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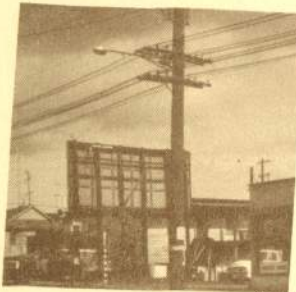
E. REMINGTON CT.

ANNUAL REPORT
KING COUNTY
JUVENILE COURT
1968

ADDITION TO
YOUTH SERVICE CENTER

PRESENT YOUTH SERVICE CENTER

E. SPRUCE ST.



12TH AVE

14TH AVE

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

Gentlemen:

We submit herewith a summary of the activities by this Department over the past year. This reports on the numbers and kinds of cases brought to the Juvenile Court and the kinds of services, procedures and care provided. The rapid changes and violent events in the broader community are reflected in frustrations, turmoil and delinquent behavior of the children and youth with whom we are concerned.

The upward trend in delinquency referrals was broken this year with an actual reduction of 590 referrals from 1967. The reductions occurred in lesser offenses including liquor use, curfew, shoplifting, petty theft, etc. There was an increase in more serious offenses including burglary, robbery, purse snatch, marijuana and dangerous drugs. The net referral rate for delinquency dropped slightly to 2.4 percent of the County's ten to seventeen year old children.

Neglect and dependency referrals decreased by 100 cases or 2 percent. The principal credit for this reduction goes to the Department of Public Assistance administrators' development of protective services and shelter care for neglected children in lieu of detention and court referral. Rebellious and unruly children continue to overrun our investigative force and detention bed space.

We are also pleased to report a slight reduction in the number of youth referred to this Department for moving traffic violations. The major reductions occurred in speeding citations while the increases were judgment violations including negligent driving and speed too fast for conditions.

Admissions of children to the Youth Service Center increased by 100 or 2 percent with all of these increases attributed to rebellious and unruly children. The total child care provided during the year almost equalled the all-time high of 1967. The average number of 160 children in detention per day was the result of many controlling efforts.

The implementation of the Supreme Court decisions requiring due process for youth facing serious charges has pressed our staff all year. Commitment hearings require more judicial and court calendar time, require now a full time deputy prosecutor, result in appointment of and appearances by counsel and a higher budget for attorney fees. The Juvenile Court Judges and the Court Commissioner have carried out an extremely difficult work calendar all year.

A high tribute is due the staff and volunteers who have carried out with zeal and dedication a demanding work expectation. Detention personnel have persisted doggedly with a high population of confused and unruly children. The clerical staff has adapted to and supplemented new court expediting procedures. The probation staff has enthusiastically carried out extensive detention screening and developed a crisis intervention service in non-detention cases. All staff units have participated beyond the call of duty to meet emergencies and to work out new solutions for the complex dilemmas of the family and community.

The Juvenile Court Board of Managers and the staff are grateful for the encouragement, cooperation and direct assistance of individuals, law enforcement agencies and the many community agencies bent on improving human welfare.

The cover reports building changes in process.

Carl B. Erickson
Director

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 1968 in addition to the Chairman, Judges Stanley Soderland, Robert Utter, Charles Z. Smith and Morell Sharp 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. Robert Weber replaced Lawrence Allison who transferred to San Francisco last June.

FUNCTION AND PURPOSE OF THE JUVENILE COURT

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

- To investigate and adjudicate cases of delinquency and dependency referred to it;

- To determine the kind of care or treatment best for the welfare of the child and the protection of the community;

- To detain those children needing temporary care pending investigation and court hearing;

- 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 4,365 preliminary hearings were held in 1968, a decrease of 7% from the number held in 1967 resulting from improved procedures.

A preliminary hearing is held for each child detained in the Youth Service Center within 24 hours of admission, as required by the Juvenile Court Code 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 offices 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.

Summary hearings termed "direct-to-court matters" were discontinued in 1968. These cases of minor offenses; including drinking, vandalism and delinquent traffic offenses; were scheduled for summary hearing without probation office investigation nor detention. There were a total of 1,095 such direct-to-court matters heard during the year. Dissatisfaction with the summary nature and limited impact of this procedure led to increased informal probation officer dispositions for such nondetention matters.

Regular Court Hearings

A total of 1,628 regular court hearings were held in 1967 on dependency and delinquency petitions, a 30% reduction from last year, and the result of bifurcation of all hearings in which allegations are denied.

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. They included for 1968 the following:

Regular Hearings	718
Dispositional Hearings	649
Commitment or Decline of Jurisdiction Hearings	261

Total Hearings	1,628
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Fact-Finding Hearings

In June 1967 new procedures were instituted to conform to the requirements of the Gault decision. Fact-finding hearings were scheduled in all cases where facts were 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 may also be appointed a Superior Court Judge Pro Tempore. There were 932 such hearings in 1968, most of them appearing with counsel of the parents' choice. The Court appointed 467 attorneys and the County paid \$46,290 for youth found indigent but in need of counsel.

Financial Hearings

In addition to the preliminary, regular court and fact-finding hearings, the Juvenile Court held 241 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 201 full court 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 390 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 all other cases 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 1968 was 8,101 referrals. 4,171 of these were referrals for alleged delinquency and 3,930 were for reasons of alleged dependency or neglect. 5,165 children out of 8,101 referrals were admitted to the Youth Service Center for detention or shelter. The department also disposed of 10,598 traffic referrals of youth cited for moving violations.

Referrals to the Juvenile Court come from law enforcement agencies 64%, schools and social agencies 18%, parents or child 11% and others 7%. Referrals are made 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. More than 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.

A special staff unit, four caseworkers, was organized in August, 1968, to provide immediate investigation services on bulletins or nondetention cases including rebellious and unruly children. By November this group was enlarged by three caseworkers to intensify screening cases prior to admission to detention and to extend this service until midnight.

The intake unit, two investigation units and the new crisis unit comprised of five casework supervisors and forty-two probation officers and caseworkers, completed the following work assignments during the year:

Prepared 4,365 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 1,628 cases of full investigation of either allegedly delinquent or dependent children and presented the cases for regular court hearing;

Disposed of 1,500 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 718 applications from adoptive agencies for temporary custody pending adoption;

Prepared and presented 1,095 cases for direct court action or preliminary hearing where continued court intervention appeared unnecessary;

Supervised 2,109 cases which were heard and continued for later review or on technical probation without supervision. There were 654 cases held on review status without probationary supervision on January 1 and 1,455 were added during the year. At the end of the year there were 451 such cases under surveillance or continued for reports to the Court.

Interviewed child and parent and worked out alternatives to detention in 100 cases per month although this procedure began late in the year.

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 271 children on probation January 1 and 327 were placed on probation by court order during the year. The average term of supervision was nine months. Seven caseworkers provided supervision of 598 children last year for an average monthly caseload of 39. We regret that critical work demands in precourt investigations has required reductions in staff assigned to probation supervision.

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 73 such waivers for trial in adult court during 1968.

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 74 psychiatric diagnoses and consultations and 159 psychological services provided during the year and paid from court funds. A larger number (340) 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 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 care becomes cold storage.

Detention and Shelter Care

The detention loads increased by 2% over last year. On January 1, 1968, there were 140 children under care and in the year 3,876 individual children were detained. The average daily population was 160 children and the average length of stay was 12 days, as compared to 161 and 12 last year. Many children were detained on more than one occasion during the year so there were actually 5,165 admissions to detention during 1968. The total child care days spent by all children under care at the Youth Service Center was 58,376 a 625 decrease from 1967. Admission of boys outnumbered those of girls 3,429 to 1,736. Admission of delinquents equaled those of dependents. Actually there were 2,493 delinquents, 1,941 rebellious and 759 shelter and dependent admissions.

The average length of stay was 12 days, the same as a year ago; the longest detention was 365 days. 51% of all children were released in 4 days or less and used 2% of all child care days. 13% of all children stayed over 30 days and used 46% 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 some 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 100% over capacity all year. 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. 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 under eighteen years who requires detention in this County is cared for in the Youth Service Center. Youth over sixteen may be detained in jail when the Juvenile Court has waived jurisdiction or the Judge has specifically ordered jail care for him. The criteria for admission to detention at the Youth Service Center are:

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.

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.

The child who must be held for another jurisdiction including runaways from institutions to which they were committed, certain material witnesses and those held as a courtesy in transit.

shelter care:

Some children require protection and shelter care not otherwise available to them and resulting from neglect, abuse, abandonment or violent treatment by parents, guardians or others.

Runaways from home and rebellious children may be detained as a last resort when the family crisis or the child's rebellion offers no alternative and the child is certain to run away or be in dangerous circumstances. 1,941 unruly children were detained last year.

The Department of Public Assistance reached an important milestone in October, 1968. Receiving homes for neglected children were made available around the clock, almost eliminating the need for placement in the Youth Service Center. There were 186 preschool children and 140 older shelter placements by Department of Public Assistance.

Over 573 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 activities and program 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.

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.

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 of children are described in the section on intake services.

School Services

The Seattle Schools provide seven teachers for the Youth Service Center School program. Five teachers provide remedial and academic programs for up to 75 children daily in grades one (1) through 12; one teacher instructs in arts and crafts and one teacher instructs in homemaking. The classrooms are scheduled for 5 periods each day with most classes limited to 8 to 12 students. The 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. Reports on school performance of each child are received from the previous school, and performance at the Youth Service Center is always reported to the probation officer and forwarded to the school or institution which the child will attend upon release.

Volunteered Services

Volunteered services are used in regularly planned activity programs in detention. Volunteers provide the necessary instruction and supervision for hand crafts, hobbies, cooking and baking, grooming and organized games. Some assist in the admissions area and in the infirmary. Many help by filing, typing, handling telephone calls and working on research projects. The volunteers plan and supervise an extensive outing program and transportation for individual youngsters. They secure clothing, materials for hobbies and craft classes and money for tuition and medical needs for the children.

Their outstanding contribution is their demonstrated concern and care for the children as individuals. An average weekly input of 173 hours of instruction has a marked impact on most youngsters. A new volunteer service assisted youth on probation and in following up on cases on review status. This initial family assistance role for volunteers will be expanded next year.

The Youth Service Guild, organized in 1952, gave 4,154 hours of direct service. The Guild volunteers assisted with the detention program, sponsored and supervised an outing program, provided emergency transportation and assisted with special assignments in probation. They have sponsored and led a new and very successful Camp Fire Unit in cooperation with the Camp Fire Council. They provided 161 hours of professional service as guardians ad litem. More than \$1,145.00 was spent for Christmas presents, clothing, equipment, tuition, medical needs and outings.

The Venture Club, a small group of young business women, have given 1,749 hours of service plus providing Christmas, birthday and special gifts. They have helped with special short term projects in probation in addition to their regular assigned tasks in detention.

The United Commercial Travelers Auxiliary have led and sponsored an outstanding sewing project for the older girls. The U.C.T. Auxiliary has given 528 hours and over \$340.00 to the "Builders of Women Youth Project."

Volunteers not affiliated with any service organization have worked 3,122 hours.

The following organizations have aided the Youth Service Center on a monthly or twice monthly basis all year:

American Federation of Musicians - Local 76	Pot and Kettle Club
American Women's Voluntary Services	Snoqualmie District Federated Garden Clubs
Camp Fire Girls of America	St. Catherine's Guild of St. Dunstan's Church
Delta Mothers	United Commercial Travelers Auxiliary
East Shore Unitarian Church	United Commercial Travelers
Girl Scouts of America	United Good Neighbors Volunteer Bureau
Kiwanis Industrial	Venture Club
Overlake Presbyterian Church	Youth Service Guild

Over 330 individuals, not associated with any organization provided volunteer services to the Youth Service Center, have donated material needs, helping services and money to meet individual children's needs. We have received free professional services from several medical doctors, ophthalmologists and optometrists for needy children.

The McEachern family donated funds for an indoor heated swimming pool. This swimming pool began with a discussion in a meeting of the Board of Managers in January, 1967. We were advised that the McEachern Trust was interested in such a project for deprived youth. In May, 1967, the Board of County Commissioners agreed to accept the swimming pool as an addition of the Youth Service Center facilities and the transfer of funds for the pool construction was authorized. The Seattle Foundation acting for the McEachern Trust reviewed the preliminary planning and estimates and in August, 1967, authorized expenditure of \$100,000 for this project. Mark Reese, consulting engineer, and Ronald Burke, architect, were recommended to plan the pool.

In January, 1968, the County Commissioners contracted with Mark Reese for a fee of \$9,000 to plan and supervise construction of the swimming pool with an estimated cost of \$100,000. The plans were revised several times to reduce costs. On March 29 the bids came in with Puget Sound Construction low bidder but 10 percent over the available funds. Elimination of alternates reduced the construction contract to \$101,900 not including \$4,500 sales tax and \$9,000 architects fees. The McEachern Trust agreed in May to supplement the original donation with \$15,400 to assure construction. The County Commissioners contracted with Puget Sound Construction to build the pool and it is now completed.

The staff have enthusiastically developed operating procedures, secured equipment and planned the pool use and maintenance. The swimming pool is a valuable addition for recreation purposes and allows big muscle activity for each youngster at his own level. Swimming uses up excess energy and drains off tensions. It provides limited instruction for neophytes and water games for others as the schedule permits. We and the children are grateful to the McEacherns and everyone concerned with the development of this pool.

The Youth Service Guild and private firms provided funds to purchase swim suits, caps and water safety equipment.

A large number of business firms, professional and civic groups, associated high school student bodies and service organizations provided craft materials, recreation equipment, tickets to sports events, theaters and a wide range of specialized needs of individual children.

We are grateful for such widespread wholehearted public support. The community involvement has allowed the volunteers and staff to improve and provide better services to the children and their families served 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. Youth 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 1967 total by 345 for a total of 11,837 including nonmoving violations. Nine out of twelve or 78% were single referrals, 12% were referred twice and 9% had three or more citations.

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. 31% of all moving 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. 22% of dispositions were effected to control the youth's license or his car. The Juvenile Court has the authority to suspend licenses or set any special condition. 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 201 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. 59% 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 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 3,125 court notices were served on parents and witnesses by the transportation officers. In addition there were 612 court notices served by mail. They also transported 559 children to clinics, hospitals and bus depots as needed, and performed 1,378 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 11,837 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 195,756 meals during the year to an average of 160 children per day. The total food cost for 1968 was \$47,058, up 13%, and the average food cost per meal was 24.04 cents. The Department of Agriculture furnished surplus items totaling approximately 14,412 pounds, including flour, powdered milk, corn meal, rice, frozen orange juice, butter and lard. 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 834 such neglect cases referred to the Juvenile Court in 1968, of which 762 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 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. 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 from some 1,189 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 1,689 referrals for reasons of runaway, out-of-control, truancy and other non-delinquent conduct. Some of these children are indeed out-of-control of parents or guardians but many are intemporary 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 truly 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, 1,910 of them in 1968 including 573 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 concern 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.

The most critical need 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 runaway 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.

New Services Needed for Children

<u>Resources Needed - not Available</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Foster Home	12	25	37
Group Home	58	31	89
Large Residential Treatment Institution . .	9	7	16
Small Residential Treatment Institution . .	86	28	114
Boarding House - Girls		7	7
Boarding House - Boys	7		7
Forestry Camp	6		6
Vocational Camp	21	8	29
Trade Training	29	12	41
Adult Out-patient Treatment	63	16	79
Juvenile Out-patient Treatment	78	25	103
Juvenile-Adult Out-patient Treatment	28	22	50
* Other for Family	5	4	9
* Other for Child	6	2	8
	409	186	595

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 nearly doubled in 10 years; dependency cases doubled in 15 years. The number of children placed on probation has also increased. The workload per probation officer is excessive. They have handled a 23% overload during the last year. Caseworkers supervising probationers have averaged 39 cases. This workload 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.

* These include: Homemaking Service, Tutoring Service, Adult Academic or Trade Training, Alcoholic Rehabilitation, Mother, Father, etc.

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 eight years and has screened and consulted on over 1,100 cases.

The Highline Youth Council has been in operation for seven 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 five years and has consulted in over 500 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.

1968 IN RETROSPECT

The reasons for delinquency, rebellion or defiance are extremely varied and may be simple or complex. The reductions in our delinquency referrals appears to be a result of Police priorities shifting from minor offenses to patrol and arrest for offenses more dangerous to the community. Group or gang offenses occur with more frequency in suburbs and on city streets and are often unprovoked attacks for money or for kicks. Use of marijuana, drugs and stimulants is increasing and is a reflection of youth dissatisfaction, rebellion and of family conflict. The ready availability of these drugs locally (except hard narcotics) and adolescents' purchasing power contribute to their increased use.

A significant milestone was reached in October 1968 when the County Public Assistance administrator opened two new receiving homes to admit neglected children. These homes, with others as back-up, receive children day or night from police custody, eliminating housing in the Youth Service Center. It also means the Department has now assumed proper responsibility for providing welfare and family restoration services. A case needing court decision is brought in by petition by the Child Welfare caseworker.

Several community counseling services have undertaken treatment for more rebellious youth in conflict to restore family unity and control. Our staff efforts have therefore been more effective through our crisis intervention service even though the number of referrals have increased.

Management of detention overload has required new admission control to find alternatives to detention. Staff assigned to crisis intervention found ways to alleviate the crisis in cases of boys and girls rebelling from parents and reducing the need for detention. Detention of older sophisticated unmanageable delinquent boys has been and will continue to be a difficult and unrewarding service in any facility.

FINANCES

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 714 cases and assured the appropriate funds from other sources, such as Social Security or Veteran Benefits, are applied to the child's care. A total of \$292,099.86 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 \$44,181.86 on 1,610 cases.

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 1968 was as follows:

Salaries and Wages

Probation and Clerical Departments	\$ 712,395.00
Youth Service Center - Detention	433,650.00
Business and Operation Department	135,080.00

Operations and Capital Outlay

Operation and Maintenance	353,269.00
Capital Outlay Expenditures	<u>11,605.00</u>

\$1,645,999.00

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 - 1968

Salaries and Wages	\$593,409.95
Operation and Maintenance Costs	154,845.23
Capital Outlay Chargeable to Detention	<u>2,470.05</u>

\$750,725.23

The Board of County Commissioners established the rate of \$15.00 per day in 1967 based on the total cost of operating the detention facility.

ADDENDUM

Several significant beginnings on the Youth Service Center expansion project occurred in 1968. Forward Thrust Bond Issue for 6.1 million dollars for this project was approved with confidence by the public. The bonds were subsequently sold and funds invested pending contractual payments.

The architectural firm of Stoddard and Huggard prepared preliminary plans and sketches for the Juvenile Court Board of Managers beginning in September, 1967. When the King County Design Commission was finally appointed in mid-year, they reviewed a series of alternative design plans and approved a building design plan at the end of the year. Detail plans and specifications for bidding and construction should be completed by August, 1969. Mr. Case Rutledge is serving as the County's consultant on the project.

The King County Property Department staff negotiated and acquired 60 percent of the property in the four block expansion area. The estimated total cost for the 64 lots is \$730,000. Charles O. Carroll, prosecuting attorney, assigned a deputy prosecutor to assist in the acquisition of property and preparation of condemnation proceedings, if needed.

We undertook the relocation of 65 families or individuals who were renters or handicapped owners requiring assistance. Inasmuch as King County has no urban renewal nor relocation service, the Juvenile Court Director and his secretary with the help of several staff began the relocation. A canvass of the occupants in the area in July was repeated in October as owners received payments and were found to need information and assistance. Through the Seattle office of Federal Housing Administration it was possible to qualify several families for purchase of homes under the displaced persons priority low down pay procedures. Two of these families had never owned a home before. The Seattle Housing Authority made special provisions for several families with children for immediate occupancy. Several of the families bought or rented near friends or in new neighborhoods including Ellensburg, Ravenna Park, South Beacon, White Center and Ballard. Beacon Rainier Realty proved invaluable and dauntless in finding homes for several displaced families.

Several families entrapped by poverty, victims of slum landlords, overcharged for rent and services of all kinds, often needed rescue as well as relocation. A single man got himself to Harborview Hospital with pneumonia; another across the street from our building, near death, needed emergency help. An old-age recipient confined to a wheelchair by an old injury defied us for months. A retired roofer under treatment for cancer was emotionally unable for months to face removal from his comfortable home of 25 years. A young mother with four girls needed and received in addition to relocation in a housing unit with a play yard the following special services: extensive medical care was given the family as a whole, including birth defect repair surgery for one; assisting in effecting a training program through Concentrated Employment Program; Seattle Schools' Special Education Division worked out transportation to maintain a remedial program for one of the girls; and the Salvation Army Welfare office furnished beds, mattresses and kitchen furniture with the balance of the furnishings donated by Central Area Beautification Program.

Emergency transportation hauling and daily protection of vulnerable houses and contents was performed by our Superintendent of Maintenance and his crew. We are highly pleased with the results of our relocation efforts thus far. In nearly every instance the new housing has been a marked improvement.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Summary of Referrals and Court Process	
Court Hearings	1
Probation Department Services	1
Collection Division	2
Traffic	2
Detention and Shelter Care	
Summary of Detention and Shelter Care 1968	3
Comparison Over 10 Year Period	4
Table 1 - Number Detained and Length of Stay by Age	5
Table 2 - Length of Stay Alleged Delinquent and Dependent Children	5
Total Referrals to Juvenile Court	
Comparison and Trends over 10 Year Period	6
Alleged Delinquency Referrals 1968	
10 Year Comparison of Alleged Delinquency Referrals	7
Table 3 - Reasons for Referral	8
Table 4 - Race of Child	9
Table 5 - Marital Status of Parents	9
Table 6 - Status of Referrals	9
Table 7 - Income of Family	10
Table 8 - Source of Support	10
Table 9 - School Status of Child	10
Table 10 - Dispositions of Alleged Delinquency Referrals	11
Table 11 - Source of Referrals for Alleged Delinquency & Dependency Referrals	12
Alleged Dependency Referrals 1968	
10 Year Comparison of Alleged Dependency Referrals	13
Table 12 - Reasons for Referral	14
Table 13 - Race of Child	15
Table 14 - Marital Status of Parents	15
Table 15 - Status of Referrals	15
Table 16 - Income of Family	16
Table 17 - Source of Support	16
Table 18 - School Status of Child	16
Table 19 - Dispositions of Alleged Dependency Referrals	17
Traffic 1968	
Table 20 - Reasons for Citations	18
Table 21 - Dispositions of Citations	19
Recurrence of Traffic Referrals	19
Number of Traffic Referrals Involving Accidents and Insurance	19

SUMMARY OF REFERRALS AND COURT PROCESSES

All referrals to the Court for reasons of delinquency (4,171) and for dependency (3,930) are reflected in one or more processes outlined below:

SUMMARY OF COURT HEARINGS

1968

Regular hearings on delinquency or dependency petitions	1,628
Contested traffic hearings	201
Preliminary hearings on detention	4,365
Direct-to-Court matters	1,095
Fact-Finding hearings	932
Financial hearings, support, etc	241
Total appearance hearings	8,462
Nonappearance matters, hearings	3,030
Total of all hearings	11,492

PROBATION DEPARTMENT SERVICES

Intake and Investigation Division

Pending January 1	1,678
New cases received	5,849
Cases disposed of, adjusted or completed	6,973
Pending on December 31	554
Total cases received and processed by intake	7,527
No. referrals adjusted with parents, child, etc.	1,651
No. dismissed in preliminary hearing	357
No. settled out by letter to parents or agency	433
No. cases presented for full court hearing	1,628
No. cases scheduled Direct-to-court	1,095
Ave. caseload per investigation officer each month	45
Ave. No. assignments per investigation caseworker/month	7

Probation Supervision

Ave. No. children on active probation during each month	271
No. children on probation January 1	327
No. children placed on probation in year	329
No. children on active probation supervision in year	656
Ave. probation officer caseload at end of month	39
No. on probation at end of year	251

Review Load - Cases Continued Without Probation Supervision

No. cases on review status, January 1	654
No. cases added during year	1,455
No. cases dismissed, completed, terminated	1,658
No. cases in review load end of year	451

COLLECTION DIVISION

1968

No. of accounts receivable for support of child	714
No. of accounts receivable for detention costs	1,610
No. of court hearings on financial matters	241
Amount collected for support of children	\$292,099
Amount collected for detention care	44,181
Total collected during the year	\$336,280

TRAFFIC CITATIONS REFERREDFive Year Comparison of Reasons for Referrals

<u>Citation or Referral</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Drunk driving	2	58	92	51	92
Reckless driving	84	157	142	205	193
Hit & Run	37	46	52	34	39
Speeding	2,395	2,614	3,488	3,410	3,233
Negligent driving	958	922	1,031	1,087	1,109
Stop signs, signals	559	862	936	977	916
Right of way, illegal turn	675	489	722	1,090	961
Following too close	121	103	637	95	106
Aiding and abetting	23	27	27	29	25
Defective equipment	544	943	1,273	1,274	1,028
Vehicle license violations	115	194	247	298	276
No operator's license, license susp.	773	863	1,273	1,231	1,192
All other moving violations	553	1,380	1,374	1,611	1,428*
Total moving violations	6,839	8,658	11,294	11,392	10,598
Hitchhiking & Pedestrian violations	1,038	919	1,064	790	1,239
Total Citations	7,877	9,577	12,358	12,182	11,837

* Note - Includes motorcycle safety violations

SUMMARY OF DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE

Detention and Shelter Care Services	<u>1968</u>
Admissions to Youth Service Center for Delinquency Reasons	2,493
Admissions to Youth Service Center for Dependency Reasons, Nondelinquency	<u>2,672</u>
Total Admissions to Youth Service Center	5,165
No. Individual Children Detained for Delinquency Reasons	1,785
No. Individual Children Detained for Dependency Reasons, Nondelinquency	<u>2,091</u>
Total No. Individual Children Detained	3,876
Child Care Days Provided for Delinquency Reasons	25,065
Child Care Days Provided for Dependency Reasons, Nondelinquency	<u>33,311</u>
Total Child Care Days Provided	58,376
Average Length of Stay of Children for Delinquency Reasons	10.0
Average Length of Stay of Children for Dependency Reasons, Nondelinquency	<u>12.5</u>
Total Ave. Length of Stay for All Children	11.7
Average Daily Population in Detention for Delinquency Reasons	68.5
Average Daily Population in Detention for Dependency Reasons, Nondelinquency	<u>91.0</u>
Total Ave. Daily Population in Detention	159.5

SUMMARY OF DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE

10 YEARS, 1959 to 1968

Year	Referrals Delinquent & Dependent (a)	All Det. Adm.	% Det.	Del. Ref.	% Det.	Dep. Ref.	% Det. (b)
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%
1968	8,101	5,165	64%	4,171	60%	3,930	68% (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 573 out-of-county runaways detained but not counted as referrals. The detention rate without them included would be 53%.

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

NUMBER OF CHILDREN RELEASED
AND LENGTH OF DETENTION STAY BY AGE

Table 1

1968

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number of Children</u>	<u>Total Days in Detention</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay</u>
1	35	85	2.4 days
2	43	163	3.8
3	40	105	2.6
4	32	96	3.0
5	36	168	4.7
Subtotal	186	617	3.3 days
6	26	630	24.2 days
7	43	472	11.0
8	27	226	8.4
9	38	671	17.7
10	49	625	12.8
11	81	1,634	20.2
12	197	3,603	18.3
Subtotal	461	7,861	17.1 days
13	408	6,619	16.2 days
14	810	11,017	13.6
15	1,074	12,812	11.9
16	1,197	12,857	10.7
17	1,056	7,945	7.5
18	1	1	1.0
Subtotal	4,546	51,251	11.3 days
Total	5,193	59,729	11.5 days

LENGTH OF DETENTION STAY
FOR GROUPS OF CHILDREN RELEASED
1968

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	2,639 - 51%	1,300 - 52%	531 - 70%	808 - 42%
5 - 10 days	943 - 18%	483 - 19%	116 - 15%	344 - 18%
11 - 15 days	477 - 9%	231 - 9%	28 - 4%	218 - 11%
16 - 20 days	274 - 5%	127 - 5%	14 - 2%	133 - 7%
21 - 30 days	355 - 7%	152 - 6%	24 - 3%	179 - 9%
31 - 60 days	383 - 8%	161 - 7%	31 - 4%	191 - 10%
61 and over	122 - 2%	39 - 2%	15 - 2%	68 - 3%
	5,193 -100%	2,493 -100%	759 100%	1,941 -100%
Average Stay	11.5 days	10.1 days	8.3 days	14.5 days
Child Care Days	59,729	25,310	6,291	28,128
Number of Boys	3,452	2,129	389	934
Number of Girls	1,741	364	370	1,007

COMPARISON AND TRENDS 10 YEAR PERIOD

1959 - 1968

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>
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	+ 23%	3,602	- 2%
1965	8,527	+ 3%	4,624	- 2%	3,903	+ 8%
1966	8,716	+ 2%	4,717	+ 2%	3,999	+ 3%
1967	8,792	+ 1%	4,760	+ 1%	4,032	+ 1%
1968	8,101	- 8%	4,171	- 12%	3,930	- 3%

1959-1968 Average

Change per Year

+ 6%

+ 8%

+ 5%

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>
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
1968	4,171	170,986	2.4%	243.9

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>
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
1968	3,930	408,577	1.0%	96.2

* Office of Population Research Figures for King County

KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

10 YEAR COMPARISON OF TOTAL ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS

<u>Reason for Referral</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>	<u>1968</u>
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	5
Auto Theft	555	470	510	553	677	795	562	565	682	684
Riding in Stolen Car, knowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	97	141	129
Motor Bike Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	25	29	22
Burglary, Unlawful Entry	378	383	416	376	463	635	642	563	459	585
Robbery, Holdup	22	19	41	62	47	75	52	23	23	57
Unarmed, Purse Snatch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	46	95
Forgery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	35	41
Mail Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	30	32
Shoplifting	-	-	-	-	-	-	396	332	237	200
Other Theft, Attempts, Bikes	424	527	543	714	695	979	585	392	277	214
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	7
Indecent Exposure, Liberties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	33	53
Sex Offense - Other	160	186	180	285	233	276	283	161	121	70
Injury to Person-Assault	70	94	91	139	175	167	166	82	60	47
Fighting, Threatened Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	117	165	144
Vandalism, Property Damage	-	-	-	100	99	170	285	189	111	91
Arson, Firesetting	-	-	-	-	-	35	79	68	60	44
Car Prowl, Trespass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	81	58
Boat Violation, Trespass	-	-	-	4	5	1	11	58	nc	-
Carelessness, Mischief	170	184	156	80	49	74	nc	nc	nc	-
Curfew	-	-	-	172	180	194	278	291	216	152
Use of Liquor, Possession	340	426	535	760	751	820	646	852	865	467
Runaway, Correctional Inst.	-	-	-	141	107	91	56	49	84	46
Attempted Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	18	48	42	39	28
Glue Sniffing	-	-	-	-	-	16	18	76	148	130
Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	32	324	386
Supervision for Other Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	20	22
Other Reasons	241	326	429	295	343	346	291	488	285	291
Minor Infractions Adjusted or Pending Dispositions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	71
TOTALS	2,360	2,615	2,901	3,681	3,824	4,697	4,624	4,717	4,760	4,171

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

DELINQUENCY REFERRALS
Disposed of in 1968

Table 3

Reason for Referral:

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Murder/Manslaughter	5	-	5
Rape	7	-	7
Prostitution	1	19	20
Fornication	3	13	16
Indecent Exposure	14	1	15
Indecent Liberties	38	-	38
Window Peeping	3	-	3
Other Sex Offenses	16	15	31
Assault - Threatened	66	10	76
Assault - Fighting	58	10	68
Assault - Unprovoked	43	4	47
Robbery - Armed	54	3	57
Robbery - Unarmed	73	2	75
Purse Snatching	20	-	20
Auto Theft	655	29	684
Motor Bike Theft	22	-	22
Riding in Stolen Car - Knowing	101	28	129
Car Prowl	30	2	32
Bicycle Theft	32	-	32
Burglary/Unlawful Entry	560	25	585
Forgery	34	7	41
Shoplifting	114	86	200
Theft of Mail	31	1	32
Attempted/Other Theft	166	16	182
Arson	42	2	44
Vandalism	29	-	29
Property Damage	61	1	62
Trespassing/Prowling	22	4	26
Curfew	103	49	152
Glue Sniffing	117	13	130
Marijuana	245	48	293
L.S.D.	14	3	17
Other Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs	53	23	76
Attempted Suicide	2	26	28
Liquor - Use/Possession	419	48	467
Runaway from Correctional Institution	25	21	46
Other Delinquency	250	41	291
Courtesy Supervision	11	11	22

Total Delinquency Referrals (with full social data.) 3,539 561 4,100

Actual Total Delinquency Referrals were --- 4,171

STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS - 1968 - continued

Table 4 Race of Delinquent Child Referred:

Race	DELINQUENT		Total
	Boys	Girls	
White	2,759	439	3,198
Negro	627	98	725
Indian	75	12	87
Filipino	27	1	28
Chinese/Japanese	16	2	18
Other	35	9	44
Total	3,539	561	4,100

Table 5 Marital Status of Parents - Delinquent Referrals:

	DELINQUENT		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Married and together	1,516	220	1,736
Divorced	424	83	507
Divorced - Mother remarried	391	81	472
Divorced - Father remarried	106	8	114
Both remarried	108	21	129
Separated	135	28	163
Married and Apart	8	4	12
Father Dead	105	15	120
Mother Dead	42	11	53
Both Dead	11	3	14
Father dead - Mother remarried	37	2	39
Mother dead - Father remarried	10	6	16
One Parent Deserted	21	1	22
Unmarried	35	9	44
Unknown or not reported	590	69	659
Total	3,539	561	4,100

Table 6 Case Status of Delinquent Referrals:

	DELINQUENT		Total
	Boys	Girls	
New	1,568	300	1,868
Old Dep.	123	47	170
Reappear - dependent	63	39	102
Recidivist - dependent	18	13	31
Old Delinquent	706	56	762
Reappear - Delinquent	660	65	725
Recidivist - Delinquent	233	15	248
Old Delinquent & Dependent	111	20	131
Recidivist - Delinquent & Dependent	57	6	63
Total	3,539	561	4,100

STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS - 1968 - 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	42	5	47
200-299	127	30	157
300-399	181	23	204
400-499	235	42	277
500-599	250	40	290
600-699	244	33	277
700-799	169	41	210
800-899	161	21	182
Over 900	322	50	372
Unemployed	35	9	44
Unknown or not reported	<u>1,773</u>	<u>267</u>	<u>2,040</u>
Total	3,539	561	4,100

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	1,383	206	1,589
Step-Father	337	61	398
Mother	399	58	457
Step-Mother	1	-	1
Relatives	28	13	41
Public Assistance - SDPA	227	59	286
Social Security	24	4	28
Self	31	2	33
Other	34	7	41
Unknown or not reported	<u>1,075</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>1,226</u>
Total	3,539	561	4,100

Table 9 School Status - Delinquent Child:

<u>Grade in School</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Grade 1	2	-	2
2	7	-	7
3	11	1	12
4	31	2	33
5	38	3	41
6	69	7	76
7	149	21	170
8	332	44	376
9	435	80	515
10	449	83	532
11	326	66	392
12	201	31	232
Pre-School	-	-	-
Kindergarten	-	-	-
Withdrew	36	9	45
Dropped Out	226	43	269
Suspended	105	15	120
Expelled	33	1	34
College, University, Other	10	1	11
Less than full time	4	1	5
Adjustment Classes	36	7	43
Graduated	13	1	14
Unknown or not reported	<u>1,026</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>1,171</u>
Total	3,539	561	4,100

DISPOSITIONS OF DELINQUENT REFERRALS

Table 10

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Matter adjusted with parent and child	924	176	1,100
Petition dismissed	592	93	685
Probation and wardship dismissed	9	3	12
Placed on probation - own home	153	39	192
Placed on probation - in foster home	15	3	18
Supervision for other courts	11	1	12
Technical probation and reports	633	68	701
Technical probation - no reports	35	2	37
Continued for later review	224	27	251
Transferred to other juvenile courts	30	8	38
Declined jurisdiction - adult court	47	4	51
Declined jurisdiction - suspended	20	2	22
Committed to the Department of Institutions	175	34	209
Commitment rescinded; suspended	11	1	12
Re-committed to the Dept. of Institutions	20	4	24
Runaway, parole failure, shelter for parolee of Dept. of Institutions	111	17	128
Committed to school for mentally retarded	2	0	2
Committed to state mental hospital	2	0	2
Referred to juvenile parole counselor	109	12	121
Committed or placed in custody of:			
Briscoe School	2	0	2
Griffin Home	4	0	4
Home of the Good Shepherd	0	3	3
Catholic Children's Service	2	1	3
Family Counseling Service	0	1	1
Jeff's Home	4	0	4
Luther Child Center	2	0	2
Lutheran Family and Child Service	0	1	1
Public Assistance - foster home	1	3	4
Public Assistance - family care	4	1	5
Ruth School	0	1	1
Vancouver Boys' Academy	1	0	1
Other private agency or institution	6	4	10
Placed with relatives	5	0	5
Driver's license suspended or restricted	16	0	16
All other dispositions	<u>369</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>421</u>
Total	3,539	561	4,100

Note: These dispositions are for full data cases.
Total delinquency referrals were - 4,141.

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	2,133	966	3,099
King County Sheriff	547	202	749
Washington State Patrol	188	11	199
Bellevue	103	18	121
Clyde Hill	3	--	3
Hunt's Point	2	--	2
Medina	2	3	5
Yarrow Point	13	--	13
Bothell	33	2	35
Houghton	5	--	5
Kirkland	80	14	94
Carnation	4	1	5
Redmond	17	1	18
East Redmond	3	--	3
Enumclaw	16	--	16
Issaquah	37	2	39
North Bend	4	3	7
Pacific	4	2	6
Des Moines	14	1	15
Algona	2	7	9
Auburn	39	26	65
Kent	59	18	77
Tukwila	18	1	19
Black Diamond	4	--	4
Renton	152	11	163
Mercer Island Police Department	61	12	73
Mercer Island Marshal	1	--	1
Lake Forest Park	13	1	14
Other Police Departments	83	50	133
Other Law Enforcement	64	33	97
Post Office Department	35	--	35
Probation Officer - K.C.J.C.	36	57	93
Juvenile Conference Committee	25	27	52
Other Juvenile Courts	118	98	216
Administrative and Agency Petitions	12	23	35
School Department	13	125	138
Social Agencies	14	210	224
Parent(s)	93	536	629
Relatives	4	144	148
Self	2	121	123
Other Source	44	94	138
Total	4,100	2,820	6,920

NOTE: These are sources of referral for full data cases. The combined referrals for delinquent and dependent reasons in 1968 were 8,101.

TEN YEAR COMPARISON OF TOTAL ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS

KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

<u>REASON FOR REFERRAL</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>	<u>1968</u>
Abuse or Cruel Treatment			40	59	63	72	33	20	39	48
Injurious living, Neglect	397	445	519	622	678	700	768	555	425	290
Abandonment	52	76	96	135	148	119	126	87	93	44
Shelter	168	248	191	280	302	192	139	177	269	133
Protective Custody					nc	nc	180	301	208	309
Incest						6	10	9	24	10
					Sub Total ..		1256(ST)	1149	1058	834
Rebellious, Ungovernable	198	226	163	258	284	314	271	360	499	717
Unable to Adjust	99	164	210	199	228	290	237	161	166	142
Runaway from Home	668	656	647	622	567	584	673	690	800	674
Truancy, Unable to Adjust in school	40	89	131	151	164	156	110	136	180	156
					Sub Total		1291(ST)	1347	1645	1689
Custody, Investigations	305	475	323	330	388	345	449	422	305	453
Custody for Adoption	492	477	501	615	637	674	663	721	788	733
Mentally Handicapped	5	6	5	11	12	15	2	5	3	3
Other Reasons & Pending	78	68	98	184	185	135	242	355	233	218
					Sub Total		1356(ST)	1503	1329	1407
Total for Year	2502	2930	2924	3466	3656	3602	3903	3999	4032	3930

DEPENDENCY REFERRALS

Disposed of in 1968

Table 12 Reason for Referral

<u>Neglect</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Abandonment	24	20	44
Injurious Living Conditions, Neglect	133	157	290
Shelter	66	67	133
Cruel/Abusive Treatment	17	19	36
Child Beating	4	8	12
Incest	-	10	10
Protective Custody	151	158	309
<u>Dependency - Rebellious</u>			
Unable to adjust - Home or Foster Home	60	82	142
Incorrigible/Ungovernable	385	332	717
Runaway	263	411	674
Truancy	37	30	67
Refusal to Attend School	17	9	26
Unable to Adjust in School	46	17	63
<u>Dependency - Custody</u>			
Custody Establishment	32	29	61
Deprivation - Custody for Adoption	6	9	15
Other Dependency	97	108	205
Courtesy Investigation	5	11	16
Subtotal Dependency Referrals with Full Social Data	1,343	1,477	2,820
<u>Other Dependency Matters Referred but Not Fully Reported</u>			
Adoption - Relinquishments			718
Adoption Investigations and Publications			168
Custody Changed or Established			224
Total Dependency Matters			3,930
Out-of-Town Runaways - Housing Only			573

STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS - 1968 - Continued

Table 13 Race of Dependent Child Referred

<u>Race</u>	<u>Dependent</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
White	1,099	1,177	2,276
Negro	148	213	361
Indian	60	59	119
Filipino	6	5	11
Chinese/Japanese	12	4	16
Other	18	19	37
Total	1,343	1,477	2,820

Table 14 Marital Status of Parents - Dependent Referrals

	<u>Dependent</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
Married and together	389	416	805
Divorced	167	211	378
Divorced - Mother Remarried	145	170	315
Divorced - Father Remarried	55	50	105
Both Remarried	67	88	155
Separated	98	132	230
Married and Apart	14	9	23
Father Dead	40	47	87
Mother Dead	35	58	93
Both Dead	10	16	26
Father Dead - Mother Remarried	15	17	32
Mother Dead - Father Remarried	10	9	19
One Parent Deserted	7	5	12
Unmarried	53	64	117
Unknown or not reported	238	185	423
Total	1,343	1,477	2,820

Table 15 Case Status of Dependent Referrals

	<u>Dependent</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
New	718	851	1,569
Old Dependent	202	260	462
Reappear - Dependent	156	216	372
Recidivist - Dependent	33	46	79
Old Delinquent	69	27	96
Reappear - Delinquent	85	35	120
Recidivist - Delinquent	17	8	25
Old Delinquent and Dependent	46	26	72
Recidivist - Delinquent & Dependent	17	8	25
Total	1,343	1,477	2,820

STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS - 1968 - continued

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	18	23	41
200-299	32	52	84
300-399	44	58	102
400-499	94	101	195
500-599	99	104	203
600-699	84	115	199
700-799	56	75	131
800-899	48	54	102
Over 900 per month	87	77	164
Unemployed	23	21	44
Unknown or not reported	758	797	1,555
Total	1,343	1,477	2,820

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	478	502	980
Stepfather	112	147	259
Mother	125	163	288
Stepmother	0	1	1
Relatives	18	32	50
Public Assistance - SDPA	193	257	450
Social Security	14	20	34
Self	9	3	12
Other	24	14	38
Unknown	370	338	708
Total	1,343	1,477	2,820

Table 18 School Status - Dependent Child

<u>Grade in School</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Grade 1	12	17	29
2	21	14	35
3	17	13	30
4	26	17	43
5	29	19	48
6	48	18	66
7	57	68	125
8	106	127	233
9	135	170	305
10	126	199	325
11	63	126	189
12	19	40	59
Preschool	212	202	414
Kindergarten	8	11	19
Withdrew	8	10	18
Dropped out	36	47	83
Suspended	56	32	89
Expelled	11	5	16
College, University, Other	3	2	5
Less than full time	1	5	6
Adjustment classes	34	23	57
Graduated	1	6	7
Unknown or not reported	314	306	620
Total	1,343	1,477	2,820

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

Table 19

<u>Disposition or Action Completed</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>		
Adjust with parent, child, relative, etc.	277	274	551		
Petition dismissed, service completed	298	352	650		
Probation and wardship dismissed	14	28	42	+	153 b
Placed on probation - own home	65	64	129		
Placed on probation in foster home	9	15	24		
Supervision for other court	2	8	10		
Technical probation with reports	132	152	284		
Technical probation and review	9	9	18		
Continued for later review	48	42	90		
Referred to juvenile parole counselor	15	22	37		
Committed to Dept. of Institutions	71	65	136		
Committed to institution for retarded	4	1	5		
Runaway, parole failure, shelter for parolee, Dept. of Institutions	19	15	34		
Transferred to other juvenile court	7	14	21		
Declined jurisdiction	0	0	0		
Committed to Dept. of Inst. and suspended	2	1	3		
Committed or placed in care of:					
Briscoe Memorial School	7	0	7		
Casey Family Program	1	1	2	+	5 b
Catholic Children's Service	14	17	31	+	191 a
Children's Home Society of Wash.	3	2	5	+	277 a
Evergreen Heights Boys' Home	2	0	2	+	1 b
Florence Crittenden Home	0	4	4		
Griffin Home	1	0	1		
Home of the Good Shepherd	0	10	10	+	1 b
Jeff's Home	2	0	2		
Luther Child Center	1	0	1		
Lutheran Family & Children's Service	0	3	3	+	153 a
Medina Children's Service	0	0	0	+	142 a
Ruth School for Girls	0	18	18	+	12 b
Ryther Child Center	7	4	11	+	3 b
Seattle Children's Home	1	1	2		
Public Assistance Foster Homes	58	75	133	+	82 b
Public Assistance Family, Receiving Care	73	80	153	+	135 b
Stuart Hall - Halfway House	0	2	2	+	1 b
Other voluntary agencies & treatment	16	9	25		
Placed with relatives	29	38	67	+	10 b
Parents deprived of custody	5	3	8		
All other dispositions	151	148	299	+	34 b
Total	1,343	1,477	2,820	+	1,200

Note - These dispositions are for full data cases. Total dependency referrals received during the year were 3,930.

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 summary dispositions of custody matters.

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

Table 20 Reasons for Citations - 1967 and 1968

	No. of Citations 1967	No. of Citations 1968	% of Total
Influence - Alcohol (a)	51	92	.9%
Reckless Driving (a)	205	193	1.8%
Hit and Run (a)	34	39	.4%
License Falsification	7	3	-
Speeding 0-10 mph	1,334	1,047	10.0%
Speeding 11-15 mph	1,274	966	9.1%
Speeding 16-20 mph (b) 3,410	499	389	3.7%
Speeding 21 + mph	265	157	1.5%
Speed Too Fast for Conditions	38	674	6.4%
Negligent Driving	1,087	1,109	10.5%
Through Stop Sign	977	916	8.6%
Failure to Yield	613	570	5.4%
Defective Equipment (d)	1,274	1,028	9.6%
No Opr. License on Person	811	1,046	9.9%
No Opr. Lic. - License Susp.	30	19	.2%
No Opr. Lic. - Other License	9	8	.1%
No Opr. Lic. - No. License Issued	362	118	1.1%
Violating Learner's Permit	19	1	-
Aiding and Abetting	29	25	.2%
No Vehicle License	198	188	1.7%
Improper Vehicle Registration	100	88	.8%
Improper Turn	477	391	3.7%
No Signal	33	47	.4%
Following Too Closely	95	106	1.0%
Other Violations	1,571	1,378	13.0%
Total Moving Violations	11,392	10,598	100.0%
Pedestrian Violations (c) (incl. Hitchhiking)	752	1,173	
Motor Boat Citations (c)	38	66	
All Violations - Citations	12,182	11,837	

(a) Automatic suspension of license by Director of Licenses.

(b) Speeding offenses 3,233 represent 31% of all moving violations.

(c) 1,239 citations were nondriving violations or 10% of total.

(d) Defective Equipment Citations were for following equipment:

Defective Brakes	92	Stoplight	53	Steering Alignment	1
Headlight Defective	99	Direct Signals	6	Windshield Wipers	9
Headlight Focus	20	Exhaust-Muffler	349	Glass Absent-Broken	4
Taillight Defective	130	Tires	1	Other Equipment	264
					Total
					1,028

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	1967	1968
	License Issuance Deferred (a)	616	462
	License Held (30 days to 18 mos.) (a)	938	790
	License Sent to Olympia (a)	0	0
	Driving Restricted (School/Work) (a)	3,416	1,301
	Drive Only with Parent Permission (a)	0	0
	Car to be Sold (a)	446	2
	Reprimand and Closed (b)	4,647	6,062
	Dismissed by Court Action	62	102
	Defective Equipment Repaired	17	22
	Declined Jurisdiction	1,073	1,687
	Referred to other Juvenile Court	451	546
	Referred to Probation Department (c)	451	450
	Accident Prevention School	26	95
	Referred to Student Court	35	16
	Other Dispositions	4	302
	Total	12,182	11,837

Note: (a) 22% of dispositions resulted in license suspension, licensing deferred or driving restricted.
 (b) Includes Pedestrian violation dispositions.
 (c) 450 cases were assigned for probation investigation because the youth was out-of-control of parents or required further Court determination.

Recurrence of Traffic Referrals	1967	% of Total	1968	% of Total
1st Referral	8,802	72.2%	9,243	78.1%
2nd Referral	1,815	14.8%	1,457	12.3%
3rd Referral	817	6.7%	547	4.6%
4th Referral	748	6.3%	590	5.0%

No. Referrals Involving Accidents and Insurance

No. Referrals for Moving Violations	10,598	No. Accidents	1,000	Total Insured	5,865
		Injury	274	No. Accidents	688
		Fatality	2		
No. Driver Trained	4,358	Boys Referred	10,449	=	88%
In Driver Training	5	Girls Referred	1,388	=	12%