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MAY 24 1955

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STATISTICAL REPORT
OF
KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
FOR THE YEARS
1951 and 1952

Seattle, Washington

Submitted by: Carl B. Erickson - Director of Probation

Prepared by: Mabel Taylor - Clerical Supervisor

J9.1

To the Honorable Judge William G. Long, Judge of the King County Juvenile Court, Seattle, Washington.

A report of the Juvenile Court load for the years 1951 and 1952 is hereby tendered.

The significant totals of cases in investigation, under probation and in detention are included. The 1951 load of referrals for dependent and delinquent children is larger than the totals for 1950 by 60 cases, the traffic load shows a 310 case increase, and the detention load shows an increase of 298 children.

A more startling increase is shown here in the 1952 load over 1951. The war years and their attendant contribution to family instability and insecurity, the increase in child and adult population, and increasing police protection have all contributed to this increase in load.

A comparison of referrals over a ten-year period shows the trend in the over-all referral load. Note that the delinquent and traffic referrals increase more rapidly than the dependent cases.

COMPARISON OF REFERRALS OVER A TEN YEAR PERIOD

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>DELINQUENT</u>	<u>DEPENDENT</u>	<u>SUB TOTAL</u>	<u>TRAFFIC</u>	<u>ADOPTION PETITIONS</u>	<u>MILITARY CLEARANCES</u>
1943	3118	1688	982	2670	448	No record	No record
1944	3175	1309	1373	2682	493	"	"
1945	3634	1566	1533	3099	535	"	"
1946	3581	1705	1442	3147	434	"	"
1947	3285	1507	1388	2895	390	"	"
1948	3396	1550	1462	3012	384	"	"
1949	3569	1656	1310	2966	603	"	"
1950	3837	1557	1708	3265	572	"	"
1951	4744	1705	1624	3329	882	533	"
1952	6283	2053	1719	3772	1183	616	712

PROBATION SERVICES

The principal functions of the Probation Department are to make investigations and recommendations regarding dependent and delinquent cases before the Court, and to supervise a large group of children on probation. In addition, part of the function of the Intake unit within the Probation Department is to determine jurisdiction, evaluate whether a petition is valid or proper, and to refer appropriate cases to existing agencies without Court involvement.

Within the job description of the Probation Officer are the following elements: the rehabilitation and preservation of the family unit whenever possible; to recommend placement or commitment of children for a specific type of care in a specific agency; compile a social record of pertinent factors in the child's adjustment to society; to make recommendations regarding arrest and detention of children, or in the separation of children from parents; and to interpret Court services to the community as the case demands. The Probation Officer uses the skills of interviewing and evaluating human behavior, knowledge of the law and its application, the assessment of services available and applicable to a child and his family, consultations with all official agencies concerned with the particular child, conferences with psychiatrists, attorneys, psychologists, physicians, employers and other social agency personnel, to work out a plan of care in each case. The Probation Officer uses his own observations and experience along with his professional training to develop his understanding in a case and to present such observations in a specific plan or proposal for review or action by the judge of the Court.

Thus, either a preliminary or thorough diagnosis and evaluation was made in each of the approximately 4,000 cases of dependency and delinquency, to arrive at the best workable plan for the child and his family so that all concerned could make the best social adjustment possible. The Court is not concerned with punishment, but rather with the rehabilitation of the child, using whatever services, strengths, or facilities are available.

One significant segment of the Probation job is the supervision of approximately 1,000 cases of delinquency and a slightly less number of dependency cases. Referral to the table of dispositions of each of these types of cases in this report lists the other placements or commitments made during the year. Another significant segment of the job is the 400 to 500 cases adjusted at Intake, wherein ameliorative suggestions, supplemental services or counseling over a problem contributing to Court referral, or outright referral to the appropriate agency was made at the Intake Desk.

At any given moment during the year there were approximately 500 cases in process in the Intake Department and approximately 1,000 active or in process in the Field Department, adding up to 1500 cases involving either investigation or supervision. For instance, on January 1, 1951 there were 1,045 cases open and in process with the Field Officers. During the year there were 1800 cases assigned to the Field Staff and approximately the same number disposed of and closed by one disposition or another, leaving 1,075 cases active or under investigation or supervision on December 31st of that year; thus, during the year 19 Field officers carried and worked on over 2800 cases. The figures were similar for 1952 except that there were 2100 cases assigned during the year to the 22 Field Officers on the staff, who then handled a total of over 3100 cases in 1952.

The 1952 report shows a breakdown by types of new cases received during the year as follows:

Delinquent Boy Cases - 840	Delinquent Girl Cases - 309
Dependent Boy Cases - 261	Dependent Girl Cases - 293

This is a fairly typical proportion between boys and girls and delinquent and dependent cases, and the distinctions are made at the time of referral to the Court by reason of referral. A detailed breakdown for both years is included in another table titled "Reason for Referral".

It is proper to note here in a discussion of Probation services that the strength or productivity of a Probation Department is directly related to the number of qualified staff and the availability and use of direct or supplemental services such as social agencies, recreation facilities, character building groups, schools, churches and all other participating facilities. The minimum requirements for Probation Officers are two years of graduate training in Social work or one year of graduate training plus one year of comparable child welfare experience. There are many gaps existing in services in the community which limit the kind of child care or rehabilitation which can be effected.

RECAP OF TOTAL CASES REFERRED

FOR 1951 & 1952

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
Delinquent Referrals	1705	2053	19.9
Dependent Referrals	1624	1719	6.4
Traffic Referrals	<u>882</u>	<u>1183</u>	<u>34.0</u>
Total of Principal Referrals	4211	4955	17.5
Military Clearances	553	712	
Adoption Petitions (Not in Dept.)		<u>616</u>	
Grand Total All Referrals Including Clearances and Adoptions	4764	6283	n.a.

This table shows the increase in Court business in 1952 over 1951. Although the bulk of the load is made up of the two categories of delinquent and dependent referrals, agency time is expended in the other categories listed. Three casework supervisors and twenty-two probation officers carried the total load in 1951. Four supervisors and twenty-two probation officers carried the investigation and supervision load for 1952. A supervisor and two adoption officers performed the adoption studies during 1952. This function was added to the Juvenile Court in January, 1952, to coordinate the two functions of adoption and probation into one department.

RECAP OF PROCESSING REFERRALS

1951 and 1952

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Delinquent Referrals	1705	2053
Dependency Referrals	<u>1624</u>	<u>1719</u>
Totals	3329	3772
Cases Adjusted and Disposed of During Year at Intake	1595	1918
Cases to Field and Pending	<u>1734</u>	<u>1854</u>
Totals	3329	3772
Case load Jan. 1 in Field	1045	1075
Cases Assigned to Field During Year	1808	2110
Total Cases Handled During Year	2853	3185
Case Load at End of Year	1075	1098

A delinquent referral is a case brought to the Juvenile Court as a result of a child under 18 violating the law. A dependency referral is one in which the child has inadequate care, or where Court protection is necessary.

The Probation Department is divided into the Intake and Field divisions. The Intake division screens and reviews cases and routes to proper agency or service. It also controls initially whether the child requires detention. The Field division performs the regular Court investigation and carries the probation or supervision cases in caseload.

All cases were screened at Intake to determine jurisdiction, to adjust those cases not requiring further Court intervention, to refer eligible cases to proper agencies, and to assign to the field those cases requiring further investigation, planning and Court determination. This does not include traffic, adoption or military clearances. Special procedures apply in processing these cases.

RECURRENCE OF REFERRALS

1951 and 1952

DELINQUENCY RECURRENCE:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
New Referrals	912	1092
Old Cases reopened	364	437
Recurring during year	<u>429</u>	<u>524</u>
	1705	2053

DEPENDENCY RECURRENCE:

New Referrals	1008	1053
Old cases reopened	466	493
Recurring during year	<u>150</u>	<u>173</u>
	1624	1719

Recurrence of referrals, or recidivism, is measured by totaling the second or additional referrals of the same case. The availability of proper resources for known conditions of the child or family is reflected in high recurrence figures. Inability to place a dependent child in a foster home may result in the child's remaining in an inadequate home and then possibly being brought to the Court a second or third time.

A delinquent child may be placed on probation on the strength of positive elements in the family, and should this plan break down, he would again be before the Court and would appear as a recurrent case.

DISPOSITIONS OF ALL CASES DURING YEAR
DELINQUENT AND DEPENDENT

	<u>1951</u>			<u>1952</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Adjusted at Intake	753	489	264	891	616	275
Probation Completed	715	466	249	702	450	252
Incidental Service	77	29	48	58	-	58
Referred or Placed with Social Agencies:						
King County Welfare Dept.	176	87	89	161	96	65
Catholic Children's Service	66	29	37	101	49	52
Washington Children's Home	94	43	51	137	70	67
Medina Children's Service	26	11	15	30	17	13
Assoc. Lutheran Welfare	45	23	22	45	26	19
Ryther Child Center	17	13	4	27	19	8
Family Society	1	-	1	3	3	-
Florence Crittendon	-	-	-	7	-	7
Jewish Welfare Service	-	-	-	1	-	1
Psychiatric Clinic	1	-	1	1	1	-
Committed to Institutions:						
Parental Schools	155	105	50	123	82	41
State Schools	84	59	25	84	54	30
State Hospitals	6	6	-	12	10	2
Custodial Schools	58	36	22	73	43	30
Seattle Children's Home	16	8	8	17	5	12
Ruth School for Girls	10	-	10	12	-	12
Home of the Good Shepherd	20	-	20	20	-	20
Briscoe Boys' School	4	4	-	14	14	-
Chemawa Indian School	1	-	1	2	-	2
Boystown	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other Dispositions:						
Referred to Parents, Relatives	67	36	31	33	22	11
Military Service	39	39	-	42	42	-
Referred to Other Courts	89	57	32	85	59	26
Removed from Jurisdiction	84	47	37	102	66	36
Petitions dismissed	31	13	18	21	9	12
Runaways Returned Home	94	56	38	131	74	57
Miscellaneous Dispositions	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTALS:	2733	1660	1073	2942	1832	1110

Note: The dispositions listed here are placements, commitments made, cases adjusted and closed, and probation services completed during the year. These figures do not correspond to the total referral figures. At any one time there may be 200 cases active or pending in the Intake Department and another 900 in Probation case loads under investigation or under supervision.

REASON FOR REFERRAL OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN TO THE JUVENILE COURT

	<u>1951</u>			<u>1952</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
AUTO STEALING	222	219	3	332	330	2
BURGLARY	191	191	-	235	230	5
HOLDUP	5	5	-	18	18	-
STEALING	231	210	21	241	205	36
TRUANCY	61	35	26	76	40	36
RUNAWAYS	409	166	243	486	207	279
UNGOVERNABLE	98	45	53	136	64	72
SEX OFFENSE	113	60	53	131	74	57
INJURY TO PERSONS	12	11	1	19	18	1
CARELESSNESS OR MISCHIEF	156	133	23	132	117	15
* TRAFFIC	21	21	-	29	28	1
USE OF LIQUOR	81	61	20	96	75	21
** OTHER REASONS	<u>105</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>30</u>
TOTALS	1705	1232	473	2053	1498	555

* Traffic plus other delinquency. See Traffic Report.

** Other reasons include cases reported for minor delinquencies and remandations from other agencies.

In each referral to the Court, only one main reason for referral is coded. A boy involved in auto theft and runaway would be coded a uto theft, etc. Runaway continues to be the major delinquent offense; however, many of the youngsters are running away from intolerable circumstances. Although they are coded delinquent they may need the help of the Court or other agencies in meeting their special problems. The other delinquent referrals are self-explanatory.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL OF THE DELINQUENT CASES
IN THE JUVENILE COURT

	<u>1951</u>			<u>1952</u>		
<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
1. POLICE-JUVENILE DIVISIONS	1142	853	289	1438	1064	374
2. SHERIFF	318	248	70	316	256	60
3. STATE PATROL	12	11	1	22	22	-
4. FIRE DEPARTMENT	8	8	-	2	2	-
5. POSTAL DEPARTMENT	9	6	3	2	2	-
6. GAME DEPARTMENT	2	2	-	7	7	-
7. COUNTY POLICE	10	8	2	-	-	-
8. OTHER COURTS	21	16	5	33	29	4
<u>OTHER SOURCES:</u>						
SCHOOLS	86	40	46	82	39	43
SOCIAL AGENCIES	27	6	21	35	15	20
INDIVIDUALS	2	2	-	4	3	1
PARENTS & RELATIVES	53	24	29	86	44	42
NO. STATE HOSPITAL	-	-	-	1	1	-
OWN REQUEST	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>
TOTALS	1705	1232	473	2053	1498	555

The Police Department, Juvenile Divisions, referred 67% of the delinquent cases in 1951 and 70% in 1952. The Sheriff Juvenile Division referred 18% in 1951 and 15% in 1952.

MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN

PARENTS STATUS:	<u>1951</u>			<u>1952</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
MARRIED	797	628	169	961	740	221
MARRIED & APART	13	8	5	16	10	6
SEPARATED	68	45	23	100	60	40
DIVORCED	565	381	184	686	488	198
DECEASED - FATHER, MOTHER OR BOTH	234	156	78	252	173	79
DESERTED	4	2	2	15	15	-
UNMARRIED	14	9	5	15	7	8
* NOT REPORTED	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
TOTALS	1705	1232	473	2053	1498	555

* Unreported items are cases where the contact with the Department was so slight or incidental that complete tabulation or information was not deemed essential.

RESIDENCE OF THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN IN KING COUNTY

	<u>1951</u>			<u>1952</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
NON RESIDENTS	221	122	99	210	116	94
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	78	37	41	120	66	54
ONE YEAR	53	44	9	75	54	21
TWO YEARS	46	37	9	64	46	18
THREE YEARS	46	30	16	56	43	13
FOUR YEARS	43	34	9	57	44	13
FIVE-SEVENTEEN YEARS	1204	922	282	1426	1101	325
NOT REPORTED	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>17</u>
TOTALS	1705	1232	473	2053	1498	555

AGE OF THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN

<u>YEARS OF AGE:</u>	<u>1951</u>			<u>1952</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
SEVEN	6	3	3	15	13	2
EIGHT	17	17	-	22	20	2
NINE	16	14	2	26	25	1
TEN	37	33	4	37	31	6
ELEVEN	52	43	9	66	54	12
TWELVE	69	57	12	106	82	24
THIRTEEN	146	94	52	171	126	45
FOURTEEN	231	167	64	327	221	106
FIFTEEN	385	275	110	428	294	134
SIXTEEN	418	295	123	459	344	115
SEVENTEEN	<u>328</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>288</u>	<u>108</u>
TOTALS	1705	1232	473	2053	1498	555

RACIAL BACKGROUND OF THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN

	<u>1951</u>			<u>1952</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
WHITE	1539	1125	414	1850	1377	473
NEGRO	83	67	16	101	76	25
ORIENTAL	4	3	1	7	5	2
INDIAN	68	31	37	76	25	51
OTHER	11	6	5	16	12	4
NOT REPORTED	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTALS	1705	1232	473	2053	1498	555

DISPOSITIONS OF DELINQUENT CASES
1951 & 1952

	<u>1951</u>			<u>1952</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Adjusted at Intake	393	300	93	505	399	106
Probation Completed	406	318	88	371	284	87
Referred or Placed with Social Agencies:						
King County Welfare	24	14	10	12	9	3
Catholic Children's Bur.	3	2	1	6	2	4
Wash. Children's Home	3	-	3	2	2	-
Assoc. Luth. Welfare	5	1	4	2	1	1
Ryther Child Center	9	8	1	21	16	5
Family Society	1	-	1	-	-	-
Florence Crittendon	-	-	-	7	-	7
Northwest Clinic	-	-	-	1	1	-
Committed to Institutions:						
Parental Schools	133	93	40	107	71	36
State Training Schools	83	59	24	83	53	30
State Hospitals	5	5	-	7	5	2
Custodial Schools	3	2	1	1	1	-
Seattle Children's Home	6	4	2	6	1	5
Ruth School for Girls	8	-	8	9	-	9
Home of the Good Shepherd	14	-	14	17	-	17
Briscoe Boys' School	4	4	-	14	14	-
Chemawa Indian School	1	-	1	1	-	1
Boystown	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other Dispositions:						
Parents or Relatives	21	11	10	-	-	-
Military Service	28	28	-	33	33	-
Other Courts	78	51	27	70	8	62
Out of Jurisdiction	49	35	14	71	53	18
Runaways Returned	90	53	37	127	72	55
TOTALS	1367	988	379	1474	1026	448

Note: The dispositions listed here are actual placements or commitments made during the year, and do not match the figures for delinquent referrals. At any one time there may be 200 cases pending in the Intake Department, and another 900 active in the Probation Department either in process of investigation or under supervision. The listings here, then, can be considered as actions taken and the cases closed.

JUVENILE TRAFFIC

All cases of traffic offenses by juveniles under 18 come before the Juvenile Court. Under Washington law Sec. 1987-1 and 1987-12 a delinquent child is defined as one who has violated any law of this state or any ordinance of the city or county, and gives original and exclusive jurisdiction over such offenders to the Juvenile Court. The law also gives the Juvenile Court Judge discretionary powers of declining jurisdiction and referral to the established channels of criminal prosecution.

One experienced probation officer is designated traffic officer, and all traffic cases are received by him. The child and his parents are required to meet with this officer at a specified time. Previous contacts with the Court are checked, the violation is discussed with child and parent and an agreement reached for disposition. Whenever agreement cannot be reached, the case is brought before the Judge for legal determination. Whenever the case should not be handled in Juvenile Court, such as in the case of a near 18-year-old who is out of school, has a job, and all parties concerned prefer that he be heard in Justice Court, the Juvenile Court waives jurisdiction to the Justice Court.

The principles guiding the traffic procedure are: careful evaluation to determine attitude, stability, other delinquent patterns and get to the roots of them; to register cases and check against previous contacts to assemble as complete a picture as is possible; to impart safety education and a sense of responsibility with both the youngster and his parents.

The principal reasons for traffic referrals are:

Speeding	Prohibited left turn
Negligent driving	Reckless driving
No operator's license	Following too close
Through Stop Signs	Racing
Improper Equipment	Improper Registration
Right of Way	No license

The majority of traffic referrals come from the Seattle Police Department after parking tickets and other minor violations are adjusted or settled. The State Patrol, Justice Courts and other City Police departments also cite traffic cases into the Juvenile Court.

INCIDENCE OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
FIRST OFFENSE	701	940
SECOND OFFENSE	175	230
THIRD OFFENSE	23	8
FOURTH OFFENSE	2	
GIRLS	—	8
TOTALS	901	1186

The majority of cases are first offenders; and very few fall into the multiple offender group.

DISPOSITION OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
LICENSE HELD	285	301
REP. & REL.	254	434
CAR TO BE SOLD	52	100
NOT TO DRIVE UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY PARENT	122	158
DECLINED	181	190
LICENSE HELD - 1 YR. PERIOD	3	3
LICENSE TO OLYMPIA	4	—
TOTALS	901	1186

275 cases referred because of an accident in 1952; however, 17 accidents were caused by drivers of stolen cars. 1 fatality caused by juvenile driver.

These dispositions show the corrective emphasis accompanying the principles of education and responsibility. The Juvenile Court cannot levy fines, but in most of the cases declined to Justice Courts, fines were probably the best available controls.

REASONS FOR REFERRAL
DEPENDENT CHILDREN

	<u>1951</u>			<u>1952</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
DETERMINATION OF CUSTODY	235	111	124	190	94	96
INJURIOUS LIVING CONDITIONS	332	158	174	382	181	201
UNABLE TO ADJUST	87	37	50	111	43	68
ABUSE & ABANDONMENT	<u>58</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>20</u>
SUB-TOTAL	712	342	370	726	341	385
MENTALLY HANDICAPPED	61	37	24	78	49	29
PHYSICALLY "	1	-	1	1	1	-
CUSTODY FOR ADOPTION	278	141	137	324	178	146
SHELTER	198	108	90	251	120	131
CHANGE OF COURT ORDER	112	42	70	115	53	62
SERVICES ON CLOSED CASES	109	59	50	79	36	43
LETTER INQUIRIES AND MISCELLANEOUS	<u>153</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>48</u>
GRAND TOTAL	1624	823	801	1719	875	844

These are the principal reasons for referral to the Court of dependent children's cases. Only one reason for referral is given in each instance.

A dependent child needs the protection or intervention of the Court because of inadequate care or family deterioration.

DISPOSITIONS OF DEPENDENT CASES
1951 & 1952

	<u>1951</u>			<u>1952</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Adjusted at Intake	325	175	150	331	197	134
Probation Completed	309	148	161	331	166	165
Incidental Service	77	48	29	58	-	58
Referred or Placed with Social Agencies:						
King County Welfare	143	69	74	126	74	52
Catholic Children's Bur.	59	26	33	93	46	47
Wash. Children's Home	88	41	47	133	68	65
Assoc. Luth. Welfare	38	20	18	41	24	17
Medina Children's Serv.	25	10	15	29	16	13
Ryther Child Center	7	4	3	5	2	3
U of W. Psychiatric Clinic	1	-	1			
Jewish Welfare Service				1	-	1
Committed to Institutions:						
Luther Burbank School	11	11	-	11	11	-
Martha Washington "	9	-	9	5	-	5
Wash. St. Training "	1	-	1	1	1	-
Western St. Hospital	-	-	-	5	5	-
Northern St. "	1	1	-	-	-	-
Custodial Schools	55	34	21	72	42	30
Seattle Children's Home	8	2	6	11	4	7
Ruth School for Girls	1	-	1	3	-	3
Home of the Good Shepherd	5	-	5	3	-	3
Chemawa Indian School	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Dispositions:						
Referred to Parents, Rel.	43	24	19	27	16	11
Military Service	12	12	-	9	9	-
Ref. to Other Courts	9	4	5	12	9	3
Out of Jurisdiction	35	12	23	35	16	19
Miscellaneous Service	3	2	1	2	1	1
Runaways Returned	3	3	-	4	2	2
Petitions Dismissed	15	4	11	15	7	8
TOTALS	1283	650	633	1364	716	648

Note: The difference between actual dispositions of 1283 for 1951 and the total dependency referrals of 1624 is the number of cases pending disposition or in process of investigation.

OTHER INFORMATION ON DEPENDENT CASES

The following tables describing the dependent cases are limited to the categories of Injurious living, Custody, Unable to Adjust, Custody for Adoption, Mentally handicapped and Abandoned or Deserted. In cooperation with the Division of Children and Youth Service in assembling Statewide information, our statistical coding was limited to these categories. Those cases not measured are shelter, miscellaneous services and changes of Court Order. In some cases such as an inquiry made for another Court in another State, we would not be concerned with all of the social information on the child or family. We are therefore reporting on 712 cases of dependency in 1951 and not on 1624 referrals.

AGE OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN

	<u>1951</u>			<u>1952</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
LESS THAN FIVE YEARS	253	136	117	229	122	107
FIVE TO TEN YEARS	205	104	101	194	97	97
TEN TO FIFTEEN YEARS	175	77	98	184	80	104
FIFTEEN THROUGH SEVENTEEN YEARS	<u>79</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>77</u>
TOTALS	712	342	370	726	341	385

SOURCE OF REFERRAL
of
DEPENDENT CASES

	<u>1951</u>			<u>1952</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
POLICE	258	122	136	263	120	143
SHERIFF	134	70	64	108	52	56
PARENTS and/or RELATIVES	157	70	87	194	98	96
SOCIAL AGENCIES	80	43	37	72	32	40
SCHOOLS	17	13	4	14	8	6
OWN REQUEST	33	6	27	31	8	23
INDIVIDUALS	24	17	7	30	15	15
OTHER COURTS	8	1	7	13	7	6
COUNTY POLICE	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTALS	712	342	370	726	341	385

The law enforcement agencies generally refer cases of injurious living, unable to adjust, abuse and abandonment. Parents and relatives seek the Court's protection of a child or want temporary custody of a dependent child. Social agencies may be seeking authorization to place in a foster home. Schools refer cases of family breakdown which affect the child's work in school. Citizens and children themselves seek the Court's help in wardship or protection of the child from an injurious or destructive situation.

MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS
of
DEPENDENT CHILDREN

	<u>1951</u>			<u>1952</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
PARENTS MARRIED AND LIVING TOGETHER	212	107	105	216	90	126
PARENTS MARRIED AND LIVING APART	27	14	13	20	11	9
PARENTS DIVORCED	222	94	128	221	96	125
PARENTS SEPARATED	120	55	65	130	69	61
PARENTS DESERTING	2	-	2	5	2	3
PARENTS UNMARRIED	42	24	18	54	30	24
PARENTS DECEASED	78	41	37	80	43	37
NOT REPORTED	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	—	—	—
TOTALS	712	342	370	726	341	385

Less than one-third of the dependent children come from families with the parents married and living together in what appears statistically as a stable family. However, as with the delinquent children, many of these families provide unstable support for the dependent children. The other categories describe other kinds of family or parental separation.

COLLECTIONS ON COURT ORDERS FOR SUPPORT OF CHILD

Whenever the Court finds the parents able to pay either partial or full cost of care for any child placed outside the family home, an order is levied on the parents to pay for this care. The principal cases for such charges are foster home placements and commitments to Luther Burbank School, Martha Washington School, Home of the Good Shepherd and the Ruth School for Girls. All payments are made into the registry of the Court and are then transmitted by the County Clerk and County Auditor to the proper person or agency. No orders for payments are made on commitments to State Institutions such as State Training Schools, State Hospitals or Rainier State School.

A comparison of collections is shown here:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
COLLECTIONS ON COURT ORDERS	\$43,380.89	\$55,050.94
OFFICIAL HEARINGS IN COURT	1424	1559

The report of official cases in Court does not include cases adjusted and closed at Intake Department nor informal supervision cases not deemed to require Judicial evaluation. These totals represent a case in Court, which may involve one child or a whole family.

DETENTION SERVICES

During 1951 and part of 1952 the Juvenile Court operated three temporary detention facilities:

The Detention Home in the Grenoble Building at 905 Jefferson St. provided shelter and detention care for principally dependent children ages 1 to 12 inclusive. A playfield, small medical clinic and a schoolroom supplemented the living and sleeping facilities for an average of 50 children.

The Boys' Detention Annex, located at 605 County-City Building, was created in 1945 for 25 delinquent boys ages 13 to 17 inclusive, to remove detention from the County Jail. Craft and recreation programs were provided, but there were no school or playfield facilities available in this facility.

The Girls' Detention Annex, located at 1002 County-City Building, was also created in 1945 and planned to house 24 delinquent girls ages 13 to 17 inclusive. The program had the same limitations as the Boys' Annex. Meals were supplied from the County Jail kitchen and hot-carted to the two Annexes. All other supervision and staff was provided out of Juvenile Court operation.

Temporary offices for supervision and probation staff were provided in the County-City Building to better serve these detention units. A staff physician and nurse performed physical examinations and minor medical treatment in each detention facility, with their reports becoming part of the Juvenile Court case file for each child.

In May, 1952, all units of the Juvenile Court were moved into the new Youth Service Center at 1211 E. Alder St. An open house and dedication ceremonies were held a month earlier. With the acquisition of this functional building, the total program of the Juvenile Court was integrated into one facility planned for the various parts of the program.

The elements of the facility are Probation, Court Room and Chambers and Clerical departments in the office wing; Admissions, Detention and Security units in the detention section; Primary or Dependent units and a Nursery unit in the Dependent wing, with the infirmary, craftrooms, schoolrooms, gymnasium and playfields serving all units. The kitchen and dining facilities permit easy cafeteria feeding of a maximum population. The boiler room, storage and maintenance sections provide the necessary mechanical and service requirements. The building is indeed practical, functional and designed for service.

The King County Board of County Commissioners, Mr. William Gibbs, Mr. Dean McLean, and Mr. William Sears, deserve high commendation for their support in the construction of this facility. Their Advisory Committee on Detention Building, Mr. George Wheeler, Mr. Carl Mengendoht and Mr. Will Shannon, deserve commendation for their hard work in site selection, bond issue passage and building planning.

The architect, Geo. Stoddard and Associates, did a wonderful job of designing and planning, and the General Contractor, J. C. Boespflug and Company, were thorough and cooperative in the special requirements of such a project. The building has 66,000 square feet, cost just under \$1,500,000, square foot cost was \$15.00 per foot, and the original property cost for 3.5 acres was \$160,000.00.

The Detention facility is planned to handle 120 children in normal operation; however, 145 children may be housed adequately using all units including infirmary and security. The maximum number housed during the 2 year reporting period was 147.

All dependent or delinquent children, ages 1 to 18, requiring temporary detention, are now cared for at the Youth Service Center. There is a special arrangement for children under 1 year to be placed at King County Hospital pending placement of the child or its release to parents.

The following tables outline the significant statistics of the detention population.

DETENTION LOAD

1951

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>DETENTION HOME</u>	<u>BOYS' ANNEX</u>	<u>GIRLS' ANNEX</u>
NO. IN DETENTION JANUARY 1	117	44	47	26
CHILDREN ADMITTED DURING YR.	2,136	635	1,025	476
AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE	104	56	28	21
CHILD CARE DAYS IN YR	38,038	20,235	10,298	7,505
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	22	39	11	9

Detention Home (Grenoble Bldg.) provides detention and shelter for children ages 1-12 incl.
 Boys' Detention Annex provides detention and shelter for delinquent boys ages 13-17 incl.
 Girls' Detention Annex provides detention and shelter for delinquent girls ages 13-17 incl.

DETENTION LOAD

1952

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>DETENTION HOME</u>	<u>BOYS ANNEX</u>	<u>GIRLS ANNEX</u>	<u>YOUTH SERVICE CENTER</u>
NO. IN DETENTION JANUARY 1	101	58	30	13	0
CHILDREN ADMITTED DURING YR	2,273	233	389	197	1,454
AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE	124	69	38	25	124
CHILD CARE DAYS IN YR	45,308	8,371	4,620	2,970	22,875
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	26	42	16	15	31

Detention Home (Grenoble Bldg.) provides detention and shelter for children ages 1-12 incl.
 Boys' Detention Annex provides detention and shelter for delinquent boys ages 13-17 incl.
 Girls' Detention Annex provides detention and shelter for delinquent girls ages 13-17 incl.
 Youth Service Center - All shelter and detention care after May 16, 1952