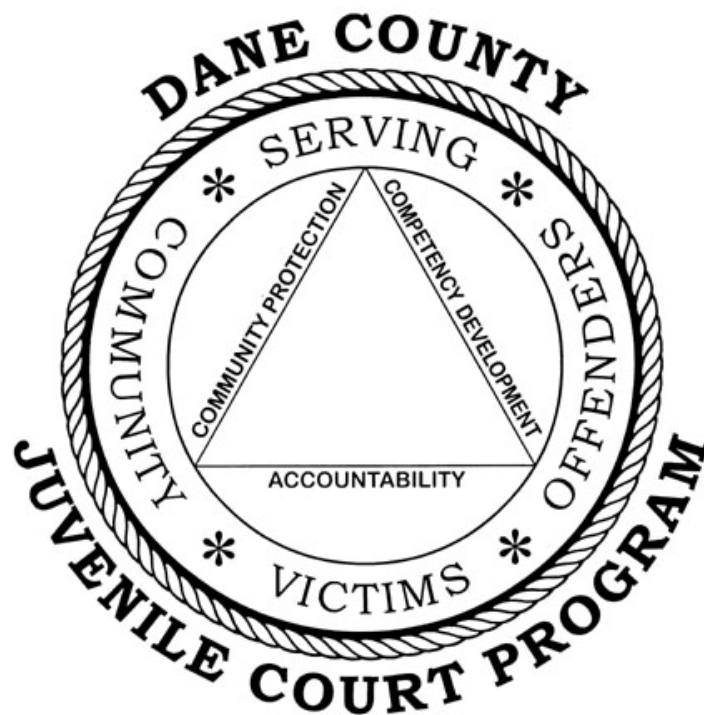


DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



ANNUAL REPORT 2021

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 2nd 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.

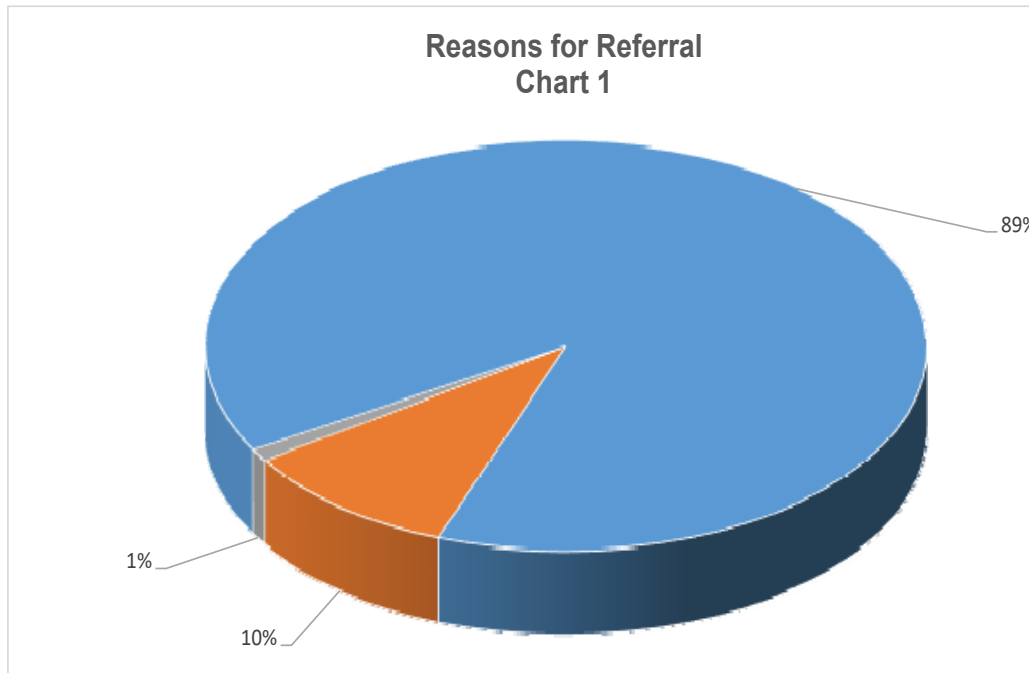
The Juvenile Court Program has a proud history of providing the Dane County community with the greatest possible degree of professionalism and confidentiality. The supervisors and staff of the programs work hard to maintain a safe environment for the youth and families they serve. The Annual Report is 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.



A total of 322 juveniles, between the ages of 10 and 17, were referred to the Juvenile Court Program in 2021. In addition, 34 juveniles under an existing custody order were re-referred (violations of NSC) for a total of 356 referrals. Chart one above provides a percentile breakdown of three categories by which juveniles were referred. Eighty-nine 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. Ten percent of the referrals were for allegedly violating the terms of an existing Non-Secure Custody order (NSC). The remaining one 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 re-referrals are not included in the information that follows.

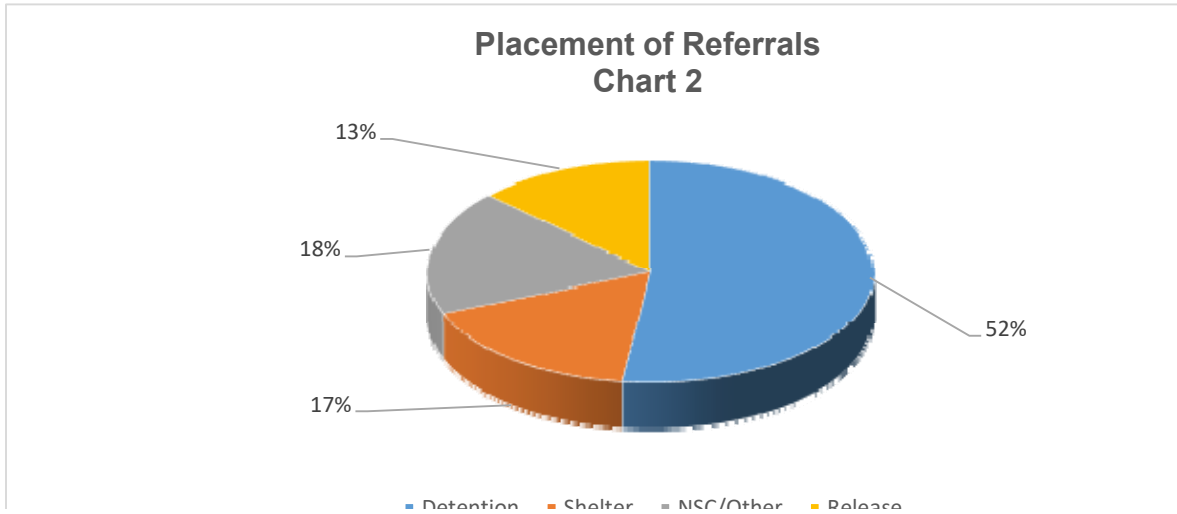
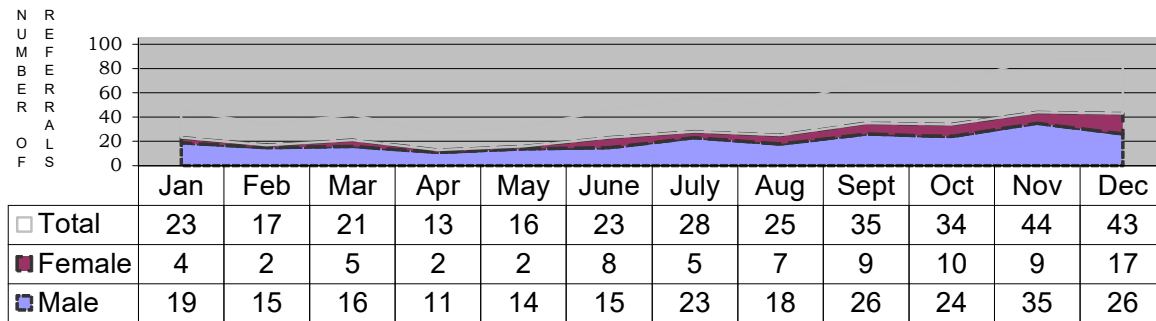


Chart 2 above illustrates the placement outcome of all referrals to the department. Other placements include the home of a relative or responsible adult, Foster Homes, or Group Homes. Table 3 below illustrates the number of referrals per month in 2021. November and December were the busiest months.

Referrals Per Month Table 3



History of Custody Decisions made by JRC* Table 4

Placement of Initial Referrals:	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Secure Custody	238 (50%)	270 (53%)	294 (57%)	144 (51%)	163 (57%)
Non-Secure Shelter	98 (20%)	79 (15%)	79 (15%)	33 (12%)	44 (15%)
Non-Secure Other	54 (11%)	61 (12%)	65 (13%)	53 (18%)	41 (14%)
Outright Released	92 (19%)	104 (20%)	79 (15%)	55 (19%)	41 (14%)
Total	482	514	517	285	289

*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 2021. Fifty-seven 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.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 2021, 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 2021 statistics, twenty-nine percent of referrals for a custody decision resulted in a determination of the need for Non-Secure Custody. Of that twenty-nine percent, fifteen percent were placed under Non-Secure Custody at the Dane County Shelter Home (See **Juvenile Shelter Home** section for greater detail). The other fourteen percent of juveniles placed under Non-Secure Custody in 2021 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

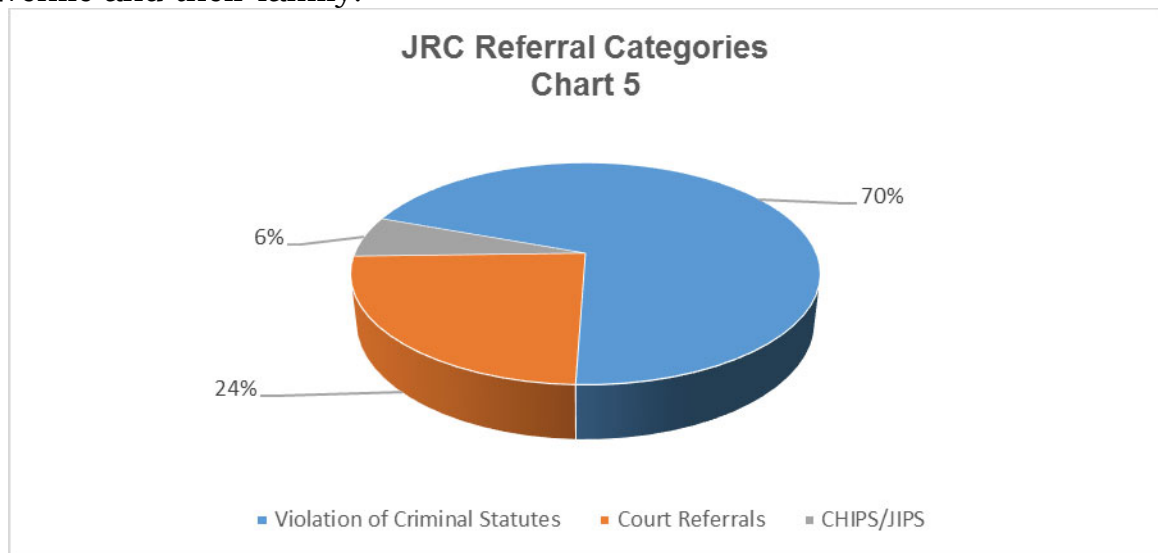
¹ Adapted from Chapter **938.208 (1)** though **(6)**, Wis. Stats.

Department of Human Services are included in this category. A counselor's determination that there is a need for Non-Secure Custody is based upon the belief that probable cause exists to believe the juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the court and there is probable cause:

1. That if the juvenile is not held he or she will commit injury to the person or property of others;
2. That the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the juvenile or other responsible adult is neglecting, refusing, unable, or unavailable to provide adequate supervision and care and that services to ensure the juvenile's safety and well-being are not available or would be inadequate; and/or
3. That the juvenile will run away or be taken away so as to be unavailable for proceedings of the court or its officers.²

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

All juveniles who are referred to the Juvenile Reception Center for 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. Fourteen percent of all juveniles referred for a custody decision in 2021 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.



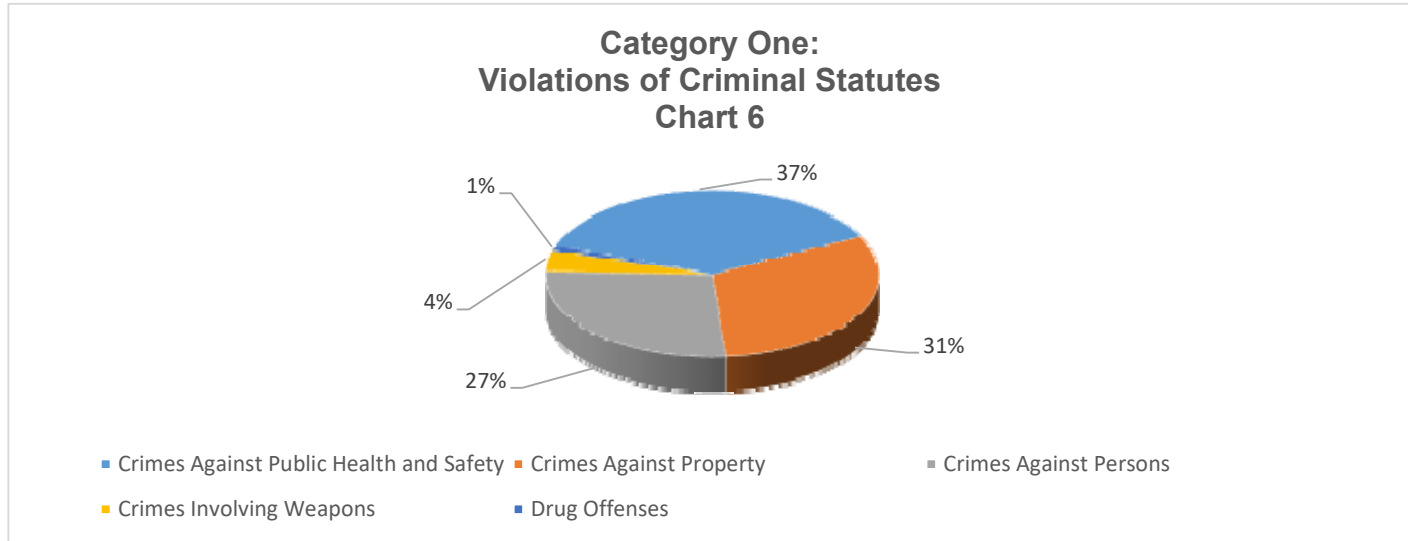
JRC Referral Categories

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. Court related referrals category (Court Order, Sanctions, Capias, etc.)

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

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.



Crimes against public health and safety was the most common criminal statute violation as it was in 2020 (38%). Crimes against property decreased from 34% in 2020 to 31% in 2021 while crimes against persons increased from 22% to 27%. Drug offenses and crimes involving weapons are historically the least common criminal statute violations.

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 2021. Disorderly Conduct (57) and Resisting (46) charges accounted for seventy-five percent of the charges recorded for this category. Table 7 provides a list of the delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

Table 7

Crimes Against Public Health And Safety	Male	Female	Total
Bomb Scare	1	0	1
Credit Card Fraud	1	0	1
Disorderly Conduct (DC)	31	26	57
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	8	3	11
Eluding a Police Officer	4	1	5
Escape	1	3	4
Fugitive from Out of State	1	0	1
Obstructing	7	0	7
Resisting	34	12	46
Terrorist Threat	2	0	2

Unlawful Use of Computerized Systems	2	0	2
Total	92	45	137

Crimes Against Persons

Juveniles referred for allegedly committing offenses against other persons represented twenty-seven percent of delinquency referrals in 2021. Battery charges (43) represented the largest portion of the entries in this subsection (97). 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	20	13	33
Battery-Substantial	7	1	8
Battery to a Police Officer	1	0	1
Battery to Public Transit Worker	0	1	1
Discharge Bodily Fluid at Police Officer	2	0	2
Hit and Run	1	0	1
Homicide-Attempted 2 nd Degree	1	0	1
Intimidation of Victim	4	0	4
Intimidation of Witness	2	0	2
Misappropriate ID	1	0	1
Reckless Endangering Safety	2	1	3
Robbery	2	0	2
Robbery-Armed	7	0	7
Robbery-Strong Arm	5	0	5
Sexual Assault-2 nd Degree	2	1	3
Sexual Assault-3 rd Degree	1	0	1
Sexual Assault-4 th Degree	2	0	2
Sexual Assault of a Child-1 st Degree	6	0	6
Sexual Assault of a Child-2 nd Degree	5	2	7
Sexual Assault of a Child-Repeated Acts	1	0	1
Strangulation	1	0	1
Suffocation	1	0	1
Threats to Injure	3	1	4
Total	77	20	97

Crimes Against Property

In 2021, entries for Crimes Against Property accounted for thirty-one percent of delinquency referrals. Charges of Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (26) and OMVWOC-Passenger (35) accounted for the fifty-four percent of the total entries in this subsection (114). 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
Burglary-Attempted	4	3	7
Burglary-Commercial	1	0	1
Burglary-Residential	7	0	7
Criminal Damage to Property (CDTP)	10	9	19
Identity Theft	1	0	1
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (OMVWOC)	21	5	26
OMVWOC-Passenger	32	3	35
Receiving Stolen Property	5	0	5
Retail Theft	1	1	2
Theft	2	4	6
Theft From Vehicle	1	0	1
Theft of Firearm	1	0	1
Trespassing	2	1	3
Total	88	26	114

Drug Offenses and Crimes Involving Weapons

Tables 10 and 11 illustrate that referrals for weapons and drug charges are much less common reasons for referral. Males represented eighty-nine percent of the referrals in these categories.

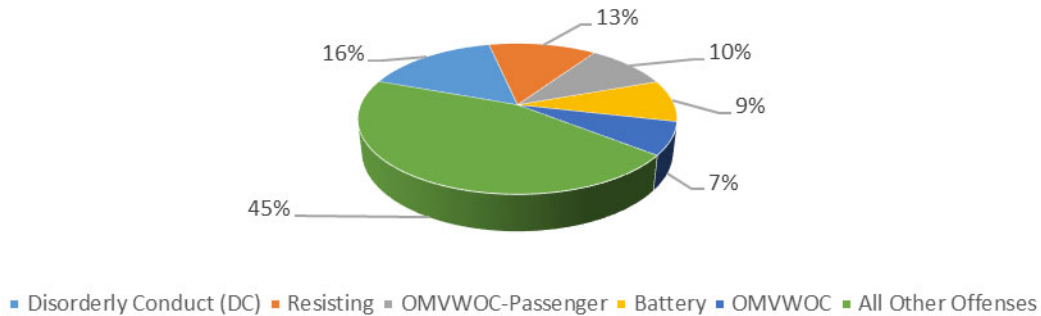
Table 10

Crimes Involving Weapons	Male	Female	Total
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	4	2	6
Endangering Safety by Use of a Dangerous Weapon	2	0	2
Possession of a Firearm Replica	2	0	2
Possession of a Firearm on School Grounds	4	0	4
Total	12	2	14

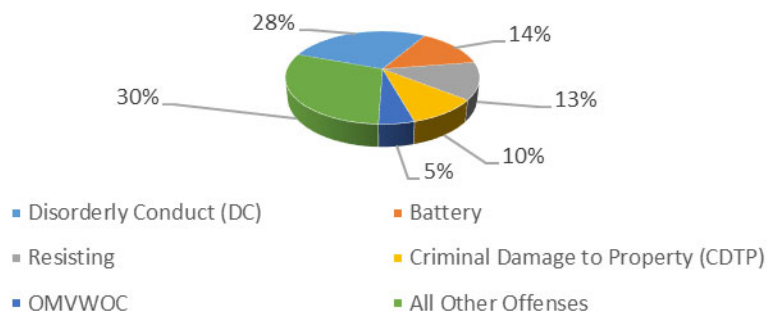
Table 11

Drug Offenses	Male	Female	Total
Delivery of Cocaine	1	0	1
Possession of a Controlled Substance	1	0	1
Possession with Intent to Deliver THC	2	0	2
Total	4	0	4

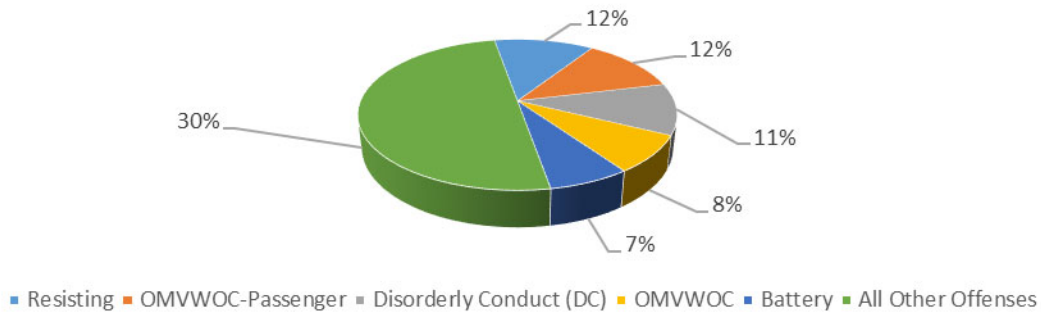
**Most Common Criminal Offenses Referred
Chart 12**



**Most Common Criminal Offenses-Female
Chart 13**



**Most Common Criminal Offenses-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 2021, 29 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)	7	3	10
Illness, Injury, Immediate Danger (CHIPS)	7	10	17
Juveniles in Need of Protection or Services (JIPS)	0	0	0
Runaway from Dane County	1	0	1
Runaway From Other County or State	1	0	1
Total	16	13	29

Category Three: 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-four percent of all referrals to JRC in 2021. The information provided in 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	18	11	29
Court Ordered Custody	5	2	7
Court Ordered – Home Detention Program	17	2	19
Courtesy Hold (Non-Secure Custody)	3	1	4
Courtesy Hold (Secure Custody)	15	10	25
DOJC Aftercare Violation	23	2	25
Sanctions	4	1	5
Warrant	7	0	7
Writ	4	0	4
Total	96	29	125

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 2021, two 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.

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 2021. Most youth (59%) were released back to their parental home.

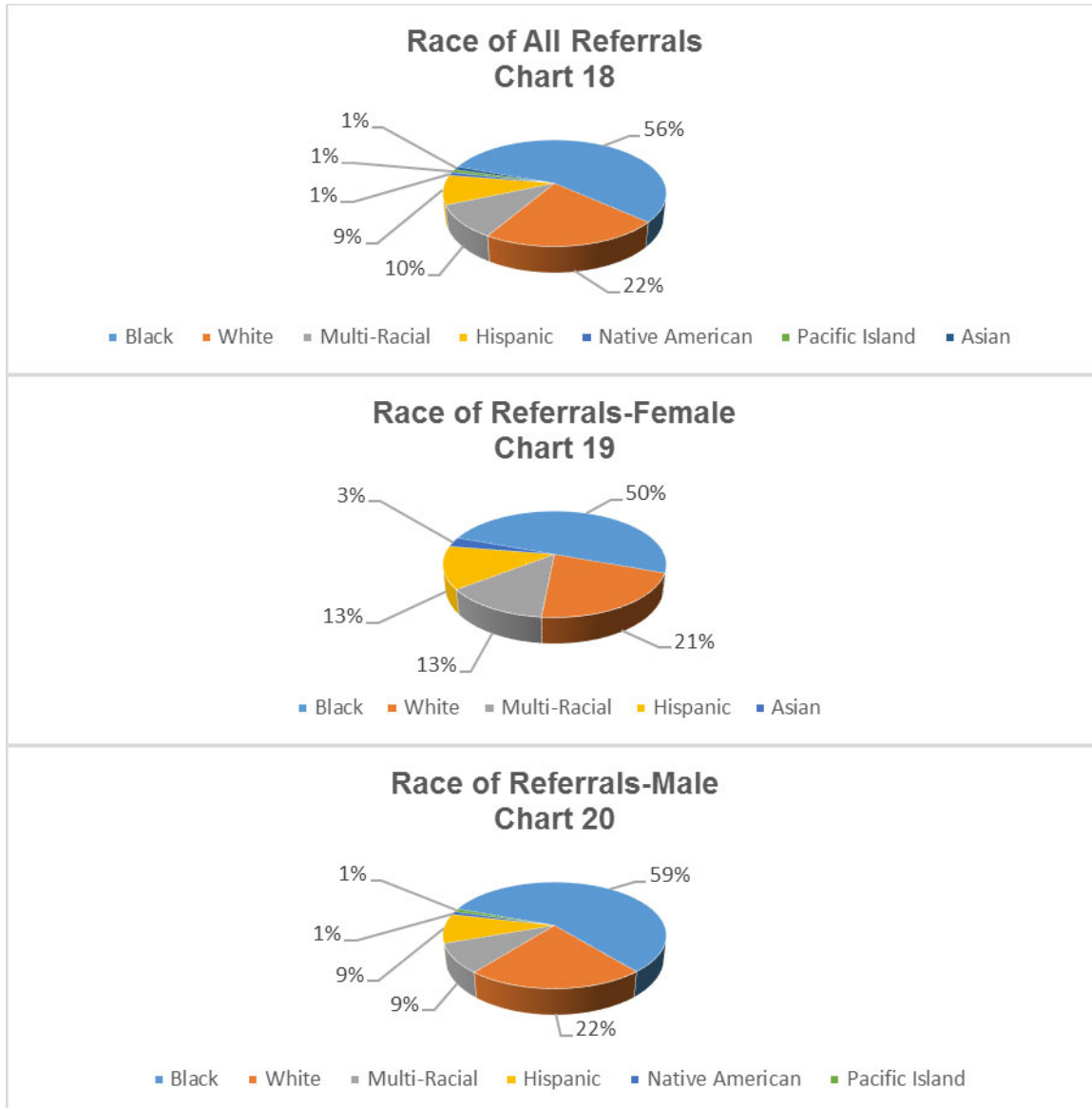
Table 17

Place of Release	Male	Female	Total
Briarpatch	6	1	7
Dane County Jail	2	1	3
Department of Human Services	2	1	3
Detention	3	0	3
Division of Juvenile Corrections	20	1	21
Foster Home	10	6	16
Group Home	2	2	4
Hospital	0	1	1
Other County	18	11	29
Other State	8	1	9
Parental Home	143	46	189
Relative Home	13	2	15
Residential Treatment	10	5	15
Responsible Adult	2	1	3
Shelter Home	3	1	4
Total	242	80	322

Gender, Race, Age and Other Information

The juveniles referred to the department in 2021 can be described by a variety of characteristics. Seventy-five percent of the juveniles referred were male. White juveniles constituted twenty-two percent of all referrals whereas minorities constituted seventy-eight percent. In 2020, minorities made up eighty percent of all referrals while white juveniles made up eighteen percent of all referrals. Black males were the largest group of referrals, accounting for forty-five percent of all referrals in 2021.

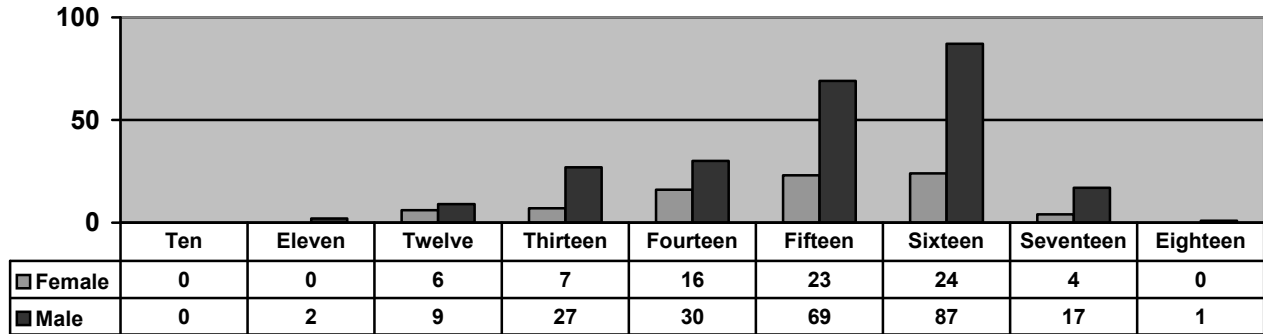
The average age of all referrals in 2021 was 15.0 years, up from an average of 14.5 years in 2020. The average age of girls was 14.8 years while the average age of boys was 15.0 years. The largest age group of boys referred was 16 years old (87) and the largest age group of girls referred was also 16 years old (24). The following charts provide a detailed illustration of the population referred to JRC for intake in 2021.



**Race of Referrals
Table 21**

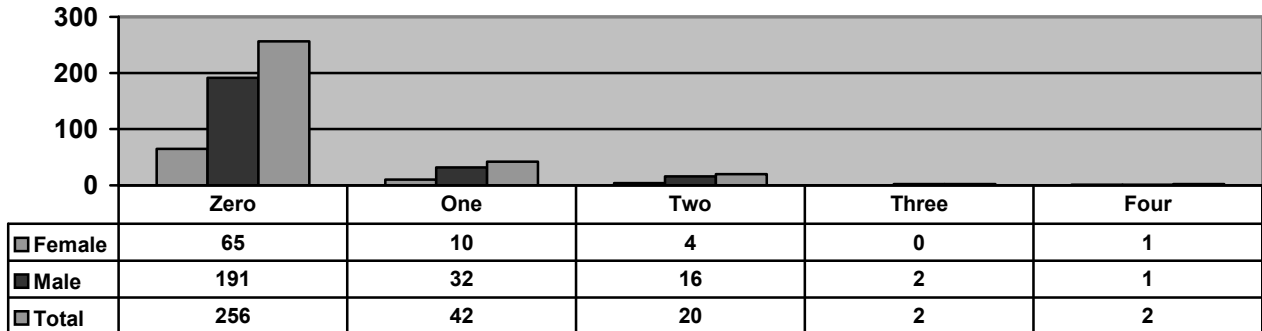
Race	Male	Female	Total
Asian	0	2	2
Black	144	41	185
Hawaiian/Pacific Island	1	0	1
Hispanic	19	10	29
Multi-Racial	22	10	32
Native American	2	0	2
White	54	17	71
Total	242	80	322

**Age Of Referrals
Chart 22**



Eighty percent of the 2021 referrals to the department had zero previous referrals of any type.

**Number of Referrals Prior to a 2021 Referral
Chart 23**



Referring And/Or Apprehending Agency

Juveniles were referred to the Juvenile Court Program via 23 referral sources in 2021. The Madison Police Department was the leading source of referrals this year with forty-four percent of all referrals. The Court was the second most prominent referral entity, referring ten 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	3	5	8
Court	27	6	33
Dane County Department of Human Services	9	10	19
Dane County Sheriff's Office	12	1	13
Deforest PD	4	1	5
Division of Juvenile Corrections	1	0	1
Fitchburg PD	13	1	14
Madison PD	109	32	141
Maple Bluff PD	0	2	2
Marshall PD	0	2	2
McFarland PD	1	0	1
Monona PD	4	0	4
Mount Horeb PD	5	0	5
Oregon PD	2	0	2
Other County	18	11	29
Stoughton PD	4	0	4
Sun Prairie PD	6	4	10
Town of Madison PD	1	0	1
University of Wisconsin PD	3	0	3
Verona PD	6	0	6
Voluntary Referral	10	6	16
Waunakee PD	1	0	1
Wisconsin State Patrol	1	1	2
Total	242	80	322

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.

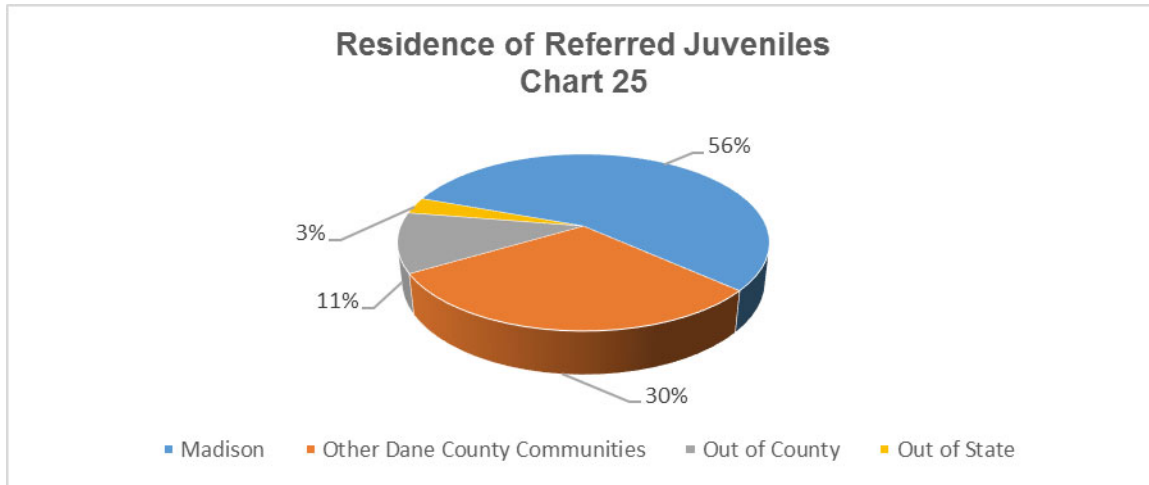


Table 26

Residence: Dane County	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	1	0	1
Blue Mounds	1	0	1
Cottage Grove	2	5	7
Cross Plains	1	0	1
DeForest	6	2	8
Fitchburg	23	4	27
Madison	134	46	180
Marshall	1	2	3
McFarland	1	0	1
Middleton	2	0	2
Monona	2	2	4
Mount Horeb	4	0	4
Oregon	7	0	7
Stoughton	3	0	3
Sun Prairie	13	5	18
Verona	5	0	5
Wausaukee	4	0	4
Total	210	66	276

Table 27

Residence: Other Wisconsin Counties	Male	Female	Total
Ashland	1	0	1
Columbia	4	1	5
Dodge	1	0	1
Grant	0	2	2
Green	4	1	5
Iowa	1	0	1
Jefferson	2	0	2
Juneau	0	3	3
Kenosha	0	1	1
Lafayette	2	1	3
Langlade	0	2	2
Lincoln	3	0	3
Marathon	0	1	1
Milwaukee	2	0	2
Monroe	0	1	1
Rock	1	0	1
Rusk	1	0	1
Walworth	1	0	1
Waukesha	1	0	1
Total	24	13	37

Table 28

Residence: Other States	Male	Female	Total
Illinois	6	0	6
Minnesota	1	0	1
Texas	1	0	1
Utah	0	1	1
Total	8	1	9

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	18	8	26
LaFollette	21	4	25
Memorial	31	6	37
Shabazz	1	0	1
West	15	8	23
Total	86	26	112

Table 30

Middle and Elementary Schools: MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Black Hawk	7	2	9
Cherokee	1	0	1
Jefferson	2	0	2
Lincoln	1	0	1
O'Keeffe	1	1	2
Savannah Oaks	1	0	1
Sennett	2	0	2
Sherman	1	1	2
Toki	3	0	3
Whitehorse	4	0	4
Wright	2	1	3
Total	26	5	31

Table 31

Other Madison Area Programs:	Male	Female	Total
Private, OFS, Home, GED, LEAP, Phoenix, Replay, School w/in a School, etc.			
Total	2	2	4

Table 32

Enrolled: Outside MMSD	Male	Female	Total
DeForest	6	2	8
Division of Juvenile Corrections (LHS/CLS)	3	0	3
Marshall	1	2	3
Middleton	3	0	3
Monona Grove	2	5	7
Mount Horeb	9	0	9
Oregon	5	1	6
Out of County	24	13	37
Out of State	8	1	9
Stoughton	2	0	2
Sun Prairie	9	10	19
Verona	12	0	12
Waunakee	1	0	1
Total	85	34	119

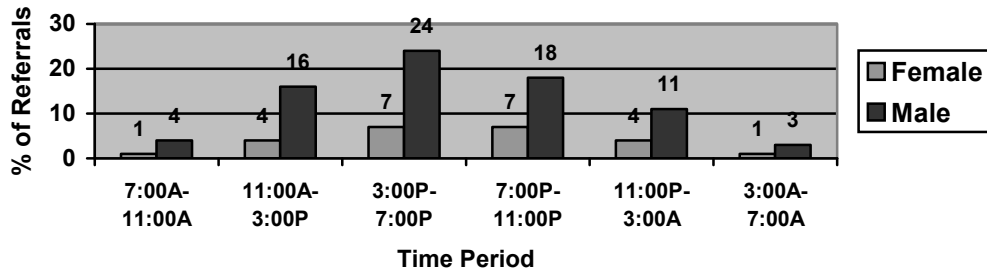
Table 33

	Male	Female	Total
Not Enrolled	5	1	6
Information Unavailable	38	12	50

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

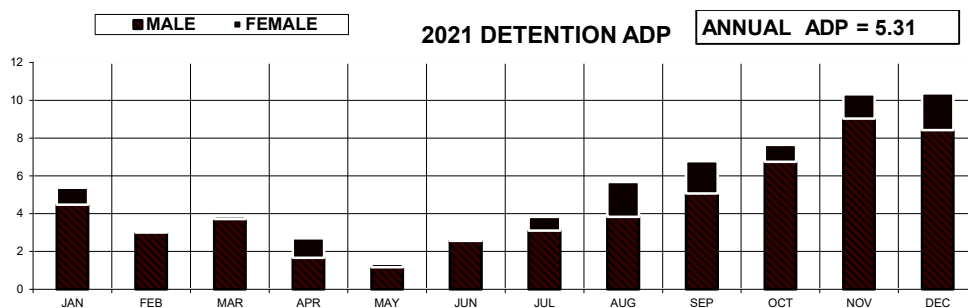
The Dane County Juvenile Detention Center primarily provides secure placement for juveniles in need of temporary secure placement during all or a part of their court case. Some juveniles are placed in Detention on the basis of a sanction for violating their previous court-ordered rules of supervision. 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 2021. New admissions to detention dropped significantly until the fall when schools and the community began to open.

DETENTION AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) FOR 2021

Table 35

MONTH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	OOC (included in total)
JAN	4.48	0.9	5.38	1.65
FEB	3.00	0.11	3.11	0.65
MAR	3.71	0.16	3.87	0.03
APR	1.67	1.03	2.70	0.39
MAY	1.16	0.19	1.35	0.03
JUN	2.57	0.07	2.64	0.87
JUL	3.10	0.74	3.84	0.90
AUG	3.84	1.84	5.68	0.00
SEP	5.07	1.70	6.77	0.37
OCT	6.74	0.9	7.64	0.26
NOV	9.03	1.29	10.32	1.35
DEC	8.42	1.94	10.36	2.06
AVG	4.40	0.91	5.31	0.71

Chart 36



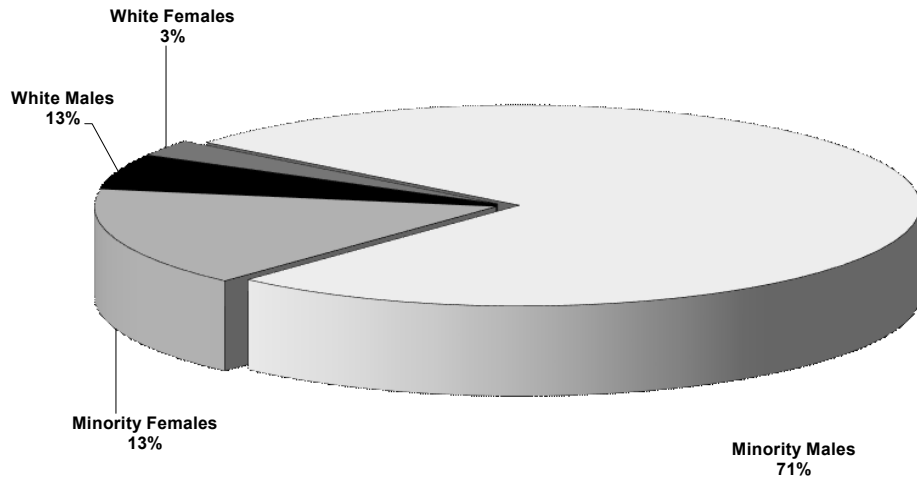
In 2021, approximately 83% of the juveniles in Detention were male and 85% of the juveniles in Detention were a racial minority on an average daily basis.

**2021 Detention Population by Race/Sex
Table 37***

Race/Sex	Average Daily Population (ADP)
White Males	0.7
White Females	0.2
Minority Males	3.9
Minority Females	0.7

* 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 2021 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 (100 juveniles) were placed on the basis of an intake decision related to a new delinquency allegation.

2021 REASON FOR ADMISSION

Table 39*

REASON	FEMALES		MALES		TOTAL	
	NO.	% of total	NO.	% of total	NO.	%
NEW CHARGE	12	5.63	88	41.31	100	46.95
SANCTIONS	0	0	3	1.41	3	1.41
CAPIAS	9	4.23	13	6.10	22	10.33
VIOL CUST ORDER	9	4.23	21	9.86	30	14.08
VIOL DJC AFTERCARE	2	0.94	21	9.86	23	10.80
HOLD FOR COURT	2	0.94	7	3.29	9	4.23
OTHER	10	4.69	16	7.51	26	12.21
TOTAL	44	20.66%	169	79.34%	213	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 = Holds for other counties, Youth returning from out of county placement, out of state/county runaways, 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) 2021

Table 40*

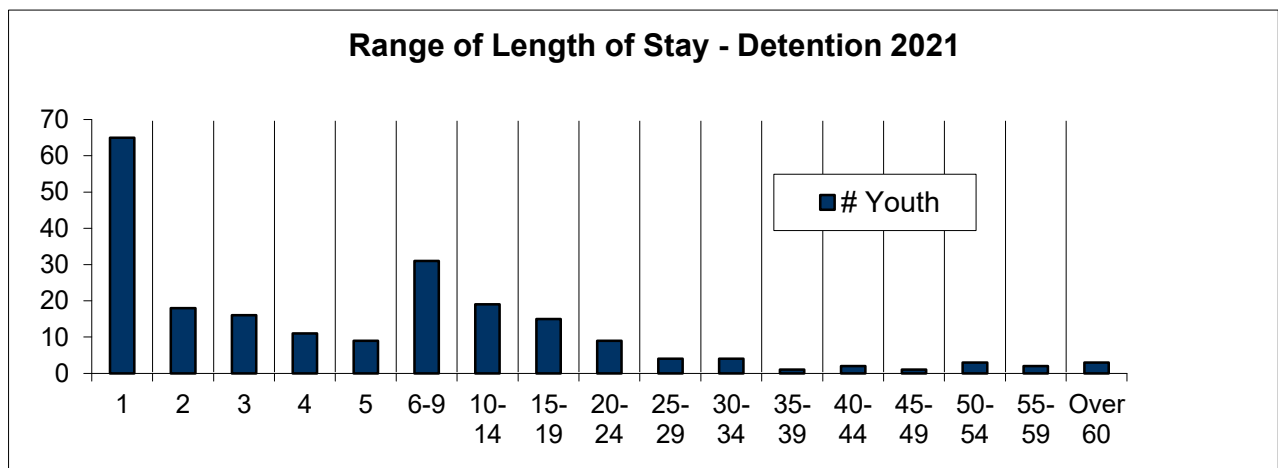
RACE	NUMBER	AVG LOS	AVG AGE	DAYS OF CARE
ALL	213	9.47	15.72	2018
MALE	169	9.96	15.71	1683
FEMALE	44	7.59	15.76	335
BLACK MALE	121	10.11	15.60	1223
BLACK FEMALE	23	7.57	15.76	174
WHITE MALE	27	9.11	16.05	246
WHITE FEMALE	8	7.37	14.96	59
HISPANIC MALE	13	10.46	15.67	136
HISPANIC FEMALE	5	2.40	16.69	12
ASIAN MALE	0	0	0	0
ASIAN FEMALE	3	23	15.98	69
PACIFIC ISLAND MALE	1	9.00	16.85	9
MULTI-RACIAL MALE	7	9.86	16.21	69
MULTI-RACIAL FEMALE	5	4.20	15.94	21
NATIVE AMERICAN MALE	0	0	0	0
ALL MINORITY MALE	142	10.12	15.64	1437
ALL MINORITY FEMALE	36	7.66	15.93	276
ALL MINORITY	178	9.62	15.70	1713
ALL WHITE	35	8.71	15.80	305

2021 LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) – RANGE

Number of Days	# Youth	% Youth
1	65	30.6
2	18	8.5
3	16	7.5
4	11	5.2
5	9	4.2
6-9	31	14.6
10-14	19	8.9
15-19	15	7.0
20-24	9	4.2
25-29	4	1.9
30-34	4	1.9
35-39	1	.47
40-44	2	.93
45-49	1	.47
50-54	3	1.4
55-59	2	.93
60 +	3	1.4
Total	213	100.0%

Source: Managed Access to Juvenile Records database. LOS data includes an end date of 12/31/21, regardless of a youth continuing placement into 2022.

The percentage of juveniles who were in placement for less than ten days increased by 7.8% compared to 2020. The percentage of juveniles who stayed 30 or more days increased by 4.0% compared to 2020.



Juvenile Detention 2021
Length of Stay by Reason for Admission

Reason	Number	LOS
New Charge	100	8.09
Sanctions	3	9.67
Capias	22	12.23
Violation of Custody Order	30	12.77
DOJC Hold	23	7.09
Hold for Court	9	10.22
Other	26	11.19
Total	213	9.47

In 2021, length of stay decreased significantly by 21% (11.92 in 2020). During calendar year 2021, 143 individuals accounted for 213 Detention admissions. 100 individuals were admitted once while 43 individuals accounted for the remaining 113 admissions.

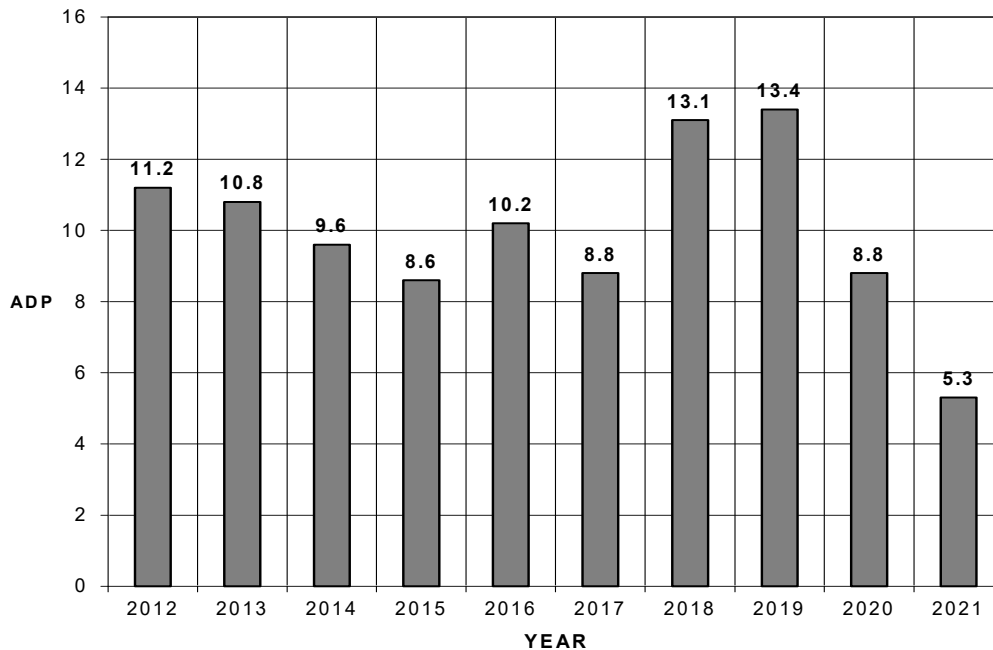
2021 INDIVIDUAL ADMISSIONS BY RACE/SEX						
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS	1	% of total	2+	% of total	Total	%
BLACK MALE	47	47.0%	28	65.1%	75	52.4%
BLACK FEMALE	6	6.0%	5	11.6%	11	7.7%
WHITE MALE	20	20.0%	3	7.0%	23	16.1%
WHITE FEMALE	5	5.0%	1	2.3%	6	4.2%
HISPANIC MALE	10	10.0%	2	4.7%	12	8.4%
HISPANIC FEMALE	3	3.0%	1	2.3%	4	2.8%
ASIAN FEMALE	0	0.0%	1	2.3%	1	0.7%
PACIFIC ISLAND MALE	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%
MULTI-RACIAL MALE	3	3.0%	2	4.7%	5	3.5%
MULTI-RACIAL FEMALE	5	5.0%	0	0.0%	5	3.5%
TOTAL	100	100.0%	43	100.0%	143	100.0%

JUVENILE DETENTION TEN YEAR ADP HISTORY
Table 41

YEAR	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	AVERAGE
ADP	11.2	10.8	9.6	8.6	10.2	8.8	13.1	13.4	8.8	5.3	10.0

As noted in table 41 and the chart below, the Average Daily Population (ADP) of Juvenile Detention decreased significantly in 2021. 0.7 of the total ADP was due to juveniles who were out-of-county residents, so the Dane County juvenile ADP was 4.6. This was a decrease from 8.8 in 2020. The ADP for the months of November and December was 10.3, so the population increased significantly at the end of the year after schools and the community began to “open up” as the pandemic evolved.

DETENTION ADP HISTORY 2012-2021



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 during the pandemic only certain programming was able to occur virtually. In-person programming slowly began to return at the end of the 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.

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.

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.

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.

Black Law Student Association

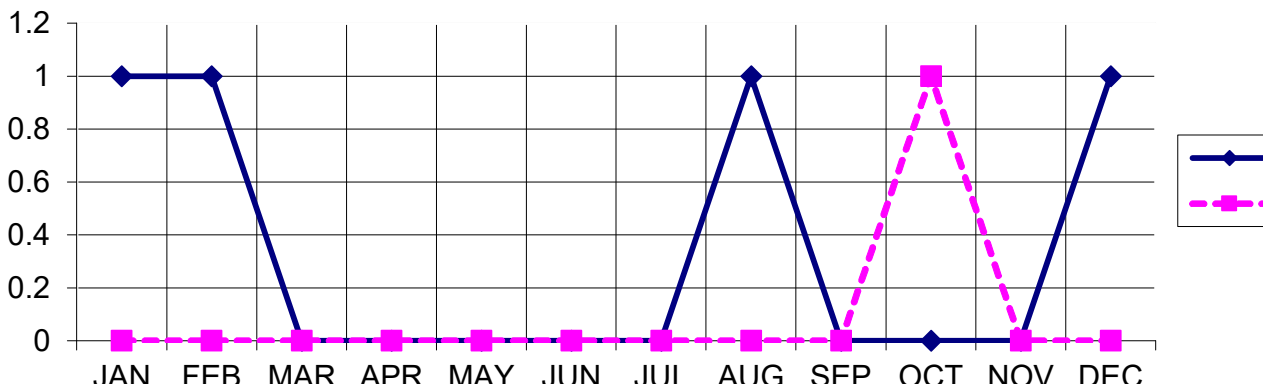
UW Law students have lunch with youth monthly in order to provide another opportunity for youth to connect with positive role models.

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 2021
Chart 42



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
BOYS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
GIRLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	5

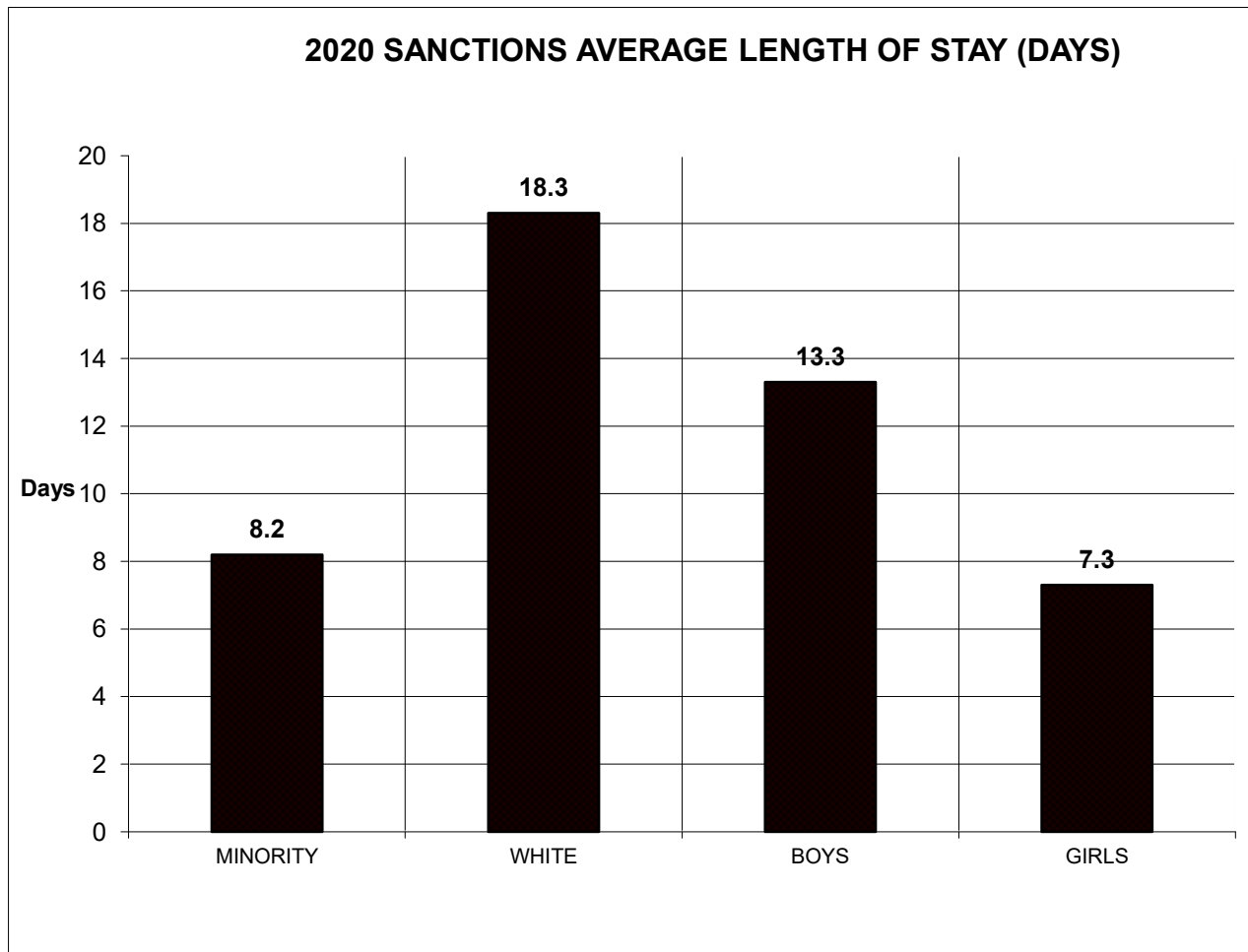
The chart and table above illustrates that 5 juveniles physically served sanctions either at the Detention Center or the Shelter Home. Four of the orders were served in Detention only and one was served at Shelter Home only.

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 5 sanction orders in 2021 where at least one day was served resulted in a total of 5 sanction

placements that totaled 51 sanction days served for an average of 10.2 days served per order. Eighty-four percent (43) 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. Starting 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.

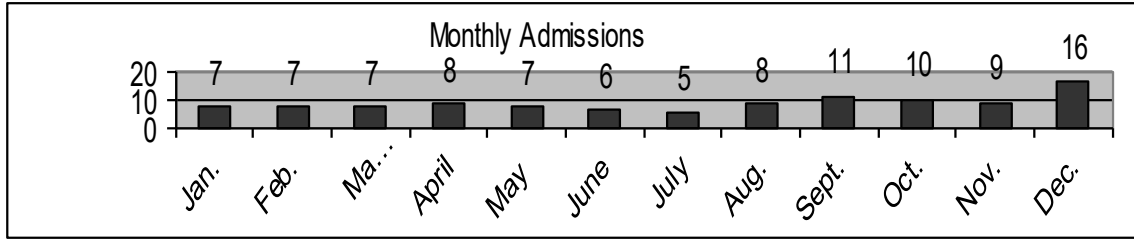
The following tables and charts describe juveniles referred to the Shelter Home in a variety of ways. Note that admissions to Shelter Home are new admissions that may be of the same juvenile.

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

Age	Male	Female	Totals
10	0	0	0
11	1	0	1
12	3	2	5
13	11	1	12
14	10	7	17
15	22	12	34
16	19	8	27
17	4	1	5
Total	70	31	101

The average age of Shelter Home residents in 2021 was 14.8 years, which is a slight increase from 14.6 years in 2020. The average age for girls in 2021 was 14.8 (14.7 in 2020) and the average age for boys was 14.7 (14.5 in 2020).

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



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

Referral Basis	Male	Female	Total
CHIPS	3	4	7
Delinquent	66	27	93
JIPS	0	0	0
Runaway	1	0	1
Total	70	31	101

*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 92% of all admissions in 2021 and CHIPS accounted for 7% of all admissions.

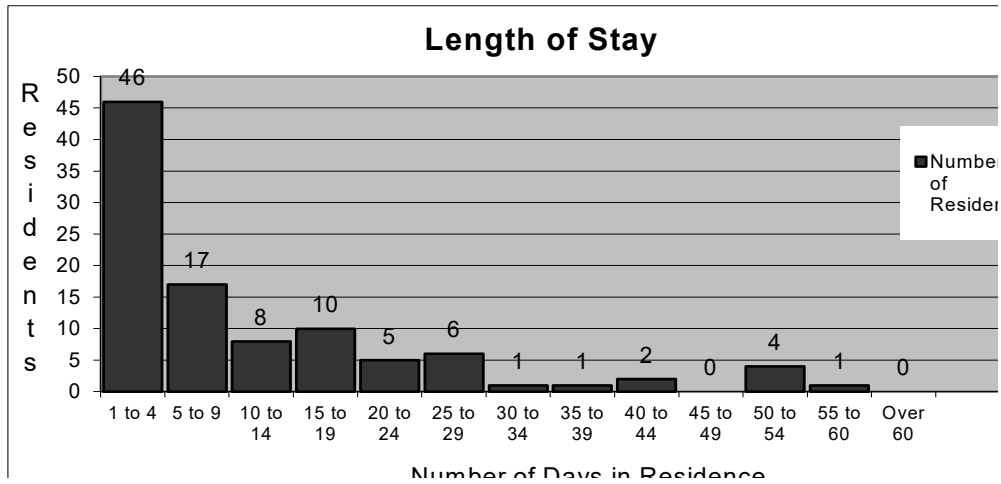
**Physical Custody Status at Time of Referral to Shelter Home
Table 47**

Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure Custody	63	25	88
Temporary Release/Secure Custody*	0	1	1
Emergency-COP	7	3	10
Sanctions	0	2	2
Total	70	31	101

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 2021 was 11.2 days, down from 11.8 days in 2020. 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 2021, 80% stayed less than 20 days.

**Shelter Home
Average Daily Population
Table 49**

Month	Boys	Girls	Total
January	1.6	0.2	1.8
February	2.5	0.2	2.7
March	1.7	0.2	1.9
April	2.4	0.7	3.1
May	2.0	0.2	2.2
June	3.7	0.2	3.9
July	3.6	0.0	3.6
August	1.7	0.1	1.8
September	1.9	0.6	2.5
October	3.3	1.6	4.9
November	2.3	1.2	3.5
December	2.6	2.6	5.2
Total Averages	2.4	0.6	3.0

Largely due to COVID protocols, the average daily population for 2021 was 3.0, a decrease from 3.8 in 2020 and a significant decrease from 7.2 in 2019. The 10-year average is 7.0. The 2021 average daily population for males was 2.4, lower than the 10-year average of 4.4. The average daily population for females was 0.6 in 2021, lower than the 10-year average of 2.6.

**Shelter Home Average Daily Population for years 2012 – 2021
Table 50**

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
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
2021	2.4	0.6	3.0
Total	4.4	2.6	7.0

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

Race	Male	Female
Asian	0	2
Black	37	18
Hispanic	4	6
Multi-Racial	4	1
Native American	1	0
White	24	4
Unknown	0	0
Total	70	31

Minority members represented 72% of the Shelter Home population in 2021, which is a decrease from 89% in 2020. White youth represented 28% of admissions in 2021.

Offense or Basis for Shelter Home Admission*
Table 52

Reason for Referral	Number
Battery	22
Burglary	5
Burglary-Attempted	1
Capias	5
CHIPS/Protective Custody	6
Court Ordered Nonsecure Custody	3
Courtesy Hold	8
Criminal Damage to Property	14
Discharge Bodily Fluid at PO	1
Disorderly Conduct	34
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	5
Emergency Change of Placement (.357)	5
Escape	1
Identity Theft	1
Intimidation of a Victim	2
Intimidation of a Witness	1
Obstructing	3
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent	10
OMVWOC-Passenger	15
Resisting	13
Retail Theft	2
Robbery	1
Runaway	1
Sanctions	1
Sexual Assault-4 th Degree	1
Theft	3
Threats to Injure	2
Trespassing	4
Warrant	1

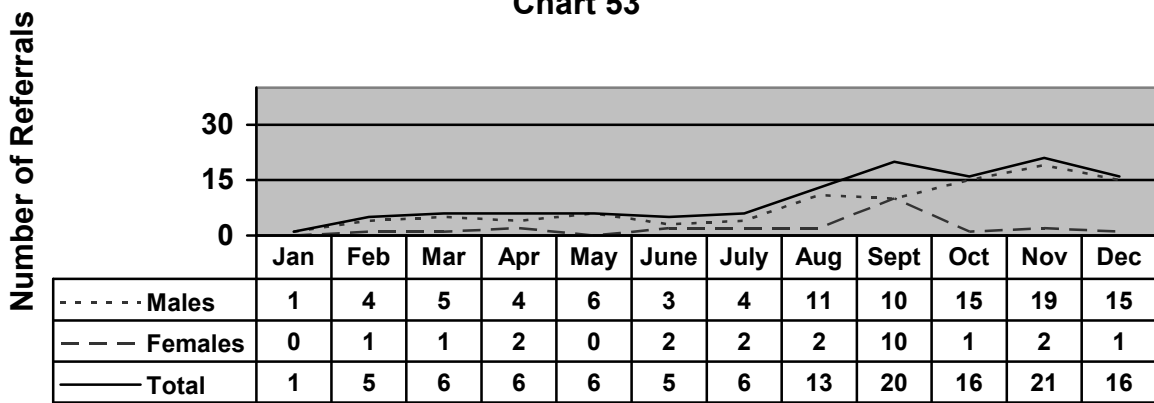
*Multiple reasons for referral can occur.

Disorderly Conduct (34) and Battery (22) were the most frequent reasons for referral in 2021.

Home Detention Program

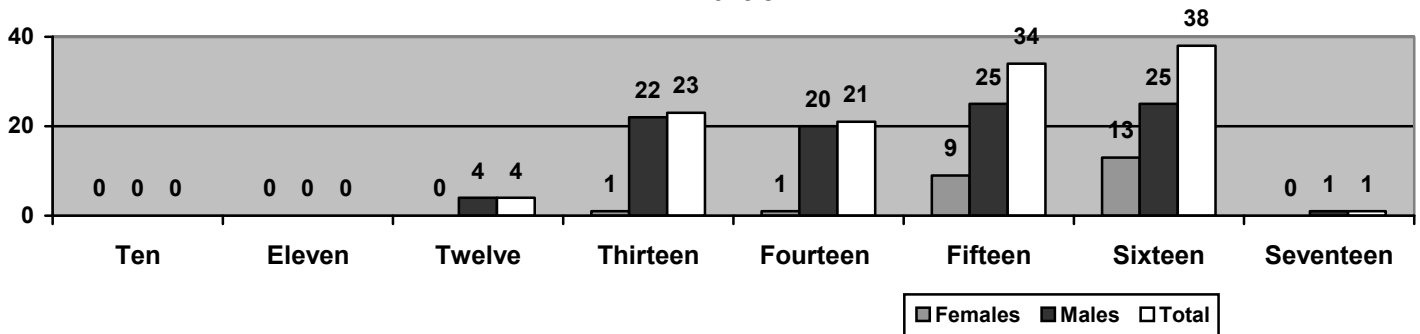
The Dane County Juvenile Court Home Detention Program (HDP) is designed to work with juveniles and their families on a short term basis to enable juveniles to continue living at home and avoid the need for Secure Custody (detention) or alternative placement. HDP may also be assigned by the court to help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

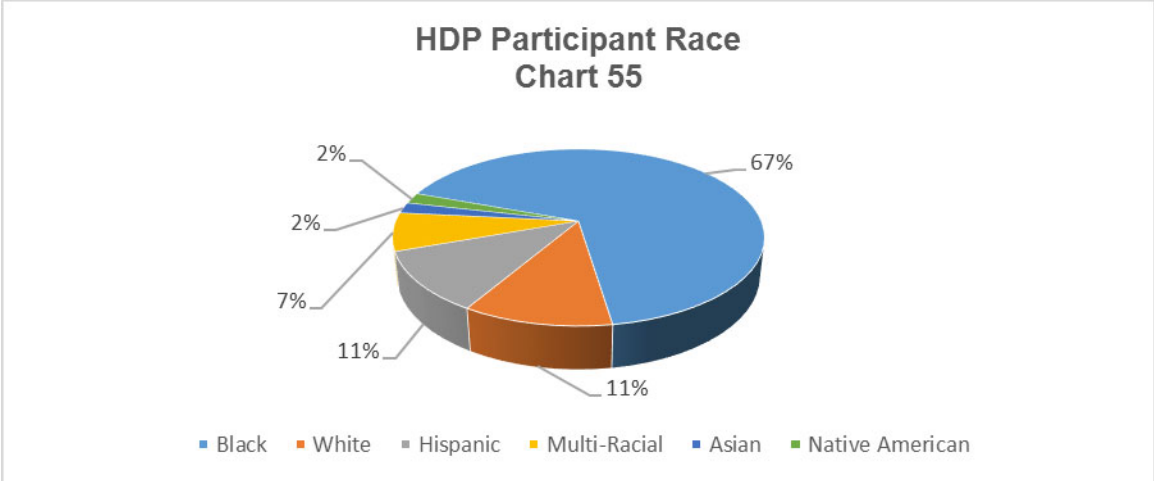
Referrals to HDP Per Month
Chart 53



A total of 121 cases were assigned to HDP in 2021, a decrease from 155 cases in 2020. The length of time for which juveniles were under HDP supervision, starting in 2021 and in some cases extending into 2022, ranged from 1 to 141 days. Males comprised eighty percent of the referrals, whereas females comprised twenty percent. Youth aged thirteen through sixteen accounted for ninety-six percent of all cases assigned. The following charts categorically illustrate the race and age of juveniles assigned to HDP in 2021, when available.

Age of HDP Referrals
Chart 54





Juveniles are assigned to HDP supervision through a court disposition or under temporary custody orders. Eighty-two percent of assigned juveniles in 2021 were under an order of Non-Secure Custody. Juveniles court-ordered to HDP as a bridge to the Neighborhood Intervention Program (NIP) or Briarpatch Youth Services (BYS) comprised sixteen percent of HDP referrals. Juveniles under a Temporary Release from Secure Custody accounted for two percent of HDP cases assigned in 2021. All of the assigned juveniles were alleged or adjudicated delinquent.

Table 56

Custody Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	77	22	99
Temporary Release/Secure Custody*	3	0	3
Court Ordered-Bridge to NIP/BYS	17	2	19
Total	97	24	121

*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	3
Badger Ridge	1
Black Hawk	5
Cherokee	1
DeForest	1
East	6
Glacier Drumlin	1
Jefferson	4
LaFollette	4
Memorial	27
Middleton	2
Monona Grove	4
Mount Horeb	4
O'Keeffe	1
Oregon	5
Other/Unknown	2
Sennett	3
Shabazz	2
Stoughton	2
Sun Prairie	10
Toki	5
Verona	10
Waunakee	2
West	9
Whitehorse	5
Wright	2
Total	121

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 2021: 50
- Ages of kids served:
 - 0-3: 6
 - 4-8: 9
 - 9-13: 12
 - 14-18+: 23
- CASA Volunteer hours spent in 2021: 638.5
- Placement of kids served by the Dane County CASA program in 2021 (where kids spent a majority of the year):
 - Biological home: 15
 - Kinship placement: 7
 - Foster care: 18
 - Residential placement: 7
 - Other: 3
- Number of children involved in different types of cases served by the Dane County CASA program in 2021 (when more than one applies, both counted):
 - CHIPS: 38
 - Youth Justice: 11
 - JIPS: 1
 - TPR: 1

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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alleged Victims Reported	7,225	7,689	8,045	8,161	7,832	7,975	8,364	7,892	5,822	6,277
Alleged Victims Screened-In	2,559	2,594	2,652	2,700	2,300	2,090	1,958	1,769	1,371	1,252
Substantiated Victims	306	327	322	269	259	309	213	208	208	188

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

The number of alleged victims reported to CPS increased by 9% from 2012 to 2019 before decreasing dramatically in 2020 due to Covid effects. With schools, clinics and other social service agencies opening up in 2021, the number of alleged victims reported increased 8% from 2020 to 2021. The number of alleged victims screened-in increased from 2012-2015 and decreased in 2021 to a ten year low. The number of youth who were substantiated has decreased since 2014 to a ten year low in 2021 of 188.

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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Physical Abuse	862	783	768	824	720	586	520	468	316	289
Neglect	1,561	1,682	1,739	1,809	1,494	1,348	1,307	1,140	952	840
Sexual Abuse	384	357	348	368	365	380	309	332	219	254
Other*	68	64	67	58	37	33	28	11	11	10
Total	2,875	2,886	2,922	3,059	2,616	2,347	2,164	1,951	1,498	1,393

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

In 2021, there were 840 alleged victims of neglect out of 1,393 total allegations or 60%. The percent of Sexual Abuse (between 13% and 18%) 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 30% in 2012 to 21% in 2021 while Neglect increased from 54% in 2011 to 60% in 2021.

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/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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
White	77,734	77,671	77,801	77,923	77,982	77,653	77,299	77,190	76,983	76,983
Black	11,341	11,367	11,321	11,358	11,482	11,650	11,650	11,634	11,533	11,533
American Indian	425	390	412	401	408	382	396	400	380	380
Asian	6,773	7,192	7,461	7,626	7,923	8,207	8,236	8,297	8,292	8,292
Hispanic	11,585	11,870	12,136	12,372	12,730	12,817	12,979	12,993	13,027	13,027
Total	107,858	108,490	109,131	109,680	110,525	110,709	110,560	110,514	110,215	110,215

Unique Youth per Access Report Referred to CPS by Race										
Race / Ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
White	3,043	2,892	3,134	3,335	3,273	3,280	3,432	3,196	2,373	2,408
Black	2,561	3,059	2,992	3,084	3,070	3,303	3,404	3,181	2,380	2,679
American Indian	64	98	117	95	121	118	111	144	131	99
Asian	174	174	177	180	204	216	242	241	132	169
Hispanic	851	971	1,043	1,010	1,067	961	1,103	1,067	695	818
Unknown	532	495	582	456	97	96	69	57	104	99
Total	7,225	7,689	8,045	8,160	7,832	7,974	8,361	7,886	5,815	6,272

CPS Reports Screened In by Race										
Race	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
White	1,029	895	998	1,016	798	742	669	591	425	375
Black	1,031	1,219	1,162	1,173	1,065	987	868	853	677	624
American Indian	27	32	42	35	46	41	35	32	40	28
Asian	82	65	68	71	82	47	62	58	25	36
Hispanic	376	373	378	397	306	269	319	233	203	184
Unknown	14	10	4	8	3	4	2	1	1	2
Total	2,559	2,594	2,652	2,700	2,300	2,090	1,955	1,768	1,371	1,249

Substantiated Screen-In's by Race										
Race	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
White	125	127	107	101	107	116	80	86	69	71
Black	128	158	157	122	119	150	90	87	99	89
American Indian	6	7	10	2	6	7	5	6	5	5
Asian	10	11	7	5	7	5	1	6	2	6
Hispanic	37	58	58	50	41	47	42	35	43	35
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	306	362	339	280	280	325	218	220	218	206

The tables on the previous page 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 226 to 232 per 1,000 while the rate for White Youth decreased from 39 to 31 per 1,000 from 2012 to 2021. In 2021, the referral rate of Black Youth to CPS was 7.4 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 decreasing trend since 2019.

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

Race	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	AVG
White	386	322	264	299	279	266	278	292	175	132	269
Black	701	710	538	484	460	594	714	727	519	412	586
Native American	3	0	9	1	3	0	0	4	8	4	3
Asian	8	7	10	7	4	14	13	13	8	5	9
Hispanic	35	46	58	52	58	50	56	91	54	51	55
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
# of Referrals	1,133	1,085	879	843	804	924	1061	1127	764	606	923

Source: Dane County Human Services database

The following table lists the fifteen year history of Juvenile Court Petitions filed with the Dane County Circuit Court. There was a 20% decrease in formal delinquency petitions and 21% decrease in CHIPS petitions in 2021 when compared to 2020.

JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS FILED											
2007-2021											
YEAR	DEL	WAIVER	CHIPS	TPR	JIPS	JI	JG	EXT/VAC CD	PPR/PPRH	OTHER	TOTAL
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
2021	397	20	108	73	18	21	145	19	423	900	2124
AVG	640	15	216	103	39	41	183	16	470	994	2672

"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 2021, 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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