

# DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



## ANNUAL REPORT 2020

# **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 30 juveniles and is located on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of the City-County Building in downtown Madison, WI. 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 in Madison, WI. 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.

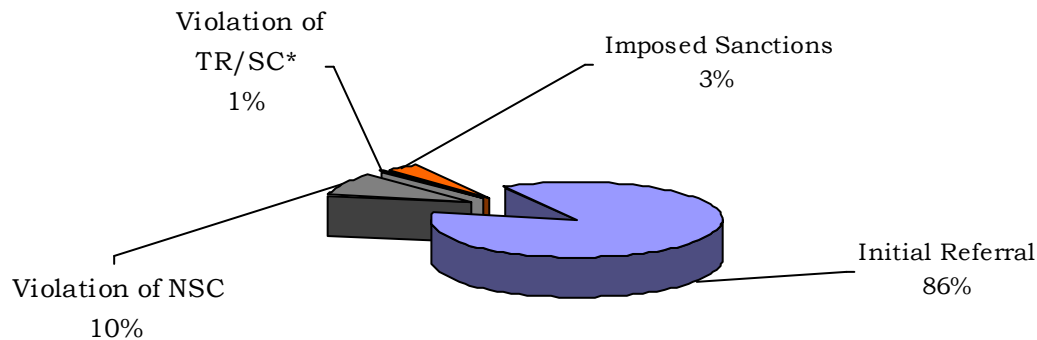
The pandemic had a significant impact on the department beginning in mid-March of 2020. Updated protocols and equipment were necessary to continue all of the department’s ongoing operations. Staff adjusted well and continued to provide high quality care and supervision. The youth in care also adjusted and were very understanding of the need to keep everyone safe. All should be commended for their efforts.

Juvenile Detention had a surge of residents on new correction’s orders or correctional holds of youth pending a return to corrections. Due to their halting of admissions, this group of youth remained in detention until their release and admission beginning in late May. This affected detention numbers greatly. General referrals to JRC for new law violations and involvement with all other department programs dropped significantly after this period.

# 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 332 juveniles, between the ages of 10 and 17, were referred to the Juvenile Court Program in 2020. In addition, 39 juveniles under an existing custody order were re-referred (violations of NSC or TR/SC) for a total of 371 referrals. Chart one above provides a percentile breakdown of four categories by which juveniles were referred. Eighty-six 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). Ten percent of the referrals were for allegedly violating the terms of an existing Non-Secure Custody order (NSC). The remaining three 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**

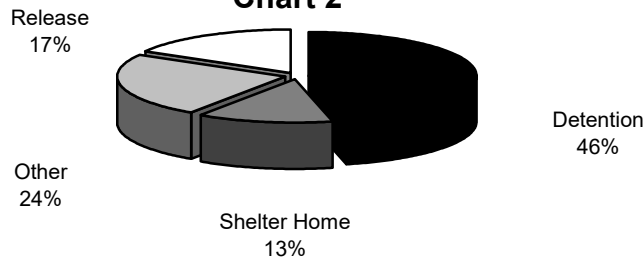
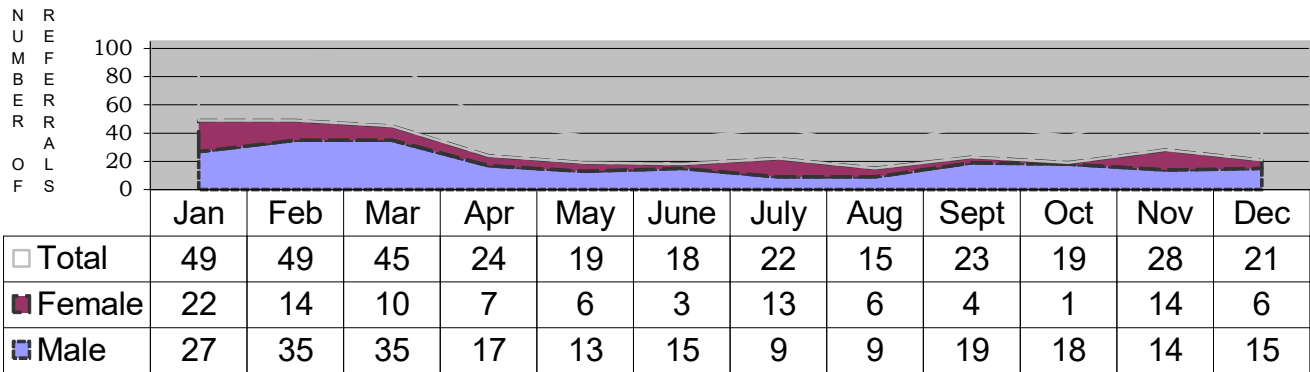


Chart 2 above illustrates the placement outcome of all referrals to the department. Other placements include the home of a relative or responsible adult, Foster Homes, or Group Homes. Table 3 below illustrates the number of referrals per month in 2020. Note the sharp decrease in referrals after March.

**Referrals Per Month  
Table 3**



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

Placement of Initial Referrals:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Secure Custody	248 (49%)	238 (50%)	270 (53%)	294 (57%)	144 (51%)
Non-Secure Shelter	97 (19%)	98 (20%)	79 (15%)	79 (15%)	33 (12%)
Non-Secure Other	48 (10%)	54 (11%)	61 (12%)	65 (13%)	53 (18%)
Outright Released	110 (22%)	92 (19%)	104 (20%)	79 (15%)	55 (19%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>285</b>

\*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 intake in 2020. Fifty-one percent were placed in Secure Custody. A portion of those juveniles placed in Secure Custody were 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.<sup>1</sup>

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 2020, 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 2020 statistics, thirty percent of referrals for a custody decision resulted in a determination of the need for Non-Secure Custody. Of that thirty percent, twelve percent were placed under Non-Secure Custody at the Dane County Shelter Home (See **Juvenile Shelter Home** section for greater detail). The other eighteen percent of juveniles placed under Non-Secure Custody in 2020 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

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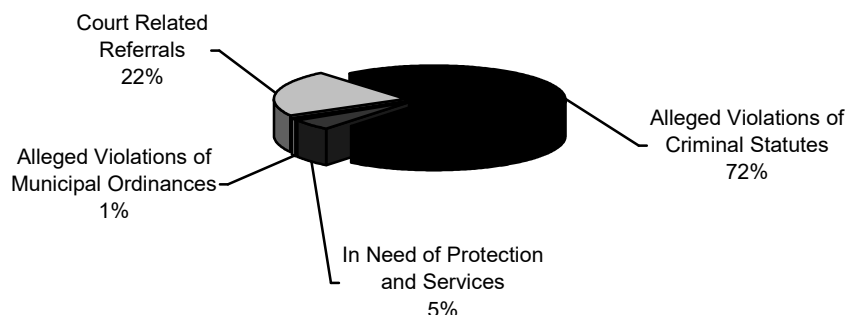
<sup>1</sup> Adapted from Chapter **938.208 (1)** though **(6)**, Wis. Stats.

3. That the juvenile will run away or be taken away so as to be unavailable for proceedings of the court or its officers.<sup>2</sup>

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. Nineteen percent of all juveniles referred for a custody decision in 2020 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 their 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.

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<sup>2</sup> 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 increased from 34% in 2019 to 38% in 2020 while crimes involving drugs remained at 1%. Crimes involving weapons decreased from 8% in 2019 to 5% in 2020. Crimes against persons decreased slightly from 24% in 2019 to 22% in 2020 while crimes against property increased slightly from 33% in 2019 to 34% in 2020.

**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 2020. Disorderly Conduct (55) and Resisting (46) charges accounted for seventy-two 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**

<b>Crimes Against Public Health And Safety</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Disorderly Conduct (DC)	29	26	55
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	8	5	13
Eluding a Police Officer	11	2	13
Fraud on an Innkeeper	0	1	1
Obstructing	3	7	10
Operating Motor Vehicle Under the Influence	1	0	1
Reckless Driving	0	1	1
Resisting	28	18	46
Unlawful Use of Computerized Systems	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>141</b>

## Crimes Against Persons

Juveniles referred for allegedly committing offenses against other persons represented twenty-two percent of delinquency referrals in 2020. Battery charges (36) represented the largest portion of the entries in this subsection (84). Table 8 provides the list of the delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

**Table 8**

<b>Crimes Against Persons</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Battery	11	12	23
Battery-Attempted	0	1	1
Battery-Domestic	1	1	2
Battery-Substantial	2	0	2
Battery to a Police Officer	1	4	5
Battery to Public Transit Worker	0	1	1
Battery to School Official	1	0	1
Battery While Armed	1	0	1
Discharge Bodily Fluid at Police Officer	0	3	3
False Imprisonment	0	1	1
Hit and Run	1	0	1
Intimidation of Victim	0	1	1
Misappropriate ID	0	4	4
Reckless Endangerment of a Child-2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree	1	0	1
Reckless Endangering Safety	3	2	5
Reckless Injury-2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree	2	0	2
Robbery	2	0	2
Robbery-Armed	4	1	5
Robbery-Attempted Strong Arm	1	0	1
Robbery-Strong Arm	3	1	4
Sexual Assault-2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree	1	0	1
Sexual Assault-3 <sup>rd</sup> Degree	2	0	2
Sexual Assault of a Child-1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	1	1	2
Sexual Assault of a Child-2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree	4	1	5
Sexual Assault of a Child-Repeated Acts	1	0	1
Strangulation	1	0	1
Threats to Injure	6	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>84</b>

## Crimes Against Property

In 2020, entries for Crimes Against Property accounted for thirty-four percent of delinquency referrals. Charges of Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (39) and OMVWOC-Passenger (42) accounted for the majority of the 130 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**

<b>Crimes Against Property</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Burglary-Attempted	3	0	3
Burglary-Commercial	6	0	6
Burglary-Residential	1	0	1
Criminal Damage to Property (CDTP)	12	5	17
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (OMVWOC)	32	7	39
OMVWOC-Passenger	24	18	42
Possession of Burglary Tools	2	0	2
Receiving Stolen Property	5	0	5
Retail Theft	2	5	5
Theft	5	0	5
Trespassing	0	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>130</b>

Drug Offenses and Crimes Involving Weapons

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

**Table 10**

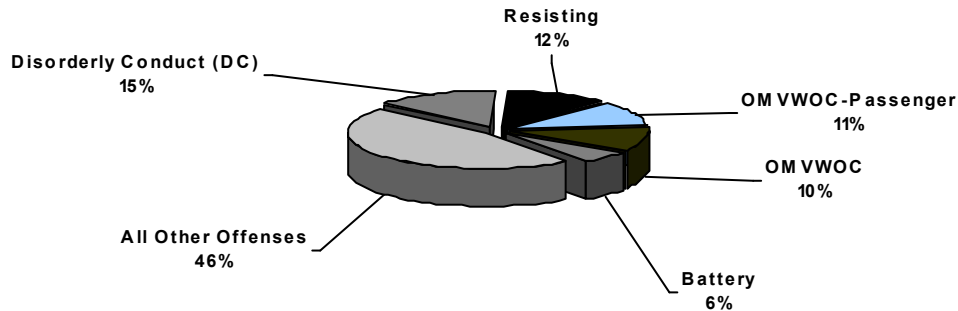
<b>Crimes Involving Weapons</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	1	0	1
Dangerous Weapon on School Property	11	0	11
Possession of a Dangerous Weapon	4	0	4
Use of a Dangerous Weapon	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>

Table 11 shows that the majority of referrals for drug offenses in 2020 were males.

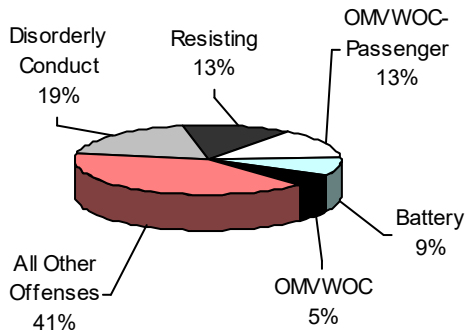
**Table 11**

<b>Drug Offenses</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Possession of THC	2	1	3
Possession with Intent to Deliver THC	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>

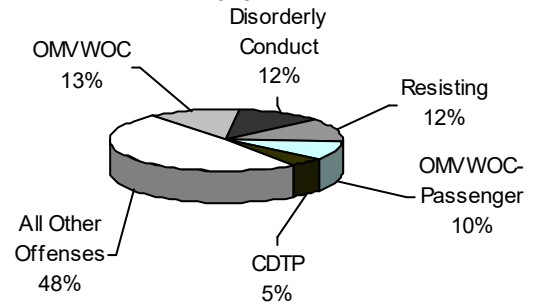
## Most Prominent Criminal Offenses Referred - All Chart 12



### 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 2020, 28 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**

<b>CHIPS and JIPS Referrals</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Emergency Change of Placement (.357)	4	4	8
Illness, Injury, Immediate Danger (CHIPS)	8	9	17
Juveniles in Need of Protection or Services (JIPS)	0	0	0
Runaway From Other County or State	2	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>28</b>

**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 2020, 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-two percent of all referrals to JRC in 2020. The information provided in Table 16 gives a more in-depth description of this population and the various reasons for referral.

**Table 16**

<b>Juvenile Court Related Referrals</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Capias	10	8	18
Court Ordered Custody	11	2	13
Court Ordered – Home Detention Program	21	4	25
Courtesy Hold (Non-Secure Custody)	2	1	3
Courtesy Hold (Secure Custody)	12	2	14
DOJC Aftercare Violation	14	2	16
Sanctions	7	6	13
Warrant	6	1	7
Writ	4	2	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>115</b>

### **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 or placement being terminated. 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 2020.

**Table 17**

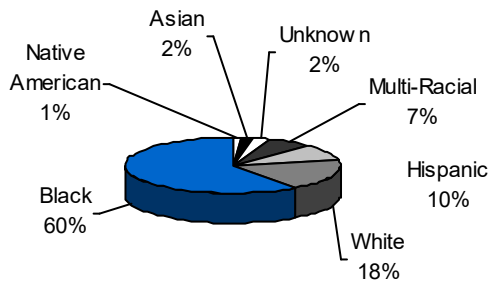
<b>Place of Release</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Briarpatch	2	0	2
Detention	1	0	1
Division of Juvenile Corrections	25	3	28
Foster Home	13	7	20
Group Home	5	2	7
Hospital	0	1	1
Other County	12	2	14
Other State	2	0	2
Parental Home	118	70	188
Relative Home	17	5	22
Residential Treatment	23	10	33
Responsible Adult	5	3	8
Self	0	1	1
Shelter Home	1	2	3
Waived to Adult Court	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>332</b>

## Gender, Race, Age and Other Information

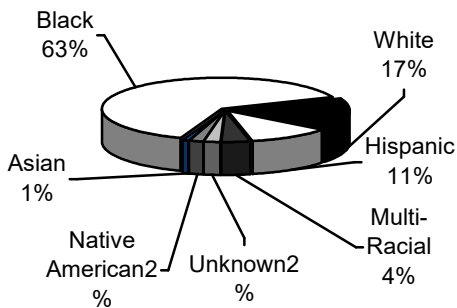
The juveniles referred to the department in 2020 can be described by a variety of characteristics. Sixty-eight percent of the juveniles referred were male. White juveniles constituted eighteen percent of all referrals whereas minorities constituted eighty percent. In 2019, minorities made up seventy-four percent of all referrals while white juveniles made up twenty-two percent of all referrals. Black males were the largest group of referrals, accounting for forty-three percent of all referrals in 2020.

The average age of all referrals in 2020 was 14.5 years, down from an average of 14.9 years in 2019. The average age of girls was 14.8 years while the average age of boys was 14.3 years. The largest age group of boys referred was 15 years old (70) and the largest age group of girls referred was 16 years old (33). The following charts provide a detailed illustration of the population referred to JRC for intake in 2020.

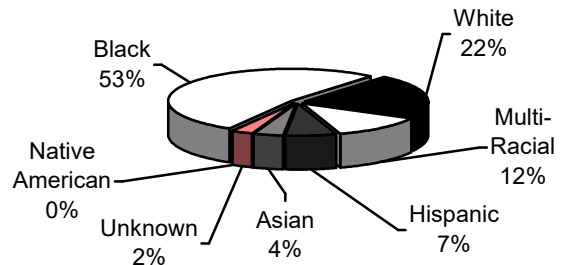
**Race of Referrals - Chart 18**



**Race of Referrals - Male  
Chart 19**



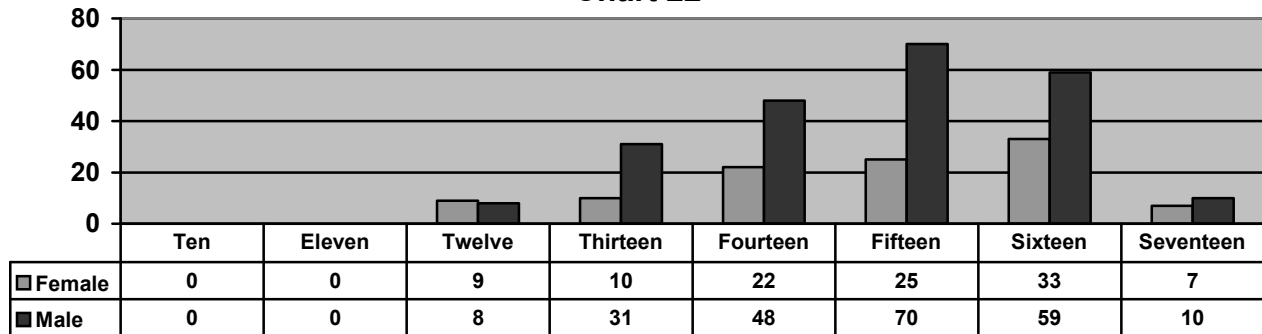
**Race of Referrals - Female  
Chart 20**



**Race of Referrals  
Table 21**

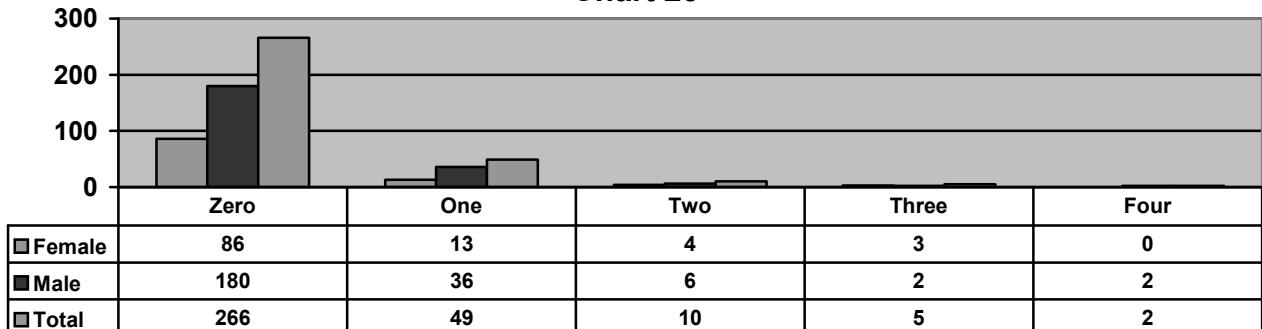
Race	Male	Female	Total
Asian	2	4	6
Black	143	56	199
Hispanic	25	7	32
Multi-Racial	9	13	22
Native American	4	0	4
White	38	23	61
Unknown	5	3	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>332</b>

**Age Of Referrals  
Chart 22**



Eighty percent of the 2020 referrals to the department had zero previous referrals of any type.

**Number of Referrals Prior to a 2020 Referral  
Chart 23**





## Referring And/Or Apprehending Agency

Juveniles were referred to the Juvenile Court Program via 21 referral sources in 2020. The Madison Police Department was the leading source of referrals this year with forty 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.

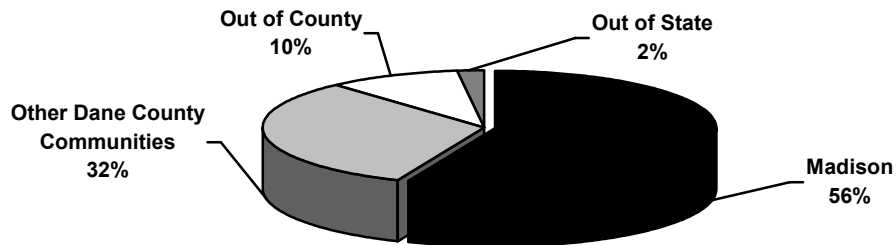
**Table 24**

Referring Agencies	Male	Female	Total
Cottage Grove PD	1	0	1
Court	37	11	48
Dane County Department of Human Services	12	12	24
Dane County Sheriff's Office	17	6	23
Deforest PD	1	5	6
Division of Juvenile Corrections	2	1	3
Fitchburg PD	7	6	13
Madison PD	89	45	134
Maple Bluff PD	1	1	2
Marshall PD	3	2	5
McFarland PD	1	1	2
Middleton PD	2	1	3
Monona PD	2	3	5
Oregon PD	5	0	5
Other County	18	4	22
Stoughton PD	1	0	1
Sun Prairie PD	16	5	21
Town of Madison PD	4	0	4
University of Wisconsin PD	1	0	1
Verona PD	3	2	5
Voluntary Referral	3	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>332</b>

## 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	0	1	1
Black Earth	0	2	2
Blue Mounds	1	0	1
Cottage Grove	2	0	2
Cross Plains	1	1	2
Deerfield	1	0	1
DeForest	2	6	8
Edgerton	0	2	2
Fitchburg	12	9	21
Madison	130	57	187
Marshall	2	2	4
McFarland	5	2	7
Middleton	4	2	6
Monona	2	0	2
Mount Horeb	1	0	1
Oregon	9	0	9
Stoughton	2	0	2
Sun Prairie	17	6	23
Verona	5	2	7
Wausaukee	1	2	3
Windsor	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>293</b>

**Table 27**

<b>Residence: Other Wisconsin Counties</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Columbia	8	0	8
Dodge	2	0	2
Grant	0	1	1
Jefferson	2	2	4
Kenosha	3	0	3
LaCrosse	0	1	1
Lincoln	4	1	5
Marathon	0	3	3
Milwaukee	0	2	2
Richland	1	0	1
Sauk	2	0	2
St. Croix	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>33</b>

**Table 28**

<b>Residence: Other States</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Arizona	1	0	1
Georgia	1	0	1
Illinois	2	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>

### **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**

<b>High Schools: MMSD</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
East	22	6	28
LaFollette	8	8	16
Memorial	18	6	24
Shabazz	0	1	1
West	10	4	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>83</b>

**Table 30**

<b>Middle and Elementary Schools: MMSD</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Black Hawk	2	3	5
Cherokee	6	1	7
Hamilton	0	1	1
Jefferson	5	2	7
O'Keeffe	4	0	4
Savannah Oaks	0	1	1
Schenk	0	1	1
Sennett	2	3	5
Sherman	2	1	3
Spring Harbor	2	0	2
Toki	1	1	2
Whitehorse	1	1	2
Wright	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>42</b>

**Table 31**

<b>Other Madison Area Programs:</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Private, OFS, Home, GED, LEAP, Phoenix, Replay, School w/in a School, etc.			
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>

**Table 32**

<b>Enrolled: Outside MMSD</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Deerfield	1	0	1
DeForest	5	1	6
Marshall	3	2	5
McFarland	4	0	4
Middleton	2	5	7
Monona Grove	1	0	1
Mount Horeb	1	0	1
Oregon	9	0	9
Out of County	23	10	33
Out of State	4	2	6
Sun Prairie	13	5	18
Verona	9	3	12
Waunakee	1	1	2
Wisconsin Heights	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>106</b>

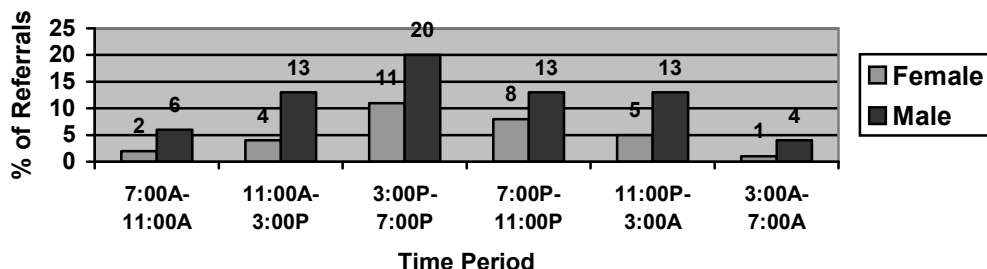
**Table 33**

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Not Enrolled</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Information Unavailable</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>73</b>

## 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 the 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, provide room checks, and conduct 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

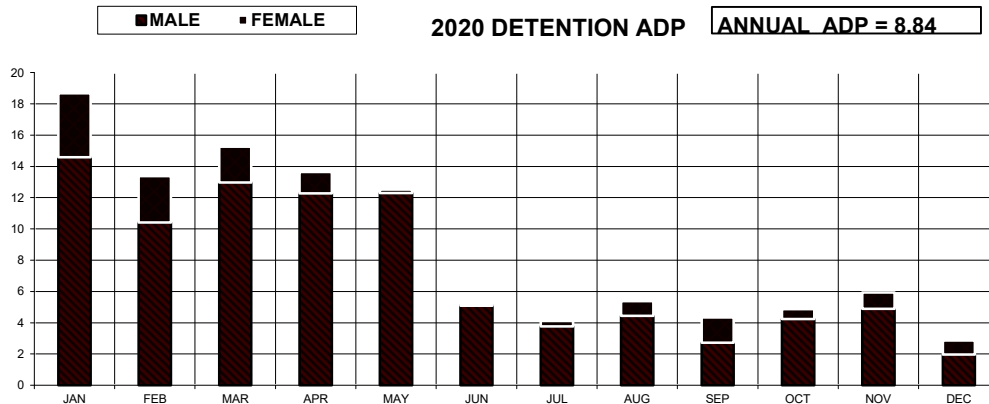
The Dane County Juvenile Detention Center primarily provides secure placement for juveniles in need of temporary secure placement during all or a part of their court case. Some juveniles are placed in Detention on the basis of a sanction for violating their previous court-ordered rules of supervision. 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 30 beds in Detention, although the population can exceed 30 for brief periods of time. The pandemic greatly affected the detention population in 2020. As a result of the state closing admissions to corrections, a group of youth was held in detention for two months or more pending transport during the months of March, April and May. New admissions to detention dropped significantly after that period.

## DETENTION AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) FOR 2020

**Table 35**

MONTH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	OOC (included in total)
JAN	14.58	4.1	18.68	0.06
FEB	10.41	2.97	13.38	0.26
MAR	12.97	2.29	15.26	0
APR	12.27	1.37	13.63	0
MAY	12.3	0.23	12.53	0
JUN	5.1	0.03	5.13	0.5
JUL	3.77	0.35	4.13	0.29
AUG	4.45	0.94	5.39	0.06
SEP	2.73	1.6	4.33	0.03
OCT	4.23	0.65	4.87	2.35
NOV	4.9	1.03	5.93	0.94
DEC	1.97	0.9	2.87	0.26
<b>AVG</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>8.84</b>	<b>0.40</b>

**Chart 36**



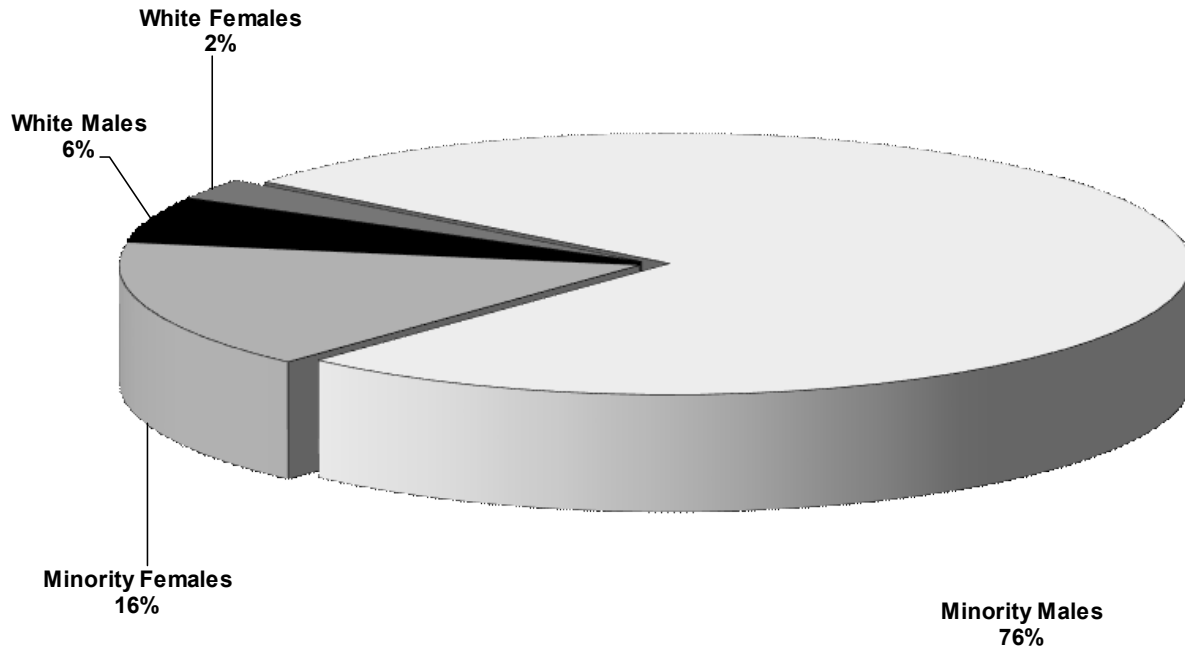
In 2020, approximately 81% of the juveniles in Detention were male and 92% of the juveniles in Detention were a racial minority on an average daily basis.

**2020 Detention Population by Race/Sex  
Table 37\***

Race/Sex	Average Daily Population (ADP)
White Males	0.4
White Females	0.2
Minority Males	5.7
Minority Females	1.2

\* Data based on the Managed Access to Juvenile Records database; data in tables 37 and 38 may vary slightly from other data sources resulting in minor record duplications or discrepancies.

**DETENTION ADP 2020 RACE/SEX  
Chart 38\***



Juveniles were placed in Detention for a variety of reasons. As noted in Table 39, 49% of juveniles placed in Detention (106 juveniles) were placed on the basis of an intake decision related to a new delinquency allegation.

**2020 REASON FOR ADMISSION**

**Table 39\***

REASON	FEMALES		MALES		TOTAL	
	NO.	% of total	NO.	% of total	NO.	%
NEW CHARGE	25	11.47	81	37.17	106	48.64
SANCTIONS	10	4.59	12	5.50	22	10.09
CAPIAS	6	2.75	10	4.59	16	7.34
VIOL CUST ORDER	7	3.21	36	16.51	43	19.72
VIOL DJC AFTERCARE	1	0.46	12	5.50	13	5.96
HOLD FOR COURT	2	0.92	4	1.83	6	2.75
OTHER	4	1.83	8	3.67	12	5.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>25.23%</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>74.77%</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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 the Managed Access to Juvenile Records database; 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) 2020**

**Table 40\***

RACE	NUMBER	AVG LOS	AVG AGE	DAYS OF CARE
ALL	218	11.93	15.35	2600
MALE	163	13.31	15.37	2169
FEMALE	55	7.84	15.27	431
BLACK MALE	115	14.43	15.51	1659
BLACK FEMALE	35	6.86	15.38	240
WHITE MALE	19	6.58	15.27	125
WHITE FEMALE	5	6.40	14.74	32
HISPANIC MALE	19	14.11	14.76	268
HISPANIC FEMALE	6	15.00	15.65	90
ASIAN MALE	2	24.50	14.85	49
ASIAN FEMALE	4	8.00	15.13	32
PACIFIC ISLAND MALE	2	16.50	15.28	33
MULTI-RACIAL MALE	5	6.00	15.51	30
MULTI-RACIAL FEMALE	5	7.40	14.70	37
NATIVE AMERICAN MALE	1	5.00	13.70	5
ALL MINORITY MALE	144	14.19	15.39	2044
ALL MINORITY FEMALE	50	7.98	15.33	399
ALL MINORITY	194	12.59	15.37	2443
ALL WHITE	24	6.54	15.16	157

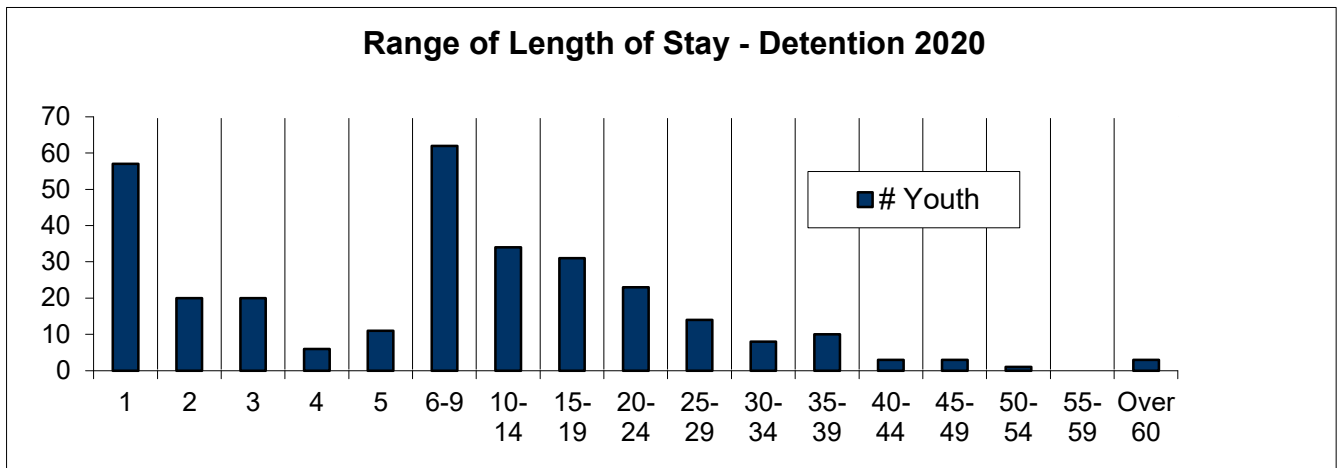


### LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) – RANGE

Number of Days	# Youth	% Youth
1	57	26.14
2	20	9.17
3	20	9.17
4	6	2.73
5	11	5.05
6-9	23	10.56
10-14	17	7.80
15-19	14	6.42
20-24	15	6.88
25-29	14	6.42
30-34	4	1.83
35-39	3	1.38
40-44	6	2.73
45-49	1	0.46
50-54	2	0.92
55-59	2	0.92
60 +	3	1.38
Total	218	100.0%

Source: Managed Access to Juvenile Records database. LOS data includes only youth who have been released in 2020.

The percentage of juveniles who were in placement for ten days or less increased by 7.9% compared to 2019. The percentage of juveniles who stayed more than 30 days increased by 3.3% compared to 2019.



**Juvenile Detention 2020**  
Length of Stay by Reason for Admission

<b>Reason</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>LOS</b>
New Charge	106	11.20
Sanctions	22	6.23
Capias	16	9.06
Violation of Custody Order	43	16.28
DOJC Aftercare Violation	13	14.92
Hold for Court	6	4.33
Other	12	17.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>11.92</b>

In 2020, length of stay increased by 27% (9.36 in 2019). 143 individuals accounted for 218 Detention admissions. 100 individuals were admitted once while 43 individuals accounted for the remaining 118 admissions.

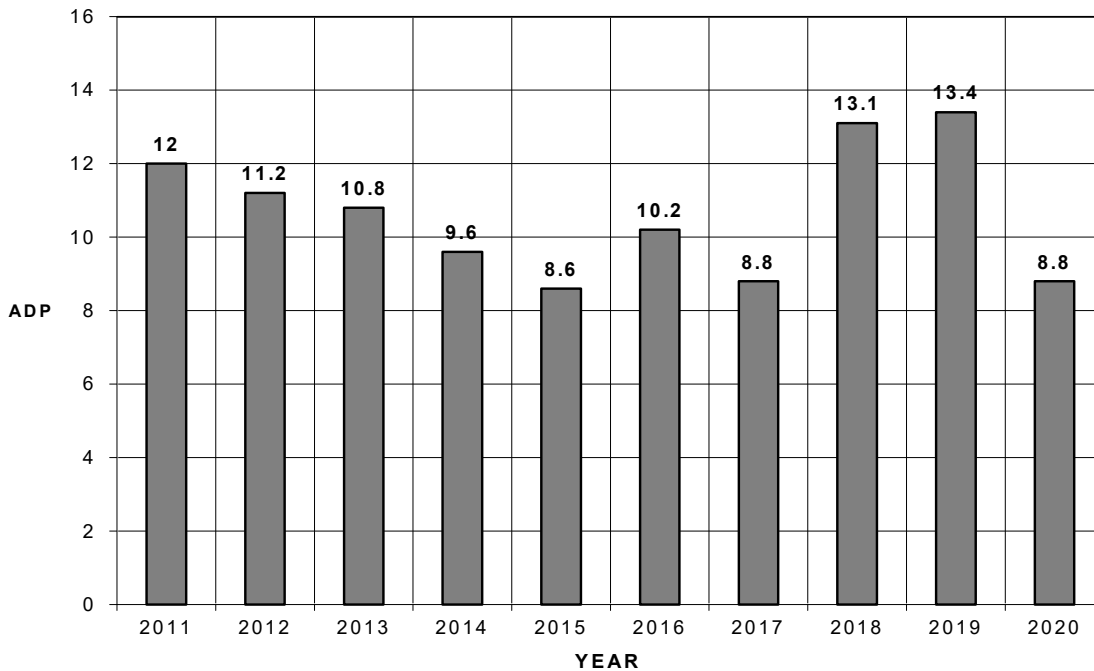
<b>2020 INDIVIDUAL ADMISSIONS BY RACE/SEX</b>						
<b>NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>% of total</b>	<b>2+</b>	<b>% of total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>BLACK MALE</b>	47	47.0%	25	58.14%	72	50.35%
<b>BLACK FEMALE</b>	19	19.0%	6	13.95%	25	17.48%
<b>WHITE MALE</b>	12	12.0%	3	6.98%	15	10.49%
<b>WHITE FEMALE</b>	3	3.0%	1	2.33%	4	2.80%
<b>HISPANIC MALE</b>	11	11.0%	3	6.98%	14	9.79%
<b>HISPANIC FEMALE</b>	1	1.0%	1	2.33%	2	1.40%
<b>ASIAN MALE</b>	0	0.0%	1	2.33%	1	0.70%
<b>ASIAN FEMALE</b>	0	0.0%	1	2.33%	1	0.70%
<b>PACIFIC ISLAND MALE</b>	0	0.0%	1	2.33%	1	0.70%
<b>MULTI-RACIAL MALE</b>	3	3.0%	1	2.33%	4	2.80%
<b>MULTI-RACIAL FEMALE</b>	3	3.0%	1	2.33%	4	2.80%
<b>NATIVE AMERICAN MALE</b>	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.70%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**JUVENILE DETENTION TEN YEAR ADP HISTORY**  
**Table 41**

YEAR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	AVERAGE
ADP	12.0	11.2	10.8	9.6	8.6	10.2	8.8	13.1	13.4	8.8	10.5

As noted in table 41 and the chart below, the Average Daily Population (ADP) of Juvenile Detention decreased significantly in 2020. 0.4 of the total ADP was due to juveniles who were out-of-county residents, so the Dane County juvenile ADP was 8.4. This was a decrease from 12.9 in 2019. Dane County began accepting youth from other counties in 2009.

**DETENTION ADP HISTORY 2011-2020**



## **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, though after the pandemic only certain programming was able to occur virtually:

### **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 provide 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 session as well as 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 member 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.

### **Black Law Student Association**

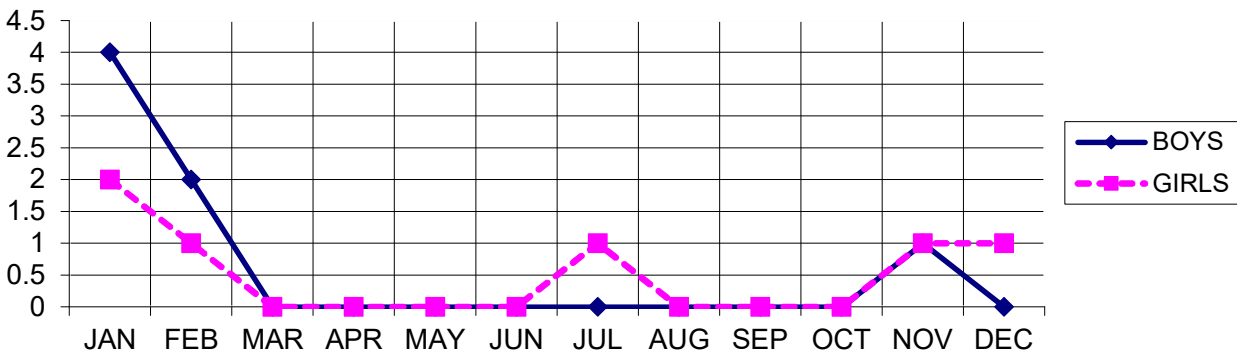
UW Law students have lunch with youth monthly in order to provide another opportunity for youth to connect with positive role models.

# 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 2020**  
Chart 42



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
BOYS	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
GIRLS	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	6
TOTAL	6	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	13

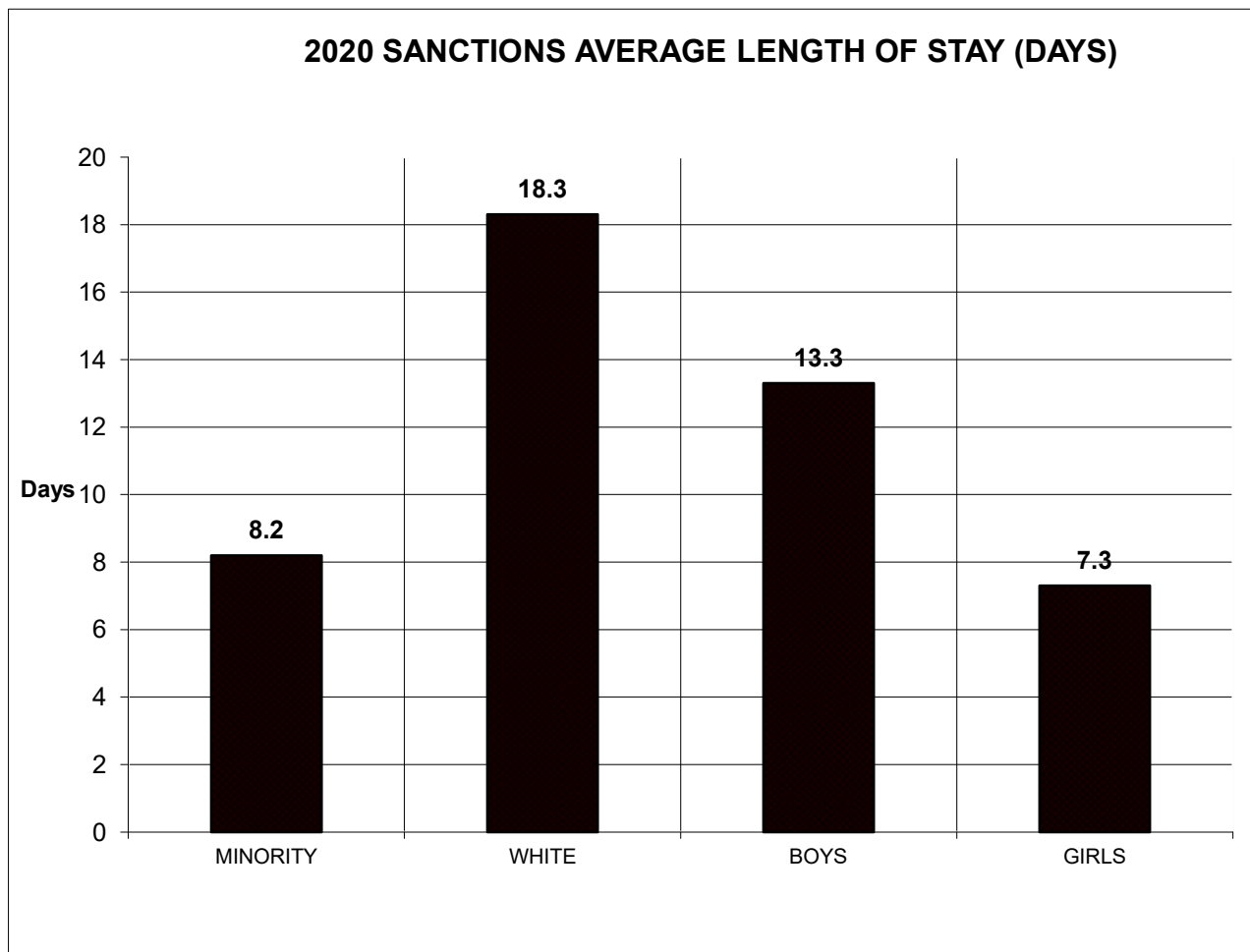
The chart and table above illustrates that 13 juveniles physically served sanctions either at the Detention Center or the Shelter Home. One juvenile is counted more than once because he had more than one sanction order in 2020. Eleven of the orders were served in Detention only and two were served at Shelter Home only.

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 13 sanction orders in

2020 where at least one day was served resulted in a total of 23 sanction placements that totaled 137 sanction days served for an average of 10.5 days served per order. Ninety-One percent (125) of those days were served in Detention. Generally, sanction orders have been on the decline since 2016 when there were 76 orders for a total of 1020 days served. In 2020, sanctions declined even more due to the COVID pandemic.

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 the 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.

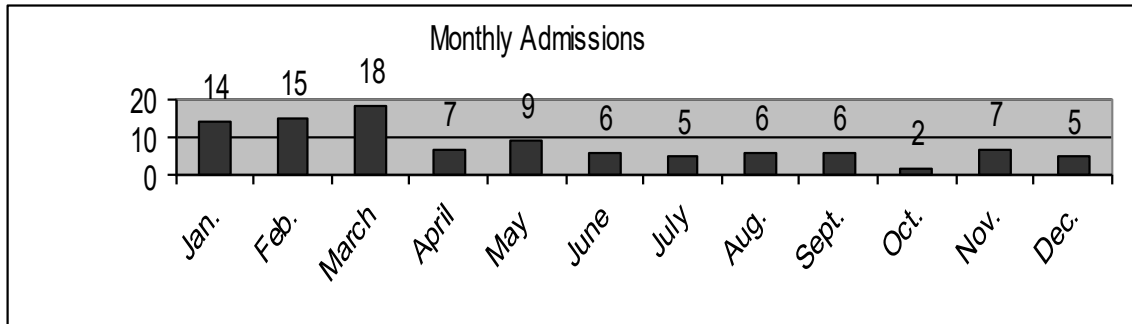
**Age of Children Admitted to Shelter Home  
Table 44**

Age	Male	Female	Totals
10	0	0	0
11	0	0	0
12	7	1	8
13	5	3	8
14	22	8	30
15	13	16	29
16	15	4	19
17	4	2	6
Total	66	34	100

The average age of Shelter Home residents in 2020 was 14.6 years, which is a decrease from 14.9 years in 2019. The average age for girls in 2020 was 14.7 (14.7 in 2019) and the average age for boys was 14.5 (15.0 in 2019).



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



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

Referral Basis	Male	Female	Total
CHIPS	0	4	4
Delinquent	65	30	95
JIPS	0	0	0
Runaway	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

\*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 95% of all admissions in 2020 and CHIPS accounted for 4% of all admissions.

In 2020, Court Ordered Sanctions referrals represented 2% (2 residents) of all referrals, down from 4.3% in 2019.

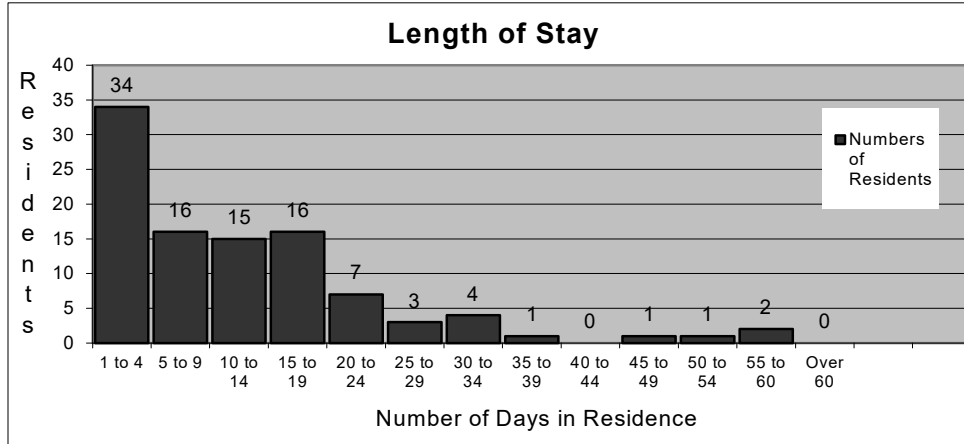
**Physical Custody Status at Time of Referral to Shelter Home  
Table 47**

Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure Custody	61	28	89
Temporary Release/Secure Custody*	1	0	1
Emergency-COP	4	4	8
Sanctions	0	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

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 2020 was 11.8 days, up from 10.4 days in 2019. 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 2020, 81% stayed less than 20 days.

**Shelter Home  
Average Daily Population  
Table 49**

Month	Boys	Girls	Total
January	5.3	3.3	8.6
February	4.1	3.0	7.1
March	2.2	2.8	5.0
April	1.3	1.2	2.5
May	2.2	0.5	2.7
June	3.4	0.0	3.4
July	2.5	0.4	2.9
August	2.4	1.8	4.2
September	1.7	1.5	3.2
October	1.3	0.2	1.5
November	1.6	1.4	3.0
December	1.3	0.4	1.7
<b>Total Averages</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>

Largely due to COVID protocols, the average daily population for 2020 was 3.8, a significant decrease from 7.2 in 2019. The 10-year average is 7.5. The 2020 average daily population for males was 2.4, lower than the 10-year average of 4.7. The average daily population for females was 1.4 in 2019, lower than the 10-year average of 2.8.

**Shelter Home Average Daily Population for years 2011 – 2020  
Table 50**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
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
2020	2.4	1.4	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>

**Race of Admissions to Shelter Home  
Table 51**

<b>Race</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Asian	3	0
Black	41	18
Hispanic	9	5
Multi-Racial	6	4
Native American	1	0
White	6	5
Unknown	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>34</b>

Minority members represented 89% of the Shelter Home population in 2020, which is an increase from 75% in 2019. White youth represented 11% of admissions in 2020.

**Offense or Basis for Shelter Home Admission\***  
**Table 52**

<b>Reason for Referral</b>	<b>Number</b>
Battery	17
Burglary-Attempted	1
Capias	2
CHIPS/Protective Custody	4
Court Ordered Nonsecure Custody	7
Courtesy Hold	5
Criminal Damage to Property	8
Dangerous Weapon on School Property	3
Discharge Bodily Fluid at PO	1
Disorderly Conduct	18
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	7
Eluding a Police Officer	1
Emergency Change of Placement (.357)	8
Obstructing	7
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent	9
OMVWOC-Passenger	18
Possession of Dangerous Weapon	1
Resisting	9
Robbery	2
Runaway	1
Sanctions	2
Theft	1
Threats to Injure	1
Trespassing	1

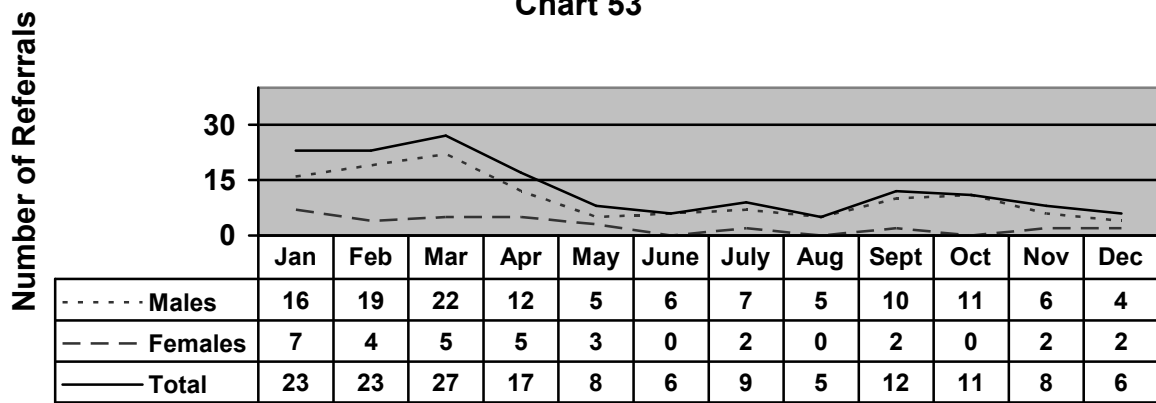
\*Multiple reasons for referral can occur.

Disorderly Conduct (18) and OMVWOC (18) were the most frequent reasons for referral in 2020 with 18 referrals for each. Battery is the next most frequent referral reason with 17 referrals.

# Home Detention Program

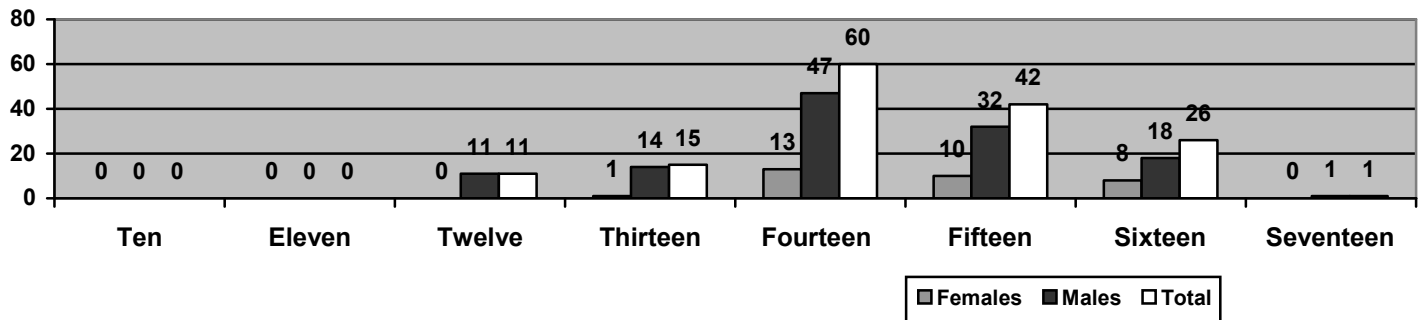
The Dane County Juvenile Court Home Detention Program (HDP) is designed to work with juveniles and their families on a short term basis to enable juveniles to continue living at home and avoid the need for Secure Custody (detention) or alternative placement. HDP may also be assigned by the court to help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

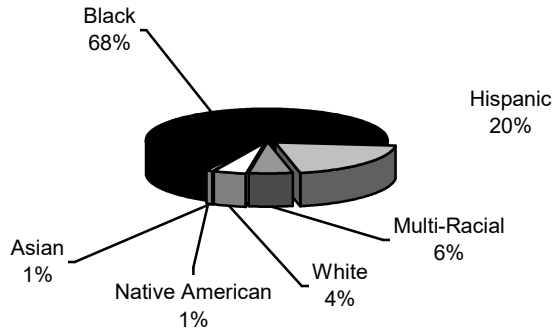


A total of 155 cases were assigned to HDP in 2020, a decrease from 277 cases in 2019. The length of time for which juveniles were under HDP supervision, starting in 2020 and in some cases extending into 2021, ranged from 1 to 174 days. Males comprised seventy-nine percent of the referrals, whereas females comprised twenty-one percent. Males aged fourteen through sixteen accounted for seventy-nine percent of all males assigned. All females referred were between the ages of thirteen and sixteen. The following charts categorically illustrate the race and age of juveniles assigned to HDP in 2020, 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-eight percent of assigned juveniles in 2020 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 eighteen percent of HDP referrals. Juveniles under a Temporary Release from Secure Custody accounted for four percent of HDP cases assigned in 2020. All of the assigned juveniles were alleged or adjudicated delinquent.

**Table 56**

Custody Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	97	24	121
Temporary Release/Secure Custody*	4	2	6
Court Ordered-Bridge to NIP/BYS	22	6	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>155</b>

\*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**

<b>School</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alternative	14
Badger Ridge	2
Black Hawk	3
Cherokee	8
DeForest	1
East	23
Glacier Drumlin	2
Home School	1
Jefferson	7
LaFollette	18
McFarland	2
Memorial	24
Not Enrolled	4
O'Keeffe	2
Oregon	4
Sennett	7
Spring Harbor	1
Sun Prairie	11
Toki	1
Verona	8
Waunakee	1
West	10
Wisconsin Heights	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>

# **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 2020: 66
- Ages of kids served:
  - 0-3: 6
  - 4-8: 9
  - 9-13: 13
  - 14-18+: 38
- CASA Volunteer hours spent in 2020: 790
- Placement of kids served by the Dane County CASA program in 2020 (where kids spent a majority of the year):
  - Biological home: 26
  - Kinship placement: 15
  - Foster care: 17
  - Residential placement: 8
  - Other: 0
- Number of children involved in different types of cases served by the Dane County CASA program in 2020 (when more than one applies, both counted):
  - CHIPS: 42
  - Youth Justice: 24



## 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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alleged Victims Reported	6,231	7,225	7,689	8,045	8,161	7,832	7,975	8,364	7,892	5,822
Alleged Victims Screened-In	2,033	2,559	2,594	2,652	2,700	2,300	2,090	1,958	1,769	1,371
Substantiated Victims	301	306	327	322	269	259	309	213	208	208

Source: Wisconsin's Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (eWisACWIS)

The number of alleged victims reported to CPS increased by 27% from 2011 to 2019 before decreasing dramatically in 2020 due to Covid effects. Specifically, with schools, clinics and other social service agencies closed, youth were less likely to be in contact with mandated reporters. The number of alleged victims screened-in increased from 2009-2015 and decreased in 2020 to a ten year low. The number of youth who were substantiated has decreased since 2014 to a ten year low in 2019 and 2020 of 208.

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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Physical Abuse	691	862	783	768	824	720	586	520	468	316
Neglect	1,190	1,561	1,682	1,739	1,809	1,494	1,348	1,307	1,140	952
Sexual Abuse	285	384	357	348	368	365	380	309	332	219
Other*	56	68	64	67	58	37	33	28	11	11
Total	2,222	2,875	2,886	2,922	3,059	2,616	2,347	2,164	1,951	1,498

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

In 2020, there were 952 alleged victims of neglect out of 1,498 total allegations or 64%. The percent of Sexual Abuse (between 13% and 17%) and Other (Emotional Damage and Unborn Child Abuse - between 1% and 2%) have stayed steady over time. The percent of Physical Abuse has decreased from 31% in 2011 to 21% in 2020 while Neglect increased from 54% in 2011 to 64% in 2020.

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

Dane County Population Age 0-17 by Race and Ethnicity										
Race / Ethnicity	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
White	77,713	77,927	77,960	78,189	78,424	78,516	78,380	78,244	78,308	78,308
Black	11,200	11,264	11,272	11,202	11,215	11,331	11,458	11,350	11,198	11,198
American Indian	438	442	410	438	435	447	431	451	457	457
Asian	6,432	6,642	7,006	7,211	7,316	7,548	7,735	7,667	7,600	7,600
Hispanic	11,141	11,552	11,806	12,043	12,236	12,538	12,583	12,644	12,705	12,705
Total	106,924	107,827	108,454	109,083	109,626	110,380	110,587	110,356	110,268	110,268

Unique Youth per Access Report Referred to CPS by Race										
Race / Ethnicity	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
White	2,562	3,046	2,895	3,134	3,340	3,279	3,286	3,440	3,204	2,390
Black	2,337	2,553	3,050	2,988	3,076	3,069	3,300	3,401	3,179	2,382
American Indian	91	62	97	118	95	117	115	109	144	119
Asian	137	174	174	175	180	204	214	244	242	130
Hispanic	660	851	970	1,036	994	1,065	961	1,098	1,060	688
Unknown	443	539	503	594	475	98	98	69	57	106
Total	6,230	7,225	7,689	8,045	8,160	7,832	7,974	8,361	7,886	5,815

CPS Reports Screened In by Race										
Race	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
White	799	1,031	897	998	1,017	800	744	672	591	433
Black	885	1,029	1,219	1,162	1,173	1,066	986	867	853	676
American Indian	41	27	31	42	35	43	40	33	32	34
Asian	48	82	65	68	71	82	47	63	58	24
Hispanic	256	376	372	378	396	306	269	318	233	203
Unknown	4	14	10	4	8	3	4	2	1	1
Total	2,033	2,559	2,594	2,652	2,700	2,300	2,090	1,955	1,768	1,371

Substantiated Screen-In's by Race										
Race	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
White	105	127	126	107	101	107	116	80	87	69
Black	133	126	159	157	122	119	150	90	87	99
American Indian	4	6	8	10	2	6	7	5	6	5
Asian	1	10	11	7	5	7	5	1	6	2
Hispanic	36	37	59	58	50	41	47	42	35	42
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	279	306	364	339	280	280	325	218	221	217

The tables on the previous pages were used to compare rates of referral, screen-in, and substantiation by Race and Ethnicity. A brief summary of those findings are described below.

The rate of Referral to CPS for Black Youth grew from 209 to 213 per 1,000 while the rate for White Youth decreased from 33 to 31 per 1,000 from 2011 to 2020. In 2020, the referral rate of Black Youth to CPS was 7.0 times higher than that of White Youth.

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

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 an increasing trend until last year.

### **JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS**

<b>Race</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>AVG</b>
White	526	386	322	264	299	279	266	278	292	175	309
Black	765	701	710	538	484	460	594	714	727	519	621
Native American	5	3	0	9	1	3	0	0	4	8	3
Asian	10	8	7	10	7	4	14	13	13	8	9
Hispanic	46	35	46	58	52	58	50	56	91	54	55
Unknown	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b># of Referrals</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1061</b>	<b>1127</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>998</b>

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 28% decrease in formal delinquency petitions and 15% increase in CHIPS petitions in 2020.

<b>JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS FILED</b>											
<b>2006-2020</b>											
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>DEL</b>	<b>WAIVER</b>	<b>CHIPS</b>	<b>TPR</b>	<b>JIPS</b>	<b>JI</b>	<b>JG</b>	<b>EXT/VAC CD</b>	<b>PPR/PPRH</b>	<b>OTHER</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
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
2020	495	14	136	62	45	6	133	17	396	752	2056
<b>AVG</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>1042</b>	<b>2732</b>

"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 2020, 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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