

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



ANNUAL REPORT 2002

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

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JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

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

The year 2002 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.

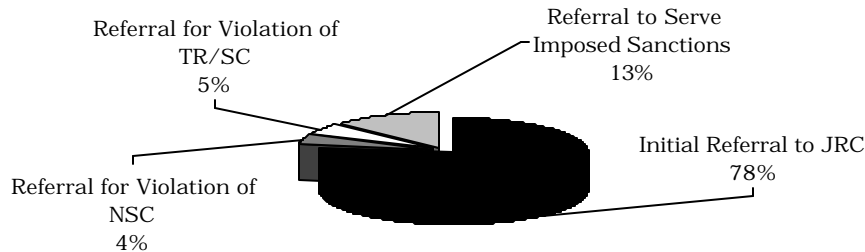
The Juvenile Court Program has a proud history of providing the Dane County community with the greatest possible degree of professionalism and confidentiality. The supervisors and staff of the program's agencies work hard to maintain a safe environment for the youth and families they serve. The Annual 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 newly 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.

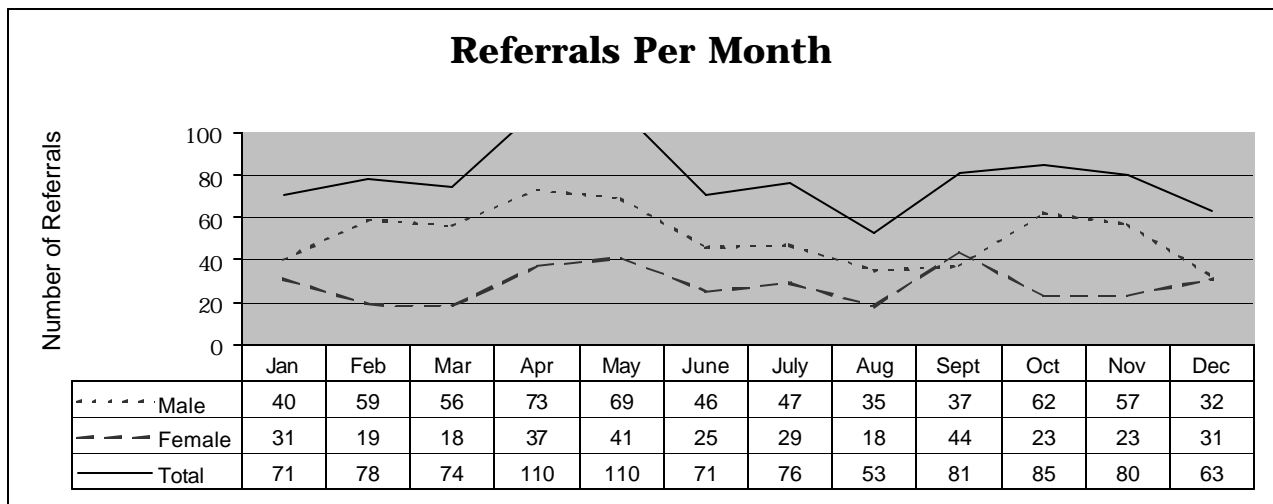
Juvenile Reception Center

The Juvenile Reception Center (JRC) is Dane County's point of referral for juveniles alleged to have committed a delinquent act and who were 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

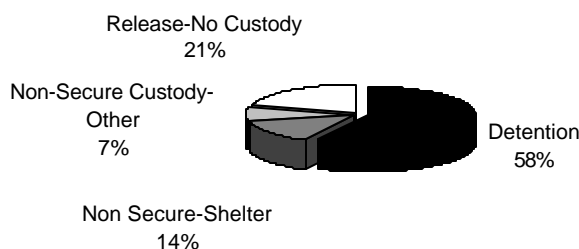


A total of 952 juveniles, between the ages of 10 and 18, were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center in the year 2002. The chart above provides a percentile breakdown of four referral categories for which juveniles were referred to JRC. Seventy-eight percent, or 739, of the juveniles were referred 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. Four and five percent, or 38 and 50, were brought to the Reception Center for allegedly violating the terms of an existing custody order. The remaining thirteen percent, or 125, 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 April, May, and October were the busiest months for referrals in the year 2002.



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 2002



The Pie Chart above illustrates a percentile breakdown of the determination of the need for custody made on the 739 juveniles referred for an initial intake in the year 2002. Fifty-eight percent, or 425, were placed in “secure” custody. A portion of the juveniles placed under “secure” custody was 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 2002. 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 2002 statistics, approximately twenty-one percent of all referrals for an initial custody decision resulted in a determination of the need for “non-secure” custody. Of that twenty-one percent, over half, or 103 juveniles, were placed under non-secure custody to the Dane County Shelter Home (See **Juvenile Shelter Home** for greater detail). The other 54 juveniles placed under non-secure custody in 2002 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 to believe:

- 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 Secure Custody. 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 the 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 157, of all juveniles referred for an initial custody decision in the year 2002 were released. Juveniles in this category did not 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:	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Secure Custody	389	499	536	490	489	503	528	434	437	425
Non-Secure Shelter	98	90	82	93	88	105	110	111	84	103
Non-Secure Other	115	68	81	63	53	72	62	68	86	54
Outright Released	432	399	434	359	369	355	224	181	161	157
Total	1034	1056	1133	1005	1005	1035	924	794	768	739

The table shows that the overall number of referrals for intake continued to drop in the year 2002. The number of juveniles placed under “secure” custody did not differ dramatically from the year 2001. The number of juveniles placed under “non-secure” custody at the Shelter Home increased by nineteen from the previous year. The number of juveniles placed under “non-

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

secure” custody at somewhere other than Shelter dropped by thirty-two. The percentage of all initial intakes that resulted in a release without a temporary custody status remained similar to the previous year’s percentage.

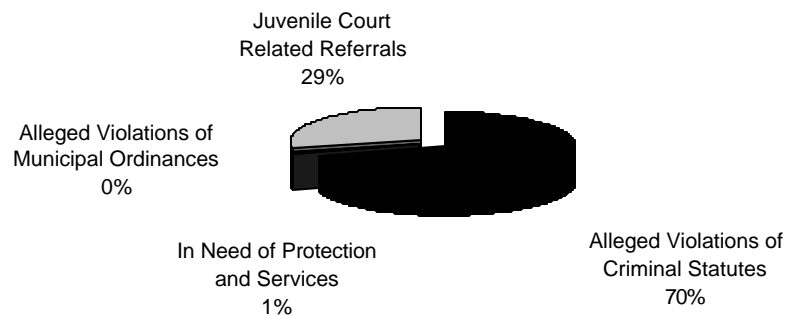
JRC Referral Categories

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

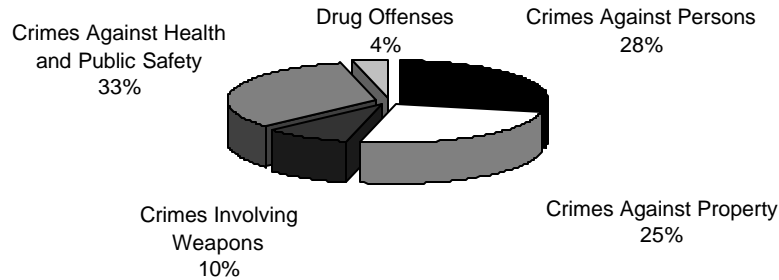
- 1.) Juveniles alleged to have violated one or more criminal statutes.
- 2.) Juveniles alleged to be in need of protection or services.
- 3.) Juveniles alleged to have violated one or more municipal ordinances.
- 4.) Juveniles in the “other” category (Court Order, Sanctions, Capias, etc.)

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

JRC Referral Categories



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 largest percentage of all delinquency entries in the year 2002. Disorderly Conduct (115), in conjunction with entries for Obstruction (26) and Resisting (40), represent all but 6 of the 187 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	1	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	74	41	115
Eluding	1	1	2
Escape	0	1	1
Forgery/Uttering	1	0	1
Obstruction	16	10	26
Operating After Suspension (Traffic)	2	0	2
Resisting	25	14	39
Total	120	67	187

Crimes Against Persons

Juveniles referred for allegedly committing offenses against other persons represent the second largest percentage, twenty-eight percent, of the five subsections. Assault/Battery charges represent more than half of the entries in this subsection and fifteen percent (92) of all entries in Category One. Males were alleged to have committed a disproportionate number of substantial batteries when compared to females, however, it was more common for females to be charged with batteries to police officers. Males were also alleged to have committed a disproportionate percentage (95%) 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
Attempted Homicide	0	1	1
Assault/Battery	43	31	74
-Substantial	10	1	11
-To A Police Officer	1	6	7
Child Abuse	4	0	4
Endangering Safety	11	7	18
False Imprisonment	2	0	2
Felony Hit and Run	3	1	4
Intimidation/Threats	7	4	11
Lewd and Lascivious Behavior	1	0	1
Robbery	3	0	3
Sex Offenses	3	0	3
-1st Degree Sexual Assault	10	1	11
-2nd Degree Sexual Assault	5	1	6
-Other	1	0	1
Strong Armed Robbery	2	3	5
Failure to Render Aid	0	1	1
Total	106	57	163

Crimes Against Property

In the year 2002 entries for males outnumbered those for females (98 vs. 48). Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (54) and Criminal Damage to Property (27) charges accounted for more than half of the 146 entries in this subsection.

Crimes Against Property	Male	Female	Total
Arson	2	0	2
Burglary	16	4	20
Criminal Damage To Property	16	11	27
Entry Into a Locked Vehicle	2	3	5
Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent	43	11	54
Possession of Burglary Tools	2	0	2
Possession of Stolen Property	2	0	2
Retail Theft	3	7	10
Theft	9	7	16
Trespassing	3	5	8
Total	98	48	146

Drug Offenses and Crimes Involving Weapons

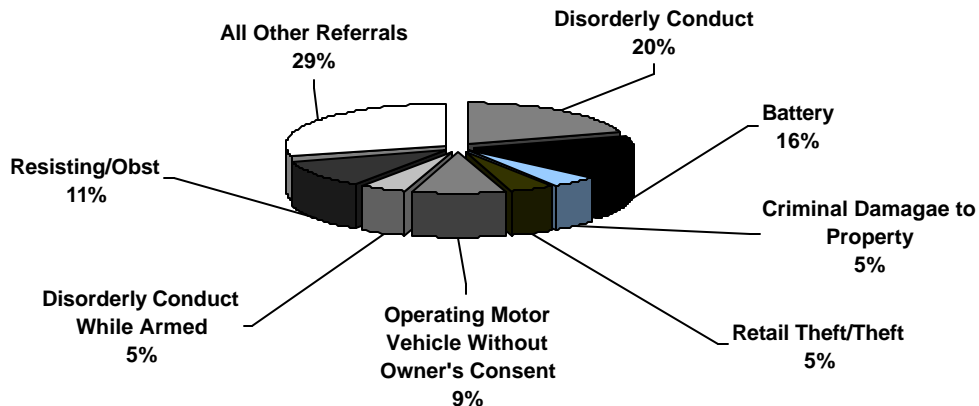
The majority of entries for Crimes Involving Weapons were for Disorderly Conduct While Armed (27 of 55). Males and females were nearly equal in this category.

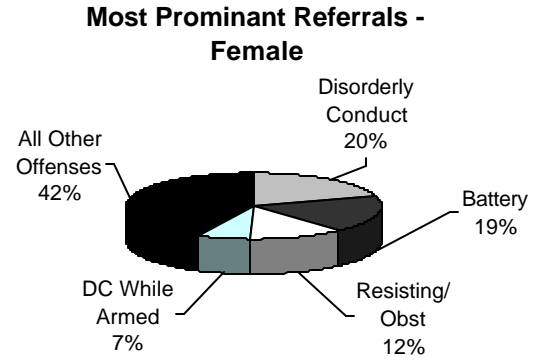
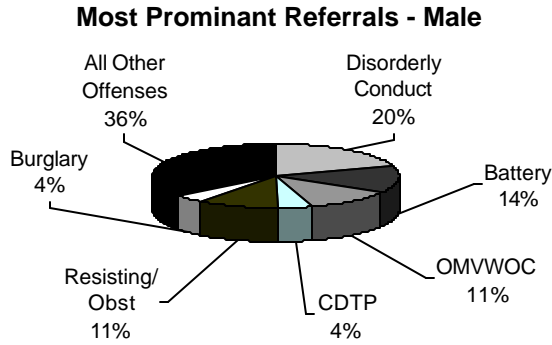
Crimes Involving Weapons	Male	Female	Total
Armed Robbery	7	1	8
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	10	5	15
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	13	14	27
Possession of a Firearm	1	0	1
Other Weapons Possession	3	1	4
Total	34	21	55

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

Drug Offenses	Male	Female	Total
Cocaine Possession	0	2	2
-Possession with Intent	2	0	2
-Delivery	1	0	1
-Paraphernalia	0	1	1
Marijuana Possession	8	0	8
-Possession with Intent	3	0	3
-Delivery	1	0	1
Other Drugs Possession	0	0	0
-Possession with Intent	0	0	0
-Delivery	2	0	2
-Paraphernalia	2	1	3
Total	19	4	23

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 2002, 91 juveniles were referred for JIPS and CHIPS purposes. The split between males and females referred, as CHIPS or JIPS was 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	2	0	2
Illness, Injury, Immediate Danger (CHIPS)	8	6	14
Runaway From Dane County	13	30	43
Runaway From Other County or State	18	14	32
Total	41	50	91

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 2002, 18 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	38	99
Court Ordered Custody	14	14	28
DOJC Aftercare Violation	11	12	23
Traffic Offense/Warrant	12	6	18
Sanctions	70	28	98
Violation of Court Ordered Rules	0	0	0
Warrant	7	5	12
Writ	19	2	21
Total	194	105	299

Places of Release

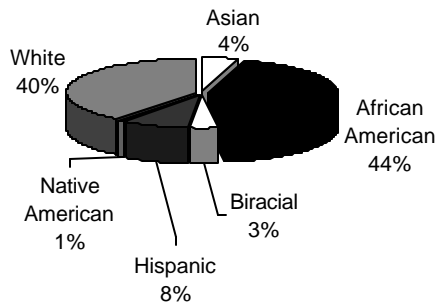
The Juvenile Reception Center documents the placements to which juveniles held under a temporary custody order are released. The JRC face sheet is the primary vehicle by which this statistic is measured. At the end of the year 2002, 14 JRC face sheets remained "open." These remaining open face sheets 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 2003. The table below illustrates the various placements to which juveniles were released in the year 2002.

Place of Release	Male	Female	Total
Boot Camp	0	0	0
Briarpatch	4	5	9
Dane County Department of Human Services	10	7	17
Department of Corrections	66	29	95
Foster Home	26	24	50
Group Home	44	38	82
Jail	1	0	1
Other County Human Services	2	2	4
Other County Sheriff's Department	12	7	19
Other State Department of Human Services	0	0	0
Other State Sheriff's Department	1	2	3
Parental Home	219	119	338
Relative	22	9	31
Residential Treatment	35	9	44
Responsible Adult	8	1	9
Self	5	7	12
Sprite	0	0	0
Waived	3	1	4
Other	6	1	7
Face Sheets Open	8	6	14
Total	471	267	739

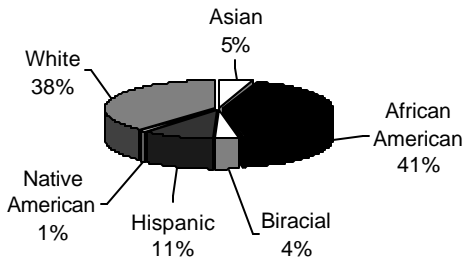
Gender, Race, Age, and Other Information

The 739 juveniles referred for an initial intake in the year 2002 can be described with a variety of characteristics. Sixty-four percent of the 739 juveniles referred were male. White males constituted thirty-eight percent of all male referrals while African American males made up forty-one percent. White females constituted forty-two percent of all female referrals, African American females, forty-eight percent. The average age of persons referred was 14.81 years. The mode age for males was 16 years (thirty-one percent) and for females it was 15 years (twenty-eight percent). Year 2002 statistics, in regards to gender, race, and age, do not differ significantly from the 2001 statistics. The following chart and tables provide a detailed illustration of the population referred to JRC for intake in the year 2002.

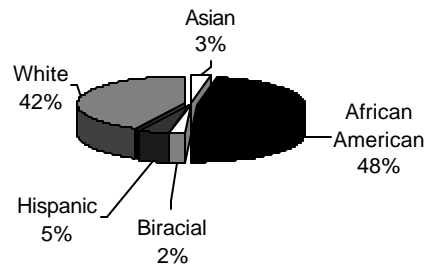
Race of Referral - All



Race of Referral - Male

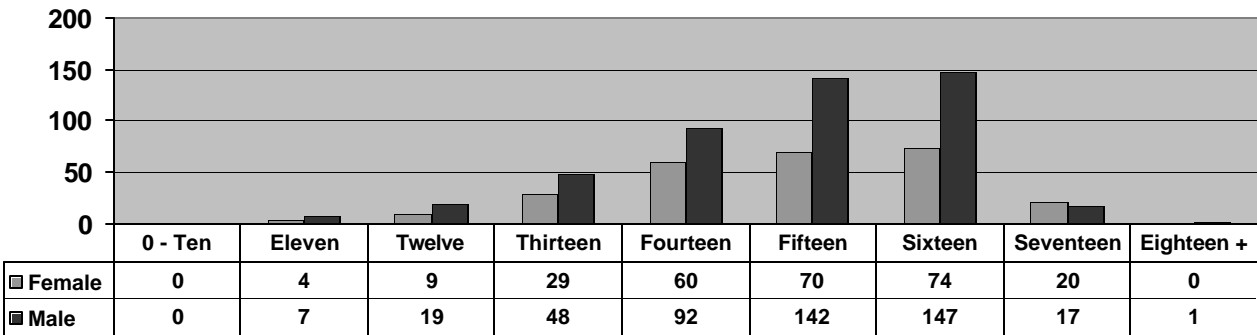


Race of Referral - Female

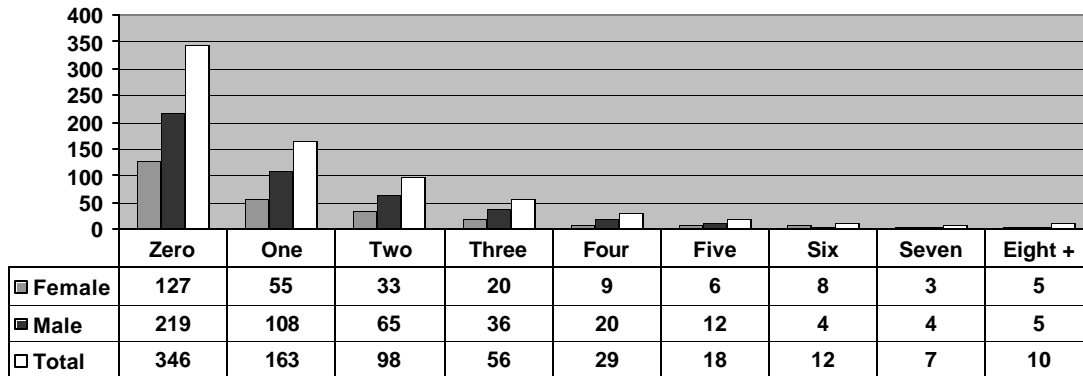


Race	Male	Female	Total
Asian	24	8	32
African American	198	126	324
Bi-Racial	17	6	23
Hispanic	50	12	62
Native American	4	2	6
White	180	112	292
Total	473	266	739

Age Of Referrals



Number of Prior Referrals

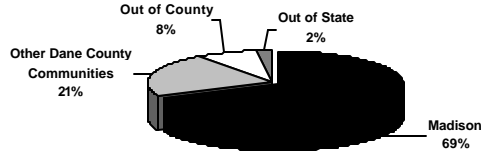


Referring And/Or Apprehending Agency

Juveniles were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center via 29 sources in 2002. Madison Police Department continues to be the leading referral and/or apprehending agency. MPD referred 382, or fifty-one 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
Bellville PD	2	0	2
Blackn Earth PD	1	3	4
Cambridge PD	0	1	1
Capitol PD	2	0	2
Cottage Grove PD	1	1	2
Court	88	41	129
Dane County Sheriff's Office	53	19	72
Dane County Department of Human Services	2	3	5
DeForest PD	2	3	5
Department of Juvenile Corrections	1	0	1
Fitchburg PD	10	6	16
Madison PD	233	149	382
Maple Bluff PD	0	1	1
Marshall PD	1	0	1
Mazomanie PD	1	0	1
McFarland PD	1	1	2
Middleton PD	2	1	3
Monona PD	4	2	6
Mount Horeb PD	4	0	4
Oregon PD	3	0	3
Stoughton PD	2	7	9
Sun Prairie PD	12	0	12
Town of Madison PD	8	2	10
Verona PD	26	6	32
Voluntary Admission	18	12	30
Waunakee PD	4	2	6
Wisconsin State Patrol	4	4	8
UW PD	2	0	2
Other	3	1	4
Total	490	265	755

Residence of Referred Juveniles



Residence: Dane County	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	3	0	3
Blue Mounds	2	0	2
Cottage Grove	3	5	8
Deerfield	2	2	4
DeForest	5	12	17
Edgerton (rural)	1	1	2
Fitchburg	11	1	12
Lodi	1	0	1
Madison	322	181	503
Marshall	4	0	4
Mazomanie	1	1	2
McFarland	3	0	3
Middleton	4	5	9
Monona	3	0	3
Mount Horeb	4	0	4
Oregon	6	0	6
Stoughton	11	6	17
Sun Prairie	16	11	27
Verona	13	5	18
Waunakee	6	4	10
Windsor	1	0	1
Other	3	2	5
Total	425	236	661

Residence: Other Counties	Male	Female	Total
Brown	1	0	1
Columbia	2	3	5
Fon du Lac	0	1	1
Grant	0	1	1
Green	4	0	4
Jefferson	0	1	1
Kenosha	1	0	1
LaCrosse	1	1	2
Lafayette	1	0	1
Langlade	1	0	1
Marquette	0	3	3
Milwaukee	9	0	9
Outagamie	0	2	2
Portage	0	2	2
Racine	0	1	1
Rock	2	1	3
Sauk	0	4	4
Vilas	1	0	1
Waukesha	8	2	10
Wood	3	0	3
Other	1	2	3
Total	35	24	59

Residence: Other States	Male	Female	Total
Illinois	6	3	9
Iowa	3	0	3
Minnesota	0	1	1
Other	2	2	4
Total	11	6	17

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	47	55	102
LaFollette	35	19	54
Memorial	31	12	43
West	52	14	66
Total	165	100	265

Middle and Elementary Schools	Male	Female	Total
Cherokee	7	1	8
Franklin	2	3	5
Glacier Creek	1	0	1
Gompers/Blackhawk	4	9	13
Huelgel	1	0	1
Jefferson	5	0	5
Leopold	0	2	2
Lincoln	1	0	1
Lindberg	4	0	4
Longfellow	1	0	1
Marquette/O'Keefe	13	1	14
Orchard Ridge/Toki	5	8	13
Savannah Oaks	1	0	1
Schenk/Whitehorse	8	5	13
Sennett	13	2	15
Sherman	6	5	11
Van Hise/Hamilton	4	5	9
Wright	3	1	4
Total	79	42	121

Other Madison Area Programs:	Male	Female	Total
Private, OFS, Home, GED, ALA, Replay, School w/in a School, etc.	49	27	76
Total	49	27	76

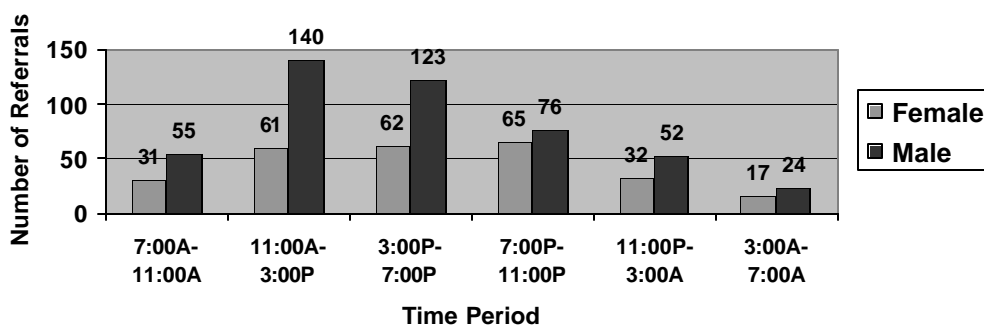
Enrolled: Outside MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	2	0	2
Cambridge	1	0	1
Deerfield	1	1	2
DeForest	8	11	19
Edgerton	1	0	1
Marshall	3	0	3
McFarland	2	0	2
Middleton	3	6	9
Monona	7	4	11
Mount Horeb	5	0	5
Oregon	6	0	6
Stoughton	14	3	17
Sun Prairie	15	9	24
Verona	12	8	20
Waunakee	6	5	11
Wisconsin Heights	1	1	2
Other	10	5	15
Enrolled Out-of-County	32	23	45
Enrolled Out-of-State	3	3	6
Total	132	69	201

Not Enrolled	Male	Female	Total
Not Enrolled Dane County	26	24	50
Not Enrolled Out-of-County	13	3	16
Not Enrolled Out -of-State	8	2	10
Total	47	29	76

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 the number of intake decisions that occur outside of the “normal” business hours of other county and private agencies. This 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 739 initial referrals made in 2002, JRC counselors also admitted 125 juveniles to Detention to serve imposed sanction days. Additionally 86 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 950 intakes that were conducted in the year 2002. Juvenile Reception Center staff members are responsible for participating in court related duties and they have frequent interactions with DCDHS and other local, county, and state service providers. The overnight staff person at JRC supervises the boy's wing of the Detention Center and conducts intakes for male clients who are ordered to Secure Custody. The overnight staff also is the primary data entry person for JRC's annual statistics. Additionally 2002 was the final year that Emergency Custodies were documented and recorded by Juvenile Reception Center staff for the DCDHS EPS Workers. Over the course of the year 192 Emergency Custodies were called into JRC.

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.

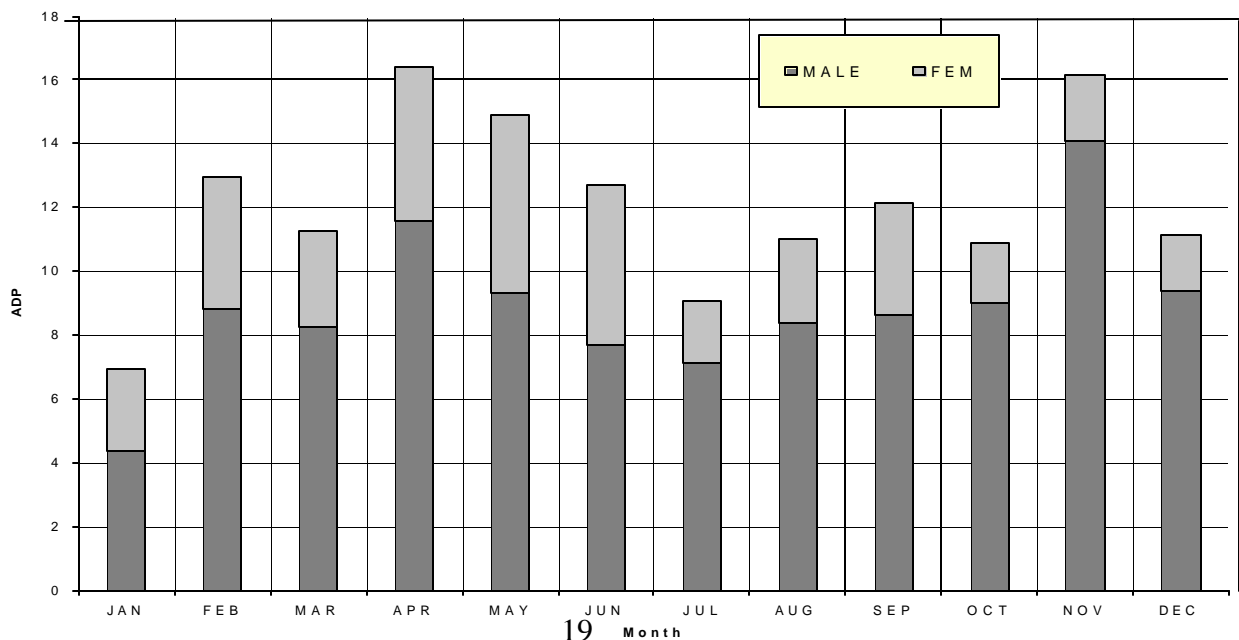
In 2002 the average daily population (ADP) of Detention declined for the third year in a row and represents approximately a 43% decrease from the peak population in 1999.

DETENTION POPULATION 2002

MONTH	MALE	FEM	MN	WH	TOTAL
JAN	4.39	2.58	3.58	3.39	6.97
FEB	8.82	4.11	8.14	4.79	12.93
MAR	8.26	3.00	6.19	5.06	11.26
APR	11.57	4.83	9.00	7.40	16.40
MAY	9.32	5.55	9.35	5.52	14.87
JUN	7.70	5.03	9.13	3.60	12.73
JUL	7.16	1.94	4.55	4.55	9.10
AUG	8.39	2.65	5.87	5.16	11.03
SEP	8.63	3.53	7.77	4.40	12.17
OCT	9.00	1.90	7.00	3.90	10.90
NOV	14.07	2.07	11.90	4.23	16.13
DEC	9.39	1.74	8.23	2.90	7.23
AVG	8.89	3.24	7.56	4.58	12.14

MN = Minority WH = White

DETENTION POPULATION ADP 2002

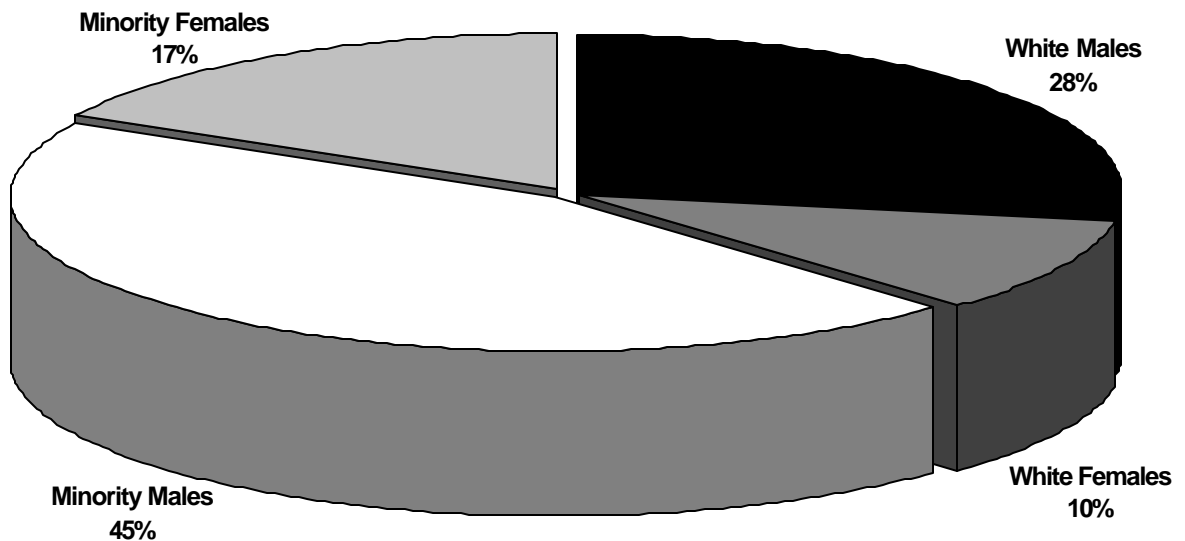


In 2002, approximately 73% of the juveniles in placement were male and 61% of the juveniles in placement were minority.

2002 Detention Population by Race/Sex

Race/Sex	ADP
White Males	3.4
White Females	1.2
Minority Males	5.5
Minority Females	2.1

DETENTION ADP 2002 RACE/SEX

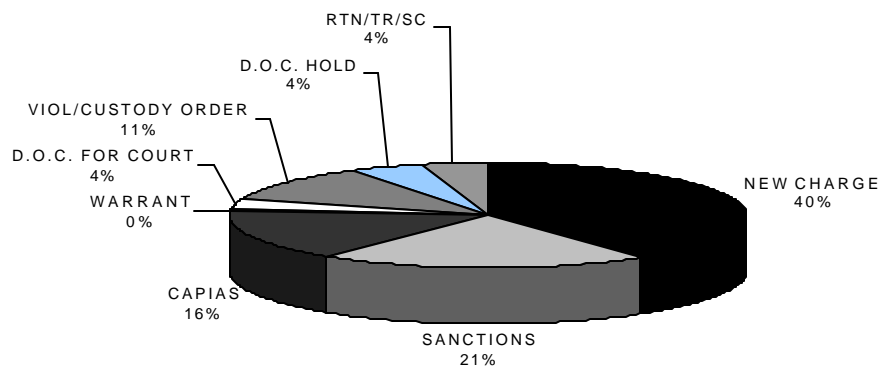


Juveniles are placed in Detention for a variety of reasons. As noted in the following table/chart, over one-third (39.96%) of juveniles placed in Detention are placed on the basis of an intake decision related to a new delinquency allegation.

2002 REASON FOR ADMISSION						
	FEMALES (176)		MALES (388)		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
NEW CHARGE	67	38.07%	158	40.72%	225	39.96%
SANCTIONS	33	18.75%	85	21.91%	118	20.95%
CAPIAS	39	22.16%	49	12.63%	88	15.63%
WARRANT	0	0.00%	1	0.26%	1	0.17%
D.O.C. FOR COURT	2	1.14%	19	4.90%	20	3.55%
VIOL/CUST. ORDER	18	10.23%	44	11.34%	62	11.01%
D.O.C. HOLD	11	6.25%	14	3.61%	25	4.44%
RTN/TR/SC	6	3.41%	18	4.64%	24	4.26%
TOTAL	176	100.0%	388	100.0%	563	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

2002 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, and violations of a custody order. The “mean” (or average) length of stay is around 8 days, but less than 16% of the juveniles even actually fall within the 5-10 day range.

LENGTH OF STAY 2002						
DAYS	MALES	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%
1-2	110	28.35%	54	30.68%	164	29.08%
3-5	102	26.29%	55	31.25%	157	27.84%
6-10	60	15.46%	22	12.50%	82	14.54%
11-15	45	11.60%	16	9.09%	61	10.82%
16-20	17	4.38%	16	9.09%	33	5.85%
21-25	17	4.38%	8	4.55%	25	4.43%
26-30	13	3.35%	2	1.14%	15	2.66%
31-40	17	4.38%	2	1.14%	19	3.37%
41-50	7	1.80%	0	0.00%	7	1.24%
51+	0	0.00%	1	0.57%	1	0.18%

Mean Males = 9.16

Mean Females = 7.43

Mode Males = 2 Days

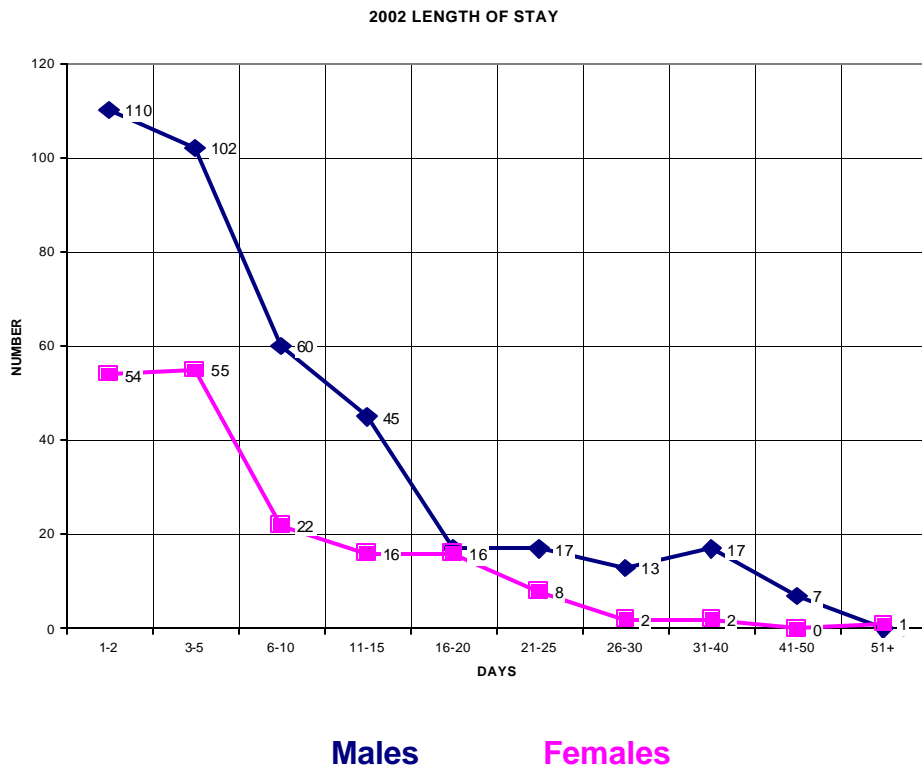
Mode Females = 2 Days

Mean Minority Males = 8.79

Mean White Males = 9.83

Mean Minority Females = 7.83

Mean White Females = 6.78

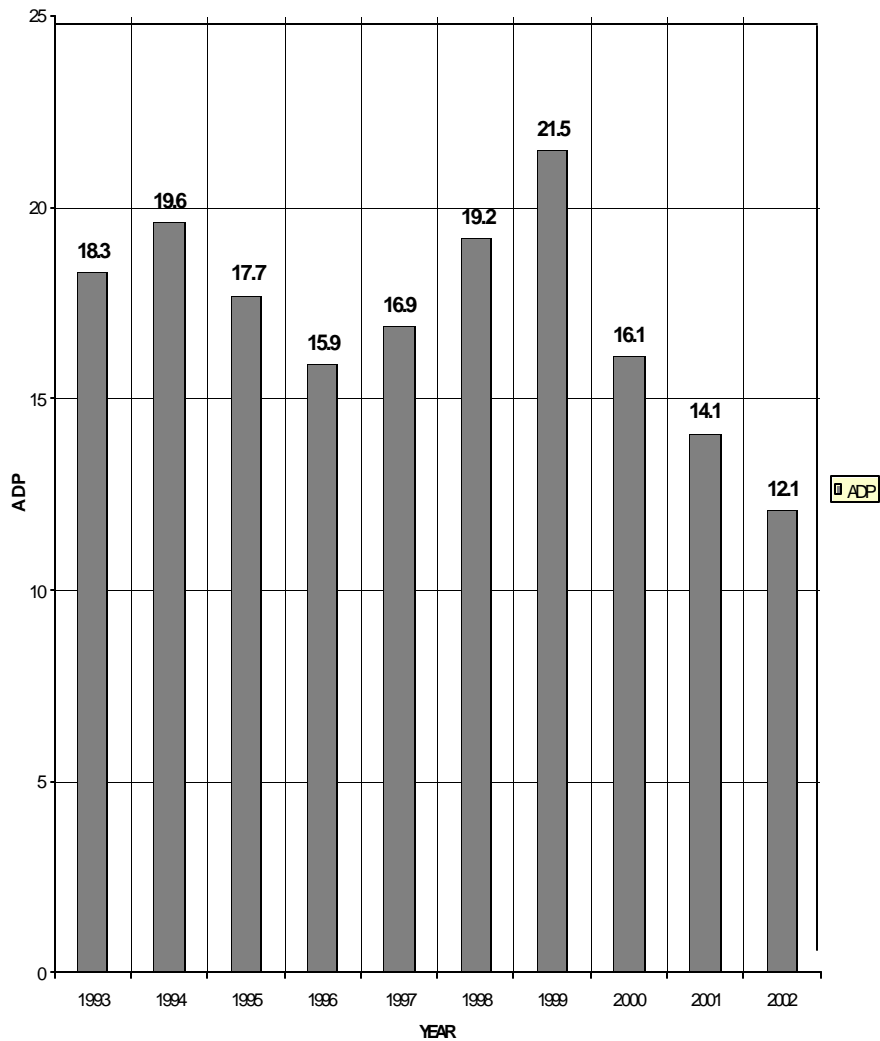


JUVENILE DETENTION ADP HISTORY

YEAR	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ADP	18.3	19.6	17.7	15.9	16.9	19.2	21.5	16.1	14.1	12.1

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 rise again. In the last three years, however, there appears to be a uniform reduction.

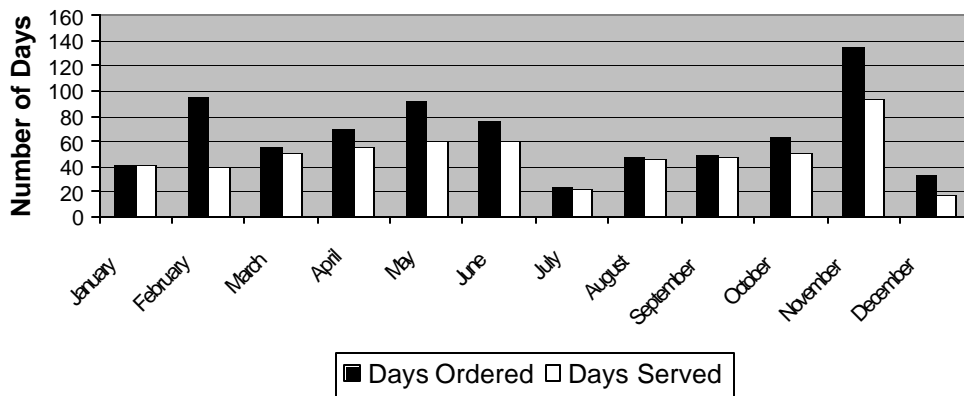
DETENTION ADP HISTORY 1992-2002



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. one violation could earn ten days and 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



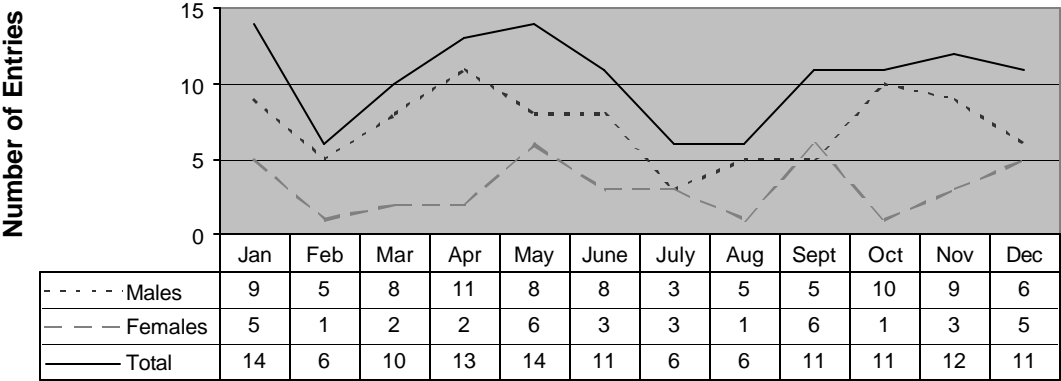
The chart above demonstrates the difference between the number of days ordered by the Court each month and the number of those ordered days that are served. The following table illustrates, in greater detail; the number of sanctions orders that were entered by the Court in any given month over the past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

Month	Number Of Orders	Days Ordered	Average Order	Days Served
January	10	41	4.10	41
February	7	95	13.57	40
March	9	55	6.11	51
April	12	69	5.75	55
May	14	91	6.50	60
June	9	76	8.44	60
July	6	24	4.00	22
August	8	48	6.00	46
September	9	49	5.44	47
October	10	64	6.40	50
November	18	134	7.44	94
December	4	33	8.25	18
Total	116	777	6.83	585

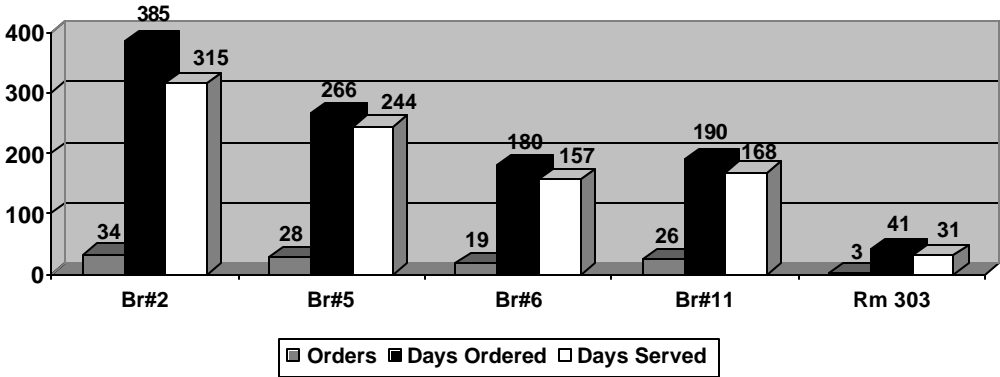
The District Attorney’s Office, the Juvenile Court Program, and other County service providers collectively united to initiate the **Weekend Report Center** as an alternative to Sanctions in Detention. In addition to the creation of the Weekend Report Center, the Courts also began ordering sanctions 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 twenty-two orders for Sanctions in the year 2002 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” (“stayed” days are not immediately used and are imposed at the discretion of the juvenile’s Social Worker) 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, 125, who physically entered the Detention Center to serve sanctions in the year 2002. Of the 125 juveniles who entered Detention, 98 were placed by the court “forthwith” and the other 27 were placed in detention by a case worker for “imposed” sanctions.

Detention Center Entries to Serve Sanctions



Sanction Orders By Branch



Juvenile Shelter Home

The Shelter Home is located at 2402 Atwood Avenue, in Madison. Since 1975 it has served as Dane County's non-secure, short-term residential facility. Primarily serving 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 these statutes 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 207 juveniles during 2002, which is at the 15-year average. This represents a population range of 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 23 residents were readmitted in 2002 after being released.

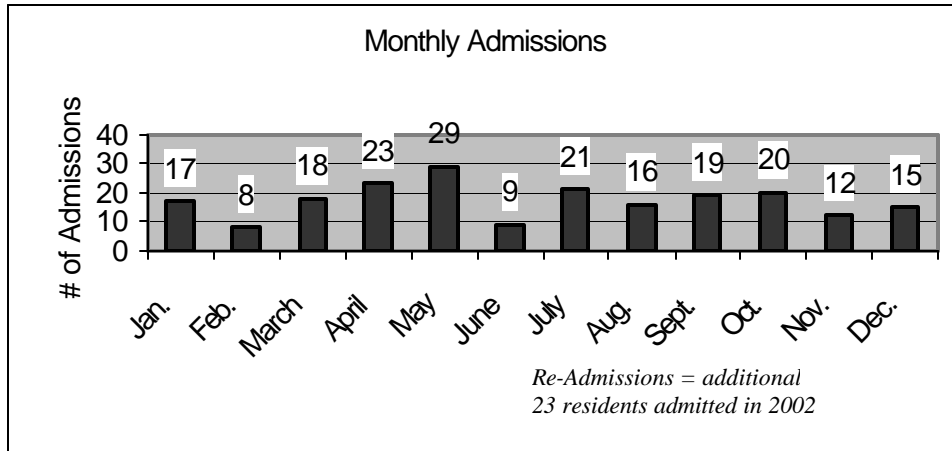
Age of Children Admitted to Shelter Home

Age	Male	Female	Totals
10	0	0	0
11	2	0	2
12	12	9	21
13	14	7	21
14	23	16	39
15	42	20	62
16	26	23	49
17	1	12	13
Total	120	87	207

The average age of Shelter Home residents has remained about the same at 14.6 years for the past 4 years. Male residents increased by about 15%, while

females decreased by about 5%. Average age for girls was 14.89 (14.15 in 2001) and the average age for boys was 14.44 (14.64 in 2001).

Admission to Shelter Home By Month



Basis For Referral To Shelter Home

Referral Basis	Male	Female	Total
CHIPS/JIPS	13	14	27
Delinquent	88	50	138
CHIPS/Del.	3	8	11
JIPS/Del.	0	4	4
Briar Patch	2	5	7
Court Ordered Sanctions	14	6	20
Total	120	87	207

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

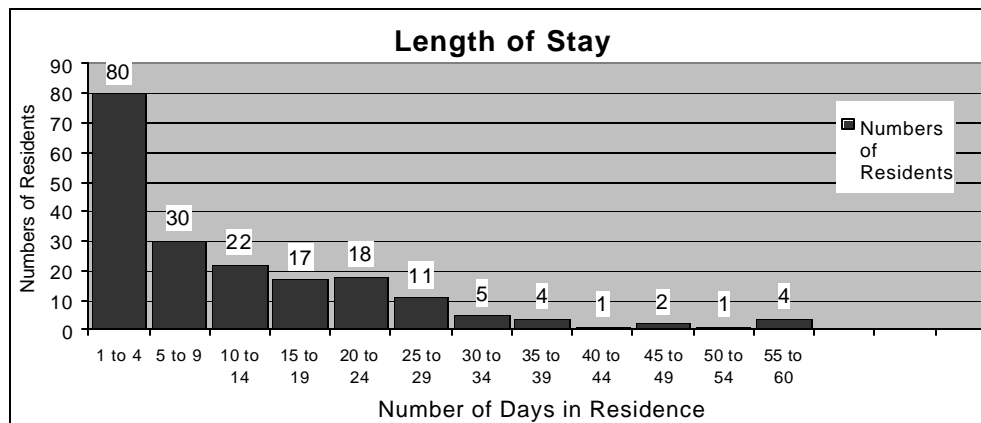
Delinquency admissions (76.3%) in 2002 have continued to increase in proportion to CHIPS admissions (13.0%). In 1982, delinquency admissions represented 18.3%; in 1992, delinquency admissions surpassed CHIPS for the first time (54.7%). In 1996, delinquency admissions represented 60.3%. Sanctions referrals represented 9.7% (20 residents), up from 4.1% in 2001 (12 residents).

Physical Custody Status At Time Of Referral To Shelter Home

Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	73	55	128
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	14	12	26
Emergency-COP	19	14	33
Sanctions	14	6	20
Total	120	87	207

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

Days in Residence



The average length of stay dropped significantly from *14.7 days* in 2001 to *11.8 days* in 2002, a 13 year low. The average length of stay fell from 1990 (*24.3 days*) to 1998 (*16.2 days*), until a slight rise from 1999 (*12.5 days*), 2000 (*13.8 days*), and 2001 (*14.7 days*). Of those admitted in 2002, 63.8% stayed 14 days or less. Additionally, 12 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	137	78
Relative Home	9	13
Foster Home	30	22
Group Home	22	21
CCI	2	5
Responsible Adult	0	2
AWOL	0	33
Briar Patch (PH)	2	9
Self	0	1

DT	4	19
DCDHS	0	3
DOC	1	0
Hospital	0	1
Total	207	207

- 44.0% of kids were released to their PH or a RH in 2002 (31.6% in 2001)
- 15.9% of releases were AWOLs, down from 23.0% on 2001

AWOL = Runaway from Shelter Home

Residence

Location	Number of Residents
Belleville	1
Blanchardville	2
Brooklyn	1
Chicago	1
Cottage Grove	5
Deerfield	2
Deforest	7
Fitchburg	1
Madison	139
Mazomanie	1
McFarland	1
Middleton	5
Milwaukee	1
Minnesota	2
Monona	2
Mount Horeb	2
Oregon	2
Stoughton	9
Sun Prairie	9
Union Grove	1
Verona	7
Watertown	1
Waunakee	4
Windsor	1

Madison juveniles comprised 67.1% of the Shelter Home population (67.3% in 2001). The remaining population consisted of juveniles from neighboring communities.

Law Offense and Basis for Admission

Reason for Referral	Number
Armed Burglary	1
Armed Disorderly Conduct	9
Armed Robbery	0
Battery	35
Briar Patch	5
Burglary	5

Capias	16
Chips/ Protective Custody	8
Court Ordered	15
Crimes Against Persons	0
Crimes Involving Weapons	0
Criminal Damage to Property	12
Disorderly Conduct	51
False Imprisonment	1
Forgery	1
Homeless	3
Miscellaneous	0
Intimidation of a Witness	5
Obstructing	5
OMVWOC	8
Party to a Crime	0
Physical Abuse of a Child	2
Placement Terminated	35
Poss. Of Drug Paraphernalia	0
Possession	3
Possession of a Dangerous Weapon	1
Possession of Stolen Property	0
Possession with Intent to Deliver	1
Reckless Endangerment	4
Resisting	7
Retail Theft	4
Runaway	11
Sanctions	20
Sexual Assault	2
Theft	4
Trespassing	2

Disorderly Conduct was the most frequent reason for referral, 24.6% of those admitted in 2002 (21.4% in 2001). Battery and Placement Terminated were the second most frequent reasons for referral. (Thirty-Three percent of Disorderly Conduct referrals and 60% of Battery referrals were domestic)

Ethnic Make-up of Admissions to Shelter Home

	Male	Female
White	47	36
African American	47	33
Asian	7	4
Biracial	8	10
Hispanic	9	1
Native American	0	3
Arabic	2	0

Racial and Ethnic makeup remained about the same. Minority residents at the Shelter Home represented 59.9% in 2002, a slight increase from 58.7% in 2001. White members represented 40.1% in 2002 (41.3% in 2001). In 1999, this representation was about equal.

Basis of Referral: Ethnic and Gender Make Up

Ethnicity	Chips/Jips	Delinquent	CHIPS-DEL, JIPS-DEL	SANC.	Briar Patch	Total
African American/Female	7	19	7	0	0	33
African American/Male	5	36	2	3	1	47
Arabic/Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arabic/Male	0	2	0	0	0	2
Asian/Female	2	2	0	0	0	4
Asian/Male	2	4	0	1	0	7
Biracial/Female	0	6	1	2	1	10
Biracial/Male	1	4	1	2	0	8
Hispanic/Female	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hispanic/Male	1	7	0	1	0	9
Native American/Female	0	1	0	0	2	3
Native American/Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
White/Female	4	22	5	3	2	36
White/Male	0	35	4	7	1	47
Total	22	138	20	20	7	207

Daily Population

Month	Boys	Girls	Total
January	2.4	4.2	6.6
February	1.8	4.1	5.9
March	5.2	.9	6.1
April	4.5	1.2	5.7
May	6.1	2.2	8.3
June	5.0	1.6	6.6
July	6.0	4.1	10.1
August	3.3	5.7	9.0
September	1.9	2.7	4.6
October	5.6	2.7	8.3
November	5.8	2.1	7.9
December	2.8	1.6	4.4
Total Averages	4.2	2.8	7.0

The average daily population for 2002 was 7.0, which is slightly lower than the 10-year average of 8.8. The average daily population for males (4.2) was slightly lower than the 10-year average of 5.6 residents. The average daily population for females (2.8) is slightly lower than the 10-year average of 3.1. The high daily population average was in 1991 (12.0 residents).

Average Daily Population for years 1991 – 2002

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1991	6.6	5.4	12.0
1992	6.2	5.0	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	8.0
2002	4.2	2.8	7.0
Total	5.7	3.5	9.2

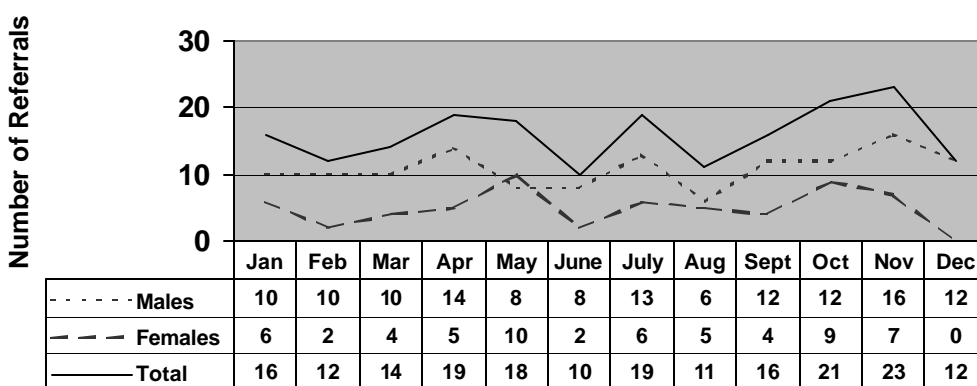
Medications

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

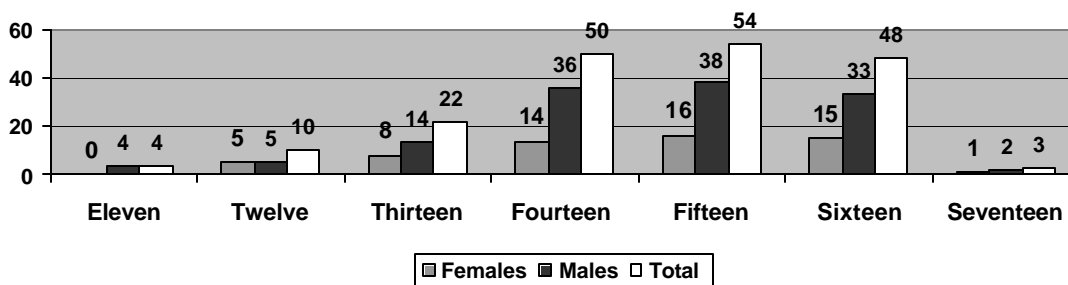
The Dane County Juvenile Court Home Detention Program (HDP) is designed to work with juveniles and their families on a short term basis to enable juveniles to continue living at home and avoid the need for secure custody (detention) or alternative placement. The Home Detention Program may also be assigned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

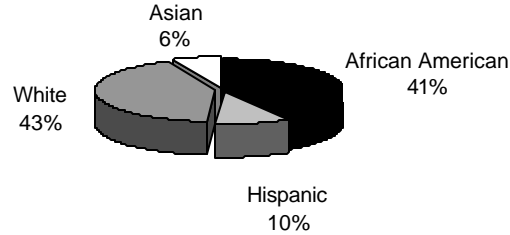


A total of 191 cases were assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2002, a increase of ten percent from the year 2001 and up only three percent from 2000. The length of time for which juveniles were under HDP supervision ranged from 1 to 162 days in the year 2002. Males comprised sixty-nine percent, females thirty-one percent. Males ages fourteen through sixteen accounted for seventy-six percent of all male cases assigned. Females ages fourteen through sixteen also 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 2002.

Age of HDP Referrals



Participant Race

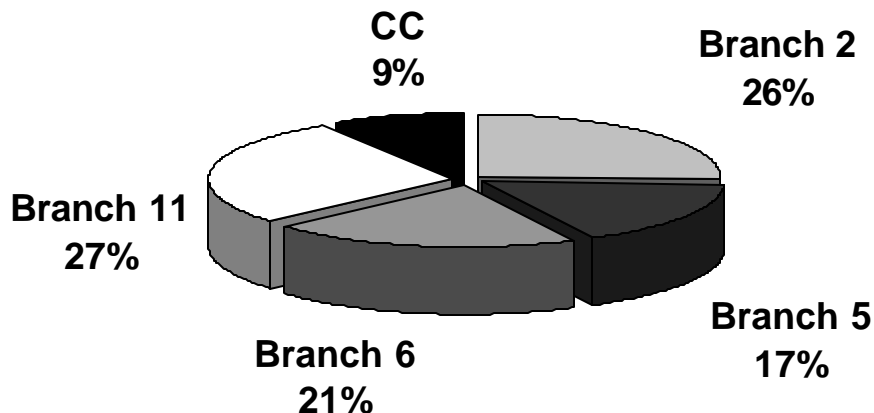


Juveniles are assigned to HDP supervision under both Court Disposition and temporary custody orders. Thirty-three percent of assigned juveniles in 2002 were under an order of non-secure custody. Court Ordered juveniles accounted for twenty-six percent and juveniles under a temporary release from secure custody also accounted for twenty-six percent of HDP cases assigned in the year 2002. All of the assigned juveniles were alleged or adjudicated delinquents. Voluntary participation was only slightly higher from 2001.

Custody Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	43	21	64
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	36	15	51
Voluntary	6	0	6
Court Ordered	46	24	70
Total	131	60	191

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 2002.

Sources of Referral to HDP



Juveniles assigned to the Home Detention Program attend school in communities throughout Dane County. Compliance with HDP rules normally includes participation in a school program. The HDP counselor monitors school attendance and the counselor may present a report of the juvenile's behavior to the Court.

School Programs	Total
ALA	8
Badger Ridge	1
Blackhawk	1
Cherokee	1
Cluster	1
Cross Roads	1
Deforest High	10
Deforest Middle	2
East	21
Glacier Creek	1
Higher Ground	2
Home Bound	1
Indian Mounds	1
James Wright	1
Jefferson	2
Kromery	2
Ladd Lake	1
Lafollette	17
Lincoln	1
Lodi	1
Marshall	1
Memorial	19
Middleton	8
Monona Grove	3
Mount Horeb	2
Not Attending	6
O'Keefe	5
Oregon	2
Patrick Harsh Park	1
Prairie View	2
Relay	1
Rome Corners	1
Saint Francis	1
Sauk Prairie	1
Savannah Oaks	1
Sennett	4
Shenk	1
Sherman	2
Spring Harbor	1
Stoughton High	3
Sun Prairie High	7
Toki	7
Transitional	2
Verona High	5
Waunakee High	4
Waunakee Middle	1
West	17
White Horse	2
Wisconsin Heights	3
Morton- IL	1
Total	191

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

Location	Number
Cottage Grove	1
Dane	1
Deerfield	1
Deforest	10
Fitchburg	2
Madison	128
Marshall	1
Mazomanie	4
McFarland	1
Middleton	8
Monona	2
Mount Horeb	2
Oregon	2
Stoughton	3
Sun Prairie	11
Verona	3
Waunakee	5
Windsor	1
Out of State-IL	1
Total	191

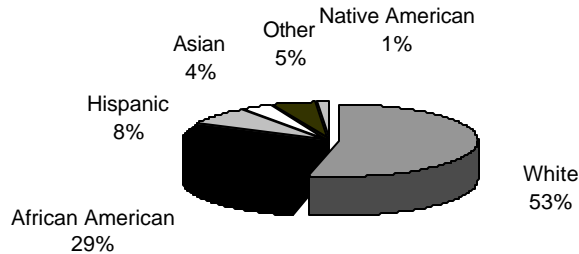
At the time of closure of Home Detention Supervision, Seventy-one percent of juveniles were placed in their parental home. Eight percent were placed in the Dane County **Juvenile Detention Center**, and seven percent were placed at the Dane County **Juvenile Shelter Home**. Termination of Home Detention Supervision is not an indication that the juvenile's case has reached final disposition.

Custody Status Placement	Total
Parental Home	135
Shelter Home	13
AWOL	5
Detention	17
Foster Home	6
Relative Home	6
Residential Treatment	3
Corrections	1
Sprite	4
Deceased	1
Total	191

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

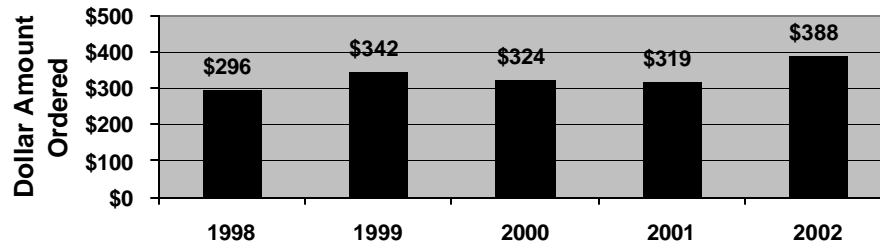


646 juveniles participated in the YRP in the year 2002; 488 were male, and 158 were female. Participants of color represented forty-seven percent of those working with the YRP in the year 2002. Five years ago, youth of color represented twenty-seven percent of the referrals received for community service and restitution services.

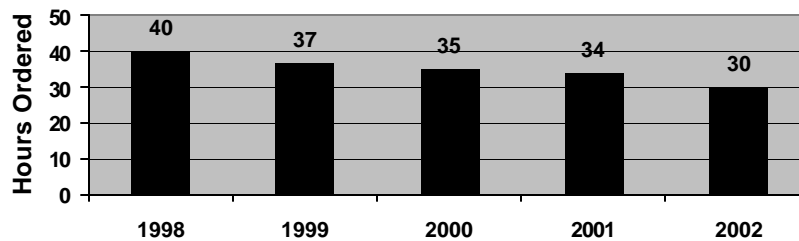
Four hundred and ninety-two cases were closed successfully during the year 2002. Juveniles involved with the YRP performed 8,674 hours of community service and returned \$78,513 in restitution to victims of their offenses. The average restitution order was for \$388 and the average community service order was for thirty hours. Theft/Retail Theft remained the most common offense committed by juvenile offenders referred to YRP. Criminal Damage to Property offenses were the second most common offense, with Battery a close third, followed by OMVWOC 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.

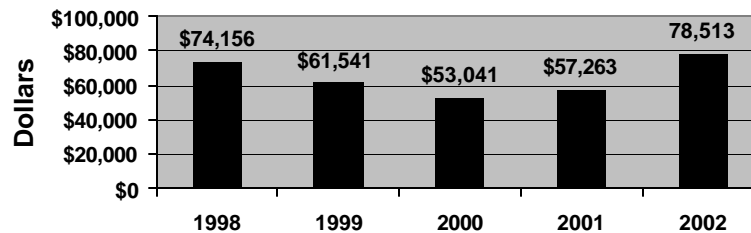
Average Restitution Order



Average Community Service Order



Dollars Paid to Victims



In the year 2002, 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 2002 was 3,599. During the past five years delinquency referrals have fallen 2 percent and delinquencies actually filed are up twelve percent. CHIPS petitions have fallen by thirteen percent over last year and have raised a total of five percent over the last five years (1998-2002). During the period of 1994-2002, delinquency referrals have fallen by seventeen percent⁵ and delinquency petitions filed are down by five percent. Violent crime referrals are down seventeen percent over the five-year period from 1998-2002. Drug crimes are down fourteen percent during that same time frame.⁶

Juvenile Offense Statistics for 2002

Offense	Prosecuted	Deferred	Declined	Total
Arson	3	2	1	6
Arson to Buildings	5	0	1	6
Bail Jumping	0	1	1	2
Battery	191	77	15	283
Battery to a Bus Driver/Passenger	14	0	0	14
Battery, Special Circumstances	17	0	3	20
Battery, Substantial	22	1	0	23
Battery/Threat to Judge	0	0	0	0
Battery to Police Officer	0	0	0	0
Battery to School Officials	13	3	0	16
Bomb Scare	6	1	0	7
Burglary	124	11	14	149
Burglary, Armed	3	0	0	3
Carrying A Concealed Weapon	30	1	1	32
Causing Child to View/Listen to Sexual Activity	0	0	0	0
Child Enticement	0	0	0	0
Combustible Materials	0	0	0	0
Computer Crimes	0	0	0	0
Contributing to Delinquency of Minor	0	0	0	0
Credit Card Fraud	27	0	1	28
Criminal Damage to Property	387	60	44	491
Criminal Damage to Religious Property	0	0	0	0
Criminal Trespass to Dwelling	22	10	3	35
Criminal Trespass to Land	0	0	0	0
Dangerous Weapon other than Firearm On School Property	18	2	2	22
Delivery of Cocaine	2	0	0	2
Delivery of Controlled Substance	3	0	3	6
Delivery of Imitation Controlled Substance	5	1	2	8
Delivery of Narcotics	5	0	1	6
Delivery of Phencyclidine/Amphetamine/Meth	2	0	0	2
Delivery of THC (Marijuana)	14	0	1	15
Disorderly Conduct	391	254	77	722
Dispense Prescription Drugs	0	0	2	2
Eluding a Police Officer	1	0	1	2
Endangering Safety by Use of Dangerous	4	2	1	7

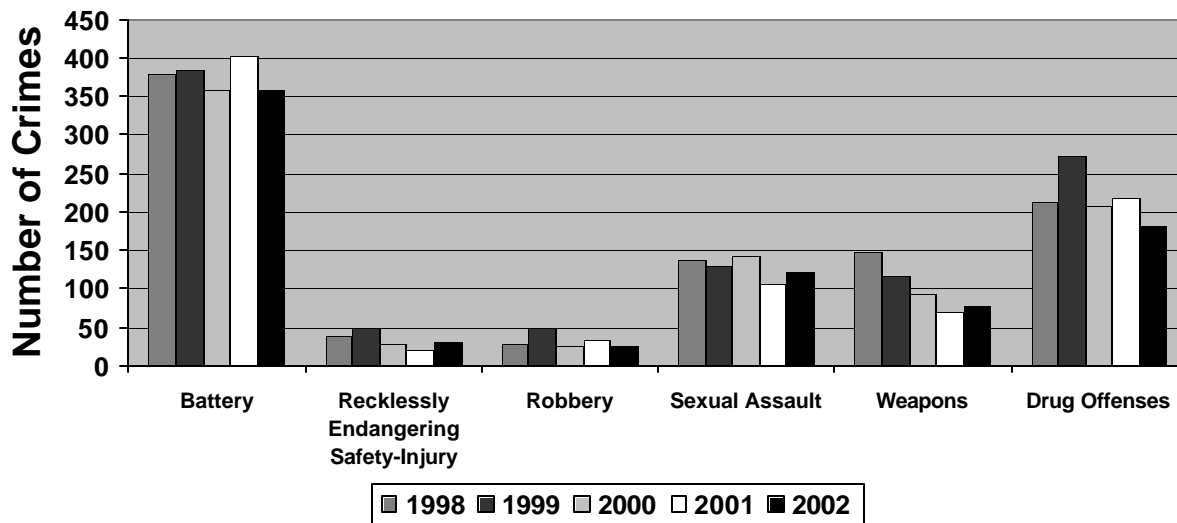
⁵ Note: As of January 1, 1996, criminal courts have Jurisdiction over seventeen year olds.

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.

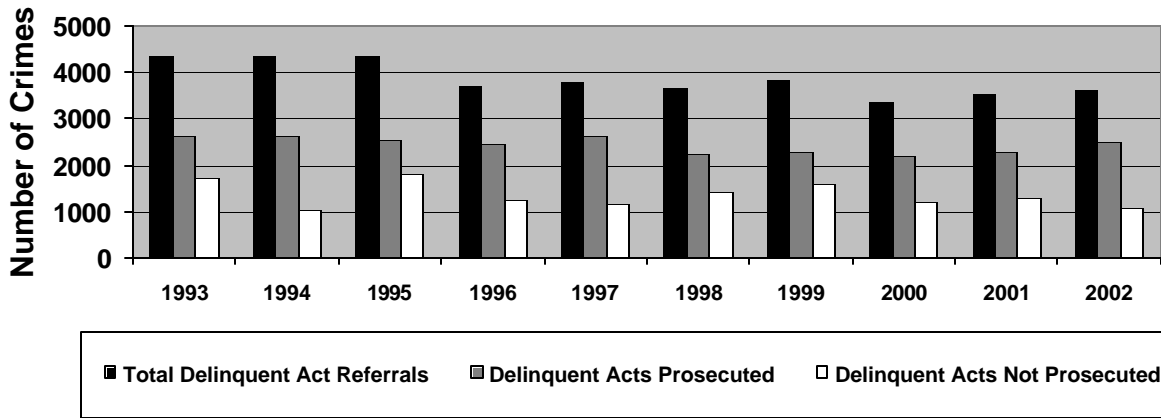
Weapon				
Entry Into Locked Coin Box	0	2	0	2
Entry Into Locked Vehicle	29	0	1	30
Entry Onto Construction Site or Locked Building, Dwelling, Room	3	7	0	10
Escape	6	0	0	6
Expose Child to Harmful Materials	0	0	0	0
Exposing Genitals	4	0	1	5
False Alarm	1	2	0	3
False Emergency	0	0	1	1
False Imprisonment	9	1	0	10
Forgery/Uttering	15	0	4	19
Fraud an Innkeeper	0	0	0	0
Fraudulent Writing	0	0	0	0
Graffiti	19	6	0	25
Harassment	0	0	0	0
Harboring a Felon	0	0	0	0
Hit & Run-Attended	1	1	0	2
Hit & Run With Injury	1	0	0	1
Hit & Run-Unattended	0	0	1	1
Hostage Taking	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0
Injury By Negligent Handling Of Dangerous Weapon	2	1	0	3
Intimidation of Victim	15	6	1	22
Intimidation of Witness	4	0	0	4
Issuing Worthless Checks	0	0	0	0
Lewd and Lascivious (Behavior/Conduct)	3	1	0	4
Misappropriation of Identification	4	0	0	4
Mistreatment of Animals	0	0	0	0
Negligent Handling of Burning Materials	10	2	0	12
Negligent Operation of A Vehicle	0	0	0	0
No Drivers License	11	0	2	13
Obstructing/Resisting	94	24	26	144
Operating After Revocation/Suspension	1	0	0	1
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owners Consent	167	8	20	195
Operating Vehicle Under Influence of Intoxicants	0	0	0	0
Physical Abuse to Child-Intentional	2	0	0	2
Physical Abuse to Child-Reckless	2	1	0	3
Possession of Burglary Tools	5	0	0	5
Possession of Child Pornography	0	1	0	1
Possession of Cocaine	2	0	0	2
Possession of Controlled Substance	0	1	4	5
Possession of Counterfeit Controlled Substance	0	0	0	0
Possession of Dangerous Weapon By Child	4	0	0	4
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	20	22	4	46
Possession of Explosives	0	1	0	1
Possession of Firearm In School Zone	0	0	0	0
Possession of Firearm Replica	0	0	1	1
Possession of Fireworks	0	1	0	1
Possession of LSD/Phencyclidine/Amphetamine/Methcathine	1	1	0	2
Possession of Machine Gun/Tear Gas/Grenade	0	0	0	0
Possession of Switchblade Knife	6	0	1	7
Possession of THC (Marijuana)	36	25	5	66
Possession with Intent to Deliver Cocaine	5	0	1	6
Possession with Intent to Deliver Controlled Substance	0	0	0	1
Possession with Intent to Deliver Counterfeit Controlled Substance	0	1	0	1
Possession with intent to Deliver LSD	1	0	0	1
Possession with Intent to Deliver THC (Marijuana)	11	0	1	12
Possession with intent to Deliver Psilocin/Psilocybin	0	0	1	1
Receiving Stolen Property	13	1	18	32
Reckless Driving	0	0	0	0
Reckless Injury-1 st Degree	2	0	1	3
Recklessly Endangering Safety-1 st Degree	2	0	1	3
Recklessly Endangering Safety-2 nd Degree	22	1	1	24
Retail Theft	133	75	14	222
Robbery	15	1	2	18

Robbery, Armed	8	0	0	8
Sexual Assault-1 st Degree	3	0	1	4
Sexual Assault-2 nd Degree	14	1	1	16
Sexual Assault-3 rd Degree	1	0	1	2
Sexual Assault-4 th Degree	23	7	2	32
Sexual Assault of a Child-1 st Degree	37	3	5	45
Sexual Assault of a Child-2 nd Degree	5	3	7	15
Sexual Assault-Repeated Acts of Same Child	7	0	0	7
Sexual intercourse with 16 Y.O.	0	0	1	1
Theft	414	48	62	524
Theft of Telecommunication Service	0	2	0	2
Threats to Injure	4	1	0	5
Traffic Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0
Unlawful Use of Computerized Communication Systems	0	0	0	0
Unlawful Use of Telephone	4	6	0	10
Violation of Harassment Injunction	0	0	1	1
Violation of Harassment Temporary Restraining Order	0	1	1	2
Total	2514	713	372	3599

Five-Year Violent Crimes and Drug Crimes



Ten Year Juvenile Statistics



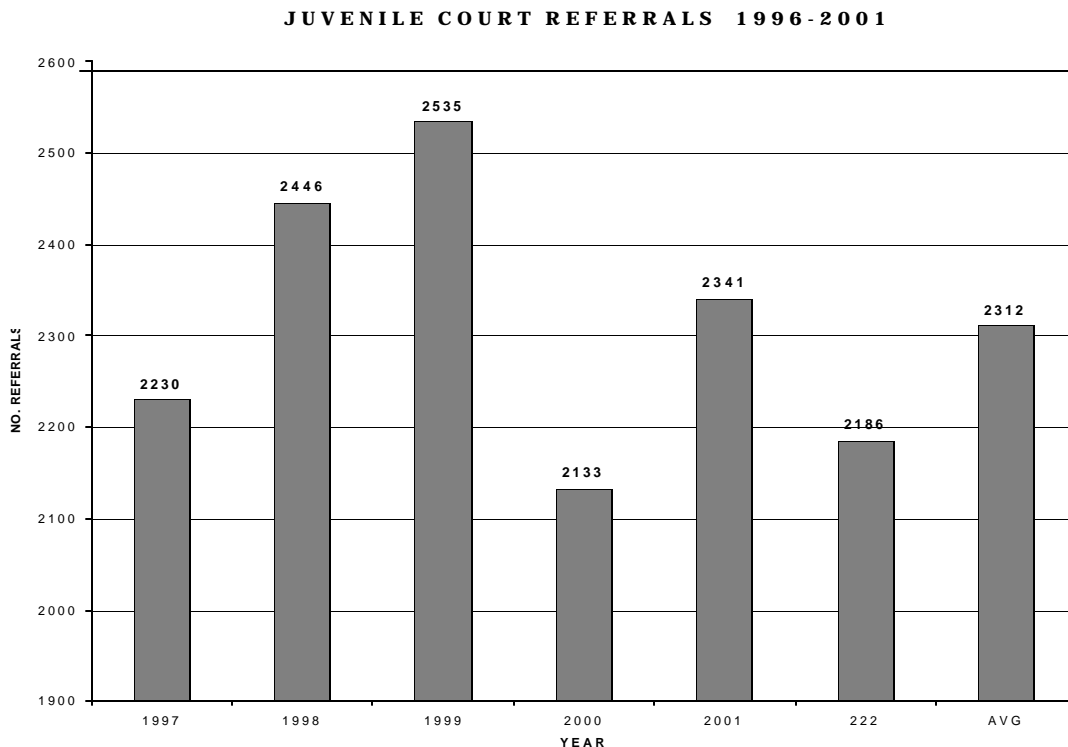
Juvenile Court Referrals

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

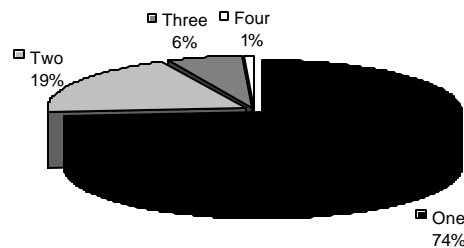
YEAR	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	AVG
# REFERRALS	2230	2446	2535	2133	2341	2186	2311



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

# Charges Per Referral	Number
One	1690
Two	440
Three	138
Four	20

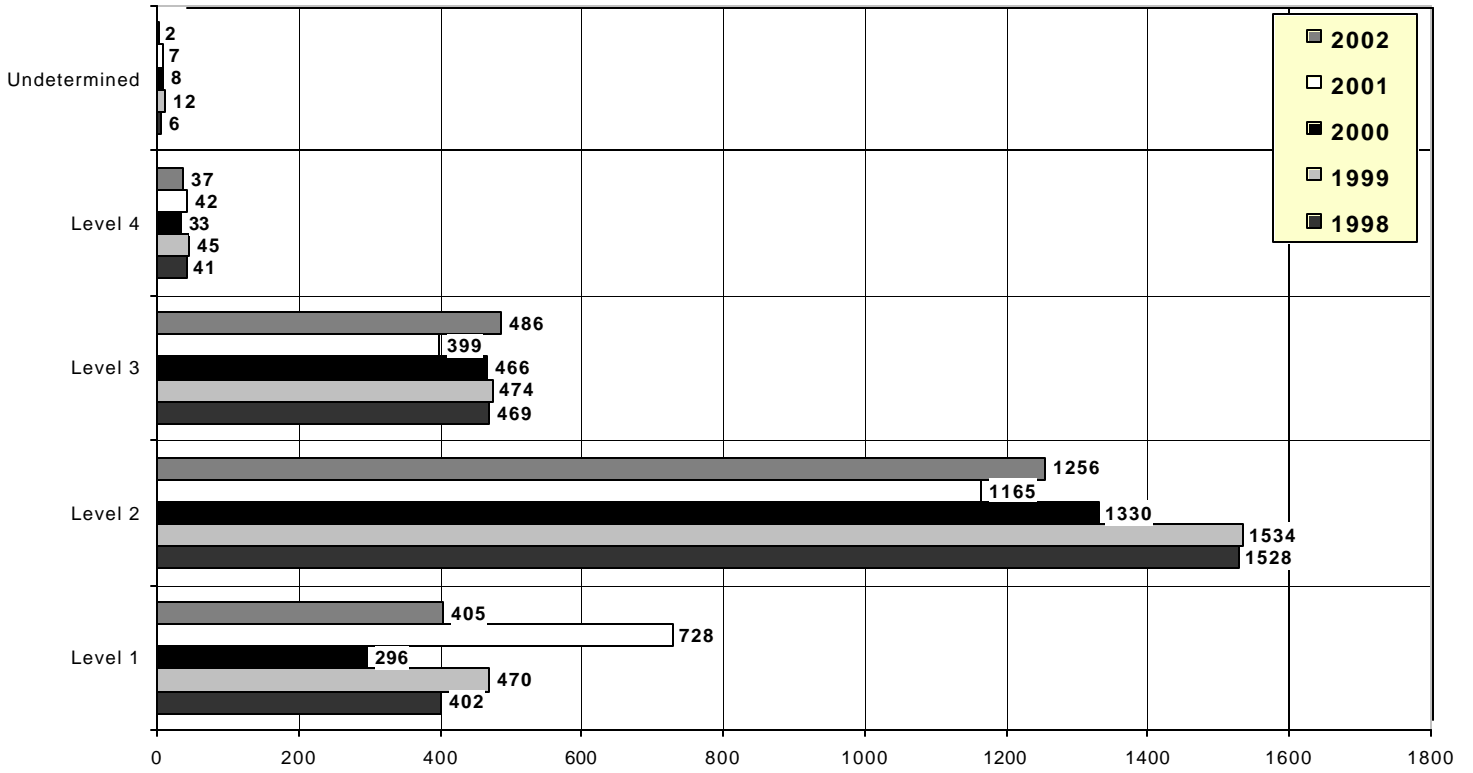
No. Charges/Referral



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)
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
2002	405	1256	486	37	2	2186

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 PETITIONS FILED						
1991-2002						
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
2002	1360	86	299	182	1567	3494
AVG	1346	168	340	131	1346	3331

"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

Closing

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

In the year 2002 the entire Dane County Juvenile Court Program (JRC, SH, Detention and HDP) kept a computerized database that was used to collect and tabulate data. With this more accurate and efficient method of dealing with statistics the ability to deliver information about the trends and patterns affecting the youth of Dane County was greatly enhanced.

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

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