

Cr-5011  
3-14-83

# Bi-Annual Report 1980-81

**MONTGOMERY  
COUNTY  
OHIO**

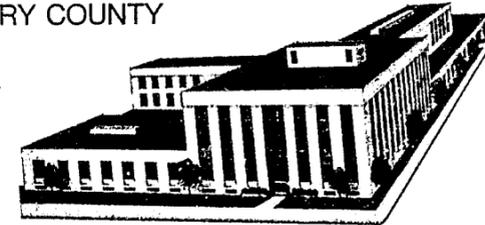


*Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court*

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY JUVENILE COURT  
DAYTON, OHIO**

87167

COMMON PLEAS COURT OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
DIVISION OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
303 WEST SECOND STREET • DAYTON, OHIO 45422  
Area Code 513 • 225-4092



JUVENILE COURT  
ARTHUR O. FISHER, Judge

DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT  
LILLIAN M. KERN, Judge  
ROBERT L. NOLAN, Judge

To The Honorable

William K. Willis, Director, Department of Youth Services

Paula MacIlwaine, E. George Ferguson, and Charles F. Horn,  
Commissioners of Montgomery County;

and

The Citizens of Montgomery County:

In compliance with the requirements of Section 2151.18  
of the Revised Code of Ohio we submit herewith the Bi-Annual Report  
of the Court for 1980-81 as prepared or edited by the Director of  
the Juvenile Court.

We trust that this record of the work of the Court and  
the factual and interpretive data reported herein will be helpful  
as well as informative.

Respectfully submitted,

NCJRS

DEC 2 1981

ACQUISITIONS

*Arthur O. Fisher*  
Judge

*Lillian M. Kern*  
Judge

*Robert L. Nolan*  
Judge

Dayton, Ohio

U.S. Department of Justice 87167  
National Institute of Justice

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ARTHUR O. FISHER



LILLIAN M. KERN



ROBERT L. NOLAN

Each year without fail since 1944 the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court of Montgomery County has produced an annual report. Unfortunately, for a number of reasons we were unable to prepare a report for 1980. Consequently, this report will cover a two-year period, 1980-81.

A PERIOD OF CHANGE

The two years covered by this report have been a period of change. Judge Robert M. Brown, who had been elected in November, 1978, to the Court of Common Pleas, Division of Domestic Relations, ran for a vacancy in the General Division of the Court of Common Pleas and was elected. Judge Robert L. Nolan was then elected in November, 1980, to the unexpired term in the Domestic Relations Division.

Other changes that have occurred in the two years concern legislation affecting the Juvenile Court, changes in state subsidy programs for the Juvenile Court, and policy changes affecting the Juvenile Court. These changes will be explained later in this report.

1980-81 IN REVIEW

We note with sadness the death of two long-term employees of the Juvenile Court. John N. Adams, who began his employment as a group leader in the Detention Center in 1962, died February 16, 1980. For the last ten years of his employment Mr. Adams served in the capacity of Recreation Activities Supervisor. In that position he was very successful in eliciting the interest and support of individuals and groups from the community for the various activities involving children in detention, particularly during the Christmas holidays.

Helen Jane Mundhenk, who retired from Juvenile Court Service in 1978 after thirty years of service, died December 26, 1980.

William H. Kendig, who had served the Juvenile Court in the position of Administrative Aide since 1968, retired at the end of July, 1980. He and his wife, Dorothy, have moved to Sarasota, Florida.

THE JUVENILE COURT: A CHANGING CONCEPT?

"SOMETHING OF A CONSTRUCTIVE NATURE"

The 23rd Annual Report of the Montgomery County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court quoted the Honorable Arlos J. Harbert of Clarksburg, West Virginia, who contrasted the philosophy of the criminal law and that of the juvenile law when he said:

"The old criminal law concentrated upon exacting a penalty for a specific offense. The law governing juvenile offenders is interested in the specific offense only to the extent that it throws light upon the total situation. A criminal trial is a contest of wits. A juvenile hearing is a careful and exhaustive study of the character and capacities of the child and his environment, whereby it is often discovered that his asset value exceeds the liability of his faults. If you propose to do something to a child because of something he has done, then you have a criminal court; if you intend to do something of a constructive nature for him because of what he is and what he needs, then you have a Juvenile Court."

That same Annual Report for 1966 mentions the growing concern for safeguarding the constitutional rights of minors and cautions against allowing this concern for safeguarding minors' rights to lead towards treating them the same as adult criminals.

In the fourteen years that have elapsed since the 23rd Annual Report was written, juvenile court procedures have changed substantially. Of primary significance in these procedural changes is the emphasis on protecting minors' rights. With this emphasis has come a general expectation that minors will be held accountable for their misbehavior.

#### ACCOUNTABILITY

All too often accountability is equated with punishment. Except for those cases that are transferred to the criminal division, the ultimate punishment meted out to juveniles is institutionalization. Correctional institutions presumably provide treatment and rehabilitation; in reality overcrowding and limited budgets reduce correctional institutions to custodial functions. Consequently, commitments of juveniles to institutions are frequently rationalized as being necessary "for the protection of the community" or "to teach the individual respect for authority," or "to teach him (her) a lesson."

In efforts to reduce commitments a variety of programs have been developed over the years with the goal of providing alternatives for the court. In recent years funds have been made available to the local communities by federal agencies for the purpose of developing other programs to divert youth from the juvenile justice system.

Despite these efforts, commitments have increased at a rapid pace, particularly within the last six years or so. For instance, in the fourteen-year period from 1966 to 1980 commitments increased approximately 53% while unruly child and delinquency complaints increased 85%. In the five years from 1976 through 1980 commitments increased 60% and referrals to the court increased 23%.

A growing concern for the victims of crime and delinquency, particularly the elderly victim, along with a general trend towards "bringing back law and order" has led to widespread criticism of the courts and the demand that wrongdoers receive swift and sure punishment. The courts, too, become frustrated at seeing repeat offenders time after time. A seeming increase in violent crime adds to the concern and frustration.

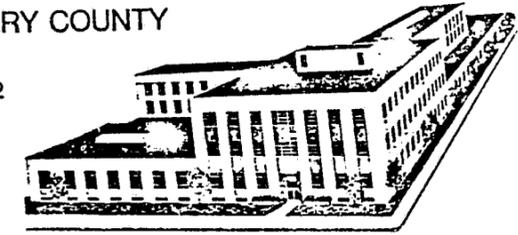
#### JUSTICE - SWIFT AND SURE

In May, 1980, the Honorable Arthur O. Fisher, Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court, released an open letter to the youth of Montgomery County through the news media and by requesting that the various school districts in Montgomery County assist in distributing it in the schools. This letter is reproduced on the following page:

## COMMON PLEAS COURT OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY DIVISION OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

303 WEST SECOND STREET • DAYTON, OHIO 45422

Area Code 513 • 225-4092



JUVENILE COURT  
ARTHUR O. FISHER, Judge

DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT  
LILLIAN M. KERN, Judge  
ROBERT L. NOLAN, Judge

To the Youth of Montgomery County:

The time has come again for me to address myself to each and every one of you. The great majority of you who are now under the age of 18 years are already leading productive lives, achieving success in school and in the community. You should be applauded—you are our most important commodity. However, there has been an alarming change in the anti-social behavior of some of your peers and it is for the protection of yourself, your schools, industry and for all the citizens of this community that I must now, to this, small minority of youth (who come under the purview of the Juvenile Court) make the following statements concerning the policy of the Montgomery County Juvenile Court.

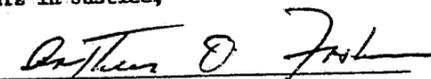
**ANY JUVENILE WHO IS ADJUDGED DELINQUENT FOR COMMITTING ANY OF THE OFFENSES LISTED BELOW WILL BE COMMITTED TO THE OHIO YOUTH COMMISSION OR WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO THE CRIMINAL COURT FOR TRIAL AS AN ADULT. PROBATION WILL NOT BE GRANTED.**

Aggravated Murder  
Murder  
Rape  
Voluntary Manslaughter (with a firearm or dangerous ordinance)  
Involuntary Manslaughter (while committing or attempting to commit a felony)  
Felonious Assault (with a firearm or dangerous ordinance)  
Aggravated Robbery  
Robbery (involving the actual use of force against the elderly or disabled)  
Aggravated Burglary

You have asked to be treated fairly and with consistency; you desire to know where you stand and what to expect.

I will give it to you straight -- If you hurt someone seriously or in any way use a gun or other weapon to threaten or take someone's property, you will lose your freedom. May this awareness of the consequence of your deeds deter you from such actions.

Yours in Justice,

  
ARTHUR O. FISHER, Judge  
Common Pleas Court  
Juvenile Division

AOF:clw

Under Ohio law there are no provisions for mandatory sentencing of juveniles. The policy instituted by the Court, however requires that any child who commits any of the felonious acts listed in the preceding letter will either be committed to the Department of Youth Services (formerly known as the Ohio Youth Commission), or will be transferred to the Criminal Division of the Court of Common Pleas for trial as an adult.

It is a widely held belief that the certainty of punishment is the best deterrent to crime. The policy has not been in effect long enough for any definitive conclusions to be drawn as to any deterrent value it may have. So far it does not appear to be deterring youth from committing these "non-probationary" offenses; however, it does appear to have a positive effect in reducing recidivism. That is, several youth who have been committed to the Department of Youth Services in accordance with the policy have been granted early release from the institution and their recidivism rate appears to be minimal.

Perhaps the greatest value of the "non-probationary" policy is its declaration that while the court recognizes its responsibility to youth its responsibility to protect the total community is paramount when serious crime is at issue.

The policy is only the first turn in what may be a ninety-degree change in course by the Juvenile Court. Traditionally the Juvenile Court has been guided by the parens patriae concept of providing for the supervision, care and rehabilitation of children who commit delinquent acts. In pursuing this idea the court has developed or supported the development of programs whose purpose is essentially that of "treating" delinquent children. Unfortunately, all too often accountability came into play only after an individual child had run the gamut of "treatment" programs and was continuing to commit delinquent acts. Committing the child to an institution then became the method of making that child accountable for his/her behavior.

The court is now following a course that places accountability in the forefront. If a child commits a serious crime or, more specifically, a crime against a person, that child will be held accountable for his/her act by having his/her freedom restricted.

Programs which have recently been developed also aim at making the child accountable for his/her behavior. For example, if a child commits an act that results in the destruction or loss of property that child is required to make restitution for the damage or loss. Should the child be unable to make restitution, he/she will be placed in the court's Community Service/Restitution program which involves the child in a supervised work program for a determinate period of time, sufficient to earn the funds for total or partial restitution.

In some instances a child may be required to perform a specified number of hours of community service in atonement for the delinquent behavior, although there may not be any property damage or loss for which to make restitution.

#### DETENTION CENTER TOURS

In years past we have had numerous requests from school teachers at the elementary level for us to arrange tours of the detention center for their students. Most of these teachers considered that a tour of detention would serve as a deterrent for children who might otherwise be inclined toward delinquent behavior.

Since there are continuing efforts to make their stay in detention a positive experience for those children who are detained, there are a variety of educational and recreational programs in the daily regimen. Consequently, it is questionable that a tour of the facility would serve as a deterrent to delinquency. Nevertheless, the requests for tours continue throughout the school year.

Late in the summer of 1981, the Honorable Arthur O. Fisher, Judge of the Juvenile Court, suggested that tours of detention could serve as a preventive program. As a consequence, a program was designed primarily for sixth, seventh, and eighth grade students, under the direction of the Court's Administrative Officer, Joseph E. Greenwood. With the cooperation and active participation of many of our detention and probation staff a total of twenty-four tours were scheduled in the three months from mid-October through December. Each tour included between twenty-five and thirty students and one or more teachers. Comments from teachers have been largely positive about the program.

In his letter to the schools announcing the program Judge Fisher states: "We are not so naive as to believe that this is the answer to our problem, but it is a good place to start. For our program will affect some of these children and that will make the effort worthwhile. So, please bring your class to court. And let's hope this will be the only time in their life they'll be here."

#### YOUTH SERVICES SUBSIDY

In 1980 the Ohio Youth Commission (now known as the Department of Youth Services) advised the juvenile court that effective with the state's 1981 fiscal year, July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981, a new subsidy program would become effective. The program, known as the Youth Services Subsidy Grant, would replace the Juvenile Probation Development Subsidy, the Foster Care Subsidy, and the Juvenile Police Officer Subsidy. The intent of the new program was to provide the local Juvenile Courts with funds to enable development of non-secure, community based programs which would provide alternatives to institutionalization. Under the rules promulgated to govern administration of the subsidy, the juvenile court would be given wide latitude in determining how the funds would be utilized, and funds would be provided in advance on a quarterly basis to enable implementation of the projects comprising the county's youth plan.

Programs initially funded were:

1. REINTEGRATION COUNSELING. Funds were utilized to contract for services to counsel the parents of children in foster care, the foster parents and the children with the objective of bringing about a reintegration of the child and family as quickly as possible.
2. HOME DETENTION. Some children held in detention pending the court hearing do not present a threat to the community but are held because of a lack of supervision in the home. Funds were utilized to train volunteers to provide close contact and supervision so as to enable return of some children to their families rather than keeping them in detention.
3. FIELD COUNSELING. Funds are used to recruit and train volunteers who are then assigned limited probation caseloads under supervision of the probation officer. This provides increased contacts with probationers.

4. COMMUNITY SERVICE/RESTITUTION. Children involved in property damage or loss offenses who cannot make restitution are assigned to this program and required to work a specified number of hours in community service jobs to earn the funds for restitution. Subsidy funds are paid directly to victims upon completion of the required hours of work.
5. YOUTH DRUG PROGRAM. Funds were utilized to pay for drug treatment services for youth active with the court and in need of such service.
6. EXTENDED DAY TREATMENT. Funds were used to contract for a variety of services for children who are on probation. These services include individual and group counseling, tutoring, pre-employment training, employment assistance when appropriate, family counseling, and follow-up care.
7. FOSTER CARE. Funds were used to expand the foster care program. That is, the court has in its general fund operating budget funds for payment of per diem costs for children in foster care. The need is generally greater than the available funds. Subsidy funds are used to pay per diem costs thus enabling the temporary placement of more children.

Because of some delays in getting the funds from the state and delays in getting contracts approved, the projects were not implemented until early 1981 and some as late as April, 1981. These same projects were included in our 1982 Fiscal Year Youth Service Plan along with two other projects. The additional two projects were Building Bridges and the Video Education and Information Program. Subsidy funds were allocated to expand the Building Bridges Program by adding a probation officer and two work therapy supervisors. The Video Education and Information Program utilized funds for the purchase of video equipment and tapes for use in providing training, orientation, skill development, and stress management counseling for youth on probation.

There were again some delays in project implementation due to the delays by the State Legislature in passing the appropriations bill. However, the projects are all proceeding and appear to be effective in attaining their objectives.

#### JUVENILE REFORM BILL

After undergoing various revisions and amendments House Bill 440 was eventually enacted November 23, 1981. Among the changes effected by this legislation is the elimination of the three member Ohio Youth Commission and replacement of it with the Department of Youth Services. Some other changes are: 1) elimination of the juvenile court's authority to temporarily commit a child to the Department of Youth Services for examination; 2) prohibits the commitment of children to the Department of Youth Services with the exception of those who are adjudicated delinquent as a result of their having committed an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult; 3) authorizes the juvenile court to commit juveniles who commit felonies to an institutional placement in the Department of Youth Services for at least six months or one year or until they attain the age of 21 years, depending on the felony; 4) requires approval of the committing court for early release from institutionalization; 5) gives juvenile courts some input in relation to Department of Youth Services aftercare programs and allows them to revoke release of children who violate their release terms and conditions, and 6) prohibits holding a child in a secure setting for longer than five days unless the child is alleged to be or has been adjudicated delinquent.

#### COURT CASELOAD

Table I shows a two year comparison of Juvenile Court caseloads.

TABLE I

1980		1981	
Cases Pending 1-1-80	3982	Cases Pending 1-1-81	3666
Cases Filed in 1980	11757	Cases Filed in 1981	11030
Total Cases in 1980	15739	Total Cases in 1981	14696
Cases Disposed of in 1980	12073	Cases Disposed of in 1981	10917
Cases Pending 12-31-80	3666	Cases Pending 12-31-81	3779

There was an 8% increase in cases filed in 1980 as compared to 1979. However, there was an 11% increase in the number of cases disposed of during the year and the inventory of pending cases was reduced by 316 cases.

There was a 6% decrease in cases filed in 1981 but, unfortunately there was also a decrease of 9% in the number of cases disposed of. The inventory of cases pending increased by 113, which still kept the number 203 fewer than were pending at the end of 1979.

The Judges and Referees conducted 15,599 hearings in 1980 and 15,378 in 1981. In addition, the Judge conducted 57 trials in 1980 and 50 in 1981.

In an effort to provide the opportunity for a hearing as quickly as possible to children accused of delinquent or unruly behavior, the County Prosecutor has added a third full-time assistant prosecutor to Juvenile Court. A fourth assistant prosecutor is assigned full-time to dependency, neglect, and custody hearings which involve the County Children Services agency. Space limitations preclude the addition of any more referees. The two Domestic Relations Court Judges are regularly hearing Juvenile Court cases as time permits so as to ease the voluminous caseload.

Table II gives a two-year comparison of the Domestic Relations Court caseloads:

TABLE II

1980		1981	
Cases Pending 1-1-80	1534	Cases Pending 1-1-81	1303
Cases Filed in 1980	4901	Cases Filed in 1981	4809
Total Cases in 1980	6435	Total Cases in 1981	6112
Cases Terminated in 1980	5132	Cases Terminated in 1981	5108
Cases Pending 12-31-80	1303	Cases Pending 12-31-81	1004

The 4901 cases filed in 1980 represent a 4½% decrease from the 5140 filed in 1979. There were slightly less than 3% fewer cases terminated in 1980 than in 1979.

The decrease in cases filed continued in 1981 with a drop of slightly less than 2%. There were 24 fewer cases terminated, but the inventory of pending cases decreased by 299 cases.

Other hearings held by the Judge and Referees in 1980 totaled 8,959 and in 1981 the total of other hearings held was 9,055.

INTAKE VOLUME - 1980

There were 12 more juvenile offenses, exclusive of traffic violations, referred to court in 1980 than were referred in 1979. Delinquency offenses reported decreased by 100 or approximately 1 1/2%, while unruly offenses increased by 112, or approximately 6 1/3%.

Delinquency offenses by girls decreased 10.6% from 1268 in 1979 to 1133 in 1980, and delinquency offenses by boys increased insignificantly from 5525 in 1979 to 5560 in 1980.

There was an increase of 5 unruly offenses by girls from 780 in 1979 to 785 in 1980. Unruly offenses by boys increased nearly 11% from 981 in 1979 to 1088 in 1980.

Table III provides a breakdown of referrals by offense category, unruly and delinquency, by specific offense, and by age and sex.

INTAKE VOLUME - 1981

Juvenile offenses referred in 1981 decreased 16% from those referred in 1980. Delinquency offenses in 1981 decreased by 1,225 or 18%, and unruly offenses decreased by 151 or 8%.

Delinquency offenses by girls decreased 15.8% from 1133 in 1980 to 954 in 1981, while delinquency offenses by boys decreased 18.8% from 5560 in 1980 to 4514 in 1981.

Reported unruly offenses by girls decreased 12.3% from 785 in 1980 to 688 in 1981. The decrease in unruly offenses by boys was 4.9% from 1088 in 1980 to 1034 in 1981.

Tables III and III-A gives a breakdown of referrals by category - unruly and delinquency - by offense, and by age and sex.

TABLE III

REASON FOR REFERRAL  
UNRULY CHILD COMPLAINTS

Age and Sex	1980										
	11 & under		12-13		14-15		16 & over		Total		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Truancy . . . . .	5	0	17	10	42	50	21	14	85	74	159
Runaway . . . . .	3	3	62	48	169	203	187	137	422	390	812
Ungovernable. . . . .	6	2	52	32	126	133	153	105	337	272	609
Conditions Injurious to Health & Morals. . . . .	1	0	0	0	22	3	44	2	67	5	72
Other Unruly. . . . .	1	0	13	5	41	14	122	25	177	44	221
<b>Total Unruly. . . . .</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>1088</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>1873</b>

REASON FOR REFERRAL  
DELINQUENCY COMPLAINTS

Age and Sex	1980										
	11 & under		12-13		14-15		16 & over		Total		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Homicide & Assault. . . . .	23	4	44	17	134	37	295	58	496	116	612
Kidnapping & Extortion. . . . .	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	6	0	6
Sex Offenses. . . . .	4	0	7	0	23	1	26	10	60	11	71
Arson & Related Offenses. . . . .	48	5	92	0	167	18	253	12	560	35	595
Robbery, Burglary & Trepass. . . . .	61	9	134	14	420	51	730	38	1345	112	1457
Theft & Fraud. . . . .	82	12	233	99	610	222	1035	314	1960	647	2607
Gambling. . . . .	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Offense Against Public Place. . . . .	4	0	19	4	112	29	358	49	493	82	575
Offense Against Justice & Public Administration. . . . .	1	0	5	3	37	14	132	32	175	49	224
Weapons Control. . . . .	0	0	4	1	23	0	80	3	107	4	111
Drug Offense. . . . .	1	0	5	1	35	7	97	18	138	26	164
Federal Offense. . . . .	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	5	1	6
Local Ordinance. . . . .	0	0	4	3	13	8	70	8	87	19	106
Other. . . . .	0	0	6	3	21	9	100	19	127	31	158
<b>Total Delinquency. . . . .</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1598</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>3183</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>5560</b>	<b>1133</b>	<b>6693</b>
<b>Total Unruly. . . . .</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>1088</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>1873</b>
<b>Traffic. . . . .</b>									<b>5526</b>	<b>1381</b>	<b>6907</b>

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE COURT

DELINQUENCY & UNRULY REFERRALS

1980	
Under 12. . . . .	3%
12-15. . . . .	44%
16 & Over. . . . .	53%
Male. . . . .	78%
Female. . . . .	22%

TABLE III-A  
REASON FOR REFERRAL  
UNRULY CHILD COMPLAINTS  
1981

Age and Sex	11 & under		12-13		14-15		16 & over		Total		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Truancy . . . . .	3	1	21	12	68	55	35	14	127	82	209
Runaway . . . . .	11	2	39	47	129	142	166	144	345	335	680
Ungovernable . . . . .	9	2	28	23	116	110	138	83	291	218	509
Conditions Injurious to Health & Morals . . . . .	1	0	1	0	8	3	62	4	72	7	79
Other Unruly . . . . .	1	0	11	2	58	18	129	26	199	46	245
Total Unruly . . . . .	25	5	100	84	379	328	530	271	1034	688	1722

REASON FOR REFERRAL  
DELINQUENCY COMPLAINTS  
1981

Age and Sex	11 & under		12-13		14-15		16 & over		Total		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Homicide & Assault . . . . .	17	4	51	19	120	37	276	49	464	109	573
Kidnapping & Extortion . . . . .	0	0	0	0	7	0	12	0	19	0	19
Sex Offenses . . . . .	9	0	9	0	23	2	50	4	91	6	97
Arson . . . . .	47	3	89	2	133	8	190	11	459	24	483
Robbery/Trespassing . . . . .	42	4	89	4	339	12	566	41	1036	61	1097
Theft/Fraud . . . . .	85	21	234	83	502	185	817	268	1638	557	2195
Gambling . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Peace . . . . .	3	1	10	4	72	21	248	57	333	83	416
Against Family . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Justice/Public Administration . . . . .	0	0	9	4	17	10	85	26	111	40	151
Weapons Control . . . . .	0	0	8	0	16	0	59	2	83	2	85
Drug Offense . . . . .	0	0	1	1	9	7	80	22	90	30	120
Federal Offense . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	8
Local Ordinance . . . . .	1	0	3	0	12	1	77	19	93	20	113
Other Delinquency . . . . .	1	0	3	2	16	4	69	16	89	22	111
Total Delinquency . . . . .	205	33	506	119	1266	287	2537	515	4514	954	5468
Total Unruly . . . . .	25	5	100	84	379	328	530	271	1034	688	1722
Total Traffic . . . . .											7205

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE COURT  
DELINQUENCY & UNRULY REFERRALS  
1981

Under 12 . . . . .	11%
12-15 . . . . .	36%
16 . . . . .	22%
17 and over . . . . .	31%

TABLE IV

ACCEPTED COMPLAINTS ON CHILDREN

	1970			1980		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Delinquency . . . . .	3804	728	4532	5560	1133	6693
Unruly . . . . .	891	656	1547	1088	785	1873
Traffic . . . . .	4727	653	5380	5526	1381	6907
Dependency & Neglect . . . . .	144	153	297	254	292	546
Special Service* . . . . .	153	110	263	1086	599	1685
Abused Child . . . . .	0	0	0	4	8	12
Totals	9719	2300	12,019	13,518	4198	17,716

TABLE IV-A

ACCEPTED COMPLAINTS ON CHILDREN

	1971			1981		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Delinquency . . . . .	3941	669	4610	4514	954	5468
Unruly . . . . .	722	647	1369	1034	688	1722
Traffic . . . . .	5027	707	5734	5888	1317	7205
Dependency & Neglect . . . . .	132	115	247	266	263	529
Special Service* . . . . .	119	51	170	1299	561	1860
Abused Child . . . . .	0	0	0	5	7	12
Totals	9941	2189	12,130	13,006	3790	16,796

\*The term "special services" pertains to matters brought before the Court which ordinarily do not involve offenses. These matters include various types of motions, record expungements, writs, and certifications from other Courts.

The referral sources for the 1980 and 1981 complaints included in Tables IV and IV-A above, exclusive of Juvenile Traffic Offenses, are listed in Tables V and V-A on the following page.

TABLE V

SOURCE OF REFERRAL, 1980			
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Law Enforcement**	6094	1626	7720
Juvenile Court	996	445	1441
Children Services Board	154	155	309
Other Courts	184	55	239
Schools	66	58	124
Parents/Relatives	22	21	43
Other Social Agencies	2	3	5
Other Sources	469	459	928
Totals	7983	2819	10,809

TABLE V-A

SOURCE OF REFERRAL, 1981			
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Law Enforcement**	4977	1380	6357
Juvenile Court	1210	383	1593
Children Services Board	76	65	141
Other Courts	204	57	261
Schools	100	75	175
Parents/Relatives	15	9	24
Other Social Agencies	3	3	6
Other Sources	525	499	1024
Totals	7110	2471	9581

Tables VI and VI-A provides a listing of law enforcement agencies and the number of referrals by each in 1980 and 1981, exclusive of traffic violations.

\*\*Exclusive of traffic violations.

TABLE VI

REFERRALS BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, 1980							
DEPARTMENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	DEPARTMENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Sheriff	529	144	673	Miami Twp.	206	133	339
Dayton	2349	655	3004	Moraine	125	27	152
State Patrol	45	12	57	Miamisburg	204	41	245
Kettering	435	122	557	New Lebanon	123	20	143
Brookville	30	5	35	Oakwood	51	10	61
Butler Twp.	15	10	25	Perry Twp.	3	0	3
Centerville	199	21	220	Phillipsburg	0	0	0
Clay Twp.	62	18	80	Randolph Twp.	75	4	79
Englewood	147	42	189	Riverside	15	1	16
Farmersville	1	1	2	Trotwood	96	57	153
German Twp.	7	2	9	Union	56	6	62
Germantown	98	15	113	Wayne Twp.	489	110	599
Jefferson Twp.	27	9	36	West Carrollton	67	15	82
Mad River Twp.	162	62	224	Vandalia	188	15	203
Madison Twp.	272	60	332	Other	18	9	27
Totals:	BOYS: 6094	GIRLS: 1626	TOTAL: 7720				

TABLE VI-A

REFERRALS BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, 1981							
DEPARTMENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	DEPARTMENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Sheriff	387	136	523	Miami Twp.	172	104	276
Dayton	1991	516	2507	Moraine	110	22	132
State Patrol	33	12	45	Miamisburg	183	51	234
Kettering	456	116	572	New Lebanon	93	12	105
Brookville	25	2	27	Oakwood	34	1	35
Butler Twp.	19	5	24	Perry Twp.	5	1	6
Centerville	162	53	215	Phillipsburg	2	0	2
Clay Twp.	26	3	29	Randolph Twp.	43	8	51
Englewood	108	17	125	Riverside	18	0	18
Farmersville	0	0	0	Trotwood	131	51	182
German Twp.	5	0	5	Union	36	8	44
Germantown	57	4	61	Wayne Twp.	263	83	346
Jefferson Twp.	32	6	38	West Carrollton	66	14	80
Mad River Twp.	158	51	209	Vandalia	129	41	170
Madison Twp.	213	58	271	Other	20	5	25
Totals:	BOYS: 4977	GIRLS: 1380	TOTAL: 6357				

DETENTION SERVICES

In 1978 and 1979 there were slight decreases in the number of children admitted to detention. Unfortunately this trend was interrupted in 1980 with a slight increase. The increase was less than 1%, from 1880 in 1979 to 1893 in 1980. However, the increase in boys admitted was nearly 7½%, from 1255 in 1979 to 1349 in 1980, while there was a decrease of nearly 13% in girls admitted, from 625 in 1979 to 544 in 1980. The total days of care also increased from 27,887 in 1979 to 28,129 in 1980 or less than 1%. Although there was a slight increase in the average length of stay for girls from 14.29 days in 1979 to 14.52 days in 1980, overall there was actually a slight reduction from 15.29 days to 14.45; this was due to a decrease in the average length of stay for boys from 15.19 days to 14.42 days. The average daily population of girls decreased slightly from 22.46 to 21.03 in 1980, but an increase in the boys average daily population from 49.38 to 56.70 resulted in an overall increase from 71.84 to 77.73 children per day on the average.

ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1979	1255	625	1880
1980	<u>1349</u>	<u>544</u>	<u>1893</u>
	+ 94	- 81	+ 13

Carried over from 1979 to 1980            33            21            54

Total Days Care: 1979 - 27,887  
 1980 - 28,129  
 + 242

Average Length of Stay (Days)

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1979	15.19	14.29	15.29
1980	14.42	14.52	14.45

(The average length of stay computation includes the carryover population from the previous year.)

Average Daily Population

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1979	49.38	22.46	71.84
1980	<u>56.70</u>	<u>21.03</u>	<u>77.73</u>
	+ 7.32	- 1.43	+ 5.89

In 1981 there was again a slight decrease in the number of children admitted to detention. The decrease was slightly under 8½%, from 1893 in 1980 to 1733 in 1981 with girls' admissions decreasing 15.8% and boys' admissions decreasing 5.5%. The 1733 admissions is the lowest number since 1969 when there were 1688 admissions. Despite the decrease in admissions the total days care provided increased by 172 and the average length of stay per child increased by 1.92 days.

The average length of stay increased by 1.84 days for boys and 2.14 days for girls. There was a drop in the average daily population of 6.98 children from 77.73 in 1980 to 70.85 in 1981 with the larger decrease in the boys' population. The 70.75 average daily population is 4.75 over the rated capacity of 66.

ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1980	1349	544	1893
1981	<u>1275</u>	<u>458</u>	<u>1733</u>
	- 74	- 86	- 160

Carried over from 1980:                    52            16            68

Total Days Care: 1980 - 28,129  
 1981 - 28,301  
 + 172

Average Length of Stay (Days)

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1980	14.42	14.52	14.45
1981	<u>16.26</u>	<u>16.66</u>	<u>16.37</u>
	+ 1.84	+ 2.14	+ 1.92

(The average length of stay computation includes the carryover population from the previous year.)

Average Daily Population

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1980	56.70	21.03	77.73
1981	<u>51.00</u>	<u>19.75</u>	<u>70.75</u>
	- 5.70	- 1.28	- 6.98

DETENTION MEDICAL SERVICES

All children who are admitted to detention are examined by a physician, generally within 24 hours after admission. The following findings were noted at the time of the initial examination:

	1980			1981		
	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Asthma	11	23	34	6	9	15
Dental Needs	43	156	199	36	161	197
Diabetes	0	2	2	0	1	1
Epilepsy	2	5	7	2	4	6
Injuries	12	44	56	30	67	97
Overweight	9	9	18	12	16	28
Poor Vision	78	132	210	76	113	183
Pregnant	16	-	16	8	-	8
Respiratory Infection	4	6	10	12	20	32
Skin Conditions	10	20	30	6	30	36
Symptoms of Drug Use	29	43	72	38	47	86
Symptoms of Alcohol Use	12	53	65	20	46	66

JUDGE FRANK W. NICHOLAS RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER - 1980

(This report was prepared by Joseph D. Schroeder and A. Gene Collier.)

The eleventh year of program operation at Nicholas Residential Treatment Center was highlighted by participation in a variety of community activities designed to enrich the cultural and social experiences of students. A camping expedition at Indian Lake and involvement in the Therapeutic Horseback Riding Academy provided an opportunity to learn about the individual's interaction with nature. The Youth Employment Program gave students the privilege of earning money for services rendered to the community while simultaneously instilling values of cooperation and pride among students working and living together.

The sports program culminated in the championship of the Arthur O. Fisher Softball Tourney, and taking part in the Kettering Striders Track and Field Team with one student competing in the East Coast region of the USA Track and Field Association's National Championships in Baltimore, Maryland. In addition, the Northmont Jaycees sponsored four students in the Soapbox Derby.

Goals for the 1981 program include the establishment and development of a community advisory council, a journal publication of program evaluation research, and the expansion of after-care and social network services.\*

1980 PROGRAM STATISTICS

Cases Referred	71
Rejected	8
Withdrawn/Other Planning	10
Pending (as of 12-31-80)	8
Admitted	39

AVERAGES

Age	13.7
(range)	(9 - 16)
Grade	7.3
(range)	(2 - 10)
IQ (WISC)	85.4
(range)	(69 - 102)
Status Offense Pre-NYC	1.7
(range)	(0 - 5)
Delinquent Offenses Pre-NYC	3.8
(range)	(0 - 9)
Total Offenses Pre-NYC	5.5
(range)	(1 - 12)
Discharges from NYC	37

\*A complete text of the agency's program evaluation (1970-1977) is available upon request of the agency director.

JUDGE FRANK W. NICHOLAS RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER - 1981

(This report was prepared by A. Gene Collier and Dan R. Hodnot.)

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Preparation for the chartering of the agency's special education services became the focus of the twelfth year of program operation. The Charter proposal to the State of Ohio, State Board of Education included a comprehensive statistical evaluation of the academic program for the 1976 to 1981 years. Upon request of the agency administrator, this section of the proposal is available for public information. Inspection and chartering of Nicholas-Liberty School has been targeted for March, 1982.

As indicated by a goal statement in the 1980 program review, the agency's program evaluation research was submitted for publication consideration by a professional psychological journal.

1981 PROGRAM DEMOGRAPHICS

Cases Referred	58
Rejected	10
Withdrawn/Other Planning	12
Pending (as of 12-31-81)	12
Admitted	29

AVERAGES

Age	13.9
(range)	(10 - 16)
Grade	7.6
(range)	(4 - 09)
IQ (WISC)	86.0
(range)	(56 - 113)
Status Offenses Pre-NYC	1.4
(range)	(0 - 3)
Delinquent Offenses Pre-NYC	3.6
(range)	(0 - 12)
Total Offenses Pre-NYC	5.0
(range)	(1 - 14)
Discharges from NYC	32

PROBATION SERVICES

(This report prepared by Jerald T. Connell, Director of Probation.)

1980 and 1981 brought about a significant increase in the number of services provided to clients through the Probation Department. The increase in service delivery was related to subsidy funding through the Department of Youth Services, State of Ohio.

Subsidy funding made it possible for the Department's Community Placement Unit to provide additional needed placement alternatives for delinquent and unruly youth into foster homes, group home, private boarding school facilities and other residential settings. In addition to the increase in our ability to place youngsters, the Reintegration Counseling Program was established to enable the Community Placement Unit to provide education, counseling and basic parenting skills to parents, guardians/custodians of children in placement to assist in the child's eventual reintegration back into his or her own home setting. A substantial gap in service delivery has been filled which hopefully will lead to better problem resolution and shorter lengths of stay of children in placement.

Probation Services also developed the "Home Detention Program" which allowed certain offenders deemed not to present a threat to the community to remain at home pending hearing or disposition of their cases rather than being placed into secure detention. Community volunteers were recruited and trained to provide supervision of these youth. Another program of the Probation Department utilizing volunteers began with the establishment of the "Field Counseling Program." Volunteers are called upon to work with small caseloads of juvenile probationers under the supervision of paid Probation Officers.

During the past two years, the Community Service Restitution Program has expanded, enabling many more victims of juveniles who commit destructive acts against persons or property to receive restitution. Juveniles are placed into varied community service work under close supervision and remain in the jobs until they have worked a sufficient number of hours to compensate victims or the community for their behavior. The program stresses responsibility and accountability for their behavior.

Probation Services is charged with the responsibility for preparing pre-hearing investigation reports (Social Histories) and to supervise children who have been placed under probation supervision. The current make up of the department includes twenty-nine (29) Probation Officers; four (4) area Casework Supervisors; four special unit Supervisors (Building Bridges, Inc; Community Placement Unit; Field Counseling and Home Detention); and the Community Service Restitution Program; the Assistant Director of Probation; and the Director of Probation.

The following charts reflect the caseloads of the Probation Department during 1980 and 1981:

PROBATION

DELINQUENCY

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Number of cases as of January 1, 1980	589	86	675
Number of cases received	504	107	611
Total on Probation	1,093	193	1,286
Number of cases disposed	515	97	612
TOTAL DELINQUENCY ON PROBATION	578	96	674

UNRULY

Number of cases as of January 1, 1980	68	135	203
Number of cases received	53	113	166
Total on Probation	121	248	369
Number of cases disposed	48	122	170
TOTAL UNRULY ON PROBATION	73	126	199

TRAFFICS

Number of cases as of January 1, 1980	2	0	2
Number of cases received	5	0	5
Total on Probation	7	0	7
Number of cases disposed	1	0	1
TOTAL TRAFFICS ON PROBATION	6	0	6

TOTALS

Number of cases as of January 1, 1980	659	221	880
Number of cases received	562	220	782
Total on Probation	1,221	441	1,662
Number of cases disposed	564	219	783
TOTAL NUMBER ON PROBATION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1980	657	222	879

PROBATION

DELINQUENCY

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Number of cases as of January 1, 1981	578	86	664
Number of cases received	552	145	697
Total on Probation	1,130	231	1,361
Number of cases disposed	601	109	710
TOTAL DELINQUENCY ON PROBATION	529	122	651

UNRULY

Number of cases as of January 1, 1981	73	126	199
Number of cases received	65	83	148
Number on Probation	138	209	347
Number of cases disposed	53	103	156
TOTAL UNRULY ON PROBATION	85	106	191

TRAFFICS

Number of cases as of January 1, 1981	6	0	6
Number of cases received	4	1	5
Total on Probation	10	1	11
Number of cases disposed	8	1	9
TOTAL TRAFFICS ON PROBATION	2	0	2

TOTALS

Number of cases as of January 1, 1981	657	212	869
Number of cases received	621	229	850
Total on Probation	1,278	441	1,719
Number of cases disposed	662	213	875
TOTAL NUMBER ON PROBATION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1981	616	228	844

SPECIAL PROJECTS

(This report prepared by Gary A. Fagan, Special Projects Supervisor.)

During 1980, Special Projects completed its 9th year of providing non-traditional programming services for youthful offenders. As a unit of the Probation Department, Special Projects brings citizen volunteers as a meaningful resource to the troubled youths and families of our community. Volunteers' efforts have been directed in the area of diversion and prevention with first offenders, to keep them out of the Juvenile Justice System or from further penetration into that system. A total of 61 youth were sponsored by an adult role model in a one-to-one relationship. This represents a significant reduction in the numbers of youth diverted to the Sponsor Program, primarily due to the referral of unruly offenders to the Diversion-Effort-Status Program. Volunteers also assisted the Court's rehabilitative efforts through the Field Counselor Program. As "volunteer" Probation Counselors serving under the direct supervision of "paid" Probation Counselors, these volunteers provide more direct service in the supervision of probationers. A total of 20 youths were served during 1980 with an overall 83% success rate in this newly developed program. Additionally, seven youths were provided with emergency clothing through cooperative efforts with the Second Shelf. Toward the end of the year plans were approved to start a Home Detention Program. The Home Detention Program was designed to allow a child to be released under a contract which would require constant adult supervision, attendance at school and any other rules deemed necessary by the Court to protect the community. The child would be constantly monitored by a volunteer Home Detention Worker through the design of the program. The Home Detention Program is expected to reduce dangers to children and staff due to overcrowding, assist the child and parents in accepting responsibility for dealing with the resolution of their problems and allows the Probation staff more adequate time to formulate treatment alternatives.

The year 1981 represented the tenth year of Special Projects as a unit of the Probation Department. This year also provided significant restructuring of the service programs under this unit. The Community Service/Restitution program expanded in scope and in numbers of youth served to the point that it has been established as a separate unit of Probation Services. The Sponsor Program was terminated as a service delivery system having serviced 36 youths this year. The Home Detention Program was implemented in February and 127 youths were released under contract. During the eleven months of operation this year, the Home Detention Program successfully completed 86 of 121 youths, representing a 71% successful completion rate. Volunteers were assigned to provide extended service and supervision to 27 youths in the Field Counseling Program during 1981.

During 1980 and 1981 the Advisory Council of the Montgomery County Juvenile Court and the Special Projects Board of Directors have greatly assisted our programming efforts. Their support and donations from businesses, clubs, churches, individuals and foundations in time, funds and activities added to the direct efforts of our volunteer staff. A special thanks to the World Peace and Social Action Commission of the Cincinnati Archdiocese for their encouragement and financial support to establish the Home Detention Program. In 1981, our program lost Robert Jones who had served the children of Montgomery County through the Court's programs for over six years.

1980

	SPONSOR	FIELD COUNSELOR
Carry over from previous year	1	6
Assigned during year	31	14
Successfully closed during year	10	5
Unsuccessfully	11	1
Carry over to next year	32	14

1981

	SPONSOR	FIELD COUNSELOR	HOME DETENTION
Carry over from previous year	32	14	*
Assigned during year	35	27	127
Successfully closed during year	30	13	86
Unsuccessfully	10	3	35
Carry over to next year	27	25	6

\*Home Detention Program initiated February, 1981.

COMMUNITY SERVICE/RESTITUTION PROGRAM

(This report prepared by Alan Campise, Program Director.)

The Community Service/Restitution Program (CSR) is a relatively new and innovative program of the Montgomery County Juvenile Court. It started in October of 1979, and CSR's objectives are two fold:

- A. CSR provides a meaningful work experience for young offenders, while teaching them accountability for their actions and helping them to realize the results of their crimes, and;
- B. CSR aids the victims of youth crimes by providing direct payment for their losses.

The Community Service/Restitution Program offers the opportunity of the young offender to "pay back" for the crime committed. Youths perform restitution activity at approximately \$2.85 an hour until the amount owed is paid. There is, however, a limit of \$600.00 per offense on the amount of restitution a youth may pay back through the project. In addition, no child may be referred to the CSR more than three times.

The youth receives no money for the services performed at the restitution site. Cash payment is made directly to the victim, in the form of a check from the county auditor.

The target group for the project is 12 to 17 year old youths from Montgomery County who have committed an offense resulting in property damage, property loss, or personal injury. The parents of youth referred to the project must agree to their participation.

Victims - to be eligible - must present valid proof of loss or restoration.

Restitution payments are made to businesses, private individuals, and public agencies - such as churches, schools, parks and other non-profit agencies.

Restitution sites used by the Community Service/Restitution Program include non-profit agencies, small businesses and government offices throughout Montgomery County. When a youth is referred to the project, CSR staff people work to assign the youth to a job site within three to four weeks after receiving the referral. Once assigned, it is the youth's responsibility to find transportation to and from the Juvenile Court where the work groups originate (in some cases, bus tokens are provided).

Restitution activity may be performed during the day or evening - however, school and related responsibilities such as dental, medical and tutoring appointments have priority.

At the job site, the youth is supervised by worksite supervisors who work closely with the CSR project coordinator. The CSR staff monitor the progress of each worker by reviewing the youth evaluation sheets that are written daily by the worksite supervisor.

Youth remain on the job site only until the restitution activity is completed. In some cases, continuing employment has been made available through the participating agency.

Payments to victims is contingent upon the youths completion of the restitution activity ordered. Upon completion of the work, it normally takes fifteen days to process the work records and issue a check.

ACTIVITY REPORT

	OCTOBER, 1979 - DECEMBER, 1980	JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1981	TOTAL
Referrals Made to Project	134	224	358
Compensation Paid to Victims	\$6,146.71	\$14,800.54	\$20,947.25
Number of Victims Compensated	64	132	196
Hours or No Cost Service to Non-Profit Agencies and Government Offices	3,317.5 hours	6,869.5 hours	10,187 hours

## COMMUNITY PLACEMENT

(This report prepared by Joseph H. Thomas, Supervisor.)

### 1980

This is the seventh year of operation of the Community Placement Unit. We have continued our six month reviews in the majority of cases. However, in approximately 10% of the cases we have merely updated the cases rather than re-open closed wounds of parents and foster children where there was no possibility of the children returning home.

The Community Placement Unit sponsored two fund raising events during the past year. One was a bake sale; the other was a coffee, doughnut and orange juice stand at the race sponsored by Judge Fisher. Both events were financially successful. The proceeds from these events were spent on foster parent training and on a foster parent-foster children picnic.

In December of 1979 there were 75 children in paid placements and 12 children placed at Ohio Veteran's Childrens' Home. In December of 1980 there were 68 children in paid placements and approximately 20 children placed at Ohio Veteran's Childrens' Home.

### 1981

The following figures gives a breakdown of placements during the year:

Children in placement as of December 31, 1980:	88
Children placed during 1981:	136
Children terminated during 1981:	128
Children in placement as of December 31, 1981:	96

During the past year a new handbook was developed for our foster parents. The handbook is much more attractive than the previous one, is very explicit as to financial matters concerning medical, dental and clothing, and contains a copy of all forms that foster parents should be familiar with.

The most important innovation has been the starting of the Reintegration Counseling Program. Stephen Emerick, M.A., of Creative Counseling and Consulting provided counseling and education to foster children, their parents and their foster parents. The results of the sessions have been very encouraging. Parents have asked for more involvement in the placement process, and more support from each other. Our goal is to keep the placements as short as possible, taking into consideration the needs of the foster children and their parents.

Our area has continued to sponsor a Christmas Party for our foster parents and foster children. Special thanks goes to Rike's Department Store for their generous support of this endeavor. Without their help the Christmas Skating Party would not happen.

We look forward to a busy creative year meeting the needs of our foster children, their parents and foster parents.

## BUILDING BRIDGES

(This report prepared by Michael D. Pratt, Director.)

Building Bridges continued to see record numbers of youth during this two year period -- 123 in 1980 and 133 in 1981. The vast majority of these program youth were handled "officially" (see table) with their probation supervision actually being transferred to this program. All of this occurred under increased community support where in 1981 over \$100,000.00 in money, alone, was donated from the general public.

Those youth who were handled "unofficially" in Building Bridges usually represented those cases that were never transferred to this program or occasionally, those who may never have even been a part of the Juvenile Court. Sometimes as a favor to another probation officer, Building Bridges permitted a child to work in the program long enough to pay off a fine or restitution, or to work off so many hours of community service. On other occasions there may have been an acute, but temporary financial need. In still other cases Building Bridges has allowed youngsters to be a part of work therapy who were special friends or siblings of official youth (or even ex-official youth) and who were readily perceived to be in great need.

Programming at the George Foster Home has seemed to get stronger every year and is certainly a prominent reason in explaining why Building Bridges remains so successful. Even though five resident boys were committed to the Ohio Youth Commission in both years, the ratio of the number of commitments to the total number of youth served showed a substantial increase. In 1980, 17 youth were a part of the George Foster Home, whereas in 1981 there were 23.

The proportion of boys and girls has remained relatively constant. In 1981, 103 boys (77.4%) and 30 girls (22.6%) did various work therapy projects along with professional and trained volunteer staff. They worked with brain-injured children in both a residential (Stillwater Health Center's Transition Home) and a day care (Training Center for Developmentally Handicapped Children) setting. Two groups worked with the retarded in a residential setting. Another group worked with hospitalized geriatric patients (Dayton Mental Health Center). Almost daily groups were helping the indigent aged or disabled doing heavy house cleaning, cutting grass, shoveling snow or doing inside painting. Lawn work continued to provide a majority of the summer work both years thanks to the volunteer-instructed lawn mower repair program at the George Foster Home. Repairs to the George Foster Home, itself, and clean up to its neighborhood accounted for further work therapy projects, as well as help with paper drives for non-profit organizations.

TWO YEAR SUMMARY OF YOUTH INVOLVED

	1980	1981
<u>Total Youth Served:</u>	123	133
<u>Official Youth Served:</u>	88	99
Status of Official Youth at Year End:		
Still Active:	49 (55.7%)	48 (48.5%)
Employed:	12 (13.6%)	12 (12.1%)
Foster or Group Home:	1 (1.1%)	1 (1%)
Relative Placement:	3 (3.4%)	7 (7.1%)
Student:	11 (12.5%)	10 (10.1%)
Job Corps:	0 (0%)	2 (2%)
Armed Services:	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
Drug Treatment:	1 (1.1%)	1 (1%)
Unsuccessful:	2 (2.3%)	7 (7.1%)
Ohio Youth Commission:	9 (10.2%)	10 (10.1%)
<u>Unofficial Youth Served:</u>	35	34
Boys:	97 (78.9%)	103 (77.4%)
Girls:	26 (21.1%)	30 (22.6%)
*George Foster Home Youth:	17	23
Status at Year End (Officially opened 1-16-81):		
Still in George Foster Home:	7 (41.2%)	7 (30.4%)
Successful return home:	4 (23.5%)	7 (30.4%)
Relative Placement:	0 (0%)	2 (8.7%)
Placed in foster/group home:	0 (0%)	1 (4.4%)
Residential Drug Treatment:	0 (0%)	1 (4.4%)
Independent Placement:	1 (5.9%)	0 (0%)
On Runaway:	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Ohio Youth Commission:	5 (29.4%)	5 (21.7%)

\*George Foster Home youth do not represent a sub category of the "Total Youth Served", but rather a special look at "official" youth who necessitated that kind of exposure.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF CHILDREN

(This report was prepared by Virginia P. Krymow, ACSW.)

1981 was the fifth year of implementation of the Annual Review law, which became effective January 1, 1977. Revisions to that law, and a law requiring early reunification planning for children, became effective October 26, 1980. The key features of these laws are:

1. Approval by the Court of the plan for review of children developed by agencies;

2. The periodic review of children in care or custody by agencies;
3. Reporting to the Court the results of each review, including a plan for "future and permanent placement or custody";
4. Evaluation by the Court of the reports, resulting in approval or order of revision;
5. Filing of Initial Plans and Comprehensive Reunification Plans by agencies receiving custody of children.

THE REVIEW PROCESS

Children enter the Court's Annual Review system at the point that the agency or institution receiving care or custody of a child submits to the Court an Initial Review Report. This report is due within 60 days of initial care or custody. Reports are also required annually on the anniversary of initial custody, and at termination of care or custody.

Since September, 1979, reports on children in care or custody submitted by agencies have been assigned to members of two Citizen Review Boards, each member receiving reports on about ten children each month. A board member can approve a report, ask for more information, or order a report revised. If more information is requested, this is done via memo or by asking the agency worker and supervisor to attend a Formal Review of the case by the full Board. Formal Reviews are scheduled when the Board member sees a need for discussion.

CHILDREN EVALUATED 1980-81

During 1980 and 1981, over 2600 reports submitted by agencies were evaluated. These represented about 2,000 children. The distribution, by year and type of report is shown below:

TABLE I

	1980	1981
<u>REPORTS EVALUATED IN 1980 and 1981</u>		
Initial	278	315
Annual	622	758
Termination	331	332
TOTALS	1231	1405

The increase in reports evaluated during 1981 can be attributed in part to the fact that many overdue reports were submitted during that year, with agencies making a great effort to catch up and become current in their reporting.

DECISIONS ON REPORTS

Table II shows the decisions on reports evaluated by Citizen Review Boards during the last four months of 1979, 1980, and 1981. The increase in approvals, with a corresponding decrease in requests for more information, can be attributed to several factors. Board members were requesting that additional information accompany reports

prior to the adoption of ODPW Form 1603, and in 1980 agencies began to provide addendums. (Previous attempts to secure meaningful addendum information had been unsuccessful.) Board members were concerned that foster parent or other caretaker information was not incorporated in the reports, so in 1980 agencies were asked to provide 24 hour caretaker reports. Board members have been persistent in seeing that proposed plans for children were implemented, often scheduling the same case for Formal Review several times within a year, until the agreed to plans (such as filing for permanent custody) were achieved. The necessary early planning with parents, and the additional information about reunification plans required by the 1980 law, have also served to increase the number of reports approved. During this period the county Children Services Board has established a permanent planning unit, and implemented a case conference system that requires three planning conferences during the first six months a child is in care, with conferences every six months thereafter while the child continues in custody.

In 1980, the major reasons for memos and Formal Reviews were concerns about lack of progress on plans (30% of all concerns), no permanent plan (24%), and insufficient information (29%). This was true also in 1981, with the distribution of concerns being 35%, 27%, and 18% respectively. Other concerns related to services, placement, pre-adoption services and termination.

#### CHILDREN TERMINATED FROM CARE OR CUSTODY

The major change occurring since 1977 has been in the almost universal acceptance by agencies of permanency planning as a philosophical and service delivery concept. This has led to a change in the goals of service delivery, and to a change in attitude about children and natural parents and foster parents. In 1977, agencies reported most children as unadoptable due to age and/or race, most parents as unavailable or uncooperative, and foster parents as not wanting to adopt children in their long-term care. Now, reunification plans are developed for all children who come into agency care, and for children already in care; when reunification fails, other permanent plans are developed. Many parents have been located and proved willing and able to enter into a plan for return of their children, and many relatives and foster parents have followed through on their expressed interest in adopting children in their care.

Table III shows the plan for children terminated from care or custody. The greatest fluctuation is seen in the number of children terminated because of adoption and emancipation; the reasons for this are not known. Possible explanations include batching of reports (one agency submitted terminations for the preceding year at the beginning of the next year), greater emphasis at certain times on terminating custody of children eighteen and over, or in the case of the high number of terminations to adoption in 1980, the completion of plans (many for foster parent adoption) begun in the early years of the review process. The number of children returned to their parents shows a steady increase, while the number of children terminated to relative custody has remained the same, and the number discharged for other reasons (OYC commitment, whereabouts unknown, institutionalization), has fluctuated.

It is probable that the greatest change will occur in the length of time that children remain in placement. With the aid of early reunification planning, plans for children should be determined earlier, leading to earlier achievement.

Permanent planning is now an accepted concept which has been translated into action by agencies in Montgomery County having children in care or custody. The annual review process is to a large extent responsible for this, and has resulted in the identification and periodic review of most of the children in care or custody in the county, in the monitoring of plans and services for these children, and in the more timely achievement of permanent plans for these children.

TABLE II  
DECISIONS ON REPORTS - COMPARISON OF  
LAST FOUR MONTHS OF 1979, 1980, 1981

	SEPT.-DEC. 1979		SEPT.-DEC. 1980		SEPT.-DEC. 1981	
Approved	191	49%	305	72%	457	82%
Approved with Memo	83	21%	23	6%	35	6%
Memo-Decision Pending	60	15%	30	7%	30	5%
Formal Review	55	14%	59	14%	36	6%
Revision Order	5	1%	6	1%	2	1%
TOTALS	394	100%	423	100%	560	100%

TABLE III  
PLANS FOR CHILDREN TERMINATED  
FROM CARE OR CUSTODY

	1977-1978		1979		1980		1981	
Returned to Parent	153	29%	74	27%	96	29%	105	31%
Adoption	174	33%	64	23%	152	46%	122	37%
Relative Custody	40	7%	18	6%	21	6%	19	6%
Emancipation	135	25%	109	39%	54	16%	74	22%
Other (Institution, OYC, AWOL)	31	6%	13	5%	8	3%	12	4%
TOTALS	533		278		331		332	

CUMULATIVE REPORT  
COURT PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES  
JANUARY THROUGH MARCH ONLY - 1980

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Initial studies completed . . . . .	35	18	53
Psychological re-evaluations completed . . . . .	0	0	0
DIAGNOSIS OF CLIENTS EXAMINED BY COURT PSYCHOLOGISTS			
Diagnosis*			
MENTAL RETARDATION			
Borderline . . . . .	3	0	3
Mild . . . . .	1	0	1
Moderate . . . . .	0	1	1
PERSONALITY DISORDERS & NON-PSYCHOTIC MENTAL DISORDERS			
Explosive . . . . .	0	0	0
Hysterical . . . . .	2	0	2
Antisocial . . . . .	4	1	5
Passive-aggressive . . . . .	2	1	3
Alcoholism . . . . .	4	1	5
Drug Dependence . . . . .	3	2	5
Other. . . . .	1	0	1
TRANSIENT SITUATIONAL DISTURBANCES			
Adjustment reaction of childhood . . . . .	1	0	1
Adjustment reaction of adolescence . . . . .	3	3	6
BEHAVIOR DISORDERS OF CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE			
Withdrawing reaction . . . . .	0	0	0
Overanxious reaction . . . . .	1	0	1
Runaway reaction . . . . .	1	2	3
Unsocialized aggressive reaction . . . . .	1	0	1
Group delinquent reaction . . . . .	0	1	1
Other. . . . .	0	1	1
NO MENTAL DISORDER			
No mental disorder . . . . .	0	0	0
Diagnosis deferred . . . . .	0	0	0
No diagnosis requested . . . . .	0	0	0

\*Classification according to "The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders" (DSM II - The American Psychiatric Association).

NOTE: "The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders" - DSM III supersedes DSM II, as accepted by the American Psychiatric Association. As of April, its new diagnoses are presented below.

CUMULATIVE REPORT  
COURT PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES  
APRIL THROUGH DECEMBER - 1980

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Initial studies completed . . . . .	65	38	103
Psychological re-evaluations completed . . . . .	1	0	1
Diagnosis*			
MENTAL RETARDATION			
Mild . . . . .	5	1	6
Moderate . . . . .	1	0	1
CONDUCT DISORDER			
Socialized, aggressive . . . . .	18	2	20
Socialized, nonaggressive . . . . .	17	8	25
Undersocialized, aggressive . . . . .	13	2	15
Undersocialized, nonaggressive . . . . .	10	6	16
SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDER			
Developmental reading disorder . . . . .	2	0	2
Developmental arithmetic disorder . . . . .	1	0	1
Developmental articulation disorder . . . . .	1	0	1
ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER			
With hyperactivity . . . . .	1	0	1
Without hyperactivity . . . . .	1	0	1
Residual . . . . .	0	0	0
ANXIETY DISORDERS OF ADOLESCENCE			
Avoidant disorder . . . . .	2	0	2
Overanxious disorder . . . . .	0	0	0
OTHER DISORDERS OF ADOLESCENCE			
Schizoid disorder . . . . .	6	0	6
Oppositional disorder . . . . .	1	1	2
Identity disorder . . . . .	1	1	2
ORGANIC MENTAL DISORDER			
Delirium . . . . .	0	0	0
Dementia . . . . .	1	0	1
Other. . . . .	0	1	1
Substance-induced mental disorder . . . . .	2	0	2
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER			
Alcohol abuse/dependence . . . . .	7	2	9
Barbiturate sedative, hypnotic abuse/dependence . . . . .	5	5	10
Cocaine abuse/dependence . . . . .	0	0	0
PC.P abuse . . . . .	1	0	1

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER (Continued)

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Cannabis abuse/dependence . . . . .	4	1	5
Mixed . . . . .	0	1	1

PARANOID DISORDERS

Paranoia . . . . .	1	0	1
Acute Paranoia . . . . .	0	0	0

AFFECTIVE DISORDERS

Major depressive episode . . . . .	0	0	0
Atypical depression . . . . .	0	0	0

ADJUSTMENT DISORDERS

With disturbance of conduct . . . . .	2	3	5
With disturbance of mood . . . . .	0	0	0
With disturbance of conduct and mood . . . . .	2	1	3

CODES

Malingering . . . . .	0	0	0
Borderline intellectual functioning . . . . .	0	0	0
Adolescent antisocial behavior . . . . .	0	0	0
Academic problems . . . . .	0	0	0
Parent-child problem . . . . .	0	0	0
Other interpersonal problems . . . . .	0	0	0

No diagnosis requested . . . . . 3 1 4

\*All the foregoing diagnoses are now as set forth by the new DSM III (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association).

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHED LEVELS OF INTELLIGENCE

Classification	IQ	Boys	Girls	Total
Very Superior . . . . .	130 & above . . . . .	0	0	0
Superior . . . . .	120 - 129 . . . . .	1	3	4
Bright Normal . . . . .	110 - 119 . . . . .	7	4	11
Average . . . . .	90 - 109 . . . . .	35	20	55
Dull Normal . . . . .	80 - 89 . . . . .	30	20	50
Borderline . . . . .	70 - 79 . . . . .	19	5	24
Defective . . . . .	69 & below . . . . .	6	4	10
No IQ requested . . . . .		3	0	3

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY COURT PSYCHOLOGISTS

Certification to Adult Court . . . . .	14	0
Ohio Youth Commission		
Permanent Commitment . . . . .	11	0
Suspended Commitment . . . . .	3	1
Child Study Center . . . . .	24	0
Nicholas Youth Center . . . . .	1	6
Foster Home . . . . .	3	5
Relative Home . . . . .	7	0
Neurological Examination . . . . .	1	0
Eye Examination . . . . .	0	1
Medical Examination . . . . .	13	4
Community Mental Health Center . . . . .	9	9
Official Probation . . . . .	6	1
Unofficial Probation . . . . .	13	15
Probation with Probation Officer counseling . . . . .	1	1
Custody with mother . . . . .	0	1
Custody with father . . . . .	13	7
Youth Drug Program . . . . .	2	3
Ohio Veterans Children's Home . . . . .	3	1
Other . . . . .	4	1
No recommendation requested . . . . .		

TYPE AND NUMBER OF TESTS ADMINISTERED		
Type of Test	Number	Total
<b>INDIVIDUAL INTELLIGENCE TESTS</b>		
Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (Revised)	97	
Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale	58	
Stanford-Binet Vocabulary Test	15	
Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test	2	
<b>ACHIEVEMENT TESTS</b>		
Wide Range Achievement Test	150	
<b>TESTS OF ORGANIC BRAIN IMPAIRMENT</b>		
Bender-Gestalt Test	155	
Graham-Kendall Memory for Designs Test	27	
Other	17	
<b>OBJECTIVE PERSONALITY TESTS</b>		
Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory	58	
Mooney Problem Check List	7	
Other	18	
<b>PROJECTIVE PERSONALITY TESTS</b>		
Rorschach Psychodiagnostic Test	152	
House-Tree-Person Test	101	
Thematic Apperception Test	21	
Wagner Hand Test	19	
Other	33	
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF TESTS ADMINISTERED</b>		<b>1020</b>
<b>AVERAGE NUMBER OF TESTS PER CHILD</b>		<b>6.3</b>

CUMULATIVE REPORT  
COURT PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES  
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER - 1981

	Boys	Girls	Total
Initial studies completed	100	47	147
Psychological reevaluations completed	3	0	3
<b>DIAGNOSIS OF CLIENTS EXAMINED BY COURT PSYCHOLOGISTS (DSM III)</b>			
<b>MENTAL RETARDATION</b>			
Mild	7	2	9
Moderate	0	0	0
<b>CONDUCT DISORDER</b>			
Socialized, aggressive	21	5	26
Socialized, nonaggressive	20	16	36
Undersocialized, aggressive	4	0	4
Undersocialized, nonaggressive	14	7	21
<b>SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDER</b>			
Developmental reading disorder	3	0	3
Developmental arithmetic disorder	4	1	5
Developmental articulation disorder	0	0	0
<b>ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER</b>			
With hyperactivity	5	0	5
Without hyperactivity	2	0	2
Residual	5	0	5
<b>ANXIETY DISORDERS OF ADOLESCENCE</b>			
Avoidant disorder	0	0	0
Overanxious disorder	0	0	0
<b>OTHER DISORDERS OF ADOLESCENCE</b>			
Schizoid disorder	1	1	2
Oppositional disorder	5	4	9
Identity disorder	1	1	2
<b>ORGANIC MENTAL DISORDER</b>			
Delirium	0	0	0
Dementia	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Substance-induced organic mental disorder	2	1	3
<b>SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER</b>			
Alcohol abuse/dependence	6	1	7
Barbiturate, sedative, hypnotic abuse/dependence	2	1	3
Cocaine abuse/dependence	1	0	1
PCP abuse	0	0	0
Hallucinogen abuse	0	1	1
Cannabis abuse/independence	12	2	14
<b>PARANOID DISORDERS</b>			
Paranoia	1	0	1
Acute paranoia	0	0	0
<b>AFFECTIVE DISORDERS</b>			
Major depressive episode	0	0	0
Atypical depression	1	0	1
<b>ADJUSTMENT DISORDERS</b>			
With disturbance of conduct	12	9	21
With disturbance of mood	0	1	1
With disturbance of mood and conduct	1	1	2
<b>V CODES</b>			
Malingering	0	0	0
Borderline intellectual functioning	4	0	4
Adolescent antisocial behavior	5	0	5
Academic problem	0	2	2
Parent-child problem	14	15	29
Other interpersonal problem	3	0	3
No diagnosis requested	4	0	4

Classification according to the "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders" DSM I, DSM II, and other diagnostic sources were also consulted.

TYPE AND NUMBER OF TESTS ADMINISTERED

Type of Test	Number	Total
<b>INDIVIDUAL INTELLIGENCE TESTS</b>		
Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (Revised)	79	
Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale	52	
Stanford-Binet Vocabulary Test	21	
<b>ACHIEVEMENT TESTS</b>		
Wide Range Achievement Test	126	
<b>TESTS OF ORGANIC BRAIN IMPAIRMENT</b>		
Bender-Gestalt Test	110	
Graham-Kendall Memory for Designs Test	23	
<b>OBJECTIVE PERSONALITY TESTS</b>		
Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory	80	
Mooney Problem Check List	0	
Other	18	
<b>PROJECTIVE PERSONALITY TESTS</b>		
Rorschach Psychodiagnostic Test	135	
House-Tree-Person Test	72	
Thematic Apperception Test	19	
Wagner Hand Test	10	
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF TESTS ADMINISTERED</b>	<b>745</b>	
<b>AVERAGE NUMBER OF TESTS PER CHILD</b>	<b>4.10</b>	

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHED LEVELS OF INTELLIGENCE

Classification	IQ	Boys	Girls
Very Superior	130 & above	0	0
Superior	120 - 129	2	2
Bright Normal	110 - 119	9	5
Average	90 - 109	45	23
Dull Normal	80 - 89	22	8
Borderline	70 - 79	14	5
Defective	69 & below	5	2
No IQ requested		3	2

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY COURT PSYCHOLOGISTS

Mentally Competent to stand trial	1	0
Certification to Adult Court	2	1
Ohio Youth Commission		
Permanent Commitment	10	0
Suspended Commitment	5	0
Child Study Center	0	0
Nicholas Youth Center	17	0
Foster Home	5	3
Relative Home	1	2
Neurological Examination	3	0
Eye Examination	1	1
Medical Examination	1	2
Community Mental Health Center	15	10
Official Probation	8	5
Unofficial Probation	2	1
Probation with Probation Officer counseling	14	3
Custody with mother	1	1
Custody with father	1	1
Youth Drug Program	9	3
Ohio Veterans Children's Home	1	3
Other	0	0
Residential Treatment Center	1	0
No recommendation requested	11	5
Home Detention	0	0

JUVENILE TRAFFIC OFFENSES - 1980

A total of 6907 juvenile traffic offenses were reported in 1980. This is a decrease of 41 from the 6948 reported in 1979.

The most frequently reported traffic violation was speeding. A total of 7368 traffic cases were disposed of during the year. The table below shows the number of cases in each of the most frequently reported violations which were heard and disposed of in 1980.

JUVENILE TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS  
DISPOSED OF IN 1980

Speeding . . . . .	1943
Violation of Drivers License Law . . . . .	1515
Violation of Auto License Law . . . . .	402
Red Light Violations . . . . .	372
Stop Violations . . . . .	388
Failure to Yield . . . . .	309
Failure to Stop in Assured Clear Distance . . . . .	298
Reckless Operation . . . . .	378
Unsafe Vehicle . . . . .	246
Turn Violations . . . . .	194
Violation Anti-Noise Ordinance . . . . .	109
Improper Lane Usage . . . . .	97
Driving While Intoxicated . . . . .	101
Improper Operation . . . . .	62
Defective Equipment . . . . .	36
*Other . . . . .	918
TOTAL . . . . .	7368

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF TRAFFIC OFFENDERS

12 & Under . . . . .	0.4%		
13-15 . . . . .	11.0%	Male . . . . .	81%
16 . . . . .	31.0%	Female . . . . .	19%
17 & over . . . . .	57.6%		

TABLE VII

JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS

Fine and/or costs . . . . .	3149
Dismissed . . . . .	967
Adjusted - Admonished . . . . .	299
License Suspension . . . . .	807
License Revocation . . . . .	54
Defensive Driving School . . . . .	58
Drivers Instruction School . . . . .	19
Probation . . . . .	6
Application Rights Suspended . . . . .	174
Transfer to Other Court . . . . .	520
Other . . . . .	761
Conforming Order . . . . .	554
TOTAL . . . . .	7368

\*The "Other" category includes violations such as failure to observe certain traffic controls, traveling the wrong way on a one-way street, fleeing from police, etc.

JUVENILE TRAFFIC OFFENSES - 1981

A total of 7020 juvenile traffic offenses were reported in 1981. This is an increase of 113 over the 6907 reported in 1980.

The most frequently reported traffic violation was speeding. A total of 7205 traffic cases were disposed of during the year. The table below shows the number of cases in each of the most frequently reported violations which were heard and disposed of in 1981.

JUVENILE TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS  
DISPOSED OF IN 1981

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Speeding . . . . .	1440	419	1859
Violation of Drivers License Law . . . . .	1232	190	1422
Violation of Auto License Law . . . . .	53	11	64
Red Light Violations . . . . .	307	73	380
Stop Violations . . . . .	298	67	365
Failure to Yield . . . . .	171	111	282
Failure to Stop in Assured Clear Distance . . . . .	194	72	266
Reckless Operation . . . . .	310	31	341
Unsafe Vehicle . . . . .	253	20	273
Turn Violations . . . . .	119	46	165
Violation Anti-Noise Ordinance . . . . .	77	3	80
Improper Lane Usage . . . . .	60	24	84
Driving While Intoxicated . . . . .	126	11	137
Improper Operation . . . . .	53	11	64
Defective Equipment . . . . .	53	4	57
*Other . . . . .	1142	224	1366
TOTAL . . . . .	5888	1317	7205

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF TRAFFIC OFFENDERS

12 & Under . . . . .	1.0%	Male . . . . .	82%
12-15 . . . . .	11.0%	Female . . . . .	18%
16 . . . . .	26.0%		
17 and over . . . . .	62.0%		

TABLE VII-A

JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS

Fine and/or costs . . . . .	3014
Dismissed . . . . .	1053
Adjusted - Admonished . . . . .	712
License Suspension . . . . .	746
License Revocation . . . . .	33
Defensive Driving School . . . . .	61
Drivers Instruction School . . . . .	43
Probation . . . . .	13
Application Rights Suspended . . . . .	75
Transfer to other Courts . . . . .	588
Other . . . . .	751
Conforming Order . . . . .	116
TOTAL . . . . .	7205

\*The "Other" category includes violations such as failure to observe certain traffic controls, traveling the wrong way on a one-way street, fleeing from police, etc.

TABLE VIII

JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN DELINQUENCY COMPLAINTS - 1980	
Committed to:	Ordered:
Ohio Youth Commission (boys) . . . 211	Probation . . . . . 611
Ohio Youth Commission (girls) . . . 34	Continued Probation . . . 190
Residential Treatment Center . . . 39	Adjusted-Admonished . . . 300
Temporary Custody to Children Services Board . . . 10	Fine/Costs . . . . . 263
Private Agency or Institution . . . . . 12	Dismissed . . . . . 505
	Transferred to Other Courts . . . . . 171
	Foster Home Placement . . . 14
	Conforming Order . . . . . 669
	Transferred to Adult Court . . . . . 13
	Suspended Commitment . . . 245
	Other Disposition . . . . . 127
	Restitution . . . . . 292
TOTAL . . . . .	3706

The above table represents the principal, unduplicated count of dispositions and does not include combinations of orders or other requirements such as the withholding of a driver's license when probation is extended, payment of damages, change in custody plus supervision, etc.

TABLE IX

NON-JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN DELINQUENCY COMPLAINTS - 1980	
Adjusted or Admonished . . . . .	2791
*Referred . . . . .	130
Dismissed . . . . .	999
Other . . . . .	4
TOTAL . . . . .	3924
*Referred to:	
Other Courts . . . . .	129
Institutions & Parole Officers . . . . .	1
TOTAL . . . . .	130

TABLE VIII-A

JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN DELINQUENCY COMPLAINTS - 1981	
Committed to:	Ordered:
Ohio Youth Commission (boys) . . . 177	Probation . . . . . 697
Ohio Youth Commission (girls) . . . 8	Continued Probation . . . 208
Residential Treatment Center . . . 58	Adjusted-Admonished . . . 255
Temporary Custody to Children Services Board . . . 5	Fine/Costs . . . . . 202
Private Agency or Institution . . . . . 13	Dismissed . . . . . 453
	Transferred to Other Courts . . . . . 208
	Foster Home Placement . . . 16
	Conforming Order . . . . . 546
	Transferred to Adult Court . . . . . 15
	Suspended Commitment . . . 221
	Other Disposition . . . . . 182
	Restitution . . . . . 314
TOTAL . . . . .	3578

The above table represents the principal, unduplicated count of dispositions and does not include combinations of orders or other requirements such as the withholding of a driver's license when probation is extended, payment of damages, change in custody plus supervision, etc.

TABLE IX-A

NON-JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN DELINQUENCY COMPLAINTS - 1981	
Adjusted or Admonished . . . . .	1793
*Referred . . . . .	39
Dismissed . . . . .	1153
Other . . . . .	12
TOTAL . . . . .	2997

TABLE X

JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN UNRULY COMPLAINTS - 1980	
Committed to:	Ordered:
Ohio Youth Commission (boys) . . . 16	Probation . . . . . 166
Ohio Youth Commission (girls) . . 19	Adjusted-Admonished . . . . 90
Other Public Institutions . . . . 1	Fine/Costs . . . . . 21
Public Department . . . . . 6	Dismissed . . . . . 44
Private Agency or Institution . . . . . 5	Referred to Other Courts . . . . . 9
	Foster Home Placement . . . . 28
	Conforming Order . . . . . 92
	Children Services Board . . . . 7
	Continued Probation . . . . 134
	Suspended Commitment . . . . 50
	Other Disposition . . . . . 41
TOTAL . . . . .	729

TABLE XI

NON-JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN UNRULY COMPLAINTS - 1980	
Adjusted - Admonished . . . . .	802
*Referred . . . . .	102
Dismissed . . . . .	96
Other Disposition . . . . .	1
TOTAL . . . . .	1001
*Referred to:	
Other Courts . . . . .	99
Other Public Institutions . . . . .	2
Private Agency or Institution . . . . .	1
TOTAL . . . . .	102

Non-judicial dispositions are made by the Referees in case reviews as distinguished from the Court adjudication and orders in judicial cases. While non-judicial dispositions often involve cooperative planning and action between complainants, parents, children and Court officials, in most cases the latter suggested the procedures and conditions to be followed.

TABLE X-A

JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN UNRULY COMPLAINTS - 1981	
Committed to:	Ordered:
Ohio Youth Commission (boys) . . . 37	Probation . . . . . 148
Ohio Youth Commission (girls) . . 22	Adjusted-Admonished . . . . 9
Other Public Institutions . . . . 3	Fine/Costs . . . . . 10
Public Department . . . . . 12	Dismissed . . . . . 16
Private Agency or Institution . . . . . 19	Referred to Other Courts . . . . . 10
	Foster Home Placement . . . . 29
	Conforming Order . . . . . 92
	Children Services Board . . . . 1
	Continued Probation . . . . 166
	Suspended Commitment . . . . 29
	Other Disposition . . . . . 71
TOTAL . . . . .	674

TABLE XI-A

NON-JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN UNRULY COMPLAINTS - 1981	
Adjusted - Admonished . . . . .	301
*Referred . . . . .	56
Dismissed . . . . .	152
Other Disposition . . . . .	5
Adjusted . . . . .	303
Referred to Diversion . . . . .	299
Return to OYC . . . . .	37
TOTAL . . . . .	1153

Non-judicial dispositions are made by the Referees in case reviews as distinguished from the Court adjudication and orders in judicial cases. While non-judicial dispositions often involve cooperative planning and action between complainants, parents, children and Court officials, in most cases the latter suggested the procedures and conditions to be followed.

TABLE XII-A

JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN SPECIAL SERVICE ACTIONS - 1980	
Committed to:	Ordered:
Children Services Board . . . . . 82	Dismissed . . . . . 95
Public Department . . . . . 8	Adjusted . . . . . 16
Private Agency or Institution . . 3	Consent to Marry
	Granted . . . . . 25
	Children Services Board
	custody terminated . . 154
	Release from Probation . 783
	Foster Home Placement . . 12
	Conforming Order . . . . 157
	Expungements . . . . . 119
	Other Court . . . . . 4
	Termination of
	Placement . . . . . 81
	Other Disposition . . . . 219
TOTAL . . . . .	1758

A special service action may involve bringing a matter before the Court on a motion after adjudication and therefore can result in a commitment or other order such as can be made in an original action.

TABLE XIII-A

JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN DEPENDENCY-NEGLECT COMPLAINTS - 1980	
Committed to:	Ordered:
Children Services Board . . . . . 145	Dismissed . . . . . 57
	Other Disposition . . . . 34
TOTAL . . . . .	236

TABLE XIV-A

JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN CHILD ABUSE COMPLAINTS - 1980	
Committed to:	Ordered:
Children Services Board -	Dismissed . . . . . 1
Temporary . . . . . 7	Other . . . . . 4
TOTAL . . . . .	12

TABLE XII

JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN SPECIAL SERVICE ACTIONS - 1981	
Committed to:	Ordered:
Children Services Board . . . . . 37	Dismissed . . . . . 93
Public Department . . . . . 11	Adjusted-Admonished . . . 11
Private Agency or	Consent to Marry
Institution . . . . . 8	Granted . . . . . 22
	Children Services Board
	custody terminated . . 140
	Release from Probation . 875
	Foster Home Placement . . 17
	Conforming Order . . . . 223
	Expungements . . . . . 42
	Other Court . . . . . 4
	Termination of
	Placement . . . . . 62
	Other Disposition . . . . 285
TOTAL . . . . .	1830

A special service action may involve bringing a matter before the Court on a motion after adjudication and therefore can result in a commitment or other order such as can be made in an original action.

TABLE XIII

JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN DEPENDENCY-NEGLECT COMPLAINTS - 1981	
Committed to:	Ordered:
Children Services Board . . . . . 186	Dismissed . . . . . 38
	Other Disposition . . . . 51
TOTAL . . . . .	275

TABLE XIV

JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS IN CHILD ABUSE COMPLAINTS - 1981	
Committed to:	Ordered:
Children Services Board	Dismissed . . . . . 2
Temporary . . . . . 7	Other . . . . . 8
TOTAL . . . . .	17

TABLE XV

CAUSES FOR REFERRAL - ADULT CONTRIBUTING DISPOSED OF CASES - 1980		
	MALE	FEMALE
Abuse . . . . .	15	6
Acting in a Way Tending to Cause Unruliness . . . . .	21	13
Neglect . . . . .	1	5
Contributing to Delinquency . . . . .	1	9
TOTAL . . . . .	38	24
Parental Truancy Conferences . . . . .	40	
Referrals to Community Agencies . . . . .	15	

TABLE XVI

ADULT CONTRIBUTING DISPOSITIONS - 1980	
Commitment to Institutions . . . . .	4
Sentence Suspended and Probation . . . . .	22
Fine and Costs . . . . .	3
Not Guilty . . . . .	1
Adjusted by Appropriate Court Action . . . . .	33
TOTAL . . . . .	63

TABLE XV-A

CAUSES FOR REFERRAL - ADULT CONTRIBUTING DISPOSED OF CASES - 1981		
	MALE	FEMALE
Abuse . . . . .	24	4
Acting in a Way Tending to Cause Unruliness . . . . .	10	10
Neglect . . . . .	4	14
TOTAL . . . . .	38	28
Parental Truancy Conferences . . . . .	102	
Referrals to Community Agencies . . . . .	32	

TABLE XVI-A

ADULT CONTRIBUTING DISPOSITIONS - 1981	
Commitment to Institutions . . . . .	5
Adjusted by Appropriate Court Action . . . . .	45
Sentence Suspended and Probation . . . . .	26
Fine and Costs . . . . .	1
Not Guilty . . . . .	1
TOTAL . . . . .	78
Courtesy Supervisions Terminated . . . . .	16
Courtesy Supervisions Sentenced . . . . .	2

SCHOOLS ATTENDING - 1980

Dayton City Schools

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Alternative . . . . .	273	55
Belmont . . . . .	170	51
Dunbar . . . . .	155	73
Fairview . . . . .	102	37
Kiser . . . . .	128	39
Meadowdale . . . . .	159	42
Roth . . . . .	208	73
Stivers Patterson Co-op . . . . .	90	54
Colonel White . . . . .	364	72
Wilbur Wright . . . . .	204	53
Jane Adams . . . . .	7	3
Allen . . . . .	23	9
Belle Haven . . . . .	19	8
Belmont Elem. . . . .	4	0
Brown Elem. . . . .	35	3
F.G. Carlson . . . . .	8	2
Cleveland . . . . .	33	9
Cornell Heights . . . . .	23	5
Drexel . . . . .	7	3
Eastmont . . . . .	7	0
Edison . . . . .	9	2
Fairport . . . . .	9	5
Fairview . . . . .	6	1
Franklin . . . . .	16	3
Gardendale . . . . .	1	0
Gettysburg . . . . .	8	0
Grant . . . . .	9	3
Grace A. Green . . . . .	0	0
Hawthorne Daytime Center . . . . .	2	10
Hickorydale . . . . .	4	0
Highview . . . . .	31	2
Huffman . . . . .	43	11
Jackson . . . . .	1	0
Jefferson . . . . .	29	6
Kemp . . . . .	13	0
Lewton . . . . .	0	0
Lincoln . . . . .	24	2
Longfellow . . . . .	16	12
Charles Loos . . . . .	9	4
MacFarlane . . . . .	23	15
Horace Mann . . . . .	0	1
McGuffy . . . . .	25	12
McNary Park . . . . .	1	0
Meadowdale . . . . .	9	1
Miami Chapel . . . . .	3	1
Patterson Kennedy . . . . .	36	16
Residence Park . . . . .	21	1
Ruskin . . . . .	30	8
Shiloh . . . . .	3	3
Shoup Mill . . . . .	2	0
Louise Troy . . . . .	1	0
Valerie . . . . .	7	1
Van Cleve . . . . .	14	16
Washington . . . . .	13	2
Weaver . . . . .	5	0
Webster . . . . .	7	8
Westwood . . . . .	21	7
Whittier . . . . .	53	9
Wogoman . . . . .	9	8
Orville Wright . . . . .	8	1

Kettering Schools

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Fairmont East . . . . .	150	35
Fairmont West . . . . .	146	40
D.L. Barnes . . . . .	4	16
Indian Riffle . . . . .	33	18
J.F. Kennedy . . . . .	25	3
Van Buren . . . . .	58	24
Beavertown . . . . .	0	0
Croftshire Elem. . . . .	7	0
Greenmont . . . . .	1	0
J.M. Holt . . . . .	0	0
Moraine Meadows . . . . .	2	2
Orchard Park . . . . .	4	0
Oakcreek . . . . .	0	0
J.E. Prass . . . . .	1	0
Rolling Fields . . . . .	7	4
Southdale . . . . .	1	0
<u>Miamisburg Schools</u>		
Bauer Elem. . . . .	6	0
H.V. Bear . . . . .	0	0
Mark Twain Elem. . . . .	0	0
Miamisburg H.S. . . . .	132	21
Miamisburg Jr. High . . . . .	20	17
Anna K. Wantz Jr. High . . . . .	38	24
Kinder School . . . . .	1	0
<u>Oakwood Schools</u>		
Oakwood H.S. . . . .	28	17
Oakwood Jr. High . . . . .	15	3
Harman Elem. . . . .	0	0
Smith Elem. . . . .	0	0
<u>Brookville Schools</u>		
Brookville H.S. . . . .	36	10
Brookville Jr. High . . . . .	5	2
Brookville Elem. . . . .	0	0
<u>Vandalia Schools</u>		
Butler H.S. . . . .	139	23
Morton Jr. H.S. . . . .	60	17
Smith Jr. H.S. . . . .	8	1
Demmitt Elem. . . . .	0	0
Helke Elem. . . . .	2	0
Murlin Heights . . . . .	0	0
Stonequarry Elem. . . . .	1	0
Vandalia Elem. . . . .	10	0

SCHOOLS ATTENDING - 1980

Northridge Schools

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Northridge H.S. . . . .	114	38
Esther Dennis . . . . .	38	2
Grafton Kennedy . . . . .	2	0
Morrison Elem. . . . .	3	2
Timberlane Elem. . . . .	0	0

Centerville Schools

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Centerville H.S. . . . .	190	65
Cline Elem. . . . .	8	0
Driscoll Elem. . . . .	0	0
Hithergreen Middle . . . . .	11	0
John Hole Elem. . . . .	3	0
Normandy . . . . .	4	0
Tower Heights Middle . . . . .	18	1
H.E. Watts Middle . . . . .	9	0
Village South . . . . .	2	0

Jefferson Schools

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Jefferson Twp. H.S. . . . .	46	10
Jefferson Twp. Jr. High . . . . .	8	5
Jefferson Elem. . . . .	1	2
Radcliff Heights . . . . .	1	0
Blairwood Elem. . . . .	0	0

Trotwood-Madison Schools

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Trotwood-Madison H.S. . . . .	185	52
Trotwood-Madison Jr. High . . . . .	45	7
Madison Park . . . . .	6	0
Olive Hill . . . . .	0	1
Townview Elem. . . . .	5	0
Westbrook Village Elem. . . . .	0	0

Mad River Township Schools

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Walter E. Stebbins H.S. . . . .	139	37
Mad River Jr. High . . . . .	36	121
Spinning Hill Jr. High . . . . .	32	16
Harshman Elem. . . . .	10	0
Mad River Elem. . . . .	1	3
Overlook Elem. . . . .	12	1
Page Manor Elem. . . . .	1	0
Saville Elem. . . . .	1	0
Brantwood . . . . .	1	0

New Lebanon Schools

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Dixie H.S. . . . .	96	12
New Lebanon Middle . . . . .	11	16
New Lebanon Elem. . . . .	0	0

Northmont Local Schools

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Northmont H.S. . . . .	264	61
Northmont Jr. High . . . . .	47	8
Englewood Elem. . . . .	2	0
Englewood Hills Elem. . . . .	10	0
Northmoor . . . . .	1	3
Union . . . . .	2	0
Clayton . . . . .	2	0

Valley View Local Schools

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Valley View H.S. . . . .	113	17
Germantown Middle School . . . . .	3	0
Farmersville Elem. . . . .	3	0

Wayne Township Schools

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Wayne Twp. H.S. . . . .	203	50
Studebaker Jr. High . . . . .	130	54
Weisenborn Jr. High . . . . .	106	31
Kitty Hawk Elem. . . . .	3	0
Monticello Elem. . . . .	1	0
Rushmore Elem. . . . .	4	0
Shenandoah Elem. . . . .	5	0
Titus Elem. . . . .	16	0
Valley Forge Elem. . . . .	2	0

West Carrollton Schools

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
West Carrollton H.S. . . . .	119	20
West Carrollton Jr. High . . . . .	56	54
Harold Schnell Elem. . . . .	2	0
C.F. Holliday . . . . .	0	0
Nicholas Elem. . . . .	0	0
Russell Elem. . . . .	0	0
Shade Elem. . . . .	1	0

Montgomery County Joint Vocational School

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Montgomery County Joint Vocational School . . . . .	52	4

Catholic Schools

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Archbishop Alter . . . . .	35	4
John Carroll H.S. . . . .	12	5
Chaminade Julianne H.S. . . . .	11	9
Dayton Catholic . . . . .	0	0
Ascension . . . . .	0	0
Bishop Liebold . . . . .	0	0
Holy Angels . . . . .	0	0
Holy Family . . . . .	3	0
Immaculate Conception . . . . .	1	0
Incarnation . . . . .	1	0
Our Lady of Mercy . . . . .	3	0
Our Lady of The Rosary . . . . .	1	0

SCHOOLS ATTENDING - 1980

Catholic Schools (con't.)	M	F
Precious Blood . . . . .	1	1
Resurrection . . . . .	1	0
St. Albert . . . . .	6	0
St. Charles Borromeo . . . . .	8	0
St. Helen . . . . .	0	0
St. Peter . . . . .	1	0
St. Rita . . . . .	0	0
St. Anthony . . . . .	3	1
<u>Miscellaneous</u>		
Dayton Christian . . . . .	5	0
Hillel Academy . . . . .	0	0
Miami Valley . . . . .	3	0
Spring Valley Academy . . . . .	0	0
Middle Cities Southeast . . . . .	2	0
Vocational Skills Center . . . . .	1	2
Out of County, Out of State & Special Schools . . . . .	404	221
High School Graduate . . . . .	10	2
Unknown in County . . . . .	1197	783
Not Attending School . . . . .	567	152

SCHOOLS ATTENDING - 1981

Dayton City Schools

	M	F
Alternative . . . . .	249	62
Belmont . . . . .	214	61
Dunbar . . . . .	146	25
Fairview . . . . .	100	20
Kiser . . . . .	57	15
Meadowdale . . . . .	220	40
Roth . . . . .	149	38
Stivers Patterson Co-op . . . . .	54	35
Colonel White . . . . .	295	102
Wilbur Wright . . . . .	145	45
<u>Dayton City Schools</u>		
Jane Adams . . . . .	7	5
Allen . . . . .	15	4
Belle Haven . . . . .	14	10
Belmont Elem. . . . .	0	0
Brown Elem. . . . .	11	0
F.G. Carlson . . . . .	1	5
Cleveland . . . . .	12	6
Cornell Heights . . . . .	6	0
Drexel . . . . .	9	3
Eastmont . . . . .	4	4
Edison . . . . .	27	1
Fairport . . . . .	15	3
Fairview . . . . .	5	1
Franklin . . . . .	28	4
Gardendale . . . . .	0	0
Gettysburg . . . . .	9	0
Grant . . . . .	1	1
Grace A. Green . . . . .	1	0
Hawthorne Daytime Center . . . . .	0	6
Hickorydale . . . . .	8	0
Highview . . . . .	25	3
Huffman . . . . .	35	9
Jackson . . . . .	5	1
Jefferson . . . . .	26	5
Kemp . . . . .	8	0
Lewton . . . . .	0	0
Lincoln . . . . .	22	4
Longfellow . . . . .	7	9
Charles Loos . . . . .	0	2
MacFarlane . . . . .	29	12
Horace Mann . . . . .	4	0
McGuffey . . . . .	12	7
McNary Park . . . . .	4	3
Meadowdale . . . . .	10	4
Miami Chapel . . . . .	7	1
Patterson Kennedy . . . . .	57	11
Residence Park . . . . .	25	1
Ruskin . . . . .	28	11
Shiloh . . . . .	10	0
Shoup Mill . . . . .	0	0
Louise Troy . . . . .	0	0
Valerie . . . . .	15	5
Van Cleve . . . . .	10	0
Washington . . . . .	21	4
Weaver . . . . .	2	0
Webster . . . . .	16	3
Westwood . . . . .	25	6
Whittier . . . . .	25	9
Wogoman . . . . .	16	4
Orville Wright . . . . .	9	2

Kettering Schools

	M	F
Fairmont East . . . . .	141	39
Fairmont West . . . . .	114	35
D.L. Barnes . . . . .	5	12
Indian Riffle . . . . .	71	20
J.F. Kennedy . . . . .	20	5
Van Buren . . . . .	55	27
<u>Kettering Schools</u>		
Beavertown . . . . .	6	0
Croftshire Elem. . . . .	1	0
Greenmont . . . . .	7	0
J.M. Holt . . . . .	0	0
Moraine Meadows . . . . .	3	0
Orchard Park . . . . .	1	0
Oakcreek . . . . .	0	0
J.E. Prass . . . . .	0	0
Rolling Fields . . . . .	2	0
Southdale . . . . .	11	0

Miamisburg Schools

Bauer Elem. . . . .	4	0
H.V. Bear . . . . .	0	1
Mark Twain Elem. . . . .	1	0
Miamisburg H.S. . . . .	156	38
Miamisburg Jr. High . . . . .	9	3
Anna K. Wantz Jr. High . . . . .	36	12
Kinder School . . . . .	0	1

Oakwood Schools

Oakwood H.S. . . . .	31	7
Oakwood Jr. High . . . . .	6	4
Harman Elem. . . . .	0	0
Smith Elem. . . . .	0	0

Brookville Schools

Brookville H.S. . . . .	28	2
Brookville Jr. High . . . . .	3	3
Brookville Elem. . . . .	0	0

Vandalia Schools

Butler H.S. . . . .	95	29
Morton Jr. H.S. . . . .	56	28
Smith Jr. H.S. . . . .	13	3
Demmitt Elem. . . . .	0	0
Helke Elem. . . . .	0	0
Murlin Heights . . . . .	1	0
Stonequarry Elem. . . . .	0	0
Vandalia Elem. . . . .	1	0

SCHOOLS ATTENDING - 1981

<u>Northridge Schools</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Northridge H.S. . . . . .	92	47
Esther Dennis . . . . .	49	12
Grafton Kennedy . . . . .	6	1
Morrisor. Elem. . . . .	2	0
Timberlane Elem. . . . .	3	0

<u>Centerville Schools</u>		
Centerville H.S. . . . . .	153	77
Cline Elem. . . . .	4	1
Driscoll Elem. . . . .	1	0
Hithergreen Middle. . . . .	2	0
John Hole Elem. . . . .	0	0
Normandy. . . . .	0	0
Tower Heights Middle. . . . .	36	0
H.E. Watts Middle . . . . .	3	2
Village South . . . . .	0	2

<u>Jefferson Schools</u>		
Jefferson Twp. H.S. . . . . .	38	8
Jefferson Twp. Jr. High . . . . .	16	8
Jefferson Elem. . . . .	3	0
Radcliff Heights. . . . .	1	0
Blairwood Elem. . . . .	0	0

<u>Trotwood-Madison Schools.</u>		
Trotwood-Madison H.S. . . . . .	154	45
Trotwood-Madison Jr. High . . . . .	32	7
Madison Park. . . . .	2	0
Olive Hill. . . . .	1	0
Townview Elem. . . . .	1	0
Westbrook Village Elem. . . . .	3	0

<u>Mad River Township Schools</u>		
Walter E. Stebbins H.S. . . . . .	107	45
Mad River Jr. High. . . . .	38	17
Spinning Hill Jr. High. . . . .	47	7
Harshman Elem. . . . .	4	3
Mad River Elem. . . . .	0	1
Overlook Elem. . . . .	6	0
Page Manor Elem. . . . .	1	1
Saville Elem. . . . .	0	0
Brantwood . . . . .	5	0

<u>New Lebanon Schools</u>		
Dixie H.S. . . . . .	86	15
New Lebanon Middle. . . . .	8	0
New Lebanon Elem. . . . .	1	1

<u>Northmont Local Schools</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Northmont H.S. . . . . .	221	46
Northmont Jr. High . . . . .	29	6
Englewood Elem. . . . .	1	1
Englewood Hills Elem. . . . .	0	1
Northmoor. . . . .	1	0
Union. . . . .	0	0
Clayton. . . . .	0	0

<u>Valley View Local Schools</u>		
Valley View H.S. . . . . .	58	10
Germantown Middle School . . . . .	2	4
Farmersville Elem. . . . .	0	0

<u>Wayne Township Schools</u>		
Wayne Twp. H.S. . . . . .	115	49
Studebaker Jr. High. . . . .	89	29
Weisenborn Jr. High. . . . .	68	30
Kitty Hawk Elem. . . . .	5	1
Monticello Elem. . . . .	2	0
Rushmore Elem. . . . .	1	0
Shenandoah Elem. . . . .	6	4
Titus Elem. . . . .	7	2
Valley Forge Elem. . . . .	9	0

<u>West Carrollton Schools</u>		
West Carrollton H.S. . . . . .	113	29
West Carrollton Jr. High . . . . .	69	30
Harold Schnell Elem. . . . .	5	0
C.F. Holliday. . . . .	1	0
Nicholas Elem. . . . .	7	3
Russell Elem. . . . .	1	0
Shade Elem. . . . .	1	0

<u>Montgomery County Joint Vocational School.</u>		
	76	13

<u>Catholic Schools</u>		
Archbishop Alter . . . . .	17	2
John Carroll H.S. . . . . .	11	0
Chaminade Julienne H.S. . . . . .	19	10
Dayton Catholic. . . . .	0	0
Ascension. . . . .	0	0
Bishop Liebold . . . . .	1	0
Holy Angels. . . . .	2	0
Holy Family. . . . .	1	1
Immaculate Conception. . . . .	1	1
Incarnation. . . . .	1	0
Our Lady of Mercy. . . . .	0	0
Our Lady of The Rosary . . . . .	0	0

SCHOOLS ATTENDING - 1981

<u>Catholic Schools (con't.)</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Precious Blood . . . . .	0	0
Resurrection . . . . .	0	0
St. Albert . . . . .	2	2
St. Charles Borromeo . . . . .	0	0
St. Helen. . . . .	1	0
St. Peter. . . . .	0	0
St. Rita . . . . .	1	0
St. Anthony. . . . .	0	0

<u>Miscellaneous</u>		
Dayton Christian . . . . .	2	1
Hillel Academy . . . . .	1	0
Miami Valley . . . . .	1	0
Spring Valley Academy. . . . .	2	0
Middle Cities Southeast. . . . .	0	0
Vocational Skills Center . . . . .	2	0
Out of County, Out of State & Special Schools. . . . .	344	167
High School Graduate . . . . .	7	2
Unknown in County. . . . .	1175	693
Not Attending School . . . . .	597	153

COURT OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

The Montgomery County Court of Domestic Relations is that branch of the Common Pleas Court system empowered by law to terminate marriage. This may be done by divorce, dissolution of marriage or annulment. The court also acts upon alimony only actions, more popularly known as legal separations.

Dissolution of marriage is a simple non-adversary action which consists of the drawing up of a separation agreement between the parties by which they resolve all vital issues surrounding their separation such as custody, child support, visitation, alimony, and division of property. They then confirm this verbally by a brief joint courtroom appearance before the assigned judge. The operative word in dissolution is agreement.

One of the major advantages of dissolution, of course, is that it avoids the emotional trauma of an adversary divorce action. Dissolutions generally are heard a month plus one or two days from the date of filing.

In order that judges and referees hearing custody matters may be as fully informed as possible, it has been the rule of this court since 1951 for an unbiased third-party investigation to be done in every case in which children under the age of fourteen years are involved. This is done by the social service branch of the court. Factual, sociological and psychological information is compiled into a written report which is available to the assigned judge (or referee) prior to the hearing.

A specialized group within the social service branch, known as the Court's Counseling Services, offers in-depth counseling (at no extra cost to the client) for a variety of divorce-related problems which may surface either during the pre- or post-divorce period. This would include counseling around the relatively new concept of joint custody which, as interpreted by our judges, means that the parents have equal legal responsibility for their children, as they had while still married, regardless of where the children reside. The goals of joint custody are for the parties to continue to co-parent, for the children not to feel they have lost one parent through the divorce process, and for neither parent to feel that he/she has lost the children. The number of requests in 1980 for joint custody was 67 and in 1981, 76. The parties involved must be able to cooperate in the way needed to successfully sustain a joint custody arrangement and they are required to submit a plan to the court which describes how they intend to co-parent.

In addition to joint custody counseling the specific counseling services available at the court include conferences in conciliation court, marriage counseling to try to save a viable marriage, crisis counseling during pendency of a divorce, post-decree counseling to help in adjustment to a new life style, and mediation conferences in problems involving the visitation of the non-custodial parent with the children.

Conciliation Court is a procedure by which an individual who feels that the marriage can be saved may file a petition for conciliation which requires the other spouse to come in for at least one session of counseling. Our counselors' efforts in these situations are directed toward trying to get the parties involved in counseling voluntarily: otherwise it is seldom productive.

As a service to the community our staff also is available to address school, civic, mental health, church and other groups. Individual office appointments also are set up for high school and college students seeking information for class assignments on some aspect of divorce.

The traditionally heavy Domestic Relations caseload requires the services of two judges and five referees to keep the docket current. Referees are court employed attorneys sitting as deputy judges on both pending and post-divorce matters. Under the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure, however, the judges must give final approval to all matters acted upon by referees.

The unresolved problems which frequently follow the post-divorce period traditionally are heard by referees. The majority of their hearings concern the issues of custody, property, emancipation, alimony, visitation, support, and contempt. During 1980 the referees heard a total of 6,807 cases and in 1981, 6,791 cases. They also resolved many matters without formal hearings.

TABLE XVII

COURT OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
1980 & 1981

<u>CHILD CUSTODY EVALUATIONS</u>		
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Divorce	1,199	1,243
Dissolution	1,020	933
Modification of Custody	96	98
TOTAL	2,315	2,274
<u>COUNSELING</u>		
	536	432

BUREAU OF SUPPORT

The performance posture of the Bureau of Support can best be shown through its 1981 fiscal and enforcement statistics. The collection of support/alimony increased 12.8% over 1980 for a total amount collected of \$14,377,606.24, while the matter of corresponding checks written during this same time increased 9.1% for a total of 232,206 checks. These statistics bear even a greater significance when during the year monies collected by the Bureau of Support and returned to the Montgomery County Welfare Department increased by 35% which represents a total of \$1,386,461.66.

The number of non-welfare clients requesting enforcement of court ordered support/alimony under the IV-D program increased by 12.3% over 1980. Each one of these cases was referred to the Child Support Enforcement Unit of the Montgomery County Prosecutor's Office. The on-going working relationship that has been established between the Bureau of Support and the Prosecutor's Office continues to produce results through an effective and timely legal process.

The Cooperation Agreement between the Bureau of Support and the Montgomery County Welfare Department has been expanded to include participation in the IRS Tax Refund Offset Program. This program allows Bureaus of Support to request the IRS to apply a payor's federal tax refund against a welfare arrearage. This particular application of enforcement is not available to the non-welfare client. Locally, this office will submit several hundred names to the IRS for collection assistance in 1983.

In an effort to provide as much helpful information to our clients as possible about the Bureau of Support, a client handbook was prepared and made available to parties having a need to utilize our services. This has caused everyone to have a keener awareness and appreciation of the Bureau of Support. The underlying success of the Bureau of Support can be attributed to the continued cooperation received from our Court.

BUREAU OF SUPPORT STATISTICS

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Clients Interviewed	3,085	3,291	2,836
Incoming (UDA's)	324	376	489
Outgoing (UDA's)	252	309	332
New Cases Received	2,173	2,379	3,036
Contempt of Court (JC)	230	384	376
Default Letters Mailed	2,604	3,254	2,665
Pre-Certifications and Certifications	417	1,296	1,883
IV-D Cases Referred to Prosecutor	406	716	608
Non-Welfare Cases Referred to Prosecutor	N/A	389	437
Assignments of Support from MCWD	12,437	*2,796	2,276
Releases of Support from MCWD	5,230	*2,688	2,463
Money Received	\$11,513,697.37	\$12,748,359.14	\$14,377,606.24
Fees Received	\$ 225,765.37	\$ 249,924.34	\$ 281,853.79
Number of Checks Written	207,342	212,780	232,206
Money Returned to MCWD	\$ 816,947.77	\$1,024,421.57	\$ 1,386,461.63
Money Returned to BOS from MCWD	\$ 122,542.17	\$ 153,663.24	\$ 207,969.24
Logged Telephone Calls Received	40,440	79,897	75,571

\*Revised to reflect assignments and releases for Court ordered cases.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT

Adrienne Meagher, Administrative Officer

Referees:

J. Bernard Carter, Chief Referee	Lynn M. Kelley Judith A. King
Keith R. Hall+	William F. Parker

Supervisors:

Alice Peltier, Marriage Counseling  
Betty Wharton, Divorce Counseling  
Katherine Kesly, Clerical, Referee's Department

Marriage, Conciliation and Divorce Counselors:

Theodore Fields	Randy Mullins
Sandra Fredrick	Darlene Osborne
Cindy Grant	Nola Olinger
Nancy Gregory	Janet Pollak

Clerks, Typists, Stenographers and Secretaries

Jeanni Allamon	Sandy Johnston
Jennifer Booher	Carol Martin
Nancy Brady	Lillian Michel+
Becky Fannin	Arlene Nobles
Carol Frank	JoAnna Stummer
Diane Hatcher	Betty Ulseth

Court Officers:

Rose Ann Reyer, Assignment Commissioner  
William C. Stevens, Bailiff  
Stephen Schulkers, Bailiff  
Ruth Cox, Court Reporter  
Betty Leve, Court Reporter  
Angela Perry, Court Reporter  
Sybil Silvey, Court Reporter

JUDGE FRANK W. NICHOLAS RESIDENTIAL  
TREATMENT CENTER FOR YOUTH

Dan R. Hodnot, Director  
Donald A. Lawson, Assistant Director  
A. Gene Collier, Research & Evaluation Assistant  
Margaret Eshbaugh, Administrative Assistant  
Lauretta McGhee, Secretary

FREEDOM HOUSE

Ronald L. Allen, Unit Treatment  
Coordinator  
Richard Green, Family Resource Counselor  
Kenneth Fuls, Residential Counselor  
Ozell, Early, Residential Counselor  
Jack Bergman, Residential Counselor  
Rick Neal, Residential Counselor  
Steven Martin, Residential Counselor  
Ann Miller, Residential Counselor  
Mary L. Kendrick, Cook  
Elise Scott, Asst. Cook

LIBERTY HOUSE

Stephen Burnett, Unit Treatment  
Coordinator  
Blaise Ipsaro, Family Resource Counselor  
Michael Deliman, Residential Counselor  
Ronald Reese, Residential Counselor  
Jeffrey Vann, Residential Counselor  
Douglas Dolphin, Residential Counselor  
Robert Davis, Residential Counselor  
Lamar Favors, Residential Counselor  
Gregory Gibbs, Residential Counselor

NICHOLAS-LIBERTY SCHOOL

Judith A. LaMuga, Principal  
Mary Rismiller, Media Specialist  
Barbara Frederick, Special Education Instructor  
Dianne V. Mills, Special Education Instructor  
Michelle Sewell, Special Education Instructor

BUREAU OF SUPPORT

George R. Hicks, Director  
William Wiseman, Attorney<sup>+</sup>  
Clara Simons, Administrative Assistant

Group Managers:

Joan Anderson, Administrative Services  
William Branigan, URESA  
Lora Driscoll, Court Liaison/Enforcement  
James Suddath, Fiscal Affairs

Group Supervisor:

Susan Sterzer, Microfiche

Support Specialists:

Joyce Ard, Staff Development Supervisor  
Carolyn Marsden, Unit Supervisor  
Choon Dho Burns           Richard Soppet  
Helga Keller               Mary Taylor  
Raymond Kline             Judy Van Putten  
Marva Fisher, Phone Power

Cashiers/Account Clerk:

Nancy Rike, Group Supervisor  
Johanna Olekas, Hea. Cashier  
Daphne Dunlap  
James Morrison  
Gloria Richardson  
Alice Trent

Quality Control/Account Clerks:

Franziska Clayton, Unit Supervisor  
Anne Bissacco             Theresa Kelly  
Jewel Cain                Mary Morrison  
Linda Condi               Guadalupe Parsons  
Charles Holtman           Linda Taylor

Clerks/Typists/Secretary:

Lee Burg, Unit Supervisor  
Marta Aceituno           Susan Williams  
Gary Katulak  
  
Agnes Czigler             Gail Mayne  
Sonja Fisher              Marian Montgomery  
Denise Kovacs            Brenda Watts  
Roberta Maiden  
Jane Walling, Secretary

Process Server:

Wilbur Rauch

Student:

Charlene Turner

As of June 1, 1982

<sup>+</sup>Part-time personnel

.500 copies - Unit cost .91

**END**