

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



ANNUAL REPORT 2003

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

Page 1

JUVENILE RECEPTION CENTER

Pages 2-18

JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

Pages 19-25

JUVENILE COURT SANCTIONS

Pages 26-27

JUVENILE SHELTER HOME

Pages 28-34

HOME DETENTION PROGRAM

Pages 35-38

YOUTH RESTITUTION PROGRAM

Pages 39-40

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Pages 41-44

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

Pages 45-47

JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS

Page 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.

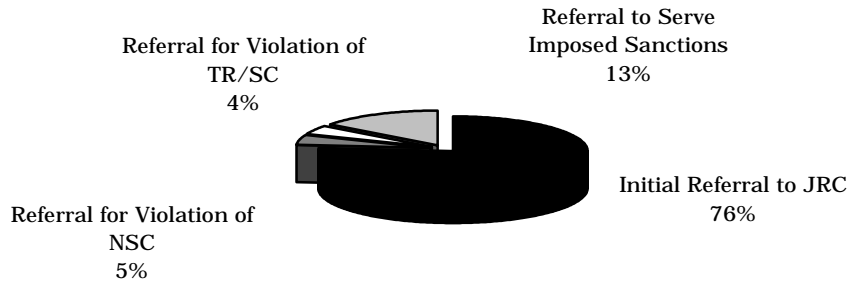
The year 2003 presented another busy year for each of the agencies within, or involved with, the Juvenile Court Program. This report seeks to compile information obtained from the above named agencies into a single resource. The goal is to share what is known, statistically speaking, about those who 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 newly emerging, patterns and/or community needs.

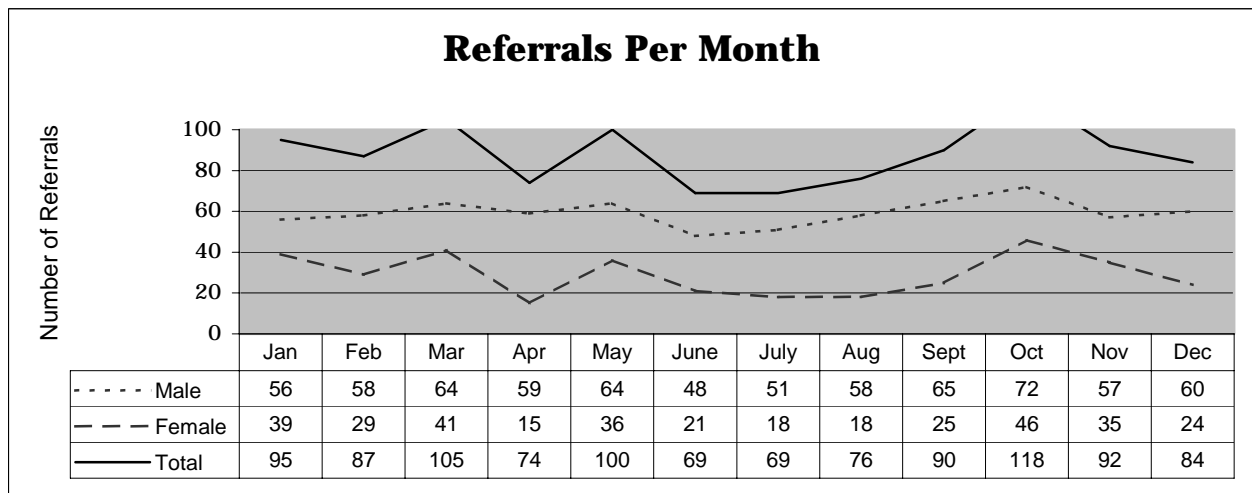
Juvenile Reception Center

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

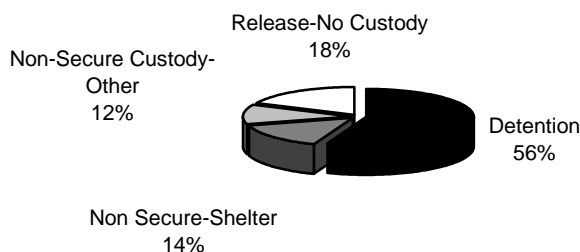


A total of 1059 juveniles, between the ages of 10 and 18, were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center in the year 2003. The chart above provides a percentile breakdown of four referral categories for which juveniles were referred to JRC. Seventy-Six percent, or 808, of the juveniles were referred to JRC for an initial intake. This number includes juveniles referred pursuant to: A Court Order; a Warrant; a Capias; to serve Sanctions, and/or for a new delinquency. Four and five percent, or 45 and 49, were brought to the Reception Center for allegedly violating the terms of an existing custody order. The remaining thirteen percent, or 156, 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 October were the busiest months for referrals in the year 2003.



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 2003



The Pie Chart above illustrates a percentile breakdown of the determination of the need for custody made on the 809 juveniles referred for an initial intake in the year 2003. Fifty-Six percent, or 452, 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 2003. The **alleged violations of criminal statutes** for

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

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

According to year 2003 statistics approximately Twenty-Six percent of all referrals for an initial custody decision resulted in a determination of the need for “non-secure” custody. Of that Twenty-Six percent, over half, or 118 juveniles, were placed under non-secure custody to the Dane County Shelter Home (See **Juvenile Shelter Home** for greater detail). The other 94 juveniles placed under non-secure custody in 2003 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. Eighteen percent, or 145, of all juveniles referred for an initial custody decision in the year 2003 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:	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Secure Custody	499	536	490	489	503	528	434	437	425	452
Non-Secure Shelter	90	82	93	88	105	110	111	84	103	118
Non-Secure Other	68	81	63	53	72	62	68	86	54	93
Outright Released	399	434	359	369	355	224	181	161	157	145
Total	1056	1133	1005	1005	1035	924	794	768	739	808

The table shows that the overall number of referrals for intake rose slightly in the year 2003. The number of juveniles placed under “secure” custody did not differ dramatically from the year 2002. The number of

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

juveniles placed under “non-secure” custody at the Shelter Home increased by fifteen from the previous year. The number of juveniles placed under “non-secure” custody at somewhere other than Shelter increased by forty. The percentage of all initial intakes that were released without a temporary custody status remained similar to the previous year’s percentage.

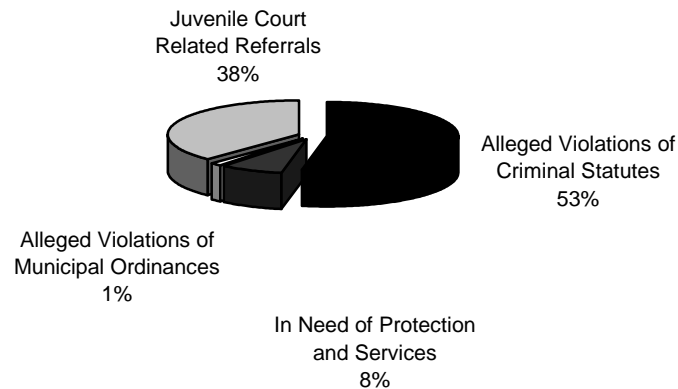
JRC Referral Categories

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

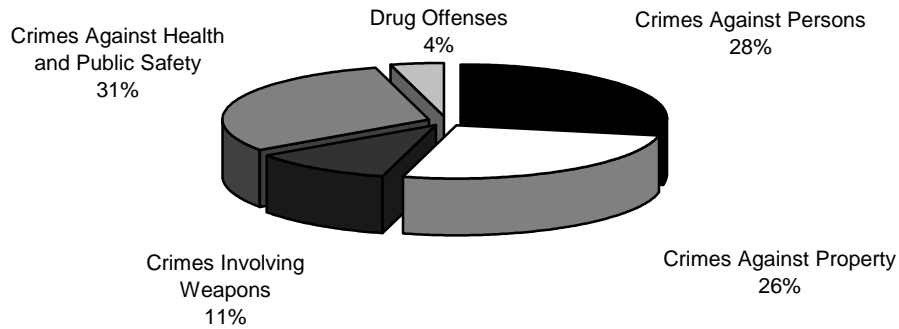
- 1.) Juveniles alleged to have violated one or more criminal statutes.
- 2.) Juveniles alleged to be in need of protection or services.
- 3.) Juveniles alleged to have violated on or more municipal ordinances.
- 4.) Juveniles in the “other” category (Court Order, Sanctions, Capias, etc.)

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 Two (runaway) and twice in Category One (two charges).

JRC Referral Categories



Category One: Alleged Violations of Criminal Statutes



Crimes Against Health And Public Safety

Referrals for allegedly committing offenses against Public Health and Safety constituted the largest percentage of all delinquency entries in the year 2003. Disorderly Conduct (146), in conjunction with entries for Obstruction (22) and Resisting (43), represent all but 5 of the 216 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	93	53	146
Eluding	3	0	3
Escape	0	0	0
Forgery/Uttering	0	0	0
Obstruction	19	3	22
Operating After Suspension (Traffic)	0	0	0
Resisting	34	9	43
Stalking	1	0	1
Total	151	65	216

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 (116). Males were alleged to have committed a disproportionate number of substantial batteries when compared to females but batteries to police officers, were more common for females. Males were also alleged to have committed 100% of the sex offenses in 2003. The following table provides a list of all delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

Crimes Against Persons	Male	Female	Total
Assault/Battery	56	38	94
-Substantial	8	5	13
-To A Police Officer	1	4	5
-Other Types	3	1	4
Child Abuse	4	2	6
Endangering Safety	17	7	24
False Imprisonment	5	3	8
Felony Hit and Run	3	1	4
Intimidation/Threats	7	6	13
Robbery	1	0	1
-Strong Armed	7	0	7
1st Degree Sexual Assault	15	0	15
2nd Degree Sexual Assault	2	0	2
Other Types	2	0	2
Total	131	67	198

Crimes Against Property

In the year 2003 entries for males outnumbered those for females (134 vs. 52). Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (52) and Criminal Damage to Property (48) charges accounted for more than half of the 186 entries in this subsection. Both Burglary and Theft increased significantly among males.

Crimes Against Property	Male	Female	Total
Arson	5	3	8
Burglary	23	6	29
Criminal Damage To Property	33	15	48
Entry Into a Locked Vehicle	2	0	2
Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent	41	11	52
Possession of Burglary Tools	2	0	2
Possession of Stolen Property	3	0	3
Retail Theft	7	7	14
Theft	18	7	25
Trespassing	0	3	3
Total	134	52	186

Drug Offenses and Crimes Involving Weapons

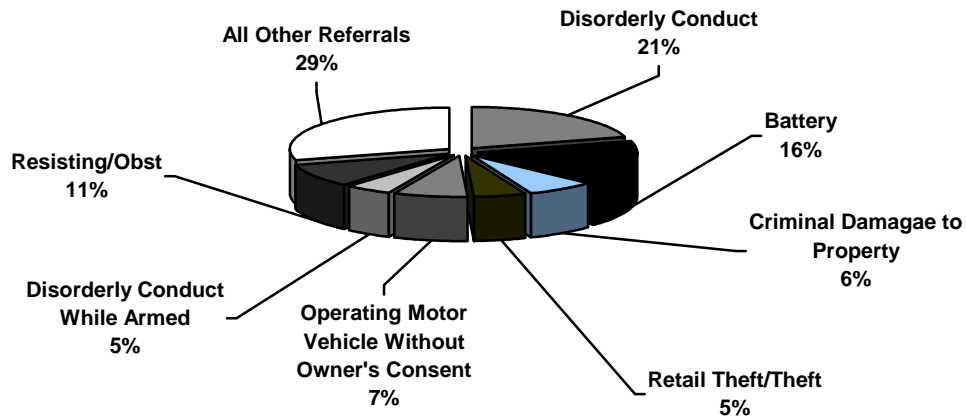
The majority of entries for Crimes Involving Weapons were for Disorderly Conduct While Armed (34 of 79). The number of Armed Robberies doubled and the incidents of Carrying Concealed Weapons among males went up in 2003.

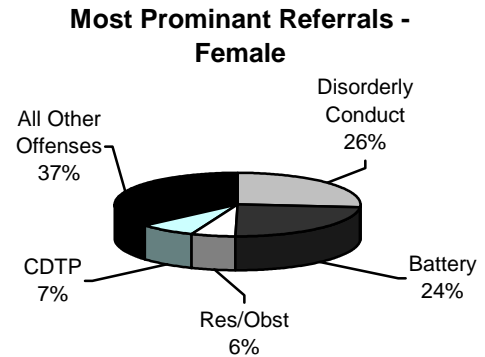
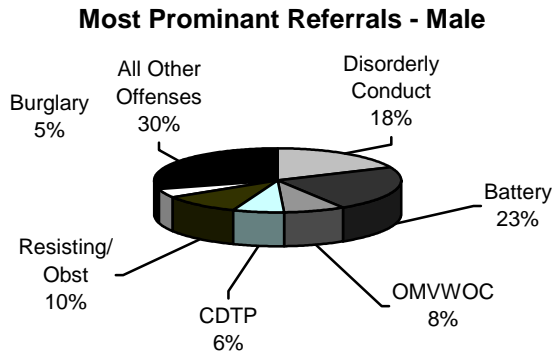
Crimes Involving Weapons	Male	Female	Total
Armed Robbery	16	0	16
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	17	3	20
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	23	11	34
Possession of a Firearm	1	0	1
Other Weapons Possession	8	0	8
Total	65	14	79

Males constituted a glaring majority, Ninety percent, of entries for drug related offenses.

Drug Offenses	Male	Female	Total
Cocaine Possession	1	0	1
-Possession with Intent	4	0	4
-Delivery	0	0	0
-Paraphernalia	1	0	1
Marijuana Possession	10	2	12
-Possession with Intent	4	1	5
-Delivery	0	0	0
Other Drugs Possession	3	0	3
-Possession with Intent	0	0	0
-Delivery	1	0	1
-Paraphernalia	3	0	3
Total	27	3	30

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 2003, 72 juveniles were referred for JIPS and CHIPS purposes. The split between females and males referred as CHIPS or JIPS was three to one. 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 number of Juveniles who were runaways from Dane County was nearly fifty percent less than 2002, which could reflect the establishment of a closer cooperation between Briarpatch and JRC in 2003. The following table describes the population referred to JRC as being JIPS or CHIPS.

CHIPS and JIPS Referrals	Male	Female	Total
Briarpatch	1	4	5
Illness, Injury, Immediate Danger-EC (CHIPS)	3	9	12
Runaway From Dane County	12	11	23
Runaway From Other County or State	19	13	32
Total	35	37	72

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 2003, 13 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 thirty-eight 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	56	33	89
Court Ordered Custody	15	12	27
DOJC Aftercare Violation	24	10	34
Traffic Offense/Warrant	19	1	20
Sanctions	80	42	122
Violation of Court Ordered Rules	0	1	1
Warrant	15	3	18
Writ	11	0	11
Total	220	102	322

Places of Release

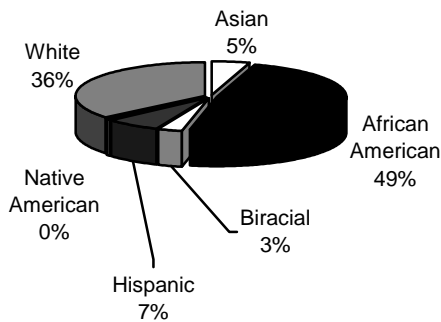
The Juvenile Reception Center documents the placements to which juveniles held under a temporary custody order are released. The JRC face sheet is the primary vehicle by which this statistic is measured. At the end of the year 2003, 12 JRC face sheets remained "open." These remaining open face sheets 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 2004. The table below illustrates the various placements to which juveniles were released in the year 2003.

Place of Release	Male	Female	Total
Boot Camp	0	0	0
Briarpatch	4	8	12
Dane County Department of Human Services	13	5	18
Department of Corrections	67	17	84
Foster Home	32	21	53
Group Home	46	34	80
Jail	4	0	4
Other County Human Services	2	0	2
Other County Sheriff's Department	10	8	18
Other State Department of Human Services	2	0	2
Other State Sheriff's Department	1	1	2
Parental Home	251	120	371
Relative	25	11	36
Residential Treatment	53	27	80
Responsible Adult	3	2	5
Self	9	6	15
Sprite	0	0	0
Waived	3	1	4
Other	8	2	10
Face Sheets Open	11	1	12
Total	544	264	808

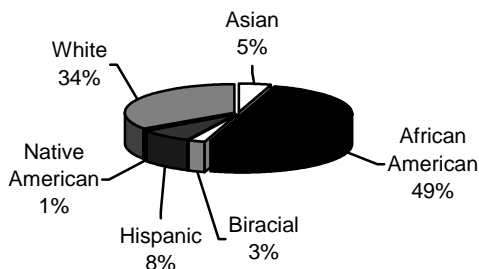
Gender, Race, Age, and Other Information

The 808 juveniles referred for an initial intake in the year 2003 can be described along a variety of characteristics. Sixty-seven percent of the 808 juveniles referred were male. White males constituted thirty-six percent of all male referrals, African American males, forty-nine percent. White females constituted forty percent of all female referrals, African American females, forty-six percent. The average age of persons referred was 14.82 years. The mode age for males was 16 years (thirty percent) and for females it was 15 years (thirty-one percent). Year 2003 statistics, in regards to gender and age, do not differ significantly from the 2002 statistics. In the category of race, there were 70 more African American juveniles referred and the number of White juveniles referred (292) was the same as 2002. The following chart and tables provide a detailed illustration of the population referred to JRC for intake in the year 2003.

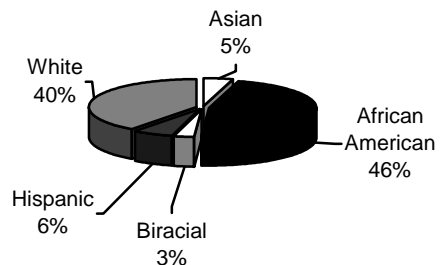
Race of Referral - All



Race of Referral - Male

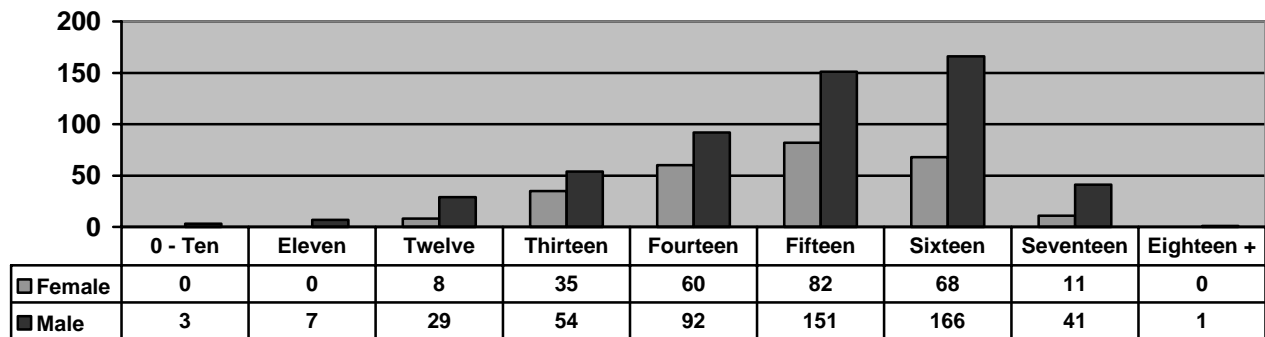


Race of Referral - Female

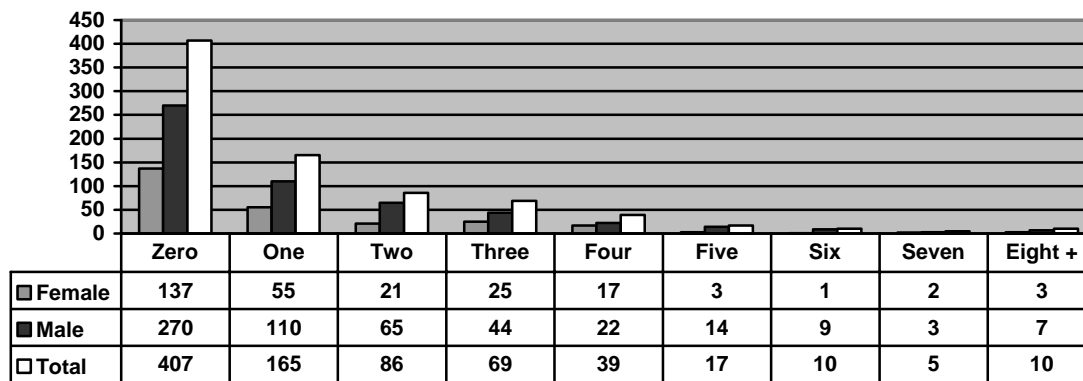


Race	Male	Female	Total
Asian	26	12	38
African American	271	123	324
Bi-Racial	15	8	23
Hispanic	41	16	57
Native American	4	0	4
White	187	105	292
Total	544	264	808

Age Of Referrals



Number of Prior Referrals

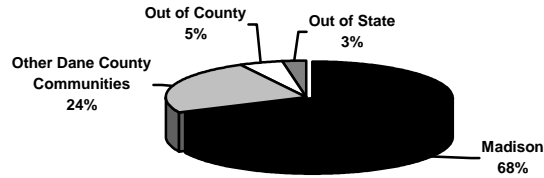


Referring And/Or Apprehending Agency

Juveniles were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center via 28 sources in 2003. Madison Police Department continues to be the leading referral and/or apprehending agency. MPD referred 400, or nearly fifty 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	0	1	1
Capitol PD	0	1	1
Cottage Grove PD	5	0	5
Court	94	52	146
Dane County Sheriff's Office	50	23	73
Dane County Department of Human Services	1	4	5
De Forest PD	4	1	5
Department of Juvenile Corrections	2	2	4
Fitchburg PD	16	8	24
Madison PD	264	136	400
Maple Bluff PD	1	1	2
Marshall PD	2	0	2
McFarland PD	2	0	2
Middleton PD	7	1	8
Monona PD	3	7	10
Mount Horeb PD	4	1	5
Oregon PD	14	3	17
Shorewood PD	1	0	1
Stoughton PD	1	1	2
Sun Prairie PD	19	3	22
Town of Madison PD	18	3	21
Verona PD	8	0	8
Voluntary Admission	19	11	30
Waunakee PD	2	1	3
Wisconsin State Patrol	2	1	3
UW PD	1	1	2
Other	2	2	4
Total	550	258	808

Residence of Referred Juveniles



Residence: Dane County	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	4	0	4
Black Earth	1	0	1
Blue Mounds	2	0	2
Brooklyn	1	0	1
Cottage Grove	6	1	7
Deerfield	2	2	4
DeForest	7	3	10
Edgerton (rural)	1	0	1
Fitchburg	11	7	18
Madison	368	183	551
Marshall	4	0	4
Mazomanie	5	3	8
McFarland	2	0	2
Middleton	9	5	14
Monona	6	6	12
Morrisonville	1	0	1
Mount Horeb	11	5	16
Oregon	16	7	23
Stoughton	7	4	11
Sun Prairie	27	8	35
Verona	3	0	3
Waunakee	5	4	9
Windsor	1	0	1
No Permanent Address	3	1	4
Other	2	2	4
Total	505	241	746

Residence: Other Counties	Male	Female	Total
Columbia	2	1	3
Green	1	1	2
Iowa	0	1	1
La Crosse	1	0	1
Marquette	1	0	1
Milwaukee	5	3	8
Racine	0	2	2
Rock	2	1	3
Sauk	1	0	1
Sheboygan	1	2	3
Washington	0	1	1
Waukesha	5	0	5
Wood	2	1	3
Other	3	2	5
Total	24	15	39

Residence: Other States	Male	Female	Total
Illinois	10	3	13
Indiana	0	1	1
Iowa	0	1	1
Michigan	1	0	1
Minnesota	1	0	1
Other	2	4	6
Total	15	8	23

School Enrollment Status

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

High Schools	Male	Female	Total
East	87	39	126
LaFollette	45	31	76
Memorial	35	25	60
Shabazz	0	1	1
West	36	12	48
Total	203	108	311

Middle and Elementary Schools	Male	Female	Total
Chavez	2	0	2
Cherokee	3	3	6
Falk	1	0	1
Gompers/Blackhawk	6	10	16
Huelgel	2	0	2
Jefferson	4	1	5
Kennedy	1	0	1
Lincoln	0	1	1
Lindbergh	1	0	1
Longfellow	1	0	1
Marquette/O'Keefe	7	3	10
Orchard Ridge/Toki	12	8	20
Savannah Oaks	6	1	7
Schenk/Whitehorse	5	0	5
Sennett	12	4	16
Sherman	9	10	19
Thoreau	1	0	1
Van Hise/Hamilton	6	2	8
Wright	2	0	2
Total	81	43	124

Other Madison Area Programs:	Male	Female	Total
Private, OFS, Home, GED, ALA, Replay, School w/in a School, etc.	40	26	66
Total	40	26	66

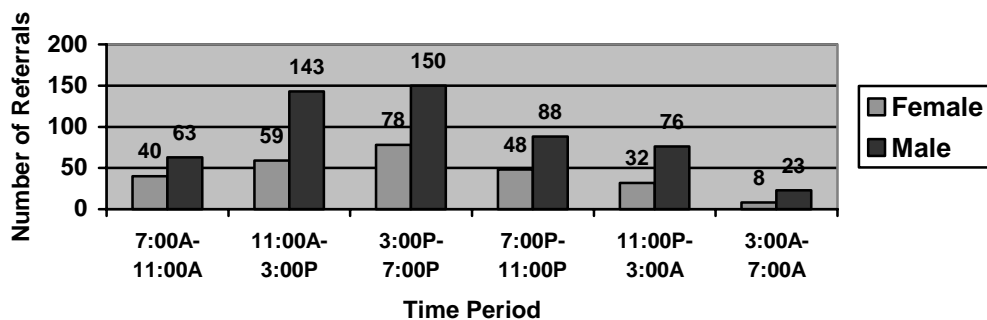
Enrolled: Outside MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	1	0	1
Cambridge	1	0	1
Deerfield	1	1	2
DeForest	8	3	11
Marshall	4	0	4
McFarland	5	2	7
Middleton	14	5	19
Monona	6	9	15
Mount Horeb	13	3	16
Oregon	17	6	23
Stoughton	4	5	9
Sun Prairie	24	5	29
Verona	10	3	13
Wausaukee	5	2	7
Wisconsin Heights	3	2	5
Other	6	5	11
Enrolled Out-of-County	31	13	44
Enrolled Out-of-State	9	8	17
Total	162	72	234

Not Enrolled	Male	Female	Total
Not Enrolled Dane County	43	13	56
Not Enrolled Out-of-County	8	3	11
Not Enrolled Out -of-State	6	0	6
Total	57	16	73

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 808 initial referrals made in 2003, JRC counselors also admitted 156 juveniles to Detention to serve imposed sanction days. Additionally 94 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 1058 intakes that were conducted in the year 2003. 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 placed in Secure Custody.

Juvenile Detention

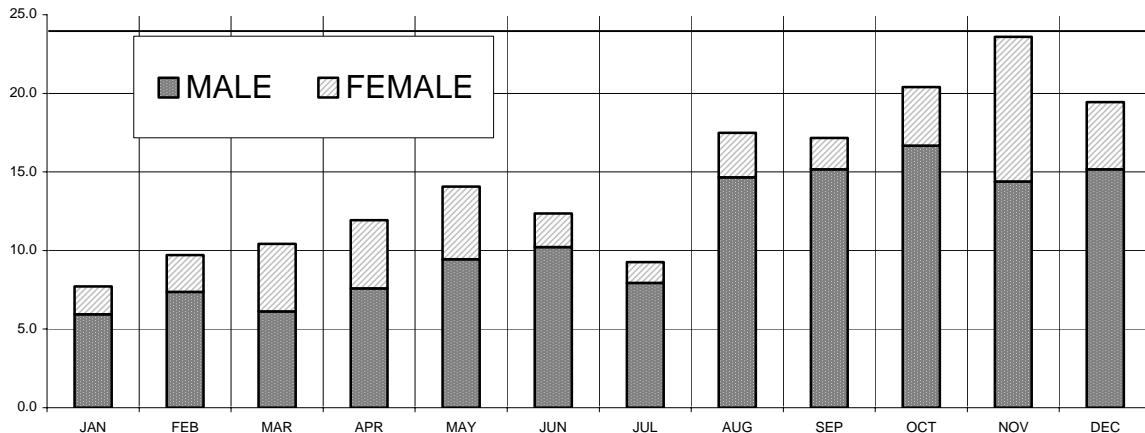
The Dane County Juvenile Detention Home provides secure placement for up to 18 juveniles in need of secure confinement, primarily placed pending case planning and court disposition. Some juveniles are placed in Detention on the basis of a sanction for violating their court ordered rules of supervision.

In 2003 the average daily population (ADP) of Detention increased for the first time since 1999.

DETENTION POPULATION 2003

MONTH	MALE	FEMALE	MINORITY	WHITE	TOTAL
JAN	5.9	1.8	5.1	2.6	7.7
FEB	7.4	2.4	6.6	3.1	9.7
MAR	6.1	4.3	8.2	2.3	10.4
APR	7.6	4.3	8.8	3.2	11.9
MAY	9.5	4.6	11.1	3.0	14.1
JUN	10.2	2.1	7.4	5.0	12.4
JUL	7.9	1.3	8.1	1.1	9.3
AUG	14.7	2.8	14.4	3.1	17.5
SEP	15.2	2.0	13.1	4.1	17.2
OCT	16.7	3.7	15.8	4.6	20.4
NOV	14.4	9.2	13.6	10.0	23.6
DEC	15.2	4.3	11.7	7.7	19.5
AVG	10.9	3.6	10.3	4.2	14.5

DETENTION AVG POPULATION 2003

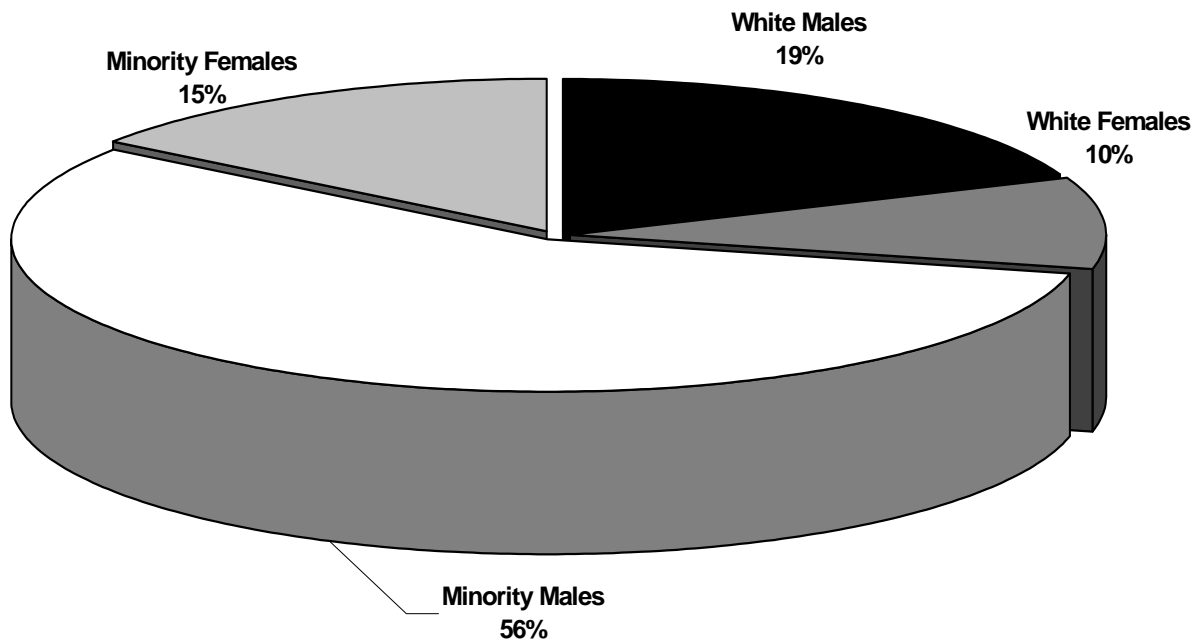


In 2003, approximately 75% of the juveniles in placement were male and 71% of the juveniles in placement were minority.

2003 Detention Population by Race/Sex

Race/Sex	ADP
White Males	2.75
White Females	1.40
Minority Males	8.13
Minority Females	2.18

DETENTION ADP 2003 RACE/SEX

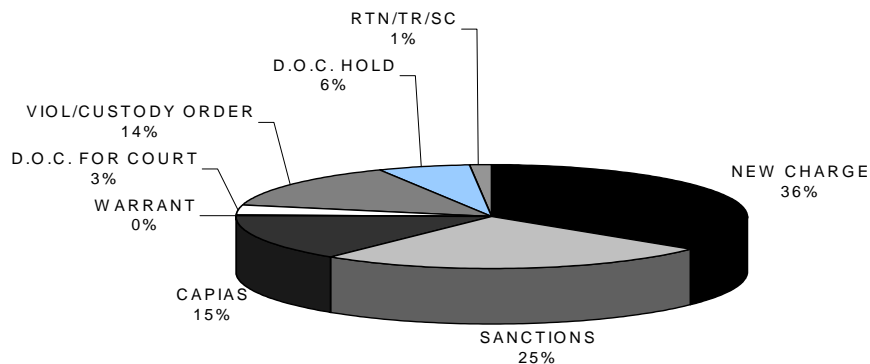


Juveniles are placed in Detention for a variety of reasons. As noted in the following table/chart, just over one-third (35.8%) of juveniles placed in Detention are placed on the basis of an intake decision related to a new delinquency allegation.

2003 REASON FOR ADMISSION						
	FEMALES (178)		MALES (433)		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
NEW CHARGE	63	35.39%	186	42.96%	249	40.75%
SANCTIONS	53	29.78%	96	22.17%	149	24.39%
CAPIAS	31	17.42%	46	10.62%	77	12.60%
D.O.C. FOR COURT	0	0.00%	11	2.54%	11	1.80%
VIOL/CUST. ORDER	23	12.92%	59	13.63%	82	13.42%
D.O.C. HOLD	7	3.93%	27	6.24%	34	5.56%
RTN/TR/SC	1	0.56%	6	1.39%	7	1.15%
TRAFFIC	0	0.00%	2	0.46%	2	0.33%
TOTAL	178	100.0%	433	100.0%	611	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

2003 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 tables and 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 13% of the juveniles even actually fall within the 5-10 day range.

LENGTH OF STAY 2003						
DAYS	MALES	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%
1-2	124	28.64%	40	22.47%	164	26.84%
3-5	105	24.25%	57	32.02%	162	26.51%
6-10	55	12.70%	29	16.29%	84	13.75%
11-15	61	14.09%	27	15.17%	88	14.40%
16-20	22	5.08%	7	3.93%	29	4.75%
21-25	23	5.31%	7	3.93%	30	4.91%
26-30	11	2.54%	4	2.25%	15	2.45%
31-40	18	4.16%	5	2.81%	23	3.76%
41-50	6	1.39%	1	0.56%	7	1.15%
51+	7	1.62%	1	0.56%	8	1.31%
100+	1	0.23%	0	0.00%	1	0.16%

Mean Males = 10.32

Mean Females = 8.56

Mode Males = 2 Days

Mode Females = 2 Days

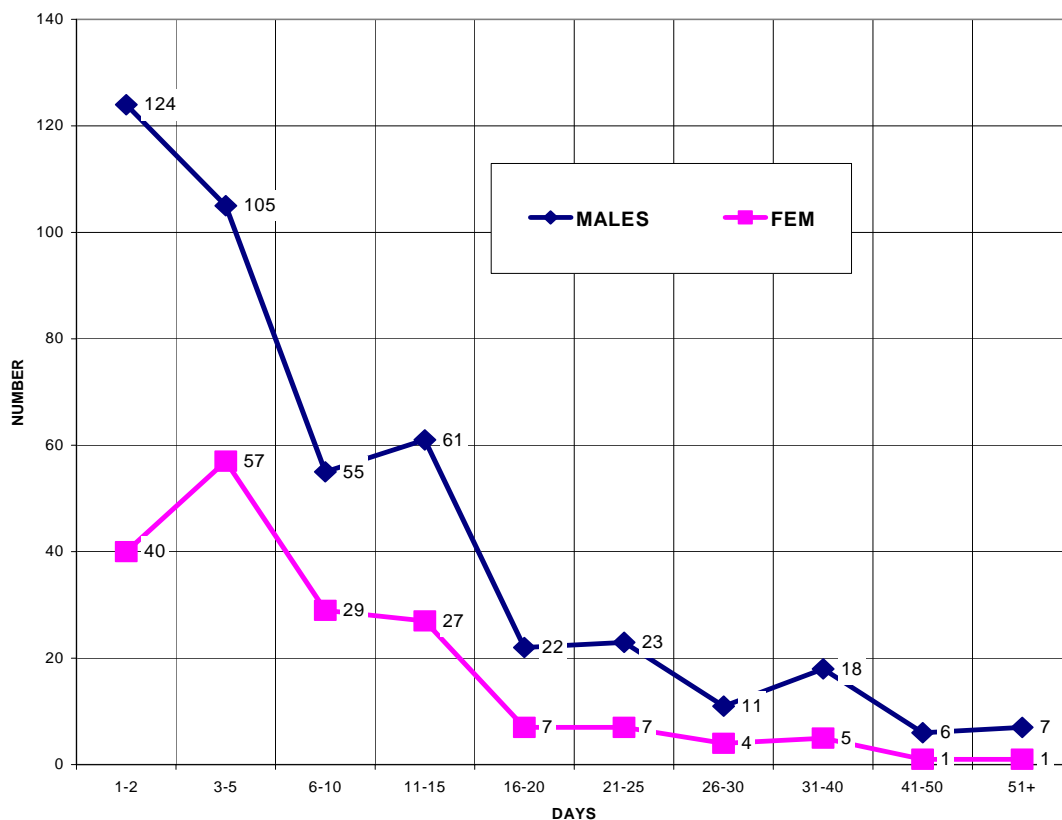
Mean Minority Males = 10.71

Mean White Males = 9.3

Mean Minority Females = 8.39

Mean White Females = 8.85

2003 LENGTH OF STAY



**DETENTION AVG AGE AND LENGTH OF STAY (LOS)
2003**

GROUP	AVG AGE	AVG LENGTH OF STAY
MINORITY	15.3	10.1
WHITE	15.6	9.2
ALL	15.4	9.3
MALE	15.4	10.3
FEMALE	15.3	8.6
WHITE MALE	15.7	9.3
WHITE FEMALE	15.3	8.9
MINORITY MALE	15.3	10.7
MINORITY FEMALE	15.3	8.4

Days of care are highest for males, approximately three times more than were provided for females. Minority juveniles were provided nearly three times the days of care white juveniles were and female minorities was the group with the highest percentage of days at 20.9%.

DAYS OF CARE

2003

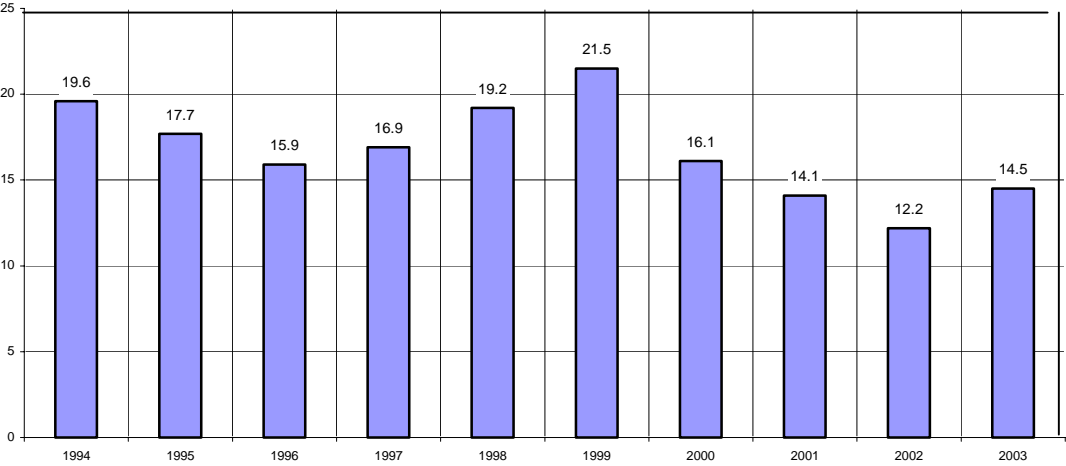
GROUP	DAYS OF CARE	% DAYS OF CARE
MALE	3982	20.9%
FEMALE	1304	6.8%
MINORITY	3774	19.8%
WHITE	1512	7.9%
MALE MINORITY	2977	15.6%
MALE WHITE	1001	5.3%
FEM MINORITY	3978	20.9%
FEM WHITE	511	2.7%
TOTAL	19039	100.0%

JUVENILE DETENTION ADP HISTORY

YEAR	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ADP	19.6	17.7	15.9	16.9	19.2	21.5	16.1	14.1	12.1	14.5

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 past few years there appeared to be a uniform reduction, however, 2003 represented the first increase since 1999.

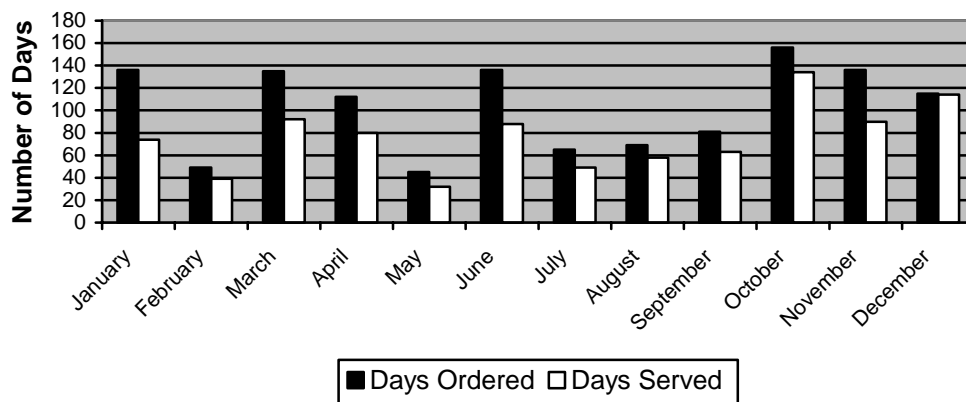
DETENTION ADP HISTORY



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



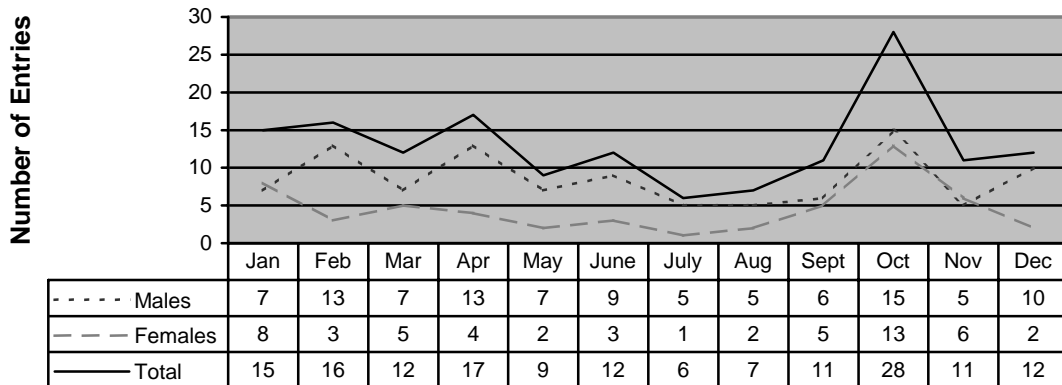
The chart above demonstrates the difference between the number of days ordered by the Court each month and the number of those ordered days that are served. The following table illustrates, in greater detail; the number of sanctions orders that were entered by the court in any given month over the past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

Month	Number Of Orders	Days Ordered	Average Order	Days Served
January	16	136	8.5	74
February	10	49	4.9	39
March	13	135	10.4	92
April	15	112	7.5	80
May	8	45	5.6	32
June	13	136	10.5	88
July	7	65	9.3	49
August	10	69	6.9	58
September	9	81	9	63
October	19	156	8.2	134
November	11	136	12.4	90
December	16	115	7.2	114
Total	157	1235	8.4	913

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 eighteen 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" 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, 156, who physically entered the Detention Center to serve sanctions in the year 2003. Of the 156 juveniles who entered Detention, 104 were placed by the court "forthwith" and the other 52 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 previous court order.

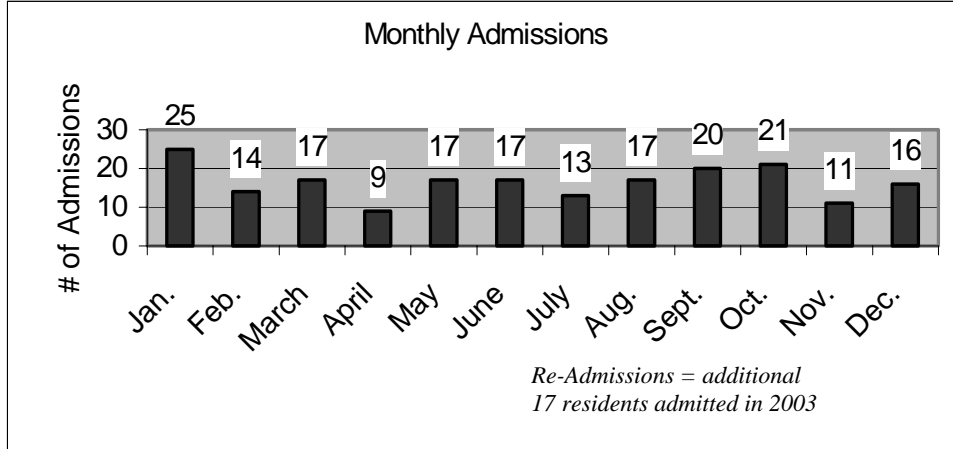
Shelter Home served 197 juveniles during 2003, which is at the 15-year average. This represents a population range of 180 - 217 residents. High populations occurred in 1987 (215), 1996 (214), and 1998 (217). Low populations occurred in 1989 (180), 1991 (183), 1992 (174) and 1997 (180). An additional 17 residents were readmitted in 2003 after being released.

Age of Children Admitted to Shelter Home

Age	Male	Female	Totals
10	0	0	0
11	0	0	0
12	6	3	9
13	12	18	30
14	19	24	43
15	40	21	61
16	28	18	46
17	4	4	8
Total	109	88	197

The average age of Shelter Home residents has remained about the same at 14.65 years for the past 5 years. Male residents decreased by nearly 9%, while females increased by about 1%. The average age for girls in 2003 was 14.51 (14.89 in 2002) and the average age for boys was 14.77 (14.44 in 2002).

Admission to Shelter Home By Month



Basis For Referral To Shelter Home

Referral Basis	Male	Female	Total
CHIPS-JIPS	0	1	1
CHIPS	4	9	13
JIPS	0	0	0
Delinquent	87	53	140
CHIPS-Delinquent.	6	4	10
Delinquent-JIPS	0	1	1
Briar Patch	2	6	8
Court Ordered Sanctions	10	14	24
Total	109	88	197

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

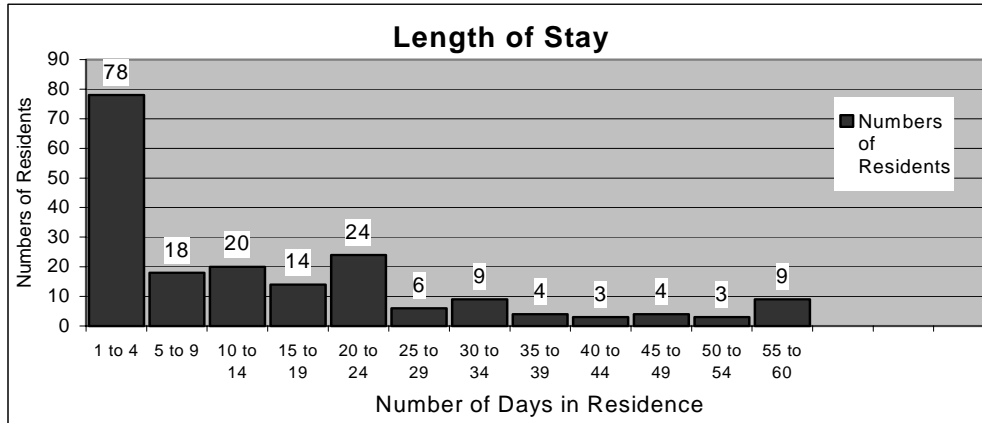
Delinquency admissions (71.1%) in 2003 have continued to increase in proportion to CHIPS admissions (7.1%). In 1982, delinquency admissions represented 18.3%; in 1992, delinquency admissions surpassed CHIPS for the first time (54.7%). In 1996, delinquency admissions represented 60.3%. In 2003, Court Ordered Sanctions referrals represented 12.2% (24 residents), up from 9.7% in 2002 (20 residents) and 4.1% in 2001 (12 residents).

Physical Custody Status At Time Of Referral To Shelter Home

Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	69	59	128
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	14	3	17
Emergency-COP	14	6	20
Sanctions	10	14	24
Briar Patch	2	6	8
Total	109	88	197

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

Days in Residence



The average length of stay rose significantly from *11.8 days* in 2002 to *14.4 days* in 2003. 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 2003, *58.9%* stayed 14 days or less. Additionally, 5 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	153	76
Relative Home	2	7
Foster Home	12	16
Group Home	26	23
CCI	0	4
Responsible Adult	4	2
AWOL	0	25
Briar Patch (PH)	N/A	8
Self	0	1
DT	0	28
DCHS	0	3
DOC	0	0
Hospital	0	2
Other	0	2
Total	197	197

- 42.1% of kids were released to their PH or a RH in 2003 (44.0% in 2002)
- 12.7% of releases were AWOLs, down from 15.9% on 2002 (23.0% in 2001)

AWOL = Runaway from Shelter Home

Residence

Location	Number of Residents
Belleville	1
Blue Mounds	1
Chicago	3
Deforest	2
Fitchburg	4
Georgia	1
Madison	135
Mazomanie	2
McFarland	1
Middleton	8
Milwaukee	3
Monona	3
Mount Horeb	7
Oregon	4
Sauk City	1
Stoughton	2
Sun Prairie	14
Verona	1
Waunakee	2
Windsor	1
Wisconsin Rapids	1

Madison juveniles comprised *68.5%* of the Shelter Home population (*67.1%* in 2002). 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	6
Armed Robbery	1
Battery	32
Briar Patch	8
Burglary	8
Capias	12
Chips/ Protective Custody	12
Court Ordered	9
Crimes Against Persons	0
Crimes Involving Weapons	1
Criminal Damage to Property	23
Disorderly Conduct	50
False Imprisonment	3
Forgery	0
Homeless	0
Miscellaneous	0
Intimidation of a Witness	7
Obstructing	4
OMVWOC	9
Party to a Crime	6
Physical Abuse of a Child	3
Placement Terminated	17
Poss. Of Drug Paraphernalia	0
Possession	2
Possession of a Dangerous Weapon	2
Possession of Stolen Property	1

Possession with Intent to Deliver	1
Reckless Endangerment	5
Resisting	7
Retail Theft	0
Runaway	10
Sanctions	23
Sexual Assault	2
Theft	10
Trespassing	1

Disorderly Conduct remained the most frequent reason for referral, 25.4% of those admitted in 2003 (24.6% in 2002). Battery was the second most frequent reason for referral at 16.2% in 2003. Forty-Eight percent of Disorderly Conduct referrals and 50% of Battery referrals were domestic.

Ethnic Make-up of Admissions to Shelter Home

	Male	Female
African American	52	45
African American-Hispanic	3	0
African American-White	6	2
Asian	3	1
Asian-White	1	1
Hispanic	7	4
Hispanic/White	0	2
Native American	1	0
Native American-White	1	1
White	35	32

Racial and Ethnic makeup in 2003 changed appreciably. Minority members of the Shelter Home population represented 65.9%, an increase from 59.9% in 2002. White members represented 34.0% in 2003 (40.1% in 2002). In 1999, this representation was about equal. It shall be noted, residents of more than one *Racial and Ethnic makeup* were listed as “biracial” in previous years. The above illustration now shows an attempt to report specific *Racial and Ethnic makeup* as accurately as possible.

Basis of Referral: Ethnic and Gender Make Up

Ethnicity	CHIPS and/or JIPS	Delinquent	CHIPS-DEL or JIPS-DEL	SANCTIONS	Briar Patch	Total
African American/Female	8	26	4	5	2	45
African American/Male	2	43	3	3	1	52

African American-Hispanic/Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
African American-Hispanic/Male	-	1	2	-	-	3
African American-White/Female	-	2	-	-	-	2
African American-White/Male	-	5	1	-	-	6
Asian/Female	-	-	-	-	1	1
Asian/Male	-	3	-	-	-	3
Ethnicity	CHIPS and/or JIPS	Delinquent	CHIPS-DEL or JIPS-DEL	SANCTIONS	Briar Patch	Total
Asian-White/Female	-	-	-	1	-	1
Asian-White/Male	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hispanic/Female	-	3	-	-	-	3
Hispanic/Male	-	5	-	2	-	7
Hispanic-White/Female	-	1	-	1	1	3
Hispanic-White/Male	-	-	-	-	-	-
Native American/Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
Native American/Male	-	1	-	-	-	1
Native American-White/Female	-	1	-	-	-	1
Native American-White/Male	-	1	-	-	-	1
White/Female	2	20	1	7	2	32
White/Male	2	28	-	5	-	35
Totals	14	140	11	24	8	197

Daily Population

Month	Boys	Girls	Total
January	4.9	5.2	10.1
February	3.6	6.7	10.3
March	2.9	4.9	7.8
April	2.1	2.5	4.6
May	5.6	2.6	8.2
June	6.0	5.1	11.1
July	3.2	2.9	6.1
August	5.2	3.1	8.3
September	4.8	4.1	8.9
October	5.6	3.5	9.1
November	4.2	2.4	6.6
December	3.2	3.5	6.7
Total Averages	4.3	3.8	8.1

The average daily population for 2003 was 8.1, up from 7.0 in 2002, down a bit from the 10-year average of 8.5. The average daily population for males was 4.3, slightly lower than the 10-year average of 5.4 residents (4.2 in 2002). The average daily population for females was 3.8, moderately higher than the 10-year average of 3.1 (2.8 in 2002).

Average Daily Population for years 1994 - 2003

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
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
2003	4.3	3.8	8.1
Total	5.4	3.1	8.5

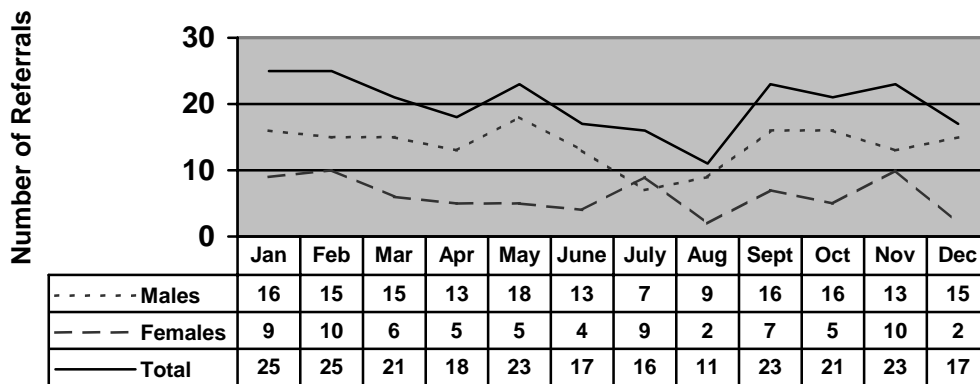
Medications

Forty-Four percent (87) of the children admitted to Shelter in 2003 were on medication (this figure was 33% in 2002). Of those on medication, 23% (45) were taking anti-depressants (18% in 2002) and 25% (50) were on 2 or more medications (12% in 2002). Residents taking 2 or more medications were often taking a stimulant and an anti-depressant or anti-depressant and anti-psychotic. *Ten percent (20)* of those admitted in 2003 were taking anti-psychotic medication, prescribed for a variety of mental health issues.

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

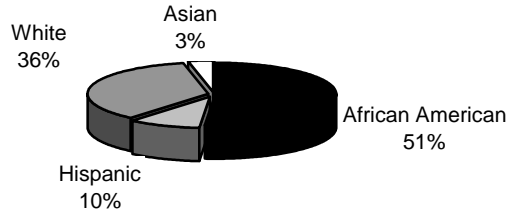


A total of 240 cases were assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2003, a increase of 12 percent from the year 2002 and up only five percent from 2001. The length of time for which juveniles were under HDP supervision ranged from 1 to 147 days in the year 2003. Males comprised sixty-nine percent, females thirty-one percent. Males ages fourteen through sixteen accounted for seventy-nine percent of all male cases assigned. Females ages fourteen through sixteen also accounted for seventy-three 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 2003.

Age of HDP Referrals



Participant Race

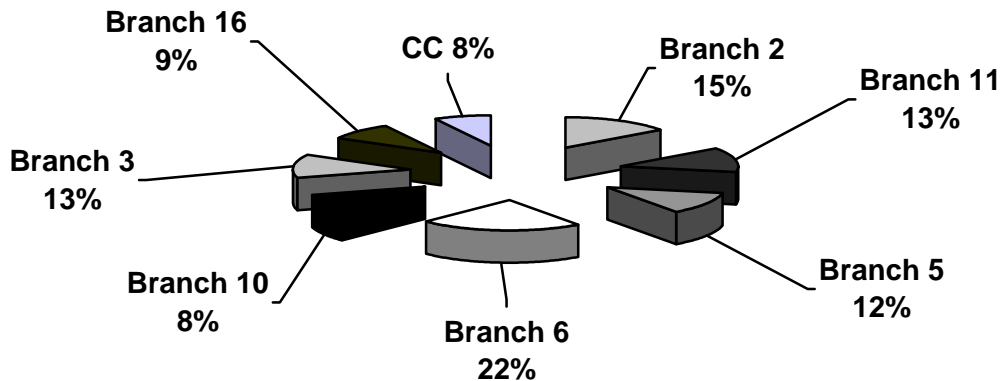


Juveniles are assigned to HDP supervision under both Court Disposition and temporary custody orders. Twenty-eight percent of assigned juveniles in 2003 were under an order of non-secure custody. Court Ordered juveniles accounted for forty-five percent and juveniles under a temporary release from secure custody also accounted for twenty-four percent of HDP cases assigned in the year 2003. All of the assigned juveniles were alleged or adjudicated delinquents. Voluntary participation was only slightly higher from 2002.

Custody Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	40	26	66
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	45	12	57
Voluntary	7	2	9
Court Ordered	74	34	108
Total	166	74	240

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 2003.

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	2
Badger Ridge	1
Blackhawk	4
Bootstrap	1
Cherokee	3
Cluster	4
Cross Roads	1
Deerfield	2
Deforest High	6
East	41
Hamilton	1
Home Bound	3
Hoyt	2
Jefferson	2
Lafollette	25
McFarland	1
Memorial	25
Middleton	4
Monona Grove	3
Mount Horeb	8
Not Attending	3
O'Keefe	7
Oregon	5
Patrick Marsh	1
Prairie View	3
Relay	2
Savannah Oaks	4
School w/in a School	1
Sennett	5
Shabazz	2
Sherman	10
Soar	2
Stoughton High	6
Sun Prairie High	12
Tenny Parks	1
Toki	9
Transitional	6
Verona High	6
Waunakee High	1
West	7
White Horse	2
Wisconsin Heights	5
Work and Learn	1
Total	240

Seventy percent of juveniles assigned to the Home Detention Program resided in the city of Madison.

Location	Number
Belleville	1
Black Earth	2
Blue Mounds	1
Cottage Grove	2
Deerfield	3
Deforest	5
Fitchburg	3
Madison	167
Mazomanie	4
McFarland	1
Middleton	4
Monona	4
Mount Horeb	7
Oregon	6
Stoughton	6
Sun Prairie	18
Verona	3
Waunakee	2
Windsor	1
Total	240

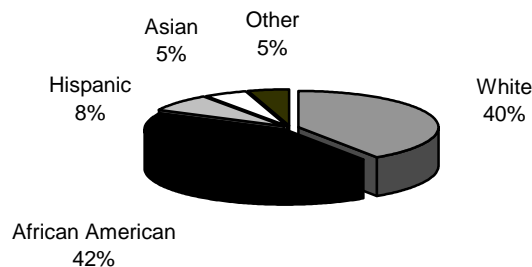
At the time of closure of Home Detention Supervision, Seventy percent of juveniles were placed in their parental home. Eight percent were placed in the Dane County **Juvenile Detention Center**, and eight percent were placed at the Dane County **Juvenile Shelter Home**. Termination of Home Detention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

Custody Status Placement	Total
Parental Home	167
Shelter Home	18
AWOL	3
Detention	20
Foster Home	3
Group Home	2
Legal Guardian	1
Relative Home	8
Residential Treatment	3
**14 Open	14
Total	240

Youth Restitution Program

The Youth Restitution Program (YRP) is a service of The Community Adolescent Program (CAP) which is a division of Youth Services of Southern Wisconsin, Inc. Youth Services of Southern Wisconsin, Inc. (SOS) 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

Participant Race



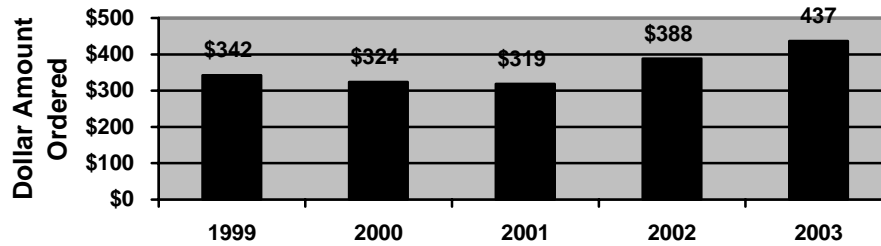
contracts with the Juvenile Court to provide this service.³

637 juveniles participated in the YRP in the year 2003; 449 were male, and 188 were female. Participants of color represented sixty percent of those working with the YRP in the year 2003. Five years ago, youth of color represented twenty-seven percent of the referrals received for community service and restitution services.

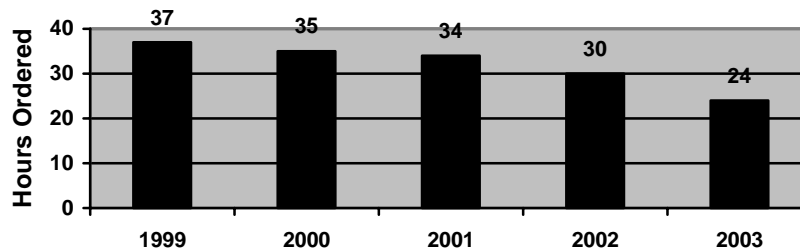
Five hundred and forty-six cases were closed successfully during the year 2003. Juveniles involved with the YRP performed 8,441 hours of community service and returned \$74,692 in restitution to victims of their offenses. The average restitution order was for \$437 and the average community service order was for twenty-four hours. Theft/Retail Theft remained the most common offense committed by juvenile offenders referred to YRP. Battery was the second most common offense, with Disorderly Conduct 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 SOS, Inc. Portions of this section were taken from the YRP annual report as supplied by SOS, Inc.

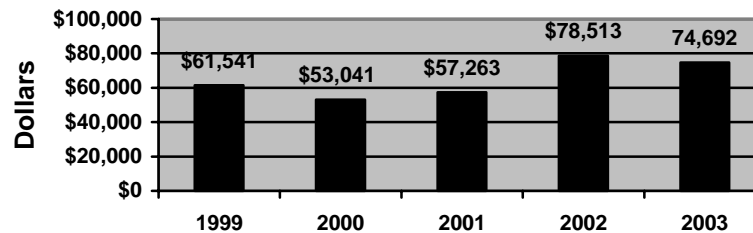
Average Restitution Order



Average Community Service Order



Dollars Paid to Victims



In the year 2003, YRP continued to impress upon youth and parents the responsibility and expectation of securing volunteer opportunities within their own communities and neighborhoods. These experiences led to an increase in the personal accountability of YRP youth as well as displaying their competencies within their communities. By becoming involved with YRP in a timely a manner, juvenile offenders are making more immediate payments toward their restitution obligations.⁴

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

District Attorney's Office

The total number of delinquency referrals made to the District Attorney's office in the year 2003 was 3,880. During the past five years delinquency referrals have risen one percent and delinquencies actually filed are up four percent. CHIPS petitions have fallen by seventeen percent over last year and have fallen one percent over the last five years (1999-2003). During the period of 1994-2003, delinquency referrals have fallen by twenty-two percent⁵ and delinquency petitions filed are down by eleven percent. Violent crime referrals are down nine percent over the five-year period from 1999-2003. Drug crimes are down thirty-two percent during that same time frame.⁶

Juvenile Offense Statistics for 2003

Offense	Prosecuted	Deferred	Declined	Total
Arson	1	0	0	1
Arson to Buildings	2	0	0	2
Bail Jumping	0	0	0	0
Battery	178	83	43	304
Battery to a Bus Driver/Passenger	7	0	0	7
Battery, Special Circumstances	0	1	90	1
Battery, Substantial	28	2	4	34
Battery/Threat to Judge	0	0	0	0
Battery to Police Officer	6	0	0	6
Battery to School Officials	12	4	0	16
Bomb Scare	4	2	1	7
Burglary	123	11	21	155
Burglary, Armed	0	0	0	0
Carrying A Concealed Weapon	43	7	11	61
Causing Child to View/Listen to Sexual Activity	3	0	1	4
Child Enticement	0	0	0	0
Combustible Materials	0	0	0	0
Computer Crimes	0	0	2	2
Contributing to Delinquency of Minor	0	0	2	2
Credit Card Fraud	31	1	6	38
Criminal Damage to Property	229	52	84	365
Criminal Damage to Religious Property	0	0	0	0
Criminal Trespass to Dwelling	32	16	3	51
Criminal Trespass to Land	0	0	0	0
Dangerous Weapon other than Firearm On School Property	19	9	0	28
Delivery of Cocaine	1	0	0	1
Delivery of Controlled Substance	0	0	0	0
Delivery of Imitation Controlled Substance	0	1	0	1
Delivery of Narcotics	0	2	0	2
Delivery of Noncontrolled Substance	1	1	0	2
Delivery of Phencyclidine/Amphetamine/Meth	0	0	0	0
Delivery of THC (Marijuana)	6	3	0	9
Disorderly Conduct	455	266	140	861
Dispensing Prescription Drugs w/o Prescription	0	0	1	1
Dispense Prescription Drugs	0	0	0	2
Eluding a Police Officer	3	0	0	3
Endangering Safety by Use of Dangerous	7	2	1	10

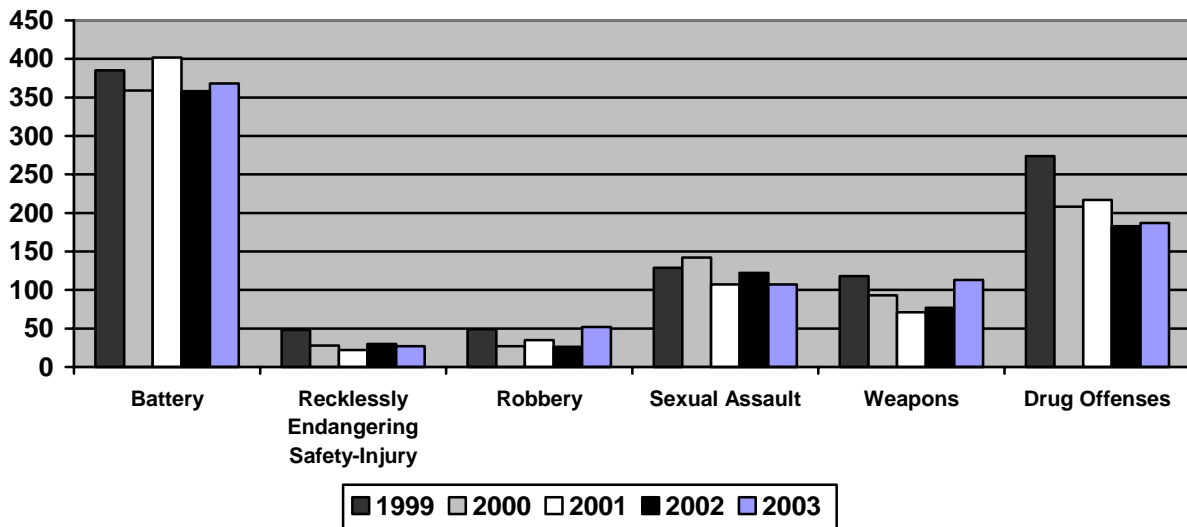
⁵ Note: As of January 1, 1996, criminal courts have jurisdiction over seventeen year olds.

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.

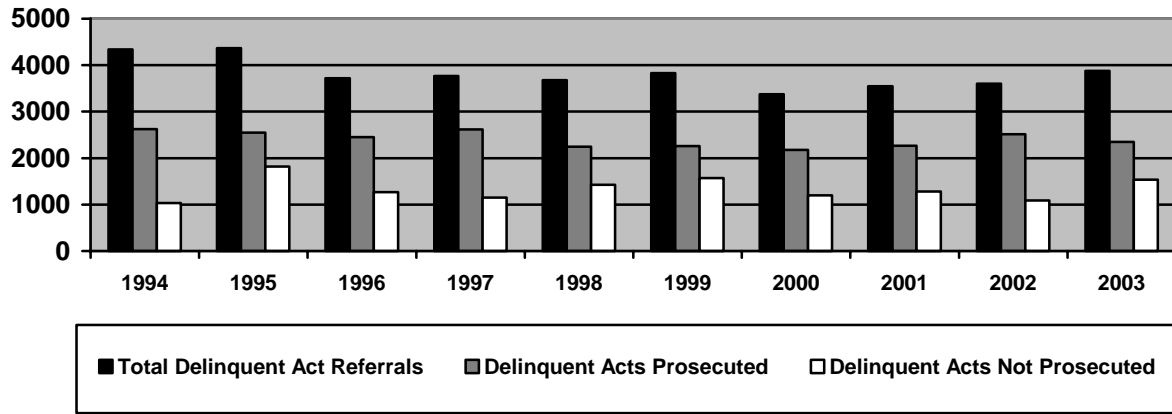
Weapon				
Entry Into Locked Coin Box	3	0	1	4
Entry Into Locked Vehicle	8	2	13	23
Entry Onto Construction Site or Locked Building, Dwelling, Room	8	0	0	8
Escape	1	0	0	1
Expose Child to Harmful Materials	0	0	0	0
Exposing Genitals	2	0	0	2
False Alarm	1	0	0	1
False Emergency	0	0	0	0
False Imprisonment	8	0	1	9
Forgery/Uttering	16	3	3	22
Fraud an Innkeeper	1	2	0	3
Fraudulent Writing	0	0	0	0
Graffiti	8	3	1	12
Harassment	0	3	2	5
Harboring a Felon	0	0	0	0
Hit & Run	8	0	1	9
Hostage Taking	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0
Injury By Negligent Handling Of Dangerous Weapon	4	0	0	4
Interfering w/ Firefighting	2	0	0	2
Intimidation of Victim	17	3	2	22
Intimidation of Witness	0	0	0	0
Issuing Worthless Checks	0	0	0	0
Laser Pointer Restriction	1	0	0	1
Lewd and Lascivious	2	0	1	3
Misappropriation of Identification	0	0	0	0
Mistreatment of Animals	1	1	0	2
Negligent Handling of Burning Materials	25	12	3	40
Negligent Operation of A Vehicle	1	0	0	1
No Drivers License	9	0	3	12
Obscene Material	6	0	0	6
Obstructing/Resisting	93	48	23	164
Operating After Revocation/Suspension	2	0	0	2
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owners Consent	127	3	22	152
Operating Vehicle Under Influence of Intoxicants	2	0	0	2
Physical Abuse to Child-Intentional	1	1	0	2
Physical Abuse to Child-Reckless	1	1	0	2
Placing of Combustible Materials	1	0	0	1
Possession of Burglary Tools	1	0	0	1
Possession of Child Pornography	0	0	0	0
Possession of Cocaine	4	1	0	5
Possession of Controlled Substance	0	6	0	6
Possession of Counterfeit Controlled Substance	0	0	0	0
Possession of Dangerous Weapon By Child	3	0	0	3
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	28	21	3	52
Possession of Explosives	0	0	0	0
Possession of Firearm In School Zone	0	0	0	0
Possession of Firearm Replica	0	0	0	0
Possession of Fireworks	0	0	0	0
Possession of LSD/Phencyclidine/Amphetamine/Methcathine	0	0	0	0
Possession of Machine Gun/Tear Gas/Grenade	0	0	0	0
Possession of Switchblade Knife	5	1	0	6
Possession of THC (Marijuana)	40	38	5	83
Possession with Intent to Deliver Cocaine	2	1	1	4
Possession with Intent to Deliver Controlled Substance	0	0	0	0
Possession with Intent to Deliver Counterfeit Controlled Substance	0	0	0	0
Possession with intent to Deliver LSD	0	0	0	0
Possession with intent to Deliver Narcotics	2	1	1	4
Possession with Intent to Deliver THC (Marijuana)	10	0	1	11
Possession with intent to Deliver Psilocin/Psilocybin	0	0	0	0
Receiving Stolen Property	8	5	9	22
Reckless Driving	1	0	0	1
Reckless Injury-1 st Degree	0	0	0	0
Recklessly Endangering Safety-1 st Degree	7	0	0	7

Recklessly Endangering Safety-2 nd Degree	19	0	1	20
Retail Theft	195	188	71	454
Robbery	15	0	2	17
Robbery, Armed	33	0	2	35
Sexual Assault-1 st Degree	3	0	0	3
Sexual Assault-2 nd Degree	5	0	0	5
Sexual Assault-3 rd Degree	0	0	1	1
Sexual Assault-4 th Degree	26	3	1	30
Sexual Assault of a Child-1 st Degree	24	1	3	28
Sexual Assault of a Child-2 nd Degree	3	8	22	33
Sexual Assault-Repeated Acts of Same Child	4	0	0	4
Sexual intercourse with 16 Y.O.	0	0	3	3
Stalking	1	0	0	1
Theft	336	42	120	498
Theft of Telecommunication Service	0	0	1	1
Threats to Injure	4	1	0	1
Traffic Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0
Unlawful Use of Computerized Communication Systems	0	0	0	0
Unlawful Use of Emergency Service Number	0	1	0	1
Unlawful Use of Telephone	5	5	2	12
Violation of Harassment Injunction	2	0	2	4
Violation of Harassment Temporary Restraining Order	0	0	0	0
Total	2346	880	654	3880

Five-Year Violent Crimes and Drug Crimes



Ten Year Juvenile Statistics

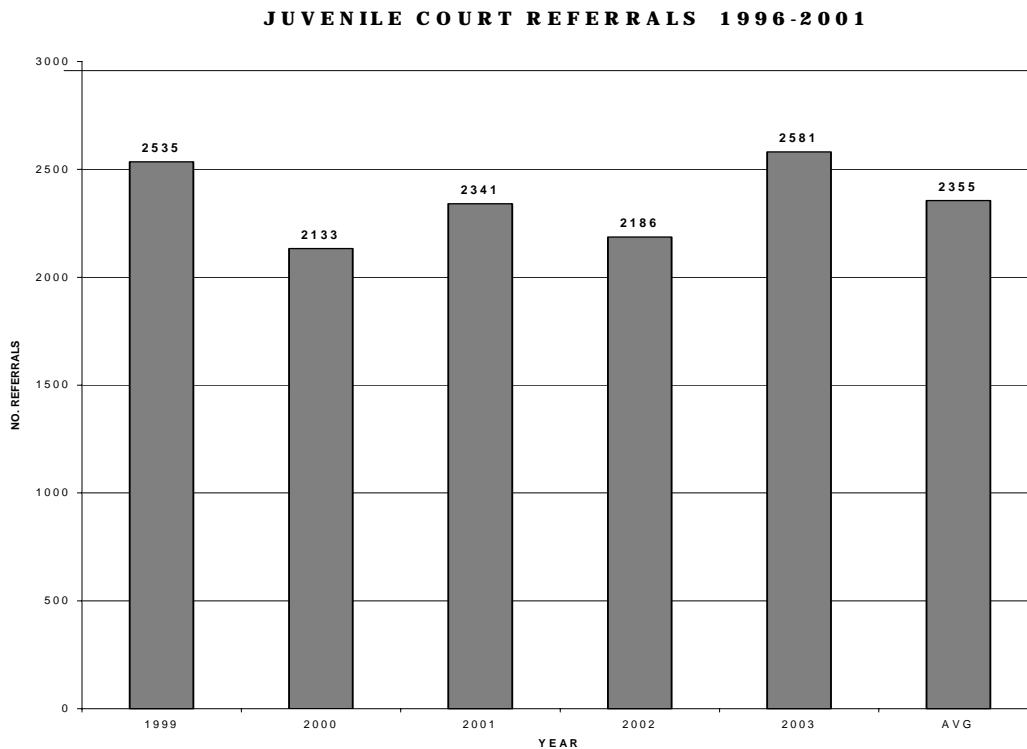


Juvenile Court Referrals

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 data base provides for listing only 4 charges per referral.

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

YEAR	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	AVG
# REFERRALS	2535	2133	2341	2186	2581	2311



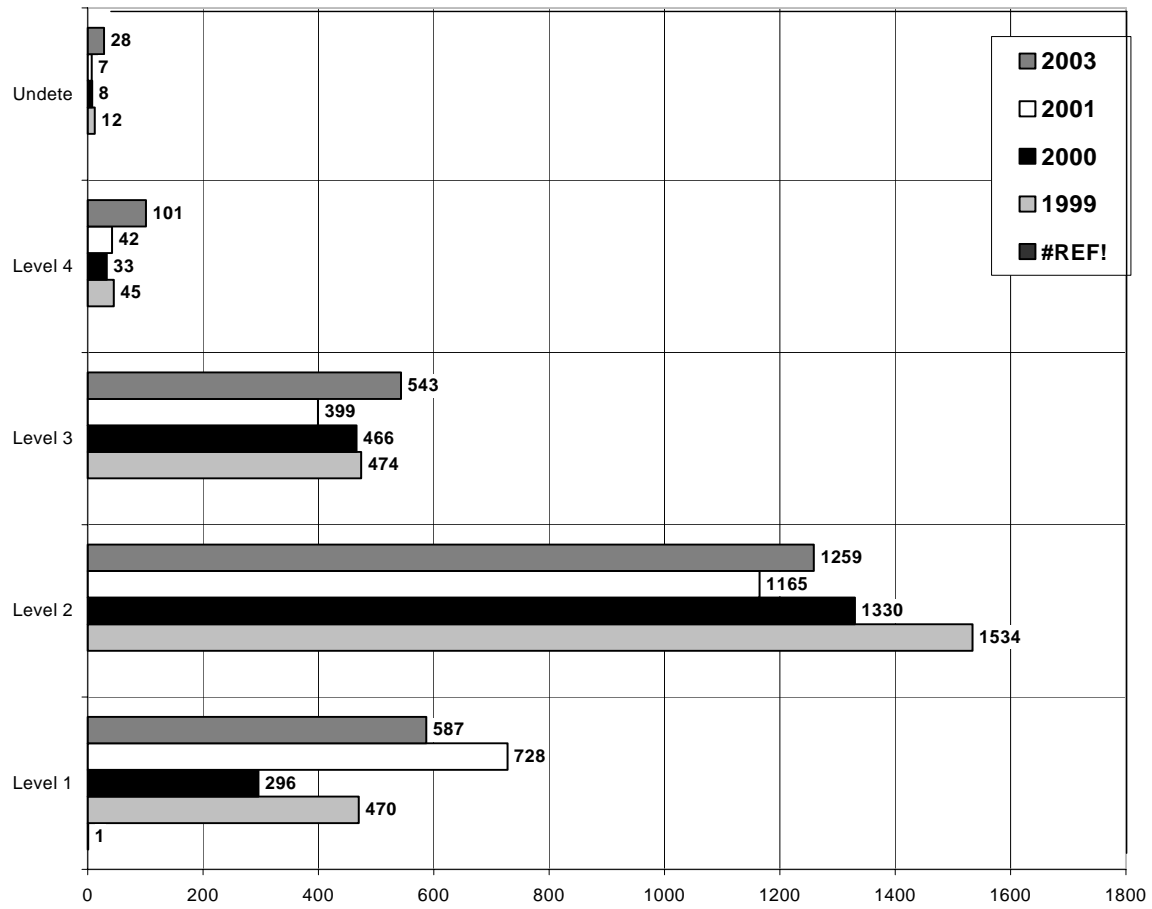
One of the factors considered during the delinquency intake process is the seriousness of the charge for which the juvenile is referred. For this purpose, potential charges have been grouped into one of four seriousness “levels”, with Level 1 being the least serious offenses and Level 4 the most serious. 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)
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
2003	587	1259	543	101	28	2518

The total referrals (2518) for 2003 included duplicates for both males and females. There were 1722 male referrals and 796 for females. There were also formal charges or waivers for each category.

Charges or Waivers				
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Total
256	687	406	87	1436

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 10 years.

JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS FILED 1994-2003						
YEAR	DEL	WAIVER	CHIPS	TPR	OTHER	TOTAL(S)
1994	1409	195	333	93	1312	3342
1995	1461	273	388	132	1314	3568
1996	1410	220	334	137	1328	3429
1997	1325	134	296	149	1541	3445
1998	1311	127	310	146	1634	3528
1999	1314	120	270	115	1597	3416
2000*	1266	121	318	149	1645	3499
2001*	1343	90	304	148	1724	3609
2002	1360	86	299	182	1567	3494
2003	1489	86	251	175	1505	3506
AVG	1369	145	310	143	1517	3484

"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 2003 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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