

# DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



## ANNUAL REPORT 2013

# **DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

Page 1-2

### JUVENILE RECEPTION CENTER

Pages 3-19

### JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER

Pages 20-24

### JUVENILE COURT SANCTIONS

Pages 25-26

### JUVENILE SHELTER HOME

Pages 27-31

### HOME DETENTION PROGRAM

Pages 32-34

### DANE COUNTY CASA

Page 35

### JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

Pages 36

### JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS

Page 37

### CLOSING

Page 38

# **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 then conducts and intake and makes a temporary physical custody decision. 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 safe and secure environment, physically and emotionally, 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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/or (3) They have been found to be in violation of a valid court order and rules of supervision. The program operates 24 hours a day.

## **The Shelter Home:**

The Shelter Home (SH) 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 and other sources 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.

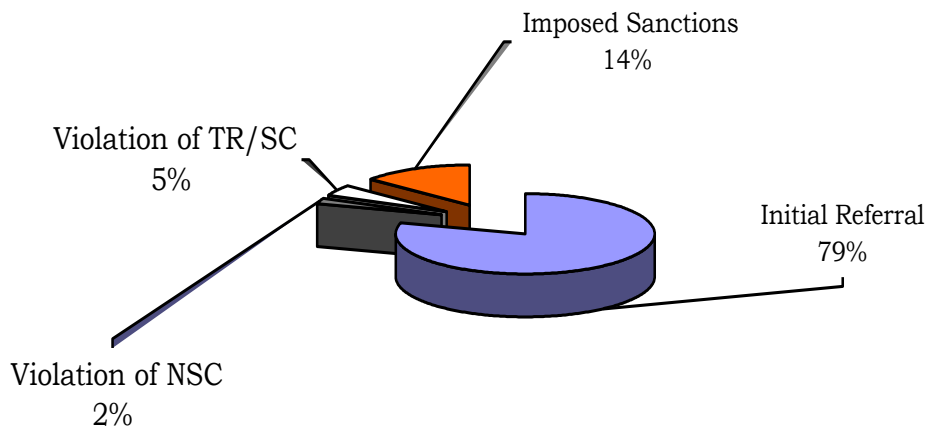
The Juvenile Court Program has a proud history of providing the Dane County community with the greatest possible degree of professionalism and confidentiality. The supervisors and staff of the programs work hard to maintain a safe environment for the youth and families they serve. The Annual Report is 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

Chart 1



A total of 865 juveniles, between the ages of 10 and 17, were referred to the Juvenile Court Program in 2013. In Addition, 62 juveniles under an existing custody were re-referred (violation of NSC or TR/SC) for a total of 927 referrals. Chart one above provides a percentile breakdown of four referral categories for which juveniles were referred. Seventy-nine percent of the juveniles were referred for an initial intake. This number includes juveniles referred pursuant to a Court Order; a Warrant; a Capias; and/or for a new delinquency. It also includes direct placements at Shelter Home or with the Home Detention Program. Five 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 two percent of the referrals were for allegedly violating the terms of an existing Non-Secure Custody order (NSC). The remaining fourteen percent came to JRC to be placed in the Juvenile Detention Center or Shelter Home to serve sanction days (See **Sanctions** for more information). To avoid duplicate data, NSC and TR/SC re-referrals are not included in the information that follows.

## Placement of All Referrals

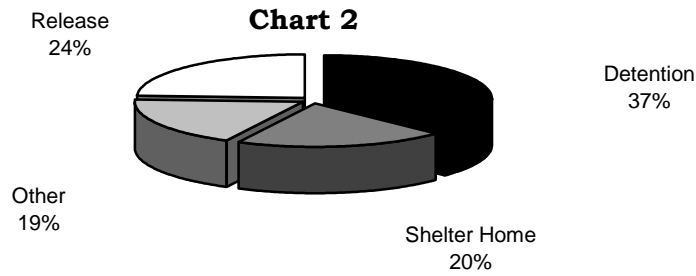
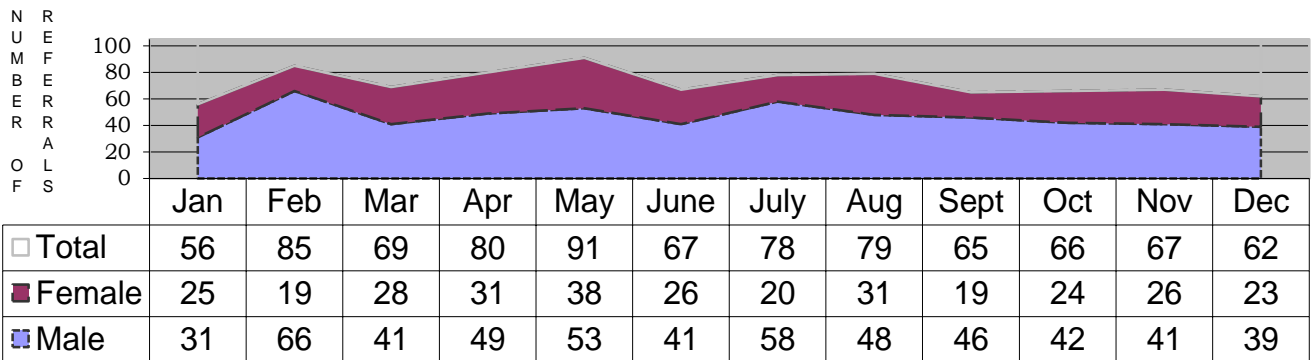


Chart 2 above illustrates the placement outcome of all referrals to the department. The following table illustrates the number of referrals per month in 2013. May, February, and April constituted the busiest months.

## Referrals Per Month

**Table 3**



## History of Custody Decisions made by JRC\*

**Table 4**

Placement of Initial Referrals:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Secure Custody	319 (46%)	289 (42%)	303 (49%)	325 (55%)	284 (49%)	277 (44%)	244 (41%)	226 (36%)
Non-Secure Shelter	119 (17%)	113 (16%)	108 (17%)	94 (16%)	103 (18%)	110 (18%)	103 (17%)	111 (18%)
Non-Secure Other	87 (13%)	94 (14%)	47 (8%)	64 (10%)	66 (11%)	64 (10%)	68 (11%)	73 (12%)
Outright Released	163 (24%)	197 (28%)	163 (26%)	113 (19%)	131 (22%)	174 (28%)	185 (31%)	208 (34%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>618</b>

\*Excludes Sanctions, Change of Placement, Court Ordered HDP.

When a juvenile is referred to JRC for a custody decision, unless the outcome is already determined (sanctions, DOJC holds, etc), 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 is 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 with serious charges, counselors at the Juvenile Reception Center are given a directive from the Court and policy as to the most appropriate placement for a referred juvenile.

Table 4 above illustrates a percentile breakdown of the determination of the need for custody and placement for juveniles referred for an intake in 2013. Thirty-six percent were placed in Secure Custody (SC). A portion of those juveniles placed under Secure Custody were so placed under Court Order, as a DOJC hold, or as an out-of-county courtesy hold. For more information regarding **Juvenile Referral Categories** please refer 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.<sup>1</sup>

The percentage of juveniles held in Secure Custody at the time of intake reflects the severity of the alleged delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in the year 2013, as well as volume of other referrals. The **alleged violations of criminal statutes** for which juveniles were referred are discussed in greater detail later in this section.

According to year 2013 statistics, thirty percent of referrals for a custody decision resulted in a determination of the need for Non-Secure Custody. Of that thirty percent, more than half (eighteen 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 twelve percent of juveniles placed under Non-Secure Custody in 2013 were placed in one of the following placements: parental home, foster home, group home, the home of a relative, with a responsible adult or at a Hospital. 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;
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; and/or

---

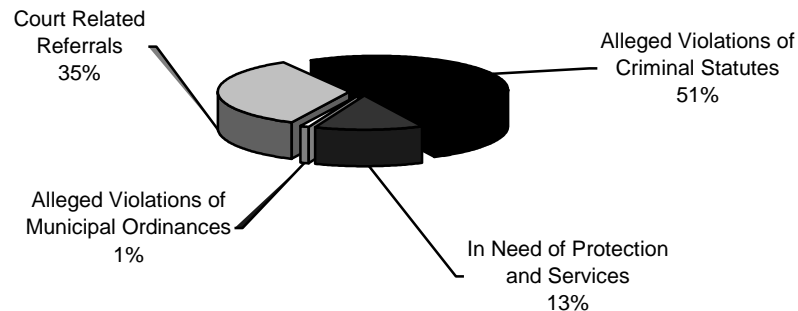
<sup>1</sup> Adapted from Chapter **938.208 (1)** though **(6)**.

3. That the juvenile will run away or be taken away so as to be unavailable for proceedings of the court or its officers.<sup>2</sup>

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.

All juveniles who are referred to the Juvenile Reception Center for a 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. Thirty-four percent of all juveniles referred for a custody decision in 2013 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.

**JRC Referral Categories**  
**Chart 5**



## 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 Chart 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.

---

<sup>2</sup> Adapted from Chapter **938.205 (1)** (1)(a) through (c).



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



Crimes against health and public safety increased from 43% in 2012 to 48% in 2013. Crimes against persons decreased from 29% in 2012 to 26% in 2013 and crimes against property decreased from 22% to 20%. Weapons crimes and drug offenses in 2013 nearly equaled 2012 totals.

**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 2013. Disorderly Conduct (189), in conjunction with charges for Obstruction (21) and Resisting (42), represent all but 36 of the 288 charges recorded for this category. Charges of Obstructing 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**

<b>Crimes Against Public Health And Safety</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Bomb Scare	1	0	1
Credit Card Fraud	1	0	1
Disorderly Conduct (DC)	122	67	189
Disorderly Conduct while Armed	20	12	32
Eluding a Police Officer	1	0	1
Obstruction	16	5	21
Resisting	29	13	42
Unlawful Use of Computerized Systems	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>288</b>

## Crimes Against Persons

Juveniles referred for allegedly committing offenses against other persons represented the second largest percentage, twenty-six percent, of the five subsections. Battery charges (93) represented over half of the entries in this subsection (157). Males were alleged to have committed all Sexual Assault offenses (20). Table 8 provides the list of the delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

**Table 8**

<b>Crimes Against Persons</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Battery	38	36	74
Attempted Battery	0	3	3
Domestic Battery	4	2	6
Substantial Battery	3	0	3
Battery to a Police Officer	1	4	5
Battery to School Officials	2	0	2
Criminal Trespass to Dwelling	1	0	1
Discharge Bodily Fluid at a Police Officer	0	3	3
False Imprisonment	1	1	2
Intimidation of a Victim	3	2	5
Lewd and Lascivious Behavior	1	0	1
Reckless Endangering Safety	13	2	15
Reckless Injury – 2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree	0	1	1
Robbery	1	0	1
Robbery, Attempted	4	0	4
Robbery, Armed	3	2	5
Robbery, Strong Arm	3	0	3
Robbery, Attempted Strong Arm	1	0	1
Robbery, Attempted Strong Arm w/ Use of Force	1	0	1
Sexual Assault – 1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	4	0	4
Sexual Assault – 2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree	2	0	2
Sexual Assault – 4 <sup>th</sup> Degree	2	0	2
Sexual Assault – Repeated Acts of Same Child	1	0	1
Sexual Assault of a Child – 1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	8	0	8
Sexual Assault of a Child – 2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree	3	0	3
Strangulation	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>157</b>

## Crimes Against Property

In 2013, entries for males again outnumbered those for females in the subsection of Crimes Against Property. Charges of Criminal Damage to Property (42), Theft (13) and Retail Theft (15) accounted for over half of the 119 total entries in this subsection. Males were alleged to have committed all of the Burglary offenses (16). On the following page, Table 9 provides the list of delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

**Table 9**

<b>Crimes Against Property</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Arson	1	1	2
Arson, Attempted	1	0	1
Burglary, Attempted	1	0	1
Burglary – Commercial	1	0	1
Burglary – Residential	14	0	14
Criminal Damage To Property (CDTP)	28	14	42
Entry Into Locked Vehicle	1	0	1
Identity Theft	1	0	1
Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (OMVWOC)	10	3	13
OMVWOC – Passenger	1	0	1
Possession of Burglary Tools	3	0	3
Receiving Stolen Property	1	0	1
Retail Theft	8	7	15
Theft	11	2	13
Trespassing	7	3	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>119</b>

### Drug Offenses and Crimes Involving Weapons

Males constituted seventy-two percent of the referrals for weapons crimes.

**Table 10**

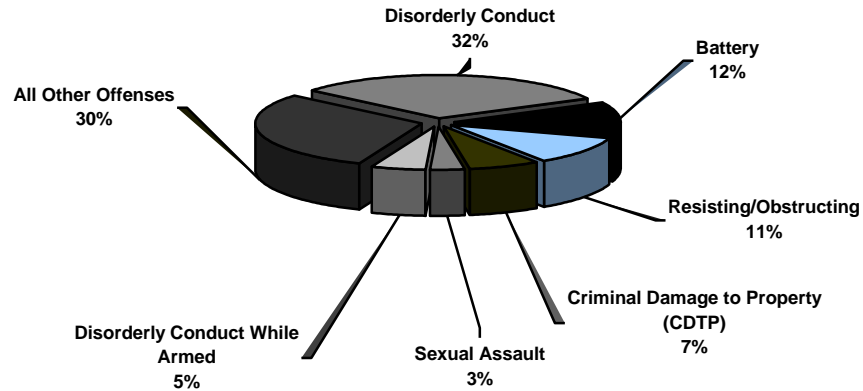
<b>Crimes Involving Weapons</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	4	2	6
Dangerous Weapon On School Grounds Other Than a Gun	3	1	4
Possession of a Dangerous Weapon by a Child	2	1	3
Possession of a Firearm Replica	3	0	3
Possession of a Switchblade Knife	1	0	1
Possession of OC Spray	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>

Males constituted sixty-three percent of the referrals for drug related offenses.

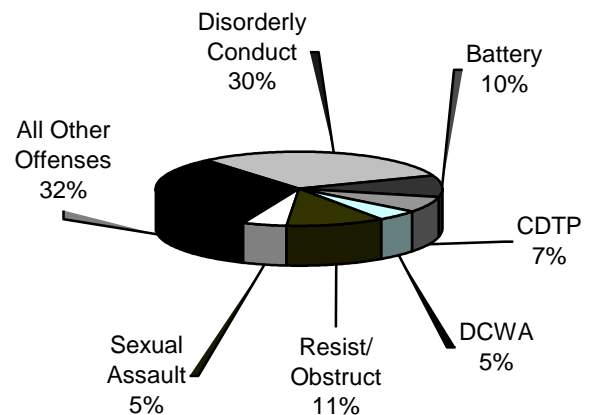
**Table 11**

<b>Drug Offenses</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Possession of Cocaine	1	0	1
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	5	4	9
Possession of THC	2	1	3
Possession w/ Intent to Deliver THC	1	1	2
Possession w/ Intent to Deliver Controlled Substance	1	0	1

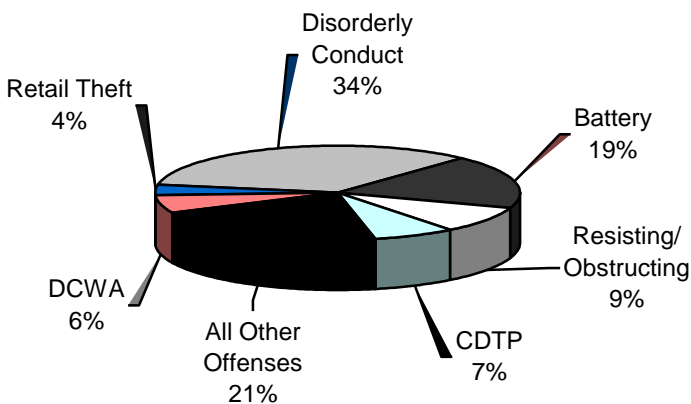
## Most Prominent Criminal Offenses Referred - All Chart 12



## 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 involving law violations. Juveniles alleged to be uncontrollable or habitual truants 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 2013, 155 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**

<b>CHIPS and JIPS Referrals</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Briarpatch	12	13	25
Emergency Change of Placement (.357)	18	19	37
Illness, Injury, Immediate Danger (CHIPS)	24	36	60
Runaway From Dane County	8	6	14
Runaway From Other County or State	7	11	18
Juveniles in Need of Protection or Services (JIPS)	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>155</b>

### **Category Three: Alleged Ordinance Violations**

Law enforcement personnel may issue citations to juveniles who violate municipal ordinances, which may include 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 2013, 14 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 received 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 represented thirty-five percent of all referrals to JRC in 2013. The information provided in the Table 16 gives a more in depth description of this population and the various reasons for referral.

**Table 16**

<b>Juvenile Court Related Referrals</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Capias	37	37	74
Court Ordered Custody	11	5	16
Court Ordered – Home Detention Program	50	31	81
Courtesy Hold (Non-Secure Custody)	14	12	26
Courtesy Hold (Secure Custody)	35	9	44
DOJC Aftercare Violation	19	2	21
Sanctions	83	45	128
Traffic	0	0	0
Warrant	5	1	6
Writ	6	1	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>403</b>

### **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. In certain situations, the outcome of a referral may involve a release to the Shelter Home or Detention. The JRC database is the primary source by which this statistic is reported. Table 17 below illustrates the various placements to which juveniles were released in 2013.

**Table 17**

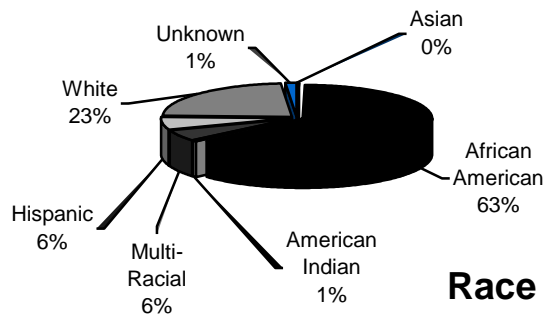
<b>Place of Release</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
AWOL	5	7	12
Briarpatch	11	13	24
Dane Co. Dept. of Human Services	4	4	8
Dept. of Juvenile Corrections	42	6	48
Detention	7	7	14
Foster Home	37	21	58
Group Home	39	26	65
Hospital	2	0	2
Jail	3	1	4
Other Co. Human Services	8	4	12
Other Co. Sheriff's Dept.	27	10	37
Other State Sheriff's Dept.	1	0	1
Parental Home	285	152	437
Relative Home	36	30	66
Responsible Adult	1	5	6
Residential Treatment	37	13	50
Respite	1	0	1
Self	1	0	1
Shelter Home	8	8	16
Open or Unknown	0	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>865</b>

## Gender, Race, Age, and Other Information

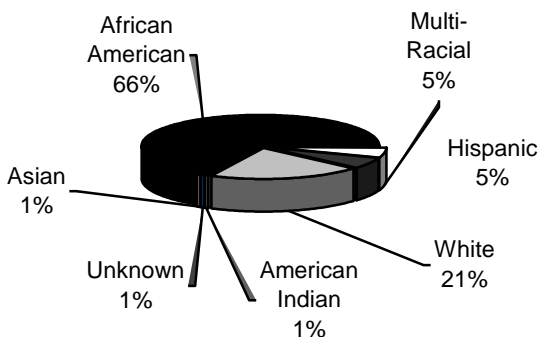
The juveniles referred for intake in 2013 can be described by a variety of characteristics. Sixty-four percent of the juveniles referred were male. White males constituted twenty-one percent of all male referrals whereas African American males constituted sixty-six percent. White females constituted twenty-seven percent of all female referrals while African American females constituted fifty-seven percent. The average age of youth referred in 2013 is 15 years, which is the same average age as youth referred in 2012. The majority age for males was 16 years (thirty-three percent of males referred) and for females it was 15 years (twenty-nine percent of females referred).

Year 2013 statistics indicate an increase in the percentage of African American youth referred from fifty-six percent in 2012 to sixty-three percent in 2013. The percentage of African American males referred increased from fifty-seven percent to sixty-six percent in 2013, while the percent of African American females increased from fifty-five to fifty-seven percent. Conversely, the percentage of White youth referred in 2013 decreased to twenty-three percent from twenty-eight percent in 2012. The percentage of White males referred in 2013 was twenty-one percent, a decrease from twenty-nine percent in 2012. However, the percentage of White females increased from twenty-five percent in 2012 to twenty-seven percent in 2013. In regards to gender and race, there were no significant differences from 2012 in other referral categories. 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 2013.

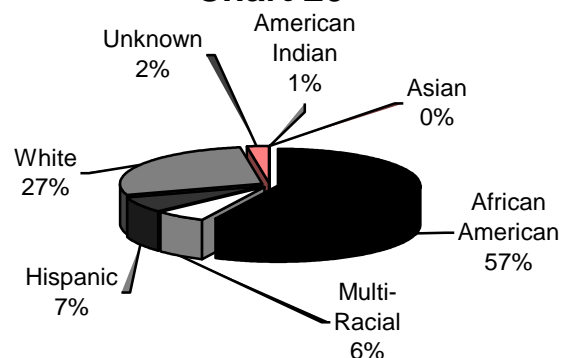
**Race of Referral - All  
Chart 18**



**Race of Referral - Male  
Chart 19**



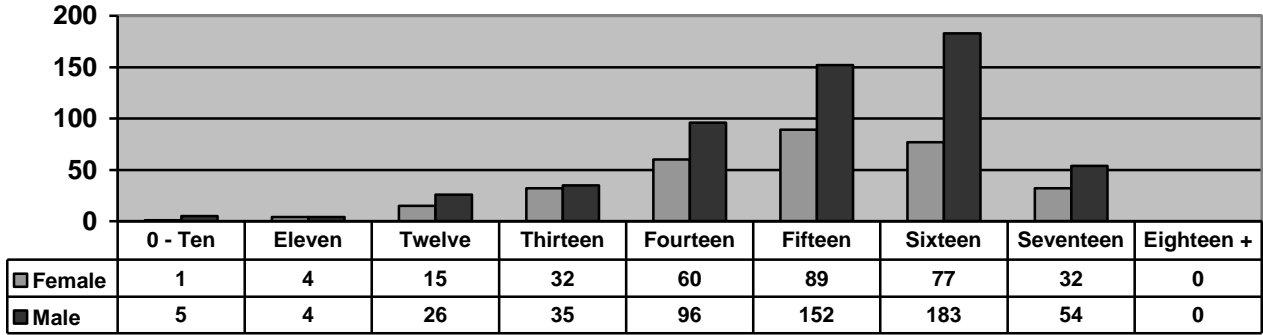
**Race of Referral - Female  
Chart 20**



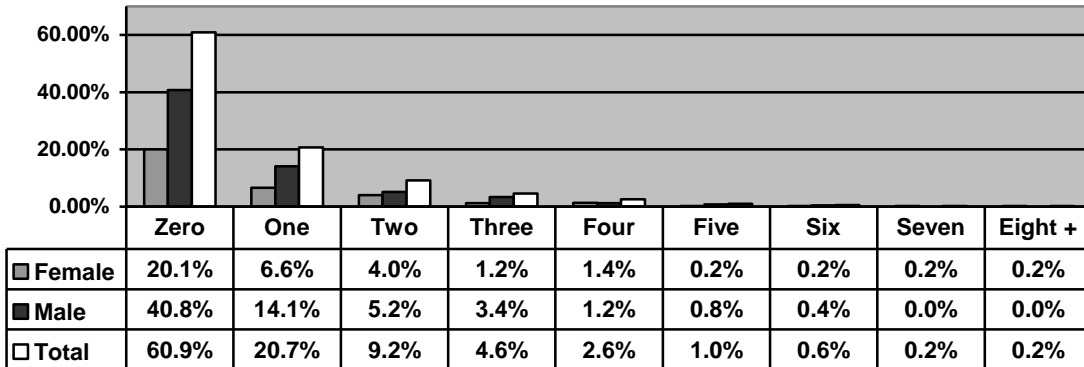
**Table 21**

Race	Male	Female	Total
African American	368	176	544
American Indian	3	2	5
Asian	3	0	3
Hispanic	32	22	54
Multi-Racial	30	18	48
Unknown	3	8	11
White	116	84	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>865</b>

**Age Of Referrals  
Chart 22**



**Number of Re-Referrals Occuring Prior to a 2013 Referral  
Chart 23**





## Referring And/Or Apprehending Agency

Juveniles were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center via 23 sources in 2013. The Madison Police Department was the leading source of referrals this year, with thirty-seven percent of all referrals. The Court was the second most prominent referral agency, referring twenty-seven percent of all juveniles.

**Table 24**

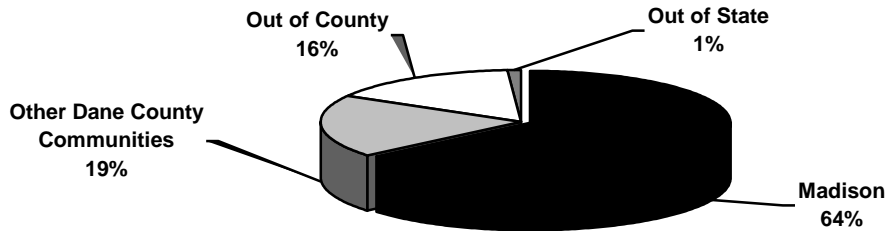
<b>Referring Agencies</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Belleville PD	1	1	2
Cottage Grove PD	1	2	3
Court	148	84	232
Cross Plains PD	2	0	2
Dane County Department of Human Services	35	51	86
Dane County Sheriff's Office	18	11	29
Deforest PD	4	0	4
Division of Juvenile Corrections	2	0	2
Fitchburg PD	21	2	23
Madison PD	213	107	320
Maple Bluff PD	1	0	1
McFarland PD	3	0	3
Middleton PD	3	0	3
Monona PD	2	3	5
Oregon PD	6	0	6
Other County	50	20	70
Stoughton PD	4	5	9
Sun Prairie PD	18	9	27
Town of Madison PD	5	7	12
University of Wisconsin PD	1	0	1
Verona PD	3	4	7
Voluntary Admission	11	3	14
Wauwaukee PD	3	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>865</b>

## Residence of Youth Referred to JRC

Chart 25 through Table 28 illustrate 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 that include an address and address changes are counted for youth. The residences of 14 youth were unknown and are excluded from the following data.

### Residence of Referred Juveniles

**Chart 25**



**Table 26**

Residence: Dane County	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	1	3	4
Cottage Grove	2	5	7
Cross Plains	1	1	2
DeForest	2	0	2
Fitchburg	25	7	32
Madison	356	187	543
Mazomanie	1	1	2
McFarland	3	0	3
Middleton	10	3	13
Monona	3	2	5
Mount Horeb	2	2	4
Oregon	5	3	8
Stoughton	7	12	19
Sun Prairie	33	14	47
Verona	5	5	10
Wausaukee	3	3	6
Windsor	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>708</b>

**Table 27**

<b>Residence: Other Wisconsin Counties</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Adams	0	1	1
Brown	0	1	1
Columbia	19	5	24
Crawford	1	0	1
Dodge	0	1	1
Dunn	0	1	1
Eau Claire	1	1	2
Grant	8	0	8
Green	1	9	10
Iowa	1	1	2
Jefferson	1	0	1
Lincoln	6	1	7
Milwaukee	2	2	4
Outagamie	0	2	2
Polk	0	1	1
Richland	1	0	1
Rock	13	0	13
Sauk	24	13	37
Shawano	1	0	1
Vernon	3	1	4
Walworth	0	8	8
Waukesha	3	0	3
Winnebago	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>134</b>

**Table 28**

<b>Residence: Other States</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Illinois	0	4	4
Minnesota	1	1	2
Virginia	3	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>

### **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**

<b>High Schools</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
East	79	37	116
LaFollette	55	19	74
Memorial	56	33	89
West	43	24	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>346</b>

**Table 30**

<b>Middle and Elementary Schools: MMSD</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Blackhawk	1	6	7
Cherokee	6	3	9
Hamilton	6	0	6
Jefferson	4	1	5
Leopold	1	0	1
Lincoln	1	0	1
O'Keeffe	1	2	3
Orchard Ridge	1	4	5
Sennett	11	5	16
Sherman	7	10	17
Spring Harbor	0	1	1
Thoreau	1	0	1
Toki	6	1	7
Whitehorse	2	1	3
Wright	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>84</b>

**Table 31**

<b>Other Madison Area Programs:</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Private, OFS, Home, GED, LEAP, Phoenix, Replay, School w/in a School, etc.			
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>70</b>

**Table 32**

<b>Enrolled: Outside MMSD</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Belleville	1	2	3
DeForest	7	0	7
McFarland	3	0	3
Middleton	11	3	14
Monona	4	3	7
Mount Horeb	0	1	1
Oregon	12	2	14
Other	7	5	12
Out of County	86	48	134
Out of State	4	5	9
Stoughton	8	9	17
Sun Prairie	22	9	31
Verona	20	10	30
Waunakee	7	2	9
Wisconsin Heights	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>292</b>

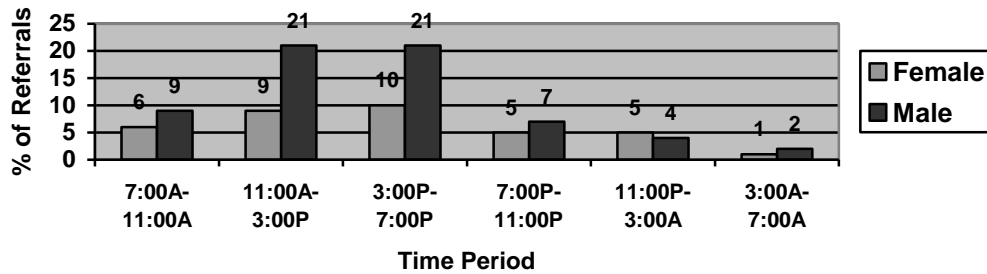
**Table 33**

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Not Enrolled</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Information unavailable</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>38</b>

## 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 refer a youth to JRC. This staffing pattern helps to maximize the efficiency of staff in the department.

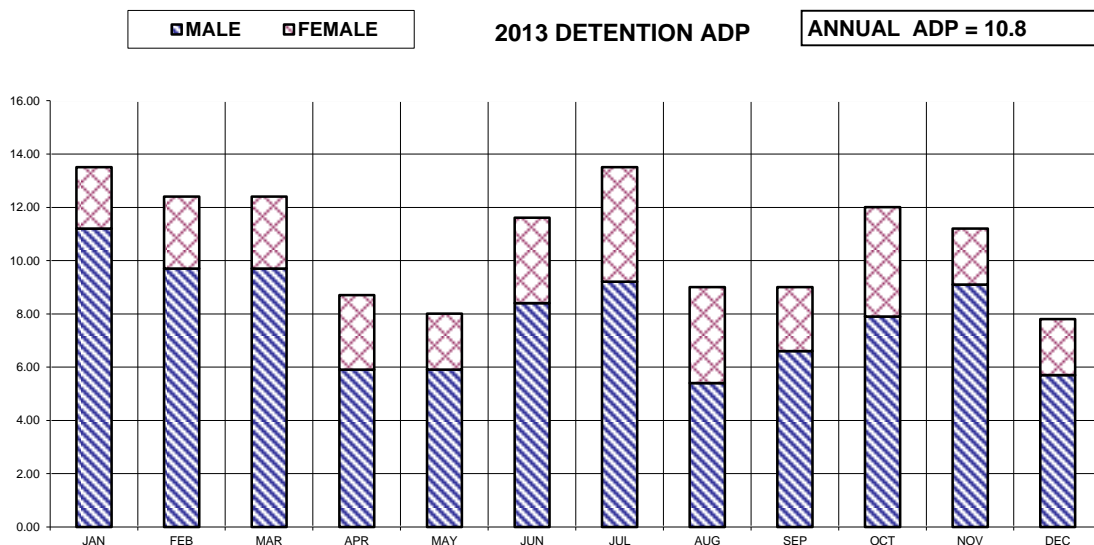
# Juvenile Detention

The Dane County Juvenile Detention Center 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 area 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 2013**  
**Table 35**

MONTH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	OOC (included in total)
JAN	11.2	2.3	13.5	0.7
FEB	9.7	2.7	12.4	0.3
MAR	9.7	2.7	12.4	1.7
APR	5.9	2.8	8.7	1.1
MAY	5.9	2.1	8.0	1.9
JUN	8.4	3.2	11.6	2.4
JUL	9.2	4.3	13.5	2.6
AUG	5.4	3.6	9.2	0.2
SEP	6.6	2.4	9.0	0.8
OCT	7.9	4.1	12.0	1.0
NOV	9.1	2.1	11.2	0.1
DEC	5.7	2.1	7.8	0.0
AVG	7.9	2.9	10.8	1.0

**Chart 36**



In 2013, approximately 71% of the juveniles in Detention were male and 80% of the juveniles in Detention were minority on an average daily basis.

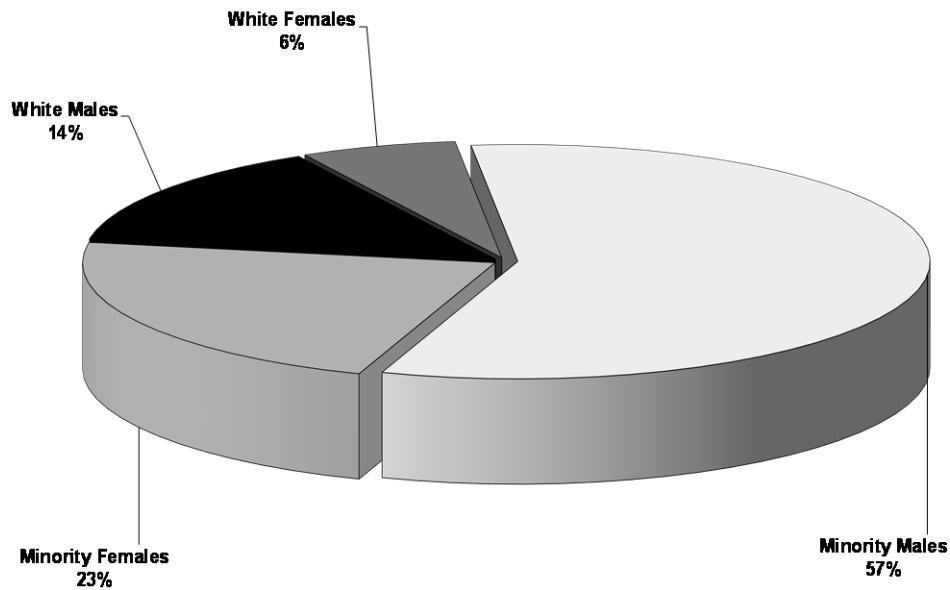
## 2013 Detention Population by Race/Sex

Table 37\*

Race/Sex	Average Daily Population (ADP)
White Males	1.5
White Females	0.7
Minority Males	6.2
Minority Females	2.4

\* 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 2013 RACE/SEX  
Chart 38\*



Juveniles were placed in Detention for a variety of reasons. As noted in Table 39, 26.2% of juveniles placed in Detention (121 juveniles) were placed on the basis of an intake decision related to a new delinquency allegation.

<b>2013 REASON FOR ADMISSION</b>						
<b>Table 39*</b>						
<b>REASON</b>	<b>FEMALES (130)</b>		<b>MALES (379)</b>		<b>TOTAL</b>	
	<b>NO.</b>	<b>% of total</b>	<b>NO.</b>	<b>% of total</b>	<b>NO.</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>NEW CHARGE</b>	32	21.1%	89	28.8%	121	26.2%
<b>SANCTIONS</b>	58	38.2%	113	36.6%	171	37.1%
<b>CAPIAS</b>	28	18.4%	32	10.4%	60	13.0%
<b>VIOL CUST ORDER</b>	21	13.8%	38	12.3%	59	12.8%
<b>VIOL DJC AFTERCARE</b>	2	1.3%	17	5.5%	19	4.1%
<b>CT ORDER TO DJC</b>	0	0.0%	6	1.9%	6	1.3%
<b>HOLD FOR COURT</b>	1	0.7%	8	2.5%	9	2.0%
<b>OTHER</b>	10	6.5%	3	1.0%	13	2.8%
<b>WARRANT</b>	0	0.0%	3	1.0%	3	0.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

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/Ct Order to DJC = 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) 2013**

**Table 40\***

<b>RACE</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>AVG LOS</b>	<b>AVG AGE</b>	<b>DAYS OF CARE</b>
<b>ALL</b>	461	7.9	15.3	3655
<b>MALE</b>	309	8.4	15.4	2599
<b>FEMALE</b>	152	6.9	15.1	1056
<b>BLACK MALE</b>	233	8.1	15.5	1888
<b>BLACK FEMALE</b>	107	6.9	15.0	737
<b>WHITE MALE</b>	59	8.9	15.1	525
<b>WHITE FEMALE</b>	31	7.0	15.3	218
<b>HISPANIC MALE</b>	12	14.1	14.9	169
<b>HISPANIC FEMALE</b>	12	7.6	15.0	91
<b>NATIVE AMERICAN MALE</b>	5	3.4	15.0	17
<b>NATIVE AMERICAN FEMALE</b>	2	5.0	15.5	10
<b>ALL MINORITY MALE</b>	250	8.3	15.1	2074
<b>ALL MINORITY FEMALE</b>	121	6.9	15.1	838
<b>ALL MINORITY</b>	371	7.8	15.1	2912
<b>ALL WHITE</b>	90	8.3	15.2	743



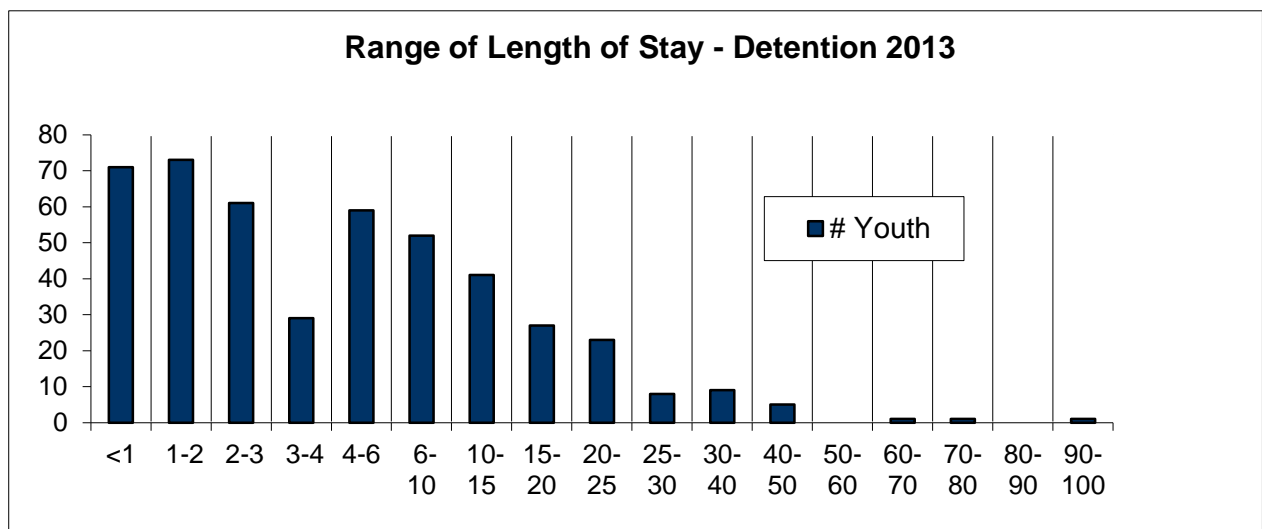
## JUVENILE DETENTION 2013

### LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) – RANGE

Number of Days	# Youth	% Youth
<1	71	15.4%
1-2	73	15.8%
2-3	61	13.2%
3-4	29	6.3%
4-6	59	12.8%
6-10	52	11.3%
10-15	41	8.9%
15-20	27	5.9%
20-25	23	5.0%
25-30	8	1.7%
30-40	9	2.0%
40-50	5	1.1%
50-60	0	0.0%
60-70	1	0.2%
70-80	1	0.2%
80-90	0	0.0%
90-100	1	0.2%

Source: OJA Juvenile Secure Detention Register

The percentage of juveniles who were in placement for two days or less decreased by 6.4% compared to 2012. The percentage of juveniles who stayed more than 20 days decreased by two percent compared to 2012.



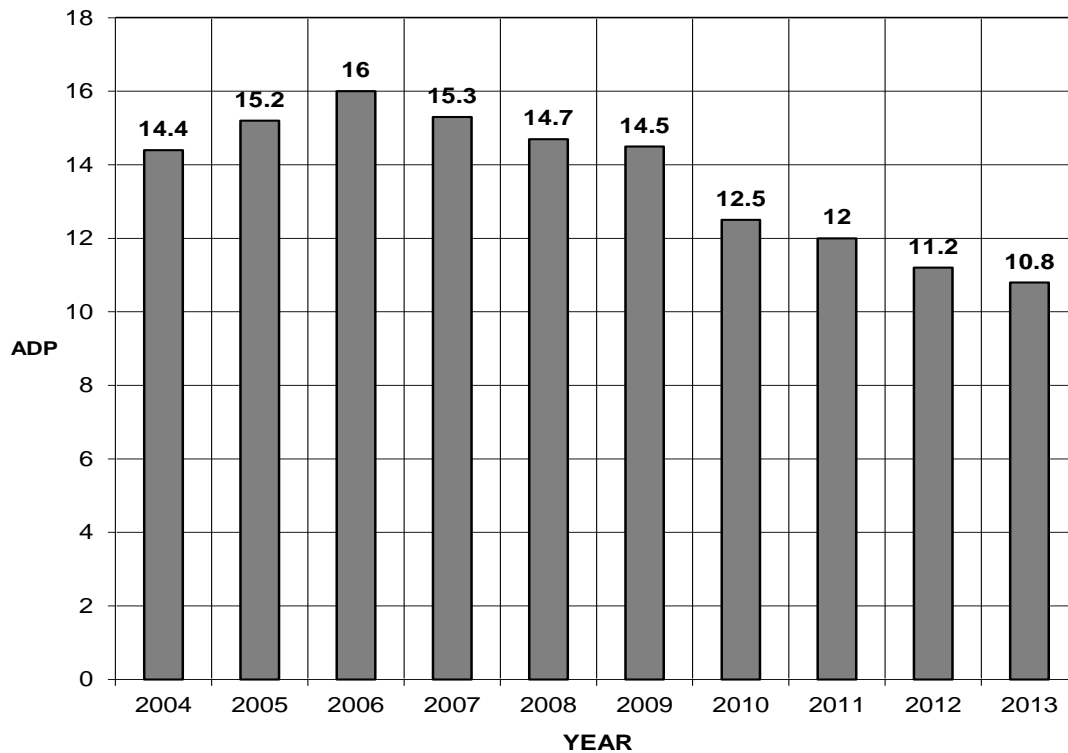
## JUVENILE DETENTION ADP HISTORY

Table 41

YEAR	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
ADP	14.4	15.2	16.0	15.3	14.7	14.5	12.5	12.0	11.2	10.8

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 is the lowest in the past ten years and has been on a steady decline since 2006. Of note this year, 1.0 of the total ADP was due to juveniles who were out-of-county residents, so the Dane County juvenile ADP was 9.8.

DETENTION ADP HISTORY 2004-2013

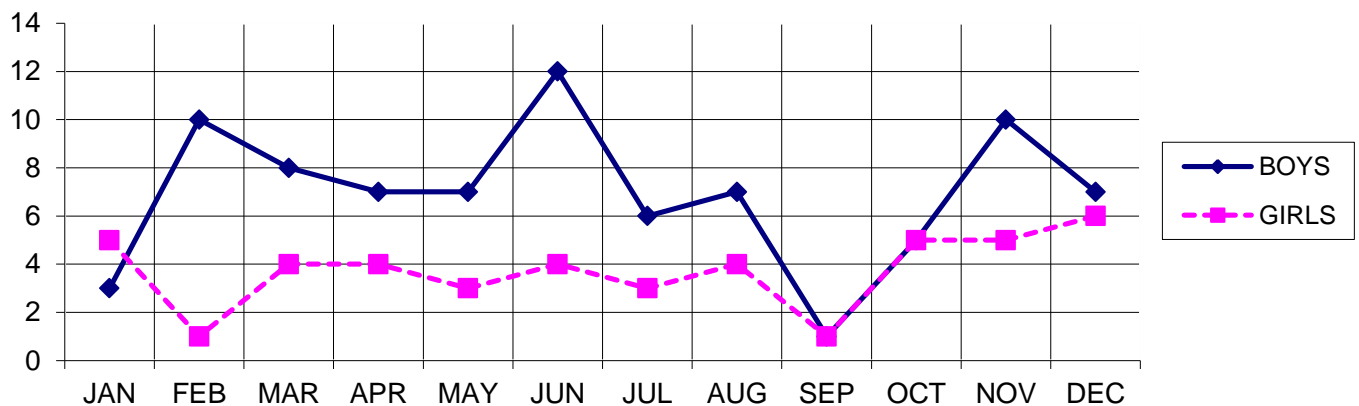


# Juvenile Court Sanctions

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 or non-secure Shelter Home for a period of up to ten days per violation. 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 at NIP 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. Others were placed back in their parental home with monitoring by an Electronic Monitoring Bracelet.

**SANCTIONS BY MONTH FOR 2013**  
**Chart 42**



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
BOYS	3	10	8	7	7	12	6	7	1	5	10	7	83
GIRLS	5	1	4	4	3	4	3	4	1	5	5	6	45
TOTAL	8	11	12	11	10	16	9	11	2	10	15	13	128

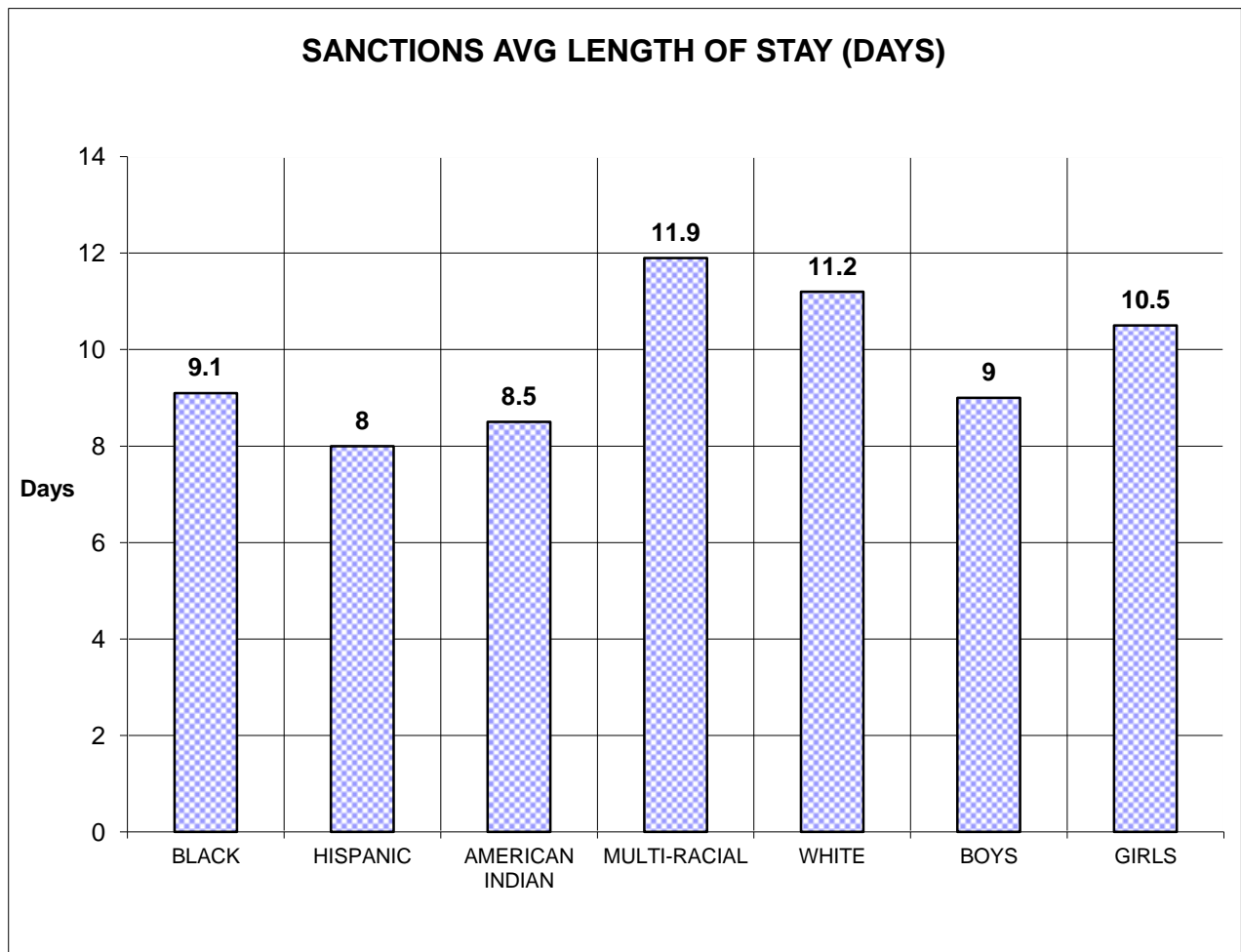
The chart and table above illustrates that 128 juveniles physically served sanctions either at the Detention Center or the Shelter Home. 22 of those 128 juveniles are counted more than once because they had more than one sanction order in 2013.

71 juveniles were admitted to Detention and 19 juveniles were admitted to Shelter to serve imposed sanction days in 2013. Imposed sanction days are a part of the original sanction order, but the imposition of the days only occurs when the juvenile further violates the dispositional court order. Juveniles

serving imposed days are not included in the above table and the majority were the same juveniles repeatedly having sanction days imposed. Seventy-eight percent of all sanctions were served in Detention.

Average length of stay includes the total number of days served per sanction order, including imposed sanction days. Table 43 illustrates the average length of stay by race and gender for juveniles serving sanctions.

**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 other placement and are awaiting court action or another 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.

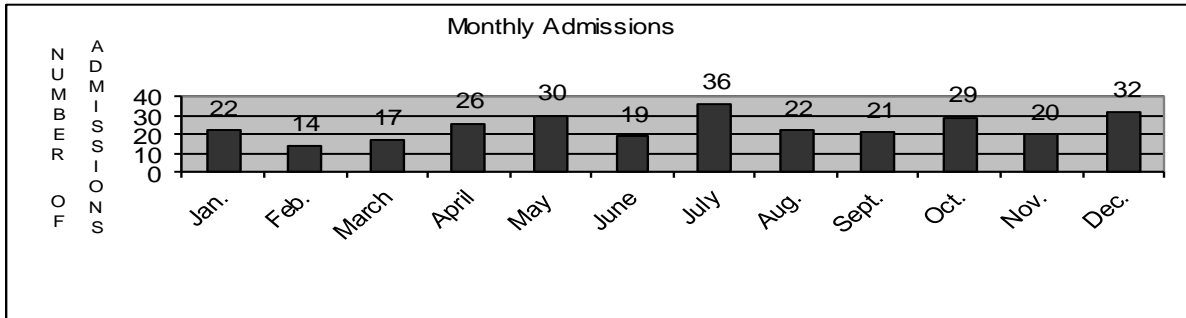
The following tables and charts describe juveniles referred to the Shelter Home in a variety of ways. Note that admissions to Shelter Home are new admissions that may be of the same juvenile. Analysis of the data suggests that there were more females than usual admitted and it was a result of some females running away and then being readmitted after they are returned to Shelter Home.

**Age of Children Admitted to Shelter Home**  
**Table 44**

Age	Male	Female	Totals
10	1	1	2
11	2	3	5
12	9	9	18
13	6	15	21
14	18	33	51
15	55	32	87
16	45	34	79
17	9	16	25
Total	145	143	288

The average age of Shelter Home residents in 2013 was 14.8 years. In 2012, the average age was 15 years. The average age for girls in 2013 was 14.7 (14.9 in 2012) and the average age for boys was 14.9 (15 in 2012).

## Admission to Shelter Home By Month Chart 45



## Basis For Referral To Shelter Home Table 46

Referral Basis	Male	Female	Total
Briarpatch	12	13	25
CHIPS	14	33	47
Delinquent	118	95	213
Runaway from Dane Co.	1	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>288</b>

\*Delinquency count includes sanctions and other court referrals

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

In 1982, delinquency admissions represented 18.3% of all admissions. In 1992, delinquency admissions surpassed CHIPS for the first time (54.7%). In 1996, delinquency admissions represented 60.3%. Delinquency admissions represented 74.0% of all admissions in 2013 and CHIPS accounted for 16.3% of all admissions.

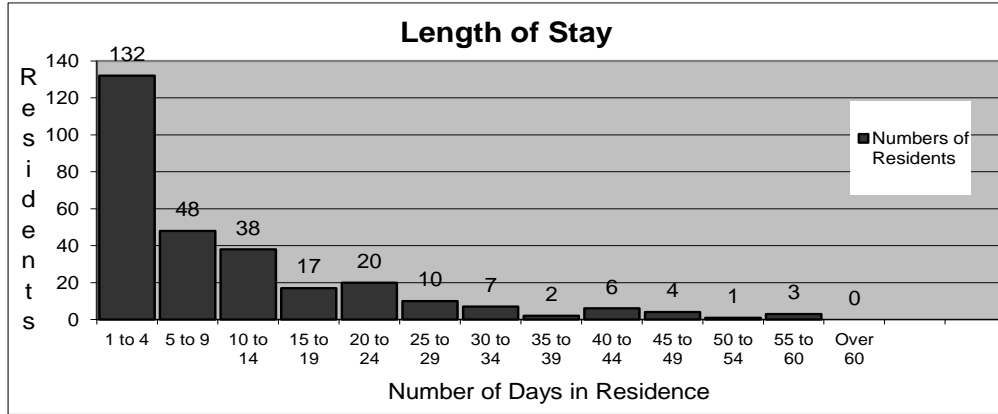
In 2013, Court Ordered Sanctions referrals represented 16.3% (47 residents) of all referrals, down from 22.2% in 2012 (62 residents).

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

Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure Custody	79	76	155
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	18	17	35
Emergency-COP	25	26	51
Sanctions	23	24	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>288</b>

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, the same as 2012 and a slight decrease from 10.3 days in 2011. The average length of stay has fallen steadily since 1990, when it was 24.3 days. In 2001, it was 14.7 days. In 2007, it was 11 days. Of those admitted in 2013, 76% stayed 14 days or less.

**Shelter Home  
Average Daily Population  
Table 49**

Month	Boys	Girls	Total
January	7.7	2.7	10.4
February	7.0	2.2	9.2
March	5.7	1.8	7.5
April	5.1	1.5	6.6
May	4.7	3.3	8.0
June	3.9	5.2	9.1
July	5.1	2.1	7.2
August	5.8	4.3	10.1
September	2.0	5.3	7.3
October	2.1	3.9	6.0
November	6.3	2.7	9.0
December	5.3	4.3	9.6
<b>Total Averages</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>

The average daily population for 2013 was 8.3, which is higher than the 10-year average of 7.9 but a slight decrease from 2012 when it was 8.6. The 2013 average daily population for males was 5.0, which is the same as the 10-year average. The average daily population for females was 3.3 in 2013, which is higher than the 10-year average of 2.9.

**Shelter Home Average Daily Population for years 2004 – 2013**  
**Table 50**

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
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
2011	5.6	2.7	8.3
2012	5.2	3.4	8.6
2013	5.0	3.3	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>

**Offense or Basis for Shelter Home Admission\***  
**Table 51**

Reason for Referral	Number
Battery	37
Briarpatch	25
Burglary	7
Capias	12
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	2
Chips/ Protective Custody	47
Court Ordered	11
Courtesy Hold (COP for other counties)	27
Criminal Damage to Property	12
Dangerous Weapon on School Property	2
<b>Disorderly Conduct</b>	<b>48</b>
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	8
<b>Emergency Change of Placement (.357)</b>	<b>51</b>
Obstructing	3
OMWOC	3
Possession of Burglary Tools	2
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	1
Reckless Endangering Safety	2
Reckless Injury – 2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree	1
Resisting	8
Retail Theft	1
Robbery	5
Runaway	3
Sanctions	47
Sexual Assault of a Child – 1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1
Strangulation	1
Theft	5
Trespassing	3
Warrant	4

\*Multiple reasons for referral can occur.

Emergency Change of Placement was the most frequent reason for referral in 2013 at 13.5% of referrals. Disorderly Conduct was the second most frequent reason for referral in 2013 at 12.7%.



**Race of Admissions to Shelter Home**  
**Table 52**

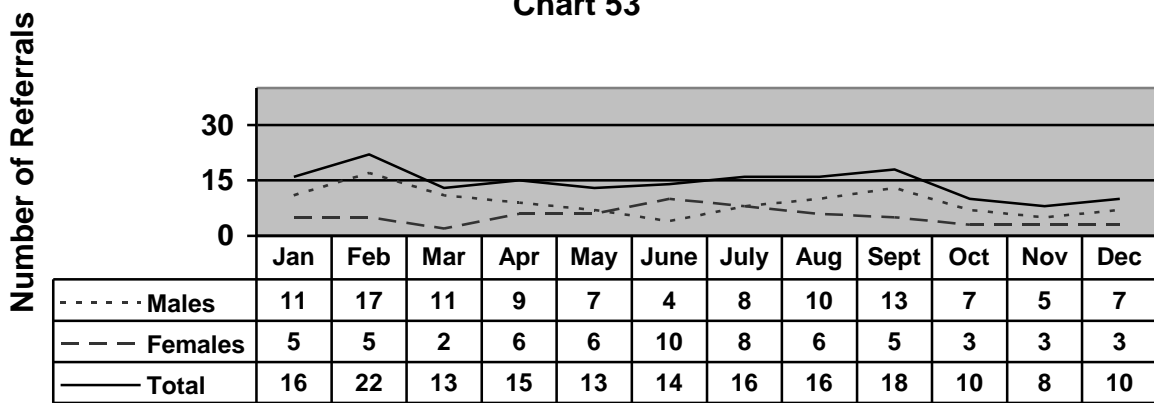
	Male	Female
African American	85	84
American Indian	0	1
Hispanic	10	9
Multi-Racial	13	5
White	36	42
Unknown	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>143</b>

Minority members of the Shelter Home population represented 73% in 2013, which is an increase from 68% in 2012. White members represented 27% in 2013, a decrease from 32% in 2012.

# Home Detention Program

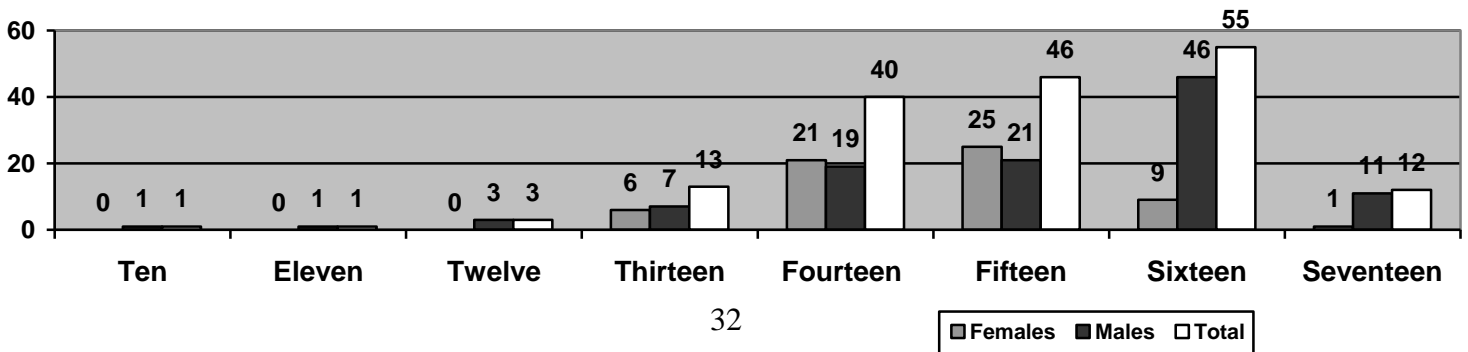
The Dane County Juvenile Court Home Detention Program (HDP) is designed to work with juveniles and their families on a short term basis to enable juveniles to continue living at home and avoid the need for secure custody (detention) or alternative placement. The Home Detention Program may also be assigned 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**

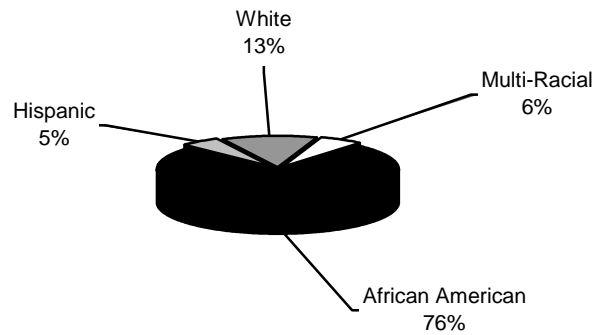


A total of 171 cases were assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2013, a decrease from 211 cases in 2012. The length of time for which juveniles were under HDP supervision, starting in 2013 and in some cases extending into 2014, ranged from 1 to 94 days. Males comprised sixty-four percent of the referrals, whereas females comprised thirty-six percent. Males aged fourteen through sixteen accounted for seventy-nine percent of all male cases assigned. Females aged fourteen through sixteen accounted for eighty-nine percent of all female cases assigned. Additionally, there were twelve seventeen year olds assigned to HDP, a total of seven percent of all referrals. The following charts categorically illustrate the race and age of juveniles assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2013, 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. Nineteen percent of assigned juveniles in 2013 were under an order of Non-Secure Custody. Court Ordered juveniles to HDP alone accounted for less than one percent. Juveniles court-ordered to HDP as a bridge to the Neighborhood Intervention Program or Youth Services of Southern WI comprised forty-seven percent of HDP referrals. Juveniles under a temporary release from Secure Custody accounted for thirty-three percent of HDP cases assigned in 2013. All of the assigned juveniles were alleged or adjudicated delinquents.

**Table 56**

Custody Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	25	8	33
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	33	23	56
Court Ordered HDP	0	1	1
Court Ordered-Bridge to CAP/NIP	51	30	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>171</b>

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 will report on the juvenile's behavior to the Court.

**Table 57**

<b>School</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alternative	17
Blackhawk	2
Cherokee	3
East	40
Hamilton	1
LaFollette	16
Leopold	1
Memorial	16
Middleton	7
Monona	2
Not Enrolled	1
Oregon	3
Sennett	7
Sherman	6
Stoughton	5
Sun Prairie	7
Toki	4
Verona	13
West	19
Whitehorse	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>

# **Dane County 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 volunteer advocates 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). CASA volunteers also provide to their assigned children advocacy for enrichment opportunities and educational services, and teen life skills mentorship as appropriate. 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 2013: 113
- CASA Volunteer hours spent in 2013: 7584
- Placement of kids served by the Dane County CASA program in 2013 (where kids spent a majority of the year):

Biological home: 74  
Relative care: 11  
Foster care: 25  
Residential placement: 3

- Number of children involved in different types of cases served by the Dane County CASA program in 2013 (when more than one applies, both counted):

CHIPS: 91 (6 of these children also had active delinquency cases for which CASA provided support when appropriate)  
JIPS: 2  
Delinquency: 18  
Family Court: 2

# Juvenile Court Referrals

Referrals to the Juvenile Court by Law Enforcement are filed with the District Attorney’s office and the Department of Human Services and are then screened and assessed by the Department of Human Services. After the assessment is complete, Human Services sends a recommendation to the District Attorney’s office as to whether or not to go forward with a formal delinquency petition, a deferred prosecution agreement, counsel and release and/or to use the information in case planning. There is an expedited process when a juvenile is taken into custody and is under a temporary physical custody order.

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.

In terms of the number of referrals compared to prior years, the following table illustrates the trend. Juvenile Court referrals have been decreasing steadily since 2003. The year 2011 was the first year since 2003 that referrals have increased and was primarily due to a few juveniles who generated many referrals through a series of incidents over a short amount of time.

## JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

Race	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	AVG
White		629	552	517	435	526	386	324	481
Black		801	654	604	597	765	701	710	690
American Indian		1	0	1	2	5	3	0	2
Asian		26	10	14	9	10	8	7	12
Hispanic		105	72	65	43	46	35	44	59
Unknown		5	5	1	2	7	0	0	3
# OF REFERRALS		1,567	1,293	1,202	1,088	1,359	1,133	1,085	1,247

Source: Dane County Human Services database

# Juvenile Court Petitions

The table below reflects the trend(s) related to the number of petitions filed in Juvenile Court over the past 17 years.

<b>JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS FILED</b>											
<b>1997-2013</b>											
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>DEL</b>	<b>WAIVER</b>	<b>CHIPS</b>	<b>TPR</b>	<b>JIPS</b>	<b>JI</b>	<b>JG</b>	<b>EXT/VAC CD</b>	<b>PPR/PPRH</b>	<b>OTHER</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
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
2011	770	12	232	124	35	45	212	13	476	1175	3094
2012	660	13	256	108	36	69	157	18	464	1058	2830
2013	610	16	238	111	28	27	173	15	471	1094	2783
<b>AVG</b>	<b>1073</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>1392</b>	<b>3225</b>

"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

Source: Dane County Clerk of Courts

## **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 2013, 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 Secure Detention 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.

**Bert Schaetz**

Annual Report Coordinator/JRC Counselor  
Phone: (608) 266-4983

**John Bauman**

Juvenile Court Administrator  
Phone: (608) 283-2925

**Ed Pearson**

Juvenile Detention Home Superintendent  
Phone: (608) 283-2926

**Suzanne Stute**

Community Program Manager  
Phone: (608) 246-3277