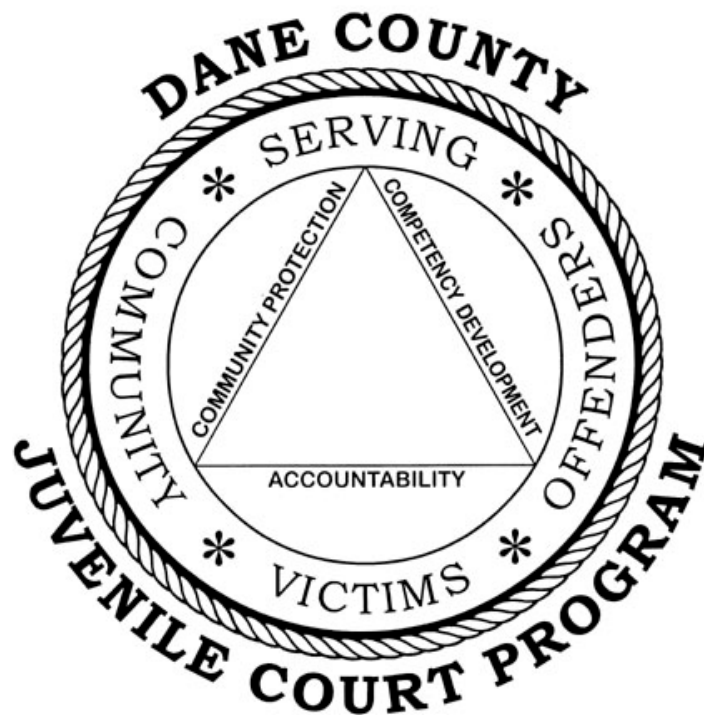


DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



ANNUAL REPORT 2016

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

Page 1-2

JUVENILE RECEPTION CENTER

Pages 3-19

JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER

Pages 20-27

JUVENILE COURT SANCTIONS

Pages 28-29

JUVENILE SHELTER HOME

Pages 30-34

HOME DETENTION PROGRAM

Pages 35-37

DANE COUNTY CASA

Page 38

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

Pages 39

JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS

Page 40

CLOSING

Page 41

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 which the apprehending law enforcement officer is unable to release the juvenile to a parent, guardian, or other responsible adult and/or believes the juvenile should be referred for secure custody. JRC then conducts an intake and makes a temporary physical custody decision. JRC also provides a number of other services related to the physical custody of juveniles and coordinating information with the courts, human services, and law enforcement. JRC is staffed with at least one Juvenile Court Counselor 24 hours a day.

Juvenile Detention Center:

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

The Shelter Home:

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

Home Detention Program:

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

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

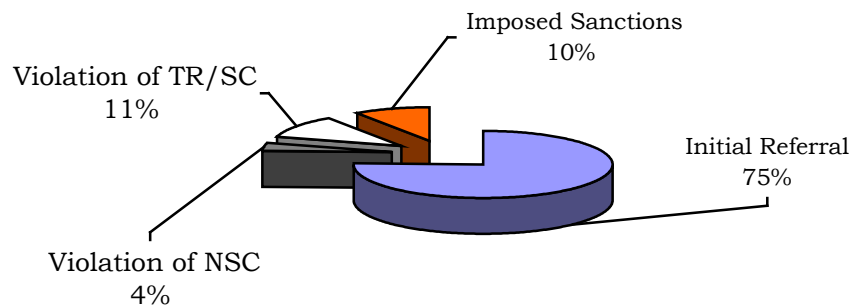
This report seeks to compile information obtained from the above named programs and other sources into a single resource. The goal is to share what is known, statistically speaking, about those who were involved with the Juvenile Court Program last year.

The Juvenile Court Program has a proud history of providing the Dane County community with the greatest possible degree of professionalism and confidentiality. The supervisors and staff of the programs work hard to maintain a safe environment for the youth and families they serve. The Annual Report is one of the tools that the department uses to convey information to the partners involved with the Juvenile Court Program and is used to monitor their own performance, to address recurrent or newly emerging patterns, as well as 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 681 juveniles, between the ages of 10 and 17, were referred to the Juvenile Court Program in 2016. In addition, 121 juveniles under an existing custody order were re-referred (violations of NSC or TR/SC) for a total of 802 referrals. Chart one above provides a percentile breakdown of four referral categories for which juveniles were referred. Seventy-five percent of the juveniles were referred for an initial intake. This number includes juveniles referred pursuant to a Court Order; a Warrant; a Capias; and/or for a new delinquency. It also includes direct placements at Shelter Home or with the Home Detention Program. Eleven 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 four percent of the referrals were for allegedly violating the terms of an existing Non-Secure Custody order (NSC). The remaining ten percent came to JRC to be placed in the Juvenile Detention Center or Shelter Home to serve sanction days (See **Sanctions** for more information). To avoid duplicate data, NSC and TR/SC re-referrals are not included in the information that follows.

Placement of All Referrals

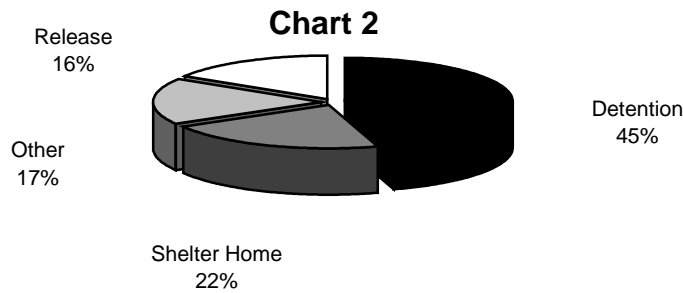
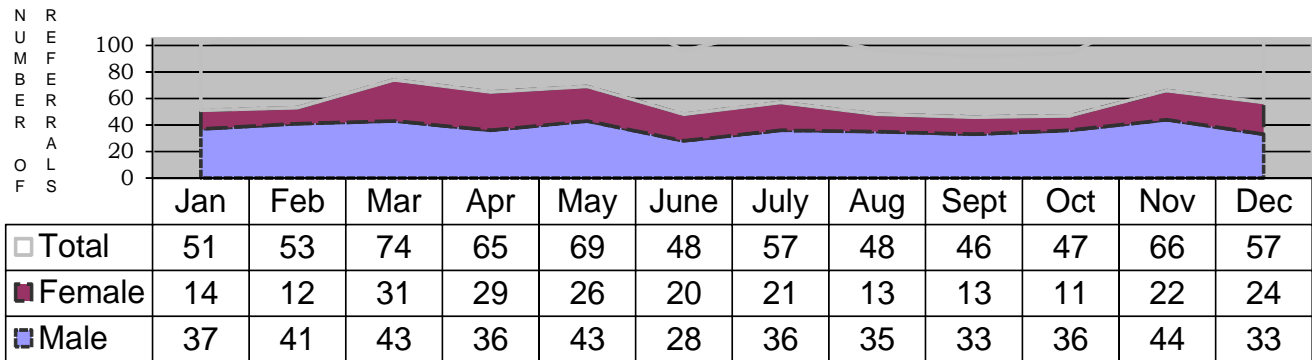


Chart 2 above illustrates the placement outcome of all referrals to the department. Other placements include the home of a relative or responsible adult, Foster Homes, or Group Homes. Table 3 below illustrates the number of referrals per month in 2016. March was the busiest month.

Referrals Per Month

Table 3



History of Custody Decisions made by JRC*

Table 4

Placement of Initial Referrals:	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Secure Custody	244 (41%)	226 (36%)	225 (43%)	230 (46%)	248 (49%)
Non-Secure Shelter	103 (17%)	111 (18%)	100 (19%)	108 (22%)	97 (19%)
Non-Secure Other	68 (11%)	73 (12%)	52 (10%)	51 (10%)	48 (10%)
Outright Released	185 (31%)	208 (34%)	146 (28%)	110 (22%)	110 (22%)
Total	600	618	523	499	503

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

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

order is not necessary at the time of referral, the juvenile is released. In certain cases with serious charges, counselors at the Juvenile Reception Center are given a directive from the Court and/or policy as to the most appropriate placement for a referred juvenile.

Table 4 illustrates a percentile breakdown of the determination of the need for custody and placement for juveniles referred for an intake in 2016. Forty-nine percent were placed in Secure Custody (SC). A portion of those juveniles placed under Secure Custody were so placed under Court Order, as a DOJC hold, or as an out-of-county courtesy hold. Placing a juvenile in Secure Custody requires that a Counselor will have found that at least one of the following applies:

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

The percentage of juveniles held in Secure Custody at the time of intake reflects the severity of the alleged delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in 2016, 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.

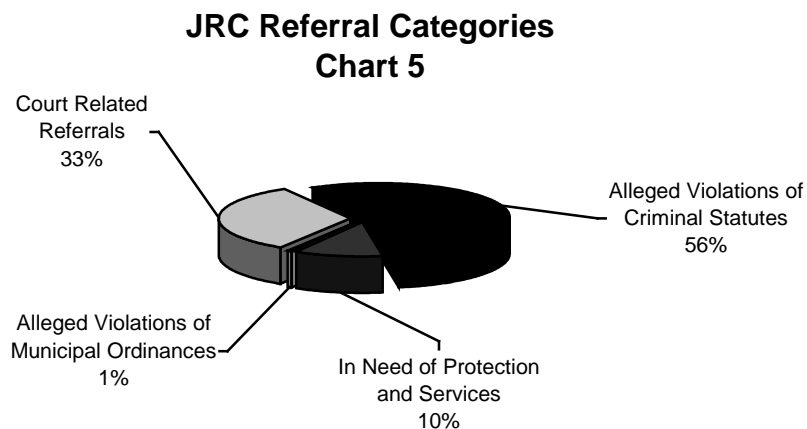
According to year 2016 statistics, twenty-nine percent of referrals for a custody decision resulted in a determination of the need for Non-Secure Custody. Of that twenty-nine percent, more than half [nineteen percent] were placed under Non-Secure Custody at the Dane County Shelter Home (See **Juvenile Shelter Home** for greater detail), including those placed for Briarpatch when they do not have a host home for the evening. The other ten percent of juveniles placed under Non-Secure Custody in 2016 were placed in one of the following placements: parental home, foster home, group home, the home of a relative, with a responsible adult or at a hospital. Youth age twelve and older 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
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

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

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

All juveniles who are referred to the Juvenile Reception Center for a custody decision, and for whom a temporary custody status is not necessary, are released either to their parental home or to another responsible adult as soon as possible. Twenty-two percent of all juveniles referred for a custody decision in 2016 were released outright. Juveniles in this category were either not found to meet 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

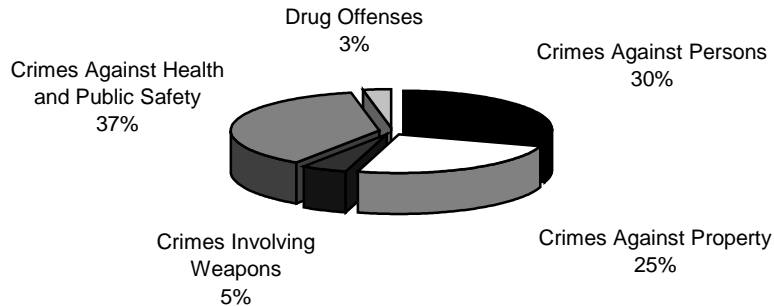
Juveniles referred to the Juvenile Reception Center are divided into four main referral categories. The categories are:

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

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

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

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



Crimes against persons decreased from 36% in 2015 to 30% in 2016 and crimes against property increased from 21% to 25%. Crimes against health and public safety, weapons crimes and drug offenses in 2016 nearly equaled 2015 totals.

Crimes Against Public Health And Safety

Referrals for allegedly committing offenses against Public Health and Safety constituted the largest percentage of all delinquency entries in the year 2016. Disorderly Conduct (105), in conjunction with charges for Resisting (40) and Disorderly Conduct While Armed (29), represent eighty-six percent of the charges recorded for this category. 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	2	0	2
Disorderly Conduct (DC)	61	44	105
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	16	13	29
Eluding a Police Officer	5	0	5
Forgery/Uttering	3	1	4
Fugitive (Out of State)	1	0	1
Obstructing	7	4	11
Resisting	22	18	40
Unlawful Use of Computerized Systems	3	1	4
Unlawful Use of Telephone	1	1	2
Total	121	82	203

Crimes Against Persons

Juveniles referred for allegedly committing offenses against other persons represented the second largest percentage, thirty percent, of the five subsections. Battery charges (93) represented the largest portion of the entries in this subsection (163). 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	30	37	67
Battery-Domestic	7	3	10
Battery-Substantial	3	4	7
Battery to a Police Officer	1	5	6
Battery to a School Official	1	2	3
Child Enticement	1	0	1
Discharging Bodily Fluid at Police Officer	0	2	2
Exposing Child to Harmful Materials	1	0	1
Exposing Genitals/Pubic Area	1	0	1
False Imprisonment	2	0	2
Harassment	1	0	1
Homicide, Attempted Intentional 1 st Degree	1	0	1
Incest	1	0	1
Misappropriation of Identification	0	1	1
Physical Abuse to a Child	0	1	1
Reckless Injury-2 nd Degree	1	0	1
Reckless Endangering Safety	7	3	10
Robbery	0	2	2
Robbery-Armed	4	0	4
Robbery-Strong Arm	5	2	7
Robbery-Strong Arm, Attempted	1	0	1
Sexual Assault-1 st Degree	1	0	1
Sexual Assault-2 nd Degree	3	0	3
Sexual Assault-3 rd Degree	1	0	1
Sexual Assault-4 th Degree	4	0	4
Sexual Assault of a Child-1 st Degree	15	1	16
Sexual Assault of a Child-2 nd Degree	3	0	3
Sexual Assault of a Child-Repeated Acts	3	0	3
Threats to Injure	1	0	1
Violation of TRO or Injunction	0	1	1
Total	99	64	163

Crimes Against Property

In 2016, entries for males again outnumbered those for females in the subsection of Crimes Against Property. Charges of Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (50) and Criminal Damage to Property (45) accounted for the majority of the 133 total entries in this subsection. 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	0	1
Burglary-Attempted	2	0	2
Burglary-Commercial	2	0	2
Burglary-Residential	4	3	7
Criminal Damage to Property (CDTP)	27	18	45
Identification Theft	3	0	3
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (OMVWOC)	42	8	50
OMVWOC-Passenger	7	0	7
Possession of Burglary Tools	1	0	1
Receiving Stolen Property	3	0	3
Retail Theft	0	1	1
Theft	7	1	8
Trespassing	1	0	1
Unauthorized Use of Identifying Information	2	0	2
Total	102	31	133

Drug Offenses and Crimes Involving Weapons

Table 10 illustrates referrals for weapons charges. Males constituted sixty-one percent of the referrals in this category.

Table 10

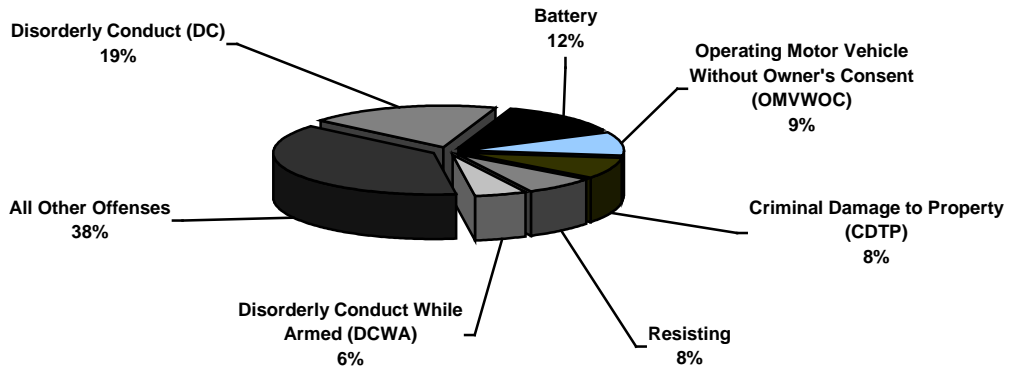
Crimes Involving Weapons	Male	Female	Total
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	10	0	10
Dangerous Weapon on School Property	0	3	3
Endangering Safety by Use of a Dangerous Weapon	0	2	2
Possession of a Dangerous Weapon	5	2	7
Possession of Firearm in a School Zone	2	0	2
Possession of OC Spray	0	4	4
Total	17	11	28

Table 11 shows that males also outnumbered females in referrals for drug related offenses in 2016.

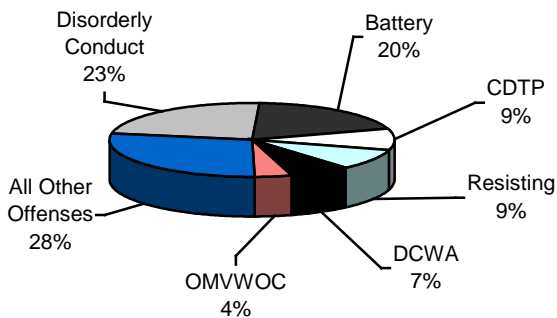
Table 11

Drug Offenses	Male	Female	Total
Delivery of THC	1	0	1
Possession of a Controlled Substance	3	0	3
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	3	2	5
Possession of THC	3	1	4
Possession with Intent to Deliver Controlled Substance	0	1	1
Possession with Intent to Deliver THC	3	0	3
Total	13	4	17

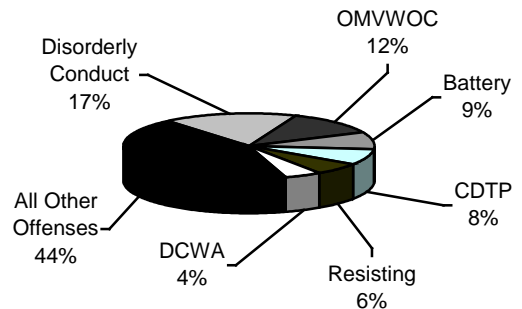
**Most Prominent Criminal Offenses Referred - All
Chart 12**



**Most Prominent Referrals-Female
Chart 13**



**Most Prominent Referrals - Male
Chart 14**



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

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

In 2016, 104 juveniles were referred for JIPS and CHIPS reasons. Juveniles who were referred to JRC as a runaway were often likely to have

runaway from a placement outside of Dane County. Most of these juveniles are placed directly at the Shelter Home and never come to JRC for an intake decision. The following table describes the population referred to JRC as being JIPS or CHIPS.

Table 15

CHIPS and JIPS Referrals	Male	Female	Total
Briarpatch	0	5	5
Emergency Change of Placement (.357)	27	23	50
Illness, Injury, Immediate Danger (CHIPS)	16	16	32
Juveniles in Need of Protection or Services (JIPS)	2	0	2
Runaway From Dane County	2	1	3
Runaway From Other County or State	7	5	12
Total	54	50	104

Category Three: Alleged Ordinance Violations

Law enforcement personnel may issue citations to juveniles who violate municipal ordinances, which may include citations for underage drinking, obstructing or resisting an officer and curfew violations. If at all possible, law enforcement officers are required to release juveniles to their parental homes if taken into custody solely for violating a municipal ordinance. Citation related referrals to JRC are most commonly made in cases where the parents are unavailable, related family problems exist, or the juvenile is also referred on other offenses. In 2016, seven juveniles were referred for municipal citations. JRC typically assists law enforcement in these situations by contacting the juvenile’s placement so they can be released. This number does include those referrals where a juvenile received a municipal citation in addition to other delinquency allegations.

Category Four: Juvenile Court Related Referrals

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

Juveniles referred to JRC pursuant to Court related activities or orders represented thirty-three percent of all referrals to JRC in 2016. 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	26	22	48
Court Ordered Custody	10	6	16
Court Ordered – Home Detention Program	45	24	69
Courtesy Hold (Non-Secure Custody)	16	10	26
Courtesy Hold (Secure Custody)	28	9	37
Courtesy Hold (Sanctions)	2	0	2
DOJC Aftercare Violation	29	4	33
Sanctions	49	27	76
Warrant	5	1	6
Writ	6	0	6
Total	216	103	319

Places of Release

The Juvenile Reception Center documents the places to which juveniles are released for all programs in the department (JRC, Detention, Shelter Home, Home Detention Program). These places are where a juvenile is released to when their referral and file is closed, which is due to their custody status terminating or placement ending. In certain circumstances, the juvenile may remain at Shelter Home or in Detention due to a new referral or based on a court order (e.g. the imposition of sanctions). Table 17 below illustrates the various placements to which juveniles were released in 2016.

Table 17

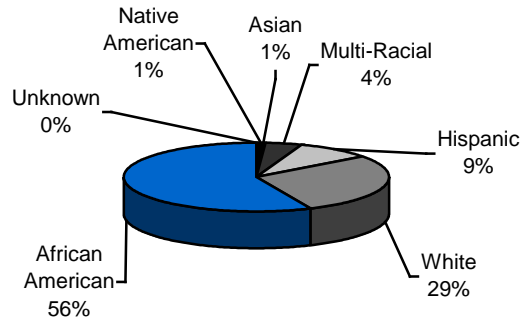
Place of Release	Male	Female	Total
AWOL	3	1	4
Briarpatch	5	7	12
Dane County Department of Human Services	1	1	2
Detention	13	12	25
Division of Juvenile Corrections	49	3	52
Foster Home	14	19	33
Group Home	18	20	38
Hospital	1	0	1
Jail	1	1	2
Other County	36	11	47
Other State	2	1	3
Parental Home	233	118	351
Relative Home	27	13	40
Residential Treatment	23	15	38
Responsible Adult	5	3	8
Self	0	1	1
Shelter Home	5	6	11
Open or Unknown	9	4	13
Total	445	236	681

Gender, Race, Age and Other Information

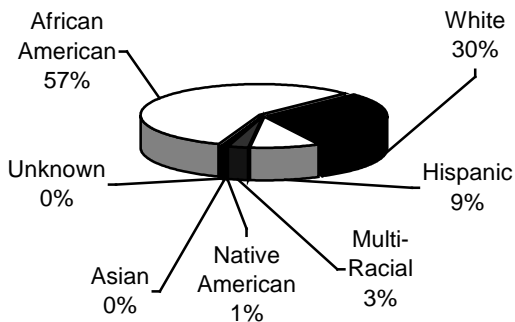
The juveniles referred for intake in 2016 can be described by a variety of characteristics. Sixty-five percent of the juveniles referred were male. White males constituted thirty percent of all male referrals whereas African American males constituted fifty-seven percent. White females constituted twenty-seven percent of all female referrals while African American females constituted fifty-five percent. The average age of youth referred in 2016 is 15 years, which is the same average age as youth referred in 2015. The largest age group of males referred were 16 years old (thirty-four percent of males referred) and for females the largest age group was also 16 years (thirty-three percent of all females referred).

Year 2016 statistics indicate a slight increase in the percentage of African American youth referred from fifty-four percent in 2015 to fifty-five percent in 2016. The percentage of African American males referred decreased slightly from fifty-eight percent to fifty-seven percent in 2016, while the percent of African American females increased from forty-five percent to fifty-five percent. The percentage of White youth referred in 2016 remained the same as 2015 (twenty-nine percent). The percentage of White males referred in 2016 was thirty percent, an increase from twenty-seven percent in 2015. The percentage of White females decreased from thirty-two percent in 2015 to twenty-seven percent in 2016. The following charts provide a detailed illustration of the population referred to JRC for intake in 2016. Two CHIPS youth for whom detailed demographic information was not available are included in the data.

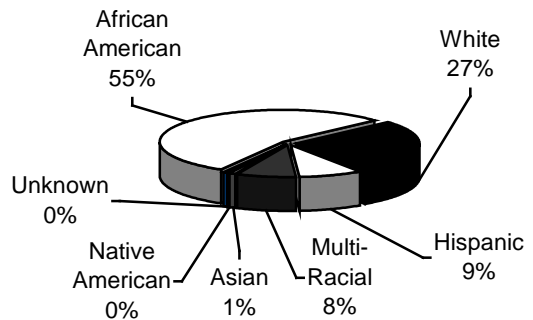
Race of Referrals-Chart 18



**Race of Referrals - Male
Chart 19**



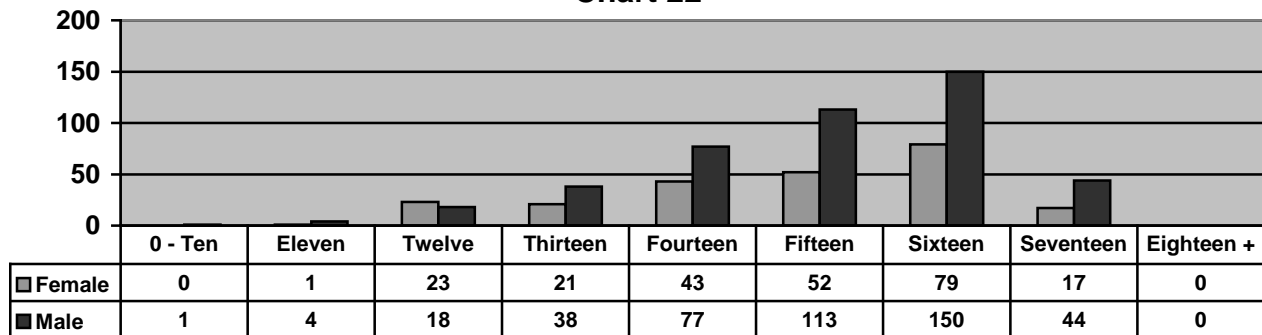
**Race of Referrals - Female
Chart 20**



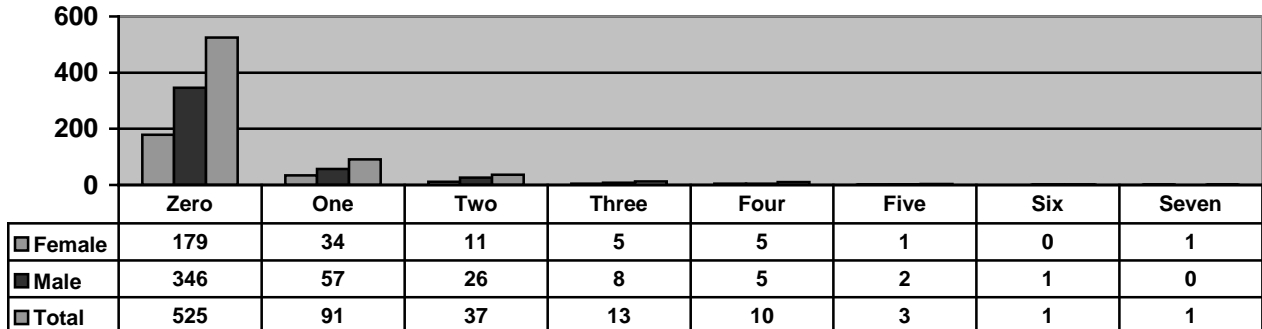
**Race of Referrals
Table 21**

Race	Male	Female	Total
African American	255	130	385
Asian	1	2	3
Hispanic	42	20	62
Multi-Racial	12	18	30
Native American	2	1	3
White	132	64	196
Unknown	1	1	2
Total	445	236	681

**Age Of Referrals
Chart 22**



**Number of Referrals Prior to a 2016 Referral
Chart 23**



77% of the 2016 referrals to the department had zero previous referrals of any type.

Referring And/Or Apprehending Agency

Juveniles were referred to the Juvenile Court Program via 24 referral sources in 2016. The Madison Police Department was the leading source of referrals this year with thirty-three percent of all referrals. The Court was the second most prominent referral entity, referring twenty-five percent of all juveniles. This was primarily due to court-ordered sanctions and Home Detention Program involvement.

Table 24

Referring Agencies	Male	Female	Total
Cottage Grove PD	3	1	4
Court	110	61	171
Cross Plains PD	1	0	1
Dane County Department of Human Services	29	29	58
Dane County Sheriff's Office	28	10	38
Deforest PD	4	0	4
Fitchburg PD	9	6	15
Madison PD	143	81	224
Maple Bluff PD	1	1	2
Marshall PD	1	0	1
McFarland PD	3	1	4
Middleton PD	2	1	3
Monona PD	2	0	2
Mount Horeb PD	0	1	1
Oregon PD	7	2	9
Other County	46	19	65
Stoughton PD	5	6	11
Sun Prairie PD	16	4	20
Town of Madison PD	9	2	11
University of Wisconsin PD	1	0	1
Verona PD	7	2	9
Voluntary Referral	6	6	12
Wauwaukee PD	10	3	13
Wisconsin State Patrol	2	0	2
Total	445	236	681

Residence of Youth Referred to the Juvenile Court Program

Chart 25 through Table 28 illustrate the residence of youth referred. The residence of the youth is recorded as the last residence prior to referral. Residence of the youth is obtained from law enforcement or other sources. All referrals that include an address and address changes are counted for youth if a youth is re-referred. The residences of 47 youth were unknown and are excluded from the following data.

**Residence of Referred Juveniles
Chart 25**

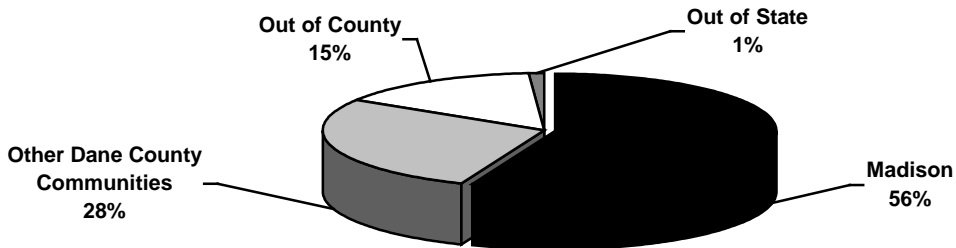


Table 26

Residence: Dane County	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	0	1	1
Cottage Grove	6	2	8
Cross Plains	1	0	1
Deerfield	0	2	2
DeForest	9	1	10
Edgerton	3	0	3
Fitchburg	11	9	20
Madison	229	127	356
Marshall	2	2	4
Mazomanie	0	1	1
McFarland	5	1	6
Middleton	4	2	6
Monona	1	1	2
Mount Horeb	1	2	3
Oregon	5	2	7
Stoughton	6	10	16
Sun Prairie	36	8	44
Verona	10	5	15
Waunakee	20	4	24
Windsor	3	0	3
Total	352	180	532

Table 27

Residence: Other Wisconsin Counties	Male	Female	Total
Columbia	5	1	6
Grant	4	1	5
Green	1	7	8
Iowa	3	1	4
Jackson	1	0	1
Jefferson	6	2	8
La Crosse	1	0	1
Lafayette	3	1	4
Lincoln	5	1	6
Marquette	0	1	1
Milwaukee	1	8	9
Richland	1	1	2
Rock	5	0	5
Sauk	17	4	21
Vernon	5	0	5
Waukesha	5	0	5
Winnebago	0	2	2
Wood	1	0	1
Total	64	31	95

Table 28

Residence: Other States	Male	Female	Total
Florida	1	0	1
Illinois	1	0	1
Kentucky	2	0	2
Minnesota	2	0	2
Mississippi	1	0	1
Total	7	0	7

School Enrollment Status

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

Table 29

High Schools: MMSD	Male	Female	Total
East	41	26	67
LaFollette	33	22	55
Memorial	29	5	34
Shabazz	1	3	4
West	31	16	47
Total	135	72	207

Table 30

Middle and Elementary Schools: MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Black Hawk	2	0	2
Cherokee	0	4	4
Hamilton	1	1	2
Jefferson	3	10	13
O'Keeffe	1	1	2
Sennett	10	7	17
Sherman	2	2	4
Spring Harbor	0	1	1
Thoreau	1	0	1
Toki	6	0	6
Whitehorse	2	3	5
Wright	2	0	2
Total	30	29	59

Table 31

Other Madison Area Programs:	Male	Female	Total
Private, OFS, Home, GED, LEAP, Phoenix, Replay, School w/in a School, etc.			
Total	45	20	65

Table 32

Enrolled: Outside MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Deerfield	0	2	2
DeForest	6	1	7
Division of Juvenile Corrections	8	0	8
Marshall	3	1	4
McFarland	5	2	7
Middleton	13	7	20
Monona	7	1	8
Mount Horeb	1	2	3
Oregon	9	3	12
Out of County	56	31	87
Out of State	7	0	7
Stoughton	6	9	15
Sun Prairie	36	5	41
Verona	16	9	25
Waunakee	18	3	21
Total	191	76	267

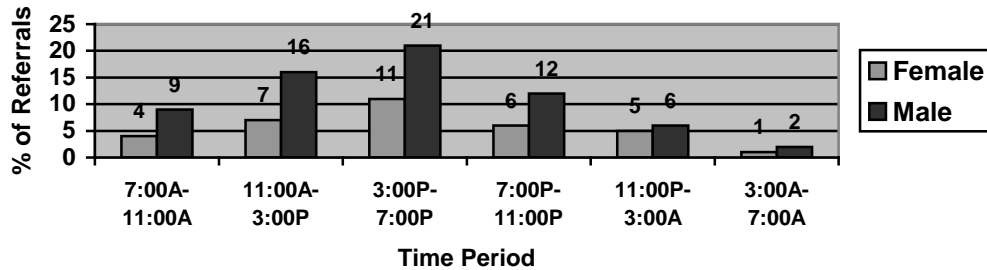
Table 33

	Male	Female	Total
Not Enrolled	5	1	6
Information Unavailable	39	38	77

Time of Referral

The Juvenile Reception Center records the time of referral for each juvenile referred. 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 the Department gather information for intake. It also provides insight to the Department about the number of staff that will likely be needed each day and what resources that staff is likely to have readily available at the time of intake.

Referrals Per Time Period
Chart 34



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

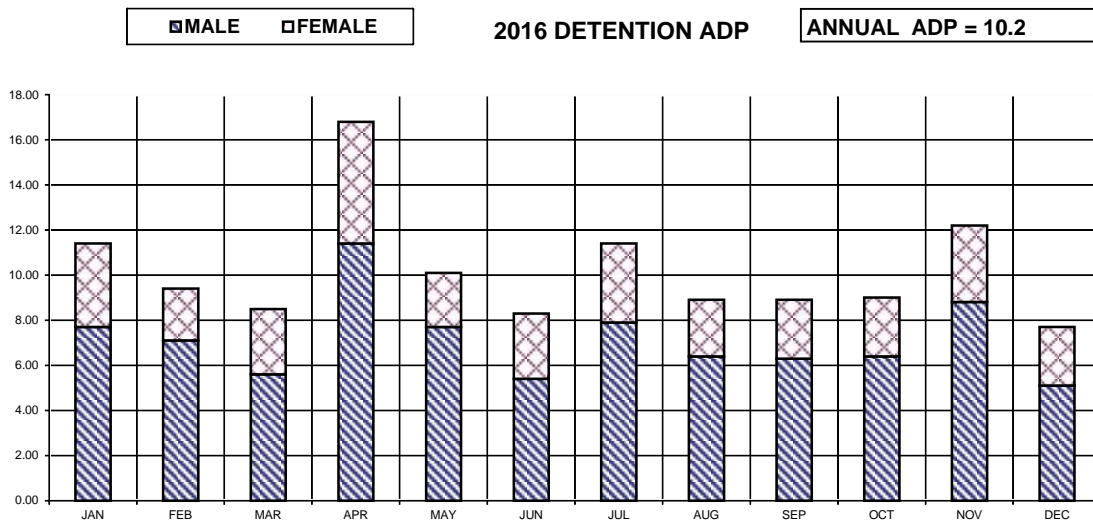
Juvenile Detention

The Dane County Juvenile Detention Center primarily provides secure placement for juveniles in need of temporary confinement during all or a part of their court case. Some juveniles are placed in Detention on the basis of a sanction for violating their previous 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 in the table below. There are 24 beds in Detention, although the population can exceed 24 for brief periods of time. This has only occurred on about 12 days since the new facility opened in 2007.

DETENTION AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) FOR 2016
Table 35

MONTH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	OOC (included in total)
JAN	7.7	3.7	11.4	0.7
FEB	7.1	2.3	9.4	0.5
MAR	5.6	2.9	8.5	0.1
APR	11.4	5.4	16.8	0.4
MAY	7.7	2.4	10.1	0.1
JUN	5.4	2.9	8.3	0.2
JUL	7.9	3.5	11.4	0.7
AUG	6.4	2.5	8.9	1.0
SEP	6.3	2.6	8.9	0.5
OCT	6.4	2.6	9.0	1.7
NOV	8.8	3.4	12.2	1.9
DEC	5.1	2.6	7.7	1.1
AVG	7.1	3.1	10.2	0.7

Chart 36



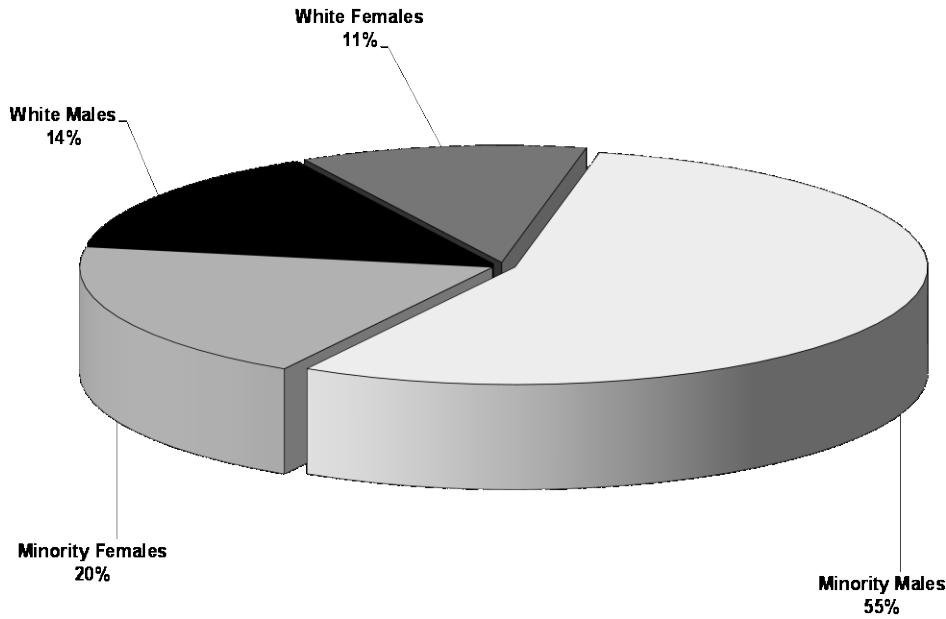
In 2016, approximately 69% of the juveniles in Detention were male and 75% of the juveniles in Detention were a racial minority on an average daily basis.

2016 Detention Population by Race/Sex
Table 37*

Race/Sex	Average Daily Population (ADP)
White Males	1.4
White Females	1.1
Minority Males	5.4
Minority Females	1.9

* 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 2016 RACE/SEX
Chart 38*



Juveniles were placed in Detention for a variety of reasons. As noted in Table 39, 33% of juveniles placed in Detention (162 juveniles) were placed on the basis of an intake decision related to a new delinquency allegation.

2016 REASON FOR ADMISSION						
Table 39*						
	FEMALES		MALES		TOTAL	
REASON	NO.	% of total	NO.	% of total	NO.	%
NEW CHARGE	41	31.1%	121	34.3%	162	33.4%
SANCTIONS	22	16.7%	86	24.4%	108	22.3%
CAPIAS	16	12.1%	30	8.5%	46	9.5%
VIOL CUST ORDER	45	34.1%	74	20.9%	119	24.5%
VIOL DJC AFTERCARE	4	3.0%	31	8.8%	35	7.2%
HOLD FOR COURT	0	0.0%	7	2.0%	7	1.4%
OTHER	4	3.0%	4	1.1%	8	1.7%
TOTAL	132	100.0%	353	100.0%	485	100.0%

Sanctions Ordered by Court/Imposed by Worker

CAPIAS = Missed a court hearing and held pending court

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

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

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

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

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

DETENTION AVG AGE AND LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) 2016

Table 40*

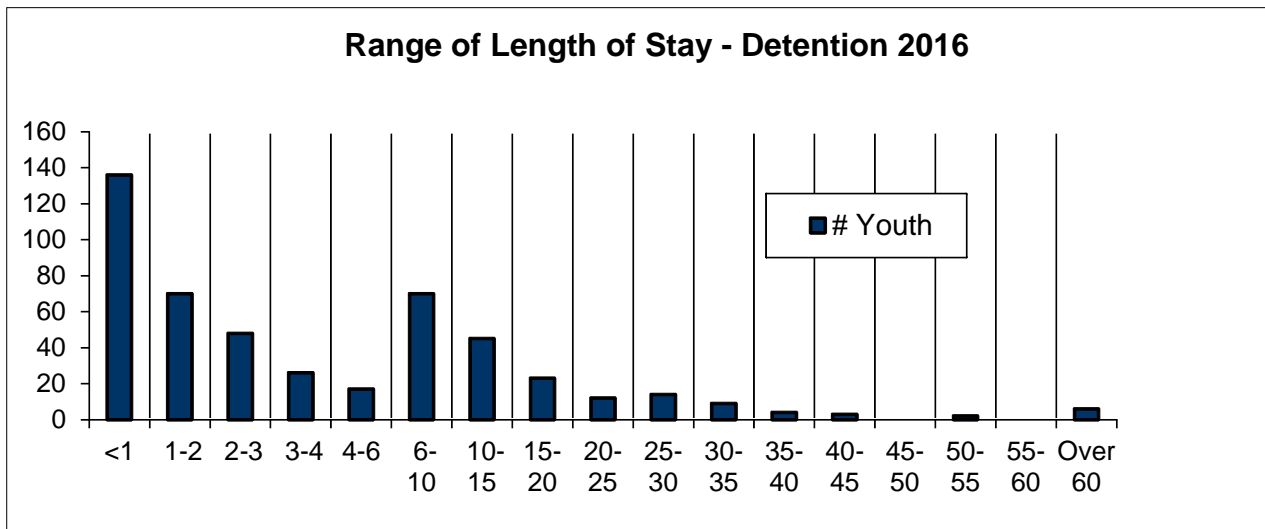
RACE	NUMBER	AVG LOS	AVG AGE	DAYS OF CARE
ALL	485	7.55	15.1	3660
MALE	353	6.78	15.2	2393
FEMALE	132	9.60	14.8	1267
BLACK MALE	252	6.63	15.2	1670
BLACK FEMALE	90	9.00	14.5	810
WHITE MALE	75	7.03	14.9	527
WHITE FEMALE	30	12.77	15.5	383
HISPANIC MALE	25	7.80	15.2	195
HISPANIC FEMALE	12	6.17	14.8	74
ASIAN MALE	1	1.00	11.0	1
ALL MINORITY MALE	278	6.71	15.2	1866
ALL MINORITY FEMALE	102	8.67	14.6	884
ALL MINORITY	380	7.24	15.0	2750
ALL WHITE	105	8.67	15.1	910

LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) – RANGE

Number of Days	# Youth	% Youth
<1	136	28.1%
1-2	70	14.4%
2-3	48	9.9%
3-4	26	5.4%
4-6	17	3.5%
6-10	70	14.4%
10-15	45	9.3%
15-20	23	4.7%
20-25	12	2.5%
25-30	14	2.9%
30-35	9	1.9%
35-40	4	0.8%
40-45	3	0.6%
45-50	0	0.0%
50-55	2	0.4%
55-60	0	0.0%
Over 60	6	1.2%
Total	485	100.0%

Source: OJA Juvenile Secure Detention Register

The percentage of juveniles who were in placement for four days or less increased by 5.6% compared to 2015. The percentage of juveniles who stayed more than 30 days increased by 1.9% compared to 2015.



Juvenile Detention 2016
Length of Stay by Reason for Admission

Reason	Number	LOS
New Charge	162	11.28
Sanctions	108	5.76
Capias	46	8.26
Violation of Custody Order	119	7.84
DOJC Aftercare Violation	35	1.14
Hold for Court	7	0.86
Other	8	6.00
Total	485	7.55

In 2016, 244 individuals accounted for 485 Detention admissions. 128 individuals were admitted once while 116 individuals accounted for the remaining 357 admissions.

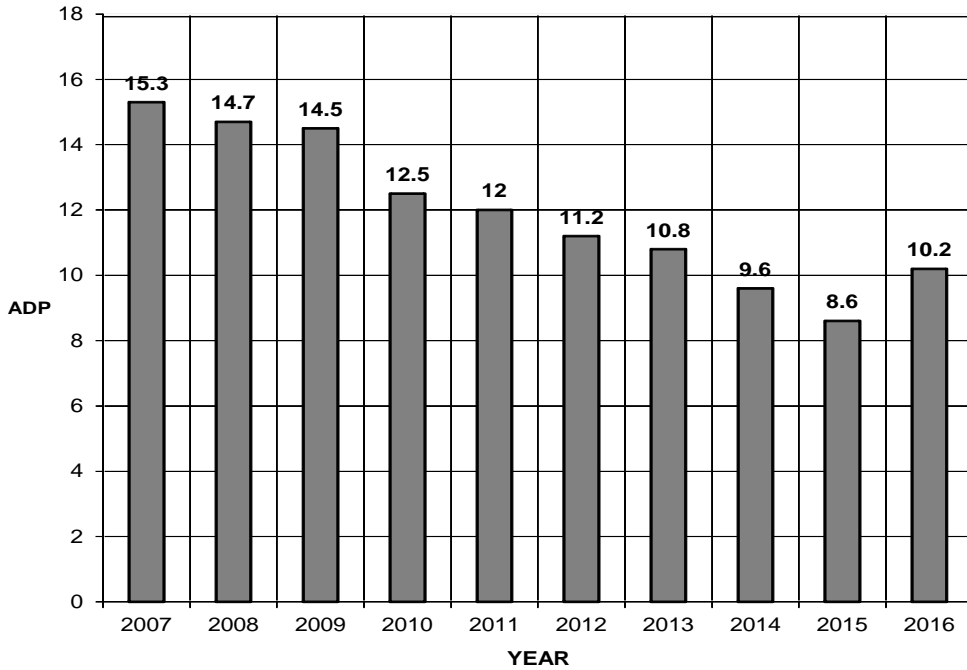
2016 INDIVIDUAL ADMISSIONS BY RACE/SEX						
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS	1	% of total	2+	% of total	Total	%
BLACK MALE	56	43.7%	61	52.6%	117	47.9%
BLACK FEMALE	23	18.0%	19	16.4%	42	17.2%
WHITE MALE	27	21.1%	20	17.2%	47	19.3%
WHITE FEMALE	7	5.5%	9	7.8%	16	6.6%
HISPANIC MALE	10	7.8%	4	3.4%	14	5.7%
HISPANIC FEMALE	4	3.1%	3	2.6%	7	2.9%
ASIAN MALE	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%
TOTAL	128	100.0%	116	100.0%	244	100.0%

JUVENILE DETENTION ADP HISTORY
Table 41

YEAR	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	AVERAGE
ADP	15.3	14.7	14.5	12.5	12.0	11.2	10.8	9.6	8.6	10.2	11.9

As noted in table 41 and the chart below, the Average Daily Population (ADP) of Juvenile Detention increased for the first time in the ten-year period. Of note this year, 0.7 of the total ADP was due to juveniles who were out-of-county residents, so the Dane County juvenile ADP was 9.5.

DETENTION ADP HISTORY 2007-2016



DANE COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION PROGRAMMING

Each year, youth in Detention benefit from diverse programming facilitated by some local organizations and department staff. Youth have participated in programs that teach life skills, coping mechanisms, job skills, physical health improvement and technical skills. The following are the programs that the youth have participated in:

UW Physical Therapy

Students from the UW Physical Therapy Department come once a week for 1 ½ hours to teach youth yoga, stretching and relaxation techniques. Youth receive skills that will allow them to remain calm in stressful, emotional and crisis situations.

Physical Education

Three days per week, Detention and MMSD staff lead a P.E. group that is guided by curriculum developed by the UW Physical Therapy Department with equipment purchased by Detention. Youth receive high school credit for this class.

Madison Public Library

Staff from the Madison Public Library teach youth the art of personal branding and messaging by use of technology including computers, iPads, etc. Youth have made animated videos by using action figures, clay and other objects and have also created some very elaborate recycle art projects through the Library service.

Dogs on Call

Dogs on Call, through membership of Pet Partners, are a community organization that provides health and therapy through interaction with dogs. They provide services for residents in assisted living, UW students, hospitals and the Dane County Juvenile Detention Center. During each visit youth are allowed to pet dogs which serves as a therapeutic tool for youth that are homesick or who have pets of their own but are not allowed to see them while in custody. Some youth have never been in contact with animals and therefore this serves as their first experience being around a pet of any kind.

Community Connections and Church Services

Every Tuesday evening, an ecumenical group of pastors facilitates a voluntary group and individual meetings with youth and each Sunday a pastor leads a church service for any youth who would like to attend.

Commonwealth Development

Commonwealth staff facilitate their monthly curriculum entitled “Youth Employment & Financial Literacy Workshop” for all youth. This curriculum teaches youth in the areas of developing resumes, job interview skills, job searching and spending plans in order for them to become competitive while

searching for employment.

UW School of Psychology

Psychology students provide weekly lessons to youth on a variety of topics including Decision Making, Conflict Resolution, Problem Solving and Relationships.

Planned Parenthood

Planned Parenthood staff lead a monthly group about healthy relationships and decision making.

Art

A volunteer artist leads an art group for youth every Thursday evening. Artwork is displayed in the Detention facility.

Restorative Justice

Jackie Millar leads a monthly group on restorative justice through discussing her story of being shot by juveniles and her journey of healing and forgiveness.

UW Extension

UW Extension staff provide weekly lessons on healthy foods, meal planning, diet and health coaching, as well as financial education.

Cooking Class

Every Thursday morning the youth participate in a cooking class in the Detention kitchen. They learn to prepare meals that they would be able to make at a later time and they also are able to eat what they prepare.

First Wave Hip Hop and Urban Arts Learning Community

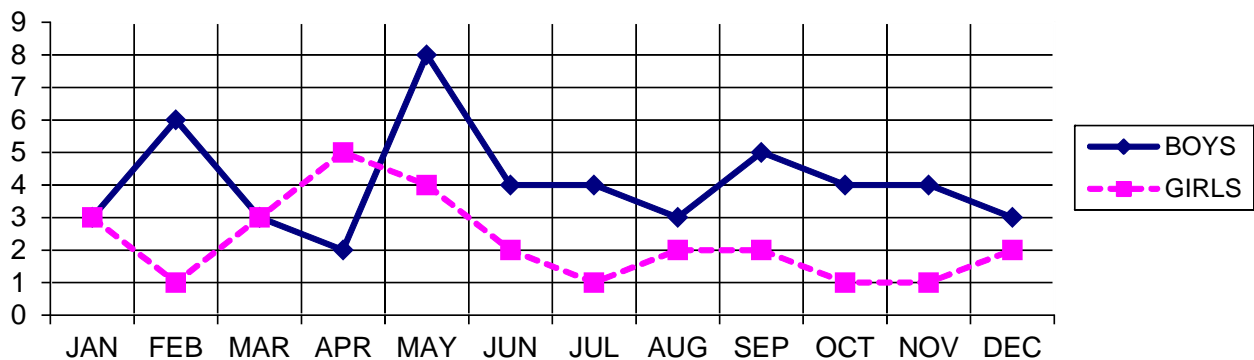
Detention is currently developing a partnership with First Wave, which is multicultural artistic program for incoming students at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. First Wave contains young artists and leaders from across the U.S and beyond and offers students the ability to create and express themselves while obtaining a college education. First Wave is under the umbrella of the Office of Multicultural Arts Initiatives or OMAI. The First Wave Learning Community is the first university program in the country centered on urban arts, spoken word and hip-hop culture. Students will be introduced to other students in the program through lectures, performances and presentations with the hope that they may express interest in obtaining a college education, while capitalizing and creating through their talents.

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 2016
Chart 42



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
BOYS	3	6	3	2	8	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	49
GIRLS	3	1	3	5	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	27
TOTAL	6	7	6	7	12	6	5	5	7	5	5	5	76

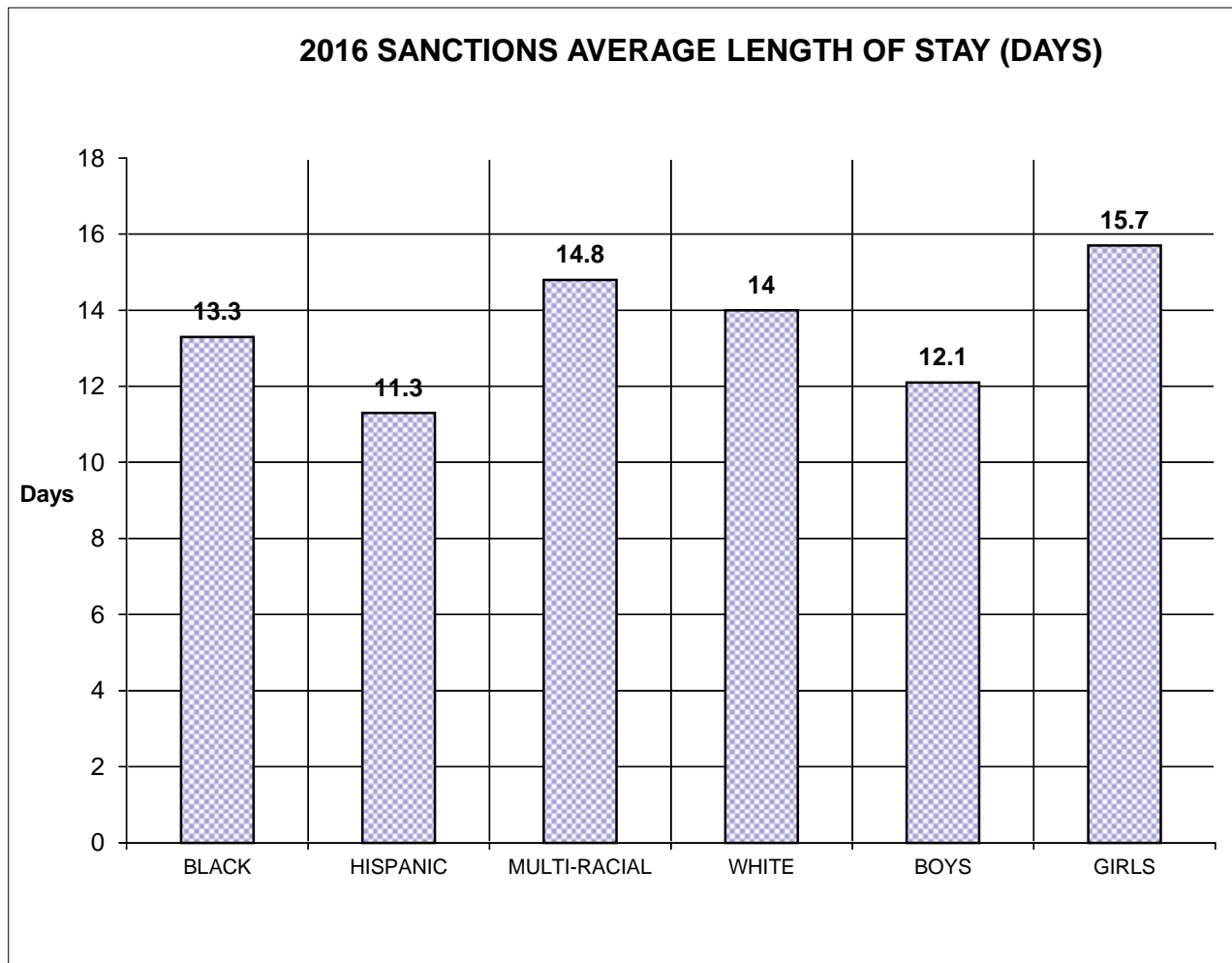
The chart and table above illustrates that 76 juveniles physically served sanctions either at the Detention Center or the Shelter Home. Thirteen juveniles are counted more than once because they had more than one sanction order in 2016. Fifty-six of the orders were served in Detention only, 12 were served at Shelter Home only, and the remaining 8 orders included a combination of Detention and Shelter.

Sanction days are either served all at once or include stayed days that can be imposed before the expiration of the sanction order. Imposed sanction days are a part of the original sanction order, but the imposition of the days only occurs when the juvenile further violates the dispositional court order and

a Social Worker imposes days. Sanction orders that were stayed without any days physically served are excluded from the data. The 76 sanction orders in 2016 where at least one day was served resulted in a total of 1020 sanction placements that totaled 1020 sanction days served for an average of 13.4 days served per order. Seventy-four percent (755) of those days were served in Detention. Sanction orders decreased from 2015 when there was 83 ordered, but the number of days served increased from 937 in 2015. Some of the increase may be attributed to a lack of placement resources for youth.

Average length of stay includes the total number of days served per sanction order, including imposed sanction days, regardless of placement. Table 43 illustrates the average length of stay by race and gender for juveniles serving sanctions. African American males accounted for thirty-nine percent (30) of the total sanction orders.

Table 43



Juvenile Shelter Home

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

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

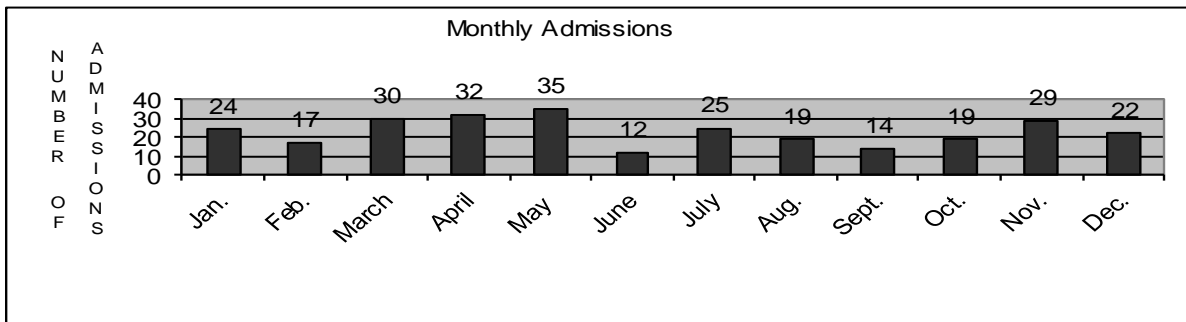
The following tables and charts describe juveniles referred to the Shelter Home in a variety of ways. Note that admissions to Shelter Home are new admissions that may be of the same juvenile.

**2016 Age of Children Admitted to Shelter Home
Table 44**

Age	Male	Female	Totals
10	0	0	0
11	0	1	1
12	7	9	16
13	14	10	24
14	30	28	58
15	45	25	70
16	43	33	76
17	21	12	33
Total	160	118	278

The average age of Shelter Home residents in 2016 was 14.9 years, which was the same as the average in 2015. The average age for girls in 2016 was 14.8 (14.7 in 2015) and the average age for boys was 15.0 (15.0 in 2015).

Admission to Shelter Home By Month Chart 45



Basis For Referral To Shelter Home Table 46

Referral Basis	Male	Female	Total
Briarpatch	0	3	3
CHIPS	8	1	9
Delinquent	150	112	262
JIPS	1	0	1
Runaway from Dane Co.	0	0	0
Runaway from Other Co.	1	2	3
Total	160	118	278

*Delinquency count includes sanctions and other court referrals

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

In 1982, delinquency admissions represented 18.3% of all admissions. In 1992, delinquency admissions surpassed CHIPS for the first time (54.7%). In 1996, delinquency admissions represented 60.3%. Delinquency admissions represented 94.2% of all admissions in 2016 and CHIPS accounted for 3.2% of all admissions.

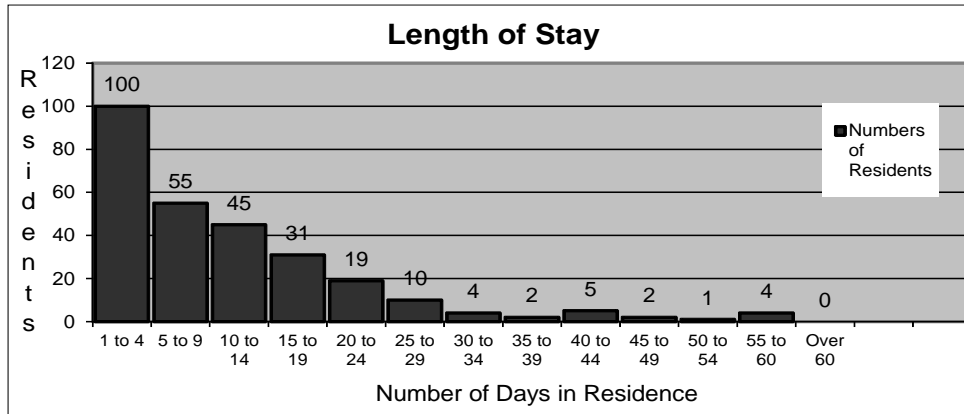
In 2016, Court Ordered Sanctions referrals represented 9.7% (27 residents) of all referrals, down from 12.2% in 2015.

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

Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure Custody	75	62	137
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	46	18	64
Emergency-COP	27	23	50
Sanctions	12	15	27
Total	160	118	278

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 11.1 days. Until 2015, when the average length of stay was 11.0 days, 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 11.0 days and in 2014, it was 8.0 days. Of those admitted in 2016, 83% stayed less than 20 days.

**Shelter Home
Average Daily Population
Table 49**

Month	Boys	Girls	Total
January	4.6	4.0	8.6
February	3.2	4.8	8.0
March	7.2	3.1	10.3
April	5.1	3.4	8.5
May	6.9	5.3	12.2
June	3.1	4.2	7.3
July	4.0	3.0	7.0
August	6.9	3.2	10.1
September	2.9	5.0	7.9
October	3.5	2.9	6.4
November	4.0	3.0	7.0
December	4.3	3.8	8.1
Total Averages	4.6	3.8	8.4

The average daily population for 2016 was 8.4, an increase from 8.0 in 2015. The 10-year average is 8.0. The 2016 average daily population for males was 4.6, which is lower than the 10-year average of 5.1. The average daily population for females was 3.8 in 2016, which was higher than the 10-year average of 2.9.

Shelter Home Average Daily Population for years 2007 – 2016
Table 50

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
2007	5.1	3.2	8.3
2008	5.2	3.1	8.3
2009	4.9	1.7	6.6
2010	5.2	2.7	7.9
2011	5.6	2.7	8.3
2012	5.2	3.4	8.6
2013	5.0	3.3	8.3
2014	4.4	2.6	7.0
2015	5.5	2.5	8.0
2016	4.6	3.8	8.4
Total	5.1	2.9	8.0

Offense or Basis for Shelter Home Admission*
Table 51

Reason for Referral	Number
Battery	50
Briarpatch	3
Burglary	3
Capias	21
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	2
Child Enticement	1
CHIPS/Protective Custody	9
Citations	7
Court Ordered Nonsecure Custody	19
Courtesy Hold	33
Credit Card Fraud	1
Criminal Damage to Property	21
Disorderly Conduct	49
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	19
Eluding a Police Officer	1
Emergency Change of Placement (.357)	50
Endangering Safety by Use of a Dangerous Weapon	1
Exposing Child to Harmful Materials	1
Incest	1
JIPS	1
Obstructing	8
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent	26
OMVWOC-Passenger	4
Physical Abuse to a Child	1
Possession of Burglary Tools	1
Possession of a Firearm	2
Possession of OC Spray	1
Possession of THC	3
Possession with Intent to Deliver THC	1
Receiving Stolen Property	1
Reckless Endangering Safety	4
Resisting	7
Robbery-Armed	6
Robbery-Strong Arm	3
Runaway	3
Sanctions	27
Sexual Assault-1 st Degree	1
Sexual Assault-4 th Degree	3
Sexual Assault of a Child-1 st Degree	4
Theft	3
Threats to Injure	2
Unlawful Use of Computerized Systems	1
Unlawful Use of Telephone	1
Warrant	1

*Multiple reasons for referral can occur.

Battery and Emergency Change of Placement were the most frequent reasons for referral in 2016 with 50 referrals each. Disorderly Conduct was the next most frequent reason for referral with 49.

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

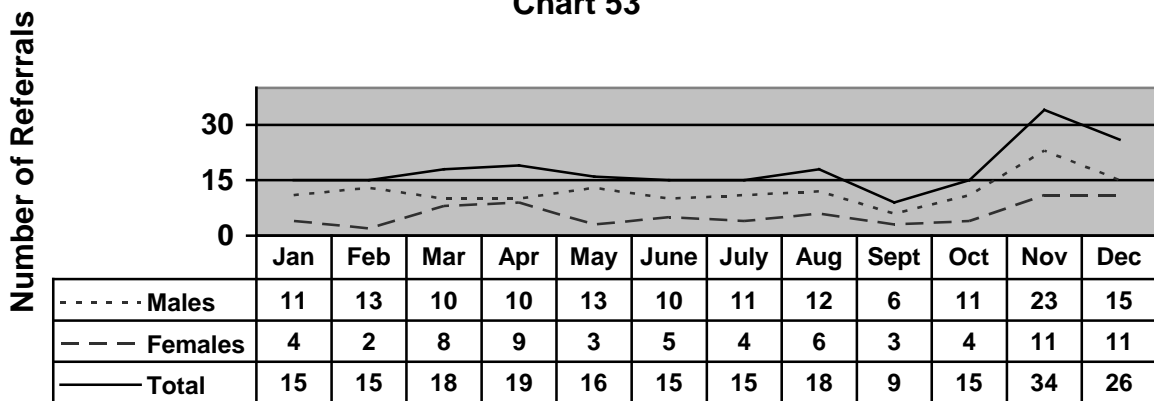
Race	Male	Female
African American	68	66
Hispanic	13	7
Multi-Racial	7	11
Native American	2	0
White	70	34
Total	160	118

Minority members represented 63% of the Shelter Home population in 2016, which is a decrease from 69% in 2015 and 82% in 2014. White youth represented 37% of admissions in 2016, an increase from 31% in 2015.

Home Detention Program

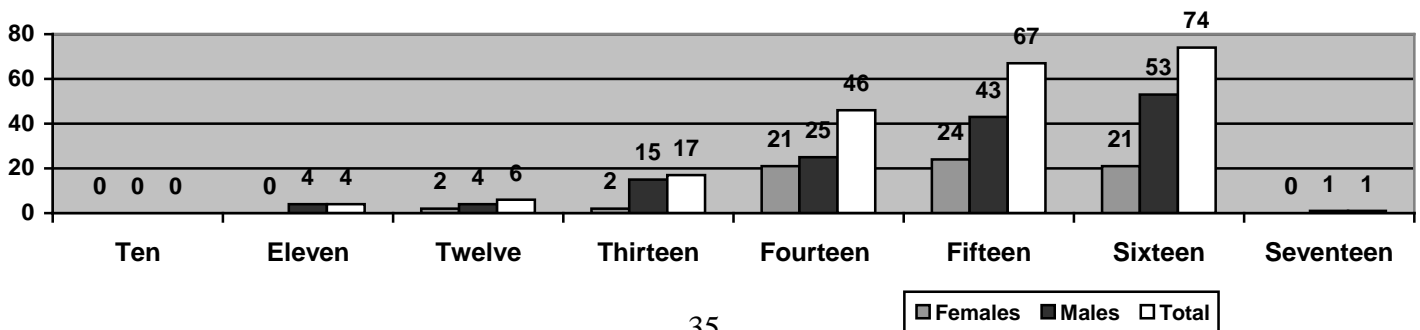
The Dane County Juvenile Court Home Detention Program (HDP) is designed to work with juveniles and their families on a short term basis to enable juveniles to continue living at home and avoid the need for secure custody (detention) or alternative placement. The Home Detention Program may also be assigned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

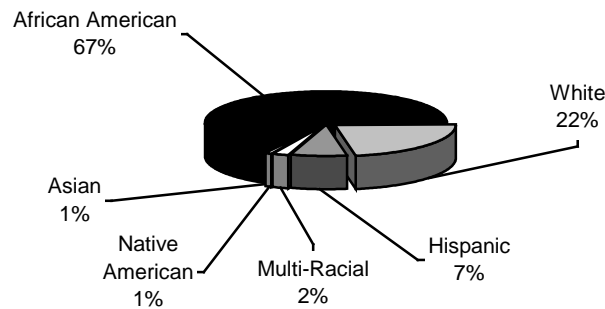


A total of 215 cases were assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2016, a decrease from 229 cases in 2015. The length of time for which juveniles were under HDP supervision, starting in 2016 and in some cases extending into 2017, ranged from 1 to 173 days. Males comprised sixty-seven percent of the referrals, whereas females comprised thirty-three percent. Males aged fourteen through sixteen accounted for eighty-three percent of all males assigned. Females aged fourteen through sixteen accounted for ninety-four percent of all females assigned. The following charts categorically illustrate the race and age of juveniles assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2016, when available.

**Age of HDP Referrals
Chart 54**



**HDP Participant Race
Table 55**



Juveniles are assigned to HDP supervision under both Court Disposition and temporary custody orders. Twenty-five percent of assigned juveniles in 2016 were under an order of Non-Secure Custody. Juveniles court-ordered to HDP as a bridge to the Neighborhood Intervention Program (NIP) or Briarpatch Youth Services (BYS) comprised thirty-two percent of HDP referrals. Juveniles under a temporary release from Secure Custody accounted for forty-three percent of HDP cases assigned in 2016. All of the assigned juveniles were alleged or adjudicated delinquent.

Table 56

Custody Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	30	24	54
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	70	22	92
Court Ordered-Bridge to NIP/BYS	45	24	69
Total	145	70	215

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	23
Cherokee	1
DeForest	1
East	34
Home School	5
Jefferson	4
LaFollette	16
Marshall	1
McFarland	4
Memorial	11
Middleton	7
Monona	3
Mount Horeb	3
Not Enrolled	2
Oregon	3
Other	1
Sennett	15
Sherman	1
Stoughton	5
Sun Prairie	14
Toki	4
Verona	5
Waunakee	16
West	34
Whitehorse	1
Wright	1
Total	215

Dane County CASA

Dane County CASA (“CASA”), as of October 2015, is a part of the Canopy Center. Dane County CASA 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 2016: 96
- CASA Volunteer hours spent in 2016: 2,596
- Placement of kids served by the Dane County CASA program in 2016 (where kids spent a majority of the year):

Biological home: 54

Relative care: 15

Foster care: 24

Residential placement: 5

- Number of children involved in different types of cases served by the Dane County CASA program in 2016 (when more than one applies, both counted):

CHIPS: 87

Delinquency: 10

Juvenile Court Referrals

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

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

In terms of the number of referrals compared to prior years, the following table illustrates the trend. Juvenile Court referrals have been on a decreasing trend since 2011.

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

Race	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	AVG
White	517	435	526	386	324	266	299	279	379
Black	604	597	765	701	710	536	483	459	607
Native American	1	2	5	3	0	9	1	3	3
Asian	14	9	10	8	7	10	7	4	9
Hispanic	65	43	46	35	44	58	52	58	50
Unknown	1	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	1
# OF REFERRALS	1,202	1,088	1,359	1,133	1,085	879	842	803	1,049

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											
2002-2016											
YEAR	DEL	WAIVER	CHIPS	TPR	JIPS	JI	JG	EXT/VAC CD	PPR/PPRH	OTHER	TOTAL
2002	1360	86	299	182						1567	3494
2003	1489	86	251	175						1505	3506
2004	1149	76	280	146						1771	3422
2005	1238	71	277	132						1663	3381
2006	1001	47	275	82						1620	3025
2007	948	35	376	124						934	2417
2008	955	21	264	126	35	48	226	16	400	1307	3398
2009	750	27	309	116	34	69	203	16	643	612	2779
2010	755	24	238	131	42	71	174	20	522	1216	3193
2011	770	12	232	124	35	45	212	13	476	1175	3094
2012	660	13	256	108	36	69	157	18	464	1058	2830
2013	610	16	238	111	28	27	173	15	471	1094	2783
2014	543	11	251	105	34	25	199	17	540	1125	2850
2015	482	1	232	105	34	28	149	9	530	1076	2646
2016	464	4	176	86	44	42	197	14	473	1026	2526
AVG	878	35	264	124	36	47	188	15	502	1250	3023

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

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 2016, the entire Dane County Juvenile Court Program (JRC, SH, Detention and HDP) kept a database that was used to collect and tabulate data. Data on juveniles in Detention was also collected in the State's Juvenile Secure Detention Registry (JSDR). With this more accurate and efficient method of dealing with statistics, the ability to deliver information about the trends and patterns affecting the youth of Dane County is greatly enhanced.

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

Bert Schaetz

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

John Bauman

Juvenile Court Administrator
Phone: (608) 283-2925

Ed Pearson

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

Suzanne Stute

Community Program Manager
Phone: (608) 246-3277