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KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

ANNUAL REPORT

1961

ANNUAL REPORT  
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## INTRODUCTION

This annual report summarizes the information available on Juvenile Court services for the year 1961. It also includes comparisons with previous years to show increases or changes in numbers of referrals, populations, or actions taken by the Court. It is an administrative report to the Board of Managers of the Juvenile Court, to the Superior Court of King County, and to those agencies and individuals who have an interest in children appearing before the Court.

### PART I.

#### I. PURPOSE OF THE JUVENILE COURT

The Juvenile Court serves King County which has an estimated population of over 930,000 people. Approximately 300,000 are children under the age of 18 years. The Court's primary functions, under the law, are:

1. To investigate and adjudicate cases of delinquency and dependency referred to it;
2. To determine the kind of care or treatment best for the welfare of the child and the protection of the community.

The Court has the further responsibility to detain those children needing temporary care pending investigation and Court hearing; to place or commit children into the care of appropriate families, agencies or institutions; and to provide probation services.

A delinquent child is one who is found to have broken any local, state or federal law. A dependent child is one whose parents are not providing adequate care, or who is without parents or guardian, and is therefore dependent upon the Court for protection, proper care, or placement. Traffic offenders are referred for the same moving violations for which adults are cited into traffic court.

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. The Court must always be more concerned with treatment of the child's problem or condition than with punishing him for his misdeeds. All available resources which can be provided by individuals, agencies, or institutions, are pressed into use to provide the kind of service or care the child and his family require. Our constant concern is that the resources necessary to treat and rehabilitate these children do not meet the pressing need.

## II. PROBATION SERVICES

The probation department provides intake services, field probation services, and detention care. The workload for the department for the year was a total of 11,673 cases referred for all reasons. Of these, 3683 were referred for alleged delinquency; 2647 for alleged dependency; and 5343 were traffic citations.

### A. Intake services

The intake division of the probation department provides a screening process, makes a preliminary appraisal, and investigates the cases requiring a specific short-time service. This division investigates the facts and makes a preliminary diagnosis of the case, finds the available community resource to meet a problem not requiring Court adjudication, and refers such cases to an appropriate agency. Intake workers are responsible for filing petitions calling for further investigation and judicial decision. They settle cases informally which do not require judicial determination. A revision in the Juvenile Court Code provides for such informal disposition, with parental agreement, without the filing of a petition.

#### Dispositions at intake

A number of cases are disposed of at intake, including runaways and parolees returned to appropriate jurisdiction or institutions, and cases processed through Court for waivers of jurisdiction. Many cases are settled by payment of restitution or are adjusted with the parents by referring them to available agencies. The intake staff also interviews children prior to admission to detention, and presents information for preliminary hearings on detention cases. It processes applications for temporary custody of children for the adoption agencies. It provides clearances for military services, and routes the more complicated cases for full field investigation.

#### Intake workload

During the year, there were a total of 3865 cases assigned to the intake division, of which 2622 were adjusted, completed, or disposed of, and 315 were assigned to the field units for full investigation. An undetermined number of telephone and miscellaneous inquiries were also handled. The intake division is staffed with a supervisor and seven caseworkers.



## B. Investigation services

The full investigation of delinquency and dependency cases is assigned to 33 caseworkers in the field units of the probation department. They are responsible for investigating the facts and circumstances of each case. They inquire into the history of the family and the child, and the environment and factors contributing to his dependency or delinquency. They appraise the possibility of help for the individual child and recommend a plan of care or treatment for him. They conduct an average of 9 new investigations each month and present these cases for Court hearings. Approximately 40% of the cases under investigation involve children who are detained at the Youth Service Center. The remainder under investigation have not been detained, but were referred by letter, bulletin or petition.

### Use of casework approach

The caseworker must use his interviewing skills and relationships to work effectively with the child and his parents. He searches through the surface appearances to find the facts and to learn which social factors, influences, pressures or frustrations, have resulted in the behavior patterns present in the child. He must differentiate between masked and real reactions, and must understand the emotional and physical make-up of each child. He decides when additional medical, psychological or psychiatric examinations are needed. He must prepare a Court report, recommend a plan to the Court, and represent the child's and the community's best interests, and protect the child's legal rights.

### Investigation workload

The field probation units had 2009 cases active on January 1st and were assigned a total of 2565 cases to investigate and process during the year. The field units were active on 4424 cases and, at the end of the year, the caseload was 1855. There was an average of 484 cases in process of investigation on the 1st of each month, and an average of 201 assignments were made during the month. The average caseload, then, for each field officer was 91 cases per month of which 9 were new assignments for full investigation. There were 5226 Court hearings on dependency and delinquency petitions, of which approximately 3500 were regularly scheduled hearings on cases prepared by the field staff.

## C. Probation supervision

There was an average of 792 children on probation on any one day last year. When the Judge makes a finding of delinquency and orders probation, this decision is based on several factors: a delinquent pattern has not been firmly established; there are sufficient social strengths in the child and his family to assure normal adjustment; the probation officer believes he can work constructively with the child and his parents; there is a reasonable chance that good school adjustment or work effort will be made; and there is no need to confine or treat the child in an institution.

The average term of probation was 9 months. About one-fourth were neglect or dependency cases and the remainder were cases of delinquency. In the dependency cases, more time and effort is expended with the parents than with the child. In all cases, a written probation plan is worked out in the hearing so that conditions of probation are known and agreed upon. The Court may revoke a probation order when the child cannot conform, and place him in an institution when appropriate.

A major factor in probation success is the skill of the probation officer in strengthening the child's resolve and reinforcing the parents' authority. The child and parents must understand the negative aspects of their behavior. It is essential that the probation officer keep in regular contact to give purpose, understanding, and authority in this relationship.

### III. BRANCH OFFICES

The Juvenile Court Board of Managers authorized a branch office of the probation department at Firlands in 1958. The following year, a branch office was opened in Renton, and in 1961 a small unit was leased in Burien. This decentralization delayed a major office expansion of the Youth Service Center and provided more direct services for the people in outlying areas.

The Firlands branch services the area north of 80th street and the northeast part of the county. A supervisor, four probation officers and a stenographer staff this office. The Renton branch serves the south King County area, including Bellevue, Issaquah, Kent, Auburn, Enumclaw, and Renton. It is also staffed by a supervisor, four probation officers and a stenographer. Two probation officers work out of the Burien office, serving the Burien, Highline, and Federal Way districts.

#### Assignment by district

The assignment of field investigations in the areas served by branch offices is made on a geographical basis. The branch operation has brought the Court personnel in closer contact with the community. Children on probation have less distance to travel when reporting to the probation officer. The staff has readier access to the home, school, and other agencies, in the district.

### IV. COMMUNITY SERVICES

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

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

### Liaison with schools

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

### Role of attorneys

Any parent has a right to employ legal counsel when his child is referred to the Court. The assistance and cooperation of the attorney is sought in order to develop and carry out a plan of action. It is important that the attorney be involved in the matter as soon as possible so that he may be of maximum service to the family. Each child is advised of this in his first contact with the department. A standing committee of the Seattle Bar Association has worked cooperatively with us for several years to effect sound procedures and to inform attorneys about the operation of the Court.

## V. CLINICAL SERVICES

Special diagnostic and consulting services are available to supplement the social work diagnosis when needed. Whenever parents can afford to pay for necessary psychological or psychiatric services, they are strongly encouraged to do so. A competent psychiatric consultant provides diagnoses of seriously disturbed children and makes a recommendation for treatment. Medical examinations are provided by the part-time physician at the Youth Service Center, and special medical services are available at King County Hospital or at Orthopedic Hospital. Although a staff psychologist is no longer employed, we have available a number of clinical psychologists who provide this service. Fees for diagnostic services are paid from Court funds when parents are unable to pay for them. There were 150 psychiatric diagnoses and consultations provided during the year, and 171 psychological services paid from Court funds. A larger number of both services were paid for by parents.

## VI. DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE

### A. Purpose of detention

Detention care is temporary custody and protection for children pending investigation, planning, and Court adjudication. Shelter care is provided for those children dependent upon community agencies for temporary shelter and protection. Neither kind of care is intended as punishment. Both secure detention and non-secure shelter care are provided by the Youth Service Center, and most of the facility is devoted to this child care. Any child in King County, between the ages of one and 17 years of age, who requires detention or shelter care, is detained in this facility.



A detention facility is a complex institution involving care and supervision, as well as security and protection. It includes education for the school-age child and recreation activities for those able to participate. Food, clothing, and medical care, are provided. The detention adjustment of each child is correlated with casework planning and Court adjudication. These children are managed and cared for in nine living units and in groups which change daily as children are admitted or released.

#### B. Detention and shelter loads

On January 1st, there were 113 children under care and there were 2212 children admitted during the year. The average daily population was 112 children all year and the average length of stay was 14.8 days. Many children were detained more than once so that the total number of admissions to the Youth Service Center was 2760. The total child-care days spent by all children under care was 40,979 days.

Boys outnumbered girls under care during the year, 1463 to 1862. Children detained for delinquency reasons exceeded those sheltered for dependency, 1506 to 819. The average length of stay for children referred for delinquency was 14.6 days and the average for children referred for dependency was 15 days.

#### C. Detention admission and control

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

1. The child is unsafe to be at large because he performs delinquent acts, exhibits hostile attitudes, or is beyond his parents' control.
2. The child needs protection and shelter care because of neglectful, abusive, or violent persons in his home and there is no other place to care for him.
3. The child must be detained to be available for Court or police investigation. A parolee must be detained in order to be returned to an institution. Runaways and material witnesses need detention to assure their safe return or custody.
4. The child must be detained because his offense is serious and his immediate release would seriously hamper investigation of the case.

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. Police agencies and others make use of this in lieu of detention procedure to eliminate unnecessary detention care. In addition, each child brought to the Youth Service Center is interviewed and his parents are contacted to determine that detention is necessary. As each child is admitted, a petition is signed by the arresting or referring agent, alleging the reasons for the delinquency or dependency and the reasons for his detention.

#### D. Nature of services provided

Detention is the first step in the rehabilitative process for many children. Youth in conflict need protection and require direction and supervision from competent, understanding personnel. There must be realistic criteria for admission of children to detention. The law provides for prompt judicial determination of the need for detention and subsequent review when detention exceeds thirty days. Detention security must protect the community from violence and protect the child from himself.

Detention services include activity to develop the individual child, such as school, play, work, crafts, and experiences in everyday living. We must guarantee good physical care, nutritious meals, and clean, comfortable beds. We assure that nursing and medical care are available. Proper detention records are kept to report accountably to the community.

#### E. 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. Ministers are free to give religious guidance. Competent probation officers will determine when special medical, diagnostic, psychiatric or psychological, services are needed.

#### F. Focus on the individual child

The probation officer and detention supervisor correlate observations of each child so they may better understand his behavior and the reasons for his anti-social acts. Each child must recognize the need for change in his attitude and behavior. Each child must be stimulated and mobilized to use 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.

#### G. School services

The Seattle School Board provides 7 teachers for the Youth Service Center school program. Four teachers provide remedial and academic programs for grades six to twelve. Two teachers instruct in arts and crafts, and one teaches industrial art. The class rooms are scheduled for five periods each day the year around, and the classes average nine children each. Teachers are especially selected and the program is adapted to the capacities of the children under care. Transcripts and reports on school performance of each child are sent to the school or institution which the child will attend upon release.

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



## H. Preliminary hearings

Since 1958, preliminary hearings for each child detained have been provided. The Court Commissioner or the Judge hears each case on petition, with the child's parents, caseworker and attorney, when retained, all present. Police officers are not required to be present in such hearings unless their direct testimony is vital. Each of the 2325 children who were detained for one day, or longer, were assured of a judicial review on the question of detention. In addition, all possible alternatives for substitute care in lieu of detention were appraised. A change in the Juvenile Court Code in 1961 requires such petitions to be filed in preliminary hearings, heard on all children detained, within 72 hours of their detention.

## I. Changes in detention load

The preliminary hearing procedure maintains control over the daily detention population. In 1959, the daily population was 90 children. There was a high of 123 children detained per day in 1957. However, the referrals for delinquency and dependency have increased 16% in the last three years. This marked increase since 1959 resulted in a 1961 daily detention load of 112 children. The average length of stay per child has increased slightly over last year from 14 to 14.8 days.

The real measure of detention load is the child-care days provided during the year. This year, we totalled 41,000 child-care days, the highest figure since 1958. One-fourth of this total care was provided for children committed to state institutions and waiting for transportation. One-third of all child care was provided for dependency cases. Approximately 45% of detention care was provided for delinquent children detained pending investigation, hearing, and placement.

## J. Volunteer services

The volunteer activities of 20 organized groups provide an important service to children and supplement the staff's work in many ways. The Youth Service Guild provides a regular activities program in several detention units, including craft activities, group dancing, outings to the zoo, swimming classes, and a variety of field trips. They underwrite a scholarship for a detention employee in training in graduate social work. The Junior League has provided volunteers regularly since 1948, in arts and craft classes, and underwrites a part of the cost of materials. The United Commercial Travelers, with 40 participating men volunteers, have provided a weekly activity program for the boys units, including manning and servicing the movie projector.

These and other dedicated volunteers renew the children's courage and faith in people, and support the staff in tense and overcrowded periods. They make possible many of the special services which are desirable for all children in an institution. They are well informed of the community's limitations and strive for improvements in child welfare services. It would be difficult to assess the dollar value of the 400 participating volunteers who gave over 8000 hours of time in this effort.

#### K. Gifts and donations

Many organizations contributed craft materials, clothing, recreational equipment, books and magazines, and many other useful items, for the benefit of children. The cash value of the measurable items exceeded \$3,000 last year.

The Youth Service Guild furnished numerous items in connection with their helpful volunteer activities. The Carnation Company furnished broken ice cream bars weekly throughout the year. The Junior League supplied craft material all year for two or more art and craft classes. The West Seattle High students donated jams, jellies, and records. The Pot and Kettle Club furnished new clothing items for needy children. The United Commercial Travelers and their Auxiliary supplied various materials, treats, and prizes, in connection with their volunteer projects. Other organizations which donated needed items were:

- Ballard Elks
- Children's Social Service Guild
- Beta Sigma Phi--Xi Upsilon
- Bellevue Congregational Church
- Prosecuting Attorney's Office
- Seattle P.T.A. Council
- Insurance Women's Association
- Business and Professional Woman
- West Woodland Park School
- Women's City Club
- Northgate P.T.A.
- Soroptomist International
- D.A.R.--Mary Morris Chapter
- Burien Heights School
- Altrusa Club
- B.E.O. Sisterhood
- Highline Area Council P.T.A.
- Sunset Junior High P.T.A.
- Port Engineers of Puget Sound

All of these contributions are appreciated by the children in the Youth Service Center and by the staff who care for them. These items not only provide a better program and daily life for the children, but they also demonstrate that the informed people in the community have a concern for them.

#### VII. TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

Under the law, juvenile traffic offenders, as well as all other youth violating statutes, are under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. The Court is the central adjudicating agency for all traffic citations issued to youth by law enforcement officers in the County. Recognizing that this is a growing and complex problem, requiring the best thinking and judgment of all departments concerned, Juvenile Traffic Conferences were called in January 1954, and in January 1958, to solidify procedures. There were 5343 traffic citations referred in 1961.



## Procedures

Each youth reporting to the Court with a traffic citation must be accompanied by a parent. In all findings of drunk driving, reckless driving, hit-run accident, and license falsification, the operator's licenses are suspended and mailed to the Director of Licenses at Olympia, in conformance with adult dispositions. In cases of minor offenses, or repetition of minor offenses, the Juvenile Court may suspend the operator's license. Dispositions are reported to the Director of Licenses and the referring agency.

When parents disagree with the referee's disposition and when the facts are disputed, the case is heard by the Judge. Jurisdiction may be declined to Justice Court, based on the youth's age and maturity, the referee's discretion, and the order of the Judge. A clerk assists the referee in these cases by setting appointments, tabulating statistics, and reporting dispositions to appropriate agencies.

### Deprivation Schedule for Speeding

In June 1958 a license deprivation schedule was adopted with the approval of the Seattle-King County Safety Council, the Inter-Highschool Council, and enforcement agencies in the County. This deprivation schedule is intended to reduce speeding violations and assure more responsible driving by youth.

### Dispositions

Youth, like adults, may drive irresponsibly. However, individualized attention to each case gives us clues to understanding the youth's maturity and problems. Traffic citations are often indications of serious misbehavior or maladjustment; therefore, full investigation and Court determination are available for those cases requiring it. We strive for attention to the individual, and realistic dispositions based upon the need in each case. Every effort is made to educate and stimulate the youth to be responsible and law abiding behind the wheel. The continued support and interest of the Seattle-King County Safety Council, Inter-Highschool Council, law enforcement, youth and citizens, is necessary to develop additional techniques of education and control in safe, responsible driving. The high school student traffic courts also achieve greater responsibility from youth in their driving.

## VIII. 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 4500 reports were typed into the social records for Court hearings. An uncounted number of Court notices were served on parents and witnesses by the Transportation Officers. They also transported children to clinics, hospitals, and bus depots as needed. Tabulations of statistical data are made monthly and reports are made to the state-wide reporting center on Juvenile Court referrals. Statistical data was maintained on the 5,343 traffic referrals and dispositions sent to the law enforcement agencies referring the cases. Although streamlining of clerical procedures occurs constantly, adequate record-keeping is necessary.

## IX BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT

The business functions of purchasing, accounting, and payroll are supervised by the business manager. In addition, all plant, maintenance, grounds upkeep, kitchen operation, 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.

The kitchen staff served a total of 138,000 meals during the year to an average of 112 children per day. The total food cost for 1961 was \$30,250 and the average cost per meal was 21.9 cents. The Department of Agriculture furnished surplus items totalling approximately 8400 pounds including flour, powdered milk, corn meal, rice, butter, lard and some meats. Food menus are prepared with the assistance of the University Home Economics staff to assure that adequate, nutritious and well-balanced meals are served.



## PART 2

### PROBLEMS AFFECTING OUR SERVICES

#### I. LACK OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

The probation officer has a frustrating task in finding appropriate resources for the children, and the Judge has an equally frustrating responsibility in making a sound and wise decision. In many cases, the seeds of family disorganization are sown early in the child's life. The resources to help these children and their parents are too few and are not available when they need them.

For many of these children and parents, a community-supported child guidance clinic would have served them, or even now - if available. For others, a tight line on probation for control, and the professional guidance of a probation officer, will carry them through a critical period of adjustment. For a smaller group, placement in an institution is our only method of achieving retraining, adjustment or rehabilitation.

All resources in between, i.e., foster homes, relatives' homes, group homes, small private child care institutions, child centers for seriously maladjusted children, are too few in number, or are full and over-taxed, and each vacancy is quickly filled. State institutions are likewise over-taxed and the resultant backing up of children in detention is damaging to them and to others.

#### II. HEAVY CASE LOADS

The probation reports show the consistently high loads assigned to probation staff. For the last four years, the average number of assignments of investigations per month, per worker, has been 10 cases or more. This is a full work load for officers in any probation department. But in addition our field officers have carried an average load per month of 45 probation supervision cases, in addition to investigations. This supervision load is almost a full load in itself. The probation staff cannot carry this overload indefinitely, and additional officers are necessary. Furthermore the children suffer the hardships when the staff cannot give sufficient time to their cases.

#### III. SHORTAGE OF STAFF

Another critical internal problem is retention of qualified probation officers on the job. We cannot compete with salaries for qualified and experienced workers. We thus undergo expensive training of new personnel only to have them leave for higher salaries and lighter work loads elsewhere. It is just good business to maintain a staff of experienced and qualified personnel who can do the job economically and efficiently. Salary revisions are necessary to maintain probation staff to perform this job.

#### IV PROBATION CANNOT SUBSTITUTE FOR OTHER NEEDED CARE

When foster homes are not available, when social agencies and institutions are full, or there is a long waiting list for children committed to the State Institutions, the Court is forced to return children to the community on probation even though it is not appropriate nor best for the child or community.

#### V. NEED FOR MORE STATE INSTITUTIONS

We have outgrown the State facilities for treatment and rehabilitation of children requiring institutional rehabilitation.

##### Committed children waiting placement

There were 272 boys and 109 girls, a total of 381 children committed to the Department of Institutions' juvenile institutions last year. They waited in detention an average of 19 days after commitment to be admitted to institutions. They accumulated 9,000 child care days, at our cost of \$9.00 per day, which totals \$81,000. We operated a 25 bed institution all year which should have been provided by the State program. The damage and discouragement these children suffer in enforced waiting cannot be measured in money, but it reduces the opportunity for rehabilitation markedly.

##### Runaways and returnees

There were 180 children who ran away and were detained, or whose post institution placement failed. Homes, jobs and parental support are often not available for these children, and make-shift plans do not work. Those detained in the Youth Service Center averaged 10 days of stay pending return or placement. These were an average of 5 such children in detention on any one day, and they spent 1900 child care days here. It cost us \$17,000 to provide this care.

##### Commitments to other State institutions

There were 4 children committed to Rainier State School and were detained an average of 73 days after commitment. There were 11 children committed to Western State Hospital and they waited an average of 2 days each for placement.

##### Summary

We detained 576 children after commitment during the year. They accumulated 11,112 child care days while waiting placement. They averaged 19 days of waiting. We provided a 30 bed institution in King County for children who legally and properly should have been under care in state facilities. It cost King County \$100,000.

The enforced wait frustrates the children and reduces their amenability to rehabilitation. It creates havoc in detention units and requires additional security measures. The enlarged population and control problems require employment of extra staff and there is heavier damage to the building and furnishings.



The probation staff use excessive time explaining delays to children and parents, and the Court must consider risky and make-shift plans in lieu of commitment. The tragedy lies in the child's loss of hope and his chances for rehabilitation being diminished. The child, family, Court institutions and society suffer from this delaying process. The community must see the necessity to legislate adequately for institutions for juvenile rehabilitation.

### PART 3 FINANCES

#### I. JUVENILE COURT BUDGET

The total Juvenile Court budget for 1961 was \$957,450 as appropriated by the Board of County Commissioners. The budget is prepared by the Board of Managers and administrative offices of the Court, and submitted to the Board of County Commissioners. The funds appropriated for this department, as for most county offices, come from the county general fund.

The division of the budget allocation is as follows:

Salaries and Wages:	
Probation and Clerical Departments ....	\$441,195
Youth Service Center - Detention .....	\$308,500
Business and Operation Department .....	\$ 93,920
Operation and Maintenance Costs .....	\$102,600
Capital Outlay Expenditures .....	<u>11,245</u>
	<u>\$957,460</u>

A number of savings were effected during the year and several budgeted positions were unfilled, resulting in actual expenditures of - \$923,739

#### II. COST OF DETENTION CARE

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

Budget expenditure affecting detention care - 1961:

Salaries and Wages .....	\$375,000
Operation and Maintenance Costs .....	\$ 54,400
Capital Outlay Chargeable to Detention .....	<u>\$ 2,600</u>
Total Operating Costs for Detention Care .....	<u>\$432,000</u>

\$432,000      Detention Costs  
41,000      Days of Care      = \$10.54 Present cost per child per day.

### III. COLLECTIONS ON FINANCIAL ORDERS

The Court has the obligation and authority to assess parents, who are able to pay, for the cost of care of a child placed by Court order in a private home or child care institution. The collection department maintains follow-up and collection procedures on these cases, and assures that appropriate funds from other sources, such as Social Security or Veteran Benefits, are applied to the child's care. A total of \$197,061 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 care totalled \$11,970.

## PART 4 STATISTICS

### I. SUMMARY OF REFERRALS & COURT PROCESSES

1961 TOTALS

#### Referrals

Alleged delinquent referrals	3,683
Alleged dependent referrals	<u>2,647</u>
Subtotal dependent & delinquent referrals	6,330
Traffic referrals	<u>5,343</u>
Total of all referrals during year	11,673

#### Status of Alleged Delinquency Referrals

New referrals during year	1,880
Referral on previous known cases	1,032
Cases reappearing during process	771

#### Status of Alleged Dependent Referrals

New referrals during year	1,648
Referrals on previously known cases	790
Cases reappearing during process	209

#### Probation Services

##### Intake Division:

Cases settled, adjusted, disposed of	2,622
Cases screened for field investigation	315
Total cases in intake division	3,865
Misc. services completed	2,597

##### Field Probation Division:

No. cases investigated, supervised	4,424
Average no. in investigation per mo.	484
No. of cases investigated and completed	2,565

Average caseload in field units each mo.	2,263
Average caseload per officer each mo.	91
Average no. of investigation cases per mo. per officer	9

No. of children placed on probation during year	909
Total No. on probation during year	1,723
Average no. on probation each mo.	792
Average no. probationers per mo. per officer	34
No. of probation recidivists	225
Average no. on judicial review without probation each mo.	150

SUMMARY OF REFERRALS & COURT PROCESSES  
1961 TOTALS  
(continued)

Detention and Shelter Care

No. of admissions to Youth Service Center	2,760
No. of admissions for delinquency reasons	1,847
No. of admissions for dependency reasons	913
No. of individual children detained	2,325
No. detained for delinquency reasons	1,506
No. detained for dependency reasons	819
Percent of alleged delinquent referrals detained	48%
Percent of alleged dependent referrals detained	38%
Average daily population in detention	112.3
Total child care days provided	40,979
Average length of stay for all children detained	14.8
Average length of stay for all delinquent children	14.6
Average length of stay for all dependent children	15.1

Status of Traffic Referrals

New referrals during year	4,226
Referrals on previously known cases	1,117

Court Hearings

No. of hearings on dependency and delinquency	5,226
No. of preliminary hearings on detention petitions	2,620
No. of hearings on support and detention costs	385
Total of all hearings on all matters	8,231

Collections Division

No. of family cases active for support during year	795
Amount collected for support	\$197,061.78
No. of cases active for detention costs during year	3,613
Amount collected for detention care	11,970.00
Total funds collected for sup. & det. care	\$209,031.78
Total on books subject to collection	\$125,097.61



## II. STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS

TABLE 1.  
Reasons for Alleged Delinquency

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Auto theft	490	20	510
Burglary	403	13	416
Hold-up	41		41
Other stealing	441	102	543
Truancy	82	49	131
Runaway	290	357	647
Sex offense	78	102	180
Injury or assault	81	10	91
Carelessness & mischief	145	11	156
Use of liquor	465	70	535
Remands from agencies	4	7	11
Supervision for other courts	2	2	4
Other reasons	<u>353</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>418</u>
	2,875	808	3,683

TABLE 2.  
Source of Referral of Alleged Delinquency Cases

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Police - Seattle	1,716	477	2,193
Police - other cities	226	34	260
Sheriff	407	113	520
Other law enforcement	254	23	277
School departments	92	41	133
Parents and relatives	28	35	63
Child's own request	11	20	31
Social agency	24	31	55
Other courts	79	25	104
All other sources	<u>38</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>47</u>
	2,875	808	3,683

TABLE 3  
Ages of Delinquent Boys

Age

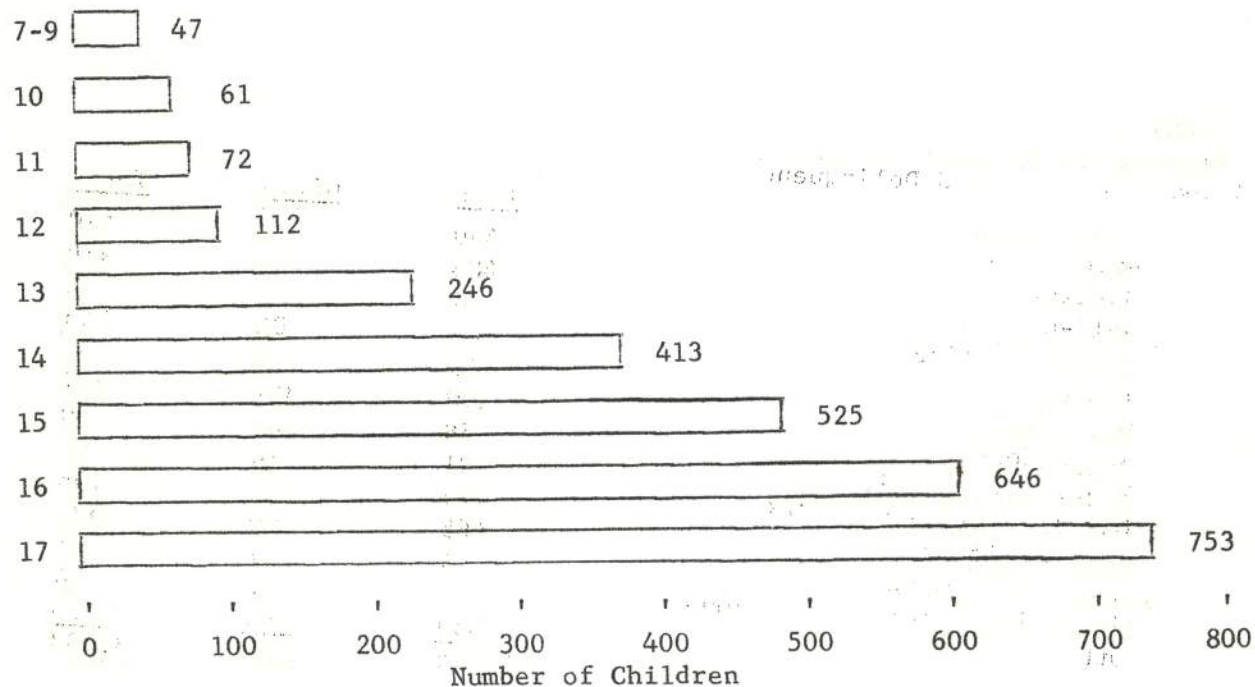


TABLE 4  
Ages of Delinquent Girls

Age

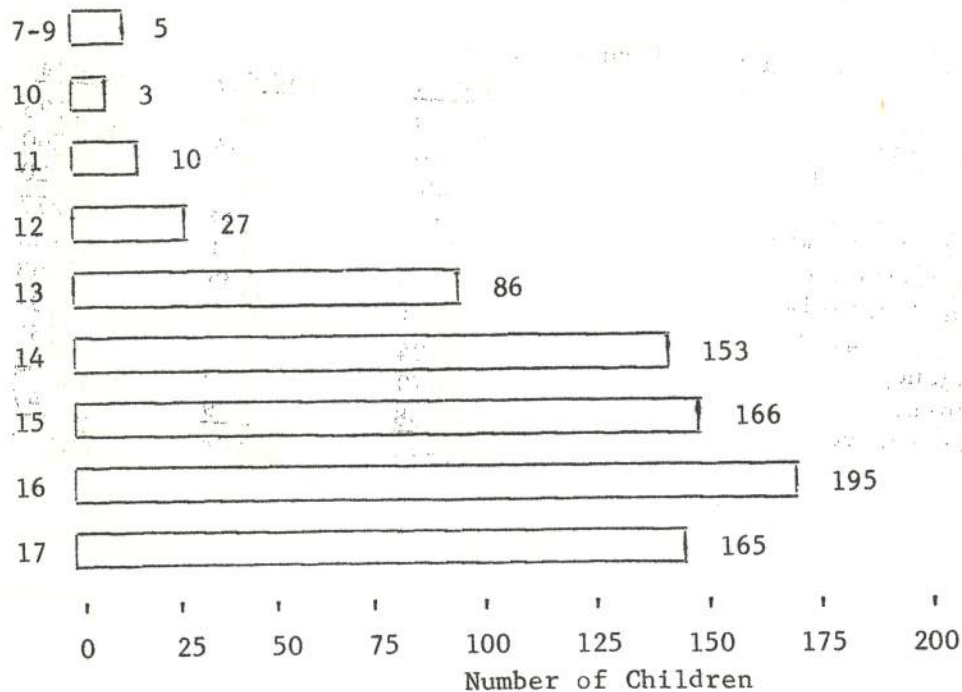


TABLE 5  
Residence Status of Delinquent Referrals

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
With both parents	1490	302	1792
Parent and step parent	397	131	528
One parent only	604	164	768
Other relatives	113	62	175
Foster home	74	46	120
Institution	89	53	142
Other	60	42	102
Not reported	<u>48</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>56</u>
	2875	808	3683

TABLE 6  
Source of Support of Delinquent Referrals

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Parents or relatives	2341	593	2934
Public assistance	262	113	375
OASI or other retirement	33	24	57
Other sources	114	44	158
Not reported	<u>125</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>159</u>
	2875	808	3683

TABLE 7  
Employment in Families of Alleged Delinquent Children

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Both parents employed	429	97	526
Father or step-father	1093	253	1346
Mother or step-mother	268	72	340
Child	22	4	26
Other	134	38	172
Not in the home & not reported	<u>929</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>1273</u>
	2875	808	3683

TABLE 8  
Income in Families of Alleged Delinquent Children

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under \$3000 per year	86	49	135
\$3000 to \$5000	491	133	624
Over \$5000	831	167	998
Information not available	<u>1467</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>1926</u>
	2875	808	3683

TABLE 9

## Race of Alleged Delinquent Children

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
White	2479	664	3143
Negro	295	95	390
Oriental	6	2	8
Indian	60	35	95
Other	<u>35</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>47</u>
	2875	808	3683

TABLE 10

## Marital Status of Parents of Alleged Delinquent Children

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Married and together	1341	271	1612	
Married but apart	45	15	60	
Remarried and separated	9	1	10	
*Divorced	687	240	927	
*Father dead	148	41	189	
*Mother dead	48	16	64	
Father remarried		98	35	133
Mother remarried		293	103	396
Both remarried		98	33	131
Separated	87	27	114	
Father deserted	21	7	28	
Mother deserted	3	1	4	
Both deserted	3	1	4	
Both parents dead	10	6	16	
Unmarried	22	19	41	
Not reported	<u>453</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>614</u>	
	2875	808	3683	



TABLE 11

## Comparison of Delinquency Referrals for Five Year Period

<u>Reasons</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Auto theft	609	551	555	470	510
Burglary	379	323	378	383	416
Hold-up	22	16	22	19	41
Other stealing	465	477	424	527	543
Truancy	59	37	40	89	131
Runaway	782	792	668	656	647
Sex offense	149	135	160	186	180
Injury to person	96	80	70	94	91
Carelessness or mischief	242	169	170	184	156
Remand	89	76	34	35	11
Use of liquor	286	292	340	426	535
Supv. other courts			24	8	4
Other reasons	<u>231</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>418</u>
Totals	3409	3178	3092	3368	3683

### III. STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS

TABLE 1  
Reasons for Alleged Dependency Referrals

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Injurious living conditions	252	267	519
Custody	168	155	323
Unable to adjust	85	125	210
Shelter	98	93	191
Incorrigible - ungovernable	94	69	163
Abandoned or deserted	53	43	96
Abuse or cruel treatment	<u>18</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>40</u>
Subtotals	768	774	1542
*Custody for adoption	258	243	501
*Letters of inquiry	225	122	347
*Change of court order	73	83	156
*Mentally handicapped	4	1	5
*Remand of custody	4	0	4
*Service on closed case	2	0	2
*Other reasons	<u>38</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>90</u>
Totals	1372	1275	2647

TABLE 2  
Source of Referral of Alleged Dependency Cases

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Police - Seattle	288	348	636
Police - other cities	21	9	30
Sheriff	89	82	171
Other law enforcement	13	10	23
School departments	13	9	22
Parents or relatives	160	121	281
Child's own request	24	43	67
Social agency	108	95	203
Other courts	16	25	41
All other sources	<u>36</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>68</u>
	768	774	1542

\* Note: Full statistics on these referrals are not available

TABLE 3

## Ages of Dependent Boys

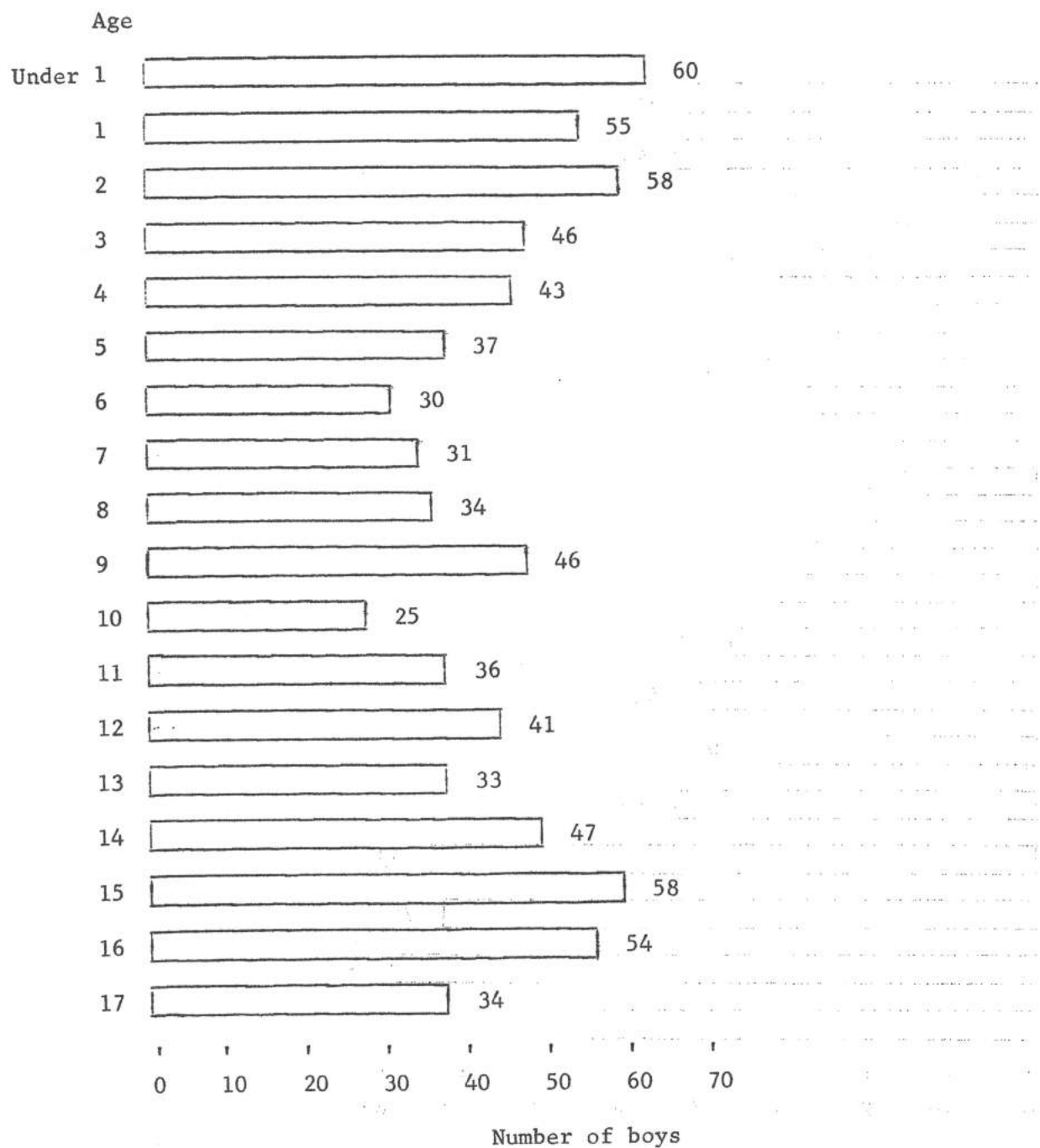


TABLE 4  
Ages of Dependent Girls

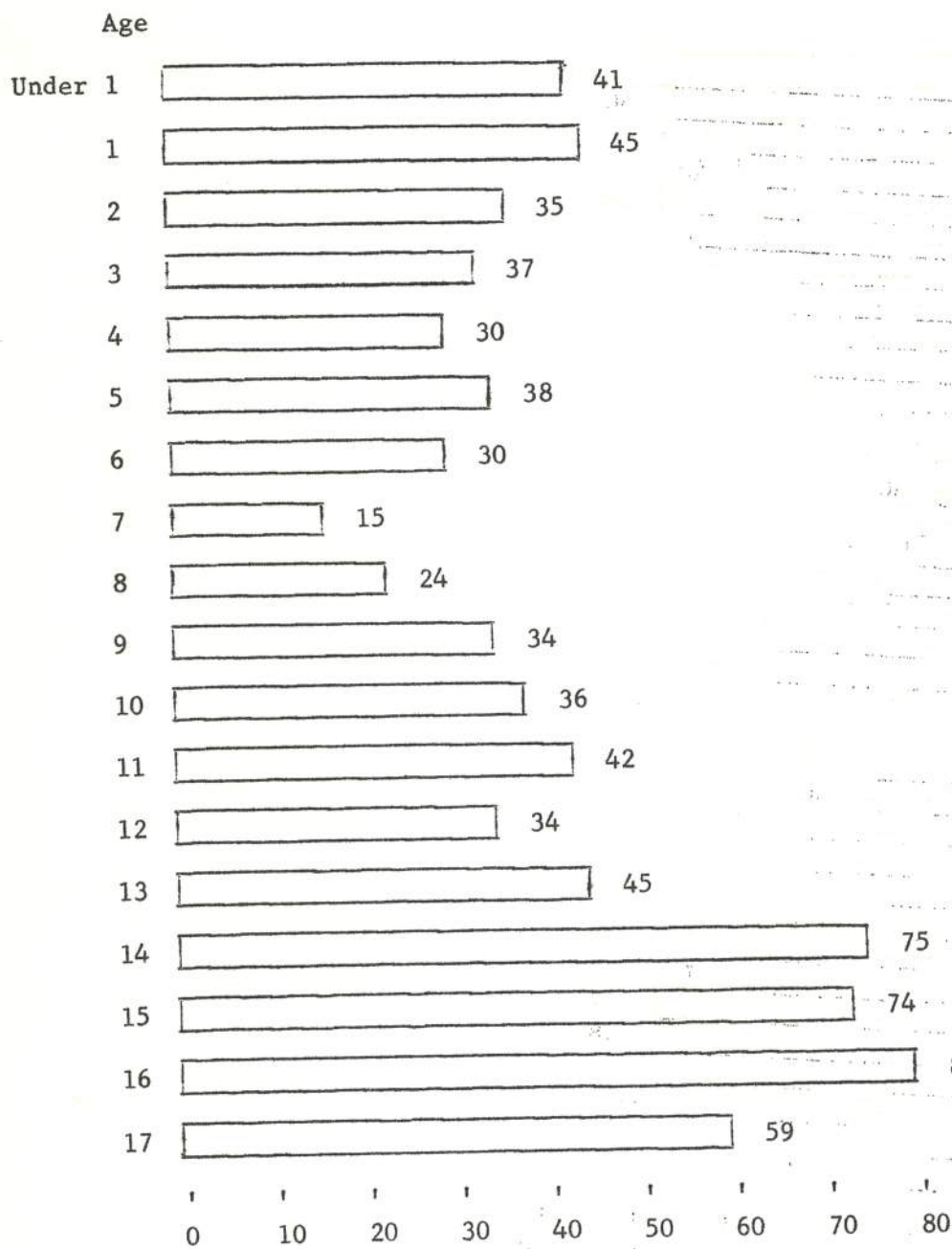




TABLE 5

## Residence Status of Dependency Referrals

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
With both parents	212	185	397
Parent & step parent	88	120	208
One parent only	242	243	485
Other relative	74	88	162
Foster home	112	93	205
Institution	10	19	29
Other	20	25	45
Not reported	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>
	768	774	1542

TABLE 6

## Source of Support of Dependency Referrals

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Parents or relative	437	444	881
Public assistance	249	239	488
OASI or retirement	16	15	31
Other sources	23	35	58
Not reported	<u>43</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>84</u>
	768	774	1542

TABLE 7

## Employment in Families of Alleged Dependent Children

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Both parents employed	54	102	156
Father or step-father	216	214	430
Mother or step-mother	42	59	101
Child	2	16	18
Other	72	93	165
Not in the home and not reported	<u>382</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>672</u>
	768	774	1542

TABLE 8

## Income in Families of Alleged Dependent Children

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under \$3000 per year	21	33	54
\$3000 to \$5000	105	122	227
Over \$5000	94	124	218
Information not available	<u>548</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>1043</u>
	768	774	1542

TABLE 9

## Race of Alleged Dependent Children

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
White	630	638	1268
Negro	68	73	141
Oriental		1	1
Indian	47	46	93
Other	<u>23</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>39</u>
	768	774	1542

TABLE 10

## Marital Status of Parents of Alleged Dependent Children

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Married & together	189	197	386	
Married but apart	46	46	92	
Remarried and separated	2	2	4	
Divorced	239	274	513	
Father dead	28	35	63	
Mother dead	15	21	36	
Father remarried		26	24	50
Mother remarried		77	97	174
Both remarried		41	49	90
Separated	111	71	182	
Father deserted	3	8	11	
Mother deserted	3	3	6	
Both deserted	3	1	4	
Both parents dead	4	3	7	
Unmarried	42	47	89	
Not reported	<u>83</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>149</u>	
	768	774	1542	

TABLE 11

Comparison of Dependency Referrals for Five Year Period

<u>Reasons</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Injurious living	318	323	397	445	519
Custody	285	294	305	475	323
Unable to adjust	123	75	99	164	210
Shelter	217	245	168	248	191
Ungovernable	192	169	198	226	163
Abandoned-deserted	21	38	52	76	96
Abuse or cruel treatment					40
Custody for adoption	464	485	492	477	501
Letter of inquiry	195	314	376	323	347
Change of court order	108	184	207	206	156
Mentally handicapped	34	5	5	6	5
Remand	14	22	18	18	4
Service on closed case	8	20	10	2	2
Other reasons	<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>90</u>
Totals	1989	2194	2363	2708	2647

TABLE 12 Dispositions of Delinquent and Dependent Cases Closed - Total 1961

	<u>Delinquent</u>	<u>Dependent</u>	<u>Total</u>
Adjusted with family	623	123	746
Probation completed and dism.	574	168	742
Petition dismissed	573	263	836
Courtesy supervision dismissed	11	10	21
Runaway returned	80	6	86
Declined jurisdiction	198	3	201
Declined jurisdiction suspended	117	3	120
Incidental service	14	488	502
Transfer of jurisdiction	76	34	110
Military service	8	2	10
Unable to locate	22	11	33
Legal custody par/rel/ind.	49	166	215
Department of Institutions	341	49	390
Parolee returned to Dept. of Inst.	40	4	44
Del. runaway returned to D.I.	25		25
Home of Good Shepherd	17	5	22
Ruth School	9	9	18
State Hospitals	6	4	10
Children's Division S. D. P. A.	20	321	341
Children's Home Society of Wash.	5	204	209
Catholic Children's Service	19	196	215
Lutheran Family and Child Service	8	78	86
Medina Children's Service		83	83
Ryther Child Center	5	4	9
Seattle Children's Home	3	20	23
Family Society	1	1	2
Friends of Youth	7	2	9
Other	<u>21</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>44</u>
	2872	2280	5152
* Reappearances	<u>710</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>957</u>
TOTALS:	3582	2527	6109

\* Cases which have been closed by reason of re-referral while under investigation or probationary supervision by the Court.

No. placed on probation during year 909

Cases under probationary supervision as of 12-31-61 709



# IV STATISTICS ON DETENTION & SHELTER CARE

TABLE 1.

Summary of all Detention & Shelter care of Alleged Delinquent &  
Dependent Children

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. in detention January 1	59	54	113
No. children admitted during year	1404	808	2212
Total no. of children detained	1463	862	2325
No. in detention December 31	65	39	104
Total admissions during year	1722	1038	2760
a. New admissions	989	584	1573
b. Recurrent (prior to Jan. 1)	415	224	639
c. Recurrent (since Jan. 1)	318	230	548
Total releases during year	1716	1053	2769
Average daily population	64	48	112
Total child care days	23391	17588	40979

IV STATISTICS ON DETENTION & SHELTER CARE  
(continued)

TABLE 2.

Summary of Detention of Alleged Delinquent Children

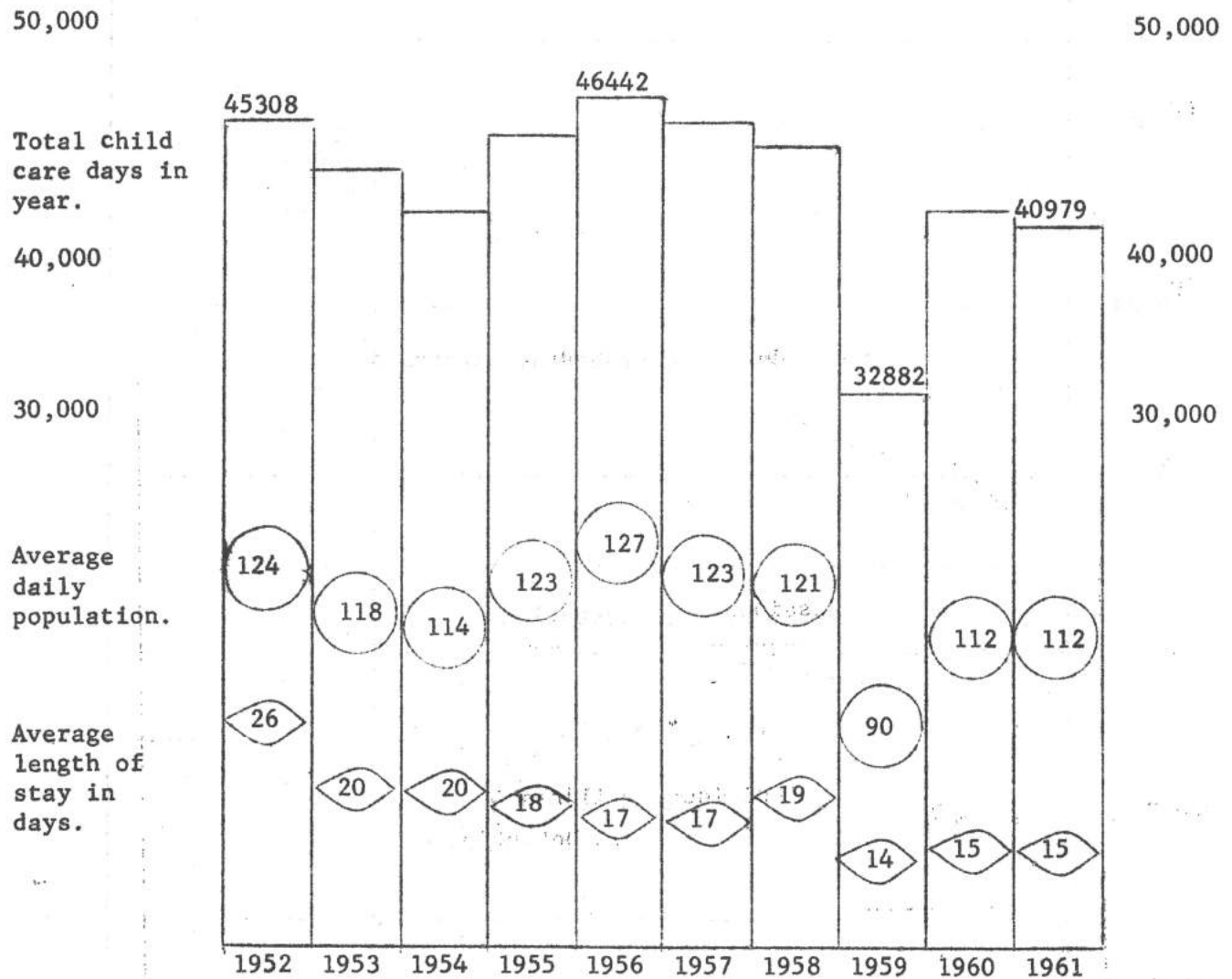
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. in detention January 1	46	34	80
No. children admitted during year	1024	402	1426
Total no. children detained	1070	436	1506
No. in detention December 31	52	26	78
Total admissions during year	1285	562	1847
a. New admissions	683	256	939
b. Recurrent (prior to Jan.1)	341	146	487
c. Recurrent (since Jan. 1)	261	160	421
Total releases during year	1279	570	1849
Average daily population	48.7	26	74.7
Total child care days	17777	9492	27269
Average length of stay	13.5	17	14.6

TABLE 3.

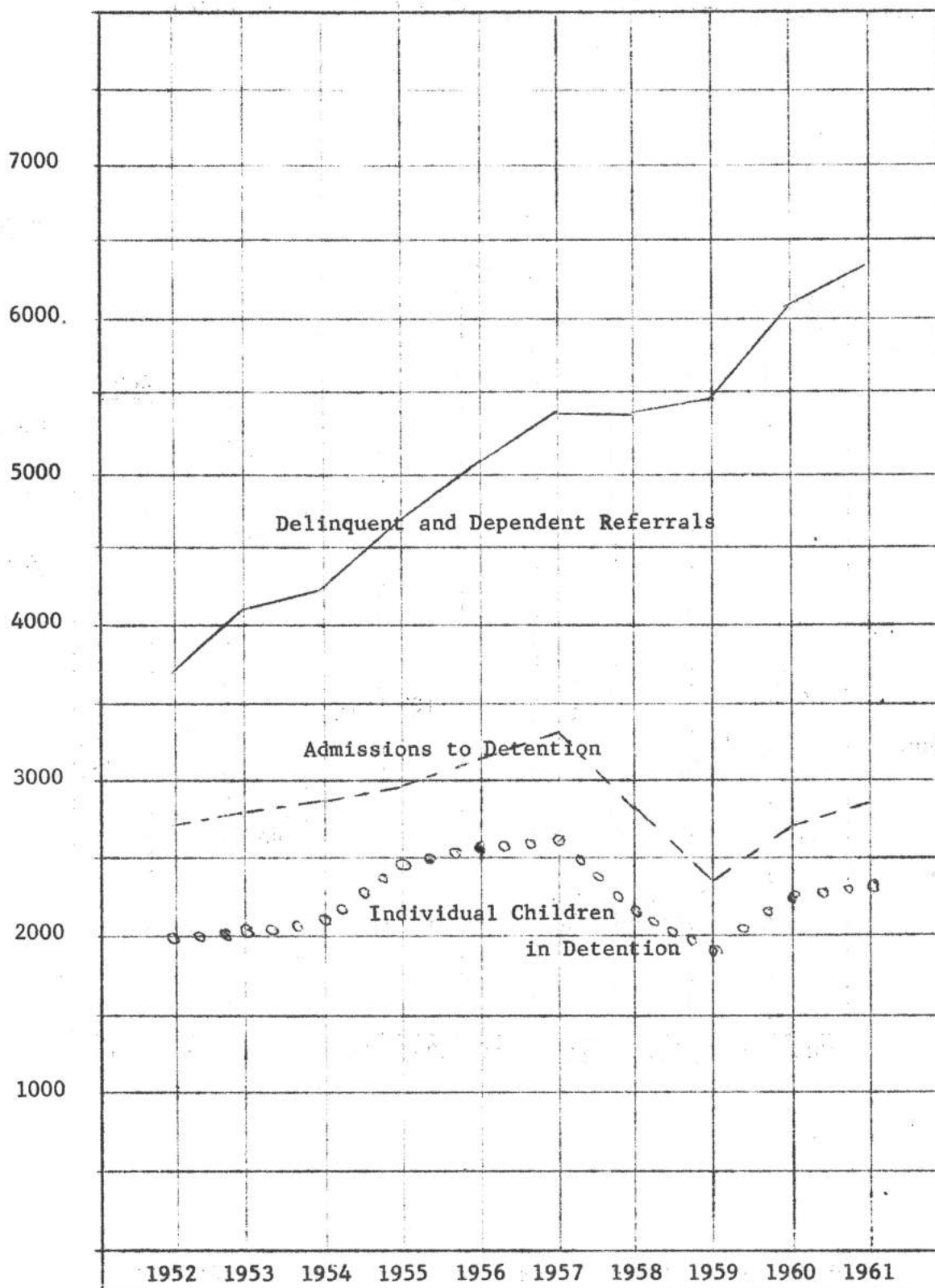
Summary of Detention of Alleged Dependent Children

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. in detention January 1	13	20	33
No. children admitted during year	380	406	786
Total no. children detained	393	426	819
No. in detention December 31	13	13	26
Total admissions during year	437	476	913
a. New admissions	306	328	634
b. Recurrent (prior to Jan.1)	74	78	152
c. Recurrent (since Jan.1)	57	70	127
Total releases during year	437	483	920
Average daily population	15.4	22.2	37.6
Total child care days	5614	8096	13710
Average length of stay	13.2	16.8	15.1

Table 4 Comparison of Child Care Days, Average Daily Population, and Average Length of Stay in Detention for 10 year Period



**Table 5 Comparison of Referrals, Admissions to Detention,  
and Individual Children Detained**



May 1952 - Opened Youth Service Center

May 1958 - Department initiated detention screening

January 1959 - Began preliminary detention hearings



# DETENTION OF COMMITTED CHILDREN IN 1961

TABLE 1.

Children Detained After Commitment to Department of Institutions

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. committed to Dept. of Institutions	272	109	381
No. runaways and parolees returned	<u>111</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>180</u>
No. waiting transfer to juvenile fac.	383	178	561
No. comm. to Rainier School	3	1	4
No. comm. to Western State Hosp.	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>
Total no. detained awaiting trans.	393	183	576

TABLE 2.

Length of Detention Stay After Commitment to Department of Institutions

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Average stay for committed children in days	24	22.4	23.5
Average stay for runaways & parolees " "	11	9.8	10.5
Average stay for Rainier commitments	67	90	73
Average stay for Western State Hospital	<u>2</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2</u>
Average stay for children waiting transfer to state institution in days	20	18	19.3

TABLE 3.

Days of Detention Care Provided for Children Waiting Transfer to State Institutions

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. days for committed children	6456	2443	8989
No. days for runaways and parolees	1220	678	1898
No. days for Rainier commitments	202	90	292
No. days for State Hosp. commitments	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>23</u>
Total days care for all children waiting	7891	3221	11112

TABLE 4.

Summary: Number under Post Commitment Care and Days Detention Care

No. of children detained and waiting transfer	576
Average length of stay in detention - Post Commitment	19.3 days
No. child care days provided these children	11,112
Percent of all detention care in year	27%
Average No. of children detained pending transfer	30
Cost of care at \$9.00 per day	\$100,008

# VI STATISTICS ON TRAFFIC REFERRALS TOTAL 1961

## Reason for Traffic Referral

* Drunken driving	15	Right of way	529
* Reckless driving	96	Hitchhiking	113
* Hit and run	19	Improper turn	174
Speed too fast for cond.	65	* License falsification	8
Speeding	1445	Following too closely	77
Speeding 6-10 MPH	604	Aiding & abetting	21
Speeding 11-15 "	597	Wrong way 1 way street	52
Speeding 16-20 "	157	Improper registration	36
Speeding 21-and over	87	Driving while lic. susp.	22
Negligent driving	750	No signal	35
No operator's license	530	No vehicle license	69
Thru stop sign	441	Other violations	191
Defective equipment	655		
		Total	5343

Involved in accident:	787	Boys referred	4870
Insured	638	Girls referred	473
Not insured	149		

## Source of Referral

## Recurrence of Traffic Referral

Seattle Police	2868	First referral	4226
Washington State Patrol	1331	Second referral	653
King County Sheriff	266	Third referral	310
Other law enforcement	878	Fourth referral	154
	5343		5343

## Dispositions by Juvenile Court:

License issuance deferred	216	4 %
License held	3140 1340	25 %
Reprimanded & released	408	8 %
Released: def. equip. repair or replaced	415	8 %
Car to be sold	125	2 %
Driving restricted (school or work)	623	12 %
Declined jurisdiction	447	8 %
Declined because of accident	415	8 %
Referred to other juvenile court	157	3 %
Accident prevention school	581	11 %
License sent to license dept.	84	1 %
Referred to probation dept.	312	6 %
Referred to student court	113	2 %
Other dispositions	107	2 %
Total	5343	100 %

\* Automatic suspension of license on these offenses

TABLE 2.

Comparison of Principal Traffic Offenses Referred During 5-Year Period

<u>Offense</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>% Change in 5 yrs.</u>
Speeding	1304	1065	1116	1447	1445	11
Negligent	669	702	678	779	750	10
Defective equipment	448	539	836	874	655	46
No operator's lic.	372	462	677	647	530	30
Thru Stop sign	356	374	618	509	441	19
Right of Way	216	389	277	306	529	60
Reckless driving	141	130	99	62	96	-32
Improper turn	142	182	226	188	174	18
Follow. too closely	78	94	86	99	77	-.01

TABLE 3.

Disposition of All Traffic Referrals During 5-Year Period

<u>Dispositions</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
License held	828	1252	1006	1021	1340
Reprimand & released	543	432	1037	1116	408
Def. equip. repaired					415
Car to be sold	317	240	268	207	125
Lic. Issuance deferred					216
Driving restricted	867	778	599	534	623
Decline jurisdiction	668	688	1096	1338	447
Decline-accident					415
Accident prev. school	152	132	486	660	581
License to Olympia	55	75	92	48	84
Referred to probation	206	222	130	140	312
Referred to student ct.	427	344	248	345	113
Referred to other juv. ct.					157
Other dispositions					107
Totals	4063	4163	4962	5409	5343

## VII SUMMARY OF JUVENILE COURT HEARINGS 1961

### A. Dependency and Delinquency Petitions:

No. of regularly scheduled court hearings (all parties appearing)	3257
No. of regularly scheduled non-appearance hearings, routine agency custody, dismissal, etc.	1938
No. of unscheduled appearance hearings	10
Regular hearing held during pre. hearing calendar	21
Total of all hearings on above matters	5226
No. of unscheduled Court actions	364

### B. Preliminary Hearings Calendars:

On petition and question of Detention of Child

#### Disposition of preliminary hearings:

Ordered detained	1275
Ordered released	913
Declined jurisdiction	135
Not in detention but attended prelim. hearing	24
Dismissed	273
Total of all preliminary hearings	2620

### C. Financial Calendars

No. of hearings and continuances on child support	265
No. of hearings on detention costs	120
Total financial hearings	<u>385</u>

### D. Total of all hearings on petitions, finances, motions:

8231



# VIII SUMMARY OF COLLECTIONS & FINANCIAL HEARINGS TOTAL 1961

TABLE 1  
Summary of Collections and  
Court Hearings on Financial Orders

Total funds collected on all orders	\$209,031.78
Total in arrears at end of year	125,097.61
Amount cancelled or waived	146,031.57
Number of hearings on finances	385
Number of cases stricken	326
Number of cases processed during year	4,008

TABLE 2  
Collections on Child Support  
In Foster Homes, Institutions, etc.

Total amount collected	\$197,061.78
Amount in arrears end of year	108,506.73
Amount cancelled, waived, or adjusted	1,565.57
Number of support hearings	265
Number of cases stricken	198
Number of cases processed during year	795

TABLE 3  
Collections on Cost of Detention Care

Total amount collected	\$ 11,970.00
Amount in arrears end of year	16,590.00
Amount cancelled or waived	144,866.00
Number of court hearings on detention care	120
Number of cases stricken	128
No. of cases processed during year	3,613

Note: Includes all collections on Court Orders entered against parents or Insurance funds for care of children in foster homes, Institutions, or in the Youth Service Center.