

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



ANNUAL REPORT 2022

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

Pages 1-2

JUVENILE RECEPTION CENTER

Pages 3-19

JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER

Pages 20-27

JUVENILE COURT SANCTIONS

Pages 28

JUVENILE SHELTER HOME

Pages 29-33

HOME DETENTION PROGRAM

Pages 34-36

DANE COUNTY CASA

Page 37

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES

Page 38-41

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS AND PETITIONS FILED

Pages 42-43

CLOSING

Page 44

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 youth alleged to have committed a crime for which the apprehending law enforcement officer is unable to release the youth to a parent, guardian, or other responsible adult and/or believes the youth 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 the youth 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, both physically and emotionally, for youth 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 residents and is located on the 2nd floor of the City-County Building in downtown Madison, WI. Youth are held in Detention primarily because either there is reason to believe that if released they would cause harm to other persons or they would be unavailable for further court proceedings, and/or 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 youth 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. Youth may stay at the Shelter Home for up to 60 days. The program operates 24 hours a 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 youth. Community Youth Workers assist the parent(s) in providing adequate supervision and monitoring of youth. This program:

- Reduces the need for the placement of youth in detention or non-secure placements pending court disposition.
- Assists both the parents and youth in resolving conflicts that might otherwise lead to further problem behavior.
- Provides information to the court about the ability of the youth and family to maintain a safe and supervised plan that would enable the youth 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.

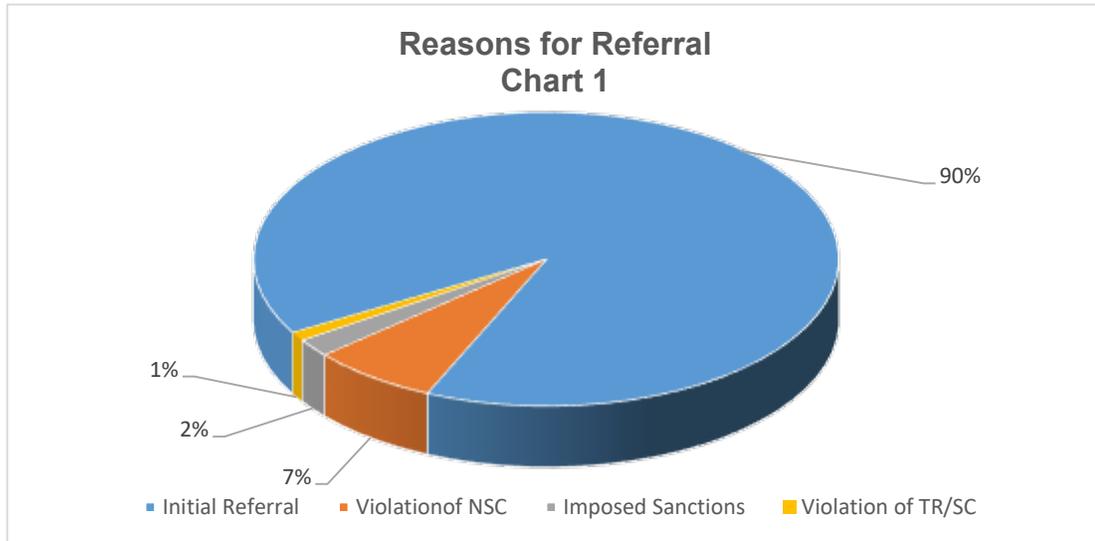
The Juvenile Court Program has a proud history of providing the Dane County community with the greatest possible degree of professionalism and confidentiality. The supervisors and staff of the programs work hard to maintain a safe environment for the youth and families they serve. The Annual Report is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

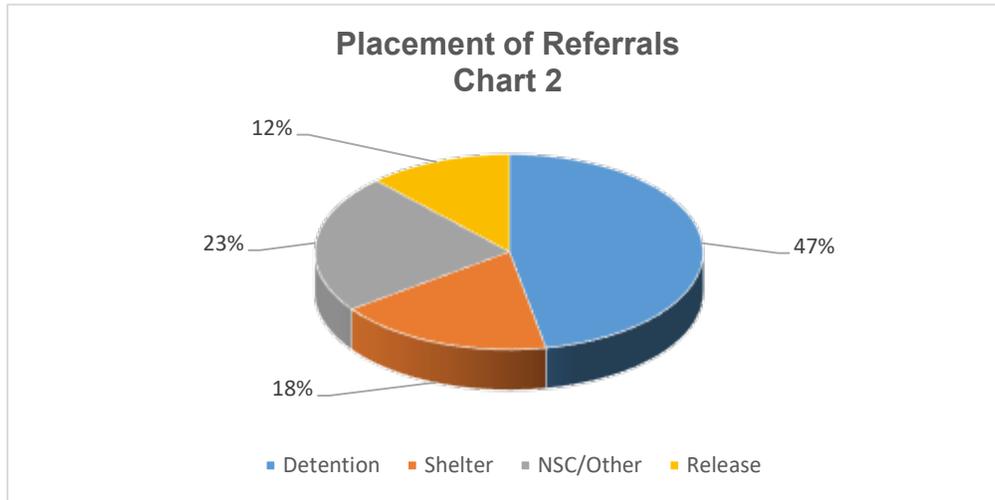
Juvenile Detention had a surge of residents on new correction’s orders or correctional holds of youth pending a return to corrections in 2020. Due to their halting of admissions, this group of youth remained in detention until their release and admission beginning in late May. This affected detention numbers greatly. General referrals to JRC for new law violations and involvement with all other department programs dropped significantly after this period, but then began to increase in 2022.

Juvenile Reception Center

The Juvenile Reception Center is Dane County's point of referral for youth 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 youth, including the coordination of information with the courts, human services, and law enforcement.



A total of 409 youth, between the ages of 10 and 17, were referred to the Juvenile Court Program in 2022. In addition, 34 youth under an existing custody order were re-referred (violations of a current custody order) for a total of 443 referrals. Chart one above provides a percentile breakdown of three categories by which youth were referred. Ninety percent of the youth were referred for an initial intake. This number includes youth 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. Seven percent of the referrals were for allegedly violating the terms of an existing Non-Secure Custody order (NSC) and an additional one percent were referred for allegedly violating a Temporary Release from Secure Custody order (TR/SC). The remaining two 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.



Referrals Per Month Table 3

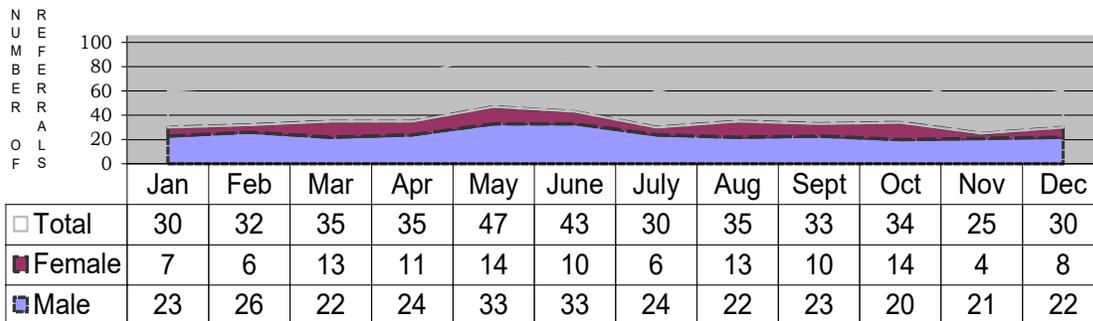


Chart 2 above illustrates the placement outcome of all referrals to the department. Other placements typically include the home of a parent, relative, or responsible adult. Table 3 below illustrates the number of referrals per month in 2022. May and June were the busiest months, with 22% of total referrals.

History of Custody Decisions made by JRC* Table 4

Placement of Initial Referrals:	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Secure Custody	270 (53%)	294 (57%)	144 (51%)	163 (57%)	188 (52%)
Non-Secure Shelter	79 (15%)	79 (15%)	33 (12%)	44 (15%)	64 (18%)
Non-Secure Other	61 (12%)	65 (13%)	53 (18%)	41 (14%)	59 (16%)
Outright Released	104 (20%)	79 (15%)	55 (19%)	41 (14%)	51 (14%)
Total	514	517	285	289	362

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

When a youth 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 youth under a temporary custody order. If grounds exist, a counselor may place the youth under either Secure or Non-Secure Custody. The criteria for placing a youth 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 child 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 youth.

Table 4 illustrates a percentile breakdown of the determination of the need for custody and placement for youth referred for intake in 2022. Fifty-two percent were placed in Secure Custody. A portion of those placed in Secure Custody were placed under Court Order, as a DOJC hold, or as an out-of-county courtesy hold. Placing a youth 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 youth held in Secure Custody at the time of intake reflects the severity of the alleged delinquencies for which youth were referred in 2022, as well as volume of other referrals. The **alleged violations of criminal statutes** for which youth were referred are discussed in greater detail later in this section.

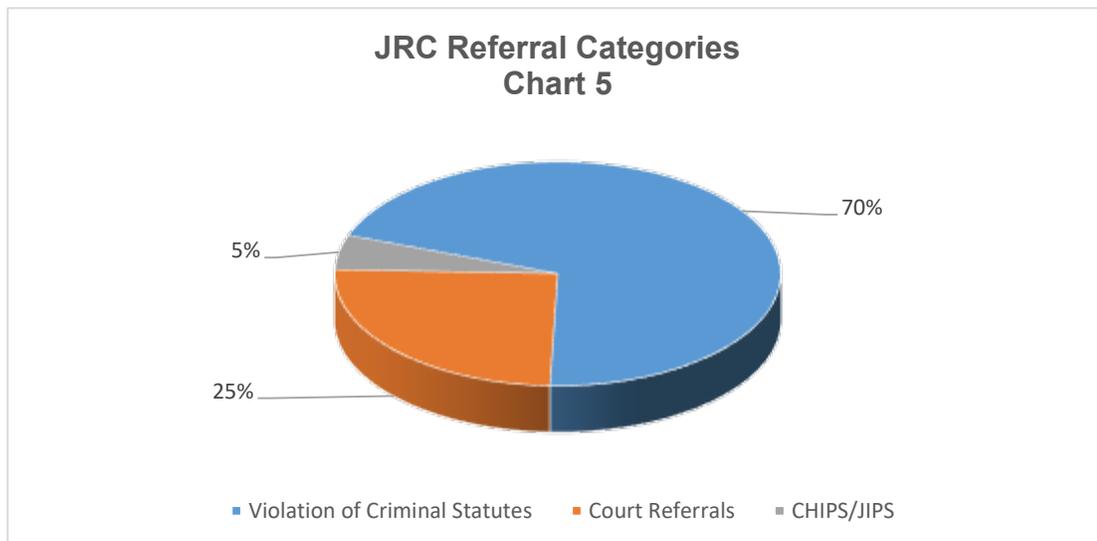
According to year 2022 statistics, thirty-four percent of referrals for a custody decision resulted in a determination of the need for Non-Secure Custody. Of that thirty-four percent, eighteen percent were placed under Non-Secure Custody at the Dane County Shelter Home (See **Juvenile Shelter Home** section for greater detail). The other sixteen percent of youth placed under Non-Secure Custody in 2022 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 youth is within the jurisdiction of the court and there is probable cause:

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

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

Youth 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 the youth will be available for court.

All youth 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 youth referred for a custody decision in 2022 were released outright. Youth 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 youth and their family.



JRC Referral Categories

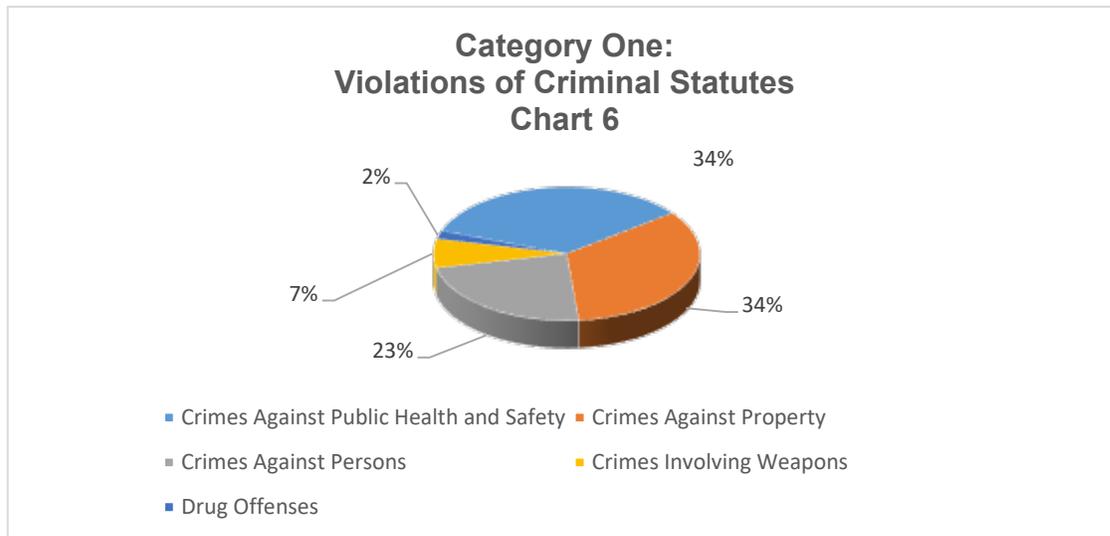
Youth referred to the Juvenile Reception Center are divided into three main referral categories. The categories are:

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.)

The percentage of youth listed in each category of Chart 5 reflects only that a youth referred to JRC fit into that category. Youth can potentially fall

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

into more than one referral category and may be entered more than once in each category. For instance, a child who is referred for a capias 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 and crimes against property were the most common criminal statute violations, each accounting for 34% of violations referred. Drug offenses and crimes involving weapons are historically the least common criminal statute violations.

Crimes Against Public Health And Safety

Table 7 provides a list of the delinquencies for which youth were referred in this subsection. Disorderly Conduct (77) and Resisting (43) charges accounted for seventy-two percent of the charges recorded for this category.

Table 7

Crimes Against Public Health And Safety	Male	Female	Total
Computer Crimes	1	0	1
Disorderly Conduct (DC)	52	25	77
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	13	6	19
Eluding a Police Officer	6	2	8
Obstructing	12	1	13
OMVWOC While Intoxicated	1	0	1
Reckless Driving	1	0	1
Resisting	30	13	43
Stalking	1	0	1
Swatting	1	0	1
Terrorist Threats	1	0	1
Total	119	47	166

Crimes Against Persons

Youth referred for allegedly committing offenses against other persons represented twenty-three percent of delinquency referrals in 2022. Battery charges (49) represented the largest portion of the entries in this subsection (110). Table 8 provides the list of the delinquencies for which youth were referred in this subsection.

Table 8

Crimes Against Persons	Male	Female	Total
Battery	31	18	49
Battery-Substantial	1	2	3
Battery to Public Transit Worker	1	4	5
Battery While Armed	0	1	1
Criminal Trespassing	1	0	1
Discharge Bodily Fluid at Police Officer	0	3	3
False Imprisonment	3	0	3
Intimidation of Victim	6	0	6
Misappropriate ID	3	0	3
Physical Abuse of a Child	1	3	4
Reckless Endangering Safety	4	1	5
Robbery	1	0	1
Robbery-Attempted	2	0	2
Robbery-Armed	2	0	2
Robbery-Strong Arm	1	0	1
Sexual Assault-3 rd Degree	1	0	1
Sexual Assault of a Child-1 st Degree	5	0	5
Sexual Assault of a Child-Repeated Acts	1	0	1
Strangulation	9	3	12
Use of Oleoresin Device	0	1	1
Violation of TRO or Injunction	0	1	1
Total	73	37	110

Crimes Against Property

In 2022, entries for Crimes Against Property accounted for thirty-five percent of delinquency referrals. Charges related to Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (73) accounted for forty-three percent of the total entries in this subsection (169). On the following page, Table 9 provides the list of delinquencies for which youth were referred in this subsection.

Table 9

Crimes Against Property	Male	Female	Total
Arson	3	0	3
Burglary-Attempted	6	0	6
Burglary-Commercial	7	0	7
Burglary-Residential	7	1	8
Criminal Damage to Property (CDTP)	23	15	38
Entry Into Locked vehicle	4	0	4
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (OMVWOC)	27	6	33
OMVWOC-Attempted	4	0	4
OMVWOC-Passenger	29	7	36
Possession of Burglary Tools	1	1	2
Receiving Stolen Property	3	5	8
Retail Theft	2	0	2
Take and Drive Without Consent	2	0	2
Theft	11	3	14
Theft-Attempted	0	1	1
Theft of Firearm	1	0	1
Total	130	39	169

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.

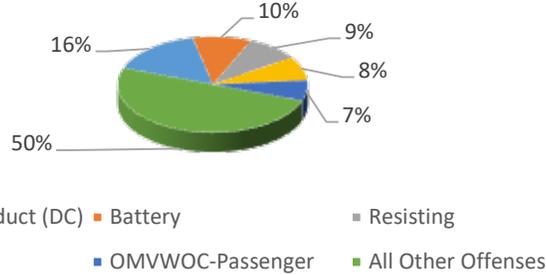
Table 10

Crimes Involving Weapons	Male	Female	Total
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	14	2	16
Endangering Safety by Use of a Dangerous Weapon	2	0	2
Possession of a Dangerous Weapon	10	3	13
Possession of a Firearm on School Grounds	3	0	3
Total	29	5	34

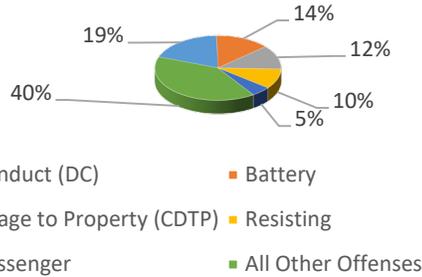
Table 11

Drug Offenses	Male	Female	Total
Possession of Cocaine	1	0	1
Possession of a Controlled Substance	1	0	1
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	2	0	2
Possession of THC	2	2	4
Possession with Intent to Deliver Cocaine	1	0	1
Possession with Intent to Deliver THC	3	0	3
Total	10	2	12

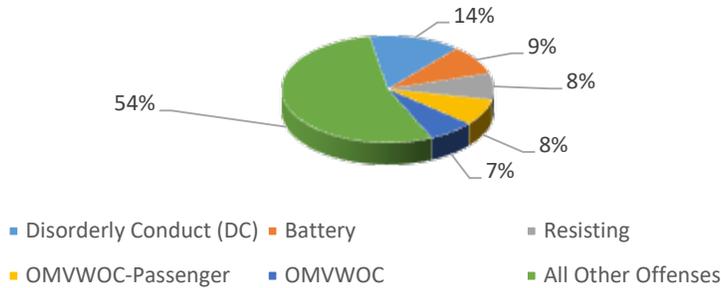
**Most Common Criminal Offenses Referred
Chart 12**



**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. Youth 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 2022, 32 youths were referred for JIPS and CHIPS reasons. Many of these youth 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)	3	3	6
Illness, Injury, Immediate Danger (CHIPS)	7	14	21
Juveniles in Need of Protection or Services (JIPS)	0	0	0
Runaway	4	1	5
Total	14	18	32

Category Three: Juvenile Court Related Referrals

Category three includes youth taken into custody for reasons related to an order of the Court. Youth 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). Youth 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 youth referred for Courtesy Holds from other counties.

Youth referred to JRC pursuant to Court-related activities or orders represented twenty-five percent of all referrals to JRC in 2022. 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	17	11	28
Court Ordered Custody	5	0	5
Court Ordered – Home Detention Program	27	5	32
Courtesy Hold (Non-Secure Custody)	12	5	17
Courtesy Hold (Secure Custody)	21	11	32
DOJC Aftercare Violation	33	2	35
Sanctions	6	2	8
Warrant	5	1	6
Writ	2	0	2
Total	128	37	165

Alleged Ordinance Violations

Law enforcement personnel may issue citations to youth 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 youth 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 youth is also referred on other offenses. JRC typically assists law enforcement in these situations by contacting the youth’s placement so they can be released.

Places of Release

The Juvenile Reception Center documents the places to which youth are released for all programs in the department (JRC, Detention, Shelter Home, or Home Detention Program). These places are where a child is released when their referral and file is closed, which is due to their custody status or placement being terminated. In certain circumstances, the youth 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 youth were released in 2022. Most youth (60%) were released back to their parental home.

Table 17

Place of Release	Male	Female	Total
AWOL	0	1	1
Briarpatch	4	1	5
Dane County Jail	5	0	5
Department of Human Services	0	1	1
Detention	3	1	4
Division of Juvenile Corrections	33	0	33
Foster Home	13	4	17
Group Home	1	2	3
Hospital	1	0	1
Other County	23	14	37
Other State	3	1	4
Parental Home	175	69	244
Relative Home	12	10	22
Residential Treatment	16	8	24
Responsible Adult	4	2	6
Self	0	1	1
Shelter Home	0	1	1
Total	293	116	409

Gender, Race, Age and Other Information

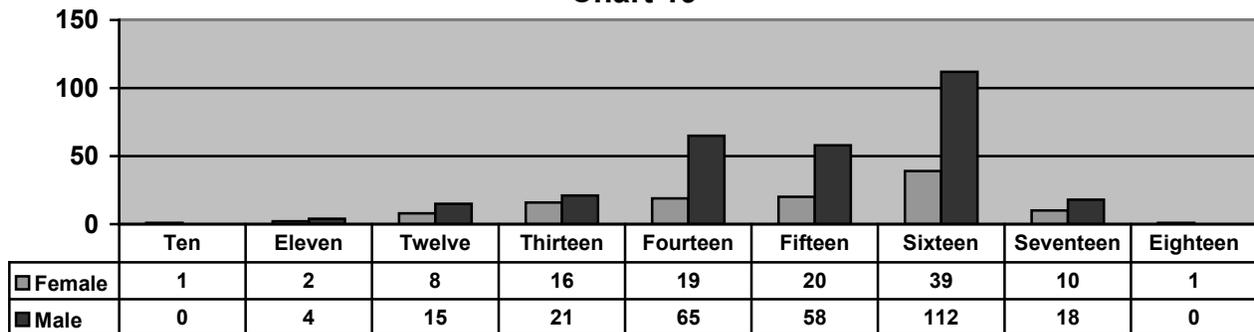
Youth referred to the department in 2022 can be described by a variety of characteristics. Seventy-two percent of the referrals were male. White youths constituted twenty-five percent of all referrals whereas minorities constituted seventy-five percent. In 2021, minorities made up seventy-eight percent of all referrals while twenty-two percent of all referrals were white. Black males were the largest group of referrals, accounting for forty-one percent of all referrals in 2022.

The average age of all referrals in 2022 was 14.9 years, similar to the average of 15.0 years in 2021. The average age of girls was 14.7 years while the average age of boys was 14.9 years. The largest age group of all referrals was 16 years old (151), accounting for thirty-seven percent of referrals. The following charts (18 and 19) provide a detailed illustration of the population referred to JRC for intake in 2022.

**Race of Referrals
Table 18**

Race	Male	Female	Total
Asian	2	5	7
Black	169	60	229
Hispanic	21	5	26
Multi-Racial	31	7	38
Native American	0	3	3
White	69	35	104
Unknown	1	1	2
Total	293	116	409

**Age Of Referrals
Chart 19**



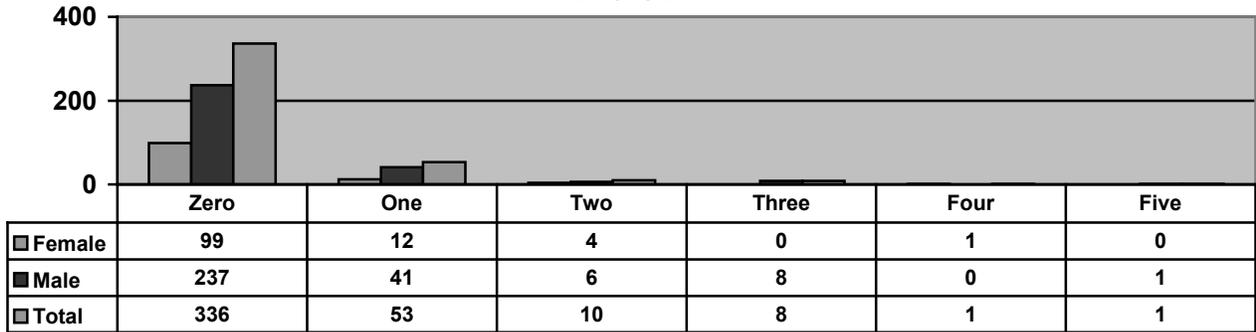
Referring And/Or Apprehending Agency

Youth were referred to the Juvenile Court Program via 24 referral sources in 2022. The Madison Police Department was the leading source of referrals this year with forty-two percent of all referrals. The Court was the second most prominent referral entity, referring thirteen percent of all referrals. This was primarily due to court-ordered sanctions and Home Detention Program involvement.

Table 20

Referring Agencies	Male	Female	Total
Belleville PD	2	0	2
Cottage Grove PD	0	2	2
Court	45	7	52
Dane County Department of Human Services	8	14	22
Dane County Sheriff's Office	19	8	27
Deforest PD	3	0	3
Division of Juvenile Corrections	4	0	4
Fitchburg PD	17	6	23
Madison PD	125	45	170
Maple Bluff PD	1	0	1
Marshall PD	1	0	1
McFarland PD	0	1	1
Middleton PD	3	4	7
Monona PD	5	3	8
Mount Horeb PD	1	0	1
Oregon PD	4	2	6
Other County	33	16	49
State Capitol PD	1	0	1
Stoughton PD	5	0	5
Sun Prairie PD	9	5	14
Town of Madison PD	2	0	2
Verona PD	2	0	2
Voluntary Referral	3	2	5
Wisconsin State Patrol	0	1	2
Total	293	116	409

**Number of Referrals Prior to a 2022 Referral
Chart 21**



Eighty-two percent of referrals to the department did not have any referrals prior to a 2022 referral.

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.

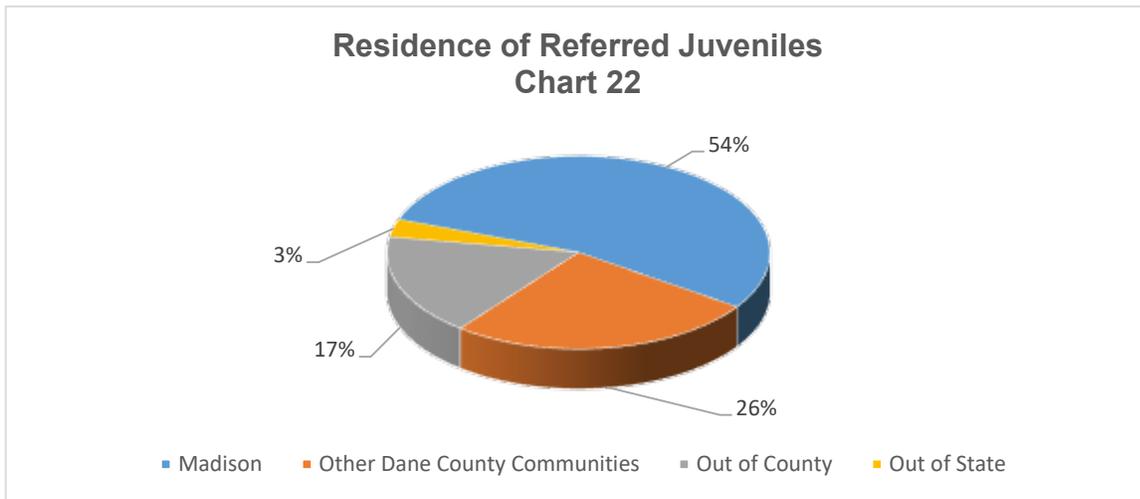


Table 23

Residence: Dane County	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	3	0	3
Cottage Grove	2	2	4
Deerfield	3	0	3
DeForest	3	0	3
Fitchburg	8	6	14
Madison	152	68	220
McFarland	1	1	2

Middleton	6	4	10
Morrisonville	1	1	2
Mount Horeb	5	1	6
Oregon	5	1	6
Sauk City	1	0	1
Stoughton	10	0	10
Sun Prairie	20	8	28
Verona	2	1	3
Waunakee	1	0	1
Unknown			10
Total	233	93	326

Table 24

Residence: Other Wisconsin Counties	Male	Female	Total
Ashland	2	0	2
Brown	2	0	2
Columbia	3	1	4
Dodge	3	0	3
Douglas	0	2	2
Fond du Lac	0	1	1
Grant	3	0	3
Green	5	0	5
Jefferson	1	0	1
Juneau	2	0	2
Kenosha	0	1	1
Lafayette	1	1	2
Langlade	2	2	4
Lincoln	2	1	3
Manitowoc	1	0	1
Milwaukee	5	1	6
Monroe	0	1	1
Outagamie	1	1	2
Racine	0	1	1
Rock	1	0	1
Sauk	2	3	5
Shawano	2	0	2
Taylor	1	0	1
Vilas	0	1	1
Walworth	1	1	2
Washburn	0	1	1
Waukesha	3	1	4
Waupaca	2	1	3
Winnebago	0	1	1
Wood	3	0	3
Total	48	22	70

Table 25

Residence: Other States	Male	Female	Total
Alabama	1	0	1
Florida	1	0	1
Georgia	1	0	1
Idaho	1	0	1
Illinois	5	1	6
Minnesota	1	0	1
Missouri	1	0	1
South Carolina	1	0	1
Total	12	1	13

School Enrollment Status

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

Table 26

High Schools: MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Capital High	14	2	16
East	18	9	27
LaFollette	28	5	33
Memorial	26	11	37
Shabazz	2	0	2
West	16	2	18
Total	104	29	133

Table 27

Middle and Elementary Schools: MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Black Hawk	3	1	4
Cherokee	2	0	2
Emerson	0	1	1
Hamilton	1	0	1
Jefferson	5	2	7
O'Keeffe	5	0	5
Sennett	4	2	6
Sherman	1	2	3
Toki	2	3	5
Whitehorse	4	0	4
Wright	2	1	3
Total	29	12	41

Table 28

Other Madison Area Programs:	Male	Female	Total
Private, OFS, Home, GED, LEAP, Phoenix, Replay, School w/in a School, etc.			
Total	15	3	18

Table 29

Enrolled: Outside MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Cambridge	3	0	3
DeForest	4	3	7
Division of Juvenile Corrections (LHS/CLS)	2	0	2
McFarland	0	1	1
Middleton	4	5	9
Monona Grove	1	3	4
Mount Horeb	3	0	3
Oregon	2	1	3
Out of County	48	22	70
Out of State	12	1	13
Stoughton	8	0	8
Sun Prairie	16	3	19
Verona	6	1	7
Total	109	40	149

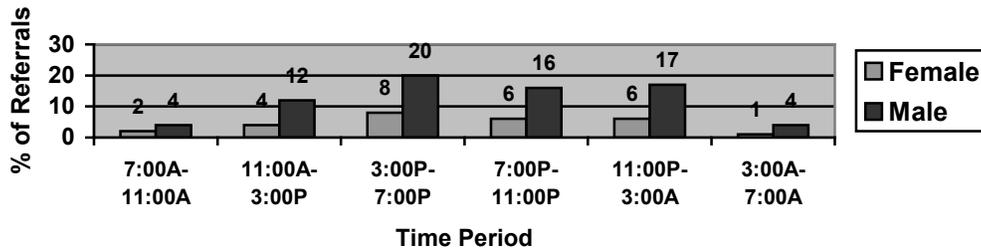
Table 30

	Male	Female	Total
Not Enrolled	5	4	9
Information Unavailable	31	28	59

Time of Referral

The Juvenile Reception Center records the time of referral for each youth 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 31**



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 youth in need of temporary secure placement during all or a part of their court case. Some youth are placed in Detention on the basis of a sanction for violating their previous court-ordered rules of supervision. Youth 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.

DETENTION AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) FOR 2022

Table 32

MONTH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	OOC (included in total)
JAN	9.94	2.03	11.97	2.06
FEB	7.04	1.68	8.71	1.29
MAR	3.13	1.32	4.45	1.03
APR	7.3	1.5	8.8	0.74
MAY	8.94	0.68	9.61	2.03
JUN	11.87	0.47	12.4	2.56
JUL	10.68	2	12.68	1.55
AUG	5.87	1.45	7.32	0.55
SEP	4.77	3.48	8.23	3.05
OCT	3.9	2.35	6.26	1.61
NOV	4.5	0.87	5.37	0.81
DEC	5.68	0.77	6.45	1.65
AVG	6.97	1.55	8.52	1.58

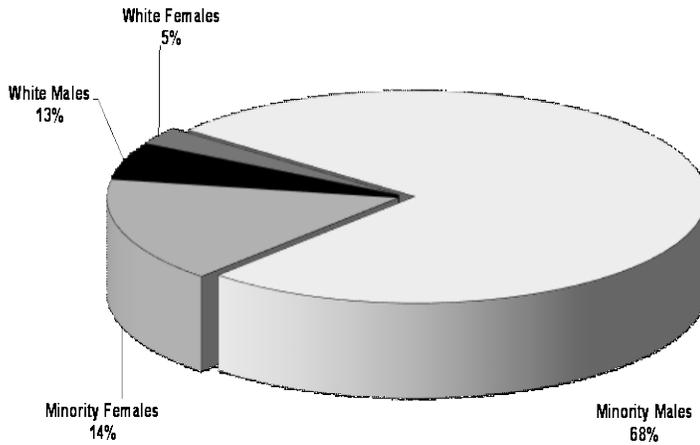
In 2022, approximately 82% of the youth in Detention were male and 82% were a racial minority on an average daily basis.

2022 Detention Population by Race/Sex
Table 34*

Race/Sex	Average Daily Population (ADP)
White Males	1.1
White Females	0.4
Minority Males	5.8
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 2022 RACE/SEX
Chart 35*



Youth were placed in Detention for a variety of reasons. As noted in Table 36, 46% of youths placed in Detention (112) were placed on the basis of an intake decision related to a new delinquency allegation.

2022 REASON FOR ADMISSION

Table 36*

REASON	FEMALES		MALES		TOTAL	
	NO.	% of total	NO.	% of total	NO.	%
NEW CHARGE	20	8.20%	92	37.70%	112	45.90%
SANCTIONS	2	0.82%	8	3.28%	10	4.10%
CAPIAS	9	3.69%	9	3.69%	18	7.38%
VIOL CUST ORDER	8	3.28%	20	8.20%	28	11.48%
VIOL DJC AFTERCARE	2	0.82%	30	12.30%	32	13.11%
HOLD FOR COURT	0	0.00%	6	2.46%	6	2.46%
OTHER	13	5.33%	25	10.25%	38	15.57%
TOTAL	54	22.13%	190	77.87%	244	100.00%

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) OF 2022 PLACEMENTS

Table 37*

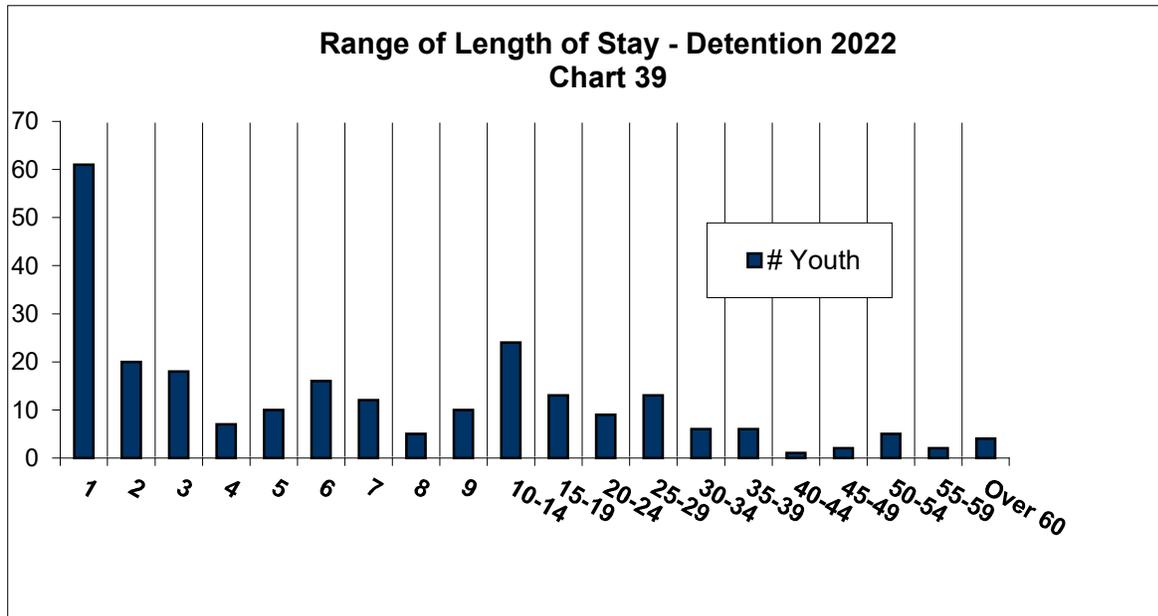
RACE	NUMBER	AVG LOS	AVG AGE	DAYS OF CARE
ALL	244	11.48	15.64	2800
MALE	190	11.95	15.6	2271
FEMALE	54	9.8	15.78	529
BLACK MALE	124	12.65	15.57	1569
BLACK FEMALE	35	8.89	15.59	311
WHITE MALE	32	11.5	15.98	368
WHITE FEMALE	9	14.78	15.7	133
HISPANIC MALE	19	12.95	15.67	246
HISPANIC FEMALE	1	5	16.88	5
ASIAN MALE	1	2	13.98	2
ASIAN FEMALE	5	10.8	17.25	54
MULTI-RACIAL MALE	14	6.14	15	86
MULTI-RACIAL FEMALE	2	1	16.81	2
NATIVE AMERICAN FEMALE	2	12	14.11	24
ALL MINORITY MALE	158	12.04	15.52	1903
ALL MINORITY FEMALE	45	8.8	15.79	396
ALL MINORITY	203	11.33	15.58	2299
ALL WHITE	41	12.22	15.92	501

**Table 38
2022 LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) – RANGE**

Number of Days	# Youth	% Youth
1	61	25.0%
2	20	8.2%
3	18	7.4%
4	7	2.9%
5	10	4.1%
6	16	6.6%
7	12	4.9%
8	5	2.0%
9	10	4.1%
10-14	24	9.8%
15-19	13	5.3%
20-24	9	3.7%
25-29	13	5.3%
30-34	6	2.5%
35-39	6	2.5%
40-44	1	0.4%
45-49	2	0.8%
50-54	5	2.0%
55-59	2	0.8%
60 +	4	1.6%
Total	244	100%

Source: Managed Access to Juvenile Records database. LOS data includes an end date of 12/31/22, regardless of a youth continuing placement into 2023.

The percentage of residents who were in placement for less than ten days decreased by 5.4% compared to 2021. The percentage of residents who stayed 30 or more days increased by 3.2% compared to 2021.



Juvenile Detention 2022
Length of Stay by Reason for Admission
Table 40

Reason	Number	LOS
New Charge	112	9.39
Sanctions	10	7.8
Capias	18	10.94
Violation of Custody Order	28	10.36
DOJC Hold	32	12.31
Hold for Court	6	17.17
Other	38	18.05
Total	244	11.48

In 2022, length of stay increased by 18% (9.47 in 2021). During calendar year 2022, 164 individuals accounted for 244 Detention admissions. 115 individuals were admitted once while 49 individuals accounted for the remaining 129 admissions.

2022 INDIVIDUAL ADMISSIONS BY RACE/SEX						
Table 41						
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS	1	% of total	2+	% of total	Total	%
BLACK MALE	52	45%	26	53%	78	48%
BLACK FEMALE	13	11%	9	19%	22	13%
WHITE MALE	20	17%	5	10%	25	15%
WHITE FEMALE	9	8%	0	0%	9	5%
HISPANIC MALE	7	6%	5	10%	12	7%
HISPANIC FEMALE	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%
ASIAN MALE	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%
ASIAN FEMALE	0	0%	1	2%	1	1%
MULTI-RACIAL MALE	8	7%	3	6%	11	7%
MULIT-RACIAL FEMALE	2	2%	0	0%	2	1%
NATIVE AMERICAN FEMALE	2	2%	0	0%	2	1%
TOTAL	115	100%	49	100%	164	100%

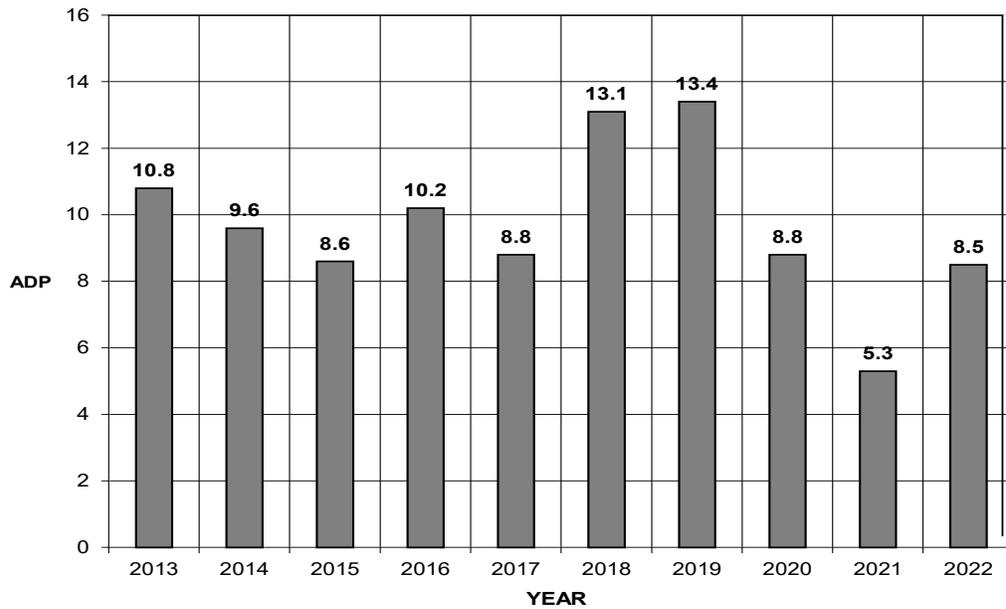
JUVENILE DETENTION TEN-YEAR ADP HISTORY

Table 42

YEAR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	AVERAGE
ADP	10.8	9.6	8.6	10.2	8.8	13.1	13.4	8.8	5.3	8.5	9.7

As noted in table 42 and the chart below, the Average Daily Population (ADP) of Juvenile Detention increased in 2022 as the pandemic began to ease. 1.8 of the total ADP was due to youth who were out-of-county residents, so the Dane County ADP was 6.7.

DETENTION ADP HISTORY 2013-2022



DANE COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION PROGRAMMING

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

Staff Facilitated Psycho-Educational Groups

Staff facilitate groups that allow youth to work on decision-making skills, healthy relationships, anger management, honesty, integrity and other character building activities. Youth participate in these groups on a daily basis.

UW Physical Therapy

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

Yoga

Volunteers lead this activity once per week.

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 podcasts, 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 on their own and all staff and youth 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.

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 youth fails to comply with conditions of a court order is to place the youth 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 youth at the Dane County Shelter Home.

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 youth 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. In 2022, there were eight sanctions orders served that resulted in a total of 13 sanction placements that totaled 104 days of sanctions served. Ninety four of those days were served in detention while ten days were served at the Dane County Shelter Home. The eight sanction orders in 2022 where at least one day was served resulted in an average of 13 imposed days per order. In 2021, there were five sanction orders that led to 51 sanction days served. 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.

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 youth 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 youth from other counties and can also serve as an overnight resource for Briarpatch referrals.

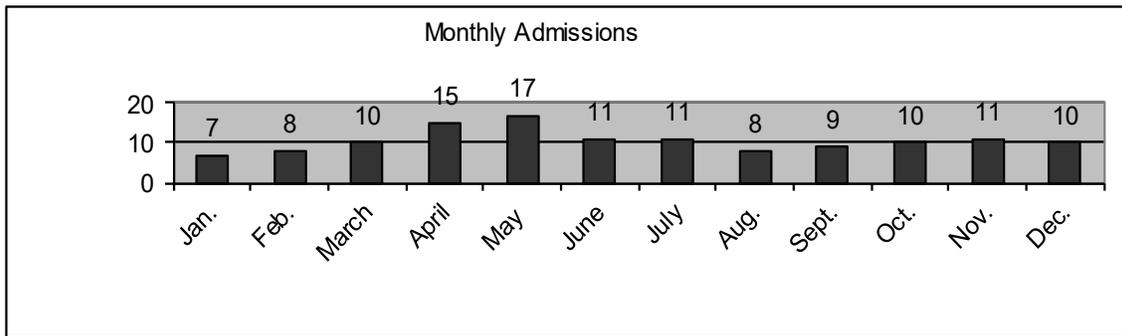
The following tables and charts describe youth referred to the Shelter Home in a variety of ways. Note that admissions to Shelter Home are new admissions that may be of the same individual.

**Age of Children Admitted to Shelter Home
Table 43**

Age	Male	Female	Totals
10	0	0	0
11	6	1	7
12	9	2	11
13	3	4	7
14	15	6	21
15	13	30	43
16	18	17	35
17	2	1	3
Total	66	61	127

The average age of Shelter Home residents in 2022 was 14.6 years. The average age for girls was 14.9 and the average age for boys was 14.2.

**Admission to Shelter Home by Month
Chart 44**



**Basis for Referral to Shelter Home
Table 45**

Referral Basis	Male	Female	Total
CHIPS	4	18	22
Delinquent	61	43	104
JIPS	0	0	0
Runaway	1	0	1
Total	66	61	127

*Delinquency count includes sanctions and other court referrals

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

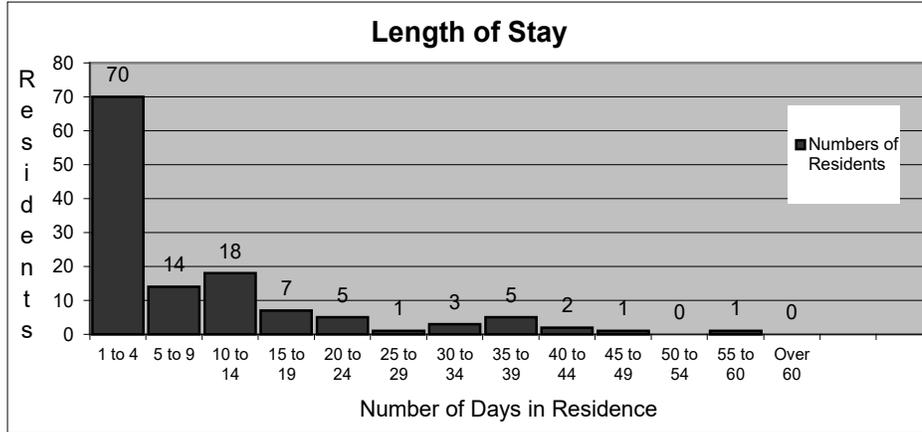
In 1982, delinquency admissions represented 18.3% of all admissions. In 1992, delinquency admissions surpassed CHIPS for the first time (54.7%). In 2002, delinquency admissions represented 76.3% and in 2012, they totaled 82%. Delinquency admissions represented 22% of all admissions in 2022 and CHIPS accounted for 17% of all admissions.

**Physical Custody Status at Time of Referral to Shelter Home
Table 46**

Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure Custody	61	58	119
Emergency-COP	3	3	6
Sanctions	2	0	2
Total	66	61	127

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

**Shelter Home
Days in Residence
Chart 47**



The average length of stay in 2022 was 8.8 days, down from 11.2 days in 2021. 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 2022, 86% stayed less than 20 days.

**Shelter Home
Average Daily Population
Table 48**

Month	Boys	Girls	Total
January	1.4	1.0	2.4
February	2.4	0.6	3.0
March	1.8	1.4	3.2
April	1.3	3.3	4.6
May	0.6	2.1	2.7
June	3.1	2.0	5.1
July	2.6	1.4	4.0
August	1.6	0.5	2.1
September	1.9	0.8	2.7
October	1.1	1.4	2.5
November	1.9	2.0	3.9
December	1.6	1.3	2.9
Total Averages	1.8	1.5	3.3

The average daily population for 2022 was 3.3, an increase from 3.0 in 2021. Largely due to COVID protocols, the average daily population decreased significantly since 2019 when it was 7.2. As illustrated in the following table, the 10-year average daily population is 6.4.

Shelter Home Average Daily Population for years 2013 – 2022
Table 49

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
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
2022	1.8	1.5	3.3
Total	4.0	2.4	6.4

Race of Admissions to Shelter Home
Table 50

Race	Male	Female
Black	33	41
Hispanic	2	1
Multi-Racial	8	5
Native American	0	1
White	23	13
Total	66	61

Minority members represented 72% of the Shelter Home population in 2022, which is the same percentage as 2021. White youth represented 28% of admissions in 2022.

Offense or Basis for Shelter Home Admission*
Table 51

Reason for Referral	Number
Arson	1
Battery	27
Burglary	11
Capias	3
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	1
CHIPS/Protective Custody	22
Computer Crimes	1
Court Ordered Nonsecure Custody	1
Courtesy Hold	21
Criminal Damage to Property	18
Discharge Bodily Fluid at PO	5
Disorderly Conduct	28
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	10
Emergency Change of Placement (.357)	6
Fugitive From Out of State	1
Intimidation of a Victim	1
Obstructing	3
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent	11
OMWOC-Passenger	14
Physical Abuse of a Child	1
Possession of Burglary Tools	2
Possession of Dangerous Weapon	2
Possession of a Firearm	1
Receiving Stolen Property	5
Resisting	12
Runaway	1
Sanctions	2
Sexual Assault of a Child	1
Stalking	1
Strangulation	6
Swatting	2
Theft	1
Violation of TRO or Injunction	1
Warrant	1

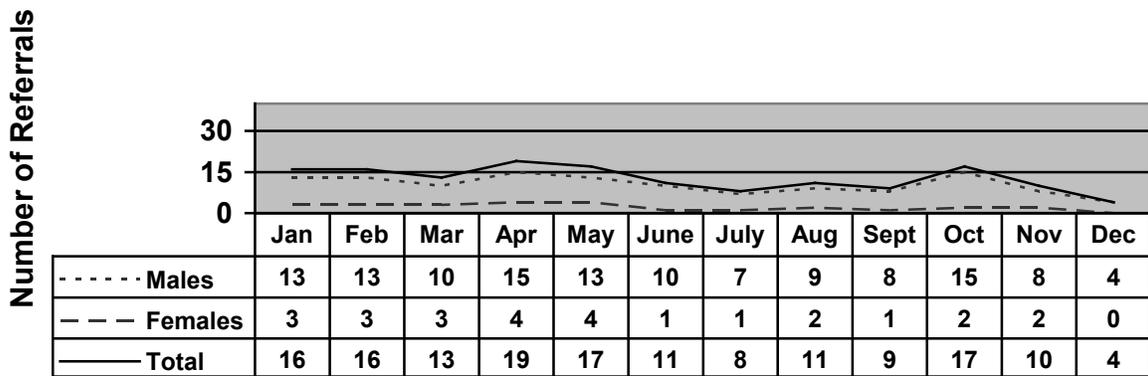
*Multiple reasons for referral can occur.

Disorderly Conduct (28) and Battery (27) were the most frequent reasons for Shelter Home placements in 2022.

Home Detention Program

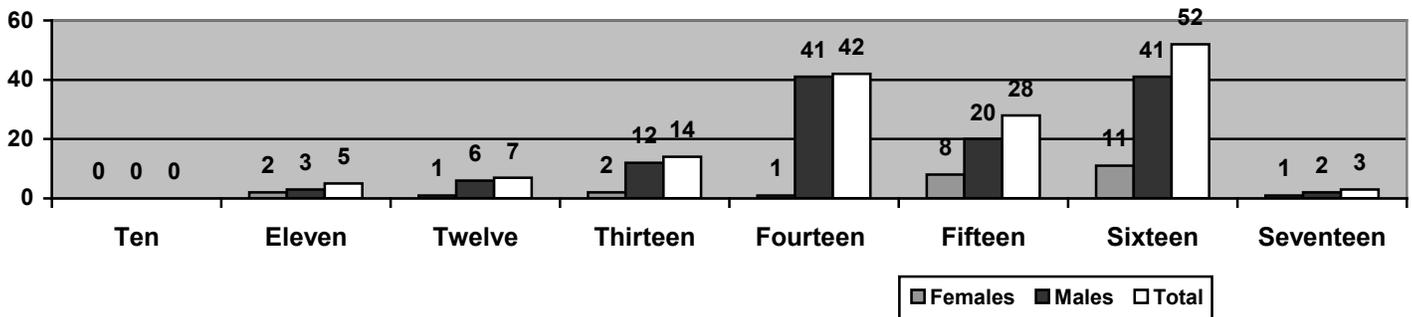
The Dane County Juvenile Court Home Detention Program (HDP) is designed to work with youth and their families on a short term basis to enable the youth to continue living at home and avoid the need for Secure Custody (detention) or alternative placement. HDP may also be assigned by the court to help monitor compliance with rules of supervision for a brief period subsequent to a court disposition. The goal is to help the youth remain at home, in school, and in the community.

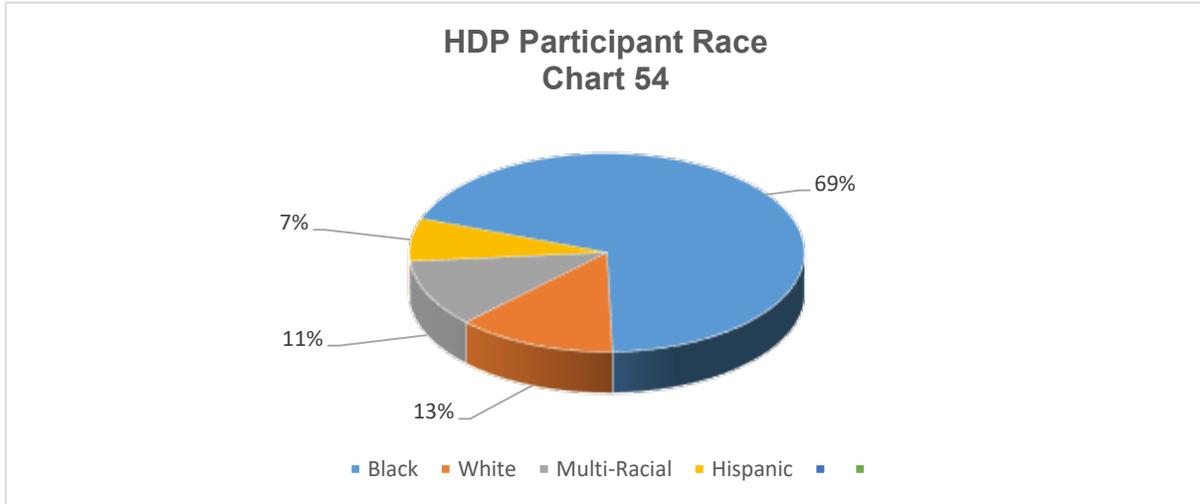
Referrals to HDP Per Month
Chart 52



A total of 151 cases were assigned to HDP in 2022, an increase from 121 cases in 2021. The length of time for which youth were under HDP supervision, starting in 2022 and in some cases extending into 2023, ranged from 1 to 162 days. Males comprised eighty-three percent of the referrals, whereas females comprised seventeen percent. Most of the youth assigned to HDP (81%) were between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. The following charts categorically illustrate the race and age of youth assigned to HDP in 2022, when available.

Age of HDP Referrals
Chart 53





Youth are assigned to HDP supervision through a court disposition or under temporary custody orders. Seventy-five percent of assigned youth in 2022 were under an order of Non-Secure Custody. Youth court-ordered to HDP as a bridge to the Neighborhood Intervention Program (NIP) or Briarpatch Youth Services (BYS) comprised twenty-three percent of HDP referrals. Youth under a Temporary Release from Secure Custody accounted for the remaining HDP cases assigned in 2022. All of the assigned youth were alleged or adjudicated delinquent.

Table 55

Custody Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	94	20	114
Temporary Release/Secure Custody*	2	1	3
Court Ordered-Bridge to NIP/BYS	29	5	34
Total	125	26	151

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

Youth 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 youth's behavior to the Court. Table 56 lists the self-reported schools that each youth attended at the time of intake.

Table 56

School	Total
Alternative	9
Badger Ridge	6
Black Hawk	7
Capital High	10
Cherokee	6
East	16
Glacier Drumlin	1
Home School	1
Jefferson	2
LaFollette	15
Memorial	25
Middleton	2
Monona Grove	1
Mount Horeb	2
O'Keeffe	3
Oregon	1
Out of County	1
Sennett	1
Shabazz	2
Stoughton	3
Sun Prairie	22
Toki	3
Verona	3
West	7
Whitehorse	4
Wright	4
Total	151

CASA of Dane & Columbia Counties

The Court Appointed Special Advocates (“CASA”) program of Dane & Columbia Counties operates as part of the Canopy Center. CASA of Dane & Columbia Counties follows the National Court Appointed Special Advocate Association model of programming. Initially the two counties operated separately, but in June of 2022, we successfully completed a merger and now operate as one program.

CASA trains and supports community volunteer advocates who are assigned by juvenile division 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. CASA of Dane & Columbia Counties 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 CASA of Dane & Columbia Counties Program in 2022: 105

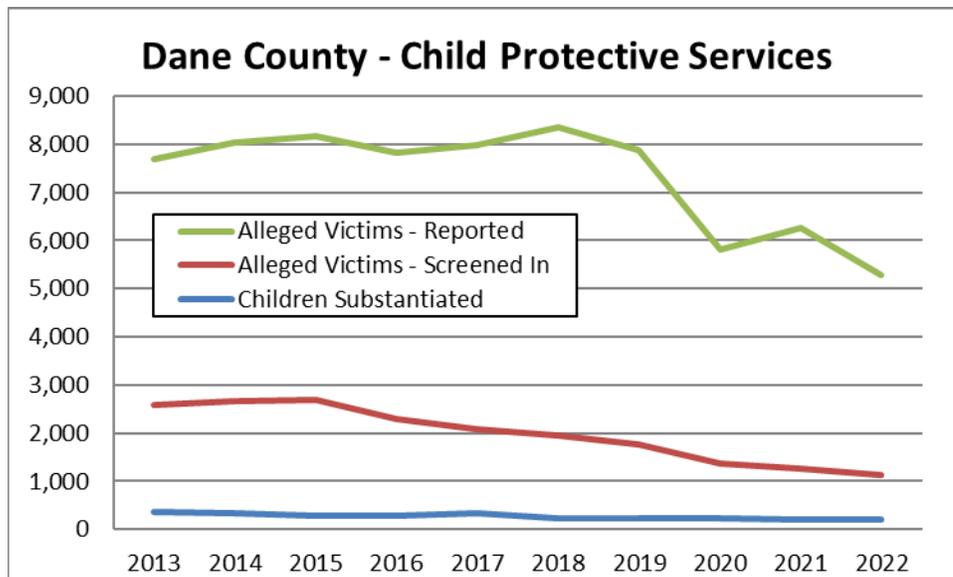
- Dane County children served: 63
- Ages of kids served in Dane County:
 - 0-2: 1
 - 2-4: 8
 - 5-14: 32
 - 15-18+: 22
- Dane County CASA Volunteer hours spent in 2022: 1,497.5
- Placement of kids in Dane County served by the CASA program in 2022 (where kids spent a majority of the year):
 - Biological home: 17
 - Kinship placement: 10
 - Foster care: 25
 - Residential placement: 7
 - Other: 4
- Number of children involved in different types of cases served by the Dane County CASA program in 2022 (if more than one applies, both counted):
 - CHIPS: 45
 - Youth Justice: 11
 - JIPS: 9
 - TPR: 2

Child Protective Services

Allegations of abuse or neglect of children in Dane County are referred to the Dane County Department of Human Services’ Child Protective 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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alleged Victims Reported	7,689	8,045	8,160	7,832	7,974	8,361	7,886	5,815	6,272	5,285
Alleged Victims Screened-In	2,594	2,652	2,700	2,300	2,090	1,955	1,768	1,371	1,249	1,132
Substantiated Victims	362	339	280	280	325	218	219	217	206	212

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



The number of alleged victims reported to CPS stayed around 8,000 from 2013 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 before decreasing 16% from 2021 to 2022. The number of alleged victims screened-in

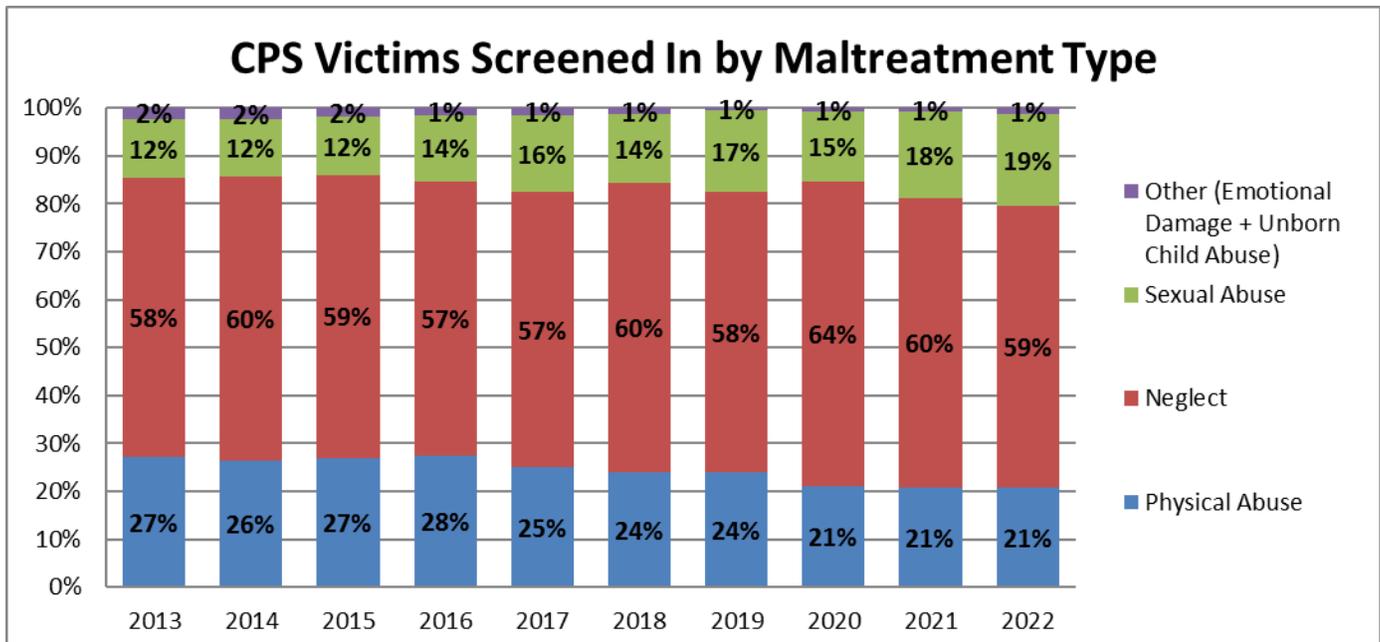
increased from 2013-2015 and then decreased through 2022 to a ten year low. The number of youth who were substantiated has decreased from high 200's to 300's from 2013-2017 to low 200's from 2018-2022.

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Physical Abuse	783	768	824	720	586	520	468	316	289	262
Neglect	1,682	1,739	1,809	1,494	1,348	1,307	1,141	952	840	740
Sexual Abuse	357	348	368	365	380	309	332	220	254	243
Other*	64	67	58	37	33	28	11	11	10	16
Total	2,886	2,922	3,059	2,616	2,347	2,164	1,952	1,499	1,393	1,261

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

The chart below shows the data above as a percentage of the total. For example, in 2022, there were 740 alleged victims of neglect out of 1,261 total allegations or 59%. The percent of Sexual Abuse has grown while Other (Emotional Damage and Unborn Child Abuse) have stayed steady over time. The percent of Physical Abuse has decreased from 27% in 2013 to 21% in 2022 while Neglect been stable around 59%.



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 of abuse/neglect.

Dane County Population Age 0-17 by Race and Ethnicity										
Race / Ethnicity	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
White	77,671	77,801	77,923	77,982	77,653	77,299	77,190	76,983	76,983	76,983
Black	11,367	11,321	11,358	11,482	11,650	11,650	11,634	11,533	11,533	11,533
Native American	390	412	401	408	382	396	400	380	380	380
Asian	7,192	7,461	7,626	7,923	8,207	8,236	8,297	8,292	8,292	8,292
Hispanic	11,870	12,136	12,372	12,730	12,817	12,979	12,993	13,027	13,027	13,027
Total	108,490	109,131	109,680	110,525	110,709	110,560	110,514	110,215	110,215	110,215

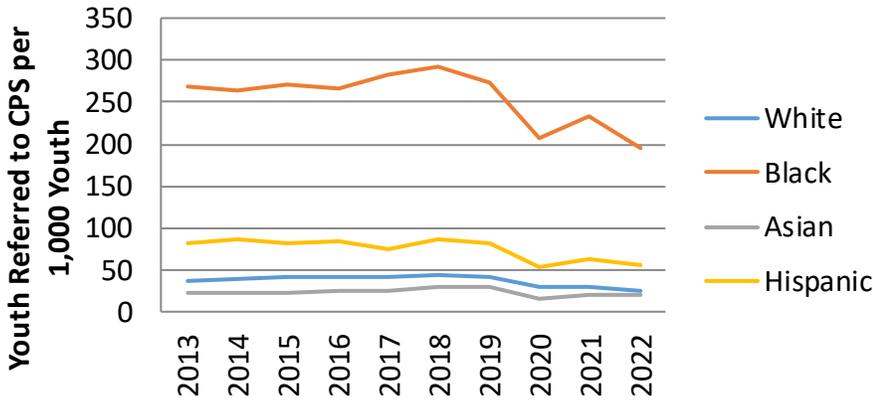
Unique Youth per Access Report Referred to CPS by Race										
Race / Ethnicity	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
White	2,896	3,142	3,336	3,264	3,274	3,421	3,186	2,358	2,395	1,918
Black	3,061	2,992	3,082	3,068	3,306	3,401	3,181	2,382	2,687	2,245
Native American	98	117	95	120	121	115	143	133	100	79
Asian	174	180	181	205	216	242	242	132	169	177
Hispanic	974	1,051	1,017	1,077	962	1,113	1,077	707	824	742
Unknown	486	563	449	98	95	69	57	103	97	124
Total	7,689	8,045	8,160	7,832	7,974	8,361	7,886	5,815	6,272	5,285

CPS Reports Screened In by Race										
Race	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
White	895	998	1,014	797	739	668	589	424	375	321
Black	1,219	1,160	1,172	1,064	988	869	853	677	623	576
Native American	32	42	35	46	43	35	32	40	29	20
Asian	65	68	72	82	47	62	58	25	36	36
Hispanic	373	380	399	308	269	319	235	204	184	177
Unknown	10	4	8	3	4	2	1	1	2	2
Total	2,594	2,652	2,700	2,300	2,090	1,955	1,768	1,371	1,249	1,132

Substantiated Screen-In's by Race										
Race	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
White	127	107	101	107	116	80	86	68	71	53
Black	158	157	122	119	150	90	86	99	89	98
Native American	7	10	2	6	7	5	6	5	5	2
Asian	11	7	5	7	5	1	6	2	6	10
Hispanic	58	58	50	41	47	42	35	43	35	49
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	362	339	280	280	325	218	219	217	206	212

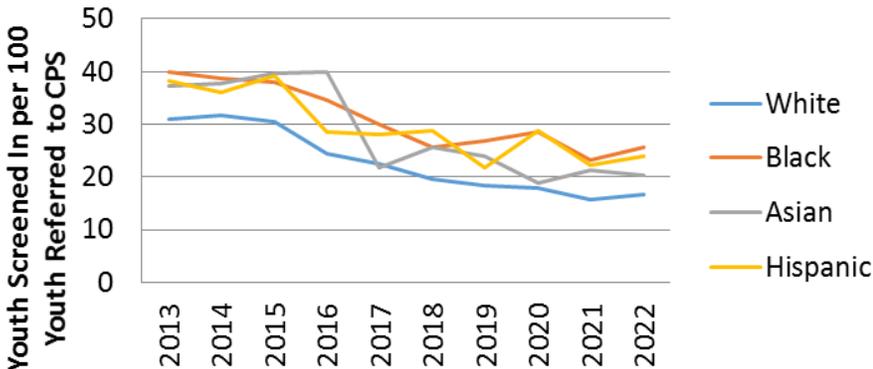
The tables below are used to compare rates of referral, screen-in, and substantiation by Race and Ethnicity

Youth Referred to CPS per 1,000 by Race



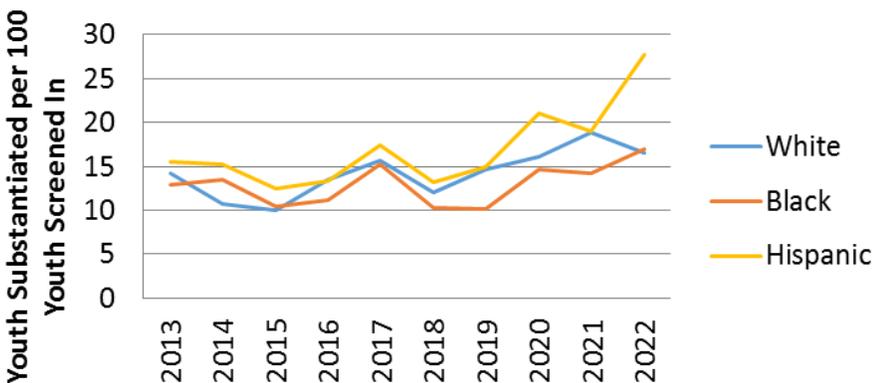
The rate of Referral to CPS for Black Youth decreased from 269 to 194 per 1,000 while the rate for White Youth decreased from 37 to 25 per 1,000 from 2013 to 2022. In 2022, the referral rate of Black Youth to CPS was 7.8 times higher than that of White Youth.

Youth Screened In per 100 Youth Referred by Race



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

Youth Substantiated per 100 Youth Screened In by Race



White and Black Youth had similar Substantiation rates across time. Hispanic Youth are typically substantiated at slightly higher rates than White Youth. Asian Youth have been removed from this chart 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 youth is taken into custody and is under a temporary physical custody order.

In some cases, referrals may contain several “counts” or charges for one individual, 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 had been on a decreasing trend since 2019 and remained similar to 2021.

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

Race	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	AVG
White	322	264	299	279	266	278	292	175	132	183	249
Black	710	538	484	460	594	714	727	519	412	344	550
Native American	0	9	1	3	0	0	4	8	4	1	3
Asian	7	10	7	4	14	13	13	8	5	15	10
Hispanic	46	58	52	58	50	56	91	54	51	74	59
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
# of Referrals	1,085	879	843	804	924	1061	1127	764	606	617	871

Source: Dane County Human Services database

Juvenile Court Petitions filed

The following table lists the 15 year history of Juvenile Court Petitions filed with the Dane County Circuit Court. There was a 21% increase in formal delinquency petitions and 13% increase in CHIPS petitions in 2022 when compared to 2021.

2008-2022											
YEAR	DEL	WAIVER	CHIPS	TPR	JIPS	JI	JG	EXT/VAC CD	PPR/PPRH	OTHER	TOTAL
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	2839
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	2334
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
2022	503	10	124	78	40	27	176	29	281	428	1696
AVG	611	13	199	100	39	40	183	17	457	960	2619
"OTHER" includes all Ext/Rev &/or Change of Placement.											

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 youth in Detention was also collected in the State's Juvenile Secure Detention Registry (JS DR). With this more accurate and efficient method of dealing with statistics, the ability to deliver information about the trends and patterns affecting the youth of Dane County is greatly enhanced.

“Thank You” to all of the agencies who contributed to this report. Questions, comments, or suggestions regarding this report, and/or the Juvenile Court Program generally, would be welcome and should be directed towards any of the persons listed below. Past reports can be found on the department's website at: <https://juvenilecourt.countyofdane.com/>

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