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# KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON



## ANNUAL REPORT

1963

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 both delinquent and dependent children increased over last year--delinquency by 4%, dependency by 5%. Over half of all delinquent acts were against property and involving cars. Three-fourths of delinquent referrals were boys, and one-third were youngsters 14 and under.

Referrals for dependency and neglect continue to outgain delinquency, with one-third of them involving abuse and neglect and one-third being ungovernable, runaway, truant or otherwise unable to adjust. Community services for these children and families in conflict have not kept pace with the need.

The detention operation also reflects the increased number of out-of-control children with almost half of all detainees being dependent or neglected. The number of children under care increased markedly to an all-time high of 138 children per day, 15 more than a year ago. This increase is attributable to dependency care. Over 3,000 children were cared for temporarily during the year, two-thirds of them were boys, and the average stay for all children increased to 14 days.

Traffic referrals for moving violations increased by 22%, with increases in speeding, negligence, wrong way, right-of-way and license. Boys had 89% of the violations, and 16% of all referrals involved accidents.

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.

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.

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.

*Carl B. Erickson*

Carl B. Erickson  
Director of Probation  
General Manager  
Youth Service Center

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## ANNUAL REPORT

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## INTRODUCTION

This annual report summarizes the information available on Juvenile Court services for the year 1963. It also includes comparisons with previous years to show increases or changes in numbers of referrals, populations, or actions taken by the Court. It is an administrative report to the Board of Managers of the Juvenile Court, to the Superior Court of King County, and to those agencies and individuals who have an interest in children appearing before the Court.

## PART I

### 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.

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

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 Court 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 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 11,590 court matters were heard in 1963. This is a 13% increase over the number of hearings held in 1962. Further sharp increases in this work load will no doubt occur during the next few years because of the major increases in child population, particularly in the 14 through 17 year old group.

### PRELIMINARY HEARINGS

A total of 3,391 preliminary hearings were held in 1963, an increase of 8% over the number held in 1962.

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 cases are adjusted with judicial approval following preliminary hearing and the child released 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 1,191 such Direct-to-Court matters heard during the year.

### REGULAR COURT HEARINGS

A total of 6,479 regularly scheduled court hearings were held in 1963. This is an increase of 63 hearings over the number held in 1962. There were 4005 regular hearings, 3808 were full hearings on dependency and delinquency petitions, 197 were contested traffic matters.

Upon completion of complete field investigation a regular court hearing is held. At this time 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 524 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 83 financial hearings in 1963 from the total heard in 1962.

## PART II

### PROBATION SERVICES

The probation department provides intake services, field probation services, and detention care. The work load for the department for the year was a total of 15,508 cases referred for all reasons. Of these, 3,824 were referred for alleged delinquency; 3,656 for alleged dependency; and 8,028 were traffic citations. In addition, 3,056 children were cared for in the detention facility.

#### A. Intake Services

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

#### Dispositions at Intake:

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

#### Intake Work Load:

During the year there were a total of 7,064 cases assigned to the intake division, of which 3,997 were adjusted, completed, or disposed of, and 1,346 were assigned to the field units for full investigation. An undetermined number of telephone and miscellaneous inquiries were also handled. One intake unit is staffed with a supervisor and 8 caseworkers; and the second unit with a supervisor, 8 hearing officers and a clerk.

The intake work load was divided this year into two functions: (1) the regular intake evaluation of cases referred, and (2), management of preliminary hearings and the Direct-to-Court hearings, and supervision of continued cases or those subject to later review with specific conditions imposed.

Not all cases referred are routed through intake. Those cases obviously requiring full investigation are assigned direct to the field staff for investigation, social planning and court hearing.



## B. Investigation Services:

The full investigation of delinquency and dependency cases is assigned to 24 caseworkers in the field units of the probation department. They are responsible for investigating the facts and circumstances of each case. They inquire into the history of the family and the child, and the environment and factors contributing to his dependency or delinquency. They appraise the possibility of help for the individual child and recommend a plan of care or treatment for him. They conduct an average of 8 new investigations each month and present these cases for Court hearings. Approximately 42% of the cases under investigation involve children who are detained at the Youth Service Center. The remainder under investigation have not been detained, but were referred by letter, bulletin or petition.

### Use of Casework Approach:

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

### Investigation Work Load:

The field probation units had 1,924 cases active on January 1st and were assigned a total of 1,971 cases to investigate and process during the year. The field units were active on 3,895 cases and, at the end of the year, the caseload was 2,173. There was an average of 382 cases in process of investigation on the first of each month, and an average of about 164 assignments were made during the month. The average caseload, then, for each field officer was 68 cases per month of which 8 were new assignments for full investigation. There were 6,479 Court hearings on dependency and delinquency petitions, of which approximately 4,000 were regularly scheduled hearings on cases prepared by the field staff.

## C. Probation Supervision:

There was an average of 751 children on probation on any one day last year. When the Judge makes a finding of delinquency and orders probation, this decision is based on several factors: A delinquent pattern has not been firmly established; there are sufficient social strengths in the child and his family to assure normal adjustment; the probation officer believes he can work constructively with the child and his parents; there is a reasonable chance that good school adjustment or work effort will be made; and there is no need to confine or treat the child in an institution.

The average term of probation was 9 months. Almost one-half were neglect or dependency cases and the remainder were cases of delinquency. The increase in the proportion of dependency referrals on probation results from the

reclassification of runaway and truancy referrals to the dependency category. In the dependency cases, more time and effort is expended with the parents than with the child. In all cases, a written probation plan is worked out in the hearing so that conditions of probation are known and agreed upon. The Court may revoke a probation order when the child cannot conform, and place him in an institution when appropriate.

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

### PART III

#### BRANCH OFFICES

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

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

#### Assignment by District:

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

### PART IV

#### COMMUNITY SERVICES

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

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

## Liaison with Schools:

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

## Role of Attorneys:

Any parent has a right to employ legal counsel when his child is referred to the Court. The assistance and cooperation of the attorney is sought in order to develop and carry out a plan of action. It is important that the attorney be involved in the matter as soon as possible so that he may be of maximum service to the family. Each child 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.

## PART V.

### CLINICAL SERVICES

Special diagnostic and consulting services are available to supplement the social work diagnosis when needed. Whenever parents can afford to pay for necessary psychological or psychiatric services, they are strongly encouraged to do so. A competent psychiatric consultant provides diagnoses of seriously disturbed children and makes a recommendation for treatment. Medical examinations are provided by the part-time physician at the Youth Service Center, and special medical services are available at King County Hospital or at Orthopedic Hospital. Although a staff psychologist is no longer employed, we have available a number of clinical psychologists who provide this service. Fees for diagnostic services are paid from Court funds when parents are unable to pay for them. There were 132 psychiatric diagnoses and consultations provided during the year, and 164 psychological services paid from Court funds. A larger number of both services were paid for by parents. Consultants were also employed in staff training.

## PART VI.

### DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE

#### A. Purpose of Detention

Detention care is temporary custody and protection for children requiring it, pending investigation, planning and Court adjudication. Shelter care is provided for those children dependent upon community agencies for temporary shelter and protection. Neither kind of care is intended as punishment. Both secure detention and non-secure shelter care are provided by the Youth Service Center, and most of the facility is devoted to this child care. Any

child in King County, between the ages of one and 17 years of age, who requires detention, is detained in this facility. Those needing shelter and social planning may be placed in receiving home care.

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

#### B. Detention and Shelter Care Loads

On January 1, 1963, there were 107 children under care. During 1963, 2,958 individual children were admitted. The average daily population was 138 children and the average length of stay was fourteen days. Many children were detained on more than one occasion during the year so there were actually 3,687 admissions to detention during 1963. The total child care days spent by all children under care at the Youth Service Center was 50,430.

It is significant that the entire increase of 5,383 in child care days came entirely from an increase in child care days for dependent children.

As the number actual admissions reflects more accurately the detention and shelter loads, information related here is on the basis of admissions rather than on the basis of individual children. Admission of boys outnumbered admissions of girls 2,392 to 1,295. Admission of delinquents outnumbered admissions of dependents 2,063 to 1,624.

New data gathering methods were developed which were placed in use for the first time in 1963. They provided considerable more flexibility in the kinds of information available, and one of the vital improvements has been the ability to provide accurate information on the number of child care days used, average daily population and a broader distribution of length of stay. This has been provided on a month-by-month basis with resulting impact on over-all detention program. We are able to learn in 1963, for example, that 48% of the children released had stayed with us four days or less and used about 9% of the child care days. Also, that 11½% of the children released had been with us thirty days or longer and had used 51% of the child care days.

#### C. Changes in Detention Work Load

The potentially explosive situation mentioned in the 1962 Annual Report continued to exist in 1963. The average daily population increased from 123 in 1962 to the average of 138 in 1963. A peak population of 169 children were housed in the Youth Service Center which has a maximum capacity of 120. While the average population for 1963 was 138, there were five months where the average population was 145 or higher and one month in which the average population reached 153. There was only one month (September, 1963) when the average population dropped below the capacity of 120. The most critical situation existed in the Junior Boys Unit which has a capacity of 20 boys. This unit normally houses younger delinquent boys, age 13-15. During 1963 there were only 10 days in which population in

that unit was 20 or fewer! There were 215 days in which the population in this unit was 30 or higher, and the peak population in the Junior Boys Unit was 43. This means that 60% of the 1963 Junior Boys housed 50% over-load of its capacity or more, necessitating emergency sleeping and supervision measures. From 1961 until 1963 the average population increased from 112 to 138 or 23.2%. During this time the number of admissions to detention rose from 2,760 to 3,687 or 33.6% increase. Child care days rose from 40,979 to 50,430.

From 1961 to 1963 we have had almost a one-quarter increase in detention work load with no increase in staff and no increase in additional facilities.

About 14% of the total child care days were provided to children awaiting transfer to state institutions. Of the remaining child care days, over one-half involved dependency cases with the balance provided to delinquent children.

The average length of stay of children detained declined from 14.8 days in 1961 to 13 days in 1962 and increased to 14.1 days in 1963. This length of stay was achieved by constant case review by probation staff and judges and by more prompt transfer of committed children to state rehabilitation facilities. Four children waited 855 days for admission to Rainier State School.

#### D. Detention Admissions and Control

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

1. The child must be detained to be available for Court investigation and hearing, or requires detention pending placement in an institution, and who are 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.

Those who are admitted for shelter care are as follows:

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.

Children from 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.



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 to eliminate unnecessary detention care. In addition, each child brought to the Youth Service Center is interviewed and his parents are contacted to determine that detention is necessary. A petition is signed by the arresting or referring agent, alleging the reasons for the delinquency or dependency and the reasons for his detention.

#### E. Nature of Services Provided

Detention should be a rehabilitative 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 probation officers will determine when special medical, diagnostic, psychiatric or psychological, services are needed.

#### G. Focus on the individual child

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

#### H. School services

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

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

#### I. Volunteer services

The volunteer activities of ten organized groups provide an important service to children and supplement the staff's work in many ways. The Youth Service Guild provides a regular activities program in several detention units, including craft activities, outings, grooming, and transportation. This year they have provided clothing and needed materials for hobby and craft classes. They have also offered their services to children on probation and have provided receptionists for evening traffic hearings. Other organizations working directly with the children are the Delta Mothers Club, the United Commercial Travelers, and the United Commercial Travelers Auxiliary, the Single Young Adult Group of the First Methodist Church, the Greenwood Junior Chamber of Commerce Wives, the Venture Club, the North West Professional and Business Women, and Lake City Sportsmen, and the Junior League.

Many organizations, such as Parent Teacher Associations, numerous church groups and business firms have contributed craft material, 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.

Ten 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 for the Bazaar. In addition, approximately 100 individuals have contributed useful items and materials for children's use in the Youth Service Center. These and other dedicated volunteers renew the children's courage and faith in people, and support the staff in tense and overcrowded periods. They make possible many of the special services which are desirable for all children in an institution. They are well informed of the community's limitations and strive for improvements in child welfare services. It would be impossible to assess the dollar value of the thousands of hours of time devoted to this effort by many participating volunteers.

#### VII TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

Under the law, juvenile traffic offenders, as well as all other youth violating statutes, are under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. The Court is the central adjudicating agency for all traffic citations issued to youth by law enforcement officers in the County. Recognizing that this is a growing and complex problem, requiring the best thinking and judgement

of all departments concerned, Juvenile Traffic Conferences were called in January, 1954, and in January, 1958, to solidify procedures. There were 8028 traffic citations referred in 1963.

#### Procedures:

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

#### Principal Offenses and Dispositions:

Youth, like many adults, drive irresponsibly. Most offenses are the result of poor judgment, inexperience and inattention. One-fourth of all violations are for speeding. Other principal violations are for negligence, no license, wrong way, no stop and defective equipment. A license deprivation schedule applied to speeding offenses has been in effect since 1958 when it was approved by the Seattle-King County Safety Council, the Inter-High School Council and enforcement agencies. 30% of the dispositions were effected to control the youth's license or car. Limitation or suspension of license appears to be the most effective educating tool we can use. In 5% of referrals, the case was assigned to a probation officer for follow-up. These were cases where the traffic offense disclosed serious conflict or maladjustment in the youth. No fines are levied.

#### Need for Education and Training:

Every effort is made in the traffic hearing to force the youth and his parents to realize the responsibility for his own and other lives, and the need for constant attention and good judgment. We encourage driver training and reinforce safety responsibility. Individualized attention to each case provides understanding of the youth's motivation and allows for realistic dispositions. Since the bulk of traffic offenders are first offenders, it appears necessary to develop universal driver training and additional techniques in education and preparation for safe, responsible driving. Safety councils, high school student councils, law enforcement agencies, citizens and youth themselves, must continue to cooperate to educate youth and adults in responsible driving.

## VIII CLERICAL SERVICES

The Clerical Department performs all of the typical office functions, including stenographic, clerical, secretarial, switchboard, filing, and record keeping. A clerk prepares the preliminary hearing schedules and distributes Court Orders and disposition reports to appropriate personnel and agencies. More than 6400 reports were typed into the social records for Court hearings. A total of 2600 Court notices were served on parents and witnesses by the Transportation Officers. They also transported 490 children to clinics, hospitals, and bus depots as needed. 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 8028 traffic referrals and dispositions sent to the law enforcement agencies referring the cases. Although streamlining of clerical procedures occurs constantly, adequate record-keeping is necessary.

## IX BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT

The business functions of purchasing, accounting, and payroll are supervised by the 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.

The kitchen staff served a total of 151,000 meals during the year to an average of 138 children per day. The total food cost for 1963 was \$35,080 and the average cost per meal was 20.1 cents. The Department of Agriculture furnished surplus items totaling approximately 12,700 pounds including flour, powdered milk, corn meal, rice, butter, lard and some meats. Food menus are prepared with the assistance of the University Home Economics staff to assure that adequate, nutritious and well-balanced meals are served.

## PART 2

### PROBLEMS AFFECTING OUR SERVICES

#### I. LACK OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

The probation officer has a frustrating task in finding appropriate resources for the children, and the Judge has an equally frustrating responsibility in making sound and wise decisions. The resources to help these children and their parents are too few and are not available when they need them. Almost all of them needed help several years ago.

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

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

#### II HEAVY CASE LOADS

The probation reports show the consistently high loads assigned to probation staff. For the last four years, the average number of assignments of investigations per month, per worker, has been 9 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 35 probation supervision cases, in addition to investigations. This supervision load is almost a full load in itself. The probation staff cannot carry this overload effectively, and additional officers are necessary. Furthermore, the children suffer the hardships when the staff cannot give sufficient time to their cases.

#### III SHORTAGE OF STAFF

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



#### IV CHILD CARE FACILITIES NEEDED

At the end of the year, a case census revealed the need for the following kinds of facilities primarily for delinquent children:

- 100 Foster Homes for Delinquent children and funds to pay their care.
- 2 Group homes of 12 bed capacity for boys and operated like Griffin Home.
- 1 Small residential treatment institution for 14 girls operated like Ruth School.
- 1 Residential treatment institution for 35 children with a program similar to Ryther Center.
- 1 Boarding house or half-way house for 10 older girls.
- 1 Boarding house or half-way house for 10 older boys 17 years primarily.
- 1 Forestry camp for 50 boys preferably operated in units of 25 boys each.

#### V NEED FOR MORE STATE INSTITUTIONS OR OTHER TREATMENT FACILITIES

We have outgrown the local facilities in Seattle and King County for the treatment of children. We have not provided in this community, sufficient agency resources to help families or children in their own homes. Foster care for delinquent, aggressive, unstable youth is becoming more difficult to provide each year. The result is that the State's Juvenile Rehabilitation Institutions have been the principal facilities available to the Court for correction and treatment of an increasing number of delinquent children. Furthermore, the state facilities have not been able to accept the increased number of children committed by the courts over the state. The number of children committed and waiting for transportation in our facilities attests to this continuing crisis.

##### Committed children waiting placement

There was a total of 380 children committed to the Department of Institutions' juvenile institutions last year, of which 335 were new commitments. They waited in detention an average of 13 days after commitment to be admitted to institutions. They accumulated 5300 child care days, and at our cost of \$9.00 per day, we spent \$47,000. These children should have been admitted within 7 days. The damage and discouragement these children suffer in enforced waiting cannot be measured in money, and it reduces the opportunity for rehabilitation markedly.

##### Runaways and returnees

There were 277 children who ran away and were detained, or whose post institution placement failed. Homes, jobs and parental support are rarely available for these children, and make-shift plans do not work. Those detained in the Youth Service Center average 9 days of stay pending return or placement. There were an average of more than 8 such children in detention on any one day, and they spent 2410 child care days here. It cost us \$21,690 to provide this care.

## Commitments to other State institutions

There were 4 children committed to Rainier State School and were detained an average of 214 days after commitment. There was 1 child committed to Western State Hospital in 1963 who required 8 days detention care.

## Summary

We detained 662 children after commitment during the year. They accumulated 8596 child care days while waiting placement. They averaged 13 days of waiting. We provided a 22 bed institution in King County for children who legally and properly should have been under care in state facilities. It cost King County approximately \$77,000.

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

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

## VI COMMUNITY INTEREST IN YOUTH IS INCREASING

### Youth Councils

There is a growing citizen interest and concern in the problems of youth in local community. Several communities have developed Youth Councils organized by citizen leadership and made up of broad representation of organizations, churches and dedicated citizens. There is a strong challenge to such Youth Councils to inform the community on its problems, to improve opportunities for youth and to develop services and programs to assist those who need them. Such efforts will surely reduce social disorganization and prevent delinquency and neglect to some degree.

The Renton Mayor's Advisory Committee on Youth Problems has served as a clearing house and coordinating agency in local youth services. It was effective in arousing community support for a branch office of Family Counselling Service in Renton. Similarly, it endorsed and supported the Big Brothers service. This kind of concern and planning is vital in improving the social climate for youth.

The Highline Youth Council has been in operation for over a year and was effective in getting community support and funds for a branch of Family Counselling Service. Other youth projects are under consideration.

The Enumclaw Youth Council is organized and functioning. The Federal Way Coordinating Council has embarked on youth projects and is planning for a Court Conference Committee and other activities. The Magnolia Youth Council has a carefully planned organization geared to coordinate youth activities.

## Juvenile Court Conference Committee

A Juvenile Court Conference Committee is an extension of the Juvenile Court serving to screen and recommend adjustment of minor cases of delinquency or neglect in the community. The Conference Committee is appointed by the Juvenile Court Judge, but it does not adjudicate cases. Its success is in holding helpful conferences with the child and parents and recommending solution to the case problem. When the situation warrants, the case may be referred to the Juvenile Court earlier and without waiting for aggravated situations or more serious delinquency to develop. Parents may be referred to social agencies for a specific kind of help or service as needed.

A Juvenile Court Conference Committee is requested by the sponsoring Youth Council. It appoints a nominating committee who select 8 or 10 interested prospective members, including one or more lawyers or persons with legal training who would be a candidate for Chairman. The Juvenile Court Judge appoints a Chairman and members of the Committee following an orientation period. A probation officer is assigned as consultant. Meeting place, forms, orientation and referral sources are developed in cooperation with police, schools and probation staff.

The Renton Juvenile Court Conference Committee has been in operation for over two years, and it has screened and consulted on over 300 cases. It has also been instrumental in recommending to the sponsoring Advisory Committee several important changes in programs for youth in Renton. The Big Brother branch in Renton is one example of this local endeavor.

A Juvenile Court Conference Committee has been formed in Highline, and other communities who have Youth Councils or similar representative organizations are considering requesting such Conference Committees.

These are grass roots, local community actions, being taken in the local community right where delinquency starts, and when it starts and before it reaches the Juvenile Court stage.

The Highline Youth Council has an interest in dropouts, employment and other Youth activities. It supported the Family Counselling Service development of its branch office in Burien.

## PART 3 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 1963 is as follows:

#### Salaries and Wages:

Probation and Clerical Departments . . . . .	\$ 503,700.00
Youth Service Center - Detention . . . . .	\$ 321,760.00
Business and Operation Department . . . . .	\$ 100,960.00

#### Operations and Capital Outlay:

Operation and Maintenance Costs . . . . .	\$ 113,350.00
Capital Outlay Expenditures . . . . .	\$ 8,875.00
	<u>\$1,048,645.00</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 - 1963:

Salaries and Wages . . . . .	\$378,500.00
Operation and Maintenance Costs . . . . .	\$111,400.00
Capital Outlay Chargeable to Detention . . . . .	<u>\$ 2,200.00</u>
Total Operating Costs for Detention Care . . . . .	\$492,100.00

<u>\$492,100</u>	Detention Costs	
50,430	Days of Care	\$9.75 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 \$290,079 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 \$14,488.

# PART 4 STATISTICS

## I. SUMMARY OF REFERRALS, COURT PROCESSES AND PROBATION DEPARTMENT SERVICES

### A. SUMMARY OF REFERRALS AND PROBATION DEPARTMENT SERVICES\*

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1. Alleged Delinquency Ref.	3824	3681	+3.9%
2. Alleged Dependency Ref.	3656	3466	+5.5%
3. Traffic Referrals	8028	6444	+24.6%
Sub-Total Referrals Only	<u>15508</u>	<u>13591</u>	<u>+14.1%</u>
4. Total Court Hearings	11693	10224	+14.4%
5. Total Admissions to Youth Service Center	3687	3524	+4.6%
6. Total Accounts Processed During Year	6248	5531	+13.0%
7. Miscellaneous Crt. Services	3625	3050	+18.9%
TOTAL	<u>40761</u>	<u>35920</u>	<u>+13.5%</u>

#### Notes:

\* The seven items included in this summary fairly reflect the relative change in the work load of the Court. These seven items cover almost every major phase of the service operations of the Court. The total workload index, a composite of several workload indices, is a good indication of the direction and relative (%) change in overall Court workload.

Item 4 includes all regular, traffic and preliminary Court hearings held by the Judge and Court Commissioner.

Item 6 includes all accounts active on December 31, 1963, plus accounts closed during year.

Item 7 includes military clearances, letters of inquiry and service on closed cases, etc.

### B. STATUS OF REFERRALS TO COURT - TOTAL

(Includes Delinquency, Dependency, and Traffic Referrals)

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1. New Referrals to Court	10120	8908	+13.6 %
2. Ref. on Cases Prev. Known To Court	4098	3588	+14.2 %
3. Ref. Reappear. While Active with Court.	1290	1095	+17.8 %
TOTAL	<u>15508</u>	<u>13591</u>	<u>+14.1 %</u>



C. TOTAL COURT HEARINGS  
(Excludes hearings on Traffic Referral by Traffic Officer)

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1. Reg. Hearing on Delinquency and Dependency Petitions	6479	6416	+ 1.0%
2. Prelim. Hear. on Detention Petitions	3391	3134	+ 8.2%
3. Direct to Court	1191	N/A	+100. (N/A)*
4. Hearings on Support & Detention costs	529	674	- 21.5%
TOTAL	11590	10224	

\* Instituted January, 1963.

D. PROBATION DEPARTMENT SERVICES

1. Intake and Screening Division

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Cases Receiv. & Process. by Intake During Year.	7064	5962	+ 18.5%
Pending January 1	1280	818	+ 56.5%
New Cases Received	5172	4905	+ 5.4%
Transferred from Other Intake Officers*	612	239	+156.1%

Outcome of Cases Processed by Intake Section

Adjusted and Closed	3997	3462	+ 15.5%
Assigned to Field Staff	1346	1028	+ 30.9%
Assigned to Other Intake Officers	444	192	+131.3%
Pending on December 31	1277	1280	- .2%
TOTAL	7064	5962	+18.5%

Miscellaneous Services Completed	198	167	+ 18.6%
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\* Transferred from Preliminary Hearings and Review Load

N/A - Not available

2. Field Investigation and Supervision Services

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Total Cases Proc. by Field Staff During Year	5550	5512	+ .7%
Active on January 1	1924	1855	+ 3.7%
New Cases Received	1971	2296	-14.2%
Transfers from other Field Officers	1655	1361	+21.6%

Outcome of Cases

Cases Closed, Work Completed	2350	2442	- 3.8%
Transferred to Other Field Officers, Branches	1027	1146	-10.4%
Active on December 31	2173	1924	+12.9%

Average caseload per Field Officer Each Month	67	74	- 9.5%
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Average No. of Investigation Cases per Month per officer	8	8	.0%
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(Continued next page)

## 2. Field Investigation and Supervision Services - (Continued)

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Average No. Children on Probation During Each Month (active)	751	827	- 9.2%
Average No. Children under Investigation per month.	382	439	-13.0%
*Average No. Children under judicial Review without Probation per Mo.	415*	276	+50.4*%
No. Children Placed on Probation During Year with Supervision	1193	1202	- .8%
No. Children Probation Recidivists	195	146	+33.6%

\* Includes technical probation with certain reporting.

## 3. Detention and Shelter Care Division Services

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Admissions to Youth Service Center for Delinquency Reasons	2063	2054	+ .4%
Admissions to Youth Service Center for Dependency Reasons	1624	1470	+10.5%
Total Admissions to Youth Service Center	3687	3524	+ 4.6%
No. Individual Children Detained for Delinquency Reasons	1587	1667	- 4.8%
No. Individual Children Detained for Dependency Reasons	1362	1248	+ 9.1%
Total No. Individual Children Detained	2949	2811	+ 4.9%
Total Child Care Days Provided	50430	45047	+11.9%
Average Daily Population in Detention	138	123.7	+11.3%
Average Length of Stay of Children for Delinquency Reasons	12.4	13.0	- 7.7%
Average Length of Stay of Children for Dependency Reasons	16.2	13.5	+20.0%
Average Length of Stay for All Children	14.1	13.2	+ 7.7%

## 4. Collections Division

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>% Change</u>
No. Active Accounts Receivable for Support During Year.	1256	1148	+ 9.4%
No. Active Accounts Receivable for Detention Costs During Year	4992	4357	+14.6%
Total Accounts Receivable Active During Year	6248	5505	+13.5%
Amount Collected for Support Under Court Order	\$238,842.40	\$231,704.31	+ 3.1%
Amount Collected for Detention Costs Under Court Order	\$ 14,488.02	\$ 14,517.64	- .2%
Total Collected During Year	\$253,330.42	\$246,221.95	+ 2.9%
Balance on Books Subject to Collection	\$ 54,097.25	\$ 49,536.15	+ 9.2%

COMPARISON AND TRENDS 10 YEAR PERIOD  
1954 to 1963

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Del. &amp; Dep. Referrals</u>	<u>% Annual Change</u>	<u>Alleged Del. Referrals</u>	<u>% Annual Change</u>	<u>Alleged Dep. Referrals</u>	<u>% Annual Change</u>
1954	3,991	+ 6%	1,783	+ 7%	2,208	+ 5%
1955	4,626	+16%	2,350	+32%	2,276	+ 3%
1956	4,730	+ 2%	2,250	- 4%	2,480	+ 9%
1957	5,087	+ 8%	2,568	+14%	2,519	+ 2%
1958	4,854	- 5%	2,349	- 9%	2,505	- 1%
1959	4,862	+ 0%	2,360	+ 1%	2,502	NC
1960	5,545	+14%	2,615	+11%	2,930	+17%
1961	5,825	+ 5%	2,901	+11%	2,924	NC
1962	7,147	+29%	3,681	+42%	3,466	+19%
1963	7,480	+ 5%	3,824	+ 4%	3,656	+ 5%

1954-1963 Average

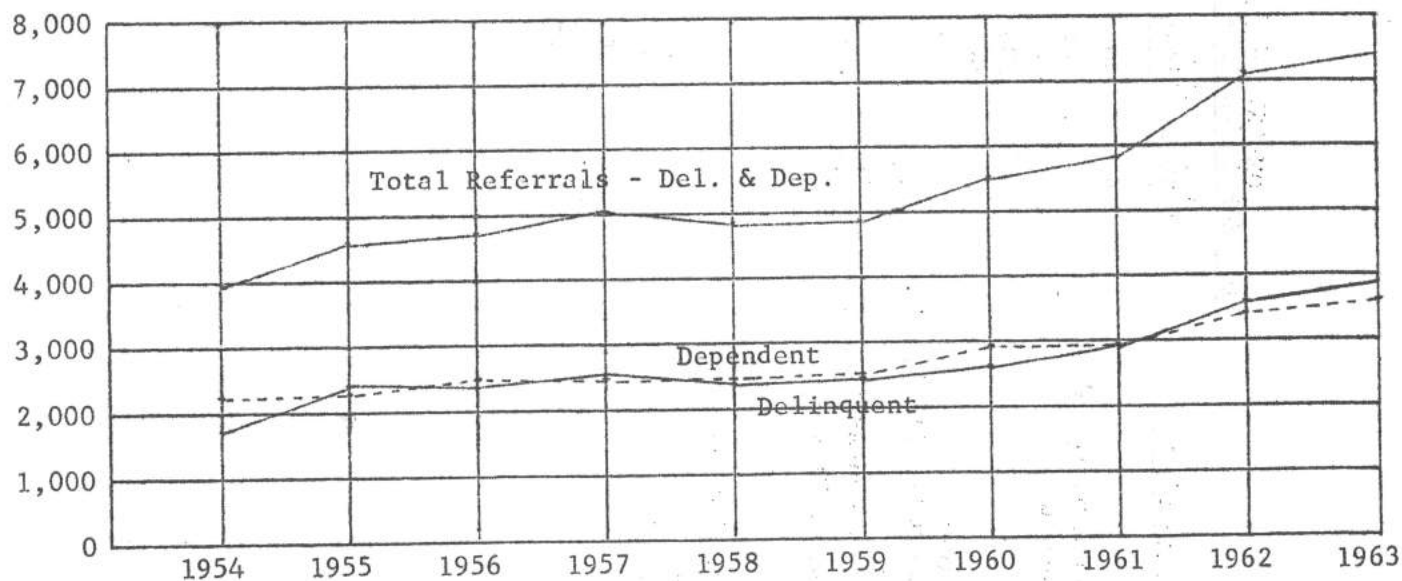
Change per Year: 9% 11.6% 6%

% Change During  
1954-1963 Period: 89% 116% 66%

\* All figures adjusted to reflect 1962 classification practices. In years prior to 1962, all runaways and truancy were counted as delinquencies. Beginning in 1957 incorrigibles are counted as dependent. Other Court services are not counted in this comparison.

TEN YEAR REFERRAL TREND

Referrals - Delinquent and Dependent



See above table for basic data.

10 YEAR COMPARISON OF TOTAL ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS

<u>Reason for Referral</u>	<u>1954</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>TOTAL</u>
Auto Theft	409	506	513	609	551	555	470	510	553	677	5353
Burglary, Unlawful Entry	299	306	363	379	323	378	383	416	376	463	3686
Robbery, Holdup	3	4	9	22	16	22	19	41	62	47	245
Other Theft	363	386	373	465	477	424	527	543	714	695	4967
Use of Liquor	185	306	274	286	292	340	426	535	760	751	4155
Runaway-Correctional Inst.									141	107	248
Sex Offense	113	104	141	149	135	160	186	180	285	233	1686
Injury to Person-Assault	30	76	50	96	80	70	94	91	139	175	901
Carelessness, Mischief	190	209	196	242	169	170	184	156	80	49	1645
Curfew									172	180	352
Motor Boat Violation									4	5	9
Vandalism									100	99	199
Other Reasons	191	193	259	231	230	207	291	418	295	343	2658
Remand		60	72	89	76	34	35	11			377
Total	1783	2150	2250	2568	2349	2360	2615	2901	3681	3824	26481

10 YEAR COMPARISON OF TOTAL ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS

<u>Reason for Referral</u>	<u>1954</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>TOTAL</u>
Abuse or Cruel Treatment								40	59	63	162
Injurious Living	217	316	303	318	323	397	445	519	622	678	4138
Custody	212	181	211	285	294	305	475	323	330	388	3004
Incorrigible, Ungovernable	169	227	220	192	169	198	226	163	258	284	2106
Unable to adjust	65	67	77	123	75	99	164	210	199	228	1307
Custody for Adoption	441	409	475	464	485	492	477	501	615	637	4996
Mentally Handicapped	73	69	66	34	5	5	6	5	11	12	286
Abandonment	6	36	57	21	38	52	76	96	135	148	665
Shelter	408	241	239	217	245	168	248	191	280	302	2539
Runaway from Home	546	632	749	782	792	668	656	647	622	567	6661
Truancy	64	83	67	59	37	40	89	131	151	164	885
Other Reasons	7	8	10	10	20	36	42	90	184	185	592
Remand	<u>      </u>	<u>7</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>135</u>
Total	2208	2276	2490	2519	2505	2502	2930	2924	3466	3656	27476



**III. TOTAL REFERRALS TO JUVENILE COURT - 1963**  
Delinquent & Dependent

Table 1-III Total referrals to King County Juvenile Court: 1963

<u>Status of Case</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>% of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>
Total Referrals	7480	100%	4926	2554
New Referrals During 1963	4395	58.7%	2785	1610
Ref. on Previously Known Cases	1795	24.0%	1264	531
Cases Reappearing During Process	1290	17.3%	877	413

Table 2-III Race (Includes delinquency and dependency Referrals)

* Race of Child Referred	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>% of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>
Total	7480	100%	4926	2554
White	6023	80.5%	4037	1986
Negro	1022	13.7%	639	383
Indian	237	3.2%	118	119
Other	198	2.6%	132	66

\* Note - Race of Child classified according to the definition of the Federal Census Bureau.

Table 3-III Age Group of Child Referred (Includes Delinquency and Dependency Referrals)

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>		<u>GIRLS</u>	
	<u>No. of Referrals</u>	<u>% of Total Referrals</u>	<u>No. of Referrals</u>	<u>% of Boys Referrals</u>	<u>No. of Referrals</u>	<u>% of Girls Referrals</u>
Total	7480	100%*	4924	100%	2554	100%
0-4	1204	16.1%	591	12.0%	613	24.0%
5-9	568	7.6%	319	6.5%	249	9.8%
10-14	1997	26.7%	1381	28.0%	616	24.1%
15-17	3709	49.6%	2633	53.5%	1076	42.1%

\* Two Boys - age unknown.

III TOTAL REFERRALS TO JUVENILE COURT - 1963 - Continued  
Delinquent & Dependent

Table 4-III Source of Referral (Includes both Delinquency and Dependency Referrals)

<u>Source of Referral</u> <u>(Referring Agency)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>		<u>GIRLS</u>
	<u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>
Total	7480	100%	4926		2554
Police Departments	4152	55.5%	2897		1255
Sheriff (King County)	848	11.4%	596		252
Other Law Enforcement	321	4.3%	279		42
School Department	286	3.8%	201		85
Parents or Relatives	510	6.8%	253		257
Self	111	1.5%	55		56
Social Agency	897	12.0%	427		470
Other Court	149	2.0%	91		58
Other Source	206	2.7%	127		79

PART 4

IV STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS 1963

Table 1-IV Status of Referral

<u>Status of Referral</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>		<u>GIRLS</u>	
	<u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Ref.</u>
Total	3824	100%	3155	100%	669	100%
New Referrals during 1963	2028	53.0%	1649	52.3%	379	56.6%
Referral on Prev. Known Cases	1086	28.4%	913	28.9%	173	25.9%
Cases Reap. during process	710	18.6%	593	18.8%	117	17.5%

Boys Referrals 82.5% of Total

Girls Referrals 17.5% of Total

Table 2-IV Race of Child Referred.

<u>Race of Child</u> *	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>		<u>GIRLS</u>	
	<u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Ref.</u>
Total	3824	100%	3155	100%	669	100%
White	3139	82.1%	2615	82.9%	524	78.3%
Negro	509	13.3%	401	12.7%	108	16.2%
Indian	76	2.0%	54	1.7%	22	3.3%
Other	100	2.6%	85	2.7%	15	2.2%

\* Classified by Federal Census Bureau Definitions.

# IV STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS 1963 - Continued

Table 3-IV Age of Child Referred by Sex

Age of Child	TOTAL		BOYS		GIRLS	
	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.
Total	3824	100.0%	3155	100.0%	669	100.0%
7-9	67	1.8%	56	1.8%	11	1.6%
10	55	1.4%	54	1.7%	1	.2%
11	91	2.4%	80	2.5%	11	1.6%
12	160	4.2%	149	4.7%	11	1.6%
13	303	7.9%	249	7.9%	54	8.1%
14	505	( 13.2%	411	13.0%	94	14.1%
15	762	* ( 19.9%	615	19.5%	147	22.0%
16	965	( 25.2%	774	24.5%	191	28.6%
17	916	( 24.0%	767	24.3%	149	22.3%

\*NOTE: 82% are 14 and over.

Table 4-IV Source of Referral by Sex

	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS
Total	3824	3155	669
Police	2843 )	2317	526
Sheriff (King County)	516 ) *	448	68
Other Law Enforcement	256 )	236	20
School	18	18	0
Parents or Relative	40	25	15
Self	5	2	3
Social Agency	28	12	16
Other Court	50	41	9
Other Source	68	56	12

\* NOTE: 95% referred by Law Enforcement Agencies

Table 5-IV Reason for Referral by Sex

Reason For Referral	TOTAL		BOYS		GIRLS	
	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.
Total	3824	100.0%	3155	100.0%	669	100.0%
Auto Theft	677	17.7%	628	19.9%	49	7.3%
Burglary, Unlawful Entry	463	12.1%	437	13.9%	26	3.9%
Robbery, Hold Up	47	1.2%	38	1.2%	9	1.4%
Other Theft	695	18.2%	543	17.2%	152	22.7%
Use of Liquor	751	19.6%	631	20.0%	120	17.9%
Runaway from Correct. Inst.	107	2.8%	62	2.0%	45	6.7%
Sex Offense	233	6.1%	122	3.9%	111	16.5%
Injury to Person, Assault	175	4.6%	157	5.0%	18	2.7%
Carelessness, Mischief	49	1.3%	45	1.4%	4	.6%
Curfew	180	4.7%	126	4.0%	54	8.1%
Motor Boat Violation	5	.1%	5	.2%	0	0.0%
Vandalism	99	2.6%	94	2.8%	5	.8%
Other Reason	343	9.0%	267	8.5%	76	11.4%

# IV. STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS - 1963 - Continued

Table 6-IV Reason for Alleged Delinquency Referral of Boys by Age Group.

<u>Reason for Referral</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>7-12</u> <u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>13-14</u> <u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>15</u> <u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>16</u> <u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>17</u> <u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>
Total	3155	339	660	615	774	767
Auto Theft	628	11	149	183	174	111
Burglary, Unlaw. Entry	437	87	145	73	74	58
Robbery, Hold up	38	5	7	8	11	7
Other Theft	543	95	153	96	101	98
Use of Liquor	631	3	26	63	212	327
Runaway from Correct.Inst.	62	2	12	14	18	16
Sex Offense	122	19	31	25	29	18
Injury to Person, Assault	157	26	33	36	32	30
Carelessness, Mischief	45	8	9	10	14	4
Curfew	126	8	28	29	28	33
Motor Boat Violation	5	0	2	1	1	1
Vandalism	94	39	19	15	15	6
Other Reasons	267	36	46	62	65	58

Table 7-IV Reason for Alleged Delinquency Referral of Girls by Age Group.

<u>Reason for Referral</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>7-12</u> <u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>13-14</u> <u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>15</u> <u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>16</u> <u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>17</u> <u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>
Total	669	34	148	147	191	149
Auto Theft	49	2	10	17	10	10
Burglary, Unlaw. Entry.	26	2	10	8	5	1
Robbery, Hold Up	9	3	2	0	1	3
Other Theft	152	12	42	31	37	30
Use of Liquor	120	1	18	18	44	39
Runaway from Correct. Inst.	45	0	5	15	18	7
Sex Offense	111	3	25	26	37	20
Injury to Person, Assault	18	3	8	3	1	3
Carelessness, Mischief	4	0	3	0	0	1
Curfew	54	2	12	14	15	11
Motor Boat Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	5	2	2	0	1	0
Other Reasons	76	4	11	22	24	

Table 8-IV School Enrollment Status

<u>School Enrollment</u> <u>Status of Child</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>BOYS</u> <u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	<u>GIRLS</u> <u>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>
Total	3824	3155	669
Public Schools	2120	1776	344
Parochial or Private Schools	117	91	26
Vocational Schools	23	17	6
Expelled or Suspended	240	203	37
Withdrew or Dropped Out	402	296	106
Not Reported (and not enrolled)	922	772	150

IV STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS 1963 - Continued

<u>Marital Status of Parents of Child</u>	<u>TOTAL No. of Ref.</u>	<u>BOYS No. of Ref.</u>	<u>GIRLS No. of Ref.</u>
Total	3824	3155	669
Married and Together	1436	1216	220
Divorced	775	603	162
Legally Separated	162	130	32
Married, but Living Apart	34	30	4
One or Both Parents Deceased	229	171	58
One or Both Parents Deserting	10	9	1
Natural Parents Not Married	43	27	16
Unknown or Not Reported	1135	959	176

Table 10-IV Source of Child's Support.

<u>Source of Child's Support</u>	<u>TOTAL No. of Ref.</u>	<u>BOYS No. of Ref.</u>	<u>GIRLS No. of Ref.</u>
Total	3824	3155	669
Parents or Relatives	2032	1669	363
State Dept. of Public Assistance	313	243	70
Social Security (O.A.S.I.)	37	27	10
Other			19
Unknown or Not Reported	1363	1156	207

Table 11-IV Employment in Family

<u>Employment as Major Source of Income for Family</u>	<u>TOTAL No. of Ref.</u>	<u>BOYS No. of Ref.</u>	<u>GIRLS No. of Ref.</u>
Total	3824	3155	669
Father or Stepfather only	791	661	130
Mother or Stepmother only	216	167	49
Both Parents	326	267	59
Child	28	23	5
Other Person	45	29	16
Unknown or Not Reported	2418	2008	410

Table 12-IV Income of Family of Alleged Delinquent

<u>Gross Income of Family Unit</u>	<u>TOTAL No. of Ref.</u>	<u>BOYS No. of Ref.</u>	<u>GIRLS No. of Ref.</u>
Total	3824	3155	669
Under \$2,400.	72	59	13
2,400 - 3,599	146	101	45
3,600 - 4,799	213	174	39
4,800 - 5,999	316	271	45
6,000 - 7,199	251	210	41
7,200 and over	318	268	50
Unknown or Not Reported	2508	2072	436



## STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS - 1963

Table 1-V Status of Case

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	No. of Ref.
Total	3656	100%	1771	1885
New Cases during 1963	2367	64.7%	1136	1231
Referral on Prev. Known Cases	709	19.4%	351	358
Cases Reap. While in Process	580	15.9%	284	296

Table 2-V Race of Child Referred

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	No. of Ref.
Total	3656	100%	1771	1885
White	2884	78.9%	1422	1462
Negro	513	14.0%	238	275
Indian	161	4.4	64	97
Other	98	2.7%	47	51

Table 3-V Age and Sex of Child by Single Year of Age

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	No. of Ref.
Total	*3656	100%	1769	1885
Under 1	725	19.8%	356	369
1	122	3.4%	62	60
2	142	3.9%	66	76
3	112	3.1%	59	53
4	103	2.8%	48	55
5	108	2.9%	56	52
6	100	2.7%	54	46
7	99	2.7%	53	46
8	100	2.8%	52	48
9	94	2.6%	48	46
10	100	2.7%	58	42
11	114	3.1%	59	55
12	161	4.4%	78	83
13	190	5.2%	97	93
14	318	8.7%	146	172
15	446	12.2%	209	237
16	416	11.4%	178	238
17	204	5.6%	90	114

\*Note - The Age of 2 children was not reported.  
 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.

STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS 1963 - Continued

Table 4-V Sex by Reason for Referral

<u>Reason for Referral</u>	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS
	No. of <u>Ref.</u>	No. of <u>Ref.</u>	No. of <u>Ref.</u>
Total	3656	1771	1885
Abandonment	148	86	62
Injurious Living	678	291	387
Abuse, Cruel Treatment	63	26	37
Unable to Adjust	228	112	116
Incorrigible, Ungovernable	284	154	130
Runaway from Home	567	239	328
Truancy	164	102	62
Shelter	302	155	147
Mentally Handicapped	12	7	5
Custody	388	180	208
Custody for Adoption	637	317	320
Other Reasons	185	102	83

Table 5-V

Age Group of Boys Referred by Reason for Referral

<u>Reason for Referral</u>	TOTAL BOYS							
	No. of <u>Ref.</u>	Under <u>1</u>	<u>1-4</u>	<u>5-9</u>	<u>10-14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>
Total	1771	356	235	263	438	209	178	90
Abandonment *	86	12	38	24	8	3	0	0
Injurious Living	291	20	75	96	75	14	10	1
Abuse, Cruel Treatment	26	1	8	7	8	2	0	0
Unable to Adjust	112	0	1	10	44	23	23	11
Incorrigible, Ungovernable	154	0	2	10	71	26	30	15
Runaway from Home	239	0	0	1	77	64	59	38
Truancy	102	0	0	4	38	30	25	5
Shelter	155	10	46	39	27	12	9	12
Mentally Handicapped	6	2	0	3	2	0	0	0
Custody *	180	17	37	49	48	14	10	4
Custody for Adoption	317	289	13	8	7	0	0	0
Other Reasons	102	5	15	12	33	21	12	4

\* NOTE: Age of 2 children were not reported.

Table 6-V Age Group of Girls Referred by Reason of Referral

Reason for Referral	TOTAL GIRLS							
	No. of Ref.	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15	16	17
Total	1885	369	244	238	445	237	238	114
Abandonment*	62	8	35	13	5	1	0	0
Injurious Living	387	20	86	120	110	26	23	2
Abuse, Cruel Treatment	37	0	5	7	6	5	11	3
Unable to Adjust	116	0	1	3	41	26	30	15
Incorrigible, Ungovernable	130	0	0	0	51	27	33	19
Runaway from Home	328	0	0	0	110	92	81	45
Truancy	62	0	0	4	23	16	13	6
Shelter	147	7	47	42	30	9	8	4
Mentally Handicapped	5	0	0	1	3	0	0	1
Custody	208	39	43	32	43	18	21	12
Custody for adoption	320	292	16	8	2	2	0	0
Other Reasons	83	3	11	8	21	15	18	7

\*NOTE: Age of 1 abandoned child was not reported

Table 7-V Source of Referral

Source of Referral	TOTAL		BOYS	GIRLS
	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	No. of Ref.
Total	3656	100%	1771	1885
Police	1309	35.8%	580	729
Sheriff (King County)	332	9.1%	148	184
Other Law Enforcement	65	1.8%	43	22
School Department	268	7.3%	183	85
Parent or Relative	470	12.8%	228	242
Social Agency	869	23.8%	415	454
Other Court	99	2.7%	50	49
Self	106	2.9%	53	53
Other Source	138	3.8%	71	67

Table 8-V School Enrollment Status

School Enrollment Status	TOTAL		BOYS	GIRLS
	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	No. of Ref.
Total	3656	100%	1771	1885
Public School	1598	43.7%	713	885
Private or Parochial School	83	2.3%	44	39
Vocation School	13	.4%	5	8
Pre School	1279	35.0%	637	642
Expelled or Suspend. frm School.	210	5.7%	156	54
Withdrew or Dropped out	174	4.8%	68	106
Unknown or Not Reported	299	8.1%	148	151

# STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS 1963 - Continued

Table 9-V Marital Status of Parents

<u>Marital Status of Parents</u>	TOTAL		BOYS	GIRLS
	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>% of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>
Total	3656	100.0%	1771	1885
Married and Together	857	23.4%	400	457
Divorced	946	25.9%	458	488
Separated	344	9.4%	175	169
Married but living Apart	103	2.8%	56	47
One or Both Parents Deceased	253	6.9%	112	141
One or Both Parents Deserting	13	.4%	4	9
Unmarried	657	18.0%	317	340
Unknown or Not Reported	483	13.2%	249	234

Table 10-V Major Source of Family Support

<u>Major Source of Family Support</u>	TOTAL		BOYS	GIRLS
	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>% of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>
Total	3656	100.0%	1771	1885
Parents or Relatives	1801	49.2%	849	952
State Dept. of Pub. Assist.	1024	28.0%	495	529
Social Security (Q.A.S.I.)	65	1.8%	36	29
Other Source	233	6.4%	115	118
Unknown or Not Reported	533	14.6%	276	257

Table 11-V Employment of Family Members

<u>Employment in Family</u>	TOTAL		BOYS	GIRLS
	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>% of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>
Total	3656	100.0%	1771	1885
Father or Stepfather Only	642	17.6%	280	362
Mother or Stepmother Only	223	6.1%	107	116
Both Parents Working	209	5.7%	107	102
Child Working To Support Family	21	.6%	10	11
Other Family Member Employed	58	1.6%	35	23
Unknown or Not Reported	2503	68.4%	1232	1271

Table 12-V Income of Family

<u>Income of Child's Family</u>	TOTAL		BOYS	GIRLS
	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>% of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>
Total	3656	100.0%	1771	1885
Under \$2400	130	3.6%	67	63
2400 - 3599	210	5.7%	101	109
3600 - 4799	182	5.0%	86	96
4800 - 5999	204	5.6%	90	114
6000 - 6199	172	4.7%	79	93
7200 - or more	184	5.0%	83	101
Unknown or Not Reported	2574	70.4%	1265	1309

# VI FINAL DISPOSITION OF CASES - 1963

Table 1-VI Cases of Individual Children Closed

<u>Dispositions</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>% of Cases Closed</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
Total	6903	100%	4680	2229
Adjusted with Family	785	11.4%	508	277
Custody Parents, Relatives, Indiv.	243	3.5%	109	134
Cont. for Review, Petitions Dismiss.	1409	20.4%	936	473
Incidental Service Completed	1386	20.1%	1066	320
Wardship Discharged by Court Order	140	2.0%	88	52
Probation Completed & Dismissed	687	10.0%	517	170
Courtesy Supervision Dismissed	35	0.5%	19	16
Case Dismissed, Lack Evidence	31	0.4%	18	13
Transfer Jurisdiction Other County	135	2.0%	94	41
Runaway Returned, Other State	4	0.1%	3	1
Military Service	7	0.1%	6	1
Unable to Locate	43	0.6%	22	21
Declined Jurisdiction	188	2.7%	166	22
Declined Jurisdiction Suspended	162	2.3%	153	9
Committed to Dept. of Institutions	335	4.9%	260	75
Parolee Returned to Dept. of Inst.	34	0.5%	29	5
Runaways from Dept. of Inst. Returned	42	0.6%	36	6
State Mental Hospitals	3	*	2	1
State Schools for Mentally Handicapped	2	*	0	2
Children's Div., S.D.P.A.	291	4.2%	155	136
Children's Home Soc. of Wash.	183	2.6%	77	106
Catholic Children's Services	198	2.9%	85	113
Lutheran Family & Child Service	89	1.3%	44	45
Medina Children's Service	92	1.3%	38	54
Brisco School	12	0.2%	12	0
Ruth School	7	0.1%	0	7
Ryther Child Center	8	0.1%	8	0
Seattle Children's Home	18	0.3%	8	10
Family Counseling Service	7	0.1%	6	1
Friends of Youth-Griffin Home	8	0.1%	8	0
Home of Good Shepherd	46	0.7%	0	46
All Other Reasons for Closing	273	4.0%	201	72

\* These items combined make up less than 1%



PART VII  
SUMMARY OF JUVENILE COURT HEARINGS 1963

Table 1-VII

<b>A. <u>Regular Court Hearings on Delinquency and Dependency Petitions</u></b>		
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
No. of Regular Scheduled Court Hearings including 197 contested Traffic Hearings	3806 (a)	3839
No. of Regularly Scheduled Non-Appearance Hearings (routine agency, custody, dismissals, etc.)	2474	2436
No. of Unscheduled Appearance Hearings	69	41
No. of Regular Hearings Held During Preliminary Hearing Calendar	130	100
Total All Regularly Scheduled Court Hearings	6479	6416
<b>B. <u>Preliminary Hearings on Petitions and Questions of Detention of Child - Dispositions.</u></b>		
Ordered Detained	1858	1640
Ordered Released	1058	1348*
Declined Jurisdiction	76	109
Not in Detention but attended Preliminary Hearing	21	37
Petition Dismissed	378	*
Total Preliminary Hearings	3391	3134
* Petition dismissed included in Ordered Released in 1962		
<b>C. <u>Preliminary Hearings - Direct to Court Hearings</u></b>		
No. Settled out	521	N.A.
No. Continued or Subject to Review	545	N.A.
Referred to Probation Dept. for Investigation	125	N.A.
Total Direct to Court Hearings	1191	N.A.
<b>D. <u>Financial Hearings</u></b>		
No. of Hearings and Continuances on Child Support	410	370
No. of Hearings and Continuances on Cost of Detention Care	119	304
Total Financial Hearings	529	674
Total all Hearings on above matters	11,590	10,224
<b>E. <u>Miscellaneous Court Actions</u></b>		
Unscheduled Non Appearance	422	395
Subpoenas Issued	30	N.A.

Note: (a) These are full hearings on Delinquency or Dependency Petitions.

# PART VIII

## DETENTION & SHELTER CARE OF ALLEGED DELINQUENT AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Table 1-VIII - Summary of Detention Care - Alleged Delinquent and Dependent Children

<u>All Detention Care</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total 1963</u>	<u>Total 1962</u>
No. in Detention on January	64	43	107	104
Total Admissions During the year	<u>2392</u>	<u>1295</u>	<u>3687</u>	<u>3524</u>
Total Detentions During the year	2456	1338	3794	3628
Total Releases During year	<u>2383</u>	<u>1294</u>	<u>3677</u>	<u>3521</u>
No. in Detention on December 31	73	44	117	107

### Individual Children Admitted

No. in Detention on January 1	64	43	107	104
No. of Individual Children Admitted during year	<u>1907</u>	<u>1042</u>	<u>2949</u>	<u>2811</u>
Total Individual Children Detained during year.	1971	1085	3056	2915
Individual Children Released during year.	<u>1898</u>	<u>1041</u>	<u>2939</u>	<u>2808</u>
No. in Detention on December 31	73	44	117	107

Note: 138 more individual children detained in 1963.

### Type of Admission

New Admissions this year	1407	802	2209	2144
Recurrence of Admission prior to January 1	<u>500</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>667</u>
Total Individual Children Admitted during year	1907	1042	2949	2811
Recurrence of Admission since of January 1	<u>485</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>738</u>	<u>713</u>
Total Admissions during year	2392	1295	3687	3524

Note: Admissions increased by 163 over 1962.

### Total Child Care Days

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Total Child Care Days	50430	45047	40979
Average Daily Population	138	123	112
Average Length of Stay per Admission-Days	14.1	13.2	14.6

Note: Increase in child care days = 5383  
Increase in Average daily population = 15 children.

DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE - Continued

Table 2-VIII - Length of Detention Stay

<u>LENGTH OF STAY - DAYS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF RELEASES</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL</u>	<u>NUMBER OF DAYS IN DETENTION BEFORE RELEASE</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL DAYS IN DETENTION</u>
1-4	1739	48.1%	4008	8.5%
5-10	685	18.9%	5025	10.6%
11-15	290	8.0%	3773	7.8%
16-20	188	5.2%	3309	6.9%
21-30	302	8.3%	7327	15.4
31-60	290	8.0%	12138	25.5%
61 & over	<u>125</u>	<u>3.5%</u>	<u>12116</u>	<u>25.4%</u>
Total	3619	100%	47696 Total	100%

Table 3-VIII - Significant Changes in Detention Population - 1961 to 1963

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>% Change 1961-62</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>% Change 1962-63</u>	<u>% Change 1961-63</u>
Delinquent Child Care Days	27269	24916	-8.6%	24869	No Change	-8.6%
Dependent Child Care Days	13710	20131	+46.8%	*25561	+26.9%	*+86.4%
Total Child Care Days	40979	45047	+10%	50430	+11.9%	+23.1%
Delinquent Average Daily Population	75	68	-9.3%	68	No Change	- 9.3%
Dependent Average Daily Population	37	55	+48.9%	*70	+27.2%	*+89.2%
Total Average Daily Population	112	123	+ 9.8%	138	+12.1%	+23.2%

\*These are the most significant figures showing the increases in Detention population and child care days come from the sharp rise in dependency referrals to detention.

DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE (Continued)

Table 4-VIII Summary of Detention Care - Alleged Delinquent Children

All Detention Admissions - Delinquent

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>1963 TOTAL</u>	<u>1962 TOTAL</u>
No. in Detention on January 1	39	16	55	78
No. of Admissions during year	<u>1664</u>	<u>399</u>	<u>2063</u>	<u>2054</u>
Total Detentions during year	1703	415	2118	2132
No. of Releases during year	<u>1652</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>2052</u>	<u>2077</u>
No. in Detention on December 31	51	15	66	55

No. of Individual Children Admitted - Delinquent

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>1963 TOTAL</u>	<u>1962 TOTAL</u>
No. in Detention January 1	39	16	55	78
No. Individual Children Admitted during year	<u>1289</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>1587</u>	<u>1589</u>
Total Individual Children Detained during year	1328	314	1642	1667
No. of Individual Children Released during year	1277	298	1576	1612
No. of Individual Children Detained Dec. 31	51	15	66	55

Types of Admission - Delinquent

New Admissions this year	877	177	1054	1118
Recurrence of Admissions prior to Jan. 1	<u>412</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>471</u>
Total Individual Children Detained during year	1289	298	1587	1589
Recurrent Admissions Since Jan. 1	<u>375</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>476</u>	<u>465</u>
Total Admissions during year	1664	399	2063	2054

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
<u>Total Child Care Days - Delinquent</u>	24,869	24,916	27,269
Average Daily Population	74.7	68.3	68.0
Average Length of Stay per Admission in Days - delinquent only	12.4	13.0	12.0

DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE (Continued)

Table 5-VIII Summary of Detention Care - Alleged Dependent Children

All Detention Admissions - Dependency

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>1963 TOTAL</u>	<u>1962 TOTAL</u>
No. in Detention on January 1 (Depend.)	25	27	52	26
Total Admissions during year (Depend.)	728	896	1624	1470
Total Detentions during year (Depend.)	753	923	1676	
Total Releases during year (Depend.)	731	894	1625	1444
No. in Detention on Dec. 31 (Depend.)	22	29	51	52

Detention of Individual Children - Dependency

No. in Detention on January 1	25	27	52	26
No. Admitted during year	618	744	1362	1222
Total Detentiond During year (Depend.)	643	771	1414	1248
Total Releases during Year	621	742	1463	1196
No. in Detention on December 31	22	29	51	52

Type of Admission - Dependency

New Admissions this year	530	625	1155	1026
Recurrence of Admission (prior to Jan. 1)	88	119	207	196
Total Individual Children Detained (Dep.)	618	744	1362	1222
Recurrent during this year	110	152	262	248
Total Admissions (Depend.)	728	896	1624	1470

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
<u>Total Child Care Days</u>	25,561	20,131	13,710
Average Daily Population	70.0	55.6	37.6
Average Length of Stay per Admission (Days)	16.2	13.5	15.1



PART IX  
DETENTION OF COMMITTED CHILDREN 1963

**Table I-IX**      Number of Children Detained After Commitment to The Department of Institutions - 3 Year Comparison

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
No. Committed to Juvenile Rehabilitation Facilities	381	384	380
No. Runaways and Parolees Returned	180	221	277
Total Awaiting Transfer to Juvenile Facilities	561	605	657
No. Committed to Rainier State School	4	2	4
No. Committed to Western State Hospital	11	0	1
Total Detained Awaiting Transfer to D.I. Facilities	576	607	662

**Table 2-IX**      Length of Detention After Commitment to the Department of Institutions

	<u>1961</u> days	<u>1962</u> days	<u>1963</u> days
Average Stay for Children Committed to Juvenile Rehabilitation Facilities	23.5	13.5	14
Average Stay for Runaways and Parolees	10.5	8.4	9
Average Stay for Rainier School Commitments	<u>73.0</u>	<u>78.0</u>	<u>214</u>
Average Stay for Children Awaiting Transfer to State Institutions	19.3	11.5	13

**Table 3-IX**      Number of Child Care Days Provided for Children Awaiting Transfer to State Institutions

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
No. of days for Children Commit. to Juvenile Rehabilitation Facilities	8,989	5,103	5,323
No. of days for Runaways and Parolees Return	1,808	1,719	2,410
No. of days for Rainier School Commitment	292	157	855
No. of days for State Hospital Commitment	<u>23</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>
Total Child Care Days Provided Commit. Children	11,112	6,979	8,596

**Table 4-IX**      Number of Children Under Post-Commitment Care and Number of Child Care Days Provided

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
No. of Children Detained Awaiting Transfer	576	607	662
Average Length of Stay in Detention Post-Commit.	19.3	11.5	13 days
No. of Child Care Days Provided	11,112	6,979	8,596
% of all Child Care Days during year	25%	15%	17%
Average No. of Children Detained Pending Trans.	30	19	22
Cost of Care given Post-Commit. at \$9.00/day	\$100,008	\$62,811	\$77,364

## PART X

## SUMMARY OF COLLECTIONS AND FINANCIAL HEARINGS

Table 1-X Total Collection Activity

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Total Amount Due	\$503,419.67	\$479,015.10
Total Funds Collected	253,330.42	246,221.95
Total Amount in Arrears on Dec. 31	54,097.25	49,536.15
Total Amount Waived, Cancelled or Adjusted	195,992.00	183,257.00
No. of Hearings on Finances	524	607
No. of Cases Stricken	205	203
No. of Accounts Processed during year	6248	5505

Table 2-X Collection on Child Support Accounts For Foster Home Care, Institutions, Private Agencies

Total Amount Due	\$290,079.35	\$278,418.71
Total Amount Collected	238,842.40	231,704.31
Total Amount in Arrears on Dec. 31	51,586.95	46,399.40
Amount Cancelled or Adjusted	550.00	-
Total Hearings on Child Support	407	370
No. of Cases Stricken	163	135
No. of Accounts Processed during Year	1256	943

Table 3-X Collection of Cost of Detention Care Accounts

Total Amount Potential	\$212,440.32	\$200,590.39
Amount Collected	14,488.02	14,517.64
Amount in Arrears on Dec. 31	2,510.30	3,136.75
Amount Cancelled or Waived	195,442.00	182,942.00
Total Court Hearings on Detention Care	112	137
No. of Cases Stricken	42	68
No. of Accounts Processed During Year	4992	4357

# PART XI

## SUMMARY OF TRAFFIC REFERRALS AND DISPOSITIONS FOR 1963

Table I-XI Traffic Violation - Principal Reasons for Citation

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>% of Change</u>
Drunken Driving *	1	8	- 88.0%
Reckless Driving *	(a) 100	122	- 18.0%
Hit & Run *	24	16	+ 50.0%
Speed too fast for conditions	134)	65	+106.2%
Speeding, 6-10 MPH	746)	618	+ 20.7%
" 11-15 "	708) --2051	689	+ 2.8%
" 16-20 "	291)	241	+ 20.8%
" 21 & over	172)	141	+ 22.0%
Negligent Driving	1003	934	+ 7.4%
No Operator's License	705	701	+ .6%
Thru Stop Sign or Signal	699	506	+ 38.1%
Defective Equipment	688	648	+ 6.2%
Right of Way	595	442	+ 34.6%
Improper Turn	319	211	+ 51.2%
License Falsification *	4	7	- 42.9%
Following too closely	130	87	+ 49.4%
Aiding & Abetting	27	16	+ 68.8%
Wrong Way 1-way street	53	39	+ 35.9%
Improper Registration	54	26	+107.7%
Driving while License Suspended	7	8	- 12.5%
No Signal	14	12	+ 16.7%
No Vehicle License	55	62	- 11.3%
Other Violations	396	548	- 27.7%
Hitchiking	(b) 486	297	+ 63.6%
Pedestrian Violations	(c) 617	0	-
TOTAL	8028	6444	+ 24.6%

\* Automatic Suspension of License

- (a) Nearly all reckless driving referrals were heard in regular court hearings.
- (b) 486 hitchiking citations not involving driving.
- (c) 617 pedestrian violations were formerly disposed of by traffic violation bureau.

Note: Liquor consumption and possession are referred as delinquent matters and are not counted as traffic violations.

Table 2-XI Source of Referral

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>% of Change</u>
Seattle Police Department	4795	3581	33.9%
Washington State Patrol	1812	1525	18.8%
King County Sheriff	297	317	- 6.3%
Other Police Departments	1124	1021	10.1%
TOTAL	8028	6444	24.6%

Note: The 1960 census report shows that the youth population of Seattle and King County in the 16 - 17 year age group totals 26,311, of which 13,062 are boys and 13,249 are girls.

PART XI (Continued)

SUMMARY OF TRAFFIC REFERRALS AND DISPOSITIONS FOR 1963

Table 3-XI Dispositions of Traffic Referrals

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>% of Change</u>
License Deferred	183	211	-13.3%
License Held	2265	1309	+73.0%
Reprimand and Rel	1632	1465	+11.4%
Released: Def. equip. rep. or relp.	328	90	+264.5%
Car to be sold	98	69	+40.0%
Driving restricted (school or work)	877	806	+ 8.8%
Declined Jurisdiction	536	903	-40.6%
Declined because of accident	257	173	+48.6%
Referred to other Juvenile Court	68	186	-173.5%
Accident prevention school	824	530	+55.5%
License sent to Olympia	2	0	--
Referred to Probation Dept.	420	428	- 1.9%
Referred to Student Court	122	80	+52.5%
Other Dispositions	376	194	+93.8%
Dismissed	40	--	--
TOTAL	<u>8028</u>	<u>6444</u>	<u>+24.6%</u>
Boys cited	7115	5684	+25.4%
Girls cited	<u>913</u>	<u>760</u>	<u>+20.2%</u>
	8028	6444	

Table 4-XI Recurrence of Traffic Violation

1st Referral	5725	4478	+27.9%
2nd Referral	1364	1138	+19.9%
3rd Referral	536	463	+15.8%
4th Referral	<u>403</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>+10.4%</u>
TOTAL	8028	6444	+24.6%

Table 5-XI

No. Involved in Accidents	1253	1039	+20.6%
Insured	1075	871	+23.4%
Not Insured	178	168	6.0%
Marine Violations cited	62	73	-15.1%

## PART XI (Continued)

## SUMMARY OF TRAFFIC REFERRALS AND DISPOSITIONS FOR 1963

Table 6-XI Comparison of Principal Traffic Offenses During 5-Year Period

<u>Offense</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>% Change in 5 Years</u>
Speeding	1116	1447	1445	1689	1917	+ 71.8%
Negligent Driving	678	779	750	934	1003	+ 47.9%
Defective Equipment	836	874	655	648	688	- 17.7%
No Operator's License	677	647	530	701	705	+ 4.1%
Thru Stop Sign	618	509	441	506	699	+ 13.1%
Right of Way	277	306	529	442	595	+114.8%
Reckless Driving	99	62	96	122	100	+ 1.0%
Improper Turn	226	188	174	211	319	+ 41.1%
Following Too Closely	86	99	77	87	130	+ 51.2%

Table 7-XI Disposition of All Traffic Referrals During 5-Year Period

<u>Dispositions</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>% Change in 5 Yrs.</u>
License Held	1006	1021	1340	1309	2265	+ 125.1%
Reprimand & Released	1037	1116	408	1465	1632	+ 57.4%
Def. Equip repaired			415	90	328	-----
Car To Be Sold	268	207	125	69	98	- 63.4%
Lic. Issuance Deferred			216	211	183	-----
Driving Restricted	599	534	623	806	877	+ 46.4%
Decline Jurisdiction	1096	1338	447	903	536	-104.5%
Decline - accident			415	173	257	-----
Accident prev. school	486	660	581	530	824	+ 69.5%
License to Olympia	92	48	84	0	2	-97.8%
Referred to Probation	130	140	312	428	420	+223.1%
Referred to Student Ct.	248	345	113	80	122	- 50.8%
Referred to Other Juv. Ct.			157	186	68	-----
Other Dispositions			107	194	376	-----
Dismissed					40	-----
TOTAL	4962	5409	5343	6444	8028	+ 61.8%