

UTAH STATE JUVENILE COURT



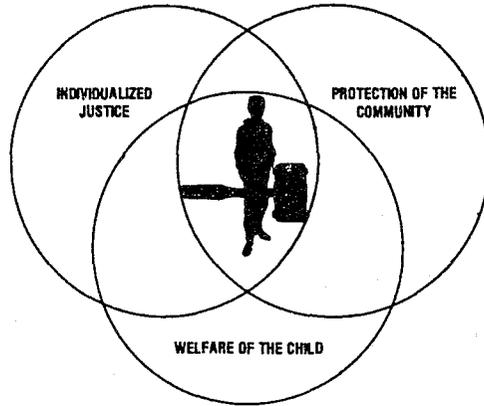
ANNUAL REPORT
1978

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ACQUISITIONS



**UTAH STATE
JUVENILE COURT
ANNUAL REPORT**

1978



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

JUVENILE COURT STATE OF UTAH

339 SOUTH 6TH EAST · SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84102 · PHONE 533-5254

JOHN FARR LARSON
Presiding Judge

JOHN F. McNAMARA
Administrator

The Honorable Scott M. Matheson
Governor, State of Utah

The Honorable J. Allan Crockett
Chief Justice, Utah Supreme Court

The Honorable Members of the
Utah State Legislature

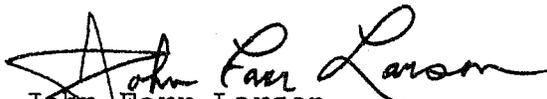
It is my honor to transmit to you herewith the Annual
Report of the Utah State Juvenile Court for 1978.

Herein you will find an accounting of our stewardship
of this important part of the State's business. Our
emphasis has been on protection of the public, consi-
deration of the rights of individuals, as well as to
help each person in the system reach his potential as
a responsible and productive citizen.

Again we express our gratitude for the understanding of
our Governor, the continued support of the Legislature,
and the stability of the rule of law as exemplified by
the Supreme Court.

Respectfully submitted,

BOARD OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES


John Farr Larson
Presiding Judge

BOARD OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES



L. Roland Anderson
First District
Appointed July 1, 1969



**Presiding Judge
John Farr Larson**
Second District
Appointed July 1, 1963



L. Kent Bachman
First District
Appointed August 15, 1977



Regnal W. Garff, Jr.
Second District
Appointed August 1, 1959



Judith F. Whitmer
Second District
Appointed July 1, 1971



Merrill L. Hermansen
Third District
Appointed July 1, 1969



Joseph E. Jackson
Fourth District
Appointed January 1, 1977



Paul C. Keller
Fifth District
Appointed July 1, 1962

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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 of age 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 State's 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 probation and intake 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 birthright 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."

Juvenile Court jurisdiction includes criminal law violations; some categories of status offenses; 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 the need for termination of the parent-child relationship. In addition, the Juvenile Court shares concurrent jurisdiction over traffic offenses committed by children and over adults for offenses committed against children including such matters as contributing to their neglect, delinquency or abuse.

"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.

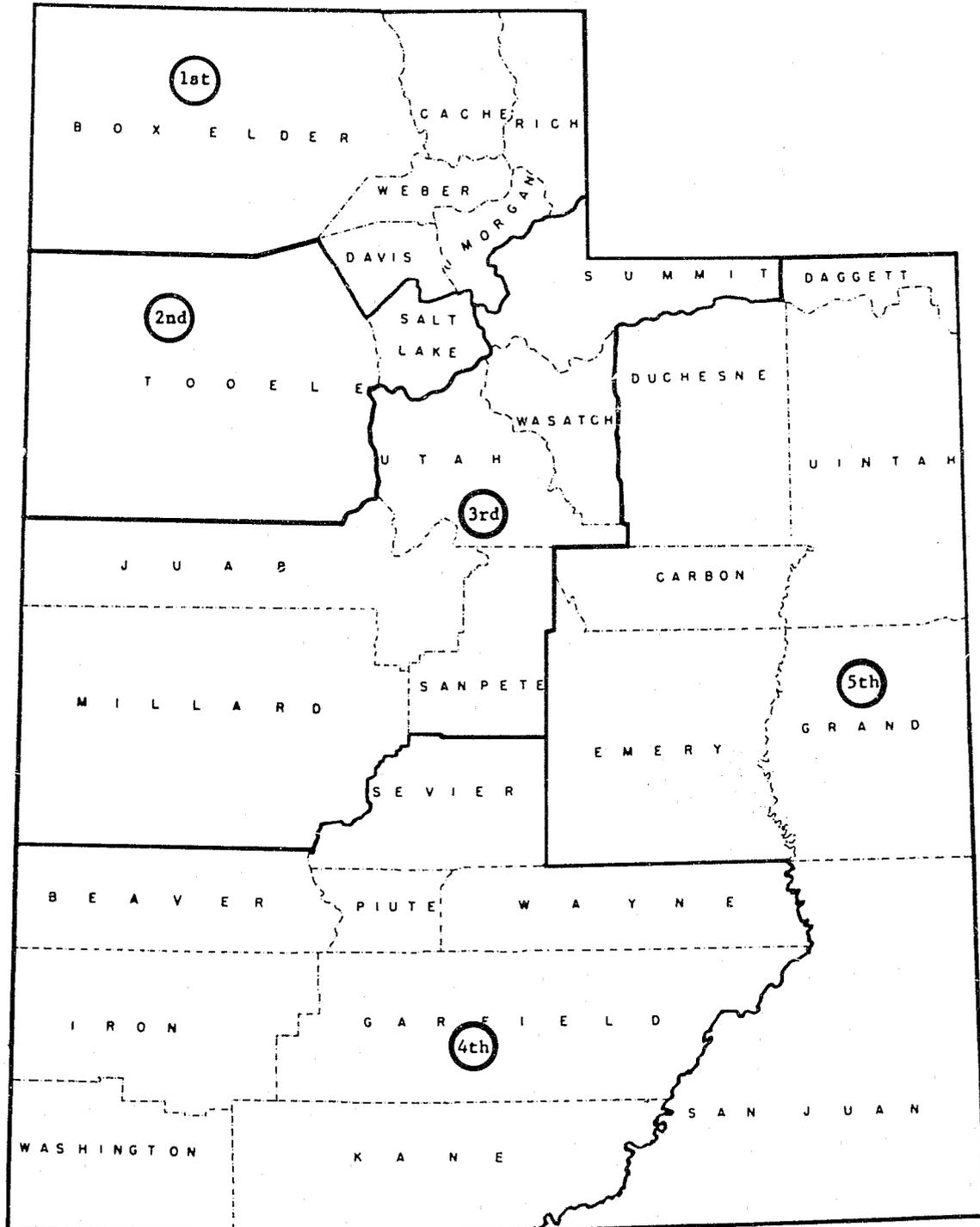
As a result of action by the Legislature of 1977 the acts of ungovernable and runaway were removed from Juvenile Court jurisdiction unless the Division of Family Services fails after earnest and persistent effort to correct the situation and deems court intervention necessary for further intervention.

In accordance with the specialized intervention 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 successful 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 intervention objectives 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 temporary guardianship or custody as appears in his best interest; to place children on probation; to commit children to the Youth Development Center 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



NOTE: Summit County was assigned to Second District on a temporary basis January 1, 1978. Uintah, Daggett and Duchesne Counties are tem-

porarily assigned to Third District. Permanent changes must be established by the Legislature.

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 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 Judges 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 shown on page III.

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 yearly by the Judges to serve as the official representative of the Board of Judges.

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.

Two half-time referee's serve the First District, George D. O'Connor and Timothy W. Healy. Mr. O'Connor has been a part-time

Referee since November 1965. Mr. Healy has been with the Court since January 1971.

One full-time referee serves the Second District. Richard W. Birrell has been with the Court since October 1963 and a Referee since March 1965.

The full-time Referee in the Third District has served since September 1973 and was increased from part time to full time July 1, 1976 to assume some of the increased work resulting from the assignment of the Vernal office to the Third District. Mr. Dean E. Terry served in this position until he retired in August of 1977. He was replaced at that time by Leslie D. Brown.

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 or monitoring compliance with 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.

Intake division officers receive referrals which are made to the Court. Upon receipt of a referral the Intake Officer conducts a preliminary inquiry 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 voluntary short-term (60 days) intervention 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 community groups or they may conduct special schools for families of juveniles who are involved in drug abuse or alcoholism.

Probation division officers have the primary responsibility for juveniles who have been before the Court and who are ordered placed on a probation status. These officers may prepare complete social studies, evaluations, and diagnosis of individual cases and may determine and execute intervention 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 probation officer to work directly with the juvenile and his family. Usually contact with the juvenile is intensive, and may amount to several contacts each week for several months or even years. The probation officer also brokers support services such as special education or job service in the community.

Through the Director of Court Services, 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.

Clerical . . .

Each Juvenile Court district is served by a court clerk appointed and supervised by the Director of Court Services. The Court Clerk and Deputy Court Clerks prepare all legal documents including the petition and summons, maintain the Court and Probation Department records, record and transcribe court hear-

ings and prepare dockets, orders and minutes of Court proceedings.

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 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.

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 and supervision, 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 and work study placements at the Court. Each year several graduate students conduct research on the Juvenile Court system.

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 Court's direct link to the citizenry, and therefore is of great value. The current members of the Utah Juvenile Court Advisory Committee are as follows:

ERNEST H. DEAN, American Fork

State Senator, Utah County; served as Speaker of the House, Majority and Minority Floor Leader and President of the Senate. President, Western Division of the Council of State Governments; awarded Most Outstanding Man in Vocational Education by Utah Vocational Assoc., recognized for work on President Kennedy's Panel of Consultants on Vocational Education. Named Educator of the Year.

DAVID S. DOLOWITZ, Salt Lake City

Attorney at law, member firm of Parsons, Behle and Latimer; Utah State Bar; American Bar Association; former Director, Utah Legal Services; established first juvenile defenders program; graduate, Yale University and University of Utah.

JOHN M. GARR, Dragerton

State Representative, Carbon and Emery Counties; guidance counselor, Carbon School District; past president, East Carbon Wildlife Federation and Board of Directors of the Carbon County Education Association; past vice president, Board of Directors of the Carbon Credit Union; member Judicial Nominating Commission for the Seventh Judicial District of Utah; chairman, Carbon County Democratic Party and member State Central Democratic Committee; vice commander, American Legion Post 137; president, Utah State Counselors Association.

BRUHNEILD HANNI, Salt Lake City

Chairman of Second District Juvenile Court Advisory Committee and member, Salt Lake County Detention Center Advisory Committee; State PTA Legislative Coordinator; Secretary for Developmental Disabilities, Inc.; Treasurer, Youth Tobacco Advisory Council; Chairman, Blue Ribbon Committee on Teacher Recertification; Vice chairman; Utah Judicial Advisory Council; Chairman, Vandalism Awareness campaign, Secretary, Utah Community Education Foundation; member, Women's Utah Motor Transport Association; member, Women's Utah Legislative Council.

SHERMA HANSEN, Chairman, Brigham City

Attorney at law; member, First District Juvenile Court Advisory Committee; member, Soroptimist Club. Has served as a member of the State Advisory Committee since its first meeting in February 1970.

HARRIET MARCUS, Salt Lake City

Past staff member of the University of Michigan, University of Utah, and the Children's Center. Past board member and officer, League of Women Voters, Salt Lake County Detention Center Advisory Board, Community Services Council, CAP Board, Second District Juvenile Court Advisory Board, and Utah State Conference on Human Services; presently a child psychologist and marriage/family counselor; March of Dimes Planning Committee; Board member, Citizens for Utah Courts and Utah Board of Pardons.

SUSAN R. MARQUARDT, Ogden

Member Youth Development Center staff; member, National Association of Social Workers; member League of Women Voters; member, Y.W.C.A. Advisory Board; past president, Junior League of Ogden; board member, United Way of Northern Utah; past member, Board of Utah Girl Scout Council and Board of Children's Aid Society; former juvenile Probation Officer.

JAMES A. PETERSON, Bountiful

Director of Mass Marketing, Beneficial Life Insurance Company; past member Bountiful Law Observance Advisory Board; former district chairman, Lakeshore District Boy Scouts of America; former staff member, Utah Insurance Commission; member, First District Juvenile Court Advisory Committee.

JAY T. RICHMAN, Fillmore

Principal, Millard High School. Teacher, Guidance Counselor in Ogden City Schools; Guidance Counselor, Twin Pines Boys' Ranch and High School, Banning, California; Director of Guidance, Yucca Valley High School, California; Guidance Counselor, Fontana High School, California; Counselor and Instructor, College of the Desert, California; instructor Chapman College, Orange, California. Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees, Utah State University; advanced study University of California, Riverside; member, Utah Association of Secondary School Principals; and National Association of Secondary School Principals; President Millard Co. Principals Association.

ROBERT R. SONNTAG, Salt Lake City

Retired after 46 years with United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company, served three terms in the Utah House of Representatives; past director and president of the Utah Safety Council, helped form the Utah Council for Criminal Justice; past president and member of the Salt Lake City School Board; presently serving as a member of the Institutional Council for Southern Utah State College.

PHYLLIS SOUTHWICK, D.S.W., Bountiful

Director, Continuing Education Program in Social Work at the University of Utah; Project Director on National Institute of Mental Health, 1977-78; National Chairperson, Council on Social Work Education Annual Program 1979; Bountiful City Councilperson, President, Utah State Women's Legislative Council, Director of Curriculum Development and teaching materials for Group Home Houseparents.

ANTHONY W. STEPHENSON, Cedar City

Former City Manager, Cedar City; Professor Emeritus and former Dean, School of Business, Technology and Aerospace Studies, Southern Utah State College; holds B.S. and M.B.A. degrees and advanced study at U.C.L.A.; former officer, Utah Business Teachers Association, Western Business Education Association, Cedar City Coordinating Council; member, Utah Council for Economic Education, Lions Club.

JOSE L. TRUJILLO, Tooele

Director of Human Relations/Multi-cultural Education, Tooele County School District; past junior high school teacher; past elementary school principal, past Ombudsman for Tooele City and County; state Vice President of Education, S.O.C.I.O.; member, Utah State Board of Education Committee for Minority Education; chairman, United Way; chairman, Governor's Policy Advisory Group for Spanish Speaking Affairs; member Family Practice Advisory Board, past member, Mental Health Centro Murray, Tooele, Jordan.

FLORIEN J. WINERTER, Salt Lake City

Program Director for KSL Radio; previously political specialist and newscaster for KSL; member, Utah House of Representatives 1957-58; past president, Granger-Hunter Community Council; former member, Salt Lake County Planning and Zoning Commission; past member, Advisory Committee of Second District Juvenile Court; former member, Salt Lake Community Services Council Advisory Committee; past member and president, Granger Lions Club. Honored as Utah Lion of the Year in 1965.

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Personnel Increases . . .

As a result of a workload survey conducted at the request of the 42nd Legislature, it was determined that statewide, the Juvenile Court was staffed at under 50 percent of the national standard. Subsequently, the Legislature appropriated \$710,000 to the Court for the employment of 40 probation officers and 10 clerical staff. These additional employees were hired during the summer of 1978 and resulted in the Court's reaching 75 percent of the national standard for its overall staff workload. Because new employees were assigned to their duties based upon the needs of each judicial district, it is anticipated that their employment will allow the Court to better insure that each child coming before the Court will receive equal service and treatment as specified by the Legislature in their workload survey request.

Blue Ribbon Task Force on Corrections . . .

In response to a mandate of the 42nd Legislature for the development of a long-range plan for corrections, the Social Services Interim Study Committee established the Blue Ribbon Task Force on Criminal Justice.

After approximately 2 years of intensive effort, the Task Force concluded its work late in 1978 with several recommendations, some of which pertain to the Juvenile Court. Specifically the Task Force recommended that the Court continue to narrow its jurisdiction over status offenses by excluding curfew and truancy violations from court jurisdiction except in extreme circumstances. This recommendation expands previous action by the Legislature which called for narrowing of Court jurisdiction over ungovernable and runaway youth. Regarding very minor delinquency offenses, the Task Force recommended that the Court utilize a citation and bail forfeiture procedure when appropriate and in the best interest of the child and the community, rather than providing costly and often unnecessary intake interview and court appearance procedures.

In order to insure more efficient use of juvenile detention facilities, the Task Force recommended that a statewide transportation system be developed, that modifications be made in policy regarding holdover facilities, and that more alternatives to secure detention be developed throughout the State.

The Task Force continued its support of programs and policies designed to expand community-based programs for delinquents as alternatives to institutionalization, suggested several changes in institutional care for delinquents intended to increase security and limit the

number of youth detained, recommended the development of a master plan for secure residential facilities, and recommended that responsibility for the Youth Development Center be transferred to the Division (or Department) of Corrections.

Finally the Task Force developed and approved a philosophy statement for the treatment of juvenile offenders.

The recommendations of the Blue Ribbon Task Force on Criminal Justice were submitted to the members of the 43rd Legislature to be considered and acted upon during their legislative session in 1979.

Family Court Study . . .

The Interim Judiciary Study Committee of the Legislature continued its task of examining the feasibility of establishing a family court system for Utah during 1978. The committee was composed of ten individuals representing such diverse groups as the State Judicial Council, the Board of Juvenile Court Judges, the Utah Bar Association, and several public and private agencies serving families. While the committee was unable to agree to a family court system for Utah, it did conduct an extensive cross-sectional survey as to how well Utah's court system is presently handling domestic and family problems. Results of the survey suggested several recommendations to the Legislature including modification of statutes governing marriage and divorce, and the provision of counseling services for domestic matters in district courts. The final written report of this committee is due for publication early in 1979.

Judicial Workload Standards . . .

The Board of Juvenile Court Judges after observing a steady growth in referrals to the third judicial district, directed the Administrative Office of the Juvenile Court to undertake a judicial workload study which would provide a fair measure of judicial workload in that district and provide a more general standard by which each of the districts within the State could be measured. The study was completed in November and the standard was applied to each of the judicial districts with the result that the Board of Judges recommended to the Governor that an additional full-time Judge be appointed to serve in the Provo area. This recommendation was then submitted to the 43rd Legislature to be considered during the upcoming legislative session.

ABOUT THE DATA PRESENTED

This report presents information gathered and summarized by the Utah Juvenile Court during 1978 utilizing the computerized information 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 the on-line processing and information system by use of remote video terminals located in the various Juvenile Court offices throughout the State. This 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. A by-product of collecting the information is the production of the key documents such as the intake receipt form, petition/summons and judicial docket.

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 intervention 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 a warning and 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 or its probation department.

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 inquiry 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 page eleven provides a view of the many paths a referral may take as it proceeds through the Juvenile Court system from intake to final disposition.

Four units of measurement are used in this report. They are: Referrals, Offenses, Children, and Dispositions. Care must be taken when reading and comparing this report to avoid confusing these different units. Each is defined and clarified below.

Referrals . . .

A referral is a written statement, received by the Juvenile Court, alleging that a condition exists which if proved, would bring the person named in the statement 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 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.

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 possession of alcohol or curfew.
Traffic	Violations of traffic laws and ordinances by juveniles.
Dependency Neglect or Abuse	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.

Offenses . . .

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.

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. Offenses such as assault, robbery, burglary, and destruction of property are most frequently reported for boys, while girls tend to be reported for such offenses as shoplifting, runaway, ungovernable, and possession of alcohol. In general, boys tend to commit destructive acts, while girls tend to commit status offenses (illegal for children only).

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

Dispositions . . .

For each offense 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 child referred. Since the dispositional order of the Court directly affects 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 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 without petition, 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 unless a county attorney deems otherwise.

Multiple dispositions may be made for each referral made to the Court particularly when multiple offenses are contained on one referral. As a result, each referral may have a primary and several secondary dispositions. Because of complexity, secondary dispositions will not be reported in the following data except when a particular disposition appears frequently enough to warrant comment.

Children . . .

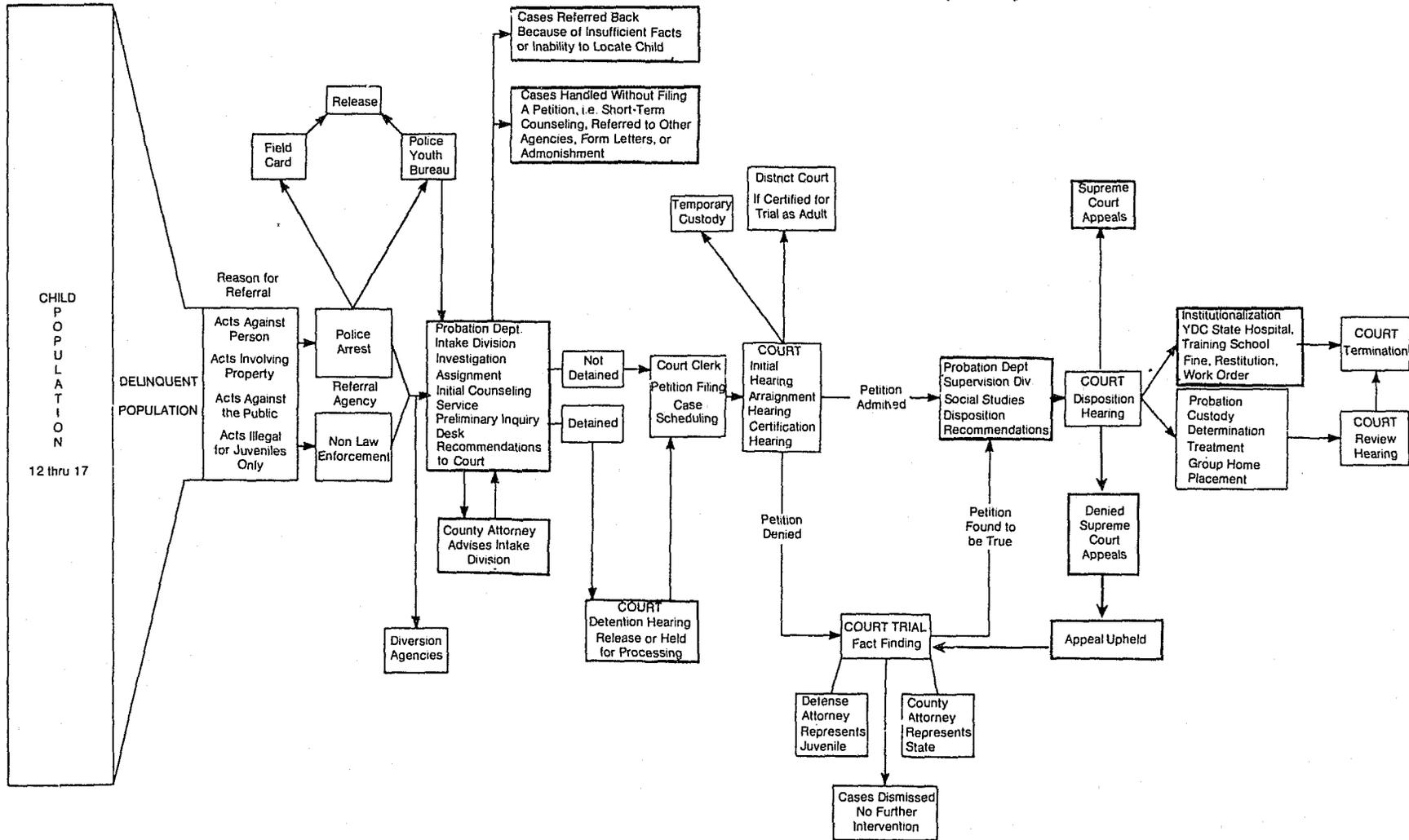
The basic unit of measurement used by the Court is "child" or "person". One child can be referred several times for even more offenses and have multiple actions (dispositions) taken by the Court or its probation department. When comparing children with the other units of measure, it will always be the smallest in number. For example in 1978 the Court or its probation department dealt with 13,416 youth, who were referred 21,634 times, with 24,965 offenses resulting in 28,042 dispositions. It is im-

portant that the reader distinguish among the various units of measurement used in this report and thus avoid confusion when attempting to compare dissimilar data.

Case Flow Guide . . .

Although the youth population of Utah in 1978 was slightly more than 142,829 youth, the Juvenile Court was involved with only 13,416 youth by referral. These youth came to the attention of the Court because of some behavior which was, or appeared to be, not in their best interest, and which was subsequently reported to a referring agency. Utah law grants the Juvenile Court the power to conduct a preliminary inquiry with each referred youth and his parents to determine if court action is necessary. Many cases are referred to voluntary community agencies for counseling, while still other cases are closed without action because the parents have taken appropriate action prior to their appearance at the preliminary inquiry. Cases which appear to require judicial action in order to insure a fair and helpful disposition are prepared for presentation before a judge for trial or hearing. If the youth is found to come within the jurisdiction of the Court, a second hearing is set at which a final dispositional order is made. In most cases, a probation officer prepares a complete social study of the youth and his family for use by the Court at the dispositional hearing. When the dispositional hearing results in an order requiring continued jurisdiction by the Court, the youth and his parents may be required to appear before the Judge periodically to review the youth's progress toward rehabilitation. Several reviews, usually at six month intervals, may take place before the Judge feels that the Court may terminate its jurisdictional control. The chart on page eleven depicts the flow of cases through the Juvenile Court system from referral to eventual termination of jurisdiction. It should be noted that the processing of a case through the Juvenile Court requires the cooperative efforts of several agencies and persons not directly associated with the Court, but having an interest in the welfare of youth. The Juvenile Court, no less than any court, must insure that each youth will be granted his constitutional rights at each step of the judicial process. The case flow guide provides a relatively simple model of a complex judicial process.

Utah Juvenile Court Delinquency Case Flow Guide

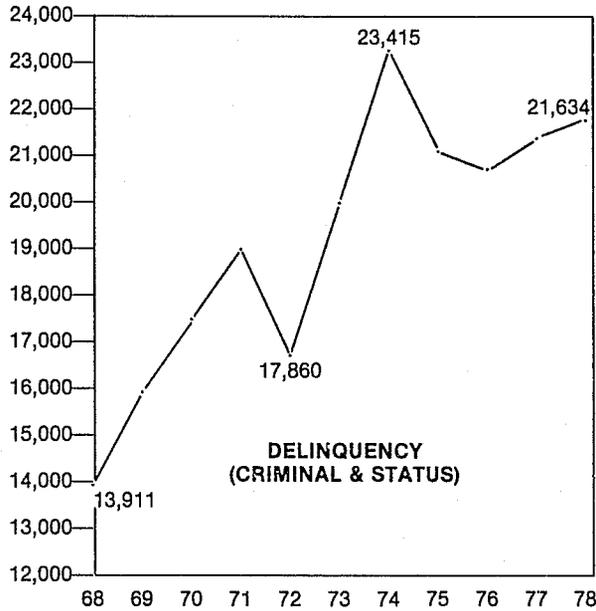


NUMBER OF REFERRALS TO UTAH JUVENILE COURT DISTRICTS 1978

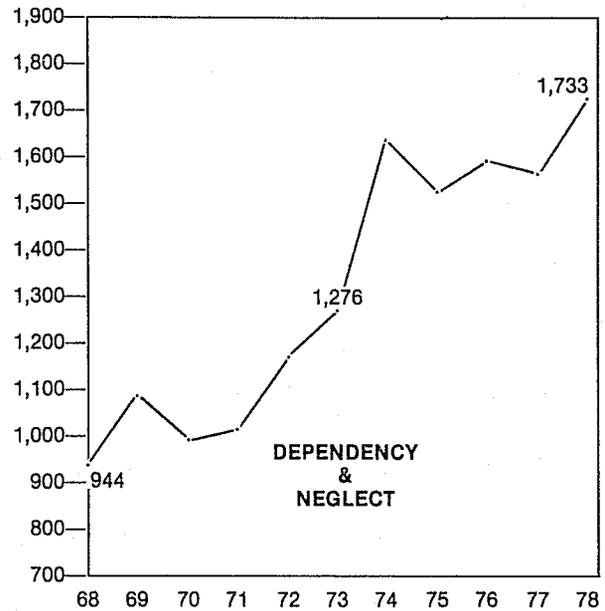
District & County	Criminal	Status	Dependency Neglect	Adult	Traffic	Total Referrals
First District						
Box Elder	381	175	16	8	408	988
Cache	319	88	23	5	1,237	1,672
Davis	1,592	979	88	40	1,188	3,887
Morgan	25	16	6	0	91	138
Rich	3	0	0	0	17	20
Weber	1,883	591	247	30	1,835	4,586
Sub Total	4,203	1,849	380	83	4,776	11,291
Second District						
Salt Lake	7,122	2,138	1,017	72	3,450	13,799
Summit*	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tooele	210	209	14	0	172	605
Sub Total	7,332	2,348	1,031	72	3,622	14,405
Third District						
Juab	21	43	2	3	50	119
Millard	38	34	4	3	117	196
Sanpete	83	34	1	1	122	241
Utah	2,037	1,069	100	46	4,118	7,370
Wasatch	39	32	2	3	57	133
Daggett*	1	2	0	0	2	5
Duchesne*	117	85	22	0	168	392
Uintah*	227	201	31	8	567	1,034
Sub Total	2,563	1,500	162	64	5,201	9,490
Fourth District						
Beaver	12	28	0	3	19	62
Garfield	28	41	7	4	23	103
Iron	182	81	6	14	99	382
Kane	19	10	4	3	18	54
Piute	2	2	1	0	18	23
Sevier	131	89	16	10	207	453
Washington	217	130	15	8	80	450
Wayne	14	26	1	17	16	74
Sub Total	605	407	50	59	480	1,601
Fifth District						
Carbon	232	136	48	7	273	696
Emery	109	59	21	2	98	289
Grand	122	25	20	0	34	201
San Juan	86	58	21	0	10	175
Sub Total	549	278	110	9	415	1,361
State Total	15,252	6,382	1,733	287	14,494	38,148

*Summit County was assigned to Second District on a temporary basis January 1, 1978. Uintah, Daggett and Duchesne Counties are temporarily assigned to Third District.

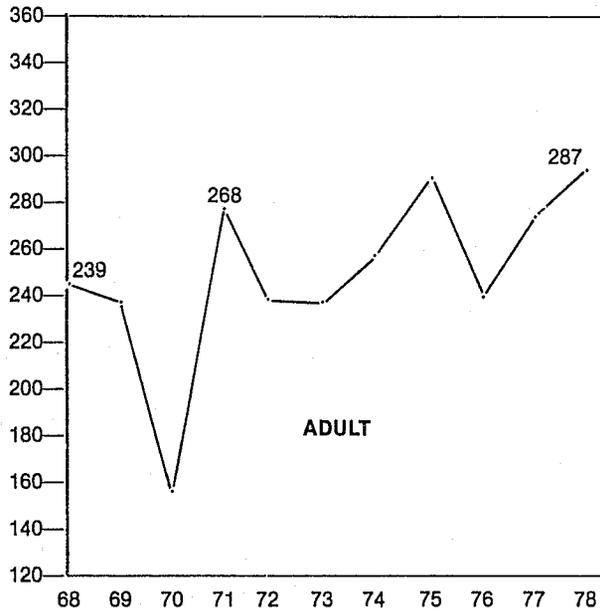
STATEWIDE 10-YEAR REFERRAL COMPARISONS



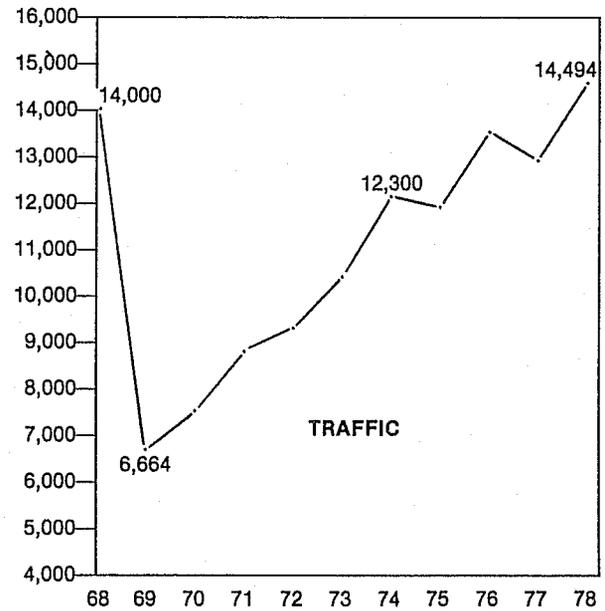
COMMENT: Delinquency has continuously grown since World War II except for an occasional year. 1976 marks the first time delinquency referrals have declined two years in a row since the early 1940's.



COMMENT: Although dependency & neglect do not constitute a large portion of total referrals (4%) they require significantly more judicial time since the less serious cases are generally handled without court referrals by the Division of Family Services. Most such cases referred to court thus require complicated and extensive hearings.



COMMENT: The Court only handles adults contributing the delinquency or neglect of minors. Since these cases may also be handled in appropriate adult courts, the numbers above reflect only that portion referred to Juvenile Court.



COMMENT: The significant reduction of referrals in 1969 resulted from the loss of exclusive jurisdiction over juvenile traffic matters. Since that time an unknown number of traffic referrals have been handled by City Courts.

DELINQUENCY RECIDIVISM BY COURT DISTRICT 1978

The following recidivism information relates to the 13,416 youth who were referred to Court for delinquency one or more times during the year. In order to provide the most realistic pic-

ture of juvenile recidivism in Utah, each juvenile's total record was reviewed such that his entire history of delinquency could be utilized for this study.

Referral	First District	Second District	Third District	Fourth District	Fifth District	State Total
1st	51%	47%	48%	52%	49%	49%
2nd	19	18	17	21	20	18
3rd	9	10	10	10	11	10
4th	6	6	6	5	6	6
5th	2	4	4	3	4	4
6th	2	3	3	2	2	3
7th	2	2	2	1	2	2
8th	2	2	2	1	1	2
9th or more	7	8	9	4	5	7
Total Youth	3,727	6,107	2,353	629	600	13,416

Recidivism refers to the tendency of youth to commit repeated delinquent acts and in its most simple definition is a count of the number of youth who come before the Court during the year, with one or more prior delinquency referrals.

Since 49 percent of the youth who came before the Court during 1978 were there for their first referral, it follows that 51 percent were recidivists in that they had one or more referrals for delinquency prior to 1978. From the table above, it can be seen that 18 percent of the recidivists were in Court for their second referral while 7 percent appeared in Court with 9 or more prior referrals. Recidivism alone is rarely used as a measure of success by the Juvenile Court since it does not take into account two very important variables which have a profound effect upon basic recidivism data. Severity of offense (see page 10) is an important measure since a youth may persist in his recidivism but commit less serious delinquency as a result of Court intervention. Also, the frequency of recidivism should be considered since many rehabilitative efforts have the effect of slowing the rate of

delinquency. Our statistics show that in general, the more referrals a youth has the more likely that he will commit more serious delinquency, and more frequent delinquency, unless he is involved in an effective rehabilitative program.

As can be seen from the table, recidivism rates vary with each area of the State. Those judicial districts with large rural areas tend to have low recidivism rates and few chronic delinquent offenders (9 or more prior offenses), while youth in urban areas tend to repeat their delinquent behavior. These basic statistics hold true for delinquency severity and frequency also.

1. Fifty-nine percent of all youth referred to the Court for delinquency do not return.
2. Only sixteen percent of the youth in the study returned to court a fourth time!
3. The risk of returning increases significantly following each referral until the return risk for each individual increases to 80 percent after seven referrals.
4. By their 18th birthday approximately 30 percent of youth born during a single year have been referred to the Juvenile Court.

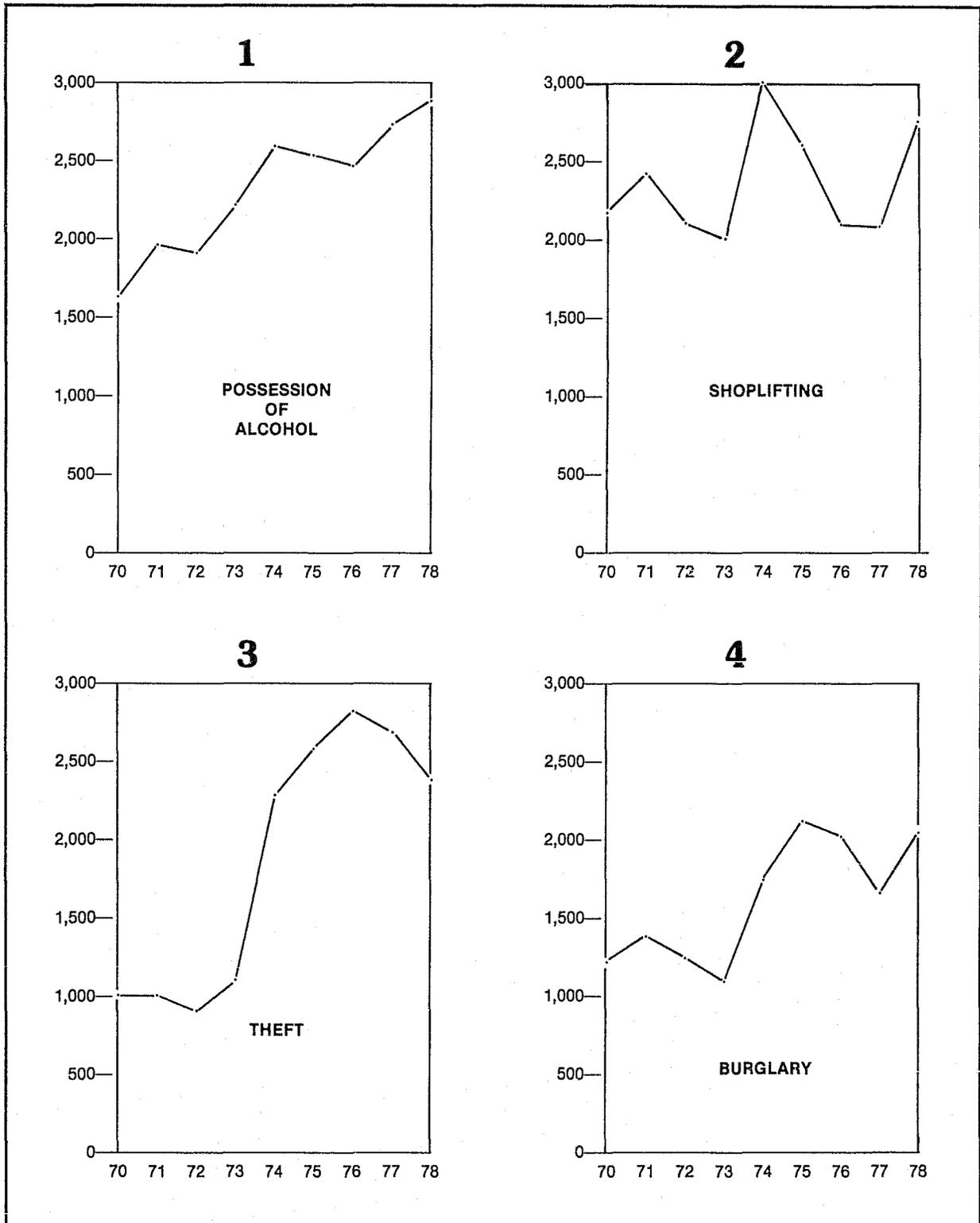
REFERRAL SOURCE COMPARISONS

Referral Source	Criminal	Status	Neglect	Adult	Traffic	Total
First District						
Highway Patrol	1.3%	4.5%	0	0.5%	50.0%	22.0%
Wildlife Resources	4.5	0.2	0	0	0.5	1.9
Family Services	0.3	8.6	40.7	0	0	3.0
County Sheriff	7.3	6.0	3.1	23.5	6.5	6.7
City Police	71.6	65.9	45.1	38.3	42.5	57.3
Schools	0.1	13.4	2.0	0	0	2.4
Private Citizen	1.3	0	4.2	4.9	0	0.6
Other Sources	13.6	1.3	4.7	30.9	0.4	5.9
Second District						
Highway Patrol	1.0%	6.1%	0	1.3%	72.8%	20.0%
Wildlife Resources	3.2	0.3	0	0	0.3	1.7
Family Services	1.2	2.9	12.4	0	0	1.9
County Sheriff	42.4	30.7	19.9	5.0	14.2	31.5
City Police	47.6	30.8	29.6	7.5	11.8	34.3
Schools	0	24.7	0.1	0	0	4.1
Private Citizen	0.7	0.6	15.9	2.5	0	1.6
Other Sources	3.9	3.9	22.0	83.7	0.7	4.8
Third District						
Highway Patrol	1.5%	7.2%	0	5.2%	26.8%	16.4%
Wildlife Resources	14.1	0	0	0	0	2.1
Family Services	0.5	4.6	84.8	0	0	2.3
County Sheriff	8.0	9.7	1.3	12.1	3.3	5.6
City Police	67.3	65.9	3.8	29.3	69.2	66.8
Schools	0.3	10.3	0	0	0	1.6
Private Citizen	0.1	0.4	1.3	0	0	0.1
Other Sources	8.2	1.7	8.9	53.4	0.7	5.0
Fourth District						
Highway Patrol	8.2%	9.0%	0	0	41.5%	16.0%
Wildlife Resources	8.1	0	0	1.8	2.6	3.7
Family Services	1.5	7.2	86.5	0	0	5.4
County Sheriff	13.9	13.6	0	42.1	9.2	12.9
City Police	54.6	23.4	0	35.1	43.4	40.4
Schools	1.7	44.7	1.9	8.8	0.2	12.5
Private Citizen	2.3	0.8	11.5	8.8	0.2	1.8
Other Sources	10.4	1.3	0	3.5	3.0	7.2
Fifth District						
Highway Patrol	12.3%	2.0%	0	0	44.9%	17.0%
Wildlife Resources	0	10.9	0	0	0.7	4.5
Family Services	5.1	1.3	90.6	12.5	0	9.3
County Sheriff	7.2	19.8	0	0	14.3	13.7
City Police	42.1	47.8	1.7	0	38.7	39.7
Schools	30.1	2.5	0	0	0	7.4
Private Citizen	0	6.7	5.1	0	0.9	3.4
Other Sources	3.0	8.9	2.6	87.5	0.5	5.1

**NUMBER OF DELINQUENCY OFFENSES
REPORTED TO UTAH JUVENILE COURT
DISTRICTS IN 1978**

District & County	Acts Against Persons	Acts Against Property	Acts Against Public Order	Acts Illegal For Juveniles	Total Offenses
First District					
Box Elder	30	283	137	192	642
Cache	12	233	115	97	457
Davis	123	909	661	1,047	2,740
Morgan	0	9	16	19	44
Rich	0	3	0	1	4
Weber	165	1,254	638	692	2,749
Sub Total	330	2,691	1,567	2,048	6,636
Second District					
Salt Lake	488	5,291	2,628	2,902	11,309
Summit	0	0	0	1	1
Tooele	15	170	86	236	507
Sub Total	503	5,461	2,714	3,139	11,817
Third District					
Juab	2	10	9	45	66
Millard	0	30	9	36	75
Sanpete	4	67	19	37	127
Utah	107	1,337	727	1,202	3,373
Wasatch	1	26	14	37	78
Daggett	0	0	1	0	1
Duchesne	17	66	39	114	236
Uintah	12	155	61	227	455
Sub Total	143	1,691	879	1,698	4,411
Fourth District					
Beaver	1	10	5	38	54
Garfield	1	25	13	43	82
Iron	14	166	77	98	355
Kane	1	5	15	10	31
Piute	0	4	1	2	7
Sevier	11	68	75	101	255
Washington	4	82	80	111	277
Wayne	1	12	6	35	54
Sub Total	33	372	272	438	1,115
Fifth District					
Carbon	27	140	132	176	475
Emery	8	89	34	63	194
Grand	11	63	59	31	164
San Juan	9	47	40	57	153
Sub Total	55	339	265	327	986
State Total	1,064	10,554	5,697	7,650	24,965

TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES FOR THE MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED DELINQUENT ACTS



OFFENSE SEVERITY SUMMARY - 1978

The five Juvenile Court Districts dealt with 13,416 youth one or more times during 1978 for delinquency. These youth committed 24,965 offenses which were dealt with by the Court or its

probation department. The following chart shows the general categories of offenses based on the Utah Code classification as reported to the Court.

Offense Classification	First District	Second District	Third District	Fourth District	Fifth District	State Totals
Felonies						
Capital	0	2	0	0	0	2
1st Degree	34	46	11	1	5	97
2nd Degree	351	900	120	37	87	1,495
3rd Degree	462	611	207	53	105	1,438
Sub Total	847	1,559	338	91	197	3,032
Misdemeanors						
Class A	599	1,260	391	115	108	2,473
Class B	1,431	2,153	714	210	167	4,725
Class C	1,331	2,716	617	109	117	4,890
Sub Total	3,361	6,129	1,722	434	392	12,038
Infractions	380	990	653	152	70	2,245
Status	2,048	3,139	1,698	438	327	7,650
Sub Total	2,248	4,129	2,351	590	397	9,895
District Totals	6,636	11,817	4,411	1,115	986	24,965

Historically very few capital felony offenses have been committed by juveniles in Utah, and 1978 was no exception with only two such offenses being recorded for the year. Other felonious behavior involving first, second, and third degree felonies showed moderate declines over the previous year, but remained at about twelve percent of total offenses reported. Felony offenses include behavior which is threatening or injurious or endangering to the life of persons such as kidnapping, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, aggravated burglary; and also offenses against property which are of the most serious type such as forgery, credit card fraud, criminal mischief, and some types of theft. The most frequent types of offenses committed by juveniles, however, are misdemeanors. These offenses comprise forty-nine percent of all offenses. Misdemeanors are generally considered less serious than felonies, and include such crimes as burglary, simple assault, property destruction, shoplifting, resisting arrest and many other

law violations in which the immediate threat to the well-being of the victim is less than for felony offenses. Finally, infractions and status offenses comprise thirty-eight percent of all offenses committed. During the past several years, legislation has been proposed and passed into law which removes some status offenses from the authority of the Juvenile Court and creates voluntary community social agencies to work with youth who commit such offenses. Status offenses are generally defined as those offenses which are crimes for children only such as ungovernable/runaway, curfew, habitual truancy, possession of tobacco and possession of alcohol. The trend towards decriminalization of status offenses, and the development of voluntary community counseling for status offenders should prevent children whose only offenses are status in nature from obtaining a delinquency record.

REPORTED OFFENSES

Offenses	First District	Second District	Third District	Fourth District	Fifth District	State Totals
Acts Against Persons						
Assaults	261	359	106	30	45	801
Robbery	30	83	15	1	0	129
Forcible Sex	37	60	20	2	8	127
Homicides	0	6	3	1	0	10
Kidnapping	1	1	0	0	2	4
Acts Against Property						
Thefts	562	1,362	299	86	81	2,390
Shoplifting	666	1,493	404	50	56	2,669
Burglary	517	1,108	251	71	72	2,019
Property Destruction	315	635	191	51	75	1,267
Car Theft & Joyriding	149	250	216	27	19	661
Trespass	234	300	167	40	8	749
Receiving Stolen Property	84	114	59	21	11	289
Throwing at Vehicles	9	24	22	2	1	58
Arson & Firesetting	35	36	10	4	3	88
Vehicle Tampering	5	55	0	0	0	60
Acts Against Public Order						
Contempt of Court	475	449	229	82	28	1,263
Possession of Marijuana	294	643	160	25	43	1,165
Possession of Drugs	11	41	12	1	12	77
Fish & Game	180	232	186	106	91	795
Public Intoxication	110	251	40	5	6	412
Disorderly Conduct	164	157	46	9	32	408
Escape	16	123	24	1	2	166
Forgery	97	4	54	17	1	173
Credit Card & Bad Check	19	37	7	0	14	77
False I.D.	46	187	24	6	4	267
Weapons Violations	25	106	31	16	8	186
Interrupting School	9	166	1	1	0	177
Resisting Arrest	36	56	14	2	6	114
Indecent Acts	34	38	10	2	0	84
Selling Drugs & Pot	22	30	19	4	6	81
Glue Sniffing	44	49	11	0	7	111
Fireworks	10	24	21	0	3	58
Acts Illegal for Juveniles						
Ungovernable/Runaway	231	501	154	28	19	933
Curfew	161	663	318	15	30	1,187
Habitual Truancy	411	174	70	134	70	859
Possession of Tobacco	383	681	391	42	34	1,531
Possession of Alcohol	805	947	667	182	168	2,769
Transient Runaway	37	137	98	18	5	295
Minor in Tavern	17	26	1	0	1	45
Other Minor Offenses						
Crime Attempt	19	109	4	0	6	138
Misc. Offenses	75	100	56	33	9	273
TOTAL OFFENSES	6,636	11,817	4,411	1,115	986	24,965

DISTRICT DISPOSITION COMPARISONS

Dispositions	First District	Second District	Third District	Fourth District	Fifth District	State Totals
Non-Judicial Closures						
Non-Judicial Adjustment	1,279	1,672	541	115	229	3,836
Insufficient Facts	445	466	71	7	40	1,029
Referred to Agency	513	709	140	5	13	1,380
Form Letter Sent	52	6	33	0	1	92
No Action Taken	157	236	51	11	29	484
Other Misc.	316	434	251	41	58	1,100
TOTAL NON-JUDICIAL	2,762	3,523	1,087	179	370	7,921
Judicial Closures						
Dismissed	713	1,058	386	91	64	2,312
Fine	1,042	3,787	1,255	281	201	6,566
Restitution	421	1,069	342	106	94	2,032
Work Order	1,129	73	315	190	45	1,752
Traffic School	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug School	39	173	54	10	14	290
Driving Restrained	1	68	2	7	5	83
Treatment or Examination	42	184	12	53	1	292
Protective Supervision	20	22	14	19	6	81
Probation	583	1,176	417	70	110	2,356
Custody Change	107	44	28	31	25	235
Guardianship Change	79	383	88	3	4	557
Terminate Parental Rights	0	0	0	0	0	0
YDC Commitment Suspended	55	208	101	11	15	390
YDC Commitment Stayed	14	166	13	12	0	205
Short Term YDC	106	175	12	5	23	321
Committed to YDC	55	52	46	2	9	164
Committed to State Hospital	24	11	13	6	0	54
Committed to Training School	0	0	2	0	0	2
Certified	0	4	3	0	4	11
Other Misc.	703	959	377	290	89	2,418
TOTAL JUDICIAL	5,133	9,612	3,480	1,187	709	20,121
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	7,895	13,135	4,567	1,366	1,079	28,042

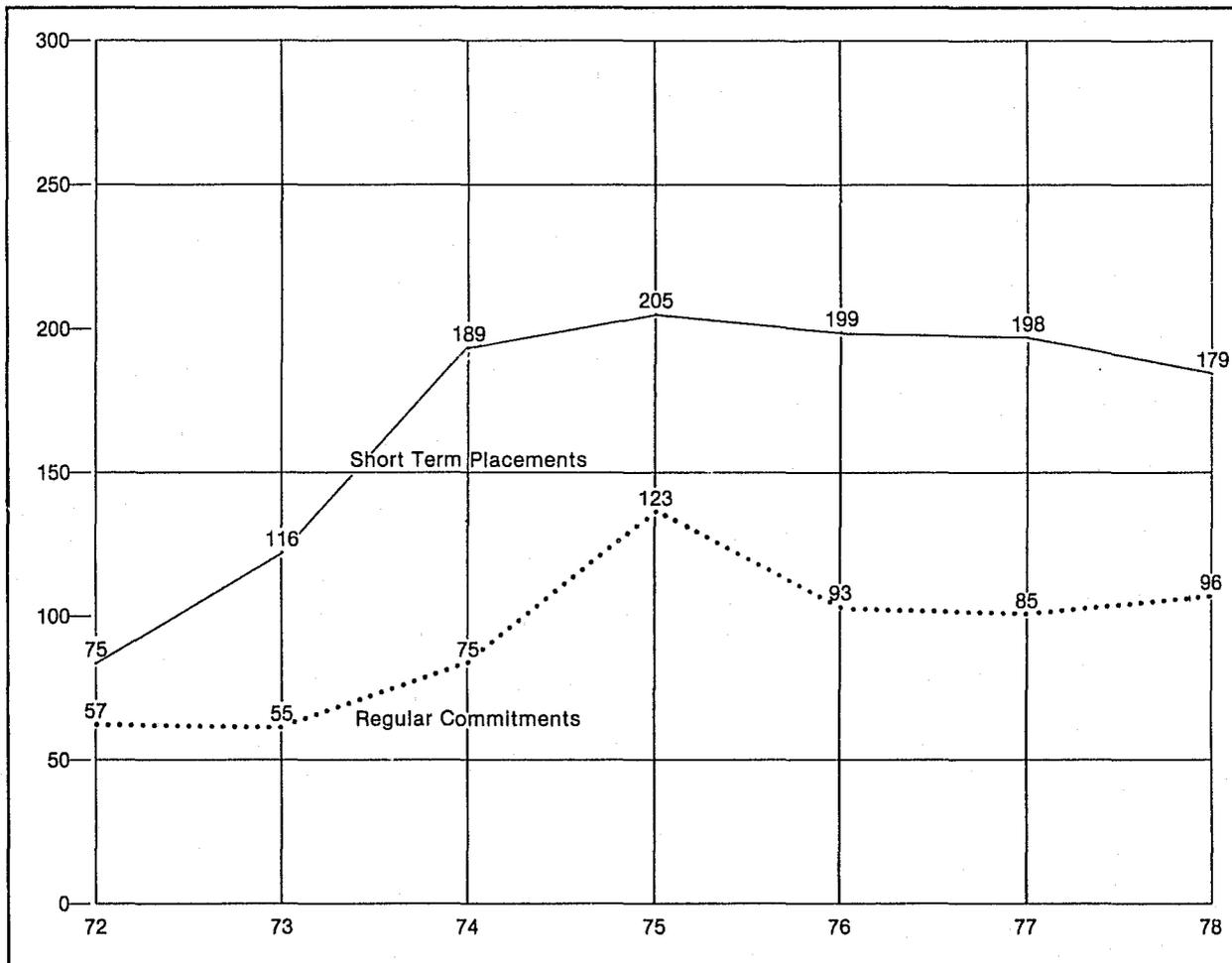
COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER

The Youth Development Center 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 Center by the Juvenile Court are generally those who have repeated delinquencies, or whose delinquent acts are serious crimes, and who represent a significant threat to the welfare of the community. Many of the children sent to the Center have been tried without success, in a variety of less secure placements prior to their commitment. YDC 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 Center for long-term commitment of children in need of secure residential facilities, the Juvenile Court

has, since 1970, sent children to the Center for short-term treatment and evaluation. Under this program a child may be sent to the Center upon an order of a juvenile judge, for a period of 60 to 90 days for observation and evaluation, and subsequent recommendation by the Center as to his ultimate disposition. While the child is at the Center, 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 Juvenile Court for further disposition.

The table below presents the relative use of the commitment and short-term treatment and evaluation programs by the Juvenile Court since 1972. The use of short-term evaluations has increased sharply since the beginning of the program. YDC remains a central part of the treatment alternatives for the most involved delinquent.



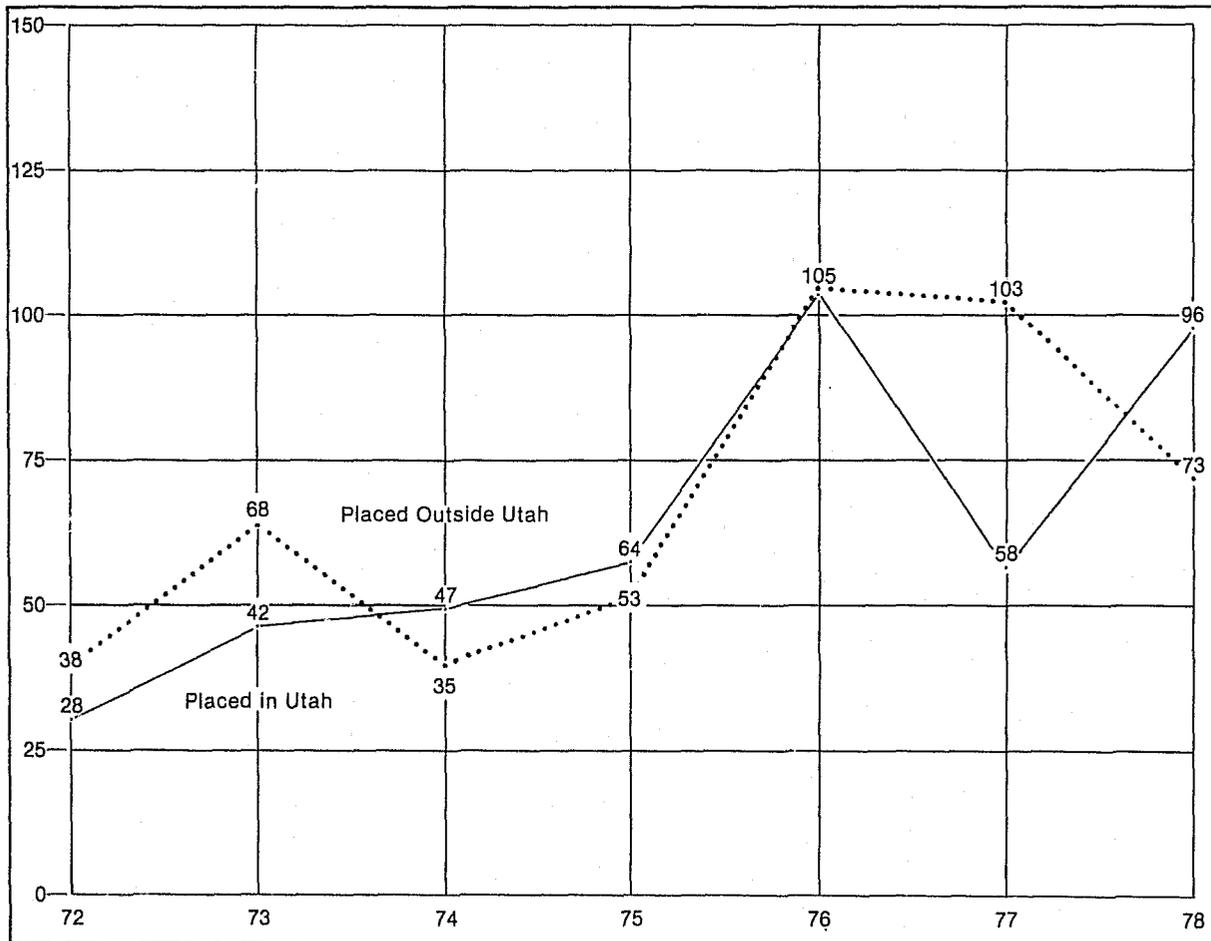
THE INTERSTATE COMPACT ON JUVENILES

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 com-

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 table below shows the number of children sent and received by Utah through the Interstate Compact since 1972. Growth in this service has been steady over these years. The Interstate Compact Supervision program remains a valuable adjunct to Juvenile Court service.



JUVENILE PROBATION IN UTAH

The major service arm of the Juvenile Court system is the probation supervision department. Under the conditions of probation, youth who are repeat offenders, but who have sufficient strengths and control to remain in the community, are permitted to remain in their homes under prescribed conditions and under the direct supervision of an assigned probation officer. The probation officer provides control and guidance to the youth in an effort to bring his delinquent behavior under control and to remove the problems which caused the youth's delinquency. During the time that a child is on probation he

may be required to comply with specific orders of the Court which limit his activities or associates, or which require payment of fines and restitution. His probation officer may also impose restrictions on the youth's behavior such as curfew, school attendance, and other activity restrictions and standards. The probation officer may require attendance at probation meetings, and may also provide or recommend group, family, or other types of therapeutic and recreational efforts which will assist the youth to become a productive and law-abiding citizen.

Districts	Youth on Probation Dec. 31, 1977	Youth Placed on Probation in 1978	Total Youth Served on Probation 1978	Youth on Probation Dec. 31, 1978
First				
Logan	18	28	46	25
Brigham	26	39	65	32
Ogden	102	165	267	118
Davis	71	124	195	117
Sub Total	217	356	573	292
Second				
City (Central SLC)	85	118	203	92
Murray	84	121	205	98
Kearns	72	83	155	89
Northwest SLC	99	77	176	82
Granger	93	90	183	98
Sandy	74	114	188	79
Tooele	35	39	74	27
Sub Total	542	642	1,184	565
Third				
Springville	178	199	377	176
Vernal	47	48	95	63
Sub Total	225	247	472	239
Fourth				
Cedar City	38	47	85	34
Richfield	33	28	61	26
Sub Total	71	75	146	60
Fifth				
Price	68	67	135	70
Moab	38	21	59	35
Sub Total	106	88	194	105
STATE TOTAL	1,161	1,408	2,569	1,261

RACE AND AGE COMPARISONS OF CHILDREN REFERRED FOR DELINQUENCY

Race	First District	Second District	Third District	Fourth District	Fifth District	State Totals
White	77.5%	85.1%	96.2%	88.3%	79.3%	84.5%
Black	4.2	2.1	0.2	0	0	2.2
Indian	7.0	1.4	1.4	10.7	11.2	3.8
Chicano	11.0	10.9	1.9	0.8	9.5	8.8
Oriental	0.1	0.3	0.1	0	0	0.2
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0.5

Social and biographical information about juveniles and their families is utilized by the Court in a variety of ways. Some social groupings remain extremely consistent over years, while others show fluctuations depending upon changing societal conditions. The data collected describes the delinquent youth population by age and 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 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 about minority group populations. Thus, the ethnic group information becomes 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, allowing individual judicial districts to describe and examine the particular characteristics of delinquency populations. 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.

Age	First District	Second District	Third District	Fourth District	Fifth District	State Totals
10 or under	2.7%	4.6%	3.6%	4.9%	2.8%	3.8%
11	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.0
12	2.9	3.8	2.9	3.6	5.3	3.5
13	6.5	8.5	7.5	5.3	8.8	7.6
14	11.6	13.6	12.4	11.6	10.7	12.6
15	16.8	18.9	18.0	17.1	20.3	18.2
16	24.6	21.6	22.8	25.1	23.2	22.9
17	29.6	24.9	27.1	27.8	25.2	26.7
18 or more	3.2	1.6	3.9	2.6	2.0	2.5

FAMILY INCOME AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN REFERRED FOR DELINQUENCY

Family Income	First District	Second District	Third District	Fourth District	Fifth District	State Totals
Over \$20,000	16.5%	16.5%	5.6%	4.4%	19.3%	14.8%
\$15,000-19,999	22.8	17.8	21.4	13.0	34.8	20.6
\$10,000-14,999	24.4	23.9	29.5	24.6	15.7	24.3
\$ 8,000-9,999	11.6	12.3	15.7	22.1	8.6	12.8
\$ 5,000-7,999	9.8	12.1	11.3	19.9	7.1	11.4
\$ 3,000-4,999	4.6	5.2	4.3	7.8	2.0	4.9
Under \$3,000	1.2	1.7	0.1	1.9	0.8	1.4
Assistance	8.9	10.3	11.4	6.2	11.7	9.7

The table below presents information about the living arrangements of children at the time they were referred to the Juvenile Court for delinquent offenses. While it is often thought that delinquent behavior is most common in "broken" homes, it can be seen that this was not the case in Utah where slightly over 50 percent of the youth referred to court had both

natural parents living in the home. Information reported by the parents of youth referred to court for delinquency indicates that while almost 10 percent of the parents are receiving some type of public assistance, the large majority of parents (90 percent) are working to support the family. Almost 30 percent of these families earn annual incomes less than \$10,000.

Arrangements	First District	Second District	Third District	Fourth District	Fifth District	State Totals
Natural Parents	51.2%	48.5%	59.7%	54.1%	60.5%	51.4%
Mother Only	20.8	24.1	20.0	14.5	15.7	21.7
Mother—Stepfather	10.3	12.7	9.7	11.6	9.0	11.4
Father—Stepmother	3.1	3.1	0	4.0	3.0	2.9
Father Only	3.1	4.2	2.6	1.4	3.3	3.5
Relatives	2.7	3.3	2.4	4.4	4.7	3.2
Foster Home	1.6	1.5	2.1	4.5	2.8	1.8
Adoptive Parents	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	0	1.2
Institution	5.9	1.2	1.6	4.2	0	2.8

JUVENILE COURT COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES 1968-1978

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF STATE EXPENDITURES						
FISCAL YEAR	PERSONAL SERVICES	TRAVEL	CURRENT EXPENSES	CAPITAL OUTLAY	STATE TOTAL	PERCENT CHANGE
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%
1975-76	2,105,169	63,860	502,948	24,850	2,696,827	16%
1976-77	2,424,551	56,481	483,737	33,884	2,998,653	11%
1977-78	2,739,758	58,368	445,714	79,312	3,323,152	11%

FEDERAL GRANT EXPENDITURES FISCAL 1977-78

PROJECT	PERSONAL SERVICES	TRAVEL	CURRENT EXPENSES	CAPITAL OUTLAY	TOTAL
Profile			75,727		75,727
Training (Admin.)		4,598	608		5,206
Microfilm				6,302	6,302
Law Library			48	8,844	8,892
Victim/Police Liaison	20,076		7,349		27,425
TOTAL	20,076	4,598	83,732	15,146	123,552

FEDERAL GRANT COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES 1970-77

YEAR	AMOUNT	% CHANGE
1970-71	162,948	524%
1971-72	184,299	13
1972-73	302,236	64
1973-74	347,596	15
1974-75	382,556	10
1975-76	200,796	(48)
1976-77	59,428	(70)
1977-78	123,552	108

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES OF STATE FUNDS FOR FISCAL 1978-79

\$ 731,387—Judicial functions including Judges, Referees and direct clerical support.

2,874,017—Department of Court Services including intake divisions, probation supervision services, records processing and clerical support,

511,640—Administration including research, publications, training, Interstate Compact, budgeting, District administration.

\$4,117,044—TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

CASH RECEIPTS ANNUAL 1978

DISTRICT	FINES	RESTITUTION	CHILD CARE	WILDLIFE RESOURCES		TOTAL
				FINES	OTHER*	
First	104,841	35,445	100	2,122	6,659	149,167
Second	116,065	62,900	194	1,585	691	181,435
Third	87,263	27,641	0	1,670	378	116,952
Fourth	28,348	10,629	0	1,795	565	41,337
Fifth	18,846	10,285	0	1,820	1,960	32,911
TOTAL	355,363	146,900	294	8,992	10,253	521,802

*Bail bond and park & recreation fines.

All fines are distributed to the county in which they are collected and restitution is distributed by the Clerk of the Court to the victim. Special fines for fish and game viola-

tions, boating or parks violations are distributed to wildlife resources or parks and recreation as provided by law.

WORK HOURS COMPLETED

DISTRICT	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
First	9,358	39,894	49,418	31,809	29,086	26,634	28,552
Second	9,847	3,246	9,456	16,945	10,098	2,061	4,094
Third	3,344	6,163	5,524	10,422	12,599	11,759	5,129
Fourth	2,475	2,185	2,075	2,390	2,120	7,267	6,235
Fifth	5,513	4,525	4,032	3,634	3,428	3,339	1,884
TOTAL	30,537	56,013	70,505	65,200	57,331	51,060	45,894

Work orders are made as an alternative to fines and are usually completed in a community service project. To a limited extent, work orders are used to earn restitution amounts when funds are available from private sources for such ac-

tivity. Work orders are usually used when a youth has committed a minor violation and needs only a brief sanction rather than further court intervention.

JUVENILE COURT LOCATIONS

Courts and Probation Offices

FIRST DISTRICT

* 2250 Washington Blvd.....	Ogden, 84401.....	394-2661
88 South Highway #106.....	Farmington, 84025.....	687-2232
Courthouse.....	Logan, 84321.....	752-3071
Courthouse.....	Brigham City, 84302.....	723-5295
854 - 26th Street.....	Ogden, 84401.....	394-1604
1740 North Main Street.....	Layton, 84041.....	773-4686

SECOND DISTRICT

* 3522 South 700 West.....	Salt Lake City, 84119.....	262-2601
905 East 5th South.....	Salt Lake City, 84102.....	328-8821
4586 South 700 East.....	Salt Lake City, 84107.....	262-6053
751 South 9th West.....	Salt Lake City, 84104.....	328-9831
4299 West 5415 South.....	Kearns, 84118.....	969-6282
3684 West 3500 South.....	Hunter, 84120.....	966-4215
151 South 300 East.....	Sandy, 84070.....	255-7126
Courthouse.....	Tooele, 84074.....	355-1539

THIRD DISTRICT

* 165 East 1st South.....	Provo, 84601.....	373-3613
161 East 1st South.....	Provo, 84601.....	377-1281
1200 North 100 East.....	Springville, 84663.....	489-5666
780 West Main Street.....	Vernal, 84078.....	789-1271
75 West 300 North.....	Manti, 84642.....	835-8601

FOURTH DISTRICT

* 689 South 75 East.....	Cedar City, 84720.....	586-9832
Sevier County Courthouse.....	Richfield, 84701.....	896-8411
Courthouse.....	St. George, 84770.....	628-0637

FIFTH DISTRICT

* 47 South 1st East.....	Price, 84501.....	637-5491
146 East Center St.....	Moab, 84532.....	259-5848
19 South 100 West.....	Blanding, 84511.....	678-2119

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

339 South 6th East.....	Salt Lake City, 84102.....	533-5254
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*Main Offices

FIRST DISTRICT

HEARING OFFICERS

L. Roland Anderson
L. Kent Bachman
George O'Connor
Tim Healy

Administration

J. Joseph Tite
Deloy Archibald
Michael Strebel
Thomas Jensen

INTAKE

Blaine Austin
Morgan Bosworth
Wendell Brumley
Paul Dawson
Judith Dunson
Pierre Goins
Marian McFarland
Rose Olesen
Patricia Silver
William Tanner
Elaine Tsakalos
Garrett Watkins
Kathleen Weaver
Richard Woehrmann

JUDICIAL SUPPORT

Jeanette Accord
Margaret Beaty
Shirleey Cowley
Glenda Gleed
Lois Graviet
Janet Johnson
Delores Lovato
Janae Martinez
Sherri Moore
Valerie Nielson
Carma Parker
Peggy Porter
Debra Stickler

OPERATIONS

Tina Errigo
Sandra L. Thaxton
Carrie A. Pack

PROBATION

Kenneth Aia
Nancy Berchtold
William Evans
Paula Gill
Jay Gonzales
Yvonne Knighton
Barbara Lee
Mauro Lobato
Loron Marler
Margaret Peterson
Julee Smith
Norman Sorensen
Lee Wilson
Patricia Ziegler

SECOND DISTRICT

HEARING OFFICERS

Regnal W. Garff, Jr.
John Farr Larson
Judith F. Whitmer
Richard W. Birrell

ADMINISTRATION

William M. Dale
Ruth Belnap

INTAKE

Michael Atencio
Margo Bergvall
Floyd Bradshaw
Stephanie Carter
Arthur Diaz
Sandra Foster
Cynthia Greer
Allen Hedberg
Valerie Johnson
Christene Jones
Frank Jones
Kenneth Martz
Morris Neilson
Robert Thygerson
Joyce Valdez
Roy Whitehouse
Gloria Whittaker
Susan Williams

JUDICIAL SUPPORT

Clarinda Barclay
Sheila Bugger
Sonia Handy
Beverley Kesler
Christy McKenna
Jeri Pace
Loucille Peterson
Donna Reid
Lujean Thompson

OPERATIONS

Elma Ashley
Kathryn Bevan
Bonna Case
Brenda Colligan
Dan R. Davis
Maryann Gonzales
Marco Houseal
Siegfried Klunker
Wilfried Klunker
Claire Malmstrom
Deborah Miles
Nancy Noakes
Helen O'Connor
Shawna R. Terry
Virginia Thayne

PROBATION

Carolyn Andersen
William B. Bassi
Ted Bellinger
Rodney Brown
Carlton Cooke
Katherine Cortez
Edward Dee
Margie Delgado
Jody Eby
Pamela Faler
Virginia Highfield
Nancy Hogarty
Marty Hood
Vanessa Jarrell
Holly Johnson
Dean King
Don Leither
Timothy Lemmon
Ken Lowe
Jeanne Lund
Virginia Mattulat
Salvador Mendez
Sharon Osborne
William Pearson
Michael Pepper
David Salinas
David Simpson
Mark Smith
Frank Sweeda
Steven Whittaker
Jeanne Wilson

THIRD DISTRICT

HEARING OFFICERS

Merrill L. Hermansen
Leslie D. Brown

ADMINISTRATION

Melvin W. Sawyer
Kathleen Luke

INTAKE

Vernon Fehlberg
Clyde T. Freestone
Horman Dinkins
Glen Freeman
James Johnson
Sandy Boley
Harmon Hatch
Frank Talker
Lorna Andersen
Janette Reynolds

JUDICIAL SUPPORT

Lorraine Hunter
Kathlyn Beck
Oneta Murri

OPERATIONS

Darleen Davidson
Debbie Davis
Debbie Johnson
Sandra Libby
Johnnie Sue Tandy
Helena Webb

PROBATION

Val Harris
John Day
Joyce Duke
Steven Higgins
Dyanne Law
Marcia Richards
Rand Madson
Boyd Van Tassell
Vera Dudley
Kathy Nolan
Brenda Myrup

FOURTH DISTRICT

HEARING OFFICERS

Joseph E. Jackson

ADMINISTRATION

Lawrence C. Davis

INTAKE

Brent Bowcutt
James Nelson

JUDICIAL SUPPORT

Stephanie Nelson
Vauna Ashman
Glenys Oldroyd
Evelyn Taylor

PROBATION

Dennis Brown
Edwynn Weaver

FIFTH DISTRICT

HEARING OFFICERS

Paul C. Keller

ADMINISTRATION

Tim Simmons

INTAKE

William Adair
Melvin Laws

JUDICIAL SUPPORT

Judith Bruno
Marsha Christensen
Mavis Wilson

PROBATION

Bryon Matsuda

This report
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