

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



ANNUAL REPORT 2004

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.

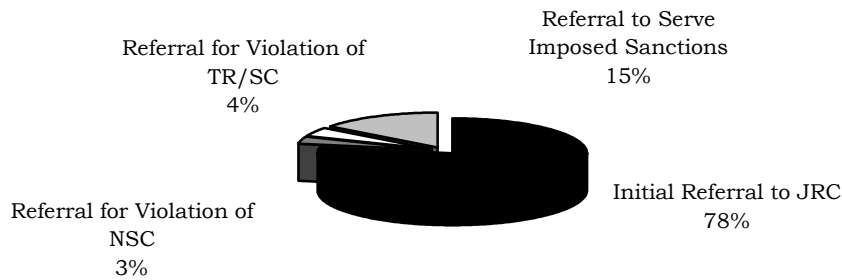
The year 2004 presented another busy year for each of the agencies within, or involved with, the Juvenile Court Program. This report seeks to compile information obtained from the above named agencies into a single resource. The goal is to share what is known, statistically speaking, about those who 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.

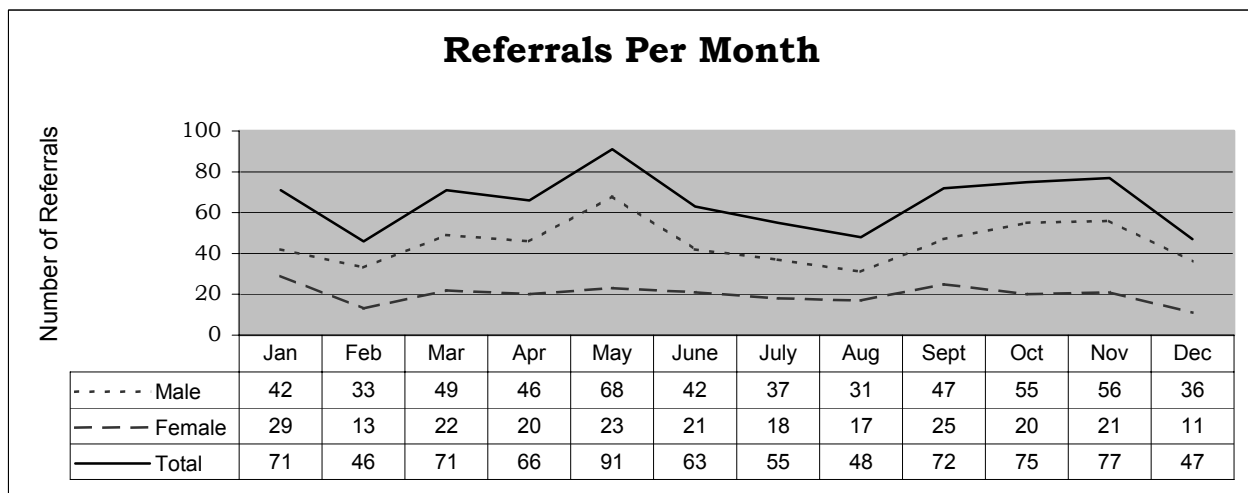
Juvenile Reception Center

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

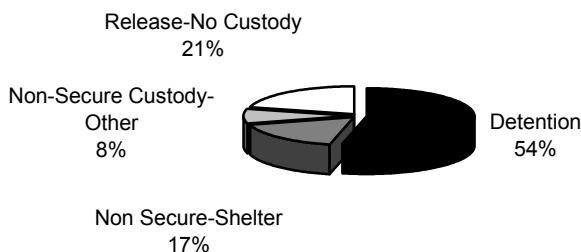


A total of 1004 juveniles, between the ages of 10 and 18, were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center in the year 2004. The chart above provides a percentile breakdown of four referral categories for which juveniles were referred to JRC. Seventy-eight percent, or 782, of the juveniles were referred 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 three percent, or 40 and 33, were brought to the Reception Center for allegedly violating the terms of an existing custody order. The remaining fifteen percent, or 149, 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 May, October and November were the busiest months for referrals in the year 2004.



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 2004



The Pie Chart above illustrates a percentile breakdown of the determination of the need for custody made on the 782 juveniles referred for an initial intake in the year 2004. Fifty-four percent, or 420, were placed in “secure” custody. A portion of the juveniles placed under “secure” custody were so placed under Court Order. For more information regarding **Juvenile Referral Categories** please look to the corresponding subheading on page 5. Counselor’s placing juveniles in secure custody have found that:

- 1.) Probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile has committed a delinquent act and either presents a substantial risk of physical harm to another person or a substantial risk of running away so as to be unavailable for future court.
- 2.) Probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile is a fugitive from another state or has run away from another secured facility and there has been no reasonable opportunity to return the juvenile.
- 3.) Probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile, having been placed in non secure custody by an intake worker, judge, or court commissioner and has runaway or committed a delinquent act and no other suitable alternative exists.
- 4.) Probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile has been adjudged or alleged to be delinquent and has run away from another county and would run away from non secure custody pending his or her return.¹

The percentage of juveniles held in secure custody at the time of initial intake seems to reflect the severity of the alleged delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in the year 2004. 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 2004 statistics approximately twenty-five percent of all referrals for an initial custody decision resulted in a determination of the need for “non-secure” custody. Of that, twenty-five percent, over half, or 132 juveniles, were placed under non-secure custody to the Dane County Shelter Home (See **Juvenile Shelter Home** for greater detail). Those placed under a non-secure custody to the Dane County Shelter Home include those who are placed under an Emergency Custody basis and by Briarpatch. The other 68 juveniles placed under non-secure custody in 2004 were placed back in their parental home, the home of a relative, or with a responsible adult. A counselor’s determination that the need for non-secure custody exists is based upon the belief that there is probable cause to believe the juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the court and there’s probable cause:

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

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

All juveniles who are referred to the Juvenile Reception Center for an initial custody decision, and for whom a temporary custody status is not necessary, are to be released to their parental home or to another responsible adult as soon as possible. Twenty-one percent, or 162, of all juveniles referred for an initial custody decision in the year 2004 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:	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Secure Custody	536	490	489	503	528	434	437	425	452	419
Non-Secure Shelter	82	93	88	105	110	111	84	103	118	132
Non-Secure Other	81	63	53	72	62	68	86	54	93	69
Outright Released	434	359	369	355	224	181	161	157	145	162
Total	1133	1005	1005	1035	924	794	768	739	808	782

The table shows that the overall number of referrals for intake dropped in the year 2004. The number of juveniles placed under “secure” custody did not differ dramatically from the year 2004. The number of juveniles placed

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

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

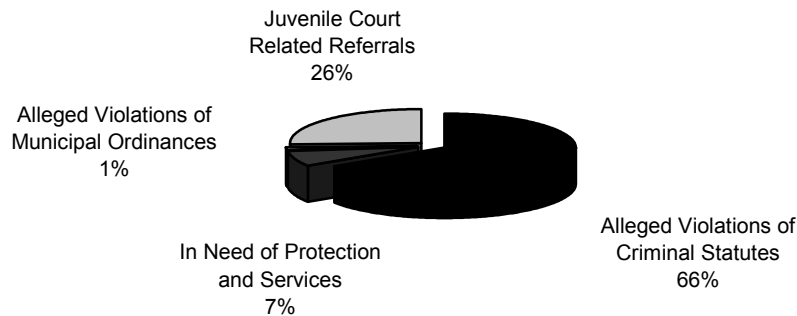
JRC Referral Categories

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

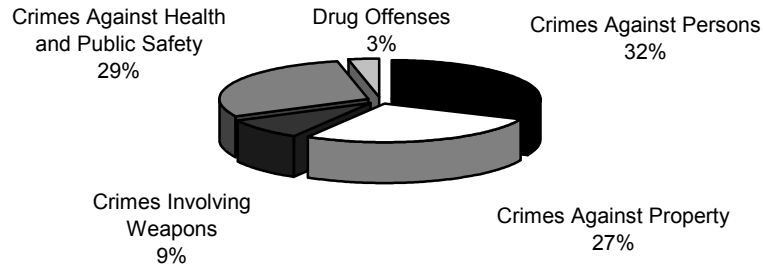
- 1.) Juveniles alleged to have violated one or more criminal statutes.
- 2.) Juveniles alleged to be in need of protection or services.
- 3.) Juveniles alleged to have violated on or more municipal ordinances.
- 4.) Juveniles in the “other” category (Court Order, Sanctions, Capias, etc.)

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

JRC Referral Categories



Category One: Alleged Violations of Criminal Statutes



Crimes Against Public Health And Safety

Referrals for allegedly committing offenses against Public Health and Safety constituted the second largest percentage of all delinquency entries in the year 2004. Disorderly Conduct (168), in conjunction with entries for Obstruction (28) and Resisting (37), represent all but 12 of the 245 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	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	110	58	168
Eluding	4	1	5
Escape	1	1	2
Forgery/Uttering	2	2	4
Obstruction	20	8	28
Operating After Suspension (Traffic)	1	0	1
Resisting	32	5	37
Total	170	75	245

Crimes Against Persons

Juveniles referred for allegedly committing offenses against other persons represent the largest percentage, thirty-two percent, of the five subsections. Assault/Battery charges represent more than half of the entries in this subsection (165). Males were alleged to have committed a disproportionate number of substantial batteries when compared to females. Males were also alleged to have committed a disproportionate percentage (94%) 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	0	0
Assault/Battery	83	46	129
-Substantial	22	5	27
-To A Police Officer	1	2	3
-Other Types	3	3	6
Child Abuse	3	1	4
Endangering Safety	14	2	16
False Imprisonment	2	2	4
Felony Hit and Run	0	0	0
Intimidation/Threats	17	2	19
Reckless Injury	3	0	3
Robbery	4	1	5
-Strong Armed	9	0	9
1st Degree Sexual Assault	23	2	25
2nd Degree Sexual Assault	9	0	9
Other	6	0	6
Total	199	66	265

Crimes Against Property

In the year 2004 entries for males outnumbered those for females (173 vs. 53). Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (65) and Criminal Damage to Property (54) charges accounted for more than half of the 226 entries in this subsection. Both Burglary and Theft charges continued to increase among males this year.

Crimes Against Property	Male	Female	Total
Arson	2	0	2
Burglary	31	4	35
Criminal Damage To Property	40	14	54
Entry Into a Locked Vehicle	2	1	3
Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent	50	15	65
Possession of Burglary Tools	2	0	2
Possession of Stolen Property	2	0	2
Retail Theft	14	9	23
Theft	24	10	34
Trespassing	6	0	6
Total	173	53	226

Drug Offenses and Crimes Involving Weapons

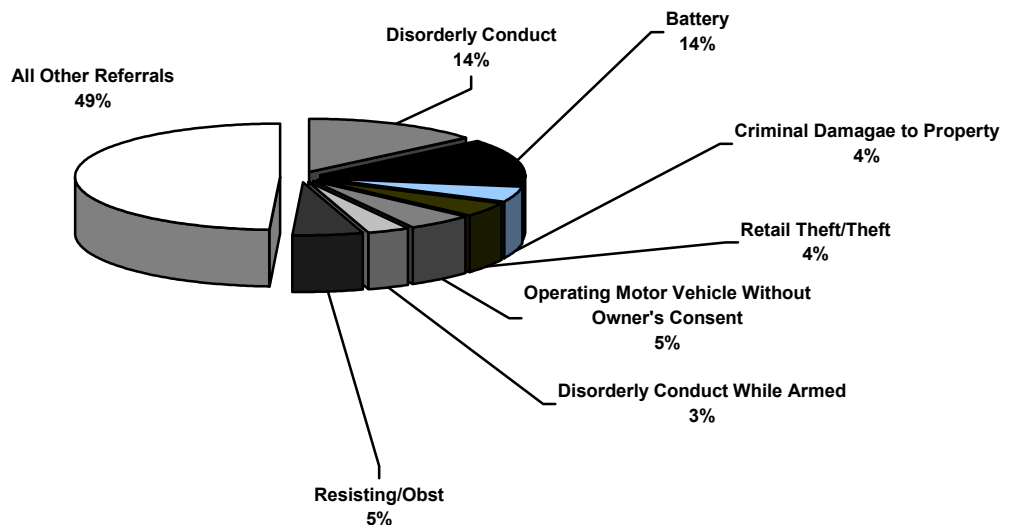
The majority of entries for Crimes Involving Weapons were for Disorderly Conduct While Armed (41 of 74).

Crimes Involving Weapons	Male	Female	Total
Armed Robbery	9	0	9
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	14	0	14
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	29	12	41
Possession of a Firearm	0	0	0
Other Weapons Possession	10	0	10
Total	82	12	74

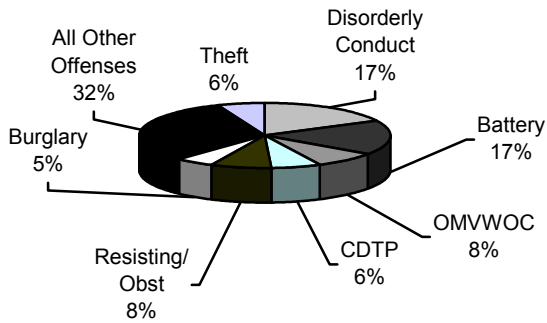
Males constituted a glaring majority, Eighty-nine percent, of entries for drug related offenses.

Drug Offenses	Male	Female	Total
Cocaine Possession	2	0	2
-Possession with Intent	1	1	2
-Delivery	0	0	0
-Paraphernalia	3	0	3
Marijuana Possession	9	1	10
-Possession with Intent	8	0	8
-Delivery	0	1	1
Other Drugs Possession	1	0	1
-Possession with Intent	1	0	1
-Delivery	0	0	0
-Paraphernalia	0	0	0
Total	25	3	28

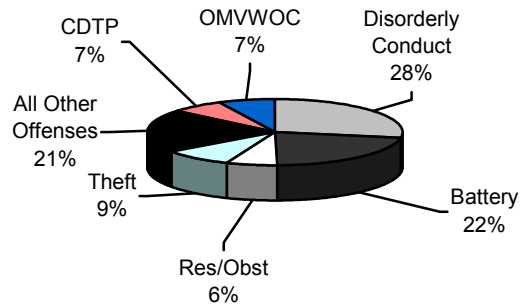
Most Prominent Criminal Offenses Referred - All



Most Prominent Referrals - Male



Most Prominent Referrals - Female



**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 2004, 89 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	8	10
Illness, Injury, Immediate Danger-EC (CHIPS)	4	3	7
Runaway From Dane County	15	8	23
Runaway From Other County or State	20	29	49
Total	41	48	89

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 2004, 19 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-six 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	53	25	78
Court Ordered Custody	23	11	34
DOJC Aftercare Violation	21	10	31
Traffic Offense/Warrant	17	3	20
Sanctions	83	39	122
Violation of Court Ordered Rules	2	1	3
Warrant	16	7	23
Writ	12	2	14
Total	227	98	325

Places of Release

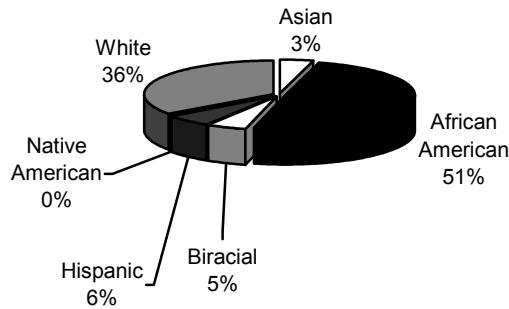
The Juvenile Reception Center documents the placements to which juveniles held under a temporary custody order are released. The JRC face sheet is the primary vehicle by which this statistic is measured. At the end of the year 2004, 1 JRC face sheets remained “open.” These remaining open face sheets 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 writing of this report. The table below illustrates the various placements to which juveniles were released in the year 2004.

Place of Release	Male	Female	Total
Boot Camp	0	0	0
Briarpatch	4	10	14
Dane County Department of Human Services	10	6	16
Department of Corrections	83	20	103
Foster Home	40	14	54
Group Home	31	26	57
Jail	4	2	6
Other County Human Services	0	1	1
Other County Sheriff's Department	6	7	13
Other State Department of Human Services	0	1	1
Other State Sheriff's Department	3	0	3
Parental Home	257	120	377
Relative	41	11	52
Residential Treatment	46	17	63
Responsible Adult	3	1	4
Self	8	2	10
Sprite	1	0	1
Waived	0	0	0
Other	5	1	6
Face Sheets Open	1	0	1
Total	543	239	782

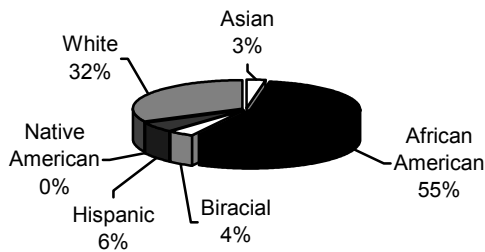
Gender, Race, Age, and Other Information

The 782 juveniles referred for an initial intake in the year 2004 can be described along a variety of characteristics. Sixty-nine percent of the 782 juveniles referred were male. White males constituted thirty-two percent of all male referrals, African American males, fifty-five percent. White females constituted forty-three percent of all female referrals, African American females, forty-one percent. The average age of persons referred was 14.84 years. The mode age for males was 16 years (thirty-three percent) and for females it was 16 years (thirty-four percent). Year 2004 statistics, in regards to gender, race, and age, do not differ significantly from the 2003 statistics. The following chart and tables provide a detailed illustration of the population referred to JRC for intake in the year 2004.

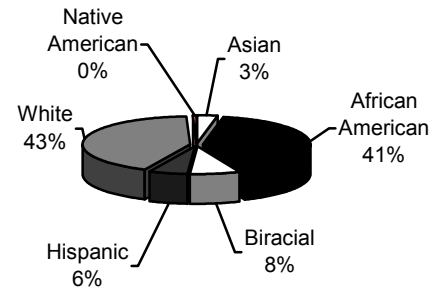
Race of Referral - All



Race of Referral - Male

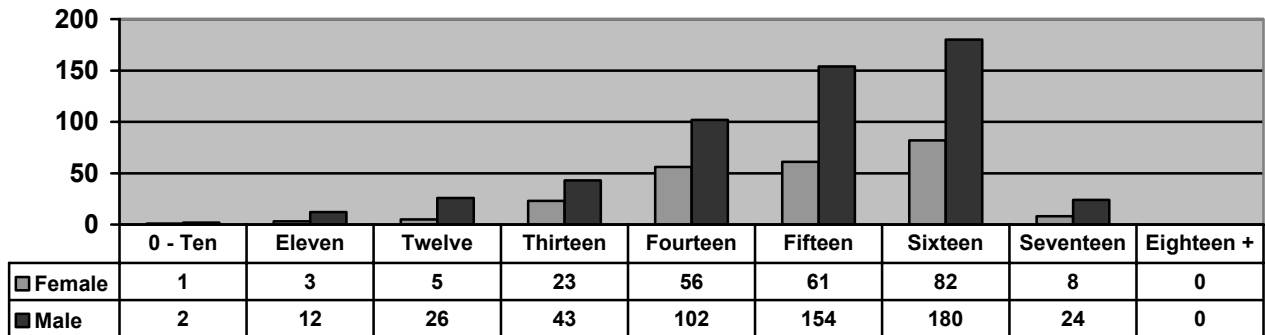


Race of Referral - Female

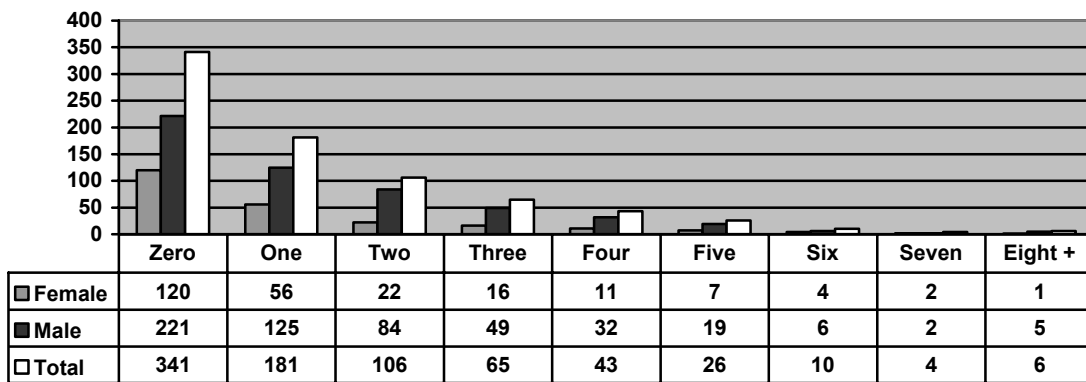


Race	Male	Female	Total
Asian	15	7	22
African American	298	97	395
Bi-Racial	22	18	40
Hispanic	31	14	45
Native American	1	1	2
White	176	102	278
Total	543	239	782

Age Of Referrals



Number of Prior Referrals

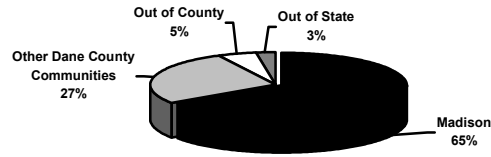


Referring And/Or Apprehending Agency

Juveniles were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center via 28 sources in 2004. Madison Police Department continues to be the leading referral and/or apprehending agency. MPD referred 386, or forty-nine percent, of the juvenile's referred for intake. The Court and the Dane County Sheriff's Office were the second and third most prominent referral agents respectively.

Referring Agencies	Male	Female	Total
Bellville PD	2	0	2
Black Earth PD	0	0	0
Capitol PD	0	1	1
Cottage Grove PD	6	2	8
Court	99	50	149
Dane County Sheriff's Office	62	17	79
Dane County Department of Human Services	0	2	2
DeForest PD	3	1	4
Department of Juvenile Corrections	5	1	6
Fitchburg PD	17	5	22
Madison PD	267	119	386
Maple Bluff PD	2	0	2
Marshall PD	1	0	1
McFarland PD	6	2	8
Middleton PD	5	4	9
Monona PD	3	1	4
Mount Horeb PD	1	0	1
Oregon PD	6	4	10
Shorewood PD	0	1	1
Stoughton PD	3	3	6
Sun Prairie PD	21	4	25
Town of Madison PD	9	1	10
Verona PD	3	2	5
Voluntary Admission	16	16	32
Wauwaukee PD	1	2	3
Wisconsin State Patrol	1	0	1
UW PD	1	0	1
Other	3	1	4
Total	543	239	782

Residence of Referred Juveniles



Residence: Dane County	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	3	0	3
Black Earth	2	0	2
Blue Mounds	4	0	4
Brooklyn	0	0	0
Cottage Grove	6	4	10
Cross Plains	1	0	1
Deerfield	3	1	4
DeForest	8	3	11
Edgerton (rural)	0	0	0
Fitchburg	11	10	21
Madison	366	147	513
Marshall	1	0	1
Mazomanie	6	5	11
McFarland	6	1	7
Middleton	9	3	12
Monona	5	2	7
Mount Horeb	7	1	8
Morrisonville	1	0	1
Oregon	13	9	22
Stoughton	10	11	21
Sun Prairie	29	8	37
Verona	6	1	7
Wausaukee	4	4	8
Westport	1	0	1
Windsor	0	2	2
No Permanent Address	5	1	6
Other	2	2	4
Total	509	215	724

Residence: Other Counties	Male	Female	Total
Brown	2	0	2
Dodge	2	2	4
Iowa	0	1	1
Jefferson	0	1	1
Juneau	0	1	1
LaCrosse	1	2	3
Menomonee	0	1	1
Milwaukee	7	2	9
Portage	1	1	2
Rock	6	2	8
Sauk	2	0	2
Shawno	1	0	1
Washington	0	1	1
Waukesha	1	0	1
Other	0	1	1
Total	23	15	38

Residence: Other States	Male	Female	Total
Illinois	2	4	6
Minnesota	3	1	4
Other	6	4	10
Total	11	9	20

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	74	29	103
LaFollette	56	11	67
Memorial	39	25	64
Shabazz	2	0	2
West	30	18	48
Total	201	83	284

Middle and Elementary Schools	Male	Female	Total
Allis	2	0	2
Chavez	1	0	1
Cherokee	6	6	12
Emerson	0	1	1
Falk	2	1	3
Glacier Creek	2	0	2
Gompers/Blackhawk	5	5	10
Hoyt	1	0	1
Huelgel	1	0	1
Jefferson	4	6	10
Lakeview	1	0	1
Marquette/O'Keefe	6	3	9
Orchard Ridge/Toki	5	5	10
Savannah Oaks	3	0	3
Schenk/Whitehorse	4	2	6
Sennett	10	6	16
Sherman	8	6	14
Thoreau	1	0	1
Van Hise/Hamilton	5	0	5
Wright	3	0	3
Total	70	41	111

Other Madison Area Programs:	Male	Female	Total
Private, OFS, Home, GED, ALA, Replay, School w/in a School, etc.	53	29	82
Total	53	29	82

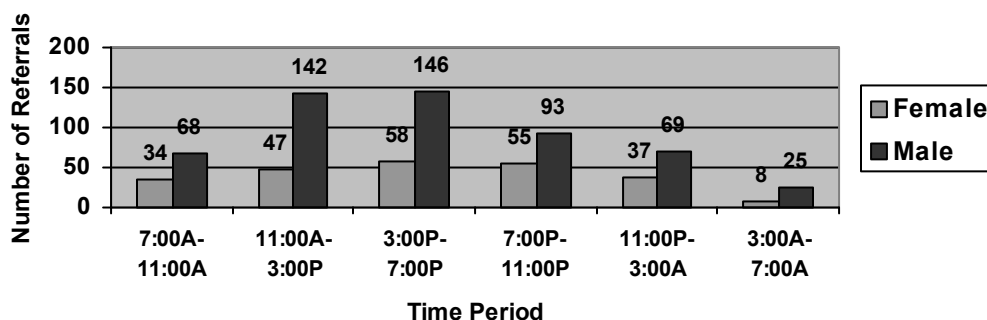
Enrolled: Outside MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	2	0	2
Deerfield	3	1	4
DeForest	6	4	10
Marshall	1	1	2
McFarland	5	1	6
Middleton	17	3	20
Monona	11	4	15
Mount Horeb	13	1	14
Oregon	13	8	21
Stoughton	10	6	16
Sun Prairie	21	6	27
Verona	16	4	20
Wausaukee	5	2	7
Wisconsin Heights	4	3	7
Other	4	1	5
Enrolled Out-of-County	41	20	61
Enrolled Out-of-State	6	8	14
Total	178	73	251

Not Enrolled	Male	Female	Total
Not Enrolled Dane County	29	6	35
Not Enrolled Out-of-County	9	7	16
Not Enrolled Out -of-State	3	0	3
Total	41	13	54

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 782 initial referrals made in 2004, JRC counselors also admitted 149 juveniles to Detention to serve imposed sanction days. Additionally 73 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 1004 intakes that were conducted in the year 2004. 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.

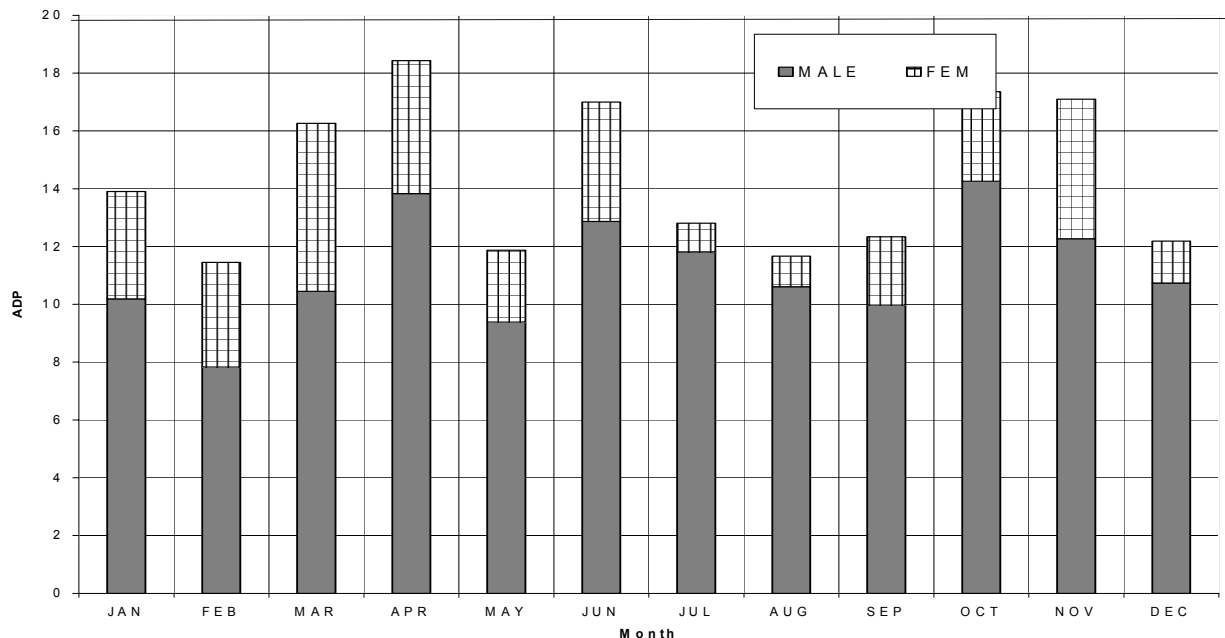
Juvenile Detention

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.

DETENTION POPULATION 2004

MONTH	MALE	FEM	MN	WH	TOTAL
JAN	10.19	3.71	7.87	6.03	13.90
FEB	7.83	3.62	7.14	4.31	11.45
MAR	10.45	5.81	12.58	3.68	16.26
APR	13.83	4.60	15.10	3.33	18.43
MAY	9.39	2.48	8.26	3.61	11.87
JUN	12.87	4.13	14.0	3.0	17.0
JUL	11.81	1.0	10.10	2.71	12.81
AUG	10.61	1.06	9.81	1.87	11.68
SEP	9.97	2.37	10.87	1.47	12.33
OCT	14.26	3.10	13.97	3.39	17.35
NOV	12.27	4.83	13.67	3.43	17.10
DEC	10.74	1.45	9.87	2.32	12.19
AVG	11.19	3.18	11.10	3.26	14.36

DETENTION POPULATION ADP 2004

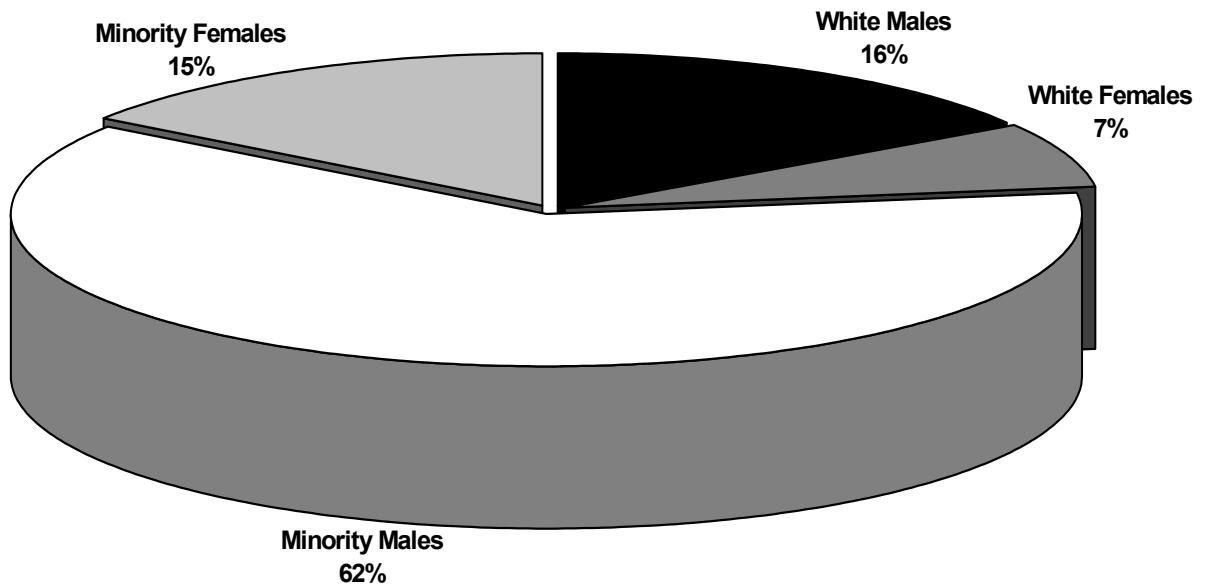


In 2004, approximately 73.90% of the juveniles in Detention were male and 67.72% of the juveniles in placement were minority.

2004 Detention Population by Race/Sex

Race/Sex	ADP
White Males	2.28
White Females	0.98
Minority Males	8.90
Minority Females	2.21

DETENTION ADP 2004 RACE/SEX

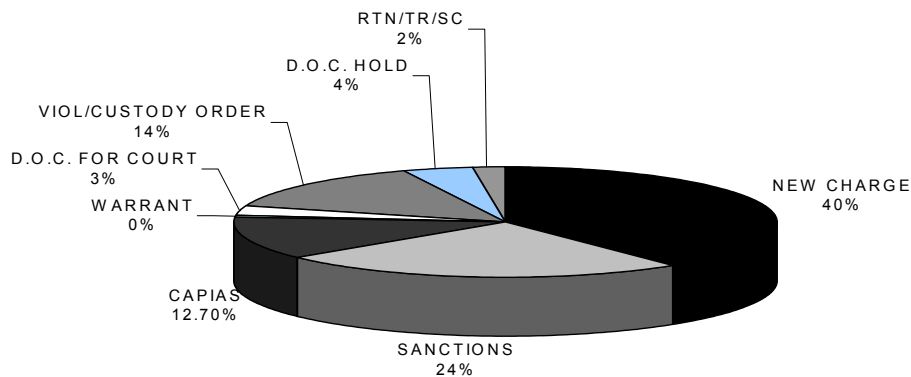


Juveniles are placed in Detention for a variety of reasons. As noted in the following table/chart, 39.33% of juveniles placed in Detention (223 juveniles) are placed on the basis of an intake decision related to a new delinquency allegation.

2004 REASON FOR ADMISSION						
	FEMALES (148)		MALES (419)		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
NEW CHARGE	41	27.70%	182	43.44%	223	39.33%
SANCTIONS	42	28.38%	96	22.41%	138	24.34%
CAPIAS	23	15.54%	49	11.69%	72	12.70%
WARRANT	2	1.35%	0	0%	2	0.35%
D.O.C. FOR COURT	2	1.35%	14	3.34%	16	2.82%
VIOL/CUST. ORDER	30	20.27%	50	11.93%	80	14.11%
D.O.C. HOLD	8	5.41%	16	3.82%	24	4.23%
RTN/TR/SC	0	0%	11	2.63%	11	1.94%
TRAFFIC	0	0%	1	0.24%	1	0.18%
TOTAL	148	100.0%	419	100.0%	567	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

2004 REASON FOR ADMISSION



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

DETENTION AVG AGE AND LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) 2004

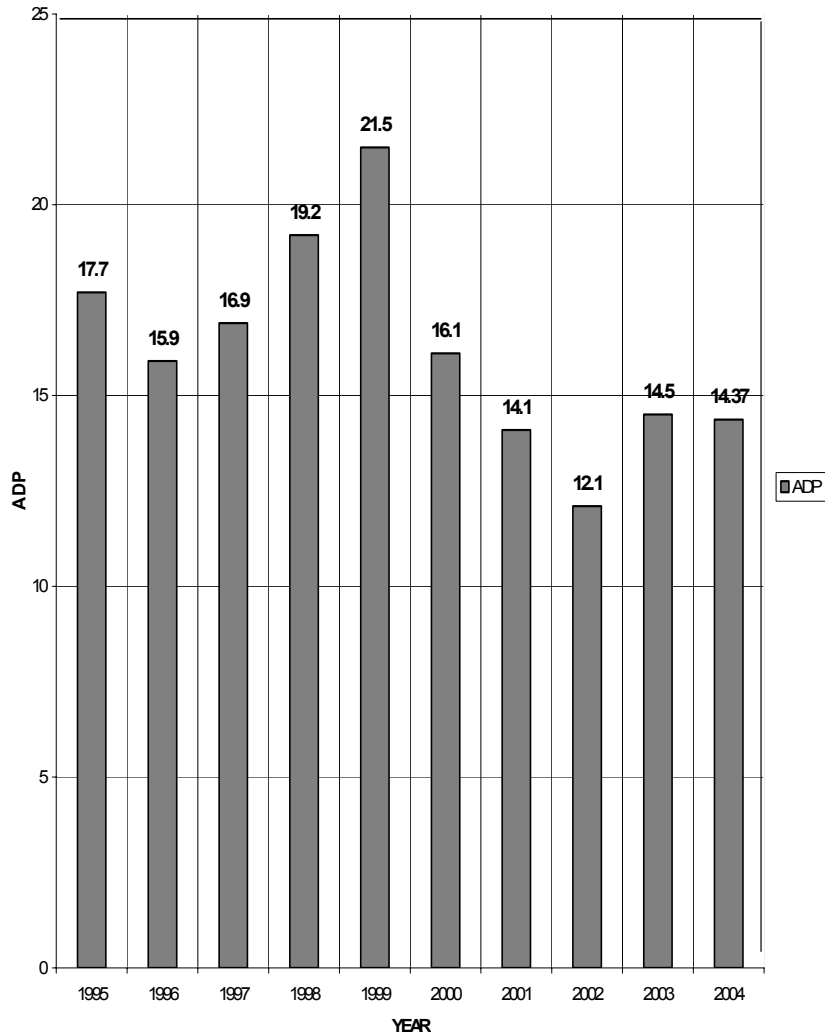
GROUP	AVG AGE	AVG LENGTH OF STAY
MINORITY	14.83	11.39
WHITE	15.11	7.21
ALL	14.92	10.04
MALE	14.96	10.56
FEMALE	14.82	8.55
WHITE MALE	15.22	7.11
WHITE FEMALE	14.87	7.45
MINORITY MALE	14.84	12.12
MINORITY FEMALE	14.80	9.17

JUVENILE DETENTION ADP HISTORY

YEAR	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
ADP	17.7	15.9	16.9	19.2	21.5	16.1	14.1	12.1	14.5	14.37

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. This years ADP remained consistent with last years showing a slight decrease.

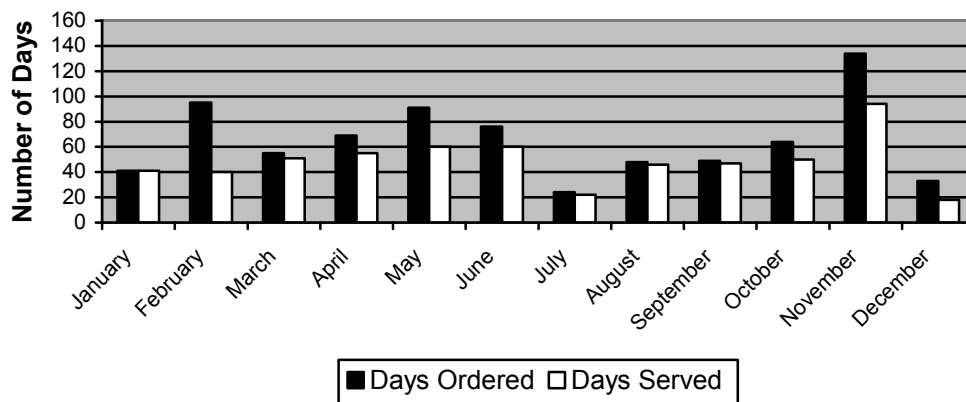
DETENTION ADP HISTORY 1995-2004



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



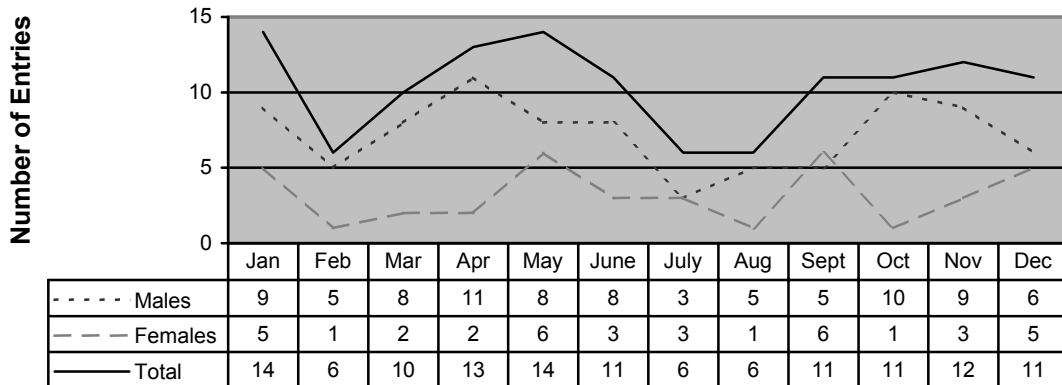
The chart above demonstrates the difference between the number of days ordered by the Court each month and the number of those ordered days that are served. The following table illustrates, in greater detail; the number of sanctions orders that were entered by the court in any given month over the past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

Month	Number Of Orders	Days Ordered In SC	Days Ordered In SH	Average Order	Days Served In SC	Days Served In SH	Total Days Served
January	12	171	30	16.8	109	46	155
February	9	70	41	12.3	45	40	85
March	12	80	60	11.7	67	53	120
April	19	197	53	13.2	103	33	136
May	10	99	58	15.7	74	29	103
June	12	109	60	14.1	81	61	142
July	11	116	0	10.5	103	0	103
August	9	61	39	11.1	30	39	69
September	11	115	20	12.3	76	18	94
October	10	60	6	6.6	39	8	47
November	21	146	80	10.8	130	49	179
December	15	106	104	14	86	117	203
Total	151	1330	551	12.4	943	493	1436

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-seven orders for Sanctions in the year 2004 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, 149, who physically entered the Detention Center to serve sanctions in the year 2004.

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 also serves as an overnight resource for Briar Patch referrals.

Shelter Home served 201 juveniles during 2004, 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 20 residents were readmitted in 2004 after being released.

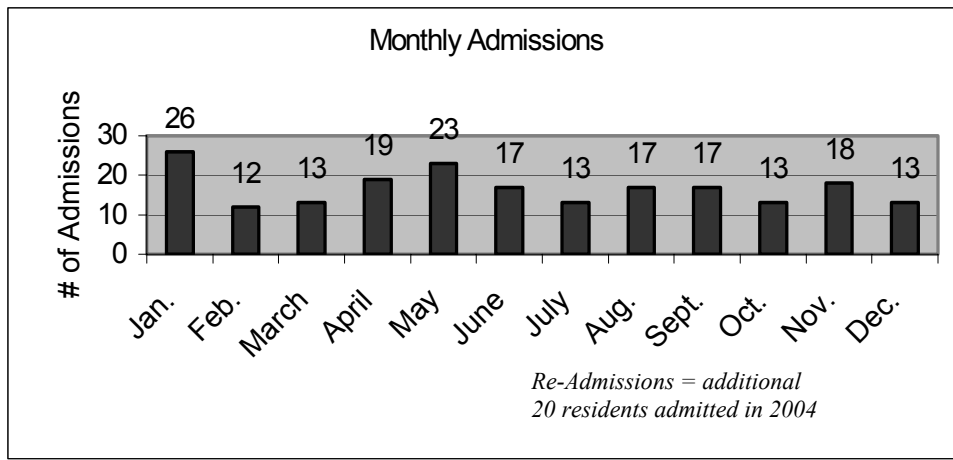
Age of Children Admitted to Shelter Home

Age	Male	Female	Totals
10	1	0	1
11	4	0	4
12	4	4	8
13	9	12	21
14	27	19	46
15	37	16	53
16	38	24	62
17	2	4	8
Total	122	79	201

The average age of Shelter Home residents has remained about the same at 14.65 years for the past 5 years. Male residents increased by 12%, while

females decreased by about 10%. The average age for girls in 2004 was 15.14 (14.51 in 2003) and the average age for boys was 14.70 (14.77 in 2003).

Admission to Shelter Home By Month



Basis For Referral To Shelter Home

Referral Basis	Male	Female	Total
CHIPS-JIPS	0	0	0
CHIPS	8	13	21
JIPS	0	1	1
Delinquent	114	63	177
CHIPS-Delinquent	0	1	1
Delinquent-JIPS	0	1	1
Total	122	79	201

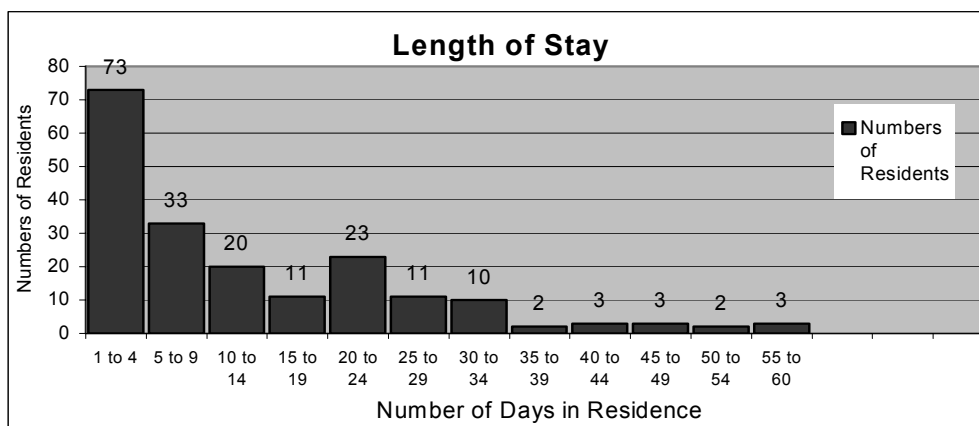
CHIPS = Children in need of protection and services. JIPS= Juvenile in need of protection and services

Delinquency admissions, 88.1% in 2004, continued to increase in proportion to CHIPS admissions, which accounted for 10.4% of all admissions. In 1982, delinquency admissions represented 18.3%; in 1992, delinquency admissions surpassed CHIPS for the first time (54.7%). In 1996, delinquency admissions represented 60.3%. In 2004, Court Ordered Sanctions referrals represented 14.4% (29 residents), up from 12.2% in 2003 (24 residents) and 9.7% in 2002 (20 residents).

Physical Custody Status At Time Of Referral To Shelter Home

Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	69	45	114
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	15	7	22
Emergency-COP	15	12	27
Sanctions	21	8	29
Briar Patch	2	7	9
Total	122	79	201

Days in Residence



The average length of stay dropped from 14.4 days in 2003 to 12.7 days in 2004 (from 2000-2004 the average length of stay was 13.5 days). The average length of stay fell from 1990 (24.3 days) to 1998 (16.2 days), until a slight rise from 1999 (12.5 days), 2000 (13.8 days), and 2001 (14.7 days). Of those admitted in 2004, 62.7% stayed 14 days or less. Additionally, 7 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	152	84
Relative Home	12	15
Foster Home	17	22
Group Home	18	16
CCI	2	8
Responsible Adult	0	0
AWOL	0	23
Briar Patch (PH)	N/A	9
Self	0	0
DT	0	20
DCDHS	0	1
DOC	0	3
Hospital	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	201	201

- 49.3% of kids were released to their PH or a RH in 2004 (42.1 in 2003)
- 11.4% of 2004 releases were AWOLs, down from 12.7% on 2003 (15.9% in 2002)

AWOL = Runaway from Shelter Home

Residence

Location	Number of Residents
Belleville	1
Blue Mounds	2
Cottage Grove	2
Dane	1
Deerfield	1
Deforest	4
Downsville	1
Fitchburg	5
Green Bay	3
Homeless	1
Janesville	1
Madison	132
Mazomanie	5
McFarland	3
Middleton	4
Milwaukee	2
Monona	1
Mount Horeb	2
Oregon	3
Seattle, Washington	1
Smithville Flats, New York	1
Smyra, New York	1
Stevens Point	1
Stoughton	8
Sun Prairie	7
Verona	5
Waterloo	1
Waunakee	1
Windsor	1

Madison juveniles comprised 65.7% of the Shelter Home population (68.5% in 2003). The bulk of 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	11
Armed Robbery	1
Battery	36
Briar Patch	9
Burglary	9
Capias	11
Chips/ Protective Custody	4
Court Ordered	12
Crimes Against Persons	0
Crimes Involving Weapons	0
Criminal Damage to Property	12
Disorderly Conduct	51
False Imprisonment	1
Forgery	0
Homeless	2
Miscellaneous	0
Intimidation of a Witness	4

Obstructing	3
OMVWOC	9
Party to a Crime	2
Physical Abuse of a Child	1
Placement Terminated	21
Poss. Of Drug Paraphernalia	0
Possession	1
Possession of a Dangerous Weapon	0
Possession of Stolen Property	0
Possession with Intent to Deliver	2
Reckless Endangerment	3
Resisting	8
Retail Theft	3
Runaway	11
Sanctions	32
Sexual Assault	3
Theft	7
Trespassing	1

Disorderly Conduct remained the most frequent reason for referral, 25.4% of those admitted in 2004 (25.4% in 2003 as well). Battery was the second most frequent reason for referral at 17.9% in 2004 (16.2% in 2003). One third of all Disorderly Conduct referrals and 39% of Battery referrals were domestic.

Ethnic Make-up of Admissions to Shelter Home

	Male	Female
African American	62	25
African American-Asian	2	0
African American-Hispanic	1	0
African Am.-Native Am.	2	0
African Am.-Hispanic-White	1	0
African American-White	11	4
Asian	1	2
Hispanic	3	6
Hispanic-White	1	0
Native American	0	0
Native American-White	1	1
White	37	41

Minority members of the Shelter Home population represented 61.2% in 2004, a decrease from 65.9% in 2003. White members represented 38.8% in 2004 (34.0% in 2003). 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 (how residents identify themselves).

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	3	22	---	5	2	25
African American/Male	6	56	---	11	2	62
African American-Asian/Female	---	---	---	---	---	---
African American-Asian/Male	---	2	---	1	---	2
African American-Hispanic/Female	---	---	---	---	---	---
African American-Hispanic/Male	---	1	---	---	---	1
African American-Native American/Female	---	---	---	---	---	---
African American-Native American/Male	---	2	---	---	---	2
African American-White/Female	1	2	1	---	---	4
African American-White/Male	1	10	---	2	---	11
African Am-Hispanic-White/Female	---	---	---	---	---	---
African Am-Hispanic-White/Male	---	1	---	1	---	1
Asian/Female	---	2	---	---	---	2
Asian/Male	---	1	---	---	---	1
Hispanic/Female	1	5	---	---	1	6
Hispanic/Male	---	3	---	---	---	3
Hispanic-White/Female	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hispanic-White/Male	---	1	---	---	---	1
Native American/Female	---	---	---	---	---	---
Native American/Male	---	---	---	---	---	---
Native American-White/Female	---	1	---	---	---	1
Native American-White/Male	---	1	---	1	---	1
White/Female	9	31	1	3	4	41
White/Male	1	36	---	5	---	37
Totals	22	114	2	29	9	*201

The TOTALS column does not include the SANCIONS and BRIAR PATCH columns, since these residents are captured in the DELINQUENT and CHIPS columns as well.

Average Daily Population

Month	Boys	Girls	Total
January	4.6	3.1	7.7
February	4.8	3.0	7.8
March	4.9	2.7	7.6
April	2.4	3.7	6.1
May	6.8	3.3	10.1
June	7.1	2.7	9.8
July	5.5	3.2	8.7
August	4.8	1.9	6.7
September	5.6	1.7	7.3
October	4.1	1.4	5.5
November	2.3	1.3	3.6
December	4.0	2.0	6.0
Total Averages	4.7	2.5	7.2

The average daily population for 2004 was 7.2, down from the 10-year average of 8.5. The 2004 average daily population for males was 4.7, slightly lower than the 10-year average of 5.4 residents. The average daily population for females was 2.5 in 2004, a bit lower than the 10-year average of 3.1.

Average Daily Population for years 1994 – 2004

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
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
2004	4.7	2.5	7.2
Total	5.4	3.1	8.5

Medications

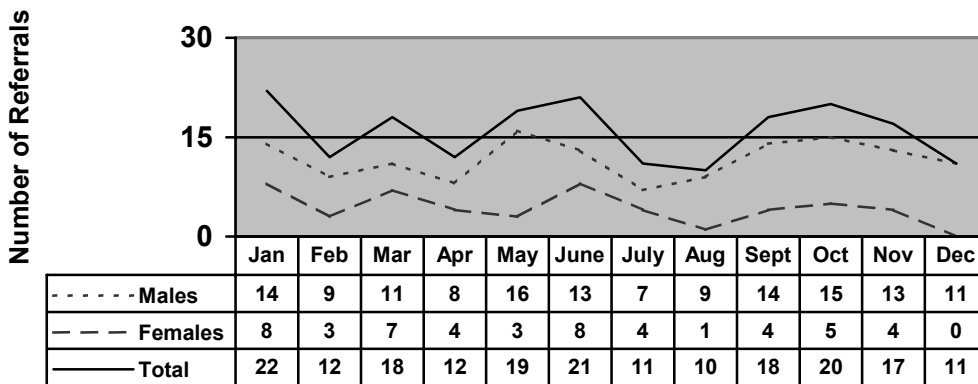
Thirty-seven percent (75) of the children admitted to Shelter in 2004 were on medication (this figure was 44% in 2003). Fourteen percent (29) were taking anti-depressants (23% in 2003) and 21% (42) were on 2 or more medications

(25% in 2003). Residents taking more 2 or more medications were often taking a stimulant and an anti-depressant or anti-depressant and anti-psychotic. Six percent (12) of those admitted in 2004 were taking anti-psychotic medication, prescribed for a variety of mental health issues.

Home Detention Program

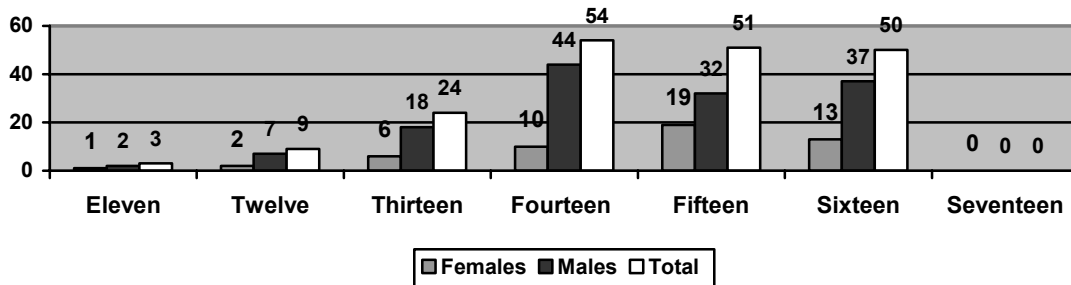
The Dane County Juvenile Court Home Detention Program (HDP) is designed to work with juveniles and their families on a short term basis to enable juveniles to continue living at home and avoid the need for secure custody (detention) or alternative placement. The Home Detention Program may also be assigned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

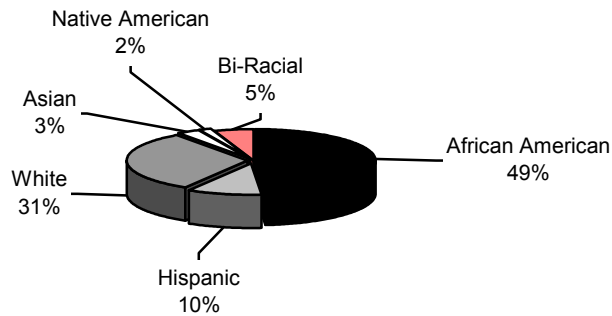


A total of 191 cases were assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2004, a decrease of 12 percent from the year 2003. The length of time for which juveniles were under HDP supervision ranged from 1 to 145 days in the year 2004. Males comprised seventy-three percent, females twenty-seven percent. Males ages fourteen through sixteen accounted for eighty-one percent of all male cases assigned. Females ages fourteen through sixteen accounted for eighty-two 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 2004.

Age of HDP Referrals



Participant Race



Juveniles are assigned to HDP supervision under both Court Disposition and temporary custody orders. Thirty-one percent of assigned juveniles in 2004 were under an order of non-secure custody. Court Ordered juveniles accounted for thirty-six percent and juveniles under a temporary release from secure custody also accounted for thirty percent of HDP cases assigned in the year 2004. All of the assigned juveniles were alleged or adjudicated delinquents. Voluntary participation was only slightly lower from 2003.

Custody Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	41	18	59
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	41	17	58
Voluntary	3	2	5
Court Ordered	55	14	69
Total	140	51	191

Juveniles are 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 2004.

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
Aero	5
ALA	1
All Stars	1
Badger Ridge	2
Belleville	1
Blackhawk	2
Cherokee	2
Cluster	1
Dane County Transitional	1
Deerfield	4

Deforest High	4
East	20
Frank Allis	2
Glacier Creek	3
Hamilton	1
Higher Ground	1
Home Bound	3
James Wright	1
Jefferson	4
Ladd Lake	1
Lafollette	20
Madison Baptist Academy	1
McFarland	1
Memorial	15
Middleton	3
Monona Grove	6
Mount Horeb	3
Not Attending	5
O'Keefe	1
Oregon	2
Prairie View	3
Replay	2
Riverbluff	1
Sail Alternative	1
SAPAR	1
Sauk Prairie	1
Savannah Oaks	3
School Within a School	1
Sennett	3
Sherman	5
Steps to Success	1
Stoughton High	4
Sun Prairie High	7
Toki	5
Verona High	3
Waunakee High	4
West	16
White Horse	6
Winnequah	3
Wisconsin Heights	3
Work and Learn	1
Total	191

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

Location	Number
Belleville	1
Cottage Grove	2
Deerfield	3
Deforest	2
Fitchburg	1
Madison	140
Marshall	1
Mazomanie	3
McFarland	1
Middleton	5
Monona	3
Mount Horeb	3
Oregon	1
Sauk City	1

Stoughton	6
Sun Prairie	12
Verona	1
Waunakee	4
Windsor	1
Total	191

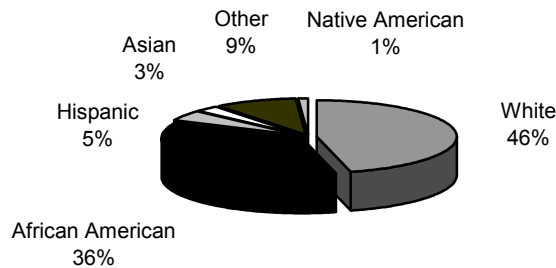
At the time of closure of Home Detention Supervision, Seventy percent of juveniles were placed in their parental home. Fourteen percent were placed in the Dane County **Juvenile Detention Center**, and four percent were placed at the Dane County **Juvenile Shelter Home**. Termination of Home Detention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

Custody Status Placement	Total
Parental Home	135
Shelter Home	7
AWOL	4
Detention	26
Foster Home	3
Group Home	6
Relative Home	3
Responsible Adult	1
Residential Treatment	2
Corrections	3
Legal Guardian	1
Total	191

Youth Restitution Program

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

Participant Race



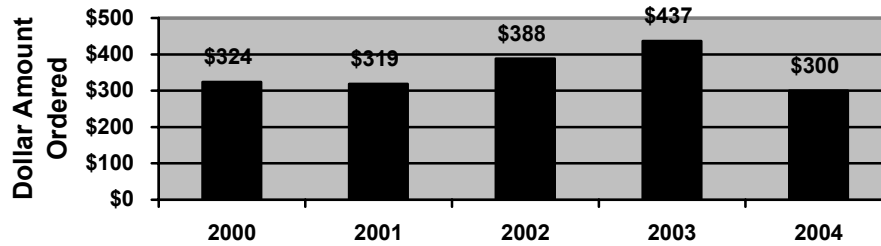
the Juvenile Court to provide this service.³

353 juveniles participated in the YRP in the year 2004; 269 were male, and 84 were female. Youth of color represented fifty-one percent of those working with the YRP in the year 2004. Seven years ago (1997), youth of color represented twenty-seven percent of the referrals received for community service and restitution services.

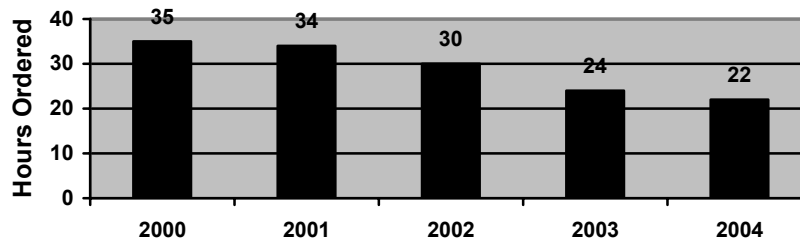
Three hundred and seventy cases were closed successfully during the year 2004. Juveniles involved with the YRP performed 4,032 hours of community service and returned \$62,492 in restitution to victims of their offenses. The average restitution order was for \$300.06 and the average community service order was for 22.4 hours. Theft/retail theft (64 cases) remained the most common offense committed by juvenile offenders referred to YRP. Criminal damage to property was (60 cases) the second most common offense, with battery (58 cases) a close third. Disorderly conduct (36 cases) and OMVWOC (30 cases) were the next most common offenses. The following charts show a five-year history of the orders referred to the Youth Restitution Program and the Program's financial productivity in returning monies to victims.

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

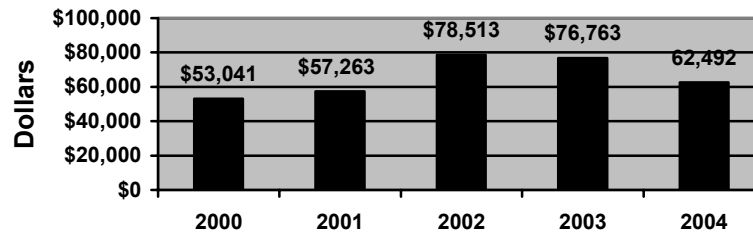
Average Restitution Order



Average Community Service Order



Dollars Paid to Victims



In the year 2004, YRP continued to impress upon youth and parents the responsibility and expectation of securing volunteer opportunities within their own communities and neighborhoods. These experiences lead to an increase in the personal accountability of YRP youth as well as displaying their competencies within their communities. By becoming involved with YRP in a timely a manner, juvenile offenders are making more immediate payments toward their restitution obligations.⁴

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

District Attorney's Office

The total number of delinquency referrals made to the District Attorney's office in the year 2004 was 3,168. During the past five years delinquency referrals have fallen six percent and delinquencies actually filed are down five percent. CHIPS petitions have increased by nine percent over last year and have fallen a total of twelve percent over the last five years (2000-2004). During the ten year period of 1995-2004, delinquency referrals have fallen by twenty-seven percent⁵ and delinquency petitions filed are down by nineteen percent. Violent crime referrals are up eight percent over this five-year period from 2000-2004. Drug crimes are down twenty-three percent during that same time frame.⁶

Juvenile Offense Statistics for 2004

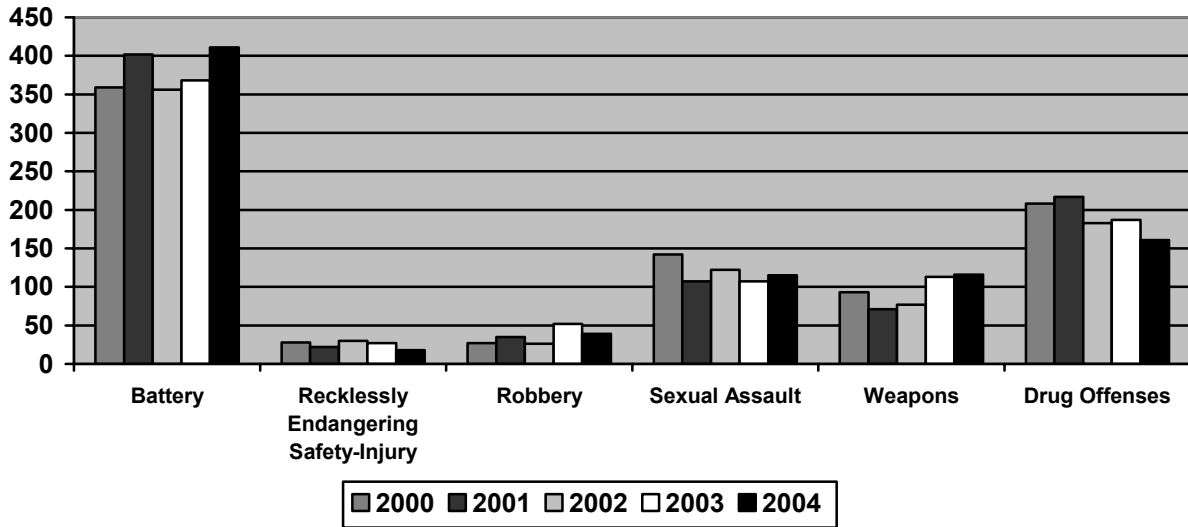
Offense	Prosecuted	Deferred	Declined	Total
Arson	1	0	0	1
Assault By Prisoner	1	0	0	1
Battery	218	89	18	325
Battery, Aggravated	2	0	0	2
Battery, Public Transit Operator/Passenger	2	0	0	2
Battery, Special Circumstances	4	0	3	7
Battery, Substantial	29	1	2	32
Battery to Police Officer	6	1	1	8
Battery to School Officials	29	4	1	34
Bomb Scare	2	0	0	2
Burglary	115	15	16	146
Carrying A Concealed Weapon	38	3	3	44
Child Enticement	0	0	1	1
Counterfeit Narcotics	1	0	0	1
Counterfeit Substances	0	0	1	1
Credit Card Fraud	6	0	2	8
Criminal Damage to Property	298	58	32	388
Criminal Trespass to Dwelling	18	7	10	35
Dangerous Weapon other than Firearm On School Property	25	3	4	32
Defamation	1	0	0	1
Delivery of Amphetamine/Methcathinone/Phencyclidone	3	0	0	3
Delivery of Drug Paraphenalia	0	1	0	1
Delivery of Psilocin/Psilocybin	0	0	2	2
Delivery of THC (Marijuana)	4	1	1	6
Disorderly Conduct	395	296	70	761
Dispense Prescription Drugs	3	3	0	6
Eluding a Police Officer	2	0	1	3
Endangering Safety by Use of Dangerous Weapon	12	2	0	14
Entry Into Locked Coin Box	1	0	0	1
Entry Into Locked Vehicle	10	0	1	11
Entry Onto Construction Site or Locked Building, Dwelling, Room	7	1	1	9
Escape	7	0	2	9
Exposing Genitals	2	0	0	2

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

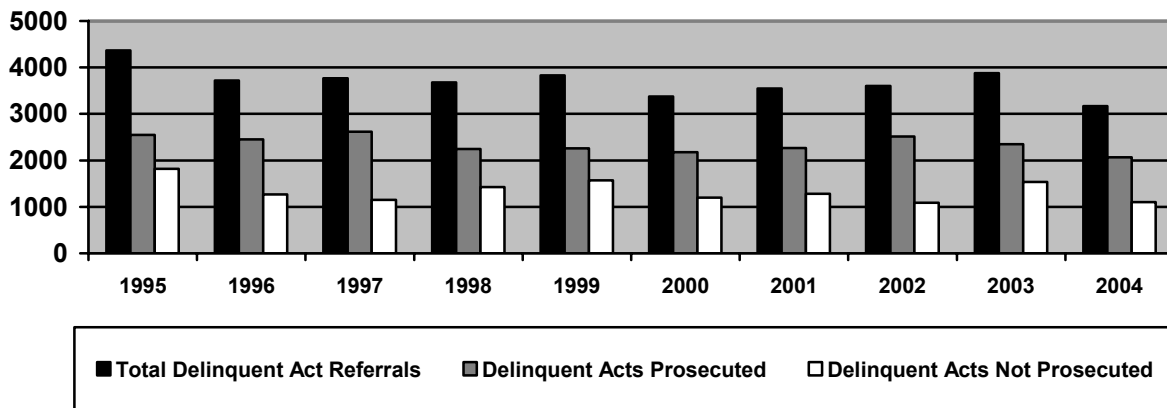
⁶ All statistics, and portions of the language, in this section have been taken directly from information provided by the Dane County District Attorney's office.

Facsimile Firearm Restriction	0	3	3	6
False Imprisonment	3	0	0	3
Forgery/Uttering	31	8	5	44
Fraud an Innkeeper	2	0	1	3
Fraudulent Writing	1	0	0	1
Graffiti	8	4	0	12
Harassment	0	5	2	7
Hit & Run	1	0	0	1
Injury By Negligent Handling Of Dangerous Weapon	7	0	0	7
Intimidation of Victim	23	3	1	27
Intimidation of Witness	0	1	0	1
Laser Pointer Restriction	0	1	0	1
Lewd and Lascivious	4	2	2	8
Mistreatment of Animals	2	0	0	2
Negligent Handling of Burning Materials	6	7	4	17
No Drivers License	4	0	2	6
Obstructing/Resisting	94	27	13	134
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owners Consent	85	9	15	109
Physical Abuse to Child-Intentional	1	0	1	2
Physical Abuse to Child-Reckless	1	0	0	1
Possession of Burglary Tools	4	2	1	7
Possession of Cocaine	1	0	0	1
Possession of Controlled Substance	0	3	3	6
Possession of Dangerous Weapon By Child	2	0	0	2
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	16	20	6	42
Possession of Electric Weapon	0	0	1	1
Possession of Explosives	1	0	0	1
Possession of Firearm by Felon	1	0	0	1
Possession of Firearm In School Zone	1	0	0	1
Possession of Imitation Controlled Substance	0	0	1	1
Possession of LSD/Phencyclidine/Amphetamine/Methcathine	2	0	0	2
Possession of Narcotics	1	3	1	5
Possession of Switchblade Knife	6	0	0	6
Possession of THC (Marijuana)	25	31	10	66
Possession with Intent to Deliver Cocaine	1	0	0	1
Possession with intent to Deliver Narcotics	1	0	0	1
Possession with intent to Deliver Non-Narcotics	0	0	1	1
Possession with intent to Deliver Schedule IV Drugs	0	0	1	1
Possession with Intent to Deliver THC (Marijuana)	12	1	1	14
Receiving Stolen Property	9	11	7	27
Receiving Stolen Property from a Child	0	0	10	10
Reckless Driving	1	0	0	1
Recklessly Endangering Safety-1 st Degree	1	1	0	2
Recklessly Endangering Safety-2 nd Degree	14	1	1	16
Retail Theft	56	43	12	111
Robbery	27	0	2	29
Robbery, Armed	8	0	2	10
Sexual Assault-1 st Degree	2	0	0	2
Sexual Assault-2 nd Degree	3	0	0	3
Sexual Assault-3 rd Degree	4	0	0	4
Sexual Assault-4 th Degree	22	5	6	33
Sexual Assault of a Child-1 st Degree	38	4	4	46
Sexual Assault of a Child-2 nd Degree	8	0	7	15
Sexual Assault-Repeated Acts of Same Child	10	1	1	12
Sexual Gratification	2	0	0	2
Statewide Emergency Services Number	1	1	0	2
Theft	254	48	57	359
Theft of Cellular Telephone Service	0	0	1	1
Threats to Injure	1	0	0	1
Trespass to Land	4	2	5	11
Unauthorized Use Personal Identifying Informaiton	1	0	0	1
Unlawful Use of Telephone	6	2	1	9
Violation of Child Abuse Injunction/TRO	0	1	0	1
Violation of Harassment Injunction/TRO	3	1	0	4
Violation of Non-Secure Custody Order	5	0	0	5
Total	2069	736	363	3168

Five-Year Violent Crimes and Drug Crimes



Ten Year Juvenile Statistics



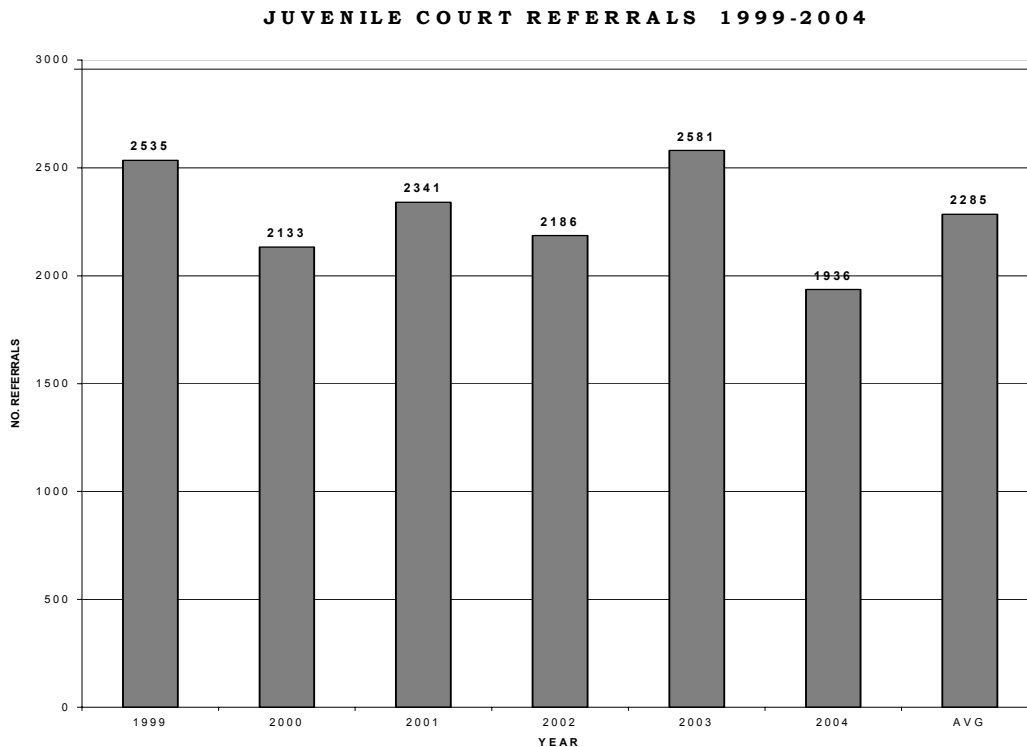
Juvenile Court Referrals

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:

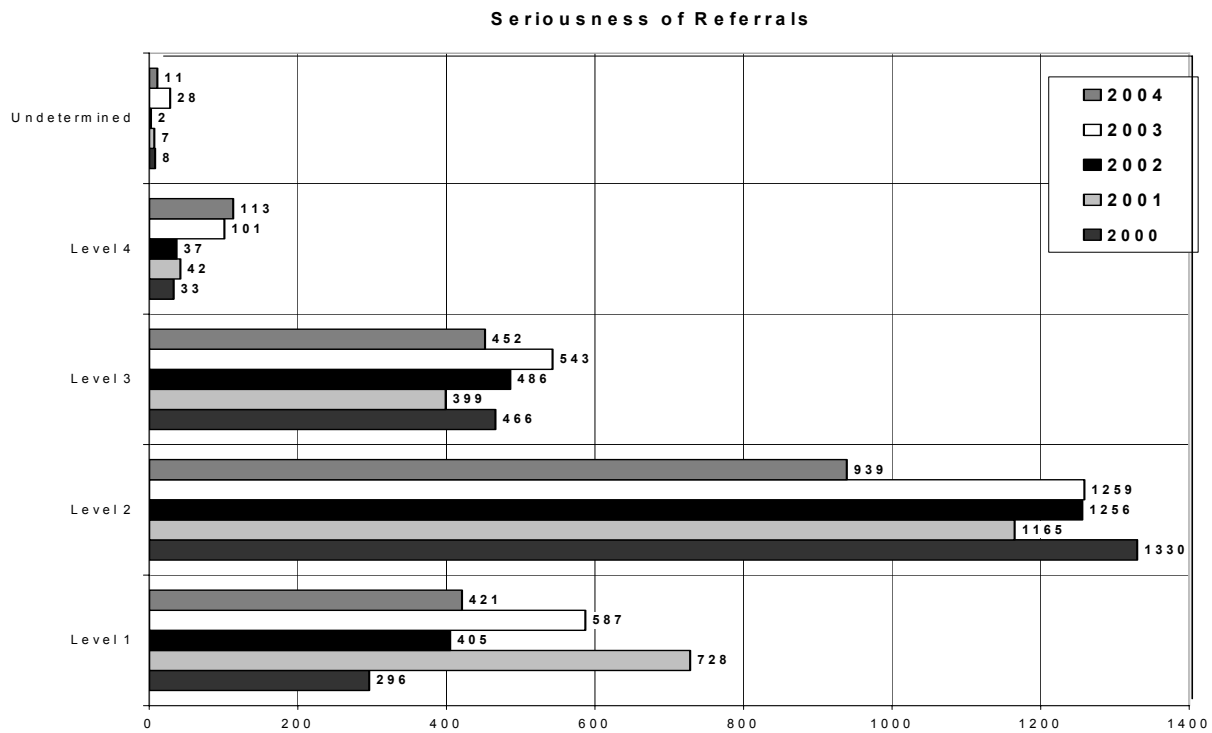
JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

YEAR	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	AVG
# REFERRALS	2535	2133	2341	2186	2581	1936	2285



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)
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
2004	421	939	452	113	11	1936



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 PETITONS FILED 1995-2004						
YEAR	DEL	WAIVER	CHIPS	TPR	OTHER	TOTAL(S)
1995	1461	273	388	132	1314	3568
1996	1410	220	334	137	1328	3429
1997	1325	134	296	149	1541	3445
1998	1311	127	310	146	1634	3528
1999	1314	120	270	115	1597	3416
2000*	1266	121	318	149	1645	3499
2001*	1343	90	304	148	1724	3609
2002	1360	86	299	182	1567	3494
2003	1489	86	251	175	1505	3506
2004	1149	37	280	149	1771	3386
AVG	1343	129	305	148	1563	3488
"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/Juvenile In Need of Protection or Services WAIVER = Waiver to adult court
 CHIPS = Child In Need of Protection or Services TPR = Termination of Parental Rights

Closing

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

In the year 2004 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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