

Rock County Juvenile Justice System: 2002 The Issues

- Institutional costs
 - Ave. 18 juveniles in corrections x \$276 day
- Disproportionate Minority Confinement
 - 40% youth in detention were AA
- Secure Detention Rates
 - Ave. 19.7 juvenile in secure detention a day
- New research on what reduces recidivism
 - Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission

Rock County JJPS Look Back: 2002

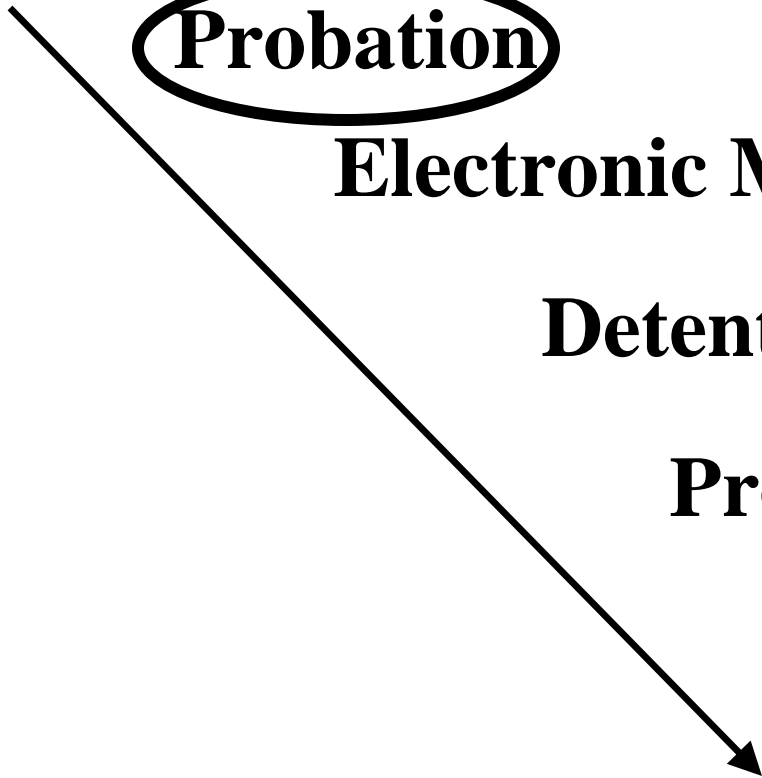
Probation

Electronic Monitoring

Detention

Probation officer groups

Juvenile Prison



Juvenile Probation Philosophy 2002

- Adult probation model
- “Trail em, Nail em, Jail em”
- No risk management
- No data analysis
- No focus on DMC
- Little recognition of harm caused by removal from home and community

Juvenile Justice Philosophy 2010 And Beyond

- Vision, Mission, Values
- Probation Officer to Juvenile Justice Specialist
- Juvenile Probation to Juvenile Justice & Prevention Services
- Complete Removal of Term “Probation”
- Motivation Interviewing
- Carey Guides/ Case Management Tools
- Employee Performance Evaluations
- Stages of Change

The Changing Role of JJ Worker

OLD

- JJS monitors court order
- “One size fits all”
- Short-term change
- Mandating to change

NEW

- JJS takes on role as “Behavioral agent”
- Ind. case plan
- Focus on long-term impact
- Motivating to change

The Changing Role JJ Worker

OLD

- Gut-level Approach
- Solving all problems
- Youth focused
- Outcomes measured by number of contacts

NEW

- YASI
- Focus on case plan
- Systemic focused
- Performance measured by quality of contacts and change in behavior

Structured Decision Making and Probation Sanctions

- Youth Assessment Screening Instrument
 - Risk Level
 - Protective Factors
 - Criminogenic Factors
 - Case Plan

Full Assessment Risk

Overall

High



Static Risk

High



Dynamic Risk

Very High



Full Assessment Protective

Overall

Low



Static Protective

None



Dynamic Protective

Low Moderate



Risk Factors



Risk Factors

L - Low
M - Moderate
H - High

Sanctions Policy and Response/Incentives Grid

- Risk Level
- Criminogenic Factors
- Protective Factors
- Reward for success
- Tracking
- Supervisory Approval

Controlling the Front Gates: Custody Intake Policy

Reference Tool - Secure Custody & the Substantial Risk of Physical Harm Analysis for Temporary Physical Custody Holds

	Typically Not Placed in Secure	Typically Placed in Secure	Always Held in Secure
low	Curfew Truancy Runaway Underage Alcohol Use/Possession Underage Tobacco Use/Possession EMP Violation for youth on Supervision Association with known gang members Association with other probationers Drug Paraphernalia Misdemeanor Theft Retail Theft Disorderly Conduct Misdemeanor Criminal Damage to Property Marijuana Possession/Use	Possession/Use of Controlled Substance (Non-Marijuana) Disorderly Conduct w/ Weapon ² EMP Violation for youth Pending Court Process Drug Trafficking / Intent to Distribute OMVWOC ³ Bomb Threat/Scare Robbery with threat/use of force ⁴ Burglary** Arson	Copies for Failure to Appear Other Felonies Against Person/s Possession of Firearm on School Grounds Armed w/short-barreled rifle or shotgun Felony w/ Firearm Repeated Harassment of a Victim Robbery with a Dangerous Weapon Armed Burglary Carjacking with weapon Mayhem Substantial and Aggravated Battery Kidnapping First or Second Degree Sexual Assault of a Child First Degree Sexual Assault Felony Murder First-Degree Reckless Homicide First and Second Degree Intentional Homicide
Severity			Presume via Statutes Referenced in 938.208(1)(a)-(c)
High	Resisting or Obstructing an Officer* Misdemeanor Battery Possession of a Non-Firearm Weapon on School Grounds Other Felonies Toward Property ¹		
12	<p>Mitigating Circumstances (at time of intake):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juvenile less than 12 years of age Juvenile has no prior record Juvenile's Involvement in offense was minimal Guardian able/willing to provide appropriate supervision Juvenile regularly attends school/work Juvenile has significant mental health issues Juvenile has significant substance abuse issues Juvenile currently complying with detention alternative programs 	<p>Aggravating Circumstances (at time of intake):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor under influence of drugs or alcohol Juvenile has previously failed to appear for court appearance Juvenile has made explicit and actionable threats to person/s Juvenile has runaway from non-secure placements Juvenile is currently in an Out of Home placement Juvenile was released from Corrections within last 90 days Juvenile has violated a non-secure order with a delinquent act or runaway and there is no other suitable alternative 	<p>*Aggravating Circumstances Regarding Resisting a Police Officer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hostile Language - Swearing, etc. (Typically Not Held) Passive Resistance - Not Obeying Orders (Typically Not Held) Active Resistance - Wrestling with Police Officer or other behavior that requires physical force (Typically Held) <p>**Circumstances Regarding Burglary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burglary of a commercial building (Typically Not Held) Burglary of a residential shed or garage (Typically Not Held) Burglary of a residence (Typically Held)
	= Mitigating and Aggravating Circumstances will provide greater weight in these situations		

¹ = Typically, property offenses do not meet the secure custody criteria in 938.208. However certain facts may cause the event to rise to the threshold. The physical actions of the youth in creating the property damage may be so out of control and reckless as to show a total disregard to the physical safety of others. For example, a youth who creates structural damage to a building and endangers others who may be inside it would typically be held due to the risk of substantial physical harm created, not the dollar value of property damage.

² = Disorderly Conduct with a weapon may or may not meet the criteria requirements for placement in secure custody. For example, a search incident leading to arrest that reveals a pocket knife would typically not be placed in secure custody while a pocket knife that is displayed or brandished would be placed in secure custody.

³ = Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Owners Consent (OMVWOC) - factors such as whether the car belongs to the youth's parent(s)/guardian(s), current or prior possession of a driver's license, age, and compliance with police, i.e. travelling at high speed, will be part of the risk evaluation.

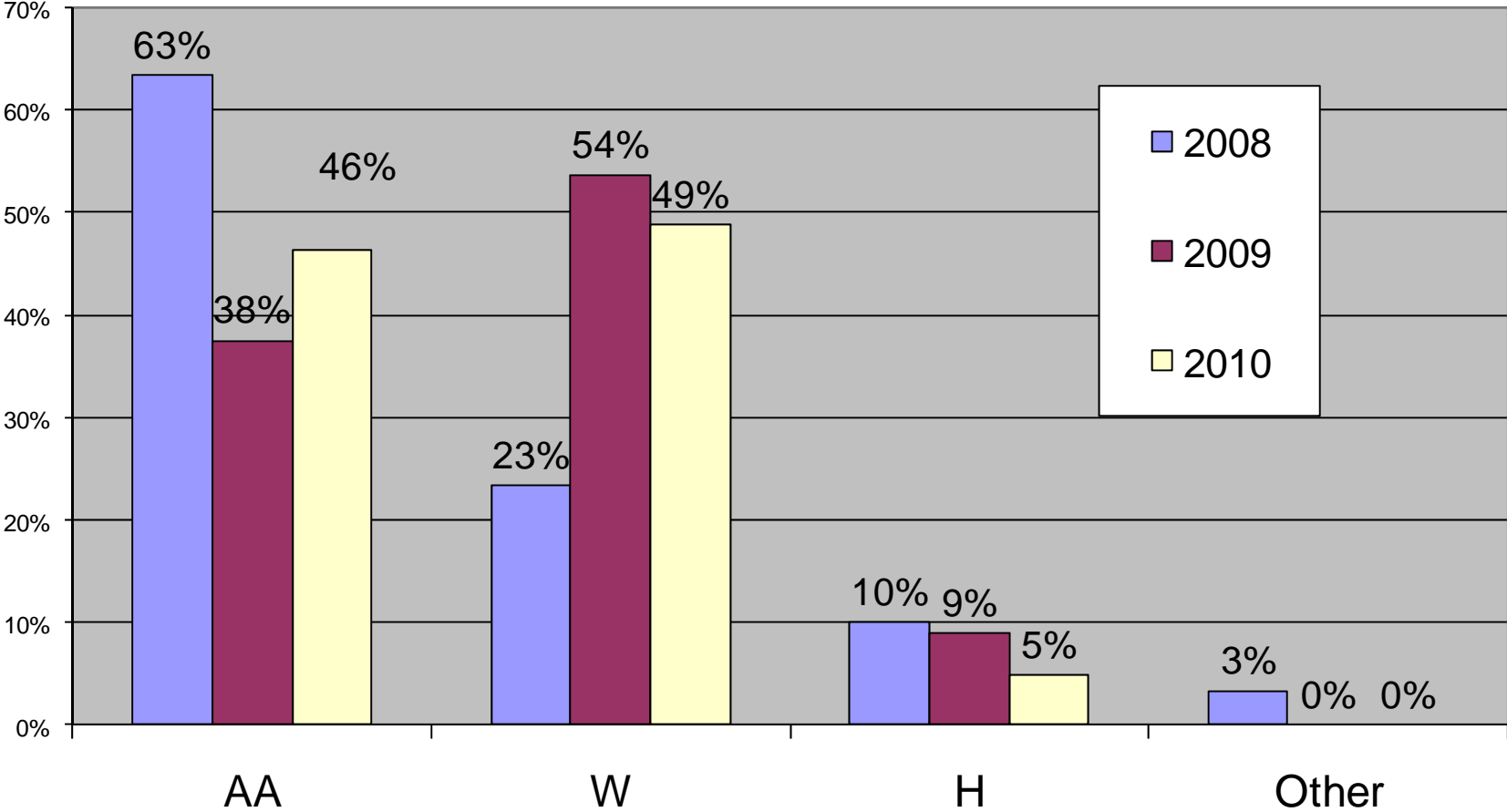
⁴ = What is taken and who the victim is will play a role in the intake decision for Robbery with threat/use of force. A youth who steals a purse from an elderly woman will be assessed differently from a youth who has taken lunch money from another youth.

If you (an intake worker) are unsure about a decision, the decision should be driven by the statutory criteria (938.208) of whether the youth poses a "substantial risk of physical harm to another person or a substantial risk of running away so as to be unavailable for court." Statutes that presume a substantial risk of physical harm to another are specified in 938.08(1)(a)-(c) and can be found on pages 10-11 of this policy.

Alternative Sanctions

- Evening Report
- Weekend Report
- ART
- EM
- In-Home Support Services

Rock County, Wisconsin Early Intervention Program Participants as Percent of Total 2008-2010 Racial-Ethnic Demographics



Weekend Report Program

- 75 Youth Served
- 48 Males: 60% Cauc, 30% AA, 10% Hispanic
- 27 Females: 55% Cauc, 30% AA, 15% Hispanic
- Female Days Served: 81 days ordered, 64 successfully served 80% success rate
- Male Days Served: 134 days ordered, 116 successfully served 86% success rate
- Total Days Ordered: 215
- Total Days Served: 180
- Overall successful completion rate: 84%

Use of Secure Detention 2010

- Black youth sanctioned to secure detention down 31.6%
- Minority sanctions to secure detention down 35%
- Admissions to secure detention down 44.7%
- White admissions, down 10%
- Hispanic admissions down 63%
- Total ADP of secure detention was down 11.6%
- ADP for Youth of Color was down 20.2%
- White ADP was down 3.8%
- Black ADP down 30.1%

Juvenile Justice System: 2011

Early Intervention Program

Beloit Middle School Partnership

Community Service

Probation

Aggression Replacement Treatment

AODA Treatment

EM/ISP

Independent Living

PEEPS

Evening /Weekend Report

Model Policy and Procedures

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