

# Youth Justice Report 2016



Mural designed by youth in the 2016 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 Services

September 2017

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# Youth Justice Report 2016

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## Introduction

Kenosha County commits many resources to improve the lives of youth and families involved in the Juvenile Justice System due to delinquency or truancy. The goal of Kenosha County in working with these youth is to protect the community, hold youth accountable for their actions, and assist youth in building competencies to live responsibly and productively.

We are pleased to present the twelfth annual Youth Justice Report for Kenosha County (previously called Juvenile Justice Report). Since 2005, the report has provided the community and its stakeholders with information regarding local trends in the juvenile justice system and progress towards meeting our goals. The data reflected in this report includes youth with 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 through deferred prosecution agreements. 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.

It is imperative that we review and evaluate the effectiveness of our work with these youth. Through our partnerships with community stakeholders, we continue to strive to enhance the methods we use that improve the lives of youth and their families, while protecting the community from future delinquent behavior.

In addition to annual indicators such as juvenile arrests, secure detention admissions and referrals to JCIS and DCFS, cases closed in a given year are examined to determine non-recidivism rates, community services work hours completed, restitution collected and improvement in risk and protective factors.

Below are several trends found in the report:

### Downward

- ↓ Juvenile arrests
- ↓ Delinquency referrals to both JCIS and DCFS
- ↓ Youth placed in treatment foster care and regular foster care

### Upward

- ↑ Truancy referrals to both JCIS and DCFS
- ↑ Felonies as a percentage of total offenses
- ↑ Non-recidivism rate (DCFS)

### Steady

- ↔ Percentage of community service work hours completed (DCFS)
- ↔ Habitual truancy rates at case closure

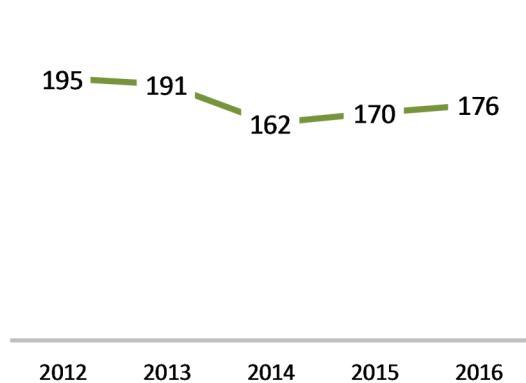
## Number of Youth - 2016 Cohort

Information contained in the first part of the Youth Justice report is based on Case Closure Form data of youth with either 1) closed deferred prosecution agreements with Juvenile Court Intake Services (JCIS) or 2) youth adjudicated delinquent or under supervision for habitual truancy that are closed with the Division of Children and Family Services-Court Services Unit (DCFS) in a given year.

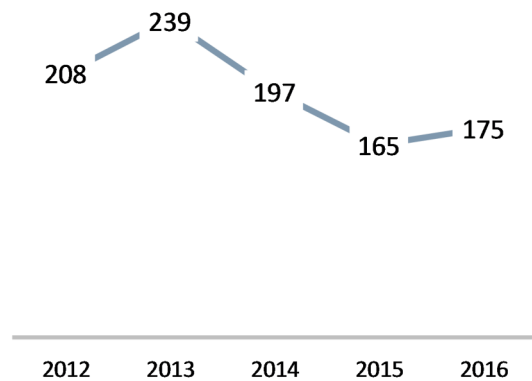
There was a slight increase (nearly 4 percent) in the number of youth with closed deferred prosecution agreements through JCIS. The number has decreased nearly 10 percent between 2012 and 2016.

The number of youth under DCFS supervision represented in the report increased 6 percent in 2016. The number has decreased by nearly 16 percent over the past five years.

Number of Youth in Report - JCIS



Number of Youth In Report - DCFS

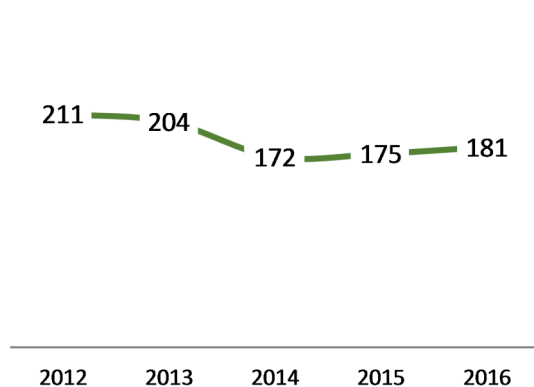


## Number of Case Files Closed—2016

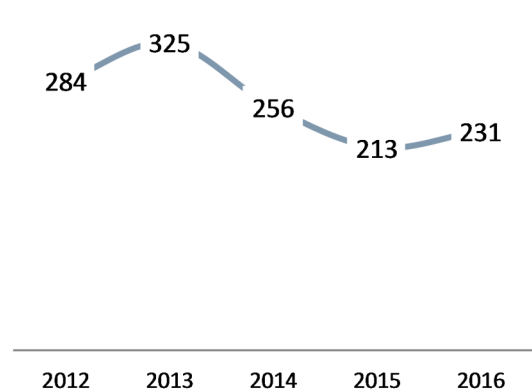
There is minimal overlap between the number of youth and the number of case files closed by JCIS in a given year. It is unusual for a youth to have more than one deferred prosecution agreement in a 12-month period. For example, there are 176 youth represented in this report (see graph below) with 181 cases files closed. The number of cases files closed has decreased by just over 14 percent in the last five years.

It is not uncommon for a youth to be under DCFS supervision with multiple case files. Referrals may come in with more than one case. This can also be due to recidivism while on supervision. The number of case files closed increased by just over 8 percent in 2016; overall the number has decreased by almost 19 percent in the past five years. The average length of a single case file increased slightly from 12.0 months in 2015 to 12.6 months in 2016.

Number of Case Files Closed - JCIS



Number of Case Files Closed - DCFS

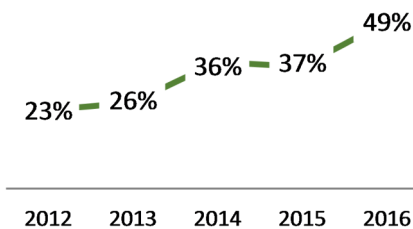


## Type of Cases Files Closed - 2016

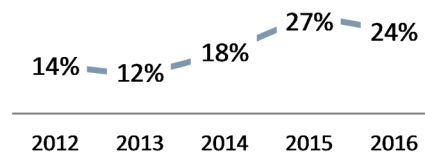
Juvenile Court Intake Services serves youth under truancy (JIPS-Truant) or delinquency deferred prosecution agreements (DPA). The percentage of cases closed by JCIS that were JIPS-Truant has increased by 26 percentage points over the past five years. In 2016, almost one-half (49 percent) of the DPAs closed were for habitual truancy.

JIPS-Truant case files represent a smaller proportion of case files closed by DCFS compared to JCIS. The percentage of truancy files closed in 2016 by DCFS decreased by 3 percentage points. However, truancy referrals to the Court Services Unit increased by 63 percent in 2016 (page 7).

JIPS-Truant as a Percentage of Cases Closed - JCIS



JIPS-Truant as a Percentage of Cases Closed - DCFS



## Gender - 2016 Cohort

According to the National Center for Juvenile Justice, 32.5 percent of cases handled informally are female. Over the last five years, the lowest percentage of females in the JCIS annual cohorts was 35 percent.

Nationally, 23 percent of adjudicated cases are female. DCFS has consistently been above the national average for the past five years.

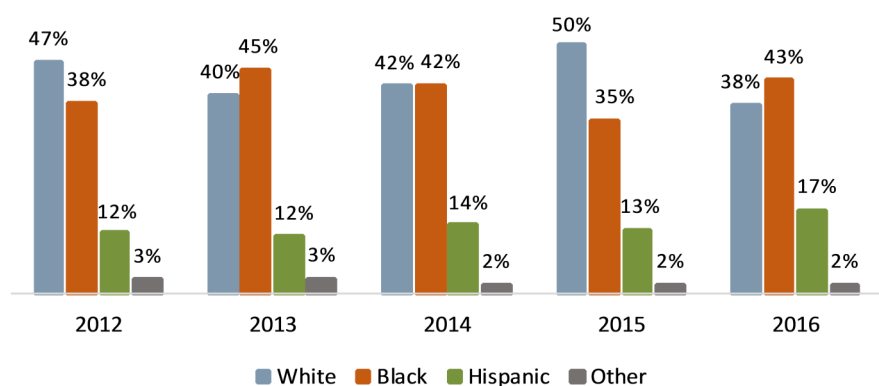
	Percentage of Female Youth					5-Year Trend
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
JCIS	37%	36%	41%	45%	35%	
DCFS	32%	39%	38%	35%	35%	

## Race/Ethnicity - 2016 Cohort

White and Hispanic youth continue to be underrepresented in the annual cohorts (38 percent and 17 percent in 2016, respectively) while Black youth are overrepresented (43 percent). The percentage of Hispanic youth in the 2016 cohort is the highest in the last five years.

According to U.S. Census data, 69 percent of youth 10-17 years of age in Kenosha County are White, 11 percent Black, and 19 percent Hispanic.

Race/Ethnicity  
2012-2016 Cohorts

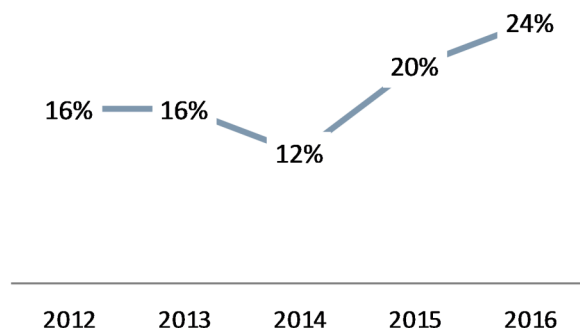


## Offense Type - 2016 Cohort

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

Felonies comprised 24 percent (n=63) of all offenses committed by delinquent youth in both the 2016 JCIS and DCFS cohorts. The most common felonies include assault and burglary.

Felonies as a Percentage of Total Offenses



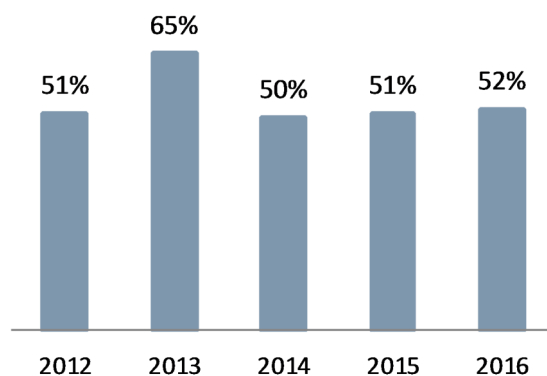
## Habitual Truancy - 2016 Cohort

The percentage of JIPS-Truants no longer habitually truant at case closure remained fairly steady at 52 percent in 2016. 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 (43 percent no longer habitually truant at closure) compared to JIPS-Truants under supervision with the Division of Children and Family Services (70 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 66 percent. Of those youth who were habitually truant, 85% were 16 years of age and older.

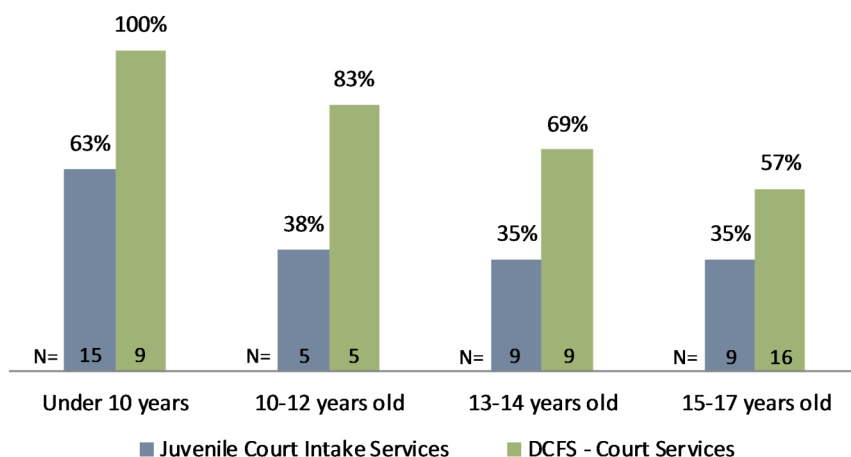
Percentage of JIPS-Truant Youth No Longer Habitually Truant at Case Closure  
JCIS and DCFS



Age is a determining factor regarding habitual truancy. For both JCIS and DCFS, success rates drop for each successive age group (chart at right).

JCIS demonstrates higher success rates with youth under 10 years of age. The percentage of youth no longer habitually truant at case closure drops further and faster for older youth under a deferred prosecution agreement.

Percentage of JIPS-Truants No Longer Habitually Truant at Case Closure by Age Group - JCIS and DCFS

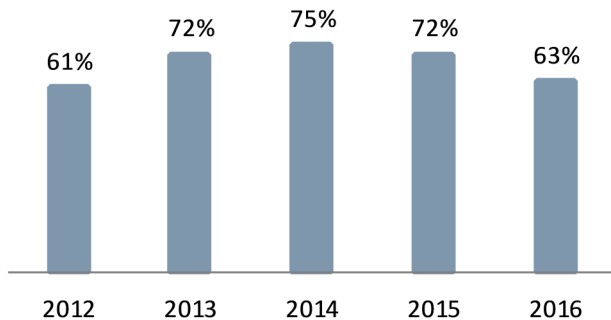




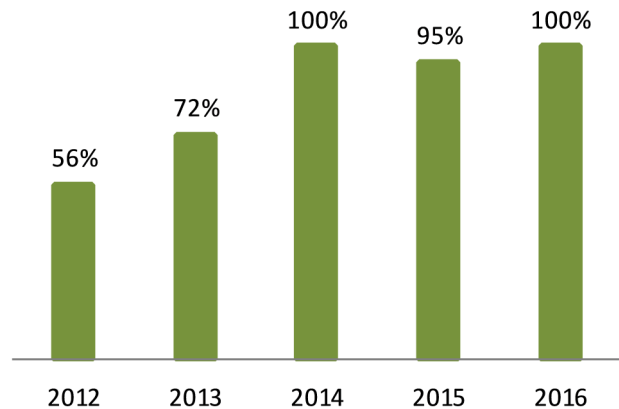
## Community Service Work & Restitution - JCIS 2016 Cohort

- A total of 58 youth in the 2016 JCIS cohort were required to complete 1,868 hours of community service work (CSW) - 1,175 of which were completed (63 percent). This percentage includes youth who did not successfully complete their deferred prosecution agreement.
- Three youth in the 2016 JCIS cohort were ordered and paid a total of \$1,223 in restitution under their deferred

CSW Completion Rate - JCIS



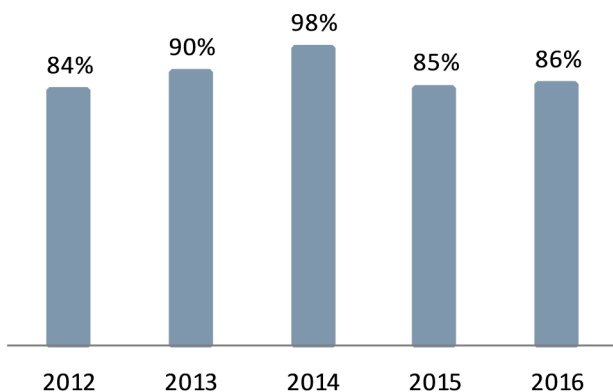
Percentage of Restitution Collected - JCIS



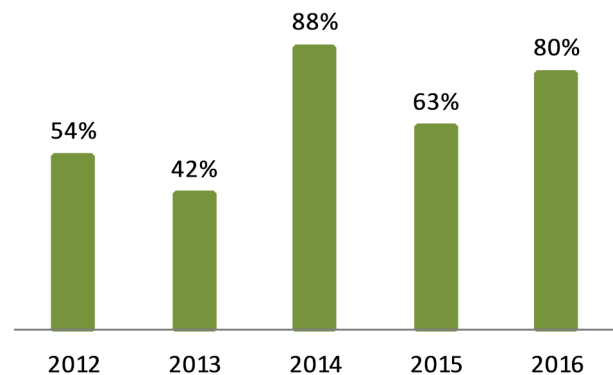
## Community Service Work & Restitution - DCFS 2016 Cohort

- A total of 37 youth in the 2016 DCFS cohort were ordered to complete 1,244 hours of community service work - 1,065 of which were completed (86 percent). The completion percentage has remained at or above 84 percent for the past five years.
- There were 13 youth in the DCFS 2016 cohort required to pay a total of \$7,224 in restitution. A total of \$5,768 was recovered (80 percent) - 7 out of 13 youth paid all of their restitution (53 percent). Youth and their parents were issued civil judgements for the remaining \$1,456.

CSW Completion Rate - DCFS



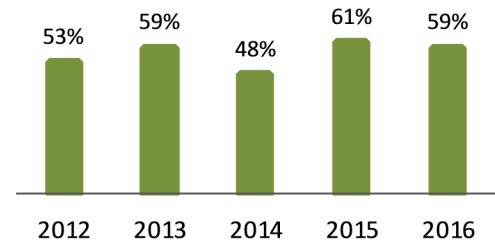
Percentage of Restitution Collected-DCFS



## Court Diversion - JCIS

- The percentage of youth under DPAs diverted from court decreased by 2 percentage points between 2015 and 2016.
- The 2016 diversion rate is above the five-year average of 56%.
- There was no difference in diversion rates when comparing JIPS-Truants and youth under a delinquency DPA.

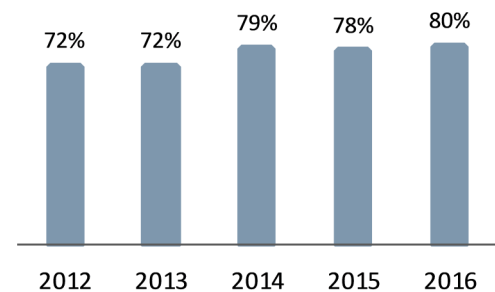
JCIS Court Diversion Rate



## Non-Recidivism - DCFS

- The non-recidivism rate - defined as remaining free from new delinquency adjudications and adult charges while under supervision - was 80% in 2016. The five-year average is 76 percent.
- Youth under supervision for truancy had a higher non-recidivism rate (96 percent) when compared to delinquents (72 percent).
- The post-supervision non-recidivism rate - defined as no new adjudications or convictions in either juvenile or adult court one year after case closure - was 76 percent for cases closed in 2014 compared to 81 percent for cases closed in 2013.

DCFS Non-Recidivism Rate



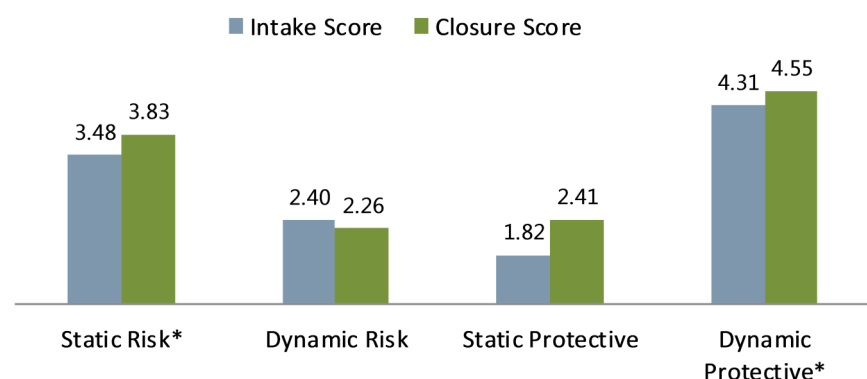
## Risk and Protective Factors

The Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI) is a tool to determine risk level as well as the presence of protective factors that 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 that have an initial assessment **and** re-assessment at case closure to-date (n=118). '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.

Increases in static risk and dynamic protective factors were statistically significant. This means there was an increase in documented criminality, but also demonstrated improvements in areas such as use of free time, attitude, peer groups school performance, and employment. The overall YASI scores indicate that youth are less likely to engage in delinquent behavior post-supervision with DCFS.

Average YASI scores by risk and protective factor categories



\*Indicates statistically significant change.

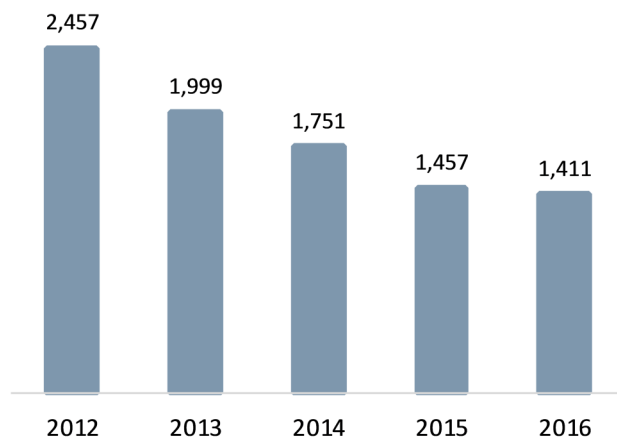
Scores are based on a Likert scale:

- 1 = Low**
- 2 = Low-Moderate**
- 3 = Moderate**
- 4 = Moderate-High**
- 5 = High**

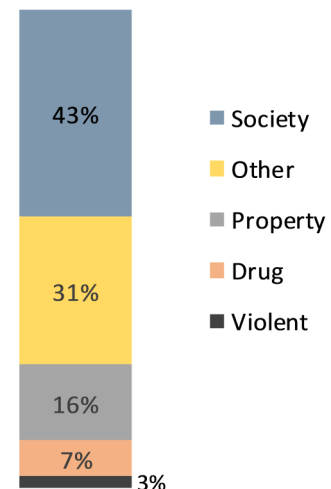
## Juvenile Arrests

- The overall number of juvenile arrests decreased slightly in 2016 (3 percent). Since 2012 the total number of arrests has dropped by 43 percent.
- The largest category - Society - includes offenses such as disorderly conduct, curfew/loitering and liquor law violations.
- The most common offenses in Other include truancy and tobacco ordinance violations.
- Possession of marijuana accounted for 77% of drug-related arrests in 2016 (79 of 103).

Juvenile Arrests - Kenosha County



Juvenile Arrests by Type - 2016



## 2016 Referrals

### JCIS

The number of delinquency referrals received by Juvenile Court Intake Services has steadily declined over the past five years - down by over 33 percent from 2012 and 14 percent between 2015 and 2016.

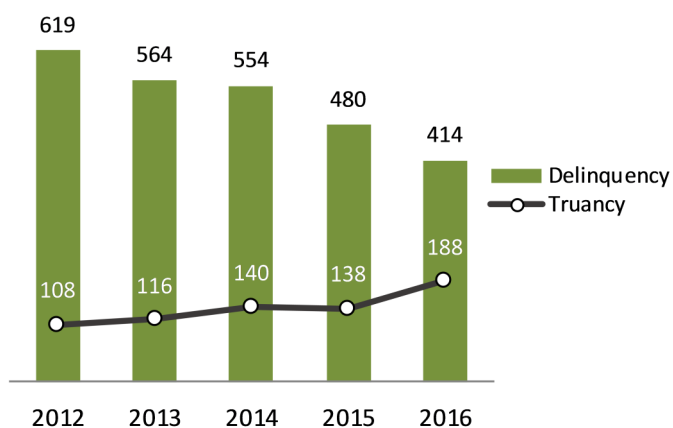
Referrals for habitual truancy have increased by 74 percent during the same time period - the largest annual increase occurred between 2015 and 2016 (36 percent).

### DCFS

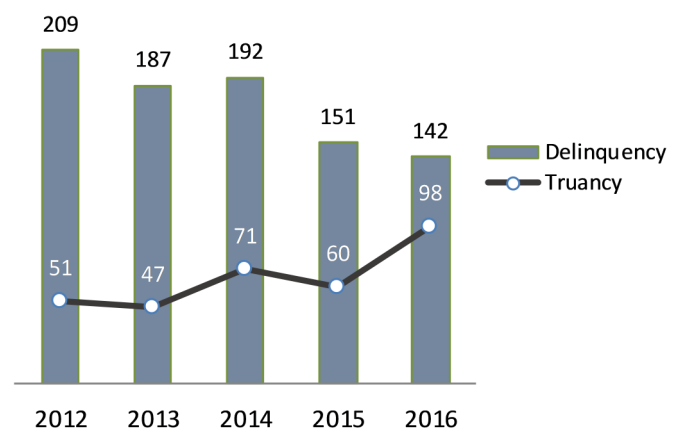
After remaining fairly stable between 2012 and 2014, the number of delinquency referrals decreased by 21 percent in 2015, followed by another 6 percent decrease in 2016.

Truancy referrals have increased during the same time period, with the biggest jump between 2015 and 2016 (63 percent). The number of truancy referrals has increased 92 percent since 2012.

Number of Delinquency and Truancy Referrals - JCIS

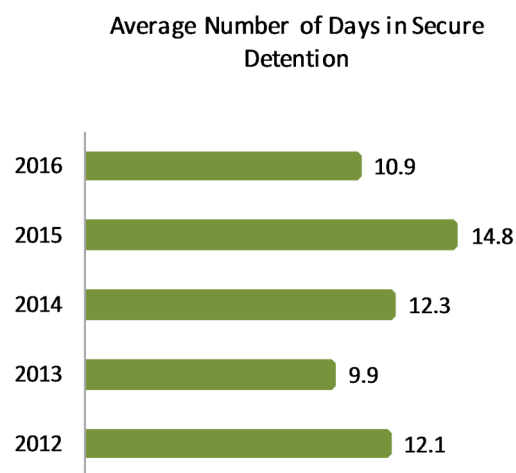
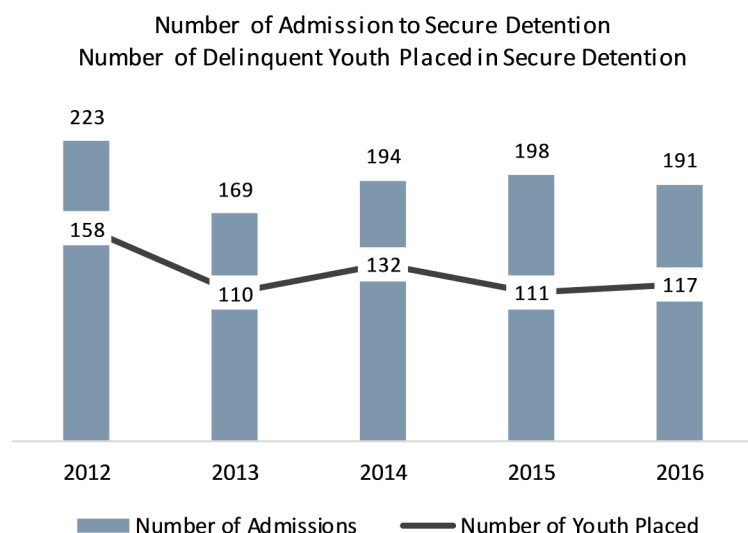


Number of Delinquency and Truancy Referrals - DCFS



## Secure Detention

- In 2016, the number of youth placed in secure detention increased by just over 5 percent; since 2012 the number has decreased by 26 percent.
- The number of admissions - youth may be placed in detention more than once - decreased by nearly 4 percent in 2016 and has dropped 14 percent since 2012.
- The number of juvenile secure detention admissions in Wisconsin has dropped at a faster rate of 24 percent since 2012 (9,014 to 6,853).
- In 2016, 38 percent of youth (n=44) were placed at least two times - down from 45 percent in 2015.
- After steadily increasing since 2014, the average length of stay decreased by 26 percent in 2016.
- Males stayed an average of 12 days, while females were in secure detention an average of 10 days.



- After a 35% increase between 2014 and 2015, the number of admissions for return on a capias remained fairly steady in 2016. Return on capias accounted for 25% of all admissions in 2016.

<u>Reason for Placement</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>5 Year Trend</u>
Capias	48	44	34	46	45	
Condition of Disposition	38	28	5	21	0	
New Delinquent Act	51	35	63	45	41	
Sanction	28	29	34	36	24	
Short-Term Hold	21	16	33	32	59	
Violation of Custody Order	20	14	20	12	12	
Other	17	3	5	6	10	

- Placements as a result of condition of disposition dropped to zero in 2016.
- New delinquent acts, another common reason for placement, decreased by almost 9 percent in 2016 to 41. This is a nearly 35 percent decrease from 2014 - where the number of admissions for new delinquent acts reached a high of 63.
- Admissions to secure detention for sanctions increased steadily between 2012 and 2015 (29 percent) and then dropped 33 percent in 2016.
- Short-term holds increased by 84 percent in 2016 to 59. They accounted for 33 percent of all secure detention admissions in 2016 compared to 10 percent in 2012.
- Violation of custody orders have dropped 45 percent compared to 2012 but remained fairly steady between 2015 and 2016.

## Out-of-Home Placements

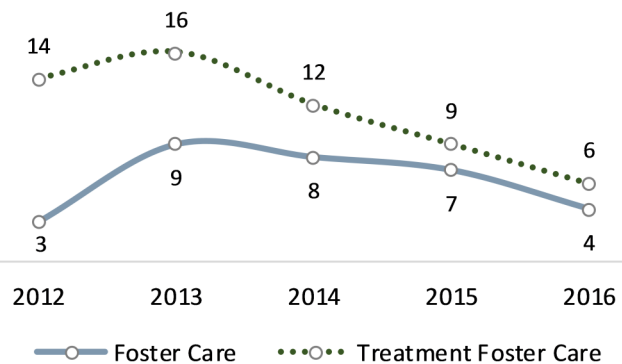
Temporary placement with a foster family is considered the least restrictive of out-of-home placements. A very small number of delinquent youth are placed in regular foster care in any given year.

- The number of delinquent youth placed in foster care has decreased 55 percent since 2013.
- The average number of delinquent youth placed in foster care since this report began (2005) is 9.

Treatment foster parents receive a higher level of training to work with youth that require a more intensive level of care.

- After an increase of 14 percent in 2013, the number of delinquent youth placed in treatment foster care has declined by 62 percent - six youth were placed in 2016.
- The average number of delinquent youth placed in treatment foster care dropped from 26 between 2005 and 2010 to 13 between 2011 and 2016.

Number of Delinquent Youth Placed in Foster Care and Treatment Foster Care



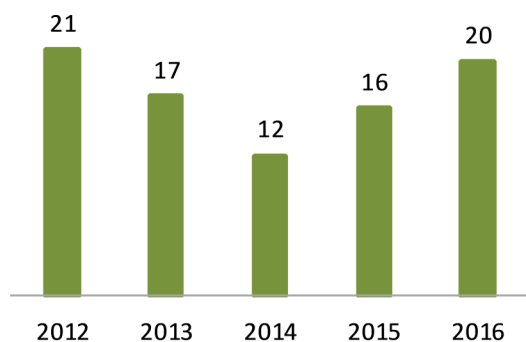
Group homes provide a structured living environment along with a variety of services to meet adolescent behavior modification needs, including cognitive intervention groups and individual therapy.

- Between 2012 and 2014 the number of delinquent youth placed in group homes dropped 43 percent to a twelve-year low of 12.
- This was followed by a 33 percent increase in 2015 and a 25 percent increase in 2016 to 20 youth.
- The average number of delinquent youth placed in group homes since this report began (2005) is 19.
- The highest number of delinquent youth placed during this time was 26 in 2005.

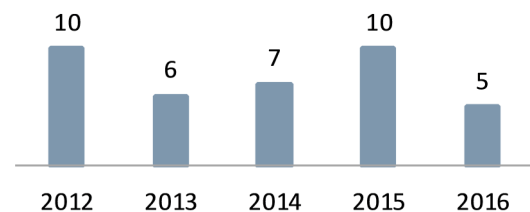
Residential care centers (RCCs) provide highly structured settings where youth receive intensive counseling and therapy. Youth placed in RCCs generally have significant mental health treatment needs.

- In the past five years, the number of delinquent youth placed in RCCs has ranged between a high of 10 in 2012 and 2014 to a low of 5 in 2016.
- The average number of delinquent youth placed in RCCs since this report began (2005) is 9.
- The highest number of delinquent youth placed in a residential care center is 13 in 2005.

Number of Delinquent Youth Placed in Group Homes



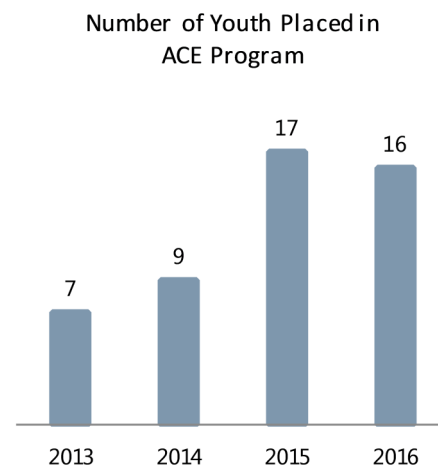
Number of Delinquent Youth Placed in Residential Care Centers



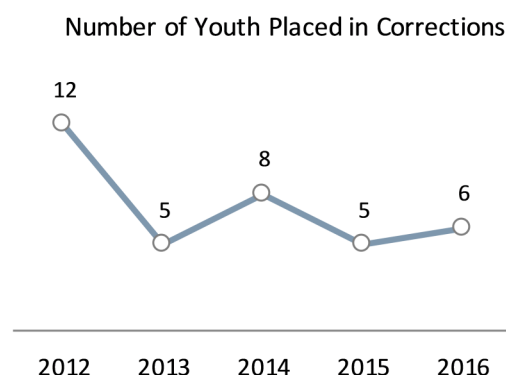
## Out-of-Home Placements

Alternatives to Corrections through Education (ACE) provides direct services in a secure facility located in Racine County for youth that are adjudicated delinquent. Program components include weekly family meetings, psychiatric care and furloughs to home and school as a transition tool. Youth also receive treatment programming and are able to earn school credits at a fast pace.

- After increasing nearly 89 percent between 2014 and 2015, the number of youth placed in ACE remained fairly stable at 16.
- Most youth were male (10; 63%), 56 percent were Black (n=9) and 13 percent Hispanic (n=2).
- Nearly 50 percent were 14 years of age or younger at placement (n=8) - up from 30 percent in 2015.
- The majority of youth placed in Alternatives to Corrections though Education were charged with felonies (13; 81%). Two of the three youth who committed misdemeanors had previous delinquency adjudications.
- Youth discharged from the ACE program in 2016 (n=20) earned an average of 3.28 school credits. Four of the youth were in the eighth grade and unable to earn high school credits.
- The average length of stay for youth discharged in 2016 was 167 days, up nearly 23 percent compared to youth discharged in 2015 (136 days).
- Of the 20 cases discharged from the program in 2016, twelve have remained out of the juvenile and adult system (60%).



- The number of youth placed in Corrections increased by one in 2016 - the five-year average is seven placements per year.
- Five of the six youth were male (83%), four were Black (67%) and one Hispanic (17%).
- Two of the six youth (33%) were 14 years of age at the time of placement compared to 40% in 2015 (two of five youth).
- Four of the six (66%) were charged with felonies; the two youth who committed misdemeanors had previous delinquency adjudications.
- Of the five youth discharged from Corrections in 2016, the average length of stay was 245 days, up 11 percent compared to youth discharged in 2015 (220 days).
- Youth earned an average of 0.8 school credits while in corrections.
- Four of the five youth have remained out of the juvenile and adult system (80%).
- The highest number of youth placed in a given year since this report began (2005) was 36 youth in 2006.



## Family Systems Therapy

The Family Systems Therapy Program (FST) addresses the needs of delinquent youth and their families to promote improved mental health, development of healthy coping skills, reduction in alcohol and drug use, and improved family relationships. The youth served are often at-risk of out-of-home placements and reoffending. The program utilizes several evidenced-based models to address the needs of youth and their families. In 2016 the program served 65 youth and their families. The program is staffed with three full-time therapists and one full-time supervisor. Each therapist works with 5-6 families at one time.

Therapists meet with the youth and their family two to three times a week. This allows the therapist to provide a family therapy session as well as work on individual therapy goals with the youth. Contacts occur in the home, school, community, and office, thus provides the staff with insight into all the systems in which the youth interact.

### 2016 Program Outcomes

- 98% of families who successfully completed the program reported expanded support systems.
- 88% of youth remained free of new delinquency adjudications while in the program.
- 85% of youth remained in their homes while in programming.
- 82% of families who successfully completed the program reported improved relationships and family functioning.

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## Program Components

**Functional Family Therapy** is a well-established, evidence-based family therapy intervention for the treatment of violent, criminal, behavioral, school, and conduct problems with youth and their families. The model relies upon a phase-base system of change. The program was developed to be utilized with families and children aged 11-18. The model can be used across multiple cultural, social and systemic domains.

**Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy** is a child and parent psychotherapy approach for children and adolescents who are experiencing significant emotional and behavioral difficulties related to traumatic life events. It is also a components-based treatment model that incorporates trauma-sensitive interventions with cognitive behavioral, family, and humanistic principles and techniques. Throughout the use of the intervention, children and parents learn new skills to help process thoughts and feelings related to traumatic life events; manage and resolve distressing thoughts, feelings, and behaviors related to traumatic life events; and enhance safety, growth, parenting skills, and family communication.

**The Seven Challenges Program** is designed for adolescent substance abusing and substance dependent individuals to motivate decisions and commitments to change. It incorporates a cognitive/emotional, decision-making process that helps adolescents learn to think for themselves. This model focuses on trust and relationship building as primary motivators for treatment engagement. It is a client-centered method that works with youth to explore change from their perspective and current life circumstances.



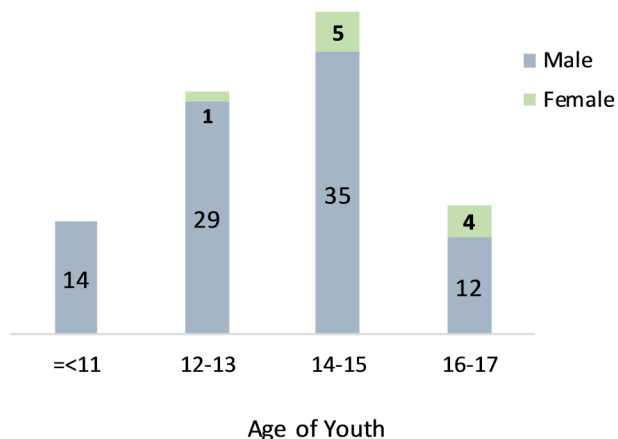
## Gang Diversion Program

The Kenosha County Gang Diversion Program is implemented by Community Impact Programs and the Boys & Girls Club of Kenosha, 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. The project served a total of **100** youth in 2016. The program is focused on prevention: 75% of the participants had no history of juvenile court involvement and 66% of the referrals were from the schools.

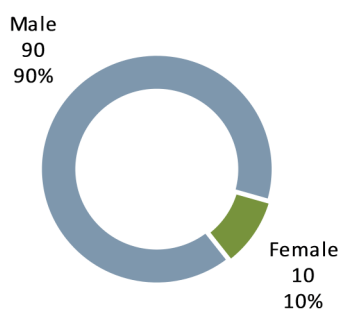
The program continues to be successful in creating change through the use of educational and incentive-based programming. Examples of incentive-based activities include family events such as game night, Milwaukee Brewer games, Back to School Event, National Night Out, Pizza Bake Off, Holiday dinners, a talent show, seasonal sports such as basketball, football, and wrestling, garden projects, arts and crafts, and trips to the YMCA.

The integration of employment skills building has also been effective. Examples of activities include job search training, resume building, college visits, organizing employment searches and job interviews through partnership with Six Flags Great America, a Summer Employment Job Fair, and referrals to the Summer Youth Employment Program.

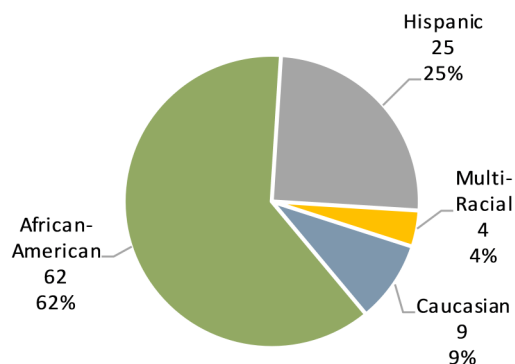
Youth Served by Age and Gender



Participant Gender



Participant Race/Ethnicity



Outcomes	Indicator	Progress
Increase or maintain pro-social behavior	Participants will not be adjudicated delinquent for a new offense while in the program.	92 of 100 (92%)
Increase participation in non-gang related activities	Participants will actively participate in at least four program activities per month.	48 of 50 (96%)
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.	39 of 50 (78%)
No increase in gang risk score	Participants that complete the program will reduce or maintain their gang risk score.	49 of 50 (98%)
Improve school attendance	Participants that complete the program will improve their academic attendance.	51 of 49 (84%)
Improve school performance	Participants that complete the program will improve their academic performance.	31 of 45 (69%)



## Summer Youth Employment Program

September 2016 marked the end of the seventh annual Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) for youth ages 14 to 21. A total of 206 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, the Kenosha Unified School District (KUSD) and many community businesses.

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 38 work sites throughout the County. A total of 113 youth still in school received 1/2 credit towards graduation from KUSD. Using the skills and experience gained in the program, 33 participants obtained unsubsidized employment after the program ended.

### Program Recognition

The Kenosha County Park System and SYEP were awarded the Wisconsin Parks and Recreation Association Silver Star in 2016. A panel of recreation professionals scored entrants using five criteria that are essential to having a successful recreation program, including goals and objectives, participation, operational efficiency, creativity and innovation, and marketing.

### New in 2016

In addition to completing the 12 hours of classroom instruction, KUSD required that each youth also complete 60 hours of employment to attain the 1/2 credit.

Even with this major addition to the requirements, the program showed a 9.5% increase in the number of youth attaining the ½ credit compared to 2015.

**In 2016, 16% of youth found employment during or after the program ended - the national average is 7%.**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of Youth	296	214	191	210	204	247	225	206
Number of Job Sites	45	49	42	41	42	39	34	38
Total Hours Worked	27,815	23,000	26,194	22,614	24,756	24,000	24,224	24,000
Number Obtaining Unsubsidized Employment	33	13	21	24	17	37	26	33
Number Earning 1/2 credit toward graduation	116	113	106	121	116	124	108	113



### Projects in the Kenosha County Parks

- Painted over 100 picnic tables, 13 bleacher benches, five shelters, playground equipment, and storage sheds
- Spread dirt over a mile on Fox River entrance road shoulder and parking lots
- Lopped 2 miles Fox River trails and 27 holes of disc-golf course
- Emptied and filled over 130 stump holes
- Moved 10 face cords of firewood
- Hand-shoveled 182,000 lbs. of sand in playgrounds and volleyball courts
- Spread 150 yards of woodchips

## **2016 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

Kenosha Unified School District

One Hope United

Prevention Services Network

Professional Services Group

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

[kenoshacounty.org](http://kenoshacounty.org)

Departments > Human Services > Divisions > Children & Family Services

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