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The photographs appearing in this report were taken at Fairfield School for Boys and Scioto Village for girls.

Director's Message to Governor and General Assembly

In accordance with Section 5139.04 of the Ohio Revised Code, I am pleased to present this report detailing the activities of the Ohio Youth Commission for fiscal years 1975 and 1976.

During the past two fiscal years the economic climate within the State experienced, when compared to fiscal years 1973 and 1974, a marked improvement. Meanwhile, increased numbers of more serious offenders and of troubled youth were committed to the Commission. Institutional custody, health services, rehabilitation programs and educational programs were provided by the eleven institutions to a daily population average of 2,500 youth and aftercare services were provided to a daily average of 3,100 youth, of whom 660 were in foster placements by the seven regional offices.

We have placed more youth on parole than in previous years and at the same time witnessed less youth being returned for our care. The increase of youth into the communities has prompted us to expand our many community treatment resources, specifically our direct community-

based correctional program which is a viable alternative to institutionalization.

The 2,200 employees, including 200 employees whose salaries were paid with federal funds, number 300 less than in the last Report. These dedicated and loyal employees were hard pressed to maintain standards at acceptable levels. However, I am happy to report that those difficult times did not discourage employees but gave them inspiration and resulted in innovative ideas, methods and solutions for handling the ever increasing number of youth being committed to our care.

The quality of service the Commission offers is the very best and money cannot be saved at the cost of reducing quality treatment programs. We did however, review other cost saving possibilities and as a result, assigned community service youth counselors to work with both male and female clients, eliminating the need to layoff staff. The entire institutional maintenance staff combined efforts and completed a sorely needed major renovation at one of our institutions. Another savings was established through a medication purchasing program in cooperation with the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation.

Solutions that embrace the Commission's philosophy of offering the broadest possible range of services for youth committed to the Commission in the least restrictive setting, consistent with rehabilitative needs and with public safety and of deterring future delinquent activities of these youth will require the support of all Ohioans.

One effective method is the Total-Bed Concept. This would place status offenders and some youth committed for minor offenses, who pose no threat to themselves or the community, directly into community placement programs. This procedure would result in more intensive institutional services to the serious offender.

Support and assistance from local community leaders, law enforcement agencies and especially the courts, is mandatory if the Commission is to continue the development of this viable alternative to institutionalization. Implementation will be dependent not only on the specifically named groups but also on the General Assembly who must be willing to invest in the future of youth committed to the Commission.

With the undivided support of all the citizens of Ohio, the Ohio Youth Commission will continue to offer the best possible care to troubled youth that is consistent with their support and the appropriated funds.

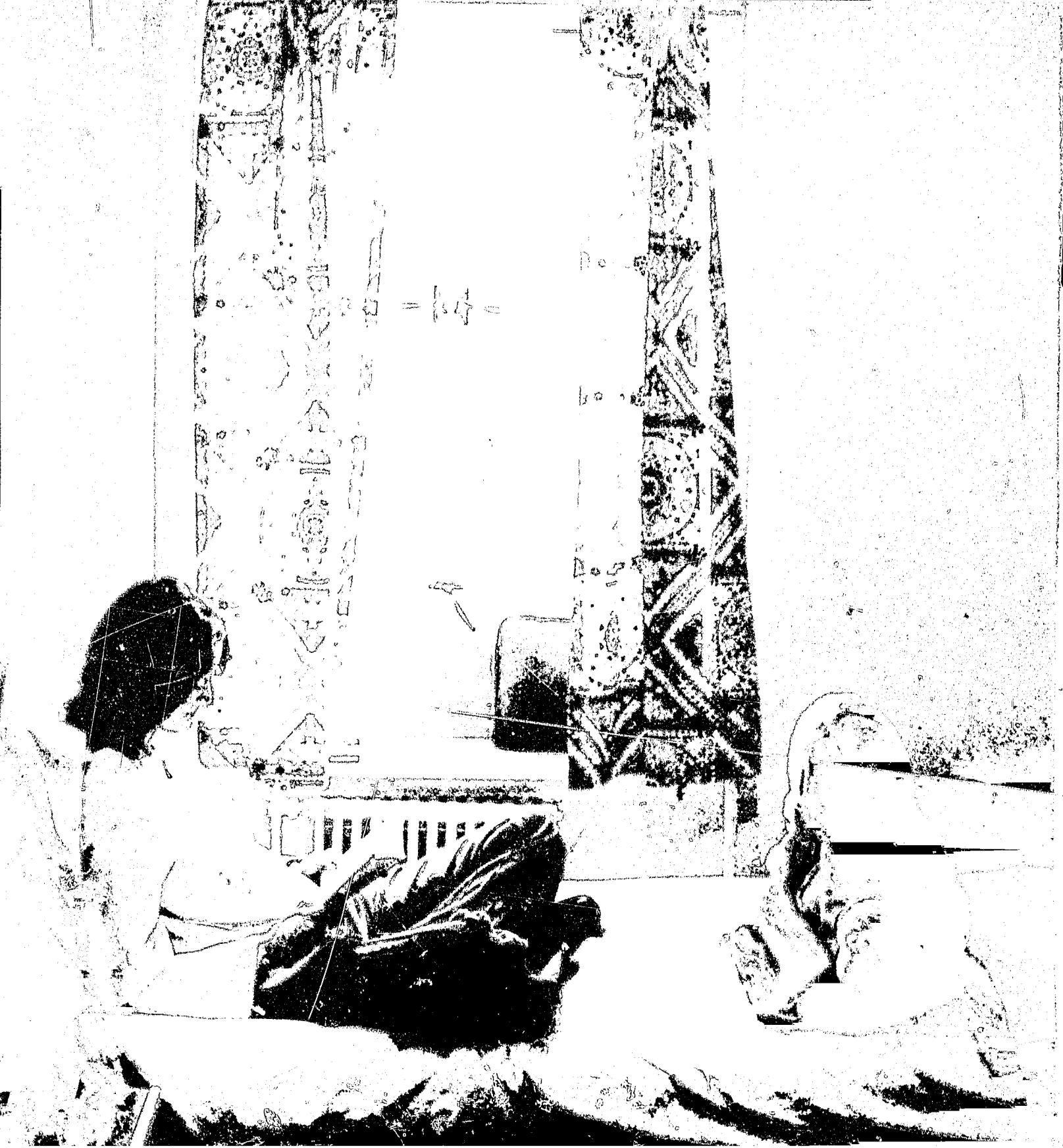
Respectfully,



William K. Willis
Director

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ACQUITTAL





Priorities and Directions

During fiscal years 1975 and 1976, pressure was exerted on juvenile correctional agencies throughout the nation from groups such as the American Civil Liberties Union, the federal courts, and a more informed citizenry to correct inadequacies in the juvenile justice system. They were concerned with such issues as overcrowding, placing status offenders (those youth incarcerated for crimes that if committed by an adult would not be a crime) with the sophisticated offender, housing juvenile and adult offenders together and providing insufficient care and treatment.

In Ohio the total number of youth committed to the Commission by the juvenile courts increased. While the number of females committed decreased, the number of males and serious offenders increased. Meanwhile, federal and state legislators enacted laws such as the National School Lunch Act and the Education for the Mentally Retarded Act, which made new funding sources available to the Commission as well as providing increased program benefits. In addition, the Appropriation Bill for the 1976-1977 Executive Budget removed the statutory requirement that every child committed to the Commission be institutionalized for a minimum of five months.

Given these facts and developments, the Commission recognized the opportunity and need to examine its philosophy of treatment and of priorities, and the funding of those priorities. The philosophy of the Ohio Youth Commission is to provide the broadest possible range of services for youth who are committed to the Commission. We will provide technical and financial assistance to local justice agencies in order to divert youth from further penetration into the justice system. Services provided to youth by the Commission should

be of such a nature as to deter future delinquent activities and serve the ultimate good of Ohio communities. Services shall be delivered in the least restrictive setting consistent with rehabilitative needs of youth and public safety. Since delinquency is a product of the local community, its prevention must be primarily the responsibility of the local community. The Youth Commission sees its role in the prevention of delinquency as assisting local communities in developing preventive services through technical assistance and the provision of subsidies.

We believe that the Ohio Youth Commission will increasingly service the more serious offender. The unruly and minor offenders should be increasingly served by local governments in the youths' home communities.

For purposes of clarification, the Commission's definition of minor and status offenders are:

A *status offender* is one whose offense, if committed by an adult, would not be a crime. It is believed that the treatment needs of youth in this category are not satisfied by institutionalization but more influentially by the understanding help of parents and others. Some examples include school problems, incorrigibility, waywardness, etc.

The *minor offender* is the youth who has had few court contacts and the nature of the offense does not pose a physical threat to self or others. Situational factors should be strongly considered, as behavior may be due to lack of appropriate guidance. Some examples are fraudulent statements, minor vandalism, trespassing, issuing bad checks, traffic violation, malicious mischief, etc.

Based on this philosophy the programs in order of priority are: custody; aftercare and basic programs; enrichment programs, technical and subsidy assistance to courts; and technical and subsidy assistance to communities. The first three are directed towards youth committed to the Commission and receive the greatest amount of attention and funds. However, the Commission



recognizes that the last two priorities may lower commitments and perhaps may even be the best method to rehabilitate youth.

The Commission has evaluated its first operating priority, Institutional Custody, and plans to change it to Custody. By so doing, the Commission will operate under a total bed concept; i.e. either a direct community placement or an institutional placement will be available to commitments enabling the youth to be placed in the least restrictive setting consistent with rehabilitation needs and public safety.

One concern is that as the Commission develops alternatives to institutionalization and the juvenile judges accept them, the judges may be more prone to committing additional youth to the Commission. To avoid this situation the Commission must encourage and assist judges and local community leaders in the development of alternatives. The Commission strongly believes that the only way to stop the rise in juvenile delinquency will be through delinquency prevention and diversion services administered by local

social and justice services.

In view of this philosophy and priorities, the Commission has established the following goals:

- To develop and implement a classification model for youth which takes into consideration the nature of the offense and youth needs. Such a classification system will place youth in the least restrictive setting consistent with rehabilitation needs and public safety. Within that setting, services will be delivered based upon the formulation of an individualized treatment plan.
- To provide a multi-delivery service system which will maximize the delivery of services needed by youthful offenders whether they be in institutions or community-based corrections programs. Such a system will include a multiplicity of services through expansion of direct service, subsidies, and purchase of service agreements to meet the needs of individual youth.
- To encourage and assist courts and local communities through technical assistance and subsidies in the development of juvenile

justice services, not only as alternatives to Ohio Youth Commission commitments, but also as an aid in developing local prevention and correctional programs.

- To develop, implement and apply evaluative measurements to determine program effectiveness.
- To increase support for the improvement of service to youth through public awareness.
- To recommend legislative refinements, especially as such refinement relates to appropriate commitments to the Youth Commission.

While establishing objectives that will achieve these goals many issues were raised and resolved. The solutions often will require new methods of dealing with the issue and many times will require new funding. This new funding will be sought from federally-funded programs whenever possible, but other programs must be implemented by general revenue if Ohio's troubled youth are to be helped.



Director William K. Willis and his staff from left are Joseph T. Carmichael, Assistant to the Director; M. B. McLane, Deputy Director of Correctional Services; Director Willis; Joseph R. Palmer, Deputy Director of Community Services and Gerald J. Novack, Deputy Director of Administrative Services.

Legislation and Organization

Legislation creating and explaining the mandate of the Ohio Youth Commission is found in the Ohio Revised Code, Title 51: Public Welfare, Chapter 5139; Juvenile Corrections.

The accompanying table of organization depicts the existing structure of the OYC, as a department of state government, following a reorganization at the conclusion of 1976.

By law, the agency is headed by a director, with two deputy directors, who together compose the three-member commission. At present, the OYC operates via a centralized Division of Administration; a Division of Correctional Services operating 11 institutions and a Division of Community Services operating seven regional offices.

Mission Statement

As broadly defined by the Ohio Revised Code, the Mission of the Ohio Youth Commission is to provide and support a series of state-wide services for youth who are in contact with the juvenile justice system. These services include providing custody and rehabilitative services and assisting localized diversion and/or prevention efforts.

Ohio Youth Commission Organizational Structure

Director

Deputy Director,
Correctional Services

Deputy Director,
Administrative Services

Deputy Director,
Community Services

Buckeye Youth Center

Child Study Center

Cuyahoga Hills
Boys' School

Fairfield School For Boys

Indian River School

Maumee Youth Camp

Mohican Youth Camp

Riverside School
For Girls

Scioto Village

Training Center
For Youth

Training Institution
Central Ohio

Akron

Athens

Cincinnati

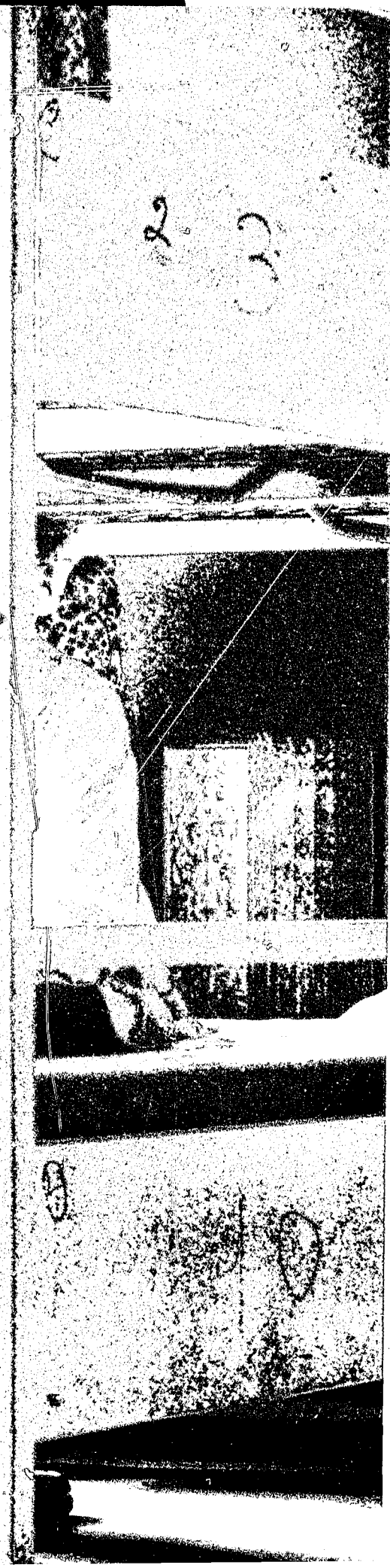
Cleveland

Columbus

Dayton

Toledo

*Appointed by the Governor
**Appointed by the Director



Youth Services Advisory Board of Ohio

The Youth Services Advisory Board, created by legislation, can make recommendations on policy to all of Ohio's juvenile justice system components, including the Ohio Youth Commission. The Board acts as an advisory body to the Youth Commission, to the Governor and to the Ohio General Assembly.

Historically, the Board has functioned in a number of roles, particularly with respect to the inspection and study of state juvenile institutions.

Serving without compensation, the Board is appointed by the Governor. Members for 1976 were the following:

Youth Services Advisory Board Membership/1976

Judge John J. Toner, Chairman
Judge, Cuyahoga County Court of Common
Pleas Juvenile Division
Cleveland

Dr. Simon Dinitz
Academy for Contemporary Problems
Columbus

Mr. Hugh A. Frost
Assistant to the President
Youngstown State University
Youngstown

Judge Holland M. Gary
Judge, Muskingum County Juvenile Court
Zanesville

Mrs. Cheryl D. Grant
Attorney at Law
Cincinnati

Judge Robert A. Hagler
Judge, Greene County Juvenile Court
Xenia

Mrs. Donna Hamparian
Academy for Contemporary Problems
Columbus

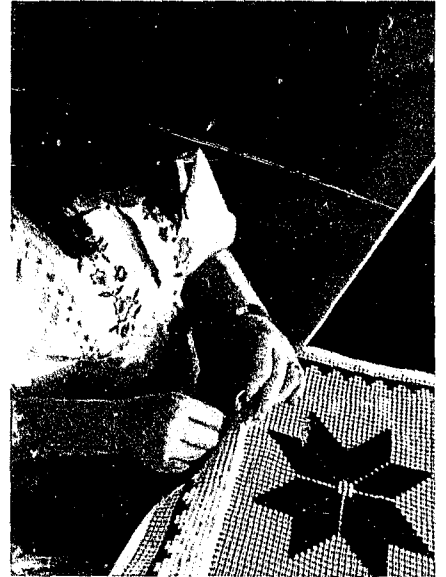
Mayor John Laslo
Mayor of Martins Ferry

Mr. Joseph W. McGreal
Case Western Reserve University
School of Applied Social Sciences
Cleveland

Judge John R. Milligan, Jr.
Judge, Stark County Juvenile Court
Canton

Dr. William S. Parry, Sr.
President, Akron Welding and Spring Company
Akron

Mrs. Marie Stinson
Principal, Central High School
Columbus





Office of the Director

The Director of the Ohio Youth Commission, as prescribed in Chapter 5139 of the Ohio Revised Code, is the chief executive and administrative officer of the Commission and is appointed by the Governor. The Director establishes regulations for the government of the Commission, the conduct of its officers and employees, the performance of its business, and the custody, use, and preservation of the Commission's records, papers, books, documents, and property. Members of the Commission consult with and advise the Director on matters relating to Commission policies and perform such other duties as the Director may assign.

Under the Office of the Director are the offices of Labor Relations, Legal Affairs, Communication and Equal Employment Opportunity. A description of each follows.

Office of Labor Relations

The Office of Labor Relations negotiates labor agreements, disputes and grievances and assures that civil service regulations are complied with. In the early 1970's collective bargaining was initiated for State employees. Various needs such as adjudicating disputes in accordance with grievance procedure developed. The overall function of the Office of Labor Relations became the reconciliation and integration of the separate and mutual interests of labor and management in accordance with the needs of the Commission as a whole. These duties have become more complex and numerous due to recent and pending legislation related to the youthful offender and their basic rights and responsibilities.

Office of Legal Affairs

The Office of Legal Affairs provides counsel on Commission activities; interprets legal documents, opinions, court orders, etc.; researches, designs and develops all major Commission policies and regulations to insure compliance with the law and acts as legal representative for the Commission in all employee organization discussions, hearings, negotiations and grievances. The Office of Legal Affairs serves as the liaison to the Attorney General's Office.

Office of Communication

The Office of Communication was reinstated during fiscal year 1976 to provide a comprehensive public information system to Commission management, employees, and the citizens of Ohio. Specifically, the office provides information to Commission employees through a regularly published newsletter and news releases. The Office of Communication also provides information to the general public, news media, Ohio Legislature and juvenile courts through publication of an annual report, brochures and news releases.

Office of Equal Employment Opportunity

The Office of Equal Employment Opportunity coordinates and disseminates the Commission's Affirmative Action Plan to assure equal employment opportunity for all applicants and employees; conducts appropriate training sessions; reviews records of interviews, hirings, promotions and other actions at institutions and regional offices to insure policy established in the Affirmative Action Plan is being adhered to; coordinates gathering of field data regarding construction projects, upward mobility studies, recruitment and establishes proper procedure in these areas with EEO regulations and counsels with aggrieved employees before an actual complaint is filed. The office also works closely with the Department of Administrative Services, State EEO coordinator and Compliance Officers in relation to all facets of the EEO program.





Administrative Services

The Division of Administrative Services provides services which support and improve the activities of the Community and Correctional Services Divisions so that they, in turn, can comply with the mandates of the Ohio Revised Code and Administrative law. Administrative Services is composed of the Offices of Classification and Assignment, Data Processing, Staff Development, Research Support, Business Administration, Personnel Services and Federal Projects.

Significant activities for the Division of Administrative Services included the development and implementation of a Computerized Information System which provides youth information, fiscal information and personal information. This distributed data processing system, connected to the 11 institutions, seven regional offices and central administration also provides real time, case information, program evaluation, Title XX invoicing, juvenile court statistics and many special reports.

The following describes offices within the Division.

Office of Classification and Assignment

The Office of Classification and Assignment controls and coordinates the intake and discharge of approximately 5,000 youth per year. C & A is responsible for assigning youths to the institution(s) most appropriate to their needs, arranging transfers between institutions, releasing youths to aftercare (parole) status, and discharging them from the Commission's jurisdiction. Regional Classification Administrators work in most of Ohio's juvenile courts to provide localized diagnosis and diversion of youth from the juvenile justice system.

Office of Data Processing

The Office of Data Processing was developed to organize, store and retrieve a rapidly-increasing volume of data necessary to monitor and project the operation of the Commission. This office, which began with little more than data on youth movement provided by Classification and Assignment, has added personnel records and fiscal data to the information it routinely processes for central offices. As the need to disseminate data to Commission operatives throughout the State became increasingly apparent, the Office of Data Processing added the OYC Information System, and more recently, the Cathode Ray Tube Program to its services. The OYC Information System, a federally-funded project, provides institutions and regional offices with the same data available to central offices.

Office of Staff Development

The Office of Staff Development is fulfilling the initial phases of its longer range purpose of providing comprehensive juvenile justice training services to Commission staff members and to those staffs working outside of the Commission in related elements of the juvenile justice system. Additionally, the Office of Staff Development is responsible for administering all educational assistance programs for the Commission.

Office of Research Support

The Office of Research Support was reestablished in fiscal year 1976 to provide empirical evaluation of the youth-serving programs operating in the Commission. This data is then used for decision-making and for determining the worth of specific programs. An example of the office's activity is the parole outcome study which will assist managers in making realistic decisions regarding allocations of human and dollar resources to youth on aftercare status.

Office of Business Administration

The Office of Business Administration develops and directs all fiscal accounting operations, and provides and oversees budgetary requirements for the Commission programs

in an effort to assist management in making fiscal decisions. The number of Commission sub-programs and operating units throughout Ohio prevents the efficient handling of these services on a local decentralized level. In addition, mailroom and storeroom operations are conducted through this office.

Office of Personnel Services

The Office of Personnel Services oversees recruitment and hiring of all Commission personnel and maintains records of over 2,000 employees regarding demographic information, employee movement, benefits, and performance. This office also interprets and distributes regulations concerning personnel practices. The Director and Deputy Directors serve as appointing authorities for all the operating units throughout the State.

Office of Federal Projects

The Office of Federal Projects seeks information relative to obtaining non-state funds to supplement and to improve the Commission's programs. Created in the early 1970's as a centralized clearinghouse for obtaining Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funding for newly created programs in the Commission, the Office of Federal Projects has functioned as a liaison contact between specific federal projects within the Commission and the original funding sources.

The office provides technical assistance and fiscal monitoring for specific projects within the Commission and offers continuous assistance to those Commission management units that have a current federal project or a desire to submit a pre-application for a new project.



Correctional Services

The Correctional Services Division operates 11 institutions, of which 10 are treatment-oriented institutions for permanently committed youth and one diagnostic facility for temporarily committed youth. The operation of these facilities satisfies statutory obligations as set forth in Section 5139.03 of the Ohio Revised Code which include institutional care, basic institutional programs, and institutional enrichment programs.

The Division of Correctional Services during the past two fiscal years:

- Developed and implemented standards intended to equalize and improve program services to youth based on an individualized treatment plan.
- Completed a much needed major renovation at Maumee Youth Camp with the assistance of maintenance staff from several institutions.
- Obtained certification of the school at Indian River by the Ohio Department of Education, enabling the youth to continue their education while institutionalized.
- Appointed a Medical Director to assess and direct the medical program within the Commission.
- Established a medication purchasing program in cooperation with Mental Health and Mental Retardation saving thousands of dollars.

Institutional Care

The management of institutional populations is central to OYC's efforts of providing good child care practices, as well as working towards limiting institutional capacities to a maximum of 200 youth.

In fiscal year 1976, the courts permanently committed to the Commission 679 more youth than in fiscal year 1974. This net rise represents a 35 percent increase in male commitments and a decrease in female commitments of 16 percent. Approximately one-third of those committed youth were status and minor offenders.

Proposed changes in state and federal laws regarding status and minor offenders plus widespread professional support suggest that rehabilitative services for these types of offenders must be provided at the community level.

In concert with the view that these youth can be most appropriately cared for in community settings, the Commission is moving toward a more diversified multi-service system to provide improved services to youth.

As a result of this expanded approach which places youth in the least restrictive setting consistent with rehabilitation and public safety, Correctional Services will be able to narrow its focus to program more effectively for those youth who indicate a greater degree of criminality. By shifting those youth who fall within the status and minor offense categories to community-based programs, the institutional admission rate should level off and actually decline in the future.

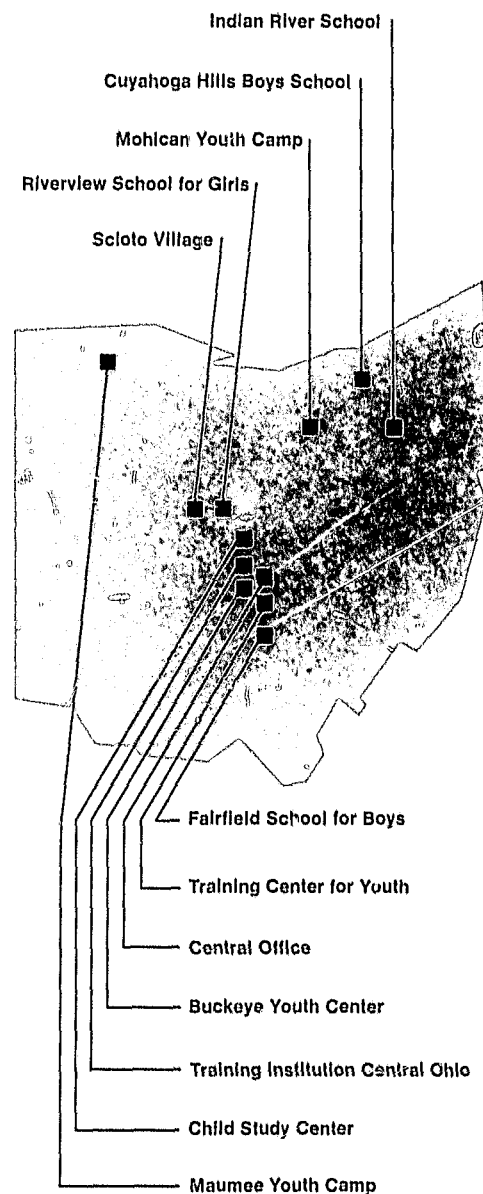
Basic Institutional Programs

In this program area, services to youth are provided in Education Services; Social Services; Comprehensive Health Care; Recreation; Psychology; Psychiatry and Religion. A description of each follows.

Educational Services

Educational programs are conducted so that youth may continue their education uninterrupted while institutionalized. In addition, special education programs are offered to assist them in achieving functional skills.

Academic education provides all the basic courses required according to the standards of the State Department of Education. All academic teachers and courses are in compliance with the State Department of Education minimum standards. All Commission schools are currently chartered by the State of Ohio and all schools will and must continue to spend general revenue funds for "maintenance of effort" so that eligibility for federal funds can be continued.



Remedial classes are offered through participation in Federal Education Enrichment Services, Elementary-Secondary Education Act (E.S.E.A.), Title I, and in the basic education area by means of small laboratory learning situations whereby the youth can receive individual attention.

Vocational education programs are designed to provide career education, exploratory occupational opportunities, and trade skills for entry-level job opportunities. There is a wide selection of vocational programs available to youth which include graphic arts, automotive repair, heating and air conditioning, cosmetology, food service, needle trades, dry cleaning, and hotel-motel housekeeping. The 30 vocational programs are available at Scioto Village, Indian River School, Fairfield School for Boys, and Training Institution Central Ohio.

Social Services

Responsible for the individualized treatment plan of each youth, Social Services makes an assessment of each youth admitted and formulates a written treatment plan for each youth based on their individual needs. The social worker uses a recognized and appropriate treatment strategy and then formalizes all prescribed case communications. Utilizing the team concept, the social worker facilitates treatment efforts and acts as a youth advocate representing the best interests of assigned youth.

Comprehensive Health Care

Many of the committed youth suffer complex and long-term medical problems that require the services of specialized consultants. In many cases this treatment frequently is extensive and costly and when it appears to be necessary for the future successful community adjustment of the youth and is determined to be in their best interests, this cost is paid by the Commission when the parents cannot afford the payment or do not have medical insurance.

Recreational Services

This program provides organized therapeutic recreational programs that develop accepted social and leisure-time skills as related to individual and group treatment goals. Because difficulties of many youth occur during their leisure time, the recreation program is an important component of the overall treatment approach. Acceptable leisure-time interests are generated in youth and then the appropriate skills are taught so that youth may follow through on their discovered interests.

Psychological and Psychiatric Services

Psychology and psychiatry are an integral component of the diagnostic and treatment process; however, not every institution has ready access to psychiatric and psychological services. It is hoped that the distribution of purchased personal services funds will be made so that each institution will have funds to increase the psychological and psychiatric services at Training Institution Central Ohio; Training Center for Youth; Cuyahoga Hills Boys School; Mohican Youth Camp and Maumee Youth Camp.

The Commission feels that psychological and psychiatric services should be available to any youth who needs help and that these services should include assignment and removal of suffixes, prescribing and monitoring psychiatric medication, testing, diagnostic services, counseling, and staff training.

Religious Services

Each institution has a chaplain responsible for providing each youth with an opportunity for spiritual development and growth. Religious Services include regularly scheduled worship and religious counseling to all desiring youth. The chaplain also monitors any other activity of a religious nature.

Institutional Enrichment Programs

The Institutional Enrichment Programs provide supplemental and enrichment services in the area of foster grandparents, volunteer services, vocational training and youth wage programs. A description of each follows.

Foster Grandparents

Seven institutions participate in the Foster Grandparents Program. Senior citizens living at or below poverty levels volunteer their services for 20 hours per week. They form a nonauthoritative relationship with the youth and serve as a surrogate grandparent. This program has contributed significantly to the lives of the youth as well as the lives of the foster grandparents.

Volunteers

The Volunteers Program provides organized citizen participation in the areas of social, religious, education, employment, recreation, counseling, supportive services, and one-

to-one contact. Since the beginning of the volunteer services program, youth have benefited from the community contacts and the community has gained a positive awareness of the Commission and its function. The number of volunteers and their contributions continues to increase.

Youth Wages

As a result of budget restraints, the Youth Wages Program was eliminated at all institutions except Fairfield School for Boys where it was reduced to the minimum level. The program will continue to be evaluated to determine whether it should be expanded or reduced. About 40 youth participate in the program and are paid \$1.00 per day. They work in such areas as the laundry, quartermaster, greenhouse, commissary, groundskeeping, paint shop, welding shop and storeroom.

I-Level

In February 1973, the Youth Commission officially adopted the I-Level Classification System developed by the California Youth Authority in the 1960's to determine the relative level of maturity of each youth permanently committed by juvenile court judges. By determining a youngster's maturity and his perception of the world, institutional staff can decide what kind of rehabilitation the child needs.

The OYC classification specialists in each region of the state evaluate committed youths to determine their I-Level and decide to which institution and to which program the youngster should be sent.



Institutions, Schools, Facilities

Buckeye Youth Center / Columbus

The Buckeye Youth Center (BYC) was opened in July 1973, as the Youth Commission's first coeducational rehabilitative institution and has an average daily population of 207 youths. Youngsters at BYC are not high security risks and usually have been committed for minor offenses. The average length of stay at BYC is 8.5 months for boys and 7.7 months for girls. The facility consists of five separate buildings, including a chapel, gymnasium and an indoor pool. Boys and girls live in separate buildings with their own dining facilities and recreational rooms. The staff of 238 provides supportive services to the Training Center for Youth and Child Study Center on adjoining grounds.

PROGRAMS

Educational: The H.H. Goddard High School offers academic courses for grades 8 through 12 including language arts and mathematics skills improvement labs. Instruction is both small group and individualized to insure the best possible educational opportunities for each boy and girl. One innovative program, the Bachelor Living Course, is taught for the boys by the Home Economics Department. Coeducational cooking and serving classes are well accepted by both boys and girls.

Treatment: Following an initial week in an orientation cottage, youngsters are placed in dormitories with other residents according to their I-Level and subtype for treatment. Treatment teams, consisting of youth leaders, social workers, teachers and recreational specialists, meet with groups on a regular basis to discuss residents' problems in adjusting to the demands of society. Additional individual counseling is done by qualified social workers.

Recreational: Recreational activities for BYC residents are provided both on and off campus. Basketball, softball, swimming, pool, and arts

and crafts are some of the on-ground activities. Parties and dances are held regularly with residents from other OYC institutions and community organizations. Local volunteer groups provide opportunities for residents to make off-campus visits to museums, the zoo, movies and other attractions.

Religious: Services or special provisions for Protestant, Catholic and Jewish residents are offered, and provisions for other religions are made on a need basis. Seminary students from the Methodist Theological Seminary in Delaware, and from the Lutheran Theological Seiminary in Columbus spend one quarter of clinical orientation in pastoral care each year at BYC.

Staff Training: Since July 1973 the BYC staff has undergone regular training in transactional analysis, reality therapy, behaviorial modification and other treatment methods to better serve the youth entrusted to their daily care.



Child Study Center/Columbus

The Child Study Center (CSC) serves an average daily population of 132 youths temporarily committed to the Youth Commission by the local juvenile court judges. These youths are psychologically, psychiatrically and medically evaluated by CSC staff. Placement recommendations are then made and sent to the court for review and action. The goal is to have youth evaluated as quickly as possible and returned to the court for disposition.

Because youngsters sent to CSC are there for a short period of time, no school or treatment programs exist and all recreational activities are held on campus. Since there is no school program, volunteer tutors are available to work with youth on an individual basis with their school lessons. Filling the void created by the absence of school is an intense recreation program, an active volunteer program, and a foster grandparent program involving 12 surrogate grandparents.

Cuyahoga Hills Boys School/ Warrensville Township

Cuyahoga Hills Boys School (CHBS) was opened in 1969 and is located in the Cleveland suburb of Warrensville Heights. It houses 203 14 to 16-year old boys who are security risks. The average length of stay for residents is 7.6 months and are supervised by a staff of 153 employees at the single building, medium-security institution.

Youth live in eight, open dormitory wings with 25 beds each. Institutional facilities include an industrial arts shop, a gymnasium, a commissary room which doubles as a photography darkroom and a medical clinic.

PROGRAMS:

Educational: The Luther E. Ball School for grades 7 through 12 offers an academic program with some vocational education provided through the industrial arts shops. Remedial education in language arts and math is available.

Treatment: The treatment methods used are reality therapy, transactional analysis and behavior modification depending on the resident's I-Level Classification. The Treatment Team concept is used at CHBS with social workers, youth leaders and teachers working together with residents in group sessions. Psychiatrically-oriented therapy is used for residents who exhibit assaultive behavior.

Recreational: Sports include basketball, touch football, track and softball. The boys use the swimming pools at Cuyahoga Community College and facilities at other community schools. Off-campus activities such as trips to movies, circuses and dances are provided for residents who can benefit from these outings.

Volunteer: CHBS has an active volunteer program which includes recreational, social and educational programs at Cuyahoga Community College. Residents also participate in local Boy Scout and Kiwanis Key Club. Volunteers stock and operate the commissary for residents and others advise the photography club.

Foster Grandparent: An innovative and successful program at CHBS is the Foster Grandparent Program. Senior citizens relate to youngsters on a one-to-one basis through such activities as arts and crafts and shopping trips.

Religious: Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths are practiced at CHBS. Religious education and pastoral counseling is made available to all residents.

Fairfield School for Boys/ Lancaster

The Fairfield School for Boys is an open campus institution designed for less aggressive delinquents between the ages of 15 to 18. Student population which frequently exceeds the school's recommended capacity of 650, is served by a staff of 412. The average length of stay for residents at FSB is six months.

FSB was founded in 1857 and was one of the first institutions in the United States to adopt cottage style living. A mini city with its own power station and sewage plants, the institution is on 1,500 acres and consists of over 76 buildings, including 13 cottages.

PROGRAMS:

Educational: To insure the best possible educational opportunities, all new youth spend five to ten days at the Program Center during which time they are tested in five areas: work skills evaluation, General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB), the revised BETA Mental Ability Tests, achievement testing in reading and math, and the California Interest Inventory.

Each resident's test scores are evaluated by the Assignment Team, and he is placed in one of four programs—full or part-time academic;

vocational trades and industries; vocational limited skills or occupational job training.

Reemelin High School is a 7 to 12 grade comprehensive high school offering complete academic and vocational training programs and extra-curricular activities such as the "In the Know" televised academic competition.

The Explorer Scouts Outdoor Education Program is considered to be one of the finest Boy Scouts of America affiliated programs anywhere in the nation. The Storytellers Club and Puppeteers have performed for many local organizations and has been widely acclaimed for its many talented members.

Treatment: Treatment is centered around behavioral modification and reality therapy aimed at making residents aware that they are responsible for their actions.

The Zone System is used to provide incentive for residents to improve their behavior by working their way toward more responsibilities and privileges up through four zones and eventual release.

Recreation: Because of the large population and the spacious grounds, there are many sports offered for FSB residents. Touch football, baseball, volleyball, swimming, wrestling, bowling, track and other sports are available to all residents on an intramural basis. Less competitive games are available for passive students.

Volunteer Program: FSB recently implemented a new Volunteer Program. Primary goals are to organize meaningful recreational activities

that students can participate in at the newly remodeled Volunteer Activity Center. These include arts and crafts, a leisure time room where students can relax, read or listen to music, a game room and an all-purpose area for dances and other group activities.

Religious: Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths are honored regularly at FSB. The weekly Bible study is voluntary. Community church volunteer groups sponsor monthly birthday parties for each cottage.

Foster Grandparents: An innovative and successful program initiated at FSB is the Foster Grandparent Program. This federally-funded project benefits both the senior citizen and the youth through a one-to-one relationship of mutual affection and trust.



Indian River School/Massillon

The Indian River School (IRS) was officially opened in August, 1973 and a phasing-in of inmates from the Ohio State Reformatory's Mansfield Youth Center began. IRS youth are somewhat older, 16 to 21, and aggressive or assaultive in behavior. They remain for an average of 14 months. A staff of 172 serves the 172 youths in the maximum security institution. There are eight dormitories with 24 single rooms and a recreational room in each living area. The school area includes a 5,000 volume library, eleven academic classrooms, and seven vocational shops, including an ultra-modern gymnasium, which is equipped with a stage and a 300 retractable seat bleacher section. Indian River School has its own kitchen and laundry facilities and youths eat in a central dining hall. Youths participate in outdoor recreation activities in an enclosed, six-acre athletic field.

PROGRAMS:

Educational: The 9th to 12th grade accredited high school tailors a youth education program to meet his individual needs and he may take part in the academic or vocational

training programs or a combination of the two. Classes are small and instruction is individualized whenever possible. Students may take courses in welding, automotive mechanics, auto body, building and maintenance, television and radio repair, air conditioning and heating repair and printing.

Residents who are 19 and over may take the General Equivalency Diploma (GED) program to obtain a high school diploma while they pursue vocational training.

Treatment: Treatment teams—youth leaders, teachers and social workers—meet regularly with resident groups for counseling. New residents are tested and evaluated to determine the type of treatment best suited to meet their needs. Treatment is long-range and intensive because of the seriousness of the offenses the youth have committed.

Recreational: All recreational programs are held on campus. Weightlifting and conditioning are mandatory activities for each dorm once a week. Youths may use a daily free period for such activities as basketball, volleyball, music and wrestling. Future plans include developing special interest groups, arts and crafts and coeducational events.

Religious: Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths are honored at the IRS, with weekly services for some groups.



Maumee Youth Camp/ Liberty Center

Located in Maumee State Forest, Maumee Youth Camp is designed as a rehabilitative facility for boys aged 12 to 15 who have not been previously committed. Maumee residents are not security risks and have been committed for minor offenses. The camp had an average population of 121 residents who are supervised by a staff of 88. The youths average length of stay is seven months.

PROGRAMS:

Educational: The Louis C. DeBrosse School offers a complete academic program through eighth grade. Students are grouped in classes according to their living group in this non-graded school. Within each class students work with others of their own reading or math level. Instruction is small group and individualized. Skill improvement labs in language arts and math provide remedial help to boys below their grade level. Industrial arts and arts and crafts classes provide introductory exposure to vocational skills.

Treatment: Guided Group Interaction is being implemented and utilized at Maumee. Youths are programmed in groups of 8-11 and meet daily with a trained group leader. Guided Group Interaction itself is a process of group treatment which directs the dynamics and strengths of the peer group toward constructively altering and developing the behavior of the members of the group. Youth learn to make decisions about themselves and to become part of a positive peer culture.

Volunteer: The Maumee Volunteer Council is a group of interested citizens who have donated such things as televisions for recreational lounges and an outdoor swimming pool for residents. This group also provides tickets to local movies and sporting events for the boys. Other volunteers from the community sponsor special interest activities for residents.

Recreational: Activities are held on and off campus. On grounds activities include softball, volleyball, swimming, and soccer. Occasionally, residents attend dances with girls from the community. Special interest groups are held for those interested in gardening, Boy Scouts, wrestling, etc. Off-campus activities include tours, trips to hockey games, and movies.

Foster Grandparent: This program is highly successful as it is at many other Youth Commission institutions. Elderly citizens from the community spend a half day each day with individual residents tutoring them and doing various crafts.

Mohican Youth Camp/ Loudonville

This open-setting facility had an average daily population of 123 boys aged 14 to 16 years not considered security risks whose average length of stay is seven months. A total of 101 staff members supervise the residents and operate the camp, which is set in an 18-acre lot in the Mohican State Forest providing an attractive and wholesome atmosphere for the boys.

PROGRAMS:

Educational: All residents attend the Louis Bromfield School for grades 7 to 12 on a full or part-time basis. Reading and math skills improvement labs are provided to students who are below their peer-group academic level. No grades are given in the academic course work.

Treatment: Youths are assigned to cottages according to I-Level classification. Treatment teams meet regularly with each group and individual counseling with a social worker is also scheduled. Residents must work their way through a three-level class program (novice, journeyman, citizen) to gain additional privileges and responsibilities and to prepare them for return to the community.

A limited program in family therapy is currently in operation. The family, youth and social worker meet for 90 minutes to two hours, three or four times while the boy is at the camp to discuss some of the problems that have plagued the family and perhaps have given rise to the boy's delinquent behavior.

Recreational: Youth may participate in intramural softball, basketball, and flag football, in addition to pool, ping-pong and games in the recreational lounges. Because of the easy accessibility to state park facilities nearby, camping, canoeing, and swimming are popular activities.

Foster Grandparent: This highly successful program at Mohican was initiated during fiscal year 1973. Foster grandparents help tutor students, teach them arts and crafts, initiate shopping trips, and add a supportive, personal relationship to the child-care environment at the camp.

Riverview School for Girls/ Powell

This one-building secured facility serves an average daily population of 110 girls aged 15 to 18 years who are security risks and who may be a danger to themselves or others. The 109 staff members supervise the girls whose average length of stay for residents is one year. Each girl has her own room in one of six cottages and each cottage has its own recreational and eating areas.

PROGRAMS:

Educational: Junior and senior high subjects are offered to residents with emphasis on individualized instruction and remedial programs. The girls may also take vocationally oriented programs in business, food services and sewing.

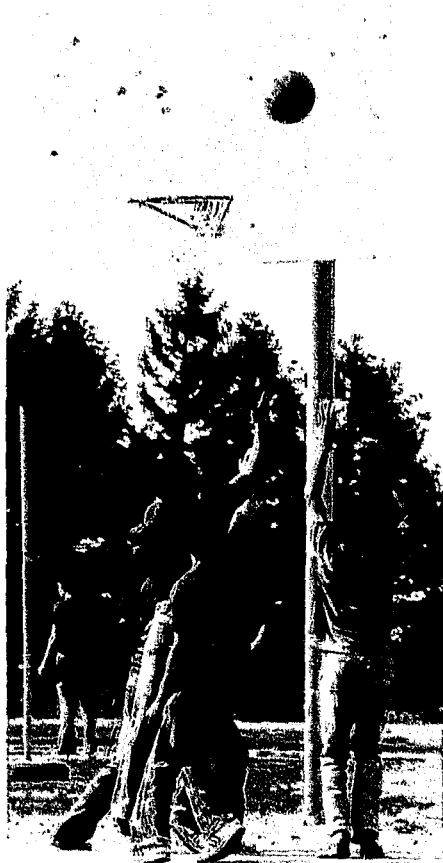
Treatment: Treatment goals and objectives are established for each resident according to her individual needs as determined during the intake procedure. All direct services staff (youth leaders, social workers, teachers, and recreation and medical personnel) are involved in the treatment program and are members of treatment teams that meet weekly to discuss the needs and progress of each girl in their group. Each resident group meets four days a week with a social worker in group counseling sessions. Individual counseling is provided as necessary. The homogeneous treatment groupings are maintained throughout all program areas. Residents may wear their own clothing; for those who do not have suitable clothing, stylish outfits are provided. Toiletries and other feminine necessities are also provided.

Community Involvement Program:

About 25 per cent of the residents are involved in the Community Involvement Program. Approximately 15 per cent serve as teachers' aides in the Delaware County Program for Mentally Retarded Children. An additional 10 per cent of the residents serve as aides to the Activities Coordinator at Home Echo, a home for the aged and adult mentally retarded in Columbus. Student wages and transportation costs are funded by a special LEAA grant. This program is an integral part of the treatment program because it emphasizes the value of caring for and helping others.

Recreational: The recreational department and cottage staff cooperate in developing and operating leisure time activities and programs. On-grounds activities include sports, games, arts and crafts. Off-campus activities include tours, picnics, and dances.

Religious: Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish faiths are honored regularly. Religious education and counseling are voluntary.



Scioto Village/ Powell

Scioto Village, opened in 1869, was first known as the Girls' Industrial Home. Set on the Scioto River, the 100-acre, open-campus institution resembles a small college campus. The institution is a mini city and provides supportive services for neighboring Riverview School.

Scioto Village had an average daily population of 166 girls, aged 12 to 18, who remain an average of six months. A staff of 203 supervise the activities of these girls and operate supportive services departments. Young women sent to Scioto Village are not security risks and do not exhibit assaultive behavior.

PROGRAMS:

Educational: Academic and vocational training programs are offered at the high school. Class size is small; language arts and math skills improvement labs afford individualized help for girls below the grade level of their peer group. Vocational training is offered in cosmetology, needle trades, fabric services, food services, and hotel-motel housekeeping.

Treatment: Treatment needs are based on each girl's I-Level classification. Behavioral modification, reality therapy, and both individual and group counseling sessions are used in treatment. As with most of the Commission institutions, the treatment team concept is used.

Girls who so elect may remain at Scioto until they graduate or complete the cosmetology course.

Recreational: In addition to campus activities, Scioto girls may go camping or participate in an extensive arts and crafts program. Dances and coeducational socials are held often with boys from OYC institutions.

Religious: Protestant and Catholic services are held weekly for the residents, and arrangements are provided for girls of all faiths as necessary.

Volunteer: Each of the eight residential cottages has a volunteer group. A full-time Volunteer Coordinator works with over 200 volunteers. They provide on and off-campus activities for residents. Social workers provide I-Level training for volunteers.



Training Center for Youth/ Columbus

Programs at this facility are designed for boys aged 12 to 18 exhibiting emotional problems and/or disturbances and are high security risks. The youths have suicidal tendencies and are in need of individualized treatment programs. The average daily population of 123 youths are served by a staff of 120. The average length of stay for boys at Training Center for Youth (TCY) is nine months. TCY shares many supportive services with Buckeye Youth Center which is located on adjoining grounds.

PROGRAMS:

Educational: The educational program at TCY is under the H.H. Goddard High School, an accredited academic high school for grades 7-12. The program content is geared to the academic education of youths who have experienced failure in the public schools and have, in many cases, displayed school problems. Each youth's educational program is tailored to meet his educational needs and level of development.

Treatment: All youths, upon arrival at TCY, enter the Orientation Cottage, where they are evaluated according to their behavioral characteristics and level of functioning. From the Orientation Cottage they are assigned to one of the nine treatment units. Upon the youths' recommendation for release, they are assigned to the Pre-release cottage, where they receive final preparation for return to the community. The living unit is the hub of a youth's program and development while at TCY and the individual treatment programs are developed from this area through the Treatment Teams composed of social worker (team coordinator), youth leaders, and teacher representatives. The Treatment Teams review and evaluate a youth's progress in the program developing specific treatment plans for the individual youth and recom-

mending home furloughs, release or reprogramming depending upon his progress. The Reality Therapy concept is frequently utilized. Regular individual and group counseling sessions are conducted by the social worker. In addition, certain youths receive individual therapy sessions with the psychiatrist. The Seven Step Foundation plays an active role in supplementing the base treatment program.

Recreational: Some of the recreational activities are ceramics, painting, leather work, swimming, body building, boxing, baseball, basketball, flag football, coed dances, movies, festivals, and parties. Planned Unit Activities that are developed by the individual living units supplement the overall recreational programs. The scheduled use of the Buckeye Youth Center's gymnasium and swimming pool add to our existing recreational facilities.

Religious: A full time Catholic chaplain provides religious and spiritual education to the youths at TCY. Religious services are conducted at the BYC Chapel on a volunteer basis.

Foster Grandparents: Foster grandparents operate out of the education area, and provide individual contact with selected youths.

Training Institution Central Ohio/Columbus

Residents at Training Institution Central Ohio (TICO) are 15 to 18 years old and are considered security risks. Most of the 195 young men have committed serious offenses and stay an average of one year. The staff at this secure institution numbers 150. Facilities at TICO include a large vocational training area, auditorium, and swimming pool.

PROGRAMS:

Educational: The emphasis at TICO is vocational training to prepare residents for their return to the community and for job placement. Presently, training is available in automobile mechanics, woodshop, barbering, printing, welding, and food services with a limited number of young men having an opportunity to work in the community prior to release.

Treatment: Transactional analysis and reality therapy are the major treatment methods used. Group sessions in each cottage are run by a trained youth leader. The treatment program is based on a team concept involving youth leaders, social workers and teachers responsible for evaluating resident progress, establishing treatment goals, promoting or recommending release, handling disciplinary decisions, cottage programming and any other matters within the cottage. Residents are evaluated upon commitment and are placed in a cottage programmed for their I-Level and subtype.

Recreational: A variety of athletic activities such as flag football, basketball, track, and softball are available for residents, including the respected Golden Gloves Boxing program for young men. Dances and coeducational socials are held with young women from the community and from OYC institutions.

Religious: A program of religious services, education, and counseling is provided for youth of all faiths.

Volunteer: Community volunteer groups conduct recreational and religious activities for TICO residents. Area college students volunteer their time to tutor students needing special help with school work.





Community Services

The Ohio Youth Commission Community Services Division has its responsibilities set forth in Chapter 5139.11 of the Ohio Revised Code. Community Services has two main operating units—the Bureau of Regional Administration and Aftercare and the Bureau of Community Development and Prevention.

All programs are initiated through a central administration. The Bureau of Regional Administration and Aftercare has offices located in Akron, Athens, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Toledo and operate programs for youth on aftercare (parole) status as well as those placed directly in the community. Each year the seven regional offices program for approximately 3,300 permanently committed youth to the Commission from Ohio's 88 counties. At any given time the average population serviced by these seven regional offices in 1976 was 5,574 of whom 3,105 were on parole and 2,469 were in institutions.

The Division of Community Services during the past two fiscal years:

- Assigned youth counselors to work with both male and female clients. As a result, geographical areas served by a youth counselor, in-state travel, vehicle maintenance and vehicle operation were all reduced, as well as more staff time being utilized for direct services to youth.
- Established revocation of aftercare, a procedure designed to insure due process for youth being returned to an institution. The procedure developed as a result of emerging case-law in the field of juvenile corrections and provided a casework mechanism built around legal parameters for returning youth. (It also acts as protection for staff in their daily operation when considering youth for return while also protecting the rights of youth when their liberty is at stake.) Although this procedure has resulted in a decrease in administrative returns, there has been a corresponding increase in court commitments. (See Tables 9 and 10.)

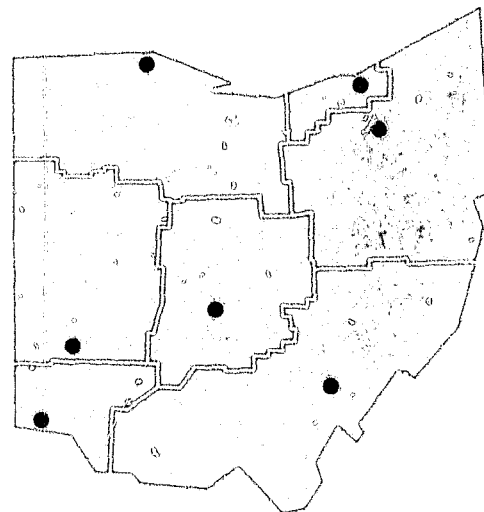
- Diverted 111 youth from institutional care with 83 youth being placed directly in community-based correctional programs, resulting in a savings of \$860,088. This was accomplished through the efforts of the Regional Classification and Assignment Specialists and the Community Residential Services staff.

Bureau of Regional Administration and Aftercare

A major responsibility of the Bureau of Regional Administration and Aftercare is the multi-service delivery system which provides an aftercare (parole) service program to youth committed to the OYC.

Specialized program areas involving community volunteers, employment, education, Neighborhood Youth Workers and residential services are a coordinated effort to provide a wide variety of services and resources to the youth under the supervision of the OYC staff and are an integral part of the multi-service delivery system. Youth counselors, as the mainstay of the regional operation, supervise and program for these delinquent youth primarily through group and individual counseling and referrals to other appropriate OYC staff and community resource agencies.

Specialists within a regional office perform their duties in a team management approach, assisting youth counselors in developing the most appropriate program for each youth. The needs of each youth may be multi-faceted; rarely does one find a youth with a need in only one program area. Thus, a youth needing an educational program involving remedial or tutorial services may also require a part-time job to provide income to the youth and the youth's family. The concerted efforts of the education specialist in developing the education program, the employment specialist in assisting in locating a part-time job and the volunteer specialist in providing a volunteer for tutorial services serve as an example of the team approach



Toledo Regional Office
1217 Jefferson Avenue
Toledo, Ohio

Cleveland Regional Office
740 Superior Avenue, N.W.
Cleveland, Ohio

Akron Regional Office
1110 South Main Street
Akron, Ohio

Columbus Regional Office
2334 Mock Road
Columbus, Ohio

Dayton Regional Office
Grant-Deneau Tower
Dayton, Ohio

Athens Regional Office
26 W. Stimson Avenue
Athens, Ohio

Cincinnati Regional Office
100 East Eighth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

to providing a package of services and resources to the youth. In addition, the services of a Neighborhood Youth Worker might be requested to tap their resources and that of the agency with which the NYW is associated to provide the supplemental services the OYC may not offer.

It is the goal of the Commission to maintain the regional aftercare staff at a ratio of one youth counselor to fifty youth; one casework supervisor to seven youth counselors; and one clerical person for each supervisor/counselor unit.

Following is a brief description of programs each regional office offers to troubled youth.

Community Volunteers Program

The major goal of the volunteer program is to recruit, train, and retain qualified volunteers with the purposes of maintaining and expanding aftercare services to adjudicated delinquent youth and of developing new aftercare and prevention services. During fiscal year 1976 a total of 825 persons volunteered their services to OYC youth.

Having a base of operation in the seven regional offices, the volunteer program is state-wide in nature.

Through a continuation of in-service training programs for the volunteers, an expansion of the scope of volunteer services is expected. Volunteers are utilized in such ways as one-to-one friendship roles; tutoring; transporting parents to facilities to visit their children; recreation and cultural enrichment including visits to museums, plays, and other growth experiences.

Community Employment and Training Program

The foremost goal of the employment program is to assist the OYC in its positive efforts to successfully reintegrate youth into the community through the development of employment and training opportunities.

During the fiscal year 1976, OYC developed and expanded employment and training opportunities for youths by placing 355 delinquent youths aged 14 to 16 in training programs and during the same period 1,272 youths aged 16 to 18 were placed in training programs.

Through the coordinated efforts of the regional operations, a large number of youth have received direct benefits from the program. In fiscal year 1976, 2,996 youths were referred to the program for assistance. Of that number, 1,580 were placed on a job, 154 were enrolled in some form of training, and 52 were referred to other services.

The employment program is a key program in a society where the work ethic is part of the foundation upon which our nation is built. The growth of this program is a part of the growth of OYC youths.

Educational Services Program

This program facilitates the re-entry of youth released from correctional institutions into the community's school system and addresses both the academic and vocational needs of the youth served. Placement of a youth into a program is based upon an assessment of the individualized needs of each youth which is in keeping with the goal of the multi-service delivery system where the individual needs of youth are determined, and the program designed around those needs. Thus the goal of the program is to develop sound, individualized educational programs for all youth on aftercare (parole). Working directly with the local school systems is a means of achieving this goal and a part of the responsibility of the specialists is to develop the programs in consultation with the school administrators. During fiscal year 1976, a total of 2,071

youth were assisted through the re-entry program, while 1,239 youth received services through special programs such as tutoring programs and remedial programs.

OYC recognizes that a majority of committed youth lack adequate educational skills with a disproportionate number unable to read at even a fifth grade level and mathematical skills equally deficient. Poor attitudes towards school and its authority, lack of motivation, and inappropriate behavior compound the problem. Because they lack appropriate programs and resources and because they lack knowledge in respect to delinquency programming, many schools throughout Ohio are unable to assist these youths in their return to the school system.

In trying to solve these inadequacies, the Educational Services Program has worked with school officials to develop alternative programs for youths returning to the community. An example is the program in the Cleveland area where students attend school part of the day and spend the remainder in a job training program or in job placement.

Neighborhood Youth Worker Program (NYW)

A purchased personal service program through which supplemental and supportive services for OYC youths are provided by local community agencies, the goal of the NYW is to prevent OYC youths from committing new offenses and from further penetrating the criminal justice system.

The NYW, along with the contracted agency, works directly with the youth counselor in providing aftercare enrichment services such as assisting the youth in finding a job, working with the youth to remain in school, and taking advantage of social, cultural and recreational time activities. Assigned cases in a high delinquency neighborhood, the NYW is often a native of the community and a close rapport between the NYW and the youth can develop.

Community Residential Services Program (CRS).

This program provided community residential care during fiscal year 1976 to a daily average of 616 youth in lieu of institutionalization or where there was an inadequate home environment. A part of CRS is the Foster Care Program which delivered foster care services in 1976 to a daily average of 428 children in more than 300 different facilities. The 83 group homes and foster family networks, supported by placement and support centers, provide a professionally staffed treatment component to the program. Several family type group homes and more than 250 foster and relative homes provide wholesome living facilities for children who have inadequate or non-existent natural homes. About 20 children are maintained in private boarding schools.

The Community Residential Services Program contracts for services provided by private agencies and individuals as well as recruiting and training foster parents, developing and evaluating programs and making foster care services and community service programs available to adjudicated delinquent children committed to the Commission.

Direct Community Placement

The final phase of the multi-service delivery system is the Direct Community Placement Project which began operating in fiscal year 1974 through the utilization of federal funds and serves a daily population of approximately 70 youth.

The Direct Community Placement Project was designed to establish and develop a community corrections program for certain youth. The program also will aid in significantly reducing the current institutional population to not more than 200 youth in any facility.

Bureau of Community Development and Prevention

The Bureau of Community Development and Prevention, which includes the Recreation and Subsidy Units works to increase youth diversion and delinquency prevention services among operating units within the Commission, juvenile courts, law enforcement agencies and other local community youth-serving agencies. The bureau provides financial assistance to county juvenile courts and law enforcement agencies. It also works to expand and develop local delinquency prevention and diversion activities and to provide technical assistance to further implement delinquency prevention and diversion programs at the local community level.

Recreational Services

Personnel in this program organize and sponsor recreational programs directed toward the development of wholesome activities as an avenue to delinquency prevention. Some of the major activities of this unit in fiscal years 1975 and 1976 included the Ohio State Fair National Amateur Boxing Tournament, basketball clinics, Ohio AAU Junior Olympics, Golden Glove exhibitions and numerous other tournaments. Through the efforts of Recreation Services, 20,000 youth in fiscal year 1976 were given the opportunity to compete in athletic events and 500 adults volunteered their time and talents as coaches and officials to help the youth of Ohio. The Recreation Services Unit operates a recreation center in Columbus, affording the youth of Central Ohio the opportunity to participate in the athletic and recreation programs offered through the facility.

A professionally trained staff provides technical assistance on a state-wide basis to local community agencies seeking to develop recreational programs for youth. As a result, youths participating in these recreational programs will be exposed to wholesome activities aiding in their personal and social growth.



Subsidy Programs

Many juvenile offenders who are now in an OYC institution could be more effectively handled at substantially less cost in a community-based, non-institutional program such as probation, group homes and other diversionary correctional programs.

Several state subsidies, made available to the juvenile court jurisdictions throughout Ohio, are intended to reduce the use of incarceration of juvenile offenders and to improve the correctional services and programs traditionally operated by the local governments. A description of each subsidy program follows. (See the Subsidy Program chart for the amount of funds each Ohio county receives.)

The Probation Development (501) subsidy program was begun in fiscal year 1969. The goals of the program are:

- To provide increased manpower in the county juvenile probation departments, including probation supervisors, probation officers and clerical personnel directly assigned to the juvenile probation departments;
- To upgrade the professional quality of juvenile probation departments by making subsidy assistance available only to those personnel meeting minimum qualification standards;
- To provide in-service training for subsidized probation personnel with strong emphasis upon the development of counseling skills;
- To assure a more comprehensive delivery system to those juvenile offenders for whom institutionalization is not an absolute necessity;
- To reduce the number of youth who may be committed to the Commission; and
- To provide the taxpayer with the most economical correctional service at the community level, but at the same time protecting the community from the juvenile offender.

Initially only 13 of Ohio's 88 counties enrolled in the program with 18 probation officers, six supervisors and five clerical persons having their salaries subsidized in part by the Probation Development Subsidy. In fiscal year 1976, 76 of Ohio's 88 counties participated and subsidized personnel embraced 38 supervisory positions, 216 probation officer positions and 71 clerical positions employed by the juvenile courts. Probation is recognized as the least costly of correctional services available and there appears to be substantial evidence that it is as effective, if not more so, than most forms of institutional corrective care.

The County Youth Facility Maintenance Subsidy Program (502) financially assists counties in the maintenance of local residential treatment facilities to fulfill their responsibility of treating delinquent and unruly youth within their jurisdiction.

These community-based alternative facilities enable the youth involvement with their families in the overall treatment approaches. The use of community resources also aids the youth with re-entry into the community.

Ohio Youth Commission has to date assisted in the development of the following facilities:

- Frank W. Nicholas Treatment Center serving Montgomery County with a 24-bed capacity.
- Rogers Honor Farm serving Columbia County with a 14-bed capacity.
- Tri-County Treatment Center serving Miami, Darke, and Shelby Counties with a 24-bed capacity.
- Group Homes in Lucas County with a 32-bed capacity; Green County with a 10-bed capacity; Summit County with an 8-bed capacity; and Washington County with a 12-bed capacity.

The Capital Improvements projects within the 502 subsidy, approved in fiscal year 1976, will enable Defiance, Fulton, Henry and Williams Counties to construct two separate juvenile

Subsidy Programs Funds for Fiscal Year 1976*

County	501 Probation Development	502 County Youth Facility/ Maintenance	503 County Foster Care	504 Juvenile Police Officers	Federal Direct Probation Subsidy	Totals
ADAMS	8,400		778		8,000	17,178
ALLEN	22,732					22,732
ASHLAND	3,200					3,200
ASHTABULA	14,000		2,921	7,000		23,921
ATHENS	3,200				8,000	11,200
AUGLAIZE	3,136					3,136
BELMONT	8,400			6,841		15,241
BROWN	5,200				8,000	13,200
BUTLER	9,600			3,500		13,100
CARROLL	—					—
CHAMPAIGN	3,200	4,804 ^A				8,004
CLARK	12,200		16,706		25,000	53,906
CLERMONT	9,514		***			9,514
CLINTON	**					—
COLUMBIANA	—	4,587 ^B		7,000		11,587
COSHOCTON	3,200		***	3,500		6,700
CRAWFORD	14,200					14,200
CUYAHOGA	101,197		171,000	63,000		335,197
DARKE	—	11,258 ^C				11,258
DEFIANCE	3,200		10,024			13,224
DELAWARE	8,067		4,309			12,376
ERIE	18,000					18,000
FAIRFIELD	6,100		8,756			14,856
FAYETTE	3,200					3,200
FRANKLIN	52,533			2,625		55,158
FULTON	5,950		3,218			9,168
GALLIA	6,000		160			6,160
GEAUGA	9,017		2,585	1,750		13,352
GREENE	8,400	12,831	***	3,500		24,731
GUERNSEY	14,200		7,821	3,500	8,000	33,521
HAMILTON	75,000	41,000	50,909	18,375		185,284
HANCOCK	8,400					8,400
HARDIN	3,200					3,200
HARRISON	1,764					1,764
HENRY	6,400		854			7,254
HIGHLAND	3,200					3,200
HOCKING	5,911					5,911
HOLMES	3,400	4,587 ^B				7,987
HURON	3,200		10,144	3,500		16,844
JACKSON	5,160		915	2,625		8,700
JEFFERSON	—			3,500		3,500
KNOX	3,200					3,200
LAKE	15,400			10,500		25,900
LAWRENCE	11,000			3,126	8,000	22,126

continued

Subsidy Programs Funds for Fiscal Year 1976*

County	501 Probation Development	502 County Youth Facility/ Maintenance	503 County Foster Care	504 Juvenile Police Officers	Federal Direct Probation Subsidy	Totals
LICKING	9,000		19,965			28,965
LOGAN	8,400	4,804 ^A				13,204
LORAIN	30,200			3,500		33,700
LUCAS	39,600	39,332	36,341	21,000	113,000	249,273
MADISON	6,400		2,795			9,195
MAHONING	24,400			3,500		27,900
MARION	5,800					5,800
MEDINA	—			3,500		3,500
MEIGS	3,200				8,000	11,200
MERCER	5,200		1,661	3,500		10,361
MIAMI	8,400	11,258 ^C		7,000		26,658
MONROE	—					—
MONTGOMERY	53,800	50,200	28,356	10,500	101,000	243,856
MORGAN	—					—
MORROW	—					—
MUSKINGUM	7,000		14,093		30,000	51,093
NOBLE	—					—
OTTAWA	3,200					3,200
PAULDING	—					—
PERRY	2,000					2,000
PICKAWAY	8,400		212	3,500		12,112
PIKE	8,400		6,985			15,385
PORTAGE	14,800		14,105	7,000		35,905
PREBLE	—					—
PUTNAM	3,200					3,200
RICHLAND	16,600		1,623	10,118		28,341
ROSS	8,400				8,000	16,400
SANDUSKY	2,933					2,933
SCIOTO	11,400		***	1,750		13,150
SENECA	11,175			3,500		14,675
SHELBY	7,500	11,258 ^C	3,606			22,364
STARK	24,400	4,587 ^B	31,003			59,990
SUMMIT	54,000	10,529	45,544	3,500	48,000	161,573
TRUMBULL	11,600		1,230	10,500		23,330
TUSCARAWAS	8,400	4,587 ^B				12,987
UNION	**		1,142			1,142
VAN WERT	5,733					5,733
VINTON	3,600		***			3,600
WARREN	13,100		484	3,500		17,084
WASHINGTON	3,200	15,270	2,072		8,000	28,542
WAYNE	8,400	4,587 ^B	11,150			24,137
WILLIAMS	5,200					5,200
WOOD	—					—
WYANDOT	5,200					5,200
Totals	\$943,522	\$235,479	\$513,467	\$239,710	\$381,000	\$2,313,178

*All of the OYC subsidy programs are based on application from interested counties

**Clinton and Union had no expenditures in fiscal year 1976 in the 501 subsidy. A-B-C indicates counties who participated in a joint program and equally shared their allotment of 502 subsidy funds.

***Clermont, Coshocton, Greene, Scioto and Vinton had no expenditures for fiscal year 1976 in the 503 subsidy.

facilities consisting of a 16-bed detention facility and a 20-bed treatment unit. Funding also will provide a construction subsidy to the Hillcrest Program in Hamilton County to build a 15 cottage treatment complex as well as promoting the initiation and development of other community-based rehabilitation programs for youths under the jurisdiction of the court.

The County Foster Care

Subsidy(503) provides assistance to counties in their efforts to combat delinquency in localized foster care facilities. These are matching funds given at the rate of 50 percent of the per diem cost or a maximum of \$5 per child per day. During fiscal year 1975 a total of 850 youth were placed and 31 counties participated and in fiscal year 1976, 1,064 youth were placed and 38 counties participated. Providing the juvenile courts with an extremely valuable dispositional alternative, the statistical reports of these courts indicate that a majority of delinquent children so placed would have been committed to the OYC in the absence of this program.

When the **Juvenile Police Officers Program(504)** became effective in December 1967, it authorized the establishment of financial assistance to local police departments for the purpose of expanding law enforcement services to juveniles where no such service existed. Since the program's inception, the number of subsidized juvenile police officers has increased from 21 officers in fiscal year 1968 to 70 officers from 31 counties in fiscal year 1976. The program permits OYC to reimburse participating municipal police and sheriff departments for up to one-half of a juvenile police officer's salary not to exceed \$3,500 per year.

This program is providing more and better trained juvenile police officers who are significantly reducing the number of children requiring processing through the juvenile justice system. The juvenile police officers or specialists are found to make better use of existing com-

munity resources and to promote the development of other resources so that fewer juveniles will be referred to juvenile courts and the Commission.

The Federal Direct Probation Subsidy Program provides funds to 13 county juvenile courts to provide specialized services to improve probation services at the community level. These services include reduced probation caseloads for probation officers, special school programs combined with job training for youths on probation, a group home operating as a "cut out" point for youths who would be committed to the Commission, psychological and psychiatric evaluations in lieu of temporary commitments; foster care placement and supervision of delinquent and unruly youths; employment and remedial teaching for retarded youths; foster parent training programs; staff development training for court staff and community and athletic programs for delinquents.

The program is intended to reduce permanent commitments below Ohio's average each year; to demonstrate by percentage comparison that the reduction of commitments of those counties in the program is in significant contrast to those counties not participating; and to show that it is more beneficial to work with and to keep youths in their own communities.

Table 1 Expenditures and Encumbrances by Appropriation Item For Each Operating Unit of the Ohio Youth Commission for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1976

	Personal Service	Maintenance	Equipment	Subsidies & Special Purpose	700 Capital Improvements	702 Renovations and Utilities	703 Mahoning County Capital Grant	Totals
CORRECTIONAL SERVICES								
Buckeye Youth Center	\$ 2,284,612	\$ 526,255	\$ 31,389					\$ 3,382,256
Child Study Center	938,647	186,861	9,648					1,135,156
Cuyahoga Hills Boys School	1,937,216	408,936	8,995					2,355,147
Fairfield School for Boys	5,354,140	1,659,627	32,440					7,046,207
Indian River School	2,079,292	500,329	811					2,580,432
Maumee Youth Camp	1,013,939	249,575	6,960					1,270,474
Mohican Youth Camp	983,311	247,085	7,806					1,238,202
Riverview School for Girls	1,385,879	239,217	9,060					1,634,156
Scioto Village	2,622,157	778,025	14,289					3,414,471
Training Center For Youth	1,395,183	183,067	6,260					1,584,510
Training Inst. Central Ohio	1,956,272	442,172	9,459					2,407,903
Correctional Administration	293,718	—	—		\$107,865	\$5,560		407,143
TOTAL CORRECTIONAL SERVICES	\$22,784,366	\$5,421,149	\$137,117		\$107,865	\$5,560		\$28,456,057
COMMUNITY SERVICES								
Akron	\$ 407,858	\$ 64,829	\$ 4,055					\$ 476,742
Athens	242,916	32,098	735					275,749
Cincinnati	461,728	57,317	5,007					524,052
Cleveland	676,418	100,261	6,917					783,596
Columbus	425,018	70,991	4,845					500,854
Dayton	422,404	60,542	3,929					486,875
Toledo	299,199	58,814	4,240					362,253
Community Serv. Administration	480,784	104,072	1,033	\$3,777,968			\$2,940,000	\$ 7,303,857
TOTAL COMMUNITY SERVICES	\$ 3,416,325	\$ 548,924	\$ 30,761	\$3,777,968			\$2,940,000	\$10,713,978
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	1,456,803	604,267	14,089	765,296				2,840,455
TOTAL OHIO YOUTH COMMISSION	\$27,657,494	\$6,574,340	\$181,967	\$4,543,264	\$107,865	\$5,560	\$2,940,000	\$42,010,490

Table 2 Average Daily Population and Per Capita Costs for Institutions by Fiscal Year 1973-1976

	Average Daily Population				Average Daily Cost Per Child			
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1973	1974	1975	1976
Buckeye Youth Center (JDC)	527	408	208	207	\$27.04	\$33.97	\$33.75	\$44.76
Child Study Center	—	—	113	132	*	*	*	23.56
Cuyahoga Hills Boys School	151	187	201	203	31.38	28.22	29.51	32.10
Fairfield School for Boys	626	714	920	917	24.14	20.68	18.60	21.12
Indian River School	—	100	128	172	*	36.39	48.22	41.10
Maumee Youth Camp	55	115	108	121	44.75	23.47	29.93	29.01
Mohican Youth Camp	102	115	124	123	25.64	22.95	25.78	27.81
Riverview School for Girls	125	140	127	110	26.91	25.36	31.42	41.07
Scioto Village	330	290	230	166	26.89	27.57	38.87	56.70
Training Center for Youth	98	100	115	123	*	*	*	35.58
Training Institution, Central Ohio	174	187	201	195	30.31	28.37	29.59	33.83
ALL INSTITUTIONS (TOTAL)	2188	2356	2475	2469	\$26.91	\$26.83	\$27.82	\$31.28

*Included in Buckeye Youth Center formerly Juvenile Diagnostic Center

Table 3 Personnel Analysis by Occupational Group for Each Operating Unit of the Ohio Youth Commission for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1976

OPERATING UNIT	ADMINISTRATION	CHAPLAIN	CLERICAL	COTTAGE LIFE	EDUCATION	FOOD SERVICES	MAINTENANCE	MEDICAL	PSYCHOLOGY	SECURITY	RECREATION	SOCIAL SERVICES	OTHER SUPPORTIVE SERVICES	TOTAL PERSONNEL JUNE 30, 1976	TOTAL PERSONNEL JUNE 30, 1975
Central Office Administration	18	0	47	4	12	0	1	0	0	1	6	24	64	177	195
Correctional Services Institutions															
Buckeye Youth Center	6	1	9	95	22	25	20	7	1	3	5	4	30	238	244
Child Study Center	3	0	10	50	0	0	0	1	10	0	3	9	9	95	77
Cuyahoga Hills Boys School	6	1	5	61	22	13	12	2	1	0	4	9	17	153	168
Fairfield School for Boys	4	3	20	135	75	30	44	9	2	15	14	37	25	412	425
Indian River School	6	0	8	70	22	12	10	3	0	8	4	8	18	169	159
Maumee Youth Camp	3	1	2	32	15	10	5	2	0	0	1	6	11	88	92
Mohican Youth Camp	3	1	4	31	14	9	5	2	0	0	2	6	24	101	92
Riverview School for Girls	3	1	4	59	18	0	6	3	1	0	3	4	7	109	113
Scioto Village	5	1	11	73	30	14	29	7	1	2	4	9	17	203	216
Training Center for Youth	3	1	4	72	17	0	2	1	0	0	4	5	12	120	126
Training Institution, Central Ohio	6	1	5	73	22	0	7	3	1	0	4	9	19	150	150
Community Services Regional Offices	19	0	31	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	0	197	212
OYC Total Filled	85	11	160	762	276	113	141	40	17	29	54	273	253	2212	2269
Vacancies	7	1	42	74	43	10	17	3	1	1	11	56	28	292	241
Total Authorized	92	12	202	836	319	123	158	43	18	30	65	329	281	2504	2510

Table 4 Average Monthly Population and Monthly Per Capita Costs for Aftercare Services by Fiscal Year 1973-1976

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Aftercare Monthly Per Capita Costs	\$109.00	\$ 77.00	\$ 92.00	\$103.00
Average Monthly Population	3026	2844	2952	3105
Average Monthly Number of Youth Counselors	85	85	89	84
Average Monthly Caseload Per Youth Counselor	60	57	58	58

Table 5 Comparison of Total Commitments to the Ohio Youth Commission by Fiscal Year 1971-1976

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Permanent	2,718	2,498	2,077	2,656	3,277	3,335
*Temporary	733	723	745	810	948	1,002
Total	3,451	3,221	2,822	3,466	4,225	4,337

*temporary commitment—when the juvenile court sends a child to the Child Study Center in Columbus for pre-disposition testing. Length of stay is approximately 4-6 weeks, afterwards the child is returned to the custody of the local juvenile court with a diagnostic report and the OYC's recommendation for disposition.

Table 6

Permanent Commitments per 1000 10-17 Year-Old Population by Fiscal Year 1971-1975 and Permanent Commitments per 1000 12-17 Year-Old Population in Fiscal Year 1976

FISCAL YEAR	OHIO CHILD POPULATION 10-17	PERMANENT COMMITMENTS	RATE PER 1000
1971	1,718,240*	2718	1.58
1972	1,715,520*	2498	1.46
1973	1,718,880*	2077	1.21
1974	1,721,440*	2656	1.54
1975	1,721,440*	3277	1.90
1976	1,304,590**	3335	2.56

*based on 10-17 year-old population in Ohio as reported in 1970 census.

**based on 12-17 year-old population in Ohio as reported in 1970 census.

Table 7

	1973	Average stay in months in institution	1974	Average stay in months in institution	1975	Average stay in months in institution	1976	Average stay in months in institution
Buckeye Youth Center								
Males	—	—	138	5.74	240	8.30	208	8.54
Females	—	—	44	6.67	79	8.26	94	7.69
Child Study Center**	176	—	19	—	931	—	970	—
Cuyahoga Hills Boys School	226	7.43	255	8.01	310	7.83	310	7.55
Fairfield School for Boys	1431	5.09	1199	5.66	1528	6.24	1735	6.06
Indian River School	—	—	32	5.36	119	10.65	111	14.19
Maumee Youth Camp	109	6.24	143	6.99	172	6.80	170	7.00
Mohican Youth Camp	143	6.79	141	7.31	148	8.36	220	6.81
Riverview School for Girls	121	5.92	135	12.13	121	12.73	122	12.55
Seloto Village	612	6.21	477	7.01	483	6.08	366	6.02
Training Center for Youth	88	9.02	97	11.14	136	10.80	169	8.81
Training Institution Central Ohio	156	7.08	149	13.16	183	13.75	207	12.35
Total Males	2518*	5.79	2228	6.87	2837	7.62	3130	7.33
Females	757*	6.17	661	8.04	683	7.51	582	7.66
Totals	3275*		2889		3520		3712	

*included institutions no longer operational

**number returned to court (temporary commitments) not reflected in institutional totals

Table 8

		1973	Average time in months on placement	1974	Average time in months on placement	1975	Average time in months on placement	1976	Average time in months on placement
Akron	Male	268	6.92	264	10.57	268	11.12	403	10.08
	Female	72	6.46	93	11.95	76	14.26	89	11.00
Athens	Male	110	7.38	94	8.31	113	9.61	174	9.22
	Female	44	7.10	26	9.67	29	11.62	43	11.05
Cincinnati	Male	172	7.20	236	12.37	263	13.60	341	10.52
	Female	48	9.91	56	11.46	52	13.03	59	14.58
Cleveland	Male	743	9.09	622	12.39	624	13.12	721	10.91
	Female	139	8.29	144	12.13	138	15.29	123	14.77
Columbus	Male	326	5.33	310	7.54	368	8.06	517	7.77
	Female	92	5.94	88	8.41	105	11.21	79	10.15
Dayton	Male	165	6.67	210	10.42	246	11.60	302	9.59
	Female	48	7.40	78	11.95	69	14.75	97	14.06
Toledo	Male	172	6.23	169	9.95	225	10.23	359	10.56
	Female	61	7.14	54	10.21	85	14.31	68	14.85
Total	Male	1956	7.20	1905	10.63	2107	11.34	2817	9.88
	Female	504	7.31	539	11.07	554	13.75	558	13.10
Total		2460		2444		2661		3375	

Table 9

		1973	Average time in months on placement	1974	Average time in months on placement	1975	Average time in months on placement	1976	Average time in months on placement
Akron	Male	117	5.07	84	6.51	105	6.59	87	7.11
	Female	26	5.06	28	8.19	29	5.90	16	5.05
Athens	Male	50	5.18	49	6.41	48	7.42	30	6.96
	Female	22	4.70	13	6.74	15	4.83	17	5.38
Cincinnati	Male	101	6.27	96	7.98	92	7.46	50	7.81
	Female	23	5.52	32	5.61	27	6.69	21	8.08
Cleveland	Male	106	6.08	52	9.21	44	8.16	50	7.15
	Female	34	5.47	22	5.67	26	7.82	18	8.53
Columbus	Male	85	5.40	69	8.11	63	7.73	32	6.59
	Female	44	5.55	32	5.97	22	6.19	13	6.09
Dayton	Male	100	5.03	88	7.35	99	6.99	60	10.33
	Female	26	4.60	27	4.64	38	6.19	21	8.34
Toledo	Male	67	5.41	55	6.07	67	8.09	44	6.68
	Female	30	5.81	21	8.80	19	7.84	11	7.54
Total	Male	626	5.49	493	7.40	518	7.37	353	7.65
	Female	205	5.29	175	6.40	176	6.53	117	7.12
Total		831		668		694		470	

Table 10

		1973	Average time in months on placement	1974	Average time in months on placement	1975	Average time in months on placement	1976	Average time in months on placement
Akron	Male	21	4.85	22	6.57	17	9.10	29	7.41
	Female	1	8.43	1	5.70	0		2	2.43
Athens	Male	3	3.57	6	7.29	3	4.48	19	10.51
	Female	1		0		0		2	5.27
Cincinnati	Male	13	4.24	9	5.68	24	7.42	75	7.96
	Female	2	17.20	0		1	5.17	3	6.71
Cleveland	Male	96	7.69	89	9.35	120	10.66	175	7.60
	Female	3	11.43	4	5.23	4	12.49	8	15.35
Columbus	Male	32	5.03	65	6.92	81	6.09	101	7.53
	Female	1	4.13	2	2.00	4	5.91	7	5.51
Dayton	Male	7	4.28	12	7.76	14	7.54	25	8.38
	Female	2	5.73	0		0		2	7.87
Toledo	Male	12	6.85	14	7.18	20	12.72	61	11.15
	Female	2	4.38	0		0		4	12.44
Total	Male	184	6.43	217	7.87	279	8.88	485	8.23
	Female	12	6.96	7	4.38	9	8.75	28	9.37
Total		196		224		288		513	

Table 11

COUNTY	Males	PERMANENT Females	Total	Males	TEMPORARY Females	Total	TOTAL FY 1976	TOTAL FY 1976	TOTAL 1976 & 1976	TOTAL 1973 & 1974	ACTUAL NUMBER OF INCREASE OR DECREASE	PERCENT OF CHANGE
Adams	4	—	4	4	1	5	9	6	15	14	+ 1	+ 7%
Allen	25	1	26	12	3	15	41	53	94	63	+ 31	+ 49%
Ashland	7	2	9	2	1	3	12	10	22	16	+ 6	+ 38%
Ashtabula	18	2	20	4	3	7	27	21	48	28	+ 20	+ 71%
Athens	6	3	9	1	—	1	10	16	26	21	+ 5	+ 24%
Auglaize	4	1	5	—	2	2	7	13	20	18	+ 2	+ 11%
Belmont	6	1	7	—	—	—	7	2	9	25	- 16	- 64%
Brown	7	—	7	4	—	4	11	15	26	9	+ 17	+ 53%
Butler	46	9	55	68	26	94	149	109	258	128	+ 130	+ 98%
Carroll	1	—	1	2	1	3	4	5	9	7	+ 2	+ 29%
Champaign	10	2	12	2	2	4	16	14	30	24	+ 6	+ 25%
Clark	28	6	34	—	—	—	34	20	54	64	- 10	- 16%
Clermont	7	—	7	8	1	9	16	15	31	17	+ 14	+ 82%
Clinton	15	1	16	17	5	22	38	33	71	40	+ 31	+ 78%
Columbiana	10	3	13	5	6	11	24	41	65	67	- 2	- 3%
Coshocton	3	4	7	3	1	4	11	8	19	22	- 3	- 14%
Crawford	15	2	17	14	4	18	35	51	86	43	+ 43	+ 100%
Cuyahoga	662	81	743	29	6	35	778	819	1597	1141	+ 456	+ 40%
Darke	2	2	4	1	1	2	6	17	23	38	- 15	- 39%
DeKalb	3	—	3	—	1	1	4	3	7	13	- 6	- 46%
Delaware	6	1	7	2	—	2	9	15	24	16	+ 8	+ 50%
Erle	29	6	35	11	5	16	51	36	96	62	+ 34	+ 55%
Fairfield	14	7	21	16	4	20	41	52	103	29	+ 74	+ 255%
Fayette	6	6	12	2	—	2	14	15	29	22	+ 7	+ 32%
Franklin	427	44	471	93	7	100	571	497	1068	714	+ 354	+ 50%
Fulton	6	1	7	2	—	2	9	3	12	10	+ 2	+ 20%
Gallia	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	6	10	9	+ 1	+ 11%
Geauga	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	11	17	18	- 1	- 6%
Greene	45	4	49	10	1	11	60	52	112	58	+ 54	+ 93%
Guernsey	11	1	12	3	2	5	17	25	42	47	- 5	- 11%
Hamilton	333	36	369	28	5	33	402	421	823	505	+ 318	+ 63%
Hancock	7	1	8	7	2	9	17	10	27	7	+ 20	+ 286%
Hardin	3	1	4	—	—	—	4	3	7	2	+ 5	+ 250%
Harrison	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henry	4	1	5	—	—	—	5	8	13	11	+ 2	+ 18%
Highland	7	2	9	10	3	13	22	17	39	37	+ 2	+ 5%
Hocking	5	2	7	2	—	2	9	15	24	22	+ 2	+ 9%
Holmes	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	4	6	8	- 2	- 25%
Huron	11	5	16	8	5	13	29	34	63	47	+ 16	+ 34%
Jackson	16	—	16	5	—	5	21	17	38	20	+ 18	+ 90%
Jefferson	10	1	11	—	—	—	11	9	20	33	- 13	- 39%
Knox	1	—	1	7	1	8	9	7	16	17	- 1	- 6%
Lake	10	—	10	27	2	29	39	34	73	40	+ 33	+ 83%
Lawrence	12	3	15	1	1	2	17	16	33	25	+ 8	+ 32%
Licking	22	13	35	20	9	29	64	64	128	35	+ 93	+ 266%
Logan	3	3	6	2	—	2	8	13	21	11	+ 10	+ 91%
Lorain	67	19	86	15	20	35	121	95	216	161	+ 55	+ 34%
Lucas	229	21	250	—	—	—	250	194	444	362	+ 82	+ 23%
Madison	5	1	6	—	—	—	6	7	13	15	- 2	- 13%
Mahoning	50	12	64	31	12	43	105	97	202	195	+ 7	+ 4%
Marion	11	2	13	6	5	11	24	32	56	45	+ 11	+ 24%
Medina	13	1	14	—	—	—	14	10	24	23	+ 1	+ 4%
Melgs	6	2	8	3	—	3	11	14	25	20	+ 5	+ 25%
Mercer	4	—	4	6	4	10	14	19	33	18	+ 15	+ 83%
Miami	21	1	22	7	5	12	34	49	83	41	+ 42	+ 102%
Monroe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	- 2	- 50%
Montgomery	147	38	185	47	33	80	265	187	452	506	- 54	- 11%
Morgan	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	8	9	2	+ 7	+ 350%
Morrow	16	—	16	9	1	10	26	10	36	25	+ 11	+ 44%
Muskingum	8	5	13	1	1	2	15	15	30	29	+ 1	+ 3%
Noble	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Ottawa	6	—	6	3	1	4	10	10	20	27	- 7	- 26%
Paulding	2	—	2	2	—	2	4	4	8	3	+ 5	+ 167%
Perry	4	1	5	4	—	4	9	14	23	15	+ 8	+ 53%
Pickaway	17	2	19	9	4	13	32	23	55	44	+ 11	+ 25%
Pike	3	—	3	2	—	2	5	17	22	22	—	—
Portage	12	—	12	2	2	4	16	12	28	35	- 7	- 20%
Preble	3	—	3	3	1	4	7	8	15	14	+ 1	+ 7%
Putnam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	—	—

COUNTY	Males	PERMANENT Females	Total	Males	TEMPORARY Females	Total	TOTAL FY 1976	TOTAL FY 1975	TOTAL 1976 & 1975	TOTAL 1973 & 1974	ACTUAL NUMBER OF INCREASE OR DECREASE	PERCENT OF CHANGE
Richland	26	10	36	26	14	40	76	65	141	143	+ 2	+ 1%
Ross	15	5	20	—	—	—	20	21	41	60	+ 19	+ 32%
Sandusky	6	5	11	2	—	2	13	8	21	15	+ 6	+ 40%
Scioto	21	3	24	4	—	4	28	37	65	45	+ 20	+ 44%
Seneca	15	1	16	7	9	15	32	23	55	66	+ 11	+ 17%
Shelby	3	—	3	1	2	3	6	8	14	10	+ 4	+ 40%
Stark	115	11	126	30	22	52	178	209	387	256	+ 131	+ 51%
Summit	90	21	111	12	3	15	126	135	261	137	+ 124	+ 91%
Trumbull	20	7	27	14	6	20	47	67	114	111	+ 3	+ 3%
Tuscarawas	11	1	12	3	1	4	16	16	32	22	+ 10	+ 45%
Union	4	—	4	1	2	3	7	9	16	20	+ 4	+ 20%
Van Wert	7	2	9	1	—	1	10	3	13	9	+ 4	+ 44%
Vinton	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	+ 1	+ 50%
Warren	16	1	17	21	6	27	44	45	89	37	+ 52	+ 141%
Washington	13	2	15	—	1	1	16	15	31	21	+ 10	+ 48%
Wayne	9	—	9	8	—	8	17	35	52	51	+ 1	+ 2%
Williams	12	1	13	4	—	4	17	10	27	13	+ 14	+ 108%
Wood	8	1	9	10	10	20	29	26	55	40	+ 15	+ 38%
Wyandot	1	2	3	—	—	—	3	11	14	11	+ 3	+ 27%
TOTAL	2,899	436	3,335*	726	276	1,002	4,337*	4,225**	8,562	6,288	+ 2,274	+ 36%

*3 cases included in totals only, due to insufficient county data.

**1 case included in totals only, due to insufficient county data.

Table 12

Fiscal Year	Permanent Commitments	Returns	Recommitments	Return Rate
1976	3335	470	513	23%
1975	3277	694	288	23%
1974	2656	668	224	25%
1973	2076	831	196	33%

**The Institutional return rate is obtained by dividing the number of returns and recommitments by the number of permanent commitments, returns and recommitments.

**The formula is:
$$\frac{\text{Rets.} + \text{Recoms.}}{\text{Perm. Coms.} + \text{Rets.} + \text{Recoms.}}$$

Source: 1967-1971 Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Bureau of Statistics
1972-1975 O.Y.C., Office of Data Processing

Governor

Director

Deputy Director
Correctional Services

Deputy Director
Community Services

Ohio Youth Commission
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END