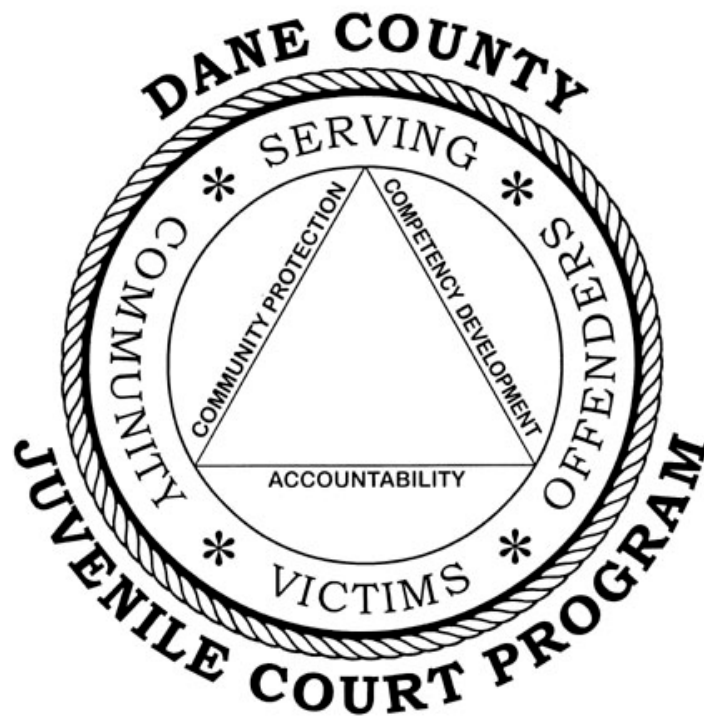


DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



ANNUAL REPORT 2018

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM	Page 1-2
JUVENILE RECEPTION CENTER	Pages 3-19
JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER	Pages 20-27
JUVENILE COURT SANCTIONS	Pages 28-29
JUVENILE SHELTER HOME	Pages 30-34
HOME DETENTION PROGRAM	Pages 35-37
DANE COUNTY CASA	Page 38
CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES	Page 39-42
JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS	Pages 43-44
CLOSING	Page 45

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 which 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 then conducts an intake and makes a temporary physical custody decision. 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 safe and secure environment, physically and emotionally, 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 (SH) 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.

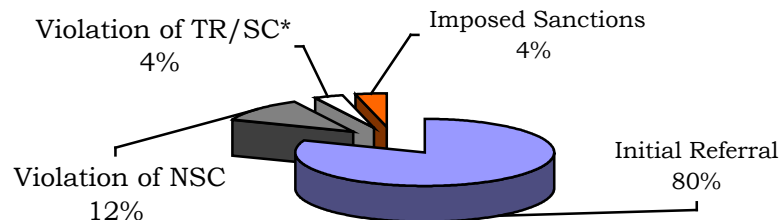
This report seeks to compile information obtained from the above named programs and other sources into a single resource. The goal is to share what is known, statistically speaking, about those who were involved with the Juvenile Court Program last year.

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 to the partners involved with the Juvenile Court Program and is used to monitor their own performance, to address recurrent or newly emerging patterns, as well as 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
Chart 1**



A total of 585 juveniles, between the ages of 10 and 17, were referred to the Juvenile Court Program in 2018. In addition, 107 juveniles under an existing custody order were re-referred (violations of NSC or TR/SC) for a total of 692 referrals. Chart one above provides a percentile breakdown of four referral categories for which juveniles were referred. Eighty percent of the juveniles were referred for an initial intake. This number includes juveniles referred pursuant to a Court Order, a Warrant, a Capias, and/or for a new delinquency. It also includes direct placements at Shelter Home or with the Home Detention Program. 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 twelve percent of the referrals were for allegedly violating the terms of an existing Non-Secure Custody order (NSC). The remaining four percent came to JRC to be placed in the Juvenile Detention Center or Shelter Home to serve sanction days (See **Sanctions** section for more information). To avoid duplicate data, NSC and TR/SC re-referrals are not included in the information that follows.

*Temporary Release/Secure Custody (TR/SC) status was essentially eliminated from court practice effective 6/1/18.

Placement of All Referrals

Chart 2

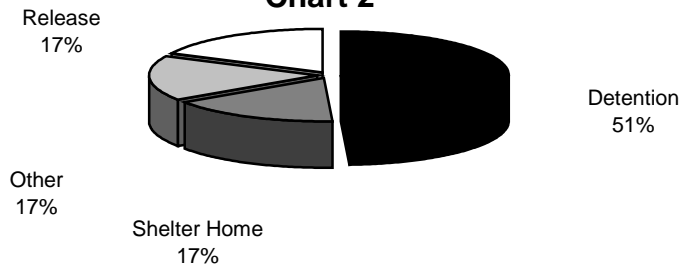
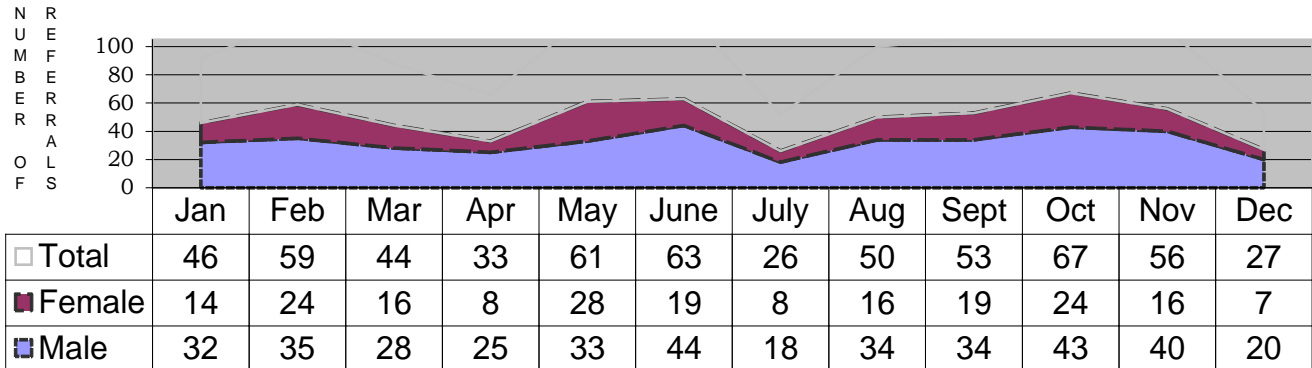


Chart 2 above illustrates the placement outcome of all referrals to the department. Other placements include the home of a relative or responsible adult, Foster Homes, or Group Homes. Table 3 below illustrates the number of referrals per month in 2018. October was the busiest month.

Referrals Per Month

Table 3



History of Custody Decisions made by JRC*

Table 4

Placement of Initial Referrals:	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Secure Custody	225 (43%)	230 (46%)	248 (49%)	238 (50%)	270 (53%)
Non-Secure Shelter	100 (19%)	108 (22%)	97 (19%)	98 (20%)	79 (15%)
Non-Secure Other	52 (10%)	51 (10%)	48 (10%)	54 (11%)	61 (12%)
Outright Released	146 (28%)	110 (22%)	110 (22%)	92 (19%)	104 (20%)
Total	523	499	503	482	514

*Excludes Sanctions, Change of Placement, Court Ordered HDP.

When a juvenile is referred to JRC for a custody decision, unless the outcome is already determined (e.g. sanctions), 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 is 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 with serious charges, counselors at the Juvenile Reception Center are given a directive from the Court and/or policy as to the most appropriate placement for a referred juvenile.

Table 4 illustrates a percentile breakdown of the determination of the need for custody and placement for juveniles referred for an intake in 2018. Fifty-three percent were placed in Secure Custody. A portion of those juveniles placed under Secure Custody were so placed under Court Order, as a DOJC hold, or as an out-of-county courtesy hold. 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, 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 intake reflects the severity of the alleged delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in 2018, as well as volume of other referrals. The **alleged violations of criminal statutes** for which juveniles were referred are discussed in greater detail later in this section.

According to year 2018 statistics, twenty-seven percent of referrals for a custody decision resulted in a determination of the need for Non-Secure Custody. Of that twenty-seven percent, more than half (fifteen percent) were placed under Non-Secure Custody at the Dane County Shelter Home (See **Juvenile Shelter Home** section for greater detail). The other twelve percent of juveniles placed under Non-Secure Custody in 2018 were placed in one of the following placements: parental home, foster home, group home, with a relative, with a responsible adult, or at a hospital. Youth age twelve and older 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

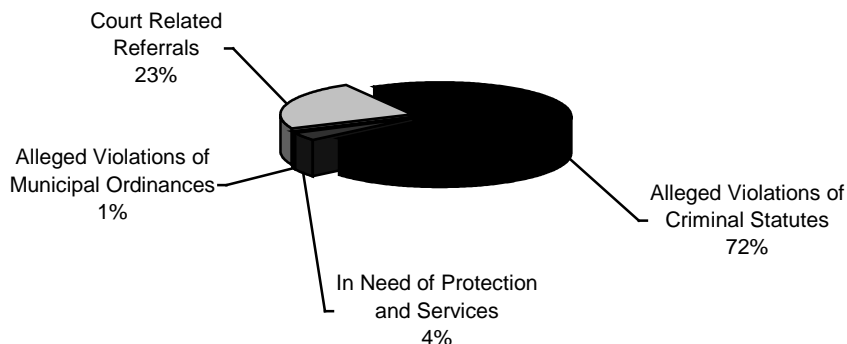
¹ Adapted from Chapter **938.208 (1)** though **(6)**, Wis. Stats.

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 a 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 percent of all juveniles referred for a custody decision in 2018 were released outright. Juveniles in this category were either not found to meet 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.

JRC Referral Categories
Chart 5



JRC Referral Categories

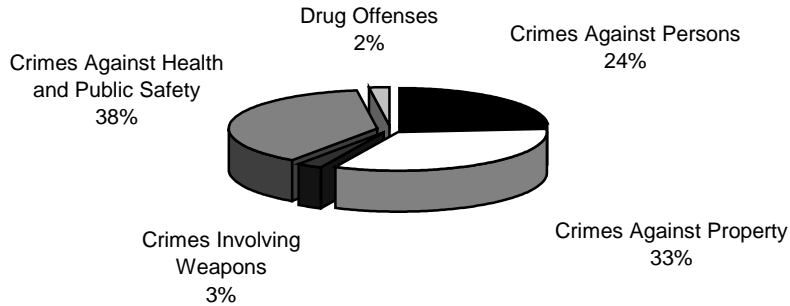
Juveniles referred to the Juvenile Reception Center are divided into four main referral categories. The categories are:

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 Chart 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.

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

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



Crimes against persons decreased from 27% in 2017 to 24% in 2018 and crimes against property increased from 30% to 33%. Crimes against health and public safety decreased from 39% to 38%, while drug offenses increased from 1% to 2%. Weapons crimes in 2018 equaled the 2017 percentage (3%).

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 2018. Disorderly Conduct (132) and Resisting (48) charges accounted for seventy-five percent of the charges recorded for this category. 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
Disorderly Conduct (DC)	77	55	132
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	16	13	29
Driving Without a License	1	0	1
Eluding a Police Officer	9	3	12
Fugitive (Out of State)	1	0	1
Obstructing	11	1	12
Reckless Driving	1	0	1
Resisting	36	12	48
Terrorist Threat	1	0	1
Unlawful Use of Computerized Systems	2	0	2
Total	155	84	239

Crimes Against Persons

Juveniles referred for allegedly committing offenses against other persons represented twenty-four percent of delinquency referrals in 2018. Battery charges (83) represented the largest portion of the entries in this subsection (149). 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	36	19	55
Battery-Domestic	1	3	4
Battery-Group	6	1	7
Battery-Substantial	3	5	8
Battery to a Police Officer	3	3	6
Battery to Public Transit Worker	0	1	1
Battery to a School Official	0	2	2
False Imprisonment	1	0	1
Hit and Run	1	0	1
Intimidation of Victim	1	1	2
Physical Abuse to a Child	1	2	3
Reckless Endangering Safety	13	2	15
Reckless Injury-2 nd Degree	1	1	2
Robbery	1	0	1
Robbery-Armed	5	0	5
Robbery-Strong Arm	2	1	3
Sexual Assault-2 nd Degree	1	0	1
Sexual Assault-3 rd Degree	1	0	1
Sexual Assault-4 th Degree	1	2	3
Sexual Assault of a Child-1 st Degree	8	0	8
Sexual Assault of a Child-2 nd Degree	10	0	10
Strangulation	4	2	6
Threats to Injure	3	0	6
Violation of TRO or Injunction	1	0	1
Total	104	45	149

Crimes Against Property

In 2018, entries for Crimes Against Property accounted for thirty-three percent of delinquency referrals. Charges of Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (53) and Criminal Damage to Property (46) accounted for the majority of the 209 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-Armed	1	0	1
Burglary-Attempted	5	0	5
Burglary-Commercial	2	1	3
Burglary-Residential	11	3	14
Criminal Damage to Property (CDTP)	27	19	46
Entry into Locked Vehicle	1	0	1
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (OMVWOC)	36	17	53
OMVWOC-Passenger	29	16	45
Receiving Stolen Property	3	0	3
Retail Theft	6	3	9
Theft	10	2	12
Theft from Vehicle	1	0	1
Trespassing	13	2	15
Total	146	63	209

Drug Offenses and Crimes Involving Weapons

Table 10 illustrates referrals for weapons charges. Males represented all of the referrals in this category.

Table 10

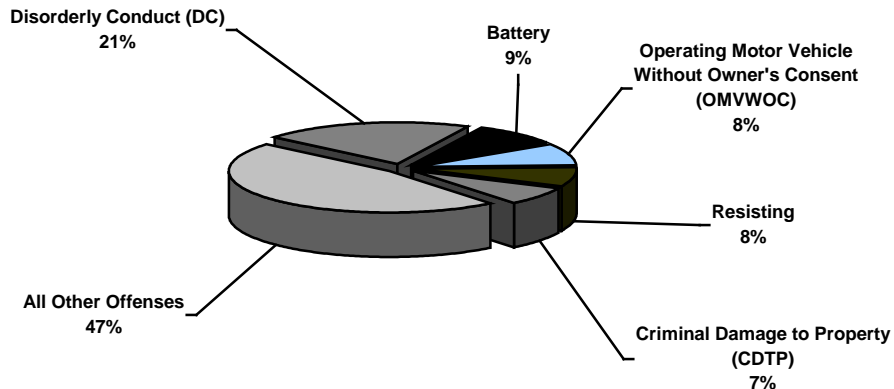
Crimes Involving Weapons	Male	Female	Total
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	5	0	5
Dangerous Weapon on School Property	3	0	3
Possession of a Dangerous Weapon	9	0	9
Total	17	0	17

Table 11 shows that the majority of referrals for drug offenses in 2018 were males.

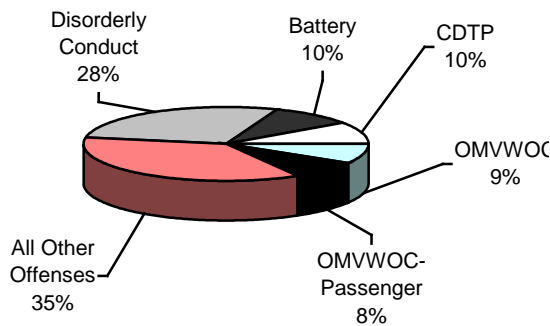
Table 11

Drug Offenses	Male	Female	Total
Delivery of a Controlled Substance	2	0	2
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	2	2	4
Possession of THC	4	3	7
Possession with Intent to Deliver THC	1	0	1
Total	9	5	14

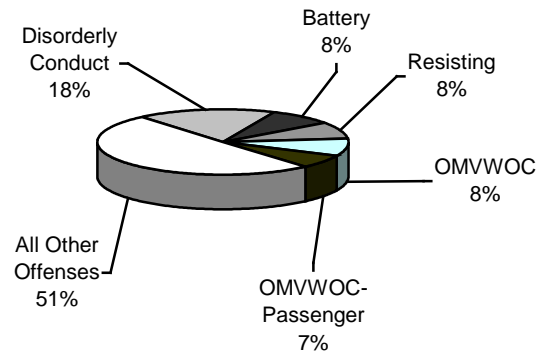
**Most Prominent Criminal Offenses Referred - All
Chart 12**



**Most Prominent Referrals-Female
Chart 13**



**Most Prominent Referrals - Male
Chart 14**



**Category Two:
Children and Juveniles
Alleged To Be in Need of Protection or Services**

This referral category includes referrals to JRC for reasons not involving law violations. Juveniles alleged or found to be incompetent or uncontrollable are referred to as Juveniles In Need of Protection or Services (JIPS). Children suffering from illness, injury, or in immediate danger from their surroundings are referred to as Children In Need of Protection or Services (CHIPS).

In 2018, 34 juveniles were referred for JIPS and CHIPS reasons. Juveniles who were referred to JRC as a runaway were often likely to have

runaway from a placement outside of Dane County. Many of these juveniles are placed directly at the Shelter Home and never come to JRC for an intake decision. The following table describes the population referred to JRC as being JIPS or CHIPS.

Table 15

CHIPS and JIPS Referrals	Male	Female	Total
Briarpatch	1	1	2
Emergency Change of Placement (.357)	4	3	7
Illness, Injury, Immediate Danger (CHIPS)	5	17	22
Juveniles in Need of Protection or Services (JIPS)	1	0	1
Runaway From Dane County	0	0	0
Runaway From Other County or State	1	1	2
Total	12	22	34

Category Three: Alleged Ordinance Violations

Law enforcement personnel may issue citations to juveniles who violate municipal ordinances, which may include 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 2018, five juveniles were 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 received 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 court imposed Sanctions due to violations of court ordered conditions as well as juveniles referred for Courtesy Holds from other counties.

Juveniles referred to JRC pursuant to Court related activities or orders represented twenty-three percent of all referrals to JRC in 2018. 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	28	12	40
Court Ordered Custody	7	3	10
Court Ordered – Home Detention Program	25	11	36
Courtesy Hold (Non-Secure Custody)	8	5	13
Courtesy Hold (Secure Custody)	37	11	48
Courtesy Hold (Change of Placement)	3	0	3
DOJC Aftercare Violation	5	2	7
Sanctions	17	9	26
Warrant	4	1	5
Writ	12	3	15
Total	146	57	203

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, or Home Detention Program). These places are where a juvenile is released to when their referral and file is closed, which is due to their custody status terminating or placement ending. In certain circumstances, the juvenile may remain at Shelter Home or in Detention due to a new referral or based on a court order (e.g. the imposition of sanctions). Table 17 below illustrates the various placements to which juveniles were released in 2018.

Table 17

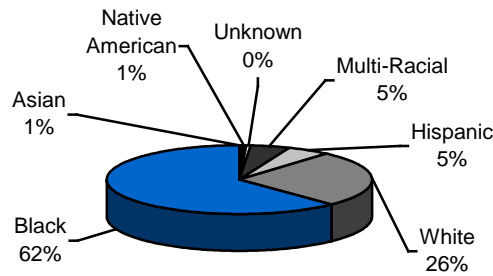
Place of Release	Male	Female	Total
AWOL	3	0	3
Briarpatch	3	7	10
Dane County Department of Human Services	1	2	3
Detention	6	2	8
Division of Juvenile Corrections	31	8	39
Foster Home	26	18	44
Group Home	4	4	8
Hospital	1	0	1
Jail	3	1	4
Other County	32	12	44
Other State	2	0	2
Parental Home	221	120	341
Relative Home	19	13	32
Residential Treatment	15	6	21
Responsible Adult	1	2	3
Shelter Home	9	3	12
Open or Unknown	8	1	9
Total	386	199	585

Gender, Race, Age and Other Information

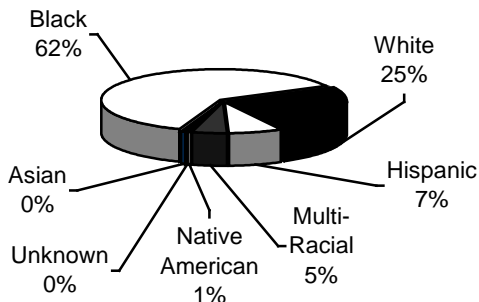
The juveniles referred to the department in 2018 can be described by a variety of characteristics. Sixty-six percent of the juveniles referred were male. White males constituted twenty-five percent of all male referrals whereas Black males constituted sixty-two percent. White females constituted thirty percent of all female referrals while Black females constituted sixty-three. The average age of youth referred in 2018 is 14.8 years, which is a slight decrease from the average age as youth referred in 2017 (15 years). The largest age group of males referred were 16 years old (thirty percent of males referred) and for females the largest age group was also 16 years (thirty-two percent of all females referred).

Year 2018 statistics indicate an increase in the percentage of Black youth referred from fifty-six percent in 2017 to sixty-two percent in 2018. The percentage of Black males referred increased from fifty-eight percent to sixty-two percent in 2018, while the percent of Black females increased from fifty percent to sixty-three percent. The percentage of White youth referred in 2018 decreased from thirty percent to twenty-six percent. The percentage of White males referred in 2018 was twenty-five percent, a decrease from twenty-seven percent in 2017. The percentage of White females decreased from thirty-three percent in 2017 to thirty percent in 2018. The following charts provide a detailed illustration of the population referred to JRC for intake in 2018.

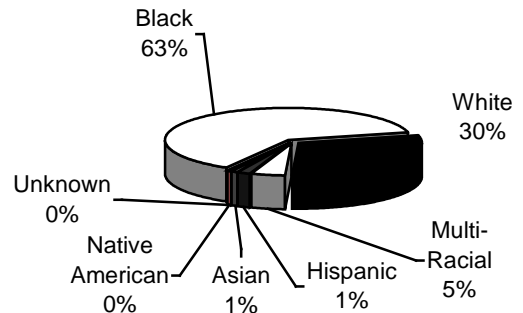
Race of Referrals-Chart 18



**Race of Referrals - Male
Chart 19**



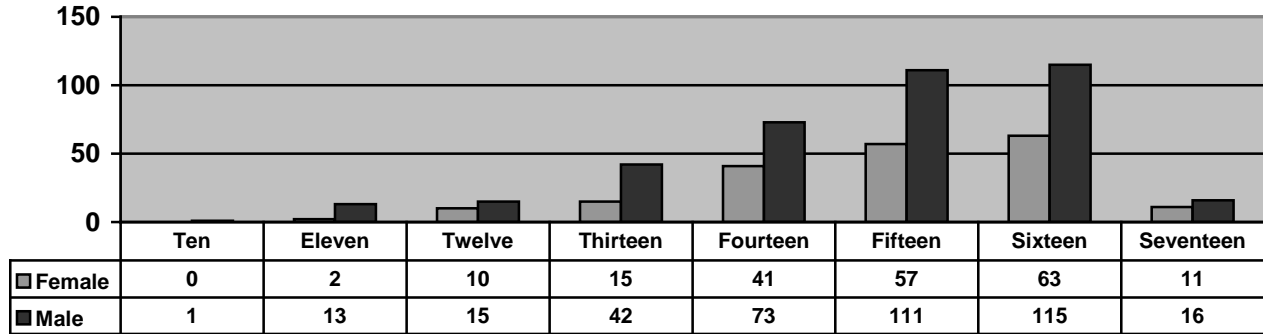
**Race of Referrals - Female
Chart 20**



**Race of Referrals
Table 21**

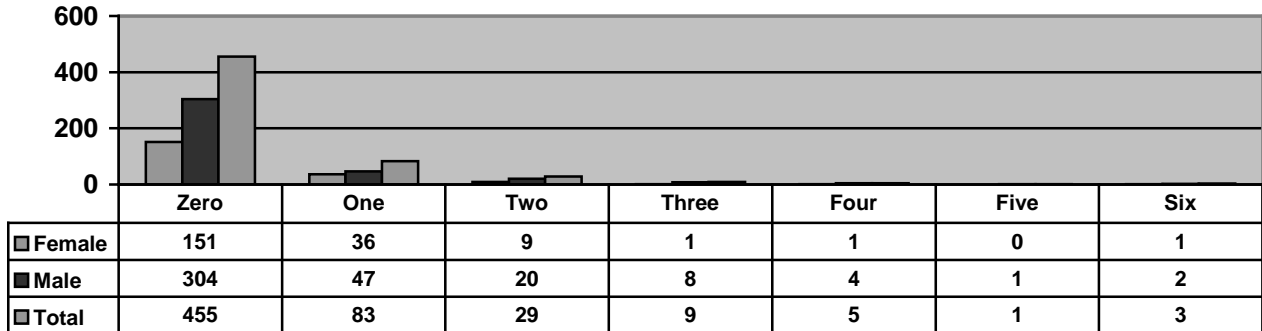
Race	Male	Female	Total
Asian	1	2	3
Black	239	125	364
Hispanic	28	3	31
Multi-Racial	19	9	28
Native American	2	1	3
White	95	59	154
Unknown	2	0	2
Total	386	199	585

**Age Of Referrals
Chart 22**



Seventy-eight percent of the 2018 referrals to the department had zero previous referrals of any type.

**Number of Referrals Prior to a 2018 Referral
Chart 23**



Referring And/Or Apprehending Agency

Juveniles were referred to the Juvenile Court Program via 24 referral sources in 2018. The Madison Police Department was the leading source of referrals this year with thirty-eight percent of all referrals. The Court was the second most prominent referral entity, referring fourteen percent of all juveniles. This was primarily due to court-ordered sanctions and Home Detention Program involvement.

Table 24

Referring Agencies	Male	Female	Total
Belleville PD	2	0	2
Cottage Grove PD	4	0	4
Court	58	25	83
Cross Plains PD	1	0	1
Dane County Department of Human Services	8	20	28
Dane County Sheriff's Office	20	16	36
Deforest PD	1	1	2
Fitchburg PD	29	16	45
Madison PD	144	78	222
Maple Bluff PD	1	0	1
Marshall PD	2	0	2
McFarland PD	1	0	1
Middleton PD	2	3	5
Monona PD	5	2	7
Mount Horeb PD	2	0	2
Oregon PD	5	1	6
Other County	50	20	70
Stoughton PD	12	4	16
Sun Prairie PD	16	5	21
Town of Madison PD	6	2	8
University of Wisconsin PD	3	0	3
Verona PD	6	2	8
Voluntary Referral	6	2	8
Wausaukee PD	2	2	4
Total	386	199	585

Residence of Youth Referred to the Juvenile Court Program

Chart 25 through Table 28 illustrate the residence of youth referred. The residence of the youth is recorded as the last residence prior to referral. Residence of the youth is obtained from law enforcement or other sources. All referrals that include an address and address changes are counted for youth if a youth is re-referred.

**Residence of Referred Juveniles
Chart 25**

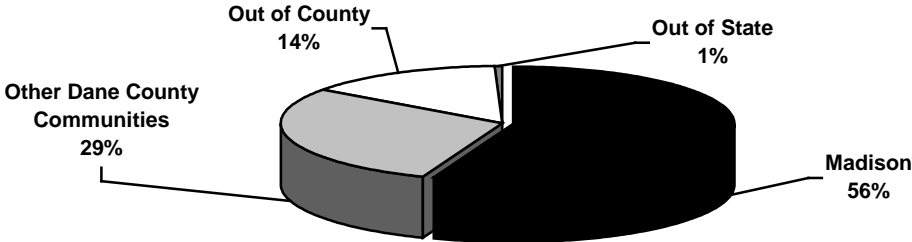


Table 26

Residence: Dane County	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	2	0	2
Brooklyn	0	1	1
Cambridge	0	2	2
Cottage Grove	4	0	4
Cross Plains	1	0	1
Deerfield	1	0	1
DeForest	5	1	6
Fitchburg	31	22	53
Madison	219	107	326
Marshall	3	0	3
McFarland	2	0	2
Middleton	1	7	8
Monona	3	1	4
Mount Horeb	1	3	4
Oregon	4	1	5
Shorewood Hills	0	1	1
Stoughton	13	9	22
Sun Prairie	27	14	41
Verona	3	2	5
Waunakee	1	3	4
Windsor	1	1	2
Total	322	175	497

Table 27

Residence: Other Wisconsin Counties	Male	Female	Total
Columbia	25	4	29
Green	7	3	10
Iron	1	0	1
Jefferson	3	0	3
Juneau	1	1	2
La Crosse	0	1	1
Lafayette	1	0	1
Lincoln	9	3	12
Ozaukee	1	0	1
Pierce	1	0	1
Richland	2	0	2
Rock	2	2	4
Sauk	6	8	14
Vernon	2	0	2
Waukesha	2	0	2
Total	63	22	85

Table 28

Residence: Other States	Male	Female	Total
Illinois	0	1	1
Minnesota	1	0	1
Washington	0	1	1
Total	1	2	3

School Enrollment Status

Information regarding school enrollment is obtained at the time of the referral. 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: MMSD	Male	Female	Total
East	16	18	34
LaFollette	28	16	44
Memorial	52	12	64
Shabazz	0	1	1
West	46	19	65
Total	142	66	208

Table 30

Middle and Elementary Schools: MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Black Hawk	5	0	5
Cherokee	2	3	5
Hamilton	4	0	4
Jefferson	9	3	12
O'Keeffe	3	1	4
Patrick Marshall	0	2	2
Sennett	6	2	8
Sherman	4	4	8
Spring Harbor	2	0	2
Toki	7	1	8
Total	42	16	58

Table 31

Other Madison Area Programs:	Male	Female	Total
Private, OFS, Home, GED, LEAP, Phoenix, Replay, School w/in a School, etc.			
Total	27	9	36

Table 32

Enrolled: Outside MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	2	1	3
Cambridge	1	0	1
Deerfield	1	0	1
DeForest	5	2	7
Marshall	1	0	1
McFarland	3	2	5
Middleton	2	6	8
Monona Grove	7	1	8
Mount Horeb	3	2	5
Oregon	6	1	7
Out of County	63	22	85
Out of State	1	2	3
Stoughton	5	7	12
Sun Prairie	11	4	15
Verona	15	12	27
Waunakee	2	2	4
Wisconsin Heights	1	0	1
Total	129	64	193

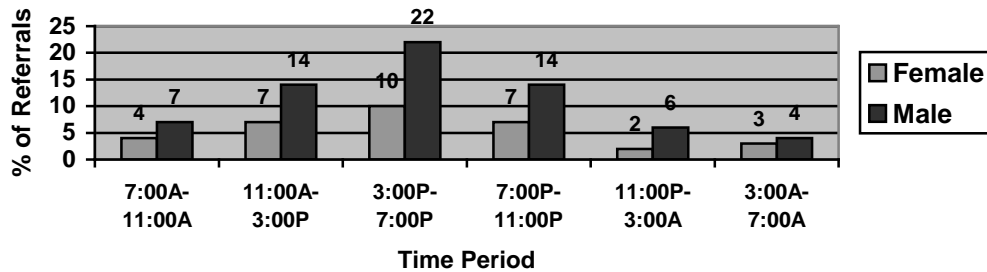
Table 33

	Male	Female	Total
Not Enrolled	8	4	12
Information Unavailable	38	40	72

Time of Referral

The Juvenile Reception Center records the time of referral for each juvenile referred. 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 the Department gather information for intake. It also provides insight to the Department 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, room checks, and 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.

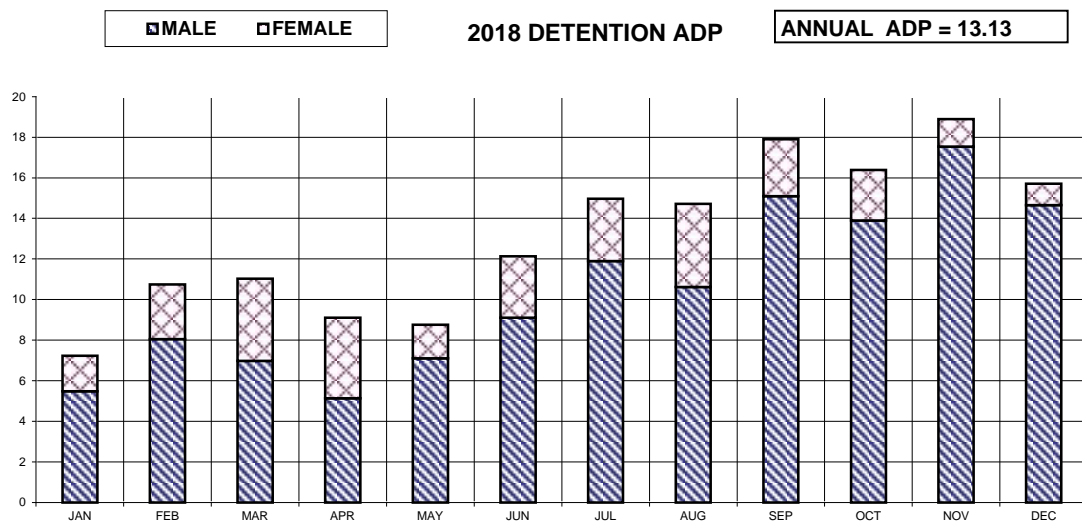
Juvenile Detention

The Dane County Juvenile Detention Center primarily provides secure placement for juveniles in need of temporary secure placement during all or a part of their court case. Some juveniles are placed in Detention on the basis of a sanction for violating their previous court-ordered rules of supervision. Juveniles from other area 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 in the table below. There are 24 beds in Detention, although the population can exceed 24 for brief periods of time.

DETENTION AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) FOR 2018
Table 35

MONTH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	OOC (included in total)
JAN	5.48	1.74	7.23	0.22
FEB	8.04	2.71	10.75	1.21
MAR	6.97	4.06	11.03	1.55
APR	5.13	3.97	9.10	1.12
MAY	7.10	1.65	8.74	1.09
JUN	9.10	3.03	12.13	1.53
JUL	11.90	3.06	14.97	0.48
AUG	10.61	4.10	14.71	0.39
SEP	15.10	2.80	17.90	1.53
OCT	13.90	2.48	16.39	0.55
NOV	17.53	1.37	18.90	0.50
DEC	14.65	1.06	15.71	1.00
AVG	10.46	2.67	13.13	0.93

Chart 36



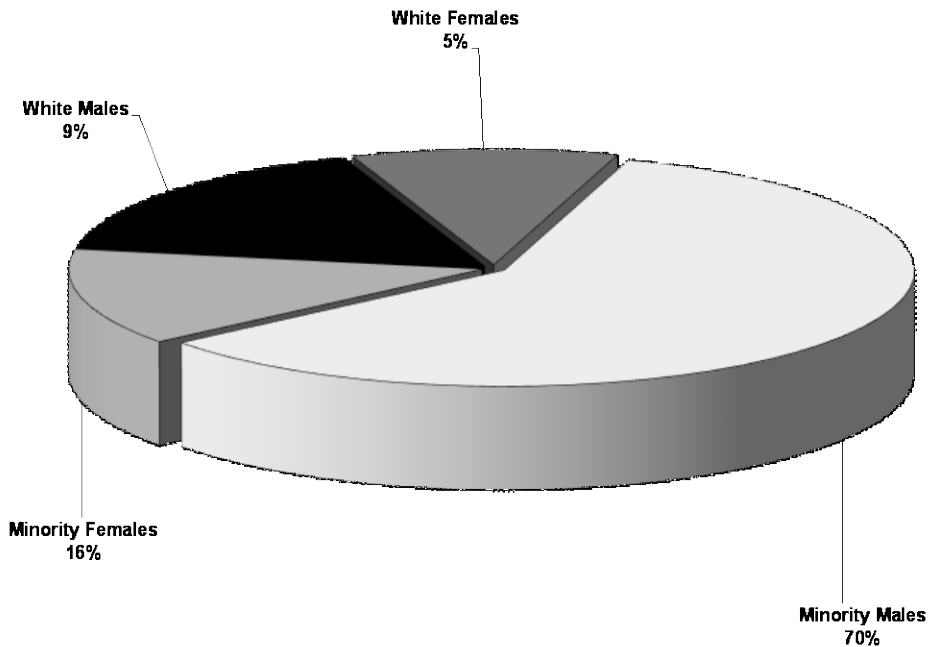
In 2018, approximately 79% of the juveniles in Detention were male and 86% of the juveniles in Detention were a racial minority on an average daily basis.

2018 Detention Population by Race/Sex
Table 37*

Race/Sex	Average Daily Population (ADP)
White Males	1.2
White Females	0.6
Minority Males	9.1
Minority Females	2.1

* 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 2018 RACE/SEX
Chart 38*



Juveniles were placed in Detention for a variety of reasons. As noted in Table 39, 52% of juveniles placed in Detention (242 juveniles) were placed on the basis of an intake decision related to a new delinquency allegation.

2018 REASON FOR ADMISSION

Table 39*

REASON	FEMALES		MALES		TOTAL	
	NO.	% of total	NO.	% of total	NO.	%
NEW CHARGE	69	14.84%	173	37.20%	242	52.04%
SANCTIONS	12	2.58%	27	5.81%	39	8.39%
CAPIAS	16	3.44%	37	7.96%	53	11.40%
VIOL CUST ORDER	28	6.02%	70	15.05%	98	21.08%
VIOL DJC AFTERCARE	2	0.43%	7	1.51%	9	1.94%
HOLD FOR COURT	3	0.65%	18	3.87%	21	4.52%
OTHER	0	0.00%	3	0.65%	3	0.65%
TOTAL	130	27.96%	335	72.04%	465	100.0%

Sanctions Ordered by Court/Imposed by Social 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 DOJ 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) 2018

Table 40*

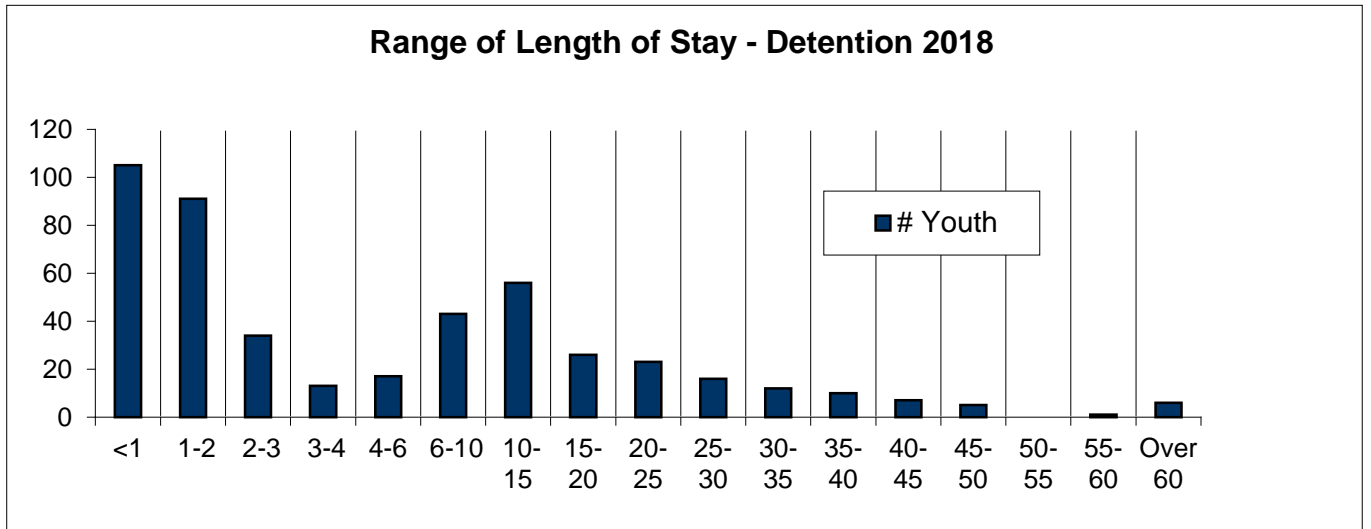
RACE	NUMBER	AVG LOS	AVG AGE	DAYS OF CARE
ALL	465	10.11	15.07	4702
MALE	335	11.16	15.10	3739
FEMALE	130	7.41	14.99	963
BLACK MALE	262	12.12	15.14	3175
BLACK FEMALE	98	7.52	14.91	737
WHITE MALE	52	8.15	14.87	424
WHITE FEMALE	29	7.21	15.21	209
HISPANIC MALE	21	6.33	15.14	133
HISPANIC FEMALE	2	11.50	15.50	23
ASIAN MALE	0	0.00	-	0
ASIAN FEMALE	1	1.00	15.50	1
ALL MINORITY MALE	283	11.69	15.10	3308
ALL MINORITY FEMALE	101	7.53	14.93	761
ALL MINORITY	384	10.60	15.08	4069
ALL WHITE	81	7.81	14.99	633

LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) – RANGE

Number of Days	# Youth	% Youth
<1	105	22.58%
1-2	91	19.57%
2-3	34	7.31%
3-4	13	2.80%
4-6	17	3.66%
6-10	43	9.25%
10-15	56	12.04%
15-20	26	5.59%
20-25	23	4.95%
25-30	16	3.44%
30-35	12	2.58%
35-40	10	2.15%
40-45	7	1.51%
45-50	5	1.08%
50-55	0	0.00%
55-60	1	0.22%
Over 60	6	1.29%
Total	465	100.0%

Source: DOJ Juvenile Secure Detention Register. LOS data includes only youth who have been released in 2018.

The percentage of juveniles who were in placement for four days or less decreased by 10.5% compared to 2017. The percentage of juveniles who stayed more than 30 days increased by 5.8% compared to 2017.



Juvenile Detention 2018
Length of Stay by Reason for Admission

Reason	Number	LOS
New Charge	242	9.91
Sanctions	39	7.09
Capias	53	12.77
Violation of Custody Order	98	13.21
DOJC Aftercare Violation	9	0.77
Hold for Court	21	1.95
Other	3	3.69
Total	465	10.11

In 2018, 212 individuals accounted for 465 Detention admissions. 116 individuals were admitted once while 96 individuals accounted for the remaining 349 admissions.

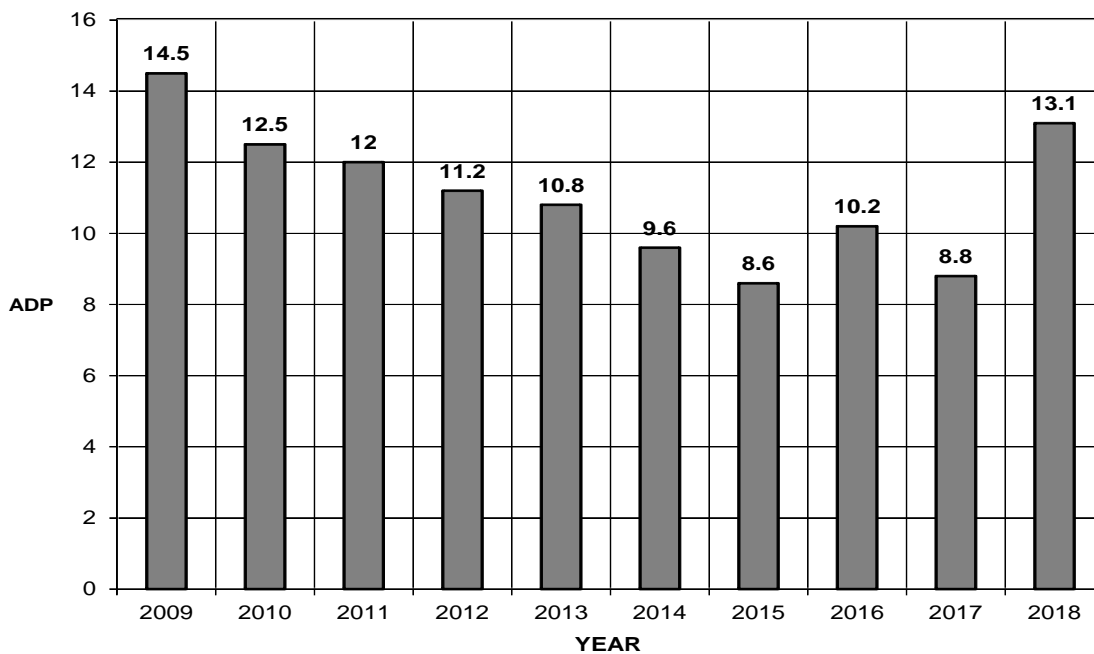
2018 INDIVIDUAL ADMISSIONS BY RACE/SEX						
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS	1	% of total	2+	% of total	Total	%
BLACK MALE	35	30.17%	63	65.63%	98	46.23%
BLACK FEMALE	24	20.69%	18	18.75%	42	19.81%
WHITE MALE	37	31.90%	5	5.21%	42	19.81%
WHITE FEMALE	10	8.62%	5	5.21%	15	7.08%
HISPANIC MALE	9	7.76%	5	5.21%	14	6.60%
HISPANIC FEMALE	1	0.86%	0	0.0%	1	0.47%
ASIAN MALE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ASIAN FEMALE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NATIVE AMERICAN MALE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NATIVE AMERICAN FEMALE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	116	100.0%	96	100.0%	212	100.0%

JUVENILE DETENTION TEN YEAR ADP HISTORY
Table 41

YEAR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	AVERAGE
ADP	14.5	12.5	12.0	11.2	10.8	9.6	8.6	10.2	8.8	13.1	11.1

As noted in table 41 and the chart below, the Average Daily Population (ADP) of Juvenile Detention increased in 2018. Of note this year, 0.9 of the total ADP was due to juveniles who were out-of-county residents, so the Dane County juvenile ADP was 12.2. This was an increase from 7.3 in 2017, which was the lowest ADP since records were kept beginning in 1976. Dane County began to accept youth from other counties in 2009.

DETENTION ADP HISTORY 2009-2018



DANE COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION PROGRAMMING

Each year, youth in Detention benefit from diverse programming facilitated by some local organizations and department staff. In addition to a full school day provided by the Madison Metropolitan School District, youth have participated in programs that teach life skills, coping mechanisms, job skills, physical health improvement and technical skills. The following are the programs that the youth have participated in last year:

Staff Facilitated Psycho-Educational Groups

Staff facilitate groups that allow youth to work on Decision Making Skills, Healthy Relationships, Anger Management, Honesty, Integrity, and other Character Building activities. Youth participate in these groups on a daily basis.

UW Physical Therapy

Students from the UW Physical Therapy Department teach youth yoga, stretching, large muscle exercises, and relaxation techniques once per week. Youth receive skills that will allow them to remain calm in stressful, emotional and crisis situations.

Madison Public Library

Staff and volunteers from the Madison Public Library Bubbler program teach youth the art of personal branding and messaging by the use of technology including computers, iPads, etc. once per week. Youth have made animated videos, created music and videos, created art, learned horticulture, painted murals in the facility, learned culinary skills, and participated in numerous other creative activities.

Briarpatch Youth Employment Groups

Briarpatch staff facilitate employment groups every other week which includes resume building, interviewing, completing job applications, career exploration, etc. Youth are also taught how to become great job applicants and how to maintain employment.

Capoeira/Yoga

Capoeira is an Afro-Brazilian martial art that combines elements of dance, acrobatics and music. It also has some elements of Yoga and meditation. Volunteers lead this activity once per week.

Dogs on Call

Dogs on Call, through their membership in Pet Partners, are a community organization that provides health and therapy through interaction with dogs and occasionally cats. They provide services for residents in assisted living, UW students, hospitals and the Dane County Juvenile Detention Center four times per month. During each visit, youth and staff pet dogs and talk with their owners, which serves as a therapeutic tool for youth. Some youth have

never been in contact with animals and therefore this serves as their first experience being around a pet of any kind.

Community Connections and Church Services

Every Tuesday evening, an ecumenical group of pastors facilitates a voluntary group and has individual meetings with youth. Each Sunday a pastor leads a church service for any youth who would like to attend.

UW School of Psychology

Psychology students provide weekly discussions with youth on a variety of topics including Decision Making, Conflict Resolution, Problem Solving, and Relationships.

Restorative Justice

Jackie Millar leads a monthly group on restorative justice through discussing her story of being shot by juveniles and her journey of healing and forgiveness.

Cooking Class

Every Thursday morning, a Detention staff leads a cooking class in the Detention kitchen. Youth learn to prepare meals that they would be able to make at a later time and are also able to eat what they prepare.

UW Science Group

One to two times per month, youth participate in a Science Group in which they learn about gravity, weight, volume, etc. through safe experiments facilitated by Master's level science students.

UW Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Abuse Intervention Program (AADAIP)

Staff from AADAIP conduct weekly assessments for youth and then provide information to assigned Social Workers if follow up assessments or services are necessary.

Chess

Madison School District staff and others teach and participate in chess matches with youth every Monday morning.

Black Law Student Association

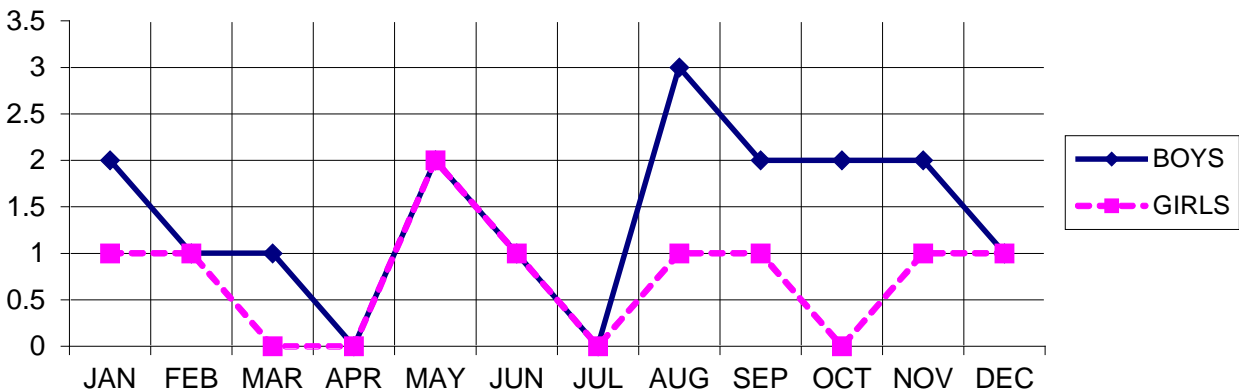
UW Law students have lunch with youth monthly in order to provide another opportunity for youth to connect with positive role models.

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 or non-secure Shelter Home for a period of up to ten days per violation. 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.

SANCTIONS BY MONTH FOR 2018
Chart 42



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
BOYS	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	3	2	2	2	1	17
GIRLS	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	9
TOTAL	3	2	1	0	4	2	0	4	3	2	3	2	26

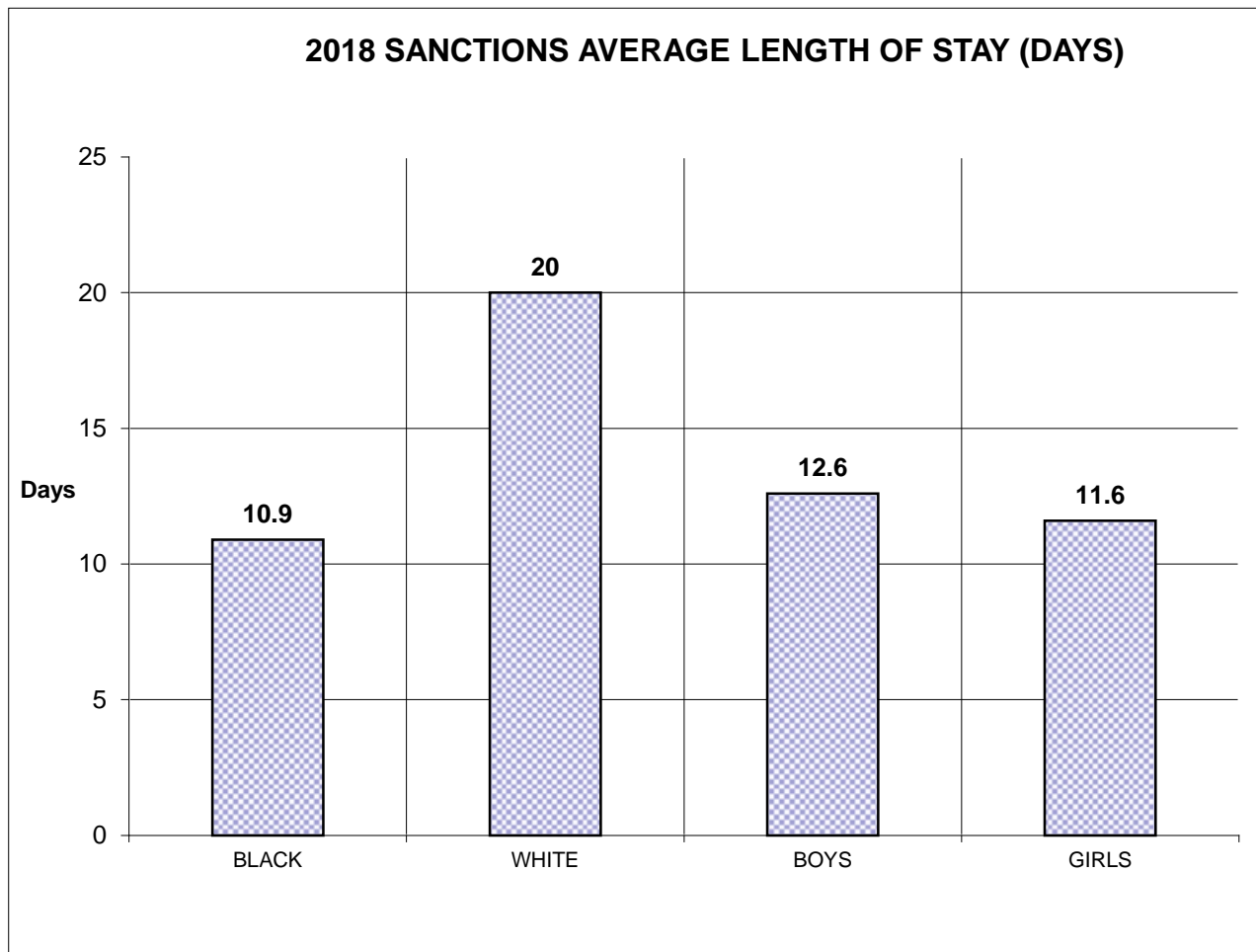
The chart and table above illustrates that 26 juveniles physically served sanctions either at the Detention Center or the Shelter Home. Three juveniles are counted more than once because they had more than one sanction order in 2018. Seventeen of the orders were served in Detention only, seven were served at Shelter Home only, and the remaining two orders included a combination of Detention and Shelter.

Sanction days are either served all at once or include stayed days that can be imposed before the expiration of the sanction order. Imposed sanction days are a part of the original sanction order, but the imposition of the days only occurs when the juvenile further violates the dispositional court order and

a Social Worker imposes days. Sanction orders that were stayed without any days physically served are excluded from the data. The 26 sanction orders in 2018 where at least one day was served resulted in a total of 44 sanction placements that totaled 319 sanction days served for an average of 12.3 days served per order. Sixty-eight percent (216) of those days were served in Detention. Sanction orders continued to decrease in 2018. In 2017 there was 39 sanction orders that resulted in 410 days served and in 2016 there was 76 orders for a total of 1020 days served.

Average length of stay includes the total number of days served per sanction order, including imposed sanction days, regardless of placement. Table 43 illustrates the average length of stay by race and gender for juveniles serving sanctions.

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 other placement and are awaiting court action or another 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 can also serve as an overnight resource for Briarpatch referrals.

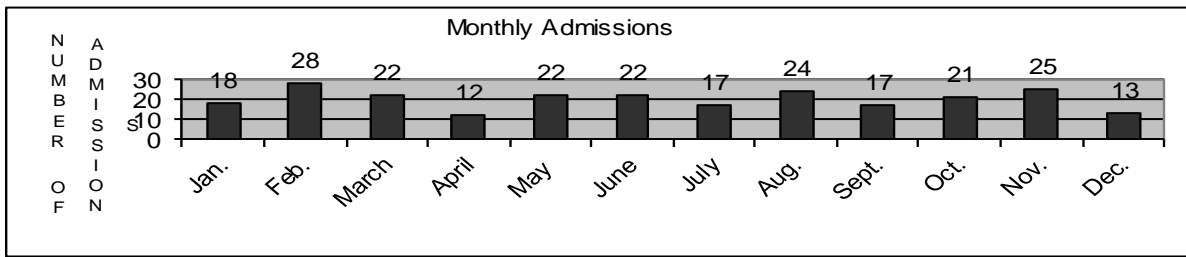
The following tables and charts describe juveniles referred to the Shelter Home in a variety of ways. Note that admissions to Shelter Home are new admissions that may be of the same juvenile.

**2018 Age of Children Admitted to Shelter Home
Table 44**

Age	Male	Female	Totals
10	0	0	0
11	4	3	7
12	7	5	12
13	25	9	34
14	32	20	52
15	44	29	73
16	31	27	58
17	1	4	5
Total	144	97	241

The average age of Shelter Home residents in 2018 was 14.4 years, which is a slight decrease from 14.6 years in 2017. The average age for girls in 2018 was 14.7 (14.8 in 2017) and the average age for boys was 14.4 (14.5 in 2017).

Admission to Shelter Home by Month Chart 45



Basis for Referral to Shelter Home Table 46

Referral Basis	Male	Female	Total
CHIPS	3	6	9
Delinquent	140	89	229
JIPS	1	0	1
Runaway from Dane Co.	0	0	0
Runaway from Other Co.	0	2	2
Total	144	97	241

*Delinquency count includes sanctions and other court referrals

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

In 1982, delinquency admissions represented 18.3% of all admissions. In 1992, delinquency admissions surpassed CHIPS for the first time (54.7%). In 1996, delinquency admissions represented 60.3%. Delinquency admissions represented 95% of all admissions in 2018 and CHIPS accounted for 3.7% of all admissions.

In 2018, Court Ordered Sanctions referrals represented 4.6% (11 residents) of all referrals, down from 5.5% in 2017.

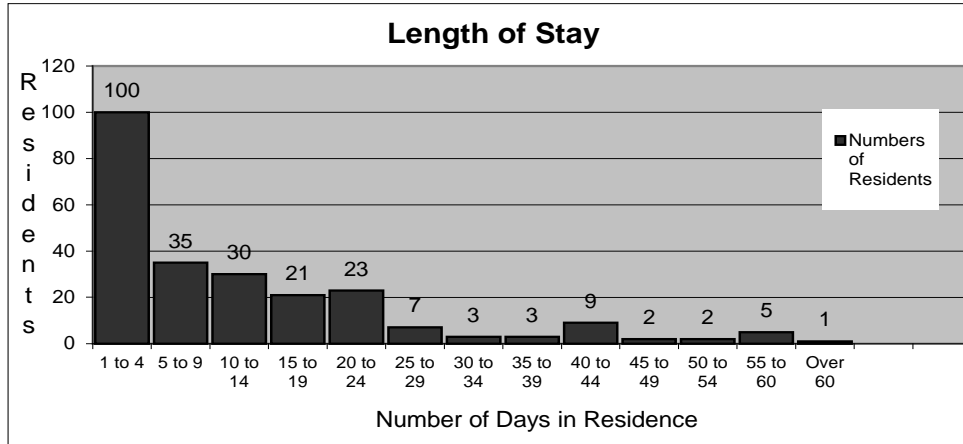
Physical Custody Status at Time of Referral to Shelter Home Table 47

Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure Custody	127	80	207
Temporary Release/Secure Custody*	6	6	12
Emergency-COP	5	6	11
Sanctions	6	5	11
Total	144	97	241

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

*Temporary Release/Secure Custody (TR/SC) status was essentially eliminated from court practice effective 6/1/18.

**Shelter Home
Days in Residence
Chart 48**



The average length of stay in 2018 was 12.3 days, up from 11.3 days in 2017. Until 2015, when the average length of stay was 11.0 days, the average length of stay has fallen steadily since 1990, when it was 24.3 days. In 2001, it was 14.7 days. In 2007, it was 11.0 days and in 2014, it was 8.0 days. Of those admitted in 2018, 77% stayed less than 20 days.

**Shelter Home
Average Daily Population
Table 49**

Month	Boys	Girls	Total
January	4.9	2.3	7.2
February	3.2	4.4	7.6
March	3.8	2.4	6.2
April	4.7	2.8	7.5
May	5.5	3.6	9.1
June	7.3	3.0	10.3
July	3.6	3.8	7.4
August	4.3	3.3	7.6
September	5.0	3.7	8.7
October	4.6	2.2	6.8
November	6.7	1.6	8.3
December	5.5	2.5	8.0
Total Averages	4.9	3.0	7.9

The average daily population for 2018 was 7.9, an increase from 7.6 in 2017. The 10-year average is 7.9. The 2017 average daily population for males was 4.9, which is slightly lower than the 10-year average of 5.0. The average daily population for females was 3.0 in 2017, which was slightly higher than the 10-year average of 2.9.

Shelter Home Average Daily Population for years 2009 – 2018
Table 50

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
2009	4.9	1.7	6.6
2010	5.2	2.7	7.9
2011	5.6	2.7	8.3
2012	5.2	3.4	8.6
2013	5.0	3.3	8.3
2014	4.4	2.6	7.0
2015	5.5	2.5	8.0
2016	4.6	3.8	8.4
2017	4.5	3.1	7.6
2018	4.9	3.0	7.9
Total	5.0	2.9	7.9

Offense or Basis for Shelter Home Admission*
Table 51

Reason for Referral	Number
Arson	1
Battery	49
Burglary	19
Capias	14
Carrying Concealed Weapon	1
CHIPS/Protective Custody	9
Court Ordered Nonsecure Custody	11
Courtesy Hold	17
Criminal Damage to Property	23
Disorderly Conduct	60
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	20
Eluding a Police Officer	6
Emergency Change of Placement (.357)	11
Hit and Run	1
JIPS	1
No Driver's License	1
Obstructing	11
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent	28
OMVWOC-Passenger	34
Possession of a Dangerous Weapon	1
Possession of THC	1
Receiving Stolen Property	5
Reckless Endangering Safety	9
Reckless Injury	1
Resisting	25
Retail Theft	7
Robbery	5
Runaway	2
Sanctions	11
Sexual Assault-4 th Degree	1
Strangulation	3
Theft	6
Threats to Injure	1
Trespassing	8
Warrant	1

*Multiple reasons for referral can occur.

Disorderly Conduct was the most frequent reason for referral in 2018 with 60 referrals, followed by Battery (49) and OMVWOC-Passenger (34).

**Race of Admissions to Shelter Home
Table 52**

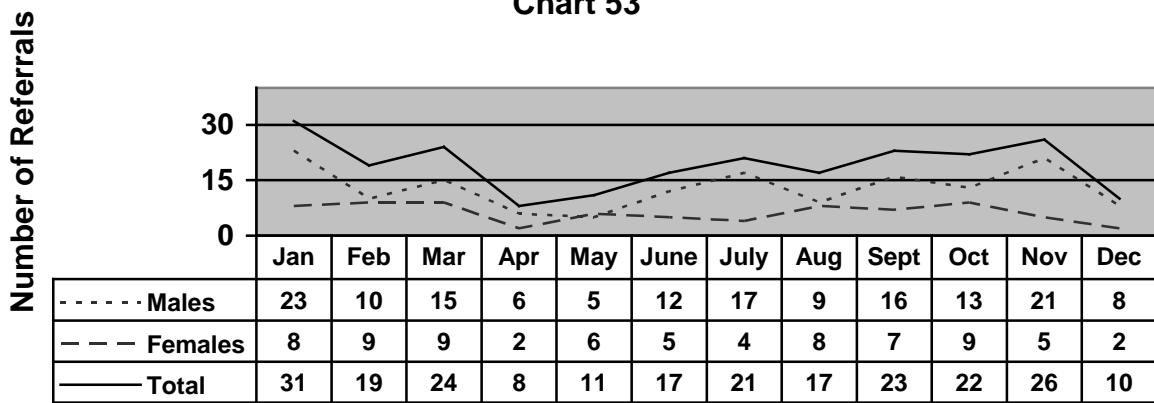
Race	Male	Female
Asian	0	3
Black	92	61
Hispanic	9	0
Multi-Racial	7	8
Native American	0	1
White	34	24
Unknown	2	0
Total	144	97

Minority members represented 76% of the Shelter Home population in 2018, which is an increase from 72% in 2017. White youth represented 24% of admissions in 2018, a decrease from 28% in 2017.

Home Detention Program

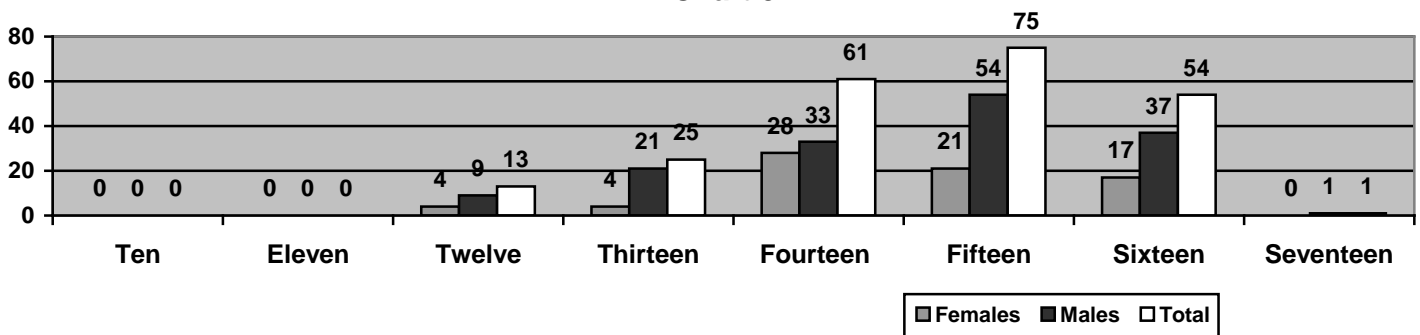
The Dane County Juvenile Court Home Detention Program (HDP) is designed to work with juveniles and their families on a short term basis to enable juveniles to continue living at home and avoid the need for Secure Custody (detention) or alternative placement. HDP may also be assigned by the court to help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

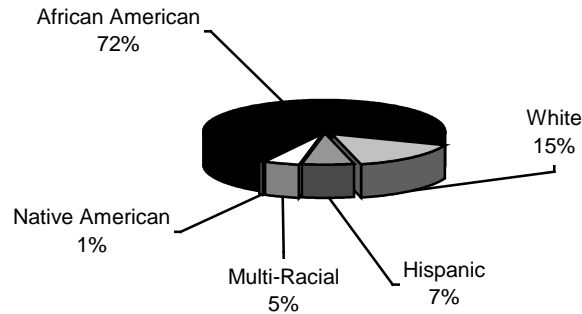


A total of 229 cases were assigned to HDP in 2018, a decrease from 258 cases in 2017. The length of time for which juveniles were under HDP supervision, starting in 2018 and in some cases extending into 2019, ranged from 1 to 196 days. Males comprised sixty-eight percent of the referrals, whereas females comprised thirty-two percent. Males aged fourteen through sixteen accounted for eighty percent of all males assigned. Females aged fourteen through sixteen accounted for eighty-nine percent of all females assigned. The following charts categorically illustrate the race and age of juveniles assigned to HDP in 2018, when available.

Age of HDP Referrals
Chart 54



**HDP Participant Race
Table 55**



Juveniles are assigned to HDP supervision through a court disposition or under temporary custody orders. Seventy-six percent of assigned juveniles in 2018 were under an order of Non-Secure Custody. Juveniles court-ordered to HDP as a bridge to the Neighborhood Intervention Program (NIP) or Briarpatch Youth Services (BYS) comprised sixteen percent of HDP referrals. Juveniles under a Temporary Release from Secure Custody accounted for eight percent of HDP cases assigned in 2018. All of the assigned juveniles were alleged or adjudicated delinquent.

Table 56

Custody Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	116	58	174
Temporary Release/Secure Custody*	14	5	19
Court Ordered-Bridge to NIP/BYS	25	11	36
Total	155	74	229

*Temporary Release/Secure Custody (TR/SC) status was essentially eliminated from court practice effective 6/1/18.

Juveniles assigned to HDP 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 lists the self-reported schools that juveniles attended at the time of intake.

Table 57

School	Total
Alternative	22
Badger Ridge	12
Black Hawk	1
Cambridge	1
Cherokee	7
DeForest	4
East	11
Home School	3
Jefferson	9
LaFollette	26
Memorial	31
Middleton	3
Monona Grove	1
Mount Horeb	1
Not Enrolled	4
O'Keeffe	3
Oregon	1
Out of County	1
Sennett	1
Sherman	3
Stoughton	5
Sun Prairie	13
Toki	9
Verona	21
Waunakee	5
West	30
Wisconsin Heights	1
Total	229

Dane County CASA

Dane County Court Appointed Special Advocates (“CASA”) is a program of the Canopy Center. Dane County CASA follows the National 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/children on a weekly basis, correspond with service providers and adults in their assigned child’s/children’s life, provide informative reporting to the courts, and advocate for the safety, permanency, and well-being of their assigned child/children. 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 2018: 130
- CASA Volunteer hours spent in 2018: 4,360
- Placement of kids served by the Dane County CASA program in 2018 (where kids spent a majority of the year):

Biological home: 65

Relative care: 27

Foster care: 32

Residential placement: 6

- Number of children involved in different types of cases served by the Dane County CASA program in 2018 (when more than one applies, both counted):

CHIPS: 109

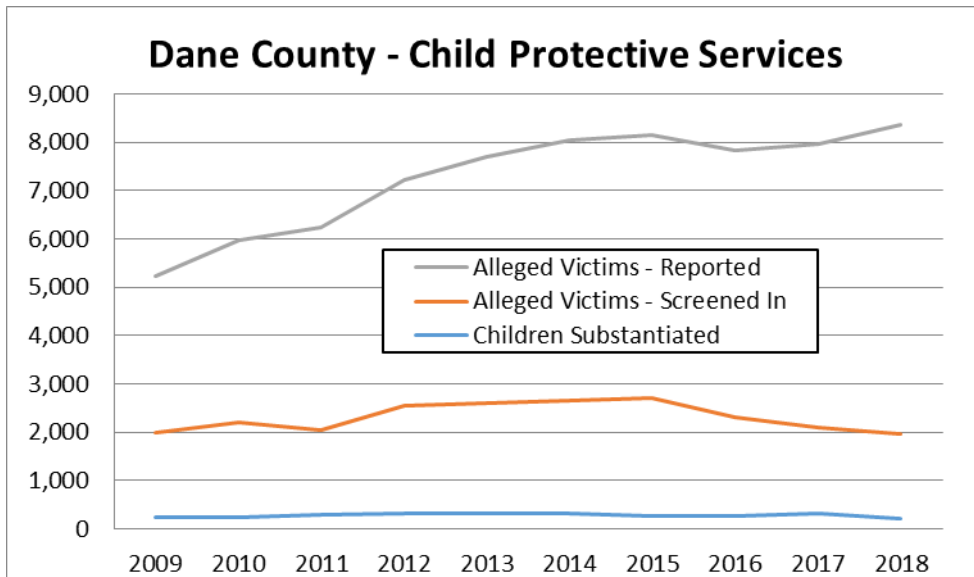
Delinquency: 23

Child Protective Services

Allegations of abuse or neglect of children in Dane County are referred to the Dane County Department of Human Services’ Child Protection Services (CPS) and are named Access Reports. CPS Access staff screen allegations based on statutory thresholds and WI State standards. Access Reports that are screened out do not receive additional follow-up. Access Reports that are screened in are forwarded for an Initial Assessment (IA). The IA is a “comprehensive assessment of individual and family conditions, functioning, and dynamics in response to a report of alleged child maltreatment.” If the IA determines that the allegations did indeed occur, the allegations are substantiated.

CPS Data Point	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Alleged Victims Reported	5,226	5,973	6,231	7,225	7,689	8,045	8,161	7,832	7,975	8,364
Alleged Victims Screened-In	1,996	2,209	2,033	2,559	2,594	2,652	2,700	2,300	2,090	1,958
Substantiated Victims	246	244	301	306	327	322	269	259	309	213

Source: Wisconsin’s Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (eWiSACWIS)



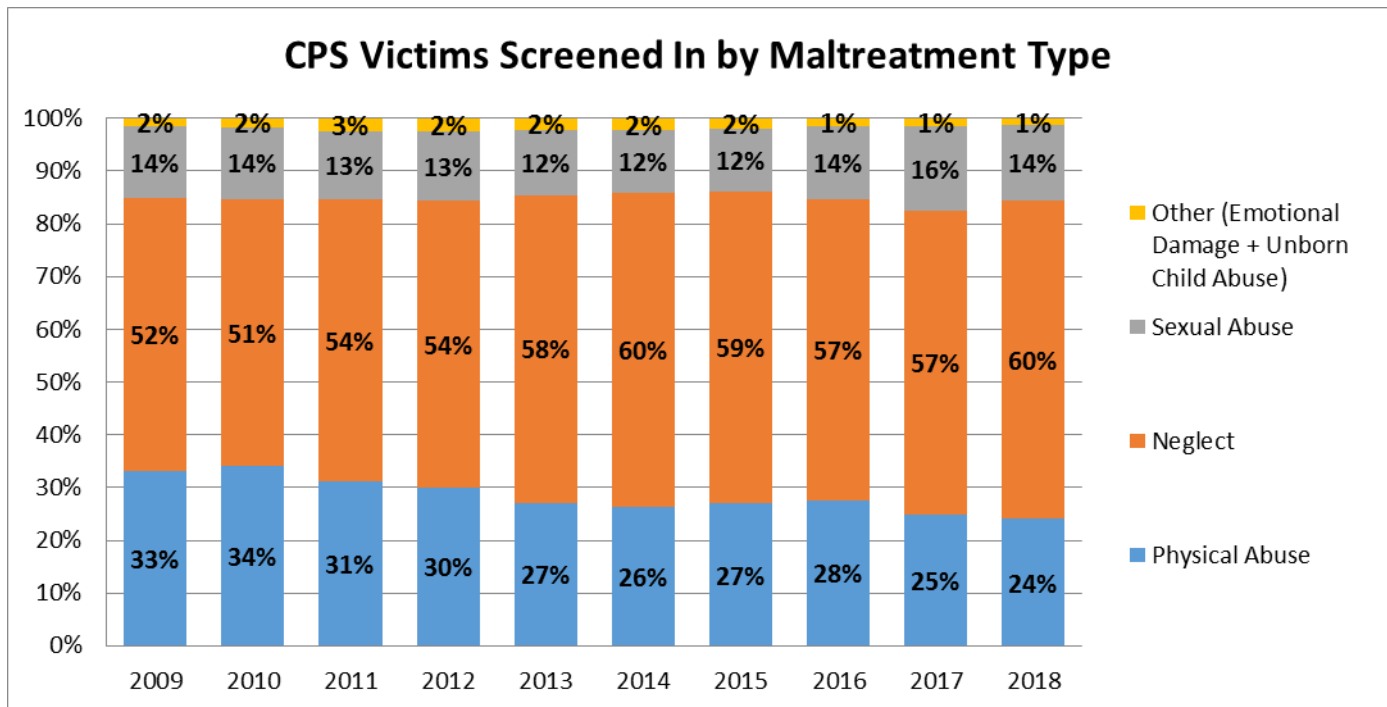
The number of alleged victims reported to CPS has increased by 60% from 2009 to 2018. The number of alleged victims screened-in increased from 2009-2015 and decreased to 2009 levels in recent years. The number of youth who were substantiated has stayed steady.

The table below shows the frequency of the given alleged maltreatment types of the youth that are screened-in. The same youth may be the alleged victim of more than one maltreatment type per access report.

Screened-In Alleged Victims by Maltreatment Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Physical Abuse	730	833	691	862	783	768	824	720	586	520
Neglect	1,144	1,238	1,190	1,561	1,682	1,739	1,809	1,494	1,348	1,307
Sexual Abuse	300	331	285	384	357	348	368	365	380	309
Other*	34	42	56	68	64	67	58	37	33	28
Total	2,208	2,444	2,222	2,875	2,886	2,922	3,059	2,616	2,347	2,164

*Other is a the sum of Emotional Damage and Unborn Child Abuse maltreatment types

The chart below shows the data above as a percentage of the total. For example, in 2018, there were 1,307 alleged victims of neglect out of 2,164 total allegations or 60%. The percent of Sexual Abuse and Other (Emotional Damage and Unborn Child Abuse) have stayed steady over time. The percent of Physical Abuse has decreased from 33% in 2009 to 24% in 2018 while Neglect increased from 52% in 2009 to 60% in 2018.



The four tables on the next page go through the CPS system by Race and Ethnicity from the universe of those who could be abused/neglect (population age 0-17) to those screened-in and finally those that were substantiated of abuse/neglect.

Dane County Population Age 0-17 by Race and Ethnicity

Race / Ethnicity	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
White	77,820	77,777	77,695	77,898	77,887	78,068	78,246	78,426	78,458	78,458
Black	10,986	11,013	11,205	11,277	11,267	11,199	11,218	11,283	11,272	11,272
American Indian	425	409	435	439	411	439	433	447	426	426
Asian	6,068	6,247	6,444	6,656	6,922	7,132	7,273	7,543	7,778	7,778
Hispanic	10,260	10,764	11,205	11,630	11,934	12,219	12,477	12,808	12,904	12,904
Total	105,559	106,210	106,984	107,900	108,421	109,057	109,647	110,507	110,838	110,838

Unique Youth per Access Report Referred to CPS by Race

Race / Ethnicity	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
White	2,138	2,403	2,555	3,027	2,879	3,121	3,337	3,302	3,321	3,477
Black	1,986	2,194	2,340	2,549	3,049	2,984	3,067	3,069	3,307	3,408
American Indian	48	71	87	58	84	114	86	106	94	76
Asian	118	138	136	174	170	172	177	201	215	244
Hispanic	517	659	655	844	969	1,019	986	1,045	935	1,081
Unknown	419	508	457	573	538	635	508	109	102	72
Total	5,226	5,973	6,230	7,225	7,689	8,045	8,161	7,832	7,974	8,358

CPS Reports Screened In by Race

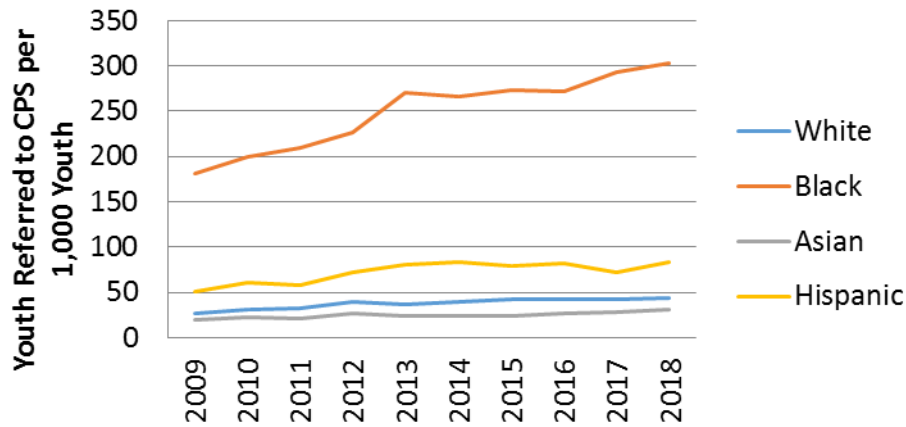
Race	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
White	777	869	800	1,030	897	997	1,018	802	742	680
Black	867	958	884	1,032	1,223	1,163	1,175	1,064	995	868
American Indian	27	33	40	24	27	40	33	42	35	24
Asian	66	62	48	82	65	67	70	83	48	65
Hispanic	236	281	256	373	371	375	396	303	266	315
Unknown	23	6	5	18	11	10	8	6	4	2
Total	1,996	2,209	2,033	2,559	2,594	2,652	2,700	2,300	2,090	1,954

Substantiated Screen-In's by Race

Race	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
White	88	116	106	127	128	104	101	106	117	82
Black	122	127	132	127	159	156	122	119	150	92
American Indian	8	6	4	5	6	10	2	6	7	4
Asian	17	12	1	10	11	7	5	7	5	1
Hispanic	35	30	36	37	59	58	50	41	47	42
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	0
Total	270	291	279	306	364	339	280	280	326	221

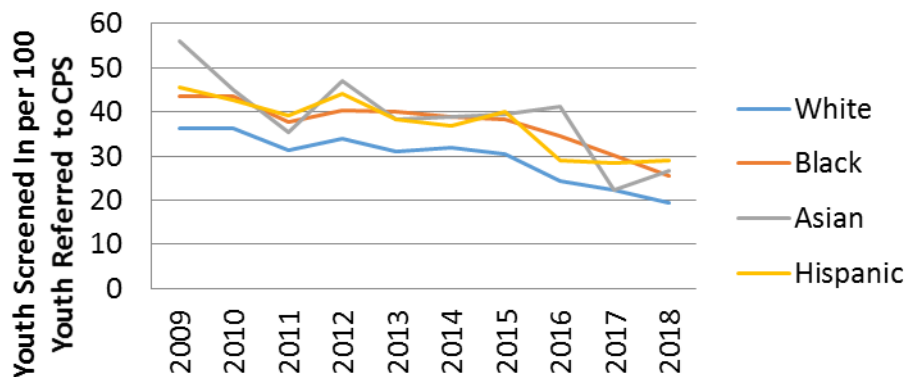
The tables on the previous page are used to compare rates of referral, screen-in, and substantiation by Race and Ethnicity.

Youth Referred to CPS per 1,000 by Race



The rate of Referral to CPS for Black Youth grew from 181 to 302 per 1,000 while the rate for White Youth grew from 28 to 44 per 1,000 from 2009 to 2018. In 2018, Black Youth had referral rate to CPS that was 6.8 times that of White Youth.

Youth Screened In per 100 Youth Referred by Race



Screen-in Rates decreased overall for all Races/Ethnicities. However, White youth were almost always screened in at lower rates than Youth of Color.

Youth Substantiated per 100 Youth Screened In by Race



White and Black Youth have had roughly the same Substantiation rates across time. Asian Youth have been removed from this table because of the small number substantiated and the highly volatile results.

Juvenile Court Referrals

Referrals to the Juvenile Court by Law Enforcement are filed with the District Attorney’s office and the Department of Human Services and are then screened and assessed by the Department of Human Services. After the assessment is complete, Human Services sends a recommendation to the District Attorney’s office as to whether or not to go forward with a formal delinquency petition, a deferred prosecution agreement, counsel and release and/or to use the information in case planning. There is an expedited process when a juvenile is taken into custody and is under a temporary physical custody order.

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.

In terms of the number of referrals compared to prior years, the following table illustrates the trend. Juvenile Court referrals have been on a decreasing trend until last year.

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

Race	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	AVG
White	526	386	324	266	299	279	266	278	303
Black	765	701	710	536	483	459	594	715	620
Native American	5	3	0	9	1	3	0	0	3
Asian	10	8	7	10	7	4	14	13	9
Hispanic	46	35	44	58	52	58	50	56	50
Unknown	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# OF REFERRALS	1,359	1,133	1,085	879	842	803	924	1062	1011

Source: Dane County Human Services database

The following table lists the fifteen year history of Juvenile Court Petitions filed with the Dane County Circuit Court. There was a 20% increase in formal delinquency petitions and 47% decrease in CHIPS petitions in 2018.

JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS FILED 2004-2018

YEAR	DEL	WAIVER	CHIPS	TPR	JIPS	JI	JG	EXT/VAC CD	PPR/PPRH	OTHER	TOTAL
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
2012	660	13	256	108	36	69	157	18	464	1058	2830
2013	610	16	238	111	28	27	173	15	471	1094	2783
2014	543	11	251	105	34	25	199	17	540	1125	2850
2015	482	1	232	105	34	28	149	9	530	1076	2646
2016	464	4	176	86	44	42	197	14	473	1026	2526
2017	484	1	203	96	48	37	196	14	499	958	2536
2018	603	10	107	107	48	30	197	18	387	827	2415
AVG	761	25	248	105	38	42	189	15	491	1164	2886

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

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

Source: Dane County Clerk of Courts/CCAP

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 2019, the entire Dane County Juvenile Court Program (JRC, SH, Detention and HDP) kept a 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 (JS DR). 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. Past reports can be found on the department's website at: <https://juvenilecourt.countyofdane.com/>

Bert Schaez

Annual Report Coordinator/JRC Counselor
Phone: (608) 266-4983

John Bauman

Juvenile Court Administrator
Phone: (608) 283-2925

Ed Pearson

Juvenile Detention Home Superintendent
Phone: (608) 283-2926

Suzanne Stute

Community Program Manager
Phone: (608) 246-3277