

## MAHONING COUNTY

Mahoning County has a total of 29\* public school districts.

School District	Grade	Number of Schools	Number of Students
Austintown Local School District	PK-12	7	5,075
Boardman Local School District	PK-12	7	4,596
Campbell City School District	PK-12	3	1,249
Canfield Local School District	PK-12	3	2,979
Eagle Heights Academy*	KG-08	-2	-2
Jackson-Milton Local School District	PK-12	3	816
Legacy Acad for Leaders & Arts School District	KG-06	1	52
Life Skills Center of Youngstown	09-12	1	206
Lowellville Local School District	PK-12	2	601
Mahoning County Career & Tech Center	07-12	1	0
Mahoning County Esc	PK-PK	0	0
Mahoning County High School District	09-12	1	83
Mahoning Unlimited Classroom School District	06-12	1	151
Mahoning Valley Opportunity School District	09-12	1	115
Mollie Kessler School District	02-08	1	62
Poland Local School District	PK-12	6	2,266
Sebring Local School District	PK-12	2	610
South Range Local School District	PK-12	3	1,257
Springfield Local School District	PK-12	3	1,128
Stambaugh Charter Academy School District	KG-08	1	423
Struthers City School District	PK-12	4	1,982
Summit Academy Sec Youngstown School District	09-12	1	107
Summit Academy-Youngstown School District	KG-08	1	190
West Branch Local School District	PK-12	5	2,292
Western Reserve Kindergarten L School District	KG-KG	1	42
Youngstown Academy of Excellence School District	KG-08	1	143
Western Reserve Local School District	01-12	3	680
Youngstown City School District	PK-12	18	6,462
Youngstown Community School District	KG-06	1	322

Source: <http://www.schoolmap.org/County/OH-Mahoning-County/>

\*Eagle Heights Academy is still listed as a school district on the Mahoning's county section of schoolmap.org. However, the school was ordered to close its doors in June 2010 and no new charter school has been opened at that location yet. Source: <http://charterschoolscandals.blogspot.com/2011/07/eagle-heights-academy.html>

## Juvenile Population Characteristics (2013)

Sex	Race			Ethnicity			Total
	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	
Male	93,387	18,669	419	1,143	6,602	107,016	113,618
Female	98,084	20,547	443	1,177	5,420	114,831	120,251
Total	191,471	39,216	862	2,320	12,022	221,847	233,869

Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available:

<http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

### Classification of Status Offenders.

In Ohio, truancy, disobeying the reasonable control of parents or guardians, and behaving in a manner as to injure the health or morals of the child or others are status offense behaviors. The upper age for delinquency jurisdiction is 17, while the upper age for status offense jurisdiction is 20. The lower age for delinquency jurisdiction and status offense jurisdiction is not specified.

Status offense cases are classified as unruly children. The Court of Common Pleas has jurisdiction over status offenders and delinquents; special divisions of the Common Pleas courts which operate in many regards as specialized family or juvenile courts are created in statute for specific counties and judges run for election and retention to these statute-created specialized juvenile and family courts. A court may extend jurisdiction until a juvenile reaches 21.

**Notes:** Table information is as of the end of the 2013 legislative session.

Internet citation: *OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book*. Online. Available:

[http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure\\_process/qa04122.asp?qaDate=2013](http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure_process/qa04122.asp?qaDate=2013). Released on August 29, 2014.

### Upper, Lower, and Extended Age of Jurisdiction

State	Delinquency			Status	
	Lower Age	Upper Age	Extended Age	Lower Age	Upper Age
Ohio	NS	17	20	NS	20

Note: Table information is as of the end of the 2013 legislative session. NS: lower age not specified. Extended jurisdiction may be restricted to certain offenses or juveniles.

Source: *OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book*. Online. Available: [http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure\\_process/qa04102.asp?qaDate=2013](http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure_process/qa04102.asp?qaDate=2013). Released on April 24, 2014.

### Yearly Case Count (2013)

2011 Population	Delinquency	Status	Dependency
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<b>Estimates</b>								
	Total	10 - upper age	0 - upper age	Petition	Non- petition	Petition	Non- petition	Petition
<b>Mahoning</b>	236,700	24,300	50,300	883	-	117	-	-

Source: Division of Child and Family Services, Juvenile Justice Programs Office

1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

### ***Estimated Arrests of Persons under age 18 in Mahoning County, Ohio***

	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Coverage Indicator</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>97%</b>
<b>Total Arrests</b>	<b>831 (13.4%)</b>	<b>See notes</b>	<b>691 (11.2%)</b>	<b>711 (10.6%)</b>
<b>Violent Crime Index</b>	<b>29 (19.2%)</b>		<b>7 (6.0%)</b>	<b>19 (12.6%)</b>
Murder/nonneg. mans.	0 (0.0%)		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Forcible rape	1(25.0%)		2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)
Robbery	14 (28.0%)		0 (0.0%)	11 (22.0%)
Aggravated assault	14 (15.4%)		5 (7.5%)	8 (8.5%)
<b>Property Crime Index</b>	<b>263 (24.0%)</b>		<b>202 (17.8%)</b>	<b>139 (13.8%)</b>
Burglary	58 (26.9%)		38 (18.2%)	19 (10.7%)
Larceny-theft	196 (22.9%)		158 (17.4%)	115 (14.2%)
Motor vehicle theft	6 (40.0%)		1 (14.3%)	2 (18.2%)
Arson	3 (30.0%)		5 (41.7%)	3 (42.9%)
<b>Nonindex</b>				
Other assaults	143 (16.3%)		165 (18.3%)	164 (18.5%)
Forgery and counterfeiting	3 (17.6%)		0 (0.0%)	1 (3.6%)
Fraud	2 (3.1%)		0 (0.0%)	1 (2.3%)
Embezzlement	0 (0.0%)		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Stolen property	23 (28.8%)		22 (19.5%)	13 (12.6%)
Vandalism	26 (27.7%)		39 (35.5%)	31 (38.8%)
Weapons	22 (21.0%)		12 (12.0%)	16 (12.9%)
Prostitution/ commercialized vice	0 (0.0%)		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Sex offenses (other)	5 (35.7%)		1 (7.7%)	6 (26.1%)
Drug abuse violations	63 (6.5%)		43 (5.0%)	72 (6.5%)
Gambling	0 (0.0%)		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Offenses against family	27 (35.5%)		12 (12.4%)	16 (16.3%)
Driving under influence	3 (0.3%)		3 (0.3%)	1 (0.1%)
Liquor laws	22 (14.3%)		13 (11.0%)	9 (8.4%)
Drunkenness	9 (50.0%)		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Disorderly conduct	39 (15.9%)		18 (7.6%)	55 (20.4%)
Vagrancy	0 (0.0%)		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
All other offenses	134 (10.1%)		127 (8.8%)	148 (8.6%)
Suspicion	0 (0.0%)		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Curfew and loitering	9 (100%)		22 (100%)	12 (100%)

Runaways	9 (100%)	5 (100%)	8 (100%)
Population Ages 10 to 17	24,810	24,573	23,817

Note: Number in parenthesis indicates Percent of all arrests involving persons under age 18 in Mahoning County, Ohio.

These statistics are estimates that account for missing data and may differ from other published sources. The county-level files which are the source of this information are not official FBI releases and are being provided for research purposes.

The Coverage Indicator refers to the relative size of the sample from which these estimates are based. A coverage indicator of 90% means that data covering 10% of the jurisdiction's population are estimated and that data from 90% of the jurisdiction's population are based on actual reports. Only jurisdictions with a coverage indicator at or above 90% are displayed in this application.

Suggested Citation: Puzzanchera, C. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics 1994-2012" Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezaucr/>

## ***Administration of Community Supervision (Probation)***

Delinquency services in Ohio are administered at both the state and local level. The Department of Youth Services and local juvenile courts administer detention services. State commitment is administered by the Department of Youth Services. Juvenile courts and counties may administer probation or they may contract out for probation services. The Bureau of Parole within the Department of Youth Services' Division of Parole, Release, and Integrated Reentry Services supervises parole to youth released from custody.

- Agencies that administer community supervision of delinquent youth, also called probation services, are responsible for maintaining operations and managing administrative functions, including finance and human resources.
- Judicial agencies that administer probation services can be at the state level, such as the Administrative Office of the Courts, or local juvenile courts.
- Executive agencies that administer probation services are mainly at the state level and include correctional agencies, child protection agencies, and social or human services agencies. Less often, adult corrections agencies are responsible for administering probation. In a few states, local government agencies, such as county commissioners, administer probation.
- In many states (14), a combination of executive and judicial agencies administer probation. There are several ways that this can be arranged. In some states, like Georgia and Louisiana, urban areas have locally court administered probation departments, while the state administers probation in other areas. In other states, like Nevada, district courts administer probation services except in the most populous county where probation is administered by the county executive agency. There are some states where the state-level judicial and executive agencies share administration responsibilities, and other states, such as Ohio, where probation services can be contracted out.

Internet citation: *OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book*. Online. Available: [http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure\\_process/qa04203.asp?qaDate=2013](http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure_process/qa04203.asp?qaDate=2013). Released on April 05, 2013.

## ***Addressing Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)***

Ohio has a part-time or other state-level staff designated as DMC Coordinator. It also has DMC subcommittees under the State Advisory Group\*.

- Per Section 223(3)(A) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act, states participating in Part B of the Title II Formula Grants program are required to "provide for an advisory group, that shall consist of not less than 15 and not more than 33 members appointed by the chief executive officer of the state."
- Disproportionate minority contact (DMC) refers to the disproportionate number of minority youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. States participating in the Juvenile Justice and

Delinquency Prevention Act's Part B Formula Grants program are required to address juvenile delinquency prevention and system improvement efforts to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the overrepresentation of minority youth in the nation's juvenile justice system.

Internet citation: *OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book*. Online. Available: [http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure\\_process/qa04303.asp?qaDate=2012](http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure_process/qa04303.asp?qaDate=2012). Released on April 24, 2014. Adapted from information in state DMC compliance plans submitted to OJJDP in fiscal year 2012.

## ***Juvenile Defense – Ohio***

### *Juvenile Indigent Defense Delivery System*

Ohio provides counsel to indigent youth through a county-based system which includes local public defender offices, non-profit corporations, private appointed attorneys, and contracts with the [Office of the Ohio Public Defender](#). Ohio Rev. Code § 120.01 et seq. [County Boards of Commissioners](#) determine which type of indigent defense services will be provided in counties. Counties that meet certain indigent defense standards are eligible for state funding from the Ohio Public Defender. Ohio Rev. Code § 120.18. The state public defender has a [Juvenile Legal Services](#) section that “represents youth, who range in age from 10-21, who have been committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services on appeal, post-conviction matters, detention credit issues, sex offender registration issues, and early release. The attorneys in the Juvenile Division also [collaborate] with local counsel and county public defender offices and accept cases for appeal on emerging legal issues.”

Ohio requires a certain level of experience and training for attorneys representing juveniles accused of murder, facing the threat of transfer, and in other similar circumstances, but not for regular delinquency cases. Ohio Admin. Code § 120-1-10. The Public Defender Commission is responsible for promulgating training standards for attorneys representing indigent defendants. Ohio Rev. Code § 120.03.

Ohio youth have a right to a trial by jury in serious youthful offender cases only. Ohio R. Juv. Pro. 27(a)(3).

### *Court Rules*

In addition to statutes and case law, juvenile court proceedings are governed by court rules. These are often promulgated at the state level, but may also be passed at the local court level instead of or in addition to statewide rules. Ohio’s juvenile court rules are the [Ohio Rules of Juvenile Procedure](#).

### *Right to Counsel*

Beyond the right to counsel in juvenile court guaranteed by the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution and [In re Gault, 387 U.S. 1 \(1967\)](#), states often have state constitution or statutory provisions further expanding upon or delineating that right. In Ohio, a child or the child’s parents, guardian, or custodian has a right to counsel at all stages of juvenile court proceedings. Ohio Rev. Code § 2151.352. This right attaches when the “person

becomes a party to a juvenile court proceeding.” Ohio R. Juv. Pro. 4. If a party appears in court without an attorney, the court must advise the party of his or her right to counsel and determine whether the right has been waived; the court may continue the hearing to allow counsel to be retained or appointed. Ohio Rev. Code § 2151.352.

“Counsel must be provided for a child not represented by the child’s parent, guardian, or custodian.” Ohio Rev. Code § 2151.352. “If a complaint alleges a child to be a delinquent child, unruly child, or juvenile traffic offender, the court shall require the parent, guardian, or custodian of the child to attend all proceedings of the court regarding the child. If a parent, guardian, or custodian fails to so attend, the court may find the parent, guardian, or custodian in contempt.” Ohio Rev. Code § 2151.35(A).

Parties shall be informed of their right to counsel at the beginning of hearings, and the court summons must advise the parties of their right to counsel and must provide information about how to request appointed counsel. Ohio Rev. Code §§ 2151.314(A) and (D); Ohio R. Juv. Pro. 7(F)(2), 15(3) and (10), 29(B).

Youth are specifically entitled to counsel in detention hearings and probation revocation hearings, Ohio Rev. Code § 2151.314(A); Ohio R. Juv. Pro. 35(B).

#### *Determination of Indigence*

In Ohio, “[j]uveniles are presumed indigent. In determining the eligibility of a child for court-appointed counsel in juvenile court, only the juvenile’s income shall be considered when determining if counsel should be appointed.” Ohio Admin. Code 120-1-03(C)(5). Courts may also order non-indigent parents to pay for the necessary costs of representation of a juvenile applicant. Ohio Admin. Code 120-1-05(B).

#### *Waiver of Counsel*

A juvenile in Ohio may waive his or her right if the waiver is “made in open court, recorded, and in writing,” and the court determines the waiver is made “knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily” based on the totality of the circumstances. Ohio R. Juv. Pro. 3(D). Before accepting a waiver, the court will make sure “that a child consults with a parent, custodian, guardian, or guardian ad litem.” Ohio R. Juv. Pro. 3(D).

A child may not waive the right to counsel when:

- The child is a party to a hearing for transfer to adult court;
- “A serious youthful offender dispositional sentence has been requested;”
- “There is a conflict or disagreement between the child and the parent, guardian, or custodian, or if the parent, guardian, or custodian requests that the child be removed from the home.”

Ohio Juv. P. R. 3(A).

A child charged with a felony cannot waive counsel “unless the child has met privately with an attorney to discuss the child’s right to counsel and the disadvantages of self-representation.”

Ohio Juv. P. R. 3(C). “No parent, guardian, custodian, or other person may waive the child’s right to counsel.” Ohio Juv. P. R. 3(D).

### *Detention Provisions*

When and how the court may decide to detain a child or otherwise place restrictions on the child’s freedom is defined by statute and court rules. In Ohio, a detention hearing must occur promptly, but no later than 72 hours after the youth is detained. Ohio Rev. Code § 2151.314. Provisions for the detention of juveniles are found in the Ohio Rev. Code §§ 2151.31, and 2151.311- 2151.314, and Ohio Juv. P. R. 6 and 7.

The U.S. Constitution and Supreme Court case law are also sources of due process rights beyond local and state statutes and provisions.

### *Post-Disposition Advocacy*

The legal needs of children in the delinquency system rarely end at disposition, and states vary in the way they provide a right to representation on these post-disposition issues. Ohio statutes list one post-disposition proceeding at which youth have a right to counsel.

In Ohio, youth have a right to counsel in the following post-disposition proceeding:

- Probation revocation hearings, Ohio R. Juv. Pro. 35(B).

### *Ages of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction*

The age of a child who comes within the jurisdiction of the state’s juvenile courts is defined by state law. In Ohio:

- No statute specifies the youngest age at which a juvenile can be adjudicated delinquent;
- Juvenile court has jurisdiction over offenses alleged to have been committed prior to a child’s 18<sup>th</sup> birthday; after age 18, the youth is charged in adult court, Ohio Rev. Code § 2151.011;
- Juvenile court can retain jurisdiction over youth until age 21, provided that the offense alleged to have been committed occurred before the youth turned 18, Ohio Rev. Code § 2151.011(6);
- The Juvenile Court may not hear any case against a person accused of committing a felony prior to his or her 18th birthday but who is apprehended after turning 21, Ohio Rev. Code § 2151.23(I).

### *Youth in Adult Court*

Despite the existence of juvenile courts, many youth are still tried as adults. Ohio has two ways that juveniles can be prosecuted as adults:

- Discretionary and mandatory waiver, where discretionary waiver can be used for youth age 14 and older for any felony. Mandatory waiver is required for youth age 14 and older or age 16 and older who have committed certain statutorily-delineated offenses. Ohio Rev. Code. § 2152.12.
- Once an Adult, Always an Adult. Ohio Rev. Code § 2152.02(C)(5).

## *Assessments*

NJDC conducts statewide assessments of access to counsel and the quality of juvenile defense representation in delinquency proceedings around the country. These assessments provide a state with baseline information about the nature and efficacy of its juvenile indigent defense structures, highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the indigent juvenile defense system, and provide tailored recommendations that address each state's distinctive characteristics to help decision-makers focus on key trouble spots and highlight best practices.

The [Ohio Assessment](#) was completed in 2003.

Source: National Juvenile Defender Center  
Current through January 2014.

## ***Diversion Programs***

### *City of Struthers Juvenile Diversion Program*

The Struthers Juvenile Diversion Program was formed through collaboration between the Struthers Police Department and the Struthers City Schools. The Diversion Officer receives referrals from school administrators or the Juvenile Officer. Juveniles referred to the program are those at risk of expulsion or first time misdemeanor offenders. Participation in the program may be offered in lieu of expulsion or the filing of criminal charges. The diversion program is also used to address specific problem behaviors or habitual offenders of the Struthers City Schools Student Handbook.

The program is voluntary and cooperation by the family is a must in order to participate. Juveniles and their families participate in a risk assessment to determine requirements. Based on the assessment, students are referred to programming that best addresses their specific needs. Referrals to community sources can include:

- Individual and/or Family Counseling
- Parental Classes
- Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation
- Children's Services Board
- Mental Health Intensive Treatment Programs
- Academic Assistance / Tutoring

Source: <http://cityofstruthers.com/diversion.aspx>

## ***Systems Integration – Ohio***

### *Agency Integration*

Child welfare: [Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services, Office of Families and Children \(OFC\)](#)

- Does not centralize child welfare administration services at the state level.



Juvenile Correction: Ohio Department of Youth Services

- Does not centralize administration of delinquency services at the state level.

Integration Level: One or all are decentralized.

*Coordination*

Committees or advisory groups: Multidisciplinary groups that often have regularly scheduled meetings to brainstorm ways to improve systems integration.

*Summary*

In Ohio, juvenile probation is administered across local judicial courts. Child welfare services are administered by either a county department of the Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services, Office of Families and Children (OFC) (55 counties), or a separate children service board (33 counties). Due to the decentralized state structure, data sharing does not occur at the state level pertaining to dual status youth. However, considerable innovation occurs at the local level, with encouragement by state agencies.

For example, the Ohio Department of Youth Services (DYS) encourages the use of Georgetown University's Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM). As of 2013 the model has been adopted in 11 of Ohio's 88 counties. Each county has the autonomy to individualize the components of the CYPM. Innovations include local committees or work groups that focus on dual status youth issues, formal inter-agency collaborative agreements, local court rules to coordinate dual status cases, data sharing between agencies and dual status prevalence research.

Additionally, local examples exist where dual status cases are identified at intake through a formal protocol in which each agency is notified upon the identification of the youth. Subsequent case coordination activities may involve inter-agency liaisons and include joint case planning and specialized diversion from juvenile justice involvement. Court activity may also be coordinated in local innovation sites and require joint hearing appearance requirements for probation officers and social workers, and specialized dockets for dually involved youth.

Source: JJGPS - Juvenile Justice, Geography, Policy, Practice & Statistics.

***School Data***

Mahoning County High School Enrollment

Hispanic	Black	White	Two or more races	Total
4 (4.0%)	67 (67.0%)	19 (19.0%)	10 (10.0%)	100

Source: Civil Rights Data Collection (2011). <http://ocrdata.ed.gov/Page?t=d&eid=53567&syk=6&pid=736>



Students receiving one or more in-school suspensions	2	7	2	0	11	0	11	0
Students receiving only one out-of-school suspension	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Students served under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 but not served under IDEA	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Students with Disabilities served under IDEA	<=2	11	4	<=2	15	-		<=2
Total enrollment	4	67	19	10	-	-	100	0

Notes: \*IDEA=Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

\*\*LEP=Limited English Proficiency.

“-“ Indicates missing or unavailable data.

Source: Civil Rights Data Collection (2011).

[http://ocrdata.ed.gov/flex/Reports.aspx?type=district#/action%3DaddSearchParams%26tbSearchSchool%3Dmahoning%26ddlSearchState%3DOH%26btnSearchParams%3DSearch%26cblYears\\_4%3D1](http://ocrdata.ed.gov/flex/Reports.aspx?type=district#/action%3DaddSearchParams%26tbSearchSchool%3Dmahoning%26ddlSearchState%3DOH%26btnSearchParams%3DSearch%26cblYears_4%3D1)