

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



ANNUAL REPORT 2019

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 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.

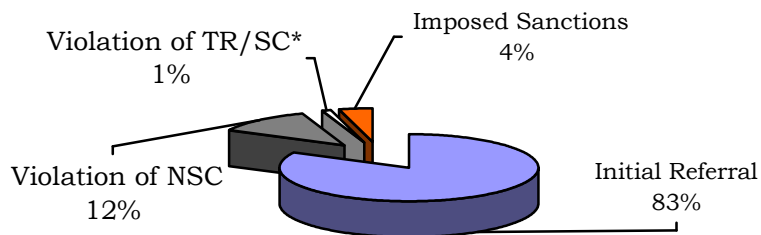
This report seeks to compile information obtained from the above named programs and other sources into a single resource. The goal is to share what is known, statistically speaking, about those who were involved with the Juvenile Court Program last year.

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 598 juveniles, between the ages of 10 and 17, were referred to the Juvenile Court Program in 2019. In addition, 91 juveniles under an existing custody order were re-referred (violations of NSC or TR/SC) for a total of 689 referrals. Chart one above provides a percentile breakdown of four referral categories for which juveniles were referred. Eighty-three 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. One 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). 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**

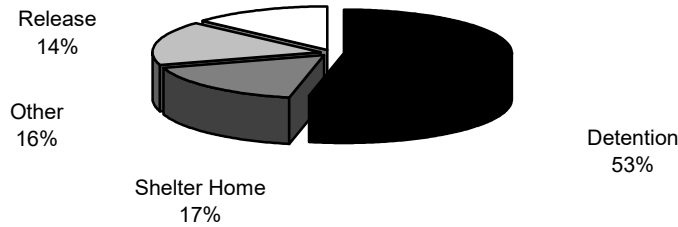
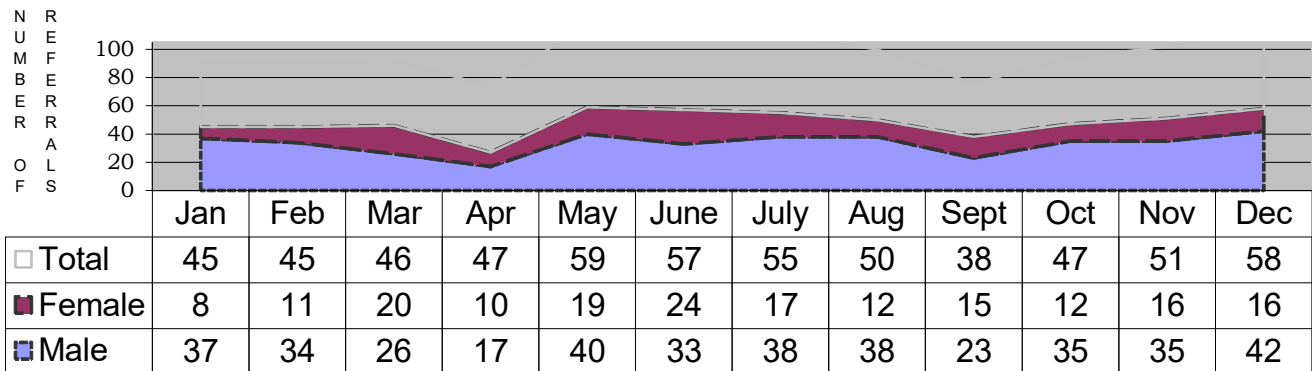


Chart 2 above illustrates the placement outcome of all referrals to the department. Other placements include the home of a relative or responsible adult, Foster Homes, or Group Homes. Table 3 below illustrates the number of referrals per month in 2019. May was the busiest month by a slight margin.

**Referrals Per Month
Table 3**



**History of Custody Decisions made by JRC*
Table 4**

Placement of Initial Referrals:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Secure Custody	230 (46%)	248 (49%)	238 (50%)	270 (53%)	294 (57%)
Non-Secure Shelter	108 (22%)	97 (19%)	98 (20%)	79 (15%)	79 (15%)
Non-Secure Other	51 (10%)	48 (10%)	54 (11%)	61 (12%)	65 (13%)
Outright Released	110 (22%)	110 (22%)	92 (19%)	104 (20%)	79 (15%)
Total	499	503	482	514	517

*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 2019. Fifty-seven 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 2019, 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 2019 statistics, twenty-eight percent of referrals for a custody decision resulted in a determination of the need for Non-Secure Custody. Of that twenty-eight 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 thirteen percent of juveniles placed under Non-Secure Custody in 2019 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:

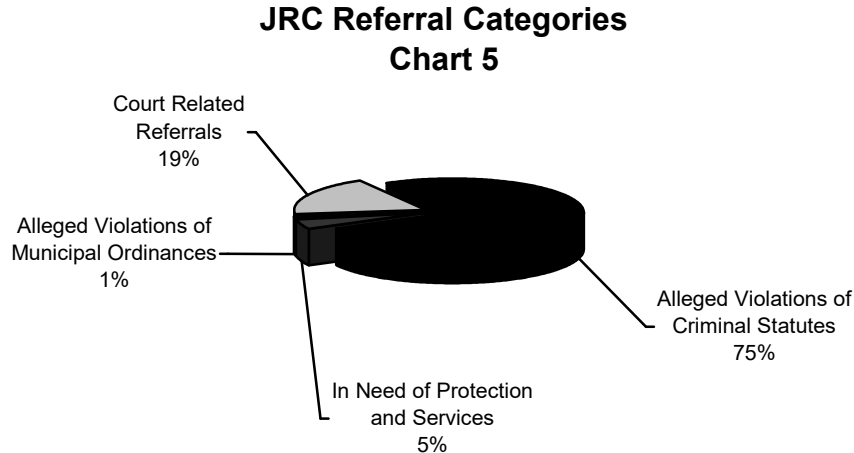
1. That if the juvenile is not held he or she will commit injury to the person or property of others;
2. That the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the juvenile or other responsible adult is neglecting, refusing, unable, or unavailable to provide adequate supervision and care and that services 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. Fifteen percent of all juveniles referred for a custody decision in 2019 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

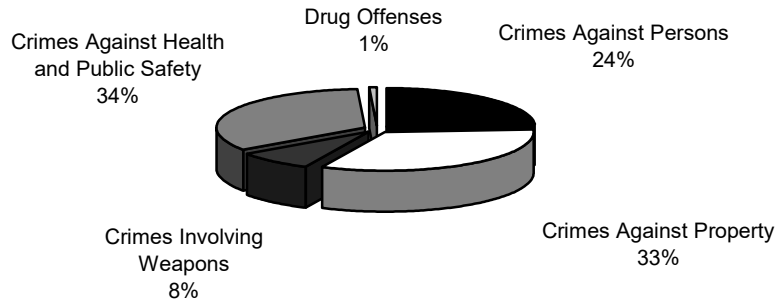
Juveniles referred to the Juvenile Reception Center are divided into four main referral categories. The categories are:

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 health and public safety decreased from 38% in 2018 to 34% in 2019 while crimes involving drugs decreased from 2% to 1%. Crimes involving weapons increased from 3% in 2018 to 8% in 2019. Crimes against persons (24%) and crimes against property (33%) equaled their totals from last year.

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 2019. Disorderly Conduct (119) and Resisting (64) charges accounted for seventy-three 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
Credit Card Fraud	0	2	2
Disorderly Conduct (DC)	79	40	119
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	14	3	17
Driving Without a License	1	0	1
Eluding a Police Officer	12	1	13
Fugitive (Out of State)	2	0	2
Mistreatment of Animals	1	0	1
Obstructing	16	7	23
Operating Motor Vehicle Under the Influence	1	0	1
Resisting	39	25	64
Terrorist Threat	5	1	6
Unlawful Use of Computerized Systems	2	0	2
Total	172	79	251

Crimes Against Persons

Juveniles referred for allegedly committing offenses against other persons represented twenty-four percent of delinquency referrals in 2019. Battery charges (81) represented the largest portion of the entries in this subsection (178). 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	40	17	57
Battery-Domestic	4	1	5
Battery-Group	3	2	5
Battery-Substantial	2	1	3
Battery-Substantial Group	1	0	1
Battery to a Police Officer	1	6	7
Battery-Attempted to a Police Officer	0	1	1
Battery to Public Transit Worker	0	2	2
Cause Child to View Sexual Activity	2	0	2
Discharge Bodily Fluid at Police Officer	2	3	5
Exposing Genitals/Pubic Region	1	0	1
False Imprisonment	2	0	2
Hit and Run	2	0	2
Intimidation of Victim	3	0	3
Misappropriate ID	1	0	1
Physical Abuse to a Child	1	0	1
Reckless Endangerment of a Child-2 nd Degree	1	0	1
Reckless Endangering Safety	9	1	10
Reckless Injury-2 nd Degree	1	0	1
Robbery	6	0	6
Robbery-Armed	8	0	8
Robbery-Attempted Armed	1	0	1
Robbery-Attempted Strong Arm	0	2	2
Robbery-Strong Arm	4	1	5
Sexual Assault-2 nd Degree	4	0	4
Sexual Assault-4 th Degree	2	0	2
Sexual Assault of a Child-1 st Degree	14	0	14
Sexual Assault of a Child-2 nd Degree	9	0	9
Sexual Assault of a Child-Repeated Acts	9	0	9
Strangulation	6	0	6
Threats to Injure	0	2	2
Total	139	39	178

Crimes Against Property

In 2019, entries for Crimes Against Property accounted for thirty-three percent of delinquency referrals. Charges of Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (69) and OMVWOC-Passenger (71) accounted for the majority of the 245 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	0	2	2
Burglary-Armed	1	0	1
Burglary-Residential	2	3	5
Criminal Damage to Property (CDTP)	35	10	45
Negligent Handling of Burning Material	2	0	2
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (OMVWOC)	53	16	69
OMVWOC-Attempted	0	1	1
OMVWOC-Passenger	54	17	71
Receiving Stolen Property	2	0	2
Retail Theft	13	9	22
Theft	10	9	19
Theft from Vehicle	1	0	1
Trespassing	4	1	5
Total	177	68	245

Drug Offenses and Crimes Involving Weapons

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

Table 10

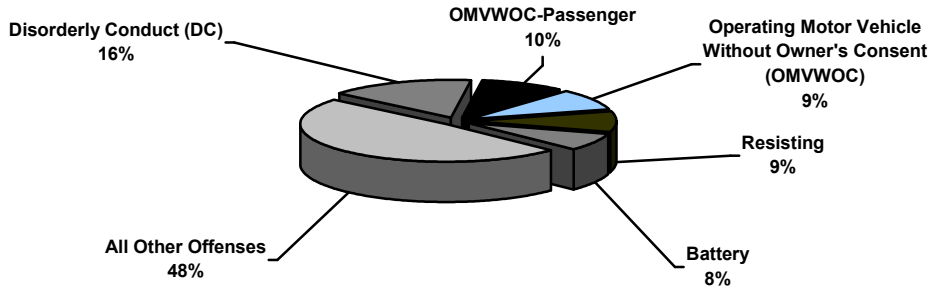
Crimes Involving Weapons	Male	Female	Total
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	23	0	23
Dangerous Weapon on School Property	16	0	16
Endangering Safety by use of a Dangerous Weapon	2	0	2
Possession of a Dangerous Weapon	6	0	6
Possession of Firearm in School Zone	3	0	3
Possession of OC Spray	0	11	11
Use of a Dangerous Weapon	0	1	1
Total	50	12	62

Table 11 shows that the majority of referrals for drug offenses in 2019 were males.

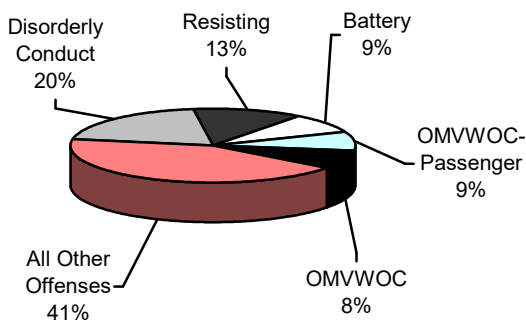
Table 11

Drug Offenses	Male	Female	Total
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	2	1	3
Possession of THC	1	0	1
Possession with Intent to Deliver THC	2	1	3
Total	5	2	7

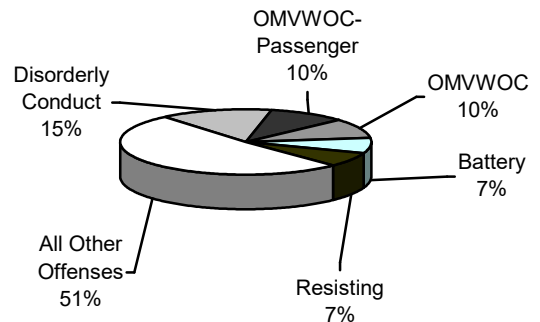
**Most Prominent Criminal Offenses Referred - All
Chart 12**



**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 2019, 47 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
Emergency Change of Placement (.357)	11	8	19
Illness, Injury, Immediate Danger (CHIPS)	11	6	17
Juveniles in Need of Protection or Services (JIPS)	1	1	2
Runaway From Dane County	0	1	1
Runaway From Other County or State	4	4	8
Total	27	20	47

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 2019, eleven 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 nineteen percent of all referrals to JRC in 2019. 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	22	13	35
Court Ordered Custody	6	4	10
Court Ordered – Home Detention Program	23	10	33
Courtesy Hold (Non-Secure Custody)	5	4	9
Courtesy Hold (Secure Custody)	16	5	21
DOJC Aftercare Violation	8	4	12
Sanctions	21	8	29
Warrant	3	2	5
Writ	24	5	29
Total	128	55	183

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 2019.

Table 17

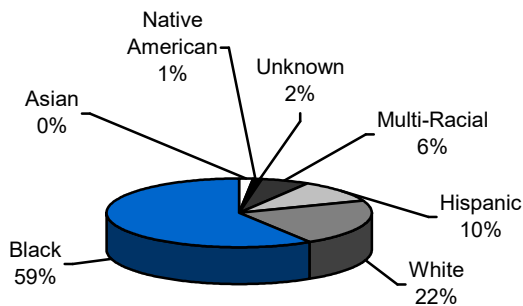
Place of Release	Male	Female	Total
AWOL	0	2	2
Briarpatch	2	0	2
Dane County Department of Human Services	1	0	1
Detention	8	2	10
Division of Juvenile Corrections	43	9	52
Foster Home	30	16	46
Group Home	3	0	3
Hospital	0	1	1
Jail	2	0	2
Other County	11	8	19
Other State	2	0	2
Parental Home	222	111	333
Relative Home	22	5	27
Residential Treatment	41	10	51
Responsible Adult	2	9	11
Self	1	0	1
Shelter Home	6	2	8
Open or Unknown	22	5	27
Total	418	180	598

Gender, Race, Age and Other Information

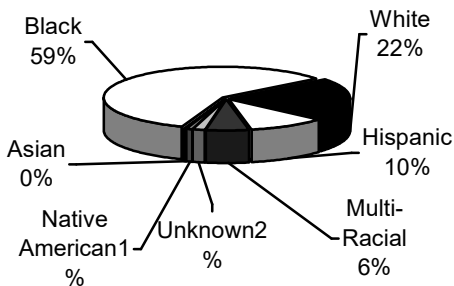
The juveniles referred to the department in 2019 can be described by a variety of characteristics. Seventy percent of the juveniles referred were male. White males constituted twenty-two percent of all male referrals whereas Black males constituted Fifty-nine percent. White females constituted nineteen percent of all female referrals while Black females constituted sixty-seven percent. The average age of youth referred in 2019 is 14.9 years, which is a slight increase from the average age as youth referred in 2018 (14.8 years). The largest age group of males referred were 16 years old (thirty-six percent of males referred) and for females the largest age group was 15 years (thirty-six percent of all females referred).

Year 2019 statistics indicate a slight decrease in the percentage of Black youth referred from sixty-two percent in 2018 to sixty-one percent in 2019. The percentage of Black males referred decreased from sixty-two percent to fifty-nine percent in 2019, while the percent of Black females increased from sixty-three percent to sixty-seven percent. The percentage of White youth referred in 2019 decreased from twenty-six percent to twenty-one percent. The percentage of White males referred in 2019 was twenty-two percent, a decrease from twenty-five percent in 2018. The percentage of White females decreased from thirty percent in 2018 to nineteen percent in 2019. The following charts provide a detailed illustration of the population referred to JRC for intake in 2019.

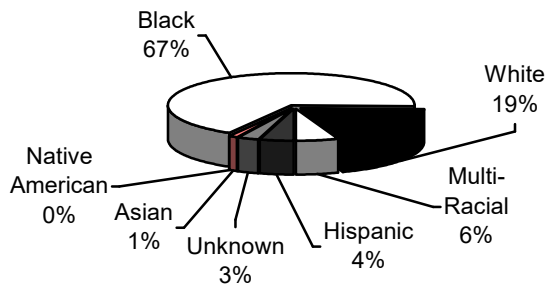
Race of Referrals-Chart 18



**Race of Referrals - Male
Chart 19**



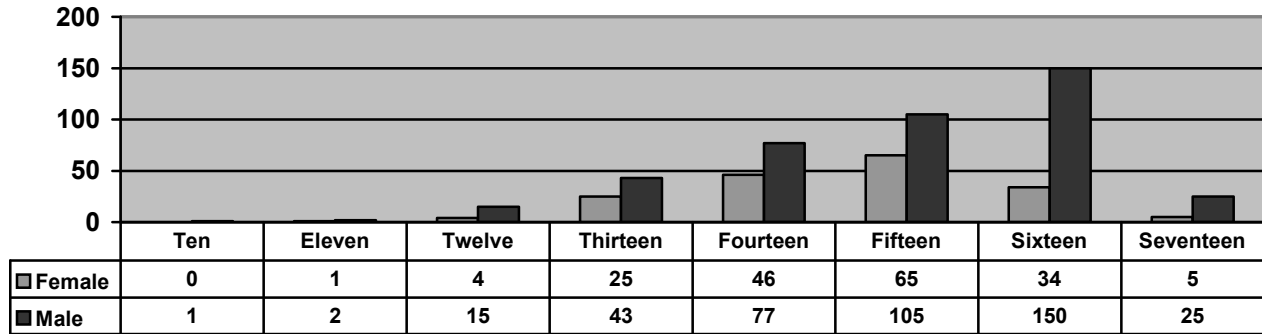
**Race of Referrals - Female
Chart 20**



**Race of Referrals
Table 21**

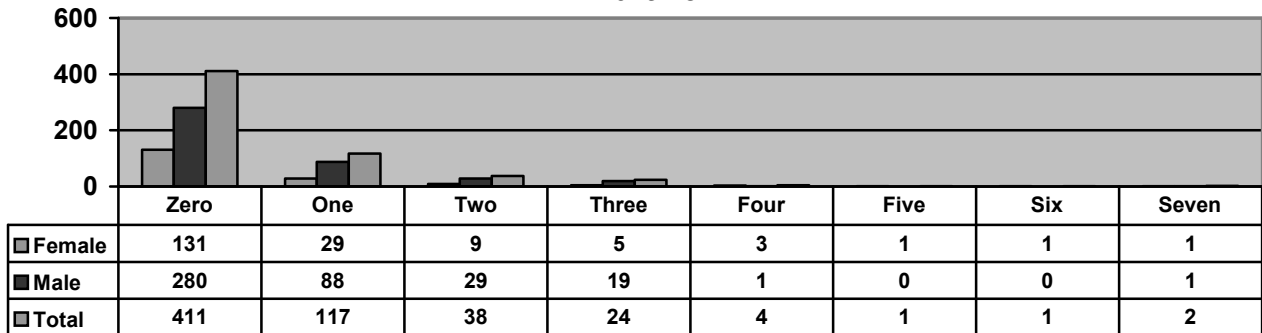
Race	Male	Female	Total
Asian	1	2	3
Black	246	121	367
Hispanic	44	8	52
Multi-Racial	24	10	34
Native American	4	0	4
White	92	34	126
Unknown	7	5	12
Total	418	180	598

**Age Of Referrals
Chart 22**



Sixty-nine percent of the 2019 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 28 referral sources in 2019. The Madison Police Department was the leading source of referrals this year with thirty-seven percent of all referrals. The Court was the second most prominent referral entity, referring twelve 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	1	0	1
Cottage Grove PD	3	0	3
Court	53	21	74
Cross Plains PD	1	0	1
Dane County Department of Human Services	13	13	26
Dane County Sheriff's Office	48	15	63
Deforest PD	7	0	7
Division of Juvenile Corrections	1	0	1
Fitchburg PD	19	8	27
Madison PD	152	69	221
Maple Bluff PD	3	0	3
Marshall PD	4	0	4
McFarland PD	1	2	3
Middleton PD	5	3	8
Monona PD	9	1	10
Mount Horeb PD	2	0	2
Oregon PD	11	0	11
Other County	28	13	41
Shorewood Hills PD	2	0	2
Stoughton PD	6	3	9
Sun Prairie PD	20	19	39
Town of Dane PD	1	0	1
Town of Madison PD	7	2	9
University of Wisconsin PD	1	0	1
Verona PD	8	5	13
Voluntary Referral	5	4	9
Wausaukee PD	6	1	7
Wisconsin State Patrol	1	1	2
Total	418	180	598

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**

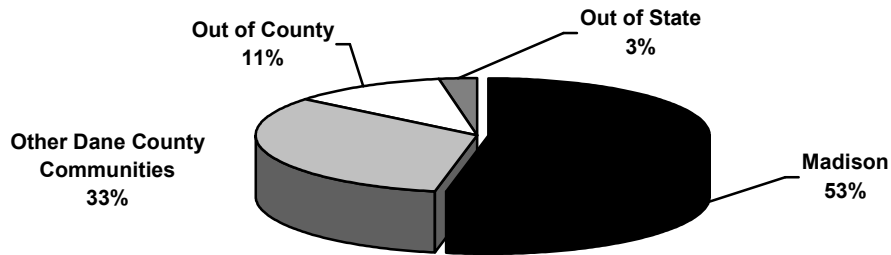


Table 26

Residence: Dane County	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	1	0	1
Cottage Grove	1	1	2
Cross Plains	5	2	7
DeForest	8	4	12
Edgerton	2	0	2
Fitchburg	27	25	52
Madison	243	75	318
Marshall	6	0	6
McFarland	4	4	8
Middleton	5	2	7
Mount Horeb	4	1	5
Oregon	12	0	12
Pleasant Springs	0	1	1
Shorewood Hills	2	1	3
Stoughton	6	4	10
Sun Prairie	21	21	42
Verona	8	12	20
Waunakee	4	1	5
Windsor	1	0	1
Total	360	154	514

Table 27

Residence: Other Wisconsin Counties	Male	Female	Total
Clark	1	0	1
Columbia	9	8	17
Dodge	0	1	1
Dunn	1	0	1
Green	8	1	9
Iowa	0	1	1
Jefferson	3	1	4
LaCrosse	1	2	3
Lincoln	15	4	19
Milwaukee	1	1	2
Monroe	0	1	1
Pierce	0	1	1
Polk	0	1	1
Richland	1	0	1
Sauk	2	0	2
Sawyer	0	1	1
Waupaca	2	0	2
Total	44	23	67

Table 28

Residence: Other States	Male	Female	Total
Georgia	0	1	1
Iowa	2	0	2
Illinois	10	1	11
Indiana	2	0	2
Tennessee	0	1	1
Total	14	3	17

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	54	8	62
LaFollette	21	8	29
Memorial	31	19	50
Shabazz	1	0	1
West	37	12	49
Total	144	47	191

Table 30

Middle and Elementary Schools: MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Black Hawk	1	0	1
Cherokee	4	4	8
Jefferson	8	5	13
Kennedy	0	1	1
O'Keeffe	7	0	7
Sennett	8	3	11
Sherman	4	3	7
Shorewood Hills	1	0	1
Spring Harbor	2	0	2
Toki	6	5	11
Whitehorse	2	0	2
Total	43	21	64

Table 31

Other Madison Area Programs:	Male	Female	Total
Private, OFS, Home, GED, LEAP, Phoenix, Replay, School w/in a School, etc.			
Total	33	9	43

Table 32

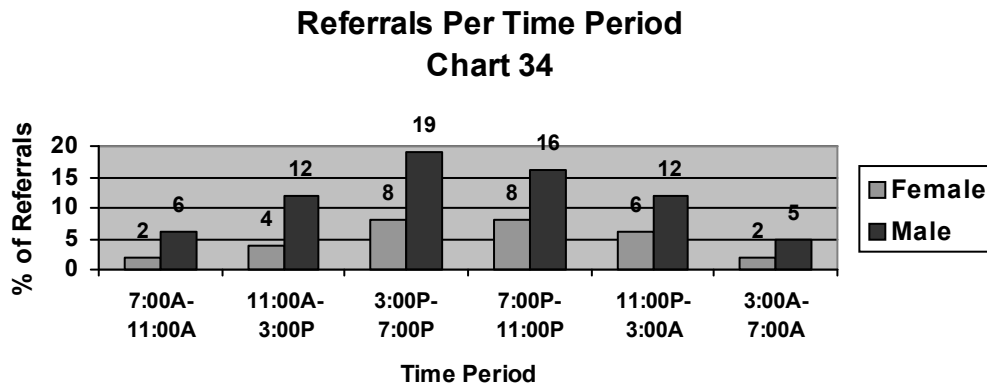
Enrolled: Outside MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	1	0	1
Deerfield	0	1	1
DeForest	9	5	14
Marshall	6	0	6
McFarland	3	0	3
Middleton	13	4	17
Monona Grove	1	1	2
Mount Horeb	2	1	3
Oregon	10	1	11
Out of County	44	23	67
Out of State	14	3	17
Stoughton	3	4	7
Sun Prairie	17	19	36
Verona	10	13	23
Waunakee	5	1	6
Wisconsin Heights	1	0	1
Total	139	76	215

Table 33

	Male	Female	Total
Not Enrolled	6	2	8
Information Unavailable	53	25	78

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.



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, provide 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.

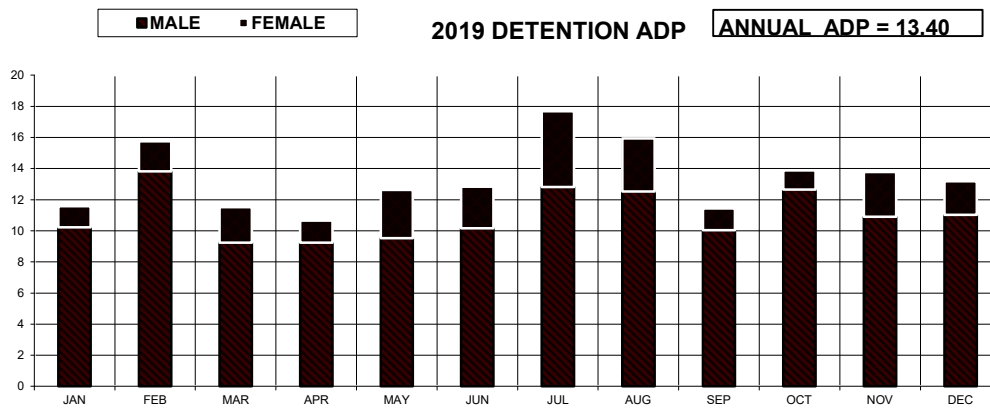
Juvenile Detention

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 2019
Table 35

MONTH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	OOC (included in total)
JAN	10.23	1.35	11.58	0.42
FEB	13.82	1.93	15.75	0
MAR	9.23	2.29	11.52	1.03
APR	9.23	1.43	10.67	0.07
MAY	9.52	3.10	12.61	0.32
JUN	10.17	2.67	12.83	0.5
JUL	12.81	4.87	17.68	0.23
AUG	12.52	3.42	15.94	0.84
SEP	10.03	1.4	11.43	0.63
OCT	12.65	1.23	13.87	0.45
NOV	13.77	2.87	13.77	0.63
DEC	11.03	2.16	13.19	1.1
AVG	11.01	2.39	13.40	0.52

Chart 36



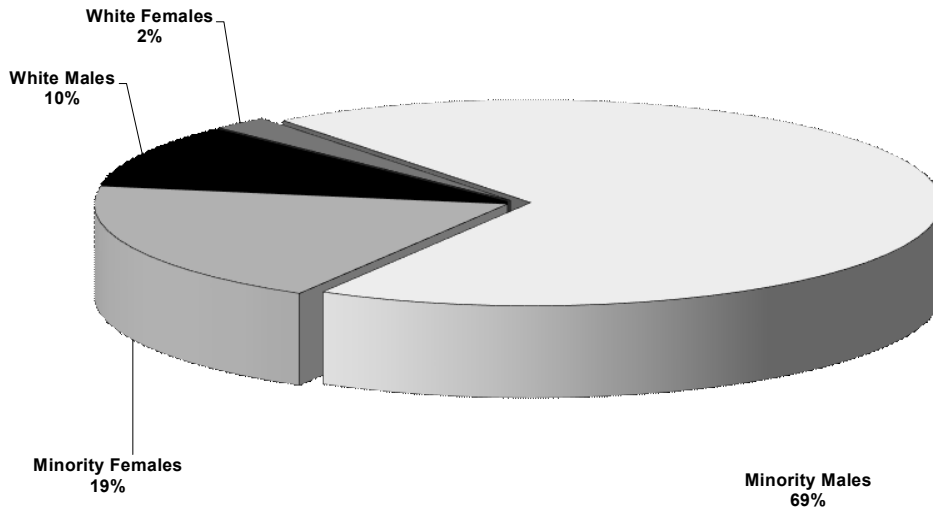
In 2019, approximately 82% of the juveniles in Detention were male and 88% of the juveniles in Detention were a racial minority on an average daily basis.

**2019 Detention Population by Race/Sex
Table 37***

Race/Sex	Average Daily Population (ADP)
White Males	1.3
White Females	0.3
Minority Males	9.2
Minority Females	2.6

* 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 2019 RACE/SEX
Chart 38***



Juveniles were placed in Detention for a variety of reasons. As noted in Table 39, 58% of juveniles placed in Detention (257 juveniles) were placed on the basis of an intake decision related to a new delinquency allegation.

2019 REASON FOR ADMISSION

Table 39*

REASON	FEMALES		MALES		TOTAL	
	NO.	% of total	NO.	% of total	NO.	%
NEW CHARGE	56	12.61%	201	45.27%	257	57.88%
SANCTIONS	8	1.80%	25	5.63%	33	7.43%
CAPIAS	13	2.93%	30	6.76%	43	9.68%
VIOL CUST ORDER	23	5.18%	42	9.46%	65	14.64%
VIOL DJC AFTERCARE	4	0.90%	11	2.48%	15	3.38%
HOLD FOR COURT	1	0.23%	24	5.40%	25	5.63%
OTHER	2	0.45%	4	0.90%	6	1.35%
TOTAL	107	23.87%	337	76.13	444	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) 2019

Table 40*

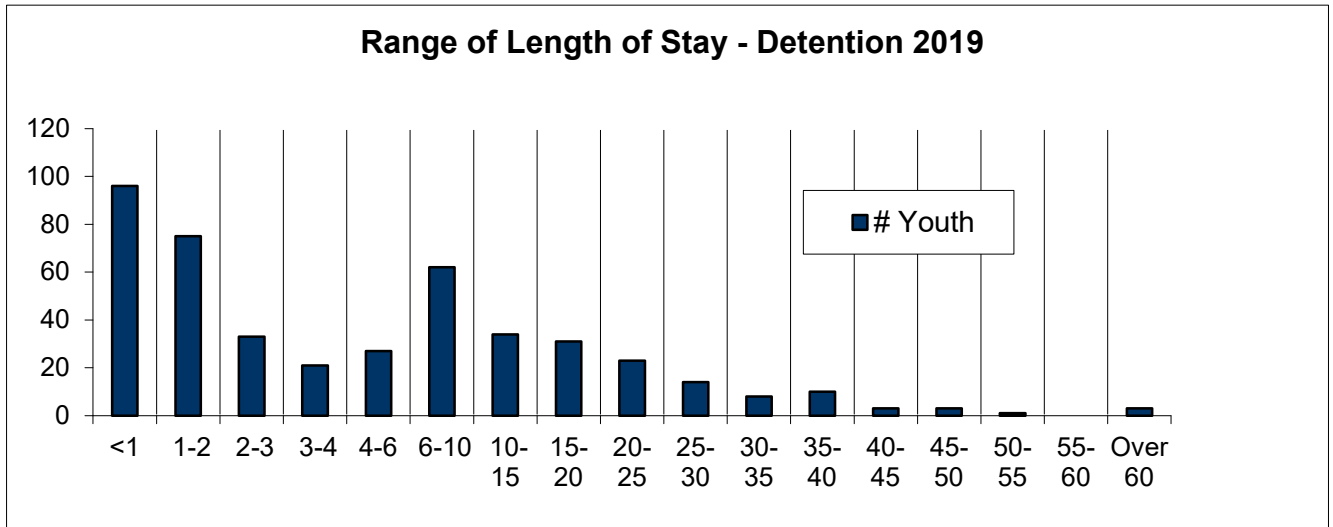
RACE	NUMBER	AVG LOS	AVG AGE	DAYS OF CARE
ALL	444	9.36	14.98	4156
MALE	337	9.76	15.12	3289
FEMALE	107	8.10	14.52	867
BLACK MALE	240	10.56	15.21	2535
BLACK FEMALE	82	9.12	14.54	748
WHITE MALE	59	7.24	14.97	427
WHITE FEMALE	14	5.07	14.93	71
HISPANIC MALE	33	9.12	14.79	301
HISPANIC FEMALE	3	4.00	13.00	12
ASIAN MALE	2	10.00	15.00	20
ASIAN FEMALE	6	5.67	13.83	34
MULTI-RACIAL MALE	2	1.50	14.00	3
MULTI-RACIAL FEMALE	1	1.00	15.00	1
NATIVE AMERICAN MALE	1	3.00	16.00	3
NATIVE AMERICAN FEMALE	1	1.00	16.00	1
ALL MINORITY MALE	278	10.29	15.15	2862
ALL MINORITY FEMALE	93	8.56	14.46	796
ALL MINORITY	371	9.86	14.98	3658
ALL WHITE	73	6.82	14.96	498

LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) – RANGE

Number of Days	# Youth	% Youth
<1	96	21.62%
1-2	75	16.89%
2-3	33	7.43%
3-4	21	4.73%
4-6	27	6.08%
6-10	62	13.96%
10-15	34	7.66%
15-20	31	6.98%
20-25	23	5.18%
25-30	14	3.15%
30-35	8	1.80%
35-40	10	2.25%
40-45	3	0.68%
45-50	3	0.68%
50-55	1	0.23%
55-60	0	0.00%
Over 60	3	0.68%
Total	444	100.0%

Source: DOJ Juvenile Secure Detention Register. LOS data includes only youth who have been released in 2019.

The percentage of juveniles who were in placement for ten days or less increased by 5.6% compared to 2018. The percentage of juveniles who stayed more than 30 days decreased by 2.5% compared to 2018.



Juvenile Detention 2019
Length of Stay by Reason for Admission

Reason	Number	LOS
New Charge	257	9.16
Sanctions	33	6.88
Capias	43	11.30
Violation of Custody Order	65	14.55
DOJC Aftercare Violation	15	2.13
Hold for Court	25	3.48
Other	6	5.50
Total	444	9.36

In 2019, length of stay decreased by 7.4% (10.11 in 2018). 245 individuals accounted for 444 Detention admissions. 139 individuals were admitted once while 106 individuals accounted for the remaining 305 admissions.

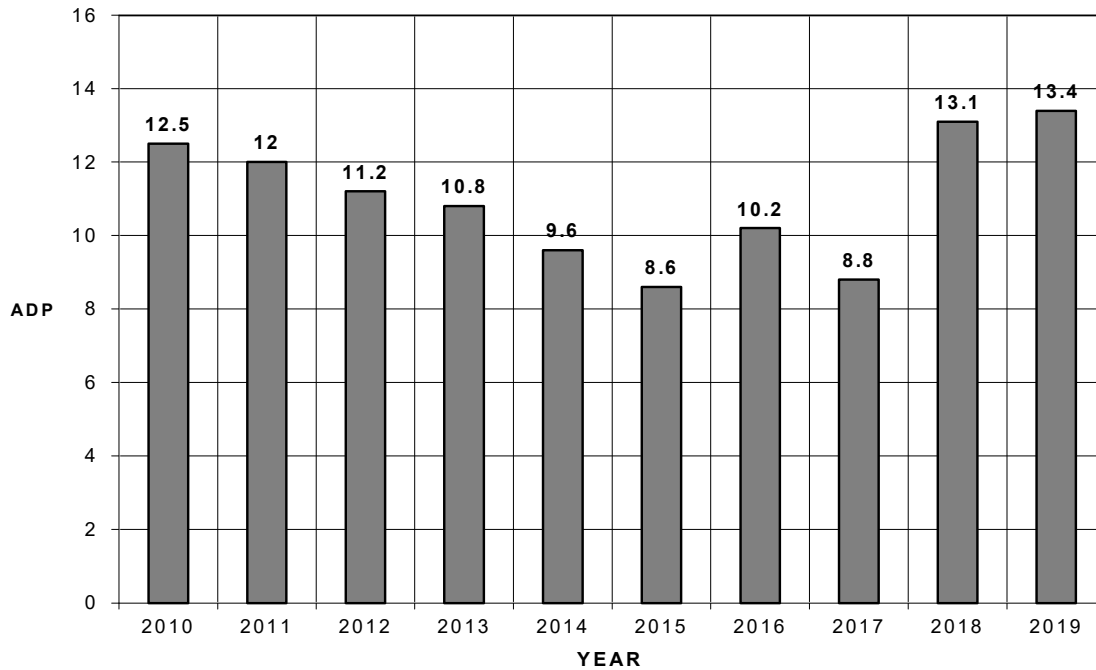
2019 INDIVIDUAL ADMISSIONS BY RACE/SEX						
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS	1	% of total	2+	% of total	Total	%
BLACK MALE	53	38.13%	62	58.49%	115	46.94%
BLACK FEMALE	20	14.39%	22	20.75%	42	17.14%
WHITE MALE	31	22.30%	11	10.38%	42	17.14%
WHITE FEMALE	9	6.47%	2	1.89%	11	4.49%
HISPANIC MALE	16	11.51%	7	6.60%	23	9.39%
HISPANIC FEMALE	3	2.16%	0	0.0%	3	1.22%
ASIAN MALE	2	1.44%	0	0.0%	2	0.82%
ASIAN FEMALE	0	0.0%	2	1.89%	2	0.82%
MULTI-RACIAL MALE	2	1.44%	0	0.0%	2	0.82%
MULTI-RACIAL FEMALE	1	0.72%	0	0.0%	1	0.41%
NATIVE AMERICAN MALE	1	0.72%	0	0.0%	1	0.41%
NATIVE AMERICAN FEMALE	1	0.72%	0	0.0%	1	0.41%
TOTAL	139	100.0%	106	100.0%	245	100.0%

JUVENILE DETENTION TEN YEAR ADP HISTORY
Table 41

YEAR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	AVERAGE
ADP	12.5	12.0	11.2	10.8	9.6	8.6	10.2	8.8	13.1	13.4	11.0

As noted in table 41 and the chart below, the Average Daily Population (ADP) of Juvenile Detention increased in 2019. 0.5 of the total ADP was due to juveniles who were out-of-county residents, so the Dane County juvenile ADP was 12.9. This was an increase from 12.2 in 2018. Dane County began to accept youth from other counties in 2009.

DETENTION ADP HISTORY 2010-2019



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 exercise 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.

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.

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.

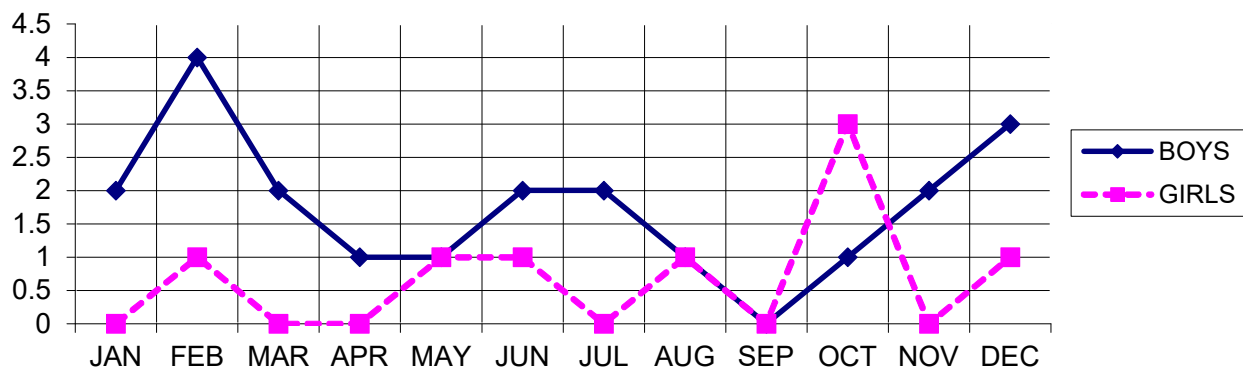
Juvenile Court Sanctions

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 2019

Chart 42



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
BOYS	2	4	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	2	3	21
GIRLS	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	8
TOTAL	2	5	2	1	2	3	2	2	0	4	2	4	29

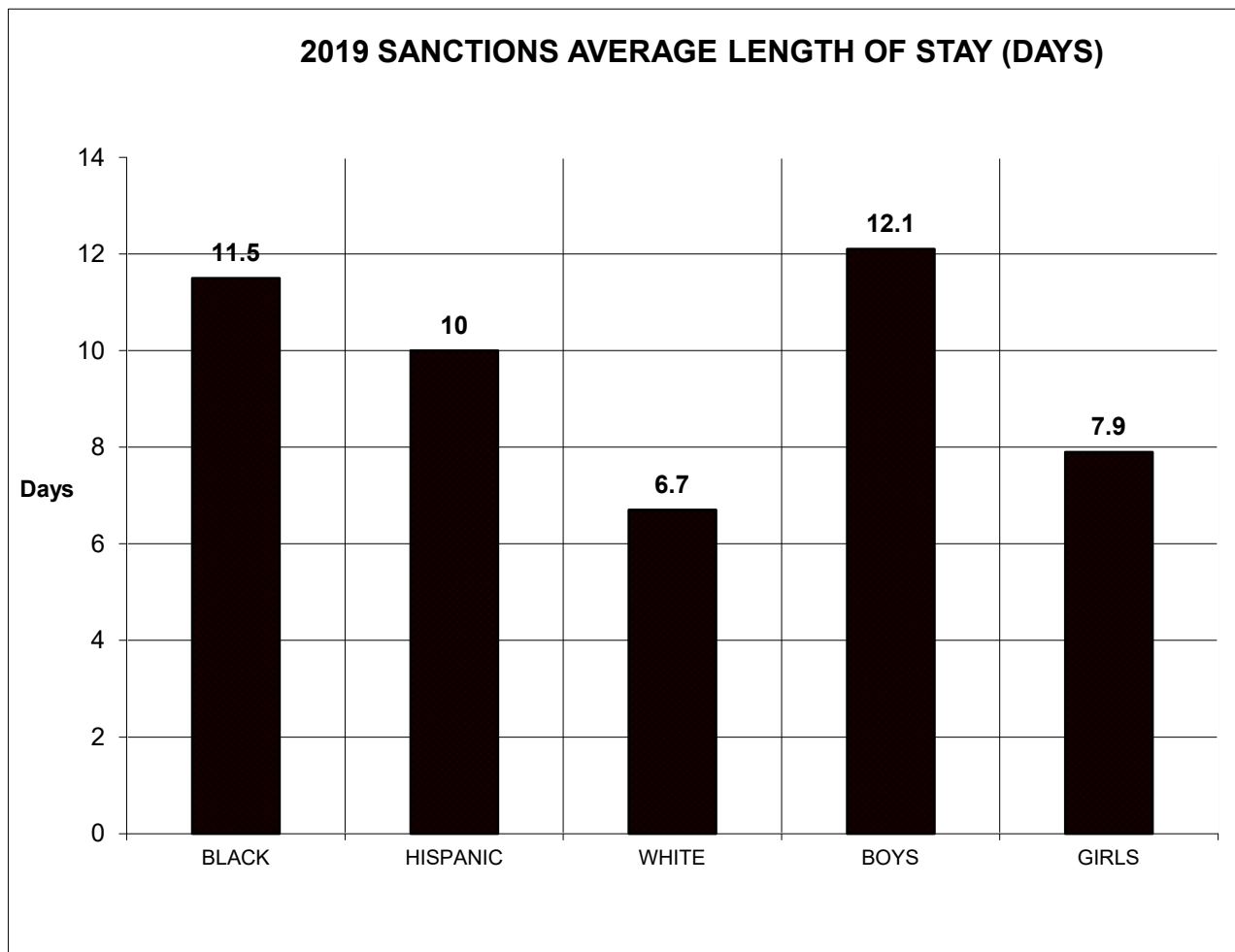
The chart and table above illustrates that 29 juveniles physically served sanctions either at the Detention Center or the Shelter Home. Four juveniles are counted more than once because they had more than one sanction order in 2019. Twenty-two of the orders were served in Detention only, three were served at Shelter Home only, and the remaining four 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 29 sanction orders in 2019 where at least one day was served resulted in a total of 46 sanction placements that totaled 318 sanction days served for an average of 11 days served per order. Eighty-seven percent (278) of those days were served in Detention. Generally, sanction orders have been on the decline since 2016 when 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.

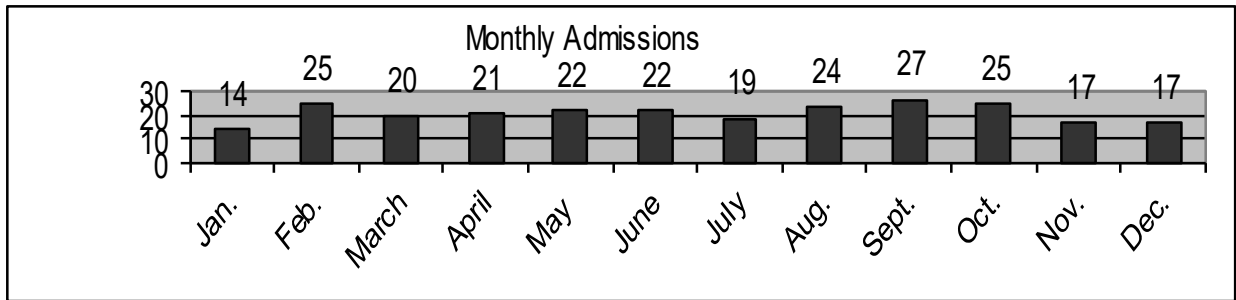
The following tables and charts describe juveniles referred to the Shelter Home in a variety of ways. Note that admissions to Shelter Home are new admissions that may be of the same juvenile.

**2019 Age of Children Admitted to Shelter Home
Table 44**

Age	Male	Female	Totals
10	0	0	0
11	2	0	2
12	5	1	6
13	13	17	30
14	39	14	53
15	50	26	76
16	44	21	65
17	18	3	21
Total	171	82	253

The average age of Shelter Home residents in 2019 was 14.9 years, which is an increase from 14.4 years in 2018. The average age for girls in 2019 was 14.7 (14.7 in 2018) and the average age for boys was 15.0 (14.4 in 2018).

**Admission to Shelter Home by Month
Chart 45**



**Basis for Referral to Shelter Home
Table 46**

Referral Basis	Male	Female	Total
CHIPS	11	1	12
Delinquent	160	78	238
JIPS	0	0	0
Runaway	0	3	3
Total	171	82	253

*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 2002, delinquency admissions represented 76.3% and in 2012, they totaled 82%. Delinquency admissions represented 94% of all admissions in 2019 and CHIPS accounted for 4.8% of all admissions.

In 2019, Court Ordered Sanctions referrals represented 4.3% (11 residents) of all referrals, down from 4.6% in 2018.

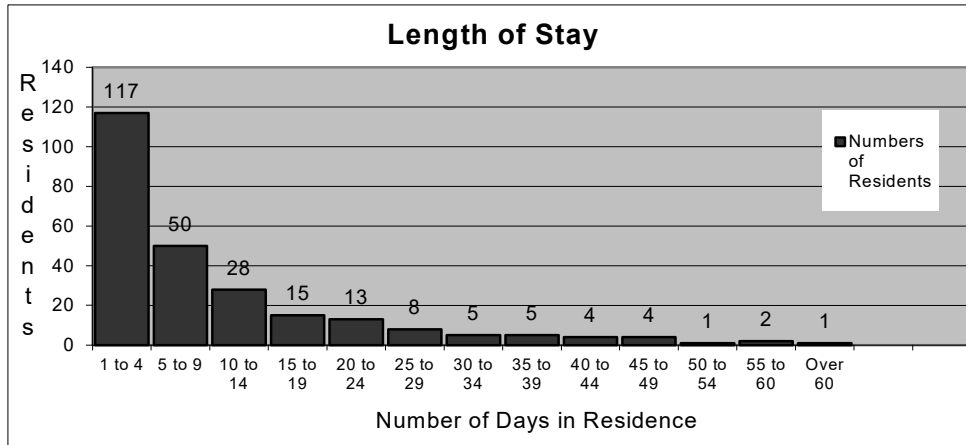
**Physical Custody Status at Time of Referral to Shelter Home
Table 47**

Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure Custody	145	70	215
Temporary Release/Secure Custody*	4	0	4
Emergency-COP	15	8	23
Sanctions	7	4	11
Total	171	82	253

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 2019 was 10.4 days, down from 12.3 days in 2018. The average length of stay in 1990 was 24.3 days, in 2000 it was 13.8 days and in 2010 it was 10.1 days. Of those admitted in 2019, 83% stayed less than 20 days.

**Shelter Home
Average Daily Population
Table 49**

Month	Boys	Girls	Total
January	5.3	2.6	7.9
February	4.2	2.5	6.7
March	5.8	1.9	7.7
April	4.5	2.2	6.7
May	2.8	2.8	5.6
June	4.4	3.5	7.9
July	3.8	2.5	6.3
August	5.2	2.5	7.7
September	6.4	2.2	8.6
October	6.1	1.8	7.9
November	4.5	1.6	6.1
December	4.1	2.9	7.0
Total Averages	4.8	2.4	7.2

The average daily population for 2019 was 7.2, a decrease from 7.9 in 2018. The 10-year average is 7.9. The 2019 average daily population for males was 4.8, which is slightly lower than the 10-year average of 5.0. The average daily population for females was 2.4 in 2019, which was lower than the 10-year average of 2.9.

Shelter Home Average Daily Population for years 2010 – 2019
Table 50

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
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
2019	4.8	2.4	7.2
Total	5.0	2.9	7.9

Offense or Basis for Shelter Home Admission*
Table 51

Reason for Referral	Number
Battery	39
Burglary	6
Capias	20
Carrying Concealed Weapon	4
CHIPS/Protective Custody	12
Citations	6
Court Ordered Nonsecure Custody	5
Courtesy Hold	13
Criminal Damage to Property	31
Dangerous Weapon on School Property	1
Disorderly Conduct	56
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	6
Eluding a Police Officer	3
Emergency Change of Placement (.357)	20
Exposing Genitals/Pubic Region	2
Intimidation of Victim	2
Mistreatment of Animals	1
No Driver's License	1
Obstructing	10
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent	34
OMVWOC-Passenger	33
Physical Abuse to a Child	2
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	2
Possession of OC Spray	1
Receiving Stolen Property	2
Reckless Endangering Safety	1
Resisting	22
Retail Theft	7
Robbery	6
Sanctions	11
Sexual Assault of a Child-1 st Degree	1
Sexual Assault of a Child-2 nd Degree	1
Strangulation	2
Terrorist Threat	2
Theft	12
Trespassing	7
Warrant	2

*Multiple reasons for referral can occur.

Disorderly Conduct was the most frequent reason for referral in 2019 with 56 referrals, followed by Battery (39) and OMVWOC (34).

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

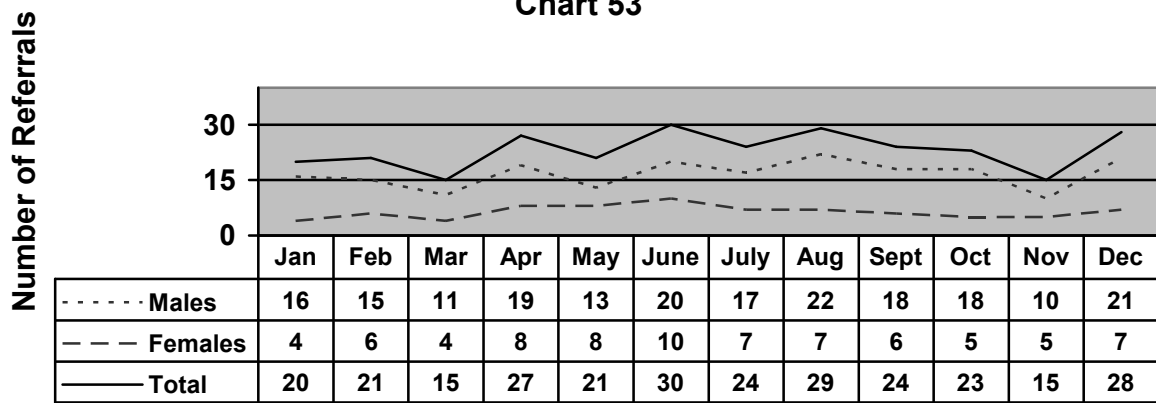
Race	Male	Female
Asian	0	4
Black	101	47
Hispanic	16	7
Multi-Racial	7	3
Native American	1	0
White	43	20
Unknown	3	1
Total	171	82

Minority members represented 75% of the Shelter Home population in 2019, which is a slight decrease from 76% in 2018. White youth represented 25% of admissions in 2019, a slight increase from 24% in 2018.

Home Detention Program

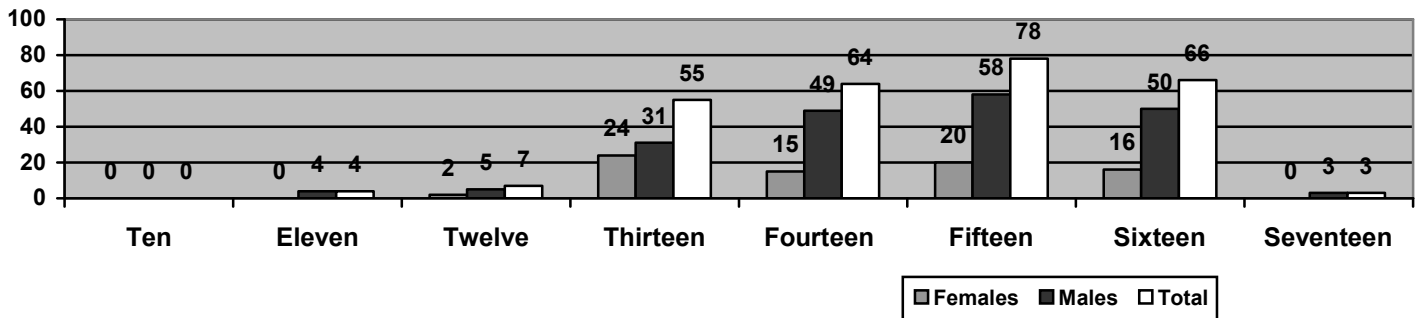
The Dane County Juvenile Court Home Detention Program (HDP) is designed to work with juveniles and their families on a short term basis to enable juveniles to continue living at home and avoid the need for Secure Custody (detention) or alternative placement. HDP may also be assigned by the court to help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

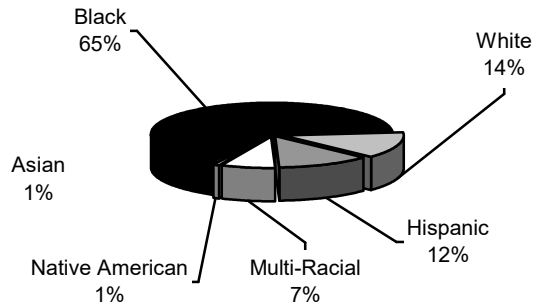


A total of 277 cases were assigned to HDP in 2019, an increase from 229 cases in 2018. The length of time for which juveniles were under HDP supervision, starting in 2019 and in some cases extending into 2020, ranged from 1 to 180 days. Males comprised seventy-two percent of the referrals, whereas females comprised twenty-eight percent. Males aged fourteen through sixteen accounted for seventy-nine percent of all males assigned. Females aged fourteen through sixteen accounted for sixty-six percent of all females assigned. The following charts categorically illustrate the race and age of juveniles assigned to HDP in 2019, 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. Eighty-three percent of assigned juveniles in 2019 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 twelve percent of HDP referrals. Juveniles under a Temporary Release from Secure Custody accounted for five percent of HDP cases assigned in 2019. All of the assigned juveniles were alleged or adjudicated delinquent.

Table 56

Custody Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	169	60	229
Temporary Release/Secure Custody*	8	6	14
Court Ordered-Bridge to NIP/BYS	23	11	34
Total	200	77	277

*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	33
Badger Ridge	4
Black Hawk	1
Cherokee	11
DeForest	13
East	36
Glacier Drumlin	2
Jefferson	14
LaFollette	11
Marshall	1
McFarland	4
Memorial	39
Middleton	11
Not Enrolled	3
O'Keefe	5
Oregon	6
Out of County	1
Sennett	8
Sherman	4
Shorewood Hills	4
Spring Harbor	3
Stoughton	2
Sun Prairie	14
Toki	1
Verona	12
Waunakee	3
West	30
Wisconsin Heights	1
Total	277

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 2019: 95
- CASA Volunteer hours spent in 2019: 3,288
- Placement of kids served by the Dane County CASA program in 2019 (where kids spent a majority of the year):

Biological home: 33

Kinship placement: 28

Foster care: 22

Residential placement: 9

Other: 3

- Number of children involved in different types of cases served by the Dane County CASA program in 2019 (when more than one applies, both counted):

CHIPS: 78

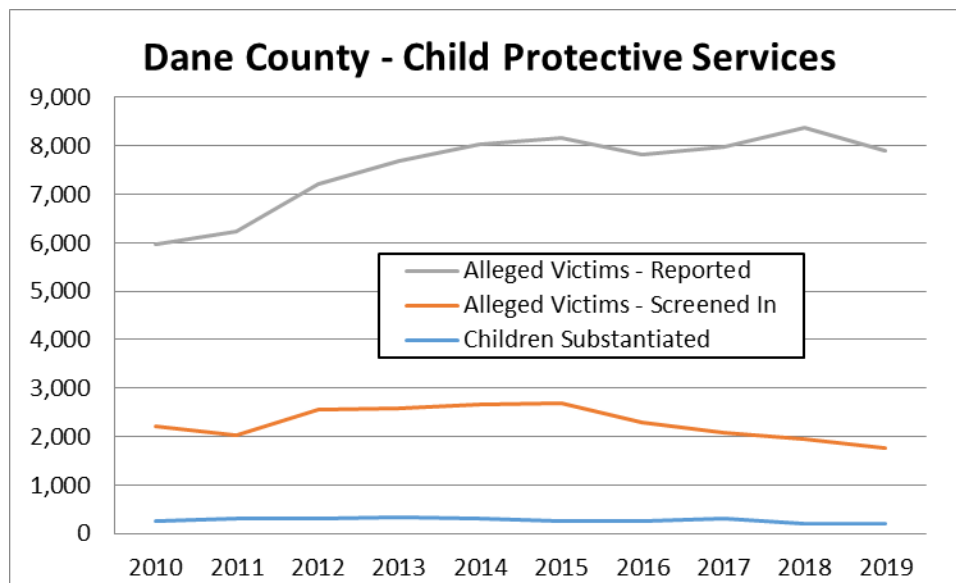
Youth Justice: 17

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Alleged Victims Reported	5,973	6,231	7,225	7,689	8,045	8,161	7,832	7,975	8,364	7,892
Alleged Victims Screened-In	2,209	2,033	2,559	2,594	2,652	2,700	2,300	2,090	1,958	1,769
Substantiated Victims	244	301	306	327	322	269	259	309	213	208

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



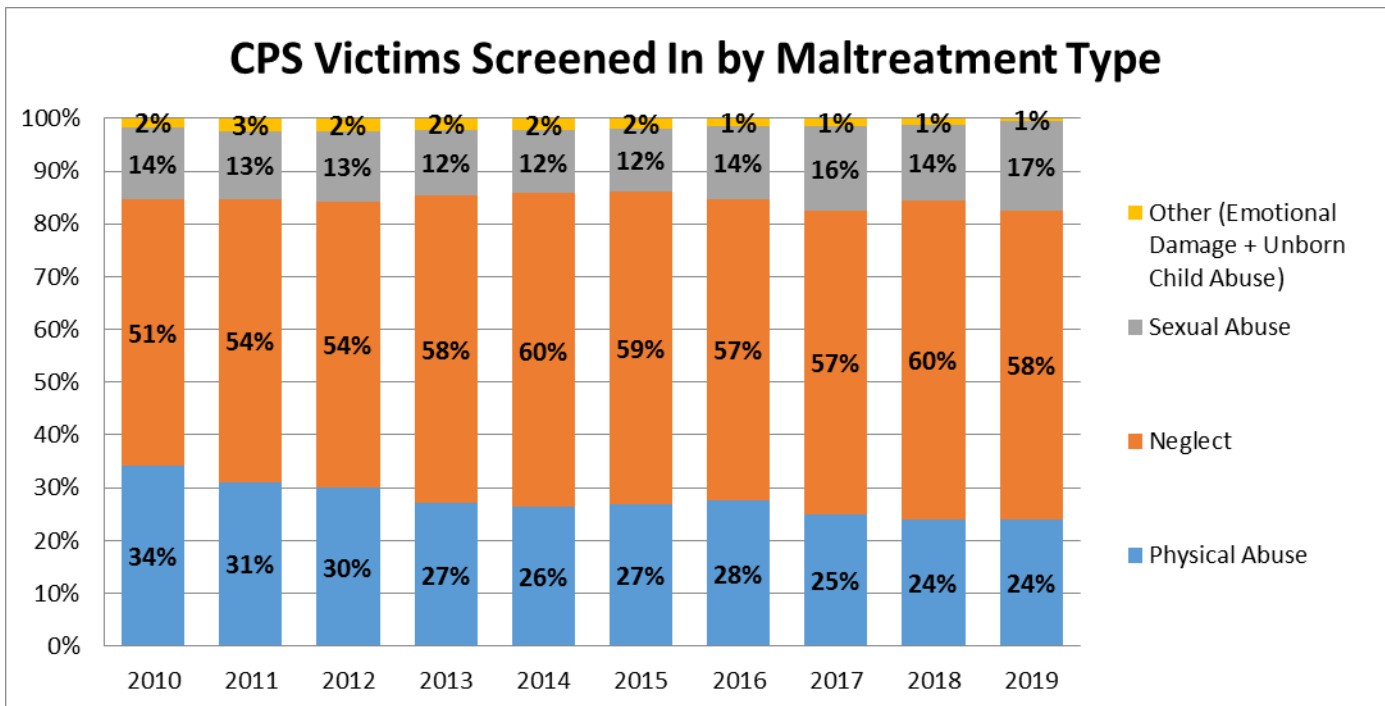
The number of alleged victims reported to CPS has increased by 32% from 2010 to 2019. The number of alleged victims screened-in increased from 2009-2015 and decreased in 2019 to a ten year low. The number of youth who were substantiated has decreased since 2014 to a ten year low in 2019.

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Physical Abuse	833	691	862	783	768	824	720	586	520	468
Neglect	1,238	1,190	1,561	1,682	1,739	1,809	1,494	1,348	1,307	1,140
Sexual Abuse	331	285	384	357	348	368	365	380	309	332
Other*	42	56	68	64	67	58	37	33	28	11
Total	2,444	2,222	2,875	2,886	2,922	3,059	2,616	2,347	2,164	1,951

*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 2019, there were 1,140 alleged victims of neglect out of 1,951 total allegations or 58%. 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 34% in 2010 to 24% in 2019 while Neglect increased from 51% in 2010 to 58% in 2019.



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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
White	77,776	77,693	77,891	77,904	78,129	78,328	78,404	78,250	78,321	78,321
Black	11,012	11,208	11,279	11,287	11,226	11,260	11,371	11,403	11,273	11,273
American Indian	410	437	441	412	441	437	450	426	453	453
Asian	6,246	6,440	6,657	7,031	7,240	7,372	7,608	7,805	7,856	7,856
Hispanic	10,764	11,147	11,566	11,827	12,076	12,278	12,586	12,641	12,721	12,721
Total	106,208	106,925	107,834	108,461	109,112	109,675	110,419	110,525	110,624	110,624

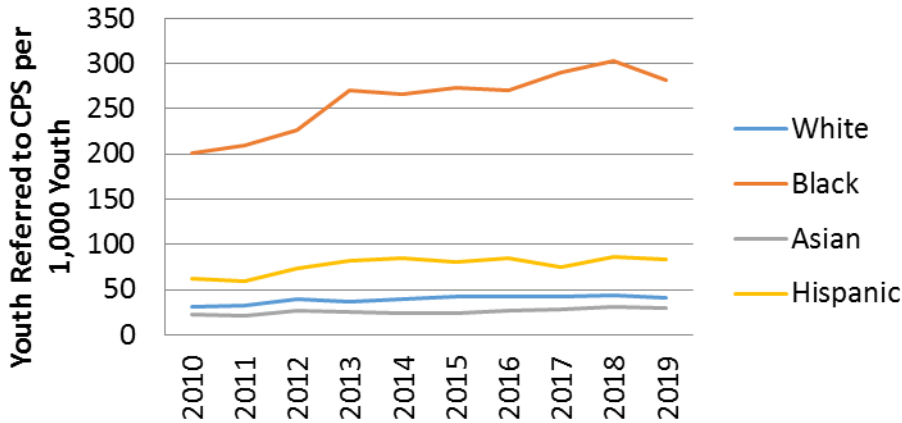
Unique Youth per Access Report Referred to CPS by Race										
Race / Ethnicity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
White	2,397	2,558	3,042	2,889	3,133	3,341	3,286	3,294	3,441	3,217
Black	2,206	2,344	2,556	3,055	2,990	3,078	3,068	3,301	3,408	3,180
American Indian	74	88	61	86	115	92	115	115	98	139
Asian	138	137	174	174	172	178	204	215	245	237
Hispanic	666	658	850	970	1,028	989	1,059	949	1,098	1,052
Unknown	492	445	542	515	607	482	100	100	71	57
Total	5,973	6,230	7,225	7,689	8,045	8,160	7,832	7,974	8,361	7,882

CPS Reports Screened In by Race										
Race	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
White	864	799	1,032	898	1,001	1,016	802	739	671	588
Black	960	885	1,030	1,222	1,164	1,175	1,066	989	869	851
American Indian	34	41	26	27	41	35	42	42	31	35
Asian	62	48	82	65	67	70	82	48	63	58
Hispanic	283	256	375	372	375	396	305	268	319	234
Unknown	6	4	14	10	4	8	3	4	2	1
Total	2,209	2,033	2,559	2,594	2,652	2,700	2,300	2,090	1,955	1,767

Substantiated Screen-In's by Race										
Race	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
White	116	105	127	128	107	101	107	116	80	87
Black	127	133	127	159	157	122	119	150	90	87
American Indian	6	4	5	6	10	2	6	7	5	7
Asian	12	1	10	11	7	5	7	5	1	6
Hispanic	30	36	37	59	58	50	41	47	43	35
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	291	279	306	364	339	280	280	325	219	222

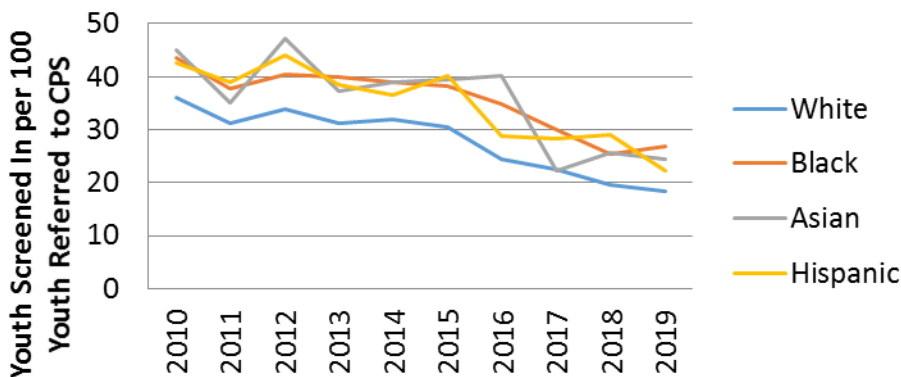
The tables on the this page are used to compare rates of referral, screen-in, and substantiation by Race and Ethnicity

Youth Referred to CPS per 1,000 by Race



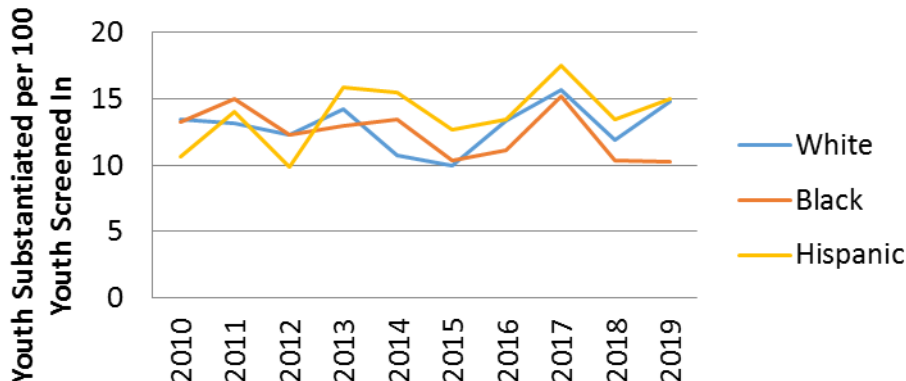
The rate of Referral to CPS for Black Youth grew from 200 to 282 per 1,000 while the rate for White Youth grew from 31 to 41 per 1,000 from 2010 to 2019. In 2019, Black Youth had referral rate to CPS that was 6.9 times that of White Youth.

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	2019	AVG
White	526	386	324	266	299	279	266	278	292	303
Black	765	701	710	536	483	459	594	714	728	620
Native American	5	3	0	9	1	3	0	0	4	3
Asian	10	8	7	10	7	4	14	13	13	9
Hispanic	46	35	44	58	52	58	50	56	91	50
Unknown	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# OF REFERRALS	1,359	1,133	1,085	879	842	803	924	1061	1128	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 13% increase in formal delinquency petitions and 8% increase in CHIPS petitions in 2019.

JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS FILED											
2004-2019											
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
2019	691	11	116	76	59	51	206	21	350	847	2428
AVG	756	24	239	111	40	45	191	16	480	1144	2858

"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 (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. Past reports can be found on the department's website at: <https://juvenilecourt.countyofdane.com/>

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