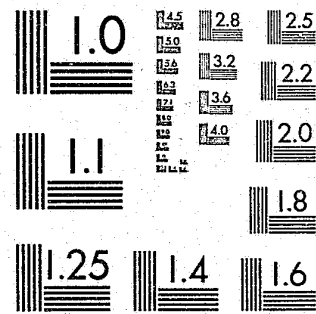


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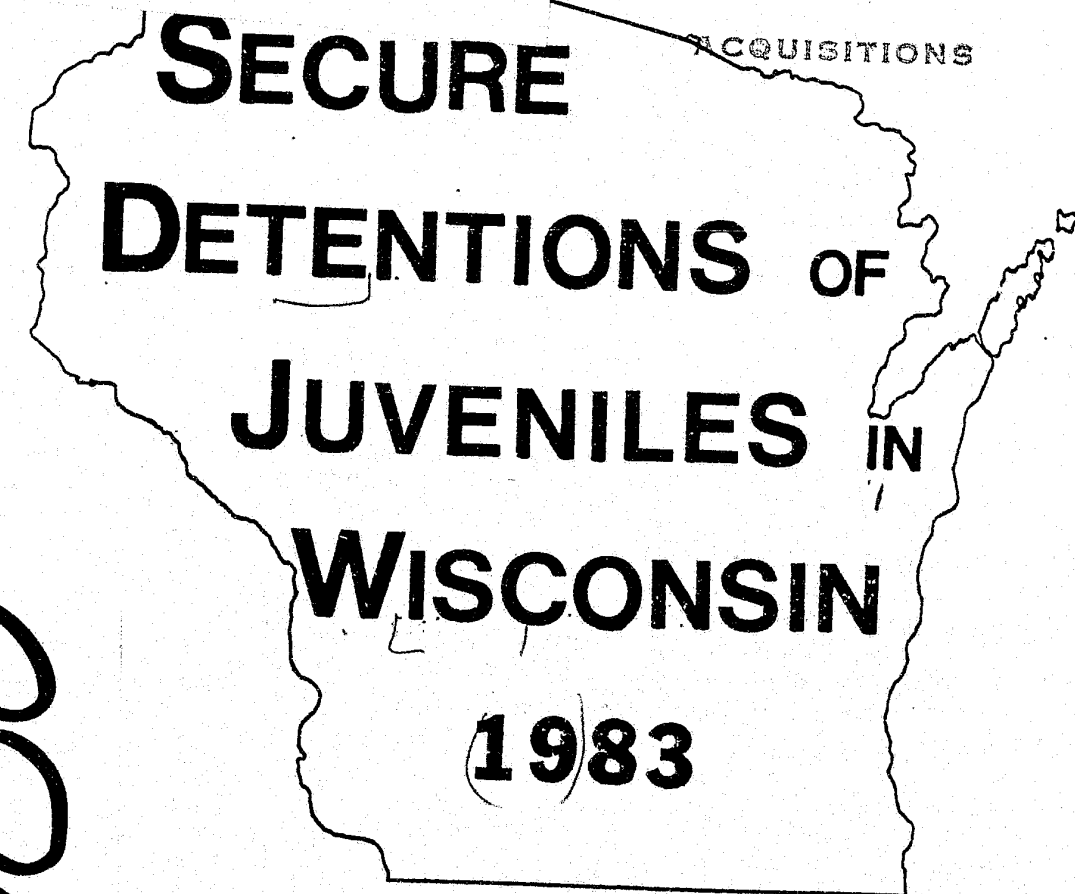
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SECURE DETENTIONS OF JUVENILES IN WISCONSIN - 1983

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INTRODUCTION

An annual survey of juvenile detentions in Wisconsin's secure detention facilities has been conducted by the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice (WCCJ) each year since 1978. It is conducted for two reasons: first, to monitor the State's compliance with the mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJJPA) and, second, to obtain data for use in further research, planning, and policy analysis. The major compliance provisions of the JJJPA require the deinstitutionalization of status and non-offenders, the separation of adults and juveniles confined in the same secure detention facility, and, by the end of 1985, the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups. Wisconsin reports its juvenile detention levels, based on the findings of the annual detention survey, to the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Each year since 1978 Wisconsin has been found in compliance with the mandates of the JJJPA. The present report does not directly address the mandates of the Act, rather it presents the overall findings of the survey. For more information about Wisconsin's compliance with the JJJPA, interested readers should request a copy of WCCJ's report to OJJDP: State of Wisconsin Detention Monitoring Report for 1983.

SURVEY METHOD

The methodology of the 1983 juvenile detention survey was similar to the methodology employed in the previous annual surveys. The data were obtained directly from the detention facilities - county jails, county juvenile detention centers, and municipal lockups. The data were usually available from some type of facility register or log sheet. Data were collected on all juvenile detentions in county jails and detention centers (except that the data collected from the Milwaukee County Juvenile Detention Center was a 20 percent sample, with the sample cases multiplied by five for analysis and presentation) and from a sample of municipal lockups.

An accurate assessment of juveniles in municipal lockups is difficult. Since 1978 the annual survey of juvenile detentions has examined lockup detentions from a sample of 12 lockups. It was estimated that these 12 lockups held 75 percent of the juveniles detained in lockups in 1978. Since 1978 the number of lockups holding juveniles has decreased substantially. In fact, with the passage of the revised Children's Code in November 1978, municipal lockups were no longer authorized to hold juveniles. Due to confusion and dispute over the interpretation of the Code, however, some lockups continued to hold juveniles. In 1983, five of the 12 originally sampled lockup facilities continued to hold juveniles. Statewide, it is uncertain exactly how many municipal lockups still held juveniles in 1983. It is expected that the sampled lockups account for the majority of lockup detentions, however.

The data collected on each juvenile detention were the age, sex, and race of the juvenile detained, the alleged offense (in the case of multiple offenses, the most serious one), and the date and time of admission and release. The data for most facilities were obtained by mail. Only for the four detention centers (Dane, Milwaukee, Racine, and Waukesha Counties) and for two county jails (Milwaukee and Racine Counties) were the data collected on-site by WCCJ personnel. The data

for the other facilities were mailed to WCCJ in the form of copies of the jail registers or prepared lists of the requested data. All the data collected were coded and keyed into a computer-readable medium for computer analysis.

Eight county jails were restricted from holding juveniles during all of 1983.¹ Eleven additional counties discontinued holding juveniles in their jails during 1983 as a result of the implementation of new Department of Health and Social Services Administrative Rules for juvenile detention facilities.² These eleven counties elected to stop holding juveniles rather than comply with the new detention standards, which took effect February 1, 1983. Although detention data were collected on-site from just six facilities, several county jails which submitted data by mail were contacted by telephone to determine whether the data they submitted actually represented jail detentions. This telephone survey was conducted because some of the counties which had elected not to try to meet the Administrative Rule standards reported some detentions which apparently occurred after the effective date of the Rules. Through this survey, it was discovered that four counties were providing lists of "detentions" that included some juveniles booked or held in protective custody, but not actually locked up. These non-detention cases, which numbered about 90, were removed from the data set. It is fairly certain that non-detention cases of this nature were reported by these counties in past years as well, probably in about the same magnitude. While these previous errors cannot be easily corrected, it should be noted that part of the change in the detention totals for the State and for the County jails for 1983 is due to the elimination of these erroneous cases.

SECURE DETENTIONS IN 1983

The results of this survey indicate that there were 6,901 detentions of juveniles in secure facilities in Wisconsin in 1983. Of these detentions, 3,145 were in county jails, 3,713 were in county detention centers, and 43 were in municipal lockups. Table 1 shows how detentions in 1983 compare to detentions in previous years. The table shows the number of secure detentions by facility type for the years 1978 through 1983. These data show that the number of detentions in jails and lockups has steadily declined since 1978. The number of detentions in detention centers, however, has been rising since 1979.

¹ Jails restricted from holding juveniles during all of 1983 were those in Burnett, Florence, Green Lake, Iowa, Jackson, Marquette, Pepin, and Washburn Counties.

² Jails which discontinued holding juveniles during 1983 as a result of the new Administrative Rules were those in Buffalo, Chippewa, Forest, Green, Iron, Oconto, Price, Rusk, Taylor, Vernon, and Walworth Counties.

Table 1

	<u>Secure Detentions By Facility Type and Year</u>					
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
County Jails	9,394	5,068	4,886	4,275	3,583	3,145
Detention Centers	5,109	2,500	3,052	2,991	3,236	3,713
Municipal Lockups	<u>5,590</u>	<u>4,972</u>	<u>4,660</u>	<u>3,497</u>	<u>3,100</u>	<u>43</u>
TOTAL	20,093	12,540	12,598	10,763	9,919	6,901

Most of the increase in the number of detentions in detention centers during 1983 can be attributed to the opening of a juvenile detention facility in Waukesha County in March 1983. Even if the number of detentions in this facility (328) were discounted, however, there would be an increase in the number of secure detentions in detention centers in 1983 (from 3,236 in 1982 to 3,385). The considerable decrease in lockup detentions in 1983 is primarily due to the fact that the City of Milwaukee stopped holding juveniles in its municipal lockup in December 1982. In 1982 the City of Milwaukee accounted for 95 percent of all juvenile detentions in municipal lockups (2,960 of the 1982 total of 3,100). In fact, the decrease in the number of secure juvenile detentions statewide is primarily the result of the City of Milwaukee discontinuing its practice of detaining juveniles in its lockup facility. If the City of Milwaukee had detained as many juveniles in its municipal lockup in 1983 as it did in 1982, the number of detentions statewide would have declined by only 58 (one-half of one percent).

Of Wisconsin's 71 county jails (Menominee County does not have a jail), eight were restricted from holding juveniles during all of 1983. Two others reported no juvenile detentions for 1983. Thus, 61 county jails held juveniles during at least part of 1983. Of the 12 municipal lockups examined, five reported holding juveniles sometime during 1983. To enable readers to examine detention trends over recent years in more detail, Table 2 shows the number of detentions in each county jail and detention center for the years 1978 through 1983. In evaluating the trends for individual counties, it should be recalled that certain counties have been restricted from holding juveniles for a number of years and that certain other counties stopped holding juveniles early in 1983 as a result of the promulgation of new Administrative Rules for juvenile detention facilities (see previous section).

Before further presentation and discussion of these survey data, certain limitations on the interpretation of the data should be noted. First, the units of analysis in this survey are detentions, not juveniles. A single juvenile may have been detained several times during 1983, possibly for separate new offenses or possibly as a result of court orders or violations of custody orders during the course of one adjudication process. In this survey, each detention was counted. Second,

Table 2

SECURE DETENTIONS IN JAILS AND DETENTION CENTERS
BY COUNTY AND YEAR - 1983

County Jails	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Adams	68	32	13	13	10	4
Ashland	99	36	35	32	17	8
Barron	60	34	12	11	6	4
Bayfield	0	0	0	0	5	10
Brown	388	234	173	175	166	164
Buffalo	25	9	7	2	1	0
Burnett	41	0	0	0	0	0
Calumet	19	20	7	4	12	19
Chippewa	66	36	53	75	62	19
Clark	25	12	17	32	26	12
Columbia	96	58	50	44	21	14
Crawford	17	16	46	39	30	26
Dane	40	49	50	61	37	25
Dodge	131	96	116	107	78	69
Door	70	15	12	7	4	2
Douglas	361	103	82	79	75	98
Dunn	97	38	29	44	20	18
Eau Claire	170	125	125	94	119	85
Florence	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fond du Lac	279	242	153	205	133	147
Forest	38	24	26	24	12	6
Grant	53	43	32	21	0	44
Green*	52	38	51	29	27	13
Green Lake	7	17	17	8	0	0
Iowa	21	6	9	3	0	0
Iron*	15	0	17	2	13	1
Jackson	44	31	20	5	0	0
Jefferson	198	73	61	46	60	84
Juneau	60	44	68	34	30	9
Kenosha	277	408	514	292	321	398
Kewaunee	15	12	21	16	4	3
La Crosse	551	199	161	134	118	104
Lafayette	9	7	11	31	21	11
Langlade	35	27	39	23	25	30
Lincoln	26	13	27	23	3	4
Manitowoc	90	31	41	36	30	15
Marathon	275	127	157	121	94	150
Marinette	96	28	33	25	31	33
Marquette	14	5	0	0	0	0
Menominee	--	--	--	--	--	--
Milwaukee	132	128	161	149	101	80
Monroe	176	105	102	64	38	28
Oconto	145	69	63	47	34	4
Oneida	91	36	30	16	30	23
Outagamie	203	188	155	180	143	159
Ozaukee	359	106	109	105	80	67

Table 2, continued

County Jails	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Pepin	25	3	27	21	0	0
Pierce	66	19	29	26	31	11
Polk**	51	46	68	52	47	19
Portage	59	36	34	18	24	31
Price	27	21	8	11	10	0
Racine	130	120	125	140	103	87
Richland	10	4	7	1	7	8
Rock	690	357	340	337	188	288
Rusk*	18	19	13	15	16	5
St. Croix	407	151	66	35	23	11
Sauk	206	61	37	45	54	32
Sawyer	18	19	11	23	21	45
Shawano	200	166	177	103	120	50
Sheboygan	146	149	158	169	183	169
Taylor	0	0	0	1	9	2
Trempealeau	52	15	13	0	23	19
Vernon*	46	8	30	8	38	1
Vilas	98	50	39	52	33	37
Walworth	329	128	80	38	23	1
Washburn	4	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	268	59	86	109	79	87
Waukesha	973	478	405	300	305	69
Waupaca	132	49	77	47	53	27
Waushara	20	37	30	45	25	30
Winnebago	279	113	88	193	111	105
Wood	105	46	37	30	20	21
<u>Detention Centers</u>						
Dane	836	433	630	574	611	618
Milwaukee	3,690	1,730	2,040	1,980	2,100	2,385
Racine	588	337	382	457	525	382
Waukesha	--	--	--	--	--	328
TOTAL	14,508	7,574	7,942	7,288	6,819	6,858

* In the 1983 detention survey, it was discovered that these counties had been reporting some cases that were not actual detentions. The non-detention cases were removed from the 1983 data set. While the 1983 figures are now considered accurate, data for previous years are, most likely, inflated by non-detention cases.

** Until 1983, Polk County regularly recorded some non-detention cases as detentions. This practice was corrected in 1983. Data for previous years are inflated by non-detention cases.

the data reported for the Milwaukee County Detention Center are not actual totals, but rather close approximations of the actual totals, based on multiplication of the sampled data. Third, the data reported for municipal lockups are the data for the 12 lockups sampled. As explained in the Survey Method section, it is uncertain at this point exactly what proportion of all lockup detentions these represent. It is expected, though, that lockup detentions are now very infrequent and that the sampled cases represent the majority of lockup detentions.

DESCRIPTION OF JUVENILES DETAINED

As has been the case in previous years, there were many more males than females detained in secure detention facilities in 1983, and more older juveniles than younger ones. Table 3 shows the ages of the juveniles detained in the three types of detention facilities - county jails, county detention centers, and municipal lockups. Statewide, the number of detentions for each age group increased with the increasing age of the juveniles. Only for detention centers was this pattern altered, with 16 being the modal age. Males made up 78.7 percent of the juveniles detained; females constituted 21.3 percent. (Note that the grand total shown for Table 3 and several others that follow is less than 6,901. This is because data are missing for one or more of the variables displayed in the table.)

Table 3

Secure Detentions By Facility Type and Age - 1983

	<u>12 and Under</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>Total</u>
County Jails	35	139	299	583	874	1,212	3,142
Detention Centers	83	269	513	821	1,027	1,000	3,713
Municipal Lockups	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>43</u>
TOTAL	118	408	814	1,407	1,917	2,234	6,898
Percent	1.7	5.9	11.8	20.4	27.8	32.4	100.0

Table 4 shows the race of juveniles detained in the three types of facilities. Statewide, 65.8 percent of the juveniles detained were White and 29.0 percent were Black. Other racial and ethnic groups constituted 5.2 percent of the total. In detention centers, which are located in the urban counties of Dane, Milwaukee, Racine, and Waukesha, there were slightly more Blacks detained than Whites. The juveniles detained in county jails were almost all Whites.

Table 4

Secure Detentions By Facility Type and Race/Ethnicity - 1983

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>American Indian</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
County Jails	2,757	199	158	8	1	3,123
Detention Centers	1,735	1,787	49	139	3	3,713
Municipal Lockups	<u>35</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>43</u>
TOTAL	4,527	1,994	207	147	4	6,879
Percent	65.8	29.0	3.0	2.1	0.1	100.0

DESCRIPTION OF ALLEGED OFFENSES

The alleged offense, or reason for detention, is the most ambiguous and, therefore, the most unreliable data element examined in this survey. There are two reasons for this unreliability: First, the reason for detention is not always an original offense, but could be an event subsequent to an original offense, such as a violation of a custody or supervision order or a court-ordered hold. The information on the jail register may reflect either the original offense or another reason for detention, although it appears that if there was a reason other than the original offense, that reason was recorded. Second, the alleged offense or other reason for detention recorded on the jail register is not always very precise. A common and problematic example is the use of the word "runaway" to describe both the act of running from the parental home, which is a status offense, and the act of running from a non-secure custody placement, which is not a status offense. In fact, the status offense category in the tables that follow is considerably inflated and misleading because of this problem. The vast majority of status offense cases are "runaway" cases and the majority of these are undoubtedly runaways from custody placements, rather than from parental homes.

Despite some problems with its interpretation, the offense variable is still very informative. Table 5 shows secure detentions by facility type and offense type. The first five columns in the table show the number of detentions for specific categories of offenses. The next four columns show the number of detentions resulting from court-ordered holds and other violations, most of which probably occurred during an adjudication process for an initial offense. Most of the offense categories are self-explanatory. To clarify those that may not be: victimless, public order offenses are those not directed at specific victims, although they may be directed at the public peace, for example, drug offenses, prostitution, disorderly conduct, and carrying a concealed

weapon; status offenses are those which are offenses only because of the offender's juvenile status; custody order violations are violations of the conditions of a non-secure placement, including running away from a non-secure placement; court holds are court-ordered detentions, often ordered for administrative reasons, for example, holding a juvenile for a court proceeding or for transfer to another institution; the "other" category includes warrants, writs of *capias*, holds for other agencies, and some unusual or unknown offense types. (The offense categories discussed in this report are not exactly the same as those in the 1982 annual report. Readers interested in comparing 1982 and 1983 offense data should contact WCCJ for further information.)

The distribution of detentions by offense type and facility type shows some differences in the detention populations of the three types of facilities. Juveniles detained in county jails were detained for slightly more diverse offenses and reasons than juveniles detained in the other types of facilities. Juveniles detained in detention centers were also detained for a variety of offenses and reasons but there were fewer detentions for traffic, status, and supervision violations than there were in jails. Municipal lockups are temporary holding facilities designed to hold newly arrested persons for a short time until a more permanent custody disposition can be made. By State Law, lockups cannot hold anyone for more than 24 hours. The juveniles held in lockups were held almost exclusively for specific original offenses.

It is also informative to examine detentions broken down by the types of alleged offenses and some known characteristics of the juveniles detained. Table 6 presents detentions by sex and offense type; Table 7 presents detentions by race and offense type. Table 6 shows that the preponderance of male detentions is not uniform over all offense types. The largest numbers of males were detained for property and violent offenses while the largest number of females were detained for custody violations and "other" offenses. In fact, these latter two categories account for 49.5 percent of the detentions of females but only 23.9 percent of the detentions of males. Table 7 shows that the distribution of detained juveniles by race is also not uniform over all offense types. Of all detentions of Whites, 7.5 percent were for violent offenses and 19.1 percent were for property offenses. Of all detentions of Blacks, 33.0 percent were for violent offenses and 25.9 percent were for property offenses. At least part of this disparity, though, may be explained by the differences between the offender populations of urban and rural areas and, correspondingly, of detention centers and jails. Detention centers which exist only in urban counties, appear to hold relatively more juveniles for their original offense (violent and property crimes) and for the court, than do jails (Table 5). Since most Blacks are held in detention centers, and most Whites in jails (Table 4), the apparent difference in offense patterns may be partly due to differences between urban and rural areas and differences between detention policies and practices in the two types of facilities.

Table 5

SECURE DETENTIONS BY FACILITY TYPE AND OFFENSE TYPE - 1983

	Violent	Property	Victimless, Public Order	Status	Traffic	Violation of Court Order, Supervision	Violation of Custody Order	Court Hold	Other	Total	Percent
County Jails (percent)	217 (6.9)	602 (19.1)	162 (5.2)	370 (11.8)	469 (14.9)	165 (5.2)	406 (12.9)	186 (5.9)	568 (18.1)	3,145 (100.0)	45.6
Detention Centers (percent)	819 (22.1)	844 (22.7)	256 (6.9)	66 (1.8)	36 (1.0)	71 (1.9)	597 (16.1)	574 (15.5)	450 (12.1)	3,713 (100.1)	53.8
Municipal Lockups	2	12	8	0	16	0	0	0	5	43	0.6
TOTAL	1,038	1,458	426	436	521	236	1,003	760	1,023	6,901	100.0
Percent	15.0	21.1	6.2	6.3	7.5	3.4	14.5	11.0	14.8	99.8	

Table 6

SECURE DETENTIONS BY SEX AND OFFENSE TYPE - 1983

	Violent	Property	Victimless, Public Order	Status	Traffic	Violation of Court Order, Supervision	Violation of Custody Order	Court Hold	Other	Total	Percent
Male (percent)	901 (16.6)	1,302 (24.0)	319 (5.9)	250 (4.6)	485 (8.9)	165 (3.1)	534 (9.8)	708 (13.0)	764 (14.1)	5,428 (100.0)	78.7
Female (percent)	137 (9.3)	156 (10.6)	107 (7.2)	186 (12.6)	36 (2.4)	71 (4.9)	469 (31.9)	52 (3.5)	250 (17.6)	1,472 (100.0)	21.3
TOTAL	1,038	1,458	426	436	521	236	1,003	760	1,022	6,900	100.0
Percent	15.0	21.1	6.2	6.3	7.6	3.4	14.5	11.0	14.8	99.9	

Table 7

SECURE DETENTIONS BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND OFFENSE TYPE - 1983

	Violent	Property	Victimless, Public Order	Status	Traffic	Violation of Court Order, Supervision	Violation of Custody Order	Court Hold	Other	Total	Percent
White (percent)	340 (7.5)	863 (19.1)	266 (5.8)	402 (8.9)	481 (10.6)	190 (4.2)	928 (20.5)	381 (8.4)	676 (14.9)	4,527 (99.9)	65.8
Black (percent)	658 (33.0)	517 (25.9)	135 (6.8)	7 (0.4)	22 (1.1)	31 (1.6)	46 (2.3)	326 (16.3)	252 (12.6)	1,994 (100.0)	29.0
American Indian (percent)	23 (11.1)	39 (18.8)	12 (5.8)	14 (6.8)	9 (4.3)	8 (3.9)	26 (12.6)	22 (10.6)	54 (26.1)	207 (100.0)	3.0
Hispanic (percent)	16 (10.9)	35 (23.8)	11 (7.5)	7 (4.8)	2 (1.4)	6 (4.1)	2 (1.4)	28 (19.0)	40 (27.2)	147 (100.1)	2.1
Other (percent)	0	0	1 (25.0)	0	1 (25.0)	1 (25.0)	0	0	1 (25.0)	4 (100.0)	0.1
TOTAL	1,037	1,454	425	430	515	236	1,002	757	1,023	6,879	100.0
Percent	15.1	21.1	6.1	6.3	7.5	3.4	14.6	11.0	14.9	100.0	

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Table 8 presents data similar to the data in the first two rows of Table 5 but, for reference, the detentions are broken down by county. Also, the last four offense types shown in Table 5 have been merged into two: court order and supervision and custody violations are combined, as are court holds and "other" offenses. Lockup data have been omitted from this table because lockup detentions, due to their temporary nature, represent a different class of juvenile detentions. Essentially, therefore, the data presented in Table 8 reflect those detentions authorized by a juvenile court intake worker or by the court. It should be noted that not all juveniles detained in a given county necessarily resided or committed an offense in that county. Those counties which do not have adequate facilities for holding juveniles usually contract with contiguous counties for detention services.

Table 8
JUVENILE DETENTIONS IN COUNTY JAILS AND DETENTION CENTERS
BY COUNTY AND OFFENSE TYPE - 1983

County	Victimless, Public				Custody Order, Supervision			Total
	Violent	Property	Order	Status	Traffic	Violation	Other	
Adams	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	4
Ashland	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	8
Barron	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	4
Bayfield	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	10
Brown	15	41	7	7	16	36	42	164
Buffalo**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burnett	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Calumet	3	5	0	0	8	1	2	19
Chippewa**	1	8	1	5	3	1	0	19
Clark	2	4	0	0	1	3	2	12
Columbia	2	2	1	5	1	1	2	14
Crawford	2	5	0	0	2	4	13	26
Dane	38	89	51	33	33	345	54	643
Dodge	6	12	2	25	3	11	10	69
Door	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Douglas	9	25	4	18	9	14	19	98
Junn	0	7	0	1	1	2	7	18
Eau Claire	14	12	4	7	18	12	18	85
Florence	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fond du Lac	4	19	10	0	28	73	13	147
Forest**	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	6
Grant	1	10	3	2	10	7	11	44
Green**	0	2	0	3	1	0	7	13
Green Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Iowa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Iron**	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Jackson	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Jefferson	4	21	5	24	9	13	9	84
Juneau	4	0	0	2	0	0	3	9
Kenosha	21	95	13	15	58	11	185	398
Kewaunee	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
LaCrosse	7	27	14	1	6	33	16	104
Lafayette	2	3	1	0	1	1	3	11
Langlade	0	5	0	11	2	6	6	30
Lincoln	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
Manitowoc	2	1	1	0	1	4	6	15
Marathon	13	38	7	8	13	56	15	150
Marquette	4	18	1	4	1	3	2	33
Marquette	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Menominee	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Milwaukee	735	683	170	10	26	789	789	2,465
Monroe	2	10	1	2	3	8	2	28

Table 8, continued

County	Violent	Property	Victimless, Public		Traffic	Custody Order, Supervision		Total
			Order	Status		Violation	Other	
Oconto**	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
Oneida	0	7	0	7	1	1	7	23
Outagamie	3	18	12	24	23	53	26	159
Ozaukee	4	11	6	5	25	3	13	67
Pepin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pierce	1	2	0	3	5	0	0	11
Polk	1	6	0	7	1	3	1	19
Portage	2	10	0	6	2	3	8	31
Price**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Racine	55	68	33	20	59	74	160	469
Richland	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	8
Rock	30	51	20	63	37	26	61	288
Rusk**	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	5
St. Croix	1	2	0	7	0	1	0	11
Sauk	5	3	1	10	0	2	11	32
Sawyer	8	13	6	6	3	2	7	45
Shawano	7	4	2	7	3	11	14	50
Sheboygan	2	12	6	1	24	98	26	169
Taylor**	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Trempealeau	0	8	1	2	2	1	5	19
Vernon**	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Vilas	1	9	4	7	2	0	14	37
Walworth**	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Washburn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Washington	0	0	0	0	13	24	50	87
Waukesha	6	44	13	38	16	212	68	397
Waupaca	0	2	3	1	4	4	13	27
Waushara	3	7	1	8	6	2	3	30
Winnebago	10	11	3	22	14	2	43	105
Wood	2	4	1	4	0	3	7	21
TOTAL	1,036	1,446	418	436	505	1,239	1,778	6,858

* Restricted from holding juveniles during all of 1983.

** Elected to stop holding juveniles during 1983 rather than comply with new Administrative Rules for juvenile detention facilities (Department of Health and Social Services, Chapter 346, effective 2/1/83).

*** Has no jail.

LENGTH OF DETENTIONS

Table 9 presents the average length of detention in days by offense type and facility type. Detentions averaged 4.0 days in county jails, 5.4 days in detention centers, and 0.4 days in municipal lockups. The differences between the length of detention in jails and detention centers were greatest for court order and supervision violations, for which jails detained juveniles more than two days longer than detention centers, and custody order violations, for which detention centers detained juveniles more than four days longer than jails. Juveniles detained for traffic offenses were generally detained the shortest time, an average of 1.5 days in both jails and detention centers.

Table 9

Average Length of Detention by Offense Type and Facility Type - 1983

	<u>County Jails</u>		<u>Detention Centers</u>		<u>Municipal Lockups</u>	
	<u>Avg. Days</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Avg. Days</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Avg. Days</u>	<u>N</u>
Violent	8.3	207	7.8	778	0.1	2
Property	5.4	584	5.0	811	0.2	12
Victimless,						
Public Order	3.8	156	4.9	229	0.5	8
Status	1.7	366	3.2	64	--	0
Traffic	1.5	452	1.5	34	0.5	15
Violation of						
Court Order,						
Supervision	7.8	158	5.2	64	--	0
Violation of						
Custody Order	2.9	401	7.6	498	--	0
Court Hold	3.0	183	2.1	571	--	0
Other	4.8	551	4.2	423	0.2	5
TOTAL	4.0	3,058	5.4	3,472	0.4	42
Missing		(87)		(241)		(1)

Another perspective on the length of detentions can be gained by examining detentions grouped into length of detention categories. Tables 10 and 11 show detentions for jails and detention centers respectively, broken down by length of detention categories and offense type. The tables show that 18.2 percent of jail detentions were less than six hours in length, compared to 7.6 percent of detention center detentions. The pattern of generally shorter detentions in jails is also seen at the other end of the scale; 33.8 percent of jail detentions were longer than 48 hours in length, compared to 47.2 percent of detention center detentions.

Table 10

DETENTIONS IN COUNTY JAILS BY LENGTH OF DETENTION AND OFFENSE TYPE - 1983

	Violent	Property	Victimless, Public Order	Status	Traffic	Violation of Court Order, Supervision	Violation of Custody Order	Court Hold	Other	Total	Percent
Under 6 Hrs.	16 (7.7%)	109 (18.7%)	31 (19.9%)	75 (20.5%)	183 (40.5%)	10 (6.3%)	34 (8.5%)	39 (21.3%)	75 (13.6%)	572	18.2
6 to 24 Hrs.	53 (25.6%)	185 (31.7%)	54 (34.6%)	160 (43.7%)	139 (30.8%)	58 (36.7%)	184 (45.9%)	56 (30.6%)	177 (32.1%)	1,066	34.9
24 to 48 Hrs.	38 (18.4%)	73 (12.5%)	18 (11.5%)	41 (11.2%)	39 (8.6%)	18 (11.4%)	52 (13.0%)	34 (18.6%)	76 (13.8%)	389	12.7
48 to 72 Hrs.	28 (13.5%)	58 (9.9%)	17 (10.9%)	39 (10.7%)	31 (6.9%)	16 (10.1%)	54 (13.5%)	12 (6.6%)	68 (12.3%)	323	10.6
3 to 5 Days	18 (8.7%)	56 (9.6%)	6 (3.8%)	26 (7.1%)	36 (8.0%)	19 (12.0%)	33 (8.2%)	16 (8.7%)	50 (9.1%)	260	8.5
5 to 10 Days	24 (11.6%)	44 (7.5%)	17 (10.9%)	18 (4.9%)	14 (3.1%)	20 (12.7%)	30 (7.5%)	18 (9.8%)	52 (9.4%)	237	7.8
Over 10 Days	30 (14.4%)	59 (10.1%)	13 (8.3%)	7 (1.9%)	10 (2.2%)	17 (10.8%)	14 (3.5%)	8 (4.4%)	53 (9.6%)	211	6.9
TOTAL	207 (99.9%)	584 (100.0%)	156 (99.9%)	366 (100.0%)	452 (100.1%)	158 (100.0%)	401 (100.1%)	183 (100.0%)	551 (99.9%)	3,058	100.1
Percent	6.8	19.1	5.1	12.0	14.8	5.2	13.1	6.0	18.0	100.1	

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Table 11

DETENTIONS IN DETENTION CENTERS BY LENGTH OF DETENTION AND OFFENSE TYPE - 1983

	Violent	Property	Victimless, Public Order	Status	Traffic	Violation of Court Order, Supervision	Violation of Custody Order	Court Hold	Other	Total	Percent
Under 6 Hrs.	0 (0.0%)	28 (3.5%)	13 (5.7%)	11 (17.2%)	9 (26.5%)	5 (7.8%)	5 (1.0%)	147 (25.7%)	47 (11.1%)	265	7.6
6 to 24 Hrs.	228 (29.3%)	295 (36.4%)	69 (30.1%)	26 (40.6%)	16 (47.1%)	11 (17.2%)	110 (22.1%)	211 (37.0%)	114 (27.0%)	1,080	31.1
24 to 48 Hrs.	53 (6.8%)	138 (17.0%)	52 (22.7%)	11 (17.2%)	4 (11.8%)	4 (6.3%)	69 (13.9%)	82 (14.4%)	78 (18.4%)	491	14.1
48 to 72 Hrs.	91 (11.7%)	71 (8.8%)	30 (13.1%)	1 (1.6%)	3 (8.8%)	16 (25.0%)	52 (10.4%)	32 (5.6%)	41 (9.7%)	337	9.7
3 to 5 Days	92 (11.8%)	50 (6.2%)	9 (3.9%)	6 (9.4%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (12.5%)	61 (12.2%)	46 (8.1%)	26 (6.1%)	298	8.6
5 to 10 Days	110 (14.1%)	89 (11.0%)	19 (8.3%)	4 (6.3%)	1 (2.9%)	10 (15.6%)	91 (18.3%)	28 (4.9%)	57 (13.5%)	409	11.8
Over 10 Days	204 (26.2%)	140 (17.2%)	37 (16.2%)	5 (7.9%)	1 (2.9%)	10 (15.7%)	110 (22.0%)	25 (4.4%)	60 (14.2%)	592	17.1
TOTAL	778 (99.9%)	881 (100.1%)	229 (100.0%)	64 (100.2%)	34 (100.0%)	64 (100.1%)	498 (99.9%)	571 (100.1%)	423 (100.0%)	3,472	100.0
Percent	22.4	23.4	6.6	1.8	1.0	1.8	14.3	16.4	12.2	99.9	

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CONCLUSION

Juvenile detention patterns for 1983 were not very different from other recent years. The trends that were evident in the data collected for 1979 through 1982 seemed to continue through 1983. In general, the number of detentions statewide declined. As in most other recent years, the number of detentions in detention centers increased while the number of detentions in county jails and municipal lockups decreased. Certain trends, such as the increase in detention center detentions and the decrease in lockup detentions, appear to have greatly accelerated, but these seemingly dramatic changes were, in fact, due largely to tangential developments, namely changes in the number of facilities involved (detention centers) and in detention practices (municipal lockups).

Although, the number of detentions statewide declined, the decline was largely due to the significant drop in lockup detentions which, in turn, was largely due to the suspension of the City of Milwaukee's practice of holding juveniles in its lockup facility. Lockup detentions in other municipal lockups also declined noticeably, however. In fact, if lockup detentions were set aside, there would be a slight increase in the total number of detentions in the State. The total number of detentions in jails and detention centers increased from 6,819 to 6,858 between 1982 and 1983, (one-half of one percent).

END