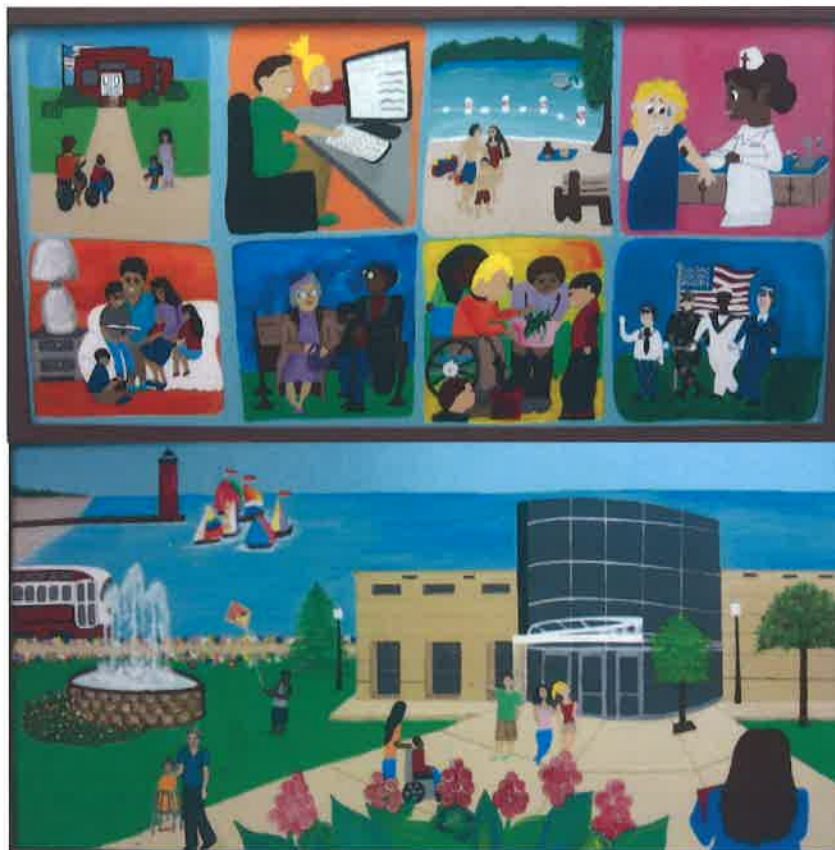


Juvenile Justice Report 2014



Division of Children and Family Services - Court Services
Juvenile Court Intake Services

Juvenile Justice Report 2014

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Report Summary

Since 2005, the Juvenile Justice Report has provided community stakeholders information regarding local trends in the juvenile justice system. The data reflected in this report includes youth within Juvenile Court Intake Services (**JCIS**) and the Division of Children and Family Services–Court Services Unit (**DCFS**). Both agencies work with youth who are delinquent or habitually truant from school. JCIS provides informal supervision and diverts youth from the court process. DCFS provides formal supervision of youth who have been found delinquent or truant by the court. Youth and their families are court-ordered to comply with a number of conditions designed to meet child and community needs.

In addition to annual indicators such as juvenile arrests and the number of referrals received by JCIS and DCFS, closed cases in a given year are examined to determine non-recidivism rates, community service work hours completed, restitution collected and improvement in risk and protective factors.

Below is a summary of the 2010-2014 trends discussed in this report:

Trending Downward

- ✓ Number of juvenile arrests
- ✓ Number of delinquency referrals to JCIS
- ✓ Number of youth placed in substitute care

Trending Upward

- ✓ Number of truancy referrals to JCIS and DCFS
- ✓ Percentage of females and minority youth in the juvenile justice system
- ✓ Percentage of community service work completed

Steady

- ✓ Number of delinquency referrals to DCFS

Issues to Consider

- ✓ Using additional methods to measure improvement in school attendance
- ✓ Conducting a more in-depth analysis of data obtained from the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI)

Number of youth and closed case files - Juvenile Court Intake Services

The number of youth with JCIS closed case files decreased by **24%** in 2011 followed by an increase of **14%** in 2012. After remaining steady between 2012 and 2013, the number of youth with closed case files dropped **15%** to the lowest number of youth in a five-year period in 2014 (**n=163**). Nearly **36%** of the cases closed were for truancy (**n=62**), the remainder for delinquency.

In a small number of instances a youth may have more than one case file closed in a given year - which accounts for the slightly higher number of cases compared to youth. The average length of a deferred prosecution agreement is **8.0** months.

Number of youth and case files closed - JCIS



Number of youth and closed case files - Division of Children and Family Services

A downward trend in the number of youth with case files closed under DCFS was interrupted by a **15%** increase between 2012 and 2013. The number decreased by nearly **18%** in 2014 to **197** - the lowest in the five-year period.

A fair number of youth have more than one case file closed in a calendar year but decreased by nearly **18%** between 2013 and 2014. The average number of cases closed per youth has hovered around **1.4** for the past five years. The average length of a single case file is **10.3** months.

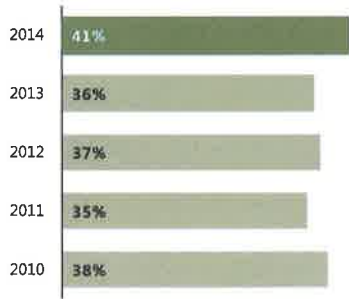
Number of youth and case files closed - DCFS Court Services



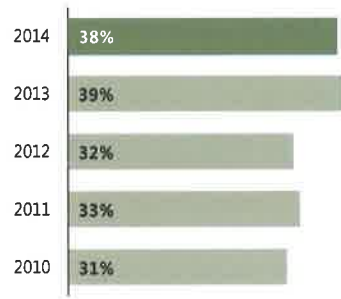
Almost **18%** of the case files closed were for habitual truancy (**n=45**), with the majority for delinquency (**n=211**).

Demographics - Youth with closed case files in 2014

Percentage of females in JCIS population



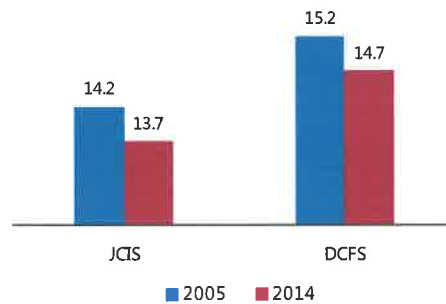
Percentage of females in DCFS population



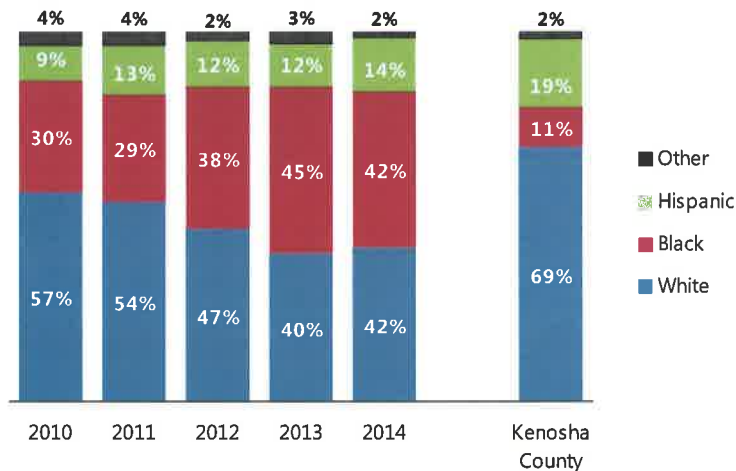
The percentage of females represented in the client population has increased for both JCIS and DCFS by **3** and **7** percentage points, respectively (see charts above). The lowest percentage of females for DCFS occurred in 2007 (**28%**) and in 2005 and 2006 for JCIS (**33%**).

The average age at case intake has decreased by six months for both JCIS and DCFS since this report was published (see chart at right).

Average age of youth by agency



Race/Ethnicity of closed cases and youth 10-17 years of age in Kenosha County (2013)



In the past five years the proportion of African American and Hispanic youth in the client population has increased by **12** and **5 percentage points**, respectively while the percentage of Caucasian youth has dropped by **15 percentage points**.

As shown in the graph at left, African Americans continue to be overrepresented in the juvenile justice system. The arrest rate for African American youth is nearly 6 times the rate of Caucasian and Hispanic youth (2014).

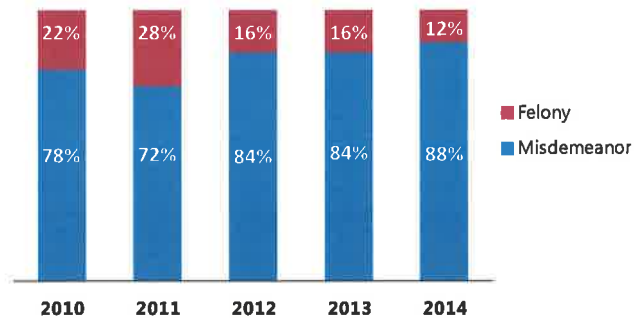
Type of offenses - cases closed in a calendar year

The percentage of offenses committed by youth classified as felonies dropped to a five-year low of **12%** in 2014.

The most common felonies (**n=34**) were battery, burglary, sexual assault and drug possession with intent to deliver.

Misdemeanors, that comprise the larger percentage of total offenses, include disorderly conduct, retail theft, battery, and possession of marijuana.

Most serious offense by type - delinquent youth



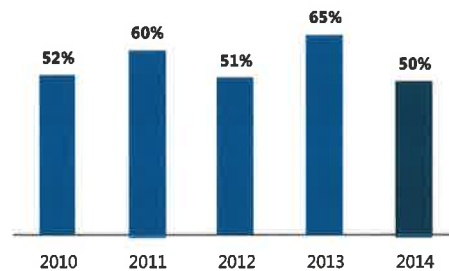
Habitual Truancy - JIPS Youth

The overall percentage of JIPS youth who were no longer habitually truant at case closure decreased to **50%** in 2014 - down from **65%** in 2013.

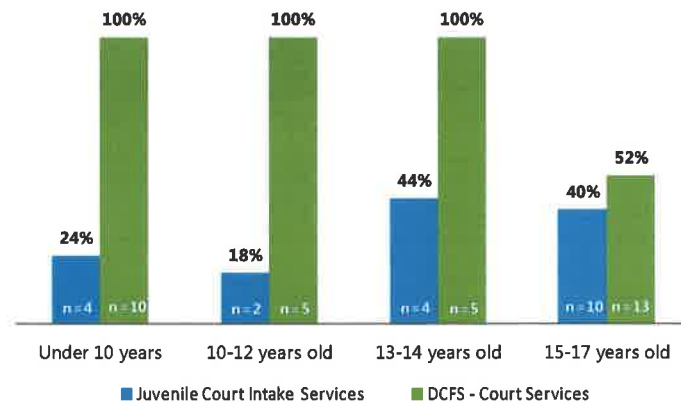
The decrease in part can be attributed to the differences in habitual truancy status between DCFS and JCIS. A total of **73%** of youth under JIPS with DCFS were no longer habitually truant at case closure compared to **32%** of youth with JCIS.

The chart below further breaks down habitual truancy rates by age.

Percentage of JIPS youth no longer habitually truant at case closure



Percentage of JIPS youth no longer habitually truant at case closure



In general, success rates are higher with younger youth. In 2014, all youth younger than 15 years of age under a JIPS order with DCFS were no longer considered habitually truant at case closure. This percentage dropped to **52%** for youth between the ages of 15 and 17.

This trend did not hold true for youth under JIPS deferred prosecution agreements with JCIS. The lower rates across all ages groups served by JCIS reflect the lower than average diversion rate in 2014 (see page 12).

Community Service Work - cases closed in a calendar year

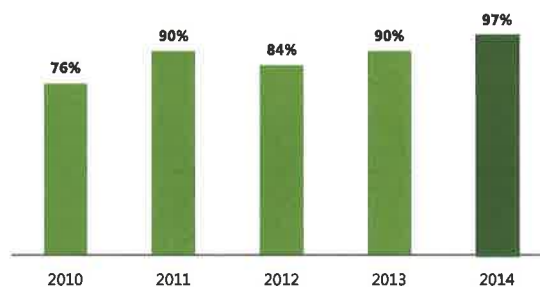
Community service work provides juveniles the opportunity to be accountable for delinquent conduct, make a positive contribution to the community, and develop important life skills.

Division of Children and Family Services - Court Services	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
How many kids were ordered CSW?	56	113
How many total hours were ordered?	1,710	3,056
How many total hours were completed?	1,655	2,737
What is the completion percentage?	97%	90%
How many kids completed some or all of their CSW?	55	109
What percentage of kids completed some or all of their CSW?	98%	96%

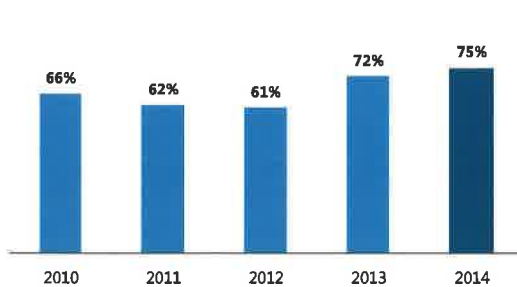
Juvenile Court Intake Services	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
How many kids were ordered CSW?	74	85
How many total hours were ordered?	2,498	3211
How many total hours were completed?	1,871	2327
What is the completion percentage?	75%	72%
How many kids completed some or all of their CSW?	63	69
What percentage of kids completed some or all of their CSW?	85%	81
Completion percentage for cases diverted from court	98%	89%



Percentage of community service work hours completed - DCFS



Percentage of community service work hours completed - JCIS



Restitution - cases closed in a calendar year

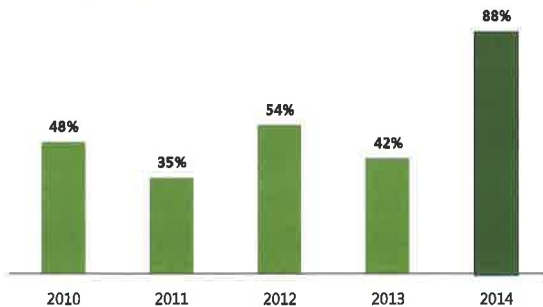
In addition to youth with determined amounts of restitution below, there were an additional 34 youth where the victim did not request restitution (DCFS=20; JCIS=14).

Division of Children and Family Services - Court Services	2014	2013
How many kids were ordered to pay restitution?*	18	23
What was the total amount determined?	\$1,092	\$11,929
What was the total amount recovered?	\$873	\$5,012
What is the recovery percentage?	88%	42%
How many kids paid at least 50% of their restitution?	17	15
What percentage of kids paid at least 50% of their restitution?	94%	65%

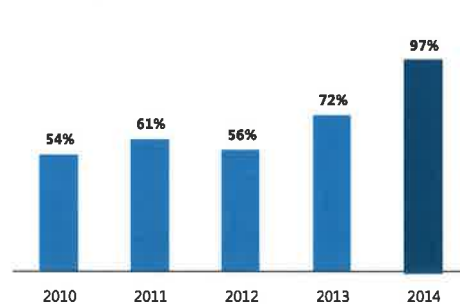
*A total of 19 youth were ordered restitution. One youth was ordered \$5,000 of which \$220 was collected. The ordered amount is four times that of the remaining 18 youth combined, and is therefore not included in the table above.

Juvenile Court Intake Services	2014	2013
How many kids were ordered to pay restitution?	10	9
What was the total amount determined?	\$1,720	\$1,400
What was the total amount recovered?	\$1,667	\$1,010
What is the recovery percentage?	97%	72%
How many kids paid at least 50% of their restitution?	9	8
What percentage of kids paid at least 50% of their restitution?	90%	89%

Percentage of restitution collected - DCFS



Percentage of restitution collected- JCIS

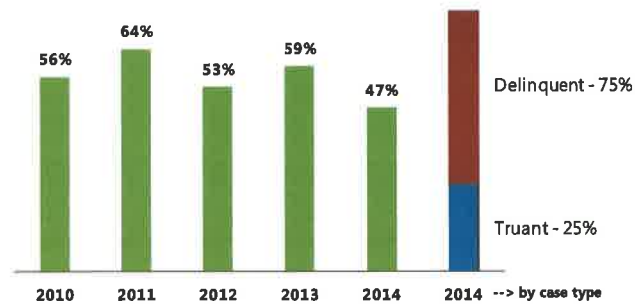


Diversion and Non-Recidivism - cases closed in a calendar year

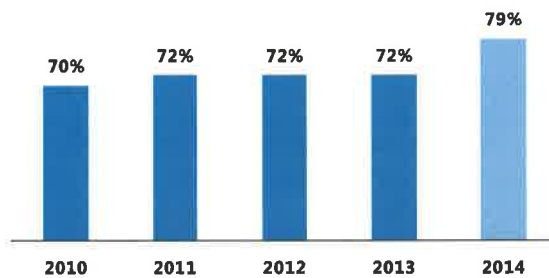
The diversion rate dropped to a low of **47%** in 2014 - down from **59%** in 2013. This is the lowest diversion rate in the past five years.

The diversion rate varied by type of case - **75%** of delinquents were diverted from juvenile court compared to **25%** of habitually truant youth.

Percentage of youth diverted from juvenile court



Percentage of youth free of new charges while under supervision



The non-recidivism rate for youth under supervision with DCFS reached a five-year high of **79%** in 2014 and is above the four-year average of nearly **72%**.

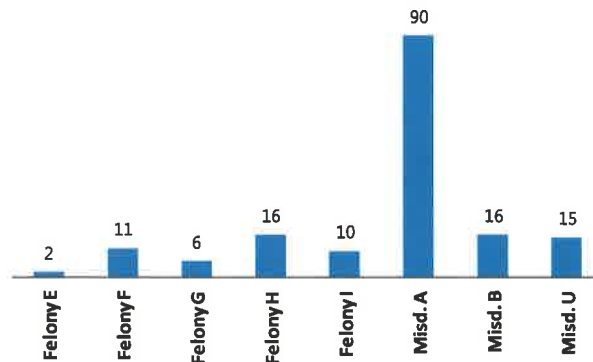
The percentage has varied since this report was published - ranging from a high of **82%** for cases closed in 2005 to a low of **69%** in 2006 and 2007.

Post Supervision Non-Recidivism - Cases closed in 2012

Nearly **66% (79 of 120)** of youth who closed out of the juvenile justice system in 2012 have not been convicted of new criminal charges in the Wisconsin court system. Of the youth that did reoffend (**n=41**), the most common offenses were classified as misdemeanor A, which includes theft and retail theft <=\$2,500, criminal damage to property, obstructing an officer, and bail jumping. The most serious felonies (E and F) were for burglary.

Youth included in the analysis were 1) closed in 2012 with DCFS, 2) were at least 15 years of age at case closure and 3) did not have new charges that resulted in a new delinquency adjudication, and 4) followed to determine whether they entered the adult system on new criminal charges. Cases were reviewed up to August 14, 2015 - offenses are shown in the chart above.

Type and number of total offenses
Youth charged in the adult system after case closure



Risk and Protective Factors - cases closed in 2014

In 2010 DCFS began implementation of the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI), a tool to determine risk level as well as the presence of protective factors. This standardized tool 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.

There are two components of risk: static and dynamic. The static components are unchangeable characteristics such as legal/criminal history or having been abused as a child. Dynamic components are changeable characteristics or situations that predict behavior such as substance abuse and attitudes supporting delinquent behavior.

In addition to static and dynamic risk, the YASI includes a third sub-set of factors to assist in case planning – protective factors. Protective factors, also known as strengths, refer to characteristics and resources of youth and their families that help insulate them from negative outcomes and help ensure their adjustment.

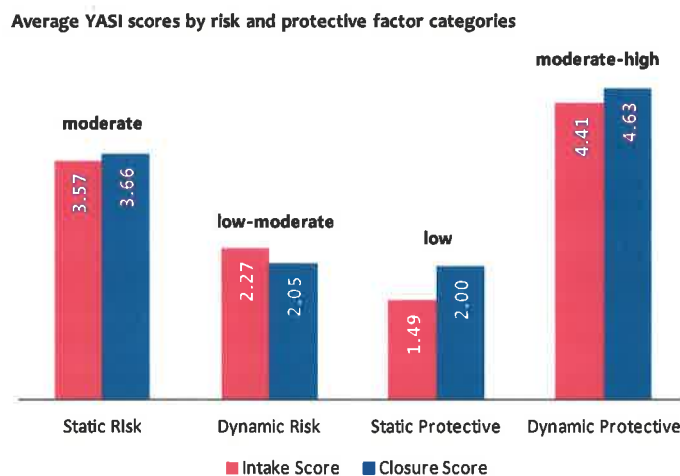
As shown in the chart at right, youth have a moderate level of **static risk** and a low to moderate **dynamic risk** when they are assessed at intake (3.57 and 2.27).

Static risk scores increase slightly at discharge (3.66), which can be attributed to new legal charges for those youth who recidivate.

Dynamic risk decreased significantly* (2.27 to 2.05) overall. Areas with the largest reduction included school and skills.

On average youth have a low **static protective factors** score when they enter the system (1.49). However, this increases significantly* by the time they are discharged from supervision (2.00). The three domains in this category include attitudes, employment and free time.

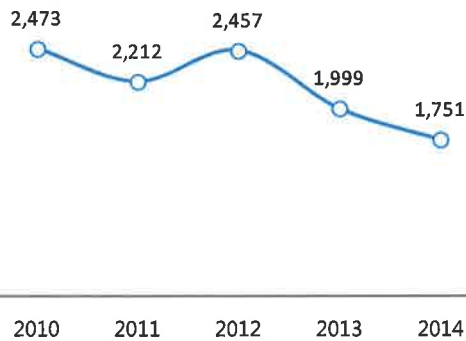
Youth fare better with **dynamic protective factors** - on average having a moderate to high score when they begin supervision. The average increases significantly* at case closure (4.41 to 4.63). Areas with the biggest improvement were employment, school and use of free time.



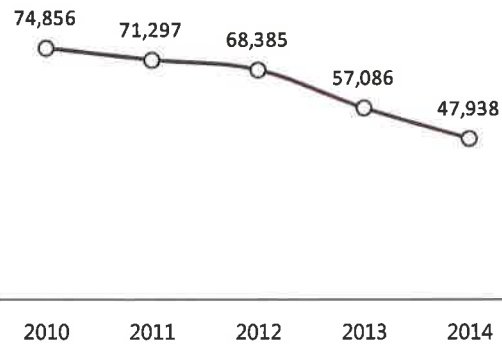
*statistically significant using t-test

Juvenile Arrests and Referrals

Juvenile Arrests - Kenosha County



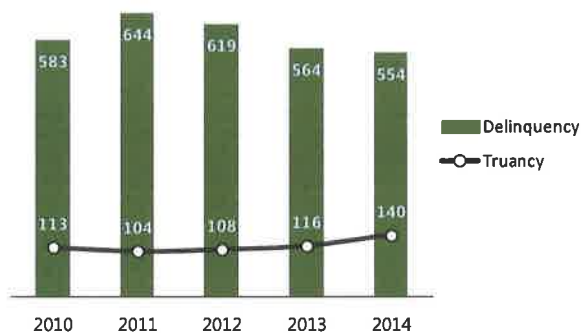
Juvenile Arrests - Wisconsin



<https://sca.oja.wisconsin.gov/sacapps/dp.aspx>

The number of juvenile arrests in Kenosha County dropped to a low of **1,751** in 2014 and has decreased **53%** in the past five years. The state of Wisconsin experienced a decrease of **56%** in the number of juvenile arrests during the same time period.

Number of Delinquency and Truancy Referrals - JCIS



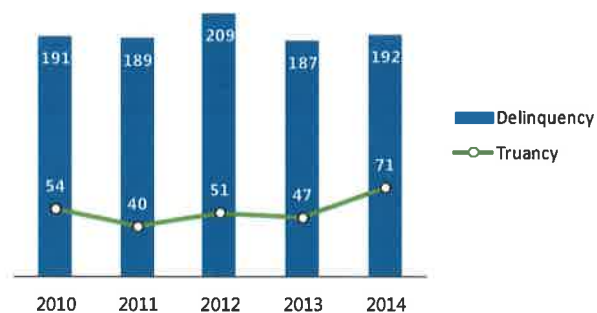
After an increase of just over **10%** in 2011 (**n=644**), the number of delinquency referrals has decreased by **14%** to **554** in 2014.

Truancy referrals, after remaining steady for four years, increased by nearly **21%** in 2014 to **140**.

The number of delinquency referrals received by DCFS-Court Services has not varied significantly in the past five years—the largest change was an increase of nearly **11%** between 2011 and 2012 (see chart at right).

In contrast, the number of truancy referrals increased by **51%** in 2014 to **71**. The average during the previous four years was **48**.

Number of Delinquency and Truancy Referrals - DCFS

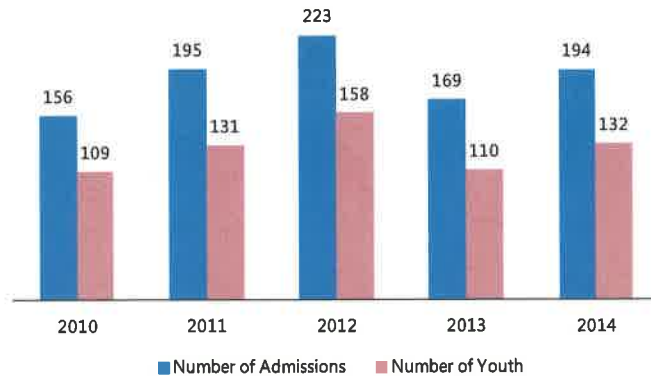


Secure Detention

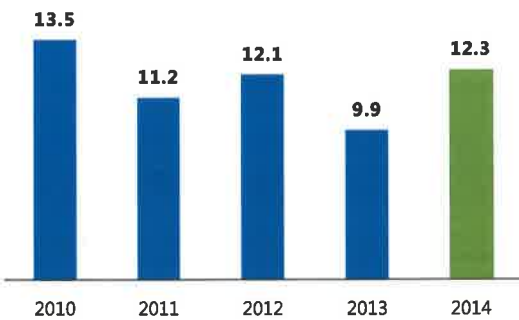
After two consecutive years of **20%** increases in the number of youth placed in secure detention, the number decreased by **30%** in 2013. Secure detention placements increased in 2014 to **132** youth placed (**+20%**). The five-year average is **128** youth placed per year.

The number of admissions - youth may be placed in detention more than one time during a calendar year - increased by **15%** in 2014 (n=**194**).

Number of admissions to secure detention
Number of delinquent youth placed in secure detention



Average number of days in secure detention



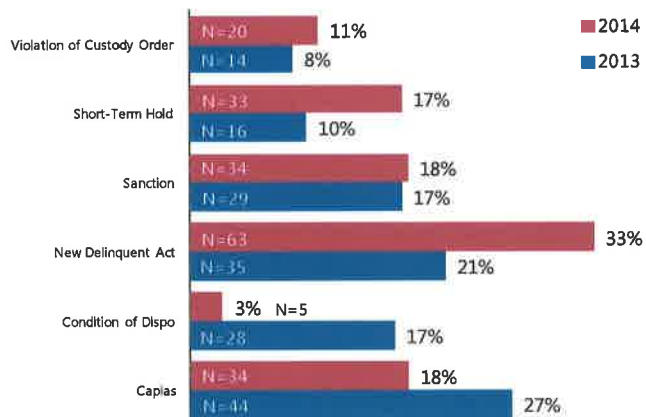
After a five-year low of **9.9** days, the average length of stay in detention increased by **24%** to just over 12 days. The five-year average is **11.8** days.

Males on average tend to stay longer than females - **13** days compared to **10** days in 2014. On average Caucasian youth stay the same amount of time compared to African American and Hispanic youth - around **12** days.

The most common reason for placement in secure detention is new delinquent acts, which increased to **33%** of admissions in 2014 - a 12 percentage point increase from 2013.

Short-term holds also increased (**seven percentage points**), while placement in secure detention as a condition of disposition decreased by 15 percentage points to 3% in 2014.

Reason for Placement in Secure Detention

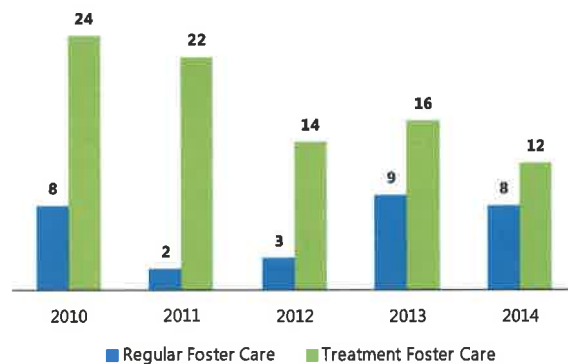


Substitute Care

Temporary placement with a foster family is considered the least restrictive of out-of-home placements. A very small number of delinquent youth are placed in regular foster care in any given year. In 2014 most youth placed were female (**n=7; 78%**) and Caucasian (**n=6; 67%**).

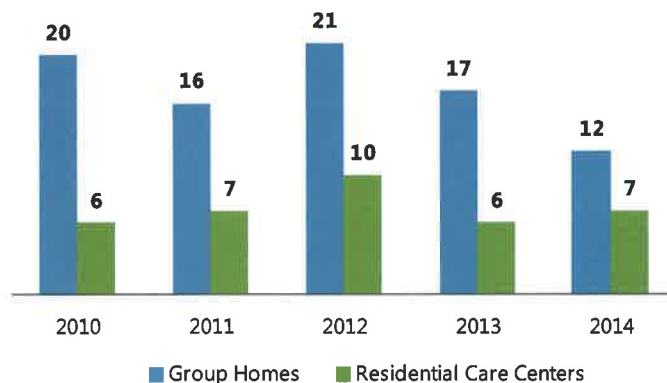
Treatment foster parents receive a higher level of training to work with youth that require a more intensive level of care. The number of youth placed in this setting has decreased by **50%** in the last five years. In 2014, **50%** of the youth placed were female (**n=6**), **42%** African American (**n=5**) and **17%** Hispanic (**n=2**).

Number of delinquent youth placed in regular and treatment foster care



Group homes provide a structured living environment along with a variety of services to meet adolescent behavior modification needs including cognitive intervention groups and individual therapy. The number of group home placements decreased by **29%** in 2014. Most youth placed were male (**n=7; 58%**) and **42%** were African American (**n=5**), **25%** Hispanic (**n=3**).

Number of delinquent youth placed in group homes and residential care centers



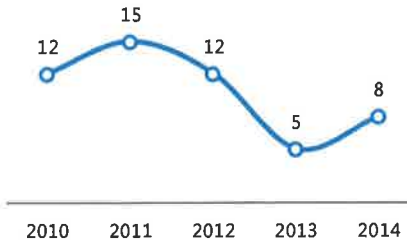
Residential care centers (RCCs) provide highly structured settings where youth receive intensive counseling and therapy. Youth placed in RCCs generally have significant mental health treatment needs. Unlike 2013 where all placements in RCCs were male, **43%** were female (**n=3**) in 2014. The percentage of African American youth placed decreased from **67%** in 2013 (**n=4**) to **29%** in 2014 (**n=2**). Most youth were placed back in their home or with a relative (**86%; n=6**).

Corrections

The number of youth placed in corrections increased by **60%** in 2014 - from **5** to **8** youth. The two juvenile correctional facilities - Lincoln Hills and Copper Lake School - are located in Irma, Wisconsin, 250 miles from Kenosha.

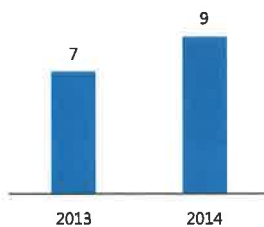
- * Of the **eight** youth placed, **seven** were African American (**88%**) and **one** was female (**12%**).
- * **Seven** of the **eight** youth have been discharged from care with a **7.4** month average length of stay.
- * **Four** of the **seven** youth returned home (**71%**), the remaining three were either placed in a group home, residential care center, or the independent living program.
- * **88%** (**n=7**) of the youth had some type of child welfare system involvement prior to their first delinquency adjudication.

Number of Youth Placed in Corrections



Alternatives to Corrections Through Education Program (ACE)

Number of Youth Placed in ACE Program



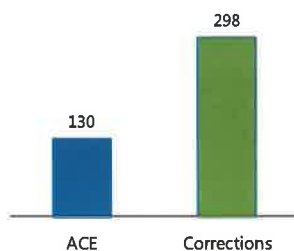
The ACE Program provides direct services in a secure facility located in Racine County for youth that are adjudicated delinquent. There are several advantages to utilizing ACE, including weekly family meetings, ability to provide psychiatric care in a timely manner and using furloughs to home and school as a transition tool.

Most youth placed in ACE were male (**89%**; **n=8**), **44%** were African American or Hispanic (**n=2**, respectively), and **78%** (**n=7**) had family contact with the child welfare system prior to their delinquency adjudication.

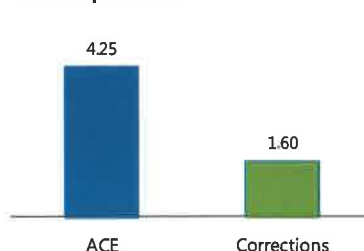
A comparison of outcomes between the ACE Program and juvenile corrections was conducted by examining youth who were discharged from either program in 2013 and 2014 and are now closed with DCFS (ACE, **n=10**; juvenile corrections, **n=13**).

As shown in the charts below, the average length of stay in ACE was **44%** shorter compared to corrections, youth earned over twice as many high school credits, and were more likely to remain out of the juvenile or adult system after discharge from supervision (juvenile corrections, 4 of 13 youth; ACE Program, 7 of 10 youth).

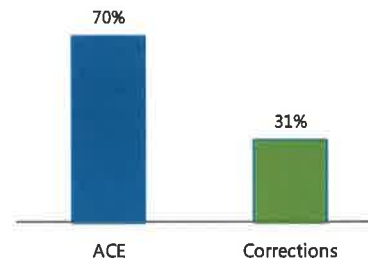
Average Length of Stay (days)



Median number of school credits earned while in placement



Non-recidivism Rate - Post Supervision



Summer Youth Employment Program

September 2014 marked the end of the sixth successful Summer Youth Employment Program. A total of **247** of the community's highest risk youth developed employment skills and gained valuable work experience. This program represents a successful public-private partnership between Kenosha County, the Boys & Girls Club of Kenosha, Community Impact Programs, Kenosha Unified School District and community businesses.

Since the inception of this program in 2009, arrests of youth age 14-21 have declined during the summer months, when compared to the summer of 2008. In this program youth learn the value of work, the importance of being on time, appropriate dress for their job, how to manage their money, the ability to follow directions and the pride of being paid for an honest day's work.

Youth worked 20 hours per week for eight weeks at a variety of worksites throughout the county. A total of **124** of the in-school participants received 1/2 credit towards graduation from the Kenosha Unified School District. Using the skills and experience gained in the program, 37 youth obtained unsubsidized employment - **the highest number since the program began in 2009.**



Summer Youth Employment Program	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Youth	296	214	191	210	204	247
Number of Job Sites	45	49	42	41	42	39
Total Hours Worked	27,815	23,000	26,194	22,614	24,756	24,000
Number Obtaining Unsubsidized Employment	33	13	21	24	17	37
Number Earning ½ credit toward graduation	116	113	106	121	116	124



In 2014, projects in the Kenosha County Parks included: developing and expanding disc golf courses at Silver Lake and Fox River parks, painting playground equipment, planting trees, clearing and maintaining trails and preparing donated land for public use.

Gang Prevention

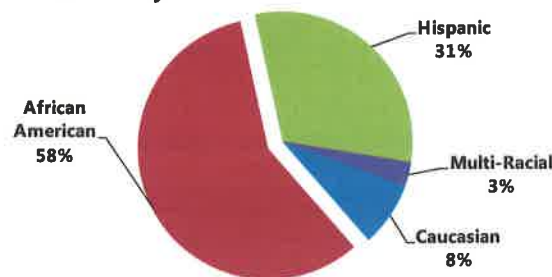
The 2013-2014 Kenosha County Gang Prevention Project was implemented by Community Impact Programs (CIP) and the Boys and Girls Club (BGC), providing a variety of programs and services to meet the needs of the participants and neighborhoods they serve. The agencies work separately to conduct programming, but also collaborate with each other on special projects. For the 2013-14 program year the project served a total of **144** unduplicated youth.

Sites continue to be successful in creating positive change through the use of incentive-based programming. Examples include seasonal family events such as family movie nights and National Night Out, seasonal sports such as

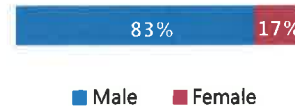
football, basketball, baseball, and bowling, gardening groups, trips to the YMCA, local museums, sporting games, Six Flags, Wisconsin State Fair, and activities on college campuses.

The integration of employment skills building has also been effective. Career Launch is a BGC program that helps youth prepare for entrance into the job market by providing assistance with resume writing, interview skills, job search and appropriate dress for success.

Race/Ethnicity



Gender



Educational and family programming is also available to youth in addition to gang prevention-related education. Activities include Girls Circle, anger management groups, pre-college programs, educational workshops such as cooking, community events at Grace Lutheran Church and Coleman Chapel, a Chat and Chew community/family event, and program-specific family events. Tutoring services are also available to youth.

Outcomes	Indicator	Progress
Increase or maintain pro-social behavior	Participants will not commit a criminal offense while in the program	130 of 144 (90%)
Increase participation in non-gang related activities	Participants will actively participate in at least four program activities per month.	57 of 57 (100%)
Parents/Families will increase involvement in youth care	Parents/families will participate in at least 2 group or one-on-one educational activities per quarter.	50 of 57 (89%)
No increase in gang risk score	Participants that complete the program will reduce or maintain their gang risk score.	57 of 57 (100%)
Improve school attendance	Participants that complete the program will improve their academic attendance.	55 of 57 (96%)
Improve school performance	Participants that complete the program will improve their academic performance.	26 of 45 (58%)

The 40 Developmental Assets

The Search Institute has identified the following building blocks of healthy development—known as Developmental Assets—that help children grow up healthy, caring, and responsible. The list below is intended for adolescents (age 12-18).

The Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument used by DCFS Court Services staff (see page 13), is based on the Developmental Assets model.

EXTERNAL ASSETS

SUPPORT

- Family Support
- Positive Family Communication
- Other Adult Relationships
- Caring Neighborhood
- Caring School Climate
- Parent Involvement in Schooling

EMPOWERMENT

- Community Values Youth
- Youth as Resources
- Service to Others
- Safety

BOUNDARIES AND EXPECTATIONS

- Family Boundaries
- School Boundaries
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- Adult Role Models
- Positive Peer Influence
- High Expectations

CONSTRUCTIVE USE OF TIME

- Creative Activities
- Youth Programs
- Religious Community
- Time at Home

INTERNAL ASSETS

COMMITMENT TO LEARNING

- Achievement Motivation
- School Engagement
- Homework
- Bonding to School
- Reading for Pleasure

POSITIVE VALUES

- Caring
- Equality and Social Justice
- Integrity
- Honesty
- Responsibility
- Restraint

SOCIAL COMPETENCIES

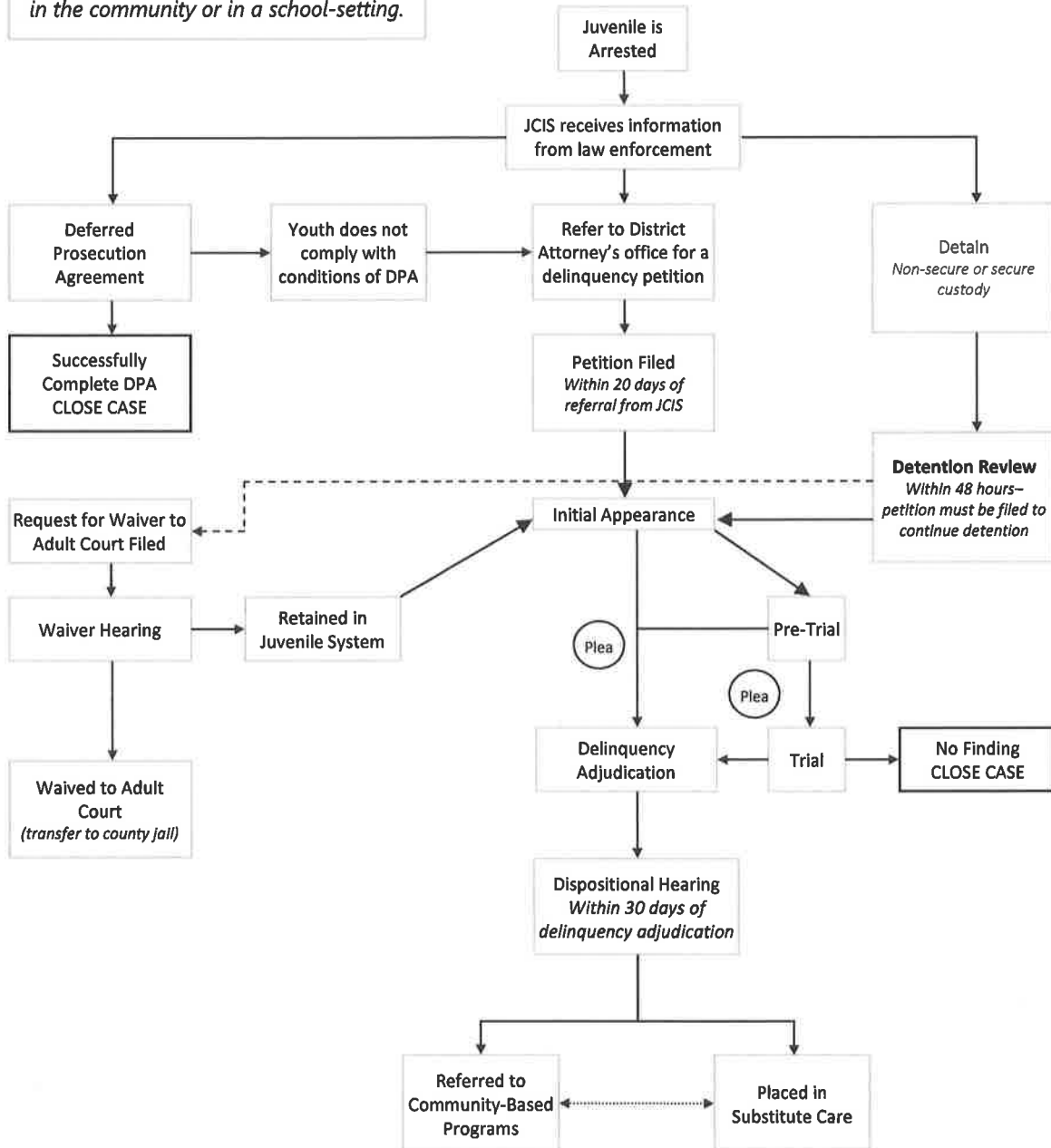
- Planning and Decision Making
- Interpersonal Competence
- Cultural Competence
- Resistance Skills
- Peaceful Conflict Resolution

POSITIVE IDENTITY

- Personal Power
- Self-Esteem
- Sense of Purpose
- Positive View of Personal Future

Juvenile Justice Code - Chapter 938

The chart below is a scaled-down illustration of what generally occurs when a juvenile is arrested. An arrest can occur in the community or in a school-setting.



2014 Partners and Stakeholders

Juvenile Court Intakes Services Staff
DCFS-Court Services Unit Staff

Boys and Girls Club of Kenosha
Children's Hospital of Wisconsin Community Services
Community Impact Programs
Kenosha Area Family and Aging Services
Kenosha County Schools
Kenosha Human Development Services
One Hope United
Prevention Services Network
Professional Services Group

The murals on the cover page were created by 29 students
in the Youth Employment in the Arts Program under the
direction of Melaine Keebler, KUSD Art Teacher.

**Electronic versions of the Juvenile Justice Reports are located on the
Kenosha County Department of Human Services web page.**

<http://www.co.kenosha.wi.us/>

Departments > Human Services > Divisions > Children & Family Services

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