



**ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE ARREST RATES AND
RECIDIVISM AMONG YOUTH RELEASED FROM
WISCONSIN JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS**

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DOCUMENT DIGESTDepartment of Health
and Social Services*Document Title: Analysis of Juvenile Arrest Rates And
Recidivism Among Youth Released From
Wisconsin Juvenile Institutions**This Digest summarizes the above document dated: Sept., 1990*Follow-up of Youth Released From
Wisconsin Juvenile Institutions

Follow-up was done on all youth who were released from a juvenile correctional institution from 1983 through April 1990 to determine if they required a subsequent incarceration in a juvenile correctional facility. In addition, follow-up was done to determine how many of the juvenile institution releases continued criminal activity which resulted in their incarceration in the adult prison system.

Wisconsin's two juvenile correctional institutions released 4,106 youth to the community since 1983. Of these:

- o Approximately one-fourth (i.e., 1,008 youth) were subsequently readmitted to a Wisconsin juvenile institution;
- o Approximately one-fourth (i.e., 1,033 youth) continued to engage in criminal activity which resulted in their being incarcerated in the Wisconsin adult prison system;
- o Approximately 7% (i.e., 302 youth) were chronic offenders who experienced multiple juvenile institutional commitments and also were later incarcerated in the Wisconsin adult prison system.

The study also analyzed the recidivism rate among the current juvenile institution population. It was found that 15.3% of the current juvenile institution population had prior Wisconsin correctional institutional experience.

Juvenile Arrest Rates

Recent arrest data indicate that arrests among juveniles have increased and that certain counties consistently have higher juvenile arrest rates, which would be likely to result in a higher rate of juvenile institution commitments. During 1989, Part I crime index offense arrests increased by 9.4% and Part II arrests increased by 4.6% among juveniles as compared with 1988. There were a total of 91,944 arrests among juveniles in 1989. Twelve counties had a higher than average incidence (i.e., the arrest rate per 1,000 juveniles) of both Part I and Part II juvenile arrests in both 1988 and 1989. These counties were Douglas, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Kenosha, Langlade, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Racine, Rock, Sheboygan and Vilas.

IMPETUS FOR THE STUDY

The Division of Youth Services (DYS) requested the Office of Policy and Budget (OPB) to conduct a follow-up study of Wisconsin juvenile institution releases to determine whether they have required any additional commitments in a Wisconsin correctional institution. DYS was interested in data regarding these recidivism rates broken out by the county of commitment. DYS also requested an analysis of recent juvenile arrest rates by county for both the more serious Part I crime index offenses¹ which are more likely to result in an incarceration and also for Part II offenses.

RECIDIVISM AMONG WISCONSIN JUVENILE INSTITUTION RELEASES: FOLLOW-UP OF YOUTH RELEASED FROM WISCONSIN JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS

All youth who were released from Wisconsin juvenile institutions from 1983 through April, 1990 were tracked to determine if they experienced a subsequent placement in a Wisconsin juvenile institution or if they were incarcerated in the Wisconsin adult prison system. Any juvenile institution release who was readmitted² to one of the state's two juvenile institutions or who was incarcerated in the adult prison system was classified as a recidivist.

Youth Returned to Wisconsin Juvenile Institutions

During the study period, 4,106 youth were released from Wisconsin's two juvenile institutions. As illustrated in Figure 1 on page 4, one-fourth (i.e., 1,008) of these youth were subsequently readmitted to a Wisconsin juvenile institution. The readmission, or failure rate, varied considerably between counties. Eleven counties did not have a single juvenile institution recidivist during the study period. In those counties which returned youth to juvenile institutions, the failure rate ranged from 8% to 51%. It should be noted that some counties placed relatively few youth in juvenile institutions, and consequently, even a small number of returns resulted in such counties having a high failure rate.

Slightly over half (i.e., 526 or 52.3%) of the juvenile institution recidivists were committed by Milwaukee County. An additional 11 counties had over ten, or greater than 1% of the total juvenile institution recidivists. These 11 counties were: Brown, Dane, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Marathon, Outagamie, Portage, Racine, Rock, Washington and Waukesha. The county by county incidence of juvenile institution recidivists and failure rates is presented in Table I.

¹Crime index offense definitions are those used by the National Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

²Only those youth who were readmitted to a juvenile institution on a permanent basis with an admission code of 110 through 180 were classified as being a juvenile institution recidivist.

Table I

FREQUENCIES BY COUNTY OF COMMITMENT
ON THE JUVENILE INSTITUTION RECIDIVISTS*

County**	Total # Released	# of Recidivists	% of All Recidivists	Failure Rate***
Manitowoc	35	18	1.8	51%
Portage	26	13	1.3	50%
Trempealeau	4	2	.2	50%
Door	9	4	.4	44%
Calumet	10	4	.4	40%
Ashland	5	2	.2	40%
Washington	28	11	1.1	39%
Ozaukee	16	6	.6	38%
Dane	173	63	6.2	36%
Rock	139	47	4.7	34%
Eau Claire	30	10	.9	33%
Langlade	12	4	.4	33%
Lincoln	9	3	.3	33%
Dunn	3	1	.1	33%
Iron	3	1	.1	33%
Vernon	3	1	.1	33%
Waupaca	22	7	.7	32%
Dodge	16	5	.5	31%
Polk	13	4	.4	31%
Juneau	10	3	.3	30%
Outagamie	115	33	3.3	29%
Burnett	7	2	.2	29%
Shawano	29	8	.8	28%
Columbia	18	5	.5	28%
Milwaukee	1,959	526	52.3	27%
Monroe	15	4	.4	27%
Oneida	31	8	.8	26%
Walworth	27	7	.7	26%
Waushara	8	2	.2	25%
Richland	4	1	.1	25%
Adams	4	1	.1	25%
Waukesha	87	20	2.0	23%
Grant	5	1	.1	20%
Racine	323	62	6.2	19%
Brown	96	18	1.8	19%
Wood	21	4	.4	19%
Marinette	11	2	.2	18%
Marathon	93	16	1.6	17%
Washburn	6	1	.1	17%
La Crosse	57	9	.9	16%
Menominee	19	3	.3	16%
Sheboygan	50	7	.7	14%
Rusk	7	1	.1	14%

County**	Total # Released	# of Recidivists	% of All Recidivists	Failure Rate***
Kenosha	174	23	2.3	13%
Douglas	31	4	.4	13%
Chippewa	24	3	.3	13%
Vilas	24	3	.3	13%
Kewaunee	8	1	.1	13%
Taylor	8	1	.1	13%
Sauk	25	3	.3	12%
Winnebago	56	6	.6	11%
Sawyer	19	2	.2	11%
Fond du Lac	41	4	.4	10%
Barron	10	1	.1	10%
St. Croix	10	1	.1	10%
Oconto	26	2	.2	8%
Jefferson	12	1	.1	8%
Clark	24	0	-	0%
Iowa	9	0	-	0%
Pierce	8	0	-	0%
Crawford	7	0	-	0%
Jackson	3	0	-	0%
Pepin	3	0	-	0%
Price	3	0	-	0%
Green	2	0	-	0%
Bayfield	1	0	-	0%
Florence	1	0	-	0%
Forest	1	0	-	0%
Unreported	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>17%</u>
	4,106	1,008	100.0%	25%

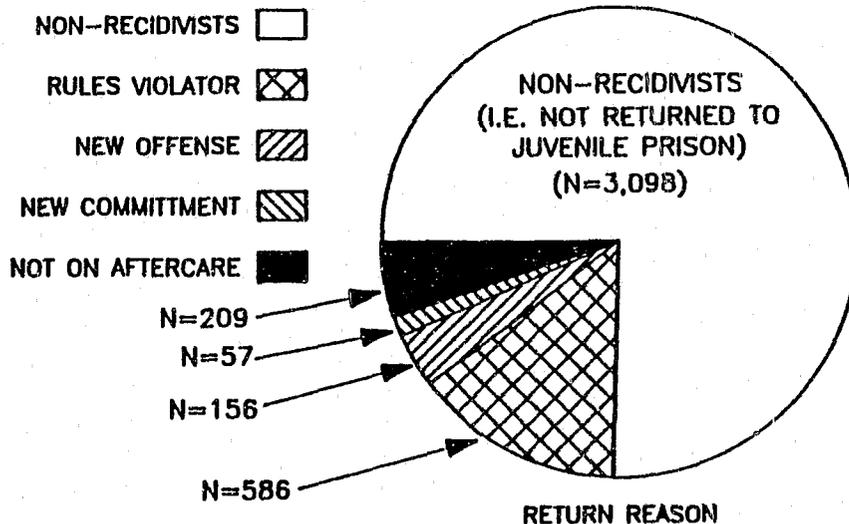
*A "Juvenile Institution Recidivist" was defined to be any youth who was released from a Wisconsin juvenile institution since 1983 and was subsequently readmitted to a juvenile institution as a permanent admission.

**County refers to the county of commitment at the time of the offender's most recent admission to a juvenile institution.

***The failure rate is the percentage of youth who were released from a juvenile institution and subsequently readmitted to a juvenile institution as a permanent admission.

FIGURE 1

RECIDIVISM AMONG YOUTH RELEASED FROM WISCONSIN JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS FROM 1983 THRU APRIL 1990



Over half (i.e., 586 or 58.1%) of the juvenile institution recidivists were returned to a juvenile institution due to an aftercare revocation for a rules violation. The balance of the recidivists were convicted of committing a new offense. The specific reasons which led to these 1,008 youth becoming a juvenile institution recidivist were:

- o rules violation (aftercare revoked) - 586 or 58.1%.
- o new offense (aftercare revoked) - 156 or 15.5%.
- o new offense and new commitment (aftercare revoked) - 57 or 5.7%.
- o new offense, new commitment (no longer on aftercare) - 209 or 20.7%.

Most (i.e., 79.3%) of the juvenile institution recidivists were still being supervised on aftercare when they were returned to a juvenile institution. The remaining recidivists (209 or 20.7%) were no longer being supervised on state or county aftercare when they committed the new offense which resulted in their return to a juvenile institution. A summary of the counties which recommitted these youth who were no longer on aftercare is presented in Appendix A.

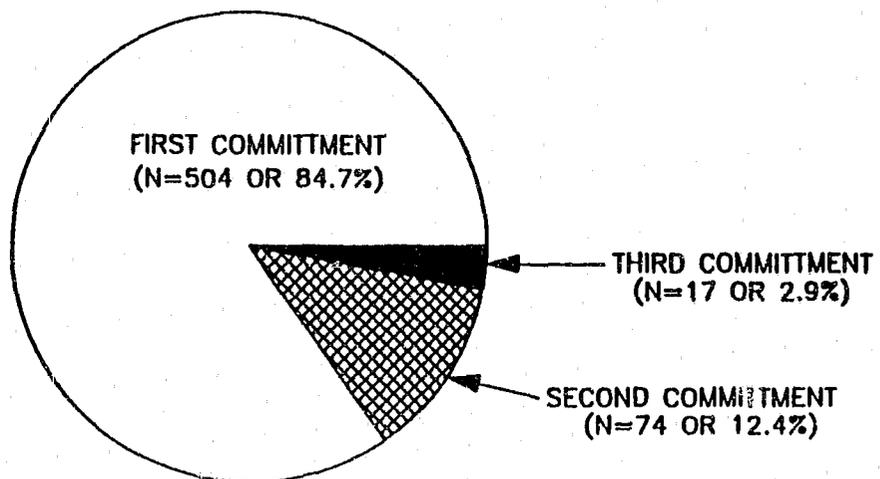
Juvenile Institution Recidivism Among
the Current Juvenile Institution Population

The population³ currently residing at the two state juvenile institutions, Lincoln Hills and Ethan Allen, was assessed to determine the percentage which had prior experience in one of these juvenile correctional institutions. Any person who was a permanent resident at one of the two juvenile institutions and who had been previously released from one of these facilities since 1983 was identified and classified as a juvenile institution recidivist. The county of current commitment, the reason for return to a juvenile institution, and the length of time between institutional commitments was summarized for each juvenile institution recidivist.

It was found that 15.3% of the current juvenile institutional population had prior Wisconsin correctional institutional experience. Most (i.e., 74 or 81.3%) of these juvenile institution recidivists were experiencing their second permanent commitment. Seventeen of the juvenile institution recidivists had experienced two or more prior permanent commitments at Lincoln Hills or Ethan Allen.

FIGURE 2

**PRIOR JUVENILE INSTITUTIONAL EXPERIENCE AMONG
THE CURRENT JUVENILE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION***



*REFLECTS JUVENILE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION AS OF 4/30/90

³Any person who was a resident at one of the two juvenile institutions on April 30, 1990, and who had been admitted on a permanent basis (i.e., admission codes 110 through 180) was assessed. The Department's juvenile correctional institutional information system included 595 permanent residents and an additional 40 residents who had been admitted on a temporary basis, pending revocation.

Slightly over half (i.e., 46 or 50.5%) of the recidivists had been returned to a juvenile institution because they had committed another offense. Nine of these repeat offenders were still on aftercare and had their aftercare revoked and 37 were no longer being supervised on state or county aftercare. The remaining 45 recidivists were returned to a juvenile institution due to an aftercare revocation for a rules violation.

The current population of juvenile institution recidivists were out in the community for an average of less than seven months (i.e., 203 days) prior to their most recent juvenile institution commitment. The range of time out in the community was 7 to 1,189 days.

Table II

RECIDIVISM AMONG THE CURRENT⁴ JUVENILE INSTITUTION
POPULATION BY COUNTY OF COMMITMENT

<u>County of Commitment</u>	<u># With 1 Prior Commitment</u>	<u># With 2 or More Prior Commitments</u>	<u>Total # Juvenile Institution Recidivists</u>
Brown	0	1	1
Dane	4	1	5
Door	1	0	1
Douglas	1	0	1
Eau Claire	2	0	2
Kenosha	2	1	3
La Crosse	2	0	2
Manitowoc	2	0	2
Marathon	1	0	1
Marinette	1	0	1
Milwaukee	39	8	47
Oneida	2	1	3
Outagamie	3	1	4
Ozaukee	1	0	1
Racine	5	1	6
Rock	1	1	2
Sheboygan	2	1	3
Vilas	1	0	1
Waukesha	1	0	1
Winnebago	1	0	1
Menominee	1	0	1
Unreported	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	74	17	91

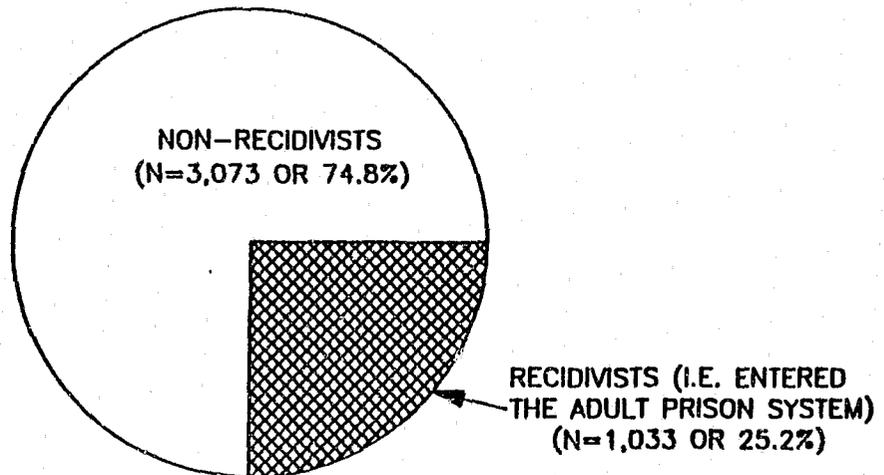
⁴Reflects juvenile institution population on April 30, 1990.

**Wisconsin Juvenile Institution Releases
Who Entered the Wisconsin Adult Prison System**

Many of the offenders who are incarcerated in the adult prison system had correctional institutional experience as a juvenile. Of all offenders who were admitted to the adult prison system from 1987 through 1989, 27.4% had records⁵ which indicated that they had such experience. It is likely that the actual percentage with juvenile institutional experience may be higher.

This study followed up on all youth who were released from Wisconsin's juvenile institutions since 1983 to determine how many entered the Wisconsin adult prison system. Of the 4,106 youth who were released from Wisconsin's two juvenile institutions since 1983, 1,033, or 25.2% were subsequently incarcerated in the Wisconsin adult prison system.⁶ Nearly half (i.e., 481 or 46.6%) of these recidivists were from Milwaukee County. Other counties which had relatively large numbers of such recidivists were Racine County (87 cases) and Kenosha County (60 cases).

**FIGURE 3
YOUTH RELEASED FROM WISCONSIN JUVENILE
INSTITUTIONS WHO ENTERED THE ADULT PRISON SYSTEM**



⁵This is based on an analysis of inmate characteristics data maintained in the Department of Corrections' Integrated Program Information System (CIPIS).

⁶Any juvenile institution release who was admitted to the adult prison system through June 30, 1990 was identified.

The county by county incidence of juvenile institution releases who entered the Wisconsin adult prison system is summarized in Table III. In this analysis, county refers to the individual's county of commitment on his/her last juvenile institution incarceration, rather than the county of commitment on the adult prison system incarceration. This was done to enable comparisons of the effectiveness of aftercare supervision at preventing continued criminal activity.

The adult prison admission or failure rate among juveniles who were released from juvenile institutions varied considerably between counties. Nine counties did not have a single juvenile institution release who entered the adult prison system. In those counties where juvenile institution releases went on to the adult prison system, the failure rate ranged from 10% to 100%. It should be noted that some counties placed relatively few youth in juvenile institutions, and consequently, even a small number of these youth being incarcerated as an adult resulted in such counties having a high failure rate.

Table III

FREQUENCIES BY COUNTY ON YOUTH WHO WERE RELEASED FROM
WISCONSIN JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS SINCE 1983 AND
SUBSEQUENTLY INCARCERATED IN THE WISCONSIN ADULT PRISON SYSTEM

County	Total # Released	# Admitted to Adult Prison System	Percent*	Failure Rate**
Bayfield	1	1	.1	100%
Richland	4	3	.3	75%
Dunn	3	2	.2	67%
Polk	13	7	.7	54%
Langlade	12	6	.6	50%
Kewaunee	8	4	.4	50%
Trempealeau	4	2	.2	50%
Green	2	1	.1	50%
Chippewa	24	11	1.1	46%
Jefferson	12	5	.5	42%
La Crosse	57	23	2.2	40%
Grant	5	2	.2	40%
Winnebago	56	21	2.0	38%
Pierce	8	3	.3	38%
Taylor	8	3	.3	38%
Kenosha	174	60	5.8	34%
Wood	21	7	.7	33%
Price	3	1	.1	33%
Brown	96	31	3.0	32%
Sawyer	19	6	.6	32%
Manitowoc	35	11	1.1	31%
Ozaukee	16	5	.5	31%
Outagamie	115	35	3.4	30%
Walworth	27	8	.8	30%
Calumet	10	3	.3	30%
Burnett	7	2	.2	29%
Crawford	7	2	.2	29%
Shawano	29	8	.8	28%
Racine	323	87	8.4	27%
Marinette	11	3	.3	27%
Marathon	93	24	2.3	26%
Menominee	19	5	.5	26%
Milwaukee	1,959	481	46.6	25%
Washington	28	7	.7	25%
Adams	4	1	.1	25%
Dane	173	38	3.7	22%
Waukesha	87	19	1.8	22%
Clark	24	5	.5	21%
Fond du Lac	41	8	.8	20%
Sauk	25	5	.5	20%
Monroe	15	3	.3	20%
Oconto	26	5	.5	19%
Rock	139	25	2.4	18%
Sheboygan	50	9	.9	18%
Waupaca	22	4	.4	18%
Columbia	18	3	.3	17%
Washburn	6	1	.1	17%
Portage	26	4	.4	15%

County	Total # Released	# of Recidivists	% of All Recidivists	Failure Rate
Rusk	7	1	.1	14%
Douglas	31	4	.4	13%
Oneida	31	4	.4	13%
Eau Claire	30	4	.4	13%
Vilas	24	3	.3	13%
Dodge	16	2	.2	13%
Waushara	8	1	.1	13%
Door	9	1	.1	11%
Iowa	9	1	.1	11%
Lincoln	9	1	.1	11%
Barron	10	1	.1	10%
Juneau	10	0	-	0%
St. Croix	10	0	-	0%
Ashland	5	0	-	0%
Iron	3	0	-	0%
Jackson	3	0	-	0%
Pepin	3	0	-	0%
Vernon	3	0	-	0%
Florence	1	0	-	0%
Forest	1	0	-	0%
Unreported	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0%</u>
	4,106	1033	100.0%	25%

*This is the percentage of all youth who were released from Wisconsin juvenile institutions since 1983 who were subsequently incarcerated in the Wisconsin adult prison system.

**The failure rate is the percentage of youth who were released from a Wisconsin juvenile institution since 1983 who were subsequently incarcerated in the Wisconsin adult prison system.

Those juvenile institution releases who entered the adult prison system were in the community for an average of slightly over two years (i.e., 746 days) prior to their adult prison admission. The range of time out in the community was zero to 2,605 days (i.e., 7.1 years). These recidivists ranged from age 16 to 28 upon their admission to adult prison. The average age of these recidivists at admission to adult prison was 19.1

The vast majority of the juvenile institution releases who entered the adult prison system had committed property crimes. About three-fourths (i.e., 771 or 76.3%) were convicted of the following property crimes: burglary, robbery, car theft, theft, forgery, fraud, and/or receiving stolen property. Many of these recidivists had committed assaultive offenses. About one-seventh (i.e., 142 or 14%) were convicted of the following assaultive offenses: murder, sexual assault, aggravated assault, causing injury by conduct regardless of life, battery, false imprisonment, taking hostages, and/or abduction. Table IV summarizes the crimes of these offenders. It should be noted that most of these offenders (i.e., 78.3%) were convicted of multiple crimes. In those cases where the offender was convicted of more than one crime, only the assaultive or the most serious crime was identified in Table IV.

Table IV

CRIMES WHICH LED TO JUVENILE INSTITUTION RELEASES
BEING INCARCERATED IN THE ADULT PRISON SYSTEM

<u>Crime</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Murder	21	2.1%
Sexual Assault	43	4.2%
Aggravated Assault	25	2.5%
Conduct Regardless of Life	46	4.5%
Battery	1	.1%
False Imprisonment/Taking Hostages/Abduction	6	.6%
Arson	4	.4%
Robbery	156	15.4%
Burglary	375	37.1%
Theft	71	7.0%
Car Theft	122	12.1%
Forgery/Fraud	40	4.0%
Stolen Property	7	.7%
Weapons Offense	20	2.0%
Drug Offenses	49	4.8%
Conspiracy	3	.3%
Extortion	2	.2%
Escape/Bail Jumping	14	1.4%
Other Felonies*	6	.6%
Missing**	22	
	1,033	100.0%

*Includes Disorderly Conduct, Hit and Run, Soliciting a Prostitute and Resisting/Obstructing an Officer.

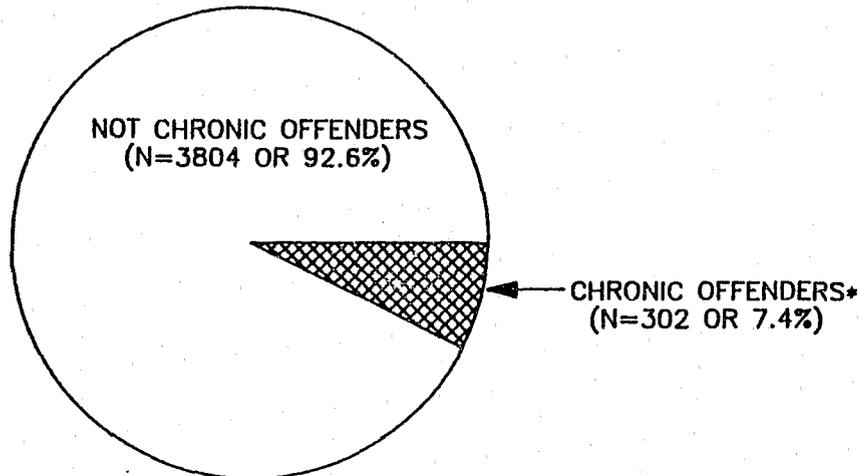
**Offense data was not yet available on these very recent admissions.

**Wisconsin Juvenile Institution Releases
Who Were Juvenile Institution Recidivists
and Who Also Entered the Adult Prison System**

Follow-up was done to identify those persons who experienced a pattern of multiple Wisconsin juvenile institutional commitments and who continued criminal activity which resulted in their incarceration in the adult prison system. Any young person who was both a juvenile institution recidivist and who also was incarcerated in the adult prison system is referred to as a chronic offender.

FIGURE 4

**YOUTH RELEASED FROM WISCONSIN JUVENILE
INSTITUTIONS WHO BECAME CHRONIC OFFENDERS**



*A CHRONIC OFFENDER WAS DEFINED TO BE ANY YOUTH WHO WAS RETURNED TO A JUVENILE INSTITUTION AND ALSO INCARCERATED IN ADULT PRISON.

Relatively few of the young persons who were released from Wisconsin's juvenile correctional institutions went on to become chronic offenders. Of the 4,106 youth who were released from Wisconsin's juvenile correctional institutions since 1983, 302 or 7.4% went on to become chronic offenders. Slightly over half (i.e., 53%) of these chronic offenders were from Milwaukee County. The counties which had the next highest numbers of chronic offenders were: Milwaukee (i.e., 160 youth or 8.2% of their releases), Racine (19 youth or 5.9% of their releases), Dane (18 youth or 10.4% of their releases), Outagamie (13 youth or 11.3% of their releases) and Kenosha (12 youth or 6.9% of their releases).

The chronic offenders were in the community for an average of slightly over a year and a half (i.e., 581 days) between their last release from a juvenile correctional institution and their first admission to adult prison. These chronic offenders tended to be slightly younger upon admission to adult prison than were the offenders who had only one juvenile correctional institution experience prior to their adult prison system incarceration. The average age of the chronic offenders upon admission to adult prison was 18.8 years of age.

RECENT JUVENILE ARREST RATES

The incidence of arrests⁷ of juveniles have been summarized by the county of arrest and have been divided into two categories. These are: 1) Part I arrests, which include the crime index offenses of murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft and arson; and 2) Part II arrests, which include other assaults, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, weapons violations, prostitution, sex offenses, gambling, family offenses, drunk driving, disorderly conduct, drug violations, liquor law violations, curfew violations and runaways. Tables V and VI summarize 1988 juvenile arrest data, organized in descending order by Part I arrest ratio/1,000 (page 14) and also by Part II arrest ratio/1000 (page 15). Tables VII and VIII summarize 1989 juvenile arrest data organized in descending order by Part I arrest ratio/1,000 (page 16) and also by Part II arrest ratio/1,000 (page 17).

Arrest rates are expressed in terms of arrests per 1,000 juveniles age 12 to 17 to facilitate intercounty comparisons. Estimates of each county's age 12 to 17 population were made by the DHSS Division of Health and were extracted from "Wisconsin Public Health Profiles,"⁸ an annual report which presents various data on Wisconsin's population characteristics. The most recent estimates of the state's juvenile population are for 1988. These 1988 population estimates were used to summarize arrest rates in both 1988 and 1989.

Both Part I and Part II arrests increased in 1989 as compared with 1988. Part I arrests increased by 9.4% and Part II arrests increased by 4.6% in 1989. During 1988, there were 25,068 Part I juvenile arrests (61 arrests/1,000 juveniles) and 61,675 Part II juvenile arrests (150 arrests/1,000 juveniles) statewide. During 1989, Part I juvenile arrests increased to 27,427 (67 arrests/1,000 juveniles) and Part II juvenile arrests increased to 64,517 (157 arrests/1,000 juveniles) statewide.

Certain counties consistently had juvenile arrest rates which were higher than the statewide average. The counties which had a higher than average incidence of the more serious Part I juvenile arrests during both 1988 and 1989 were: Brown, Douglas, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Forest, Jefferson, Kenosha, La Crosse, Langlade, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marathon, Milwaukee, Oneida, Racine, Rock, Sheboygan, Vilas and Wood. Those counties which had a higher than average incidence of Part II juvenile arrests during both 1988 and 1989 were: Ashland, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Kenosha, Langlade, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Menominee, Milwaukee, Racine, Rock, Sheboygan, Vilas, Walworth, Waukesha, Waupaca and Winnebago. Twelve counties had a higher than average incidence of both Part I and Part II juvenile arrests during both 1988 and 1989. These counties were: Douglas, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Kenosha, Langlade, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Racine, Rock, Sheboygan and Vilas.

⁷Arrest data is from the Office of Justice Assistance Crime and Arrest reports, 1988 and 1989.

⁸Public Health Profiles, Wisconsin 1988, Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, Center for Health Statistics, February, 1990.

Table V

Ratio of Part I Arrests/1,000 in 1988
in Descending Order by County

COUNTY	JUVENILE POPULATION AGE 12 TO 17	PART I ARRESTS	PART I ARREST RATIO/1000	PART II ARRESTS	PART II ARREST RATIO/1000
VILAS	1178	126	0.107	284	0.241
ROCK	11687	1158	0.099	2469	0.211
ONEIDA	2361	231	0.098	330	0.140
DOUGLAS	3428	314	0.092	650	0.190
MILWAUKEE	73819	6384	0.086	16443	0.223
FOREST	790	65	0.082	52	0.066
RACINE	14967	1201	0.080	2506	0.167
JEFFERSON	6099	480	0.079	1131	0.185
FOND DU LAC	7750	597	0.077	1449	0.187
MANITOWOC	6741	501	0.074	1135	0.168
LANGLADE	1624	120	0.074	248	0.153
LA CROSSE	8479	622	0.073	1182	0.139
BROWN	17345	1262	0.073	2943	0.170
OUTAGAMIE	12701	918	0.072	1929	0.152
SHEBOYGAN	8514	613	0.072	1653	0.194
KENOSHA	10427	732	0.070	2531	0.243
MARATHON	9918	689	0.069	1277	0.129
MENOMINEE	464	32	0.069	472	1.017
JACKSON	1283	87	0.068	146	0.114
WOOD	6863	455	0.066	760	0.111
EAU CLAIRE	7937	521	0.066	854	0.108
LINCOLN	2379	154	0.065	499	0.210
WAUPACA	3646	209	0.057	699	0.193
SHAWANO	3044	172	0.057	149	0.049
PORTAGE	5875	312	0.053	440	0.075
WASHBURN	1061	56	0.053	113	0.107
DANE	31582	1658	0.052	2267	0.072
WAUKESHA	26354	1373	0.052	4730	0.179
WALWORTH	6311	314	0.050	1064	0.169
WINNEBAGO	11730	576	0.049	1997	0.170
WASHINGTON	8512	398	0.047	1211	0.142
ASHLAND	1408	65	0.046	329	0.234
BUFFALO	1180	52	0.044	126	0.107
GREEN LAKE	1473	64	0.043	146	0.099
OZAUKEE	6103	264	0.043	1216	0.199
POLK	2899	123	0.042	141	0.049
COLUMBIA	3776	156	0.041	354	0.094
BAYFIELD	1115	46	0.041	46	0.041
MARINETTE	3434	141	0.041	524	0.153
DOOR	2096	82	0.039	205	0.098
MONROE	3072	115	0.037	251	0.082
DODGE	6287	234	0.037	504	0.080
ADAMS	977	36	0.037	107	0.110
IOWA	1742	62	0.036	127	0.073
JUNEAU	1738	61	0.035	128	0.074
DUNN	3462	113	0.033	345	0.100
SAUK	3738	120	0.032	427	0.114
CALUMET	3113	96	0.031	235	0.075
CHIPPEWA	4775	147	0.031	368	0.077
CRAWFORD	1420	41	0.029	147	0.104
SAYLER	1095	31	0.028	38	0.035
BARRON	3365	92	0.027	177	0.053
CLARK	2845	77	0.027	221	0.078
ST. CROIX	4385	113	0.026	201	0.046
RICHLAND	1373	33	0.024	70	0.051
WAUSHARA	1480	33	0.022	170	0.115
PRICE	1325	29	0.022	96	0.072
RUSK	1329	26	0.020	68	0.051
GRANT	4780	89	0.019	387	0.081
GREEN	2544	47	0.018	217	0.085
PEPIN	613	11	0.018	11	0.018
TAYLOR	1663	23	0.014	136	0.082
MARQUETTE	989	13	0.013	33	0.033
IRON	419	5	0.012	7	0.017
OCONTO	2603	30	0.012	45	0.017
KEWAUNEE	1743	18	0.010	98	0.056
FLORENCE	312	3	0.010	7	0.022
PIERCE	3443	32	0.009	156	0.045
LAFAYETTE	1424	13	0.009	73	0.051
VERNON	2000	2	0.001	66	0.033
BURNETT	1029	0	0.000	0	0.000
TREMPEALEAU	2134	0	0.000	59	0.028
STATEWIDE	411570	25068	0.061	61675	0.150

Table VI

Ratio of Part II Arrests/1000 in 1988
in Descending Order by County

COUNTY	JUVENILE POPULATION AGE 12 TO 17	PART I ARRESTS	PART I ARREST RATIO/1000	PART II ARRESTS	PART II ARREST RATIO/1000
MENOMINEE	464	32	0.069	472	1.017
KENOSHA	10427	732	0.070	2531	0.243
VILAS	1178	126	0.107	284	0.241
ASHLAND	1408	65	0.046	329	0.234
MILWAUKEE	73819	6384	0.086	16443	0.223
ROCK	11687	1158	0.099	2469	0.211
LINCOLN	2379	154	0.065	499	0.210
OZAUKEE	6103	264	0.043	1216	0.199
SHEBOYGAN	8514	613	0.072	1653	0.194
WAUPACA	3646	209	0.057	699	0.192
DOUGLAS	3428	314	0.092	650	0.190
FOND DU LAC	7750	597	0.077	1449	0.187
JEFFERSON	6099	480	0.079	1131	0.185
WAUKESHA	26354	1373	0.052	4730	0.179
WINNEBAGO	11730	576	0.049	1997	0.170
BROWN	17345	1262	0.073	2943	0.170
WALWORTH	6311	314	0.050	1064	0.169
MANITOWOC	6741	501	0.074	1135	0.168
RACINE	14967	1201	0.080	2506	0.167
LANGLADE	1624	120	0.074	248	0.153
MARINETTE	3434	141	0.041	524	0.153
OUTAGAMIE	12701	918	0.072	1929	0.152
WASHINGTON	8512	398	0.047	1211	0.142
ONEIDA	2361	231	0.098	330	0.140
LA CROSSE	8479	622	0.073	1182	0.139
MARATHON	9918	689	0.069	1277	0.129
WAUSHARA	1480	33	0.022	170	0.115
SAUK	3738	120	0.032	427	0.114
JACKSON	1283	87	0.068	146	0.114
WOOD	6863	455	0.066	760	0.111
ADAMS	977	36	0.037	107	0.110
EAU CLAIRE	7937	521	0.066	854	0.108
BUFFALO	1180	52	0.044	126	0.107
WASHBURN	1061	56	0.053	113	0.107
CRAWFORD	1420	41	0.029	147	0.104
DUNN	3462	113	0.033	345	0.100
GREEN LAKE	1473	64	0.043	146	0.099
DOOR	2096	82	0.039	205	0.098
COLUMBIA	3776	156	0.041	354	0.094
GREEN	2544	47	0.018	217	0.085
TAYLOR	1663	23	0.014	136	0.082
MONROE	3072	115	0.037	251	0.082
GRANT	4780	89	0.019	387	0.081
DODGE	6287	234	0.037	504	0.080
CLARK	2845	77	0.027	221	0.078
CHIPPEWA	4775	147	0.031	368	0.077
CALUMET	3113	96	0.031	235	0.075
PORTAGE	5875	312	0.053	440	0.075
JUNEAU	1738	61	0.035	128	0.074
IOWA	1742	62	0.036	127	0.073
PRICE	1325	29	0.022	96	0.072
DANE	31582	1658	0.052	2267	0.072
FOREST	790	65	0.082	52	0.066
KEWAUNEE	1743	18	0.010	98	0.056
BARRON	3365	92	0.027	177	0.053
LAFAYETTE	1424	13	0.009	73	0.051
RUSK	1329	26	0.020	68	0.051
RICHLAND	1373	33	0.024	70	0.051
SHAWANO	3044	172	0.057	149	0.049
POLK	2899	123	0.042	141	0.049
ST. CROIX	4385	113	0.026	201	0.046
PIERCE	3443	32	0.009	156	0.045
BAYFIELD	1115	46	0.041	46	0.041
SAWYER	1095	31	0.028	38	0.035
MARQUETTE	989	13	0.013	33	0.033
VERNON	2000	2	0.001	66	0.033
TREMPEALEAU	2134	0	0.000	59	0.028
FLORENCE	312	3	0.010	7	0.022
PEPIN	613	11	0.018	11	0.018
OCONTO	2603	30	0.012	45	0.017
IRON	419	5	0.012	7	0.017
BURNETT	1029	0	0.000	0	0.000
STATEWIDE	411570	25068	0.061	61675	0.150

Table VII

Ratio of Part I Arrests/1000 in 1989
in Descending Order by County

COUNTY	JUVENILE POPULATION AGE 12 TO 17	PART I ARRESTS	PART I ARREST RATIO/1000	PART II ARRESTS	PART II ARREST RATIO/1000
DOUGLAS	3428	656	0.191	1771	0.517
VILAS	1178	156	0.132	385	0.327
BURNETT	1029	128	0.124	196	0.190
LINCOLN	2379	289	0.121	696	0.293
FOREST	790	87	0.110	110	0.139
RACINE	14967	1426	0.095	2795	0.187
LANGLADE	1624	148	0.091	316	0.195
ROCK	11687	1065	0.091	2997	0.256
MILWAUKEE	73819	6683	0.091	15504	0.210
LA CROSSE	8479	746	0.088	1353	0.160
SHAWANO	3044	261	0.086	204	0.067
ONEIDA	2361	196	0.083	311	0.132
SHEBOYGAN	8514	702	0.082	1790	0.210
KENOSHA	10427	823	0.079	2307	0.221
FOND DU LAC	7750	606	0.078	1550	0.200
EAU CLAIRE	7937	620	0.078	1503	0.189
WOOD	6863	517	0.075	704	0.103
JEFFERSON	6099	450	0.074	1156	0.190
MANITOWOC	6741	493	0.073	1223	0.181
MARATHON	9918	708	0.071	1447	0.146
BROWN	17345	1229	0.071	2035	0.117
WASHINGTON	8512	595	0.070	1278	0.150
OUTAGAMIE	12701	851	0.067	1745	0.137
MARINETTE	3434	221	0.064	488	0.142
SAUK	3738	237	0.063	541	0.145
WASHEURN	1061	67	0.063	121	0.114
WAUPACA	3646	228	0.063	756	0.207
WINNEBAGO	11730	719	0.061	2305	0.197
ADAMS	977	58	0.059	155	0.159
DANE	31582	1804	0.057	2304	0.073
JACKSON	1283	73	0.057	210	0.164
GREEN LAKE	1473	82	0.056	177	0.120
MONROE	3072	165	0.054	211	0.069
TAYLOR	1663	85	0.051	204	0.123
GREEN	2544	130	0.051	312	0.123
DOOR	2096	107	0.051	246	0.117
PORTAGE	5875	294	0.050	512	0.087
ASHLAND	1408	69	0.049	357	0.254
WAUSHARA	1480	71	0.048	175	0.118
WAUKESHA	26354	1239	0.047	5130	0.195
POLK	2899	134	0.046	142	0.049
JUNEAU	1738	79	0.045	110	0.063
BAYFIELD	1115	48	0.043	47	0.042
COLUMBIA	3776	157	0.042	442	0.117
CHIPPEWA	4775	198	0.041	416	0.087
MENOMINEE	464	19	0.041	258	0.556
OZAUKEE	6103	243	0.040	1019	0.167
IOWA	1742	67	0.038	196	0.113
RUSK	1329	48	0.036	52	0.039
DUNN	3462	124	0.036	338	0.098
CALUMET	3113	110	0.035	295	0.095
CLARK	2845	99	0.035	176	0.062
SAWYER	1095	38	0.035	82	0.075
DODGE	6287	209	0.033	537	0.085
CRAWFORD	1420	46	0.032	99	0.070
BARRON	3365	106	0.032	168	0.050
WALWORTH	6311	200	0.032	1049	0.166
PRICE	1325	37	0.028	125	0.094
RICHLAND	1373	33	0.024	96	0.070
FLORENCE	312	6	0.019	13	0.042
VERNON	2000	37	0.019	116	0.058
ST. CROIX	4385	79	0.018	178	0.041
KEWAUNEE	1743	31	0.018	134	0.077
MARQUETTE	989	16	0.016	41	0.041
PIERCE	3443	51	0.015	153	0.044
BUFFALO	1180	16	0.014	55	0.047
GRANT	4780	58	0.012	364	0.076
LAFAYETTE	1424	17	0.012	41	0.029
IRON	419	5	0.012	42	0.100
OCONTO	2603	25	0.010	91	0.035
PEPIN	613	4	0.007	39	0.064
TREMPEALEAU	2134	3	0.001	23	0.011
STATEWIDE	411570	27427	0.067	64517	0.157

Table VIII

Ratio of Part II Arrests/1000 in 1989
in Descending Order by County

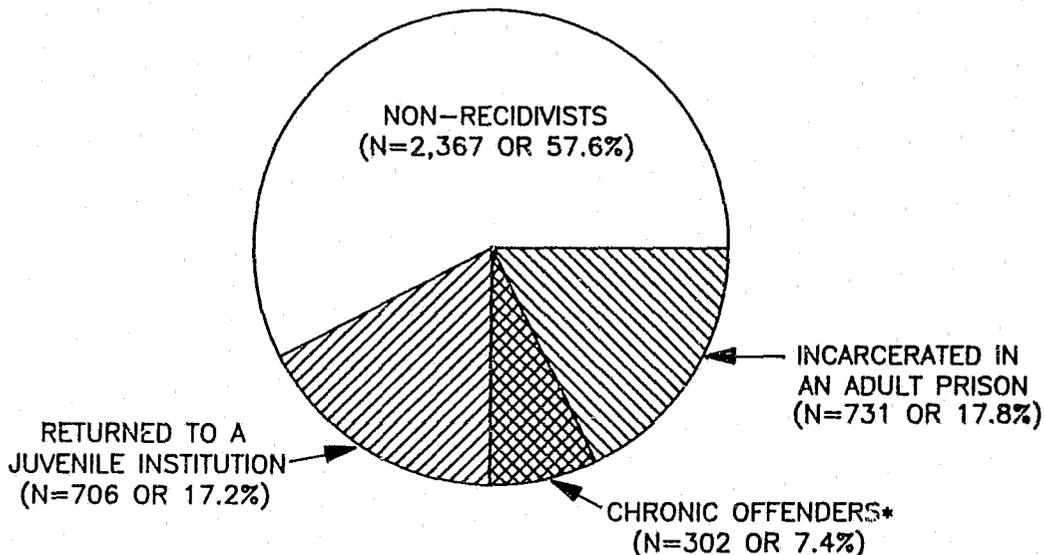
COUNTY	JUVENILE POPULATION AGE 12 TO 17	PART I ARRESTS	PART I ARREST RATIO/1000	PART II ARRESTS	PART II ARREST RATIO/1000
MENOMINEE	464	19	0.041	258	0.556
DOUGLAS	3428	656	0.191	1771	0.517
VILAS	1178	156	0.132	385	0.327
LINCOLN	2379	289	0.121	696	0.293
ROCK	11687	1065	0.091	2997	0.256
ASHLAND	1408	69	0.049	357	0.254
KENOSHA	10427	823	0.079	2307	0.221
SHEBOYGAN	8514	702	0.082	1790	0.210
MILWAUKEE	73819	6683	0.091	15504	0.210
WAUPACA	3646	228	0.063	756	0.207
FOND DU LAC	7750	606	0.078	1550	0.200
WINNEBAGO	11730	719	0.061	2305	0.197
WAUKESHA	26354	1239	0.047	5130	0.195
LANGLADE	1624	148	0.091	316	0.195
BURNETT	1029	128	0.124	196	0.190
JEFFERSON	6099	450	0.074	1156	0.190
EAU CLAIRE	7937	620	0.078	1503	0.189
RACINE	14967	1426	0.095	2795	0.187
MANITOWOC	6741	493	0.073	1223	0.181
OZAUKEE	6103	243	0.040	1019	0.167
WALWORTH	6311	200	0.032	1049	0.166
JACKSON	1283	73	0.057	210	0.164
LA CROSSE	8479	746	0.088	1353	0.160
ADAMS	977	58	0.059	155	0.159
WASHINGTON	8512	595	0.070	1278	0.150
MARATHON	9918	708	0.071	1447	0.146
SAUK	3738	237	0.063	541	0.145
MARINETTE	3434	221	0.064	488	0.142
FOREST	790	87	0.110	110	0.139
OUTAGAMIE	12701	851	0.067	1745	0.137
ONEIDA	2361	196	0.083	311	0.132
TAYLOR	1663	85	0.051	204	0.123
GREEN	2544	130	0.051	312	0.123
GREEN LAKE	1473	82	0.056	177	0.120
WAUSHARA	1480	71	0.048	175	0.118
DOOR	2096	107	0.051	246	0.117
BROWN	17345	1229	0.071	2035	0.117
COLUMBIA	3776	157	0.042	442	0.117
WASHBURN	1061	67	0.063	121	0.114
IOWA	1742	67	0.038	196	0.113
WOOD	6863	517	0.075	704	0.103
IRON	419	5	0.012	42	0.100
DUNN	3462	124	0.036	338	0.098
CALUMET	3113	110	0.035	295	0.095
PRICE	1325	37	0.028	125	0.094
PORTAGE	5875	294	0.050	512	0.087
CHIPPEWA	4775	198	0.041	416	0.087
DODGE	6287	209	0.033	537	0.085
KEWAUNEE	1743	31	0.018	134	0.077
GRANT	4780	58	0.012	364	0.076
SAWYER	1095	38	0.035	82	0.075
DANE	31582	1804	0.057	2304	0.073
RICHLAND	1373	33	0.024	96	0.070
CRAWFORD	1420	46	0.032	99	0.070
MONROE	3072	165	0.054	211	0.069
SHAWANO	3044	261	0.086	204	0.067
PEPIN	613	4	0.007	39	0.064
JUNEAU	1738	79	0.045	110	0.063
CLARK	2845	99	0.035	176	0.062
VERNON	2000	37	0.019	116	0.058
BARRON	3365	106	0.032	168	0.050
POLK	2899	134	0.046	142	0.049
BUFFALO	1180	16	0.014	55	0.047
PIERCE	3443	51	0.015	153	0.044
BAYFIELD	1115	48	0.043	47	0.042
FLORENCE	312	6	0.019	13	0.042
MARQUETTE	989	16	0.016	41	0.041
ST. CROIX	4385	79	0.018	178	0.041
RUSK	1329	48	0.036	52	0.039
OCONTO	2603	25	0.010	91	0.035
LAFAYETTE	1424	17	0.012	41	0.029
TREMPEALEAU	2134	3	0.001	23	0.011
STATEWIDE	411570	27427	0.067	64517	0.157

SUMMARYFollow-up of Youth Released From Wisconsin Juvenile Institutions

Follow-up was done on all youth who were released from a juvenile correctional institution from 1983 through April 1990 to determine if they required a subsequent incarceration in a juvenile correctional facility. In addition, follow-up was done to determine how many of the juvenile institution releases continued criminal activity which resulted in their incarceration in the adult prison system.

FIGURE 5

FOLLOW-UP OF YOUTH RELEASED FROM WISCONSIN JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS FROM 1983 THRU 1990



*A CHRONIC OFFENDER IS DEFINED AS ONE WHO WAS RETURNED TO A JUVENILE INSTITUTION AND ALSO INCARCERATED IN ADULT PRISON.

This study found that of the 4,106 youth who were released from a Wisconsin juvenile institution since 1983, one-fourth were subsequently readmitted to one of the two juvenile institutions. Slightly over half of these juvenile institution recidivists were committed by Milwaukee County; however, Milwaukee County's juvenile institution recidivism rate of 27% was similar to the overall state rate. Juvenile institution recidivism rates in other counties ranged from 0% to 51%. Table I on pages 2-3 summarizes each county's juvenile institution recidivism rate.

This study also analyzed the recidivism rate among the current juvenile institution population. It was found that 15.3% of the current juvenile institution population had prior correctional institutional experience. Just over half (i.e., 50.5%) of these recidivists were returned to a juvenile institution because they had committed another offense and the balance were returned to a juvenile institution due to an aftercare revocation for a rules violation. The current population of juvenile institution recidivists were out in the community for an average of just under seven months prior to their current juvenile institution commitment.

One-fourth of the youth who were released from Wisconsin's juvenile institutions were subsequently incarcerated in the Wisconsin adult prison system. Nearly half of these offenders were from Milwaukee County; however, as with the juvenile institution recidivists, Milwaukee County's failure rate was similar to the overall state recidivism rate. Table III on pages 9-10 summarizes each county's failure rate (i.e., the percentage of juvenile institution releases from each county who went on to adult prison). The range of failure rates was 0 to 100%.

A relatively small percentage of the youth who were released from a Wisconsin correctional institution experienced a pattern of multiple juvenile institutional commitments and also went on to be incarcerated in the adult prison system. Of all releases since 1983, 7.4% had multiple juvenile institutional commitments and also entered the adult prison system.

Juvenile Arrest Rates

Recent arrest data indicate that arrests among juveniles have increased and that certain counties consistently have higher juvenile arrest rates, which would be likely to result in a higher rate of juvenile institution commitments. During 1989, Part I crime index offense arrests increased by 9.4% and Part II arrests increased by 4.6% among juveniles as compared with 1988. There were a total of 91,944 arrests among juveniles in 1989.

Statewide, Part I arrest rates were 61/1,000 juveniles in 1988 and 67/1,000 juveniles in 1989. Statewide, Part II arrest rates were 150/1,000 juveniles in 1988 and 157/1,000 juveniles in 1989. Twelve counties had a higher than average incidence (i.e., the arrest rate per 1,000 juveniles) of both Part I and Part II juvenile arrests in both 1988 and 1989. These counties were: Douglas, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Kenosha, Langlade, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Racine, Rock, Sheboygan and Vilas. Tables V, VI, VII and VIII on pages 14-17 present each county's juvenile arrest rates in 1988 and 1989.

Appendix A

COUNTY OF COMMITMENT OF THOSE RECIDIVISTS WHO WERE NOT ON
AFTERCARE WHEN THEY WERE RETURNED TO A JUVENILE INSTITUTION

<u>COUNTY OF COMMITMENT</u>	<u>#</u>
Milwaukee	68
Racine	32
Outagamie	18
Kenosha	15
Marathon	10
Brown	9
Rock	6
Eau Claire	5
La Crosse	4
Sheboygan	4
Winnebago	4
Dane	3
Douglas	3
Oneida	3
Columbia	2
Langlade	2
Menominee	2
Ozaukee	2
Waukesha	2
Burnett	1
Chippewa	1
Dodge	1
Dunn	1
Fond du Lac	1
Iron	1
Jefferson	1
Juneau	1
Lincoln	1
Monroe	1
Oconto	1
St. Croix	1
Sawyer	1
Shawano	1
Unreported	<u>1</u>
	209