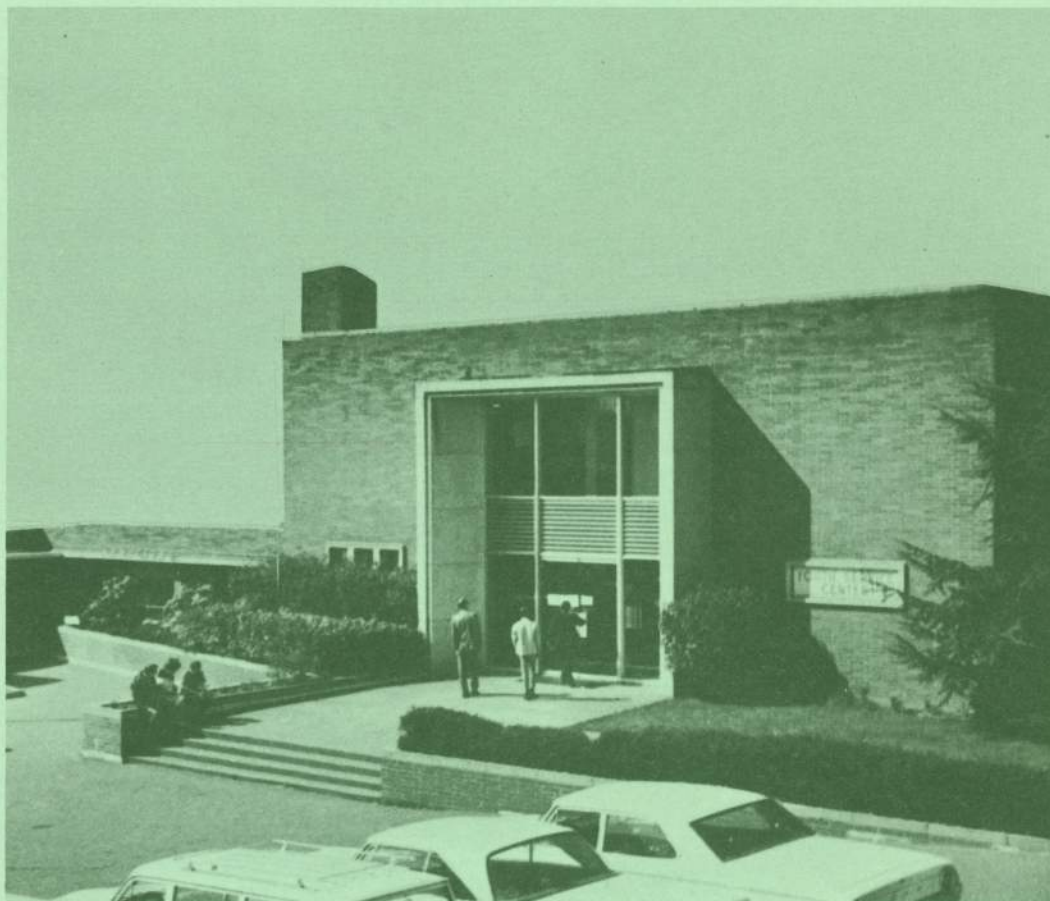


KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON



ANNUAL REPORT

1967

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 increased 42 cases over last year or 1 percent. Three-fourths of the delinquency referrals were boys and one-third were fourteen or younger. The rate of referral remains at 2.9 percent of ten to seventeen year olds in King County.

Referrals for dependency reasons also increased by 1 percent or 33 more than in 1966. The referral rate remained at 1 percent of children ages birth to seventeen in King County. An increasing number of rebellious, out-of-control 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. Admissions to detention increased by 14 percent and the average daily population rose to 161 children. The average length of stay increased from 11 days to 12, and child care in detention increased 19 percent. Over 60 percent of detention care is for nondelinquent children.

The Gault decision required major adjustments in court procedures, operational adjustments, additional personnel and budget for attorney fees. The higher detention rates have again 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 Judges 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 problems 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 persevered with 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.

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

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ASSIGNMENT OF PRESIDING JUVENILE COURT JUDGE

The Superior Court created a Juvenile Court Judges Committee in 1964 to assure continuity in judicial functions of the Juvenile Court. The Chairman, Judge Lloyd Shorett, assigns one or more judges from this five Judge Committee to serve as Juvenile Court Judge for a six month period. During 1967 in addition to the Chairman, Judges Stanley Soderland and Charles Z. Smith served as Juvenile Court Judges. The Court Commissioner, Horton Smith, appointed by the Superior Court in 1964 also carries full time judicial duties in the Juvenile Court. Judge Lloyd Shorett is also chairman of the Juvenile Court Board of Managers which has the overall administrative responsibility for detention and probation services. The members of the Board of Managers are Lawrence Allison, Frank Brownell, George Fahey and John Schermer.

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 such appropriate family care, agency service or institutional treatment as is available.

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. Recent court decisions require guarantees of constitutional rights to children.

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, or is beyond his parents' control 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 concerned with correction and treatment of the child's problem or condition as well as adjudication of the facts. 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 growing need.

COURT HEARINGS

Preliminary Hearings

A total of 4,685 preliminary hearings were held in 1967, an increase of 9% over the number held in 1966.

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

Whether or not the child requires detention pending court investigation or placement, and

Whether or not the facts alleged in the delinquency or dependency petition warrant court intervention or dismissal. If the facts are denied, the matter is set for fact-finding hearing.

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. Neglected children who can be cared for in temporary foster care in lieu of detention are placed by the State Department of Public Assistance and Catholic Children's Services.

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 delinquent traffic offenses. Many of them are heard in groups. They are scheduled for summary hearing without probation office investigation, do not involve detention and their parents are asked to appear by letter. The Judge may 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 3,260 such direct-to-court matters heard during the year.

Regular Court Hearings

A total of 2,424 regular court hearings were held in 1967 on dependency and delinquency petitions, a 12% increase 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 Judge or Court Commissioner determines what disposition shall be made in each case.

Fact-Finding Hearings

In June new procedures were instituted to conform to the requirements of the Gault decision. Fact-finding hearings are scheduled in cases where facts are denied. The criminal rules of evidence are operative and proof must be established beyond a reasonable doubt. Hearings are before the Judge or the Court Commissioner who is appointed a Superior Court Judge Pro Tempore so that staff need not prepare for another hearing on review of his decision. 251 of these appointments took place in 1967 on consent of both deputy prosecuting attorney and attorney for parent and child. A 1967 law authorizes commitment of incorrigible children to a state institution, and many fact-finding hearings involving parents' counsel and deputy prosecutor result in finding the child out of parental control and in need of placement in an institution.

Financial Hearings

In addition to the preliminary, regular court and fact-finding hearings, the Juvenile Court held 216 hearings on financial matters to establish parent responsibility for care of children. These hearings involve parental support payments for institutional or foster care of children and/or the costs of detention care in the Youth Service Center. Many of these are show-cause matters.

Traffic Hearings

There were 591 full hearings on contested traffic matters requiring adjudication. These hearings provide full legal determination in disputed matters and those involving negligent homicide, reckless driving, permanent personal injury or property damage in excess of \$1,000. A reduction of 279 hearings from last year is a result of more careful selection of cases for court action. Three traffic referees have full discretion in disposition of cases up to and including negligent driving.

PROBATION SERVICE

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 workload for the department for 1967 was 8,792 referrals. 4,760 of these were referrals for alleged delinquency and 4,032 were for reasons of alleged dependency or neglect. 5,061 children out of 8,792 referrals were admitted to the Youth Service Center for detention or shelter. The department also disposed of 11,392 traffic referrals of youth cited for moving violations.

Referrals to the Juvenile Court come from law enforcement agencies 70%, schools and social agencies 14%, parents or child 10% 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. Nearly one-half of all children referred were detained or sheltered, but 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 precourt investigation or disposition and postcourt supervision. The effect of this division in workload is to expedite intake and investigation functions and to concentrate staff availability for the equally demanding function of supervision of children and youth while on probation. The Juvenile Court Judge and Court Commissioner are assured of professional help in the decision-making in children's cases. Our statute provides that a probation officer will assess the need for court intervention, conduct an investigation and recommend a disposition providing for the child's care and correction.

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 3 investigation units, comprised of 4 casework supervisors and 36 probation officers and caseworkers, completed the following work assignments during the year:

Prepare 4,685 cases for preliminary hearings and interviewed children, parents and referring agent before the hearing on the question of detention or release of the child and completed the services necessary after the hearing;

Completed 2,424 cases of full investigation of either allegedly delinquent or dependent children and presented the cases for regular court hearing;

Disposed of 2,000 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 629 applications from adoptive agencies for temporary custody pending adoption;

Prepared and presented 3,260 cases for direct court action or preliminary hearing where continued court intervention appeared unnecessary;

Supervised 3,160 cases which were heard and continued for later review or on technical probation without supervision. There were 1,144 cases held on review status without probationary supervision on January 1 and 2,016 were added during the year. At the end of the year there were 654 such cases under surveillance or continued for reports to the Court.

The investigation staff screened and presented to the Judge or Court Commissioner 458 cases for judicial review with a disposition agreed to by parents without a legal record made.

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.

CHILDREN UNDER SUPERVISION

Selected children are placed on regular probation with weekly counseling by a caseworker. These children require follow-up direction, guidance and authority control but do not require removal from parents nor institutionalization. The Judge limits probation to those able to benefit and to the number the staff can effectively supervise.

There were 431 children on probation January 1 and 546 were placed on probation by court order during the year. The average term of supervision was nine months. Thirteen caseworkers provided supervision of 977 children last year for an average monthly caseload of 43.

The philosophy of this Court is to provide an opportunity for the child to improve and for his parents to rectify the conditions leading to delinquency through authority-based individual guidance and casework help. We believe the family unit should be maintained and strengthened in every case possible. We believe community services should be used fully before court intervention is required or continued.

The criteria used by the Judge, the Court Commissioner and the staff for determining probation are as follows: the authority of the Court is necessary to assure change in attitude and behavior; 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 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 prior to the hearing so that conditions of probation and expectations are known and sanctioned by the Judge.

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 be responsible for his choices and actions. He must accept society's controls. 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 and 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 frequent and regular contact to assure purpose and ongoing understanding of the youngster's adjustment and to give substance to the probation process.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

The Juvenile Court does not operate in a vacuum. Every social agency and institution caring for children, or for their parents, is a potential resource for care or treatment of children and families with severe social problems.

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 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 their first contact with the Department. A child of fourteen is considered capable of waiving his right to an attorney with the consent of his parent. A guardian ad litem is appointed to act for a parent believed incompetent or for a child without parents. A standing committee of the Seattle Bar Association has worked cooperatively with us for several years to effect sound procedures and to inform attorneys by a printed handbook on procedures currently being rewritten to conform to new appellate decisions.

An increased number of attorneys are involved in fact-finding hearings resulting from the Gault decision. The recent Washington State Supreme Court case In Re Lesperance, rights to counsel are extended to all delinquent cases including traffic offenses. Counsel are retained or appointed by the Court whenever the facts in a serious delinquency are denied or where the child may be subject to commitment to a correctional school or his parents deprived of permanent custody. The prosecuting attorney has assigned a deputy to the Juvenile Court each morning to represent the probation officers in the fact-finding hearings before the Judge or Court Commissioner. Public funds will be necessary to retain appointed counsel in a larger number of cases where parents are indigent in order to comply with the Supreme Court mandate.

A new court procedure arising out of the Kent decision of the Supreme Court provides special procedures in transfer of jurisdiction. In all cases where the Judge is advised that the facts of the case or the youth's experience and maturity may warrant waiver for trial in adult court, the Judge will appoint counsel if parents have not retained one and set a special hearing to consider all factors. Parents and youth are entitled to adequate notice and the Judge must consider the youth's welfare along with society's right to protection. There were 138 such waivers for trial in adult court during 1967.

CLINICAL SERVICES

Special diagnostic and consulting services are secured in any case needed to supplement the probation officer's assessment. 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. A number of clinical psychologists provided clinical services. Fees for diagnostic services are paid from court funds when parents are unable to pay for them. There were 59 psychiatric diagnoses and consultations and 159 psychological services provided during the year and paid from court funds. A larger number (392) of both services were paid for fully or in part by parents. Consultants were also employed in staff training.

DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE

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. It is primarily for children who have committed delinquent acts and for whom secure custody is required to protect the community. It should also be a constructive experience for those detained. Detention care is short term and nonpunitive. 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 case-work 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 care becomes cold storage.

Detention and Shelter Care

The detention loads increased by 20% over last year. On January 1, 1967, there were 126 children under care and in the year 3,924 individual children were detained. The average daily population increased to 161 children and the average length of stay was 12 days, as compared to 135 and 11 last year. Many children were detained on more than one occasion during the year so there were actually 5,061 admissions to detention during 1967. The total child care days spent by all children under care at the Youth Service Center was 59,001-- a 9,800 increase from 1966. Admission of boys outnumbered those of girls 3,352 to 1,709. Admission of delinquents equaled those of dependents 2,527 and 2,534, but 60% of child care was provided children admitted for reasons other than delinquency.

The average length of stay was 12 days, one more than a year ago, detained children stayed from 1 to 259 days. 53% of all children were released in 4 days or less and used 10% of all child care days. 9 1/2% of all children stayed over 30 days and used 49% of child care days. Those remaining longest were the most difficult to place or had no home or family able to care for them.

Changes in Detention Workload

Detaining an increased number of children requires emergency care and supervision pressing our staff and facility continuously. Delays in fact-finding hearings have accounted for 10% of the increase in detention load. Youth in rebellion and run-aways have increased and remained longer to increase our detention counts.

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 75% over capacity half of the time. Each of the other units was over capacity much of the time, thus destroying the flexibility necessary to give individual attention where needed. The increase in rebellious but legally nondelinquent children has made a marked impact on detention population.

Detention population is under constant case review by probation staff and by the Judge and Court Commissioner. The number of preschool children placed by the State Department of Public Assistance and Catholic Children's Services in receiving home care in lieu of detention totaled 205. There were 60 older dependent children six to thirteen 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 accommodate. It is increasingly more difficult to make detention experience a constructive one. We are requiring the detention staff to work with an overload of children daily without a diminution in service or morale.

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. Youth over sixteen may not be detained in any jail unless the Juvenile Court has waived jurisdiction or the Judge has specifically ordered jail care for him. 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 serious 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 one to age five are admitted to the infirmary and placed in lieu of detention and pending 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 required, pending court investigation, court determination and placement.
3. Runaways from home and rebellious children may be detained briefly when the family crisis or the child's rebellion offers no alternative and the child is certain to run away or be in serious harmful circumstances.

Over 300 out-of-county children were detained and returned home. 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. The petition is heard the following morning in preliminary hearing.

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 (in 72 hours) and subsequent review when detention exceeds 30 days. Detention security must protect the community from violence and protect the child from himself. For all children detention is a crisis.

Detention services include activity to develop the individual child such as remedial school, physical exercise, 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.

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. Constitutional rights are covered in the section on intake services.

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 antisocial 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.

School Services

The Seattle School Board provides eight teachers for the Youth Service Center school program. Six teachers provide remedial and academic programs for 95 children in grades 1 to 12. One teacher instructs in arts and crafts and one teaches home-making. The classrooms are scheduled for four periods each day with classes limited to eight or ten children each. These teachers are especially selected and the program is adapted to the capacities of the children under care. Most class work is remedial with individual instruction given by the teacher. 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, plastics and coppercraft for the boys, cookie-making for the primary girls and other handicraft work.

Volunteer Services

The volunteer services of several organized groups plan regular activity programs in the living units. They provide craft activities, instruction in grooming and charm, music and group singing, give supervision while the youngsters make their evening treats, teach sewing and other needle craft. They supervise model craft and plastic craft and have occasionally provided barbering services. The volunteers also assist in the admissions office, do clerical work, and direct child care for the preschool children temporarily housed here until they can be placed in receiving homes. The volunteers plan and supervise an extensive outing program. In addition, they provide transportation for individual youngsters in detention and on probation. The volunteer groups secure clothing, needed materials for hobbies and craft classes and money for tuition and medical needs for the children. Their most important service, however, is their demonstration of concern and care for them as individuals. An average of 156 hours of volunteer service was given each week. Most of this service was to children in detention. This does not include the hundreds of hours of volunteer work in securing donations, sorting and mending clothing and preparation and shopping for activities in detention.

The Youth Service Guild, operating since 1952, gave 4,678 hours of direct service to the youngsters, an increase of 1,914 hours over 1966. The Guild volunteers gave 3,550 hours of personal contact service to youngsters in detention, 576 hours to the outing program and 300 hours of emergency driving. They provided 252 hours of professional service as guardian ad litem. More than \$825.00 was spent for Christmas presents, clothing, equipment, tuition, medical needs and outings.

The Venture Club, a small group of young business women, have given 810 hours of service plus providing gifts and money when requested.

Volunteers not affiliated with any service organization have worked 2,611 hours. During December we were fortunate to have the professional services of a volunteer in the probation department.

The following organizations have aided the Youth Service Center on a monthly or twice-monthly basis, or have assisted with the annual Open House and Bazaar:

American Federation of Musicians - Local 76
American Red Cross
American Women's Voluntary Services
Beacon Hill Grandmothers' Club
Beacon Hill Presbyterian Church
Campfire Girls of America
Delta Mothers
East Shore Unitarian Church
First Methodist Church Merriweds
First Methodist Church Young Adults
Girl Scouts of America
Kiwanis Industrial
Lake City Sportsmen's Club
Overlake Presbyterian Church
Pot and Kettle Club
Seattle Junior Programs
Seattle Youth Symphony
Snoqualmie District Federated Garden Clubs
St. Catherine's Guild of St. Dunstan's Church
United Commercial Travellers Auxiliary
United Commercial Travellers
United Good Neighbors Volunteer Bureau
Venture Club
Youth Service Guild

Over 225 individuals, not necessarily associated with an organization providing volunteer services to the Youth Service Center, have donated material needs, helping services and money to meet individual children's needs. Several medical doctors, ophthalmologists and optometrists have given free professional services. We were able to purchase a new piano from combined Christmas donations of money for the children in detention.

Many other organizations such as Parent Teacher Associations, church groups, high school associated student bodies and business firms have contributed craft materials, recreation equipment, tickets to sports events and theaters and a wide range of specialized needs of individual youngsters. With the cooperation of over 200 business firms, ten civic and social organizations worked with the staff to make possible the annual Open House and Bazaar. Over 1,200 guests attended this event which raised \$1,350.00. The money is deposited in the fund for recreation and special emergency needs.

We are grateful for such widespread wholehearted public support. The volunteers and other interested, concerned citizens who have helped the children living here aided also in interpreting to the community the needs and problems faced every day by the Youth Service Center.

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 hitchhiking were referred to the Court for disposition. Referrals decreased over the 1966 total by 176 for a total of 12,182 including nonmoving 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. Three 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. Three clerks assist 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 moving violations were for speeding, 13% 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. 41% 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 4% 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 youngsters. Fines are rarely levied. A regular court hearing before the Judge or Court Commissioner was provided in 591 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. 67% 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 72% 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 3,000 reports were typed into the social records for the court hearings. Adjustment reports are a regular part of clerical duties. A total of 3,716 court notices were served on parents and witnesses by the transportation officers. In addition there were 988 court notices served by mail. They also transported 530 children to clinics, hospitals and bus depots as needed, and performed 1,233 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 12,182 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.

The kitchen staff served a total of 198,304 meals during the year to an average of 161 children per day. The total food cost for 1967 was \$40,585 and the average food cost per meal was 20.5 cents. The Department of Agriculture furnished surplus items totaling approximately 17,478 pounds, including flour, powdered milk, cornmeal, rice, frozen orange juice, butter, lard and some meats. Food menus are reviewed periodically by the University Home Economics staff to assure that adequate, nutritious and well-balanced meals are served.

DEPENDENT REFERRALS

The reasons for which dependent children are referred to the Court are no longer simple neglect matters. The criteria for legal dependency in the 1913 Juvenile Court Law were basically neglect, injurious living or mistreatment and harmful social condition. That Law also included a definition making "incorrigible" children dependent but it was infrequently applied.

In 1959, 1961 and 1967 the Legislature overhauled the Juvenile Court Law and made more specific the conditions under which the court could find a child dependent. The Law now embraces those who are incorrigible or beyond the control and power of parents by reason of the conduct and nature of the child; the child who is an habitual truant as defined by the school laws; the child who uses intoxicants, opium, cocaine, morphine, heroin, marijuana or other similar drug without prescription; the child who loiters at night or violates curfew ordinances; or the child who is grossly and willfully neglected as to medical care for his well-being.

The children's cases then coming to the Court's attention for dependency reasons fall into three categories all of them based on the child's right to care and supervision, protection from harmful conditions and protection against self-destruction.

Neglect

Cases of child abuse, injurious living, abandonment, temporary shelter and incest comprise the department workload in the neglect cases. There were a total of 1,058 such neglect cases referred to the Juvenile Court in 1967, of which 837 were detained at the Youth Service Center. The development of the Protective Service's unit in the Department of Public Assistance has reduced the number of cases referred to the Juvenile Court in the last three years for injurious living and child abuse and has also reduced the number of detentions proportionately. Since 1959 the Department of Public Assistance has provided receiving home care and assumed social planning responsibility for an increasing number of neglected children ages one to twelve admitted to the Youth Service Center. Additional personnel will permit more placements and social planning for neglected children over twelve. Catholic Children's Services has similarly provided receiving home care and child welfare services for Catholic children under six.

The probation staff makes a preliminary determination on those neglect cases not assumed by the State Department of Public Assistance in order to refer the parents for help in the community where court intervention is not necessary nor desirable. The Judge in preliminary hearing authorizes release for immediate receiving home care in lieu of detention and transfers temporary custody and social planning responsibility to a competent agency whenever possible. The probation staff carry responsibility for investigating fully in gross neglect where continued court supervision is necessary or where a deprivation action is taken. The probation officer also consults with the social agency caseworker on the need for interim care or the necessity for full court hearing when the custody rights of parents are intervened in.

Legal Custody

There are a number of child-parent conditions in which the legal custody of the child requires the State to act for the parents or to act in their absence. Children relinquished by mothers to social agencies for adoption need interim protection under the law as wards of the court until the adoption is completed. Children placed with relatives or those already in the custody of private institutions for foster care or residential treatment need their future care assured by wardship authorizing the custody and child welfare arrangements. Some mentally retarded children without parents are dependent on court wardship for long term institutional or foster care. Grandparents and relatives concerned with the care of children of absent, institutionalized, mentally ill and temporarily incapacitated parents secure temporary custody through court wardship. The Court provided this kind of legal protection and individual rights protection for some 1,096 children during the year.

Rebellious or Incorrigible

There has been a marked increase in the number of children referred to the Court because they were believed to be out-of-control, rebellious and incorrigible. There were over 1,645 referrals for reasons of runaway, out-of-control, truancy and other nondelinquent conduct. Some of these children are indeed out-of-control of parents or guardians but many are in temporary rebellion to the particular condition in which they live. Some are genuinely unable to adjust to the irrational, destructive or violent behavior of others around them. Some of them reflect the general social rebellion and adult response to rapid social change. Many are confused and looking for identity and healthy supporting relationships. Many are involved in self-destructive, debasing experiences. Very few are found to be incorrigible.

The probation staff is obliged to counsel with the child and parent (only half of this group live with both natural parents) in cases of runaway-from-home or other rebellion whether detained or not. It is necessary to assess carefully the conditions in which a child finds himself or herself unable to adjust in his own home or elsewhere. Police generally return and adjust many runaway cases directly with the parents. Many are counseled at the court intake desk or at the admissions desk by probation staff and detention supervisors to avoid detention and official court intervention. Too many children in this runaway and rebellious group are detained, 1,692 of them in 1967 including 300 out-of-county runaways. For some the crisis or conflict can be alleviated before preliminary hearing the following day or in subsequent counseling efforts. Some children require full case investment, court adjudication, placement in foster care or treatment facilities and a few in correctional facilities.

In cases of repeated truancy and serious school adjustment problems the limited availability of special school services makes investigation and planning in these cases difficult. There is no doubt that the lack of community resources for child-parent counseling and other remedial services has resulted in an increased number of children subject to court involvement. The recent clamor for legal rights of children in conflict with the law or with their parents does not attack the roots nor alleviate conditions of rebellion or delinquency.

PROBLEMS AFFECTING GOOD COURT SERVICES

Lack of Community Services

Greater community resources are needed to help children and their parents before they require the Court's attention. These services are too few in number and their development has not kept pace with population growth. There are fewer beds in community child care facilities than there were ten years ago, although the child population has increased by 100,000! Our caseworkers search for resources and in frustration choose second-best plans. The Judge has an equally frustrating responsibility in making sound and wise decisions--and providing for the child's best welfare and for the welfare of the community. The principal expansion in institutional care for problem children has been in state institutions of the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation. But it is grossly unfair to wait until a child is seriously delinquent before remedial help can be given.

One specific resource needed is community low cost child guidance clinics. Over 1,600 children were referred to the Department last year whose problem or "offense" was being rebellious, ungovernable, unable to adjust in the home, a run-away from home or truant. These are problems of child and family conflict rarely requiring detention or court intervention. If unresolved, these problems may result in overt delinquent behavior or serious personality malformation.

Another gross lack is foster care or small group care for delinquent children who are still malleable and can benefit from a substitute home care. Such care is more flexible, less damaging to a child and less expensive than institutional care. We have needed as many as 100 foster homes and 24 group home placements for children at one time. One new group home, Evergreen Boys Ranch, was opened in January, 1966, and now provides for 14 boys.

We have outlined before the need for doubling the residential institutional treatment facilities in this community such as provided at Ryther Child Center and Ruth School for Girls and others. This is a specialized and expensive care, but if available when needed, may save thousands of dollars in penal or mental institution care later.

There is a need for halfway houses for both older boys and older girls. One halfway house for girls is now in operation and the Bureau of Juvenile Rehabilitation now has a group home serving this purpose in Woodinville. An excessive number of such children are detained periodically pending more permanent placement or when their own homes fail. Boarding houses now cater to college students only and are not available for these youth on the threshold of emancipation.

All private and community child care and treatment agencies are full and over-taxed and, in addition, agencies giving direct services and treatment have waiting lists. Payments by Public Assistance for support of children in such care must be increased to maintain what now exists and to develop new resources.

The State Department of Public Assistance and Catholic Children's Services now provide shelter care and social planning for almost half of the neglected children detained. Additional state funds are needed for receiving homes and child welfare staff. Children who are both mentally retarded and delinquent present an extremely difficult problem and demand a special residential treatment not now provided. The Juvenile Court cannot create treatment facilities in lieu of detention and probation 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 workload. Referrals for delinquency have doubled in 10 years; dependency cases doubled in 11 years. The number of children placed on probation has also increased. The workload per probation officer is excessive. They have handled a 25% overload during the last year. Caseworkers supervising probationers have averaged 43 cases. This workload pressure has forced emergency adjustment or summary dispositions in many cases needing better service. 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 nationwide of trained people for social work and probation. Trained and experienced staff are attracted to other employment 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 paid 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 Necessary

The President's Commission on Crime outlines the challenge that delinquency and crime presents to all of us. One strong recommendation is involvement of citizens and youth in the solution of our severe social problems. There is a heartening increase in the concern with preventing and correcting delinquency, school failure and family disorganization.

The Council of Planning Affiliates has attacked the local problems in providing services for children. Graduate and undergraduate students in law, social work, sociology, education, medicine and nursing have participated in workshops, institution tours and case discussions in the Court and other child care facilities. Personnel in social agencies, enforcement agencies, schools, institutions and the helping professions are participating in a variety of ways to effect better methods of identification and treatment of the social failures and delinquents.

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 arising in the community. The conference committee is selected by the local council, appointed by the Juvenile Court 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 development of a branch office of Family Counseling Service and an extension of Big Brother Service to Renton are among the developments emanating from this citizen activity. The Renton Juvenile Court Conference Committee has been in operation more than seven years and has screened and consulted on over 1,000 cases.

The Highline Youth Council has been in operation for six years and has concerned itself with family counseling, youth employment, school guidance services, recreation and others. The Juvenile Court Conference Committee has been in operation four years and has consulted in over 450 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.

The Federal Way Juvenile Court Conference Committee is in operation although the Federal Way Coordinating Committee has dissolved. Magnolia has developed a local committee on youth affairs. The West Seattle Council on Youth Affairs has established itself firmly and is embarking on a program of better opportunities for youth. It also sponsors a juvenile court conference committee. The Kent Health and Welfare Council along with other programs is sponsoring 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

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, came from the County general fund.

The budget allocation for 1967 was as follows:

Salaries and Wages

Probation and Clerical Departments	\$ 642,450.00
Youth Service Center - Detention	410,455.00
Business and Operation Department	125,440.00

Operations and Capital Outlay

Operation and Maintenance	\$ 338,375.00
Capital Outlay Expenditures	8,772.00
	<u>\$1,525,492.00</u>

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 \$10 per day was established in 1966 based on the actual costs divided by the number of child care days during the year. The following figures are of interest in showing the cost of institutional care:

Budget Expenditures Affecting Detention Care - 1967

Salaries and Wages	\$549,177.00
Operation and Maintenance Costs	304,537.00
Capital Outlay Chargeable to Detention	2,250.00
Total Operating Costs for Detention Care	<u>\$855,964.00</u>

\$855,964 Detention Costs

58,802 Days of Care 14.55 Present Cost Per Child Per Day

Costs will be assessed at \$15.00 per day beginning January, 1968.

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 maintained follow-up and collection procedures on 741 cases and assured that appropriate funds from other sources, such as Social Security or Veteran Benefits, are applied to the child's care. A total of \$302,566.11 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 totaled \$23,232.47 on 1,537 cases.

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SUMMARY OF REFERRALS AND COURT PROCESSES

All referrals to the Court for reasons of delinquency (4,760) and for dependency (4,032) are reflected in one or more processes outlined below:

SUMMARY OF COURT HEARINGS

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Regular hearings on delinquency or dependency petitions	2,162	2,424
Contested traffic hearings	870	591
Preliminary hearings on detention	4,293	4,685
Informal judicial review		458
Direct-to-Court matters	2,273	3,260
Fact-finding hearings		51
Financial hearings, support, etc.	213	216
Total appearance hearings	<u>9,811</u>	<u>11,685</u>
Nonappearance matters, hearings	<u>2,125</u>	<u>2,756</u>
Total of all hearings	11,936	14,441

PROBATION DEPARTMENT SERVICES

Intake and Investigation Division

Pending January 1	1,232	1,183
New cases received	6,320	6,704
Cases disposed of, adjusted or completed	6,369	6,209
Pending on December 31	<u>1,183</u>	<u>1,678</u>
Total cases received and processed by intake	7,552	7,887
No. referrals adjusted with parents, child, etc.	957	1,177
No. dismissed in preliminary hearing	653	571
No. settled out by letter to parents or agency	307	239
No. cases presented for full court hearing	2,162	2,424
No. cases scheduled Direct-to-Court	2,273	3,260
Ave. caseload per investigation officer each month	44.6	46.1
Ave. No. assignments per investigation caseworker/month	11.8	10.2

Probation Supervision

Ave. No. children on active probation during each month	456	394
No. children on probation January 1	636	431
No. children placed on probation in year	576	546
No. children on active probation supervision in year	1,212	977
Ave. probation officer caseload at end of month	55	43
No. on probation at end of year	431	368

Review Load - Cases Continued Without Probation Supervision

No. cases on review status, January 1	632	1,144
No. cases added during year	2,004	2,016
No. cases dismissed, completed, terminated	1,478	2,506
No. cases in review load end of year	1,144	654

COLLECTION DIVISION

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
No. of accounts receivable for support of child	841	741
No. of accounts receivable for detention costs	3,303	1,537
No. of court hearings on financial matters	213	216
Amount collected for support of children	\$297,905	\$302,566
Amount collected for detention care	<u>26,090</u>	<u>23,232</u>
Total collected during the year	\$323,995	\$325,798

TRAFFIC CITATIONS REFERREDFive Year Comparison of Reasons for Referrals

<u>Citation or Referral</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Drunk driving	1	2	58	92	51
Reckless driving	100	84	157	142	205
Hit & run	24	37	46	52	34
Speeding	2,051	2,395	2,614	3,488	3,410
Negligent driving	1,003	958	922	1,031	1,087
Stop signs, signals	713	559	862	936	977
Right of way, illegal turn	914	675	489	722	1,090
Following too close	183	121	103	637	95
Aiding and abetting	27	23	27	27	29
Defective equipment	688	544	943	1,273	1,274
Vehicle license violations	109	115	194	247	298
No operator's license, license susp.	716	773	863	1,273	1,231
All other moving violations	<u>396</u>	<u>553</u>	<u>1,380</u>	<u>1,374</u>	<u>1,611</u> *
Total moving violations	6,925	6,839	8,658	11,294	11,392
Hitchhiking & pedestrian violations	<u>1,103</u>	<u>1,038</u>	<u>919</u>	<u>1,064</u>	<u>790</u>
Total Citations	8,028	7,877	9,577	12,358	12,182

* Note - Includes motorcycle safety violations.

SUMMARY OF DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE

<u>Detention and Shelter Care Services</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Admissions to Youth Service Center for Delinquency Reasons	2,269	2,527
Admissions to Youth Service Center for Dependency Reasons, Nondelinquency	<u>2,178</u>	<u>2,534</u>
Total Admissions to Youth Service Center	4,447	5,061 *
No. Individual Children Detained for Delinquency Reasons	1,733	1,919
No. Individual Children Detained for Dependency Reasons, Nondelinquency	<u>1,709</u>	<u>2,005</u>
Total No. Individual Children Detained	3,442	3,924 *
Child Care Days Provided for Delinquency Reasons	19,051	23,475 *
Child Care Days Provided for Dependency Reasons, Nondelinquency	<u>30,168</u>	<u>35,526</u> *
Total Child Care Days Provided	49,219	59,001 *
Average Length of Stay of Children for Delinquency Reasons	8.4	9.3
Average Length of Stay of Children for Dependency Reasons, Nondelinquency	<u>13.8</u>	<u>14.0</u>
Total Ave. Length of Stay for All Children	11.4	12.0
Average Daily Population in Detention for Delinquency Reasons	52.2	64.3 *
Average Daily Population in Detention for Dependency Reasons, Nondelinquency	<u>82.6</u>	<u>97.3</u> *
Total Ave. Daily Population in Detention	134.8	161.6 *

* Note - Major increases

SUMMARY OF DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE

10 YEARS, 1958 to 1967

<u>Year</u>	<u>Referrals Delinquent & Dependent (a)</u>	<u>All Det. Adm.</u>	<u>% Det.</u>	<u>Del. Ref.</u>	<u>% Det.</u>	<u>Dep. Ref.</u>	<u>% Det. (b)</u>
1958	4,854	2,765	57%	2,349	69%	2,505	45%
1959	4,862	2,319	47%	2,360	56%	2,502	24%
1960	5,545	2,686	48%	2,615	45%	2,930	30%
1961	5,825	2,760	47%	2,901	48%	2,924	38%
1962	7,147	3,524	49%	3,681	56%	3,466	42%
1963	7,480	3,687	49%	3,824	54%	3,656	44%
1964	8,299	4,040	48%	4,697	52%	3,602	44%
1965	8,527	4,260	49%	4,624	46%	3,903	54%
1966	8,717	4,447	51%	4,718	48%	3,999	54%
1967	8,792	5,061	57%	4,760	50%	4,032	63% (c)

- (a) Total referrals corrected to exclude miscellaneous services, military clearances, remands from agencies.
- (b) Includes preschool children, rebellious, ungovernable and other non-delinquency reasons for detention.
- (c) These figures are inflated by runaways needing emergency shelter. There were 311 out-of-county runaways detained but not counted as referrals. The detention rate without them included would be 55%.

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

NUMBER OF CHILDREN DETAINED
AND LENGTH OF DETENTION STAY BY AGE

Table 1

1967

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number of Children</u>	<u>Total Days in Detention</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay</u>
1	69	230	3.3 days
2	72	237	3.3
3	73	256	3.5
4	43	151	3.5
5	42	362	8.6
Subtotal	299	1,236	4.1 days
6	42	359	8.5 days
7	50	738	14.8
8	59	1,126	19.1
9	48	1,537	32.0
10	64	1,219	19.0
11	93	1,869	20.1
12	150	2,517	16.8
Subtotal	506	9,365	18.5 days
13	396	7,456	18.8 days
14	785	10,988	14.0
15	1,020	12,940	12.7
16	1,054	10,627	10.1
17	986	6,203	6.3
18	3	6	2.0
Subtotal	4,244	48,220	11.4 days
Total	5,049	58,821	11.7 days

LENGTH OF DETENTION STAY
FOR GROUPS OF CHILDREN DETAINED

Table 2

<u>Length of Stay</u>	<u>All Children</u>	<u>Delinquent Children</u>	<u>Neglected Children</u>	<u>Rebellious Children</u>
1 - 4 days	2,657 - 53%	1,387 - 55%	539 - 64%	731 - 43%
5 - 10 days	1,002 - 20%	529 - 21%	145 - 17%	328 - 19%
11 - 15 days	426 - 8%	210 - 8%	43 - 5%	173 - 10%
16 - 20 days	209 - 4%	108 - 4%	9 - 1%	92 - 6%
21 - 30 days	275 - 6%	122 - 5%	24 - 3%	129 - 8%
31 - 60 days	310 - 6%	130 - 5%	38 - 5%	142 - 8%
61 and over	170 - 3%	34 - 2%	39 - 5%	97 - 6%
	5,049 100%	2,520 100%	837 100%	1,692 100%
Average Stay	11.7 days	9.2 days	11.4 days	15.5 days
Child Care Days	58,821	23,059	9,549	26,213
Number of Boys	3,336	2,129	406	801
Number of Girls	1,713	391	431	891

COMPARISON AND TRENDS 10 YEAR PERIOD

1958 - 1967

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Del. & Dep. Referrals</u>	<u>% Annual Change</u>	<u>Alleged Del. Referrals</u>	<u>% Annual Change</u>	<u>Alleged Dep. Referrals</u>	<u>% Annual Change</u>
1958	4,854	- 5%	2,349	- 9%	2,505	- 1%
1959	4,862	+ 0%	2,360	+ 1%	2,502	+ 0%
1960	5,545	+14%	2,615	+11%	2,930	+17%
1961	5,825	+ 5%	2,901	+11%	2,924	+ 0%
1962	7,147	+29%	3,681	+42%	3,466	+19%
1963	7,480	+ 5%	3,824	+ 4%	3,656	+ 5%
1964	8,299	+11%	4,699	+22.6%	3,602	- 1.5%
1965	8,527	+ 3%	4,624	- 2%	3,903	+ 8%
1966	8,716	+ 2%	4,717	+ 2%	3,999	+ 2.5%
1967	8,792	+ 1%	4,760	+ 1%	4,032	+ 1%

1958-1967 Average

Change per Year: + 8% +10% + 6%

Delinquent Referrals and Rates

<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 Years</u>
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	158,210	2.9%	291.1
1966	4,717	162,470	2.8%	284.2
1967	4,760	166,730	2.9%	285.5

Dependent Referrals and Rates

<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 Years</u>
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	336,822	0.9%	87.3
1962	3,466	344,400	1.0%	99.2
1963	3,656	354,400	1.0%	103.1
1964	3,602	364,400	1.0%	98.8
1965	3,903	374,460	1.0%	104.2
1966	3,999	385,840	1.0%	103.6
1967	4,032	397,205	1.0%	101.5

* Office of Population Research Figures for King County

KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

10 YEAR COMPARISON OF TOTAL ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS

Reason for Referral	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1
Auto Theft	551	555	470	510	553	677	795	562	565	682
Riding in Stolen Car, knowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	97	141
Motor Bike Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	25	29
Burglary, Unlawful Entry	323	378	383	416	376	463	635	642	563	459
Robbery, Holdup	16	22	19	41	62	47	75	52	23	23
Unarmed, Purse Snatch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	46
Forgery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	35
Mail Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	30
Shoplifting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	396	332	237
Other Theft, Attempts, Bikes	477	424	527	543	714	695	979	585	392	277
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7
Indecent Exposure, Liberties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	33
Sex Offense - Other	135	160	186	180	285	233	276	283	161	121
Injury to Person-Assault	80	70	94	91	139	175	167	166	82	60
Fighting, Threatened Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	117	165
Vandalism, Property Damage	-	-	-	-	100	99	170	285	189	111
Arson, Firesetting	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	79	68	60
Car Prowl, Trespass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	81
Boat Violation, Trespass	-	-	-	-	4	5	1	11	58	nc
Carelessness, Mischief	169	170	184	156	80	49	74	nc	nc	nc
Curfew	-	-	-	-	172	180	194	278	291	216
Use of Liquor, Possession	292	340	426	535	760	751	820	646	852	865
Runaway, Correctional Inst.	-	-	-	-	141	107	91	56	49	84
Attempted Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	48	42	39
Glue Sniffing	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	18	76	148
Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	32	324
Supervision for Other Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	20
Other Reasons	306	241	326	429	295	343	346	291	488	285
Minor Infractions Adjusted or Pending Dispositions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181
TOTALS	2,349	2,360	2,615	2,901	3,681	3,824	4,697	4,624	4,717	4,760

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

Table 3

DELINQUENCY REFERRALS Disposed of in 1967

Reason for Referral:	Boys	Girls	Total
Murder/Manslaughter	1	1	2
Rape	7	-	7
Prostitution	1	26	27
Fornication	8	33	41
Indecent Exposure	14	2	16
Indecent Liberties	16	1	17
Window Peeping	4	-	4
Other Sex Offenses	18	31	49
Assault - Threatened	59	7	66
Assault - Fighting	77	22	99
Assault - Unprovoked	52	8	60
Robbery - Armed	22	1	23
Robbery - Unarmed	35	2	37
Purse Snatching	7	2	9
Auto Theft	650	32	682
Motor Bike Theft	29	-	29
Riding in Stolen Car - Knowing	116	25	141
Car Prowl	59	2	61
Bicycle Theft	12	3	15
Burglary/Unlawful Entry	446	13	459
Forgery	30	5	35
Shoplifting	156	81	237
Theft of Mail	29	1	30
Attempted/Other Theft	243	19	262
Arson	57	3	60
Vandalism	43	4	47
Property Damage	64	-	64
Trespassing/Prowling	19	1	20
Curfew	146	70	216
Glue Sniffing	130	18	148
Marijuana	160	46	206
L.S.D.	24	17	41
Other Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs	52	25	77
Attempted Suicide	6	33	39
Liquor - Use/Possession	757	108	865
Runaway from Correctional Institution	57	27	84
Other Delinquency	233	52	285
Courtesy Supervision	14	6	20
Total Delinquency Referrals (with full social data.)	3853	726	4579
Actual Total Delinquency Referrals were ---			4760

STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS - 1967 - continued

Table 4 Race of Delinquent Child Referred:

Race	DELINQUENT		
	Boys	Girls	Total
White	3205	576	3781
Negro	480	110	590
Indian	84	19	103
Filipino	26	3	29
Chinese/Japanese	15	8	23
Other	43	10	53
Total	3853	726	4579

Table 5 Marital Status of Parents - Delinquent Referrals:

	DELINQUENT		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Married and together	1704	276	1980
Divorced	417	88	505
Divorced - Mother remarried	373	79	452
Divorced - Father remarried	116	25	141
Both remarried	96	20	116
Separated	129	33	162
Married and apart	9	5	14
Father dead	130	18	148
Mother dead	56	14	70
Both dead	5	2	7
Father dead - Mother remarried	40	16	56
Mother dead - Father remarried	10	2	12
One Parent deserted	11	1	12
Unmarried	19	21	40
Unknown or not reported	738	126	864
Total	3853	726	4579

Table 6 Case Status of Delinquent Referrals:

	DELINQUENT		
	Boys	Girls	Total
New	1815	395	2210
Old Dep.	103	47	150
Reappear - dependent	77	40	117
Recidivist - dependent	24	12	36
Old Delinquent	673	72	745
Reappear - Delinquent	649	89	738
Recidivist - Delinquent	350	39	389
Old Delinquent & Dependent	128	21	149
Recidivist - Delinquent & Dependent	34	11	45
Total	3853	726	4579

STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS - 1967 - continued

Table 7 Family Income of Child Referred for Delinquency:

<u>Amount of Income</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under \$200 per month	49	15	64
200-299	151	42	193
300-399	236	42	278
400-499	353	62	415
500-599	355	61	416
600-699	292	61	353
700-799	210	29	239
800-899	174	22	196
Over 900	417	166	483
Unemployed	43	5	48
Unknown or not reported	1,573	321	1,894
Total	3,853	726	4,579

Table 8 Source of Support for Family of Delinquent Child Referred

<u>Source of Support</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Father	1,734	299	2,033
Step-Father	341	82	423
Mother	470	94	564
Step-Mother	7	1	8
Relatives	30	5	35
Public Assistance - SDPA	207	56	263
Social Security	38	7	45
Self	31	5	36
Other	23	8	31
Unknown or not reported	972	169	1,141
Total	3,853	726	4,579

Table 9 School Status - Delinquent Child:

<u>Grade in School</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Grade 1	4	1	5
2	9	1	10
3	13	1	14
4	25	2	27
5	44	3	47
6	78	5	83
7	188	29	217
8	292	63	355
9	432	90	522
10	458	122	580
11	415	86	501
12	243	38	281
Pre-School	-	-	-
Kindergarten	1	-	1
Withdrew	27	16	33
Dropped Out	200	42	242
Suspended	110	19	129
Expelled	23	3	26
College, University, Other	19	4	23
Less than full time	10	2	12
Adjustment Classes	66	15	81
Graduated	31	9	40
Unknown or not reported	1,165	185	1,350
Total	3,853	726	4,579

Table 10

DISPOSITIONS OF DELINQUENT REFERRALS

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Matter adjusted with parent and child	516	145	661
Petition Dismissed	567	118	685
Probation and Wardship Dismissed	11	4	15
Placed on Probation - own home	187	49	236
Placed on Probation - in foster home	9	4	13
Supervision for other Courts	7	2	9
Technical Probation and Reports	964	140	1,104
Technical Probation - No Reports	61	1	62
Continued for later Review	250	34	284
Transferred to other Juvenile Courts	45	8	53
Declined Jurisdiction - Adult Court	87	7	94
Declined Jurisdiction - suspended	36	6	42
Committed to the Department of Institutions	233	51	284
Commitment Rescinded; Suspended	24	1	25
Re-Committed to the Dept. of Institutions	36	6	42
Runaway, Parole failure, Shelter for parolee of Dept. of Institutions	101	24	125
Committed to School for Mentally Retarded	5	1	6
Referred to Juvenile Parole Counselor	98	6	104
Committed or placed in custody of:			
Alcoholism Clinic	1	-	1
Briscoe School	3	-	3
Griffin Home	5	-	5
Home of the Good Shepherd	-	9	9
Catholic Children's Service	2	3	5
Children's Home Society of Washington	3	-	3
Family Counseling Service	1	-	1
Ryther Child Center	4	-	4
Seattle Children's Home	1	-	1
Public Assistance - Foster Home	5	2	7
Public Assistance - Family Care	1	1	2
Vancouver Boys' Academy	3	-	3
Other Private Agency or Institution	6	-	6
Placed with Relatives	6	2	8
Driver's License Suspended or Restricted	160	14	174
All Other Dispositions	<u>415</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>503</u>
	3,853	726	4,579

NOTE: These dispositions are for full data cases.

Total delinquency Referrals were -- 4760.

Table 11 Source of Referral to Juvenile Court:

<u>Agency or Individual</u>	<u>Delinquency</u>	<u>Dependency</u>	<u>Total</u>
Seattle Police Department	2,357	1,226	3,583
King County Sheriff	567	305	872
Washington State Patrol	294	18	312
Bellevue	124	15	139
Clyde Hill	3	-	3
Hunt's Point	-	1	1
Medina	4	2	6
Yarrow Point	1	1	2
Bothell	21	1	22
Houghton	16	9	25
Kirkland	42	15	57
Carnation	1	-	1
Redmond	22	3	25
Enumclaw	23	4	27
Issaquah	22	4	26
North Bend	14	2	16
Snoqualmie	3	-	3
Normandy Park	2	2	4
Pacific	1	6	7
Des Moines	26	3	29
Algona	4	3	7
Auburn	75	31	106
Kent	59	13	72
Tuckwila	18	-	18
Black Diamond	1	-	1
Renton	196	31	227
Mercer Island Police Department	58	7	65
Mercer Island Marshal	2	-	2
Lake Forest Park	9	2	11
Other Police Departments	99	29	128
Other Law Enforcement	110	44	154
Post Office Department	31	-	31
Fish and Game Department	4	-	4
Probation Officer - K.C.J.C.	32	61	93
Juvenile Conference Committee	16	5	21
Other Juvenile Courts	54	66	120
Administrative and Agency Petitions	31	69	100
School Department	23	168	191
Social Agencies	31	170	201
Parent(s)	81	286	367
Relatives	8	123	131
Self	2	86	88
Other Source	92	118	210
Total	4,579	2,929	7,508

NOTE: These are sources of referral for full data cases. The combined referrals for delinquent and dependent reasons in 1967 were 8,792.

TEN YEAR COMPARISON OF TOTAL ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS

KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

<u>REASON FOR REFERRAL</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>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Abuse or Cruel Treatment				40	59	63	72	33	20	39
Injurious living, Neglect	323	397	445	519	622	678	700	768	555	425
Abandonment	38	52	76	96	135	148	119	126	87	93
Shelter	245	168	248	191	280	302	192	139	177	269
Protective Custody						nc	nc	180	301	208
Incest							6	10	9	24
						Sub Total ..		1256(ST)	1149	1058
Rebellious, Ungovernable	169	198	226	163	258	284	314	271	360	499
Unable to Adjust	75	99	164	210	199	228	290	237	161	166
Runaway from Home	792	668	656	647	622	567	584	673	690	800
Truancy, Unable to Adjust in school	37	40	89	131	151	164	156	110	136	180
						Sub Total		1291(ST)	1347	1645
Custody, Investigations	294	305	475	323	330	388	345	449	422	305
Custody for Adoption	485	492	477	501	615	637	674	663	721	788
Mentally Handicapped	5	5	6	5	11	12	15	2	5	3
Other Reasons & Pending	42	78	68	98	184	185	135	242	355	233
						Sub Total		1356(ST)	1503	1329
Total for Year	2505	2502	2930	2924	3466	3656	3602	3903	3999	4032

DEPENDENCY REFERRALS

Disposed of in 1967

Table 12 Reason for Referral

<u>Neglect</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Abandonment	53	40	93
Injurious Living Conditions, Neglect	229	196	425
Shelter	144	125	269
Cruel/Abusive Treatment	9	12	21
Child Beating	8	10	18
Incest	2	22	24
Protective Custody	92	116	208
<u>Dependency - Rebellious</u>			
Unable to Adjust - Home or Foster Home	75	91	166
Incorrigible/Ungovernable	221	191	412
Runaway	346	454	800
Truancy	42	36	78
Refusal to Attend School	39	22	61
Unable to Adjust in School	29	12	41
<u>Dependency - Custody</u>			
Custody Establishment	37	43	80
Deprivation - Custody for Adoption	7	10	17
Other Dependency	103	91	194
Courtesy Investigation	11	11	22
Subtotal Dependency Referrals with Full Social Data	1,447	1,482	2,929
<u>Other Dependency Matters Referred but Not Fully Reported</u>			
Adoption - Relinquishments	.	.	646
Adoption Investigations and Publications	.	.	125
Custody Changed or Established	.	.	225
Dependency - Ungovernable - Not Assigned	.	.	87
Other Dependency Services Pending	.	.	20
Total Dependency Matters			4,032
Out-of-Town Runaways - Housing Only			311

STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS - 1967 - continued

Table 13 Race of Dependent Child Referred

<u>Race</u>	<u>Dependent</u>		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
White	1,160	1,122	2,282
Negro	179	215	394
Indian	59	90	149
Filipino	11	17	28
Chinese/Japanese	2	6	8
Other	36	32	68
Total	1,447	1,482	2,929

Table 14 Marital Status of Parents - Dependent Referrals

	<u>Dependent</u>		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Married and Together	405	384	789
Divorced	183	203	386
Divorced - Mother Remarried	140	186	326
Divorced - Father Remarried	82	76	158
Both Remarried	66	92	158
Separated	103	113	216
Married and Apart	17	17	34
Father Dead	51	39	90
Mother Dead	19	30	49
Both Dead	20	13	33
Father Dead - Mother Remarried	11	17	28
Mother Dead - Father Remarried	9	10	19
One Parent Deserted	15	11	26
Unmarried	68	85	153
Unknown or not reported	258	206	464
Total	1,447	1,482	2,929

Table 15 Case Status of Dependent Referrals

	<u>Dependent</u>		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
New	727	883	1,610
Old Dependent	272	276	548
Reappear - Dependent	184	191	375
Recidivist - Dependent	36	36	72
Old Delinquent	88	18	106
Reappear - Delinquent	76	33	109
Recidivist - Delinquent	22	8	30
Old Delinquent and Dependent	27	33	60
Recidivist - Delinquent & Dependent	15	4	19
Total	1,447	1,482	2,929

Table 16 Family Income of Child Referred for Dependency

<u>Amount of Income</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under \$200 per month	30	41	71
200-299	78	74	152
300-399	98	113	211
400-499	108	117	225
500-599	125	126	251
600-699	74	90	164
700-799	43	51	94
800-899	38	33	71
Over 900 per month	82	85	167
Unemployed	32	33	65
Unknown or not reported	739	719	1,458
Total	1,447	1,482	2,929

Table 17 Source of Support for Family of Dependent Child Referred

<u>Source of Support</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Father	484	518	1,002
Stepfather	100	131	231
Mother	175	181	356
Stepmother	0	0	0
Relatives	20	24	44
Public Assistance - SDPA	209	224	433
Social Security	32	38	70
Self	12	4	16
Other	25	30	55
Unknown or not reported	390	332	722
Total	1,447	1,482	2,929

Table 18 School Status, -- Dependent Child

<u>Grade in School</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Grade 1	30	26	56
2	31	21	52
3	23	20	43
4	18	22	40
5	26	25	51
6	46	22	68
7	65	55	120
8	94	130	224
9	106	176	282
10	94	186	280
11	83	123	206
12	17	46	63
Preschool	286	214	500
Kindergarten	11	17	28
Withdrew	9	8	17
Dropped out	38	40	78
Suspended	56	33	89
Expelled	5	2	7
College, University, other	1	2	3
Less than full time	1	0	1
Adjustment classes	39	19	58
Graduated	2	5	7
Unknown or not reported	366	290	656
Total	1,447	1,482	2,929

DISPOSITIONS OF DEPENDENT REFERRALS
(Includes Neglect, Truant, Rebellious, Custody)

Table 19

Disposition or Action Completed	Boys	Girls	Total		
Adjusted with parent, child, relative, etc.	289	227	516	+	
Petition dismissed, service completed	329	341	670	+	
Probation and wardship dismissed	30	27	57	+	124 b
Placed on probation - own home	83	109	192		
Placed on probation in foster home	16	23	39		
Supervision for other court	4	7	11		
Technical probation with reports	119	135	254		
Technical probation and review	8	14	22		
Continued for later review	55	44	99		
Referred to juvenile parole counselor	10	9	19		
Committed to Dept. of Institutions	47	30	77		
Committed to institution for retarded	2	2	4	+	1 b
Runaway, parole failure, shelter for parolee, Dept. of Institutions	9	11	20		
Transferred to other juvenile court	27	35	62		
Declined jurisdiction	1	1	2		
Jurisdiction declined and suspended	0	1	1		
Committed to Dept. of Inst. and suspended	4	3	7		
Committed to State mental hospital	1	1	2		
Committed or placed in care of:					
Briscoe Memorial School	5	0	5	+	2 b
Casey Family Program	1	1	2	+	9 b
Catholic Children's Service	33	44	77	+	185 a
Children's Home Society of Wash.	1	3	4	+	246 a
Deaconess Children's Home	2	1	3	+	1 b
Evergreen Heights Boys' Home	1	0	1		
Florence Crittenden Home	0	1	1		
Griffin Home	9	0	9		
Good Shepherd Home	0	16	16	+	
Jeff's Home	1	0	1		
Kings Boyville	0	0	0		
Lutheran Family & Children's Service	1	3	4	+	123 a
Medina Children's Service	0	0	0	+	134 a
Ruth School for Girls	0	5	5		
Ryther Child Center	1	2	3	+	3 b
Seattle Children's Home	4	2	6		
Public Assistance Foster Homes	74	81	155	+	10 b
Public Assistance Family, Receiving Care	51	64	115	+	123 b
Stuart Hall - Halfway House	0	6	6		
Other voluntary agencies & treatment	17	4	21		
Placed with relatives	21	33	54	+	9 b
Parents deprived of custody	1	4	5		
All other dispositions	190	192	382	+	26 b
Total	1,447	1,482	2,929	+	996

Note - These dispositions are for full data cases. Total dependency referrals received during the year were 4,032.

Number of cases in the fourth column are additional dispositions without full social data. Those denoted by (a) are routine agency adoptions; those denoted by (b) are runaways returned, or other summary dispositions.

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

Table 20 Reasons for Citations - 1966 and 1967

	No. of Citations 1966	No. of Citations 1967	% of Total
Influence - Alcohol (a)	92	51	.4%
Reckless Driving (a)	142	205	1.8%
Hit and Run (a)	52	34	.3%
License Falsification	2	7	-
Speeding 0-10 mph	1,487	1,334	11.7%
Speeding 11-15 mph	1,238	1,274	11.2%
Speeding 16-20 mph (b) 3,488	466	499	4.4%
Speeding 21 + mph	253	265	2.3%
Speed Too Fast for Conditions	44	38	.3%
Negligent Driving	1,031	1,087	9.5%
Through Stop Sign	936	977	8.6%
Failure to Yield	581	613	5.4%
Defective Equipment (d)	1,273	1,274	11.2%
No Opr. License on Person	804	811	7.1%
No Opr. Lic. - License Susp.	24	30	.3%
No Opr. Lic. - Other License	11	9	.1%
No Opr. Lic. - No License Issued	428	362	3.2%
Violating Learner's Permit	6	19	.2%
Aiding and Abetting	27	29	.3%
No Vehicle License	138	198	1.7%
Improper Vehicle Registration	109	100	.9%
Improper Turn	141	477	4.2%
No Signal	19	33	.3%
Following Too Closely	637	95	.8%
Other Violations	1,353	1,571	13.8%
Total Moving Violations	11,294	11,392	100.0%
Pedestrian Violations (c)	1,006	752	
(incl. Hitchhiking)			
Motor Boat Citations (c)	58	38	
All Violations - Citations	12,358	12,182	

- (a) Automatic suspension of license by Director of Licenses.
 (b) Speeding offenses 3,410, represent 30% of all moving violations.
 (c) 790 citations were nondriving violations or 6.5% of total.
 (d) Defective Equipment Citations were for following equipment:

Defective Brakes	109	Stoplight	79	Steering Alignment	6
Headlight Defective	128	Direct Signals	12	Windshield Wipers	4
Headlight Focus	10	Exhaust-Muffler	462	Glass absent, broken	3
Taillight Defective	115	Tires	5	Other Equipment	341
				Total	1,274

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

DISPOSITIONS OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS

Table 21 Comparison of Dispositions for Two Years		<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
License Issuance Deferred	(a)	568	616
License Held (30 days to 18 mos.)	(a)	1,194	938
License Sent to Olympia	(a)	0	0
Driving Restricted (School/Work)	(a)	3,294	3,416
Drive Only with Parent Permission	(a)	0	0
Car to be Sold	(a)	240	446
Reprimand and Closed	(b)	4,082	4,647
Dismissed by Court Action		126	62
Defective Equipment Repaired		117	17
Declined Jurisdiction		1,436	1,073
Referred to other Juvenile Court		371	451
Referred to Probation Department	(c)	606	451
Accident Prevention School		235	26
Referred to Student Court		39	35
Other Dispositions		<u>50</u>	<u>4</u>
Total		12,358	12,182

Note: (a) 41% of dispositions resulted in license suspension, license deferred or driving restricted.
 (b) Includes pedestrian violation dispositions.
 (c) 451 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>1966</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
1st Referral	9,264	75.0%	8,802	72.2%
2nd Referral	1,709	13.8%	1,815	14.8%
3rd Referral	729	5.9%	817	6.7%
4th Referral or more	656	5.3%	748	6.3%

No. Referrals Involving Accidents and Insurance

No. Referrals for	No. Accidents	1,354	Total Insured	6,494
Moving Violations 11,392	Injury	366	No. Accidents	914
	Fatality	5		

No. Driver Trained 3,995	Boys Referred 10,619 = 87%
In Driver Training 4	Girls Referred 1,563 = 13%