

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



ANNUAL REPORT 2001

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

Page 1

JUVENILE RECEPTION CENTER

Pages 2-18

JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

Pages 19-23

JUVENILE COURT SANCTIONS

Pages 24-25

JUVENILE SHELTER HOME

Pages 26-31

HOME DETENTION PROGRAM

Pages 32-35

YOUTH RESTITUTION PROGRAM

Pages 36-37

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Pages 38-41

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

Pages 42-44

JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS

Pages 45-46

DANE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
INTAKE ASSESSMENT DATA

Pages 47-48

CLOSING

Page 49

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 2001 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** and **The Dane County Department of Human Services** is provided to illustrate the entirety of juvenile involvement with the Dane County Court system.

The Juvenile Court Program has a proud history of providing the Dane County community with the greatest possible degree of professionalism and confidentiality. The supervisors and staff of the 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 emerging patterns and/or community needs.

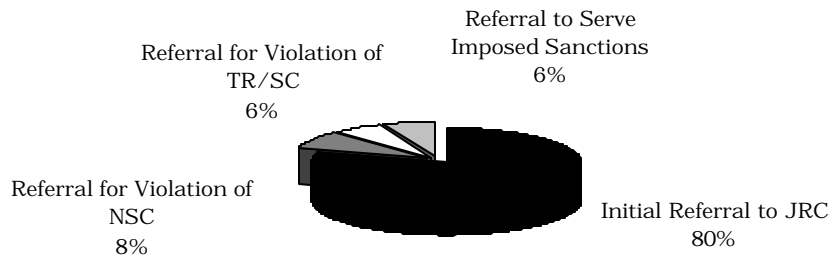
This year's report features several sections that draw their statistics from a newly created computer database. It is the hope of the Juvenile Court Program that the new database will allow for greater detail in future program reports.

This report is available on-line at the Dane County Web-site under the Juvenile Ct. Program: <http://www.co.dane.wi.us/juvenilecourt/index.html>

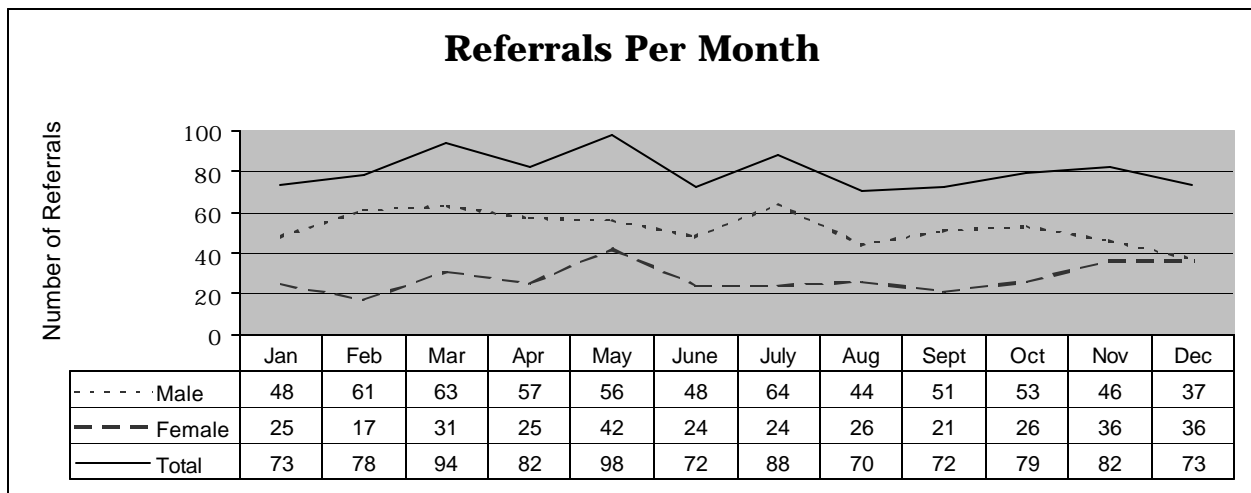
Juvenile Reception Center

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

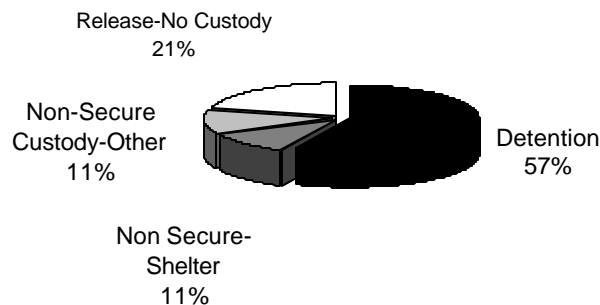


A total of 961 juveniles, between the ages of 10 and 18, were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center in the year 2001. The chart above provides a percentile breakdown of four referral categories for which juveniles were referred to JRC. Eighty percent, or 768, of the juveniles were referred to JRC 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. Six and eight percent, or 57 and 75, were brought to the Reception Center for allegedly violating the terms of an existing custody order. The remaining six percent, or 61, 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, May, and July were the busiest months for referrals in the year 2001.



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 2001



The Pie Chart above illustrates a percentile breakdown of the determination of the need for custody made on the 768 juveniles referred for an initial intake in the year 2001. Fifty-seven percent, or 437, 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 seems to reflect the severity of the alleged delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in the year 2001. The **alleged violations of criminal statutes** for which juveniles were referred are discussed in greater detail later in this section.

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

According to year 2001 statistics approximately twenty-two percent of all referrals for an initial custody decision resulted in a determination of the need for “non-secure” custody. Of that twenty-two percent, about half, or 84 juveniles, were placed under non-secure custody to the Dane County Shelter Home (See **Juvenile Shelter Home** for greater detail). The other 86 juveniles placed under non-secure custody in 2001 were placed 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-one percent, or 161, of all juveniles referred for an initial custody decision in the year 2001 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 initial intake decisions made by the Juvenile Reception Center over the past ten years.

Placements of Referrals for Intake:	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Secure Custody	266	389	499	536	490	489	503	528	434	437
Non-Secure Shelter	103	98	90	82	93	88	105	110	111	84
Non-Secure Other	155	115	68	81	63	53	72	62	68	86
Outright Released	413	432	399	434	359	369	355	224	181	161
Total	937	1034	1056	1133	1005	999	1035	924	794	768

The table shows that the overall number of referrals for intake continued to drop in the year 2001. The number of juveniles placed under “secure” custody did not differ significantly from the year 2000. The number of juveniles placed under “non-secure” custody at the Shelter Home dropped by twenty-seven from the previous year. The number of juveniles placed under

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

“non-secure” custody at somewhere other than Shelter increased by twenty-one percent from last year. The percentage of all initial intakes that were released without a temporary custody status remained similar to the previous year’s percentage.

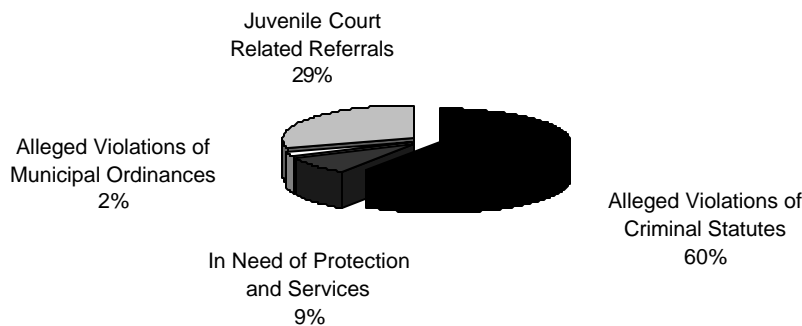
JRC Referral Categories

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

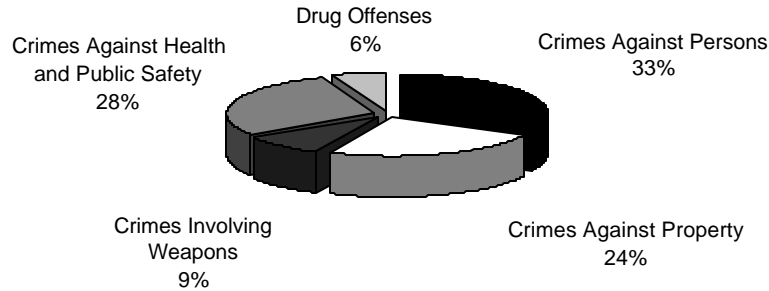
- 1.) Juveniles alleged to have violated one or more criminal statutes.
- 2.) Juveniles alleged to be in need of protection or services.
- 3.) Juveniles alleged to have violated on or more municipal ordinances.
- 4.) Juveniles in the “other” category (Court Order, Sanctions, Capias, etc.)

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



Category One: Alleged Violations of Criminal Statutes



Crimes Against Public Health And Safety

Referrals for allegedly committing offenses against Public Health and Safety constituted the second largest percentage of all delinquency entries in the year 2001. Disorderly Conduct (111), in conjunction with entries for Obstruction (24) and Resisting (18), represent all but 27 of the 170 entries recorded for this category. 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	2	0	2
Disorderly Conduct	61	50	111
Eluding	5	0	5
Escape	1	0	1
Forgery/Uttering	1	3	4
Obstruction	17	7	24
Operating After Suspension (Traffic)	0	1	1
Possession of Explosives	2	0	2
Resisting	12	6	18
Unlawful Use of the Telephone	1	1	2
Total	102	68	170

Crimes Against Persons

Juveniles referred for allegedly committing offenses against other persons represent the largest percentage, thirty-three percent, of the five subsections. Assault/Battery charges represent more than half of the entries in this subsection and seventeen percent (104) of all entries in Category One. 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 (93%) 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
1 st Degree Reckless Injury	0	1	1
Assault/Battery	44	34	78
-Substantial	17	0	17
-To A Police Officer	5	4	9
Child Abuse	2	4	6
Endangering Safety	16	5	21
False Imprisonment	1	0	1
Felony Hit and Run	1	1	2
Intimidation/Threats	15	5	20
Lewd and Lascivious Behavior	1	0	1
Robbery	2	0	2
Sex Offenses	4	1	5
-1st Degree Sexual Assault	11	1	12
-2nd Degree Sexual Assault	8	0	8
-Other	6	1	7
Strong Armed Robbery	4	0	4
Violation of Temporary Restraining Order	1	0	1
Total	138	57	195

Crimes Against Property

In the year 2001 entries for males outnumbered, by far, those for females (106 vs. 40). Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (39) and Criminal Damage to Property (39) charges accounted for more than half of the 146 entries in this subsection.

Crimes Against Property	Male	Female	Total
Abuse of a Vulnerable Adult	0	1	1
Arson	1	0	1
Burglary	5	2	7
Criminal Damage To Property	29	10	39
Entry Into a Locked Vehicle	2	0	2
Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent	28	11	39
Passenger with Knowledge of No Consent	1	0	1
Possession of Burglary Tools	3	0	3
Possession of Stolen Property	4	0	4
Retail Theft	9	5	14
Theft	19	5	24
Trespassing	5	2	7
Total	106	40	146

Drug Offenses and Crimes Involving Weapons

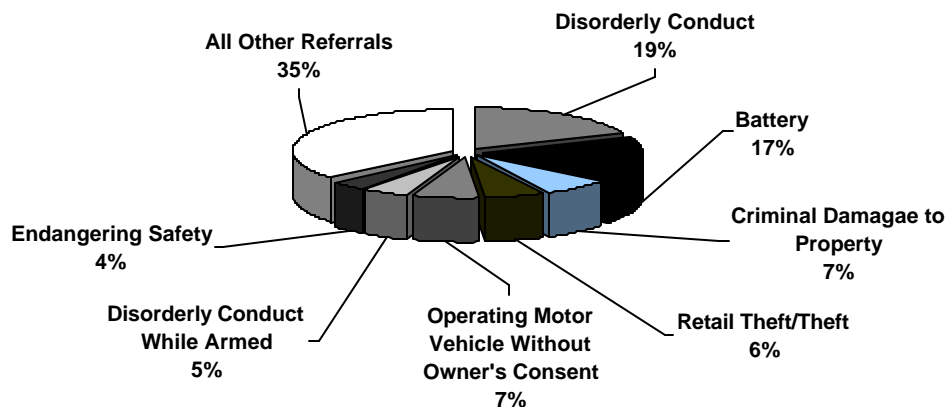
The majority of entries for Crimes Involving Weapons were for Disorderly Conduct While Armed (29 of 53). Eighty-six percent of those D.C. While Armed offenses were alleged to have been committed by males.

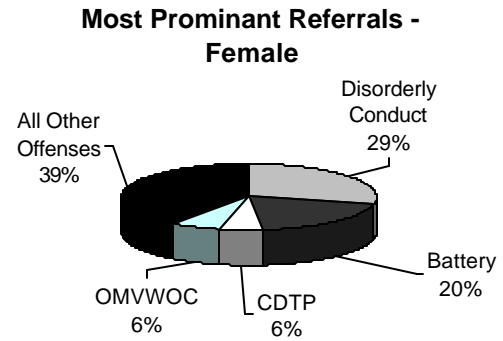
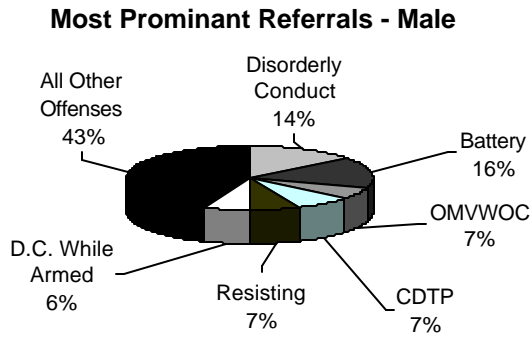
Crimes Involving Weapons	Male	Female	Total
Armed Robbery	8	0	8
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	6	1	7
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	25	4	29
Possession of a Firearm	0	0	0
Other Weapons Possession	8	1	9
Total	47	6	53

Males also constituted a glaring majority, ninety-one percent, of entries for drug related offenses.

Drug Offenses	Male	Female	Total
Cocaine Possession	0	0	0
-Possession with Intent	5	0	5
-Delivery	5	0	5
-Paraphernalia	1	0	1
Marijuana Possession	6	1	7
-Possession with Intent	6	0	6
-Paraphernalia	4	0	4
Other Drugs Possession	1	0	1
-Possession with Intent	1	1	2
-Delivery	1	0	1
-Paraphernalia	2	1	3
Total	32	3	35

Most Prominant Criminal Offenses Referred - All





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 2001, 88 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. 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.

CHIPS and JIPS Referrals	Male	Female	Total
Briarpatch	0	1	1
Illness, Injury, Immediate Danger-EC (CHIPS)	5	9	14
Runaway From Dane County	18	21	39
Runaway From Other County or State	23	11	34
Total	46	42	88

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 for any violation of a municipal ordinance. In the year 2001, 24 entries were made for juveniles referred for municipal citations. 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.

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 twenty-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	61	4	65
Court Ordered Custody	21	15	36
DOJC Aftercare Violation	33	7	40
Traffic Offense/Warrant	20	2	22
Sanctions	75	24	99
Violation of Court Ordered Rules	5	0	5
Warrant	10	0	10
Writ	18	2	20
Total	243	54	297

Places of Release

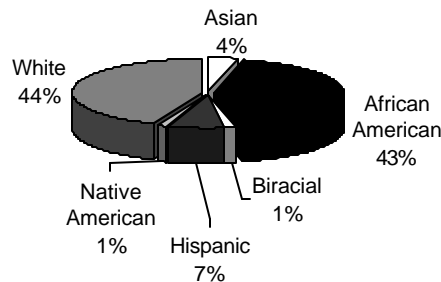
The Juvenile Reception Center documents the placements to which juveniles held under a temporary custody order are released. The JRC face sheet is the primary vehicle by which this statistic is measured. At the end of the year 2001, 50 JRC face sheets remained "open." These remaining open face sheets 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 2002. The table below illustrates the various placements to which juveniles were released in the year 2001.

Place of Release	Male	Female	Total
Boot Camp	0	0	0
Briarpatch	1	4	5
Dane County Department of Human Services	8	9	17
Department of Corrections	86	20	106
Foster Home	27	24	51
Group Home	47	23	70
Jail	1	0	1
Other County Human Services	0	0	0
Other County Sheriff's Department	9	2	11
Other State Department of Human Services	2	0	2
Other State Sheriff's Department	2	1	3
Parental Home	231	106	337
Relative	18	7	25
Residential Treatment	42	16	58
Responsible Adult	5	5	10
Self	7	4	11
Sprite	1	0	1
Waived	8	0	8
Other	1	1	2
Face Sheets Open	27	23	50
Total	523	245	768

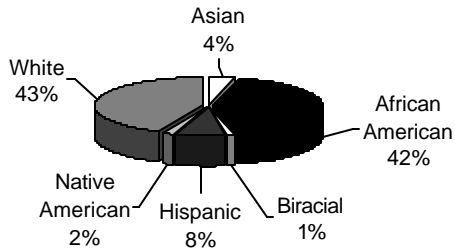
Gender, Race, Age, and Other Information

The 768 juveniles referred for an initial intake in the year 2001 can be described along a variety of characteristics. Sixty-eight percent of the 768 juveniles referred were male. White males constituted forty-seven percent of all male referrals, African American males, forty-two percent. White females constituted forty-five percent of all female referrals, African American females, forty-four percent. The average age of persons referred was 14.83 years. The mode age for males was 16 years (thirty-three percent) and for females it was 15 years (twenty-six percent). Year 2001 statistics, in regards to gender, race, and age, do not differ significantly from the 2000 statistics. The following chart and tables provide a detailed illustration of the population referred to JRC for intake in the year 2001.

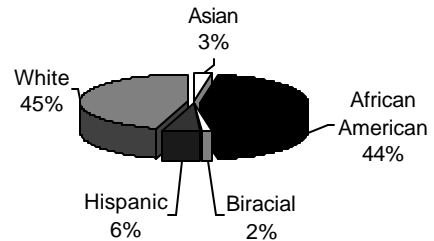
Race of Referral - All



Race of Referral - Male

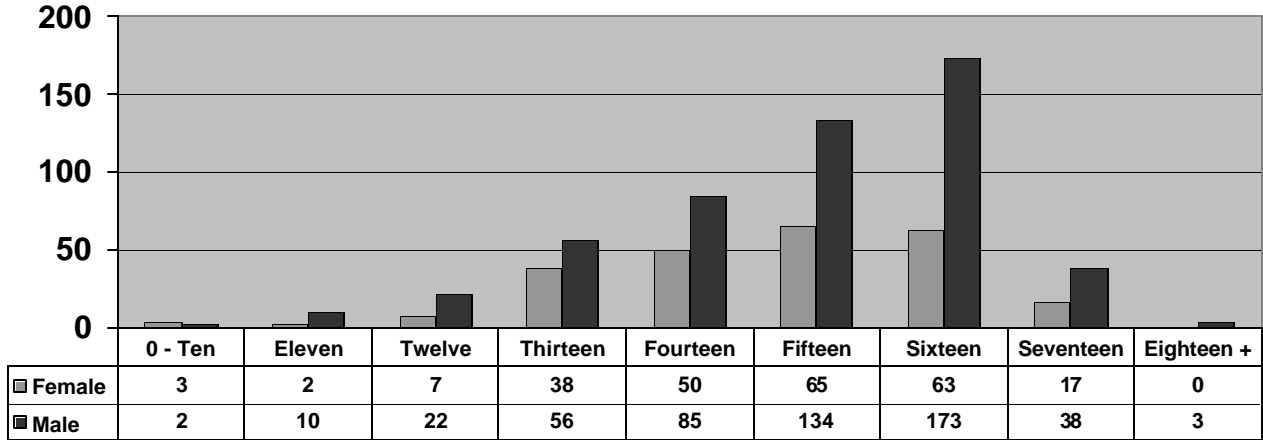


Race of Referral - Female

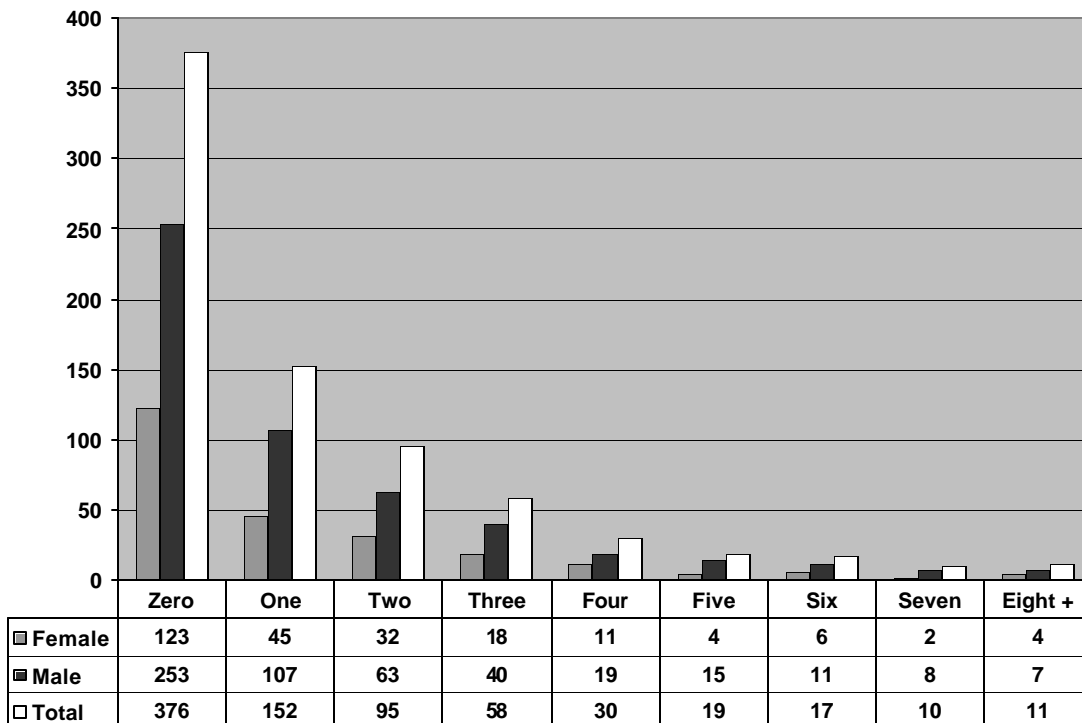


Race	Male	Female	Total
Asian	21	7	28
African American	222	109	331
Bi-Racial (youth identified self in this manner)	5	4	9
Hispanic	40	14	54
Native American	8	0	8
White	227	111	338
Total	523	245	768

Age Of Referrals



Number of Prior Referrals

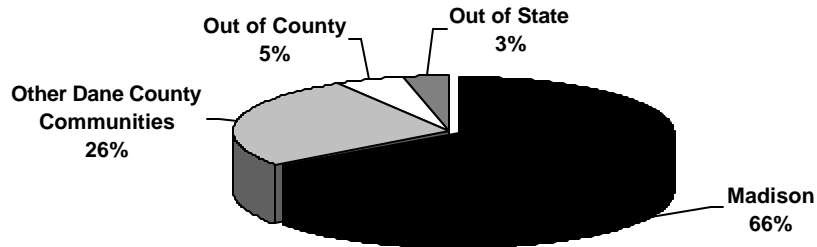


Referring and/or Apprehending Agency

Juveniles were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center via 27 sources in 2001. Madison Police Department continues to be the leading referral and/or apprehending agency. MPD referred 370, or forty-six 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
Cottage Grove PD	4	0	4
Court	100	42	142
Cross Plains PD	1	0	1
Dane County Sheriff's Office	69	19	88
Dane County Department of Human Services	1	5	6
DeForest PD	4	3	7
Department of Juvenile Corrections	0	0	0
Fitchburg PD	8	4	12
Madison PD	243	127	370
Maple Bluff PD	3	0	3
Marshall PD	6	2	8
Mazomanie PD	1	1	2
McFarland PD	1	0	1
Middleton PD	3	1	4
Monona PD	4	3	7
Mount Horeb PD	4	0	4
Oregon PD	5	2	7
Stoughton PD	4	4	8
Sun Prairie PD	10	4	14
Town of Madison PD	7	8	15
Verona PD	5	1	6
Voluntary Admission	23	14	37
Wauunakee PD	4	2	6
Wisconsin State Patrol	7	1	8
UW PD	1	1	2
Other	5	1	6
Total	523	245	768

Residence of Referred Juveniles



Residence: Dane County	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	1	0	1
Blue Mounds	1	0	1
Cambridge	1	1	2
Cottage Grove	6	7	13
Deerfield	6	1	7
DeForest	9	3	12
Edgerton (rural)	2	0	2
Fitchburg	13	1	14
Madison	333	167	500
Maple Bluff	1	0	1
Marshall	9	4	13
Mazomanie	1	6	7
McFarland	3	0	3
Middleton	10	3	13
Monona	5	2	7
Mount Horeb	6	2	8
No Permanent Address	0	0	0
Oregon	3	3	6
Stoughton	18	6	24
Sun Prairie	21	9	30
Verona	10	1	11
Waunakee	9	3	12
Windsor	2	0	2
Other	7	6	13
Total	477	225	702

Residence: Other Counties	Male	Female	Total
Adams	1	0	1
Columbia	3	1	4
Jefferson	2	0	2
LaCrosse	0	1	1
Milwaukee	6	2	8
Outagamie	1	0	1
Portage	1	0	1
Richland	1	0	1
Rock	2	0	2
Sauk	1	0	1
Sheboygan	1	3	4
Vernon	2	0	2
Vilas	1	1	2
Walworth	1	2	3
Washington	1	0	1
Waukesha	2	0	2
Other	3	2	5
Total	29	12	41

Residence: Other States	Male	Female	Total
Illinois	10	3	13
Indiana	1	1	2
Michigan	0	1	1
Minnesota	5	3	8
Other	1	0	1
Total	17	8	25

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	67	33	100
Edgewood	1	1	2
LaFollette	27	25	52
Memorial	20	13	33
Shabazz	0	0	0
West	43	10	53
Total	158	82	240

Middle and Elementary Schools	Male	Female	Total
Cherokee	8	4	12
Emerson	1	1	2
Franklin	3	0	3
Glacier Creek	2	1	3
Glendale	1	1	2
Gompers/Blackhawk	7	3	10
Hoyt	3	0	3
Jefferson	1	4	5
Leopold	1	0	1
Lincoln	2	0	2
Lindberg	0	2	2
Marquette/O'Keefe	9	5	14
Mendota	1	0	1
Orchard Ridge/Toki	9	3	12
Randall	2	0	2
Schenk/Whitehorse	4	0	4
Sennett	8	2	10
Sherman	15	7	22
Thoreau	1	0	1
Van Hise/Hamilton	3	2	5
Wright	1	2	3
Total	82	37	119

Other Madison Area Programs:	Male	Female	Total
Private, OFS, Home, GED, ALA, Replay, School w/in a School, etc.	40	28	68
Total	40	28	68

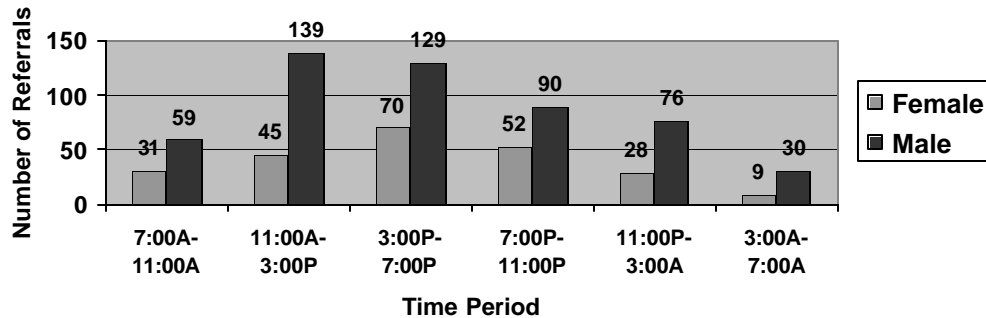
Enrolled: Outside MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Bellville	2	0	2
Cambridge	1	1	2
Deerfield	4	1	5
DeForest	7	3	10
Edgerton	2	0	2
Marshall	7	4	11
McFarland	4	0	4
Middleton	6	3	9
Monona	7	2	9
Mount Horeb	6	1	7
Oregon	6	2	8
Stoughton	16	4	20
Sun Prairie	16	9	25
Verona	12	2	14
Wausaukee	8	1	9
Wisconsin Heights	0	1	1
Other	34	11	45
Enrolled Out-of-County	20	12	32
Enrolled Out-of-State	10	5	11
Total	168	63	228

Not Enrolled	Male	Female	Total
Not Enrolled Dane County	59	33	92
Not Enrolled Out-of-County	9	0	9
Not Enrolled Out -of-State	7	2	9
Total	75	35	110

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.

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 768 initial referrals made in 2001, JRC counselors also admitted 61 juveniles to Detention to serve imposed sanction days. Additionally 132 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 961 intakes that were conducted in the year 2001. 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 is the primary data entry person for JRC's annual statistics.

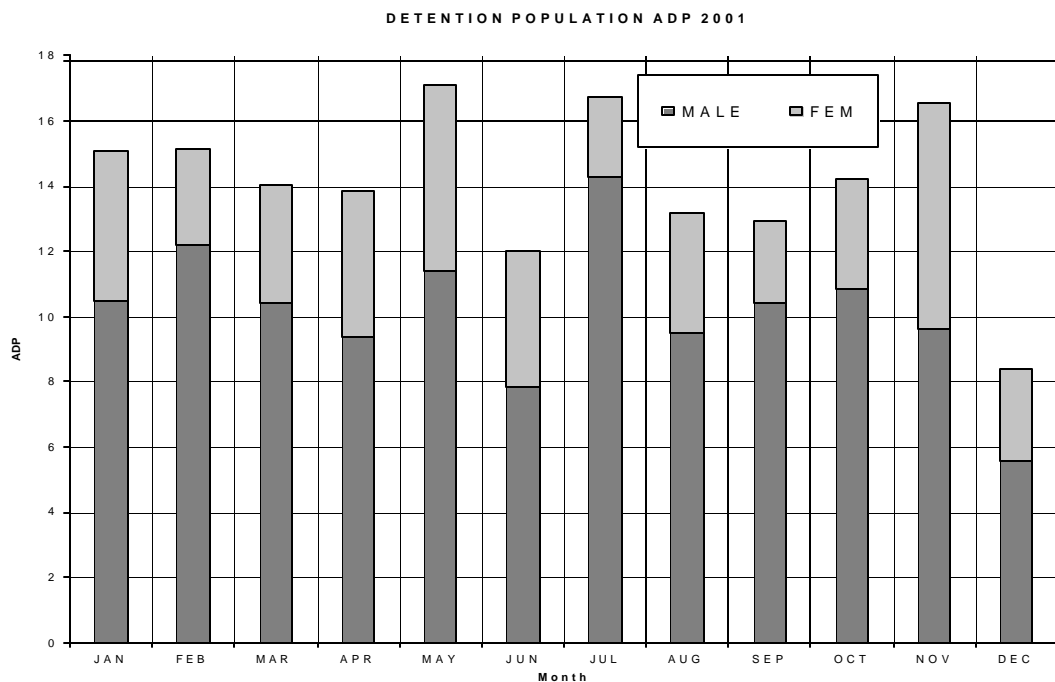
Juvenile Detention

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.

In 2001 the average daily population (ADP) of Detention declined for the second year in a row and represents approximately a 33% decrease from the peak population in 1999.

DETENTION POPULATION 2001

MONTH	MALE	FEM	MN	WH	TOTAL
JAN	10.45	4.61	8	7.06	15.06
FEB	12.18	2.96	7.54	7.6	15.14
MAR	10.42	3.61	5.48	8.55	14.03
APR	9.4	4.47	7.2	6.67	13.87
MAY	11.39	5.68	9.84	7.23	17.07
JUN	7.83	4.2	4.87	7.16	12.03
JUL	14.29	2.45	7.81	8.93	16.74
AUG	9.48	3.68	8.81	4.35	13.16
SEP	10.40	2.53	9.03	3.9	12.93
OCT	10.84	3.39	7.10	7.13	14.23
NOV	9.63	6.93	11.00	5.56	16.56
DEC	5.58	2.81	5.94	2.45	8.39
AVG	10.16	3.94	7.72	6.38	14.10

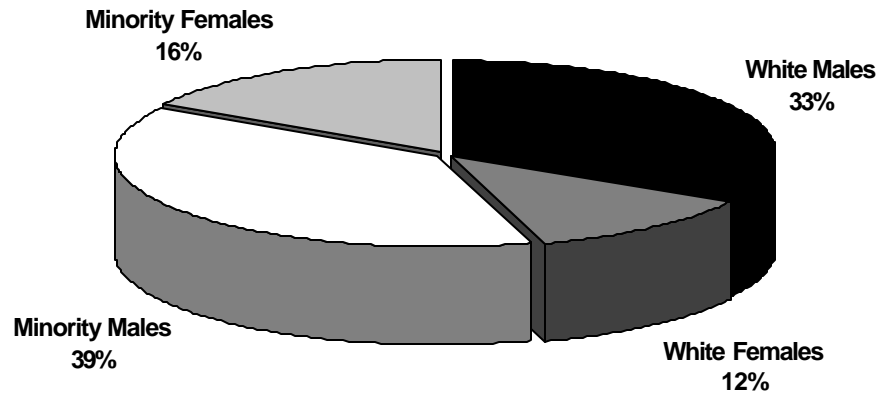


In 2001, approximately 72% of the juveniles in placement were male and 55% of the juveniles in placement were minority.

2001 Detention Population by Race/Sex

Race/Sex	ADP
White Males	4.7
White Females	1.7
Minority Males	5.4
Minority Females	2.3

DETENTION ADP 2001 RACE/SEX

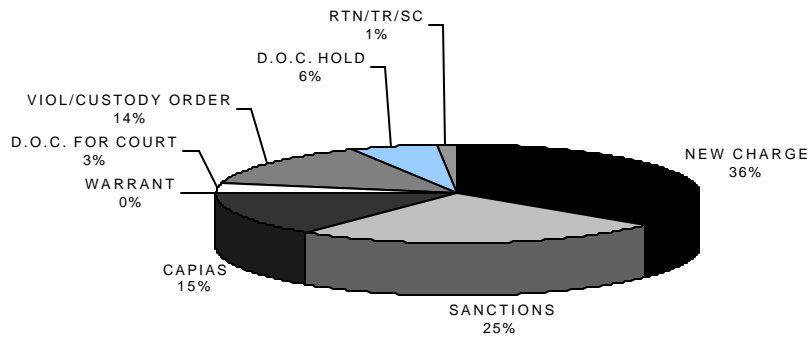


Juveniles are placed in Detention for a variety of reasons. As noted in the following table/chart, just over one-third (35.8%) of juveniles placed in Detention are placed on the basis of an intake decision related to a new delinquency allegation.

2001 REASON FOR ADMISSION						
	FEMALES (182)		MALES (407)		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
NEW CHARGE	52	28.6%	159	39.1%	211	35.8%
SANCTIONS	41	22.5%	106	26.0%	147	25.0%
CAPIAS	42	23.1%	44	10.8%	86	14.6%
WARRANT	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
D.O.C. FOR COURT	2	1.1%	16	3.9%	18	3.1%
VIOL/CUST. ORDER	33	18.1%	50	12.3%	83	14.1%
D.O.C. HOLD	10	5.5%	25	6.1%	35	5.9%
RTN/TR/SC	2	1.1%	6	1.5%	8	1.4%
TOTAL	182	100.0%	407	100.0%	589	100.0%

CAPIAS = Juvenile missed a court hearing and held pending appearing before the court
 DOC For Court = Juveniles in Correctional Placement brought back for court hearing(s)
 DOC Hold = Juveniles in Violation of Aftercare, pending return to correctional institution
 RTN/TR/SC = Juveniles returned to Detention for a violation of a Temporary Release from Secure Custody Order

2001 REASON FOR ADMISSION

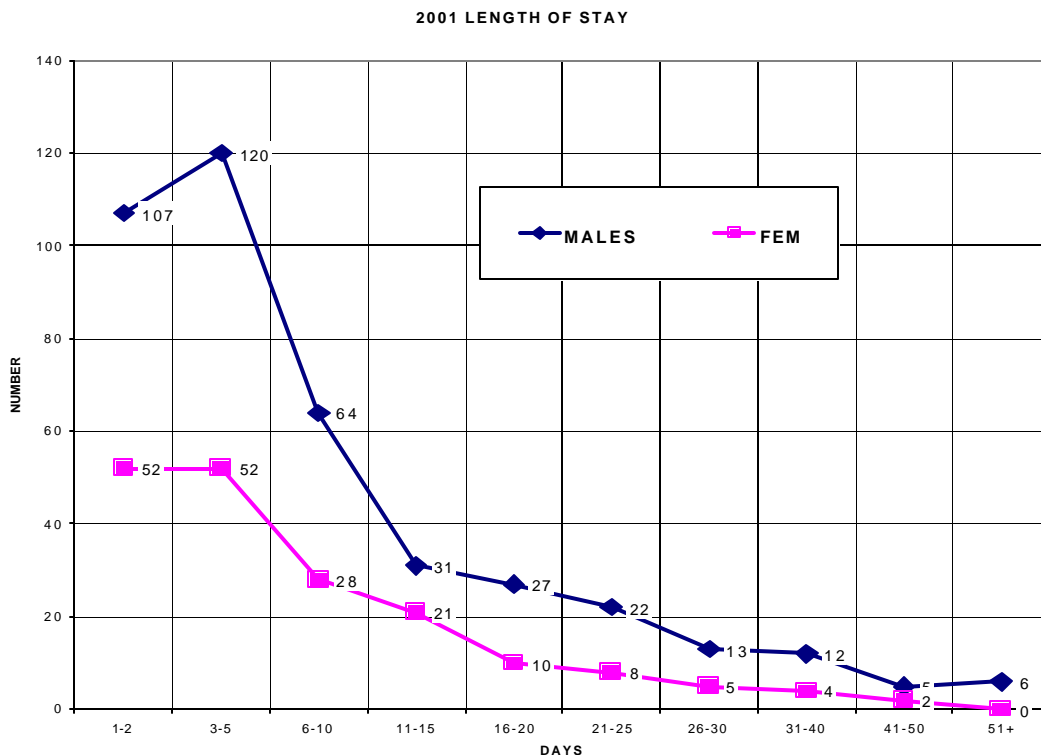


■ NEW CHARGE ■ SANCTIONS ■ CAPIAS ■ WARRANT ■ D.O.C. FOR COURT ■ VIOL/CUSTODY ORDER ■ D.O.C. HOLD ■ RTN/TR/SC

One of the most commonly asked questions is “how long are juveniles in Detention?” As can be seen from the table/graph below there is no easy answer to this question. A large percentage of juveniles are placed for less than 5 days. These typically include juveniles placed as the result of a CAPIAS, DOC hold, violation of a custody order, and other reasons than a new law violation. The “mean” (or average) length of stay is around 9 days, but less than 16% of the juveniles even actually fall within the 5-10 day range.

LENGTH OF STAY 2001						
DAYS	MALES	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%
1-2	107	26.3%	52	28.6%	159	27.0%
3-5	120	29.5%	52	28.6%	172	29.2%
6-10	64	15.7%	28	15.4%	92	15.6%
11-15	31	7.6%	21	11.5%	52	8.8%
16-20	27	6.6%	10	5.5%	37	6.3%
21-25	22	5.4%	8	4.4%	30	5.1%
26-30	13	3.2%	5	2.7%	18	3.1%
31-40	12	2.9%	4	2.2%	16	2.7%
41-50	5	1.2%	2	1.1%	7	1.2%
51+	6	1.5%	0	0.0%	6	1.0%

Mean Males = 9.4 Mean Females = 8.2 Mode Males = 2 Days Mode Females = 2 Days
 Mean Minority Males = 9.2 Mean White Males = 9.5 Mean Minority Females = 8.1 Mean White Females = 8.5

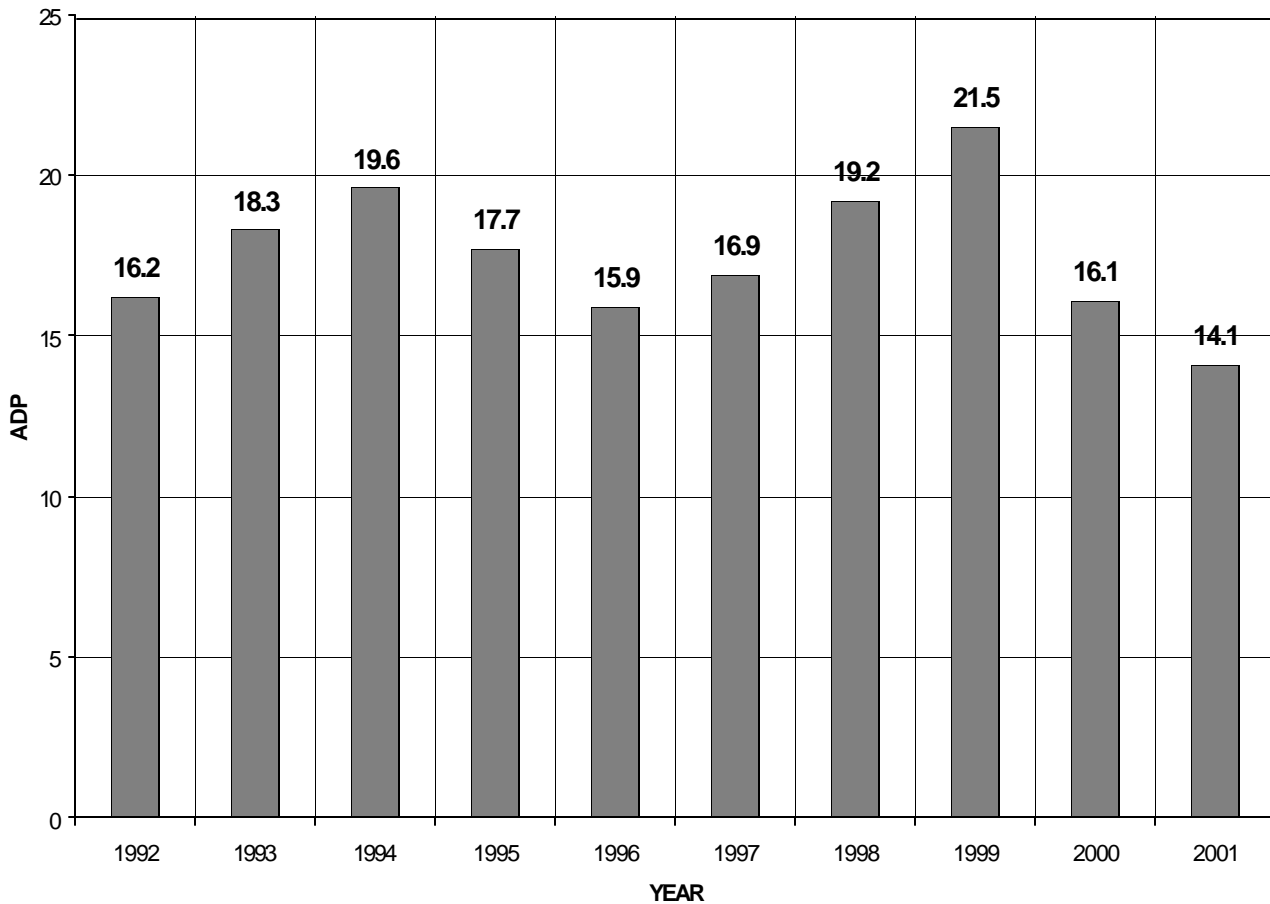


JUVENILE DETENTION ADP HISTORY

YEAR	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
ADP	16.2	18.3	19.6	17.7	15.9	16.9	19.2	21.5	16.1	14.1

As noted in the above table and the 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 gradual rise again.

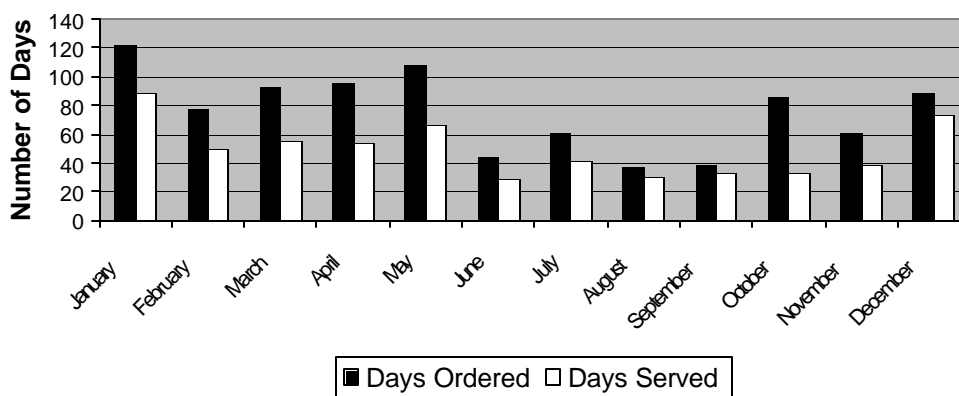
DETENTION ADP HISTORY 1992-2001



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



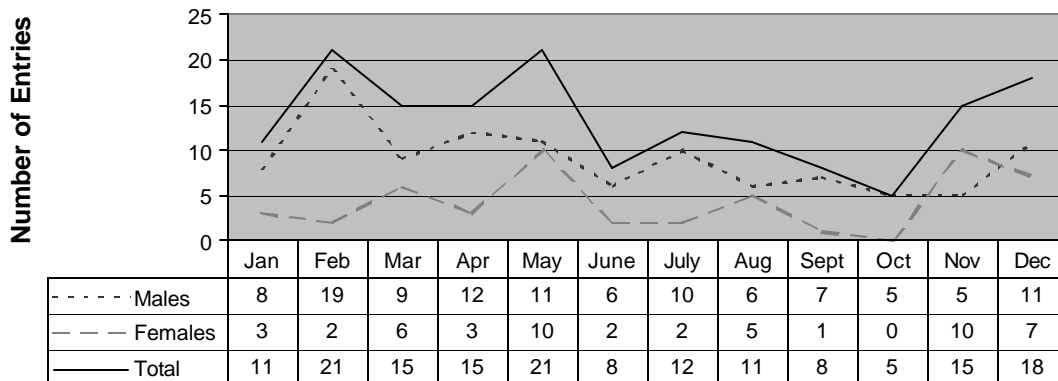
The chart above demonstrates the difference between the number of days ordered by the Court each month and the number of those ordered days that are served. The following table illustrates, in greater detail; the number of sanctions orders that were entered by the court in any given month over the past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

Month	Number Of Orders	Days Ordered	Average Order	Days Served
January	11	122	11.09	89
February	11	77	7.70	50
March	10	93	9.30	55
April	11	96	8.73	53
May	12	108	9.00	66
June	4	44	11.00	28
July	9	61	6.78	41
August	6	37	5.28	30
September	7	39	5.57	33
October	8	86	9.56	33
November	9	61	6.78	38
December	13	88	6.77	73
Total	112	912	8.14	589

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. There were eleven orders for Sanctions in the year 2001 that directed placement somewhere other than in Detention.

Juveniles can be ordered to serve their sanction orders in several ways. Some 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, 160, who physically entered the Detention Center to serve sanctions in the year 2001. Of the 160 juveniles who entered Detention, 99 were placed by the court "forthwith" and the other 61 were placed in detention by a case worker for "imposed" sanctions.

Detention Center Entries to Serve Sanctions



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.

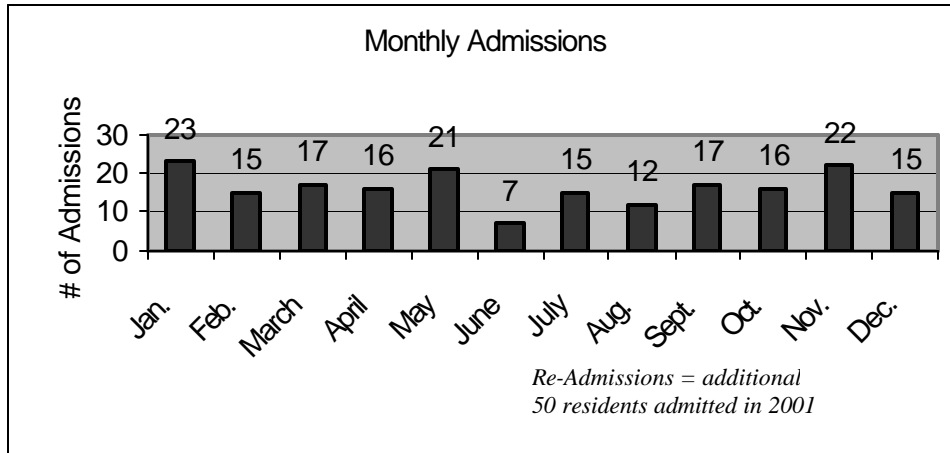
Shelter Home served 196 juveniles during 2001, which is at the 15-year average. This represents a population range from 180 - 217 residents. High populations occurred in 1987 (215), 1996 (214), and 1998 (217). Low populations occurred in 1989 (180), 1991 (183), 1992 (174) and 1997 (180). An additional 50 residents were readmitted in 2001 after being released.

Age of Children Admitted to Shelter Home

Age	Male	Female	Totals
10	0	0	0
11	1	2	3
12	7	9	16
13	11	18	29
14	23	24	47
15	34	25	59
16	23	11	34
17	5	3	8
Total	104	92	196

The average age of Shelter Home residents has remained about the same at 14.4 years for the past 3 years. 12 and 13 year old girls increased 170% in 2001 (increase of 16 residents). Average age for girls was 14.15 and the average age for boys was 14.64.

Admission to Shelter Home By Month



Basis For Referral To Shelter Home

Referral Basis	Male	Female	Total
CHIPS/JIPS	9	29	38
Delinquent	91	59	150
Court Ordered Sanctions	5	3	8
Total	105	91	196

CHIPS = Children in need of protection and services.

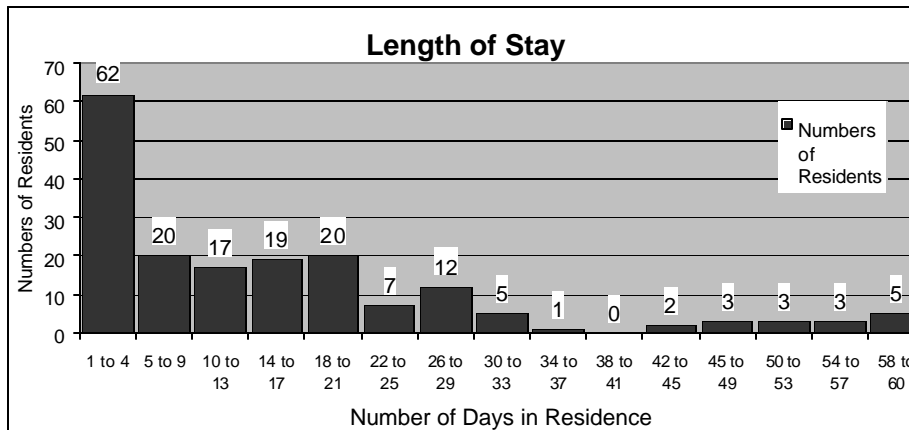
Delinquency admissions (80.6%) in 2001 have continued to increase in proportion to CHIPS admissions (19.4%). In 1982, delinquency admissions represented 18.3%; in 1992 delinquency admissions surpassed CHIPS for the first time (54.7%). In 1996 delinquency admissions represented 60.3%. Sanctions referrals represented 4.1%, a slight decrease from 10 to 8 residents.

Physical Custody Status At Time Of Referral To Shelter Home

Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	69	59	128
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	18	8	26
Emergency-COP	13	21	34
Sanctions	5	3	8
Total	102	90	196

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

Days in Residence



The average length of stay rose slightly, from *12.5 days* in 1999 to *13.8 days* in 2000 to *14.7 days* in 2001. Average length of stay had been slowly falling from 1990(*24.3 days*) until 1998 (*16.2 days*). In addition, 17 residents were released within hours of arriving at Shelter Home and were not counted in the above illustration.

Placement upon Admission to Shelter Home and at Release

Placement	Number of Residents Admitted From	Number of Residents Released To
Parental Home	123	54
Relative Home	12	8
Foster Home	23	20
Group Home	34	26
CCI	4	11
Responsible Adult	0	1
AWOL	0	45
Briar patch (PH)	0	5
Self	0	1
DT	0	18
JRC	0	2
DCHS	0	4
DOC	0	2
Total	196	196

AWOL = Runaway from Shelter Home

Residence

Location	Number of Residents
Blanchardville	1
Chicago	1
Cottage Grove	1
Dane	1
Deforest	4
Deerfield	4
Edgerton	1
Fall River	1
Green Bay	1
Indiana	2
Marshall	2
Mazomanie	2
McFarland	0
Middleton	6
Milwaukee	3
Monona	2
Mt Horeb	2
Oregon	1
Pennsylvania	1
Racine	1
Rockford	1
Stoughton	9
Sun Prairie	9
Verona	0
Waunakee	5
Madison	132

Madison juveniles comprised 67.3% of the Shelter Home population. The remaining population consisted of juveniles from neighboring communities.

Law Offense and Basis for Admission

Reason for Referral	Number
Armed Burglary	0
Armed Disorderly Conduct	10
Armed Robbery	1
Battery	26
Briar Patch	3
Burglary	2
Capias	13
Chips/ Protective Custody	7
Court Ordered	18
Crimes Against Persons	1
Crimes Involving Weapons	0
Criminal Damage to Property	12
Disorderly Conduct	42
False Imprisonment	1
Forgery	0
Homeless	0
Miscellaneous	1
Intimidation of a Witness	7
Obstructing	3

OMWOC	7
Party to a Crime	0
Physical Abuse of a Child	2
Placement Terminated	35
Poss. Of Drug Paraphernalia	1
Possession	3
Possession of a Dangerous Weapon	4
Possession of Stolen Property	1
Possession with Intent to Deliver	5
Reckless Endangerment	3
Resisting	5
Retail Theft	1
Runaway	8
Sanctions	9
Sexual Assault	10
Theft	3
Trespassing	1
VIO/ HDP	2

Disorderly Conduct was the most frequent reason for referral (42 in 2001, 50 residents in 2000, 45 residents in 1999, 25 in 1998, 12 in 1997), Battery was the second most frequent reason for referral, followed by Criminal Damage to Property.

Ethnic Make-up of Admissions to Shelter Home

	Male	Female
White	47	34
African American	49	52
Asian	2	2
Hispanic	4	4
Native American	2	0

Racial and Ethnic makeup changed slightly as minority members of the Shelter Home population represented 58.7%, an increase from 54% in 2000. White members represented 41.3%. In 1999, this representation was about equal.

Basis of Referral: Ethnic and Gender Make Up

Ethnicity	Chips	Delinquent	Total
African American/Female	15	37	52
African American/Male	6	43	49
Asian/Female	2	0	2
Asian/Male	0	2	2
Hispanic/Female	2	2	4
Hispanic/Male	1	3	4
Native American/Female	0	0	0
Native American/Male	0	2	2
White/Female	14	20	34
White/Male	4	43	47
Total	28	69	196

Daily Population

Month	Boys	Girls	Total
January	4.9	2.9	7.8
February	7.4	2.5	9.9
March	5.5	3.2	8.7
April	3.4	2.6	6
May	3.3	3.3	6.6
June	4.7	2.8	7.5
July	4.9	1.1	6
August	4.3	1.5	5.8
September	5.6	3.2	8.8
October	6.5	4.4	10.9
November	5.6	4.2	9.8
December	2.6	5.5	8.1
Total Averages	4.9	3.1	8

The average daily population for 2001 was 8 which is slightly lower than the 10-year average of 9.6. The average daily population for males (4.9) was lower than the 10-year average of 6 residents. The average daily population for females (3.1) is slightly lower than the 10-year average of 3.5. The high daily population average was in 1991 (12 residents) and the low was in 1994 (7.6 residents).

Average Daily Population for years 1991 - 2001

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
2001	4.9	3.1	8
Total	5.9	3.5	8.7

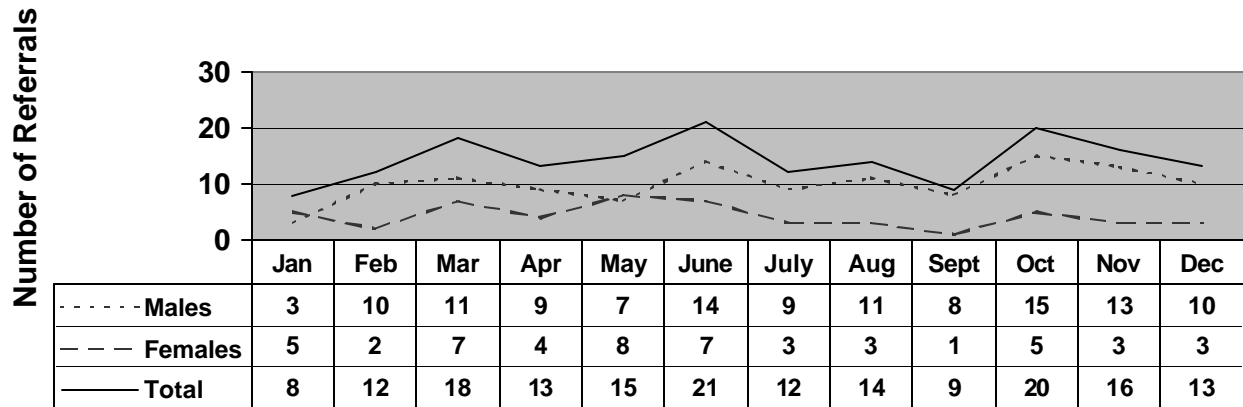
Medications

33% (64) of the children admitted to Shelter in 2001 were on medication. 18% (35) were taking anti-depressants. 12% were on 2 or more medications, most often a stimulant and an anti-depressant.

Home Detention Program

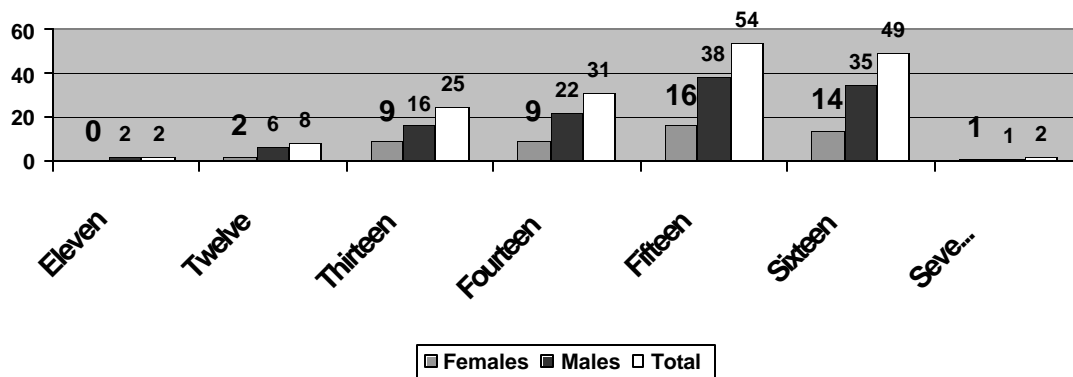
The Dane County Juvenile Court Home Detention Program (HDP) is designed to work with juveniles and their families on a short term basis to enable juveniles to continue living at home and avoid the need for secure custody (detention) or alternative placement. The Home Detention Program may also be assigned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

Referrals to HDP Per Month

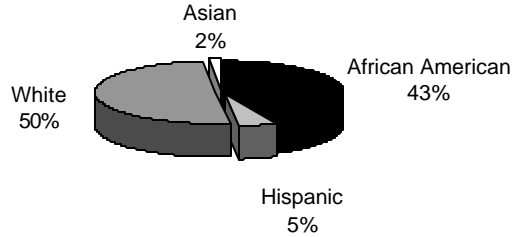


A total of 171 cases were assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2001, a decrease of seven percent from the year 2000 and down twenty-five percent from 1999. The length of time for which juveniles were under HDP supervision ranged from 1 to 148 days in the year 2001. Males comprised seventy percent, 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-six 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 2001.

Age of HDP Referrals



Participant Race

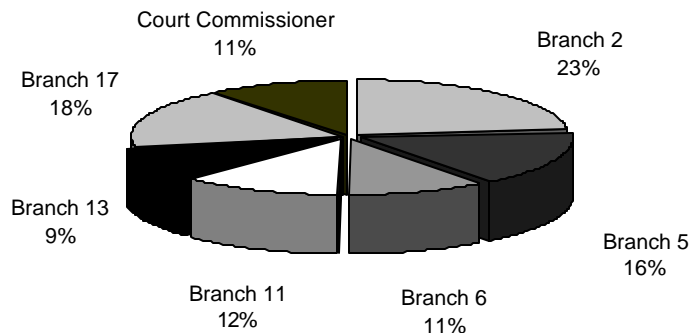


Juveniles are assigned to HDP supervision under both Court Disposition and temporary custody orders. Thirty-five percent of assigned juveniles in 2001 were under an order of non-secure custody. Court Ordered juveniles accounted for twenty-four percent and juveniles under a temporary release from secure custody accounted for twenty nine percent of HDP cases assigned in the year 2001. All of the assigned juveniles were alleged or adjudicated delinquents. Voluntary participation dropped nearly 79% from the year 2000.

Custody Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	42	18	60
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	33	17	50
Voluntary	2	1	3
Court Ordered	43	15	58
Total	120	51	171

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 2001.

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	1
Badger Ridge	1
Bellville	0
Blackhawk	2
Cambridge High	0
Cambridge Middle	0
Cherokee	4
Cluster	1
Cross Roads	1
Deerfield High	5
East	26
Edgewood High	1
Emerson	1
Excell	1
Glacier Creek	2
Higher Ground	1
Home Bound	4
Indian Mounds	2
James Wright	0
Jefferson	3
Kromery	1
Lafollette	19
Learning Center	1
Leopold	1
McFarland High	1
Marshall	1
MATC	0
Memorial	7
Middleton	6
Monona Grove	1
Mount Horeb	5
Neon	3
Not Attending	9
O'Keefe	5
Oregon	2
Project Aires	2
Relay	1
SAPAR	1
Sennett	4
Sherman	9
Stoughton High	3
Sun Prairie High	6
Toki	2
Turning Point	1
Verona High	2
Waunakee	5
West	14
White Horse	1
Winequah	1
Wisconsin Heights	1
Work & Learn	0
Total	171

Sixty-six percent of juveniles assigned to the Home Detention Program resided in the city of Madison.

Location	Number
Cottage Grove	2
Cross Plains	1
Dane	0
Deerfield	2
Deforest	6
Fitchburg	2
Madison	113
Marshall	1
Mazomanie	2
McFarland	3
Middleton	7
Monona	1
Mount Horeb	6
Oregon	2
Stoughton	5
Sun Prairie	8
Town of Burke	1
Verona	3
Waunakee	5
Windsor	1
Total	171

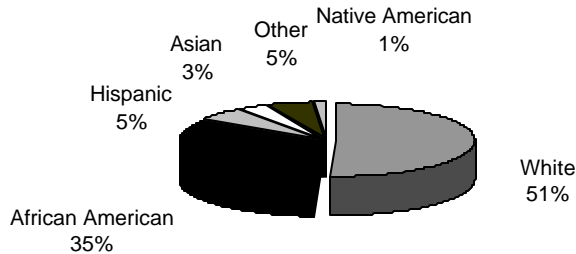
At the time of closure of Home Detention Supervision, fifty-three percent of juveniles were placed in their parental home. Twelve percent were placed in the Dane County **Juvenile Detention Center**, and six percent were placed at the Dane County **Juvenile Shelter Home**. Eleven percent of HDP cases remained opened at the end of the year 2001. Termination of Home Detention Supervision is not an indication that the juvenile's case has reached final disposition.

Custody Status Placement	Total
Parental Home	91
Shelter Home	10
AWOL	9
Detention	20
Foster Home	3
Group Home	2
Relative Home	8
Responsible Adult	0
Residential Treatment	2
Corrections	3
CCI	3
Legal Guardian	1
Total	152

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.³

Participant Race

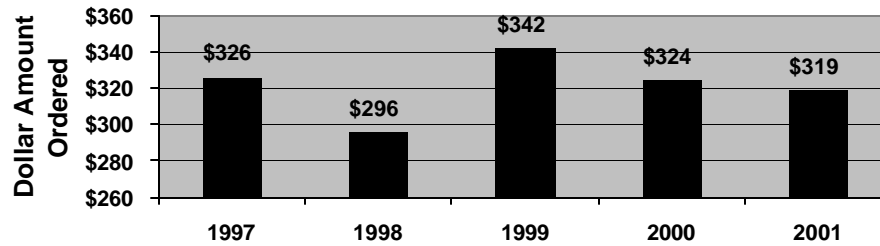


616 juveniles participated in the YRP in the year 2001; 438 were male, and 178 were female. Participants of color represented forty-eight percent of those working with the YRP in the year 2001. Four years ago, youth of color represented twenty-seven percent of the referrals received for community service and restitution services.

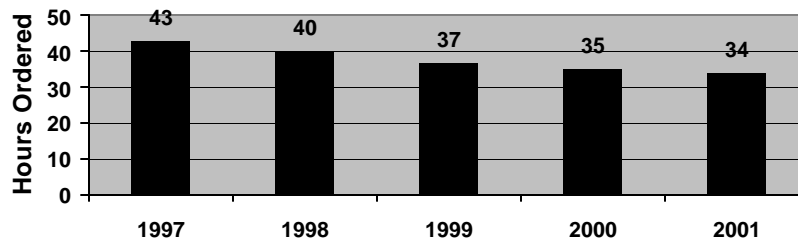
Four hundred and thirty-one cases were closed successfully during the year 2001. Juveniles involved with the YRP performed 9,787 hours of community service and returned \$57,263 in restitution to victims of their offenses. The average restitution order was for \$319 and the average community service order was for thirty-four hours. Theft/Retail Theft remained the most common offense committed by juvenile offenders referred to YRP. Disorderly Conduct offenses were the second most common offense, with Battery a close third, followed by Criminal Damage to Property as the fourth most common offense. 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 CAP, Inc. Portions of this section were taken from the YRP annual report as supplied by CAP.

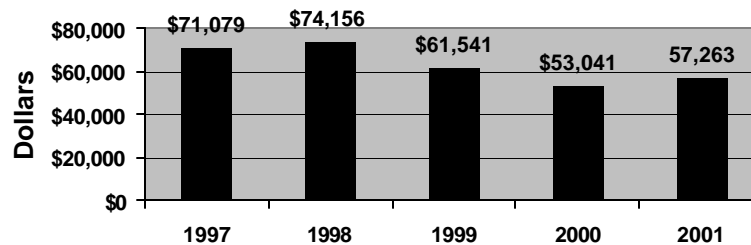
Average Restitution Order



Average Community Service Order



Dollars Paid to Victims



In the year 2001, 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.capworks.org or call (608) 245-2550 for more information about CAP or YRP.

District Attorney's Office

The total number of delinquency referrals made to the District Attorney's office in the year 2001 was 3,546. During the past five years delinquency referrals have fallen six percent and delinquencies actually filed are down thirteen percent. CHIPS petitions have fallen by thirteen percent over last year and have risen a total of three percent over the last five years (1997-2001). During the period of 1992-2001, delinquency referrals have risen by one percent.⁵ The number of delinquency petitions filed in the year 2001 increased almost four percent from the previous year. Violent crime referrals are down fifteen percent over the five-year period from 1997-2001. Drug crimes have risen twenty-three percent during that same time frame.⁶

Juvenile Offense Statistics for 2001

Offense	Prosecuted	Deferred	Declined	Total
Arson	4	0	1	5
Arson to Buildings	2	0	0	2
Assault by Prisoner	1	0	1	2
Battery	193	79	35	307
Battery, Aggravated	1	0	0	1
Battery to a Bus Driver/Passenger	5	0	0	5
Battery, By Prisoner	0	0	0	0
Battery, Substantial	37	4	2	43
Battery/Threat to Judge	0	0	0	0
Battery to Police Officer	8	1	0	9
Battery to School Officials	17	6	4	27
Bomb Scare	8	1	1	10
Burglary	113	10	17	140
Burglary, Armed	8	0	0	8
Carrying A Concealed Weapon	20	4	2	26
Causing Child to View/Listen to Sexual Activity	0	0	0	0
Child Enticement	1	0	0	1
Combustible Materials	0	0	0	0
Computer Crimes	2	0	0	2
Contributing to Delinquency of Minor	0	0	0	0
Credit Card Fraud	9	2	0	11
Criminal Damage to Property	266	70	33	369
Criminal Damage to Religious Property	4	0	0	4
Criminal Trespass to Dwelling	15	7	6	28
Criminal Trespass to Land	1	8	5	14
Dangerous Weapon other than Firearm On School Property	9	6	3	18
Delivery of Amphetamine/Methcathinone/Phencyclid	4	0	0	4
Delivery of Cocaine	7	0	0	7
Delivery of Controlled Substance	2	0	0	2
Delivery of Narcotics	0	0	1	1
Delivery of Psilocin/Psilocybin	2	0	0	2
Delivery of THC (Marijuana)	15	1	0	16
Disorderly Conduct	406	318	102	826
Dispense Controlled Substance Without Prescription	0	0	0	0

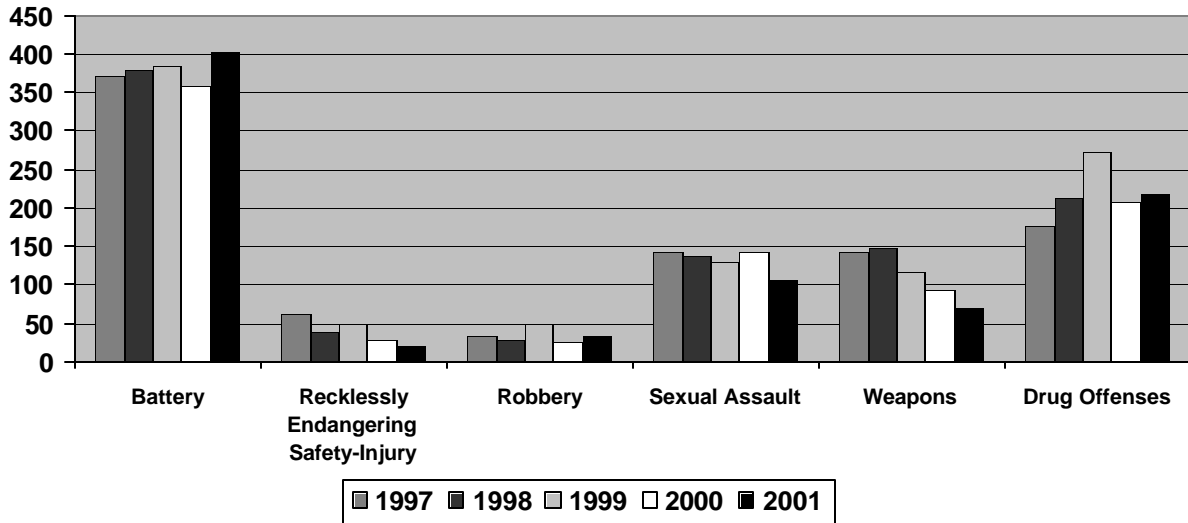
⁵ Note: As of January 1, 1996, criminal courts have jurisdiction over seventeen year olds.

⁶ 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.

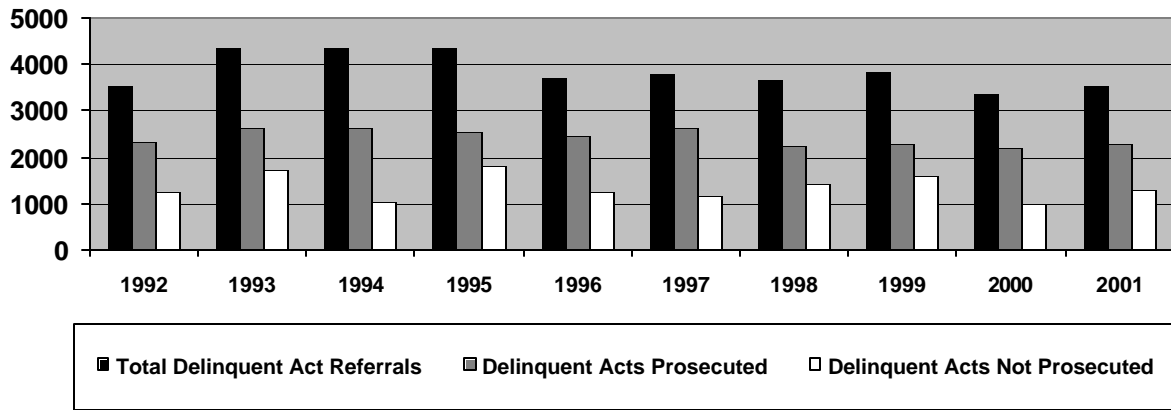
Dispense Prescription Drugs	1	0	0	1
Eluding a Police Officer	6	0	0	6
Endangering Safety by Use of Dangerous Weapon	15	3	1	19
Entry Into Locked Coin Box	3	0	0	3
Entry Into Locked Vehicle	9	0	0	9
Entry Onto Construction Site or Locked Building, Dwelling, Room	8	9	0	17
Escape	3	1	0	4
Expose Child to Harmful Materials	0	0	0	0
Exposing Genitals	8	0	0	8
False Alarm	3	0	0	3
False Emergency	0	1	0	1
False Imprisonment	1	0	0	1
Foreign Objects in Edibles	1	0	1	2
Forgery/Uttering	40	1	0	41
Fraud an Innkeeper	0	2	0	2
Fraudulent Writing	0	2	1	3
Graffiti	40	9	1	50
Harassment	1	0	0	1
Harboring a Felon	0	0	0	0
Hit & Run-Attended	5	0	1	6
Hit & Run With Injury	1	0	0	1
Hit & Run-Property	3	0	0	3
Hit & Run-Unattended	1	0	0	1
Hostage Taking	0	0	1	1
Incest	0	0	0	0
Injury By Negligent Handling Of Dangerous Weapon	1	0	0	1
Intimidation of Victim	16	7	1	24
Intimidation of Witness	0	2	0	2
Issuing Worthless Checks	1	0	0	1
Lewd and Lascivious	4	0	0	4
Misappropriation of Identification	15	0	0	15
Mistreatment of Animals	2	1	1	4
Negligent Handling of Burning Materials	11	2	3	16
Negligent Operation of A Vehicle	1	0	0	1
No Drivers License	14	0	1	15
Obstructing/Resisting	107	24	31	162
Opening Letters	12	0	0	12
Operating After Revocation/Suspension	1	0	1	2
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owners Consent	120	7	16	143
Operating Vehicle Under Influence of Intoxicants	2	0	0	2
Physical Abuse to Child-Intentional	4	3	0	7
Physical Abuse to Child-Reckless	3	1	1	5
Possession of Burglary Tools	2	0	0	2
Possession of Cocaine	1	0	0	1
Possession of Controlled Substance	0	0	0	0
Possession of Counterfeit Controlled Substance	0	0	0	0
Possession of Dangerous Weapon By Child	2	1	0	3
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	27	32	2	61
Possession of Explosives	2	0	0	2
Possession of Firearm In School Zone	1	0	0	1
Possession of Firearm Replica	0	1	0	1
Possession of Fireworks	0	1	1	2
Possession of Imitation Controlled Substance	1	0	0	1
Possession of Ketamine	2	0	0	2
Possession of LSD/Amphetamine	1	1	0	2
Possession of Machine Gun/Tear Gas/Grenade	0	0	0	0
Possession of Narcotics	1	5	1	7
Possession of Switchblade Knife	2	0	0	2
Possession of THC (Marijuana)	38	48	2	88
Possession with Intent to Deliver Cocaine	4	0	1	5
Possession with Intent to Deliver Controlled Substance	1	0	0	1
Possession with Intent to Deliver Counterfeit Controlled Substance	0	1	0	1
Possession with Intent to Deliver THC (Marijuana)	11	2	2	15
Receiving Stolen Property	19	6	4	29
Reckless Driving	0	0	0	0
Reckless Injury-1 st Degree	0	0	0	0

Recklessly Endangering Safety-1 st Degree	4	0	0	4
Recklessly Endangering Safety-2 nd Degree	15	0	3	18
Retail Theft	149	142	28	319
Robbery	18	1	0	19
Robbery, Armed	14	0	2	14
Sexual Assault-1 st Degree	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault-2 nd Degree	2	0	0	2
Sexual Assault-3 rd Degree	1	0	0	1
Sexual Assault-4 th Degree	27	19	5	51
Sexual Assault of a Child-1 st Degree	33	2	3	38
Sexual Assault of a Child-2 nd Degree	3	3	5	11
Sexual Assault-Repeated Acts of Same Child	4	0	0	4
Solicit a Child for Prostitution	0	0	0	0
Theft	254	45	26	325
Theft of Telecommunication Service	0	0	0	0
Threats to Injure	0	7	3	10
Traffic Miscellaneous	0	0	1	1
Violation of Unfair Trade Practices	0	0	0	0
Unlawful Use of Computerized Communication Systems	1	0	0	1
Unlawful Use of Telephone	2	2	2	6
Violation of Harassment Injunction	1	1	3	5
Violation of Non-Secure Custody Order	0	0	0	0
Total	2266	912	368	3546

Five-Year Violent Crimes and Drug Crimes



Ten Year Juvenile Statistics



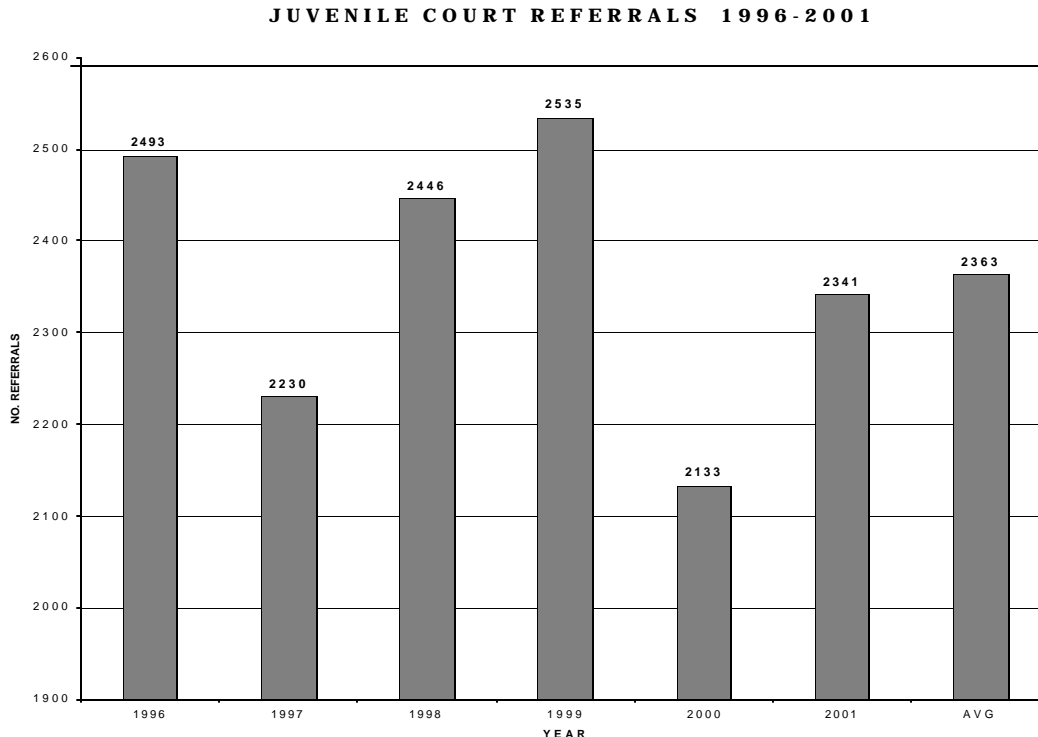
Juvenile Court Referrals

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 database 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

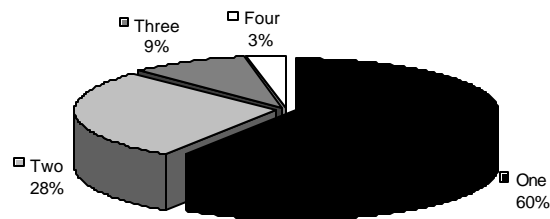
YEAR	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	AVG
# REFERRALS	2493	2230	2446	2535	2133	2341	2363



As illustrated by the following table/chart, the majority of referrals are for single charges.

# Charges Per Referral	Number
One	1588
Two	753
Three	253
Four	85

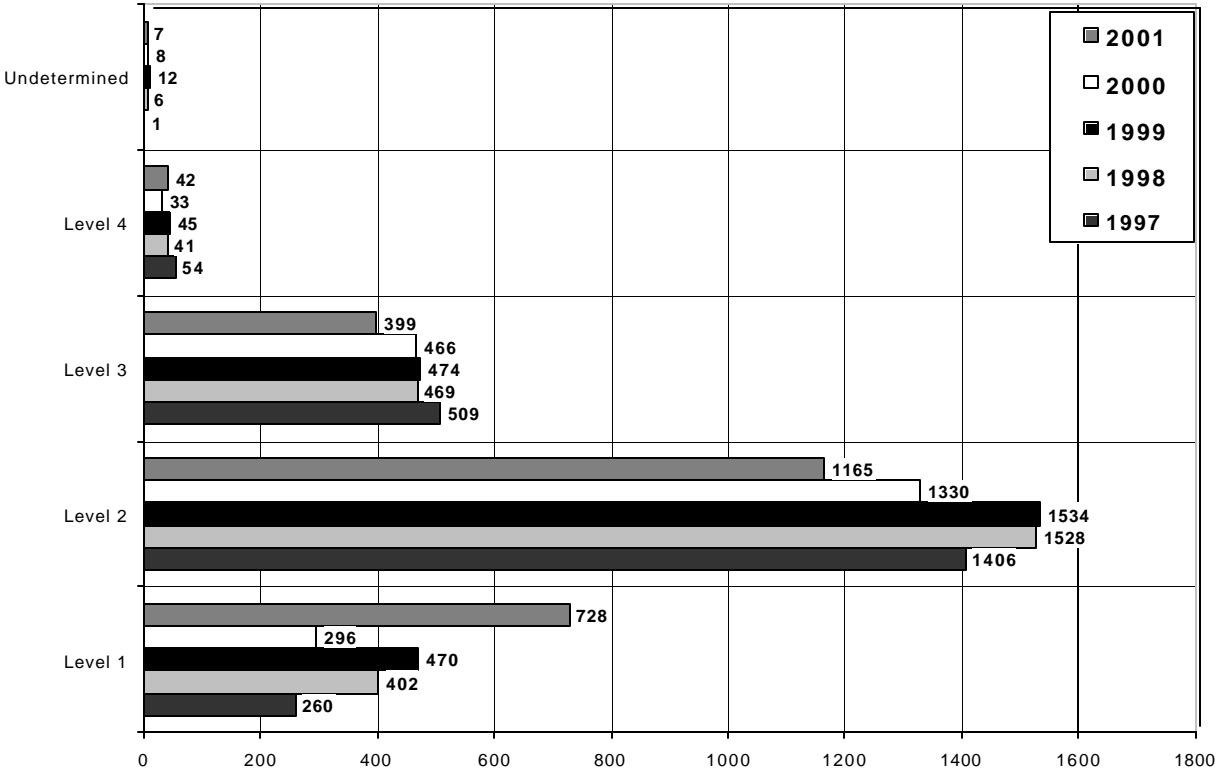
No. Charges/Referral



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)
1997	260	1406	509	54	1	2230
1998	402	1528	469	41	6	2446
1999	470	1534	474	45	12	2535
2000	296	1330	466	33	8	2133
2001	728	1165	399	42	7	2341

Seriousness of Referrals



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 11 years.

JUVENILE COURT PETITONS FILED						
1991-2001						
YEAR	DEL	WAIVER	CHIPS	TPR	OTHER	TOTAL(S)
1991	1194	178	424	126	834	2756
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
AVG	1346	175	343	126	1326	3316

"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)

DEL = Delinquency

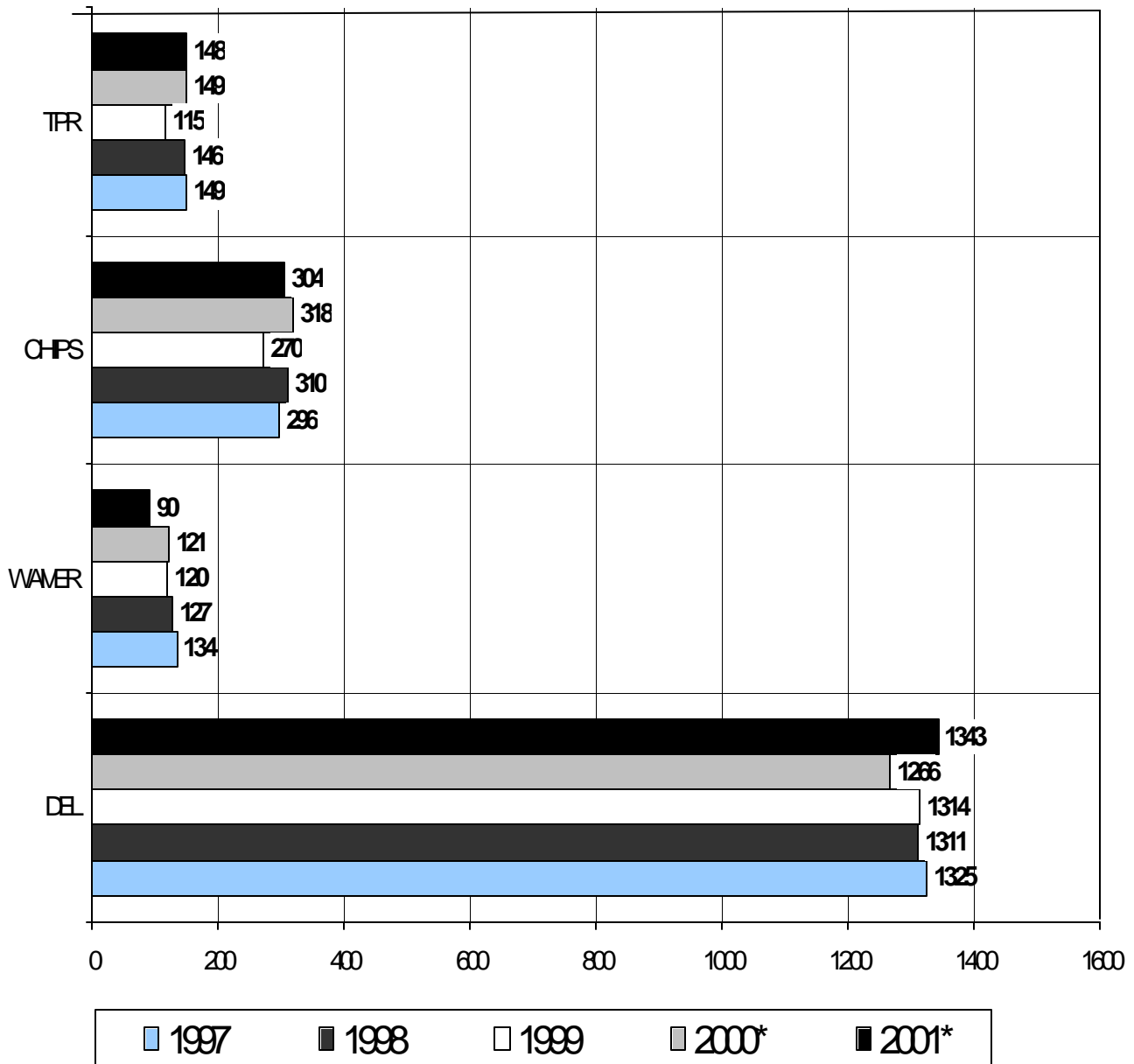
WAIVER = Waiver to adult court

CHIPS = Child In Need of Protection or Services

TPR = Termination of Parental Rights

The chart below illustrates the trend in filing of petitions since 1997, excluding the “other” category.

Juvenile Court Petitions Filed 1997-2001



Dane County

Department of Human Services

Juvenile Assessment Data 1997-1999

History of the Juvenile Delinquency Assessment

In May 1997 the Dane County Department of Human Services implemented its Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) Juvenile Assessment Manual. This is an assessment designed to gather information about youth and families referred to the Department as the result of a delinquency allegation. The assessment is structured into two basic components:

A Risk of recidivism assessment, based on actuarial studies of juvenile recidivism

A Strength/Needs assessment, structured to be consistent with the three goals of the Balanced Approach (community protection, competency development, and accountability) and incorporating elements of research on developmental assets and the needs of the system in case planning.

Highlights of Three-Year Data

- ❑ Males constitute 70% of the juveniles referred for delinquency allegations. The percentage of female offenders has gradually increased over the years.
- ❑ Youth of color, primarily African American youth, are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system, constituting 32% of the referrals while making up only about 7% of the delinquency age population in Dane County.
- ❑ Most youth referred are between 14-16 years of age, with age 16 being the most common age of referral. At the same time, the modal school grade for juveniles referred is 9th grade, meaning that there are many 16 year old youth referred who are behind in school.
- ❑ Juveniles referred for delinquency are more likely than their peer group to be enrolled in exceptional educational needs programming. For example, the Madison school district reports that 14% of youth as a whole are in EEN classes while 37% of the juvenile referred are enrolled in EEN classes.
- ❑ Risk assessments completed indicated that 40% of juveniles referred could be classified as low risk, 25% as medium risk, and 35% as high or very high risk of recidivism.

- ❑ Approximately 80% of offenses committed by referred youth are misdemeanors. Slightly less than 1% of referrals are for the most serious category of felony offenses.
- ❑ The corrections population of youth has decreased markedly over the past several years. In 1996, the average daily population of juveniles in corrections (institution or aftercare) was 122. In 2001, the average was 70.
- ❑ Nearly 75% of youth are not referred for a subsequent offense within one year of assessment by Human Services, a period in which many of the youth are under formal or informal supervision by the department.
- ❑ Medium and high-risk youth scored significantly lower than low risk youth on several important strength areas of assessment, including: parents serving as a role model, effective communication between parent and juvenile, and parent involving the juvenile in positive family and community activities.
- ❑ Medium and high-risk youth were much less likely to be involved in school and community activities, to have long-term educational goals or interests, or to achieve within their educational abilities than lower risk youth.
- ❑ There were three common needs areas for all youth, regardless of risk level, including the ability to: (1) to make good decisions and exercise self-control, (2) achieve within their educational abilities, and (3) resolve conflicts effectively and non-violently.

Complete information developed in analyzing the three years of assessment results can be found at: <http://www.co.dane.wi.us/humanservices/reports/reports.htm>

Data provided by: Jane Ahlstrom, with Stephen Blue and David Johnson

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.

One of last year's initiatives was the creation of the **Dialogues on Diversity** committee. Committee members teamed with a Diversity Consultant to plan a Juvenile Court Program In-service designed to create a dialogue between staff about issues of diversity in the workplace. Out of that initiative, the Juvenile Reception Center coordinated an account with a "language line" in the event that JRC staff needs assistance in communicating with clients whose primary language is not English. Also a bimonthly newsletter was created to provide Juvenile Court Program employees a forum to share their own thoughts and ideas with coworkers.

Another of the Juvenile Court Programs continuing initiatives is to develop an improved ability to identify trends and issues affecting the youth referred to the Juvenile Court Program. It is believed that 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.

In the year 2001 JRC kept a computerized database similar to the one used by the Dane County Shelter Home. The Home Detention Program has set up a database that it will begin to use in the year 2002. The Dane County Juvenile Detention Center also tabulates its statistics in a computerized format. The hope of the Juvenile Court Program is that an increased ability to pull out information about the trends and patterns affecting the youth of Dane County will enhance the Juvenile Court Program's ability to provide beneficial programs and services.

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.

Greg Hrcirik

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

Randine Celusta

Community Program Manager
Phone: (608) 267-4192

Jim Moeser

Juvenile Court Administrator
Phone: (608) 266-9130

Dale Klubertanz

Juvenile Shelter Home
Phone: (608) 246-3277

Dennis McClain

Juvenile Detention Home
Phone: (608) 267-4191