



ANNUAL REPORT 2021

Stark County Family Court

Website:

<https://www.starkcountyohio.gov/family-court>

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From the Judges

The world-wide COVID-19 pandemic continued to effect court operations throughout the state in 2021. Continued high infection rates impacted how the court delivered services and the precautions that were required for the safety of our employees and clients. By years end, the grip of the virus began to loosen with the help of vaccinations and the court returned to full operations.

Family Court's clearance rate as illustrated in the following data confirms that despite the virus, the court processed more cases than filed, closing out cases within the allotted time guidelines or sooner. This annual report again shows a continuation of a decade long decline in juvenile delinquency in Stark County. 2021 reflected a sixty-six percent (66%) drop in filings when compared to 2012. Misdemeanor offenses were sixty-three percent (63%) of the docket with Felonies accounting for twenty-one percent (21%) of the docket.

The Court continued in 2021 to work to improve the outcomes for our families and youth. The Court continued to implement its strategic efforts to reduce minority overrepresentation in the system and detention.

Probation reform was a major initiative in 2021. Court Supervision Services replaced the traditional Probation Department. Stark County developed probation transformation initiatives which are nationally trained and recognized. The number of youths placed on probation was significantly reduced, allowing court officers to devote more effort and services to youth with moderate to high risk of re-offending. A new Diversion Department was added to connect low to moderate risk youth to services without a court record.

With the assistance of members of the Stark County Bar Association's Family Law Committee, the Court adopted new suggested parenting time schedules in 2021 which encourage parental involvement with their children.

The data set forth in the Court's 2021 Annual Report reflects the Judges' commitment to juvenile justice reforms and promoting a safe and healthy community by protecting and supporting children and families.



Judge Jim D. James



Judge Rosemarie A. Hall



Judge David R. Nist

STARK COUNTY CENSUS

Knowing Stark County's census information allows a better overall understanding of the court's data.

Stark County's total population, according to 2020 Decennial Census data, is 374,853. The county is the 8th largest by population in Ohio.

- 21.5% of the population is under the age of 18
- 78.5% of the population is over the age of 18
- The median age in Stark County is 42.1

Demographic Information

- Population that identifies as "one race" - 93.7%
- Population that identifies as "two or more races" - 6.3%

One Race

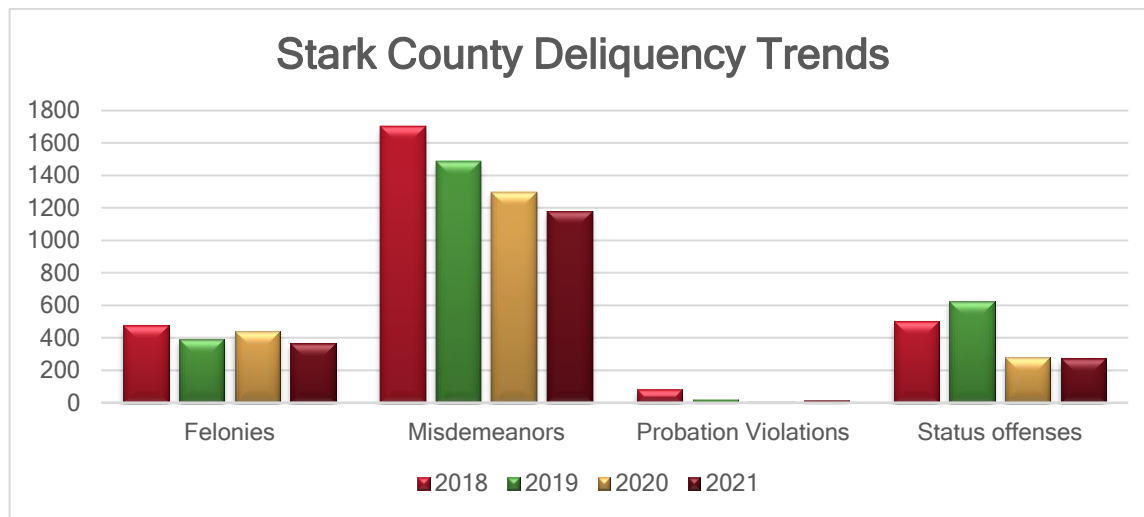
- White - 83.6%
- Black or African American - 7.8%
- Asian - 0.9%
- Hispanic or Latino - 2.8%

Families & Living Arrangements

- Total Households- 154,322
- Persons per household- 2.91
- Language other than English spoken at home- 3.1%
- Marital Status- 48.3% Married

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau

JUVENILE DIVISION REPORT



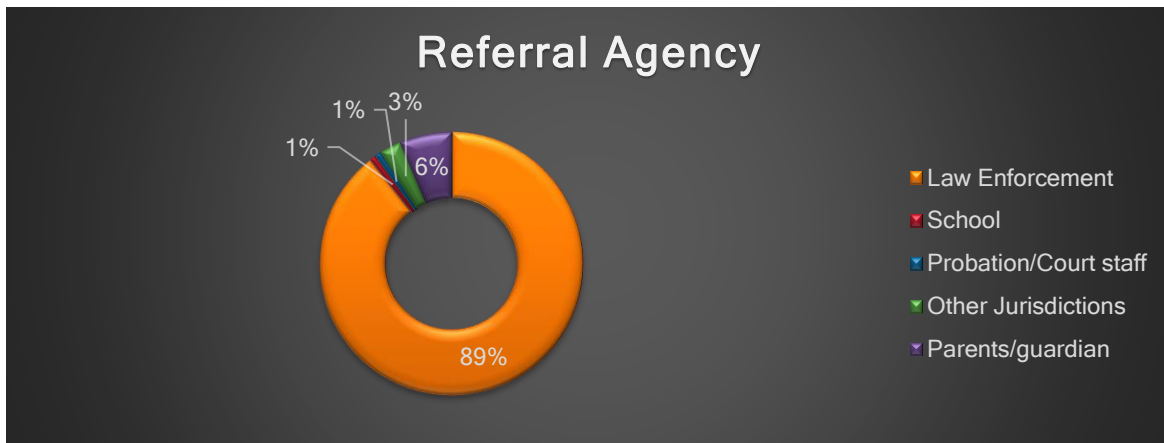
Stark County is on trend with the state, as well as the nation, as incoming delinquency cases continue to trend down. Nationally, NCJJ reports a 48% reduction in delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts between 2009 - 2018. Ohio Supreme Court, Case Management statistical reporting, shows the state with a 38% reduction over the past 9 years, and Stark County, in this same time period, demonstrating a 43% reduction.

Many variables may be considered to explain this reduction, as there is certainly, no easy explanation. However, implementing evidenced based programming, and utilizing community resources have been well documented in research as a primary means of reducing juvenile recidivism. Following the research, implementing programs specifically targeting criminal risk, and utilizing data to inform decision making are certainly factors that contribute to Stark County's reduction.

Paramount to understanding how a delinquency case is processed in Family Court, is to understand the Court's *referral sources*, and *charge types*.

Referral Sources

Delinquency charges come to the court from a referral source, as the following chart depicts. The descriptor, “Other Jurisdictions”, are cases transferred to Stark County from other courts. This occurs when a youth is charged in another county, but resides in Stark.



Charges

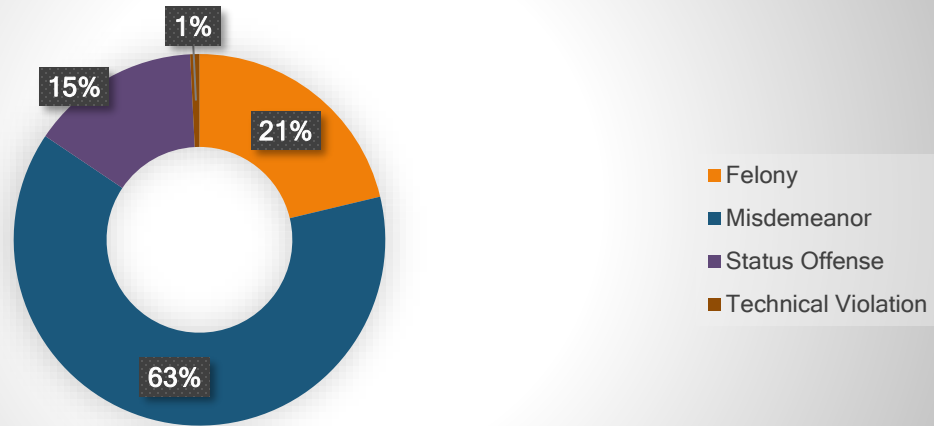
In 2021, there were 1,842 referrals alleging delinquency. A referral to Family Court is presented as a “charge type”. The most commonly known “charge types” are felonies and misdemeanors. However, Family Court also processes status offenses and technical violations.

A **status offense**, defined as “unruly”, is a charge that would not be criminal for an adult (over the age of 18). These include actions such as curfew violations, truancy and not listening at home. Status offenses can be referred to the Court by parents, schools, or law enforcement. There were a total of 207 unruly complaints filed with the Court.

A **Technical Violation** is a complaint against a youth for not following court orders after a case is disposed. These violations can come from law enforcement or Probation Officers. In 2021 there were 15 technical violations filed with the Court. 10 from Probation, 1 from law enforcement, one from a school referral and three from supervision within another county.

The following graph illustrates the 2021 charge types. Misdemeanor charges continue to yield the highest percentage of delinquency charges in Stark County.

Charge Types



The most common misdemeanor offense charges were:

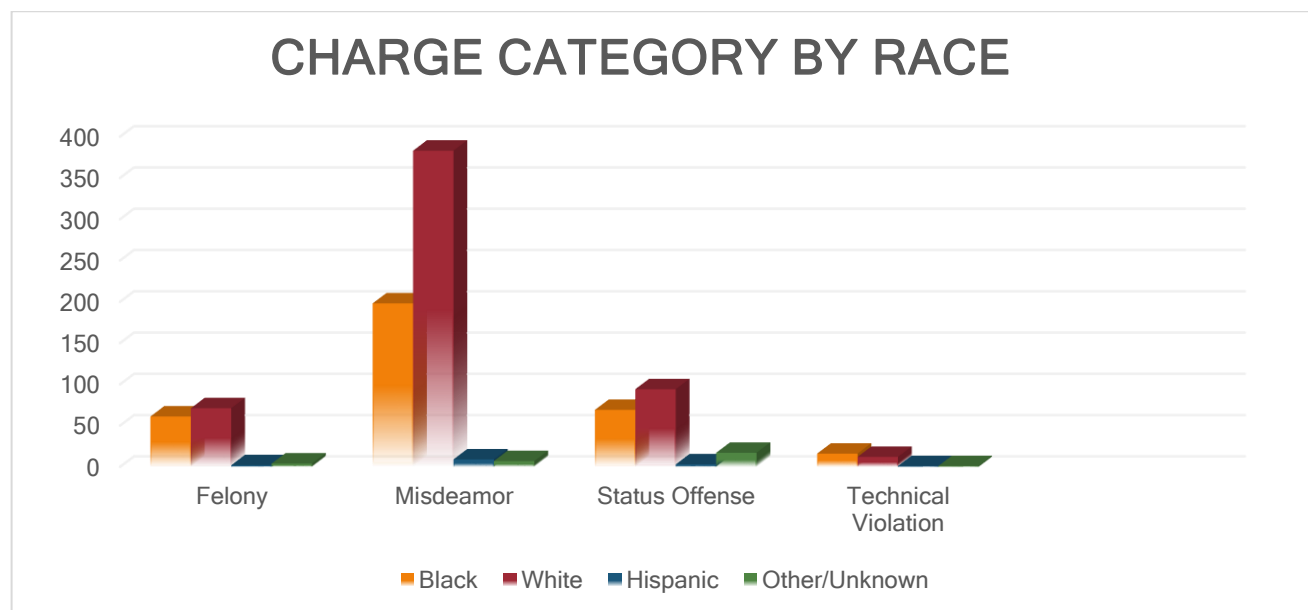
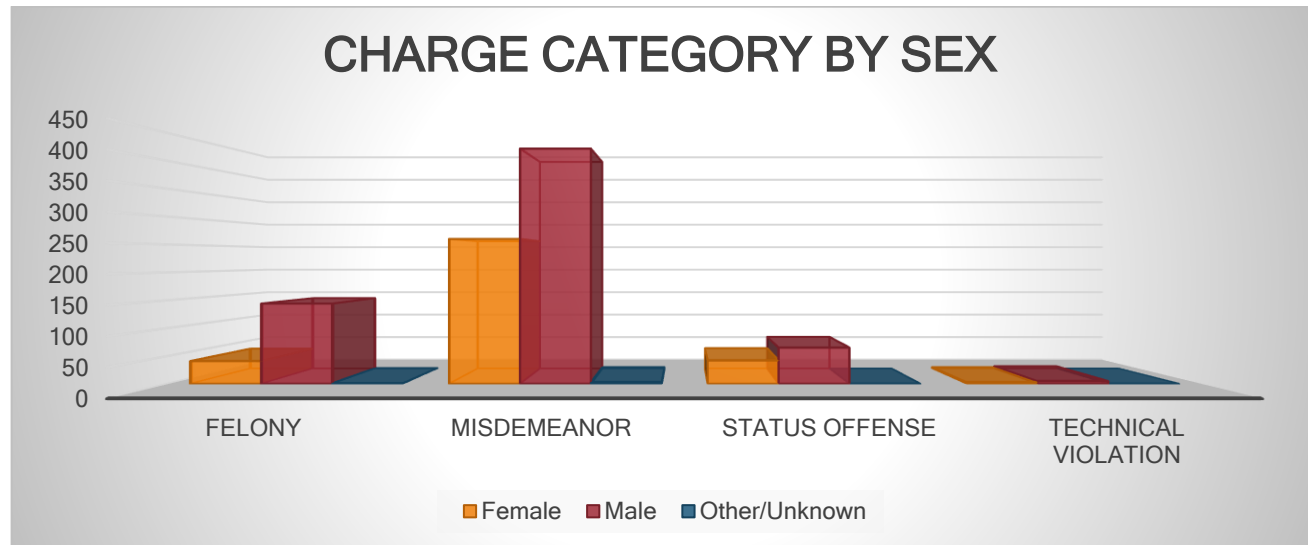
Domestic Violence	194 complaints
Obstructing Official Business	133 complaints
Assault	112 complaints

The most common felony charges were:

Receiving Stolen Property	30 complaints
Felonious Assault	27 complaints
Pandering Obscenity	24 complaints

Charge Demographics

The following illustrates the 2021 charge demographics.



Formal and Informal Case Processing

Upon a “referral source” filing a complaint demonstrating the allegation of a charge, the court determines whether the charge will be managed through *formal* or *informal* case processing.

Rule 9 of the Rules of Juvenile Procedure states “In all appropriate cases formal court action should be avoided and other community resources utilized to ameliorate situations brought to the attention of the court.” To affirm this rule, the Family Court Judges established criteria which allows for the informal processing of a case. The criteria used is based upon the offense type, a juvenile’s history with the court, and age. The informal case processing is managed by a practice known as Diversion. A case managed through diversion interventions does not create a juvenile record.

Formal case processing, is the traditional method of a judicial hearing officer deciding upon the disposition of a case. A case processed formally does create a juvenile record.

Diversion

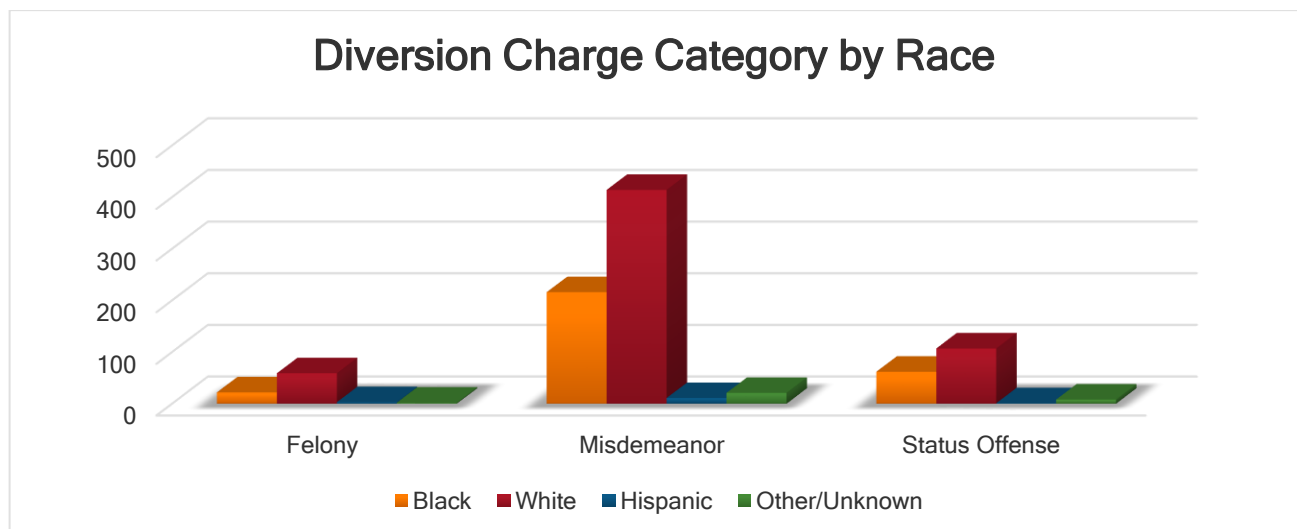
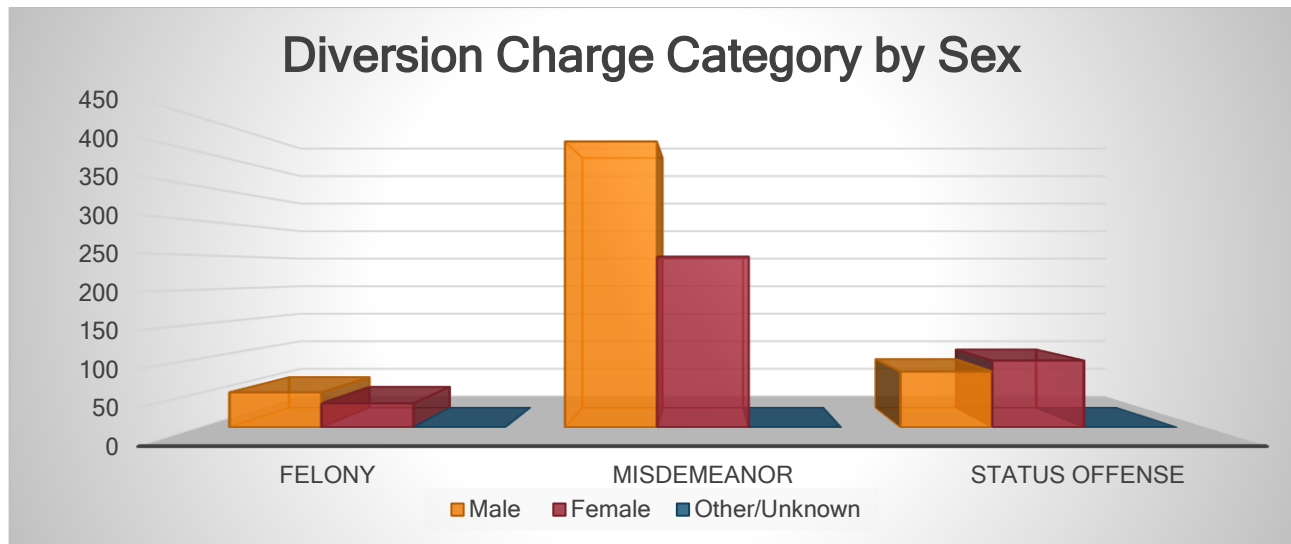
The standardized definition of diversion, as provided by the Ohio Supreme Court is “redirection of youth from the formal processing of juvenile court which occurs prior to the youth’s initial appearance before the judge”. Best explained by the Anne. E. Casey foundation, (and adopted in the Ohio Supreme Court’s May 2021 Juvenile Diversion, Toolkit for Judicial Use), “The purpose of diversion is to redirect youth from involvement in the formal juvenile court system in an effort to hold youth accountable for their behavior without resorting to legal sanctions, court oversight, or the threat of confinement to mitigate future risk and subsequent delinquent behavior. By creating informal alternatives to court processing, diversion interventions serve as an opportunity to reduce the criminogenic effects that entry into the juvenile justice system and incarceration have on long-term youth development such as increased recidivism, stigmatization, and increased criminal-justice costs.”

927 youth were admitted into the Diversion program in 2021. The average age of youth receiving diversion intervention was 14.9; 80% of diversion cases closed successfully; 6% closed unsuccessfully; 2% received additional criminal charges during the life of the diversion case; and 11% of the diversion cases were unsuccessful, and returned for formal court processing.

The most common charges managed by the Diversion Department were:

Status Offenses (not including truancy)	184 complaints
Drug & Alcohol	138 complaints
Domestic Violence	128 complaints

Diversion Charge Demographics



Truancy

With the decriminalization of truancy through the passage of H.B. 410, Family Court worked to develop interventions designed to mitigate formal habitual truancy charges.

The primary intervention is a court contract with the Stark County (ESC) Educational Service Center's C.A.R.E. Team and the United Way of Greater Stark County. This contract established a Family Support Specialist (FSS) who works specifically with youth at risk of truancy, and with youth who have had truancy charges filed on them. The ESC's CARE Team Initiative partners and collaborates with the Stark County Board of Developmental Disabilities, Stark County Family Council, Stark County Family Court, Stark County Health Department, Stark County Job and Family Services, Stark County Mental Health and Addiction Recovery, Stark Education Partnership, and The United Way of Greater Stark County. These partnerships offer braided funding and in-kind services to 114 CARE Team school buildings in 21 school districts served by the Stark County ESC.

The Truancy FSS serves as the liaison between the Court, the school based C.A.R.E. Team, and the school's truancy officer. The FSS participates at all levels of court intervention aimed at reducing truancy.

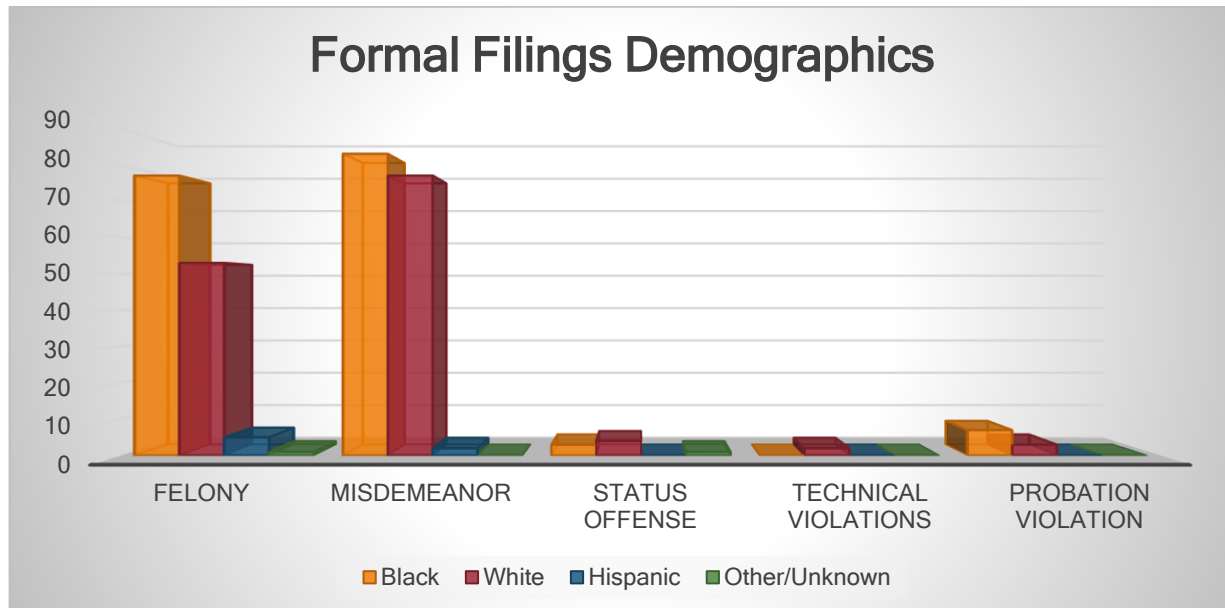
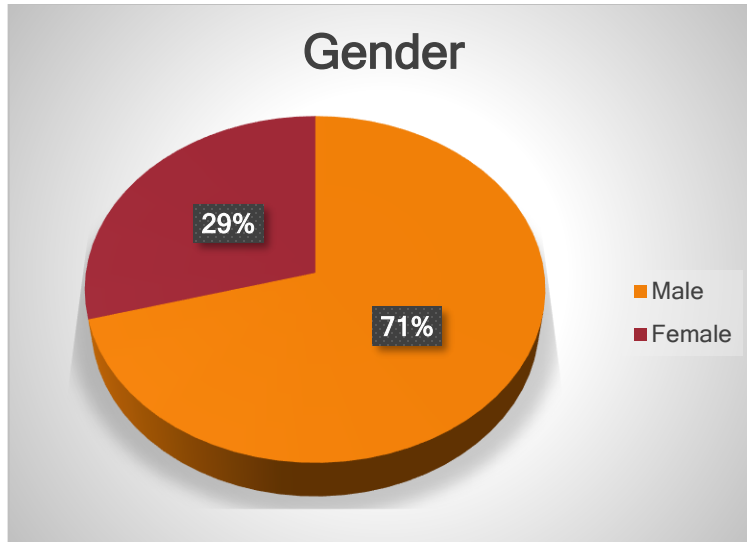
The Truancy FSS provides support to the family of a truant child prior to, and immediately following, a truancy hearing. After a hearing, the FSS works to connect the youth/family to the school's C.A.R.E. Team and/or makes community service connections. These connections are necessary to eliminate the identified barriers not allowing for consistent school attendance.

The second intervention strategy established by this ESC and United Way of Greater Stark County contract focused on the parent/guardian facing contributing charges for his/her child's truancy. A Resiliency Coach is available to work one-on-one helping a parent/guardian to develop the skills needed to facilitate the priority of getting their children to school. In addition, this Resiliency Coach is trained in the Parent Café model. A specific Parent Café has been designed to address problems keeping parents from getting their children to school. The Resiliency Coach, along with the Truancy FSS, identify parents/guardians who could benefit from the support of the parent Café. Hearing Officers are also able to refer a parent/guardian to attend.

The 2020/2021 school year efforts to mitigate formal truancy charges appear successful. 353 truancy cases were diverted with the interventions noted above, with 24 of those cases proceeding formally, being adjudicated unruly.

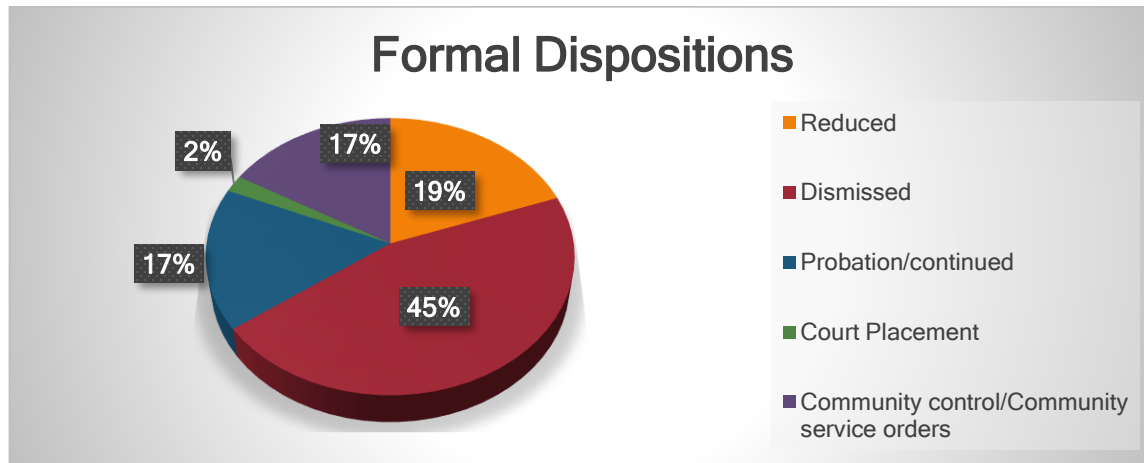
Formal Case Processing

311 youth were responsible for the 783 delinquency complaints and technical violations formally processed in the court. Cases that are formally processed are subject to consequences including, but not limited to; detention, probation, restitution, court placement and/or other custody orders.



Outcomes for Formally Processed Cases

The following graph represents dispositional orders of formally processed delinquency case.



Probation

Probation transformation has been in full force since 2019 when the Ohio Department of Youth Services notified RECLAIM Ohio funded courts, it will no longer fund surveillance only probation. This change afforded Family Court the opportunity to become laser focused on employing the Risk, Needs, Responsivity (RNR) principles, ensuring services match criminal risk reduction needs.

For Family Court, a strong Diversion Department has allowed Probation to transform. No longer are probation officers carrying caseloads of 35 -40 youth. Instead, a large percentage of the youth facing court action are diversion eligible, leaving a smaller percentage formally processed, and ordered into probation. Anne E. Casey's, *A New Vision for Juvenile Probation* states, "Smaller caseloads should allow probation officers to work intensively with youth and partner with their families and communities to help young people thrive, and build cognitive behavioral skills that increase capacities of impulse control, weighing consequences, resisting negative peer pressure and to navigate stressful situations". This quote depicts Family Court's transformed Probation philosophy.

In addition to smaller caseloads, Probation has worked extensively on developing objective measures of participant behavior; ensuring family voice in the case planning process; reducing rules of probation; using technology to assist with service delivery; combining an evidenced based CBT model of service delivery with success principles; and developing low risk probation as part of the probation continuum.

The Council of State Governments provided the following research report, *Core principles for reducing recidivism and improving other outcomes for youth in the juvenile justice system*, which stated, “Research shows that juvenile justice systems can do more harm than good by actively intervening with youth who are at low risk of reoffending”. Low risk probation has been designed to provide only the interventions necessary to eliminate risk assessed in a specific domain area, and/or connect services that will help eliminate an identified barrier.

Protecting the community remains a priority for Family Court. Innovative, evidenced based practices, implemented with program fidelity, have a higher probability of recidivism reduction than continuing to employ practices that demonstrate little, if any, effects on recidivism. When dealing with human behavior, there are never any guarantees. However, the explosion of juvenile justice research over the past 15 years has provided evidence-based interventions demonstrating positive behavioral changes for youth ordered into probation. If positive behavioral change is paramount to successful probation completion, employing new practices, supported by research, is a must.

The following depicts the Probation caseload for 2021.

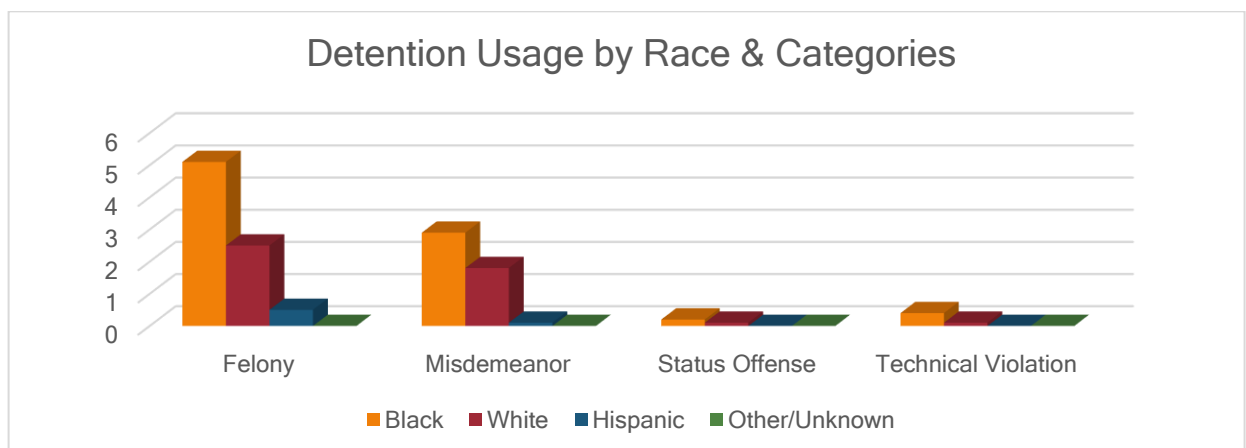
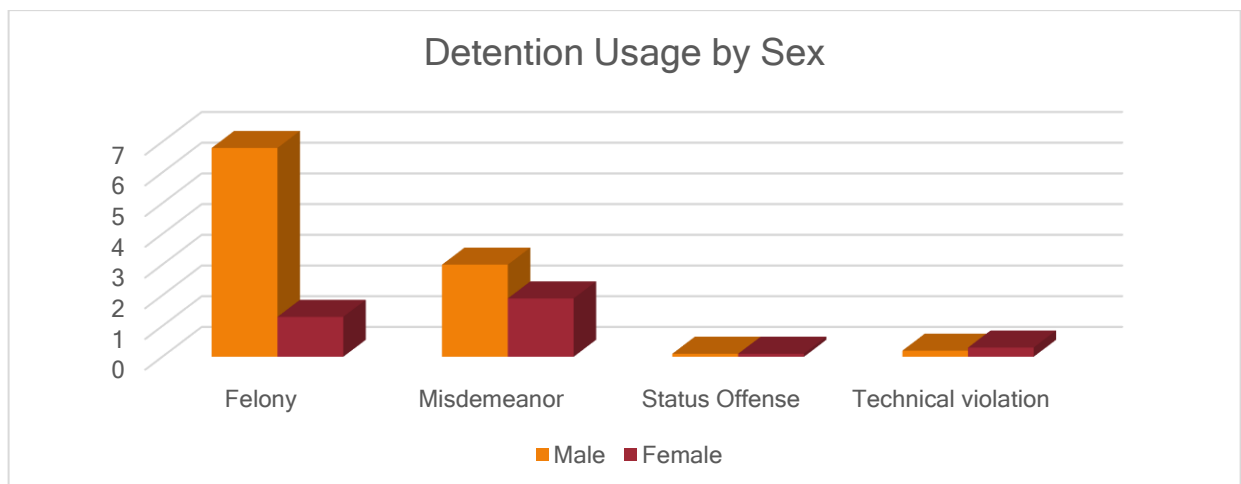
Participant Count	101	
Male	78	77%
Female	23	23%
Average Age of Participant	15.5	
Race/Ethnicity		
Black/African American	37	37%
White/Caucasian	45	45%
Two or more races	16	16%
Other	2	1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0%
Hawaiian Native/Other Pacific Island	0	0%
N/A	1	1%
OYAS Risk Level		
Low	57	56%
Moderate	37	37%
High	7	7%

Detention

In Stark County, when a youth is arrested, s/he is placed in detention. Additionally, detention, determined by a hearing officer, may be used during the pendency of a formally processed case, or, as a form of disposition.

Research indicates that detention has no diminishing effect on juvenile delinquency. In fact, detention is considered a contributing factor, exacerbating criminal risk for youth assessed as low to moderate to criminally reoffend. Therefore, hearing officers typically refrain from the use of detention, unless there is a substantial risk of serious harm, a significant public safety risk, or other identified risk factors necessitating its use. In 2021, Stark County admitted 452 youth into detention.

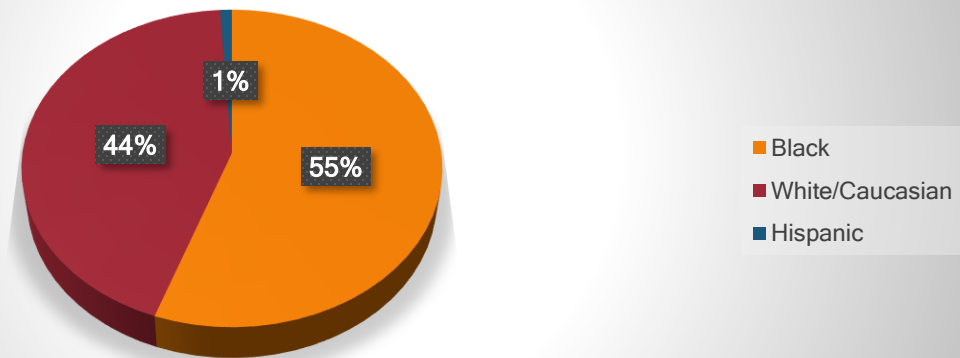
The following graph represents the average daily population in detention based on demographics and levels of charge.



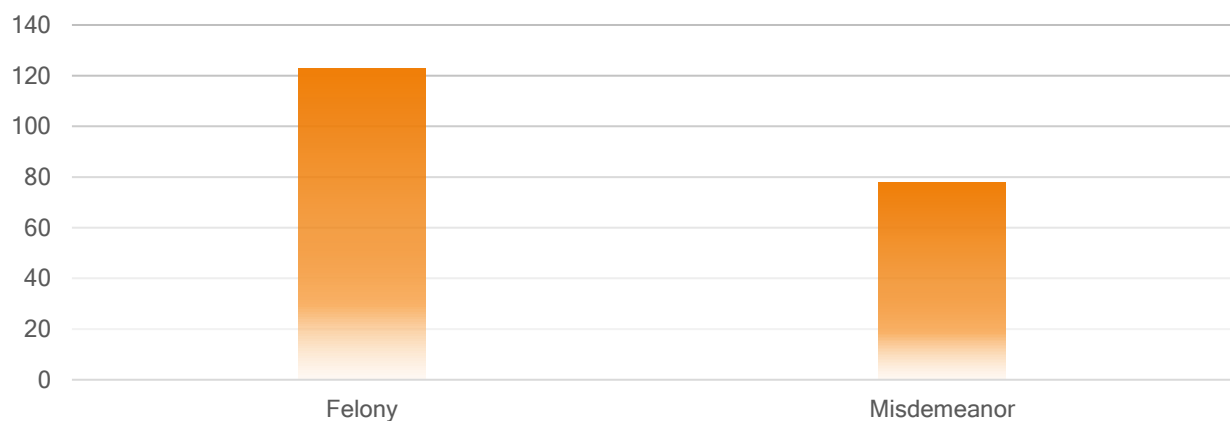
Alternatives to Detention

Stark County Family Court utilizes the Pretrial Release Program as the primary alternative to detention. Juveniles placed on this program are monitored by a continuum, ranging from direct supervision up to, and including, electronic monitored house arrest (EMHA). Pretrial Release is an option available to a hearing officer during the pendency of a delinquency case. In 2021, 203 juveniles were supervised on the Pretrial Release Program.

Pretrial Release Demographics

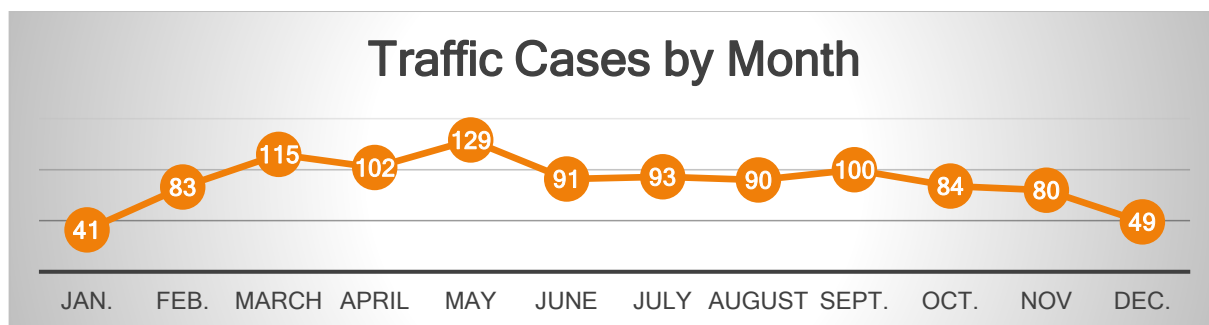
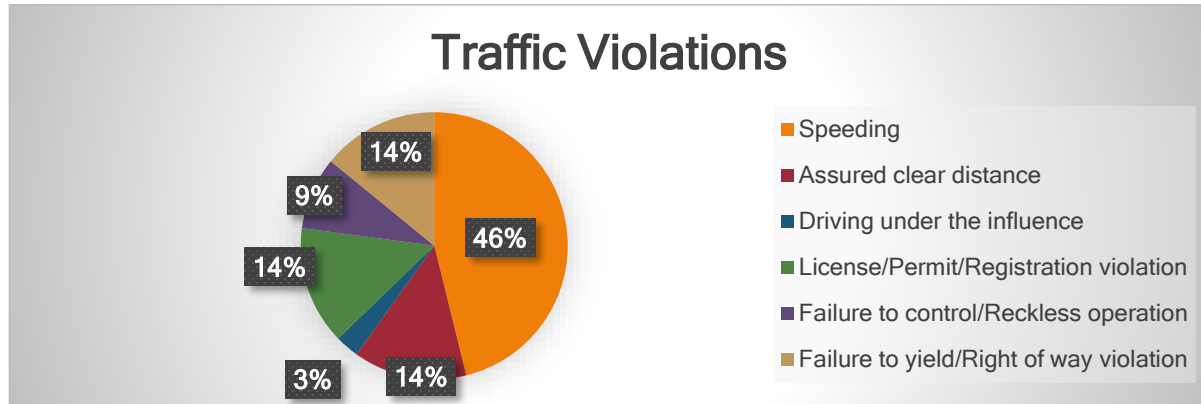


PRETRIAL RELEASE DELIQUENCY TYPES



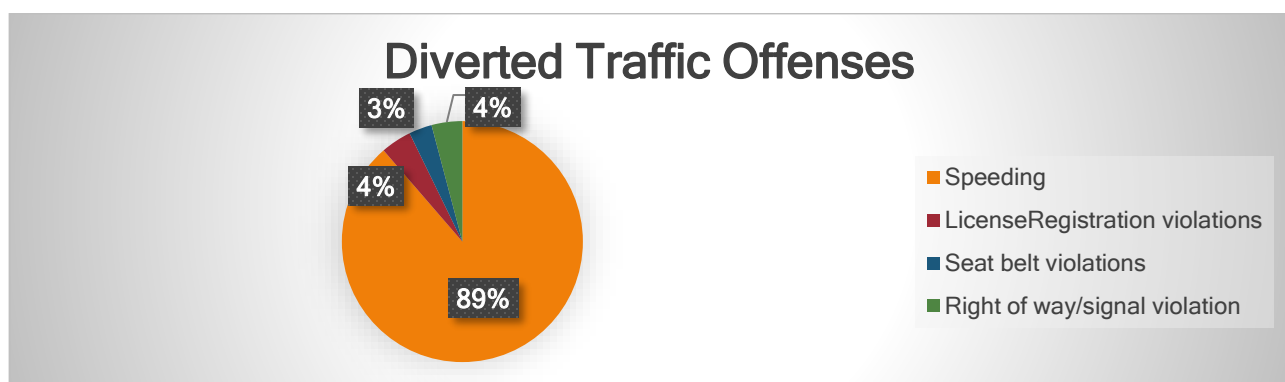
Juvenile Traffic

The Court processed 1,057 juvenile traffic cases in 2021 with \$214,352.69 in fines and costs assessed.



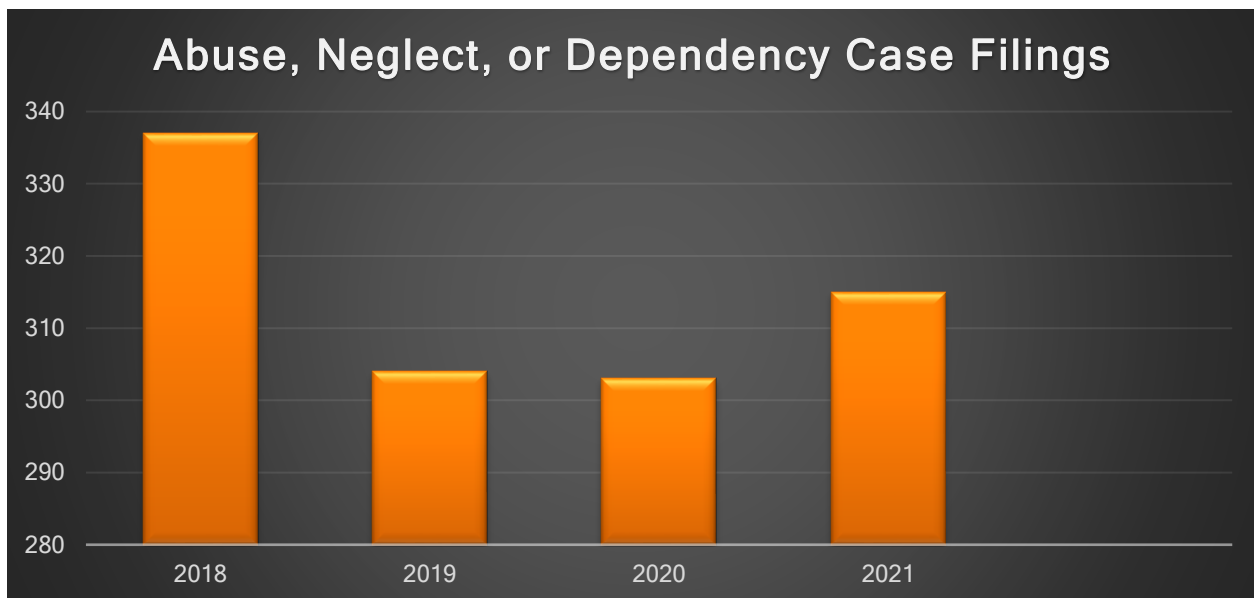
Traffic Diversion Program

Traffic Diversion targets drivers, under the age of 18, with minor, first time traffic violations. Participants in this program complete a driver's training program, as well as, pay all fines and costs. The traffic case can be completed with no points assigned to the participant's record. In 2021, 157 traffic cases were sent through Traffic Diversion, with 95% being successfully completed. Cases not successfully diverted are referred for formal court processing.



CASA/GAL

A Court Appointed Special Advocate / Guardian ad Litem, (CASA/GAL) is a trained community volunteer appointed by Stark County Family Court to represent the best interests of a child during a Court proceeding that involves Child Protective Services. In 2021 CASA served 201 Children and 114 Families by 43 CASA volunteers. 79 were under the age of 5. 76 cases were closed, 41 resulting in legal custody to a relative or third party, 12 ended in adoption, and 15 children either stayed in their home throughout the case or were reunited with their family.



Adult Offenses

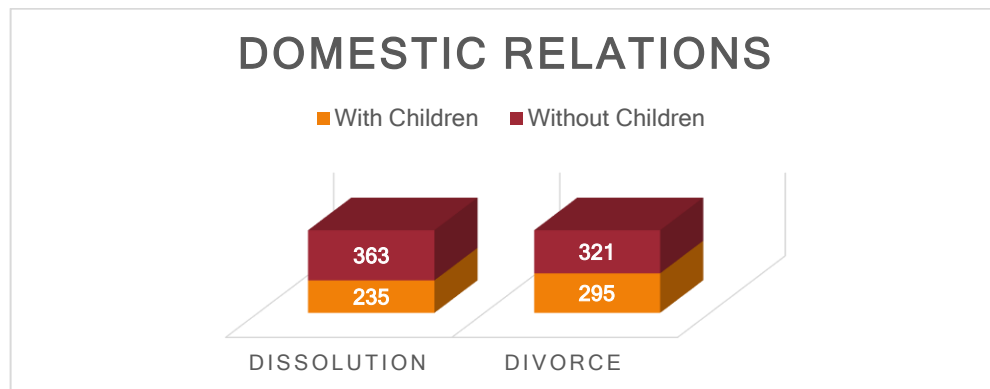
Stark County Family Court processes some adult charges. These charges typically involve Contributing to the Delinquency or Unruliness of a Minor, which is a misdemeanor offense. In some cases, these charges are brought forth with Truancy charges and parents unwilling to send a child to school. In 2021, the Court processed 15 adult cases.

Domestic Relations Division

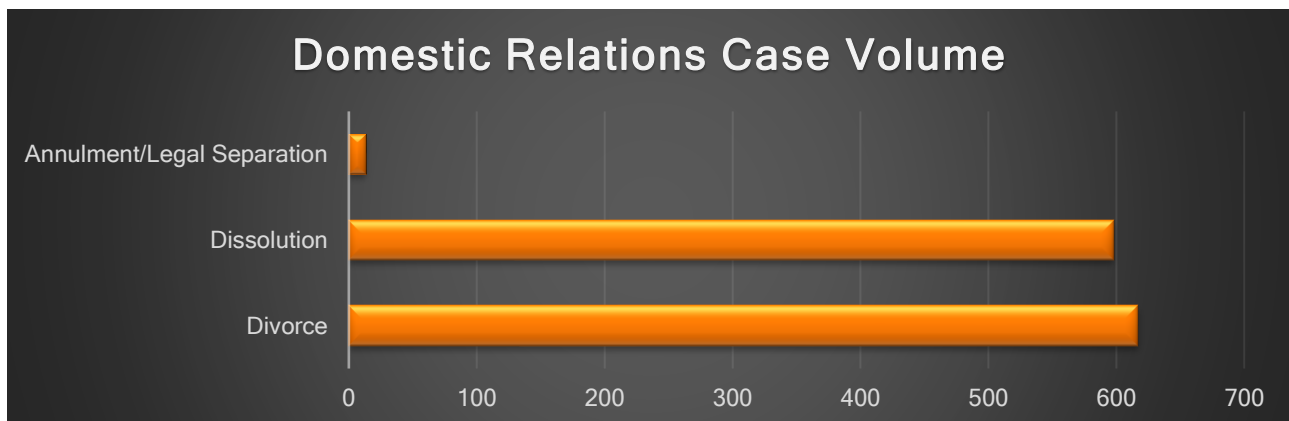
The Domestic Relations Division of the Family Court addresses cases involving domestic couples, including Divorces, Dissolutions, Domestic Violence, Child Support, Child Custody and Visitation. Domestic Relations case types are described on the following pages.

Divorce/ Dissolution

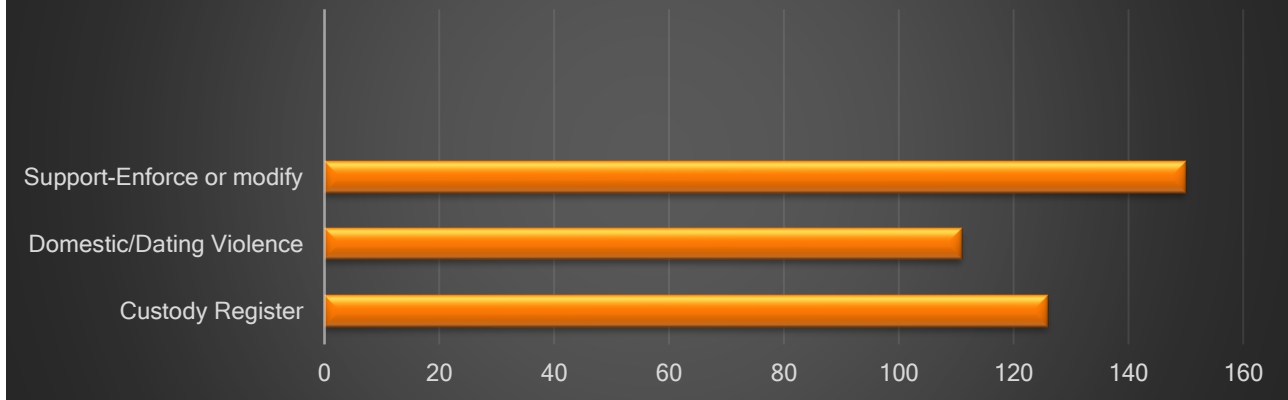
The Domestic Relations Division addressed 1,354 cases in 2021; 617 divorces and 598 dissolutions. The Division heard 111 Domestic Violence Civil Protection Requests.



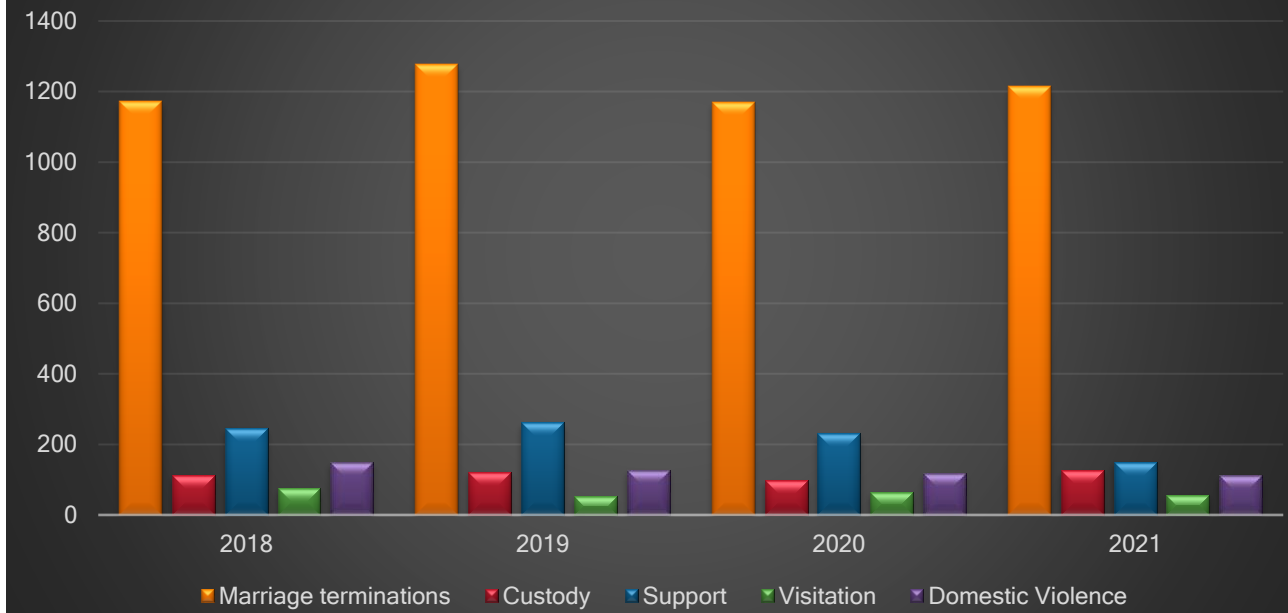
While divorces and dissolutions make up a majority of cases processed by the Domestic Relations docket, other case types are also included. The graphs below represent the volume of cases processed by the Domestic Relations Division in 2021.



Domestic Relations Case Volume-All Others



Domestic Relations Case Volume-Yearly Trends



Overview of the Stark County Family Court's Budget and Expenses in 2021.

In calendar year, 2021, the Stark County Family Court had a budget of \$8,179,072.75, in which a total of \$6,491,793.33 or 79.4% was expended amongst all funding sources.

A percentage of expenses attributed to each fund, in descending order is:

Fund	%
County General Fund	55.8%
Youth Services / RECLAIM	31.0%
Federal Title IV-E	7.8%
Family Court Special Projects	5.0%
Supreme Court Legal Representation	0.3%
Computerization	0.1%

A percentage of expenses attributed by category, in descending order is:

Expense Category	%
Personnel (salaries and benefits)	75.3%
Purchased Services	21.5%
Capital	1.1%
Non-Operating Expense	0.8%
Supplies and Materials	0.7%
Miscellaneous (travel, training, court projects, etc.)	0.7%

Budget and expense information is detailed below in *Figure 1*.

Budget Detail									
	Computerization	General Fund - Juvenile	General Fund - Domestic Relations	Special Projects	Supreme Court Legal Representation	Title IV-E Juvenile Administration	Youth Services - RECLAIM (156)	Youth Services - RECLAIM (184)	Total FC Budget
2021 Budget	\$ 16,701.72	\$ 3,180,315.84	\$ 751,000.00	\$ 677,837.71	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 943,895.06	\$ 2,559,322.42		\$ 8,179,072.75
Expense Detail									
Expense Account Description	Computerization	General Fund - Juvenile	General Fund - Domestic Relations	Special Projects	Supreme Court Legal Representation	Title IV-E Juvenile Administration	Youth Services - RECLAIM (156)	Youth Services - RECLAIM (184)	FC Expense by Category
Personnel Services	\$ -	\$ 1,615,858.06	\$ 627,038.23	\$ 110,896.55	\$ 12,360.00	\$ 57,760.01	\$ 497,201.20	\$ 417,560.45	\$ 3,338,674.50
Employee Benefits	\$ -	\$ 895,160.46	\$ 114,746.33	\$ 43,304.28	\$ 7,053.93	\$ 23,234.31	\$ 245,244.19	\$ 219,627.31	\$ 1,548,370.81
Supplies and Materials	\$ 8,355.46	\$ 20,482.72	\$ -	\$ 2,779.30	\$ 212.93	\$ 371.89	\$ 11,214.64	\$ 4,859.26	\$ 48,276.20
Purchased Services	\$ -	\$ 306,586.95	\$ -	\$ 69,423.13	\$ 484.31	\$ 423,552.54	\$ 305,426.84	\$ 288,710.38	\$ 1,394,184.15
Capital	\$ -	\$ 37,603.68	\$ -	\$ 31,971.20	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 69,574.88
Misc.	\$ -	\$ 6,190.60	\$ -	\$ 13,283.24	\$ -	\$ 347.48	\$ 9,673.09	\$ 13,218.38	\$ 42,712.79
Non-Operating Exp	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000.00
	\$ 8,355.46	\$ 2,881,882.47	\$ 741,784.56	\$ 321,657.70	\$ 20,111.17	\$ 505,266.23	\$ 1,068,759.96	\$ 943,975.78	\$ 6,491,793.33

Figure 1
2021 Budget and Calendar Year Expenditures by Fund

Fund and Grant Description:

County General Fund:

The Stark County general fund is primarily funded by sales tax revenue. The fund is additionally comprised of local conveyance and recorder fees, interest income, the Ohio local government fund, and State casino revenue tax. Stark County Family Court receives an allocation after submission of an annual budget to the Stark County Board of Commissioners.

A combined 36 full and part-time positions were funded via the general fund, as well as the county portion of the Court's 3 elected Judges. Many other operating expenses are paid through the general fund, such as deputy security, interpreter services, court ordered behavioral health testing, information technology and much more.

Youth Services / RECLAIM:

The Ohio Department of Youth Services grant, better known as RECLAIM, stands for **R**easoned and **E**quitable **C**ommunity & **L**ocal **A**lternatives to the **I**ncarceration of **M**inors. It is a state-wide competitive grant that is applied for annually, each state fiscal year, and awarded to courts based on a weighted formula of DYS/CCF commitments and felony adjudications.

For standardization and comparative purposes of this report, expenses were based upon the calendar year. Additionally, multiple line items within RECLAIM have been grouped together. The separate allocations received by Stark County, within RECLAIM, are known as the base grant, the subsidy variable, targeted RECLAIM, YE/EVB and JDAI.

In 2021, the RECLAIM grant funded 22 full-time court positions in our probation, diversion, and behavioral health departments, as well as 17 internal and/or community-based programs providing evidence-based treatment to court involved youth.

Title IV-E Juvenile Administration:

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act provides federal reimbursement for a portion of the maintenance, administration and training costs of foster care children who meet the federal eligibility requirements. The federal funding operates as a pass-through which is coordinated by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) and open to juvenile courts meeting IV-E criteria.

In 2021, 2 employees were funded via Title IV-E. 9 youth were in a licensed IV-E facility at some point in 2021; 7 of those youth were placed within 2021.

Supreme Court Prepetition Legal Representation Pilot

This fund was established in 2021 as a result of a grant awarded by the Supreme Court of Ohio. The grant provides resources for advocates, both social and legal, to assist families in the early stages of a child welfare case, prior to a child being removed from the home, and often before an abuse or neglect petition is filed.

In 2021, 1 employee was funded via the prepetition pilot grant. The pilot operates in collaboration between the Family Court, Child Protective Services, Family Council, the Public Defender, as well as contracted private attorneys.

Family Court Special Projects:

Ohio Revised Code allows for the court of common pleas of any county to authorize the clerk of courts to charge and collect applicable court fees under ORC 2303.20. Special projects funds can be utilized at the discretion of the Judges to pay for a wide range of expenses deemed essential for efficient operation of the court. In 2021, 1 full-time position was funded via special projects, amongst other allowable expenses necessary for efficient operation.

Family Court Computerization Fund:

The court of common pleas of any county may determine that for the efficient operation of the court, additional funds are required for computerization, and/or to make available computerized legal research services. Computerization is defined as the adaptation of a system or device, or the conversion of information into a form that can be stored or processed by a computer.

Various Awards and Grants Received in 2021

The Stark County Family Court continually seeks funding opportunities to reduce expenses charged to the general fund. In 2021, 40% of court expenses were financed with either Federal, State, or privately funded grants.

Additional funding used in 2021, which would be categorized in one of the funds referenced above are \$68,729 received for Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA), up to \$150,000 awarded from the Supreme Court of Ohio for the Prepetition Legal Representation Pilot, to be used in months spanning both 2021 and 2022, and \$12,722 in technology funds utilized in 2021 from the Supreme Court of Ohio to enhance electronic monitoring of youth on pretrial.

Clearance Rates

Clearance rates is a metric used to determine the efficiency with which a case moves through the Court. From case filing to case completion, there are time standards from the Ohio Supreme Court that can be tracked. Not all cases can be closed on the same timeline, so case type is taken into effect. The goal is to process cases through the Court without having them listed as “over time”.

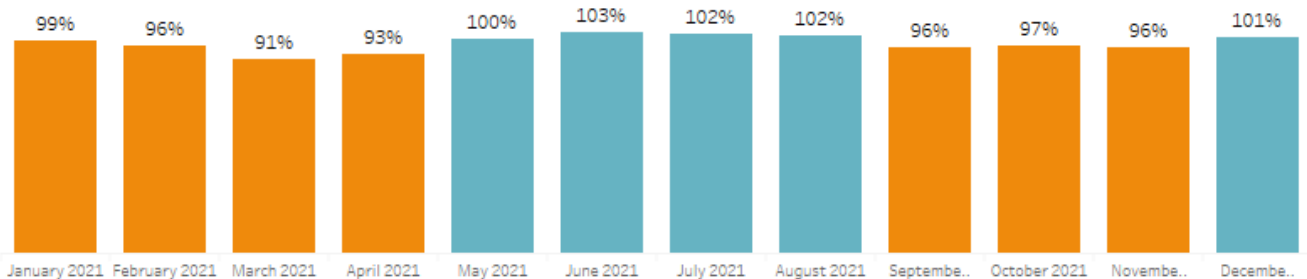
The following graphs illustrate the clearance rates of both the DR and Juvenile Docket from Stark County Family Court. The clearance rate for these dockets statewide are also present for comparison. Rates listed at over 100% show a clearing of backlogged cases.

Juvenile Docket- Ohio Statewide

Clearance Rate, All Case Types, 2021

All - All Judges

Clearance rate is calculated by dividing the number of cases disposed in a given month by the number of cases coming in to the court in the same month. **Orange bars** indicate where the clearance rate is less than the optimal 100%. If a judge is selected and no data is displayed, check the year filter and choose a year in which the judge was in office.

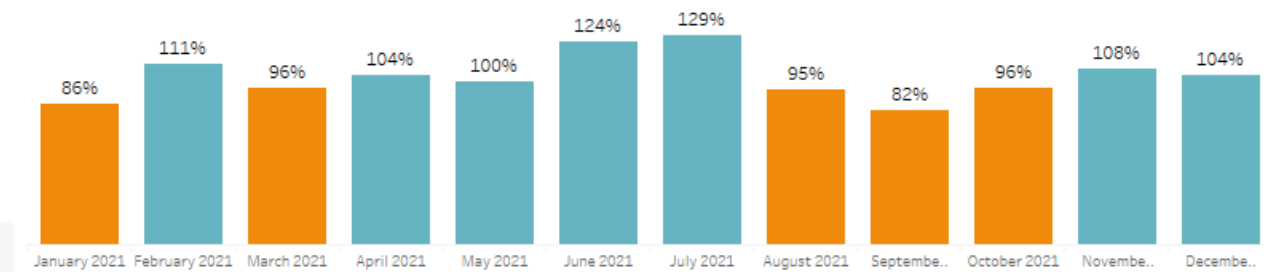


Juvenile Docket- Stark County

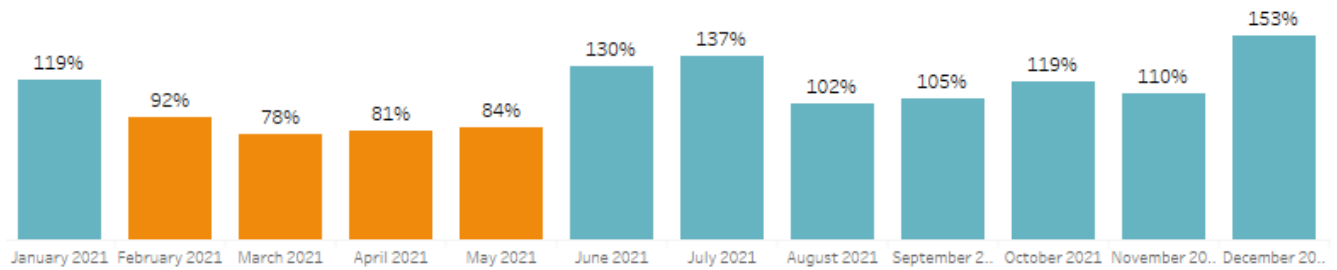
Clearance Rate, All Case Types, 2021

Stark - All Judges

Clearance rate is calculated by dividing the number of cases disposed in a given month by the number of cases coming in to the court in the same month. **Orange bars** indicate where the clearance rate is less than the optimal 100%. If a judge is selected and no data is displayed, check the year filter and choose a year in which the judge was in office.



Domestic Relations Docket- Statewide

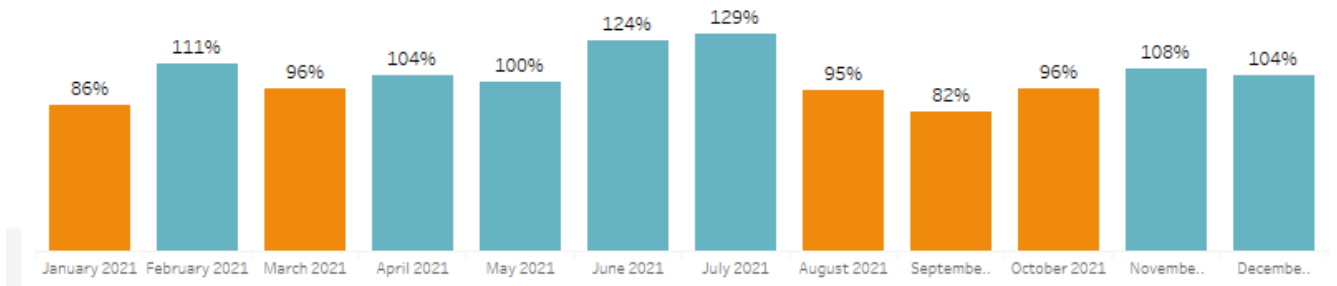


Domestic Relations Docket- Stark County

Clearance Rate, All Case Types, 2021

Stark - All Judges

Clearance rate is calculated by dividing the number of cases disposed in a given month by the number of cases coming in to the court in the same month. **Orange bars** indicate where the clearance rate is less than the optimal 100%. If a judge is selected and no data is displayed, check the year filter and choose a year in which the judge was in office.



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