

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM



ANNUAL REPORT 2006

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

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JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

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

The year 2006 presented another busy year for each of the agencies within, or involved with, the Juvenile Court Program. This report seeks to compile information obtained from the above named agencies into a single resource. The goal is to share what is known, statistically speaking, about those who were involved with the Juvenile Court Program last year. Information from the **Dane County Department of Human Services** is provided to illustrate the entirety of juvenile involvement with the Dane County Court system.

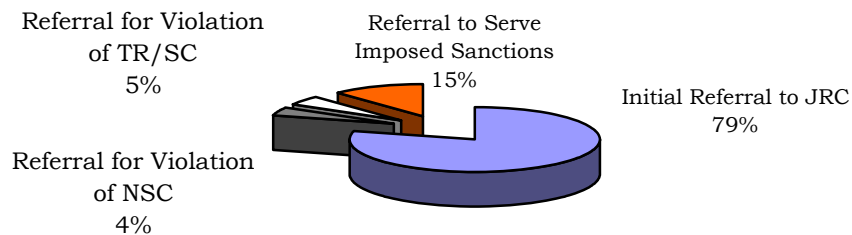
The supervisors and staff of the program's agencies work hard to maintain a safe environment for the youth and families they serve. The Annual Report is one of the tools that the agencies involved with the Juvenile Court Program use to monitor their own performance and to address recurrent, or newly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

Note that 2006 marks a year still of transition in some data collection systems, so comparisons to prior years and/or between data sources may or may not match exactly. As additional information becomes available this report will be updated on the web-site.

Juvenile Reception Center

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

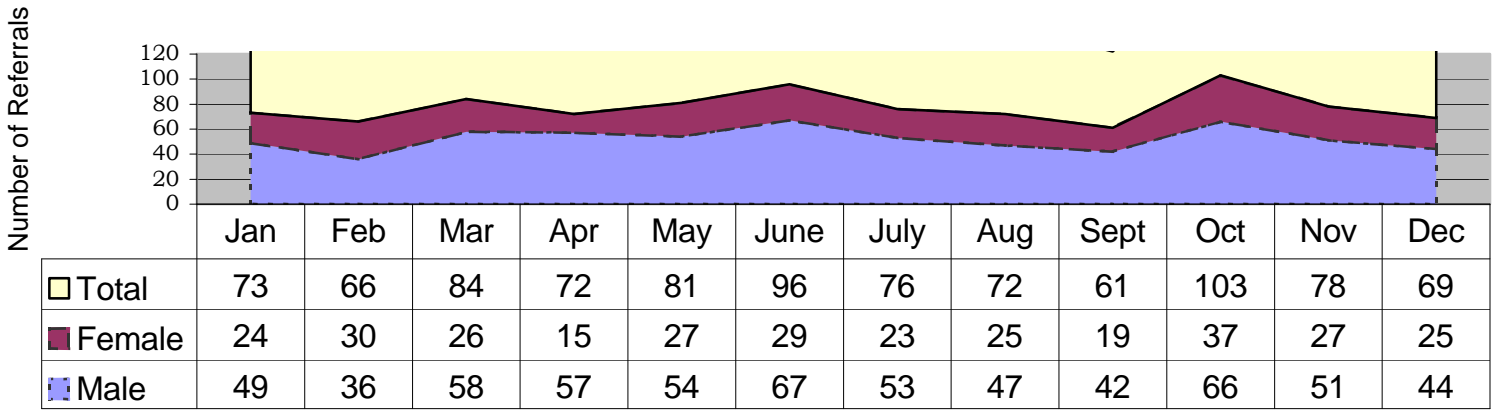
Reasons for Referral to JRC
Table 1



A total of 1022 juveniles, between the ages of 10 and 18, were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center in the year 2006. The chart above provides a percentile breakdown of four referral categories for which juveniles were referred to JRC. Seventy-nine percent, or 808, of the juveniles were referred to JRC for an initial intake. This number includes juveniles referred pursuant to: A Court Order; a Warrant; a Capias; to serve Sanctions, and/or for a new delinquency. At five percent, or 46, are the referrals to the Reception Center for allegedly violating the terms of an existing TR/SC custody order. At four percent, or 45, are the referrals to the Reception Center for allegedly violating the terms of an existing NSC custody order. The remaining fifteen percent, or 123, came to JRC to be placed in the Juvenile Detention Center to serve imposed, or additional, sanction days (See **Sanctions** for more information). The following chart illustrates the number of referrals per month. The chart indicates that March, June and October were the busiest months for referrals in the year 2006.

Referrals Per Month

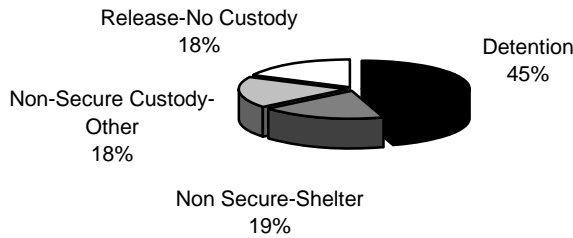
Table 2



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

Placement of Initial Referrals to JRC 2006

Table 3



The Pie Chart above illustrates a percentile breakdown of the determination of the need for custody made on the 808 juveniles referred for an initial intake in the year 2006. Forty-five percent, or 420, were placed in “secure” custody. A portion of the juveniles placed under “secure” custody were so placed under Court Order. For more information regarding **Juvenile Referral Categories** please look to the corresponding subheading on page 5. Counselor’s placing juveniles in secure custody have found that:

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

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

The percentage of juveniles held in secure custody at the time of initial intake reflects the severity of the alleged delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in the year 2006. The **alleged violations of criminal statutes** for which juveniles were referred are discussed in greater detail later in this section.

According to year 2006 statistics approximately thirty-seven percent of all referrals for an initial custody decision resulted in a determination of the need for “non-secure” custody. Of that thirty-seven percent, slightly over half, or 175 juveniles, were placed under non-secure custody to the Dane County Shelter Home (See **Juvenile Shelter Home** for greater detail). Those placed under a non-secure custody to the Dane County Shelter Home include those who are placed under an Emergency Custody basis and by Briarpatch. The other 168 juveniles placed under non-secure custody in 2006 were placed back in their parental home, foster home, group home, the home of a relative, or with a responsible adult. A counselor’s determination that the need for non-secure custody exists is based upon the belief that there is probable cause to believe the juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the court and there’s probable cause:

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

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

All juveniles who are referred to the Juvenile Reception Center for an initial custody decision, and for whom a temporary custody status is not necessary, are to be released to their parental home or to another responsible adult as soon as possible. Eighteen percent, or 164, of all juveniles referred for an initial custody decision in the year 2006 were released. Juveniles in this category were either not found to fit the requirements for non-secure or secure custody, or it was determined that adequate supervision and services were already in place for the juvenile and his or her family. The following table

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

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

presents a history of initial intake decisions made by the Juvenile Reception Center over the past ten years.

Table 4

Placements of Referrals for Intake:	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Secure Custody	490	489	503	528	434	437	425	452	419	436	420
Non-Secure Shelter	93	88	105	110	111	84	103	118	132	151	175
Non-Secure Other	63	53	72	62	68	86	54	93	69	119	168
Outright Released	359	369	355	224	181	161	157	145	162	162	164
Total	1005	1005	1035	924	794	768	739	808	782	868	927

The table shows that the overall number of referrals for intake rose in the year 2006. The number of juveniles placed under “secure” custody did not differ dramatically from the year 2005. The number of juveniles placed under “non-secure” custody at the Shelter Home increased slightly from the previous year. The number of juveniles placed under “non-secure” custody at somewhere other than Shelter increased by forty-nine. The percentage of all initial intakes that were released without a temporary custody status remained similar to the previous year’s percentage.

JRC Referral Categories

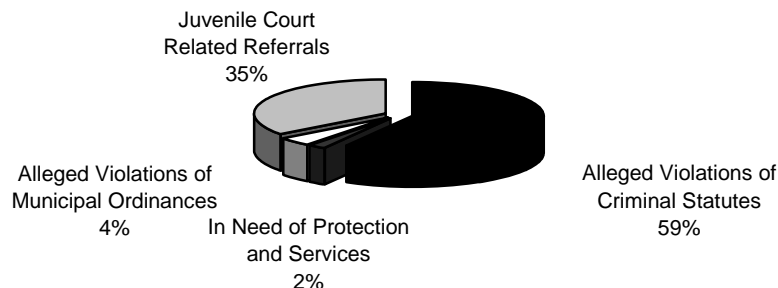
Juveniles referred to the Juvenile Reception Center are divided into four main referral categories. The categories are:

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

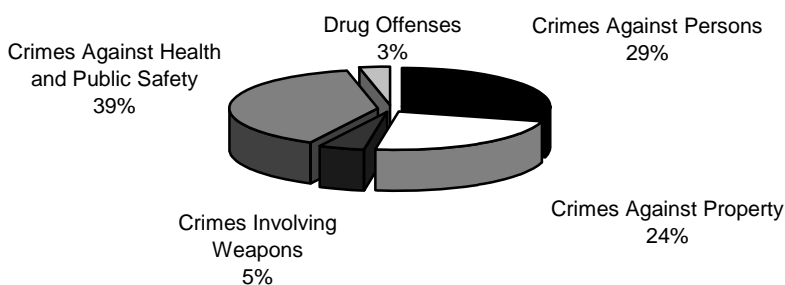
The number of juveniles listed in each category reflects only that a juvenile referred to JRC fit into that category. Juveniles can potentially fall into more than one referral category and may be entered more than once in each category. For instance; a juvenile who is referred as a runaway, and who has also been charged with Battery and D.C., will be entered once in Category Three (runaway) and twice in Category One (two charges).

JRC Referral Categories

Table 5



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



Crimes Against Public Health And Safety

Referrals for allegedly committing offenses against Public Health and Safety constituted the largest percentage of all delinquency entries in the year 2006. Disorderly Conduct (161), in conjunction with entries for Obstruction (32) and Resisting (29), represent all but 48 of the 270 entries recorded for this category. Entries for Obstruction and Resisting were higher for males; which may indicate that males were more likely to continue their disruptive behavior even after the authorities' arrival. The following table provides a list of all delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

Table 7

Crimes Against Public Health And Safety	Male	Female	Total
Bomb Threat	0	1	1
Disorderly Conduct	108	53	161
Disorderly Conduct while Armed	21	14	35
Eluding	5	0	5
Escape	1	0	1
No Driver's License	2	1	3
Obstruction	24	8	32
Operating After Suspension (Traffic)	2	0	2
Resisting	17	12	29
Unlawful Use of a Telephone	1	0	1
Total	181	89	270

Crimes Against Persons

Juveniles referred for allegedly committing offenses against other persons represent the second largest percentage, twenty-nine percent, of the five subsections. Assault/Battery charges represent nearly half of the entries in this subsection (93). Males were also alleged to have committed a majority of sex offenses (87%%) when compared to females. The following table provides a list of all delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

Table 8

Crimes Against Persons	Male	Female	Total
Attempted Homicide	0	0	0
Assault/Battery	60	33	93
-Substantial	8	0	8
-To A Police Officer	4	0	4
-Other Types	2	1	3
Criminal Trespass to Dwelling/Land	5	3	8
Endangering Safety	5	3	8
False Imprisonment	1	0	1
Hit and Run	1	0	1
Intentional Physical Abuse of a Child	0	5	5
Intimidation of a Victim	5	2	7
Reckless Endangering of a Child	5	0	5
Robbery	3	0	3
-Armed	17	1	18
-Attempted	0	1	1
-Strong Armed	6	0	6
1st Degree Sexual Assault	4	0	4
2nd Degree Sexual Assault	2	3	5
4th Degree Sexual Assault	3	0	3
Sexual Assault—Repeated Acts of Same Child	4	0	4
1st Degree Sexual Assault of a Child	11	1	12
2nd Degree Sexual Assault of a Child	2	0	2
Total	148	53	201

Crimes Against Property

In the year 2006 entries for males outnumbered those for females (132 vs. 31). Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (38) and Criminal Damage to Property (50) charges accounted for over half of the 163 entries in this subsection. Theft charges decreased among males this year.

Table 9

Crimes Against Property	Male	Female	Total
Arson	1	0	1
Burglary	22	1	23
Criminal Damage To Property	46	4	50
Entry Into a Locked Vehicle	5	0	5
Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent	29	9	38
Possession of Burglary Tools	1	0	1
Receiving Stolen Property	5	0	5
Retail Theft	9	11	20
Theft	14	6	20
Total	132	31	163

Drug Offenses and Crimes Involving Weapons

The majority of entries for Crimes Involving Weapons were for Disorderly Conduct While Armed (77 of 204).

Table 10

Crimes Involving Weapons	Male	Female	Total
Armed Robbery	27	1	28
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	40	7	47
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	44	33	77
Possession of a Firearm	0	0	0
Other Weapons Possession	34	18	52
Total	145	59	204

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

Table 11

Drug Offenses	Male	Female	Total
Cocaine Possession	2	1	3
-Possession with Intent	1	1	2
Marijuana Possession	7	0	7
-Possession with Intent	5	1	6
Other Drugs Possession	2	1	3
-Possession with Intent	1	0	1
-Delivery	2	0	2
-Paraphernalia	3	0	3
Total	23	4	27

Table 12

Most Prominant Criminal Offenses Referred - All

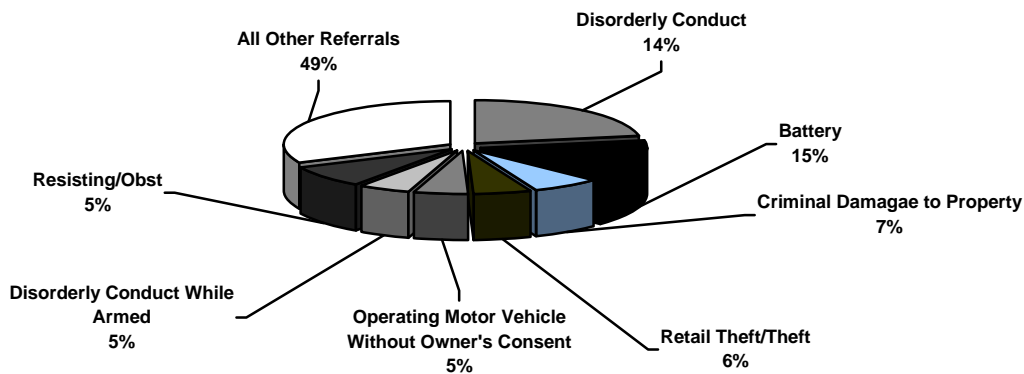


Table 13

Most Prominant Referrals-Female

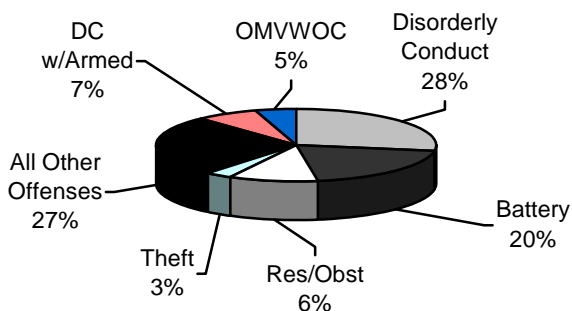
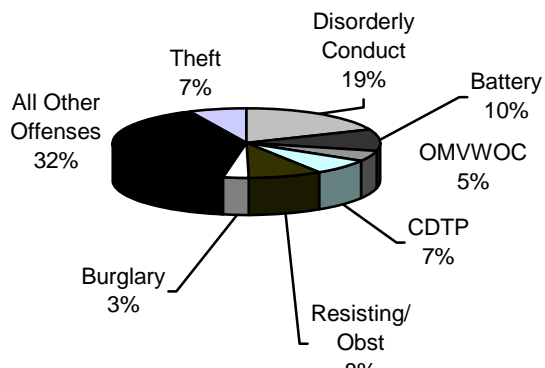


Table 14

Most Prominant Referrals - Male



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

This referral category includes referrals to JRC for reasons not governed by law violations, municipal citations, or court orders. Effective July 1, 1996, under the statutory section Chapter 938, Juveniles alleged to be uncontrollable, habitual truants or dropouts from school are referred to as Juveniles In Need of Protection or Services (JIPS). Children suffering from illness, injury, or in immediate danger from their surroundings continue to be referred to as Children In Need of Protection or Services (CHIPS).

In the year 2006, 103 juveniles were referred for JIPS and CHIPS purposes. The split between males and females referred as CHIPS or JIPS was higher for females. The majority of children and/or juveniles referred in this category were referred as runaways from their parental home, group home, relative's home, or some other placement. Juveniles who were referred to JRC were likely to have either runaway from a Dane County Group Home, or to have run away from a placement outside of Dane County. The following table describes the population referred to JRC as being JIPS or CHIPS.

Table 15

CHIPS and JIPS Referrals	Male	Female	Total
Briarpatch	4	4	8
Illness, Injury, Immediate Danger-EC (CHIPS)	5	22	27
Runaway From Dane County	11	18	29
Runaway From Other County or State	21	18	39
Total	41	62	103

Category Three: Alleged Ordinance Violations

Law enforcement personnel may issue citations to juveniles who violate municipal ordinances. Violations 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 any violation of a municipal ordinance. Citation related referrals to JRC are most commonly made in cases where the parents are unavailable, related family problems exist, or the juvenile is referred pursuant to other offenses. In the year 2006, 50 entries were made for juveniles referred for municipal citations. This number does include those referrals where a juvenile accrued a municipal citation in addition to other delinquency allegations.

Category Four: Juvenile Court Related Referrals

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

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

Table 16

Juvenile Court Related Referrals	Male	Female	Total
Capias	57	36	93
Court Ordered Custody	16	7	23
Court Ordered Home Detention	58	21	79
DOJC Aftercare Violation	33	11	44
Traffic Offense	6	0	6
Sanctions	82	41	123
Warrant	26	3	29
Writ	11	2	13
Total	289	121	410

Places of Release

The Juvenile Reception Center documents the placements to which juveniles held under a temporary custody order are released. The JRC face sheet is the primary vehicle by which this statistic is measured. The table below illustrates the various placements to which juveniles were released in the year 2006.

Table 17

Place of Release	Male	Female	Total
Boot Camp	0	0	0
Briarpatch	12	7	19
Dane County Department of Human Services	10	5	15
Department of Corrections	118	27	145
Foster Home	57	34	91
Group Home	98	54	152
Jail	12	0	12
Other County Human Services	2	3	5
Other County Sheriff's Department	19	4	23
Other State Department of Human Services	0	0	0
Other State Sheriff's Department	1	1	2
Parental Home	390	174	564
Relative's Home	55	14	69
Residential Treatment	75	24	99
Responsible Adult	3	18	21
Self	11	6	17
Sprite	6	0	6
Waived	3	2	5
Other	33	34	67
Total	905	407	1312

Gender, Race, Age, and Other Information

The juveniles referred for intake in the year 2006 can be described along a variety of characteristics. Sixty-seven percent of the juveniles referred were male. White males constituted thirty percent of all male referrals, African American males, fifty-five percent. White females constituted forty-four percent of all female referrals, African American females, thirty-seven percent. The average age of persons referred was 14.95 years. The mode age for males was 16 years (forty-one percent) and for females it was 15 years (thirty-two percent). Year 2006 statistics, in regards to gender, race, and age, do not differ significantly from the 2005 statistics. The following chart and tables provide a detailed illustration of the population referred to JRC for intake in the year 2006.

Table 18
Race of Referral - All

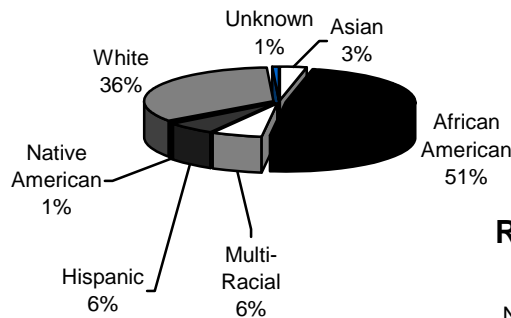


Table 19
Race of Referral - Male

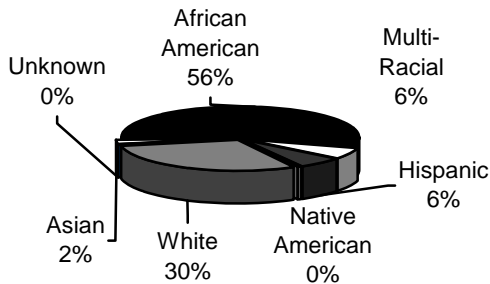


Table 20
Race of Referral - Female

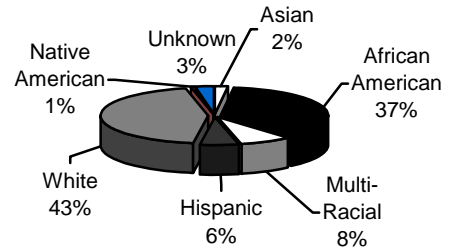


Table 21

Race	Male	Female	Total
Asian	14	6	20
African American	341	110	451
Multi-Racial	35	23	58
Hispanic	38	18	56
Native American	3	2	5
White	184	133	317
Unknown	1	8	9
Total	616	300	916

Table 22
Age Of Referrals

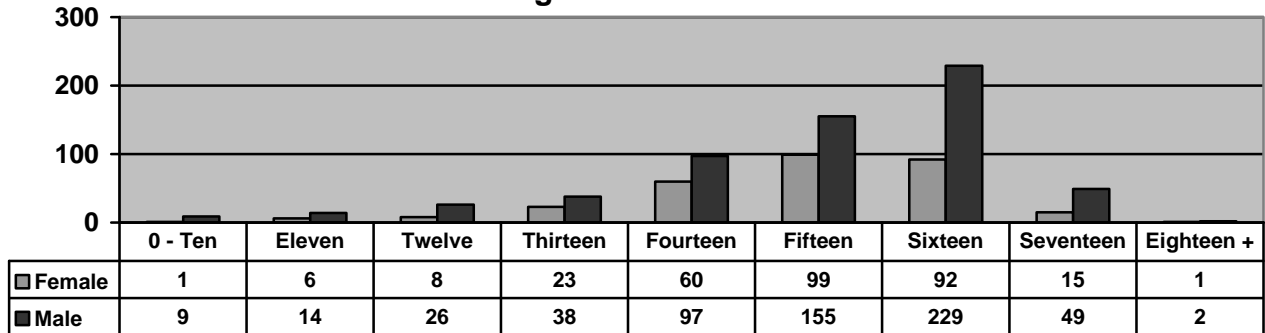


Table 23
Number of Prior Referrals

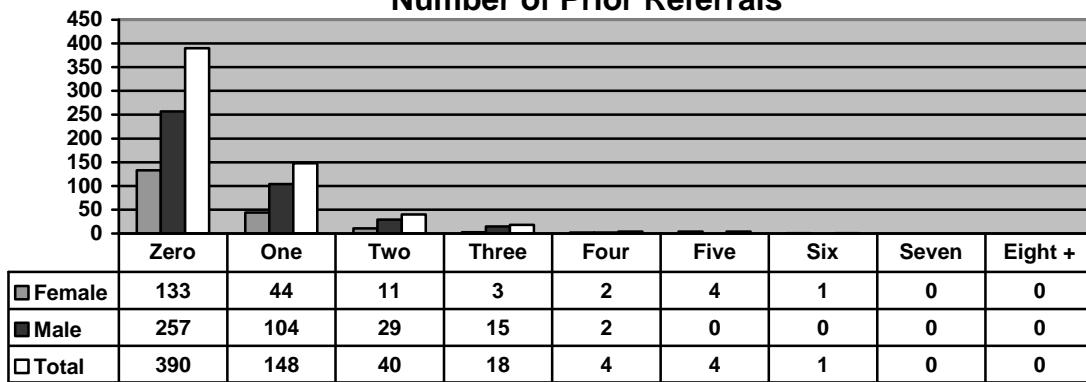
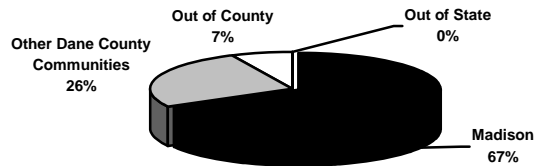


Table 25
Residence of Referred Juveniles



Referring And/Or Apprehending Agency

Juveniles were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center via 24 sources in 2006. Madison Police Department continues to be the leading referral and/or apprehending agency. MPD referred 404, or forty-five percent, of the juvenile's referred for intake. The Court and the Dane County Sheriff's Office were the second and third most prominent referral agents respectively.

Table 24

Referring Agencies	Male	Female	Total
Cottage Grove PD	1	0	1
Court	152	67	219
Cross Plains PD	1	0	1
Dane County Department of Human Services	14	21	35
Dane County Sheriff's Office	51	14	65
Deerfield PD	1	1	2
DeForest PD	5	2	7
Fitchburg PD	9	3	12
Madison PD	257	147	404
Maple Bluff PD	1	0	1
Marshall PD	3	0	3
McFarland PD	9	0	9
Middleton PD	6	3	9
Monona PD	6	4	10
Mount Horeb PD	7	1	8
Oregon PD	11	3	14
Stoughton PD	7	7	14
Sun Prairie PD	21	0	21
Town of Madison PD	9	3	12
Verona PD	7	0	7
Voluntary Admission	20	16	36
Waunakee PD	0	1	1
Wisconsin State Patrol	2	1	3
Other	7	5	12
Total	607	299	906

Table 26

Residence: Dane County	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	1	0	1
Black Earth	4	0	4
Blue Mounds	16	0	16
Brooklyn	8	0	8
Cambridge	2	0	2
Cottage Grove	3	0	3
Cross Plains	4	0	4
Deerfield	1	1	2
DeForest	18	6	24
Fitchburg	49	6	55
Madison	696	421	1117
Marshall	3	5	8
Mazomanie	11	4	15
McFarland	29	1	30
Middleton	25	5	30
Monona	3	2	5
Monona Grove	1	0	1
Mount Horeb	4	1	5
Oregon	34	2	36
Roxbury	1	0	1
Stoughton	32	42	74
Sun Prairie	51	18	69
Verona	13	0	13
Waunakee	5	1	6
Windsor	4	0	4
Total	1018	515	1533

Table 27

Residence: Other Counties	Male	Female	Total
Columbia	3	0	3
Crawford	4	1	5
Dodge	0	1	1
Dunn	0	1	1
Eau Claire	7	1	8
Grant	1	0	1
Iowa	2	1	3
Kenosha	4	0	4
LaCrosse	0	1	1
Lincoln	1	0	1
Marathon	1	0	1
Milwaukee	10	9	19
Monroe	0	1	1
Polk	2	0	2
Racine	4	1	5
Rock	23	6	29
Sauk	3	2	5
Vilas	0	1	1
Walworth	0	4	4
Waukesha	16	0	16
Total	81	30	111

Table 28

Residence: Other States	Male	Female	Total
Illinois	1	0	1
Minnesota	4	1	5
Other	2	1	3
Total	7	2	9

School Enrollment Status

Information regarding school enrollment is routinely obtained at the time of the Juvenile Reception Center intake. This information reveals only where a referred juvenile reports to be enrolled and/or attending school and does not necessarily reflect school related problems.

Table 29

High Schools	Male	Female	Total
East	64	36	100
LaFollette	58	34	92
Memorial	58	20	78
Shabazz	7	5	12
West	47	9	56
Total	234	104	338

Table 30

Middle and Elementary Schools	Male	Female	Total
Blackhawk	7	1	8
Chavez	0	1	1
Cherokee	10	5	15
Emerson	1	0	1
Glendale	1	0	1
Hamilton	5	0	5
Jefferson	1	2	3
Lincoln	3	0	3
Lowell	2	0	2
Marquette/O'Keefe	7	1	8
Out of County	0	1	1
Patrick Marshall	3	0	3
Randall	2	0	2
Sennett	9	8	17
Sherman	1	2	3
Thoreau	3	0	3
Toki	4	9	13
Whitehorse	4	4	8
Total	63	34	97

Table 31

Other Madison Area Programs:	Male	Female	Total
Private, OFS, Home, GED, ALA, Replay, School w/in a School, etc.	29	22	51
Total	29	22	51

Table 32

Enrolled: Outside MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	1	0	1
Cambridge	1	0	1
Deerfield	1	1	2
DeForest	16	2	18
Marshall	4	2	6
McFarland	9	0	9
Middleton	12	4	16
Monona	3	3	6
Mount Horeb	11	1	12
Oregon	18	5	23
Other	57	24	81
Out of County	3	1	4
Out of State	0	3	3
Stoughton	19	6	25
Sun Prairie	19	5	24
Verona	13	4	17
Wausaukee	4	3	7
Wisconsin Heights	4	2	6
Total	178	73	251

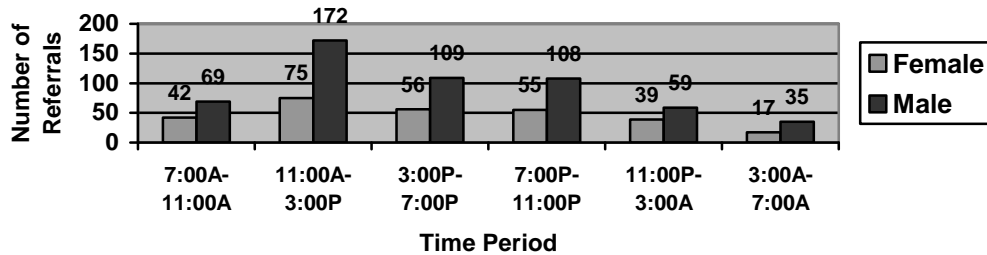
Table 33

Not Enrolled	Male	Female	Total
All Counties & States	38	32	70
Total	38	32	70

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

Table 34
Referrals Per Time Period



Juvenile Reception Center employees are involved in a variety of other court related duties that are not reflected by the number of initial intakes completed each year. In addition to completing intakes for the 1022 referrals made in 2006, JRC counselors also admitted 103 juveniles to Detention to serve imposed sanction days. Additionally 91 intakes were conducted for juveniles who were already under a temporary custody order at the time of intake.

A counselor’s duties extend beyond the 1216 intakes that were conducted in the year 2006. Juvenile Reception Center staff members are responsible for participating in court related duties and they have frequent interactions with DCDHS and other local, county, and state service providers. The overnight staff person at JRC supervises the boy’s wing of the Detention Center and conducts intakes for male clients who are ordered to Secure Custody.

Juvenile Detention

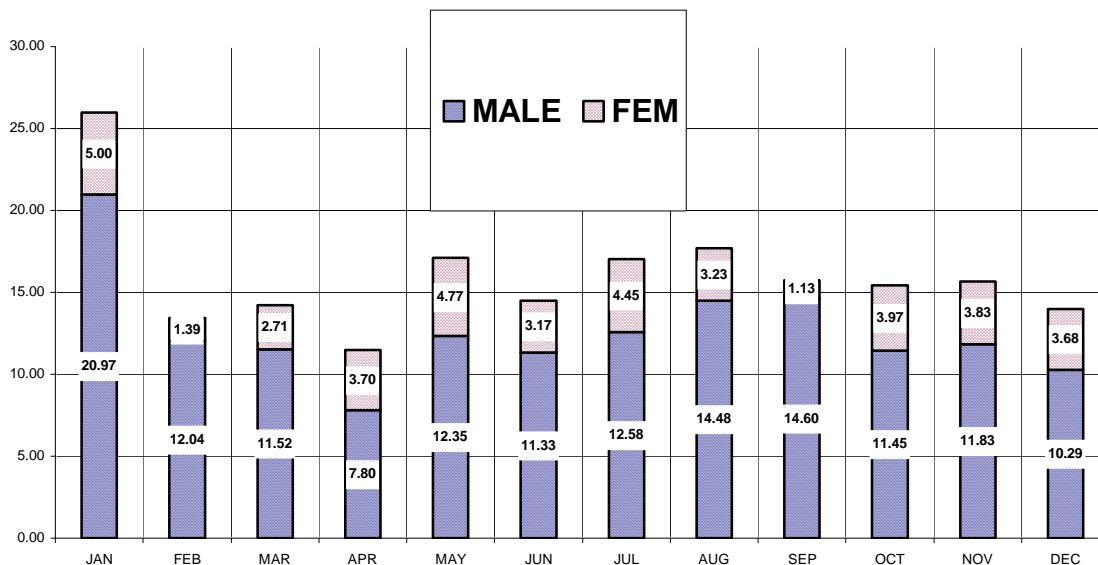
The Dane County Juvenile Detention Home provides secure placement for up to 18 juveniles in need of secure confinement, primarily placed pending case planning and court disposition. Some juveniles are placed in Detention on the basis of a sanction for violating their court ordered rules of supervision.

Table 35
DETENTION POPULATION 2006

MONTH	MALE	FEM	MN	WH	TOTAL
JAN	20.97	5.00			13.4
FEB	12.04	1.39			10.3
MAR	11.52	2.71			13.5
APR	7.80	3.70			17.1
MAY	12.35	4.77			18.8
JUN	11.33	3.17			18.7
JUL	12.58	4.45			12.2
AUG	14.48	3.23			11.6
SEP	14.60	1.13			10.0
OCT	11.45	3.97			20.1
NOV	11.83	3.83			20.1
DEC	10.29	3.68			20.9
AVG	12.60	3.42			15.54

Table 36

2006 DETENTION ADP



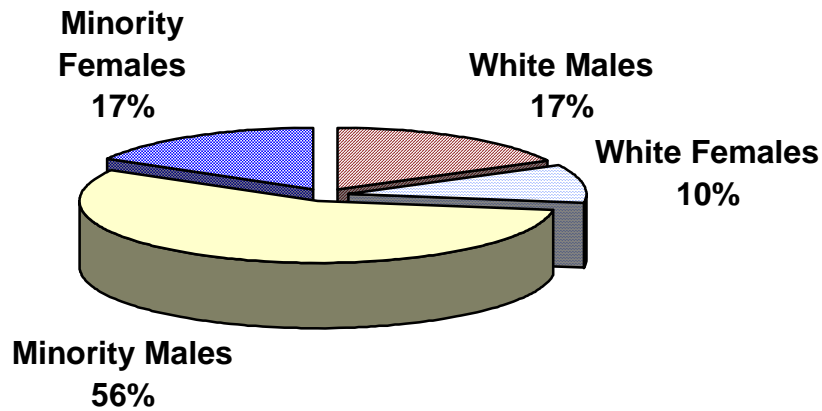
In 2005, approximately 76.57% of the juveniles in Detention were male and 74.71% of the juveniles in placement were minority.

Table 37
2006 Detention Population by Race/Sex

Race/Sex	ADP
White Males	2.31
White Females	1.35
Minority Males	7.55
Minority Females	2.55

Source: Juvenile Secure Detention Register – may not match other sources exactly

Chart 38
2006 Detention Population by Race/Sex – Graph



Juveniles are placed in Detention for a variety of reasons. As noted in the following table/chart, 37.8% of juveniles placed in Detention (210 juveniles) were placed on the basis of an intake decision related to a new delinquency allegation.

Table 39

2006 REASON FOR ADMISSION*						
REASON	FEMALES (150)		MALES (405)		TOTAL	
	NO.	% of total	NO.	% of total	NO.	%
NEW CHARGE	50	9.0%	160	28.8%	210	37.8%
SANCTIONS	40	7.2%	82	14.8%	122	22.0%
CAPIAS	32	5.8%	50	9.0%	82	14.8%
VIOL CUST ORDER	19	3.4%	47	8.5%	66	11.9%
VIOL DJC AFTERCARE	5	0.9%	26	4.7%	31	5.6%
HOLD FOR COURT	2	0.4%	14	2.5%	16	2.9%
OTHER	2	0.4%	26	4.7%	28	5.0%
TOTAL	150	27.0%	405	73.0%	555	100.0%

Sanctions Ordered by Court/Imposed by Worker

CAPIAS = Missed a court hearing and held pending court

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

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

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

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

* Data based on Office of Justice Assistance Juvenile Secure Detention Register; data in this table may vary slightly from other data sources

Table 40

REASON FOR ADMISSION TO DET 2006

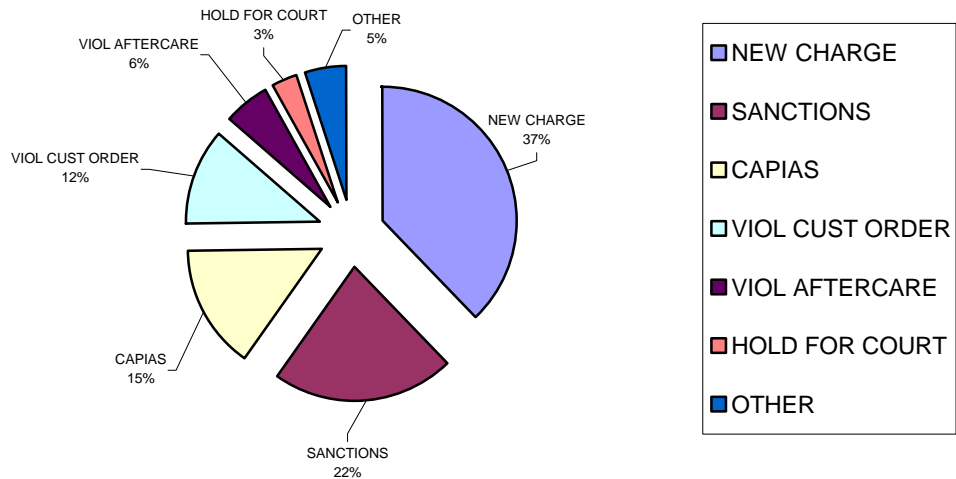


Table 41
DETENTION AVG AGE AND LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) 2006

RACE	NUMBER	AVG LOS	AVG AGE	DAYS OF CARE*	AGE TOTALS**
MALE	408	10.7	15.2	4353	6201.6
FEMALE	151	11.0	15.1	1656	2280.1
BLACK MALE	275	11.1	15.2	3044	4180.0
BLACK FEMALE	77	8.7	15.0	668	1155.0
WHITE MALE	97	9.1	15.3	881	1484.1
WHITE FEMALE	60	14.3	15.3	860	918.0
LATINO MALE	28	12.4	14.7	347	411.6
LATINO FEMALE	11	10.9	14.7	120	161.7
ASIAN MALE	8	9.4	15.1	75	120.8
ASIAN FEMALE	3	1.3	16.3	4	48.9
NATIVE AMER MALE	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
NATIVE AMER FEMALE	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
UNKNOWN MALE	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
UNKNOWN FEMALE	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
ALL MINORITY MALE	311	11.1	15.2	3466	4712.4
ALL MINORITY FEMALE	91	8.7	15.0	792	1365.6
ALL MINORITY	402	10.6	15.1	4259	6078.0

*Days Of Care = N X AVG LOS

Source: OJA Juvenile Secure Detention Register

**Age Totals = N X AVG AGE

JUVENILE DETENTION 2006

LENGTH OF STAY - RANGE

Number of Days	# Youth	% Youth
<1	17	3.0%
1	96	17.1%
2	90	16.1%
3	40	7.1%
4-6	44	7.9%
7-10	81	14.5%
11-15	65	11.6%
16-20	45	8.0%
21-25	36	6.4%
26-30	17	3.0%
31-40	17	3.0%
41-50	4	0.7%
51-60	3	0.5%
61-70	1	0.2%
71-80	2	0.4%
81-90	1	0.2%
91-100	1	0.2%

Source: OJA Juvenile Secure Detention Register

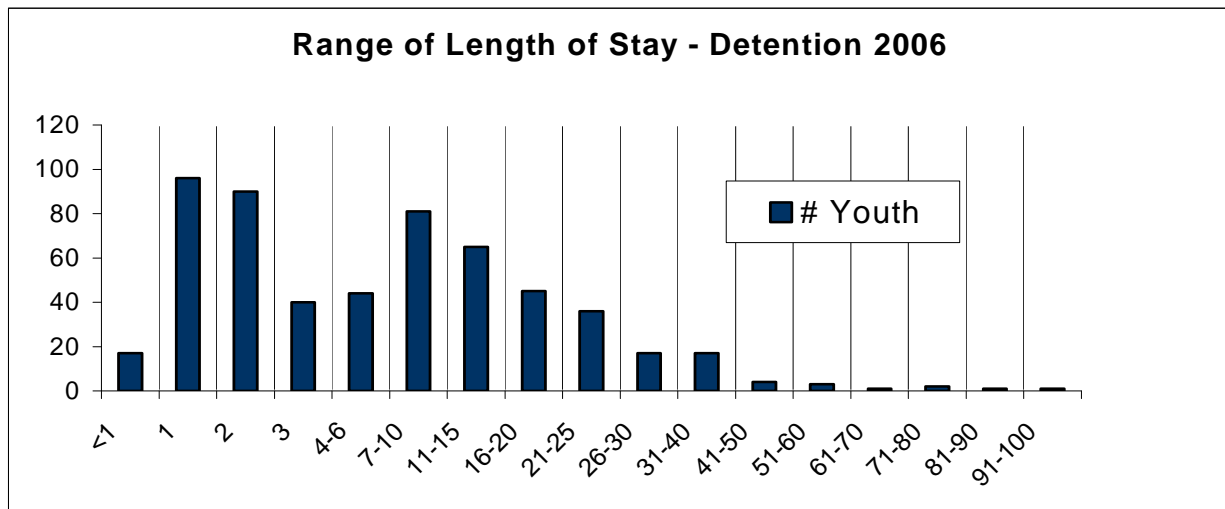
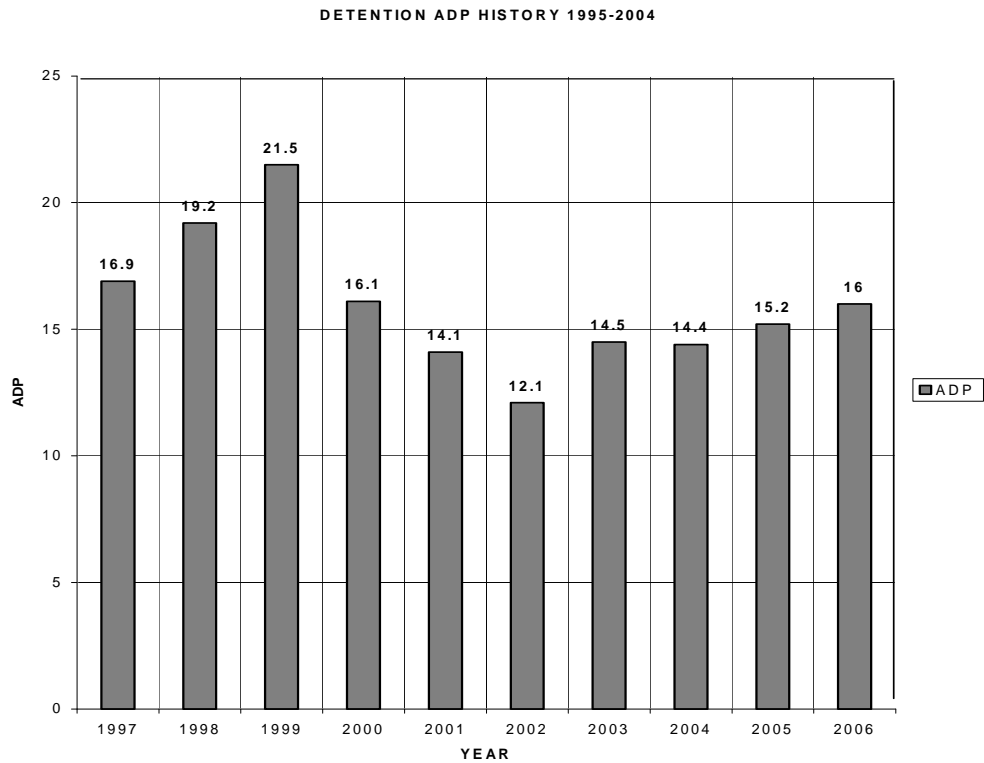


Table 42
JUVENILE DETENTION ADP HISTORY

YEAR	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
ADP	16.9	19.2	21.5	16.1	14.1	12.1	14.5	14.4	15.2	16.0

As noted in the preceding table and chart below, the Average Daily Population (ADP) of Juvenile Detention is relatively volatile and cyclical, typically with increases for 2-4 years followed by a drop of 1-2 years, and then a rise again. This year's ADP remained consistent with last year's showing a slight increase.

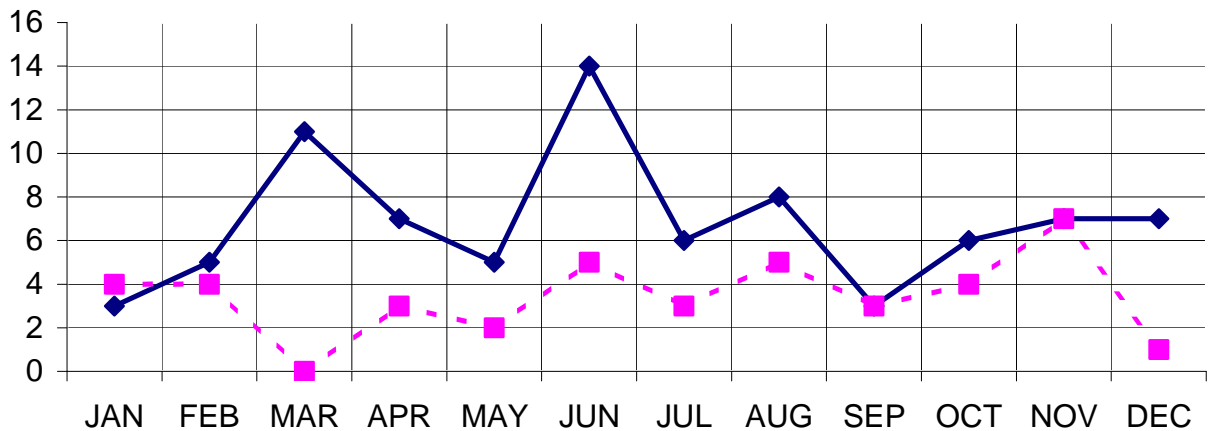


Juvenile Court Sanctions

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

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

Table 43
SANCTIONS BY MONTH

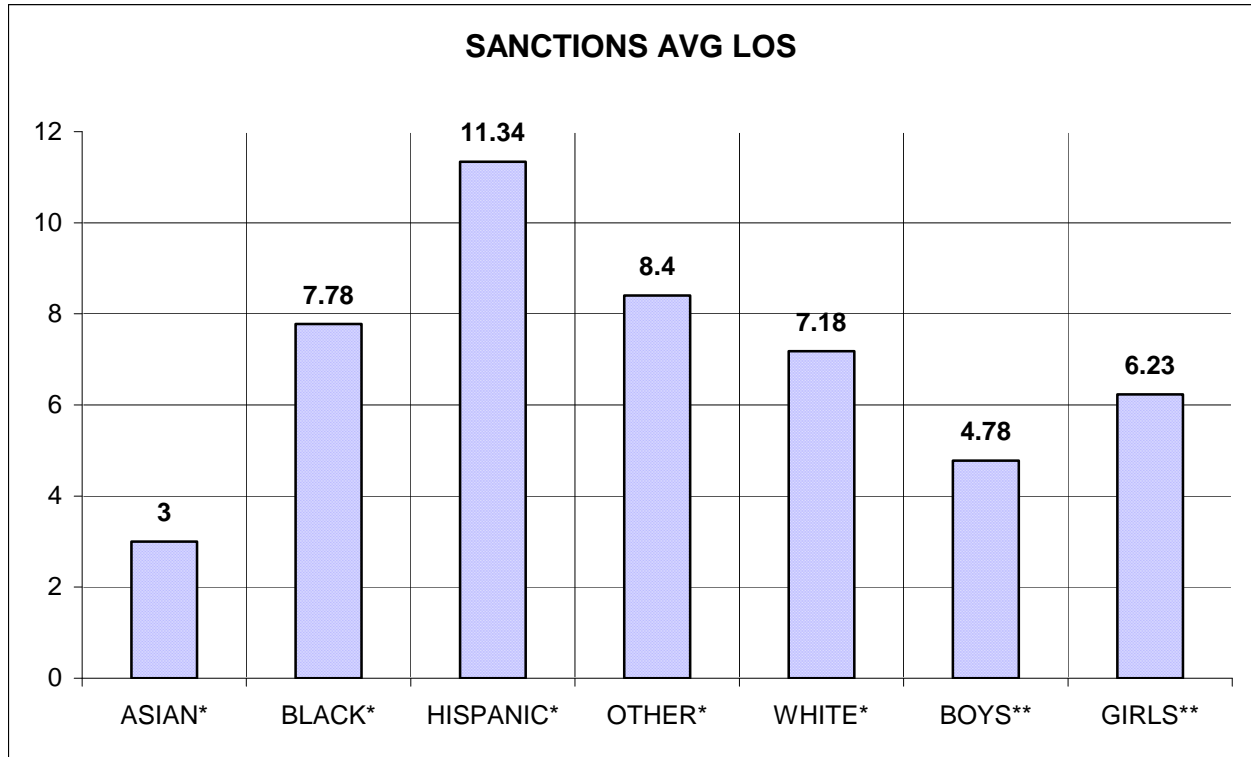


	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
BOYS	3	5	11	7	5	14	6	8	3	6	7	7	82
GIRLS	4	4	0	3	2	5	3	5	3	4	7	1	41
TOTAL	5	6	16	9	7	7	6	3	9	13	10	8	123

The chart/table above illustrates the number of juveniles, 123, who physically entered the Detention Center to serve sanctions in the year 2006.

The following table illustrates the average length of stay for juveniles serving sanctions in Detention.

Table 44



*Based on data from MAJR

**Based on data from JS DR

Juvenile Shelter Home

Located at 2402 Atwood Avenue, Madison, since 1975, the Shelter Home is Dane County's non-secure, short-term residential facility for juveniles who have been removed from their home or placement and are awaiting court action or other placement. Shelter Home serves up to 8 boys and 8 girls ranging in age from 10 through 17.

Residents are placed at Shelter Home by the Juvenile Reception Center, and/or by a court order entered by the Juvenile Court Commissioner or Dane County Juvenile Court Judge. Residents are placed for a CHIPS or Delinquency reason and are under a temporary physical custody order. Residents may remain at Shelter Home for up to 60 days following each admission. During 1994, Shelter Home began receiving 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. During 1998, residents began being placed by Juvenile Court Judges to serve "sanctions." These placements represent days spent at Shelter Home as a consequence for violation of a previous court order. Shelter Home also serves as an overnight resource for Briar Patch referrals.

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

Table 45
Age of Children Admitted to Shelter Home

Age	Male	Female	Totals
10	1	0	1
11	2	2	4
12	3	2	5
13	11	13	24
14	29	29	58
15	52	29	81
16	82	39	121
17	3	2	5
18	1	0	1
Total	184	116	300

The average age of Shelter Home residents for 2006 was 14.79 years, which is slightly above the average age for the past 5 years, 14.59 years. The average age for girls in 2006 was 14.66 (14.65 in 2005) and the average age for boys was 14.89 (14.85 in 2005).

Table 46
Admission to Shelter Home By Month

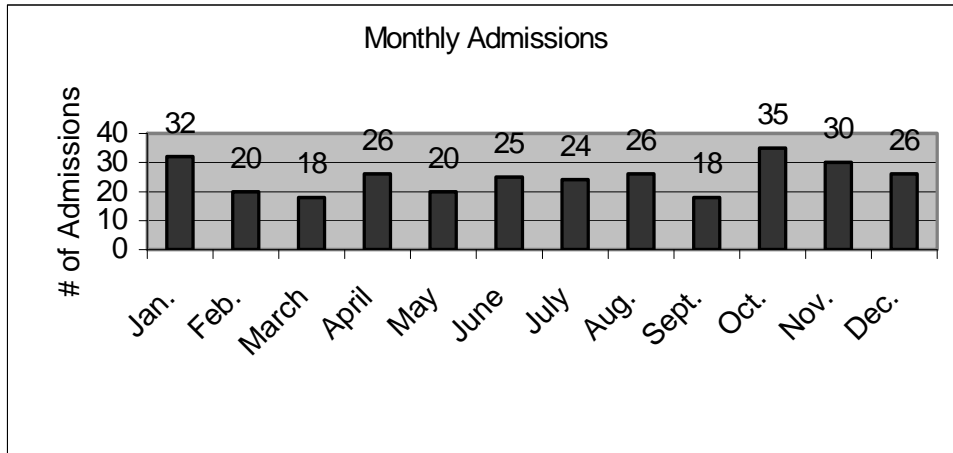


Table 47
Basis For Referral To Shelter Home

Referral Basis	Male	Female	Total
CHIPS	3	6	9
JIPS	0	0	0
Delinquent	220	88	308
Runaway from Dane Co.	6	15	21
Runaway from Other County or State	2	0	2
Total	231	109	340

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

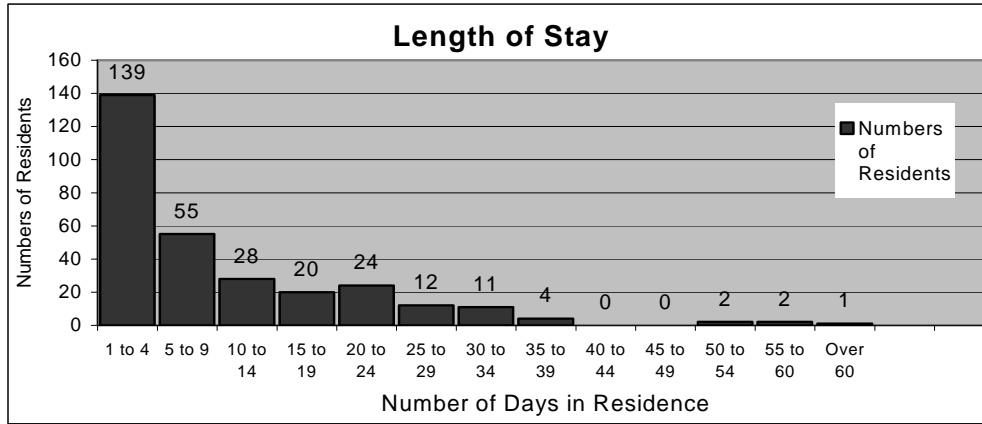
Delinquency admissions, 90.5% in 2006, continued to increase in proportion to CHIPS admissions, which accounted for 2.0% of all admissions. In 1982, delinquency admissions represented 18.3%; in 1992, delinquency admissions surpassed CHIPS for the first time (54.7%). In 1996, delinquency admissions represented 60.3%. In 2006, Court Ordered Sanctions referrals represented 10.0% (33 residents) of all referrals, down from 13.1% in 2005 (39 residents) and 14.4% in 2004 (29 residents).

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

Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	117	62	179
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	22	8	30
Emergency-COP	32	22	54
Sanctions	23	10	33
Briar Patch	22	12	34
Total	216	114	330

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

Table 49
Days in Residence



The average length of stay continued to drop this year, from 9.3 days in 2005 to 9.1 days in 2006 (from 2001-2005 the average length of stay was 12.6 days). The average length of stay fell from 1990 (24.3 days) to 1998 (16.2 days), until a slight rise from 1999 (12.5 days), 2000 (13.8 days), and 2001 (14.7 days). Of those admitted in 2006, 74.5% stayed 14 days or less.

Table 50
Placement upon Admission to Shelter Home and at Release

Placement	Number of Residents Admitted From
Parental Home	145
Relative Home	15
Foster Home	18
Group Home	16
Responsible Adult	4
Briar Patch (PH)	N/A
Self	0
DT	0
DCDHS	0
DOC	0
Hospital	0
Other	11
Total	209

Table 51
Law Offense and Basis for Admission

Reason for Referral	Number
Battery	51
Briarpatch	5
Burglary	15
Capias	17
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	10
Chips/ Protective Custody	9
Court Ordered	11
Courtesy Hold (COP for other counties)	7
Criminal Damage to Property	28
Dangerous Wep at School Other Than a Gun	2
Disorderly Conduct	79
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	17
DOJC Aftercare Violation	1
Emergency Change of Placement (.357)	42
Entry into Locked Vehicle	4
Escape	1
Hit and Run	2
Intimidation of a Victim	3
No Drivers License	2
Obstructing	18
OMVWOC	4
Other	2
Other Non-Delinquent	3
Physical Abuse of a Child	3
Possession of Cocaine	4
Poss. Of Drug Paraphernalia	2
Possession of THC	5
Possession of Cocaine w/ Intent to Deliver	2
Possession of THC w/ Intent to Deliver	3
Receiving Stolen Property	2
Reckless Endangering Safety	4
Resisting	16
Retail Theft	8
Runaway	22
Robbery (Armed, Attempted, Strong Armed)	9
Robbery	1
Sanctions	34
Sexual Assault	3
Theft	8
Unlawful Use of Telephone	1
Warrant	4

Disorderly Conduct remained the most frequent reason for referral, 17.0% of those admitted in 2006 (20.7% in 2005). Battery was the second most frequent reason for referral at 10.9% in 2006 (11.9% in 2005).

Table 52
Ethnic Make-up of Admissions to Shelter Home

	Male	Female
African American	97	36
Asian	0	1
Hispanic	8	5
Multi-Racial	16	13
Native American	1	1
Unknown	0	0
White	59	71

Minority members of the Shelter Home population represented 60.1% in 2006, a increase from 55.3% in 2005. White members represented 39.9% in 2006 (44.3% in 2005).

Table 53
Average Daily Population

Month	Boys	Girls	Total
January	3.7	4.9	8.6
February	4.5	3.7	8.2
March	4.9	2.0	6.9
April	4.9	3.4	8.3
May	5.4	2.7	8.1
June	3.7	3.4	7.1
July	4.1	0.9	5.0
August	5.5	1.2	6.7
September	3.3	1.6	4.9
October	6.5	4.0	10.5
November	6.9	5.3	12.2
December	6.1	3.5	9.6
Total Averages	5.0	3.0	8.0

The average daily population for 2006 was 8.0, down from the 10-year average of 8.3. The 2006 average daily population for males was 5.0, which is also the 10-year average. The average daily population for females was 3.0 in 2006, a slightly lower than the 10-year average of 3.3.

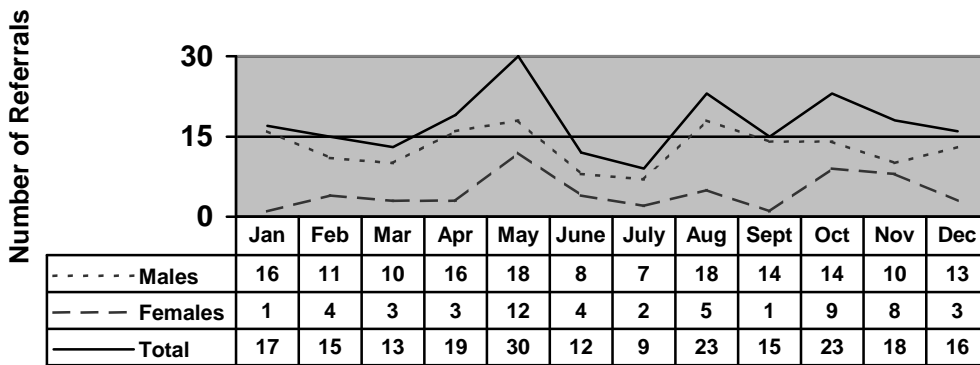
Table 54
Average Daily Population for years 1997 – 2006

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1997	6.2	2.7	8.9
1998	5.9	3.6	9.5
1999	5.5	4.4	9.9
2000	5.3	3.5	8.9
2001	4.9	3.1	8.0
2002	4.2	2.8	7.0
2003	4.3	3.8	8.1
2004	4.7	2.5	7.2
2005	4.4	3.3	7.7
2006	5.0	3.0	8.0
Total	5.0	3.3	8.3

Home Detention Program

The Dane County Juvenile Court Home Detention Program (HDP) is designed to work with juveniles and their families on a short term basis to enable juveniles to continue living at home and avoid the need for secure custody (detention) or alternative placement. The Home Detention Program may also be assigned by the court to help monitor compliance with rules of supervision for a brief period subsequent to a court disposition. The goal is to help the juvenile remain at home, in school and in the community.

Table 55
Referrals to HDP Per Month

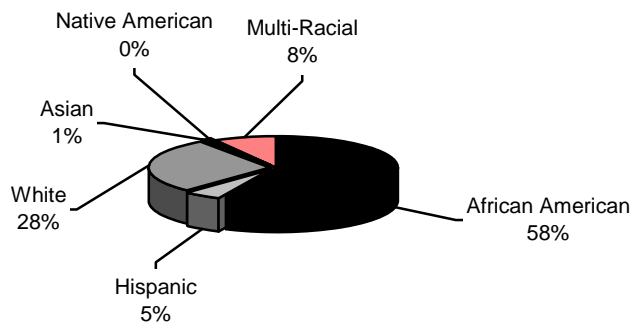


A total of 210 cases were assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2006, an increase from the year 2005 (196 cases). The length of time for which juveniles were under HDP supervision ranged from 1 to 159 days in the year 2006. Males comprised seventy-five percent, females twenty-five percent. Males ages fourteen through sixteen accounted for eighty-two percent of all male cases assigned. Females ages fourteen through sixteen accounted for ninety-three percent of all female cases assigned. Additionally, there were three seventeen year olds assigned to HDP, or a total of two percent of all referrals. The following table and chart categorically illustrate the race and age of all juveniles assigned to the Home Detention Program in the year 2006.

Table 56
Age of HDP Referrals



Table 57
Participant Race



Juveniles are assigned to HDP supervision under both Court Disposition and temporary custody orders. Thirty-one percent of assigned juveniles in 2006 were under an order of non-secure custody. Court Ordered juveniles to HDP alone accounted for three percent. Juveniles court-ordered to HDP as a bridge to the Neighborhood Intervention Program or Community Area Partnerships comprised thirty-six percent of HDP referrals. Juveniles under a temporary release from secure custody accounted for twenty-nine percent of HDP cases assigned in the year 2006. All of the assigned juveniles were alleged or adjudicated delinquents.

Table 58

Custody Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	51	14	65
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	43	18	61
Court Ordered HDP	3	3	6
Court Ordered-Bridge to CAP/NIP	55	20	75
Total	152	55	207

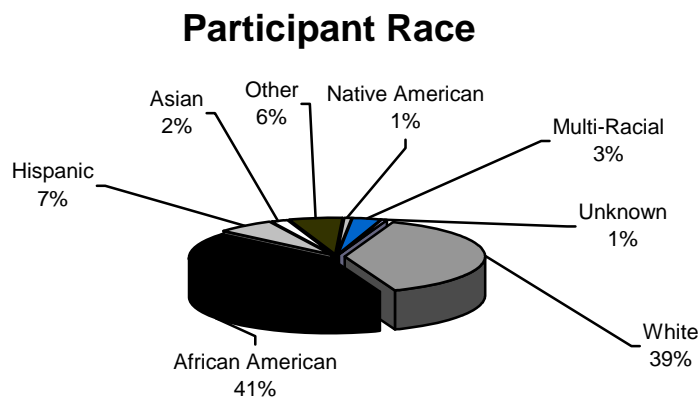
Juveniles assigned to the Home Detention Program attend school in communities throughout Dane County. Complying with HDP rules normally includes participation in a school program. School attendance is monitored by the HDP worker and a report of the juvenile's behavior may be presented to the Court by the worker.

Table 59

School	Total
Alternative	12
Blackhawk	1
Cherokee	6
Deforest High	4
East	35
Hamilton	3
Jefferson	1
LaFollette	30
Lincoln	1
McFarland	1
Marshall	1
Memorial	25
Mount Horeb	3
Not Attending	5
O'Keefe	2
Out-of-County	4
Out-of-State	1
Other	5
Patrick Marshall	1
Randall	2
Sennett	4
Shabazz	1
Stoughton	6
Sun Prairie	8
Toki	3
Verona	5
Waunakee	3
West	18
White Horse	2
Wisconsin Heights	4
Total	197

Youth Restitution Program

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



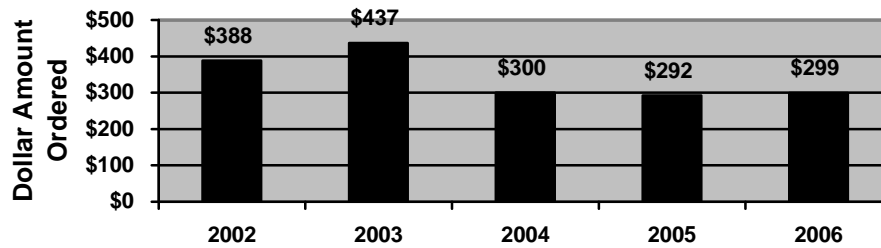
the Juvenile Court to provide this service.³

A total of 386 juveniles participated in the YRP in the year 2006; 296 were male, and 90 were female. Youth of color represented sixty-one percent of those working with the YRP in the year 2006. Nine years ago (1997), youth of color represented twenty-seven percent of the referrals received for community service and restitution services.

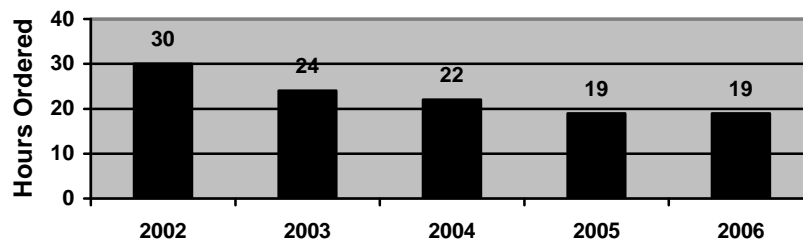
Three hundred and fifty-four cases were closed successfully during the year 2006. Juveniles involved with the YRP performed 4,525 hours of community service and returned \$43,040.84 in restitution to victims of their offenses. The average restitution order was for \$299 and the average community service order was 19 hours. Disorderly Conduct (60 cases) was the most common offense committed by juvenile offenders referred to YRP. Battery was (58 cases) the second most common offense, with theft (40 cases) the third most common. Burglary (35 cases) was the next most common offenses. The following charts show a five-year history of the orders referred to the Youth Restitution Program and the Program's financial productivity in returning monies to victims.

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

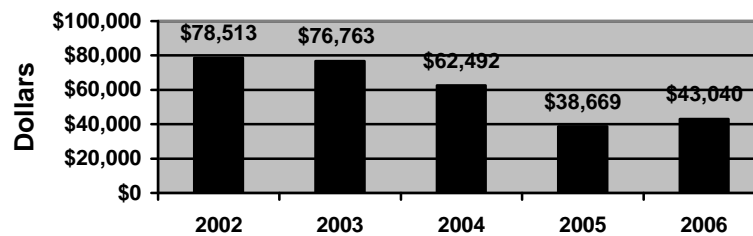
Average Restitution Order



Average Community Service Order



Dollars Paid to Victims



In the year 2006, YRP continued to impress upon youth and parents the responsibility and expectation of securing volunteer opportunities within their own communities and neighborhoods. These experiences lead to an increase in the personal accountability of YRP youth as well as displaying their competencies within their communities. By becoming involved with YRP in a timely a manner, juvenile offenders are making more immediate payments toward their restitution obligations.⁴

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

District Attorney's Office

Due to a conversion in data systems, District Attorney data for 2006 is not available. If it becomes available at a later date it will be added to the on-line report.

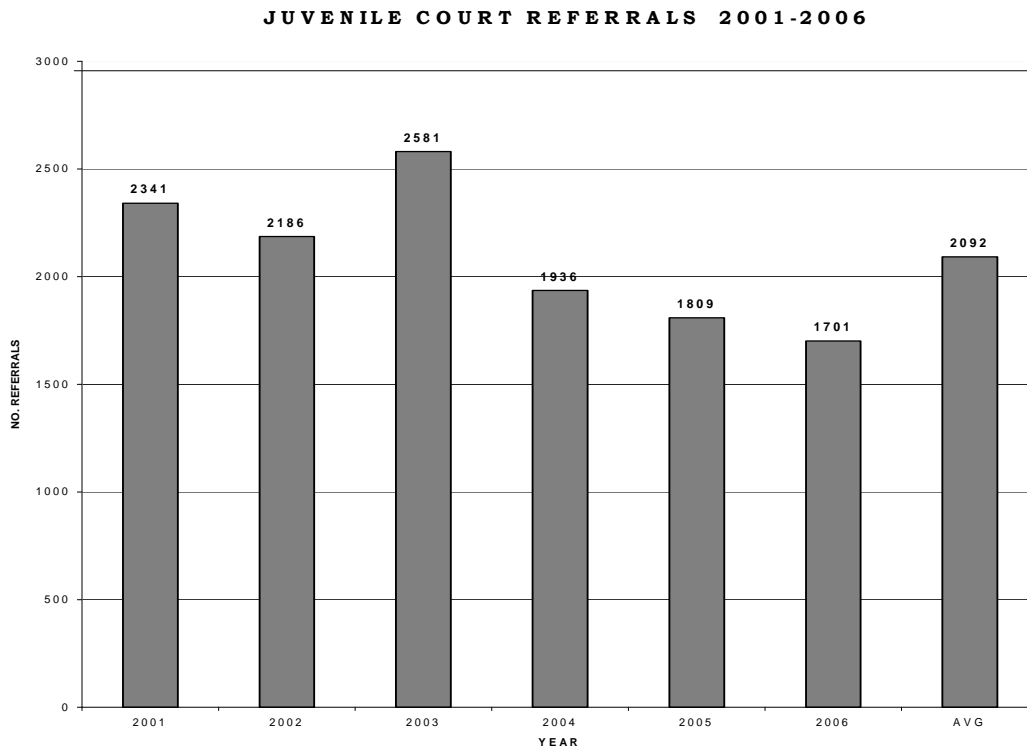
Juvenile Court Referrals

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

In terms of the number of referrals compared to prior years, the following table and chart illustrate the trends:

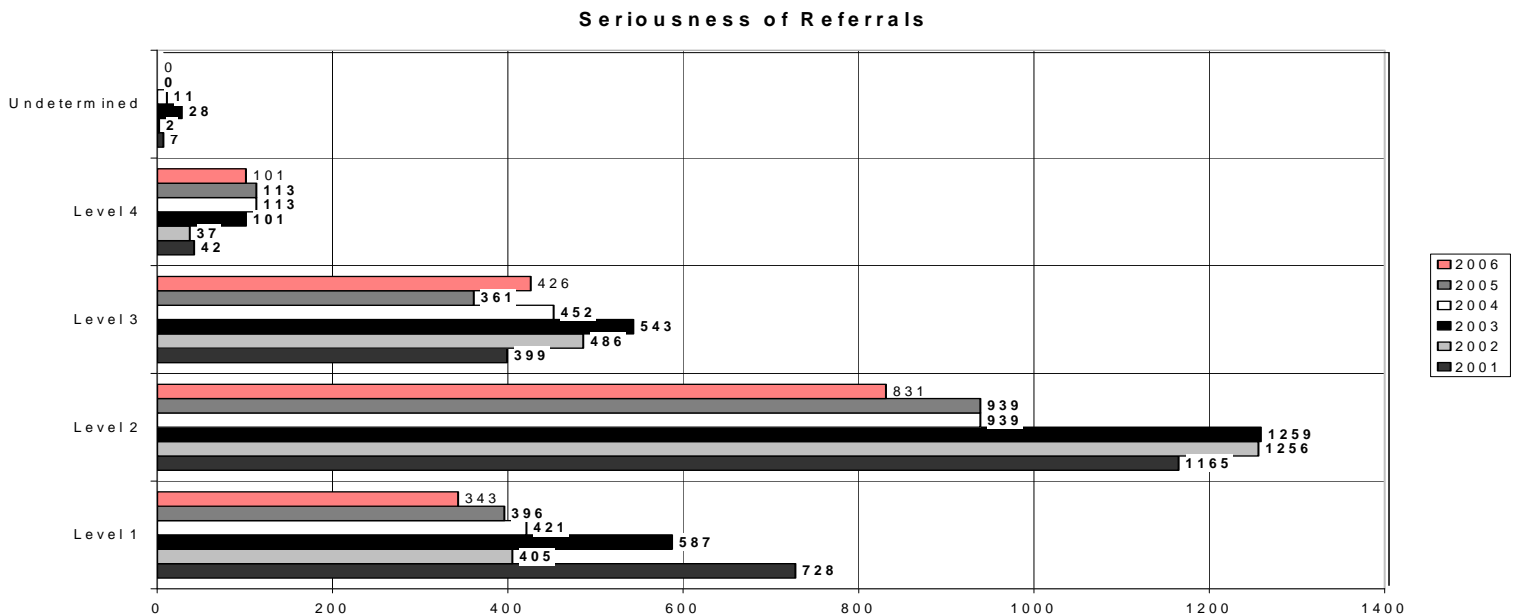
JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

YEAR	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AVG
# OF REFERRALS	2341	2186	2581	1936	1809	1701	2092



One of the factors considered during the delinquency intake process is the seriousness of the charge for which the juvenile is referred. For this purpose, potential charges have been grouped into one of four seriousness “levels”, with Level 1 being the least serious offenses and Level 4 the most serious. The table/graph below represent the trend related to the seriousness of the referrals over the past 5 years.

Seriousness of Referred Charges						
Year	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Undetermined	Total(s)
2001	728	1165	399	42	7	2341
2002	405	1256	486	37	2	2186
2003	587	1259	543	101	28	2518
2004	421	939	452	113	11	1936
2005	396	939	361	113	11	1809
2006	343	831	426	101	0	1701



Juvenile Court Petitions

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

JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS FILED 1992-2006						
YEAR	DEL	WAIVER	CHIPS	TPR	OTHER	TOTAL(S)
1992	1309	235	348	130	818	2840
1993	1459	233	453	65	835	3045
1994	1409	195	333	93	1312	3342
1995	1461	273	388	132	1314	3568
1996	1410	220	334	137	1328	3429
1997	1325	134	296	149	1541	3445
1998	1311	127	310	146	1634	3528
1999	1314	120	270	115	1597	3416
2000*	1266	121	318	149	1645	3499
2001*	1343	90	304	148	1724	3609
2002	1360	86	299	182	1567	3494
2003	1489	86	251	175	1505	3506
2004	1149	76	280	146	1771	3422
2005	1238	71	277	132	1663	3381
2006	1001	47	275	82	1620	3025
AVG	1323	141	316	132	1458	3370

"OTHER" includes all Ext/Rev &/or Change of Placement, Ext/Rev/Vac, Consent Decree, and Juvenile Injunctions. Note: in 1996, Juvenile Guardianship petitions were included for the first time.
 *Beginning 2000 includes JIPS (Juvenile In Need of Protection or Services)
 **Beginning 2003, Other includes Perm Plan Review/Hearing (PPR/PPRH) petitions

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

Closing

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

In the year 2005 the entire Dane County Juvenile Court Program (JRC, SH, Detention and HDP) kept a computerized database that was used to collect and tabulate data. With this more accurate and efficient method of dealing with statistics the ability to deliver information about the trends and patterns affecting the youth of Dane County was greatly enhanced.

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

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