

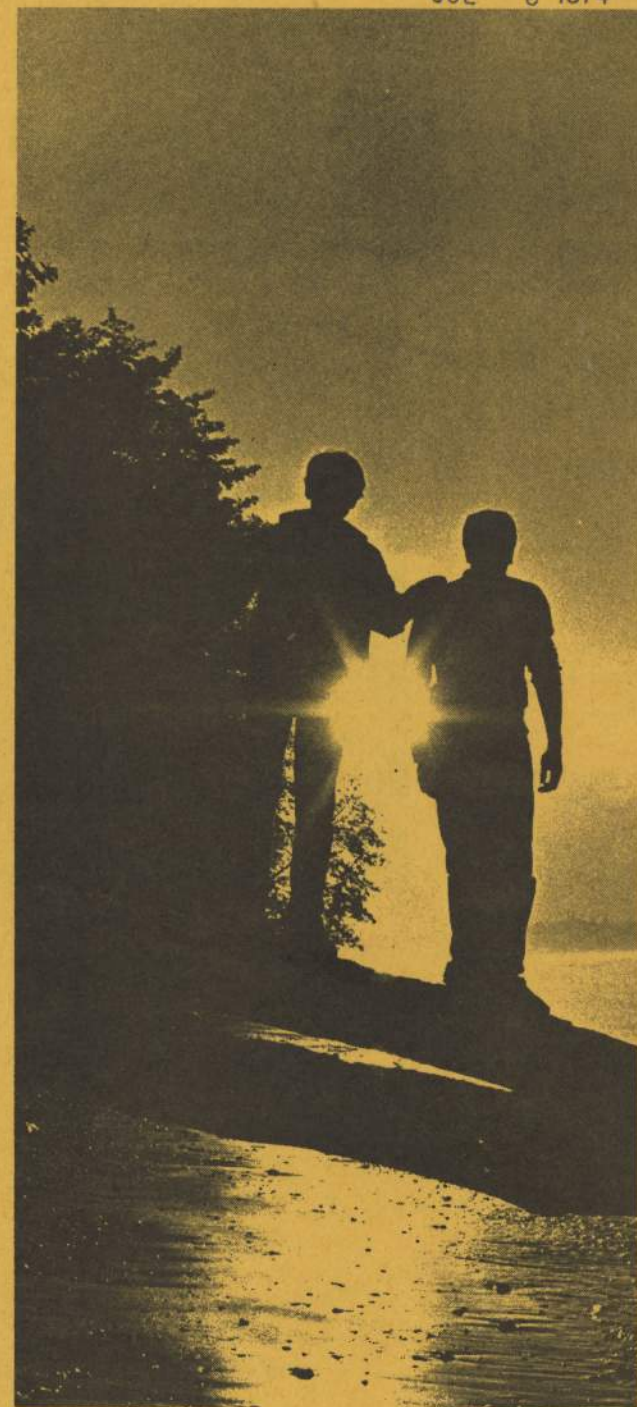
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JUL 8 1974



TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF KING COUNTY

ANNUAL REPORT

1973



We are pleased to submit this record of change, progress and innovation for 1973.

BOARD OF MANAGERS
KING COUNTY JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

1211 East Alder
Seattle, Washington 98122
(206) 323-9500

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YOUTH SERVICE CENTER

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR KING COUNTY - JUVENILE DEPARTMENT
1211 EAST ALDER STREET • SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98122 • (206) 323-9500

To the Board of Managers, King County Juvenile Department

Twelve momentous months have passed since our last report, months in which we've successfully strengthened our organization, facilities and resources for child betterment.

Our physical plant continues to make news. We've completed our first full year in expanded quarters and note a distinct lessening in the growing pains so prevalent in 1972. Relocations and modifications to promote efficient operation will continue as necessary.

During the year measures were taken to improve our organizational and managerial profile; long range planning became a standard discipline of the department. In all possible ways we are forging stronger working ties with other agencies and with citizens from all walks of life who take interest in juvenile justice and have the desire to work with us for a better future.

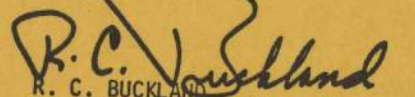
Our planning section was more than a year old at the end of 1973. Conceived in November of 1972 to concentrate on long range planning, the section has definitely proven its worth in existing programs, future programs and budgetary functions. Growing pains were experienced here too, and of course, they will continue. Planning means growth to which some pain is a natural companion.

An evaluation of the department by the office of the County Auditor, assisted by the Program and Budgets Division, was completed during the year.

In late 1973 the professional management consulting firm, Booz, Allen & Hamilton, Inc., began an in-depth survey of the department's management systems and organization and salary programs in conjunction with a total survey of the King County Superior Court.

The department actively pursued throughout 1973 public relation efforts to more clearly inform the citizenry of the operations, problems and successes we encounter. Expansion of area conference committee arrangements was emphasized; recruitment of citizen-volunteers was stepped up and a concerted expansion of the foster parent program was undertaken.

We foresee for 1974 an even better year with our children - as always - placed first.

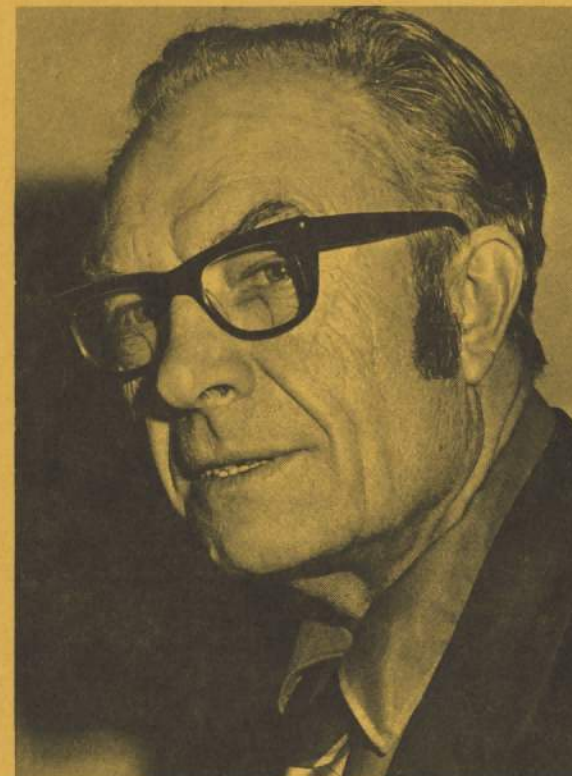
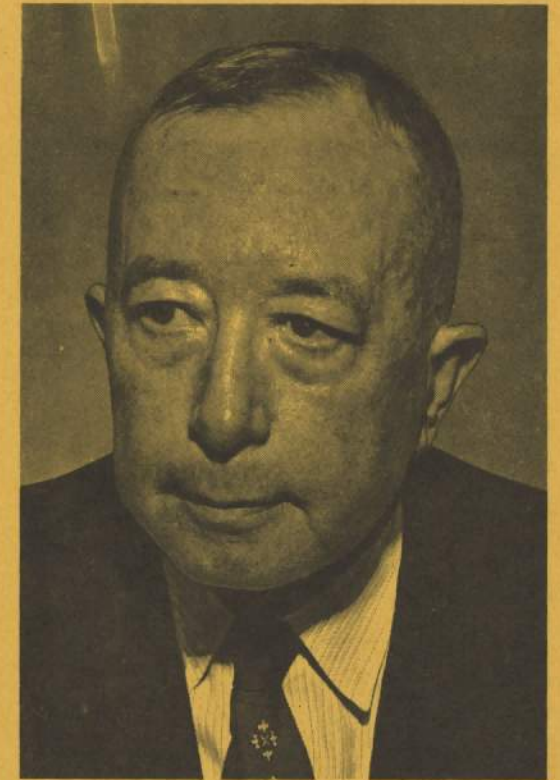

R. C. BUCKLAND
Administrator of Court Services

Acknowledgements

It is fitting to pause here and acknowledge the profound and untiring services rendered to the children of King County by two men whose careers with the juvenile court spanned 40 years.

The honorable Judge William G. Long of the King County Superior Court assumed administration of the court in the depression year of 1934, continuing in that capacity until his retirement in 1964 at which time the Superior Court created a Juvenile Court Judges Committee, members of which served the juvenile department on a rotating basis. During his years of endeavor Judge Long introduced far-reaching reforms in the field of juvenile justice and as champion of children and conscience of the citizenry was author of a memorable statement from the late '40s decrying the electorate's approval of a new monkey house for the zoo when a juvenile facility was so badly needed. But Judge Long was to see his dream Youth Service Center become a reality in 1952.

Judge Long passed away on January 4, 1974.



Carl B. Erickson joined the juvenile court in 1941 and soon earned a reputation as an exceptional probation officer. Carl was recognized around the nation for his work and widely honored. He became Chief Probation Officer in 1952. One of Carl's greatest contributions to juvenile affairs was the spearheading of Juvenile Court Conference Committees in 1959. The last few years his steady hand on the controls was instrumental in assuring that "Forward Thrust" bond money for juvenile facilities opened in 1972 was wisely spent.

Carl Erickson retired in December, 1973

What We Do

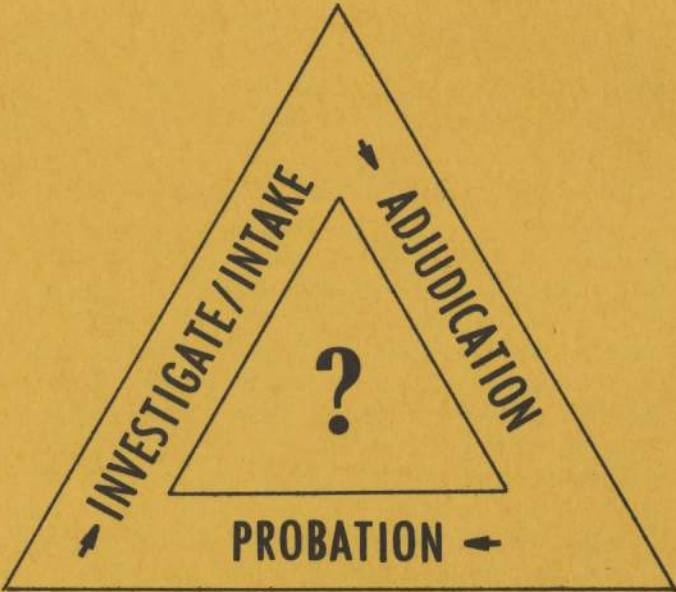
In accordance with state law the juvenile department:

- Investigates and adjudicates referred cases of delinquency and dependency;
- Determines the kind of care or treatment best for the welfare of the child and the protection of the community;
- Detains those children needing temporary care pending investigation and court hearing; and
- Provides probation services or commits children into such appropriate family-care agencies or institutional treatment as is available.

But juvenile justice in King County is not and can not be only the familiar INTAKE – ADJUDICATION – PROBATION triangle for delinquents. It is avoiding intake when possible and promoting the diversion of children with problems back to the community and helping the community battle delinquency. It is insuring that court hearings are well planned and reflect due process. And it is exploring every avenue open afterwards to see that the child receives the help he or she needs. Through all these processes it is incumbent upon staff to retain a sensitive nature and concern for all.

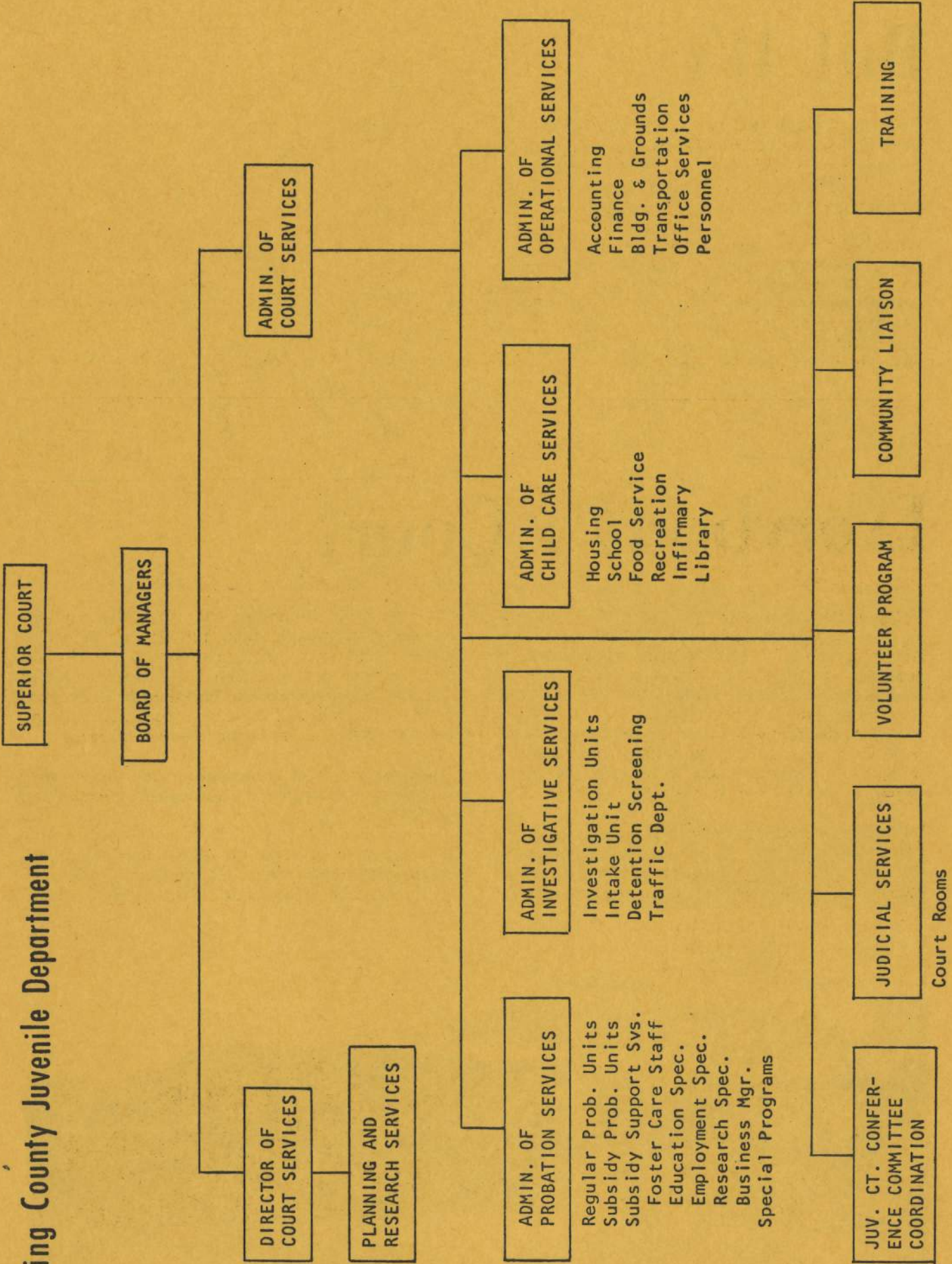
Progress demands that the court continue to do more than meet the letter of the law though this severely taxes court functions. The screening / intake task of the investigation division has become more exacting as staff experiences increasing alternatives for handling referrals. In the judicial process, workers find their attention demanded by more exhaustive and equitable preparation for the court hearing (see page 21 for hearing description and statistics). Perhaps the probation division - including "regular" and (state) "subsidized" units - is under the greatest pressure since caseworkers observe their charges for longer periods of time than do other court employees who work with children.

From time to time voices from afield question various aspects of court performance. Feedback is rapid when a released child gets into serious trouble. The air is filled with rhetoric concerning society's "mollycoddling" of children. And the burden of costs involved in the adjudication and probation of juveniles is also well understood on all sides.



Full-timers in juvenile work at the court have concerns too. Increasing disruption of the family unit, complicates their jobs and lately has necessitated massive efforts to secure foster care for children lacking adequate homes within whose shelter they might escape delinquency. Perhaps most of all, workers in the juvenile field recognize the need for and actively seek more help from the community-at-large.

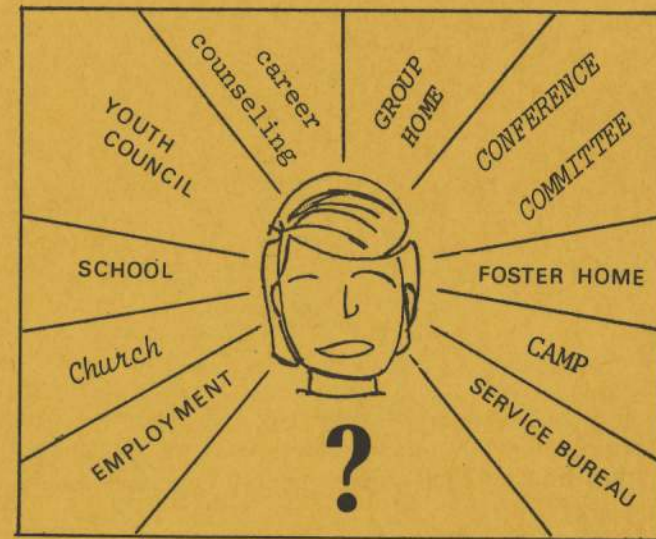
King County Juvenile Department



But It's

For several years "KCJC" (The acronym for King County Juvenile Court persists) has published lists of goals which invariably fall into these categories: (1) Improve the Court processing system and (2) seek out and develop community resources.

Within the first category are a multitude of concerns. We need to speed up the court process from impact to disposition, provide the best available legal rights protection to the child and bring to bear high quality professional knowledge in evaluating his situation. And no child should be detained when other arrangements are possible.



Everybody's Court

The judicial area is under close scrutiny in a search for better methods. Electronic recording of court proceedings is being tried for training purposes and analysis. In the traffic violations department the results of an in-depth traffic survey are as yet inconclusive but improved means for processing juvenile offenders will soon be determined. A full scale data processing system feasibility study is underway. (More projects and studies are briefly described elsewhere in this report.)

Within the second category of published goals is a vast array of existing and developing resources in the community which enhance and facilitate court activity and social work in general. Great attention

has been given to finding the outside agency and individual ready and willing to help in overcoming juvenile problems. Identification and use of child (and parent) guidance clinics, group and foster homes, etc. is imperative to halt the tide of broken, weakened homes and estranged, confused children who lack direction, self-esteem and confidence.

The big need is for community-wide involvement. People are responding to the call in encouraging numbers.

This report is arranged to reflect the impact of community involvement and community resources on the juvenile department. It's everybody's court.



A Place To Go

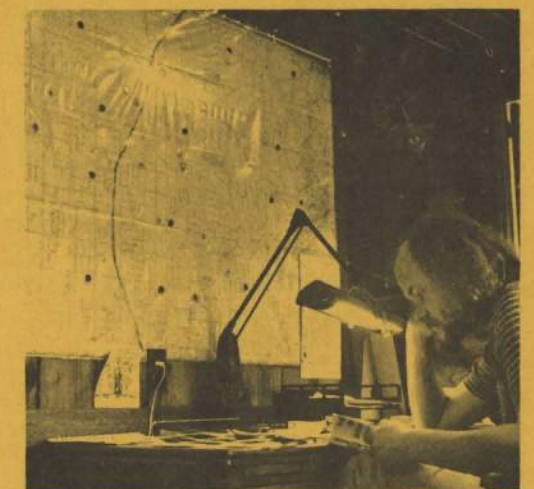
A 1967 Presidential Commission recommended that Youth Service Bureaus (YSBs) be established to prevent juvenile delinquency and divert youths from the juvenile justice system. Precise guides for developing YSBs were not provided by the commission, indeed, such guides would be difficult to describe since YSBs around the county must tailor their organization and programs to meet local conditions.

In Seattle and King County Youth Service Bureau growth has been slower than in many areas of comparable size but shows significant promise and KCJC welcomes their appearance on the scene. Not all of these federally-funded bureaus date from federal legislation; many were previously established as private or semi-private youth serving organizations that lived under uncertain funding.

KCJC works closely with such YSBs as the INC SPOT in Bothell and SYS (Shoreline Youth Services). Child referrals to the court screening unit whose cases do not call for adjudication (45% do not) may in turn be referred to service bureaus in their home communities for guidance and exposure to an array of developmental activities. A KCJC consultant maintains contact with YSBs offering suggestions on a case basis, clarifying KCJC intervention and procedures, and assisting with counseling.

At this writing there are seven YSBs in Seattle and the county:

Bothell	Shoreline
Kent-Auburn	Federal Way
Mercer Island	Highline
Mt. Baker	



Needed: Foster Care

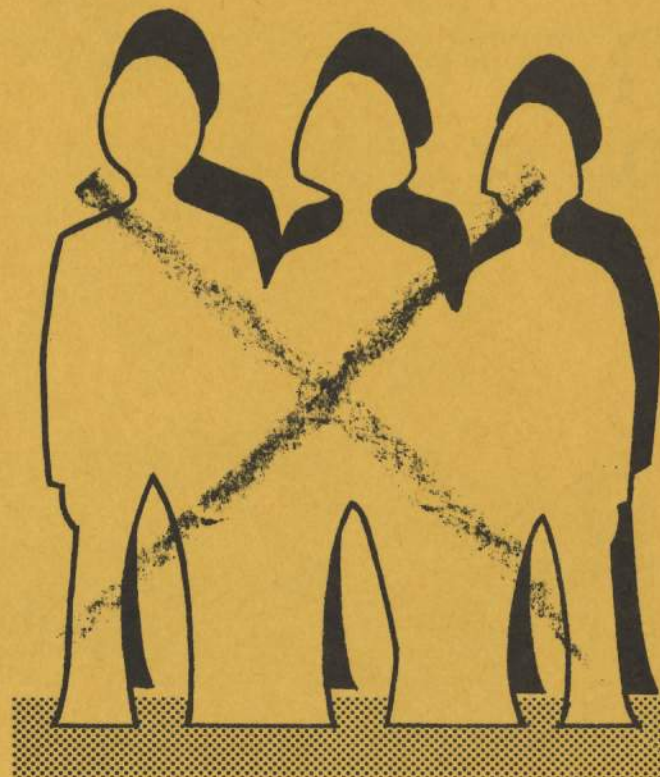
Where can delinquent and incorrigible children be sent when they lack suitable homes and institutionalization is not in order? Foster care in a stable family or group situation is the best alternative.

More and more youngsters in recent years have become alienated from those closest to them which has placed a growing emphasis on the search for foster homes and the development of competent group homes. The child needs to find some semblance of normal life to see him through critical growing-up years with adults who care and are more than parent figures cut from a child's copy of a court order.

The Juvenile Court Committee of the Superior Court requested in the summer of 1972 that a plan be developed for increasing foster care resources for delinquents and incorrigibles. After careful planning the Southeast County Alternative Care Demonstration Project commenced early in 1973. A big question: Would the public open its doors and be willing to provide foster care?

Primary purpose of the project was to make available an increased number of in-lieu-of-detention resources for children in the southeast portion of King County. Development of additional receiving homes for temporary child care was key to the project. Other goals included improving services to extant foster homes and group homes, increasing community awareness, and coordinating meaningful services and communications between agencies in the southeast area. It was hoped that the project, when evaluated, would provide information helpful in determining more effective methods for developing and maintaining alternative care resources.

Efforts of KCJC foster home workers and other staff achieved desired results in the dramatic increase in the availability of receiving homes. During the course of the project foster parents were given expanded orientation and training. A class in foster parenting was introduced at Green River Community College. KCJC staff engaged, organized and participated in meetings which successfully encouraged closer working relationships between schools, police and various social service agencies which are now identifying and solving problems of the younger generation in the communities where they live.



Counseling Youth

Over the years several communities undergoing rapid economic growth accompanied by unrest among some of their younger citizens have organized youth councils to discuss problems and seek out ways for aiding this younger segment of a dynamic society.

In time a number of these local councils saw the advantages in Juvenile Court Conference Committees. They nominated and screened prospective committee members and petitioned KCJC for orientation, training and committee establishment.

The Juvenile Court Conference Committee, an official arm of KCJC, has been a trail blazer in the march toward community involvement in the juvenile justice system. Since the first committee was appointed in 1959, 29 more have been established in nine areas of King County, and at this writing 20 expressions of interest in committees are in hand, not only from King County but from as far away as New Jersey.

What is a conference committee? In Auburn, Bellevue, Highline, Northshore, Renton and other communities, interested and dedicated individuals join to counsel with youths headed for trouble. The committee is built upon the solid base of the youth council. Committee establishment is aided by KCJC's coordinator and regularly assisted thereafter by a KCJC probation officer who serves as consultant. Diversion of the child from the formal

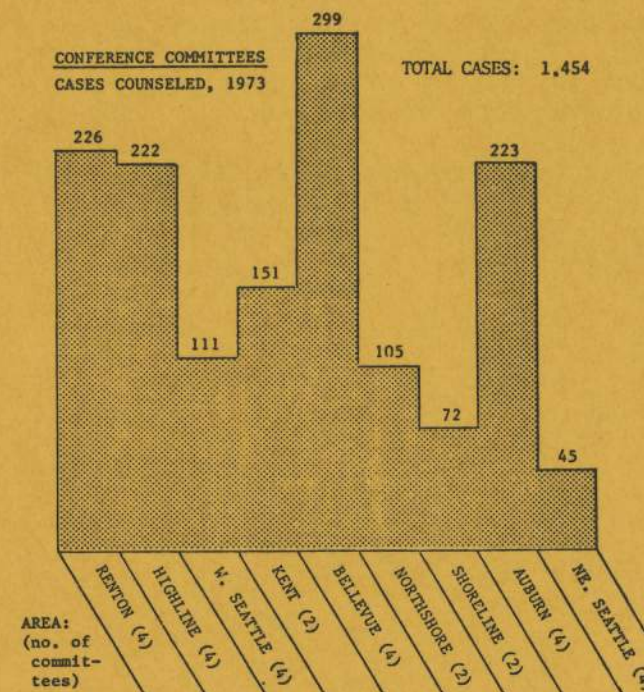
juvenile justice system is the goal of these volunteer workers. Referrals to the committee come from schools, law enforcement, KCJC and sources throughout the local community.

KCJC's coordinator finds it difficult to live with success for success has meant an ever increasing workload of orientation meetings, conference sessions and trouble-shooting.

With referrals up 73% from 1972, everybody engaged in committee work devotes more and more of his or her free time. Four hundred thirty-seven meetings lasting three to five hours dealt with 1454 children and their families in 1973. Committees met from one to six times per week.

In all, 151 magnificent volunteers bled a little on their own time, laughed and took pleasure in helping their own and their neighbors' children.

For more information on committees, interested readers may call the Juvenile Conference Committee Coordinator at 323-9500.



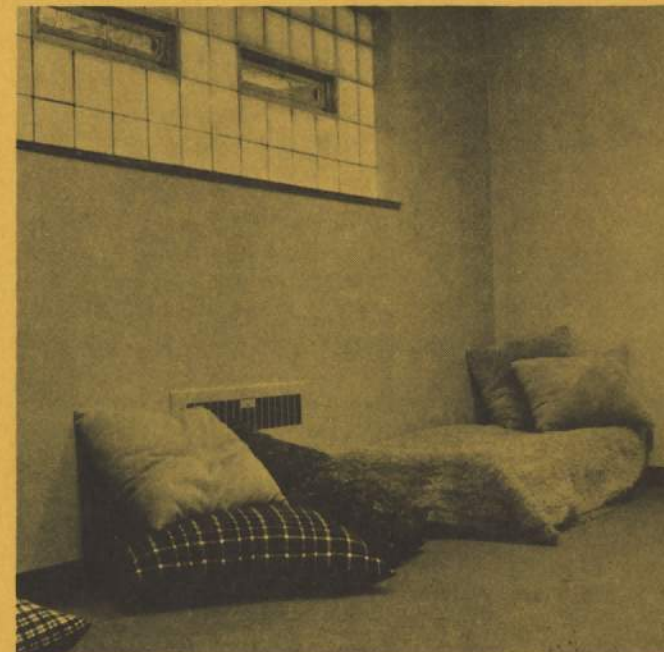
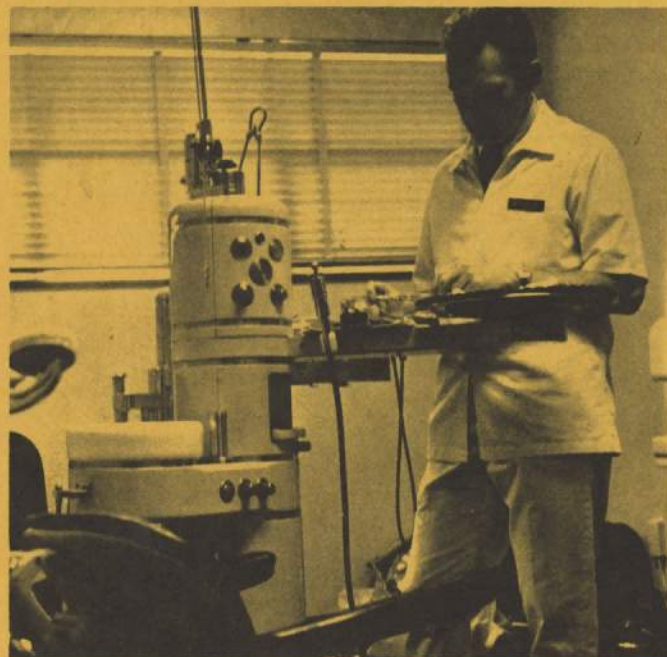
AREAS ARE ARRANGED BY ORDER IN WHICH THEY ESTABLISHED CONFERENCE COMMITTEES. RENTON BECAME INVOLVED IN 1959, NE. SEATTLE IN 1973.

No Gray Walls

Obviously, the Child Care function at KCJC is a role we would sooner not play. No one would object if facilities for human incarceration could be safely brushed aside, to become only a memory represented by faded photos of gray walls in quiet museums. But the millenium is not here and we can only find means for the sensible and safe diversion of youth while we provide the sanest detention center possible commensurate with security.

After almost two full years of occupancy our newer facilities have proved a major success. Continued progress, however, means alteration, improvement.

In 1973 a "Crisis Room" was located in the infirmary, the project of our energetic volunteers from amongst the Shoreline student nurses who lobbied for it and provided backup data.



No gray walls here! The room is carpeted and finished in appropriate pastel colors ideal for working with children on drugs or the emotionally disturbed. Proximity of infirmary services provides essential support.

Also new in '73 is our dental clinic. The room was completely furnished through volunteer contributions. The services it makes possible are badly needed as dental charts for children admitted will attest. Student dental hygienists on field placement will continue with the department insuring full usage of the facility.

We continue to welcome needed athletic and other equipment for the recreation and crafts program.



Conversion of "Old Security" into three activity rooms will help in the expansion of recreation available to Intermediate and Senior Boys units in the old section.

Brightening of all Child Care areas in accordance with the Component Art Program presented to KCJC by the King County Art Commission helps to further soften the institutional look of the Youth Service Center. These do-it-yourself graphics and wall murals give hundreds of children the opportunity to participate in an intensified art program supervised by volunteers and staff.

The child care complex — and certainly it is a "complex" with living units, food service, infirmary, school, craft rooms, gym, pool, library, etc. — is a huge operation and maintenance problem. Normal wear and tear and damage, malicious and accidental, keeps the staff hopping. Contributions of goods and services are invaluable. Seattle Public Schools staffs our regular classrooms. Volunteer program people work with the children. The county library system provides a library now gaining a national reputation as one of the finest of its type. A host of other firms, agencies, and individuals help.



Americans Volunteer



The tendency to volunteer is a way of life for so many Americans that it may be regarded as a distinct and significant trait of our national character and hardly matched in any other country.

At King County Juvenile Court 40,000 hours of volunteer work were contributed to the cause by young and old drawn from all corners of King County and every stratum of society. The effort is high tribute to the four coordinators of volunteers, their supervisor and, of course, to the volunteers themselves.

A major highlight of the year was the volunteer conference, sponsored by King County Juvenile Court and the PTA, designed to draw new people to the volunteer program. The gathering at the Pacific Science Center on September 14 heard details about juvenile court opportunities. Four hundred interested people (an impressive number for a program of this kind) attended the conference.

Visual symbol for volunteering is the photo (see cover) by a 15-year-old volunteer, Bill Warren Kuniholm. His work is indeed worth 1000 words.

A Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grant underwrote the publication "How to Work with Volunteers". Prepared by the court volunteer staff, this booklet — for professionals employing volunteers — was widely distributed around the county and nationally as well.

Audio visual training tapes depicting a child's processing within the juvenile justice system were produced in cooperation with the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). These tapes were particularly helpful in orienting to court systems and procedures the average of 167 volunteers active with the court in any month.

Volunteers perform a score of tasks. They transport children; instruct in art, music, etc.; entertain; fulfill speaking engagements; do clerical work; prepare publicity; raise funds; conduct tours; assist at the annual open house; donate/locate medical services; arrange recreational services; help find jobs for children. In addition they work as case aides to probation officers and take on any chore necessary to find more people like themselves.

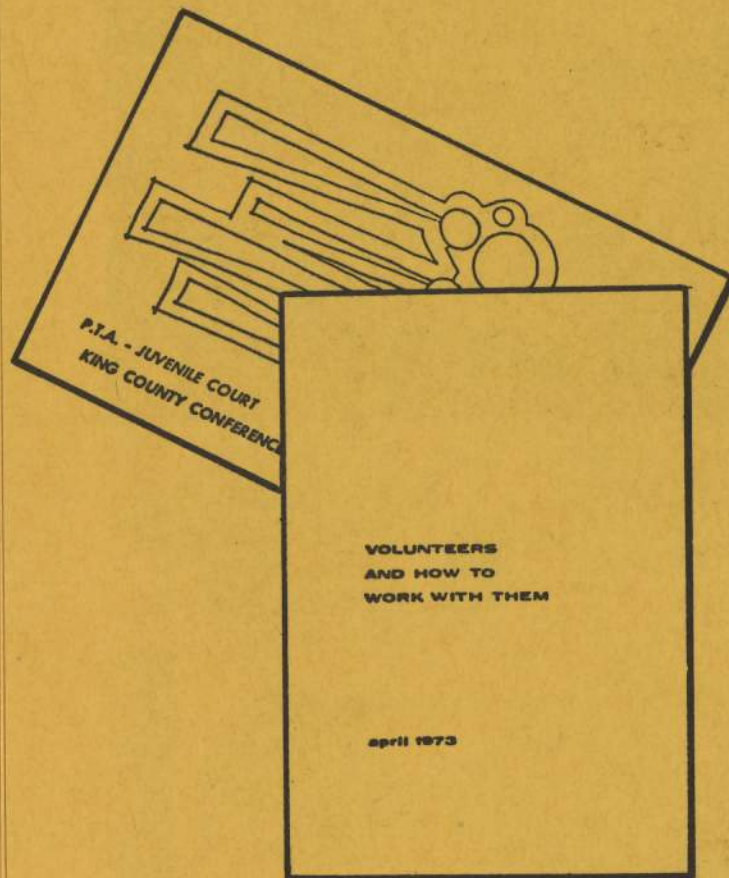
Interested readers may call the volunteer supervisor at 323-9500 for more information.

**HELP
REALLY!
WANTED**

Probation officers often request employment for probationers as a way out of trouble and a way toward a happier future. Job experience provides several possible benefits for a youth, including earning his own spending money, demonstrating responsibility and maturity, contributing earnings toward family needs, learning skills and gaining practical knowledge, developing a positive attitude toward work, and perhaps even establishing a career direction. Getting a job and keeping it may also enhance the young employee's sense of self-worth, and it serves the major goal of rehabilitating delinquents.

However, jobs are often difficult to obtain. Reasons include child labor statute restrictions, minimum wage laws, transportation problems, union restrictions in certain trades, as well as occasional employer resistance due to insurability problems. Furthermore, a youth may not present himself well to employers because of low self-esteem. Finally, youths frequently lack skills or experience.

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We can increase employability to some extent by giving Aptitude and Interest Tests. These tests not only suggest directions for youths, they take some of the guess-work out of hiring for employers. Another program which increases employability is On-the-Job Training. Juvenile court funds can pay initial fees to employers, when necessary, as incentive to hire our probationers.

On-the-Job Training was initiated by the juvenile court in March 1973 and has since become an exciting addition to our regular job placement efforts. An OJT plan may lead to regular employment in an industry which interests the probationer. The plans can be adapted to each probationer's requirements regarding available hours, interests, aptitudes, short and long term career goals, proximity to the youngster's home community, and compatibility with his school schedule. Students enrolled in our Transitional Education Center for a half-day academic program have been placed for the other half-day in a variety of programs including body/fender repair, furniture refinishing, park maintenance, industrial and clerical jobs, commercial printing, service station procedures, and assistance to handicapped children under a therapist. Such students receive both wages and school credits for their OJT time. Among the employers were private businesses, public agencies, and sheltered workshops. They deserve tremendous credit for their willingness to "take a chance".

Employers, probationers, caseworkers, and the KCJC employment specialist all attest to program success. Probationers increased their employability, enhanced their vocational and academic competence, and became somewhat career directed. At the same time, these youths gained badly needed spending money. Perhaps the most significant gains were in their self-image improvement and greater motivation to continue in a job or return to a regular school program.

We expect to establish more partnerships with community resources such as the SOIC, Seattle Model Cities Child Care Project, and the Langston Hughes Community Center. We plan summer employment opportunities for students enrolled in our Young Women's Program, and we plan to offer our clients instruction on "how to look for a job", how to apply, and how to develop a career.



This Unique School Works

The Transitional Education Center (TEC) continued to grow in 1973. TEC was designed and initiated the previous year to enable potential students to improve their academic background and/or behavior before enrolling at another school or going on to full-time employment. TEC is staffed by a superb group from Seattle Public Schools Special Education Department with credentials necessary to meet classroom situations in no way similar to a normal setting!

In classes comprising no more than ten students, 15 to 18-year-old probationers of minimal accomplishment, many expelled from other schools, have the opportunity to prepare themselves for the painful transition to their previous schools or a chance at the GED test.

This year students with reading problems who were accepted into the program have been taught by a Learning Language Disability instructor. A new orientation procedure carefully acquaints students with what is expected of them regarding learning and behavior. Hopefully, early understanding will minimize behavioral disturbances in the TEC complex.

In the first six months of the 1973-74 school year, 36 students were served by TEC. Seventy-nine percent are now either currently enrolled, attending another school or are successfully employed.

Students enrolled for ten weeks or more have earned at least one credit. Thus, almost four out of five students have been successful according to the success criteria: Being employed or in school!

A class preparing students for their GED tests currently has an enrollment of 16. During the latter part of the year almost 80% of all students who have taken the test have passed it.

Members of the KCJC Young Women's Program (YWP) are regular participants in the TEC school and are in part responsible for TEC's near full enrollment.

TEC school and the YWP were both founded as highly organized alternative programs for probationers. The YWP provides a daily KCJC-based program for otherwise committable girls as an alternative to institutional care. The diverting program involves the girls in school and crafts work, recreational activities, field trips, tutoring and testing, and a full schedule of other useful and enriching activities before they return to their homes at



the end of each day. We might add that YWP bake sales conducted periodically at KCJC indicate the high degree of culinary skill these young women are developing.

The spirit of cooperation between KCJC staff and Seattle Public Schools in maintaining and supporting TEC, and the YWP as well, has been gratifying and of inestimable benefit to the young people who are getting a helping hand and the opportunity to succeed.

The Lines Are Open



Public information and communication are vital functions of KCJC operation. The court could hardly expect to enlist the cooperation of greater King County in a coordinated effort to solve juvenile problems without a free flow of information between agencies, the public and the news gathering media.

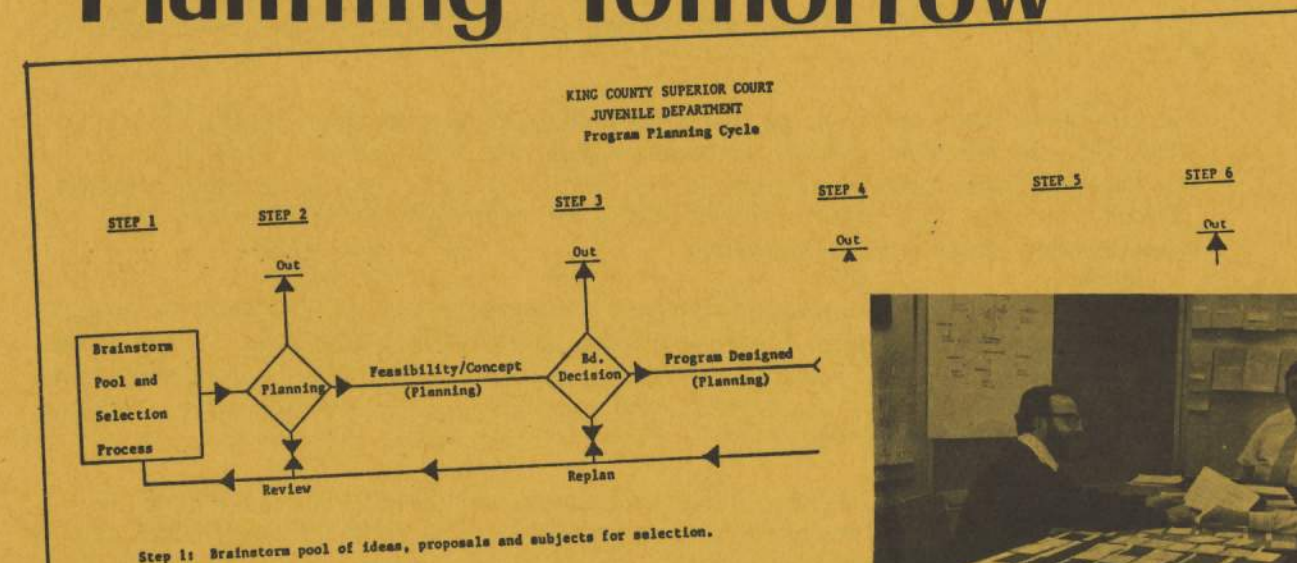
In years passed, time and manpower considerations caused KCJC to perform only the basics in keeping news lines open. But times have changed. Our coordinator now keeps a full schedule processing public information, legislative news and educational material. An annual Open House is held. A monthly "slide tour" features all court facilities.

Great emphasis is placed upon those facets of court goals that bring professionals — representing both public and private endeavor — and lay people to a strong working relationship with the court.

Facility expansion in recent years has been of inestimable value to public information work. Space is available for university groups, resource centers, the judiciary and scores of specialists to schedule and conduct regular classes and seminars for court staff, the public, and people from other agencies. In 1973 more than 400 meetings were held at KCJC. A coordinator from DSHS is permanently housed.

Much remains to be done if department news outreach and cooperative programs are to enable the court to share completely its problems and triumphs with the citizenry. It will be done.

Planning Tomorrow



The full-time planning section authorized by the Board of Managers in 1972 quickly proved its worth by analyzing several problems and coming up with workable solutions. Perhaps the most exciting aspect of the section's role, however, is the free flow of ideas and the manner in which these can be processed through the planning cycle and adopted or discarded. The management-by-objectives concept now being installed in the department helps to facilitate this basic planning — indeed, the concept was an early project of the infant planning section.

Ideas and corrective proposals come from court staff, allied agencies and the public sector. The resulting programs cover a wide range of activity and are applicable to internal department operation and work outside the department as well. Programs are in support of long range (5-year) planning goals developed by the planning section and approved by the Board of Managers.

Included among 1973-1978 planning goals are these:

- * Develop local community capability to deliver services alternative to court referral.
- * Train staff to effectively use and manage volunteers and students.
- * Define and measure recidivism and develop programs to reduce recidivism.
- * Modify the physical plant to facilitate children's treatment needs and community outreach programs.

* Increase community awareness of services available from this agency.

Several of these goals are clearly reflected in court activities described on preceding pages. KCJC's planning function is not sequestered in an ivory tower, but rather, works closely with staff and other agencies to realize common goals that will make this community a better place in which to live.

The familiar parental plaint, "What can we do?" echoes through the workday of every probation officer.

The consensus answer seems to be that most basic problems still can be solved — or at least alleviated — by liberal amounts of the common sense with which most parents are endowed. But common sense must be brought to bear early in a child's life to be totally effective. Late or indifferent application of understanding and control allow too many behavioral and other problems to seep into relationships.

Worried parents need to emphasize FAIRNESS, FIRMNESS and CONSISTENCY with their offspring. They need to carefully define shifting family profiles, indicating at which times the family is a partnership, hierarchy, or a buddy system. Codes of conduct must be identified to promote good attitude, honesty, and a complete panoply with which a child can face the world with confidence.

Parents need also remember that children will continually test their rules until the day of their emancipation. Thus, the importance of the FAIRNESS—FIRMNESS—CONSISTENCY principle. The child beneficiary will find his ability to judge himself and others much improved.

Concerned parents must do things with their children, and when they are apart they should know where each child is and what he or she is doing. They should know the child's friends. Signs of unacceptable behavior in the friends of a son or daughter should put the parent on guard. Further, a thoughtful and earnest parent will report such behavior to the parent of the friend. As for the child's haunts in the community — what kind of place is the recreation center on Maple Street, the teen club? The parent should be in a position to approve or disapprove these outside resorts of the child.

Children need and want controls. They need to know where they stand and what is expected of them.

While the family is gaining the even keel it seeks, it must assert itself within the community to determine how society affects the family circle. Are schools adequate? What is being taught and how? What is the state of classroom discipline? If parental control will suffer when the child goes off to school then parents need to make their voices heard in school affairs and thus become effectors of essential changes. This community-minded spirit must be present in all areas of community life that impact the family.

Are these demands on parents too much to ask? The results of doing little or nothing may not be pleasant to contemplate and should answer the question. And when ever-increasing numbers of parents join in the effort, the pressure on the individual family will decrease accordingly.

Perhaps some day this department will be put out of business (we hope so); But until that day arrives, we will continue to deal with your problems as we ponder how to help children like the girl who recently sent us this plea:

I am very unhappy at my home and would like to leave, I have thought of running away.....but that wouldn't solve anything.
Please help me. My address is----- I didn't tell my parents that I wrote this letter but what does that matter?

We are deeply concerned over the increasing numbers of delinquent or lightly misguided teens blundering into adulthood still with faulty traits from upset childhoods. It could be an ominous portent for the next generation.

STATISTICS

REFERRALS TO JUVENILE COURT	1973	(1972)
Delinquent	3,428	2,918
Dependent/Negl. Shelter	344	308
Dependent/Rebellious	1,047	925
Sub-Total	4,819	4,151
*Other Court Services	9,394	7,836
Total	14,213	11,987

ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION		
Delinquent	1,438	1,437
Rebellious	1,665	1,600
Neglected	154	227
Total	3,257	3,264
Total Child Care Days	35,109	33,338
Avg. Length Stay	11.0	10.6
Avg. Daily Population	96.2	91.3
Commits to Dept. Institutions	106	103

*Diversions, letters of inquiry, courtesy investigations etc.

COURT HEARINGS	1973
Preliminary Detention Hearings	2,035
These determine whether a child should be detained or, if not what shall be the conditions of his release. Normally held within twenty-four hours of arrival at the Youth Service Center, these hearings include the child, parents, his attorney when retained and the caseworker. The Judge may appoint counsel for the child if he believes it necessary. Possible temporary care in lieu of detention is appraised. Most children are released to the family. Neglected children are placed by the State Division of Public Assistance in parents homes or temporary foster care homes, as needed.	

Fact-Finding Hearings	864
These are scheduled if allegations or charges are denied or when the child exercises his right to remain silent and seek counsel. A deputy prosecuting attorney prepares the petition and presents argument and evidence in such hearings. The Judge must apply rules of evidence; proof must be established beyond a reasonable doubt.	

Decline of Jurisdiction Hearings 31

These become necessary when the charge is particularly serious, and the juvenile court considers transfer for trial in adult court. Sufficient facts must be established to constitute probable cause of the truth of the charge before the Judge can order such transfer. Among other guarantees, the Kent decision requires the juvenile court to try all available resources before transferring a youth to adult court.

Commitment Hearings 100

These are held when the court intends to send a child to the state correctional school. These hearings must provide the same guarantee of due process as fact-finding hearings. We are guided in such hearings by the 1967 United States Supreme Court's decision In Re Gault.

Disposition Hearings 1,233

These are held when a judicial consent or decision is required for placement, probation or other corrective treatment. Prior to each, the probation officer evaluates social and family factors and alternative solutions, submits a written report and recommendation, and effects agreement with child and parent whenever possible.

Financial Hearings 160

These may establish parental responsibility to make support payments for institutional or foster care and the cost of detention care in the Youth Service Center. Many of these hearings are show-cause matters.

TRAFFIC REFERRALS 1973

Seattle Police	5,891
King County Municipalities	7,073
Sub-Total	12,964
Juveniles under 16; driving while intoxicated; while license suspended	3,072
Total	16,036 *

* Includes referrals on pro-rated basis from Washington State Patrol, King County police, and out-of-jurisdiction sources.

PHOTO CREDITS

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