

SUBCARE COMPARISONS

Updated 3/15/21

Reflects FINAL Placement Data Thru 12/31/20

	COMBINED - ALL		CORRECTIONAL CARE		RESIDENTIAL CARE (RCC)		GROUP CARE		TRTMNT FOSTER CARE		SPEC FOSTER CARE		REG FOSTER CARE		COURT ORDERED KINSHIP	
	Cumm. Kids/Mo.	Cost	Cumm. Kids/Mo.	Cost	Cumm. Kids/Mo.	Cost	Cumm. Kids/Mo.	Cost	Cumm. Kids/Mo.	Cost	Cumm. Kids/Mo.	Cost	Cumm. Kids/Mo.	Cost	Cumm. Kids/Mo.	Cost
2011 Year End	101	4,241,431	1	141,451	18	1,929,110	15	901,397	11	540,050	19	297,824	36	427,860	1	3,739
2012 Year End	104	3,669,280	2	262,206	13	1,527,999	14	925,906	9	360,467	21	293,025	38	278,696	7	20,981
2013 Year End	120	3,748,564	1	151,187	15	1,855,895	9	649,712	7	287,855	19	294,126	53	456,382	16	53,407
2014 Year End	119	3,543,424	5	498,316	10	1,243,495	7	505,384	7	287,855	21	400,181	51	555,780	18	52,413
2015 Year End	136	3,598,053	2	247,735	11	1,489,707	3	248,004	11	487,675	20	396,972	58	640,209	30	87,751
2016 Year End	184	4,002,783	1	138,076	13	1,821,633	4	295,187	12	576,300	15	338,977	67	717,724	72	114,886
2017 Year End	200	4,814,536	1	25,988	13	2,097,130	6	777,120	14	625,087	16	300,251	71	760,554	79	228,406
2018 Year End	185	4,139,582	0	0	8	1,226,964	8	765,241	21	955,786	9	197,148	78	816,820	61	177,623
2019 Year End	175	4,025,278	1	241,828	10	1,460,128	6	722,690	17	353,645	13	243,218	90	890,591	38	113,178
2020 Year End	174	4,195,114	1	159,824	8	1,272,807	7	767,874	18	812,715	12	205,646	89	853,524	39	122,724
2020 High Cost Institutional		285,670				285,670										
2020 Year End Total	174	4,480,784	1	159,824	8	1,558,477	7	767,874	18	812,715	12	205,646	89	853,524	39	122,724
2020 Annual Budget	205	5,436,717	2	396,048	11	1,915,783	10	834,480	18	863,375	14	279,705	96	982,734	54	164,592
10 Year Average**			2		14		9		12		16		68		29	
2020 Avg Monthly Rate				\$ 15,131		\$ 13,110		\$ 10,235		\$ 3,571		\$ 3,217		\$ 825		\$ 239

** Subsidized Guardianship became separately stated in 2016. Averages reported span respective timeframes.

2020 YTD CLTS Revenues Offsetting Placement Costs:

\$ 153,982

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Updated 3/15/21
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	COMBINED - ALL		CORRECTIONAL CARE		RESIDENTIAL CARE (RCC)		GROUP CARE		TRTMNT FOSTER CARE		SPEC FOSTER CARE		REG FOSTER CARE		COURT ORDERED KINSHIP	
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Total 2020 Annual Usage	174	4,480,784	1	159,824	8	1,558,477	7	767,874	18	812,715	12	205,646	89	853,524	39	122,724
2021 Budget Projection	191	5,283,067	1.5	336,713	13	1,943,871	9	817,453	17	918,416	14	259,297	86	854,917	50	152,400

2020 Year End Total

NOTES:

The 2021 Budget Projection for Residential Care includes amounts for 2 high-cost institutional placements

The 2020 Current Usage for Residential Care includes 1 high-cost institutional placement thru July and 2 placements starting in August - the expense through 12/31/20 for these placements is \$285,670

** Subsidized Guardianship became separately stated in 2016. Averages reported span respective timeframes.

2020 YTD CLTS Revenues Offsetting Placement Costs: \$ 153,982

EXCERPTS from WCA Budget Summary 3-3-21

Children's Long-Term Support Waiver Program: The Governor's budget ensures every child in need of long-term supports receives the services they require. No additional funding is provided in the budget.

Department of Children and Families (DCF)

Children and Family Aids: The Governor's budget increases funding for Children and Family Aids by \$10 million beginning in CY22, appropriating \$15 million GPR over the biennium to provide additional support to the child welfare system. The maximum amount DCF must distribute to counties is \$106,389,600 in FY22 and \$111,868,900 in FY23. These amounts include a portion of the foster care rate increase and funding re-estimates.

Child Welfare New Worker Training: The Governor's budget provides \$1,000,000 in FY22 and \$500,000 in FY23 to design and support a new training program for child welfare workers to improve preparedness and reduce the amount of time that workers are trained.

Family First Prevention Services Act: The Governor's budget contains several provisions designed to bring Wisconsin in compliance with the federal Family First Prevention Services Act.

In-home prevention services program:

- Includes \$3,870,300 GPR and \$2,084,100 federal IV-E in each fiscal year to create a full prevention-service network of evidence-based service providers statewide, including provider training, travel costs, licensing, and certification, and incentive supplements for rural areas.
- Includes an additional \$4,613,000 GPR and \$1,575,000 IV-E in each fiscal year for counties to use for direct family support services that are most directly and immediately needed to prevent children from being removed from their homes. These services will include support mentors, respite care, or rental assistance.
- Provides \$130,000 GPR and \$70,000 IV-E in each year to provide training and technical assistance to local child welfare agency staff to shift practices which currently focus on child removal toward prevention.

Qualified Residential Treatment Program:

- Allows for the certification of qualified residential treatment programs and establishes certain procedures that apply when a child is placed in one (e.g. creation of a family permanency team).
- Provides \$377,800 GPR in FY23 to support ongoing costs of centralized nursing services for congregate care facilities. Nursing services would be telephone or telehealth services for children placed in congregate care facilities throughout the state 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

- Provides \$1,300,000 GPR in FY23 for a Qualified Residential Treatment Program facility in Milwaukee County to care for youth in out-of-home care who require special treatment and who might otherwise need to be treated out of the state.
- Provides \$140,000 GPR and \$60,000 FED in FY23 for ongoing costs to contract for or purchase training for congregate care providers related to the care and well-being of children and youth in congregate care settings to achieve accreditation under the federal Family First Prevention Services Act.

Foster Care and Kinship Care Rate Increases: The Governor’s budget increases foster care age-based rates by 2.5 percent in CY22 and an additional 2.5 percent in CY23. The budget also includes an 18 percent increase to foster care level 1 and kinship care rates from \$254 to \$300 per month, beginning in CY22.

Age Group	CY21 Base Rate	CY22 Rate	CY23 Rate
Kinship Care	\$254	\$300	\$300
Foster Care Level 1	\$254	\$300	\$300
Foster Care Ages 0-4	\$420	\$431	\$442
Foster Care Ages 5-11	\$460	\$472	\$484
Foster Care Ages 12-14	\$522	\$535	\$548
Foster Care Ages 15+	\$545	\$559	\$573

Independent Living: The Governor’s budget extends Independent Living services to teenagers who have been in a court-ordered qualifying placement for at least six months after the age of 16, regardless of at which age and from which placement type they exit their order. The budget also increases the maximum age for services from 21 to 23. The expansion is funded with increased GPR of \$293,000 GPR in FY22 and \$543,400 in FY23.

Driver Education for Youth in Foster Care: The Governor’s budget includes funding to help teenagers who are in the foster care system pay for driver education classes (\$89,700 GPR in FY22 and \$202,800 GPR in FY23).

- Requires the program to assist those individuals with identifying and enrolling in an appropriate driver education course and obtaining an operator’s license.
- Authorizes DCF to pay any fees required to enroll in a driver education course or to obtain an operator’s license.

Grants to Support Foster Parents and Children: The Governor’s budget makes permanent the pilot program allowing DCF to distribute grants to counties, nonprofit organizations, and tribes for the purpose of supporting foster parents and providing normalcy for children in out-of-home care.

Sibling Connection Program: The Governor’s budget provides \$75,000 GPR in FY22 and FY23 for the creation of a new grant program to provide siblings separated in out-of-home care with opportunities to be reunited e.g., summer camps.

Grants for Youth Services: The Governor’s budget consolidates certain DCF youth services programs into a new youth services grant program under which DCF must distribute grants to public agencies, nonprofit corporations, and Indian tribes to provide programs that accomplish one or more of nine purposes listed in statute.

- Consolidated funding and programs include: runaway and homeless youth, children’s community programs, services for victims of sex trafficking, Brighter Futures Initiative.
- Allows the \$500,000 TANF for evidence-based substance abuse prevention to be used for grants for youth services.
- No net change in funding.

Pilot Program for Representation of Parents in CHIPS Proceedings: The Governor’s budget extends the expiration of the pilot program operating in Brown, Outagamie, Racine, Kenosha, and Winnebago counties to June 30, 2023.

Child Support: The Governor’s budget increases funding by \$4,000,000 GPR and \$7,764,700 FED in each fiscal year to child support agencies to improve collection of delinquent child support in the state.

Child Care: The Governor’s budget:

- Creates the Child Care Strong program to increase quality, affordable, and accessible child care for all Wisconsin children by annually providing \$53,016,400 GPR and repurposing \$17,637,000 TANF by delinking YoungStar incentive payments to providers from Shares authorizations.
- Provides \$500,000 TANF in each fiscal year to expand the REWARD program.
- Includes \$1,327,200 TANF in FY22 and \$1,963,900 TANF in FY23 for early social emotional training and technical assistance.

Youth Justice

Youth Justice: The Governor’s budget:

Serious Juvenile Offender Program

- Eliminates the serious juvenile offender program as an available disposition for a juvenile adjudicated delinquent under the Juvenile Justice Code and moves responsibility for caring for future young offenders to the counties (see funding under youth aids).
- Replaces the SJOP with an extended juvenile jurisdiction (EJJ) blended sentencing model.
 - The new model would allow a disposition under the Juvenile Justice Code to extend beyond a juvenile’s 19th birthday.
 - Can apply if a juvenile meets the requirements for waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction.
 - If the court grants EJJ the juvenile is entitled to a jury trial and the court may, after trial, impose any juvenile disposition that it deems appropriate.
 - The budget creates a new juvenile disposition that may be used only for juveniles subject to EJJ. Available only to juveniles who are given a correctional placement

and for whom the court finds that the correctional placement alone is insufficient to protect public safety or for rehabilitation of the juvenile. In this case the court may impose an extended juvenile disposition not to extend beyond the juvenile's 23rd birthday (age 25 if the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent for first-degree intentional homicide).

- The extended disposition is stayed until a hearing is held between the juvenile's 18th and 19th birthdays.

Type 1 Facilities/SRCCCYs

- Eliminates state-run Type 1 facilities.
- Eliminates the term "Type 1 juvenile correctional facility" and Type 2 status and Type 2 facilities from the Juvenile Justice Code.
- Allows both the state and counties to operate Secured Residential Care Centers for Children and Youth.
- Allows a juvenile to be placed under the supervision of DOC in an SRCCCY run by DOC after the closure of Lincoln Hills and Copper Lake.
- Removes the July 1, 2021 closure date for Lincoln Hills and Copper Lake. Closes Lincoln Hills and Copper Lake as soon as all juveniles have been transferred to a suitable replacement facility (meets the needs of the juvenile).
- Removes statutory daily rates for placements at juvenile correctional facilities and allows DOC to establish rates that reflect the number of supervised youth and the costs for providing care. This modification is designed to help address an existing deficit in the juvenile correctional services appropriation.
 - If there is a deficit in the juvenile correctional services appropriation the secretary of corrections may increase the daily rate and the daily cost assessment for counties for care in a foster home, group home, or residential care center for children and youth and for community supervision services by \$6 until the deficit is eliminated.
- Authorizes DOC to charge counties the same daily rate for care in a Type 1 juvenile correctional facility as DHS charges DOC for MJTC services.
- Capital Budget: \$45,791,000 GFSB to construct a new Juvenile Corrections Facility in Milwaukee County.
 - Up to 32 juveniles
- Capital Budget: \$65,955,200 to construct the Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center expansion (\$21,961,200 GFSB increase requested)
 - 30 male and 20 female juvenile offenders

Waiver to Adult Court/Jurisdiction

- Eliminates automatic original adult court jurisdiction for all youth under the age of 18.
 - Under current law, the adult court has original jurisdiction over a juvenile who meets the following criteria: committed or attempted to commit first-degree intentional homicide or committed first-degree reckless homicide or second-degree homicide; alleged to have committed assault or battery while in a secured juvenile facility or committed battery against a probation, aftercare, community supervision, parole, or extended supervision officer; a juvenile who has previously come under the jurisdiction of the adult court.

- Modifies the conditions under which a youth under the age of 18 may be waived into adult court.
 - A waiver petition may be filed for a juvenile who is at least 16 years old and is alleged to have violated any state law that would be a felony if committed by an adult.
 - A 14- or 15-year-old may be waived into adult court if he or she is alleged to have committed a violation that would grant original adult court jurisdiction over a juvenile under current law, or that would allow for a 14-year-old to be waived by petition into adult court under current law, except for the manufacture, distribution, or delivery of a controlled substance.

County Secure Detention Facilities

- Eliminates as an available disposition under the Juvenile Justice Code the placement of a juvenile in a juvenile detention facility or juvenile portion of a county jail for more than 30 days. Under current law, the juvenile court may place a juvenile that has been adjudicated delinquent in a juvenile detention facility or juvenile portion of a county jail for up to 30 days or, if the facility is eligible, up to 365 days.
 - The effective date of this provision is one year after the closure of Lincoln Hills.
- Reduces the use of detention for juvenile offenders who commit minor offenses. Eliminates placement of a juvenile offender in a juvenile detention facility as a sanction or for short-term detention unless the juvenile court finds that the juvenile poses a threat to public safety and the underlying offense would be an offense if committed by an adult (not a status offense).

Youth Justice Investment

- Enhances youth justice services by creating 3.0 FTE GPR positions, program improvements, grants for community-based and out-of-home care services, and budgets \$417,000 GPR in FY22 and \$11,087,200 GPR in FY23 for these purposes.
 - Creates a new community grant program for counties to significantly elevate their case management practices and use of intensive, evidence-based treatment services.
 - Includes \$8,859,100 GPR in FY23 for a new pilot community-based services grant program whose targeted population will be moderate- and high-risk youth, as determined by the YASI risk assessment tool. Counties will select an evidence-based treatment model and partner with community clinical service providers trained in the treatment model.
 - Creates a new residential care grant program for out-of-home care providers – one congregate care setting and one or more treatment foster home providers – to provide intensive services specifically for justice-involved youth who require treatment services in an out-of-home setting.
 - Includes funding for two types of residential services grants to provide alternatives to youth entering the deepest end of the juvenile justice system. The first is \$1,268,800 GPR in FY23 for a residential care facility to help keep kids in their community. The target population would be moderate- to high-risk delinquent male youth from anywhere in the state with aggressive behaviors and/or sexual offenses.

- Includes \$250,000 GPR in FY23 for a child placing agency grant that would help find treatment foster care placements for medium-to high-risk delinquent youth who require out-of-home care placement, but are particularly unsuited for a congregate care setting, such as those who have experienced sex trafficking. Providers would be required to provide or coordinate provision of clinical treatment services either in the home or the community.
- Provides statewide youth justice foundational training (using PDS), quality assurance training, and best practice research and technical assistance that will provide a baseline of knowledge and quality for youth justice agencies throughout the state.

Aftercare

- Eliminates community supervision for a juvenile and requires a county department to provide aftercare supervision for any juvenile who is released from a juvenile correctional facility or an SRCCCY.

Juvenile Court Jurisdiction

- Raises the age of adult jurisdiction (criminal law, civil law or municipal ordinance) to 18 years of age.
 - Creates a new sum sufficient appropriation and provides \$10 million GPR in each fiscal year to reimburse counties, beginning January 1, 2022, for the increased cost associated with raising the age.
- Increases the age of delinquency from 10 years of age to 12 years of age.
- Extends dispositional orders to no later than a juvenile's 19th birthday.

Other Youth Justice

- Prohibits the use of restraints on anyone under the age of 18 when appearing in court in most cases.

Youth Aids: The Governor's budget:

- Modifies the youth justice statutes and appropriations to provide more flexibility in allocating youth aids funding and enhancing systems improvements.
 - The budget eliminates earmarks for community supervision services and AODA treatment programs and provides that DCF may use youth aids funding to reimburse counties for the costs associated with the care and maintenance of juveniles who are adjudged delinquent and who are placed in certain secured juvenile facilities under the supervision of a county or the state.
 - The budget replaces the Community Intervention Program (CIP) with the Youth Justice System Improvements Program. Funding may be used to support diversion programs, to address emergencies related to youth aids, or to fund other activities required of DCF under youth aids.
 - The budget changes the way that unspent youth aids are reallocated. DCF may still carry forward five percent of a county's allocation for that county to use in the next calendar year. However, instead of carrying forward \$500,000 or 10 percent of its unspent youth aids funds, whichever is larger, for use in the next

two calendar years, DCF may transfer 10 percent of unspent youth aids funds to the Youth Justice System Improvements Program.

- Authorizes DCF to distribute an additional \$5,327,500 GPR in FY22 and \$13,529,700 GPR in FY23 to ensure counties can meet an increase in youth offender services that arise from the elimination of the Serious Juvenile Offender Program. Creates Wis. Stat. 48.526(7)(d) and adds to it \$2,663,800 in the last six months of CY21, \$9,428,600 in CY22, and \$6,764,900 for the first six months of CY23.
 - The statutory language states that the purpose of the funds are for costs incurred by a county for the care and maintenance of a juvenile placed under the supervision of a county department or the department of corrections in a [juvenile detention facility under s. 938.22 (2)(d)1.] juvenile correctional facility or a secured residential care center for children and youth.
- Total youth aids funding: \$48,396,000 in the last six months of 2021; \$100,893,000 for CY22; and \$52,497,100 for the first six months of 2023.

Youthful Offenders: The Governor's budget creates a sentence adjustment procedure for youth under 18 who commit a crime and are subject to sentencing by the criminal court.

- Eliminates life without the possibility of extended supervision or parole for juvenile offenders.
- Creates new mitigating factors in sentencing criteria when sentencing a youthful offender.
- Eliminates statutory mandatory life sentences without parole for youthful offenders.
- Allows a youthful offender who is serving a life sentence to receive a sentence adjustment after serving 15 years or his or her sentence.

MARATHON COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

EVALUATION OF RACIAL DISPARITY
CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM
MARCH 2021

INITIAL LOOK AT LOCAL DATA

- CHALLENGES AND NEXT STEPS
 - COMMUNITY RACIAL DATA NOT SPECIFIC TO CHILD POPULATION
 - DATA TRACKING IS INCOMPLETE – UNDOCUMENTED OR UNKNOWN
 - MORE COMPARISONS NEED TO BE DONE WITH OTHER COUNTIES' DATA
 - ADDITIONAL MEASURES ARE NEEDED FOR LOCAL DATA
 - INFORMATION WILL BE DISCUSSED WITHIN SOCIAL WORK SECTION
 - DATA MUST BE EVALUATED TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RESULTS

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (CPS) MALTREATMENT REPORTS - RACE DIFFERENTIAL

JAN. 1, 2019 – DEC. 31, 2020, MARATHON COUNTY
3,050 CPS REPORTS

- **RACE OF ALLEGED VICTIM**

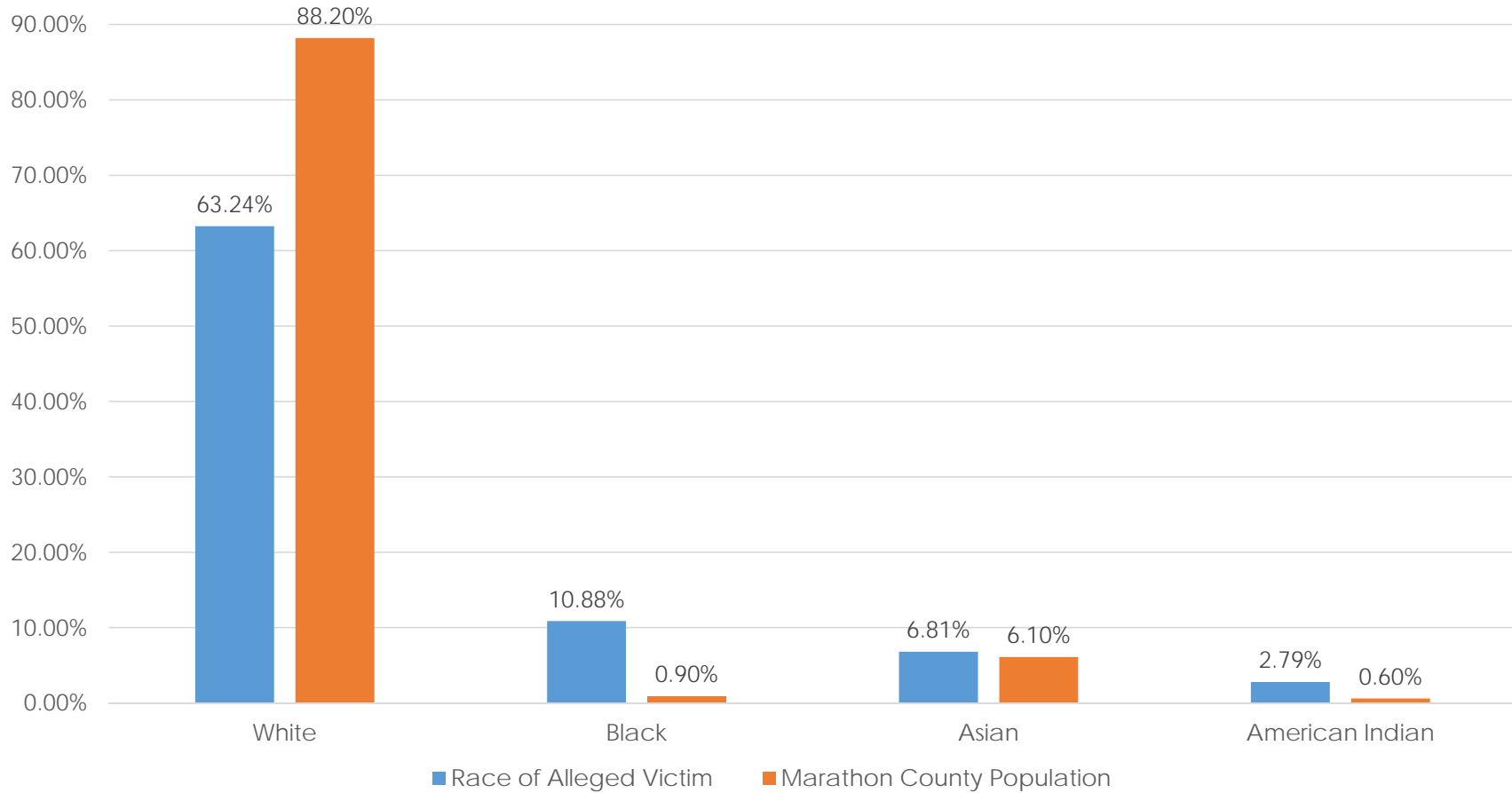
- WHITE = 63.24% (3,011)
- NOT DOCUMENTED = 11.38% (542)
- BLACK = 10.88% (518)
- ASIAN = 6.81 (324)
- UNABLE TO DETERMINE = 4.75% (226)
- AMERICAN INDIAN = 2.79% (133)
- NATIVE HAWAIIAN = .11 (5)
- DECLINED = .04 (2)
- TOTAL UNKNOWN RACE = 16.13% (768)

- **MARATHON COUNTY POPULATION AS OF 2019 – ALL AGES ***

- WHITE = 88.2%
- BLACK = 0.9%
- ASIAN = 6.1%
- AMERICAN INDIAN = 0.6%

*CENSUS DATA NOT FOUND FOR CHILDREN

Marathon County CPS Maltreatment Reports
Jan. 1, 2019, to Dec. 31, 2020
Race of Alleged Victim compared against Marathon County
population



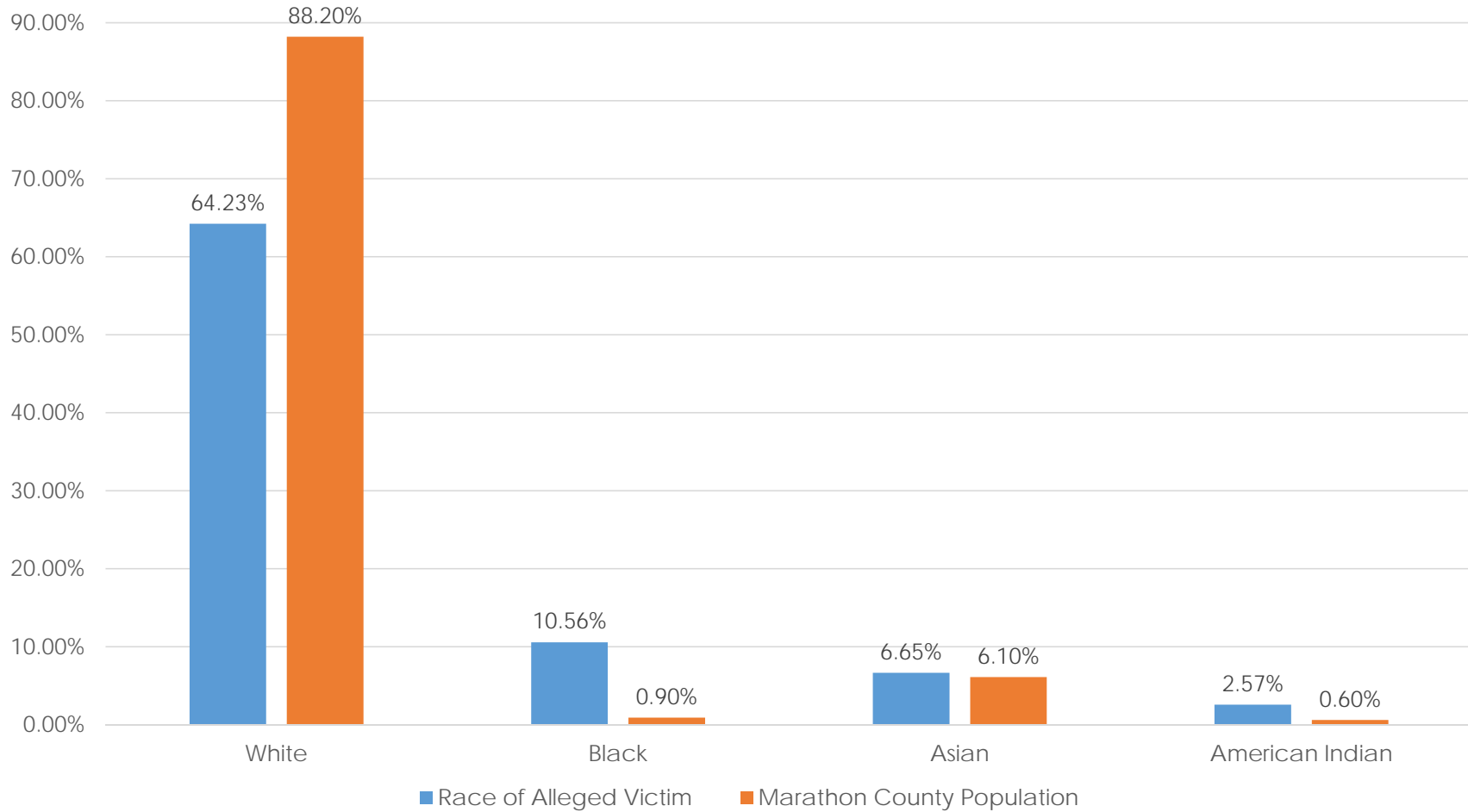
MARATHON COUNTY 2019 TOTAL CPS MALTREATMENT REPORTERS

- 1,673 CPS REPORTS
 - 36.46% SCREEN IN
 - 63.54% SCREEN OUT
- REPORTERS:
 - NOT DOCUMENTED 23.45%
 - LAW ENFORCEMENT 20.08%
 - EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL 17.69%
 - MENTAL HEALTH 8.55%
 - PARENT 6.93%
 - SOCIAL SERVICES 6.10%
 - MEDICAL 3.95%
 - RELATIVE 3.83%

MARATHON COUNTY 2019 TOTAL CPS MALTREATMENT REPORTS

- 2,603 TOTAL ALLEGATIONS
 - WHITE = 64.23%
 - UNDOCUMENTED = 11.22%
 - BLACK = 10.56%
 - ASIAN = 6.65%
 - UNABLE TO DETERMINE = 4.61%
 - AMERICAN INDIAN = 2.57%
 - NATIVE HAWAIIAN = .08%
- **MARATHON COUNTY POPULATION AS OF 2019 – ALL AGES**
 - WHITE = 88.2%
 - BLACK = 0.9%
 - ASIAN = 6.1%
 - AMERICAN INDIAN = 0.6%

Marathon County 2019 Total CPS Maltreatment Reports Race of Alleged Victim compared against Marathon County population



WISCONSIN

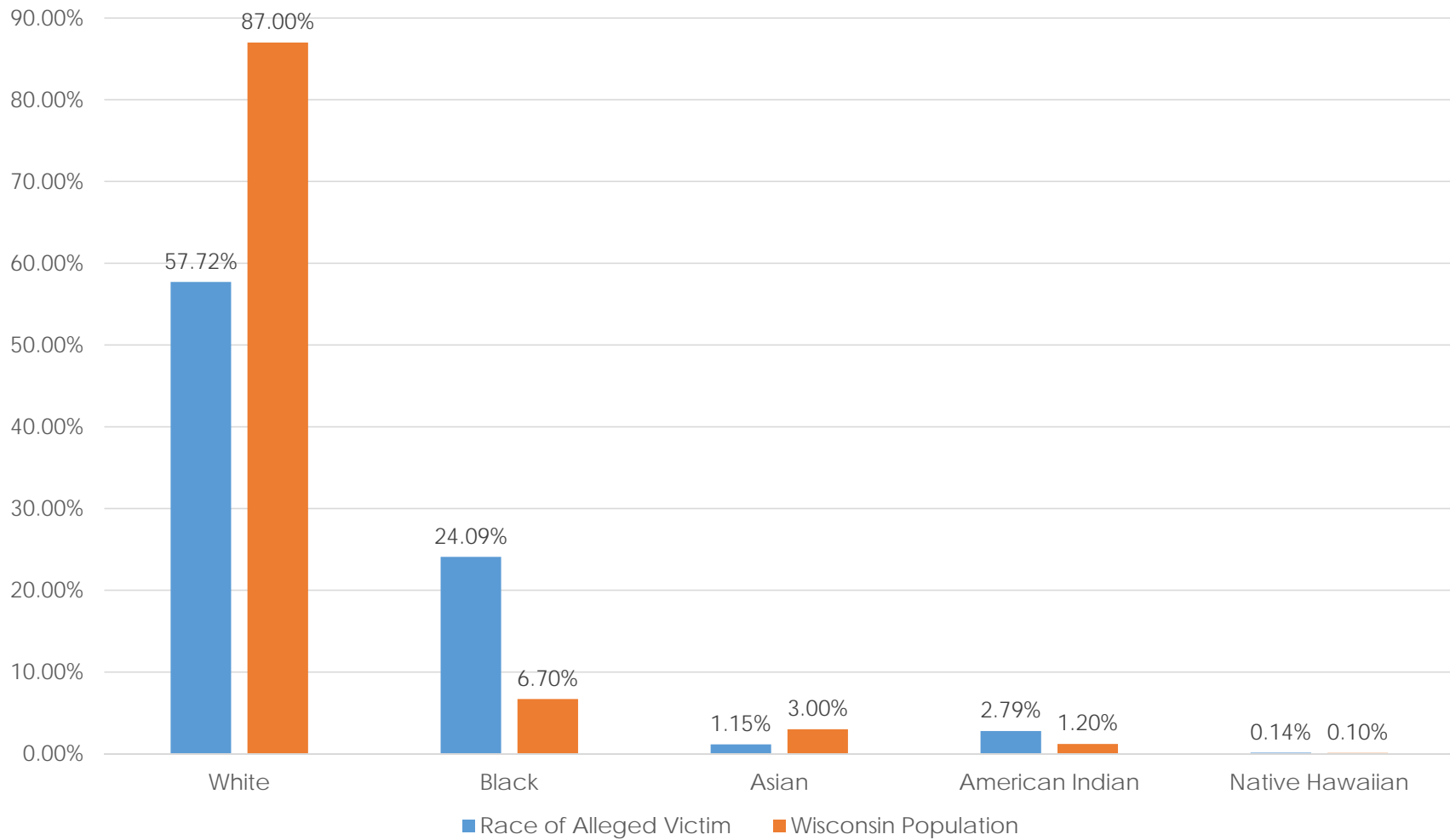
2019 TOTAL CPS MALTREATMENT REPORTS

- 81,567 CPS REPORTS
 - 32.64% SCREEN IN
 - 67.36% SCREEN OUT
- REPORTERS:
 - EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL 20.75%
 - LE 18.72%
 - SOCIAL SERVICES 12.94%
 - MENTAL HEALTH 9.03
 - PARENT 7.60
 - NOT DOC 6.82
 - MEDICAL 5.39
 - OTHER 5.41

STATE OF WISCONSIN 2019 TOTAL CPS MALTREATMENT REPORTS

- 129,049 TOTAL ALLEGATIONS
 - WHITE = 57.72%
 - BLACK = 24.09%
 - UNDOCUMENTED = 8.60%
 - AMERICAN INDIAN = 4.22%
 - UNABLE TO DETERMINE = 4.07%
 - ASIAN = 1.15%
 - AMERICAN INDIAN = 2.79% (133)
 - NATIVE HAWAIIAN = .14%
 - DECLINED = .02
- **WISCONSIN POPULATION AS OF 2019 – ALL AGES**
 - WHITE = 87.0%
 - BLACK = 6.7%
 - ASIAN = 3.0%
 - 2 OR MORE RACES = 2.0%
 - AMERICAN INDIAN = 1.2%
 - NATIVE HAWAIIAN = 0.1%

State of Wisconsin 2019 Total CPS Maltreatment Reports Race of Alleged Victim compared against Wisconsin population



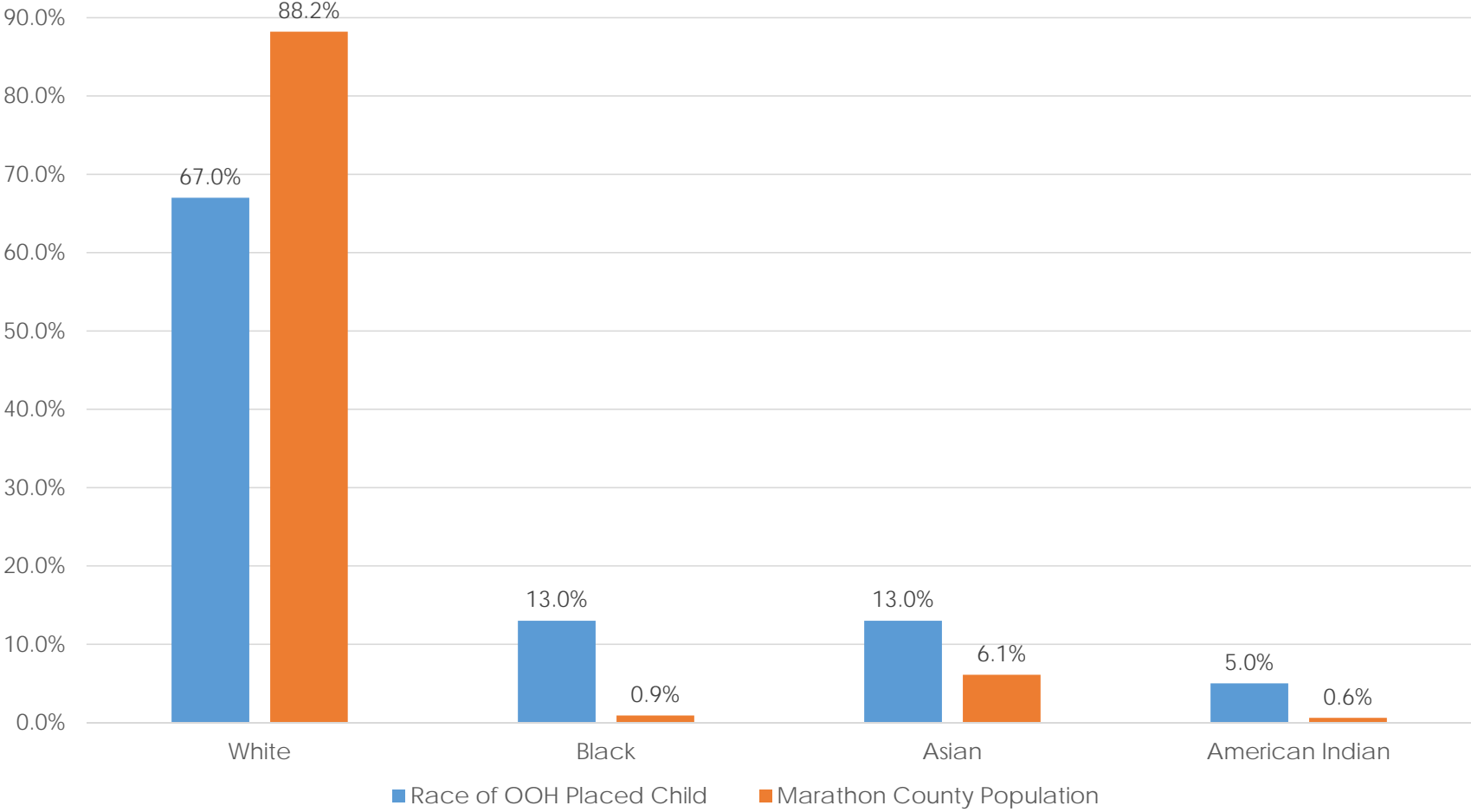
2019 MARATHON COUNTY CPS INITIAL ASSESSMENT SCREENED-IN REPORTS

- 1,098 ALLEGATIONS
- 845 ALLEGED VICTIMS
 - WHITE = 572 OR 67.69%
 - ASIAN= 101 OR 11.95%
 - BLACK= 101 OR 11.95%
 - NOT DOC = 47 OR 5.56%
 - INDIAN = 22 OR 2.60%
 - OTHER = 2 OR 0.24%
- 11.84% SUBSTANTIATION RATE
- 130 SUBSTANTIATED ALLEGATIONS

2019 MARATHON COUNTY OUT OF HOME PLACEMENT – RACIAL DIFFERENTIAL CPS & YOUTH JUSTICE (YJ) 185 CHILDREN

- WHITE = 124 OR 67% OF TOTAL POPULATION OF OHP KIDS
- BLACK = 25 OR 13% OF TOTAL POPULATION OF OHP KIDS
- ASIAN = 25 OR 13% OF TOTAL POPULATION OF OHP KIDS
- NATIVE = 10 OR 5% OF TOTAL POPULATION OF OHP KIDS
- UNDOCUMENTED RACE = 1 OR .05% OF TOTAL POPULATION OF OHP KIDS
- **MARATHON COUNTY POPULATION AS OF 2019 – ALL AGES**
 - WHITE = 88.2%
 - BLACK = 0.9%
 - ASIAN = 6.1%
 - AMERICAN INDIAN = 0.6%

Marathon County 2019 Out of Home (OOH) Placement – Racial Differential CPS & YJ compared against Marathon County population



MARATHON COUNTY
OUT OF HOME PLACEMENT DATA
CURRENT AS OF 3/12/2021
191 CHILDREN ARE IN OUT OF HOME CARE

- RACE

- WHITE = 106 OR 55.50%
- BLACK = 41 OR 21.47%
- ASIAN = 24 OR 12.57%
- INDIAN = 13 OR 6.81%
- UNKNOWN = 27 OR 3.66%

AGE

- 0-4 = 69
- 5-11 = 52
- 12-14 = 31
- 15 + = 39

WISCONSIN OUT OF HOME PLACEMENT DATA CURRENT AS OF 3/12/2021 7034 CHILDREN ARE IN OUT OF HOME CARE

- RACE

- WHITE = 3870 OR 55.02%
- BLACK = 2344 OR 33.32%
- INDIAN = 545 OR 7.61%
- UNKNOWN = 189 OR 2.69%
- ASIAN = 80 OR 1.14%
- NATIVE HAWAIIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER = 16 OR .23%

AGE

- 0-4 = 2625
- 5-11 = 2306
- 12-14 = 900
- 15 + = 1203