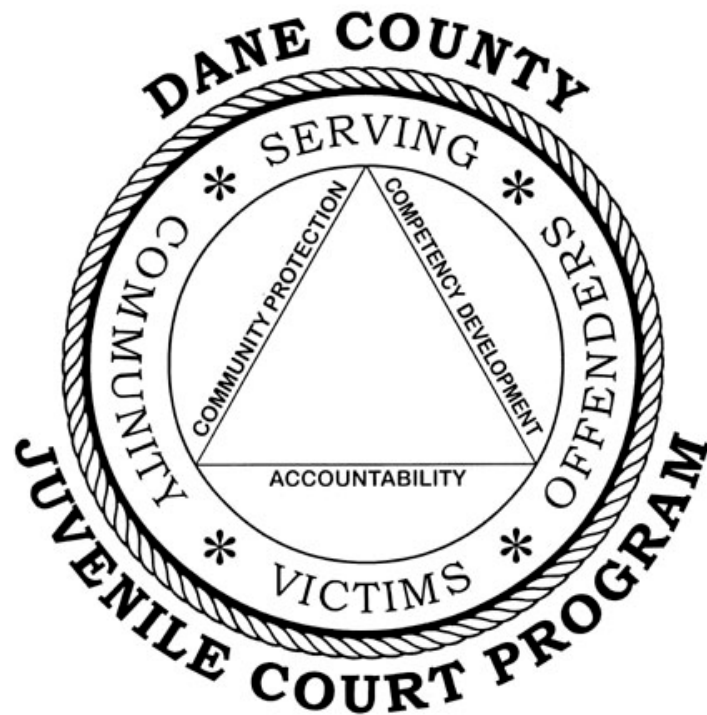


DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



ANNUAL REPORT 2011

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

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JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

The **Juvenile Court Program** began under 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 (YRP)** began in 1978 (The YRP contract was transferred to the Human Services budget in 2008). Many changes have occurred to each program throughout the years and each has continually re-evaluated its mode of operation in order to fit the changing needs of the community. Following is a detailed description of each program in the department.

Administration and Reception Center:

The Juvenile Reception Center (JRC) is the point of referral for juveniles alleged to have committed a crime for whom the apprehending law enforcement officer is unable to release the juvenile to a parent, guardian, or other responsible adult and/or believes the juvenile should be referred for secure custody. JRC also provides a number of other services related to the physical custody of juveniles and coordinating information with the courts, human services, and law enforcement. JRC is staffed with at least one Juvenile Court Counselor 24 hours a day.

Juvenile Detention Center:

The Juvenile Detention Center's mission is to provide a physically and emotionally safe and secure environment for juveniles placed temporarily by the court and to provide them with the opportunity to learn new skills that will enable them to contribute to the community when they leave. The Detention Center has a capacity of 24 juveniles and is located on the 2nd floor of the City-County Building. Juveniles are held in Detention primarily because: (1) There is reason to believe that if released they would cause harm to other persons, (2) There is reason to believe that if released they would be unavailable for further court proceedings, and/or (3) They have been found to be in violation of a valid court order and rules of supervision. The program operates 24 hours a day.

The Shelter Home:

The Shelter Home provides non-secure (unlocked) residential services for juveniles who need a place to stay pending further court action but for whom placement in a secure setting (Detention) is not necessary. The Shelter Home provides for placement of a total of 16 boys and girls who are involved in the delinquency or CHIPS systems and is located at 2402 Atwood Ave. Juveniles may stay at the Shelter Home for up to 60 days. The program operates 24 hours day.

Home Detention Program:

The Home Detention Program (HDP) is an alternative to detention or non-secure placement of youth. There is no time limit and the length of their involvement will depend on the court status of the juvenile. Community Youth Workers assist the parent(s) in providing adequate supervision and monitoring of juveniles, this program:

- Reduces the need for the placement of juveniles in detention or non-secure placements pending court disposition.
- Assists both the parents and juvenile in resolving conflicts that might otherwise lead to further problem behavior.
- Provides information to the court about the ability of the juvenile and family to maintain a safe and supervised plan that would enable the juvenile to remain at home at the time of court disposition.
- Provides a “bridge” between the court disposition and the implementation of longer-term supervision through the Neighborhood Intervention Program (NIP) or Youth Services of Southern WI by providing supervision to help maintain the situation at home until one of those programs can begin intensive supervision services.

This report seeks to compile information obtained from the above named programs 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.

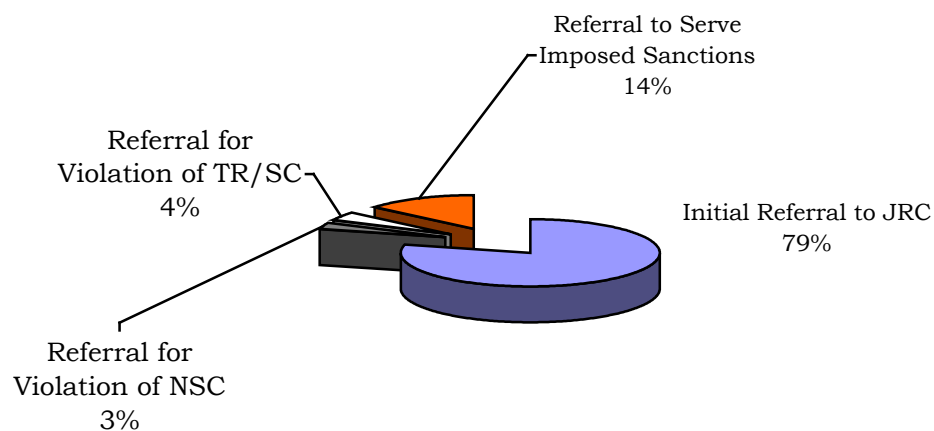
The Juvenile Court Program has a proud history of providing the Dane County community with the greatest possible degree of professionalism and confidentiality. The supervisors and staff of the programs work hard to maintain a safe environment for the youth and families they serve. The Annual Report is one of the tools that the department uses to convey information and the partners involved with the Juvenile Court Program use to monitor their own performance and to address recurrent or newly emerging patterns and community needs.

Juvenile Reception Center

The Juvenile Reception Center is Dane County's point of referral for juveniles alleged to have committed a delinquent act and are not released directly to a parent, guardian, relative 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.

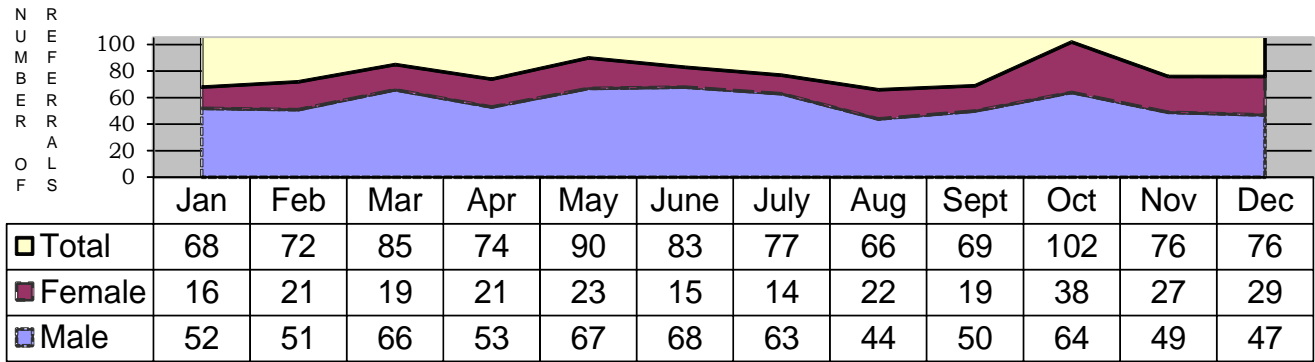
Reasons for Referral to JRC

Chart 1



A total of 938 juveniles, between the ages of 9 and 17, were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center in 2011. The chart above provides a percentile breakdown of four referral categories for which juveniles were referred to JRC. Seventy-nine 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. Four percent of the referrals to the Reception Center were for allegedly violating the terms of an existing custody order for a Temporary Release from Secure Custody (TR/SC). Another three percent of the referrals were for allegedly violating the terms of an existing Non-Secure Custody order (NSC). The remaining fourteen percent came to JRC to be placed in the Juvenile Detention Center or Shelter Home to serve imposed sanction days (See **Sanctions** for more information). The following chart illustrates the number of referrals per month in 2011, with October, May and March having the highest numbers. In 2010, May, November and July were the busiest months.

Referrals Per Month Table 2



When 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 grounds exist, a counselor may place the juvenile under either Secure or Non-Secure Custody. The criteria for placing a juvenile under 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, in the parental home, in a relative's 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 Non-Sanctions Initial Referrals to JRC

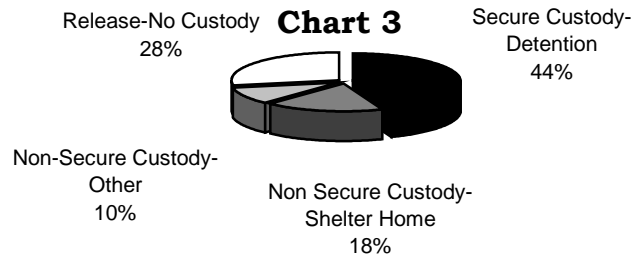


Chart 3 illustrates a percentile breakdown of the determination of the need for custody and the subsequent placements for juveniles referred for an initial intake in 2011 that was not due to a sanctions order. Forty-four percent were placed in Secure Custody (SC). A portion of those juveniles placed under Secure Custody were so placed under Court Order. For more information regarding **Juvenile Referral Categories** please look to the corresponding subheading on page 6. Placing a juvenile in Secure Custody requires that a Counselor will have found that at least one of the following applies:

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 reflects the severity of the alleged delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in the year 2011. The **alleged violations of criminal statutes** for which juveniles were referred are discussed in greater detail later in this section.

According to year 2011 statistics, twenty-eight percent of all referrals for an initial custody decision resulted in a determination of the need for Non-Secure Custody. Of that twenty-eight percent, more than half (eighteen percent) were placed under Non-Secure Custody at the Dane County Shelter Home (See **Juvenile Shelter Home** for greater detail), including those placed for Briarpatch when they do not have a host home for the evening. The other ten percent of juveniles placed under non-secure custody in 2011 were placed in one of the following placements: parental home, foster home, group home, the home of a relative or with a responsible adult. Youth placed under Non-Secure Custody for Emergency Custody reasons by the Dane County Department of Human Services are included in this category. A counselor's determination that there is a need for non-secure custody is based upon the belief that probable cause exists to believe the juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the court and there is probable cause:

1. That if the juvenile is not held he or she will commit injury to the person or property of others;
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; and/or
3. That the juvenile will run away or be taken away so as to be unavailable for proceedings of the court or its officers.²

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

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 either to their parental home or to another responsible adult as soon as possible. Twenty-eight percent of all juveniles referred for an initial custody decision in 2011 were released outright. 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

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

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

presents a history of initial intake decisions made by the Juvenile Reception Center over the past ten years.

Table 4

Placements of Referrals for Intake:	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Secure Custody	58%	56%	53%	50%	45%	41%	46%	50%	45%	44%
Non-Secure Shelter	14%	15%	17%	17%	19%	18%	17%	20%	17%	18%
Non-Secure Other	7%	11%	9%	14%	18%	24%	19%	16%	23%	10%
Outright Released	21%	18%	21%	19%	18%	17%	18%	14%	15%	28%
Total	739	808	782	868	927	946	933	863	888	938

The table shows that the overall number of referrals for intake increased in 2011 compared to 2010 and most prior years, and the percentage of juveniles placed under Secure Custody was comparable. The percentage of juveniles placed under Non-Secure Custody at the Shelter Home in 2011 increased slightly from the previous year. In contrast, the percentage of juveniles placed under Non-Secure Custody somewhere other than the Shelter Home decreased sharply and the percentage of initial intakes that were released without a temporary custody status was the highest in the past ten years.

JRC Referral Categories

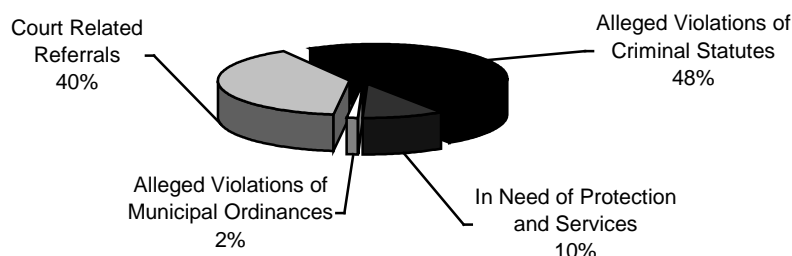
Juveniles referred to the Juvenile Reception Center are divided into four main referral categories. The categories are:

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

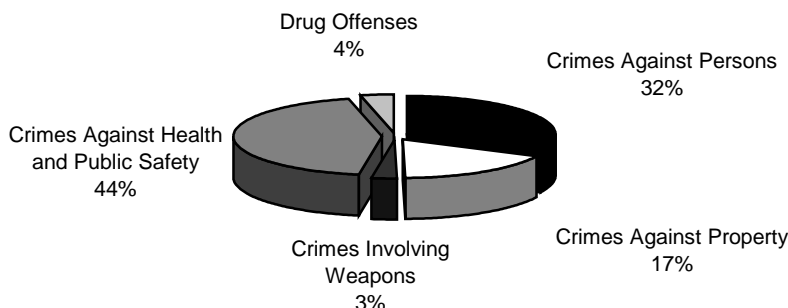
The percentage of juveniles listed in each category of Table 5 reflects only that a juvenile referred to JRC fit into that category. Juveniles can potentially fall into more than one referral category and may be entered more than once in each category. For instance, a juvenile who is referred for underage drinking, and who has also been charged with Battery and Disorderly Conduct, will be entered once in Category Three and twice in Category One.

JRC Referral Categories

Chart 5



**Category One:
Alleged Violations of Criminal Statutes
Chart 6**



Crimes against property decreased from 25% in 2010 to 17% in 2011 and Crimes against persons decreased from 33% to 32%. The other categories increased their percentages.

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 2011. Disorderly Conduct (170), in conjunction with charges for Obstruction (22) and Resisting (33), represent all but 39 of the 264 charges recorded for this category. Entries for Obstruction and Resisting were higher for males, which may indicate that males were more likely to continue their disruptive behavior even after the arrival of law enforcement. Table 7 provides a list of the delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

Table 7

Crimes Against Public Health And Safety	Male	Female	Total
Credit Card Fraud	1	0	1
Disorderly Conduct (DC)	117	53	170
Disorderly Conduct while Armed	22	12	34
Forgery/Uttering	0	1	1
No Driver's License	1	1	2
Obstruction	15	7	22
Resisting	21	12	33
Unlawful Use of Telephone	1	0	1
Total	178	86	264

Crimes Against Persons

Juveniles referred for allegedly committing offenses against other persons represented the second largest percentage, thirty-two percent, of the five subsections. Battery charges (112) represented over half of the entries in this subsection (194). Males were alleged to have committed all sexual assault offenses (26). Table 8 provides the list of the delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

Table 8

Crimes Against Persons	Male	Female	Total
Battery	49	27	76
-Domestic	1	2	3
-Group	2	0	2
-Substantial	16	4	20
-Substantial (Group)	1	0	1
-To a Health Care Provider	1	0	1
-To a Police Officer	1	3	4
-To School Officials	5	0	5
Criminal Trespass to Dwelling	0	1	1
Discharging Bodily Fluid at a Law Enforcement Officer	1	0	1
Exposing a Child to Harmful Materials	4	0	4
Exposing Genitals/Pubic Area	3	0	3
False Imprisonment	2	0	2
Hit and Run	1	0	1
Intimidation of a Victim	4	1	5
Reckless Endangering Safety	5	4	9
Reckless Endangering of a Child – 2 nd Degree	1	0	1
Robbery	2	0	2
Robbery, Armed	5	0	5
Robbery, Strong Armed	10	2	12
Robbery, Attempted Strong Armed	3	0	3
Sexual Assault – 2 nd Degree	1	0	1
Sexual Assault – 4 th Degree	1	0	1
Sexual Assault – Attempted 1 st Degree	1	0	1
Sexual Assault – Repeated Acts of Same Child	2	0	2
Sexual Assault of a Child – 1 st Degree	18	0	18
Sexual Assault of a Child – 2 nd Degree	3	0	3
Strangulation	4	1	5
Violation of a Temporary Restraining Order or Injunction	2	0	2
Total	149	45	194

Crimes Against Property

In 2011, entries for males again outnumbered those for females in the subsection of Crimes Against Property. Criminal Damage to Property (37) and Operating a Motor Vehicle Without the Owner's Consent (26) charges accounted for over half of the 106 total entries in this subsection. On the following page, Table 9 provides the list of delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

Table 9

Crimes Against Property	Male	Female	Total
Arson	1	0	1
Burglary – Residential	9	1	10
Criminal Damage To Property (CDTP)	30	7	37
Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (OMVWOC)	24	2	26
OMVWOC – Attempted	1	0	1
OMVWOC – As a Passenger	1	0	1
Receiving Stolen Property	1	0	1
Retail Theft	4	8	12
Theft	10	5	15
Theft From Vehicle	1	0	1
Trespassing	0	1	1
Total	82	24	106

Drug Offenses and Crimes Involving Weapons

Males constituted all of the entries for Carrying a Concealed Weapon.

Table 10

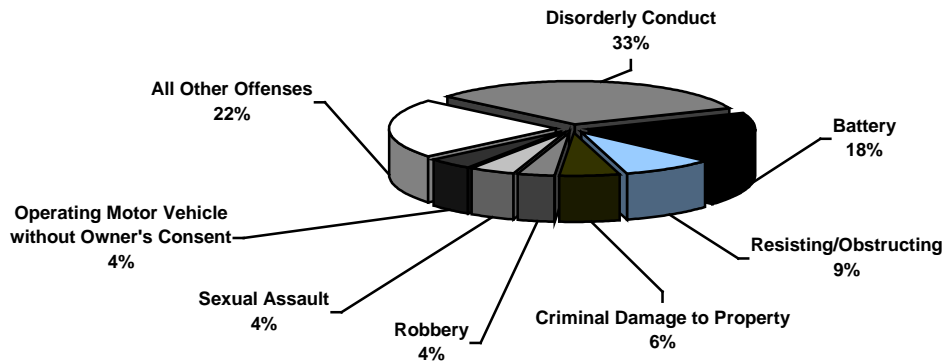
Crimes Involving Weapons	Male	Female	Total
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	19	0	19
Dangerous Weapon On School Grounds Other Than a Gun	9	9	18
Total	28	9	37

Males constituted nearly all of the entries (91%) for drug related offenses.

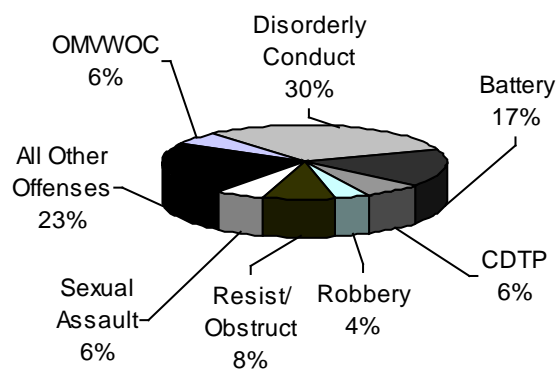
Table 11

Drug Offenses	Male	Female	Total
Cocaine Possession	1	0	1
Delivery of Marijuana	1	0	1
Possession of a Controlled Substance	2	0	2
Possession of a Controlled Substance with Intent to Deliver	1	1	2
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	2	0	2
Marijuana Possession	5	1	6
Marijuana Possession with Intent to Deliver	8	0	8
Total	20	2	22

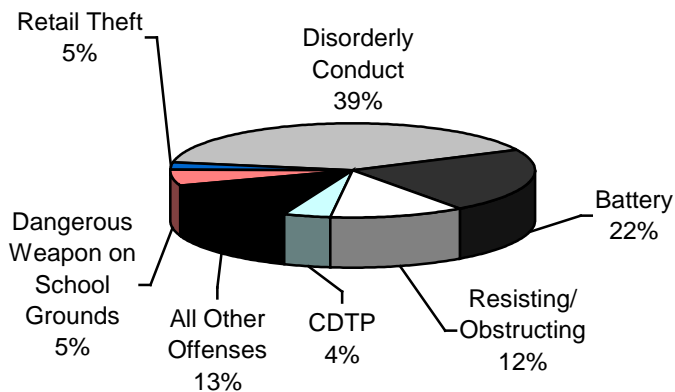
Most Prominent Criminal Offenses Referred - All Chart 12



Most Prominent Referrals - Male Chart 14



Most Prominent Referrals-Female Chart 13



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. Juveniles alleged to be uncontrollable or habitual truants 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 2011, 90 juveniles were referred for JIPS and CHIPS purposes. Juveniles who were referred to JRC as a runaway were likely to have either runaway from a Dane County Group Home, Foster Home or to have run away from a placement outside of Dane County. Some of these juveniles are placed directly at the Shelter Home. The following table describes the population referred to JRC as being JIPS or CHIPS.

Table 15

CHIPS and JIPS Referrals	Male	Female	Total
Briarpatch	9	8	17
Illness, Injury, Immediate Danger (CHIPS)	12	27	39
Runaway From Dane County	9	6	15
Runaway From Other County or State	10	9	19
Total	40	50	90

**Category Three:
Alleged Ordinance Violations**

Law enforcement personnel may issue citations to juveniles who violate municipal ordinances, which 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 solely for violating a municipal ordinance. Citation related referrals to JRC are most commonly made in cases where the parents are unavailable, related family problems exist or the juvenile is also referred on other offenses. In 2011, 19 entries were made for juveniles referred for municipal citations. JRC typically assists law enforcement in these situations by contacting the juvenile's placement so they can be released. This number does include those referrals where a juvenile accrued a municipal citation in addition to other delinquency allegations.

**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 so as to be available for Court in Dane County (Writ). Juveniles in this category may also be referred to JRC pursuant to a directive by the Court itself for failure to appear (Capias) or at the request of the Dane County District Attorney's office (Warrant). This category also includes referrals for Sanctions and juveniles referred for Courtesy Holds from other counties.

Juveniles referred to JRC pursuant to Court related activities or orders represented forty percent of all referrals to JRC in 2011. The information provided in the Table 16 gives a more in depth description of this population and the various reasons for referral.

Table 16

Juvenile Court Related Referrals	Male	Female	Total
Capias	69	32	101
Court Ordered Custody	12	4	16
Court Ordered Home Detention	89	21	110
Courtesy Hold (Non-Secure Custody)	5	5	10
Courtesy Hold (Secure Custody)	23	7	30
DOJC Aftercare Violation	34	0	34
Sanctions	119	39	158
Traffic	0	0	0
Warrant	13	5	18
Writ	16	1	17
Total	380	114	494

Places of Release

The Juvenile Reception Center documents the places to which juveniles are released for all programs in the department (JRC, Detention, Shelter Home, Home Detention Program). These places are where a juvenile is released to when their referral to JRC is closed, which could be due to their custody status terminating, being outright released from JRC, Home Detention program ending, Shelter Home placement ending, etc. The JRC database is the primary source by which this statistic is measured. Table 17 below illustrates the various placements to which juveniles were released in 2011.

Table 17

Place of Release	Male	Female	Total
AWOL	3	2	5
Briarpatch	9	8	17
Dane Co. Dept. of Human Services	5	1	6
Dept. of Juvenile Corrections	78	2	80
Foster Home	32	23	55
Group Home	38	23	61
Jail	0	0	0
Other Co. Human Services	5	2	7
Other Co. Sheriff's Dept.	21	3	24
Other State Sheriff's Dept.	0	0	0
Other	25	17	42
Parental Home	329	126	455
Relative Home	41	15	56
Residential Treatment	59	19	78
Responsible Adult	6	2	8
Self	5	3	8
Shelter Home	7	4	11
Open or Unknown	10	14	24
Waived	1	0	1
Total	674	264	938

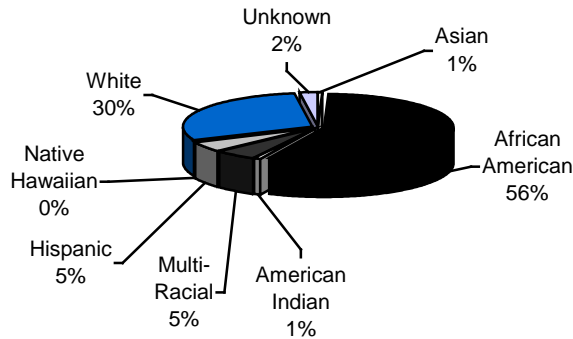
Gender, Race, Age, and Other Information

The juveniles referred for intake in 2011 can be described by a variety of characteristics. Seventy-two percent of the juveniles referred were male. White males constituted thirty-one percent of all male referrals whereas African American males constituted fifty-seven percent. White females constituted twenty-five percent of all female referrals while African American females constituted fifty-five percent. The average age of youth referred in 2011 decreased slightly compared to 2010, when the average age was 15. In 2011, the average age of youth referred was 14.9 years. The mode age for males was 16 years (twenty-nine percent of males referred) and for females it was 15 years (twenty-nine percent of females referred).

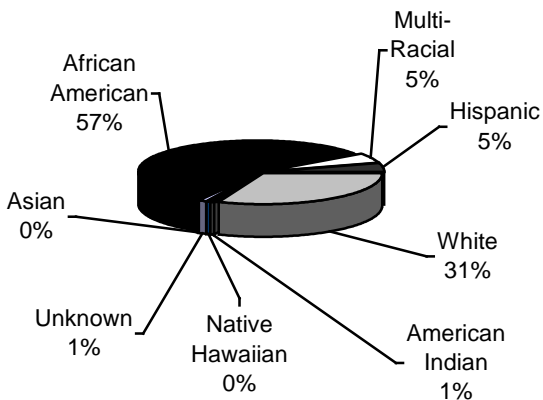
Year 2011 statistics, in regards to gender and race indicate a slight decrease in Hispanic youth referred from 6% in 2010 to 5% in 2011. African American referrals of both genders also saw a increase from 54% in 2010 to 56% in 2011, while referrals for both genders of White youth decreased slightly from 31% in 2010 to 30% in 2011. Referrals of multi-racial females increased by 2% in 2011, and there were four referrals of American Indian females in 2011, compared to none in 2010. Youth listed as “unknown” are CHIPS youth for whom detailed demographic information was not available. The following charts provide a detailed illustration of the population referred to JRC for intake in 2011.

Table 21

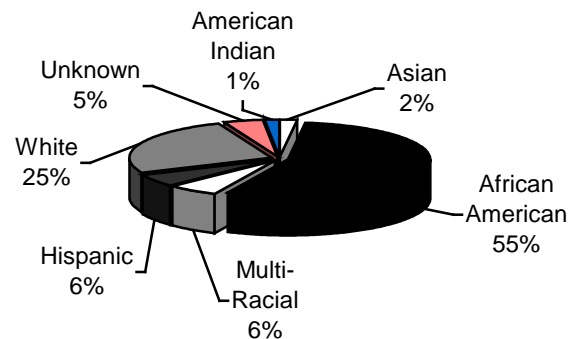
**Race of Referral - All
Chart 18**



**Race of Referral - Male
Chart 19**

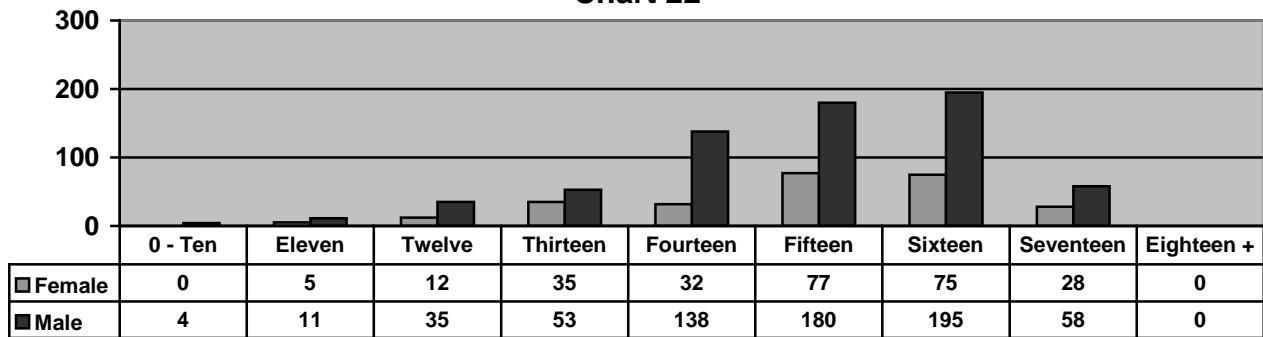


**Race of Referral - Female
Chart 20**

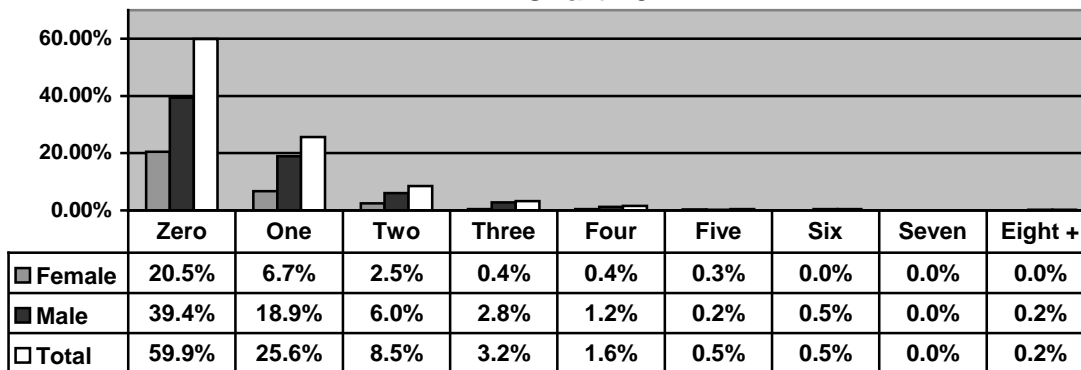


Race	Male	Female	Total
African American	384	143	527
American Indian	4	4	8
Asian	1	5	6
Hispanic	32	15	47
Multi-Racial	35	15	50
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	3	0	3
Unknown	4	16	20
White	211	66	277
Total	674	264	938

**Age Of Referrals
Chart 22**



**Number of Prior Referrals in 2011
Chart 23**



Referring And/Or Apprehending Agency

Juveniles were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center via 23 sources in 2011. The Madison Police Department was the leading source of referrals this year, with thirty-six percent of all referrals. The Court was the second most prominent referral agency, referring thirty-four percent of all juveniles.

Table 24

Referring Agencies	Male	Female	Total
Cottage Grove PD	4	0	4
Court	241	74	315
Cross Plains PD	3	0	3
Dane County Department of Human Services	18	28	46
Dane County Sheriff's Office	47	11	58
Deforest PD	5	0	5
Fitchburg PD	15	3	18
Madison PD	222	111	333
Marshall PD	1	0	1
McFarland PD	4	0	4
Middleton PD	8	2	10
Monona PD	1	1	2
Mount Horeb PD	3	0	3
Oregon PD	5	0	5
Other County	43	14	57
Stoughton PD	5	0	5
Sun Prairie PD	15	8	23
Town of Madison PD	10	2	12
University of Wisconsin PD	2	1	3
Verona PD	2	2	4
Voluntary Admission	15	6	21
Wauwaukee PD	2	1	3
Wisconsin State Patrol	3	0	3
Total	674	264	938

Residence of Youth Referred to JRC

Chart 25 through Table 28 illustrates the residence of youth referred to JRC. The residence of the youth is recorded as the last residence prior to referral. All referrals to JRC that include an address and address changes are counted for youth.

Residence of Referred Juveniles

Chart 25

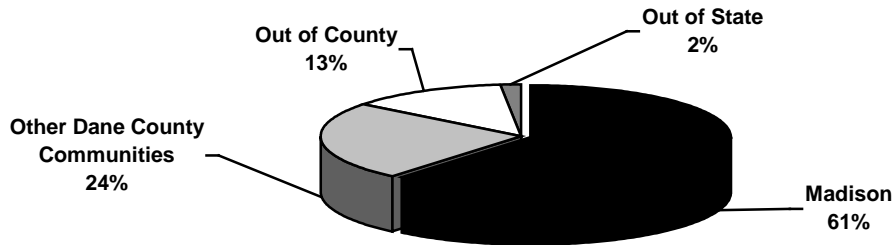


Table 26

Residence: Dane County	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	0	1	1
Blue Mounds	1	0	1
Brooklyn	1	0	1
Cambridge	1	0	1
Cottage Grove	12	0	12
Cross Plains	9	0	9
DeForest	12	1	13
Fitchburg	20	9	29
Homeless / No Permanent Address	1	3	4
Madison	393	180	573
Marshall	11	0	11
Mazomanie	5	0	5
McFarland	8	3	11
Middleton	16	9	25
Monona	5	2	7
Morrisonville	1	0	1
Mount Horeb	6	2	8
Oregon	7	3	10
Shorewood Hills	2	0	2
Stoughton	13	4	17
Sun Prairie	33	8	41
Verona	4	6	10
Waunakee	8	1	9
Windsor	1	0	1
Total	570	232	802

Table 27

Residence: Other Counties	Male	Female	Total
Brown	0	1	1
Chippewa	2	0	2
Columbia	14	6	20
Dodge	1	0	1
Eau Claire	3	1	4
Grant	3	0	3
Green Lake	2	0	2
Iowa	0	2	2
Kenosha	1	2	3
La Crosse	1	0	1
Langlade	1	0	1
Lincoln	10	0	10
Marathon	1	2	3
Milwaukee	8	4	12
Oneida	2	0	2
Outagamie	1	1	2
Polk	1	0	1
Racine	0	1	1
Rock	10	0	10
Sauk	18	4	22
Shawano	0	1	1
Vernon	3	0	3
Washburn	1	0	1
Waukesha	12	0	12
Total	95	25	120

Table 28

Residence: Other States	Male	Female	Total
Arkansas	1	0	1
Arizona	1	0	1
Illinois	3	6	9
Indiana	0	1	1
Michigan	1	0	1
North Dakota	1	0	1
South Carolina	2	0	2
Total	9	7	16

School Enrollment Status

Information regarding school enrollment is obtained at the time of the Juvenile Reception Center intake. This information, when available, reveals only where a referred juvenile self-reports to be enrolled and/or attending school and does not necessarily reflect school attendance, status or other school related issues.

Table 29

High Schools	Male	Female	Total
East	51	21	72
LaFollette	59	28	87
Memorial	64	50	114
Shabazz	1	0	1
West	52	17	69
Total	227	116	343

Table 30

Middle and Elementary Schools: MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Blackhawk	4	12	16
Cherokee	19	11	30
Falk	1	0	1
Gompers	0	3	3
Hamilton	4	0	4
Jefferson	13	8	21
Lapham	2	0	2
O'Keefe	0	4	4
Sandburg	2	0	2
Sennett	12	3	15
Sherman	4	0	4
Spring Harbor	4	0	4
Toki	10	3	13
Whitehorse	4	0	4
Wright	2	1	3
Total	81	45	126

Table 31

Other Madison Area Programs:	Male	Female	Total
Private, OFS, Home, GED, ALA, Replay, School w/in a School, etc.	48	14	62
Total	48	14	62

Table 32

Enrolled: Outside MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	1	1	2
Cambridge	1	0	1
Deerfield	1	0	1
DeForest	12	1	13
Marshall	5	0	5
McFarland	9	1	10
Middleton	28	7	35
Monona	14	0	14
Mount Horeb	6	4	10
Oregon	10	3	13
Other	14	5	19
Out of County	3	1	4
Out of State	4	4	8
Patrick Marsh	2	1	3
Savannah Oaks	2	2	4
Stoughton	12	3	15
Sun Prairie	25	6	31
Verona	9	1	10
Waunakee	8	0	8
Wisconsin Heights	10	1	11
Total	176	41	217

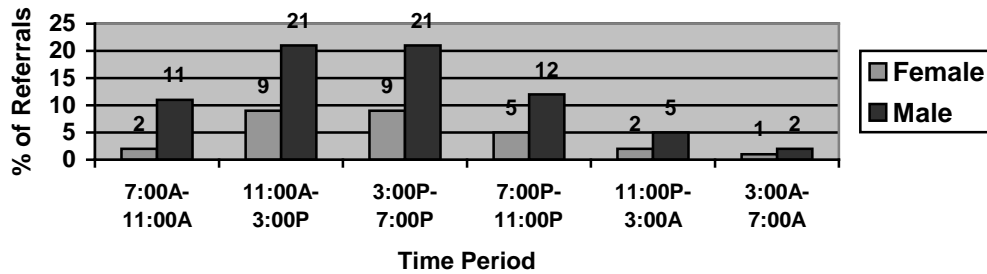
Table 33

	Male	Female	Total
Not Enrolled	34	5	39
Information unavailable			151

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 “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 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
Chart 34



Juvenile Reception Center Counselors are involved in a variety of other court related duties that are not reflected by the number of initial intakes completed each year. Counselors are responsible for participating in court related duties and they have frequent contact with the Dane County Department of Human Services as well as other local, county and state service providers. This case management and interaction helps ensure the coordination of services for youth held in secure custody. The overnight staff person at JRC helps to supervise the Detention Center and also conducts admissions for male clients who are ordered to Secure Custody in Detention, while also providing custody intake services if law enforcement refers a youth to JRC. This staffing pattern helps to maximize the efficiency of staff in the department.

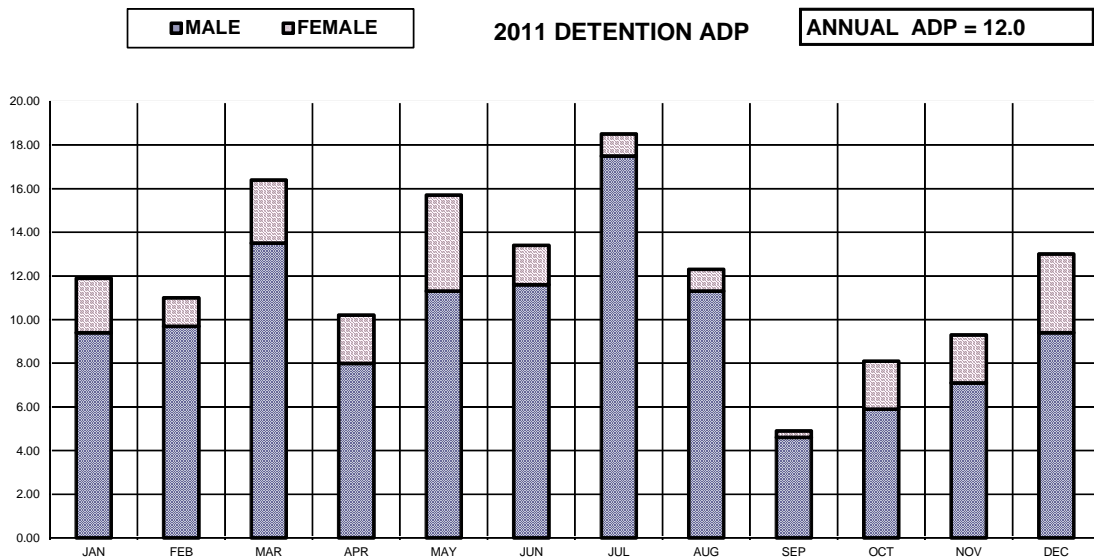
Juvenile Detention

The Dane County Juvenile Detention Home provides secure placement for juveniles in need of secure confinement who are primarily placed pending their court disposition. There are 24 beds in Detention, although the population can exceed 24 for brief periods of time. Some juveniles are placed in Detention on the basis of a sanction for violating their court ordered rules of supervision. Juveniles from other areas counties are also accepted for placement, which is a revenue source for the department. "OOC" denotes out of county placement in the Dane County Juvenile Detention.

DETENTION AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) FOR 2011
Table 35

MONTH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	OOC (included in total)
JAN	9.4	2.5	11.9	1.0
FEB	9.7	1.3	11.0	0.7
MAR	13.5	2.9	16.4	0.0
APR	8.0	2.2	10.2	0.4
MAY	11.3	4.4	15.7	0.0
JUN	11.6	1.8	13.4	0.5
JUL	17.5	1.0	18.5	0.3
AUG	11.3	1.0	12.3	0.0
SEP	4.6	0.3	4.9	0.5
OCT	5.9	2.2	8.1	0.3
NOV	7.1	2.2	9.3	0.6
DEC	9.4	3.6	13.0	1.2
AVG	9.9	2.1	12.0	0.5

Chart 36



In 2011, approximately 80% of the juveniles in Detention were male and 73% of the juveniles in Detention were minority.

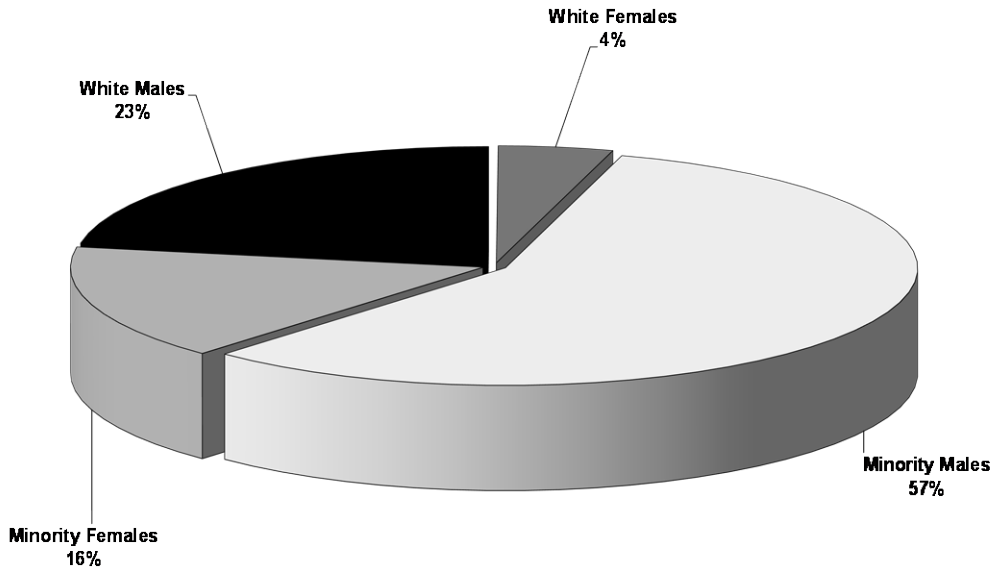
2011 Detention Population by Race/Sex

Table 37*

Race/Sex	Average Daily Population (ADP)
White Males	2.7
White Females	0.5
Minority Males	6.9
Minority Females	1.9

* Data based on Office of Justice Assistance Juvenile Secure Detention Register; data in tables 37 and 38 may vary slightly from other data sources resulting in minor record duplications or discrepancies.

DETENTION ADP 2011 RACE/SEX
Chart 38*



Juveniles were placed in Detention for a variety of reasons. As noted in Table 39, 28.2% of juveniles placed in Detention (158 juveniles) were placed on the basis of an intake decision related to a new delinquency allegation.

2011 REASON FOR ADMISSION						
Table 39*						
REASON	FEMALES (114)		MALES (446)		TOTAL	
	NO.	% of total	NO.	% of total	NO.	%
NEW CHARGE	20	17.5%	138	30.9%	158	28.2%
SANCTIONS	49	43.0%	158	35.4%	207	37.0%
CAPIAS	24	21.1%	44	9.9%	68	12.1%
VIOL CUST ORDER	18	15.8%	47	10.5%	65	11.6%
VIOL DJC AFTERCARE	0	0.0%	28	6.3%	28	5.0%
CT ORDER TO DJC	0	0.0%	6	1.4%	6	1.1%
HOLD FOR COURT	1	0.9%	17	3.8%	18	3.2%
OTHER	2	1.7%	8	1.8%	10	1.8%
TOTAL	114	100.00%	446	100.00%	560	100.00%

Sanctions Ordered by Court/Imposed by Worker

CAPIAS = Missed a court hearing and held pending court

Viol Custody Order = Youth violating conditions of TR/SC or new delinquent act or runaway under NSC

Viol DJC Aftercare/Ct Order to DJC = Youth placed in Juv. Corrections; held pending return/revocation

Hold for Court = Youth placed in Juv. Corrections, returned to Dane Co. for court

Other = Youth returning from out of county placement, out of state/county runaways, youth returning from hospital, etc.

* Data based on Office of Justice Assistance Juvenile Secure Detention Register; data in tables 39 and 40 may vary slightly from other data sources resulting in minor record duplications or discrepancies.

DETENTION AVG AGE AND LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) 2011

Table 40*

RACE	NUMBER	AVG LOS	AVG AGE	DAYS OF CARE
ALL	560	7.8	15.1	4368
MALE	446	8.0	15.0	3568
FEMALE	114	7.0	15.2	798
BLACK MALE	283	8.8	14.9	2490
BLACK FEMALE	76	6.7	15.0	509
WHITE MALE	145	6.8	15.2	986
WHITE FEMALE	28	7.4	15.7	207
LATINO MALE	15	6.3	15.3	94
LATINO FEMALE	3	9.7	16.3	29
NATIVE AMERICAN MALE	3	1.7	14.7	5
NATIVE AMERICAN FEMALE	2	20.0	16.0	40
ASIAN MALE	0	0.	0.	0
ASIAN FEMALE	5	3.0	14.8	15
ALL MINORITY MALE	301	8.6	14.9	2590
ALL MINORITY FEMALE	86	6.9	15.1	593
ALL MINORITY	387	8.2	14.9	3183
ALL WHITE	173	6.9	15.3	1193

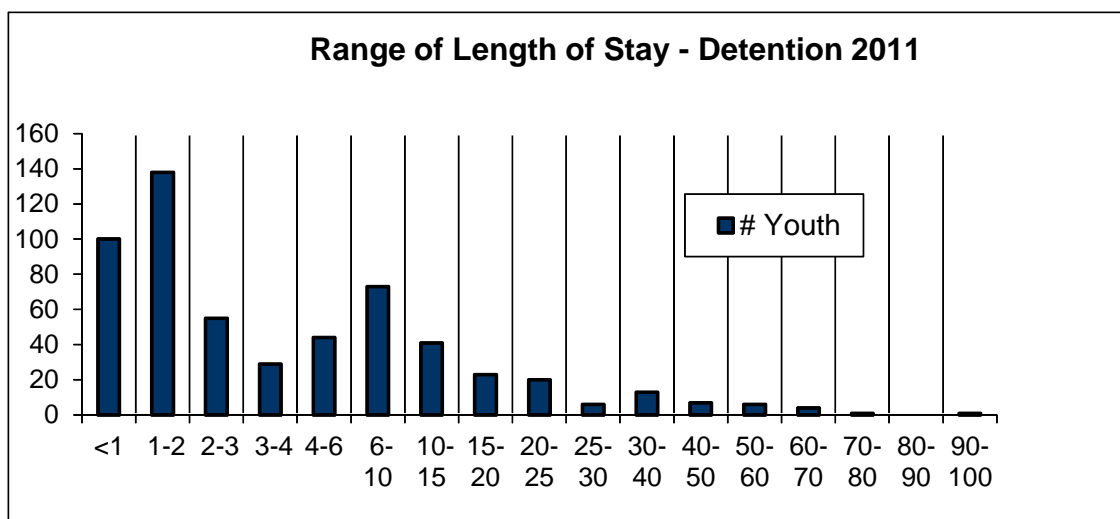
JUVENILE DETENTION 2011

LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) – RANGE

Number of Days	# Youth	% Youth
<1	100	17.9%
1-2	138	24.6%
2-3	55	9.8%
3-4	29	5.2%
4-6	44	7.9%
6-10	73	13.0%
10-15	41	7.3%
15-20	23	4.1%
20-25	20	3.6%
25-30	6	1.1%
30-40	13	2.3%
40-50	7	1.3%
50-60	6	1.1%
60-70	4	0.7%
70-80	0	0.0%
80-90	0	0.0%
90-100	1	0.1%

Source: OJA Juvenile Secure Detention Register

A higher percentage of juveniles were in placement in the 1-2 and 2-3 day ranges in 2011 compared to 2010, but there were a lower percentage of juveniles who stayed in Detention in the 6-10 day range in 2011 when compared to 2010.



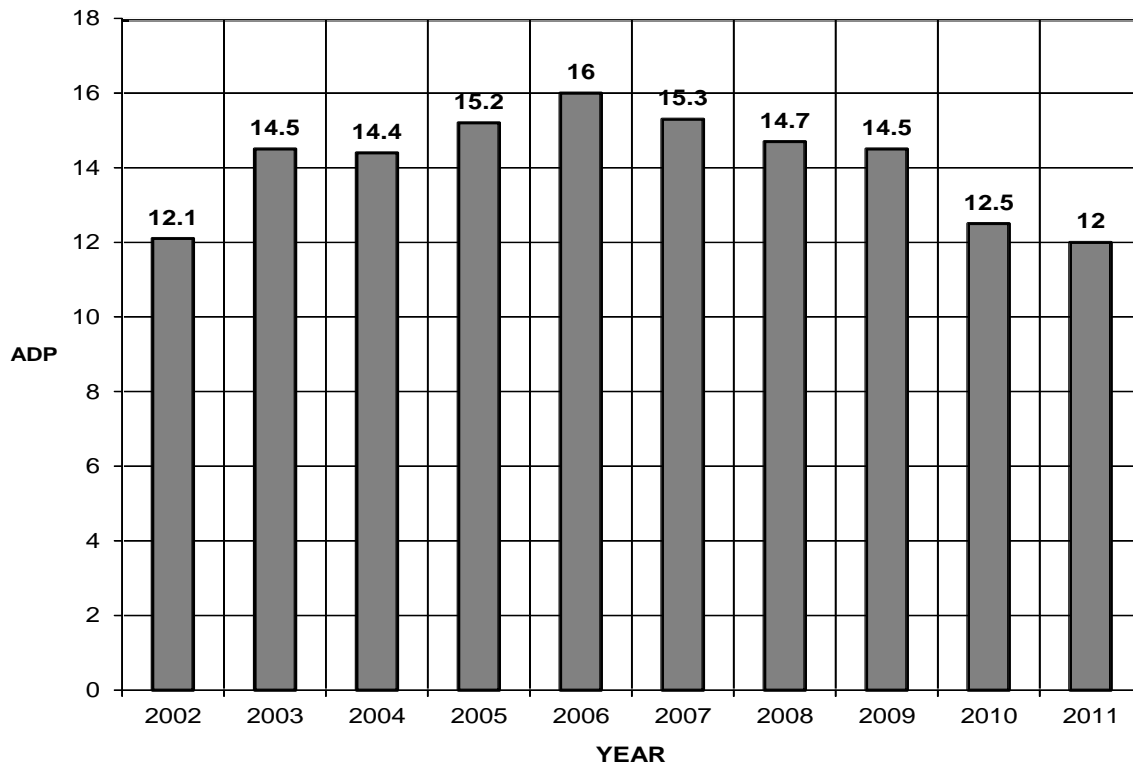
JUVENILE DETENTION ADP HISTORY

Table 41

YEAR	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
ADP	12.1	14.5	14.4	15.2	16.0	15.3	14.7	14.5	12.5	12.0

As noted in table 41 and the chart below, the Average Daily Population (ADP) of Juvenile Detention is cyclical. Typically the cycle increases and then decreases for 3-4 years each cycle. This year's ADP remained consistent with this pattern, showing a decrease. Of note this year, 0.5 of the total ADP was due to juveniles who were out-of-county residents, so the Dane County juvenile ADP was 11.5.

DETENTION ADP HISTORY 2002-2011

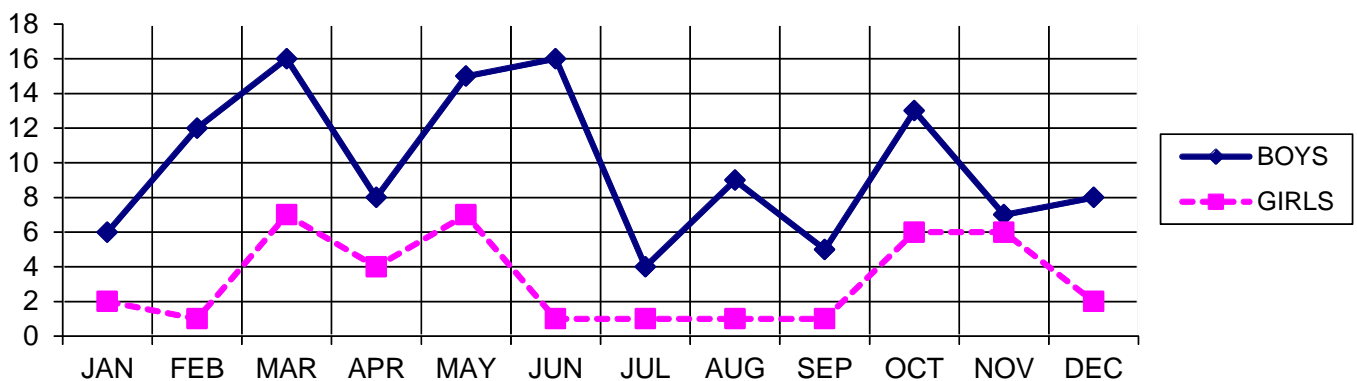


Juvenile Court Sanctions

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).

In 2000, the District Attorney's Office, the Juvenile Court Program, and other County service providers collectively united to initiate the Weekend Report Center at NIP 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. Others were placed back in their parental home with monitoring by an Electronic Monitoring Bracelet.

SANCTIONS BY MONTH FOR 2011
Chart 42

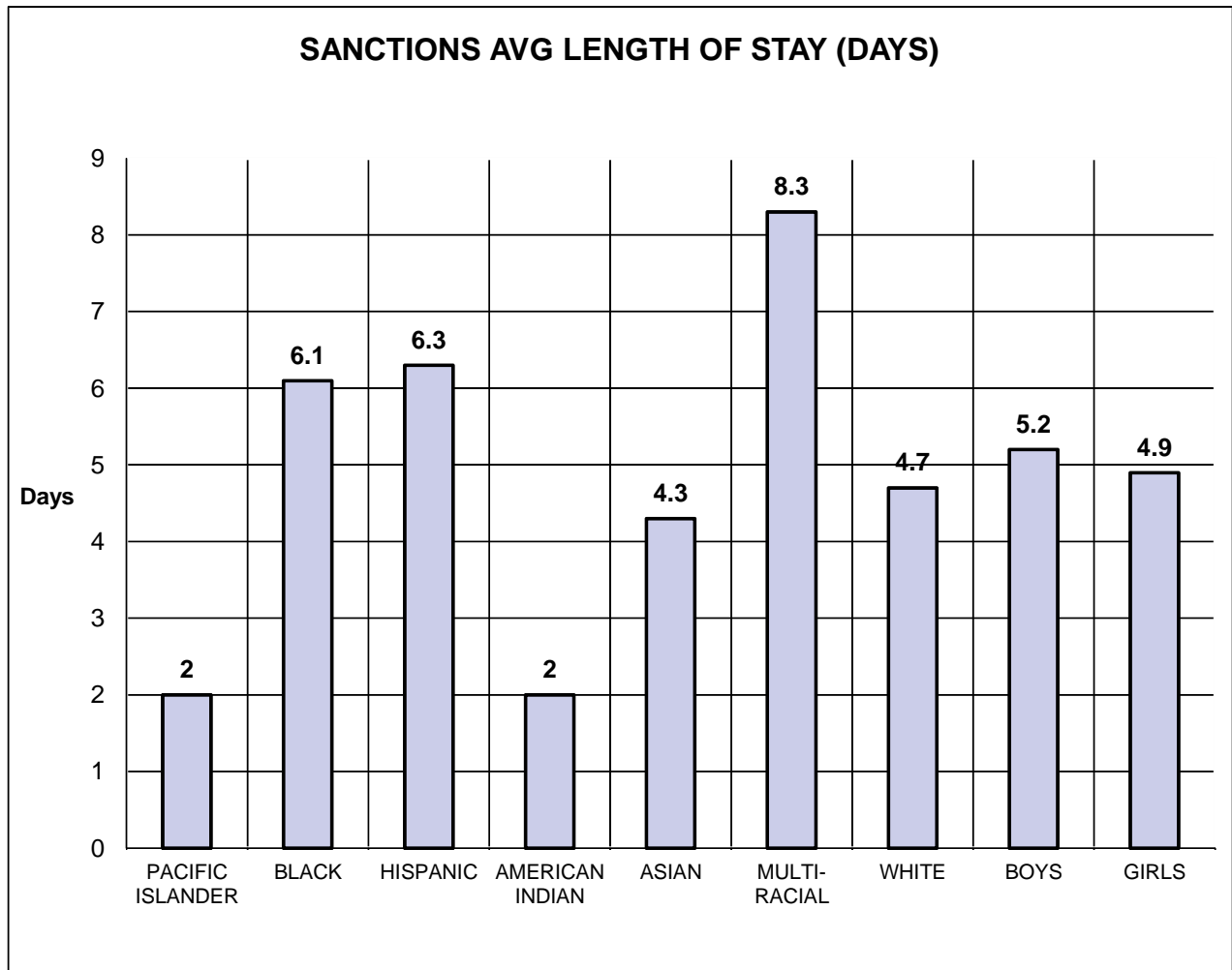


	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
BOYS	6	12	16	8	15	16	4	9	5	13	7	8	119
GIRLS	2	1	7	4	7	1	1	1	1	6	6	2	39
TOTAL	8	13	23	12	22	17	5	10	6	19	13	10	158

The chart and table above illustrates the number of juveniles, 158, who served sanctions either at the Detention Center, the Shelter Home or at the Parental Home with electronic monitoring. The vast majority served sanctions in Detention. JRC counselors also admitted 75 juveniles to Detention to serve imposed sanction days in 2011.

Table 43 illustrates the average length of stay by race and gender for juveniles serving sanctions, including imposed sanction days.

Table 43



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 a total of 16 boys and 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 a Juvenile Court Commissioner or Dane County Juvenile Court Judge. Residents are placed for CHIPS or Delinquency reasons and are under a temporary physical custody order. Residents may remain at Shelter Home for up to 60 days following each admission. Shelter Home can also accept 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. Residents can also be placed by Juvenile Court Judges to serve sanctions days. These placements represent days spent at Shelter Home as a consequence for violation of a previous court order. Shelter Home can accept juveniles from other counties and also serves as an overnight resource for Briarpatch referrals.

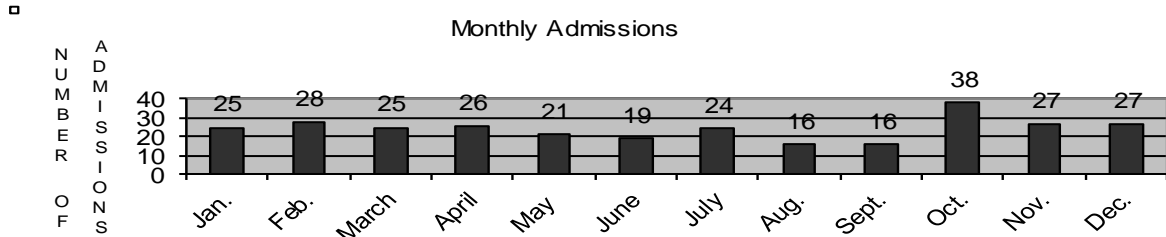
The following tables and charts describe juveniles referred to the Shelter Home in a variety of ways. A juvenile in this section may be counted multiple times by our database by meeting multiple criteria at the time of referral and/or by having more than one referral/placement.

Age of Children Admitted to Shelter Home
Table 44

Age	Male	Female	Totals
10	0	0	0
11	3	4	7
12	18	3	21
13	10	7	17
14	42	21	63
15	47	32	79
16	51	34	85
17	9	11	20
Total	180	112	292

The average age of Shelter Home residents for 2011 was 14.78 years, which is about the same as the average age for 2010 (14.76). The average age for girls in 2011 was 14.97 (14.84 in 2010) and the average age for boys was 14.66 (14.70 in 2010).

Admission to Shelter Home By Month Chart 45



Basis For Referral To Shelter Home Table 46

Referral Basis	Male	Female	Total
Briarpatch	2	4	6
CHIPS	16	16	32
Delinquent	159	85	244
Runaway from Dane Co.	3	4	7
Runaway from Other County or State	0	3	3
Total	180	112	292

*This table may contain missing or duplicate referrals

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

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%. Delinquency admissions represented 83.6% in 2011 and CHIPS accounted for 11% of all admissions.

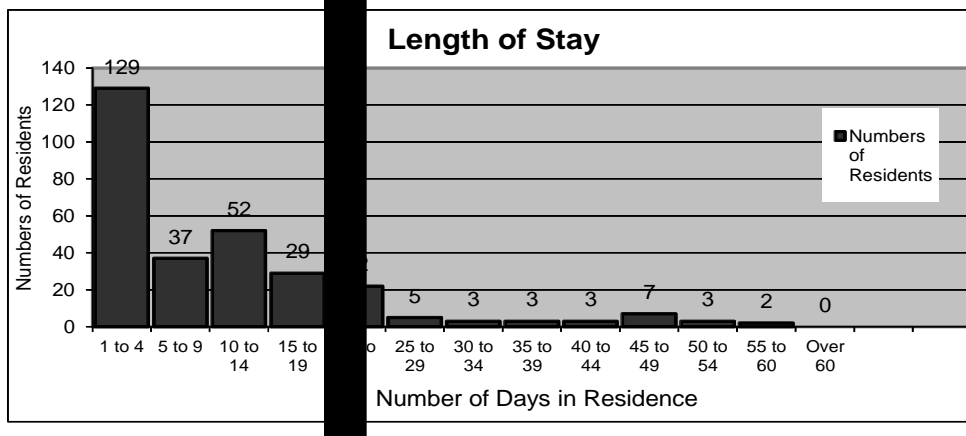
In 2011, Court Ordered Sanctions referrals represented 13.7% (40 residents) of all referrals, down from 16.8% in 2010 (48 residents) and 15.5% in 2009 (32 residents).

Physical Custody Status At Time Of Referral To Shelter Home Table 47

Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure Custody	84	72	156
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	30	10	40
Emergency-COP	36	20	56
Sanctions	30	10	40
Total	180	112	292

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

**Shelter Home
Days in Residence
Chart 48**



The average length of stay this year was 10.3 days, a slight increase from 10.1 days in 2010. The average length of stay has fallen since 1990, when it was 24.3 days. Of those admitted in 2011, 74% stayed 14 days or less.

**Shelter Home
Average Daily Population
Table 49**

Month	Boys	Girls	Total
January	6.0	3.7	9.7
February	4.5	5.1	9.6
March	6.8	3.3	10.1
April	5.4	2.1	7.5
May	4.4	2.4	6.8
June	6.8	1.7	8.5
July	5.0	2.5	7.5
August	4.2	1.4	5.6
September	5.3	2.4	7.7
October	5.2	3.7	8.9
November	7.3	2.0	9.3
December	6.4	2.5	8.9
Total Averages	5.6	2.7	8.3

The average daily population for 2011 was 8.3, which is higher than the 10-year average of 7.7. The 2011 average daily population for males was 5.6, which is higher than the 10-year average of 4.9. The average daily population for females was 2.7 in 2011, which is slightly lower than the 10-year average of 2.8.

Shelter Home Average Daily Population for years 2002 – 2011
Table 50

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
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
2006	5.0	3.0	8.0
2007	5.1	3.2	8.3
2008	5.2	3.1	8.3
2009	4.9	1.7	6.6
2010	5.2	2.7	7.9
2011	5.6	2.7	8.3
Total	4.9	2.8	7.7

Offense or Basis for Shelter Home Admission*
Table 51

Reason for Referral	Number
Battery	30
Briarpatch	6
Burglary	5
Capias	19
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	4
Chips/ Protective Custody	32
Court Ordered	11
Courtesy Hold (COP for other counties)	10
Criminal Damage to Property	25
Criminal Trespass	1
Dangerous Weapon at School Other Than a Gun	5
Delivery of THC	1
Discharging Bodily Fluid at Law Enforcement Officer	1
Disorderly Conduct	57
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	21
Emergency Change of Placement (.357)	54
Hit and Run	2
Intimidation of a Victim or Witness	2
No Driver's License	2
Obstructing	4
OMWOC	14
Possession of a Drug Paraphernalia	1
Possession of THC	3
Possession with Intent to Deliver THC	5
Possession with Intent to Deliver Controlled Substance	3
Reckless Endangering Safety	5
Resisting	7
Retail Theft	1
Runaway	10
Robbery (Strong Armed)	3
Sanctions	40
Sexual Assault of a Child – 1 st Degree	4
Strangulation	2
Theft	4
Violation of TRO or Injunction	1
Warrant	4

*Multiple reasons for referral can occur.

Disorderly Conduct was the most frequent reason for referral at 14.3% in 2011 (18.2% in 2010). Emergency change of placement was the second most frequent reason for referral in 2011 at 13.5%.

Race of Admissions to Shelter Home
Table 52

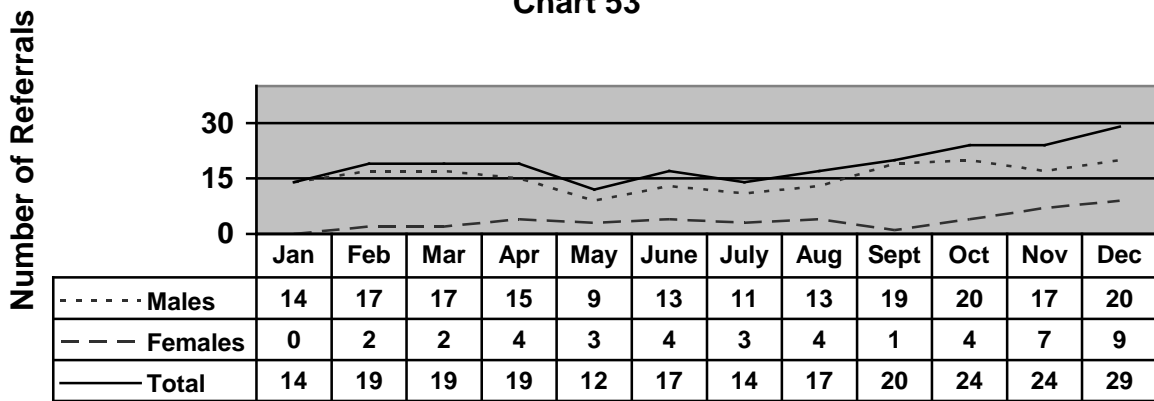
	Male	Female
African American	98	52
American Indian	3	4
Asian	0	1
Hispanic	5	3
Multi-Racial	16	12
White	58	40

Minority members of the Shelter Home population represented 66% in 2011, which is an increase from 60% in 2010. White members represented 34% in 2011, a decrease from 40% in 2010.

Home Detention Program

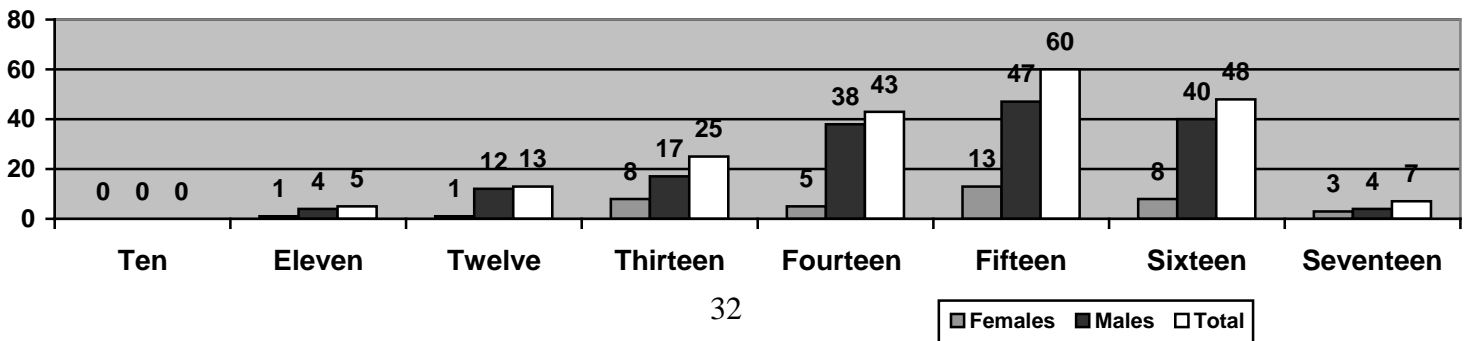
The Dane County Juvenile Court Home Detention Program (HDP) is designed to work with juveniles and their families on a short term basis to enable juveniles to continue living at home and avoid the need for secure custody (detention) or alternative placement. The Home Detention Program may also be assigned 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
Chart 53

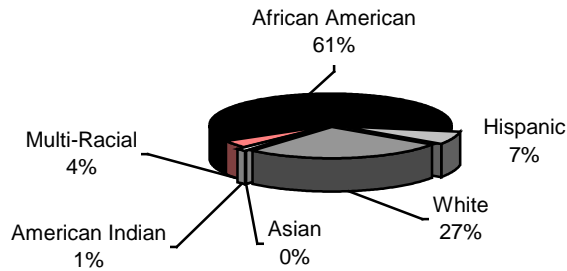


A total of 228 cases were assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2011, a decrease from 264 cases in 2010. The length of time for which juveniles were under HDP supervision, starting in 2011 and in some cases extending into 2012, ranged from 1 to 141 days. Males comprised eighty-one percent of the referrals whereas females comprised nineteen percent. Males, ages fourteen through sixteen, accounted for seventy-seven percent of all male cases assigned. Females, ages fourteen through sixteen, accounted for sixty-seven percent of all female cases assigned. Additionally, there were seven seventeen year olds assigned to HDP, or a total of four percent of all referrals. The following charts categorically illustrate the race and age of juveniles assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2011, when available.

Age of HDP Referrals
Chart 54



**HDP Participant Race
Table 55**



Juveniles are assigned to HDP supervision under both Court Disposition and temporary custody orders. Twenty percent of assigned juveniles in 2011 were under an order of non-secure custody. Court Ordered juveniles to HDP alone accounted for one percent. Juveniles court-ordered to HDP as a bridge to the Neighborhood Intervention Program or Youth Services of Southern WI comprised forty-eight percent of HDP referrals. Juveniles under a temporary release from secure custody accounted for thirty-one percent of HDP cases assigned in 2011. All of the assigned juveniles were alleged or adjudicated delinquents.

Table 56

Custody Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	34	13	46
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	60	10	70
Court Ordered HDP	1	2	3
Court Ordered-Bridge to CAP/NIP	88	20	108
Total	183	45	228

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. The HDP worker monitors school attendance and the worker will report on the juvenile's behavior to the Court.

Table 57

School	Total
Alternative	7
Badger Ridge	1
Blackhawk	1
Cherokee	8
Deforest	10
East	13
Glacier Drumlin	1
Gompers	1
Hamilton	3
Jefferson	10
LaFollette	27
Marshall	2
Memorial	32
Middleton	18
Monona	11
Not Attending	1
Oregon	3
Other	6
Patrick Marsh	2
Sandburg	4
Savannah Oaks	2
Sennett	6
Shabazz	2
Spring Harbor	5
Stoughton	2
Sun Prairie	9
Toki	6
Unknown	2
Verona	1
Waunakee	1
West	28
Wisconsin Heights	3
Total	228

Dane County CASA

Dane County CASA, Inc. (“CASA”), is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization that follows the National CASA (“Court Appointed Special Advocate”) Association model of programming. CASA trains and supports community volunteer advocates who are assigned by juvenile judges to children in the Dane County Juvenile Court system. CASA volunteers visit their assigned child(ren) on a weekly basis, correspond with service providers and adults in their assigned child(ren)’s life, provide informative reporting to the courts, and advocate for the safety, permanency, and well-being of their assigned child(ren). CASA volunteers also provide to their assigned children advocacy for enrichment opportunities and educational services, and teen life skills mentorship as appropriate. Dane County CASA serves the Dane County courts pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 48.236, the “Court Appointed Special Advocate” provision of the Wisconsin Statutes, and pursuant to its Memorandum of Understanding with the Dane County Juvenile Courts.

- Number of kids served by the Dane County CASA Program in 2011: 91
- CASA Volunteer hours spent in 2011: 5500
- Placement of kids served by the Dane County CASA program in 2011 (where kids spent a majority of the year):

Biological home: 61
Relative care: 7
Foster care: 19
Residential placement: 4

- Number of children involved in different types of cases served by the Dane County CASA program in 2011 (when more than one applies, both counted):

CHIPS: 84 (3 of these children also had active delinquency cases for which CASA provided support when appropriate)

JIPS: 1
Delinquency: 4
Family Court: 2

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. 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 four charges per referral.

In terms of the number of referrals compared to prior years, the following table illustrates the trend. Juvenile Court referrals have been decreasing steadily since 2003. This year is the first year since 2003 that referrals have increased and was primarily due to a few juveniles who generated many referrals through a series of incidents over a short amount of time.

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

YEAR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	AVG
# OF REFERRALS	1701	1567	1293	1203	1088	1362	1369

Juvenile Court Petitions

The table below reflects the trend(s) related to the number of petitions filed in Juvenile Court over the past 15 years.

JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS FILED											
1997-2011											
YEAR	DEL	WAIVER	CHIPS	TPR	JIPS	JI	JG	EXT/VAC CD	PPR/PPRH	OTHER	TOTAL
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
2006	1001	47	275	82						1620	3025
2007	948	35	376	124						934	2417
2008	955	21	264	126	35	48	226	16	400	1307	3398
2009	750	27	309	116	34	69	203	16	643	612	2779
2010	755	24	238	131	42	71	174	20	522	1216	3193
2011	770	12	232	124	35	45	212	13	476	1175	3094
AVG	1132	72	287	136	37	58	204	16	510	1434	3280

"OTHER" includes all Ext/Rev &/or Change of Placement.

Note: In 1996, Juvenile Guardianship petitions were included for the first time in "OTHER".

Beginning in 2000, JIPS petitions were included in "OTHER".

Beginning in 2003, Perm Plan Review/Hearing petition were included in "OTHER".

Beginning in 2008, JIPS, JI, JG, EXT/VAC CD and PPR/PPRH were separated from "OTHER".

DEL = Delinquency WAIVER = Waiver to adult court CHIPS = Child In Need of Protection or Services
 TPR = Termination of Parental Rights JI = Juvenile Injunction JG = Juvenile Guardianship
 EXT/VAC CD = Extend/Vacate Consent Decree PPR/PPRH = Permanency Plan Review/Hearing

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.

Continuing in 2011, the entire Dane County Juvenile Court Program (JRC, SH, Detention and HDP) kept a computerized database that was used to collect and tabulate data. Data on juveniles in Detention was also collected in the State's Juvenile Secure Detention Registry (JSDR). 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 is greatly enhanced.

"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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