

Youth Justice Report 2018



Mural designed by youth in the Summer Youth Employment Program
under the direction of art teacher Jack Tatay.

Kenosha County Division of Children and Family Services
Kenosha County Juvenile Court Intake

INTRODUCTION

The Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS) and Juvenile Intake Services (JCI) are pleased to issue the 14th Kenosha County Youth Justice Report. Since 2005, JCI and the DCFS have reviewed outcome measures to identify trends and to evaluate the impact of services provided to youth.

The 2018 Youth Justice Report contains data regarding juvenile arrests, secure detention admissions, and out of home placements for delinquent youth. The 2018 Cohort section includes data gathered at case closure, including habitual truancy, diversion from court, in-program and post-program recidivism, community service work and restitution.

Below are several highlights from the report:

Trending Up



- *Delinquency Referrals*
- *JCI Court Diversion Rate*
- *JIPS-Truant school attendance*

Trending Down



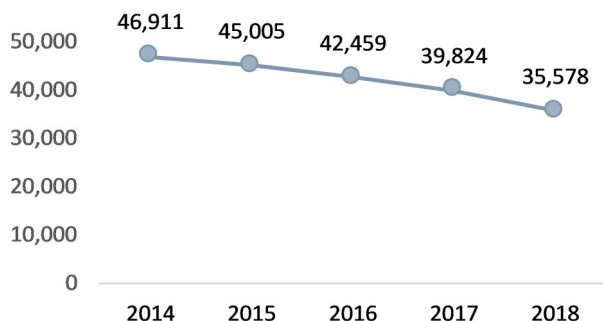
- *Juvenile Arrests*
- *Truancy Referrals*
- *Youth Placed in Corrections*

Juvenile arrests have declined for the fifth consecutive year in both Wisconsin and Kenosha.

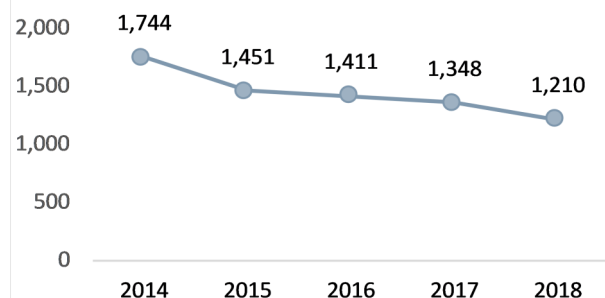
The number of juvenile arrests in the state of Wisconsin continues to steadily decline: by 24 percent in the past five years. The largest yearly decrease of 11 percent occurred in 2018.

Juvenile arrests in Kenosha County decreased by 11 percent in 2018 and 31 percent in the last five years. The largest one-year decrease occurred between 2014 and 2015, where the number of arrests decreased by 17 percent.

Juvenile Arrests-Wisconsin



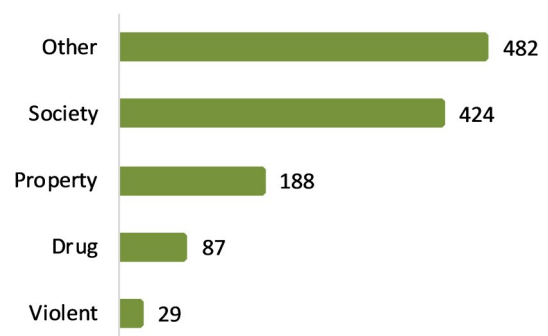
Juvenile Arrests-Kenosha County



Violent and drug-related offenses continue to represent the lowest percentage of juvenile arrests.

- A majority of juvenile arrests are classified as 'society' or 'other' (40 percent and 35 percent, respectively). 'Society' includes disorderly conduct, loitering, and liquor law violations. The most common offenses in the 'Other' category include truancy and tobacco ordinance violations.
- Theft is the most common property-related offense, followed by vandalism. Less common are burglary, motor vehicle theft and stolen property (16 percent).
- Most drug-related offenses are for possession compared to drug sales (97 percent and 3 percent, respectively; 7 percent of total arrests).
- Violent offenses include homicide, armed robbery, rape, and aggravated assault (2%).

Kenosha County Juvenile Arrests by FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Category



The number of truancy referrals declined in 2018 while delinquency referrals increased, reversing a 4-year trend.

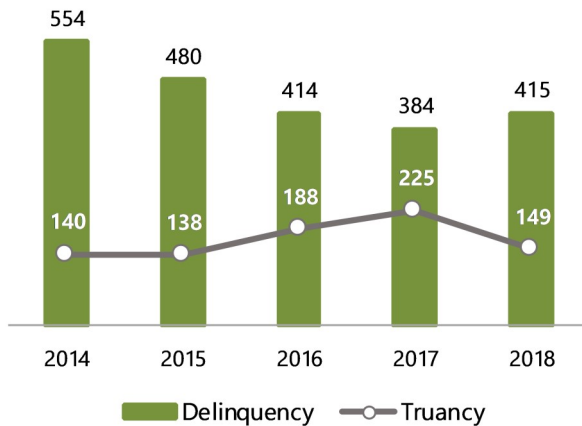
JCI

- After steadily declining over a four-year period, the number of delinquency referrals increased by 8 percent in 2018.
- Truancy referrals begin a steady increase in 2015. In 2018, the number of referrals dropped by 34 percent.
- The percentage of total referrals that were for truancy dropped from 37 percent in 2017 to 26 percent in 2018.

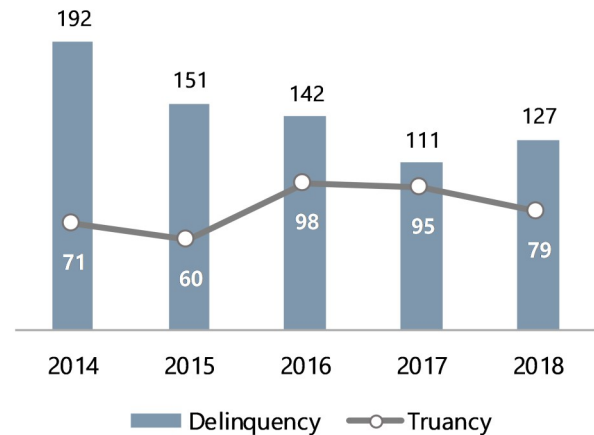
DCFS

- After declining steadily since 2014, the number of delinquency referrals increased by just over 14 percent in 2018.
- The number of truancy referrals decreased by nearly 17 percent in 2018.
- Over the past five years, the proportion of referrals that were for truancy rose from 27 percent in 2014 to 46 percent in 2018.

Number of Delinquency and Truancy Referrals
Juvenile Court Intake



Number of Delinquency and Truancy Referrals
DCFS Court Services



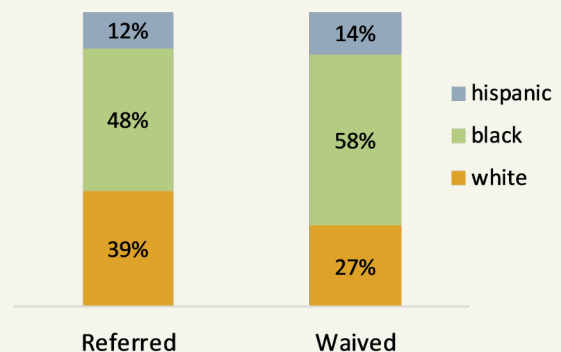
Waiver referrals, on average, account for 18% of the total number of referrals to DCFS.

- The number of waiver referrals received by DCFS-Court Services dropped by 27 percent in 2018.
- Since 2014, DCFS receives an average of 47 waiver referrals per year.
- Youth of color comprise the largest percentage of waiver referrals (48 percent Black, 12 percent Hispanic).
- Females are less likely to be referred for a waiver to adult court (19 percent of waiver referrals) compared to delinquency (33 percent of referrals) and habitual truancy (52 percent of referrals).
- Youth referred for a waiver to adult court are on average older than youth adjudicated delinquent (15.5 and 16.5, respectively).
- Youth of color are also more likely to be waived whereas white youth are more likely to have their cases retained in juvenile court (see chart at right).
- On average, 41 percent of waiver referrals are transferred to adult court each year.

Number of Cases Referred for Waiver to Adult Court

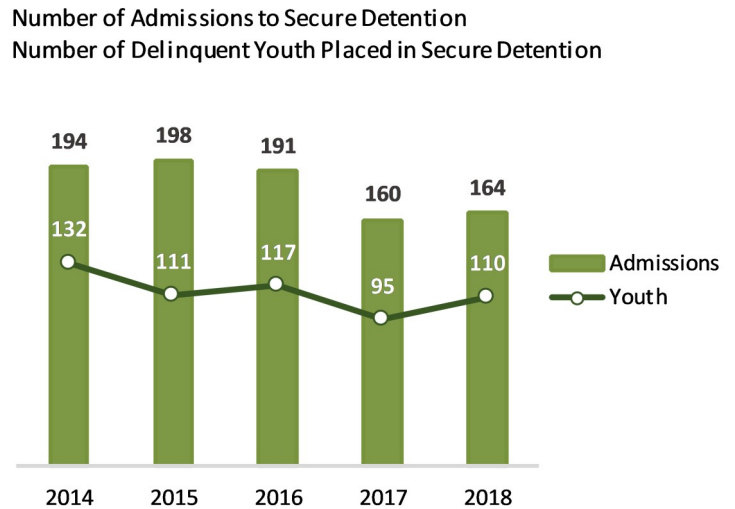
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
35	47	55	53	54

Referred & Waived Cases by Race (2014-18)



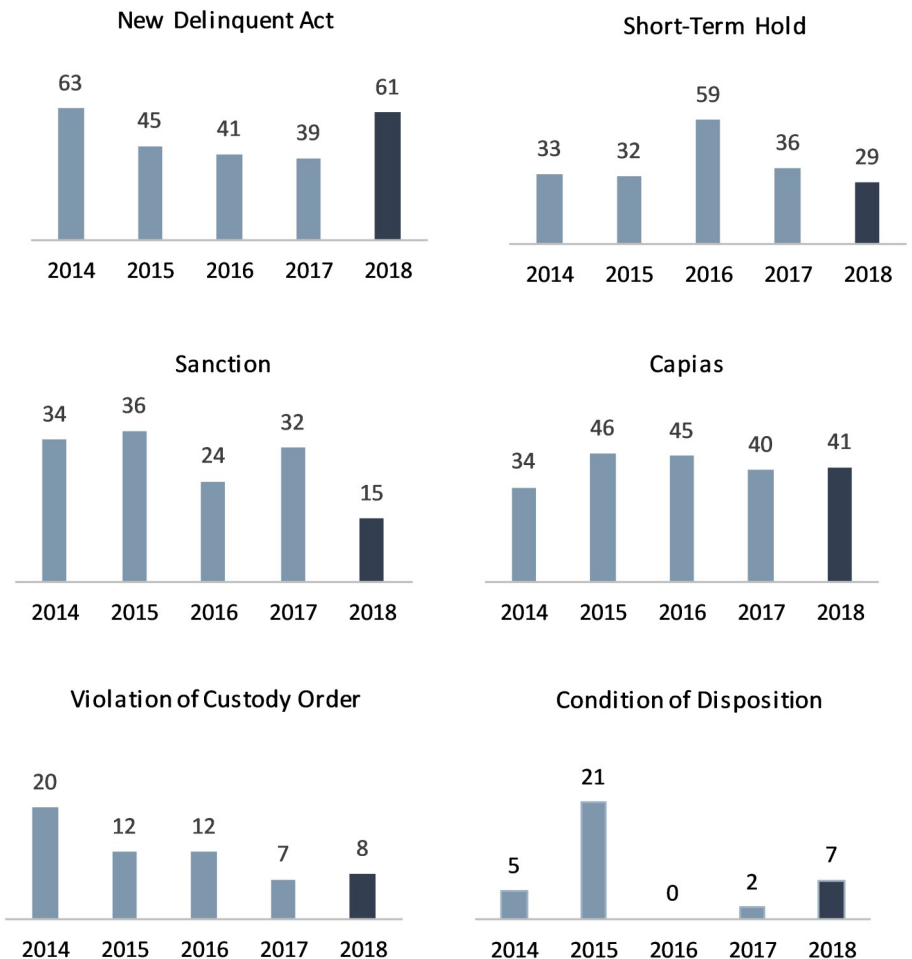
➔ **The number of youth placed in secure detention and the average length of stay increased in 2018.**

- The number of *admissions* to secure detention—youth may be placed more than once—increased slightly in 2018 (3 percent).
- The number of *youth* placed in secure detention increased by nearly 16 percent.
- In 2018, 53 percent of youth (n=58) were placed in secure detention more than once.
- The majority of placements in secure detention were youth of color—59 percent Black and 8 percent Hispanic.
- Males are placed more often than females—making up 71 percent of youth placed in 2018.
- The average length of stay in secure detention increased by 7 percent, from 15.2 days in 2017 to 16.2 in 2018.



Sanctions and short-term holds decreased while other reasons for admission increased.

- New delinquent acts account for 37 percent of secure detention admissions and increased by 50 percent in 2018.
- The use of short-term holds continues to decline—the number dropped by almost 18 percent in 2018 to the lowest number in 5 years.
- In 2018, sanctions dropped to a five-year low and decreased by 53 percent in 2018.
- Capias accounts for 25 percent of all secure detention placements in 2018 and the number has remained steady since 2015.
- Violation of custody orders resulting in secure detention have remained steady.
- Placement in secure detention as a condition of supervision jumped from 2 in 2017 to 7 in 2018.

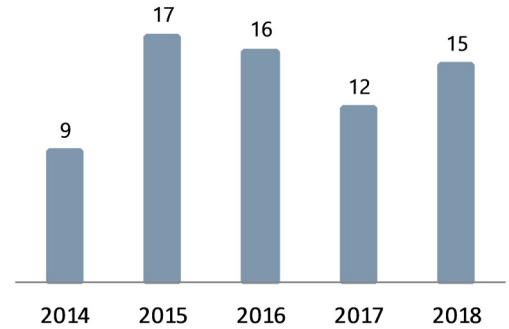




On average, 13 youth are placed in the ACE Program each year.

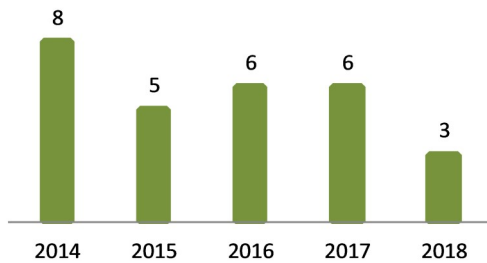
- The number of youth placed in the ACE Program increased by three in 2018 (25 percent).
- Most youth were male (73 percent) and over one-half Black (53 percent).
- Three youth were 14 years of age or younger at placement (20 percent), down from 50 percent in 2017.
- Youth discharged from the ACE program in 2018 earned an average of 3.5 school credits, up from 3.0 credits in 2017 (n=15).
- The average length of stay for youth discharged in 2018 was 153 days, up 18 percent from 2017 (130 days).
- Of the 15 cases discharged from the program in 2018, 73 percent (n=11) have remained out of the juvenile and adult system, down from 82 percent in 2017.

Number of Youth Placed in ACE Program



The number of youth placed in corrections in 2018 is the lowest since DCFS began tracking data in 1991.

Number of Youth Placed in Corrections



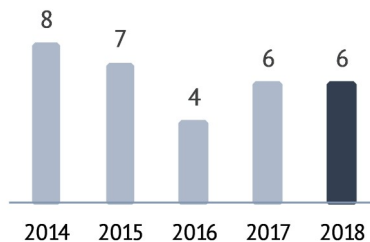
- Three youth were placed in juvenile corrections in 2018.
- Youth placed were Black males between 14 and 15 years of age at placement.
- The average length of stay for the 3 youth discharged from juvenile correction in 2018 was 261 days.
- Youth earned an average 3.6 school credits, up from 0.9 credits in 2017.
- One of the three youth discharged from juvenile corrections in 2018 has remained out of the juvenile and adult systems at the time of this report.



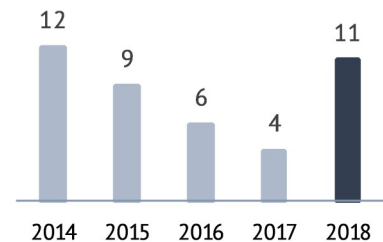
With the exception of foster care, the number of delinquent youth placed in substitute care increased in 2018.

- The increase in the number of youth placed in treatment foster care is partially attributed to four youth from one family placed in 2018.
- Group home placements increased by 63 percent to 18 in 2018. The five-year average is 15.
- Two of the eight youth placed in a residential care center in 2018 were under dual jurisdiction. The number of placements have varied since 2014 and average 6 new placements per year.

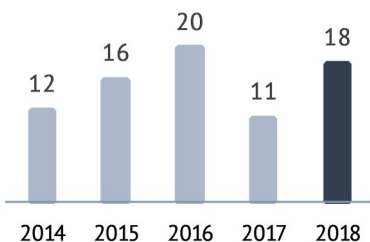
Foster Care



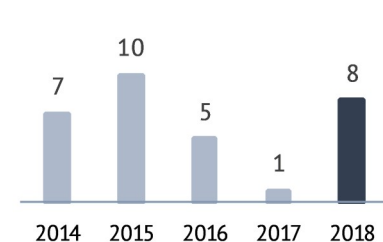
Treatment Foster Care



Group Homes



Residential Care Centers



2018 CASE CLOSURE COHORT

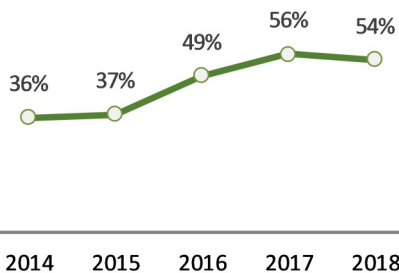
The data in the second half of this report includes youth with either 1) deferred prosecution agreements (DPA) with JCI or 2) youth adjudicated delinquent or under supervision for habitual truancy with the Division of Children and Family Services and were closed in 2018. There were 153 youth with 158 closed DPAs and 189 youth with 238 cases closed by DCFS and are referred to as the 2018 Case Closure Cohort.

The percentage of truancy cases in case closure cohorts continue to rise for DCFS.

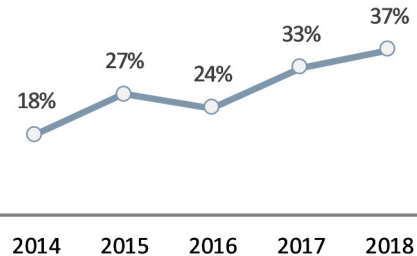
- Eighty-five of 158 cases closed by JCI in 2018 were for truancy (54 percent).
- The percentage of cases closed that were JIPS-Truant decreased by two percentage points in 2018, the first decrease in a five-year period.

- Eighty-seven of the 238 cases closed by DCFS in 2018 were for truancy (37 percent).
- The percentage of cases closed that were JIPS-Truant increased by 4 percentage points in 2018 to the highest since the 2005 Youth Justice Report.

JIPS-Truant as a Percentage of Cases Closed - JCI



JIPS-Truant as a Percentage of Cases Closed - DCFS



Females are more likely to be JIPS-Truant compared to adjudicated delinquent.

52%

Percentage of truants that are female.

33%

Percentage of delinquents that are female.

Black youth continue to be overrepresented in the case closure cohorts.

- According to U.S. Census figures, just over 65 percent of youth 6-17 years of age in Kenosha County are White, 11 percent Black and 21 percent Hispanic.*
- White and Hispanic youth continue to be underrepresented in the case closure cohorts (44 percent and 18 percent, respectively) while Black youth are overrepresented (37 percent). The percentage of Hispanic youth in the 2018 cohort is the highest since the first Youth Justice Report was published in 2006.

■ Caucasian ■ African American ■ Hispanic ■ Multi-Racial

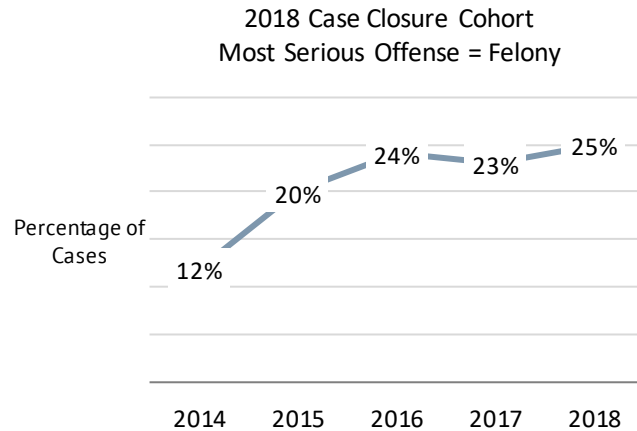


*Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/esapop/>

➤ **The percentage of felony cases in the 2018 case closure cohort increased two percentage points to 25 percent.**

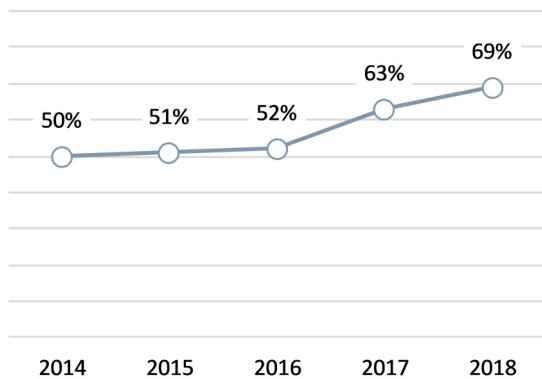
Misdemeanors, which comprise the largest percentage of total offenses, typically include disorderly conduct, battery, retail theft, and criminal damage to property.

Felonies comprised 25 percent of all offenses committed by delinquent youth in the 2018 JCI and DCFS cohorts (n=56). The most common offenses include substantial battery and armed robbery.



➤ **The percentage of habitual truants no longer truant at case closure has climbed 19 percentage points since 2014.**

Percentage of JIPS-Truant Youth No Longer Habitually Truant at Case Closure (JCI & DCFS)



The percentage of JIPS-Truants no longer habitually truant at case closure increased by 6 percentage points to 69 percent (n=119). Habitual truancy is defined as unexcused absence for part or all of five or more days in a semester.

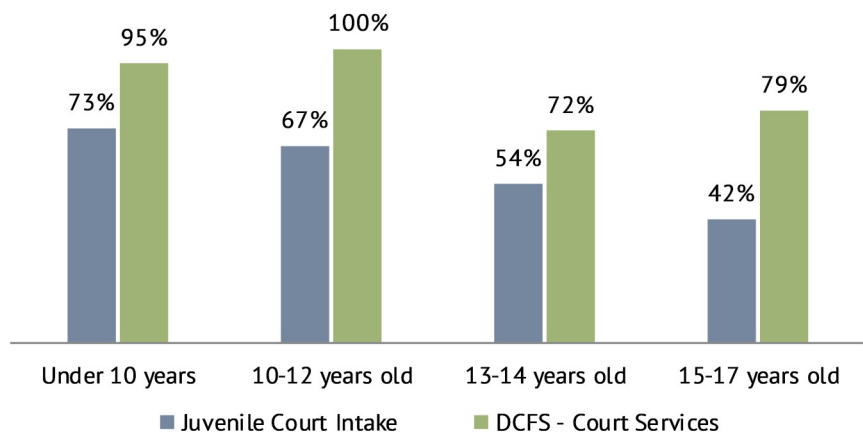
JIPS-Truant youth under deferred prosecution agreements are less likely to be successful (55 percent no longer habitually truant at closure) compared to JIPS-Truants under supervision with the Division of Children and Family Services (83 percent no longer habitually truant at case closure).

The percentage of youth supervised by DCFS for delinquency that were not habitually truant from school at case closure was 72 percent. Of those youth who were habitually truant, 71 percent were 16 years of age and older.

➤ **Age continues to be a determining factor in regards to improving school attendance.**

- The percentage of youth under deferred prosecution agreements and no longer habitually truant at case closure decreases with age: 73 percent of youth under 10 were no longer habitually truant compared to 42 percent of youth 15-17 years of age.
- Youth under 13 years of age under supervision for habitual truancy with DCFS are also more likely to improve their school attendance compared to older youth.
- Youth under formal supervision are more likely to respond to interventions compared to youth under deferred prosecution agreements.

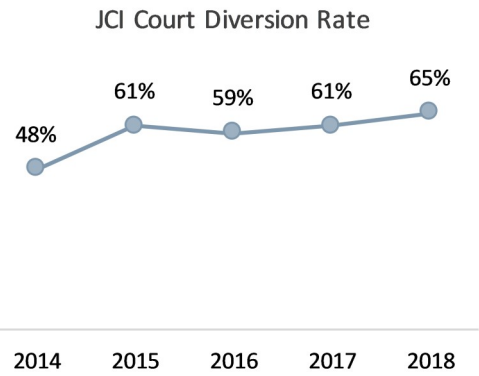
Percentage of JIP-Truants No Longer Habitually Truant at Case Closure by Age Group





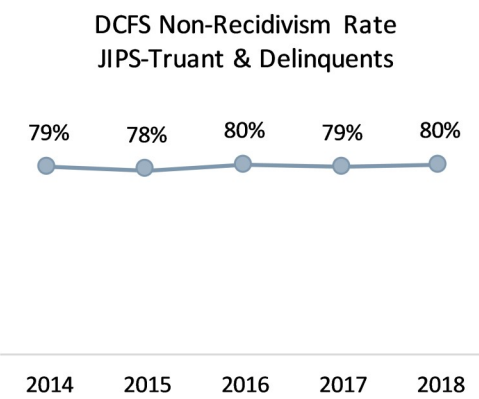
The percentage of youth diverted from court is the highest in five years.

- The percentage of youth under DPAs diverted from court increased by four percentage points in 2018—the highest in the past five years.
- Youth diverted from court at a higher rate compared to overall include males (68 percent), Hispanics (76 percent), and delinquent youth (67 percent).



The DCFS non-recidivism has remained fairly steady over the past five years.

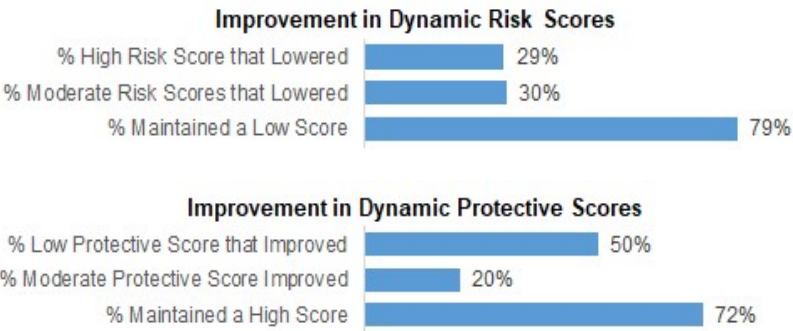
- The non-recidivism rate - defined as remaining free from new delinquency adjudications and adult charges while under supervision - was 80 percent for the 2018 case closure cohort.
- Youth under supervision for truancy had a higher non-recidivism rate (96 percent) when compared to delinquents (69 percent). The non-recidivism rate for delinquents was 72 percent in 2017.
- The 2017 post-supervision non-recidivism rate—defined as no new adjudications or convictions in either juvenile or adult court after case closure—was 85 percent (1 year post-closure) and 69 percent (up to 2 years post-closure).



There was little change in YASI scores from initial assessment to case closure, except static protective scores.

The Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI) is a tool used by DCFS to determine risk level as well as the presence of protective factors. The YASI was designed to address racial and economic status bias as well as assist in determining length of supervision and services to be provided to youth and families. The YASI helps build upon youths' strengths and better match their needs with evidence-based resources.

This data includes all youth with a closed case in 2018 that have an initial assessment **and** re-assessment at case closure (n=75). 'Static' factors generally remain constant (e.g., family criminality, age at first arrest, number of past legal charges) while 'dynamic' factors are fluid and may improve or worsen over time.



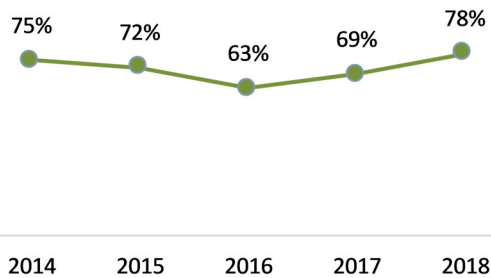
Data suggests that youth with low risk scores were more likely to maintain a low score than reduce a high or moderate risk score. Similarly, youth with high protective scores were more likely to maintain a high score than improve a low or moderate protective score. Overall, there was little change in YASI scores from initial assessment to case closure, except for Static Protective scores. Increases in Static Protective scores were statistically significant.

↘ **The five-year average community service completion rates are 71% (JCI) and 90% (DCFS).**

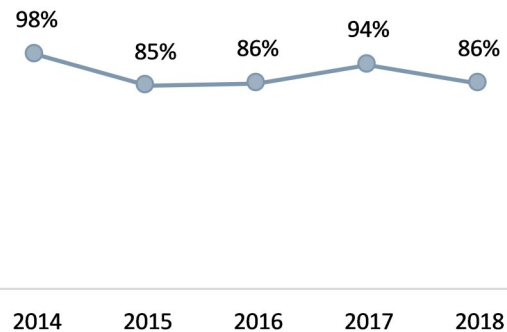
A total of 34 youth in the 2018 JCI cohort were required to complete 1,044 hours of community service work (CSW) - 812 of which were completed (78 percent). This percentage includes youth who did not successfully complete their deferred prosecution agreement.

A total of 18 youth in the 2018 DCFS cohort were ordered to complete 1,073 hours of community service work - 925 of which were completed (86 percent). The completion percentage has remained at or above 85 percent for the past five years.

CSW Completion Rate - JCI



CSW Completion Rate - DCFS

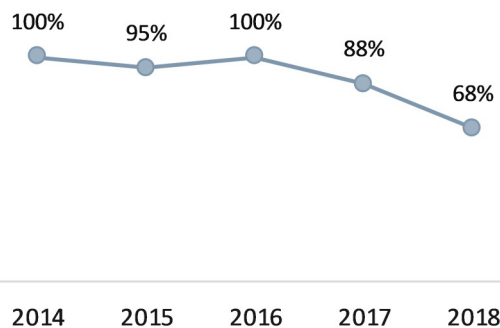


↘ **The five-year average restitution recovery rates are 90% (JCI) and 70% (DCFS).**

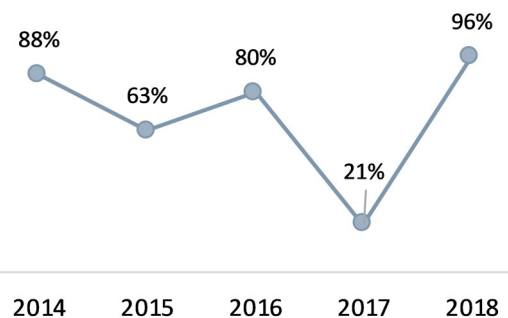
Six youth in the 2018 JCI cohort were required to pay \$1,488 in restitution under their deferred prosecution agreement and \$1,008 was recovered (68 percent) and four of the six youth paid 100 percent of their restitution.

There were seven youth in the DCFS 2018 cohort required to pay a total of \$1,785 in restitution. Ninety-six percent was recovered (\$1,711), the highest percentage since the 2005 Juvenile Justice. Six of the seven youth paid the entire restitution amount.

Percentage of Restitution Collected-JCI



Percentage of Restitution Collected-DCFS



2018 Partners and Stakeholders

Juvenile Court Intake Staff

DCFS-Court Services Unit Staff

Boys and Girls Club of Kenosha

Children's Hospital of Wisconsin Community

Community Impact Programs

Kenosha Area Family and Aging Services

Kenosha County Schools

Kenosha Human Development Services

Kenosha Unified School District

One Hope United

Prevention Services Network

Electronic versions of all Youth Justice Reports are located on the Kenosha County
Department of Human Services website.

kenoshacounty.org—Departments > Human > Divisions > Children & Family Services