

Juvenile Justice Report 2015



Kenosha County Division of Children and Family Services

Kenosha County Juvenile Court Intake Services

September, 2016

Juvenile Justice Report 2015

Table of Contents

Report Summary	1
Number of Youth and Case Files	2
Type of Cases Closed	3
Gender.....	3
Race/Ethnicity.....	4
Offense Type.....	4
Habitual Truancy	4
Community Service Work.....	5
Restitution	6
Diversion and Non-Recidivism	6
Youth Competency Program.....	7
Risk and Protective Factors.....	8
Juvenile Arrests.....	8
Referrals.....	9
Secure Detention	10
Substitute Care	11
Summer Youth Employment Program	13
Gang Diversion Program	14
Partners and Stakeholders	15

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 eleventh annual Juvenile Justice Report for Kenosha County. Since 2005, the Juvenile Justice Report has provided the community and it's 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. 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.

Trending Downward

- Number of juvenile arrests
- Number of delinquency referrals to JCIS and DCFS
- Number of delinquent youth placed in regular and treatment foster care

Trending Upward

- Diversion rates for JCIS delinquent youth
- Percentage of females in the juvenile justice system
- Number of youth placed in the Alternatives to Corrections through Education program

Steady

- Non-recidivism rates (DCFS)
- Percentage of community service hours completed (JCIS)

Number of Youth - 2015 Cohort

Information contained in part one the juvenile justice report is based on Case Closure Form data of youth with either 1) closed deferred prosecution agreements (DPA) with Juvenile Court Intake Services (JCIS) and 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.

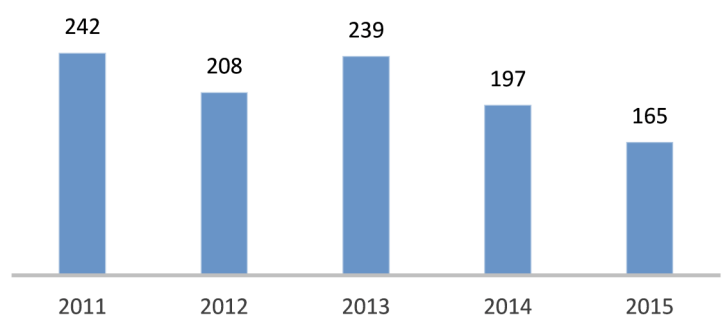
There was a 15% decrease in the number of youth with closed deferred prosecution agreements through JCIS between 2013 and 2014. In 2015 the number increased slightly to 170 youth.

The number of youth represented in the report from the Division of Children and Family Services-Court Services Unit (DCFS) has decreased by nearly 19% between 2011 and 2014. The number declined an additional 16% in 2015.

Number of Youth in Report - JCIS



Number of Youth In Report - DCFS

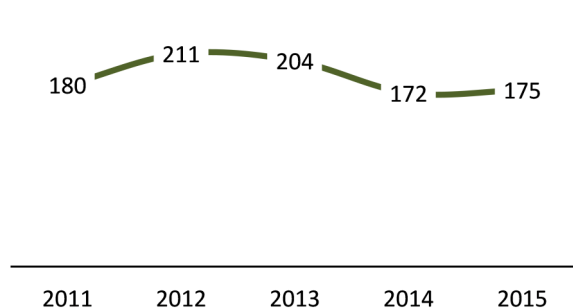


Number of Case Files Closed—2015

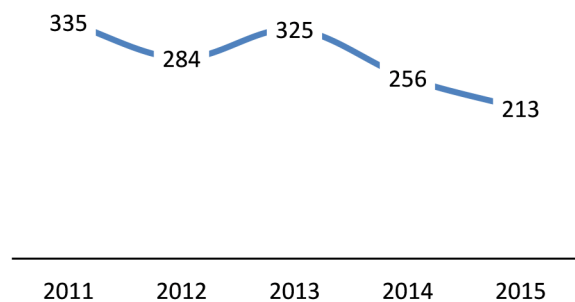
There is minimal overlap between the number of youth and the number of case files closed by JCIS in a given year. It is unusual for a youth to have more than one deferred prosecution agreement in a 12 month period. For example, there are 170 youth represented in this report (see graph below) with 175 *cases files* closed in 2015.

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 decreased by just over 16% percent in 2015 while the average length of a single case file increased from 10.3 months in 2014 to 12.0 months in 2015.

Number of Case Files Closed - JCIS



Number of Case Files Closed - DCFS

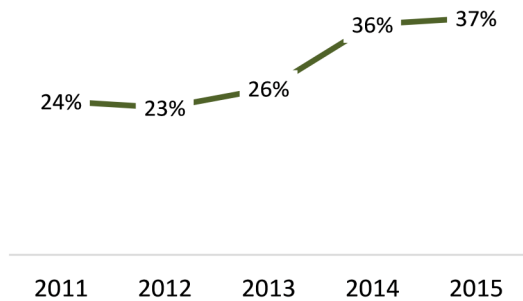


Type of Cases Files Closed - 2015

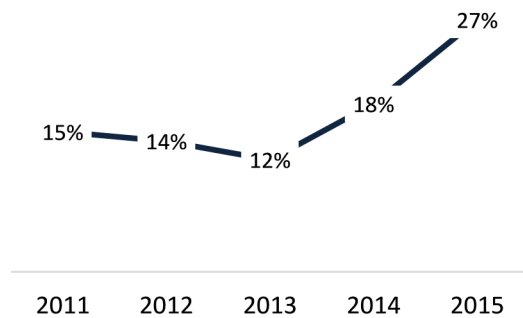
Juvenile Court Intake Services serves youth under truancy (JIPS-Truant) or delinquency deferred prosecution agreements. The percentage of cases closed by JCIS that were JIPS-Truant has increased by 13 percentage points over the past five years. In 2015, over one-third (37 percent) of the DPAs closed were for habitual truancy.

Although JIPS-Truant case files represent a smaller proportion of case files closed by the DCFS compared to JCIS, the percentage increased from 12 percent in 2013 to 27 percent in 2015. This is the highest percentage of JIPS-Truant case file closures in the past five years.

JIPS-Truant as a Percentage of Cases Closed - JCIS



JIPS-Truant as a Percentage of Cases Closed - DCFS

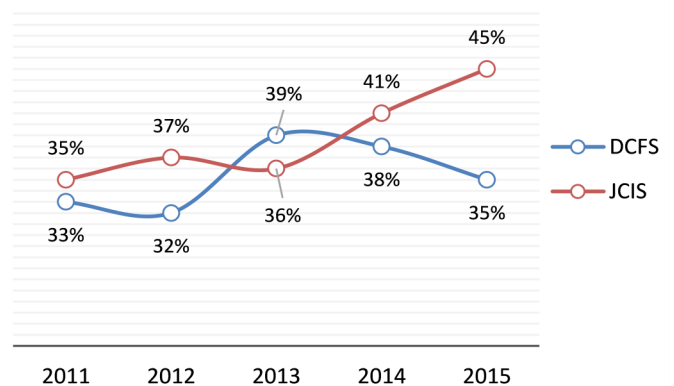


Adjudicated delinquent females in the 2015 cohort were more likely to have had child welfare involvement in their history—64 percent compared to 39 percent of delinquent males.

Gender - 2015 Cohort

With the exception of a slight dip in 2013, the percentage of females in the JCIS cohort has increased every year to 45 percent of the population in 2015. While the percentage of females has increased in JCIS, it has decreased in the DCFS cohort by four percentage points since 2013.

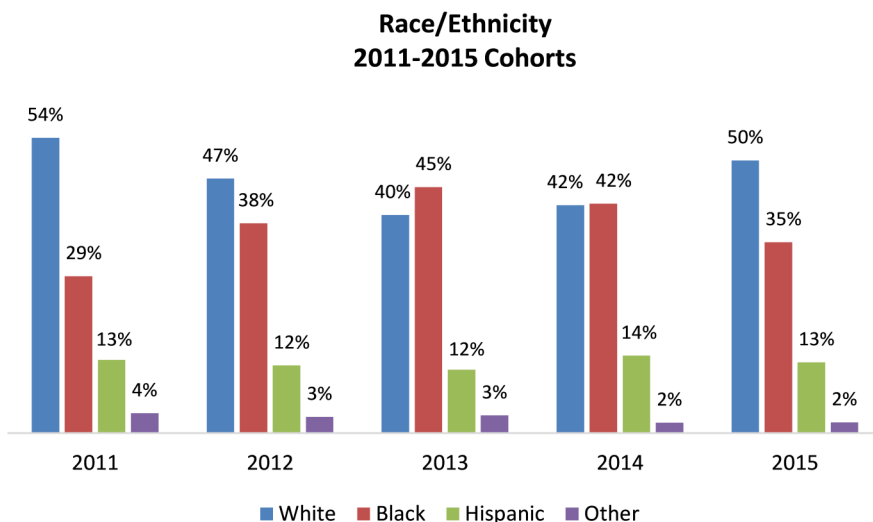
Percentage of Females in Population



Race/Ethnicity - 2015 Cohort

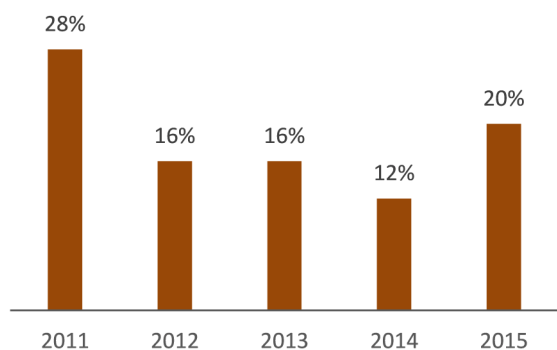
White and Hispanic youth continued to be underrepresented in the annual cohorts (50 percent and 13 percent, respectively) while Black youth are overrepresented (35 percent) compared to the County as a whole.

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



Offense Type - 2015 Cohort

Felonies as a Percentage of Total Offenses



Felonies comprised 20 percent (n=54) of all offenses committed by delinquent youth in both the JCIS and DCFS cohorts.

The most common felonies in the 2015 cohort include assault and burglary. Misdemeanors, that comprise the largest percentage of total offenses, typically included disorderly conduct, retail theft, battery, and drug possession.

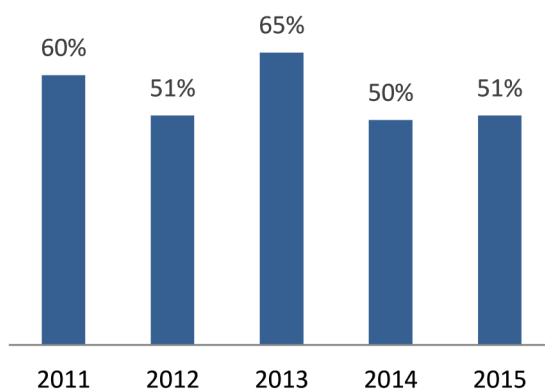
Habitual Truancy - 2015 Cohort

The percentage of JIPS-Truants no longer habitually truant at case closure remained fairly steady at 51 percent (n=64) in 2015. 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 (34 percent no longer habitually truant at closure) compared to youth under supervision with the Division of Children and Family Services (71 percent no longer habitually truant at case closure).

The percentage of youth supervised by DCFS for delinquency and not habitually truant at case closure was 72 percent (n=75/104).

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



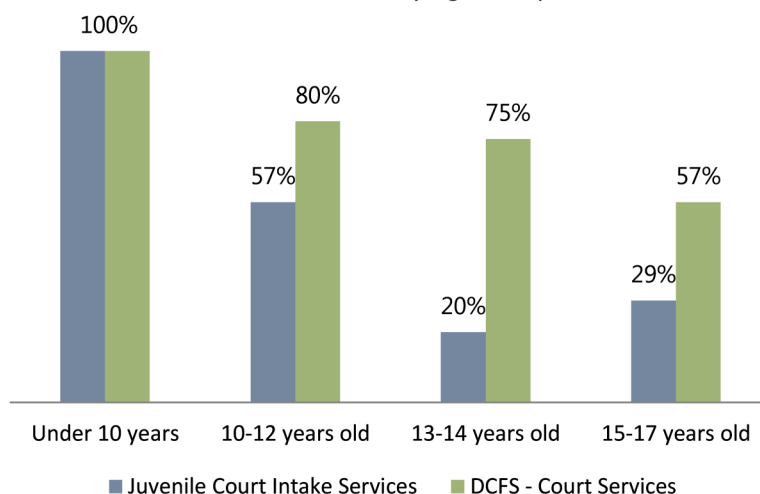
Habitual Truancy - 2015 Cohort

In general, success rates are higher with younger youth. In 2015, all children under 10 years of age under JIPS-Truant DPAs or formal supervision were no longer truant at case closure.

DCFS is also successful with youth ages 10-12 years old and 13-14 years old.

JCIS demonstrates higher success rates with younger youth, however, the percentage of youth no longer habitually truant at case closure drops further and faster for youth under a deferred prosecution agreement.

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



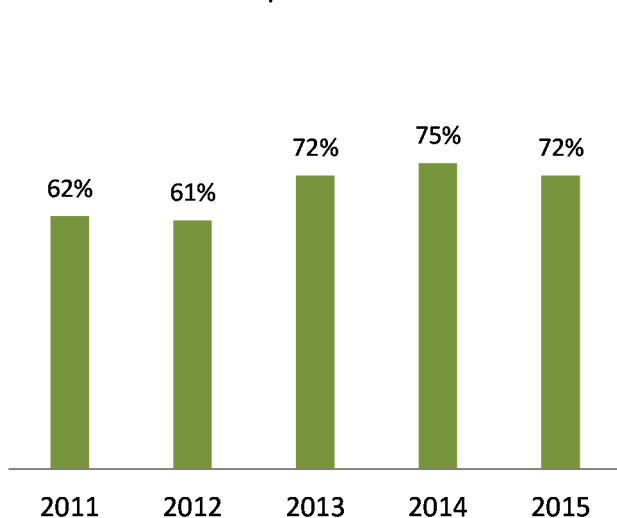
Since the first Juvenile Justice Report was published 11 years ago (2005), a total of 544 youth have had JIPS-Truant cases closed in the Division of Children and Family Services. As of May (2016), 48 of those youth (8.8%) returned to DCFS under a subsequent JIPS-Truant file.

Community Service Work

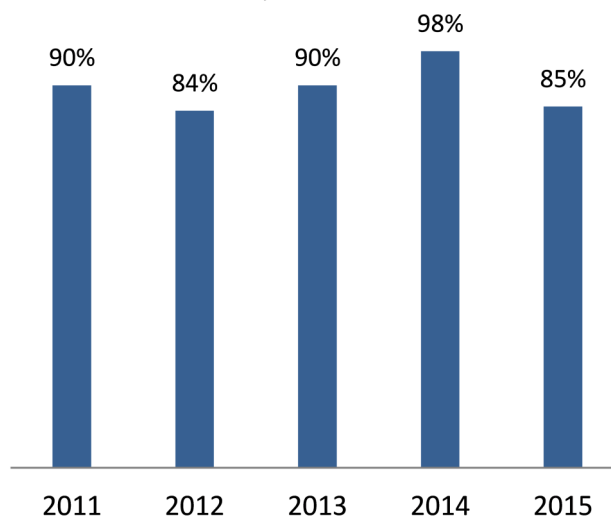
A total of 79 youth in the 2015 JCIS cohort were ordered to complete 2,656 hours of community service work (CSW) - 1,903 of which were completed (72 percent). The completion percentage has remained above 70 percent since 2013.

A total of 49 youth in the 2015 DCFS cohort were ordered to complete 1,130 hours of community service work (CSW) - 964 of which were completed (85 percent). The completion percentage has remained at or above 84 percent for the past five years.

CSW Completion Rate - JCIS



CSW Completion Rate - DCFS



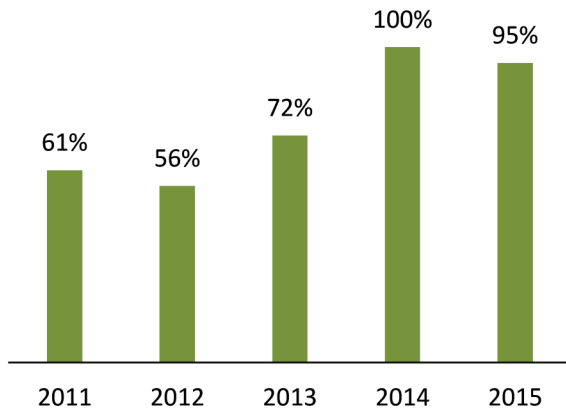
Restitution

There were 10 youth in the 2015 JCIS cohort ordered to pay a total of \$3,169 in restitution under their deferred prosecution agreement. A total of \$2,997 was recovered (9 out of 10 youth paid all of their restitution).

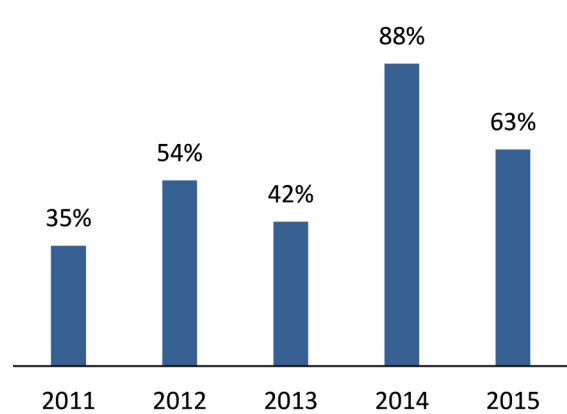
The percentage of restitution collected in 2014 and 2015 is the highest in the past five years.

There were 11 youth in the DCFS 2015 cohort ordered to pay a total of \$2,936 in restitution. A total of \$1,838 was recovered (8 out of 11 youth paid all of their restitution). Youth and their parents were ordered civil judgements for the remaining \$1,098. One youth accounted for \$900 of the unpaid restitution.

Percentage of Restitution Collected - JCIS



Percentage of Restitution Collected - DCFS



Court Diversion and Non-Recidivism

JCIS

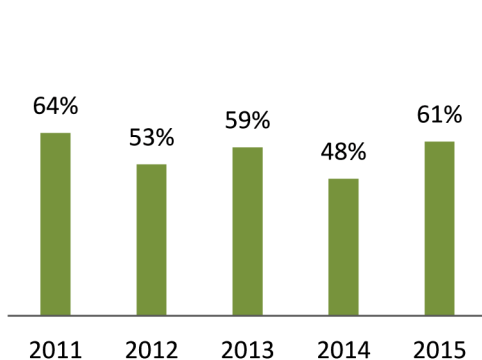
- The percentage of youth under DPAs diverted from court increased by 13 percentage points between 2014 and 2015 to 61 percent.
- The diversion rate has fluctuated between 2011 and 2015. The five-year average is around 57 percent.
- Youth with delinquency offenses are more likely to be diverted from court (74 percent) compared to habitually truant youth (41 percent).

DCFS

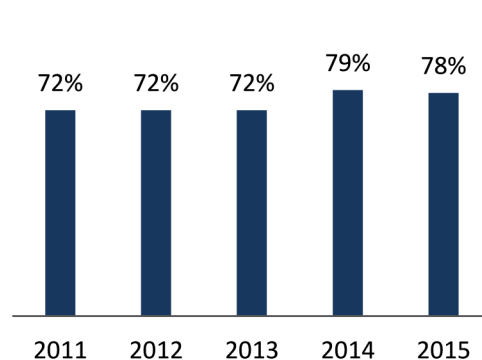
- The non-recidivism rate - defined as free of new delinquency adjudications and adult charges while under supervision - was 78% in 2015.

A sample of delinquent youth closed with DCFS in 2013 (n=138) were tracked in order to determine if they returned to the juvenile system under a new JIPS-Truant case, delinquency adjudication or were convicted of an offense in adult court (misdemeanor, felony or criminal traffic offenses). Nearly 85 percent did not return within one year, 72 percent within two years, and 68 percent in over 2 years. This is an improvement over the 2+ years non-recidivism rate for 2012 case closures (62 percent).

JCIS Court Diversion Rate




DCFS Non-Recidivism Rate



Intensive Supervision Youth Competency Program

The Intensive Supervision Youth Competency Program (ISYC) addresses the needs of delinquent youth whose problematic behavior puts them at high risk of out-of-home placement. ISYC uses the concepts of positive youth development to help youth successfully complete their supervision, commit no new delinquent acts, improve decision making, and assist parents in establishing clear, consistent rules and age appropriate expectations. In 2015, the program served 131 youth who remained in the program for an average of six months. The program is staffed with six full-time employees and one full-time supervisor.



85%

Percentage of youth considered moderate to high risk of re-offending based on their Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument

2015 Program Outcomes

- 97% of youth remained in their homes or least restrictive placement six months after successful program completion.
- 91% of youth enrolled in the program for at least one quarter maintained zero out-of-school suspensions between referral and case closure.
- 87% of youth were not re-adjudicated six months after successful program completion.
- 76% of youth were not re-adjudicated while in programming.
- 74% of youth remained in their homes or least restrictive placement while in programming.

Program Components

Face to Face Contacts - Daily face to face contacts are essential in providing the most effective interventions to youth and their families. They allow staff to focus on competency development and relationship building, in addition to monitoring compliance with court orders of supervision. These contacts take place in the home, school and community, and enable staff to view the client in all environments in which they interact.

Family Contact - Parental involvement is a key factor in youth development and success. Educating and empowering the parent or caregiver to be the facilitator of competency development for their child is critical. Weekly family visits are conducted to work with parents on developing established rules and consistent parenting practices.

Treatment Groups - The following evidenced-based programs were offered throughout 2015:

Washington Aggression Interruption Training (W.A.I.T.) is designed to assist youth in dealing with aggression, develop valuable communication skills, obtain tools that allow them to problem solve, make decisions and interact positively in social situations. W.A.I.T. consists of three components; social skills training, anger control training and moral reasoning. Key features of the curriculum include role modeling, practicing new skills and critical thinking.

Girl's Circle is a structured support group that integrates relational theory, resiliency practices, and skills training in a specific format designed to increase positive connection, personal and collective strengths, and competence in girls. Girl's Circle is recognized as a "promising approach" in the Model Programs Guide of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Outcomes of Girl's Circle participants show significant increases in self-efficacy, body image, and social connection.

Victim Impact Programing is geared toward helping offenders become more aware of the impact that crime has on victims and to take responsibility for their actions and begin to make amends.

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, focused method that works with youth to explore change from their perspective and current life circumstance.

Risk and Protective Factors

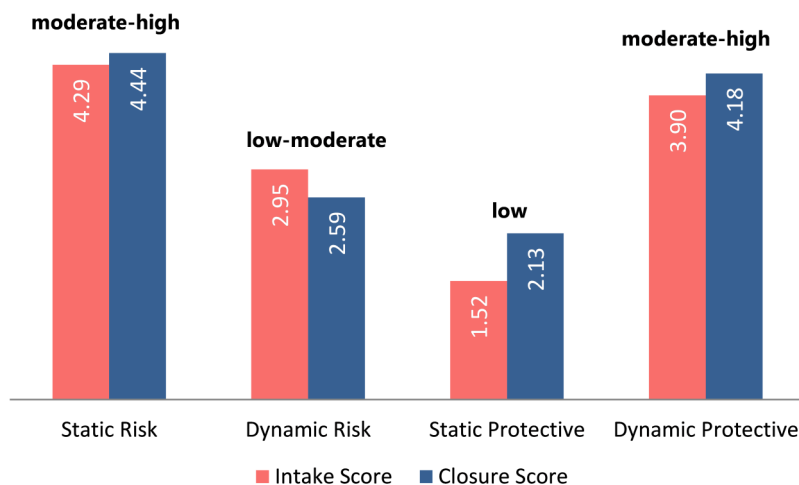
In 2010, DCFS began implementation of the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI), a tool to determine risk level as well as the presence of protective factors. This standardized tool was designed to address racial and economic status bias as well as assist in determining length of supervision 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.

This data includes all youth that have an initial assessment **and** re-assessment at case closure to-date (n=130). '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.

Decreases in dynamic risk scores and increases in both static and dynamic protective factors were statistically significant*. This means improvements were demonstrated in areas such as use of free time, attitude, peer groups school performance, and employment. The YASI scores indicate that youth are less likely to engage in delinquent behavior post-supervision with DCFS.

**statistically significant using t-test*

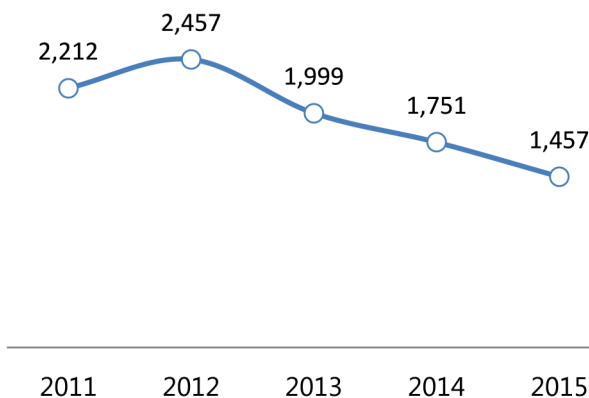
Average YASI Scores by Risk and Protective Factor Categories



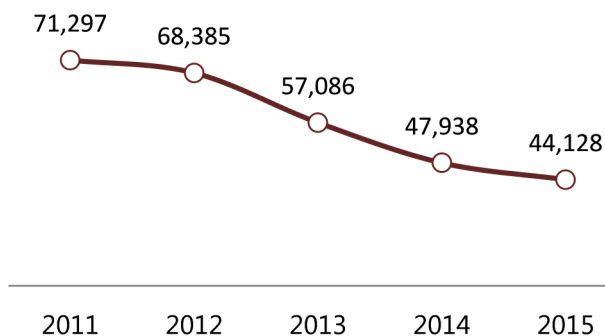
Juvenile Arrests

After an 11 percent increase in the number of juvenile arrests in Kenosha County between 2011 and 2012, the number dropped to 1,457 in 2015—a nearly 41 percent decrease in a four year period. Juvenile arrests in Wisconsin have dropped each year since 2011 - decreasing by 38 percent in a five year time period.

Juvenile Arrests - Kenosha County



Juvenile Arrests - Wisconsin

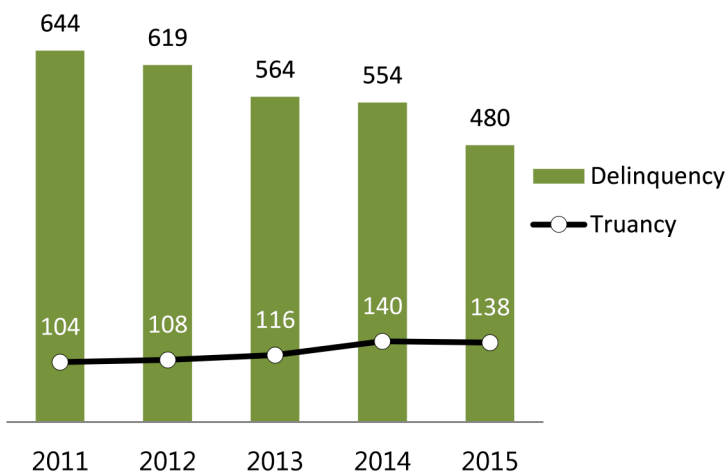


2015 Referrals

The number of delinquency referrals received by Juvenile Court Intake Services has steadily declined over the past five years - down by over 25 percent from 2011.

Referrals for habitual truancy have increased by almost 33 percent during the same time period - although the number remained steady between 2014 and 2015.

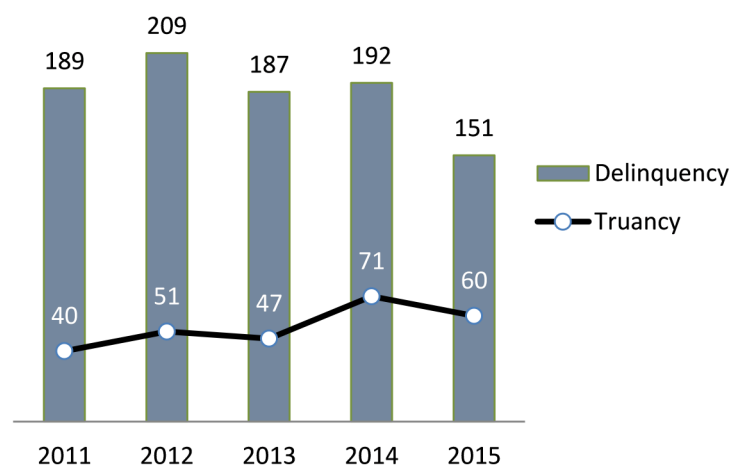
Number of Delinquency and Truancy Referrals - JCIS



The number of delinquency referrals between 2011 and 2014 did not decline but fluctuated between 187 and 209. In 2015 the number of referrals dropped to 151 - a 21 percent decrease.

Truancy referrals have increased during the same time period, with the biggest jump between 2013 and 2014 (51 percent). The number of referrals dropped 16 percent to 60 in 2015.

Number of Delinquency and Truancy Referrals - DCFS



Fast Fact: Positive youth development is an intentional, pro-social approach that engages youth within their communities, schools, organizations, peer groups, and families in a manner that is productive and constructive; recognizes, utilizes, and enhances youths' strengths; and promotes positive outcomes for young people by providing opportunities, fostering positive relationships, and furnishing the support needed to build on their leadership strengths.¹

¹ <http://www.youth.gov/youth-topics/positive-youth-development>

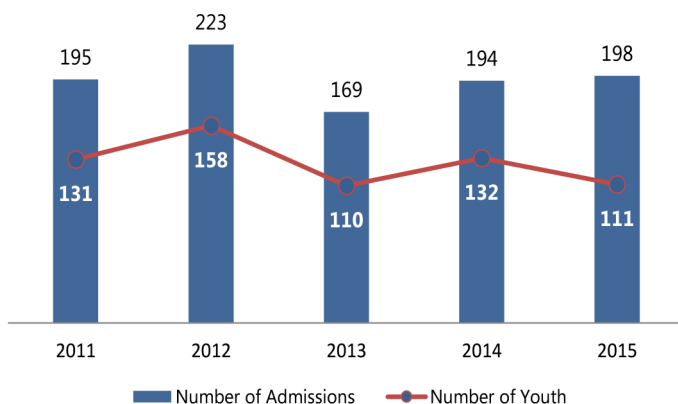
Secure Detention

In 2015 the number of youth placed in secure detention decreased by nearly 16 percent (n=132-2014; n=111-2015) while the number of **admissions** to secure detention remained flat.

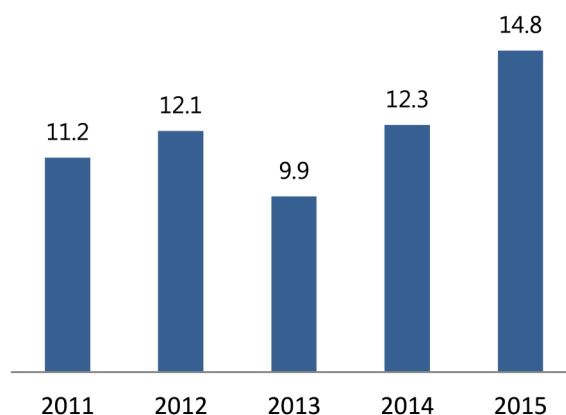
Many youth are placed in secure detention more than once in a calendar year. In 2015, 45 percent of youth (n=50) were placed at least two times.

- The number of days a youth spent in secure detention ranged from one day to 128 days in 2015.
- Youth placed in secure detention during 2015 had a 21 percent longer stay compared to youth placed in 2014.
- Males stayed an average of 16 days, while females were in secure detention an average of 12 days.

Number of Admissions to Secure Detention
Number of Delinquent Youth Placed in Secure Detention

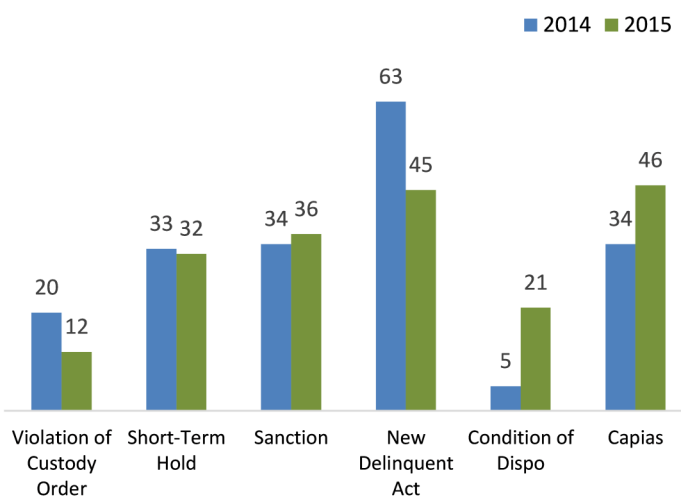


Average Number of Days in Secure Detention



- The most common reason for placement in secure detention - a new delinquent act - decreased nearly 29 percent between 2014 and 2015 (63 to 45 admissions).
- Placements resulting from a return on capias increased 45 percent from 34 in 2014 to 46 in 2015.
- Although the number of admissions as a condition of disposition jumped from 5 in 2014 to 21 in 2015, one youth accounted for 9 of the placements in 2015.
- Admissions due to violation of custody orders decreased by 40 percent (20 to 12).
- The number of short-term holds and sanctions remained fairly steady between 2014 and 2015.

Reason for Placement in Secure Detention



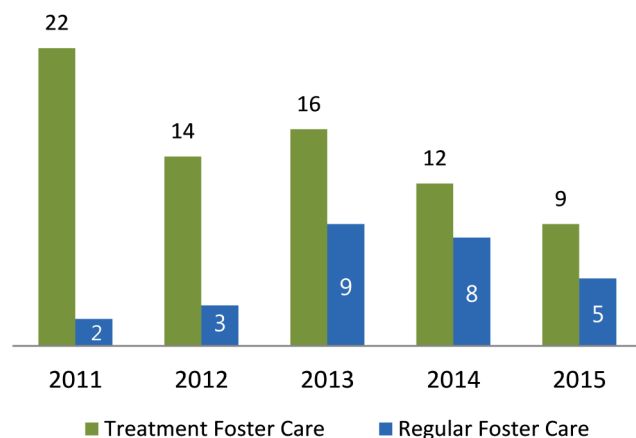
*Holds pending placement are not included in the above chart (n=5 in 2014; n=6 in 2015)

Substitute Care

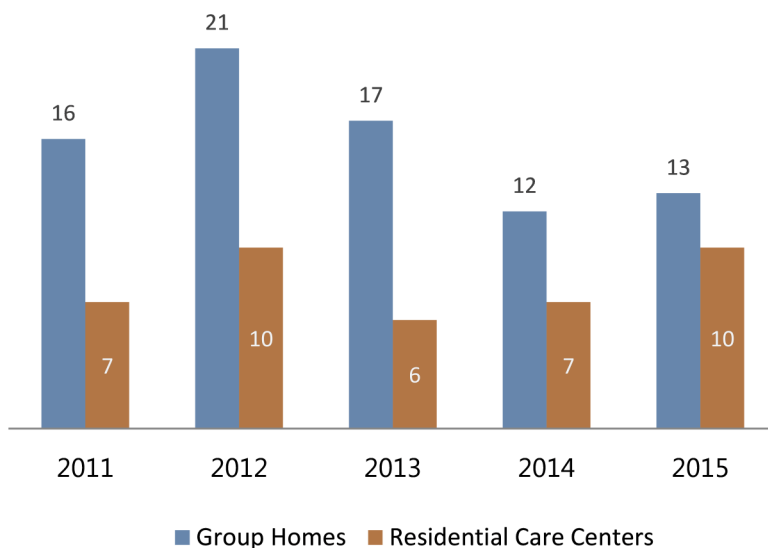
Temporary placement with a foster family is considered the least restrictive of out-of-home placements. A very small number of delinquent youth are placed in regular foster care in any given year.

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 dropped to single digits in 2015 - 59 percent less than 2011 (n=22).

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



Number of Delinquent Youth Placed in Group Homes and Residential Care Centers



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. After an increase of 31 percent between 2011 and 2012, the number of group home placements decreased by nearly 43 percent between 2012 and 2014.

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. The number of delinquent youth placed in RCCs has ranged between 7 and 10 for the past five years.

Fast Fact: In 2008, an estimated 60% of children in the United States were exposed to violence, crime, or abuse in their homes, schools, and communities within the past year.¹

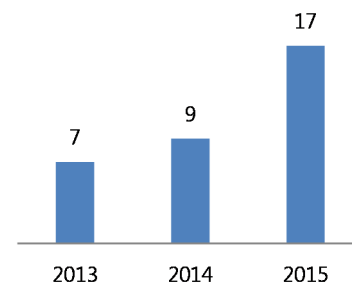
¹ <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojdp/227744.pdf>; <http://www.unh.edu/ccrc/projects/natscev.html>

Substitute Care

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.

- The number of youth placed in Alternatives to Corrections through Education almost doubled in 2015 (see chart at right).
- Most youth were male (14; 82%), 59% were Black (n=10) and 23% Hispanic (n=4).
- The majority of youth placed in Alternatives to Corrections through Education were charged with felonies (11; 65%). Youth who committed misdemeanors (6; 35%) all had previous delinquency adjudications.
- Youth were generally moderate risk (8; 50%), followed by high risk (5; 31%) and low risk (3; 19%). Risk is determined via the Youth Assessment and Screening Inventory assessment results of 16 youth.
- Youth earned an average of 4.25 credits while in Alternatives to Corrections through Education.
- In 2015, nearly 30% were 14 years of age or younger at placement (n=5).
- The average length of stay for youth discharged from Alternatives to Corrections through Education in 2015 was 136 days.
- Of the 11 cases discharged from the ACE Program in 2015, seven have remained out of the juvenile and adult system (64%).

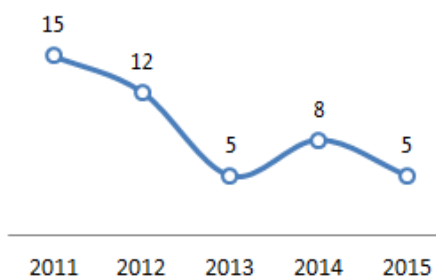
Number of Youth Placed in ACE Program



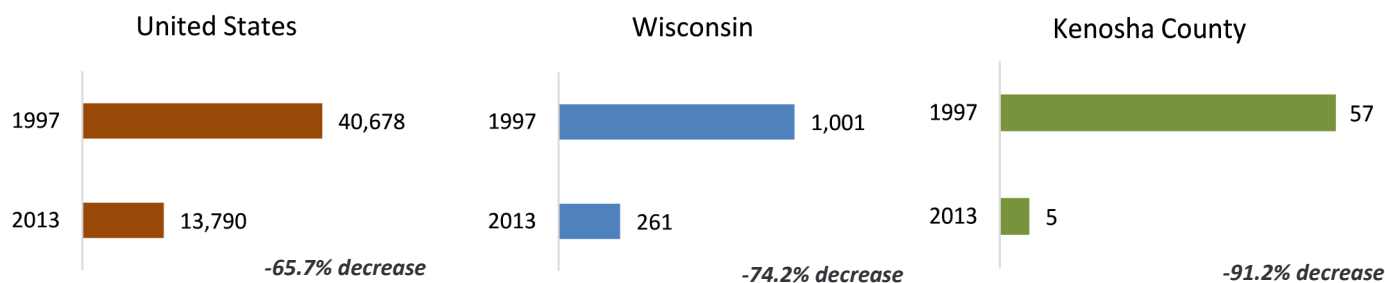
The number of youth placed in corrections, with the exception of 2014, has decreased every year since 2011.

- All five youth placed in 2015 were male, 2 were Black (40%) and 1 Hispanic (20%).
- Two of the five youth (40%) were 14 years of age at the time of placement.
- Four youth were assessed with the YASI: 2 were high risk (50%), the remaining two moderate and low risk, respectively.
- All youth were charged with felonies; 4 out of 5 had previous delinquency adjudications.
- Of the 8 youth discharged from Corrections in 2015, the average length of stay was 220 days.
- Three of the eight youth have remained out of the juvenile and adult system (43%).

Number of Youth Placed in Corrections



Number of Juvenile Commitments to State-Operated Correctional Facilities: 1997 & 2013



Source: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>; DCFS Placement Report

Summer Youth Employment Program

September 2015 marked the end of the seventh annual Summer Youth Employment Program. A total of 225 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 a variety of work sites throughout the County. A total of 108 youth still in school received 1/2 credit towards graduation from KUSD. Using the skills and experience gained in the program, 26 participants obtained unsubsidized employment after the program ended.



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



Projects in the Kenosha County Parks included:

- Developing and expanding disc golf courses at Silver Lake and Petrified Springs Parks
- Painting playground equipment
- Planting trees
- Clearing and maintaining trails
- Preparing donated land for public use

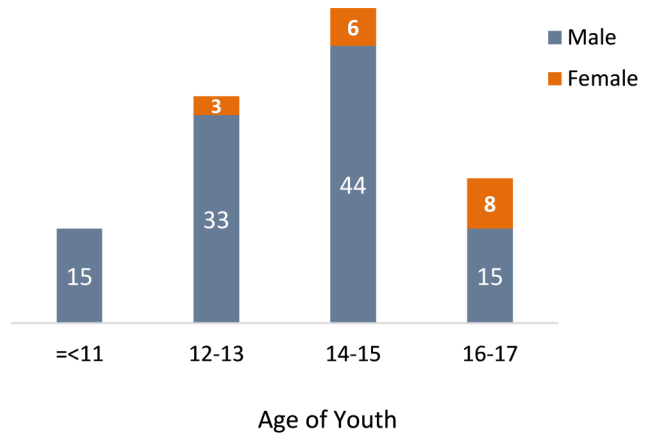
Kenosha County Gang Prevention Project

The 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 2014-15 program year the project served a total of 124 unduplicated youth.

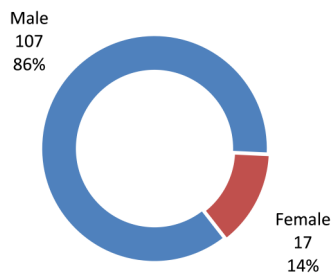
The program continues to be successful in creating positive change through the use of incentive-based programming. Examples include family events such as family movie nights and National Night Out, seasonal sports such as football, basketball, baseball, and bowling, gardening groups, trips to the YMCA, 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.

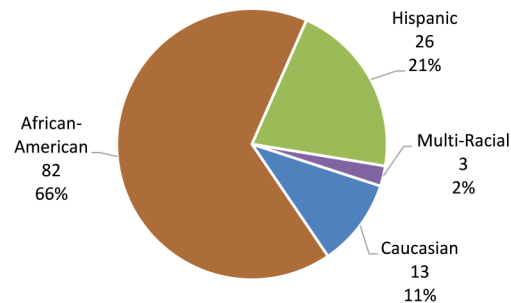
Youth Served by Age and Gender



Participant Gender



Participant Race/Ethnicity



Outcomes	Indicator	Progress
Increase or maintain pro-social behavior	Participants will not commit a criminal offense while in the program	112 of 124 (90%)
Increase participation in non-gang related activities	Participants will actively participate in at least four program activities per month.	55 of 56 (98%)
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.	47 of 56 (84%)
No increase in gang risk score	Participants that complete the program will reduce or maintain their gang risk score.	56 of 56 (100%)
Improve school attendance	Participants that complete the program will improve their academic attendance.	54 of 56 (96%)
Improve school performance	Participants that complete the program will improve their academic performance.	32 of 53 (60%)

The most common age that youth join a gang is around 15, but the early adolescent years (12–14 years of age) are a crucial time when youth are exposed to gangs and may consider joining a gang. While it is more common for boys to get involved in gangs, girls also face similar pushes and pulls and can also become involved in gangs. *Parents' Guide to Gangs; OJJDP National Gang Center (Version 1, 07/2015)*

2015 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

Departments > Human Services > Divisions > Children & Family Services

Data analysis and reporting provided by:

Jennifer Madore & Mayia Miller
NJM Management Services, Inc.
