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# KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON



## ANNUAL REPORT

### 1965

Superior Court of King County  
Board of Managers - Juvenile Court  
Seattle, Washington

Gentlemen:

This report is intended to inform responsible officials and interested citizens of the work and achievements of the Juvenile Court in the past year. It summarizes the department's efforts in serving children coming before the Court. It also reflects the adjustment problems children and parents present in the midst of complex social changes occurring around us. Statistical information is provided to answer the numerous inquiries from citizens, agencies and students.

Referrals of alleged delinquent children decreased 73 cases from last year with drinking and offenses against property remaining heaviest. Three-fourths of the delinquency referrals were boys, and one-third were 14 or younger. The rate of referral decreased from 3.1% (of 10-17 year olds in King County) to 2.9%.

Referrals for dependency reasons increased by 8% or 301 more than in 1964. The referral rate remained at 1% (1% of children ages 0-17 in King County). An excessive number of rebellious, incorrigible and runaway children are referred to the Court because sufficient community services are not available for all families in conflict.

The detention operation also reflects an increase in out-of-control children generally with admissions increased by 5% and average daily population decreasing by 1 under last year's 137. The average length of stay was reduced from 13 days to 12 in spite of a greater number of children detained.

The higher detention rates have resulted in more preliminary hearings by the judges. The increased referrals have also resulted in more court hearings to adjudicate dependency or delinquency. The Juvenile Court Judge and the Court Commissioner have carried an extremely heavy judicial load. Our Board of Managers has contributed vitally in the administrative operation of the department.

A tribute is due the staff who have performed so ably and with such dedication, in spite of demanding work load and lack of facilitating services. The probation staff has performed prompt and effective investigative services to find constructive solutions of the problem and to present a realistic plan to the Judge. Greater efforts are being made to assure the best possible readjustment of children on probation. Detention personnel have adapted with calm assurance to the almost daily overload of children and the myriad challenges this presents. All personnel - clerical, kitchen, collection and maintenance - have performed with zeal and dedication through many critical situations.

This department does not operate in a vacuum. We are grateful for the exceptional cooperation of the public agencies in Seattle and King County, and to the many social agencies and individuals serving the children and their families.

CARL B. ERICKSON  
Director of Probation,  
General Manager  
Youth Service Center

CBE:bw

## ASSIGNMENT OF PRESIDING JUVENILE COURT JUDGE

The Superior Court in 1964 formed a Juvenile Department of the Superior Court to be responsible for the Juvenile Court. The Presiding Juvenile Court Judge selected from this five judge department serves full time for a six month period. Judges Lloyd Shorett, Donald Gaines, Stanley Soderland, Robert Utter and Walter McGovern are elected to the Juvenile Department by the Judges of the Superior Court for King County. The Court Commissioner appointed by the Superior Court also carries full time judicial duties in the Juvenile Court. The Presiding Juvenile Court Judge is also chairman of the Juvenile Court Board of Managers which has the overall administrative responsibility for probation and detention services. The members of the Board of Managers are Lawrence Allison, Frank Brownell, George Fahey and John Schermer. Judge Donald Gaines and Judge Stanley Soderland carried judicial responsibilities in the Juvenile Court during 1965. Mr. Horton Smith was appointed Court Commissioner for the Juvenile Court in November 1964.

## FUNCTION AND PURPOSE OF THE JUVENILE COURT

The Juvenile Court's primary functions, under the law are:

1. To investigate and adjudicate cases of delinquency and dependency referred to it;
2. To determine the kind of care or treatment best for the welfare of the child and the protection of the community.
3. To detain those children needing temporary care pending investigation and Court hearing;
4. To provide probation services and place or commit children into the appropriate family care, agency service or institutional treatment.

Individualized justice is the basic principle of the Juvenile Court operation. The law requires liberal application so that the children under its jurisdiction may have that care which should have been given them by their own parents.

A delinquent child is one who is found to have broken any local, state or federal law. A dependent child is one whose parents are not providing adequate care, or who is without parents or guardian, and is therefore dependent upon the state for protection, proper care, or placement. Traffic offenders are referred for the same moving violations for which adults are cited into traffic court. The Court must always be more concerned with correction and treatment of the child's problem or condition than with punishing him for his misdeeds. All available resources which can be provided by individuals, agencies, or institutions are pressed into use to provide the kind of service or care the child and his family require. Our constant concern is that the resources necessary to treat and rehabilitate these children do not meet the pressing need.

### COURT HEARINGS

A total of 9,323 court appearance matters were heard in 1965. This is a 10% decrease under the number of hearings held in 1964. Reductions have occurred in Financial Hearings, Direct to Court matters and in Regular Hearings. Increases have occurred in Preliminary Hearings.

### PRELIMINARY HEARINGS

A total of 3,999 preliminary hearings were held in 1965, an increase of 161 over the number held in 1964.

A preliminary hearing is held for each child detained in the Youth Service Center within 24 hours of admission. Such a hearing is required by a change in the Juvenile Court Code which became effective in 1961. The purpose of these hearings is to determine:

1. Whether or not the child requires detention pending Court investigation or placement, and
2. Whether or not the facts alleged in the delinquency or dependency petition warrant court intervention or dismissal.

The Judge or Court Commissioner hears each case on petition with the child's parents, child's attorney when retained, and the caseworker all present. Police officers are not required to be present at such hearings unless their direct testimony is vital to the case. In each case, possible alternative sources of care in lieu of detention are appraised. Many minor cases are adjusted with judicial approval following preliminary hearing and the child's release to his family.

A special group of preliminary hearings termed "Direct-to-Court matters" was devised during 1963. These are selected cases of minor offenses, including drinking, vandalism and traffic offenses. Many of them are heard in groups. They are scheduled for summary hearing without probation officer investigation, do not involve detained children, and their parents are asked to appear by letter. The judge will order license suspension, assess restitution, dismiss summarily, continue the matter or hold the case open for further investigation and full hearing. There were a total of 1,346 such Direct-to-Court matters heard during the year.

### REGULAR COURT HEARINGS

A total of 3,681 regular court hearings were held in 1965 on dependency and delinquency petitions, a 9% decrease from last year.



Such hearings occur after completion of complete field investigation wherein the caseworker presents a plan for the future care and treatment of the child involved. The parents, with or without an attorney may contest or disagree with the plan proposed. The Judge or Court Commissioner determines what course of action shall be followed.

In addition to the preliminary and regular court hearings, the Juvenile Court held 297 hearings on financial matters for care of children. These hearings involve the question of assessment of support payments for institutional or foster care of children and/or the costs of care during detention in the Youth Service Center.

There were 518 regular hearings on contested traffic matters requiring judicial determination. This is a marked increase, 52% over last year.

#### PROBATION SERVICES

The Probation Department serves as the investigating and screening arm of the Juvenile Court. It provides intake and investigation services, probation supervision, detention and shelter care. The work load for the department for 1965 was 8527 referrals. 4624 of these were referrals for alleged delinquency and 3900 were for reasons of alleged dependency or neglect. 4260 children out of 8527 referrals were admitted to the Youth Service Center for detention or shelter. The department also disposed of 9577 traffic referrals of youth cited for moving violations.

Referrals to the Juvenile Court come from law enforcement agencies 70%, schools and social agencies 16%, parents or child 8%, and others 6%. Referrals are made by direct request or by petition; by letter or bulletin requesting court intervention or determination; by bringing a child to the Youth Service Center for detention or shelter care and petitioning the Court; or by remand from an agency or department having care or custody of the child. Not all children referred need to be detained or sheltered, and not all of them require full court determination or wardship to meet the problem.

#### INTAKE AND INVESTIGATION SERVICES

The several functions of the probation staff are divided into pre-court investigation and post-court supervision. The effect of this division in workload is to expedite intake and investigation functions in the central office and to concentrate staff availability for the equally demanding function of supervision of children and youth while on probation. The Juvenile Court Judge or Court Commissioner are assured of help in the decision making in children's cases by statutory provision for probation officers including their responsibilities.

The probation staff is responsible for making a factual and social investigation of each case so that the Judge or Court Commissioner can make a decision based on all the pertinent information available about the child and family. This social assessment includes a study of the child's personality, attitudes toward him, school history, recreation and companions. Probation work requires special training in social work, high personal qualities, aptitude and skill to work with children. Problems such as unemployment, divorce or separation, family conflict, ill health, alcoholism and parental immaturity are often present in the family of a delinquent or dependent child. The probation officers must understand conduct and behavior patterns and the nature of causative factors before they can help the child and parents understand their problem and its possible solution.

The intake unit and three investigation units, comprised of four casework supervisors and twenty-seven probation officers or caseworkers, completed the following work assignments during the year:

Prepared 3999 cases for preliminary hearings and interviewed children, parents and referring agent before the hearing on the question of detention or release of the child;

Completed 3341 cases of investigation of both allegedly delinquent and dependent children and presented the cases for court hearing;

Disposed of 2000 cases by adjustment with the family, counseling parents, effecting restitution or referring the family to an appropriate private or public agency for continued care or service;

Processed 663 applications from adoptive agencies for temporary custody pending adoption;

Prepared and presented 1346 cases for direct court action or preliminary hearing where continued court intervention appeared unnecessary;

Supervised 1455 cases which were continued for later review or on technical probation without supervision. There were 434 cases held on review status without probationary supervision on January 1, and 1127 were added during the year. At the end of the year there were 632 such cases under surveillance or continued for reports to the Court.

These work details are not perfunctory but require careful case by case evaluation of the seriousness of the behavior and of the parents' capacity and ability to manage the problem. We strive for professional competence so that these intake services provide a prompt and reliable assessment of each case referred and to initiate an appropriate action by the court. The workload per month per intake caseworker was cases, an extremely heavy assignment load compared to a standard of 10 - 14 cases, and particularly when routine and non-critical matters were screened out by other processes.

## PROBATION SUPERVISION

There were 1045 children on probation January 1st and 954 were placed on probation by court order during the year. The average term of supervision was nine months and there were 636 children on probation at the end of the year. It is particularly gratifying to report that only 12% of all children placed on probation were referred to the court again after their term of probation was completed. Thirteen caseworkers provided supervision of 1998 children last year.

The philosophy of this court is to provide an opportunity for the child and his parents to rectify the conditions leading to delinquency and to provide individual guidance and casework help when it is needed. We believe the family unit should be maintained and strengthened in every case possible, including those where neglect or other dependency problems occur.

The criteria used by the Judge, the Court Commissioner and the staff for determining probation are as follows: a delinquent pattern has not been firmly established and the child has potential for improved behavior; there are sufficient social strengths in the child and family to expect positive change in behavior; the authority of the court is necessary to assure change in attitude and behavior; the caseworker believes he can work effectively and constructively with the child and those around him; there is a possible school plan or work opportunity for him; there is latent motivation to encourage; and there is no compelling need to control the child's behavior by institutional treatment or confinement. In all cases a written probation plan is worked out in the hearing so that conditions of probation and expectations are known and agreed upon.

Each youngster on probation is an individual and his behavior, problem and adjustment is different from another child's. A typical boy or girl going through a stormy adolescence may have reasonable motivation to achieve maturity but he has provoked everyone around him to exasperation. He provokes his parents to the point of treatment as an incorrigible. He frustrates school personnel until they suspend him. He provokes the neighbors or commits a delinquent act and is confronted by police or court action. The first factor in probation success with such a youngster is the caseworker's skill and perseverance in helping the youngster to understand himself and his feelings. He needs constructive outlets for his energies while he learns to grow up with less distress. He needs to feel responsible for his choices and decisions. He needs to understand his parents better. He may need help in overcoming the psychological or learning block which reduced his motivation in school. In this helping process he learns ways of achieving small success at first on which to build a greater sense of personal security. One good grade on a school paper, a part time job, a new friend, an improved sense of well being are all part of the probation experience.

The caseworker helps the parents to cope with the youngster's temporary rebellion and to be more consistent and judicious in their use of parental authority. Most parents need encouragement so that they can recognize and give credit for achievement and healthy change in the youngster. All families need help to learn to communicate with each other and use the strengths they have. This requires hard work on everyone's part. It is essential that the caseworker maintain regular contact to assure purpose, ongoing understanding of the youngster's adjustment and to give substance to the probation process.

A Branch office has been operated at Firlands since 1958 and probation staff officed there supervises probationers in the north and northeast areas of the city and county. Another Branch office operated in Renton serves the southeast area including Issaquah, Kent, Auburn, Enumclaw and Renton. It is also staffed by a supervisor, eight caseworkers and a stenographer. The Branch Offices will be closed during 1966 due to loss of Firland Building to Fircrest expansion and need for more centralized officing of investigation staff.

#### COMMUNITY SERVICES

The Juvenile Court does not operate in a vacuum. Each social agency or institution caring for children, or for their parents, is a potential resource for a child before the Court.

The cooperation of all of these is essential for proper disposition of children's cases. We use the help of all the youth agencies, private practitioners, ministers, recreation leaders, relatives, and interested individuals, who can take part in a child's development or help the family to do a more effective job with their children.

#### Liaison with Schools:

The Court makes full use of school reports and guidance information. The school appraisal of a child's adjustment is important in each case, as is continued liaison with school personnel about children on probation. One-third of all referrals for delinquency are school attendance problems or children not enrolled. It is crucial for both school and Court personnel to work together for the best attainable school and social adjustment of the child. Working procedures are maintained with copies to all public schools to effect good liaison, reduce delay and assure accountability.

#### Role of Attorneys:

Any parent has a right to employ legal counsel when his child is referred to the Court. The assistance and cooperation of the attorney is sought in order to develop and carry out a plan of action. It is important that the attorney be involved in the matter as soon as possible so that he may be of maximum service to the family. Each child and his parents are advised of this in his first contact with the department. A guardian-ad-litem is appointed to act for a parent or child believed to be incompetent. A standing committee of the Seattle Bar Association has worked cooperatively with us for several years to effect sound procedures and to inform attorneys about the operation of the Court. A printed handbook on procedures in the Juvenile Court was completed in 1964 by this committee and distributed to all King County attorneys.



## CLINICAL SERVICES

Special diagnostic and consulting services are available to supplement the social work diagnosis when needed. Whenever parents can afford to pay for necessary psychological or psychiatric services, they are strongly encouraged to do so. A competent psychiatric consultant provides diagnoses of seriously disturbed children and makes a recommendation for treatment. Medical examinations are provided by the part-time physician at the Youth Service Center, and special medical services are available at King County Hospital or at Orthopedic Hospital. Although a staff psychologist is no longer employed, we have available a number of clinical psychologists who provide this service. Fees for diagnostic services are paid from Court funds when parents are unable to pay for them. There were 131 psychiatric diagnoses and consultations provided during the year, and 136 psychological services paid from Court funds. A larger number of both services were paid for by parents. Consultants were also employed in staff training.

## DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE

### A. Purpose of Detention.

The detention of children for the Juvenile Court is the temporary care of children under eighteen in a physically restricted facility pending court disposition or transfer to another agency or jurisdiction. While it is primarily for children who have committed delinquent acts and for whom secure custody is required to protect the community, it should be a constructive experience for those detained. Detention and shelter care are short term and non-punitive. Each child should know the reality of the crisis he is in, but, at the same time, find his sense of worth and individual human dignity enhanced. The child's detention adjustment is correlated with casework planning and court adjudication. All staff are thus vitally important in providing those experiences which have a constructive impact on him during a critical time of his life. Without these goals detention becomes cold storage.

### B. Detention and Shelter Care Loads.

On January 1, 1965 there were 95 children under care, and in the year, 3360 individual children were admitted. The average daily population was 137 children and the average length of stay was 12.1 days, as compared to 137 and 13 last year. Many children were detained on more than one occasion during the year so there were actually 4260 admissions to detention during 1965. The total child care days spent by all children under care at the Youth Service Center was 49,930 - a slight decrease from 1964. Admission of boys outnumbered those of girls 2,836 to 1,424. Admission of delinquents outnumbered those of dependents 2,147 to 2,113. Approximately 15 children came and left each day.

Although the average length of stay was 12 days, one less than a year ago, detained children stayed from 1 to 225 days. 48% of all children were released in 4 days or less, and used 9% of all child care days. 10% of all children stayed over 30 days and used 48% of child care days. Those remaining longest were the most difficult to place or had no home or family able to care for them.

C. Changes in Detention Workload.

The necessity of admitting an increased number of children each year and of providing care and supervision for this larger number has pressed our staff and facility continuously. The greatest increase in average daily population occurred between 1961 and 1963 when the population rose from 112 to 138. During the several years admissions rose from 2760 to an all time high of 4260 in 1965 with no appreciable increase in staff.

The overload on staff and facilities occurs in the several living units and in the admissions office in spite of measures to control admissions and to expedite the movement or placement of children. The junior boys' unit, with a capacity of 20 boys, was over capacity all year and was 50% over capacity half of the time. The primary girls' unit, with a capacity of 14 children, was over capacity all year. Each of the other units was over capacity, thus destroying the flexibility necessary to give individual attention where needed. The increase in rebellious but non-delinquent children has made a marked impact on detention population.

The average length of stay for children detained was 12 days, a reduction of an average of one day from a year ago. This reduction in stay was achieved by constant case review by probation staff, by the Judge and Court Commissioner and by prompt transfer of committed children to state facilities. The number of preschool children placed in receiving home care in lieu of detention totalled 244. Insufficient funds limited the number of older dependent children who could be placed in Department of Public Assistance receiving homes.

In summary, we are continuing with a higher population in this facility than it was designed to accomodate. It is increasingly more difficult to make detention experience a constructive one. We are asking the detention staff to work with an overload daily without a dimunition in service or morale.

D. Detention Admissions and Control.

Any child over one year old and under eighteen years who requires detention in this county is cared for in the Youth Service Center. No child is detained in any jail unless the Juvenile Court has waived jurisdiction or has specifically ordered jail care for a particular child. The criteria for admission to detention are:

1. The child must be detained to be available for court investigation and hearing, or requires detention pending placement in an institution, and who is certain to run away if not detained.
2. The child is unsafe to be at large because he has performed delinquent acts and is almost certain to commit an offense dangerous to himself or to the community before court disposition can be made.
3. The child who must be held for another jurisdiction including parole violators who are to be returned, runaways from institutions to which they were committed, certain material witnesses, and those held as a courtesy in transit.

The criteria for admission for shelter care are:

1. The child requires protection and shelter care not otherwise available to him, and resulting from neglect, abuse, abandonment or violent treatment by his parents or guardians.
2. Children from age 1 to age 5 are admitted to the infirmary and placed in lieu of detention or subject to social planning within 48 hours by the Department of Public Assistance or by the Catholic Children's Services. Older dependent children are given shelter care when available, pending court investigation, court determination and placement.
3. Runaways from home and incorrigible children may be detained briefly when the family crisis or the child's rebellion offers no alternative.

The law provides that a child may be released to his parents or others in lieu of detention upon a statement of the parents that they will bring the child to the court when necessary, thus eliminating unnecessary detention care. In addition, each child brought to the Youth Service Center is interviewed, as are his parents, to determine whether detention is necessary. A petition is signed by the arresting officer or referring agent on each child admitted, alleging the reasons for the delinquency or dependency and the reasons for his detention.

#### E. Nature of Services Provided.

Detention should be a constructive experience for those detained. Youth in conflict need protection and require direction and supervision from competent, understanding personnel. The law provides for prompt judicial determination of the need for detention and subsequent review when detention exceeds thirty days. Detention security must protect the community from violence and protect the child from himself. For most children this is a crisis.

Detention services include activity to develop the individual child, such as school, play, work, crafts and experiences in everyday living. We must guarantee good physical care, nutritious meals and clean, comfortable beds.

We assure that nursing and medical care are available. Proper detention records are kept to report accountably to the community.

F. Rights of Children and Parents.

Every child, whether alleged to be delinquent or dependent has a right to see his probation officer and to judicial review by the judge. Parents have the right to visit their children and to seek legal counsel. A minister may give religious guidance. Competent caseworkers will determine when special medical, diagnostic, psychiatric or psychological services are needed. A child's first right is to care, love and supervision by his parents.

G. Focus on the Individual Child.

The caseworker and detention supervisor correlate observations of each child so they may better understand his behavior and the reasons for his anti-social acts. Each child should face the need for change in his attitude and behavior. Each child must be stimulated and helped to mobilize his abilities and strengths. Although the child is a member of a group in detention, the staff is always concerned with his individual rights and well-being.

H. School Services.

The Seattle School Board provides seven teachers for the Youth Service Center school program. Five teachers provide remedial and academic programs for grades six to twelve. One teacher instructs in arts and crafts, and one teaches homemaking. The class rooms are scheduled for four periods each day, with classes limited, averaging six children each. Teachers are especially selected and the program is adapted to the capacities of the children under care. Transcripts and reports on school performance of each child are sent to the school or institutions which the child will attend upon release.

Informal craft sessions and other activities are supervised by detention staff and volunteers to supplement the school program. These include charm school for the adolescent girls, fly-tying and coppercraft for the boys, cookie-making for the primary girls and other handicraft work.

I. Volunteer Services.

The volunteer activities of several organized groups provide an important service to the children in detention and supplement the detention staff's work in many ways. The volunteers provide regular activity programs in several detention units, including craft activities, outings, grooming and transportation; and this year have also provided direct care on a routinely scheduled basis to assist our staff in providing more adequate care for the pre-school children temporarily housed here until they can be placed in receiving homes. The volunteer groups provided clothing, needed materials for hobbies and craft classes as tangible parts of their service to the children; however, more importantly their presence and dedicated concern for children helps to demonstrate to the children with whom they come in contact the community's interest and concern for them as individuals.



Special recognition to the following volunteer groups for their service in 1965 needs to be mentioned here: The Youth Service Guild continued with their sole efforts devoted to being of service to children in detention and those who have come to the attention of the juvenile court. Besides their special fund raising efforts and their donations of clothing and craft supplies, providing birthday parties and outings, transportation, books, medical care and other emergent needs, the members of this organization have devoted about 1600 hours of direct service to working with children at the Youth Service Center.

During the year the orientation program for volunteers was developed to the degree that those completing the six week program (approximately 22 hours) have an integrated picture of the work of the Youth Service Center.

The United Commercial Travelers and their ladies auxiliary have also provided throughout the year a consistent program, donations and the members of these two organizations have provided at least 840 hours of direct work with the children.

The Venture Club and the Delta Mothers Club, both relatively small organizations in size, though big in heart, gave consistently devoted service throughout the year in their contacts with the children. The Lake City Sportsmans Club have assisted in providing craft materials for wrapping fishing rods and tying flies. For several years they have assisted with programs on wild life and outdoor films. Local 76 of the American Federation of Musicians have put on a concert regularly once a month for all children in detention. The American Womens' Voluntary Services have donated a substantial amount of money and clothing, shoes, sewing machines and other critically needed items to maintain a good detention program. A hundred individuals, not necessarily associated with an organization providing volunteer services to the Youth Service Center, have donated material needs, provided some direct contact services and money to meet individual children's needs from time to time during the year. Also 105 organizations, social, business and professional, have made donations of supplies, treats, clothing, and Christmas gifts, as did 52 business firms.

Many organizations, such as Parent Teacher Associations, several church groups and business firms have contributed craft materials, recreational equipment, clothing, birthday cakes, Christmas gifts, and money for a wide range of specialized needs of individual children. The Red Cross for several years has provided large quantities of clothing and craft materials. Several High School student body associations have donated gifts for special occasions and donated canned goods, records and toys. The Pot and Kettle Club, long-time friends of the Court, furnished a substantial array of new clothing items for a large number of children during the year.

Several civic and social organizations worked with the staff to make possible, the annual Open House and Bazaar this year. The radio and television stations and newspapers have given excellent cooperation to the Youth Service Center and the volunteer groups whenever the public needed to be informed. Approximately 200 business firms and organizations donated saleable items to make the bazaar a success. More than 100 individuals provided special items for children in detention or on probation.

All of these volunteer activities and contributions supplement the service and program provided by the staff. The participating volunteers renew the children's courage and their faith in people. Their helping efforts support the staff in tense and overcrowded periods. They provide special services, needed and desirable, not readily provided in a public institution. They become well informed of gaps in community services and strive for improvements in child welfare services. Their effort in the community's well-being cannot be measured in hours or dollars. It is a working demonstration of people helping people.

#### TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

Any youth under eighteen receiving a traffic citation for a moving violation is referred to the Juvenile Court under the general statute. The Court is the central adjudicating agency for all such juvenile traffic offenders in this County. Youths receiving parking tickets are not referred but are processed the same as are adults. Since 1964 pedestrian violations such as jaywalking and hitch-hiking were referred to the court for disposition. Referrals increased over the 1964 total by 1700 for a total of 9577 including non-moving violations.

#### Procedures:

Each youngster referred by law enforcement agencies for a traffic offense is interviewed along with his parent or parents, and with their counsel if retained. Two traffic referees have discretionary responsibility to make an equitable disposition of the offense based on the seriousness of the violation, the youngster's attitude, the capacity of the parents to provide supervision and guidance and the degree of maturity of the youngster. Our goal is individualized justice with dispositions suiting the individual case. Jurisdiction may be declined to a justice court based on the youth's age, maturity, emancipation and upon the referee's recommendation and an order of the Judge. A clerk assists the traffic referees by setting appointments, tabulating statistics and reporting dispositions to the appropriate referring agencies and in all cases, to the Department of Licenses.

#### Principal Offenses and Dispositions.

Many youth, like adults, drive irresponsibly. Most offenses are the result of poor judgment, inexperience and inattention. 30% of all violations were for speeding, 12% of all violations were by girls. Other principal violations are for negligence, no license, wrong way on a street, defective lights and defective equipment. A license deprivation schedule, in effect since 1958, is applied to speeding offenses. 46% of dispositions were effected to control the youth's license or his car. The Juvenile Court has the authority to suspend licenses or limit driving. This appears to be the most effective educating tool we can use with traffic offenders. In 5% of the referrals the case was assigned to a probation officer for follow up or further investigation because the traffic offense disclosed other serious family conflict or maladjustment in the youngster. Fines are rarely levied. A regular court hearing before the Judge or Court Commissioner was provided in 581 cases where the citation was contested, where no disposition agreement could be reached with the parents, or where the nature of the offense or degree of injury or damage warranted.

### Need for Education and Training:

Every effort is made in the traffic conference to induce the youth and his parents to realize the responsibility for his own safety and for the lives of others. We stress the need for constant attention and good judgment and we encourage driver training to help reinforce safety responsibility. 76% of the youngsters referred had no driver training. Individualized attention to each case provides understanding of the youth's motivation and permits for realistic dispositions. Since 78% of the traffic referrals are first offenders, it is urgent that universal driver training be assured and that additional techniques in education and preparation for responsible driving be adopted. Safety councils, high school student councils, law enforcement agencies, citizens and youth themselves, must continue to cooperate to educate both youth and adults in responsible driving.

### CLERICAL SERVICES

The Clerical Department performs all of the typical office functions, including stenographic, clerical, secretarial, switchboard, filing and record keeping. A clerk prepares the preliminary hearing schedules and distributes court orders and disposition reports to appropriate personnel and agencies. More than 5,000 reports were typed into the social records for court hearings. Reports from schools, case summaries to agencies receiving children and probation adjustment reports are a regular part of clerical duties. A total of 2560 court notices were served on parents and witnesses by the transportation officers. They also transported 488 children to clinics, hospitals and bus depots as needed, and performed 883 other messenger services. Tabulations of statistical data are made monthly and reports are made to the statewide reporting center on Juvenile Court referrals. Statistical data was maintained on the 9577 traffic referrals and dispositions sent to the law enforcement agencies referring the cases.

### BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT

The business functions of purchasing, accounting and payroll are supervised by the office-business manager. In addition, all plant, maintenance grounds upkeep, heating plant and refrigeration equipment are maintained by personnel in this department. Furnishings and equipment in the detention facilities undergo severe usage, particularly in periods of excessive population. The maintenance staff have maintained a high level of proficiency in keeping the building and equipment in good repair and proper working order. Regular fire inspection, health and sanitation inspection, boiler inspection and rodent control are maintained regularly. Improvements have been made during the year on fire extinguisher equipment, kitchen equipment, office furnishings and laundry equipment.

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Inadequacies in receiving home care have resulted from lack of state funds. Children who are both mentally retarded and delinquent present an extremely difficult problem and demand a special residential treatment not now provided. They remain in detention for long and damaging periods. The Juvenile Court cannot create facilities, but can only point up the needs and use those which are available.

We need a major strengthening of community mental health services as a primary delinquency prevention measure. The growth in population has outstripped the private and community agencies' capacity to meet these child and family welfare needs. Strengthening the family to permit healthy personality development and assuring adequate educational, social and work opportunities is our best defense against family disorganization and delinquency.

#### Heavy Intake and Caseloads:

The probation department cannot control its intake. The continued increase in referrals, therefore, results in a heavier investigation work load. Referrals for delinquency have doubled in 10 years; dependency cases doubled in 12 years. The number of children placed on probation has also doubled in 10 years. The work load per probation officer is excessive. They have handled 33 investigations per officer per month during the last six months, more than double a standard load. Caseworkers supervising probationers have averaged 63 cases when our own intent was to limit the load to 50. This work load pressure has forced emergency adjustment or summary dispositions in cases not demanding Court action. The basic ingredients of probation services are skill and time. We are constantly attempting to conserve time so that it can be spent productively with children and their families.

#### Staff Shortage and Recruitment:

We have a critical problem in recruiting and retaining qualified probation officers. There is a shortage generally of trained people for social work and probation. Trained and experienced staff are attracted to new positions with higher salaries and new frontiers of professional work. In spite of exceptional salary considerations by the Board of County Commissioners, we are unable to compete with salaries for top experienced people. We know it is good business to maintain a staff of experienced and gratified personnel who can perform this demanding job intelligently and efficiently.

#### Citizen Interest in Youth Increasing:

There is a growing citizen interest and concern in the problems of youth in the local community. There is also a greater concern with treatment of neglected and delinquent children and their families by schools, social agencies, welfare departments, courts and institutions. The Council of Planning Affiliates has been studying the need for local treatment institutions better geared to provide services for children closer to their homes. Citizen interest and concern must be created to join forces with the few professional people who know what the needs are. The community cannot continue to reject its children -- its most precious resource for the future.

There is a marked increase in college and student interest in problem children and their treatment. Graduate and undergraduate students in Law, Social Work, Sociology, Education, Medicine and Nursing have participated in workshops, tours and discussions in the court during the year. Thirty students each quarter are assigned to work a forty-hour cadet role in detention to provide direct experience in work with youth. There is a heightened interest by personnel in social agencies, police agencies, schools, institutions and the helping professions to participate in planning for children with problems and effecting methods of treatment.

#### Youth Councils and Juvenile Court Conference Committees:

Several communities have developed Youth Councils organized by citizen leadership and made up of a broad representation of organizations, churches and dedicated citizens concerned with youth. There is a job and a challenge to such Councils to inform the community of its own problems, to actually improve opportunities for youth, and to develop services and programs locally to assist those who need them. Such unified effort to reduce social disorganization and improve the social climate will prevent delinquency and reduce disorganization. Several such community-wide Youth Councils have requested the appointment of a Juvenile Court Conference Committee serving to screen and recommend adjustment of minor cases of delinquency or neglect arising in the community. The Conference Committee is selected by the local Council, appointed by the Juvenile Court Judge, and oriented to its task by the probation staff. The Conference Committee does not adjudicate but acts in helpful conferences with the child and parents to find and recommend solutions to the problem presented. Parents may be referred to an agency for help. Damage may be settled by an agreed restitution plan. When the case warrants, it may be referred to the Juvenile Court without waiting for more aggravated or serious behavior to occur.

The Renton Mayor's Advisory Committee on Youth has served as an effective coordinating body for several years. The Renton Juvenile Court Conference Committee has been in operation more than five years and has screened and consulted on over 500 cases. The development of a branch office of Family Counselling Service and an extension of Big Brother Service to Renton are among the developments emanating from this citizen activity.

A very successful Highline Youth Council has been in operation for four years and has concerned itself with family counselling, youth employment, school guidance services, recreation and others. The Juvenile Court Conference Committee has been in operation three years and has consulted in almost 300 cases. All leaders in the Council and members of the Conference Committee are enthusiastic about this form of self help and facilitation of needed reforms in their own community.

Enumclaw has similarly developed a Youth Council and Conference Committee. The Federal Way Coordinating Committee is in operation and so is its local Conference Committee. Magnolia has developed a local committee on youth affairs and a Conference Committee is newly formed. The West Seattle Council on Youth Affairs has established itself firmly and is embarking on a program of better opportunities for youth. It will soon sponsor a Juvenile Court Conference Committee. Although these latter four communities have only recently begun, their leadership realizes local action and planning is vital in order to improve the social climate for youth. These are healthy social activities coming out of grass roots citizen interest.



## FINANCES

### I JUVENILE COURT BUDGET

The Juvenile Court budget is appropriated by the Board of County Commissioners. The budget is prepared by the Board of Managers and administrative officers of the Court, and submitted to the Board of County Commissioners. The funds appropriated for this department, as for most county offices, come from the county general fund.

The budget allocation for 1965 is as follows:

#### Salaries and Wages:

Probation and Clerical Departments . . . . .	\$560,980.00
Youth Service Center - Detention . . . . .	\$351,200.00
Business and Operation Department. . . . .	\$111,520.00

#### Operations and Capital Outlay:

Operation and Maintenance Costs . . . . .	\$154,350.00
Capital Outlay Expenditures. . . . .	\$2,490.08
	<u>\$1,186,540.08</u>

### II COST OF DETENTION CARE

The costs of operating the detention and shelter phases of the operation are used to determine the daily cost of physical care apart from probation services. The rate of \$9.00 per day was established in 1957, based on the actual costs divided by the number of child care days during the year. The detention population has increased and some costs have increased since that time, but the following figures are of interest in showing the cost of institutional care:

#### Budget expenditure affecting detention care - 1965:

Salaries and Wages . . . . .	\$453,068.00
Operation and Maintenance Costs. . . . .	\$152,190.00
Capital Outlay Chargeable to Detention . . . . .	\$825.00
Total Operating Costs for Detention Care . . . . .	<u>\$606,083.00</u>

<u>\$606,083</u>	Detention Costs		
49,932	Days of Care	\$12.14	Present cost per child per day

### III COLLECTIONS ON FINANCIAL ORDERS

The Court has the obligation and authority to assess parents, who are able to pay, for the cost of care of a child placed by Court Order in a private home or child care institution. The collection department maintains follow-up and collection procedures on these cases, and assures that appropriate funds from other sources, such as Social Security or Veteran Benefits, are applied to the child's care. A total of \$271,046.00 was collected on such child care orders and the funds disbursed to the child caring agency.

In addition, when the Court finds that detention of a child is necessary, it may assess parents, who are able to pay, for the cost of detention care. Collections for detention totalled \$27,120.

## SUMMARY OF REFERRALS & COURT PROCESSES

All referrals to the Court for reasons of delinquency (4624) and for dependency (3903) are reflected in one or more processes outlined below:

### SUMMARY OF COURT HEARINGS

	1965	1964
Regular hearings on delinquency or dependency petitions	3163	4131
Contested Traffic Hearings	518	51
Preliminary hearings on detention	3999	3888
Direct to Court Matters	1346	1543
Financial Hearings, Support; etc.	297	470
Total appearance hearings	9323	10033
Non-Appearance Matters, hearings	2819	3089
Total of all hearings	12142	13122

### PROBATION DEPARTMENT SERVICES

#### Intake and Investigation Division

Pending January 1	1177	1277
New Cases received	5960	5712
Cases disposed of, adjusted or completed	5905	5812
Pending on December 31	1232	1177

Total cases received and processed by Intake 7137 6989

No. referrals adjusted with parents, child, etc.	942	2284
No. dismissed in preliminary hearing	504	
No. settled out by letter to parents or agency	391	
No. cases presented for full court hearing	3163	4182
No. cases scheduled Direct to Court	1346	1543

Ave. assignments per investigation officer each month 35 33

#### Probation Supervision

Ave. No. children on probation during each month (active) 1011 847

No. children on probation January 1	1044	888
No. children placed on probation in year	954	1112
No. children on active probation supervision in year	1998	2000
Average probation officer caseload at end of month	64	71
No. on probation at end of year	636	1044

#### Review Load - Cases Continued Without Probation Supervision

No. cases on review status, January 1	434	375
No. cases added during year	1127	1123
Cases dismissed, completed, terminated	823	798
Cases in review load end of year	632	434



### Detention & Shelter Service

See pp. 20 and 21 for Summary Information

<u>Collection Division</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
No. of accounts receivable for support of child	708	1209
No. of accounts receivable for detention costs	2511	5252
Amount collected for support of children	\$271,046	\$260,773
Amount collected for detention care	\$ 27,120	\$ 21,836
Total collected during year	\$298,166	\$282,609
No. of court hearings on financial show cause	297	470

### Traffic Citations Referred

#### 5 Year Comparison of Reasons for Referrals

<u>Citation or Referral</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Drunk Driving	15	8	1	2	58
Reckless Driving	96	122	100	84	157
Hit & Run	19	16	24	37	46
Speeding	1510	1754	2051	2395	2614
Negligent Driving	750	934	1003	958	922
Stop Signs; Signals	476	518	713	559	862
Right of Way; Illegal Turn	703	653	914	675	489
Following Too Close; Wrong Way	129	126	183	121	103
Aiding and Abetting	21	16	27	23	27
Defective Equipment	655	648	688	544	943
Vehicle License Violations	105	88	109	115	194
No Operator's License; Lic. Susp.	560	716	716	773	863
All other moving violations	<u>191</u>	<u>548</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>553</u>	<u>1380</u>
Total Moving Violations	5230	6147	6925	6839	8658
Hitchhiking and Pedestrian Violations	<u>113</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>1103</u>	<u>1038</u>	<u>919</u>
Total Citations	5343	6444	8028	7877	9577

Note: See Statistical Appendix for details of summary information given here. The Statistical Appendix is of more use and interest to agency personnel, students and colleges, but is available upon request.

# SUMMARY OF DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE

<u>Summary of Detention and Shelter Care Services</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>% of change</u> <u>1964 - 1965</u>
Admissions to Youth Service Center for Delinquency Reasons	2449	2147	-12.3%
Admissions to Youth Service Center for Dependency Reasons	1591	2113	+32.8%
Total Admissions to Youth Service Center	4040	4260	+5.4%
No. Individual Children Detained for Delinquency Reasons	1912	1657	-13.3%
No. Individual Children Detained for Dependency Reasons	1275	1703	+33.5%
Total No. Individual Children Detained	3187	3360	+5.4%
Child Care Days Provided for Delinquency Reasons	25275	19035	-24.7%
Child Care Days Provided for Dependency Reasons	24997	30895	+23.6%
Total Child Care Days Provided	50272	49930	-0.7%
Average Length of Stay of Children for Delinquency Reasons	10.3	8.9	-1.4 days
Average Length of Stay of Children for Dependency Reasons	15.7	14.6	-1.1 days
Total Average Length of Stay for All Children	13.1	12.1	-1.0 days
Average Daily Population in Detention for Delinquency Reasons	69.1	52.2	-16.9 per day
Average Daily Population in Detention for Dependency Reasons	68.3	84.6	+16.3 per day
Total Average Daily Population in Detention	137.4	136.8	-0.6 per day

SUMMARY OF DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE

<u>Year</u>	<u>Referrals</u> <u>Del. &amp; <sup>a</sup></u> <u>Dep.</u>	<u>All</u> <u>Det.</u> <u>Adm.</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Det.</u>	<u>Del.</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Det.</u>	<u>Dep.</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Det. <sup>b</sup></u>
1956	4730	3224	68%	2250	80%	2490	57%
1957	5087	3314	65%	2568	71%	2519	58%
1958	4854	2765	57%	2349	69%	2505	45%
1959	4862	2319	47%	2360	56%	2502	24%
1960	5545	2686	48%	2615	45%	2930	30%
1961	5825	2760	47%	2901	48%	2924	38%
1962	7147	3524	49%	3681	56%	3466	42%
1963	7480	3687	49%	3824	54%	3656	44%
1964	8299	4040	48%	4697	52%	3602	44%
1965	8527	4260	49%	4624	46%	3903	54%

a. Total referrals corrected to exclude miscellaneous services, military clearances, remands from agencies.

b. Includes pre-school children.

These are rough rates only. Dependency referrals, for instance, include adoption custody matters which do not include detention.

# KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

## 10 YEAR COMPARISON OF TOTAL ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS

<u>Reason for Referral</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Murder/Manslaughter	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Auto Theft	513	609	551	555	470	510	553	677	795	562
Riding in Stolen Car,										
Knowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
Motor Bike Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Burglary, Unlawful Entry	363	379	323	378	383	416	376	463	635	642
Robbery, Holdup	9	22	16	22	19	41	62	47	75	52
Other theft	373	465	477	424	527	543	714	695	979	585
Shoplifting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	396
Arson, Fire Setting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	79
Use of Liquor	274	286	292	340	426	535	760	751	820	646
Vandalism, Property Damage	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	99	170	285
Sex Offense	141	149	135	160	186	180	285	233	276	283
Injury to Person=Assault	50	96	80	70	94	91	139	175	167	166
Fighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
Boat Violation, Trespass	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	1	11
Carelessness, Mischief	196	242	169	170	184	156	80	49	74	nc
Curfew	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	180	194	278
Runaway, Correctional Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	107	91	56
Attempted Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	48
Glue and Barbituates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	18
Narcotics Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Other Reasons	<u>331</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>343</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>291</u>
Totals	2250	2568	2349	2360	2615	2901	3681	3824	4697	4624

NOTE: Where multiple offenses are committed, the most serious one is tabulated as Reason for Referral



TEN YEAR COMPARISON OF TOTAL ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS

KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

<u>REASON FOR REFERRAL</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>10 YEAR TOTALS</u>
Abuse or Cruel Treatment						40	59	63	72	33	267
Injurious Living	303	318	323	397	445	519	622	678	700	768	5073
Abandonment	57	21	38	52	76	96	135	148	119	126	868
Shelter	239	217	245	168	248	191	280	302	192	139	2221
Protective Custody								nc	nc	180	180
Incest									6	<u>10</u> 1256	16
Rebellious, Ungovernable	220	192	169	193	226	163	258	284	314	271	2295
Unable to Adjust	77	123	75	99	164	210	199	228	290	237	1702
Runaway from Home	749	782	792	668	656	647	622	567	584	673	6740
Truancy	67	59	37	40	89	131	151	164	156	<u>110</u> 1291	1004
Custody	211	285	294	305	475	323	330	388	345	449	3305
Custody for Adoption	475	464	485	492	477	501	615	637	674	663	5483
Mentally Handicapped	66	34	5	5	6	5	11	12	15	2	161
Other Reasons	26	24	42	78	68	98	184	185	135	<u>242</u> 1356	1082
Total	<u>2490</u>	<u>2519</u>	<u>2505</u>	<u>2502</u>	<u>2930</u>	<u>2924</u>	<u>3466</u>	<u>3656</u>	<u>3602</u>	<u>3903</u>	<u>30,497</u>

Trend in Total Court Referrals Alleging Delinquency and Dependency  
with % Annual Change.

1956-1965 Average			
Change per Year:	9%	10%	5.7%

<u>Year</u>	<u>Delinquent Referrals</u>	<u>10-17 Year Population*</u>	<u>Percent Population Referred</u>	<u>Rate of Delinquent Referrals per 10,000 Children, 10-17 Yrs</u>
1956	2,250	100,832	2.2%	223.1
1957	2,568	107,067	2.4%	239.9
1958	2,349	113,302	2.1%	207.3
1959	2,360	119,537	2.0%	197.4
1960	2,615	125,772	2.1%	207.9
1961	2,901	132,007	2.2%	219.8
1962	3,681	138,242	2.7%	266.3
1963	3,824	144,477	2.6%	264.7
1964	4,697	150,712	3.1%	311.6
1965	4,624	156,947	2.9%	294.6

<u>Year</u>	<u>Dependent Referrals</u>	<u>0-17 Year Population*</u>	<u>Percent Population Referred</u>	<u>Rate of Dependent Referrals per 10,000 Children, 0-17 Yrs.</u>
1956	2,490	274,493	0.9%	90.7
1957	2,519	286,958	0.9%	87.8
1958	2,505	299,423	0.8%	83.7
1959	2,502	311,888	0.8%	80.2
1960	2,930	324,337	0.9%	90.3
1961	2,942	335,822	0.9%	87.3
1962	3,466	349,287	1.0%	99.2
1963	3,656	361,752	1.0%	101.1
1964	3,602	374,217	1.0%	99.6
1965	3,903	386,682	1.1%	109.3

24

SECTION  
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

Table 1.      Reasons for Citations - 1965 and 1964

	No. of Citations	% of Total	1964 Citations
Influence - Alcohol (a)	58	.7%	2
Reckless Driving (a)	157	1.8%	84
Hit and Run (a)	46	.5%	37
License Falsification (a)	3	-	9
Speeding 0-10 mph	1095	12.6%	751
Speeding 11-15 mph	961	11.0%	873
Speeding 16-20 mph (b) 2614	335	3.8%	390
Speeding 21- + mph	173	2.0%	174
Speed Too Fast for Conditions	50	.6%	207
Negligent Driving	922	10.5%	958
Through Stop Sign	862	9.8%	501
Failure to Yield	489	5.6%	443
Defective Equipment (e)	943	10.7%	544
No Opr. Lic. on Person	556	6.3%	722
No Opr. Lic. - Lic. Susp.	17	.2%	42
No Opr. Lic. - Other Lic.	8	.1%	-
No Opr. Lic. - No Lic. Issued	297	3.4%	-
Viol. Learners Permit	8	.1%	-
Aiding & Abetting	27	.3%	23
No Vehicle License	113	1.3%	115
Improper Veh. Registration	63	.9%	0
Improper Turn	-	-	232
No Signal	-	-	58
Following Too Closely	103	1.2%	105
Wrong Way - One-way Street	-	-	16
Other Violations	<u>1372</u>	<u>15.7%</u>	<u>553</u>
Total Moving Violations	8658	100.0%	6839
Pedestrian Violations (c)	890		1038
incl. Hitchhiking			
Motor Boat Citations (c)	<u>29</u>		<u>NC</u>
All Violations - Citations	9577		7877

(a) Automatic Suspension of license by Director of License.

(b) Speeding offenses 2614, represent 30% of all moving violations.

(c) 919 citations were non-driving violations or 9.6% of total.

(e) Defective Equipment Citations were for following equipment:

Defective Brakes	80	Steering Alignment	2
Headlight Defective	135	Windshield Wipers	4
Headlight Focus	2	Exhaust-Muffler	339
Tail Light Def.	114	Glass absent, broken	2
Stop Light	40	Other Equipment	<u>223</u>
Direct Signals	2	Total	943

Note:      Liquor consumption and possession are referred and handled as delinquent referrals, not as traffic violations.

# DISPOSITIONS OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS

Table 2.      Comparison of Dispositions for Two Years

		<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
1. License Issuance deferred	(a)	207	380
2. License held (30 days to 18 mos.)	(a)	1606	1482
3. License sent to Olympia	(a)	39	-
4. Driving restricted (School/Work)		1368	(a) > 2531
5. Drive only with parent permission		305	(a) > -
6. Car to be sold		51	27
7. Reprimand and closed	(b)	2139	2589
8. Dismissed by Court action		67	92
9. Defective Equipment repaired		238	92
10. Declined Jurisdiction		562	829
11. Declined because of accident		107	-
12. Referred to Other Juvenile Court		236	300
13. Referred to Probation Department	(c)	531	430
14. Accident prevention school		285	334
15. Referred to Student Court		88	126
16. Other dispositions		<u>48</u>	<u>365</u>
Total		7877	9577

Note:      (a) 46% of dispositions resulted in license suspension, license deferred or driving restricted.  
               (b) Includes pedestrian violation dispositions.  
               (c) 430 cases were assigned for probation investigation because the youth was out of control of parents or required further Court determination.

<u>Recurrence of Traffic Referrals</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
1st Referral	5795	74%	7493	78%
2nd Referral	1215	15%	1258	13%
3rd Referral	484	6%	448	4.7%
4th Referral or more	383	5%	378	3.9%

## No. Referrals involving Accidents and Insurance:

No. Referrals		No. Accidents	911	Total Insured	5662
Moving Violations	8658	Injury	265	No. Accidents	692
		Fatality	1		
No. Driver Trained	2356	Boys referred	8433 = 88%		
In Driver Training	6	Girls referred	1144 = 12%		