

LA CROSSE COUNTY NOTICE OF MEETING

COMMITTEE OR BOARD:		CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANAGEMENT COUNCIL	
DATE OF MEETING:		Wednesday, August 15, 2018	
MEETING PLACE:		Law Enforcement Center – Room 1615 333 Vine St., La Crosse, WI 54601	
TIME OF MEETING:		7:30 AM – 9:00 AM	
PURPOSE OF MEETING:		Monthly Meeting	
1.	Call to Order		
2.	Approval of the July 18, 2018 minutes of the CJMC		
3.	Public Comment*		
4.	Status Reports:		
	a. Sheriff/Jail b. Public Defender c. Corrections d. Human Services (J.S., Juv. Justice, Clinical)	e. District Attorney f. Judges g. County Board h. Pretrial Workgroup	
5.	Technical Assistance Report on La Crosse County Arrest Data – Hunter Hurst, NCJJ		
6.	Retreat Scheduling		
7.	Informational/Miscellaneous Items		
8.	Future Agenda Items		
9.	Adjourn		
NEWS MEDIA		OTHER	COMMITTEE MEMBERS
La Crosse Tribune		Kim Vogt	Tim Gruenke – chair
Coulee News		Tom Skemp	Dr. Lisa Kruse – vice chair
WKBH / WLFN		John Medinger	Chuck Ashbeck
WLSU		Mayor Timothy Kabat	Vicki Burke
WKBT-TV		Peter Kinziger	Ramona Gonzalez
WIZM		Patrick Brummond	Sharon Hampson
WXOW-TV		Jim Speropulos	Dr. Troy Harcey
Onalaska Community Life		Joseph Sumner	Steve Helgeson
Holmen Courier		Mark Clements	Jerri Hertel/Jean Young
FoxNews		Jeff Wolf	Monica Kruse
COUNTY DEPARTMENTS		Judges Bjerke, Levine, Horne, Doyle	Margaret Larson
County Administrator		Bradley Hompe	Araysa Simpson
County Clerk		Anne Jungen	John Medinger
Facilities		Ron Tischer	Jason Melby
Justice Support Services		Patrick Barlow	Jayne Rifenberg
Corp Counsel		Tommy Gubbin	Joella Strieble
OTHER		Shawn Kudron	Jason Witt
Maureen Freedland		Dave Holtze	Stephanie Young
Bev Heebsh		Duane Teschler	Dr. Suthakaran Veerasamy

A quorum of the Judiciary and Law Committee may also be present at this meeting

MEMBERS: If unable to attend, call Terri Pavlic at (608) 785-9700.

***PUBLIC COMMENT:** The Committee may receive information from the public, but the Committee reserves the right to limit the time that the public may comment and the degree to which members of the public may participate in the meeting.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITY: If you need accommodation to attend this meeting, please contact Terri Pavlic at (608) 785-9700 as soon as possible.

DATE NOTICE FAXED/MAILED/EMAILED AND POSTED: August 13, 2018

This meeting may be recorded and any such recording is subject to disclosure under the Wisconsin Open Records Law.

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
JULY 18, 2018
LAW ENFORCEMENT CENTER – ROOM 1615**

MEMBERS PRESENT:	Tim Gruenke, Dr. Lisa Kruse, Chuck Ashbeck, Vicki Burke, Ramona Gonzalez, Sharon Hampson, Dr. Troy Harcey, Jerri Hertel, Jean Young, Monica Kruse, Margaret Larson, Araysa Simpson, John Medinger, Jason Melby, Jayne Rifenberg, Jason Witt, Dr. Suthakaran Veerasamy
MEMBERS EXCUSED:	Steve Helgeson, Joella Strieble, Stephanie Young
OTHERS PRESENT:	Megan DeVore, Becky Spanjers, Jane Klekamp, Steve Anderson, Sam Seefeld, Beverly Heebsh, Terri Pavlic

CALL TO ORDER

Tim Gruenke called the meeting to order at 7:32 a.m.

APPROVAL OF JUNE 20, 2018 MINUTES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

MOTION by Burke/Gonzalez to approve the June 20, 2018 minutes of the Criminal Justice Management Council. **Motion carried unanimously;** Helgeson, Strieble, Young excused.

PUBLIC COMMENT: There was no public comment.

STATUS REPORTS:

Sheriff's Department – numbers are holding steady; they have a sergeant who is retiring after 20+ years.

Human Services – Jason Witt recognized their staff as they supported each other at the Juvenile Detention Facility last week when they had attacks on staff. He also appreciates the support our system (law enforcement, DA's office, etc) has shown to those staff.

Jason also reported that, along with the La Crosse School District, law enforcement, Boys & Girls Club, to name a few, received a Coulee Collaboration Award that will allow their coalition to expand the work of the La Crosse Area Family Collaborative and Neighborhood Social Workers into the Hintgen School and have an office in the Huber home.

County Board – they are working on resolutions on referenda questions for the fall election regarding marijuana and transportation funding. The County Board will be voting Thursday on these resolutions.

JAIL MENTAL HEALTH OVERVIEW

Steve Anderson and Sam Seefeld were present to discuss the Jail Mental Health Overview. Last year, there were 5700 bookings, 2361 (over 40%) of them had to be placed on medical watch due to an overdose (mainly meth and heroine). Because of mental health issues that go along with this, it is very difficult. Last year, there were 200 threats and attempts at suicide. Sam presented the following

Trauma informed care –

- Trauma – includes physical, sexual and institutional abuse, neglect, inter-generational trauma, and disasters that induce powerlessness, fear, hopelessness, and a constant state of alert, often resulting in recurring feelings of shame, guilt, rage, isolation and disconnection
- Adverse childhood experience (ACE) questionnaire
- Attachment theory

- The way we interact and experience the world
 - Developed between the child and caregiver
 - Developed over time
 - Basis of trust
- Trauma often affects that sense of security necessary to navigate the world
- The most traumatic experience often include betrayal by a trusted person or institution.
- Someone who has been beaten as a child expects that they are going to be beaten.
- Traumatic events can shatter an individual's sense of safety and trust
- An essential component of being trauma informed is to understand these behaviors not as character flaws or symptoms of mental illness, but as strategies or behavioral adaptations developed to cope with the physical and emotional impact of past trauma

Reactions to Traumatic Stress

- Loss of trust in others
- No sense of personal safety
- Altered neural pathways
 - Physical changes to the brain structure
- Unable to adapt to changing situations
- Under or no development of skills necessary to cope
 - They may have the knowledge of the skills and unable to use them
- No sense of self
- Hopelessness

Challenges in correctional field

Physical Environment

- Initially designed to house perpetrators
- Shackles
- Lights on all night in certain situations
- Limited privacy
- Strip searches
- Restricted movements
- Discipline

Psychological/Emotional

- Both males and females may under-report sexual violence and symptoms of sexual trauma, either because they do not consider them to be out of the ordinary
- Do not want to be perceived as "weak"
- They may not want to tell on a family member

Users Perspective

- Multiple ways to be involved in mental health services
 - Individual, group, medications, relapse prevention, supportive contact
- Voluntary Services – unless in a crisis

Referral Sources

- Police officer/sheriff deputies
- Intake screening
- Jailer referral – tertiary
- Nurse referral – secondary
- Self-referral – primary
 - Kiosk
- Community Referral
 - Case manager/family/attorney

- Crisis Department

Process of services

- Mental health evaluation
 - Based on severity of need
 - Life threatening concerns
 - Suicide/self-harm
 - Symptoms
 - SPMI (psychosis, bipolar) takes priority
 - May get collateral from jail staff/nursing staff
 - Quality of life
 - Providing an accurate diagnosis than previously
- Records request

Two primary routes of services

1. Medications
 - Phone consults with on call providers given an established history
 - If there is an established history of treatment
 - Weekly consults with primary care doctor
 - Established history with prolonged absence of medications
 - No history of seeking treatment
2. Psychotherapy route
 - Seen in order referral made unless life threatening behaviors exist
 - Referral to individual or group therapies
 - Groups – masters level therapists
 - Coping skills
 - AODA Group
 - Dual diagnosis

General Treatment Directions

- Most treatments work in connection with medications and psychotherapy
- Providing framework to continue services

Medication Management

- Corrective care solutions (CCS) primary care doctor – weekly
 - On call provider
- Psychiatrist twice a month
- Coordinating with La Crosse County Human Services and other external providers

Medically assisted treatment

- Able to continue medically assisted treatment
- Pregnant females are continued on medically assisted treatment
- Few are approved to provide medically assisted treatment
- New program – process of starting

Medically assisted treatment struggles

- High regulation to prescribing
- Regulations on medications and it's availability
- Methadone
- High abuse potential
- High cost to Vivatrol injections

Non-traditional solutions

- Very few jails have full time therapists
- Integration with ISRS (Crisis, CCS, Outpatient Clinic)
- Integration with JSS (Second Chance Grant/Fresh Start)

- Integration with Winona State University and Viterbo University to work with providing counseling interns
- Coordinating with JDC therapist to continue providing services
- Coordinating with Chaplin about services and/or supports
- Narcan being available in the jail

Stabilizing in the Jail

- Voluntary service (not everyone wants to stabilize)
- Restarting medication
- Detoxing
 - Medical
 - Non-medical
- Focus on developing skills and transitioning service if returning to the community

Crisis vs. mental health

- Personality Disorders
- Serious and Persistent mental illness

INFORMATIONAL/MISCELLANEOUS:

- Tim Gruenke reported that the Citizen Prosecution Academy is going well so far; he has held 2 of the 3 sessions
- The Rebuilding for Learning Summit is scheduled for October 29th at the La Crosse Center. The theme is Trauma Informed Care.
- Troy Harcey introduced his new team member at the School District, Christy Arentz.
- Monica Kruse is involved with "Lighthouse" which is a peer respite establishment that provides jail alternatives. They have achieved 501C status and are now in the active fundraising stage. Their target is people in overdose situations.
- Coulee Council has started offering peer support for people with opiate overdoses where they will send a peer into ER with the person.
- Teen Challenge has come to La Crosse; it is a faith based drug addiction treatment facility; they are also a 501C. Theirs is a one year program for opioid addiction.
- Araysa Simpson was introduced as the new Public Defender rep on the CJMC

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS:

- Discussion regarding lack of community resources concerning mental health issues

ADJOURN: Chair Tim Gruenke adjourned the meeting at 8:23 a.m.

Disclaimer: The above minutes may be approved, amended or corrected at the next Committee meeting.

Recorded by Terri Pavlic



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Technical Assistance Report: Development of a Model Approach to Arrest Data Analysis

Submitted August 2018

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This report was prepared by the National Center for Juvenile Justice, the research division of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

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DISCLAIMER

RE: NIC Cooperative Agreement :18RC12GKZX9

This technical assistance activity was funded by the Community Services Division of the National Institute of Corrections. The Institute is a Federal agency established to provide assistance to strengthen state and local correctional agencies by creating more effective, humane, safe and just correctional services.

The resource person who provided the on site technical assistance did so through a contracted agreement, at the request of the La Crosse County Criminal Justice Management Council, and through the coordination of the National Institute of Corrections. The direct onsite assistance and the subsequent report are intended to assist the agency in addressing issues outlined in the original request and in efforts to enhance the effectiveness of the agency.

The contents of this document reflect the views of NCJFCJ-NCJJ. Points of view or opinions expressed the Technical Assistance report are those of the authors and do not represent the official opinion or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice. Upon Delivery of the final Technical Assistance report to the agency that requested the assistance, the report becomes the property of that agency. The National Institute of Corrections will not distribute the report to non-NIC entities, or consider it an agency record under the Federal FOIA, without the express, written approval of the agency.

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Appendix B: Supplemental Data Tables (24 Figures/Tables)

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Developing a Model Approach to Arrest Data Collection and Use

In June 2008, the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) and the Center for Effective Public Policy (CEPP) published a guide for implementing a more collaborative, evidence-based decision making practice in local criminal justice systems. The national Evidence-Based Decision Making (EBDM) initiative recognizes the importance of aligning state and federal efforts with local needs, such as robust use of law enforcement data, to work smarter with better access to data while also meeting public safety goals in the justice system.¹

NIC invited Wisconsin to participate in the earliest planning phases of EBDM and subsequently selected Wisconsin as one of five states to enter the current phase of the EBDM national demonstration project.² In the fall of 2017, NIC issued a solicitation requesting a consulting agency to use La Crosse County, Wisconsin data as a test for modeling an approach to data analysis for EBDM planning. The National Center for Juvenile Justice, the research arm of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJJ-NCJFCJ), was selected to provide technical assistance (TA) to NIC and La Crosse County EBDM stakeholders. This report outlines the findings from a site visit to La Crosse County that used a structured interview protocol for identifying the local dynamics related to law enforcement data reporting and use. Based on the results of the site visit, NIC and project staff focused subsequent TA on data analyses to: 1) use state arrest data to identify arrest rate drivers in La Crosse and make comparisons to similar counties in the state, 2) acquire local data to further verify arrest rate drivers, and 3) facilitate discussions between lead records entry specialists and state arrest reporting program experts to verify that data entry is consistent and is not creating invalid and unusable arrest statistics for EBDM planning. Findings are organized in an overview format, with supporting and additional data organized in the appendix.

State and Local Structures for Crime and Arrest Data Reporting

State UCR programs (typically housed in state police agencies) may centralize research and planning support; however, this can cause a lag in data presentation and dissemination as information filters from dozens or even hundreds of law enforcement agencies within a state. Some counties and agencies support a local crime reporting analysis office; this capacity is rare and typically exists in medium to large urban jurisdictions.³

During the TA consultation, project staff contacted national experts on crime reporting who indicated that Wisconsin is advancing toward state-wide NIBRS compliance and generally regarded as an active state in the national program.⁴ This structural feature in Wisconsin is important; a fair amount of variability exists between states in the evolution of crime reporting from aggregate UCR to next generation reporting of incident-level data with NIBRS.

With support from the federal Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the Wisconsin Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Information and Analysis (BJIA) aids/promotes the use of arrest data through online data visualization software.⁵ The BJIA Dashboard includes annual arrest counts across eight La Crosse County law enforcement agencies (Bangor Police, Campbell Police, Holmen Police, La Crosse County Sheriff's Office, La Crosse Police, Onalaska Police, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse Police, and West Salem Police). The BJIA online system provides a great amount of information, particularly in comparison to other state crime/arrest reporting programs. The system and the research team supporting it represent an opportunity for local jurisdictions to compare their data reporting to BJIA's and to engage crime reporting specialists in discussions of reporting accuracy.

Local Program Strengths Aligned with Sustaining an Arrest Reporting Model

Progressive records management. La Crosse County law enforcement agencies made the transition to NIBRS in a coordinated manner county-wide about 10 years ago. La Crosse County was/is ahead of other jurisdictions in the state that are faced with making the transition soon. The UCR system will no longer be supported by the FBI as all law enforcement agencies are asked to make the transition to NIBRS by 2021 (FBI, online). The ability for eight agencies to come together under the leadership of the City of La Crosse Police is a strength that increases reporting consistency and provides an opportunity for further refinement and greater local control of model arrest performance indicators.

Dedication to accurate reporting. Focus groups described a dedication to high quality data reporting in La Crosse County. While focus groups were well attended and law enforcement participants understood the protocol questions, they struggled to answer questions concerning how data is used for planning. Respondents tended to focus on bottle-necks related to a single point of contact for data analysis requests at La Crosse Police and the time required to respond to *ad hoc* information requests. However, a central point of contact and communication exists that is supported by ongoing, positive relationships with Tritech, the record management system (RMS) vendor. Law enforcement agency respondents mostly indicated that their Tritech system and vendor relationship meets their operations and data analysis needs, but that much more could be done to use the data both at the law enforcement agency level and also within the County (See Section III: Arrest Process Mapping Result Details for detailed responses).

Local partnerships that provide special crime analysis. During the site observations, project staff attended a local CJMC meeting. During the meeting, professors from the University of Wisconsin at La Crosse (UW-La Crosse) presented findings from a study of juvenile arrest trends. Data for the study were obtained from the City of La Crosse Police Department and the

findings helped to inform juvenile justice reform/diversion policy. Representatives of the City of La Crosse Police Department also explored overall arrest data trends in the CJMC meeting.

Data Analysis Model

This section provides highlights from arrest data provided by BJIA. To facilitate modeling of arrest reports for La Crosse County, project staff requested a special extract of arrest data from BJIA for the most recent 5-year period available (2013–2017). The file received had over 70,000 arrest records by crime category for all counties and across all Wisconsin law enforcement agencies. The data were organized in a data exploration tool with Microsoft Access and Excel that organizes the appropriate and most recent population estimates to create rates, models diagnostic output, and allows for easy comparison and filtering of BJIA crime categories (e.g., violent, property) and subcategories (e.g., burglary, theft). Selected output from the system was used to write the data section of this report and is organized in the appendix. The BJIA crime categories in this file differ in some notable ways from the FBI's UCR Violent and Property Indexes. The BJIA Violent Index category corresponds with the UCR Violent Crime Index (murder, rape robbery aggravated assault). However, the BJIA Property Index category includes more crime subcategories than the FBI's Property Crime Index. Specifically, in addition to the PCI crimes of burglary, larceny theft, motor vehicle theft and arson, the BJIA category includes vandalism, stolen property, fraud, embezzlement, forgery and counterfeiting.

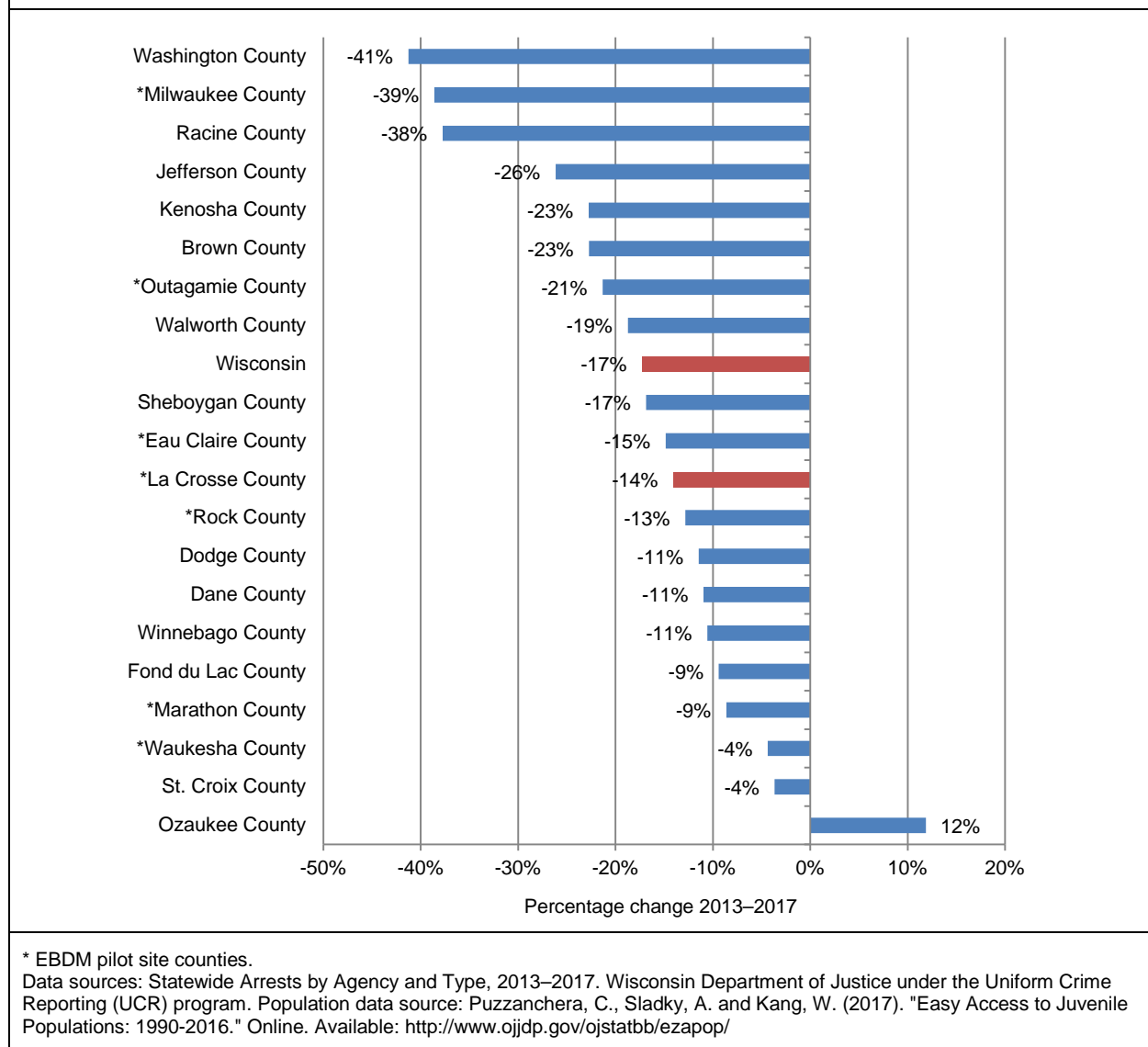
The analysis confirmed that BJIA is well-equipped to assist with identifying arrest rate drivers by UCR crime category. The file included variables for law enforcement agency; county; arrest crime name; UCR arrest crime category; BJIA crime category, race, gender, age, and number of months the agency reported in a calendar year. Arrests in the UCR program are defined as, "all persons processed by arrest (booking), citation, or summons (when served by an

officer) for committing a crime in its jurisdiction.” Arrest counts are based on the most serious charge reported to the UCR program, rather than the number of charges. The BJIA displays counts for some of this information online in their interactive tool, but the more comprehensive data extract allowed project staff to organize data more efficiently and flexibly and calculate the arrest rates that have frequently been the subject of comparisons in previous reports intended to assist La Crosse County EBDM or examine specific facets of arrest practices such as the handling of juveniles. Project staff used the data file to confirm that arrest rates are decreasing across most Wisconsin counties, including La Crosse County, but that La Crosse County continues to have a higher rate than the State, Milwaukee County, or counties of comparable size and demographics.

Overall arrest rates are decreasing

Overall arrest rates are decreasing in Wisconsin and across 19 of the 20 most populous counties (Fig. 1). The total arrest rate decreased 17% in Wisconsin and 14% in La Crosse County between 2013 and 2017. The counties with the greatest decreases were Washington, Milwaukee, and Racine, where rates dropped 38% or more between 2013 and 2017. An additional four counties decreased at least 21% during the same time period (Jefferson, Kenosha, Brown, and Outagamie). The decrease in the La Crosse rate was on par with decreases in some other EBDM sites (e.g., Eau Claire and Rock). As EBDM reforms advance, changes in arrest rate trends can be tracked and used to share lessons within the EBDM network concerning what procedural or policy changes may be influencing arrest trends, such as police deflection, new arrest policies, or performance goals.

Fig. 1: Percentage change in arrest rates for Wisconsin's 20 most populous counties, 2013–2017

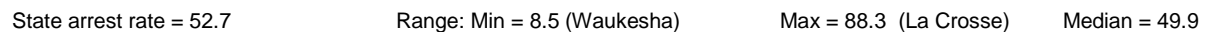


La Crosse County has the highest arrest rate in the state

The BJIA data also helps to confirm that La Crosse County consistently reflects the highest arrest rate in the state and has a considerably higher rate than the overall State rate, the Milwaukee County rate, and the rates for counties of comparable total population size and demographics (See Fig. 2). Site interviews also suggested a State-leading arrest rate prior to

2013. The high arrest rate has been a source for ongoing discussion for several years with concerns over data accuracy complicating progress. The total arrest rate in La Crosse County in 2017 was 88.3 arrests per 1,000 persons in the total county population. The State rate is 52.7 and Milwaukee County's rate is 51.1. Location within the State and proximity to urban centers are important considerations when making comparisons. Interviews with policy stakeholders during the site visit indicated that the La Crosse community has a reputation for a robust array of social services (it is the de facto regional human services hub). There is some speculation that a transient population takes up temporary residence in the county and creates public order and safety challenges that may contribute to a high arrest rate. There are few truly comparable jurisdictions in size and demographics within the western region of the State. Only St. Croix and Eau Claire are in the 20 most populous counties and St. Croix County is somewhat smaller in size (about 29,000 less population than La Crosse County).

Many of the 20 most populous counties are in the eastern region of the State and have a rate between 35.3 and 52.9 total arrests per 1,000 persons (Fig. 2). La Crosse leads six counties that have a higher arrest rate than the State average (52.7) and the median rate across these counties is 49.9 (La Crosse, 88.3; Rock 79.3; Eau Claire, 65.2; Walworth, 60.6; Winnebago, 56.7; Sheboygan, 54.6; and Kenosha, 55.2). Rankings for all counties, across all 5 data years and by UCR category are available in Appendix B, Tables 1 through 6.



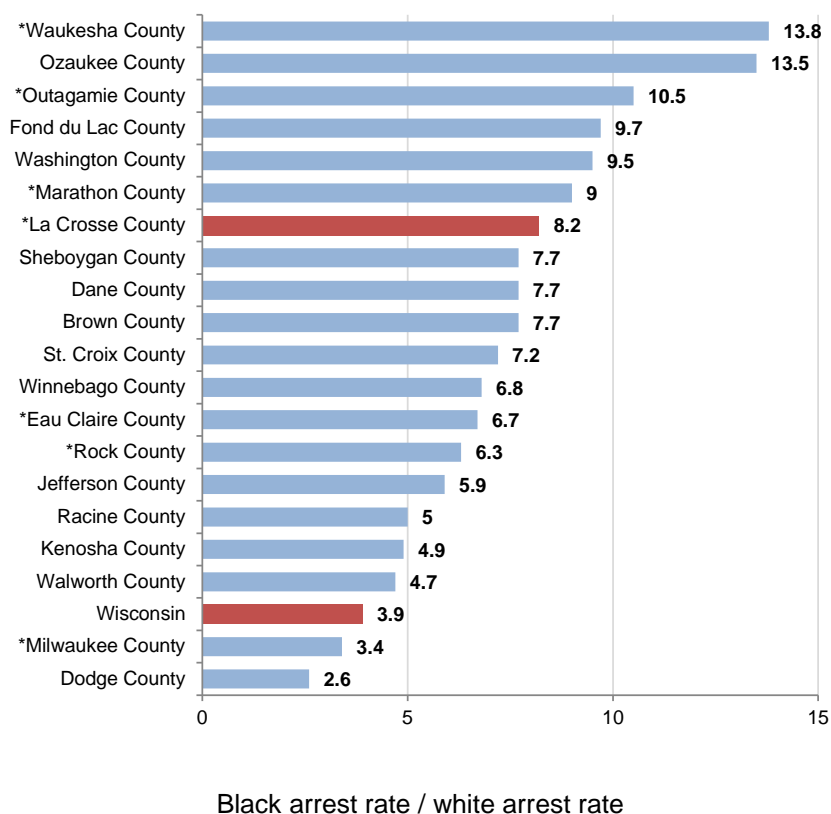
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Arrests have a disproportionate impact on persons of color

Persons of color are overrepresented in arrests across the 20 most populous counties.

Black/African American persons are 3.9 times more likely than white persons to be arrested in Wisconsin and 8.2 times more likely in La Crosse (See Fig. 3). American Indian/Alaska Native persons are less than 1% of the La Crosse county population (about 591 people by 2016 estimates)⁶ but are also more likely than white persons to be arrested (See Fig. 4). Asian persons comprise 4.8% of the total population and are less likely to be arrested than white persons. Hispanic or Latino persons make up 1.8% of the total population but are not tracked in the State arrest data provided for this analysis.

Fig. 3: Wisconsin's 20 most populous counties: black to white ratios for total arrests, 2013-17



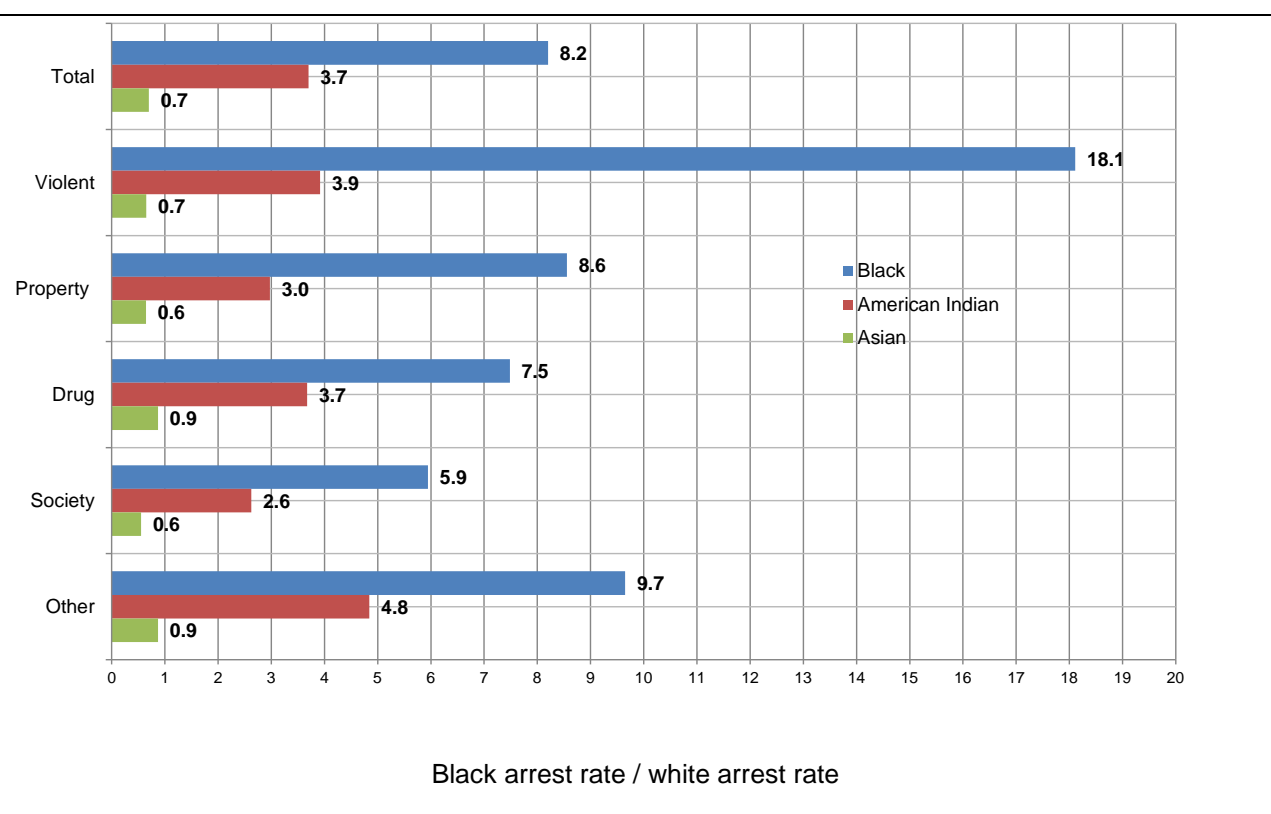
* EBDM pilot site counties.

Data sources: Statewide Arrests by Agency and Type, 2013–2017. Wisconsin Department of Justice under the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Population data source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

The impact of law enforcement decisions on people of color has been documented in special juvenile arrest analyses by CJMC partners at the UW-La Crosse. Their deep dive into juvenile arrests emphasizes the importance of the CJMC participation in EBDM.⁷ Additional tables of race group comparisons by UCR crime categories across the 20 most populous counties are contained in Appendix B, Tables 14-19.

Arrest disparities exist for Black and American Indian persons across arrest crime categories in La Crosse County (See Fig. 4). Blacks represent 2.1% of the total population in La Crosse County but are 18.1 times more likely than whites to be arrested for violent crimes; 8.6 times more likely for property; 7.5 times more likely for drug; 5.9 times more likely for crimes against society; and 9.7 times more likely for “Other” category crimes.

Fig. 4: La Crosse County, crime category comparison for racial group to white arrest rate ratios, 2017

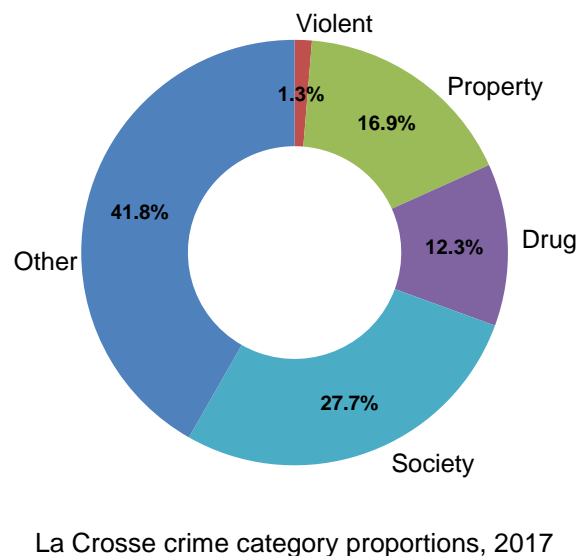


Data sources: Statewide Arrests by Agency and Type, 2013–2017. Wisconsin Department of Justice under the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Population data source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Arrests coded as “other” crimes drive arrest rates in La Crosse County

Less than 2% of overall arrests were Violent Crime Index arrests (See Fig 5). Property Crime Index and drug arrests made up about 28% of arrests collectively. Most arrests in La Crosse involve a most serious charge that is in the category of a society crime (27.7) or “other” category arrest (41.8%).

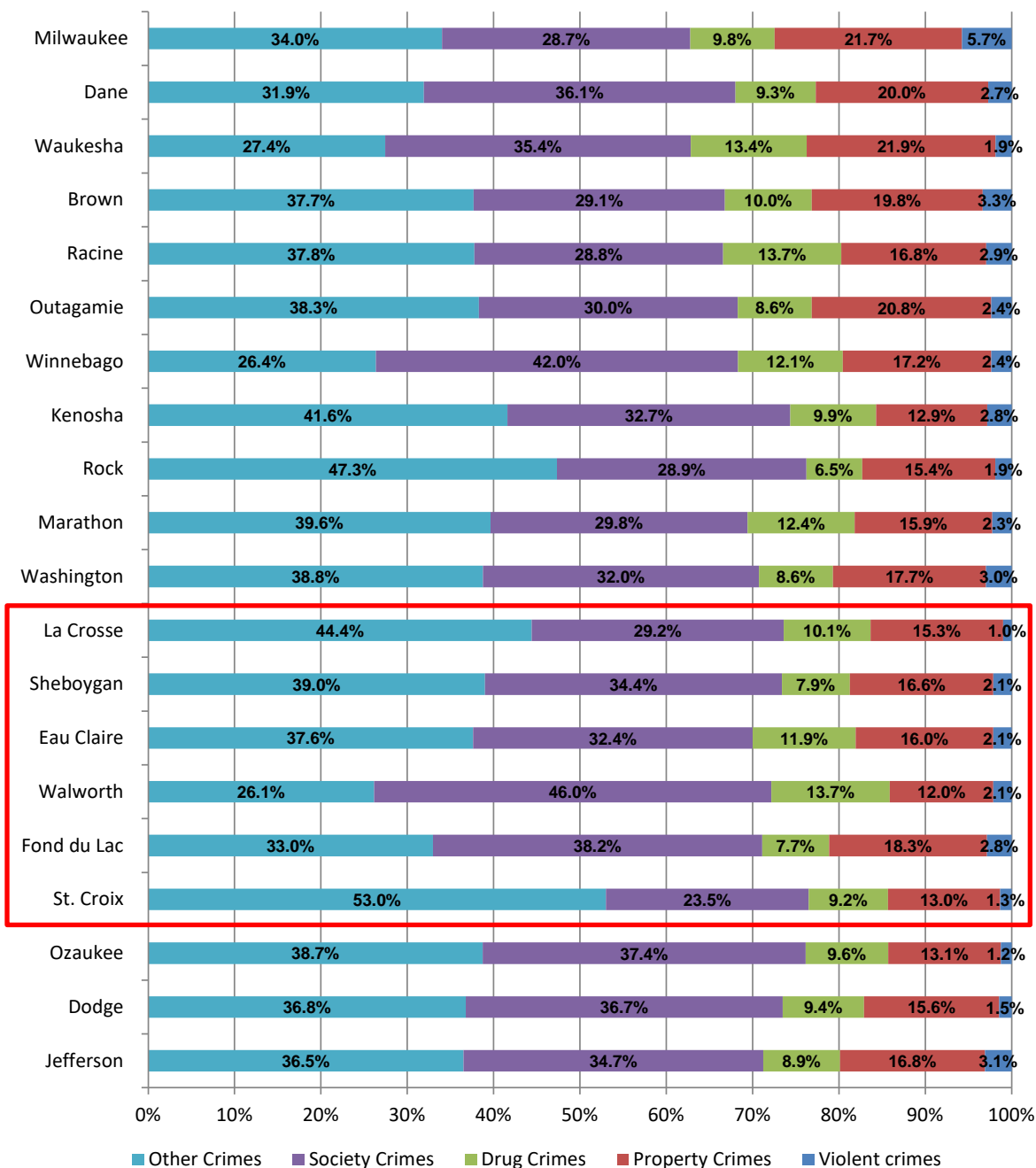
Fig. 5: State arrest crime category proportions in La Crosse County across all arrests, 2017



Data sources: Statewide Arrests by Agency and Type, 2013–2017. Wisconsin Department of Justice under the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Population data source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Similar patterns are also present in the 20 most populous Wisconsin counties. Society and “other” category UCR arrests tend to be the largest portion of activity, but some variation exists across counties (See Fig. 6). In prior studies, and based on on-site interviews, La Crosse arrest rates are often compared with arrest rates for Eau Claire County (which is in the same general region of the State), Fond du Lac, and Sheboygan counties further east in the State. Among these counties, the proportion of UCR “other” crime arrests tends to be higher for La Crosse County. Only Rock and St. Croix counties have a greater proportion of “other” crime category arrests.

Fig. 6: State arrest crime category comparison for the 20 most populous counties, sorted by population size, largest to smallest for total arrests, 2013–2017



Data sources: Statewide Arrests by Agency and Type, 2013–2017. Wisconsin Department of Justice under the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Population data source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Arrest drivers by state crime category in La Crosse are consistent across the most recent 5 years of data. The proportion of violent crime arrests is consistently low (less than 1% of total arrests in some years) but has increased slightly from 2013 to 2017 from 0.8% to 1.3%. The proportions of property crime arrests and drug arrests increased slightly since 2013; whereas the proportion of crimes against society arrests decreased by 4.5 percentage points and “other” category arrests decreased by 2.8 points (See Table 1).

Within each main crime category there are typically two to three sub-categories that drive that area. For example, aggravated assault and robbery account for most violent category arrests in 2017. The State property category arrest drivers in 2017 are larceny theft and vandalism. Drug category crime arrests are mostly possession crimes (11.2% of overall arrests). Three society category crimes account for 26.4% of overall arrests in La Crosse: driving under the influence (5.4%), disorderly conduct, (10.7%) and liquor law violations (10.3%). Finally, and importantly, two sub categories of other arrests comprise 41.5% of the total arrest in 2017: simple assault (5.8%) and “all other offenses” (35.7%). When just considering their proportion in the “other” arrest category, “all other offenses” comprise 85.6% of this category. Focusing further data analysis on “all other offenses” category of arrests occurs later in this report and is a reform area that the CJMC should strongly consider for further exploration and discussion of possible diversion strategies that can be supported with performance measures. While having a large proportion of arrests fall into this category is not unusual, the La Crosse County proportion is notably higher than in counties that they are often compared to such as Eau Claire and Fond du Lac.

Table 1: State arrest crime category detail, La Crosse County, 2013–2017

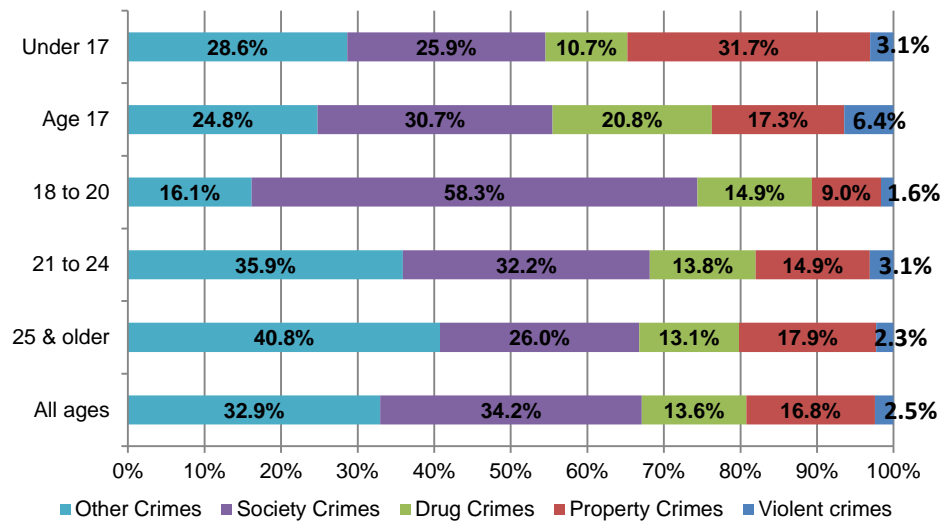
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent crimes	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.3
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rape	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Robbery	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Aggravated Assault	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8
Property Crimes	14.1	13.7	15.8	16.3	16.9
Burglary	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Larceny Theft	8.5	8.6	9.8	9.9	11.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Arson	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vandalism	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.5
Stolen Property	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
Fraud	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2
Embezzlement	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Forgery & Counterfeiting	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4
Drug Crimes	8.4	10.3	9.2	10.6	12.3
Drug Possession - Marijuana	4.8	5.4	4.7	5.6	6.0
Drug Possession - Opium/Cocaine	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2
Drug Possession - Other Dangerous	1.8	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.6
Drug Possession - Synthetic	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Drug Sale - Marijuana	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Drug Sale - Opium/Cocaine	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
Drug Sale - Other Dangerous	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4
Drug Sale - Synthetic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Drug - Unknown	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Society Crimes	32.2	30.3	27.4	28.1	27.7
Driving Under the Influence	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.5	5.4
Disorderly Conduct	12.5	12.1	10.9	11.7	10.7
Liquor Laws	12.6	11.6	9.8	9.8	10.3
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gambling	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sex Offenses	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Weapons	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
Vagrancy Violations	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Curfew/Loitering Violations	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.6
Other Crimes	44.6	44.9	46.8	43.8	41.8
Simple Assault	4.6	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.8
Manslaughter by Negligence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Offenses Against Family and Children	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
All Other Offenses	39.7	40.2	41.5	38.5	35.7

Note: Percentages displayed for arrest subcategories beneath UCR Categories are cumulative for the subcategory (i.e., subcategory crime types add to 100% of the main category)

Data sources: Statewide Arrests by Agency and Type, 2013–2017. Wisconsin Department of Justice under the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Population data source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

A state arrest data exploration tool was developed in Microsoft Access and Excel that enables creating similar crime profiles for any Wisconsin county by simply making a drop-down selection. Examples were selected for their comparability to La Crosse in size and demographics (the ones in the red bracket in Fig. 6 are contained in Appendix tables 8 through 11).⁸ The data exploration tool also permits analyzing arrest crime profiles by age groups. Arrest pattern differences by age group are evident in La Crosse County. For example, younger adults (18-20) are much more likely to be arrested for society crimes, specifically for liquor law violations than other age groups. More than half (52.2%) of arrests for 18 to 20-year-olds involved a society crime as the most serious charge. More detailed crime profile data in Appendix Table 12 show that liquor law violations are the most prevalent arrest type in this category for ages 18-20 accounting for 39.8% of Society crime arrests. Unlike most states, 17-year-olds are considered adults for the purpose of criminal responsibility in Wisconsin and are likely to be involved in Society and “Other” crime category crimes. About half (50.4%) of La Crosse County arrests for 17-year-olds were for “all other crimes” in the “other” crime category (See Appendix Table 12). The age/crime patterns in other counties are different. For example, 17-year-olds in Eau Claire County account for a greater proportion of arrests for property crimes and less other crimes than in La Crosse (See Appendix Table 13).

Fig. 7: State arrest crime categories by age group, La Crosse County, 2017



Data sources: Statewide Arrests by Agency and Type, 2013–2017. Wisconsin Department of Justice under the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Population data source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Examining “all other offenses” within the “other” crime category

The BJIA data acquired for this TA report has limits on the level of crime detail required for further identification of arrest rate drivers. The project team confirmed that a more detailed file with crime statutes was not available from BJIA. This will be a common challenge for other local jurisdictions in Wisconsin replicating this process. The City of La Crosse Police Department is adept at using report utilities to query their Tritech RMS data and provided the project team an extract of incidents that were cleared by arrest during the first 4 months of 2018. The file contained multiple charges associated with a single incident. The project team selected the most serious charge for the arrest (as it was entered into the RMS). In other words, if three persons were arrested for an incident, each with multiple charges, three arrests were counted by their most serious charge. About one in four arrests (27.6%) were for other/all other crime category arrests in the City of La Crosse Police Department data (Table 2). Juveniles were much

more likely to have other/all other crime category arrest than adults (42% and 25.8% respectively).

Table. 2: Other/all other offense crime category arrests, La Crosse City Police Department, January through April, 2018			
	All ages	Adult	Juvenile
Total arrests	2,264	2014	250
Other/all other offense	624	519	105
Other/all other percent of total	27.6%	25.8%	42.0%
Data source: La Crosse Police Department, Incidents, arrests and charges for the first four months of 2018, provided 6/22/2018			

Probation violations, warrant arrests, and bail jumping-misdemeanors were the top offenses in arrests involving adults. Truancy offenses were most prominent for juvenile arrests.

Table. 3: Other/all other crime category arrests, La Crosse City Police Department, top statute offense rankings, January through April, 2018			
Rank	TOP 5 crimes — all ages	Percent	Count
1	Probation violation	23%	142
2	Warrant arrest	14	86
3	Bail jumping-misdemeanor	13	84
4	Truancy	11	69
5	Indecent behavior (public urination)	4	28
Rank	TOP 5 crimes — adults	Percent	Count
1	Probation violation	27%	142
2	Bail jumping-misdemeanor	16	84
3	Warrant arrest	16	84
4	Indecent behavior (public urination)	5	28
5	Justice sanctions	4	23
Rank	TOP 5 crimes — juveniles	Percent	Count
1	Truancy	49%	51
2	Truancy-2nd offense	18	19
3	Pick-up order	13	14
4	Habitual truant	9	9
5	Resisting or obstructing an officer	5	5
Data source: La Crosse Police Department, Incidents, arrests and charges for the first four months of 2018, provided 6/22/2018			

These findings are consistent with interviews with policy stakeholders conducted during the site visit. The findings, with regard to juveniles, support the CJMC efforts already underway to study juvenile arrest patterns in collaboration with UW– La Crosse and to implement diversion reform. If the CJMC continues to focus its EBDM work on policy changes and reducing unnecessary and/or disruptive procedural arrests, the overall arrest rate is likely to continue to decrease. A manageable next step is to revise the example data provided in this report with the City of La Crosse Police Department to include additional variables such as race and ethnicity and the location of an incident. The local CJMC should closely monitor discussions of reducing procedural arrests at the state policy level and efforts to model reform in specific jurisdictions, such as Milwaukee County, that are increasingly recognized for data-driven policing as part of the Mac Arthur Foundation’s Safety + Justice network (Safety + Justice). Staying apprised of where La Crosse County stands in comparison to other counties is important as the state moves forward under EBDM. La Crosse County stakeholders need not be defensive of the county’s high arrest rate; rather, be adept and well-equipped to use their local data to discuss current law enforcement policies.

Recommendations

Coordinate data improvements and use

The EBDM process is providing La Crosse County with a road map for criminal justice system reform. EBDM brings together research and best practices from within and outside of the criminal justice system in order to work towards their shared goals of fewer victims and safer communities. However, this strategy requires law enforcement data and analysis that can be trusted and is supported by staff with backgrounds in research and analysis training. Start by identifying local resources for data access and analysis, and discuss the feasibility of developing

an ongoing process for replicating the modeled data analysis section of this report. The EBDM performance outcomes have already been drafted and the team can begin developing performance measures and identifying the law enforcement agency data necessary for providing calculations.⁹ A CJMC workgroup can be assigned this task, use this report as a starting place, and report back to the CJMC.

In addition to EBDM, there are other examples of long-term, national demonstration projects that model criminal justice reform such as Safety + Justice).¹⁰ Milwaukee and Dane counties are both EBDM and they are Safety + Justice demonstration sites and this study indicates that Milwaukee County, in particular, boasts a rapidly decreasing arrest rate (see Fig. 1, p.7). Interviews verified that Milwaukee County is transitioning to the same RMS vendor that La Crosse County is using (Tritech) and are operationalizing specific EBDM-like law enforcement performance measures to be created on a sustained basis. While La Crosse County has a much higher arrest rate than Milwaukee County, it is a decade ahead of them in the transition to incident-based reporting on a Tritech platform. Thus an opportunity exists for a local La Crosse County data group to stay abreast of the EBDM and Safety + Justice modeling in Milwaukee County and how their version of Tritech is configured to support similar reforms from a policing sense. With so much going on nationally on this topic, grant opportunities are likely to exist from a variety of government and private funding sources to help with coordination and communication (e.g., visits to other innovative data users modeling ongoing performance measures).

Model data entry practice validation for other jurisdictions

Focus groups between BJIA and lead records entry staff at the City of La Crosse Police Department verified accurate data entry practices that support timely and valid state arrest

reporting. The BJIA participant during the focus group characterized City of La Crosse Police Department as an exemplary reporting jurisdiction. However, there are seven records specialists in the City of La Crosse Police Department alone (five full-time, two part-time), a full-time specialist in Onalaska Police Department, and additional Specialists shared by smaller police departments. To ensure data entry consistency, someone must have the specific role of training records entry specialists (existing and new) and vetting/re-visiting their work on, at least, an annual basis. BJIA offers concise training support for these activities. La Crosse County law enforcement agencies should continue to have regular, direct contact with BJIA concerning questions that could impact records entry and technical topics such as the maintenance of statute offense to state arrest category tables. Maintaining trust in the BJIA data that are used to make comparisons and for planning will remain important for La Crosse County as it moves forward with EBDM improvements and discusses the public safety necessity of procedural arrests, including bond and state probation arrests. If less costly and more efficient policies are implemented, robust arrest data will be required to measure their impact.

Develop an annual or semi-annual arrest statistical report to the CJMC

This TA report models a manageable approach to using arrest data to inform EBDM discussions in the CJMC. Site visit interviews and participation in a February 2018 CJMC meeting documented notable movement in that direction, but the approach could benefit from added structure and coordination. Regular statistical reporting demonstrates accountability to the CJMC and will help to focus resources on deeper explorations. The examples provided in the Data Analysis Model section of this report can be sustained and updated. A high functioning CJMC will sustain the process and integrate it as an EBDM activity. This philosophy was evident during interview. However, this specific role can be assigned with additional clarity and

with some discussion of how the key actors involved in providing local arrest data research files can be supported with ongoing training and specialization. In the current model, interviews suggest that supporting research tasks with custom data extracts from the City of La Crosse Police Department RMS can be overwhelming. Project team requests for local data files from the City of La Crosse Police Department were delayed due to an abundance of data requests. Finally, the same obstacles for accessing research support through City of La Crosse Police Department were noted by the other law enforcement agencies in La Crosse County during focus groups. With a single point of coordination and support, a lengthy lead time is sometimes required to accommodate a request. The vision for EBDM and bringing arrest data to the planning table is evident at the CJMC level, but a hub for routinely organizing data needs to be identified.

Endnotes

¹ Center for Effective Public Policy. 2010. A Framework for Evidence-Based Decision Making in Local Criminal Justice Systems: A Work in Progress (Third Edition). Online. Available: <http://ebdmoneless.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/EBDMFramework.pdf>

² Wisconsin Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC). National Institute of Corrections Evidence-Based Decision Making Initiative. Online. Available: <https://cjcc.doj.wi.gov/initiative/nicebdmi-phasev-0>

³ In an attempt to identify a jurisdiction comparable to La Crosse County with a dedicated research and analysis unit NCJJ-NCJFCJ contacted the MacArthur Foundation's Safety + Justice national criminal justice reform project. Safety + Justice is modeling criminal justice reform in 20 core sites nationally. The jurisdiction closest in size to La Crosse with that capacity is Ada County (Boise) Idaho. Ada County is considerably larger than La Crosse but nonetheless provides an example that might be scaled. The Sheriff's Department supports a Research and Planning unit that has access to various levels of law enforcement agency data across all county law enforcement agencies and two staff with research and planning job descriptions.

⁴ Email exchange with Innovation Analysts working with the FBI on the next generation of law enforcement reporting indicated a high level of involvement with NCS-X.

⁵ Wisconsin Department of Justice. UCR Offense Data. Online. Available: <https://www.doj.state.wi.us/dles/bjia/ucr-offense-data>

⁶ Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2017). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

⁷ Bakken, N. and Kruse, L. 2018. La Crosse County Juvenile Justice Best Practices Stakeholders Group: Updated Data Report—January 2018. University of Wisconsin-La Crosse.

⁸ The scope of this project precluded developing too elaborate of an interactive system, but can be shared with local stakeholders and UCR experts at the state level that NCJJ-NCJFCJ engaged during the project. It may be possible to replicate some of the output in the BJIA Interactive Tableau system or through the local partnerships with U of W-La Crosse.

⁹ La Crosse Consolidated Justice System Outcome Report: EBDM Initiative, Draft December 5, 2017.

¹⁰ Safety + Justice is a long-term, national demonstration project to model criminal justice reform. The project has 20 core demonstration jurisdictions and Milwaukee Police Departments among those modeling police data performance measures with technical assistance from the City University of New York (CUNY).

Appendix A: City of La Crosse Police Department and La Crosse County Sheriff and suburban police department focus group details

The following interview protocol was closely followed during two focus groups. One with the La Crosse Police Department and the La Crosse County Sheriff's Office and a second with Onalaska PD and smaller law enforcement agencies in the county. The results informed the overview of strengths and recommendations in this report.

Arrest Processes

1. ***Please walk us through the arrest process.*** When an incident occurs, officers have essentially three options: take into custody without a warrant; take into custody based on a warrant or previously submitted incident report; or to issue a summons/citation and not taken into custody. Alternatives to arrest were summarized as: issue a citation, order a signature bond (i.e., a citation with behavior conditions that if violated the person must be taken to jail intake), or warn and release. Patrol officers base their action upon a multitude of factors, including the seriousness of the incident, the offender's prior history, and the offender's ties to the community. Officers must arrest for issued warrants, domestic violence, and signature bond violations. There are arrest policies regarding the above options. [Found the La Crosse Police Department General Orders & Directives Manual online. Order 1.15 is on Arrest Procedures.)
2. ***What is the tipping point where an incident becomes an arrest? Are there different terms or definitions of arrest types?*** La Crosse follows the NIBRS definition that the above actions from custodial arrest through signature bonds are considered an "arrest". The following are definitions from the Arrest Procedures mentioned above:
 - Arrest: Depriving a person of his/her liberty by legal authority for a civil or criminal law violation.

- Custodial Arrest: Depriving a person of his/her liberty by legal authority for the purpose of holding/detaining him/her to answer a criminal charge or civil forfeiture action.
 - Non-custodial Arrest: Temporarily depriving a person of his/her liberty by legal authority for the purpose of issuance of a citation or summons relating to a civil forfeiture action.
 - When Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT) are brought into a situation and the person is brought to a mental health facility, this is not considered an arrest. Similarly, traffic citations are not considered an arrest.
 - Police Chiefs in the smaller agencies focus group explained an individual is not always under arrest when handcuffed. At times, a person may be handcuffed for safety, subsequently released and this is not considered an arrest for records keeping.
3. ***Is a standardized tool (i.e., Proxy) used? Where is that information kept?*** The Proxy is completed when the arrestee arrives at the jail. Law enforcement does not use the score; however, the judges and prosecutors often use it to determine bail.

Data System(s)

4. ***What is the primary administrative data system you use?*** The La Crosse PD and County Sheriff's Office have an ongoing contract with Tritech that began in 1999. Additionally, all surrounding PDs in La Crosse County use Tritech. Previously, these departments operated a data system that the county IT designed. The decision to move to Tritech was led by the County Board with input from IT, City PD, County Sheriff's Office, and their call center (dispatch). Dispatch uses the CAD module. Data are stored in-house on the County IT server.
5. ***Are there extra data collection methods outside of the primary system with tools such as MS Excel spreadsheets?*** La Crosse also uses another data system, TraCS, for traffic citations and accidents that interfaces with Tritech. No other data systems or data tracking methods were mentioned. This was reinforced by small law enforcement agencies. They felt that their current data systems met all their needs.

6. ***Is there documentation for the system (training guides, etc.)? Can you share this documentation?*** We did not receive documentation; however, the lead La Crosse Records Specialist provided printouts of the data system entry forms.
7. ***How are you trained on the system?*** There are annual statewide trainings held for all Tritech users (Tritech user group). The WI DOJ also hosts annual trainings on state reporting requirements. Participants also noted that records specialists frequently communicate across law enforcement agencies to discuss issues or questions regarding data entry. The smaller PDs feel like there is not adequate training on Tritech to meet their needs.
8. ***How do changes to the primary system and any auxiliary data collections systems occur (ex. Vendor user groups, County IT)?*** Users within the county have to request major changes to Tritech through the County IT department, which has a close relationship with the vendor.
9. ***How flexible is the system? Can users request modifications?*** Law enforcement agencies can designate user defined fields and create codes without needing to contact County IT. Users request true system modifications through County IT who contacts Tritech. County IT expressed that the vendor is very responsive to these requests.
10. ***Additional Process Notes*** —
- Participants noted that arrests for signature bond violations are frequent.
 - Smaller PD Chiefs said calls cleared by signature bonds are uncommon. Calls are generally marked as cleared by arrest or ‘other.’
 - It was clear that the smaller law enforcement agencies are not as comfortable with Tritech as La Crosse PD. They felt they collect much data but sometimes lack an easy way of accessing it. Creating Crystal reports is difficult for them. Although they can request support from lead Records Specialists in the La Crosse PD the waiting list can be long. Supervisors don’t have time to audit data entry. They also don’t have a close relationship with County IT, creating some barriers for requesting system modifications.

Data Collection

11. ***What data are collected by whom in the agency?*** La Crosse has participated in Wisconsin Incident Based Reporting (WIBRSs) for over 10 years (since 1999). Because of dispatch records, all service calls and all contacts are recorded. Persons are categorized by “Involvement Type” (e.g., witness, cited, physical arrest, other).
12. ***How is information concerning racial and ethnic identity obtained and entered?*** Officers should be using the information on a Driver’s License if available. If a license is unavailable, officers will use a combination of asking the person and inference when specifying race and ethnicity. When officers don’t supply this information, the Records Specialist will use license information or previous records to enter race and ethnicity. The data system is structured to collect race and ethnicity separately.
13. ***How are offense details recorded in the system and used (ex. offense category crosswalks)?*** Statutes are cross-walked to UCR offense categories. Once a year, updates are implemented (e.g., new statutes). The officer should specify the statutes for an incident. If an officer does not provide a specific statute, the Records Specialist looks it up and makes a selection to the best of their abilities. Some offenses can be either a violation of a state statute or a violation of a local ordinance. The Records Specialists try to select the state statute when possible.
14. ***How are informal and formal police-led diversions entered into the systems?*** Formal police-diversion does not exist. The State Attorney’s office is the first chance for ‘pre-charge’ diversion. Informal diversion (i.e., warn and release) is not explicitly captured. At the end of a service call, the dispatcher can list multiple clearance codes in the CAD module. Codes are defined by the using agency. The RMS module then selects one code listed in the CAD to import (selection rules are unclear). (This was reinforced by the smaller PD Chiefs). Lead Records Specialists explained often reviewing all clearance codes listed in the CAD to manually select the code to enter in the RMS. Depending on available codes, the agency may be able to determine informal diversion

events.

15. ***What are the procedures for verifying data?*** Record Specialists review, request officers to make edits, and then type final incident and arrest reports. Afterwards, Record Specialists enter these reports. This process assists in quality control. Smaller PDs stated that the responding officer, records specialist, and the officer's sergeant review the report before entering it.
16. ***How is law enforcement diversion or deflection activities tracked?*** See above at #5
17. ***Does your system code different types of arrests?*** Yes
18. ***Are there data entry procedures that are specific to certain offenses such as domestic violence, or populations such as juveniles?*** Juvenile arrests are recorded in a different Tritech module that accommodates NIBRS reporting requirements for person under 18.
19. ***Are you aware of differences in your data practices and other law enforcement agencies?*** Per the La Crosse PD focus group: La Crosse PD utilizes more of Tritech's capabilities by creating additional codes and implementing procedures regarding descriptions/text fields than the smaller surrounding PDs. This is because the city has a larger workload and to help with further data analysis that the smaller PDs don't conduct. Smaller PDs don't really feel that there are differences. They believe it to be consistent for quite some time. Having a county-wide system has assisted in consistency.

Data Use and Dissemination

20. ***Who are the primary internal users of data from your administrative data systems? External users?*** La Crosse PD often receives data requests from administrators (e.g., city councils, Police and Fire Commissions), the media, universities, and County Administration.
21. ***Do you have research and planning support (ex. analysts)?*** No. The lead Records Specialist of La Crosse PD creates all Crystal (data) reports and often designs the reports for the smaller PD Record Specialists. Sometimes the county receives grants that allow for further analysis with the help of outside consultants or universities (e.g., UW-La Crosse). It also appears that there are

small teams, involving officers, on the CJMC that are reviewing arrest data. They also have a crime mapping tool.

22. ***Does the system meet your needs to operate?*** For planning and public relations concerning law enforcement trends? Participants stated that Trittech has met most of their needs. They would only want to expand a few fields, but they didn't go into particulars.
23. ***What are some of the common reports you pull?*** Arrests by offense; clearance rates; calls for service locations, especially for noise violations and drug offenses; repeat offenders; arrests by race. The PD also reviews officer stats and conducts data entry audits.
24. ***Does your department use data in NIBRS format and detail?*** No. They still use data in summary format.
25. ***What are your primary forums for improving data-driven decision-making using law enforcement data?*** The CJMC through its EBDM project is a focal point for improving data-driven decision making and the Justice Support Services. The smaller PDs would like reports on calls from their jurisdiction that are handled by other PDs since their departments are not open 24/7. They would also like the reverse (i.e., how many calls they serve outside of their jurisdiction). This would help in budget planning. They would also like reports on time from dispatch to officer on scene, response times, and arrest outcomes.

Information Sharing

26. ***What agencies access your data directly?*** Some agencies have view-only access of Trittech; however, Trittech imports arrest records directly to the District Attorney's data system. Arrest records are also directly imported to the jail module.
27. ***Has it been shared for County or City planning?*** The lead Records Specialist for La Crosse PD provides ongoing *ad hoc* support for data requests from various agencies, including members of the CJMC.
28. ***Has it been merged with extracts or pulls from other administrative data sets such as the***

Circuit Court? No

29. ***What reporting is required internally and externally?*** They must provide incident-based reporting records monthly (Including BJIA). Trittech is designed to generate a text file that is then submitted to an online portal. These monthly uploads also allow for original records to be updated (e.g., a robbery the occurred in June was cleared with an arrest in July).
30. ***Do you have written protocols for data sharing?*** No. Protocols are informal and through the law enforcement agency leadership.
31. ***Do you require data sharing agreements?*** Not at this time. Agreements for querying data and providing tables of summary information are informal.

Data Extracts and Reporting

32. ***What agencies receive data extracts?*** During the focus group the recent extracts on behalf of the CJMC for the Univ. of WI-La Crosse data update were discussed.
33. ***How often are the extracts provided?*** Data requests are regular and frequent and funnel to the lead records specialist.
34. ***How are they transmitted?*** When the La Crosse PD is fulfilling data requests from the public, they generally provide it in excel or PDF format.
35. ***Does your agency have the ability to compare extracts to what the outside agencies report?***
The ability exists but doesn't in occur in a systematic fashion.

Appendix B: Supplemental Data Tables

Arrest Rate Ranking Tables

Table 1:

Twenty Largest Wisconsin Counties by Population: Arrest Rate Comparison 2013-2017, All Offenses.....	1
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Table 2:

Twenty Largest Wisconsin Counties by Population: Arrest Rate Comparison 2013-2017, All Violent Crimes.....	2
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Table 3:

Twenty Largest Wisconsin Counties by Population: Arrest Rate Comparison 2013-2017, Property Crimes.....	3
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Table 4:

Twenty Largest Wisconsin Counties by Population: Arrest Rate Comparison 2013-2017, Drug Crimes.....	4
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Table 5:

Twenty Largest Wisconsin Counties by Population: Arrest Rate Comparison 2013-2017, Society Crimes.....	5
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Table 6:

Twenty Largest Wisconsin Counties by Population: Arrest Rate Comparison 2013-2017, Other Crimes.....	6
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UCR Offense Profiles for Selected Counties

Table 7:

Offense Profile in La Crosse County for All Ages (10+).....	7
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Table 8:

Offense Profile in Eau Claire County for All Ages (10+).....	8
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Table 9:

Offense Profile in Fond du Lac County for All Ages (10+).....	9
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Table 10:

Offense Profile in Sheboygan County for All Ages (10+).....	10
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All ages (10+) arrest rates* per 100,000 persons ages 10 and older

All offenses

Twenty Largest Wisconsin Counties by Population: Arrest Rate Comparison 2013-17

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Change
Brown County	65.1	58.1	50.4	48.5	50.3	✓ -23%
Dane County	44.9	45.9	43.8	40.9	40.0	✓ -11%
Dodge County	50.9	44.8	45.3	46.1	45.0	✓ -11%
Eau Claire County	76.5	80.3	73.7	74.4	65.2	✓ -15%
Fond du Lac County	53.6	54.4	50.9	49.8	48.5	✓ -9%
Jefferson County	64.0	54.5	60.8	56.1	47.3	✓ -26%
Kenosha County	71.4	69.6	59.0	60.7	55.2	✓ -23%
La Crosse County	102.7	95.5	98.9	92.0	88.3	✓ -14%
Marathon County	57.1	56.0	52.1	55.7	52.2	✓ -9%
Milwaukee County	83.2	68.6	59.2	55.3	51.1	✓ -39%
Outagamie County	62.6	53.2	51.1	50.5	49.2	✓ -21%
Ozaukee County	37.4	36.0	38.8	39.8	41.8	✗ 12%
Racine County	57.4	55.4	55.5	50.4	35.7	✓ -38%
Rock County	91.0	88.5	86.0	83.0	79.3	✓ -13%
Sheboygan County	65.6	66.8	60.1	57.0	54.6	✓ -17%
St. Croix County	40.6	39.8	41.1	40.1	39.1	✓ -4%
Walworth County	74.6	72.5	73.1	64.2	60.6	✓ -19%
Washington County	84.3	48.8	49.3	45.0	49.5	✓ -41%
Waukesha County	33.4	31.8	30.3	35.1	32.0	✓ -4%
Winnebago County	63.4	54.7	54.8	53.6	56.7	✓ -11%
Wisconsin	63.7	58.0	56.0	54.3	52.7	✓ -17%
Minimum rate	33.4	31.8	30.3	35.1	32.0	
Maximum rate	102.7	95.5	98.9	92.0	88.3	
Median	63.7	55.0	53.4	52.1	49.9	

Notes

Green values: lower arrest rates relative to the median arrest rate for the year

Yellow values: arrest rate is near the median for the year

Red values: higher arrest rates relative to the median arrest rate for the year

Green check marks indicate rate has declined; red X means the rate has increased

**Rates are per 1,000 arrests of persons ages 10 and older*

All ages (10+) arrest rates* per 100,000 persons ages 10 and older

Other Crimes

Twenty Largest Wisconsin Counties by Population: Arrest Rate Comparison 2013-17

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Change
Brown County	22.6	21.6	19.9	19.2	19.4	✓ -14%
Dane County	14.4	14.4	13.8	13.1	13.1	✓ -9%
Dodge County	15.6	15.8	16.8	18.7	18.5	✗ 19%
Eau Claire County	26.6	30.0	29.8	31.5	21.5	✓ -19%
Fond du Lac County	16.0	16.2	17.7	17.2	17.7	✗ 10%
Jefferson County	22.0	19.7	23.5	21.9	16.1	✓ -27%
Kenosha County	29.1	26.8	25.1	25.1	25.4	✓ -13%
La Crosse County	45.8	42.9	46.2	40.3	36.9	✓ -20%
Marathon County	21.8	22.6	20.6	22.1	21.2	✓ -3%
Milwaukee County	29.9	23.0	19.0	18.9	17.1	✓ -43%
Outagamie County	22.9	20.1	19.3	20.5	19.4	✓ -15%
Ozaukee County	11.4	12.0	16.3	17.0	18.4	✗ 61%
Racine County	21.3	20.1	20.4	19.5	14.7	✓ -31%
Rock County	44.9	43.9	41.2	36.9	35.7	✓ -20%
Sheboygan County	25.0	27.4	23.2	22.0	21.1	✓ -15%
St. Croix County	20.7	21.1	22.6	20.8	21.2	✗ 2%
Walworth County	17.1	21.8	19.7	16.3	15.4	✓ -10%
Washington County	45.1	14.6	14.8	15.6	17.4	✓ -61%
Waukesha County	9.6	8.6	8.1	9.9	8.5	✓ -12%
Winnebago County	16.3	13.6	13.8	14.9	16.1	✓ -1%
Wisconsin	24.6	22.2	21.9	21.3	20.5	✓ -17%
Minimum rate	9.6	8.6	8.1	9.9	8.5	
Maximum rate	45.8	43.9	46.2	40.3	36.9	
Median	21.9	20.6	19.8	19.4	18.4	

Notes

Green values: lower arrest rates relative to the median arrest rate for the year

Yellow values: arrest rate is near the median for the year

Red values: higher arrest rates relative to the median arrest rate for the year

Green check marks indicate rate has declined; red X means the rate has increased

**Rates are per 1,000 arrests of persons ages 10 and older*

All ages (10+) arrest rates* per 100,000 persons ages 10 and older
Society Crimes

Twenty Largest Wisconsin Counties by Population: Arrest Rate Comparison 2013-17

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Change
Brown County	19.6	16.4	14.9	14.0	14.3	✓ -27%
Dane County	17.0	17.5	15.5	14.1	13.8	✓ -19%
Dodge County	20.0	16.3	17.2	16.5	15.1	✓ -25%
Eau Claire County	29.8	27.5	21.3	19.1	22.3	✓ -25%
Fond du Lac County	21.1	20.4	20.2	18.8	17.7	✓ -16%
Jefferson County	25.1	18.9	21.3	17.2	15.4	✓ -39%
Kenosha County	25.5	24.5	18.6	19.1	15.8	✓ -38%
La Crosse County	33.1	29.0	27.1	25.8	24.4	✓ -26%
Marathon County	20.3	17.6	15.2	14.3	13.8	✓ -32%
Milwaukee County	24.6	19.6	17.5	15.3	14.1	✓ -43%
Outagamie County	21.0	17.0	14.9	14.1	12.9	✓ -38%
Ozaukee County	17.3	15.2	13.5	13.6	12.9	✓ -26%
Racine County	17.2	16.6	16.2	14.2	9.3	✓ -46%
Rock County	25.6	23.7	24.7	25.8	23.7	✓ -7%
Sheboygan County	23.4	22.4	21.8	18.4	18.4	✓ -21%
St. Croix County	10.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	✓ -15%
Walworth County	36.3	33.7	32.3	29.5	26.9	✓ -26%
Washington County	21.4	18.7	17.0	15.4	15.9	✓ -25%
Waukesha County	12.3	12.1	11.6	11.5	10.0	✓ -19%
Winnebago County	27.5	24.1	23.6	21.9	21.6	✓ -21%
Wisconsin	21.3	18.9	17.8	16.5	15.7	✓ -26%
Minimum rate	10.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	
Maximum rate	36.3	33.7	32.3	29.5	26.9	
Median	21.2	18.8	17.4	16.0	15.3	

Notes

Green values: lower arrest rates relative to the median arrest rate for the year

Yellow values: arrest rate is near the median for the year

Red values: higher arrest rates relative to the median arrest rate for the year

Green check marks indicate rate has declined; red X means the rate has increased

*Rates are per 1,000 arrests of persons ages 10 and older

All ages (10+) arrest rates* per 100,000 persons ages 10 and older
Drug Crimes

Appendix Table 4

Twenty Largest Wisconsin Counties by Population: Arrest Rate Comparison 2013-17

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Change
Brown County	6.5	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.4	✓ -18%
Dane County	4.1	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.0	✓ -2%
Dodge County	3.8	4.3	3.7	4.6	5.5	✗ 45%
Eau Claire County	8.3	9.9	8.3	8.8	8.9	✗ 7%
Fond du Lac County	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.6	✗ 22%
Jefferson County	5.2	4.6	5.2	5.0	5.1	✓ -2%
Kenosha County	6.7	7.5	5.6	6.3	5.2	✓ -23%
La Crosse County	8.6	9.8	9.1	9.7	10.9	✗ 27%
Marathon County	4.4	6.6	6.3	8.3	8.4	✗ 89%
Milwaukee County	7.4	6.7	5.9	5.5	5.6	✓ -24%
Outagamie County	5.7	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.7	✓ -18%
Ozaukee County	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.5	5.0	✗ 63%
Racine County	7.2	7.3	8.4	8.0	3.9	✓ -47%
Rock County	5.1	5.6	5.0	5.4	6.5	✗ 27%
Sheboygan County	4.9	4.2	3.7	5.5	5.7	✗ 17%
St. Croix County	3.1	3.2	3.5	4.6	4.0	✗ 29%
Walworth County	9.3	7.4	10.6	10.3	9.7	✗ 3%
Washington County	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.9	5.8	✗ 20%
Waukesha County	3.6	3.5	3.7	5.3	5.7	✗ 60%
Winnebago County	7.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	8.3	✗ 12%
Wisconsin	5.5	5.4	5.4	6.0	6.4	✗ 17%
Minimum rate	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.9	
Maximum rate	9.3	9.9	10.6	10.3	10.9	
Median	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.6	

Notes

Green values: lower arrest rates relative to the median arrest rate for the year

Yellow values: arrest rate is near the median for the year

Red values: higher arrest rates relative to the median arrest rate for the year

Green check marks indicate rate has declined; red X means the rate has increased

**Rates are per 1,000 arrests of persons ages 10 and older*

All ages (10+) arrest rates* per 100,000 persons ages 10 and older
Property Crimes

Appendix Table 5

Twenty Largest Wisconsin Counties by Population: Arrest Rate Comparison 2013-17

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Change
Brown County	14.1	12.7	8.8	8.7	9.8	✓ -30%
Dane County	8.5	9.2	9.2	8.4	7.8	✓ -8%
Dodge County	10.9	7.9	6.9	5.7	4.9	✓ -55%
Eau Claire County	10.4	11.4	13.1	13.2	10.9	✗ 5%
Fond du Lac County	10.9	12.5	8.4	8.1	7.3	✓ -33%
Jefferson County	9.3	10.1	9.2	10.0	8.7	✓ -7%
Kenosha County	8.6	9.2	8.1	8.1	6.6	✓ -23%
La Crosse County	14.5	13.1	15.7	15.0	14.9	✗ 3%
Marathon County	9.7	8.3	8.6	9.5	7.4	✓ -23%
Milwaukee County	17.1	15.7	13.3	12.2	10.6	✓ -38%
Outagamie County	11.5	10.7	11.7	10.4	11.0	✓ -5%
Ozaukee County	5.2	5.1	4.7	5.3	5.1	✓ -3%
Racine County	10.1	9.9	9.2	7.6	5.9	✓ -42%
Rock County	14.1	13.6	13.3	13.2	11.7	✓ -17%
Sheboygan County	11.1	11.2	10.1	9.7	8.3	✓ -26%
St. Croix County	5.4	6.0	5.4	5.1	4.1	✓ -25%
Walworth County	9.7	8.3	9.1	6.9	7.3	✓ -25%
Washington County	11.0	9.1	11.0	8.3	9.5	✓ -14%
Waukesha County	7.2	7.1	6.3	7.8	7.2	✓ -1%
Winnebago County	11.0	9.5	9.9	9.3	8.9	✓ -19%
Wisconsin	10.5	10.0	9.4	9.0	8.4	✓ -21%
Minimum rate	5.2	5.1	4.7	5.1	4.1	
Maximum rate	17.1	15.7	15.7	15.0	14.9	
Median	10.6	9.7	9.2	8.6	8.0	

Notes

Green values: lower arrest rates relative to the median arrest rate for the year

Yellow values: arrest rate is near the median for the year

Red values: higher arrest rates relative to the median arrest rate for the year

Green check marks indicate rate has declined; red X means the rate has increased

**Rates are per 1,000 arrests of persons ages 10 and older*

All ages (10+) arrest rates* per 100,000 persons ages 10 and older
Violent Crimes

Twenty Largest Wisconsin Counties by Population: Arrest Rate Comparison 2013-17

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Change
Brown County	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.5	✓ -36%
Dane County	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	✗ 28%
Dodge County	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	✗ 92%
Eau Claire County	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.6	✗ 12%
Fond du Lac County	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	✓ -30%
Jefferson County	2.3	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.8	✓ -20%
Kenosha County	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.2	✗ 50%
La Crosse County	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	✗ 34%
Marathon County	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	✗ 53%
Milwaukee County	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.7	✓ -13%
Outagamie County	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	✓ -18%
Ozaukee County	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	✗ 41%
Racine County	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	2.1	✗ 32%
Rock County	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	✗ 26%
Sheboygan County	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.1	✓ -16%
St. Croix County	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	✗ 36%
Walworth County	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	✓ -39%
Washington County	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.8	0.9	✓ -54%
Waukesha County	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	✓ -10%
Winnebago County	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	✗ 37%
Wisconsin	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	✓ -4%
Minimum rate	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	
Maximum rate	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.7	
Median	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	

Notes

Green values: lower arrest rates relative to the median arrest rate for the year

Yellow values: arrest rate is near the median for the year

Red values: higher arrest rates relative to the median arrest rate for the year

Green check marks indicate rate has declined; red X means the rate has increased

*Rates are per 1,000 arrests of persons ages 10 and older

Offense profile in La Crosse County for All ages (10+)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent crimes	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.2%	1.3%
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Robbery	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Aggravated Assault	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
Property Crimes	14.1%	13.7%	15.8%	16.3%	16.9%
Burglary	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Larceny Theft	8.5%	8.6%	9.8%	9.9%	11.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Arson	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vandalism	2.7%	2.7%	3.0%	3.0%	2.5%
Stolen Property	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Fraud	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	1.2%
Embezzlement	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Drug Crimes	8.4%	10.3%	9.2%	10.6%	12.3%
Drug Possession - Marijuana	4.8%	5.4%	4.7%	5.6%	6.0%
Drug Possession - Opium/Cocaine	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%
Drug Possession - Other Dangerous	1.8%	2.9%	2.7%	3.4%	3.6%
Drug Possession - Synthetic	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Drug Sale - Marijuana	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Drug Sale - Opium/Cocaine	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Drug Sale - Other Dangerous	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%
Drug Sale - Synthetic	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Drug - Unknown	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Society Crimes	32.2%	30.3%	27.4%	28.1%	27.7%
Driving Under the Influence	5.7%	5.4%	5.2%	4.5%	5.4%
Disorderly Conduct	12.5%	12.1%	10.9%	11.7%	10.7%
Liquor Laws	12.6%	11.6%	9.8%	9.8%	10.3%
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gambling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sex Offenses	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Weapons	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%
Vagrancy Violations	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Curfew/Loitering Violations	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%
Other Crimes	44.6%	44.9%	46.8%	43.8%	41.7%
Simple Assault	4.6%	4.5%	4.9%	5.1%	5.8%
Manslaughter by Negligence	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Offenses Against Family and Children	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
All Other Offenses	39.7%	40.2%	41.5%	38.5%	35.7%
Number of departments	8	8	8	8	8
Number of 12 month departments	5	7	8	8	8

Offense profile in Eau Claire County for All ages (10+)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent crimes	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	2.6%	2.5%
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
Robbery	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%
Aggravated Assault	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	2.1%	1.2%
Property Crimes	13.6%	14.2%	17.7%	17.7%	16.7%
Burglary	0.8%	1.1%	1.4%	1.2%	1.6%
Larceny Theft	8.6%	9.0%	11.0%	10.5%	10.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Vandalism	2.3%	2.1%	2.9%	2.5%	1.8%
Stolen Property	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Fraud	0.7%	0.7%	1.1%	1.9%	1.6%
Embezzlement	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%
Drug Crimes	10.9%	12.4%	11.2%	11.8%	13.6%
Drug Possession - Marijuana	7.2%	8.6%	7.5%	7.2%	7.1%
Drug Possession - Opium/Cocaine	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	1.2%
Drug Possession - Other Dangerous	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	2.7%
Drug Possession - Synthetic	0.9%	1.1%	1.5%	2.3%	0.8%
Drug Sale - Marijuana	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%
Drug Sale - Opium/Cocaine	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%
Drug Sale - Other Dangerous	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Drug Sale - Synthetic	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Drug - Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Society Crimes	38.9%	34.2%	28.9%	25.6%	34.2%
Driving Under the Influence	8.9%	7.2%	7.1%	5.9%	8.1%
Disorderly Conduct	13.7%	11.9%	11.5%	10.2%	12.4%
Liquor Laws	14.7%	13.5%	8.5%	8.0%	12.1%
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
Gambling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sex Offenses	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%
Weapons	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%
Vagrancy Violations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Curfew/Loitering Violations	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Other Crimes	34.8%	37.4%	40.4%	42.3%	33.0%
Simple Assault	4.6%	5.1%	5.9%	7.5%	7.9%
Manslaughter by Negligence	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Offenses Against Family and Children	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	1.9%
All Other Offenses	30.0%	32.0%	33.9%	34.2%	23.2%
Number of departments	5	5	5	5	5
Number of 12 month departments	5	5	5	5	5

Offense profile in Fond du Lac County for All ages (10+)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent crimes	3.4%	3.1%	2.3%	2.6%	2.7%
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Robbery	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%
Aggravated Assault	2.4%	2.5%	1.5%	2.1%	1.9%
Property Crimes	20.3%	22.9%	16.5%	16.2%	15.0%
Burglary	1.7%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%
Larceny Theft	12.9%	13.1%	9.5%	9.1%	8.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%
Arson	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Vandalism	2.6%	6.3%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%
Stolen Property	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Fraud	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%
Embezzlement	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%
Drug Crimes	7.0%	6.7%	6.9%	8.9%	9.4%
Drug Possession - Marijuana	3.0%	2.7%	3.3%	3.7%	3.6%
Drug Possession - Opium/Cocaine	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%
Drug Possession - Other Dangerous	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%
Drug Possession - Synthetic	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Drug Sale - Marijuana	1.2%	1.3%	1.0%	1.9%	2.1%
Drug Sale - Opium/Cocaine	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Drug Sale - Other Dangerous	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Drug Sale - Synthetic	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Drug - Unknown	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%
Society Crimes	39.4%	37.5%	39.6%	37.8%	36.5%
Driving Under the Influence	10.0%	10.3%	10.1%	10.9%	9.3%
Disorderly Conduct	18.1%	17.6%	19.6%	18.3%	19.3%
Liquor Laws	7.0%	5.0%	6.2%	5.6%	4.9%
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Gambling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sex Offenses	1.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.1%	0.8%
Weapons	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Vagrancy Violations	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%
Curfew/Loitering Violations	1.3%	2.4%	1.2%	1.0%	1.5%
Other Crimes	29.9%	29.8%	34.7%	34.4%	36.4%
Simple Assault	7.4%	6.5%	8.1%	7.2%	8.8%
Manslaughter by Negligence	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Offenses Against Family and Children	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
All Other Offenses	22.3%	23.0%	26.2%	27.0%	27.3%
Number of departments	8	8	8	8	8
Number of 12 month departments	7	8	8	8	8

Offense profile in Sheboygan County for All ages (10+)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent crimes	1.9%	2.2%	2.0%	2.4%	2.0%
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Rape	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
Robbery	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Aggravated Assault	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%	1.2%
Property Crimes	17.0%	16.8%	16.9%	17.0%	15.2%
Burglary	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	0.9%	0.8%
Larceny Theft	10.9%	11.1%	11.2%	10.2%	8.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%
Arson	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Vandalism	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%	3.5%	3.1%
Stolen Property	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Fraud	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%	1.4%	1.4%
Embezzlement	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Drug Crimes	7.4%	6.3%	6.2%	9.7%	10.4%
Drug Possession - Marijuana	4.4%	3.3%	3.3%	5.5%	6.5%
Drug Possession - Opium/Cocaine	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%
Drug Possession - Other Dangerous	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	1.3%
Drug Possession - Synthetic	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%	0.3%
Drug Sale - Marijuana	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.2%
Drug Sale - Opium/Cocaine	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
Drug Sale - Other Dangerous	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%
Drug Sale - Synthetic	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Drug - Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Society Crimes	35.6%	33.6%	36.3%	32.3%	33.7%
Driving Under the Influence	7.4%	6.9%	6.7%	6.3%	6.8%
Disorderly Conduct	20.5%	19.9%	21.3%	19.0%	20.5%
Liquor Laws	4.7%	3.5%	3.9%	2.5%	3.1%
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Gambling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sex Offenses	0.9%	1.2%	1.9%	1.8%	1.1%
Weapons	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	1.0%	1.1%
Vagrancy Violations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Curfew/Loitering Violations	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.5%	0.8%
Other Crimes	38.0%	41.1%	38.6%	38.6%	38.8%
Simple Assault	3.8%	3.6%	3.7%	4.5%	4.9%
Manslaughter by Negligence	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Offenses Against Family and Children	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%
All Other Offenses	33.6%	36.7%	34.1%	33.3%	32.8%
Number of departments	6	6	6	7	7
Number of 12 month departments	6	6	5	6	7

Offense profile in Walworth County for All ages (10+)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent crimes	2.8%	1.7%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
Robbery	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Aggravated Assault	2.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Property Crimes	13.0%	11.5%	12.4%	10.7%	12.0%
Burglary	1.9%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%
Larceny Theft	6.8%	7.0%	6.9%	5.5%	6.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
Arson	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Vandalism	2.6%	2.0%	2.5%	2.1%	1.9%
Stolen Property	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Fraud	1.2%	0.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.9%
Embezzlement	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Drug Crimes	12.5%	10.2%	14.5%	16.1%	15.9%
Drug Possession - Marijuana	7.7%	6.5%	10.7%	10.9%	10.6%
Drug Possession - Opium/Cocaine	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%
Drug Possession - Other Dangerous	2.5%	2.2%	2.2%	1.9%	1.6%
Drug Possession - Synthetic	1.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Drug Sale - Marijuana	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	1.5%	1.6%
Drug Sale - Opium/Cocaine	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Drug Sale - Other Dangerous	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%
Drug Sale - Synthetic	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Drug - Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Society Crimes	48.7%	46.5%	44.1%	45.9%	44.4%
Driving Under the Influence	12.3%	12.3%	11.0%	11.2%	12.3%
Disorderly Conduct	16.3%	19.1%	17.5%	18.7%	18.5%
Liquor Laws	17.1%	12.1%	13.6%	13.4%	10.4%
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Gambling	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sex Offenses	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	1.2%
Weapons	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%
Vagrancy Violations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Curfew/Loitering Violations	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	1.3%	1.3%
Other Crimes	22.9%	30.1%	26.9%	25.4%	25.4%
Simple Assault	2.1%	2.6%	2.8%	3.5%	3.8%
Manslaughter by Negligence	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Offenses Against Family and Children	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%
All Other Offenses	20.0%	26.6%	23.4%	20.8%	20.7%
Number of departments	15	16	16	17	17
Number of 12 month departments	15	16	16	17	17

Offense profile by age in La Crosse County, 2017

	Under 17	Age 17	18 to 20	21 to 24	25 & older	All ages
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent crimes	1.2%	1.9%	1.0%	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Robbery	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Aggravated Assault	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	1.3%	0.9%	0.8%
Property Crimes	23.4%	13.0%	9.5%	18.2%	18.5%	16.9%
Burglary	1.9%	0.0%	0.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.6%
Larceny Theft	12.2%	10.0%	5.7%	10.5%	13.1%	11.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vandalism	6.8%	1.7%	2.0%	3.2%	1.6%	2.5%
Stolen Property	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%
Fraud	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.2%
Embezzlement	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%
Drug Crimes	6.0%	10.2%	16.1%	13.8%	12.0%	12.3%
Drug Possession - Marijuana	5.1%	9.1%	11.5%	5.4%	3.9%	6.0%
Drug Possession - Opium/Cocaine	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	1.6%	1.7%	1.2%
Drug Possession - Other Dangerous	0.7%	0.8%	2.6%	4.9%	4.6%	3.6%
Drug Possession - Synthetic	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Drug Sale - Marijuana	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Drug Sale - Opium/Cocaine	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%
Drug Sale - Other Dangerous	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
Drug Sale - Synthetic	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Drug - Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Society Crimes	22.2%	21.6%	52.2%	22.6%	20.8%	27.7%
Driving Under the Influence	0.1%	1.1%	2.7%	7.5%	7.3%	5.3%
Disorderly Conduct	11.6%	6.9%	9.4%	11.9%	11.0%	10.7%
Liquor Laws	4.2%	10.5%	39.8%	2.4%	1.8%	10.3%
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gambling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sex Offenses	1.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Weapons	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
Vagrancy Violations	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Curfew/Loitering Violations	4.6%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Other Crimes	47.2%	53.2%	21.2%	43.7%	47.4%	41.8%
Simple Assault	6.0%	2.8%	3.1%	5.5%	7.1%	5.8%
Manslaughter by Negligence	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Offenses Against Family and Children	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
All Other Offenses	41.2%	50.4%	18.1%	38.0%	39.9%	35.7%

Offense profile by age in Eau Claire County, 2017

	Under 17	Age 17	18 to 20	21 to 24	25 & older	All ages
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent crimes	3.1%	6.4%	1.6%	3.1%	2.3%	2.5%
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rape	0.9%	0.5%	0.1%	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%
Robbery	0.7%	4.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%
Aggravated Assault	1.4%	1.5%	0.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Property Crimes	31.7%	17.3%	9.0%	14.9%	17.9%	16.8%
Burglary	4.5%	0.5%	0.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Larceny Theft	19.6%	13.4%	5.8%	8.1%	10.4%	10.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Arson	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Vandalism	5.3%	2.5%	0.9%	2.3%	1.4%	1.8%
Stolen Property	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%
Fraud	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.6%	2.2%	1.6%
Embezzlement	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%
Drug Crimes	10.7%	20.8%	14.9%	13.8%	13.1%	13.6%
Drug Possession - Marijuana	8.5%	15.3%	11.9%	6.5%	4.4%	7.1%
Drug Possession - Opium/Cocaine	0.5%	1.0%	0.4%	0.9%	1.8%	1.2%
Drug Possession - Other Dangerous	0.4%	1.0%	1.2%	3.1%	3.8%	2.7%
Drug Possession - Synthetic	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	1.2%	0.8%
Drug Sale - Marijuana	0.4%	3.5%	0.6%	1.2%	0.1%	0.5%
Drug Sale - Opium/Cocaine	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%
Drug Sale - Other Dangerous	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%
Drug Sale - Synthetic	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Drug - Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Society Crimes	25.9%	30.7%	58.3%	32.2%	26.0%	34.2%
Driving Under the Influence	0.0%	3.5%	4.8%	12.7%	10.2%	8.1%
Disorderly Conduct	14.9%	6.9%	8.1%	15.9%	13.4%	12.4%
Liquor Laws	6.2%	16.3%	44.7%	3.0%	0.9%	12.0%
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Gambling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sex Offenses	2.9%	1.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%
Weapons	0.9%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%
Vagrancy Violations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Curfew/Loitering Violations	1.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Other Crimes	28.6%	24.8%	16.1%	35.9%	40.8%	32.9%
Simple Assault	13.0%	7.4%	3.1%	8.0%	9.1%	7.9%
Manslaughter by Negligence	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Offenses Against Family and Children	1.4%	0.5%	1.3%	1.9%	2.3%	1.9%
All Other Offenses	14.1%	16.8%	11.7%	26.0%	29.4%	23.2%

Twenty Largest Wisconsin Counties by Population: Race Arrest Rate and Ratio Comparison: 2013-17, **All Offenses**

County	White	Black		American Indian		Asian	
	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
Brown County	33.9	261.2	7.7	162.0	4.8	21.8	0.6
Dane County	26.3	202.8	7.7	39.2	1.5	9.7	0.4
Dodge County	38.0	100.6	2.6	29.3	0.8	15.9	0.4
Eau Claire County	57.9	385.1	6.7	213.7	3.7	32.9	0.6
Fond du Lac County	34.9	338.3	9.7	28.8	0.8	22.7	0.6
Jefferson County	45.8	270.4	5.9	54.9	1.2	13.0	0.3
Kenosha County	41.0	202.9	4.9	1.5	0.0	5.0	0.1
La Crosse County	70.9	581.0	8.2	265.6	3.7	52.1	0.7
Marathon County	41.3	370.3	9.0	215.0	5.2	43.1	1.0
Milwaukee County	30.3	104.1	3.4	34.1	1.1	11.7	0.4
Outagamie County	38.0	401.1	10.5	67.9	1.8	35.0	0.9
Ozaukee County	27.5	373.0	13.5	83.1	3.0	13.8	0.5
Racine County	28.8	143.2	5.0	12.9	0.4	8.1	0.3
Rock County	55.2	349.9	6.3	48.7	0.9	25.6	0.5
Sheboygan County	45.3	350.6	7.7	85.2	1.9	32.1	0.7
St. Croix County	30.7	219.9	7.2	90.7	3.0	16.3	0.5
Walworth County	55.5	262.6	4.7	21.8	0.4	26.0	0.5
Washington County	42.5	404.8	9.5	73.6	1.7	25.8	0.6
Waukesha County	23.2	320.8	13.8	40.3	1.7	9.0	0.4
Winnebago County	42.1	285.9	6.8	87.4	2.1	29.4	0.7
Wisconsin	39.1	151.0	3.9	125.2	3.2	21.1	0.5

Appendix Table 14

Twenty Largest Wisconsin Counties by Population: Race Arrest Rate and Ratio Comparison: 2013-17, **Violent Offenses**

County	White	Black		American Indian		Asian	
	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
Brown County	0.9	14.5	15.9	5.2	5.7	0.7	0.8
Dane County	0.5	8.7	18.1	1.2	2.4	0.3	0.6
Dodge County	0.5	1.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eau Claire County	1.0	18.4	18.2	8.8	8.8	1.1	1.1
Fond du Lac County	0.8	18.0	22.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9
Jefferson County	1.3	13.3	9.9	2.6	2.0	1.2	0.9
Kenosha County	1.0	7.2	7.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
La Crosse County	0.6	11.1	18.1	2.4	3.9	0.4	0.7
Marathon County	0.8	14.2	17.1	5.2	6.2	1.4	1.7
Milwaukee County	1.0	8.1	7.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3
Outagamie County	0.7	17.5	24.3	1.9	2.6	1.2	1.7
Ozaukee County	0.3	6.9	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Racine County	0.6	5.7	9.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2
Rock County	0.9	8.7	9.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3
Sheboygan County	0.8	12.6	15.6	2.8	3.4	1.0	1.2
St. Croix County	0.3	7.7	22.5	1.9	5.4	0.3	1.0
Walworth County	1.1	8.4	7.5	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.2
Washington County	1.2	17.7	15.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Waukesha County	0.4	8.0	20.6	1.0	2.6	0.2	0.5
Winnebago County	0.8	13.2	16.1	2.4	2.9	0.7	0.9
Wisconsin	0.8	8.3	10.8	3.4	4.4	0.5	0.6

Appendix Table 15

Twenty Largest Wisconsin Counties by Population: Race Arrest Rate and Ratio Comparison: 2013-17, **Property Offenses**

County	White	Black		American Indian		Asian	
	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
Brown County	6.6	51.9	7.9	36.7	5.6	4.7	0.7
Dane County	4.8	48.2	10.1	7.1	1.5	1.6	0.3
Dodge County	6.1	10.5	1.7	1.9	0.3	3.8	0.6
Eau Claire County	9.2	67.0	7.3	36.5	4.0	5.1	0.6
Fond du Lac County	6.6	61.6	9.3	3.4	0.5	3.1	0.5
Jefferson County	7.7	49.3	6.4	8.3	1.1	2.0	0.3
Kenosha County	5.2	26.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
La Crosse County	10.9	93.4	8.6	32.5	3.0	7.0	0.6
Marathon County	6.8	47.1	6.9	35.7	5.3	5.8	0.8
Milwaukee County	6.2	24.1	3.9	7.9	1.3	1.8	0.3
Outagamie County	8.0	78.8	9.9	16.2	2.0	6.4	0.8
Ozaukee County	3.4	60.4	17.9	11.5	3.4	1.6	0.5
Racine County	4.7	25.4	5.4	2.1	0.4	1.4	0.3
Rock County	9.0	46.7	5.2	8.5	0.9	3.3	0.4
Sheboygan County	7.7	55.7	7.3	18.1	2.4	3.9	0.5
St. Croix County	3.9	33.8	8.6	12.6	3.2	2.6	0.7
Walworth County	6.6	30.4	4.6	1.4	0.2	2.5	0.4
Washington County	7.1	102.7	14.6	19.3	2.7	2.7	0.4
Waukesha County	4.3	113.9	26.8	9.4	2.2	1.6	0.4
Winnebago County	7.3	52.5	7.2	17.7	2.4	4.2	0.6
Wisconsin	6.1	31.2	5.1	18.4	3.0	2.9	0.5

Appendix Table 16

Twenty Largest Wisconsin Counties by Population: Race Arrest Rate and Ratio Comparison: 2013-17, **Drug Offenses**

County	White	Black		American Indian		Asian	
	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
Brown County	3.5	25.1	7.2	13.1	3.7	2.2	0.6
Dane County	2.5	17.6	7.0	3.3	1.3	0.7	0.3
Dodge County	3.3	14.3	4.3	2.6	0.8	1.3	0.4
Eau Claire County	6.9	46.8	6.8	18.0	2.6	3.7	0.5
Fond du Lac County	2.6	25.7	9.8	3.4	1.3	1.8	0.7
Jefferson County	4.0	22.1	5.5	9.2	2.3	1.5	0.4
Kenosha County	3.9	20.9	5.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1
La Crosse County	7.2	53.6	7.5	26.3	3.7	6.2	0.9
Marathon County	4.8	59.5	12.3	22.6	4.7	6.5	1.3
Milwaukee County	3.0	9.9	3.3	2.7	0.9	1.0	0.3
Outagamie County	3.2	34.6	10.7	3.8	1.2	2.9	0.9
Ozaukee County	2.5	40.4	16.3	8.1	3.3	1.0	0.4
Racine County	3.7	20.3	5.5	1.8	0.5	1.1	0.3
Rock County	3.6	22.0	6.2	1.7	0.5	2.8	0.8
Sheboygan County	3.5	30.3	8.8	4.6	1.3	2.5	0.7
St. Croix County	2.8	22.4	8.1	8.0	2.9	1.2	0.4
Walworth County	7.3	47.5	6.5	3.2	0.4	3.7	0.5
Washington County	3.5	39.3	11.3	5.9	1.7	2.9	0.8
Waukesha County	3.1	41.9	13.7	3.9	1.3	1.3	0.4
Winnebago County	5.1	34.1	6.7	9.9	1.9	3.4	0.7
Wisconsin	3.9	15.5	4.0	11.4	3.0	2.1	0.5

Appendix Table 17

Twenty Largest Wisconsin Counties by Population: Race Arrest Rate and Ratio Comparison: 2013-17, **Society Offenses**

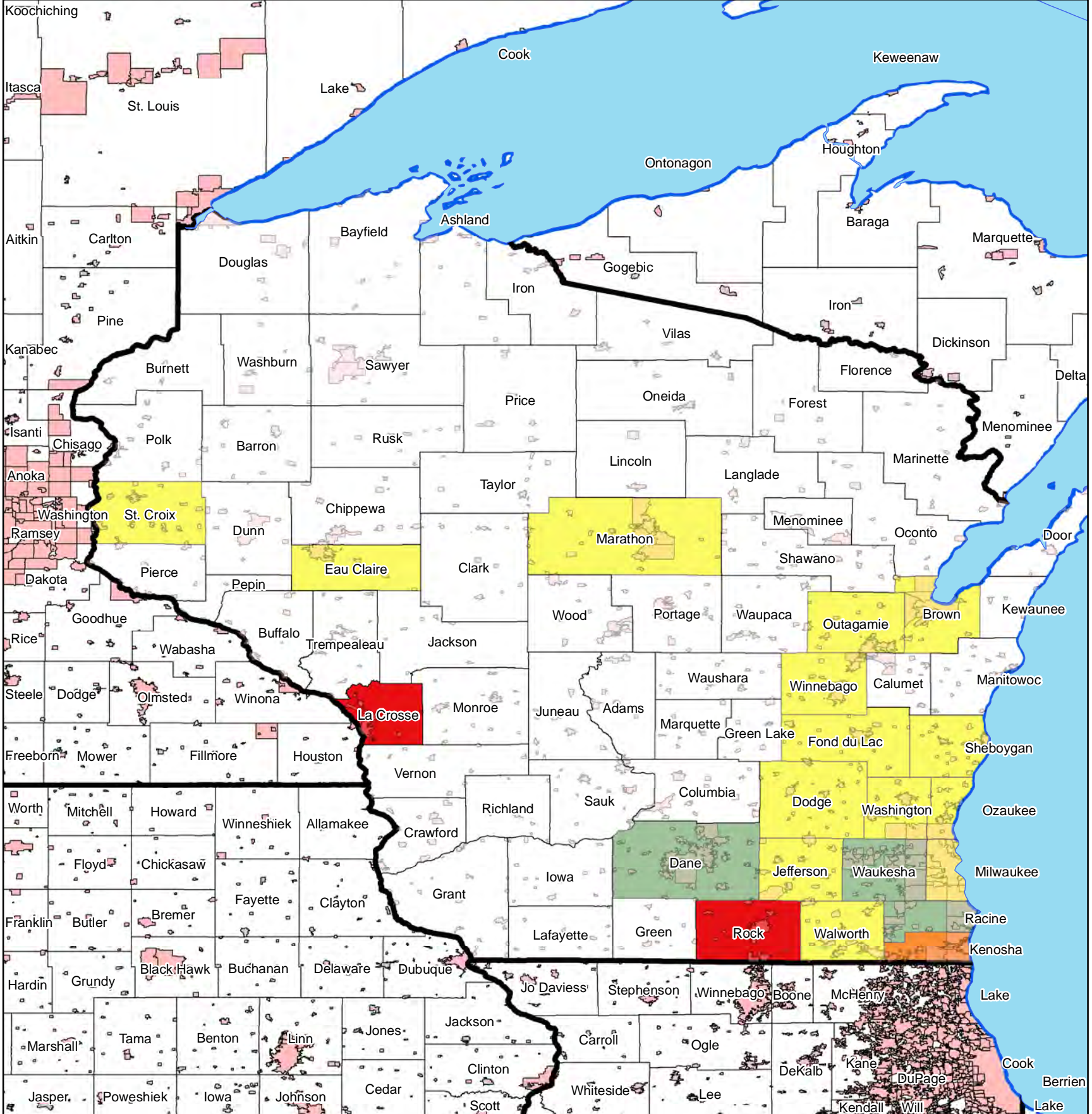
County	White	Black		American Indian		Asian	
	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
Brown County	10.8	60.3	5.6	39.3	3.6	6.9	0.6
Dane County	10.7	56.3	5.2	13.6	1.3	4.4	0.4
Dodge County	14.4	27.7	1.9	11.1	0.8	7.0	0.5
Eau Claire County	19.2	98.1	5.1	52.2	2.7	10.9	0.6
Fond du Lac County	13.6	109.3	8.0	11.3	0.8	10.9	0.8
Jefferson County	16.2	75.7	4.7	13.9	0.9	6.1	0.4
Kenosha County	14.3	59.1	4.1	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.2
La Crosse County	21.8	129.4	5.9	57.1	2.6	12.0	0.6
Marathon County	12.6	88.9	7.1	51.0	4.1	14.2	1.1
Milwaukee County	9.7	27.1	2.8	9.6	1.0	4.2	0.4
Outagamie County	12.0	84.6	7.0	17.5	1.5	13.9	1.2
Ozaukee County	11.6	72.0	6.2	29.0	2.5	7.0	0.6
Racine County	9.4	34.7	3.7	4.7	0.5	2.6	0.3
Rock County	16.7	91.4	5.5	11.1	0.7	9.6	0.6
Sheboygan County	16.0	103.5	6.5	22.4	1.4	13.1	0.8
St. Croix County	7.4	36.1	4.9	14.5	2.0	5.8	0.8
Walworth County	25.9	96.0	3.7	9.8	0.4	15.1	0.6
Washington County	14.1	99.1	7.0	21.9	1.6	9.3	0.7
Waukesha County	8.9	75.7	8.5	12.9	1.4	4.1	0.5
Winnebago County	17.9	105.3	5.9	27.9	1.6	15.8	0.9
Wisconsin	13.2	39.5	3.0	32.3	2.5	7.5	0.6

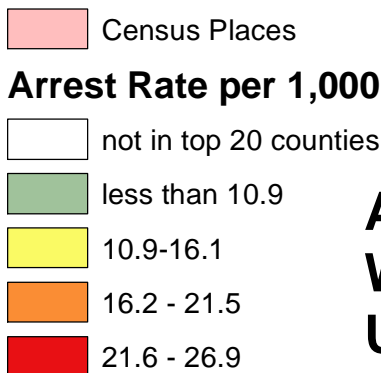
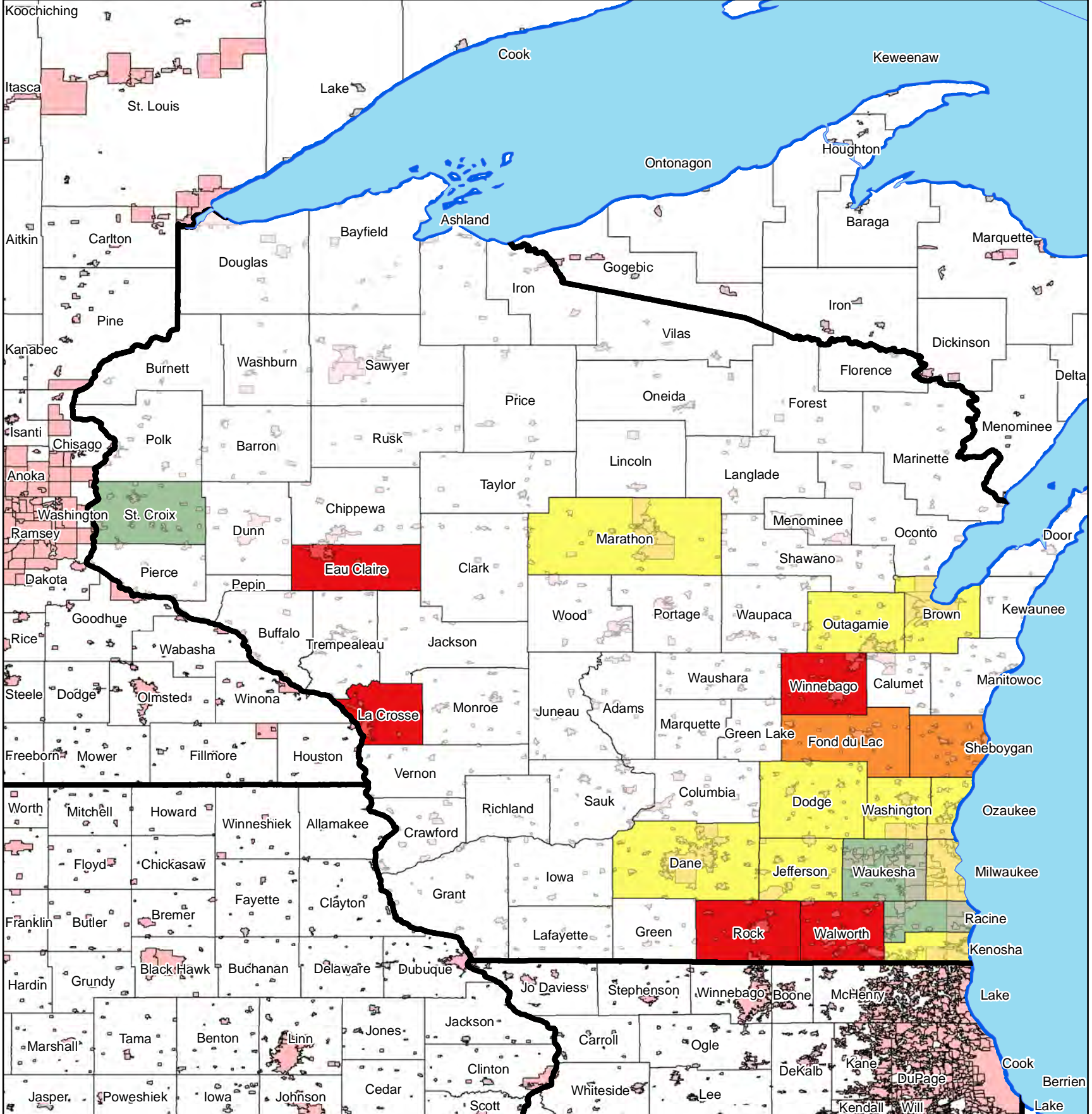
Appendix Table 18

Twenty Largest Wisconsin Counties by Population: Race Arrest Rate and Ratio Comparison: 2013-17, **Other Offenses**

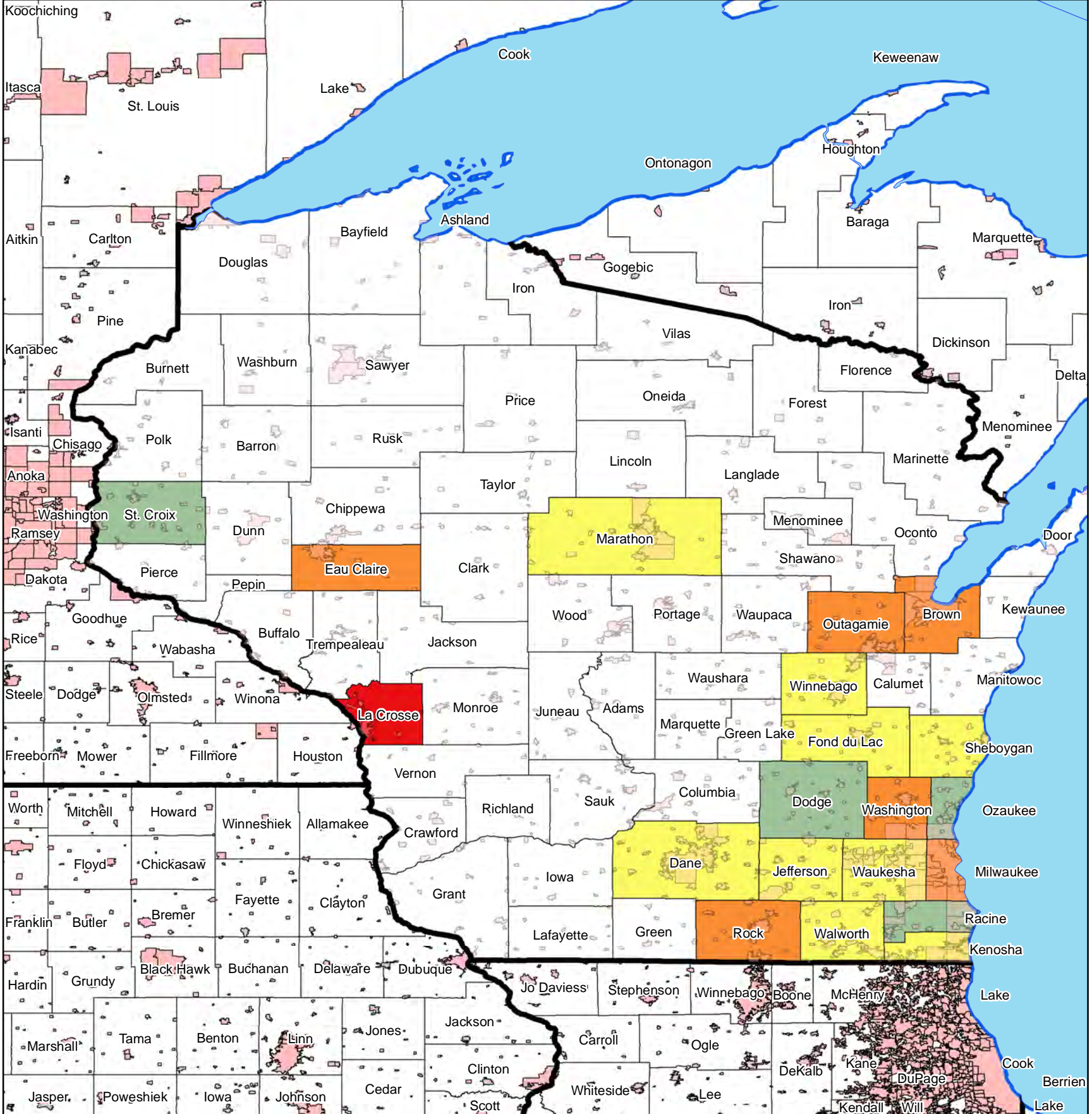
County	White	Black		American Indian		Asian	
	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
Brown County	12.2	109.3	9.0	67.8	5.6	7.2	0.6
Dane County	7.9	72.0	9.2	14.0	1.8	2.8	0.4
Dodge County	13.7	46.3	3.4	13.7	1.0	3.8	0.3
Eau Claire County	21.6	154.8	7.2	98.1	4.6	12.1	0.6
Fond du Lac County	11.3	123.6	11.0	10.1	0.9	6.1	0.5
Jefferson County	16.6	110.0	6.6	20.9	1.3	2.2	0.1
Kenosha County	16.6	89.5	5.4	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.1
La Crosse County	30.4	293.5	9.7	147.3	4.8	26.5	0.9
Marathon County	16.3	160.6	9.9	100.6	6.2	15.2	0.9
Milwaukee County	10.3	34.8	3.4	13.3	1.3	4.5	0.4
Outagamie County	14.1	185.7	13.2	28.6	2.0	10.5	0.7
Ozaukee County	9.8	193.4	19.8	34.4	3.5	4.1	0.4
Racine County	10.4	57.1	5.5	4.1	0.4	2.8	0.3
Rock County	25.1	181.1	7.2	26.6	1.1	9.7	0.4
Sheboygan County	17.4	148.4	8.5	37.2	2.1	11.6	0.7
St. Croix County	16.3	119.8	7.4	53.8	3.3	6.4	0.4
Walworth County	14.5	80.5	5.5	6.0	0.4	4.5	0.3
Washington County	16.7	146.0	8.8	25.6	1.5	10.1	0.6
Waukesha County	6.5	81.3	12.5	13.0	2.0	1.9	0.3
Winnebago County	11.0	80.7	7.3	29.5	2.7	5.4	0.5
Wisconsin	15.2	56.4	3.7	59.6	3.9	8.2	0.5

Appendix Table 19





Appendix 21
Wisconsin 20 Most Populous Counties
UCR Comparison, Society Crimes Arrest Rate, 2017



Census Places

Arrest Rate per 1,000

Not in top 20 counties

Less than 6.0

6.0-8.9

9.0-11.9

12.0-15.0

Appendix 23

Wisconsin 20 Most Populous Counties

UCR Comparison, Property Crime Arrest Rate, 2017

