

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



ANNUAL REPORT 2007

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

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JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

The **Juvenile Court Program** (JCP) began under the 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** began in 1978. Many changes have occurred to each program throughout the years and each agency has continually re-evaluated its mode of operation in order to fit the changing needs of the community.

The year 2007 presented another busy year for each of the agencies within, or involved with, the Juvenile Court Program. This report seeks to compile information obtained from the above named agencies 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. Information from **The Dane County Department of Human Services** is provided to illustrate the entirety of juvenile involvement with the Dane County Court system.

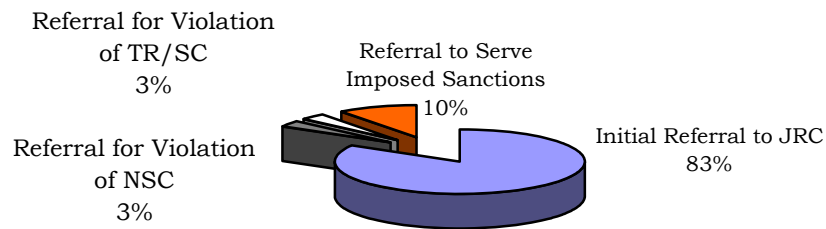
The Juvenile Court Program has a proud history of providing the Dane County community with the greatest possible degree of professionalism and confidentiality. The supervisors and staff of the program's agencies work hard to maintain a safe environment for the youth and families they serve. The Annual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

Juvenile Reception Center

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

Reasons for Referral to JRC

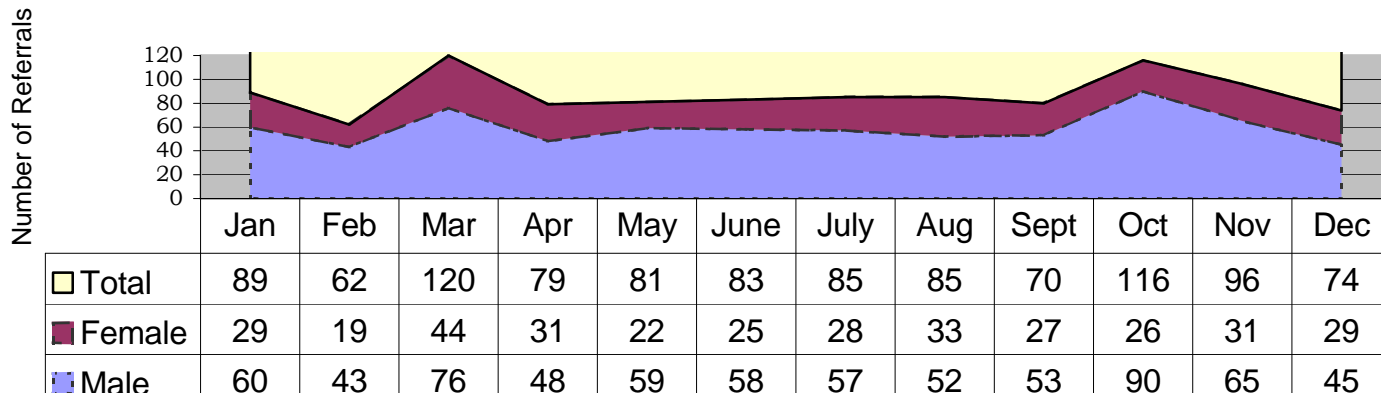
Table 1



A total of 1040 juveniles, between the ages of 10 and 17, were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center in the year 2007. The chart above provides a percentile breakdown of four referral categories for which juveniles were referred to JRC. Eighty-three percent, or 866, of the juveniles were referred to JRC for an initial intake. This number includes juveniles referred pursuant to: A Court Order; a Warrant; a Capias; to serve Sanctions, and/or for a new delinquency. Three percent, or 35, 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, or 33, are the referrals to the Reception Center for allegedly violating the terms of an existing Non-Secure Custody order (NSC). The remaining ten percent, or 106, came to JRC to be placed in the Juvenile Detention Center to serve imposed, or additional, sanction days (See **Sanctions** for more information). The following chart illustrates the number of referrals per month in 2007 with March and October having the highest numbers. Those months were also the busiest in 2006.

Referrals Per Month

Table 2



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

Placement of Initial Referrals to JRC 2007

Table 3

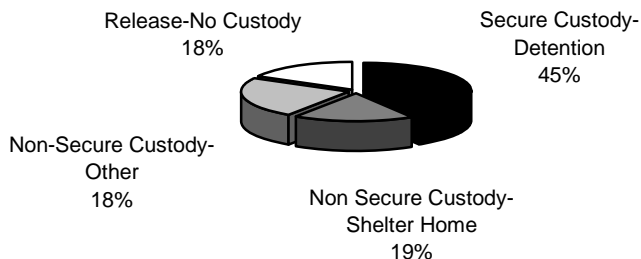


Table 3 illustrates a percentile breakdown of the determination of the need for custody and the subsequent placements for juveniles referred for an initial intake in 2007. Forty-five percent were placed in Secure Custody. A portion of those juveniles placed under Secure Custody were so placed under Court Order. For more information regarding **Juvenile Referral Categories** please look to the corresponding subheading on page 5. Placing a juvenile in Secure Custody requires that a Counselor will have found that:

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

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

The percentage of juveniles held in Secure Custody at the time of initial intake reflects the severity of the alleged delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in the year 2007. The **alleged violations of criminal statutes** for which juveniles were referred are discussed in greater detail later in this section.

According to year 2007 statistics, approximately thirty-seven percent of all referrals for an initial custody decision resulted in a determination of the need for Non-Secure Custody. Of that thirty-seven percent, slightly more than half were placed under Non-Secure Custody at the Dane County Shelter Home (See **Juvenile Shelter Home** for greater detail), including those who are placed under an Emergency Custody basis and by Briarpatch. The other eighteen percent of juveniles placed under non-secure custody in 2007 were placed in one of the following placements: parental home, foster home, group home, the home of a relative, or with a responsible adult. A counselor's determination that there is a need for non-secure custody is based upon the belief that probable cause exists to believe the juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the court and there is probable cause:

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

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

All juveniles who are referred to the Juvenile Reception Center for an initial custody decision, and for whom a temporary custody status is not necessary, are released either to their parental home or to another responsible adult as soon as possible. Eighteen percent of all juveniles referred for an initial custody decision in 2007 were released. Juveniles in this category were either not found to fit the requirements for non-secure or secure custody, or it was determined that adequate supervision and services were already in place for the juvenile and his or her family. The following table presents a history of initial intake decisions made by the Juvenile Reception Center over the past ten years.

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

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

Table 4

Placements of Referrals for Intake:	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Secure Custody	489	503	528	434	437	425	452	419	436	420	391
Non-Secure Shelter	88	105	110	111	84	103	118	132	151	175	172
Non-Secure Other	53	72	62	68	86	54	93	69	119	168	222
Outright Released	369	355	224	181	161	157	145	162	162	164	161
Total	1005	1035	924	794	768	739	808	782	868	927	946

The table shows that the overall number of referrals for intake rose in 2007, while the number of juveniles placed under Secure Custody continued to decline. The number of juveniles placed under Non-Secure Custody at the Shelter Home in 2007 did not differ dramatically from the previous year. However, the number of juveniles placed under Non-Secure Custody somewhere other than the Shelter Home increased, continuing the upward trend seen the last few years. The number of initial intakes that were released without a temporary custody status remained similar to the previous year's total.

JRC Referral Categories

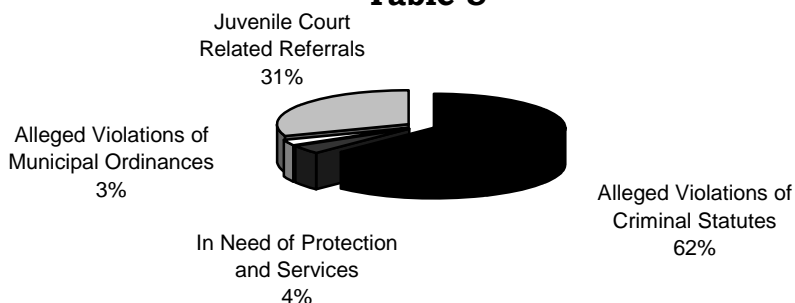
Juveniles referred to the Juvenile Reception Center are divided into four main referral categories. The categories are:

- 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.) Juveniles in the "other" category (Court Order, Sanctions, Capias, etc.)

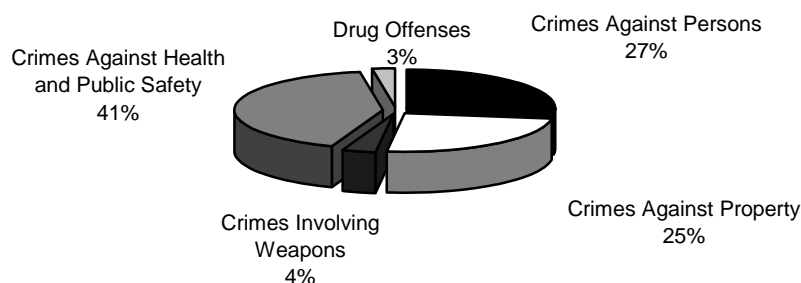
The percentage of juveniles listed in each category of table 5 reflect only that a juvenile referred to JRC fit into that category. Juveniles can potentially fall into more than one referral category and may be entered more than once in each category. For instance, a juvenile who is referred for underage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

JRC Referral Categories

Table 5



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



Crimes Against Public Health And Safety

Referrals for allegedly committing offenses against Public Health and Safety constituted the largest percentage of all delinquency entries in the year 2007. Disorderly Conduct (190), in conjunction with entries for Obstruction (28) and Resisting (45), represent all but 71 of the 334 entries recorded for this category. Entries for Obstruction and Resisting were higher for males, which may indicate that males were more likely to continue their disruptive behavior even after the arrival of authorities. Table 7 provides a list of all delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

Table 7

Crimes Against Public Health And Safety	Male	Female	Total
Disorderly Conduct	126	64	190
Disorderly Conduct while Armed	35	16	51
Eluding	7	0	7
Escape	0	1	1
Forgery/Uttering	0	1	1
Mistreatment of Animals	1	0	1
No Driver's License	5	0	5
Obstruction	20	8	28
Operating After Suspension (Traffic)	2	0	2
Operating Under Influence of Intoxicants	2	0	2
Reckless Driving	1	0	1
Resisting	31	14	45
Total	230	104	334

Crimes Against Persons

Juveniles referred for allegedly committing offenses against other persons represented the second largest percentage, twenty-seven percent, of the five subsections. Assault/Battery charges represented over half of the entries in this subsection (118). Males were also alleged to have committed a majority of sex offenses (90%) when compared to females. Table 8 provides a list of all delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

Table 8

Crimes Against Persons	Male	Female	Total
Battery	55	36	91
-Domestic	5	3	8
-Group	2	1	3
-Substantial	9	0	9
- to a Police Officer	3	1	4
- to School Officials	0	3	3
Criminal Trespass to Dwelling/Land	7	1	8
False Imprisonment	2	0	2
Hit and Run	1	0	1
Intentional Physical Abuse of a Child	1	0	1
Intimidation of a Victim	6	2	8
Reckless Endangering of a Child	2	1	3
Reckless Endangering Safety	10	9	19
Reckless Injury	1	0	1
Robbery	1	0	1
-Armed	6	5	11
-Attempted	2	0	2
-Strong Armed	8	0	8
1st Degree Sexual Assault	3	0	3
2nd Degree Sexual Assault	2	0	2
Sexual Assault—Repeated Acts of Same Child	3	0	3
1st Degree Sexual Assault of a Child	15	3	18
2nd Degree Sexual Assault of a Child	5	0	5
Threats to Injure	1	1	2
Violation of TRO or Injunction	1	0	1
Total	151	66	217

Crimes Against Property

In 2007, entries for males again outnumbered those for females in the subsection of Crimes Against Property. Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (35) and Criminal Damage to Property (63) charges accounted for exactly half of the 196 entries in this subsection.

Table 9

Crimes Against Property	Male	Female	Total
Arson	1	1	2
Burglary Commercial	13	0	13
Burglary Residential	21	2	23
Criminal Damage To Property	48	15	63
Entry Into a Locked Vehicle	3	0	3
Negligent Handling of Burning Materials	3	1	4
Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent	25	10	35
Possession of Burglary Tools	9	0	9
Receiving Stolen Property	9	0	9
Retail Theft	5	7	12
Theft	20	3	23
Total	157	39	196

Drug Offenses and Crimes Involving Weapons

The majority of entries for Crimes Involving Weapons were for Disorderly Conduct While Armed (87 of 153).

Table 10

Crimes Involving Weapons	Male	Female	Total
Armed Robbery	6	5	11
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	15	3	18
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	35	16	51
Possession of a Dangerous Weapon	10	1	11
Total	66	25	91

Males constituted a glaring majority, ninety-five percent, of entries for drug related offenses.

Table 11

Drug Offenses	Male	Female	Total
Delivery of a Controlled Substance	1	0	1
Possession of a Controlled Substance	1	1	2
Cocaine Possession	1	0	1
-Possession with Intent	2	0	2
Marijuana Possession	7	0	7
-Possession with Intent	6	0	6
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	2	0	2
Total	20	1	21

Table 12

Most Prominent Criminal Offenses Referred - All

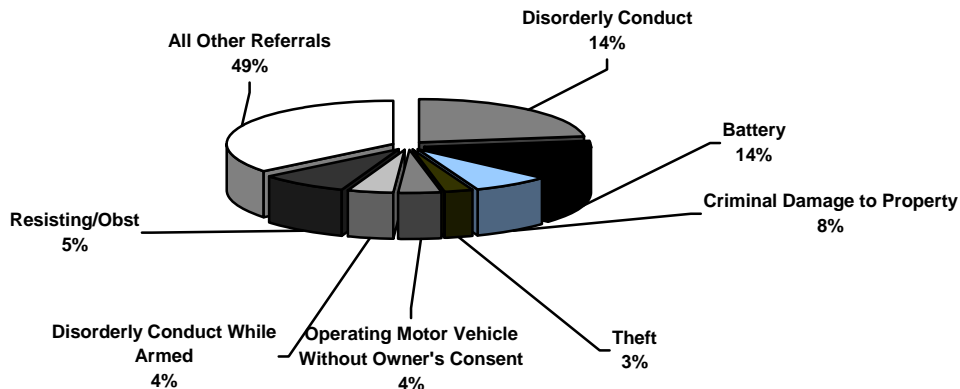


Table 13
Most Prominent Referrals-Female

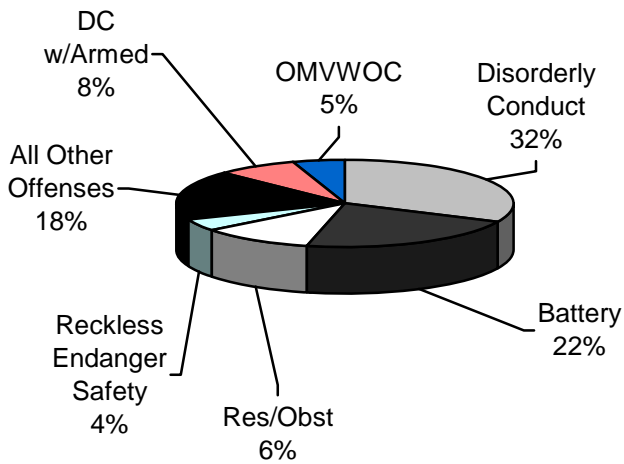
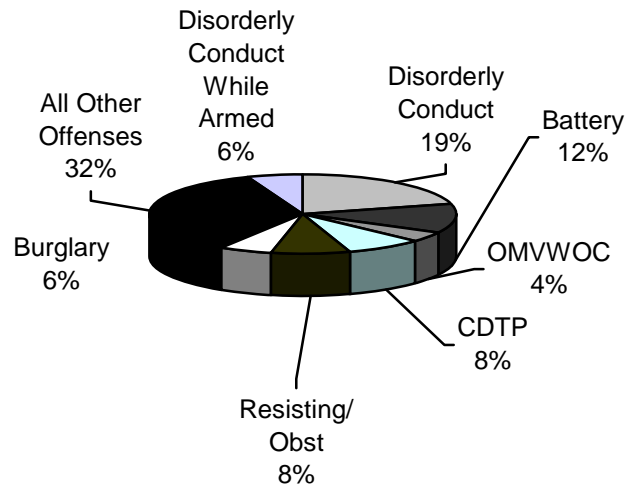


Table 14
Most Prominent Referrals - Male



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

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

In 2007, 115 juveniles were referred for JIPS and CHIPS purposes. The split between males and females referred as CHIPS or JIPS was higher for females. Juveniles who were referred to JRC as a runaway were likely to have either runaway from a Dane County Group Home, or to have run away from a placement outside of Dane County. The following table describes the population referred to JRC as being JIPS or CHIPS.

Table 15

CHIPS and JIPS Referrals	Male	Female	Total
Briarpatch	2	8	10
Illness, Injury, Immediate Danger-EC (CHIPS)	21	27	48
Runaway From Dane County	20	13	33
Runaway From Other County or State	7	17	24
Total	50	65	115

Category Three: Alleged Ordinance Violations

Law enforcement personnel may issue citations to juveniles who violate municipal ordinances, which may include issuance of citations for underage drinking, obstructing or resisting an officer, and curfew violations. If at all possible, law enforcement officers are required to release juveniles to their parental homes if taken into custody solely for violating a municipal ordinance. Citation related referrals to JRC are most commonly made in cases where the parents are unavailable, related family problems exist, or the juvenile is referred pursuant to other offenses. In 2007, 36 entries were made for juveniles referred for municipal citations. This number does include those referrals where a juvenile accrued a municipal citation in addition to other delinquency allegations.

Category Four: Juvenile Court Related Referrals

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

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

Table 16

Juvenile Court Related Referrals	Male	Female	Total
Capias	54	25	79
Court Ordered Custody	16	3	19
Court Ordered Home Detention	92	35	127
DOJC Aftercare Violation	20	7	27
Traffic Offense	3	0	3
Sanctions	89	34	123
Warrant	15	4	19
Writ	9	0	9
Total	298	108	406

Places of Release

The Juvenile Reception Center documents, for all juvenile court program intakes and placements, the places to which juveniles are released. The JRC database is the primary vehicle by which this statistic is measured. Table 17 below illustrates the various placements to which juveniles were released in 2007.

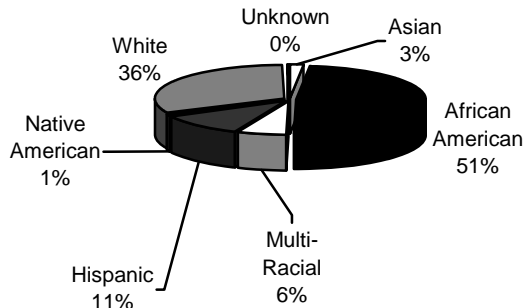
Table 17

Place of Release	Male	Female	Total
AWOL	12	10	22
Briarpatch	6	13	19
Dane County Department of Human Services	6	1	7
Department of Corrections	51	12	63
Foster Home	43	32	75
Group Home	42	38	80
Jail	3	0	3
Other County Human Services	2	2	4
Other County Sheriff's Department	2	4	6
Parental Home	356	138	494
Relative's Home	38	21	59
Residential Treatment	59	17	76
Responsible Adult	7	3	10
Self	5	1	6
Waived	2	0	2
Other	63	51	114
Total	697	343	1040

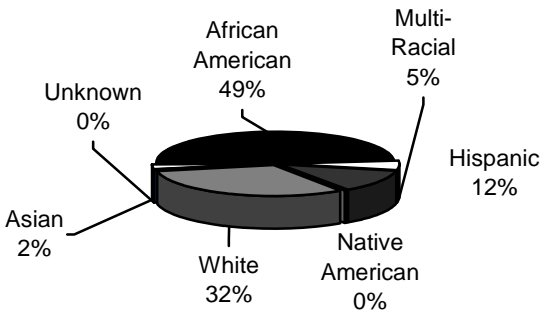
Gender, Race, Age, and Other Information

The juveniles referred for intake in 2007 can be described along a variety of characteristics. Sixty-eight percent of the juveniles referred were male. White males constituted thirty-two percent of all male referrals whereas African American males constituted forty-nine percent. White females constituted forty-three percent of all female referrals while African American females constituted fifty percent. The average age of persons referred was 14.87 years. The mode age for males was 16 years (thirty-four percent) and for females it was also 16 years (twenty-nine percent). Year 2007 statistics, in regards to gender, race, and age, indicate an increase in Hispanic youth referred, particularly Hispanic males, showing an increase roughly double from 2006. The following charts and table provide a detailed illustration of the population referred to JRC for intake in 2007.

**Table 18
Race of Referral - All**



**Table 19
Race of Referral - Male**



**Table 20
Race of Referral - Female**

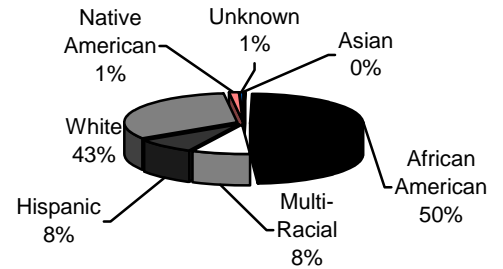
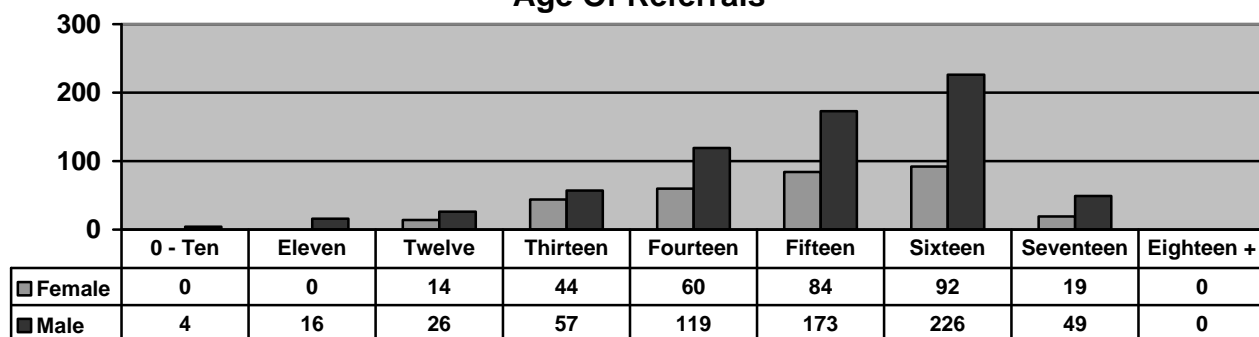


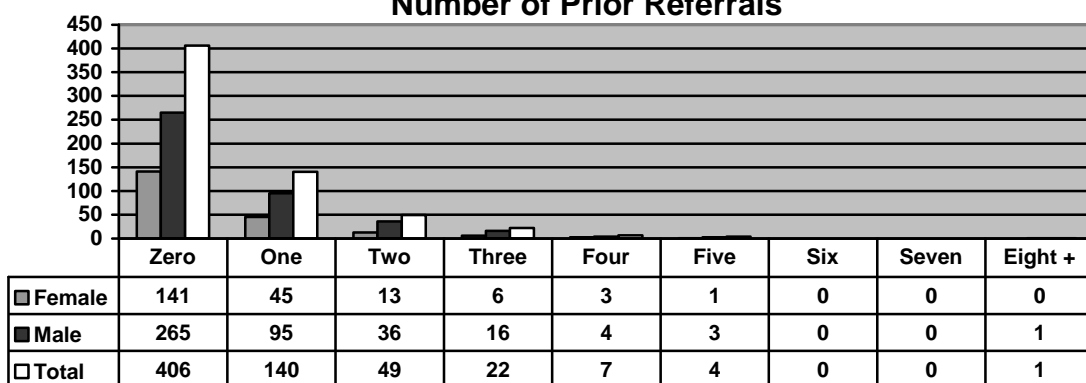
Table 21

Race	Male	Female	Total
Asian	16	1	17
African American	324	149	473
Multi-Racial	34	26	60
Hispanic	79	26	105
Native American	2	4	6
White	210	99	309
Unknown	1	2	3
Total	666	307	973

**Table 22
Age Of Referrals**



**Table 23
Number of Prior Referrals**



Referring And/Or Apprehending Agency

Juveniles were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center via 25 sources in 2007. The Madison Police Department continues to be the leading referral and/or apprehending agency. MPD referred thirty-six percent of the juvenile's referred for intake. The Court was the second most prominent referring agency.

Table 24

Referring Agencies	Male	Female	Total
Belleville PD	1	0	1
Cottage Grove PD	4	0	4
Court	198	72	270
Dane County Department of Human Services	28	28	56
Dane County Sheriff's Office	47	6	53
DeForest PD	7	5	12
Fitchburg PD	18	9	27
Madison PD	259	120	379
McFarland PD	5	0	5
Middleton PD	4	2	6
Monona PD	1	4	5
Mount Horeb PD	1	1	2
Oregon PD	14	5	19
Shorewood Hills PD	1	0	1
Stoughton PD	5	9	14
Sun Prairie PD	21	13	34
Town of Madison PD	8	5	13
University of Wisconsin PD	2	0	2
Verona PD	6	0	6
Voluntary Admission	18	10	28
Wausaukee PD	4	4	8
Wisconsin State Patrol	2	2	4
Other	55	36	91
Total	709	331	1040

Residence of Youth Referred to JRC

Tables 25 through 28 illustrate where youth referred to JRC reside. Youth are counted for each referral to JRC which may result in more than one entry for a juvenile.

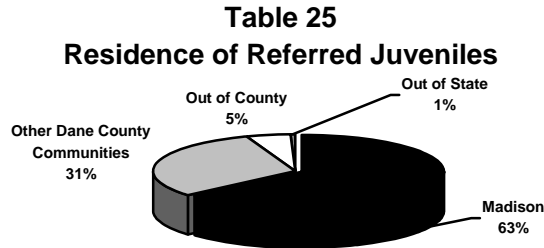


Table 26

Residence: Dane County	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	1	0	1
Black Earth	4	0	4
Blue Mounds	2	0	2
Cambridge	12	0	12
Cottage Grove	21	3	24
Cross Plains	0	1	1
Deerfield	2	1	3
DeForest	19	23	42
Fitchburg	106	25	131
Madison	756	370	1126
Marshall	1	0	1
Mazomanie	41	0	41
McFarland	6	2	8
Middleton	22	6	28
Monona	7	13	20
Mount Horeb	12	1	13
Oregon	18	13	31
Rockdale	1	0	1
Stoughton	6	13	19
Sun Prairie	76	23	99
Town of Madison	4	0	4
Verona	23	0	23
Waunakee	20	9	29
Windsor	10	0	10
Total	1170	503	1673

Table 27

Residence: Other Counties	Male	Female	Total
Columbia	9	0	9
Crawford	2	0	2
Eau Claire	0	4	4
Grant	3	1	4
Green	0	4	4
Iowa	1	2	3
Jefferson	1	1	2
Marquette	0	1	1
Milwaukee	1	0	1
Outagamie	1	0	1
Polk	1	0	1
Racine	3	0	3
Rock	13	2	15
Sauk	4	2	6
Vilas	0	1	1
Waukesha	13	0	13
Winnebago	0	19	19
Total	52	37	89

Table 28

Residence: Other States	Male	Female	Total
Alaska	0	1	1
Florida	0	3	3
Iowa	2	0	2
Kentucky	0	1	1
Minnesota	1	2	3
Oregon	0	2	2
Washington	7	0	7
Total	7	2	9

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 reports to be enrolled and/or attending school and does not necessarily reflect school related problems.

Table 29

High Schools	Male	Female	Total
East	85	24	109
Edgewood	1	0	1
LaFollette	84	42	126
Memorial	56	18	74
Out of County	1	0	1
Shabazz	4	5	9
West	53	31	84
Total	284	120	404

Table 30

Middle and Elementary Schools	Male	Female	Total
Allis	3	0	3
Blackhawk	5	3	8
Cherokee	13	5	18
Emerson	1	0	1
Glendale	2	0	2
Hamilton	4	0	4
Jefferson	2	2	4
Kennedy	1	0	1
O'Keefe	13	3	16
Out of County	2	1	3
Patrick Marshall	1	1	2
Randall	2	0	2
Savannah Oaks	3	0	3
Sennett	12	5	17
Sherman	5	6	11
Spring Harbor	0	5	5
Toki	5	8	13
Whitehorse	4	3	7
Wright	1	2	3
Total	79	44	123

Table 31

Other Madison Area Programs:	Male	Female	Total
Private, OFS, Home, GED, ALA, Replay, School w/in a School, etc.	17	13	30
Total	17	13	30

Table 32

Enrolled: Outside MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	2	0	2
Cambridge	3	0	3
Deerfield	1	0	1
DeForest	12	9	21
McFarland	4	0	4
Middleton	14	2	16
Monona	8	6	14
Mount Horeb	8	0	8
Oregon	17	6	23
Other	51	23	74
Out of County	2	2	4
Out of State	1	5	6
Stoughton	9	4	13
Sun Prairie	34	13	47
Verona	17	1	18
Waunakee	10	7	17
Wisconsin Heights	6	0	6
Total	199	78	277

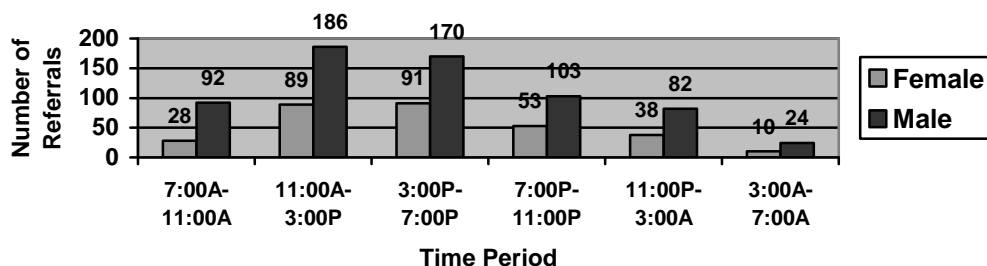
Table 33

Not Enrolled	Male	Female	Total
All Counties & States	37	14	51
Total	37	14	51

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 staff 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.

Table 34
Referrals Per Time Period



Juvenile Reception Center employees are involved in a variety of other court related duties that are not reflected by the number of initial intakes completed each year. In addition to completing intakes for the 1040 referrals made in 2007, JRC counselors also admitted 133 juveniles to Detention to serve imposed sanction days. Additionally, 68 intakes were conducted for juveniles who were already under a temporary custody order at the time of intake.

A counselor’s duties extend beyond the intakes that were conducted in 2007. Juvenile Reception Center staff members are responsible for participating in court related duties and they have frequent interactions with the Dane County Department of Human Services as well as other local, county, and state service providers. This interaction helps ensure the coordination of services for youth held in secure custody. The overnight staff person at JRC supervises the boy’s wing of the Detention Center and conducts intakes for male clients who are ordered to Secure Custody in Detention.

Juvenile Detention

The Dane County Juvenile Detention Home provides secure placement for up to 24 juveniles in need of secure confinement, primarily placed pending case planning and court disposition. Some juveniles are placed in Detention on the basis of a sanction for violating their court ordered rules of supervision.

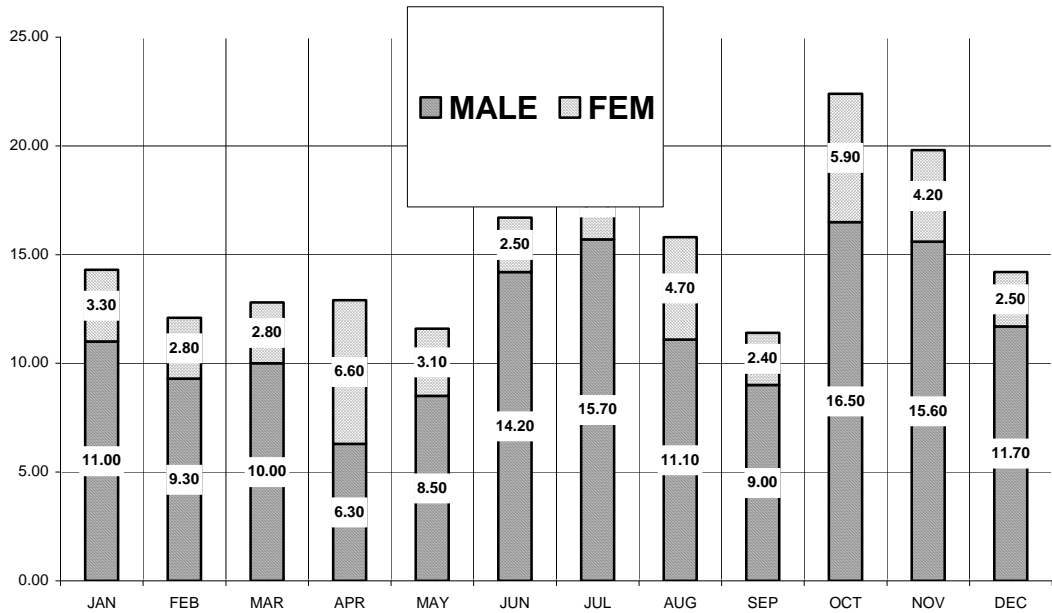
Table 35
DETENTION POPULATION 2007

MONTH	MALE	FEM	TOTAL
JAN	11.0	3.3	14.3
FEB	9.3	2.8	12.1
MAR	10.0	2.8	12.8
APR	6.3	6.6	12.9
MAY	8.5	3.1	11.6
JUN	14.2	2.5	16.7
JUL	15.7	3.4	19.1
AUG	11.1	4.7	15.8
SEP	9.0	2.4	11.4
OCT	16.5	5.9	22.4
NOV	15.6	4.2	19.8
DEC	11.7	2.5	14.2
AVG	11.6	3.7	15.3

Table 36

2007 DETENTION ADP

ANNUAL AVG ADP = 15.3

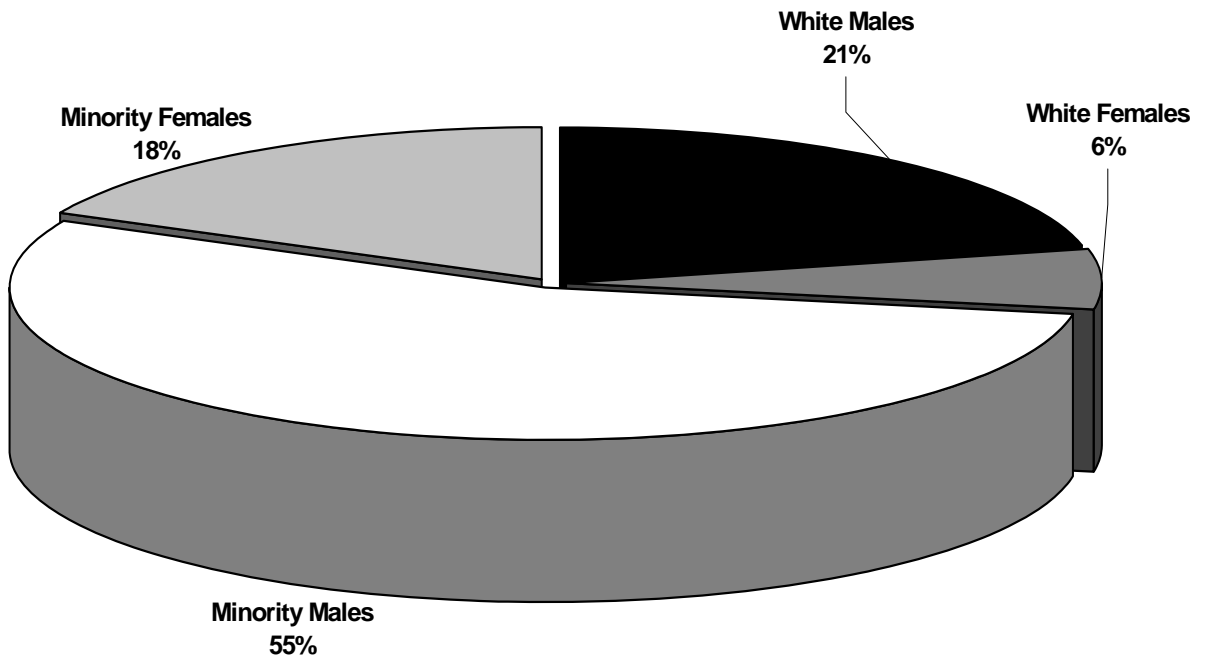


In 2007, approximately 75.0% of the juveniles in Detention were male and 73.0% of the juveniles in Detention were minority.

Table 37
2007 Detention Population by Race/Sex

Race/Sex	Average Daily Population (ADP)
White Males	3.23
White Females	0.97
Minority Males	8.27
Minority Females	2.71

Table 38
DETENTION ADP 2007 RACE/SEX



Juveniles were placed in Detention for a variety of reasons. As noted in tables 39 and 40, 37.6% of juveniles placed in Detention (221 juveniles) were placed on the basis of an intake decision related to a new delinquency allegation.

Table 39

2007 REASON FOR ADMISSION*						
REASON	FEMALES (145)		MALES (442)		TOTAL	
	NO.	% of total	NO.	% of total	NO.	%
NEW CHARGE	52	8.8%	169	28.8%	221	37.6%
SANCTIONS	36	6.1%	108	18.4%	144	24.5%
CAPIAS	27	4.6%	49	8.3%	76	12.9%
VIOL CUST ORDER	19	3.2%	61	10.4%	80	13.6%
VIOL DJC AFTERCARE	8	1.4%	25	4.3%	33	5.7%
HOLD FOR COURT	0	0.0%	8	1.4%	8	1.4%
OTHER	3	0.5%	22	3.7%	25	4.3%
TOTAL	145	25.0%	442	75.0%	587	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 = 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 this table may vary slightly from other data sources resulting in minor record duplications.

Table 40

REASON FOR ADMISSION TO DET 2007

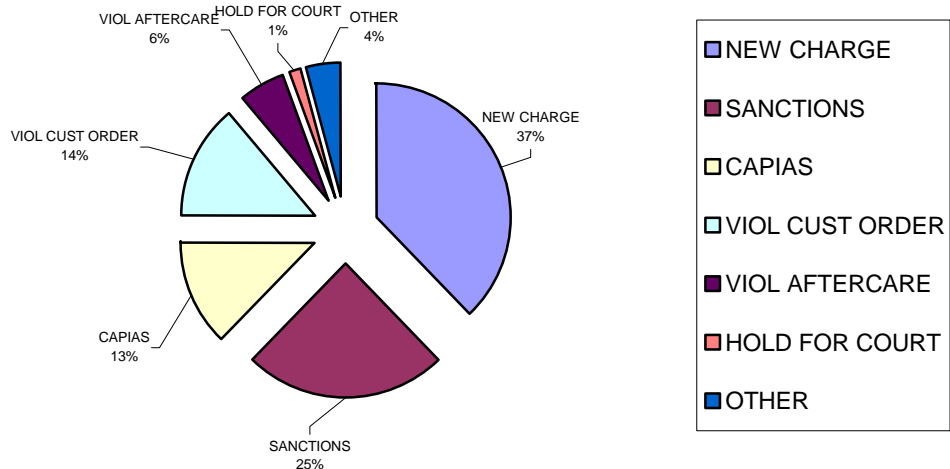


Table 41
DETENTION AVG AGE AND LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) 2007

RACE	NUMBER	AVG LOS	AVG AGE	DAYS OF CARE*	AGE TOTALS**
MALE	429	10.36	15.1	4444	6477.9
FEMALE	142	10.10	14.9	1434	2115.8
BLACK MALE	235	10.67	15.1	2507	3548.5
BLACK FEMALE	80	10.95	14.6	876	1168.0
WHITE MALE	139	8.63	15.1	1199	2098.9
WHITE FEMALE	49	8.62	15.5	422	759.5
LATINO MALE	48	13.98	14.9	671	715.2
LATINO FEMALE	12	11.33	14.8	135	177.6
ASIAN MALE	7	10.00	15.4	70	107.8
ASIAN FEMALE	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
NATIVE AMER MALE	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
NATIVE AMER FEMALE	1	0.54	14.0	0.54	14.0
UNKNOWN MALE	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
UNKNOWN FEMALE	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
ALL MINORITY MALE	290	11.50	15.1	3335	4379.0
ALLNORITY FEMALE	93	7.60	14.4	706	1339.2
ALL MINORITY	383	9.55	14.7	3657	5630.1

*Days Of Care = N X AVG LOS

Source: OJA Juvenile Secure Detention Register

**Age Totals = N X AVG AGE

JUVENILE DETENTION 2007

LENGTH OF STAY - RANGE

Number of Days	# Youth	% Youth
<1	86	14.7%
1-2	90	15.4%
2-3	39	6.7%
3-4	27	4.6%
4-6	50	8.5%
6-10	94	16.1%
10-15	63	10.8%
15-20	46	7.9%
20-25	29	4.9%
25-30	16	2.7%
30-40	19	3.2%
40-50	9	1.5%
50-60	6	1.0%
60-70	4	0.6%
70-80	2	0.3%
80-90	2	0.3%

Source: OJA Juvenile Secure Detention Register

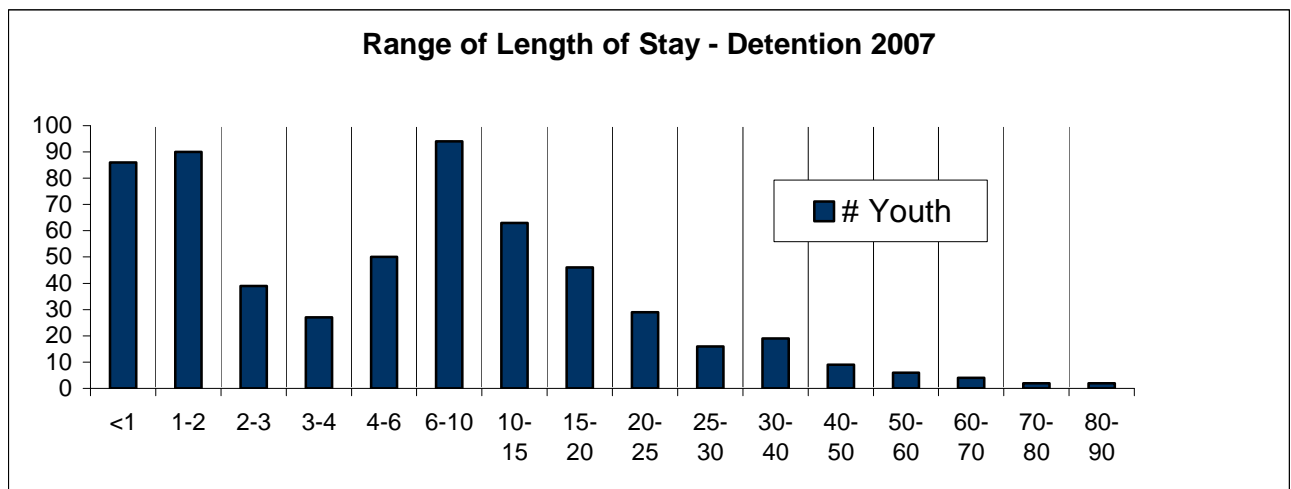
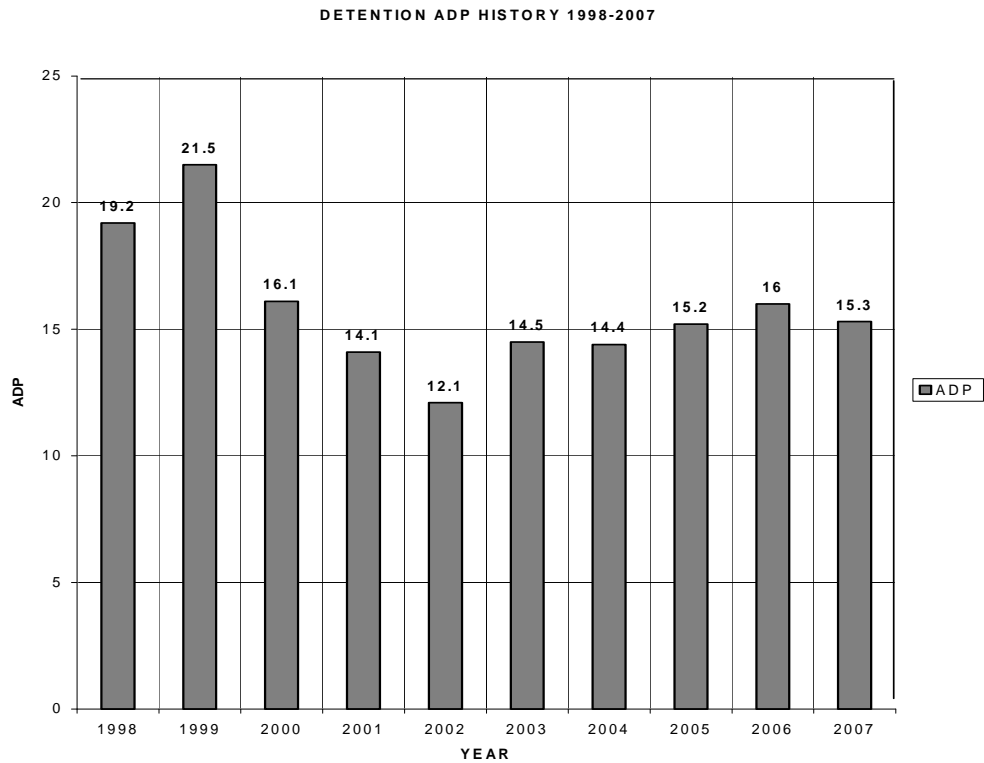


Table 42
JUVENILE DETENTION ADP HISTORY

YEAR	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
ADP	19.2	21.5	16.1	14.1	12.1	14.5	14.4	15.2	16.0	15.3

As noted table 42 and the chart below, the Average Daily Population (ADP) of Juvenile Detention is relatively volatile and cyclical. Typically the cycle increases for 2-4 years, then decreases for 1-2 years, and then rises again. This year's ADP remained consistent with this pattern, showing a slight decrease.

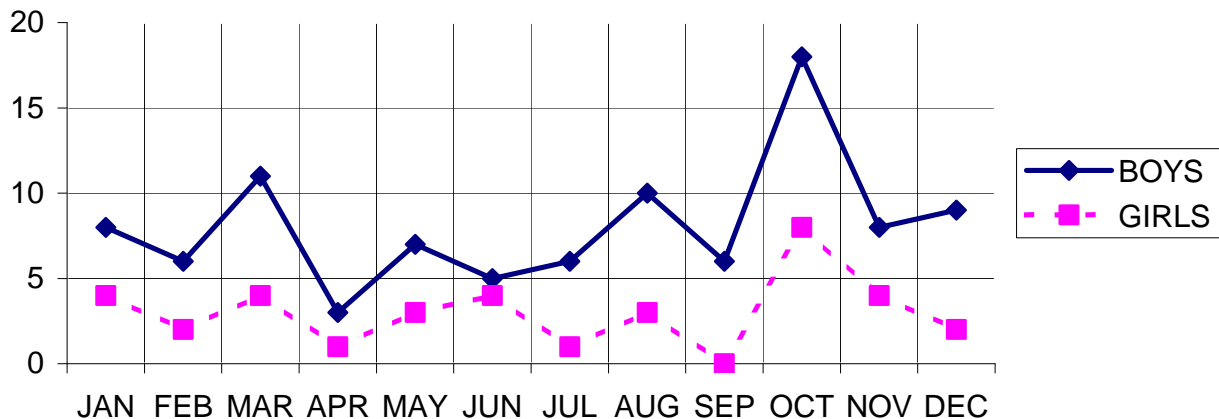


Juvenile Court Sanctions

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

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

Table 43
SANCTIONS BY MONTH FOR 2007

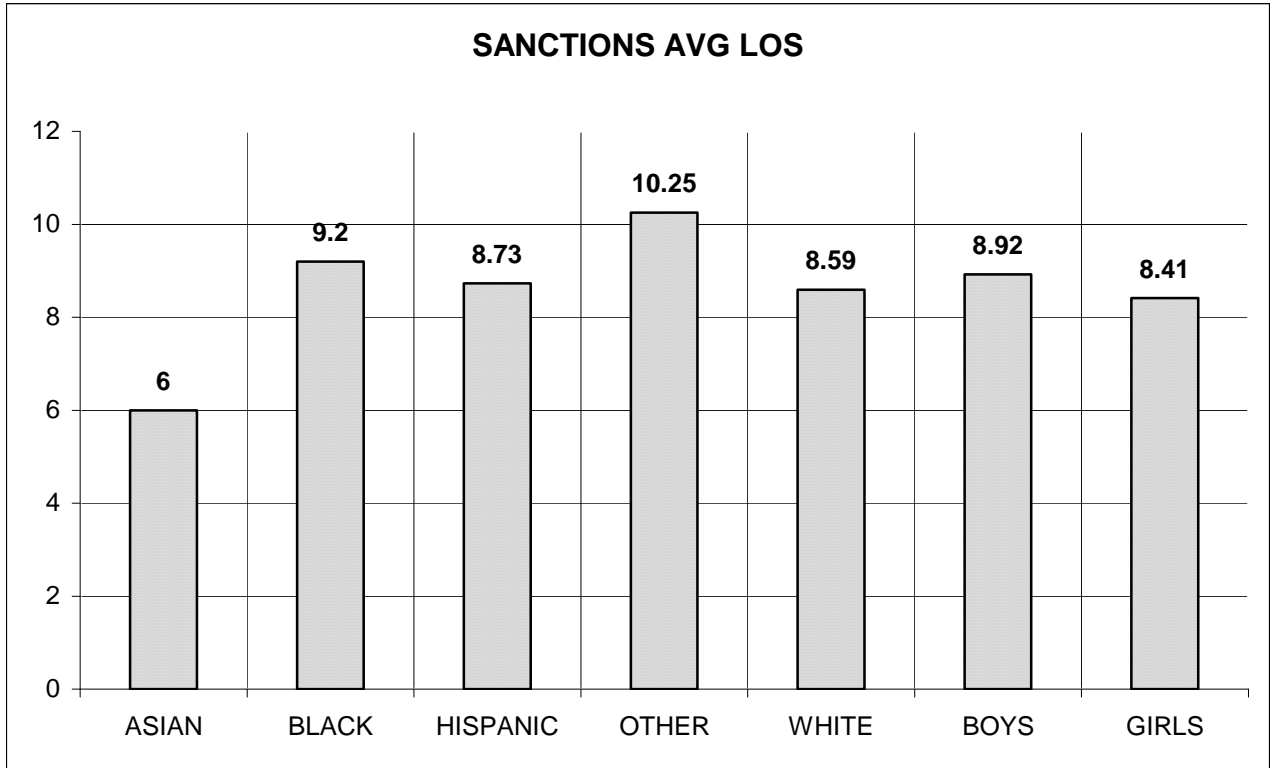


	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
BOYS	8	6	11	3	7	5	6	10	6	18	8	9	97
GIRLS	4	2	4	1	3	4	1	3	0	8	4	2	36
TOTAL	12	8	15	4	10	9	7	13	6	26	12	11	133

The chart and table above illustrates the number of juveniles, 133, who served sanctions either at the Detention Center, the Shelter Home, Bockari Group Home or at the Parental Home with electronic monitoring.

Table 44 illustrates the average length of stay by race and gender for juveniles serving sanctions in Detention.

Table 44



Juvenile Shelter Home

Located at 2402 Atwood Avenue, Madison, since 1975, the Shelter Home is Dane County's non-secure, short-term residential facility for juveniles who have been removed from their home or placement and are awaiting court action or other placement. Shelter Home serves up to 8 boys and 8 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 the Juvenile Court Commissioner or Dane County Juvenile Court Judge. Residents are placed for a CHIPS or Delinquency reason and are under a temporary physical custody order. Residents may remain at Shelter Home for up to 60 days following each admission. Shelter Home can also accept residents placed on a basis of an "Emergency Change of Placement" (Emergency-COP), pursuant to Wisconsin Statute 48.357 and 938.357. Residents placed under this status are admitted on the basis of Shelter Home staff approval, require no physical custody order and are limited by statute to 20 days. Residents can also be placed by Juvenile Court Judges to serve sanctions days. These placements represent days spent at Shelter Home as a consequence for violation of a previous court order. Shelter Home can accept juveniles from other counties and also serves as an overnight resource for Briarpatch referrals.

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

Table 45
Age of Children Admitted to Shelter Home

Age	Male	Female	Totals
10	2	0	2
11	7	0	7
12	5	8	13
13	30	28	58
14	24	38	62
15	64	26	90
16	53	43	96
17	7	9	16
Total	192	152	344

The average age of Shelter Home residents for 2007 was 14.63 years, which is lower than the average age of 14.79 for 2006. The average age for girls in 2007 was 14.63 (14.66 in 2006) and the average age for boys was 14.64 (14.89 in 2006).

Table 46
Admission to Shelter Home By Month

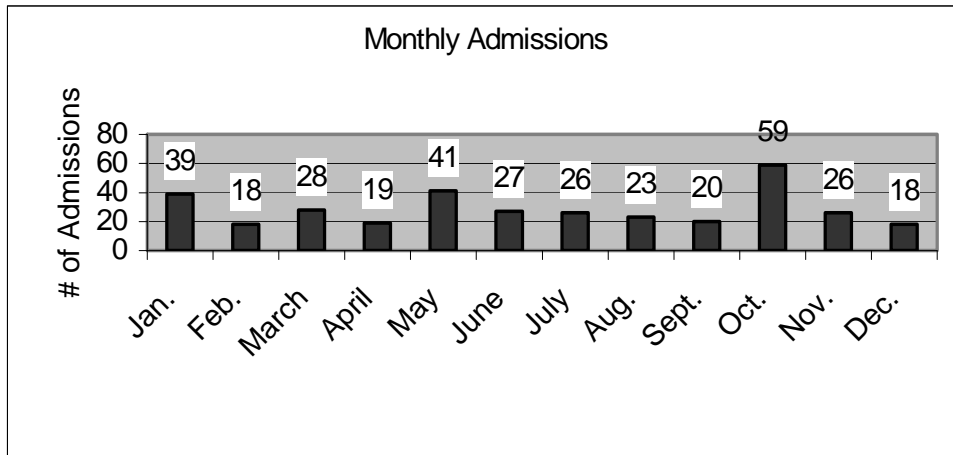


Table 47
Basis For Referral To Shelter Home

Referral Basis	Male	Female	Total
Briarpatch	2	5	7
CHIPS	9	30	39
JIPS	0	5	5
Delinquent	202	80	282
Runaway from Dane Co.	14	5	19
Runaway from Other County or State	0	8	8
Total	227	132	360

*This table may contain duplicate referrals

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

In 1982, delinquency admissions represented 18.3%; in 1992, delinquency admissions surpassed CHIPS for the first time (54.7%). In 1996, delinquency admissions represented 60.3%. Delinquency admissions represented 78.3% in 2007, which is a decrease in proportion to CHIPS admissions, which accounted for 10.8% of all admissions. In 2007, Court Ordered Sanctions referrals represented 14.6% (44 residents) of all referrals, up from 10.0% in 2006 (33 residents) and 13.1% in 2005 (39 residents).

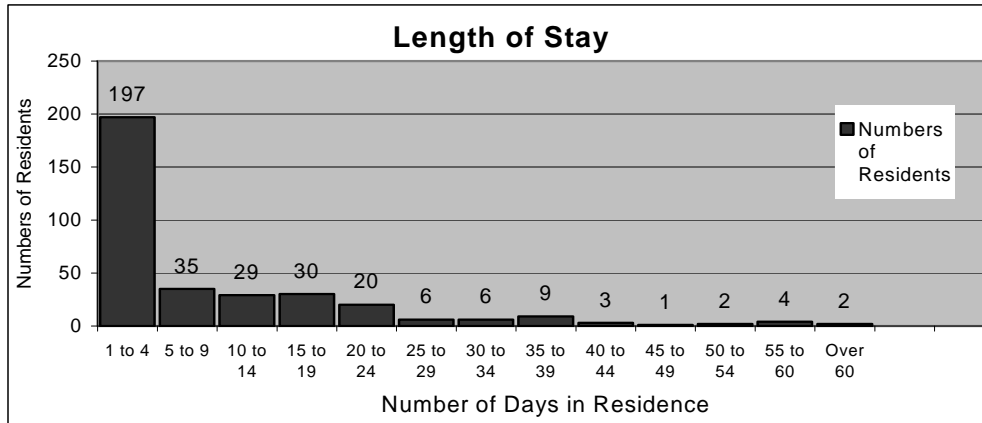
Table 48
Physical Custody Status At Time Of Referral To Shelter Home

Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure Custody	96	60	156
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	16	7	23
Emergency-COP	40	38	78
Sanctions	33	11	44
Total	185	116	301

*This table only counts each placement type listed in the database and some information is incomplete.

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

**Table 49
Days in Residence**



The average length of stay this year was 11 days, an increase from 9.1 days in 2006. The average length of stay fell during the years 1990 (24.3 days) to 1998 (16.2 days), until a slight rise from 1999 (12.5 days), 2000 (13.8 days), and 2001 (14.7 days). Of those admitted in 2007, 75.8% stayed 14 days or less.

Table 50
Law Offense and Basis for Admission

Reason for Referral	Number
Battery	39
Briarpatch	7
Burglary	16
Capias	11
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	3
Chips/ Protective Custody	40
Court Ordered	7
Courtesy Hold (COP for other counties)	6
Criminal Damage to Property	40
Criminal Trespass	8
Dangerous Wep at School Other Than a Gun	1
Disorderly Conduct	58
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	21
Emergency Change of Placement (.357)	66
Entry into Locked Vehicle	1
False Imprisonment	1
Intimidation of a Victim	6
JIPS	5
Obstructing	8
OMVWOC	5
Other	2
Possession of Burglary Tools	7
Possession of Cocaine	1
Poss. Of Drug Paraphernalia	2
Possession of THC	1
Receiving Stolen Property	4
Reckless Endangering a Child	2
Reckless Endangering Safety	5
Resisting	12
Runaway	27
Robbery (Strong Armed)	1
Sanctions	46
Sexual Assault of a Child	2
Theft	16
Violation of TRO or Injunction	1
Warrant	9

Emergency Change of Placement was the most frequent reason for referral in 2007 at 13.6% of admissions (9% in 2006). Disorderly Conduct was the second most frequent reason for referral at 11.9% of those admitted in 2007 (17.0% in 2006).

Table 51
Ethnic Make-up of Admissions to Shelter Home

	Male	Female
African American	82	74
American Indian	1	0
Asian	1	0
Hispanic	14	8
Multi-Racial	20	11
Unknown	11	
White	67	55

Minority members of the Shelter Home population represented 63.2% in 2007, which is an increase from 60.1% in 2006. White members represented 36.5% in 2007, an increase from 39.9% in 2006.

Table 52
Average Daily Population

Month	Boys	Girls	Total
January	7.5	3.8	11.3
February	6.3	2.2	8.5
March	5.3	4.5	9.8
April	2.2	3.0	5.2
May	6.3	4.5	10.8
June	6.8	2.7	9.5
July	5.7	3.4	9.1
August	5.1	2.5	7.6
September	2.0	2.6	4.6
October	6.0	3.2	9.2
November	5.3	2.9	8.2
December	2.6	3.0	5.6
Total Averages	5.1	3.2	8.3

The average daily population for 2007 was 8.3, which meets the 10-year average of 8.3. The 2007 average daily population for males was 5.1, slightly higher than the 10-year average of 4.9. The average daily population for females was 3.2 in 2007, slightly lower than the 10-year average of 3.3.

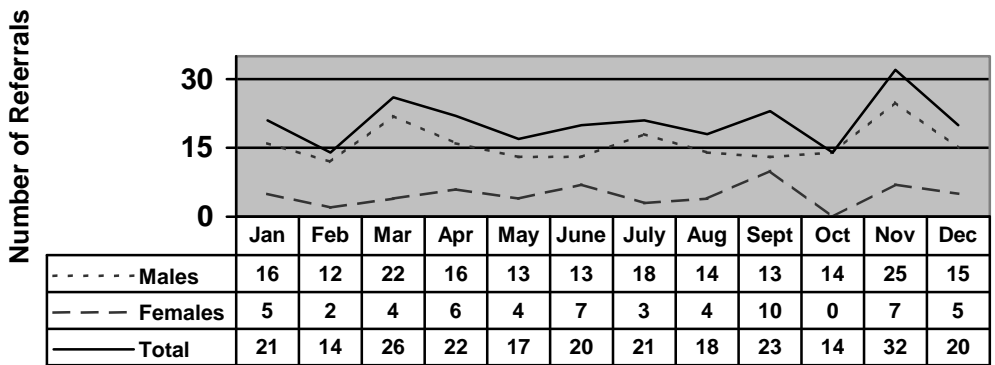
Table 53
Average Daily Population for years 1998 – 2007

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1998	5.9	3.6	9.5
1999	5.5	4.4	9.9
2000	5.3	3.5	8.9
2001	4.9	3.1	8.0
2002	4.2	2.8	7.0
2003	4.3	3.8	8.1
2004	4.7	2.5	7.2
2005	4.4	3.3	7.7
2006	5.0	3.0	8.0
2007	5.1	3.2	8.3
Total	4.9	3.3	8.3

Home Detention Program

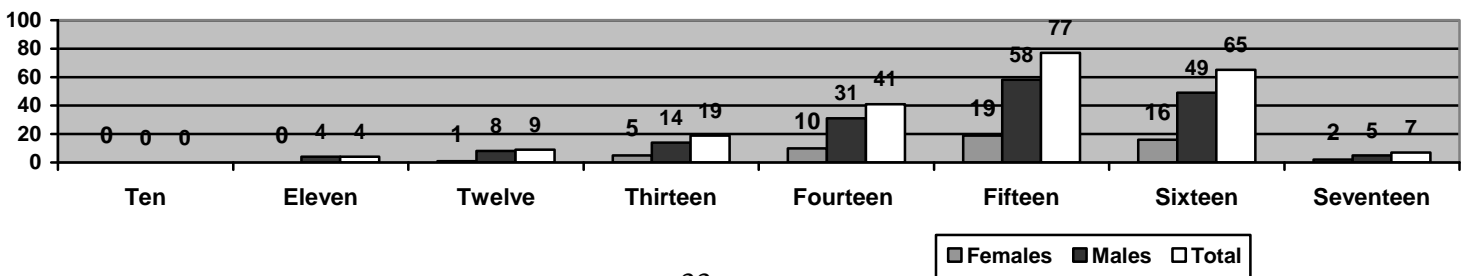
The Dane County Juvenile Court Home Detention Program (HDP) is designed to work with juveniles and their families on a short term basis to enable juveniles to continue living at home and avoid the need for secure custody (detention) or alternative placement. The Home Detention Program may also be assigned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

Table 54
Referrals to HDP Per Month

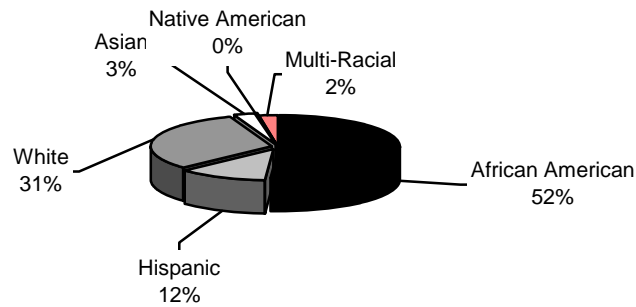


A total of 248 cases were assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2007, an increase from 210 cases in 2006. The length of time for which juveniles were under HDP supervision ranged from 2 to 323 days in 2007. Males comprised seventy-seven percent of the referrals whereas females comprised twenty-three percent. Males, ages fourteen through sixteen, accounted for eighty-two percent of all male cases assigned. Females, ages fourteen through sixteen, accounted for eighty-five percent of all female cases assigned. Additionally, there were seven seventeen year olds assigned to HDP, or a total of three percent of all referrals. The following table and chart categorically illustrate the race and age of all juveniles assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2007.

Table 55
Age of HDP Referrals



**Table 56
Participant Race**



Juveniles are assigned to HDP supervision under both Court Disposition and temporary custody orders. Twenty-three percent of assigned juveniles in 2007 were under an order of non-secure custody. Court Ordered juveniles to HDP alone accounted for three percent. Juveniles court-ordered to HDP as a bridge to the Neighborhood Intervention Program or Community Area Partnerships comprised forty-eight percent of HDP referrals. Juveniles under a temporary release from secure custody accounted for twenty-six percent of HDP cases assigned in 2007. All of the assigned juveniles were alleged or adjudicated delinquents.

Table 57

Custody Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	44	13	57
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	59	7	66
Court Ordered HDP	7	1	8
Court Ordered-Bridge to CAP/NIP	87	34	121
Total	197	55	252

*Four records were listed with more than one custody status

Juveniles assigned to the Home Detention Program attend school in communities throughout Dane County. Complying with HDP rules normally includes participation in a school program. The HDP worker monitors school attendance and the worker may present a report of the juvenile's behavior to the Court. Some juveniles may have been counted more than once in table 58.

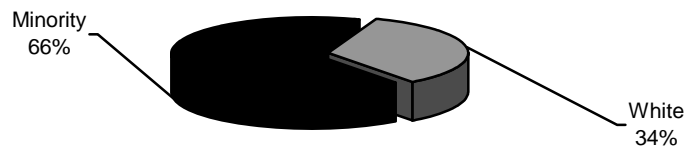
Table 58

School	Total
Alternative	12
Belleville	2
Blackhawk	3
Cherokee	10
Deforest High	6
East	29
Hamilton	1
LaFollette	46
McFarland	1
Memorial	24
Middleton	3
Mount Horeb	4
Not Attending	8
O'Keefe	4
Oregon	1
Out-of-State	1
Other	14
Patrick Marshall	1
Randall	2
Sennett	5
Sherman	6
Spring Harbor	3
Stoughton	1
Sun Prairie	23
Toki	2
Verona	8
Waunakee	5
West	30
White Horse	2
Wisconsin Heights	2
Wright	1
Total	260

Youth Restitution Program

The Youth Restitution Program (YRP) is a service of Community Adolescent Program (CAP) Division of Youth Services of Southern Wisconsin (YSOSW). Youth Services of Southern Wisconsin CAP Division is a private, non-profit, organization that provides supervision, case management, employment and victim services designed to meet the needs of youth, their families, victims and the juvenile justice system. Since 1978, YRP counselors have worked with youth who have been court ordered or who have entered into a deferred prosecution agreement to repay victims of their crimes and/or complete community service agreements. The Youth Restitution Program contracts with the Juvenile Court to provide this service.³

Participant Race



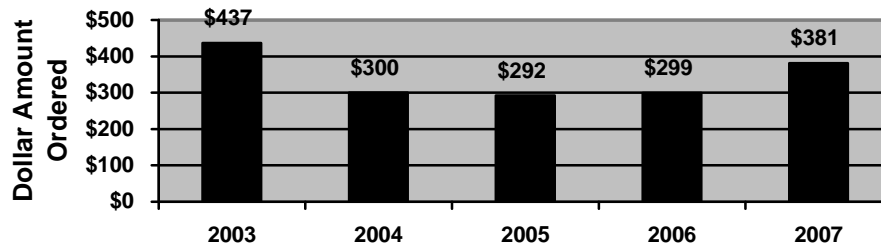
A total of 502 juveniles were referred to the YRP in 2007; 364 were male, and 138 were female. Minority youth represented sixty-six percent of those working with the YRP in 2007. Eleven years ago (1997), minority youth represented twenty-seven percent of the referrals received for community service and restitution services.

A total of 348 cases were closed successfully during 2007. Juveniles involved with the YRP performed 4,448 hours of community service and returned \$46,603 in restitution to the victims of their offenses. The average restitution order was for \$381 and the average community service order was 19 hours. Disorderly Conduct (88 cases) was the most common offense committed by juvenile offenders referred to YRP. Battery (82 cases) was the second most common offense with theft/retail theft (73 cases) as the third most common offense. Weapons related offenses (35 cases) were the next most common.

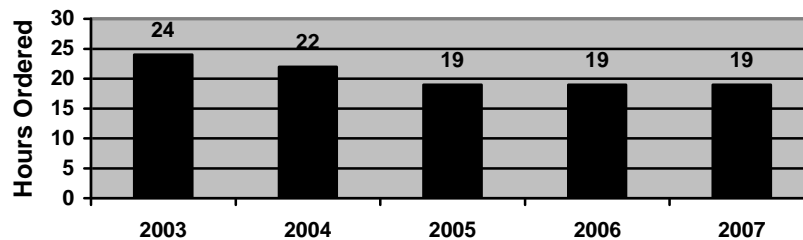
The following charts show a five-year history of the orders referred to the Youth Restitution Program and the Program's financial productivity in returning monies to victims.

³ Statistics tabulated by staff at Youth Services of Southern Wisconsin, Inc. Portions of this section were taken from the YRP annual report as supplied by the CAP office of Youth Services of Southern Wisconsin, Inc.

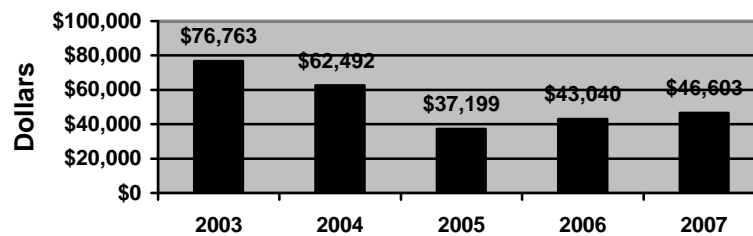
Average Restitution Order



Average Community Service Order



Dollars Paid to Victims



In 2007, YRP continued to impress upon youth and parents the responsibility and expectation of securing volunteer opportunities within their own communities and neighborhoods. These experiences lead to an increase in the personal accountability of YRP youth as well as displaying their competencies within their communities. By becoming involved with YRP in a timely a manner, juvenile offenders are making more immediate payments toward their restitution obligations.⁴

⁴ Visit www.youthsos.org or call (608) 245-2550 for more information about CAP or YRP.

Juvenile Court Referrals

Referrals to the Juvenile Court by Law Enforcement are filed with the Juvenile Court and then screened jointly by the Department of Human Services and the District Attorney's Office. In some cases referrals may contain several "counts" or charges for one juvenile while in other situations there may be multiple referrals, each containing single allegations. In either case, the data provides a general picture of the number of referrals law enforcement make to the court for delinquency intake services. There also may be some differences related to the number of charges in that the Human Services database provides for listing only 4 charges per referral.

In terms of the number of referrals compared to prior years, the following table illustrates the trend:

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

YEAR	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	AVG
# OF REFERRALS	2186	2581	1936	1809	1701	1567	1963

Juvenile Court Petitions

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

JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS FILED 1993-2007						
YEAR	DEL	WAIVER	CHIPS	TPR	OTHER	TOTAL(S)
1993	1459	233	453	65	835	3045
1994	1409	195	333	93	1312	3342
1995	1461	273	388	132	1314	3568
1996	1410	220	334	137	1328	3429
1997	1325	134	296	149	1541	3445
1998	1311	127	310	146	1634	3528
1999	1314	120	270	115	1597	3416
2000*	1266	121	318	149	1645	3499
2001*	1343	90	304	148	1724	3609
2002	1360	86	299	182	1567	3494
2003	1489	86	251	175	1505	3506
2004	1149	76	280	146	1771	3422
2005	1238	71	277	132	1663	3381
2006	1001	47	275	82	1620	3025
2007	948	35	376	124	934	2417
AVG	1299	123	318	132	1466	3342
<p>"OTHER" includes all Ext/Rev &/or Change of Placement, Ext/Rev/Vac, Consent Decree, and Juvenile Injunctions. Note: in 1996, Juvenile Guardianship petitions were included for the first time.</p> <p>*Beginning 2000 includes JIPS (Juvenile In Need of Protection or Services)</p> <p>**Beginning 2003, Other includes Perm Plan Review/Hearing (PPR/PPRH) petitions</p>						

DEL = Delinquency/Juvenile In Need of Protection or Services WAIVER = Waiver to adult court
 CHIPS = Child In Need of Protection or Services TPR = Termination of Parental Rights

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 2007, the entire Dane County Juvenile Court Program (JRC, SH, Detention and HDP) kept a computerized database that was used to collect and tabulate data. 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 was greatly enhanced.

As in the past, “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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