

9-30-1971

## Juvenile Welfare Board Annual Report : 1970 - 1971

Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County.

Follow this and additional works at: [https://scholarcommons.usf.edu/jwb\\_reports](https://scholarcommons.usf.edu/jwb_reports)

---

### Scholar Commons Citation

Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County., "Juvenile Welfare Board Annual Report : 1970 - 1971" (1971).  
*Juvenile Welfare Board (JWB) of Pinellas County Reports/Publications*. 39.  
[https://scholarcommons.usf.edu/jwb\\_reports/39](https://scholarcommons.usf.edu/jwb_reports/39)

This Other is brought to you for free and open access by the Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County at Scholar Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Juvenile Welfare Board (JWB) of Pinellas County Reports/Publications by an authorized administrator of Scholar Commons. For more information, please contact [scholarcommons@usf.edu](mailto:scholarcommons@usf.edu).

PINELLAS COUNTY  
JUVENILE WELFARE BOARD

BOARD

Robert E. Coleman, Jr., D.D., Clearwater  
Chairman

Mrs. William C. M. Bissell, Clearwater  
Secretary

George R. Brumfield, Clearwater  
Vice-Chairman, Board of County Commissioners\*

Mrs. H. W. Holland, St. Petersburg

Nicholas G. Mangin, Belleair Bluffs  
Superintendent of Public Instruction\*

Jack A. Page, St. Petersburg  
Judge of the Juvenile Court\*

Mrs. R. Clark Robinson, St. Petersburg

Mrs. Roy M. Speer, St. Petersburg

William L. Walker, St. Petersburg  
Judge of the Juvenile Court\*

*ONLY OLD TIMER I KNOW*

\*These members are stipulated in the Juvenile Welfare Board Act  
Other members are appointed by the Governor

STAFF

George H. Finck, ACSW, Ph.D.  
Director

Raymond L. Edwards, ACSW, Ph.D.  
Assistant Director

William E. Neet, ACSW  
Project Supervisor

Ruth C. Coppinger, ACSW  
Marriage and Family Counselor

Nenabelle G. Dame, ACSW  
Marriage and Family Counselor

Ruth G. Mayos, ACSW  
Marriage and Family Counselor

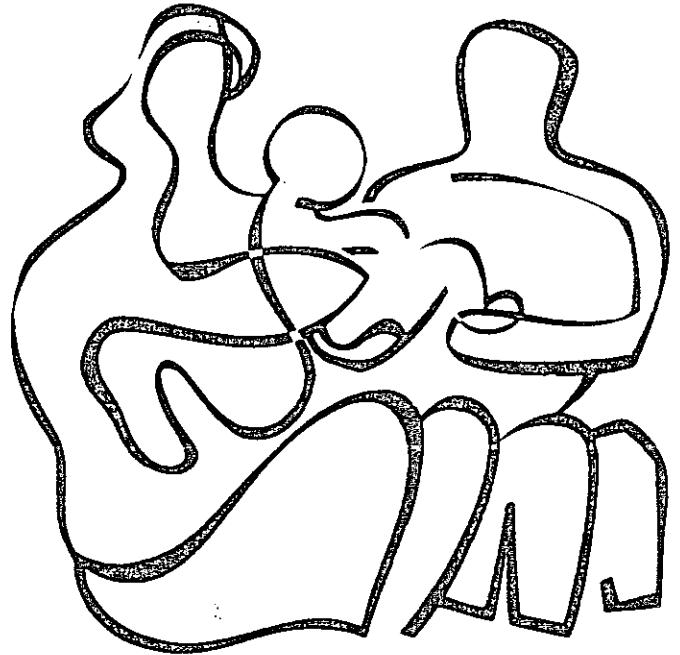
Beatrice S. Reiner, ACSW  
Marriage and Family Counselor

Mary L. Broadwater,  
Administrative Secretary

June E. Schreck,  
Secretary

*Nothing like an able  
assistant. Good going!*

JWB

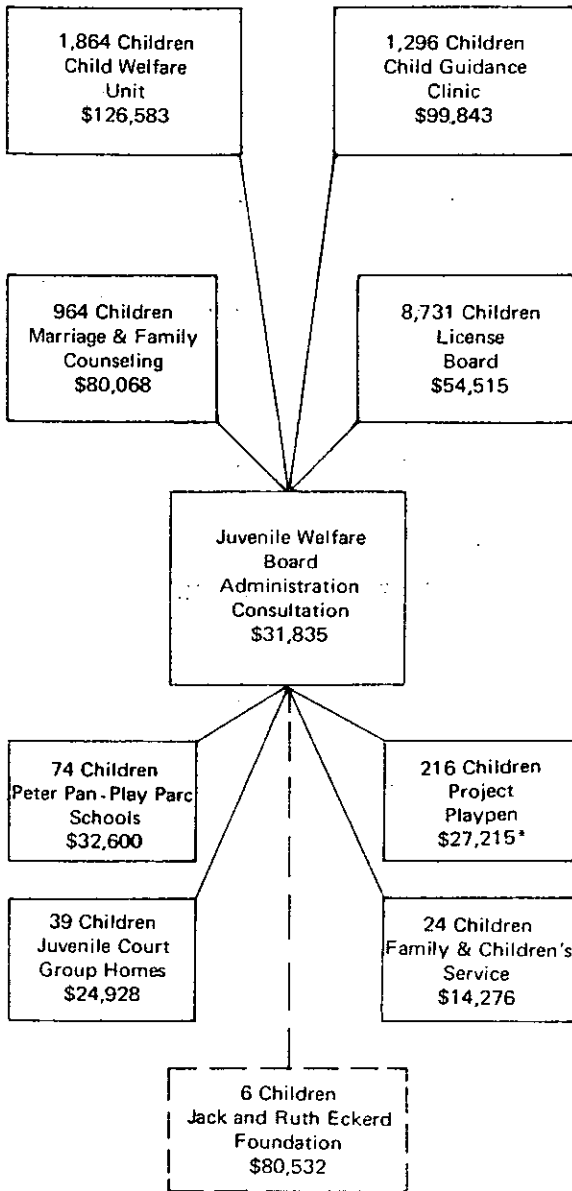


Our Twenty-Fourth  
Year of Service to Children  
Pinellas County  
Juvenile Welfare Board  
3455 First Avenue South  
St. Petersburg, Florida 33711

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year Ending  
September 30, 1971

**ORGANIZATIONS AND SERVICES FINANCED  
IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITH  
JUVENILE WELFARE BOARD FUNDS**



\*Plus \$28,678 in Federal matching funds.

Totals: Children — 13,214  
Expenditures — \$572,396

**CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE**

In 1970-71, 13,214 children received services from the Juvenile Welfare Board and the agencies financed by the Board in whole or in part. The total cost to the Board was \$572,396, or approximately \$43 per child. Both figures were significantly lower than recent years primarily because the Florida Legislature created a statewide plan of foster care, a service to the children of Pinellas County previously funded by the Board. In past years, over 60% of the Board's total expenditures were made by the State Division of Family Services as compared to 22.1% this year. Apparently there is a reawakened interest in national and statewide legislation in behalf of children which supports and reinforces the basic philosophy under which the Board has operated for the past 24 years. Florida has supplemented the new statewide foster care program by assuming major financial responsibility for protective services for children, and by implementing a statewide juvenile court system.

Federal legislation has been proposed which would create a nationwide system of day care centers. Presently in Pinellas County we have licensed all day care for approximately one child in every twelve as compared with the National goal to be reached by 1980 of places for one child in every nine. Pinellas County has been concerned about day care and the needs of working mothers for 20 years and apparently has a running start on this important problem.

During the year, in order to fulfill the increasing demands on existing services, the Board has authorized additional staff and funds to nearly all cooperating agencies. New programs have been implemented. Finally, to examine existing services, new programs, potential gaps, and future needs, the Board has initiated plans to have the National Study Service complete in 1971-72 a comprehensive social survey of the responsibility which has been entrusted to the Board by the citizens of Pinellas County — services to children.

*Robert L. Coleman, Jr.*

*For Board's Honor To Mrs. Paul J. ...*

**DIVISION OF FAMILY SERVICES – CHILD WELFARE UNIT**

In October 1970, the State Division of Family Services assumed full responsibility for the foster care program which had been funded almost entirely by the Juvenile Welfare Board. A refund in the amount of \$80,393 for expenditures made by the Board in July, August, and September, 1971 enabled the Board to purchase a home which, in cooperation with the Eckerd Foundation, was used as a townhouse for girls who had received maximum benefit from their stay at Camp E-Nini-Hassee.

State funds could not be used for all facets of the highly developed foster care program in Pinellas County. Therefore, the Board supplemented the foster care program by allocating funds for special services not included in the State plan. These continuing services included: the subsidy for shelter homes; funds for children in specialized institutional care and Kradle Care; and the regular foster care rate for support of children in Camps E-How-Kee and E-Nini-Hassee. Two group homes each for ten children who had special problems were initiated as treatment facilities to maintain children close to home where their chances for a productive and satisfying life were enhanced. Ninety-two children received services from these supplemental programs.

For Protective Services, the Board expended funds through the Region VI, Division of Family Services Child Welfare Unit for staff, medical, psychiatric, and legal consultation, an emergency fund, and a 24-hour Answering Service. This Protective Services Unit worked with 1,772 children in 818 families, both figures slight decreases from the preceding year. Effective October 1, 1971, the Legislature funded a statewide protective services program to insure that every county will have a minimum foster care and protective services program.

In light of these changes, the Board's allocation to the Division of Family Services was reduced from \$480,222 in 1969-70 to \$126,583 for the year ending September 30, 1971. The amount spent in 1970-71 repre-

sented 22.1% of the Board's total expenditures, a significant reduction from 61.2% in 1969-70.

*Was the 45% released used in FY 71?*

**CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC**

In 1948, the Juvenile Welfare Board began allocating funds to support the efforts of the four-year old Child Guidance Clinic of Pinellas County, Inc. to provide child guidance, psychological, and psychiatric services. During 1970-71, the Board provided \$99,843 for the salaries of Clinic personnel, or 17.4% of the Board's total expenditures. This sum accounted for 40.2% of the Clinic's total expenses for the year and continued a decrease in the Board's share of the total Clinic expenditures from 61% in 1964-65. Additional funds came from State and Federal mental health monies, the Pinellas United Fund, fees, and donations to the operating or trust funds.

For the year ending September 30, 1971, 9,337 patient interviews were conducted with 1,296 children and families, a 47.1% increase in interviews, and a 27.1% increase in the number of children and families. A significant portion of the increase in interviews was attributable directly to the greater use of group and family interviews.

Throughout the year 783 hours of consultative services were provided to agencies and groups of professionals and volunteers to strive toward prevention and early detection rather than treatment of mental and emotional problems after they have occurred. The Clinic has requested a Law Enforcement Assistance Act grant to provide four additional professional personnel, consultation, and other services for the Juvenile Court, Juvenile Detention Center, Division of Youth Services, and the 24 law enforcement agencies in Pinellas County. Two additional professional personnel and the upgrading of another position have been provided in the 1971-72 Juvenile Welfare Board budget.

*Would like to see your request to Fla LEAA agency. Do you expect*

**JUVENILE WELFARE BOARD – MARRIAGE AND FAMILY COUNSELING**

In 1970-71, the Juvenile Welfare Board offer-

*to be provided?*

*15530000 - information of pinellas county*

ed the twenty-third year of marriage and family counseling service to residents of Pinellas County who have young children, are newly married, or are contemplating marriage. Last year, the counseling staff had 3,889 personal contacts with or about 494 families involving 964 children. In comparison to the previous year, these figures represent a slight increase in the number of personal contacts, but with fewer families, an indication of the increasingly complex nature of the problems families are experiencing. One counselor's time was expended almost totally in a community organization effort—Project Playpen. The Staff spoke at 164 meetings involving 1,225 people.

The total cost of this program was \$80,068, or 14% of the Board's total expenditures. Additional requests for services combined with the need for greater accessibility to counseling led to offering late evening hours one night a week and the addition of another counselor. Florida's new no-fault divorce law may increase the demand for marriage counseling.

The three community-funded day care nurseries in the upper part of Pinellas County requested that they be assigned a marriage and family counselor to work with their children, parents, and teachers in a way similar to the program which the Board established previously in the lower part of the County. The 1971-72 budget reflected this request.

A research paper entitled, "Services for Marriages Originating in Adolescence", represents the fourth straight endeavor to be accepted for presentation at an annual meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association. The Director of the Juvenile Welfare Board and one other counselor were elected as Fellows in the American Association of Marriage and Family Counselors.

*CONGRATULATIONS*

#### **PINELLAS COUNTY LICENSE BOARD FOR CHILDREN'S CENTERS AND FAMILY DAY CARE HOMES**

To insure the health, safety, and mental development of children who need care away from their own home, the Juvenile Welfare Board has accepted financial responsibility for the License Board since the first law was passed in 1951. Modifications to improve and up-

*What is a FELLOW - NO JUDS?*

date the first act were passed in 1957, 1961, and 1970. Other counties, other people in the state, and the Florida Legislature have looked to Pinellas County, not only as a model for legislation in licensing, but also as the only county which has an independent licensing agency with a staff trained in early childhood education.

For the year ending September 30, 1971, there were 125 licensed children's centers with a potential capacity of 6,695. In addition, 569 licensed family day care homes had facilities for 2,036 children. The total capacity of 8,731 licensed spaces represents an increase of 1,596 from the previous year in spite of continuing increase in public school kindergartens which could accommodate another 4,550 children in 70 different schools. An all day public school kindergarten plan was started in selected schools after September 30, 1971 and may have some impact next year.

The cost of the License Board's operations to the Juvenile Welfare Board amounted to \$54,515 or 9.5% of the Board's total allocations for 1970-71. This protection to children away from their own families during their formative years costs \$6.25 per child, approximately the same as the previous year. The need for another supervisor of day care was recognized during the year and provided for in the 1971-72 budget, as well as for a receptionist who will be shared with the Juvenile Welfare Board in the two agencies' contiguous office space.

#### **PETER PAN SCHOOL FOR RETARDED CHILDREN PLAY PARC SCHOOL FOR RETARDED CHILDREN**

The Board began allocating funds to the Peter Pan School for Retarded Children in 1964 and two years later started a similar agreement with the Play Parc School for Retarded Children to serve the northern part of Pinellas County. It has been estimated that 50% of the children in these two schools would be in state institutions were it not for the local effort.

In 1970-71, the Board supplied \$24,200 to Peter Pan and \$8,400 to Play Parc to provide

services to a total of 74 children, a decrease of four children from the previous year. The sum of \$32,600 represented 5.7% of the Board's total budget. Both Centers also received funds from State and Federal mental retardation grants, the Pinellas United Fund, gifts and donations from individuals, as well as that portion of the cost each family was able to pay.

A recent meeting, which examined local services for the mentally retarded, concluded that although the County's programs still fall short, Pinellas County has "the highest evolution of (mental retardation) services in the state." It appears that Florida's first State Regional Center for Mental Retardation will not provide any direct services for retarded children in Pinellas County such as those provided by these two schools.

### PROJECT PLAYPEN, INC.

Project Playpen is an example of a total community effort to provide subsidized family day care for children under three. Begun in 1969 with a grant from the Pinellas Opportunity Council, enhanced by the WIN Program of the Division of Family Services and the school lunch funds for children in family day care, inspired by many community, civic, and religious organizations, and encouraged by the Juvenile Welfare Board consultation and funding which began in March, 1970, Project Playpen made giant strides in providing services to low income families. The Playpen staff grew to include two social workers and a secretary-bookkeeper, as well as the original part-time Project Supervisor. A clerk-typist and a training specialist in early child development were provided for in the 1971-72 budget. Regular and occasional volunteers continued to be an integral and invaluable part of the program.

During 1970-71, there were 40 licensed Playpen homes which served a total of 216 different children. As of September 30, 1971, there were 31 active homes and a total of 120 children in regular care as compared to 21 homes with 75 children in care one year earlier. The cost to the Board was \$27,215, or 4.8% of the Board's total expenditures and

much less than anticipated because three-to-one Federal matching dollars became available April 1 through the State Division of Family Services and Title IV-A funds. In a written agreement with the Division of Family Services, the Juvenile Welfare Board administered all funds at the local level.

National attention has been focused on Project Playpen through the presentation of a paper at the American Orthopsychiatric Association meeting in March, 1971. This paper is to appear in *Child Welfare*, and an abstract entitled, "Project Playpen - Primary Prevention", was published in the July, 1971 issue of *Psychiatric Spectator*.

Please send copy

### JUVENILE COURT GROUP HOMES

In 1970-71, funds allocated by the Board to the Pinellas County Juvenile Court enabled the Court to continue for the third year the administration of a group home for boys and one for girls, as well as start a second group home for boys. Each boys' residence has a maximum capacity of eight, whereas the home for girls is limited to six.

The Board expended \$24,928, or 4.4% of the total budget, for the care of 23 girls and 16 boys in these three homes, furnishings for the new home for boys, and special foster care arrangements for one child. The Board paid all expenses and salaries for the group home for girls, the regular foster care rates for the first group home for boys, and all salaries and expenses except shelter for the new boys' home. The Immaculate Conception Catholic Church provided the house for the second group home for boys, as well as continuing to supply the remaining expenses for the original boys' facility.

Each year has seen an increase in the number of boys and girls who have received care in these special group homes. The demonstration basis under which the Board has allocated funds for these homes apparently has been validated. This year, the Legislature created a statewide juvenile court system which may eventually provide for such rehabilitation facilities as these group homes which have proven their value in the constructive reshaping of children's lives.

Send facts to  
Substantiate "have proof"

## FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICE, INC.

A recently completed study of adoptions in Florida reached the major conclusion that 90% of the children available for adoption are hard-to-place, i.e., over one year old, black, or with medical or emotional handicaps which make adoption placement difficult. Since 1962, the Juvenile Welfare Board has made a special effort to provide permanent and secure homes for this group of children. In a cooperative program with the Family and Children's Service, Inc., the Board, during 1970-71, provided \$14,276 for the board, clothing, and medical care for 24 different children of whom ten were adopted—the same number as in the previous year, at approximately the same cost. This sum represented 2.5% of the Board's annual budget.

A total of 91 children have been adopted. Since it costs approximately \$1,000 of public funds per year to maintain each child in foster care, the cost of caring for these children last year alone would have amounted to \$91,000. But the emotional salvaging of 91 lives is immeasurable in dollars and cents alone.

The Board has continued the practice of helping people to adopt children with special needs over a stipulated period of time after the legal adoption of the child. For 1971-72, the Board significantly expanded the inter-agency agreement which will allow Family and Children's Service, Inc. to develop a special project (CAN—Children with Adoptive Needs) to recruit homes for children in Pinellas County who are hard-to-place for adoption; and to continue a family life education program in schools, churches, and civic groups which previously was a three-year demonstration project of the Junior League of St. Petersburg.

## JACK AND RUTH ECKERD FOUNDATION — CAMPS AND TOWNHOUSE

Since the planning and establishment of Camp E-How-Kee for boys in 1968 and Camp E-Nini-Hassee for girls in 1969, the Juvenile Welfare Board has provided consultative services to the staffs of these two facilities. Each camp operates a year-round program designed for youth who need special help with prob-

lems of adjusting at home, at school, or in the community. The goal for each camper is to be returned to his own home or, if necessary, to some foster home or group living arrangement.

The camps' social workers have discovered that in some instances either the child or the family is not ready for the camper's return to the home even though the child has obtained maximum benefit of the camping experience. To help solve this problem, in April, 1971, the Juvenile Welfare Board purchased a home which will be used as a townhouse for ten girls. The Board also shared with the Eckerd Foundation the cost of furnishing this home. Such a residence can serve as a decompression chamber in moving the former campers back into their families and communities. The cost to the Board was \$80,532, a sum which represented 14.1% of the Board's total budget. To provide foster care for ten girls for ten years would cost approximately \$100,000.

The home has been leased to the Eckerd Foundation for ten years at a sum of \$1 per year. In turn, the Foundation will provide the staff for the home and all expenses in the operation and upkeep of the townhouse. Since the facility is primarily for Pinellas County girls, the Eckerd Foundation will pay to the Board the sum of \$50 per month for every girl taken into the home who is not a resident of Pinellas County.

*Don't like these words —  
they have a negative  
sound & suggestion &  
reflect adversely on  
Eckerd's Camps. Surely,  
the Camps don't build  
traumatic messages on  
children so "decompression  
is required."*