

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



ANNUAL REPORT 2012

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
DANE COUNTY CASA	Page 35
JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS	Pages 36
JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS	Page 37
CLOSING	Page 38

JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

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

Administration and Reception Center:

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

Juvenile Detention Center:

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

The Shelter Home:

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

Home Detention Program:

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

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

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

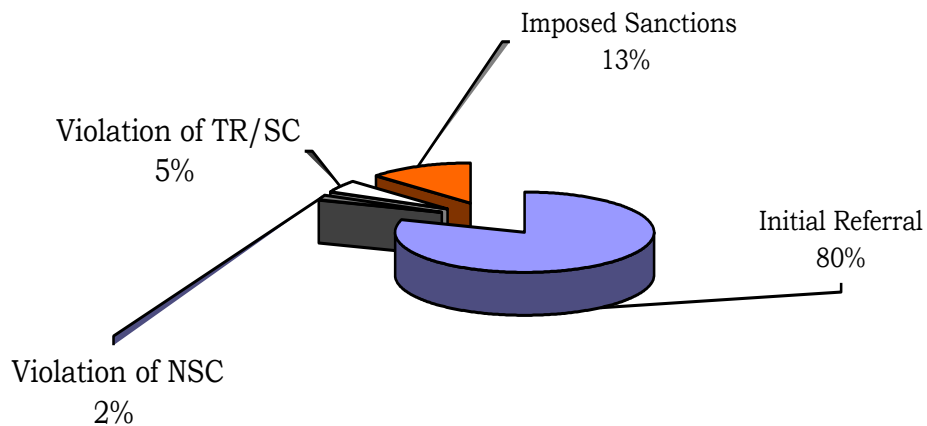
The Juvenile Court Program has a proud history of providing the Dane County community with the greatest possible degree of professionalism and confidentiality. The supervisors and staff of the programs work hard to maintain a safe environment for the youth and families they serve. The Annual Report is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

Juvenile Reception Center

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

Reasons for Referral

Chart 1



A total of 880 juveniles, between the ages of 10 and 17, were referred to the Juvenile Court Program in 2012. Chart one above provides a percentile breakdown of four referral categories for which juveniles were referred. Eighty percent of the juveniles were referred 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. It also includes direct placements at Shelter Home or with the Home Detention Program. Five percent of the referrals to the Reception Center were for allegedly violating the terms of an existing custody order for a Temporary Release from Secure Custody (TR/SC). Another two percent of the referrals were for allegedly violating the terms of an existing Non-Secure Custody order (NSC). The remaining thirteen 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).

Placement of All Referrals

Chart 2

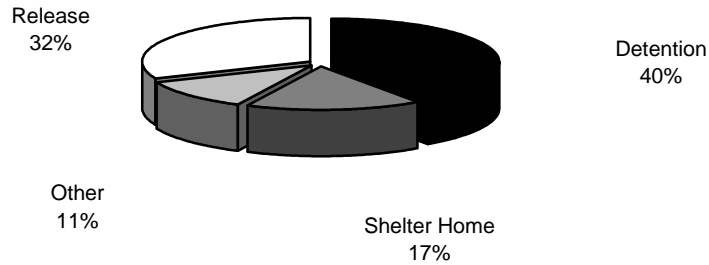
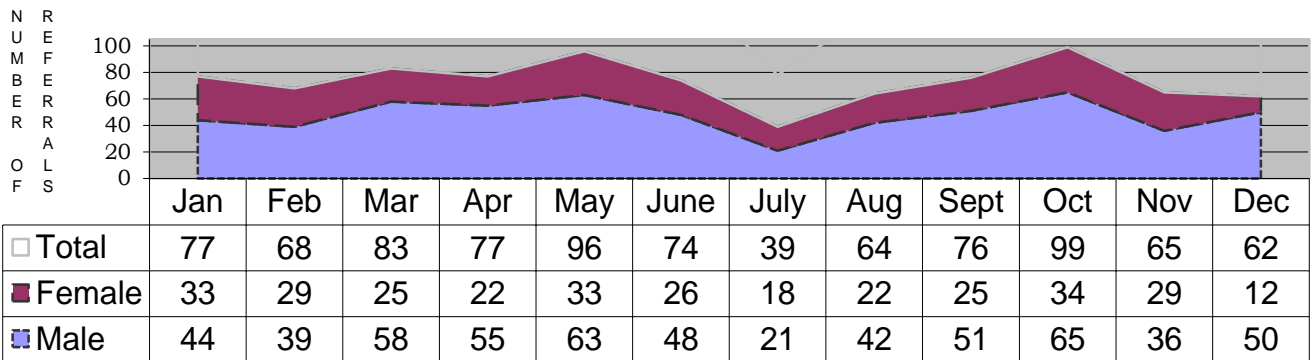


Chart 2 above illustrates the placement outcome of all referrals to the department. The following table illustrates the number of referrals per month in 2012. As in 2011, October, May and March constituted the busiest months.

Referrals Per Month

Table 3



History of Custody Decisions made by JRC*

Table 4

Placement of Initial Referrals:	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Secure Custody	341 (45%)	319 (46%)	289 (42%)	303 (49%)	325 (55%)	28 (49%)	277 (44%)	244 (41%)
Non-Secure Shelter	128 (17%)	119 (17%)	113 (16%)	108 (17%)	94 (16%)	103 (18%)	110 (18%)	103 (17%)
Non-Secure Other	121 (16%)	87 (13%)	94 (14%)	47 (8%)	64 (10%)	66 (11%)	64 (10%)	68 (11%)
Outright Released	167 (22%)	163 (24%)	197 (28%)	163 (26%)	113 (19%)	131 (22%)	174 (28%)	185 (31%)
Total	757	688	693	621	596	584	625	600

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

When a juvenile is referred to JRC for a custody decision, unless the outcome is already determined (sanctions, DOJC holds, etc), the on duty counselor determines the appropriateness of placing the juvenile under a temporary custody order. If grounds exist, a counselor may place the juvenile under either Secure or Non-Secure Custody. The criteria for placing a juvenile under either form of custody are discussed in greater detail later in this section. If Non-Secure custody is appropriate, the counselor may place the child at the Dane County Shelter Home, in the parental home, in a relative's home or in the

home of another responsible adult. Should the counselor determine that a custody order is not necessary at the time of referral, the juvenile is released. In certain cases with serious charges, counselors at the Juvenile Reception Center are given a directive from the Court and policy as to the most appropriate placement for a referred juvenile.

Table 4 above illustrates a percentile breakdown of the determination of the need for custody and placement for juveniles referred for an intake in 2012. Forty-one percent were placed in Secure Custody (SC). A portion of those juveniles placed under Secure Custody were so placed under Court Order, as a DOJC hold or as an out-of-county courtesy hold. For more information regarding **Juvenile Referral Categories** please refer to the corresponding subheading on page 6. Placing a juvenile in Secure Custody requires that a Counselor will have found that at least one of the following applies:

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

The percentage of juveniles held in Secure Custody at the time of intake reflects the severity of the alleged delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in the year 2012, as well as volume of other referrals. The **alleged violations of criminal statutes** for which juveniles were referred are discussed in greater detail later in this section.

According to year 2012 statistics, twenty-eight percent of referrals for a custody decision resulted in a determination of the need for Non-Secure Custody. Of that twenty-eight percent, more than half (seventeen percent) were placed under Non-Secure Custody at the Dane County Shelter Home (See **Juvenile Shelter Home** for greater detail), including those placed for Briarpatch when they do not have a host home for the evening. The other eleven percent of juveniles placed under non-secure custody in 2012 were placed in one of the following placements: parental home, foster home, group home, the home of a relative, with a responsible adult, at the Respite Center or at a Hospital. Youth placed under Non-Secure Custody for Emergency Custody reasons by the Dane County Department of Human Services are included in this category. A counselor's determination that there is a need for Non-Secure Custody is based upon the belief that probable cause exists to believe the juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the court and there is probable cause:

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

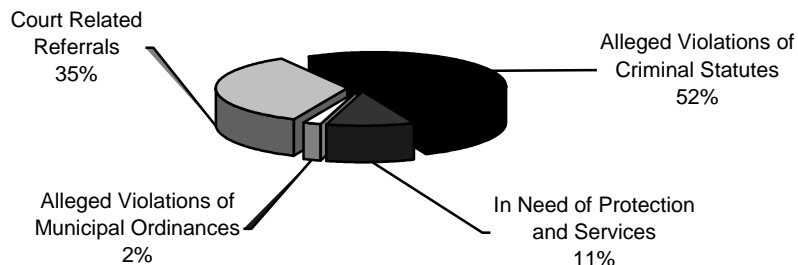
¹ Adapted from Chapter **938.208 (1)** though (6).

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

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

All juveniles who are referred to the Juvenile Reception Center for an custody decision, and for whom a temporary custody status is not necessary, are released either to their parental home or to another responsible adult as soon as possible. Thirty-one percent of all juveniles referred for a custody decision in 2012 were released outright. Juveniles in this category were either not found to fit the requirements for non-secure or secure custody or it was determined that adequate supervision and services were already in place for the juvenile and his or her family.

JRC Referral Categories
Chart 5



JRC Referral Categories

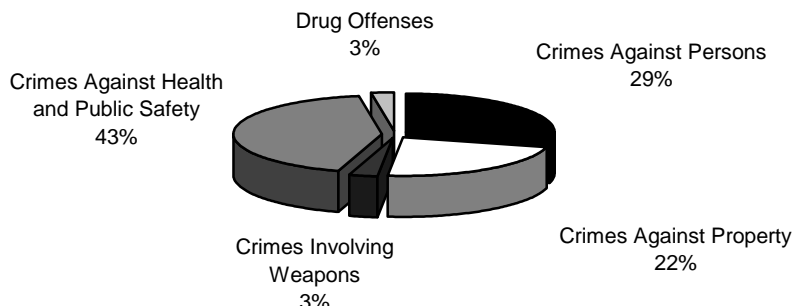
Juveniles referred to the Juvenile Reception Center are divided into four main referral categories. The categories are:

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

The percentage of juveniles listed in each category of 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.

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

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



Crimes against property increased from 17% in 2011 to 22% in 2012. Weapons crimes in 2012 nearly equaled 2011 totals. All other categories saw decreases in their percentages for 2012 when compared to 2011.

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 2012. Disorderly Conduct (181), in conjunction with charges for Obstruction (10) and Resisting (44), represent all but 29 of the 264 charges recorded for this category. Charges of Obstructing and Resisting were higher for males, which may indicate that males were more likely to continue their disruptive behavior even after the arrival of law enforcement. Table 7 provides a list of the delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

Table 7

Crimes Against Public Health And Safety	Male	Female	Total
Disorderly Conduct (DC)	109	72	181
Disorderly Conduct while Armed	12	13	25
Obstruction	6	4	10
Resisting	25	19	44
Unlawful Use of Computerized Systems	4	0	4
Total	156	108	264

Crimes Against Persons

Juveniles referred for allegedly committing offenses against other persons represented the second largest percentage, twenty-nine percent, of the five subsections. Battery charges (112) represented over half of the entries in this subsection (180). Males were alleged to have committed all Robbery offenses (15) and all Sexual Assault offenses (30). Table 8 provides the list of the delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

Table 8

Crimes Against Persons	Male	Female	Total
Battery	53	38	91
Attempted Battery	2	0	2
Domestic Battery	0	2	2
Group Battery	3	0	3
Substantial Battery	4	1	5
Domestic Substantial Battery	0	1	1
Group Substantial Battery	1	1	2
Battery to a Police Officer	0	2	2
Battery to School Officials	3	1	4
Criminal Trespass to Dwelling	1	0	1
Exposing Genitals/Pubic Area	1	0	1
False Imprisonment	0	1	1
Homicide, Attempted Intentional – 2 nd Degree	1	0	1
Intimidation of a Victim	4	2	6
Reckless Endangering of a Child – 2 nd Degree	0	1	1
Reckless Endangering Safety	5	1	6
Reckless Injury – 2 nd Degree	0	1	1
Robbery, Attempted	1	0	1
Robbery, Armed	5	0	5
Robbery, Armed with Threat of Force	1	0	1
Robbery, Strong Armed	8	0	8
Sexual Assault – 1 st Degree	3	0	3
Sexual Assault – 2 nd Degree	4	0	4
Sexual Assault – 4 th Degree	2	0	2
Sexual Assault – Repeated Acts of Same Child	5	0	5
Sexual Assault of a Child – 1 st Degree	13	0	13
Sexual Assault of a Child – 2 nd Degree	2	0	2
Sexual Exploitation of a Child	1	0	1
Strangulation	1	1	2
Threats to Injure	0	2	2
Violation of a Temporary Restraining Order or Injunction	1	0	1
Total	125	55	180

Crimes Against Property

In 2012, entries for males again outnumbered those for females in the subsection of Crimes Against Property. Charges of Criminal Damage to Property (38), Theft (25) and Retail Theft (21) accounted for over half of the 138 total entries in this subsection. Males were alleged to have committed all of the Burglary offenses (28). On the following page, Table 9 provides the list of delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

Table 9

Crimes Against Property	Male	Female	Total
Arson	1	1	2
Burglary – Armed Residential	6	0	6
Burglary – Commercial	1	0	1
Burglary – Residential	21	0	21
Criminal Damage To Property (CDTP)	25	13	38
Graffiti	1	0	1
Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (OMVWOC)	8	0	8
Receiving Stolen Property	7	0	7
Retail Theft	13	8	21
Theft	23	2	25
Theft From Vehicle	1	0	1
Trespass to Medical Facility	0	1	1
Trespassing	4	2	6
Total	111	27	138

Drug Offenses and Crimes Involving Weapons

Males constituted over half of the entries (66%) for weapons crimes.

Table 10

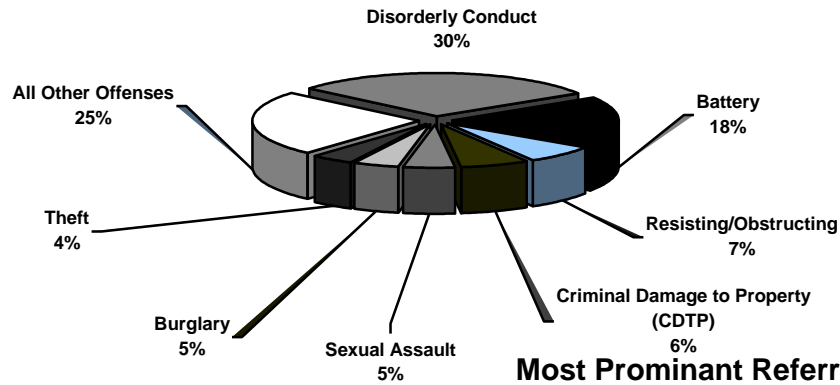
Crimes Involving Weapons	Male	Female	Total
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	11	9	20
Dangerous Weapon On School Grounds Other Than a Gun	5	0	5
Endangering Safety by Use of a Dangerous Weapon	3	0	3
Possession of a Dangerous Weapon by a Child	3	0	3
Possession of Explosives	0	3	3
Possession of a Firearm Replica	1	0	1
Total	23	12	35

Males constituted all but one of the entries for drug related offenses.

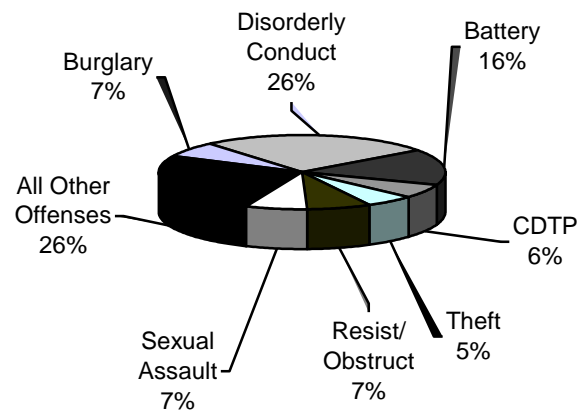
Table 11

Drug Offenses	Male	Female	Total
Delivery of Marijuana	0	1	1
Possession of a Controlled Substance	1	0	1
Possession of Controlled Substance w/Intent to Deliver	1	0	1
Possession of a Counterfeit Controlled Substance	1	0	1
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	6	0	6
Marijuana Possession	2	0	2
Marijuana Possession on School Grounds	1	0	1
Marijuana Possession with Intent to Deliver	3	0	3
Total	15	1	16

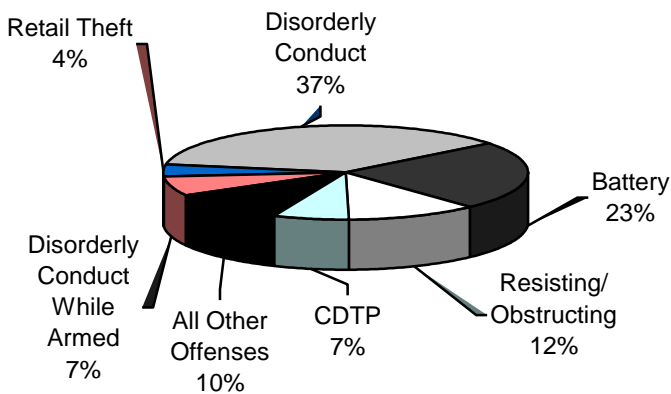
Most Prominent Criminal Offenses Referred - All Chart 12



Most Prominent Referrals - Male Chart 14



Most Prominent Referrals-Female Chart 13



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

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

In 2012, 103 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	4	5	9
Illness, Injury, Immediate Danger (CHIPS)	19	38	57
Runaway From Dane County	13	5	18
Runaway From Other County or State	5	14	19
Total	41	62	103

**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 2012, 27 entries were made for juveniles referred for municipal citations. JRC typically assists law enforcement in these situations by contacting the juvenile’s placement so they can be released. This number does include those referrals where a juvenile accrued a municipal citation in addition to other delinquency allegations.

**Category Four:
Juvenile Court Related Referrals**

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

Juveniles referred to JRC pursuant to Court related activities or orders represented thirty-five percent of all referrals to JRC in 2012. 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	47	26	73
Court Ordered Custody	10	4	14
Court Ordered – Home Detention Program	60	31	91
Courtesy Hold (Non-Secure Custody)	7	6	13
Courtesy Hold (Secure Custody)	32	4	36
DOJC Aftercare Violation	34	0	34
Sanctions	100	48	148
Traffic	0	0	0
Warrant	5	1	6
Writ	4	0	4
Total	299	120	419

Places of Release

The Juvenile Reception Center documents the places to which juveniles are released for all programs in the department (JRC, Detention, Shelter Home, Home Detention Program). These places are where a juvenile is released to when their referral to JRC is closed, which could be due to their custody status terminating, being outright released from JRC, Home Detention program ending, Shelter Home placement ending, etc. In certain situations, the outcome of a referral may involve a release to the Shelter Home or Detention. The JRC database is the primary source by which this statistic is reported. Table 17 below illustrates the various placements to which juveniles were released in 2012.

Table 17

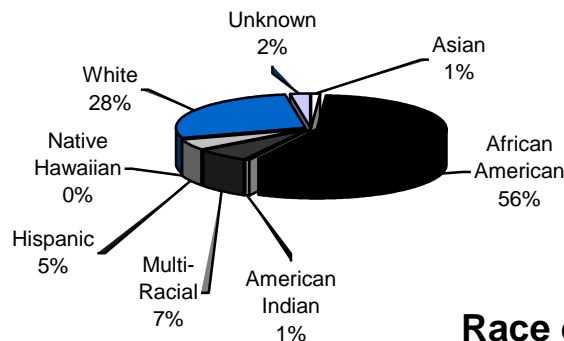
Place of Release	Male	Female	Total
AWOL	4	6	10
Briarpatch	5	6	11
Dane Co. Dept. of Human Services	0	1	1
Dept. of Juvenile Corrections	50	1	51
Detention	11	6	17
Foster Home	41	24	65
Group Home	45	35	80
Hospital	0	1	1
Jail	1	1	2
Other Co. Human Services	5	3	8
Other Co. Sheriff's Dept.	22	7	29
Other State's Human Services	1	0	1
Other State Sheriff's Dept.	1	0	1
Parental Home	290	174	464
Relative Home	32	25	57
Responsible Adult	2	1	3
Residential Treatment	34	20	54
Respite	0	1	1
Self	2	2	4
Shelter Home	12	6	18
Open or Unknown	2	0	2
Total	560	320	880

Gender, Race, Age, and Other Information

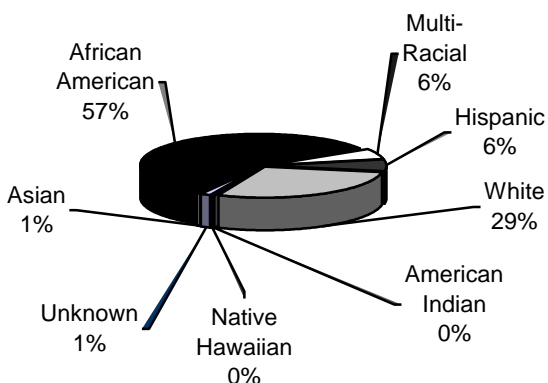
The juveniles referred for intake in 2012 can be described by a variety of characteristics. Sixty-five percent of the juveniles referred were male. White males constituted twenty-nine percent of all male referrals whereas African American males constituted fifty-seven percent. White females constituted twenty-five percent of all female referrals while African American females constituted fifty-five percent. The average age of youth referred in 2012 increased slightly compared to 2011, when the average age was 14.9. In 2012, the average age of youth referred was 15 years. The mode age for males was 16 years (thirty-three percent of males referred) and for females it was also 16 years (thirty percent of females referred).

Year 2012 statistics, in regards to gender and race, indicate a one percent increase in Hispanic male youth referred in 2012 when compared to 2011, while referrals of Hispanic female youth decreased by two percent. The percentage of African American referrals in 2012 (56%) did not change significantly from 2011 (56%). Referrals for White youth decreased slightly from 30% in 2011 to 28% in 2012. Referrals of Multi-Racial females, already up 2% in 2011 (compared to 2010), increased by another 3% in 2012 (compared to 2011). 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 2012.

**Race of Referral - All
Chart 18**



**Race of Referral - Male
Chart 19**



**Race of Referral - Female
Chart 20**

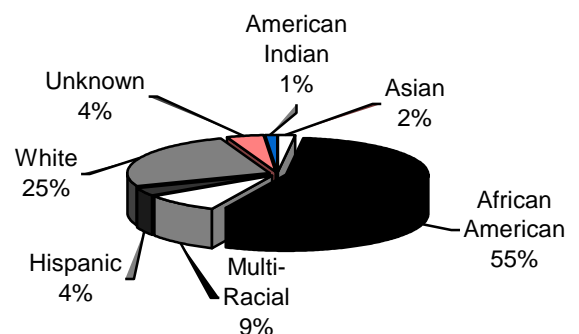
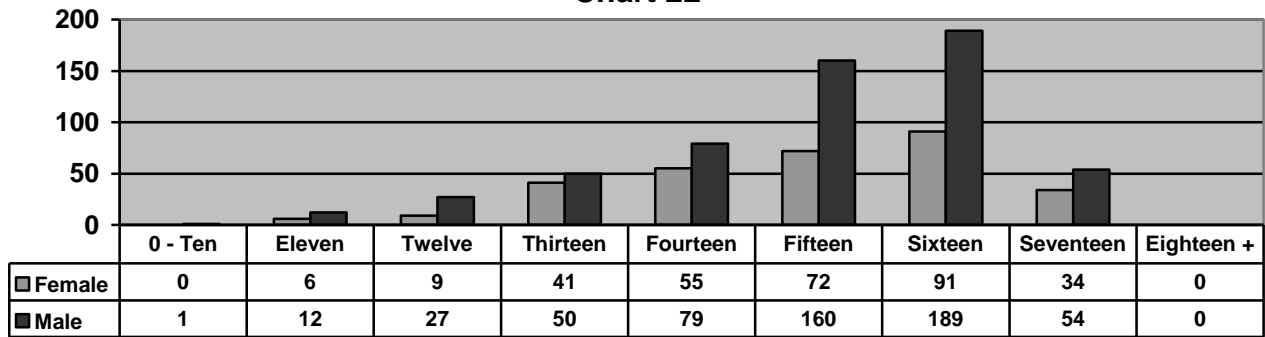


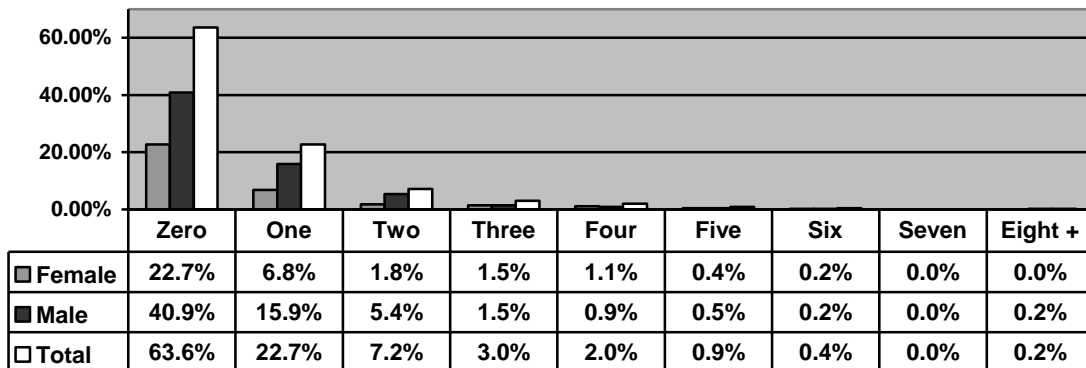
Table 21

Race	Male	Female	Total
African American	327	169	496
American Indian	1	4	5
Asian	3	6	9
Hispanic	34	11	45
Multi-Racial	33	27	60
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2	0	2
Unknown	8	13	21
White	164	78	242
Total	572	308	880

**Age Of Referrals
Chart 22**



**Number of Prior Referrals in 2012
Chart 23**



Referring And/Or Apprehending Agency

Juveniles were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center via 24 sources in 2012. The Madison Police Department was the leading source of referrals this year, with thirty-six percent of all referrals. The Court was the second most prominent referral agency, referring twenty-nine percent of all juveniles.

Table 24

Referring Agencies	Male	Female	Total
Belleville PD	4	0	4
Cottage Grove PD	3	3	6
Court	171	86	257
Cross Plains PD	1	2	3
Dane County Department of Human Services	26	39	65
Dane County Sheriff's Office	28	12	40
Deforest PD	6	1	7
Fitchburg PD	20	7	27
Madison PD	200	112	312
Marshall PD	0	1	1
McFarland PD	3	2	5
Middleton PD	7	5	12
Monona PD	2	1	3
Mount Horeb PD	1	0	1
Oregon PD	4	0	4
Other County	47	20	67
State Capitol PD	2	0	2
Stoughton PD	1	1	2
Sun Prairie PD	24	9	33
Town of Madison PD	4	1	5
University of Wisconsin PD	3	1	4
Verona PD	5	1	6
Voluntary Admission	9	3	12
Waunakee PD	1	1	2
Total	572	308	880

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 that include an address and address changes are counted for youth.

Residence of Referred Juveniles Chart 25

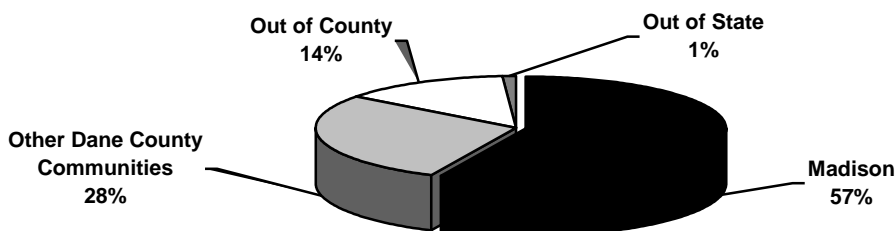


Table 26

Residence: Dane County	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	6	0	6
Brooklyn	1	0	1
Cottage Grove	5	8	13
Cross Plains	0	1	1
Deerfield	2	0	2
DeForest	11	4	15
Fitchburg	29	11	40
Madison	309	195	504
Marshall	0	2	2
Mazomanie	3	0	3
McFarland	5	8	13
Middleton	17	9	26
Monona	5	0	5
Morrisonville	1	0	1
Mount Horeb	2	4	6
Oregon	6	1	7
Stoughton	4	10	14
Sun Prairie	50	20	70
Verona	6	0	6
Waunakee	15	1	16
Windsor	2	0	2
Total	479	274	753

Table 27

Residence: Other Counties	Male	Female	Total
Brown	0	3	3
Columbia	11	7	18
Crawford	1	0	1
Dodge	1	0	1
Eau Claire	1	0	1
Grant	9	0	9
Green	0	2	2
Jefferson	2	0	2
La Crosse	1	0	1
Lincoln	4	2	6
Milwaukee	7	3	10
Outagamie	0	2	2
Richland	3	1	4
Rock	9	1	10
Sauk	28	5	33
Shawano	0	1	1
Vernon	1	0	1
Walworth	0	5	5
Washburn	2	0	2
Waukesha	6	0	6
Total	86	32	118

Table 28

Residence: Other States	Male	Female	Total
Illinois	6	2	8
Iowa	1	0	1
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 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	54	23	77
LaFollette	48	30	78
Memorial	47	31	78
Shabazz	2	2	4
West	40	25	65
Total	191	111	302

Table 30

Middle and Elementary Schools: MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Blackhawk	0	4	4
Cherokee	4	3	7
Crestwood	2	0	2
Hamilton	5	0	5
Hawthorne	1	0	1
Jefferson	9	10	19
Lindbergh	1	1	2
O'Keefe	12	6	18
Sennett	10	2	12
Sherman	7	9	16
Toki	6	9	15
Whitehorse	4	0	4
Wright	0	2	2
Total	61	46	107

Table 31

Other Madison Area Programs:	Male	Female	Total
Private, OFS, Home, GED, LEAP, Phoenix, Replay, School w/in a School, etc.	31	20	51
Total	31	20	51

Table 32

Enrolled: Outside MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	5	0	5
Cambridge	2	0	2
Deerfield	2	0	2
DeForest	17	3	20
Marshall	0	2	2
McFarland	3	5	8
Middleton	24	11	35
Monona	7	4	11
Mount Horeb	2	3	5
Oregon	12	1	13
Other	18	3	21
Out of County	1	1	2
Out of State	3	1	4
Patrick Marsh	0	2	2
Stoughton	3	9	12
Sun Prairie	34	15	49
Verona	17	2	19
Waunakee	13	1	14
Wisconsin Heights	2	0	2
Total	165	63	228

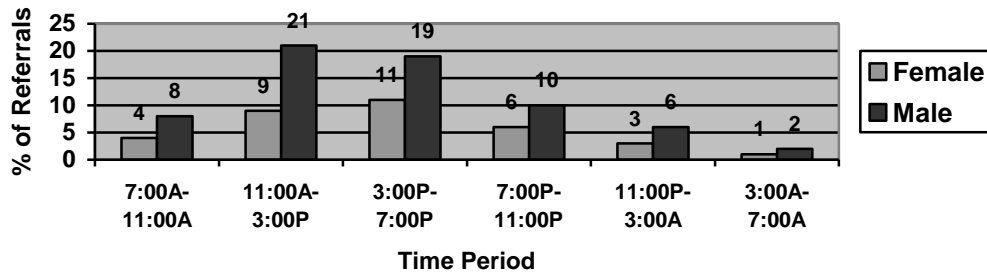
Table 33

	Male	Female	Total
Not Enrolled	37	12	49
Information unavailable			143

Time of Referral

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

Referrals Per Time Period
Chart 34



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

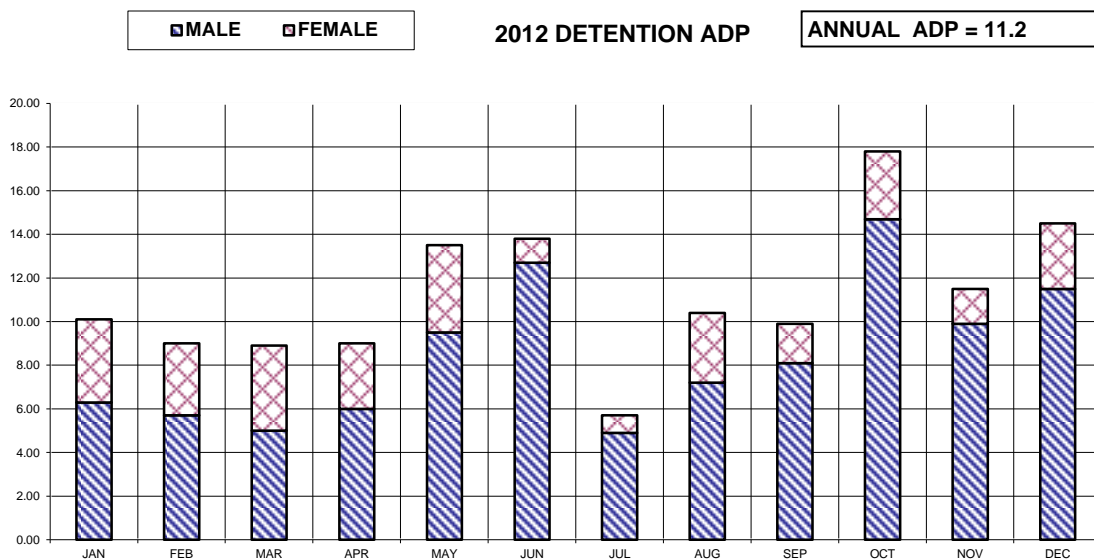
Juvenile Detention

The Dane County Juvenile Detention 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 area counties are also accepted for placement, which is a revenue source for the department. "OOC" denotes out of county placement in the Dane County Juvenile Detention.

DETENTION AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) FOR 2012
Table 35

MONTH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	OOC (included in total)
JAN	6.3	3.8	10.1	1.4
FEB	5.7	3.3	9.0	0.5
MAR	5.0	3.9	8.9	0.4
APR	6.0	3.0	9.0	0.4
MAY	9.5	4.0	13.5	1.7
JUN	12.7	1.1	13.8	1.0
JUL	4.9	0.8	5.7	0.0
AUG	7.2	3.2	10.4	0.4
SEP	8.1	1.8	9.9	0.8
OCT	14.7	3.1	17.8	3.4
NOV	9.9	1.6	11.5	1.8
DEC	11.5	3.0	14.5	0.7
AVG	8.5	2.7	11.2	1.0

Chart 36



In 2012, approximately 75% of the juveniles in Detention were male and 72% of the juveniles in Detention were minority on an average daily basis.

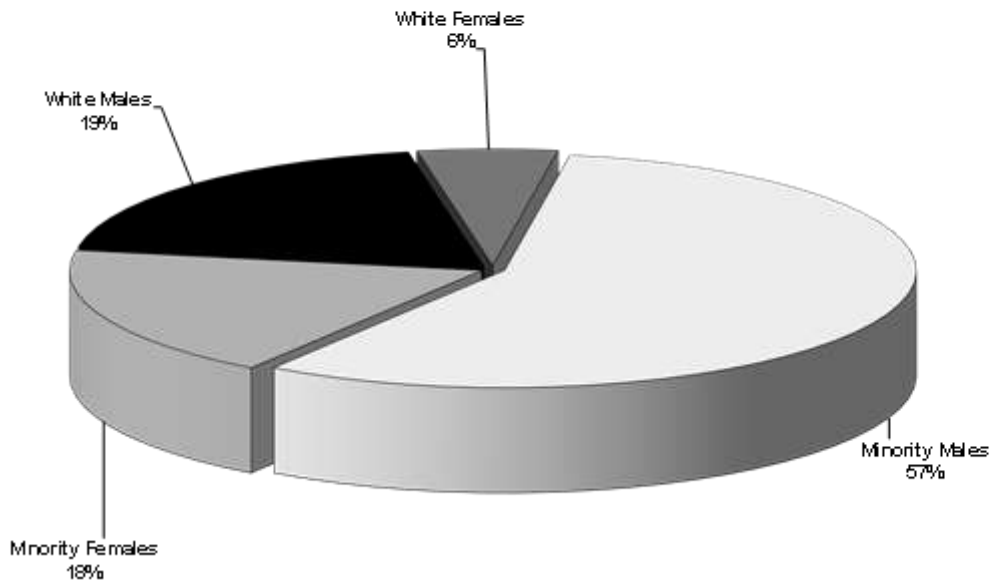
2012 Detention Population by Race/Sex

Table 37*

Race/Sex	Average Daily Population (ADP)
White Males	2.1
White Females	0.6
Minority Males	6.2
Minority Females	2.0

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

DETENTION ADP 2012 RACE/SEX
Chart 38*



Juveniles were placed in Detention for a variety of reasons. As noted in Table 39, 29.4% of juveniles placed in Detention (150 juveniles) were placed on the basis of an intake decision related to a new delinquency allegation.

2012 REASON FOR ADMISSION						
Table 39*						
REASON	FEMALES (130)		MALES (379)		TOTAL	
	NO.	% of total	NO.	% of total	NO.	%
NEW CHARGE	34	26.1%	116	30.6%	150	29.4%
SANCTIONS	57	43.9%	151	39.8%	208	40.9%
CAPIAS	23	17.7%	36	9.5%	59	11.6%
VIOL CUST ORDER	10	7.7%	31	8.2%	41	8.1%
VIOL DJC AFTERCARE	0	0.0%	32	8.4%	32	6.3%
CT ORDER TO DJC	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	2	0.4%
HOLD FOR COURT	0	0.0%	4	1.1%	4	0.8%
OTHER	5	3.8%	7	1.9%	12	2.3%
WARRANT	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
TOTAL	130	100.00%	379	100.00%	509	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/Ct Order to DJC = Youth placed in Juv. Corrections; held pending return/revocation

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

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

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

DETENTION AVG AGE AND LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) 2012

Table 40*

RACE	NUMBER	AVG LOS	AVG AGE	DAYS OF CARE
ALL	509	8.1	15.2	4123
MALE	379	8.3	15.3	3146
FEMALE	130	7.4	15.2	962
BLACK MALE	244	9.1	15.2	2220
BLACK FEMALE	86	7.5	15.0	645
WHITE MALE	114	7.1	15.5	809
WHITE FEMALE	27	8.2	15.7	221
LATINO MALE	18	5.9	14.8	106
LATINA FEMALE	6	9.8	13.7	59
NATIVE AMERICAN FEMALE	9	2.9	16.2	26
ASIAN MALE	3	3.3	15.7	10
ASIAN FEMALE	2	1	15.5	2
ALL MINORITY MALE	265	8.8	15.2	2337
ALL MINORITY FEMALE	103	7.1	15.1	732
ALL MINORITY	368	8.3	15.2	3069
ALL WHITE	141	7.3	15.5	1029

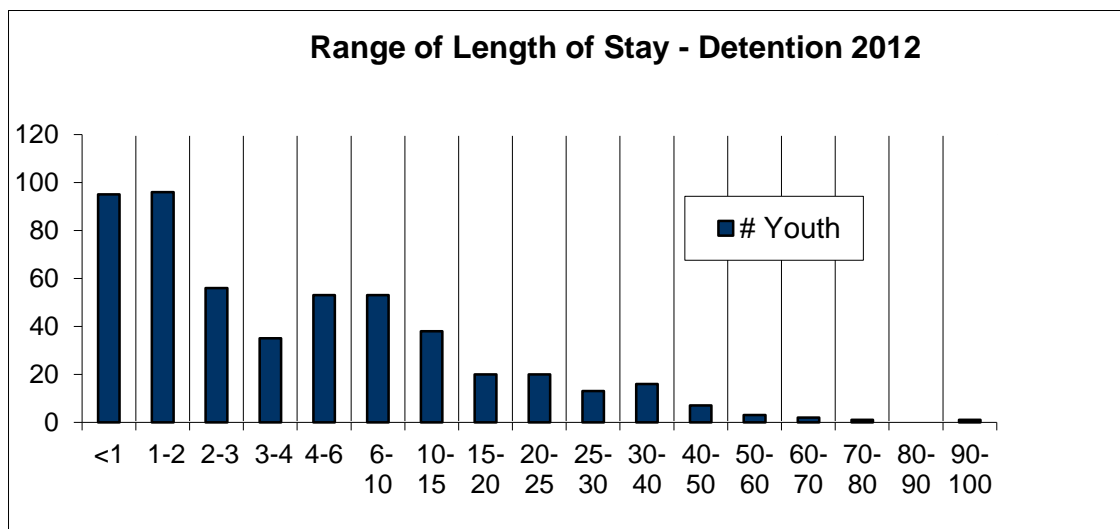
JUVENILE DETENTION 2012

LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) – RANGE

Number of Days	# Youth	% Youth
<1	95	18.7%
1-2	96	18.9%
2-3	56	11.0%
3-4	35	6.9%
4-6	53	10.4%
6-10	53	10.4%
10-15	38	7.5%
15-20	20	3.9%
20-25	20	3.9%
25-30	13	2.6%
30-40	16	3.1%
40-50	7	1.4%
50-60	3	0.6%
60-70	2	0.4%
70-80	1	0.2%
80-90	0	0.0%
90-100	1	0.2%

Source: OJA Juvenile Secure Detention Register

A lower percentage of juveniles (5.7%) were in placement in the 1-2 day ranges in 2012 compared to 2011, and there was also a slightly lower percentage (2.6%) of juveniles who stayed in Detention in the 6-10 day range in 2012 when compared to 2011.



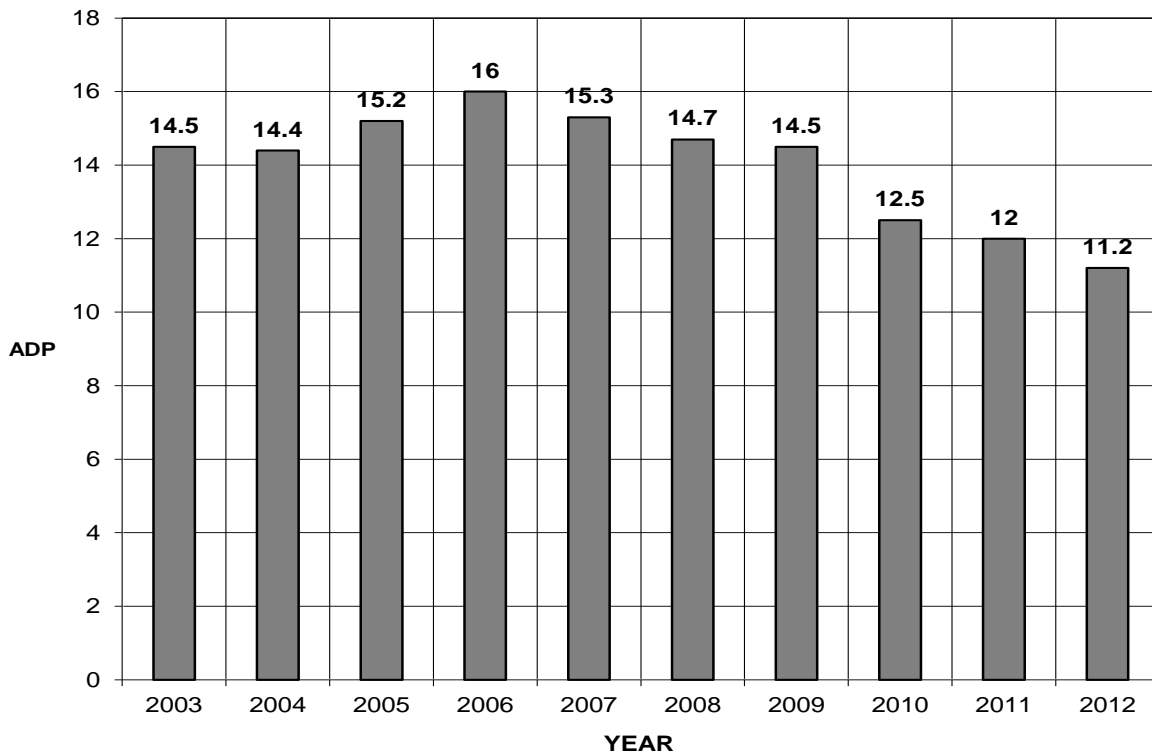
JUVENILE DETENTION ADP HISTORY

Table 41

YEAR	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
ADP	14.5	14.4	15.2	16.0	15.3	14.7	14.5	12.5	12.0	11.2

As noted in table 41 and the chart below, the Average Daily Population (ADP) of Juvenile Detention is cyclical. Typically the cycle increases and then decreases for 3-4 years each cycle. This year's ADP is the lowest in the past ten years. Of note this year, 1.0 of the total ADP was due to juveniles who were out-of-county residents, so the Dane County juvenile ADP was 10.2.

DETENTION ADP HISTORY 2003-2012

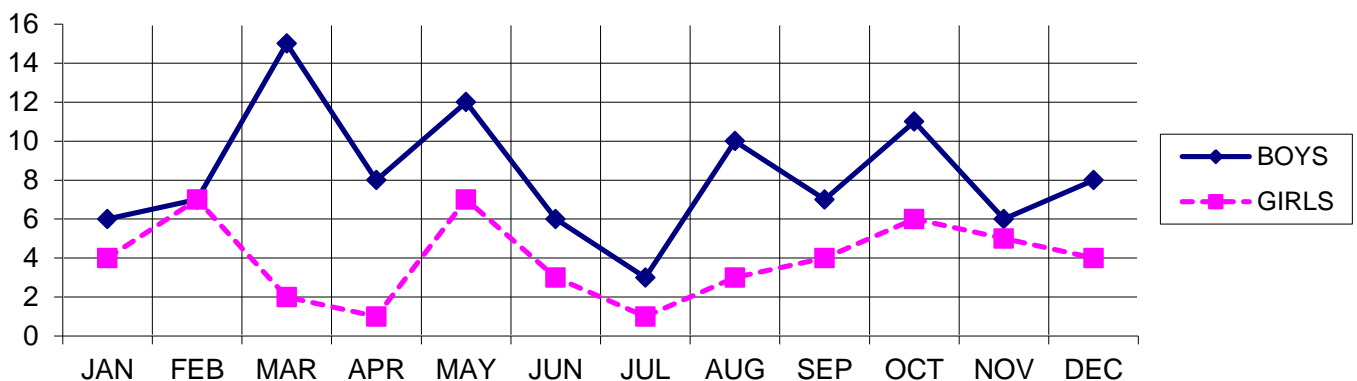


Juvenile Court Sanctions

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

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

SANCTIONS BY MONTH FOR 2012
Chart 42



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
BOYS	6	7	15	8	12	6	3	10	7	11	6	8	99
GIRLS	4	7	2	1	7	3	1	3	4	6	5	4	47
TOTAL	10	14	17	9	19	9	4	13	11	17	11	12	146

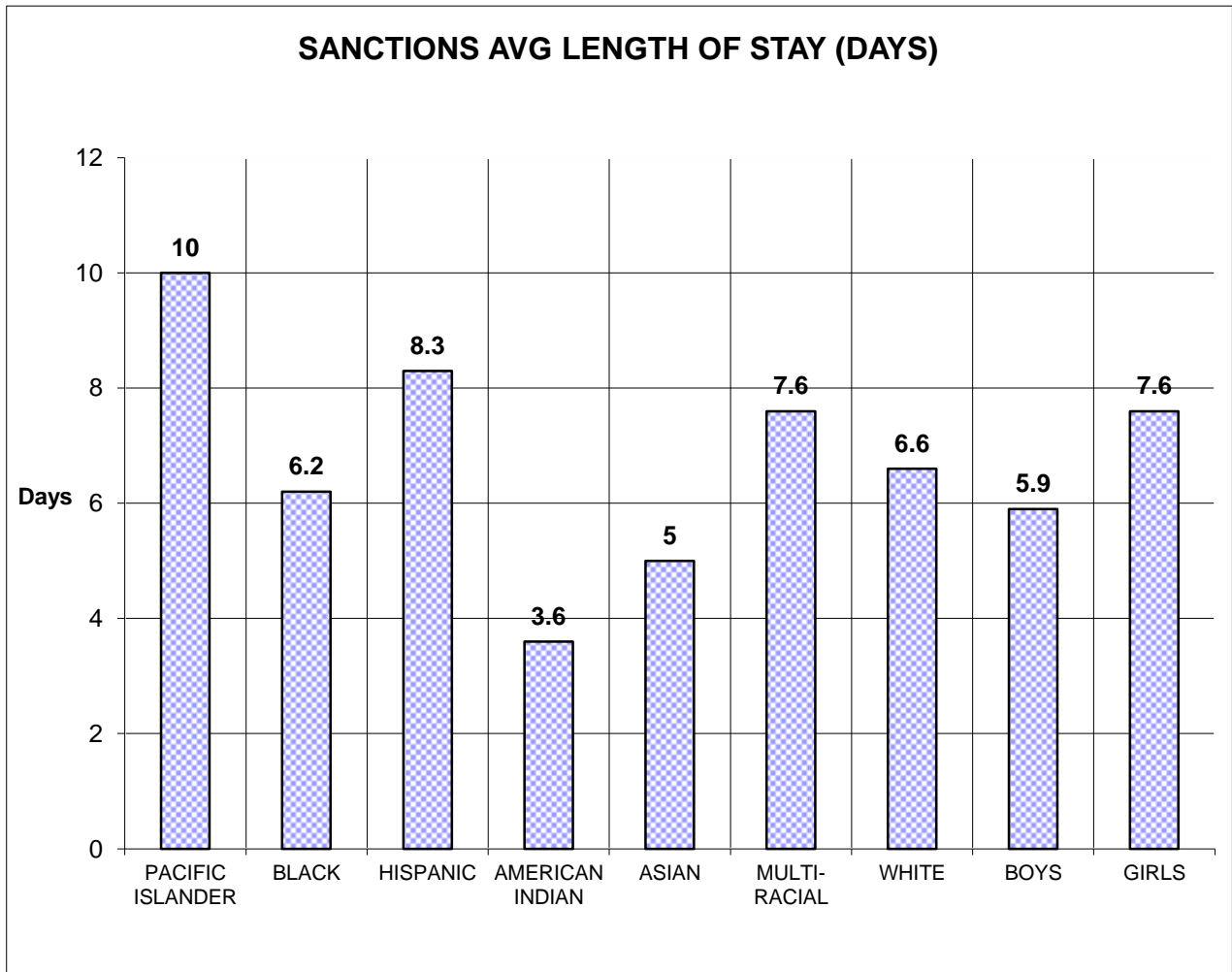
The chart and table above illustrates the number of juveniles with sanction orders, 146, who physically served sanctions either at the Detention Center, the Shelter Home or at the Parental Home with electronic monitoring. Twenty two of those 146 juveniles are counted more than once because they had more than one sanction order in 2012. The vast majority of juveniles served sanctions in Detention.

JRC counselors also admitted 94 juveniles to Detention and 4 juveniles to Shelter to serve imposed sanction days in 2012. Imposed sanction days are a part of the original sanction order, but the imposition of the days only occurs

when the juvenile further violates the dispositional court order. Juveniles serving imposed days are not included in the above table and the majority were the same juveniles repeatedly having sanction days imposed.

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

Table 43



Juvenile Shelter Home

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

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

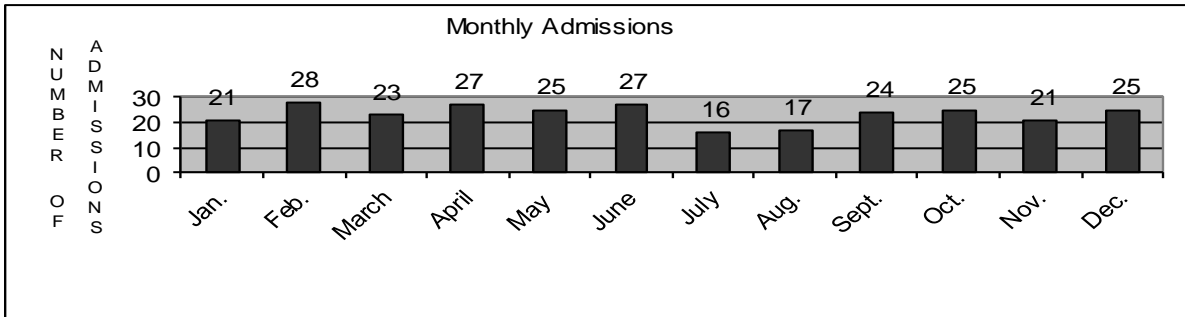
The following tables and charts describe juveniles referred to the Shelter Home in a variety of ways.

Age of Children Admitted to Shelter Home
Table 44

Age	Male	Female	Totals
10	0	0	0
11	4	2	6
12	6	2	8
13	14	11	25
14	18	30	48
15	45	38	83
16	46	35	81
17	19	9	28
Total	152	127	279

The average age of Shelter Home residents in 2012 was 14.97 years. In 2011, the average age was 14.78 years. The average age for girls in 2012 was 14.90 (14.97 in 2011) and the average age for boys was 15.03 (14.66 in 2011).

Admission to Shelter Home By Month Chart 45



Basis For Referral To Shelter Home Table 46

Referral Basis	Male	Female	Total
Briarpatch	4	5	9
CHIPS	8	18	26
Delinquent	149	80	229
Runaway from Dane Co.	4	7	11
Runaway from Other County or State	0	4	4
Total	165	114	279

*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% of all admissions. In 1992, delinquency admissions surpassed CHIPS for the first time (54.7%). In 1996, delinquency admissions represented 60.3%. Delinquency admissions represented 82.0% of all admissions in 2012 and CHIPS accounted for 9.3% of all admissions.

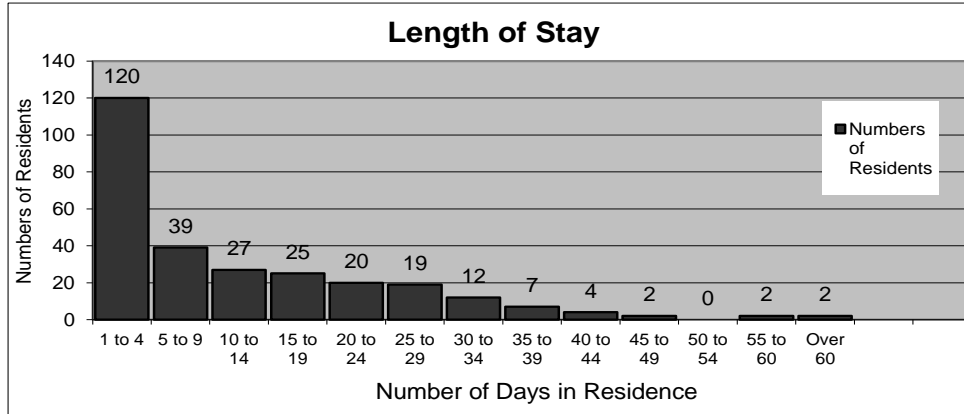
In 2012, Court Ordered Sanctions referrals represented 22.2% (62 residents) of all referrals, up from 13.7% in 2011 (40 residents) and 16.8% in 2010 (48 residents).

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

Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure Custody	70	55	125
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	31	17	48
Emergency-COP	19	25	44
Sanctions	32	30	62
Total	152	127	279

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

**Shelter Home
Days in Residence
Chart 48**



The average length of stay this year was 10.1 days, a slight decrease from 10.3 days in 2011. The average length of stay has fallen steadily since 1990, when it was 24.3 days. In 2001, it was 14.7 days. In 2007, it was 11 days. Of those admitted in 2012, 67% stayed 14 days or less.

**Shelter Home
Average Daily Population
Table 49**

Month	Boys	Girls	Total
January	4.6	2.4	7.0
February	4.4	3.0	7.4
March	6.0	4.1	10.1
April	6.2	3.8	10.0
May	5.6	4.1	9.7
June	6.5	4.1	10.6
July	4.1	4.8	8.9
August	3.3	3.0	6.3
September	5.0	2.2	7.2
October	6.0	3.0	9.0
November	4.3	3.5	7.8
December	5.8	3.3	9.1
Total Averages	5.2	3.4	8.6

The average daily population for 2012 was 8.6, which is higher than the 10-year average of 7.9 and was the highest ADP since 2000. The 2012 average daily population for males was 5.2, which is slightly higher than the 10-year average of 5.0. The average daily population for females was 3.4 in 2012, which is higher than the 10-year average of 2.9.

Shelter Home Average Daily Population for years 2003 – 2012
Table 50

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
2003	4.3	3.8	8.1
2004	4.7	2.5	7.2
2005	4.4	3.3	7.7
2006	5.0	3.0	8.0
2007	5.1	3.2	8.3
2008	5.2	3.1	8.3
2009	4.9	1.7	6.6
2010	5.2	2.7	7.9
2011	5.6	2.7	8.3
2012	5.2	3.4	8.6
Total	5.0	2.9	7.9

Offense or Basis for Shelter Home Admission*
Table 51

Reason for Referral	Number
Battery	46
Briarpatch	9
Burglary	7
Capias	19
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	3
Chips/ Protective Custody	26
Court Ordered	12
Courtesy Hold (COP for other counties)	15
Criminal Damage to Property	19
Disorderly Conduct	44
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	13
Emergency Change of Placement (.357)	44
Expose Genitals/Pubic Area	2
Graffiti	1
Intimidation of a Victim or Witness	3
OMWOC	4
Possession of a Controlled Substance	2
Possession of a Counterfeit Controlled Substance	1
Possession of a Dangerous Weapon by a Child	1
Possession of THC	1
Reckless Endangering Safety	2
Resisting	6
Retail Theft	1
Runaway	15
Robbery	7
Sanctions	62
Sexual Assault – 2 nd Degree	1
Sexual Assault – Repeated Acts of Same Child	1
Sexual Assault of a Child – 1 st Degree	5
Strangulation	3
Theft	9
Theft from Vehicle	1
Unlawful Use of Computerized Systems	1

*Multiple reasons for referral can occur.

Sanctions was the most frequent reason for referral at 16.1% in 2012 (10.0% in 2011). Battery was the second most frequent reason for referral in 2012 at 11.9%.

Race of Admissions to Shelter Home
Table 52

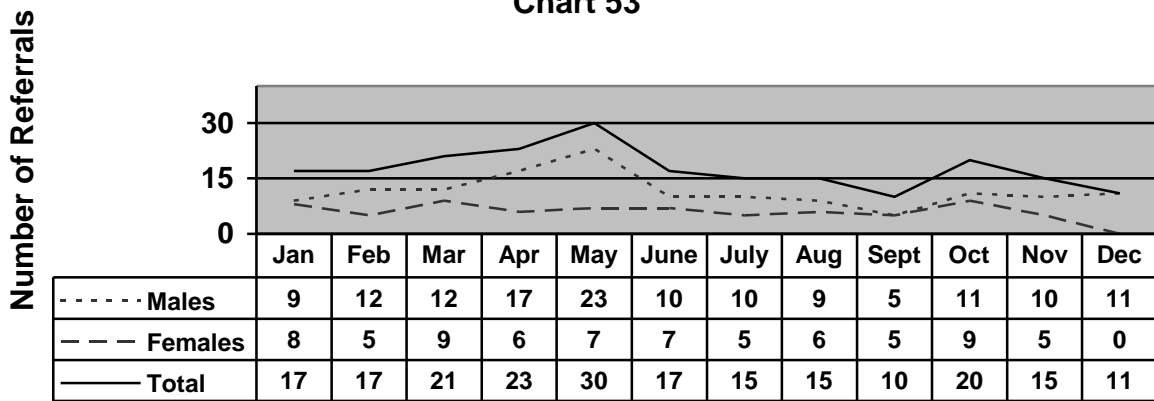
	Male	Female
African American	80	76
Asian	0	2
Hispanic	5	3
Multi-Racial	10	9
White	57	37

Minority members of the Shelter Home population represented 68% in 2012, which is an increase from 66% in 2011. White members represented 32% in 2012, a decrease from 34% in 2011.

Home Detention Program

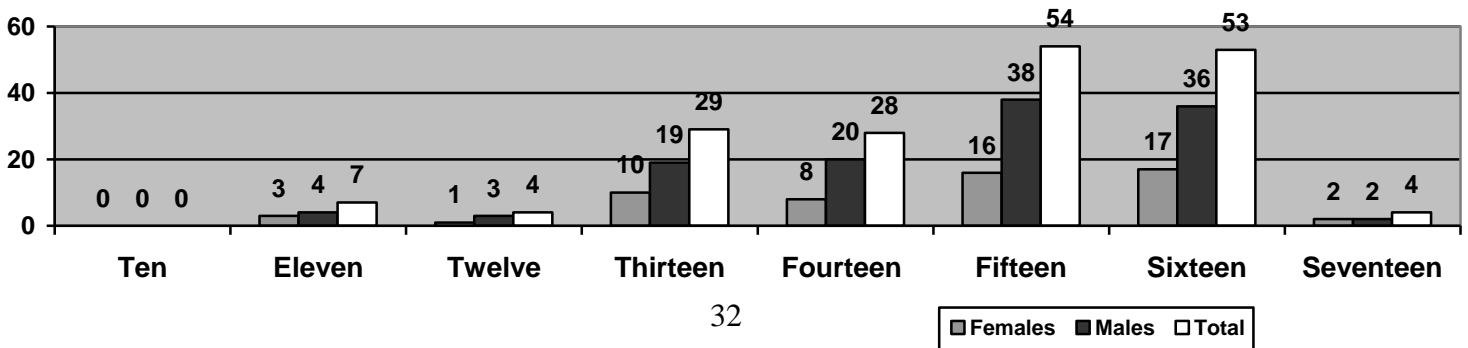
The Dane County Juvenile Court Home Detention Program (HDP) is designed to work with juveniles and their families on a short term basis to enable juveniles to continue living at home and avoid the need for secure custody (detention) or alternative placement. The Home Detention Program may also be assigned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

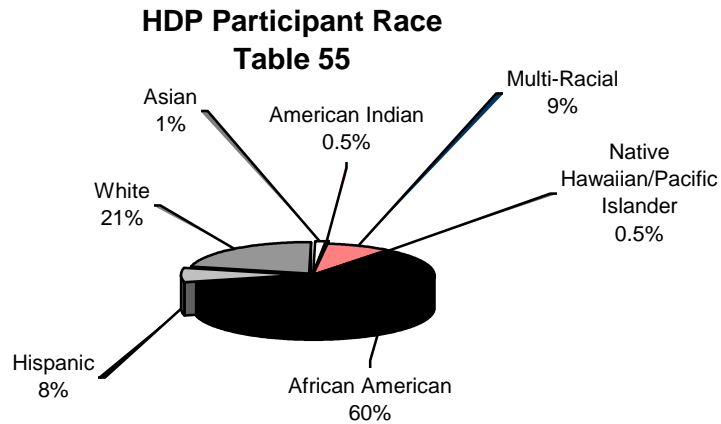
Referrals to HDP Per Month
Chart 53



A total of 211 cases were assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2012, a decrease from 228 cases in 2011. The length of time for which juveniles were under HDP supervision, starting in 2012 and in some cases extending into 2013, ranged from 2 to 161 days. Males comprised sixty-six percent of the referrals, whereas females comprised thirty-four percent. Males, ages fourteen through sixteen, accounted for seventy-seven percent of all male cases assigned. Females, ages fourteen through sixteen, accounted for seventy-two percent of all female cases assigned. Additionally, there were four seventeen year olds assigned to HDP, or a total of two percent of all referrals. The following charts categorically illustrate the race and age of juveniles assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2012, when available.

Age of HDP Referrals
Chart 54





Juveniles are assigned to HDP supervision under both Court Disposition and temporary custody orders. Twenty-two percent of assigned juveniles in 2012 were under an order of non-secure custody. Court Ordered juveniles to HDP alone accounted for two percent. Juveniles court-ordered to HDP as a bridge to the Neighborhood Intervention Program or Youth Services of Southern WI comprised forty-one percent of HDP referrals. Juveniles under a temporary release from secure custody accounted for thirty-five percent of HDP cases assigned in 2012. All of the assigned juveniles were alleged or adjudicated delinquents.

Table 56

Custody Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	30	17	47
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	53	20	73
Court Ordered HDP	5	0	5
Court Ordered-Bridge to CAP/NIP	55	31	86
Total	143	68	211

Juveniles assigned to the Home Detention Program attend school in communities throughout Dane County. Complying with HDP rules normally includes participation in a school program. The HDP worker monitors school attendance and the worker will report on the juvenile's behavior to the Court.

Table 57

School	Total
Alternative	6
Belleville	3
Blackhawk	3
Cherokee	2
Crestwood	1
Deerfield	2
Deforest	8
East	22
Hamilton	4
Jefferson	9
LaFollette	19
Lindbergh	1
Marshall	2
McFarland	1
Memorial	21
Middleton	12
Monona	5
Not Attending	5
O'Keefe	6
Oregon	2
Other	8
Patrick Marsh	1
Sennett	6
Shabazz	1
Sherman	7
Stoughton	3
Sun Prairie	12
Toki	4
Unknown	3
Verona	4
Waunakee	3
West	19
Whitehorse	4
Wisconsin Heights	2
Total	211

Dane County CASA

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

- Number of kids served by the Dane County CASA Program in 2012: 102
- CASA Volunteer hours spent in 2012: 6000
- Placement of kids served by the Dane County CASA program in 2012 (where kids spent a majority of the year):

Biological home: 66
Relative care: 10
Foster care: 22
Residential placement: 4

- Number of children involved in different types of cases served by the Dane County CASA program in 2012 (when more than one applies, both counted):

CHIPS: 89 (2 of these children also had active delinquency cases for which CASA provided support when appropriate)

JIPS: 3
Delinquency: 8
Family Court: 2

Juvenile Court Referrals

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

In some cases, referrals may contain several “counts” or charges for one juvenile, while in other situations there may be multiple referrals, each containing single allegations. In either case, the data provides a general picture of the number of referrals law enforcement make to the court for delinquency intake services.

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

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

Race	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	AVG
White		629	552	517	435	526	384	507
Black		801	654	604	597	765	699	687
American Indian		1	0	1	2	5	3	2
Asian		26	10	14	9	10	8	13
Hispanic		105	72	65	43	46	35	61
Unknown		5	5	1	2	7	5	4
# OF REFERRALS		1,567	1,293	1,202	1,088	1,359	1,134	1,274

Source: Dane County Human Services database

Juvenile Court Petitions

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

JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS FILED											
1998-2012											
YEAR	DEL	WAIVER	CHIPS	TPR	JIPS	JI	JG	EXT/VAC CD	PPR/PPRH	OTHER	TOTAL
1998	1311	127	310	146						1634	3528
1999	1314	120	270	115						1597	3416
2000	1266	121	318	149						1645	3499
2001	1343	90	304	148						1724	3609
2002	1360	86	299	182						1567	3494
2003	1489	86	251	175						1505	3506
2004	1149	76	280	146						1771	3422
2005	1238	71	277	132						1663	3381
2006	1001	47	275	82						1620	3025
2007	948	35	376	124						934	2417
2008	955	21	264	126	35	48	226	16	400	1307	3398
2009	750	27	309	116	34	69	203	16	643	612	2779
2010	755	24	238	131	42	71	174	20	522	1216	3193
2011	770	12	232	124	35	45	212	13	476	1175	3094
2012	660	13	256	108	36	69	157	18	464	1058	2830
AVG	1087	64	284	134	36	60	194	17	501	1402	3239

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Dane County Clerk of Courts

Closing

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

Continuing in 2012, the entire Dane County Juvenile Court Program (JRC, SH, Detention and HDP) kept a computerized database that was used to collect and tabulate data. Data on juveniles in Detention was also collected in the State's Juvenile Secure Detention Registry (JSDR). With this more accurate and efficient method of dealing with statistics, the ability to deliver information about the trends and patterns affecting the youth of Dane County is greatly enhanced.

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

Jake Aslakson

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

John Bauman

Juvenile Court Administrator
Phone: (608) 283-2925

Dave Puttkamer

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

Suzanne Stute

Community Program Manager
Phone: (608) 246-3277