

# Wisconsin Youth Justice Referrals and Intake

Annual Report for Calendar Year 2019

This report is available on the internet at  
[www.dcf.wisconsin.gov/yj](http://www.dcf.wisconsin.gov/yj)

Released January 2021  
(rev. March 2021)

Please email the DCF Bureau of Youth Services at [DCFYJ@wisconsin.gov](mailto:DCFYJ@wisconsin.gov) with any questions regarding this report.



Wisconsin Department of  
Children and Families

# Contents

<b>Introduction</b> .....	3
Wisconsin's Youth Justice System .....	3
Jurisdiction .....	3
Referrals and Intake .....	4
Report Summary .....	5
<b>2019 Youth Characteristics</b> .....	6
Total Youth Referred .....	6
Gender and Age .....	6
Race and Ethnicity .....	7
Prior CPS Contact .....	8
Out-of-Home Care Placement .....	8
<b>2019 Referral Details</b> .....	9
Total Referrals Received .....	9
Referral Types .....	9
Referral Sources .....	9
Intake Worker Recommendations .....	10
Referral Detail: Delinquency Referrals Only .....	10
Referral Detail: JIPS Non-Truancy Referrals Only .....	13
<b>2019 County Details</b> .....	14
2019 County Referral and Intake Table .....	14

# Introduction

## Wisconsin's Youth Justice System

The vision for Wisconsin's Youth Justice System includes a ***focus on prevention and diversion and the provision of accountability and services to youth and families in the system that prepares them to thrive***. This vision is guided by the Department of Children and Families (DCF) commitment to ensuring all youth have the tools to thrive in adulthood.

Youth Justice (YJ) in Wisconsin is *Community Based*, or designed to serve the greatest number of youth through local prevention and diversion services in order to reduce the number of youth who enter the formal YJ system. The state continues to make strides to ensure youth referred to the YJ system 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.

In 2016, DCF assumed responsibility for the fiscal and programmatic oversight for Wisconsin's YJ system. These responsibilities include training, data systems, development of standards, and capacity building through technical assistance. The Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC) has retained oversight of youth in correctional facilities, while counties maintain and determine the structure of courts and human service agencies who administer YJ services.

## Jurisdiction

Juvenile Courts in Wisconsin have jurisdiction in the following circumstances:

### Juveniles Alleged to be Delinquent

Includes any person over the age of 10 who is alleged to have violated any state or federal criminal 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. Stats. sec. 938.12](#).

### Juveniles in Need of Protection or Services (JIPS)

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

**JIPS Non-Truancy** conditions include a parent or guardian unable or needing assistance to control a young person; a youth who runs away from home; or a youth who commits a delinquent act before age 10.

**JIPS Truancy** conditions include habitual truancy from school.

Youth adjudicated JIPS may be referred for a variety of services, but they cannot be sent to a correctional facility, juvenile detention facility, or a secured residential care center.

More information on JIPS jurisdiction can be found in [Wis. Stats. sec. 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 referring agency. Violation of municipal ordinance often results in a ticket—which is not synonymous with referrals to the YJ system.

More information can be found in [Wis. Stats. sec. 938.125](#).

A “status offense” refers to any offense that if committed by an adult, would not be considered a criminal offense. The most common examples of status offenses are habitual truancy and youth who run away from their homes. The data in this report is not organized in a way that specifically identifies status offenses. However, as the definition of JIPS on page 3 implies, they are nevertheless included in JIPS Non-Truancy and JIPS Truancy.

It should also be noted that only county jurisdiction data related to YJ referrals is tracked in eWiSACWIS and is included in this report. Therefore, this report does not include all instances of civil law or ordinance violations, nor does it include ticketing data.

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).

## Referrals and Intake

Intake is the entry point to the YJ system for all Wisconsin youth under the age of 17. Intake is not a court hearing and youth do not need to be taken into physical custody to engage with the intake process.

The intake process is initiated after a young person receives a referral to the YJ system. Referrals typically come from law enforcement, schools, and parents or guardians. Depending on the circumstances, it is possible for a young person to arrive at intake with multiple referrals and multiple referral types.

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



Intake procedures are guided by WI Juvenile Justice Code (Chapter 938) (Fig. 1). During the intake process, an initial screening and assessment is completed by the young person referred to juvenile delinquency court. Youth are interviewed by a county intake worker, who then has 40 days to review the referral, schedule an intake inquiry with the youth and their family (if needed), and make one of the following recommendations about the direction of the case:

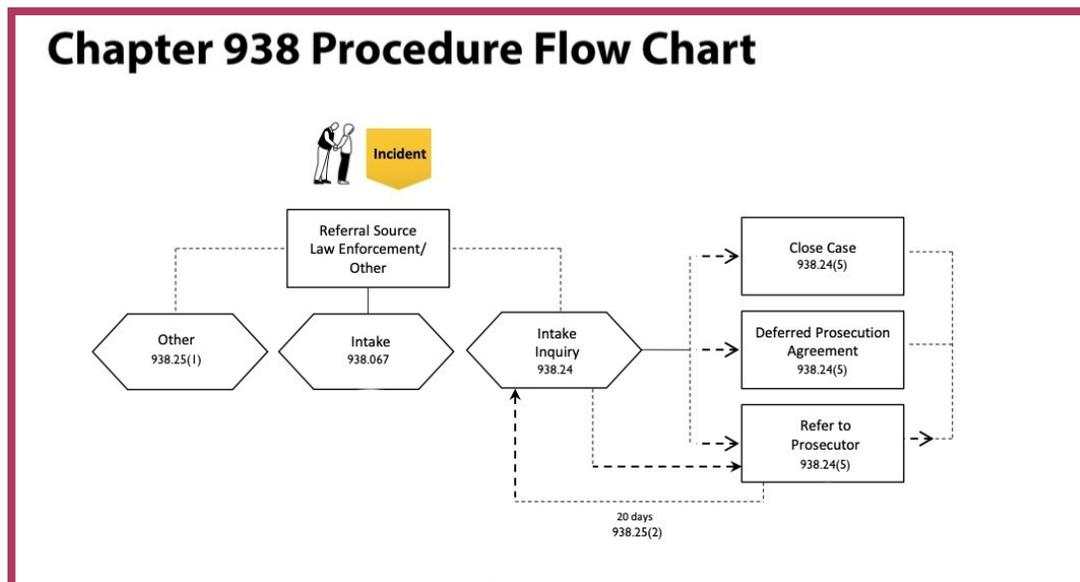


Figure 1

- ◆ Refer the case to the District Attorney or Corporation Counsel to request a **Formal Petition** to juvenile court.
- ◆ In cases where it is determined the jurisdiction of the juvenile court exists, but formal court involvement is not required, an intake worker can recommend a **Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA)**. So long as the young person cooperates with the terms of the agreement, they are able to avoid a formal delinquency adjudication.
- ◆ **Close the Case.** While the young person may still be referred or diverted to county services, no formal involvement in the YJ system is recommended.

This process and conditions for intake worker recommendations are outlined in greater detail in [Subchapter 5](#) of the Juvenile Justice Code (Chapter 938).



Wisconsin's YJ system is county run, which accounts for some variability across the state in the implementation of intake procedures. This variability includes location of intake function (attached to County Human/Social Service Agency vs. County Circuit Court) and use of the Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI) as part of the intake process.

## Report Summary

This report serves as a very limited snapshot of an early decision point in the YJ system – Youth Justice Referrals and Intake. While decisions are made at many points in the YJ system, only referrals and intake are currently tracked in a statewide centralized case management system (eWiSACWIS).

Wisconsin began collecting intake and referral data in eWiSACWIS in the middle of Calendar Year (CY) 2018. The data included in this report is from CY 2019, the first full year of available data in eWiSACWIS. In the future, additional data collection will allow for analyses of trends over time and more detailed analyses on topics of interest.

Data included in this report focuses on characteristics of referred youth and referral details. Youth data includes demographic information like gender, age, race, ethnicity, and prior CPS involvement. It is important to note that no matter how many times a young person was referred to the YJ system in 2019, they are only counted as one youth. Referral data includes information like referral type, source, and intake worker recommendation. Offense information is also summarized for two referral types; Delinquency and JIPS Non-Truancy.

In 2019, 10,357 youth were referred to the Wisconsin's YJ system and a total of 16,977 referrals were received statewide. Referred youth were most commonly White (58%), 16 years old(22%), males (66%), and had prior CPS involvement (80%). Referrals were most commonly for Delinquency type (83%), came from Law Enforcement (87%), and had an intake recommendation for case closure (45%).

The report concludes with counts of the number of referrals received, referred youth, referral type, and Intake Worker recommendation organized by county.

# 2019 Youth Characteristics

## Total Youth Referred

**10,357** youth were referred to Wisconsin's YJ system in 2019.

## Gender and Age

Sixty-six percent of referrals received in 2019 were for males (Fig. 2). About a third of referrals in 2019 were for females (32%). The remaining two percent of referrals were for youth whose gender is recorded as unknown.

Figure 3 represents youth age at first YJ referral during CY 2019. The most common age was 16 years old (2,318 youth) and the second most common was 15 years old (2,105 youth). Seventy-five percent of youth referred in 2019 were between the age of 13 and 16.

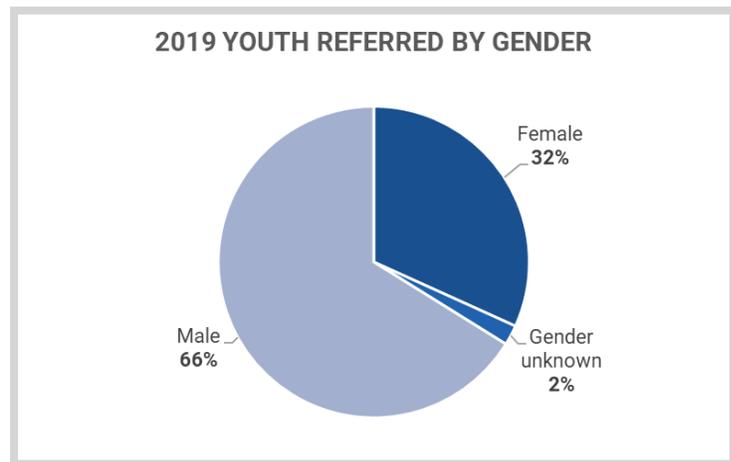


Figure 2



Gender options included in eWiSACWIS are derived from federal reporting standards.

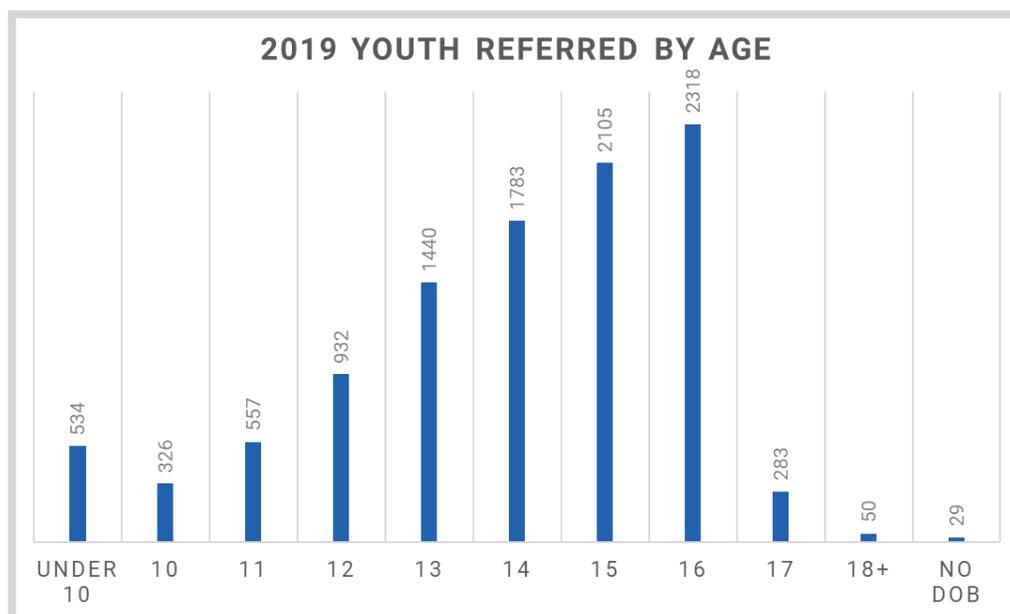


Figure 3



Youth referred to the YJ system under the age of 10 are considered Juveniles in Need of Protection or Services (JIPS) cases. A young person who is adjudicated JIPS may receive a variety of services, but may not be sent to a correctional facility, juvenile detention facility, or secured residential facility.

# Race and Ethnicity

In 2019, Referred Youth were most frequently White (58%). However, when the race of 2019 YJ referred youth is compared to the racial breakdown of Wisconsin’s overall youth population, Black and American Indian youth are over-represented in 2019 referrals (Fig. 4).

Close to a quarter of YJ referred youth in 2019 were Black, but Black youth account for only eleven percent of Wisconsin’s youth population. Similarly, American Indian youth accounted for over five percent of youth referred to YJ in 2019, but only comprise two percent of the state’s youth population (Table 1).

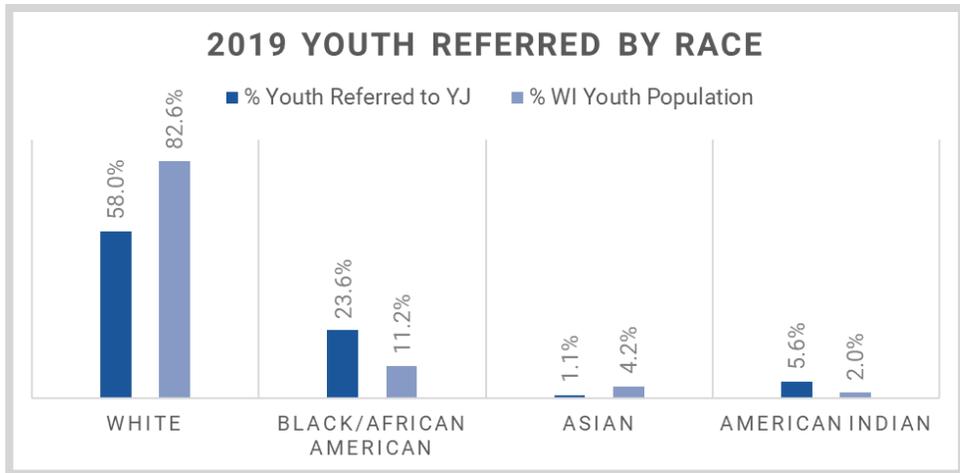


Figure 4

Two-thirds of youth referred to YJ in 2019 were non-Hispanic and about nine percent of youth reported Hispanic ethnicity (Table 1).

Hispanic youth account for approximately twelve percent of Wisconsin’s youth population. It is possible there is an undercount of youth with Hispanic ethnicity, as the ethnicity of a quarter of youth referred in 2019 were reported as “unknown.”

TABLE 1: 2019 YOUTH REFERRALS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Youth Referred to YJ System in 2019		WI Youth Population	
<b>Race</b>				
White	6,005	<b>58.0%</b>	985,275	<b>82.6%</b>
Black/African American	2,441	<b>23.6%</b>	133,642	<b>11.2%</b>
Asian	112	<b>1.1%</b>	49,716	<b>4.2%</b>
American Indian/Alaskan Native	577	<b>5.6%</b>	24,197	<b>2.0%</b>
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	20	<b>0.2%</b>	*	*
Race Unable to Determine	316	<b>3.1%</b>	*	*
Race not Documented	881	<b>8.5%</b>	*	*
Race Declined	5	<b>0.0%</b>	*	*
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
Hispanic	946	<b>9.1%</b>	153,658	<b>12%</b>
Not Hispanic	6,781	<b>65.5%</b>	1,112,939	<b>88%</b>
Hispanic Ethnicity Unknown	2,630	<b>25.4%</b>	*	*

**\*** Only primary race data is reported, which is the first race indicated in our case management system, eWisACWIS.

\*Data not reported by OJJDP

2019 Youth Population Data Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2020). Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2019. Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

## Prior CPS Contact

Four out of five referred youth had any level of contact with Child Protective Services (CPS) prior to their first YJ referral in 2019 (Fig. 5).

### 2019 YOUTH WITH PRIOR CPS INVOLVEMENT

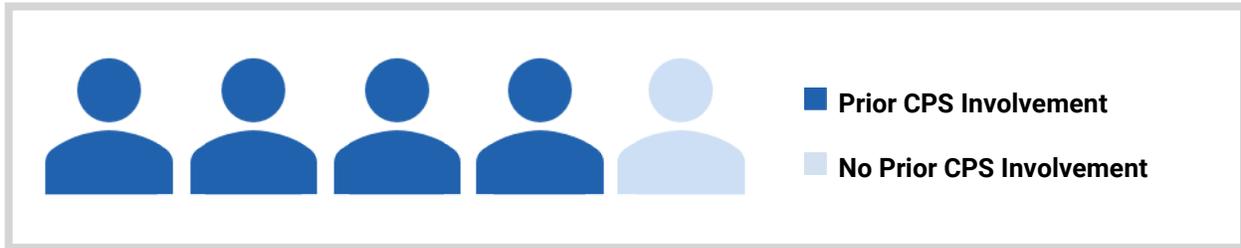


Figure 5

Of the 8,250 youth with prior CPS involvement, 6,636 had at least one screened-in CPS report and 7,479 had at least one screened-out CPS report. There is overlap between these two categories as 5,865 youth had at least one screened-in and one screened-out CPS report prior to their first YJ referral in 2019 (Fig. 6). More information about CPS screening can be found on the [eWiSACWIS Knowledge Web](#).

### YOUTH WITH CPS INVOLVEMENT PRIOR TO FIRST 2019 YJ REFERRAL

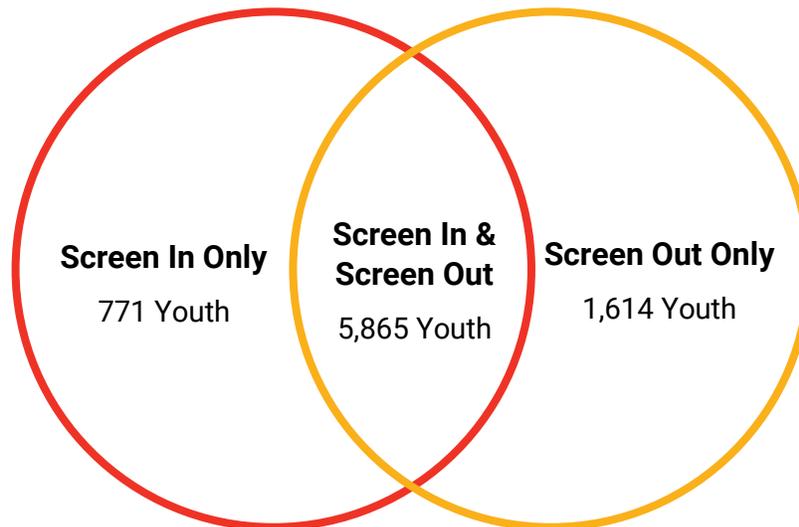


Figure 6

## Out-of-Home Care Placement

**1,796** youth (17%) had an Out-of-Home Care (OHC) placement prior to their first YJ referral in 2019. This figure includes both Child Welfare and Youth Justice ordered OHC placements.

More information about OHC can be found here: <https://dcf.wisconsin.gov/dashboard/ohc>.

# 2019 Referral Details

## Total Referrals Received

**16,977** referrals were made statewide in 2019.

## Referral Types

The four types of YJ referrals are based on the areas of jurisdiction of the juvenile court: Delinquency, JIPS Non-Truancy, JIPS Truancy, and Ordinance/Civil Law Violation.

In 2019, over eighty percent of YJ referrals were Delinquency Referrals (Fig. 7).

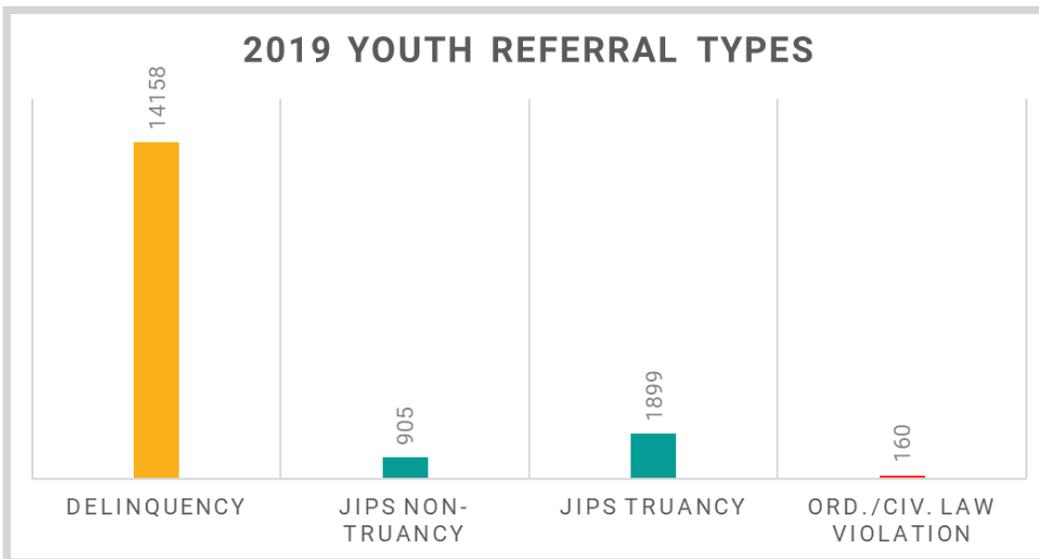


Figure 7

## Referral Sources

Youth can be referred to the YJ system by law enforcement, parents/guardians, or other individuals/agencies. Schools are also able to refer youth to the YJ system, but only for truancy.

In 2019, the most common referral source was Law Enforcement (87%) (Table 2).

TABLE 2: YJ REFERRALS BY SOURCE

Referral Source	
Law Enforcement	<b>87%</b>
School (Truancy only)	<b>11%</b>
Other	<b>2%</b>



Municipal or county jurisdiction over young people alleged to have violated a civil law or ordinance is determined by the referring agency. Violation of municipal ordinance often results in a ticket—which may or may not result in a referral to the YJ system.



Young people can enter the YJ system with multiple referrals from multiple referral types. Youth can also receive referrals while in an open YJ case.

## Intake Worker Recommendations

At the conclusion of the intake process, based on the information gathered, an Intake Worker will issue one of the following recommendations:

- ◆ **Case Closure** –The case may be counseled and closed, diverted, or found to not fall within the jurisdiction of the county juvenile court. No formal YJ involvement is recommended by the Intake Worker.
- ◆ **Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA)** – A DPA may be recommended in cases with juvenile court jurisdiction where the Intake Worker feels formal court involvement is not required.
- ◆ **Formal Petition** – The Intake Worker may refer the case to the District Attorney or Corporation Counsel to request formal petition to juvenile court. This petition may result in formal juvenile court involvement.
- ◆ **Documented in Error**

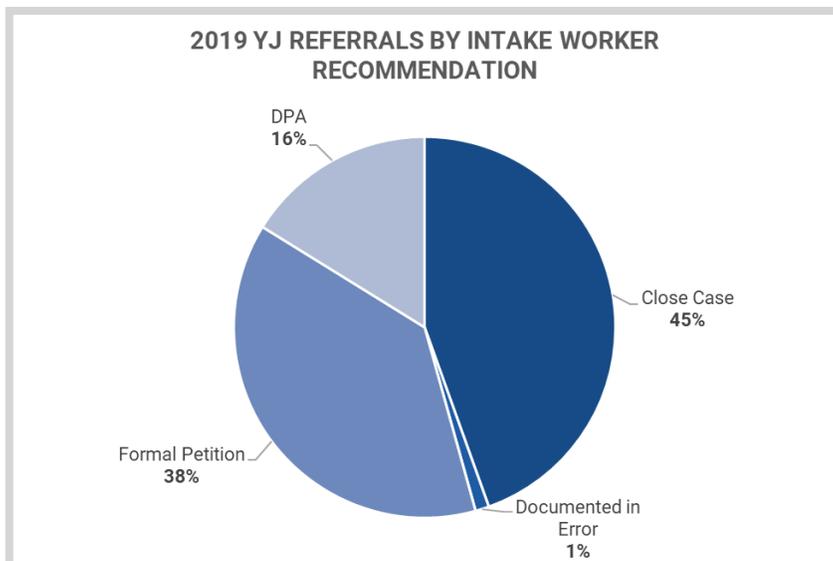


Figure 8

The Intake Worker may refer the case to the District Attorney or Corporation Counsel to request formal petition to juvenile court. This petition may result in formal juvenile court involvement.



The Intake Worker makes their recommendation to the county’s District Attorney’s Office, who reviews the decision and determines whether to accept or overrule the recommendation. It is possible the actual outcome of a YJ case may vary from the recommendations made at Intake. That information was not yet tracked by all counties in eWiSACWIS in 2019 and is therefore not included in this report.

## Referral Detail: Delinquency Referrals Only

Each referral logged in eWiSACWIS includes at least one offense, or description of the law or laws a youth is alleged to have violated. Offenses are organized in eWiSACWIS by category, type, and description in accordance with standards set by the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. The mapping of Wisconsin statutes onto UCR offense types and categories was supplied by the Wisconsin Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Information and Analysis.

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 (ex. Vandalism, Theft, Burglary, and Motor Vehicle Theft)

**3. Society** – UCR defines as “society’s prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity” (ex. Disorderly Conduct, Sex Offenses, Weapons).

TABLE 3: 2019 DELINQUENCY REFERRAL OFFENSE CATEGORIES

Offense Category	Percentage
Society	35%
Other	32%
Property	24%
Drug	5%
Violent	3%

**4. Violent**

**5. Other** – Any offense not included in the other categories (ex. Battery, Resisting/Obstructing an Officer). This category also includes offenses that are not reportable to UCR.

In 2019, delinquency referrals most frequently were related to the Society (35%), Other (32%), and Property (24%) offense categories (Table 3).

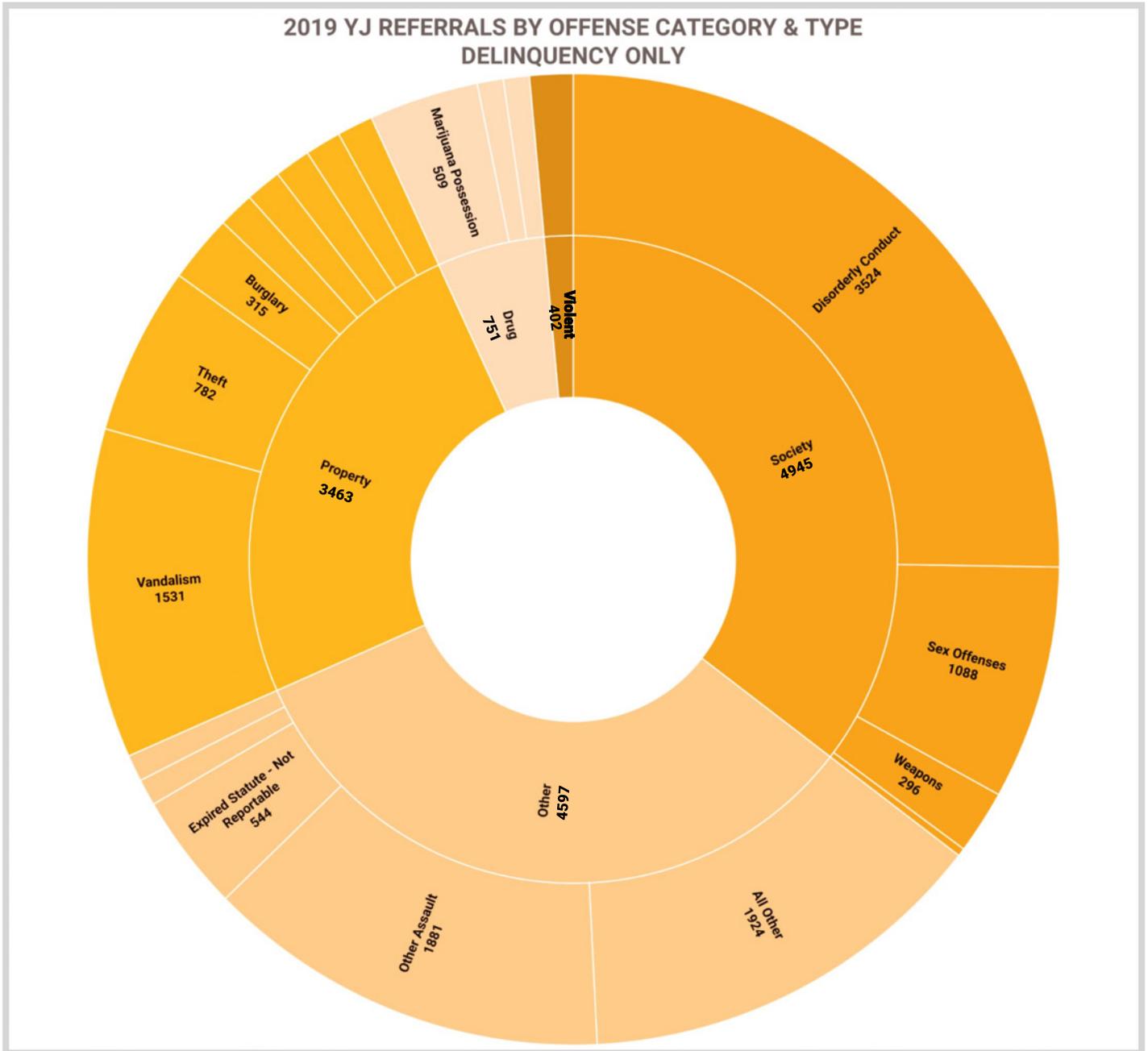


Figure 9

The relationship between offense category and type is illustrated in Figure 9. The five offense categories can be found in the inner most ring, while the offense types comprise the outer ring.



Offenses documented in referrals fell into 33 different offense types in 2019. Only offense types with over 300 referrals are labeled in Figure 9.

In 2019, eighty-six percent of delinquency referrals were for offenses from the Society, Other, or Property offense categories (Fig. 9). The most common offense types within the Society offense category were Disorderly Conduct (3,524 referrals) and Sex Offenses (1,088 referrals). The most common offense types within the Other offense category was Other Assault, which includes offenses like Battery (1,535 referrals) and Resisting or Obstructing an Officer (548 referrals). The Other offense category also includes expired statutes, which are no longer reportable to the FBI (544 referrals). Within the Property offense category, the most frequent offense types were Vandalism (1,531 referrals) and Theft (782 referrals).

Five percent of 2019 delinquency referrals were related to the Drug offense category, with the most common offense type being Marijuana Possession (509 referrals). Three percent of delinquency referrals were classified in the Violent offense category, with the two most common offense types of Aggravated Assault (209 referrals) and Robbery (184 referrals).

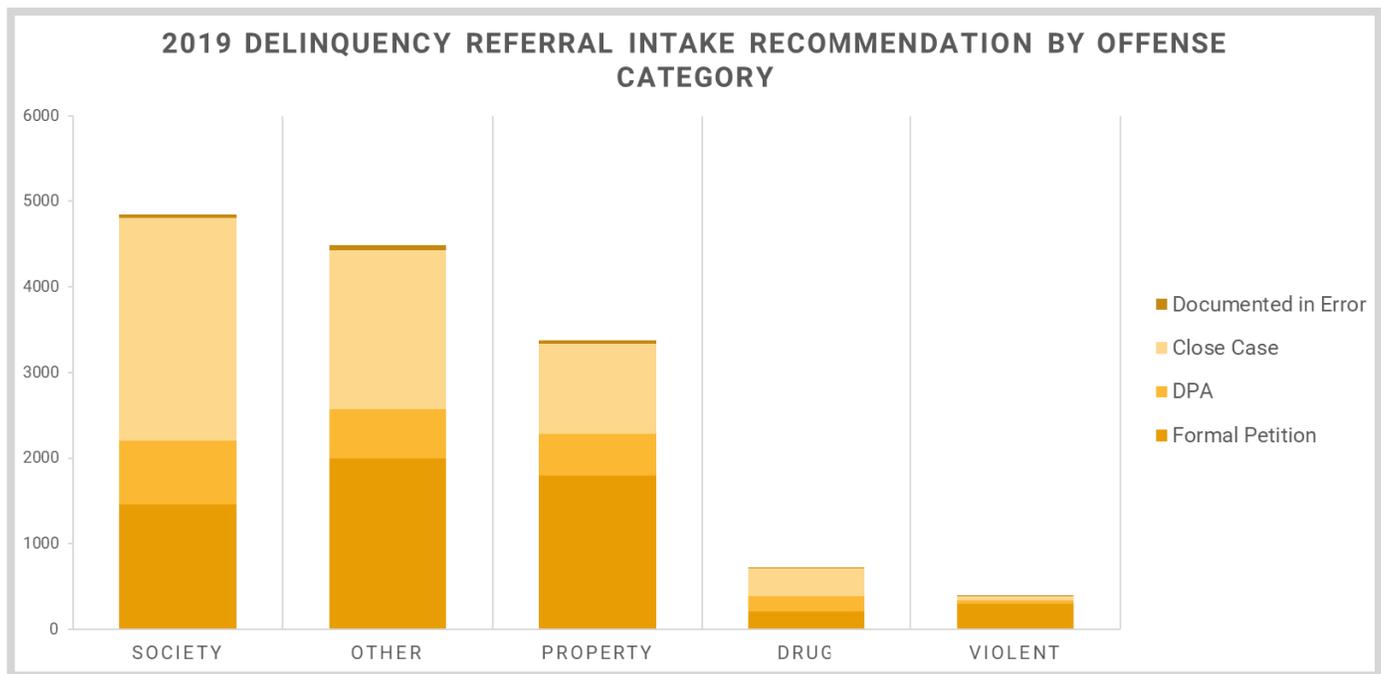


Figure 10

The most common Intake Worker recommendations for delinquency referrals in 2019 were case closure (42.5%) and formal petition (41.6%). However, there was some differentiation in Intake Worker recommendation based on offense category. Over half of delinquency referrals in the Society category were recommended for case closure and about a third were recommended for formal petition (Fig. 10). In contrast, over half of delinquency referrals in the Property offense category were recommended for formal petition to court and less than one third were recommended for case closure. Over seventy-five percent of delinquency referrals in the Violent offense category were recommended to be petitioned to court. The largest percentage of DPAs were in the Drug offense category (24%).

## Referral Detail: JIPS Non-Truancy Only

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

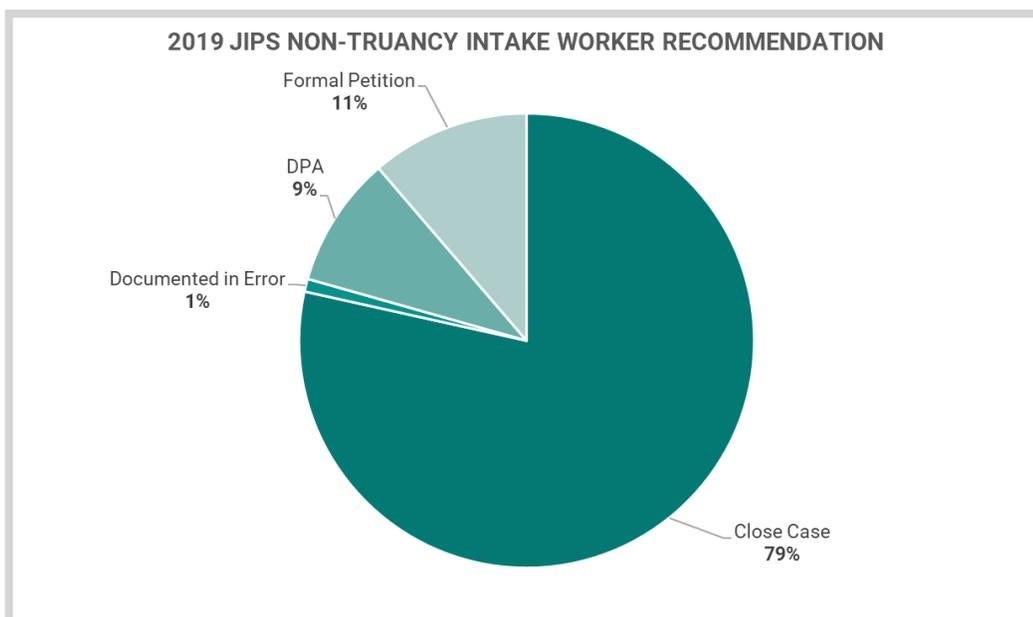
- ◆ A parent or guardian unable or needing assistance to control a young person
- ◆ A youth determined to be not responsible or not competent
- ◆ A delinquent act committed before age 10
- ◆ A youth running away (habitually truant) from home.

JIPS cases 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.

**TABLE 4: 2019 JIPS NON-TRUANCY REFERRALS OFFENSE DESCRIPTIONS**

Offense Description	
Parent Unable/Needs Assistance to Control	393
Habitually Truant from Home	328
Delinquent Act Before Age 10	130
Other	45
Not Responsible or Not Competent	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>905</b>

In 2019, the most common JIPS Non-Truancy offenses were Parent Unable/Needs Assistance to Control (43% of referrals) and Habitually Truant from Home (36%) (Table 4). Youth under age 10 accounted for fourteen percent of JIPS Non-Truancy cases.



The majority of JIPS Non-Truancy cases in 2019 (79%) were recommended for case closure (Fig. 11). Formal petition was recommended for eleven percent and Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA) for nine percent.

Figure 11

# 2019 County Details

## 2019 County Referral and Intake Table

Information included in this table includes the total referrals, youth referred, referral types, and intake recommendations in 2019, organized by county.

The number of referrals and youth referred is highly dependent on county level factors such as population size, the organizational structure of youth justice intake, and local variations in the justice system and youth-serving systems. 2019 OJJDP estimates of youth population are included for every county. Counties with youth justice intake attached to the court are marked with an asterisk.

TABLE 5: 2019 COUNTY REFERRAL AND INTAKE RECOMMENDATION

COUNTY	YOUTH POP.	TOTAL		YJ REFERRAL TYPE				INTAKE RECOMMENDATION		
		Referrals	Youth Referred	Delinq.	JIPS Non-Truancy	JIPS Truancy	Ord./Civ. Law Viol.	Close Case	DPA	Formal Petition
Adams	2,848	147	90	91%	7%	3%	0%	81%	10%	9%
Ashland	3,427	79	44	96%	0%	3%	1%	8%	4%	32%
Barron	9,709	70	51	89%	0%	11%	0%	53%	26%	21%
Bayfield	2,605	43	33	79%	2%	21%	0%	53%	21%	21%
Brown	62,218	735	422	100%	0%	0%	0%	51%	17%	32%
Buffalo	2,665	25	23	80%	4%	16%	0%	40%	12%	44%
Burnett	2,684	73	47	81%	1%	15%	3%	40%	15%	40%
Calumet	11,666	103	59	79%	2%	21%	0%	24%	40%	35%
Chippewa	14,136	371	260	62%	7%	31%	1%	47%	35%	17%
Clark	10,240	96	54	99%	0%	0%	1%	38%	8%	50%
Columbia	12,099	317	200	73%	8%	19%	0%	62%	7%	30%
Crawford	3,233	63	34	59%	3%	16%	25%	41%	17%	38%
Dane	110,268	1,093	547	100%	0%	0%	0%	29%	13%	57%
Dodge	17,173	258	191	75%	2%	24%	0%	66%	19%	14%
Door	4,497	80	56	91%	1%	9%	0%	45%	23%	30%
Douglas	8,444	224	170	62%	4%	33%	1%	44%	13%	43%
Dunn	8,865	187	134	60%	0%	41%	40%	37%	26%	35%
Eau Claire	21,086	489	272	72%	21%	7%	0%	69%	9%	21%
Florence	613	4	4	100%	0%	0%	0%	50%	25%	25%



It is possible for referrals to have more than one referral type. Because of this, percentages in the YJ Referral Type columns may add up to more than 100%. The portion of each intake recommendation is calculated as a percentage of all referrals received. Referrals for which a county did not enter recommendations into eWiSCAWIS account for percentages lower than 100%.

**TABLE 5: 2019 COUNTY REFERRAL AND INTAKE RECOMMENDATION**

COUNTY	YOUTH POP.	TOTAL		YJ REFERRAL TYPE				INTAKE RECOMMENDATION		
		Referrals	Youth Referred	Delinq.	JIPS Non-Truancy	JIPS Truancy	Ord./Civ. Law Viol.	Close Case	DPA	Formal Petition
Fond du Lac	21,953	298	201	76%	10%	14%	0%	38%	24%	37%
Forest	1,774	19	17	100%	0%	0%	0%	37%	5%	53%
Grant	10,650	126	78	94%	4%	2%	1%	44%	4%	52%
Green	8,157	74	60	84%	12%	5%	0%	45%	20%	34%
Green Lake	4,141	70	55	86%	0%	14%	0%	49%	20%	30%
Iowa	5,282	66	44	85%	6%	9%	0%	47%	17%	36%
Iron	856	13	11	69%	8%	8%	23%	69%	8%	15%
Jackson	4,496	117	88	46%	16%	37%	0%	36%	39%	25%
Jefferson	17,641	285	170	100%	0%	1%	0%	77%	5%	17%
Juneau	5,330	57	45	91%	0%	9%	0%	75%	11%	12%
Kenosha*	38,003	610	439	74%	1%	24%	0%	13%	17%	66%
Kewaunee	4,390	42	33	88%	0%	12%	0%	50%	29%	7%
La Crosse	23,134	355	226	80%	7%	14%	0%	54%	27%	19%
Lafayette*	3,986	60	47	45%	2%	55%	0%	85%	0%	13%
Langlade	3,741	100	62	100%	0%	0%	0%	6%	4%	3%
Lincoln	5,022	95	66	100%	0%	0%	0%	53%	18%	27%
Manitowoc	16,146	227	122	98%	2%	0%	0%	36%	6%	54%
Marathon	30,724	483	268	96%	1%	3%	0%	44%	17%	39%
Marinette	7,613	176	129	47%	35%	19%	0%	51%	18%	29%
Marquette	2,997	71	56	85%	4%	11%	0%	49%	21%	27%
Menominee	1,515	124	81	98%	2%	0%	0%	63%	2%	31%
Milwaukee	225,421	1,301	983	100%	0%	0%	0%	19%	5%	73%
Monroe	11,670	170	106	95%	3%	2%	0%	56%	17%	26%
Oconto	7,628	178	105	82%	7%	11%	2%	58%	15%	27%
Oneida	6,069	120	89	78%	20%	4%	1%	63%	24%	10%
Outagamie	43,823	514	308	79%	4%	17%	0%	36%	26%	36%
Ozaukee	18,950	136	88	99%	0%	1%	0%	40%	14%	45%
Pepin	1,519	18	11	61%	0%	39%	0%	56%	11%	33%
Pierce	8,813	124	85	73%	1%	26%	1%	56%	25%	18%
Polk	9,012	79	71	70%	5%	25%	0%	41%	15%	43%
Portage	13,458	187	111	84%	7%	9%	0%	35%	26%	39%
Price	2,396	62	49	82%	0%	16%	2%	15%	48%	31%

**TABLE 5: 2019 COUNTY REFERRAL AND INTAKE RECOMMENDATION**

COUNTY	YOUTH POP.	TOTAL		YJ REFERRAL TYPE				INTAKE RECOMMENDATION		
		Referrals	Youth Referred	Delinq.	JIPS Non-Truancy	JIPS Truancy	Ord./Civ. Law Viol.	Close Case	DPA	Formal Petition
Racine	44,900	438	255	100%	0%	0%	0%	27%	23%	47%
Richland	37,39	32	27	94%	3%	3%	6%	31%	19%	50%
Rock	37,402	661	384	93%	4%	2%	0%	38%	8%	52%
Rusk	28,83	47	37	66%	2%	32%	0%	30%	21%	47%
Saint Croix	22,188	226	153	71%	8%	22%	1%	27%	17%	56%
Sauk	14,617	224	151	90%	4%	7%	0%	59%	12%	28%
Sawyer	3,175	150	124	31%	1%	67%	1%	77%	17%	5%
Shawano	8,732	161	91	99%	0%	1%	1%	29%	6%	65%
Sheboygan	25,229	774	419	89%	0%	10%	0%	53%	16%	30%
Taylor*	4,750	33	30	73%	9%	18%	0%	15%	45%	36%
Trempealeau	7,437	54	43	100%	0%	0%	0%	26%	37%	37%
Vernon	8,011	76	50	75%	13%	16%	3%	70%	17%	12%
Vilas	3,746	128	84	94%	0%	0%	8%	32%	20%	38%
Walworth	21,036	227	152	88%	3%	8%	1%	52%	14%	28%
Washburn	2,962	52	37	94%	0%	4%	2%	46%	44%	10%
Washington	29,435	321	206	93%	0%	7%	0%	30%	19%	50%
Waukesha	86,052	762	559	40%	26%	31%	3%	59%	21%	19%
Waupaca	10,300	138	89	93%	2%	5%	0%	17%	2%	9%
Waushara	4,460	49	38	90%	4%	6%	0%	39%	27%	35%
Winnebago	35,005	1,177	571	78%	8%	15%	0%	54%	10%	35%
Wood	15,752	433	235	79%	17%	7%	0%	60%	24%	15%

\*YJ Intake is Court-Attached

**2019 Youth Population Data Source:** Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2020). Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2019. Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

*Revised March 2021 to correct data for Saint Croix–Sheboygan counties.*