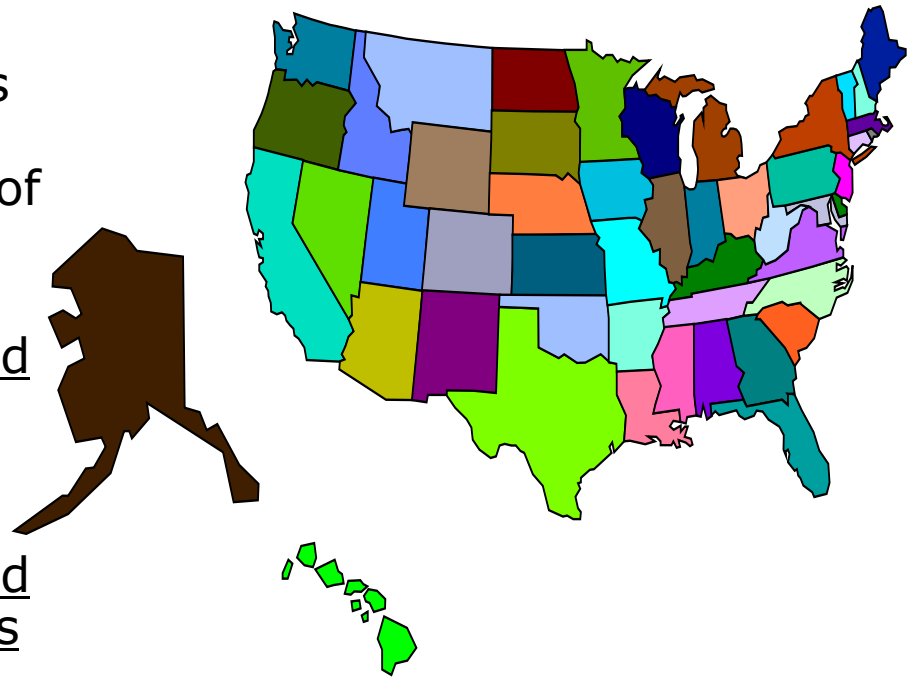
Selected Wisconsin Justice Data

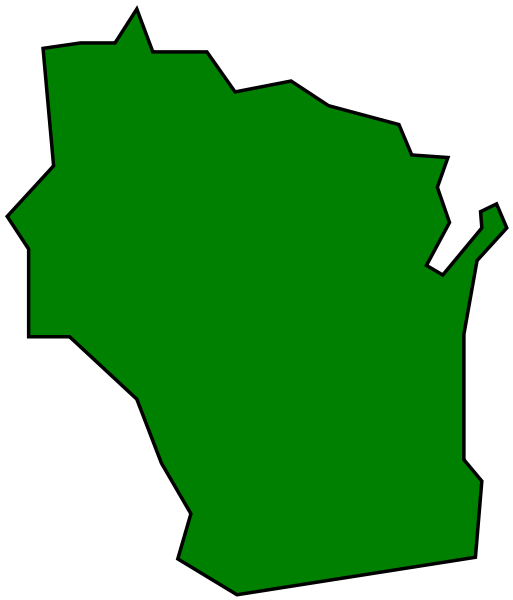
- General Wisconsin Crime Rate information (including adult)
- Juvenile Arrest and Crime Data
- Commitments of Juveniles to Juvenile and Adult Correctional Institutions
- Fiscal Information related to Juvenile Corrections

Wisconsin Crime Rate(s)

- Wisconsin's Violent crime rate is 54.2% less than that the United States, and 46.5% less than that of the Midwest.
- Wisconsin's Property crime rate is 15.5% less than that the United States and 12.9% less than that of the Midwest.
- Wisconsin ranked 45th among the fifty states – that is, 44 states had higher Violent Index Crime rates and 5 had lower rates.
- Wisconsin ranked 35th among the fifty states – that is, 34 states had higher Property Index Crime rates and 15 had lower rates.



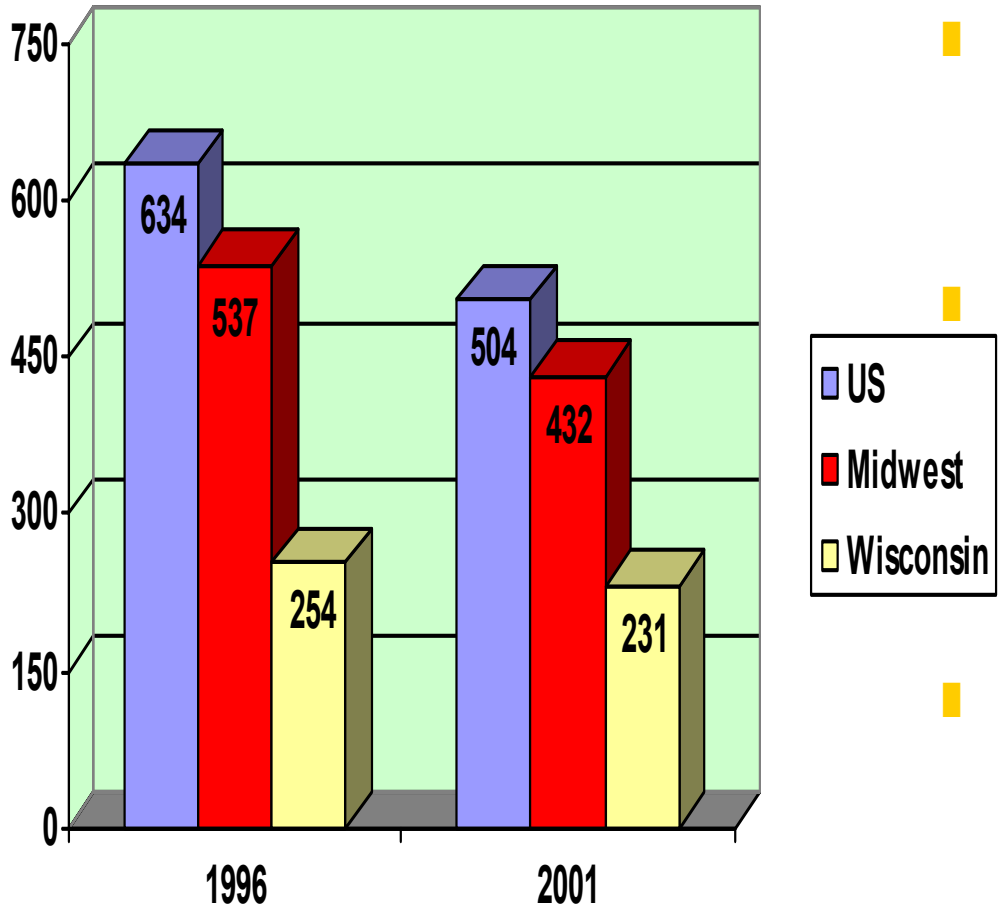
Wisconsin Violent Crime Rate(s)



- Wisconsin's murder rate is 35.7% less than that of the United States and 32.2% less than that of the Midwest.
- Wisconsin's forcible rape rate is 33.6% less than that of the United States and 39.9% less than that of the Midwest.
- Wisconsin's robbery rate is 44.6% less than that of the United States and 35.8% less than that of the Midwest.
- Wisconsin's aggravated assault rate is 61% less than that of the United States and 52.8% less than that of the Midwest.

Source: Wisconsin OJA

Violent Crime Rate Comparison(s)

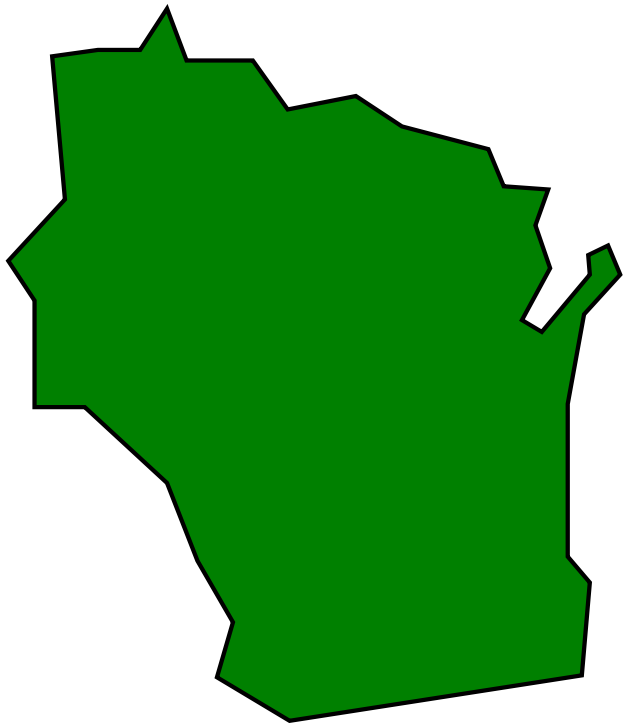


- Wisconsin's violent crime rates are significantly less than both the Midwest and the United States in all categories.
- The most significant difference is in the rate of aggravated assault in which Wisconsin's rate is 61% less than that of the United States and 52.8% less than that of the Midwest.
- The only category in which Wisconsin comes close to the United States' or the Midwest's rate is theft.

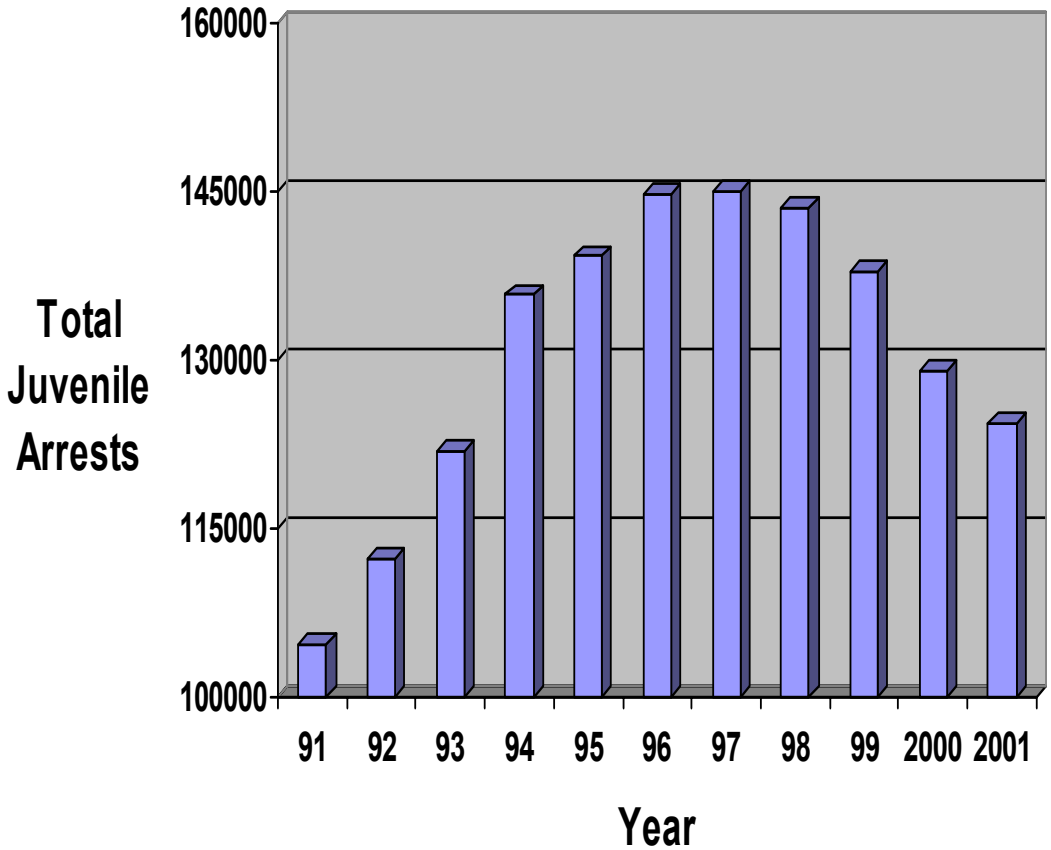
Source: Wisconsin OJA

Wisconsin Property Index Crimes

- Wisconsin ranked 43rd among the fifty states – that is, 42 states had higher burglary rates and 7 had lower rates.
- Wisconsin ranked 31st among the fifty states – that is, 30 states had higher theft rates and 19 had lower rates.
- Wisconsin ranked 37th among the fifty states – that is, 36 states had higher motor vehicle theft rates and 13 had lower rates.



Juvenile Arrest(s)

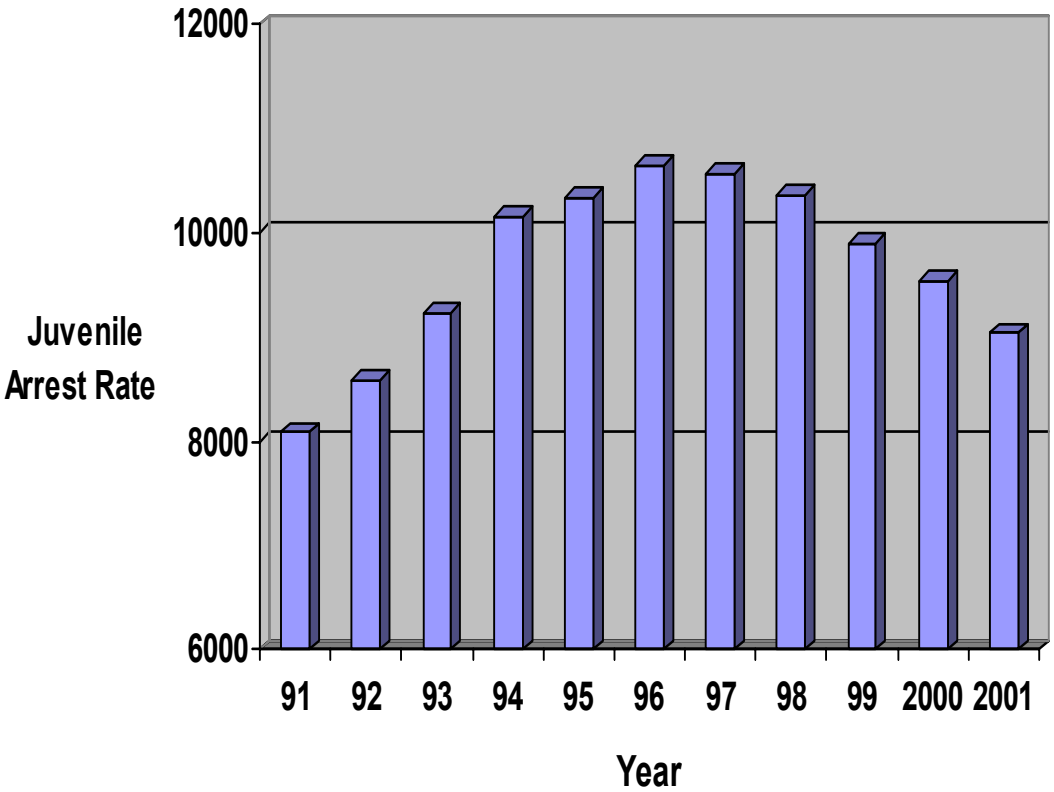


- While total juvenile arrests increased each year from 1991 through 1997, this number has declined in each subsequent year.
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 30 percent of all arrests reported in the State during 2001.

Source: Wisconsin OJA

Juvenile Arrest Rates

(Juvenile Arrests/100,000 juvenile population)

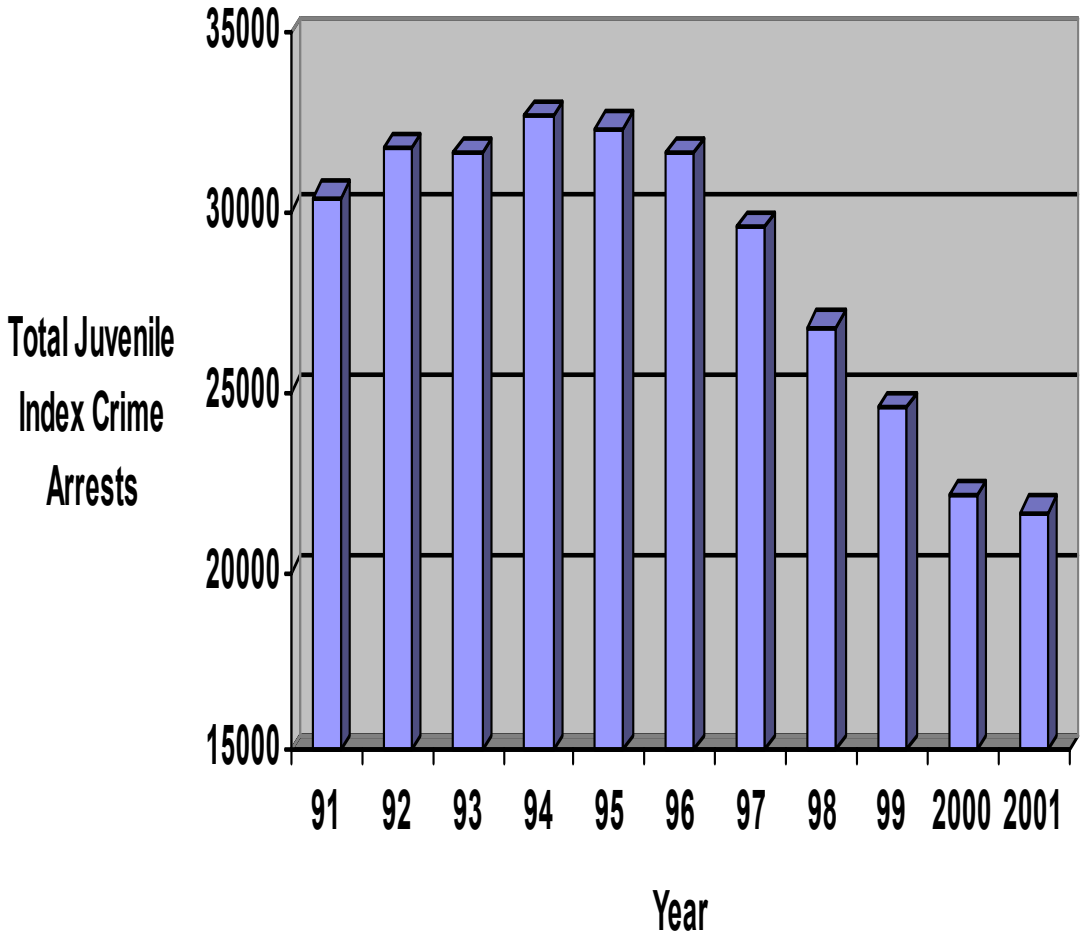


- The total juvenile arrest rate has increased by 11.8% from 8,086 in 1991 to 9,037 during 2001.
- While the total juvenile arrest rate increased each year through 1997, this number has declined in each subsequent year.
- While the total juvenile arrest rate in Milwaukee County was 16.2% greater than the corresponding statewide rate in 1991, it was 21.1% greater during 2001.

Source: Wisconsin OJA

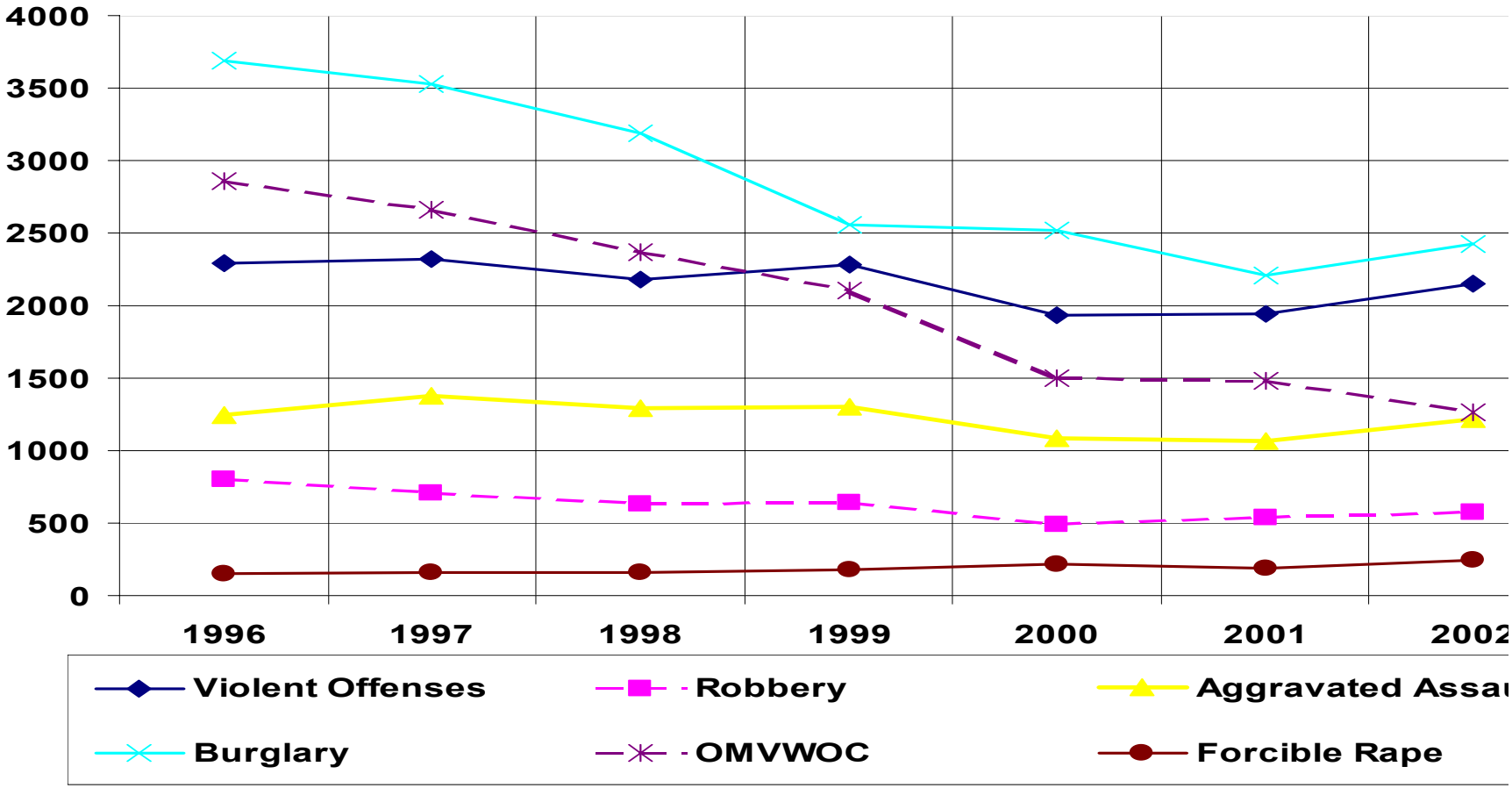
Juvenile Index Crime Arrests

- Juvenile Index Offense arrests decreased by 28.7%, from 30,400 in 1991 to 21,679 during 2001.



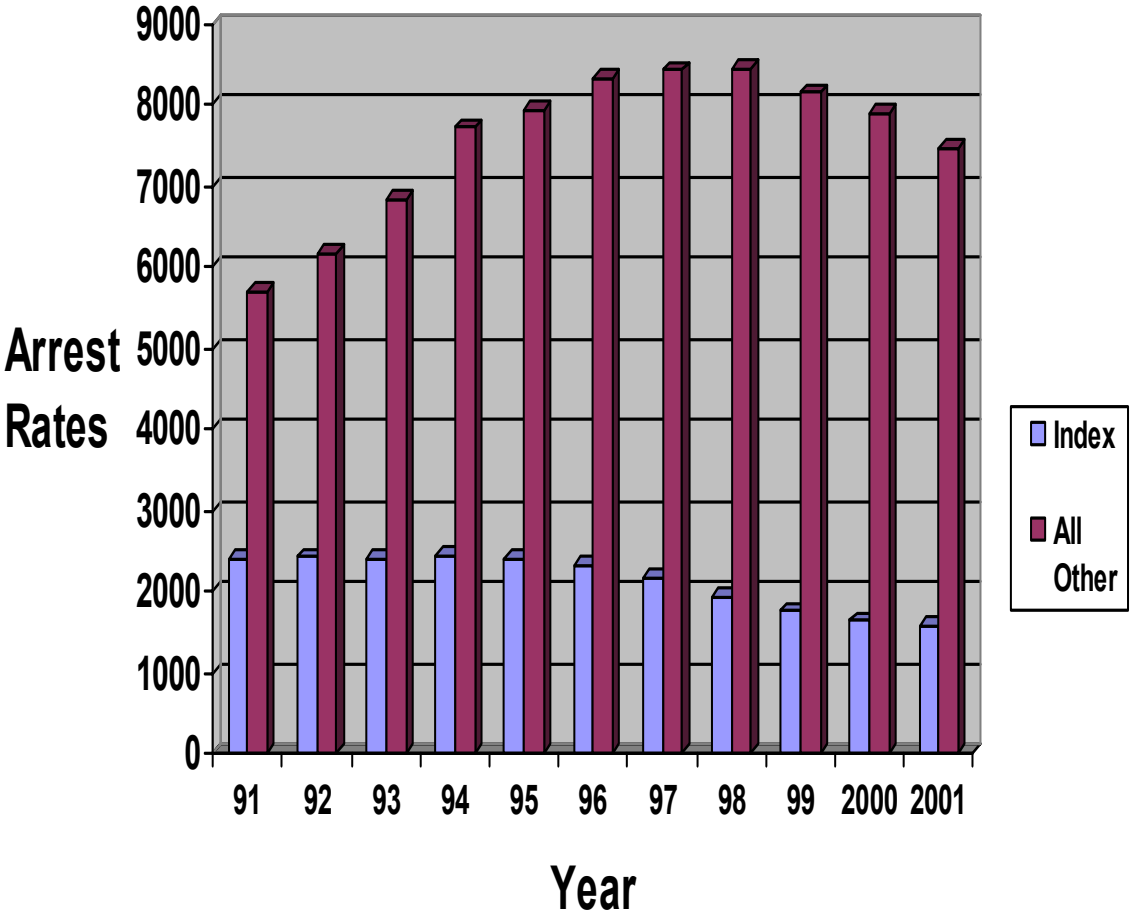
Source: Wisconsin OJA

Juvenile Arrests Index Crimes



Juvenile Index Crime Arrest Rates

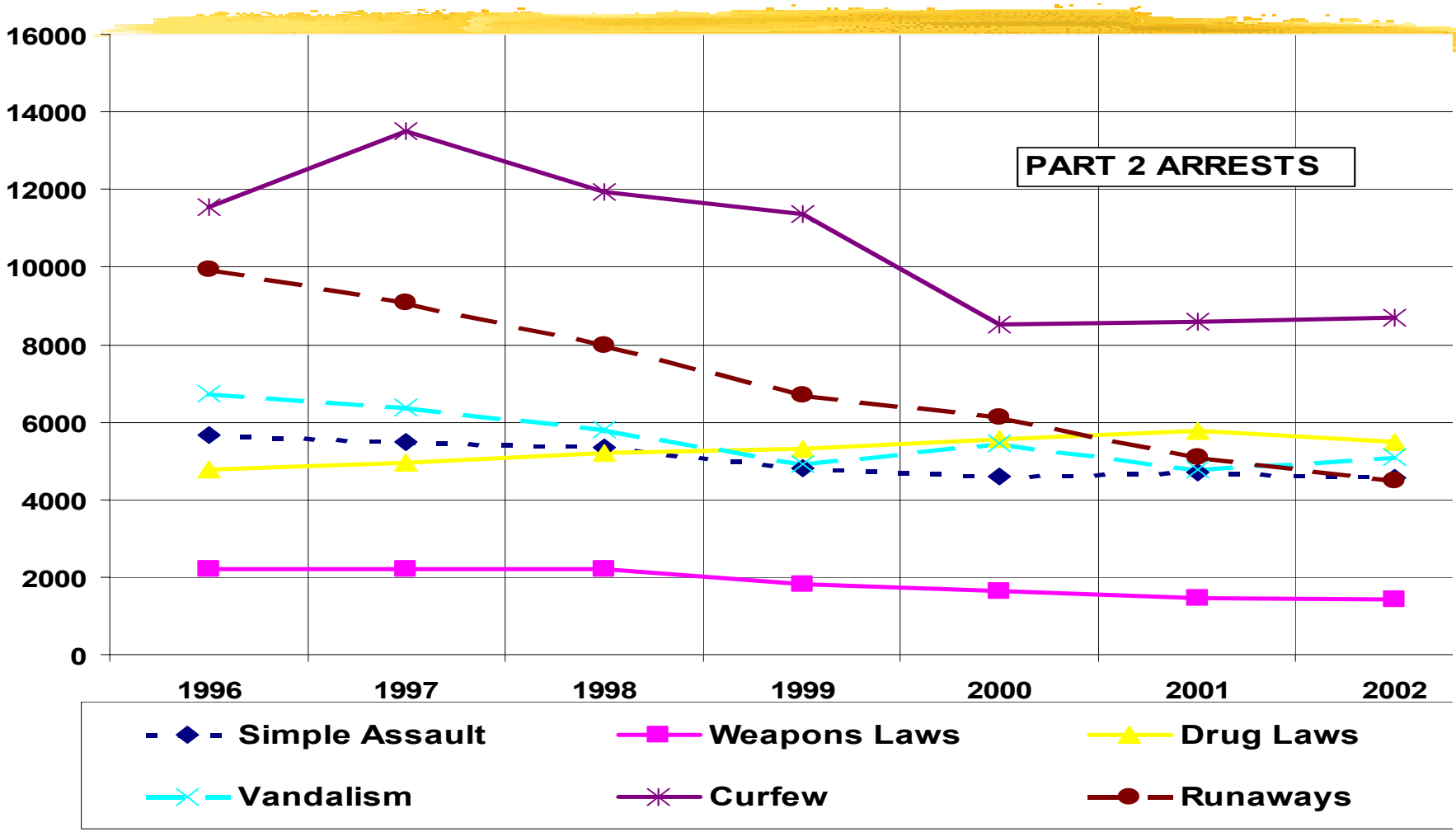
(No. of arrests/100,000 juveniles)



- Juvenile arrest rates for Index Offenses decreased by 32.9%
- The arrest rate for all other offenses increased by 30%
- Approximately 91% of the juvenile arrests for Index Offenses in 2001 were for property crimes.
- The number of juvenile arrests for Violent Index Offenses decreased 3%

Source: Wisconsin OJA

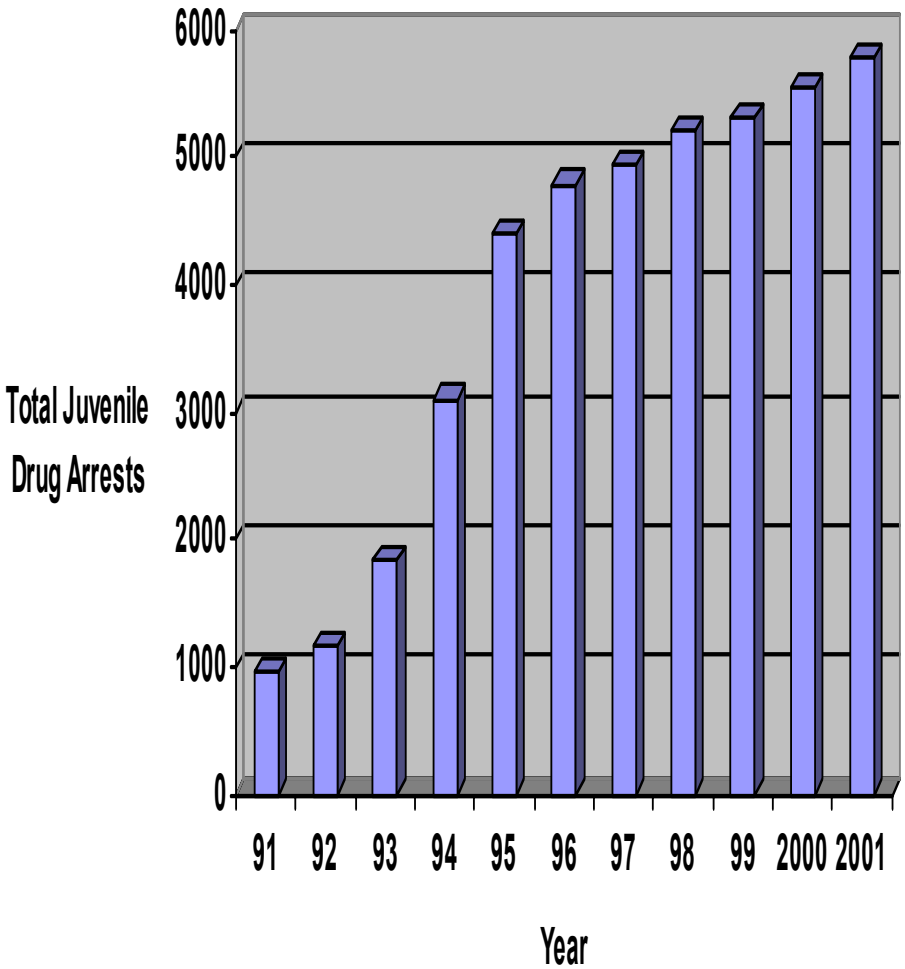
Part 2 Juvenile Arrests



Source: Wisconsin OJA

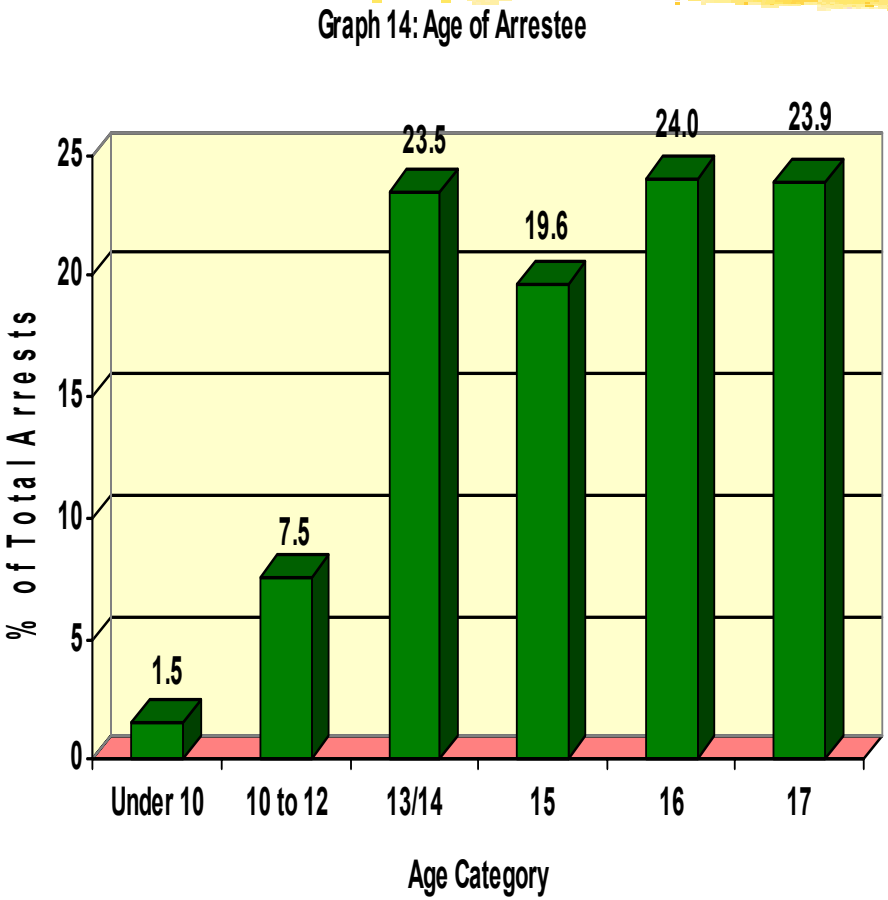
Juvenile Drug Arrest(s)

- The total number of juvenile drug arrests increased steadily, from 1991 to 2001. This represents a total increase of *506%.* (Adult drug arrests increased by approximately 129%)
- While juveniles accounted for about 10% of all drug arrests in 1991, they accounted for nearly 23% of all drug arrests in 2001.
- Both the type of substance and type of activity in drug arrests were strongly related to the race of those arrested:
  - 81.5% of those arrested for marijuana were white, 56.7% of those arrested for cocaine violations were black.
  - 80.3% of all possession arrests were white, 41.4% of all sale violations were black.



Age of Juveniles Arrested

(by %)

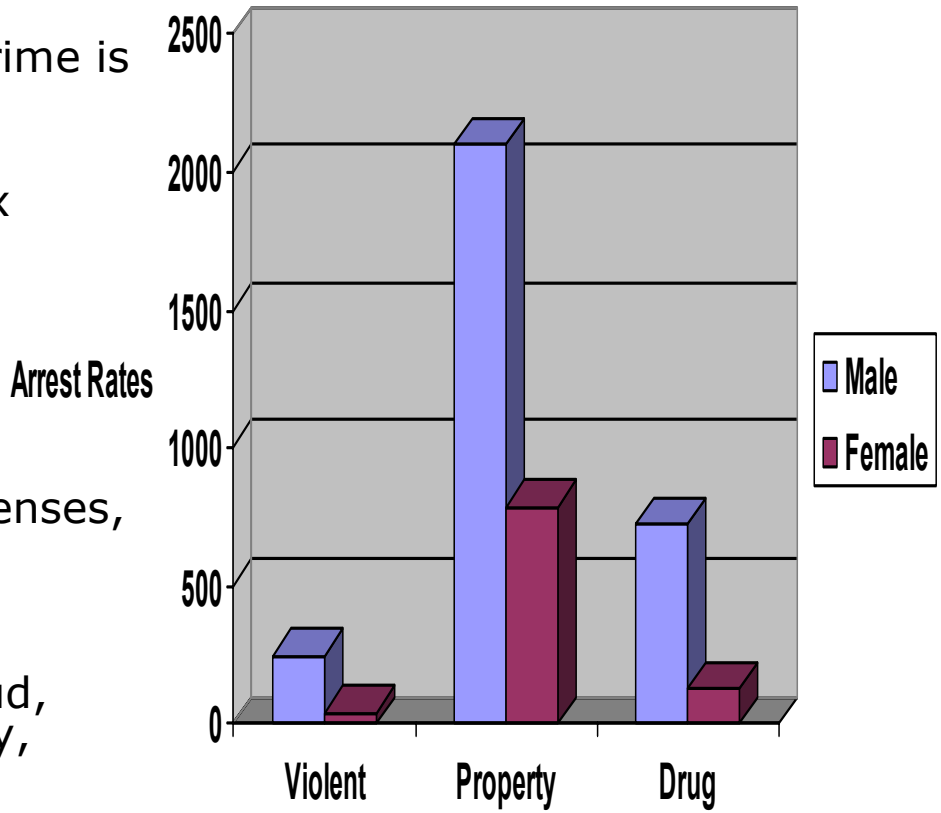


- Younger juveniles (under 15) are much more likely to be arrested for vandalism, theft, and simple assault; much less likely to be arrested for drug, curfew, and liquor law violations.
- Older juveniles (over 14) are more likely to be arrested for drug and liquor law violations; much less likely to be arrested for vandalism and theft.
- Also, 15 year-olds show the least variation in terms of their percentage of various arrest categories. While this group accounts for 19.6% of all juvenile arrests, their lowest proportion is only 16.6% (liquor laws) and their highest proportion is only 24.5% (curfew laws).

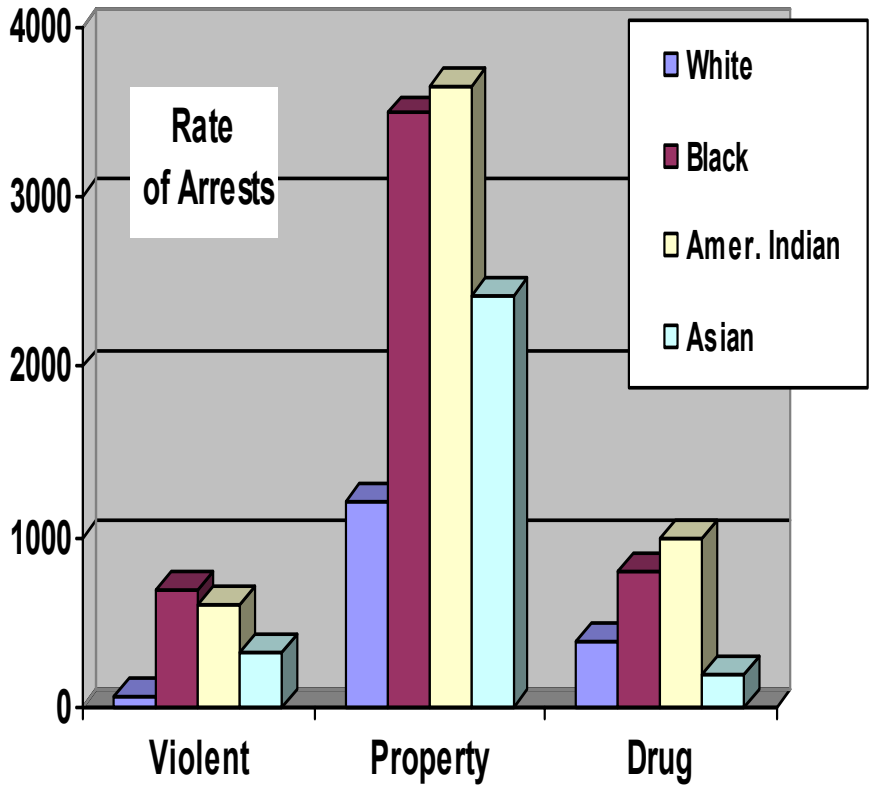
Source: Wisconsin OJA

Rates of Arrest by Sex
(Arrests/100,000 Juv.)

- The rate of male arrests for all Index crimes is 180% greater than that of females.
- The arrest rate for Violent Index crime is 463% greater for males.
- Arrests of males for Property Index crime is 166% more.
- Juvenile arrest categories with the highest **male** proportion included robbery, burglary, weapon law violations, vandalism, drug law violations, stolen property, sex offenses, and motor vehicle theft.
- Arrests with the highest **female** proportion included runaways, fraud, forgery, offenses against the family, liquor law violations, curfew law violations, and theft.



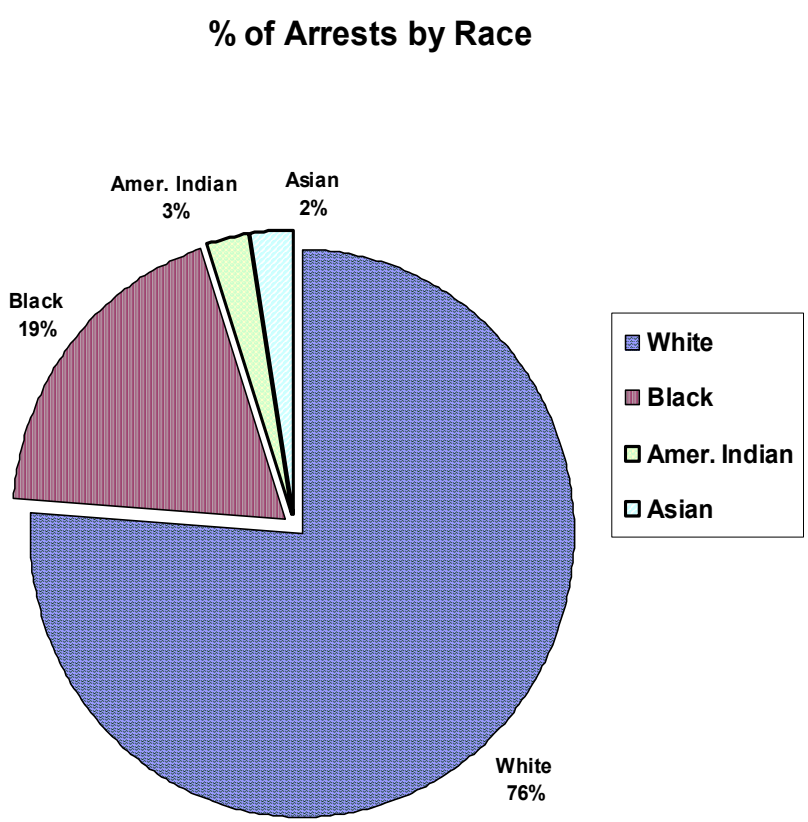
Juvenile Arrest Rates by Race



- Black and American Indian juveniles had much higher arrest rates than white juveniles in each of the three categories
- While Asian juveniles had higher arrest rates than white juveniles for Violent Index Crime and Property Index crime, Asian juveniles had a lower arrest rate for drug law violations.

Source: Wisconsin OJA

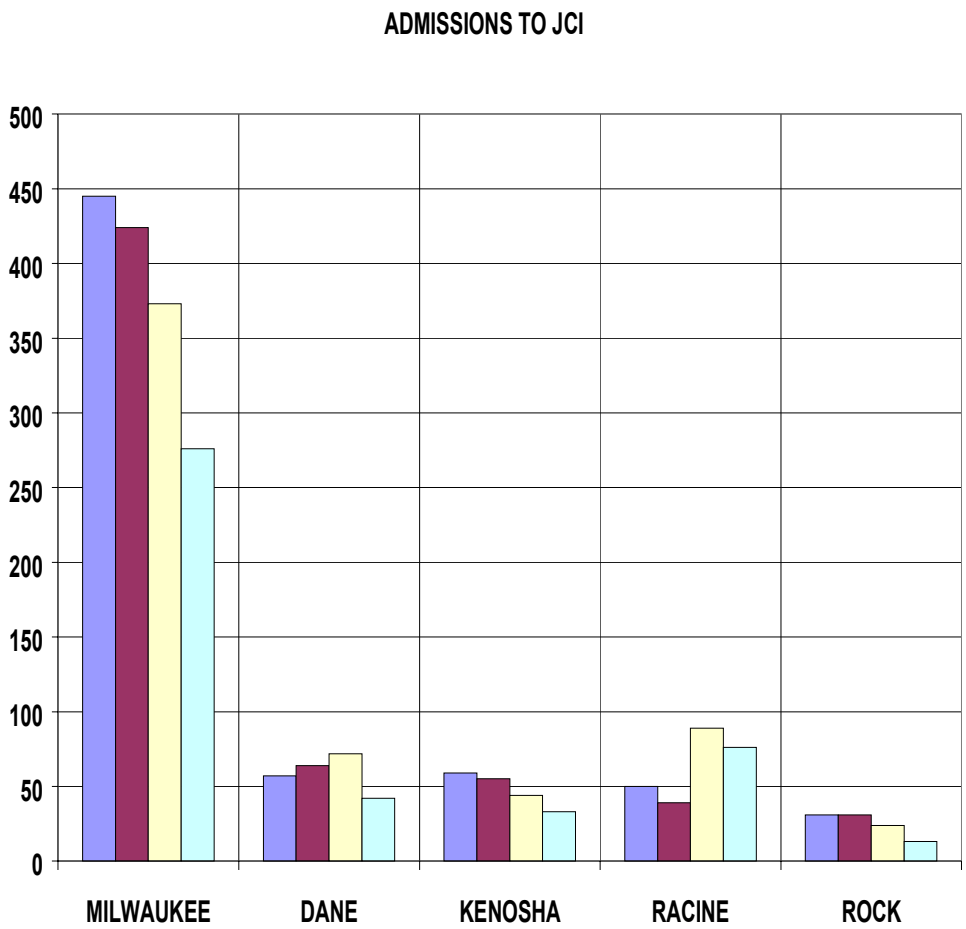
Arrests by Race (2001)



- For total juvenile arrests (numbers, not rates), the distribution by race was 76.3% white, 18.7% black, 2.7% American Indian and 2.4% Asian. These racial percentages have been very stable since 1991.
- Juvenile arrest categories with the highest white proportion included OMVWI, liquor law violations, fraud, sex offenses, and marijuana violations.
- Arrests with the highest black proportion included robbery, opium/cocaine violations, stolen property, simple assault, and weapon law violations.

Source: Wisconsin OJA

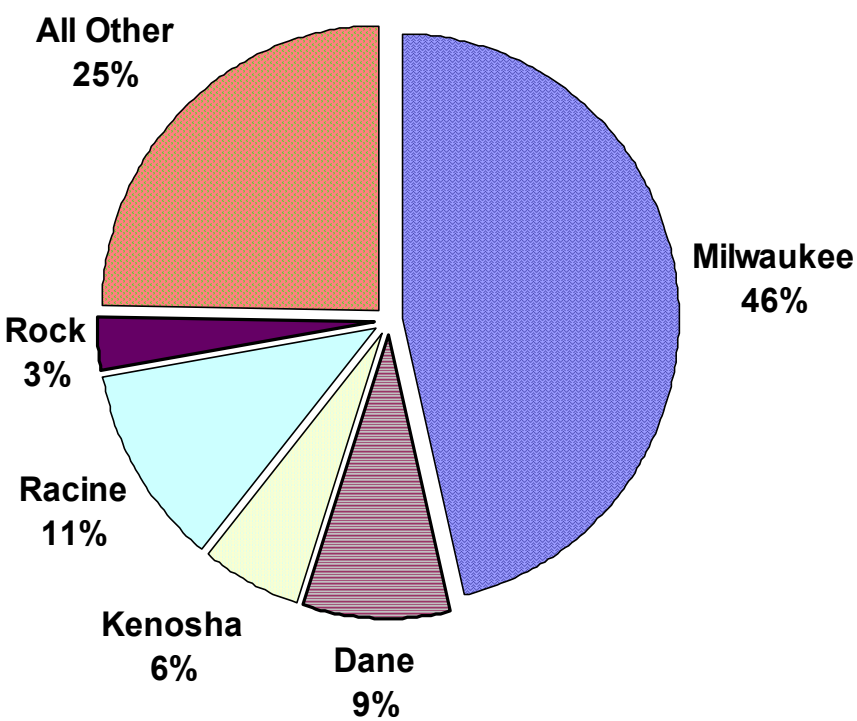
Commitments to JCI's (Five Leading Counties)

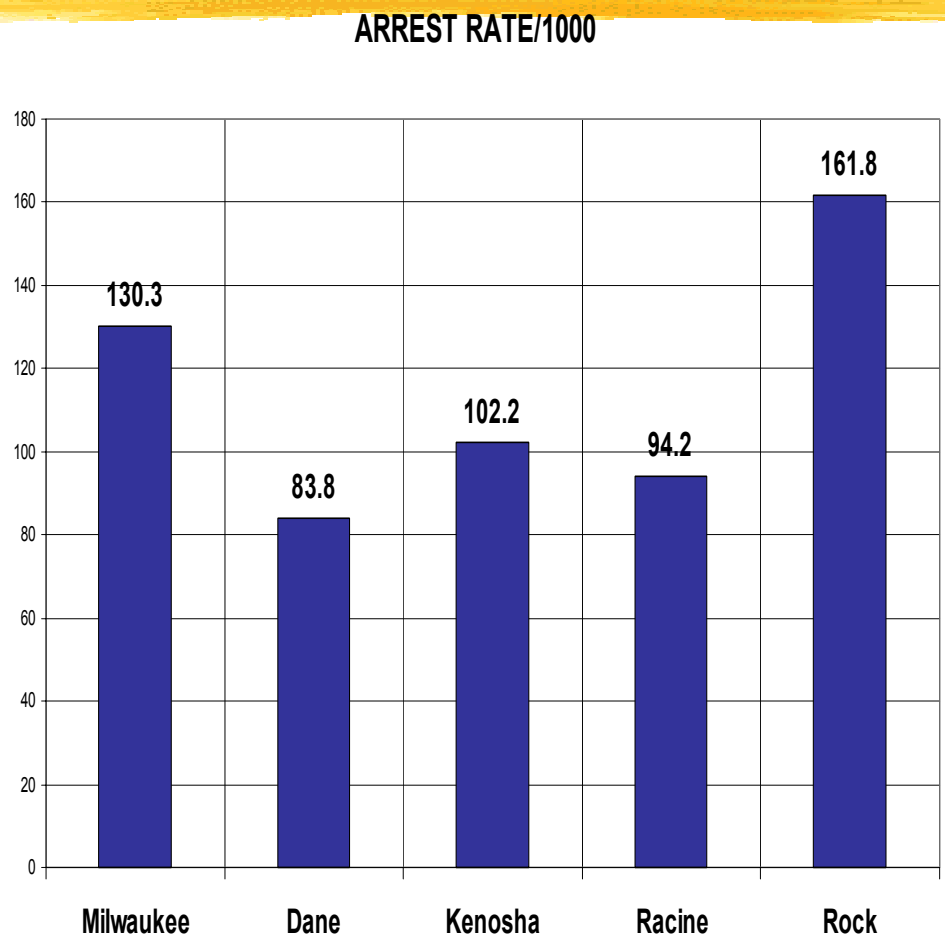


- Change from 2000-2003
  - Milwaukee -38%
  - Dane -26%
  - Kenosha -44%
  - Racine +52%
  - Rock -58%

Source: Wisconsin OJA

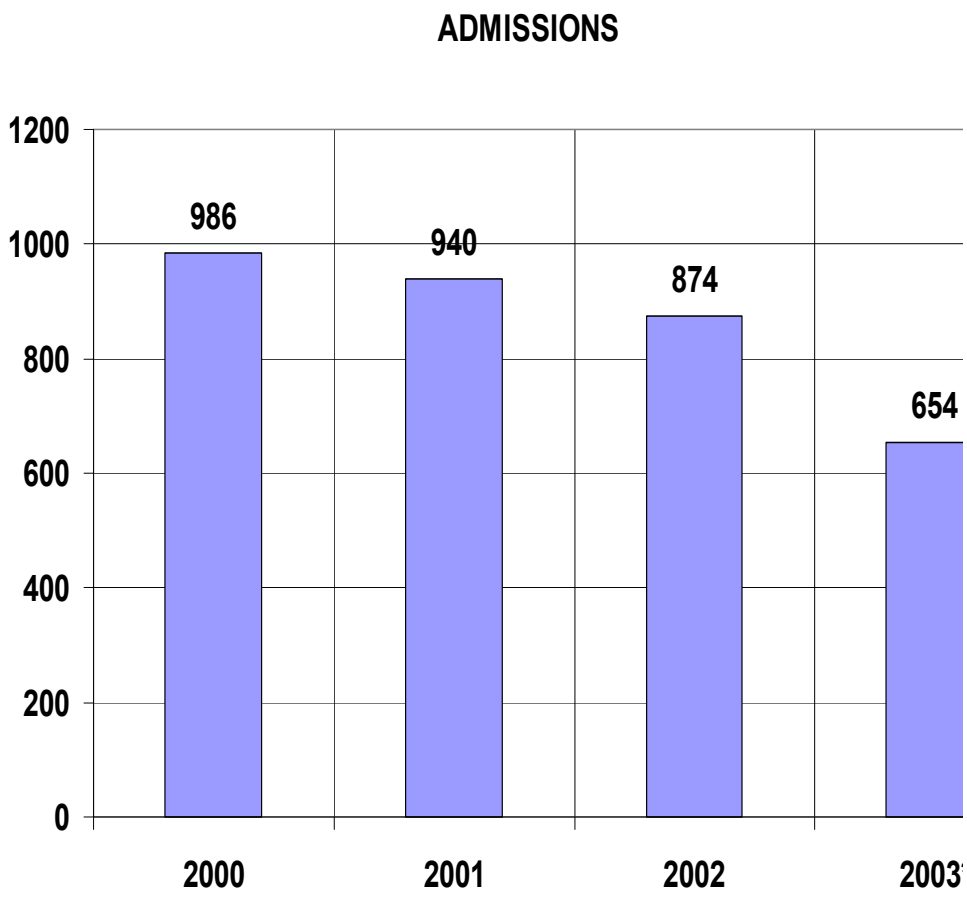
Youth Committed to Juvenile Corrections (2002)





Source: Wisconsin OJA

Admissions to JCI's (Trends)



- Five Counties (Milwaukee, Dane, Racine, Kenosha, & Rock) account for approximately 70% of admissions

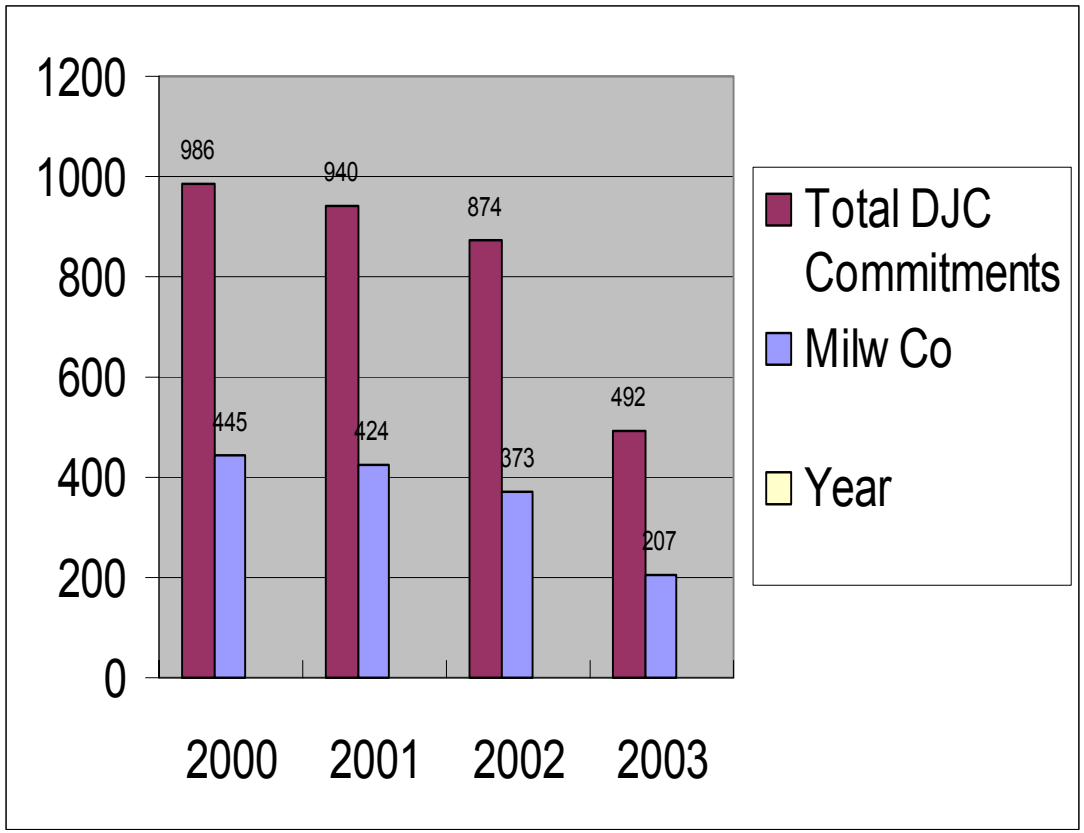
- 2003 Projected

(Based on 9 months X 1.33)

Source: DOC

Milwaukee County Commitments

- Milwaukee County accounts for 42-45% of JCI Admissions
- Figures shown for 2003 represent 9 month data



Source: Wisconsin OJA

Leading JCI "Feeder" Counties

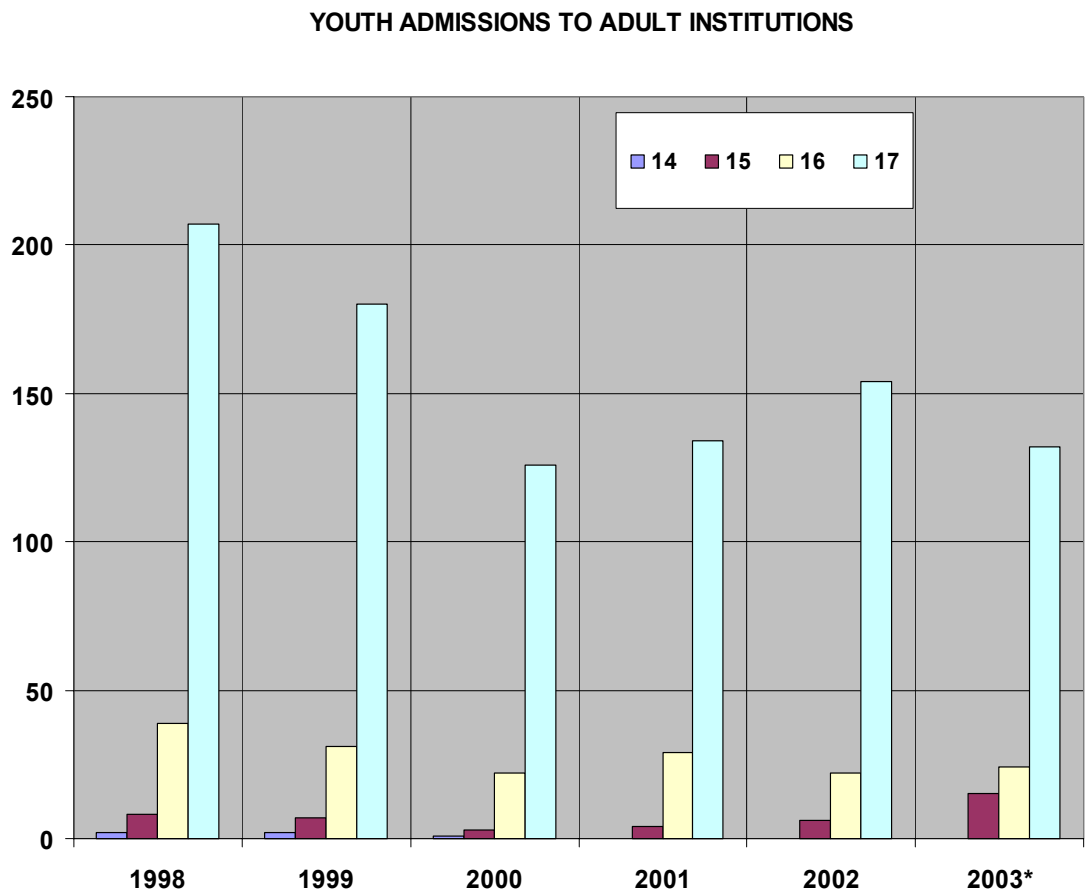
Corrections Commitments 2002*

	Male	Female	Total
Milwaukee	340	17	357
Racine	79	8	87
Dane	48	19	67
Kenosha	35	9	44
Rock	21	3	24
Winnebago	13	5	18
Eau Claire	9	4	13
Brown	9	3	12
Sheboygan	8	4	12
Chippewa	9	2	11
All Others	108	21	129

*Note: Data may vary slightly based on source

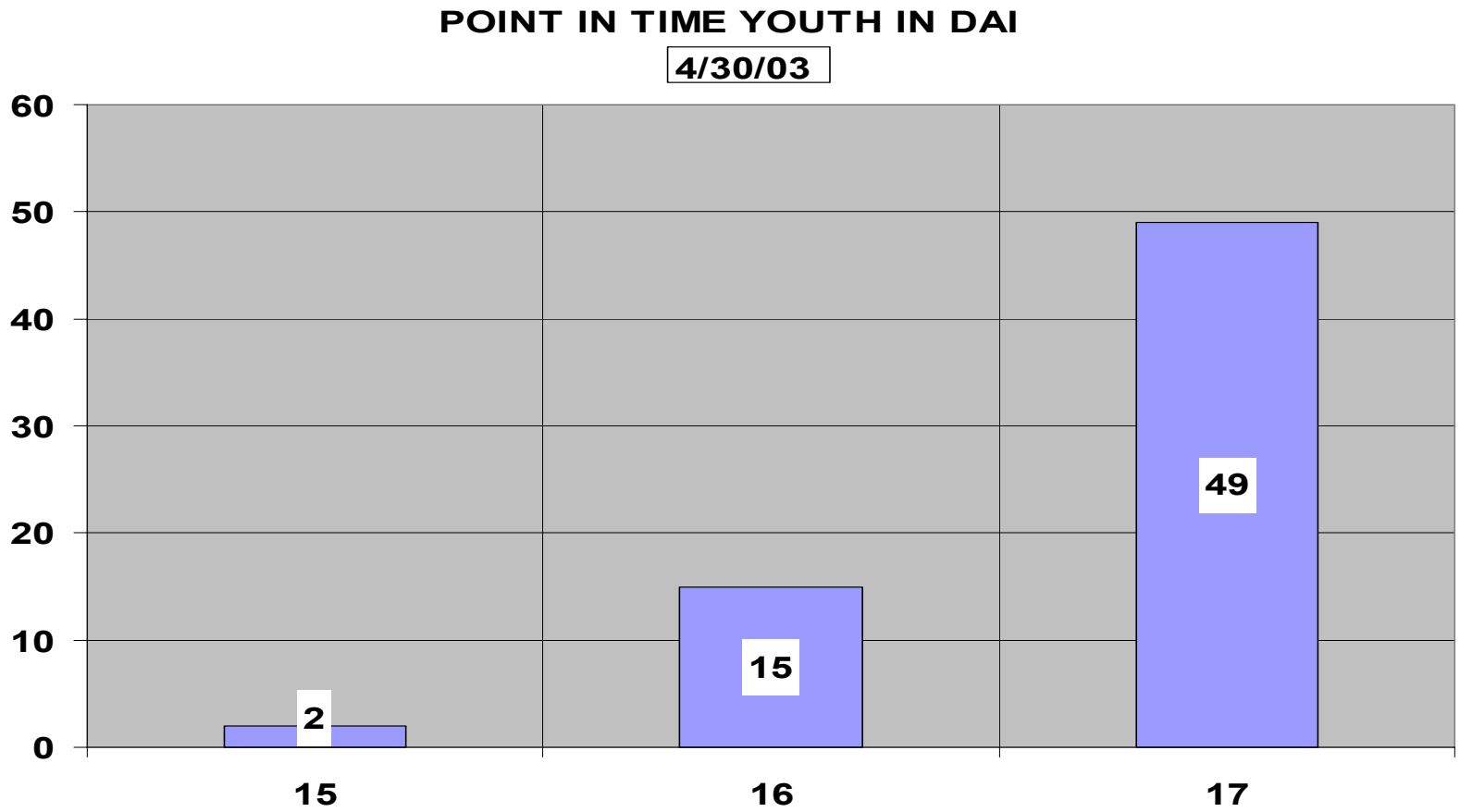
- In 2002, 10 counties accounted for 88% of all youth placed in juvenile correctional institutions
- In 2001, ten counties accounted for 82% of all youth admitted to juvenile correctional facilities that year.

Youth Admissions to DAI

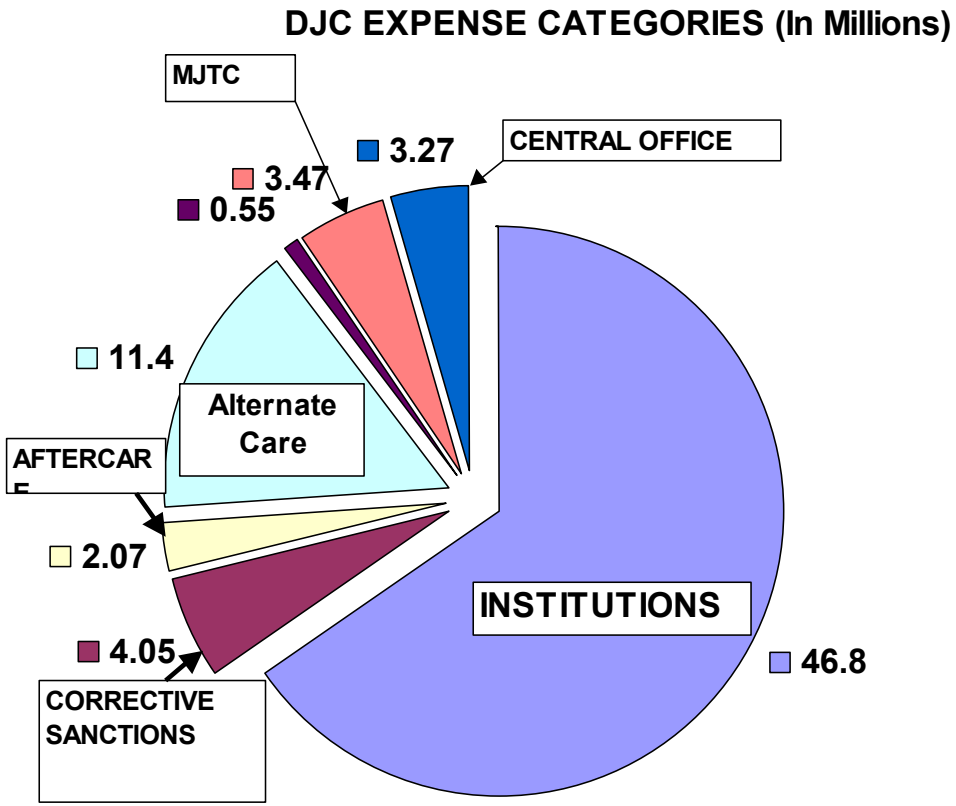


- Data represents age of youth admitted to adult institutions
- 2003 projection based on data through 4/03

Point in Time #/Age of Youth in Adult Institutions (4/30/03)



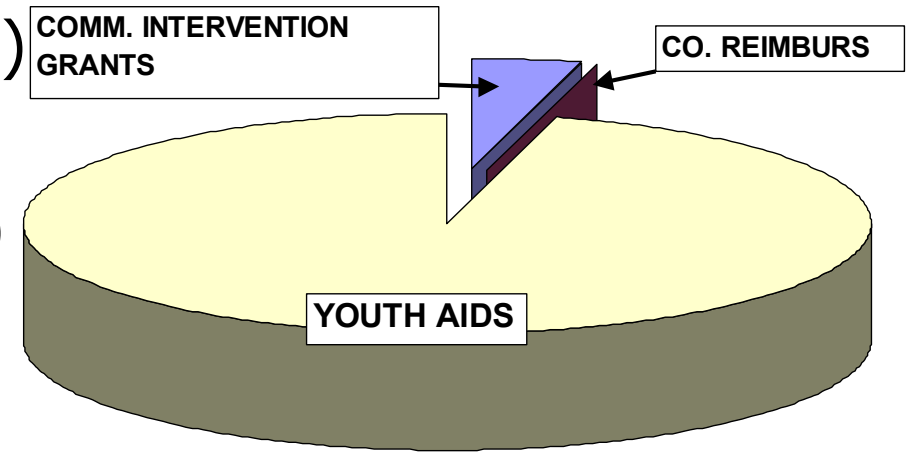
DIVISION OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES



- Institutions ($46.8m)
- Corrective Sanctions ($4.05m)
- Aftercare Services ($2.07m)
- Alternate Care Placements ($11.4m)
- SPRITE ($.55m)
- MJTC ($3.47m)
- Central Office ($3.27m)

Aids to Counties

- Community Intervention Grant Program(s) ($3.75m)
- Youth Aids ($88.3m)
- Reimbursement to Counties ($200K)
- Total = $92.24m



Discussion Points

- Juvenile arrests peaked in 1996-97 (but note that arrest data still includes 17 year olds). Therefore, simply the removal of 17 year-olds from the juvenile system does not account for the significant decline in juvenile arrests.
- Index crime arrests peaked in 1994, and the vast majority of arrests for index crimes are property related.
- There are significant disparities in arrest rates of minority and white youth (note some variations depending on ethnicity).
- Substantial reductions in arrest rates, demographic trends, and a decline in violent juvenile crime are entirely consistent with changes in juvenile correctional commitments.
- While there are numerous youth admitted to adult institutions, a point in time comparison (for example, 66 youth in Div. of Adult Institutions on 4/30/03) accounts for a relatively small percentage of the decline in the Average Daily Population in Juvenile Institutions. This does not include 17 year-olds in County Jails.

Miscellaneous Information

- "Arrest" includes juveniles taken into custody
- "Arrest rates" are determined by dividing the number of arrests by 100,000 juveniles (unless otherwise indicated)
- Arrest data continues to include 17 year olds (based on Uniform Crime Reporting procedures); prior to the change in 1996, 17 year olds accounted for approximately 15% of arrests and 20-25% of juvenile correctional placements
- "Index" crimes are considered to be representative of the overall data
  - Sources of Data: Office of Justice Assistance 3-Year Juvenile Justice Plan; Dept. Of Corrections/Div. Of Juvenile Corrections