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# ANNUAL REPORT

KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

1959

## INTRODUCTION

This annual report is a summary of the information available on the various segments of the Juvenile Court load for the year 1959. We have also shown some comparisons with previous years to show increases or changes in numbers of referrals, populations or actions taken by the Juvenile Court. This is an Administrative Report to the Board of Managers of the Juvenile Court; to the Superior Court of King County; and to those agencies and individuals who have an interest in children appearing before the Court.

## JUVENILE COURT SERVICES

The Juvenile Court serves King County with an estimated population now of over 850,000 people and approximately 256,000 are children under the age of 18. Its functions under the law are to investigate and adjudicate cases of delinquency and dependency referred to it, and to determine the kind of care or treatment for the child's best welfare and for the community's protection. It has the further responsibility to detain those children needing temporary care pending investigation and Court Hearing, to place or commit children into the care of appropriate families, agencies or institutions, and to provide probation services.

### Individualized Approach

The basic essential of the Juvenile Court operation is its capacity to achieve individualized justice. The law requires a liberal application so that children under its jurisdiction should have that care which should have been given by its own parents. We must, therefore, always be concerned more with the treatment of the child's problem or condition than with the punishment for his misdeeds. All available resources of individuals, agencies, and institutions are pressed into use, depending on the kind of service or care the child requires or his family needs. Our greatest and constant concern is that the resources needed to treat and rehabilitate these children do not meet the mounting need.

## PROBATION SERVICES

The work load for the Probation Department for the year, was a total of 10,417 cases referred for all reasons. Of these, 3,092 were referred for reasons of alleged delinquency; 2,363 were referrals for reasons of alleged dependency, and 4,962 were traffic citations. The average inflow of referrals per month was 258 cases of delinquency, 197 cases of dependency and 414 cases of traffic citations.

A delinquent child is one who has 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 who is therefore dependent upon the Court as society's agent for protection, proper placement or care. The third group of traffic offenders are referred for the same traffic violations for which adults are cited into traffic courts.



## INTAKE SERVICES

An Intake Division of the Probation Department performs a screening process, preliminary appraisal function, and investigation of cases requiring a specific short-term service. This includes investigation of the facts, making a preliminary diagnosis of the case, appraising the available community resources to meet a problem not requiring Court adjudication, and referring such cases out to an appropriate agency. It involves filing petitions calling for further investigation and Judicial decisions, or settling a case not requiring further Judicial determination.

### Dispositions at Intake

A number of cases are disposed of at Intake, including runaways and parolees returned to appropriate jurisdiction or institution, short-term cases processed through Court for Waivers of Jurisdiction, placement or adjudication. Many cases are settled, restitution arranged, or adjusted by referring out to available agencies. The Intake staff also interviews and screens children for admission to detention; secures preliminary data for preliminary hearings on detention cases, provides the technical process for temporary custody of children for adoption agencies; completes clearances for military services; and routes the more complicated cases for full field investigation.

### Intake Work Load

During the year, there were a total of 2770 cases assigned to the Intake Division, of which 2196 were adjusted, completed or disposed of; 487 were routed to the Field Department for full investigation, and an uncounted number of telephone and miscellaneous inquiries handled. The Intake Division is staffed with a supervisor, six caseworkers, and approximately one and one-half stenographers.

## INVESTIGATION AND PROBATION SERVICES

The full investigation of delinquency and dependency cases referred are assigned to 25 caseworkers in the Field Units of the Probation Department. They are responsible for investigating the facts and circumstances of the case; to inquire into the child's and family's history, environment and factors contributing to his dependency or delinquency; appraise the possibilities of treating or helping the individual child, and developing for the Court a particular plan of care or treatment.

### Casework Approach

The caseworker must use his interviewing skills and relationships to search through the surface facts and to learn which social factors, expectations, pressures or frustrations, resulted in the behavior patterns present in the child. He must differentiate between masked and real reactions, understand each child's emotional and physical makeup, and appraise when additional medical, psychological or psychiatric examinations are needed in the case. He must prepare a Court report, recommend a plan to the Court, represent the child's and the community's best interests and protect his legal rights.

### Investigation Work Load

The Field Probation Units had 1388 cases active on January 1st, and were assigned a total of 3144 cases to investigate and process through Court. The Field Units were active on 4532 cases during the year and at the end of the year, the caseload was 1630. There was an average of 317 cases in process of investigation of the first of each month, and an average of 262 assignments during the month. Each caseworker had an average of 55 cases per month, of which 10 were new assignments for full investigation. There were 4,386 Court Hearings on dependency and delinquency petitions, of which approximately 3,000 were regularly scheduled hearings on cases prepared by the Field Staff.

### Probation Case Load

Providing adequate and full service for children on probation is a heavy responsibility placed on the Department and the professional staff who supervise these children in the community. When the Judge makes a finding of delinquency and orders Probation, he does so recognizing the strengths of the child and family, the adaptability of the child to society's demands, and the capacity of the Probation Officer to work constructively with the child. There was an average of 739 children on probation on any one day last year.

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

A major factor in probation success is the skill and available time of the Probation Officer to strengthen the child and family, and to help them understand the negative aspects of their behavior by changing attitudes and, therefore, behavior. Regular, meaningful, understanding and professional contacts between child, parent, and Probation Officer are essential.

### Need Parents' Cooperation

It is vital in all cases, either delinquent or dependent, that we work as diligently and effectively with the parents as with the child. In probation cases involving restitution for loss or damage, it is the Probation Officer's responsibility to work out a plan of restitution, based on helping parent and child realize the moral responsibility, and to assist the child in employment and management of his time to meet these obligations. In all cases, we strive to assist the child and parents to assume each of their responsibilities in every day living in school, home, neighborhood, recreation and on the job.

### Too Few Resources

The Probation Officer has a frustrating task in finding appropriate resources for the children, and the Judge has an equally frustrating responsibility in making a sound and wise decision. In most cases, the seeds of family disorganization are sown early in the child's life and the adolescent rebellion or reckless abandon follows unloved and undisciplined childhood.



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

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

#### Cooperation of Schools

The Probation Officer makes full use of the schools' reports, guidance information, school appraisal of each child in investigation, and maintains liaison with school personnel about children on probation toward the best attainable social and school adjustment with can be made. The assistance and cooperation of attorneys in any case is sought to develop and carry out a constructive plan to assure adequate social adjustment.

#### Reliance on Community Services

The Juvenile Court cannot operate in a vacuum. Each Social Agency or Institution caring for children or their parents is a potential resource for a child before the Court. The cooperation of all of these agencies is appreciated and the disposition report reflects the number of children cared for. We use all the help of youth agencies, private practitioners, ministers, recreation leaders, relatives and interested individuals who can take a part in a child's development, or in helping the family do a more effective job with these children.

#### BRANCH OFFICES

Faced with the alternative of a major addition to the Youth Service Center for additional office space or providing facilities elsewhere, the Board of Managers of the Juvenile Court authorized the establishment of a Branch Office for the Probation Department in facilities of the Firland Sanatorium in October 1958.

In June 1959, the Board authorized rental of space in downtown Renton for a South Branch Office. A supervisor, four caseworkers and a stenographer staff the North Branch Office which serves the North and Northeast section of the County, north of 80th Street in Seattle, and north of Kirkland out in the County. A supervisor, six caseworkers and one and one-half stenographers staff the South Branch Office in Renton, serving the area south of the City Limits to the Pierce County Line and the eastern part of the County, including Issaquah, Bellevue and Kirkland.

#### Assignment by District

The assignment of field investigations to these units is made on a geographical basis and the services provided are as outlined above in the Field Probation Units. The branch operation has brought the offices closer to the people in the community; the majority of the probationers served have less distances to cover; the staff have readier access to the homes, schools, and other agencies in the district; and communication with the local community is enhanced. There has been a growing



load of inquiries and requests for social services to meet family and community problems, few of which are within the province of the Probation Department or the Juvenile Court. Greater suburban concentrations of population, and heavier referrals from these areas may well necessitate additional office space and clerical personnel to process the entire case in one or more branch offices.

#### Heavy Case Loads

The probation reports show the consistently high loads assigned to probation staff. For the last four years, the average number of assignments of investigations per month, per worker, has been 10.3 cases or more. This is a full work load for officers in any Probation Department. But in addition our field officers have carried an average load per month of 45 probation supervision cases, in addition to investigations. This supervision load is almost a full load in itself. The probation staff cannot carry this overload indefinitely, and additional officers are necessary.

#### Low Salaries Result in Turnover

The other critical internal problem in managing the work load is retention of qualified probation officers on the job. We have had fairly competitive hiring-in salaries but we cannot compete with salaries for qualified and experienced workers. We thus undergo expensive training of new personnel only to have them leave for higher salaries and lighter work loads elsewhere. It is just good business to maintain a staff of experienced and qualified personnel who can do the job economically and efficiently. A salary revision is necessary for the Probation Department to perform its job. These two problems, plus the shortage of resources referred to above, constitute our most critical operational problems.

#### CLINICAL SERVICES

Special diagnostic services to supplement the social work diagnosis are available to the Court. Whenever parents can afford to pay for psychological or psychiatric services they are encouraged to do so. In other cases our staff Psychologist provides clinical services, and a competent psychiatric consultant provides diagnosis of seriously disturbed children and recommendation for treatment. Medical examination is made by the part-time physician and special medical services are available at King County Hospital.

#### CLERICAL SERVICES

The clerical department performs all of the typical office functions including stenographic, clerical, switchboard, filing, secretarial and record keeping. The constant case load and heavy Court preparation result in a full work load for this staff.

#### BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT

The business functions of purchasing, accounting and payroll are supervised by the Business Manager. In addition, all plant maintenance, grounds upkeep, kitchen operation, heating plant and refrigeration equipment are maintained by personnel in this department.



## CHILDREN UNDER CARE AT THE YOUTH SERVICE CENTER

Detention care is not intended as punishment, but to provide temporary custody and protection pending investigation, planning, and Court adjudication. For many children, it is the first step in the rehabilitative process which the Court attempts to assume for each child coming before it. The major part of the Youth Service Center structure is devoted to detention and shelter care for the 1871 individual children housed temporarily during the year.

### Complexity of Detention Care

A detention facility is a complex institution, involving supervision of children, custody and security care, education and recreation activities, clothing, feeding and medical services; and correlating the detention adjustment of each case with the casework planning and court adjudication. These children are managed and cared for in nine living units, and in groups which change daily as children are admitted and released.

### Sound Program Necessary

No community is providing proper facilities for its youth in conflict, or needing protection, unless these services are provided in its detention facility. There must be realistic criteria for the admission of children to detention. There must be prompt Judicial Review of the need for detention, or continued need in individual cases. It must provide secure custody and child protection for each youngster. It must furnish competent personnel to supervise, control, and care for the children.

We are obliged to provide activities, including school, play, work, every-day living, and crafts permitting individualized development. We must guarantee good physical care, nutritious meals, and clean, comfortable beds. We need sanitary facilities, nursing and medical care, to assure good health. Proper detention records must be kept.

### Rights of the Child Assured

Every child, whether delinquent or dependent, has a right of access to the Probation Officer for social planning, and to Judicial Review by the Judge. Parents have the right to visit their children, ministers to give religious guidance, and lawyers to give legal counsel to the child and parent. Competent Probation Officers will determine when special medical, diagnostic, psychiatric or psychological services are needed.

### Individual Care in the Group

The Probation Officer and Detention Worker correlate their approach to each child to better assist him to understand his own behavior and his reasons for his anti-social acts. Each child should better recognize the need for change in attitude and behavior, and each child should be stimulated and mobilized to use his best abilities and strengths. Both the obvious elements of institutional care and the more subtle aspects of providing for the child's well-being and best welfare, are constantly in the minds of the staff caring for children in the Youth Service Center.

We are indebted to the Seattle School Board for its fine cooperation in providing 6 teachers to maintain a sound school program for the children in detention.

## DETENTION AND SHELTER LOADS

On January 1st, there were 91 children alleged delinquent or dependent, under care; there were 1780 children admitted during the year; and an average daily population of 90 children. Many children were detained more than once so that the number of child admissions to the Center during the year was 2319. The total child care days was 32,882, and the average length of detention for all children was 14.16 days.

### Delinquent Boys Detained

Boys outnumbered girls under care during the year, 1220 to 651. Likewise, children referred for delinquent reasons exceeded those referred for dependency reasons, 1357 to 514. The average length of stay for children referred for delinquent reasons was 12.9 days, and the average for children referred for dependency reasons was 18.1 days.

### Detention Admission and Control

Any child over one year, and under 18, who requires detention in this County, is cared for in this facility. No child under 18 is detained in any jail unless the Juvenile Court has waived jurisdiction or has specifically ordered jail care for a particular youngster.

The criteria for admission to detention are:

1. The child is unsafe to be at large because of continued delinquent acts, hostile attitude, or is beyond parent's control.
2. The child needs protection and shelter care because of neglectful, abusive, or violent persons in his home, and there is no other place to care for him.
3. The child who must be detained to be available for Court or police investigation; a parolee who must be returned to an institution; runaways; and certain material witnesses.
4. A child whose immediate release, without detention, would prevent or seriously hamper police investigation in a critical case.

The law provides that a child may be released to his parents or others in-lieu-of-detention, where the parent or guardian signs a statement that he or she will produce the child for Court when necessary. Police agencies and others make use of this in-lieu-of-detention procedure pending Court determination wherever possible. In addition, each child brought to the Youth Service Center is interviewed and screened, and his parents interviewed where possible, to determine that detention is necessary. As each child is admitted, a Petition is signed by the person presenting the child and alleging the reasons for the child's delinquency or dependency, and the reasons for his detention.

## PRELIMINARY HEARINGS

During part of 1958, and during 11 months of 1959, Preliminary Hearings for each child detained were provided, with the Court Commissioner hearing the matter on petition, the child and parent present as well as police officers, a caseworker, attorney, or others present when available. Each child detained longer than 24 hours was assured of a Judicial Review on the question of his detention, and all possible alternatives for the child's care in-lieu-of-detention were evaluated and used.



### Reduction in Detention Load

The Preliminary Hearing procedure and the screening upon admission have reduced the detention population markedly and have controlled the length of stay and total child care days within manageable proportions. The average daily population in 1957 was 123; but in 1959 it was reduced 25% to an average of 90. Admissions to detention were reduced 450 under last year; the total child care days was reduced 25% from last year; and the average length of stay dropped by five days to an average of 14 days.

### Legal Rights Assured

The child's and parents' rights, and community protection, are now assured through legal review of detention for those detained; expenditure of public funds is reduced by eliminating unnecessary detention; and we find our standards for admission and control are more in line with national averages and with professional standards.

A number of factors, such as search for foster homes, waiting for openings in private and local child care institutions, and children backing up in detention awaiting placement in State institutions, maintain higher loads and longer detention stay than should exist.

### TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

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

### Procedures Adopted

In each case of a juvenile reporting to the Court with a traffic citation, he must be accompanied by a parent. In all findings against juvenile traffic violators for drunk driving, reckless driving, hit-run accidents, and license falsifications, his operator's license is suspended and mailed to the Director of Licenses at Olympia, in conformance with adult dispositions. A standard disposition report is mailed to the Director of Licenses, showing present and previous violations, actions taken by the Juvenile Court, and any recommendations for action by the Director of Licenses. In cases of minor offenses, or repetition of minor offenses, the Juvenile Court may suspend the operator's license and report to the Director of Licenses this disposition.

Jurisdiction may be declined to the local court, based on the nature of the violation, the parents' and child's attitudes, the youth's age and maturity, at the discretion of the Traffic Referee and on the order of the Judge. The Traffic Referee hears all traffic cases not requiring hearing before the Judge, and a full-time clerk performs the clerical functions involved in the 4962 traffic cases referred last year.

### Deprivation Schedule for Speeding

In June, 1958, in order to assure more responsible driving on the part of youth, and to reduce the speeding violations, a license deprivation schedule was adopted with the approval of the Seattle-King County Safety Council, the Inter-Highschool Council, and enforcement agencies in the County. The deprivation schedule appears with the detail reporting on traffic referrals.

Youth, like their parents, may drive irresponsibly. However, individualized attention to each case gives us clues to understanding the youth's character and problems. Traffic citations are often indications of serious misbehavior or maladjustment; therefore, full investigation and Court determination are available for those cases requiring it. We strive for attention to the individual, realistic dispositions based on the need in each case, and use every effort to educate and stimulate the youth to be responsible and law abiding behind the wheel. The continued support and interest of the Seattle-King County Safety Council, Inter-Highschool Council, Highschool Student Courts, Law Enforcement, youth and citizens, is necessary to develop techniques of education and control in safe, responsible driving.

#### WHAT IT COSTS

The total Juvenile Court Budget for 1959 was \$936,870.00 as 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 and are derived mainly from property taxes.

The division of Budget allocation is as follows:

Salaries and Wages	
Probation and Clerical Departments	\$350,700.00
Youth Service Center - Detention	351,080.00
Business and Operation Department	112,220.00
Operation and Maintenance Costs	111,700.00
Capital Outlay Expenditures	11,170.00
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	\$936,870.00

A number of savings were effected during the year, and several budgeted positions were unfilled, resulting in actual expenditures of -- \$883,375.61

#### COST OF DETENTION CARE

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

##### Budget Expenditure Affecting Detention Care - 1959

Salaries and Wages	\$417,395.07
Operation and Maintenance Costs	58,761.15
Capital Outlay Chargeable to Detention	867.63
Total Operating Costs for Detention Care	<hr/>
	\$477,023.85
<u>\$477,023.85</u> Detention Costs	
<u>32,882</u> Days of Care	= \$14.50 present cost per child per day

#### COLLECTIONS ON FINANCIAL ORDERS

The Court has the obligation and authority to assess parents able to pay for the cost of care of a child placed by Court Order in a private home or child care institution. The Collection Department maintains follow-up and collection procedures on these cases, and assures that appropriate funds from other sources, such as Social Security or Veterans' Benefits are applied to the child's care. In addition, when the Court finds that the detention of a child is necessary, it may assess parents who are able to pay for the cost of detention care. The present detention care rate is \$9.00 per day. Funds collected and financial hearings are reported in the section following.



RECAP OF REFERRALS AND COURT PROCESS  
TOTAL 1959

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REFERRALS

Alleged Dependency Referrals	2363	
Alleged Delinquency Referrals	<u>3092</u>	
TOTAL DEPENDENCY AND DELINQUENCY REFERRALS	5455	
Traffic Referrals during year	<u>4962</u>	
TOTAL OF ALL REFERRALS DURING YEAR		10,417

PROBATION SERVICES

Intake Division:

Cases Processed through Intake Division		2,926
Cases settled, adjusted, disposed of	2173	
Cases screened for full field investigation	478	
Misc. Intake Services completed		5,100

Field Probation Division:

No. cases investigated, supervised & processed		3,144
Average no. under investigation, 1st of each month		317
Average no. children on probation, 1st of each mo.		739
Average caseload in field units, 1st of each month		1,451
Average caseload per Probation Officer, each month		55
Average no. new investigation cases per mo. per officer		10.4

DETENTION & SHELTER CARE

Total no. of Admissions to Youth Service Center		2,319
Boys	1517	
Girls	802	
No. of individual children detained during year		1,871
Delinquency Reasons	1357	
Dependency Reasons	514	
Percent of all Delinquency Referrals detained		56%
Percent of all Dependency Referrals detained		24%
Average daily population in detention		90
Average length of stay for all children in Y.S.C.		14 days

COURT HEARINGS

Total no. of Court Hearings on all matters	7,778	
No. Hearings on Delinquency, Dependency Petitions	4,386	
No. Preliminary Hearings on Detention Petitions	2,051	
No. Hearings on Support & Detention costs	1,341	

COLLECTIONS

Amount collected for Child Support	\$174,545.10	
No. of cases active, by family	721	
Amount collected for cost of Detention Care	\$18,174.81	
No. of cases involved during year, by child	2,185	

## COMPARISON OF REFERRALS

The increasing child population has meant an increase in the potential number of children who may be referred to the Juvenile Court. This table shows an overall increase in Court load, with a reduction in delinquency referrals in 1959 but an increase in dependency and traffic cases over several years.

### COMPARISON OF REFERRALS OVER A TEN-YEAR PERIOD

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>ALLEGED DELINQUENT</u>	<u>ALLEGED DEPENDENT</u>	<u>SUB TOTAL</u>	<u>TRAFFIC</u>
1950	3837	1557	1708	3265	572
1951	4211	1705	1624	3329	882
1952	4955	2053	1719	3772	1183
1953	5363	2370	1649	4019	1344
1954	6277	2565	1650	4215	2062
1955	7556	3092	1575	4667	2889
1956	8370	3286	1732	5018	3352
1957	9461	3409	1989	5398	4063
1958	9535	3178	2194	5372	4163
1959	10417	3092	2363	5455	4962

### COMPARISON OF DETENTION STATISTICS OVER A TEN-YEAR PERIOD

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL ADMISSIONS DURING YEAR</u>	<u>INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN IN DETENTION</u>	<u>AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION</u>	<u>TOTAL CHILD CARE DAYS</u>	<u>AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY</u>
1950	1955		95	34,707	20 days
1951	2146		104	38,038	22
1952	2273		124	45,308	26
1953	2574		118	42,952	20
1954	2603	2151	114	41,718	20
1955	2961	2396	123	44,771	18
1956	3224	2545	127	46,442	17
1957	3314	2635	123	44,854	17
1958	2765	2218	121	44,311	19
1959	2319	1871	90	32,882	14

Screening of admissions to detention, begun in March, 1958, and preliminary judicial hearings on detention of children, begun in October, 1958, have reduced the detention load during most of 1958 and all of 1959. A number of factors contribute to high daily population in detention, total days of care and average length of stay, such as; children detained for long periods awaiting placement in state institutions, in private child care institutions and in foster homes. These are conditions over which the Court has no control. Concentrated effort in many ways has reduced the average daily population and the length of stay in detention.



TOTAL REFERRALS 1959  
BY  
NEW OR PREVIOUSLY REFERRED

ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REASONS

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
NEW REFERRALS DURING YEAR	1557	1248	310
REFERRALS ON PREVIOUSLY KNOWN CASES	893	718	175
RECURRENT DURING YEAR	124	97	27
CASES REAPPEARING WHILE IN PROCESS	<u>518</u>	<u>374</u>	<u>144</u>
TOTAL REFERRALS FOR ALLEGED DELINQUENCY	3092	2436	656

ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REASONS

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
NEW REFERRALS DURING YEAR	1321	631	690
REFERRALS ON PREVIOUSLY KNOWN CASES	861	537	324
RECURRENT DURING YEAR	43	26	17
CASES REAPPEARING WHILE IN PROCESS	<u>138</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>74</u>
TOTAL REFERRALS FOR ALLEGED DEPENDENCY	2363	1258	1105
TOTAL OF REFERRALS FOR DEL. & DEP. REASONS	5455	3694	1761
TRAFFIC REFERRALS	4962		
First Referral	3997		
Second Referral	828		
Third Referral	137		
TOTAL OF ALL REFERRALS DURING YEAR	10,417		

NOTE: Traffic referrals of youth to the Juvenile Court are for the same violations bringing adults before Traffic Courts. See detailed data in traffic violations. Most youth referred to Juvenile Court for traffic offenses are 16 and 17 years of age.

ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS BY OFFENSE

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
AUTO THEFT	555	528	27
BURGLARY	378	369	9
HOLD-UP	22	22	--
OTHER STEALING	424	379	45
TRUANCY	40	23	17
RUNAWAY	668	285	383
SEX OFFENSE	160	92	68
INJURY TO PERSONS	70	65	5
CARELESSNESS & MISCHIEF	170	158	12
USE OF LIQUOR	340	297	43
REMANDS	34	19	15
SUPERVISION FOR OTHER COURTS	24	19	5
OTHER OFFENSES	<u>207</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>27</u>
	3092	2436	656

MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS OF ALLEGED DELINQUENT CHILDREN

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
MARRIED & TOGETHER	1464	1233	231
MARRIED & APART	38	24	14
* DIVORCED	947	699	248
SEPARATED	120	85	35
FATHER DESERTING	19	16	3
MOTHER DESERTING	2	1	1
BOTH DESERTING	13	11	2
* FATHER DEAD	205	171	34
* MOTHER DEAD	84	58	26
BOTH DEAD	25	15	10
UNMARRIED	42	24	18
NOT REPORTED	<u>133</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>34</u>
	3092	2436	656
* a. Father remarried	133	93	40
b. Mother remarried	452	332	120
c. Both remarried	<u>134</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>46</u>
	727	525	202



# RACE OF ALLEGED DELINQUENT REFERRALS

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
WHITE	2662	2134	528
NEGRO	282	203	79
ORIENTAL	17	14	3
INDIAN	91	53	38
OTHER	<u>40</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>8</u>
	3092	2436	656

# ALLEGED DELINQUENT CASES WERE REFERRED BY:

POLICE:	Seattle	1899	1506	393
	Other Cities	310	274	36
SHERIFF		377	295	82
STATE PATROL		136	120	16
SCHOOL DEPARTMENTS		40	29	11
PARENTS-RELATIVES		51	27	24
OWN REQUEST		28	12	16
SOCIAL AGENCY		76	38	38
INDIVIDUALS		10	3	7
COURTS & OTHER JURISDICTIONS		124	96	28
DEPT. OF INSTITUTIONS REMAND		8	7	1
OTHER SOURCES		<u>33</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>4</u>
		3092	2436	656

# ALLEGED DELINQUENT CHILDREN DETAINED

DETAINED	1438	1019	419
NOT DETAINED	<u>1654</u>	<u>1417</u>	<u>237</u>
	3092	2436	656

# AGES OF ALLEGED DELINQUENT CHILDREN

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
7 years of age	13	10	3
8 " " "	11	10	1
9 " " "	30	26	4
10 " " "	42	38	4
11 " " "	79	69	10
12 " " "	158	121	37
13 " " "	257	205	52
14 " " "	483	350	133
15 " " "	597	435	162
16 " " "	756	605	151
17 " " "	662	563	99
NOT REPORTED	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>—</u>
	3092	2436	656

# INCOME IN FAMILIES OF ALLEGED DELINQUENT REFERRALS

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	323	228	95
UNDER \$3000	368	270	98
\$3000 to \$5000	1375	1109	266
OVER \$5000	784	658	126
NOT REPORTED	<u>242</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>71</u>
	3092	2436	656

# EMPLOYMENT IN FAMILIES OF ALLEGED DELINQUENT REFERRALS

FATHER OR STEP-FATHER	1424	1165	259
MOTHER OR STEP-MOTHER	359	286	73
BOTH PARENTS	<u>627</u>	<u>519</u>	<u>108</u>
	2410	1970	440
CHILD EMPLOYED	46	42	4
a. Full time	18	18	—
b. Part time	28	24	4
NOT IN THE HOME & NOT REPORTED	<u>636</u>	<u>424</u>	<u>212</u>
	3092	2436	656



DISPOSITIONS OF DELINQUENT CASES CLOSED  
TOTAL 1959

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
Adjusted with Family	488	410	78
Probation completed and dism.	560	465	95
Petition Dismissed	155	124	31
Courtesy Supervision Dismissed	13	11	2
Runaway Returned	134	59	75
Declined Jurisdiction	198	185	13
Declined Jurisdiction Suspended	120	118	2
Incidental Service	24	20	4
Transfer of Jurisdiction	94	77	17
Military Service	23	23	-
Unable to Locate	20	15	5
Legal Custody Par/Rel/Ind.	42	26	16
Department of Institutions	230	180	50
Parolee Returned to Dept. of Inst.	93	69	24
Del. runaway returned to D. I.	97	60	37
Home of Good Shepherd	36	-	36
Ruth School for Girls	7	-	7
State Hospitals	16	13	3
State Dept. of Public Assistance	24	15	9
Children's Home Society of Wash.	6	6	-
Catholic Children's Service	12	6	6
Associated Lutheran Welfare	4	3	1
Medina Children's Service	-	-	-
Ryther Child Center	7	6	1
Seattle Children's Home	16	6	10
Friends of Youth	7	7	-
Other	32	22	10
Sub Totals	2458	1926	532
* Reappearances	525	392	133
TOTALS	2983	2318	665

Cases under Probationary  
Supervision as of 12-31-59

756

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

10 YEAR COMPARISON OF TOTAL ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS

<u>REASONS</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Auto Theft	189	222	332	486	409	506	513	609	551	555 *
Burglary	189	191	235	286	299	306	363	379	323	378 *
Hold-Up	8	5	18	7	3	4	9	22	16	22 *
Other Stealing	260	231	241	294	363	386	373	465	477	424
Truancy	63	61	76	46	64	83	67	59	37	40
Runaway	357	409	486	506	546	632	749	782	792	668
Ungovernable	52	98	136	149	169	227	220	Coded Dependent	Code Dep.	Code Dep.
Sex Offense	102	113	131	122	113	104	141	149	135	160
Injury to Persons	12	12	19	43	30	76	50	96	80	70 *
Carelessness or Mischief	171	156	132	127	190	209	196	242	169	170
Traffic	20	21	29	7	3					
Remand						60	72	89	76	34
Use of Liquor	56	81	96	127	185	306	274	286	292	340 *
Supv. other Courts										24
Other Reasons	<u>78</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>207 *</u>
TOTAL	1557	1705	2053	2370	2565	3092	3286	3409	3178	3092

\* Note: Auto Theft represented 12% of total referrals for delinquent reasons in 1950, and 17.9% of the total in 1959. The total referrals increased by 99% over the 10 year period. Those categories of referrals showing increases greater than 99% are identified by an asterisk.



ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REASONS FOR REFERRAL

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
INJURIOUS LIVING CONDITIONS	397	172	225
CUSTODY	305	157	148
INCORRIGIBLE-UNGOVERNABLE	198	103	95
UNABLE TO ADJUST	99	37	62
CUSTODY FOR ADOPTION	492	246	246
MENTALLY HANDICAPPED	5	1	4
ABANDONED OR DESERTED	52	25	27
CHANGE OF COURT ORDER	207	107	100
SHELTER	168	89	79
SERVICE ON CLOSED CASE	10	5	5
LETTER INQUIRY	376	287	89
REMANDS	18	8	10
OTHER REASONS	36	21	15
TOTAL REFERRALS FOR ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REASONS	2363	1258	1105

ALLEGED DEPENDENT CHILDREN DETAINED

<u>REASON</u>	<u>TOTAL REFERRALS</u>	<u>DETAINED</u>	<u>NOT DETAINED</u>
INJURIOUS LIVING CONDITIONS	397	144	253
CUSTODY	305	28	277
INCORRIGIBLE-UNGOVERNABLE	198	73	125
UNABLE TO ADJUST	99	50	49
ABANDONED OR DESERTED	52	34	18
SHELTER	168	151	17
SUB TOTAL:	1219	480	739

REASONS FOR REFERRAL ON WHICH  
COMPLETE STATISTICS ARE NOT KEPT

CUSTODY FOR ADOPTION	492		
MENTALLY HANDICAPPED	5		
CHANGE OF COURT ORDER	207		
SERVICE ON CLOSED CASE	10		
LETTER OF INQUIRY	376		
REMAND	18		
OTHER	36		
SUB TOTAL	1144	24	1120
GRAND TOTAL	2363	504	1859

RACE OF ALLEGED DEPENDENT CHILDREN

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
WHITE	867	396	480
NEGRO	225	128	97
ORIENTAL	10	6	4
INDIAN	91	45	46
OTHER	<u>17</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
	1219	583	636

ALLEGED DEPENDENT CHILDREN WERE REFERRED BY:

POLICE:	Seattle	490	216	274
	Other Cities	5	1	4
SHERIFF		94	44	50
STATE PATROL		1	1	-
SCHOOL DEPARTMENTS		18	10	8
PARENTS-RELATIVES		313	158	155
OWN REQUEST		48	17	31
SOCIAL AGENCY		167	95	72
INDIVIDUAL		53	26	27
COURTS & OTHER JURISDICTIONS		29	15	14
OTHER		<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
		1219	583	636

INCOME IN FAMILIES OF ALLEGED DEPENDENT CHILDREN

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	325	186	139
UNDER \$3000	209	77	132
\$3000 to \$5000	459	213	246
OVER \$5000	128	57	71
NOT REPORTED	<u>98</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>48</u>
	1219	583	636

EMPLOYMENT OF PARENTS OF ALLEGED DEPENDENT CHILDREN

FATHER OR STEP-FATHER	457	196	261
MOTHER OR STEP-MOTHER	136	72	64
BOTH PARENTS EMPLOYED	<u>134</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>77</u>
	727	325	402
CHILD EMPLOYED	2	1	1
a. Full Time	-	-	-
b. Part Time	2	1	1



# AGES OF ALLEGED DEPENDENT CHILDREN

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
LESS THAN 1 YEAR OF AGE	73	41	32
1 " " "	56	27	29
2 " " "	80	44	36
3 " " "	53	24	29
4 " " "	58	37	21
5 " " "	59	29	30
6 " " "	51	21	30
7 " " "	48	26	22
8 " " "	56	38	18
9 " " "	48	25	23
10 " " "	57	25	32
11 " " "	56	33	23
12 " " "	75	36	39
13 " " "	72	33	39
14 " " "	91	35	56
15 " " "	121	47	74
16 " " "	118	41	77
17 " " "	47	21	26
	<u>1219</u>	<u>583</u>	<u>636</u>

# MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS OF ALLEGED DEPENDENT CHILDREN

MARRIED & TOGETHER	346	165	181
MARRIED & APART	49	22	27
* DIVORCED	357	162	195
SEPARATED	188	92	96
PARENTS DESERTING	10	5	5
* FATHER DEAD	88	45	43
* MOTHER DEAD	30	14	16
BOTH DEAD	8	5	3
UNMARRIED	118	59	59
NOT REPORTED	25	14	11
	<u>1219</u>	<u>583</u>	<u>636</u>
* a. Father remarried	30	16	14
b. Mother remarried	140	58	82
c. Both remarried	46	18	28
	<u>216</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>124</u>

DISPOSITIONS OF DEPENDENT CASES CLOSED  
TOTAL 1959

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
Adjusted with Family	125	54	71
Probation compl. & dismissed	125	53	72
Petition dismissed	179	94	85
Courtesy Supervision dismissed	5	1	4
Runaway returned	2	1	1
Declined Jurisdiction	7	4	3
Decl. Jurisdiction suspended	2	1	1
Incidental Service	513	348	165
Transfer of Jurisdiction	48	15	33
Military Service	3	3	-
Unable to locate	28	11	17
Legal Custody Par/Rel/Ind.	113	43	70
Dept. of Institutions	34	27	7
Parolee returned to D. I.	10	6	4
Runaway returned to D. I.	-	-	-
Home of Good Shepherd	11	-	11
Ruth School for Girls	1	-	1
State Hospitals	7	4	3
State Dept. of Public Assistance	214	116	98
Children's Home Soc. of Wash.	218	110	108
Catholic Children's Service	201	94	107
Associated Lutheran Welfare	51	24	27
Medina Children's Service	93	49	44
Ryther Child Center	7	4	3
Seattle Children's Home	11	8	3
Friends of Youth	1	1	-
Other	15	9	6
Sub Totals	2024	1080	944
* Reappearances	160	71	89
TOTALS	2184	1151	1033

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



10 YEAR COMPARISON OF TOTAL ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS

<u>REASONS</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Injurious Living	379	332	382	258	217	316	303	318	323	397
Custody	236	235	190	187	212	181	211	285	294	305
Incorr. - Ungov.	Coded Delinquent	Code Del.	Code Del.	Code Del.	Code Del.	Code Del.	Code Del.	192	169	198
Unable to Adjust	111	87	111	74	65	67	77	123	75	99
Custody for Adoption	268	278	324	381	441	409	475	464	485	492
Mentally Handicapped	65	62	79	79	73	69	66	34	5	5
Abandoned-Deserted	38	58	43	44	6	36	57	21	38	52
Change of Court Order	128	112	115	89	107	100	131	108	184	207
Shelter	208	198	251	379	408	241	239	217	245	168
Serv. on Closed Case	138	109	79	58	9	4	7	8	20	10
Letter Inquiry	137	153	145	93	105	137	140	195	314	376
Remands	-	-	-	-	-	7	16	14	22	18
Other	-	-	-	7	7	8	10	10	20	36
TOTAL	1708	1624	1719	1649	1650	1575	1732	1989	2194	2363

PROBATION DEPARTMENT SUMMARY BY MONTH  
1959

ITEM	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL OR AVE.
TOTAL REFERRALS	426	383	469	408	445	509	517	493	413	506	445	441	T.5455
Delinquency Ref.	241	232	305	254	250	246	302	276	237	284	255	210	T.3092
Dependency Ref.	185	151	164	154	195	263	215	217	176	222	190	231	T.2363
CASES PROCESSED IN INTAKE DIVISION:													
Pending 1st of mo.	156	134	117	153	107	160	146	191	190	179	233	219	A. 165
Cases Assigned	207	178	221	217	255	257	284	286	204	231	225	205	T.2770
Cases in Intake	363	312	338	370	362	417	430	477	394	410	458	424	A. 396
Settled & Completed	168	168	138	222	151	241	186	245	179	142	203	130	T.2173
Assigned to Field	61	27	47	41	51	30	53	42	36	35	36	28	T. 487
Pending at end of mo.	134	117	153	107	160	146	191	190	179	233	219	266	A. 175
CASES PROCESSED IN FIELD PROBATION UNITS INCLUDING BRANCH OFFICES													
Field Cases at 1st of mo.	1388	1412	1388	1448	1377	1425	1432	1514	1456	1320	1416	1452	A.1419
Total Investigation	327	307	356	316	278	290	297	310	279	326	346	371	A. 317
New Assignments in mo.	263	199	283	184	214	380	289	228	257	364	252	231	T.3144
Reappearances	38	40	67	54	43	42	61	42	54	62	60	56	T. 619
Completed & Closed	210	219	180	250	136	254	165	234	290	193	173	150	T.2454
Ave. Assig. per Worker	11	8	13	7	9	16	11	9	10	13	9	8	A. 10.4
PROBATION CASES IN FIELD PROBATION UNITS INCLUDING BRANCH OFFICES													
Number on Probation	721	741	732	761	785	677	700	820	764	705	713	756	A. 739
Ave. Load per Worker	57	53	56	55	57	62	63	56	51	51	50	52	A. 55
Probationer Recidivists	NR	NR	NR	22	11	15	25	21	11	35	36	29	T. 205
Cases for Official Review	NR	NR	NR	38	37	22	28	38	44	62	40	70	T. 379
No. Cases in Court	331	387	378	336	335	474	390	413	387	266	323	366	T.4386
DETENTION AND PRELIMINARY HEARINGS													
Total Admissions	227	189	197	178	170	169	237	184	210	203	181	174	T.2319
Not Admitted-Screened	NR	NR	NR	NR	40	NR	19	34	25	15	15	24	T. 172
Preliminary Hearings	None	158	156	189	173	174	212	186	203	208	168	196	T.2023
Detention Ordered	"	97	75	125	75	96	147	119	115	139	92	108	T.1188
Released at P. H.	"	48	56	63	42	39	46	42	45	50	55	48	T. 534
Decl. Jurisd. at P.H.	"	4	17	5	14	7	8	15	18	9	17	13	T. 127



# DETENTION SUMMARY

1959

	GRAND TOTAL	DELINQUENT			DEPENDENT		
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
No. in Det. at 1st of year	91	45	20	65	12	14	26
No. ind. child. Admitted dur. yr.	1780	949	343	1292	214	274	488
Total Admissions	2319	1267	478	1745	250	324	574
A. New	1187	583	204	787	173	227	400
B. Recurrent (prior to Jan. 1)	593	366	139	505	41	47	88
C. Recurrent (since Jan. 1)	539	318	135	453	36	50	86
Total ind. ch. in Det. during yr.	1871	994	363	1357	226	288	514
No. ind. child. Released dur. yr.	1776	952	343	1295	215	266	481
Total Releases during year	2315	1270	478	1748	251	316	567
No. in Det. at end of year	95	42	20	62	11	22	33
Average Daily Population	90.09	41.11	19.55	60.66	12.99	16.43	29.42
Total Child Care Days	32882	15005	7137	22142	4743	5997	10740
Average Length of Detention	14.16	11.97	15.23	12.86	18.49	17.87	18.14

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION - 1959  
BY MONTH AND DETENTION UNIT

<u>LIVING UNIT</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>JULY</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEPT</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>
Senior Boys	16	17	17	17	14	10	16	19	13	15	15	17
Junior Boys	22	24	23	17	14	14	16	17	14	18	18	17
Security	4	4	2	4	1	0	0	2	3	5	6	1
TOTAL	42	45	42	38	29	24	32	38	30	38	39	35
Senior Girls	10	6	6	8	6	7	8	8	6	12	10	11
Junior Girls	16	11	11	12	8	5	11	8	11	17	13	14
Security	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	26	17	17	20	14	13	19	16	17	29	24	25
Primary Boys	14	12	6	7	8	9	11	7	7	12	12	16
Primary Girls	8	9	9	7	5	6	10	9	9	8	8	12
Nursery	5	9	8	5	3	8	11	8	8	6	3	3
Infirmery	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	6	4
TOTAL	32	35	27	23	21	27	36	28	28	30	29	35

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION Y.S.C.	100	97	88	81	67	64	87	82	75	97	91	95
KING CO. HOSP.	.9	2.5	.3	.4	.5	2.6	1	.6	1.6	0	1.7	.2
KING CO. JAIL	1.4	.4	.8	.2	0	.5	0	0	.4	0	.4	1.8

These averages are based on a 7:30 a.m. Instantaneous Population Count.

Ages represented are 1 thru 17 years. Infants under 1 year admitted routinely to King County Hospital pending placement.

Primary, Nursery and Infirmery are considered Dependency Units



## VOLUNTEER SERVICES

An important service to children is the volunteer activity provided by 16 organized groups and college students, supplementing the Staff's work in many ways. The Junior League has provided one or more volunteers daily since 1948, assisting in art or craft classes, and underwrites a part of materials cost. The Youth Service Guild, organized in 1952, with 50 participating volunteers, carry a regular activities program in Primary and Nursery Units, including field trips, outings to the zoo, birthday parties, swimming classes, craft activities and group dancing. In addition, this highly dedicated group now underwrites a scholarship for Graduate Social Work Training for a promising detention employee. The United Commercial Travelers, a men's group with 40 participating volunteers, send in a youth committee weekly to run activity programs of various kinds with the delinquent boy units, and in addition, provide 2 men volunteers to operate and maintain the movie projector twice weekly. This group has not failed to keep its schedule for seven years, and the local group has had national acclaim for its youth work. Space does not permit full reporting on the many special services provided by these sincerely dedicated volunteers. They renew the children's courage and faith in people, support the Staff in tense and overcrowded periods and make possible some of the extra services and luxuries we cherish for all children. They are well informed of the community's weaknesses and are determined to make its efforts in child welfare more effective.

Listed below are the organizations carrying volunteer and supporting activities within the Youth Service Center:

<u>1959 SUSTAINED VOLUNTEER SERVICES TO YOUTH SERVICE CENTER</u>		
<u>Guilds, Clubs, Sororities, Lodges, Associations &amp; Univ. Groups sponsoring Volunteer Programs</u>	<u>Number of Members Participating</u>	<u>Volunteer Hours Rendered</u>
Youth Service Guild	50	850
Junior League of Seattle	11	480
United Commercial Travelers #33 (men)	40	350
Beta Sigma Phi (Xi Upsilon)	30	52
Beta Sigma Phi (Phi Eta)	18	52
B'nai B'rith	3	52
Junior Chamber of Commerce (men)	15	52
Junior Chamber of Commerce (women)	20	52
University Christian Church (Campbell Club)	20	52
B'nai B'rith (Cascade Chapter)	5	25
Epsilon Sigma Alpha (Alpha Omega)	13	25
Jr. Division of the City Wide Flower Club	6	25
Musicians Association of Seattle	50	25
Elks Club Variety Show Association	75	25
Beauticians Association of Seattle	2	25
United Commercial Travelers (women's aux.)	5	10
University of Washington Students		
Sociology, Education - Cadets	120	4200
	<u>483</u>	<u>6352</u>

## GIFTS AND DONATIONS TO THE YOUTH SERVICE CENTER

Many organizations have contributed craft materials, clothing, recreational equipment, books and magazines, and many other useful items for the benefit of children in the Youth Service Center. The cash value of the measurable items exceeded \$2500 last year, but there were many other highly useful gifts and donations of value for one child or many.

For instance the Carnation Company furnished broken ice cream bars weekly, all year. The Junior League supplied craft material all year for two or more craft classes. The West Seattle High Clubs ran a jam and jelly drive and records collection. The Pot and Kettle Club furnished clothing for needy children. The Youth Service Guild furnished a host of items in connection with their worthy volunteer activities. The United Commercial Travelers and the Auxiliary supplied various materials, treats and prizes, for volunteer projects and activities.

Other organizations donating needed and useful items are listed below:

Ballard Elks  
Children's Social Service Guild  
Beta Sigma Phi-Xi Upsilon Chap.  
Bellevue Congregational Church  
Prosecuting Attorney's Office  
Seattle P.T.A. Council  
Insurance Women's Association  
Business & Professional Women--  
                                North Central  
West Woodland Park School

Women's City Club  
Northgate Elementary P.T.A.  
Soroptimist International  
D.A.R. - Mary Morris Chapter  
Burien Heights School  
Altrusa Club  
P.E.O. Sisterhood  
Highline Area Council P.T.A.  
Sunset Junior High P.T.A.  
Port Engineers of Puget Sound

Many individuals and many other groups have provided gifts and incidental items for the children in detention. All of these donations have helped to provide a better program for the children under care here, and demonstrate the community's concern for them. These contributions are deeply appreciated by the children in the Youth Service Center and by the staff who care for them.



SUMMARY OF JUVENILE COURT HEARINGS  
1959

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A. Dependency and Delinquency Petitions:

No. of regularly scheduled Court Hearings (all parties appearing)	2995
No. of regularly scheduled Non-appearance Hearings, routine agency custody, dismissal, etc.	1020
No. of Unscheduled, non-appearance matters Motions, Waivers of Jurisdiction, Warrants, emergency Orders.	371
TOTAL OF ALL HEARINGS ON ABOVE MATTERS	4386

B. Preliminary Hearings Calendars:

On petition and question of Detention of Child

Disposition of Preliminary Hearings:

Ordered Detained	1188
Ordered Released	534
Declined Jurisdiction	127
Continued for later Hearing	100
Judicial Clearances for admission to Detention	102

TOTAL OF ALL PRELIMINARY HEARINGS 2051

C. Financial Calendars:

No. of Hearings and Continuances on Child Support	791
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No. of Hearings on Detention Costs	550
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TOTAL FINANCIAL HEARINGS 1341

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL HEARINGS ON PETITIONS, FINANCES,  
MOTIONS:

7778

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL HEARINGS AND COLLECTIONS  
1959

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

Support of Children (in foster homes, institutions, etc.):

Amount Collected		\$174,545.10
No. Court Hearings (financial only)	364	
No. of Hearing continued or stricken	427	
No. of cases active during year (families)	721	
Amount on books in arrears, Dec. 31, 1959		\$141,342.39
No. of cases involved (families)	214	
Amount cancelled by Court, non-collectible		\$ 87,403.24

Cost of Detention Care (for care in Youth Service Center)

Amount Collected		\$ 18,174.81
No. of Court Hearings (finances only)	202	
No. of Hearings continued or stricken	348	
No. of cases active during year	2185	
Amount on books in arrears, Dec. 31, 1959		\$ 2,097.00
No. of cases involved	50	
Amount cancelled by Court, non-collectible		\$136,904.00

TOTAL OF ALL COLLECTIONS PAID INTO REGISTRY OF COURT ON FINANCIAL MATTERS	<u>\$192,719.91</u>
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TOTAL IN ARREARS ON BOOKS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1959	<u>\$143,439.39</u>
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TOTAL CANCELLED OR WAIVED	<u>\$224,307.24</u>
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TOTAL NO. OF COURT HEARINGS ON FINANCIAL MATTERS	<u>1341</u>
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HEARINGS COMPLETED	<u>566</u>
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CONTINUED, STRICKEN, CANCELLED	<u>775</u>
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## PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING JUVENILE TRAFFIC OFFENDERS

These procedures are based on Court policy derived from the Juvenile Court Code, Rem. Rev. Statute Sec. 1987-1 & 12. Section 1987-1 defines a delinquent child as one who has violated "any law of this state or any ordinance.....". Section 1987-12 appears to give the Juvenile Court original and exclusive jurisdiction of such offenses with discretionary power of declining jurisdiction and referral to the established channels of criminal prosecution.

Since 1954 Law Enforcement agencies have cooperated in the following plan of referring all juvenile traffic offenders to the Juvenile Court. This permits centralization of all records and dispositions to be recorded and reported.

1. On all findings against juvenile traffic violators for drunk driving, reckless driving, hit-run accidents, and license falsification, the operator's license is suspended and mailed along with the Juvenile Traffic Report to the Director of Licenses at Olympia.
2. A standard form called "Juvenile Traffic Report" is mailed to the Director of Licenses indicating present and previous violations, action taken, and recommendations of this department on the above four violations and on all moving violations.
3. In cases where repetition of minor offense occurs, the Court may suspend the operator's license and mail with the Juvenile Traffic Report to the Director of Licenses.
4. The practice of holding a license for periods of less than ninety days, by agreement with parents.
5. The practice of waiving jurisdiction, based on the nature of the violation, the parents' and the child's attitude, and the discretion of an officer of the Court and the order of the Judge.
6. The following license deprivation schedule for speeding has been in effect since June, 1958.

	<u>1st Offense</u>	<u>2nd Offense</u>	<u>3rd Offense</u>
1 - 5 M.P.H. INCLUSIVE	Disciplinary Action	Disciplinary Action	Disciplinary Action
	Loss of License for the following periods		
6 - 10 M.P.H. INCLUSIVE	1 month	2 months	6 months
11 - 15 M.P.H. INCLUSIVE	2 months	4 months	1 year
16 - 20 M.P.H. INCLUSIVE	4 months	8 months	maximum penalty
21 - 25 M.P.H. INCLUSIVE	8 months	16 months	maximum penalty

## STUDENT TRAFFIC COURTS

In most of the large high schools in King County, and the Queen Anne High School in Seattle, there are in operation Student Traffic Courts. They are composed of 12 or more students, elected and appointed by the students, a school advisor and a law enforcement official. One student is elected to act as the Judge. He presides over the hearings and invokes the penalty voted by the total Court.

These Student Courts are doing a responsible job and it is a splendid educational and self-discipline experience for those participating.

STUDENT COURT OPERATION: Before making the referral to the Student Courts, the nature of the violation is evaluated and it is determined if this student is subject to a Student Court. We may refer most types of violations to these Courts, but do not send such violations as Reckless Driving or any serious accidents.

Next, the parent or the child will be contacted to learn if they have any objection to having their case referred, and if no objections, the Student Court advisor is notified and the necessary information covering the violation is forwarded to the school.

If a student fails to cooperate with the Student Court or refuses to abide by the Court's decision, the case is referred back to the Juvenile Court for formal action. In the past 2 years only 4 cases have been so referred to the Juvenile Court because of unsuccessful Student Court action.

PENALTIES: The Student Court normally imposes the following penalties or corrective measures, or a combination of them:

1. Withhold licenses for 14 to 60 days.
2. Restricted driving; such as for work only, or as appropriate.
3. To write an assigned theme, to be letter perfect, signed by a parent or by a teacher.
4. Repair faulty equipment.
5. To attend Accident Prevention School
6. A work program, such as cleaning up school grounds, school busses, etc.

Our observation of the Student Courts demonstrates the effectiveness of responsible student government. Their serious application to meet and solve a problem, and their good sense in imposing corrective measures suitable to their own age group, and to the severity of the violation, are above adult expectations.

The Student Court members individually observe driving habits, and violations by the students, and through these Courts, correct driving habits, make good driving and safe equipment the "thing to do", and thereby raise the level of conformance of the entire student body.



KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT  
TRAFFIC REFERRALS  
TOTAL 1959

TRAFFIC VIOLATION (principal reason for referral):

* Drunk Driving	9	Right of Way	277
* Reckless Driving	99	Hitchhiking	81
* Hit & Run	4	Proh. Left Turn	226
* License Falsification	3	Racing	0
Speeding	1116	Following too Close	86
"    6-10 MPH	627	Aiding & Abetting	29
"    11-15 "	340	Wrong Way Street	34
"    16-20 "	136	Improper Registration	26
"    21-25 "	13	Driving while Lic. Susp.	1
Negligent Driving	678	No Signal	67
No Operator's license	677	No Vehicle License	68
Thru Stop Sign	618	Other Violation	27
Defective Equipment	836	Total:	4962

\*Automatic suspension of license on these offenses.

ACCIDENTS & INSURANCE COVERAGE:

Involved in Accident	489
Insured	455
Not Insured	34

SOURCE OF REFERRAL:

Seattle Police Dept.	3432
Wash. State Patrol	865
King County Sheriff	132
Other Law Enforcement	532
Other Courts	1

Total: 4962

DISPOSITIONS BY JUVENILE COURT:

License Held	1006	20 %
Reprimanded & Released	1037	21 %
Car to be Sold	268	5 %
Drive only with Parent	599	12 %
Declined Jurisdiction	1096	22 %
Accident Prevention School	425	9 %
License sent to Olympia	92	2 %
Referred to Probation Officer	130	3 %
Referred to Student Court	248	5 %
Pedestrian School	61	1 %
Total:	4962	100 %

COMPARISON OF YEARLY TOTALS:

1955 - 2889  
1956 - 3352  
1957 - 4063  
1958 - 4163  
1959 - 4962

1956 total shows an increase in traffic referrals of 40% over 1955.

1957 total shows an increase in traffic referrals of 21% over 1956.

1958 total shows an increase in traffic referrals of 2.5% over 1957.

1959 total shows an increase in traffic referrals of 19% over 1958.

KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT  
HIGH SCHOOL TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS REPORT  
TOTAL 1959

NAME OF HIGH SCHOOL	NUMBER OF STUDENTS WITH TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	NO LICENSE SUSPENSIONS WHATEVER	LICENSE SUSPENSIONS FOR SPEEDING	NUMBER OF SUSPENSIONS FOR ALL CAUSES	REFERRED TO STUDENT COURTS
Auburn	112		11	24	23
Ballard	328		36	52	*
Bellevue	143		17	20	38
Blanchet	63		9	14	*
Bothell	73		7	14	13
Cleveland	101		9	20	*
Enumclaw	77		6	9	19
Evergreen	77		12	17	15
Federal Way	26		1	4	*
Foster	44		4	5	*
Franklin	264		27	45	*
Garfield	168		20	32	*
Helen Bush	1		1	1	*
Highline	237		20	34	59
Holy Names	5		2	2	*
Ingraham	7		0	4	*
Issaquah	19		1	1	3
Kent-Meridian	137		18	25	23
King's Garden	2		1	2	*
Lakeside	27		7	8	8
Lake Washington	99		6	10	13
Lincoln	389		45	65	*
Mercer Island	34		12	13	*
Mount Rainier	42		1	9	*
Mount Si	24		4	4	6
O'Dea	45		8	10	*
Queen Anne	229		29	44	28
Renton	175		13	28	*
Roosevelt	348		33	56	*
Sealth	89		8	19	*
Seattle Prep	60		8	10	*
Shoreline	100		22	23	*
Skykomish	0	x			*
Tahoma	16		1	4	*
Tolt	5	x			*
Vashon	21		2	3	*
Univ. of Wash.	1	x			*
West Seattle	159		16	22	*
TOTAL STUDENTS:	3747	No students from 3 schools	417 students from 34 schools	653	248
No of juvenile violators not attending school:	1215				
	4962				

\* No Student Court

KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT  
SUMMARY OF TRAFFIC REFERRALS - 5-YEAR PERIOD

	<u>1955 *a</u>		<u>1956</u>		<u>1957</u>		<u>1958 *b</u>		<u>1959 *c</u>	
First Offense	2589	89%	2967	88%	3494	87%	3691	89%	3997	80%
Second "	285	} 10%	366	} 12%	543	} 14%	459	} 11%	828	} 19%
Third "	14		19		26		13		137	
Fourth "	1		0		0		0		0	
Fifth "	0		0		0		0		0	
Increase over	2889		3352		4063		4163		4962	
Previous Year --	53%		40%		21%		2.5%		19%	
Total increase 1955 to 1959 - 75%										

\*a This year referrals increased from police agencies previously filed in local traffic courts.

\*b June 1958, the automatic suspension schedule for speeding violations was begun.

\*c Jan. 1959, the Seattle Police Dept. discontinued screening traffic referrals through Juvenile Boys' Bureau.

COMPARISON OF PRINCIPAL TRAFFIC OFFENSES  
(Referred during 5-year period)

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>% Increase in 5 Years</u>
Speeding .....	985	1172	1304	1065	1116	13%
Negligent Driving..	537	595	669	702	678	26%
Defective Equip....	231	281	448	539	836	257% *d
No operator's Lic..	287	307	372	462	677	136% *e
Thru Stop Sign.....	213	274	356	374	618	190%
Right of Way.....	181	186	216	289	277	53%
Reckless Driving...	88	137	141	130	99	13%
Prohib. Left Turn..	74	69	142	182	226	205%
Follow. too close..	59	68	78	94	86	46%

DISPOSITION OF ALL TRAFFIC REFERRALS  
(During 5-year Period)

<u>DISPOSITIONS</u>	<u>1955</u>		<u>1956</u>		<u>1957</u>		<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>	
License Held.....	765	26%	758	23%	828	20%	1252	30%	1006	20%
Reprimand & Adjusted	160	5%	281	8%	543	13%	432	10%	1037	21%
Car to be Sold ...	223	8%	244	7%	317	8%	240	6%	268	5%
Drive only Parent.	623	22%	646	19%	867	21%	778	19%	599	12%
Decl. Jurisdiction	504	17%	585	18%	668	16%	688	17%	1096	22%
Accident Prev. Sch.	91	3%	160	5%	152	4%	132	3%	425	9%
License to Olympia	56	2%	71	2%	55	2%	75	2%	92	2%
Ref. to Prob. Officer	103	4%	162	5%	206	5%	222	5%	130	3%
Ref. to Student Ct.	364	13%	445	13%	427	11%	344	8%	248	5%
Pedest. School ...	---	-	---	-	---	-	---	-	61	1%

\*d - Part of this increase resulted from Police Dept. discontinuing screening and settling minor violations.

\*e - Most of these are under-age drivers.

NOTE: All Dispositions are reported to Dept. of Licenses for their records and use.



## COMMITTED CHILDREN WAITING PLACEMENT

### New Commitments to the Department of Institutions:

There were 219 boys and 56 girls, a total of 275, committed to the Department of Institutions during the year. They accumulated 5240 days of care (or partial days) after Court Hearing. This is an average of 19 days stay beyond commitment and awaiting acceptance and transportation to Fort Worden or the Girls' Institutions. The Department advises us that one-half the boys' vacancies are filled with King County commitments, but even so they are unable to keep pace. In effect, the Youth Service Center provided care after commitment equivalent to a 14-bed institution, all year, for this group of children. See Summary Table attached.

### Parole Violators - runaways, returnees detained:

There were 148 boys and girls detained as parole violators, runaways, returnees or transfers, who totaled 1385 days of care. This does not include a number of parole violators on whom the Juvenile Court declined and transferred out to adult facilities. A significant number of these were returned to the respective institutions and were delayed in return pending vacancies in the institutions. Since this group averaged 9.4 days in Detention and spent a total of 1385 child care days here, they in effect occupied 4 beds full time, all year. The Youth Service Center furnished 18 beds all year for children, chargeable to the Bureau of Rehabilitation in the Department of Institutions. See Recap Sheet attached.

### Commitments to Rainier State School:

There were a total of 14 children committed to Rainier State School and detained as being unsafe for release to the community. Each of these cases was reviewed more than once, judicially, to determine that Detention was necessary in the light of long wait for admission to the School. These 14 children averaged 50 days care and 4 of them remain at year's end with no date of transfer given. This is an equivalent child care load here of 2 beds occupied all year by children committed to the School. In addition, this group requires more supervision, Infirmary care, protection and help, than the typical detainee.

### Commitments to Western State Hospital:

There were 23 new commitments to Western State Hospital and 28 returnees, remands and runaways detained. The records show more prompt action in the movement of children to Western State Hosp., with an over-all average stay of 6.3 days per child. Most of this time lag is involved in coordinating transportation of adults to and from King County Hospital.

The total days of care provided here for those chargeable to the various institutions was 7659 days or the equivalent of a 22 bed institution operated all year for children waiting transportation and placement. At the rate of \$9.00 per day for Cost of Detention Care, and the full days of care figure of 7659, King County expended \$68,931 on this group of children.

The enforced wait frustrates children, reduces their amenability to rehabilitation, creates havoc in detention units, increases security measures, requires employment of extra staff, and increases physical damage to the building and furnishings. The probation staff spend excessive time explaining delays to child and parents, the Court must consider risky plans in lieu of commitment; and the child's momentary hope for help and rehabilitation slips daily while he waits. In short, each boy or girl involved, and the entire Court and detention operation, suffer from this short-sighted, delaying process.

Immediate attention must be given to this problem by the State Administration, and long-range financing of institutions provided by the Legislature to provide facilities.

# RECAPITULATION OF DETENTION STAY

For Children Committed to Dept. of Institutions Facilities in Youth Service Center during 1959

## A. Commitment to Dept. of Institutions: (a)

Boys	219	Days Care	4293	Ave. L.S./Child	(b) 19.6 days
Girls	56	" "	947	" "	16.9 "

## B. Parolees, Runaways and Returnees to Institutions: (c)

Boys	93	Days Care	929	Ave. L.S./Child	10.0 days
Girls	55	" "	456	" "	8.3 "

Sub-Total	423		6625		15.7
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## C. Commitments to Rainier State School:

Boys/Girls	14	Days Care	709	Ave. L.S./Child	50.6 days
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## D. Commitments to Western State Hospital:

Boys/Girls	51	Days Care	325	Ave. L.S./Child	6.3 days
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OVER-ALL					
TOTALS:	<u>488</u>	Days Care	<u>7659</u>	Ave. L.S./Child	<u>15.7</u> days

## DETENTION ADMISSIONS AND TOTAL DAYS CARE With Institution Commitments or Returnees & Days Care

MONTH	ALL ADMISSIONS	TOTAL CHILD CARE DAYS	NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS OR RETURNES UNDER CARE	DAYS CARE OF COMMITTED OR PAROLEES & RETURNES
Jan.	227	3428	60	826
Feb.	189	3016	33	627
Mar.	197	3324	41	750
April	178	2752	49	448
May	170	2228	35	415
June	169	2315	39	409
July	237	2216	50	613
Aug.	184	3134	44	805
Sept.	210	2776	47	919
Oct.	203	2489	34	779
Nov.	181	2533	31	740
Dec.	<u>174</u>	<u>2565</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>328</u>
	2319	32,776	488	7659

a. Direct Commitments only - Days Care after hearing.

b. L.S./Child - Length of Stay per Child in days.

c. Includes those released on parole and returned to Fort Worden, Green Hill, Luther Burbank, Cedar Creek, Maple Lane and Martha Washington. Days Care in Detention.