

# Administrator's Message



Margaret Carpenter, DJC Administrator—Left  
Rick Raemisch, DOC Secretary-Right

Dear Juvenile Justice Service Providers:

**The Division of Juvenile Corrections (DJC)**, is pleased to share information about our 2009 programs and outcomes. We embrace every opportunity to provide information to counties, judges, and other juvenile justice service providers about our work to rehabilitate seriously delinquent youth who have been sent to the Department of Corrections.

During 2009, DJC increased collaboration with counties to improve services for youth. With input from our county partners, DJC has made progress on several initiatives, including:

- **More frequent reviews:** DJC now holds an initial Joint Planning and Review Committee (JPRC) meeting within 21 days of a youth's admission (instead of 35 days) and holds formal JPRC meetings every 90 days thereafter.
- **Communication with counties:** Policies have been implemented throughout DJC to increase communication with counties when youth are placed in security in the Juvenile Correctional Institutions (JCIs) or before a youth is removed from short-term and direct-placement programs in the JCIs or from the Corrective Sanctions Program.
- **Evidence-based programs:** DJC is engaged in a review of treatment programs in the JCIs and redesigning them when needed to assure that evidence-based principles and practices are incorporated. Staff received training on the principles of effective intervention in correctional settings, delivery of evidence-based programs, and motivational interviewing.

Moving forward, DJC intends to continue making progress in these areas. Beginning in November 2010, we will be improving risk and needs assessment for youth through the adoption of the **Correc-tional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS)** – Youth assessment tool, which is an evidence-based risk and needs assessment for youth. Because the COMPAS tool will also be used by other DOC divisions and can be used by counties, this will also allow improved collabora-tion.

We also recognize the challenges ahead. As the population of juveniles in the institutions has de-clined, our per-capita daily rates have increased, and in June 2010 the Governor's Juvenile Correc-tions Review Committee recommended that Ethan Allen and Lincoln Hills be consolidated. A decision on which JCI should be closed is expected in early 2011. In the meantime, DJC will continue to look for ways to improve efficiency and decrease costs.

We welcome feedback or questions about information in this report. It is also available on our web site at [http://www.wi-doc.com/index\\_juvenile.htm](http://www.wi-doc.com/index_juvenile.htm).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M.C. Carpenter'.

Margaret C. Carpenter  
Administrator

*Profile of Commitments to DJC in 2009*

*Juvenile  
Populations and  
Characteristics*

Wisconsin's juvenile justice system is operated through a partnership between the state Division of Juvenile Corrections and Wisconsin counties. The Division provides direct services to youth through its secure juvenile facilities and through community supervision of youth released from those institutions. In addition, the Division administers the Community Youth and Family Aids program and the Community Intervention Program, which provided \$103.7 million during CY 2009 to counties for funding their local continuum of juvenile justice services.

This table shows the characteristics of the 437 commitments to DJC from 42 counties during 2009.

County <sup>1</sup>	Number	Per- cent	Gender	Number	Percent
Ashland	1	0.2%	Male	388	88.8%
Barron	3	0.7	Female	49	11.2
Brown	11	2.5	Total	437	100.0%
Calumet	2	0.5			
Columbia	1	0.2	<b>Race</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Dane	47	10.8	Black	271	62.0%
Dodge	2	0.5	White	143	32.7
Douglas	4	0.9	North American Indian	22	5.0
Eau Claire	5	1.1	Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.2
Fond du Lac	3	0.7	Total	437	100.0%
Forest	1	0.2			
Grant	1	0.2	<b>Age</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Green	1	0.2	13	6	1.4%
Green Lake	1	0.2	14	40	9.2
Jackson	1	0.2	15	119	27.2
Kenosha	19	4.3	16	177	40.5
Kewaunee	1	0.2	17	94	21.5
La Crosse	4	0.9	18	1	0.2
Lincoln	2	0.5	Total	437	100.0%
Manitowoc	0	0.0			
Marathon	1	0.2	<b>Offense<sup>2</sup> (Male Youth)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Menominee	5	1.1	Burglary	74	19.1
Milwaukee	212	48.5	Operating vehicle without owner's consent	69	17.8
Monroe	2	0.5	Robbery	62	16.0
Oconto	1	0.2	Battery	57	14.7
Oneida	3	0.7	Theft	46	11.9
Outagamie	9	2.1			
Ozaukee	5	1.1	<b>Offense<sup>2</sup> (Female Youth)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Portage	1	0.2	Battery	15	30.6
Racine	14	3.2	Operating vehicle without owner's consent	9	18.4
Rock	21	4.8	Damage to property	7	14.3
Sauk	11	2.5	Resisting or obstructing officer	6	12.2
Sawyer	2	0.5	Robbery	5	10.2
Shawano	2	0.5			
Sheboygan	1	0.2			
St. Croix	2	0.5			
Vilas	3	0.7			
Walworth	5	1.1			
Washington	4	0.9			
Waukesha	7	1.6			
Waupaca	3	0.7			
Winnebago	13	3.0			
Total	437	100.0%			

<sup>1</sup> Excludes counties with 0 commitments in 2009.

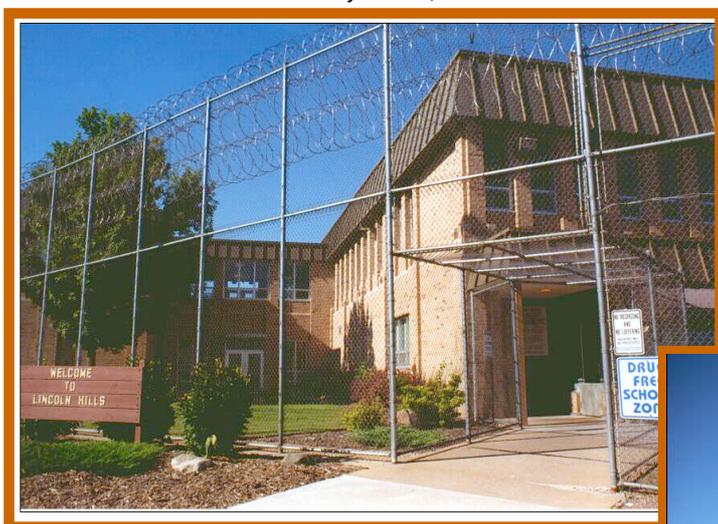
<sup>2</sup> Represents the most commonly committed offenses among youth committed in 2009.

# Juvenile Correctional Institutions

**Ethan Allen School** and **Lincoln Hills School** are secure juvenile institutions for male youth. In addition, male youth with serious mental health needs are served at the **Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center**, which is operated by the Department of Health Services. **Southern Oaks Girls School** is the secure juvenile institution for female youth.

DJC's institutional population has declined in recent years, reaching a total average daily population of 509.87 in 2009 and continuing to fall during 2010. In June 2010, the **Governor's Juvenile Corrections Review Committee** recommended that Ethan Allen and Lincoln Hills be consolidated, but the committee did not make a formal recommendation as to which JCI should close.

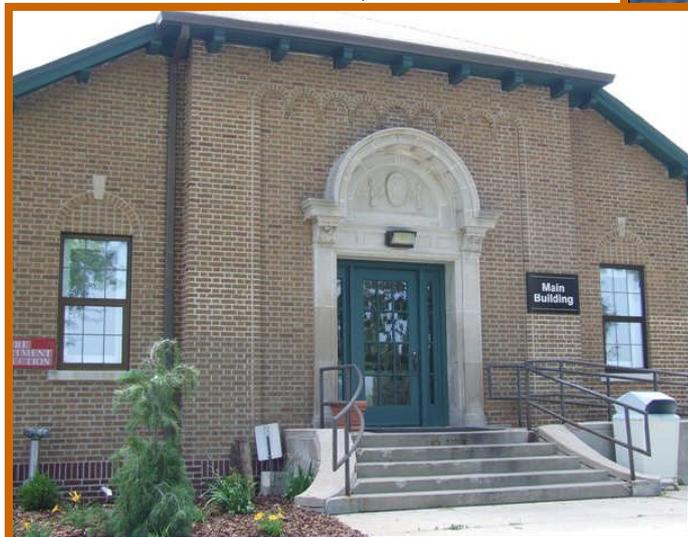
*Below: Lincoln Hills School for Boys—Irma, WI*



*Below: Ethan Allen School for Boys—Wales, WI*



*Below: Southern Oaks Girls School, Union Grove*



*Average Daily Population: Institutions*

	Lincoln Hills School	Ethan Allen School	Southern Oaks Girls School	SPRITE <sup>1</sup>	Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center	Total
2005	247.64	306.11	48.59	8.08	28.21	638.63
2006	223.39	265.85	46.18	7.32	28.83	571.57
2007	223.19	280.92	54.55	3.46	28.96	591.08
2008	224.92	266.38	65.16	6.06	28.84	591.36
2009	188.71	227.50	58.82	6.02	28.82	509.87

<sup>1</sup> SPRITE is a short-term adventure-based program that was available as a diversion program for youth committed directly by counties and as a pre-release program for youth transitioning from a DJC institution to the community. The SPRITE program has not operated a session since March 2010.

*Community Supervision*

Community supervision services for youth released from DJC institutions are provided through two Regional Offices and eight local offices that reach across the state. In 2009, 22 counties contracted with the state to provide aftercare services. The remaining counties providing their own aftercare. In addition, DJC supervises all youth in the Corrective Sanctions Program, which provides intensive supervision with electronic monitoring and global positioning system (GPS), and youth who were committed under the Serious Juvenile Offender program. The average daily population of youth supervised in the community by DJC totaled

	Aftercare	Corrective Sanctions Program	Total
2005	100.95	138.34	239.29
2006	84.40	143.44	227.84
2007	79.69	137.17	216.86
2008	69.49	141.38	210.87
2009	84.58	146.53	231.11

## Assessments, Services and Programs

At each institution, individualized case management services are coordinated through the Office of Juvenile Offender Review, which also functions as the release authority. DJC assesses youth when they enter DJC custody and throughout their supervision. Of youth entering juvenile correctional institutions:

- Approximately two-thirds were identified as needing alcohol and other drug abuse treatment;
- Over half were identified as needing anger management programming;
- Approximately 8.0 percent were identified as needing sex offender treatment;
- 71.5 percent tested below grade level in reading, while 90.6 percent tested below grade level in math; and 1.4 percent were assessed as low risk, 14.1 percent were assessed as medium risk and 84.5 percent were assessed as high risk.

Based on their identified needs, youth are assigned to participate in programs designed to meet those needs and provide them with the tools to successfully reintegrate into the community. In addition to the programs shown in the table, youth may participate in individual or group therapy addressing topics such as mental health needs, parenting, sexual and physical abuse, and relationships.

	Program Completions <sup>1</sup>		
	Successful	Partial	Unsuccessful
<b>AODA Education, Treatment, or Relapse Prevention<sup>2</sup></b>			
Ethan Allen School	127	10	4
Lincoln Hills School	116	14	3
Southern Oaks Girls School	178	9	35
<b>Juvenile Cognitive Intervention Program: Phase 1 - Choices</b>			
Ethan Allen School	152	26	9
Lincoln Hills School	133	8	3
Southern Oaks Girls School	75	4	4
<b>Juvenile Cognitive Intervention Program: Phase 2 - Changes</b>			
Ethan Allen School	130	2	3
Lincoln Hills School	133	2	1
Southern Oaks Girls School	72	4	7
<b>Sex Offender Treatment<sup>3</sup></b>			
Ethan Allen School	15	7	0
Lincoln Hills School	10	4	4
<b>Victim Awareness</b>			
Ethan Allen School	124	21	0
Lincoln Hills School	72	3	20
Southern Oaks Girls School	53	2	22
<b>Cadet Achievement Program</b>			
Lincoln Hills School	86	0	38

<sup>1</sup> Program Completions are a subset of all enrollments during the calendar year.

<sup>2</sup> Youth at Southern Oaks are typically enrolled in each AODA program component separately, while youth at Ethan Allen and Lincoln Hills are typically only enrolled once.

<sup>3</sup> Sex offender treatment at Southern Oaks is offered on an individual treatment basis.

## *Educational Progress*

Each juvenile correctional institution school provides educational services designed to meet the individual youth's need. Depending on their age and academic progress, youth may work to earn middle school or high school credits towards grade advancement and a diploma, or they may work towards the High School Equivalency Diploma (HSED).

	EAS	LHS	SOGS	Total
Middle School Credits Earned	7	6	9	22
Middle School Promotions	6	3	2	11
High School Credits Earned	682	495	161	1,338
High School Diplomas awarded	1	2	1	4
HSEDs awarded	83	75	18	176
Students enrolled in job training	299	275	93	667

Note: Placement requires a minimum of 90 days within the 2010 fiscal year. The total includes those served by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), No Child Left Behind Act, and Title 1 funded programming. Eligible students are those under age 21, without a diploma, enrolled in a regular program of education for a minimum of 15 hours per week.

*Below: Youth participating in Ropes Challenge Course at Lincoln Hills School for Boys.*



<sup>1</sup> Youth at Southern Oaks are typically enrolled in each AODA program component separately, while youth at Ethan Allen and Lincoln Hills are typically only enrolled once.

<sup>2</sup> Sex offender treatment at Southern Oaks is offered on an individual treatment basis.

**“At the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, we work to keep Wisconsin safe. We carry this mission out through the safe and effective management of inmates in our prison system, of offenders under community supervision, and of youths who are in our juvenile correctional system.”**

Rick Raemisch, Secretary  
WI Department of Corrections



### Transitional Planning

Intensive transition planning begins approximately 90 days before a youth is released from the institution and continues after release. Youth released into the community may be in their own home, in the home of a relative, or in an alternate care setting such as a foster home, group home, or residential care center. All youth have regular contact with a field agent, and youth in the Corrective Sanctions Program are also on electronic monitoring or GPS.

## *Living Arrangement of Youth Upon Release from our institutions in 2009*

Placement	Number of Youth	Percentage of Youth
Parental Home on Aftercare	132	25.3%
Relative Home on Aftercare	16	3.1
Parental or Relative Home on Correction Sanctions	221	42.3
Alternate Care (Foster Home, Group Home, or Residential Care Center)	153	29.3
Total Number of Youth Released	522	100.0%

## *Independent Living Program Services Rev. 10/2011*

	Number	Percentage of Youth Served
Youth Served <sup>1</sup>	138	N/A
Enrolled in Post-Secondary School and/or Training	20	14.49%
Received employment prep services	138	100%
Obtained full or part-time employment	31	22.46%
Obtained independent housing	8	5.8%
Received post-secondary academic support	20	14.49%

<sup>1</sup> Includes 19 youth served through the federal Chafee Independent Living program, as well as 119 youth supervised under the Corrective Sanctions Program and the Serious Juvenile Offender program.

## *Employment Services*

Youth may also receive employment services, either in conjunction with or separate from the independent living services. During 2009, 66 youth obtained subsidized employment through the DJC Employment Program. However, the program stopped taking new referrals in early 2010 because of staffing limitations.

## Outcomes

In addition to the program-specific outcomes, DJC promotes youth accountability to their community through restitution payment and community service.

### Restitution Paid

Location	Amount
Northwest Regional Office	\$19,998
Southeast Regional Office	866
Ethan Allen School	37,978
Lincoln Hills School	17,950
Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center	1,698
Southern Oaks Girls School	4,165
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$82,655</b>

### Community Service Hours Completed

Location	Hours
Northwest Regional Office	3,500
Southeast Regional Office	379
SPRITE	2,109
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,988</b>

The Division of Juvenile Corrections (DJC) tracks the recidivism of youth released from juvenile correctional institutions (JCI) as a way to gauge whether public safety has been enhanced due to accountability and interventions provided by the state's JCIs. In order to align the Department's recidivism measures, DJC modified its definition of recidivism to measure a commitment to a juvenile institution, sentence to an adult Wisconsin correctional facility, or order to adult probation for an offense committed within three years of a youth's initial release from a juvenile institution.

## Recidivism

### 3-Year Recidivism: 2006 Release Cohort

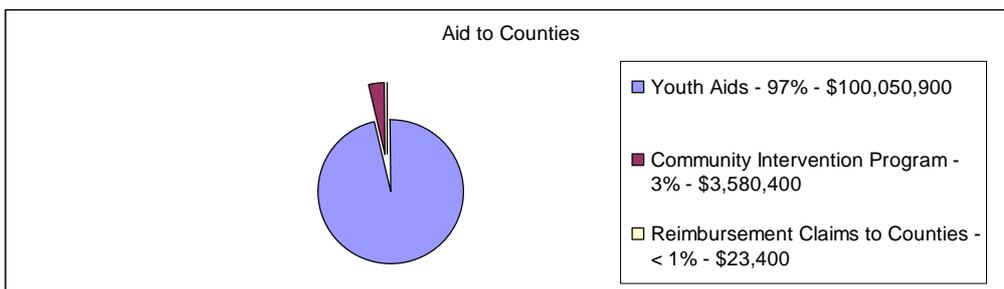
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Non-Recidivists	165	37.9%	32	66.7%	197	40.8%
Juvenile Recidivists	23	5.3	1	2.1	24	5.0
Prison Recidivists	68	15.6	0	0.0	68	14.1
Probation Recidivists	179	41.1	15	31.3	194	40.2
<b>Release Cohort Total</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

NOTE: The change in the recidivism definition results in **four main differences** that increase the number and percentage of juvenile offenders included as recidivists compared to previous years.

1. Orders to adult probation were not previously measured and are now included.
2. The period being measured increased by 50%, from two years to three.
3. The offense date is measured instead of commitment start date. This date occurs sooner and so more events would potentially be captured during the three-year period over which recidivism is measured.
4. Days spent in a Wisconsin correctional facility do not count towards the three-year period over which recidivism is measured.

## Revenue and Expenditures

DJC administers a total of \$103.7 million in aid to counties, including Youth Aids, Community Intervention Program, and reimbursements to counties that house a JCI for costs incurred by their courts, sheriffs departments, and other local agencies. Counties use these funds to pay DJC its supervision of youth in JCIs and community supervision, as well as for their own community juvenile justice expenses. These programs are primarily funded by GPR, although in FY 2009-10 \$11.8 million of the \$103.7 million in county aids was funded through federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds.



DJC's administration and operations are funded through a combination of program revenue, general purpose revenue, and grant funding, as shown below.

