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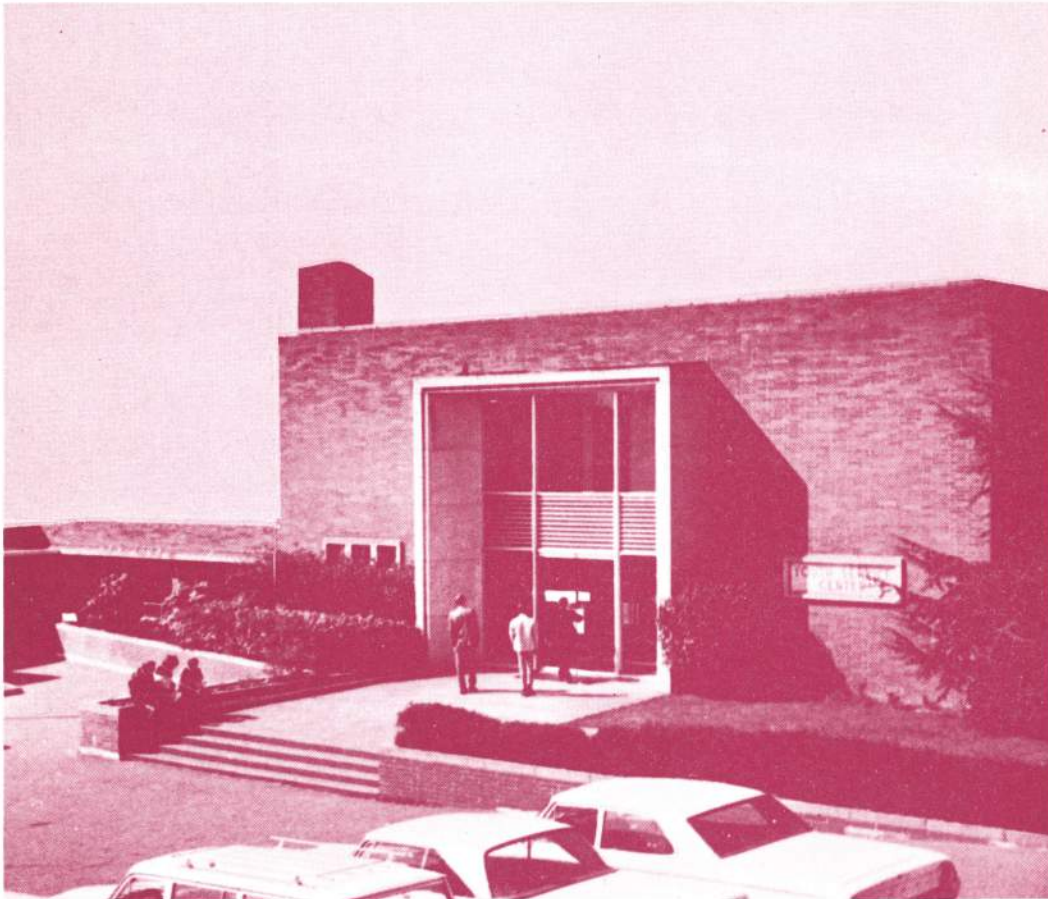
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KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON



ANNUAL REPORT

1966

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 reflects the adjustment problems children and parents present in the midst of complex social changes occurring around us. Statistical information is provided to answer the numerous inquiries from citizens, agencies and students.

Referrals of alleged delinquent children increased 94 cases over last year with drinking and offenses against property remaining heaviest. Three-fourths of the delinquency referrals were boys and one-third were fourteen or younger. The rate of referral remains at 2.9% of ten to seventeen year olds in King County.

Referrals for dependency reasons increased by 2.5% or 43 more than in 1965. The referral rate remained at 1% of children ages 0-17 in King County. An increasing number of rebellious, incorrigible and runaway children are referred to the Court because sufficient community services are not available for all families in conflict.

The detention operation also reflects an increase in out-of-control children. Admissions to detention increased by 4% but the average daily population was controlled at 135 children. The average length of stay was reduced from 12 days to 11 in spite of a greater number of children detained.

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

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

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

CARL B. ERICKSON
Director

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ASSIGNMENT OF PRESIDING JUVENILE COURT JUDGE

The Superior Court created a Juvenile Court Judges Committee in 1964 to assure continuity in judicial functions of the Juvenile Court. The chairman, Judge Lloyd Shorett, assigns one or more judges from this five Judge Committee to serve as Juvenile Court Judge for a six month period. During 1966 in addition to the chairman, Judges Donald Gaines, Stanley Soderland, Robert Utter and Walter McGovern served as Juvenile Court Judges. The Court Commissioner, Horton Smith, appointed by the Superior Court in 1964 also carries full time judicial duties in the Juvenile Court. Judge Lloyd Shorett is also chairman of the Juvenile Court Board of Managers which has the overall administrative responsibility for detention and probation services. The members of the Board of Managers are Lawrence Allison, Frank Brownell, George Fahey and John Schermer.

FUNCTION AND PURPOSE OF THE JUVENILE COURT

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

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

Individualized justice is the basic principle of the Juvenile Court operation. The law requires liberal application so that the children under its jurisdiction may have that care which should have been given them by their own parents.

A delinquent child is one who is found to have broken any local, state or federal law. A dependent child is one whose parents are not providing adequate care, or who is without parents or guardian and is therefore dependent upon the state for protection, proper care or placement. Traffic offenders are referred for the same moving violations for which adults are cited into traffic court. The Court must always be more concerned with correction and treatment of the child's problem or condition than with punishing him for his misdeeds. All available resources which can be provided by individuals, agencies or institutions are pressed into use to provide the kind of service or care the child and his family require. Our constant concern is that the resources necessary to treat and rehabilitate these children do not meet the pressing need.

COURT HEARINGS

A total of 4,293 preliminary hearings were held in 1966, an increase of 294 over the number held in 1965.

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

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

The Judge or Court Commissioner hears each case on petition with the child's parents, child's attorney when retained and the caseworker all present. Police officers are not required to be present at such hearings unless their direct testimony is vital to the case. In each case possible alternative sources of care in lieu of detention are appraised. Many minor cases are adjusted with judicial approval following preliminary hearing and the child's release to his family. Neglected children who can be cared for in temporary foster care in lieu of detention are placed by the State Department of Public Assistance and Catholic Children's Services.

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 delinquent traffic offenses. Many of them are heard in groups. They are scheduled for summary hearing without probation officer investigation, do not involve detention and their parents are asked to appear by letter. The Judge may 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 2,273 such Direct-to-Court matters heard during the year.

REGULAR COURT HEARINGS

A total of 2,162 regular court hearings were held in 1966 on dependency and delinquency petitions, a 31% decrease from last year. This decrease is accounted for by increased dispositions completed at preliminary hearings and in summary or Direct-to-Court dispositions.

Such hearings occur after completion of complete field investigation wherein the caseworker presents a plan for the future care and treatment of the child involved. The parents with or without an attorney may contest or disagree with the plan proposed, however, the great majority of plans are agreed by parents. The Judge or Court Commissioner determines what disposition shall be made in each case.

In addition to the preliminary and regular court hearings, the Juvenile Court held 213 hearings on financial matters for care of children. 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. Many of these are show cause matters.

There were 870 regular hearings on contested traffic matters requiring judicial determination. This is a marked increase, 65% over last year, reflecting the general trend of seeking full legal determination in disputed matters.

PROBATION SERVICES

The Probation Department serves as the investigating and screening arm of the Juvenile Court. It provides intake and investigation services, probation supervision, detention and shelter care. The work load for the Department for 1966 was 8,717 referrals. 4,718 of these were referrals for alleged delinquency and 3,999 were for reasons of alleged dependency or neglect. 4,447 children out of 8,717 referrals were admitted to the Youth Service Center for detention or shelter. The Department also disposed of 11,582 traffic referrals of youth cited for moving violations.

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

INTAKE AND INVESTIGATION SERVICES

The several functions of the probation staff are divided into precourt investigation or disposition and postcourt supervision. The effect of this division in workload is to expedite intake and investigation functions and to concentrate staff availability for the equally demanding function of supervision of children and youth while on probation. The Juvenile Court Judge and Court Commissioner are assured of professional help in the decision-making in children's cases. Our statute provides that a probation officer will assess the need for court intervention, conduct an investigation and recommend a disposition providing for the child's care and correction.

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

The intake unit and 3 investigation units, comprised of 4 casework supervisors and 27 probation officers or caseworkers, completed the following work assignments during the year:

Prepare 4,293 cases for preliminary hearings and interviewed children, parents and referring agent before the hearing on the question of detention or release of the child and completed the services necessary after the hearing;

Completed 2,162 cases of full investigation of both allegedly delinquent and dependent children and presented the cases for regular court hearing;

Disposed of 1,900 cases by adjustment with the family, counseling parents, effecting restitution or referring the family to an appropriate private or public agency for continued care or service;

Processed 655 applications from adoptive agencies for temporary custody pending adoption;

Prepared and presented 2,273 cases for direct court action or preliminary hearing where continued court intervention appeared unnecessary;

Supervised 2,984 cases which were continued for later review or on technical probation without supervision. There were 632 cases held on review status without probationary supervision on January 1 and 2,352 were added during the year. At the end of the year there were 1,144 such cases under surveillance or continued for reports to the Court.

The investigation staff screened and presented to the Judge or Court Commissioner 452 cases for judicial review with a disposition agreed to by parents without a legal record made.

These work details are not perfunctory but require careful case by case evaluation of the seriousness of the behavior and of the parents' capacity and ability to manage the problem. We strive for professional competence so that these intake services provide a prompt and reliable assessment of each case referred and to initiate an appropriate action by the Court.

CHILDREN UNDER SUPERVISION

The number on probation has been reduced by 400 children since January 1965. The reductions have occurred in dependency cases by assumption of protective services by the Department of Public Assistance. We are selective in cases assigned probation to assure that they require and can benefit from the service. We have also restricted the probation work load to insure that there is time to effect change in the child's attitude and behavior.

There were 636 children on probation January 1 and 576 were placed on probation by court order during the year. The average term of supervision was nine months and there were 431 children on probation at the end of the year. It is particularly gratifying to report that only 12% of all children placed on probation were referred to the Court again after their term of probation was completed. Thirteen caseworkers provided supervision of 1,212 children last year.

The philosophy of this Court is to provide an opportunity for the child to improve and for his parents to rectify the conditions leading to delinquency through authority-based individual guidance and casework help. We believe the family unit

should be maintained and strengthened in every case possible. We believe community services should be used fully before court intervention is required or continued.

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

Each youngster on probation is an individual and his behavior, problem and adjustment is different from another child's. A typical boy or girl going through a stormy adolescence may have reasonable motivation to achieve maturity but he has provoked everyone around him to exasperation. He provokes his parents to the point of treatment as an incorrigible. He frustrates school personnel until they suspend him. He provokes the neighbors or commits a delinquent act and is confronted by police or court action.

The first factor in probation success with such a youngster is the caseworker's skill and perseverance in helping the youngster to understand himself and his feelings. He needs constructive outlets for his energies while he learns to grow up with less distress. He needs to feel responsible for his choices and decisions. He must accept society's controls. He needs to understand his parents better. He may need help in overcoming the psychological or learning block which reduced his motivation in school. In this helping process he learns ways of achieving small success at first on which to build a greater sense of personal security. One good grade on a school paper, a part time job, a new friend and an improved sense of well-being are all part of the probation experience.

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

The North Branch office, operated at Firlands since 1958, has been closed due to the loss of Firlands Building to Fircrest expansion and need for more centralized officing of our investigation staff. The Branch office operated in Renton serves the southeast area including Issaquah, Kent, Auburn, Enumclaw and Renton. It is staffed by a supervisor, eight caseworkers supervising children on probation and a stenographer.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

The Juvenile Court does not operate in a vacuum. Every social agency and 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.

A. 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.

B. 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 their first contact with the Department. A guardian ad litem is appointed to act for a parent or child believed to be incompetent. A standing committee of the Seattle Bar Association has worked cooperatively with us for several years to effect sound procedures and to inform attorneys about the operation of the Court. A printed handbook on procedures in the Juvenile Court was completed in 1964 by this committee and distributed to all King County attorneys.

A new court procedure arising out of the Kent decision of the Supreme Court provides special procedures in transfer of jurisdiction. In all cases where the Judge is advised that the facts of the case or the youth's experience and maturity may warrant waiver for trial in adult court, the Judge will appoint counsel if parents have not retained one and set a special hearing to consider all factors. Parents and youth are entitled to adequate notice and the Judge must consider the youth's welfare along with society's right to protection. There were 107 such waiver for trial in adult court during 1966.

CLINICAL SERVICES

Special diagnostic and consulting services are secured in all cases to supplement the probation officer's assessment 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 these services. Fees for diagnostic services are paid from court funds when parents are unable to pay for them. There were 64 psychiatric diagnoses and consultations and 119 psychological services provided during the year and paid from court funds. A larger number (303) of both services were paid for by parents. Consultants were also employed in staff training.

DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE

A. Purpose of Detention

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

B. Detention and Shelter Care Loads

On January 1, 1966 there were 126 children under care and in the year 3,442 individual children were admitted. The average daily population was 135 children and the average length of stay was 11.4 days, as compared to 137 and 12 last year. Many children were detained on more than one occasion during the year so there were actually 4,447 admissions to detention during 1966. The total child care days spent by all children under care at the Youth Service Center was 49,219--a slight decrease from 1965. Admission of boys outnumbered those of girls 2,958 to 1,489. Admission of delinquents outnumbered those of dependents 2,269 to 2,178. Approximately 12 children came and left each day.

Although the average length of stay was 11 days, one less than a year ago, detained children stayed from 1 to 313 days. 52.7% of all children were released in 4 days or less and used 11% of all child care days. 9% of all children stayed over 30 days and used 47% of child care days. Those remaining longest were the most difficult to place or had no home or family able to care for them.

C. Changes in Detention Workload

The necessity of admitting an increased number of children each year and of providing care and supervision for this larger number has pressed our staff and facility continuously. The greatest increase in average daily population occurred between 1961 and 1963 when the population rose from 112 to 138. During the five years admissions rose from 2,760 to an all time high of 4,447 in 1966 with no appreciable increase in child care staff.

The overload on staff and facilities occurs in the several living units and in the admissions office in spite of measures to control admissions and to expedite the movement or placement of children. The junior boys' unit, with a capacity of 20 boys, was over capacity all year and was 75% over capacity half of the time. The primary girls' unit, with capacity of 14 children, was over capacity all year. Each of the other units was over capacity much of the time, thus destroying the flexibility necessary to give individual attention where needed. The increase in rebellious but legally nondelinquent children has made a marked impact on detention population.

The average length of stay for children detained was 11 days, a reduction of an average of one day from a year ago. This reduction in stay was achieved by constant case review by probation staff, by the Judge and Court Commissioner and by prompt transfer of committed children to state facilities. The number of preschool children placed by SDPA and Catholic Children's Services in receiving home care in lieu of detention totaled 163. There were 18 older dependent children six to thirteen placed in Department of Public Assistance receiving homes beginning September, 1966.

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

D. Detention Admissions and Control

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

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

The criteria for admission for shelter care are:

1. The child requires protection and shelter care not otherwise available to him and resulting from neglect, abuse, abandonment or violent treatment by his parents or guardians.

2. Children from age one to age five are admitted to the infirmary and placed in lieu of detention and pending 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 required, pending court investigation, court determination and placement.
3. Runaways from home and rebellious children may be detained briefly when the family crisis or the child's rebellion offers no alternative and the child is certain to run away or be in serious harmful circumstances.

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

E. Nature of Services Provided

Detention should be a constructive experience for those detained. Youth in conflict need protection and require direction and supervision from competent, understanding personnel. The law provides for prompt judicial determination of the need for detention (in 72 hours) and subsequent review when detention exceeds 30 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 remedial school, physical exercise, work, crafts and experiences in everyday living. We must guarantee good physical care, nutritious meals and clean, comfortable beds. We assure that nursing and medical care are available. Proper detention records are kept to report accountably to the community.

F. Rights of Children and Parents

Every child, whether alleged to be delinquent or dependent, has a right to see his probation officer and to judicial review by the Judge. Parents have the right to visit their children and to seek legal counsel. A minister may give religious guidance. Competent caseworkers will determine when special medical, diagnostic, psychiatric or psychological services are needed. A child's first right is to care, love and supervision by his parents. These rights supercede all other individual rights accorded to adults.

G. Focus on the Individual Child

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

H. School Services

The Seattle School Board provides eight teachers for the Youth Service Center school program. Six teachers provide remedial and academic programs for grades 6 to 12. One teacher instructs in arts and crafts, and one teaches homemaking. The class rooms are scheduled for four periods each day with classes limited, averaging eight children each. These teachers are especially selected and the program is adapted to the capacities of the children under care. Most class work is remedial with individual instruction given by the teacher. Transcripts and reports on school performance of each child are sent to the school or institutions which the child will attend upon release.

Informal craft sessions and other activities are supervised by detention staff and volunteers to supplement the school program. These include charm school for the adolescent girls, plastics and coppercraft for the boys, cookie-making for the primary girls and other handicraft work. 100 children attend daily.

I. Volunteer Services

The volunteer activities of several organized groups provide an important service to the children in detention and supplement the detention staff's work in many ways. The volunteers provide regular activity programs in several detention units, including craft activities, outings, grooming and transportation. They have also provided direct child care for the preschool children temporarily housed here until they can be placed in receiving homes. The volunteer groups provided clothing, needed materials for hobbies and craft classes and a variety of special articles and special needs for children. More important is their presence and dedicated concern to demonstrate to the children that the community is interested and concerned for them as individuals.

An average of 80 volunteer hours of service per week was provided youngsters in detention. Volunteers also assisted with transportation for children in detention and on probation. This year we were fortunate to have the help of a retired attorney who served as guardian ad litem in court hearings.

Twenty-two organized groups provided clothing, needed materials for crafts and recreation, treats and money as tangible parts of their volunteer service; however, they also demonstrated to the youngsters their concern and interest by becoming involved in personal, direct contact with the children.

The Youth Service Guild, operating since 1952, gave 1,808 hours of service to children in detention and 540 hours of transportation. They also provided 416 hours of professional service as guardian ad litem. More than \$1,200.00 was spent for equipment, clothing, tuition and medical needs for children on probation and in detention.

The following organizations have aided the Youth Service Center on a monthly or twice monthly basis all year:

American Legion Post #139
American Red Cross
Campfire Girls of America
Delta Mothers
Girl Scouts of America
Kiwanis Industrial
Pot and Kettle Club
Seattle Junior Programs
Seattle Youth Symphony
Venture Club
Youth Service Guild

American Federation of Musicians - Local 76
American Women's Voluntary Services
Beacon Hill Grandmother's Club
Beacon Hill Presbyterian Church
East Shore Unitarian Church
First Methodist Church Merriweds
First Methodist Church Single Adults
Northwest Business and Professional Women's Club
Snoqualmie District Federated Garden Clubs
United Commercial Travellers Auxiliary
United Commercial Travellers

Over 165 individuals, not necessarily associated with an organization providing volunteer services to the Youth Service Center, have donated material needs and provided some direct helping services and money to meet individual children's needs from time to time during the year.

Many other organizations such as Parent-Teacher Associations, several church groups, high school associated student bodies and business firms have contributed craft materials, recreational equipment, tickets to sports events and theaters and a wide range of specialized needs of individual youngsters. With the cooperation of over 200 business firms, ten civic and social organizations worked with the staff to make possible the Annual Open House and Bazaar. Over 800 guests attended this event which raised \$1,400.00. The money is deposited in the fund for recreation and special emergency needs. We are gratified with such wholehearted public support. This is a working demonstration of people helping people.

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

Any youth under eighteen receiving a traffic citation for a moving violation is referred to the Juvenile Court under the general statute. The Court is the central adjudicating agency for all such juvenile traffic offenders in this county. Youths receiving parking tickets are not referred but are processed the same as are adults. Since 1964 pedestrian violations such as jaywalking and hitchhiking were referred to the Court for disposition. Referrals increased over the 1965 total by 2,751 for a total of 12,358 including nonmoving violations.

A. Procedures

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

B. Principal Offenses and Dispositions

Many youth, like adults, drive irresponsibly. Most offenses are the result of poor judgment, inexperience and inattention. 31% of all violations were for speeding, 12% of all violations were by girls. Other principal violations are for negligence, no license, wrong way on a street, defective lights and defective equipment. A license deprivation schedule, in effect since 1958, is applied to speeding offenses. 43% of dispositions were effected to control the youth's license or his car. The Juvenile Court has the authority to suspend licenses or limit driving. This appears to be the most effective educating tool we can use with traffic offenders. In 5% of the referrals the case was assigned to a probation officer for follow-up or further investigation because the traffic offense disclosed other serious family conflict or maladjustment in the youngster. Fines are rarely levied. A regular court hearing before the Judge or Court Commissioner was provided in 870 cases where the citation was contested, where no disposition agreement could be reached with the parents or where the nature of the offense or degree of injury or damage warranted.

C. Need for Education and Training

Every effort is made in the traffic conference to induce the youth and his parents to realize the responsibility for his own safety and for the lives of others. We stress the need for constant attention and good judgment and we encourage driver training to help reinforce safety responsibility. 30% of the youngsters referred had no driver training. Individualized attention to each case provides understanding of the youth's motivation and permits for realistic dispositions. Since 75% of the traffic referrals are first offenders, it is urgent that universal driver training be assured and that additional techniques in education and preparation for responsible driving be adopted. Safety councils, high school student councils, law enforcement agencies, citizens and youth themselves must continue to cooperate to educate both youth and adults in responsible driving.

CLERICAL SERVICES

The Clerical Department performs all of the typical office functions, including stenographic, clerical, secretarial, switchboard, filing and record keeping. A clerk prepares the preliminary hearing schedules and distributes court orders and disposition reports to appropriate personnel and agencies. More than 3,000 reports were typed into the social records for the court hearings. Adjustment reports are a regular part of clerical duties. A total of 3,991 court notices were served on parents and witnesses by the transportation officers. They also transported 518 children to clinics, hospitals and bus depots as needed, and performed 1,529 other messenger services. Tabulations of statistical data are made monthly and reports are made to the statewide reporting center on Juvenile Court referrals. Statistical data was maintained on the 11,582 traffic referrals and dispositions sent to the law enforcement agencies referring the cases.

BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT

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

heating plant and refrigeration equipment are maintained by personnel in this Department. Furnishings and equipment in the detention facilities undergo severe usage, particularly in periods of excessive population. The maintenance staff have maintained a high level of proficiency in keeping the building and equipment in good repair and proper working order. Regular fire inspection, health and sanitation inspection, boiler inspection and rodent control are maintained regularly. Improvements have been made during the year on fire extinguisher equipment, kitchen equipment, office furnishings and laundry equipment.

The kitchen staff served a total of 147,657 meals during the year to an average of 135 children per day. The total food cost for 1966 was \$35,450.00 and the average cost per meal was 24 cents. The Department of Agriculture furnished surplus items totaling approximately 10,608 pounds, including flour, powdered milk, cornmeal, rice, butter, lard and some meats. Food menus are reviewed periodically by the University Home Economics staff to assure that adequate, nutritious and well-balanced meals are served.

DEPENDENT REFERRALS

The reasons for which dependent children are referred to the Court are no longer simple neglect matters. The criteria for legal dependency in the 1913 Juvenile Court Law were basically neglect, injurious living or mistreatment and harmful social condition. That Law also included a definition making "incorrigible" children dependent but it was infrequently applied.

In 1959 and 1961 the Legislature overhauled the Juvenile Court Law and made more specific the conditions under which the Court could find a child dependent. The Law now embraces those who are incorrigible or beyond the control and power of parents by reason of the conduct and nature of the child; the child who is an habitual truant as defined by the school laws; the child who uses intoxicants, opium, cocaine, morphine, Heroin, marijuana or other similar drug without prescription; the child who loiters at night or violates curfew ordinances; or the child who is grossly and willfully neglected as to medical care for his well-being.

The children's cases then coming to the Court's attention fall into three categories all of them based on the child's right to care and supervision, protection from harmful conditions and protection against self-destruction.

A. Neglect

Cases of child abuse, injurious living, abandonment, temporary shelter and incest comprise the department workload in the neglect cases. There were a total of 1,240 such neglect cases referred to the Juvenile Court in 1966 of which 811 were detained at the Youth Service Center. The development of the Protective Service's unit in the Department of Public Assistance has reduced the number of cases referred to the Juvenile Court in the last two years for injurious living and child abuse and has also reduced the number of detentions proportionately. Since 1959 the Department of Public Assistance has provided receiving home care and assumed social planning responsibility for an increasing number of neglected children ages one to twelve admitted to the Youth Service Center. Catholic Children's Services has similarly provided receiving home care and child welfare services for catholic children under six.

The probation staff makes a preliminary determination on all neglect cases in order to refer the parents for help in the community where court intervention is not necessary nor desirable. The Judge in preliminary hearing authorizes release for immediate receiving home care in lieu of detention and transfers temporary custody and social planning responsibility to a competent agency whenever possible. The probation staff carry responsibility for investigating fully in gross neglect where continued court supervision is necessary or where a deprivation action is taken. The probation officer also consults with the social agency caseworker on the need for interim care or the necessity for full court hearing when the custody rights of parents are intervened in.

B. Legal Custody

There are a number of child-parent conditions in which the legal custody of the child requires the State to act for the parents or to act in their absence. Children relinquished by mothers to social agencies for adoption need interim protection under the law as wards of the court until the adoption is completed. Children placed with relatives or those already in the custody of private institutions for foster care or residential treatment need their future care assured by wardship authorizing the custody and child welfare arrangements. Some mentally retarded children without parents are dependent on court wardship for long term institutional or foster care. Grandparents and relatives concerned with the care of children of absent, institutionalized, mentally ill and temporarily incapacitated parents secure temporary custody through court wardship. The Court provided this kind of legal protection and individual rights protection for some 1,270 children during the year.

C. Rebellious or Incurable

There has been a marked increase on the number of children referred to the Court because they were believed to be out-of-control, rebellious and incurable. There were over 1,600 referrals for reasons of incurability, truancy and other nondelinquent conduct. Some of these children are indeed out-of-control of parents or guardians but many are in temporary rebellion to the particular condition in which they live. Some are genuinely unable to adjust to the irrational, destructive or violent behavior of others around them. Some of them reflect the general social rebellion and adult response to rapid social change. Many are confused and looking for identity and healthy supporting relationships. Many are involved in self-destructive debasing experiences.

The probation staff are obliged to counsel with the child and parent (only half of this group live with both natural parents) in cases of runaway-from-home or other rebellion whether detained or not. It is necessary to assess carefully the conditions in which a child finds himself or herself unable to adjust in his own home or elsewhere. Police generally return and adjust many runaway cases directly with the parents. Many are counseled at the court intake desk or at the admissions desk by probation staff and detention supervisors to avoid detention and official court intervention. Many children in this runaway and rebellious group are detained, 1,367 of them in 1966. For some the crisis or conflict can be alleviated in preliminary hearing the following morning or in subsequent counseling efforts. Some children require full case investment, court adjudication, placement in foster care or treatment facilities and a few in correctional facilities.

In cases of truancy and serious school adjustment problems the limited availability of special school services makes investigation and planning in these cases difficult. There is no doubt that the lack of community resources for child-parent counseling and other remedial services has resulted in an increased number of children subject to court involvement. The recent clamor for legal rights of children in conflict with the law or with their parents does not attack the roots nor alleviate conditions of rebellion or delinquency.

PROBLEMS AFFECTING GOOD COURT SERVICES

A. Lack of Community Services

Greater community resources are needed to help children and their parents before they require the Court's attention. These services are too few in number and their development has not kept pace with population growth. There are fewer beds in community child care facilities than there were ten years ago, although the child population has increased by 100,000! Our caseworkers search for resources and in frustration choose second-best plans. The Judge has an equally frustrating responsibility in making sound and wise decisions--and providing for the child's best welfare and for the welfare of the community. The principal expansion in institutional care for problem children has been in state institutions of the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation. But it is grossly unfair to wait until a child is seriously delinquent before remedial help can be given.

One specific resource needed is community low cost child guidance clinics. Over 1,600 children were referred to the Department last year whose problem or "offense" was being incorrigible, ungovernable, unable to adjust in the home, a runaway from home or truant. These are problems of child and family conflict rarely requiring detention or court intervention. If unresolved, these problems usually result in overt delinquent behavior or serious personality malformation.

Another gross lack is foster care or small group care for delinquent children who are still malleable and can benefit from a substitute home care. Such care is more flexible, less damaging to a child and less expensive than institutional care. We have needed as many as 100 foster homes and 24 group home placements for children at one time. One new group home, Evergreen Boys Ranch, was opened in January, 1966 and now provides for 14 boys.

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

There is a need for halfway houses for both older boys and older girls. One halfway house for girls is now in operation and the Bureau of Juvenile Rehabilitation now has a group home serving this purpose in Woodinville. An excessive number of such children are detained periodically pending more permanent placement or when their own homes fail. Boarding houses now cater to college students only and are not available for these youth on the threshold of emancipation.

All private and community child care and treatment agencies are full and overtaxed and, in addition, agencies giving direct services and treatment have waiting lists.

The State Department of Public Assistance and Catholic Children's Services now provide shelter care and social planning for almost half of the neglected children detained. Additional state funds are needed for receiving homes and child welfare staff. Children who are both mentally retarded and delinquent present an extremely difficult problem and demand a special residential treatment not now provided. The Juvenile Court cannot create treatment facilities in lieu of detention but can only point up the needs and use those which are available.

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

B. Heavy Intake and Caseloads

The Probation Department cannot control its intake. The continued increase in referrals, therefore, results in a heavier investigation workload. Referrals for delinquency have doubled in 10 years; dependency cases doubled in 11 years. The number of children placed on probation has also increased. The workload per probation officer is excessive. They have handled a 50% overload during the last year. Caseworkers supervising probationers have averaged 55 cases when our own intent was to limit the load to 40. This workload pressure has forced emergency adjustment or summary dispositions in cases not demanding court action. The basic ingredients of probation services are skill and time. We are constantly attempting to conserve time so that it can be spent productively with children and their families.

C. Staff Shortage and Recruitment

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

D. Citizen Interest in Youth Increasing

There is a growing citizen interest and concern in the problems of youth in the local community. There is also a greater concern with treatment of neglected and delinquent children and their families by schools, social agencies, welfare departments, courts and institutions. The Council of Planning Affiliates has attacked the need for local treatment institutions better geared to provide services for children closer to their homes. Citizen interest and concern must be created to join forces with professional people who know what the needs are.

The community cannot continue to reject its nonadjusting children--its most precious resource for the future.

There is a marked increase in college and student interest in problem children and their treatment. Graduate and undergraduate students in law, social work, sociology, education, medicine and nursing have participated in workshops, tours and discussions in the Court during the year. Thirty students each quarter are assigned to work a forty-hour cadet role in detention to provide direct experience in work with youth. There is a heightened interest by personnel in social agencies, police agencies, schools, institutions and the helping professions to participate in planning for children with problems and effecting methods of treatment.

E. Youth Councils and Juvenile Court Conference Committees

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

The Renton Mayor's Advisory Committee on Youth has served as an effective coordinating body for several years. The development of a branch office of Family Counseling Service and an extension of Big Brother Service to Renton are among the developments emanating from this citizen activity. The Renton Juvenile Court Conference Committee has been in operation more than six years and has screened and consulted on over 1,000 cases.

A very successful Highline Youth Council has been in operation for five years and has concerned itself with family counseling, youth employment, school guidance services, recreation and others. The Juvenile Court Conference Committee has been in operation three years and has consulted in almost 400 cases. All leaders in the Council and members of the Conference Committee are enthusiastic about this form of self-help and facilitation of needed reforms in their own community.

The Federal Way Coordinating Committee is in operation and so is its local Conference Committee. Magnolia has developed a local Committee on Youth Affairs. The West Seattle Council on Youth Affairs has established itself firmly and is embarking on a program of better opportunities for youth. It also sponsors a Juvenile Court Conference Committee. Although these latter four communities have only recently begun, their leadership realizes local action and planning is vital in order to improve the social climate for youth. These are healthy social activities coming out of grass roots citizen interest.

FINANCES

A. 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, came from the county general fund.

The budget allocation for 1966 is as follows:

Salaries and Wages

Probation and Clerical Departments	\$ 558,786.55
Youth Service Center - Detention	384,384.20
Business and Operation Department	112,567.13

Operations and Capital Outlay

Operation and Maintenance Costs	\$ 304,994.00
Capital Outlay Expenditures	18,072.12
	<u>\$1,378,804.00</u>

B. 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 \$10 per day was established in 1966 based on the actual costs divided by the number of child care days during the year. The following figures are of interest in showing the cost of institutional care:

Budget Expenditure Affecting Detention Care - 1966

Salaries and Wages	\$464,524.00
Operation and Maintenance Costs	274,494.00
Capital Outlay Chargeable to Detention	4,030.00
Total Operating Costs for Detention Care	<u>\$743,048.00</u>

\$743,048 Detention Costs

49,219 Days of Care

\$15.10 Present Cost Per Child Per Day

C. Collections on Financial Orders

The Court has the obligation and authority to assess parents who are able to pay for the cost of care of a child placed by court order in a private home or child care institution. The Collection Department maintains follow-up and collection procedures on these cases and assures that appropriate funds from other sources, such as Social Security or Veteran Benefits, are applied to the child's care. A total of \$297,904.77 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 totaled \$26,090.37.

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SUMMARY OF REFERRALS & COURT PROCESSES

All referrals to the Court for reasons of delinquency (4718) and for dependency (3999) are reflected in one or more processes outlined below:

SUMMARY OF COURT HEARINGS

	1965	1966
Regular hearings on delinquency or dependency petitions	3163	2162
Contested Traffic Hearings	518	870
Preliminary hearings on detention	3999	4293
Direct to Court Matters	1346	2273
Financial Hearings, Support, etc.	297	213
Total appearance hearings	9323	9811
Non-Appearance Matters, hearings	2819	2125
Total of all hearings	12142	11936

PROBATION DEPARTMENT SERVICES

Intake and Investigation Division

Pending January 1	1177	1232
New cases received	5960	6320
Cases disposed of, adjusted or completed	5905	6369
Pending on December 31	1232	1183
Total cases received and processed by Intake	7137	7552
No. Referrals adjusted with parents, child, etc.	942	957
No. dismissed in preliminary hearing	504	653
No. settled out by letter to parents or agency	391	307
No. cases presented for full court hearing	3163	2162
No. cases scheduled Direct to Court	1346	2273
Ave. caseload per investigation officer each month	35	44.6
Ave. no. assignments per investigation caseworker/mo	9	11.8

Probation Supervision

Ave. no. children on active probation during each month	1011	456
No. children on probation January 1	1044	636
No. children placed on probation in year	954	576
No. children on active probation supervision in year	1998	1212
Ave. probation officer caseload at end of month	64	55
No. on probation at end of year	636	431

Review Load - Cases continued without Probation Supervision

No. cases on review status, January 1	434	632
No. cases added during year	1127	2004
Cases dismissed, completed, terminated	823	1478
Cases in review load end of year	632	1144

Collection Division

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
No. of Accounts Receivable for support of child	708	841
No. of accounts receivable for detention costs	2511	3303
Amount collected for support of children	\$271,046	\$297,905
Amount collected for detention care	<u>\$ 27,120</u>	<u>\$ 26,090</u>
Total collected during year	\$298,166	\$323,995
No. of court hearings on financial show cause	297	213

Traffic Citations ReferredFive Year Comparison of Reasons for Referrals

<u>Citation or Referral</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Drunk Driving	8	1	2	58	92
Reckless Driving	122	100	84	157	142
Hit & Run	16	24	37	46	52
Speeding	1754	2051	2395	2614	3488
Negligent Driving	934	1003	958	922	1031
Stop Signs; Signals	518	713	559	862	936
Right of Way; Illegal Turn	653	914	675	489	722
Following Too Close; Wrong Way	126	183	121	103	637
Aiding and Abetting	16	27	23	27	27
Defective Equipment	648	688	544	943	1273
Vehicle License Violations	88	109	115	194	247
No Operator's License; Lic. Susp.	716	716	773	863	1273
All other moving violations	<u>548</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>553</u>	<u>1380</u>	<u>1374</u>
Total Moving Violations	6147	6925	6839	8658	11294
Hitchhiking and Pedestrian Violations	<u>297</u>	<u>1103</u>	<u>1038</u>	<u>919</u>	<u>1064</u>
Total Citations	6444	8028	7877	9577	12358

SUMMARY OF DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE

Summary of Detention and Shelter Care Services

1965

1966

Admissions to Youth Service Center for
Delinquency Reasons

2147

2269

Admissions to Youth Service Center for
Dependency Reasons, Non-delinquency

2113

2178

Total Admissions to Youth Service
Center

4260

4447

No. Individual Children Detained for

Delinquency Reasons

1657

1733

No. Individual Children Detained for

Dependency Reasons, Non-delinquency

1703

1709

Total No. Individual Children

Detained

3360

3442

Child Care Days Provided for

Delinquency Reasons

19035

19051

Child Care Days Provided for

Dependency Reasons, Non-delinquency

30895

30168

Total Child Care Days Provided

49930

49219

Average Length of Stay of Children for

Delinquency Reasons

8.9

8.4

Average Length of Stay of Children for

Dependency Reasons, Non-delinquency

14.6

13.8

Total Average Length of Stay for All

Children

12.1

11.4

Average Daily Population in Detention for

Delinquency Reasons

52.2

52.2

Average Daily Population in Detention for

Dependency Reasons, Non-Delinquency

84.6

82.6

Total Average Daily Population in

Detention

136.8

134.8

SUMMARY OF DETENTION AND SHELTER CARE

10 YEARS, 1957 to 1966

<u>Year</u>	<u>Referrals Delinquent & Dependent^a</u>	<u>All Det. Adm.</u>	<u>% Det.</u>	<u>Del. Ref.</u>	<u>% Det.</u>	<u>Dep. Ref.</u>	<u>% Det.^b</u>
1957	5087	3314	65%	2568	71%	2519	58%
1958	4854	2765	57%	2349	69%	2505	45%
1959	4862	2319	47%	2360	56%	2502	24%
1960	5545	2686	48%	2615	45%	2930	30%
1961	5825	2760	47%	2901	48%	2924	38%
1962	7147	3524	49%	3681	56%	3466	42%
1963	7480	3687	49%	3824	54%	3656	44%
1964	8299	4040	48%	4697	52%	3602	44%
1965	8527	4260	49%	4624	46%	3903	54%
1966	8717	4447	51%	4718	48%	3999	54%

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

b. Includes pre-school children, and rebellious, ungovernable and other non-delinquency reasons for detention.

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

NUMBER OF CHILDREN DETAINED
AND LENGTH OF DETENTION STAY BY AGE

1966

Table 1

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number of Children</u>	<u>Total Days in Detention</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay</u>
1	55	263	4.8 days
2	70	382	5.5
3	64	225	3.5
4	49	171	3.5
5	47	350	7.4
Subtotal	285	1391	4.9 days
6	54	1119	20.7 days
7	54	1107	20.5
8	55	1388	25.2
9	47	1133	24.1
10	65	1108	17.0
11	73	1350	18.5
12	149	3129	21.0
Subtotal	497	10334	20.8 days
13	356	5225	14.7 days
14	625	8029	12.8
15	927	10236	11.0
16	964	8478	8.8
17	762	4653	6.1
18	+3	+6	2.0
Subtotal	3637	36627	10.1 days
Total	4419	48352	10.9 days

LENGTH OF DETENTION STAY
FOR GROUPS OF CHILDREN DETAINED

Table 2

<u>Length of Stay</u>	<u>All Children</u>	<u>Delinquent Children</u>	<u>Neglected Children</u>	<u>Rebellious Children</u>
1 - 4 days	2330 - 53%	1273 - 58%	482 - 59%	575 - 42%
5 - 10 days	921 - 21%	491 - 22%	124 - 15%	306 - 23%
11 - 15 days	327 - 7%	165 - 7%	43 - 5%	119 - 9%
16 - 20 days	207 - 5%	93 - 4%	25 - 3%	89 - 7%
21 - 30 days	232 - 5%	95 - 4%	28 - 3%	109 - 8%
31 - 60 days	280 - 6%	107 - 5%	63 - 8%	110 - 8%
61 and over	122 - 3%	22 - 1%	53 - 7%	47 - 4%
	4419 100%	2246 100%	818 100%	1355 100%
Average Stay	10.9 days	8.4 days	13.6 days	13.5 days
Child Care Days	48325	18935	11095	18295
Number of Boys	2942	1912	386	644
Number of Girls	1477	334	432	701

COMPARISON AND TRENDS 10 YEAR PERIOD
1957-1966

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Del. & 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>
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	+ 0%
1960	5,545	+14%	2,615	+11%	2,930	+17%
1961	5,825	+ 5%	2,901	+11%	2,924	+ 0%
1962	7,147	+29%	3,681	+42%	3,466	+19%
1963	7,480	+ 5%	3,824	+ 4%	3,656	+ 5%
1964	8,299	+11%	4,699	+22.6%	3,602	- 1.5%
1965	8,527	+ 3%	4,624	- 2%	3,903	+ 8%
1966	8,716	+ 2%	4,717	+ 2%	3,999	+2.5%

1957-1966 Average
Change per Year:

7%

8%

6%

Delinquent Referrals and Rates:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Delinquent Referrals</u>	<u>10-17 Year Population*</u>	<u>Percent Population Referred</u>	<u>Rate of Delinquent Referrals per 10,000 Children, 10-17 yrs.</u>
1957	2,568	107,067	2.4%	239.9
1958	2,349	113,302	2.1%	207.3
1959	2,360	119,537	2.0%	197.4
1960	2,615	125,772	2.1%	207.9
1961	2,901	132,007	2.2%	219.8
1962	3,681	138,242	2.7%	266.3
1963	3,824	144,477	2.6%	264.7
1964	4,697	150,712	3.1%	311.6
1965	4,624	156,947	2.9%	294.6
1966	4,717	166,730	2.8%	282.9

Dependent Referrals and Rates:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Dependent Referrals</u>	<u>0-17 Year Population*</u>	<u>Percent Population Referred</u>	<u>Rate of Dependent Referrals per 10,000 Children, 0-17 yrs.</u>
1957	2,519	286,958	0.9%	87.8
1958	2,505	299,423	0.8%	83.7
1959	2,502	311,888	0.8%	80.2
1960	2,930	324,337	0.9%	90.3
1961	2,942	336,822	0.9%	87.3
1962	3,466	349,287	1.0%	99.2
1963	3,656	361,752	1.0%	101.1
1964	3,602	374,217	1.0%	99.6
1965	3,903	386,682	1.1%	109.3
1966	3,999	397,210	1.0%	100.6

* Office of Population Research
Figures for King County

KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

10 YEAR COMPARISON OF TOTAL ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS

Reason for Referral

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Murder/Manslaughter	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2
Auto Theft	609	551	555	470	510	553	677	795	562	565
Riding in Stolen Car, knowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	97
Motor Bike Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	25
Burglary, Unlawful Entry	379	323	378	383	416	376	463	635	642	563
Robbery, Holdup	22	16	22	19	41	62	47	75	52	23
Unarmed, Purse Snatch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Forgery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Mail Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Shoplifting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	396	332
Other Theft, Attempts, Bikes	465	477	424	527	543	714	695	979	585	392
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Indecent Exposure, Liberties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Sex Offense-Other	149	135	160	186	180	285	233	276	283	161
Injury to Person-Assault	96	80	70	94	91	139	175	167	166	82
Fighting, Threatened Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	117
Vandalism, Property Damage	-	-	-	-	-	100	99	170	285	189
Arson, Firesetting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	79	68
Car Prowl, Trespass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Boat Violation, Trespass	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	1	11	58
Carelessness, Mischief	242	169	170	184	156	80	49	74	nc	nc
Curfew	-	-	-	-	-	172	180	194	278	291
Use of Liquor, Possession	286	292	340	426	535	760	751	820	646	852
Runaway, Correctional Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	141	107	91	56	49
Attempted Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	48	42
Glue and Barbituates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	18	76
Marihuana, L.S.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	32
Supervision for other Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Other Reasons	320	306	241	326	429	295	343	346	291	488
Totals	2568	2349	2360	2615	2901	3681	3824	4697	4624	4717

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

Table 3

DELINQUENCY REFERRALS
Disposed of in 1966

<u>Reason for Referral:</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Murder/Manslaughter	2	-	2
Rape	8	-	8
Prostitution	-	14	14
Fornication	27	45	72
Indecent Exposure	21	-	21
Indecent Liberties	17	4	21
Window Peeping	3	-	3
Other Sex Offenses	31	37	68
Assault - Threatened	42	3	45
Assault - Fighting	57	15	72
Assault - Unprovoked	74	8	82
Robbery - Armed	22	1	23
Robbery - Unarmed	14	-	14
Purse Snatching	6	-	6
Auto Theft	527	19	546
Motor Bike Theft	25	-	25
Riding in Stolen Car - Knowing	84	14	98
Car Prowl	64	2	66
Bicycle Theft	31	-	31
Burglary/Unlawful Entry	536	19	555
Forgery	25	5	30
Shoplifting	224	64	288
Theft of Mail	23	-	23
Attempted/Other Theft	286	23	309
Arson	65	1	66
Vandalism	58	3	61
Property Damage	103	6	109
Trespassing/Prowling	19	5	24
Curfew	225	44	269
Marijuana, L.S.D., Amphetamines	13	19	32
Glue Sniffing	63	12	75
Attempted Suicide	8	34	42
Liquor - Use/Possession	569	89	658
Runaway from Correctional Institution	29	15	44
Other Delinquency	226	38	264
Courtesy Supervision	15	7	22
Total Delinquency Referrals (with full social data.)	3542	546	4088
Actual Total Delinquency Referrals were --			4717

STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS - 1966 - continued

Table 4 Race of Delinquent Child Referred:

Race	DELINQUENT		
	Boys	Girls	Total
White	3010	417	3427
Negro	396	106	502
Indian	48	13	61
Filipino	21	2	23
Chinese/Japanese	13	2	15
Jewish	1	-	1
Other	53	6	59
Total	3542	546	4088

Table 5 Marital Status of Parents - Delinquent Referrals:

	DELINQUENT		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Married and together	1563	202	1765
Divorced	314	58	372
Divorced - Mother remarried	347	60	407
Divorced - Father remarried	93	13	106
Both remarried	103	25	128
Separated	113	28	141
Married and apart	19	5	24
Father dead	101	13	114
Mother dead	37	6	43
Both dead	1	-	1
Father dead - Mother remarried	52	11	63
Mother dead - Father remarried	15	2	17
One Parent deserted	7	-	7
Unmarried	16	5	21
Unknown or not reported	761	118	879
Total	3542	546	4088

Table 6 Case Status of Delinquent Referrals:

	DELINQUENT		
	Boys	Girls	Total
New	1846	318	2164
Old Dep.	134	62	196
Reappear - dependent	19	5	24
Recidivist - dependent	37	17	54
Old Delinquent	747	54	801
Reappear - Delinquent	220	24	244
Recidivist - Delinquent	371	31	402
Old Delinquent & Dependent	111	26	137
Recidivist - Delinquent & Dependent	57	9	66
Total	3542	546	4088

STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DELINQUENCY REFERRALS - 1966 - continued

Table 7 Family Income of Child Referred for Delinquency:

<u>Amount of Income</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under \$200 per month	70	10	80
200-299	186	26	212
300-399	182	33	215
400-499	294	64	358
500-599	343	45	388
600-699	273	31	304
700-799	217	21	238
800-899	182	25	207
Over 900	406	49	455
Unemployed	33	7	40
Unknown or not reported	1356	235	1591
Total	3542	546	4088

Table 8 Source of Support for Family of Delinquent Child Referred

<u>Source of Support</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Father	1559	187	1746
Step Father	274	51	325
Mother	399	64	463
Step-Mother	4	-	4
Relatives	24	7	31
Public Assistance - SDPA	152	31	183
Social Security	30	7	37
Self	21	7	28
Other	22	3	25
Unknown or not reported	1057	189	1246
Total	3542	546	4088

Table 9 School Status - Delinquent Child:

<u>Grade in School</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Grade 1	7	3	10
2	11	2	13
3	20	4	24
4	33	7	40
5	52	6	58
6	81	7	88
7	181	18	199
8	294	46	340
9	463	56	519
10	442	68	510
11	362	71	433
12	225	34	259
Pre-School	3	5	8
Kindergarten	4	-	4
Withdrew	7	1	8
Dropped Out	101	23	124
Suspended	61	8	69
Expelled	13	2	15
College, University, Other	13	1	14
Less than full time	2	-	2
Adjustment classes	28	5	33
Graduated	17	6	23
Unknown or not reported	1122	173	1295
Total	3542	546	4088

Table 10

DISPOSITIONS OF DELINQUENT REFERRALS

	Boys	Girls	Total
Matter adjusted with parent and child	394	86	480
Petition Dismissed	490	120	610
Probation and wardship dismissed	74	18	92
Placed on probation - own home	145	23	168
Placed on probation - in foster home	8	5	13
Supervision for other Courts	4	2	6
Technical Probation and Reports	868	83	951
Technical Probation - no Reports	64	13	77
Continued for later Review	516	49	565
Transferred to other Juvenile Courts	29	1	30
Declined Jurisdiction - Adult Court	106	11	117
Declined Jurisdiction - suspended	31	2	33
Committed to the Department of Institutions	312	90	402
Commitment Rescinded; Suspended	36	5	41
Re-Committed to the Dept. of Institutions	185	61	246
Runaway, Parole failure, Shelter for parolee of Dept. of Institutions	195	63	258
Committed to the State Mental Hospital		1	1
Committed or placed in custody of:			
Evergreen Boys' Ranch	5		5
Tacoma Girls' Club Residence		1	1
Griffin Home			
Home of the Good Shepherd		5	5
Home on the Hill Residence	2		2
Luther Child Center	2	1	3
Ruth School for Girls		2	2
Ryther Child Center	2		2
Seattle Children's Home	2		2
Public Assistance - Foster Home	4	4	8
Public Assistance - Family Care	1	1	2
Vancouver Boys' Academy	2		2
Other Voluntary Agency or Institution	5	1	6
Placed with Relatives			
Driver's License Suspended or Restricted	220	23	243
Parents Deprived of Custody	3		3
All Other Dispositions	197	28	225
	3902	699	4601

NOTE: These dispositions are for full data cases.
Total delinquency Referrals were -- 4717

Table 11 Source of Referral to Juvenile Court:

<u>Agency or Individual</u>	<u>Delinquency</u>	<u>Dependency</u>	<u>Total</u>
Seattle Police Department	2142	1193	3335
King County Sheriff	580	366	946
Washington State Patrol	196	21	217
Bellevue	107	13	120
Clyde Hill	17	-	17
Hunt's Point	4	2	6
Medina	10	-	10
Bothell	25	4	29
Houghton	17	3	20
Kirkland	56	17	73
Carnation	-	1	1
Duvall	1	-	1
Redmond	30	1	31
Enumclaw	25	-	25
Issaquah	10	12	22
North Bend	12	-	12
Normandy Park	2	5	7
Pacific	-	2	2
Des Moines	14	1	15
Algona	5	2	7
Auburn	37	31	68
Kent	50	13	63
Tuckwila	19	1	20
Black Diamond	2	-	2
Renton	165	15	180
Mercer Island Police Department	68	10	78
Mercer Island Marshal	2	1	3
Other Police Departments	18	13	31
Other Law Enforcement	110	48	158
Post Office Department	21	-	21
Fish & Game Department	2	-	2
Probation Officer - K.C.J.C.	32	81	113
Juvenile Conference Committee	6	7	13
Other Juvenile Courts	65	62	127
Administrative and Agency Petitions	28	69	97
School Department	18	115	133
Social Agencies	25	172	197
Parent(s)	39	192	231
Relatives	5	113	118
Self	4	59	63
Other Source	119	144	263
Total	4088	2789	6877

Note: These are sources of referral for full data cases. The combined referrals for delinquent and dependent reasons in 1966 was 8717.

TEN YEAR COMPARISON OF TOTAL ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS

KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

<u>REASON FOR REFERRAL</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Abuse or Cruel Treatment					40	59	63	72	33	20
Injurious living, Neglect	318	323	397	445	519	622	678	700	768	555
Abandonment	21	38	52	76	96	135	148	119	126	87
Shelter	217	245	168	248	191	280	302	192	139	177
Protective Custody							nc	nc	180	301
Incest								6	10	9
							Sub Total ..		1256(ST)	1149
Rebellious, Ungovernable	192	169	198	226	163	258	284	314	271	360
Unable to Adjust	123	75	99	164	210	199	228	290	237	161
Runaway from Home	782	792	668	656	647	622	567	584	673	690
Truancy, Unable to Adjust in school	59	37	40	89	131	151	164	156	110	136
							Sub Total		1291(ST)	1347
Custody, Investigations	285	294	305	475	323	330	388	345	449	422
Custody for Adoption	464	485	492	477	501	615	637	674	663	721
Mentally Handicapped	34	5	5	6	5	11	12	15	2	5
Other Reasons	24	42	78	68	98	184	185	135	242	355
							Sub Total		1356(ST)	1503
Total for Year	2519	2505	2502	2930	2924	3466	3656	3602	3903	3999

Table 12

DEPENDENCY REFERRALS
Disposed of in 1966

<u>Reason for Referral</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Neglect:</u>			
Abandonment	49	38	87
Injurious Living Conditions, Neglect	282	273	555
Shelter	89	88	177
Cruel/Abusive Treatment	8	8	16
Child Beating	1	3	4
Incest	-	9	9
Protective Custody	141	160	301
<u>Dependency - Rebellious:</u>			
Unable to Adjust in Home or Foster Home	47	61	108
Incorrigible/Ungovernable	144	116	260
Runaway	371	319	690
Truancy	18	18	36
Refusal to attend school	13	12	25
Unable to Adjust in School	50	25	75
<u>Dependency - Custody:</u>			
Custody Establishment	63	58	121
Deprivation - Custody for Adoption	15	9	24
Other Dependency	132	124	256
Courtesy Investigation	29	16	45
Sub-Total Dependency Referrals with full social data.	1452	1337	2789
Other Dependency Matters referred but not fully reported:			
Adoption - Relinquishments			580
Adoption Investigations & Publications			141
Custody Changed or Established			277
Dependency - Ungovernable - not assigned			153
Other dependency services pending			59
Total Dependency Matters			3999

STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS - 1966 - continued

Table 13 Race of Dependent Child Referred:

Race	DEPENDENT		
	Boys	Girls	Total
White	1145	1023	2168
Negro	202	189	391
Indian	45	52	97
Filipino	6	3	9
Chinese/Japanese	5	1	6
Jewish	-	-	-
Other	49	69	118
Total	1452	1337	2789

Table 14 Marital Status of Parents - Dependent Referrals:

	DEPENDENT		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Married and together	346	339	685
Divorced	142	139	281
Divorced - Mother remarried	167	175	342
Divorced - Father remarried	44	39	83
Both Remarried	66	78	144
Separated	122	115	237
Married & Apart	10	20	30
Father Dead	60	43	103
Mother Dead	30	26	56
Both Dead	2	5	7
Father Dead - Mother Remarried	22	17	39
Mother Dead - Father Remarried	6	1	7
One Parent Deserted	9	14	23
Unmarried	49	41	90
Unknown or not reported	377	285	662
Total	1452	1337	2789

Table 15 Case Status of Dependent Referrals:

	DEPENDENT		
	Boys	Girls	Total
New	831	830	1661
Old Dependent	250	264	514
Reappear - Dependent	46	52	98
Recidivist - Dependent	52	52	104
Old Delinquent	98	50	148
Reappear - Delinquent	49	15	64
Recidivist - Delinquent	55	21	76
Old Delinquent & Dependent	45	31	76
Recidivist - Delinquent & Dependent	26	22	48
Total	1452	1337	2789

STATISTICS ON ALLEGED DEPENDENCY REFERRALS - 1966 - continued

Table 16 Family Income of Child Referred for Dependency:

<u>Amount of Income</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under \$200 per month	23	22	45
200-299	68	78	146
300-399	74	83	157
400-499	108	106	214
500-599	90	83	173
600-699	79	73	152
700-799	36	48	84
800-899	35	25	60
Over 900	84	72	156
Unemployed	15	30	45
Unknown or not reported	840	717	1557
Total	1452	1337	2789

Table 17 Source of Support for Family of Dependent Child Referred:

<u>Source of Support</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Father	403	406	809
Step-Father	119	98	217
Mother	113	157	270
Step-Mother	1	1	2
Relatives	25	21	46
Public Assistance - SDPA	145	131	276
Social Security	15	15	30
Self	8	-	8
Other	18	20	38
Unknown or not reported	605	488	1093
Total	1452	1337	2789

Table 18 School Status - Dependent Child:

<u>Grade in School</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Grade 1	37	25	62
2	39	30	69
3	33	22	55
4	26	31	57
5	38	21	59
6	44	41	85
7	58	54	112
8	87	87	174
9	94	102	196
10	112	121	233
11	77	85	162
12	20	32	52
Pre-School	241	240	481
Kindergarten	20	16	36
Withdrew	8	4	12
Dropped Out	16	21	37
Suspended	48	25	73
Expelled	5	5	10
College, University, Other	2	2	4
Less than full time	3	-	3
Adjustment classes	13	7	20
Graduated	2	3	5
Unknown or not reported	429	363	792
Total	1452	1337	2789

Table 19

DISPOSITIONS OF DEPENDENT REFERRALS
(Includes Neglect, Truant, Rebellious, Custody)

<u>Disposition or Action Completed</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>		
Adjusted with parent, child, relative, etc.	276	201	477	+	1 b
Petition Dismissed, Service Completed	341	318	659	+	1 b
Probation and Wardship Dismissed	73	84	157	+	134 b
Placed on Probation - Own Home	71	78	149		
Placed on Probation in Foster Home	20	22	42		
Supervision for Other Court	4	4	8		
Technical Probation with Reports	103	85	188		
Technical Probation and Review	12	10	22		
Continued for later Review	107	94	201		
Committed to Institution for Retarded	3	1	4	+	1 b
Runaway, Parole Failure, Shelter for					
Parolee, Dept. of Institutions	15	17	32		
Transferred to other Juvenile Court	20	22	42		
Jurisdiction Declined and Suspended	1	1	2		
Committed or Placed in Care of:					
Briscoe Memorial School	3	-	3	+	3 b
Catholic Children's Service	23	25	48	+	140 a
Children's Home Society of Wash.	4	4	8	+	269 a
Deaconess Children's Home	1	3	4		
Evergreen Heights Boys' Home	3	-	3		
Griffin Home	2		2		
Home of the Good Shepherd	-	21	21	+	1 b
Kings Boyville	1		1		
Lutheran Family & Children's Service	1		1	+	121 a
Medina Children's Service	1	2	3	+	114 a
Ruth School for Girls		10	10	+	2 b
Ryther Child Center	4	3	7	+	1 b
Seattle Children's Home	4	3	7	+	2 b
Public Assistance Foster Homes	51	40	91	+	145 b
Public Assistance Family, Receiving Care	64	50	114		
Stuart Hall - Halfway House		3	3		
Other Voluntary Agencies & Treatment	5	4	9		
Placed with Relatives	48	56	104	+	16 b
Driver's License Suspended, Restricted	6	-	6		
Parents Deprived of Custody	6	7	13		
All Other Dispositions	120	123	243	+	14 b
	1452	1337	2789	+	951

NOTE: These dispositions are for full data cases. Total dependency referrals received during the year were 3999.

Number of cases in the 4th column are additional dispositions without full social data. Those denoted by (a) are routine agency adoptions; those denoted by (b) are runaways returned, or other summary dispositions.

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

Table 20 Reasons for Citations - 1966 and 1965

	No. of Citations 1966	% of Total	No. of Citations 1965
Influence - Alcohol (a)	92	.8%	58
Reckless Driving (a)	142	1.3%	157
Hit and Run (a)	52	.5%	46
License Falsification (a)	2	-	3
Speeding 0-10 mph	1487	13.2%	1095
Speeding 11-15 mph	1238	11.0%	961
Speeding 16-20 mph (b) 3488	466	4.1%	335
Speeding 21 + mph	253	2.2%	173
Speed Too Fast for Conditions	44	.4%	50
Negligent Driving	1031	9.1%	922
Through Stop Sign	936	8.2%	862
Failure to Yield	581	5.2%	489
Defective Equipment (e)	1273	11.3%	943
No Opr. Lic. on Person	804	7.1%	556
No Opr. Lic. - Lic. Susp.	24	.2%	17
No Opr. Lic. - Other Lic.	11	.1%	8
No Opr. Lic. - No Lic. Issued	428	3.8%	297
Viol. Learners Permit	6	.1%	8
Aiding & Abetting	27	.2%	27
No Vehicle License	138	1.2%	113
Improper Veh. Registration	109	1.0%	63
Improper Turn	141	1.2%	-
No Signal	19	.2%	-
Following Too Closely	637	5.6%	103
Other Violations	1353	12.0%	1372
Total Moving Violations	11294	100.0%	8658
Pedestrian Violations (c)	1006		890
incl. Hitchhiking			
Motor Boat Citations (c)	58		29
All Violations - Citations	12358		9577

(a) Automatic Suspension of license by Director of License

(b) Speeding offenses 3488, represent 31% of all moving violations

(c) 1064 citations were non-driving violations or 8.6% of total.

(e) Defective Equipment Citations were for following equipment:

Defective Brakes	98	Steering Alignment	2
Headlight Defective	137	Windshield Wipers	2
Headlight Focus	3	Exhaust-Muffler	499
Tail Light Def.	131	Glass absent, broken	4
Stop light	55	Other Equipment	333
Direct Signals	4	Tires	5
		Total	1273

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

DISPOSITIONS OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS

Table 21 Comparison of Dispositions for Two Years

		1965	1966
1. License Issuance deferred	(a)	380	568
2. License held (30 days to 18 mos.)	(a)	1482	1194
3. License sent to Olympia	(a)	-	-
4. Driving restricted (School/Work)	(a)	2531	3294
5. Drive only with parent permission	(a)	-	-
6. Car to be sold	(a)	27	240
7. Reprimand and closed	(b)	2589	4082
8. Dismissed by Court action		92	126
9. Defective Equipment repaired		92	117
10. Declined Jurisdiction		829	1436
11. Referred to other Juvenile Court		300	371
12. Referred to Probation Department	(c)	430	606
13. Accident prevention school		334	235
14. Referred to Student Court		126	39
15. Other dispositions		365	50
Total		9577	12358

Note: (a) 43% of dispositions resulted in license suspension, license deferred or driving restricted.
 (b) Includes pedestrian violation dispositions.
 (c) 606 cases were assigned for probation investigation because the youth was out of control of parents or required further Court determination.

<u>Recurrence of Traffic Referrals</u>	1965	% of Total	1966	% of Total
1st Referral	7493	78%	9264	75.0%
2nd Referral	1258	13%	1709	13.8%
3rd Referral	448	4.7%	729	5.9%
4th Referral or more	378	3.9%	656	5.3%

No. Referrals involving Accidents and Insurance:

No. Referrals -	No. Accidents	1483	Total Insured	7079
Moving Violations	Injury	408	No. Accidents	1003
	Fatality	2		
No. Driver Trained	Boys referred	10819 = 88%		
In Driver Training	Girls referred	1539 = 12%		