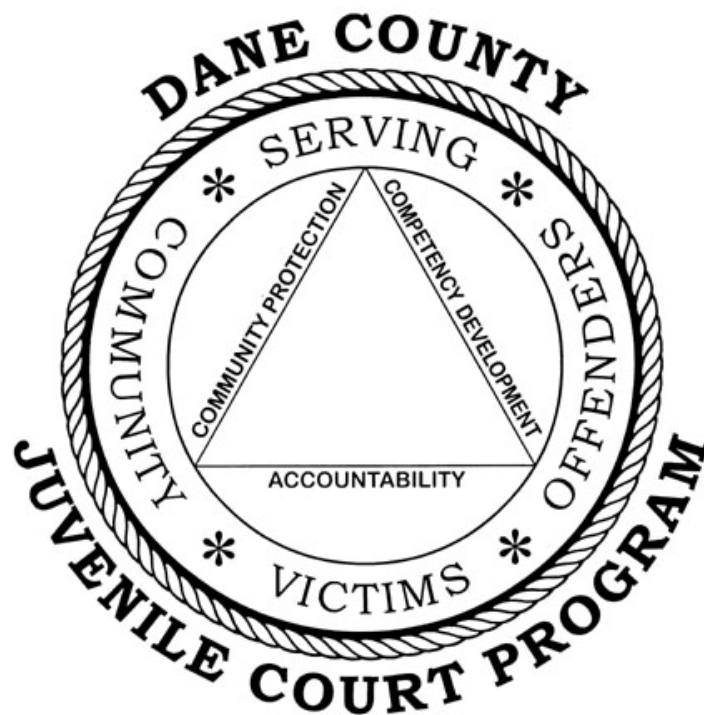


DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



ANNUAL REPORT 2009

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM	Page 1-2
JUVENILE RECEPTION CENTER	Pages 3-19
JUVENILE DETENTION HOME	Pages 20-24
JUVENILE COURT SANCTIONS	Pages 25-26
JUVENILE SHELTER HOME	Pages 27-31
HOME DETENTION PROGRAM	Pages 32-34
JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS	Pages 35
JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS	Page 36
CLOSING	Page 37

JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

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

Administration and Reception Center:

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

Juvenile Detention Center:

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

The Shelter Home:

The Shelter Home provides non-secure (unlocked) residential services for juveniles who need a place to stay pending further court action but for whom placement in a secure setting (Detention) is not necessary. The Shelter Home provides for placement of up to 8 boys and 8 girls who are involved in the delinquency or CHIPS systems and is located at 2402 Atwood Ave. Juveniles may stay at the Shelter Home for up to 60 days. The program operates 24 hours day.

Home Detention Program:

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

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

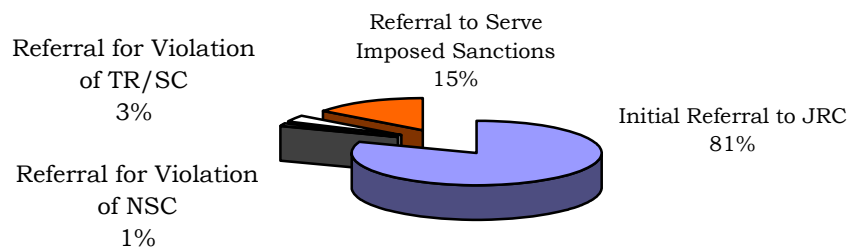
This report seeks to compile information obtained from the above named programs into a single resource. The goal is to share what is known, statistically speaking, about those who were involved with the Juvenile Court Program last year.

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

Juvenile Reception Center

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

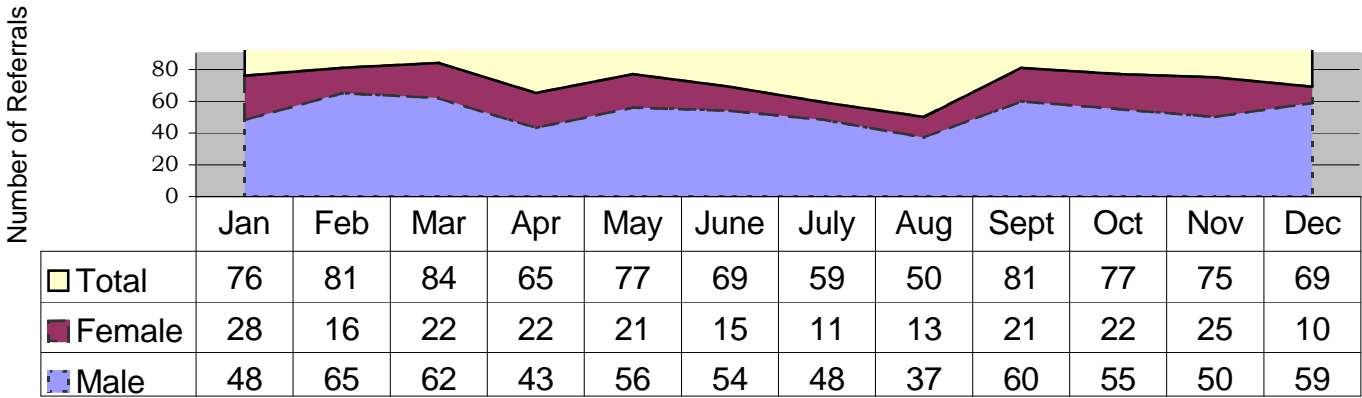
Reasons for Referral to JRC
Chart 1



A total of 863 juveniles, between the ages of 10 and 17, were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center in 2009. The chart above provides a percentile breakdown of four referral categories for which juveniles were referred to JRC. Eighty-one percent of the juveniles were referred to JRC for an initial intake. This number includes juveniles referred pursuant to a Court Order; a Warrant; a Capias; to serve Sanctions, and/or for a new delinquency. Three percent of the referrals to the Reception Center were for allegedly violating the terms of an existing custody order for a Temporary Release from Secure Custody (TR/SC). Another one 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 imposed sanction days (See **Sanctions** for more information). The following chart illustrates the number of referrals per month in 2009, with February, March and September having the highest numbers. In 2008, May and October were the busiest months.

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

Placement of Initial Referrals to JRC

Chart 3

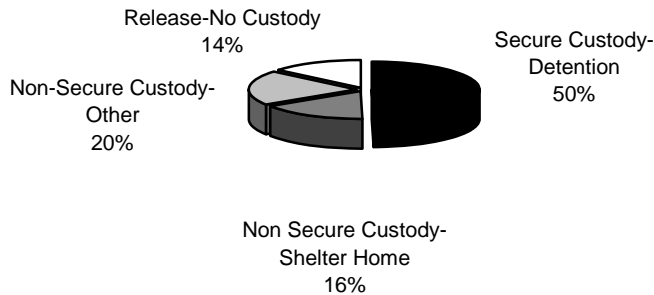


Table 3 illustrates a percentile breakdown of the determination of the need for custody and the subsequent placements for juveniles referred for an initial intake in 2009. Fifty percent were placed in Secure Custody (SC). A portion of those juveniles placed under Secure Custody were so placed under Court Order. For more information regarding **Juvenile Referral Categories** please look to the corresponding subheading on page 5. Placing a juvenile in Secure Custody requires that a Counselor will have found that at least one of the following applies:

1. Probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile has committed a delinquent act and either presents a substantial risk of physical harm to another person or a substantial risk of running away so as to be unavailable for future court.

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

The percentage of juveniles held in Secure Custody at the time of initial intake reflects the severity of the alleged delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in the year 2009. The **alleged violations of criminal statutes** for which juveniles were referred are discussed in greater detail later in this section.

According to year 2009 statistics, thirty-six percent of all referrals for an initial custody decision resulted in a determination of the need for Non-Secure Custody. Of that thirty-six percent, less than half were placed under Non-Secure Custody at the Dane County Shelter Home (See **Juvenile Shelter Home** for greater detail), including those placed for Briarpatch when they do not have a host home for the evening. The other twenty percent of juveniles placed under non-secure custody in 2009 were placed in one of the following placements: parental home, foster home, group home, the home of a relative or with a responsible adult. Youth placed under Non-Secure Custody for Emergency Custody reasons by the Dane County Department of Human Services are included in this category. A counselor's determination that there is a need for non-secure custody is based upon the belief that probable cause exists to believe the juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the court and there is probable cause:

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

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

All juveniles who are referred to the Juvenile Reception Center for an initial custody decision, and for whom a temporary custody status is not necessary, are released either to their parental home or to another responsible adult as soon as possible. Fourteen percent of all juveniles referred for an initial custody decision in 2009 were released outright. Juveniles in this category were either not found to fit the requirements for non-secure or secure

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

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

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.

Table 4

Placements of Referrals for Intake:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Secure Custody	55%	57%	58%	56%	53%	50%	45%	41%	46%	50%
Non-Secure Shelter	14%	11%	14%	15%	17%	17%	19%	18%	17%	20%
Non-Secure Other	8%	11%	7%	11%	9%	14%	18%	24%	19%	16%
Outright Released	23%	21%	21%	18%	21%	19%	18%	17%	18%	14%
Total	794	768	739	808	782	868	927	946	933	863

The table shows that the overall number of referrals for intake decreased in 2009 compared to 2008, while the number of juveniles placed under Secure Custody rose. The number of juveniles placed under Non-Secure Custody at the Shelter Home in 2009 increased from the previous year. In contrast, the number of juveniles placed under Non-Secure Custody somewhere other than the Shelter Home decreased. The number of initial intakes that were released without a temporary custody status is the lowest in the past ten years.

JRC Referral Categories

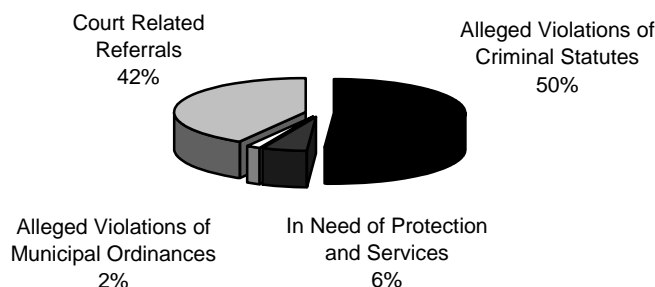
Juveniles referred to the Juvenile Reception Center are divided into four main referral categories. The categories are:

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

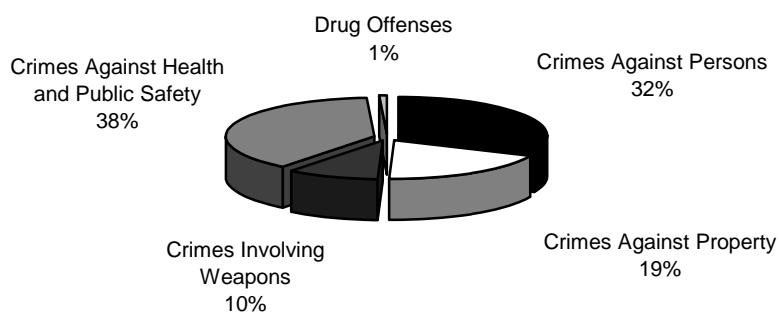
The percentage of juveniles listed in each category of Table 5 reflects only that a juvenile referred to JRC fit into that category. Juveniles can potentially fall into more than one referral category and may be entered more than once in each category. For instance, a juvenile who is referred for underage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

JRC Referral Categories

Chart 5



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



Crimes Against Public Health And Safety

Referrals for allegedly committing offenses against Public Health and Safety constituted the largest percentage of all delinquency entries in the year 2009. Disorderly Conduct (166), in conjunction with charges for Obstruction (13) and Resisting (25), represent all but 34 of the 238 charges recorded for this category. Entries for Obstruction and Resisting were higher for males, which may indicate that males were more likely to continue their disruptive behavior even after the arrival of law enforcement. Table 7 provides a list of the delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

Table 7

Crimes Against Public Health And Safety	Male	Female	Total
Credit Card Fraud	1	0	1
Disorderly Conduct (DC)	112	54	166
Disorderly Conduct while Armed	22	5	27
Eluding a Police Officer	1	1	2
Escape	1	0	1
Mistreatment of Animals	1	0	1
Obstruction	11	2	13
Resisting	19	6	25
Unlawful Use of Computer	1	0	1
Unlawful Use of Telephone	0	1	1
Total	169	69	238

Crimes Against Persons

Juveniles referred for allegedly committing offenses against other persons represented the second largest percentage, thirty-two percent, of the five subsections. Battery charges (120) represented over half of the entries in this subsection (120). Males were also alleged to have committed the majority of all sex offenses (92%). Table 8 provides a list of the delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

Table 8

Crimes Against Persons	Male	Female	Total
Battery	55	28	83
-Domestic	5	5	10
-Group	3	5	8
-Substantial	9	5	14
-Substantial (Group)	0	1	1
-To a Police Officer	0	1	1
-To School Officials	1	2	3
Child Enticement	2	0	2
Criminal Trespass to Dwelling/Land	4	0	4
False Imprisonment	1	0	1
Homicide, Attempted Intentional 2 nd Degree	0	1	1
Intimidation of a Victim	6	2	8
Reckless Physical Abuse of a Child	1	0	1
Reckless Endangering Safety	3	3	6
Robbery, Armed	5	0	5
Robbery, Strong Armed	9	2	11
1st Degree Sexual Assault	1	0	1
2nd Degree Sexual Assault	5	0	5
4th Degree Sexual Assault	3	1	4
Sexual Assault—Repeated Acts of Same Child	2	0	2
1st Degree Sexual Assault of a Child	20	2	22
2 nd Degree Sexual Assault of a Child	4	0	4
Total	139	58	197

Crimes Against Property

In 2009, entries for males again outnumbered those for females in the subsection of Crimes Against Property. Criminal Damage to Property (49) and Burglary (27) charges accounted for well over half of the 116 entries in this subsection.

Table 9

Crimes Against Property	Male	Female	Total
Arson	1	1	2
Burglary Commercial	11	1	12
Burglary Residential	15	0	15
Criminal Damage To Property (CDTP)	38	11	49
Homicide by Negligent Use of Vehicle	1	0	1
Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (OMVWOC)	16	2	18
Possession of Burglary Tools	1	0	1
Receiving Stolen Property	3	0	3
Retail Theft	3	1	4
Theft	11	0	11
Total	100	16	116

Drug Offenses and Crimes Involving Weapons

The majority of entries for Crimes Involving Weapons were for Disorderly Conduct While Armed and Carrying a Concealed Weapon (46 of 62).

Table 10

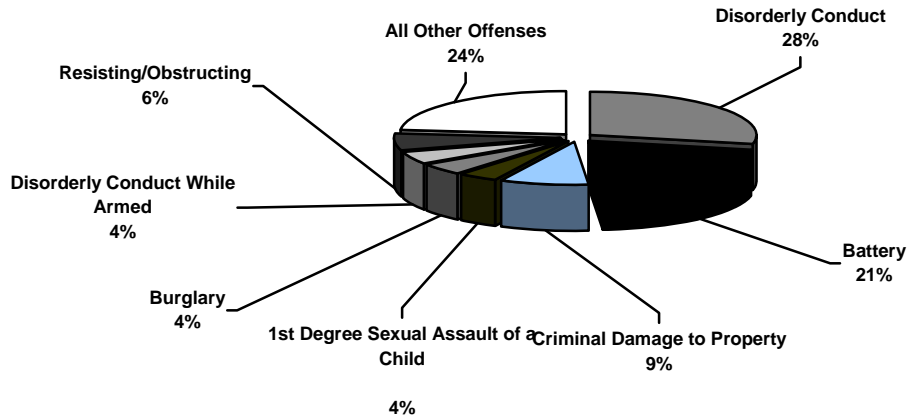
Crimes Involving Weapons	Male	Female	Total
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	15	4	19
Dangerous Weapon On School Grounds Other Than a Gun	5	0	5
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	22	5	27
Homicide, Attempted Intentional 2 nd Degree	0	1	1
Possession of a Dangerous Weapon By Child	1	0	1
Possession of a Firearm Replica	5	0	5
Possession of a Firearm in a School Zone	5	0	5
Total	53	10	63

Males constituted all of the entries for drug related offenses.

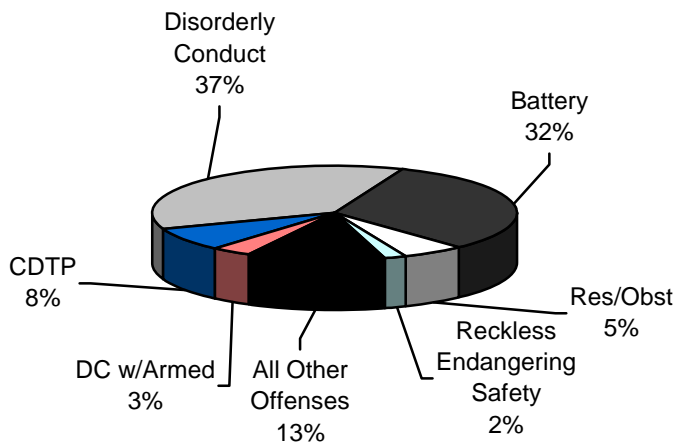
Table 11

Drug Offenses	Male	Female	Total
Possession of a Controlled Substance	1	0	1
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	1	0	1
Marijuana Possession	2	0	2
Marijuana Possession with Intent to Deliver	2	0	2
Total	6	0	6

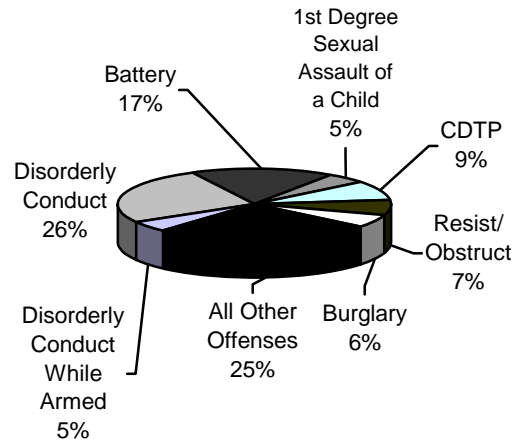
**Most Prominent Criminal Offenses Referred - All
Chart 12**



**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 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 2009, 64 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	7	4	11
Illness, Injury, Immediate Danger (CHIPS)	12	23	35
Runaway From Dane County	5	3	8
Runaway From Other County or State	7	3	10
Total	31	33	64

Category Three: Alleged Ordinance Violations

Law enforcement personnel may issue citations to juveniles who violate municipal ordinances, which may include issuance of citations for underage drinking, obstructing or resisting an officer, and curfew violations. If at all possible, law enforcement officers are required to release juveniles to their parental homes if taken into custody solely for violating a municipal ordinance. Citation related referrals to JRC are most commonly made in cases where the parents are unavailable, related family problems exist or the juvenile is also referred on other offenses. In 2009, 19 entries were made for juveniles solely referred for municipal citations. JRC typically assists law enforcement in these situations by contacting the juvenile’s placement so they can be released. This number does include those referrals where a juvenile accrued a municipal citation in addition to other delinquency allegations.

Category Four: Juvenile Court Related Referrals

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

Juveniles referred to JRC pursuant to Court related activities or orders represent forty-two 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	44	14	58
Court Ordered Custody	13	4	17
Court Ordered Home Detention	84	28	112
Courtesy Hold (Non-Secure Custody)	7	5	12
Courtesy Hold (Secure Custody)	55	8	63
DOJC Aftercare Violation	24	7	31
Sanctions	91	37	128
Other	3	0	3
Warrant	15	1	16
Writ	10	0	10
Total	346	104	450

Places of Release

The Juvenile Reception Center documents the places to which juveniles are released for all programs in the department (JRC, Detention, Shelter Home, Home Detention Program). These places are where a juvenile is released to when their referral to JRC is closed, which could be due to their custody status terminating, being outright released from JRC, Home Detention program ending, Shelter Home placement ending, etc. This data is not where JRC releases a juvenile to as a result of a referral and intake. The JRC database is the primary source by which this statistic is measured. Table 17 below illustrates the various placements to which juveniles were released in 2009.

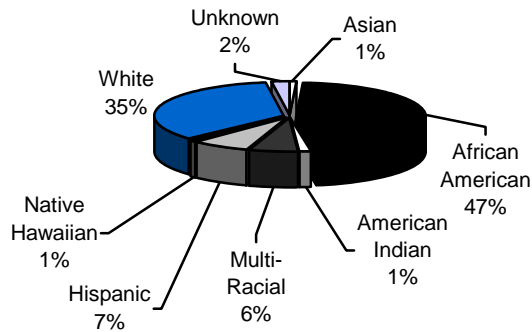
Table 17

Place of Release	Male	Female	Total
AWOL	0	1	1
Briarpatch	7	5	12
Dane Co. Dept. of Human Services	3	3	6
Dept. of Corrections	65	14	79
Foster Home	35	13	48
Group Home	33	29	62
Jail	1	1	2
Other Co. Human Services	5	5	10
Other Co. Sheriff's Dept.	46	10	56
Other State Human Services	1	1	2
Other State Sheriff's Dept.	6	0	6
Other	22	12	34
Parental Home	305	104	409
Responsible Adult	5	4	9
Relative Home	32	13	45
Residential Treatment	37	10	47
Self	2	0	2
Sprite	2	0	2
Waived	1	0	1
Total	608	225	833

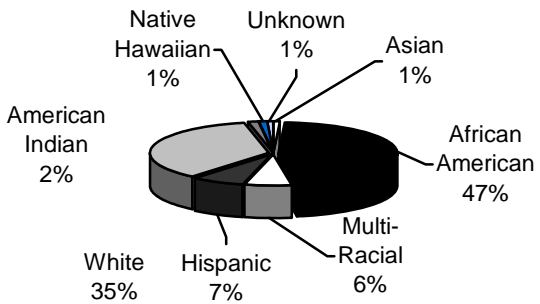
Gender, Race, Age, and Other Information

The juveniles referred for intake in 2009 can be described by a variety of characteristics. Seventy-four percent of the juveniles referred were male. White males constituted thirty-five percent of all male referrals whereas African American males constituted forty-six percent. White females constituted thirty-three percent of all female referrals while African American females constituted forty-seven percent. The average age of youth referred was 14.89 years. The mode age for males was 16 years (thirty-two percent) and for females it was 16 years (thirty-three percent). Year 2009 statistics, in regards to gender, race, and age, indicate a decrease in Hispanic youth referred from 10% in 2008 to 7%. African American referrals of both genders also saw a decrease from 54% in 2008 to 47%, while referrals for both genders of White youth increased from 28% in 2008 to 35%. The average age of youth referred did not change significantly from 2008. Youth listed as “unknown” are CHIPS youth for whom detailed demographic information was not available. The following charts provide a detailed illustration of the population referred to JRC for intake in 2009.

Race of Referral - All
Chart 18



Race of Referral - Male
Chart 19



Race of Referral - Female
Chart 20

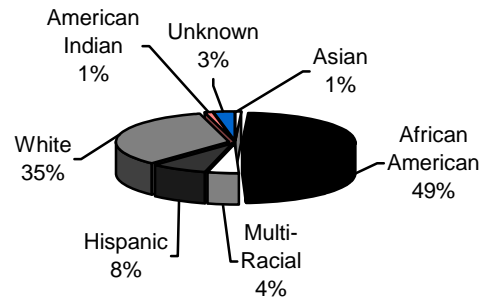
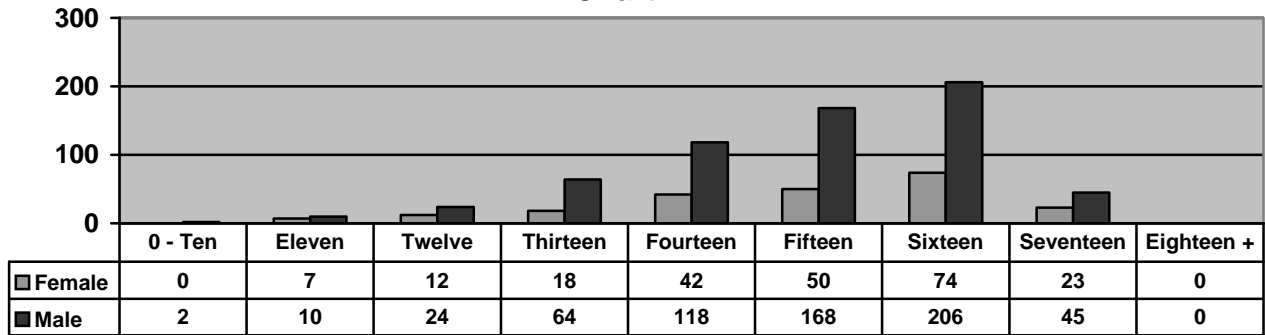


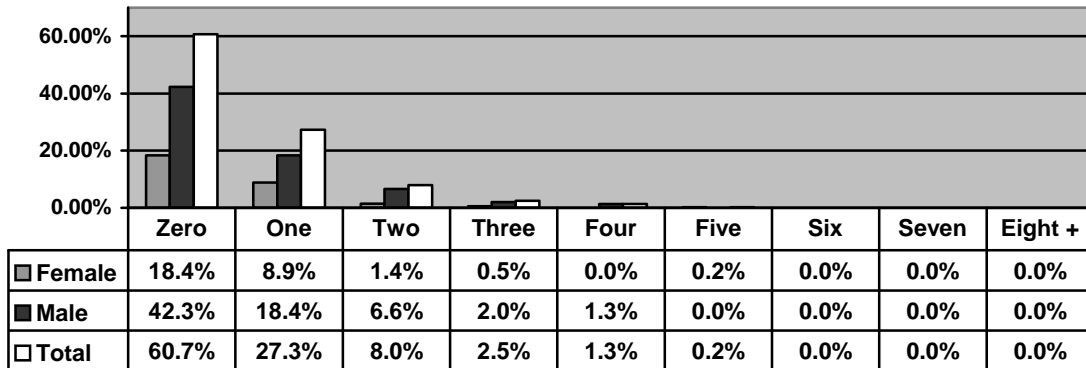
Table 21

Race	Male	Female	Total
African American	293	108	401
American Indian	10	2	12
Asian	5	3	8
Hispanic	46	18	64
Multi-Racial	43	10	53
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	6	0	6
Unknown	8	12	20
White	224	75	299
Total	635	228	863

**Age Of Referrals
Chart 22**



**Number of Prior Referrals
Chart 23**



Referring And/Or Apprehending Agency

Juveniles were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center via 23 sources in 2009. The Madison Police Department continues to be the leading referral agency. MPD referred thirty-one percent of the juveniles 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	2	6
Court	195	68	263
Dane County Department of Human Services	18	23	41
Dane County Sheriff's Office	55	12	67
DeForest PD	4	4	8
Fitchburg PD	5	1	6
Madison PD	200	67	267
Marshall PD	1	1	2
McFarland PD	9	2	11
Middleton PD	3	2	5
Monona PD	3	0	3
Mount Horeb PD	3	0	3
Oregon PD	11	3	14
Other	58	17	75
Shorewood Hills PD	1	0	1
Stoughton PD	2	3	5
Sun Prairie PD	21	6	27
Town of Madison PD	8	2	10
Unknown	-	-	12
Verona PD	5	2	7
Voluntary Admission	14	7	21
Wauwaukee PD	5	1	6
Wisconsin State Patrol	2	0	2
Total	628	223	863

Residence of Youth Referred to JRC

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

Residence of Referred Juveniles Chart 25

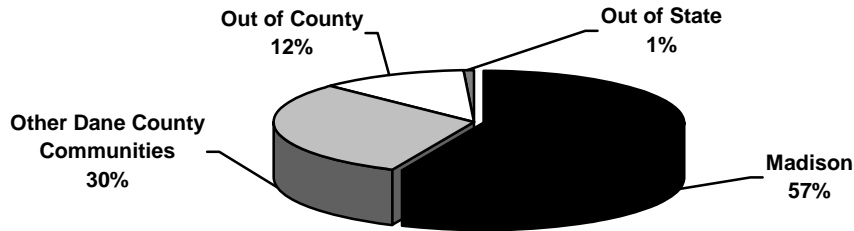


Table 26

Residence: Dane County	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	1	0	1
Black Earth	4	0	4
Brooklyn	4	0	4
Cambridge	48	0	48
Cottage Grove	10	3	13
Cross Plains	3	1	4
Deerfield	4	0	4
DeForest	9	19	28
Dunn	1	0	1
Edgerton	2	0	2
Fitchburg	33	10	43
Madison	719	240	959
Marshall	4	1	5
Mazomanie	6	0	6
McFarland	29	5	34
Middleton	7	1	8
Monona	15	0	15
Morrisonville	0	1	1
Mount Horeb	23	3	26
Oregon	57	5	62
Stoughton	19	16	35
Sun Prairie	111	16	127
Verona	10	5	15
Waunakee	21	1	22
Windsor	3	3	6
Total	1143	330	1473

Table 27

Residence: Other Counties	Male	Female	Total
Columbia	13	39	52
Eau Claire	8	6	14
Grant	1	2	3
Green Lake	1	0	1
Iowa	4	0	4
Jefferson	0	1	1
Juneau	0	1	1
Kenosha	1	0	1
Lafayette	3	0	3
Lincoln	1	0	1
Marquette	0	1	1
Milwaukee	3	1	4
Monroe	1	0	1
Richland	4	0	4
Rock	1	2	3
Sauk	98	1	99
Shawano	0	2	2
Waukesha	2	0	2
Winnebago	0	8	8
Total	141	64	205

Table 28

Residence: Other States	Male	Female	Total
California	1	0	1
Illinois	8	0	8
Indiana	0	1	1
Mississippi	1	0	1
Virginia	1	0	1
Total	11	1	12

School Enrollment Status

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

Table 29

High Schools	Male	Female	Total
East	49	26	75
LaFollette	77	30	107
Memorial	47	14	61
Shabazz	1	0	1
West	40	8	48
Total	214	78	292

Table 30

Middle and Elementary Schools	Male	Female	Total
Allis	1	0	1
Blackhawk	2	6	8
Cherokee	10	3	13
Glendale	0	1	1
Hamilton	3	3	6
Hawthorne	1	0	1
Jefferson	2	0	2
Lowell	1	0	1
O'Keefe	3	5	8
Sennett	13	2	15
Sherman	1	4	5
Thoreau	1	0	1
Toki	14	4	18
Whitehorse	5	3	8
Wright	0	1	1
Total	57	32	89

Table 31

Other Madison Area Programs:	Male	Female	Total
Private, OFS, Home, GED, ALA, Replay, School w/in a School, etc.	49	15	64
Total	49	15	64

Table 32

Enrolled: Outside MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	1	0	1
Cambridge	7	0	7
Deerfield	2	0	2
DeForest	5	8	13
Marshall	2	0	2
McFarland	11	3	14
Middleton	8	2	10
Monona	6	2	8
Mount Horeb	7	3	10
Oregon	23	3	26
Other	34	9	43
Out of County	3	0	3
Out of State	9	0	9
Stoughton	9	3	12
Sun Prairie	32	5	37
Verona	7	3	10
Waunakee	7	7	14
Wisconsin Heights	5	1	6
Total	178	49	227

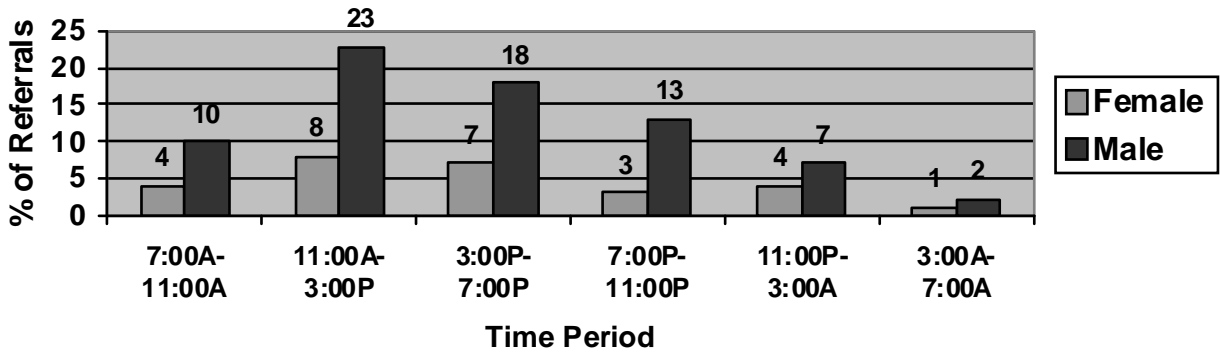
Table 33

Not Enrolled	Male	Female	Total
All Counties & States	31	12	43
Total	31	12	43

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.

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. In addition to completing intakes for the 863 referrals made in 2009, JRC counselors also admitted 104 juveniles to Detention to serve imposed sanction days. Additionally, 43 intakes were conducted for juveniles who were already under a temporary custody order at the time of intake. These imposed sanction referrals and re-referrals are not included in the 863 referrals recorded as intakes in this report. This data will be reflected in subsequent reports.

Juvenile Reception Center Counselors are responsible for participating in court related duties and they have frequent contact with the Dane County Department of Human Services as well as other local, county and state service providers. This case management and interaction helps ensure the coordination of services for youth held in secure custody. The overnight staff person at JRC helps to supervise the Detention Center and also conducts admissions for male clients who are ordered to Secure Custody in Detention, while also providing custody intake services if law enforcement refers a youth to JRC. This staffing pattern helps to maximize the efficiency of staff in the department.

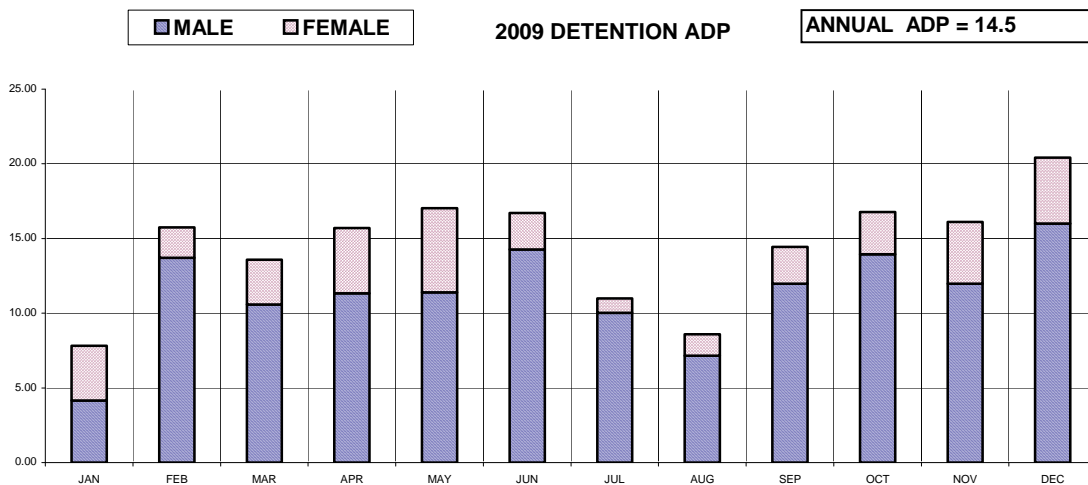
Juvenile Detention

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

DETENTION AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION FOR 2009
Table 35

MONTH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	OOC (included in total)
JAN	4.2	3.7	7.8	1.3
FEB	13.7	2.0	15.8	3.3
MAR	10.6	3.0	13.6	2.3
APR	11.3	4.4	15.7	2.9
MAY	11.4	5.7	17.0	2.8
JUN	14.3	2.4	16.7	2.0
JUL	10.0	1.0	11.0	0.4
AUG	7.2	1.4	8.6	1.0
SEP	12.0	2.5	14.4	1.4
OCT	13.9	2.8	16.8	0.7
NOV	12.0	4.1	16.1	1.3
DEC	16.0	4.4	20.4	1.0
AVG	11.4	3.1	14.5	1.7

Chart 36

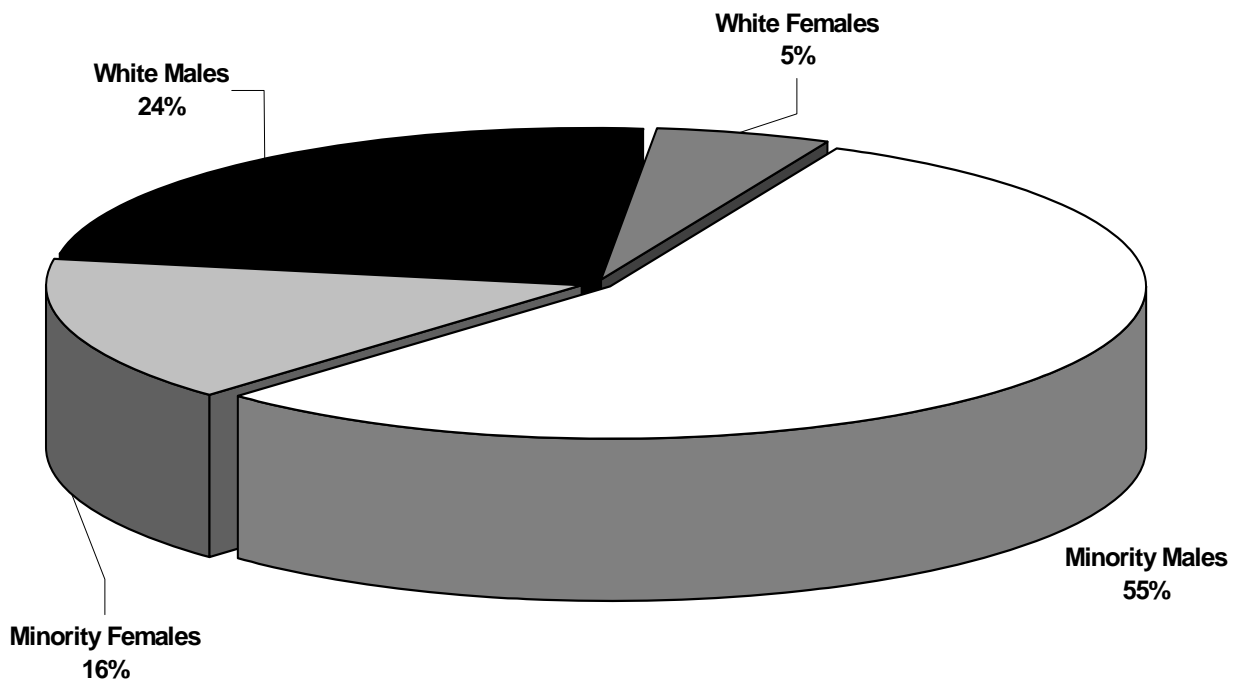


In 2009, approximately 79% of the juveniles in Detention were male and 71% of the juveniles in Detention were minority.

Table 37
2009 Detention Population by Race/Sex

Race/Sex	Average Daily Population (ADP)
White Males	3.5
White Females	0.7
Minority Males	7.9
Minority Females	2.4

DETENTION ADP 2009 RACE/SEX
Chart 38



Juveniles were placed in Detention for a variety of reasons. As noted in Table 39, 37.3% of juveniles placed in Detention (206 juveniles) were placed on the basis of an intake decision related to a new delinquency allegation.

Table 39

2009 REASON FOR ADMISSION*						
REASON	FEMALES (131)		MALES (421)		TOTAL	
	NO.	% of total	NO.	% of total	NO.	%
NEW CHARGE	45	34.35%	161	38.24%	206	37.32%
SANCTIONS	37	28.24%	117	27.79%	154	27.90%
CAPIAS	13	9.92%	37	8.79%	50	9.05%
VIOL CUST ORDER	21	16.03%	42	9.98%	63	11.41%
VIOL DJC AFTERCARE	8	6.11%	34	8.08%	42	7.60%
HOLD FOR COURT	0	0.00%	11	2.61%	11	2.00%
OTHER	7	5.34%	18	4.27%	25	4.52%
WARRANT	0	0.00%	1	0.24%	1	0.20%
TOTAL	131	100.00%	421	100.00%	552	100.00%

Sanctions Ordered by Court/Imposed by Worker

CAPIAS = Missed a court hearing and held pending court

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

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

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

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

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

DETENTION AVG AGE AND LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) 2009

Table 40

RACE	NUMBER	AVG LOS	AVG AGE	DAYS OF CARE*
ALL	552	9.68	15.2	5343.3
MALE	421	10.10	15.2	4252.1
FEMALE	131	8.33	15.1	1091.2
BLACK MALE	229	10.71	15.1	2452.5
BLACK FEMALE	89	8.04	14.9	715.5
WHITE MALE	141	8.87	15.1	1250.6
WHITE FEMALE	31	8.84	15.5	274.0
LATINO MALE	38	10.18	15.7	386.8
LATINO FEMALE	11	9.18	14.8	100.9
NATIVE AMERICAN MALE	11	14.36	15.6	157.9
NATIVE AMERICAN FEMALE	0	0.00	0.0	0.0
ASIAN MALE	2	2.00	15	4.0
ASIAN FEMALE	0	0.00	0.0	0.0
ALL MINORITY MALE	280	11.75	15.3	3290.0
ALL MINORITY FEMALE	100	8.61	14.8	861.0
ALL MINORITY	380	9.08	15.1	3450.4
ALL WHITE	172	8.85	15.3	1522.2

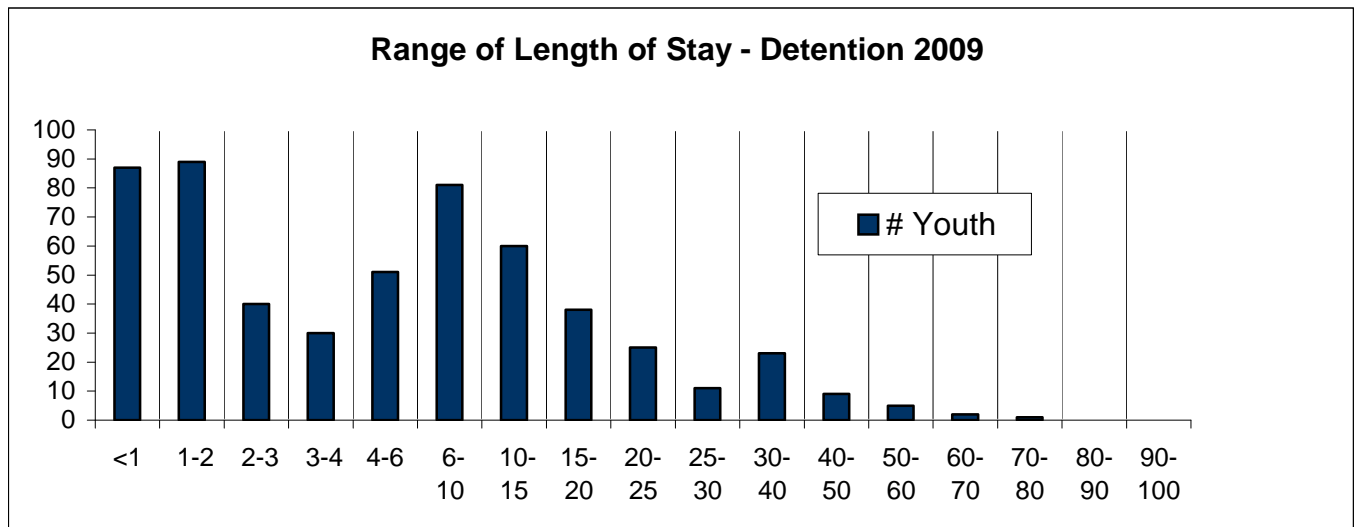
JUVENILE DETENTION 2009

LENGTH OF STAY – RANGE

Number of Days	# Youth	% Youth
<1	87	15.76%
1-2	89	16.12%
2-3	40	7.25%
3-4	30	5.43%
4-6	51	9.24%
6-10	81	14.67%
10-15	60	10.87%
15-20	38	6.88%
20-25	25	4.54%
25-30	11	1.99%
30-40	23	4.17%
40-50	9	1.63%
50-60	5	0.91%
60-70	2	0.36%
70-80	1	0.18%
80-90	0	0.00%

Source: OJA Juvenile Secure Detention Register

A higher percentage of juveniles were in placement in the 1-2 and 2-3 day ranges in 2009 compared to 2008, but there were a lower percentage of juveniles who stayed in Detention in the 10-15 day range in 2009 when compared to 2008.



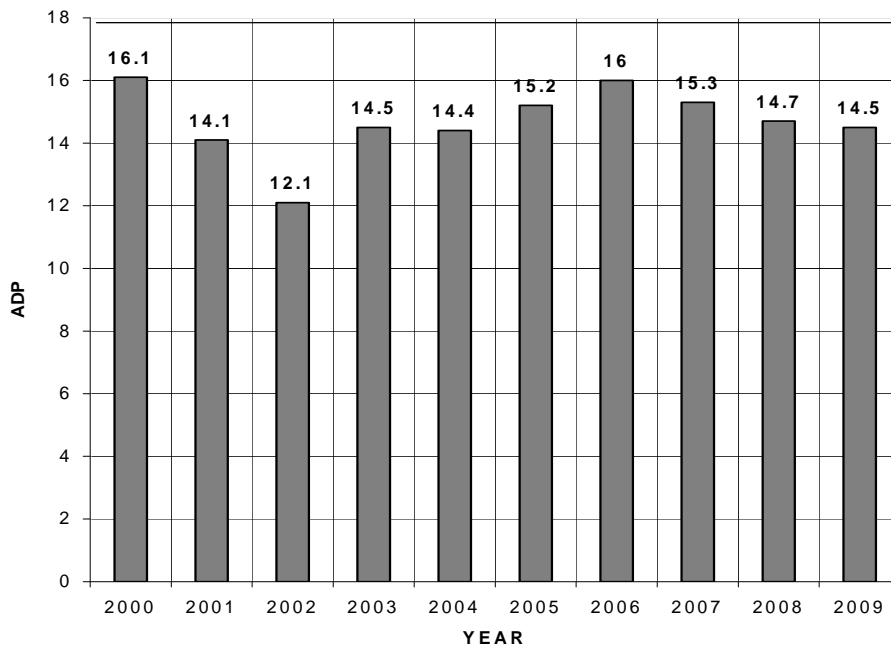
JUVENILE DETENTION ADP HISTORY

Table 41

YEAR	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
ADP	16.1	14.1	12.1	14.5	14.4	15.2	16.0	15.3	14.7	14.5

As noted in table 41 and the chart below, the Average Daily Population (ADP) of Juvenile Detention is cyclical. Typically the cycle increases and then decreases for 3-4 years each cycle. This year's ADP remained consistent with this pattern, showing a slight decrease. Of note this year, 1.7 of the total ADP was due to juveniles who were out-of-county residents, so the Dane County juvenile ADP was 12.8.

DETENTION ADP HISTORY 2000-2009

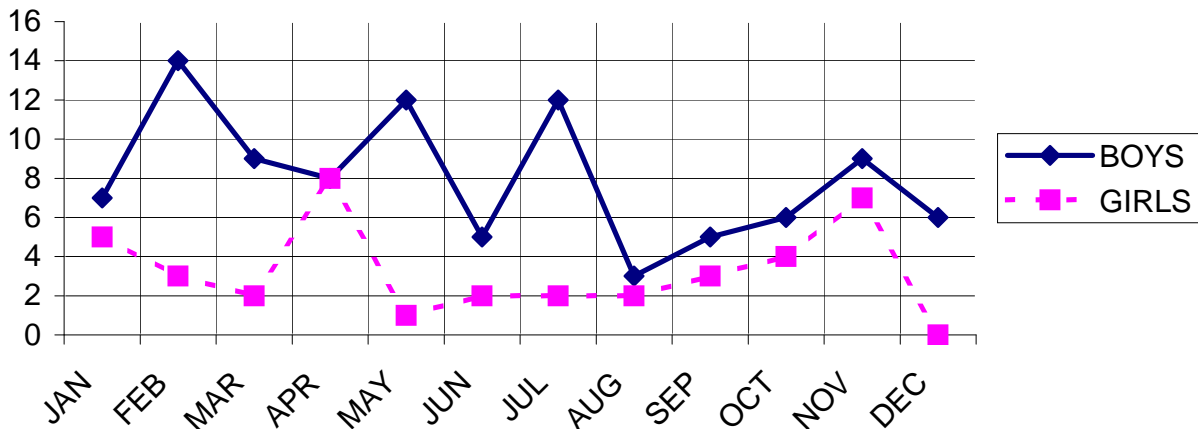


Juvenile Court Sanctions

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.

SANCTIONS BY MONTH FOR 2009
Chart 42

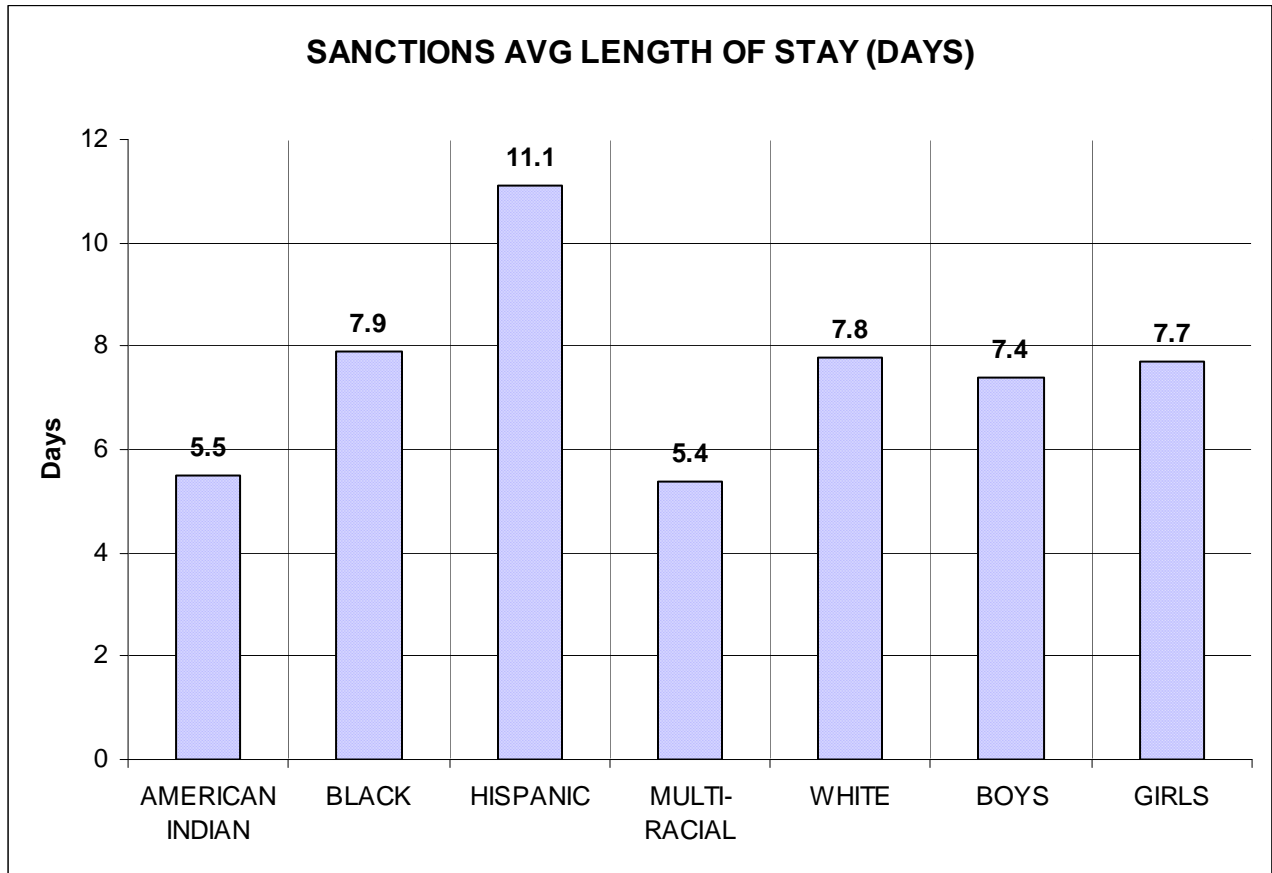


	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
BOYS	7	14	9	8	12	5	12	3	5	6	9	6	96
GIRLS	5	3	2	8	1	2	2	2	3	4	7	0	39
TOTAL	12	17	11	16	13	7	14	5	8	10	16	6	135

The chart and table above illustrates the number of juveniles, 135, who served sanctions either at the Detention Center, the Shelter Home, Bockari Group Home or at the Parental Home with electronic monitoring. The vast majority served sanctions in Detention.

Table 43 illustrates the average length of stay by race and gender for juveniles serving sanctions in Detention.

Table 43



Juvenile Shelter Home

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

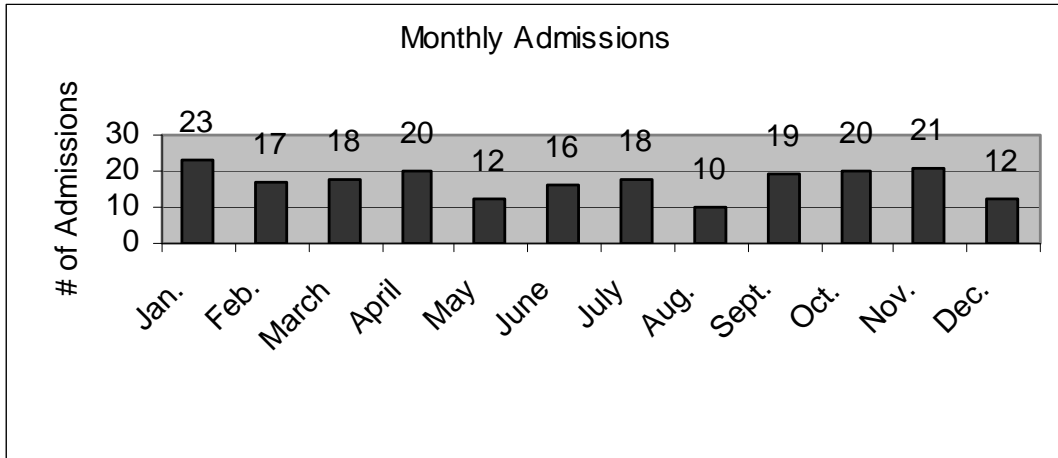
The following tables and charts describe juveniles referred to the Shelter Home in a variety of ways. A juvenile in this section may be counted multiple times by our database by meeting multiple criteria at the time of referral and/or by having more than one referral/placement.

Age of Children Admitted to Shelter Home
Table 44

Age	Male	Female	Totals
10	1	0	1
11	3	2	5
12	10	5	15
13	13	3	16
14	27	11	38
15	40	14	54
16	42	22	64
17	8	5	13
Total	144	62	206

The average age of Shelter Home residents for 2009 was 14.76 years, which is higher than the average age of 14.48 for 2008. The average age for girls in 2009 was 14.87 (14.70 in 2008) and the average age for boys was 14.70 (14.35 in 2008).

Admission to Shelter Home By Month
Chart 45



Basis For Referral To Shelter Home
Table 46

Referral Basis	Male	Female	Total
Briarpatch	6	1	7
CHIPS	3	8	11
JIPS	0	0	0
Delinquent	138	44	182
Runaway from Dane Co.	0	1	1
Runaway from Other County or State	0	0	0
Total	147	54	201

*This table may contain missing or duplicate referrals

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

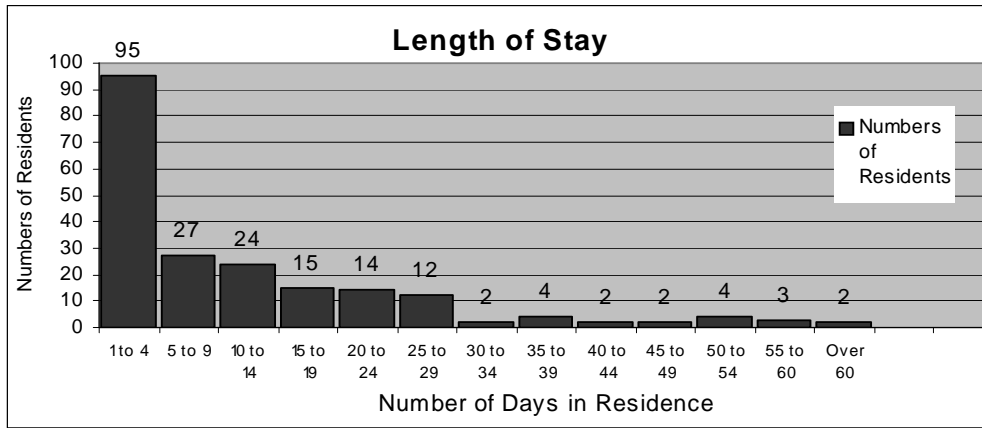
In 1982, delinquency admissions represented 18.3%; in 1992, delinquency admissions surpassed CHIPS for the first time (54.7%). In 1996, delinquency admissions represented 60.3%. Delinquency admissions represented 88.3% in 2009, which is an increase in proportion to CHIPS admissions, which accounted for 5.3% of all admissions. In 2009, Court Ordered Sanctions referrals represented 15.5% (32 residents) of all referrals, up from 12.2% in 2008 (30 residents) and up from 14.6% in 2007 (44 residents).

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

Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure Custody	92	29	121
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	15	8	23
Emergency-COP	20	10	30
Sanctions	17	15	32
Total	144	62	206

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

Days in Residence Chart 48



The average length of stay this year was 12.6 days, a decrease from 13.1 days in 2008 and an increase from 11 in 2007. The average length of stay has fallen since 1990, when it was 24.3 days. Of those admitted in 2009, 70% stayed 14 days or less.

Average Daily Population Table 49

Month	Boys	Girls	Total
January	6.8	1.4	8.2
February	6.1	1.7	7.8
March	5.8	0.3	6.1
April	6.3	3.2	9.5
May	3.5	2.1	5.6
June	4.8	2.1	6.9
July	3.7	2.5	6.2
August	2.2	1.6	3.8
September	3.7	1.3	5.0
October	5.0	1.4	6.4
November	6.1	1.8	7.9
December	4.8	0.7	5.5
Total Averages	4.9	1.7	6.6

The average daily population for 2009 was 6.6, which is lower than the 10-year average of 7.8. The 2009 average daily population for males was 4.9, which is higher than the 10-year average of 4.8. The average daily population for females was 1.7 in 2009, which is lower than the 10-year average of 3.0.

Shelter Home Average Daily Population for years 2000 – 2009
Table 50

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
2000	5.3	3.5	8.8
2001	4.9	3.1	8.0
2002	4.2	2.8	7.0
2003	4.3	3.8	8.1
2004	4.7	2.5	7.2
2005	4.4	3.3	7.7
2006	5.0	3.0	8.0
2007	5.1	3.2	8.3
2008	5.2	3.1	8.3
2009	4.9	1.7	6.6
Total	4.8	3.0	7.8

Law Offense and Basis for Shelter Home Admission
Table 51

Reason for Referral	Number
Battery	40
Briarpatch	7
Burglary	15
Capias	14
Chips/ Protective Custody	11
Court Ordered	2
Courtesy Hold (COP for other counties)	12
Credit Card Fraud	1
Criminal Damage to Property	24
Criminal Trespass to Dwelling	2
Dangerous Weapon at School Other Than a Gun	1
Disorderly Conduct	46
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	13
Emergency Change of Placement (.357)	26
Intimidation of a Victim	6
Mistreatment of Animals	1
Obstructing	1
OMVWOC	2
Other	1
Physical Abuse to a Child-Reckless	1
Possession of a Drug Paraphernalia	1
Possession of Firearm Replica	1
Possession of THC	1
Resisting	6
Retail Theft	2
Runaway	1
Robbery (Strong Armed)	1
Sanctions	32
Sexual Assault – 2 nd Degree	1
Sexual Assault of a Child – 1 st Degree	1
Theft	5
Unlawful Use of a Telephone	1
Violation of TR/SC	2

Disorderly Conduct was the most frequent reason for referral at 16.3% of those admitted in 2009 (17.8% in 2008). Battery was the second most frequent reason for referral in 2009 at 14.2% of admissions.

Ethnic Make-up of Admissions to Shelter Home
Table 52

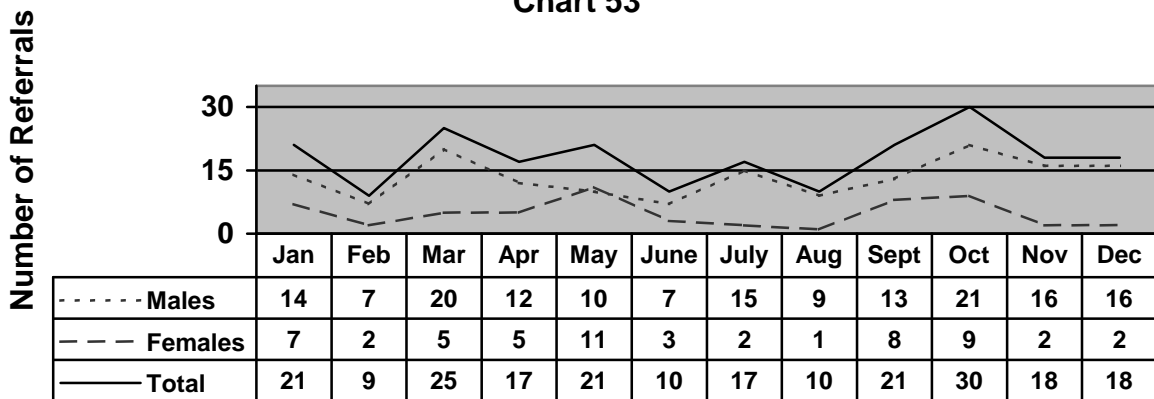
	Male	Female
African American	70	31
American Indian	4	1
Asian	1	0
Hispanic	5	4
Multi-Racial	9	2
White	55	24

Minority members of the Shelter Home population represented 61.7% in 2009, which is a decrease from 67.0% in 2008. White members represented 38.3% in 2009, an increase from 33.5% in 2008.

Home Detention Program

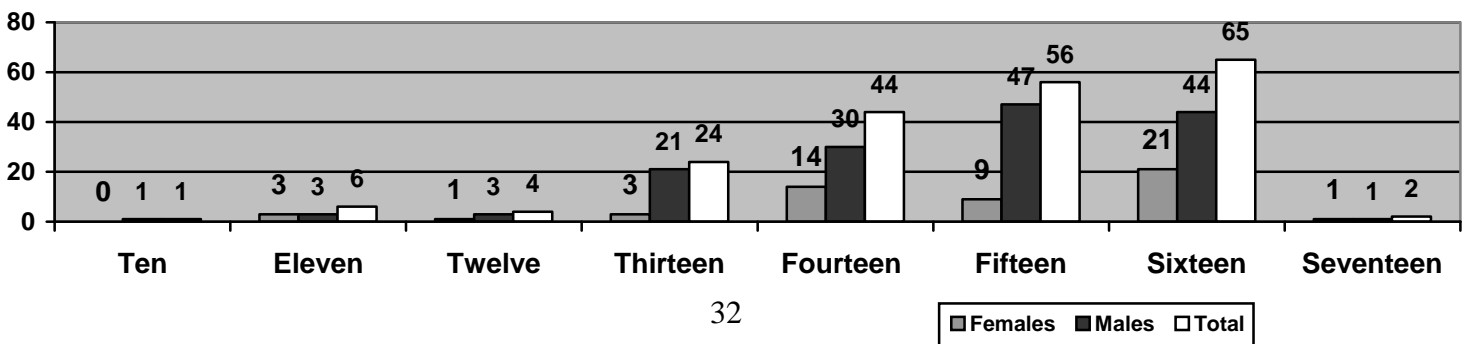
The Dane County Juvenile Court Home Detention Program (HDP) is designed to work with juveniles and their families on a short term basis to enable juveniles to continue living at home and avoid the need for secure custody (detention) or alternative placement. The Home Detention Program may also be assigned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

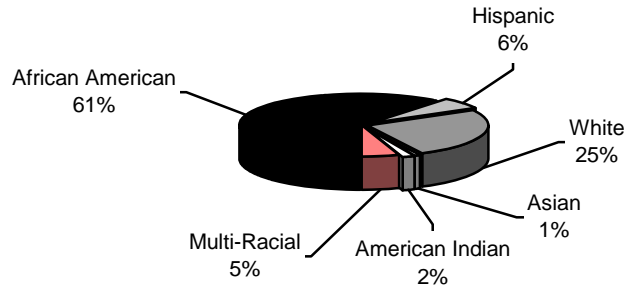


A total of 217 cases were assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2009, a slight decrease from 226 cases in 2008. The length of time for which juveniles were under HDP supervision, starting and ending in 2009, ranged from 1 to 149 days. Males comprised seventy-four percent of the referrals whereas females comprised twenty-six percent. Males, ages fourteen through sixteen, accounted for eighty-one percent of all male cases assigned. Females, ages fourteen through sixteen, accounted for eighty-five percent of all female cases assigned. Additionally, there were two seventeen year olds assigned to HDP, or a total of one percent of all referrals. The following charts categorically illustrate the race and age of all juveniles assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2009.

Age of HDP Referrals
Chart 54



**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 2009 were under an order of non-secure custody. Court Ordered juveniles to HDP alone accounted for three percent. Juveniles court-ordered to HDP as a bridge to the Neighborhood Intervention Program or Youth Services of Southern WI comprised forty-seven percent of HDP referrals. Juveniles under a temporary release from secure custody accounted for twenty-seven percent of HDP cases assigned in 2009. All of the assigned juveniles were alleged or adjudicated delinquents.

Table 56

Custody Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	38	13	51
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	43	18	61
Court Ordered HDP	6	0	6
Court Ordered-Bridge to CAP/NIP	78	28	106
Total	165	59	224

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 57

School	Total
Alternative	12
Blackhawk	2
Cherokee	8
Deerfield	1
Deforest High	4
East	21
Glacier Drumlin	3
Hamilton	2
Hawthorne	1
LaFollette	52
Lowell	1
McFarland	8
Memorial	22
Middleton	5
Monona	2
Not Attending	6
O'Keefe	4
Oregon	3
Other	6
Out of County	1
Sennett	6
Stoughton	1
Sun Prairie	15
Toki	5
Verona	4
Waunakee	1
West	16
Whitehorse	5
Wisconsin Heights	4
Wright	1
Total	222

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. The steady decline is likely due to a number of factors, including a general decrease in juvenile crime, as well as the charging and screening decisions.

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

YEAR	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	AVG
# OF REFERRALS	1936	1809	1701	1567	1293	1203	1585

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											
1995-2009											
YEAR	DEL	WAIVER	CHIPS	TPR	JIPS	JI	JG	EXT/VAC CD	PPR/PPRH	OTHER	TOTAL
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
2008	955	21	264	126	35	48	226	16	400	1307	3398
2009	750	27	309	116	34	69	203	16	643	612	2779
AVG	1221	102	303	137	35	59	215	16	522	1451	3328

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

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

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

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

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

DEL = Delinquency WAIVER = Waiver to adult court CHIPS = Child In Need of Protection or Services
 TPR = Termination of Parental Rights JI = Juvenile Injunction JG = Juvenile Guardianship
 EXT/VAC CD = Extend/Vacate Consent Decree PPR/PPRH = Permanency Plan Review/Hearing

Closing

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

Continuing in 2009, the entire Dane County Juvenile Court Program (JRC, SH, Detention and HDP) kept a computerized database that was used to collect and tabulate data. Data on juveniles in Detention was also collected in the State's Juvenile Detention Secure Registry (JSDR). With this more accurate and efficient method of dealing with statistics, the ability to deliver information about the trends and patterns affecting the youth of Dane County is greatly enhanced.

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

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