

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



ANNUAL REPORT 2010

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

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JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

The **Juvenile Court Program** began under the Circuit Court in 1970. The Program was initially funded through the Wisconsin Council of Criminal Justice grants and matching county funds. The **Juvenile Reception Center**, **Juvenile Detention Center** and **Juvenile Shelter Home** were placed under the direction of the Juvenile Court Administrator in 1972. The **Home Detention Program** was initially funded in 1974 and the **Youth Restitution Program (YRP)** began in 1978 (The YRP contract was transferred to the Human Services budget in 2008). Many changes have occurred to each program throughout the years and each has continually re-evaluated its mode of operation in order to fit the changing needs of the community. Following is a detailed description of each program in the department.

Administration and Reception Center:

The Juvenile Reception Center (JRC) is the point of referral for juveniles alleged to have committed a crime for whom the apprehending law enforcement officer is unable to release the juvenile to a parent, guardian, or other responsible adult and/or believes the juvenile should be referred for secure custody. JRC also provides a number of other services related to the physical custody of juveniles and coordinating information with the courts, human services, and law enforcement. JRC is staffed with at least one Juvenile Court Counselor 24 hours a day.

Juvenile Detention Center:

The Juvenile Detention Center's mission is to provide a physically and emotionally safe and secure environment for juveniles placed temporarily by the court and to provide them with the opportunity to learn new skills that will enable them to contribute to the community when they leave. The Detention Center has a capacity of 24 juveniles and is located on the 2nd floor of the City-County Building. Juveniles are held in Detention primarily because: (1) There is reason to believe that if released they would cause harm to other persons, (2) There is reason to believe that if released they would be unavailable for further court proceedings, and (3) They have been found to be in violation of a valid court order and rules of supervision. The majority of juveniles (approx. 75%) are held in Detention while their court process and disposition is pending. The program operates 24 hours a day.

The Shelter Home:

The Shelter Home provides non-secure (unlocked) residential services for juveniles who need a place to stay pending further court action but for whom placement in a secure setting (Detention) is not necessary. The Shelter Home provides for placement of a total of 16 boys and girls who are involved in the delinquency or CHIPS systems and is located at 2402 Atwood Ave. Juveniles may stay at the Shelter Home for up to 60 days. The program operates 24 hours day.

Home Detention Program:

The Home Detention Program (HDP) is an alternative to detention or non-secure placement of youth. There is no time limit and the length of their involvement will depend on the court status of the juvenile. Community Youth Workers assist the parent(s) in providing adequate supervision and monitoring of juveniles, this program:

- Reduces the need for the placement of juveniles in detention or non-secure placements pending court disposition.
- Assists both the parents and juvenile in resolving conflicts that might otherwise lead to further problem behavior.
- Provides information to the court about the ability of the juvenile and family to maintain a safe and supervised plan that would enable the juvenile to remain at home at the time of court disposition.
- Provides a “bridge” between the court disposition and the implementation of longer-term supervision through the Neighborhood Intervention Program (NIP) or Youth Services of Southern WI by providing supervision to help maintain the situation at home until one of those programs can begin intensive supervision services.

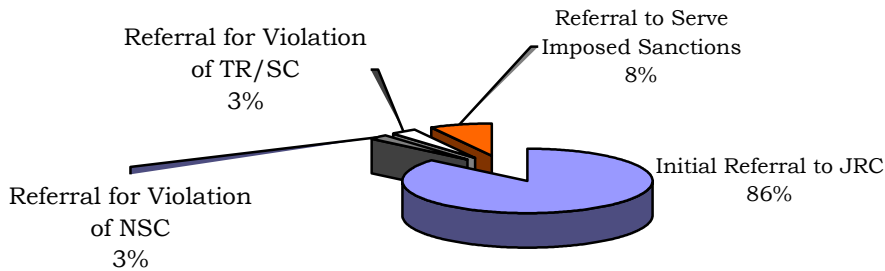
This report seeks to compile information obtained from the above named programs into a single resource. The goal is to share what is known, statistically speaking, about those who were involved with the Juvenile Court Program last year.

The Juvenile Court Program has a proud history of providing the Dane County community with the greatest possible degree of professionalism and confidentiality. The supervisors and staff of the programs work hard to maintain a safe environment for the youth and families they serve. The Annual Report is one of the tools that the department uses to convey information and the partners involved with the Juvenile Court Program use to monitor their own performance and to address recurrent or newly emerging patterns and community needs.

Juvenile Reception Center

The Juvenile Reception Center is Dane County's point of referral for juveniles alleged to have committed a delinquent act and are not released directly to a parent, guardian, relative or other responsible adult. The Juvenile Reception Center also provides a number of other services pertaining to the physical custody of juveniles, including the coordination of information with the courts, human services and law enforcement.

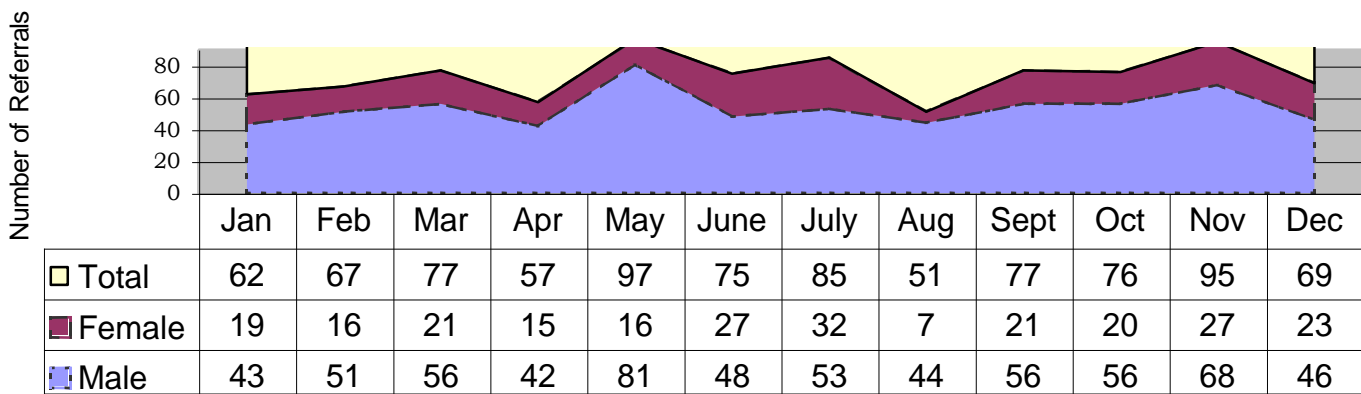
Reasons for Referral to JRC
Chart 1



A total of 888 juveniles, between the ages of 10 and 18, were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center in 2010. The chart above provides a percentile breakdown of four referral categories for which juveniles were referred to JRC. Eighty-six percent of the juveniles were referred to JRC for an initial intake. This number includes juveniles referred pursuant to a Court Order; a Warrant; a Capias; to serve Sanctions, and/or for a new delinquency. Three percent of the referrals to the Reception Center were for allegedly violating the terms of an existing custody order for a Temporary Release from Secure Custody (TR/SC). Another three percent of the referrals were for allegedly violating the terms of an existing Non-Secure Custody order (NSC). The remaining eight percent came to JRC to be placed in the Juvenile Detention Center or Shelter Home to serve imposed sanction days (See **Sanctions** for more information). The following chart illustrates the number of referrals per month in 2010, with May, November and July having the highest numbers. In 2009, March, February and September were the busiest months.

Referrals Per Month

Table 2



When a juvenile is referred to JRC for an initial custody decision, the on duty counselor determines the appropriateness of placing the juvenile under a temporary custody order. If grounds exist, a counselor may place the juvenile under either Secure or Non-Secure Custody. The criteria for placing a juvenile under either form of custody are discussed in greater detail later in this section. If Non-Secure custody seems appropriate, the counselor may place the child at the Dane County Shelter Home, in the parental home, in a relative's home or in the home of another responsible adult. Should the counselor determine that a custody order is not necessary at the time of referral, the juvenile is released. In certain cases, counselors at the Juvenile Reception Center are given a directive from the Court as to the most appropriate placement for a referred juvenile.

Placement of Initial Referrals to JRC

Chart 3

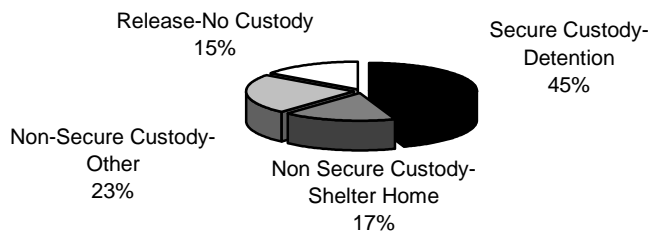


Table 3 illustrates a percentile breakdown of the determination of the need for custody and the subsequent placements for juveniles referred for an initial intake in 2010. Forty-five percent were placed in Secure Custody (SC). A portion of those juveniles placed under Secure Custody were so placed under Court Order. For more information regarding **Juvenile Referral Categories** please look to the corresponding subheading on page 6. Placing a juvenile in Secure Custody requires that a Counselor will have found that at least one of the following applies:

1. Probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile has committed a delinquent act and either presents a substantial risk of physical harm to another person or a substantial risk of running away so as to be unavailable for future court.
2. Probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile is a fugitive from another state or has run away from another secured facility and there has been no reasonable opportunity to return

- the juvenile.
3. Probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile, having been placed in non secure custody by an intake worker, judge, or court commissioner and has runaway or committed a delinquent act and no other suitable alternative exists.
 4. Probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile has been adjudged or alleged to be delinquent and has run away from another county and would run away from non-secure custody pending his or her return.¹

The percentage of juveniles held in Secure Custody at the time of initial intake reflects the severity of the alleged delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in the year 2010. The **alleged violations of criminal statutes** for which juveniles were referred are discussed in greater detail later in this section.

According to year 2010 statistics, forty percent of all referrals for an initial custody decision resulted in a determination of the need for Non-Secure Custody. Of that forty percent, less than half (seventeen percent) were placed under Non-Secure Custody at the Dane County Shelter Home (See **Juvenile Shelter Home** for greater detail), including those placed for Briarpatch when they do not have a host home for the evening. The other twenty-three percent of juveniles placed under non-secure custody in 2010 were placed in one of the following placements: parental home, foster home, group home, the home of a relative or with a responsible adult. Youth placed under Non-Secure Custody for Emergency Custody reasons by the Dane County Department of Human Services are included in this category. A counselor's determination that there is a need for non-secure custody is based upon the belief that probable cause exists to believe the juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the court and there is probable cause:

1. That if the juvenile is not held he or she will commit injury to the person or property of others; or
2. That the parent, guardian or legal custodian of the juvenile or other responsible adult is neglecting, refusing, unable or unavailable to provide adequate supervision and care and that services to ensure the juvenile's safety and well-being are not available or would be inadequate; or
3. That the juvenile will run away or be taken away so as to be unavailable for proceedings of the court or its officers.²

Juveniles placed under non-secure custody for a delinquency are subject to the same custody hearing guidelines as those placed under secure custody. A custody hearing must be held within 24 hours (excluding weekends and legal holidays) and the person/agency with whom the child has been placed is expected to ensure that juvenile will be available for court activities.

All juveniles who are referred to the Juvenile Reception Center for an initial custody decision, and for whom a temporary custody status is not necessary, are released either to their parental home or to another responsible adult as soon as possible. Fifteen percent of all juveniles referred for an initial custody decision in 2010 were released outright. Juveniles in this category were either not found to fit the requirements for non-secure or secure custody or it was determined that adequate supervision and services were already in place for the juvenile and his or her family. The following table presents a

¹ Adapted from Chapter **938.208 (1)** through **(6)**.

² Adapted from Chapter **938.205 (1)** (1)(a) through (c).

history of initial intake decisions made by the Juvenile Reception Center over the past ten years.

Table 4

| Placements of Referrals for Intake: | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Secure Custody | 57% | 58% | 56% | 53% | 50% | 45% | 41% | 46% | 50% | 45% |
| Non-Secure Shelter | 11% | 14% | 15% | 17% | 17% | 19% | 18% | 17% | 20% | 17% |
| Non-Secure Other | 11% | 7% | 11% | 9% | 14% | 18% | 24% | 19% | 16% | 23% |
| Outright Released | 21% | 21% | 18% | 21% | 19% | 18% | 17% | 18% | 14% | 15% |
| Total | 768 | 739 | 808 | 782 | 868 | 927 | 946 | 933 | 863 | 888 |

The table shows that the overall number of referrals for intake increased in 2010 compared to 2009, while the number of juveniles placed under Secure Custody fell. The number of juveniles placed under Non-Secure Custody at the Shelter Home in 2010 also decreased from the previous year. In contrast, the number of juveniles placed under Non-Secure Custody somewhere other than the Shelter Home increased. The number of initial intakes that were released without a temporary custody status remained among the lowest in the past ten years.

JRC Referral Categories

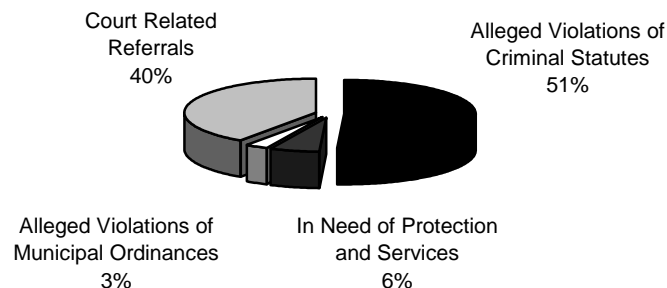
Juveniles referred to the Juvenile Reception Center are divided into four main referral categories. The categories are:

1. Juveniles alleged to have violated one or more criminal statutes.
2. Juveniles alleged to be in need of protection or services.
3. Juveniles alleged to have violated one or more municipal ordinances.
4. Court related referrals category (Court Order, Sanctions, Capias, etc.)

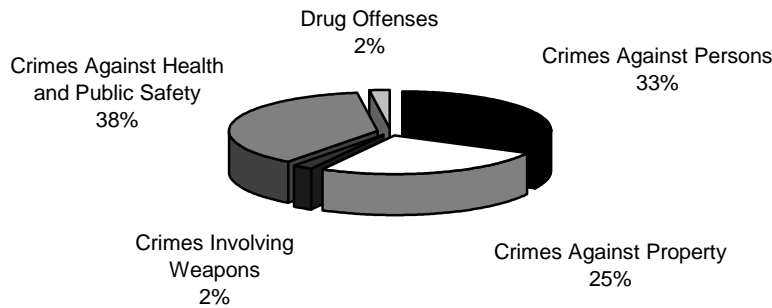
The percentage of juveniles listed in each category of Table 5 reflects only that a juvenile referred to JRC fit into that category. Juveniles can potentially fall into more than one referral category and may be entered more than once in each category. For instance, a juvenile who is referred for underage drinking, and who has also been charged with Battery and Disorderly Conduct, will be entered once in Category Three and twice in Category One.

JRC Referral Categories

Chart 5



**Category One:
Alleged Violations of Criminal Statutes
Chart 6**



Crimes Against Public Health And Safety

Referrals for allegedly committing offenses against Public Health and Safety constituted the largest percentage of all delinquency entries in the year 2010. Disorderly Conduct (151), in conjunction with charges for Obstruction (16) and Resisting (33), represent all but 27 of the 227 charges recorded for this category. Entries for Obstruction and Resisting were higher for males, which may indicate that males were more likely to continue their disruptive behavior even after the arrival of law enforcement. Table 7 provides a list of the delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

Table 7

| Crimes Against Public Health And Safety | Male | Female | Total |
|--|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Bomb Scare | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Disorderly Conduct (DC) | 101 | 50 | 151 |
| Disorderly Conduct while Armed | 16 | 3 | 19 |
| Eluding a Police Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Escape | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| No Driver's License | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Obstruction | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| Resisting | 22 | 11 | 33 |
| Unlawful Use of Computer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 160 | 67 | 227 |

Crimes Against Persons

Juveniles referred for allegedly committing offenses against other persons represented the second largest percentage, thirty-three percent, of the five subsections. Battery charges (112) represented over half of the entries in this subsection (199). Males were alleged to have committed all robbery offenses (37). Table 8 provides a list of the delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

Table 8

| Crimes Against Persons | Male | Female | Total |
|--|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Battery | 53 | 34 | 87 |
| -Attempted | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| -Domestic | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| -Group | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| -Substantial | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| -To a Police Officer | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| -To School Officials | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Criminal Trespass to Dwelling | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Discharging Bodily Fluid at a Law Enforcement Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Hit and Run | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Intentional Physical Abuse to a Child | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Intimidation of a Victim | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Intimidation of a Witness | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Lewd and Lascivious | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Mayhem | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Reckless Endangering Safety | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Reckless Injury – 2 nd Degree | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Robbery, Armed | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Robbery, Strong Armed | 20 | 0 | 20 |
| Robbery, Attempted Strong Armed | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Sexual Assault – 1 st Degree | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Sexual Assault – 2 nd Degree | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Sexual Assault – Repeated Acts of Same Child | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Sexual Assault of a Child – 1 st Degree | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Sexual Assault of a Child – 2 nd Degree | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Strangulation | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Strangulation – Attempted | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Suffocation | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Threats to Injure | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Use of a Device to Cause Discomfort | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Violation of a Temporary Restraining Order or Injunction | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 153 | 46 | 199 |

Crimes Against Property

In 2010, entries for males again outnumbered those for females in the subsection of Crimes Against Property. Criminal Damage to Property (47) and Burglary (33) charges accounted for over half of the 155 entries in this subsection.

Table 9

| Crimes Against Property | Male | Female | Total |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Arson | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Burglary – Armed Residential | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Burglary – Attempted | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Burglary – Commercial | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Burglary – Residential | 21 | 0 | 21 |
| Criminal Damage To Property (CDTP) | 38 | 9 | 47 |
| Entry Into Locked Vehicle | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| OMVWOC – Attempted | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (OMVWOC) | 25 | 6 | 31 |
| Receiving Stolen Property | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Retail Theft | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Take and Drive Without Owner's Consent | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Theft | 19 | 3 | 22 |
| Theft From Vehicle | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Theft From Vehicle – Attempted | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Trespass to Medical Facility | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Trespassing | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Unauthorized Use of Individual's Personal Identifying Information | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 133 | 22 | 155 |

Drug Offenses and Crimes Involving Weapons

The majority of entries for Crimes Involving Weapons were for Carrying a Concealed Weapon (17 of 26).

Table 10

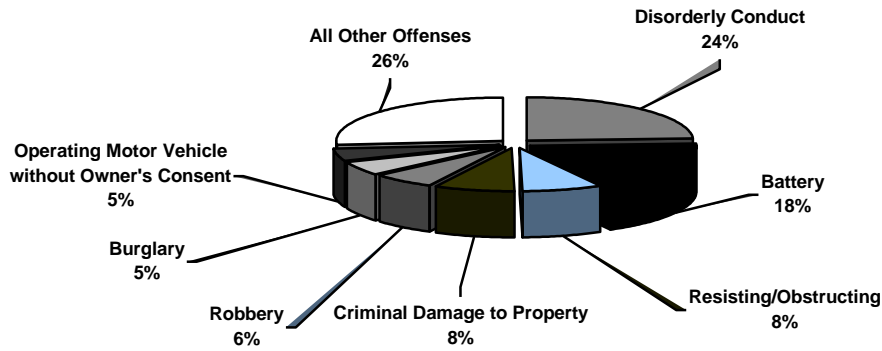
| Crimes Involving Weapons | Male | Female | Total |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Carrying a Concealed Weapon | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| Dangerous Weapon On School Grounds Other Than a Gun | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Possession of OC Spray | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 23 | 3 | 26 |

Males constituted all of the entries for drug related offenses.

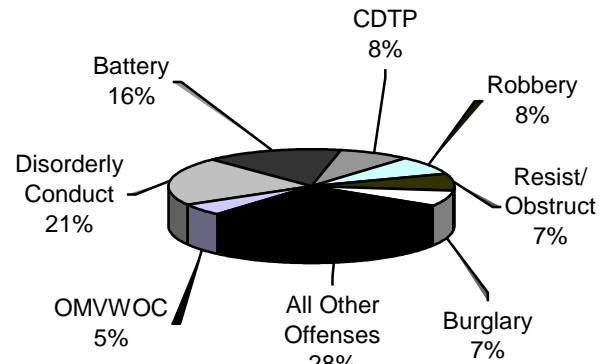
Table 11

| Drug Offenses | Male | Female | Total |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Possession of a Controlled Substance | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Possession of Drug Paraphernalia | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Marijuana Possession | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Marijuana Possession with Intent to Deliver | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Total | 14 | 0 | 14 |

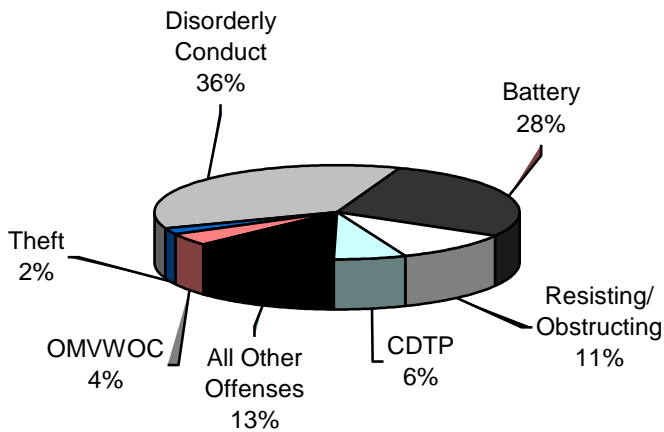
Most Prominent Criminal Offenses Referred - A Chart 12



Most Prominent Referrals - Male Chart 14



Most Prominent Referrals-Female Chart 13



Category Two: Children and Juveniles Alleged To Be in Need of Protection or Services

This referral category includes referrals to JRC for reasons not governed by law violations, municipal citations or court orders. Juveniles alleged to be uncontrollable, habitual truants or dropouts from school are referred to as Juveniles In Need of Protection or Services (JIPS). Children suffering from illness, injury, or in immediate danger from their surroundings continue to be referred to as Children In Need of Protection or Services (CHIPS).

In 2010, 72 juveniles were referred for JIPS and CHIPS purposes. Juveniles who were referred to JRC as a runaway were likely to have either runaway from a Dane County Group Home, Foster Home or to have run away from a placement outside of Dane County. Some of these juveniles are placed directly at the Shelter Home. The following table describes the population referred to JRC as being JIPS or CHIPS.

Table 15

| CHIPS and JIPS Referrals | Male | Female | Total |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Briarpatch | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Illness, Injury, Immediate Danger (CHIPS) | 18 | 21 | 39 |
| Runaway From Dane County | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Runaway From Other County or State | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Total | 34 | 38 | 72 |

**Category Three:
Alleged Ordinance Violations**

Law enforcement personnel may issue citations to juveniles who violate municipal ordinances, which may include issuance of citations for underage drinking, obstructing or resisting an officer, and curfew violations. If at all possible, law enforcement officers are required to release juveniles to their parental homes if taken into custody solely for violating a municipal ordinance. Citation related referrals to JRC are most commonly made in cases where the parents are unavailable, related family problems exist or the juvenile is also referred on other offenses. In 2010, 32 entries were made for juveniles referred for municipal citations. JRC typically assists law enforcement in these situations by contacting the juvenile's placement so they can be released. This number does include those referrals where a juvenile accrued a municipal citation in addition to other delinquency allegations.

**Category Four:
Juvenile Court Related Referrals**

Category four includes juveniles taken into custody for reasons related to an order of the Court. Juveniles in this category may be referred to JRC directly after a Court hearing or from a Juvenile Correctional facility so as to be available for Court in Dane County (Writ). Juveniles in this category may also be referred to JRC pursuant to a directive by the Court itself for failure to appear (Capias) or at the request of the Dane County District Attorney's office (Warrant). This category also includes referrals for Sanctions and juveniles referred for Courtesy Holds from other counties.

Juveniles referred to JRC pursuant to Court related activities or orders represent fifty-three percent of all referrals to JRC. The information provided in the Table 16 gives a more in depth description of this population and the various reasons for referral.

Table 16

| Juvenile Court Related Referrals | Male | Female | Total |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Capias | 41 | 19 | 60 |
| Court Ordered Custody | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| Court Ordered Home Detention | 100 | 43 | 143 |
| Courtesy Hold (Non-Secure Custody) | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Courtesy Hold (Secure Custody) | 35 | 5 | 40 |
| DOJC Aftercare Violation | 35 | 3 | 38 |
| Sanctions | 95 | 46 | 141 |
| Traffic | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Warrant | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Writ | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Total | 346 | 123 | 469 |

Places of Release

The Juvenile Reception Center documents the places to which juveniles are released for all programs in the department (JRC, Detention, Shelter Home, Home Detention Program). These places are where a juvenile is released to when their referral to JRC is closed, which could be due to their custody status terminating, being outright released from JRC, Home Detention program ending, Shelter Home placement ending, etc. The JRC database is the primary source by which this statistic is measured. Table 17 below illustrates the various placements to which juveniles were released in 2010.

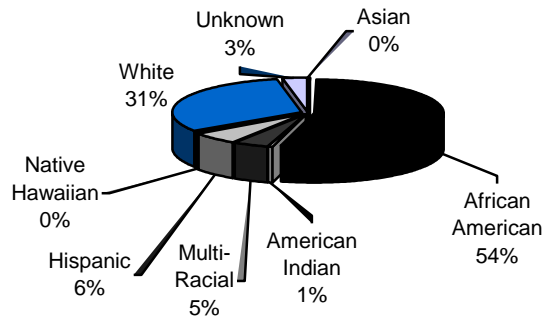
Table 17

| Place of Release | Male | Female | Total |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| AWOL | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Briarpatch | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Dane Co. Dept. of Human Services | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Dept. of Juvenile Corrections | 79 | 4 | 83 |
| Foster Home | 48 | 14 | 62 |
| Group Home | 57 | 11 | 68 |
| Jail | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Other Co. Human Services | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Other Co. Sheriff's Dept. | 19 | 6 | 25 |
| Other State Sheriff's Dept. | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Other | 60 | 37 | 97 |
| Parental Home | 270 | 130 | 400 |
| Relative Home | 39 | 7 | 46 |
| Residential Treatment | 36 | 14 | 50 |
| Responsible Adult | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| Self | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Shelter Home | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Waived | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 644 | 244 | 888 |

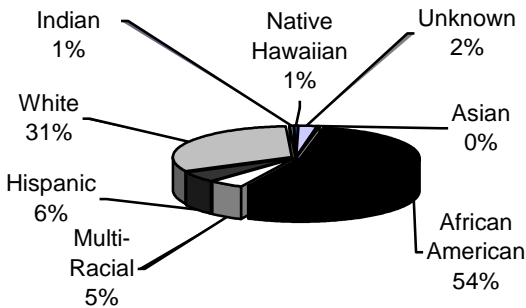
Gender, Race, Age, and Other Information

The juveniles referred for intake in 2010 can be described by a variety of characteristics. Seventy-three percent of the juveniles referred were male. White males constituted thirty-one percent of all male referrals whereas African American males constituted fifty-four percent. White females constituted thirty-one percent of all female referrals while African American females constituted fifty-two percent. The average age of youth referred slightly increased from 2009. The average age of youth referred was 15 years. The mode age for males was 16 years (thirty-seven percent) and for females it was 15 years (thirty-five percent). Year 2010 statistics, in regards to gender, race, and age, indicate a slight decrease in Hispanic youth referred from 7% in 2009 to 6%. African American referrals of both genders also saw a increase from 47% in 2009 to 54%, while referrals for both genders of White youth decreased from 35% in 2009 to 31%. Youth listed as “unknown” are CHIPS youth for whom detailed demographic information was not available. The following charts provide a detailed illustration of the population referred to JRC for intake in 2010.

Race of Referral - All
Chart 18



Race of Referral - Male
Chart 19



Race of Referral - Female
Chart 20

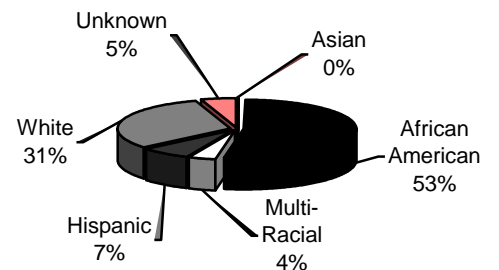
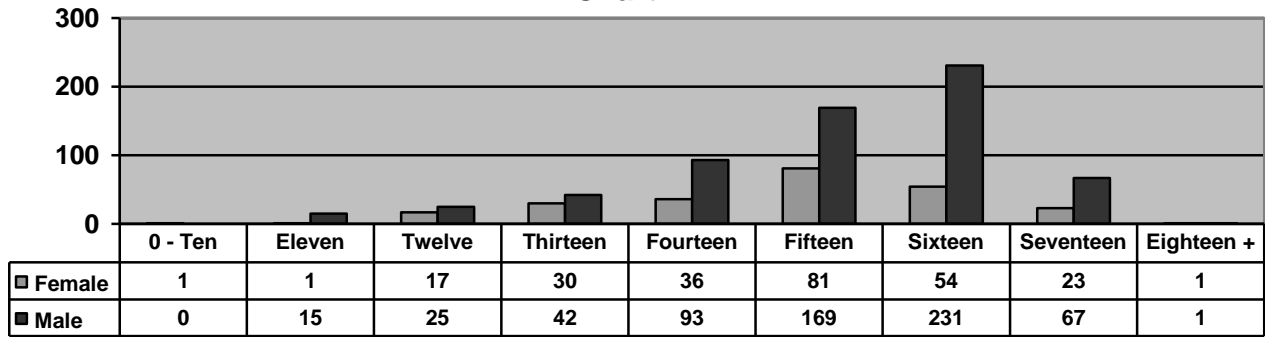


Table 21

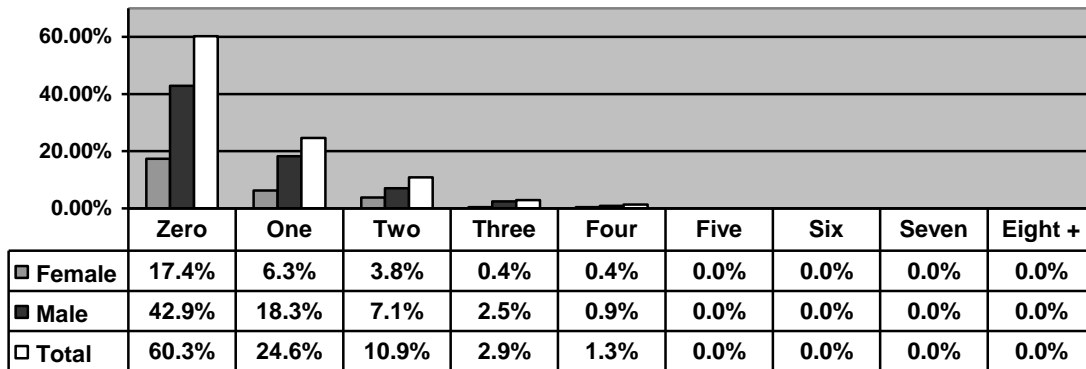
| Race | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| African American | 351 | 127 | 478 |
| American Indian | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Asian | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Hispanic | 36 | 17 | 53 |
| Multi-Racial | 30 | 10 | 40 |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Unknown | 15 | 13 | 28 |
| White | 203 | 76 | 279 |
| Total | 644 | 244 | 888 |

**Age Of Referrals
Chart 22**



*One nine-year old male isn't reflected in chart 22.

**Number of Prior Referrals
Chart 23**



Referring And/Or Apprehending Agency

Juveniles were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center via 23 sources in 2010. The Court was the leading source of referrals this year, with thirty-five percent of all referrals. The Madison Police Department was the second most prominent referral agency, referring thirty-one percent of all juveniles.

Table 24

| Referring Agencies | Male | Female | Total |
|--|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Cambridge PD | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Cottage Grove PD | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Court | 212 | 98 | 310 |
| Dane County Department of Human Services | 18 | 23 | 41 |
| Dane County Sheriff's Office | 50 | 12 | 62 |
| Fitchburg PD | 21 | 2 | 23 |
| Madison PD | 210 | 62 | 272 |
| Marshall PD | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| McFarland PD | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Middleton PD | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Monona PD | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Mount Horeb PD | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Oregon PD | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| Other | 37 | 9 | 46 |
| Stoughton PD | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Sun Prairie PD | 23 | 11 | 34 |
| Town of Madison PD | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| Unknown | 17 | 3 | 20 |
| University of Wisconsin PD | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Verona PD | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Voluntary Admission | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Wauwaukee PD | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Wisconsin State Patrol | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 644 | 244 | 888 |

Residence of Youth Referred to JRC

Chart 25 through Table 28 illustrates the residence of youth referred to JRC. The residence of the youth is recorded as the last residence prior to referral. All referrals to JRC and address changes are counted for youth, which may result in more than one entry for a juvenile.

Residence of Referred Juveniles

Chart 25

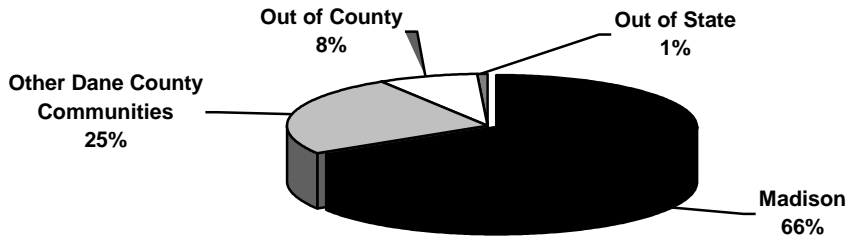


Table 26

| Residence: Dane County | Male | Female | Total |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Belleville | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Black Earth | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Brooklyn | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Cambridge | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| Cottage Grove | 26 | 2 | 28 |
| Cross Plains | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| Dane | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Deerfield | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| DeForest | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Fitchburg | 34 | 3 | 37 |
| Madison | 896 | 292 | 1188 |
| Marshall | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Mazomanie | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| McFarland | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Middleton | 25 | 9 | 34 |
| Monona | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Mount Horeb | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| Oregon | 25 | 9 | 34 |
| Stoughton | 9 | 22 | 31 |
| Sun Prairie | 89 | 33 | 122 |
| Verona | 8 | 21 | 29 |
| Waunakee | 32 | 14 | 46 |
| Windsor | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Total | 1213 | 423 | 1636 |

Table 27

| Residence: Other Counties | Male | Female | Total |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Columbia | 27 | 4 | 31 |
| Dodge | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Eau Claire | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Grant | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Iowa | 17 | 3 | 20 |
| Jefferson | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Kenosha | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Milwaukee | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Outagamie | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Racine | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Richland | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Rock | 16 | 5 | 21 |
| Sauk | 27 | 8 | 35 |
| Sawyer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Vernon | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Washburn | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Waukesha | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Waupaca | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 116 | 31 | 147 |

Table 28

| Residence: Other States | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Illinois | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Indiana | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Iowa | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Ohio | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 6 | 7 | 13 |

School Enrollment Status

Information regarding school enrollment is obtained at the time of the Juvenile Reception Center intake. This information, when available, reveals only where a referred juvenile self-reports to be enrolled and/or attending school and does not necessarily reflect school attendance, status or other school related issues.

Table 29

| High Schools | Male | Female | Total |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| East | 69 | 17 | 86 |
| LaFollette | 77 | 46 | 123 |
| Memorial | 57 | 24 | 81 |
| Shabazz | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| West | 56 | 5 | 61 |
| Total | 260 | 92 | 352 |

Table 30

| Middle and Elementary Schools: MMSD | Male | Female | Total |
|--|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Blackhawk | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Cherokee | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Crestwood | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Hawthorne | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Jefferson | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Leopold | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| O'Keefe | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Sandburg | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Sennett | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| Sherman | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Spring Harbor | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Toki | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Whitehorse | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Wright | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Total | 53 | 30 | 83 |

Table 31

| Other Madison Area Programs: | Male | Female | Total |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Private, OFS, Home, GED, ALA, Replay, School w/in a School, etc. | 58 | 7 | 65 |
| Total | 58 | 7 | 65 |

Table 32

| Enrolled: Outside MMSD | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Belleville | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Cambridge | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Creekside Elementary | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Deerfield | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| DeForest | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Marshall | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| McFarland | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Middleton | 17 | 4 | 21 |
| Monona | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| Mount Horeb | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Oregon | 23 | 3 | 26 |
| Other | 28 | 10 | 38 |
| Out of County | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Out of State | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Patrick Marsh | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Savannah Oaks | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Stoughton | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Sun Prairie | 30 | 20 | 50 |
| Verona | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| Waunakee | 12 | 6 | 18 |
| Wisconsin Heights | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 164 | 66 | 230 |

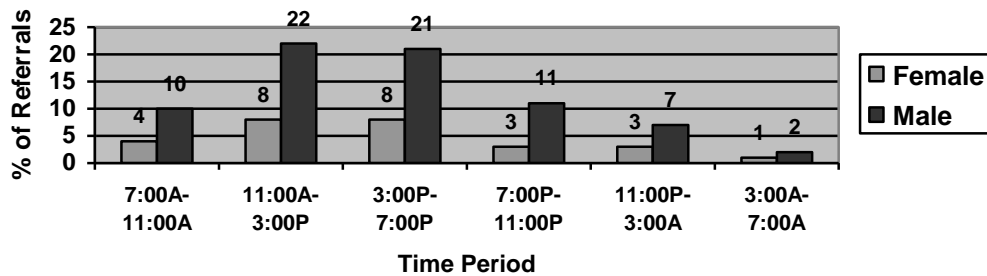
Table 33

| Not Enrolled | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| All Counties & States | 14 | 10 | 24 |
| Total | 14 | 10 | 24 |

Time of Referral

The Juvenile Reception Center records the time of referral for each juvenile referred for intake. The time of referral provides an important look into number of intake decisions that occur outside of “normal” business hours of other county and private agencies. That knowledge may help inform other agencies of ways they could help JRC gather information for intake. It also provides insight to the Juvenile Reception Center about the number of staff that will likely be needed each day and what resources that staff is likely to have readily available at the time of intake.

Referrals Per Time Period
Chart 34



Juvenile Reception Center Counselors are involved in a variety of other court related duties that are not reflected by the number of initial intakes completed each year. Counselors are responsible for participating in court related duties and they have frequent contact with the Dane County Department of Human Services as well as other local, county and state service providers. This case management and interaction helps ensure the coordination of services for youth held in secure custody. The overnight staff person at JRC helps to supervise the Detention Center and also conducts admissions for male clients who are ordered to Secure Custody in Detention, while also providing custody intake services if law enforcement refers a youth to JRC. This staffing pattern helps to maximize the efficiency of staff in the department.

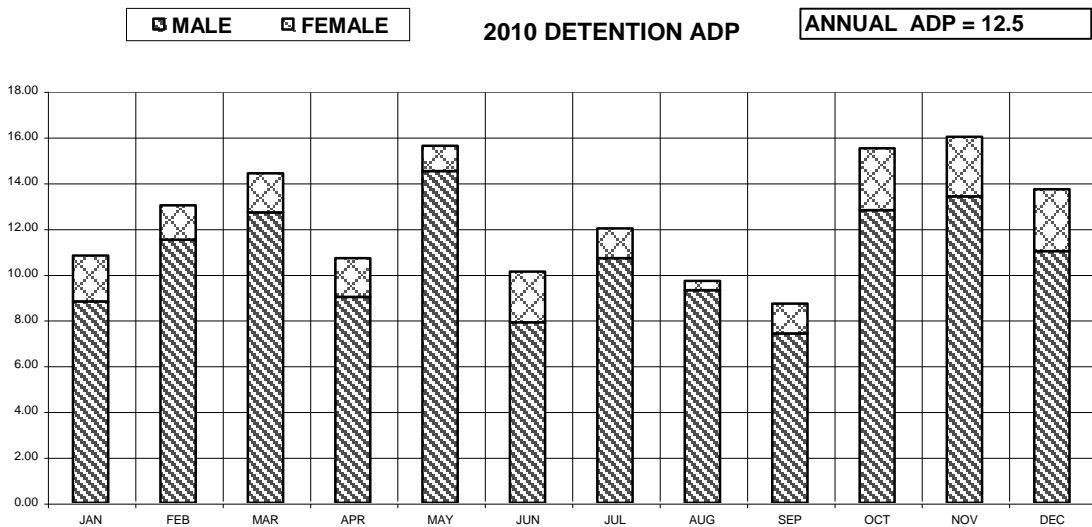
Juvenile Detention

The Dane County Juvenile Detention Home provides secure placement for juveniles in need of secure confinement who are primarily placed pending their court disposition. There are 24 beds in Detention, although the population can exceed 24 for brief periods of time. Some juveniles are placed in Detention on the basis of a sanction for violating their court ordered rules of supervision. Juveniles from other areas counties are also accepted for placement, which is a revenue source for the department. "OOC" denotes out of county placement in the Dane County Juvenile Detention.

DETENTION AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) FOR 2010
Table 35

| MONTH | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | OOC (included in total) |
|-------|------|--------|-------|-------------------------|
| JAN | 8.8 | 2.0 | 10.8 | 0.7 |
| FEB | 11.5 | 1.5 | 13.0 | 2.4 |
| MAR | 12.7 | 1.7 | 14.4 | 0.9 |
| APR | 9.0 | 1.7 | 10.7 | 0.2 |
| MAY | 14.5 | 1.1 | 15.6 | 0.4 |
| JUN | 7.9 | 2.2 | 10.1 | 0.7 |
| JUL | 10.7 | 1.3 | 12.0 | 2.3 |
| AUG | 9.3 | 0.4 | 9.7 | 1.5 |
| SEP | 7.4 | 1.3 | 8.7 | 0.8 |
| OCT | 12.8 | 2.7 | 15.5 | 2.2 |
| NOV | 13.4 | 2.6 | 16.0 | 1.8 |
| DEC | 11.0 | 2.7 | 13.7 | 0.3 |
| AVG | 10.7 | 1.8 | 12.5 | 1.2 |

Chart 36



In 2010, approximately 81% of the juveniles in Detention were male and 68% of the juveniles in Detention were minority.

2010 Detention Population by Race/Sex

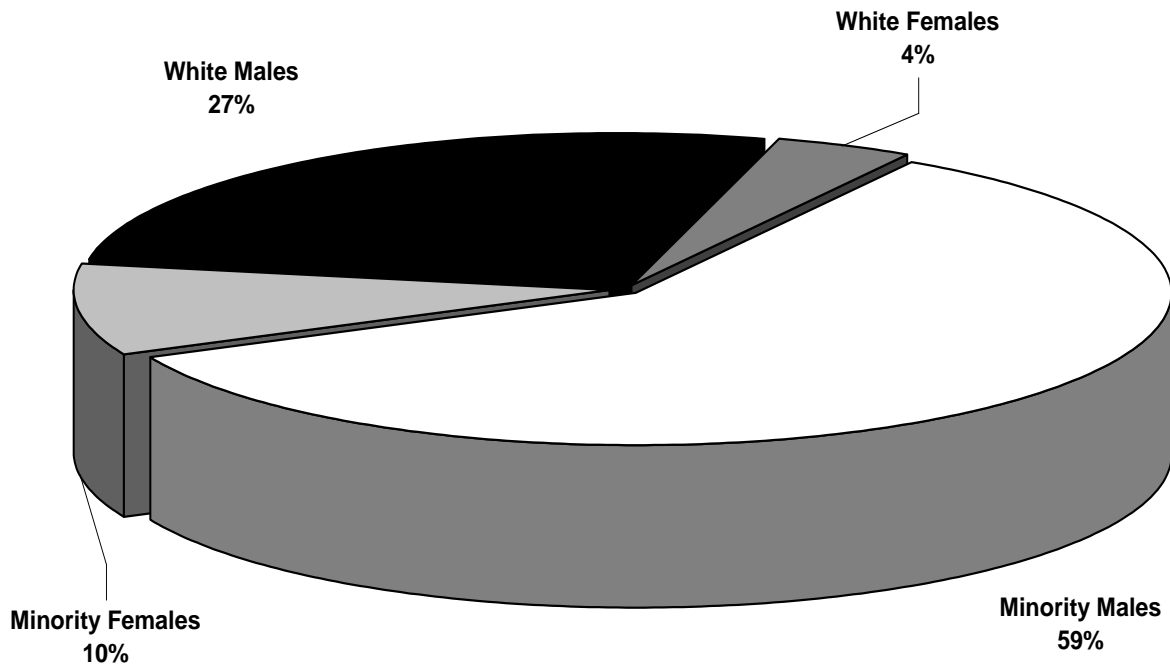
Table 37*

| Race/Sex | Average Daily Population (ADP) |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| White Males | 3.2 |
| White Females | 0.5 |
| Minority Males | 7.1 |
| Minority Females | 1.2 |

* Data based on Office of Justice Assistance Juvenile Secure Detention Register; data in tables 37 and 38 may vary slightly from other data sources resulting in minor record duplications or discrepancies.

DETENTION ADP 2010 RACE/SEX

Chart 38*



Juveniles were placed in Detention for a variety of reasons. As noted in Table 39, 34.2% of juveniles placed in Detention (188 juveniles) were placed on the basis of an intake decision related to a new delinquency allegation.

| 2010 REASON FOR ADMISSION | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Table 39* | | | | | | |
| REASON | FEMALES (103) | | MALES (446) | | TOTAL | |
| | NO. | % of total | NO. | % of total | NO. | % |
| NEW CHARGE | 25 | 24.3% | 163 | 36.6% | 188 | 34.2% |
| SANCTIONS | 46 | 44.7% | 125 | 28.0% | 171 | 31.1% |
| CAPIAS | 11 | 10.7% | 42 | 9.4% | 53 | 9.7% |
| VIOL CUST ORDER | 15 | 14.6% | 53 | 11.9% | 68 | 12.4% |
| VIOL DJC AFTERCARE | 3 | 2.9% | 38 | 8.5% | 41 | 7.5% |
| HOLD FOR COURT | 0 | 0.00% | 13 | 2.9% | 13 | 2.4% |
| OTHER | 2 | 1.9% | 11 | 2.5% | 13 | 2.4% |
| Runaway/Out of State | 1 | 0.9% | 1 | 0.2% | 2 | 0.3% |
| TOTAL | 103 | 100.00% | 446 | 100.00% | 549 | 100.00% |

Sanctions Ordered by Court/Imposed by Worker

CAPIAS = Missed a court hearing and held pending court

Viol Custody Order = Youth violating conditions of TR/SC or new delinquent act or runaway under NSC

Viol DJC Aftercare = Youth placed in Juv. Corrections; held pending return/revocation

Hold for Court = Youth placed in Juv. Corrections, returned to Dane Co. for court

Other = Youth returning from out of county placement, out of state/county runaways, youth returning from hospital, etc.

* Data based on Office of Justice Assistance Juvenile Secure Detention Register; data in tables 39 and 40 may vary slightly from other data sources resulting in minor record duplications or discrepancies.

DETENTION AVG AGE AND LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) 2010

Table 40*

| RACE | NUMBER | AVG LOS | AVG AGE | DAYS OF CARE* |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| ALL | 549 | 8.13 | 15.30 | 4463.4 |
| MALE | 446 | 8.65 | 15.40 | 3857.9 |
| FEMALE | 103 | 5.85 | 15.20 | 602.6 |
| BLACK MALE | 267 | 8.78 | 15.40 | 2344.3 |
| BLACK FEMALE | 65 | 6.29 | 15.20 | 408.9 |
| WHITE MALE | 144 | 8.35 | 15.40 | 1202.4 |
| WHITE FEMALE | 32 | 5.34 | 15.40 | 170.9 |
| LATINO MALE | 32 | 9.22 | 15.50 | 295.0 |
| LATINO FEMALE | 6 | 3.83 | 14.80 | 23.0 |
| NATIVE AMERICAN MALE | 2 | 8.50 | 15.50 | 17.0 |
| NATIVE AMERICAN FEMALE | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| ASIAN MALE | 1 | 1.00 | 17.00 | 1.0 |
| ASIAN FEMALE | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| ALL MINORITY MALE | 302 | 8.79 | 15.85 | 2657.3 |
| ALL MINORITY FEMALE | 71 | 6.08 | 15.00 | 431.8 |
| ALL MINORITY | 373 | 8.28 | 15.57 | 3089.2 |
| ALL WHITE | 176 | 7.80 | 15.40 | 1373.3 |

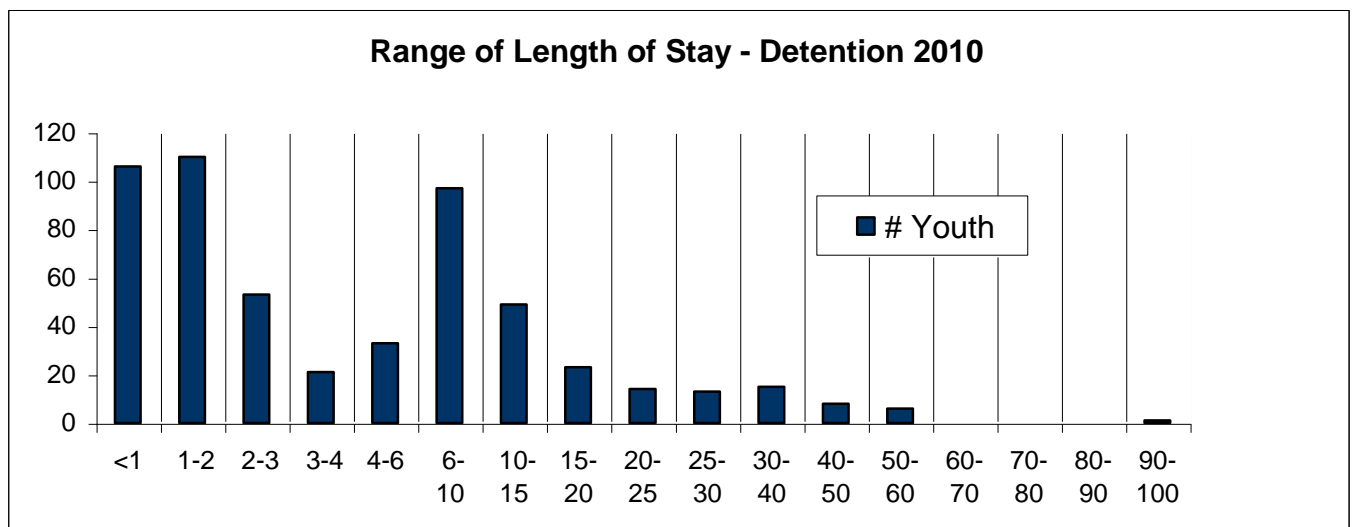
JUVENILE DETENTION 2010

LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) – RANGE

| Number of Days | # Youth | % Youth |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| <1 | 106 | 19.31% |
| 1-2 | 110 | 20.04% |
| 2-3 | 53 | 9.65% |
| 3-4 | 21 | 3.83% |
| 4-6 | 33 | 6.01% |
| 6-10 | 97 | 17.67% |
| 10-15 | 49 | 8.93% |
| 15-20 | 23 | 4.19% |
| 20-25 | 14 | 2.55% |
| 25-30 | 13 | 2.37% |
| 30-40 | 15 | 2.73% |
| 40-50 | 8 | 1.46% |
| 50-60 | 6 | 1.09% |
| 60-70 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 70-80 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 80-90 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 90-100 | 1 | 0.18% |

Source: OJA Juvenile Secure Detention Register

A higher percentage of juveniles were in placement in the 1-2 and 2-3 day ranges in 2010 compared to 2009, but there were a lower percentage of juveniles who stayed in Detention in the 10-15 day range in 2010 when compared to 2009.



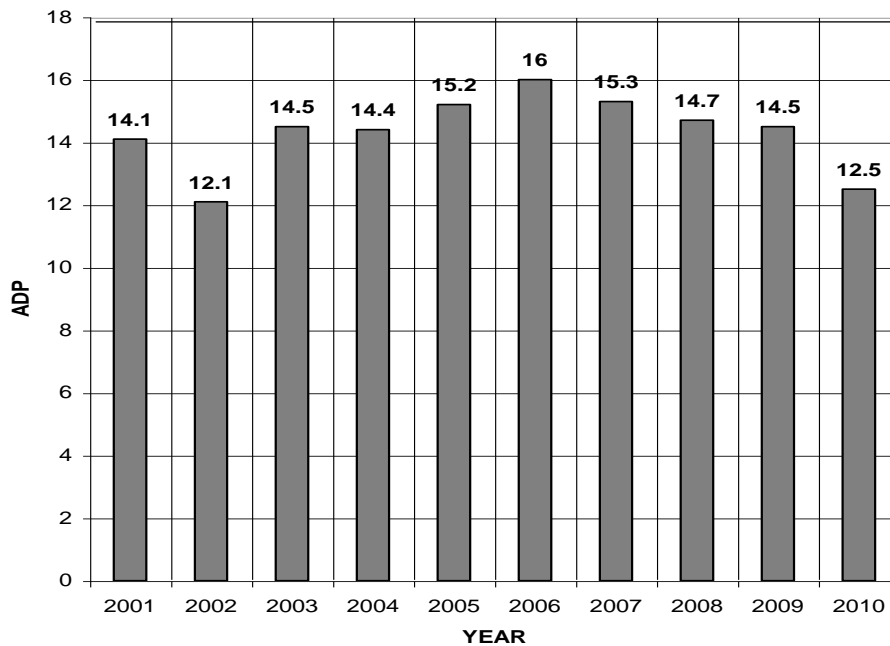
JUVENILE DETENTION ADP HISTORY

Table 41

| YEAR | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ADP | 14.1 | 12.1 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 15.2 | 16.0 | 15.3 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 12.5 |

As noted in table 41 and the chart below, the Average Daily Population (ADP) of Juvenile Detention is cyclical. Typically the cycle increases and then decreases for 3-4 years each cycle. This year's ADP remained consistent with this pattern, showing a decrease. Of note this year, 1.2 of the total ADP was due to juveniles who were out-of-county residents, so the Dane County juvenile ADP was 11.3.

DETENTION ADP HISTORY 2001-2010

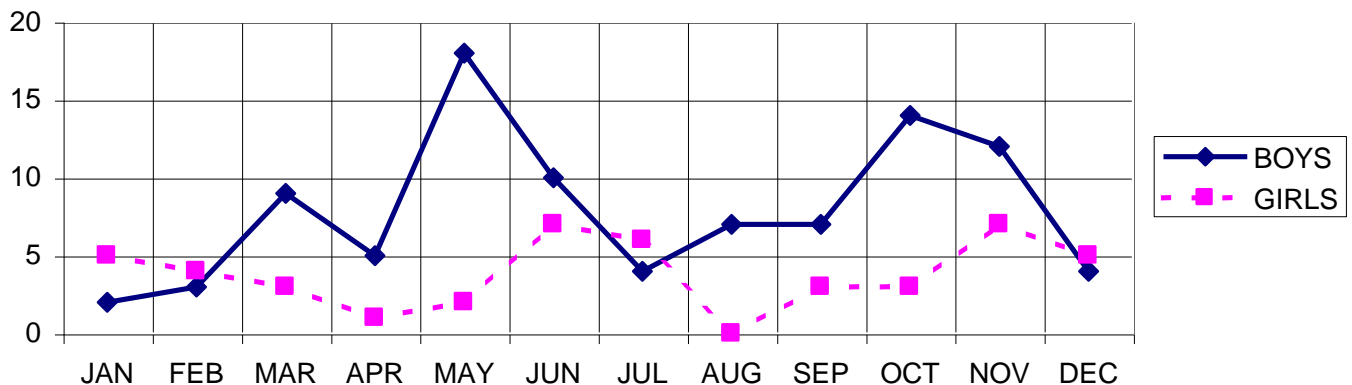


Juvenile Court Sanctions

One of the sanctions the Court may impose when a juvenile fails to comply with conditions of a court order is to place the juvenile in the secure detention facility for a period of up to ten days. In some cases, multiple violations result in consecutive sanctions being imposed (e.g. three violations could result in a sanction of thirty days).

In 2000, the District Attorney’s Office, the Juvenile Court Program, and other County service providers collectively united to initiate the **Weekend Report Center** as an alternative to Sanctions in Detention. In addition to the creation of the Weekend Report Center, the Courts also began ordering sanctions to places other than Detention; such orders placed some juveniles at the Dane County Shelter Home and Bockari Group Home. Others were placed back in their parental home with monitoring by an Electronic Monitoring Bracelet.

SANCTIONS BY MONTH FOR 2010
Chart 42

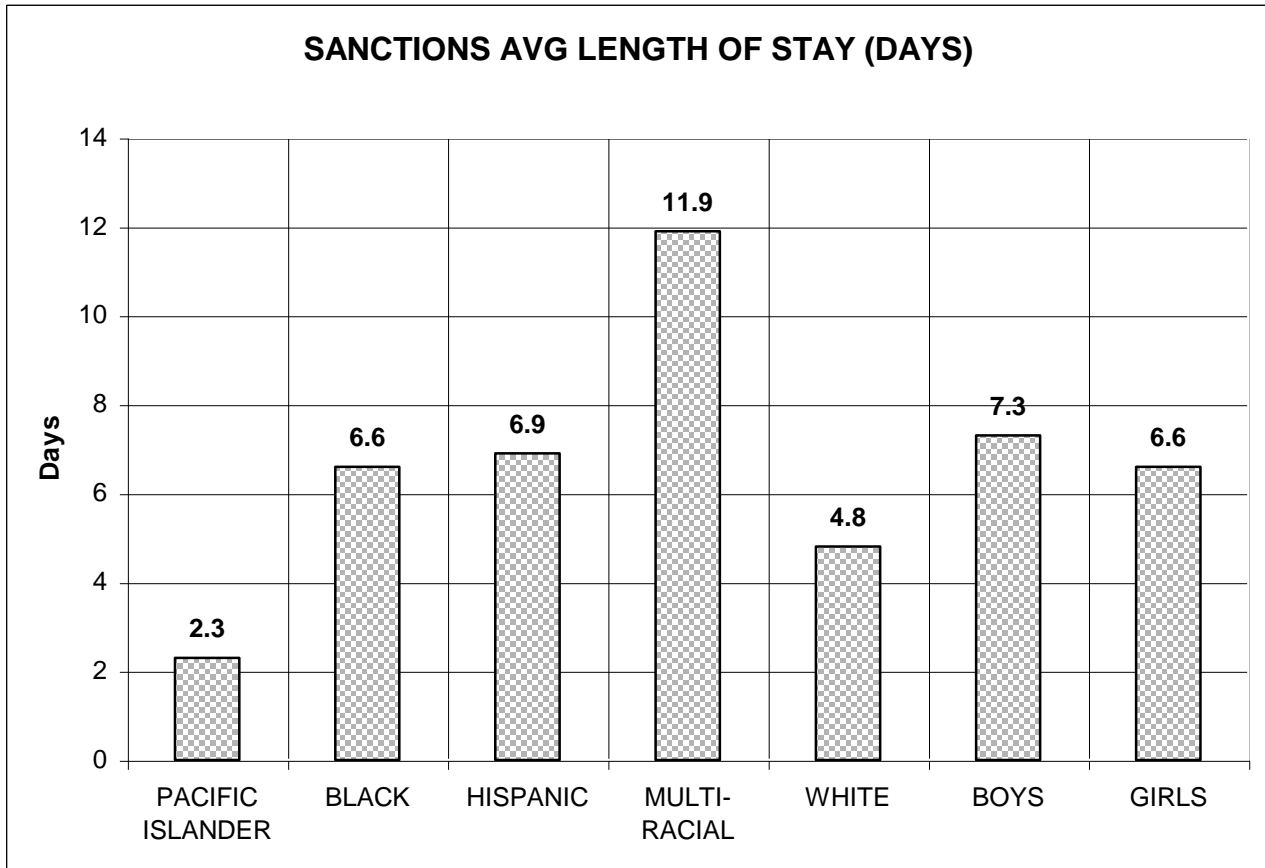


| | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | TOTAL |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| BOYS | 2 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 18 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 12 | 4 | 95 |
| GIRLS | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 46 |
| TOTAL | 7 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 20 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 19 | 9 | 141 |

The chart and table above illustrates the number of juveniles, 141, who served sanctions either at the Detention Center, the Shelter Home, Bockari Group Home or at the Parental Home with electronic monitoring. The vast majority served sanctions in Detention. JRC counselors also admitted 61 juveniles to Detention to serve imposed sanction days in 2010.

Table 43 illustrates the average length of stay by race and gender for juveniles serving sanctions in Detention, including imposed sanction days.

Table 43



Juvenile Shelter Home

Located at 2402 Atwood Avenue, Madison, since 1975, the Shelter Home is Dane County's non-secure, short-term residential facility for juveniles who have been removed from their home or placement and are awaiting court action or other placement. Shelter Home serves up to a total of 16 boys and girls ranging in age from 10 through 17.

Residents are placed at Shelter Home by the Juvenile Reception Center and/or by a court order entered by a Juvenile Court Commissioner or Dane County Juvenile Court Judge. Residents are placed for CHIPS or Delinquency reasons and are under a temporary physical custody order. Residents may remain at Shelter Home for up to 60 days following each admission. Shelter Home can also accept residents placed on a basis of an "Emergency Change of Placement" (Emergency-COP), pursuant to Wisconsin Statute 48.357 and 938.357. Residents placed under this status are admitted on the basis of Shelter Home staff approval, require no physical custody order and are limited by statute to 20 days. Residents can also be placed by Juvenile Court Judges to serve sanctions days. These placements represent days spent at Shelter Home as a consequence for violation of a previous court order. Shelter Home can accept juveniles from other counties and also serves as an overnight resource for Briarpatch referrals.

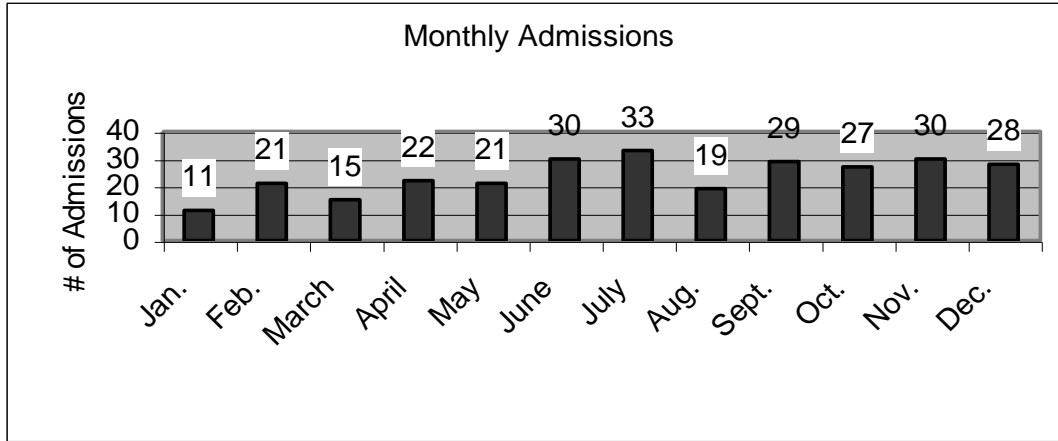
The following tables and charts describe juveniles referred to the Shelter Home in a variety of ways. A juvenile in this section may be counted multiple times by our database by meeting multiple criteria at the time of referral and/or by having more than one referral/placement.

Age of Children Admitted to Shelter Home
Table 44

| Age | Male | Female | Totals |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| 12 | 12 | 5 | 17 |
| 13 | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| 14 | 35 | 30 | 65 |
| 15 | 48 | 27 | 75 |
| 16 | 48 | 28 | 76 |
| 17 | 15 | 9 | 24 |
| Total | 178 | 108 | 286 |

The average age of Shelter Home residents for 2010 was 14.76 years, which equals the average age of 14.76 for 2009. The average age for girls in 2010 was 14.84 (14.87 in 2009) and the average age for boys was again 14.70 (14.70 in 2009).

Admission to Shelter Home By Month
Chart 45



Basis For Referral To Shelter Home
Table 46

| Referral Basis | Male | Female | Total |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Briarpatch | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| CHIPS | 13 | 20 | 33 |
| JIPS | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Delinquent | 191 | 91 | 282 |
| Runaway from Dane Co. | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Runaway from Other County or State | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 213 | 117 | 330 |

*This table may contain missing or duplicate referrals

CHIPS = Children in need of protection and services. **JIPS**= Juvenile in need of protection and services

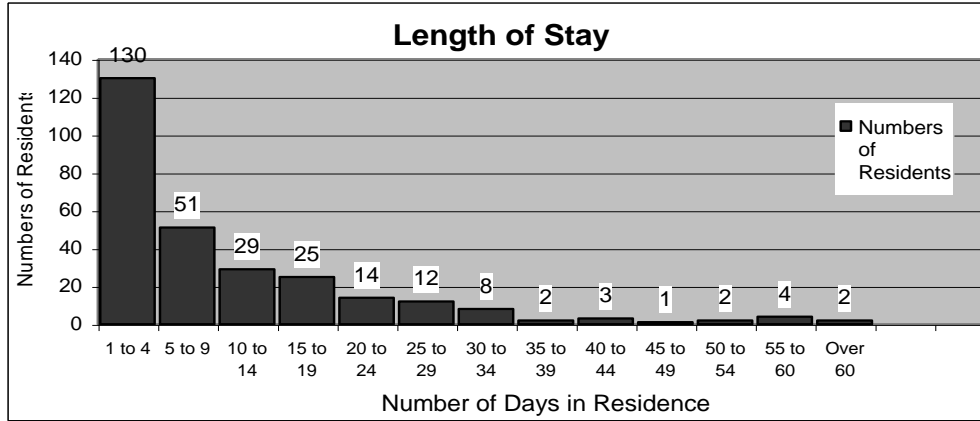
In 1982, delinquency admissions represented 18.3%; In 1992, delinquency admissions surpassed CHIPS for the first time (54.7%). In 1996, delinquency admissions represented 60.3%. Delinquency admissions represented 85.5% in 2010, which is an increase in proportion to CHIPS admissions, which accounted for 10.0% of all admissions. In 2010, Court Ordered Sanctions referrals represented 16.8% (48 residents) of all referrals, up from 15.5% in 2009 (32 residents) and up from 12.2% in 2008 (30 residents).

Physical Custody Status At Time Of Referral To Shelter Home
Table 47

| Status | Male | Female | Total |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Non-Secure Custody | 101 | 64 | 165 |
| Temporary Release/Secure Custody | 37 | 8 | 45 |
| Emergency-COP | 17 | 10 | 27 |
| Sanctions | 23 | 26 | 49 |
| Total | 178 | 108 | 286 |

Emergency-COP = Emergency Change of Placement, Ch. 48.357 or Ch. 938.357

**Shelter Home
Days in Residence
Chart 48**



The average length of stay this year was 10.1 days, a decrease from 12.6 days in 2009 and from 13.1 in 2008. The average length of stay has fallen since 1990, when it was 24.3 days. Of those admitted in 2010, 74% stayed 14 days or less.

**Shelter Home
Average Daily Population
Table 49**

| Month | Boys | Girls | Total |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| January | 3.7 | 0.9 | 4.6 |
| February | 5.6 | 2.8 | 8.4 |
| March | 6.6 | 2.1 | 8.7 |
| April | 5.1 | 2.8 | 7.9 |
| May | 6.4 | 2.0 | 8.4 |
| June | 5.7 | 3.1 | 8.8 |
| July | 4.7 | 4.7 | 9.4 |
| August | 3.2 | 3.3 | 6.5 |
| September | 3.5 | 2.8 | 6.3 |
| October | 5.8 | 2.2 | 8.0 |
| November | 7.7 | 3.3 | 11.0 |
| December | 4.5 | 2.8 | 7.3 |
| Total Averages | 5.2 | 2.7 | 7.9 |

The average daily population for 2010 was 7.9, which is higher than the 10-year average of 7.7. The 2010 average daily population for males was 5.2, which is higher than the 10-year average of 4.8. The average daily population for females was 2.7 in 2010, which is lower than the 10-year average of 2.9.

Shelter Home Average Daily Population for years 2001 – 2010
Table 50

| Year | Boys | Girls | Total |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2001 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 8.0 |
| 2002 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 7.0 |
| 2003 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 8.1 |
| 2004 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 7.2 |
| 2005 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 7.7 |
| 2006 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 8.0 |
| 2007 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 8.3 |
| 2008 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 8.3 |
| 2009 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 6.6 |
| 2010 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 7.9 |
| Total | 4.8 | 2.9 | 7.7 |

Offense or Basis for Shelter Home Admission
Table 51

| Reason for Referral | Number |
|---|---------------|
| Battery | 68 |
| Briarpatch | 7 |
| Burglary | 16 |
| Capias | 10 |
| Carrying a Concealed Weapon | 3 |
| Chips/ Protective Custody | 33 |
| Court Ordered | 7 |
| Courtesy Hold (COP for other counties) | 8 |
| Criminal Damage to Property | 29 |
| Criminal Trespass to Land | 1 |
| Dangerous Weapon at School Other Than a Gun | 1 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 84 |
| Disorderly Conduct While Armed | 11 |
| Emergency Change of Placement (.357) | 27 |
| Entry Into a Locked Vehicle | 1 |
| Hit and Run | 3 |
| Intimidation of a Victim or Witness | 8 |
| Mistreatment of Animals | 1 |
| Obstructing | 9 |
| OMWOC | 19 |
| Other | 4 |
| Possession of a Controlled Substance | 1 |
| Possession of a Drug Paraphernalia | 2 |
| Possession of THC | 2 |
| Receiving Stolen Property | 2 |
| Reckless Endangering Safety | 7 |
| Reckless Injury – 2 nd Degree | 1 |
| Resisting | 9 |
| Runaway | 8 |
| Robbery (Strong Armed) | 5 |
| Sanctions | 49 |
| Sexual Assault of a Child – 1 st Degree | 3 |
| Strangulation – Attempted | 1 |
| Take and Drive without Owner's Consent | 1 |
| Theft | 9 |
| Theft from Vehicle – Attempted | 1 |
| Threats to Injure | 1 |
| Trespass to Medical Facility | 1 |
| Unauthorized Use of Individual's Personal Identifying Information | 2 |
| Violation of TRO or Injunction | 2 |
| Warrant | 5 |

Disorderly Conduct was the most frequent reason for referral at 18.2% of those admitted in 2010 (16.3% in 2009). Battery was the second most frequent reason for referral in 2010 at 14.8% of admissions.

Race of Admissions to Shelter Home
Table 52

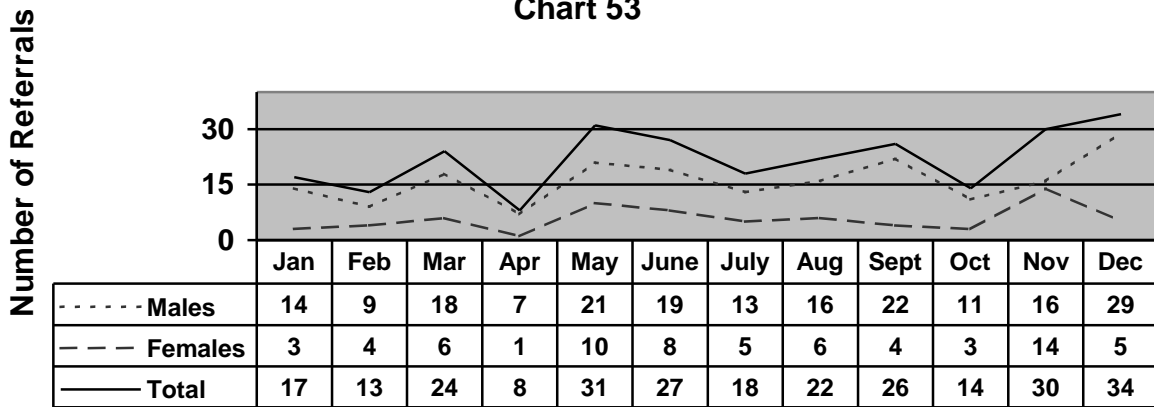
| | Male | Female |
|------------------------------|------|--------|
| African American | 86 | 47 |
| American Indian | 4 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 0 |
| Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 1 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 10 | 5 |
| Multi-Racial | 12 | 7 |
| White | 65 | 49 |

Minority members of the Shelter Home population represented 60.1% in 2010, which is a decrease from 61.7% in 2009. White members represented 39.8% in 2010, an increase from 38.3% in 2009.

Home Detention Program

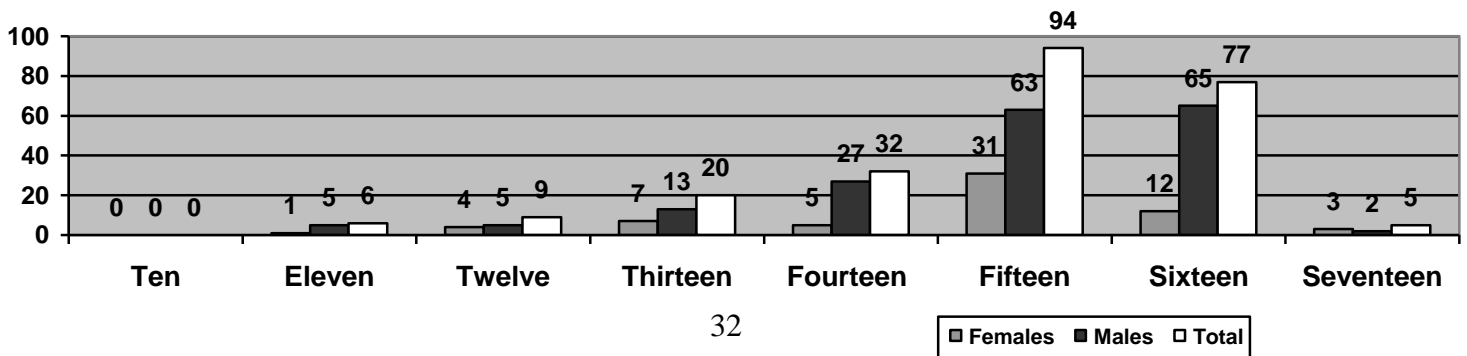
The Dane County Juvenile Court Home Detention Program (HDP) is designed to work with juveniles and their families on a short term basis to enable juveniles to continue living at home and avoid the need for secure custody (detention) or alternative placement. The Home Detention Program may also be assigned by the court to help monitor compliance with rules of supervision for a brief period subsequent to a court disposition. The goal is to help the juvenile remain at home, in school and in the community.

Referrals to HDP Per Month
Chart 53

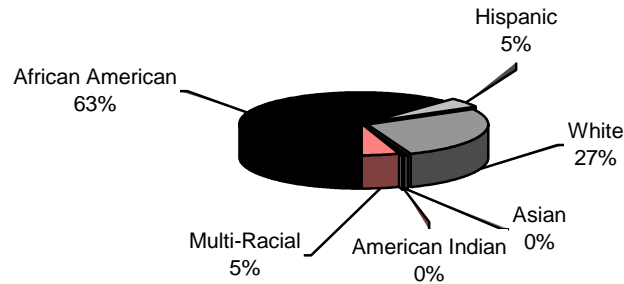


A total of 264 cases were assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2010, a significant increase from 217 cases in 2009. The length of time for which juveniles were under HDP supervision, starting in 2010 and in some cases extending into 2011, ranged from 1 to 161 days. Males comprised seventy-four percent of the referrals whereas females comprised twenty-six percent. Males, ages fourteen through sixteen, accounted for eighty-six percent of all male cases assigned. Females, ages fourteen through sixteen, accounted for seventy-six percent of all female cases assigned. Additionally, there were five seventeen year olds assigned to HDP, or a total of two percent of all referrals. The following charts categorically illustrate the race and age of juveniles assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2010, when available.

Age of HDP Referrals
Chart 54



**HDP Participant Race
Table 55**



Juveniles are assigned to HDP supervision under both Court Disposition and temporary custody orders. Sixteen percent of assigned juveniles in 2010 were under an order of non-secure custody. Court Ordered juveniles to HDP alone accounted for three percent. Juveniles court-ordered to HDP as a bridge to the Neighborhood Intervention Program or Youth Services of Southern WI comprised fifty-one percent of HDP referrals. Juveniles under a temporary release from secure custody accounted for thirty percent of HDP cases assigned in 2010. All of the assigned juveniles were alleged or adjudicated delinquents.

Table 56

| Custody Status | Male | Female | Total |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Non-Secure | 30 | 13 | 43 |
| Temporary Release/Secure Custody | 64 | 14 | 78 |
| Court Ordered HDP | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Court Ordered-Bridge to CAP/NIP | 95 | 40 | 135 |
| Total | 195 | 69 | 264 |

Juveniles assigned to the Home Detention Program attend school in communities throughout Dane County. Complying with HDP rules normally includes participation in a school program. The HDP worker monitors school attendance and the worker may present a report of the juvenile's behavior to the Court. Some juveniles may have been counted more than once in Table 57.

Table 57

| School | Total |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Alternative | 11 |
| Blackhawk | 2 |
| Cherokee | 2 |
| Creekside Elementary | 2 |
| Deforest | 2 |
| East | 22 |
| Glacier Drumlin | 1 |
| Jefferson | 5 |
| LaFollette | 54 |
| Marshall | 1 |
| McFarland | 3 |
| Memorial | 38 |
| Middleton | 12 |
| Monona | 4 |
| Mount Horeb | 3 |
| Not Attending | 1 |
| O'Keefe | 1 |
| Oregon | 5 |
| Other | 9 |
| Sennett | 8 |
| Shabazz | 1 |
| Sherman | 1 |
| Spring Harbor | 1 |
| Sun Prairie | 23 |
| Toki | 5 |
| Unknown | 5 |
| Verona | 7 |
| Waunakee | 3 |
| West | 29 |
| Whitehorse | 1 |
| Wisconsin Heights | 1 |
| Wright | 1 |
| Total | 264 |

CASA

Dane County CASA, Inc. (“CASA”), is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization that follows the National CASA (“Court Appointed Special Advocate”) Association model of programming. CASA trains and supports community volunteers who are assigned by juvenile judges to children in the Dane County Juvenile Court system. CASA volunteers visit their assigned child(ren) on a weekly basis, correspond with service providers and adults in their assigned child(ren)’s life, provide informative reporting to the courts, and advocate for the safety, permanency, and well-being of their assigned child(ren). Dane County CASA serves the Dane County courts pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 48.236, the “Court Appointed Special Advocate” provision of the Wisconsin Statutes, and pursuant to its Memorandum of Understanding with the Dane County Juvenile Courts.”

- Number of kids served by the Dane County CASA Program in 2010: 80
- CASA Volunteer hours spent in 2010: 2802
- Placement of kids served by the Dane County CASA program in 2010 (where kids spent a majority of the year):

Biological home: 42.5%
Relative care: 17.5%
Foster care: 37.5%
Residential placement: 2.5%

- Types of cases served by the Dane County CASA program in 2010:
CHIPS: 91.3% (42 cases)
JIPS: 2.2% (1 case)
Delinquency: 4.3% (2 cases)
Family Court: 2.2% (1 case)

Juvenile Court Referrals

Referrals to the Juvenile Court by Law Enforcement are filed with the Juvenile Court and then screened jointly by the Department of Human Services and the District Attorney's Office. In some cases, referrals may contain several "counts" or charges for one juvenile, while in other situations there may be multiple referrals, each containing single allegations. In either case, the data provides a general picture of the number of referrals law enforcement make to the court for delinquency intake services. There also may be some differences related to the number of charges in that the Human Services database provides for listing only four charges per referral.

In terms of the number of referrals compared to prior years, the following table illustrates the trend. The steady decline is likely due to a number of factors, including a general decrease in juvenile crime, as well as the charging and screening decisions.

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

| YEAR | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | AVG |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| # OF REFERRALS | 1809 | 1701 | 1567 | 1293 | 1203 | 1088 | 1443 |

Juvenile Court Petitions

The table below reflects the trend(s) related to the number of petitions filed in Juvenile Court over the past 15 years.

| JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS FILED | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1996-2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YEAR | DEL | WAIVER | CHIPS | TPR | JIPS | JI | JG | EXT/VAC CD | PPR/PPRH | OTHER | TOTAL |
| 1996 | 1410 | 220 | 334 | 137 | | | | | | 1328 | 3429 |
| 1997 | 1325 | 134 | 296 | 149 | | | | | | 1541 | 3445 |
| 1998 | 1311 | 127 | 310 | 146 | | | | | | 1634 | 3528 |
| 1999 | 1314 | 120 | 270 | 115 | | | | | | 1597 | 3416 |
| 2000 | 1266 | 121 | 318 | 149 | | | | | | 1645 | 3499 |
| 2001 | 1343 | 90 | 304 | 148 | | | | | | 1724 | 3609 |
| 2002 | 1360 | 86 | 299 | 182 | | | | | | 1567 | 3494 |
| 2003 | 1489 | 86 | 251 | 175 | | | | | | 1505 | 3506 |
| 2004 | 1149 | 76 | 280 | 146 | | | | | | 1771 | 3422 |
| 2005 | 1238 | 71 | 277 | 132 | | | | | | 1663 | 3381 |
| 2006 | 1001 | 47 | 275 | 82 | | | | | | 1620 | 3025 |
| 2007 | 948 | 35 | 376 | 124 | | | | | | 934 | 2417 |
| 2008 | 955 | 21 | 264 | 126 | 35 | 48 | 226 | 16 | 400 | 1307 | 3398 |
| 2009 | 750 | 27 | 309 | 116 | 34 | 69 | 203 | 16 | 643 | 612 | 2779 |
| 2010 | 755 | 24 | 238 | 131 | 42 | 71 | 174 | 20 | 522 | 1216 | 3193 |
| AVG | 1174 | 86 | 293 | 137 | 37 | 63 | 201 | 17 | 522 | 1444 | 3303 |

"OTHER" includes all Ext/Rev &/or Change of Placement.

Note: In 1996, Juvenile Guardianship petitions were included for the first time in "OTHER".

Beginning in 2000, JIPS petitions were included in "OTHER".

Beginning in 2003, Perm Plan Review/Hearing petition were included in "OTHER".

Beginning in 2008, JIPS, JI, JG, EXT/VAC CD and PPR/PPRH were separated from "OTHER".

DEL = Delinquency WAIVER = Waiver to adult court CHIPS = Child In Need of Protection or Services

TPR = Termination of Parental Rights JI = Juvenile Injunction JG = Juvenile Guardianship

EXT/VAC CD = Extend/Vacate Consent Decree PPR/PPRH = Permanency Plan Review/Hearing

Closing

The Juvenile Court Program looks forward to continuing to serve the people of Dane County and we are working hard to stay in tune with the changing needs of our diverse community.

Continuing in 2010, the entire Dane County Juvenile Court Program (JRC, SH, Detention and HDP) kept a computerized database that was used to collect and tabulate data. Data on juveniles in Detention was also collected in the State's Juvenile Detention Secure Registry (JSDR). With this more accurate and efficient method of dealing with statistics, the ability to deliver information about the trends and patterns affecting the youth of Dane County is greatly enhanced.

"Thank You" to all of the agencies who contributed to this report. Questions, comments, or suggestions regarding this report, and/or the Juvenile Court Program generally, would be welcome and should be directed towards any of the persons listed below.

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