

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



ANNUAL REPORT 2014

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 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 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/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.

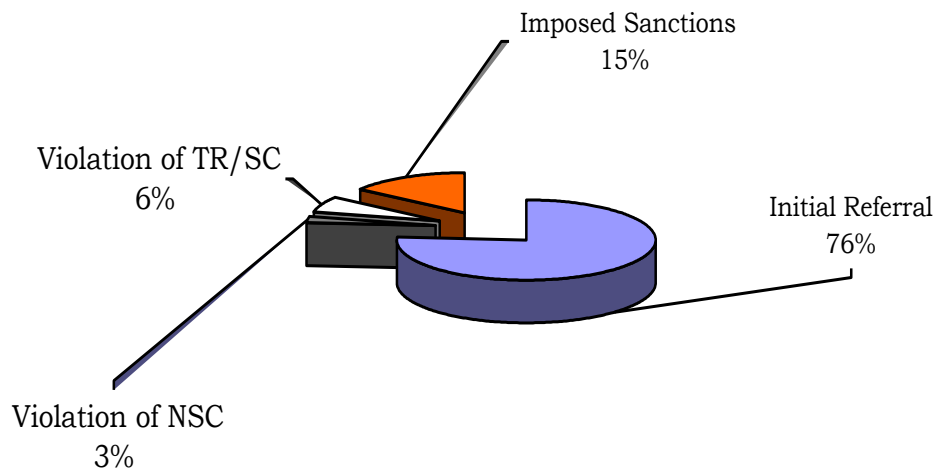
This report seeks to compile information obtained from the above named programs and other sources into a single resource. The goal is to share what is known, statistically speaking, about those who were involved with the Juvenile Court Program last year.

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 771 juveniles, between the ages of 10 and 17, were referred to the Juvenile Court Program in 2014. In addition, 76 juveniles under an existing custody order were re-referred (violation of NSC or TR/SC) for a total of 847 referrals. Chart one above provides a percentile breakdown of four referral categories for which juveniles were referred. Seventy-six 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. Six 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 fifteen 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

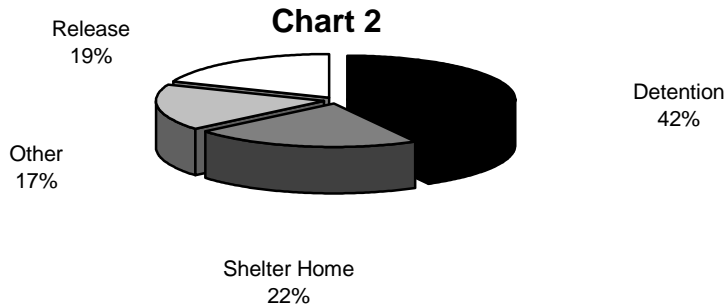
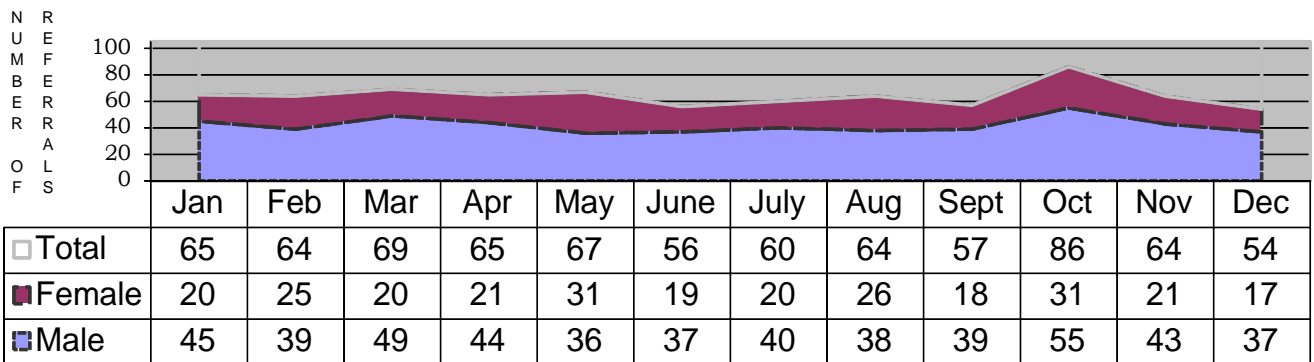


Chart 2 above illustrates the placement outcome of all referrals to the department. Other placements include the home of a relative or responsible adult, Foster Homes, or Group Homes. The following table 3 illustrates the number of referrals per month in 2014. October easily constituted the busiest month.

**Referrals Per Month
Table 3**



**History of Custody Decisions made by JRC*
Table 4**

Placement of Initial Referrals:	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Secure Custody	284 (49%)	277 (44%)	244 (41%)	226 (36%)	225 (43%)
Non-Secure Shelter	103 (18%)	110 (18%)	103 (17%)	111 (18%)	100 (19%)
Non-Secure Other	66 (11%)	64 (10%)	68 (11%)	73 (12%)	52 (10%)
Outright Released	131 (22%)	174 (28%)	185 (31%)	208 (34%)	146 (28%)
Total	584	625	600	618	523

*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 (e.g. sanctions), 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 2014. Forty-three 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. 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 intake reflects the severity of the alleged delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in 2014, 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 2014 statistics, twenty-nine percent of referrals for a custody decision resulted in a determination of the need for Non-Secure Custody. Of that twenty-nine percent, more than half (nineteen 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 ten percent of juveniles placed under Non-Secure Custody in 2014 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

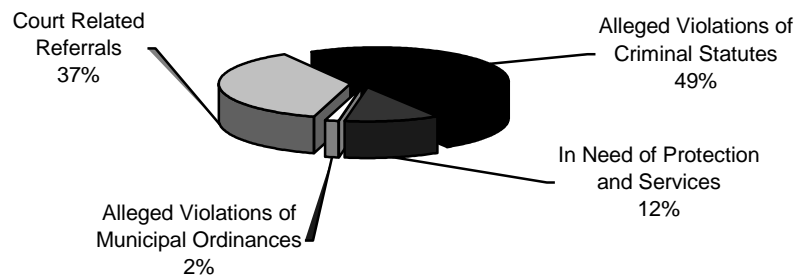
¹ Adapted from Chapter **938.208 (1)** though **(6)**, Wis. Stats.

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.

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. Twenty-eight percent of all juveniles referred for a custody decision in 2014 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.

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

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



Crimes against health and public safety decreased from 48% in 2013 to 44% in 2014. Crimes against persons decreased slightly from 26% in 2013 to 25% in 2014 and crimes against property increased from 20% to 24%. Weapons crimes and drug offenses in 2014 nearly equaled 2013 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 2014. Disorderly Conduct (137), in conjunction with charges for Resisting (37) and Disorderly Conduct While Armed (25), represent all but 23 of the 222 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

Crimes Against Public Health And Safety	Male	Female	Total
Credit Card Fraud	0	1	1
Disorderly Conduct (DC)	89	48	137
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	23	2	25
Escape	1	0	1
Obstructing	11	4	15
Operating Vehicle Under Influence of Intoxicants	1	0	1
Prostitution	0	1	1
Resisting	24	13	37
Stalking	2	0	2
Unlawful Use of Computerized System	0	2	2
Total	151	71	222

Crimes Against Persons

Juveniles referred for allegedly committing offenses against other persons represented the second largest percentage, twenty-five percent, of the five subsections. Battery charges (80) represented over half of the entries in this subsection (127). Table 8 provides the list of the delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

Table 8

Crimes Against Persons	Male	Female	Total
Battery	38	20	58
Battery-Domestic	1	0	1
Battery-Group	2	0	2
Battery-Substantial	4	1	5
Battery-Substantial Group	0	1	1
Battery to a Police Officer	1	3	4
Battery to a Police Officer-Attempted	0	1	1
Battery to Public Transit Operator, Passenger, Etc	1	0	1
Battery to a School Official	3	3	6
Battery While Armed	1	0	1
Discharging Bodily Fluid at Police Officer	0	1	1
False Imprisonment	1	1	2
Intimidation of Victim	2	0	2
Intimidation of Witness	1	0	1
Physical Abuse of a Child	0	1	1
Reckless Endangering Safety	5	2	7
Reckless Injury-1 st Degree	1	0	1
Robbery-Armed	3	0	3
Robbery-Strong Arm	3	0	3
Sexual Assault-1 st Degree	1	2	3
Sexual Assault-2 nd Degree	2	0	2
Sexual Assault-4 th Degree	3	0	3
Sexual Assault of a Child-1 st Degree	11	2	13
Sexual Assault of a Child-2 nd Degree	1	0	1
Strangulation	2	0	2
Threats to Injure	1	0	1
Violation of TRO or Injunction	1	0	1
Total	89	38	127

Crimes Against Property

In 2014, entries for males again outnumbered those for females in the subsection of Crimes Against Property. Charges of Criminal Damage to Property (37), Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (19) and Retail Theft (18) accounted for over half of the 118 total entries in this subsection. Males were alleged to have committed all of the Burglary offenses (15). On the following page, Table 9 provides the list of delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

Table 9

Crimes Against Property	Male	Female	Total
Arson	2	0	2
Burglary-Attempted	2	0	2
Burglary-Commercial	3	0	3
Burglary-Residential	10	0	10
Criminal Damage to Property (CDTP)	27	10	37
Entry into Locked Vehicle	1	0	1
Graffiti	1	0	1
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (OMVWOC)	14	5	19
OMVWOC-Attempted	1	0	1
OMVWOC-Passenger	1	0	1
Retail Theft	10	8	18
Theft	10	0	10
Theft from Person	3	0	3
Theft from Vehicle	4	1	5
Trespassing	4	1	5
Total	93	25	118

Drug Offenses and Crimes Involving Weapons

Males constituted eighty-five percent of the referrals for weapons crimes.

Table 10

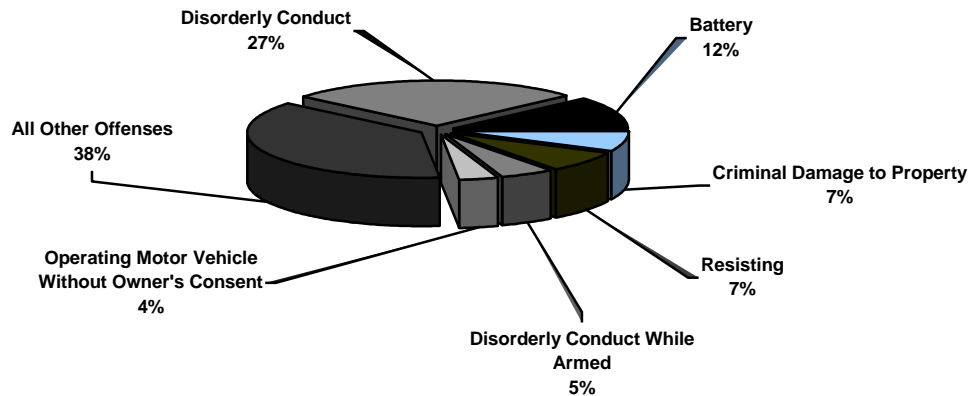
Crimes Involving Weapons	Male	Female	Total
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	9	0	9
Possession of Dangerous Weapon on School Property	1	3	4
Possession of a Dangerous Weapon	4	0	4
Possession of a Firearm Replica	3	0	3
Total	17	3	20

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

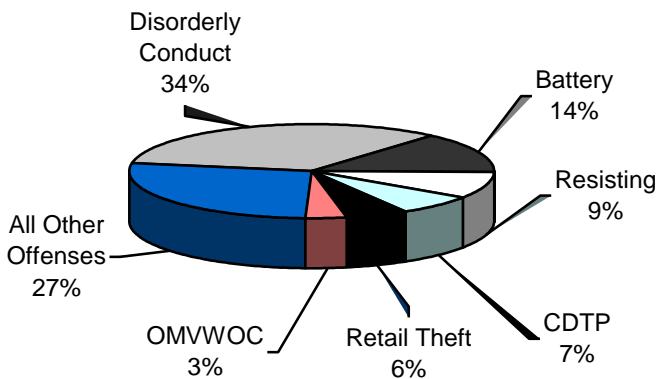
Table 11

Drug Offenses	Male	Female	Total
Delivery of a Controlled Substance	0	1	1
Dispensing Prescription Drugs	1	0	1
Possession of a Controlled Substance	3	0	3
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	2	5	7
Possession of THC	1	0	1
Possession of THC on School Grounds	1	0	1
Possession w/ Intent to Deliver THC	2	0	2
Total	10	6	16

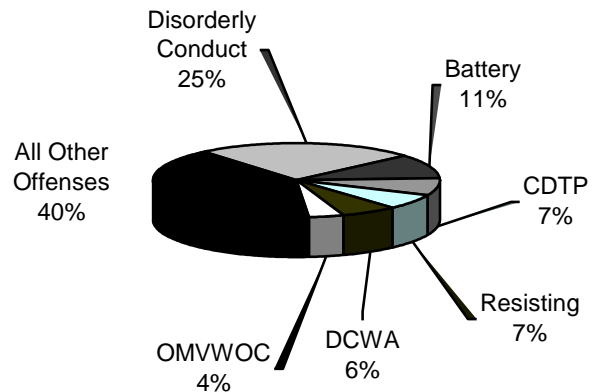
**Most Prominent Criminal Offenses Referred - All
Chart 12**



**Most Prominent Referrals-Female
Chart 13**



**Most Prominent Referrals - Male
Chart 14**



**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 2014, 121 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	5	12	17
Emergency Change of Placement (.357)	21	22	43
Illness, Injury, Immediate Danger (CHIPS)	22	19	41
Runaway From Dane County	4	1	5
Runaway From Other County or State	5	10	15
Juveniles in Need of Protection or Services (JIPS)	0	0	0
Total	57	64	121

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 2014, 16 juveniles were 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 as well as juveniles referred for Courtesy Holds from other counties.

Juveniles referred to JRC pursuant to Court related activities or orders represented thirty-seven percent of all referrals to JRC in 2014. 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	34	41	75
Court Ordered Custody	14	8	22
Court Ordered – Home Detention Program	48	24	72
Courtesy Hold (Non-Secure Custody)	10	6	16
Courtesy Hold (Secure Custody)	25	8	33
DOJC Aftercare Violation	15	7	22
Sanctions	83	44	127
Voluntary-Home Detention Program	2	1	3
Warrant	7	2	9
Writ	3	1	4
Total	241	142	383

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 and file is closed, which is due to their custody status terminating or placement ending. In certain circumstances, the juvenile may remain at Shelter Home or in Detention due to a new referral or based on a court order (e.g. the imposition of sanctions). Table 17 below illustrates the various placements to which juveniles were released in 2014.

Table 17

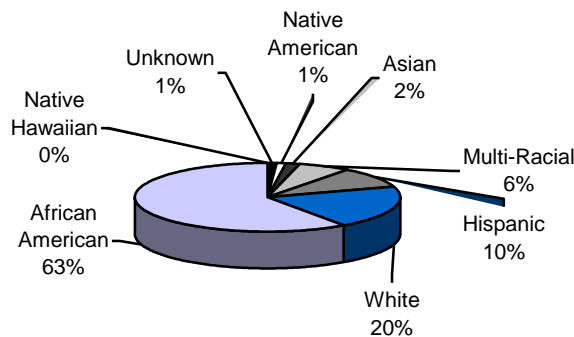
Place of Release	Male	Female	Total
AWOL	10	3	13
Briarpatch	5	11	16
Dane Co. Dept. of Human Services	3	2	5
Dept. of Juvenile Corrections	38	9	47
Detention	14	11	25
Foster Home	38	26	64
Group Home	25	33	58
Hospital	2	0	2
Jail	1	1	2
Other Co. Human Services	10	2	12
Other Co. Sheriff's Dept.	14	7	21
Parental Home	251	114	365
Relative Home	36	21	57
Responsible Adult	6	1	7
Residential Treatment	34	21	55
Respite	0	1	1
Self	3	0	3
Shelter Home	12	6	18
Total	502	269	771

Gender, Race, Age, and Other Information

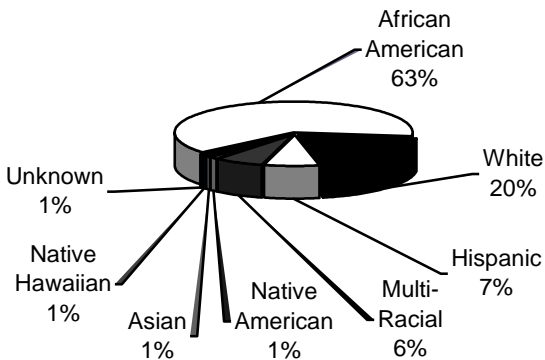
The juveniles referred for intake in 2014 can be described by a variety of characteristics. Sixty-five percent of the juveniles referred were male. White males constituted twenty percent of all male referrals whereas African American males constituted sixty-three percent. White females constituted twenty-one percent of all female referrals while African American females constituted fifty-four percent. The average age of youth referred in 2014 is 15 years, which is the same average age as youth referred in 2013. The majority age for males was 16 years (thirty percent of males referred) and for females 15 and 16 year olds each represented thirty percent of all females referred.

The majority of youths referred to JRC in 2014 were African American. Year 2014 statistics indicate a slight decrease in the percentage of African American youth referred from sixty-three percent in 2013 to sixty percent in 2014. The percentage of African American males referred decreased from sixty-six percent to sixty-three percent in 2014, while the percent of African American females decreased from fifty-seven to fifty-four percent. The percentage of White youth referred in 2014 decreased to twenty percent from twenty-three percent in 2013. The percentage of White males referred in 2014 was twenty percent, a slight decrease from twenty-one percent in 2013. The percentage of White females decreased from twenty-seven percent in 2013 to twenty-one percent in 2014. The following charts provide a detailed illustration of the population referred to JRC for intake in 2014. Youth listed as “unknown” are CHIPS youth for whom detailed demographic information was not available.

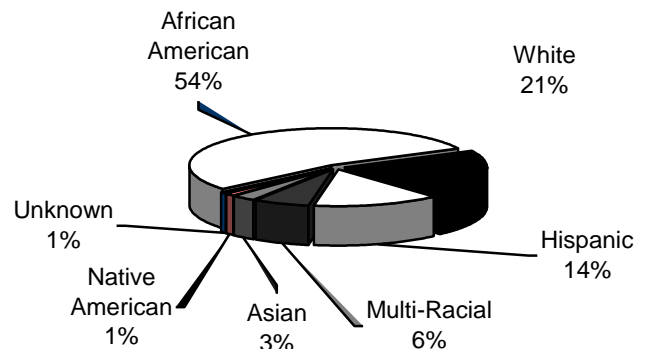
Race of Referrals-Chart 18



**Race of Referrals - Male
Chart 19**



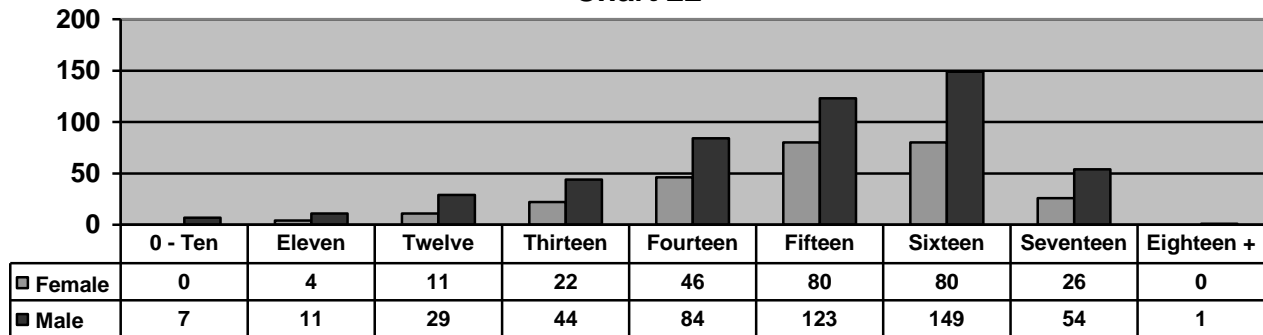
**Race of Referrals - Female
Chart 20**



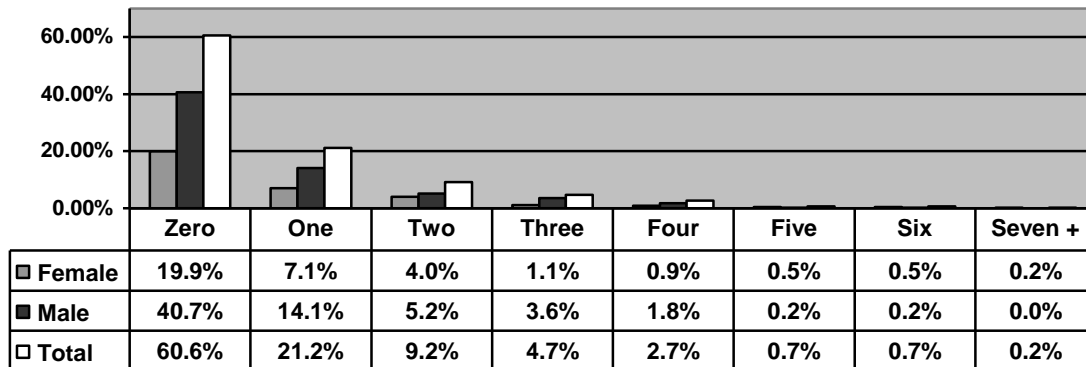
**Race of Referrals
Table 21**

Race	Male	Female	Total
African American	317	144	461
Asian	4	8	12
Hispanic	37	39	76
Multi-Racial	33	17	50
Native American	6	3	9
Native Hawaiian	3	0	3
White	99	56	155
Unknown	3	2	5
Total	502	269	771

**Age Of Referrals
Chart 22**



**Number of Referrals Occurring Prior to a 2014 Referral
Chart 23**



Referring And/Or Apprehending Agency

Juveniles were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center via 26 sources in 2014. The Madison Police Department was the leading source of referrals this year, with thirty-four percent of all referrals. The Court was the second most prominent referral agency, referring twenty-nine percent of all juveniles.

Table 24

Referring Agencies	Male	Female	Total
Blue Mounds PD	1	0	1
Cottage Grove PD	1	0	1
Court	146	78	224
Cross Plains PD	1	0	1
Dane County Department of Human Services	38	36	74
Dane County Sheriff's Office	18	10	28
Deforest PD	1	1	2
Fitchburg PD	14	5	19
Madison PD	168	92	260
Maple Bluff PD	1	0	1
Marshall PD	1	0	1
McFarland PD	6	0	6
Middleton PD	4	3	7
Monona PD	3	4	7
Mount Horeb PD	3	0	3
Oregon PD	5	1	6
Other County	38	14	52
Shorewood Hills PD	4	0	4
Stoughton PD	4	0	4
Sun Prairie PD	25	10	35
Town of Madison PD	7	2	9
University of Wisconsin PD	1	0	1
Verona PD	4	1	5
Voluntary Referral	6	11	17
Wauwaukee PD	2	0	2
Wisconsin State Patrol	0	1	1
Total	502	269	771

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 21 youth were unknown and are excluded from the following data.

**Residence of Referred Juveniles
Chart 25**

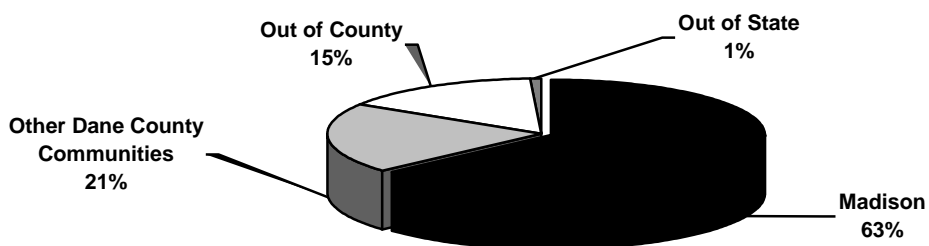


Table 26

Residence: Dane County	Male	Female	Total
Black Earth	1	0	1
Blue Mounds	1	0	1
Brooklyn	1	0	1
Cottage Grove	0	2	2
Cross Plains	2	0	2
Deerfield	0	3	3
DeForest	2	5	7
Fitchburg	20	12	32
Madison	317	158	474
Marshall	2	2	4
Mazomanie	0	1	1
McFarland	4	0	4
Middleton	2	3	5
Monona	3	2	5
Mount Horeb	2	4	6
Oregon	7	1	8
Stoughton	7	1	8
Sun Prairie	31	15	46
Verona	7	3	10
Wausaukee	9	0	9
Total	418	212	630

Table 27

Residence: Other Wisconsin Counties	Male	Female	Total
Burnett	2	0	2
Columbia	20	1	21
Dodge	0	1	1
Eau Claire	0	2	2
Fon du Lac	1	0	1
Grant	6	0	6
Green	1	8	9
Jefferson	2	1	3
Lincoln	5	1	6
Milwaukee	3	5	8
Ozaukee	0	1	1
Portage	0	1	1
Rock	8	0	8
Sauk	16	11	27
Vernon	1	0	1
Walworth	0	12	12
Waukesha	4	1	5
Wood	0	1	1
Total	69	46	115

Table 28

Residence: Other States	Male	Female	Total
Illinois	3	1	4
Florida	0	1	1
Kansas	0	1	1
Total	3	3	6

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: MMSD	Male	Female	Total
East	46	29	75
LaFollette	51	10	61
Memorial	50	15	65
Shabazz	0	2	2
West	43	31	74
Total	190	87	277

Table 30

Middle and Elementary Schools: MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Allis	0	1	1
Blackhawk	1	2	3
Cherokee	9	4	13
Hawthorne	1	0	1
Jefferson	9	0	9
Kennedy	1	0	1
Lincoln	1	0	1
O'Keeffe	1	5	6
Orchard Ridge	3	0	3
Savannah Oaks	1	0	1
Sennett	13	5	18
Sherman	2	1	3
Spring Harbor	0	2	2
Toki	2	4	6
Whitehorse	2	3	5
Wright	1	0	1
Total	47	27	74

Table 31

Other Madison Area Programs:	Male	Female	Total
Private, OFS, Home, GED, LEAP, Phoenix, Replay, School w/in a School, etc.			
Total	42	24	66

Table 32

Enrolled: Outside MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Deerfield	0	2	2
DeForest	5	3	8
DOJC/LHS	5	0	5
Marshall	2	1	3
McFarland	6	0	6
Middleton	9	2	11
Monona	2	2	4
Mount Horeb	4	3	7
Oregon	10	1	11
Other	8	0	8
Out of County	69	46	115
Out of State	3	3	6
Stoughton	6	3	9
Sun Prairie	23	9	32
Verona	15	8	23
Wausaukee	6	0	6
Wisconsin Heights	3	0	3
Total	176	83	259

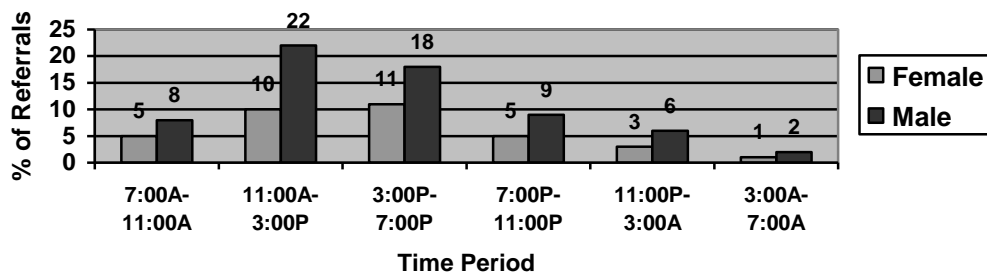
Table 33

	Male	Female	Total
Not Enrolled	19	18	37
Information Unavailable	28	30	58

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.

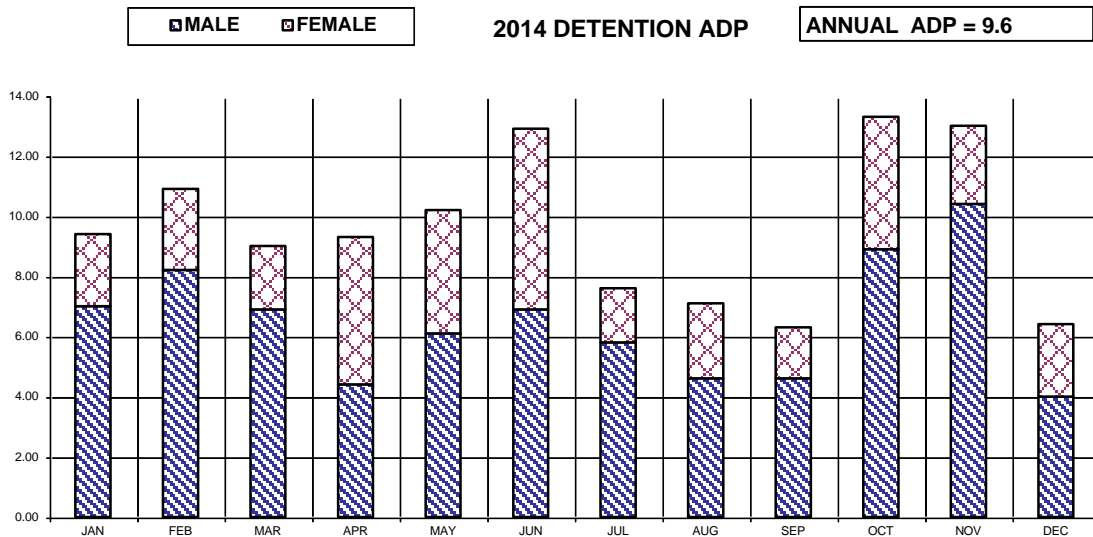
Juvenile Detention

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 2014
Table 35

MONTH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	OOC (included in total)
JAN	7.0	2.4	9.4	0.9
FEB	8.2	2.7	10.9	1.8
MAR	6.9	2.1	9.0	1.3
APR	4.4	4.9	9.3	0.6
MAY	6.1	4.1	10.2	0.8
JUN	6.9	6.0	12.9	1.4
JUL	5.8	1.8	7.6	1.2
AUG	4.6	2.5	7.1	0.2
SEP	4.6	1.7	6.3	0.8
OCT	8.9	4.4	13.3	2.6
NOV	10.4	2.6	13.0	1.0
DEC	4.0	2.4	6.4	0.2
AVG	6.4	3.2	9.6	1.1

Chart 36



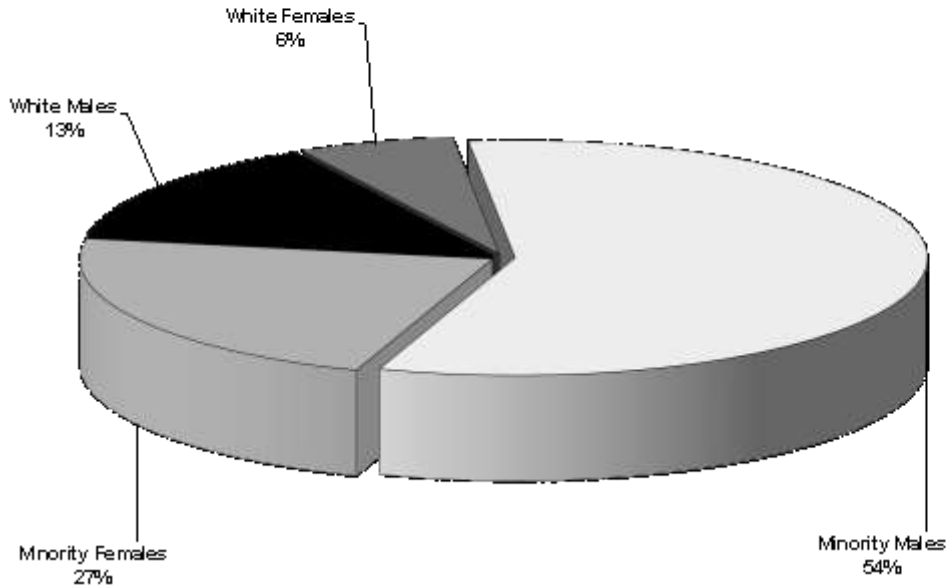
In 2014, approximately 67% of the juveniles in Detention were male and 81% of the juveniles in Detention were minority on an average daily basis.

2014 Detention Population by Race/Sex
Table 37*

Race/Sex	Average Daily Population (ADP)
White Males	1.2
White Females	0.6
Minority Males	5.0
Minority Females	2.5

* 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 2014 RACE/SEX
Chart 38*



Juveniles were placed in Detention for a variety of reasons. As noted in Table 39, 28% of juveniles placed in Detention (130 juveniles) were placed on the basis of an intake decision related to a new delinquency allegation.

2014 REASON FOR ADMISSION						
Table 39*						
	FEMALES		MALES		TOTAL	
REASON	NO.	% of total	NO.	% of total	NO.	%
NEW CHARGE	31	20.7%	99	31.4%	130	28.0%
SANCTIONS	47	31.3%	113	35.9%	160	34.4%
CAPIAS	28	18.7%	29	9.2%	57	12.2%
VIOL CUST ORDER	30	20.0%	44	14.0%	74	15.9%
VIOL DJC AFTERCARE	8	5.3%	20	6.3%	28	6.0%
HOLD FOR COURT	1	0.7%	3	1.0%	4	0.9%
OTHER	5	3.3%	7	2.2%	12	2.6%
TOTAL	150	100.0%	315	100.0%	465	100.0%

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) 2014

Table 40*

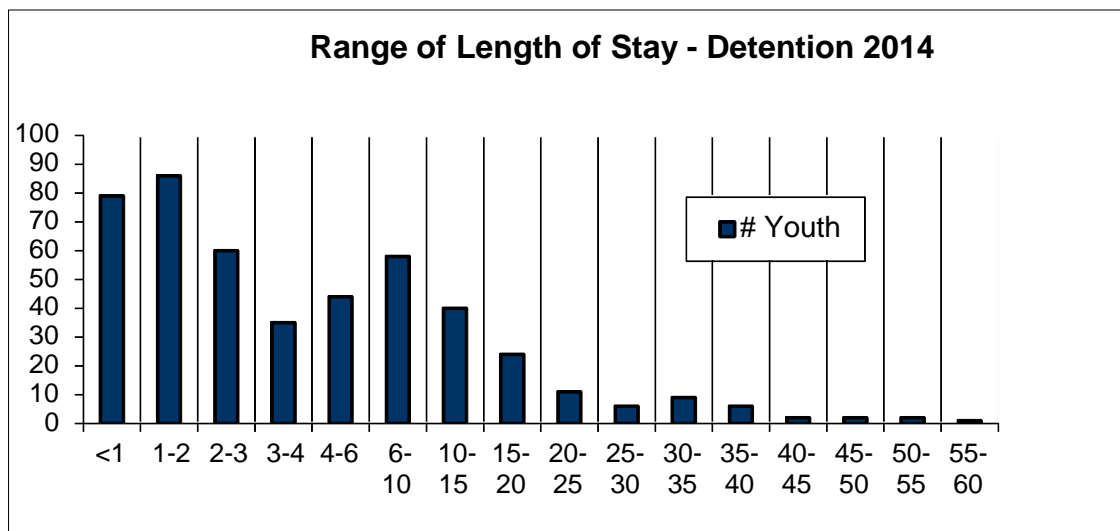
RACE	NUMBER	AVG LOS	AVG AGE	DAYS OF CARE
ALL	465	7.3	15.2	3412
MALE	315	7.2	15.2	2252
FEMALE	150	7.7	15.2	1160
BLACK MALE	240	6.7	15.2	1598
BLACK FEMALE	92	7.6	15.2	698
WHITE MALE	55	7.9	15.0	435
WHITE FEMALE	34	6.4	15.4	216
HISPANIC MALE	15	11.7	14.7	176
HISPANIC FEMALE	20	8.8	15.3	175
ASIAN MALE	0	0.0	0.0	0
ASIAN FEMALE	2	33.5	15.5	67
NATIVE AMERICAN MALE	5	8.6	16.0	43
NATIVE AMERICAN FEMALE	2	2.0	15.0	4
ALL MINORITY MALE	260	7.0	15.2	1817
ALL MINORITY FEMALE	116	8.1	15.2	944
ALL MINORITY	376	7.3	15.2	2761
ALL WHITE	89	7.3	15.2	651

JUVENILE DETENTION 2014
LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) – RANGE

Number of Days	# Youth	% Youth
<1	79	17.0%
1-2	86	18.5%
2-3	60	12.9%
3-4	35	7.5%
4-6	44	9.5%
6-10	58	12.5%
10-15	40	8.6%
15-20	24	5.2%
20-25	11	2.4%
25-30	6	1.3%
30-35	9	1.9%
35-40	6	1.3%
40-45	2	0.4%
45-50	2	0.4%
50-55	2	0.4%
55-60	1	0.2%
Total	465	100.0%

Source: OJA Juvenile Secure Detention Register

The percentage of juveniles who were in placement for two days or less increased by 4.3% compared to 2013. The percentage of juveniles who stayed more than 20 days decreased by 2.1% compared to 2013.

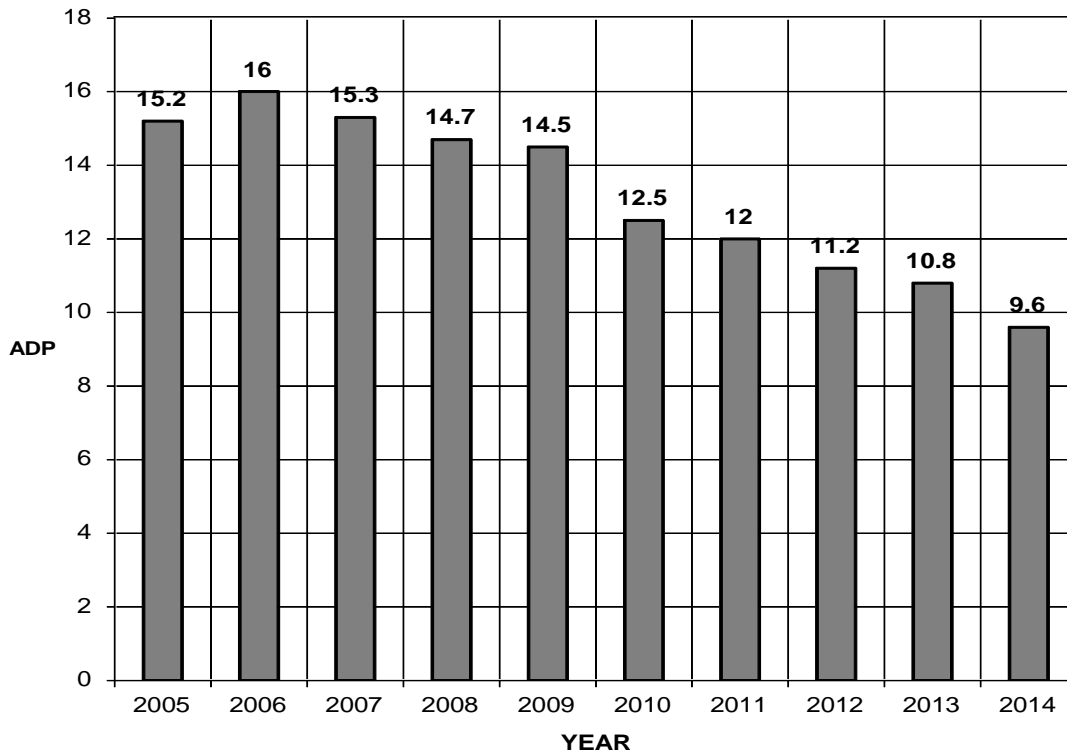


JUVENILE DETENTION ADP HISTORY
Table 41

YEAR	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	AVERAGE
ADP	15.2	16.0	15.3	14.7	14.5	12.5	12.0	11.2	10.8	9.6	13.2

As noted in table 41 and the chart below, the Average Daily Population (ADP) of Juvenile Detention is cyclical. 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, 1.1 of the total ADP was due to juveniles who were out-of-county residents, so the Dane County juvenile ADP was 8.5.

DETENTION ADP HISTORY 2005-2014

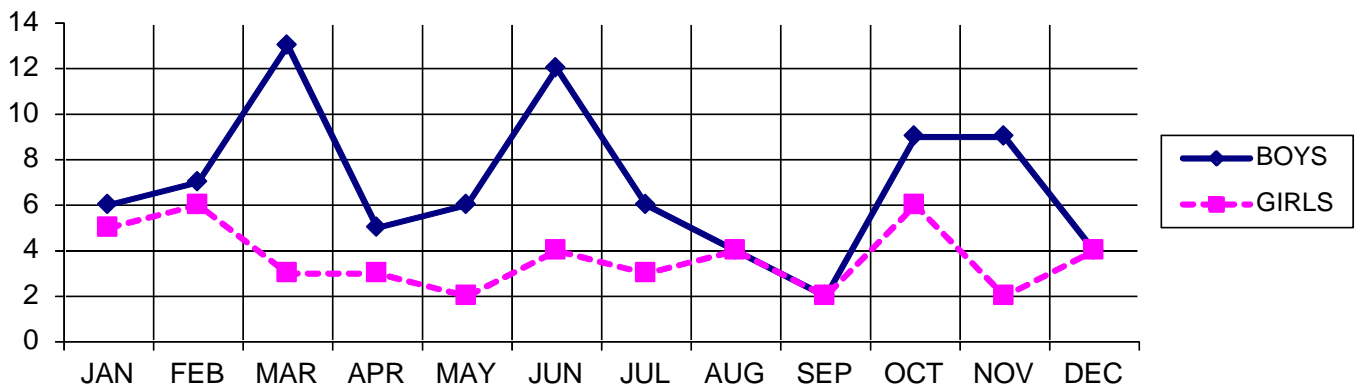


Juvenile Court Sanctions

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 2014
Chart 42



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
BOYS	6	7	13	5	6	12	6	4	2	9	9	4	83
GIRLS	5	6	3	3	2	4	3	4	2	6	2	4	44
TOTAL	11	13	16	8	8	16	9	8	4	15	11	8	127

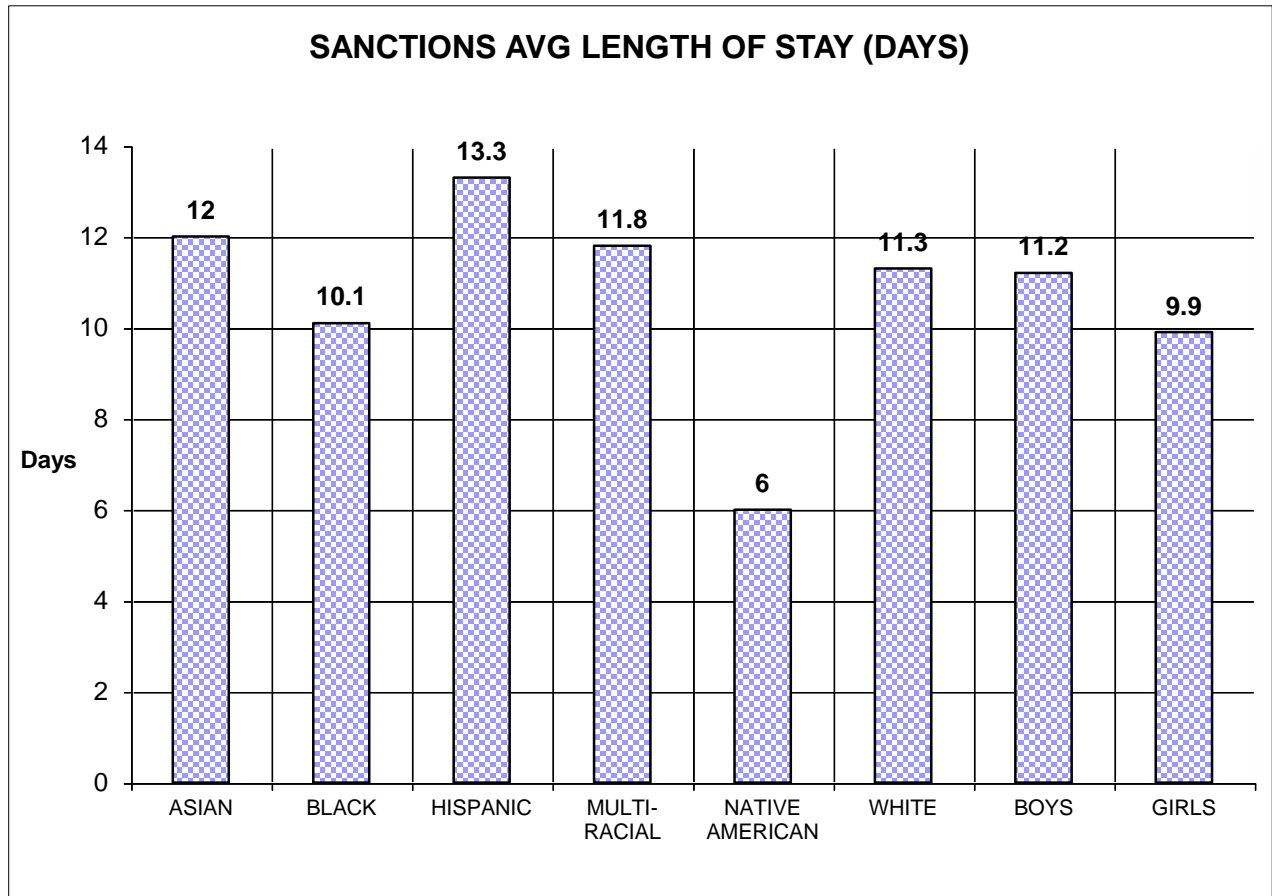
The chart and table above illustrates that 127 juveniles physically served sanctions either at the Detention Center, the Shelter Home or Home Detention. Twenty-one juveniles are counted more than once because they had more than one sanction order in 2014. Ninety-six of the orders were served in Detention only, 21 were served at Shelter Home only, and one was ordered for Home Detention. The remaining nine orders included a combination of Detention, Shelter, and/or Home Detention.

Sanction days are either served all at once or include stayed days that can be imposed before the expiration of the sanction order. 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. Sanction orders that were stayed without any days physically served are excluded from the data. The 127 sanction orders in 2014 where at least one day was served resulted in a total of 216 sanction placements that totaled 1364 sanction days served for an average of 10.7 days served per order. Sixty-seven percent (919) of those days were served in Detention.

Average length of stay includes the total number of days served per sanction order, including imposed sanction days, regardless of placement. 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.

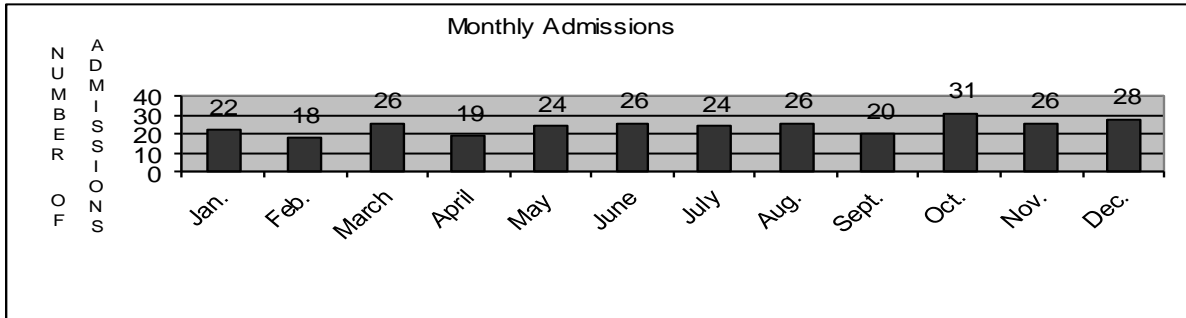
The following tables and charts describe juveniles referred to the Shelter Home in a variety of ways. Note that admissions to Shelter Home are new admissions that may be of the same juvenile.

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

Age	Male	Female	Totals
10	1	0	1
11	6	1	7
12	12	4	16
13	17	5	22
14	26	22	48
15	31	46	77
16	61	31	92
17	18	9	27
Total	172	118	290

The average age of Shelter Home residents in 2014 was 14.9 years. In 2013, the average age was 14.8 years. The average age for girls in 2014 was 15.0 (14.7 in 2013) and the average age for boys was 14.8 (14.9 in 2013).

**Admission to Shelter Home By Month
Chart 45**



**Basis For Referral To Shelter Home
Table 46**

Referral Basis	Male	Female	Total
Briarpatch	5	12	17
CHIPS	27	32	59
Delinquent	138	70	208
Runaway from Dane Co.	2	4	6
Total	172	118	290

*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 71.7% of all admissions in 2014 and CHIPS accounted for 20.3% of all admissions.

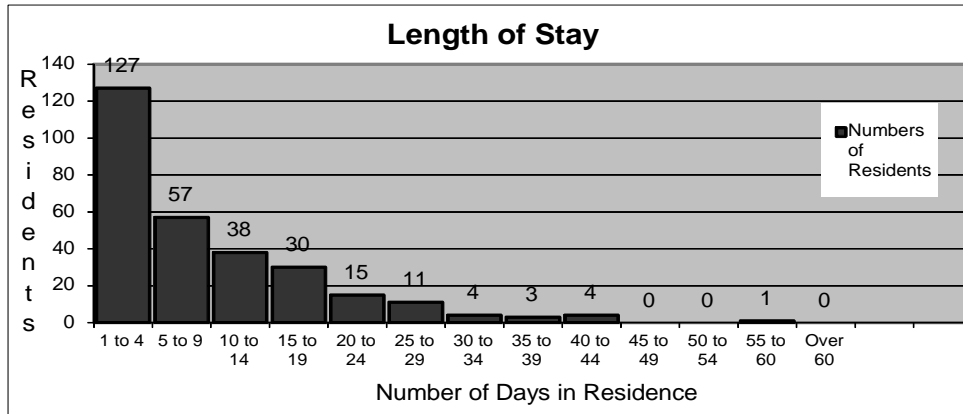
In 2014, Court Ordered Sanctions referrals represented 14.1% (41 residents) of all referrals, down from 16.3% in 2013 (47 residents).

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

Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure Custody	86	50	136
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	30	23	53
Emergency-COP	28	32	60
Sanctions	28	13	41
Total	172	118	290

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 8.0 days, down from 10.1 in 2013 and 2012. 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 2014, 77% stayed 14 days or less.

**Shelter Home
Average Daily Population
Table 49**

Month	Boys	Girls	Total
January	4.7	3.2	7.9
February	4.3	1.5	5.8
March	3.7	0.3	4.0
April	3.8	2.3	6.1
May	3.7	4.7	8.4
June	5.2	5.3	10.5
July	3.6	3.6	7.2
August	3.3	2.2	5.5
September	3.8	0.6	4.4
October	4.8	1.0	5.8
November	4.5	2.3	6.8
December	6.1	3.1	9.2
Total Averages	4.4	2.6	7.0

The average daily population for 2014 was 7.0, a decrease from 8.3 in 2013. It is also lower than the 10-year average of 7.9 and the lowest average daily population since 2009. The 2014 average daily population for males was 4.4, which lower than the 10-year average of 5.0. The average daily population for females was 2.6 in 2014, also lower than the 10-year average of 2.9.

**Shelter Home Average Daily Population for years 2005 – 2014
Table 50**

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
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
2014	4.4	2.6	7.0
Total	5.0	2.9	7.9

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

Reason for Referral	Number
Battery	45
Briarpatch	17
Burglary	6
Burglary-Attempted	1
Capias	21
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	1
CHIPS/Protective Custody	59
Citations	2
Court Ordered Nonsecure Custody	10
Courtesy Hold	19
Criminal Damage to Property	18
Dangerous Weapon on School Property	2
Disorderly Conduct	57
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	4
Emergency Change of Placement (.357)	60
Entry into Locked Vehicle	1
False Imprisonment	1
Intimidation of Victim	2
Obstructing	4
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (OMVWOC)	9
OMVWOC-Attempted	1
Possession of a Controlled Substance	2
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	2
Possession of a Firearm Replica	1
Reckless Endangering Safety	5
Resisting	9
Retail Theft	7
Robbery	4
Runaway	6
Sanctions	41
Sexual Assault-4 th Degree	1
Sexual Assault of a Child-1 st Degree	2
Stalking	1
Strangulation	2
Theft	6
Theft from Vehicle	2
Trespassing	1
Violation of TRO/Injunction	1
Warrant	2

*Multiple reasons for referral can occur.

Emergency Change of Placement was the most frequent reason for referral in 2014 at 13.8% of referrals. CHIPS was the second most frequent reason for referral in 2014 at 13.6%.

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

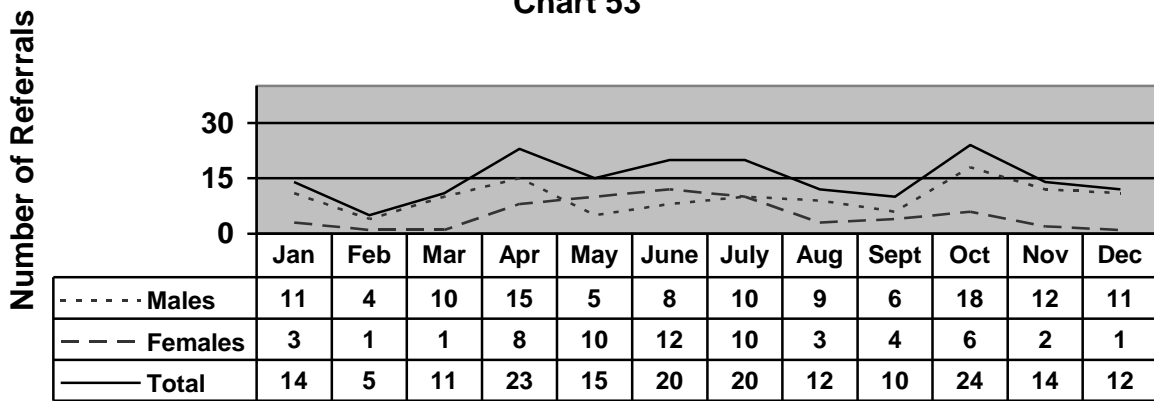
Race	Male	Female
African American	111	70
Asian	2	7
Hispanic	9	10
Multi-Racial	15	8
Native American	1	1
Native Hawaiian	2	0
White	31	21
Unknown	1	1
Total	172	118

Minority members of the Shelter Home population represented 82% in 2014, which is an increase from 73% in 2013. White members represented 18% in 2014, a decrease from 27% in 2013.

Home Detention Program

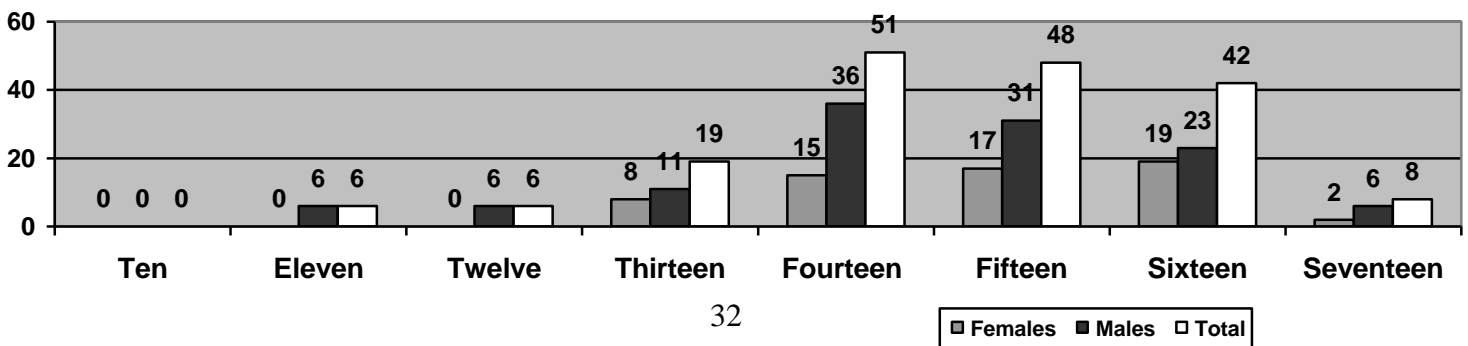
The Dane County Juvenile Court Home Detention Program (HDP) is designed to work with juveniles and their families on a short term basis to enable juveniles to continue living at home and avoid the need for secure custody (detention) or alternative placement. The Home Detention Program may also be assigned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

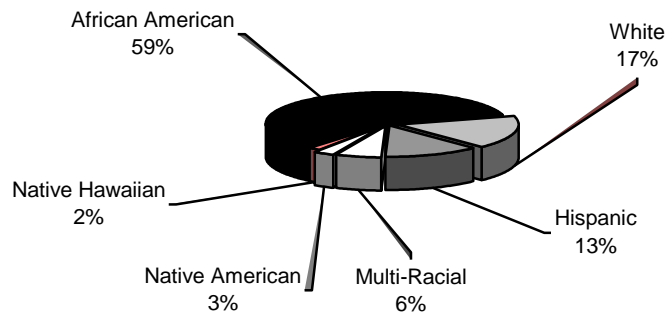


A total of 180 cases were assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2014, an increase from 171 cases in 2013. The length of time for which juveniles were under HDP supervision, starting in 2014 and in some cases extending into 2015, ranged from 1 to 182 days. Males comprised sixty-six percent of the referrals, whereas females comprised thirty-four percent. Males aged fourteen through sixteen accounted for seventy-six percent of all male cases assigned. Females aged fourteen through sixteen accounted for eighty-five percent of all female cases assigned. Additionally, there were eight seventeen year olds assigned to HDP, a total of four percent of all referrals. The following charts categorically illustrate the race and age of juveniles assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2014, 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. Twenty-three percent of assigned juveniles in 2014 were under an order of Non-Secure Custody. Juveniles court-ordered to HDP as a bridge to the Neighborhood Intervention Program or Youth Services of Southern WI comprised forty-one percent of HDP referrals. Juveniles under a temporary release from Secure Custody accounted for thirty-four percent of HDP cases assigned in 2014. Juveniles who were voluntarily supervised by HDP and those who were court-ordered to HDP for sanctions comprised the remaining two percent of juveniles assigned. All of the assigned juveniles were alleged or adjudicated delinquents.

Table 56

Custody Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	24	17	41
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	43	18	61
Court Ordered-Bridge to CAP/NIP	48	25	73
Voluntary	2	1	3
Sanctions	2	0	2
Total	119	61	180

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

School	Total
Alternative	21
Blackhawk	1
Cherokee	4
Deerfield	1
DeForest	2
East	17
Jefferson	5
Kennedy	1
LaFollette	19
Marshall	1
Memorial	31
Middleton	2
Monona	1
Mount Horeb	3
Not Enrolled	6
O'Keeffe	7
Orchard Ridge	2
Oregon	2
Out of County	1
Sennett	5
Sherman	1
Stoughton	1
Sun Prairie	9
Toki	4
Verona	11
Waunakee	2
West	13
Whitehorse	4
Wisconsin Heights	3
Total	180

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 2014: 117
- CASA Volunteer hours spent in 2014: 7584
- Placement of kids served by the Dane County CASA program in 2014 (where kids spent a majority of the year):

Biological home: 75
Relative care: 12
Foster care: 26
Residential placement: 4

- Number of children involved in different types of cases served by the Dane County CASA program in 2014 (when more than one applies, both counted):

CHIPS: 107
Delinquency: 10

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 on decreasing trend since 2003, with the exception of 2011.

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

Race	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	AVG
White		629	552	517	435	526	386	324	266	454
Black		801	654	604	597	765	701	710	536	671
American Indian		1	0	1	2	5	3	0	9	3
Asian		26	10	14	9	10	8	7	10	12
Hispanic		105	72	65	43	46	35	44	58	59
Unknown		5	5	1	2	7	0	0	0	3
# OF REFERRALS		1,567	1,293	1,202	1,088	1,359	1,133	1,085	879	1,201

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 15 years.

JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS FILED											
2000-2014											
YEAR	DEL	WAIVER	CHIPS	TPR	JIPS	JI	JG	EXT/VAC CD	PPR/PPRH	OTHER	TOTAL
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
2014	543	11	251	105	34	25	199	17	540	1125	2850
AVG	989	49	278	131	35	51	192	16	502	1334	3152

"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 2014, 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.

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