

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
YOUTH  
SERVICES

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# ANNUAL REPORT 1982



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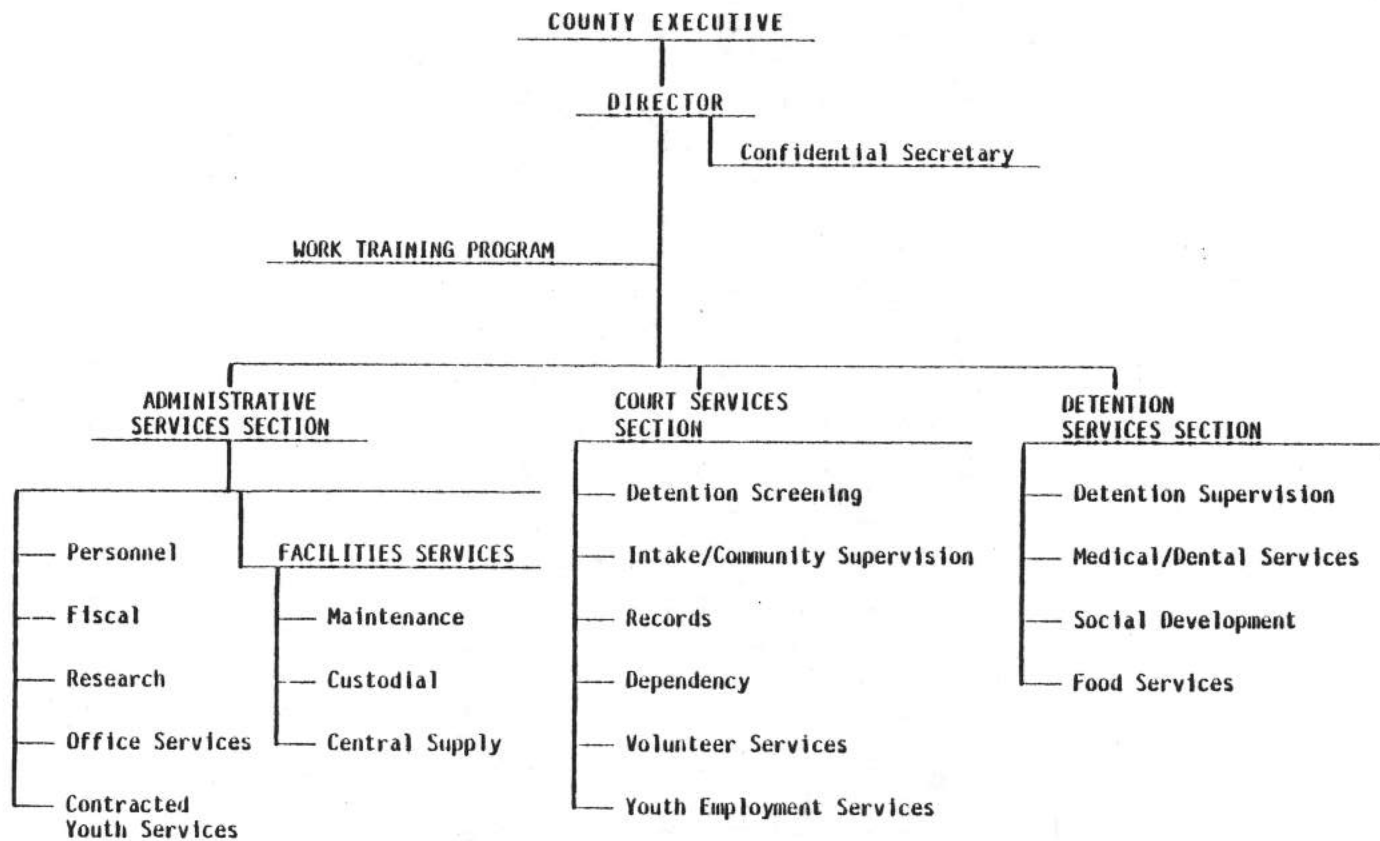
## 1982 REPORT

### INTRODUCTION

The Department of Youth Services (DYS) was established in 1977 to administer a) functions in support of the Juvenile Session of the Superior Court; for example, Intake, Community Supervision (Probation), and Detention; and b) community programs for youth funded by the County or federal/state grants. This report on 1982 contains descriptions of the three programs, Court Services, Detention Services, and the Work Training Program, and the Administrative Services which provides staff and facilities support services. In addition to the general description of functions, you will find highlights of 1982 and certain statistics for the year.

Exhibit I (page 2) shows the Department organization at the end of 1982. The Department is funded by county current expense, state and federal dollars. For 1982 budgets from these sources were \$8.9 million, \$1.2 million, and \$2.7 million, respectively.

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KING COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

COURT SERVICES SECTION

During 1982, the Court Services Section continued to focus its efforts on accomplishing the mission and goals articulated by administration and staff.

The mission for the section is:

1. To provide assessment, treatment and supervision for youthful offenders, which:
  - a. incorporates community values of: due process rights, accountability for offenses, and public safety; and
  - b. focuses on integrating the youths into the community.
2. To facilitate the access of dependent youth and children in conflict to the judicial process.

In addressing this mission, twelve goals have been identified:

1. To conduct a thorough investigation of the personal and social conditions of referred youth for use in diagnostic and dispositional decisions.
2. To provide and/or recommend a level of intervention which is appropriate to the needs of the youth and family, which will protect the community, and which will reintegrate offenders into the community and family.
3. To prepare oral and written presentations which provide effective advocacy for recommendations.
4. To insure and facilitate and explain to other parties as necessary, the court process.
5. To assertively assist youth in complying with court orders and conditions.
6. To monitor compliance with court orders and conditions.
7. To aid victims of juvenile crime through liaison with court and consideration of restitution issues.

8. To explore and develop new programs within Court Services.
9. To improve communication with and to influence other DYS operations to more effectively serve Court Services' clients.
10. To improve communication with other components of the juvenile justice system, to enhance operations, and to influence their policies and procedures.
11. To educate and lobby the general public, legislature, other governmental bodies and community agencies, to promote the development of programs for youths and to change attitudes or laws which adversely affect youth.
12. To be knowledgeable about and to make maximum use of community resources for clients.

The Court Services Section performs the following functions in support of its mission and identified goals:

1. Detention Screening Unit Evaluates all youth presented for detention and determines if the youth should be detained or not. It operates twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. During 1982, 6,566 youths were presented to detention (as compared to 5,736 in 1981), of which 5,507 were detained. During 1982, this unit also handled intake functions on certain categories of offenders. (See Exhibit II, page 17 for details.)
2. Intake Units In 1982, there were four intake units and two combined services units assigned geographically, providing precourt evaluations and recommendations for judges on all youth going to court. In addition, intake staff enter into and monitor diversion agreements on appropriately referred youth. The twenty-seven intake juvenile probation counselors (JPCs) in these six units plus two JPCs in the diversion project handled 7,064 referrals during 1982. Reappearances (new referrals on an active case) increased twenty-five percent.



3. Community Supervision Units In 1982, thirty-three geographically assigned JPCs utilized a variety of techniques, methods and resources to supervise youth and assure compliance with conditions of court orders. These same staff also take back into court those youth who have failed to comply with such court orders, and make recommendations for further sanctions. The number of new supervision cases handled by these JPCs and some intake staff was 1,705 (1,609 in 1981), a six percent increase over the previous year. The average number of months of supervision on each order continued to decrease (from 7.9 in 1981 to 6.6 in 1982). The average supervision caseload, which has been decreasing over the past several years, increased again to forty-one (up from thirty-seven in 1981).
4. Dependency Unit This unit ensures and facilitates the court process for dependent youth and children in conflict. There were 4,260 review hearings scheduled in 1982, and 1,179 new dependency petitions filed.
5. Records Unit This unit processes all law enforcement referrals found sufficient by the prosecutor's office. Included are all diversions being sent to community agencies, as well as all referrals (filed or diverted) assigned to JPCs. In 1982, approximately 17,000 referrals, and their attendant paperwork were processed.

#### Highlights of 1982

1. Standards Performance standards were developed for probation counselor and clerical functions. Cases were grouped into Levels and minimum JPC performance criteria were identified for each Level. The standards themselves were developed by line staff and supervisors with support from the Administrative Services Section. It is anticipated that standards will be in place for all functions within Court Services by mid-1983.

2. Staff Training A comprehensive survey of Court Services staff was conducted early in 1982, and a training committee developed a three year training plan for the Section. Identified were mandatory as well as supplemental training needs which will be provided through a variety of resources. All juvenile probation counselors, supervisors, and a number of other agency and community representatives completed a one and a half day course on Working with the Sexual Offender. This was the first in a series of training opportunities aimed at enhancing staff skills.
3. Community Service Site Coordinator In conjunction with the Department's contracts for community service site development and monitoring, Court Services created and staffed this position, which serves three primary purposes: a) a brief orientation of the youth to the purpose of community service; b) assessment and referral to the appropriate contracting agency; c) maintenance of centralized data on hours ordered, completed, etc. In 1982, 1,187 adjudicated youth were referred to the site coordinator and had 47,767 hours assigned. Another 2,374 youth were assigned 34,344 hours by diversion agencies.
4. Juvenile Information Systems In conjunction with the prosecutor, DYS continued to refine and enhance the Department's own information system, and increased participation in the statewide Juvenile Information System (JUVIS). Effective, October 1, 1982, all referral data which count as criminal history are recorded in the state system.
5. The Diversion Project continued to operate in 1982, providing the following services:  
  
Diversion Project Diversions rejected by the community are assigned to a probation counselor who attempts to resolve the matter at the diversion level instead of having the matter go to court.  
  
Shoplifting Group As part of this diversion project, first-time shoplifting referrals are sent to a group run by a probation counselor and case aide.

6. On-call Psychiatric Resources There is continued and improved use of a twenty-four hour per day on-call psychiatric coverage for youth who are presented for detention, and for detained youth.
7. Volunteer Program Coordinator During 1982, the average number of volunteers/students active with the Department on a monthly basis was sixty-one. This represents a gradual but significant increase over the 1981 average of forty-nine. Total hours of service were approximately 33,600. This year's emphasis shifted from recruiting to training and providing staff and volunteers with a more productive experience. Volunteers and students had the opportunity to meet administrators from various sections and juvenile justice programs and exchanged ideas and information. This is in line with the volunteer program's interest in expanding the scope of its services and at the same time increasing opportunities for community involvement.

In addition to regular orientation and training sessions, regular departmental presentations were provided for interested or targeted schools, civic clubs and churches. These presentations highlighted the goals and services of the Department and how the community could help.

Typical assignments included case aides to probation counselors, tutoring, recreational activities, informal counseling, and skill training.
8. Educational Psychologist During 1982, this staff provided consistent and valuable support to JPCs by testing and evaluating approximately 200 youth, both in pre- and post-disposition phases.
9. Employment Program Coordinator In 1982, employment/training services utilized a service delivery model which attempted to coordinate service delivery to adjudicated clients throughout King County's broad geographic boundaries. Services were delivered to incarcerated and at-risk adjudicated youth in Seattle and King County by the DYS Employment Development for Youth Program, King County Work Training Program, and King County Youth Service Bureaus.



Employment/training services included client intake assessment, pre-employment orientation, placement in short and long term subsidized work experience in both private and public sectors, job skills preparation classes, individual and group employment counseling, individual and group career education/vocational counseling, self-directed job search counseling ancillary support services, and training resources.

Employment Service Data

- 691 Client referrals by probation/parole officers
- 546 Clients received pre-employment workshops
- 367 Clients received intake/assessment services
- 136 Clients were placed on short-term subsidized work experience placements
- 63 Clients were placed in unsubsidized employment

10. Annual Statistics for 1982

Exhibit II, (page 17 and 18) shows the workload statistics for Court Services in 1982. Also included for comparison purposes are the equivalent data for 1981, and the computed percentage of change. Most areas continued to increase gradually, with a marked increase (plus twenty-five percent to twenty-eight percent) in reappearances, and significant increase in the number of reappearances presented via detention (plus forty-two percent). Also of note is the increase in the sentenced offender population (plus twenty-two percent), and average caseload size for supervision JPCs (plus eleven percent).

DETENTION SERVICES SECTION

The Detention Services Section is responsible for the safe, secure, and healthful confinement and care of persons under the age of eighteen (or older if juvenile court jurisdiction is extended) held on criminal suspicion, charges, convictions, guilty pleas or sentences.

Specific responsibilities include: supervision and control of detainees, provision of medical and dental care, feeding, secure transportation to and from juvenile court and external locations, security in juvenile court, and admission and release processing (decisions on whether to detain or release are made by probation counselors in the Court Services Section and by the Court).

The responsibilities were carried out in 1982 by a work force of one hundred and five regular full-time employees and approximately fifty extra help employees, including detention, medical, and kitchen staff. Approximately twenty-five staff worked each shift on the two active shifts and approximately ten staff worked each shift on night shift to supervise an average daily population of approximately one hundred and twenty. The detained youths generally were segregated by sex, age, and legal status (pre-sentence versus sentenced) into living units housing fifteen to twenty youths each. There were five living units for males, one living unit for females, and one special programs unit for security, behavioral and other special supervision problems.

Highlights of 1982

1. The average daily population in detention increased from 105.82 in 1981 to 121.44 in 1982, an increase of fifteen percent. (See Exhibit III, page 19.)
2. The proportion of the average daily population comprised of males was 85.51 percent in 1982, compared to 85.55 percent in 1981, for no significant change.

3. The average daily population of sentenced offenders was forty-six or thirty-eight percent of the total average daily population in 1982 compared to thirty-six or thirty-four percent of the total in 1981. The number and proportion of sentenced offenders has become significant over the past three years. The special sentenced offender unit, established in early 1981, continued to operate through 1982 with a highly structured program including quick sanctions for bad behavior and rewards for good behavior. The unit is staffed as and occupies the space of two living units but operates as a single unit. In terms of youths' attitudes toward detention and incidence of behavioral problems, the new unit appears to have been highly successful in its first full year of operation.
4. The first set of major revisions to the detailed policies and procedures manual for detention was completed and published in August, 1982.
5. The 1982 detention training program included:
  - a. Placements in other criminal justice agencies, including the Seattle Police Department, prosecutor's office, and other institutions;
  - b. Ethnic, racial, and cultural awareness;
  - c. Civil liabilities in jails and prisons;
  - d. Use of emergency breathing devices;
  - e. Use of restraining devices;
  - f. Search techniques;
  - g. Releasing hanging victims;
  - h. Basic training for new staff;
  - i. Employee assistance (alcohol abuse);
  - j. Structured learning - instructor's training;

- k. Male prostitution;
  - l. CPR refresher;
  - m. CPR instructor's training;
  - n. Physical force - new staff;
  - o. Physical force - refresher; and
  - p. Nurses' in-service training: suicidal behavior, suicide prevention, sports injuries, mental health of delinquent youth, and use of x-ray equipment.
6. Detention instituted structured learning classes, designed to teach juveniles appropriate techniques for dealing with anger and anti-social peer pressures and negotiation techniques.
  7. A master schedule of mandatory activities was adopted in 1982 for the purpose of ensuring reasonable consistency in the amount and kinds of instructional and recreational programs afforded detainees. One positive effect of the new activity schedule has been a reduction in idle time and passive television viewing.
  8. The Washington Supreme Court in Tommy P. versus Board of County Commissioners of Spokane County held that counties are responsible for budgeting for the provision of school services to juvenile detainees. To comply with the Court's decision, King County appropriated funds and contracted with the Seattle School District to operate a school program beginning in the Fall of 1982.

WORK TRAINING PROGRAM

The King County Work Training Program (WTP) serves low-income and other youth with barriers to employment as defined by the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) eligibility requirements. It provides vocational counseling, job placement in subsidized work experience, school placement, job search assistance, vocational exploration, on-the-job training, support services, and other job related assistance. A high percentage of WTP participants leave the Program with an unsubsidized job in the private labor market.

During 1982 the King County Council reorganized various agencies in the Executive Branch and created the Department of Human Resources. Effective January 1, 1983, the WTP was transferred to the new Department.

Highlights of 1982

1. Annual Programs This year saw a continued emphasis on unsubsidized placements, private sector involvement, and transfer to further post-secondary training as desired outcomes for the program participants. Skill acquisition was stressed and measured again this year through client performance objectives (CPOs), first introduced in 1981 and refined with experience. The CPOs cover the following:
  - developing career alternatives;
  - developing the skills needed to get a job;
  - learning how to succeed and develop on the job;
  - taking action to get a High School or General Equivalency Diploma; and/or
  - acquiring tools for independent living (survival skills).

The CPOs show in a measurable way the nature of the work WTP does with youth and serve to hold staff accountable for their accomplishments with clients.



Of the 800 youth in annual programs, some 400 were enrolled in work experience jobs, 150 were served through vocational exploration programs, 150 received on-the-job training, 100 were assisted in searching for unsubsidized jobs, and 323 were placed in unsubsidized jobs.

In addition, WTP subcontracted current expense funds in 1982 with Youth Eastside Services, Federal Way Youth Services, Highline Youth Service Bureau, and the Center for Human Services to provide a variety of services to youth under a youth employment project. Through these subcontracts, eighty-two adjudicated youth were placed in short term work subsidy, nine hundred and forty-three "general" youth (fifty-three of whom were adjudicated) were helped to find unsubsidized placements, and twenty-two CETA-eligible youth were helped to find unsubsidized placements.

2. Summer Program Some 1,060 youth entered this program and were placed in summer jobs, receiving job and career related services in conjunction with the seventeen school districts in King County outside Seattle. Youth were able to work up to ten weeks (June 21 - August 27). They were paid \$3.35 per hour and worked a total of 231,624 hours, receiving nearly \$775,943.00 in wages and benefits. Additional funding from private corporations, through the Institute for Puget Sound Needs, provided \$91,989.00 for 116 youth jobs in public agencies in the County.

For the summer program, over 1,700 jobs were developed or redeveloped and updated, primarily with school districts, government agencies, and nonprofit community agencies. Ten projects, each with five to ten participants and a WTP supervisor, were developed, including CHORE service, providing home and yard maintenance for more than 350 elderly persons.

By the time the summer program ended, 125 of the participating youth had been hired into regular, unsubsidized jobs. Sixty other youth transferred into the WTP's annual employment training program. A large majority returned to school to further their educations.

3. Budget and Staffing WTP was allocated \$2,712,061.00 in CETA funds in 1982, of which \$1,212,992.00 were for the summer youth employment program. Thirty year-round services and administrative staff were supplemented with another forty-five staff during the summer months.

#### Office Locations

In 1982, WTP had offices in the following locations: Smith Tower, Bellevue/Mercer Island, Highline/South Central, Federal Way/Vashon, Auburn/Enumclaw, Kent/Tahoma, Northshore/Shoreline, Lake Washington/Lower Snoqualmie, and Renton/Issaquah/Snoqualmie Valley.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES SECTION

Administrative Services includes central staff services for the Department: personnel, budget, facilities, office services, and research. The primary objective of these services is to allow and assist the Department program sections of Court Services and Detention to operate effectively within applicable State and County laws and policies and efficiently within available resources.

#### Specific activities are as follows:

1. The Personnel functions include Department level recruiting and hiring, maintaining official personnel records, administering two labor contracts, and developing and implementing internal personnel policy and procedures. Approximately fifty-five positions, regular and on-call, were filled in 1982.
2. Fiscal work includes preparation and managing through the review process the Department's annual budget and controlling the operating budgets (current expense and grant). The fiscal unit prepares payroll and processes accounts payable and receivable.

3. The Research unit does analytical work on departmental issues; for example, organization of work in a program area; staffs the Director's Citizens Advisory Committee; maintains work load statistics; represents the Department on state legislative matters; does program development and evaluation; assists in development and maintenance of the Department's automated on line juvenile justice information system; manages youth services bureau program; and administers contracts with community agencies.
4. The primary Office Services functions are mail service, photocopy, and printing.
5. Facilities Services is responsible for providing service support to Department activities in the areas of communications, transportation, supply, and building maintenance. While this service support is provided primarily for this Department's functions within the Youth Service Center facilities at 1211 East Alder Street, varying degrees of service support is provided to tenant organizations and the twenty-one community offices utilized by this Department during 1982.

#### Highlights of 1982

1. Building Security Modifications to the existing detention facility to increase security and reduce the vulnerability to damage completed in 1982 included installing heavier duty locks on exterior doors, fencing the dining room courtyard to allow for outdoor eating, placing wire screens over windows in the Spruce Wing, installing a walk-through metal detector that provides a quick and effective check of detainees and visitors for unauthorized items.

2. Youth Service Bureaus The contracts administered by the research unit with county youth service bureaus for a full range of services to youth in their communities had a budget of \$490,000. Under these contracts, the bureaus completed a needs assessment which assisted the County in planning for youth services in 1983. During 1982 intake services were provided to 3,500 youth; and overall about 40,000 people received services from the bureaus supported by the county contracts. Services included information and referral, community education, programs in the schools, employment, and counseling. The bureaus are located in the following cities and areas:

Auburn	Highline	Renton
Bellevue	Kent	Shoreline
Bothell	Kirkland	Vashon
Federal Way	Mercer Island	

The youth service bureaus contract administration was transferred to the Department of Human Resources effective January 1, 1983.

3. Screening of Detention Candidates for Employment With the assistance of the King County Personnel Division, a physical efficiency battery was instituted as part of the testing of applicants for regular and extra-help positions in detention.
4. Consolidated Juvenile Services Plan and Application for Funds Planning for the 1983-1985 application for funds available from the State Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation was conducted with DYS staff and a committee of persons interested in youth in the justice system. The January through June 1983 funding of \$680,000 was approved; the 1983-1985 biennium portion of the application cannot be processed until action is completed by the Legislature and Governor on the overall state budget.

EXHIBIT II  
COURT SERVICES' STATISTICAL REPORT

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>Percent of Change</u>
I. <u>DETENTION SCREENING</u>			
Total Offender Presentations:	4,103	4,576	+ 12
• total detained	3,108	3,517	+ 13
• total not detained	995	1,059	+ 6
• total OJs detained	196	159	- 19
• total OJs not detained	32	17	- 47
• total OJR youth detained	417	345	- 17
• total court remands	133	173	+ 30
Total Sentenced Offenders:	1,633	1,990	+ 22
II. <u>INTAKE</u>			
Cases In: (All Juvenile Probation Counselors (JPCs))			
• legal actions	2,919	2,395	- 1
• diversions	2,609	2,661	+ 2
• detentions	1,429	1,508	+ 6
Total:	6,957	7,064	+ 2
Reappearances: (Intake JPCs)			
• legal actions	903	1,020	+ 13
• diversions	546	705	+ 29
• detentions	543	770	+ 42
Total:	1,992	2,495	+ 25
Average Reappearances/JPCs: (23)	71	89	+ 25
III. <u>SUPERVISION</u>			
Cases In: (All JPCs)	1,609	1,705	+ 6
Reappearances: (Supervision/JPCs)			
• legal actions	727	904	+ 24
• diversions	552	606	+ 10
• detentions	678	966	+ 42
Total:	1,957	2,506	+ 28
Average Caseload: (end of December) (Supervision/JPCs)	37	41	+ 11
Average Months/Order:	7.9	6.6	- 16
Average Reappearances/JPCs: (33)	59	76	+ 29
Active Supervision Cases (end of December) (All JPCs)	1,208	1,347	+ 12
IV. <u>DEPENDENCY/ARP</u>			
Dependency Review Hearings Set:	3,355	4,260	+ 11
Dependency Filings:	1,146	1,179	+ 3
Deprivations Filed:	69	105	+ 52
ARP Petitions Filed:	163	218	+ 34



## COURT SERVICES' STATISTICAL REPORT

Page Two

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>Percent of Change</u>
V. <u>DIVERSION UNIT (closings)</u>			
Transfer to another unit	1,050	1,210	+ 15
Counsel and Release	256	205	- 20
Diversion conditions met	393	374	- 5
Out of jurisdiction	155	71	- 54
Over 18	84	23	- 73
Screened insufficient	363	510	+ 41
Returned to committee	10	13	+ 30
VI. <u>REVIEW/MODIFICATIONS</u>			
Calendared	3,225	2,965	- 11
Held	1,886	1,807	- 4
VII. <u>YOUTHS COMMITTED TO DIVISION OF JUVENILE REHABILITATION (DJR)</u>	304	404	+33

DEFINITIONS

1. Offender Presentation: Youth presented for admission to detention by law enforcement agency, as a result of an offense(s).
2. OJs: Out of jurisdiction youth (non-King County residents).
3. DJR Youth: Youth on institution or parole status.
4. Court Remands: Youths remanded to detention from a court hearing, who were not in detention prior to the hearing.
5. Intake: Court Services' functions focused at the pre-disposition phase of the court process.
6. Supervision: Court Services' functions focused at adjudicated youths who have been placed on community supervision.
7. Case: A juvenile.
8. Reappearances: A new offender referral, legal action or detention, on a youth already assigned to a JPC.
9. Legal Actions: An information, modification or warrant, or other legal action.
10. Diversion: An offender referral, screened sufficient by the deputy prosecuting attorney, designated for diversion, and assigned to a JPC.
11. Detentions: An incident for which a youth is detained (may or may not be a new police referral; may or may not be subsequently found sufficient).

EXHIBIT III \*  
DETENTION SERVICES

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION, BY SEX AND PRESENTENCE/SENTENCED STATUS, BY MONTH  
FOR 1981 AND 1982.

1981	OFFENDERS				NON-OFFENDERS		TOTAL
	Presentence		Sentenced		Male	Female	
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
JAN	59.5	8.4	30.0	2.4	-	-	100.2
FEB	68.0	12.9	24.2	2.9	-	.57	108.6
MAR	69.6	15.7	29.4	2.1	-	.26	117.0
APR	55.5	12.3	32.5	1.4	-	-	101.7
MAY	51.9	14.0	28.0	4.6	.03	-	98.6
JUN	52.3	10.2	45.0	3.4	-	-	110.9
JUL	61.0	13.4	37.2	4.2	.13	-	115.7
AUG	50.5	13.2	40.7	2.8	.35	-	107.6
SEP	55.0	13.3	34.9	1.5	-	-	104.7
OCT	47.4	10.5	38.7	2.4	-	-	99.0
NOV	59.2	12.9	29.8	3.5	.03	-	105.4
DEC	<u>53.5</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>32.0</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>.32</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>100.7</u>
1981 YR AVG	56.9	12.4	33.6	2.8	.07	.07	105.8
<u>1982</u>							
JAN	51.6	14.4	29.5	3.6	-	-	99.1
FEB	67.9	13.9	35.6	3.7	.32	.07	121.5
MAR	73.9	14.3	36.7	3.6	-	.10	128.7
APR	66.1	14.0	40.4	3.6	-	-	124.1
MAY	73.4	13.8	44.7	5.0	-	.13	137.0
JUN	64.7	12.2	51.2	4.3	-	-	132.4
JUL	52.9	12.0	47.5	6.1	-	.13	118.7
AUG	67.6	10.1	46.7	6.4	-	.23	131.1
SEP	64.5	14.3	34.5	4.9	.07	-	118.9
OCT	66.1	15.7	40.5	5.7	-	-	128.1
NOV	53.3	10.9	40.2	6.1	-	.23	110.8
DEC	<u>53.3</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>42.8</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>.07</u>	<u>107.1</u>
1982 YR AVG	62.9	12.8	40.9	4.7	.03	.08	121.4

\* For more detailed statistical data, contact the Detention Services Manager.