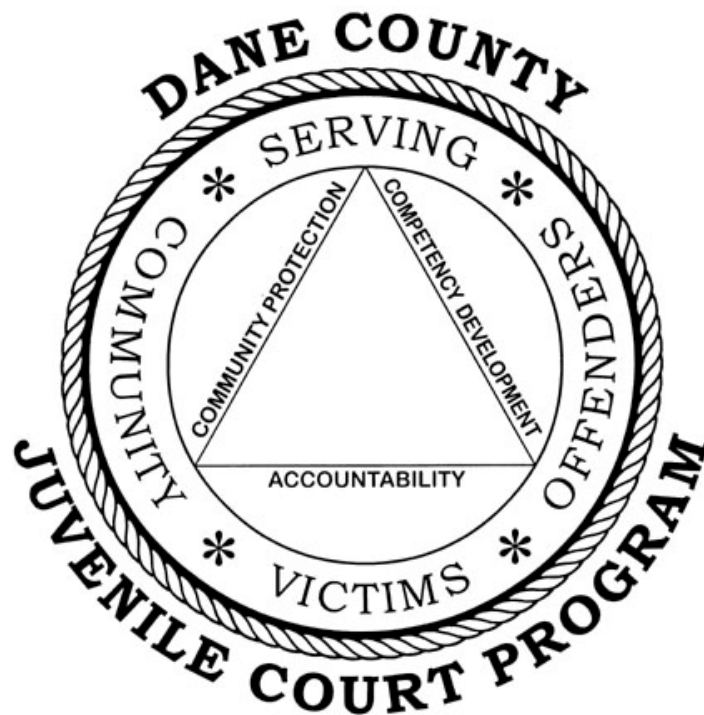


DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



ANNUAL REPORT 2000

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. 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.

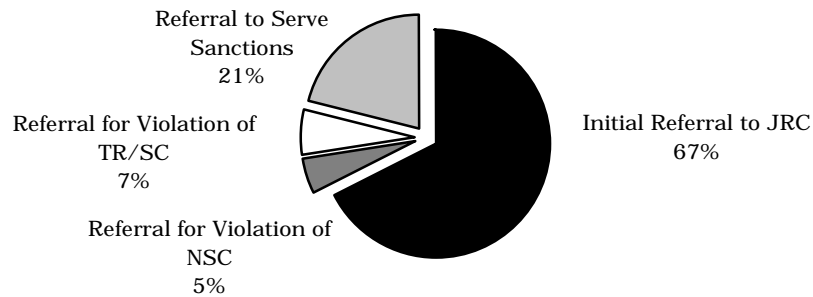
The year 2000 presented another busy year for each of the agencies within, or involved with, the Juvenile Court Program. This report seeks to compile information obtained from the above named agencies into a single resource. The goal is to share what is known, statistically speaking, about those who were involved with the Juvenile Court Program last year. Information from the **District Attorney's Office** is provided to illustrate the entirety of juvenile involvement with the Dane County Court system.

The Juvenile Court Program is intended to serve the youth of Dane County, and the community in general, with the greatest possible degree of professionalism and confidentiality. The Annual Report is one of the tools that those involved with the Juvenile Court Program use to monitor its own performance and to address recurrent, or newly emerging, patterns and/or community needs.

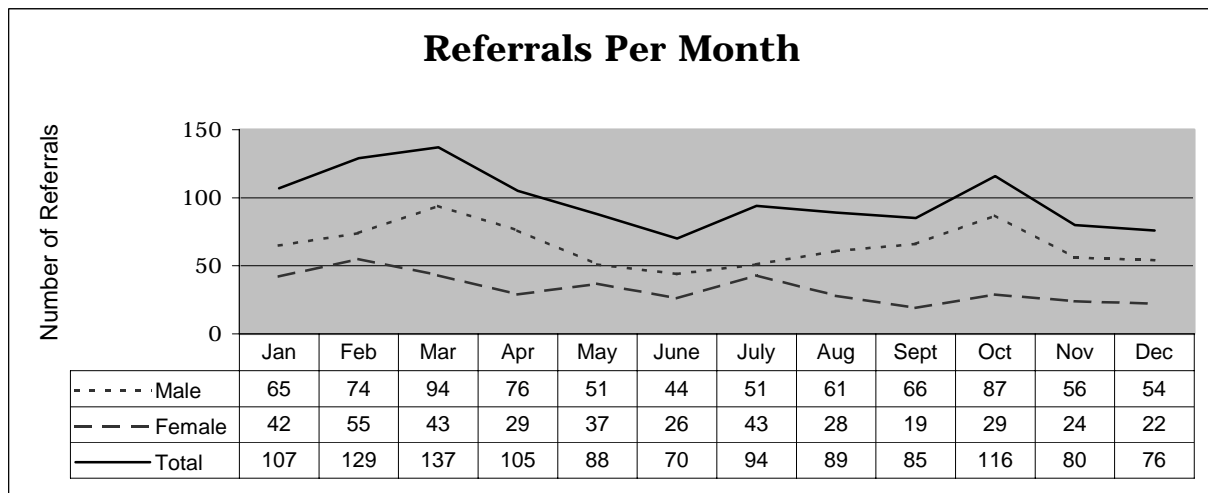
Juvenile Reception Center

The Juvenile Reception Center (JRC) is Dane County's point of referral for juveniles alleged to have committed a delinquent act and not released directly to a parent, guardian or other responsible adult. 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

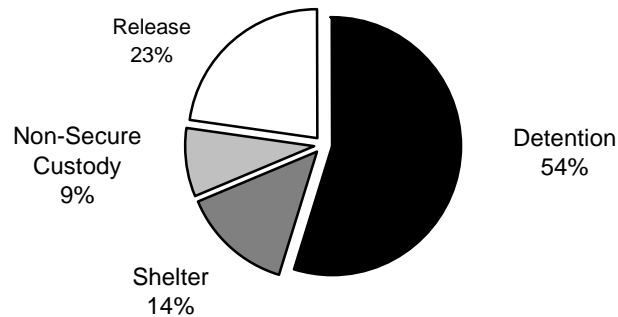


A total of 1176 juveniles, between the ages of 10 and 18, were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center in the year 2000. The chart above provides a percentile breakdown of four referral categories for which juveniles were referred to JRC. Sixty-seven percent, or 794, of the juveniles were referred to JRC for an initial custody intake decision. This 794 includes juveniles referred pursuant to: A Court Order; a Warrant; a Capias; and/or for a new delinquency. Seven and five percent, or 77 and 58, were brought to the Reception Center for allegedly violating the terms of an existing custody order. The remaining twenty-one percent, or 247, came through JRC to be placed in the Juvenile Detention Center for Sanctions (See **Sanctions** for more information.) The following chart illustrates the number of referrals for intake, per month, that were made in the year 2000. The chart indicates that February, March, and October were the busiest months for initial intakes.



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 2000



The Pie Chart above illustrates a percentile breakdown of the determination of the need for custody made on the 794 juveniles referred for an initial intake in the year 2000. Fifty-four percent, or 434, were placed in “secure” custody. A portion of those 434 juveniles placed under “secure” custody were so placed under Court Order. For more information regarding **Juvenile Court Related Referrals** please look to the corresponding subheading on page 17. 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 seems to reflect the severity of the alleged delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in the year 2000. The **alleged violations of criminal statues** for

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

which juveniles were referred are discussed in greater detail later in this section.

According to year 2000 statistics, twenty-three percent, of all referrals for an initial custody decision resulted in determination of the need for “non-secure” custody. Of that twenty-three percent, 14 percent, or 111 juveniles, were placed under non-secure custody to the Dane County Shelter Home (See **Juvenile Shelter Home** for greater detail). The remaining nine percent, or 68 juveniles, were placed under non-secure custody back in their parental 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. Twenty-three percent, or 181, of all juveniles referred for an initial custody decision in the year 2000 were released. Juveniles in this category were either not found to fit the requirements for non-secure or secure custody, or it was determined that adequate supervision and services were already in place for the juvenile and his or her family. The following table presents a history of intake decisions made by the Juvenile Reception Center over the past ten years.

Placements of Referrals for Intake:	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Secure Custody	343	266	389	499	536	490	489	503	528	434
Non-Secure Shelter	91	103	98	90	82	93	88	105	110	111
Non-Secure Other	187	155	115	68	81	63	53	72	62	68
Outright Released	505	413	432	399	434	359	369	355	224	181
Total	1126	937	1034	1056	1133	1005	999	1035	924	794

The table shows that the overall number of referrals for intake continued to drop in the year 2000. The number of juveniles held in “secure” custody was the lowest since 1993. The number of juveniles placed under “non-secure”

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

custody at the Shelter Home continued to increase (though only by one). The number of juveniles placed under “non-secure” custody at somewhere other than Shelter remained similar to previous years’ numbers. Perhaps most the most dramatic change came in the number of juveniles released. This number plummeted to less than 200 for the first time in ten years.

Speculation as to the reasons for the low number of referrals in the year 2000 include, but are not limited to:

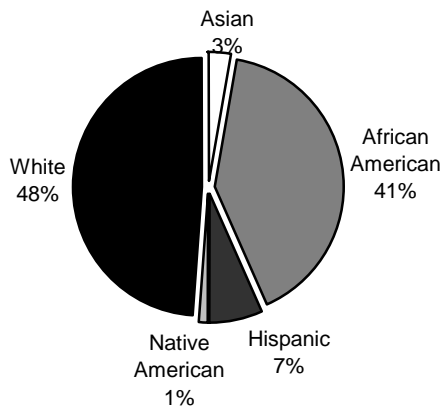
- 1.) A better understanding, on the part of referring agencies, of the criteria for holding a juvenile under some form of temporary physical custody.
- 2.) A conscious effort to connect “troubled” teens, and their families, with appropriate intervention services.
- 3.) A decline in the number of delinquencies being committed by juveniles in the Dane County area.
- 4.) The use of alternative programs, such as Briarpatch, in assuring the safe return of runaway juveniles to their parental homes.
- 5.) Other

Regardless of the reason for the decline in the number of juveniles referred; the fact remains that over the past two years the percentage of referred juveniles that are held in “secure” custody has increased over previous years.

Gender, Race, and Age

The 794 juveniles referred for an initial intake in the year 2000 can be described along a variety of characteristics. Sixty-seven percent of the 794 juveniles referred were male. White males constituted forty-seven percent of all male referrals, African American males, forty-two percent. White females constituted fifty-four percent of all female referrals, African American females, thirty-eight percent. The average age of persons referred was 14.82 years. The mode age for males was 16 years (thirty-three percent) and for females it was 15 years (thirty-one percent). The following chart and tables provide a detailed illustration of the population referred to JRC for intake in the year 2000.

Race of Referral



Race	Male	Female	Total
Asian	16	6	22
African American	224	98	322
Hispanic	41	11	52
Native American	5	4	9
White	249	140	389
Total	535	259	794

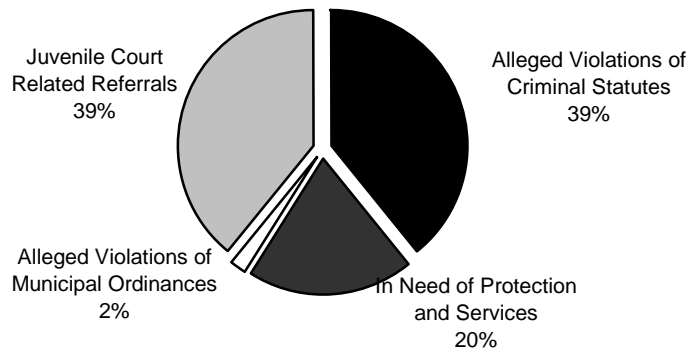
Age	Male	Female	Total
Ten and Under	4	0	4
Eleven	10	4	14
Twelve	30	12	42
Thirteen	47	24	71
Fourteen	92	57	149
Fifteen	137	81	218
Sixteen	177	66	243
Seventeen	36	15	51
Eighteen and Over	2	0	2
Total	535	259	794

Forty-three percent of the 794 referrals had no prior referrals to JRC. Nineteen percent had one prior referral and fourteen percent had two. The remaining twenty-four percent of referred juveniles had anywhere from three to twelve prior referrals at the time of initial intake.

Number of Prior Referrals	Male	Female	Total
0	227	116	343
1	102	45	147
2	84	31	115
3	44	24	68
4	27	7	34
5	20	9	29
6	12	7	19
7	9	7	16
8	6	5	11
9	3	4	7
10	0	2	2
11	1	1	2
12	0	1	1
Total	535	259	794

Year 2000 statistics, in regards to gender, race, and age, do not differ significantly from the 1999 statistics. The Juvenile Reception Center continues its efforts to more effectively document the level of recidivism by its clientele. The “prior referral” statistic above is one measure of the frequency with which some juveniles are referred to JRC. Other juveniles come through JRC to serve sanctions in the **Juvenile Detention Center** or to participate in the **Weekend Report Center** program (see each section for greater detail).

JRC Referral Categories



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

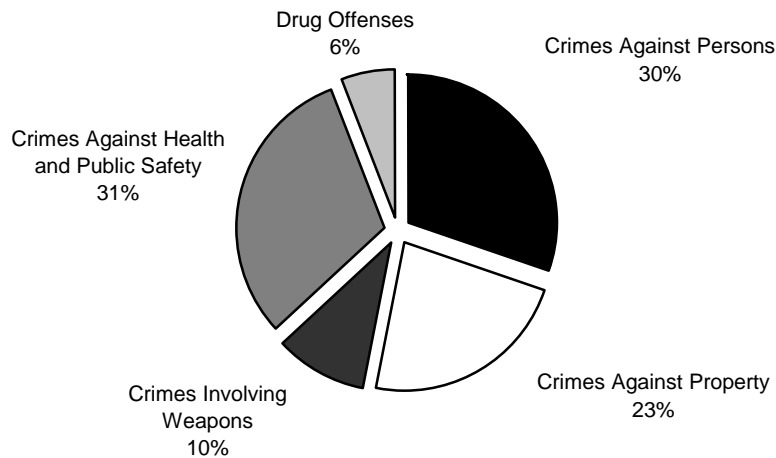
- 1.) Juveniles alleged to have violated one or more criminal statutes.
- 2.) Juveniles alleged to be in need of protection or services.
- 3.) Juveniles alleged to have violated one or more municipal ordinances.
- 4.) Juveniles in the "other" category (Court Order, Sanctions, Capias, etc.)

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).

Category One: Alleged Violations of Criminal Statutes

The first referral category; Juveniles Alleged to Have Violated One or More Criminal Statutes, had the largest number of entries in the year 2000. Males were alleged to have committed sixty-seven percent of the 602 alleged criminal statute violations for which juveniles were referred in the year 2000. Category one is divided into five subsections; Crimes against Persons; Crimes against Property; Crimes against Public Health and Safety; Crimes involving Weapons; and Drug Crimes. The following chart illustrates a percentile look at the number of entries per subsection in the year 2000.

Alleged Violations of Criminal Statutes



Referrals for allegedly committing offenses against Public Health and Safety constituted the largest percentage of all delinquency entries in the year 2000. Of the 188 entries in this subsection 115, or sixty-one percent, of the entries were made for Disorderly Conduct. Disorderly Conduct charges, in conjunction with entries for Obstruction (38) and Resisting (23), represent all but 12 referrals in this category. The percentages of males and females charged with Disorderly Conduct (55% and 45%) do not match their percentages in Category One as a whole (67% and 33%). The number of entries for females, 52, is the highest number listed in any of Category One's five subsections. Entries for Obstruction and Resisting were disproportionately entered 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.

Crimes Against Public Health And Safety	Male	Female	Total
Bomb Threat	1	2	3
Disorderly Conduct	63	52	115
Eluding	4	0	4
Forgery/Uttering	2	0	2
Fraud	0	2	2
Negligent Handling of Burning Materials	1	0	1
Obstruction	29	9	38
Resisting	18	5	23
Total	118	70	188

Juveniles referred for allegedly committing offenses against other persons represent the second largest percentage, 37 percent, of the five subsections. Assault/Battery represent more than half of the entries in this subsection, and nearly twenty percent (117) of all entries in Category One (602). Here, again, the percentages of males and females (58% and 42%) referred on assault/battery do not match their percentages in category one as a whole. Males were alleged to have committed a disproportionate number of substantial batteries and batteries to police officers, when compared to females. They were

also alleged to have committed a disproportionate percentage (78%) of sex offenses when compared to females. The following table provides a list of all delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

Crimes Against Persons	Male	Female	Total
Assault/Battery	49	44	93
-Substantial	10	1	11
-To A Police Officer	10	3	13
Child Abuse	3	0	3
Endangering Safety	10	3	13
False Imprisonment	4	0	4
Felony Hit and Run	0	1	1
Intimidation/Threats	6	2	8
Robbery	5	0	5
Sex Offenses			
-1st Degree Sexual Assault	9	4	13
-2nd Degree Sexual Assault	4	1	5
-Other	12	2	14
Total	122	61	183

Crimes Against Property ranked third, 23%, of the five subsections to Category One. In the year 2000 entries for males outnumbered, by far, those for females (108 vs. 29). Of those 108 entries thirty-three percent were for OMVWOC charges and another twenty-seven percent were for Criminal Damage to Property charges. Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (42) and Criminal Damage to Property (40) charges accounted for more than half of the 137 entries in this subsection.

Crimes Against Property	Male	Female	Total
Burglary	14	3	17
Criminal Damage To Property	29	11	40
Home Invasion	1	0	1
Mistreatment of Animals	1	0	1
Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent	36	6	42
Passenger with Knowledge of No Consent	2	0	2
Possession of Burglary Tools	1	0	1
Possession of Stolen Property	3	3	6
Retail Theft	9	1	10
Theft	5	2	7
Trespassing	7	3	10
Total	108	29	137

The subsections for Crimes Involving Weapons and Drug Offenses combine to account for the remaining sixteen percent (ten and six percent respectively) of referrals for violation of criminal statutes. The majority of weapons offenses were for Disorderly Conduct While Armed (31 of 59) and eighty percent of the D.C. While Armed offenses were alleged to have been committed by males.

Crimes Involving Weapons	Male	Female	Total
Armed Burglary	1	0	1
Armed Robbery	8	4	12
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	25	6	31
Possession of a Firearm	5	0	5
Other Weapons Possession	5	2	7
Theft of a firearm	3	0	3
Total	47	12	59

Entries for drug offenses showed no drug of majority leading to referral, but statistics show that those referred for drug possession were frequently charged with a coinciding “intent to deliver.” Referrals for drug offenses represent the fewest entries of all subsections to category one. This may be due to the community’s greater concern over “more serious” delinquencies and/or it may demonstrate the community’s belief that there are more appropriate or effective ways of handling drug possession, distribution, and use by juveniles.

Drug Offenses	Male	Female	Total
Cocaine Possession	1	0	1
-Possession with Intent	5	1	6
-Delivery	1	0	1
-Paraphernalia	2	1	3
Marijuana Possession	2	0	2
-Possession with Intent	8	0	8
-Paraphernalia	3	0	3
Other Drugs Possession	4	2	6
-Possession with Intent	0	1	1
-Delivery	3	0	3
-Paraphernalia	1	0	1
Total	30	5	35

Supplemental information about the 794 juveniles referred for Category One reasons can be found on the next five pages. These pages include information about the referring agencies, the location of referred juveniles’ residences, their school enrollment status, and the times of day they were referred. If that information is not of particular interest, please continue reading on page 16.

Referring And/Or Apprehending Agency

Juveniles were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center via 32 sources in 2000. Madison Police Department continues to be the leading referral and/or apprehending agency. MPD transported 386, or forty-nine 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.

Referring Agencies	Male	Female	Total
Belleville PD	1	0	1
Blue Mounds	2	0	2
Columbia Co SD	1	0	1
Cottage Grove PD	2	3	5
Court	101	56	157
Cross Plains PD	5	0	5
Dane County Sheriff's Office	64	14	78
Dane County Department of Human Services	5	2	7
DeForest PD	4	1	5
Deerfield	1	0	1
Department of Juvenile Corrections	1	1	2
Fitchburg PD	3	3	6
Lake Delton	1	0	1
Madison PD	256	130	386
Maple Bluff PD	6	0	6
Marshall PD	2	1	3
Mazomanie PD	2	0	2
McFarland PD	2	1	3
Middleton PD	3	5	8
Monona PD	7	3	10
Monroe	0	1	1
Mount Horeb PD	0	2	2
Oregon PD	3	3	6
Platteville	1	0	1
Stoughton PD	4	1	5
Sun Prairie PD	16	4	20
Town of Madison PD	3	6	9
Verona PD	3	3	6
Voluntary Admission	25	16	41
Wauwaukee PD	2	2	4
Wisconsin State Patrol	6	1	7
UW PD	3	0	3
Total	535	259	794

Residence of Referred Juveniles

Juveniles residing in the City of Madison comprised sixty-one percent of the 794 intake referrals to the Juvenile Reception Center in the year 2000. Referrals of out of county juveniles accounted for nearly nine percent, while out of state juveniles constituted approximately three percent.

Residence: Dane County	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	1	0	1
Blue Mounds	1	0	1
Brooklyn	0	1	1
Cambridge	7	0	7
Cottage Grove	5	7	12
Cross Plains	1	0	1
Dane	1	3	4
Deerfield	4	0	4
DeForest	14	7	21
Edgerton (rural)	1	1	2
Fitchburg	4	0	4
Madison	324	159	483
Maple Bluff	2	0	2
Marshall	4	2	6
Mazomanie	3	0	3
McFarland	5	2	7
Middleton	5	6	11
Monona	8	1	9
Mount Horeb	2	2	4
No Permanent Address	6	5	11
Oregon	13	2	15
Stoughton	21	13	34
Sun Prairie	22	10	32
Verona	6	4	10
Waunakee	4	7	11
Windsor	4	3	7
Total	468	235	703

Residence: Other Counties	Male	Female	Total
Clark	0	1	1
Columbia	2	0	2
Crawford	1	1	2
Grant	2	1	3
Green	2	1	3
Jefferson	5	2	7
Juneau	1	0	1
Kenosha	2	0	2
LaCrosse	1	0	1
Langlade	1	0	1
Marathon	2	0	2
Monroe	1	0	1
Milwaukee	13	4	17
Portage	0	4	4
Racine	1	1	2
Rock	3	2	5
Sauk	2	0	2
Sheboygan	2	0	2
Walworth	1	0	1
Washington	1	1	2
Waukesha	5	1	6
Wood	0	1	1
Total	48	20	68

Residence: Other States	Male	Female	Total
Alabama	3	0	3
Illinois	11	2	13
Iowa	1	0	1
Minnesota	0	1	1
S. Dakota	0	1	1
Texas	2	0	2
Virginia	2	0	2
Total	19	4	23

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.

High Schools	Male	Female	Total
East	66	29	95
Edgewood	0	2	2
LaFollette	37	24	61
Memorial	31	11	42
Shabazz	0	3	3
West	26	10	36
Total	160	79	239

Middle and Elementary Schools	Male	Female	Total
Allis	2	1	3
Cherokee	8	5	13
Crestwood	1	0	1
Emerson	1	0	1
Falk	0	1	1
Glacier Creek	1	1	2
Glendale	1	0	1
Gompers/Blackhawk	3	2	5
Jefferson	3	0	3
Marquette/O'Keefe	10	3	13
Orchard Ridge/Toki	4	4	8
Sandburg	1	0	1
Schenk/Whitehorse	5	2	7
Sennett	11	3	14
Sherman	12	6	18
Van Hise/Hamilton	3	1	4
Wright	2	1	3
Total	68	30	98

Other Madison Area Programs:	Male	Female	Total
Private, OFS, Home, GED, ALA, Replay, School w/in a School, etc.	65	30	95
Total	65	30	95

Enrolled: Outside MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Cambridge	5	0	5
Deerfield	4	1	5
DeForest	15	7	22
Marshall	2	1	3
McFarland	0	2	2
Middleton	8	5	13
Monona	8	3	11
Mount Horeb	3	2	5
Oregon	13	2	15
Stoughton	17	4	21
Sun Prairie	16	6	22
Verona	8	3	11
Waunakee	4	5	9
Wisconsin Heights	3	0	3
Other	4	5	9
Enrolled Out-of-County	48	32	80
Enrolled Out-of-State	13	2	15
Total	171	80	251

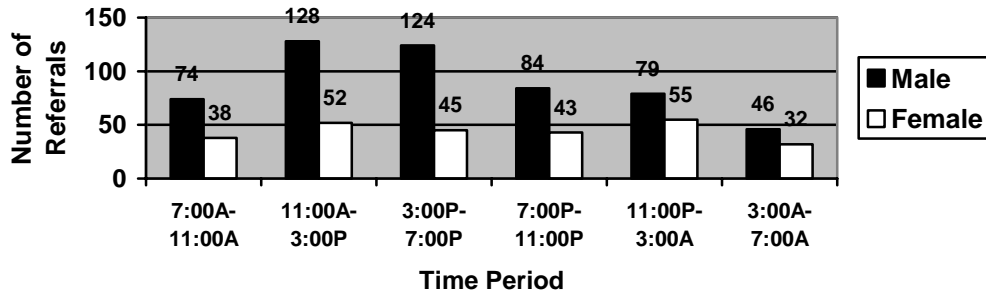
Not Enrolled	Male	Female	Total
Not Enrolled Dane County	55	34	89
Not Enrolled Out-of-County	9	5	14
Not Enrolled Out -of-State	7	1	8
Total	71	40	111

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.

It should be noted that during the weekdays, JRC staff have a variety of other court related duties, that are not directly related to the number of intakes, which take up a significant portion of the on-duty counselor’s time.

Referrals Per Time Period



**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 2000, 130 juveniles were referred for JIPS and CHIPS purposes. The split between males and females referred as CHIPS or JIPS is nearly fifty-fifty. 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. More than half of the juveniles referred as runaways came from places other than Dane County. This fact may provide some indication as to the effectiveness of Briarpatch intervention; meaning runaways from the Dane County area may have been more apt to be referred to Briarpatch versus JRC. Those juveniles who were ultimately referred to JRC were then more likely to have either runaway from a Dane County GH, or to have run away from a placement outside of Dane County; and therefore could not be serviced as effectively by Briarpatch. The following table describes the population referred to JRC as being JIPS or CHIPS.

CHIPS and JIPS Referrals	Male	Female	Total
Illness, Injury, Immediate Danger-EC (CHIPS)	10	12	22
Runaway From Dane County	26	23	49
Runaway From Other County or State	31	28	59
Total	67	63	130

**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 is required to release juveniles to their parental homes if taken into custody for any violation of a municipal ordinance. In the year 2000, 24 entries were made for juveniles referred for municipal citations. When a citation is issued, referrals to JRC are often made in cases where the parents are unavailable, related family problems exist, or the juvenile is referred pursuant to other offenses.

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 thirty-nine 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.

Juvenile Court Related Referrals	Male	Female	Total
Capias	55	53	108
Court Ordered Custody	32	15	47
DOJC Aftercare Violation	34	4	38
Traffic Offense/Warrant	6	0	6
Sanctions	74	39	113
Violation of Court Ordered Rules	1	1	2
Warrant	7	2	9
Writ	15	1	16
Total	224	115	339

Places of Release

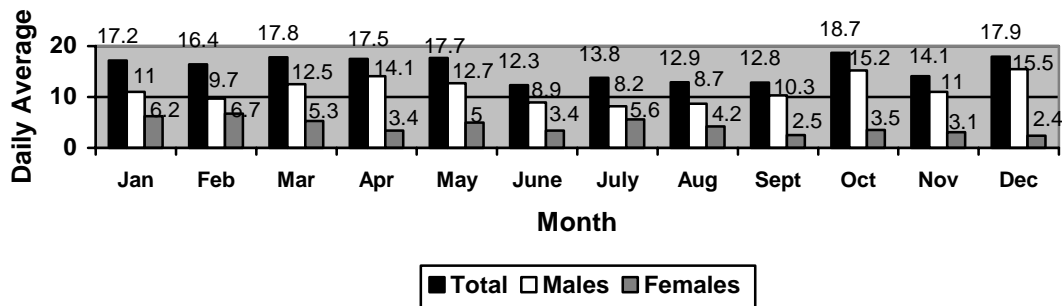
The Juvenile Reception Center documents the placements to which juveniles held under a temporary custody order are released. The JRC face sheet is the primary vehicle by which this statistic is measured. At the end of the year 2000, some 68 JRC face sheets remained "open." These remaining open face sheets indicate that the juveniles indicated on the form continued to have open sanction orders or to be under some form of temporary custody at the beginning of 2001. The table below illustrates the various placements to which juveniles were released in the year 2000.

Place of Release	Male	Female	Total
Boot Camp	0	2	2
Briarpatch	8	0	8
Dane County Department of Human Services	17	13	30
Department of Corrections	83	13	96
Foster Home	24	16	40
Group Home	50	33	83
Other County Human Services	7	1	8
Other County Sheriff's Department	8	3	11
Other State Sheriff's Department	2	0	2
Parental Home	207	116	323
Relative	18	15	33
Residential Treatment	35	21	56
Responsible Adult	9	2	11
Self	8	4	12
Sprite	2	0	2
Waived	9	0	9
Face Sheets Open	48	20	68
Total	535	259	794

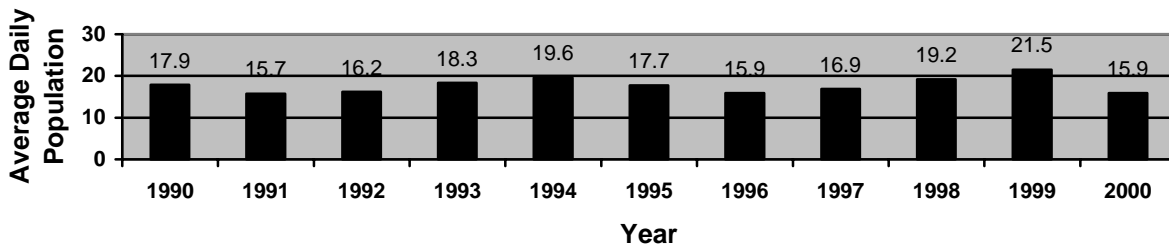
Juvenile Detention Home

The Juvenile Detention Home is Dane County's secure residential facility. A juvenile may be held in a secure detention facility if the intake worker (Juvenile Court Counselor) determines that one or several conditions apply as directed in Wisconsin Juvenile Justice Code (938.208).³ Juveniles removed from their homes and communities pending continued court action may be held in the secure facility. Juveniles in Dane County are primarily detained in the detention facility as a result of allegations of committing delinquent acts and the likelihood they present a substantial risk of physical harm to others. Juveniles also may be placed in secure custody if they present a substantial risk of running away so as to be unavailable for further court proceedings. Juveniles currently under a non-secure, who have committed a delinquent act and/or runaway while under that order, also may be placed in secure custody if no suitable alternative exists.

Average Daily Population - 2000



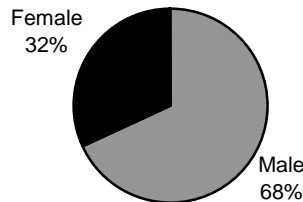
Average Daily Population History



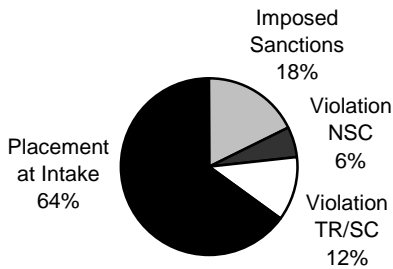
³ The **Juvenile Reception Center** section of this report lists the necessary criteria to place a juvenile in secure custody.

Fifty-nine percent (689) of the 1176 juveniles, who passed through JRC in the year 2000, were placed in detention. Sixty-eight percent of the juveniles placed in detention were male; thirty-two percent were female.

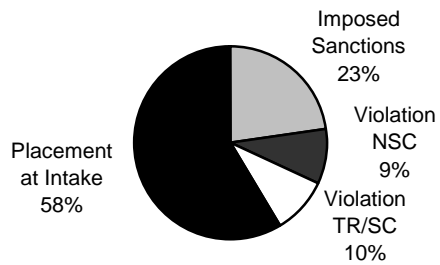
Detention Placement- Gender



Placement in Detention- Male



Placement in Detention- Female



Juvenile Detention Population History

The Juvenile Detention population varies dramatically within a given year. The average daily population(s) presented on the following page represent a statistical average, but variation by as much as twenty-five percent below to seventy-five percent above that average can typically occur in a year (e.g. if the average daily population is 20, the actual daily population can range from as low as 15 to as high as 35).

The current facility consists of twelve beds for males, four beds for females, and two beds that may be assigned to either sex. Overcrowding in the detention home occurs not only as a result of the actual number of juveniles in care but is also complicated by the relative number of male and female residents.

Year and Average Daily Population (1976-2000)

Year	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ADP	19.3	13.5	14.7	9.6	10.5	7.6	11.3	11.2	11.9

Year	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
ADP	14.3	12.3	15.2	15.5	15.8	17.9	15.7	16.2	18.3

Year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ADP	19.6	17.7	15.9	16.9	19.2	21.5	15.9

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). There are various ways to reflect the activity surrounding the imposition of sanctions in detention. The data in this section reflects the different ways in which information about juveniles ordered to serve sanctions is kept.

Sanction Days Ordered vs. Days Served



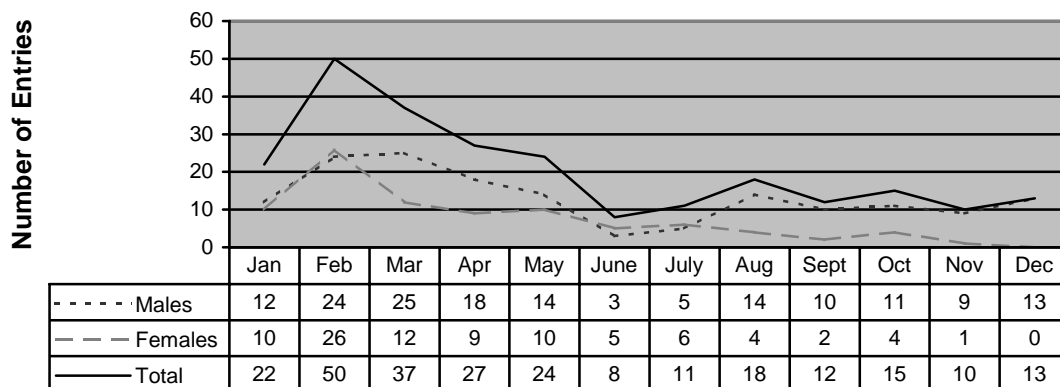
The chart above demonstrates the difference between the number of days ordered by the Court each month and the number of those ordered days that are served. The following table illustrates, in greater detail; the number of sanctions orders that were entered by the court in any given month over the past year; the number of days ordered; and the number of ordered days served.

Month	Number Of Orders	Days Ordered	Average Order	Days Served
January	14	193	13.79	103
February	29	403	13.90	203
March	12	200	16.67	60
April	16	267	16.69	115
May	16	174	10.88	73
June	2	10	5.00	8
July	9	199	22.11	86
August	20	251	12.55	91
September	11	57	5.18	37
October	13	167.5	12.88	105.5
November	13	156	12.00	74
December	11	188	17.09	70
Total	166	2265.5	13.65	1025.5

The District Attorney's Office, the Juvenile Court Program, and other County service providers collectively united to initiate the **Weekend Report Center** (see section for greater detail) 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.

Even with the increased number of alternatives to sanctions in detention, several juveniles were placed in detention to serve court ordered sanctions. Some of those juveniles initially had part, or all of their orders "stayed" pending any violation of court ordered rules. If a juvenile had days "stayed," the assigned Social Worker could "impose" some of the "stayed" days if/when a juvenile violated the term(s) of their sanction order. The chart/table below illustrates the number of juveniles, 247, who physically entered the Detention Center to serve sanctions in the year 2000. Of the 247 juveniles who entered Detention, 113 were placed by the court "forthwith" and the other 134 were placed in detention by a case worker for "imposed" sanctions.

Detention Center Entries to Serve Sanctions



Sanctions clearly continued to play a role in addressing Dane County juveniles' persistent violations of their court orders. The introduction of alternative orders and initiatives indicates Dane County's interest in adapting its procedures and programs to fit the needs of; court involved juveniles; the Juvenile Court Program; and the Dane County community as a whole.

Weekend Report Center

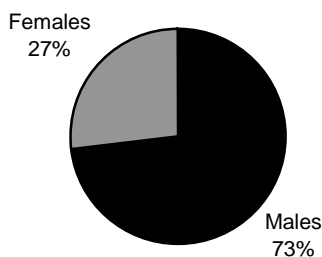
The Weekend Report Center (WRC) was created as an additional form of Court ordered sanction. The Weekend Report Center is a sanction option that social workers may utilize when a client has violated their court order. The WRC holds programming on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Any youth, ages 10 through 17 years old and who is currently under supervision with Dane County for a delinquency, is eligible to participate with the program.

Beginning on Friday, participants report to the Juvenile Reception Center by 4:00pm. At 4:30P, after sign in and a small orientation, the staff transport the youth to the Neighborhood Intervention Program (N.I.P.) or Briarpatch (girls). At N.I.P., the participants are expected to complete homework, have dinner, go over program expectations and complete an exercise on what got them sent to the WRC, how they could have handled things differently, etc. After programming ends, at approximately 8:00pm, staff continues to monitor compliance with home restriction via phone checks or face to face contact.

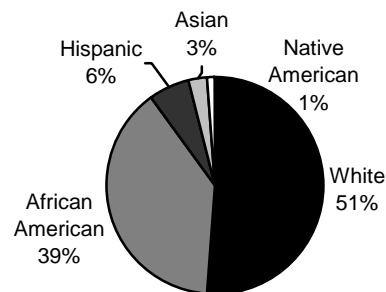
On Saturday, participants complete anger management or conflict resolution exercises and homework in the morning. They eat lunch and do a community gift between 11:00am and 2:00pm. Staff provides transportation to and from N.I.P. After programming clients are monitored in the same manner as the previous day and night.

On Sunday the participant remains at home under total home restriction. This means that the individual may not leave the house unless prior approval is given by the social worker. Phone contact occurs in the morning, afternoon and evening, with face to face contact with WRC staff occurring sometime during the day.

Gender of Youth Served

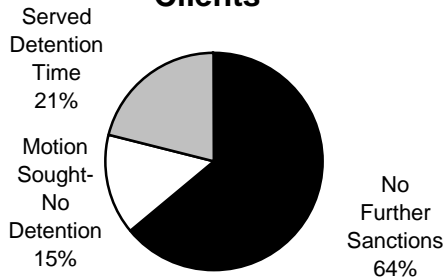


Ethnicity of Youth Served

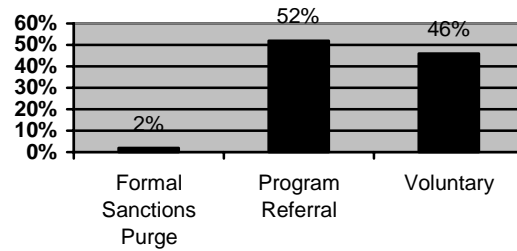


Roughly 172 youths participated in the WRC programming during the year 2000. Most juveniles became involved with the program for violating some form of their court ordered programming (52%). Another twenty-six percent, (26%) were ordered to the WRC for being disruptive in school.

Further Sanctions for WRC Clients

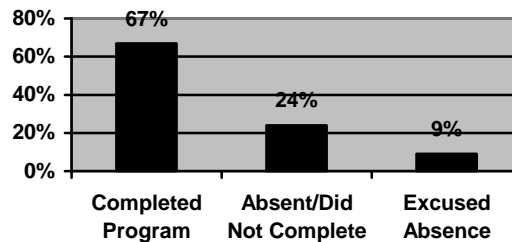


Type of Referral



Sixty-seven percent, of those ordered to the WRC, completed the program. Twenty-four percent (24%) were either absent or did not complete the program. Nine percent (9%) were granted an excused absence from participating in the Weekend Report Center program.

Program Completion Status



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 past court order.

Statistics of interest for 2000 include:

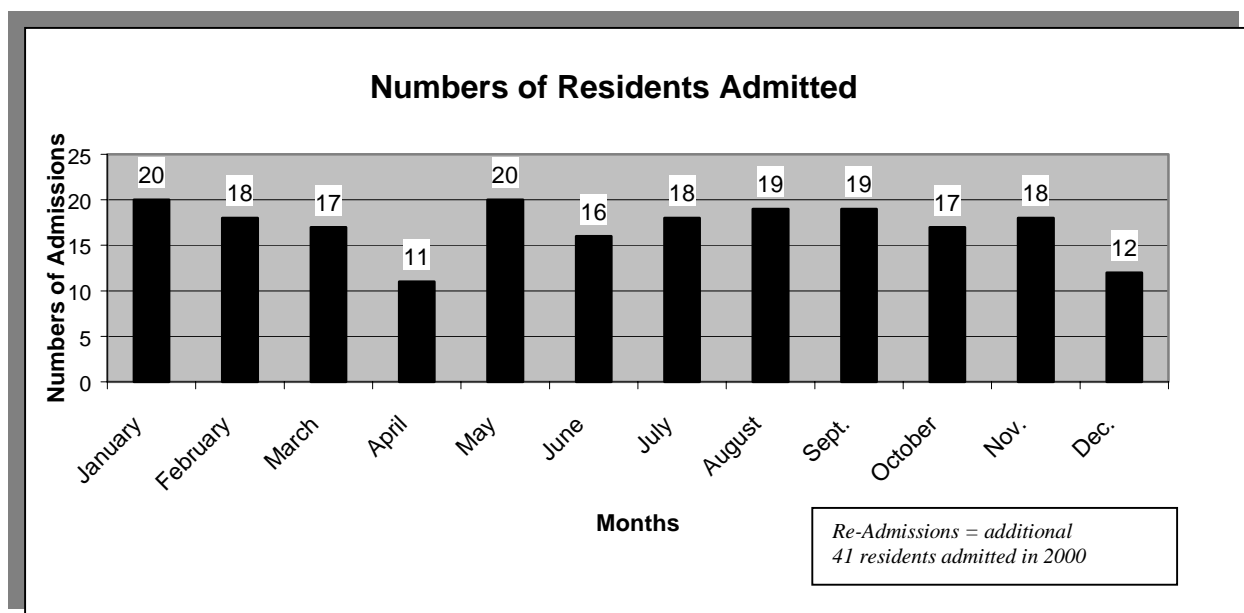
- Shelter Home served 205 juveniles during 2000, a slight decrease compared to 217 in 1999. This represents a population higher than the historical average of 177 juveniles.
- The average daily population was 8.9 which is slightly lower than 2000 at 9.9 and lower than a nine year average of 9.7 residents. Male daily population averages (5.3) were slightly lower than the 10 year average of 6.1. Female daily populations averages were at the 10 year average (3.5), but fell from 1999 average of 4.4.
- The average length of stay rose slightly from 12.5 days in 1999 to 13.8 days in 2000. This is lower than the 10 year average of 17.5 days.
- The average age of Shelter Home residents remained at about the same at 14.4 years in comparison to 1999 and 2000.
- Racial and Ethnic makeup change slightly as minority members of the population represented 54%. White members represented 46%. In 1999, this representation was about equal.

- Delinquency admissions (77%) and CHIPS admissions (23%) continued at the levels of 1999.
- Madison juveniles comprised 71% of the Shelter Home population, an increase from 68%; the remaining population consisted of juveniles from neighboring communities.
- Disorderly Conduct was the most frequent reason for referral (50 residents in 2000, 45 residents in 1999, 25 in 1998, 12 in 1997), Battery was the second most frequent reason for referral.

Age of Children Admitted to Shelter Home

Age	Male	Female	Totals
10	1	0	1
11	3	2	5
12	8	3	11
13	15	7	22
14	28	23	51
15	34	30	64
16	33	16	49
17	1	1	2
Total	123	82	205

Admission to Shelter Home By Month



Basis For Referral To Shelter Home

Referral Basis	Male	Female	Total
CHIPS/JIPS	23	24	47
Delinquent	100	58	158
Total	123	82	205

CHIPS = Children in need of protection and services.

Physical Custody Status At Time Of Referral To Shelter Home

Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	73	53	126
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	20	11	31
Emergency-COP	25	13	38
Sanctions	5	5	10
Total	123	82	205

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

Placement upon Admission to Shelter Home and at Release

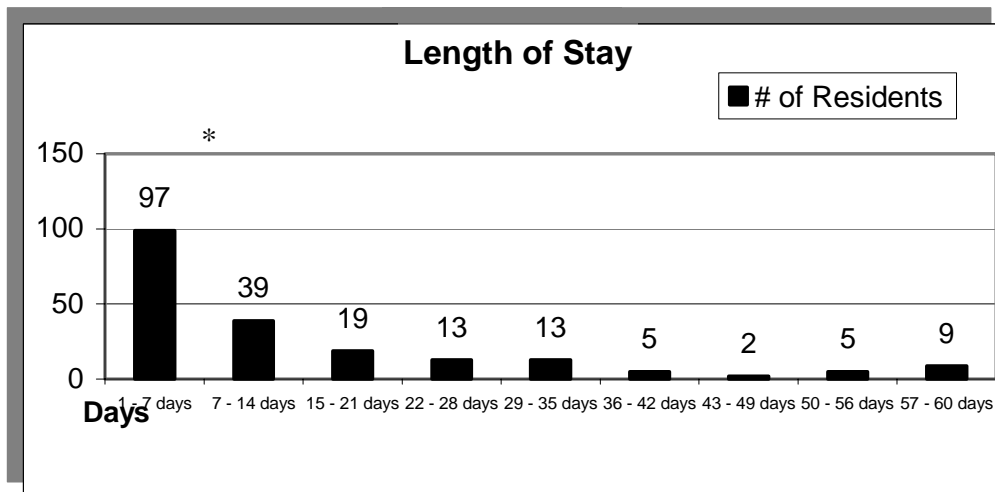
Placement	Number of Residents Admitted From	Number of Residents Released To
Parental Home	125	53
Relative Home	14	6
Foster Home	31	22
Group Home	28	24
CCI	2	7
Badger Challenge	0	1
Hospital	3	0
Bockari	0	7
Sprite	0	1
Responsible Adult	0	5
AWOL	NA	50
Briar patch (PH)	2	2
Self	0	1
DT	NA	28
Total	205	205

AWOL = Runaway from Shelter Home

Residence

Location	Number of Residents
Beloit	1
Chicago	4
Cottage Grove	1
Dane	2
Deforest	3
Deerfield	3
Fenimore	1
Fitchburg	1
Il.	1
Indiana	1
Marshall	1
McFarland	4
Middleton	6
Milwaukee	1
Monona Grove	1
Mt Horeb	2
Oregon	6
South Dakota	1
Stoughton	8
Sun Prairie	2
Texas	2
Verona	2
Waunakee	3
Winsor	3
Madison	145

Days in Residence



Avg. Stay = 13.8 days

* 61 residents were released after 1 day; 53 of this group ran away.

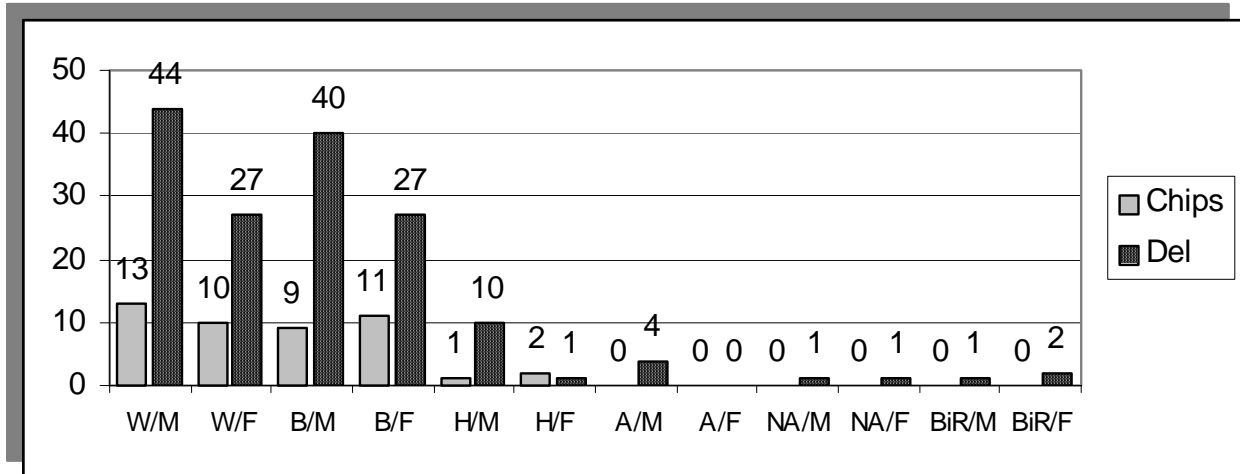
Law Offense and Basis for Admission

Reason for Referral	Number
Armed Burglary	1
Armed Disorderly Conduct	10
Battery	37
Burglary	5
Capias	25
Crimes Involving Weapons	3
Criminal Damage to Property	12
Disorderly Conduct	40
False Imprisonment	3
Forgery	1
Homeless	2
Intimidation of a Witness	4
Obstructing	4
OMVWOC	11
Party to a Crime	9
Placement Terminated	39
Poss. Of Drug Paraphernalia	1
Possession	1
Possession of a Dangerous Weapon	2
Possession with Intent to Deliver	6
Reckless Endangerment	2
Resisting	5
Retail Theft	2
Runaway	5
Sanctions	10
Sexual Assault	11
Theft	2
Trespassing	2

Ethnic Make-up of Admissions to Shelter Home

	Male	Female
White	57	37
African American	50	38
Asian	4	0
Hispanic	11	3
Native American	1	1
Bi-Racially Identified	1	2

Basis of Referral: Ethnic and Gender Make Up



Daily Population

Month	Boys	Girls	Total
January	4.7	1.8	6.5
February	5.8	4.5	10.3
March	5.3	6	11.3
April	6.7	1.8	8.5
May	4.6	3	7.6
June	5.5	4.6	10.1
July	5.5	3.2	8.7
August	4	5.1	9.1
September	5.4	5	10.4
October	5.9	4	9.9
November	5.2	2.8	8
December	5.2	.8	6
Total Averages	5.3	3.5	8.9

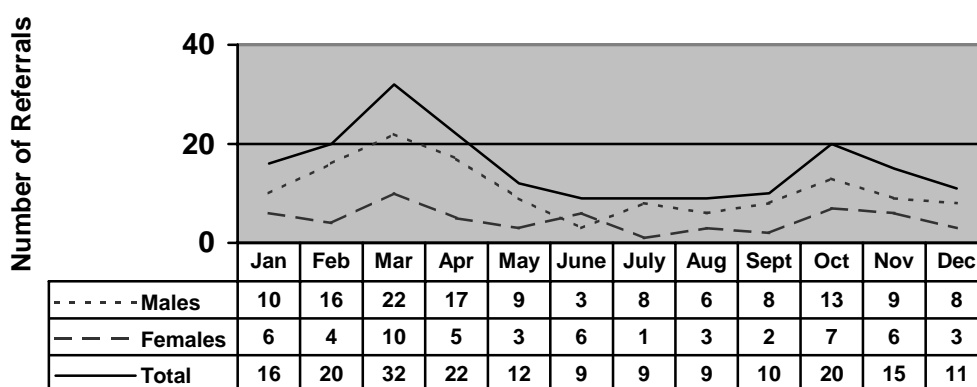
Average Daily Population for years 1991 - 2000

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1991	6.6	5.4	12
1992	6.2	5	11.2
1993	6.5	4.3	10.8
1994	5.1	2.5	7.6
1995	6.3	1.8	8.1
1996	6.5	2.7	9.2
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
Total	6.1	3.6	9.7

Home Detention Program

The Dane County Juvenile Court Home Detention Program (HDP) is designed to work with a juvenile and family on a short term basis to enable the juvenile 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.⁴

Referrals to HDP Per Month

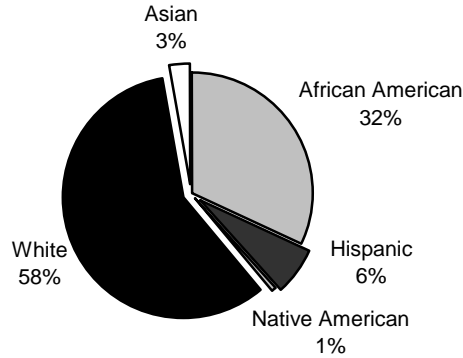


A total of 185 cases were assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2000, a decrease of 42 from 1999's total. The length of time for which juveniles were under HDP supervision ranged from 1 to 175 days in the year 2000. Males comprised seventy percent, females thirty percent. Males ages fourteen through sixteen accounted for nearly eighty percent of all male cases assigned. Females ages fourteen through sixteen accounted for seventy-seven percent of all female cases assigned. The following table and chart categorically illustrate the race and age of all juveniles assigned to the Home Detention Program in the year 2000.

Age	Male	Female	Total
Seven	1	0	1
Ten	2	1	3
Eleven	2	3	5
Twelve	8	3	11
Thirteen	12	6	18
Fourteen	22	13	35
Fifteen	38	16	54
Sixteen	43	14	57
Seventeen	1	0	1
Totals	129	56	185

⁴ Statistics compiled and coordinated by Jonelle Quinn Brom.

Participant Race

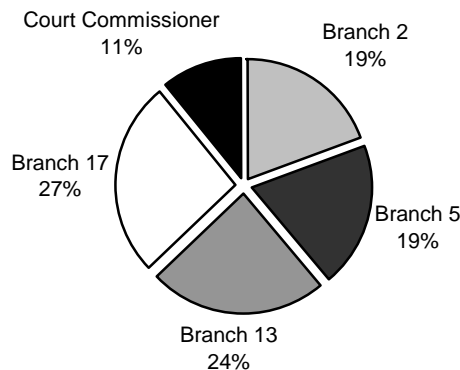


Juveniles are assigned to HDP supervision under both Court and temporary custody orders. The majority of juveniles, thirty-six percent, assigned during 2000 were under an order of non-secure custody. Court Ordered juveniles accounted for twenty-eight percent and juveniles under a temporary release from secure custody accounted for twenty six percent of HDP cases assigned in the year 2000. All of the assigned juveniles were alleged or adjudicated delinquents.

Custody Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	46	21	67
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	33	15	48
Voluntary	9	5	14
Court Ordered	41	15	52
Total	129	56	185

Juveniles were referred to the Home Detention Program via five sources; the four Juvenile Court Branches and the Court Commissioner. The chart below illustrates a percentile breakdown of the number of referrals made by each referring source in the year 2000.

Sources of Referral to HDP



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 counselor and a report of the juvenile's behavior may be presented to the Court by the counselor.

School	Total
ALA	10
Blackhawk	1
Cambridge High	2
Cambridge Middle	3
Cherokee	7
Cluster	1
Cross Roads	2
Deerfield High	1
Deforest H.S.	6
East	14
Falk Elementary	1
Frank Allis	1
Glacier Creek	1
Higher Ground	3
Home Bound	8
James Wright	1
Jefferson	2
Kromery	1
Lafollette	16
McFarland High	1
Marshall	2
MATC	1
Memorial	10
Middleton	1
Monona Grove	7
Mount Horeb	1
Northside	2
Not Attending	9
O'Keefe	5
Oregon	4
Patrick Marsh	2
Prairie View	2
Replay	3
Riverbluff	1
St. John's Military	1
Sauk High	1
Sennett	4
Sherman	2
Stoughton High	10
Sun Prairie High	7
Toki	1
Verona High	3
Verona Middle	1
Waunakee	3
West	9
White Horse	1
Winnequah	1
Wisconsin Heights	2
Work & Learn	5
Yaharra	2
Total	185

Sixty-one percent of juveniles assigned to the Home Detention Program resided in the city of Madison. Juveniles residing in Sun Prairie and Stoughton, at eight percent apiece, accounted for another sixteen percent of HDP referrals.

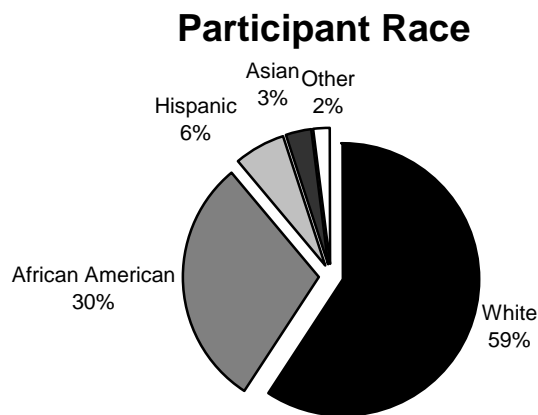
Location	Number
Cambridge	6
Cottage Grove	3
Cross Plains	2
Dane	1
Deerfield	1
Deforest	7
Madison	113
Marshall	2
McFarland	1
Middleton	3
Monona	4
Morrisville	1
Mount Horeb	1
Oregon	4
Spring Corners	1
Stoughton	15
Sun Prairie	15
Verona	1
Waunakee	4
Total	185

At the time of closure of Home Detention Supervision, sixty-six percent of juveniles were placed in their parental home. Eleven percent were placed in the Dane County **Juvenile Detention Center**, and five percent were placed at the Dane County **Juvenile Shelter Home**. Five percent of HDP cases remained opened at the end of the year 2000. Termination of Home Detention Supervision is not an indication that the juvenile's case has reached final disposition.

Closed Placement	NSC	TR/SC	VOL	CO	Total
Parental Home	42	29	11	40	122
Shelter Home	8	2	0	0	10
AWOL	1	2	0	3	6
Detention	7	10	1	3	21
Foster Home	1	0	0	2	3
Group Home	3	0	2	1	6
Relative Home	0	2	0	3	5
Responsible Adult	0	0	0	1	1
Residential Treatment	0	0	0	1	1
Jail	1	0	0	0	1
Total	63	45	14	54	176

Youth Restitution Program

The Youth Restitution Program (YRP) is a service of Community Adolescent Programs. Community Adolescent Programs (CAP) 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.⁵

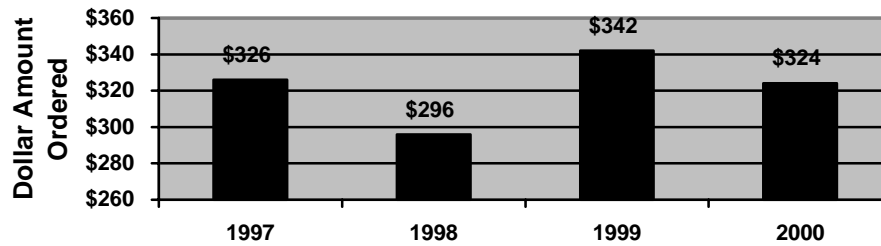


525 juveniles participated in the YRP in the year 2000; 378 were male, and 147 were female. Participants of color represented forty-one percent of those working with the YRP in the year 2000. Three years ago, youth of color represented twenty-seven percent of the referrals received for community service and restitution services.

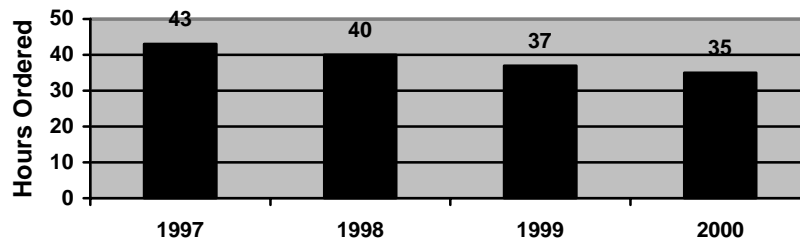
Three hundred and seventy cases were closed successfully during the year 2000. Juveniles involved with the YRP performed 9,956 hours of community service and returned \$53,041 in restitution to victims of their offenses. The average restitution order was for \$324 and the average community service order was for thirty-five hours. Theft/Retail Theft remained the most common offense committed by juvenile offenders referred to YRP. Battery offenses remained the second most common offense, with Disorderly Conduct a close third, followed by Criminal Damage to Property as a the fourth most common offense. The following charts show a four year history of the orders referred to the Youth Restitution Program and the Program's financial productivity in returning monies to victims.

⁵ Statistics tabulated by staff at CAP, Inc. Portions of this section were taken from the YRP annual report as supplied by CAP.

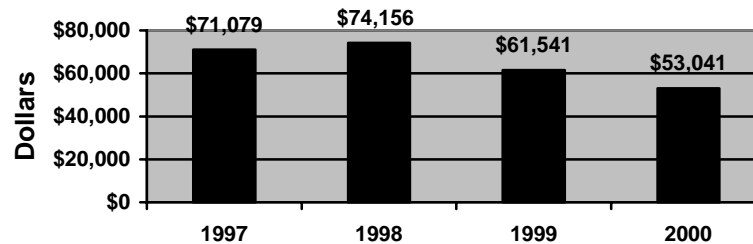
Average Restitution Order



Average Community Service Order



Dollars Paid to Victims



In the year 2000, 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.⁶

⁶ Visit www.capworks.org or call (608) 245-2550 for more information about CAP or YRP.

District Attorney's Office

The total number of delinquency and CHIPS referrals made to the District Attorney's office in the year 2000 was 3,377. During the past five years delinquency referrals have fallen nine percent and delinquencies actually filed are down eleven percent. CHIPS petitions increased by twenty-two percent over last year and twenty percent over the last five years (1996-2000). During the period of 1991-2000, delinquency referrals have risen by four percent.⁷ The number of delinquency petitions filed in the year 2000 dropped four percent from the previous year. Violent crime referrals are down ten percent over the five year period of 1996-2000. Drug crimes have risen twelve percent during that same time frame.⁸

Juvenile Offense Statistics for 2000

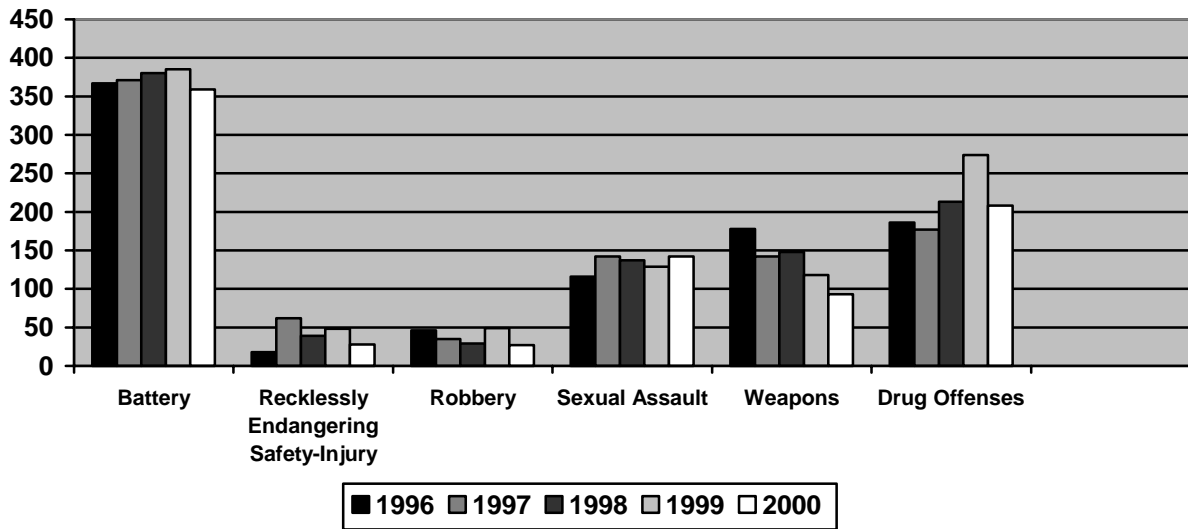
Offense	Prosecuted	Deferred	Declined	Total
Arson	9	1	1	11
Arson to Buildings	3	0	0	3
Battery	186	87	14	287
Battery, Aggravated	4	0	0	4
Battery to a Bus Driver/Passenger	3	0	0	3
Battery, By Prisoner	2	0	2	4
Battery, Substantial	21	4	2	27
Battery/Threat to Judge	0	0	1	1
Battery to Police Officer	17	1	1	19
Battery to School Officials	12	2	0	14
Bomb Scare	12	1	1	14
Burglary	95	12	11	118
Burglary, Armed	11	0	0	11
Carrying A Concealed Weapon	24	5	4	33
Causing Child to View/Listen to Sexual Activity	1	0	0	1
Child Enticement	0	1	0	1
Combustible Materials	0	1	0	1
Contributing to Delinquency of Minor	0	0	1	1
Credit Card Fraud	13	0	3	16
Criminal Damage to Property	156	71	33	360
Criminal Trespass to Dwelling	10	10	1	21
Criminal Trespass to Land	2	0	1	3
Dangerous Weapon other than Firearm On School Property	10	3	3	16
Delivery of Controlled Substance	7	0	1	8
Delivery of THC (Marijuana)	7	0	1	8
Disorderly Conduct	423	308	74	805
Dispense Controlled Substance Without Prescription	1	0	0	1
Eluding a Police Officer	7	0	0	7
Endangering Safety by Use of Dangerous Weapon	5	5	0	10
Entry Into Locked Vehicle	19	1	0	20
Entry Onto Construction Site or Locked Building, Dwelling, Room	4	0	0	4
Escape	2	0	0	2
Expose Child to Harmful Materials	0	0	1	1

⁷ Note: As of January 1, 1996, criminal courts have jurisdiction over seventeen year olds.

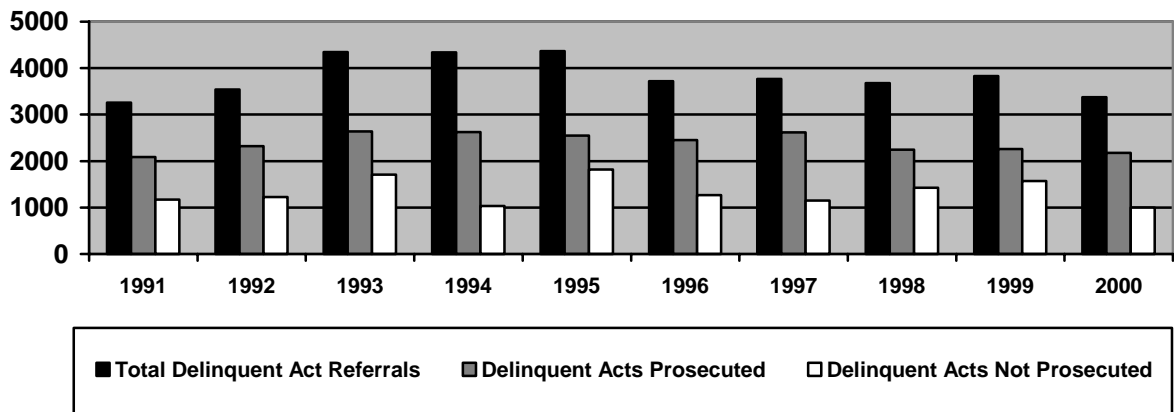
⁸ All statistics, and portions of the language, in this section have been taken directly from information provided by the Dane County District Attorney's office.

Exposing Genitals	2	0	0	2
False Imprisonment	5	2	0	7
Foreign Objects in Edibles	0	0	1	1
Forgery/Uttering	115	2	0	117
Fraud an Innkeeper	2	0	0	2
Fraudulent Writing	1	0	0	1
Graffiti	18	1	1	20
Harassment	0	5	0	5
Harboring a Felon	1	0	0	1
Hit & Run-Attended	0	1	0	1
Hit & Run With Injury	1	0	0	1
Incest	1	1	0	2
Intimidation of Victim	13	3	0	16
Intimidation of Witness	1	0	0	1
Lewd and Lascivious	1	1	1	3
Misappropriation of Identification	4	0	1	5
Mistreatment of Animals	2	3	1	6
Negligent Handling of Burning Materials	14	8	1	23
No Drivers License	9	1	2	12
Obstructing/Resisting	126	25	10	161
Operating After Revocation/Suspension	1	1	0	2
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owners Consent	127	15	17	159
Physical Abuse to Child-Intentional	0	2	0	2
Possession of Burglary Tools	1	1	2	4
Possession of Cocaine	1	0	1	2
Possession of Controlled Substance	4	6	3	13
Possession of Counterfeit Controlled Substance	6	3	1	10
Possession of Dangerous Weapon By Child	18	1	0	19
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	27	27	5	59
Possession of Firearm Replica	1	2	0	3
Possession of Fireworks	3	0	0	3
Possession of Machine Gun/Tear Gas/Grenade	2	2	2	6
Possession of Switchblade Knife	5	1	0	6
Possession of THC (Marijuana)	30	44	6	80
Possession with Intent to Deliver Cocaine	7	0	0	7
Possession with Intent to Deliver Controlled Substance	1	0	0	1
Possession with Intent to Deliver THC (Marijuana)	13	4	2	19
Receiving Stolen Property	17	9	8	34
Reckless Driving	2	0	0	2
Reckless Injury-1 st Degree	2	0	0	2
Recklessly Endangering Safety-1 st Degree	5	0	0	5
Recklessly Endangering Safety-2 nd Degree	18	2	1	21
Retail Theft	137	112	24	273
Robbery	11	3	0	14
Robbery, Armed	13	0	0	13
Sexual Assault-1 st Degree	3	0	1	4
Sexual Assault-2 nd Degree	5	0	0	5
Sexual Assault-4 th Degree	23	5	5	33
Sexual Assault of a Child-1 st Degree	59	10	8	77
Sexual Assault of a Child-2 nd Degree	8	7	5	20
Sexual Assault-Repeated Acts of Same Child	3	0	0	3
Solicit a Child for Prostitution	1	0	0	1
Theft	230	77	28	335
Theft of Telecommunication Service	0	0	1	1
Threats to Injure	1	0	0	1
Traffic Miscellaneous	1	0	0	1
Violation of Unfair Trade Practices	2	0	0	2
Unlawful Use of Telephone	4	2	2	8
Violation of Non-Secure Custody Order	2	0	1	3
Total	2178	902	297	3377

Five-Year Violent Crimes and Drug Crimes



Ten Year Juvenile Statistics



Closing

As the Juvenile Court Program moves into the year 2001, we look forward to continuing to serve the people of Dane County. The Juvenile Court Program is working hard to stay in tune with the changing needs of our diverse community. Members of the Juvenile Court Program have recently created a **Dialogues on Diversity** committee. The committee's objective is to look for ways in which the Juvenile Court Program can provide its services to diverse population living in Dane County.

The Juvenile Court Program will also continue to monitor youth's involvement in the **Weekend Report Center** program. The program seems to be providing a previously unavailable sanction setting to the Court. The program's focus on getting juveniles to address the issues leading to their referral to WRC may provide court involved youth with a better understanding of acceptable behavior and decrease the need for further sanctions.

Thirdly, the Juvenile Court Program, in general, and the Juvenile Reception Center, specifically, will continue its efforts to better measure recidivism. Changes in the ways we document referral information might lead to more precise, and perhaps more conclusive, data regarding the number of juveniles who find themselves recurrently involved with the Juvenile Court Program.

Finally, "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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