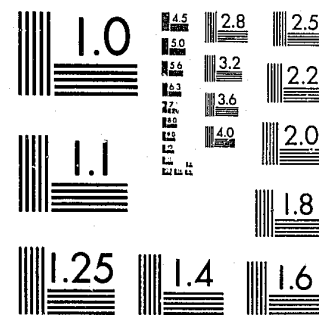


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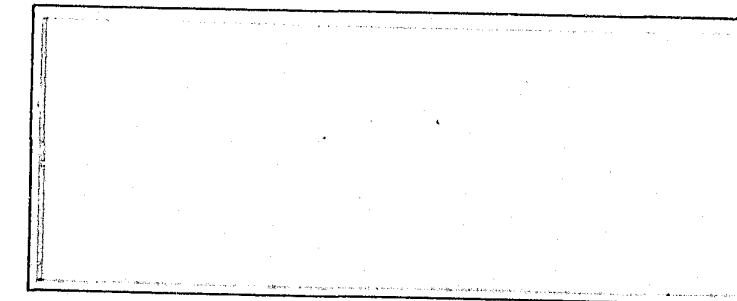
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WISCONSIN COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE



PROGRAM EVALUATION REPORT

76406

MFI



State of Wisconsin \ OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

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CHARLES M. HILL, SR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Second Interim Evaluation Report
The Central Wisconsin Shelter Care
Project
WCCJ Grant #76-05-23A-C-2815-6

Detention Alternatives Evaluation Series
Report #16, 1977 Program 15B

by

Keith W. Kostecke
Thomas E. Hamilton

Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice
Program Evaluation Section
October 1977

Revised March 1978

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Martin J. Schreiber
Governor

Preface

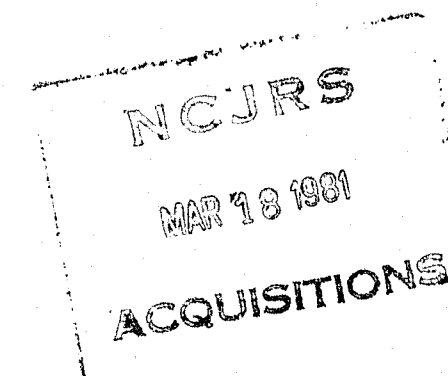
An earlier version of this report was prepared in October 1977 for use by the Central Criminal Justice Planning Council. Complete information on the project's impact on secure status detentions was added in December 1977 and the report was forwarded to project staff for their input.

In January 1978 project staff completed their review of the report, which is included in the remainder of this preface. Their review provides more detailed information regarding Waushara County secure status detentions and makes some apt observations regarding the problems inherent in measuring the project's impact in this area.

If February 1978 Program Evaluation Staff conducted an additional site visit in order to obtain more detailed secure information data. This data has been used in the preparation of the report.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank project staff and Mr. Ron Thurley, Juvenile Officer for the Waushara County Sheriff's Department, for their generous assistance in compiling information for this report. We would also like to thank Ms. Judy Stanley Dukes for her typing of the report.



CENTRAL WISCONSIN SHELTER CARE, INC.

P. O. Box 110
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JAN 25 RECD

Mr. Thomas E. Hamilton, Planning Analyst
Program Evaluation Section
Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice
122 W. Washington Ave.
Madison, Wis., 53703

In re: Central Wisconsin Shelter Care
Second Interim Evaluation Report

Dear Tom:

Thank you for sending out the detention statistics and the balance of the evaluation materials. We do indeed have a response. It is addressed to three specific areas: 1) An analysis of the data presented on page 9 of your report with regard to the circumstances of each detention. This was arrived at through discussion with Sgt. Thurley and a check back through the jail ID numbers you provided. 2) Consideration of the materials presented on pages 10-13 of the report, particularly commenting on the data and the analysis used; and 3) a look at the project in view of the stated goals and objectives of the WCCJ in establishing shelter care facilities in a effort to upgrade the juvenile justice system.

The following chart is prepared in concert with yours on page 9. The case numbers correspond with those you presented:

CASE	RESIDENCE	PROBLEM	CLARIFICATION
1.	Out of County	Runaway	Apprehended in Waushara county on order from Milw. Co. Youth was held until released to Ozaukee Co. Sheriff.
2.	Out of County	Runaway	Apprehended on order from Dane County. Held until released to parent.
3.	Waushara County	Hold for Shelter	Youth was intoxicated when apprehended. Was held in secure detention for own safety overnite. Released to shelter care.
4.	Waushara County	Runaway	Apprehended in Oshkosh. Held until Waushara Co. worker could pick up and return to group home in another county.

T. Hamilton

CASE	RESIDENCE	PROBLEM	CLARIFICATION
5.	Out of County	Runaway	Ran from shelter, Long history of running. Was held until released to other county worker.
6.	Waushara County	Runaway	Apprehended in Winn. County. Held overnite for Waushara Co. Released to juvenile officer and returned home.
7.	Waushara County	Runaway	Runaway. Same as #6 as they ran together. Released to shelter care.
8.	Waushara County	Runaway	Repeat (#6). Ran from residential facility (O.L.C.). Apprehended in Winn. Co. Held until picked up by OLC and returned to facility in Green Bay.
9.	Waushara County	Runaway	Ran from residential facility (O.L.C.) with #8. Apprehended in Winn. County. Held until OLC staff picked up and returned to facility.
10.	Waushara County	Runaway	Ran from shelter care. History of running and delinquent activity. Held until residential plans completed. Uncontrollable at shelter care facility.
11.	Waushara County	Runaway	Picked up in Winn. Co. (Repeat #4). Held until social worker returned to group home.

There are several issues to be considered here. First of all when a juvenile is apprehended in and by another county, we have no control over where that youth is held until pickup arrangements can be made. It is the usual policy of law enforcement to detain a youth under those circumstances until the teletype is sent to the county issuing the order and someone arrives to pick the youth up. Waushara county also follows this policy to insure that the youth is in hand when the pickup person arrives. In

terms of the project statistics, six of the eleven (p. 9 of the evaluation report) youths were apprehended in and by another county. We do not feel that it is fair to use these in determining our use of secure detention since we had no control over the situation.* Also, along this line, two of the eleven were held for another county according to the policy just outlined. Two more of the eleven were already excluded by the evaluators in that they had run from shelter care, not being able to be held at that facility. The final one of the eleven was intoxicated when apprehended and held until sobered up and then released to shelter care. Our project policy excludes an intoxicated youth from immediate intake, as do most shelter facilities.

So, what we are attempting to demonstrate is that of the eleven youths held in secure detention in the project period of June through October, 1977, none was appropriate for shelter placement.

It has been our understanding all along that shelter care is viewed as "an alternative to detention.... both status offenders and delinquents who do not require secure detention and who are not harmful to themselves or others should be considered for placement in the facility." (Page 19 of the Shelter Care Assistance Handbook, WCCJ, April, 1976). To use only numbers and not take into consideration the appropriateness of the use of a shelter facility is a grave injustice and is damaging to the maintenance of the concept of shelter care in and throughout the state.

In looking even more closely at the goal of reducing the number of secure detentions by 95% over the previous comparison period, we would like to raise certain questions regarding this goal and how its achievement is measured.

Our first question regards to technique of comparison between the preproject and the project period. In using this technique the system serves as its own control in a baserate or pretest period in which a sufficient sample of "normal" performance is gathered for later comparison. We believe there is sufficient evidence to question the measure of numbers of detentions under the present circumstances. We call attention to the project period statistics regarding runaways. We agree the runaways increased "dramatically" during the project period as opposed to the preproject period. We would further agree that the increase was so dramatic as to either comprise a special circumstance of to call into question the validity of the preproject comparison, for the reason of insufficient length or sample size.** We would emphasize that when variability of the samples (Runaways; Oct. 1976: 1977) is as high as 800% for one month and 140% for the total sample, variability becomes an issue. For example, had variability worked in favor of meeting the system impact goal it is conceivable that secure detention may have been reduced 100% in comparison with the preproject period. This reduction would have resulted from

* We also point out that of these 6, two were repeaters. Only 4 youths were actually involved.

** Letter to Sgt. Thurley, 1-19-78. T. Hamilton.

a relatively smaller 100% variability in apprehension of runaways when compared with the preproject period. In real numbers it would have meant 15 less rather than 23 more apprehended runaways during the project period. Thus the system impact goal would have been achieved with no possible change for any demonstration of the effectiveness of the project.

Our second point follows the first in questioning the measurement of the system impact goal by reduction of a fixed number of detentions arrived at in the preproject comparison period as opposed to a rate. One would question how efficient a system must become, or how rapidly apprehension rates must grow before the reduction of a fixed figure ceases to be a valid measure. The problem is further aggravated in the case of Central Wisconsin Shelter Care by the extremely small number of apprehended runaways detained in the preproject period (n=5). Thus the importance of each detention is magnified to 20% of the five month total.

We are trying here in this part of our response to defend the project to date by pointing to certain weaknesses and rigidities in the evaluation devices. We feel our point is valid in considering the small size of the comparison sample and the variability of the apprehension statistics.

One of the major areas that was pointed out to us as critical in establishing a shelter care facility was that of the "System Impact." We feel that there are other valid ways of evaluation of this beyond the "95% reduction" statistic. To do this in our case we point to the actual USE of the facility. Of the 25 youth who had been in the facility during the evaluation period, 10 were referred by Sheriff's Departments (p.4. 40%) Two came from juvenile court (8%). This makes a total of 48% - nearly half - that came to shelter care through the law enforcement system. If this does not point to an alternative, a viable alternative to secure detention, and being used as such, we don't know what does.

Our efforts in this project have been to provide an alternative to either jailing youth or sending them back to untenable home situations. We feel that the use currently being made of the facility demonstrates real progress in achieving that objective. We feel that to sink such a promising effort on the basis of one small set of numbers, conceivably inappropriate numbers at that, would be a sad commentary on the commitment of the Council toward meeting their own objectives.

Sincerely,

Lucy A. Rowley
Lucy A. Rowley
Supervisor

Joseph E. Knipp

Joseph E. Knipp
Coordinator

cc: M. LeRoy
R. Thurley
B. Franks

FEB 2 REC'D

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CENTRAL WISCONSIN SHELTER CARE, INC.

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1-30-78

Mr. Thomas E. Hamilton, Planning Analyst
Program Evaluation Section
Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice
122 W. Washington Ave.
Madison, Wisconsin 53703

IN RE: Central Wisconsin Shelter Care-Second Interim Evaluation
Report

Dear Tom:

We appreciate your speedy response. The data you requested for those youths detained in the project period follows. Once again, the case numbers correspond to your numbers listed on page 9 of the report.

CASE	RESIDENCE	PROBLEM	CLARIFICATION
1.	Out of county	Liquor	Apprehended in Waushara county- held 3.1 hours until released to responsible party.
2.	Out of county	Liquor	Same as number 1 as they were apprehended together. The juvenile officer states that there is some confusion over what constitutes status offenses and that liquor violations are not so considered by them as a juvenile can be placed on supervision in Juvenile Court for liquor violations.
3.	Waushara County	violation of supervision	Apprehended for curfew violation. This 17 yr. old youth had been apprehended 9 times in

Mr. Thomas E. Hamilton, Planning Analyst
January 30, 1978

page 2.

CASE	RESIDENCE	PROBLEM	CLARIFICATION
			the past 2 years for running away, theft, vandalism and underage drinking. Was adjudicated delinquent and custody transferred to DSS.
4.	Out of county	Liquor	Apprehended in Waushara county and held 0.8 hours (approximately 45 minutes) until released.
5.	Waushara county	Runaway	(Repeat) Same youth as number 3. This 17 year old is a chronic runner, often gone long periods. Held in secure detention overnite until hearing held.
6.	Waushara county	Runaway	Apprehended and transported to secure detention until released to Winnebago Mental Health Institute for treatment of severe psychological problems.
7.	Waushara county	Runaway	One of three females apprehended in Waushara county and held for pick-up by authorities from Alliance, Nebraska.
8.	Out of county	Runaway	Same as number 7, picked up together.
9.	Out of county	Runaway	Same as number(s) 7 and 8, Picked up and held together.

Mr. Thomas E. Hamilton, Planning Analyst
January 30, 1978

page 3.

We hope this information will be adequate for your purpose. If there's anything else you need, don't hesitate to let us know.

We would very much appreciate the inclusion of our letter to you in the report preface. You have our permission to do that. We have also asked that copies of this series of correspondence be appended to our application.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Lucy A. Rowley *Joseph E. Knipp*
Lucy A. Rowley, Secretary-Treasurer

Joseph E. Knipp, Coordinator

C.C. M. LeRoy
B. Franks

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SECTION ONE: SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW

TABLES AND GRAPHS

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SECTION ONE: SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW

A. Brief Overview of the Project

In October 1976 the Waushara County Department of Social Services was awarded approximately \$50,000 for the development of an eight-bed shelter home to serve youths from Marquette, Green Lake and Waushara counties. A non-profit corporation was formed to operate the home and project staff consisting of a shelter coordinator and primary and relief houseparents were hired. The project became operational in June 1977.

-B. Basic Findings

The Central Wisconsin Shelter Home project served 25 youths between June 1, 1977, and October 25, 1977. Ninety-six percent of all youths were placed in the shelter for status offense or non-offense reasons alone, indicating that project staff have adhered to their original intake objectives. Seventy-six percent (n=19) of youths admitted were from Waushara County; 16% (n=4) and 8% (n=2) were from Green Lake and Marquette counties respectively.

The project's average overnight occupancy rate has been approximately 34%, although during the last two months of project operations this rate was slightly over 50%. The total average length of stay has been 15.2 days, with males staying substantially longer than females (24.9 days average v. 8.2 days average).

C. Secure Detention Reduction

Insofar as three different counties participate in the Central Wisconsin Shelter Care Project, we have dealt with the secure detention issue on a county-by-county basis. After we exclude cases remanded to jail from Shelter (two Green Lake County youths), there were no status offenders detained during the project period in either Green Lake or Marquette Counties.*

In Waushara County, there were thirteen status offenders detained during the pre-project period with four so detained in the project period. This means that there was a 69.2% decrease in the number of status offenders detained.**

* Detention information for these counties is for the time period June 1 to November 28, 1977.

** This decrease is based on the adjusted total which excludes two youths who ran from the Shelter and were securely detained. These calculations are based on the time period from June 1, 1977 through January 31, 1978.

SECTION TWO: PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND DEVELOPMENT

SECTION TWO: PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND DEVELOPMENT

A. Funding and Sponsorship

The Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice (WCCJ) funded the Central Wisconsin Shelter Care project in October 1976 with a total budget of \$49,998. The grant was awarded to the Waushara County Department of Social Services (DSS) which assumed fiscal and administrative responsibility for the project, with the facility and its programs operated by the Central Wisconsin Shelter Home, Inc., a non-profit corporation established specifically for this project.

An advisory board consisting of county board members and DSS officials from each of the three participating counties was formed and has held two meetings to date. Appendix A contains a list of advisory board members.

B. Staffing

1. Shelter Coordinator

In June 1977 the shelter coordinator's position was filled. This individual is responsible for coordinating and supervising the day-to-day operations of the home and serves as the primary decision-maker in determining admissions to the home. In addition to these day-to-day duties, the coordinator also develops long-range shelter policies and maintains liaison with the law enforcement and social service agencies of the three counties served by the project.

2. Houseparents

A set of primary houseparents was hired in May 1977 began duties at the shelter home in June. Part-time houseparents have also been hired to work periods when the primary houseparents are off.

The primary houseparents have attended two training seminars conducted by the University of Wisconsin-Extension's Juvenile Justice Personnel Development Center.

C. Intake Policy and Procedures

Of the three counties using the shelter home, the eight beds have been allocated in the following proportion:

Waushara County - 5 beds (62.5% of all beds)
Green Lake County - 2 beds (25.0% of all beds)
Marquette County - 1 bed (12.5% of all beds)

A comprehensive set of intake policies have been developed by the advisory board and the shelter coordinator. These policies place priority on the placement of status offenders in the shelter and cover general and emergency placement procedures.

SECTION THREE: PROJECT TRANSACTIONS

SECTION THREE: PROJECT TRANSACTIONS

A. Profile of Clientele

1. Age and Sex

As of October 26, 1977 the project had accepted 12 (48%) males and 13 (52%) females, with one female admitted to the shelter home twice. The total median age was 16.3 years, with females being an average of approximately one year older than males, as shown in Table 1 (below).

Table 1: Age by Sex

	Males	Females	Total
Median	15.3	17.0	16.3
Average	15.3	16.4	15.9
Range	12.0 - 17.7	13.5 - 17.8	12.0 - 17.8

n = 12

n = 13

n = 25

2. Presenting Problems

Eighty percent (n = 20) of all youths were referred for some type of status offense or general parent-child relationship problems. Four youths (16%) were admitted due to their parents temporary inability to care for them. One youth placed in shelter was alleged to have been involved in a delinquent offense. Table 2 provides a complete breakdown of youths' problems at intake.

Table 2: Presenting Problem by Sex

Presenting Problem	Males		Females		Total		
	Number	% of all Males	Number	% of all Females	Number	% of Total	Cumulative %
1. Runaway plus parent-child relationship problems	3	25.0%	8	61.5%	11	44%	44%
2. Parent-child relationship problems	6	50.0%	3	23.1%	9	36%	80%
3. No problem or offense, unable to stay at home due to parent's problems	2	16.7%	1	7.7%	3	12%	92%
4. Awaiting alternate living placement	0	0%	1	7.7%	1	4%	96%
5. Involved in delinquent offense and home problems	1	8.3%	0	0%	1	4%	100%
6. Total	12	100%	13	100%	25	100%	-

3. County Admitting to Shelter

The greatest proportion of youths placed in shelter have been Waushara County residents (76%, n = 19). Table 3 presents a full breakdown of youths' residence.

Table 3: County Admitting to Shelter

County	Number	% Column
1. Waushara	19	76%
2. Green Lake	4	16%
3. Marquette	2	8%
Total	25	100%

4. Sources of Referral

Except in cases where an emergency situation necessitated shelter placement, all placements were made by the shelter coordinator. The prior sources of referral listed in Table 4 (below) are those agencies which referred youths to the shelter coordinator for placement, except in one emergency case in which a youth was placed directly by the Waushara County Sheriff's Department. As this table shows, 52% (n = 13) of all cases were referred by County Social Service agencies, 40% (n = 10) by law enforcement agencies and 8% (n = 2) by Waushara County Juvenile Court authorities.

Table 4: Prior Sources of Referral

	Number	% of Total
1. Waushara County Sheriff's Department	9	36%
2. Waushara County DSS.	8	32%
3. Green Lake County DSS.	4	16%
4. Waushara County Juvenile Court	2	8%
5. Marquette County Sheriff's Department.	1	4%
6. Other County Social Service Agency (Marquette County Resident).	1	4%
Total.	25	100%

5. Custody at Admission

In 72% of all cases, one or both parents held legal custody of youths placed in shelter. Table 5 breaks down holders of custody by sex and shows that a greater number of youths whose custody was held by County Department of Social Services were female.

Table 5: Custody at Admission by Sex

	Males		Females		Total	
	#	% Col.	#	% Col.	#	% Col.
1. Parent/Parents	11	91.7%	7	53.8%	18	72%
2. DSS Long Term	1	8.3%	5	38.5%	6	24%
3. DSS Temporary	0	0%	1	7.7%	1	4%
Total	12	100%	13	100%	25	100%

6. Discharge Destination

Twelve youths (46.2%) were returned to their natural home or the home of relatives, with 10 youths (38.5%) placed in some form of alternate care. Table 6 presents a breakdown of all discharge destinations.

Table 6: Discharge Destination by Sex

	Males		Females*		Total	
	Number	% of all Males	Number	% of all Females	Number	% of Total
1. Natural Home/Relatives	4	33.3%	8	57.1%	12	46.2%
2. Substitute Care (Foster/Group Home)	6	50.0%	4	28.6%	10	38.5%
3. Ran from Shelter and not returned	0	0%	1	7.1%	1	3.8%
4. Ran from Shelter - placed in secure detention	0	0%	1	7.1%	1	3.8%
5. Not yet released from Shelter	2	16.7%	0	0%	2	7.7%
Total	12	100%	14	100%	26	100%

*One female client was admitted to the shelter twice. After her first admission, she was released to her natural home; after her second admission, to a group home. Both these discharges are included in tabulations presented here.

B. Occupancy and Length of Stay

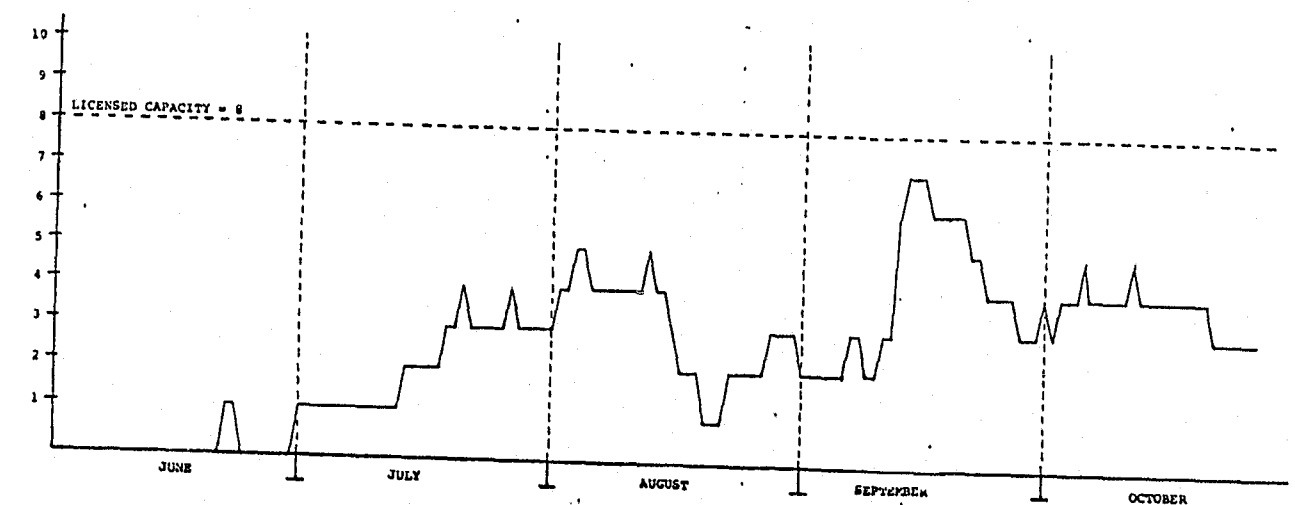
1. Occupancy

As of October 26, 1977, the project has experienced an occupancy rate of approximately 34%, substantially lower than the 60% rate hoped for by project staff. However, in the last two months (September and most of October), occupancy has averaged 51.8%. Table 7 and Graph 1 provide more detailed information.

Table 7: Average Overnight Occupancy and Admissions by Month
June 1, 1977 - October 26, 1977

	Occupancy			Admissions	
	Total Beds Available (# Days in Month x 8)	Total Beds Occupied	Average Overnight Occupancy Rate	# Total Admissions	% Total Admissions
June	240	3	1.3%	2	7.7%
July	248	67	27.0%	4	15.4%
August	248	98	39.5%	5	19.2%
September	240	133	55.4%	8	30.8%
October 1-26	208	99	47.6%	7	26.9%
Total	1184	400	33.8%	26	100%

Graph 1: Overnight Occupancy Trends



2. Length of Stay

The total average length of stay was 15.2 days. Table 8 shows that there has been a substantial difference in the length of stay between sexes, with males staying an average of 16.7 days longer.

Table 8: Length of Client Stay by Sex

June 1, 1977 to October 26, 1977

	Males	Females	Total*
Median (Days)	23.5	1.5	7.5
Average (Days)	24.9	8.2	15.2
Range (Days)	3-50	1-51	1-51

*This tabulation excludes two youths who were still residing in the shelter as of October 26, 1977.

C. Case Planning

Detailed information has not yet been collected on staffings (the meetings of principals involved in each youths' case) and pre-placement visits (where youths are placed in potential discharge settings on a trial basis). However, project staff indicate that staffings take place every Wednesday and include the shelter's houseparents and any social workers dealing with specific youths. Staffings are regularly held prior to the discharge of youths from the shelter home as well. Some pre-placement visits have taken place for youths later discharged to foster or group homes.

SECTION FOUR: OUTCOME AND IMPACT

SECTION FOUR: OUTCOME AND IMPACT

A. Client Problem Incidents

There have been relatively few major problem incidents initiated by youths during their shelter stays. Three youths ran away from the shelter in two separate incidents, with two of these youths later returned to the shelter.

B. Impact on the Secure Detention of Status Offenders

While all WCCJ-funded shelter care projects normally are expected to reduce the number of status offenders held in secure detention by 95%, the multi-county approach this project takes has necessitated a change in the way this goal is measured. WCCJ program staff has required the main user of the shelter, Waushara County, to show the usual 95% reduction in the overall number of status offenders detained in comparable pre-project and project time periods. Green Lake and Marquette Counties, due to their more limited number of beds in the shelter, must show that 95% of all status offenders who could have been placed in shelter were so placed, excluding cases where beds reserved for their use were already filled. For example, if Marquette County authorities apprehend 30 status offenders, 10 of whom are apprehended at a time when all the county's shelter beds are occupied, 20 possible placement opportunities would exist. In order to meet this special goal, 19 of these 20 youths (95%) would have to be placed in the shelter home.

C. On November 29 and 30, Program Evaluation Staff visited the Waushara and Marquette County Sheriff's Departments and the Fond du Lac County jail (where Green Lake County youths are detained.) Detention information on each youth detained in or by each of those counties was gathered for the time period between June 1, 1976 and November 29, 1977. In order to provide a longer time frame in which to view secure detention trends in Waushara County, Program Evaluation Staff made an additional visit to that county's Sheriff's Department on February 1, 1978 and obtained information on that county's juvenile detentions through January 31, 1978. The source of the above information is either the detaining facilities' jail register or Sheriff's Department logs of juveniles detained in cases where youths had been transported to neighboring counties with approved juvenile detention facilities.

The following is a description and analysis of the secure status detention trends in each county. Although only Waushara County isto show a 95% reduction in the number of status offenders detained, PES staff sought to gather pre-project detention data for Green Lake and Marquette Counties as well, and were successful in gathering this information for Green Lake County only.

1. Waushara County

During both the pre-project and project time periods the Waushara County jail was under state-ordered restrictions forbidding it from holding juvenile females and allowing juvenile males to be held for only short periods of time. Therefore, most youths apprehended by Waushara County authorities for whom detention was deemed necessary were transported to the Winnebago County jail.

As project staff point out in their review of an earlier version of this report (contained in this report's preface), they have no control over the detention of Waushara County youths who are apprehended in other counties (including Winnebago County.) For this reason, only cases where youths were apprehended in Waushara County and subsequently transported to Winnebago County for detention are included in the calculations regarding the project's impact on secure status detentions. Table 9 below presents a full listing of all such detentions.

Table 9: LISTING OF STATUS DETENTION CASES

A. <u>Pre-project Period</u>					
<u>Case</u>	<u>Hours (by decimals)</u> <u>in Detention</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Primary Problem</u>	
1.	3.1	June....	Out Co.....	Liquor	
2.	3.1	June....	Oct Co.....	Liquor	
3.	24.8	June....	In Co.....	Viol. of Superv.	
4.	12.1	July....	In Co.....	Run	
5.	48.2	July....	In Co.....	Run	
6.	28.2	Aug....	Out Co.....	Run	
7.	28.2	Aug....	Out Co.....	Run	
8.	28.2	Aug....	Out Co.....	Run	
9.	19.7	Dec....	Out Co.....	Run	
10.....	22.6	Dec....	In Co.....	Run	
11.....	26.5	Dec....	Out State...	Run	
12.....	26.5	Dec....	Out State...	Run	
13.....	26.5	Dec....	Out State...	Run	
B. <u>Project Period</u>					
1.	26.8	July....	Out Co.....	Run	
2.	27.6	July....	Out Co.....	Run	
3.	14.1	Aug....	In Co.....	Hold	
4.	57.6	Aug....	Out Co.....	Run (from Shelter)	
5.	47.5	Oct....	In Co.....	Run (from Shelter)	
6.	11.5	Dec....	In Co.....	Run (from Foster Home)	

Since the inception of the Shelter Home in Waushara County there has been a 53.8% decrease in the number of Waushara County youths held in secure detention. If two youths who were detained after having run away from the Shelter Home are excluded from the impact calculations the number of secure status detentions has dropped by 69.2%. Tables 10 and 11 on the following page provide a detailed breakdown of the changes in secure status detentions for Waushara County.

2. Green Lake County

In the project period two status offenders were detained by Green Lake authorities. Because one of these youths was detained after having run away from the Shelter Home and the other detained as a result of his uncontrollable behavior at the Shelter, these detentions have been excluded from calculations concerning Green Lake's requirement to use 95% of all possible placement opportunities. Therefore, with no other status secure detentions, Green Lake County has met this objective.

3. Marquette County

Data obtained from the Marquette County Sheriff's Department records indicates that no status offenders were detained by that county during the project period, meaning that Marquette County has also used all of its possible placement opportunities. For the project period, only one youth who may have been otherwise held in jail was referred to the Shelter by the Marquette County Sheriff's Department.

Table 10: Total Secure Status Detentions of One Hour or More, By Residence and Offense

Waushara County; June 1 to January 31; 1976 vs. 1977 Periods								
Offense	Residence Inside County			Residence Outside County			Total	
	Pre-Proj. Period	Project Period	Sub-Total % Change	Pre-Proj. Period	Project Period	Sub-Total % Change	Pre-Proj. Period	Project Period Sub-Total % Change
1. Runaways	3	2	-33.3%	7	3	-57.1%	10	5 -50.0%
2. All Other Status Offenses	1	1	00 %	2	0	-100. %	3	1 -66.7%
3. Total	4	3	-25.0%	9	3	- 66.7%	13	6 53.8%

Table 11: Adjusted Secure Status Detentions of One Hour or More, By Residence and Offense*

Waushara County; June 1 to January 31; 1976 vs. 1977 Periods								
Offenses	Residence Inside County			Residence Outside County			Total	
	Pre-Proj. Period	Project Period	Sub-Total % Change	Pre-Proj. Period	Project Period	Sub-Total % Change	Pre-Proj. Period	Project Period Sub-Total % Change
1. Runaways	3	1	-66.7%	7	2	- 71.4%	10	3 -70.0%
2. All Other Status Offenses	1	1	00 %	2	0	-100. %	3	1 -66.7%
3. Total	4	2	-50.0%	9	2	- 77.8%	13	4 -69.2%

* Two youths who ran from the Shelter have been excluded from this table.

APPENDIX A

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APPENDIX A

Central Wisconsin Advisory Board Members

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Agency</u>
August Pagel	Waushara	DSS
Lucy Rowley	Waushara	DSS
Paul Torzola	Green Lake	DSS
Robert Ranson	Marquette	DSS
John McMahon	Marquette	County Board
Mabel Baumann	Waushara	County Board
James Schommer	Green Lake	County Board
Robert March	Green Lake	County Board
Victor Gore	Green Lake	County Board

Two spaces yet to be filled from Waushara County Board.

END