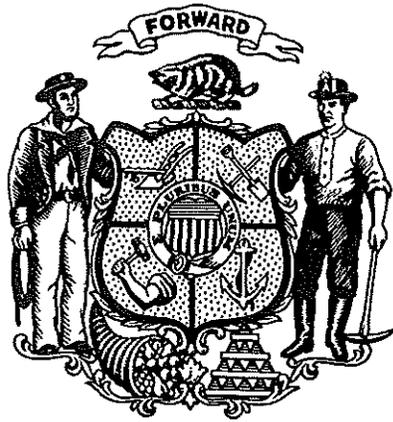


YOUTH AIDS AND JUVENILE CORRECTIONS PROGRAM

Informational Paper #54



State of Wisconsin

Legislative Fiscal Bureau

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Under provisions of 1989 Wisconsin Acts 31 (the 1989-91 biennial budget) and 107 (the Corrections trailer bill), a Division of Youth Services (DYS) was created in the Department of Health and Social Services (H&SS) on January 1, 1990. On that date, juvenile correctional and youth aids-related resources and authority were transferred from the Divisions of Corrections and Community Services to create DHS. Also on that date, a separate Department of Corrections was created from corrections-related resources formerly within H&SS.

This paper provides information regarding the budget and programs of the Division of Youth Services. It is divided into the following sections: (1) Organization and Budget Overview; (2) Juvenile Correctional Schools; (3) Juvenile Code Revisions; and (4) Youth Aids.

ORGANIZATION AND BUDGET OVERVIEW

The Division of Youth Services' budget of \$102.6 million and 603.5 positions in 1990-91 reflects amounts provided for the youth aids program, Lincoln Hills and Ethan Allen Schools, aftercare supervision and services and central office functions. Table I shows the amounts budgeted for DHS operations (including central office functions and aftercare services), youth aids and the two state juvenile correctional schools. Attachment I shows the organizational structure for DHS.

TABLE I

Division of Youth Services

	<u>1990-91 Budget</u>	<u>Positions</u>
Operations	\$1,420,900 GPR	15.0 GPR
	5,732,100 PR	54.0 PR
Youth Aids	71,932,500 GPR	-0-
	2,449,200 FED	-0-
Ethan Allen School	11,415,200 PR	286.5 PR
Lincoln Hills School	<u>9,638,000</u> PR	<u>248.0</u> PR
All Funds Total	\$102,587,900	603.5*

*Includes 555 permanent and 48.5 project positions.

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL SCHOOLS

A juvenile may be placed at a secure correctional school only if he or she: (1) has reached the age of 12; (2) has been adjudicated delinquent based on a crime that would be punishable by imprisonment of six months or more if committed by an adult; and (3) has been found to be a danger to the public and in need of restrictive custodial treatment. During 1988-89, Lincoln Hills and Ethan Allen had daily per capita costs of \$114.28 and \$86.56, respectively (an average of \$97.51 per day or \$35,600 per year). Generally, the geographic location of the county of commitment determines the facility to which boys are assigned. All girls are sent to Lincoln Hills School. Table II below gives the rated bed capacity and actual population of these facilities on September 14, 1990. On that date, the facilities were at approximately 98% of their combined rated bed capacity.

TABLE II

**State Juvenile Correctional Schools
September 14, 1990**

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Rated Bed Capacity</u>	<u>Actual Population</u>
Ethan Allen School	Wales	313	329
Lincoln Hills School	Irma	<u>265</u>	<u>235*</u>
TOTALS		578	564

*207 boys and 28 girls.

For boys admitted to the juvenile institutions in calendar year 1989, three categories of offenses accounted for almost two-thirds (63%) of the commitments. They included theft (including autos), burglary and battery. Robbery (armed and unarmed), weapons offenses, sexual assault, drug offenses and criminal damage represented another 29% of admissions. Theft and battery accounted for over one-half (55%) of the offenses for which girls were committed to Lincoln Hills. The average length of stay in a juvenile institution was 8.5 months in calendar year 1989. Attachment II shows additional historical data on juvenile correctional school populations, stays, admissions and percentage of assaultive offenses.

The 1989-91 budget (1989 Wisconsin Act 31) provided two alcohol and other drug abuse (AODA) counselor positions and required H&SS to maintain a cottage-based intensive AODA treatment program at the correctional schools. Further, the Department was directed to report to the Legislature by January 1, 1991, on the effectiveness of this program.

A number of initiatives were included by the Legislature in 1989 Wisconsin Act 336 in an effort to both increase treatment programs and reduce populations at the juvenile correctional schools (through shorter correctional school stays for youth in these intensive services programs).

Under Act 336, 24.0 project positions were provided to staff a 15-bed unit at Lincoln Hills, and a 12-bed unit at Ethan Allen, for emotionally disturbed youth. The Act also provided 2.0 project positions to allow the SPRITE program to serve an additional 24 youth per year. SPRITE is an off-grounds, 30-day intensive program, primarily involving wilderness challenges and urban skills development. An additional 16.0 positions were included to increase staffing for a 90-day intensive treatment program at each school and for six months of intensive aftercare supervision upon release. The sixteen positions include an additional 4.5 aftercare agents and 1.5 support positions for the intensive aftercare component of the program (a total of 6.0 permanent positions). Further, 7.0 project positions were authorized to increase educational and security staffing at the schools. In total, Act 336 provided 49.0 PR positions for the juvenile correctional schools. The Act also provided \$15,000 GPR for H&SS to contract for a study, and report to the Legislature, on the cost and feasibility of relocating girls from Lincoln Hills to an alternative site.

While the DYS Administrator is ultimately responsible for program placement decisions regarding juveniles in the state's custody, a Joint Planning and Review Committee makes recommendations regarding program placement of the juveniles. The Committee is made up of representatives from the juvenile correctional institution, the county from which the youth was committed, DYS (if the Division provides aftercare services) and the juvenile offender review program. The Committee meets at the end of the juvenile's reception evaluation and every six months thereafter while the juvenile remains in the institution, or by special request.

The Office of Juvenile Offender Review in DYS is responsible for decisions regarding the release (parole) of juveniles from the state's custody. Appeals of decisions made by staff may be made to the director of the program.

JUVENILE CODE REVISIONS

A number of juvenile code revisions were included in 1987 Wisconsin Act 27 and 1989 Wisconsin Act 31 (the 1987-89 and 1989-91 biennial budget acts). A brief summary of the major provisions follows.

a. **Extended Jurisdiction.** Under 1987 Act 27, juvenile court jurisdiction was automatically extended to age 25 for 12- through 17-year olds who commit first degree murder and to age 21 for second degree murder,

manslaughter, mayhem, child abuse and certain first degree sexual assault violations. Counties remain fiscally responsible for juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent up to age 19 (the maximum age at which juvenile court jurisdiction would typically terminate). However, if the person is subject to extended juvenile court jurisdiction, the state is fiscally liable after the 19th birthday. Persons subject to extended jurisdiction may be transferred to a state prison after they have reached age 18. The person has a right to a hearing on discharge and revision of an order once each year. These provisions apply to crimes committed on or after July 1, 1988.

b. **Juvenile Waivers to Adult Court.** 1987 Act 27 also lowered the allowable waiver age from 16 to 14 where the court has found probable cause to believe the juvenile has committed first or second degree murder. Juveniles who are waived to adult court and are sentenced to prison or probation upon conviction are the financial responsibility of the state. Persons who are under age 16 at the time of sentencing must be held at a juvenile correctional school unless the Department of Health and Social Services (H&SS) finds placement at a state prison is appropriate. After age 16, the Department may transfer these persons to a state prison.

c. **Contempt Sanctions.** Under 1987 Act 27, a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent and violates a condition imposed by the court in a dispositional order may be subject to any one of the following sanctions:

- (1) Placement in a secure detention facility or approved juvenile portion of a county jail for up to 10 days;
- (2) Suspension of driving, hunting or fishing licenses for up to 90 days;
- (3) In-home detention for up to 90 days; or
- (4) Up to 25 hours of community service work.

These sanctions may only be imposed if the judge had explained to the juvenile, at the dispositional hearing, the conditions of the dispositional order and informed him or her of the possible sanctions for violations. Juveniles faced with these sanctions have the right to counsel.

d. **Dispositional Orders.** Under provisions of 1987 Act 27, the court is authorized to impose a dispositional order that may remain in effect for up to two years for any juvenile placed at the juvenile correctional schools.

Previously, one year was the maximum length of an order. However, orders may be periodically renewed at a hearing until the juvenile's 19th birthday, when jurisdiction typically ends (except for persons subject to extended juvenile court jurisdiction).

e. **Least Restrictive Means.** Previously, a disposition was required to reflect the least restrictive means necessary to maintain and protect the child's well-being. A requirement was added by 1987 Act 27 that juvenile dispositions be consistent with the "protection of the public."

f. **Drug Possession Near School or Bus.** Under 1989 Act 31, a juvenile adjudicated delinquent for possessing a schedule I or II controlled substance (drugs with a high potential for abuse as enumerated in Chapter 161, Wisconsin Statutes) while on or within 1,000 feet of school premises, a school bus, youth center, public park, swimming pool or community center is required to participate for 100 hours in a supervised work program or other community service and to have his or her driving license revoked for at least six months and up to two years. These requirements are in addition to other dispositional alternatives available to the court.

g. **Restitution.** 1989 Act 31 allows a court to order both restitution and a correctional school placement as a juvenile disposition. Previously, an adjudicated delinquent who was placed at a correctional school could not be required to pay restitution.

h. **Correctional School Release Notification.** Under provisions of 1989 Act 31, the Department is required to notify the following agencies or persons 15 days prior to the release of a juvenile from a correctional school: the local police, school district, county social service agency, Chapter 51 Board and the victim of an assaultive crime, if the victim has filled out a victim notification request card. However, the timely release of juveniles from the correctional schools is not to be prejudiced by a failure to meet the 15-day notification requirement.

YOUTH AIDS

As Table III and Attachment III indicate, state juvenile institutional populations declined dramatically between 1978 and 1981. Between 1981 and 1985, juvenile institution populations remained relatively stable and have generally been increasing at a modest rate since 1985. The decline in population after 1978 has been primarily attributed to the implementation of

the revised Children's Code in November, 1978. The Children's Code (Chapter 48 of the Wisconsin Statutes) restricts the number of juveniles eligible for correctional institutionalization by requiring that: (a) the child must be found to be delinquent for commission of an act which, if committed by an adult, would be punishable by a jail sentence of six months or more; and (b) the child is found to be a danger to the public and to be in need of restrictive custodial treatment.

TABLE III

**State Juvenile Correctional School Populations
Selected Years, 1977-78 to Present**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Average Daily Population</u>
1977-78	732
1979-80	575
1981-82	453
1983-84	445
1985-86	533
1987-88	523
1989-90	572

In addition, the January 1, 1981, statewide implementation of the youth aids program is generally viewed as at least partially responsible for the relative stability in state juvenile institution populations since 1981, particularly when compared to adults (see Attachment III). The community youth and family aids program--generally referred to more simply as "youth aids"--provides funding to counties for the costs of juvenile delinquency-related programs. A total of \$72,817,500 in calendar year 1990 was allocated to counties under the youth aids program (approximately \$75.8 million will be provided in 1991 under 1989-91 biennial budget assumptions, though only the first six months of funding is actually appropriated).

Attachment IV shows 1990 youth aids allocations to counties, but does not include carryover funds or refunds of surplus balances at the correctional schools. In addition, counties may expend community aids funds on juvenile delinquency programs. The purpose of the youth aids program is to provide each county with an amount of funding from which it can pay the state for state-provided correctional care and through this mechanism: (1) create a county incentive to minimize correctional placements; and (2) provide an additional funding source for community-based alternatives to secure detention of juveniles.

The youth aids program was enacted as part of Chapter 34, Laws of 1979 (the 1979-81 biennial budget). Prior to enactment of the youth aids program, each county social services agency was responsible for all of the costs of local community-based juvenile delinquency programs (to be paid from the county's community aids allocation), but was not responsible for any costs of those youth who were transferred to state custody and placed in the state's correctional schools. As a result, an apparent fiscal incentive existed for county social service agencies to recommend to judges the transfer of youths to state custody.

Under the youth aids program, funds which were formerly appropriated directly to the Department for juvenile corrections services--primarily for the correctional schools, but also for alternate care, such as group homes and child caring institutions, and parole services--are now appropriated to counties. Each county is billed by the state for the cost of county youth in state custody, with the remainder of the county's allocation made available for community-based juvenile services. Counties were charged a daily rate of \$105.15 for each youth in 1990. This charge increased to \$105.99 on January 1, 1991. However, the Department returns to counties any funds collected which exceed 102% of the actual cost of operating the institutions each fiscal year (that is, the correctional schools may not carry forward any amount that exceeds 2% of expenditures in the previous year).

Attachment V shows calendar year 1989 youth aids allocations and state institutional expenses by county. (The amounts shown do not include carryover or surplus revenues from prior years.) Based on expenditures in CY 1989, approximately 31% of youth aids funds (\$21.1 million) allocated to counties were used to pay the Department for the costs of incarcerating juveniles in the two state correctional schools. However, if Milwaukee County is not considered, the remaining counties paid \$9.9 million (23%) of the \$42.3 million allocated to these counties.

In 1989, the remaining 69% (or \$46.0 million) of youth aids funds allocated to counties was available for community programs. These community programs may be of several different types, including: probation and aftercare (parole) supervision services (a county may either provide its own aftercare or purchase this service from the state); alternate care, which includes such placements outside the family home as foster homes, group homes and child caring institutions; counseling and treatment services to juveniles living in their home; and other programs the county chooses to provide or purchase.

Youth aids allocations were originally determined by a three-factor formula with an additional override factor. The basic formula calculated each county's percentage of: (a) the total state juvenile population in 1979; (b) statewide apprehensions for serious crimes (Part I crimes as defined by the federal Uniform Crime Reporting System) for the period 1975-78; and (c) statewide juvenile corrections placements with the Division of Corrections (DOC) for the period 1975-78. The override factor provided that no county could receive an allocation which was less than 93% nor more than 115% of an amount that would have been provided if DOC placements were the sole factor used to determine county youth aids allocations. Thirteen counties fell within the formula criteria, while allocations to 31 counties were restrained by the 115% cap and allocations to 28 counties were governed by the 93% minimum.

During the first year of the youth aids program (1980), "capacity building" money was provided to counties. In addition, 10 pilot counties received youth aids formula funding. Capacity building funds were allocated to counties to develop community programs and facilities as alternatives to juvenile correctional school placement. The first statewide formula allocations were made in 1981. Additional capacity building money was also provided in 1981. Youth aids emergency funds were made available beginning in 1982. In 1990, \$250,000 was available in emergency funds. Only counties with a population of 45,000 or less and which do not receive supplemental funds (described below) may receive emergency funds. Emergency fund allocations for 1990 are shown in Attachment IV.

Additionally, the Legislature provided \$5,103,800 GPR in calendar year 1990 as supplemental youth aids funds for counties with rates of serious juvenile arrests that are high in relation to all Wisconsin counties. Counties receive a portion of supplemental funding if their most recent two-year total of assaultive and total Part I juvenile arrests exceed 3.5% of the counties 0-17 year old population. Part I crimes are burglary, theft, arson

and the assaultive crimes of murder, negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. A total of 24 counties received supplemental funding in 1990 as shown in Attachment IV.

A breakdown of the 1990 youth aids appropriation is displayed in Table IV.

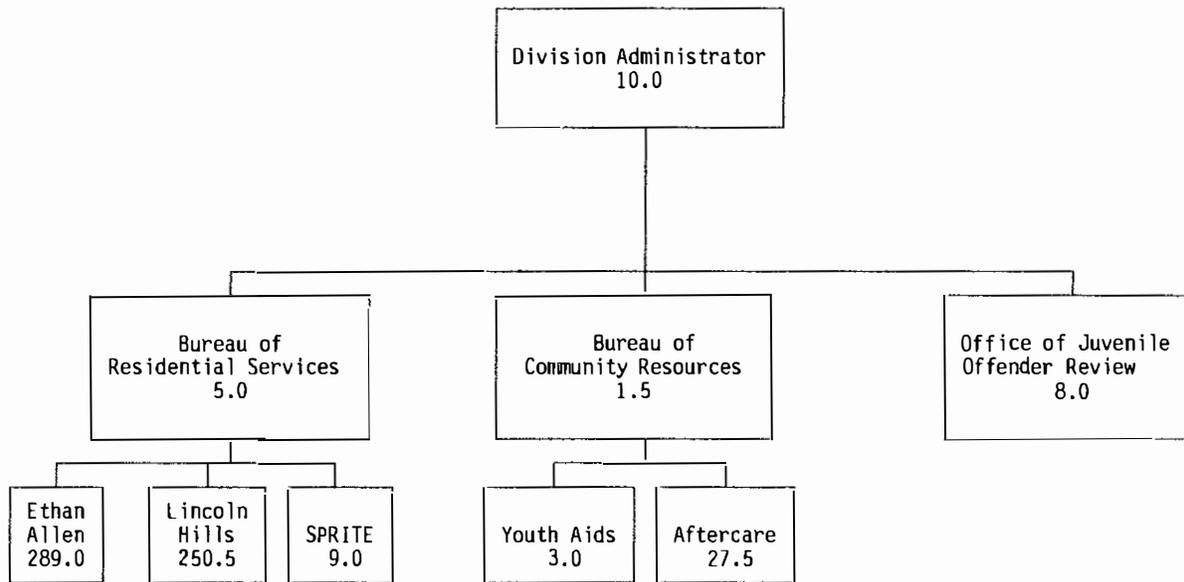
TABLE IV	
1990 Youth Aids Appropriations	
	Calendar Year <u>1990</u>
Base Appropriation	\$67,463,700
Emergency Funds	250,000
High Crime Supplement	<u>5,103,800</u>
Total	\$72,817,500*

*Does not include carryover or surplus revenues from prior years.

Following are several attachments providing information relating to various youth aids and juvenile correctional programs. Attachment I displays the Division of Youth Services' organization structure. Selected correctional school data is shown in Attachment II. Adult and juvenile corrections populations since 1978 are displayed in Attachment III. Attachments IV and V show youth aids allocations by county for 1990 and 1989. Additionally, juvenile corrections institution charges, by county, for 1989 are shown in Attachment V.

ATTACHMENT I

Division of Youth Services Organization Structure



ATTACHMENT II

Juvenile Correctional Schools Selected Population and Admissions Data

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Average Population</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay (Months)</u>	<u>New Admissions</u>	<u>Total Admissions</u>	<u>Percent Minority Admissions</u>	<u>Percent Assaultive Offenses</u>
1972	757	8.2	602	984	29%	--
1976	721	8.8	792	1,023	31	14%
1978	703	8.2	778	1,006	26	12
1980	527	8.5	588	771	35	17
1981	473	8.5	609	705	30	19
1982	456	8.5	585	679	42	21
1983	466	8.6	527	633	46	40
1984	479	8.4	592	707	48	35
1985	531	8.4	630	773	55	40
1986	511	8.5	590	707	52	29
1987	515	8.1	578	757	57	32
1988	516	8.5	524	703	57	29
1989	557	8.5	636	783	60	28

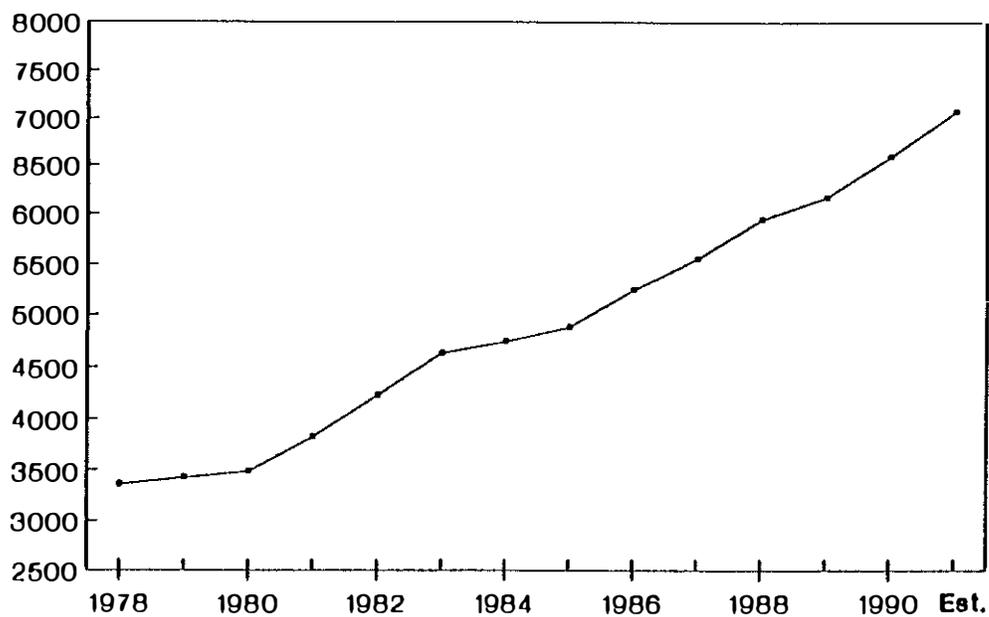
Notes: "Assaultive" crimes are robbery, all degrees of murder, attempted murder, battery, and first and second degree sexual assault (rape in 1978, not included in 1976). Offense data through 1982 includes new admissions only; beginning in 1983, offense data includes returns from aftercare, as well as new admissions.

Length of stay for 1972 and 1976 reflects male first releases only; subsequent years reflect first and re-releases for both sexes.

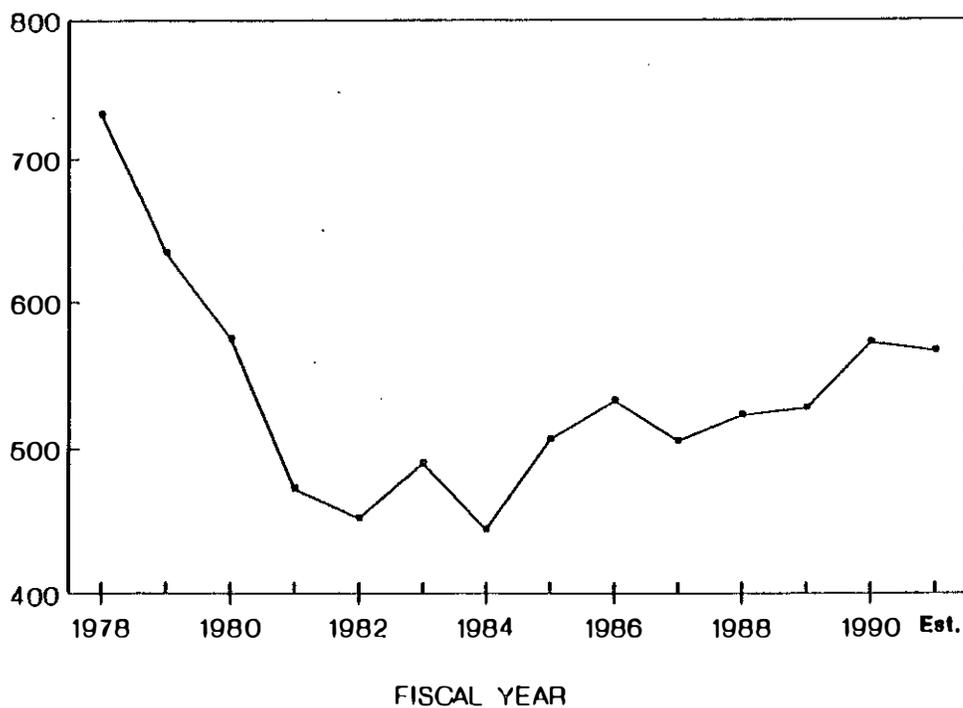
Total admissions include new admissions and revocations from aftercare.

ATTACHMENT III

ADULT PRISON POPULATIONS 1978 - 1991



JUVENILE POPULATIONS 1978 - 1991
STATE INSTITUTIONS



ATTACHMENT IV

1990 Youth Aids Allocations

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1990 Base Allocation</u>	<u>High Crime Supplement</u>	<u>Emergency Funds</u>	<u>Total 1990 Allocation</u>
Adams	\$187,204	\$0	\$20,168	\$207,372
Ashland	177,287	0	8,051	185,338
Barron	383,365	0	0	383,365
Bayfield	132,836	0	0	132,836
Brown	1,701,358	163,439	0	1,864,797
Buffalo	50,278	0	0	50,278
Burnett	172,024	0	0	172,024
Calumet	246,774	0	0	246,774
Chippewa	485,712	0	0	485,712
Clark	412,614	0	0	412,614
Columbia	312,902	0	0	312,902
Crawford	130,843	0	15,667	146,510
Dane	4,473,361	285,499	0	4,758,860
Dodge	569,092	0	0	569,092
Door	173,052	0	0	173,052
Douglas	928,165	36,376	0	964,541
Dunn	196,583	0	0	196,583
Eau Claire	856,688	61,717	0	918,405
Florence	47,487	0	0	47,487
Fond du Lac	755,702	117,274	0	872,976
Forest	57,538	0	20,168	77,706
Grant	227,836	0	0	227,836
Green	196,086	0	19,053	215,139
Green Lake	106,584	0	0	106,584
Iowa	148,166	0	0	148,166
Iron	39,220	0	0	39,220
Jackson	149,240	16,283	0	165,523
Jefferson	538,190	46,650	0	584,840
Juneau	193,244	0	10,084	203,328
Kenosha	2,552,575	159,407	0	2,711,982
Kewaunee	91,991	0	0	91,991
LaCrosse	1,082,017	107,419	0	1,189,436
Lafayette	66,336	0	0	66,336
Langlade	320,835	9,725	0	330,560
Lincoln	308,705	31,808	0	340,513

ATTACHMENT IV (continued)

1990 Youth Aids Allocations

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1990 Base Allocation</u>	<u>High Crime Supplement</u>	<u>Emergency Funds</u>	<u>Total 1990 Allocation</u>
Manitowoc	\$521,311	\$65,296	\$0	\$586,607
Marathon	1,247,926	135,327	0	1,383,253
Marinette	423,002	0	0	423,002
Marquette	85,777	0	0	85,777
Menominee	410,347	24,330	0	434,677
Milwaukee	24,385,837	2,577,462	0	26,963,299
Monroe	606,494	0	0	606,494
Oconto	291,925	0	0	291,925
Oneida	435,031	26,305	0	461,336
Outagamie	1,359,213	105,041	0	1,464,254
Ozaukee	571,657	0	0	571,657
Pepin	53,623	0	0	53,623
Pierce	257,835	0	20,168	278,003
Polk	351,643	0	0	351,643
Portage	439,017	0	0	439,017
Price	123,520	0	0	123,520
Racine	3,308,607	323,954	0	3,632,561
Richland	79,124	0	0	79,124
Rock	2,617,962	493,024	0	3,110,986
Rusk	201,413	0	13,445	214,858
St. Croix	512,758	0	0	512,758
Sauk	387,477	0	0	387,477
Sawyer	167,847	0	19,053	186,900
Shawano	448,241	0	14,575	462,816
Sheboygan	980,101	110,169	0	1,090,270
Taylor	177,706	0	12,330	190,036
Trempealeau	97,717	0	25,775	123,492
Vernon	171,163	0	20,168	191,331
Vilas	230,636	15,572	0	246,208
Walworth	712,482	0	0	712,482
Washburn	142,343	15,112	0	157,455
Washington	1,067,233	0	0	1,067,233
Waukesha	3,171,874	0	0	3,171,874
Waupaca	409,818	0	21,285	431,103
Waushara	221,188	0	10,000	231,188
Winnebago	1,221,827	99,880	0	1,321,707
Wood	1,099,612	76,687	0	1,176,299
Total	\$67,463,177	\$5,103,756	\$249,990	\$72,816,923

ATTACHMENT V

1989 Youth Aids Summary

<u>County</u>	<u>Total Youth Aids Allocation</u>	<u>Corrections Institution Charges</u>	<u>Percent of Allocation</u>	<u>Community Funds Remaining</u>	<u>County</u>
Adams	\$174,875	\$36,574	21%	\$138,301	Adams
Ashland	163,774	14,498	9	149,276	Ashland
Barron	359,409	45,501	13	313,908	Barron
Bayfield	123,912	0	0	123,912	Bayfield
Brown	1,711,978	250,485	15	1,461,493	Brown
Buffalo	46,817	0	0	46,817	Buffalo
Burnett	160,798	21,650	13	139,148	Burnett
Calumet	254,350	54,057	23	200,293	Calumet
Chippewa	455,931	95,251	21	360,680	Chippewa
Clark	385,834	54,072	14	331,762	Clark
Columbia	293,201	61,619	21	231,582	Columbia
Crawford	122,890	21,294	17	101,596	Crawford
Dane	4,398,405	1,106,299	25	3,292,105	Dane
Dodge	537,876	146,832	27	391,043	Dodge
Door	161,717	64,687	40	97,030	Door
Douglas	895,218	136,278	15	758,940	Douglas
Dunn	190,670	0	0	190,670	Dunn
Eau Claire	849,441	141,908	17	707,533	Eau Claire
Florence	44,200	0	0	44,200	Florence
Fond du Lac	719,081	196,902	27	522,179	Fond du Lac
Forest	62,802	34,129	54	28,673	Forest
Grant	213,781	0	0	213,781	Grant
Green	183,015	7,621	4	175,394	Green
Green Lake	133,286	53,640	54	79,646	Green Lake
Iowa	134,545	20,606	15	113,939	Iowa
Iron	36,982	2,503	7	34,479	Iron
Jackson	165,294	135,077	95	30,217	Jackson
Jefferson	538,837	71,659	13	467,178	Jefferson
Juneau	200,161	113,195	63	86,966	Juneau
Kenosha	2,533,660	773,345	31	1,760,315	Kenosha
Kewaunee	85,998	27,640	32	58,358	Kewaunee
LaCrosse	1,108,551	244,509	22	864,042	LaCrosse
Lafayette	61,762	0	0	61,762	Lafayette
Langlade	307,127	49,770	16	257,357	Langlade
Lincoln	310,624	41,686	13	268,938	Lincoln

ATTACHMENT V (continued)

1989 Youth Aids Summary

<u>County</u>	<u>Total Youth Aids Allocation</u>	<u>Corrections Institution Charges</u>	<u>Percent of Allocation</u>	<u>Community Funds Remaining</u>	<u>County</u>
Manitowoc	\$533,862	\$154,086	29%	\$379,775	Manitowoc
Marathon	1,280,837	217,780	17	1,063,057	Marathon
Marinette	394,248	0	0	394,248	Marinette
Marquette	79,894	0	0	79,894	Marquette
Menominee	399,752	91,357	23	308,395	Menominee
Milwaukee	24,846,555	11,223,223	45	13,623,332	Milwaukee
Monroe	565,613	69,056	12	496,557	Monroe
Oconto	273,819	128,154	47	145,665	Oconto
Oneida	410,573	189,303	46	221,269	Oneida
Outagamie	1,358,637	505,975	37	852,662	Outagamie
Ozaukee	535,137	46,641	9	488,496	Ozaukee
Pepin	49,175	15,901	32	33,274	Pepin
Pierce	259,147	20,443	8	238,704	Pierce
Polk	328,503	27,001	8	301,502	Polk
Portage	407,436	20,564	5	386,872	Portage
Price	115,556	0	0	115,556	Price
Racine	3,334,512	1,493,206	45	1,841,306	Racine
Richland	74,381	0	0	74,381	Richland
Rock	2,746,417	863,165	31	1,883,252	Rock
Rusk	186,460	0	0	186,460	Rusk
St Croix	485,301	57,636	12	427,665	St Croix
Sauk	379,124	188,448	52	190,676	Sauk
Sawyer	183,168	117,262	75	65,906	Sawyer
Shawano	431,542	132,077	32	299,465	Shawano
Sheboygan	999,252	406,477	41	592,775	Sheboygan
Taylor	166,512	0	0	166,512	Taylor
Trempealeau	92,047	23,393	25	68,654	Trempealeau
Vernon	181,160	45,291	28	135,869	Vernon
Vilas	257,040	180,573	81	76,467	Vilas
Walworth	714,663	86,709	12	627,954	Walworth
Washburn	133,334	3,670	3	129,664	Washburn
Washington	997,421	85,616	9	911,805	Washington
Waukesha	2,960,530	370,333	13	2,590,197	Waukesha
Waupaca	384,905	54,433	14	330,472	Waupaca
Waushara	205,450	39,006	19	166,444	Waushara
Winnebago	1,212,523	119,894	10	1,092,629	Winnebago
Wood	<u>1,093,762</u>	<u>141,662</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>952,100</u>	Wood
TOTAL	\$67,185,050	\$21,141,624	31%	\$46,043,426	