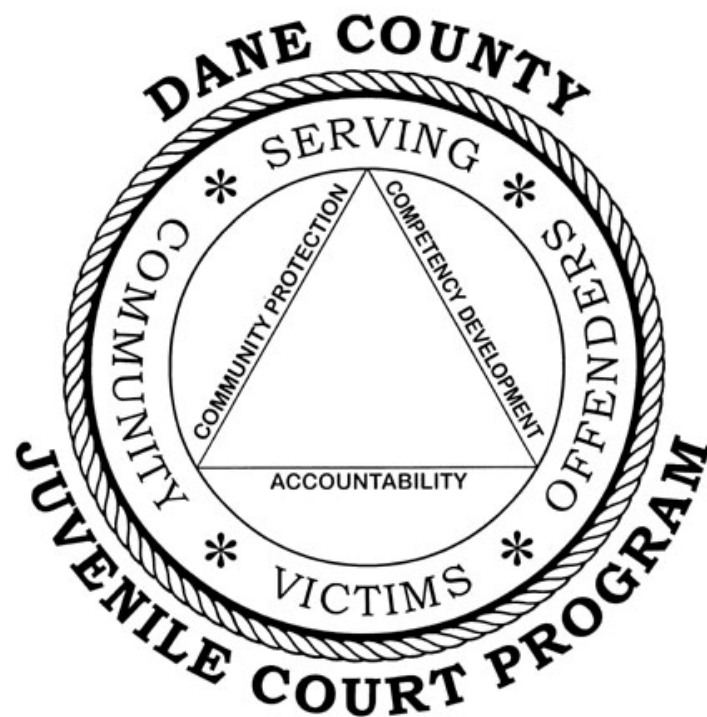


# DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



## ANNUAL REPORT 2005 DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

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# **JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM**

The **Juvenile Court Program** began under supervision of the Circuit 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 2005 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.

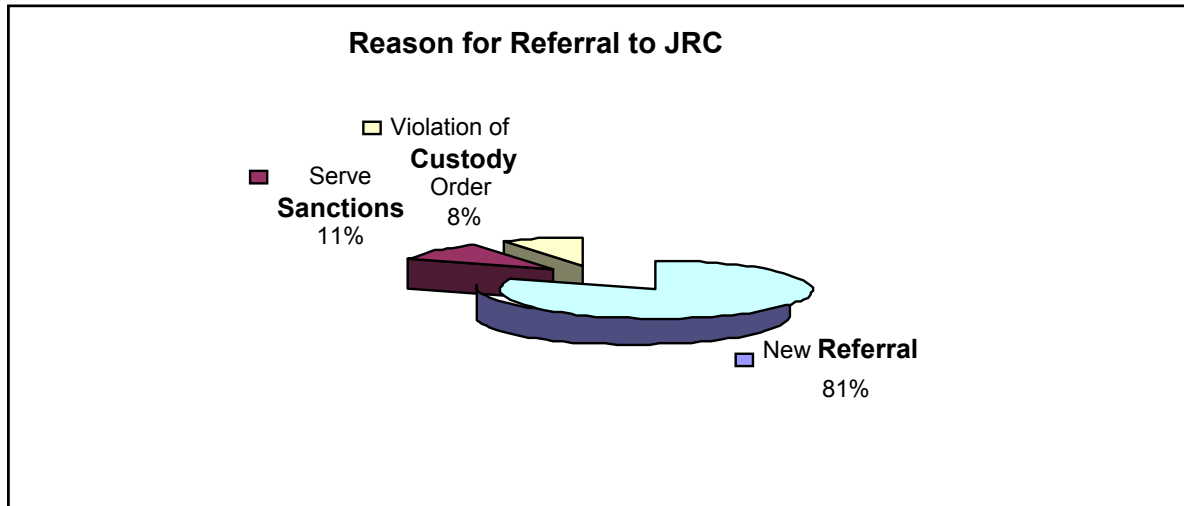
The supervisors and staff of the program's agencies work hard to maintain a safe environment for the youth and families they serve. The Annual Report is one of the tools that the agencies involved with the Juvenile Court Program use to monitor their own performance and to address recurrent, or newly emerging, patterns and/or community needs.

## *A Special Note About the 2005 Data*

In 2005 the Juvenile Court Program instituted an internal data system called Managed Access to Juvenile Records (MAJR) in which the basic information about youth referred for/placed on some form of temporary custody was entered.

# 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.

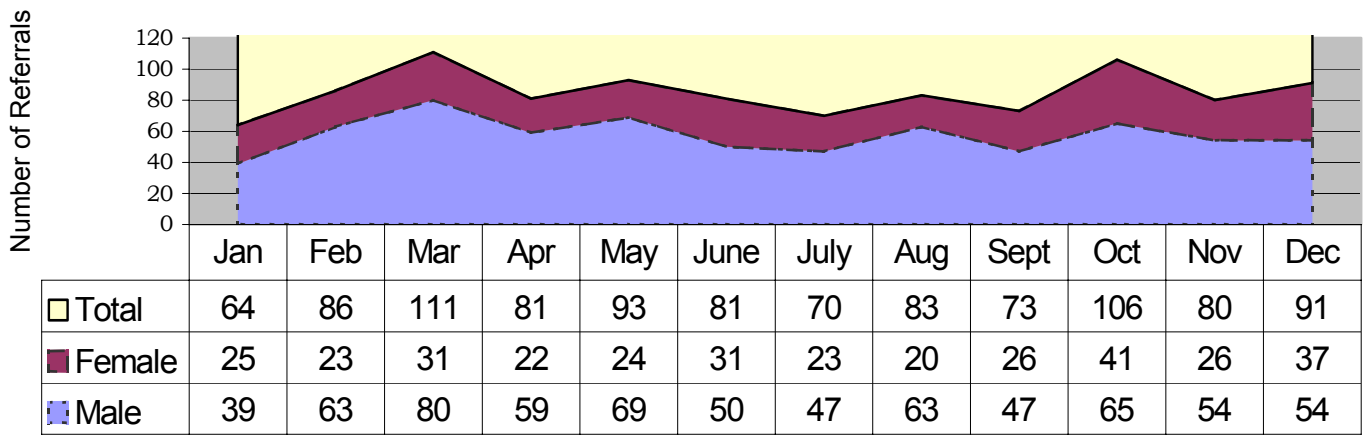


A total of 1113 juveniles, between the ages of 10 and 18, were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center in the year 2005. The chart above provides a percentile breakdown of four referral categories for which juveniles were referred to JRC:

- Eighty-one percent 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.
- At eight percent each, a total of 94, are the referrals to the Reception Center for allegedly violating the terms of an existing custody order.
- The remaining eleven percent, or 119, came to JRC to be placed in the Juvenile Detention Center to serve imposed, or additional, sanction days (See **Sanctions** for more information).

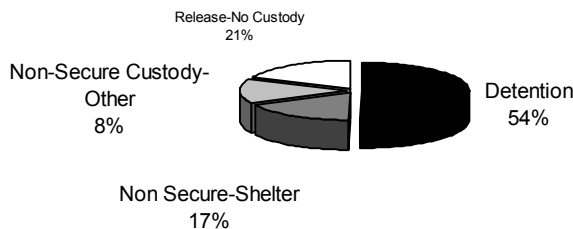
The following chart illustrates the number of referrals per month. The chart indicates that March, May and October were the busiest months for referrals in the year 2005.

## Referrals Per Month



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 2005



The Pie Chart above illustrates a percentile breakdown of the determination of the need for custody made on the juveniles referred for an initial intake in the year 2005. 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 2005.

According to year 2005 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 151 juveniles, were placed under non-secure custody to the Dane County Shelter Home (See **Juvenile Shelter Home** for greater detail).
- The other 119 juveniles placed under non-secure custody in 2005 were placed back in their parental home, the home of a relative, or with a responsible adult

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 released to their parental home or to another responsible adult as soon as possible.

- Twenty-one percent of all juveniles referred for an initial custody decision in the year 2005 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.

<b>Placements of Referrals for Intake:</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Secure Custody	536	490	489	503	528	434	437	425	452	419	436
Non-Secure Shelter	82	93	88	105	110	111	84	103	118	132	151
Non-Secure Other	81	63	53	72	62	68	86	54	93	69	119
Outright Released	434	359	369	355	224	181	161	157	145	162	162
<b>Total</b>	<b>1133</b>	<b>1005</b>	<b>1005</b>	<b>1035</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>868</b>

The table shows that:

- The overall number of referrals for intake rose in the year 2005,
- The number of juveniles placed under “secure” custody did not differ dramatically from the year 2004,
- The number of juveniles placed under “non-secure” custody at the Shelter Home increased slightly from the previous year,
- The number of juveniles placed under “non-secure” custody at somewhere other than Shelter increased by fifty, and
- 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**

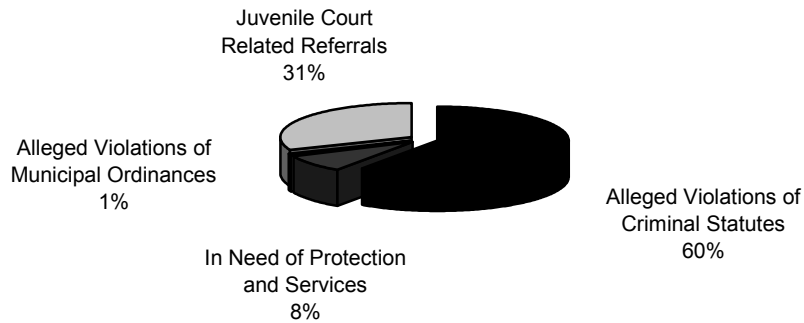
Juveniles referred to the Juvenile Reception Center are divided into four main referral categories. The categories are:

- 1.) Juveniles alleged to have violated one or more criminal statutes.
- 2.) Juveniles alleged to be in need of protection or services.

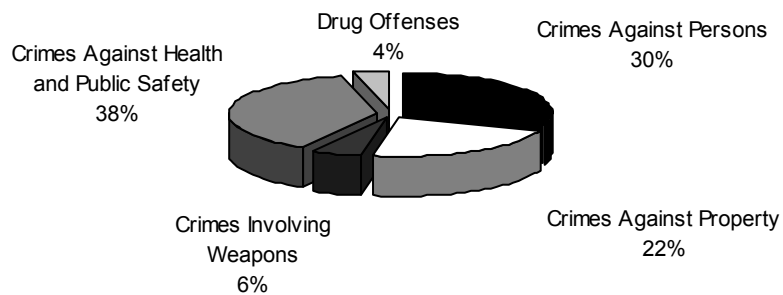
- 3.) Juveniles alleged to have violated on or more municipal ordinances.
- 4.) Juveniles in the “other” category (Court Order, Sanctions, Capias, etc.)

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 largest percentage of all delinquency entries in the year 2005. Disorderly Conduct (273), in conjunction with entries for Obstruction (65) and Resisting (41), represent all but 19 of the 398 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.

<b>Crimes Against Public Health And Safety</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Bomb Threat	1	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	175	98	273
Eluding	6	1	7
Escape	2	1	3
Forgery/Uttering	3	1	4
Obstruction	49	16	65
Operating After Suspension (Traffic)	4	0	4
Resisting	29	12	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>398</b>

## Crimes Against Persons

Juveniles referred for allegedly committing offenses against other persons represent the second largest percentage, **thirty percent**, of the five subsections. Assault/Battery charges represent nearly half of the entries in this subsection (104). Males were also alleged to have committed a sizable majority (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.

<b>Crimes Against Persons</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Attempted Homicide	0	0	0
Assault/Battery	59	45	104
-Substantial	9	5	14
-To A Police Officer	3	7	10
-Other Types	7	3	10
Child Abuse	3	0	3
Endangering Safety	14	2	16
Felony Hit and Run	1	1	2
Intimidation/Threats	18	3	21
Reckless Injury	1	0	1
Robbery	16	0	16
-Strong Armed	2	5	7
1st Degree Sexual Assault	13	1	14
2nd Degree Sexual Assault	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>220</b>

## Crimes Against Property

In the year 2005 entries for males outnumbered those for females (147 vs. 48). Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (38) and Criminal Damage to Property (58) charges



accounted for about half of the 195 entries in this subsection. Theft charges continued to increase among males this year.

<b>Crimes Against Property</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Arson	1	0	1
Burglary	25	1	26
Criminal Damage To Property	42	16	58
Entry Into a Locked Vehicle	4	0	4
Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent	29	9	38
Possession of Burglary Tools	1	0	1
Possession of Stolen Property	2	0	2
Retail Theft	9	12	21
Theft	32	7	39
Trespassing	2	3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>195</b>

### Drug Offenses and Crimes Involving Weapons

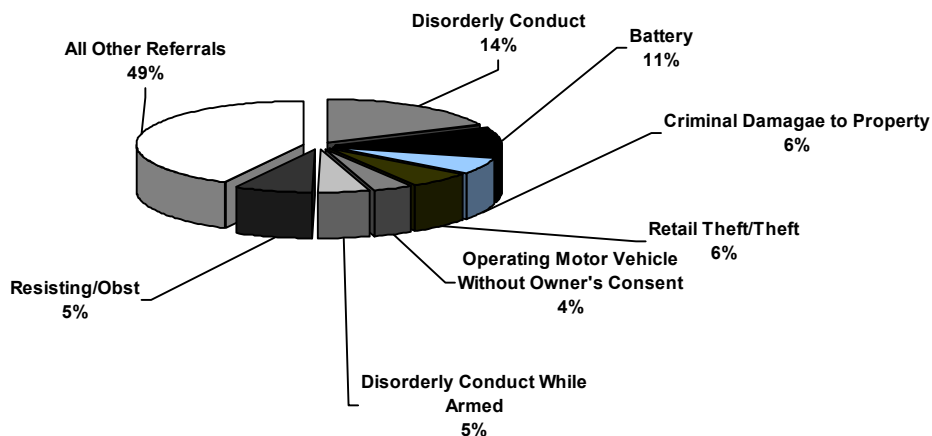
The majority of entries for Crimes Involving Weapons were for Disorderly Conduct While Armed (50 of 117).

<b>Crimes Involving Weapons</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Armed Robbery	15	1	16
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	23	3	26
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	38	12	50
Possession of a Firearm	0	0	0
Other Weapons Possession	19	2	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>117</b>

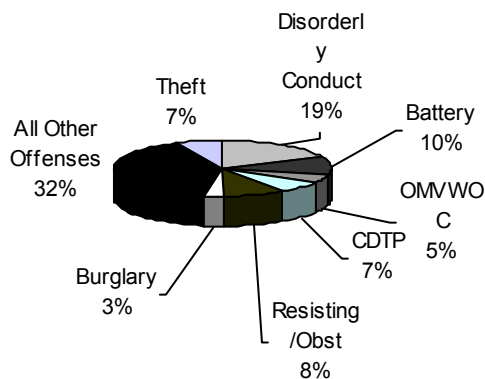
Males constituted a glaring majority, Eighty-five percent, of entries for drug related offenses.

<b>Drug Offenses</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cocaine Possession	4	0	4
-Possession with Intent	2	0	2
-Delivery	0	0	0
Marijuana Possession	8	0	8
-Possession with Intent	9	2	11
-Delivery	0	1	1
Other Drugs Possession	2	1	3
-Possession with Intent	1	0	1
-Delivery	0	0	0
-Paraphernalia	3	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34</b>

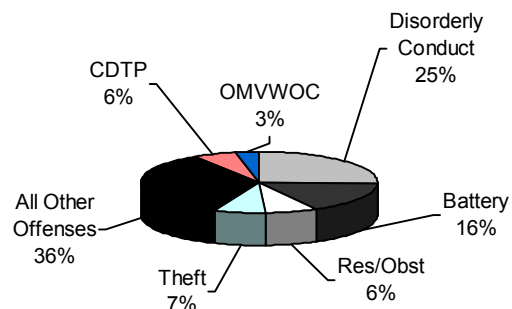
## Most Prominent Criminal Offenses Referred - All



### Most Prominant Referrals - Male



### Most Prominant 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 2005, 125 of the juveniles referred had at least one JIP/CHIPS “count” for JIPS and CHIPS purposes. The split between males and females referred, as CHIPS or JIPS was nearly equal. 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.

<b>CHIPS and JIPS Referrals</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Briarpatch	8	12	20
Illness, Injury, Immediate Danger-EC (CHIPS)	21	22	43
Runaway From Dane County	14	12	26
Runaway From Other County or State	14	21	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>124</b>

### **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 2005, 12 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. Youth referred solely for ordinance violations do not meet statutory criteria for being placed in custody.

### **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-four 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.

<b>Juvenile Court Related Referrals</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Capias	57	40	97
Court Ordered Custody	20	13	33
DOJC Aftercare Violation	41	5	46
Traffic Offense	8	0	8
Sanctions	84	35	119
Violation of Court Ordered Rules	0	1	1
Warrant	23	3	26

Writ	15	4	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>349</b>

### Places of Release

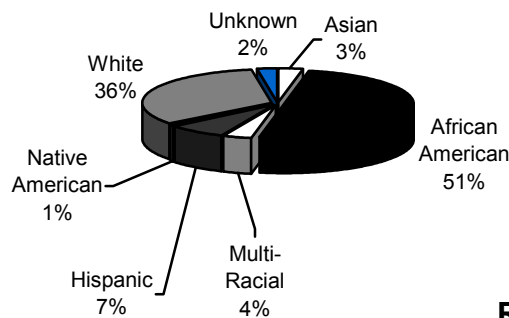
The Juvenile Reception Center documents the placements to which juveniles held under a temporary custody order are ultimately released. The JRC face sheet is the primary vehicle by which this statistic is measured. The table below illustrates the various placements to which juveniles were released in the year 2005.

Place of Release	Male	Female	Total
Boot Camp	0	0	0
Briarpatch	6	0	6
Dane County Department of Human Services	14	8	22
Department of Corrections	149	32	181
Foster Home	68	33	101
Group Home	66	56	122
Jail	8	1	9
Other County Human Services	3	1	4
Other County Sheriff's Department	5	4	9
Other State Department of Human Services	2	0	2
Other State Sheriff's Department	0	0	0
Parental Home	495	171	666
Relative	34	23	57
Residential Treatment	74	46	120
Responsible Adult	4	10	14
Self	12	2	14
Sprite	12	2	14
Waived	10	0	10
Other	30	19	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>1400</b>

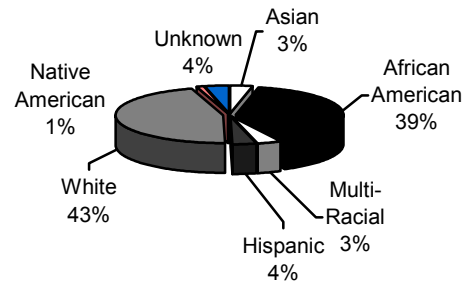
## Gender, Race, Age, and Other Information

The juveniles referred for intake in the year 2005 can be described using a variety of characteristics. The **average age** of persons referred was 14.89 years. Year 2005 statistics, in regards to gender, race, and age, do not differ significantly from the 2004 statistics. The following chart and tables provide a detailed illustration of the population referred to JRC for intake in the year 2005.

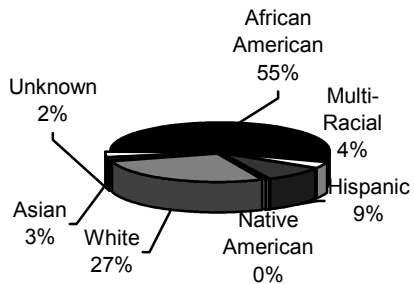
### Race of Referral - All



### Race of Referral - Female

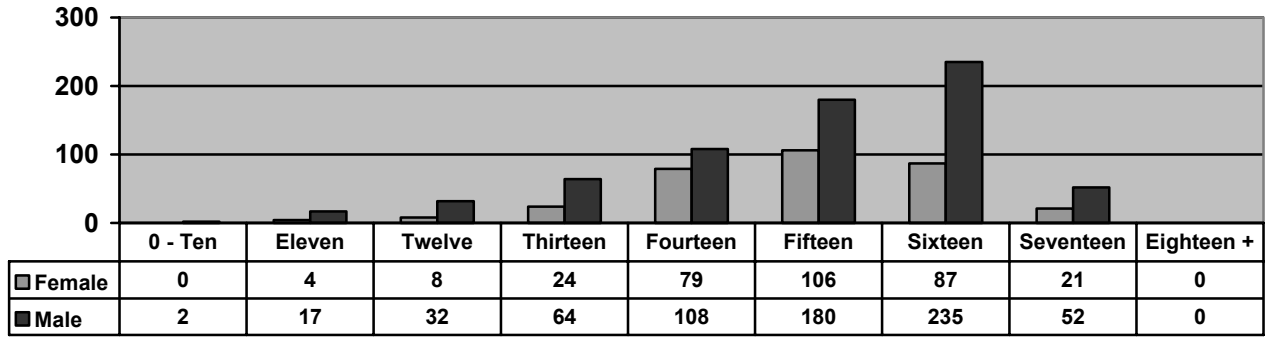


### Race of Referral - Male

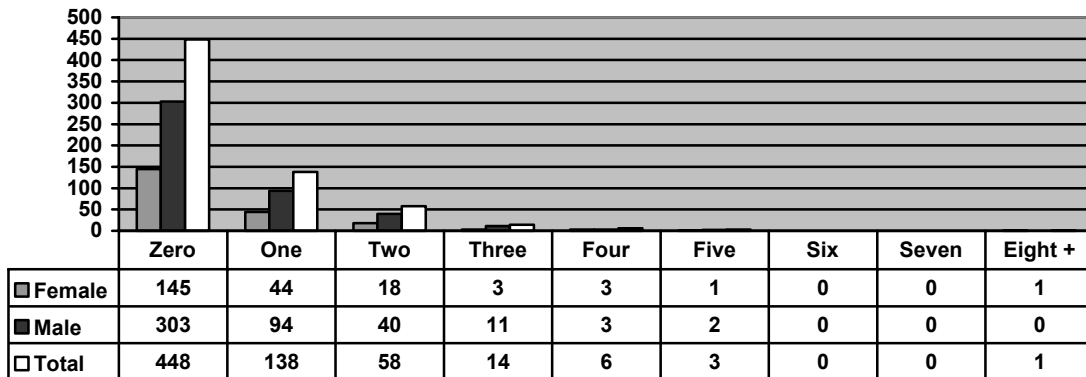


Race	Male	Female	Total
Asian	21	11	32
African American	379	128	507
Multi-Racial	26	11	37
Hispanic	61	12	73
Native American	3	3	6
White	188	150	338
Unknown	12	12	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1017</b>

### Age Of Referrals



### Number of Prior Referrals

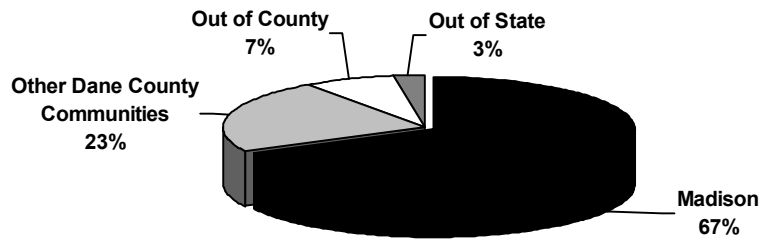


## Referring And/Or Apprehending Agency

Juveniles were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center via 28 sources in 2005. Madison Police Department continues to be the leading referral and/or apprehending agency. MPD referred forty-three 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.

<b>Referring Agencies</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Belleville PD	2	0	2
Capitol PD	2	1	3
Cottage Grove PD	2	2	4
Court	190	78	268
Cross Plains PD	0	1	1
Dane County Sheriff's Office	47	17	64
Dane County Department of Human Services	17	19	36
DeForest PD	5	3	8
Fitchburg PD	25	5	30
Madison PD	283	142	425
Maple Bluff PD	0	1	1
Marshall PD	1	0	1
McFarland PD	11	1	12
Middleton PD	5	4	9
Monona PD	3	2	5
Mount Horeb PD	2	0	2
Oregon PD	17	4	21
Shorewood PD	0	0	0
Stoughton PD	6	6	12
Sun Prairie PD	11	4	15
Town of Madison PD	6	2	8
Verona PD	7	1	8
Voluntary Admission	23	12	35
Waunakee PD	6	1	7
Wisconsin State Patrol	2	4	6
UW PD	2	2	4
Other	7	5	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>999</b>

## Residence of Referred Juveniles



<b>Residence: Dane County</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Belleville	4	0	4
Black Earth	0	1	1
Blue Mounds	7	0	7
Brooklyn	3	0	3
Cottage Grove	7	1	8
Cross Plains	1	10	11
Deerfield	0	5	5
DeForest	20	12	32
Edgerton (rural)	2	1	3
Fitchburg	29	18	47
Madison	752	337	1089
Marshall	1	0	1
Mazomanie	13	2	15
McFarland	15	0	15
Middleton	11	10	21
Monona	2	0	2
Mount Horeb	2	2	4
Morrisonville	0	0	0
Oregon	20	6	26
Stoughton	31	32	63
Sun Prairie	39	11	50
Verona	11	1	12
Wausaukee	11	8	19
Westport	0	0	0
Windsor	1	0	1
No Permanent Address	11	7	18
Other			

<b>Residence: Other Counties</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Colombia	1	1	2
Dodge	0	1	1
Green	1	1	2
Jefferson	1	2	3
LaCrosse	1	1	2
Lincoln	7	0	7
Milwaukee	9	2	11
Outagamie	8	0	8
Portage	1	1	2
Rock	14	9	23
Sauk	4	0	4
Waukesha	26	0	26
Waupaca	1	0	1



<b>Residence: Other States</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Illinois	26	7	33
Minnesota	3	0	3
Other	1	5	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>42</b>
Winnebago	0	1	1
Other	11	11	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>115</b>

## 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.

<b>High Schools</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
East	84	46	130
Edgewood	1	0	1
LaFollette	76	30	106
Memorial	66	25	91
Shabazz	2	5	7
West	42	15	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>392</b>

<b>Middle and Elementary Schools</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Allis	1	0	1
Chavez	1	0	1
Cherokee	8	0	8
Emerson	1	0	1
Falk	0	1	1
Glendale	1	0	1
Gompers/Blackhawk	6	4	10
Jefferson	13	1	14
Lowell	1	0	1
Marquette/O'Keefe	11	1	12
Orchard Ridge/Toki	10	2	12
Patrick Marshall	2	0	2
Savannah Oaks	1	0	1
Schenk/Whitehorse	5	0	5
Sennett	11	9	20
Sherman	9	13	22
Thoreau	1	0	1
Van Hise/Hamilton	3	1	4
Wright	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>118</b>

<b>Other Madison Area Programs:</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Private, OFS, Home, GED, ALA, Replay, School w/in a School, etc.	51	17	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>68</b>

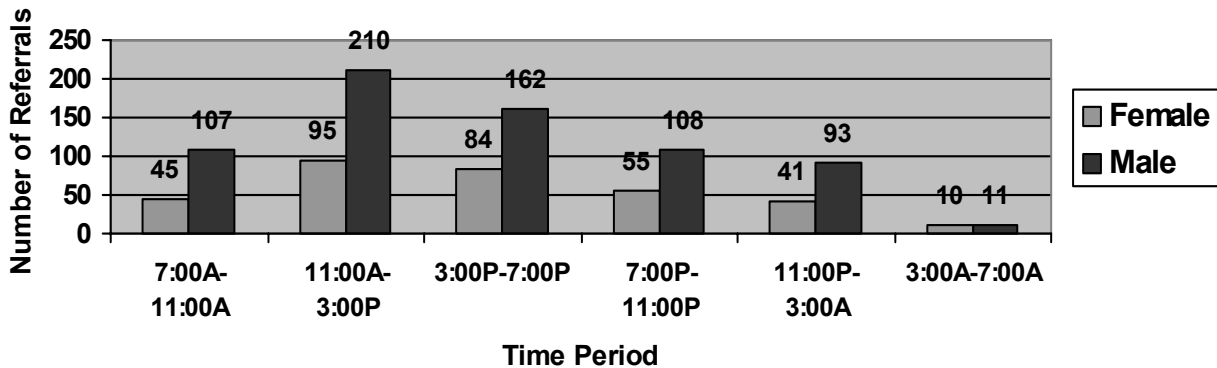
Enrolled: Outside MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	3	0	3
Cambridge	0	1	1
Deerfield	3	1	4
DeForest	9	7	15
Marshall	2	0	2
McFarland	8	0	8
Middleton	12	4	16
Monona	3	10	13
Mount Horeb	7	1	8
Oregon	19	5	24
Stoughton	13	13	26
Sun Prairie	15	5	20
Verona	18	7	25
Waunakee	12	3	15
Wisconsin Heights	7	2	9
Other	43	25	68
Enrolled Out-of-County	1	0	1
Enrolled Out-of-State	4	2	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>251</b>

Not Enrolled	Male	Female	Total
Not Enrolled Dane County, Out-of-County & Out of State	41	17	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>58</b>

### Time of Referral

The Juvenile Reception Center records the time of referral for each juvenile referred for intake.

### Referrals Per Time Period



A counselor's duties extend beyond the intakes that were conducted in the year 2005. 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.

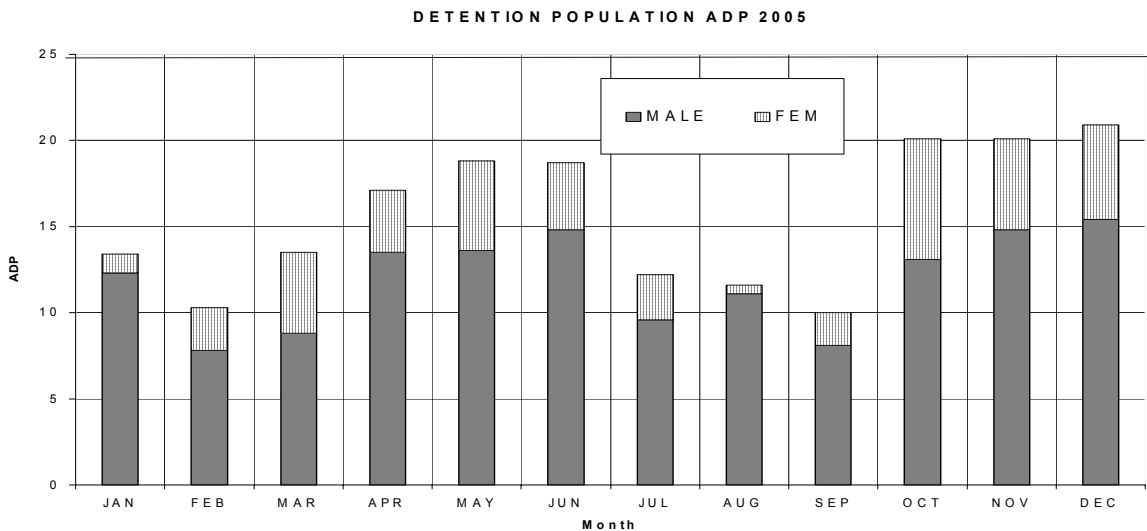
# Juvenile Detention

*(Note: Data sources include MAJR and the State of Wisconsin Juvenile Secure Detention Register. Data may vary from system to system)*

The Dane County Juvenile Detention Home has a capacity of 18 beds and provides secure placement for 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 2005

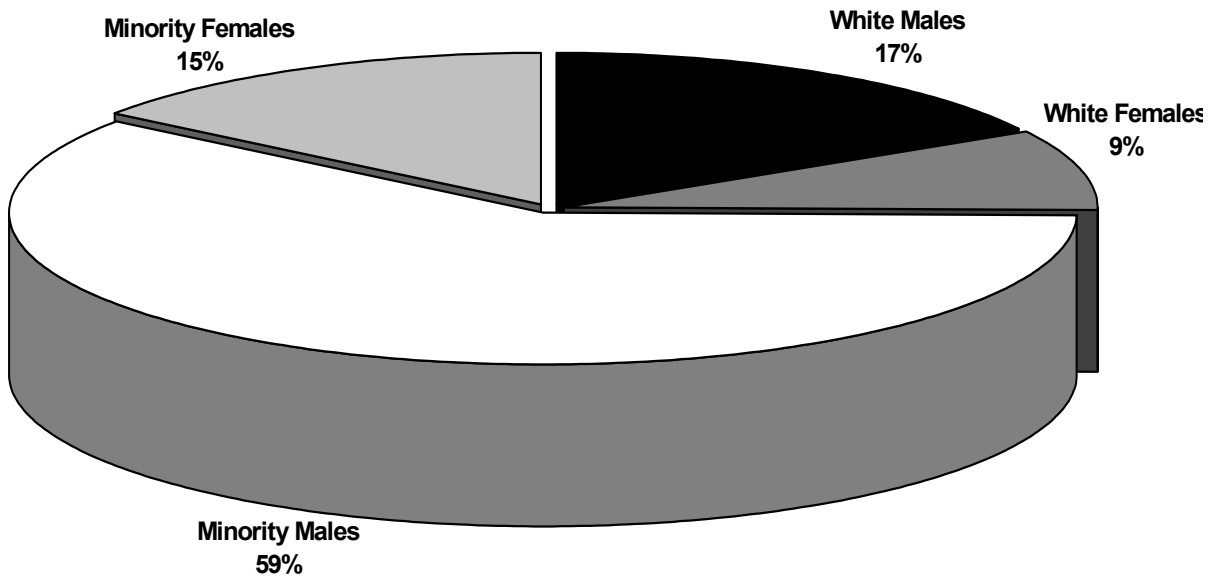
MONTH	MALE	FEM	MN	WH	AVG ADP
<b>JAN</b>	12.3	1.1	11.9	1.5	13.4
<b>FEB</b>	7.8	2.5	7.7	2.6	10.3
<b>MAR</b>	8.8	4.7	10.0	3.5	13.5
<b>APR</b>	13.5	3.6	12.8	4.2	17.1
<b>MAY</b>	13.6	5.2	14.7	4.1	18.8
<b>JUN</b>	14.8	3.9	15.7	3.0	18.7
<b>JUL</b>	9.6	2.6	10.4	1.7	12.2
<b>AUG</b>	11.1	0.5	8.2	3.4	11.6
<b>SEP</b>	8.1	1.9	6.5	3.5	10.0
<b>OCT</b>	13.1	7.0	13.4	6.8	20.1
<b>NOV</b>	14.8	5.3	12.6	7.6	20.1
<b>DEC</b>	15.4	5.5	15.6	5.3	20.9
<b>AVG</b>	<b>11.90</b>	<b>3.64</b>	<b>11.61</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>15.54</b>



## 2005 Detention Population by Race/Sex

Race/Sex	ADP
White Males	2.59
White Females	1.34
Minority Males	9.31
Minority Females	2.30

DETENTION ADP 2005 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.

<b>2005 REASON FOR ADMISSION*</b>						
<b>REASON</b>	<b>FEMALES (148)</b>		<b>MALES (419)</b>		<b>TOTAL</b>	
	<b>NO.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>NO.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>NO.</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>NEW CHARGE</b>	42	30.7%	167	39.1%	209	37.1%
<b>SANCTIONS</b>	24	17.5%	77	18.0%	101	17.9%
<b>CAPIAS</b>	30	21.9%	46	10.8%	76	13.5%
<b>VIOL CUST ORDER</b>	25	18.2%	57	13.3%	82	14.5%
<b>VIOL AFTERCARE</b>	6	4.4%	33	7.7%	39	6.9%
<b>HOLD FOR COURT</b>	3	2.2%	13	3.0%	16	2.8%
<b>OTHER</b>	7	5.1%	34	8.0%	41	7.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

CAPIAS = Juvenile missed a court hearing and held pending appearing before the court

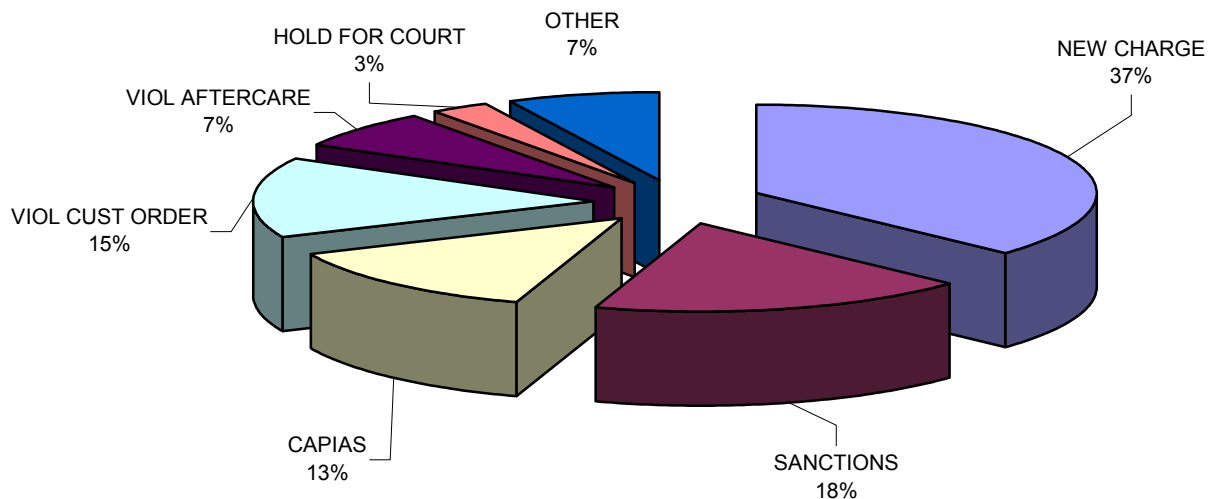
Hold for Court = Juveniles in Correctional Placement brought back for court hearing(s)

Viol Aftercare = Juveniles in Violation of Aftercare, pending return to correctional institution

Viol Cust Order = Juveniles returned to Detention for a violation of a Temporary Release from Secure Custody Order

\* Data based on Office of Justice Assistance Juvenile Secure Detention Register; data in this table may vary slightly from other data sources

### 2005 REASON FOR ADMISSION



## DETENTION AVG AGE AND LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) 2005

GROUP	AVG AGE	AVG LENGTH OF STAY
MINORITY	15.0	8.1
WHITE	15.1	5.5
ALL	15.1	7.3
MALE	15.1	6.2
FEMALE	15.1	8.3
WHITE MALE	15.2	8.8
WHITE FEMALE	15.0	2.2
MINORITY MALE	14.9	6.4
MINORITY FEMALE	15.1	9.8

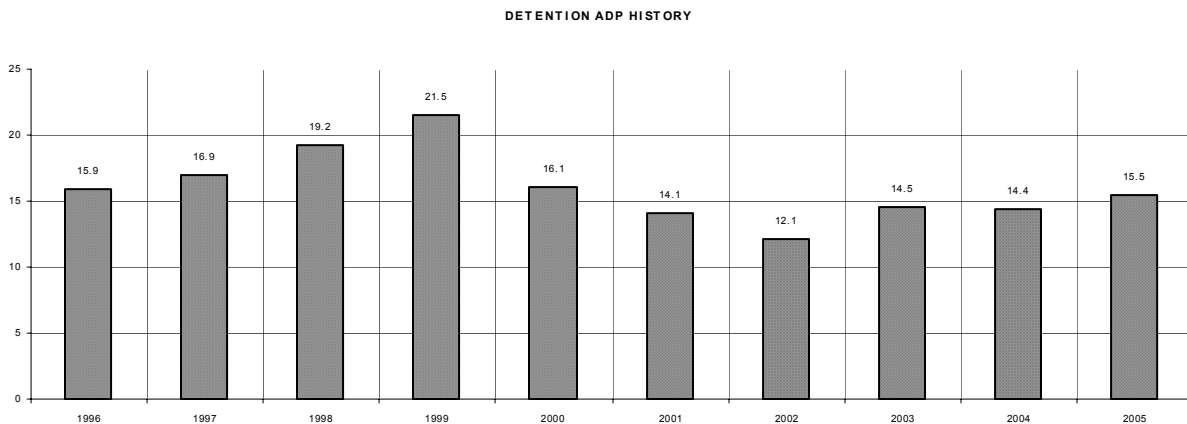
The above table illustrates that:

- The average age across race/sex is essentially the same
- The average length of stay is longer for minority youth even though white males stay longer than minority males
- White females have the shortest average length of stay of any group while minority females have the longest average length of stay.

## JUVENILE DETENTION ADP HISTORY

YEAR	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
ADP	15.9	16.9	19.2	21.5	16.1	14.1	12.1	14.5	14.4	15.5

As noted in the preceding 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 year's showing a slight increase.

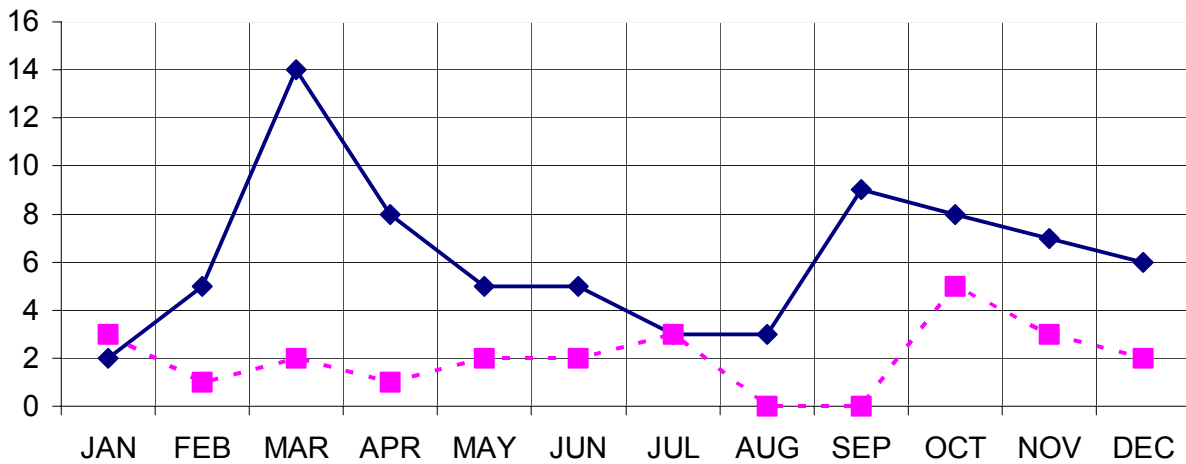




# Juvenile Court Sanctions

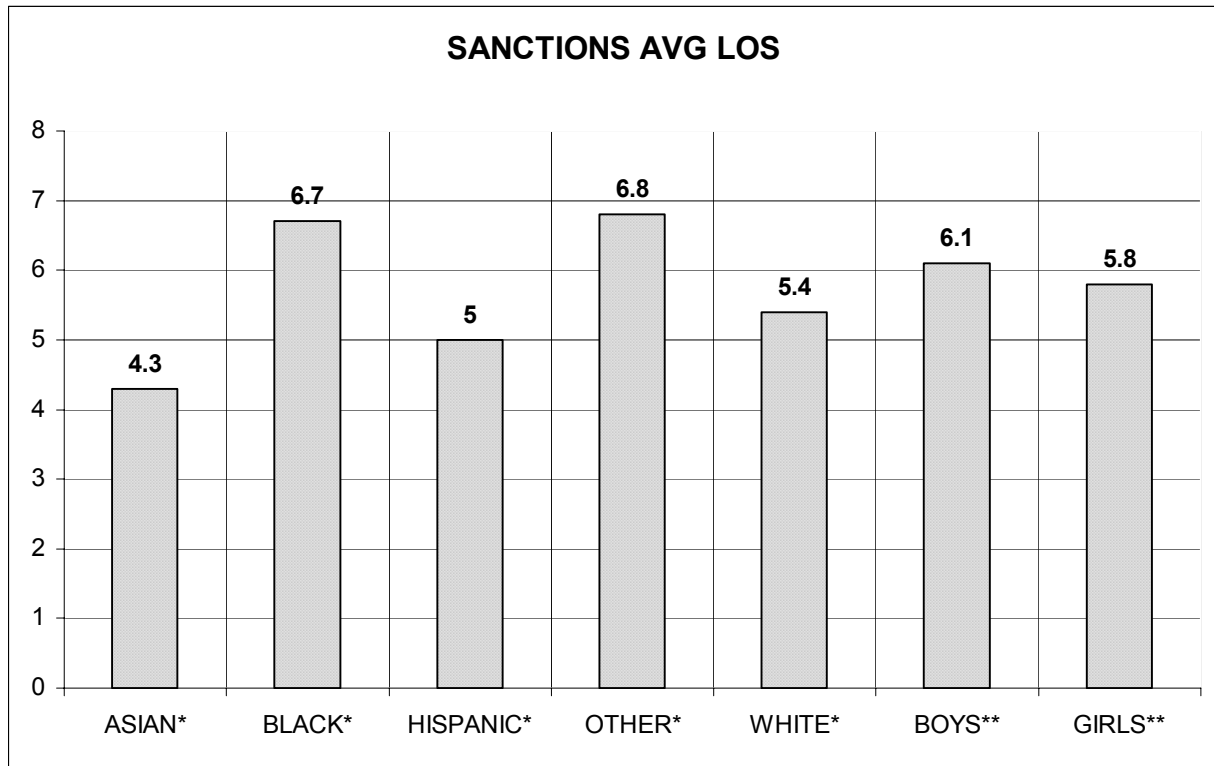
One of the sanctions the Court may impose when a juvenile fails to comply with conditions of a court order is to place the juvenile in the secure detention facility for a period of up to ten days. In some cases multiple violations result in consecutive sanctions being imposed (e.g. three violations could result in a sanction of thirty days). Other sanctions may include placement at the Shelter Home or some other non-secure placement, additional community service, or suspension of various licenses/privileges.

**DETENTION SANCTIONS BY MONTH**



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
BOYS	2	5	14	8	5	5	3	3	9	8	7	6	75
GIRLS	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	0	0	5	3	2	24
TOTAL	5	6	16	9	7	7	6	3	9	13	10	8	99

The following table illustrates the average length of stay for juveniles serving sanctions in Detention.



\*Based on data from MAJR  
\*\*Based on data from JS DR

## 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, by a court order entered by the Juvenile Court Commissioner or Dane County Juvenile Court Judge, or on a Change of Placement Status (COP) by a Social Worker from Human Services. Shelter Home also serves as an overnight resource for Briar Patch referrals.

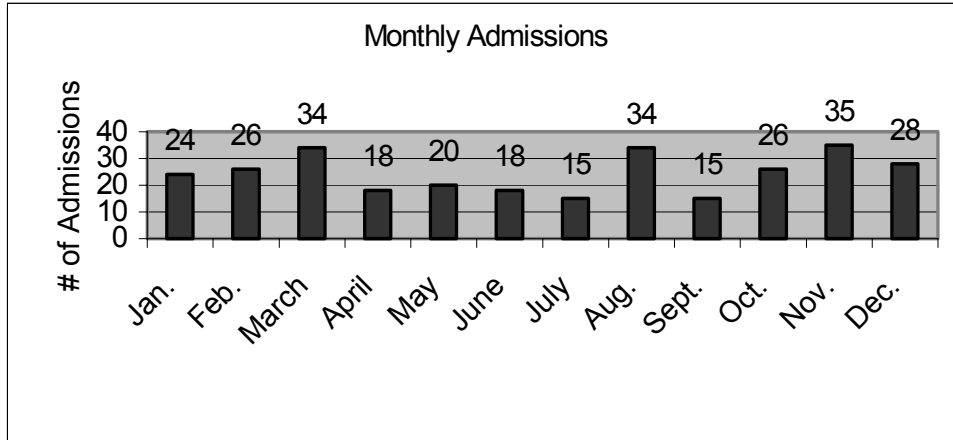
**A total of 180 juveniles were initially placed at Shelter Home during 2005, which is at the 15-year average.** The number of youth placed has ranged from 180 – 217 residents. High populations occurred in 1987 (215), 1996 (214), and 1998 (217). Low populations occurred in 1989 (180), 1991 (183), 1992 (174) and 1997 (180).

### Age of Children Admitted to Shelter Home

Age	Male	Female	Totals
10	0	0	0
11	8	2	10
12	4	4	8
13	11	14	25
14	26	46	72
15	44	34	78
16	55	29	84
17	4	6	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>287</b>

The average age of Shelter Home residents for 2005 was 14.78 years, which is slightly above the average age for the past 5 years, 14.65 years. The average age for girls in 2005 was 14.65 (15.14 in 2004) and the average age for boys was 14.85 (14.70 in 2004).

## Initial Admission to Shelter Home By Month



## Basis For Referral To Shelter Home

Referral Basis	Male	Female	Total
CHIPS	5	14	19
JIPS	0	4	4
Delinquent	196	101	297
Runaway from Dane Co.	1	3	4
Runaway from Other County or State	2	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>328</b>

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

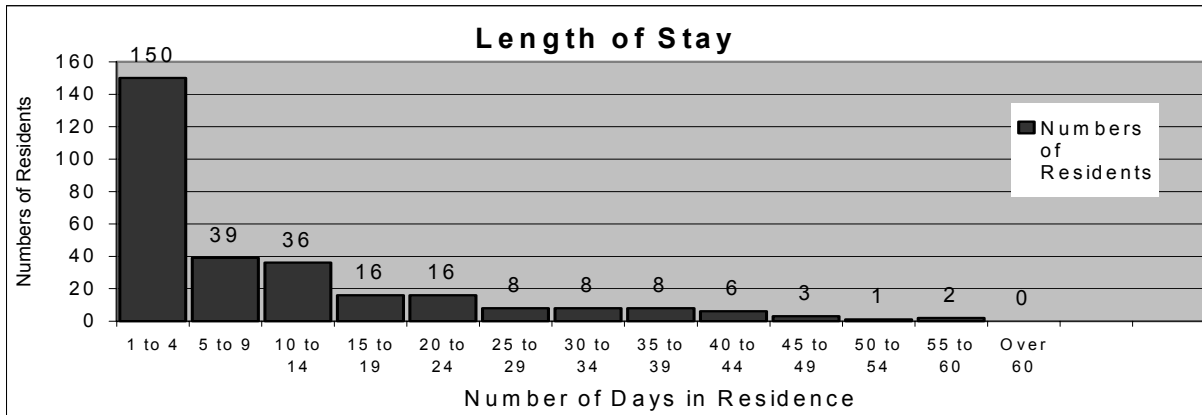
Delinquency admissions, 90.5% in 2005, continued to increase in proportion to CHIPS admissions, which accounted for 7.0% of all admissions. In 1982, delinquency admissions represented 18.3%; in 1992, delinquency admissions surpassed CHIPS for the first time (54.7%). In 1996, delinquency admissions represented 60.3%. In 2005, Court Ordered Sanctions referrals represented 13.1% (39 residents), down from 14.4% in 2004 (29 residents) and 12.2% in 2003 (24 residents).

## Physical Custody Status At Time Of Referral To Shelter Home\*

Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	94	105	199
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	22	8	30
Emergency-COP	8	15	23
Sanctions	28	11	39
Briar Patch	3	3	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>297</b>
<b>Note: This table reflects "re-referrals", youth who were initially placed at Shelter Home, may have run away or been gone for some period of time and then "re-placed" during the same period of continuing physical custody.</b>			

Emer-COP = Emergency Change of Placement

### Days in Residence



The average length of stay dropped from 12.7 days in 2004 to 9.3 days in 2005 (from 2000-2004 the average length of stay was 13.5 days). Of those admitted in 2005, 76.8% stayed 14 days or less.

### Prior Placement upon Admission to Shelter Home

Placement	Number of Residents Admitted From
Parental Home	147
Relative Home	16
Foster Home	18
Group Home	16
Responsible Adult	4
Briar Patch (PH)	N/A
Self	0
DT	0
DCDHS	0
DOC	0
Hospital	0
Other	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>

## Law Offense and Basis for Admission

Reason for Referral	Number
<b>Battery</b>	<b>51</b>
Briar Patch	6
Burglary	14
Capias	21
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	6
Chips/ Protective Custody	19
Court Ordered	17
Credit Card Fraud	1
Criminal Damage to Property	31
Dangerous Weapon at School Other Than a Gun	1
<b>Disorderly Conduct</b>	<b>89</b>
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	16
Forgery	4
JIPS	4
Miscellaneous	8
No Drivers License	4
Intimidation of a Victim	4
Intimidation of a Witness	4
Obstructing	8
OMVWOC	16
Other	7
Physical Abuse of a Child	2
Possession of Burglary Tools	2
Possession of Cocaine	1
Possession of a Controlled Substance	2
Poss. Of Drug Paraphernalia	3
Possession of Marijuana	1
Possession with Intent to Deliver	4
Reckless Endangerment	5
Resisting	3
Retail Theft	8
Runaway	8
Sanctions	41
Sexual Assault	2
Theft	8
Threats to Injure	2
Traffic Misc.	1
Warrant	4

Disorderly Conduct remained the most frequent reason for referral, 20.7% of those admitted in 2005. Battery was the second most frequent reason for referral at 11.9% in 2005.

## Sex/Race of Admissions to Shelter Home

	Male	Female
African American	85	50
Asian	1	5
Hispanic	7	3
Multi-Racial	3	12
Native American	0	0
Unknown	0	1
White	62	71

Minority members of the Shelter Home population represented 55.3% in 2005, a decrease from 61.2% in 2004. White youth represented 44.3% in 2005 (38.8% in 2004).

### Average Daily Population

Month	Boys	Girls	Total
January	3.7	1.4	5.1
February	4.0	3.3	7.3
March	6.2	6.1	12.3
April	2.4	5.7	8.1
May	4.4	3.6	8.0
June	3.1	3.5	6.6
July	4.8	1.7	6.5
August	6.2	1.4	7.6
September	5.1	0.8	5.9
October	3.7	2.0	5.7
November	4.9	5.8	10.7
December	4.2	4.1	8.3
<b>Total Averages</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>

The average daily population for 2005 was 7.7, down from the 10-year average of 8.5. The 2005 average daily population for males was 4.4, slightly lower than the 10-year average of 5.4 residents. The average daily population for females was 3.3 in 2005, a slightly higher than the 10-year average of 3.1.

### Average Daily Population for years 1996 – 2005

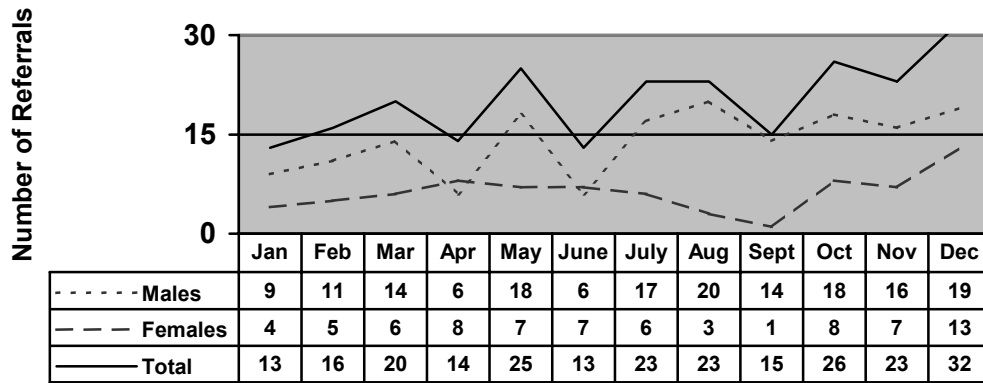
Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1996	6.5	2.7	9.2
1997	6.2	2.7	8.9
1998	5.9	3.6	9.5
1999	5.5	4.4	9.9
2000	5.3	3.5	8.9
2001	4.9	3.1	8.0
2002	4.2	2.8	7.0
2003	4.3	3.8	8.1
2004	4.7	2.5	7.2
2005	4.4	3.3	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>

# 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.

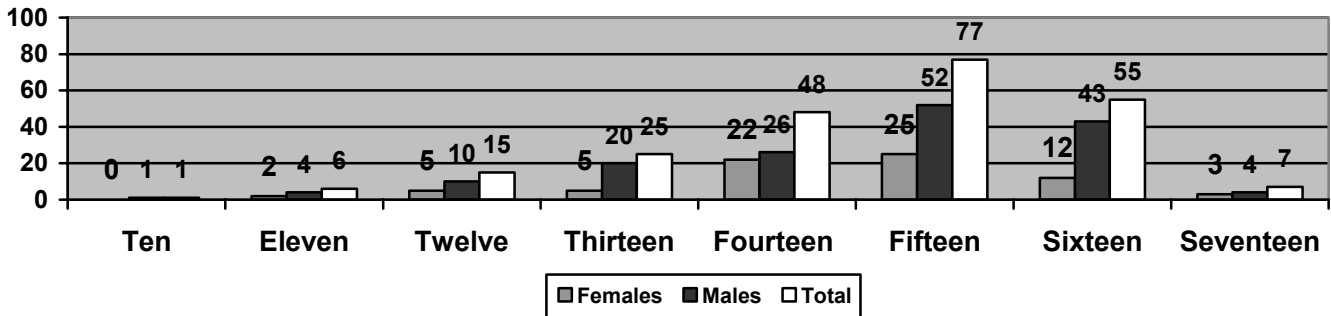
A total of 243 cases were assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2005, an increase of 22 percent from the year 2004. Males comprised sixty-nine percent, females thirty-one percent. The following table and chart categorically illustrate the race and age of all juveniles

## Referrals to HDP Per Month



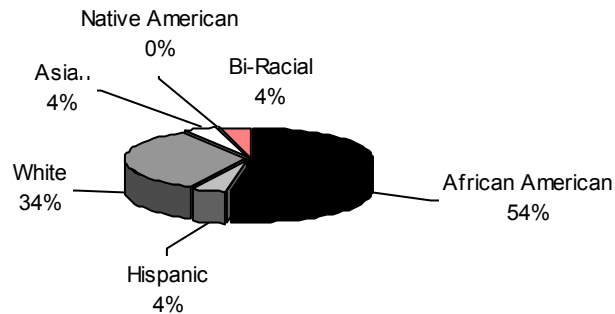
assigned to the Home Detention Program in the year 2005.

## Age of HDP Referrals





## Race of HDP Youth



Juveniles are assigned to HDP supervision under both Court Disposition and temporary custody orders. Thirty-one percent of assigned juveniles in 2005 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 2005. All of the assigned juveniles were alleged or adjudicated delinquents.

Custody Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	37	19	56
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	41	19	60
Court Ordered HDP as Bridge to other program	74	24	98
Court Ordered	21	10	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>191</b>

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.

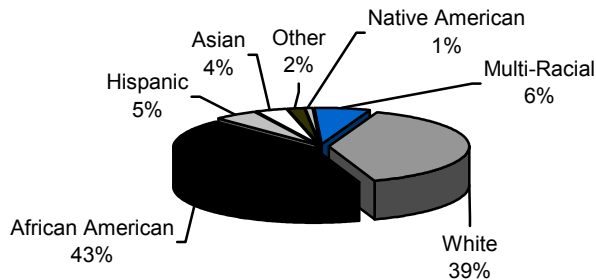
Seventy-six percent of juveniles assigned to the Home Detention Program resided in the city of Madison.

# 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 the Juvenile Court to provide this service.<sup>1</sup>

A total of 473 juveniles participated in the YRP in the year 2005; 350 were male, and 126 were female. Youth of color represented fifty-nine percent of those working with the YRP in the year 2005. Eight years ago (1997), youth of color represented twenty-seven percent of the referrals received for community service and restitution services.

## Participant Race

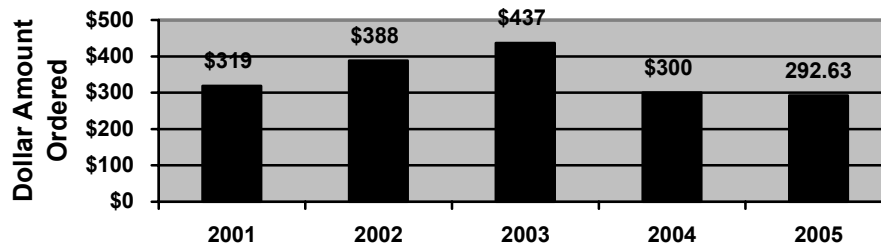


Three hundred and twenty cases were closed successfully during the year 2005. Juveniles involved with the YRP performed 3,821 hours of community service and returned \$38,669 in restitution to victims of their offenses. The average restitution order was for \$292.63 and the average community service order was for 19.1 hours. Theft/retail theft (90 cases) remained the most common offense committed by juvenile offenders referred to YRP. Battery was (79 cases) the second most common offense, with Disorderly Conduct (75 cases) a close third. Criminal Damage to Property (51 cases) was 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.

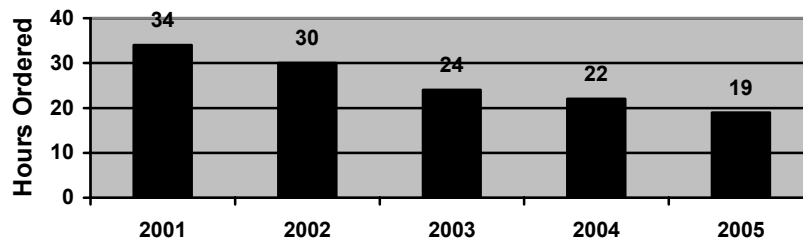
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<sup>1</sup> Statistics tabulated by staff at Youth Services of Southern Wisconsin, Inc. Portions of this section were taken from the YRP annual report as supplied by the CAP office of Youth Services of Southern Wisconsin, Inc.

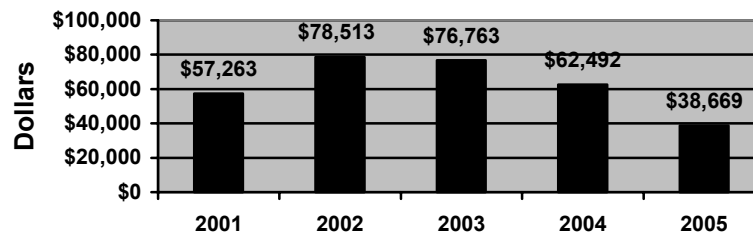
## Average Restitution Order



## Average Community Service Order



## Dollars Paid to Victims



In the year 2005, 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.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Visit [www.youthsos.org](http://www.youthsos.org) or call (608) 245-2550 for more information about CAP or YRP.

# District Attorney's Office

(Source: District Attorney's Office)

The total number of delinquency referrals made to the District Attorney's office in the year 2005 was 2,808. Note that these statistics represent "counts", thus an individual youth may have multiple "counts" During the past five years delinquency referrals have fallen twenty-one percent and delinquencies actually filed are down fifteen percent. CHIPS petitions have increased by three percent over last year and have risen a total of five percent over the last five years (2001-2005). During the ten-year period of 1996-2005, delinquency referrals have fallen by twenty-four percent<sup>3</sup> and delinquency petitions filed are down by twenty-two percent. Violent crime referrals are up three percent over this five-year period from 2001-2005. Drug crimes are down forty-one percent during that same time frame.<sup>4</sup>

## Juvenile Offense Statistics for 2005

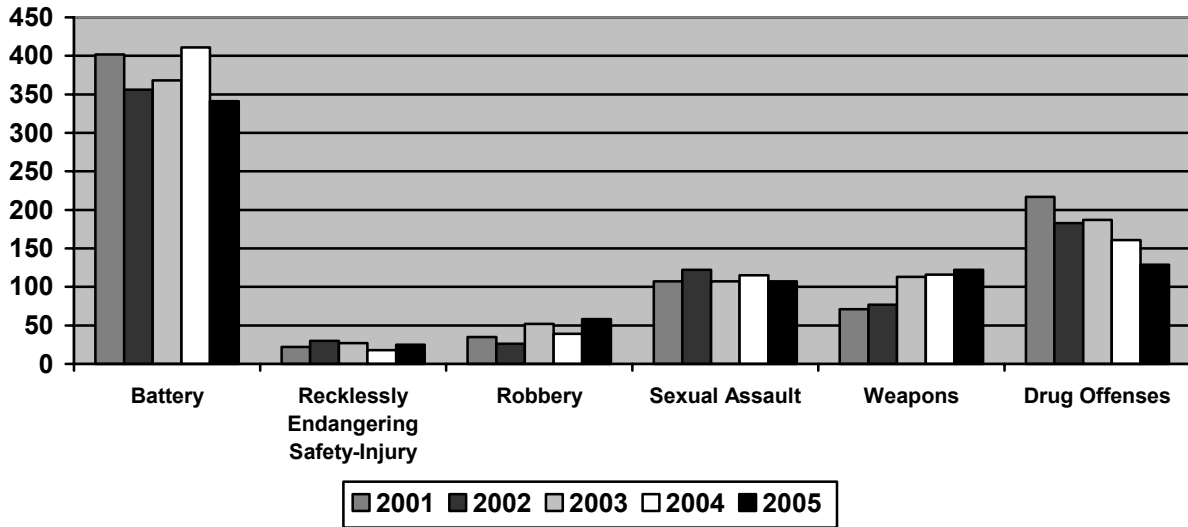
Offense	Prosecuted	Deferred	Declined	Total
Arson to Buildings	1	0	0	1
Bail Jumping	0	0	1	1
Battery	198	51	37	286
Battery, Emergency Medical Personnel	0	1	0	1
Battery, Public Transit Operator/Passenger	2	0	0	2
Battery, Special Circumstances	1	0	1	2
Battery, Substantial	19	1	2	22
Battery to Police Officer	9	1	3	13
Battery to Public Officer	1	0	0	1
Battery to School Officials	13	1	0	14
Burglary	80	6	2	88
Burglary, Armed	2	0	0	2
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	49	2	4	55
Causing Child to View/Listen to Sexual Activity	0	0	1	1
Contributing to Delinquency of Minor	0	0	1	1
Credit Card Fraud	18	1	1	20
Criminal Damage to Property	157	24	42	223
Criminal Damage to Religious Property	0	3	1	4
Criminal Trespass to Dwelling	10	1	7	18
Dangerous Weapon other than Firearm On School Property	35	5	2	42
Delivery of Narcotic Drugs	2	0	4	6
Delivery of THC (Marijuana)	2	0	0	2
Disarm Police Officer	0	0	1	1
Disorderly Conduct	455	214	126	795
Dispense Prescription Drugs	1	0	1	1
Eluding a Police Officer	3	1	0	4
Endangering Safety by Use of Dangerous Weapon	7	0	3	10
Entry Into Locked Vehicle	9	0	1	10
Entry Onto Construction Site or Locked Building, Dwelling, Room	3	0	0	3
Escape	3	0	0	3
Exposing Child to Harmful Materials	2	0	0	2
Exposing Genitals	8	1	2	11
False Alarm	4	0	0	4
False Imprisonment	4	0	0	4
Foreign Objects in Edibles	2	0	0	2

<sup>3</sup> Note: As of January 1, 1996, criminal courts have jurisdiction over seventeen year olds.

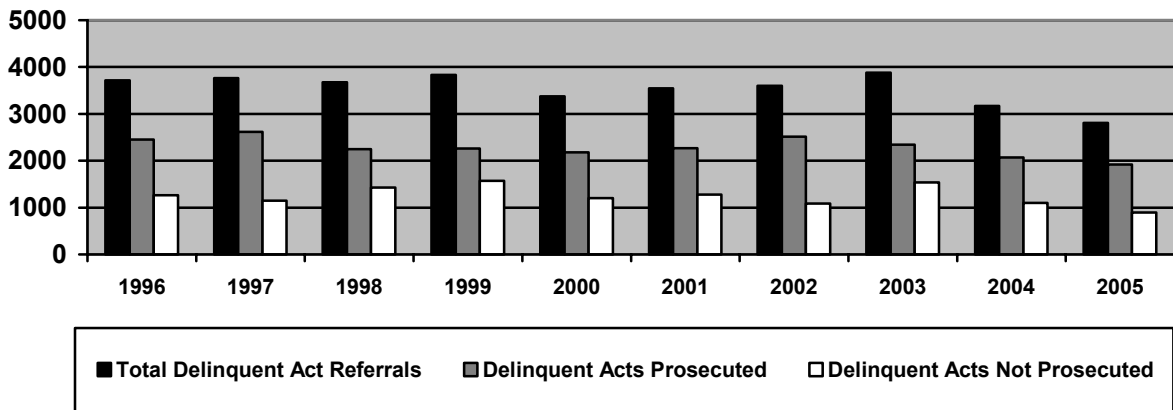
<sup>4</sup> All statistics, and portions of the language, in this section have been taken directly from information provided by the Dane County District Attorney's office.

Forgery/Uttering	6	1	1	8
Fraud an Innkeeper	2	0	0	2
Graffiti	69	5	2	76
Harassment	0	2	0	2
Hit & Run--Attended	4	0	1	5
Incest	2	0	0	2
Interfering with Firefighting	1	0	0	1
Intimidation of Victim	11	3	4	18
Intimidation of Witness	1	0	2	3
Invasion of Privacy	1	0	0	1
Kidnapping	1	0	0	1
Lewd and Lascivious	3	1	1	5
Negligent Handling of Burning Materials	11	3	3	17
No Drivers License	7	0	0	7
Obstructing/Resisting	105	23	28	156
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owners Consent	64	1	12	77
Physical Abuse to Child-Intentional	3	1	0	4
Possession of Burglary Tools	0	0	1	1
Possession of Cocaine	6	0	1	7
Possession of Controlled Substance	0	2	3	5
Possession of Dangerous Weapon By Child	4	0	0	4
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	22	7	2	31
Possession of Firearm by Felon	1	0	0	1
Possession of Firearm Replica	3	0	4	7
Possession of Imitation Controlled Substance	1	0	0	1
Possession of Machine Gun/Tear Gas/Grenade	1	0	0	1
Possession of Narcotics	1	0	2	3
Possession of LSD/Phencyclidine/Amphetamine/Methcathine	1	0	1	2
Possession of Switchblade Knife	2	0	0	2
Possession of THC (Marijuana)	23	11	6	40
Possession with Intent to Deliver Cocaine	6	0	0	6
Possession with Intent to Deliver Counterfeit Controlled Substance	0	1	0	1
Possession with intent to Deliver Narcotics	0	0	2	2
Possession with Intent to Deliver THC (Marijuana)	20	1	0	21
Receiving Stolen Property	7	3	7	17
Recklessly Endangering Safety-1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	3	0	1	4
Recklessly Endangering Safety-2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree	15	0	6	21
Retail Theft	76	45	9	130
Robbery	26	1	0	27
Robbery, Armed	31	0	0	31
Sexual Assault-1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	12	0	0	12
Sexual Assault-2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree	2	1	0	3
Sexual Assault-3 <sup>rd</sup> Degree	0	0	1	1
Sexual Assault-4 <sup>th</sup> Degree	18	2	1	21
Sexual Assault of a Child-1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	30	1	2	33
Sexual Assault of a Child-2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree	4	2	21	27
Sexual Assault-Repeated Acts of Same Child	6	0	0	6
Sexual Exploitation of Child	0	0	1	1
Sexual Intercourse with 16 Y.O.	1	0	3	4
Statewide Emergency Services Number	1	0	0	1
Theft	183	36	34	253
Threats to Injure	11	0	0	11
Trespass to Land	2	4	1	7
Unlawful Use of Computerized Communication Systems	0	0	8	8
Unlawful Use of Personal Identification Information	0	1	0	1
Unlawful Use of Telephone	3	4	3	10
Violation of Child Abuse Injunction/TRO	2	0	0	2
Violation of Harassment Injunction/TRO	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1916</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>2808</b>

## Five-Year Violent Crimes and Drug Crimes



## Ten Year Juvenile Statistics



# Juvenile Court Referrals

(Source: Dane County Human Services)

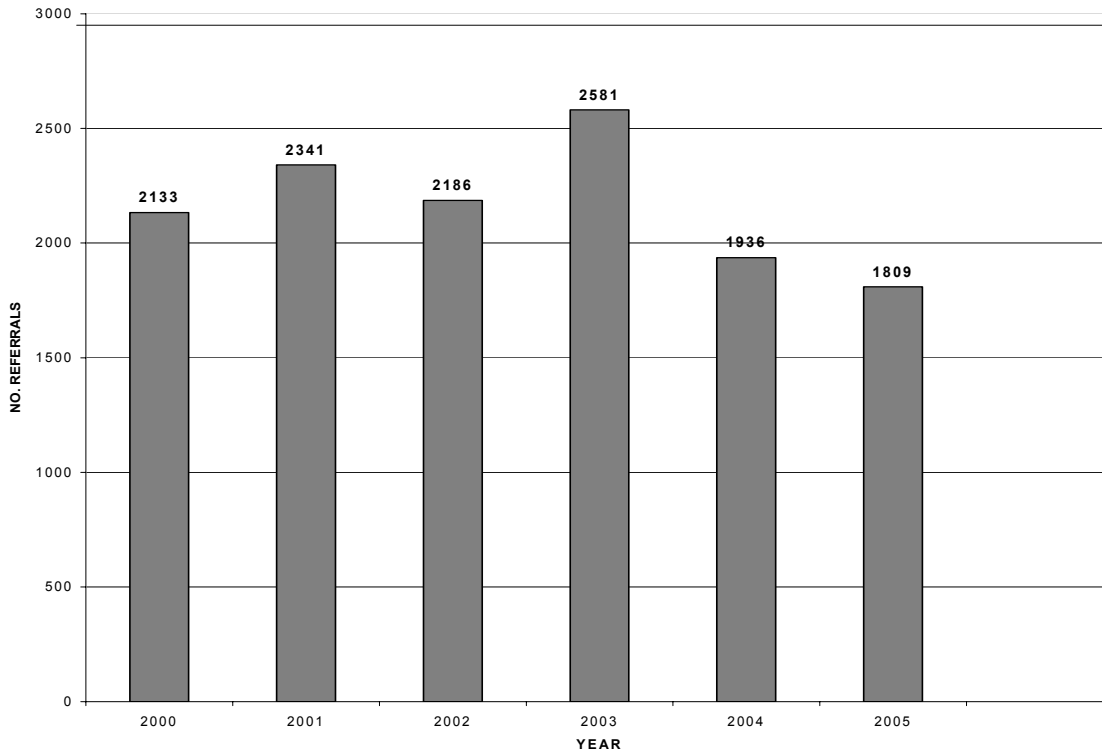
Referrals to the Juvenile Court by Law Enforcement are filed with the Juvenile Court and then screened jointly by the Department of Human Services and the District Attorney’s Office. There may be some differences between these and District Attorney data based on how these referrals are counted for purposes of screening. In some cases referrals may contain several “counts” or charges for one juvenile while in other situations there may be multiple referrals, each containing single allegations. In either case, the data provides a general picture of the number of referrals law enforcement make to the court for delinquency intake services. There also may be some differences related to the number of charges in that the Human Services database provides for listing only 4 charges per referral.

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

## JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

YEAR	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AVG
# REFERRALS	2133	2341	2186	2581	1936	1809	2164

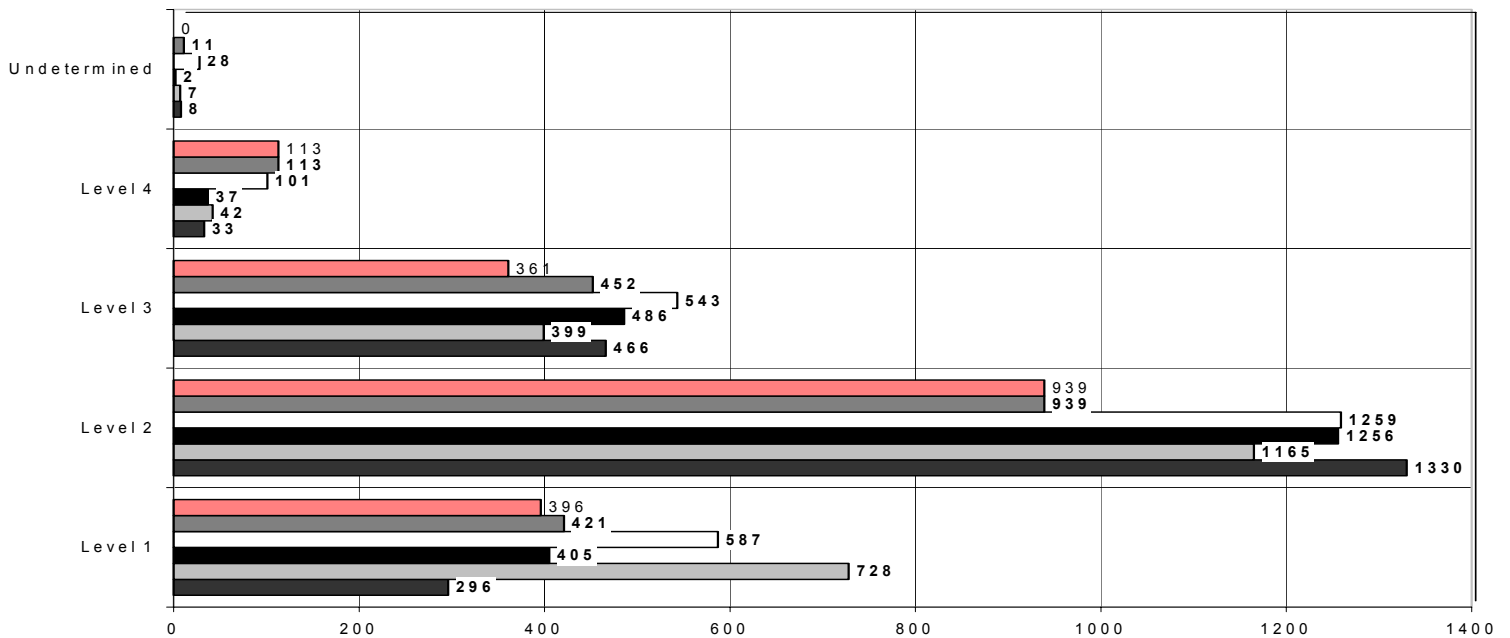
**JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS 2000-2005**



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 represents 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
2005	396	939	361	113	0	1809

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 15 years.

<b>JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS FILED 1991-2005</b>						
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>DEL</b>	<b>WAIVER</b>	<b>CHIPS</b>	<b>TPR</b>	<b>OTHER</b>	<b>TOTAL(S)</b>
1991	1194	178	424	126	834	2756
1992	1309	235	348	130	818	2840
1993	1459	233	453	65	835	3045
1994	1409	195	333	93	1312	3342
1995	1461	273	388	132	1314	3568
1996	1410	220	334	137	1328	3429
1997	1325	134	296	149	1541	3445
1998	1311	127	310	146	1634	3528
1999	1314	120	270	115	1597	3416
2000*	1266	121	318	149	1645	3499
2001*	1343	90	304	148	1724	3609
2002	1360	86	299	182	1567	3494
2003	1489	86	251	175	1505	3506
2004	1149	76	280	146	1771	3422
2005	1238	71	277	132	1663	3381
<b>AVG</b>	<b>1336</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1406</b>	<b>3352</b>
<p>"OTHER" includes all Ext/Rev &amp;/or Change of Placement, Ext/Rev/Vac, Consent Decree, and Juvenile Injunctions. Note: in 1996, Juvenile Guardianship petitions were included for the first time.</p> <p>*Beginning 2000 includes JIPS (Juvenile In Need of Protection or Services)</p> <p>**Beginning 2003, Other includes Perm Plan Review/Hearing (PPR/PPRH) petitions</p>						

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 2005 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.

*Jake Aslakson, Juvenile Court Counselor/JRC*  
*Jonelle Brom, Juvenile Court Counselor/JRC*  
*David Puttkamer, Juvenile Court Worker/Detention*  
*Dan Connery, Juvenile Court Worker/Shelter Home*  
*Rochelle Rosa, Interim Community Program Manager*