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KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON



ANNUAL REPORT

1962

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INTRODUCTION

This annual report summarizes the information available on Juvenile Court services for the year 1962. 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 10,224 court hearings were held in 1962. This is a 24% increase over the number of hearings held in 1961. Further sharp increases in this work load will occur during the next few years because of the major increases in juvenile population, particularly in the 14 through 17 year old group.

PRELIMINARY HEARINGS

A total of 3,134 preliminary hearings were held in 1962, an increase of 20% over the number held in 1961.

A preliminary hearing is held for each child detained in the Youth Service Center within 72 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.
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.

REGULAR COURT HEARINGS

A total of 6,416 regularly scheduled court hearings were held in 1962. This is an increase of 1,190 hearings or about 23% over the number held in 1961.

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 674 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. A total of 674 such hearings were held in 1962, an increase of 75% over the number held in 1961.

PART II

PROBATION SERVICES

The probation department provides intake services, field probation services, and detention care. The workload for the department for the year was a total of 13,591 cases referred for all reasons. Of these, 3,681 were referred for alleged delinquency; 3,466 for alleged dependency; and 6,444 were traffic citations. In addition, 2,811 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. This division investigates the facts and makes a preliminary diagnosis of the case, finds the available community resource to meet a problem not requiring Court adjudication, and refers such cases to an appropriate agency. Intake officers are responsible for filing petitions calling for further investigation and judicial decision.

Intake services - Continued

They settle cases informally which do not require judicial determination. A revision in the Juvenile Court Code provides for such informal disposition, with parental agreement, without the filing of a petition.

Dispositions at intake

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

Intake workload

During the year, there were a total of 5962 cases assigned to the intake division, of which 3462 were adjusted, completed, or disposed of, and 1028 were assigned to the field units for full investigation. An undetermined number of telephone and miscellaneous inquiries were also handled. The intake division is staffed with a supervisor and eight caseworkers.

B. Investigation services

The full investigation of delinquency and dependency cases is assigned to 33 caseworkers in the field units of the probation department. They are responsible for investigating the facts and circumstances of each case. They inquire into the history of the family and the child, and the environment and factors contributing to his dependency or delinquency. They appraise the possibility of help for the individual child and recommend a plan of care or treatment for him. They conduct an average of 8 new investigations each month and present these cases for Court hearings. Approximately 40% of the cases under investigation involve children who are detained at the Youth Service Center. The remainder under investigation have not been detained, but were referred by letter, bulletin or petition.

Use of casework approach

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

The field probation units had 1855 cases active on January 1st and were assigned a total of 2296 cases to investigate and process during the year. The field units were active on 4151 cases and, at the end of the year, the caseload was 1924. There was an average of 439 cases in process of

investigation on the 1st of each month, and an average of about 191 assignments were made during the month. The average caseload, then, for each field officer was 74 cases per month of which 8 were new assignments for full investigation. There were 6416 Court hearings on dependency and delinquency petitions, of which approximately 4200 were regularly scheduled hearings on cases prepared by the field staff.

C. Probation supervision

There was an average of 827 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. From one-third to one-half were neglect or dependency cases and the remainder were cases of delinquency. The increase in the proportion of dependency referrals on probation was caused by 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 is advised of this in his first contact with the department. A standing committee of the Seattle Bar Association has worked cooperatively with us for several years to effect sound procedures and to inform attorneys about the operation of the Court.

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 88 psychiatric diagnoses and consultations provided during the year, and 169 psychological services paid from Court funds. A larger number of both services were paid for by parents.

PART VI.

DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE

A. Purpose of detention

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

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

B. Detention and shelter loads

On January 1st, there were 104 children under care and there were 2811 children admitted during the year. The average daily population was 123 children all year and the average length of stay was 13.2 days. Many children were detained more than once so that the total number of admissions to the Youth Service Center was 3524. The total child-care days spent by all children under care was 45047 days.

Boys outnumbered girls under care during the year, 1891 to 1024; children detained for delinquency reasons exceeded those sheltered for dependency, 1667 to 1248. The average length of stay for children referred for delinquency was 13.0 days and the average for children referred for dependency was 13.5 days.

PART VII.

SHELTER CARE AND SOCIAL PLANNING FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Children 1 through 5 years of age, who are referred for dependency reasons, are admitted to the Youth Service Center for shelter care. These children are given a physical examination by the staff physician who makes a written report the day following the child's admission. The ill child remains at the Center until he recovers or is admitted to the County Hospital.

Those children under 6 who cannot return to their own home are released to receiving home care pending planning for the child's future. Catholic Children's Services provide this service for Catholic children. This service is provided other children by the State Department of Public Assistance. The State Legislature recently appropriated \$80,000 to extend this service for older dependent children during the coming biennium. Full credit is due the Department of Public Assistance and Catholic Children's Services for initiating and carrying out this important child welfare function.

C. 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 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.

D. Nature of services provided

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

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

E. Rights of children and parents

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

F. Focus on the individual child

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

G. School services

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

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

H. Volunteer services

The volunteer activities of 20 organized groups provide an important service to children and supplement the staff's work in many ways. The Youth Service Guild provides a regular activities program in several detention units, including craft activities, group dancing, outings to the zoo, swimming classes, and a variety of field trips. They underwrite a scholarship for a detention employee in training in graduate social work. The Junior League has provided volunteers regularly since 1948., in arts and craft classes, and underwrites a part of the cost of materials. The United Commercial Travelers, with 30 participating men volunteers, have provided a weekly activity program for the boys units, including manning and servicing the movie projector.

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

I. Changes in Detention workload

A potentially explosive situation exists in the detention facilities of the Youth Service Center. The average daily population detained in the Center during 1962 was 123. At times more than 150 children were

housed in this facility which has a maximum capacity of 120. The delinquent boys units were frequently housing double their capacity necessitating emergency sleeping and supervision measures.

In 1958 when the average daily population had reached 123, preliminary hearings for detained children were instituted. Since that time the State Department of Public Assistance and the Catholic Children's Services have cooperated with the Court in providing receiving Homes for dependent children under six years. These two measures have assisted in holding down the average daily population of the Center.

Since 1959, when the average daily population of the Center was 90 children, an increase of 40% has occurred in the average number of children in residence at the Youth Service Center. This increase parallels the increase in referrals to the Court. With a sizable projected increase in referrals, additional pressure on the limited capacity of the Youth Service Center is inevitable.

In 1962 46,577 child care days were provided for children in the Youth Service Center. This is a new all-time high. If conditions remain constant this figure must increase further in the coming years.

About 15% of the total child care days were provided to children awaiting transfer to state institutions. Of the remaining child care days about one-half involved delinquency cases with the balance provided to dependent children.

The average length of stay of children detained declined from 14.8 days in 1961 to 13 days in 1962. This reduction was effected by constant case review by probation staff and judges and by more prompt transfer of committed children to state rehabilitation facilities.

J. Gifts and donations

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

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

Ballard Elks
Children's Social Service Guild
Beta Sigma Phi--Xi Upsilon
Bellevue Congregational Church
Prosecuting Attorney's Office
Seattle P.T.A. Council
Insurance Womens' Association
Business and Professional Woman
West Woodland Park School
Women's City Club

Northgate P.T.A.
Soroptomist International
D.A.R. - Mary Morris Chapter
Burien Heights School
Altrusa Club
B.E.O. Sisterhood
Highline Area Council P.T.A.
Port Engineers of Puget Sound
Sunset Junior High P.T.A.
Red Cross

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

VII TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

Under the law, juvenile traffic offenders, as well as all other youth violating statutes, are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. The Court is the central adjudicating agency for all traffic citations issued to youth by law enforcement officers in the County. Recognizing that this is a growing and complex problem, requiring the best thinking and judgment of all departments concerned, Juvenile Traffic Conferences were called in January, 1954 and in January, 1958 to solidify procedures. There were 6,444 traffic citations referred in 1962.

Procedures

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

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

Deprivation Schedule for Speeding

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

Dispositions

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

VIII CLERICAL SERVICES

The Clerical Department performs all of the typical office functions, including stenographic, clerical, secretarial, switchboard, filing, and record keeping. A clerk prepares the preliminary hearing schedules and distributes Court Orders and disposition reports to appropriate personnel and agencies. More than 5500 reports were typed into the social records for Court hearings. An uncounted number of Court notices were served on parents and witnesses by the Transportation Officers. They also transported children to clinics, hospitals, and bus depots as needed. Tabulations of statistical data are made monthly and reports are made to the statewide reporting center on Juvenile Court referrals. Statistical data was maintained on the 6444 traffic referrals and dispositions sent to the law enforcement agencies referring the cases. Although streamlining of clerical procedures occurs constantly, adequate record-keeping is necessary.

IX BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT

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

The kitchen staff served a total of 139,000 meals during the year to an average of 123 children per day. The total food cost for 1962 was \$32,190 and the average cost per meal was 23.0 cents. The Department of Agriculture furnished surplus items totaling approximately 13,190 pounds including flour, powdered milk, corn meal, rice, butter, lard and some meats. Food menus are prepared with the assistance of the University Home Economics staff to assure that adequate, nutritious and well-balanced meals are served.

PART 2

PROBLEMS AFFECTING OUR SERVICES

I. LACK OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

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

For many of these children and parents, a community-supported child guidance clinic would have served 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 damaging to them and to others.

II HEAVY CASE LOADS

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

III SHORTAGE OF STAFF

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

IV PROBATION CANNOT SUBSTITUTE FOR OTHER NEEDED CARE

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

V NEED FOR MORE STATE INSTITUTIONS

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

Committed children waiting placement

There was a total of 384 children committed to the Department of Institutions' juvenile institutions last year. They waited in detention an average of 12 days after commitment to be admitted to institutions. They accumulated 5600 child care days, at our cost of \$9.00 per day, which totals \$45,900. We operated a 14 bed institution all year which should have been provided by the State program. The damage and discouragement these children suffer in enforced waiting cannot be measured in money, but it reduces the opportunity for rehabilitation markedly.

Runaways and returnees

There were 221 children who ran away and were detained, or whose post institution placement failed. Homes, jobs and parental support are often not available for these children, and make-shift plans do not work. Those detained in the Youth Service Center averaged 8 days of stay pending return or placement. These were an average of more than 4 such children in detention on any one day, and they spent 1700 child care days here. It cost us \$15,300 to provide this care.

Commitments to other State institutions

There were 2 children committed to Rainier State School and were detained an average of 78 days after commitment. There were no children committed to Western State Hospital in 1962 who required post commitment detention.

Summary

We detained 607 children after commitment during the year. They accumulated 6979 child care days while waiting placement. They averaged 12 days of waiting. We provided an 18 bed institution in King County for children who legally and properly should have been under care in state facilities. It cost King County nearly \$63,000.

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 the 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.

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 200 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.

PART 3 FINANCES

I JUVENILE COURT BUDGET

The total Juvenile Court budget for 1962 was as appropriated by the Board of County Commissioners. The budget is prepared by the Board of Managers and administrative offices of the Court, and submitted to the Board of County Commissioners. The funds appropriated for this department, as for most county offices, come from the county general fund.

The division of the budget allocation is as follows:

Salaries and Wages:

Probation and Clerical Departments . .	\$467,420
Youth Service Center - Detention . . .	\$316,000
Business and Operation Department . .	\$ 98,820
Operation and Maintenance Costs	\$109,220
Capital Outlay Expenditures	<u>\$ 7,345</u>
	\$998,805

A number of savings were effected during the year and several budgeted positions were unfilled, resulting in actual expenditures of - \$977,858.98

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 - 1962:

Salaries and Wages	\$375,000
Operation and Maintenance Costs	\$ 87,000
Capital Outlay Chargeable to Detention . . .	<u>\$ 5,000</u>
Total Operating Costs for Detention Care . .	<u>\$492,000</u>

<u>\$492,000</u>	Detention Costs	
41,000	Days of Care	10.92 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 \$231,704 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 are totalled \$14,517.

PART 4 STATISTICS

INTRODUCTION

Major changes in the legal definitions of delinquency and dependency have occurred in the last seven years. Administrative changes in the classification of Miscellaneous Court Services have also been made during this period. These changes have made changes in tabulation procedures necessary.

THIS REPORT ADJUSTS ALL PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS
TO REFLECT THE CURRENT PRACTICES AND DEFINITIONS USED
IN TABULATING REFERRALS AND SERVICES.

The chart below illustrates the changes that have been necessary to tabulate statistics for the department.

Item	Year Changed	From	To
Incorrigible, Ungovernable	1957	Delinquency	Dependency
Runaway	1962	"	"
Truancy	1962	"	"
Letter of Inquiry	1962	Dependency	Other Crt.Services
Service on Closed Case	1962	"	" " "
Change in Court Order	1962	"	" " "
Remands	1962	"	" " "
Courtesy Supervision for			
Other Court	1962	"	" " "

In addition, major reorganization of the statistical reporting format was undertaken in this report. The result presents a more complete picture of total court activities.

I SUMMARY OF REFERRALS, COURT PROCESSES AND PROBATION DEPARTMENT SERVICES

A. SUMMARY OF REFERRALS AND PROBATION DEPARTMENT SERVICES *

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>%Change</u>
1. Alleged Delinquency Ref.	3,681	2,901	+20%
2. Alleged Dependency Ref.	3,466	2,924	+19%
3. Traffic Referrals	<u>6,444</u>	<u>5,343</u>	<u>+21%</u>
Sub-Total Referrals Only	13,591	11,168	+22%
4. Total Court Hearings	10,224	8,231	+24%
5. Total Admissions to Youth Service Center	3,524	2,760	+28%
6. Total Accounts Processed During Year	5,531	4,347	+27%
7. Miscellaneous Crt. Services	<u>3,050</u>	<u>3,106</u>	<u>- 2%</u>
Total	35,920	29,612	+21%

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 in December 31, 1962 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>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1. New Referrals to Court	8,908	7,754	+15%
2. Ref. on Cases Prev. Kn. to Crt.	3,588	2,434	+47%
3. Ref. Reappear. While Active w/Crt.	<u>1,095</u>	<u>980</u>	<u>+12%</u>
Total	13,591	11,168	+22%

C. TOTAL COURT HEARINGS

(excludes hearings on Traffic Referral by Traffic Officer)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1. Reg. Hear. on Delinquency & Dependency Petitions	6,416	5,226	+23%
2. Prelim. Hear. on Detention Petitions	3,134	2,620	+20%
3. Hearings on Support & Detention Costs	<u>674</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>+75%</u>
Total	10,224	8,231	+24%

D. PROBATION DEPARTMENT SERVICES

1. Intake and Screening Division

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Cases Receiv. & Process. by Intake			
During Year	5,962	3,865	+54%
Pending January 1	818	439	+86%
New Cases Received	4,905	3,328	+47%
Transferred from Other Intake Officers*	239	98	+144%

Outcome of Cases Processed by Intake Section

Adjusted and Closed	3,462	2,622	+32%
Assigned to Field Staff	1,028	315	+226%
Assigned to Other Intake Officers	192	110	+74%
Pending on December 31	<u>1,280</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>+56%</u>
Total	5,962	3,865	+54%

Miscellaneous Services Completed 167 N. A.

* Transferred from preliminary Hearings

N. A. - Not available

2. Field investigation and Supervision Services

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Total Cases Proc. by Field Staff			
During Year	5,512	5,085	8%
Active on January 1	1,855	2,009	8%
New Cases Received	2,296	2,376	-3%
Transfers from other Field Officers	1,361	700	+94%
Outcome of Cases			
Cases Closed, Work Completed	2,442	2,577	-5%
Transferred to Other Field Officers, Branches	1,146	653	+76%
Active on December 31	1,924	1,855	+4%
Average caseload per Field Officer			
Each Month	74	91	-18%
Average No. of Investigation Cases per Month per Officer	8	9	-11%

(continued next page)

2. Field Investigation and Supervision Services - (Continued)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Average No. Children on Probation During Each Month (active)	827	792	+4%
Average No. Children Under Investigation per Month	439	484	-9%
Average No. Children Under Judicial Review w/o Probation per Month	276	150	+84%
No. Children Placed on Probation During Year	1,202	909	+32%
No. Children Probation Recidivists	146	225	-35%

3. Detention and Shelter Care Division Services

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Admissions to Youth Service Center for Delinquency Reasons	2,054	1,847	+11%
Admissions to Youth Service Center for Dependency Reasons	1,470	913	+61%
Total Admissions to Youth Service Center	3,524	2,760	+28%
No. Individual Children Detained for Delinquency Reasons	1,667	1,506	+11%
No. Individual Reasons	1,248	819	+52%
Total No. Individual Children Detained	2,915	2,325	+25%
Total Child Care Days Provided	45,047	40,979	+14%
Average Daily Population in Detention	123.4	112.3	+10%
Average Length of Stay of Children for Delinquency Reasons	13.0	14.6 days	-11%
Average Length of Stay of Children for Dependency Reasons	13.5	15.1 days	-11%
Average Length of Stay for all Children	13.2	14.8 days	-10%

4. Collections Division

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>% Change</u>
No. Active Accounts Receivable for Support During Year	1,148	795	+44%
No. Active Accounts Receivable for Detention Costs During Year	4,357	3,613	+21%
Total Accounts Receivable Active During Year	5,505	4,408	+25%
Amount Collected for Support Under Court Order	\$231,704.31	\$197,061.78	+18%
Amount Collected for Detention Costs Under Court Order	14,517.64	11,970.00	+21%
Total Collected During Year	246,221.95	209,031.78	+17%
Average Amount Collected per Support Account	201.83	247.88	-18%
Average Amount Collected Detention Cost Account	3.33	2.70	+24%
Balance on Books Subject to Collection	\$49,536.15	\$125,097.61	-60%

II COMPARISON AND TRENDS 10 YEAR PERIOD

Table 1-II Trend in Total Court Referrals Alleging Delinquency and Dependency 1953-1962 with % Annual Change *

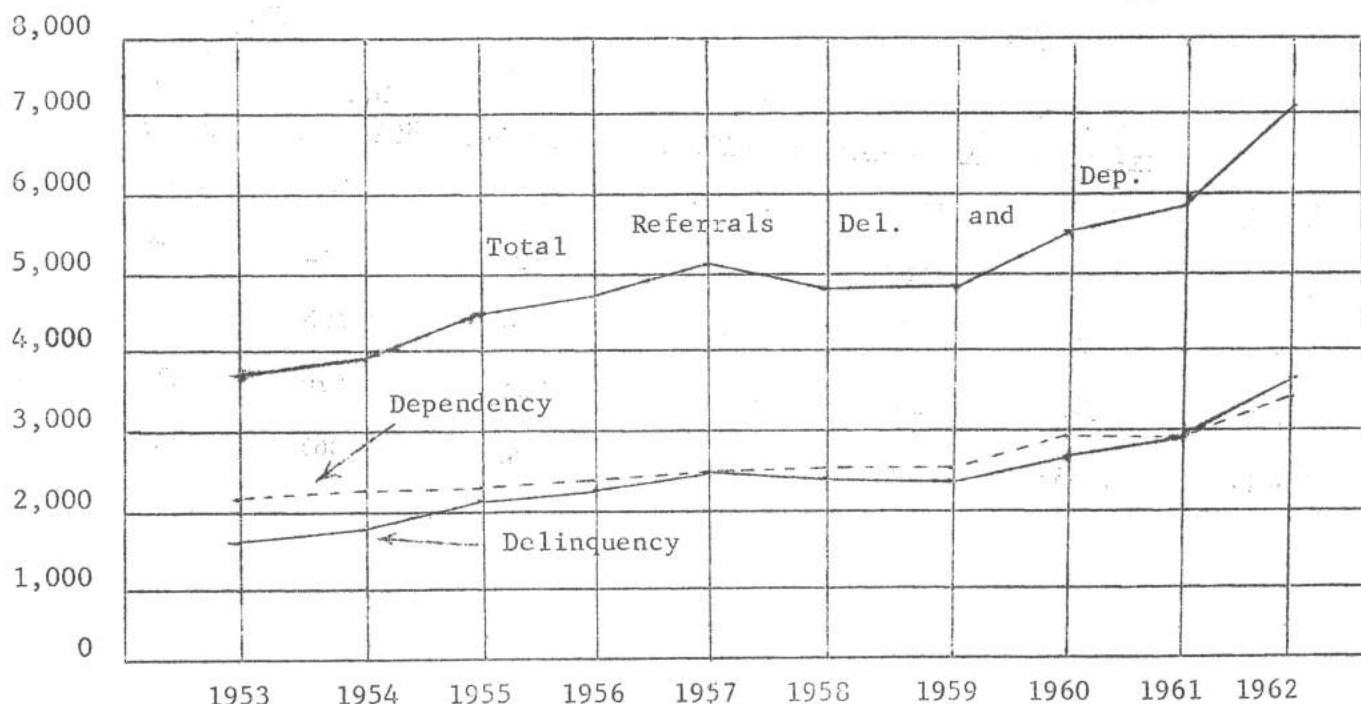
Year	Total Del. & Dep. Referrals	% Annual Change	Alleged Del. Referrals	% Annual Change	Alleged Dep. Referrals	% Annual Change
1953	3,772	-	1,662	-	2,110	-
1954	3,991	+ 6%	1,783	+ 7%	2,208	+ 5%
1955	4,426	+11%	2,150	+21%	2,276	+ 3%
1956	4,730	+ 7%	2,250	+ 5%	2,480	+ 9%
1957	5,087	+ 8%	2,568	+14%	2,519	+ 2%
1958	4,854	- 5%	2,349	- 9%	2,505	- 1%
1959	4,862	+ 0%	2,360	+ 0%	2,502	NC
1960	5,545	+14%	2,615	+11%	2,930	+17%
1961	5,825	+ 5%	2,901	+11%	2,924	0%
1962	7,147	+23%	3,681	+27%	3,466	+19%

1953-1962

Average Change per year	9%	+12%	+6%
% Change During 1953-1962 Period	+89%	+121%	+64%

* 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. (Total figures in column 2 will be consistent with previous 10 year comparisons.) The figures in the delinquency and dependency columns here will not match previous 10 year comparison tables for these reasons. Other Court Services are not counted in this comparison.

TEN YEAR REFERRAL TREND



See above table for basic data.

III TOTAL REFERRALS TO JUVENILE COURT 1962

Table 1-III Total referrals to King County Juvenile Court: 1962
Sex By Status of Case - (Includes both delinquency and dependency referrals)

<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	7,147	100%	4,680	2,467
New Referrals During 1962	4,430	62%	2,852	1,578
Ref. on Previously Known Cases	1,622	23%	1,112	510
Cases Reappearing During Process	1,095	15%	716	379

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

<u>* Race of Child Referred</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	7,147	100%	4,680	2,467
White	5,951	83%	3,957	1,994
Negro	827	12%	508	319
Indian	222	3%	115	107
Other	147	2%	100	47

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

Table 3-III Sex by Age Group of Child Referred (Includes both 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	7,147	100%	4,680	100%	2,467	100%
0-4	1,127	16%	585	12%	542	22%
5-9	484	6%	291	6%	193	8%
10-14	1,969	28%	1,299	28%	670	27%
15-17	3,565	50%	2,504	54%	1,061	43%

10 YEAR COMPARISON OF TOTAL ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS

<u>Reason for Referral</u>	<u>1953</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>Total</u>
Auto Theft	486	409	506	513	609	551	555	470	510	553	5,162
Burglary, Unlawful Entry	286	299	306	363	379	323	378	383	416	376	3,509
Robbery, Holdup	7	3	4	9	22	16	22	19	41	62	205
Other Theft	294	363	386	373	465	477	424	527	543	714	4,566
Use of Liquor	127	185	306	274	286	292	340	426	535	760	3,531
Runaway-Correctional Inst.										141	141
Sex Offense	122	113	104	141	149	135	160	186	180	285	1,575
Injury to Person-Assault	43	30	76	50	96	80	70	94	91	139	769
Carelessness, Mischief	127	190	209	196	242	169	170	184	156	80	1,723
Curfew										172	172
Motor Boat Violation										4	4
Vandalism										100	100
Other Reasons	170	191	193	259	231	230	207	291	418	295	2,485
Remand			60	72	89	76	34	35	11		377
	<u>1662</u>	<u>1783</u>	<u>2150</u>	<u>2250</u>	<u>2568</u>	<u>2349</u>	<u>2360</u>	<u>2615</u>	<u>2901</u>	<u>3681</u>	<u>24,349</u>

10 YEAR COMPARISON OF TOTAL ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS

<u>Reason for Referral</u>	<u>1953</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>Total</u>
Abuse or Cruel Treatment									40	59	99
Injurious Living	258	217	316	303	318	323	397	445	519	622	3,718
Custody	187	212	181	211	285	294	305	475	323	330	2,803
Incorrigible, Ungovernable	149	169	227	220	192	169	198	226	163	258	1,971
Unable to adjust	74	65	67	77	123	75	99	164	210	199	1,153
Custody for Adoption	381	441	409	475	464	485	492	477	501	615	4,740
Mentally Handicapped	79	73	69	66	34	5	5	6	5	11	353
Abandonment	44	6	36	57	21	38	52	76	96	135	561
Shelter	379	408	241	239	217	245	168	248	191	280	2,616
Runaway from Home	506	546	632	749	782	792	668	656	647	622	6,600
Truancy	46	64	83	67	59	37	40	89	131	151	767
Other Reasons	7	7	8	10	10	20	36	42	90	184	414
Remand	<u> </u>	<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>135</u>
Total	2110	2208	2276	2490	2519	2505	2502	2930	2924	3466	25,930

III TOTAL REFERRALS TO JUVENILE COURT 1962 - Continued

Table 4-III Sex by 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>No. of</u> <u>Ref.</u>	
Total	7,147		4,680		2,467	
Police Departments	3,983	56%	2,766		1,217	
Sheriff (King County)	769	11%	550		219	
Other Law Enforcement	312	4%	254		58	
School Department	257	3%	151		106	
Parents or Relatives	520	7%	258		262	
Self	108	2%	47		61	
Social Agency	847	12%	443		404	
Other Court	166	2%	113		53	
Other Source	185	3%	98		87	

PART 4

IV STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS 1962

Table 1-IV Sex by Status of Referral

<u>STATUS OF REFERRAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BOYS</u>		<u>GIRLS</u>	
	<u>Referrals</u> <u>% & No.</u>		<u>Referrals</u> <u>% & No.</u>		<u>Referrals</u> <u>% & No.</u>	
Total	3,681	100%	2,976	100%	705	100%
New Referrals during 1962	2,108	57%	1,673	56%	435	62%
Referral on Prev. kn. cases	971	26%	806	27%	165	23%
Cases Reap. during process	602	17%	497	17%	105	15%

Table 2-IV Sex by Race

<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	3,681		2,976		705	
White	3,146	86%	2,556	86%	590	84%
Negro	377	10%	301	10%	76	11%
Indian	74	2%	48	2%	26	3%
Other	84	2%	71	2%	13	2%

* Classified by Federal Census Bureau Definitions.

IV STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS 1962 - Continued

Table 3-IV Sex by Age of Child Referred

Age of Child	TOTAL		BOYS		GIRLS	
	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.
Total	3,681	100%	2,976	100%	705	100%
7-9	40	1%	35	1%	5	2%
10	42	1%	38	1%	4	2%
11	81	2%	77	3%	4	2%
12	123	3%	109	4%	14	2%
13	285	8%	237	8%	48	7%
14	544	15%	410	14%	134	19%
15	778	21%	595	20%	183	26%
16	824	23%	670	22%	154	22%
17	964	26%	805	27%	159	22%

Table 4-IV Sex By Source of Referral

	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS
Total	3,681	2,976	705
Police	2,725	2,197	528
Sheriff (King County)	442	383	59
Other Law Enforcement	250	213	37
School	31	26	5
Parents or Relative	55	28	27
Self	12	11	1
Social Agency	31	17	14
Other Court	64	54	10
Other Source	71	47	24

Table 5-IV Sex By Reason for Referral

Reason For Referral	TOTAL		BOYS		GIRLS	
	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.	No. of Ref.	% of Ref.
Total	3,681	100%	2,976	100%	705	100%
Auto Theft	553	15%	509	17%	44	6%
Burglary, Unlawful Entry	376	10%	354	12%	22	3%
Robbery, Hold Up	62	1%	59	2%	3	-
Other Theft	714	19%	570	19%	144	21%
Use of Liquor	760	21%	629	21%	131	19%
Runaway from Correct. Inst.	141	4%	76	2%	65	9%
Sex Offense	285	8%	142	5%	143	20%
Injury to Person, Assault	139	4%	120	4%	19	3%
Carelessness, Mischief	80	2%	72	3%	8	1%
Curfew	172	5%	111	4%	61	9%
Motor Boat Violation	4	-	4	-	-	-
Vandalism	100	3%	93	3%	7	1%
Other Reason	295	8%	237	8%	58	8%

IV STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS 1962 - Continued

Table 6-IV. Age Group of Boys By Reason For Alleged Delinquency Referral.

<u>Reason For Referral</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>7-12</u>	<u>13-14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>
	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>% of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>
Total	2,976	100%	259	647	595	670	805
Auto Theft	509	17%	14	118	173	118	86
Burglary, Unlaw. Entry	354	12%	61	129	68	42	54
Robbery, Hold Up	59	2%	2	16	13	12	16
Other Theft	570	19%	80	171	107	114	98
Use of Liquor	629	21%	6	28	61	184	350
Runaway from Correct. Inst.	76	2%	1	14	21	24	16
Sex Offense	142	5%	12	33	33	24	40
Injury to Person, Assault	120	4%	24	33	19	20	24
Carelessness, Mischief	72	3%	14	13	14	21	10
Curfew	111	4%	1	18	21	38	33
Motor Boat Violation	4	-	-	1	1	-	2
Vandalism	93	3%	32	26	17	13	5
Other Reasons	237	8%	12	47	47	60	71

Table 7-IV Age Group of Girls By Reason For Alleged Delinquency Referral.

<u>Reason For Referral</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>7-12</u>	<u>13-14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>
	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>% of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>
Total	705		27	182	183	154	159
Auto Theft	44	6%	1	11	17	12	3
Burglary, Unlaw. Entry	22	3%	2	7	10	2	1
Robbery, Hold Up	3	-	3	0	0	0	0
Other Theft	144	21%	10	42	38	26	28
Use of Liquor	131	19%	0	14	32	32	53
Runaway-Correct. Inst.	65	9%	3	20	15	15	12
Sex Offense	143	20%	2	42	34	35	30
Injury to Person, Assault	19	3%	0	7	7	4	1
Carelessness, Mischief	8	1%	0	5	2	0	1
Curfew	61	9%	2	19	14	14	12
Motor Boat Violation	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	7	1%	2	2	0	3	0
Other Reasons	58	8%	2	13	14	11	18

Table 8-IV Sex of child referred by School Enrollment Status.

<u>School Enrollment Status of Child</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>
Total	3,681	2,976	705
Public Schools	2,393	1,954	439
Parochial or Private Schools	100	68	32
Vocational Schools	16	14	2
Expelled or Suspended	269	222	47
Withdrew or Dropped Out	411	308	103
Not Reported	492	410	82
(and not enrolled)			

IV STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS 1962 - Continued

Table 9-IV Sex of Child Referred by Marital Status of Parents.

	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS
<u>Marital Status of Parents of Child</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>
Total	3,681	2,976	705
Married and Together	1,713	1,423	290
Divorced	975	764	211
Legally Separated	126	106	20
Married, but Living Apart	42	31	11
One or Both Parents Deceased	250	195	55
One or Both Parents Deserting	5	4	1
Natural Parents Not Married	38	27	11
Unknown or Not Reported	532	426	106

Table 10-IV Sex of Child Referred by Source of Child's Support.

	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS
<u>Source of Child's Support</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>
Total	3,681	2,976	705
Parents or Relatives	2,741	2,250	491
State Dept. of Pub. Assis.	250	197	53
Social Security (O.A.S.I.)	35	22	13
Other	68	50	18
Unknown or not Reported	587	457	130

Table 11-IV Sex of Child Referred by Employment in Family.

	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS
<u>Employment as Major Source of Income for Family</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>
Total	3,681	2,976	705
Father or Stepfather only	1,026	853	173
Mother or Stepmother only	293	231	62
Both Parents	572	471	101
Child	29	24	5
Other Person	34	25	9
Unknown or Not Reported	1,727	1,372	355

Table 12-IV Sex of Child Referred By Income of Family of Alleged Delinquent.

	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS
<u>Gross Income of Family Unit</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>
Total	3,681	2,976	705
Under \$2,400	94	71	23
2,400 - 3,599	183	143	40
3,600 - 4,799	313	239	74
4,800 - 5,999	404	341	63
6,000 - 7,199	353	299	54
7,200 and Over	567	471	96
Unknown or Not Report.	1,767	1,412	355

STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS 1962

Table 1-V Sex of Child Referred by Status of Case

	TOTAL		BOYS	GIRLS
	No. of <u>Ref.</u>	% of <u>Ref.</u>	No. of <u>Ref.</u>	No. of <u>Ref.</u>
Total	3,466		1,704	1,762
New Cases during 1962	2,322	67%	1,179	1,143
Referral on Prev. Kn. Cases	651	19%	306	345
Cases Reap. While in Process	493	14%	219	274

Table 2-V Sex of Child Referred by Race

Race of Child	TOTAL		BOYS	GIRLS
	No. of <u>Ref.</u>	% of <u>Ref.</u>	No. of <u>Ref.</u>	No. of <u>Ref.</u>
Total	3,466		1,704	1,762
White	2,805	81%	1,401	1,404
Negro	450	13%	207	243
Indian	148	4%	67	81
Other	63	2%	29	34

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

	TOTAL		BOYS	GIRLS
	No. of <u>Ref.</u>	% of <u>Ref.</u>	No. of <u>Ref.</u>	No. of <u>Ref.</u>
Total	3,466*		1,704	1,762
Under 1	641	19%	347	294
1	117	3%	55	62
2	126	4%	58	68
3	133	4%	70	63
4	110	3%	55	55
5	79	2%	45	34
6	97	3%	54	43
7	82	2%	44	38
8	98	3%	58	40
9	88	2%	55	33
10	101	3%	55	46
11	82	2%	48	34
12	131	4%	69	62
13	192	6%	84	108
14	388	11%	172	216
15	421	12%	177	244
16	375	11%	178	196
17	204	6%	79	125

*NOTE - The Age of 2 children was not reported

STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS 1962 - 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	3,466	1,704	1,762
Abandonment	135	77	58
Injurious Living	622	291	331
Abuse, Cruel Treatment	59	31	28
Unable to Adjust	199	78	121
Incorrigible, Ungovernable	258	137	121
Runaway from Home	622	284	338
Truancy	151	82	69
Shelter	280	137	143
Mentally Handicapped	11	6	5
Custody	330	156	174
Custody for Adoption	615	334	281
Other Reasons	184	91	93

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	1,704	347	238	256	428	177	178	79
Abandonment *	77	9	29	25	11	1	0	1
Injurious Living	291	19	84	87	80	11	6	4
Abuse, Cruel Treatment	31	2	4	9	10	2	3	1
Unable to Adjust	78	0	0	5	30	17	19	7
Incorrigible, Ungovernable	137	0	0	7	50	28	35	17
Runaway from Home	284	0	3	1	116	62	73	29
Truancy	82	0	0	8	33	27	11	3
Shelter	137	9	47	36	27	6	7	5
Mentally Handicapped	6	0	1	2	2	1	0	0
Custody	156	22	30	39	37	9	14	5
Custody for Adoption	334	283	32	19	0	0	0	0
Other Reasons	91	3	8	18	32	13	10	7

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

STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS 1962 - Continued

Table 6-V Age Group of Girls Referred By Reason for Referral

<u>Reason for Referral</u>	TOTAL GIRLS							
	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1-4</u>	<u>5-9</u>	<u>10-14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>
Total	1,762	294	248	188	466	244	196	125
Abandonment *	58	10	26	9	8	2	1	1
Injurious Living	331	20	80	95	85	23	18	10
Abuse, Cruel Treatment	28	1	2	5	12	2	4	2
Unable to Adjust	121	0	0	0	53	25	20	23
Incorrigible, Ungovernable	121	0	0	1	51	36	25	8
Runaway from Home	338	0	0	1	119	90	77	51
Truancy	69	0	0	3	33	13	18	2
Shelter	143	10	48	28	22	14	11	10
Mentally Handicapped	5	0	1	1	3	0	0	0
Custody	174	19	44	27	44	18	14	8
Custody for Adoption	281	231	31	11	5	3	0	0
Other Reasons	93	3	16	7	31	18	8	10

* NOTE: Age of 1 abandoned child was not reported

Table 7-V Sex of Child Referred by Source of Referral

<u>Source of Referral</u>	TOTAL		BOYS	GIRLS
	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>% of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>
Total	3,466		1,704	1,762
Police	1,258	36%	567	689
Sheriff (King County)	327	9%	167	160
Other Law Enforcement	62	2%	41	21
School Department	360	10%	125	235
Parent or Relative	331	10%	230	101
Social Agency	816	24%	426	390
Other Court	102	3%	59	43
Self	96	3%	36	60
Other Source	114	3%	51	63

Table 8-V Sex of Child Referred by School Enrollment Status

<u>School Enrollment Status</u>	TOTAL		BOYS	GIRLS
	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>% of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>	<u>No. of Ref.</u>
Total	3,466	99%	1,704	1,762
Public School	1,586	46%	733	853
Private or Parochial School	91	3%	27	64
Vocational School	10		6	4
Pre School	1,132	33%	612	520
Expelled or Suspend. fr. Sch.	278	8%	151	127
Withdrew or Dropped out	147	4%	60	87
Unknown or Not Reported	222	6%	115	107

STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS 1962 - Continued

Table 9-V Sex of Child Referred by 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	3,466		1,704	1,762
Married and Together	856	25%	424	432
Divorced	928	27%	418	510
Separated	336	10%	181	155
Married but Living Apart	62	2%	28	34
One or Both Parents Deceased	275	8%	133	142
One or Both Parents Deserting	6	0%	3	3
Unmarried	605	17%	328	277
Unknown or Not Reported	398	11%	189	209

Table 10-V Sex of Child Referred by 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	3,466		1,704	1,762
Parents or Relatives	1,798	52%	866	932
State Dept. of Pub. Assis.	818	23%	401	417
Social Security (O.A.S.I.)	74	2%	32	42
Other Source	366	11%	189	177
Unknown or Not Reported	410	12%	216	194

Table 11-V Sex of Child Referred by 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	3,466		1,704	1,762
Father or Stepfather Only	747	21%	364	383
Mother or Stepmother Only	232	7%	99	133
Both Parents Working	278	8%	144	134
Child Working to Support Fam.	18	1%	7	11
Other Family Member Employed	39	1%	15	24
Unknown or Not Reported	2,152	62%	1,075	1,077

Table 12-V Sex of Child Referred by 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	3,466		1,704	1,762
Under \$2400	135	4%	71	64
2400 - 3599	204	6%	95	109
3600 - 4799	232	7%	100	132
4800 - 5999	257	7%	127	130
6000 - 6199	170	5%	78	92
7200 - or more	277	8%	140	137
Unknown or Not Reported	2,191	63%	1,093	1,098

VI FINAL DISPOSITION OF CASES - 1962

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	5,997		3,988	2,009
Adjusted with Family	1,110	19%	869	241
Legal Custody Par/Rel/Ind.	229	4%	115	114
Petition Dismissed	996	17%	657	339
Incidental Services	573	10%	322	251
Military Service	11	*	11	0
Unable to Locate	56	1%	27	29
Transfer of Jurisdiction	203	3%	142	61
Runaway Returned	3	*	1	2
Declined Jurisdiction	164	3%	139	25
Declined Jurisdiction Suspended	90	2%	84	6
Probation Completed & Dismissed	775	13%	556	219
Courtesy Supervision Dismissed	15	*	9	6
Department of Institutions Commit.	384	6%	295	89
Department of Institutions Suspend.	40	1%	32	8
Parolee Returned to D.I.	58	1%	41	17
Runaways from D.I. Returned	65	1%	45	20
State Mental Hospitals	11	*	8	3
State Schools for Mentally Handic.	5	*	2	3
Children's Division S.D.P.A.	306	5%	161	145
Children's Home Soc. of Wash.	267	4%	155	112
Catholic Children's Service	251	4%	133	118
Lutheran Family & Child Service	105	2%	44	61
Medina Children's Service	93	2%	54	44
Home of Good Shepherd	40	1%	0	40
Ruth School	14	*	0	14
Ryther Child Center	12	*	7	5
Seattle Children's Home	6	*	2	4
Family Counseling Service	3	*	3	0
Friends of Youth	10	*	10	0
Other	97	2%	64	33

* Less than 1% of Cases Closed

VII SUMMARY OF JUVENILE COURT HEARING 1962

A. Delinquency and Dependency Petitions

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
No. of Regularly Scheduled Court Hearings (all parties appearing)	3,839	3,257
No. of Regularly Scheduled Non-appearance hearings, routine agency, custody, dismissed, etc.	2,436	1,938
No. of Unschedule appearance hearings	41	10
No. of Regular hearings held during prelimi- nary hearing calendar	<u>100</u>	<u>21</u>
Total of all hearings on above matters	6,416	5,226

B. Preliminary Hearing Calendars on Petition and question of Detention of child

Disposition of preliminary hearings

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Ordered Detained	1,640	1,275
Ordered Released	1,348	1,186
Declined Jurisdiction	109	135
Not in Detention but Attended Prelim. hearing	<u>37</u>	<u>24</u>
Total Preliminary Hearings	3,134	2,620

C. Financial Calendars

No. of hearings and continuances on Child Support	370	265
No. of hearings on Detention Costs	<u>304</u>	<u>120</u>
Total Financial Hearings	674	385

D. Total of All Hearings

E. Miscellaneous Court Actions

(Unscheduled non-appearance)	395
Group Hearings	174
Waiver of Jurisdiction	121

VIII DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE OF ALLEGED DELINQUENT AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Table 1-VIII Summary of All Children Detained

			1962	1961
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. in Detention January 1	65	39	104	113
No. Children admitted During Year	1,826	985	2,811	2,212
Total Children Detained During Year	1,891	1,024	2,915	2,325
No. in Detention December 31	64	43	107	104
Total Admissions	2,267	1,257	3,524	2,760
a. New Admissions	1,371	773	2,144	1,573
b. Recurrent Prior to January 1	455	212	667	639
c. Recurrent Since January 31	441	272	713	548
Total Releases During Year	2,268	1,253	3,521	2,769
Average Daily Population	72	51	123	112
Total Child Care Days	26,459	18,588	45,047	40,979
% Increase in Average Daily Population			10%	
% Increase in Total Child Care Days			14%	

Table 2-VIII Summary of Detention of Alleged Delinquent Referrals Detained

			1962
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of Children in Detention January 1	52	26	78
No. of Children Admitted During Year	1,224	365	1,589
Total No. of Children Detained	1,276	391	1,667
No. of Children in Detention Dec. 31	39	16	55
Total Admissions During Year	1,568	486	2,054
a. New Admissions	859	259	1,118
b. Recurrent (Prior to Jan. 1)	365	106	471
c. Recurrent (Since Jan. 1)	344	121	465
Total Releases During 1962	1,581	496	2,077
Total Child Care Days	17,478	7,438	24,916
Average Daily Population	47.9	20.4	68.3
Average Length of Stay	11.9	16.6	13.0

Table 3-VIII Summary of Detention of Alleged Dependent Children

			1962
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. in Detention January 31	13	13	26
No. Children Admitted During Year	602	620	1,222
Total No. Children Detained	615	633	1,248
No. in Detention December 31	25	27	52
Total Admissions During Year	699	771	1,470
a. New Admissions	512	514	1,026
b. Recurrent (Prior to Jan. 1)	90	106	196
c. Recurrent (Since Jan. 1)	97	151	248
Total Releases During Year	687	757	1,444
Total Child Care Days	8,981	11,150	20,131
Average Daily Population	24.6	30.6	55.2
Average Length of Stay	12.1	14.9	13.5

IX DETENTION OF COMMITTED CHILDREN 1962

Table 1-IX Number of Children Detained After Commitment to The Department of Institutions

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

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

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

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

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
No. of days for Children Commit. to Juv. Rehabilitation Facilities	5,103	3,989
No. of days for Runaways and Parolees Return.	1,719	8,989
No. of days for Rainier School Commitment	157	292
No. of days for State Hospital Commitment	<u>23</u>	<u>0</u>

Total Child Care Days Provided Commit. Children 6,979 11,112

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

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
No. of Children Detained awaiting transfer	607	576
Average Length of Stay in detention Post-Commit.	11.5	19.3 days
No. of Child Care days provided	6,979	11,112
% of all Child Care days during year	15%	30%
Average no. of Children detained pending trans.	19	30
Cost of Care given Post-Commit. at \$9.00 / day	62,811-100,008	

X SUMMARY OF COLLECTIONS ON FINANCIAL HEARINGS

Table 1-X Summary of Collections and Court Hearings on Financial Orders

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Total Amount Due	\$479,015.10	\$477,160.96
Total Funds Collected	246,221.95	209,031.78
Total in Arrears at End of Year	49,536.15	125,097.61
Total Amount Waived, Cancelled or Adjusted	183,257.00	146,031.57
No. of Hearings on Finances	304	385
No. of Cases Stricken	203	326
No. of Accounts Processed During Year	5,505	4,308

Table 2-X Collection on Child Support for Foster Home Care, Institutions, etc.

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Total Amount Due	\$278,418.71	\$307,134.08
Total Funds Collected	231,704.31	197,061.78
Total in Arrears at End of Year	46,399.40	108,506.73
No. Hearings on Support	235	265
No. of Cases Stricken	135	198
No. of Accounts Processed During Year	943	795

Table 3-X Collections on Cost of Detention Care

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Total Amount Due	\$200,590.39	\$173,428.00
Total Amount Collected	14,517.64	11,970.00
Amount in Arrears at End of Year	3,136.75	16,590.00
Amount Cancelled or Waived	182,942.00	144,866.00
No. of Crt. Hearings on Detention care	69	120
No. of Cases Stricken	68	128
No. of Cases processed During Year	4,357	3,613

XI SUMMARY OF TRAFFIC REFERRALS AND DISPOSITIONS 1962

TRAFFIC VIOLATION (principal reason for referral):

* Drunken Driving	8	Right of Way	442
* Reckless Driving	122	Hitchhiking	297
* Hit & Run	16	Improper Turn	211
Speed too fast for cond.	65	* License Falsification	7
Speeding	1,689	Following too closely	87
" 6-10 MPH	618	Aiding & Abetting	16
" 11-15 "	689	Wrong way 1 way street	39
" 16-20 "	241	Improper registration	26
" 21 & over	141	Driving while lic. susp.	8
Negligent driving	934	No signal	12
No operator's license	701	No vehicle license	62
Thru stop sign or signal	506	Other violations	548
Defective equipment	648	Total:	6,444

* Automatic suspension of license on these offenses.

Involved in accident: 1,039 Insured: 871 Not insured: 168

RECURRENCE OF TRAFFIC REFERRAL:

First referral	4,478
Second referral	1,138
Third referral	463
Fourth referral	365
Total:	6,444

SOURCE OF REFERRAL:

Seattle Police Department	3,581
Wash. State Patrol	1,525
King County Sheriff	317
Other Law Enforcement	1,021
Total:	6,444

DISPOSITIONS BY JUVENILE COURT:

License Issuance deferred	211	3%	
License held	1,309	20%	
Reprimanded & released	1,465	23%	
Released: Def. equip. rep. or repl.	90	1%	
Car to be sold	69	1%	Boys: 5,684
Driving restricted (school or work)	806	13%	Girls: 760
Declined jurisdiction	903	14%	
Declined because of accident	173	3%	
Referred to other Juvenile Court	186	3%	
Accident prevention school	530	8%	Marine
License sent to Olympia	0	0%	Violations: 73
Referred to Probation Dept.	428	7%	
Referred to student court	80	1%	
Other dispositions	194	3%	
Total:	6,444	100%	

COMPARISON OF YEARLY TOTALS:

1958 - 4,163 showed an increase in traffic referrals of 2.5% over 1957.
1959 - 4,962 shows an increase in traffic referrals of 19% over 1958.
1960 - 5,409 shows an increase in traffic referrals of 9% over 1959.
1961 - 5,343 shows a decrease in traffic referrals of 1.2% from 1960.
1962 - 6,444 shows an increase in traffic referrals of 20.6% over 1961.

Table 2-XI Comparison of Principal Traffic Offenses During 5-Year Period

<u>Offense</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>% Change in 5 yrs.</u>
Speeding	1065	1116	1447	1445	1689	59
Negligent Driving	702	678	779	750	934	33
Defective Equipment	539	836	874	655	648	20
No operators license	462	677	647	530	701	52
Thru Stop Sign	374	618	509	441	506	35
Right of Way	389	277	306	529	442	14
Reckless Driving	130	99	62	96	122	- 6
Improper turn	182	226	188	174	211	16
Follow too close	94	86	99	77	87	- 7

Table 3-XI Disposition of All Traffic Referrals During 5-Year Period

<u>Dispositions</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
License held	1252	1006	1021	1340	1309
Reprimand & released	432	1037	1116	408	1465
Def. Equip. repaired				415	90
Car to be sold	240	268	207	125	69
Lic. Issuance deferred				216	211
Driving restricted	778	599	534	623	806
Decline jurisdiction	688	1096	1338	447	903
Decline-accident				415	173
Accident prev. school	132	486	660	581	530
License to Olympia	75	92	48	84	0
Referred to probation	222	130	140	312	428
Referred to student ct.	344	248	345	113	80
Referred to other juv. ct.				157	186
Other Dispositions	—	—	—	107	194
Totals	4163	4962	5409	5343	6444