

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
JUVENILE DIVISION
LAKE COUNTY, OHIO**

William W. Weaver
Judge



**LAKE COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER
PAINESVILLE, OHIO**

2007 ANNUAL REPORT

May 28, 2008

Robert E. Aufuldish, President
Raymond E. Sines, Daniel P. Troy
Lake County Commissioners

Hon. Thomas Stickrath, Director
Ohio Department of Youth Services

Please find herein the 2007 Annual Report of the Lake County Juvenile Court, in compliance with O.R.C. Section 2151.18. We trust that you find this information to be enlightening and informative, as well as demonstrative of the substantial efforts of our entire staff to assist Lake County youth while striving to protect the community.

We appreciate the cooperation extended by the Lake County Department of Job and Family Services, Sheriff's Department, Prosecutor's Office, Public Defender's Office, all county police agencies, school officials, mental health personnel and social service agencies. Each of these has provided service through this Court to the citizens of Lake County, and must be sincerely commended.

Respectfully submitted,

William W. Weaver
Judge

Michael J. Stanic
Administrator



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LAKE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
GRANTS / SUBSIDIES / FINES & COSTS - 2007

Source/Title	Description	Funds
Subsidy Grants:		
Clinical Assessments	Psychological services to detained youth	\$97,733.80
Probation Officer I & II	Services of two full-time probation officers	\$127,215.20
Educational Services	Probation suspensions from school, court-ordered, or awaiting placement	\$186,012.90
Substance Abuse	Provides educational and referral services in the area of chemical use, abuse and dependency.	\$78,216.90
Mental Health/ Counseling Services	Intensive casework counseling on prevention level	\$66,376.20
Out of Home Placement	Operation of boys' group home for Lake County youth referrals	\$500,950.10
Program Administration/ Intensive Supervisor	Services a full-time probation department supervisor and administrative costs	\$143,401.90
Intensive Probation	Services of full-time intensive probation officer	\$113,736.80
Surveillance/ Monitoring	Provides electronic monitoring equipment	\$79,200.00
Youth Intervention	Education for adjudicated felons	\$41,050.80
Drug Screens	Random drug testing	\$42,973.17
	Total:	\$1,476,867.77
Ohio Dept of Education		
Food Subsidy- Detention Center	Reimbursement for meals/milk served.	\$37,959.25
	Total:	\$37,959.25
Juvenile Court	Court-ordered fines/costs collected Fines: Fees:	\$36,359.65 \$156,788.21
	Total:	\$193,147.86
	Grand Total:	\$1,707,974.88

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF LAKE COUNTY JUVENILE DIVISION

The Juvenile Court has exclusive original jurisdiction concerning any person under eighteen years of age who is alleged to be a juvenile traffic offender, delinquent, unruly, abused, neglected or dependent. These terms are fully explained on the following pages. The Juvenile Court also has jurisdiction in adult cases involving paternity, child abuse, non-support, contributing to the delinquency of minors, and the failure to send children to school.

Effective on January 1, 2003, the delinquency provisions, along with the juvenile traffic offender sections, was transferred to new RC Chapter 2152. Under the new delinquency and traffic offender chapter, the overriding purposes of the law are:

1. Protecting the public interest and safety,
2. Holding offenders accountable,
3. Restoring victims,
4. Rehabilitating offenders, and,
5. Providing for the care, protection, and mental and physical development of children.

These purposes are to be achieved through a system of graduated sanctions and services.

DEFINITIONS

As used in Sections 2152.01 to 2152.99, inclusive of the Ohio Revised Code, the following definitions apply to juveniles:

DELINQUENT

Per RC 2152.02(F) (former RC 2151.02) A "Delinquent Child" includes any child:

- A. Who violates 1) a law of this state (2) a law of the United States 3) an ordinance of a political subdivision of this state which would be a crime if committed by an adult (except for traffic offenses) or 4) RC 2923.211(A).
- B. In addition, the definition of delinquency includes a child who is a repeat habitual truant or chronic truant, or who violates a lawful order of the juvenile court.

JUVENILE TRAFFIC OFFENDER

A "Juvenile Traffic Offender" includes any child who violates a traffic law, traffic ordinance, or traffic regulation of the State, the United States, or of any political subdivision of the State, and who is under the age of eighteen years.

UNRULY

The term "unruly" in Ohio covers "status" offenses - conduct such as habitual disobedience and truancy that do not apply to adults. RC 2151.022 defines an unruly child as:

- A. Any child who does not submit to the reasonable control of the child's parents, teachers, guardian or custodian, by reason of being wayward or habitually disobedient.
- B. Any child who is an habitual truant from school and who previously has not been adjudicated an unruly child for being an habitual truant.
- C. Any child who behaves in such a manner as to injure or endanger his or her health or morals or the health or morals of others.
- D. Any child who violates a law, other than RC 2923.211(A) or RC 2151.87, that is applicable only to a child.

NEGLECTED

A "Neglected Child" includes any child:

- A. Who is abandoned by his parents, guardian or custodian.
- B. Who lacks adequate parental care because of the faults or habits of his parents, guardian or custodian.
- C. Whose parents, guardian or custodian neglects or refuses to provide him with proper or necessary subsistence, education, medical or surgical care, or treatment or other care necessary for the child's health, morals or well-being.
- D. Whose parents, guardian, or custodian neglects the child or refuses to provide the special care made necessary by the child's mental condition.
- E. Whose parents, legal guardian, or custodian have placed or attempted to place such child in violation of Sections 5103.16 and 5103.17 of the Ohio Revised Code.

- F. Who because of the omission of his parents, guardian, or custodian, suffers physical or mental injury that harms or threatens to harm the child's health or welfare.
- G. Who is subjected to out-of-home care child neglect.

ABUSED

An "Abused Child" includes any child:

- A. Is the victim of "sexual activity" as defined under Chapter 2907 of the Revised Code, where such activity would constitute an offense under that chapter, except that the court need not find that any person has been convicted of the offense in order to find that the child is an abused child.
- B. Is endangered as defined in Section 2919.22 of the Revised Code, except that the court need not find that any person has been convicted of the offense in order to find that the child is an abused child.
- C. Exhibits evidence of any physical or mental injury or death, inflicted other than by accidental means, or an injury or death which is at variance with the history given of it. Except as provided in division (D) of this section, a child exhibiting evidence of corporal punishment or other physical disciplinary measure by a parent, guardian, custodian, person having custody or control, or person in loco parentis of a child is not an abused child under this division if the measure is not prohibited under Section 2919.22 of the Revised Code.
- D. Because of the acts of his parents, guardian, or custodian, suffers physical or mental injury that harms or threatens to harm the child's health or welfare.
- E. Is subjected to out-of-home care child abuse.

DEPENDENT

A "Dependent Child" includes any child:

- A. Who is homeless or destitute or without adequate parental care or support through no fault of his parents, guardian or custodian.
- B. Who lacks adequate parental care or support by reason of the mental or physical condition of his parents, guardian or custodian.
- C. Whose condition or environment is such as to warrant the State, in the interests of the child, in assuming his guardianship.
- D. To whom both of the following apply:
 - (1) The child is residing in a household in which a parent, guardian, custodian, or other member of the household committed an act that was the basis for an adjudication that a sibling of the child or any other child who resides in the household is an abused, neglected, or dependent child.
 - (2) Because of the circumstances surrounding the abuse, neglect, or dependency of the sibling or other child and the other conditions in the household of the child, the child is in danger of being abused or neglected by that parent, guardian, custodian, or member of the household.

Data Driven Programming

The Next Step of Program Development for the Lake County Juvenile Court

The Lake County Juvenile Court has long been a leader in the development of programming for youth in its care. The first Chemical Dependency assessment, education and treatment programs date back to 1979. Throughout the years, programs have been developed on an ad hoc basis to fill the gaps and to meet the needs of the youth of Lake County based upon common wisdom, observation of trends and known gaps in community treatment opportunities.

Outpatient assessment, treatment and most recently inpatient treatment have been funded by the Court. These programs are targeted to the children of families who do not have either private insurance or Medicaid coverage or who have some coverage but are subject to a gap in funding. These gaps are literally the holes in the treatment net. National Center for Juvenile Justice research tells us that for every juvenile diverted from the adult criminal justice system, society saves between 1.8 and 2.3 million dollars in costs for adult treatment, imprisonment and damage to their victims.

During the last several years the Lake County Juvenile Court has been developing a data driven assessment, evaluation and program development project. This project will provide staff the ability to compile and evaluate data required to attain new grants as well as compile statistics of what works and what is needed for our population.

The first step of this program was the implementation of the new JCS Case Management system in January of 2008. The JCS project began in 2005 with a staff survey of needs and wish lists of data desired to be collected. The comprehensive JCS system from SoftTec captures data from intake, through adjudication, disposition, probation, detention and other programming. Lake County is the only Juvenile Court in the state to have a fully integrated case management system that brings all these levels of data from all departments into one system.

Now that the Court has the ability to reliably capture what it does, the next step is a comprehensive assessment tool to measure what it needs. This tool must measure the needs of children coming into the system, have the ability to track how well programs have performed, suggest new programming and identify gaps in current programming.

An interdepartmental committee researched and compared various national tools available and after much consideration and testing chose the PACT. The PACT or "Positive Achievement Change Tool" provides data to assess both risk and need and will help us develop a personal case plan for each child. The basis of the PACT is a technique called Motivational Interviewing which plants the seeds of behavior change beginning at the first contact with a child. Training and implementation of both Motivational Interviewing and the PACT will begin June 5, 2008.

INTAKE DEPARTMENT

The Intake Department of the Court is responsible for examining and evaluating the circumstances of every case referred to the Court. There are two methods of referrals to the Court: They may come in as complaints, or as "walk-ins" i.e. persons coming to the Juvenile Court to seek help.

The first category, complaints, may come from the police departments, schools, probation officers, job and family services, other agencies, and private citizens. Upon receiving a complaint, the Intake Department inspects the affidavit to be sure that all the required information is included. The next step is to check on any previous filings on this particular child. If no previous history, Intake decides whether a hearing or an alternative program would be appropriate. If the alleged offense is serious in nature, the individual will be scheduled to appear before a Magistrate or the Judge.

Perhaps one of the most important functions that Intake fulfills is the screening and counseling

accomplished through Intake Conferences. It is through this method that community and family problems are screened in order to find alternatives to court action, if possible. The procedure used for these conferences is as follows: An Intake Officer would ask that both parent (or parents, preferably) and child come to the Court for a conference; the family problems and possible alternative solutions will be discussed.

In cooperation with the school systems of Lake County, the Court has established a school truancy program. It is the Court's purpose to establish early identification of those families and children who are displaying dysfunctional behavior in regard to school attendance. The program begins with an early warning letter sent to the parents and child by the school. If the child accumulates more days of unexcused absence, the school refers the situation to the Intake Department. An Intake Officer has a conference with the child, the family and the school representative. After this conference, the Intake Officer continues to check on that child's attendance and assists with any program to provide on-going services to the school and to the community in order to alleviate escalating problems in school attendance.

A component of the screening process through Intake is the Prevention Conference. First-time offenders with a minor misdemeanor are set up for these conferences. At the time of the conference, an official complaint has been filed, but has not been legally docketed through the Clerk's office.

Any one of the following dispositions may be used: 1) Admonishment and warning; 2) Family and/or individual counseling; 3) Drug and Alcohol Class; 4) Continuation for a period of time with follow-up in the Intake Department; 5) Referral to the Intensive Casework Program; and, 6) Referral for official court action.

A further component to the Intake Department is two positions of Intensive Caseworker. A ten-week contract is drawn up identifying problem areas and specific goals toward a solution of these problem areas. The caseworker meets with the client and family on a regular basis in order to work on problem-solving methods.

A majority of conferences have remained on an unofficial basis with the Court with no further recidivism.

Our criteria for selecting candidates for alternative solutions revert to prior court history and seriousness of offense. Most juveniles who participate in these alternatives are those legally termed as unruly, those whose families have communication problems that can be solved without the aid of probation and/or detention, and those who must be served by official contact. It is Intake's goal that, through appropriate screening, we can aid the Court and the community in assessing and servicing the needs of the juvenile population.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Probation is the most widely used correctional technique to address delinquent behavior. The primary assumption underlying probation is that the individual offender can be most effectively helped within his own community, as opposed to placing him in an institutional setting. The goal of probation is to enable the individual to remain in the community by assisting him to make the behavioral and attitudinal changes necessary for him to function as a law-abiding citizen.

Creating or helping to create changes in anyone's behavior is a difficult and complex task. Nevertheless, this is a probation officer's primary function. In order to accomplish this, the probation officer must call upon all of the resources available. This entails the establishment and maintenance of a trusting and honest relationship as well as the ability to understand the personalized problems that the probationer may be experiencing. There are a number of techniques that may be used in this process: counseling, both family and individual; removing the child from his environment; addressing specific issues such as drug/alcohol use, physical abuse, etc.

The rules of probation, which are established by order of the Court, are the most important and effective tools used by the probation officer. These rules are designed to establish parameters of acceptable behavior for the probationer and are consistently enforced by the probation officer. Once the individual's behavior is within the parameters established by the rules of probation, it is then the probation officer's task to help the probationers internalize their behaviors through the use of counseling and guidance. All available

community resources and programs are utilized to assist probationers and their families to make the necessary changes in their lives.

The Lake County Juvenile Court has twelve probation officers to cover the entire county. Two of these officers supervise specialized caseloads such as children who are severely behavioral handicapped children, children in residential placement such as the Lake County Boys' Group Home and children in need of intensive close day-to-day supervision.

Each probationer is seen by his/her probation officer bi-weekly (more/less often depending upon circumstances) in their school, office or community. The "average" length that a child is on probation is nine months - some children are under court supervision much longer depending upon the nature of their offense and/or adjustment to probation supervision.

RULES OF JUVENILE PROBATION

1. You will be required to meet with your probation officer on a regular schedule. You are also required to bring your home report with you for each meeting.
 2. If you are attending school, you will attend school regularly and obey all school regulations. If you are not attending school, you may be required to attend the Juvenile Court Academic Program, unless you have a valid work permit and a full-time job as required by law.
 3. The possession or use of alcohol, drugs, or paraphernalia is prohibited.
 4. You will obey all reasonable and proper rules of the home including home study program as jointly imposed by the parent and the probation officer, and you will keep your parents advised of your whereabouts at all times.
 5. You will not associate with any person with whom you have been involved in any violation or who is presently on probation or parole.
 6. Your curfew while on probation will be:

Age 14 or under	9:00 PM
Age 15 - 16	10:00 PM
Age 17 or older	11:00 PM
- You may be out later if you are with your parents. One night per week you may request a late night from your probation officer.
7. You will obey all rules while participating in any Court program or while a resident of the Detention Center.
 8. You will obey all laws, ordinances and regulations.
 9. Special Rules: A)
 B)
 C)

Violation of any of the rules of probation is a delinquent offense and may result in a court appearance. The length of your probation will depend upon your attitude and behavior. If your progress is satisfactory, you may be discharged from probation by the court at the request of your probation officer.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS OR GUARDIANS

Parents are required to advise the probation officer whenever they become aware of any violation of the rules of probation.

Parents by law are financially responsible for each delinquent act committed by their child.

EXPUNGEMENT

Two years from the date you are terminated from probation, you have the right to have your juvenile

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record sealed pursuant to Section 2151.358 of the Ohio Revised Code.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM

The Substance Abuse Program is moving into its 29th year as a program funded through a grant from the Ohio Department of Youth Services. During this period of time, the program has undergone various changes and refinements, but its original goals remain. Briefly, they are to: 1) Educate our clients about the effects and consequences of chemical use and abuse; 2) Identify and refer to appropriate community professionals those clients whose use of chemicals is causing them significant problems in adjusting to responsible adolescent living; and, 3) Provide support, guidance and direction to those youngsters and families for whom chemical dependency is a primary problem.

The Substance Abuse Program, first presented in March of 1979, continues to address the need to educate youths about the physical, emotional and psychological effects of using chemicals and challenges them to examine their personal relationship with the use of drugs and alcohol. A total of **5,000** youngsters have been served by this program.

Our Probation Orientation Program is directed at youngsters placed on probation as well as their parents. The primary goal of the program is to present probation to both youngsters and their parents as a means to help them identify and address problems in adjustment that they may be experiencing. "Myths" about Juvenile Court and probation in particular, are dispelled; communication skills are presented; and the issues that many of our clients are facing - drug and alcohol abuse, as a prime example - are identified and discussed.

Drug and alcohol use assessments continue to be performed by trained Court personnel. A total of **84** assessments were performed during 2007. During this process, parents, youngsters and the Court take advantage of the opportunity to learn more about the impact that drug abuse has on the lives of family members. When necessary, clients are referred to appropriate resources for out-patient or in-patient evaluation. The court continues to work hand-in-hand with other community resources in seeing that families receive the help required.

The Substance Abuse Program continues its commitment to providing quality service to the families involved with the Lake County Juvenile Court. To that end, the program's staff is regularly offered the opportunity to attend various advanced training workshops in order to maintain a current knowledge of the field and to enhance their personal skills. In addition, every Court employee who has direct contact with clients is afforded the opportunity to be trained in the basics of identifying and dealing with the adolescent drug abuser. In this way, it is possible for the Juvenile Court to make a united effort in the struggle to address the problem of alcohol and drug abuse among our clients.

CLINICAL ASSESSMENTS

The Clinical Assessment Department is a vital part of the Juvenile Court's resource potential for accurate diagnosis and timely intervention for children in need of psychological service. At this time, the Clinical Assessment Department functions in several areas:

1. On referral from the Judge or other parts of the Court, a child and his/her family will receive a psychological evaluation with respect to emotional status and need for treatment.
2. Evaluations focus on the child's emotional problems, motives and needs, with an emphasis on family system factors that either impair or enhance the child's overall mental health and emotional development. If learning disorders, chemical dependency concerns, or medical problems are discovered, referral is made for more detailed assessment at appropriate agencies outside of the

Court.

3. Evaluations are used for any of several purposes: judicial disposition, treatment planning, appropriate placement planning, and referral to outside mental health or medical resources, direct parent guidance on the basis of the evaluation, consultation advice to other involved parts of the Court (Probation Officers, Court Educational Services, and Juvenile Detention Center.)
4. In addition to its evaluation function, the Clinical Assessment Department also provides short-term (crisis-intervention) psychotherapy to children and families on a selective basis. This is done by a Psychology Assistant under the direct supervision of the Clinical Assessments Director.
5. Every in-crisis youth entering the Detention Center remaining for more than two days is interviewed by the Psychology Assistant. Short-term (crisis-intervention) psychotherapy is provided to those youth in need while being detained. If the youth is currently involved in active counseling, a working relationship with that counselor is established by the Psychology Assistant.
6. Within the Court itself, the Clinical Assessment Department provides consultation to other Court personnel: Prevention Staff, Probation Officers, Teachers of the Court Educational Services, and Juvenile Corrections Staff at the Detention Center.

Finally, as a matter of conviction and policy, the Clinical Assessment Department believes in the maintenance and support of the family unit as the primary irreplaceable vehicle for child development. Consequently, every effort is made to help parents to raise their own children in a mentally healthy way with a minimum of outside intervention.

JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER

MISSION STATEMENT

The Juvenile Detention Center is a secure facility constructed in 1981 according to American Correctional Association Standards. Juveniles who are a threat to themselves or others and youth who may fail to appear for court are detained.

This facility has a secondary mission to provide short-term, local-based rehabilitation for delinquents. In fact, the rehabilitation group makes up the large majority of the detained adolescents. In 2007 there were **1,288** admissions to this detention center.

DESCRIPTION

The Detention Center provides single-room housing for up to forty offenders. Typically, the population ratio is four boys to one girl. The average stay is twelve days for girls. Boys tend to commit more serious offenses more often and, therefore, tend to have longer detention stays. A staff of nineteen full-time Juvenile Corrections Officers provides around-the-clock supervision. The staff also includes two supervisors, five cooks and twelve part-time staff.

PROGRAM

The requirement for Detention is to provide the basic needs of food, clothing, shelter, as well as health and safety. These are the requirements for good custodial care.

As we are additionally a short-term rehabilitation center, a full-time Chemical Dependency Coordinator conducts daily groups and classes. Residents also participate in a year-round education program.

Education is provided by a staff of certified teachers. We make every effort to provide a curriculum which meets the needs of this diverse group. Indoor or outdoor exercise areas are used daily. All residents are required to keep their rooms clean and help with light housekeeping. Counseling and psychological services

are an integral part of the program. Counseling is often formal or informal with our well-trained staff. The Levels Program, based on behavior modification treatment modality, provides concrete attainable goals for youth in our care.

The involvement of community agencies enhances our rehabilitation effort. Family Planning provides a bi-monthly session including exercises in resisting negative peer pressure. Finally, a dedicated group of volunteers minister to the spiritual needs of the Detention residents.

The Lake County Juvenile Detention Center has developed an excellent reputation in the corrections community. Our services compare to the best nationally, thanks to a well-trained, dedicated staff and a facility which has been kept up-to-date.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM AT THE DETENTION CENTER

Detained juveniles participate in a year round academic program Monday through Friday. The Detention Center teachers are employed by the Painesville City Local Board of Education and are state certified.

The residents of the Center are instructed in the required subject areas of math, English, science, and social studies. Occasionally, classes are conducted in careers, music, health, and G.E.D. preparation. Whenever possible, the students' home school work is brought here and tutorial help is provided. Grades for school work are submitted to the youngsters' home schools upon their release, provided they have actively participated in the academic program for at least ten school days and are not suspended or expelled from school.

The Court also provides art and physical education classes for all Detention Center residents, with living skills courses for a select group on good behavior. Through individual tutoring and by providing a small group learning situation, students generally respond very positively to the educational program.

JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER EXTENDED CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY PROGRAM

Most of the youth detained in the Lake County Juvenile Detention Center are influenced by drugs and alcohol in some way at the family or community level. Often, the youth's chemical use is directly or indirectly related to their court involvement. Unfortunately, many of these youth do not receive education or counseling in this area for a variety of reasons, including financial restriction, transportation problems, truancy from home and/or school, and lack of cooperation from the youth. Therefore, all youth participate in the Chemical Dependency Program while detained.

This Program is structured around the belief that chemical involvement is influenced by a complex set of factors in the following areas: family, social, work/school, physical, emotional/mental, spiritual values, financial, and legal. As such, a variety of topics are presented in addition to information on alcohol, drugs, dependency, and recovery. The program includes a variety of components designed to influence the knowledge, feelings, skills, and behavior of juveniles at varying stages of chemical involvement. The **GOALS** are threefold and include the following: 1) preventing/delaying the onset of chemical use among youth who have abstained thus far; 2) reinforcing the decision to quit among youth who have been through treatment and/or have relapsed in connection with their current legal involvement, and; 3) decreasing/changing the pattern of use among those youth harmfully involved with chemicals. Specific **OBJECTIVES** include: 1) increasing awareness about the nature and effects of alcohol and drug use/abuse as well as the patterns of one's own use; 2) increasing awareness of family dynamics and patterns of communication; 3) building skills in the areas of communication, decision making, stress management, and goal setting; 4) clarifying personal beliefs and values, and; 5) supporting recovery efforts.

Formal drug and alcohol education classes are conducted for one hour daily and include a variety of activist from structured lessons with written assignments, small group exercise, educational games and videos. In general the curriculum is repeated every sixty days.

Extended education is available for residents as an alternative from of intervention for youth who do not have access to formal treatment, are noncompliant with their current treatment program, or youth who were not successful at remaining abstinent from alcohol and other drugs after completing a formal alcohol and other drug treatment program.

All alcohol and drug programming is centered on the 12 Step model of recovery and is supported with volunteers from the 12 Step recovery community. Members of Alcoholics Anonymous have come to the Center once per week since May 1999 to share their personal struggles with addiction and offer a message of hope in recovery. In January 2007 the outreach program of Narcotics Anonymous called "Hospitals and Institutions" began conducting interactive recovery discussion groups in the detention center which meet every other Tuesday. The H & I Committee also donated over 50 Basic Texts for residents to use while detained in the detention center. Lastly, each resident has access to 12 Step meeting schedules, 12 Step volunteer phone numbers, and are welcome to take home recovery literature also donated by the H & I Committee of Narcotics Anonymous.

SATURDAY WORK PROGRAM

The Saturday Work Program was started to provide an appropriate consequence for traffic offenders and unruly juveniles. Often this program is used as an alternative to detention for minor delinquent offenders. Up to twenty boys and girls meet at various work sites for a number of Saturdays. Work projects begin at 8:30 AM, and conclude at 2:30 PM. Included are various types of community service, usually manual labor at parks, disposal site, and other public places. The workers must bring their own lunch and are not paid. The participants are supervised by Court personnel at the job site.

As the Saturday Work Program is used as an alternative to detention, failure to attend or perform as ordered is treated as a violation of Court Order and is viewed very seriously by the Court. The Saturday Work Program is consistent with the Court's philosophy of using the least restrictive alternative to correct behavior.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

In 1975 the Lake County Juvenile Court established Educational Services. Its purpose is to serve probationers who have been suspended or expelled from school and have inadequate home supervision. Juveniles are assigned to the school by disposition from the Court, Probation Review Board or probation officer referral.

The aim of the Educational Services Department is to give students a positive alternative to the traditional learning environments. Students' lengths of stay vary from one day up to ninety days. Every attempt is made to present material based on individual learning levels. Students are permitted to work independently if school assignments are furnished by their own schools. Subject areas covered in the program are, but not limited to: math, reading, current events, health issues, living skills and crafts. A self-tutoring computer program has been added with the assistance of another County agency. All programs are co-educational and ages range from twelve to seventeen.

Students are transported to the program only if there is no alternative transportation. The program has the use of a Youth Services Grant purchased van.

OUT OF HOME PLACEMENT - GROUP HOME

In June, 1984, the Out of Home Placement was opened for placement of adolescent males. The planning, construction and the annual operations of the facility continue to be funded through the Youth Subsidy Grants by the Ohio Department of Youth Services.

The Out of Home Placement is designed to provide a home-like atmosphere for up to ten boys, ages 11 - 18, who need to be removed from their homes for various reasons. The residents receive 24-hour

supervision from full-time house parents, as well as continuing their education through the local school system. The primary goal of the Out of Home Placement is to provide an environment that is conducive to the residents' attaining positive changes in their behavior as well as preparing the residents for reunification with their families or independent living upon reaching adulthood. Additional goals will be accomplished by concentration upon positive educational and environmental experiences, and by staff understanding of the individual needs of each youth.

RESTITUTION PROGRAM

The Lake County Juvenile Court established a restitution program over twelve years ago. The program is bifurcated in its objective, first to compensate victims of juvenile crimes in the form of restitution, and second to hold juveniles accountable for their delinquent action.

From the beginning of the process, the Victim Restitution Officer assists victims in completing the victim impact statement, investigates claims, monitors payment to victims, answers pertinent questions as they relate to restitution and mediates conflicts between the juvenile's family and the victim's family with the hope of achieving an equitable resolution. In the event the victim wishes to file a civil action against the juvenile's parents, the Victim Restitution Officer offers assistance to that endeavor.

The Court has made remarkable strides since the inception of the restitution program. Many families have also held their sons and daughters accountable to ensure that they pay restitution in a timely and responsible manner. On average, about 85% of the juveniles shoulder their responsibility by paying their restitution with about 5% taking their case to small claims Court to file against the juveniles' parents, and approximately 10% are unable to pay restitution due to indigence on their part and their family as well.

Restitution is a process in which the juvenile makes amends to the victim, a rudimentary process in the hierarchal of learning and an opportunity to demonstrate good qualities. In this regard, paying restitution is the ultimate resolve to apologize to their victim(s). In 2007, the Intake Department monitored 292 restitution cases, and collected and paid a total of \$24,648.00 to victims.

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM

The community service program began during the same time as the Restitution Program. The Lake County Juvenile Court community service program has been accepted and supported by many nonprofit agencies in and around Lake County that have expresses positive results from the program.

Community service is an alternative to incarceration for juveniles who have committed less serious offenses. Therefore, juveniles ordered to perform community service are not confined to render their service within the bounds of Lake County; they can perform such service at any nonprofit agencies anywhere in the United States as long as the juvenile can submit written proof from the site of such completion within the prescribed timeframe that the Court mandates. For verification purposes, the Court asks that the site name, telephone number and the contact person's name are submitted preferably on the agency's letterhead.

Participants in this program are given a list of suggested sites where they can perform their community service. It is the responsibility of the juvenile, with the help of their parents to initiate contact with a particular site and arrange the logistics such as time, day, and transportation to and from site. Juveniles are required to work without pay for a prescribed number of hours within a given period delineated by the Court. In many instances by demonstrating good work ethics and positive qualities has led the juvenile from a volunteer status to permanent job placement.

In 2007, the Intake Coordinator for the community service program monitored 648 cases in which 273 completed 5,100 hours of community service.

**LAKE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
PROGRAMS AND SERVICES
2007**

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TOTAL	8,355

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Table I
Filed Cases by Case Type – 2007

	Female	Male	Total
Delinquent	399	991	1390
Dependent, Neglected, Abused	111	114	225
Traffic	534	907	1441
Unruly	179	330	509
Sub-Total	<i>1223</i>	<i>2342</i>	<i>3565</i>
Adult Case			13
Custody and Visitation			105
UIFSA			18
All Others			172
Parent/Child Relationship			120
Support Enforcement			336
Permanent Custody			
Total			4329

Table II
Adjudicated Cases by Case Type – 2007

	Female	Male	Total
Delinquent	391	1006	1397
Dependent, Neglected, Abused	110	112	222
Traffic	552	899	1451
Unruly	171	314	485
Sub-Total	<i>1228</i>	<i>2347</i>	<i>3575</i>
Adult Case			18
Custody and Visitation			109
UIFSA			13
All Others			169
Parent/Child Relationship			119
Support Enforcement			319
Permanent Custody			
Total			4322

Table III
Adjudicated Cases by Age – 2007

	Female	Male	Total
Under 7	56	41	97
7	3	6	9
8	2	13	15
9	9	7	16
10	1	12	13
11	8	13	21
12	1	30	31
13	24	47	71
14	43	88	131
15	68	170	238
16	105	229	334
17	169	368	537
Over 17	161	389	550
Other not identified by sex.			41
Total			2104

Table IV
Adjudicated Cases by Source – 2007
Delinquent, Dependent/Neglected/Abused, Unruly

	Female	Male	Total
Concord Township	2	4	6
Eastlake Police Department	65	106	171
Fairport Police Department	17	55	72
Grand River Police Department	0	4	4
Kirtland Hills Police Department	5	32	37
Kirtland Police Department	0	18	18
Lake County Sheriff Department	34	128	162
Lake Metroparks	4	26	30
Leroy Township	0	3	3
Madison Board of Education	0	1	1
Madison Township Police Department	87	151	238
Madison Village Police Department	7	6	13
Mentor Police Department	116	237	353
Mentor-on-the-Lake Police Department	20	42	62
Ohio Department of Natural Resources	1	2	3
Ohio State Highway Patrol	0	6	6
Out of County	7	7	14
Painesville Board of Education	1	1	2
Painesville Police Department	148	259	407
Painesville Township	5	3	8
Perry Police Department (Village & Twp)	18	35	53
Timberlake Police Department	2	2	4
Wickliffe Police Department	36	71	107
Willoughby Hills Police Department	13	22	35
Willoughby Police Department	59	161	220
Willowick Police Department	19	56	75
Total	647	1412	2104

Table V
Adjudicated Cases by Area of Resident – 2007
Delinquent, Dependent/Neglected/Abused, Unruly

	Female	Male	Total
Concord Township	12	46	58
Eastlake	41	106	148
Fairport Harbor	12	28	40
Grand River	0	1	1
Kirtland	2	21	23
Leroy	0	2	2
Madison	70	112	182
Madison Township	3	12	15
Mentor	61	171	233
Mentor-on-the-Lake	25	23	48
Out of County	74	99	173
Painesville	137	289	432
Painesville Township	8	47	55
Perry	24	33	57
Timberlake	1	3	4
Willoughby	44	108	155
Willoughby Hills	9	19	28
Willowick	21	59	80
Total	544	1179	1781

Table VI
Adjudicated Cases by Offense – 2007
Delinquent, Dependent/Abused, Unruly

	Female	Male	Total
Abuse	13	24	37
Alcohol Violation	38	95	133
Arson (Felony)	0	5	5
Assault (Felony)	13	18	31
Assault (MISD)	35	67	102
Assault (Felony)	0	1	1
Bad Checks (MISD)	0	1	1
Breaking and Entering (Felony)	0	15	15
Breaking and Entering (MISD)	0	2	2
Burglary (Felony)	1	18	19
Chronically Truant (Delinquent)	5	3	8
Criminal Damage	2	2	4
Criminal Mischief	8	28	36
Criminal Trespass	13	104	117
Curfew	49	164	213
Dependent			155
Disorderly Conduct	83	186	269
Domestic Violence	19	28	47
Drug Violation	38	176	215
Drug Violation (Felony)	0	1	1
Endangering Health and Morals	31	36	67
Failure to Comply	1	0	1
Falsification	5	11	16
Firearm Violation	0	2	2

Fleeing and Eluding	1	5	6
Forgery (MISD)	0	1	1
Gross Sexual Imposition	0	4	4
Habitually Disobedient	9	31	40
Improper Use of 911	0	2	2
Inciting to Violence	0	3	3
Inducing Panic (MISD)	0	1	1
Intimidation	0	1	1
Leaving the Scene	2	0	2
Littering	0	2	2
Menacing	2	11	13
Neglect			29
Noise Violation	0	10	10
Obstruction	11	22	33
Other			19
Pandering Obscenity	0	2	2
Possessing Criminal Tools (Felony)	0	1	1
Protection Non-Game Birds	0	1	1
Rape	1	4	5
Receiving Stolen Property (Felony)	0	4	4
Receiving Stolen Property (MISD)	2	17	19
Resisting Arrest	0	2	2
Robbery	0	2	2
School Ungovernable	2	6	8
Sexual Battery	0	3	3
Sexual Imposition	0	3	3
Skateboard Violation	0	7	7
Taking Identity of Another	0	1	1
Tampering With Evidence	0	1	1
Telephone Harassment (MISD)	6	2	8
Theft (Felony)	8	10	18
Theft (MISD)	83	80	163
Theft (Felony)	0	1	1
Tobacco Violation	1	0	1
Truant	77	75	152
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle (MISD)	7	4	11
Unlawful Restraint (MISD)	1	1	2
Vandalism	0	1	1
Vandalism (Felony)	0	2	2
Vandalism (MISD)	0	2	2
Violation of Probation	3	0	3
Weapon Violation (Felony)	1	9	10
Weapon Violation (MISD)	0	8	8
Total	644	1399	2104

**Table VII
Adjudicated Traffic Case – 2007**

	Female	Male	Total
Alcohol Violation	0	4	4
Allow Unlicensed Person To Drive	1	0	1
Assured Clear Distance	95	97	192
Bicycle Violation	0	1	1
Drive on Sidewalk	0	1	1
Drive onto Roadway	0	2	2
Driving Under Suspension	2	9	11
DUI	0	1	1
DUI/Breathalyzer	1	14	15
Equipment Violation	4	7	11
Failure to Control	34	55	89
Failure to Reinstate	0	1	1
Failure to Yield	47	44	91
Falsification	1	1	2
Fleeing and Eluding	0	1	1
Headlight Violation	1	0	1
Lane Change/Passing/Backing	18	41	59
Leaving the Scene	3	1	4
Left of Center	2	4	6
License Plate Violation	6	13	19
License Violation	18	40	58
Littering	0	1	1
No Driver's License	10	34	44
Noise Violation	0	1	1
One Way Street	1	2	3
Other Violation	3	4	7
Rapid Acceleration	0	10	10
Reckless Operation	2	18	20
Red Light	4	16	20
Right of Way	2	6	8
Seatbelt Driver	17	41	58
Seatbelt Passenger	7	12	19
Skateboard Violation	0	3	3
Speed	230	375	605
Stop for School Bus	1	0	1
Stop Sign	0	1	1
Traffic Signal	26	24	50
Turning Violation	15	14	29
Wrongful Entrustment	1	0	1
Total	552	899	1451