

JUVENILE COURT

For The

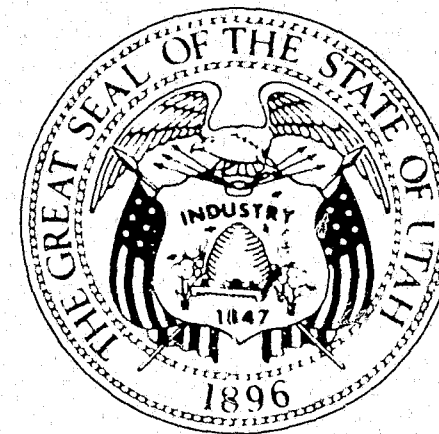
STATE OF UTAH



ANNUAL REPORT

1975

35586



**UTAH STATE
JUVENILE COURT
ANNUAL REPORT
1975**

NCJRS

AUG 3 1976

ACQUISITIONS



L. ROLAND ANDERSON
Presiding Judge

JOHN F. McNAMARA
Administrator

The Honorable Calvin L. Rampton
Governor, State of Utah

Honorable F. Henri Henriod
Chief Justice, Utah Supreme Court

The Honorable Members of the
Utah State Legislature

Gentlemen:

It is my pleasure to transmit to you the Annual Report of the Utah Juvenile Courts for the year 1975.

Throughout the Juvenile Court System, referrals showed a slight decrease in volume, in contrast to the pattern for the past several years. The decrease was most notable in the area of crimes for children only, followed by a small decrease in criminal code crimes. While these results are encouraging, it is not felt that they represent any significant alteration in the overall trend toward increased referrals to the Courts.

The Utah Juvenile Court continues in its efforts to provide a unified state-wide system of juvenile justice consistent with the needs of the State of Utah, and its children.

We express our appreciation to the Governor, the Chief Justice, the members of the Utah State Legislature, our Advisory Committees, and to the citizens of Utah for their contributions to the improvement of the Juvenile Courts of Utah.

Respectfully submitted,

BOARD OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES

L. Roland Anderson
Presiding Judge

TABLE OF CONTENTS

History of the Utah Juvenile Court	1
The Utah Juvenile Court Today	2
Judicial Districts of Utah	3
Departments of the Court	4
Juvenile Court State Advisory Committee	7
Activities and Developments	8
Statistical Highlights	9
About the Data Presented	10
Delinquency Case Flow Guide	11
Referrals	12
Source of Referrals	14
Delinquency Referrals	15
Total Referrals for Each County	19
Offenses	20
Most Frequent Offenses	21
Yearly Comparison of Offenses	22
Proportion of Each Type of Offense	24
Total Offenses for Each County	25
Dispositions	26
Judicial Dispositions	27
Dispositions Resulting in Probation	29
Utah State Industrial School	30
Interstate Compact Agreement	31
Status Change Dispositions	32
Total Dispositions for Each Type of Referral	33
Social Information	34
Age of Children Referred	34
Judicial District of Children Referred	35
Ethnic Groups Represented	35
Family Income	36
Child's Living Arrangement	36
Children Referred per 1000 Population	37
Comparative Statement of Expenditures	38
Summary of Cash Receipts	39
Court Administrator & District Directors	40
Juvenile Court Locations	41
Court Personnel	42

BOARD OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES
Utah Juvenile Court



Sterling R. Bossard



**Presiding Judge
L. Roland Anderson**



Charles E. Bradford



Regnal W. Garff, Jr.



Merrill L. Hermansen



Paul C. Keller



John Farr Larson



Judith F. Whitmer

HISTORY OF THE UTAH JUVENILE COURT

Children have always had a place in Utah law. Just two years after the Utah Territory was organized, the legislature of 1852 enacted a law which required the Probate Court to indenture and bind out, a child without his parents consent if the child was found to be idle, vicious, or vagrant, or if his parents could not control his actions. A territorial reform school was soon established in 1888 to reform children guilty of a felony, or guilty of habitual truancy.

By 1903, a large number of acts had been added to the list of crimes for which a child could be sent to the reform school. Children who were incorrigible, vicious, neglected, vagrant, or who were found frequenting a house of ill fame, were all subject to removal from their homes. The legislature of 1903, recognizing the need for justice in dealing with children, allowed for the placement of children with the Children's Aid Society, created the office of probation officer, and prohibited the detention of children under 16 years old in jails, unless they were charged with a felony.

The concept that the State should assume certain parental responsibilities for some children, began to gain in popularity, such that the legislature of 1905 was able to establish a specialized Juvenile Court to deal with the problems of children. In larger communities, Juvenile Courts, separate from district courts were established. In the more rural areas juvenile departments were established as part of the District Courts.

It was the legislature of 1907 which established the States responsibility for the Juvenile Court system, by determining that at least part of the cost for the operation of the court should be carried by the State. This decision was quickly followed in 1909 with the appointment of a Judge and probation officer for each judicial district, to be paid from the state budget. Individual cities were authorized to hire and employ additional probation officers as needed, at their own expense.

At the request of the Juvenile Court and Probation Commission, the National Probation Association completed a survey of the State's juvenile problems in 1929 which resulted in the enactment of the model Juvenile Court Act of 1931. During considerations by the 1941 legislature to consolidate various departments within the State, the Juvenile Court and Probation Commission was abolished and its powers vested in the Utah State Welfare Commission. The administration of the Juvenile Court by the Public Welfare Commission continued fairly unquestioned until about 1958 when concern developed about the apparent disregard of the principle of separation of powers between the executive and judicial branches of government. Therefore, in 1963, a bill was prepared which called for the establishment of a statewide, independent juvenile court system. This bill was defeated by one vote, but was eventually passed in an amended form by the legislature of 1965.

This legislation called the Juvenile Court Act of 1965, created an independent statewide Juvenile Court within the judicial branch of government, under the general supervision of the Supreme Court. The act recognized the importance of the Juvenile Courts by upgrading them, struck a balance between protection of the public and protection of the children, gave greater protection to the legal rights of parents and children, and continued the integration of Social Services in the Juvenile Court. The present Court is of equal status with the District Courts of the State. It is a court of record, and is governed by the Board of Juvenile Court Judges, who have the responsibility for establishing and maintaining the general policies and procedures for the operation of the State's Juvenile Court system.

The people of Utah have always recognized and supported the need for a system of justice suited to meet the ever-changing need of communities, and their children. Throughout the history of the State, the legislatures have considered the unique problems of juvenile justice, and have modified and expanded the Juvenile Court system to keep pace with progress in the legal and social sciences. As a territory, and later as a State, we have recognized that the child, needs the support and supervision of the community, and yet is an individual entitled to the rights and benefits which are the birth-right of all members of a free society.

THE UTAH JUVENILE COURT TODAY

The State's philosophy regarding the Juvenile Court was reaffirmed upon passage of the 1965 Juvenile Court Act, wherein the Act provides "to secure for each child coming before the Juvenile Court such care, guidance and control, preferably in his own home, as well as serve his welfare and the best interests of the state; to preserve and strengthen family ties whenever possible; to secure for any child who is removed from his home the care, guidance and discipline required to assist him to develop into a responsible citizen, to improve the conditions and home environment responsible for his delinquency; and, at the same time, to protect the community and its individual citizens against juvenile violence and law breaking. To this end this Act shall be liberally construed."

In general, Juvenile Court jurisdiction covers the full range of law violations by children; habitual truancy; conduct beyond the control of parents, guardians, or other lawful custodians to the point that it is dangerous to the child or to others; neglect or dependency of children and determination of their custody or guardianship; other matters where judicial consent is required by law, such as marriage or employment; and determinations concerning the interests and obligations of parents with respect to their children, including their need for therapy and the need for termination of the parent-child relationship. In addition, the Juvenile Court has jurisdiction to try adults for offenses committed against children, including such matters as contributing to neglect or delinquency, abuse, or removal of the child to the care of an agency or institution designated by the Court.

"Child" is defined by statute to include all children less than 18 years of age. In handling matters involving violations of the law by children through age 17, except traffic, the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court is exclusive. However, in cases which would be felonies if committed by adults, the Juvenile Court may, after appropriate hearing, transfer the child to the District Court for trial as an adult.

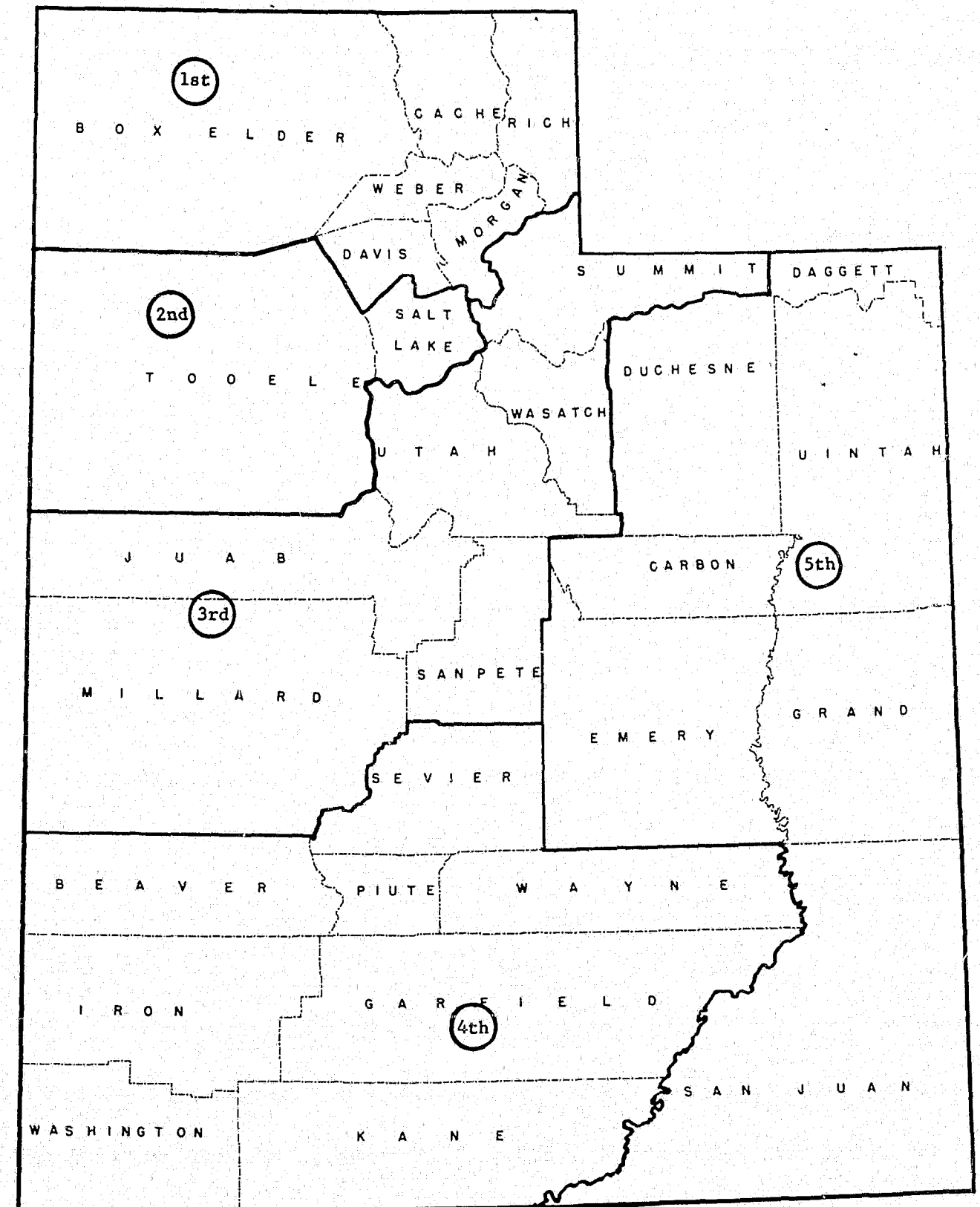
The grant to the Juvenile Court of jurisdiction over law violations by children under 18 includes a substantial number of traffic cases. However, the exclusive nature of this jurisdiction has been modified by a 1968 Utah Supreme Court decision which held that the Juvenile Court has concurrent jurisdiction with City Courts over traffic violations by juveniles.

In accordance with the treatment and rehabilitative objectives of the Juvenile Court Act, proceedings in the Juvenile Court are designated by statute as "civil" proceedings; and except in cases involving traffic violations, determinations by the Juvenile Court are not deemed convictions of a crime. Thus, no civil disabilities are imposed on the child, no aspect of the proceedings in the Juvenile Court may be submitted in evidence in other judicial proceedings, and the child, upon termination of the Juvenile Court's continuing jurisdiction, is entitled to apply for an order expunging his record.

The range of powers given to the Juvenile Court to deal with the variety of problems which it confronts is designed to assure maximum flexibility in adapting the treatment or penalty to the individual circumstances of the child, his parents, or guardians. Thus, the Court is given power to terminate the parent-child relationship; to require treatment for mentally disturbed or defective children; to require therapy for parents; to place the child under such guardianship or custody as appears in his best interest; to place children on probation; to commit children to the State Industrial School or similar institutions, if available; to place children in forestry camps; to require the child to make restitution in cases of damage to property; to impose fines; to deny driving privileges; and to make other reasonable orders and impose reasonable conditions consistent with the best interests of the child and/or the protection of the public.

Currently the Utah Juvenile Court system is divided into five judicial districts which are determined by demographic and geographic characteristics. Each district is a complete and legal division of the system, containing a Judge, Director of Court Services, and supporting staff as needed. The five judicial districts, and the counties included in each, are displayed on the following page.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF THE UTAH JUVENILE COURT



DEPARTMENTS OF THE COURT

Judiciary . . .

The most important figures in the Juvenile Court system are the Judges. The court's purpose and philosophy is accomplished largely through them. They alone are charged with the responsibility of protecting the community against further delinquency, insuring that the court takes action which is in the best interest and welfare of each child appearing before the court, and maintaining the dignity of the law and the public faith in the judicial system.

In addition to their judicial duties, they are ultimately responsible as members of the Board of Judges of the Juvenile Court, for the policies and administrative procedures of the entire statewide juvenile court system. As members of the Board of Judges, they meet regularly to consider the state of the Juvenile Court throughout Utah, and to plan improvements and modifications in the system, to keep pace with ever changing patterns of delinquency.

The Judges serve within one of the five judicial districts throughout the State of Utah. They maintain the same standards of qualification as those required to serve as a Judge of the District Courts of Utah, but they are appointed by the Governor of the State, and do not stand for re-election. The date of original appointment and the district in which each Judge is presently serving is as follows:

L. Roland Anderson 2550 Washington Blvd. Ogden	First District	July 1, 1969
Charles E. Bradford 88 South Highway 106, Farmington	First District	July 1, 1971
Judith F. Whitmer 3522 South 700 West Salt Lake City	Second District	July 1, 1971
John Farr Larson 3522 South 700 West Salt Lake City	Second District	July 1, 1963
Regnal W. Garff, Jr. 3522 South 700 West Salt Lake City	Second District	August 1, 1959
Merrill L. Hermansen 165 East 1st South Provo	Third District	July 1, 1969
Sterling R. Bossard 689 South 75 East Cedar City	Fourth District	June 19, 1944
Paul C. Keller 47 South 1st East Price	Fifth District	July 1, 1962

The Judges of the Utah Juvenile Court are appointed for a term of six years. Each Judge is a member of the Utah State Bar in good standing, and is chosen without regard to political affiliation. From among the appointed Judges, a presiding Judge is selected to serve as the official representative of the Board of Judges.

Administration . . .

The Juvenile Court Act provides for a full-time Juvenile Court Administrator who serves at the pleasure of the Board of Juvenile Judges. His duties include budget preparations, fiscal control, personnel administration, inservice training, procurement of supplies and services, statistical reporting, coordination of court services with other agencies, and general management duties as chief executive officer of the Board. By delegation of authority from the Board, the Administrator also exercises general supervision over the District Directors of Court Services and the programs and activities for which they are responsible in the various judicial districts. The administrator of the Juvenile Court is also the Utah Administrator for the Interstate Compact on juveniles, being appointed to that position by the Governor of the State. Within each of the judicial districts, an individual is appointed to serve as Director of Court Services for that district. Appointment is made by the Judge of the district, with the approval of the Board of Judges. In the more rural districts a Senior Probation Officer may be appointed to serve as the local administrator with the assistance of the Judge.

Probation . . .

The Probation Department is the service arm of the Juvenile Court. It has the general responsibility of carrying out the orders and expectations of the Court. Probation officers may function as Intake Officers, or as Supervision Officers. Both are essential to the Court, although each type of officer has different duties and responsibilities.

The Intake division of probation, receives complaints which are referred to the Court for action. Upon receipt of a complaint the Intake Officer conducts a preliminary investigation to determine whether the best interests of the child or the public require the filing of a petition before the Court. Intake Officers may also conduct short term counseling, and in general supervise the processing and conduct of cases in which the child will not require long-term probation supervision. Oftentimes, Intake officers take an active part in the dissemination of information to the public. They may give talks and presentations to public spirited community groups, or they may conduct special schools for families of juveniles who are involved in drug abuse or alcoholism.

Supervision officers have the primary responsibility for juveniles who have been before the Court, and who are assigned to a probation status. These officers may conduct complete social studies, evaluations, and diagnosis of individual cases, and may determine and execute treatment plans over longer periods of time. They are responsible for periodic reports to the court on the progress of each juvenile who is placed under their supervision. It is the duty of the Supervision officer to work directly with the juvenile and his family, over a relatively long period of time. Usually contact with the juvenile is intensive, and may amount to several contacts each week for several months or even years.

Through the Probation Department, the Court is able to insure that each juvenile and his family is given individual attention, by a person qualified to provide the services a juvenile may need for his rehabilitation. It is this highly personalized service which makes the probation department such a vital part of the operation of the Juvenile Court. In the rural areas of the State the Probation Officer may serve both the Intake and supervision functions. While in the populated areas, the tasks are separated.

Interstate Compact Supervision . . .

As a member of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, the Court accepts supervision of juveniles who move to Utah from another state, but who are under court supervision prior to moving. In turn, the Court often requests supervision for juveniles residing in Utah, and under court supervision, but who are contemplating a move to another State. Compact supervision has proven to be a valuable service on behalf of juveniles.

Referees...

The Juvenile Court Act provides that the Judges of the Court may appoint qualified persons to serve as referees to assist with the legal processing of juvenile cases. Referees must be graduates of an accredited law school, and they serve at the pleasure of the Judges. Presently the Court utilizes the services of several referees in the more populated areas of the State.

Volunteer and Student Programs...

Volunteers are utilized extensively by the Court, usually at the local district level. Volunteers offer an excellent way for members of a community to be actively involved in the Court process. Each year many volunteers serve the Court in a variety of ways ranging from juvenile counseling, to tutoring, chaperoning, and fund raising.

Students from all of the State's Universities and Colleges, are provided a valuable learning experience while serving in a variety of field placements at the Court. Each year several graduate students conduct research on the Juvenile Court system.

Agencies...

The Court maintains close liaison with agencies which are concerned with the welfare of juveniles and families. In many cases teams from such agencies are attached directly to the Court. Each year many juveniles and families are referred to these agencies by the Court.

Detention Centers...

One of the most frequently heard criticisms of juvenile courts is that "it won't do any good to refer a child because they don't do anything." Further discussion of this criticism usually reveals that what is meant is that most of the children who are referred to the Court are either allowed to return home pending a hearing, or are not placed back in detention after the hearing. The fact is often overlooked that the law does not permit detention centers to be used as a punishment or corrective measure under present statutes.

The Utah law provides that "a child cannot be placed or kept in a detention facility pending court proceedings unless it is unsafe for the child or the public to leave him with his parents, guardian, or custodian." In addition, the child cannot be held in detention longer than forty-eight hours, excluding Sundays and holidays, unless an order for continued detention has been made by the Court. Provisions of law regarding bail do not apply to detained juveniles, with certain exceptions for out-of-state children.

Advisory Committees...

The State Advisory Committee, and the Advisory Committees serving the local jurisdictional districts are considered an integral part of the Juvenile Court System. Their primary function, as outlined in the model Juvenile Court Act of 1965, is to study and make recommendations concerning the operation of the Juvenile Courts. Each Advisory committee is made up of citizens representative of civic, religious, business, and professional groups, as well as other citizens interested in the protection and well-being of children and families in the State of Utah.

The Advisory Committee provides a forum by which the Administrator of the Court, and the Presiding Judge (who are ex-officio members of the committee) may relate the activities and philosophy of the Juvenile Court to that of the State and its various communities. Membership on this committee requires a considerable investment of time and energy. Although the Committee is staffed with volunteers, it is the Juvenile Courts direct link to the citizenry, and therefore is of great value. The current members of the Utah Juvenile Court Advisory Committee are presented on the following page.

JUVENILE COURT STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE



James A. Peterson
Chairman



Sue Marquardt
Vice Chairman



Royal N. Allred



Ernest Dean



Hatch Farnsworth



John M. Garr



Bruhneild Hanni



Sherma Hansen



Harriet Marcus



Joseph Rosenblatt



Robert Sonntag



Phyllis Southwick



Anthony Stephenson

ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

First District . . .

During this year a new intake procedure has been designed and initiated. The goal of the new program is to reduce the amount of time required to bring a matter before the Court, for arraignment or trial. During the first few months of operation, the program resulted in a forty-one percent reduction in processing time. A second program, in Weber County, has been developed to separate treatment from probation. Under this program the child and his parents may voluntarily elect to receive mental health treatment services as part of probation, or they may choose to receive probation supervision only. If treatment services are chosen, a mental health team is assembled to work with them. Eventually the program results will be compared to the more traditional probation services offered in the other counties of first district.

Second District . . .

One of the highlights in Second District Juvenile Court during 1975 was the successful contracting between the Court, Cottonwood Kiwanis Club and State Department of Wildlife wherein ranch facilities near Tabiona, Utah, have been made available for use in the Probation Division. This ranch is in the process of restoration and is providing a work opportunity for youth who are taken by supervising probation counselors to the ranch for the purpose of engaging in activities and work projects in the ranch setting. The ranch was used on several occasions during the last Summer of 1975. We anticipate a busy scheduling during 1976. Through this facility young people who have not had opportunities to engage in this type of activity will have a meaningful experience while probation counselors establish relationships and get better acquainted with the children for whom they are responsible.

Third District . . .

Expanded facilities in the Third District have helped make the operation more efficient. Facility expansion included a second courtroom, more clerical space, and additional space at the probation school. With the new facility modifications completed, two new diversion programs were developed to serve North Utah County, and Provo City. The programs are a cooperative effort with the police departments for those areas. A third diversion program was created when the court, police, and 4-H clubs combined efforts to provide alternatives to court action, for selected children.

Fourth District . . .

A delinquency prevention program is beginning to pay off in terms of earlier identification and treatment of problem children and their families. A representative from all agencies working in the area meet at least once a month to discuss and accept assignments for contact and possible future treatment of cases in need of help. With the numerous new families moving into the area this program has proven valuable in getting new as well as chronic cases of truancy, neglect, etc. on the road to improved integration into the community.

Beginning in 1973, the probation and intake function of the Court was separated in Washington and Iron Counties. This was made possible by a Federal grant which enabled the Court to hire a full-time probation officer to provide probation supervision only. Data accumulated over a two year period indicated that the average severity of offenses prior to probation was at the Class B misdemeanor level (thefts, such as shoplifting, for example). After probation the average severity was at the infraction level (curfew, tobacco, alcohol).

Fifth District . . .

1975 witnessed an acceleration of energy related developments in several counties of this District. The Court felt the impact in the form of a substantial overall increase in case load ranging as high as 61% in one county. This compares to a general slight decline in cases in other districts of the State. Efforts were directed at increasing capability to handle the increased load culminating in the authorization of an additional probation office position for the Carbon-Emery Division. In the Duchesne-Uintah-Daggett Division office at Vernal, case processing capability was improved in a landmark arrangement wherein a new computer terminal is shared with area law enforcement officials. In the Grand-San Juan Division, a ruling by the Court terminating jurisdiction over Indian allotment residents in San Juan County resulted in a substantial reduction in referrals received concerning Indian residents in that County for 1975.

STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

1. Referrals to the juvenile Court showed both increases and decreases during 1975. The percent change in each referral type was:

1. Criminal Code Referrals	- 5 percent
2. Status Offense Referrals	- 20 percent
3. Dependency Neglect Referrals	- 13 percent
4. Adult Contributing Referrals	+12 percent
5. Traffic Referrals	+ 2 percent

When all referrals to the Court are considered together, the total annual referral decrease was seven percent.

2. Contrary to 1974, the proportion of status offense referrals showed a large decrease, while criminal code referrals decreased only slightly.
3. Dependency Neglect referrals decreased during the year, with largest decreases in the Fifth and Second judicial districts. Increases were noted in the Third and Fourth judicial districts.
4. The proportion of girls arrested for delinquent acts decreased during the year, after a sharp increase during the previous year. Twenty percent of the juveniles referred to the Court for any type referral, were girls.
5. The trend toward an increase in criminal code type referrals continued, with three of the five most frequently reported delinquency referrals being of this type.
6. The five most frequently reported referrals during the year divided according to sex, were:

Boys	Girls
1. Theft	1. Shoplifting
2. Possession of Alcohol	2. Runaway
3. Burglary	3. Ungovernable
4. Shoplifting	4. Possession of Alcohol
5. Destruction of Property	5. Theft

7. When both boys and girls are considered together, the single most frequently reported offense throughout the State was shoplifting, as it was during 1974.
8. Local law enforcement agencies continued to refer more cases to the Court than any other community agency. Statewide enforcement agencies were next, followed by referrals from the public school district.
9. The number of offenses per referral increased during the year. The ratio was 1.20 offenses for each referral during 1974, and increased to 1.25 offenses for each referral during the current year. Actual recidivism (number of referrals for each juvenile) showed a slight decrease during the year.
10. Property crimes showed a large increase during 1975, rising above all other categories of crime. The major increases in this category were in burglary and destruction of property crimes.
11. The proportion of all referrals disposed of by judicial closure remained at 72 percent after a slight increase in 1974. Of those referrals which were not disposed of judicially, 48 percent were closed by non-judicial (probation officer) adjustment through counseling.
12. When judicial action was looked at by type of referral, it was seen that nearly all traffic and adult referrals are handled judicially, while slightly over half of the status offense crimes (for children only) are heard judicially.
13. Approximately 3.3 percent of the children before the Court for delinquency, were sent to institutions during the year. Probation services were ordered for an additional 11.2 percent while another 3.8 percent were ordered into alternative placements in the community.

ABOUT DATA PRESENTED

This report presents information gathered and summarized by the Utah Juvenile Court during 1975, utilizing the new on-line computer system which became operational during 1973. Basic referral information was obtained from police reports, other referring agencies, and from results of probation officer interviews with the juveniles and their families. The information was then entered directly into our on-line processing and information system by use of remote video terminals located in the various Juvenile Court offices throughout the State. This new information gathering system called PROFILE (Processing Records On-line For Instant Listing and Evaluation), eliminates much of the error in data collection common to most information systems. By providing instant feedback to terminal operators it insures that incorrectly entered information will be observed and corrected without delay.

The statistical information reported on the following pages therefore, represents the most accurate and up to date information available on delinquency in Utah. Since the amount of statistical information which can be included within a report of this type is limited, only that information thought to have the most far-reaching implications to the people of Utah has been included. More detailed information relating to specific areas of interest, or to specific geographic areas within the State, is available on request.

It should be noted that many children whose actions or social conditions might warrant action by the Juvenile Court are not referred to the Court and are therefore not included in these data.

Consequently, the data presented in this report cannot be taken as a complete measure of the extent of delinquent behavior in the State.

Some children are not referred simply because the matter is not reported or the child is not apprehended. Of those children suspected of being involved in situations of delinquency or neglect, a large portion do not need referral to court because sufficient services are provided by other agencies within the community. Likewise, not all activities of juveniles reported to the police are subsequently referred to the Juvenile Court. Many police agencies within the State maintain youth counseling programs for juveniles whose needs are best met by short term counseling, followed by release to their parents. Other factors which influence the referral of children to the courts include community attitudes, local laws and ordinances, law enforcement practices, and district intake policies.

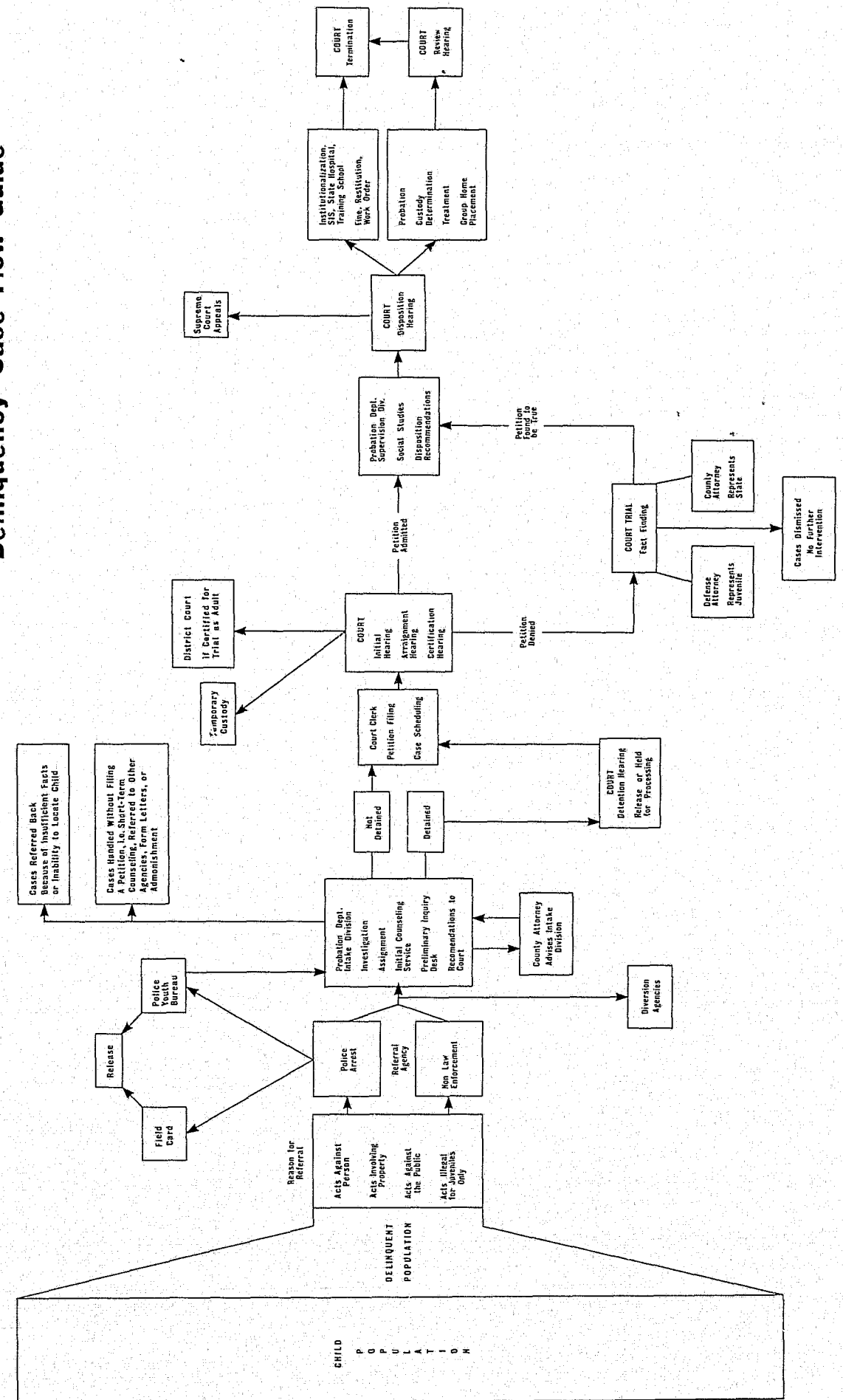
The referrals described in this report arise from situations in which the juvenile and his circumstances are thought to be within the Court's jurisdiction and his interests and those of the community were thought to be served best by the direct intervention of the court.

When it has been decided by a referring agency that a child's action or social condition warrants intervention by the Court, he is referred, and the intake department begins the process of diagnosis and recommendation. There are numerous ways in which a referral may be dealt with by the Court. However, the best interest of the child, balanced with what is in the best interest of the community, must always be considered.

During the intake process the necessary data regarding the offense type, and the social and demographic characteristics of the child and his family are collected and stored in the Courts computer system for later retrieval and analysis. With each referral, the date of offense, date of receipt by the Court, and the eventual disposition is recorded. Parents and the child are interviewed for social information, including the child's age, sex, current address, family structure, and child's living arrangement, and this information is recorded for future use.

It is from the above data, collected throughout the year, that the statistical information which follows has been obtained. The chart on the following page provides a view of the many paths a referral may take as it proceeds through the Juvenile Court system from intake to final disposition.

Utah Juvenile Court Delinquency Case Flow Guide



REFERRALS

A referral is a written complaint, received by the Juvenile Court, alleging that a condition exists which if proved, would bring the person named in the complaint within the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. A referral may originate from Police, Schools, concerned citizens, or even the Juvenile Court. Sometimes a referral is started by a child's family, or by the child himself.

The Juvenile Court has the power to act in behalf of a child once a complaint has been received, so referrals are very important to the court. The number and type of referrals received give the court staff a good indication of current delinquency trends, changes in types of delinquent acts over the years, and suggestions as to what might be done in the future to prevent an increase in delinquency.

Referrals are often used by Juvenile Courts as an indication of the staff's workload. By comparing the type and numbers of referrals the Court can make the most efficient use of staff members and community resources. By keeping a close watch on referral trends over the years, the Court is able to anticipate delinquency increases and decreases, and plan for appropriate changes in the numbers of staff. By carefully tracking the progress of referrals through the entire Juvenile Court system, local district administrators are able to determine which procedures may be resulting in delay and inefficiency, as well as those which appear to be satisfactory.

There are five types of referrals which can be received by the Juvenile Court. Each type is quite unique, and each one represents a different area of responsibility which the Juvenile Court has been given by the Utah Legislature. They are:

Criminal	Violations of the Utah Criminal Code.
Status	Acts which are illegal for children only, such as runaway or curfew.
Traffic	Violations of traffic laws and ordinances by juveniles.
Dependency Neglect	Conditions in a child's life which deprive him of proper care or treatment, or make him a ward of the State.
Adult	Contributing to the delinquency or neglect of a juvenile by a person 18 years of age or older.

It is important to note that a referral may contain one or more offenses (specific violations of the law) and one juvenile may be referred several times during the year. The tables and figures which follow describe and compare the types and numbers of referrals received by the court during the past year. In some cases referrals for several years have been summarized to illustrate trends in delinquency.

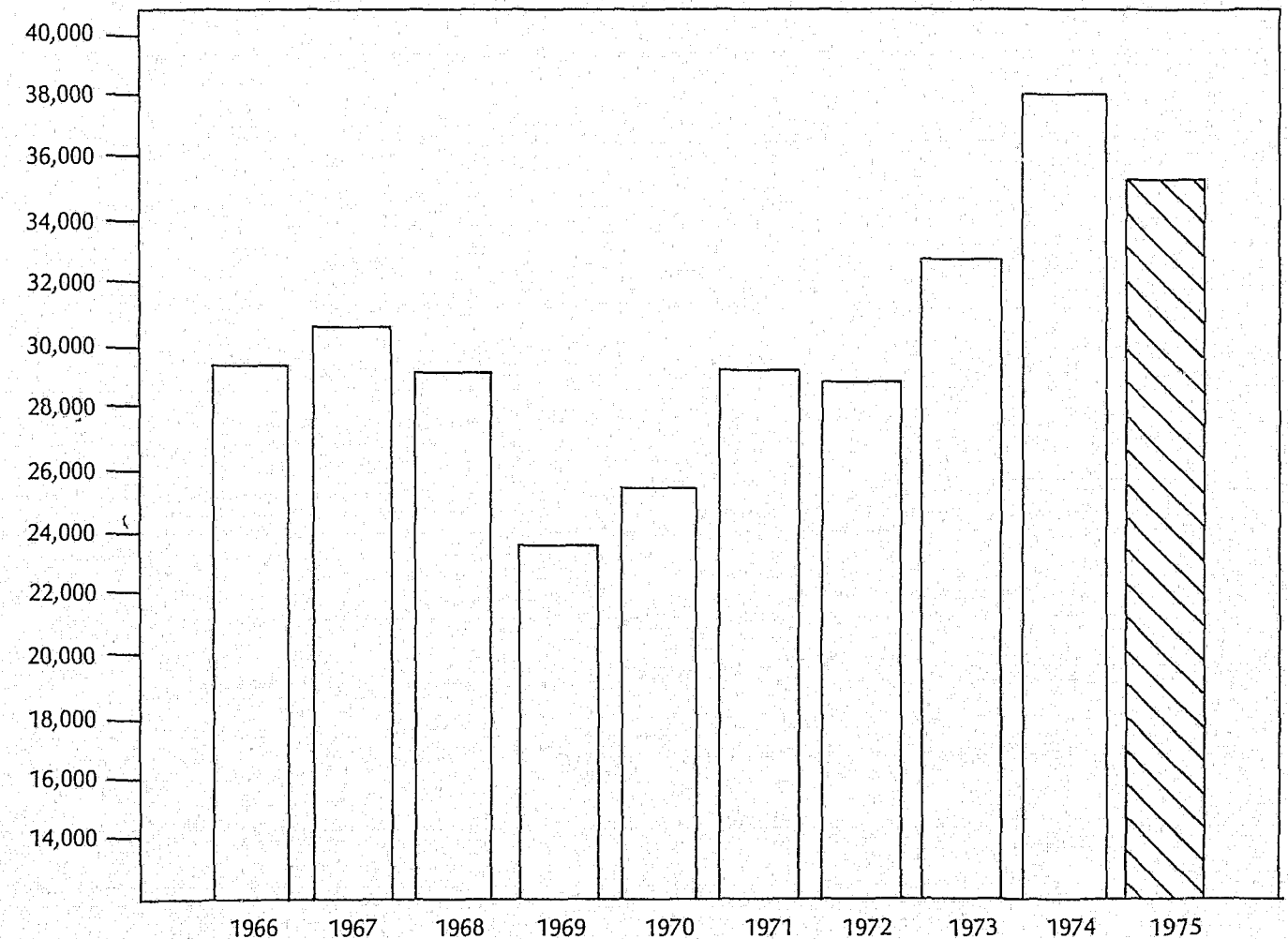
Traffic and adult referrals reported, do not reflect the total number of referrals to courts, since in these matters the Juvenile Court shares concurrent jurisdiction with various other courts throughout the State of Utah. The proportion of these types of referrals handled by the Juvenile Court varies considerably within the various judicial districts.

The number of delinquency referrals received by the Juvenile Court provides a count of the number of complaints against juveniles. The actual amount of delinquency however, is most accurately represented by the number of offenses received. A referral may contain one, or several offenses. The relationship between referrals and offenses, provides the court with an indication of the extent to which juveniles referred, are participating in multiple delinquent acts. Since a juvenile may obtain several referrals in one year, a count of juveniles coming to the Court provides a measure of the extent of repeated delinquency, usually referred to as the recidivism rate.

A comparison of referrals received over the past decade reveals that, while there have been minor decreases in the number of referrals during single years, the trend has been an increase in total referrals. This ten year increase is similar to delinquency increases throughout the United States, for the same period. During 1975 however, the Juvenile Court received approximately 2,710 fewer referrals than during 1974.

Since a referral defines a unit of work for the Court, the total number of referrals received becomes important in assigning professional, and clerical staff. However, each type of referral requires a different type and extent of handling, and it is therefore important to consider the proportion of each type of referral which a judicial district processes. A district which processes a large number of traffic cases may have need of judicial staff, while a district high in status offenses may require an increased intake staff. Adult contributing, and neglect cases require the scheduling of additional judicial time for trials.

TOTAL REFERRALS RECEIVED BY THE UTAH JUVENILE COURT



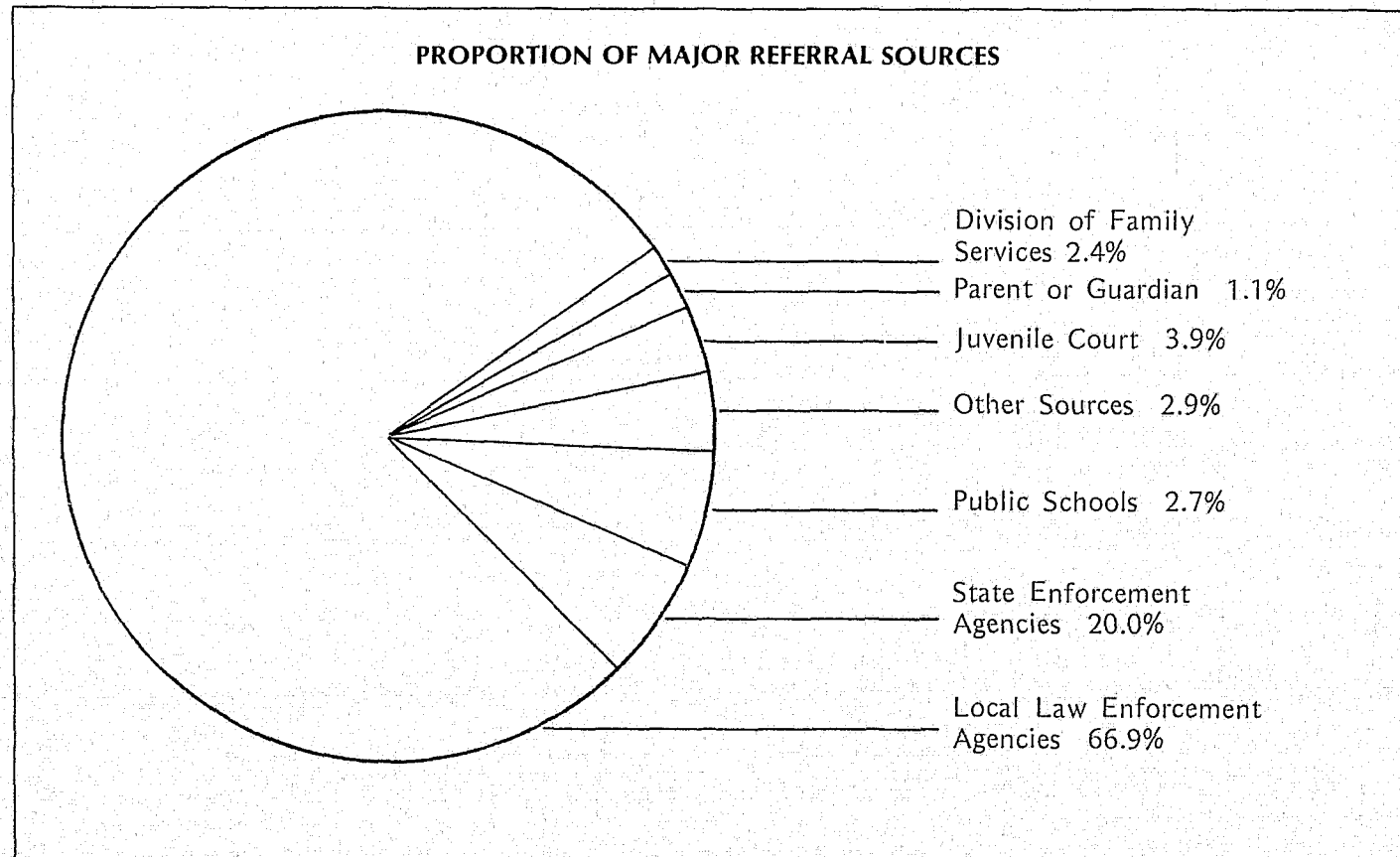
SOURCE OF REFERRALS

An important index of a community's attitude and involvement in the Juvenile Justice System is the way in which it refers juveniles to the Court. While throughout the State a large majority of referrals come to the Court from law enforcement agencies, there are important differences in referral patterns in each of the various communities. In general the more urban communities tend to rely upon local law enforcement agencies for referral, while in the more rural areas many referrals come from statewide agencies such as the Utah Fish and Game Department, and the Utah Highway Patrol.

The proportion of referrals generated by non-law enforcement agencies constitutes about ten percent of all referrals for each community regardless of its size. Local schools contribute the largest proportion of these referrals to the Court. Social Service agencies which work directly with juveniles, including the Division of Family Services, and private and public residential facilities contribute a large proportion also. These agencies are followed by the Juvenile Court, families of juveniles, and the child himself.

The sources of referrals in a community are linked to the types of delinquency occurring. As might be expected almost all traffic referrals are generated by law enforcement agencies. This is not the case however, for criminal code violations which come to the Court from all types of referring agencies. Status offenses are contributed by almost all referring agencies, with most originating from law enforcement agencies, school, and parents of juveniles. Most dependency and neglect referrals are sent to the Court after their discovery by non-law enforcement agencies who work directly with the child and his family. Cases of adult contributing are generally referred to the Court by law enforcement agencies. Careful study of the types of delinquency in a community can help governmental and social service agencies to determine local enforcement and treatment needs.

The table below illustrates the proportion of referrals from major referral sources for the year 1975.



DELINQUENCY REFERRALS

When criminal code referrals and status referrals are combined into a single category, they provide a count of the delinquency which occurs in a year. Delinquency referrals are basic to the Court's function, since it is on these types of referrals that the Court provides the most intensive effort and service. The numbers and types of delinquency referrals indicate needed changes in staffing patterns, case processing procedures, and social rehabilitative programs.

The following tables indicate the ways in which delinquency referrals may be utilized for descriptive and comparative purposes. The table below indicates the frequency and percent of each delinquency type referral received within each judicial district. Of the entire State's 1975 delinquency referrals, 68.3% were due to criminal code violations while 31.7% were due to offenses illegal for juveniles only. The two tables on the opposite page indicate the proportional breakdown of referral type by judicial district and sex. The State's total referrals broken down by type indicate that; 60.3% were delinquency, 34.6% were traffic, 4.4% were neglect, and 0.7% were adult. The table with the proportion of each type of referral by sex indicates that boys represented more than 80% of all referrals except for neglect referrals in which boys and girls were nearly equal in proportion. A ten year comparison of delinquency referrals and all other referrals is shown in the next table. The reason non-delinquency referrals drop in 1969 is the result of the Utah Supreme Court decision in August 1968 that City Courts have concurrent jurisdiction with the Juvenile Court over traffic violations. A seven year proportional comparison between criminal code referrals and status referrals is found in the final table which indicates a trend of an increasing proportion of criminal referrals and a decreasing proportion of status referrals.

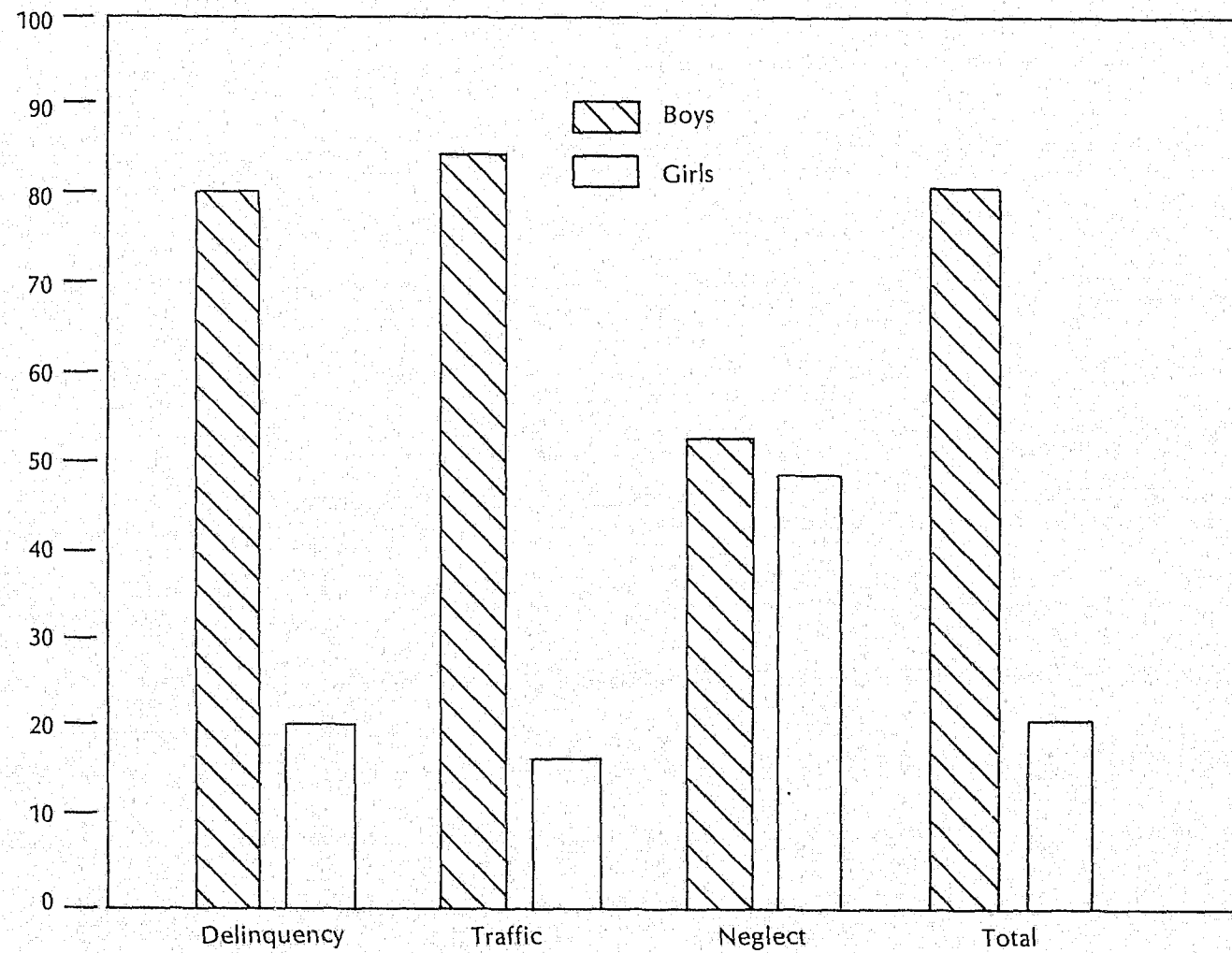
DELINQUENCY REFERRALS BY TYPE AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

	Criminal Referrals		Status Referrals		Total Delinquency	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
First District	4,127	70.3	1,745	29.7	5,872	100.0
Second District	6,702	73.1	2,464	26.9	9,166	100.0
Third District	2,119	61.0	1,357	39.0	3,476	100.0
Fourth District	537	58.2	386	41.8	923	100.0
Fifth District	854	54.5	713	45.5	1,567	100.0
State Total	14,339	68.3	6,665	31.7	21,004	100.0

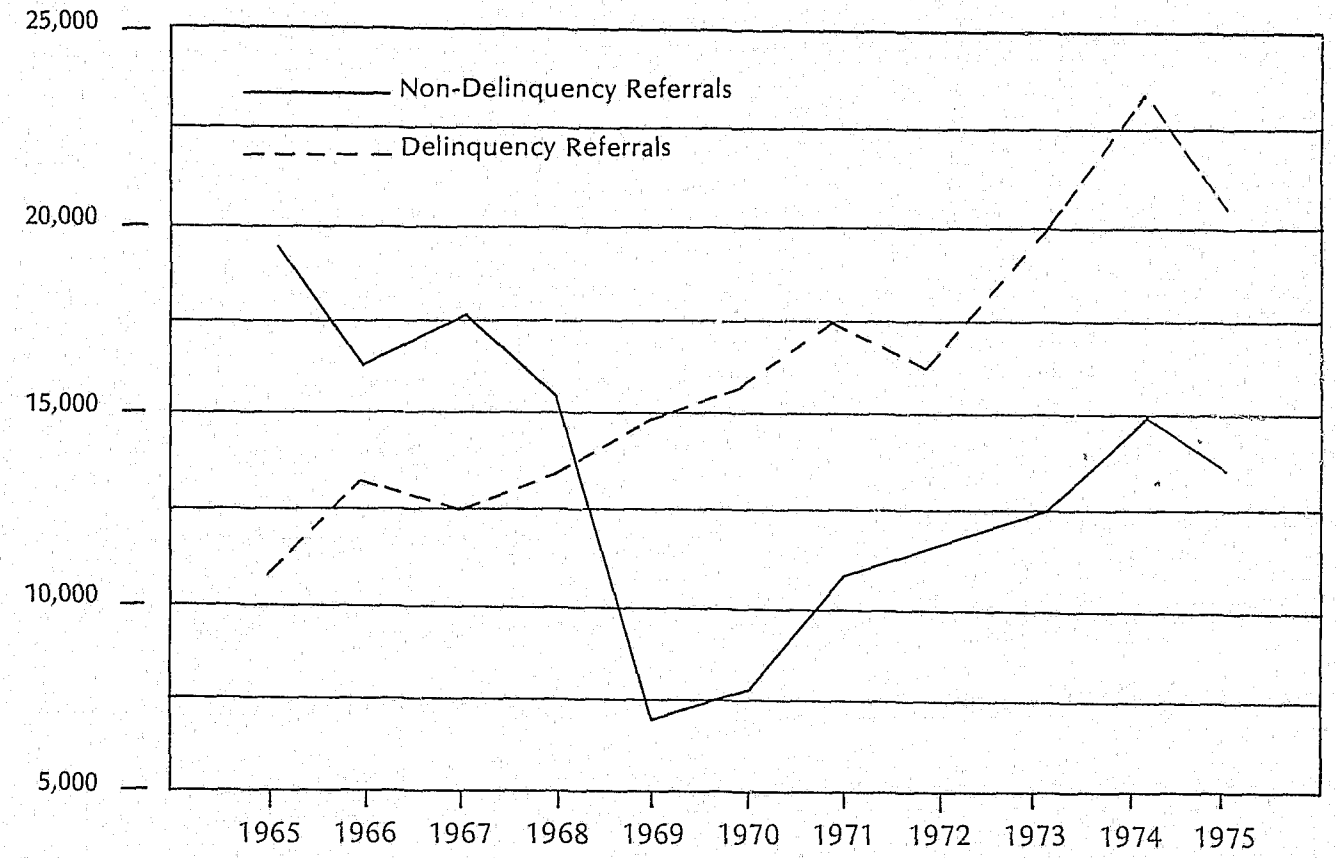
PROPORTION OF TYPE OF REFERRAL RECEIVED IN EACH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

	Delinquency	Neglect	Adult	Traffic	Total
First District	55.5%	2.6	1.1	40.8	100.0
Second District	67.8%	6.0	0.2	26.0	100.0
Third District	52.8%	4.3	0.7	42.2	100.0
Fourth District	65.1%	4.4	4.4	26.1	100.0
Fifth District	55.9%	3.4	1.2	39.5	100.0
State Total	60.3%	4.4	0.7	34.6	100.0

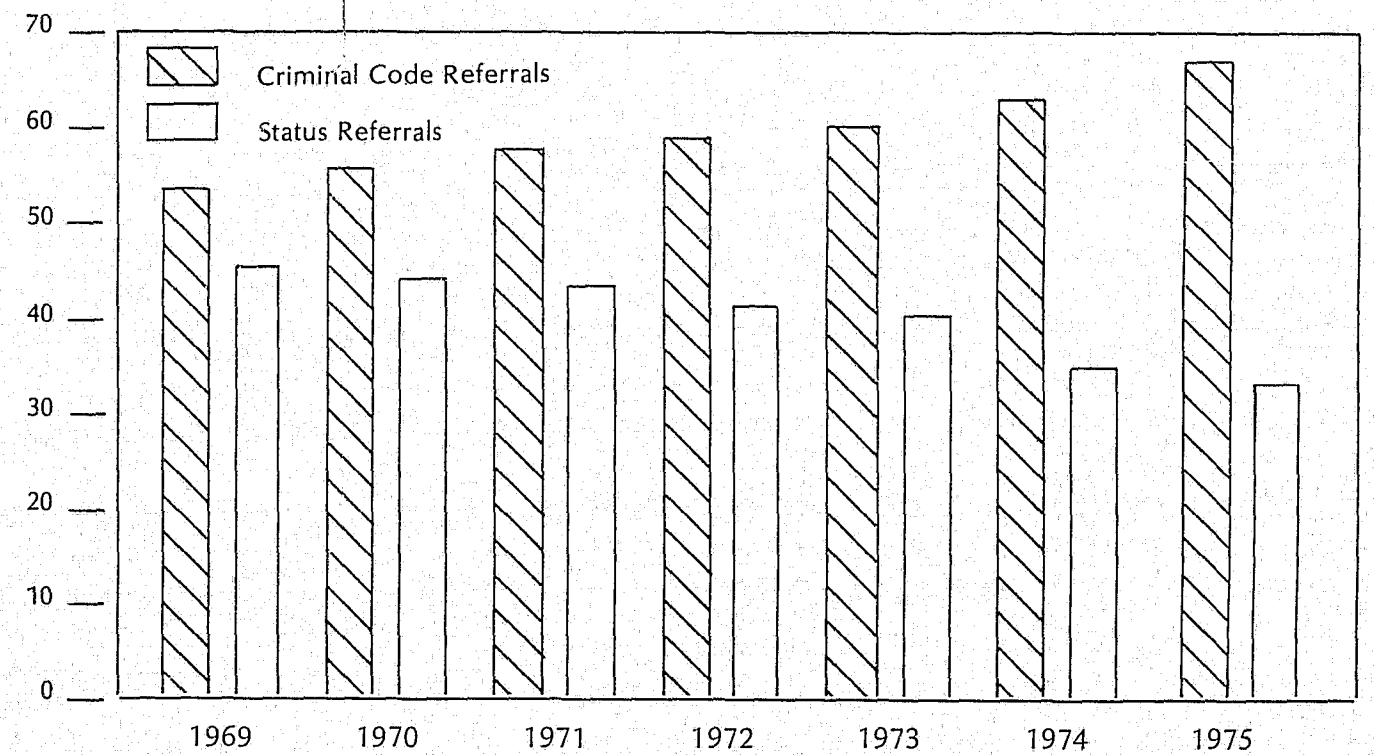
PROPORTION OF EACH TYPE OF REFERRAL BY SEX



TEN YEAR COMPARISON OF DELINQUENCY AND NON-DELINQUENCY REFERRALS



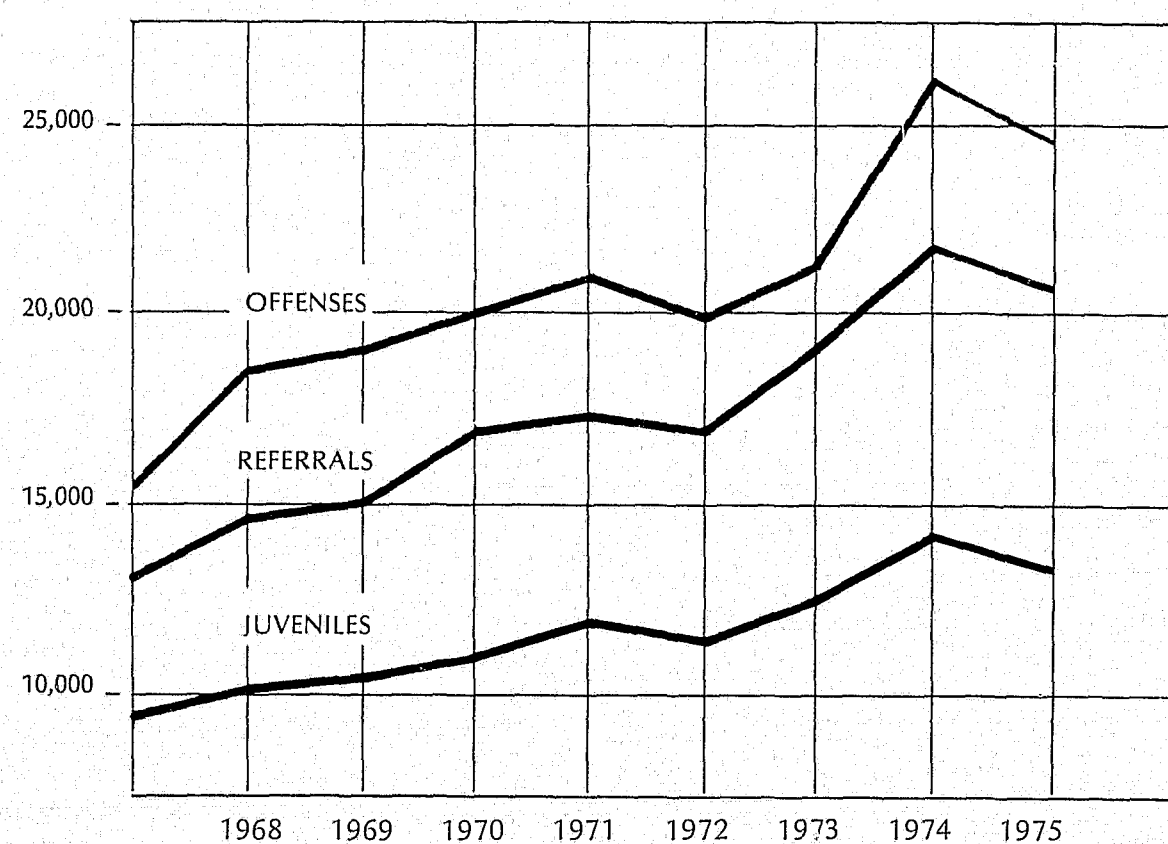
PROPORTION OF CRIMINAL CODE REFERRALS TO STATUS REFERRALS



The total number of delinquency referrals received by the Juvenile Justice System during a year provides the Court with a count of the number of complaints against children for delinquency. The actual amount of crime occurring during a year however, is best measured by the number of offenses reported to the Court. A referral is merely a convenient way to group offenses received on the same child, and may therefore contain as many as three separate offenses. The relationship between referrals and offenses provides an indication of the extent to which juveniles referred to the Court are participating in multiple, simultaneous delinquent acts. For the current year, the average referral contained 1.25 offenses. This is an increase over 1974.

Since one juvenile may obtain several referrals during a year, the relationship between the number of juveniles referred and the number of referrals received, indicates the extent to which juveniles are repeating delinquency. For the current year, the average child was referred to court 1.7 times. The chart below illustrates the relationship between children, referrals, and offenses for the eight year period beginning in 1968.

**EIGHT YEAR RELATIONSHIP COMPARISON
OF
TOTAL OFFENSES, REFERRALS, AND JUVENILES**



**NUMBER OF REFERRALS TO UTAH JUVENILE COURT DISTRICTS DURING
1975**

District & County	Criminal	Status	Dependency Neglect	Adult	Traffic	Total Referrals
First District						
Box Elder	333	150	22	23	562	1,090
Cache	267	155	8	6	956	1,392
Davis	1,534	713	90	7	1,217	3,561
Morgan	80	22		3	80	185
Rich	20	2			20	42
Weber	1,893	703	152	80	1,471	4,299
Sub Total	4,127	1,745	272	119	4,306	10,569
Second District						
Salt Lake	6,423	2,350	787	24	3,354	12,938
Tooele	279	114	20	3	161	577
Sub Total	6,702	2,464	807	27	3,515	13,515
Third District						
Juab	34	22	2		34	92
Millard	65	32	14	4	106	221
Sanpete	87	59	13	2	126	287
Summitt	31	15	2	3	14	65
Utah	1,871	1,214	247	41	2,475	5,848
Wasatch	31	15	2		24	72
Sub Total	2,119	1,357	280	50	2,779	6,585
Fourth District						
Beaver	29	32	1	12	22	96
Garfield	28	16	8	1	25	78
Iron	124	74	11	17	49	275
Kane	26	18	1	1	6	52
Piute		2			10	12
Sevier	178	105	27	21	200	531
Washington	147	126	15	10	48	346
Wayne	5	13			10	28
Sub Total	537	386	63	62	370	1,418
Fifth District						
Carbon	217	255	33	18	325	848
Daggett	5	4			5	14
Duchesne	138	101	15	4	178	436
Emery	88	73	8	6	129	304
Grand	99	101	2		63	265
San Juan	114	88	21	2	17	242
Uintah	193	91	17	4	389	694
Sub Total	854	713	96	34	1,106	2,803
State Total	14,339	6,665	1,518	292	12,076	34,890

OFFENSES

DELINQUENCY-OFFENSES LISTED BY FREQUENCY, AND BY SEX OF JUVENILE

1975

An offense is a specific violation of the law for which a juvenile has been referred to the court. Although a juvenile may only have one referral to the Court during the year, he may have committed multiple violations of the law, each one of which constitutes a separate delinquency offense. Because of their relationship to the actual delinquent acts of a juvenile, offenses are generally considered to be the most accurate and important measure of the amount and type of delinquent behavior occurring in a community, and throughout the State. The number and types of offenses reported are partially dependent on the structure of the community in that they tend to change as economic and social conditions change. Changes within a specific neighborhood may often result in measurable changes in delinquency rate and patterns as indicated by the offenses reported to the Court.

By careful analysis of the type and number of offenses being reported, the probation department of the Juvenile Court is able to develop a variety of treatment approaches to efficiently meet specific needs, and to deploy their staff and resources for maximum benefit. Continuous comparison of offense trends provides neighborhood probation centers with a current index of crime in their geographic area. Offenses are the primary unit of measurement in program development and evaluation of probation services.

There are often major differences between the types of offenses committed by boys and girls. In general offenses committed by boys tend to be more violent and destructive. Crimes such as assault, robbery, burglary, rape, and homicide, are most frequently reported for boys, while girls tend to be reported for such crimes as shoplifting, runaway, ungovernable, and possession of alcohol. In general, boys tend to commit destructive acts, while girls tend to commit status offenses (crimes for children only). While boys are represented among all reported offenses, there are some offenses such as kidnapping, homicide, cruelty to animals, and impersonating an officer, which girls rarely commit. In addition to offense comparisons based upon neighborhoods, and sex of juveniles, offenses can be examined by age of juveniles reported. Some offenses, such as shoplifting, joyriding, inhaling fumes, and robbery, often are confined to narrow age ranges.

Offenses are grouped into four main categories based upon the type of victimization, or the impact of the offense on the community. The four types of offenses are:

- Acts Against Persons** Offenses in which the primary result of the crime is personal injury or harm to another person.
- Acts Against Property** Offenses in which the primary result of the crime is damage to private or public property.
- Acts Against Public Order** Offenses in which the primary result of the crime is disruption of the routine or security of the community or or family.
- Acts Illegal for Children Only** Offenses in which the primary result of the crime is a condition which endangers the child or results in conditions not in his best interest.

The most common category of offenses during the year was that of Acts Against Property. However, historically, Acts Illegal for Juveniles Only, have been most frequent. During 1975 there were 10,670 reported offenses in the first category, and only 7,626 reported offenses in the second. Acts Against Persons and acts Against the Public Order have always been relatively infrequent in Utah.

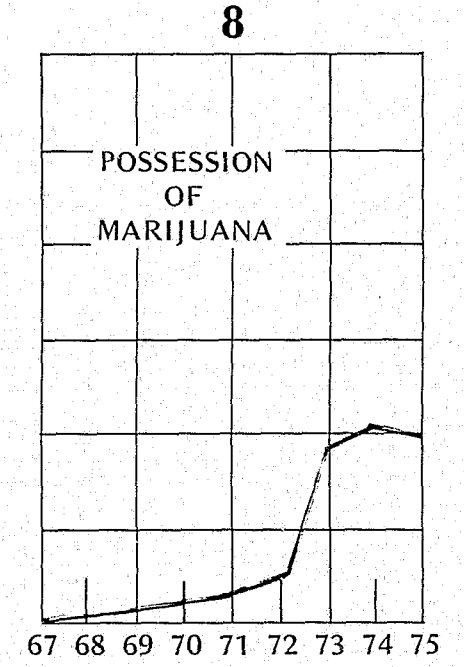
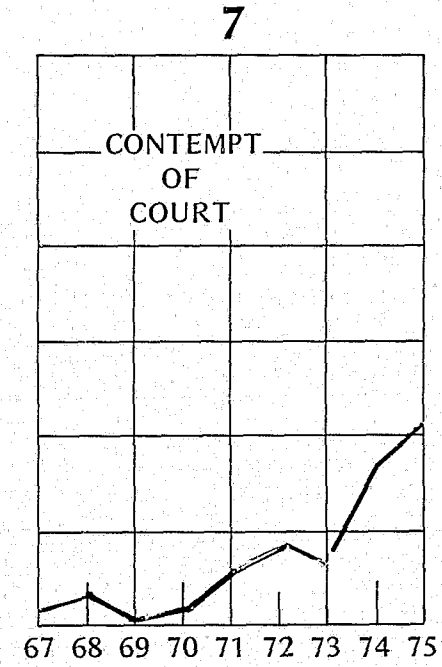
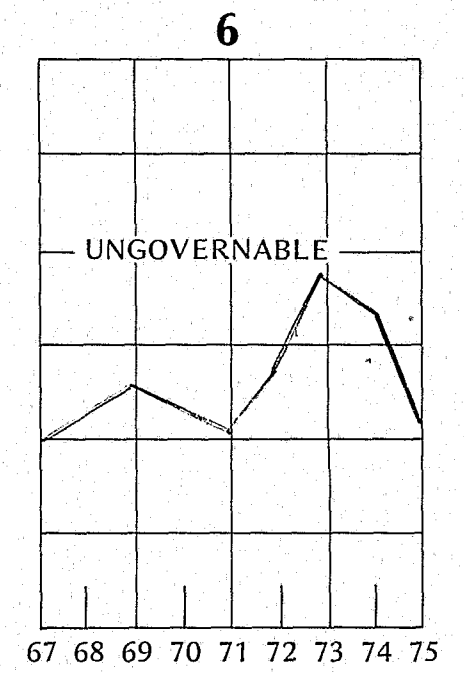
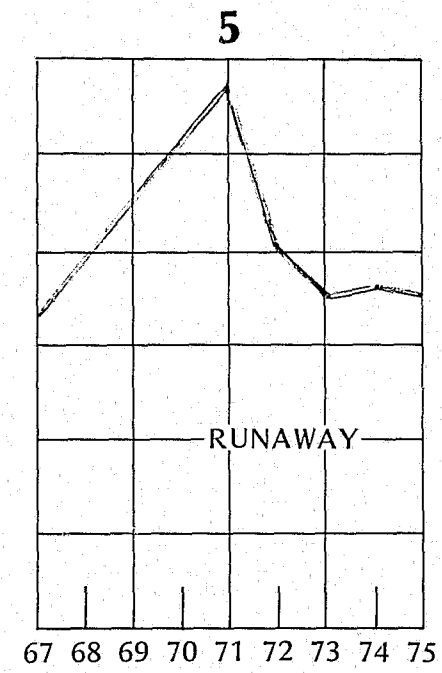
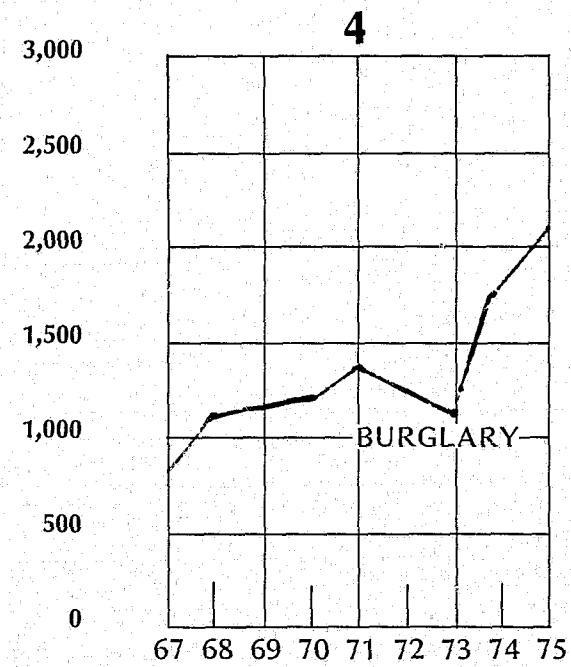
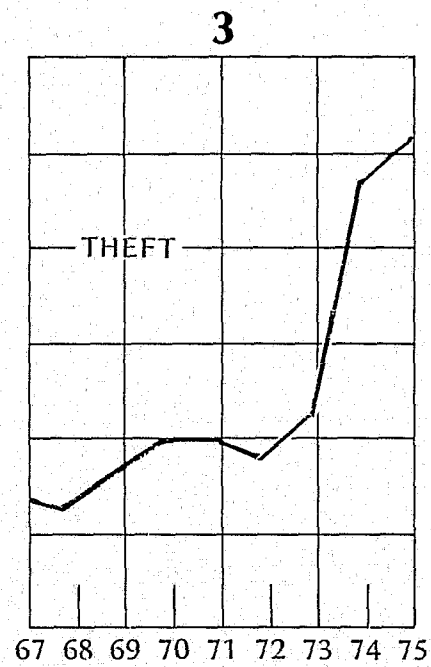
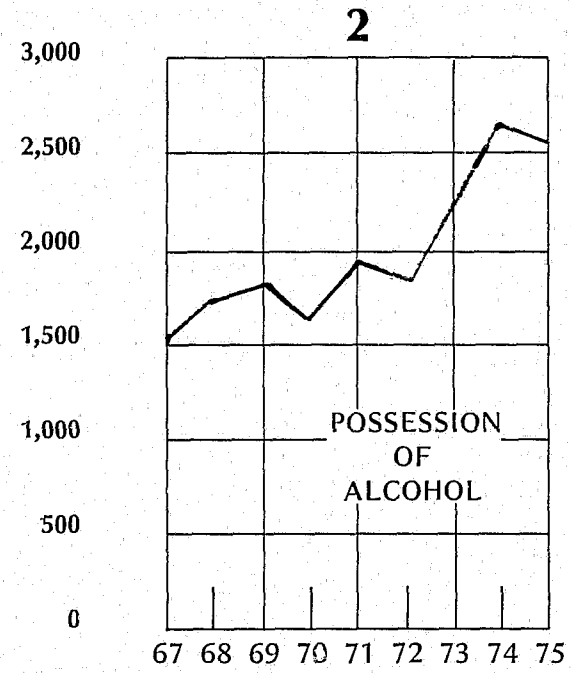
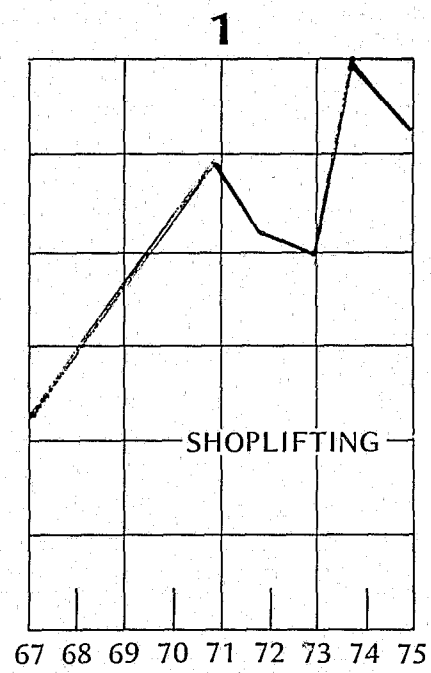
The single offense showing the greatest increase during the year was theft. This was followed closely by burglary and contempt of Court. Large decreases were noted in the frequency of narcotic drug use, rape, and sale of marijuana.

The tables and charts which follow present information about offenses reported to the court during 1975.

Offense	Boys	Girls	Total	Offense	Boys	Girls	Total
Shoplifting	1,640	972	2,612	Inhaling Fumes	54	14	68
Possession of alcohol	2,119	450	2,569	Littering	59	13	72
Theft	2,269	237	2,506	Possession of drugs	54	14	68
Burglary	1,994	77	2,071	Minor in tavern	20	30	50
Runaway (resident)	869	789	1,658	Concealed weapon	47	2	50
Ungovernable	656	539	1,195	Sexual abuse	46	4	50
Contempt of court	955	189	1,144	Bomb threat	37	1	38
Possession of Marijuana	854	175	1,029	Fireworks	36	1	37
Destruction of property	972	52	1,024	Sale of marijuana	31	2	33
Fish & Game Violations	935	49	984	False alarms	24	7	31
Possession of tobacco	682	226	908	Cruelty to animals	31		31
Trespass	686	82	768	Endangering condition	17	13	30
Auto Theft	666	48	714	Sale of drugs	15	6	21
Curfew	535	165	700	Arson	18	2	20
Assault	532	102	634	Sodomy	18		18
Habitual Truancy	324	227	551	Attempted suicide	4	11	15
Runaway (non-resident)	194	140	334	Fire setting	10	4	14
Joy riding	255	41	296	Loitering	9	4	13
Receiving stolen property	209	20	229	Extortion	9	3	12
Disorderly conduct	168	22	190	Harassment	5	6	11
Robbery	162	19	181	Narcotic drug use	8	3	11
Resisting arrest	150	27	177	Prostitution	5	4	9
Forgery	138	33	171	Rape	8		8
Weapon violations	165	3	168	Homicide	7		7
Fighting	130	34	164	Manslaughter	7		7
Escape	82	31	113	Impersonating officer	6		6
False identification	76	36	112	Failure to disperse	3	2	5
Foul & Abusive language	89	17	106	Kidnapping	5		5
Fraud	60	34	94	Automobile homicide	3	1	4
Indecent acts	76	6	82	All other offenses	461	75	518

The above list includes the major offenses reported to the juvenile court during the current year. In some cases several offenses, related to each other under the law, have been grouped together under one offense type. It should be noted that only about 20 percent of the children sent to the court for delinquency offenses during 1975 were girls and therefore a relatively small offense frequency for girls may represent a high percent of the total number of girls making up the delinquency population.

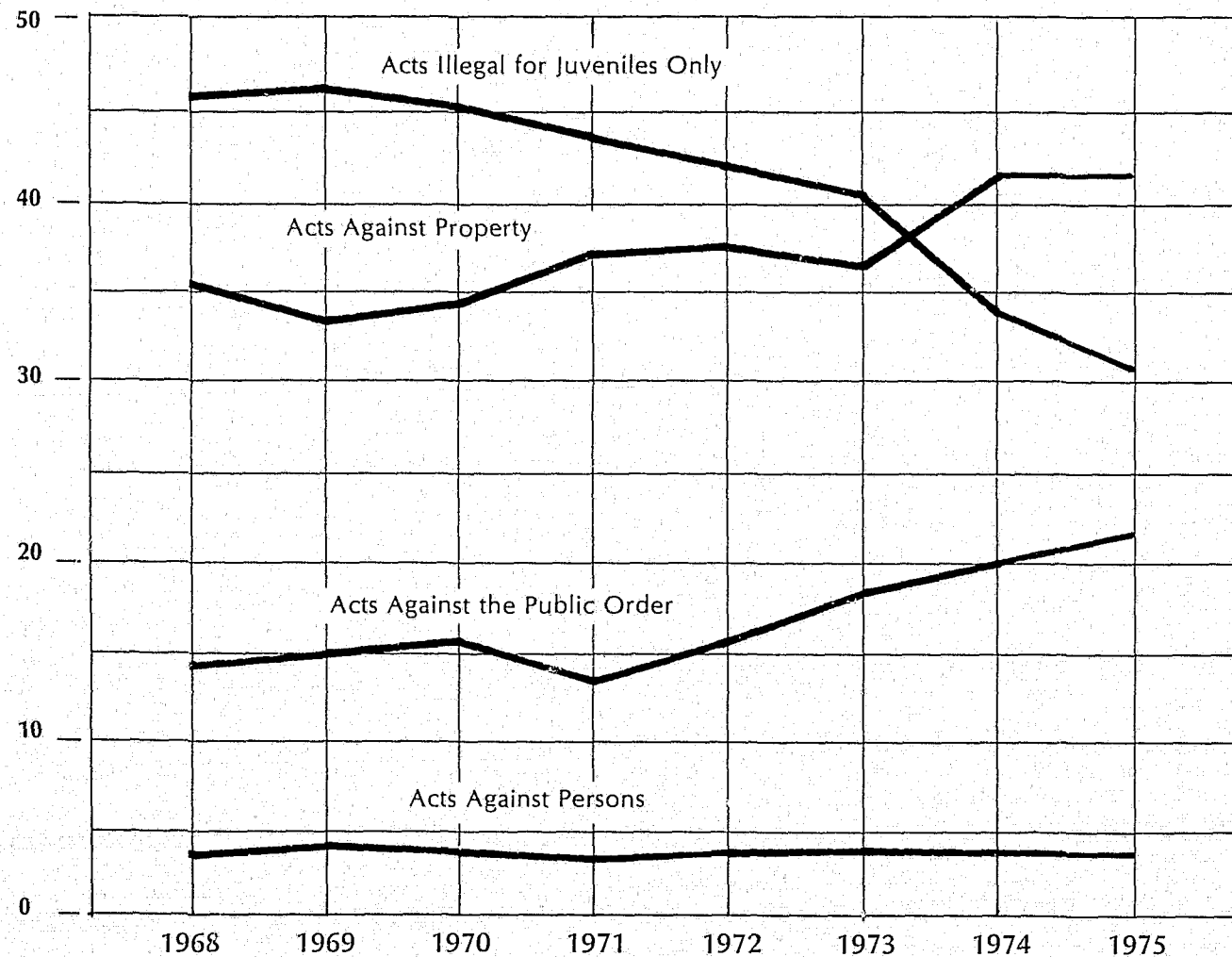
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES FOR THE MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED DELINQUENT ACTS



PROPORTION OF EACH TYPE OF OFFENSE REPORTED TO THE COURT DISTRICTS

	Acts Against Persons	Acts Against Property	Acts Against Order	Acts Illegal for Juveniles	Total
First District	4.2	38.6	27.4	29.7	100.0
Second District	4.4	50.4	19.5	25.7	100.0
Third District	1.8	36.9	23.0	38.3	100.0
Fourth District	2.4	34.1	21.6	41.9	100.0
Fifth District	2.4	30.3	21.4	45.9	100.0
State Total	3.8	43.1	22.3	30.8	100.0

PROPORTION OF EACH TYPE OF DELINQUENCY OFFENSES REPORTED



NUMBER OF DELINQUENCY OFFENSES REPORTED TO UTAH JUVENILE COURT DISTRICTS 1975

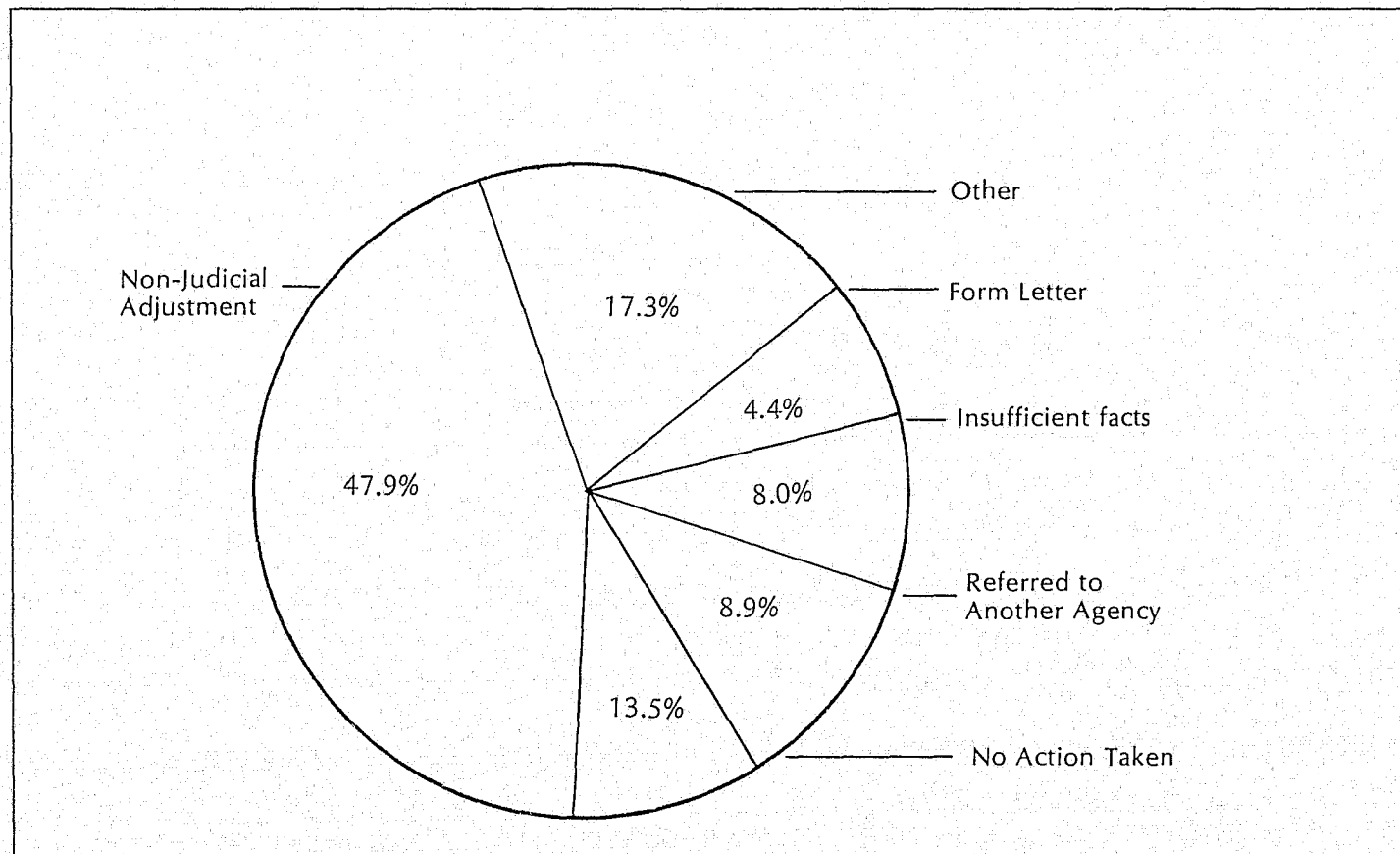
District & County	Acts Against Persons	Acts Against Property	Acts Against Public Order	Acts Illegal For Juveniles	Total Offenses
First District					
Box Elder	15	170	178	161	524
Cache	11	233	74	156	474
Davis	91	959	724	839	2,613
Morgan		25	18	18	61
Rich		14	7	1	22
Weber	156	1,091	771	746	2,764
Sub Total	273	2,492	1,772	1,921	6,458
Second District					
Salt Lake	490	5,710	2,147	2,886	11,233
Tooele	31	181	132	116	460
Sub Total	521	5,891	2,279	3,002	11,693
Third District					
Juab		15	18	21	54
Millard	1	56	19	31	107
Sanpete	2	63	26	64	155
Summit	1	11	19	14	45
Utah	58	1,218	764	1,286	3,326
Wasatch	5	13	14	13	45
Sub Total	67	1,376	860	1,429	3,732
Fourth District					
Beaver	1	11	7	27	46
Garfield		6	14	25	45
Iron	4	74	64	92	234
Kane		12	5	11	28
Piute				5	5
Sevier	13	180	56	158	407
Washington	6	84	89	123	302
Wayne	2	3		14	19
Sub Total	26	370	235	455	1,086
Fifth District					
Carbon	17	110	103	293	523
Daggett		3	2	3	8
Duchesne	12	103	48	112	275
Emery	2	41	52	75	170
Grand	6	62	38	111	217
San Juan	1	67	59	106	233
Uintah	5	155	79	119	358
Sub Total	43	541	381	819	1,784
State Total	930	10,670	5,527	7,626	24,753

DISPOSITIONS

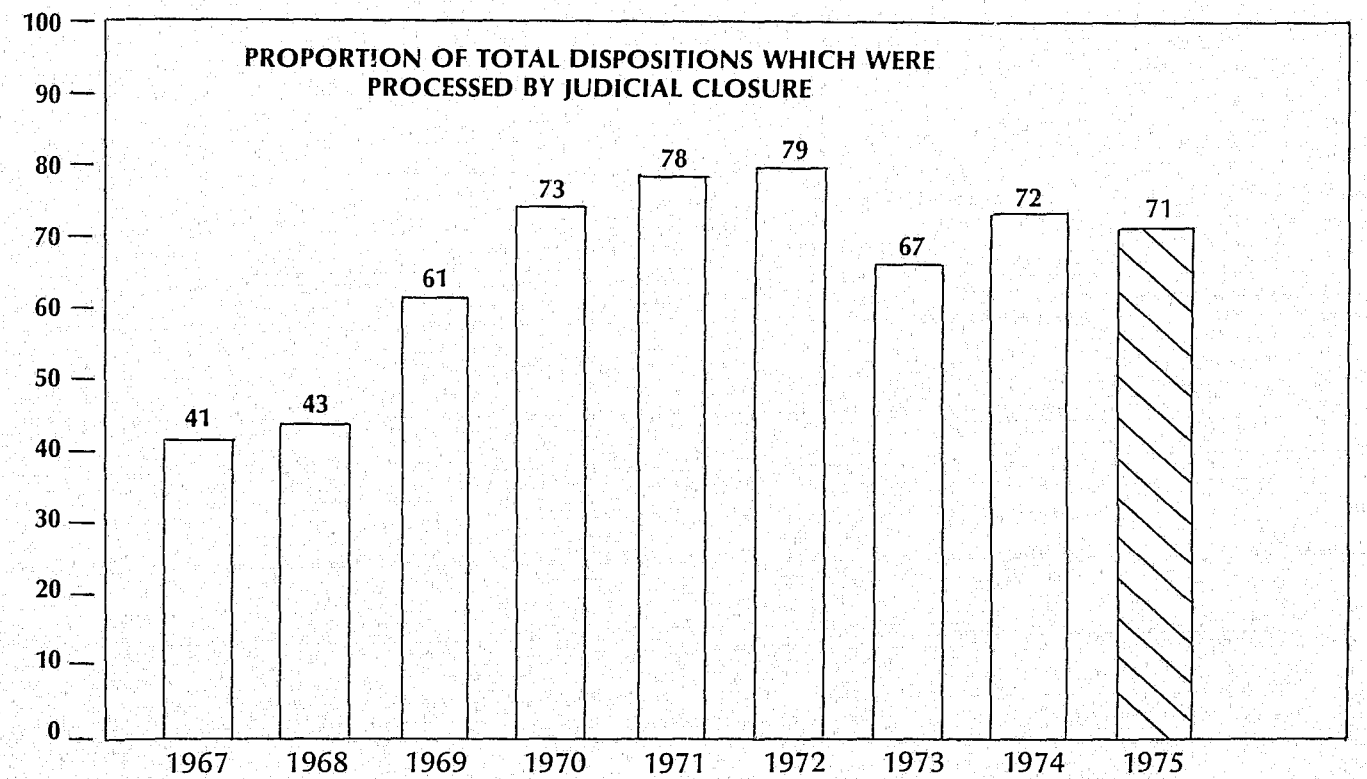
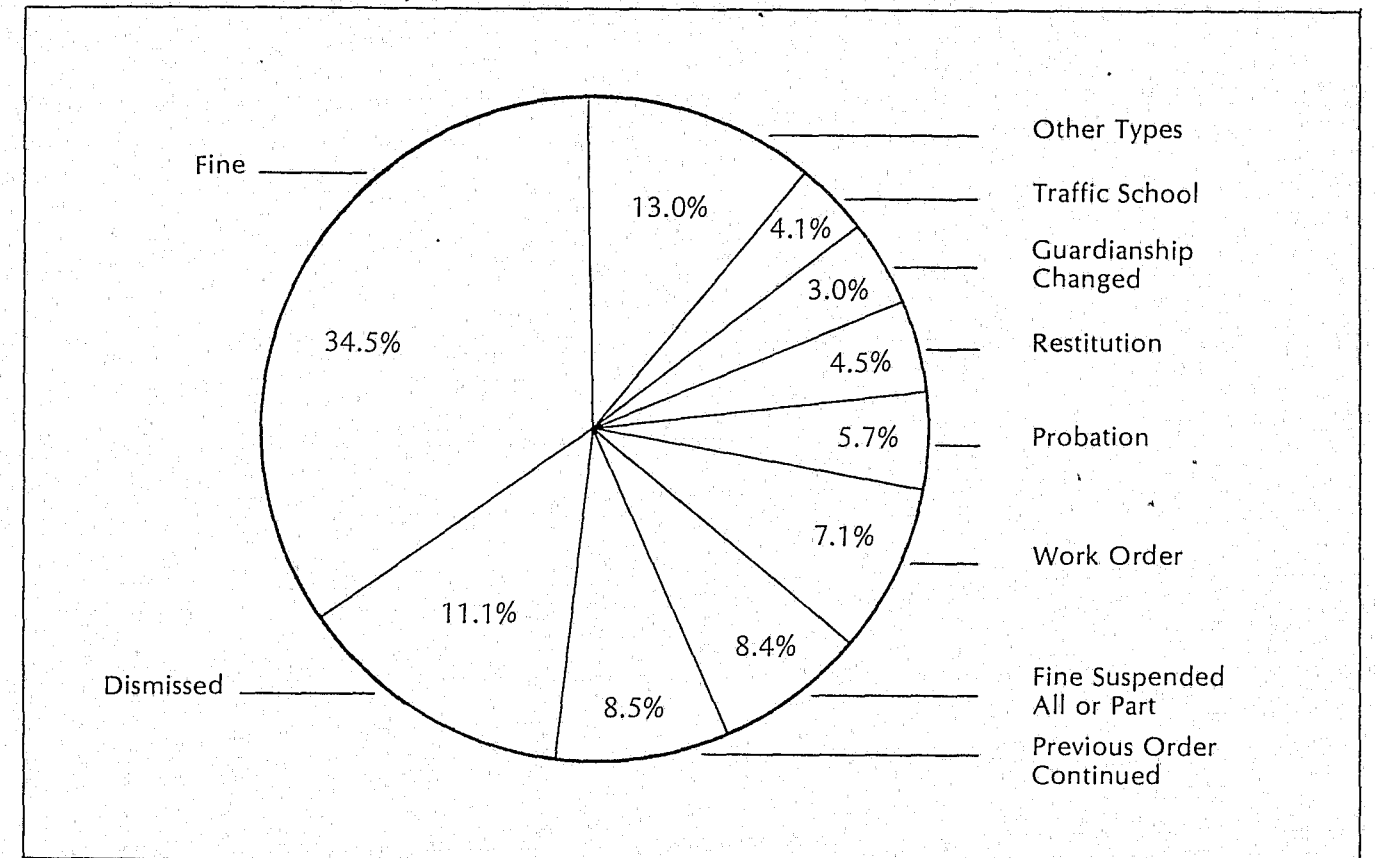
For each referral received by the juvenile court, an appropriate disposition must be made. A disposition is a decision by the juvenile court as to what course of action should be taken regarding the referral. Since the dispositional order of the court directly effects the life of the child and his family, great care is taken by the court to arrive at a disposition which strikes a balance between the best interest of the child, and the best interest of the community in which he lives. Good dispositions require thorough investigation and diagnosis by the intake department of the court and, in some cases, intensive and long-term follow-up by the probation department, or other social service agencies serving children. Once a dispositional order has been made, it remains in effect until the court decides to terminate jurisdiction of a juvenile. During the time a dispositional order is in effect, the court may require the child and his family to appear before the court for periodic review of the progress being made.

Referral dispositions may be grouped into two major categories, intake action, and judicial action. No formal petition is filed when a referral is disposed of by intake action, whereas a petition is filed and a hearing held before a judge, in judicial dispositions. Cases are generally handled by intake action when the child is admitting the facts, and the intake department feels that no judicial intervention is necessary. Judicial dispositions are generally made when the delinquent act is very serious, or the child is likely to continue committing delinquent acts unless the court undertakes serious intervention into his life. In cases where a child is denying the charges against him, the referrals are always set for hearing before a judge.

**TYPES OF INTAKE ACTION TAKEN
(Intake Dispositions)**



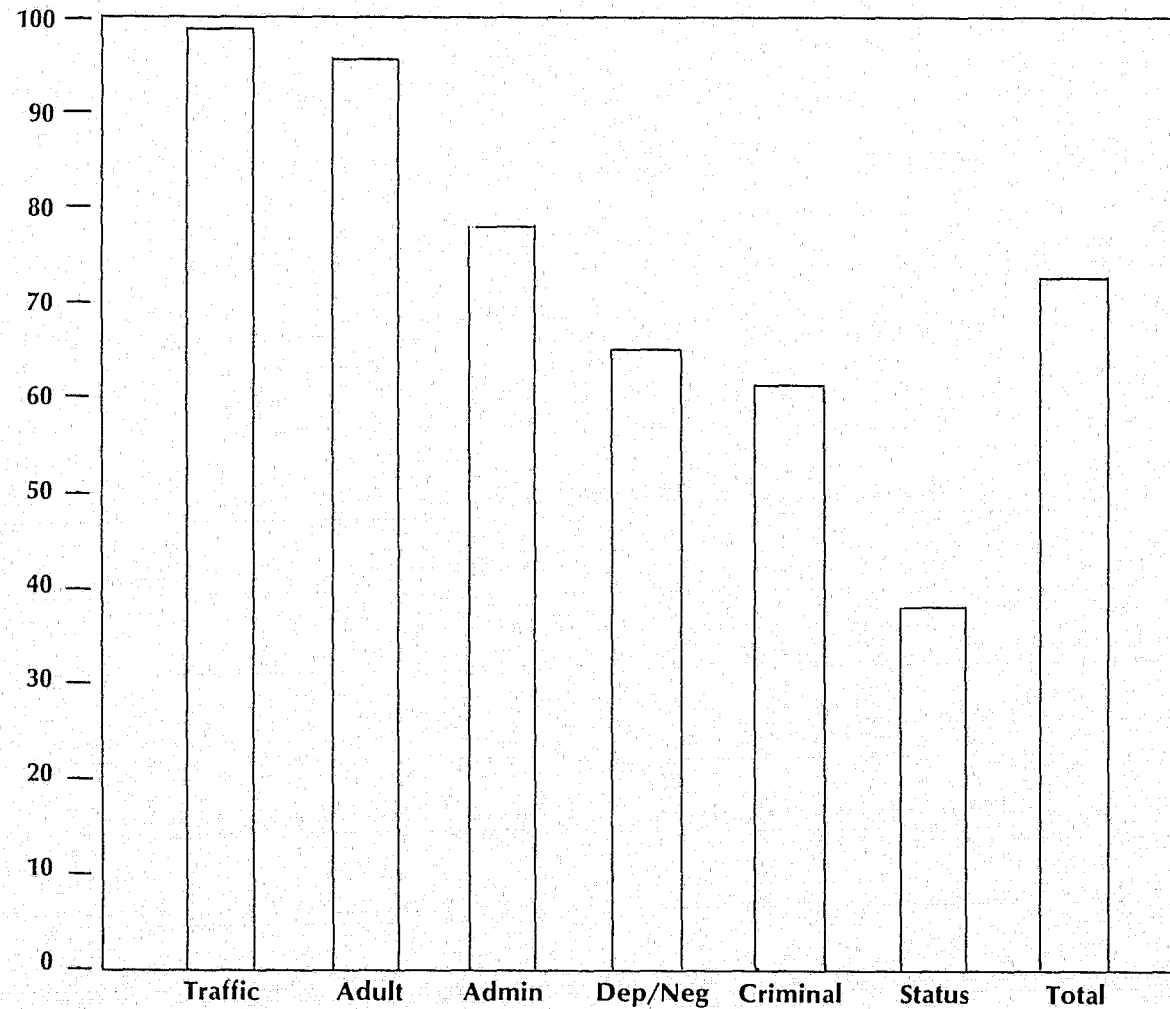
**TYPES OF JUDICIAL ACTION TAKEN
(Judicial Dispositions)**



PROPORTION OF EACH REFERRAL TYPE DISPOSED OF JUDICIALLY BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

	Criminal	Status	Traffic	Dep/Neg	Adult	Admin	Total
First District	65.7	26.0	99.3	59.5	95.1	89.6	74.5
Second District	54.9	31.9	97.9	59.5	87.5	91.3	65.9
Third District	63.8	68.4	99.8	94.6	100.0	82.4	81.7
Fourth District	87.8	85.3	99.7	96.0	85.7	36.1	83.6
Fifth District	65.9	39.2	99.5	80.5	97.1	12.0	66.9
State Total	60.8	39.8	98.9	66.2	95.0	78.9	71.3

PROPORTION OF EACH TYPE OF REFERRAL HANDLED BY JUDICIAL DISPOSITION



DISPOSITIONS RESULTING IN PROBATION

The major social service arm of the juvenile justice system is the probation supervision department. Children who are repeat offenders, but who have sufficient strengths and control to remain in the community are candidates for probation services. The role of the probation counselor is to provide support for the child and his family, and to exercise control over his delinquent tendencies. During the time that a child is on probation, he may be required to attend counseling and therapy sessions, and may participate in recreational activities with the probation department. His family may participate regularly in family therapy with the probation counselor, or with an agency allied to the Court. The probation counselor is responsible for the child's total relationship to his family, the community, and the law, and as such may call upon nearly every applicable social service agency in the community to assist him with the treatment program.

Although most children remain on probation less than one year, some may be on probation for several years. The court reviews each case every six months to determine if probation is still in the best interest of the child and the community. At the probation review, the child, his family, and his probation counselor come before the court to discuss the progress of the probation plan. When all are agreed that the child no longer requires the services of the probation department, the judge may release jurisdiction, and the child is terminated from probation.

Probation provides a direct service to communities in Utah by giving help and control to those children who would otherwise remain outside the law. By maintaining the child in his own family and community, it avoids the negative effects and expense of removal, isolation, and subsequent re-integration of the child into society.

The table below presents the relative use of probation in each of the judicial districts during the year. It should be noted that the figures presented represent only those children actually placed on probation during 1975, and are only a portion of the number of children on probation. Since many children remain on probation in excess of a year, the actual number of children on probation is a much larger figure. In some districts children are placed in various counseling and pre-probation programs early in their delinquent career, thereby avoiding the necessity for eventual probation. The total number of children placed on probation during 1975 was 1,449.

CHILDREN PLACED ON PROBATION DURING 1975

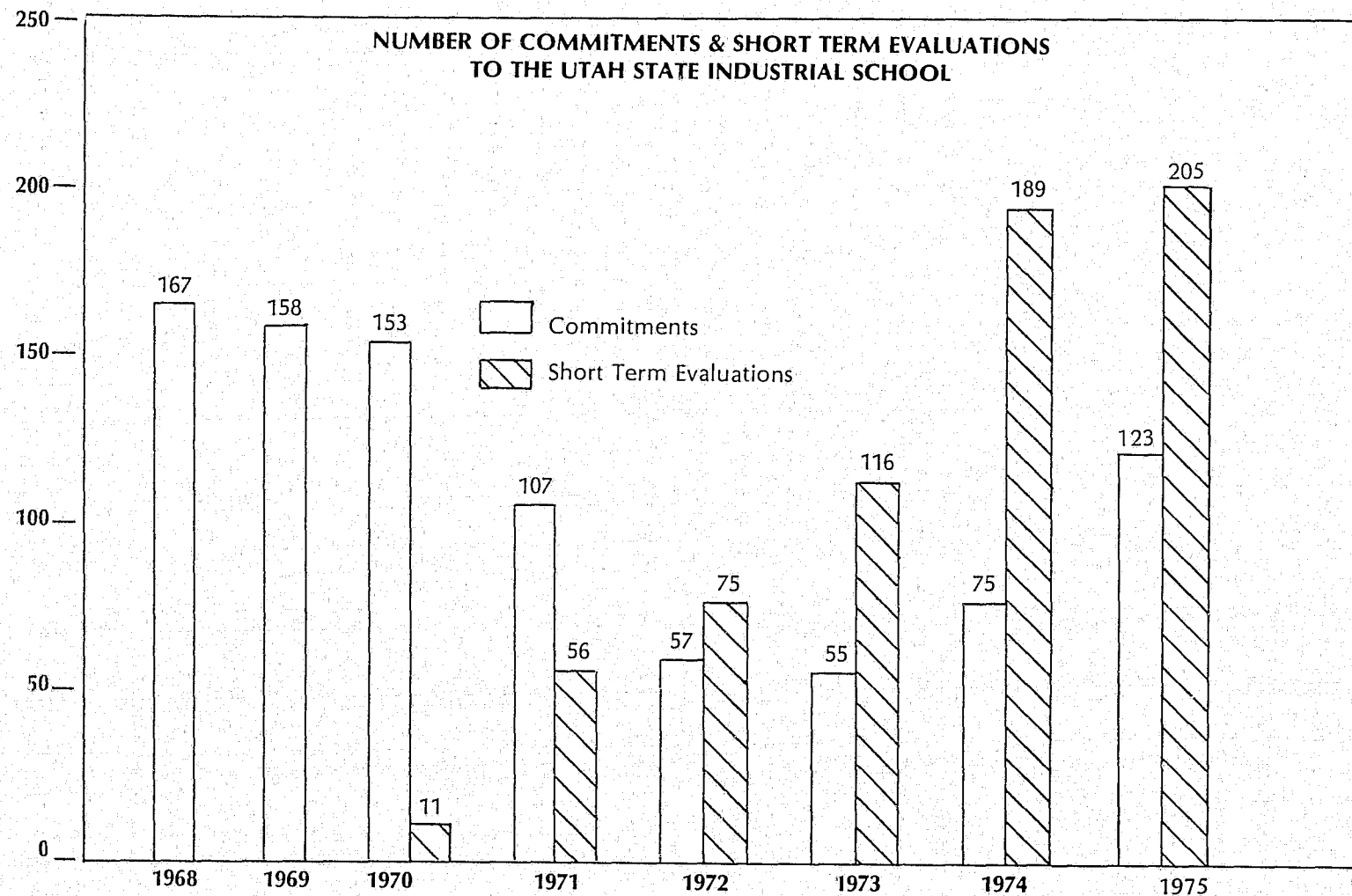
	First District	Second District	Third District	Fourth District	Fifth District
Boys	386	466	206	78	104
Girls	54	65	54	21	15
Total	440	531	260	99	119

JUVENILE COURT COMMITMENTS TO THE UTAH STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

The Utah State Industrial School located at Ogden, Utah, provides a residential facility for those children who have demonstrated the need for security and control beyond that provided in an open community setting. Children sent to the school by the juvenile court are generally those who have repeated delinquencies, or who's delinquent acts are serious crimes, and who represent a significant threat to the welfare of the community. Many of the children sent to the school have been tried without success, in a variety of less secure placements prior to their commitment. The Industrial School is administered by the State Department of Social Services, and is considered to be an important and necessary part of the juvenile justice system for Utah.

In addition to the utilization of the school for long-term commitment of children in need of secure residential facilities, the juvenile court has since 1970, sent children to the school for short-term treatment and evaluation. Under this program a child may be sent to the school upon an order of a juvenile judge, for a period of 60 to 90 days for observation and evaluation, and subsequent recommendation by the school as to his ultimate disposition. While the child is at school, the staff conducts extensive social, personality, medical, and academic evaluations, and provides results to the court. At the conclusion of the evaluation period the child is returned to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

The table below presents the relative use of the commitment and short-term treatment and evaluation programs, by the juvenile court since 1968. The use of short-term evaluations has increased sharply since the beginning of the program. The State Industrial School remains a central part of the treatment Alternatives for the more involved delinquent.

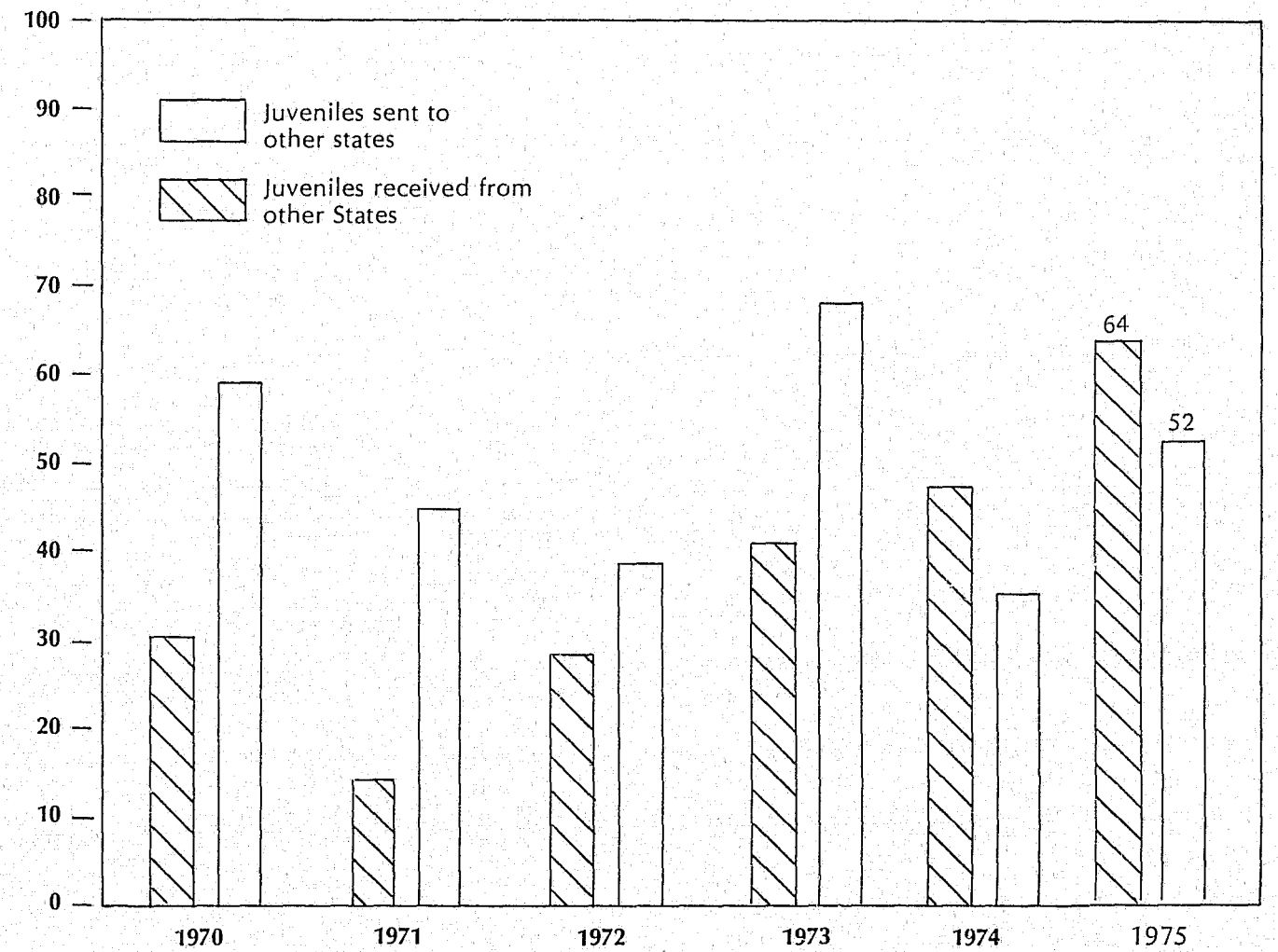


THE INTERSTATE COMPACT ON JUVENILES

During 1954 the Council of State Governments, with the assistance of many other social service groups, designed and promulgated a compact of procedures which would permit the return of runaway children to the State of their residency. Two years later, in 1956, the State of Utah joined with other states in the compact, when the Utah State Legislature adopted the Interstate Compact Agreement for the return of runaway juveniles.

In addition to providing a means by which runaway children may be returned to their homes the Interstate Compact provides procedures for out-of-State supervision of adjudicated delinquent children who are placed by the court, with relatives or friends in another State. Juvenile absconders, and escapees may also be returned under compact procedures. The Interstate Compact Agreement allows necessary rehabilitative treatment programs to continue in force with a child even though he may change the State of his residency.

The Utah State Juvenile Court, since joining the compact, has been an active participant, both as a sending State (placing children in other States) and as a receiving State (accepting supervision of children sent to Utah from other States). The chart below presents Utah's compact participation since 1970.



**PROPORTION OF DELINQUENCY DISPOSITIONS
WHICH RESULTED IN STATUS CHANGES**

Status change dispositions are those decisions by the court which result in a major change in the legal status or placement of a child who comes under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. These types of dispositions usually have a serious impact on the life of a child and his family, ranging from probation changes which require a limitation of the child's freedom, while still allowing him to reside in an open community, to Institutional changes resulting in long-term exclusion from the community.

The table below presents the relative proportions of each type of status change disposition for each judicial district of the court during the current year.

DISPOSITION TYPE	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Total
SUPERVISION CHANGES						
Referred to other agency	14.1	21.4	16.4	0.5	11.2	16.5
Jurisdiction terminated	29.7	15.8	19.4	23.0	2.4	20.4
Transient returned	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	2.4	1.2
Compact Supervision	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.4
Expungement granted	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.5	0.7	1.4
Other	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
PROBATION CHANGES						
Probation	21.3	26.8	29.2	24.7	34.8	25.8
Other	3.6	0.1	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.6
PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION CHANGES						
Supervision by DFS	2.4	1.9	3.2	4.7	7.3	2.7
Other	1.3	0.1			2.4	0.6
CUSTODY CHANGES						
Guardianship to DFS	4.7	16.0	16.3	9.6	1.5	11.2
Custody to DFS	9.0	1.6	1.2	14.7	11.4	5.3
Other	3.0	1.6	2.8	1.7	7.1	2.6
INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES						
Short-Term treatment	4.1	4.6	2.2	11.8	8.0	4.7
Parolee returned to SIS	0.1	0.1	0.4		0.9	0.2
Committed to training school	1.9	2.8	2.7	1.2	4.4	2.5
Other	1.6	3.8	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

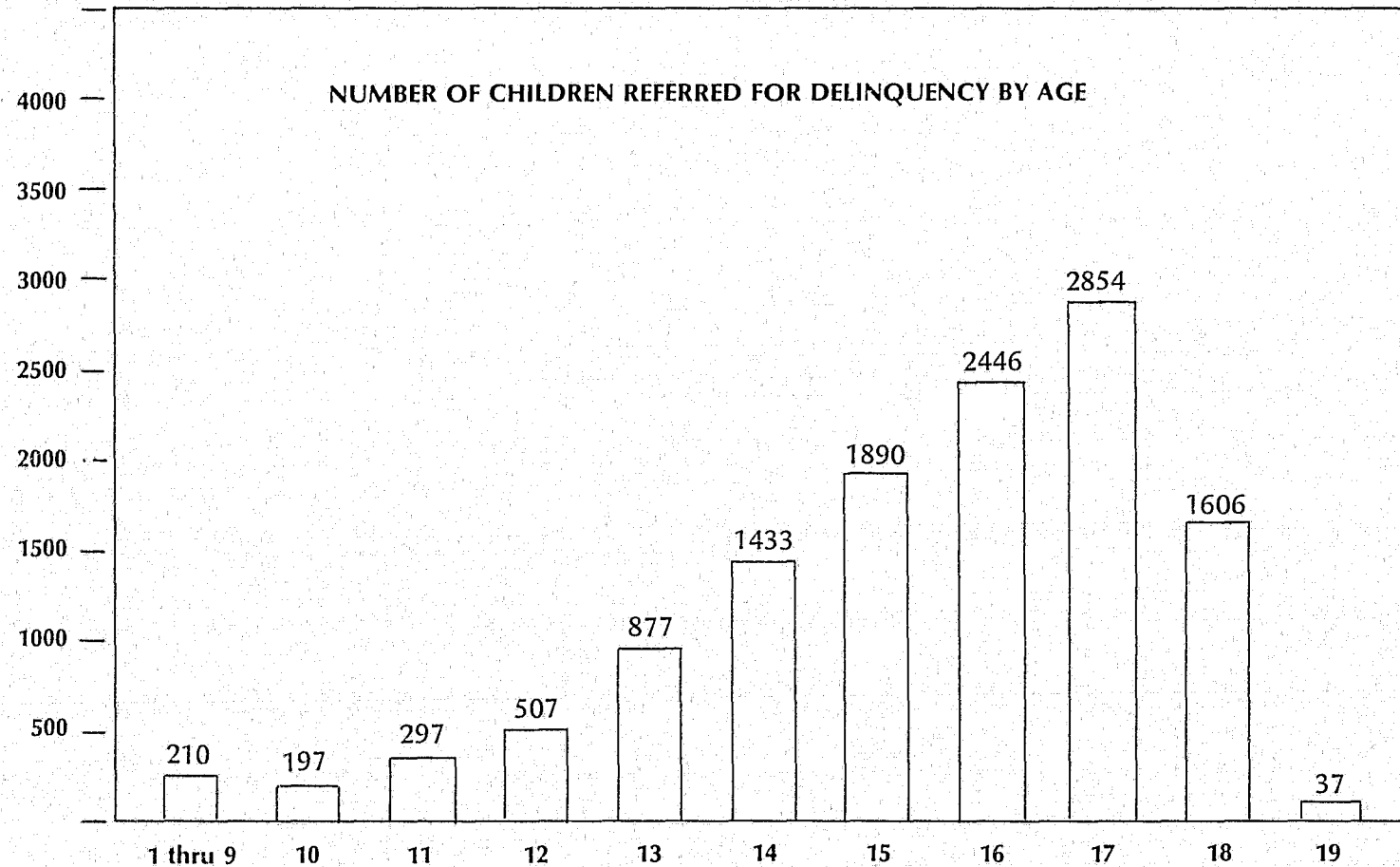
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS MADE BY THE UTAH JUVENILE COURT

DISPOSITION TYPE	CRIMINAL	STATUS	TRAFFIC	DET/NEG	ADULT	ADMIN.	TOTAL
INTAKE ACTION							
Nonjudicial Adjustment	3,947	2,206	19	10	0	52	6,234
Insufficient Facts	801	195	7	20	1	5	1,029
Returned to Referrer	69	38	2	5	1	7	113
Referred to Another Agency	556	715	3	69	0	17	1,360
Unable to Locate	102	46	7	1	0	1	157
Forward to Another Court	260	204	31	5	0	50	548
Transient Returned	79	420	9	7	0	2	517
Parolee Returned to S.I.S.	50	6	1	0	0	2	59
Form Letter	216	299	60	1	0	1	577
No Action Taken	791	536	14	384	1	24	1,750
Compact Supervision Accepted	0	0	0	0	0	28	28
Courtesy Investigation Comp.	0	0	0	0	0	85	85
Other Non Petition Handling	54	22	0	3	0	56	115
Review Hearing	1	1	0	1	0	526	529
Discharged from S.I.S.	0	0	0	0	0	17	17
Case Accepted from Other Dist.	0	1	0	0	0	84	85
Parole Supervision	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
SUB-TOTAL	6,717	4,689	153	504	3	940	13,006
JUDICIAL ACTION							
Dismissed	1,257	205	1,905	79	62	77	3,585
Acquittal	27	6	16	0	4	0	53
Fine	2,591	920	7,516	0	39	27	11,093
Restitution	1,518	46	14	0	1	67	1,646
Work Order	1,065	284	925	0	0	28	2,298
Support by Parents	9	7	1	1	0	8	26
Traffic School	85	1	1,246	0	0	0	1,330
Write Essay	41	37	62	0	0	0	140
Drug School	100	45	11	0	0	1	157
Continuing Jurisdiction Pend.	62	28	4	0	0	8	102
Driving Restrained	52	18	226	0	0	0	296
Restrictions-Friends, etc.	21	40	20	1	1	5	86
Parents Restrained	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Treatment or Examination	145	63	5	21	0	31	265
Attend School	19	97	0	1	0	15	130
Admonished	107	39	91	3	0	5	245
Probation	1,319	555	48	0	2	99	1,805
Inactive Probation	2	1	0	0	0	4	7
Probation Interstate	14	1	2	0	0	0	17
Probation to Juv. Court	2	0	2	0	1	0	5
Probation to Other Agency	6	2	0	0	0	0	8
Counseling Probation Dept.	51	21	4	1	0	4	81
Protective Supervision D.F.S.	14	37	0	91	0	51	193
Protective Sup. Other Agency	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Protective Sup. Individual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protective Supervision (Prob. Dept)	8	2	0	0	0	1	11
Suspend Commitment S.I.S.	321	56	10	1	0	48	436
Staved Commitment S.I.S.	185	28	5	0	0	46	264
Fine Suspended All or Part	481	215	1,979	0	8	25	2,706
Other Orders Suspended	39	17	5	5	0	5	67
Guardianship to D.F.S.	168	172	6	521	0	118	785
Guardianship to Agency	11	13	2	20	0	15	61
Guardianship to Individual	7	9	1	25	0	21	61
Guardianship to Mother	9	2	0	10	0	9	30
Guardianship to Father	1	3	0	4	0	9	17
Custody to D.F.S.	74	86	1	128	0	82	371
Custody to Agency	10	4	2	2	0	4	22
Custody to Individual	11	7	0	26	0	24	68
Custody to Mother	4	8	0	20	1	30	63
Custody to Father	5	5	0	6	0	13	29
Terminate All Fathers Rights	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Terminate All Mothers Rights	1	2	0	7	0	6	16
Terminate Parents Rights	1	4	0	40	0	2	47
Committed S.I.S.	119	25	6	0	0	21	171
60 Day S.I.S. Evaluation	234	53	11	0	0	28	326
Commitment - State Hospital	19	10	0	0	0	11	40
Commitment - Training School	0	0	0	151	0	1	152
Ranch-Camp Placement	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Re-Commitment S.I.S.	31	4	6	0	0	1	42
Committed Other Institution	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Short Term U.S.H. Confinement	25	12	1	1	0	16	55
Certified	25	1	0	0	0	5	31
Jail	12	0	0	0	11	6	29
Probation AP&P	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Jail Suspended All or Part	18	0	0	0	33	3	54
Previous Order Continued	290	120	7	38	1	2,276	2,732
Released Prob. Juris. Cont.	11	4	0	0	0	60	75
Guardianship Restored	11	5	0	5	0	57	78
Marriage Granted	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SUB-TOTAL	10,457	3,096	14,144	991	169	3,351	32,188
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	17,154	7,785	14,297	1,495	172	4,291	45,194

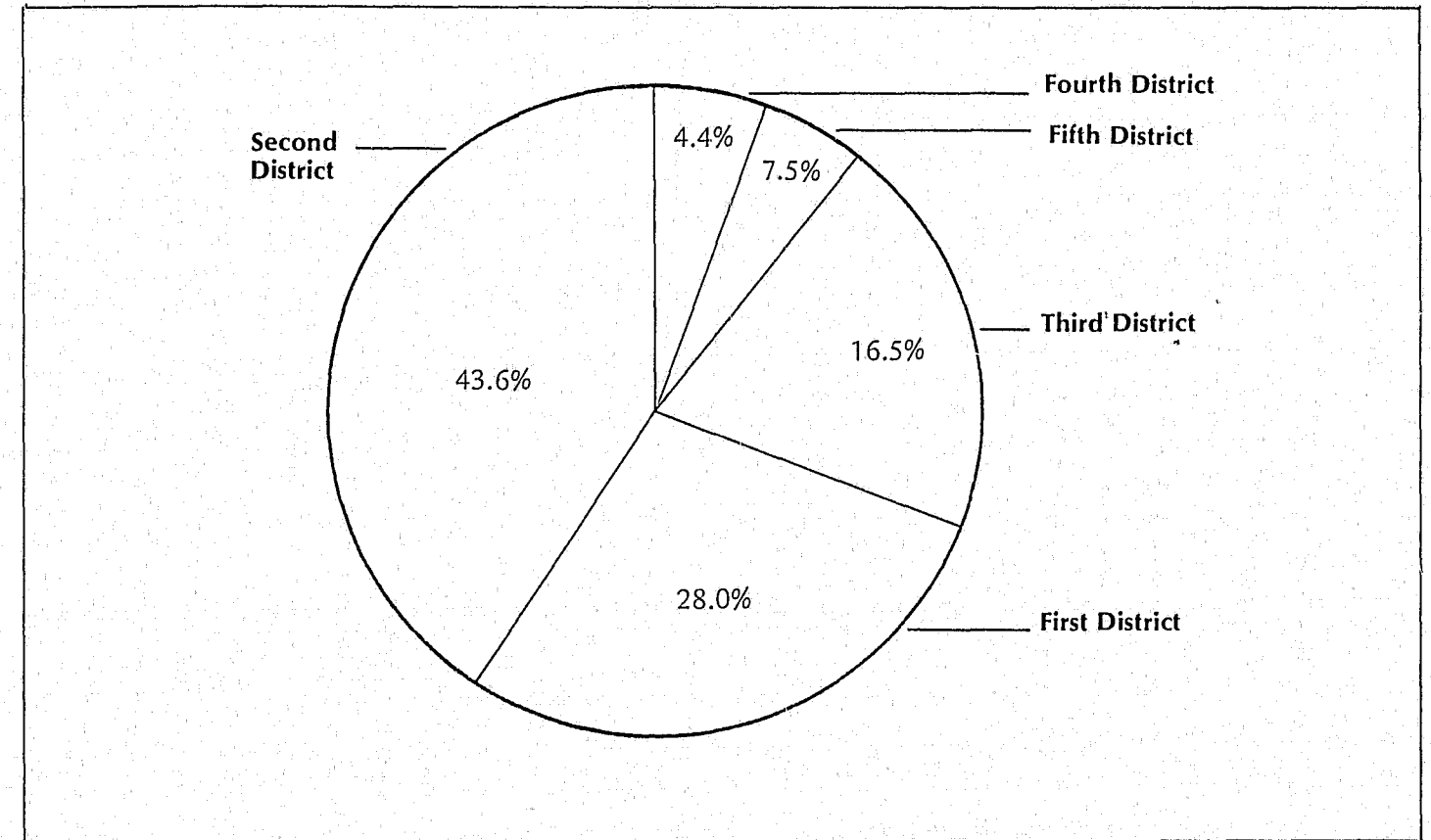
SOCIAL INFORMATION

Social and biographical information about juveniles and their families, is utilized by the Court in a variety of way. Some social groupings remain extremely consistent over years, while others show fluctuations depending upon changing societal conditions. The data collected not only describes the delinquent child population by age and sex but also includes a grouping of data on the child's family structure. This family structure data can be used for general descriptive purposes. Such information as a child's living arrangement, natural parent's marital status, parents employment and family income can all be used to describe the general characteristics of families whose children are referred to the Court for delinquency. Today, there exists a great deal of concern for the minority group population. Thus, the ethnic group information become a widely used tool which indicates the ethnic distribution of the delinquency population within the areas served by the Court. The social and biographical data collected can be broken down by county which allows each individual judicial district to describe and examine the particular characteristics of its delinquency population. This information can then be used to assist the Court in formulating or adjusting its programs to best serve the population with which it comes in contact. Presently, the social information collected by the Court is being studied for eventual revision based upon research results.

The figures and tables which follow outline social information about the juveniles referred to Utah's Juvenile Courts for delinquency only during 1975. The unit of count use in this section is juveniles referred during the year. A child is only counted once regardless of the number of times he was referred to the Court during the year. In many cases complete social data could not be obtained from each juvenile. When this occurred, the percent not reported is listed.



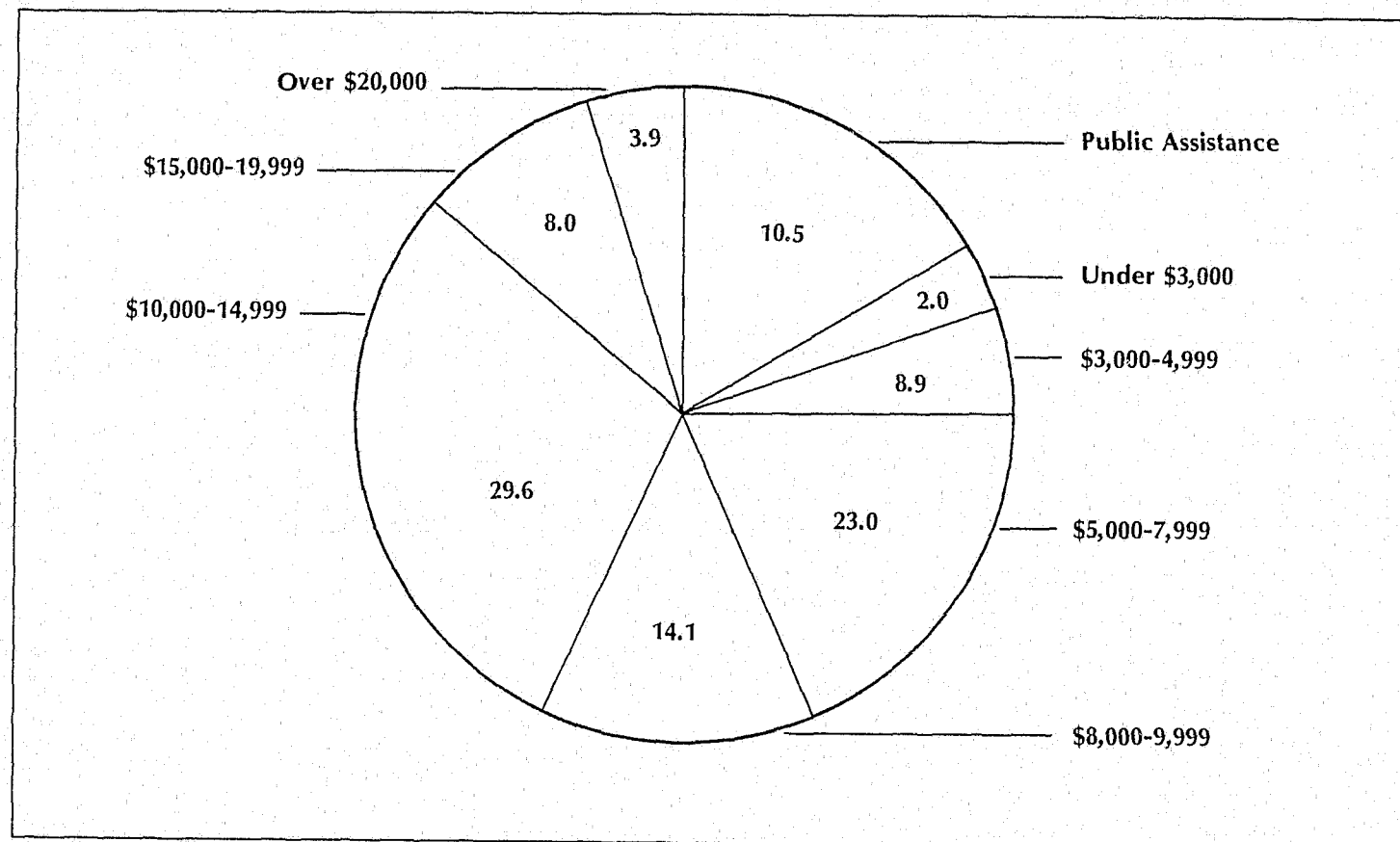
JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF JUVENILES REFERRED FOR DELINQUENCY



ETHNIC GROUP PROPORTION WITHIN EACH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

	White	Spanish	Indian	Black	Oriental	Other	Total
First	83.4	10.7	2.3	3.1	0.3	0.2	100.0
Second	84.9	11.6	0.7	2.1	0.3	0.4	100.0
Third	96.5	2.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
Fourth	93.8	0.7	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Fifth	80.5	7.6	10.5	0.5	0.0	0.9	100.0
State	87.8	6.5	4.1	1.1	0.1	0.3	100.0

FAMILY INCOME



CHILD'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	State
Natural Parents	58.1	52.6	64.4	60.5	56.5	56.5
Mother Only	18.3	22.6	17.0	11.9	18.1	19.7
Mother & Stepfather	9.2	13.2	9.8	11.2	7.5	11.0
Father & Stepmother	3.2	3.3	2.3	3.8	4.3	3.2
Father Only	2.7	3.0	1.4	1.7	3.6	2.7
Relatives	1.9	2.2	2.0	4.3	6.1	2.4
Foster Home	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.7	1.5
Adoptive Parents	1.6	1.8	0.8	2.1	0.5	1.5
Institution	3.7	0.1	0.2	2.4	0.7	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

DELINQUENCY RATE PER 1,000 CHILD POPULATION *

1975

District & County	Number Of Boys	Rate	Number Of Girls	Rate	Total Juveniles	Rate
First District						
Box Elder	4,365	59.8	4,078	23.1	8,443	42.0
Cache	5,752	36.7	5,390	11.3	11,142	24.4
Davis	18,266	62.4	17,493	14.7	35,759	39.1
Morgan	741	39.1	701	24.3	1,442	31.9
Rich	202	9.9	190	10.5	392	10.2
Weber	17,486	64.9	16,842	23.5	34,328	44.6
Sub Total	46,812	59.3	44,694	18.5	91,506	39.4
Second District						
Salt Lake	66,731	69.9	63,835	25.5	130,566	48.2
Tooele	3,465	49.6	3,129	21.1	6,594	36.1
Sub Total	70,196	68.9	66,964	25.3	137,160	47.6
Third District						
Juab	680	33.8	695	11.5	1,054	29.4
Millard	1,033	53.2	964	7.3	1,997	31.0
Sanpete	1,466	60.0	1,444	18.7	2,910	60.2
Summitt	1,017	23.6	892	10.1	1,909	17.3
Utah	20,171	77.6	19,067	26.9	39,238	53.0
Wasatch	946	20.1	880	17.0	1,826	18.6
Sub Total	25,313	70.1	23,942	24.1	49,255	47.8
Fourth District						
Beaver	544	68.0	473	19.0	1,017	45.2
Garfield	461	80.3	457	21.9	918	51.2
Iron	1,804	58.2	1,699	12.9	3,503	36.3
Kane	469	49.0	438	22.8	907	36.4
Piute	180	77.8	156	19.2	336	50.6
Sevier	1,533	62.0	1,520	18.4	3,053	40.3
Washington	2,442	53.6	2,242	13.8	4,684	34.6
Wayne	218	78.0	214	14.0	432	46.3
Sub Total	7,651	60.0	7,199	16.1	14,850	38.7
Fifth District						
Carbon	2,191	80.3	2,092	25.8	4,283	53.7
Daggett	105	47.6	108	9.3	213	28.2
Duchesne	1,709	56.8	1,634	15.3	3,343	36.5
Emery	846	81.6	856	11.7	1,702	46.4
Grand	924	93.1	835	14.4	1,759	55.7
San Juan	2,248	56.5	2,191	20.1	4,439	38.5
Uintah	2,407	58.2	2,371	16.9	4,778	37.7
Sub Total	10,430	67.1	10,087	18.4	20,517	43.2
State Total	160,402	65.8	152,886	22.3	313,288	44.5

*based on 1974 school census information.

**JUVENILE COURT
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES**

**SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND
WORK ORDER HOURS**

STATE EXPENDITURES						
Year	Personal Services	Travel	Current Expenses	Capital Outlay	State Total	Percent Increase
1967-68	576,712	22,109	116,766	6,659	772,246	11
1968-69	648,023	20,871	128,445	5,527	802,866	11
1969-70	713,361	27,606	124,130	7,004	872,101	9
1970-71	793,971	30,363	158,416	8,992	991,742	14
1971-72	975,116	38,254	178,447	21,598	1,213,415	22
1972-73	1,190,111	42,581	215,580	19,974	1,468,246	21
1973-74	1,364,788	49,783	322,133	46,191	1,782,895	21
1974-75	1,796,162	57,519	453,662	11,293	2,318,636	30

CASH RECEIPTS						
District	Fines	Restitution	Child Care	Fish & Game	Other	Total
First	58,726.00	24,178.00	660.00	2,050.00	2,145.00	87,759.00
Second	52,242.00	29,292.00	2,360.00	2,245.00	22.00	86,163.00
Third	34,662.00	11,688.00		2,228.00	13.00	48,591.00
Fourth	19,558.00	3,574.00		749.00	1,660.00	25,543.00
Fifth	28,063.00	8,940.00		700.00	3,295.00	40,998.00
Total	193,251.00	77,672.00	3,020.00	7,972.00	7,135.00	289,054.00

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES					
Project	Personal Services	Travel	Current Expenses	Capital Outlay	Total
Profile			138,350		138,350
Training (Adm.)		3,568	2,437		6,505
Probation Aide	8,148	1,232	354		9,734
Research	34,553	869	9,135	4,400	48,957
Springville Probation Unit	31,236	4,470	6,570	973	43,249
Law Library			7,006		7,006
Inst. for Juv. Just. Mgmt.		1,995			1,995
Ogden-Layton Bountiful Units	49,305				49,305
Southwest Probation Units	78,436		1,527		79,963
Total	201,678	12,134	165,879	5,373	385,064

WORK HOURS						
District	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
First	15,548	19,913	9,358	39,894	49,418	31,809*
Second	1,987	487	9,847	3,246	9,456	16,945*
Third	3,245	1,118	3,344	6,163	5,524	10,422
Fourth	3,140	1,975	2,475	2,185	2,075	2,390
Fifth	6,531	7,030	5,513	4,525	4,032	3,634
Total	30,451	30,523	30,537	56,013	70,505	65,200

*First and Second Districts, hours worked, all others, hours ordered.

JUVENILE COURT ADMINISTRATOR, AND DISTRICT DIRECTORS



John F. McNamara
Administrator



J. Joseph Tite
Director of Court Services
First District Juvenile Court
Ogden



William M. Dale
Director of Court Services
Second District Juvenile Court
Salt Lake City



Melvin W. Sawyer
Director of Court Services
Third District Juvenile Court
Provo



Lawrence C. Davis
Director of Court Services
Fourth District Juvenile Court
Cedar City



Clyde T. Freestone
Director of Court Services
Fifth District Juvenile Court
Vernal

JUVENILE COURT LOCATIONS

(Courts and Probation Offices)

FIRST DISTRICT

Main Office	2550 Washington Blvd	Ogden, 84401	394-2661
	*2586 Quincey Street	Ogden, 84401	392-7501
	Courthouse	Logan, 84321	752-3071
	*Courthouse	Brigham City, 84302	723-5295
	88 South Highway 106	Farmington, 84025	867-2232
	*854 26th Street	Ogden, 84401	621-3941
	*1740 North Main Street	Layton, 84041	773-4686
	*55 East 4th South	Bountiful, 84010	292-2470

SECOND DISTRICT

Main Office	3522 South 700 West	Salt Lake City, 84119	262-2601
	*905 East 5th South	Salt Lake City, 84119	328-8821
	*4586 So. 700 East	Salt Lake City, 84107	262-6053
	*751 South 9th West	Salt Lake City, 84104	328-9831
	*4299 West 5115 South	Kearns, 84418	299-6282
	*1594 West Sunset Avenue	Salt Lake City, 84119	484-7619
	*6980 South State Street	Midvale, 84047	255-7126
	Courthouse	Tooele, 84074	355-1539

THIRD DISTRICT

Main Office	165 East 1st South	Provo, 84601	373-3613
	*1200 North 100 East	Springville, 84663	489-5666

FOURTH DISTRICT

Main Office	689 South 75 East	Cedar City, 84720	586-9832
	180 North First East	Richfield, 84701	896-5168

FIFTH DISTRICT

Main Office	47 South 1st East	Price, 84501	637-3283
	Sevier County Courthouse	Moab, 84532	259-5848
	Courthouse	Vernal, 84078	789-1271

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

339 South 6th East	Salt Lake City, 84102	328-5254
--------------------	-----------------------	----------

*Neighborhood or Community Probation Centers

FIRST DISTRICT

HEARING OFFICERS

L. Roland Anderson - Judge
Charles E. Bradford - Judge
George O'Connor - Referee
Tim Healy - Referee

COURT SERVICES

J. Joseph Tite - Director of Court Services
Michael Strebel - Chief of Operations
Tom Jensen - Deputy of Operations
Deloy Archibald - Chief of Planning & Research

PROBATION OFFICERS

Morgan Bosworth - Special Services P.O.
Julie Smith - P.O.
Loren W. Marler - P.O.
Fred R. Silvester - P.O.
Blaine Austin - P.O.
Theldon Myrup - P.O.
Kathy Weaver - P.O.
Rose S. Oleson - P.O.
William Evans - P.O.
Barbara Owens - P.O.
Kenneth Ala - P.O.
Susan Robinson - P.O.
Margaret Peterson - P.O.

Richard Woehrman - Aide
Mauro Lobato - Aide
Barbara Riney - Aide

SUPPORT SERVICES

Lois P. Graviet - Court Clerk
Pauline Knavel - Deputy Court Clerk
Suzanne Smith - Deputy Court Clerk
Debbie Taylor - Deputy Court Clerk
Peggy Porter - Deputy Court Clerk
Sandra Poulson - Deputy Court Clerk
Carma Parker - Deputy Court Clerk
Janet Johnson - Deputy Court Clerk
Carol Gumm - Deputy Court Clerk
June Hansen - Deputy Court Clerk
Judith Beene - Deputy Court Clerk
Janette Acord - Deputy Court Clerk
Tina Errigo - Secretary
Yvonne Knighton - Secretary
Marie M. Bishop - Typist
Paula Gill - Receptionist
Jeffrey Kunz - Receptionist

THIRD DISTRICT

HEARING OFFICERS

Merrill L. Hermansen - Judge
Dean E. Terry - Referee

COURT SERVICES

Melvin W. Sawyer - Director of Court Services
Vernon Fehlberg - Intake Supervisor
Val Harris - Probation Supervisor

INTAKE DIVISION

Francis Woodard - P.O.
John R. Day - P.O.
Dyanne Law - Aide
Gerald Johnson - Aide

PROBATION DIVISION

Glen Freeman - P.O.
Norman Dinkins - P.O.
Marcia Lewis - P.O.
Dairrel Gardner - P.O.
Harmon Hatch - Aide

SUPPORT SERVICES

Kathleen Weight - Court Clerk
Colleen Christensen - Sec
Jolene Rutledge - Sec
Rachel Anderson - Sec
Lorraine Hunter - Sec
Joyce Liebschutz - Sec
Susan Painter - Sec
Kathryn White - Sec

SECOND DISTRICT

HEARING OFFICERS

Regnal Garff Jr. - Judge
John F. Larson - Judge
Judith R. Whitmer - Judge
Richard Birrell - Referee

COURT SERVICES

William M. Dale - Director of Court Services
Carlton Cooke - Chief of Probation
Morris Neilson - Chief of Intake
Dan Davis - Special Services

INTAKE DIVISION

Frank Jones - Supervisor
Michael Atencio - Supervisor
Floyd Bradshaw - P.O.
Carolyn Anderson - P.O.
Kathy Zeitlin - P.O.
Kathy Adams - P.O.
Kenneth Martz - P.O.
Allen Hedburg - P.O.
Bonna Hartman - P.O.
Christene Jones - P.O.
Don Hansen - P.O.
Valerie Johnson - P.O.
Roy Whitehouse - P.O.
Deborah Hansen - P.O.

PROBATION DIVISION

Dan R. Reid - Supervisor
Dean M. King - Supervisor
Sharron Perkins - Supervisor
Donald Leither - Supervisor
Nancy Dahl - Supervisor
Virginia Highfield - Supervisor
Archie Parkinson - P.O.
Nancy Hogarty - P.O.
Ronald Oldroyd - P.O.
Roger Peay - P.O.
Stephanie Carter - P.O.
Mark Smith - P.O.
Ed Dee - P.O.
Steven Whittaker - Aide

James Johnson - Aide
Brad Bassi - Aide
David Salinas - Aide
Frank Sweeda - Aide
Jeanne Montgomery - Aide
Christie Oaks - Aide
Ross Van Vranken - Aide

SUPPORT SERVICES

Beverly Kesler - Court Clerk
LuJean Thompson - Deputy Court Clerk
Donna Reid - Deputy Court Clerk
LuCille Peterson - Deputy Court Clerk
Clarinda Malmstrom - Deputy Court Clerk
Alice Swenson - Deputy Court Clerk
Shawna Terry - Deputy Court Clerk
Elma Ashley - Accounting Clerk
Ruth Belnap - Sec
Kathy Bevan - Sec
Paulette Stagg - Sec
Katherine Cortez - Sec
Shareen Quarnberg - Sec
Jeanne Wilson - Sec
Sonia Handy - Sec
LaVelle Harrell - Sec
Marco Houseal - Sec
Laura Parrish - Sec
Julia Thompson - Sec
Clara Rhodes - Sec
Gloria Whitaker - Typist
Virginia Thayne - Typist
Lynn Robinson - Typist
Claire Malmstrom - Receptionist

MAINTENANCE

Helmut Schulz
Seigfreid Klunker

FOURTH DISTRICT

HEARING OFFICER

Sterling R. Bossard - Judge

COURT SERVICES

Lawrence C. Davis - Director of Court Services

RICHFIELD OFFICE

Melvin Farnsworth - P.O.
Glenys Oldroyd - Deputy Court Clerk

CEDAR CITY OFFICE

James M. Nelson - P.O.
Evelyn Taylor - Deputy Court Clerk
Stephanie Nelson - Deputy Court Clerk
Vauna Ashman - Deputy Court Clerk

FIFTH DISTRICT

HEARING OFFICER

Paul C. Keller - Judge

COURT SERVICES

Clyde T. Freestone - Director of Court Services

PRICE OFFICE

Timothy Simons - P.O.
Judie Bruno - Court Clerk
Mareah L. Curtis - Deputy Court Clerk
Bryon Matsuda - Aide

MOAB OFFICE

Bill Adair - P.O.
Susanne Mayberry - Deputy Court Clerk

VERNAL OFFICE

Oneta Murri - Deputy Court Clerk
Janice Crofts - Aide

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

John F. McNamara - Administrator
Michael R. Phillips - Administrative Assistant
James R. Marchel - Director of Research
Jack D. B. Roach - Budget & Accounting Officer

SECRETARIAL STAFF

Fern O. Fisher - Administrative Secretary
Emma Dansie
Gloria Branham
Sandy Furubayashi

END

7. 2000/11/21