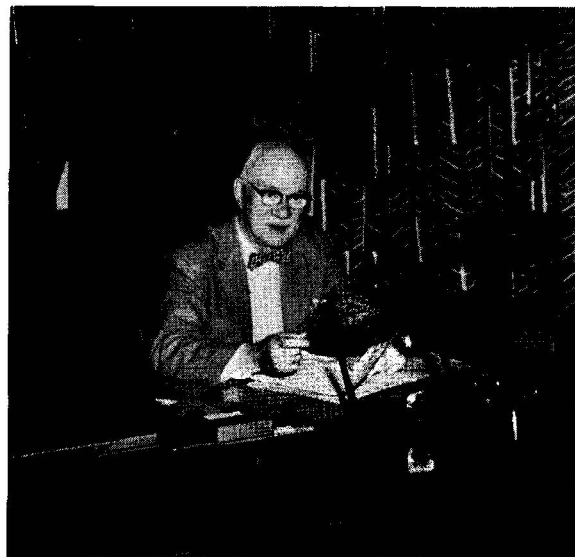


Family Court of Lucas County



1964 Annual Report

429 Michigan Toledo, Ohio



PAUL W. ALEXANDER, JUDGE

**Court of Common Pleas
Division of
Domestic Relations**

To the Honorable Ned Skeldon
Guy Neeper
William Gernheuser
Commissioners of Lucas County

And to the Honorable Martin A. Janis
Director of Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction

Dear Sirs:

In compliance with Section 2151.18 General Code, I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, Division of Domestic Relations, which includes the Juvenile Court, covering the calendar year 1964 showing the number and kinds of cases that have come before it, and other data pertaining to the work of the Court of interest to you and the general public.

Respectfully submitted,
PAUL W. ALEXANDER
Judge

June 1, 1965

JUDGE ALEXANDER REPORTS ———

1964 brings to a close an era in Family Court operation in Lucas County. What started in 1937 as a relatively small court operation conducted in a part of one wing on the ground floor of the Court House under the direction of a single judge, has grown steadily. In 1948, court space was doubled in the Court House and in 1953 we moved into a new and modern building specially designed for the Family Court and Child Study Institute. Services to children and families were developed — cases brought before the court increased and by 1955 the services of a part time visiting judge became an essential. In 1963 the state legislature recognized the urgent need for additional judicial service and provided for the election of a second judge. In 1964 a second judge was elected to take office on January 3, 1965.

Now on the threshold of a new era with two full time judges presiding in the Family Court, it seems appropriate to review what has happened in the development of

the court — what we learned during the development — and what we see for the future.

In 1932 the National Probation and Parole Association was invited by a group of Toledo agencies and organizations to make a study of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court and to submit suggestions and recommendations for improving services to children and families. An extensive study was made and the final report submitted to the community in 1934 contained a series of specific recommendations as follows:

1. Reorganization of the intake procedures.
2. Systematic accounting of cases.
3. Casework supervision of probation officers.
4. No officer undertake case without specific assignment by administration.
5. Every officer to be accountable for every case assigned to him until such case closed.
6. Attendance of probation officers at social work conference should be encouraged.
7. Systematic routine for termination of cases.

8. Closer screening of jail detention of juveniles and elimination at the earliest possible date.
9. Revision of the detention policy aimed at reduction in jail confinement or extensive use of the children's home for detention of dependent and neglected children.
10. Use of the detention home for the observation of children to prepare information for the use of the court.
11. Careful physical examination of all children and use of such reports in the handling of cases.
12. Need for a child guidance clinic in delinquency cases.
13. Establishment of professional qualifications for the selection and appointment of probation staff.
14. Increase the size of the probation staff.
15. Develop the protective work for dependent and neglected children through the existing social agencies of the community.
16. Improve the office conditions for the entire department.

Under the leadership of the Council of Social Agencies and the Toledo Rotary Club a series of meetings was held in 1935 to interpret this report and to obtain widespread support for its implementation. Early in 1936 a group of citizens prevailed upon Paul W. Alexander, then an assistant county prosecutor to become a candidate for the judgeship on a platform to reorganize the court along the lines outlined in the report of N.P.P.A.

The following January - 1937 - Paul W. Alexander having been elected by the voters, took office as Judge. 1964 marks the completion of 28 years on the bench. A review of those 28 years would logically be made with three thoughts in mind - what did we do -
 what did we learn?
 what should we do next?

I. WHAT DID WE DO?

Within six months of taking office every recommendation of the N.P.P.A. report had been carried out. The ensuing years were devoted to strengthening those recommendations and discovering new procedures and services for the welfare of children and families. In this, not only the Judge, but every staff member played a part. Here, in summary, are the specific things that were done.

1. The staff of the Court was reorganized with the appointment of counselors and referees with specific training and experience in child welfare and the social sciences. Appointments were made after rigid written and oral examinations.
2. Organized and developed a referee procedure for the hearing of all juvenile cases in which all children's cases were first heard before a referee to establish jurisdiction and to determine the method of handling through to a final hearing.
3. Reorganized the detention facilities - converting it from a custodial service to a study center, with complete psychiatric, psychological and medical diagnostic service. Changed the name of the detention home to Child Study Institute.
4. Created and developed a privilege system in conjunction with the Child Study Institute. This together with a carefully planned activity program have become important parts of the total study program of the C.S.I.
5. Initiated conferences with the Chief of Police which led to the creation of the Crime Prevention Bureau, for the specialized handling of juvenile offenders.

6. Initiated a program for the use of private correctional schools for delinquent children when it was determined that they could provide more effective service than the state industrial schools.
7. Established a foster home program for delinquent children – the first court in the United States to have such a program for delinquents as a function of the probation department.
8. Established a statistical accounting system for tabulating essential data relating to delinquency and family problems.
9. Established a public relations program in which staff members met with interested community groups to discuss problems related to delinquency and divorce. Produced a two act play and a full length motion picture which explained the operation of the Court.
10. In cooperation with the University of Toledo and the University of Michigan we developed a training program for counseling staff.
11. Carried on an advanced in-service training program under the leadership of our psychiatrist to improve the skills of counselors.
12. Co-operated with the Junior League in the creation of the Mental Hygiene Clinic of Toledo.
13. Created the concept of Court-School Workshops to improve and develop the handling of school referred cases and to provide better court service to public schools. Directed a series of these workshops at the county and state level over a period of 7 years.
14. Organized and directed three major delinquency prevention activities. One of these has been the "Happy Harmless Halloween" program which has been in operation for 27 years as a program to control vandalism at the Halloween season. This program which annually is carried on by more than 5,000 adults and participated in by up to 90,000 children has reduced vandalism by 80% in the 27 years.

Another prevention program was conducted in Sylvania Township in co-operation with the Lucas County Adult Probation Department. This was a recreation program reaching about 50 teenagers. The third project is Linques Teentown an unstructured youth center operated by Linques Club, with sponsorship and consultation by court staff. It services about 200 youths a week.

All staff members engaged in these three activities do so on their own time and without compensation.

15. Other staff members likewise engage in youth activities as volunteer leaders in Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Y.M.C.A., C.Y.O., Pee Wee Baseball, Neighborhood Centers, Knights of Columbus Youth activities, Big Brothers and numerous other activities of a similar nature.
16. In co-operation with each chief of a law enforcement unit in Lucas County prepared a manual of operating procedures to standardize the handling of juvenile offenders in the County.
17. Created marriage counseling services in the divorce court. One of the first courts in the country to have such services. This service proved the validity of marriage counseling in a court setting and established the values to be derived from social investigation prior to divorce. As a result the State of Ohio in 1951 enacted a statute making investigations mandatory in divorce actions involving children under 14 years of age.
18. Developed and expanded the concept of the Family Court in which all court services to children and families are brought together under a single court administration. The Judge of the Lucas County Court took the national leadership in the creation of The Interprofessional Council – a nationwide group of outstanding leaders from various professions which directed itself to the question of perfecting the development of Family Courts. One of the major accomplishments of this Council was to have the American Bar Association create a special division of Family Law within the Association.

19. With the dedication of the new Family Court Center in 1953, we pioneered a new type of court building construction, with numerous innovations in the detention areas. These have been copied and adapted by many other counties in Ohio, other states and Canada. Since 1953 staff members of this court have been consulted by more than twenty other courts during their planning and construction programs.
20. In 1953, with the dedication of the new Family Court Center we initiated a night intake service with the use of professionally trained personnel from the probation department to screen admissions and reduce our detention. This has been an operating procedure which has served to provide a high level of skilled service at this point and at a minimum cost to the county.
21. In 1955, following completion of the new facilities at the Children's Home; working arrangements were completed with the Child Welfare Board whereby all dependent and neglected children are detained at the Receiving Center of Miami Children's Home instead of at the Child Study Institute. This procedure eliminates commingling delinquent and dependent children.
22. Since 1962, on completion of the most recent addition to the Child Study Institute the last juvenile was removed from the County Jail and since that date there have been no juveniles under the age of 18 detained in the County Jail.
23. Immediately following World War II, the U.S. Department of State, the United Nations, and the National Social Welfare Assembly began using the Lucas County Family Court as a training center for foreign court workers and personnel. In the period from 1949 to the present, approximately 200 judges, probation officers and social workers from 20 different countries have visited this court undergoing training and orientation in juvenile court and family court procedures. The period of time ranged from one day to as much as four months.
24. Personnel of the Family Court Center has been designated as field supervisors by both the University of Michigan, Bowling Green State University, and Ohio State University for the training of graduate students in corrections.
25. Over the years, ten different staff members have engaged in teaching on a part-time basis at the Ohio State University, Toledo University, Bowling Green State University, the University of Michigan and Findlay College.
26. In 1963, a Placement Department was created to handle the investigation and supervision of children placed in foster homes and to carry on treatment and preparation of parole for children placed in private correctional schools. Our first group foster home was opened in 1964.
27. As of December, 1964, we count among the alumni of the Family Court Center staff 45 former counselors and referees who received their training in this court, who are now employed in other courts and correctional agencies, as the chief administrator of those agencies.
28. Staff members of this court have been called upon to conduct training institutes for probation counselors and Child Welfare Workers in Michigan, New York, Massachusetts, Indiana, Wisconsin and Kentucky. Also, staff members have been called upon to conduct community surveys for the improvement of local services in Detroit, Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich., Akron, Ohio, Dayton, Ohio, Youngstown, Ohio, St. Louis, Missouri, Charleston, W. Virginia & Gary, Indiana.
29. Staff members have been selected over the years to serve on the Governor's Advisory Committee on mental health, the Advisory Committee of the State Welfare Department, on the State Committee for the White House Conference on Youth, the Board of Directors of the Toledo Mental Hygiene Clinic, Board of Directors of the Oesterlen Home for Children, Board of Directors of the Toledo Council of Social Agencies, member of the Lucas County Welfare Advisory

Committee, Board of Directors of the Ohio Citizens Council, the Toledo Big Brothers Organization, Board of Managers of the YMCA, Citizens Advisory Group of the Boy Scouts of America, and as trustee and president of the Fredrick Douglass Community Center. Two staff members over the years have been selected as Fullbright scholars by the Federal Government – one sent to England for a period of one year – and one to Japan for one year.

30. Active participation on part of staff members in securing statutory provision for state subsidy to county juvenile courts to improve probation services in the local communities. In the five years that this has been in effect, Lucas County has received \$38,061 from the State to aid our probation department.

31. Family Court staff members in order to benefit from professional experiences of the workers in the field, have affiliated themselves with the following professional groups:

The American Bar Association, Toledo Bar Association, Lucas County Bar Association, National Association of Juvenile Court Judges, Ohio Association of Juvenile Court Judges, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Ohio Probation and Parole Association, Lucas County Association of Correctional Workers, National Association of Social Workers, American Psychological Association, Tri-State Group Psychotherapy Association, American Sociological Society, American Society of Criminology, American Association of Marriage Counselors, American Medical Association, American Psychiatric Association, American Association of Orthopsychiatry and the International Institute on Crime and Delinquency.

32. In 1951, following the passage of the mandatory divorce act, we created a Family Service Division in the Court of Domestic Relations. Originally budgeted for three marriage counselors and divorce investigators; this was later increased to a total of six, who provide marriage counseling prior to a divorce on both litigated and non-litigated cases.

PART II

During our 28 years of operation of Family Court under the adjusted procedures as outlined previously, we have learned many things about family life and delinquency, its frequency, causes, and the community needs to meet the problems. We would like to review at this time some of the outstanding findings we have made from our experience:

1. There is a genuine need for a well-organized community-wide delinquency prevention program in Lucas County which will include participation by all agencies dealing with youth and the family.
2. The referee system as developed has proved its worth in the handling of cases being processed. However, with a marked increase in total case load in the court in recent years we find the need for increasing the number of referees in court in order to handle the situation adequately.
3. In our efforts to secure adequate treatment facilities for Lucas County children we have become more and more convinced of the urgent need for a local correctional school for both boys and girls to take care of those youths who would be better served by being retained within the community – but on an institutional basis. We are especially concerned in this connection with emotionally disturbed youths.

4. There is a very apparent and urgent need for half-way houses, where children who should not be returned to their own home for one reason or another, may remain and live in an atmosphere resembling a family home during a period of probation or parole following institutional placement.
5. There is a need to maintain a realistic ratio between the number of cases handled and the probation personnel.
6. The need for early counseling and treatment of the disruptive and disturbed child becomes more and more apparent. These children are first spotted in the school system, which is the only social institution which comes into contact with every child. Here the recognition of the personality disturbance is often noted in the first to third grades. Treatment could and should be provided right at that time under some program which is immediately available to the school.
7. We are especially concerned about the lack of institutional facilities for boys in the 17 yr. age and last half of their 16th yr. Most private training schools refuse to accept boys in this age bracket and many boys in this age bracket need correctional school training but are not of the type that would profit most by facilities of the State Industrial School.
8. We are increasingly impressed with the number of young people in the community who need activity and recreational centers throughout the year, but who cannot and will not fit into the structured programs of organized community centers as we know them such as Neighborhood Houses, YMCA, CYO, Jewish Neighborhood House, etc. This is a situation that should be more closely examined by the existing agencies with a view to providing an unstructured program for the type of youth we have in mind.
9. Foster homes have filled a real need in our treatment program and have been highly successful but from this experience we look forward to the extension of the foster home program and the creation of group homes that would be able to handle four to six children each.
10. Repeaters in the county have shown a steady increase in the last 10 years. This can be traced in part to two limitations we have experienced within the court:
 - 1) The lack of an adequate number of counselors to handle all cases which need supervision, and
 - 2) The lack of local institutional treatment facilities for both boys and girls.Although we have continued our practice of removing approximately 200 youths from the community each year and placing them in specialized correctional facilities we find the increasing number of juveniles in the population is bringing an increasing number of juveniles to court, and treatment facilities of 20 years ago are not adequate to meet the demand for today. A study of minimum needs in this regard is urgent.
11. Prior to the establishment of the Family Service Department, the number of divorce actions dismissed never exceeded 30% annually, but since the establishment of this department, the dismissal rate has risen to approximately 40% annually. This is adequate proof that marriage counseling has enabled many people to adjust to the divorce action when no other solution seemed possible. This has served to reduce the quarreling and tension so often associated with custody actions.
12. The population explosion has hit the Family Court as it has all other areas of human activity. Today there are twice as many children in the juvenile age range of juvenile court as there were in 1950 and yet the rate of delinquency has increased less than 5%.

PART III

In the light of our past experience, we look forward to 1965 as the beginning of a new era in the development of this court and its service and facilities for the treatment of delinquent boys and girls of Lucas County.

In accordance with recent legislation and by action of the voters at the election in November, 1964, a second judge has been elected to the bench of the court. This in itself is a recognition on the part of the state legislature and the local community that Lucas County Court has undergone substantial increase in the demands made upon it. A corresponding increase in personnel to handle these demands is certainly indicated.

Specifically, we point to the following areas in which something should be planned and carried out in the immediate future if the Family Court is to handle adequately the problems presented to it.

1. An increase in the probation staff to provide a high level of treatment services for children passing through the court. This will require the maintenance of a professional salary schedule which is comparable to schedules in common use across the country to prevent the loss of competent and trained personnel, and to attract new personnel.
2. An increase in local residential treatment facilities available to the court. A minimum in this area would include (1) correctional schools capable of providing correctional

treatment for both boys and girls, (2) a half-way house for both boys and girls, and (3) an expansion of the foster home program.

3. An increase in the psychological staff of the Child Study Institute to provide increased diagnostic facilities and to provide specialized treatment facilities for children on probation.
4. The establishment of a county-wide delinquency control project. In the planning of such a project it must be recognized that delinquency itself is but one aspect of the social pathology of the community and is so intimately tied up with dependency and neglect of children that all must be included in any program that is to be successful.
5. The extension of our present statistical services in the court to provide for continuing analysis of those factors relating to our delinquency and dependency with a view to giving advice to the probation department in the development of its treatment services and facilities.
6. The establishment of a regular and continuing in-service training program for members of the referee and probation staff to keep local services at a high professional level for Lucas County children.
7. We are especially concerned about the lack of institutional facilities for boys in the 17 year age and last half of their 16th year. Most private training schools refuse to accept boys in this age bracket and many boys in this age bracket need correctional school training but are not of the type that would profit most by facilities of the State Industrial School.
8. The continuation and extension of marriage counseling in view of its demonstrated worth. Greater efforts should be directed at earlier referral of marriages in trouble to this department and to private agencies by attorneys, clergy, physicians and private citizens. This would suggest its need for expanding court services in this area.

CONCLUSION

This is, indeed, an ambitious project!

In fact, it is a project so large that it will necessitate the expenditure of much time and effort on the part of other public officials as well as court staff. However, it should be emphasized at this point that Lucas County Court is now dealing with approximately 4,000 young people every year who come before the court. In addition to the 4,000 who are referred to court there are other disruptive and mal-adjusted youngsters in the community who are handled at the police and agency level, who could be diverted from their delinquent behavior under a well-planned program. These young people are engaged in all kinds of law violations which result in extensive damage to the person and property of our citizens.

This is expensive!

The important thing we sometimes forget is that we are already paying for delinquency and crime. The point we would like to make now is that in paying the bill the community pays at the wrong point. We pay the bill after the crime or delinquency has been committed. In so doing, we not only suffer the damage to the person of the victim and loss of his property but what is often more critical and more damaging, and represents an even greater loss to the community, is the loss of the individual personality and citizenship of the offender himself. In other words, if we were to take the same amount of money that we

now spend for treating the delinquent and expend it 10 years earlier in trying to correct and cure his tendency to disruptive and destructive conduct, we would be more successful in the end results and we would save the damage created during the early years of life.

Those of us engaged in correctional work have long argued that by increasing community expenditures on prevention and control, by applying such prevention and control in the earlier years and at the time the individual demonstrates his non-conformity and hostility to authority, we could, within a reasonable time, bring about a substantial and more than equal decrease in the expense of treatment of the confirmed and repeated offender.

As Lucas County Family Court has demonstrated its leadership in the development of professional standards and services to children and families over the years, we look forward to being able to continue in a position of leadership by strengthening the services already developed and by extending our influence into the area of prevention and in cooperation with other agencies of the community.

This challenge is given to our citizens at this time because we are firmly convinced that without prevention and control measures made available during the early years of youth we can anticipate an increasing number of these youthful offenders continuing their anti-social conduct into adulthood.

Juvenile Delinquency cases registered in 1964 totalled 4263. This is an increase of 585 over 1963. Included in these 1964 registrations are 244 "Out-of-County" runaways and 145 dismissed cases. In 1963 there were 267 "Out-of-County" runaways and 167 dismissed cases.

Of the 4263 cases registered 3314 were boys and 949 were girls as compared to 2929 boys and 769 girls in 1963.

2599 cases in 1964 were Type II. 1275 were Type I and 145 dismissed. Again we note an increase of Type II cases (508). There was a decrease of 165 Type I cases from 1963.

There was a total of 2281 individual boys and 705 girls adjudged delinquent in 1964. Of these 1588 boys and 346 girls were Type II, the more serious delinquencies. 389 more individual children were in Type II cases in 1964 than in 1963. 46 more individual children between the ages of 6 and 12 were in Type II cases than in 1963.

1367 individual boys and 541 girls (1908) appeared in Court for their first offense. This is 363 more first offenders than in 1963. These figures do not include dismissed or "Out-of-County" runaways.

Median age for total first offenders – Boys, 15.3, Girls, 15.3
Median age for total repeaters – Boys, 15.11, Girls, 15.11

Significant increases in Type II offenses – robbery from 40 to 56; auto theft from 175 to 236; burglary 232 to 251; carelessness or mischief 366 to 516; ungovernable 347 to 465; injury to person 69 to 97; and "all other" delinquent behavior 862 to 978. There were no decreases in Type II offenses.

Disturbance, trespassing and malicious destruction of property rose from 357 in 1963 to 487 in 1964 – an increase of 130 offenses. 86 of the 130 offenses were disturbance.

There were 195 offenses for drinking and being drunk and disorderly in Court in 1964 compared to 125 in 1963.

23% of the total offenses for girls were Shoplifting and 40% for being ungovernable. Ungovernability among girls may include such offenses as runaway, attempted suicide, drinking, truancy, late hours and being generally ungovernable.

23.4% of the 2281 individual boys and 18.9% of the 705 girls repeated during the year.

Of the 2569 individual children living in Lucas County – 1208 were attending High School; 305 were in Junior High Schools; 849 from Elementary; other 7. There were 199 more children not attending.

2074 families in Lucas County had 1 or more boys in Court in 1964 and 624 families had 1 or more girls in Court. Of these families 95 of them had both boys and girls in court. This is 591 more families with children in Court in 1964 than in 1963.

Rate of Juvenile Delinquency increased from 20.9 per 1000 in 1963 to 21.2 per 1000 in 1964.

PROBATION 1964

723 or 45.5% of the 1588 individual boys and 198 or 57% of the 346 girls in Type II cases were on or placed on probation.

Individual children on probation — boys 934, girls 323. Individual violations of probation — boys 42.7%, girls 27.6%.

28% of the offenses for boys and 25% of the girls in Type II cases were violation of probation.

All but 7 boys and 1 girl committed to Ohio Youth Commission were in violation of probation.

In addition to the 1257 children carried on probation there were 563 new investigations assigned to counselors. This is 101 more children on probation and 72 more investigations than in 1963. With the increase of first offenders in Court (363); the increase of Type II

cases (508); and the rise of offenses showing children's lack of respect for other's property and for safety and order we can foresee the counselors' load becoming increasingly heavier with more children on probation and more investigations in the future.

There were 2907 traffic complaints in 1964 compared to 1938 in 1963 — an increase of 969 complaints. Of these 2530 were boys and 377 girls. 178 complaints for boys and 5 for girls were dismissed.

Speeding complaints increased 64% over 1963 — from 428 to 704, and increased 111.7% over 1962. Average miles travelling over speed limit for boys in 1964 was 19.1 and for girls 16.5. The boys had 615 speeding complaints. 85% of these, the car was being used for pleasure, 15% going to the job, to school, or some special use where the family was involved.

1968 individual boys and 365 girls were adjudged traffic offenders in 1964 — an increase of 508 boys and 129 girls over 1963. 309 boys and 7 girls repeated in 1964.

34% of the boys and 38% of the girls had school drivers education or other drivers courses.

401 boys and 24 girls were known to Court as Juvenile Delinquents.

There was one traffic fatality among juvenile drivers in 1964.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

**TABLE NO. 1
DOMESTIC RELATIONS
LEGAL ACTIONS**

(A comparative study 1962 - 1963 - 1964)

<u>Divorce actions before the Court</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Divorce actions pending Jan. 1 of each year _____	2488	2574	2682
Total petitions filed _____	2096	2166	2354
Total petitions before the Court _____	4584	4740	5036
Petitions heard _____	1241	1244	1385
Total petitions disposed of _____	2110	2058	2232

TABLE NO. 2

Cases active in counseling as of 1/1/64 _____	2321
Total new major cases assigned for counseling and/or investigation - 1964 _____ (wife was Plaintiff in 1166 cases) (husband was Plaintiff in 209 cases)	1699
Total minor cases which received not more than two counseling interviews each during 1964 _____	493
Total active cases for counseling or investigation _____	4513

(continued in next column)

(TABLE NO. 2 continued)

Total major and minor cases closed - 1964 _____ 2047

Total counseling cases pending as of 1/1/65 _____ 2466

Note: 72.2% of new petitions filed in 1964 were assigned to Counseling and investigation as required by Statute.

TABLE NO. 3

**Total cases assigned for Investigation
and Counseling for the Family Service Division**

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Mandatory Divorce Investigation _____	1300	1425
Step-children Divorce Investigation _____	2	2
Special Divorce Investigation _____	36	38
Total Investigations for Other Courts _____	16	10
Special Custody Investigation _____	20	22
Post-Divorce Investigation _____	58	61
Marriage Counseling _____	98	41
Total Cases Assigned	1530	1699

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

TABLE NO. 4
APPOINTMENTS OF COUNSELING STAFF IN 1964

Office interviews with Clients, Attorneys, & others _____	5124
Home visits to Clients, Collateral Conferences with Attorneys, other Professional Persons, conferences with School Personnel and Telephone conferences with Clients, Attorneys and others _____	6404
Total Counseling Contacts in 1964. _____	11528

MOTIONS FILED 1964

Scheduled Court Hearings on Motions Filed by Attorneys for Court Action pendente lite —

A Comparison — 1962 _____	3252 Motions Filed
1963 _____	3705 Motions Filed
1964 _____	4094 Motions Filed

TABLE NO. 5
RECORD OF FINAL DISPOSITION OF LEGAL ACTIONS
during 1964 — with 1963 comparative figures

	1963	1964
Divorce Petitions Granted _____	1225	1313
Divorce Petitions Denied _____	2	3
Divorce Petitions Dismissed _____	823	910
Annulments Granted _____	8	6
Total Cases Disposed of _____	2058	2232
Note: Petitions Pending Jan. 1, 1964 _____	2682	
Petitions Pending Jan. 1, 1965 _____	2804	

TABLE NO. 6
DISPOSITION OF PETITIONS
(A Comparison)

	1963	1964
TOTAL CASES SETTLED _____	2058	2232
(these figures include cases which had been heard prior to Jan. 1, but on which judgment was reserved until after Jan. 1).		
DIVORCE AND ANNULMENT PETITIONS GRANTED _____	1233	1319
DIVORCE AND ANNULMENT PETITIONS DISMISSED _____	825	910
DIVORCE PETITIONS DENIED _____	—	3
Note: of the 2232 petitions settled in 1964 41 +% ended in dismissal of the petition; only 3 petitions were denied.		

TABLE NO. 7
CLASSIFICATION OF COUNSELING CASES
CLOSED IN 1964
(includes litigated and non-litigated cases)

Mandatory Divorce Investigations _____	1377
Special Divorce Investigation _____	37
Marriage Counseling — pre-litigation cases _____	60
Special Custody Investigation Only _____	3
Out of Town Investigation _____	9
Step-Children Divorce Investigation _____	18
Post-Divorce Counseling _____	8
Supplementary Counseling _____	535
TOTAL CASES CLOSED _____	2047

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

TABLE NO. 8
SOME MEASURABLE RESULTS OF COUNSELING
in the cases closed in 1964

	<u>Husband</u>	<u>Wife</u>	<u>Total</u>
Avoided or refused counseling	479	353	832 Individuals
Accepted counseling	334	502	836 Individuals
Lessened anxieties in emotional crisis	362	626	988 Individuals
Improved attitude toward children's welfare	170	220	390 Individuals
Clearer concept of marital role	85	101	186 Individuals
Referred to other professional help	156	200	356 Individuals

Apparent reconciliations _____	533 Families
Contested divorce changed to uncontested _____	29 Families
Financial plans arranged _____	421 Families
Plans for Visitation and Companionship _____	433 Families
Plans for Custody arranged _____	362 Families
No change noted _____	205 Families

TABLE NO. 9
SOME SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS IN 2407 CASES
CLOSED IN 1964

Apparent Reconciliation — Major Cases _____	533 Families
Minor Cases _____	535 Families

Some results in Litigated Cases:

Financial plans clarified in counseling _____	421 Families
Custody plans agreed upon _____	362 Families
Companionship and Visitation plans completed _____	433 Families
Contested divorce changed in counseling to Uncontested _____	21 Families

TABLE NO. 10
DURATION OF COUNSELING CONTACTS
in Major and Minor Counseling Cases
closed during 1964

Less than 30 days _____	546 Families
Less than 90 days _____	78 Families
90 days to 6 months _____	286 Families
Six months to one year _____	389 Families
One year to two years _____	267 Families
Over two years _____	481 Families

TABLE NO. 11

SAMPLE STUDY: 225 cases were selected at random for analysis of spouses ages at marriage, educational achievement, pre-marital pregnancy, length of separation at date of filing, etc. Cases were being closed as investigation or counseling was terminated.

Age at Marriage	<u>14-16</u>	<u>16-18</u>	<u>18-20</u>	<u>20-25</u>	<u>over 25</u>		
Females _____	27	66	51	43	36		
Males _____	0	9	54	97	65		
Educational Level	<u>not 5</u>	<u>5-8 years</u>	<u>8-10</u>	<u>10-12</u>	<u>12-14</u>	<u>14-16</u>	<u>over 16</u> <u>undetermined</u>
Females _____	-3	30	50	91	21	5	1 24
Males _____	-3	25	52	66	42	14	6 17
Length of Separation at filing date _____	<u>none</u> 110	<u>not 3 months</u> 64		<u>not 6 months</u> 11		<u>over 1 year</u> 40	
Length of Marriage at date of filing (in years) _____	less than 1 year _____	8		5-6 years _____	18		10-11 years _____ 10
	1-2 years _____	13		6-7 years _____	19		11-12 years _____ 8
	2-3 years _____	15		7-8 years _____	12		12-13 years _____ 10
	3-4 years _____	18		8-9 years _____	10		13-14 years _____ 7
	4-5 years _____	14		9-10 years _____	11		14-15 years _____ 7
				over 15-39 (3 were over 30; 1 over 35 years)			
Number of Children involved in families at filing date _____	wife pregnant - 12 cases; child under 1 year - 53						
	Children 1- 5 years of age _____	201					
	Children 5-14 years of age _____	225				(of the total 8 had been adopted)	
	Children 14-18 years of age _____	32					
	Children 18-21 years of age _____	10					
Custody Disposition:	<u>to Wife</u>	<u>to Husband</u>	<u>Custody Divided</u>	<u>To Child Welfare Board</u>			
number of cases _____	105	5	2	3			
Employment Situation at filing or public assistance		Husband - full time, 166; part time, 9					
		Wife - full time, 72; part time, 14					
		Family on Relief - 25; on ADC - 24					
Wife pregnant at Marriage - or issue born before Marriage - 80 of the 225 cases studied.							
Petition granted after counseling - 117				Without counseling contact - 6			
Petition dismissed after counseling - 79				Without counseling contact - 23			

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The experiments in our long range Planning Program, both at Professional and Operational levels, began to produce results in 1964. During the period covered by this report, the population of Lucas County continued its upward trend, which contributed materially to a very reasonable overall increase in the operating cost of the entire facility of 2.61% over the previous year.

The expense items in the Juvenile Court budget, other than personal service, was reduced slightly from that of 1963. This reduction was the result of (1) no new equipment was purchased during the year (2) the cost of service charges are now paid by the client instead of the Court.

The number of Detention Days in the C.S.I. increased 8.27% over 1963. However, the actual cost of food increased only 3%. This was largely due to the generosity of the Campbell Soup Company who gave the Institute several hundred cases of soups, stews and beans. We were also aided materially by the Government Surplus Food Program.

Building and equipment repair expense was reduced better than 25% over the previous year. Our engineer and maintenance staff were able to handle the majority of the problems and outside labor costs were reduced materially.

Monies assessed through Court orders, and collected by the Cashier and several agencies, increased materially in all departments. Fines and costs collected by the Clerk's Office nearly doubled over the prior year and receipts under the Uniform Reciprocal Support Act increased approximately 27%. Collections for 1964 are as follows:

SUPPORT OF MINOR CHILDREN:

Collected by Toledo Humane Society	\$3,315,938.44
Support of Children, wards of the Court, maintained in Private Schools and Foster Homes (Juvenile Court)	43,379.44

RESTITUTION PAID BY CHILDREN:

For damage or loss (Juvenile Court)	13,376.40
Monies collected under the "Uniform Reciprocal Support Act"	75,723.80

FINES AND COSTS:

In Domestic Relations, Juvenile cases and Traffic cases (Collected by Clerk's office)	24,284.37
STATE PROBATION SUBSIDY	9,482.50
STATE MILK SUBSIDY, etc. (Child Study Institute)	3,993.37

CUSTODY DEPARTMENT 1964

Motions regarding Custody _____	256
Motions involving Support _____	68
Motion to set visitation and companionship _____	22
Motion to terminate visitation and companionship _____	5
Motion to show cause for visitation and companionship _____	34
Motion for visitation and companionship _____	42
Motion to set companionship _____	7
Motion to terminate companionship _____	2
Motion involving Lump Sum Judgment _____	3
Certification from Probate Court – Illegal Placement _____	47
Petitions for Custody _____	37
Placement or Custody _____	2
Scheduled Conferences Re: Custody with (Attorneys and Agencies) _____	86
Dependency – Neglect _____	2
Dependency – Custody _____	28
Delinquency _____	28
Traffic _____	42
Special Service _____	2
Consent to Marry _____	1
Total	714

COMPARISON OF CASES HEARD AND MONIES COLLECTED 1964 and 1963

Although there was only an approximate 3% increase in Child Support Cases in 1964 over 1963, there was a 9% increase in Child Support payment collections over 1963 through the Toledo Humane Society.

(continued in next column)

(1964 Cases heard and monies collected cont'd.)

1963 – \$3,038,241.36
1964 – \$3,315,938.44

There were approximately 50% more Uniform Reciprocal Support cases heard in 1964 than in 1963. There was over 35% increase in monies collected under the "Uniform Reciprocal Support Act." (Juvenile Court)

1963 – \$55,393.97
1964 – \$75,723.80

CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT 1964

UNIFORM SUPPORT OF DEPENDENTS CASES

- I. Cases filed referred to 36 other states _____ 146
- Cases received from 25 other states _____ 68
- Petitions scheduled for hearings _____ 68
- Continuances granted _____ 48

- II. Payments received by Cashier of Court on reciprocal cases:

	1964
	\$75,723.80
1963 –	\$55,393.00
1962 –	\$54,772.00
1961 –	\$42,433.00
1960 –	\$36,361.00

Support collections in this area show an increase of \$20,330.80 from 1963 figures to 1964 figures.

TOLEDO HUMANE SOCIETY

1. Support collections through the Toledo Humane Society in 1964 totalled \$3,315,938.44.

SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT - 1964

TOTALS - 1964

	Scheduled	Heard	Continued	Settled & Dismissed	Sentence Imposed	Sentence Suspended	Stay of Execution	Release	Body Attach.	Referred to Probation
Motion Show Cause	782	318	415	152	20	124	41		46	
Lump Sum Judgment	261	122	133	116	3	4	1		1	
Non-Support										
(Arraign.	50	42	21	3	4	6	2		2	12
(Trial	All trials by Judge									
(Pre-Sentence	1	1				1				1
Motion - Increase	70	49	28	40						
Motion - Decrease	40	27	16	24						
Motion - Sus./Term	36	29	7	28						
Motion - Set Support	14	8	5	9						
Motion - Extra Med.	18	9	7	11						
Motion - Vis/Comp	15	8	6	7		1				
M/SC - Review	24	17	13	5	1	5				2
M/Impose Sentence	44	32	15	6	7	7	7			
Motion - Release	4	4						4		
Stay of Execution	87	61	28	2	6	24	19		11	
Failure to Appear	24	15	9	2	3	4	8		3	
Bastardy -										
Preliminary	244	244	66	24					7	
Plead Guilty		58								
Not Guilty		118		68						
Bast. Set Support	49	32	17	21	1		2		4	
Cashier-Court	10	3	6	2		2				
Recip. Petit										
Summons	68	25	36	24			2		4	
M/SC	128	65	48	24	3	31	11		13	
SUB TOTAL	2115	1294	982	544	48	209	94	4	91	
Domestic Rel.	2460									
A/Call		370								
Hearings		418								
TOTAL	4575	2082	982	544	48	209	94	4	91	15

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS

BOYS

Adriel School _____	1
Boys Town, Missouri _____	1
Boys Town, Nebraska _____	2
Boys Village _____	5
Ft. Wayne Children's Home _____	1
Oesterlen Home for Children _____	3
Pennsylvania Jr. Republic _____	2
Starr Commonwealth _____	3
Columbus State School _____	3
Ohio State Reformatory _____	4
Toledo State Hospital _____	3
Miami Children's Home _____	9
Dayton Children's Psychiatric Hospital _____	2
Ohio Youth Commission _____	151
	<u>190</u>

GIRLS

Gilmary _____	4
House of Good Shepherd _____	2
Luella Cummings _____	3
Marybrook _____	1
Oesterlen Home for Children _____	1
Our Lady of Charity School for Girls _____	1
Our Lady of Charity Refuge _____	1
Rosemont _____	5
Vista Maria _____	1
Florence Crittenton _____	2
Miami Children's Home _____	7
Columbus State School _____	2
Toledo State Hospital _____	3
Ohio Youth Commission _____	31
	<u>64</u>

JUVENILE STATISTICS

TABLE NO. 1
TREND FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Commitments to Industrial Schools _____	129	127	116	158	182
Commitments to Private Correctional Schools _____	87	70	63	42	37
Commitments to other Institutions _____	29	26	26	34	35
Delinquents placed in Foster Homes _____	57	57	39	65	77
Total children removed from Community _____	302	280	244	299	331
Number carried on Probation _____	1221	1232	1115	1106	1257

TABLE NO. 2
DELINQUENCIES BY THE MONTH
(Except Traffic)

	Boys	Girls	Total
January _____	231	82	313
February _____	226	61	287
March _____	243	65	308
April _____	313	88	401
May _____	245	80	325
June _____	273	71	344
July _____	341	75	416
August _____	281	77	358
September _____	309	91	400
October _____	323	98	421
November _____	298	71	369
December _____	231	90	321
	3314	949	*4263

* Includes - 145 dismissed cases and 244 out-of-county runaways.

TABLE NO. 3
TYPE II OFFENSES FOR WHICH
BROUGHT INTO COURT

	Boys	Girls	Total
Robbery - Hold-up _____	53	3	56
Burglary _____	247	4	251
Auto theft _____	236	0	236
Shoplifting _____	96	25	121
Other stealing _____	252	10	262
Carelessness or mischief _____	484	32	516
Truancy _____	55	20	75
Runaway _____	43	53	96
Ungovernable _____	186	279	465
Injury to person _____	90	7	97
All other _____	381	43	424
	2123	476	2599

In addition to the above offenses there were 862 Type I minor offenses for boys and 413 minor offenses for girls which were adjusted at the preliminary hearings. In addition 145 cases were dismissed.

TABLE NO. 4
SOURCE OF REFERRAL - TYPE II

	Boys	Girls	Total
Police _____	1973	339	2312
Parents _____	35	47	82
School _____	37	21	58
Social Agency _____	10	25	35
Probation Counselor _____	43	27	70
Other Court _____	5	0	5
Other Source _____	20	17	37
	2123	476	2599

JUVENILE STATISTICS

TABLE NO. 5
DISPOSITION OF TYPE II CASES

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Probation to:			
Court counselor _____	377	95	472
Agency Worker _____	50	48	98
Individuals _____	5	1	6
Continued of Probation _____	435	78	513
Referred to Agency _____	67	79	146
Custody to Agency _____	4	3	7
Committed to Ohio Youth Commission _____	108	29	137
Returned to Ohio Youth Commission _____	40	2	42
Committed to Ohio State Reformatory _____	4	0	4
To other institutions, non-correctional _____	6	3	9
Placed in homes of relatives _____	3	2	5
Fined _____	354	2	356
Restitution _____	275	9	284
Adjusted _____	69	33	102
Referred to other Court _____	10	1	11
Waived to adult Court _____	6	1	7
Referred to Parole Officer _____	69	4	73
Referred to new complaint _____	143	64	207
Other disposition _____	80	21	101
Pending disposition _____	18	1	19
	<u>2123</u>	<u>476</u>	<u>2599</u>
Type I cases adjusted _____	862	413	1275
Dismissed _____	125	20	145
Runaways from Out-of-County _____	204	40	244
	<u>3314</u>	<u>949</u>	<u>4263</u>

TABLE NO. 5A
MODIFICATIONS OF PROBATION

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Committed to Ohio Youth Commission _____	3	0	3
Committed to other correctional schools _____	0	1	1
Committed to other institutions, non-correctional _____	0	1	1
Placed in Foster Homes _____	8	1	9
Placed on Probation _____	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
	14	3	17

TABLE NO. 6
AGE RANGE OF TYPE II DELINQUENTS

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
7 years _____	1	0	1
8 _____	14	0	14
9 _____	19	0	19
10 _____	40	1	41
11 _____	38	6	44
12 _____	81	14	95
13 _____	165	38	203
14 _____	233	69	302
15 _____	286	83	369
16 _____	365	80	445
17 _____	337	52	389
18 _____	7	3	10
19 _____	1	0	1
20 _____	1	0	1
	<u>1588</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>1934</u>

Median Age — Boys 15 yr. 9 mo.
Girls 15 yr. 7 mo.

Total commitments are shown in Table No. 1

JUVENILE STATISTICS

TABLE NO. 7
SCHOOLS ATTENDING (All Children)

Scott HS	281
Libbey HS	157
Woodward HS	113
Macomber Voc. HS	112
Waite HS	111
Start HS	87
Whitmer HS	67
DeVilbiss HS	48
Sylvania HS	41
Robert Rogers HS	39
Bowsher HS	38
Maumee HS	27
Springfield HS	23
Clay HS	17
S. S. Local HS	16
Whitney Voc. HS	12
Swanton HS	7
Anthony Wayne HS	6
Ottawa Hills HS	6
Robinson Jr. HS	124
Washington Jr. HS	42
McTigue Jr. HS	36
Jefferson Jr. HS	31
Burnham Jr. HS	19
Fallen Timbers Jr. HS	19
Maumee Jr. HS	15
Eisenhower Jr. HS	8
Fassett Jr. HS	4
McCord Jr. HS	4
Swanton Jr. HS	3
Gunckel	55
Jones	50
Parkland	47
Sherman	44
Glenwood	40
Pickett	37

Washington	37
Lagrange	36
Stewart	31
Lincoln	30
Oakdale	24
Warren	23
Fulton	23
Riverside	20
Birmingham	18
E. Side Central	17
Hale	17
Whittier	17
Spring	16
Hamilton	15
Roosevelt	15
Stickney	15
Walbridge	14
Franklin	13
Marshall	11
Cherry	10
Longfellow	10
Monroe	10
Garfield	9
Old Orchard	9
Point Place	9
Raymer	9
Dorr St.	7
Holland Elementary	7
Navarre	7
Westfield	7
Arlington	6
Burroughs	6
DeVeaux	6
Irwin Elementary	6
Ottawa Hills	6
Tracey Special	5
Hopewell	3
McKinley	3
Mayfair	3
Maumee Valley Day School	3

TABLE NO. 7 Continued

Newbury	3
Reynolds	3
Union	3
Waterville	3
Crissey Elementary	2
Emmanuel Lutheran	2
Hillview	2
Jackman	2
Martin	2
Whitehouse	2
Edgewater	1
Fall-Meyer	1
Feilbach	1
Ft. Miami	1
Irving	1
Keyser	1
Larc Lane	1
Larchmont	1
Lott Day School	1
Lincolnshire	1
Maplewood	1
Neapolis	1
Ottawa River	1
Ryder	1
Starr	1
Swanton Township	1
Trilby	1
Wernert	1
Zion Lutheran	1
University of Toledo	3
Beauty College	2
Business College	1
Florence Crittenton	1

PAROCHIAL

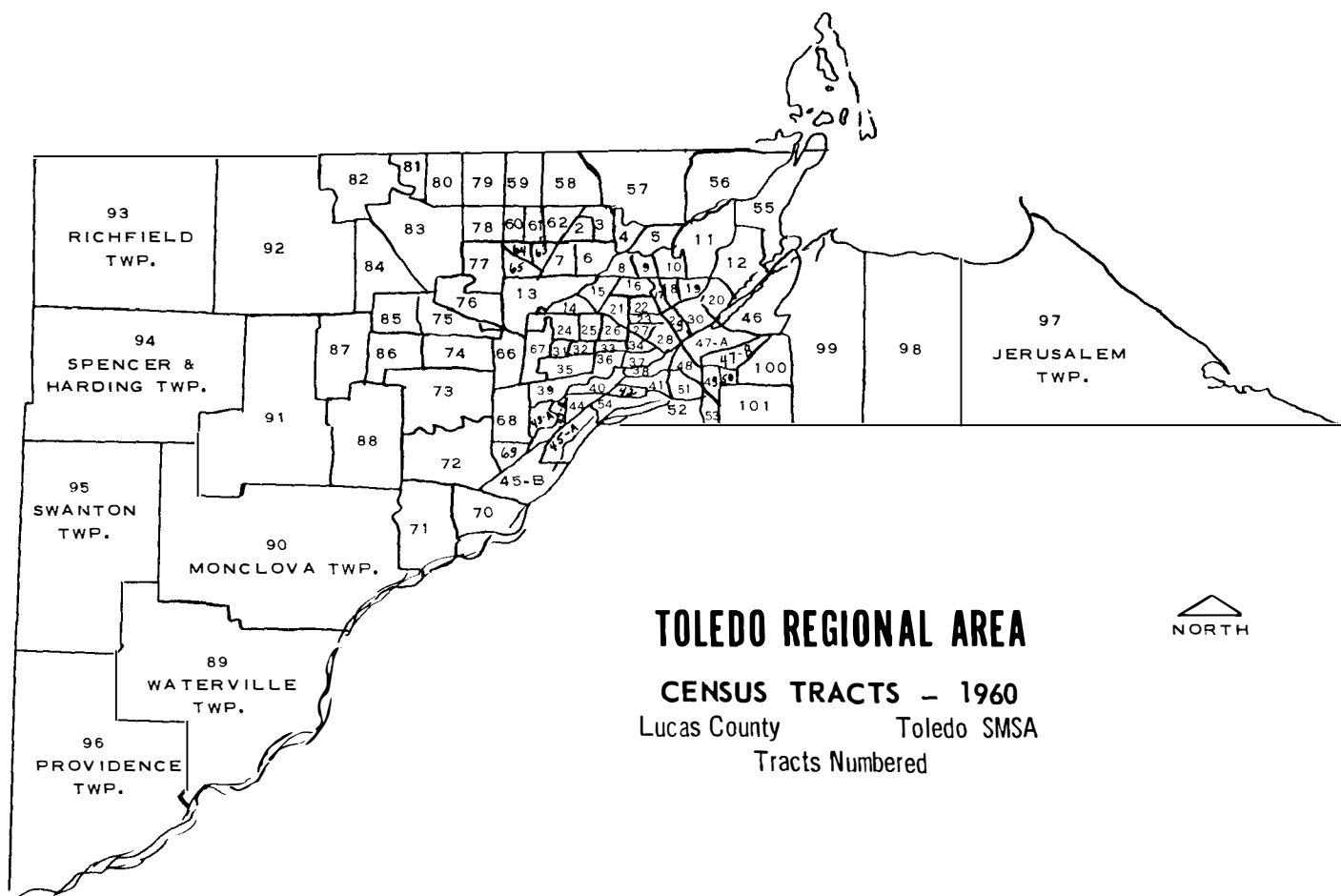
Central Catholic HS	50
Cardinal Stritch HS	17
St. Francis de Sales HS	11
Notre Dame Academy	6

McAuley HS	3
St. Ursula	2
Marybrook Academy	1
Ursuline Academy	1
St. Hedwig	10
St. Francis	9
St. Ann	7
St. Charles	7
Good Shepherd	6
Rosary Cathedral	6
St. Vincent DePaul	6
St. Catherine	5
St. James	4
St. Stanislaus	4
St. Stephen	4
Blessed Sacrament	3
Sacred Heart	3
St. Agnes	3
St. Jude	3
St. Teresa	3
Holy Rosary	2
Regina Coeli	2
St. Anthony	2
St. Benedict	2
St. Hyacinth	2
St. Louis	2
St. Mary	2
St. Peter & Paul	2
Immaculate Conception	1
Little Flower	1
Nativity	1
Our Lady of Lourdes	1
Our Lady of Perpetual Help	1
St. Adalbert	1
St. Clement	1
St. Joseph (Maumee)	1
St. John	1
St. Thomas Aquinas	1
Out of County	218
Not attending	199

TABLE NO. 8
DELINQUENCY BY TRACTS
(all children)

Tract No.	Tract No.	Tract No.	Tract No.	Tract No.	Tract No.
2 - 22	20 - 25	38 - 30	53 - 20	71 - 17	89 - 19
3 - 19	21 - 59	39 - 55	54 - 38	72 - 17	90 - 6
4 - 21	22 - 71	40 - 40	55 - 32	73 - 11	91 - 22
5 - 5	23 - 92	41 - 40	56 - 12	74 - 6	92 - 13
6 - 27	24 - 38	42 - 26	57 - 53	75 - 6	93 - 0
7 - 14	✓ 25 - 138	43A - 0	58 - 36	76 - 14	94H - 3
8 - 15	✓ 26 - 112	43B - 10	59 - 27	77 - 6	94S - 23
9 - 23	27 - 35	44 - 24	60 - 7	78 - 6	95 - 15
10 - 16	28 - 14	45A - 6	61 - 18	79 - 35	96 - 3
11 - 36	29 - 46	45B - 15	62 - 8	80 - 17	97 - 3
12 - 28	30 - 65	46 - 52	63 - 10	81 - 23	98 - 6
13 - 20	31 - 15	47A - 42	64 - 10	82 - 17	99 - 9
14 - 11	✓ 32 - 39	47B - 34	65 - 4	83 - 1	100 - 3
15 - 42	✓ 33 - 91	48 - 36	66 - 27	84 - 4	101 - 8
16 - 30	34 - 76	49 - 18	67 - 15	85 - 7	*00 - 245
17 - 35	35 - 42	50 - 4	68 - 15	86 - 17	
18 - 24	36 - 91	51 - 54	69 - 7	87 - 19	2986
19 - 35	37 - 31	52 - 29	70 - 26	88 - 4	245
					2741

*00 - are those children in Court from "Out of Lucas County".



TRAFFIC STATISTICS

TABLE NO. 9
TYPE OF COMPLAINT

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
WITHOUT DUE REGARD:			
Speeding _____	615	89	704
Disregarding red light _____	194	28	222
Reckless driving _____	253	75	328
Assured clear distance _____	180	23	203
Too close for speed _____	12	2	14
For traffic conditions _____	46	5	51
Prohibited turn _____	48	3	51
Wrong way - one way street _____	19	4	23
FAILURE TO YIELD RIGHT OF WAY:			
At an intersection _____	45	18	63
While turning left _____	26	14	40
After stopping for stop or yield sign _____	53	18	71
Emerging from alley, driveway, etc. _____	18	12	30
To pedestrian _____	0	2	2
When altering course _____	19	8	27
Fail to stop at stop street _____	102	9	111
Other operational violations _____	161	22	183
No operator's license _____	105	24	129
Temporary permit - no licensed driver _____	33	2	35
Permitting unlicensed minor to drive _____	3	1	4
Unsafe vehicle _____	19	0	19
Defective vehicle _____	88	0	88
Excessive noise _____	164	1	165
Other non-operational violations _____	127	12	139
Leaving scene of accident _____	6	0	6
Violation of Court or State order _____	16	0	16
	<u>2352</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>2724</u>

Some children had more than one charge and many had multiple penalties imposed.

Also 183 cases were registered and dismissed.

TABLE NO. 10
ACCIDENT
(Property Damage)

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
None _____	1606	72	1778
Damage to other vehicle _____	624	178	802
Property damage - other than vehicle _____	79	23	102
Damage own car _____	518	187	705
(Personal Injury)			
No injury _____	2166	317	2483
Injury to pedestrian _____	5	5	10
Injury to occupant of other car _____	101	27	128
Injury to occupant own car _____	94	33	127
Fatal injury _____	1	0	1
Medical treatment only to injured _____	111	35	146
Hospitalization of one or more _____	33	5	38

TABLE NO. 11
DISPOSITION OF TRAFFIC CASES

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Attend traffic school _____	217	58	275
License restricted _____	452	80	532
License suspended _____	376	209	585
License revoked _____	8	0	8
Show proof that damage was adjusted _____	29	26	55
Show proof of insurance coverage _____	191	12	203
Repair defective parts _____	203	4	207
Pay Court costs _____	1999	355	2354
Fined _____	480	28	508
Dismissed _____	178	5	183
Other _____	177	49	226
	<u>4310</u>	<u>826</u>	<u>5136</u>

TABLE NO. 12
REPORT OF CLINICAL SERVICES
FOR 1963

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES:			
Initial Psychological Studies completed _____	159	61	220
Psychological re-evaluations _____	3	4	7
Review Conferences with P.C. and Supervisor or Referee _____	22	31	53
Treatment interviews (including group sessions) _____	8	46	54
Hearings attended _____	12	18	30
Tests administered:			
Intelligence _____	152	58	210
Achievement _____	153	59	212
Projective _____	424	205	665
Inventory _____	122	66	188
Distribution of Levels of Intelligence:			
Median I. Q. _____	93.6	93.2	93.5
Very Superior (130 plus) _____	2	0	2
Superior (120-129) _____	3	1	4
Bright Normal (110-119) _____	17	8	25
Average (90-109) _____	63	28	91
Dull Normal (80-89) _____	31	15	46
Borderline (70-79) _____	21	11	32
Defective (below 70) _____	10	2	12
PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES			
			<u>Total</u>
Conferences with P.C. and Psychologist _____			86
Interviews with clients _____			64

Conferences with Marriage Counselors _____	13
Interviews with clients _____	12
Interviews with other adults _____	4
Group Therapy sessions with Counselors and Psychologists _____	51
Leadership at Staff Meetings (Domestic Relations) _____	12
Talk to Police Cadets _____	1

MEDICAL SERVICES:

Examinations at CSI _____	655
Treatments given during detention _____	975
Supplemental examinations or treatments initiated:	
Dental appointments _____	98
Eye Refractions _____	19
EEG _____	8
EKG _____	1
X-Rays _____	8
Audiograms _____	1
Special Lab Tests _____	6
Special Clinic appointments _____	21
Minor Surgery _____	2
Hospital transfers _____	10

PERSONNEL SERVICES:

Testing and interviewing applicants for Counselors and Leaders _____	18
Participation in Leaders Meetings _____	36
Orientation sessions _____	2
TALKS AND TOURS _____	12

DETENTION

TABLE NO. 13
CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE
1964 ANNUAL REPORT
REGISTRATIONS AND TEMPORARY RELEASES

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
January _____	195	71	266
February _____	177	71	248
March _____	228	64	292
April _____	238	88	326
May _____	243	62	305
June _____	197	64	261
July _____	229	71	300
August _____	265	74	339
September _____	229	77	306
October _____	254	84	338
November _____	214	59	273
December _____	174	76	250
Total _____	2643	861	3504
Less children released _____	1164	368	1532
Actually detained _____	1479	493	1972

TABLE NO. 14
CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
January _____	42	22	64
February _____	50	23	73
March _____	49	26	75
April _____	46	25	71
May _____	50	30	80
June _____	46	22	68
July _____	44	21	65
August _____	44	25	69
September _____	47	27	74
October _____	51	28	79
November _____	54	28	82
December _____	48	27	75
Average for 1963 _____	48	25	73
Average for 1962 _____	40	25	65

Number days population exceeded capacity in 1964 — 193

TABLE NO. 15
AGES OF CHILDREN REGISTERED

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
8 years and under _____	12	2	14
9 _____	24	3	27
10 _____	53	8	61
11 _____	58	17	75
12 _____	107	27	134
13 _____	203	85	288
14 _____	364	169	533
15 _____	521	184	705
16 _____	662	210	873
17 _____	632	148	781
18 _____	6	7	13
19 _____	1	1	2
Total _____	2643	861	3504

Median age, 1964 — Boys, 16 yr, Girls, 15 yr. 8 mo.

Median age, 1963 — Boys, 15 yr. 9 mo., Girls, 15 yr. 6 mo.

TABLE NO. 16
TEMPORARY RELEASES TO PARENTS AFTER
INTAKE CASEWORK SCREENINGS

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
January _____	80	27	107
February _____	77	29	106
March _____	96	28	124

(Cont. in next column)

TABLE NO. 16 Continued

April _____	105	35	140
May _____	102	24	126
June _____	96	34	130
July _____	115	25	140
August _____	123	40	163
September _____	102	30	132
October _____	101	25	126
November _____	88	32	120
December _____	79	39	118
Total releases pending hearings _____	1164	368	1532

TABLE NO. 17
TOTAL DETENTION DAYS

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
January _____	2435	1398	3833
February _____	2333	1127	3460
March _____	2686	1543	4229
April _____	2324	1487	3811
May _____	2401	1594	3995
June _____	2483	1301	3784
July _____	2755	1143	3898
August _____	2447	1314	3761
September _____	2461	1722	4183
October _____	2829	1177	4006
November _____	2661	1523	4184
December _____	3046	1656	4702
Total _____	30861	16985	47846
Detention days — 1963 _____	27170	16717	43887

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 L. Wallace Hoffman, **Director**
 Rita F. O'Grady, **Assistant Director**
 Lawrence P. Murphy, **Administrator C.S.I.**
 Ruth M. Williams, **Chief Psychologist**

Eve Kemp Richards, **Supervisor Domestic Relations**
 J. Reginald Kelly, **Chief Referee**
 Boston A. Bristol, **Business Manager**
 Mildred M. Baker, **Chief Transcription Department**
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Placement Supervisor

Richard F. Bock

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 King Bradtke
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 Joseph Dembinski
 Herbert Domer
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 Barbara Steffes
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 Chief Girl's Leader

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 Raymond Devine
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WHO DOETH NOT ANSWER TO THE RUDDER
SHALL ANSWER TO THE ROCK

