

KING COUNTY
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ANNUAL
REPORT

KING COUNTY JUVENILE
COURT

SEATTLE WASHINGTON

1943 AND 1944

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

We hereby submit a report covering the activities of the
Juvenile Court for the years 1943 and 1944.

The year 1943 brought 2670 cases of Delinquency and
Dependency to the attention of the Court and in 1944 there was
an overall increase of 18 cases, or 2682 in all categories.

DELINQUENCY

During 1943 there were 1688 cases of Delinquency, an in-
crease of 377 over the previous year. The increase was quite
evenly distributed over all offenses except "Act of Carelessness
and Mischief" for boys and "Runaways" for girls; these two offenses
show a decided upward trend. There were 223 more boys and 155
more girls in the Court in 1943 than in 1942.

In 1944 there were 1309 cases of Delinquency, or a decrease
of 379 cases. However, at the beginning of 1944 there was a
change in the manner of tabulating which explains this decrease.
Most types of Delinquency show an increase except "Runaways"
and as the great majority of this type of case was being handled
by the Junior Safety Division and the Women's Division of the
Police Department, and the Court was responsible for shelter only
they are now being tabulated as "Shelter". This change in policy
put all cases which other law-enforcing departments brought to
the Court for shelter only into the Dependency group altho these
children may actually have committed a delinquent act. The reason
for making this change was lack of sufficient information by the
Court to make a full recording on this type of case.

In 1943 the Court committed 61 boys to the State Training
School and 93 boys to Luther Burbank School. During 1944 there
were 41 boys sent to the Training School and 95 to Luther Burbank.

Commitments to the State Training School for girls were 9 during 1943 and 13 during 1944. Martha Washington School for Girls received 47 girls from the Court during 1943 and 38 in 1944. The Court sent 38 girls to the House of the Good Shepherd during 1943 and 23 in 1944.

DEPENDENCY

There were 982 cases of Dependency referred to the Juvenile Court in 1943 and 1373 in 1944, an increase of 391. This increase is explained in the same manner as the decrease in delinquency - by reason of the change in policy in tabulating "Shelter" cases. This count also includes the young people who were made wards of the Court for the sole purpose of consenting to their enlistment in some branch of the service. During 1943 there were 41 such cases and in 1944 there were 45 juveniles who had no parents or legal guardian and who wished to enlist.

TRAFFIC

During 1943 the Junior Safety Division of the Seattle Police Department referred 448 boys to the Court for violating the traffic laws and in 1944 there were 493 boys referred for the same offense. These cases were all handled informally and are not included in any other count. There were a very few traffic cases which become official. When it becomes necessary to bring a traffic offender into a formal Hearing it is included in the Delinquency group. During 1943 there were 6 such cases and in 1944 there were 9 official traffic cases.

COLLECTIONS

Collections for the support of children outside their own homes amounted to a total of \$41,422.47 during 1943 and a total of \$53,709.41 in 1944. In a tabulation further along in this report collections for the past ten years will be listed

GENERAL INFORMATION

As in the past years offenses were counted for statistical purposes and this may mean that the same child appeared at the Court more than once, therefore the count is not actually children but offenses. The table on the following page will show the number of New, Old, Recurrent and Reappearance cases.

A "New" case is one being brought to the attention of the Court for the first time; an "Old" case is one known previous to the current year; a "Recurrent" case is one that has come to the Court's attention previously during the current year and a "Reappearance" is a new offense while the child is under the supervision of an officer of the Court.

A report in detail follows:

Respectfully submitted
PHILIP GREEN
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

NUMBER OF CASES REFERRED TO THE JUVENILE COURT
DURING 1943 AND 1944

1 9 4 3

DELINQUENCY

	Boys	Girls	Total	Grand Total
NEW	698	421	1119	
OLD	271	98	369	
RECURRENT	135	65	200	
	<u>1104</u>	<u>584</u>	<u>1688</u>	1688

DEPENDENCY

NEW	401	346	747	
OLD	89	92	181	
RECURRENT	29	25	54	
	<u>519</u>	<u>463</u>	<u>982</u>	<u>982</u>
				<u>2670</u>

1 9 4 4

DELINQUENCY

	Boys	Girls	Total	
NEW	655	144	799	
OLD	216	57	273	
RECURRENT	105	37	142	
REAPPEARANCE	53	42	95	
	<u>1029</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>1309</u>	1309

DEPENDENCY

NEW	503	572	1075	
OLD	142	98	240	
RECURRENT	31	20	51	
REAPPEARANCE	2	5	7	
	<u>678</u>	<u>695</u>	<u>1373</u>	<u>1373</u>
				<u>2682</u>

	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
OFFICIAL HEARINGS AND ORDERS BY THE JUDGE	1324	1485
NEW OFFICIAL CASES FILED	543	587

By the tables in this report we are endeavoring to show the situations which brought the children to the Court during the years 1943 and 1944.

These children are divided into two main groups:

1.
DELINQUENTS

The child who has violated a law - The Delinquent Child. This group requires most careful investigation and planning. The disposition depends entirely upon what appears to be the best plan for their welfare and happiness.

11.
DEPENDENTS

The child who is in need of the protection of the Court - The Dependent Child. This is the group who, through no fault of their own, need help from the Court. They may need only temporary shelter, commitment for medical attention or Custodial School care; they may need help in working out a bad home situation or they may need care outside their own homes. This need is determined only after a thorough investigation of the facts.

As shown in the tables quite a number of the cases have been known to the Court before and the "Old", "Recurrent" and "Reappearance" cases make up 33% of the entire count in 1943 and 38% in 1944. "Reappearances", of which there were 95 were added in 1944.

Children come to the Court for one of two reasons:

1. Violation of a law - The Delinquent.
2. Need of protection - The Dependent.

Whether or not a case is official or unofficial depends entirely upon what seems to be the best plan for the welfare and protection of the child. Official cases may be either delinquent or dependent. Child placements may be made by agreement between agencies unofficially, but all commitments to institutions and many placements are made by official order.

Other groups in the dependency class include "Permanent Custody with permission to Adopt", "Out of Town Inquiries" and guardianship to permit enlistment in the U.S. Service.

TRAFFIC

There were 448 cases of traffic violations referred to the Court by the Junior Safety Division of the Seattle Police during 1943 and 493 during 1944. These are in addition to the tables on the foregoing page. Most traffic cases are disposed of unofficially by an officer of this Court.

The policy of the Court demands full knowledge and cooperation of the parents in traffic matters. Driver's licenses may be withheld, drivers may be deprived of their cars for an indefinite period, or they may be merely warned. The number of traffic repeaters have been relatively small.

The ordinary traffic violation referred to the Court is handled informally by an officer of the Court and are not counted in our regular case count. A very few cases have become official requiring a regular Court Hearing, but these are serious matters of injury or accident where an adjudication seemed necessary. By referring to the table it will be noted that there were 6 such cases in 1943 and 9 during 1944.

There have been numerous conferences with the O P A regarding misuse of gas rationing coupons and whatever was done in correcting this offense was with their full cooperation.

WHY WERE THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN
REFERRED TO THE JUVENILE COURT?

	1943			1944		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
AUTO STEALING	110	00	110	150	1	151
BURGLARY	93	00	93	124	0	124
HOLDUP	3	00	3	0	0	00
OTHER STEALING	270	26	296	271	19	290
TRUANCY	75	37	112	38	16	54
RUNAWAYS	171	298	469	83	71	154
UNGOVERNABLE	48	67	115	62	78	140
SEX OFFENSE	30	65	95	36	76	112
INJURY TO PERSONS	7	0	7	13	0	13
CARELESSNESS AND MISCHIEF	162	22	184	185	7	192
TRAFFIC	6	0	6	9	0	9
OTHER REASONS **	129	69	198	36	12	48
USE OF LIQUOR	0	0	0	22	0	22
	<u>1104</u>	<u>584</u>	<u>1688</u>	<u>1029</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>1309</u>

** This category includes those cases reported for minor delinquencies, such as: "Out late", "Riding in stolen cars", "ration violations", "curfew" and "remandations" from other agencies.

Each case presents a different situation and a child may have gone out and stolen an automobile or committed some other serious offense in the community because he or she was upset over a home situation. On the other hand some children have serious personality problems and it is very necessary that each case be studied and evaluated.

Many of these cases have never been known to the Court before while others have been called to our attention a number of times. With all resources available it is not possible to plan a future for every child that will keep them out of the Courts.

It is the aim of this Department to plan so well that less and less children appear at the Court a second or a third time.

During 1943 there were 569 "old" and "recurrent" cases or 33.7% of all delinquents had been previously known. During 1944 there were 510 "old", "recurrent" and "reappearance" cases or 38.9% of all delinquents.

It will be noted that "Runaways" dropped from 469 in 1943 to 154 in 1944. This is the group that have been handled entirely by the Women's Division and Junior Safety Division of the Police Department and the Juvenile Court merely gave shelter service. There was not sufficient information to code these cases completely and they were counted in the dependency group.

Most all other "Reasons for Referral" increased during 1944. There were more cases involving Auto Thefts, Burglaries, Ungovernable Sex Offense and Malicious Mischief. There was less Stealing, Truancy and Other Reasons. There were a number of older boys arrested for drunkenness and in order to count them a new category was added under "Use of Liquor". There were 22 such cases. Cases of this type had previously been tabulated under "Other Reasons".

There were 304 less girl delinquents during 1944 than in 1943. In checking the figures we note that 227 of these are runaways, also there were fewer cases of stealing, truancy, malicious mischief and other reasons. There was a slight increase in ungovernables and sex offense. One girl was charged with auto theft.

HOW OLD WERE THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN?

	1943			1944		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
8 years old	22	6	28	30	2	32
9 " "	30	11	41	30	1	31
10 " "	31	4	35	30	6	36
11 " "	54	13	67	52	6	58
12 " "	75	22	97	53	14	67
13 " "	131	56	187	96	30	126
14 " "	219	107	326	174	57	231
15 " "	229	132	361	213	82	295
16 " "	184	138	322	211	45	256
17 " "	127	95	222	140	37	177
Not Reported **	2	0	2	0	0	0
	1104	584	1688	1029	280	1309

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

The figures show that there were 75 less delinquent boys in 1944 than in 1943, but they also show that there were more 16 and 17 year old boys in trouble during 1944.

The decrease in girl delinquents was 47% during 1944.

As in past years the noticeable increase in delinquent boys start at 13 years of age and reach the peak at 15 years, decreasing slightly during the next two years.

During 1943 the age showing the largest number of delinquent girls was 16 years while in 1944 the 15 year olds showed the larger number.

FROM WHAT TYPE OF HOME DID THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN COME?

Parents' Status	1943			1944		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
MARRIED	574	290	864	539	99	638
MARRIED AND APART	0	0	0	20	6	26
DIVORCED	158	61	219	109	31	140
a Father remarried	20	9	29	23	2	25
b Mother remarried	97	43	140	86	48	134
c Both remarried	19	17	36	21	10	31
SEPARATED	38	38	76	52	14	66
DESERTING	4	2	6	4	1	5
MOTHER DEAD	56	52	108	53	29	82
FATHER DEAD	96	55	151	98	26	124
BOTH DEAD	18	10	28	11	9	20
UNMARRIED	13	5	18	9	5	14
NOT REPORTED **	11	2	13	4	0	4
	1104	584	1688	1029	280	1309

** See notation on page 7 regarding unreported items.

During 1943 and 1944, as in the years just previous, more than 50% of the delinquent children came from homes where the parents were married and living together.

The next largest group to become involved in difficulty were from homes where the parents had been divorced and the figures would indicate that divorce affected girls more than boys.

A further study shows that during 1943 136 boys and 69 girls had step-parents and in 1944 there were 130 boys and 60 girls who had step-parents in the home.

During these years income does not appear to be important as far as this report is concerned as the average income is well above \$200.00 per month and in a number of cases it ranges from \$400.00 to \$1000.00.

We are aware that in many families both parents are working and the children are left unsupervised but an actual count is not available.

HOW LONG HAVE THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN LIVED IN KING COUNTY?

	1943			1944		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
NON RESIDENTS	97	158	255	56	11	67
LESS THAN ONE YEAR	103	62	165	85	25	110
ONE YEAR	68	31	99	76	28	104
TWO YEARS	68	19	87	68	13	81
THREE YEARS	34	15	49	67	15	82
FOUR YEARS	17	5	22	28	2	30
FIVE TO SEVENTEEN	653	248	901	637	185	822
NOT REPORTED **	64	46	110	12	1	13
	1104	584	1688	1029	280	1309

** See notation on page 7 regarding unreported items.

During 1943 approximately 25% of the cases of delinquency brought to the Court were either non-residents or had lived in King County less than one year, however, during 1944 there was a marked decrease in non-resident and less-than-one-year delinquents as only 13.7% fell in this group.

It was felt that after a child had lived in the county five years they should have become aware of acceptable conduct in their community and therefore should not get into the same difficulties as a new-comer. For this reason we have placed all cases having been in the county from five to seventeen years into one group, and they predominate by far all the other groups listed.

Out of 150 cases of auto theft 109 had been in the county more than five years and of 124 burglaries committed 71 boys had lived in King County more than five years. Other offenses show about the same ratio.

FROM WHAT RACE DID THE DELINQUENT
CHILDREN COME?

	1943			1944		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
WHITE	1056	545	1601	975	262	1237
NEGRO	23	5	28	27	7	34
ORIENTAL	9	13	22	8	0	8
INDIAN	9	18	27	15	6	21
OTHER	7	2	9	4	5	9
NOT REPORTED	0	1	1	0	0	0
	1104	584	1688	1029	280	1309

In previous years tabulations had been made of the various races involved in juvenile delinquency but had not been included in the annual report. However, during these years of war work which has given employment to a ll comers it may be interesting to have the figures.

The white race totals nearly 95% of the entire amount both in 1943 and 1944. During 1943 there were more orientals and in 1944 negro delinquents showed a slight increase. The japanese having been removed from the county would account for the decrease in orientals, and the importation of negros to work in war industry would account for the increase in negro delinquency. "Other" includes Philipinos, Mexicans and mixtures which do not fit into the pure races.

Indians are usually referred for one of three reasons; the younger children for shelter and the older for Use of Liquor or Sex Offense.

WHO REFERRED THE DELINQUENT CASES
TO THE JUVENILE COURT?

	1943			1944		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS						
1. Police Dept. Women's Div. & Jr. Safety Div.	850	457	1307	709	165	874
2. Sheriff	76	16	92	156	22	178
3. State Patrol	14	4	18	9	0	9
4. Pros. Atty	0	0	0	19	0	19
5. Postal Dept.	4	1	5	12	2	14
6. Federal Dept.	0	0	0	4	0	4
7. F.B.I.	4	0	4	1	0	1
8. Fire Marshall	2	0	2	0	2	2
9. O.P.A.	2	0	2	0	0	0
SCHOOLS	66	42	108	45	24	69
PARENTS & RELATIVES	46	33	79	44	32	76
SOCIAL AGENCIES	8	9	17	4	19	23
INDIVIDUALS	5	5	10	0	4	4
PROBATION OFFICER	7	5	12	7	4	11
OTHER COURTS	17	9	26	18	4	22
OWN REQUEST	3	3	6	1	2	3
TOTALS	1104	584	1688	1029	280	1309

During 1943 there were 77% of the referrals to the Juvenile Court brought by the Police Department, Junior Safety or Women's Division and 66.7% were referred by the same source in 1944. Other law enforcing agencies brought an additional 7%. During 1943 city and county schools referred another 6% of the entire count, and in 1944 approximately 5%. Other sources were parents, relatives, social agencies and other courts.

A number of cases were referred to the Juvenile Court by the Judges of the Superior Courts for investigation where the welfare of children is involved. The children themselves may petition the Court in their own behalf for assistance in planning, or when they find themselves in need of the legal protection of the Court.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE DELINQUENT CASES?

	1943			1944		
	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
ASSIGNED TO PROBATION OFFICERS	539	198	737	644	206	650
ADJUSTED AT INTAKE	318	142	460	177	20	197
ADJUSTED BY SHERIFF OR POLICE	0	0	0	5	0	5
REFERRED TO OTHER SOCIAL AGENCIES	26	37	63	2	2	4
PARENTAL SCHOOLS	24	10	34	16	3	19
TRAINING SCHOOLS	12	2	14	7	2	9
RUNAWAYS RETURNED	62	114	176	9	3	12
DISMISSED	0	0	0	1	0	1
ENLISTED IN SERVICE	5	0	5	0	0	0
REFERRED TO OTHER COURTS	19	12	31	14	1	15
CUSTODIAL SCHOOL	2	1	3	2	0	2
HOUSE OF GOOD SHEPHERD	0	16	16	0	4	4
FLORENCE CRITTENDEN HOME	0	1	1	0	0	0
ABSCONDED	2	1	3	1	0	1
PENDING	95	50	145	149	37	186
TOTALS	1104	584	1688	1029	280	1309

The large majority of the cases reported to the Court need more investigation and study than could be done from an office, therefore they are assigned to a Probation Officer who can go into the neighborhood, investigate the school record, and call at the home. There were 737 cases assigned in 1943 and 650 cases assigned in 1944.

During 1943 the Intake Officers adjusted 460 cases from office contacts, and in 1944 this number decreased to 197. This may be due to the fact that during 1944 all shelter cases were adjusted by other law enforcing officers. These had previously been handled by the Intake Department. It will also be noted that runaways returned dwindled from 176 in 1943 to 12 in 1944. The explanation for this is the same.

It must be remembered that the dispositions listed above are those that show the status of the case at the end of each month. There may be many different dispositions of those cases assigned to Probation Officers as these represent problems that take time for study. Many plans are worked out by agreement of the child, the parents and the officer without appearing in the Courtroom; others need official hearing even though the plan may be agreed.

Because statistics are compiled monthly the number of "Pending Cases" is a total of those pending at the end of each month. Most of these are referrals during the last few days of the month and are absorbed in the following month. At the end of 1943 there were 24 cases pending for which plans had not been completed, and at the end of 1944 there were 47 cases where disposition had not yet been made.

WHY WERE THE DEPENDENT CHILDREN BROUGHT
TO THE JUVENILE COURT?

	1943			1944		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
DETERMINATION OF CUSTODY	105	104	209	142	181	323
INJURIOUS LIVING CONDITIONS	111	107	218	101	109	210
UNABLE TO ADJUST IN OWN HOME	27	27	54	48	49	97
ABUSE AND ABANDONMENT	17	24	41	7	11	18
ECONOMIC NEED ONLY	4	8	12	1	0	1
CUSTODIAL SCHOOL	26	11	37	26	15	41
FIRLANDS	2	1	3	0	1	1
PERMANENT CUSTODY FOR ADOPTION	56	43	99	51	40	91
SHELTER AND CASUAL CASES	71	74	145	217	253	470
OUT OF TOWN INQUIRY	35	26	61	22	23	45
PERMISSION TO JOIN U.S. SERVICE	39	2	41	45	1	46
CHANGE OF COURT ORDER	12	16	28	8	11	19
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	14	20	34	10	1	11
	519	463	982	678	695	1373

The Dependent Children -- those in need of the protection of the Court. There was an increase of 391 cases in 1944. In shelter and casual cases alone the increase was 325 cases. This is the group that was handled by other Departments. Previously many of these cases may have been in the delinquency categories.

It is noted that there were many more "Unable to Adjust" cases in 1944 and it may be that this is but a reflection of the spirit of the times that are emotionally upsetting entire families.

The Court still continues to offer guardianship to young people who wish to join the U.S. Service, and there were 39 boys and 2 girls who took advantage of this service in 1943. In 1944 there were 45 boys and 1 girl who were made wards of the Court for the purpose of giving consent to their enlistment.

There was an increase of 114 cases in 1944 of "Determination of Custody". These are the hard fought cases between parents and/or relatives for the custody of children, and are usually the result of divorce.

HOW OLD WERE THE DEPENDENT CHILDREN?

	1943			1944		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
LESS THAN FIVE YEARS	101	84	185	81	106	187
FIVE TO TEN YEARS	69	75	144	79	86	165
TEN TO FIFTEEN YEARS	63	64	127	111	97	208
FIFTEEN THROUGH SEVENTEEN YEARS	29	46	75	28	61	89
NOT REPORTED **	2	1	3	0	0	0
	264	270	534	299	350	649

** Not reported items concern cases where the contact of the Department was so slight or incidental that complete tabulation was not deemed essential.

The entire count of Dependency has not been tabulated, but only those cases where the Department had sufficient contact to obtain full information. These cases are represented in the first five "Reasons for Referral".

Complete tabulations for commitments to Firlands, Custodial Schools, Orders for permanent Custody for the purpose of Adoption, and Shelter would be duplication of other agencies' records, and as the Court's contact with cases of this type may be very slight full information was not deemed essential.

There was an increase of 115 cases in 1944 over the previous years in the categories fully coded and the table shows a very slight increase in all ages, ten to fifteen years being the time most of the children needed help.

WHAT WAS THE MARITAL STATUS OF THE
HOMES FROM WHICH THE DEPENDENT
CHILDREN CAME?

	1943			1944		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
PARENTS MARRIED AND LIVING TO- GETHER	109	87	196	79	92	171
PARENTS MARRIED AND LIVING APART	0	0	0	7	9	16
PARENTS DIVORCED	66	80	146	90	108	198
PARENTS SEPARATED	41	46	87	49	73	122
PARENTS DESERTING	0	0	0	3	2	5
PARENTS DEAD	34	40	74	44	43	87
PARENTS UNMARRIED	14	15	29	22	23	45
NOT REPORTED	0	2	2	5	0	5
TOTAL	264	270	534	299	350	649

Many of the dependent children came from homes broken by divorce, separation or death. In the group tabulated for 1943 there were 62.9% from such homes while 36.7% of the children were living in their own homes with both parents. In 1944 there were 62.7% of the children from broken homes and 26% from homes where the parents were living together.

From the "Reasons for Referral" it will be noted that these are serious cases and all reflect on the ability of the parents or custodians to maintain a suitable home. In cases of "Determination of Custody" where there is fighting over the children it is easy to understand how they might become disturbed and create problems in the community.

Those children who have been deprived of one or both parents require special consideration and plans for long time care is often necessary. From this group the resources of the community are in greatest demand as foster-home or institutional care is often indicated.

Unmarried parents have increased almost by half. Also those parents married and living apart create a problem for the children. This latter group may be the children of men in Military service.

WHO BROUGHT THE DEPENDENT CASES TO THE COURT?

	1943			1944		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
PARENTS AND RELATIVES	103	88	191	92	112	204
OWN REQUEST	9	19	28	14	26	40
POLICE	69	81	150	63	85	148
SOCIAL AGENCIES	25	27	52	31	22	53
SCHOOLS	18	7	25	40	23	63
INDIVIDUALS	7	10	17	13	20	33
PROBATION OFFICERS	5	5	10	1	2	3
OTHER COURTS	9	21	30	30	33	63
SHERIFF	16	7	23	12	21	33
STATE PATROL	3	1	4	1	0	1
COUNTY HEALTH DEPT.	0	4	4	1	6	7
PROSECUTING ATTY.	0	0	0	1	0	1
	264	270	534	299	350	649

In 1943 parents and relatives brought 35.8% of the Dependent cases to the Court, often complaining that some other member of the family was a bad influence on the child. The past year shows that 30% came from the same source. During 1944 there was an increase of children who signed their own petition and a slight decrease of referrals from the Police Departments. Other sources have kept about an even flow of referrals; the two showing the largest increase being schools and other Courts.

Other Social Agencies use the resources of the Court in working out plans for children in which they are interested. Other Courts also request investigations on the behalf of children whose parents come before them. These reports are made in writing by the officers making the investigations directly to the Courts making such requests, and are of great value to the Court and Counsel.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE DEPENDENT CHILDREN?

	1943			1944		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
ASSIGNED TO PROBATION OFFICERS	182	174	356	206	242	448
ADJUSTED AT INTAKE	26	34	60	20	18	38
REFERRED TO OTHER AGENCIES	16	24	40	10	14	24
REFERRED TO INDIVIDUALS	0	0	0	2	2	4
REFERRED TO PARENTS AND RELATIVES	0	0	0	0	2	2
COMMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS	8	2	10	0	0	0
REFERRED TO OTHER COURTS	1	2	3	0	1	1
DISMISSED	0	0	0	1	1	2
PENDING *	31	34	65	60	70	130
	264	270	534	299	350	649

* As explained on a previous page pending cases are tabulated at the end of each month and are absorbed in the following month's intake.

As in past years the larger number of these Dependent cases are assigned to Probation Officers and during 1944 there was an increase of 92 assigned cases. Fewer cases were adjusted at Intake and we believe this is explained by the fact that a more thorough job of "sifting" has been done by the referring agencies.

The final disposition of assigned cases cannot be tabulated with this report as they may be under supervision of an officer for months; they may be referred to other agencies by the officer; or they may be placed in institutions. Such dispositions are made after careful investigation of the home situation, the school record or any other factors that might enter into the behavior problem.

There has been a drop in referrals to other agencies by the Intake Department. In 1943 there were 40, and 1944 shows 24 such cases. These are the cases handled by the Intake Officer where the need was so clearly indicated that it was possible to make a quick decision.

The institutions referred to are orphanages, children's homes, and custodial or correctional schools. The Agencies include all family casework social agencies.

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

In addition to cases shown in the foregoing tables there were 448 traffic cases in 1943 and 493 in 1944.

These cases were referred to the Court by the Junior Safety Division of the Seattle Police Department. By agreement between the Court and the Junior Safety Division they refer only repeaters, those involved in traffic accidents and flagrant violations of the traffic laws.

Those cases were handled informally by an officer of the Court, altho during 1943 there were 6 and during 1944 there were 9 traffic cases which were necessary to bring before the Court for an official Hearing, and which were included in the Delinquency Count. They involved damage or injury.

The penalty in traffic cases may be only a warning, driver's licenses may be taken away for a time, or cars impounded at the discretion of the officer. This is done with the knowledge and full cooperation of the parents.

DETENTION HOME

The Detention Home is housed in the same building as the Juvenile Court and is connected with the lobby and the Court room. When the Juvenile Court building was erected in 1915 a Detention Home wing was provided and was divided into two equal parts, one side for boys and the other for girls. One main kitchen serves both sides. The capacity at present is 17 girls and 19 boys but on occasion there has been as many as 30 boys and 25 girls cared for in one day.

The children admitted into the Detention Home are those brought in by law enforcement officers and those for whom temporary care is necessary.

A staff physician comes to the Detention Home each Monday and Thursday and physical examinations are made in the clinic there. Medical reports and recommendations are furnished the officers working with the children. Laboratory tests are made by the City Health Clinic and reports in writing are available.

School work is carried on under a teacher from the Seattle Schools with half-day sessions for both boys and girls.

There is an enclosed yard on either side of the Detention Home wing with plenty of room for out-of-door activity. There are books, games, radios and a piano. The children are always under the supervision of a member of the Detention Home staff.

Well balanced meals are prepared under the direction of an experienced dietitian and served in attractive dining rooms.

There is a staff of seven persons in the Detention Home, who cared for 1873 children with an average daily population of 31 and an average length of detention of 7.8 days during 1943. During 1944 there were 1552 children cared for with an average daily population of 35.3 and an average length of stay of 10.8 days.

It has become increasingly hard to make suitable plans for the care of children and they remain for longer periods in detention while such plans are being consummated. Community resources have been at a low ebb during the past year and it has been necessary to sometimes hold children in detention long after a plan has been completed for their welfare.

CHILDREN UNDER SUPERVISION

On January 1, 1943 there were 463 cases under the supervision of one of the eight Probation Officers of the Court. On December 31st there were 443 cases being supervised. During the year 1344 cases were assigned and 1364 were completed and closed.

On January 1, 1944 there were 443 cases under supervision and during the year 1539 cases were assigned, 1113 closed or transferred and 869 remained under supervision at the end of the year.

Many of these children were not supervised for any length of time but they are the cases that had need of investigation and study in order to work out the best possible plan in each instance. Only a careful analysis of the entire situation can show why a child's behavior is not acceptable in the community, therefore contacts must be made with the child, the family, the school and the community.

The length of time a child remains under supervision of an officer depends entirely upon the adjustment made. In some cases they may be dropped after a suitable plan is made and put into effect, others remain under strict supervision over long periods.

A confidential chronological record is kept on all cases by the Probation Officers. This information is available to this Court and other agencies or individuals working with the family when it is for the best interest of the child that they should have access to the records.

COLLECTIONS

Many times the Court finds that a child should be removed from the home or situation in which he became involved in misconduct. Wherever it seems practical the parents are ordered to pay for the child's support in new surroundings. This money is paid to the Clerk of the Court and is disbursed upon order of the Court.

Collections have greatly increased over a period of years and we are listing below amounts collected the past ten years.

1935	\$ 3,721.34
1936	9,367.19
1937	12,605.97
1938	11,415.70
1939	12,594.09
1940	11,880.35
1941	14,289.90
1942	23,623.81
1943	41,422.47
1944	53,709.41

WHAT DID THE JUVENILE COURT
COST THE COMMUNITY?

1943

Total salaries - Probation Department	\$ 37,940.00
Total salaries - Detention Home	11,630.00
Total salaries and wages	<u>\$ 49,570.00</u>
Operation and Maintenance	13,695.00
Payment to Persons and Institutions	16,750.00
Capital Outlay	<u>290.00</u>
Total Budget	\$ 80,305.00
Saving (Unexpended Budget appropriation)	<u>689.31</u>
Total Cost	\$ 79,615.69

\$17,298.94 was paid to Persons and Institutions for the care of children.
 \$777.83 was paid for medical and psychiatric attention.
 \$4,007.45 was paid for food and clothing.
 \$48,905.19 was paid in salaries for all Departments including the Adoption Department operating in the Probate Court.
 \$987.23 was paid for transportation, operation and the maintenance of automobiles.
 \$311.95 was paid for maintenance of a Fire Alarm System.

1944

Total salaries - Probation Department	\$ 46,440.00
Total salaries - Detention Home	12,240.00
Total salaries and wages	<u>\$ 58,680.00</u>
Operation and Maintenance	15,025.00
Payment to Persons and Institutions	16,500.00
Capital Outlay	<u>398.47</u>
Total Budget	\$ 90,603.47
Saving (Unexpended Budget appropriation)	<u>2,408.04</u>
EMERGENCY BUDGET	\$ 88,195.43
	<u>12,794.30</u>
	\$ 100,989.73
Saving (Unexpended Emergency appropriation)	<u>3,756.48</u>
Total Cost	\$ 97,233.25

\$20,336.51 was paid to Persons and Institutions for the care of children.
 \$999.79 was paid for medical and psychiatric attention.
 \$4,525.04 was paid for food and clothing.
 \$60,583.84 was paid in salaries for all Departments including the Adoption Department operating in the Probate Court.
 \$1,115.56 was paid for transportation, operation and maintenance of automobiles.
 \$311.95 was paid for maintenance of a Fire Alarm System.

KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
STAFF

1944

WILLIAM G. LONG

JUDGE

Philip Green

Chief Probation Officer

Florence Ball

Casework Supervisor

Muriel Barrett

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Intake Officers

Charles Shireman

Mabel A. Taylor

Statistician-Accountant

PROBATION OFFICERS

A. R. McCurdy
Jeanette Schrieber
Carl B. Erickson
Mildred Anderson

Beryl S. Gridley
P. V. Miller
Meta A. Helmer
Katherine Woolston

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT

Fay Brock
Cecil Foss
Hazel Foussard

Mildred Samsol
Eleanor Fischer
Harriet Smith

DETENTION HOME STAFF

Helen Eckstrom

Superintendent

Eva Wagner
Nelle Anderson
Winifred Mitchell

Annabelle Lee
Elizabeth Titus
Dexter R. Houghton