



# Wisconsin Youth Justice Referrals and Intake Report for Calendar Year 2024

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Wisconsin Department of  
Children and Families

# Contents

<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>2</b>
Report Purpose.....	2
Wisconsin’s Youth Justice System .....	2
Juvenile Court Jurisdiction .....	3
YJ Referral Types .....	3
YJ Intake .....	4
Reactions from Youth with Lived Experience .....	5
Executive Summary.....	6
<b>2024 Youth Characteristics</b> .....	<b>7</b>
Total Youth Referred .....	7
Gender .....	8
Age .....	9
Race and Ethnicity .....	10
Prior Child Protective Services Contact .....	12
Out of Home Care Placement Experience .....	12
<b>2024 Referral Details and Intake Recommendations</b> .....	<b>13</b>
Total Referrals .....	13
Referral Types.....	14
Referral Locations .....	14
Referral Sources .....	15
YJ Intake Recommendations.....	15
Referral Details .....	16
JIPS Referrals .....	16
JIPS Referrals: YJ Intake Recommendations .....	17
Delinquency Referrals .....	17
Delinquency Referrals: Rate of Youth Referred .....	20
Delinquency Referrals: YJ Intake Recommendations .....	22
Delinquency Referrals: Rate of Formal Petition Recommended by YJ Intake Professionals .....	23
<b>Appendix A</b> .....	<b>i</b>
Data Notes and Limitations .....	i
<b>Appendix B</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
Structure of Wisconsin’s Youth Justice System .....	iii
<b>Appendix C</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
YJ Referrals by County.....	iv
<b>Appendix D</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
YJ Intake Recommendations for Delinquency Referrals by County.....	vi

# Introduction

## Report Purpose

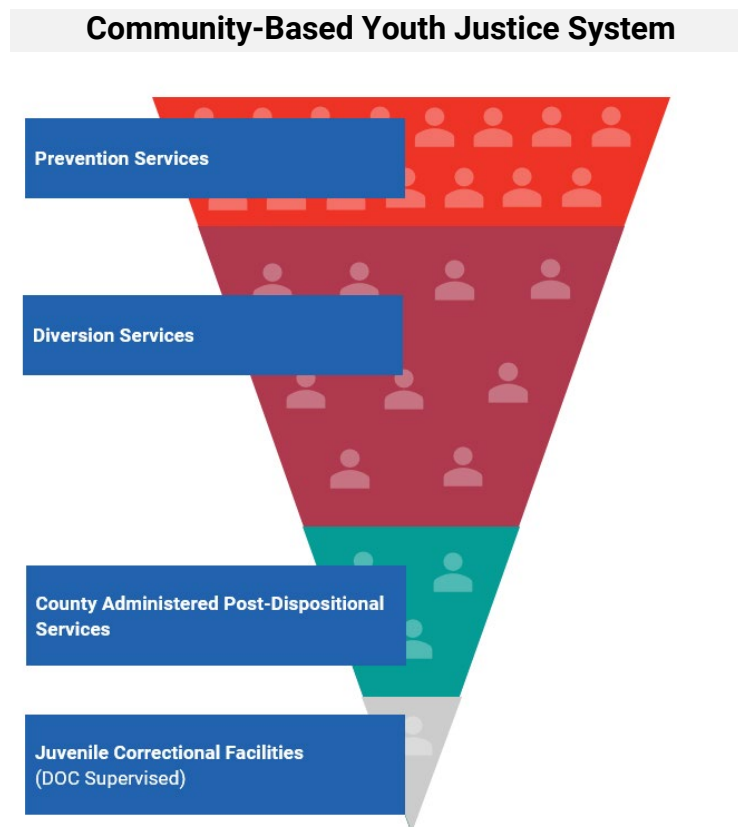
The Youth Justice (YJ) Referrals and Intake report is intended to provide an overview of all YJ referrals received and logged into eWiSACWIS by county human service agencies, along with basic characteristics of the youth referred, during Calendar Year (CY) 2024. This report will give readers information to support their understanding of several early decision points in Wisconsin’s community-based YJ system.

## Wisconsin’s Youth Justice System

The vision for Wisconsin’s community-based YJ system includes a focus on prevention and diversion with the provision of accountability and services for youth who come to the attention of the YJ system. This vision is guided by the Department of Children and Families’ (DCF) commitment to ensuring all youth have the tools to thrive in adulthood.

A community-based youth justice system is designed to serve the greatest number of youths through local prevention and diversion services and reduce the number placed out of home. Wisconsin is committed to ensuring young people referred to YJ are served by the appropriate agency or services, and that the YJ system does not function as a default intervention for youth in the state.

DCF assumed fiscal and programmatic oversight of Wisconsin’s community-based youth justice system in 2016. Associated responsibilities include training, maintenance of data systems, development of YJ standards, and building capacity through technical assistance. These duties are carried out in close consultation with counties, as Wisconsin’s YJ system is state supervised, and county administered. Additional details about the structure of Wisconsin’s YJ system can be found in [Appendix B](#).



## Juvenile Court Jurisdiction

Juvenile courts in Wisconsin have jurisdiction in the following circumstances:

### ■ Juveniles alleged to be delinquent

Includes any person between the ages of 10 and 16 who is alleged to have violated any state law. Under 1995 Wisconsin Act 77, general jurisdiction of the juvenile court was lowered from age 17 to age 16. 17-year-olds do not fall under the original jurisdiction of juvenile courts in Wisconsin. More information can be found in [Wis. Stat. § 938.12](#).

### ■ Juveniles in need of protection or services (JIPS)

Youth may be alleged to need protection or services if certain conditions apply:

- **JIPS non-truancy** conditions include a parent or guardian unable or needing assistance to manage a youth's behavior; frequently running away from home; or committing a delinquent act before age 10.
- **JIPS truancy** conditions include habitual truancy from school.

Youth adjudicated JIPS may be referred to a variety of services, but they cannot be sent to a correctional facility, juvenile detention facility, or a secured residential care center. More information can be found in [Wis. Stat. § 938.13](#).

### ■ Juveniles alleged to have violated civil laws or ordinances

Municipal or county jurisdiction over young people alleged to have violated a civil law or ordinance is determined by the referral source. Violation of municipal ordinance often results in a ticket—which is not synonymous with a referral to the YJ system. More information can be found in [Wis. Stat. § 938.125](#).

### ■ Interstate compact for juveniles (ICJ)

A legal agreement between states to transfer a youth's supervision from one state to another and to return youth who have run away from home. This compact includes requirements for supervision and return of juveniles who:

1. Are on supervision, or have escaped to another state
2. Ran away from home and left their state of residence
3. Have been accused of an offense in another state

More jurisdiction information can be found in [Wis. Stat. § 938.14](#).

Additional information on jurisdiction—including exceptions and waivers to adult court—can be found in [Subchapter 3](#) of Wisconsin's Juvenile Justice Code (Chapter 938).

## YJ Referral Types

The five types of YJ referrals correspond with juvenile court jurisdiction:

■ **Delinquency**, [Wis. Stat. § 938.12](#)

■ **JIPS non-truancy**, [Wis. Stat. § 938.13](#)

■ **JIPS truancy**, [Wis. Stat. § 938.13\(6\)](#)

■ **Ordinance/civil law violation**, [Wis. Stat. § 938.125](#)


■ **Interstate compact for juveniles (ICJ)**, [Wis. Stat. § 938.14](#).

## YJ Intake

Intake is an entry point to the community-based YJ system for Wisconsin youth under the age of 17<sup>1</sup>. Intake is not a court hearing and youth do not need to be taken into physical custody to engage with YJ intake.

The intake process is initiated after a young person receives a referral to the YJ system<sup>2</sup>. Referrals typically come from law enforcement or schools but could also come from parents or guardians. Depending on the circumstance, it is possible for a young person to arrive at YJ intake with multiple referral types that are associated with multiple offenses.

Intake procedures are guided by the Wisconsin Juvenile Justice Code ([Chapter 938](#)) and DCF’s [Youth Justice Standards](#). During the intake process, an initial screening and assessment is conducted. Referred youth are interviewed by county intake professionals, who have 40 days to review the referral, collect additional information from parents, guardians, schools, and community partners, and schedule an intake inquiry with the youth and their family if additional information about the alleged offense is needed. YJ professionals then use this information to make one of the following recommendations for the direction of the case: the case may be diverted with a case closure or deferred prosecution agreement (DPA), or it may be formally petitioned to court.

<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  </div> <h3 style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">Divert from Formal Court Involvement</h3> <p><b>Close the case.</b> While the young person may still be referred or diverted to county services, no formal involvement in the YJ system is recommended.</p> <p>In cases where it is determined the jurisdiction of the juvenile court exists, but formal court involvement is not required, an intake professional can recommend a <b>Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA)</b>. So long as the young person cooperates with the terms of the agreement, they avoid a formal delinquency adjudication.</p>	<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  </div> <h3 style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">Formal Court Involvement</h3> <p>Refer the case to the district attorney or corporation counsel to request a <b>formal petition</b> to juvenile court.</p>
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Both case closure and a DPA are considered forms of diversion. They are an “off ramp” from formal court involvement, but still serve to hold youth accountable for the decisions that brought them into the system. Research suggests that for youth who are at low or moderate risk of re-offending, offering an alternative to formal involvement that is precise, minimal, and aligned with a youth’s risk, needs, and responsivity factors can be an effective strategy<sup>3</sup>.

The intake process and conditions for intake recommendations are outlined in greater detail in [Subchapter 5](#) of the Juvenile Justice Code.

<sup>1</sup> [Wisconsin is one of five states](#) where 17-year-olds do not fall under original jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

<sup>2</sup> YJ referrals are not the same as arrests. 2024 arrest data can be found on [Wisconsin DOJ’s UCR Data Dashboards](#).

<sup>3</sup> Additional details about diversion from youth justice can be found in this [2017 OJJDP literature review](#) and this 2013 [meta-analysis](#).

## Reactions from Youth with Lived Experience

This report also includes the perspectives of youth with lived experience in the youth justice system (referred to throughout the report as *Youth Leaders*). DCF staff consulted with 38 Youth Leaders during the October 2025 Youth Leadership Team meeting to better understand data included in this year’s report.

Youth were asked to use emojis in a Zoom chat to react to 5 report findings before engaging in a larger group discussion. “Want to know more,” “This resonates with me,” and “Surprise” were 3 reactions suggested by DCF staff. When Youth Leaders used other emojis to express themselves, a description of the reaction was captured in chat. Many Youth Leaders participated in the video call from a shared space hosted by their county human services department. Those groups opted to collectively choose a reaction (or two) to share in the chat, so the total number of responses for each finding may total less than 38. Youth Leader reactions (and the page where this data can be found in the report) are listed below:

Report Finding	Reactions from Youth Leaders
<b>Referrals to Wisconsin’s Youth Justice System Continue to Decline</b> (p.13)	<p>Want to know more 🙄🙄🙄🙄🙄</p> <p>This resonates with me 100 100 100 100</p> <p>Surprise 😲😲</p> <p>Mind blown, not what I was expecting 🤯🤯</p>
<b>Violent Offenses Still Uncommon in Wisconsin’s Youth Justice System</b> (p.18)	<p>Want to know more 🙄🙄🙄🙄🙄</p> <p>This resonates with me 100 100 100 100</p> <p>Surprise 😲😲</p> <p>Not sure if this is true in my community 🙄</p>
<b>Black, Native American Youth Disproportionately Referred to State’s Youth Justice System in 2024</b> (p.10)	<p>This resonates with me 100 100 100 100 100</p> <p>Want to know more 🙄🙄🙄🙄</p> <p>Surprise 😲😲</p> <p>This makes me angry/frustrated 😡😡</p> <p>Can’t believe it 🤯</p> <p>Not surprised 🙄🙄🙄</p>
<b>2024 Data Reveals Connection Between Out-of-Home Care and Youth Justice Referrals</b> (p.12)	<p>This resonates with me 100 100 100 100 100 100 100</p> <p>Not surprised, I’ve heard this before 🙄</p>
<b>Rates of Youth Justice Referrals Vary Across Wisconsin</b> (p.21)	<p>This resonates with me 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100</p>

At the end of the meeting, Youth Leaders shared their top two takeaways from our discussion:

- The disproportionate number of Black and Native American youth referred to Wisconsin’s youth justice system.
- The number of Youth Leaders with personal experience with Out of Home Care.



**Additional insight shared during the October 2025 Youth Leadership Team meeting can be found throughout the report next to this speech bubble icon.**

More information about DCF’s Lived Experience group for youth with YJ system involvement and experience and future opportunities for involvement can be found on the [Youth Leadership Team \(YLT\) program page](#).

## Executive Summary

The Youth Justice Referrals and Intake Report provides information on youth referred to the YJ system, YJ referral details, and YJ intake decisions from CY 2024. Data in this report are from eWiSACWIS, the state's centralized case management system. Data notes and limitations, a brief description of the structure of responsibilities for Wisconsin's YJ system, and tables with county data related to YJ referrals and intake recommendations for delinquency referrals can be found in the appendices.

**In CY 2024, county human service agencies logged 12,450 YJ referrals for 7,907 unique youth into eWiSACWIS. In the last 3 years, there has been a 10% decrease in YJ referrals across Wisconsin.**

### Youth Characteristics

- Black and Native American youth continue to be overrepresented among youth referred to the YJ system. Youth Leaders described this as “frustrating” and “unfair.”
- There was a slight increase in YJ youth with Out of Home Care (OHC) experience prior to first YJ referral in 2024. YJ-referred youth continue to have experience with OHC at a rate 19x higher than Wisconsin's general youth population.

### Referral Details & Intake Recommendations

- The most frequent referral type in 2024 was delinquency, which accounted for almost 90% of referrals received.
- Disorderly conduct offenses were once again associated with the most YJ referrals of *any* YJ referral type. This offense encompasses a range of behaviors that may vary slightly by county.
- The rate of Native American youth recommended for formal petition jumped 28% from 36.7% in 2023 to 46.9% in 2024. Almost half of Native American youth referred for delinquency in 2024 were recommended to be formally petitioned to court.

# 2024 Youth Characteristics

## Total Youth Referred

7,907 youth received at least one referral (of any type) to the YJ system in 2024.

Figure 1 illustrates the number of youths referred to YJ by month in 2022, 2023, and 2024. Total referrals to YJ decreased in 2024, continuing the slight decrease in youth referred that was noted in 2023.

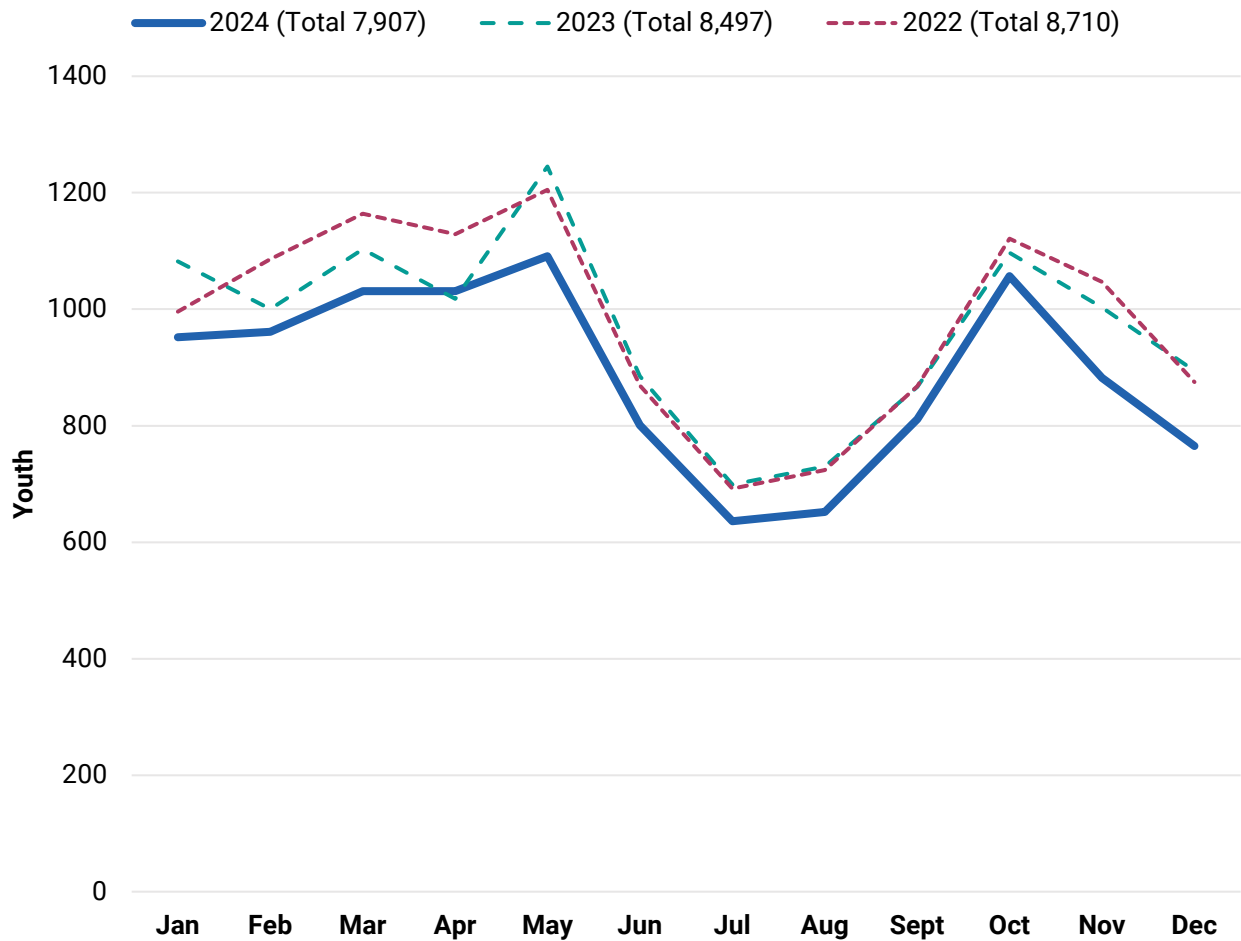
In the last 3 years of data, youth referred by month follows a similar pattern – following a slight increase from January to May, referrals drop sharply in the summer months, picking back up in September.

Youth with at least one YJ referral in 2024

# 7,907

Figure 1

2022-2024 Total Youth Referred to Youth Justice



Data Note: While trend lines measure the total youth referred per month, the totals in the legend reflect the total unique youth referred per year.

## Gender

While the overall count of youth referred to the YJ system has varied by year, we have observed similar proportions of referred male, female, and gender unknown youth since 2019.

- 2/3 of referred youth were identified as male (Fig. 2).
- Youth whose gender was unknown accounted for slightly less than 2% of youth referred in 2024.

There was some variation in the distribution of referral types within gender categories (Fig. 3).

- The largest proportion of youth of any gender were referred for delinquency.
- Female youth continue to be referred for JIPS at a higher rate than their male peers.

Figure 2

### 2024 YJ Referred Youth by Gender

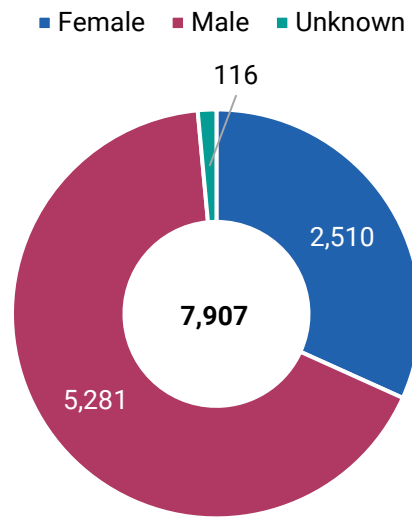
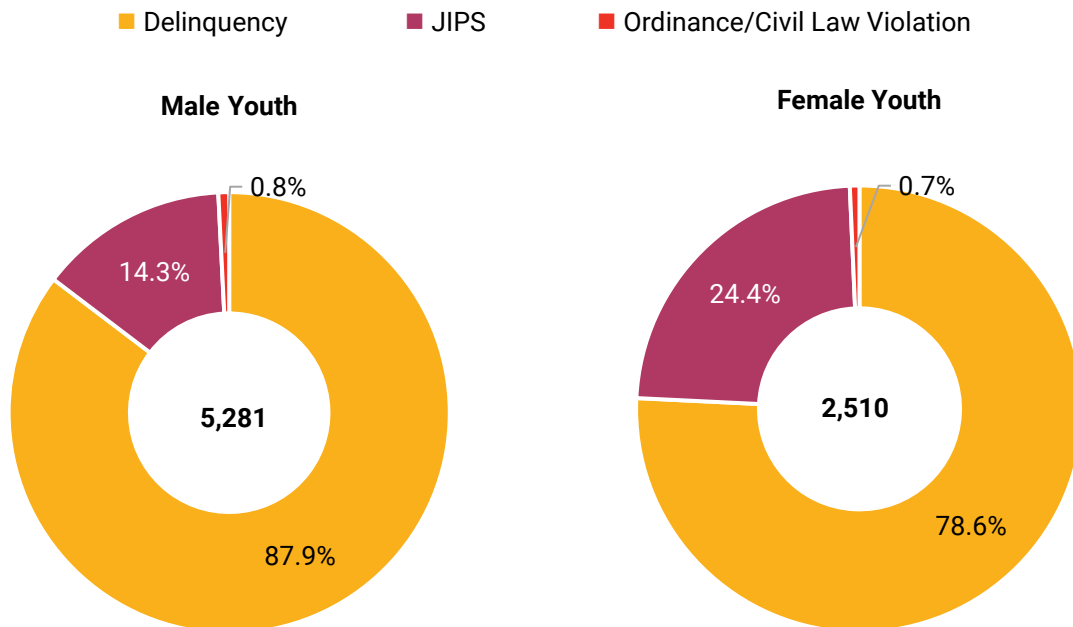


Figure 3

### Distribution of 2024 YJ Referral Types by Youth Gender



*Data Note: Referral percentages may total more than 100% as it is possible for one referral logged in eWisACWIS to be associated with multiple referral types.*

## Age

Youth between ages 14 and 16 continue to account for over 60% of all YJ-referred youth (Fig. 4). There was a slight increase in youth under age 10 referred to the YJ system in 2024, but youth under age 10 continue to primarily be referred for JIPS-related concerns<sup>4</sup> (Fig. 5).

Figure 4

### 2022-2024 Percentage & Count of Youth at First YJ Referral by Age Group

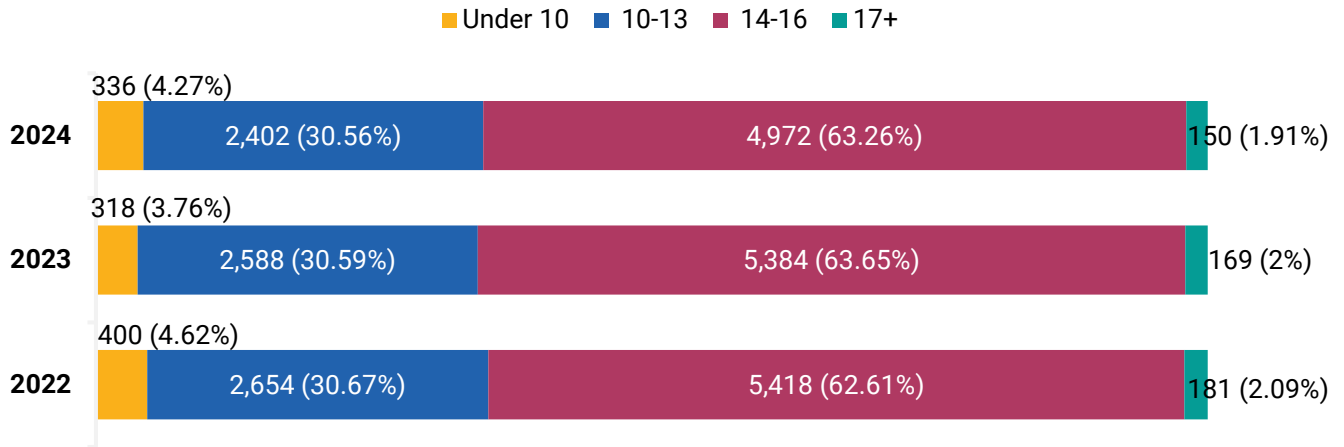
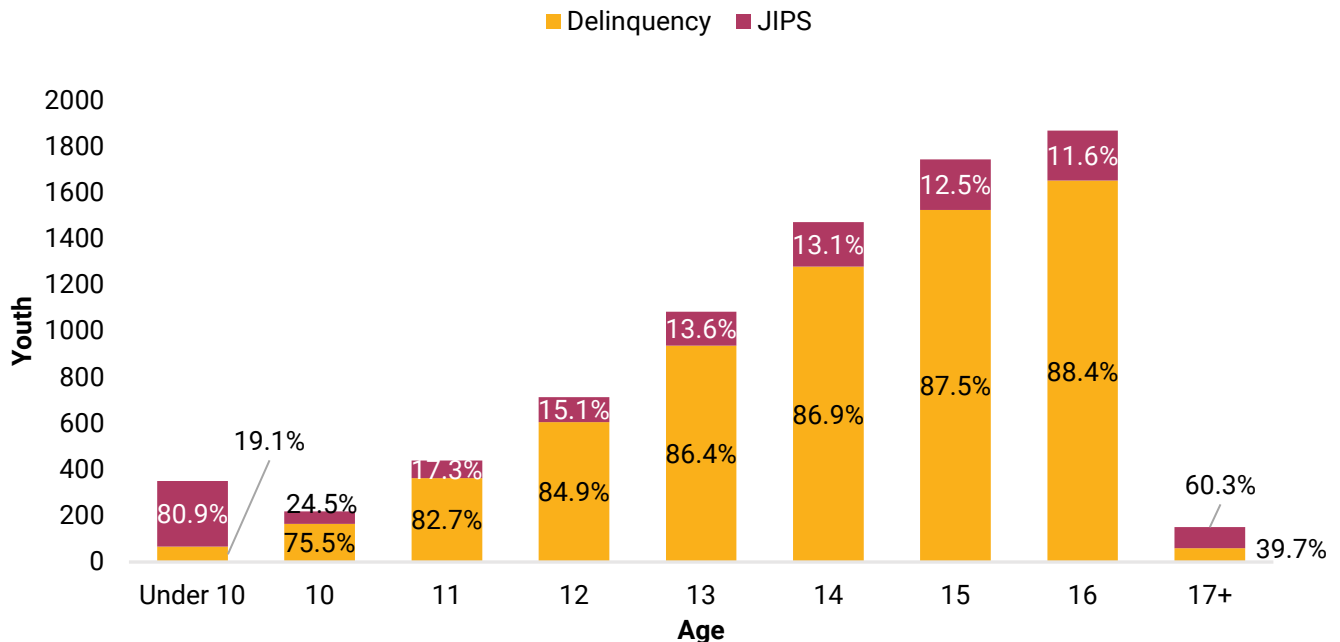


Figure 5

### Youth Age at First 2024 YJ Referral by Referral Type



<sup>4</sup> Delinquency referrals for youth under age 10 may be received by intake but will be closed as they do not meet statutory requirements for delinquency jurisdiction.

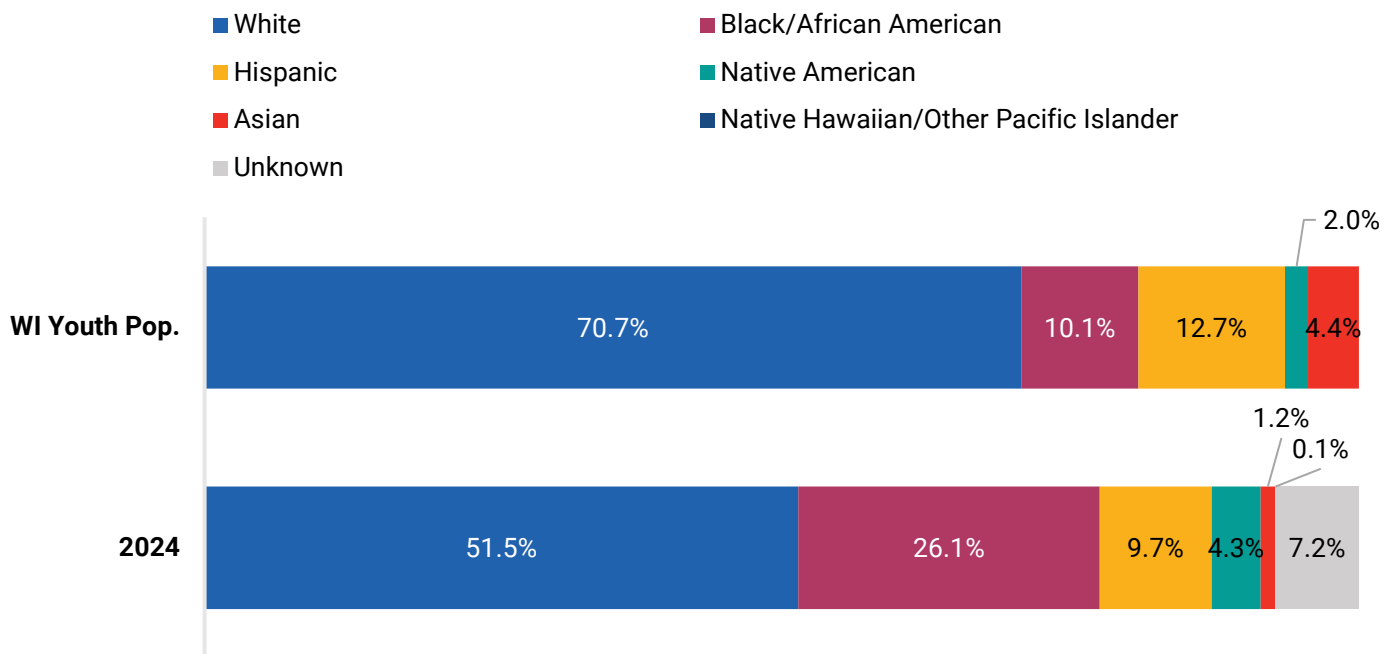
## Race and Ethnicity

The Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act (JJDP) is a federal law that includes requirements for states to identify and address Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED), or differences in youth justice involvement for different racial and/or ethnic groups<sup>5</sup>. Both racial biases woven into the justice system and offending patterns within racial groups have been found by researchers to contribute to disproportionate involvement in the YJ system<sup>6</sup>. However, in a justice system that is equitable, rates of system contact across racial groups would look more like the racial composition of the state’s general youth population.

- The largest percentage of youth referred to the YJ system in 2024 were identified as White (Fig. 6).
- In 2024, Black and Native American youth were disproportionately referred to the YJ system – meaning the percentage of youth from those racial groups were referred at rates that exceed the overall percentage of Black and Native American youth residing in the state. This overrepresentation is consistent with state YJ referral trends over the past five years.
- Approximately 10% of youth referred to YJ were identified as Hispanic (Table 1).
- While the number of youths with race or ethnicity unknown (entered in eWiSACWIS as “not documented” or “unable to determine”) shrank in 2024, rates still remain high enough that they have an impact on DCF’s ability to more reliably assess and monitor disproportionality over time<sup>7</sup>.

Figure 6

### 2024 YJ Referred Youth by Race & Hispanic Ethnicity



**Wisconsin Youth Population Data Source:** Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2024). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2022." Online. Available: <https://www.ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>

<sup>5</sup> Racial disparity reduction has been a requirement of the JJDP since 1988.

<sup>6</sup> More information about Racial and Ethnic Disparities is available in a [2021 meta-analysis published in Justice Quarterly](#) and this [2013 article in the Minnesota Journal of Law and Inequality](#).

<sup>7</sup> Additional guidance for child welfare professionals about racial and ethnic identification can be found in a [DCF desk guide](#) published in December 2022.



Youth Leaders reported feeling bothered and frustrated by the disproportionate number of Black and Native American youth referred to the YJ system in 2024. They expressed feeling this is not fair and hypothesized that perhaps this happened because “Black people get noticed more and charged more often.” It was also shared that some youth felt “the numbers don’t accurately reflect our community, which makes the numbers more frustrating.”

Table 1

**2024 YJ Referred Youth by Race and Hispanic Ethnicity**

Race	2024 YJ Referred Youth		Wisconsin Youth Population (Age 10-16)	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
White <i>non-Hispanic</i>	4,070	51.47%	366,885	70.7%
Hispanic <i>non-Native American</i>	767	9.70%	65,888	12.7%
Black/African American <i>non-Hispanic</i>	2,067	26.14%	52,488	10.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native <i>non-Hispanic</i>	336	4.25%	10,543	2.0%
Asian <i>non-Hispanic</i>	98	1.24%	22,830	4.4%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander <i>non-Hispanic</i>	6	0.08%	--	--
Race Unknown or Not Documented	563	7.12%	--	--

**Wisconsin General Youth Population Data Source:** *Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2024). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2022." Online. Available: <https://www.ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>*

*Data Note: See [Appendix A](#) for methodology on combined race/ethnicity fields.*

## Prior Child Protective Services Contact

Figure 7 offers a high-level view of crossover involvement using data from early decision points in the CPS and YJ processes. While there are varying degrees of dual system involvement, researchers have found even youth with limited involvement in both systems have unique needs<sup>8</sup>.

A child protective services (CPS) referral contains allegation(s) of child abuse and/or neglect. CPS referrals are “screened-in” during access if at least one allegation meets the statutory requirements for child abuse and/or neglect. CPS referrals are “screened out” when all allegations included in the referral do not meet statutory requirements. Screened-out cases are closed, though the family may still be offered or referred to services. The “screened in and screened out” category includes youth who have ever had at least one CPS referral screened-in *and* at least one CPS referral screened-out prior to their first YJ referral in 2024.

Data from 2024 reveals most youth referred to YJ were previously referred to CPS:

- 81% of youth had at least 1 referral to CPS prior to first documented YJ referral in 2024.
- 65% of youth had at least 1 CPS referral screened-In prior to first documented YJ referral in 2024.

More information about CPS screening decisions can be found in this [case flow explanation of the Access process](#) and in the annual [Child Abuse and Neglect Report](#).

## Out of Home Care Placement Experience

OHC is an umbrella term that includes a variety of placements including foster homes, group homes, residential care centers, shelter care facilities, and detention.



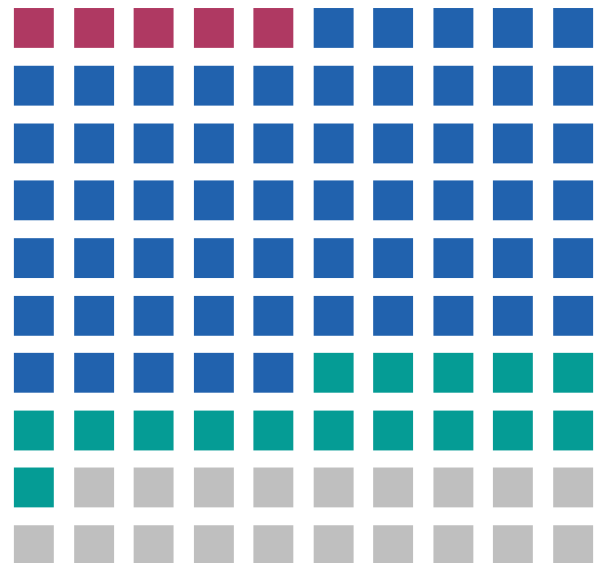
When reacting to this data, one Youth Leader shared that “kids need parents” and several others agreed. When asked how OHC might impact youth in the YJ system, they suggested:

- “They may feel like people don’t want them in out of home placement.”
- “Jealousy.”
- “It changes their behavior b/c they have to act different.”
- “They may act out to get attention and feel the need to be wanted.”
- “Feeling a sense of abnormality, which leads to anger and taking it out because you were never shown how to handle it properly.”
- “Could feel everyone’s against them.”
- “Not with a parent they actually want to be with.”
- “No one to go to in adulthood.”

More information about OHC placements can be found in the [OHC dashboard](#). See [Wisconsin Out of Home Care \(OHC\) Report](#) for more details about OHC placement trends.

Figure 7

### 2024 YJ Referred Youth with Prior CPS Referral(s)



#### Prior CPS Referral(s)

- Screened In Only (5.6%)
- Screened In & Screened Out (60.2%)
- Screened Out Only (15.7%)
- No Prior Referral (18.5%)

### Youth with OHC Placement Prior to First 2024 YJ Referral

19.1%

### Youth Placed in OHC at Time of First 2024 YJ Referral

5.4%

### Wisconsin General Youth Population Placed in OHC in 2024

<1%

<sup>8</sup> Crossover between systems is described in more detail in [this report from Evident Change and Juvenile Justice Research and Reform Lab](#). More information about categories of dual involvement is described in [this 2019 study](#).

# 2024 Referral Details and Intake Recommendations

## Total Referrals

Over twelve thousand unique YJ referrals (of any type) were logged into eWiSACWIS in 2024. There was a slight decrease in referrals received – continuing the decrease noticed in 2023.

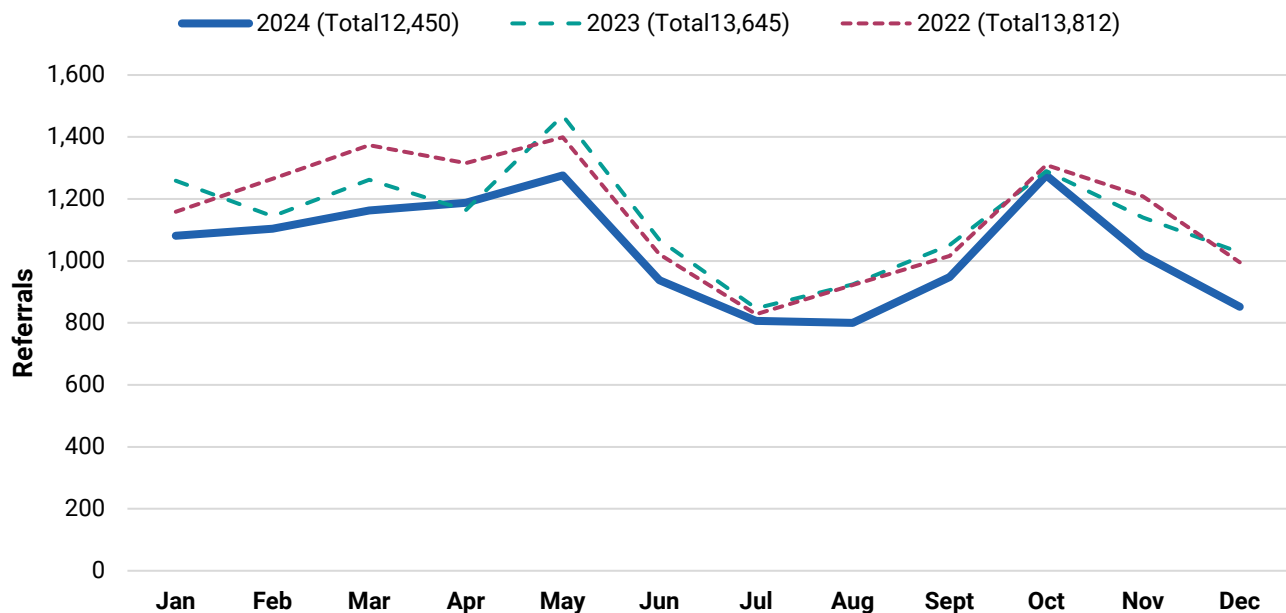
Figure 8 illustrates the number of YJ referrals received by month between 2022 and 2024. While this chart looks similar to Figure 1, the number of referrals received is greater than the number of youth referred because one youth can receive multiple YJ referrals.

**Total YJ Referrals  
Received in 2024**

**12,450**

Figure 8

### Total YJ Referrals: 2022-2024



*Data Note: While trend lines measure the total referrals logged in eWiSACWIS per month, the totals in the legend reflect the total unique referrals received per year.*



Youth Leaders were surprised to learn that YJ referrals have been declining. Some leaders shared they “feel like kids get worse each year so it is surprising that it’s getting lower.”

Youth Leaders were also surprised to see that YJ referrals drop in the summer months. It was suggested that maybe this is “because there is more freedom and time to self during the summer months doing stuff they enjoy so they don’t get in as much trouble.” Other Youth Leaders discussed the connection between school and YJ referrals. “The school year includes being trapped in school, more pressure, more people like teachers watching them. Less adults watching you in the summer.”

## Referral Types

YJ referral types are related to the areas of jurisdiction of the juvenile court: delinquency, JIPS non-truancy, JIPS truancy, ordinance or civil law violation, and interstate compact.

- Delinquency continues to be the most common YJ referral type; close to 90% of all YJ referrals in 2024 were for delinquency (Table 2).
- While there was a small decrease in the total number of JIPS referrals logged, the proportion of JIPS Non-Truancy referrals in 2024 grew slightly.

Table 2

### 2022-2024 YJ Referrals by Type

Referral Type	2024		2023		2022	
	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count
Delinquency	86.3%	10,741	86.7%	11,836	84.6%	11,690
JIPS Truancy	9.2%	1,148	9.3%	1,265	10.9%	1,504
JIPS Non-Truancy	4.1%	510	3.9%	528	4.4%	613
Ord./Civil Law Violation	0.5%	66	0.4%	48	0.3%	47
Interstate Compact	0.1%	11	0.1%	14	0.1%	17

*Data Note: Referral percentages per year may total more than 100% as it is possible for one referral logged in eWiSACWIS to be associated with multiple referral types.*

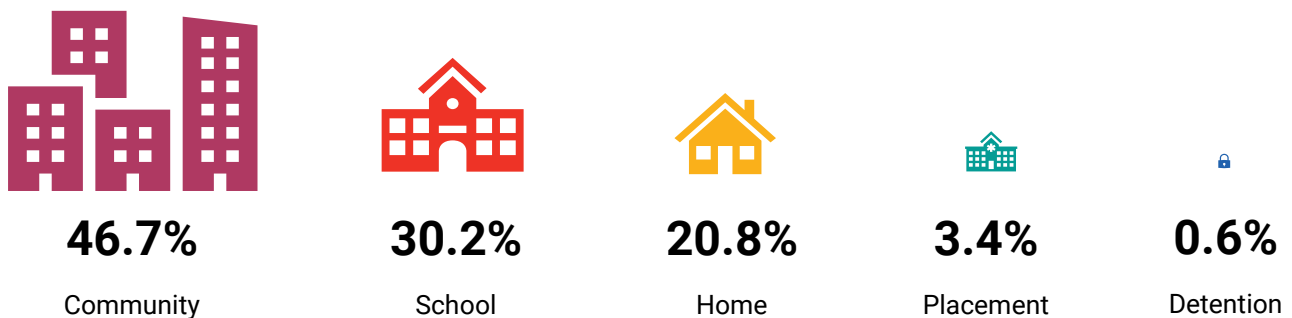
## Referral Locations

Each referral logged in eWiSACWIS includes a location (or locations) where the alleged offenses occurred. There are five distinct referral locations: community, school, home, placement, and detention. A referral location is distinct from a referral source (which describes the individual or agency responsible for making the referral).

- Almost half of referrals logged in 2024 occurred in a community setting (Fig. 9).
- Referrals with the location of school slightly decreased in 2024 from 2023.
- Referrals with the locations of Home and Placement slightly increased in 2024 from 2023.

Figure 9

### 2024 YJ Referral Locations



*Data Note: Location percentages may total more than 100% as it is possible for one referral to be associated with multiple locations. See [Appendix A](#) for methodology on 2024 Referral Locations.*

## Referral Sources

Youth can be referred to the YJ system by law enforcement, parents or guardians, or other individuals or agencies. While any offense could occur on school grounds, schools can only refer youth to the YJ system for habitual truancy.

- In 2024, more than 90% of YJ referrals came from law enforcement (Fig. 10).
- The second largest referral source was schools.

When considered together, the array of referral locations and referral sources underscore the importance of collaboration and cooperation between county human service agencies, law enforcement, schools, providers, and community agencies, as each of these entities has a connection to YJ referrals.

## YJ Intake Recommendations

At the conclusion of the intake process, based on the information gathered, YJ intake professionals will issue one of the following recommendations to the court:

- **Case closure:** The case may be counseled and closed, diverted, or found not to fall within the jurisdiction of the county juvenile court. No further formal YJ involvement is recommended by the YJ professional.
- **Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA):** A DPA may be recommended in cases with juvenile court jurisdiction when intake believes formal court involvement is not required.
- **Formal petition:** Intake professionals may refer the case to the district attorney or corporation counsel to request a formal petition to juvenile court. This petition may result in further formal juvenile court involvement – including supervision.

A recommendation from YJ intake is just one decision point in the life of a YJ case and may differ from the recommendation of the county prosecutor and the final disposition of the case.

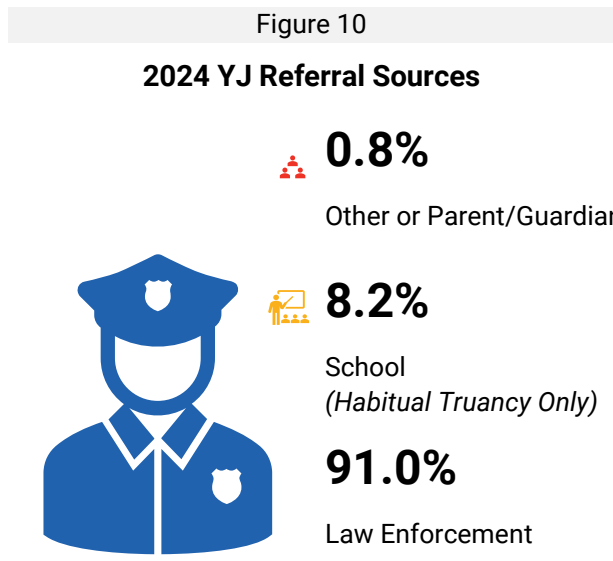


Table 3

### YJ Intake Recommendations: 2022-2024

	2024	2023	2022
Close Case	45.7%	45.6%	44.8%
Deferred Prosecution Agreement	14.8%	15.6%	16.4%
Formal Petition	37.7%	37.7%	37.5%

*Data Note: Intake recommendations may total slightly less 100% as a small number of intake recommendations are missing in eWISACWIS.*

In 2024, the most frequent recommendation from human services for all referrals was case closure (Table 3). As a closer look at JIPS and delinquency referrals in the following sections demonstrate, there is some variation in intake recommendation depending on referral type and offense category.

## Referral Details

Referral details for JIPS and delinquency referrals are included in the following sections. Due to the small statewide number of ordinance and civil law violations and ICJ referrals recorded in eWisACWIS, those details are not included in this report.

### JIPS Referrals

Youth may receive a JIPS referral if certain conditions apply. These conditions include:

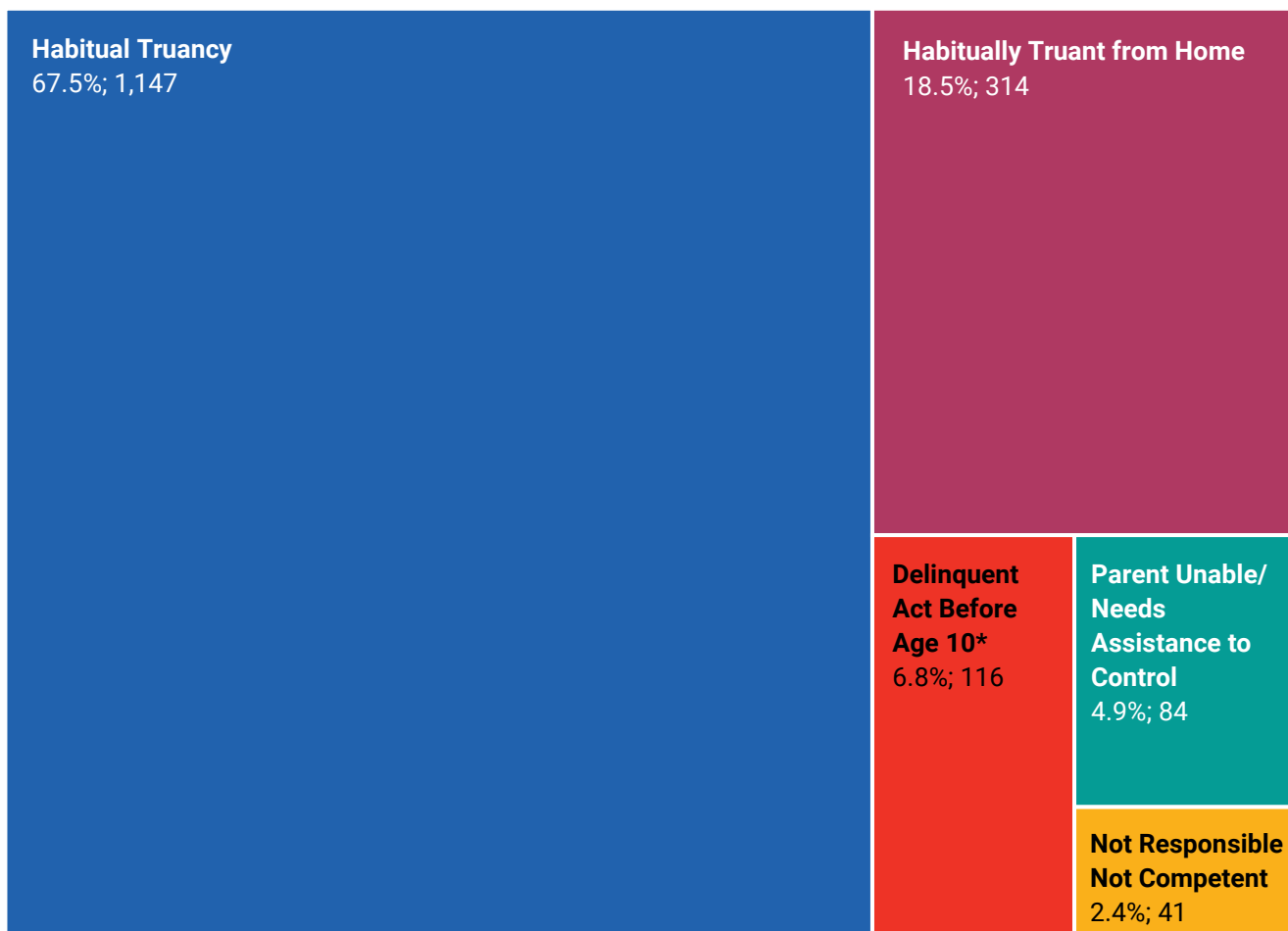
- A parent or guardian is unable or needs assistance to manage a youth’s behavior.
- A youth is determined to be not responsible or not competent<sup>9</sup>.
- A youth is alleged to have committed a delinquent act before age 10.
- A youth is habitually truant (runs away) from home.
- A youth is habitually truant (absent) from school.

JIPS are more indicative of a youth’s needs than their risk of future delinquent behavior.

There was a slight decrease in JIPS referrals in 2024. While habitual truancy continues to account for over two-thirds of all JIPS referrals (Fig. 11), referrals for truancy also decreased statewide in 2024.

Figure 11

### 2024 JIPS Referrals



*Data Note: This chart includes all youth with referrals that include offense statute 938.13(12) - Delinquent Acts Before Age 10, as well as youth referred for delinquency who were under age 10. See [Appendix A](#) for more information about methodology.*

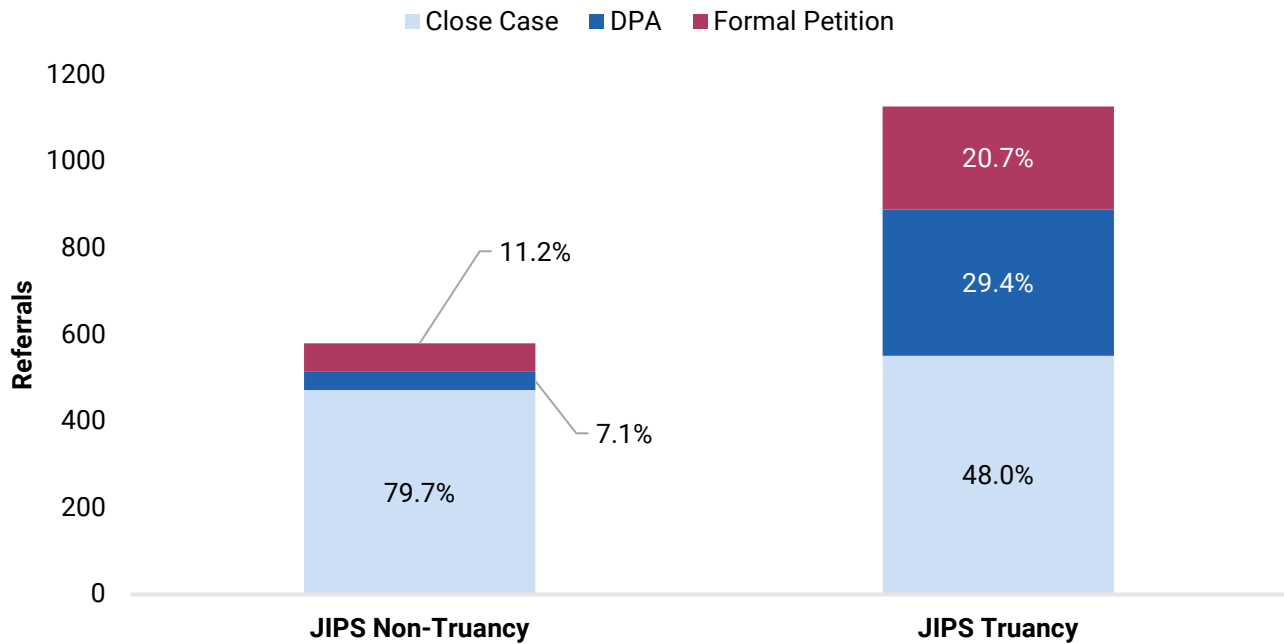
<sup>9</sup> Youth initially referred for delinquency may subsequently be determined to be not responsible or not competent under Wis. Stat. § 938.30(5)(c) and their case should be processed as JIPS.

### JIPS Referrals: YJ Intake Recommendations

Most JIPS referrals were recommended for diversion from formal court involvement. The most common intake recommendation for JIPS referral categories was case closure, though it was most frequent for JIPS non-truancy referrals (Fig. 12). A significant percentage of JIPS truancy referrals were recommended for a DPA (29.4%) which is a diversion strategy some counties use to supervise and offer services to youth without formal court involvement.

Figure 12

#### 2024 JIPS Referrals: Intake Recommendations



*Data Note: Intake recommendations may total slightly less 100% as a small number of intake decisions are missing in eWiSACWIS. This chart includes all youth with referrals that include offense statute 938.13(12) - Delinquent Acts Before Age 10, as well as youth referred for delinquency who were under age 10. See [Appendix A](#) for more information about methodology*

### Delinquency Referrals

Each YJ referral logged in eWiSACWIS includes at least one offense, or description of the law or laws a youth is alleged to have violated. This information is organized in eWiSACWIS by category, type, and description in accordance with standards set by the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. The mapping of Wisconsin statutes onto UCR offense categories and types was supplied by the Wisconsin Department of Justice’s Bureau of Justice Information and Analysis. Use of UCR allows for standardized comparison of offenses across counties and between states.

Five offense categories are tracked in Wisconsin:

1. **Drug**
2. **Property:** includes any offense where the objective is to gain money, property, or some other benefit (e.g., vandalism, theft, burglary, and motor vehicle theft).
3. **Society:** UCR defines as “society’s prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity” (e.g., disorderly conduct, sex offenses, and weapons).
4. **Violent:** Violent crimes are defined in the UCR Program as those offenses that involve force or threat of force.
5. **Other:** Any offense not included in the other categories (e.g., battery, resisting/obstructing an officer). This category also includes offenses that are not reportable to UCR (e.g., habitual truancy, not competent, etc.).

Delinquency referrals continue to most frequently include offenses from the society, other, and property offense categories (Table 4).

- In 2024, the most common offense category was society (included in 54% of referrals).
- There was a small increase in violent offenses in 2024, however, this offense category continues to be associated with the smallest percentage of delinquency referrals annually.

Table 4

**2022-2024 Delinquency Referrals: Offense Categories**

	2024	2023	2022
Society	54.0%	52.6%	52.8%
Other	44.6%	44.4%	44.0%
Property	28.9%	28.5%	27.3%
Drug	5.8%	6.8%	7.1%
Violent	5.8%	5.7%	4.8%

*Data Note: Offense categories total to more than 100% as it is possible for one delinquency referral to include offenses from multiple offense categories.*

The offense types associated with specific offense categories are illustrated in figure 13. Each of the five offense categories is represented by one bar in the chart and is populated by the category’s corresponding offense types. Only offense types associated with at least 100 referrals from CY 2024 are labeled.

- In 2024, delinquency referrals included offenses from 31 distinct offense types.
- Disorderly conduct offenses were once again associated with the most YJ referrals of any YJ referral type. This offense type encompasses a range of behaviors that may vary by county.
- Marijuana related offenses (possession and sales) accounted for almost 82% of all referrals in the drug offense category.
- The other offense category includes offense descriptions like *battery* (1,879 referrals), *resisting or obstructing an officer* (1,128 referrals), and *operating a vehicle without consent – passenger* (290 referrals). This category also captures offenses associated with expired statutes that are classified as not reportable to UCR.
- 90% of delinquency referrals logged in 2024 were for offenses connected to non-violent offense types (as defined by UCR).

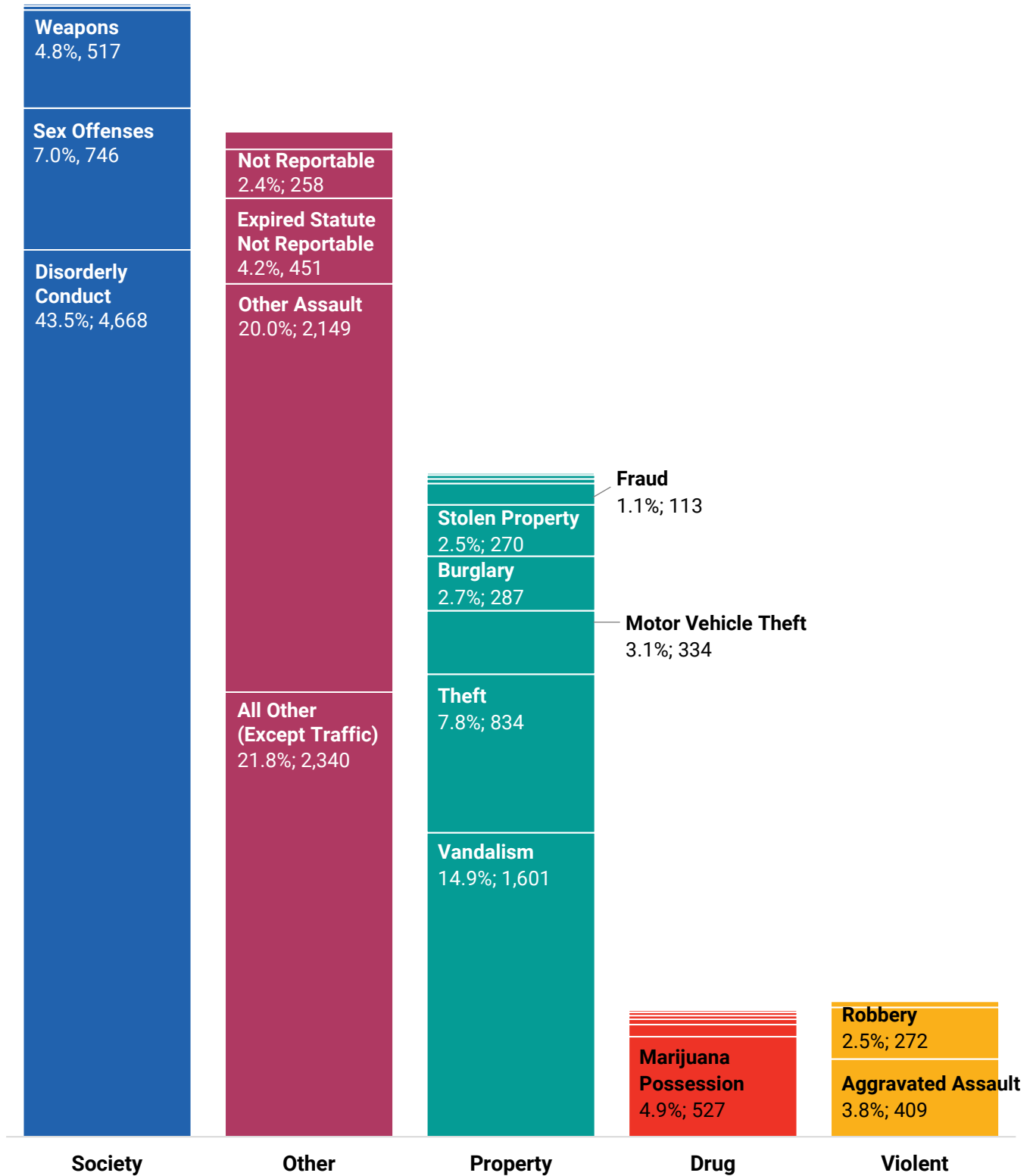


One of the first reactions to this data from a Youth Leader was “it is cool to know that fellow Wisconsinites aren’t really violent people.” However, other Youth Leaders found this data very surprising. They discussed the impact of social media on behavior, stating “social media is making it seem like doing something bad is cool” and “there is a lot of bad influences on social media instead of good.”

They also reflected on how their own observations in their communities led them to question whether the statewide trends were true for their communities. One Youth Leader shared “it seems like kids fight a lot in school” and another suggested “I feel like the drug percentage isn’t true. I think it should be higher.” It should again be noted that different counties may address certain undesirable behaviors (like marijuana possession or vaping) through municipal citations – which are not documented in eWiSACWIS and therefore not included in this report.

Figure 13

2024 Delinquency Referrals: Offense Categories & Offense Types



### Delinquency Referrals: Rate of Youth Referred

While the largest counts of 2024 delinquency referrals were associated with counties with large youth populations, the highest rates of youth referred for delinquency per thousand youth were found in less populous counties (fewer than 7,000 youth) (Fig 15).

- On average, 13 out of every 1,000 youth – about 1.3% of Wisconsin’s general youth population – were referred for delinquency in 2024 (Fig. 14).
- Adams county had the highest rate of referral in 2024 – 45 out of every 1,000 youth was referred to YJ for delinquency.

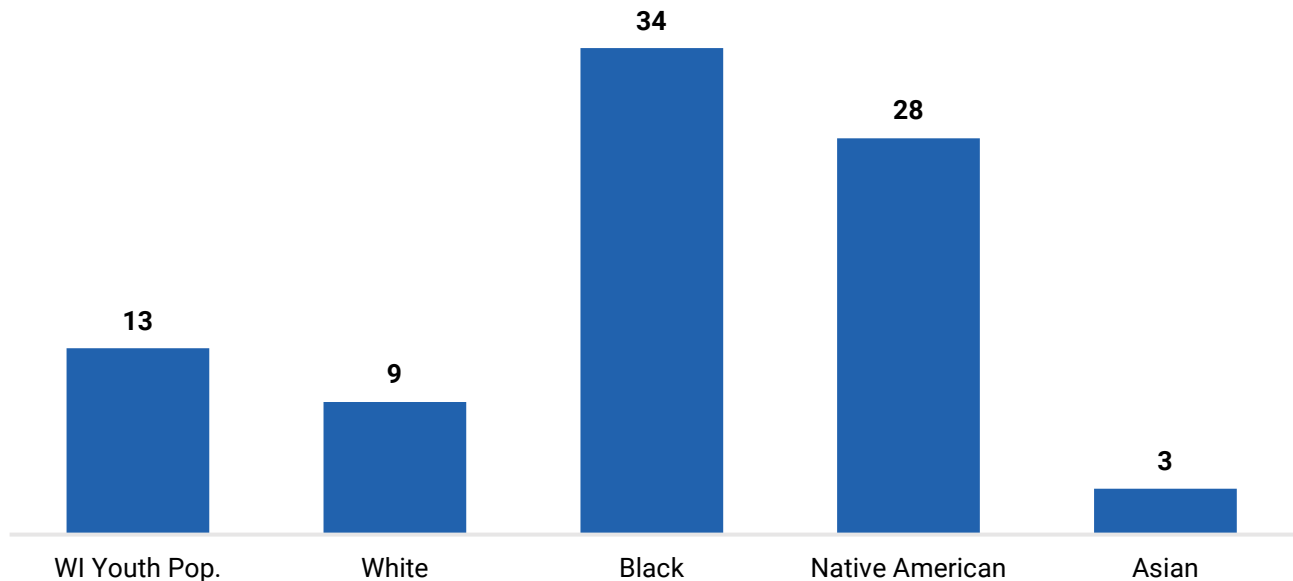
A table containing population size and the rate of delinquency referrals by county can be found in [Appendix C](#).



Youth Leaders suggested it is possible that smaller communities saw higher rates of youth referred because of limited access to prosocial activities. One Youth Leader suggested, “there’s nothing to do, boredom for youth and for law enforcement, different expectations in smaller counties.” Another agreed, sharing, “Kids get bored in small towns there’s nothing to do, not many people total so more get in trouble, bump into people more that you might not like and people get in more fights because they can’t avoid them.”

Figure 14

#### 2024 Youth Referred for Delinquency per 1,000 Youth



**Wisconsin General Youth Population Data Source:** *Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2024). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2022." Online. Available: <https://www.ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>*

There is also a noticeable difference in rate of youth referred for delinquency when examined through the lens of race.

- 34 out of every 1,000 Black youth and 28 out of every 1,000 Native American youth were referred for delinquency in 2024.
- White youth and Asian youth were referred for delinquency at rates lower than the state average.

Wisconsin’s data is reflective of national trends, which suggest youth of color are less likely than their White peers to experience “pre-arrest diversion,” or a decision to not involve police or not refer a case to juvenile court<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> More information about diversion and its connection to R/ED can be found in this [2022 report from the Sentencing Project](#).



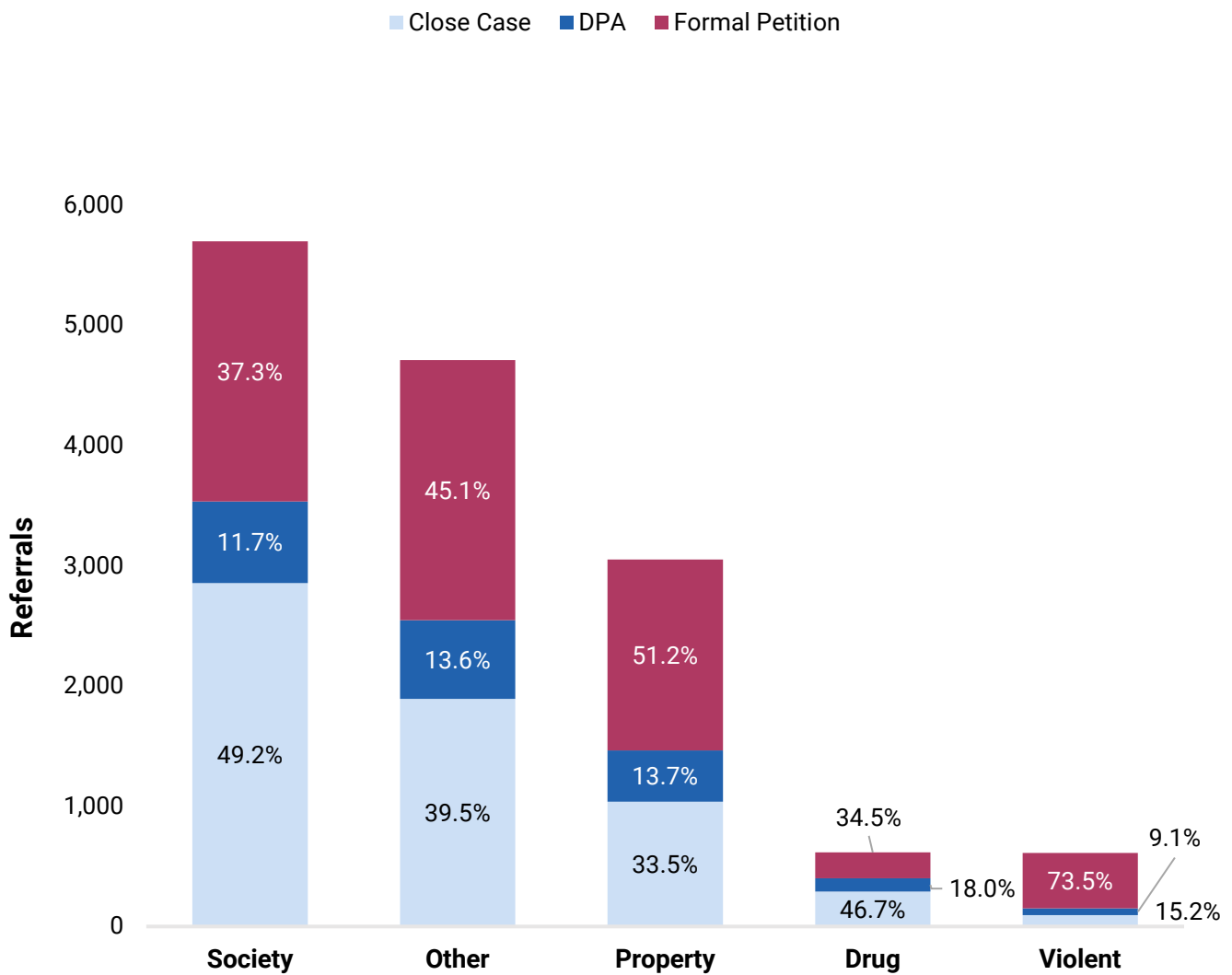
### Delinquency Referrals: YJ Intake Recommendations

Recommendations from YJ intake professionals varied by offense category for delinquency referrals (Fig.16):

- Over half of referrals associated with society offense category were recommended for diversion from formal court involvement (case closure or DPA).
- Most referrals that included offenses from the other, property, and violent offense categories were recommended for formal court involvement.
- Across all offense categories, DPA was the least common recommendation from YJ Intake.

Figure 16

#### 2024 Delinquency Referrals: YJ Intake Recommendations by Offense Category



Data Note: Intake recommendations may not total to exactly 100% as one referral may contain multiple offenses from one offense category and a small number of intake decision are missing in eWiSACWIS.

### Delinquency Referrals: Rate of Formal Petition Recommended by YJ Intake Professionals

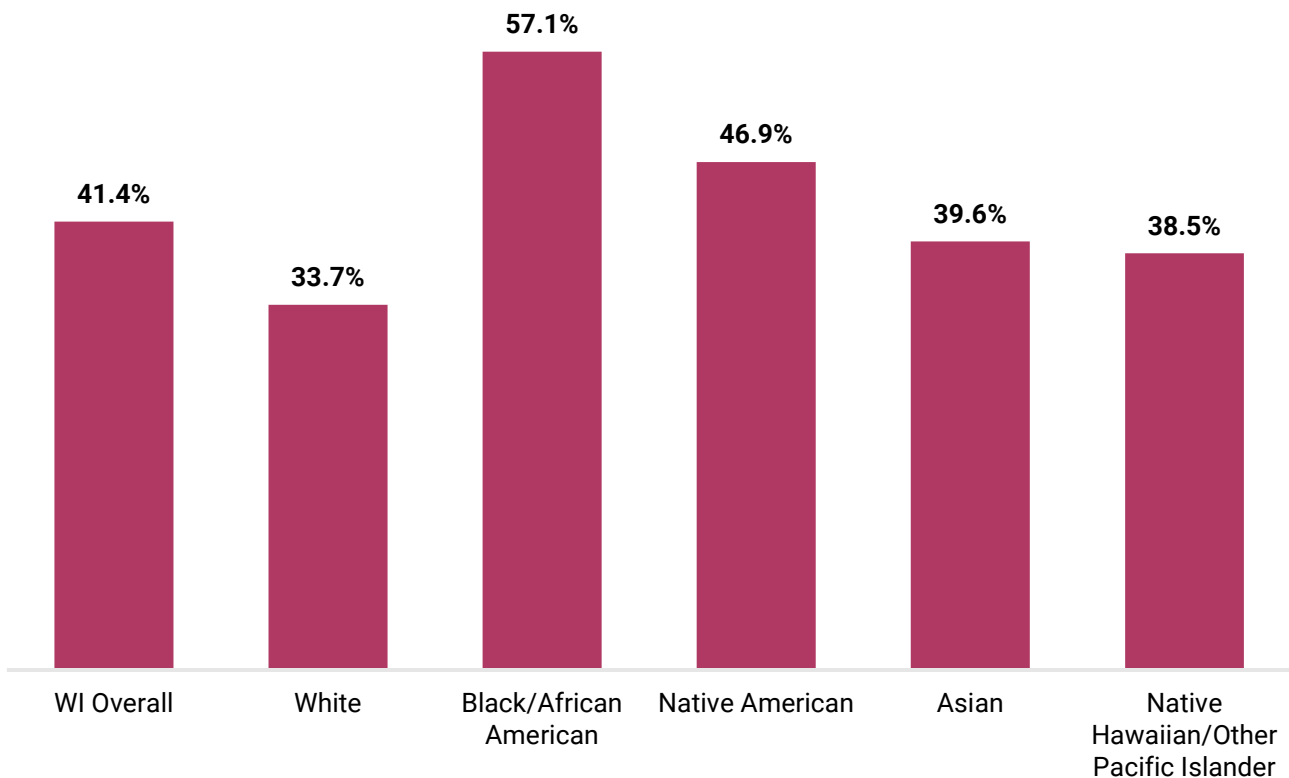
Statewide, approximately 41% percent of all delinquency referrals were recommended by YJ intake for formal petition (Fig. 17). It should be noted that intake recommendations from youth justice professionals may differ from recommendations from prosecutors and/or the actual disposition of a YJ case.

- A high rate of referral per 1,000 youth (Fig. 15) did not similarly correspond with a high rate of referrals recommended for a formal petition (Fig. 18)
- Milwaukee and Forest counties had the highest rates of delinquency-referred youth recommended by YJ intake for formal petition. 80% of youth referred for delinquency in those counties were recommended to be petitioned to court.

A table containing the rate of delinquency referrals recommended for a formal petition to court for each county in Wisconsin can be found in [Appendix D](#).

Figure 17

#### 2024 Delinquency Referrals: Rates of Formal Petition Recommended by YJ Intake Professionals



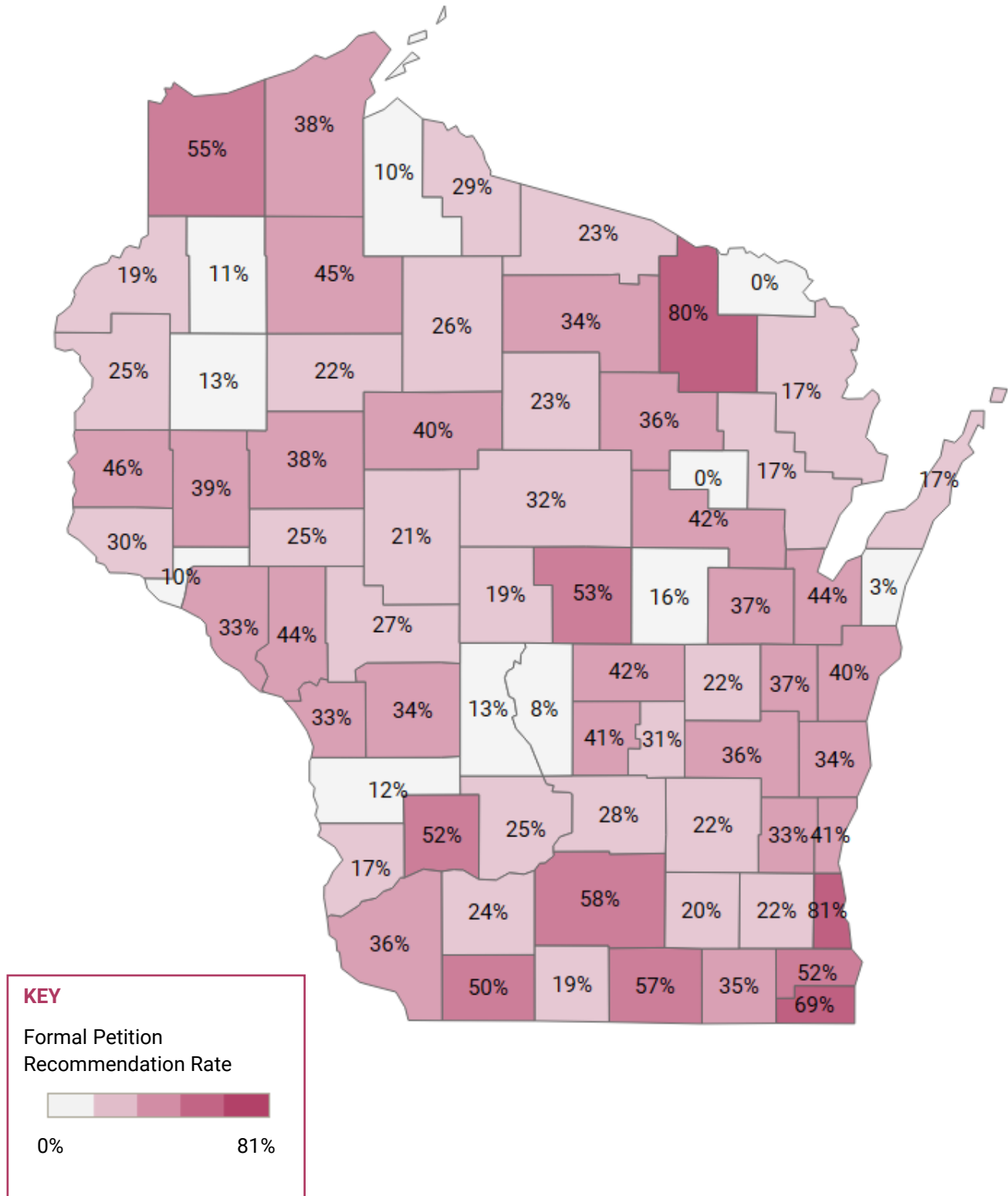
There are differences among youth recommended to be petitioned to court based on their primary race.

- Referrals for Black and Native American youth were recommended to be formally petitioned to court at rates higher than the state average.
- The rate of Native American youth recommended for formal petition jumped 28% from 36.7% in 2023 to 46.9% in 2024. Almost half of Native American youth referred for delinquency in 2024 were recommended to be formally petitioned to court.

This suggests some youth of color in Wisconsin are also less likely to experience “pre-court diversion,” which results in deeper involvement in the state’s YJ system than their White peers.

Figure 18

**2024 Rate of Delinquency Referrals Recommended for Formal Petition by YJ Intake Professionals in Wisconsin Counties**



## Appendix A

### Data Notes and Limitations

This report provides a limited snapshot of information collected from early decision points in Wisconsin's YJ system – specifically characteristics of youth referred to the YJ system and YJ referral details. While decisions are made at many points in the state's youth justice system, only referral and intake information are currently available for reporting from the statewide centralized case management system (eWiSACWIS).

**Data Source:** Wisconsin began collecting intake and referral data in eWiSACWIS in the middle of CY 2018. This report is a description of data from CY 2024, the sixth full year of available data in eWiSACWIS. Because information included is pulled from live case records, it is possible for small shifts in total counts to occur over time. In some sections of the report, a small number of records were excluded from analysis if data was missing, or entry errors were suspected.

**Supplemental Information:** YM01X100 – Youth Justice Referral Report, BCRA/CWRA, January 2019-December 2024, pulled 9/19/2025, final.

**Variation in County Practice:** Wisconsin's YJ system is state supervised, and county administered, which accounts for some variability across the state in the implementation of intake procedures and YJ referral and intake data. These differences include location of intake function (attached to the county human service agency or the local circuit court), diversion practices, and tracking of municipal violations.

**State and County Youth Populations:** Estimates of the general youth population in the state of Wisconsin and its counties are pulled from [OJJDP's EZAPOP](#) and are reflective of the most recent year of data available at time of publication. To reflect the jurisdiction of Wisconsin's juvenile court, this youth population estimate is only inclusive of ages 0-16 years. Population estimates included in EZAPOP are derived from data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and modified by the National Center for Health Statistics. More information about the [data source](#) is available from OJJDP.

**Gender Identity:** Gender options reported in eWiSACWIS are derived from federal reporting standards. While [DCF has offered practice suggestions](#) to support LGBTQ+ youth, robust data about youth gender identity is not yet consistently captured in eWiSACWIS.

**Race & Ethnicity:** Racial and ethnic categories included in eWiSACWIS are derived from federal reporting standards. Therefore, only Hispanic ethnicity and primary race data is included in this report. Primary race is the first race indicated in eWiSACWIS – in situations where a youth identifies with more than one racial category, only the first race selected is included in this report's analysis. General population comparison figures are only available for racial and ethnic data included in OJJDP's EZAPOP.

To calculate combined race/ethnicity, the DCF race logic first identifies Native American children. Of those children who are not identified as Native American, children with Hispanic ethnicity are identified as Hispanic. Of those children who are not identified as Native American or with Hispanic ethnicity, the primary race field is indicated. To mirror this logic for the general youth population, first children age 10-16 from census counts that are American Indian are identified. Then, children that are white, Black, Asian, and Hispanic are identified as Hispanic (non-Native American). Finally, children that are White, Black, Asian and non-Hispanic are identified as White (non-Hispanic), Black (non-Hispanic) or Asian (non-Hispanic).

**Tribal Youth Justice Data:** Tribes in Wisconsin maintain their own court systems that oversee child protection, and some Tribal Courts also oversee youth justice cases. Tribal Court cases are not tracked in eWiSACWIS. In this report "Native American" is used as a descriptor of race and is not indicative of the political status related to an Indian youth's tribal citizenship.

**Municipal/Civil Ordinance Violations and Ticketing:** Municipal or county jurisdiction over young people alleged to have violated a civil law or ordinance is determined by the referral source. Violation of municipal ordinances often results in a ticket and may or may not also result in a referral to the YJ system. Because municipal ordinances vary by county and ticketing and data tracking for these referrals can vary by county, this data is not uniformly tracked in eWiSACWIS. This report does not include all instances of ordinance or civil law violations, nor does it include ticketing data.

**Status Offenses:** This report is not organized in a way that identifies “status offenses,” which are offenses that would not be considered criminal if committed by an adult. Common examples of status offenses include truancy and running away from home. As the definition of JIPS implies, some common status offenses fall in offense categories associated with JIPS truancy and JIPS non-truancy referrals.

**YJ Intake Recommendation, Prosecutor Recommendation, and Court Disposition:** There are three important decision points at the end of the intake process. The first is a recommendation made by YJ intake professionals about how a case should proceed after conducting an initial screening and assessment and reviewing a referral. The second is the recommendation from prosecutors – who can choose to override the recommendation of YJ intake – about how a case should proceed. And the third is the actual disposition from the court, which may vary from the recommendations made by YJ intake and/or the District Attorney/Corporation Counsel’s office. Until recently, only YJ intake recommendations were tracked uniformly across the state in eWiSACWIS. We intend to include data from these other two data points in future reports.

**JIPS Delinquent Act Under Age 10:** Data entry practice varies across counties for youth under 10 who are alleged to have committed delinquent acts. Some counties enter these referrals with the JIPS referral type, and others use the delinquency referral type. Most counties use the offense statute 938.13(12) – Delinquent Act Before Age 10. However, some counties use the offense statute 938.13(12) alone, and others use statute 938.13(12) as well as other offense statutes that describe the actual alleged behavior. To account for this variation in this analysis, filters were used to identify JIPS referrals as all referrals with JIPS referrals type, as well as delinquency referrals for youth under 10 years old. For figures 11 and 12, all youth with referrals for offense statute 938.13(12) and those with delinquency referrals but were under age 10 were included in the count for offense statute 938.13(12); any other statute for delinquent acts for these youth under 10 were omitted from this analysis.

**Referral Location** –As part of an eWiSACWIS update in October 2024, location data went from being collected at the referral level to the offense level. Currently, the YM01X100 YJ REFERRAL REPORT only includes location data through mid-October 2024. The location data from the remainder of 2024 for this report was retrieved from the eWiSACWIS database. Location data from 2025 will be reported from the same data source for the full calendar year.

## Appendix B

### Structure of Wisconsin's Youth Justice System

The YJ system in Wisconsin is state supervised and county administered. Along with the Department of Children and Families, two other state agencies – the Department of Justice and the Department of Corrections – are also accountable for elements of the state's YJ system:

- **Department of Children and Families (DCF):** DCF has primary responsibility for fiscal and programmatic oversight of Wisconsin's community-based justice system. This oversight includes development of standards of practice, training (including juvenile intake training), data collection and analysis, program monitoring, technical assistance to counties, and fiscal administration of Youth Aids funds.
- **Department of Justice (DOJ):** DOJ ensures statewide coordination and compliance with federal programming, grants, and reporting including the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) and the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. DOJ is also the Designated State Agency responsible for coordination of the Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission (GJJC), which is the Statewide Advisory Group responsible for administering federal Title II, Part B, formula grant funds and maintaining compliance with the four core requirements in the JJDP.
- **Department of Corrections (DOC):** DOC operates and oversees secure juvenile correctional facilities, oversees the Serious Juvenile Offender (SJO) program, and provides supervision after release from a juvenile correctional facility to SJO and certain other youth. DOC is also responsible for inspecting county-run secure juvenile detention facilities and secure residential care centers for children and youth.

Counties determine and maintain the structure of their courts and the human service agencies that provide YJ services according to the requirements detailed in Wis. Stats. Chapter 938, DCF Administrative Rules, and the state's Youth Justice standards.

## Appendix C

### YJ Referrals by County

Information included in this table includes the total youth referred, YJ referrals, referral types, and rate of delinquency referrals per 1,000 youth organized by Wisconsin county. The number of referrals and youth referred is highly dependent on county-level factors such as population size and organizational structure of youth justice intake, as well as local variations in the justice system and youth-serving organizations.

County	Total		YJ Referral Type						Refs per 1,000 Youth Delinq. Only
	Youth Population 10-16	YJ Referred Youth	YJ Referrals	JIPS Truancy	JIPS Non-Truancy	Ord/Civ. Law Viol.	ICJ	Delinq.	
Statewide	518,634	7,907	12,450	9.2%	4.1%	0.5%	0.1%	86.3%	13
Adams	1,189	60	99	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	93.9%	45
Ashland	1,380	35	56	30.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	69.6%	14
Barron	4,097	100	129	26.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	73.6%	17
Bayfield	1,176	25	33	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	87.9%	19
Brown	25,445	290	525	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	99.8%	11
Buffalo	1,109	6	7	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	85.7%	5
Burnett	1,166	25	31	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	87.1%	19
Calumet	5,262	84	122	32.0%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	63.9%	9
Chippewa	5,999	165	276	22.5%	9.8%	1.5%	0.0%	68.1%	18
Clark	4,069	62	80	1.3%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	97.5%	15
Columbia	4,807	122	206	7.8%	9.7%	1.5%	0.0%	83.0%	20
Crawford	1,266	27	41	34.1%	2.4%	9.8%	0.0%	58.5%	11
Dane	45,611	322	481	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	99.4%	7
Dodge	7,355	113	148	20.9%	2.0%	0.7%	0.0%	76.4%	11
Door	1,993	40	44	47.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	52.3%	11
Douglas	3,578	95	113	25.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	72.6%	18
Dunn	3,547	86	124	25.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	74.2%	16
Eau Claire	8,530	242	404	19.1%	14.1%	0.0%	0.0%	67.8%	19
Florence	287	4	4	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0
Fond Du Lac	9,350	212	344	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	99.4%	23
Forest	702	6	6	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	83.3%	7
Grant	4,385	78	118	5.9%	17.8%	0.0%	0.0%	76.3%	15
Green	3,370	40	70	5.7%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	90.0%	11
Green Lake	1,765	27	37	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	97.3%	15
Iowa	2,173	33	48	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	85.4%	12
Iron	440	13	16	56.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	43.8%	14
Jackson	1,805	47	52	32.7%	9.6%	0.0%	0.0%	57.7%	16
Jefferson	7,082	98	163	3.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	95.7%	13
Juneau	2,108	29	39	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	14
Kenosha	15,159	304	374	36.4%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	61.0%	11
Kewaunee	1,836	59	81	14.8%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	84.0%	27

Wisconsin Youth Justice Referrals and Intake Report | CY 2024

La Crosse	9,778	108	193	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	1.0%	95.3%	11
Lafayette	1,631	20	25	28.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	72.0%	8
Langlade	1,549	50	75	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	97.3%	32
Lincoln	2,082	85	140	6.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	92.9%	36
Manitowoc	6,918	106	199	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	99.5%	15
Marathon	13,035	232	332	4.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	95.2%	17
Marinette	3,282	70	106	6.6%	19.8%	0.0%	0.0%	73.6%	17
Marquette	1,297	17	22	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	13
Menominee	558	2	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4
Milwaukee	85,703	1,034	1,369	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	97.4%	12
Monroe	4,909	103	180	10.6%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	87.8%	18
Oconto	3,306	77	108	13.9%	0.9%	1.9%	0.0%	83.3%	19
Oneida	2,660	113	178	2.2%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	82.6%	35
Outagamie	18,059	298	453	28.7%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	67.6%	9
Ozaukee	8,104	50	69	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92.8%	6
Pepin	694	5	10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	7
Pierce	3,675	79	119	21.8%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	74.8%	15
Polk	3,912	86	102	15.7%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	81.4%	17
Portage	5,556	97	143	1.4%	2.8%	0.0%	0.7%	95.8%	17
Price	1,044	38	57	29.8%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	61.4%	23
Racine	18,211	235	331	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	99.7%	13
Richland	1,505	19	31	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	100.0%	13
Rock	14,952	295	455	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	1.1%	94.1%	19
Rusk	1,230	48	60	53.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	45.0%	16
Saint Croix	9,591	136	185	18.9%	4.9%	0.5%	0.0%	76.8%	10
Sauk	6,085	76	120	3.3%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	94.2%	11
Sawyer	1,471	43	76	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	98.7%	29
Shawano	3,570	77	154	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	98.1%	21
Sheboygan	10,695	258	418	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	96.9%	23
Taylor	1,975	44	62	17.7%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	80.7%	20
Trempealeau	3,205	40	46	21.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	78.3%	9
Vernon	3,299	16	18	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.4%	5
Vilas	1,578	50	81	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	96.3%	30
Walworth	8,785	102	136	5.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	91.2%	10
Washburn	1,338	34	38	5.3%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	92.1%	23
Washington	12,347	197	261	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.6%	15
Waukesha	36,028	304	490	11.2%	6.5%	2.9%	0.4%	82.5%	7
Waupaca	4,354	72	96	15.6%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	77.1%	14
Waushara	1,874	25	26	26.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	73.1%	10
Winnebago	14,144	354	695	7.5%	13.8%	0.0%	0.0%	79.4%	21
Wood	6,604	279	518	6.6%	14.1%	0.0%	0.0%	79.3%	35

## Appendix D

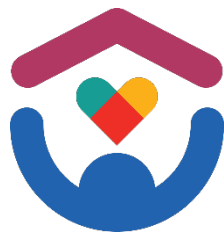
### YJ Intake Recommendations for Delinquency Referrals by County

Information included in this table includes the total delinquency referrals and YJ intake recommendations for delinquency referrals, organized by Wisconsin county. The number of referrals received are highly dependent on county-level factors such as population size and organizational structure of youth justice intake, as well as local variations in the justice system and youth-serving organizations. It is also important to note that recommendations from YJ intake may not reflect the actual outcome of a YJ case.

County	Youth Population 10-16	Total Delinquency Referrals	DELINQUENCY REFERRAL INTAKE RECOMMENDATIONS		
			Close Case	DPA	Formal Petition
Statewide	518,634	10741	43.9%	13.7%	40.6%
Adams	1,189	93	77.4%	14.0%	7.5%
Ashland	1,380	39	10.3%	12.8%	10.3%
Barron	4,097	95	63.2%	24.2%	12.6%
Bayfield	1,176	29	31.0%	20.7%	37.9%
Brown	25,445	524	44.9%	10.5%	44.5%
Buffalo	1,109	6	50.0%	16.7%	33.3%
Burnett	1,166	27	74.1%	7.4%	18.5%
Calumet	5,262	78	43.6%	18.0%	37.2%
Chippewa	5,999	188	30.3%	29.8%	38.3%
Clark	4,069	78	50.0%	23.1%	20.5%
Columbia	4,807	171	54.4%	16.4%	28.1%
Crawford	1,266	24	66.7%	16.7%	16.7%
Dane	45,611	478	30.1%	11.1%	58.0%
Dodge	7,355	113	56.6%	20.4%	22.1%
Door	1,993	23	34.8%	43.5%	17.4%
Douglas	3,578	82	26.8%	18.3%	54.9%
Dunn	3,547	92	52.2%	8.7%	39.1%
Eau Claire	8,530	274	69.3%	5.1%	25.2%
Florence	287	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fond Du Lac	9,350	342	33.9%	26.9%	36.0%
Forest	702	5	20.0%	0.0%	80.0%
Grant	4,385	90	61.1%	3.3%	35.6%
Green	3,370	63	58.7%	20.6%	19.1%
Green Lake	1,765	36	38.9%	25.0%	30.6%
Iowa	2,173	41	56.1%	19.5%	24.4%
Iron	440	7	28.6%	42.9%	28.6%
Jackson	1,805	30	53.3%	20.0%	26.7%
Jefferson	7,082	156	70.5%	9.0%	19.9%
Juneau	2,108	39	66.7%	15.4%	12.8%
Kenosha	15,159	228	18.4%	11.8%	68.9%
Kewaunee	1,836	68	55.9%	36.8%	2.9%
La Crosse	9,778	184	50.0%	17.4%	32.6%
Lafayette	1,631	18	44.4%	5.6%	50.0%
Langlade	1,549	73	34.3%	23.3%	35.6%

Wisconsin Youth Justice Referrals and Intake Report | CY 2024

Lincoln	2,082	130	63.1%	13.1%	23.1%
Manitowoc	6,918	198	46.0%	12.6%	40.4%
Marathon	13,035	316	49.1%	17.1%	32.3%
Marinette	3,282	78	38.5%	43.6%	16.7%
Marquette	1,297	22	45.5%	13.6%	40.9%
Menominee	558	2	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Milwaukee	85,703	1,333	12.3%	3.1%	81.5%
Monroe	4,909	158	51.3%	11.4%	34.2%
Oconto	3,306	90	61.1%	22.2%	16.7%
Oneida	2,660	147	44.9%	19.7%	34.0%
Outagamie	18,059	306	37.6%	22.6%	37.3%
Ozaukee	8,104	64	40.6%	17.2%	40.6%
Pepin	694	10	80.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Pierce	3,675	89	51.7%	16.9%	30.3%
Polk	3,912	83	63.9%	9.6%	25.3%
Portage	5,556	137	25.6%	21.2%	52.6%
Price	1,044	35	20.0%	54.3%	25.7%
Racine	18,211	330	36.7%	10.0%	52.4%
Richland	1,505	31	41.9%	0.0%	51.6%
Rock	14,952	428	33.2%	7.5%	57.2%
Rusk	1,230	27	48.2%	22.2%	22.2%
Saint Croix	9,591	142	28.9%	25.4%	45.8%
Sauk	6,085	113	58.4%	15.9%	24.8%
Sawyer	1,471	75	26.7%	28.0%	45.3%
Shawano	3,570	151	51.7%	5.3%	42.4%
Sheboygan	10,695	405	47.4%	15.1%	33.8%
Taylor	1,975	50	16.0%	44.0%	40.0%
Trempealeau	3,205	36	16.7%	30.6%	44.4%
Vernon	3,299	17	76.5%	5.9%	11.8%
Vilas	1,578	78	52.6%	23.1%	23.1%
Walworth	8,785	124	34.7%	29.8%	34.7%
Washburn	1,338	35	57.1%	31.4%	11.4%
Washington	12,347	247	58.3%	8.5%	32.8%
Waukesha	36,028	404	68.1%	8.4%	22.0%
Waupaca	4,354	74	60.8%	21.6%	16.2%
Waushara	1,874	19	42.1%	5.3%	42.1%
Winnebago	14,144	552	74.6%	2.9%	22.5%
Wood	6,604	411	63.8%	16.1%	19.2%



## Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

The Department of Children and Families is an equal opportunity employer and service provider. If you have a disability and need to access services, receive information in an alternate format, or need information translated to another language, please call the Bureau of Youth Services at (608) 266-8787. Individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, deaf-blind or speech disabled can use the free Wisconsin Relay Service (WRS) – 711 to contact the department.