

KING COUNTY  
DOCUMENT

J9.1

1964 - copy 2

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY  
307 MUNICIPAL BUILDING  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104  
JAN 14 1966

[3295]

# KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON



## ANNUAL REPORT

### 1964

### SENIOR JUVENILE COURT JUDGE RETIRES

The Superior Court, the Juvenile Court Board of Managers and the entire Probation Department join in giving recognition to Judge Wm. G. Long upon his retirement. Judge Long served as Juvenile Court Judge for twenty-nine consecutive years and dedicated his official life to the development of a sound juvenile court and probation department. He was senior juvenile court judge in the nation when he retired July 31, 1964.

In addition to his daily judicial duties in the Juvenile Court he participated in many public service efforts and strove to initiate citizen participation in the prevention and correction of delinquency and social disorganization. He was a long time member of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and along with Judge William Wilkins spearheaded fund drives for the Council. He was instrumental in promoting support for the Washington Citizens' Council as a means of injecting citizen leadership into better planning for corrections generally. He believed in planning and consultation and called in consultants from the National Council first in 1939 and again in 1945 when the Emberg boy's death in the County Jail resulted in public clamor. He carried out a highly successful community organization project to effect the construction of a unified court, probation and detention service embodied in the Youth Service Center in 1952.

He found time to consult with a legislative planning committee in Alaska on youth correction. He consulted with San Diego officials to improve juvenile court and detention services. He wrote an article for American Magazine "Let's Put Our Idle Teen-agers to Work", stirring revision of archaic child labor laws. He addressed the American Municipal Association in San Francisco in 1957, the National Conference of Prosecuting Attorneys and the National Jail and Sheriff's Association in St. Paul in 1964. He was a member of the National Juvenile Court Judges' Council from its inception and helped to draft "Guides for Juvenile Court Judges."

Judge Long served for thirty years with Boy Scouts in several capacities. He conducted a unique weekly public information radio program from 1955 until his retirement. He was active in several legislative sessions and helped to revise the Juvenile Court Law in 1961. He lent forceful support for the creation of the Seattle-King County Metropolitan Youth Commission. He borrowed the idea of Court conference committees from New Jersey and strengthened it by assuring community responsibility and participation. He believes, and his many dedicated efforts substantiate, that citizen leadership "armed with facts and understanding" will bring about social reform. He has left an indelible mark on this community and challenged us to higher aspirations.

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

Gentlemen:

This report is intended to inform responsible officials and interested citizens of the work and achievements of the Juvenile Court in the past year. It summarizes the department's efforts in serving children coming before the Court. It also points up the principal problems we and the community face in the complex social changes occurring around us. Statistical information is provided to answer the numerous inquiries from citizens, agencies and students.

Referrals of alleged delinquent children increased 23% over last year with drinking and offenses against property increasing heaviest. Three-fourths of the delinquency referrals were boys, and one-third were 14 or younger. The rate of referral increased from 2.6% (of 10-17 year olds in King County) to 3.1%.

Referrals for dependency reasons decreased by 2% or from 3656 in 1963 to 3602 in 1964. The referral rate remained at 1% (1% of children ages 0-17 in King County). An excessive number of ungovernable, incorrigible and runaway children are referred to the Court because sufficient community services are not available for all families in conflict.

The detention operation also reflects an increase in out-of-control children generally with admissions increased by 9% and average daily population decreasing by 1 under last year's all-time high of 138. The average length of stay was reduced from 14 days to 13 in spite of a greater number of children detained.

The higher detention rates have resulted in more preliminary hearings by the judges. The increased referrals have also resulted in more regular court hearings to adjudicate dependency or delinquency. The Juvenile Court Judge and the Court Commissioner have carried an extremely heavy judicial load. Our Board of Managers has contributed vitally in the administrative operation of the department.

A tribute is due the staff who have performed so ably and with such dedication, in spite of demanding work load and lack of facilitating services. The probation staff has performed prompt and effective investigative services to find constructive solutions of the problem and to present a realistic plan to the Judge. Greater efforts are being made to assure the best possible readjustment of children on probation. Detention personnel have adapted with calm assurance to the almost daily overload of children and the myriad challenges this presents. All personnel - clerical, kitchen, collection and maintenance - have performed with zeal and dedication through many critical situations.

This department does not operate in a vacuum. We are grateful for the exceptional cooperation of the official agencies in Seattle and King County, and to the many social agencies and individuals serving the children and their families.

*Carl B. Erickson*

CARL B. ERICKSON  
Director of Probation  
General Manager  
Youth Service Center

## ASSIGNMENT OF PRESIDING JUVENILE COURT JUDGE

Anticipating Judge Wm. G. Long's retirement the Superior Court formed a Juvenile Department of the Superior Court to be responsible for the Juvenile Court. The Presiding Juvenile Court Judge selected from this five judge department serves full time for a six month period. Judges Lloyd Shorett, Donald Gaines, Stanley Soderland, Robert Utter and Walter McGovern are elected to the Juvenile Department by the Judges of the Superior Court for King County. The Court Commissioner appointed by the Superior Court also carries full time judicial duties in the Juvenile Court. The Presiding Juvenile Court Judge is also chairman of the Juvenile Court Board of Managers which has the overall administrative responsibility for probation and detention services. The members of the Board of Managers are Lawrence Allison, Frank Brownell, George Fahey and John Schermer. Judge Lloyd Shorett was Juvenile Court Judge following Judge Long's retirement. Mr. Robert F. Utter served as Court Commissioner from April 1959 to November 1964 when he was elected to the Superior Court. Mr. Horton Smith was appointed Court Commissioner for the Juvenile Court in November to succeed Judge Utter.

## FUNCTION AND PURPOSE OF THE JUVENILE COURT

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

1. To investigate and adjudicate cases of delinquency and dependency referred to it;
2. To determine the kind of care or treatment best for the welfare of the child and the protection of the community.
3. To detain those children needing temporary care pending investigation and Court hearing;
4. To provide probation services and place or commit children into the appropriate family care, agency service or institutional treatment.

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.

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 state for protection, proper care, or placement. Traffic offenders are referred for the same moving violations for which adults are cited into traffic court. The Court must always be more concerned with correction and 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.



## COURT HEARINGS

A total of 10,033 court appearance matters were heard in 1964. This is a 10% increase over the number of hearings held in 1963. Further sharp increases in this work load will no doubt occur during the next few years because of increased referrals and increases in child population, particularly in the 14 through 17 year age group.

## PRELIMINARY HEARINGS

A total of 3,838 preliminary hearings were held in 1964, an increase of 8% over the number held in 1963.

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

1. Whether or not the child requires detention pending Court investigation or placement, and
2. Whether or not the facts alleged in the delinquency or dependency petition warrant court intervention or dismissal.

The Judge or Court Commissioner hears each case on petition with the child's parents, child's attorney when retained, and the caseworker all present. Police officers are not required to be present at such hearings unless their direct testimony is vital to the case. In each case, possible alternative sources of care in lieu of detention are appraised. Many minor cases are adjusted with judicial approval following preliminary hearing and the child's release to his family.

A special group of preliminary hearings termed "Direct-to-Court matters" was devised during 1963. These are selected cases of minor offenses, including drinking, vandalism and traffic offenses. Many of them are heard in groups. They are scheduled for summary hearing without probation officer investigation, do not involve detained children, and their parents are asked to appear by letter. The judge will order license suspension, assess restitution, dismiss summarily, continue the matter or hold the case open for further investigation and full hearing. There were a total of 1,543 such Direct-to-Court matters heard during the year.

## REGULAR COURT HEARINGS

A total of 4,182 regular court hearings were held in 1964 on dependency and delinquency petitions, a 9% increase over last year.

Such hearings occur after completion of complete field investigation wherein the caseworker presents a plan for the future care and treatment of the child involved. The parents, with or without an attorney may contest or disagree with the plan proposed. The Judge or Court Commissioner determines what course of action shall be followed.

In addition to the preliminary and regular court hearings, the Juvenile Court held 470 hearings on financial matters involving juveniles. These hearings involve the question of assessment of support payments for institutional or foster care of children and/or the costs of care during detention in the Youth Service Center. There was a decrease of 54 financial hearings from the total heard in 1963.

There were 336 regular hearings on contested traffic matters requiring judicial determination.

#### PROBATION SERVICES

The Probation Department serves as the investigating and screening arm of the Juvenile Court. It provides intake and investigation services, probation supervision, detention and shelter care. The work load for the department for 1964 was 8299 referrals. 4697 of these were referrals for alleged delinquency and 3602 were for reasons of alleged dependency or neglect. 4040 children out of 8299 referrals were admitted to the Youth Service Center for detention or shelter. The department also disposed of 7877 traffic referrals of youth cited for moving violations.

Referrals to the Juvenile Court come from law enforcement agencies 70%, schools and social agencies 16%, parents or child 8%, and others 6%. Referrals are made by direct request for guidance or by petition; by letter or bulletin requesting court intervention or determination; by bringing a child to the Youth Service Center for detention or shelter care and petitioning the Court; or by remand from an agency or department having care or custody of the child. Not all children referred need to be detained or sheltered, and not all of them require full court determination or wardship to meet the problem.

#### INTAKE AND INVESTIGATION SERVICES

The several functions of the probation staff are divided into pre-court investigation and post-court supervision. The effect of this division in workload is to expedite intake and investigation functions in the central office and to concentrate staff availability for the equally demanding function of supervision of children and youth while on probation. The Juvenile Court Judge is assured of help in the decision making in children's cases by statutory provision for probation officers including their responsibilities.

The probation staff is responsible for making a factual and social investigation of each case so that the Judge or Court Commissioner can make a decision based on all the pertinent information available about the child and family. This social assessment includes a study of the child's personality, attitudes toward him, school history, recreation and companions. Probation work requires special training in social work, high personal qualities, aptitude and skill to work with children. Problems such as unemployment, divorce or separation, family conflict, ill health, alcoholism and parental immaturity are often present in the family of a delinquent or dependent child. The probation officers must understand conduct and behavior patterns and the nature of causative factors before they can help the child and parents understand their problem and its possible solution.

The intake unit and three investigation units, comprised of four casework supervisors and twenty-seven probation officers or caseworkers, completed the following work assignments during the year:

Prepared 4040 cases for preliminary hearings and interviewed children, parents and referring agent before the hearing on the question of detention or release of the child;

Completed 4182 cases of investigation of both allegedly delinquent and dependent children and presented the cases for court hearing;

Disposed of 2284 cases by adjustment with the family, counseling parents, effecting restitution or referring the family to an appropriate private or public agency for continued care or service;

Processed 674 applications from adoptive agencies for temporary custody pending adoption;

Prepared and presented 1543 cases for direct court action or preliminary hearing where continued court intervention appeared unnecessary;

Supervised 1423 cases which were continued for later review or on technical probation without supervision. There were 375 cases held on review status without probationary supervision on January 1, and 1123 were added during the year. At the end of the year there were 434 such cases under surveillance or continued for reports to the Court.

These work details are not perfunctory but require careful case by case evaluation of the seriousness of the behavior and of the parents' capacity and ability to manage the problem. We strive for professional competence so that these intake services provide a prompt and reliable assessment of each case referred and to initiate an appropriate action by the court. The workload per month per intake caseworker was 33 cases, an extremely heavy assignment load compared to a standard of 10 - 14 cases, and particularly when routine and non-critical matters were screened out by other processes.

## PROBATION SUPERVISION

There were 888 children on probation January 1st and 1112 were placed on probation by court order during the year. The average term of supervision was nine months and there were 1045 children on probation at the end of the year. It is particularly gratifying to report that only 12% of all children placed on probation were referred to the court again after their term of probation was completed. Fifteen caseworkers provided supervision for 2,000 children last year.

The philosophy of this court is to provide an opportunity for the child and his parents to rectify the conditions leading to delinquency and to provide individual guidance and casework help when it is needed. We believe the family unit should be maintained and strengthened in every case possible, including those where neglect or other dependency problems occur.

The criteria used by the Judge, the Court Commissioner and the staff for determining probation are as follows: a delinquent pattern has not been firmly established and the child has potential for improved behavior; there are sufficient social strengths in the child and family to expect positive change in behavior; the authority of the court is necessary to assure change in attitude and behavior; the caseworker believes he can work effectively and constructively with the child and those around him; there is a possible school plan or work opportunity for him; there is latent motivation to encourage; and there is no compelling need to control the child's behavior by institutional treatment or confinement. In all cases a written probation plan is worked out in the hearing so that conditions of probation and expectations are known and agreed upon.

Each youngster on probation is an individual and his behavior, problem and adjustment is different from another child's. A typical boy or girl going through a stormy adolescence may have reasonable motivation to achieve maturity but he has provoked everyone around him to exasperation. He provokes his parents to the point of treatment as an incorrigible. He frustrates school personnel until they suspend him. He provokes the neighbors or commits a delinquent act and is confronted by police or court action. The first factor in probation success with such a youngster is the caseworker's skill and perseverance in helping the youngster to understand himself and his feelings. He needs constructive outlets for his energies while he learns to grow up with less distress. He needs to feel responsible for his choices and decisions. He needs to understand his parents better. He may need help in overcoming the psychological or learning block which reduced his motivation in school. In this helping process he learns ways of achieving small success at first on which to build a greater sense of personal security. One good grade on a school paper, a part time job, a new friend, an improved sense of well being are all part of the probation experience.

The caseworker helps the parents to cope with the youngster's temporary rebellion and to be more consistent and judicious in their use of parental authority. Most parents need encouragement so that they can recognize and give credit for achievement and healthy change in the youngster. All families need help to learn to communicate with each other and use the strengths they have. This requires hard work on everyone's part. It is essential that the caseworker maintain regular contact to assure purpose, ongoing understanding of the youngster's adjustment and to give substance to the probation process.



A Branch office has been operated at Firlands since 1958 and probation staff officed there supervises probationers in the north and northeast areas of the city and county. Another Branch office operated in Renton serves the southeast area including Issaquah, Kent, Auburn, Enumclaw and Renton. It is also staffed by a supervisor, eight caseworkers and a stenographer. Two caseworkers are assigned cases in Burien, Highline and Federal Way districts and use rented office space in Burien.

#### Assignment by District:

The assignment of probation cases in the areas served by branch offices is made on a geographical basis. The branch operation has some advantages in closer contact with the community. Children on probation have less distance to travel when reporting to the caseworker and the staff has readier access to the home, school and other agencies in the district. However, a heavier drain on time occurs in travelling to interview children detained and to prepare for and attend court hearings.

### 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 and his parents are advised of this in his first contact with the department. A guardian-ad-litem is appointed to act for a parent or child believed to be incompetent. 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. A printed handbook on procedures in the Juvenile Court was completed in 1964 by this committee and distributed to all King County attorneys.

## 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 139 psychiatric diagnoses and consultations provided during the year, and 141 psychological services paid from Court funds. A larger number of both services were paid for by parents. Consultants were also employed in staff training.

## DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE

### A. Purpose of Detention.

The detention of children for the Juvenile Court is the temporary care of children under eighteen in a physically restricted facility pending court disposition or transfer to another agency or jurisdiction. While it is primarily for children who have committed delinquent acts and for whom secure custody is required to protect the community, it should be a constructive experience for those detained. Detention and shelter care are short term and non-punitive. Each child should know the reality of the crisis he is in, but, at the same time, find his sense of worth and individual human dignity enhanced. The child's detention adjustment is correlated with casework planning and court adjudication. All staff are thus vitally important in providing those experiences which have a constructive impact on him during a critical time of his life. Without these goals detention becomes cold storage.

### B. Detention and Shelter Care Loads.

On January 1, there were 117 children under care, and in the year, 3070 individual children were admitted. The average daily population was 137 children and the average length of stay was 13.1 days, as compared to 138 and 14 last year. Many children were detained on more than one occasion during the year so there were actually 4040 admissions to detention during 1964. The total child care days spent by all children under care at the Youth Service Center was 50,272 - a slight decrease from 1963. Admission of boys outnumbered those of girls 2,677 to 1,363. Admission of delinquents outnumbered those of dependents 2,449 to 1,591. Approximately 15 children came and left each day.

Although the average length of stay was 13 days, one less than a year ago, detained children stayed from 1 to 225 days. 45% of all children were released in 4 days or less, and used 8% of all child care days. 11% of all children stayed over 30 days and used 51% of child care days. Those remaining longest were the most difficult to place or had no home or family able to care for them.

#### C. Changes in Detention Workload.

The necessity of admitting an increased number of children each year and of providing care and supervision for this larger number has pressed our staff and facility continuously. The greatest increase in average daily population occurred between 1961 and 1963 when the population rose from 112 to 138. However, during the first five months of 1964 the average daily population was 155 children and for one month averaged 170. During the same three year period admissions rose from 2760 to an all time high of 4040 in 1964 with no appreciable increase in staff.

The overload on staff and facilities occurs in the several living units and in the admissions office in spite of measures to control admissions and to expedite the movement or placement of children. The junior boys' unit, with a capacity of 20 boys, was over capacity on all but 44 days last year and was 50% over capacity half of the time. The primary girls' unit, with a capacity of 14 children, was over capacity on all but 14 days last year. Each of the other units was over capacity, thus destroying the flexibility necessary to control the group and to give individual attention where needed.

The average length of stay for children detained was 13 days, a reduction of an average of one day from a year ago. This reduction in stay was achieved by constant case review by probation staff, by the Judge and Court Commissioner and by prompt transfer of committed children to state facilities. The number of preschool children placed in receiving home care in lieu of detention totalled 240. Insufficient funds limited the number of older dependent children who could be placed in Department of Public Assistance receiving homes.

In summary, we are continuing with a higher population in this facility than it was designed to accomodate. It is increasingly more difficult to make detention experience a constructive one. We are asking the detention staff to work with an overload daily without a diminution in service or morale.

#### D. Detention Admissions and Control.

Any child over one year old and under eighteen years who requires detention in this county is cared for in the Youth Service Center. 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 must be detained to be available for court investigation and hearing, or requires detention pending placement in an institution, and who is certain to run away if not detained.
2. The child is unsafe to be at large because he has performed delinquent acts and is almost certain to commit an offense dangerous to himself or to the community before court disposition can be made.
3. The child who must be held for another jurisdiction including parole violators who are to be returned, runaways from institutions to which they were committed, certain material witnesses, and those held as a courtesy in transit.

The criteria for admission for shelter care are:

1. The child requires protection and shelter care not otherwise available to him, and resulting from neglect, abuse, abandonment or violent treatment by his parents or guardians.
2. Children from age 1 to age 5 are admitted to the infirmary and placed in lieu of detention or subject to social planning within 48 hours by the Department of Public Assistance or by the Catholic Children's Services. Older dependent children are given shelter care when available, pending court investigation, court determination and placement.
3. Runaways from home and incorrigible children may be detained when the family crisis demands it.

The law provides that a child may be released to his parents or others in lieu of detention upon a statement of the parents that they will bring the child to the court when necessary, thus eliminating unnecessary detention care. In addition, each child brought to the Youth Service Center is interviewed, as are his parents, to determine whether detention is necessary. A petition is signed by the arresting officer or referring agent on each child admitted, alleging the reasons for the delinquency or dependency and the reasons for his detention.

#### E. Nature of Services Provided.

Detention should be a constructive experience for those detained. Youth in conflict need protection and require direction and supervision from competent, understanding personnel. The law provides for prompt judicial determination of the need for detention and subsequent review when detention exceeds thirty days. Detention security must protect the community from violence and protect the child from himself. For most children this is a crisis.

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.

F. Rights of Children and Parents.

Every child, whether alleged to be delinquent or dependent has a right to see his probation officer and to judicial review by the judge. Parents have the right to visit their children and to seek legal counsel. A minister may give religious guidance. Competent caseworkers will determine when special medical, diagnostic, psychiatric or psychological services are needed.

C. Focus on the Individual Child.

The caseworker and detention supervisor correlate observations of each child so they may better understand his behavior and the reasons for his anti-social acts. Each child should face the need for change in his attitude and behavior. Each child must be stimulated and helped to mobilize his abilities and strengths. Although the child is a member of a group in detention, the staff is always concerned with his individual rights and well-being.

H. School Services.

The Seattle School Board provides seven teachers for the Youth Service Center school program. Five teachers provide remedial and academic programs for grades six to twelve. One teacher instructs in arts and crafts, and one teaches homemaking. The class rooms are scheduled for four periods each day, with classes limited, averaging six 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 institutions which the child will attend upon release.

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

I. Volunteer Services.

The volunteer activities of several organized groups provide an important service to the children in detention and supplement the detention staff's work in many ways. The volunteers provide regular activity programs in several detention units, including craft activities, outings, grooming and transportation; and this year have also provided direct care on a routinely scheduled basis to assist our staff in providing more adequate care for the pre-school children temporarily housed here until they can be placed in receiving homes. The volunteer groups provided clothing, needed materials for hobbies and craft classes as tangible parts of their service to the children; however, more importantly their presence and dedicated concern for children helps to demonstrate to the children with whom they come in contact the community's interest and concern for them as individuals.

Special recognition to the following volunteer groups for their service in 1964 needs to be mentioned here: The Youth Service Guild continued with their sole efforts devoted to being of service to children in detention and those who have come to the attention of the juvenile court. Besides their special fund raising efforts and their donations of clothing and craft supplies, providing birthday parties and outings, transportation, books, medical care and other emergent needs, the members of this organization have devoted about 1300 hours of direct service to working with children at the juvenile court.

The United Commercial Travelers and their auxiliary have also provided throughout the year a consistent program, donations and the member of these two organizations have provided at least 350 hours of direct work with the children.

The Venture Club and the Delta Mothers Club, both relatively small organizations in size, though big in heart, gave consistently devoted service throughout the year in their contacts with the children. The Lake City Sports-men Club have assisted in providing craft, materials and skills necessary to teach twice weekly instructions for wrapping fishing rods and tying flies and by bringing to the attention of children in detention through their wild life and outdoor films some of the beauties of nature. Local 76 of the American Federation of Musicians have put on a concert regularly once a month for all children in detention and the American Womens' Voluntary Services, Youth Service Center Chapter, have donated a substantial amount of money and clothing, shoes, sewing machines and other critically needed items to maintain a good detention program. Ninety-five individuals, not necessarily associated with an organization providing volunteer services to the Youth Service Center, have donated material needs, provided some direct contact services and money to meet individual children's needs from time to time during the year. Also, ninety-seven organizations (social, business and professional) have made donations of supplies, treats, clothing, money and Christmas gifts, as did forty-two business firms.

Many organizations, such as Parent Teacher Associations, numerous church groups and business firms have contributed craft materials, recreational equipment, clothing, birthday cakes, Christmas gifts, and money for a wide range of specialized needs of individual children. The Red Cross for several years has provided large quantities of clothing and craft materials. The West Seattle High School students and the Franklin High School students have donated gifts for special occasions. Several other school student bodies have donated canned goods, records and toys. The Pot and Kettle Club furnished new clothing items for a large number of children in need.

Several civic and social organizations worked with the staff to make possible, the annual Open House and Bazaar this year. The radio and television stations and newspapers have given excellent cooperation to the Youth Service Center and the volunteer groups in publicizing the annual Open House and Bazaar. Approximately 200 business firms and organizations donated saleable items to make the bazaar a success. More than 100 individuals provided special items for children in detention or on probation.

All of these volunteer activities and contributions supplement the service and program provided by the staff. The participating volunteers renew the children's courage and their faith in people. Their helping efforts support the staff in tense and overcrowded periods. They provide special services, needed and desirable, not readily provided in a public institution. They become well informed of gaps in community services and strive for improvements in child welfare services. Their effort in the community's well-being cannot be measured in hours or dollars. It is a working demonstration of people helping people.

### TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

Any youth under eighteen receiving a traffic citation for a moving violation is referred to the Juvenile Court under the general statute. The Court is the central adjudicating agency for all such juvenile traffic offenders. Youth receiving parking tickets are not referred but are processed the same as are adults. During 1964 pedestrian violations such as jaywalking and hitch-hiking were referred to the court for disposition. Referrals declined 2% under the 1963 total, 8028 being referred in 1963 and 7877 in 1964.

#### Procedures:

Each youngster referred by law enforcement agencies for a traffic offense is interviewed along with his parent or parents, and occasionally their attorney. The traffic referee has discretionary responsibility to make an equitable disposition of the offense based on the seriousness of the violation, the youngster's attitude, the capacity of the parents to provide supervision and guidance and the degree of maturity of the youngster. (Our goal is individualized justice with dispositions suiting the individual case.) Jurisdiction may be declined to a justice court based on the youth's age, maturity, emancipation and upon the referee's recommendation and an order of the Judge. A clerk assists the traffic referee by setting appointments, tabulating statistics and reporting dispositions to the appropriate referring agencies and in all cases, to the Department of Licenses.

#### Principal Offenses and Dispositions.

Many youth, like adults, drive irresponsibly. Most offenses are the result of poor judgment, inexperience and inattention. 30% of all violations were for speeding, 11% of all violations were by girls. Other principal violations are for negligence, no license, wrong way on a street, defective lights and defective equipment. A license deprivation schedule, in effect since 1958, is applied to speeding offenses. 36% of dispositions were effected to control the youth's license or his car. The Juvenile Court has this authority for license suspension, limitation of driving or suspension of license. This appears to be the most effective educating tool we can use with traffic offenders. In 7% of the referrals the case was assigned to a probation officer for follow up or further investigation because the traffic offense disclosed other serious family conflict or maladjustment in the youngster. Fines are rarely levied. A regular court hearing

before the Judge or Court Commissioner was provided in 336 cases where the citation was contested, where no disposition agreement could be reached with the parents, or where the nature of the case required it.

#### Need for Education and Training:

Every effort is made in the traffic conference to induce the youth and his parents to realize the responsibility for his own safety and for the lives of others. We stress the need for constant attention and good judgment and we encourage driver training to help reinforce safety responsibility. 78% of the youngsters referred had no driver training. Individualized attention to each case provides understanding of the youth's motivation and permits for realistic dispositions. Since 74% of the traffic referrals are first offenders, it is urgent that universal driver training be assured and that additional techniques in education and preparation for responsible driving be adopted. Safety councils, high school student councils, law enforcement agencies, citizens and youth themselves, must continue to cooperate to educate both youth and adults in responsible driving.

#### CLERICAL SERVICES

The Clerical Department performs all of the typical office functions, including stenographic, clerical, secretarial, switchboard, filing and record keeping. A clerk prepares the preliminary hearing schedules and distributes court orders and disposition reports to appropriate personnel and agencies. More than 6,000 reports were typed into the social records for court hearings. A total 2587 court notices were served on parents and witnesses by the transportation officers. They also transported 551 children to clinics, hospitals and bus depots as needed, and performed 931 other messenger services. Tabulations of statistical data are made monthly and reports are made to the statewide reporting center on Juvenile Court referrals. Statistical data was maintained on the 7877 traffic referrals and dispositions sent to the law enforcement agencies referring the cases.

#### BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT

The business functions of purchasing, accounting and payroll are supervised by the office-business manager. In addition, all plant, maintenance grounds upkeep, heating plant and refrigeration equipment are maintained by personnel in this department. Furnishings and equipment in the detention facilities undergo severe usage, particularly in periods of excessive population. The maintenance staff have maintained a high level of proficiency in keeping the building and equipment in good repair and proper working order. Fire inspection, health and sanitation inspection, boiler inspection and rodent control are maintained regularly.



The kitchen staff served a total of 151,100 meals during the year to an average of 137 children per day. The total food cost for 1964 was \$37,583.00 and the average cost per meal was 24.8 cents. The Department of Agriculture furnished surplus items totaling approximately 18,100 pounds, including flour, powdered milk, cornmeal, rice, butter, lard and some meats. Food menus are reviewed periodically by the University Home Economics staff to assure that adequate, nutritious and well-balanced meals are served.

#### PROBLEMS AFFECTING GOOD COURT SERVICES

##### Lack of Community Services.

Greater community resources are needed to help children and their parents before they come to the Court's attention. These services are too few in number and their development has not kept pace with population growth. There are fewer beds in community child care facilities than there were ten years ago, although the child population has increased by 124,000! The caseworker searches for resources and in frustration chooses a second best plan. The judge has an equally frustrating responsibility in making sound and wise decisions -- and providing for the child's best welfare and for the welfare of the community. The principal expansion in institutional care for problem children has been in state institutions of the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation. The State has been hard pressed to keep pace with the increased commitments from all counties, including King County.

Specific resources needed are community low cost child guidance clinics. Over 1200 children were referred to the department last year whose problem or "offense" was being incorrigible, ungovernable, unable to adjust in the home, runaway from home or truancy. These are problems of child and family conflict rarely requiring detention or court intervention. If untreated these problems usually result in overt delinquent behavior or serious personality malformation.

Another gross lack is foster care or small group care for delinquent children who are still malleable and can benefit from a substitute home care. Such care is more flexible, less damaging to a child and less expensive than institutional care. We have needed as many as 100 foster homes and group homes for 24 children at one time.

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

There is a need for halfway houses for both older boys and older girls. One halfway house for girls is now in operation and the Bureau of Juvenile Rehabilitation plans to open a group home serving this purpose in 1965. An excessive number of such children are detained periodically pending more permanent placement or when their own homes fail. Boarding houses now cater to college students only and are not available for these youth on the threshold of emancipation. All private and community child care and treatment agencies are full and over-taxed, and, in addition, agencies giving direct services and treatment have waiting lists.

Inadequacies in receiving home care have resulted from lack of state funds. Children who are both mentally retarded and delinquent present an extremely difficult problem and demand a special residential treatment not now provided. They remain in detention for long and damaging periods. The Juvenile Court cannot create facilities, but can only point up the needs and use those which are available.

We need a major strengthening of community mental health services as a primary delinquency prevention measure. The growth in population has outstripped the private and community agencies' capacity to meet these child and family welfare needs. Strengthening the family to permit healthy personality development and assuring adequate educational, social and work opportunities is our best defense against family disorganization and delinquency.

#### Heavy Intake and Caseloads.

The probation department cannot control its intake. The continued increase in referrals, therefore, results in a heavier investigation work load. Referrals for delinquency have doubled in 12 years; dependency cases doubled in 8 years. The number of children placed on probation has also doubled in 10 years. The work load per probation officer is excessive. They have handled 33 investigations per officer during the last six months, more than double a standard load. Those supervising probationers have averaged 64 cases when our own intent was to limit the load to 50. This work load pressure has forced screening out of cases for adjustment or summary dispositions which are not as critical or demanding of Court action. The basic ingredients of probation services are skill and time. We are constantly attempting to conserve time so that it can be spent productively with children and their families.

#### Staff Shortage and Recruitment.

We have a critical problem in recruiting and retaining qualified probation officers. There is a shortage generally of trained people for social work and probation. Trained and experienced staff are attracted to new positions with higher salaries and new frontiers of professional work. In spite of exceptional salary considerations by the Board of County Commissioners, we are unable to compete with salaries for top experienced people. We know it is good business to maintain a staff of experienced and gratified personnel who can perform this demanding job intelligently and efficiently.

#### Citizen Interest in Youth Increasing.

There is a growing citizen interest and concern in the problems of youth in the local community. There is also a greater concern with treatment of dependent and delinquent children and their families by school, social agencies, welfare departments, courts and institutions. Two community wide committees have been studying the need for local treatment institutions better geared to provide services for children closer to their homes and separate from state institutions.

There is a marked increase in college and student interest in problem children and their treatment. Graduate and undergraduate students in Law, Social Work, Sociology, Education, Medicine and Nursing have participated in workshops, tours and discussions in the court during the year. Twenty-five students each quarter are assigned to work a forty hour cadet role in detention to provide direct experience and opportunity to work with youth. There is a heightened interest by personnel in social agencies, police agencies, schools, institutions and the helping professions to participate in planning for children with problems and effecting methods of treatment.

#### Youth Councils and Juvenile Court Conference Committees.

Several communities have developed Youth Councils organized by citizen leadership and made up of a broad representation of organizations concerned with youth, churches and dedicated citizens. There is a role and a challenge to such Councils to inform the community of its own problems, to actually improve opportunities for youth, and to develop services and programs locally to assist those who need them. Such unified effort to reduce social disorganization and improve the social climate will prevent delinquency to some degree. Several such community-wide Youth Councils have requested the appointment of a Juvenile Court Conference Committee serving to screen and recommend adjustment of minor cases of delinquency or neglect arising in the community. The Conference Committee is selected by the local Council, appointed by the Juvenile Court Judge, and oriented to its task by the probation staff. The Conference Committee does not adjudicate but acts in helpful conference with the child and parents to find and recommend solutions to the problem presented. Parents may be referred to an agency for help. Damage may be settled by an agreed restitution plan. When the case warrants, it may be referred to the Juvenile Court without waiting for more aggravated or serious behavior to occur.

The Renton Mayor's Advisory Committee on Youth has served as an effective coordinating body for several years. The Renton Juvenile Court Conference Committee has been in operation more than four years and has screened and consulted on over 400 cases. The development of a branch office of Family Counselling Service and an extension of Big Brother Service to Renton are among the developments emanating from this citizen activity.

A very successful Highline Youth Council has been in operation for three years and has concerned itself with family counselling, youth employment, school guidance services, recreations and others. The Conference Committee has been in operation two years and has consulted in almost 200 cases. All leaders in the Council and members of the Conference Committee are enthusiastic about this form of self help and facilitation of needed reforms in their own community.

Enumclaw has similarly developed a Youth Council and Conference Committee. The Federal Way Coordinating Committee is in operation and so is its local Conference Committee. Magnolia Bluff has developed a local committee on youth affairs and a Conference Committee is newly formed. Although these latter three communities have only recently begun, their leadership realizes their concern and planning is vital in order to improve the social climate for youth. These are healthy social activities coming out of grass roots citizen interest.

## FINANCES

### I JUVENILE COURT BUDGET

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

The budget allocation for 1964 is as follows:

#### Salaries and Wages: ..

• Probation and Clerical Departments. . . . .	\$545,700.00
• Youth Service Center - Detention. . . . .	\$341,295.00
• Business and Operation Department . . . . .	\$108,340.00

#### Operations and Capital Outlay:

• Operation and Maintenance Costs . . . . .	\$140,125.00
• Capital Outlay Expenditures . . . . .	\$ 5,535.00
	<u>\$1,140,995.00</u>

### 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 increased and some costs have increased since that time, but the following figures are of interest in showing the cost of institutional care:

Budget expenditure affecting detention care - 1964:

Salaries and Wages . . . . .	\$438,500.00
Operation and Maintenance Costs. . . . .	\$138,000.00
Capital Outlay Chargeable to Detention . . . . .	<u>\$ 3,600.00</u>
Total Operating Costs for Detention Care . . . . .	\$580,100.00

<u>\$580,100</u>	Detention Costs	
50,272	Days of Care	\$11.34 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 followup 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 \$260,773 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 totalled \$21,836.



# SUMMARY OF REFERRALS, COURT PROCESSES AND PROBATION DEPARTMENT SERVICES

## SUMMARY OF REFERRALS AND JUVENILE COURT SERVICES

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Alleged Delinquency Referrals	4697	3824	+ 22.8%
Alleged Dependency Referrals	3602	3656	- 1.5%
Total Referrals	8299	7480	+ 10.9%
Traffic Referrals	7877	8028	- 1.9%
Total Court Hearings	13122	11181	+ 17.4%
Total Admissions to Youth Service Center	4040	3687	+ 9.6%
Total Accounts Processed During Year	6461	6248	+ 3.4%
Miscellaneous Court Services	3714	3625	+ 2.5%

## STATUS OF REFERRALS TO COURT - TOTAL (Includes Delinquency and Dependency)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
New Cases*	4758	58%
Old Cases*	2018	24%
Reappearances*	<u>1523</u>	<u>18%</u>
Total	8299	100%

\*Note: New cases are referrals on children who have never been known to this Court before.

Old cases are referrals on children who have been previously known to this Court for either dependency or delinquency and their cases disposed of and closed.

Reappearances are referrals on children who are currently active with this Court, their cases in the process of investigation or under supervision, for either dependency or delinquency reasons.

TOTAL COURT HEARINGS

(Excludes hearings of Traffic Referrals by Traffic Officer)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Regular Hearings on Delinquency and Dependency Petitions	4182	3806	+ 9.9%
Non-Appearance Hearings	3089	2474	+ 24.9%
Preliminary Hearings on Detention Petitions	3838	3391	+ 13.2%
Direct to Court Hearings*	1543	1191	+ 29.6%
Hearings on Support & Detention Costs	470	319	+ 47.3%
Total Court Hearings	13122	11181	+ 17.4%

\* Instituted January, 1963.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT SERVICESIntake and Screening Division

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Pending January 1	1277	1280	- 0.2%
New Cases Received	5712	5172	+ 10.4%
Cases Disposed of (Assigned to Field Staff or Adjusted and Closed)	5812	5175	+ 12.3%
Pending on December 31	1177	1277	- 7.8%
Total Cases Received and Processed by Intake During Year	6989	6452	+ 8.3%

Field Investigation and Supervision Services

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Total Cases Processed by Field Staff During Year	3670	3895	- 5.8%
Active on January 1	2173	1924	+ 12.9%
New Cases Received	1497	1971	- 24.0%
Cases Closed, Work Completed	2625	2350	+ 11.7%
Active on December 31	1045	2173	- 51.9%
Average Caseload per Field Officer each Month	64	67	- 4.5%
Average No. of Children under Investigation per Month	298	382	- 21.9%

Probation Supervision

Average No. of Children on Probation during each month (active)	847	751	+ 12.8%
No. of Children on Probation January 1	888	715	+ 24.2%
No. of Children Placed on Probation with Supervision during Year	1112	1192	- 6.8%
No. of Children on active Probation Supervision during Year	2000	1907	+ 4.9%

PROBATION DEPARTMENT SERVICES (Continued)

Review Load - Cases Continued without Supervision

	1964	1963	% Change
No. on Review Status January 1	375	252	+ 48.8%
Cases Added during Year	1123	1098	+ 2.3%
Cases Terminaed, Dismissed during Year	798	795	+ 0.4%
Cases Transferred to Intake or Field	280	N/A	N/A
Cases on Review Status at End of Year	434	336	+ 29.2%
Average No. on Review Status per Month	321	415	- 22.6%
Military Clearances Completed (in addition to above cases)	658	N/A	N/A

DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE DIVISION SERVICES

See SECTION F Page 35

COLLECTIONS DIVISION

	1964	1963	% Change
No. of Active Accounts Receivable for Support during Year	1209	1256	- 3.7%
No. of Active Accounts Receivable for Detention Costs during Year	5252	4992	+ 5.2%
Total Accounts Receivable Active during Year	6461	6248	+ 3.4%
Amount Collected for Support under Court Order	\$260,773.06	\$238,842.40	+ 9.2%
Amount Collected for Detention Costs under Court Order	\$ 21,836.71	\$ 14,488.02	+ 50.7%
Total Collected During Year	\$282,609.77	\$253,330.42	+ 11.6%
Balance on Books Subject to Collection	\$ 15,422.33	\$ 54,097.25	- 71.5%

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

1955-1964 Average			
Change per Year:	9%	10%	5%

<u>Year</u>	<u>Delinquent Referrals</u>	<u>10-17 Year Population*</u>	<u>Percent Population Referred</u>	<u>Rate of Delinquent Referrals per 10,000 Children, 10-17 Yrs</u>
1955	2,150	94,597	2.3%	227.3
1956	2,250	100,832	2.2%	223.1
1957	2,568	107,067	2.4%	239.9
1958	2,349	113,302	2.1%	207.3
1959	2,360	119,537	2.0%	197.4
1960	2,615	125,772	2.1%	207.9
1961	2,901	132,007	2.2%	219.8
1962	3,681	138,242	2.7%	266.3
1963	3,824	144,477	2.6%	264.7
1964	4,697	150,712	3.1%	311.6
1965		156,947		

<u>Year</u>	<u>Dependent Referrals</u>	<u>0-17 Year Population*</u>	<u>Percent Population Referred</u>	<u>Rate of Dependent Referrals per 10,000 Children, 0-17 Yrs.</u>
1955	2,276	262,028	0.9%	86.9
1956	2,490	274,493	0.9%	90.7
1957	2,519	286,958	0.9%	87.8
1958	2,505	299,423	0.8%	83.7
1959	2,502	311,888	0.8%	80.2
1960	2,930	324,337	0.9%	90.3
1961	2,942	336,822	0.9%	87.3
1962	3,466	349,287	1.0%	99.2
1963	3,656	361,752	1.0%	101.1
1964	3,602	374,217	1.0%	99.6
1965		386,682		

21.



10 YEAR COMPARISON OF TOTAL ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS

<u>Reason for Referral</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Auto Theft	506	513	609	551	555	470	510	553	677	795	5739
Burglary, Unlawful Entry	306	363	379	323	378	383	416	376	463	635	4022
Robbery, Holdup	4	9	22	16	22	19	41	62	47	75	317
Other Theft	386	373	465	477	424	527	543	714	695	979	5583
Use of Liquor	306	274	286	292	340	426	535	760	751	820	4790
Runaway-Correctional Inst.								141	107	91	339
Sex Offense	104	141	149	135	160	186	180	285	233	276	1849
Injury to Person-Assault	76	50	96	80	70	94	91	139	175	167	1038
Carelessness, Mis chief	209	196	242	169	170	184	156	80	49	74	1529
Curfew								172	180	194	546
Vandalism								100	99	170	369
Motor Boat Violation								4	5	1	10
Delinquent Traffic										120	120
Attempted Suicide										18	18
Arson, Fire Setting										35	35
Glue and Barbiturates										16	16
Narcotics Use										5	5
Other Reasons	<u>253</u>	<u>331</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>343</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>3070</u>
Totals	2150	2250	2568	2349	2360	2615	2901	3681	3824	4697	29395

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

10. YEAR COMPARISON OF TOTAL ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS

<u>Reason for Referral</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Abuse or Cruel Treatment							40	59	63	72	234
Injurious Living	316	303	318	323	397	445	519	622	678	700	4621
Custody	181	211	285	294	305	475	323	330	388	345	3137
Incorrigible, Ungovernable	227	220	192	169	198	226	163	258	284	314	2251
Unable to Adjust	67	77	123	75	99	164	210	199	228	290	1532
Custody for Adoption	409	475	464	485	492	477	501	615	637	674	5229
Mentally Handicapped	69	66	34	5	5	6	5	11	12	15	228
Abandonment	36	57	21	38	52	76	96	135	148	119	778
Shelter	241	239	217	245	168	248	191	280	302	192	2323
Runaway from Home	632	749	782	792	668	656	647	622	567	584	6699
Truancy	83	67	59	37	40	89	131	151	164	156	977
Other Reasons	15	26	24	42	78	68	98	184	185	135	855
Incest										6	6
Total	2276	2490	2519	2505	2502	2930	2924	3466	3656	3602	28870

Note: Only one reason for referral is tabulated, although several dependency factors may apply.

SECTION A  
TOTAL REFERRALS TO JUVENILE COURT - 1964  
Includes Delinquent & Dependent

Table A.1. Status of Cases Referred:

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	No. of Ref.
New Referrals During 1964	4758	57.3%	3133	1625
Ref. on Previously Known Cases	2018	24.3%	1456	562
Cases Reappearing During Process	1523	18.4%	1020	503
Total Referrals	8299	100.0%	5609	2690

Table A.2. Race of Child Referred:

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	No. of Ref.
White	6809	82.0%	4665	2144
Negro	1102	13.3%	705	397
Indian	266	3.2%	154	112
Other	122	1.5%	85	37
Total	8299	100.0%	5609	2690

Note: Race of Child classified according to the definition of the Federal Census Bureau.

Table A.3. Age Group of Child Referred:

	No. of Referrals	% of Total Referrals	<u>BOYS</u> No. of Referrals	% of Boys Referrals	<u>GIRLS</u> No. of Referrals	% of Girls Referrals
0-4	1182	14.2%	627	11.2%	555	20.6%
5-9	492	5.9%	274	4.9%	218	8.1%
10-14	2245	27.1%	1498	26.7%	747	27.8%
15-17	4380	52.8%	3210	57.2%	1170	43.5%
Total	8299	100.0%	5609	100.0%	2690	100.0%

Note: These tables refer to combined Delinquent and Dependent referrals.

Table A.4. Source of Referral

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	No. of Ref.
Police Departments	4450	53.6%	3185	1265
Sheriff (King County)	1027	12.4%	751	276
Other Law Enforcement	515	6.2%	418	97
School Department	291	3.5%	188	103
Parents or Relatives	482	5.8%	229	253
Self	104	1.3%	37	67
Social Agency	925	11.2%	471	454
Other Court	194	2.3%	133	61
Other Source	311	3.7%	197	114
Total	8299	100.0%	5609	2690

SECTION B  
STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS - 1964

Table B.1. Status of Referral:

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>		<u>GIRLS</u>	
	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.
New Referrals during 1964	2491	53.0%	2043	52.6%	448	55.4%
Ref. on Prev. Known Cases	1280	27.3%	1102	28.3%	178	22.0%
Cases Reap. during Process	926	19.7%	743	19.1%	183	22.6%
Total	4697	100.0%	3888	100.0%	809	100.0%
Boys Referrals 82.8% of Total						
Girls Referrals 17.2% of Total						

Table B.2. \*Race of Child Referred:

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>		<u>GIRLS</u>	
	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.
White	3935	83.8%	3295	84.7%	640	79.1%
Negro	596	12.7%	468	12.1%	128	15.8%
Indian	100	2.1%	71	1.8%	29	3.6%
Other	66	1.4%	54	1.4%	12	1.5%
Total	4697	100.0%	3888	100.0%	809	100.0%

\*Classified by Federal Census Bureau Definitions.

Table B.3. Age and Sex of Child Referred:

Age of Child	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>		<u>GIRLS</u>	
	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.
7-9	78	1.7%	68	1.8%	10	1.2%
10	57	1.2%	56	1.4%	1	.1%
11	111	2.4%	95	2.4%	16	2.0%
12	157	3.3%	134	3.4%	23	2.8%
13	339	7.2%	270	6.9%	69	8.5%
14	666	14.4%	537	13.8%	129	16.0%
15	917	*19.5%	753	19.4%	164	20.3%
16	1113	23.7%	915	23.6%	198	24.5%
17	1259	26.8%	1060	27.3%	199	24.6%
Total	4697	100.0%	3888	100.0%	809	100.0%

Note: \* 84% are 14 and over.

Table B.4. Source of Referral - Boys & Girls

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
Police	3279	2681	598
Sheriff	* 676	585	91
Other Law Enforcement	405	355	50
School	25	21	4
Parents or Relatives	49	29	20
Self	9	5	4
Social Agency	29	17	12
Other Court	97	89	8
Other Source	128	106	22
Total	4697	3888	809

Note: \* 92.8% referred by Law Enforcement Agencies



# STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS - 1964 - Continued

Table B.5. Reason for Referral and Sex of Child

Reason for Referral	TOTAL		BOYS		GIRLS	
	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.
Auto Theft	795	16.9%	741	19.1%	54	6.7%
Burglary, Unlawful Entry	635	13.5%	608	15.6%	27	3.3%
Robbery, Hold Up	75	1.6%	70	1.8%	5	.6%
Other Theft	979	20.8%	768	19.8%	211	26.1%
Use of Liquor	820	17.5%	676	17.4%	144	17.8%
Runaway from Corr. Inst.	91	1.9%	55	1.4%	36	4.4%
Sex Offense	276	5.9%	129	3.3%	147	18.2%
Injury to Person-Assault	167	3.6%	141	3.6%	26	3.2%
Carelessness, Mischief	74	1.6%	70	1.8%	4	.5%
Curfew	194	4.2%	129	3.3%	65	8.0%
Motor Boat Violation	1	.0%	1	.0%	0	.0%
Vandalism	170	3.6%	160	4.1%	10	1.2%
Attempted Suicide	18	.4%	4	.1%	14	1.7%
Glue Sniffing	16	.3%	14	.4%	2	.3%
Narcotics	5	.1%	2	.1%	3	.4%
Arson	35	.7%	33	.9%	2	.3%
Delinquent Traffic	120	2.6%	115	2.9%	5	.6%
All Other Reasons	226	4.8%	172	4.4%	54	6.7%
Total	4697	100.0%	3888	100.0%	809	100.0%

Table B.6. Reason for Alleged Delinquency Referrals of BOYS by Age Group.

Reason for Referral	TOTAL	7-12	13-14	15	16	17
	No. of Ref.	No. of Ref.	No. of Ref.	No. of Ref.	No. of Ref.	No. of Ref.
Auto Theft	741	21	156	189	212	154
Burglary-Unlaw. Entry	608	95	164	135	116	98
Robbery-Hold Up	70	7	26	10	10	17
Other Theft	768	112	206	121	175	154
Use of Liquor	676	4	33	92	183	364
Runaway from Corr. Inst.	55	8	15	10	12	10
Sex Offense	129	4	34	25	32	34
Injury to Person-Assault	141	12	21	31	29	48
Carelessness, Mischief	70	6	12	12	15	25
Curfew	129	6	22	28	30	43
Motor Boat Violation	1	-	-	-	-	1
Vandalism	160	45	49	21	19	26
Attempted Suicide	4	-	1	-	1	2
Glue Sniffing	14	-	5	3	3	3
Narcotics	2	-	-	-	1	1
Arson	33	15	10	7	-	1
Delinquent Traffic	115	9	17	21	36	32
Other Reasons	172	9	36	39	41	47
Total	3888	353	807	753	915	1060

# RECORDED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS - 1964 - Continued

Table B.7. Reason for Alleged Delinquency Referral of GIRLS by Age Group

	TOTAL	7-12	13-14	15	16	17
<u>Reason for Referral</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>
Auto Theft	54	2	10	12	18	12
Burglary-Unlaw.Entry	27	8	6	5	6	2
Robbery-Hold Up	5	1	-	2	2	-
Other Theft	211	26	56	48	38	43
Use of Liquor	144	-	21	29	36	58
Runaway From Corr.Inst.	36	1	16	10	3	6
Sex Offense	147	4	38	29	44	32
Injury,to Person-Assault	26	1	10	6	6	3
Carelessness, Mischief	4	-	4	-	-	-
Curfew	65	2	19	8	16	20
Motor Boat Violation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vandalism	10	2	4	-	2	2
Attempted Suicide	14	-	4	3	4	3
Glue Sniffing	2	-	2	-	-	-
Narcotics	3	-	-	-	1	2
Arson	2	1	-	-	-	1
Delinquent Traffic	5	-	1	1	2	1
Other Reasons	54	2	7	11	20	14
Total	809	50	198	164	198	199

Table B.8. School Enrollment Status:

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
<u>School Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of</u>	<u>No. of</u>	<u>No. of</u>
<u>Status of Child</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
Public Schools	3416	2893	523
Parochial or Private Schools	74	52	22
Vocational Schools	26	20	6
Expelled or Suspended	285	240	45
Withdrew or Dropped Out	458	340	118
Not Reported (and not enrolled)	438	343	95
Total	4697	3888	809

Table B.9. Marital Status of Child's Parents

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	<u>No. of</u>	<u>No. of</u>	<u>No. of</u>
	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
Married and Together	2116	1794	322
Divorced	1296	1057	239
Legally Separated	248	192	56
Married, but Living Apart	44	40	4
One or Both Parents Deceased	303	244	59
One or Both Parents Deserting	10	7	3
Natural Parents Not Married	39	24	15
Unknown or Not Reported	641	530	111
Total	4697	3888	809

STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS - 1964 - Continued

Table B.10. Source of Child's Support:

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	<u>No.of</u>	<u>No.of</u>	<u>No.of</u>
	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
Parents or Relatives	3500	2951	549
State Dept. of Pub. Assist	366	262	104
Social Security (O.A.S.I.)	56	50	6
Other	96	76	20
Unknown or Not Reported	679	549	130
Total	4697	3888	809

Table B.11. Employment in Family:

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	<u>No.of</u>	<u>No.of</u>	<u>No.of</u>
	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
Employment as Major Source of Income for Family	1551	1326	225
Father or Stepfather only	467	380	87
Mother or Stepmother only	660	568	92
Both Parents	42	34	8
Child	76	57	19
Other Person	1901	1523	378
Unknown or Not Reported	4697	3888	809
Total			

Table B.12. Income of Family of Alleged Delinquent:

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	<u>No.of</u>	<u>No.of</u>	<u>No.of</u>
	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
Gross Income of Family Unit			
Under \$2,400	133	93	40
2,400 - 3,599	232	188	44
3,600 - 4,799	357	297	60
4,800 - 5,999	477	408	69
6,000 - 7,199	498	429	69
7,200 - and over	816	703	113
Unknown or Not Reported	2184	1770	414
Total	4697	3888	809

SECTION C  
STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS - 1964

Table C.1. Status of Case

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	No. of	% of	No. of	No. of
	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
New Cases during 1964	2267	62.9%	1090	1177
Referral on Prev. Known Cases	738	20.5%	354	384
Cases Reap. While in Proc.	597	16.6%	277	320
Total	3602	100.0%	1721	1881

Table C.2. Race of Child Referred:

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	No. of	% of	No. of	No. of
	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
White	2874	79.8%	1370	1504
Negro	506	14.0%	237	269
Indian	166	4.6%	83	83
Other	56	1.6%	31	25
Total	3602	100.0%	1721	1881

Table C.3. Age and Sex of Child by Single Year of Age:

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	No. of	% of	No. of	No. of
	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
Under 1	713	19.8%	382	331
1	117	3.2%	57	60
2	125	3.5%	63	62
3	116	3.2%	61	55
4	110	3.1%	63	47
5	93	2.6%	38	55
6	94	2.6%	48	46
7	71	2.0%	38	33
8	76	2.1%	41	35
9	81	2.2%	42	39
10	79	2.2%	38	41
11	115	3.2%	50	65
12	144	4.0%	55	89
13	243	6.7%	111	132
14	334	9.3%	152	182
15	343	9.5%	152	191
16	424	11.8%	192	232
17	324	9.0%	138	186
Total	3602	100.0%	1721	1881

The high proportion under 1 is due to infants made wards in adoption.  
The high proportion over 14 is due to referrals for incorrigibility,  
ungovernable and runaway from home, classed as dependent referrals.

STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS - 1964 - Continued

Table C.4. Sex by Reason for Referral:

	<u>TOTAL</u> No. of Ref.	<u>BOYS</u> No. of Ref.	<u>GIRLS</u> No. of Ref.
Abandonment	119	65	54
Injurious Living	700	307	393
Abuse, Cruel Treatment	72	29	43
Unable to Adjust	290	127	163
Incorrigible, Ungovernable	314	178	136
Runaway from Home	584	261	323
Truancy	156	100	56
Shelter	192	75	117
Mentally Handicapped	15	13	2
Custody	345	134	211
Custody for Adoption	674	356	318
Incest	6	0	6
Other Reasons	135	76	59
Total	3602	1721	1881

Table C.5. Age Group of BOYS Referred by Reason for Referral:

	No. of Ref.	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15	16	17
Abandonment	65	8	27	18	8	-	2	2
Injurious Living Cond.	307	20	112	89	69	4	8	4
Abuse or Cruel Treatment	29	1	9	10	3	3	2	1
Unable to Adjust	127	-	2	10	45	20	28	22
Incorrigible, Ungovernable	178	-	-	4	61	33	46	34
Runaway from Home	261	-	-	4	98	52	63	44
Truancy	100	-	-	6	43	16	18	17
Shelter	75	5	33	13	13	4	5	2
Mentally Handicapped	13	2	4	1	1	1	2	2
Custody	134	13	35	36	30	9	6	5
Custody for Adoption	356	332	16	6	1	-	1	-
Incest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Reasons	76	1	6	10	34	9	11	5
Total	1721	382	244	207	406	152	192	138

Table C.6. Age Group of GIRLS Referred by Reason for Referral:

	No. of Ref.	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15	16	17
Abandonment	54	7	24	9	7	4	2	1
Injurious Living Cond.	393	18	75	107	128	23	16	26
Abuse or Cruel Treatment	43	2	6	8	16	3	4	4
Unable to Adjust	163	-	2	6	61	27	36	31
Incorrigible, Ungovernable	136	-	-	-	49	25	42	20
Runaway from Home	323	-	-	1	126	59	76	61
Truancy	56	-	-	3	24	15	12	2
Shelter	117	9	36	17	25	11	12	7
Mentally Handicapped	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Custody	211	19	44	45	49	12	20	22
Custody for Adoption	318	273	31	9	2	2	1	-
Incest	6	-	-	1	3	1	-	1
Other Reasons	59	2	6	2	19	9	10	11
Total	1881	330	224	209	509	191	232	186



STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS - 1964 - Continued

Table C.7. Source of Referral:

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	No. of <u>Ref.</u>	% of <u>Ref.</u>	No. of <u>Ref.</u>	No. of <u>Ref.</u>
Police	1171	32.5%	504	667
Sheriff	351	9.7%	166	185
Other Law Enforcement	110	3.1%	63	47
School Department	266	7.4%	167	99
Parent or Relative	433	12.0%	200	233
Social Agency	896	24.9%	454	442
Other Court	97	2.7%	44	53
Self	95	2.6%	32	63
Other Source	183	5.1%	91	92
Total	3602	100.0%	1721	1881

Table C.8. School Enrollment Status:

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	No. of <u>Ref.</u>	% of <u>Ref.</u>	No. of <u>Ref.</u>	No. of <u>Ref.</u>
Public School	1713	47.6%	740	973
Private or Parochial School	86	2.4%	33	53
Vocational School	20	.6%	9	11
Pre-School	1230	34.1%	638	592
Expelled or Suspended	235	6.5%	144	91
Withdrew or Dropped out	189	5.2%	88	101
Unknown or Not Reported	129	3.6%	69	60
Total	3602	100.0%	1721	1881

Table C.9. Marital Status of Parents:

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	No. of <u>Ref.</u>	% of <u>Ref.</u>	No. of <u>Ref.</u>	No. of <u>Ref.</u>
Married and Together	914	25.4%	449	465
Divorced	1018	28.3%	456	562
Separated	398	11.0%	201	197
Married but living Apart	59	1.6%	29	30
One or Both Parents Deceased	286	7.9%	128	158
One or Both Parents Deserting	39	1.1%	33	6
Unmarried	640	17.8%	314	326
Unknown or Not Reported	248	6.9%	111	137
Total	3602	100.0%	1721	1881

STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS - 1964 - Continued

Table C.10. Major Source of Family Support:

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	No. of Ref.
Parents or Relatives	1830	50.8%	870	960
State Dept. of Pub. Assist.	858	23.8%	411	447
Social Security (O.A.S.I.)	87	2.4%	35	52
Other Source	550	15.3%	274	276
Unknown or Not Reported	277	7.7%	131	146
Total	3602	100.0%	1721	1881

Table C.11. Employment of Family Members:

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	No. of Ref.
Father or Stepfather only	794	22.1%	382	412
Mother or Stepmother only	303	8.4%	139	164
Both Parents Working	293	8.1%	132	161
Child Working	12	.3%	6	6
Other Family Member Employed	60	1.7%	27	33
Unknown or Not Reported	2140	59.4%	1035	1105
Total	3602	100.0%	1721	1881

Table C.12. Income of Child's Family:

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	No. of Ref.
Under \$2,400	134	3.7%	59	75
2,400 - 3,599	185	5.1%	91	94
3,600 - 4,799	211	5.9%	95	116
4,800 - 5,999	274	7.6%	127	147
6,000 - 6,199	238	6.6%	121	117
7,200 - or more	256	7.1%	114	142
Unknown or Not Reported	2304	64.0%	1114	1190
Total	3602	100.0%	1721	1881

SECTION D  
FINAL DISPOSITION OF CASES - 1964

Table D.1. Cases of Individual Children Closed

<u>Disposition</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>% of Cases Closed</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
Adjusted with Family	538	7.1%	347	191
Custody Parents, Relatives, Indiv.	270	3.6%	106	164
Petitions Dismissed	1355	17.9%	893	462
Incidental Service Completed	1531	20.2%	1231	300
Wardship Discharged by Court Order	10	.1%	4	6
Probation Completed & Dismissed	1033	13.7%	784	249
Courtesy Supervision Dismissed	12	.2%	10	2
Case Dismissed, Lack Evidence	17	.2%	17	0
Driver's Lic. Held, Restricted, Deferred	341	4.5%	325	16
Continued Subject to Call	53	.7%	41	12
Transfer Jurisdiction Other County	189	2.5%	118	71
Military Service	8	.1%	8	0
Unable to Locate	21	.3%	12	9
Declined Jurisdiction	118	1.6%	98	20
Declined Jurisdiction Suspended	112	1.5%	100	12
Committed to Dept. of Institutions	473	6.2%	357	116
Parolee Returned to Dept. of Inst.	153	2.0%	134	19
Runaways from Dept. of Inst. Returned	82	1.1%	61	21
State Mental Hospitals	2	.0%	2	0
State Schools for Mentally Handicapped	15	.2%	8	7
Children's Div., S.D.P.A.	358	4.7%	147	211
Children's Home Soc. of Wash.	238	3.2%	134	104
Catholic Children's Services	227	3.0%	105	122
Lutheran Family & Child Service	86	1.1%	37	49
Medina Children's Service	86	1.1%	48	38
Briscoe School	14	.2%	14	0
Ruth School	6	.1%	0	6
Ryther Child Center	6	.1%	5	1
Seattle Children's Home	9	.1%	3	6
Family Counseling Service	3	.0%	2	1
Friends of Youth-Griffen Home	16	.2%	16	0
Home of Good Shepherd	29	.4%	0	29
All Other Reasons for Closing	155	2.1%	100	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>7566</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5267</b>	<b>2299</b>

SECTION E  
SUMMARY OF JUVENILE COURT HEARINGS - 1964

Table E.1.

Regular Court Hearings on Delinquency and Dependency Petitions

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
No. of Regular Court Hearings on Delinquency and Dependency Petitions	3846	3609
No. of Regularly Scheduled Non-Appearance Hearings	3089	2474
No. of full Court Hearings on Traffic Matters	336	197
Total All Regular Scheduled Court Hearings	<u>7271</u>	<u>6280</u>

Preliminary Hearings

Preliminary Hearings on Petitions and Questions of Detention of Child	3838	3391
---	------	------

Direct to Court Hearings

No. Settled out	792	521
No. Continued or Subject to Review	668	545
Referred to Probation Dept. for Investigation	83	125
Total Direct to Court Hearings	<u>1543</u>	<u>1191</u>

Financial Hearings

No. of Hearings and Continuances on Child Support	284	247
No. of Hearings and Continuances on Cost of Detention Care	186	72
Total Financial Hearings	<u>470</u>	<u>319</u>

Total All Hearings On Above Matters	13122	11181
-------------------------------------	-------	-------

# SECTION F

## SUMMARY OF DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE

Table F.1. Comparison - 1964 & 1963

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Admissions to Youth Service Center for Delinquency Reasons	2449	2063	+18.7%
Admissions to Youth Service Center for Dependency Reasons	1591	1624	- 2.0%
Total Admissions to Youth Service Center	4040	3687	+ 9.6%
No. Individual Children Detained for Delinquency Reasons	1912	1587	+20.5%
No. Individual Children Detained for Dependency Reasons	1275	1362	- 7.8%
Total No. Individual Children Detained	3187	2949	+ 8.1%
Total Child Care Days Provided	50272	50430	- 0.3%
Average Daily Population in Detention	137.4	138	- 0.6%
Average Length of Stay of Children for Delinquency Reasons	10.3	12.4	- 8.9%
Average Length of Stay of Children for Dependency Reasons	15.7	16.2	- 3.1%
Average Length of Stay for All Children	13.1	14.1	- 7.1%

Table F.2. Ten Year Comparison of Referrals & Detention Rates

<u>Year</u>	<u>Ref., Del. &amp; Dep. <sup>a</sup></u>	<u>All Det. Adm.</u>	<u>% Det.</u>	<u>Del. Ref.</u>	<u>% Det.</u>	<u>Dep. Ref.</u>	<u>% Det. <sup>b</sup></u>
1954	3991	2603	65%	1783	81%	2208	53%
1955	4626	2961	64%	2150	76%	2276	58%
1956	4730	3224	68%	2250	80%	2490	57%
1957	5087	3314	65%	2568	71%	2519	58%
1958	4854	2765	57%	2349	69%	2505	45%
1959	4862	2319	47%	2360	56%	2502	24%
1960	5545	2686	48%	2615	45%	2930	30%
1961	5825	2760	47%	2901	48%	2924	38%
1962	7147	3524	49%	3681	56%	3466	42%
1963	7480	3687	49%	3824	54%	3656	44%
1964	8299	4040	48%	4697	52%	3602	44%

a Total referrals corrected to exclude miscellaneous services, military clearances, remands from agencies.

b Includes pre-school children

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



SUMMARY OF DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE - Continued

Table F.3. Summary of Detention care - Alleged Delinquent and Dependent Children

<u>All Detention Care</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1964</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1963</u>
No. in Detention on January 1	68	49	117	107
Total Admissions During Year	2677	1363	4040	3687
Total Detentions During Year	2745	1412	4157	3794
 Total Releases During Year	 2695	 1367	 4062	 3677
No. in Detention on December 31	50	45	95	117
 <u>Individual Children Admitted</u>				
No. in Detention on January 1	68	49	117	107
No. of Individual Children Admitted during Year	2115	1072	3187	2949
Total Individual Children Detained during Year	2183	1121	3304	3056
Individual Children Released during Year	2133	1076	3209	2939
No. in Detention on December 31	50	45	95	117

Note: 248 more individual children detained in 1964

Type of Admission

New Admissions this year	1495	798	2293	2209
Recurrence of Admission prior to January 1	620	274	894	740
Total Individual Children Admitted during Year	2115	1072	3187	2949
Recurrence of Admission since January 1	562	291	853	738
Total Admissions during Year	2677	1363	4040	3687

Note: Admissions increased by 353 over 1963.

Total Child Care Days

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Total Child Care Days	50272	50430	45047
Average Daily Population	137.4	138.2	123
Average Length of Stay per Admission-Days	13.1	14.1	13.2

Note: Decrease in child care days = - 158  
Decrease in Average Daily Population = - .8 children.

SUMMARY OF DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE - Continued

Table F.4. Summary of Detention Care - Alleged Delinquent Children

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1964</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1963</u>
<u>All Detention Admissions - Delinquent</u>				
No. in Detention on January 1	45	18	63	55
No. of Admissions during Year	1969	480	2449	2063
Total Detentions during Year	2014	498	2512	2118
No. of Releases during Year	1979	488	2467	2052
No. in Detention on December 31	35	10	45	66
<u>No. Individual Children Admitted-Delinquent</u>				
No. in Detention on January 1	45	18	63	55
No. Individual Children Admitted during year	1548	364	1912	1587
Total Individual Children Detained during Year	1593	382	1975	1642
No. of Individual Children Released during Year	1558	372	1930	1576
No. of Individual Children Detained December 31	35	10	45	66
<u>Types of Admission - Delinquent</u>				
New Admissions this Year	1029	232	1261	1054
Recurrence of Admissions prior to January 1	519	132	651	533
Total Individual Children Detained during Year	1548	364	1912	1587
Recurrent Admissions since January 1	421	116	537	476
Total Admissions during Year	1969	480	2449	2063
<u>Total Child Care Days - Delinquent</u>				
		<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Total Child Care Days - Delinquent		25275	24869	24916
Average Daily Population		69.1	68.1	68.3
Average Length of Stay per Admission in Days - Delinquent only		10.3	12.4	13.0

SUMMARY OF DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE - Continued

Table F.5. Summary of Detention Care - Alleged Dependent Children\*

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1964</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1963</u>
<u>All Detention Admissions - Dependency</u>				
No. in Detention on January 1	23	31	54	52
No. of Admissions during year	708	883	1591	1624
Total Detentions during Year	731	914	1645	1676
No. of Releases during Year	716	879	1595	1625
No. in Detention on December 31	15	35	50	51
<u>Detention of Individual Children - Dependency</u>				
No. in Detention January 1	23	31	54	52
No. Individual Children Admitted during Year	567	708	1275	1362
Total Individual Children Detained during Year	590	739	1329	1414
No. of Individual Children Released during Year	575	704	1279	1463
No. of Individual Children Detained December 31	15	35	50	51
<u>Type of Admission - Dependency</u>				
New Admissions this Year	466	566	1032	1155
Recurrence of Admission prior to January 1	101	142	243	207
Total Individual Children Detained during Year	567	708	1275	1362
Recurrent Admissions Since January 1	141	175	316	262
Total Admissions during year - Dependent Only	708	883	1591	1624
<u>Total Child Care Days - Dependent</u>				
Total Child Care Days - Dependent		<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Average Daily Population		24997	25561	20131
Average Length of Stay per Admission		68.3	70.0	55.6
in Days - Dependent only		15.7	16.2	13.5

\*See Page 23 for dependency reasons for which children were detained or sheltered.

Table F 6. Significant Changes in Detention Population 1962-1964

	1962	1963	1964	% Change 1963-64	% Change 1962-64
Delinquent Child Care Days	24916	24869	25275	+1.0%	+1.0%
Dependent Child Care Days	20131	25561	24997	-2.2%	+24.2%
Total Child Care Days	45047	50430	50272	-0.3%	+11.6%
Delinquent Average Daily Pop.	68	68	69	+1.5%	+1.5%
Dependent Average Daily Pop.	55	70	68	-2.9%	+23.6%
Total Average Daily Population	123	138	137	-0.7%	+11.4%

Detention of delinquent children has remained fairly constant but the trend shows an increase for dependency detention. The average daily population of 137 was maintained in spite of a 9.6% increase in detention admissions.

Table F.7. Length of Detention Stay - 1964

LENGTH OF STAY-DAYS	NUMBER OF RELEASES	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER CHILD CARE DAYS IN DETENTION	PERCENT OF TOTAL CHILD CARE DAYS
1-4	1845	45.5%	4103	7.9%
5-10	970	23.9%	7129	13.7%
11-15	381	9.4%	4879	9.4%
16-20	187	4.6%	3297	6.4%
21-30	240	5.9%	6019	11.6%
31-60	305	7.5%	12292	25.0%
61-over	134	3.3%	13493	26.0%
Total	4062	100.0%	51912	100.0%

Note: 45.4% of the children released were detained four days or less, and 43.8% spent from five to thirty days in detention. However, the heaviest investment of detention care is for those detained over thirty days (10.8%) who used 51% of all child care days during the year. Short-term detentions and protracted detention stay require continued review to assure proper use of the facility and to eliminate unnecessary detention.

Table F.8. Detail of 1-4 Days in Detention Prior to Release

Days	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Child Care Days
1	494	12.2%	494	0.9%
2	740	18.2%	1480	2.8%
3	315	7.7%	945	1.8%
4	296	7.3%	1184	2.3%

Note: 30.4% of all admissions were released within two days showing impact of preliminary hearing. Most of the 293 pre-school children detained (1734 child-care days) were released within four days into receiving homes.

SECTION G  
DETENTION OF COMMITTED CHILDREN - 1964

Table G.1. Detention of Children Committed to State Institutions

	1964	1963
Number committed to Div. of Juv. Rehab.	473	380
Committed 1963--Transported 1964	2	
Total Awaiting Transfer to Dept. of Institutions	475	
Number of Wards of Div. of Juv. Rehab. Detained	446	** 277
Total number of Wards of Div. of Juv. Rehab.	921	657
Number of Children committed to Rainier State School	5	4
Committed 1963--Transported 1964	3	N/A
*(One child committed 1964 awaiting transfer at home)	* 8	
Number committed to Western State Hospital	0	1
Voluntary commitment to WSH	1	0
Total Detained Wards of State Dept. of Institutions	930	** 662

Table G.2. Summary of Child Care Days Provided by King County for Children Awaiting Action

Child care days provided newly committed children awaiting Transfer to Div. of Juv. Rehab.	4898	5323
Child Care Days provided for Wards of Div. of Juv. Rehab. awaiting further disposition	3053	2410
Child Care Days provided Children Awaiting Transfer to Rainier State School	263	855
Total Child Care Days provided State Dept. of Institutions Wards at Youth Service Center	8214	8596
Child Care Days Provided in King County Jail	579	N/A
Total	8793	8596

Table G.3. Average Length of Detention (days) Provided Wards of State Department of Institutions

Children Awaiting transfer after commitment to Div. of Juv. Rehab.	10.3 days	14
Other wards of Div. of Juv. Rehab.	6.8 days	9
Children awaiting transfer to Rainier State School	34.1 days	214
All Children who are State Wards	8.8 days	13

Table G.4. Summary of Post Commitment Care

Total Number of Children Receiving Post Commitment Care	930	662
Number of Child Care Days Provided at Youth Service Center	8214	8596
Number of Child Care Days Provided in King County Jail	579	N/A
Total Child Care Days Provided by King County	8793	N/A
% of total Child Care Days Provided at Youth Service Center	16.3%	17%
Average number of Children detained awaiting action (Transfer to Department of Institutions or other disposition)	22	23.5

\*\*Accounts only for those returned to the Department of Institutions, whereas 1964 includes all wards of the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation housed whether or not they were returned.



SECTION H  
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

Table H.1. Reasons for Citations - 1964 & 1963 Compared

		<u>1964</u>	<u>% of Ref. 1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>% of Change 1964</u>
Drunken Driving	(a)	2	.0%	1	
Reckless Driving	(a)	84	1.0%	100	- 16%
Hit and Run	(a)	37	.5%	24	+ 54%
License Falsification	(a)	9	.1%	4	+125%
Speed too fast for Conditions	(b)	207	2.6%	134	+ 55%
Speeding - Total	(b)	2188		1917	+ 14%
5-10 mph over limit		751	27.8%	746	0%
11-15 mph over limit		873		708	+ 23%
16-20 mph over limit		390		291	+ 34%
21 or more over limit		174		172	0%
Negligent Driving		958	12.0%	1003	- 5%
Thru Stop Sign or Signal		501	6.0%	699	- 28%
Defective Equipment		544	7.0%	688	- 21%
Right-of-Way		443	5.6%	595	- 26%
Improper Turn		232	3.0%	319	- 27%
No Signal		58	.7%	14	+314%
Following Too Closely		105	1.0%	130	- 19%
Aiding & Abetting		23	.3%	27	- 15%
Wrong Way 1-Way Street		16	.2%	53	- 10%
Improper Registration		00	.0%	54	-100%
Driving While License Susp.		42	.5%	7	+500%
No Vehicle License		115	1.5%	55	+109%
Other Violations		553	7.0%	396	+ 40%
Sub-Total Moving Violations (Vehicle, moving or license)		6839	100.0%	7025	- 3%
Hitchhiking	(c)	374		486	- 23%
Pedestrian Violations	(c)	664		617	+ 8%
Total All Citations		7877		8028	- 2%

(a) Automatic Suspension of license by Director of License

(b) Speeding offenses 2395, represent 35% of all moving violations

(c) 1038 citations were non-driving violations or 13% of total.

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

Note: It is estimated there are approximately 31,000 sixteen and seventeen-year olds in Seattle and King County. 6963 Sixteen and seventeen-year old traffic offenders accounted for 88% of traffic referrals last year, and 729 were age 15 or under.

Note: See Table H.3. for five-year trend in referrals.

# DISPOSITIONS OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS

Table H.2. Comparison of Dispositions for Two Years

	1964	1963	% Change
1. License issuance deferred (a)	207	183	+ 13%
2. License held (30 days to 18 mos.) (a)	1606	2265	- 29%
3. License sent to Olympia (a)	39	2	+185%
4. Driving restricted (School/Work) (a)	1368	887	+ 56%
5. Drive only with parent permission (a)	305	--	+100%
6. Car to be sold	51	98	- 48%
7. Reprimand and closed	2139	1632	+ 31%
8. Dismissed by Court action	67	40	+ 20%
9. Defective equipment repaired	238	328	- 27%
10. Declined Jurisdiction	562	536	+ 5%
11. Declined because of accident	107	257	- 58%
12. Referred to Other Juvenile Court	236	68	+247%
13. Referred to Probation Department (b)	531	420	+ 26%
14. Accident prevention school	285	824	- 65%
15. Referred to Student Court	88	122	- 28%
16. Other dispositions	67	376	- 82%
Total	7877	8028	- 2%

Note: (a) 45% of dispositions resulted in license suspension, license deferred or driving restricted.

(b) 531 cases were referred for probation investigation because the youth was out of control of parents or required further Court determination.

<u>Source of Referral</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Seattle Police Department	4464	4795
Washington State Patrol	1695	1812
King County Sheriff	315	297
Other Police Departments	1386	1124
Total	7877	8028

<u>Recurrence of Traffic Referrals</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1st Referral	5795	74%	5725	- 1%
2nd Referral	1215	15%	1364	-10%
3rd Referral	484	6%	536	-10%
4th Referral or more	383	5%	403	- 5%

## No. Referrals involving Accidents and Insurance:

No. Referrals 6839; No. Accidents 1227; Boys 977; Girls 250  
 No. Insured 6324  
 Not Insured 921

No. Driver Trained 1694; Boys 1458; Girls 236  
 Not Driver Trained 5536; Boys 4976; Girls 360

No. Boys Referred 7017      No. Girls Referred 860

TRAFFIC REFERRALS TO KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

Table H.3. Percentage Change Over Preceding Years

	1960	%	1961	%	1962	%	1963	%	1964	%	5 Year % Change
Drunken Driving	1	- 88%	15	+140%	8	- 46%	1	- 87%	2	+100%	100%
Reckless Driving	62	- 37%	96	+ 54%	122	+ 27%	100	- 18%	84	- 16%	35%
Hit and Run	2	- 50%	19	+850%	16	- 15%	24	+ 50%	37	+ 54%	1750%
Speed Too Fast For Conditions	--	--	65	+100%	65	0%	134	+106%	207	+ 54%	100%
Speeding	1447	+ 29%	1445	0%	1689	+ 16%	1917	+ 13%	2188	+ 14%	51%
Negligent Driving	779	+ 14%	750	- 3%	934	+ 24%	1003	+ 7%	958	- 4%	23%
Thru Stop Sign or Signal	509	- 17%	441	- 13%	506	+ 14%	699	+ 38%	501	- 28%	- 1%
No Signal	124	+ 85%	35	- 71%	12	- 65%	14	+ 16%	58	+314%	- 53%
Defective Equipment	874	+ 4%	655	- 25%	648	- 1%	688	+ 6%	544	- 20%	- 37%
Right-of-Way	306	+ 10%	529	+ 72%	442	- 16%	595	+ 34%	443	- 25%	44%
Improper Turn	188	- 16%	174	- 7%	211	+ 21%	319	+ 51%	232	- 27%	23%
Following Too Closely	99	+ 15%	77	- 22%	87	+ 13%	130	+ 49%	105	- 19%	6%
Aiding & Abetting	39	+ 34%	21	- 46%	16	- 23%	27	+ 68%	23	- 14%	- 41%
Wrong Way 1-Way Street	45	+ 32%	52	+ 15%	39	- 25%	53	+ 35%	16	- 69%	- 64%
Improper Registration	36	+ 38%	36	--	26	- 27%	54	+107%	0	-100%	- 100%
License Falsification	--	-100%	8	+100%	7	- 12%	4	- 42%	9	+125%	100%
Driving While License Susp.	0	-100%	22	+100%	8	- 63%	7	- 12%	42	+500%	100%
No Operator's License	647	- 4%	530	- 18%	701	+ 32%	705	0	722	+ 2%	11%
No Vehicle License	50	- 26%	69	+ 38%	62	+ 10%	55	- 11%	115	+109%	130%
Other Violations	17	- 37%	191	+1023%	548	+186%	396	- 27%	553	+ 39%	3152%
Sub-Total Moving Violations											
Hitchhiking	184	+ 27%	113	- 38%	297	+162%	486	+ 63%	374	- 23%	103%
Pedestrian Violations	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	617	+100%	664	+ 7%	100%
Total	5409	+ 9%	5343	+ 1%	6444	+ 20%	8028	+ 24%	7877	- 1%	58%

Note: Beginning in 1963 the Traffic Violations Bureau has referred pedestrian violators directly to Juvenile Court rather than to Seattle pedestrian violation school. The Washington State Patrol now operates a similar pedestrian violation school in Burien to which pedestrian violators may be referred.