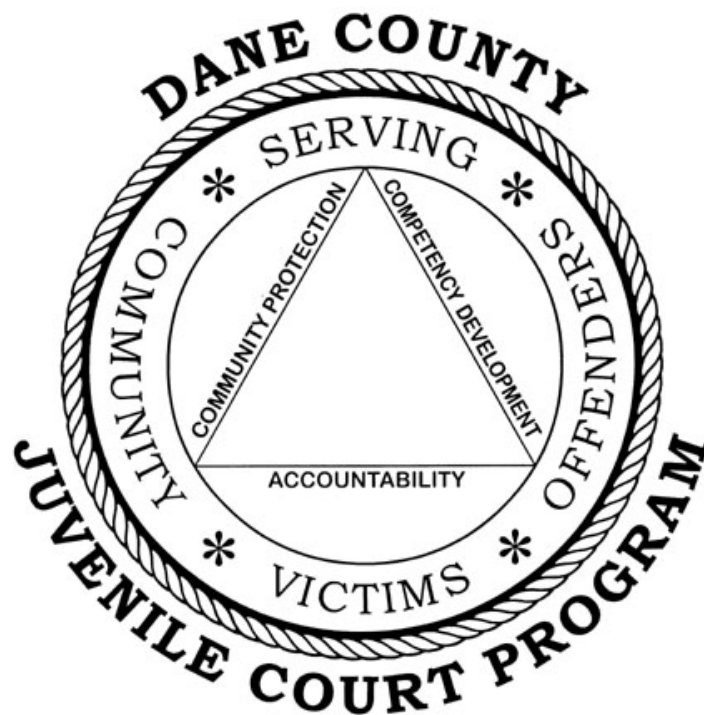


DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



ANNUAL REPORT 2008

DANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

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JUVENILE COURT PROGRAM

The **Juvenile Court Program** (JCP) began under the 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** began in 1978 (YRP was moved 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 whom the law enforcement agency apprehending the juvenile is unable to release the juvenile to a parent, guardian, or other responsible adult and/or in situations in which the law enforcement officer believes the juvenile should be referred for secure custody. 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/day.

Juvenile Detention Center:

The Juvenile Detention Center's mission is to provide a physically and emotionally safe and secure environment for juveniles placed temporarily by the court and to provide them with the opportunity to learn new skills that will enable them to contribute to the community when they leave. The Detention Center has a capacity of 24 juveniles and is located on the 2nd floor of the City-County Building. Juveniles are held in Detention primarily because: (1) There is reason to believe that if released they would cause harm to other persons, (2) There is reason to believe that if released they would be unavailable for further court proceedings, and (3) They have been found to be in violation of a valid court order and rules of supervision. The majority of juveniles (approx. 75%) are held in Detention primarily while their court process and disposition is pending. The program operates 24-hours/day.

The Shelter Home:

The Shelter Home provides non-secure (unlocked) residential services for juveniles who may 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 up to 8 boys and 8 girls who are involved in the delinquency or CHIPS systems and is located at 2402 Atwood Ave. Juveniles may stay at the Shelter Home for up to 60 days. The program operates 24-hours/day.

Home Detention Program:

The Home Detention Program is an alternative to detention or non-secure placement of youth. There is no time limit, though 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, the 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 NIP or CAP by providing supervision to help maintain the situation at home pending services being in place.

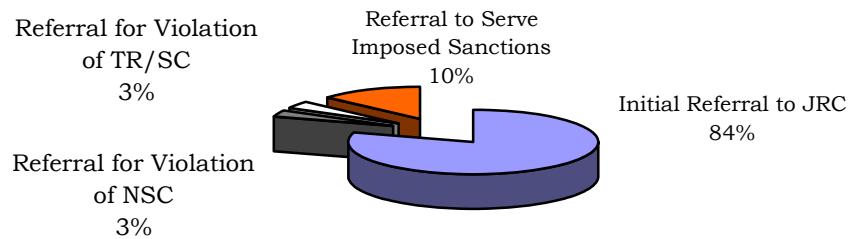
The year 2008 presented another busy year for each of the agencies within, or involved with, the Juvenile Court Program. This report seeks to compile information obtained from the above named agencies into a single resource. The goal is to share what is known, statistically speaking, about those who were involved with the Juvenile Court Program last year. Information from **The Dane County Department of Human Services** is provided to illustrate the entirety of juvenile involvement with the Dane County Court system.

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 program’s agencies work hard to maintain a safe environment for the youth and families they serve. The Annual Report is one of the tools that the agencies involved with the Juvenile Court Program use to monitor their own performance and to address recurrent, or newly emerging, patterns and/or community needs.

Juvenile Reception Center

The Juvenile Reception Center (JRC) is Dane County's point of referral for juveniles alleged to have committed a delinquent act and not released directly to a parent, guardian or other responsible adult. The Juvenile Reception Center also provides a number of other services pertaining to the physical custody of juveniles including the coordination of information with the courts, human services and law enforcement.

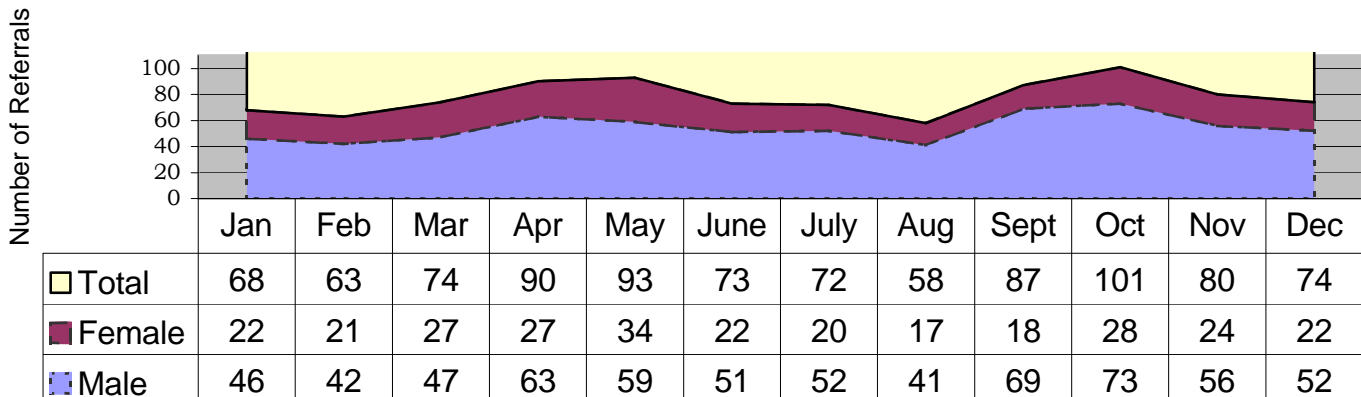
Reasons for Referral to JRC
Table 1



A total of 933 juveniles, between the ages of 10 and 17, were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center in the year 2008. The chart above provides a percentile breakdown of four referral categories for which juveniles were referred to JRC. Eighty-three percent of the juveniles were referred to JRC for an initial intake. This number includes juveniles referred pursuant to a Court Order; a Warrant; a Capias; to serve Sanctions, and/or for a new delinquency. Three percent of the referrals to the Reception Center were for allegedly violating the terms of an existing custody order for a Temporary Release from Secure Custody (TR/SC). Another three percent of the referrals to the Reception Center were for allegedly violating the terms of an existing Non-Secure Custody order (NSC). The remaining ten percent came to JRC to be placed in the Juvenile Detention Center to serve imposed sanction days (See **Sanctions** for more information). The following chart illustrates the number of referrals per month in 2008, with May and October having the highest numbers. March and October were the busiest in 2007.

Referrals Per Month

Table 2



At the time a juvenile is referred to JRC for an initial custody decision, the on duty counselor determines the appropriateness of placing the juvenile under a temporary custody order. If appropriate 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 seems appropriate, the counselor may place the child at the Dane County Shelter Home, back in the parental 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, counselors at the Juvenile Reception Center are given a directive from the Court as to the most appropriate placement for a referred juvenile.

Placement of Initial Referrals to JRC 2008

Table 3

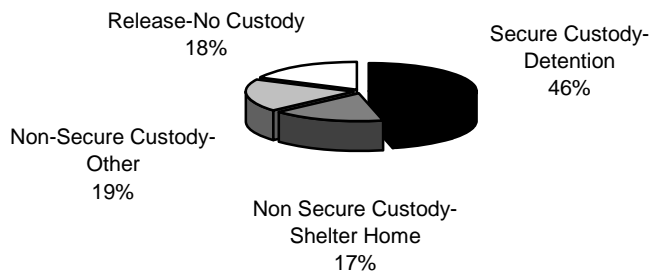


Table 3 illustrates a percentile breakdown of the determination of the need for custody and the subsequent placements for juveniles referred for an initial intake in 2008. Forty-six percent were placed in Secure Custody (SC). A portion of those juveniles placed under Secure Custody were so placed under Court Order. For more information regarding **Juvenile Referral Categories** please look to the corresponding subheading on page 5. 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 and 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 initial intake reflects the severity of the alleged delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in the year 2008. The **alleged violations of criminal statutes** for which juveniles were referred are discussed in greater detail later in this section.

According to year 2008 statistics, thirty-six percent of all referrals for an initial custody decision resulted in a determination of the need for Non-Secure Custody. Of that thirty-six percent, slightly less than half were placed under Non-Secure Custody at the Dane County Shelter Home (See **Juvenile Shelter Home** for greater detail), including those who are placed under an Emergency Custody basis and by Briarpatch. The other nineteen percent of juveniles placed under non-secure custody in 2008 were placed in one of the following placements: parental home, foster home, group home, the home of a relative, or with a responsible adult. 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; or
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; 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 SC. 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 activities.

All juveniles who are referred to the Juvenile Reception Center for an initial 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. Eighteen percent of all juveniles referred for an initial custody decision in 2008 were released. Juveniles in this category were either not found to fit the requirements for non-secure or secure custody, or it was determined that adequate supervision and services were already in place for the juvenile and his or her family. The following table presents a history of

¹ Adapted from Chapter **938.208 (1)** though **(6)**.

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

initial intake decisions made by the Juvenile Reception Center over the past ten years.

Table 4

Placements of Referrals for Intake:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Secure Custody	57%	55%	57%	58%	56%	53%	50%	45%	41%	46%
Non-Secure Shelter	12%	14%	11%	14%	15%	17%	17%	19%	18%	17%
Non-Secure Other	7%	8%	11%	7%	11%	9%	14%	18%	24%	19%
Outright Released	24%	23%	21%	21%	18%	21%	19%	18%	17%	18%
Total	924	794	768	739	808	782	868	927	946	933

The table shows that the overall number of referrals for intake fell slightly in 2008, while the number of juveniles placed under Secure Custody rose. The number of juveniles placed under Non-Secure Custody at the Shelter Home in 2008 decreased from the previous year. Additionally, the number of juveniles placed under Non-Secure Custody somewhere other than the Shelter Home decreased. The number of initial intakes that were released without a temporary custody status remained similar to the previous year's total.

JRC Referral Categories

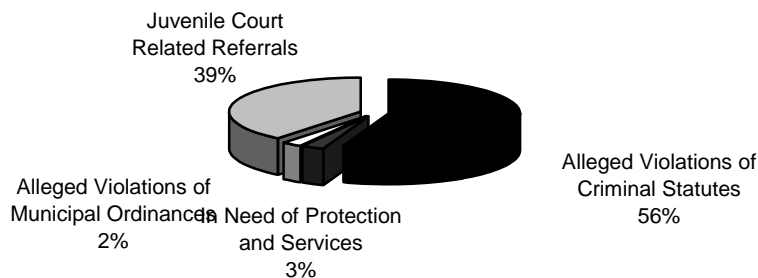
Juveniles referred to the Juvenile Reception Center are divided into four main referral categories. The categories are:

1. Juveniles alleged to have violated one or more criminal statutes.
2. Juveniles alleged to be in need of protection or services.
3. Juveniles alleged to have violated one or more municipal ordinances.
4. Juveniles in the "other" category (Court Order, Sanctions, Capias, etc.)

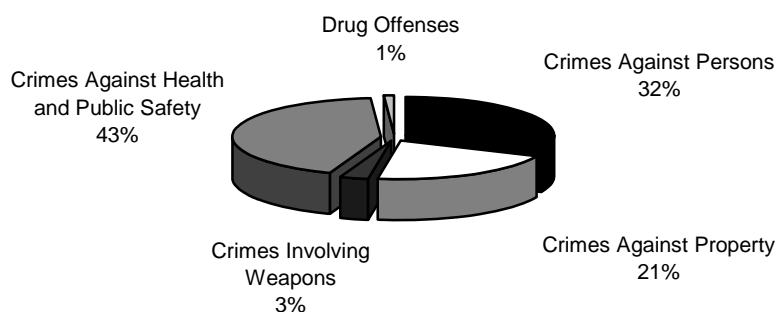
The percentage of juveniles listed in each category of Table 5 reflects only that a juvenile referred to JRC fit into that category. Juveniles can potentially fall into more than one referral category and may be entered more than once in each category. For instance, a juvenile who is referred for underage drinking, and who has also been charged with Battery and Disorderly Conduct, will be entered once in Category Three and twice in Category One.

JRC Referral Categories

Table 5



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



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 2008. Disorderly Conduct (185), in conjunction with entries for Obstruction (16) and Resisting (28), represent all but 49 of the 278 entries recorded for this category. Entries for Obstruction and Resisting were higher for males, which may indicate that males were more likely to continue their disruptive behavior even after the arrival of law enforcement. Table 7 provides a list of all delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

Table 7

Crimes Against Public Health And Safety	Male	Female	Total
Bomb Scare	4	2	6
Disorderly Conduct (DC)	130	55	185
Disorderly Conduct while Armed	30	9	39
Eluding	1	1	2
Obstruction	10	6	16
Operating After Suspension (Traffic)	1	0	1
Resisting	21	7	28
Unlawful Use of Telephone	1	0	1
Total	198	80	278

Crimes Against Persons

Juveniles referred for allegedly committing offenses against other persons represented the second largest percentage, thirty-two percent, of the five subsections. Battery charges represented over half of the entries in this subsection (119). Males were also alleged to have committed the majority of all sex offenses (96%). Table 8 provides a list of all delinquencies for which juveniles were referred in this subsection.

Table 8

Crimes Against Persons	Male	Female	Total
Battery	50	32	82
-Domestic	5	3	8
-Group	2	1	3
-Substantial	8	3	11
-Substantial (Group)	3	0	3
-To a Police Officer	3	5	8
-To School Officials	1	3	4
Criminal Trespass to Dwelling/Land	10	3	13
False Imprisonment	1	0	1
Hit and Run	1	0	1
Intimidation of a Victim	5	1	6
Intimidation of a Witness	1	0	1
Physical Abuse of a Child	3	0	3
Reckless Abuse of a Child	1	0	1
Reckless Endangering of a Child (2nd Degree)	4	1	5
Reckless Endangering Safety	4	3	7
Robbery	3	0	3
-Armed	2	0	2
-Attempted	4	0	4
-Strong Armed	7	4	11
1st Degree Sexual Assault	5	0	5
2nd Degree Sexual Assault	2	0	2
4th Degree Sexual Assault	2	0	2
Sexual Assault—Repeated Acts of Same Child	2	0	2
1st Degree Sexual Assault of a Child	12	1	13
Violation of TRO or Injunction	0	2	2
Total	141	62	203

Crimes Against Property

In 2008, entries for males again outnumbered those for females in the subsection of Crimes Against Property. Criminal Damage to Property (35) and Theft (31) charges accounted for nearly half of the 135 entries in this subsection.

Table 9

Crimes Against Property	Male	Female	Total
Arson	1	0	1
Burglary Commercial	4	0	4
Burglary Residential	22	0	22
Criminal Damage To Property (CDTP)	26	9	35
Entry Into a Locked Vehicle	2	0	2
Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent (OMVWOC)	21	4	25
Receiving Stolen Property	2	0	2
Retail Theft	5	6	11
Theft	26	5	31
Total	111	24	135

Drug Offenses and Crimes Involving Weapons

The majority of entries for Crimes Involving Weapons were for Disorderly Conduct While Armed (39 of 62).

Table 10

Crimes Involving Weapons	Male	Female	Total
Armed Robbery	2	0	2
Armed Residential Burglary	2	0	2
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	10	0	10
Dangerous Weapon On School Grounds Other Than a Gun	4	0	4
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	30	9	39
Possession of a Dangerous Weapon By Child	2	1	3
Possession of a Firearm Replica	2	0	2
Total	52	10	62

Males constituted all of the entries for drug related offenses.

Table 11

Drug Offenses	Male	Female	Total
Possession of a Controlled Substance	4	0	4
Marijuana Possession	2	0	2
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	1	0	1
Total	7	0	7

Table 12

Most Prominant Criminal Offenses Referred - All

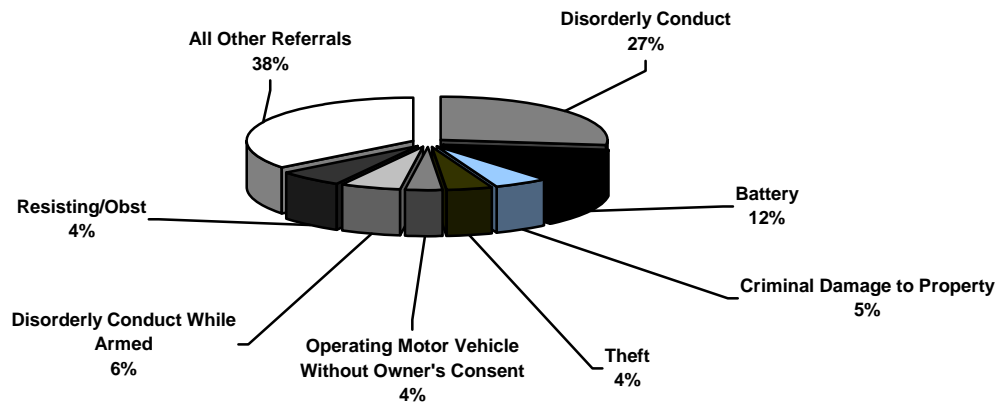


Table 13
Most Prominent Referrals-Female

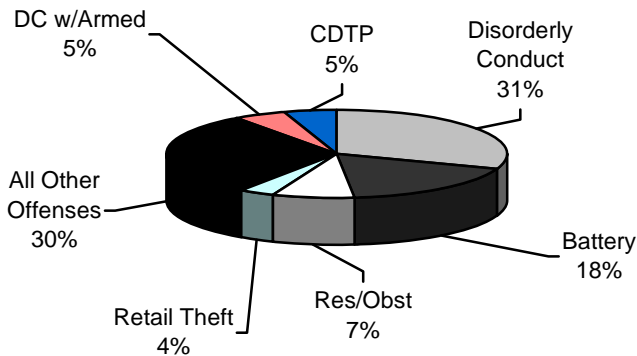
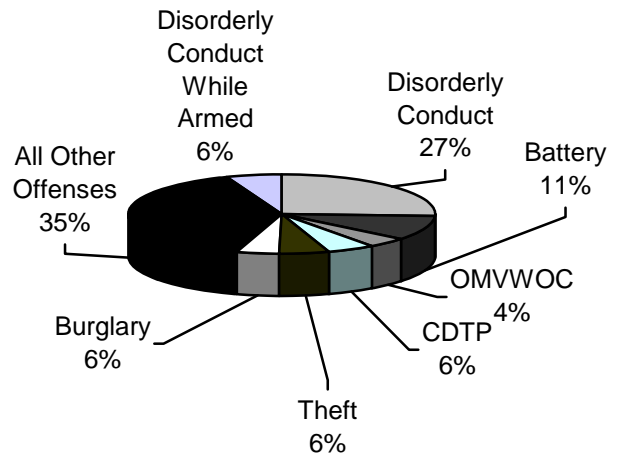


Table 14
Most Prominent Referrals - Male



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

This referral category includes referrals to JRC for reasons not governed by law violations, municipal citations, or court orders. Juveniles alleged to be uncontrollable, habitual truants or dropouts from school are referred to as Juveniles In Need of Protection or Services (JIPS). Children suffering from illness, injury, or in immediate danger from their surroundings continue to be referred to as Children In Need of Protection or Services (CHIPS).

In 2008, 79 juveniles were referred for JIPS and CHIPS purposes. Juveniles who were referred to JRC as a runaway were likely to have either runaway from a Dane County Group Home, or to have run away from a placement outside of Dane County. The following table describes the population referred to JRC as being JIPS or CHIPS.

Table 15

CHIPS and JIPS Referrals	Male	Female	Total
Briarpatch	4	9	13
Illness, Injury, Immediate Danger (CHIPS)	15	20	35
Runaway From Dane County	5	6	11
Runaway From Other County or State	15	5	20
Total	39	40	79

Category Three: Alleged Ordinance Violations

Law enforcement personnel may issue citations to juveniles who violate municipal ordinances, which may include issuance of 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 referred pursuant to other offenses. In 2008, 28 entries were made for juveniles referred for municipal citations. This number does include those referrals where a juvenile accrued a municipal citation in addition to other delinquency allegations.

Category Four: Juvenile Court Related Referrals

Category four includes juveniles taken into custody for reasons related to an order of the Court. Juveniles in this category may be referred to JRC directly after a Court hearing or from a Juvenile Correctional facility so as to be available for Court in Dane County. Juveniles in this category may also be referred to JRC pursuant to a directive by the Court itself for failure to appear (a Capias) or at the request of the Dane County District Attorney's office (a Warrant).

Juveniles referred to JRC pursuant to Court related activities or orders represent forty percent of all referrals to JRC. The information provided in the Table 16 gives a more in depth description of this population and the various reasons for referral.

Table 16

Juvenile Court Related Referrals	Male	Female	Total
Capias	51	31	82
Court Ordered Custody	23	6	29
Court Ordered Home Detention	88	38	126
DOJC Aftercare Violation	16	4	20
Traffic Offense	2	0	2
Sanctions	102	48	150
Warrant	11	3	14
Writ	11	1	12
Total	304	131	435

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, Home Detention Program). The JRC database is the primary source by which this statistic is measured. Table 17 below illustrates the various placements to which juveniles were released in 2008.

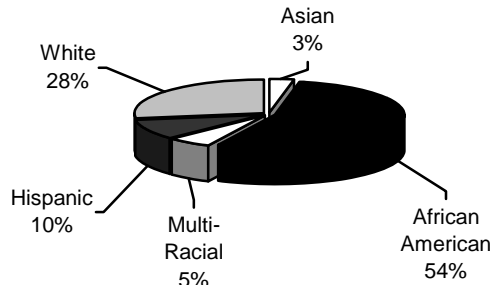
Table 17

Place of Release	Male	Female	Total
AWOL	5	9	14
Briarpatch	6	10	16
Dane County Department of Human Services	9	1	10
Department of Corrections	98	20	118
Foster Home	65	34	99
Group Home	55	37	92
Jail	1	0	1
Other County Human Services	5	0	5
Other County Sheriff's Department	22	1	23
Other State's Sheriff's Department	1	0	1
Parental Home	461	191	652
Relative's Home	25	20	45
Residential Treatment	106	37	143
Responsible Adult	7	0	7
Self	4	3	7
Shelter Home	3	1	4
Waived	1	0	1
Other	27	19	46
Total	901	383	1284

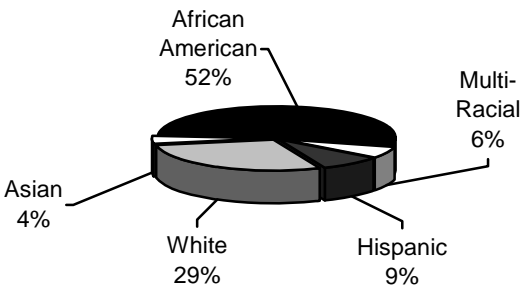
Gender, Race, Age, and Other Information

The juveniles referred for intake in 2008 can be described by a variety of characteristics. Seventy-one percent of the juveniles referred were male. White males constituted twenty-nine percent of all male referrals whereas African American males constituted fifty-three percent. White females constituted twenty-five percent of all female referrals while African American females constituted fifty-eight percent. The average age of youth referred was 14.78 years. The mode age for males was 15 years (twenty-eight percent) and for females it was 16 years (thirty-two percent). Year 2008 statistics, in regards to gender, race, and age, indicate an increase in Hispanic female youth referred, while referrals of Hispanic male youth declined. African American referrals of both genders saw an increase, particularly among females. The following charts and table provide a detailed illustration of the population referred to JRC for intake in 2008.

**Table 18
Race of Referral - All**



**Table 19
Race of Referral - Male**



**Table 20
Race of Referral - Female**

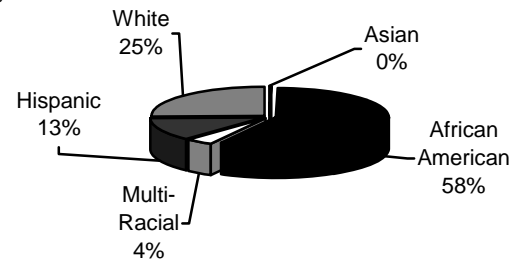
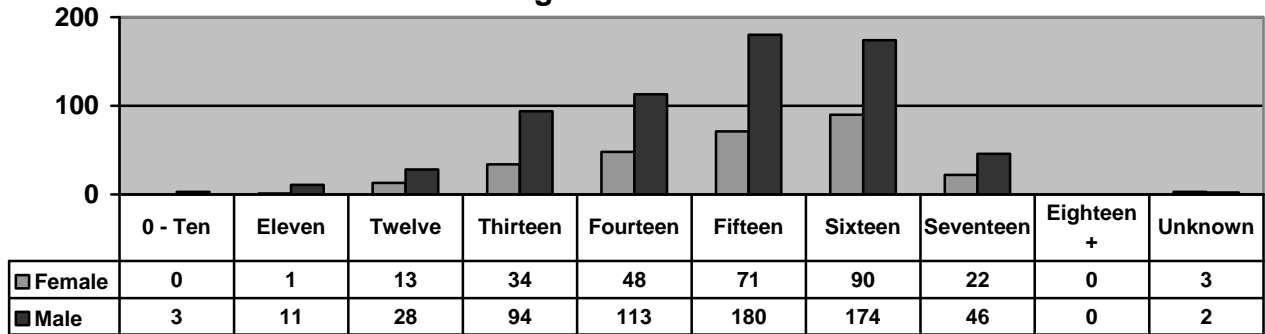


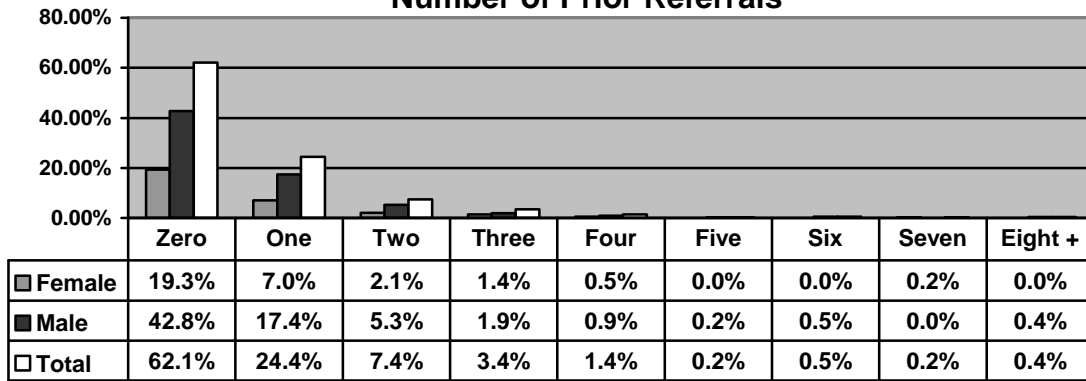
Table 21

Race	Male	Female	Total
Asian	26	1	27
African American	342	155	497
Multi-Racial	38	11	49
Hispanic	55	34	89
Native American	0	0	0
White	184	68	252
Unknown	6	13	19
Total	651	282	933

**Table 22
Age Of Referrals**



**Table 23
Number of Prior Referrals**



Referring And/Or Apprehending Agency

Juveniles were referred to the Juvenile Reception Center via 24 sources in 2008. The Madison Police Department continues to be the leading referral and/or apprehending agency. MPD referred thirty-five percent of the juveniles referred for intake. The Court was the second most prominent referring agency.

Table 24

Referring Agencies	Male	Female	Total
Belleville PD	2	0	2
Cottage Grove PD	3	0	3
Court	213	89	302
Cross Plains PD	3	0	3
Dane County Department of Human Services	26	29	55
Dane County Sheriff's Office	45	18	63
DeForest PD	2	0	2
Fitchburg PD	13	10	23
Madison PD	236	86	322
Marshall PD	2	0	2
McFarland PD	2	1	3
Middleton PD	5	2	7
Monona PD	3	1	4
Mount Horeb PD	2	0	2
Oregon PD	1	3	4
Other	35	12	47
Shorewood Hills PD	1	0	1
Stoughton PD	4	3	7
Sun Prairie PD	22	10	32
Town of Madison PD	3	2	5
Verona PD	6	3	9
Voluntary Admission	13	13	26
Waunakee PD	8	0	8
Wisconsin State Patrol	1	0	1
Total	651	282	933

Residence of Youth Referred to JRC

Tables 25 through 28 illustrate the residence of youth referred to JRC. Youth are counted for each referral to JRC which may result in more than one entry for a juvenile.

Table 25
Residence of Referred Juveniles

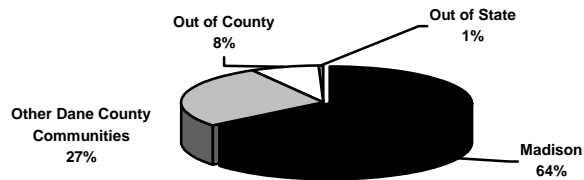


Table 26

Residence: Dane County	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	2	0	2
Blue Mounds	7	0	7
Cambridge	14	0	14
Cottage Grove	10	0	10
Cross Plains	14	4	18
Dane	5	4	9
DeForest	8	6	14
Fitchburg	39	25	64
Madison	790	322	1112
Marshall	1	0	1
Mazomanie	0	1	1
McFarland	14	1	15
Middleton	9	1	10
Monona	4	5	9
Mount Horeb	6	0	6
Oregon	18	17	35
Stoughton	9	8	17
Sun Prairie	107	31	138
Verona	28	17	45
Waunakee	54	5	59
Windsor	2	0	2
Total	1141	447	1588

Table 27

Residence: Other Counties	Male	Female	Total
Brown	2	1	3
Columbia	19	6	25
Dodge	2	1	3
Eau Claire	10	2	12
Grant	5	0	5
Iowa	2	0	2
Jefferson	2	0	2
Kenosha	2	1	3
La Crosse	1	5	6
Lincoln	3	0	3
Milwaukee	3	11	14
Outagamie	0	10	10
Portage	0	1	1
Racine	1	0	1
Rock	7	5	12
Sauk	10	1	11
Shawano	2	0	2
Walworth	1	0	1
Washburn	9	0	9
Waukesha	9	0	9
Waushara	0	1	1
Total	90	45	135

Table 28

Residence: Other States	Male	Female	Total
Illinois	3	2	5
Tennessee	4	0	4
Total	7	2	9

School Enrollment Status

Information regarding school enrollment is obtained at the time of the Juvenile Reception Center intake. 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	Male	Female	Total
East	58	24	82
Edgewood	0	2	2
LaFollette	80	32	112
Memorial	53	22	75
Shabazz	2	0	2
West	30	24	54
Total	223	104	327

Table 30

Middle and Elementary Schools	Male	Female	Total
Blackhawk	9	0	9
Cherokee	6	2	8
Crestwood	0	2	2
Hamilton	4	2	6
Jefferson	2	2	4
O'Keefe	26	2	28
Patrick Marshall	2	4	6
Savannah Oaks	3	1	4
Sennett	18	1	19
Sherman	4	10	14
Spring Harbor	1	0	1
Thoreau	1	0	1
Toki	11	2	13
Whitehorse	8	2	10
Wright	5	2	7
Total	100	32	132

Table 31

Other Madison Area Programs:	Male	Female	Total
Private, OFS, Home, GED, ALA, Replay, School w/in a School, etc.	44	17	61
Total	44	17	61

Table 32

Enrolled: Outside MMSD	Male	Female	Total
Belleville	2	0	2
Cambridge	2	0	2
Deerfield	1	0	1
DeForest	8	3	11
McFarland	3	1	4
Middleton	13	3	16
Monona	3	5	8
Mount Horeb	6	0	6
Oregon	6	6	12
Other	39	9	48
Out of County	3	1	4
Out of State	3	1	4
Stoughton	6	5	11
Sun Prairie	32	21	53
Verona	13	9	22
Waunakee	15	2	17
Wisconsin Heights	1	1	2
Total	156	67	223

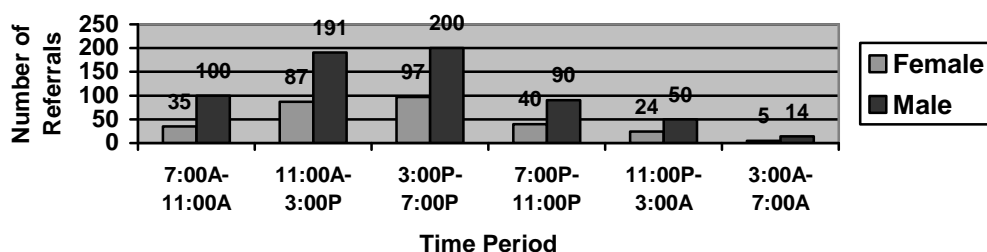
Table 33

Not Enrolled	Male	Female	Total
All Counties & States	34	16	50
Total	34	16	50

Time of Referral

The Juvenile Reception Center records the time of referral for each juvenile referred for intake. The time of referral provides an important look into number of intake decisions that occur outside of “normal” business hours of other county and private agencies. That knowledge may help inform other agencies of ways they could help JRC gather information for intake. It also provides insight to the Juvenile Reception Center staff 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.

Table 34
Referrals Per Time Period



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. In addition to completing intakes for the 933 referrals made in 2008, JRC counselors also admitted 131 juveniles to Detention to serve imposed sanction days. Additionally, 67 intakes were conducted for juveniles who were already under a temporary custody order at the time of intake.

Juvenile Reception Center 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 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 and also conducts admissions for male clients who are ordered to Secure Custody in Detention.

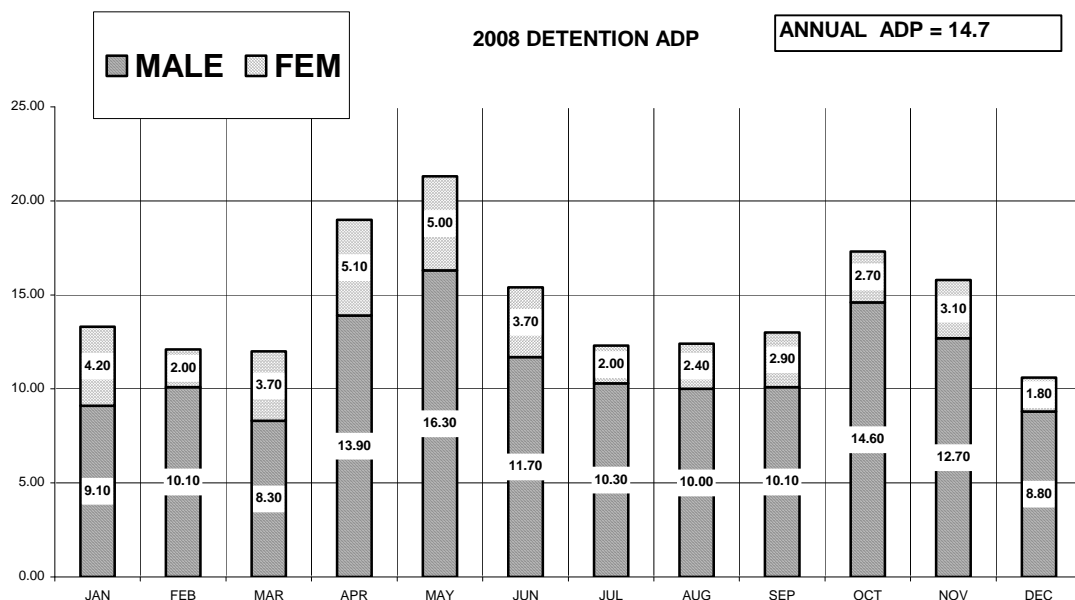
Juvenile Detention

The Dane County Juvenile Detention Home provides secure placement for up to 24 juveniles in need of secure confinement, primarily placed pending case planning and court disposition. There are 24 beds in Detention, although the population can exceed 24 for brief periods of time. Some juveniles are placed in Detention on the basis of a sanction for violating their court ordered rules of supervision. "OOC" denotes an out of county placement in Dane County Detention.

Table 35
DETENTION AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION FOR 2008

MONTH	MALE	FEM	OOC	TOTAL
JAN	9.1	4.2	0	13.3
FEB	10.1	2.0	0	12.1
MAR	8.3	3.7	0	12.0
APR	13.9	5.1	0	19.0
MAY	16.3	5.0	0	21.3
JUN	11.7	3.7	0	15.4
JUL	10.3	2.0	0	12.4
AUG	10.0	2.4	0	12.4
SEP	10.1	2.9	0	13.0
OCT	14.6	2.7	0	17.3
NOV	12.7	3.1	0.5	16.3
DEC	8.8	1.8	0.6	11.2
AVG	11.3	3.2	.09	14.7

Table 36

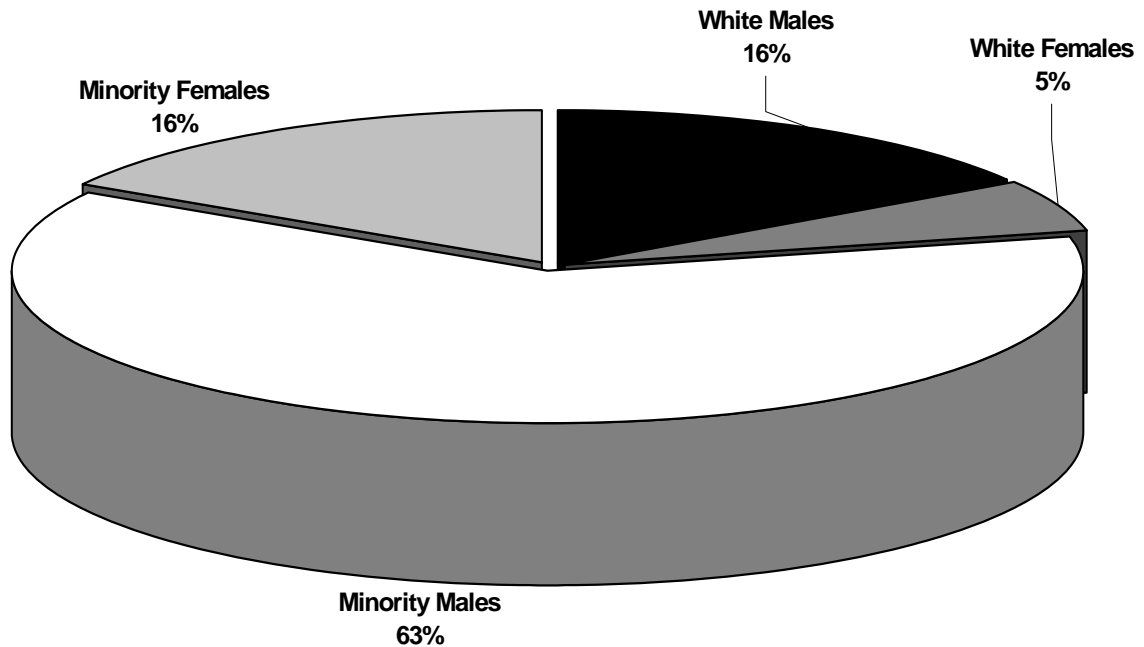


In 2008, approximately 79.0% of the juveniles in Detention were male and 79.0% of the juveniles in Detention were minority.

Table 37
2008 Detention Population by Race/Sex

Race/Sex	Average Daily Population (ADP)
White Males	2.34
White Females	0.81
Minority Males	9.19
Minority Females	2.40

Table 38
DETENTION ADP 2008 RACE/SEX



Juveniles were placed in Detention for a variety of reasons. As noted in tables 39 and 40, 32.8% of juveniles placed in Detention (191 juveniles) were placed on the basis of an intake decision related to a new delinquency allegation.

Table 39

2008 REASON FOR ADMISSION*						
REASON	FEMALES (148)		MALES (435)		TOTAL	
	NO.	% of total	NO.	% of total	NO.	%
NEW CHARGE	48	32.43%	143	32.87%	191	32.76%
SANCTIONS	52	35.14%	129	29.66%	181	31.05%
CAPIAS	26	17.57%	40	9.20%	66	11.32%
VIOL CUST ORDER	11	7.43%	63	14.48%	74	12.70%
VIOL DJC AFTERCARE	3	2.03%	24	5.52%	27	4.63%
HOLD FOR COURT	1	0.68%	14	3.22%	15	2.57%
OTHER	7	4.72%	21	4.83%	28	4.80%
WARRANT	0	0.00%	1	0.22%	1	0.17%
TOTAL	148	100.00%	435	100.00%	583	100.0%

Sanctions Ordered by Court/Imposed by 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 = Youth placed in Juv. Corrections; held pending return/revocation

Hold for Court = Youth placed in Juv. Corrections, returned to Dane Co. for court

Other = Youth returning from out of county placement, out of state/county runaways, youth returning from hospital, etc.

* Data based on Office of Justice Assistance Juvenile Secure Detention Register; data in this table may vary slightly from other data sources resulting in minor record duplications.

Table 41

DETENTION AVG AGE AND LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) 2008

RACE	NUMBER	AVG LOS	AVG AGE	DAYS OF CARE*	AGE TOTALS**
ALL	583	8.92	14.90	5198.1	8687.2
MALE	435	9.34	14.84	4062.9	6455.4
FEMALE	148	7.67	15.08	1135.2	2231.8
BLACK MALE	264	10.22	14.74	2698.1	3891.4
BLACK FEMALE	93	8.34	14.87	775.6	1382.9
WHITE MALE	121	6.97	14.94	843.4	1807.7
WHITE FEMALE	37	6.82	15.43	252.3	570.9
LATINO MALE	34	11.58	15.18	393.7	516.1
LATINO FEMALE	18	5.97	14.89	107.5	268.0
ASIAN MALE	16	8.03	15.00	128.5	240.0
ASIAN FEMALE	0	0.0	00.00	0	0.0
ALL MINORITY MALE	314	10.25	14.80	3218.5	4647.2
ALL MINORITY FEMALE	111	7.95	14.87	882.5	1650.6
ALL MINORITY	425	9.65	14.82	4101.3	6298.5

*Days Of Care = N X AVG LOS

**Age Totals = N X AVG AGE

Source: OJA Juvenile Secure Detention Register

JUVENILE DETENTION 2008

LENGTH OF STAY – RANGE

Number of Days	# Youth	% Youth
<1	96	16.47%
1-2	81	13.89%
2-3	56	9.61%
3-4	13	2.23%
4-6	59	10.12%
6-10	76	13.03%
10-15	83	14.23%
15-20	38	6.52%
20-25	33	5.66%
25-30	20	3.44%
30-40	15	2.55%
40-50	9	1.53%
50-60	4	0.68%
60-70	0	0.00%
70-80	0	0.00%
80-90	0	0.00%

Source: OJA Juvenile Secure Detention Register

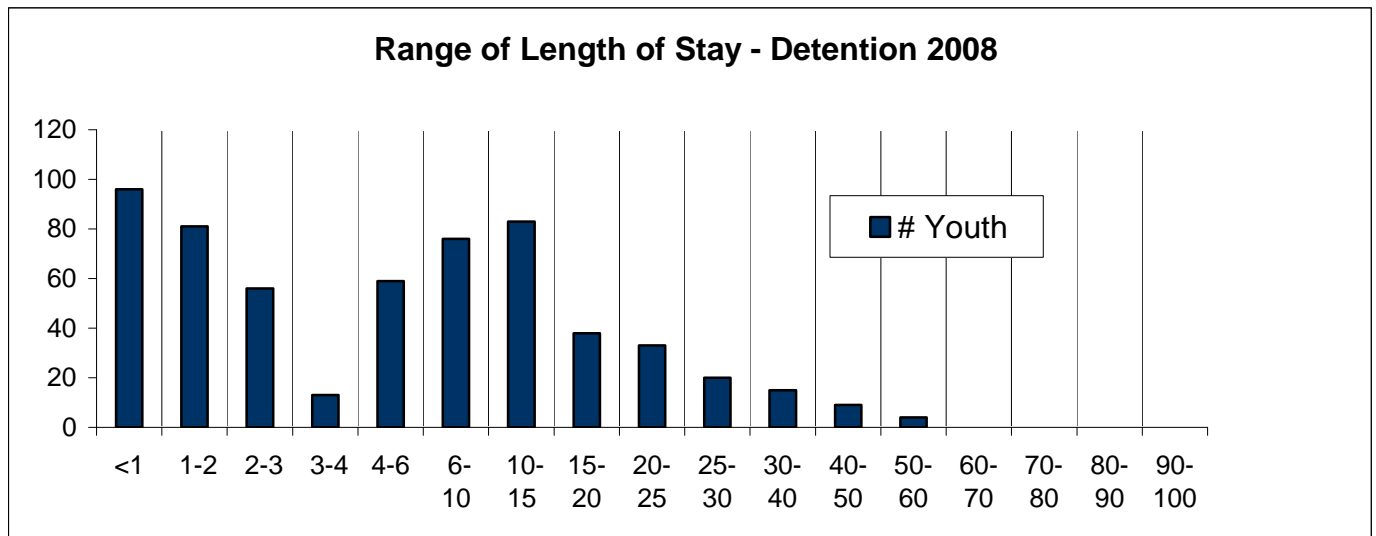
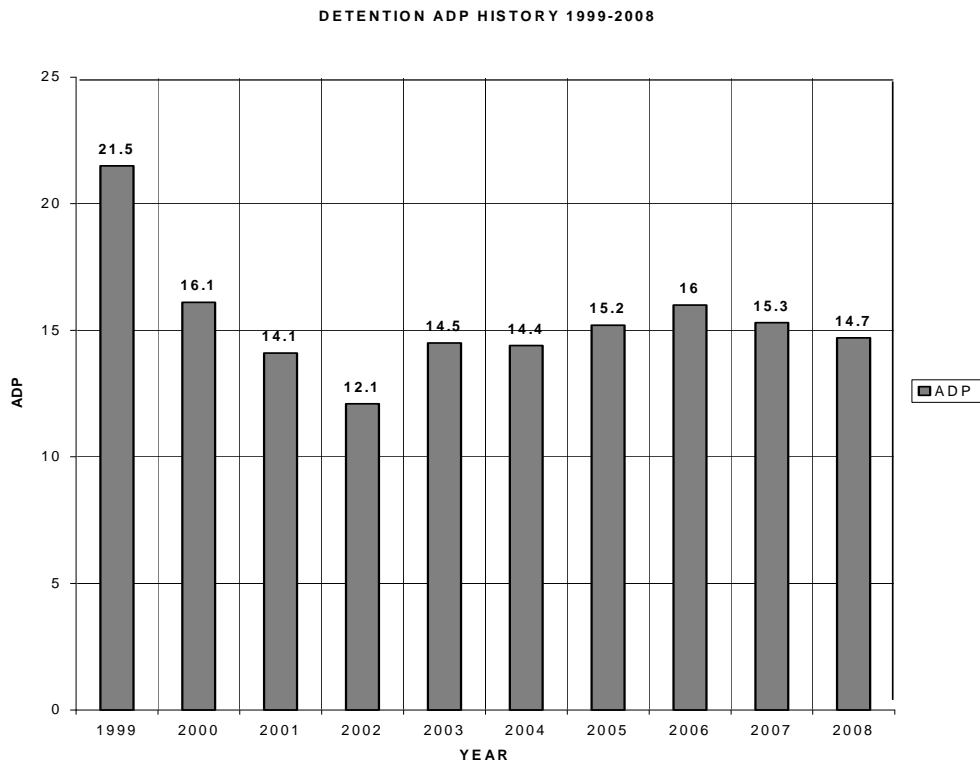


Table 42
JUVENILE DETENTION ADP HISTORY

YEAR	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
ADP	21.5	16.1	14.1	12.1	14.5	14.4	15.2	16.0	15.3	14.7

As noted in table 42 and the chart below, the Average Daily Population (ADP) of Juvenile Detention is relatively volatile and cyclical. Typically the cycle increases for 2-4 years, then decreases for 1-2 years, and then rises again. This year's ADP remained consistent with this pattern, showing a slight decrease.

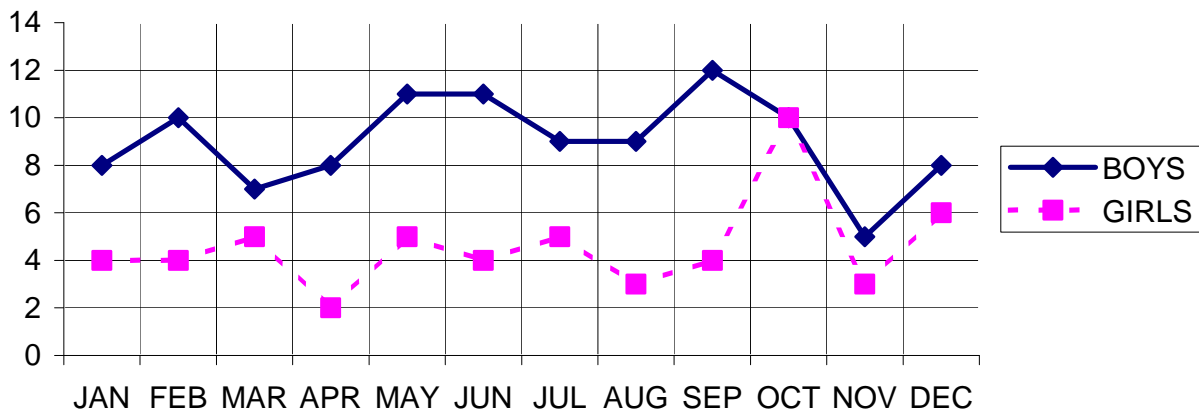


Juvenile Court Sanctions

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 for a period of up to ten days. 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** 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 and Bockari Group Home. Others were placed back in their parental home with monitoring by the Electronic Monitoring Bracelet.

Table 43
SANCTIONS BY MONTH FOR 2008

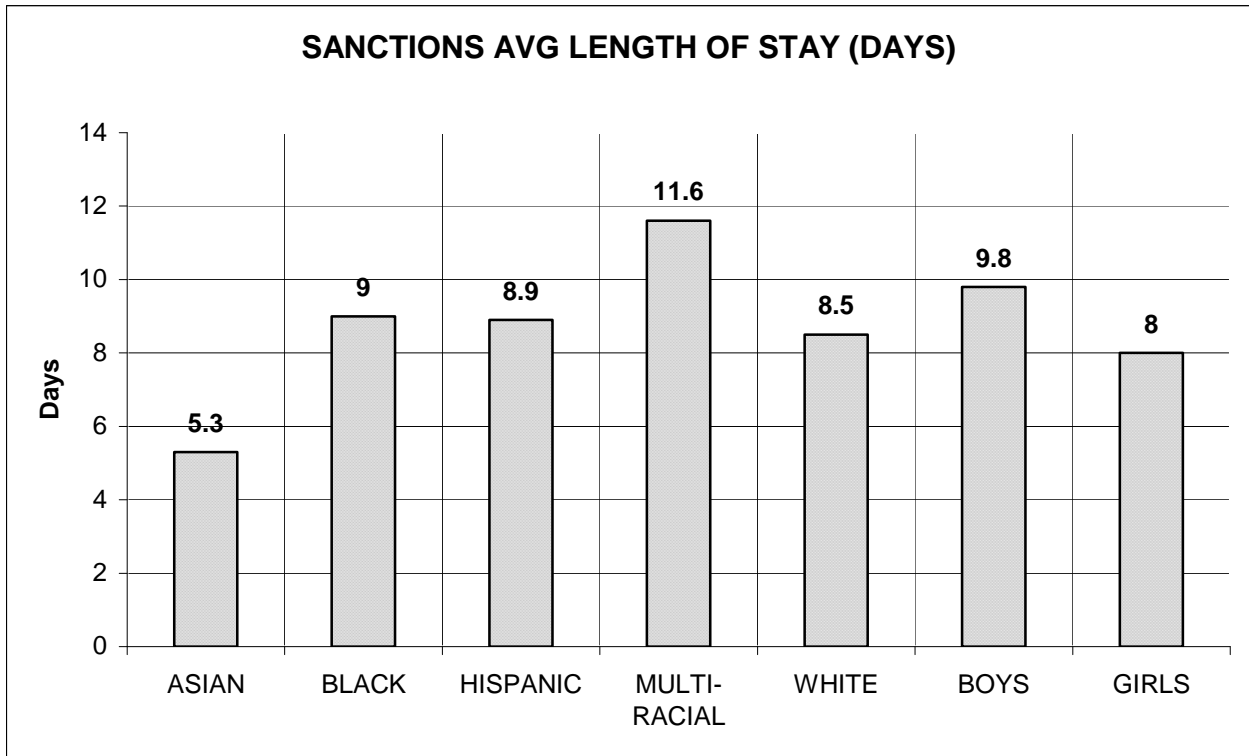


	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
BOYS	8	10	7	8	11	11	9	9	12	10	5	8	108
GIRLS	4	4	5	2	5	4	5	3	4	10	3	6	55
TOTAL	12	14	12	10	16	15	14	12	16	20	8	14	163

The chart and table above illustrates the number of juveniles, 163, who served sanctions either at the Detention Center, the Shelter Home, Bockari Group Home or at the Parental Home with electronic monitoring.

Table 44 illustrates the average length of stay by race and gender for juveniles serving sanctions in Detention.

Table 44



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 placement and are awaiting court action or other placement. Shelter Home serves up to 8 boys and 8 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 the Juvenile Court Commissioner or Dane County Juvenile Court Judge. Residents are placed for a CHIPS or Delinquency reason and are under a temporary physical custody order. Residents may remain at Shelter Home for up to 60 days following each admission. Shelter Home can also accept residents placed on a basis of an "Emergency Change of Placement" (Emergency-COP), pursuant to Wisconsin Statute 48.357 and 938.357. Residents placed under this status are admitted on the basis of Shelter Home staff approval, require no physical custody order and are limited by statute to 20 days. Residents can also be placed by Juvenile Court Judges to serve sanctions days. These placements represent days spent at Shelter Home as a consequence for violation of a previous court order. Shelter Home can accept juveniles from other counties and also serves as an overnight resource for Briarpatch referrals.

The following tables and charts describe juveniles referred to the Shelter Home in a variety of ways. A juvenile in this section may be counted multiple times by our database by meeting multiple criteria at the time of referral and/or by having more than one referral/placement.

Table 45
Age of Children Admitted to Shelter Home

Age	Male	Female	Totals
10	2	0	2
11	5	0	5
12	9	6	15
13	32	15	47
14	37	18	55
15	30	23	53
16	42	31	73
17	5	3	8
Total	162	96	258

The average age of Shelter Home residents for 2008 was 14.48 years, which is lower than the average age of 14.63 for 2007. The average age for girls in 2008 was 14.70 (14.63 in 2007) and the average age for boys was 14.35 (14.64 in 2007).

Table 46
Admission to Shelter Home By Month

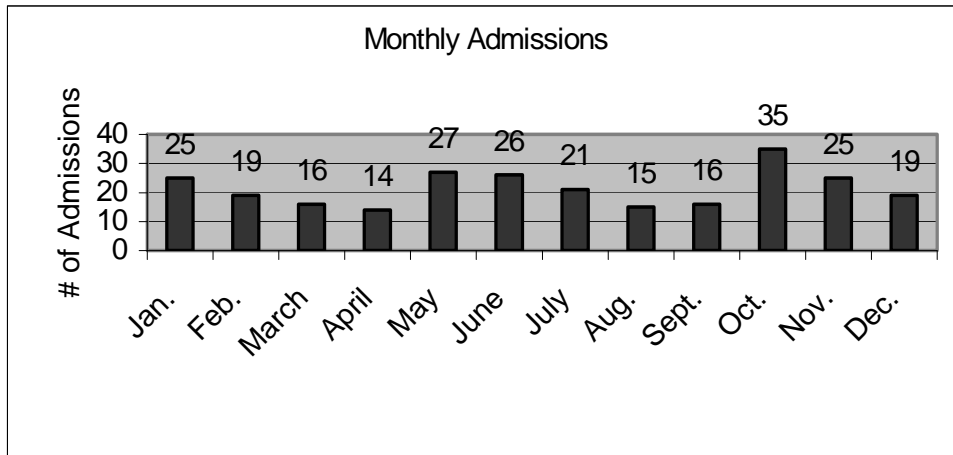


Table 47
Basis For Referral To Shelter Home

Referral Basis	Male	Female	Total
Briarpatch	3	5	8
CHIPS	14	2	16
JIPS	0	0	0
Delinquent	191	60	251
Runaway from Dane Co.	1	5	6
Runaway from Other County or State	0	1	1
Total	209	73	282

*This table may contain duplicate referrals

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

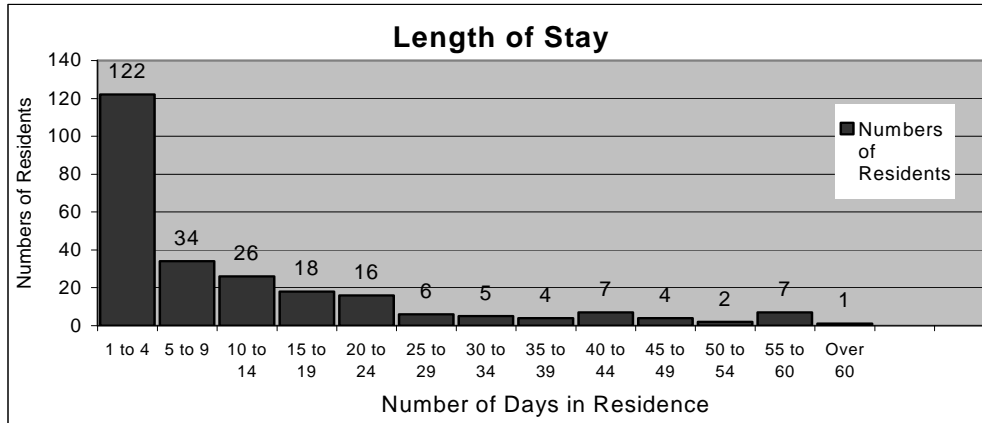
In 1982, delinquency admissions represented 18.3%; in 1992, delinquency admissions surpassed CHIPS for the first time (54.7%). In 1996, delinquency admissions represented 60.3%. Delinquency admissions represented 89.0% in 2008, which is an increase in proportion to CHIPS admissions, which accounted for 5.7% of all admissions. In 2008, Court Ordered Sanctions referrals represented 12.2% (30 residents) of all referrals, down from 14.6% in 2007 (44 residents) and up from 10.0% in 2006 (33 residents).

Table 48
Physical Custody Status At Time Of Referral To Shelter Home

Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure Custody	99	47	146
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	14	4	18
Emergency-COP	26	25	51
Sanctions	11	19	30
Total	150	95	245

*This table only counts each placement type listed in the database and some information is incomplete.

Table 49
Days in Residence



The average length of stay this year was 13.14 days, an increase from 11 days in 2007 and 9.1 in 2006. The average length of stay fell during the years 1990 (24.3 days) to 1998 (16.2 days), until a slight rise from 1999 (12.5 days), 2000 (13.8 days), and 2001 (14.7 days). Of those admitted in 2008, 72.2% stayed 14 days or less.

Table 50
Average Daily Population

Month	Boys	Girls	Total
January	3.9	3.2	7.1
February	5.8	1.0	6.8
March	5.1	2.3	7.4
April	3.2	2.9	6.1
May	4.9	2.4	7.3
June	6.2	5.0	11.2
July	5.6	4.7	10.3
August	3.8	3.0	6.8
September	5.0	1.0	6.0
October	6.3	2.9	9.2
November	5.9	5.0	10.9
December	7.0	3.2	10.2
Total Averages	5.2	3.1	8.3

The average daily population for 2008 was 8.3, which is higher than the 10-year average of 8.1. The 2008 average daily population for males was 5.1, which is higher than the 10-year average of 4.9. The average daily population for females was 3.1 in 2008, which is lower than the 10-year average of 3.3

Table 51
Law Offense and Basis for Shelter Home Admission

Reason for Referral	Number
Battery	29
Briarpatch	8
Burglary	21
Capias	17
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	1
Chips/ Protective Custody	16
Court Ordered	10
Courtesy Hold (COP for other counties)	5
Criminal Damage to Property	24
Criminal Trespass	5
Dangerous Weapon at School Other Than a Gun	5
Disorderly Conduct	68
Disorderly Conduct While Armed	15
Emergency Change of Placement (.357)	42
Entry into Locked Vehicle	1
False Imprisonment	1
Hit and Run	3
Intimidation of a Victim	7
Intimidation of a Witness	2
Obstructing	4
OMVWOC	8
Other	2
Physical Abuse to a Child-Intentional	3
Possession of a Controlled Substance	1
Possession of THC	3
Reckless Endangering a Child	2
Reckless Endangering Safety	4
Resisting	4
Retail Theft	2
Runaway	7
Robbery (Strong Armed)	2
Sanctions	29
Sexual Assault of a Child	7
Theft	17
Traffic Miscellaneous	3
Unlawful Use of a Telephone	2
Warrant	2

Disorderly Conduct was the most frequent reason for referral at 17.8% of those admitted in 2008 (11.9% in 2007). Emergency Change of Placement was the second most frequent reason for referral in 2008 at 11.0% of admissions (13.6% in 2007).

Table 52
Ethnic Make-up of Admissions to Shelter Home

	Male	Female
African American	83	46
Asian	6	1
Hispanic	9	10
Multi-Racial	13	5
White	55	32

Minority members of the Shelter Home population represented 67.0% in 2008, which is an increase from 63.2% in 2007. White members represented 33.5% in 2008, a decrease from 36.5% in 2007.

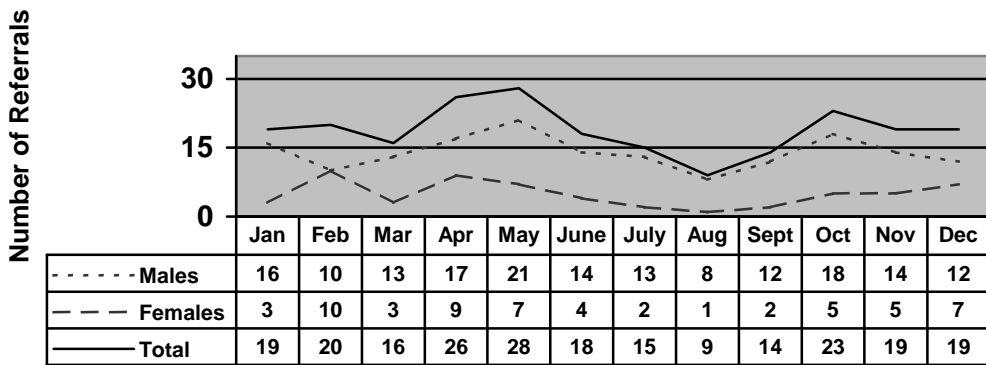
Table 53
Shelter Home Average Daily Population for years 1999 – 2008

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1999	5.5	4.4	9.9
2000	5.3	3.5	8.9
2001	4.9	3.1	8.0
2002	4.2	2.8	7.0
2003	4.3	3.8	8.1
2004	4.7	2.5	7.2
2005	4.4	3.3	7.7
2006	5.0	3.0	8.0
2007	5.1	3.2	8.3
2008	5.2	3.1	8.3
Total	4.9	3.3	8.2

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. The Home Detention Program 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.

Table 54
Referrals to HDP Per Month



A total of 226 cases were assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2008, a decrease from 248 cases in 2007. The length of time for which juveniles were under HDP supervision ranged from 1 to 118 days in 2008. Males comprised seventy-four percent of the referrals whereas females comprised twenty-seven percent. Males, ages fourteen through sixteen, accounted for seventy-seven percent of all male cases assigned. Females, ages fourteen through sixteen, accounted for sixty-five percent of all female cases assigned. Additionally, there were eight seventeen year olds assigned to HDP, or a total of four percent of all referrals. The following table and chart categorically illustrate the race and age of all juveniles assigned to the Home Detention Program in 2008.

Table 55
Age of HDP Referrals

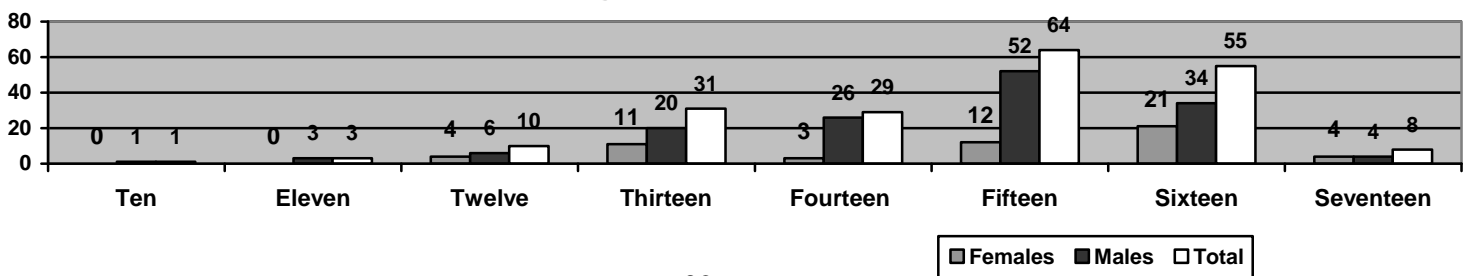
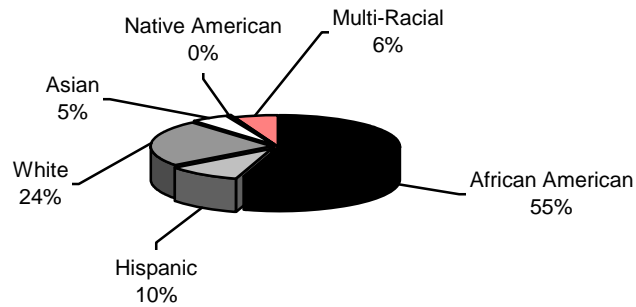


Table 56
Participant Race



Juveniles are assigned to HDP supervision under both Court Disposition and temporary custody orders. Twenty-two percent of assigned juveniles in 2008 were under an order of non-secure custody. Court Ordered juveniles to HDP alone accounted for three percent. Juveniles court-ordered to HDP as a bridge to the Neighborhood Intervention Program or Community Adolescent Programs comprised fifty-four percent of HDP referrals. Juveniles under a temporary release from secure custody accounted for twenty percent of HDP cases assigned in 2008. All of the assigned juveniles were alleged or adjudicated delinquents.

Table 57

Custody Status	Male	Female	Total
Non-Secure	43	13	56
Temporary Release/Secure Custody	35	9	44
Court Ordered HDP	6	1	7
Court Ordered-Bridge to CAP/NIP	83	36	119
Total	167	59	226

Juveniles assigned to the Home Detention Program 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 may present a report of the juvenile's behavior to the Court. Some juveniles may have been counted more than once in table 58.

Table 58

School	Total
Alternative	16
Belleville	3
Blackhawk	2
Cherokee	4
Deforest High	1
East	18
Hamilton	1
Jefferson	3
LaFollette	35
Memorial	20
Middleton	9
Monona	2
Mount Horeb	2
Not Attending	1
O'Keefe	6
Oregon	1
Other	13
Patrick Marshall	2
Sennett	10
Sherman	2
Sun Prairie	23
Toki	6
Verona	7
Unknown	10
Waunakee	3
West	19
White Horse	2
Wright	5
Total	226

Juvenile Court Referrals

Referrals to the Juvenile Court by Law Enforcement are filed with the Juvenile Court and then screened jointly by the Department of Human Services and the District Attorney's Office. 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. There also may be some differences related to the number of charges in that the Human Services database provides for listing only 4 charges per referral.

In terms of the number of referrals compared to prior years, the following table illustrates the trend:

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

YEAR	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	AVG
# OF REFERRALS	2581	1936	1809	1701	1567	1293	1815

Juvenile Court Petitions

The table and graph below reflect the trend(s) related to the number of petitions filed in Juvenile Court over the past 15 years.

JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS FILED											
1994-2008											
YEAR	DEL	WAIVER	CHIPS	TPR	JIPS	JI	JG	EXT/VAC CD	PPR/PPRH	OTHER	TOTAL(S)
1994	1409	195	333	93						1312	3342
1995	1461	273	388	132						1314	3568
1996	1410	220	334	137						1328	3429
1997	1325	134	296	149						1541	3445
1998	1311	127	310	146						1634	3528
1999	1314	120	270	115						1597	3416
2000	1266	121	318	149						1645	3499
2001	1343	90	304	148						1724	3609
2002	1360	86	299	182						1567	3494
2003	1489	86	251	175						1505	3506
2004	1149	76	280	146						1771	3422
2005	1238	71	277	132						1663	3381
2006	1001	47	275	82						1620	3025
2007	948	35	376	124						934	2417
2008	955	21	264	126	35	48	226	16	400	1307	3398
AVG	1265	114	305	136	35	48	226	16	400	1498	3365

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

Note: In 1996, Juvenile Guardianship petitions were included for the first time in "OTHER".

Beginning in 2000, JIPS petitions were included in "OTHER".

Beginning in 2003, Perm Plan Review/Hearing petition were included in "OTHER".

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

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 2008, the entire Dane County Juvenile Court Program (JRC, SH, Detention and HDP) kept a computerized database that was used to collect and tabulate data. Data on juveniles in Detention was also collected in the State's Juvenile Detention Secure 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 was greatly enhanced.

As in the past, "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.

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