



DIVISION OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

2017 A Year in Review

Fiscal Year 2017

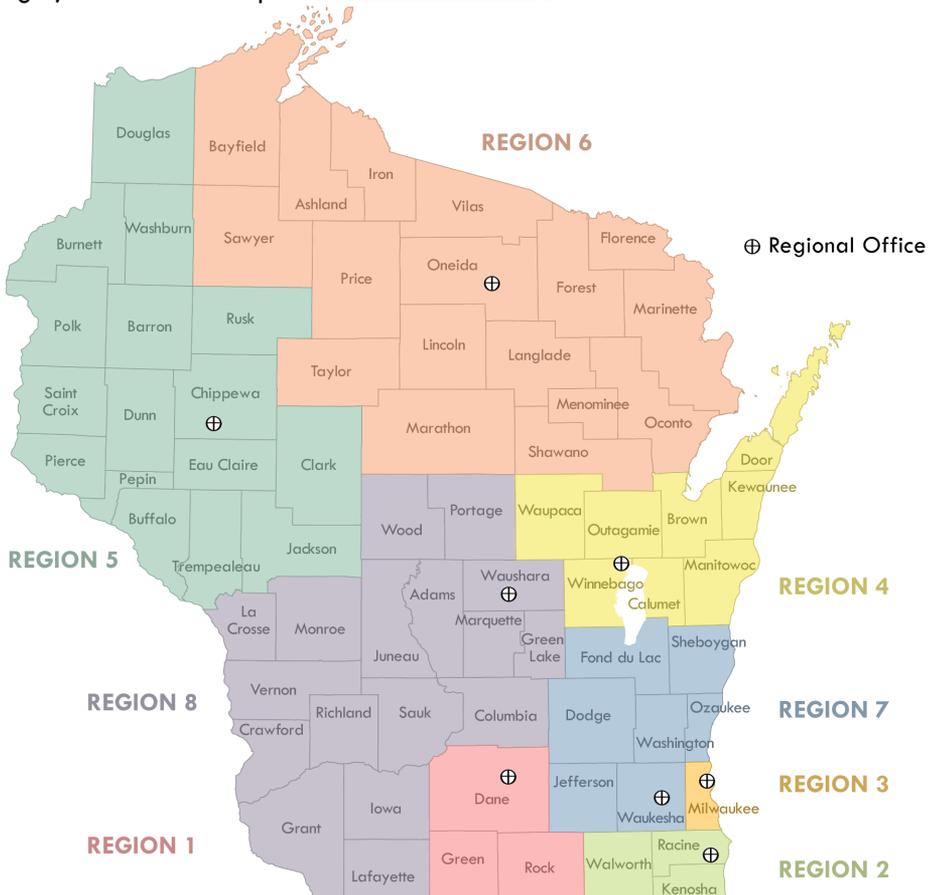
The Division of Community Corrections (DCC) enhances public safety through the management and reduction of offender risk by providing supervision and collaboration with community partners to assist offenders to change their behavior and repair the harm they have done.

Published Jan 2018

State of Wisconsin
Department of Corrections

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-------|
| Community Supervision | 3 |
| Community Corrections Population | 4 |
| Population by Region of Supervision | 5 |
| Special Populations | 6 |
| Offender Risk Level and Criminogenic Needs | 7 |
| Population by County of Supervision | 8-9 |
| Initiatives in Community Corrections | 10-13 |
| Programs and Education | 14 |
| Budget, Revenue and Expenses | 15 |



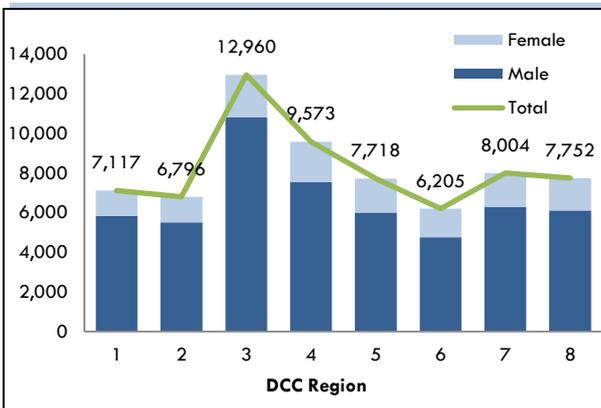
Community Supervision

The Wisconsin Department of Corrections (WI-DCC), Division of Community Corrections (DCC) supervises persons released on parole, extended supervision or those placed on probation. The supervision is community-based to strengthen the family unit, encourage lawful behavior, and provide local treatment programs.

DCC’s goals are to have probation and parole agents supervise offenders in the community and provide investigative services to the courts, Division of Adult Institutions, and Parole Commission to aid in sentencing and community reentry planning. Under limited circumstances, agents supervise juveniles released to aftercare programs and persons conditionally released from mental health facilities.

DCC is made up of eight regions, each led by a Regional Chief located at a regional office within the region. Offender population and DCC staff counts as of June 30, 2017, are:

- Region 1** Supervision Population = 7,117 offenders and 189 DCC staff
- Region 2** Supervision Population = 6,796 offenders and 187 DCC staff
- Region 3** Supervision Population = 12,960 offenders and 374 DCC staff
- Region 4** Supervision Population = 9,573 offenders and 222 DCC staff
- Region 5** Supervision Population = 7,718 offenders and 160 DCC staff
- Region 6** Supervision Population = 6,205 offenders and 144 DCC staff
- Region 7** Supervision Population = 8,004 offenders and 193 DCC staff
- Region 8** Supervision Population = 7,752 offenders and 182 DCC staff



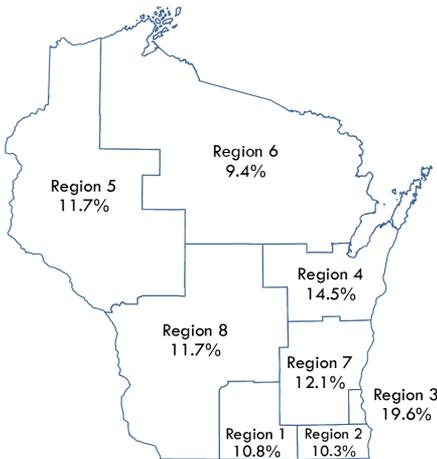
Please note, the DCC staff counts above include all staff classifications, including the supervisory and support staff, and should not be used to infer offender to staff ratios or comparisons.

The statewide overall offender population as of June 30, 2017, was **66,125** offenders.

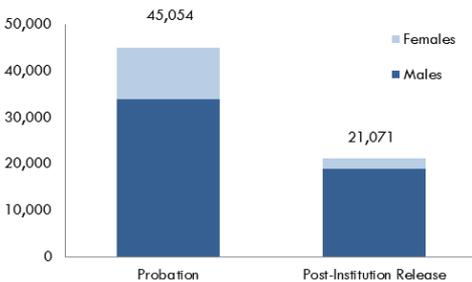
Community Corrections Population

The overall population as of June 30, 2017, was 66,125 offenders.

Population breakdown in percentages by Region:

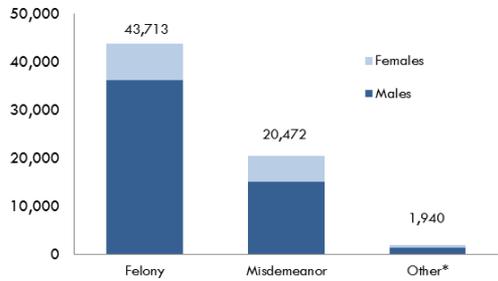


By gender and supervision type (probation or post-institution release):



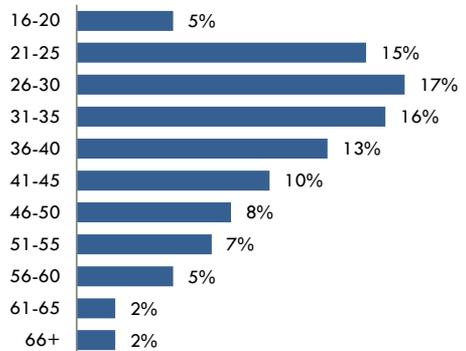
Post-institution release includes offenders on active community supervision after release from prison or institution.

By gender and offense severity:



*Other includes interstate compact, probation deferred, supervised release and conditional release type offenses.

By age, five-year increments:

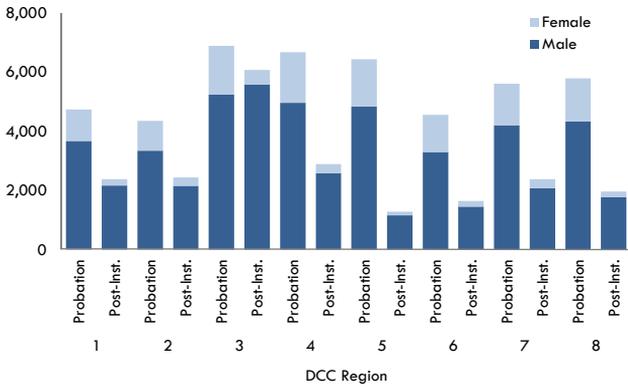


By gender, race and ethnicity*:

| | Males | Females |
|--------------------------------|-------|---------|
| White | 68% | 74% |
| Black | 27% | 19% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 4% | 6% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 1% | <1% |
| No Data/Unknown | <1% | <1% |
| *Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity | 7% | 3% |

Population by Region of Supervision

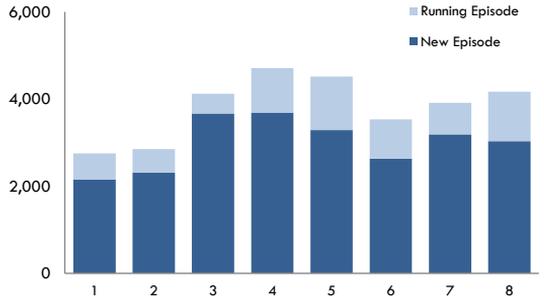
Offender Population By Region, Case Type and Gender



Post-Institution Release (Post-Inst.): Active community supervision after release from prison or institution.

New Probation Case Count by Offender

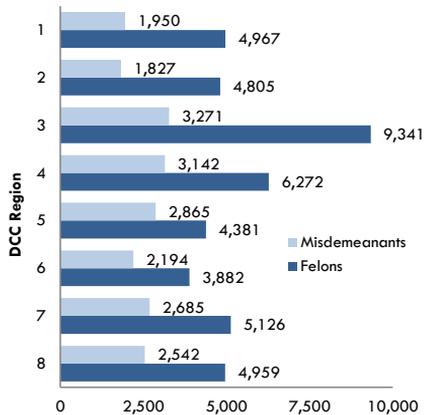
The total count of offenders with probation cases that were ordered in fiscal year 2017 was 23,701. Of these, 19,684 offenders started new episodes of supervision with DCC. Of these, 10,689 offenders were new intakes to DOC.



Offender Population By Region and Offense Severity

The total count of Felons in the fiscal year 2017 was 43,733.

The total count of Misdemeanants in the fiscal year 2017 was 20,476.



Special Populations

Sex Offender Registry Program

As of June 30, 2017

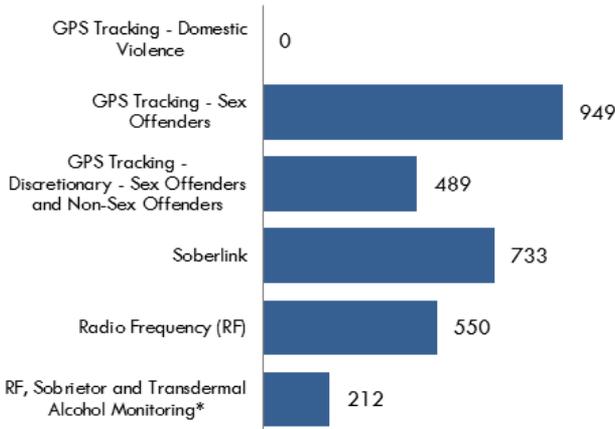
Sex Offender Registry Program (SORP) is responsible for monitoring and tracking individuals convicted of sex crimes. In addition, SORP provides information to promote community awareness and increase public safety.

| Type of Conviction | # of Registrants |
|--|------------------|
| Total | 24,697 |
| Adult Conviction | 23,649 |
| Juvenile Adjudication or Minor | 1,048 |
| Supervision Status | # of Registrants |
| Total | 24,697 |
| Incarcerated | 6,048 |
| Not Incarcerated | 18,649 |
| <i>Active Community Supervision</i> | 5,780 |
| <i>Terminated from Community Supervision</i> | 12,869 |

Offender Monitoring Population

As of June 30, 2017

The DOC Electronic Monitoring Center provides centralized electronic monitoring services for offenders as an alternative to incarceration.



*Some of the older alcohol monitoring devices are being phased out and replaced by the newer Soberlink alcohol monitoring technology. Soberlink Cellular Devices use facial recognition technology to confirm the identity of the offender in each breath test and results are submitted real time.

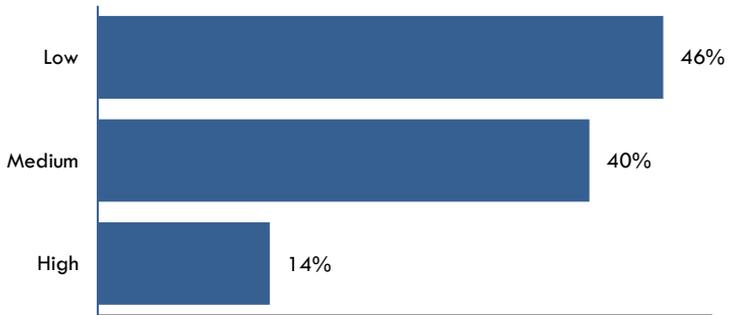
Offender Risk Level and Criminogenic Needs

The following graphs show 21,059 total offenders on probation who completed an intake assessment* between July 1, 2016, and June 30, 2017.

*COMPAS, a research-based risk assessment tool, is used to identify offenders' risk level and criminogenic needs for effective supervision and treatment.

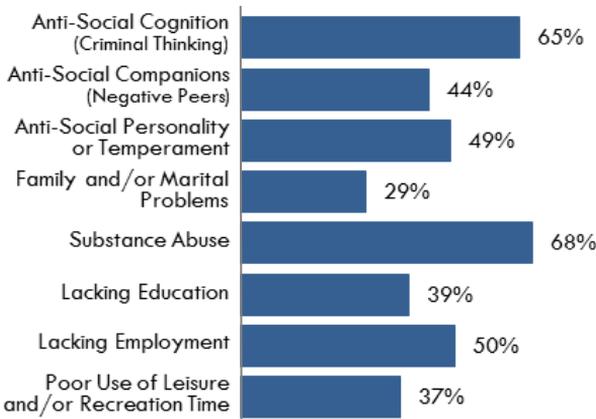
Offender Risk Level

The offender risk level represents a calculated likelihood of the risk to re-offend and is used, in part, to determine how closely offenders are supervised.



Criminogenic Needs

Criminogenic needs are attributes of offenders that are directly linked to criminal behavior. Effective correctional treatment targets these dynamic criminogenic needs through interventions and case plans.



Population by County of Supervision

| DCC Region | County of Supervision Based on Agent Assignment | Probation | | Post-Institution Release | |
|------------|---|-----------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| | | Gender | | Gender | |
| | | Female | Male | Female | Male |
| 1 | Dane | 643 | 2,335 | 146 | 1,382 |
| | Green | 46 | 153 | 3 | 48 |
| | Rock | 375 | 1,182 | 71 | 733 |
| 2 | Kenosha | 332 | 1,317 | 87 | 761 |
| | Racine | 491 | 1,390 | 154 | 1,081 |
| | Walworth | 183 | 644 | 37 | 319 |
| 3 | Milwaukee | 1,640 | 5,248 | 496 | 5,576 |
| 4 | Brown | 690 | 1,912 | 129 | 1,105 |
| | Brown and Outagamie | 19 | 62 | 4 | 29 |
| | Calumet | 29 | 103 | 9 | 39 |
| | Door | 69 | 223 | 11 | 67 |
| | Kewaunee | 39 | 112 | 5 | 29 |
| | Manitowoc | 181 | 426 | 24 | 182 |
| | Outagamie | 247 | 863 | 53 | 456 |
| | Waupaca | 95 | 330 | 15 | 114 |
| | Winnebago | 345 | 935 | 56 | 566 |
| 5 | Barron | 118 | 420 | 11 | 111 |
| | Buffalo | 29 | 63 | 2 | 16 |
| | Burnett | 43 | 133 | 2 | 34 |
| | Chippewa | 152 | 461 | 12 | 122 |
| | Clark | 49 | 191 | 6 | 49 |
| | Douglas | 178 | 500 | 17 | 132 |
| | Dunn | 113 | 390 | 5 | 69 |
| | Eau Claire | 314 | 900 | 24 | 228 |
| | Jackson | 78 | 184 | 8 | 69 |
| | Pepin | 16 | 49 | 0 | 9 |
| | Pierce | 70 | 235 | 5 | 34 |
| | Polk | 119 | 367 | 6 | 80 |
| | Rusk | 25 | 55 | 5 | 18 |
| | St. Croix | 167 | 546 | 16 | 113 |
| | Trempealeau | 59 | 185 | 3 | 48 |
| | Washburn | 60 | 165 | 2 | 28 |

| DCC Region | County of Supervision Based on Agent Assignment | Probation | | Post-Institution Release | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | | Gender | | Gender | |
| | | Female | Male | Female | Male |
| 6 | Ashland, Bayfield, and Iron | 136 | 340 | 9 | 92 |
| | Florence and Forest | 85 | 166 | 8 | 43 |
| | Langlade | 63 | 135 | 5 | 55 |
| | Lincoln | 71 | 187 | 9 | 72 |
| | Marathon | 302 | 948 | 58 | 453 |
| | Marinette | 81 | 211 | 43 | 190 |
| | Menominee and Shawano | 106 | 263 | 13 | 147 |
| | Oconto | 53 | 168 | 10 | 94 |
| | Oneida | 81 | 243 | 12 | 67 |
| | Price | 27 | 93 | 4 | 26 |
| | Sawyer | 95 | 215 | 12 | 74 |
| | Taylor | 40 | 133 | 5 | 71 |
| | Vilas | 110 | 202 | 7 | 72 |
| | 7 | Dodge | 159 | 542 | 30 |
| Fond du Lac | | 213 | 620 | 40 | 297 |
| Jefferson | | 166 | 502 | 34 | 220 |
| Ozaukee | | 91 | 259 | 17 | 94 |
| Sheboygan | | 262 | 738 | 42 | 309 |
| Washington | | 164 | 437 | 52 | 265 |
| Waukesha | | 351 | 1,113 | 97 | 671 |
| 8 | Adams | 59 | 169 | 9 | 79 |
| | Columbia | 129 | 391 | 33 | 153 |
| | Crawford | 32 | 85 | 2 | 48 |
| | Grant | 86 | 268 | 6 | 72 |
| | Green Lake | 57 | 151 | 13 | 86 |
| | Iowa | 38 | 115 | 4 | 38 |
| | Juneau | 51 | 150 | 10 | 93 |
| | La Crosse | 194 | 607 | 23 | 315 |
| | Lafayette | 21 | 71 | 1 | 23 |
| | Marquette | 35 | 111 | 5 | 46 |
| | Monroe | 122 | 347 | 20 | 154 |
| | Portage | 118 | 368 | 11 | 138 |
| | Richland | 43 | 125 | 2 | 36 |
| | Sauk | 127 | 414 | 14 | 174 |
| | Vernon | 42 | 103 | 4 | 45 |
| Waushara | 70 | 237 | 4 | 63 | |
| Wood | 235 | 619 | 25 | 213 | |
| Statewide Totals | | 11129 | 33925 | 2117 | 18954 |
| | | | | Grand Total | 66125 |

Initiatives in Community Corrections

WI-DOC is Evidence-based

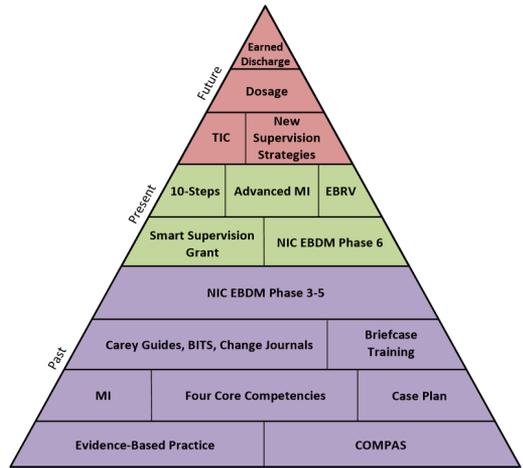
The WI-DOC has been using the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) “Eight Evidence-Based Principles for Effective Interventions” as a guide for our work since 2008. For more information on these principles, go to nicic.gov/theprinciplesofeffectiveinterventions. In using these evidence-based practices (EBP), changing policies and business processes, the WI-DOC is striving to reach the goal to be an evidence-based agency with outcomes of reduced recidivism, safer communities, and lower correctional costs.

“To reach their full potential, evidence-based practices cannot simply be placed alongside past practice or through the piecemeal exchange of one past practice for a new one. Instead, an evidence-based decision making process—a systemic approach that uses research to inform decisions at all levels—offers the greatest promise for harm and risk reduction and the potential for a tremendous return...”

–National Institute of Corrections

Evidence Based Decision Making (EBDM) Framework

The Division of Community Corrections works not only at the State EBDM level, but also within 8 local EBDM sites to coordinate and implement practices that are research based. For additional information about this statewide effort, go to [cjcc.doi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/initiative/EBDM Orientation Guide 2.pdf](http://cjcc.doi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/initiative/EBDM%20Orientation%20Guide%202.pdf)



October 2016

Here are the highlights:

⇒ **Enhance Intrinsic Motivation**

The Division of Community Corrections (DCC) introduced and trained Probation and Parole Agents and Corrections Field Supervisors in the techniques of Motivational Interviewing (MI) counseling style. MI is a form of collaborative conversation for strengthening a person’s own motivation and commitment to change.

⇒ **Target Interventions**

The DCC has been using a case supervision review schedule at 6 -12 month intervals to reassess offenders as it is expected that during the period of supervision, an offender’s level of supervision will be reduced as the goals and objectives identified in the case plan are achieved. Using the “Risk Principle,” supervision and treatment resources are prioritized for higher risk offenders.

⇒ **Increase Positive Reinforcement**

In FY2017, DCC has been using a Behaviors and Rewards module in the Equivant, Inc. web-based system, COMPAS, that allows users to record the different positive behaviors of offenders may exhibit on a day-to-day basis. A history of such behavior will tell part of the offender's "story" of their road to recovery while also informing many other decision points along the way as the WI-DOC staff manages the offender's case.

⇒ **Respond to Misconduct with Swift, Certainty, and Proportionality**

In FY2017, DCC has been using the principles of Evidence-based Response to Violations (EBRV) that brings objectivity, consistency, and scientific reliability to the process. EBRV takes in to account the risk of the offender and the severity of the violation behavior. Accountability responses and intervention services are applied based on the level of response determined. These swift, certain, and proportional actions are more effective in reducing recidivism than actions that are disproportionate, delayed, or inconsistent.

Department of Corrections' Trauma-Informed Care (TIC) Training

The effects of traumatic events place a heavy burden on individuals, families, and communities. Many people who experience a traumatic event will go on with their lives without lasting negative effects; others will have difficulties and experience traumatic stress reactions. Secondary trauma is the emotional residue of exposure that criminal justice professionals may have from working with people, hearing their trauma stories, and becoming witnesses to their pain, fear, and terror.



As one of the WI-DOC's goals to increase the awareness, knowledge and skills of the staff in the area of trauma-informed care (with emphasis on the impact of secondary trauma), the DCC has begun presenting "How Being Trauma-Informed Improves Criminal Justice System Responses" to its staff. This training was developed through the GAINS Center for criminal justice professionals to raise awareness about trauma and its effects. After the one day, highly interactive training, staff have an increased understanding and awareness of the impact of trauma, are able to develop trauma-informed responses and provide strategies for developing and implementing trauma-informed policies. With the initial rollout of the training, approximately 300 staff have attended thus far. It is the goal to have all DCC staff attend this training by December of 2018.

Initiatives in Community Corrections—continued

Highlights of Initiatives

The DCC strives to offer the best services for the offenders at the lowest cost for our tax payers. Here are a few highlights of our initiatives :

Mobile Workforce

The DCC has moved toward a more mobile workforce; DCC has deployed 1,350 smartphones and mobile computing devices to staff in the field. Probation & Parole Agents, Correctional Field Supervisors, and Program Support Supervisors are now able to access WI-DCC network resources in the field. Mobile access to information has increased the responsiveness and collaboration across the board, allowing improved contacts with offenders and community partners.

“As a treatment court liaison I rely on my mobile hotspot to access DOC programs and information during frequent court and administrative sessions. It is a great utility and has greatly enhanced my ability to perform my job duties.”



“Greatly improves ability to pair with outside agencies in order to collaborate.”



“I think the mobile technology is an excellent tool. I have grown quite accustomed to having my computer with me most of the places I go and having connectivity. It would make my job more difficult if I did not have that.”

Program Data Collection System (PDCS)

The DCC, with the support of the Reentry Unit, has developed a data collection system that tracks program participation in both residential and non-residential programming. There are two parts to the system: the provider module and the DCC Administration module.

The provider module is used by providers of services to enter program participant information for programs funded by DOC appropriations. In addition to being the source for all program participant information, the PDCS provider module also offers reports for providers of services to view and analyze their agency’s data entered into the PDCS. WI-DCC requires providers to maintain program participation data current at all times. Therefore, the start and end dates of programming should be entered as close to the actual date of occurrence as possible.

The Administration module allows WI-DCC users to run reports and analyze data including the usage, program completion rates, and occupancy rates for residential services.

Use of Soberlink Alcohol Monitoring Technology

During FY2016 and 2017, DCC phased out use of older alcohol monitoring technologies and began using Soberlink devices. Soberlink Cellular Devices use facial recognition technology to confirm identity during each breath test. One of the benefits of Soberlink is that the Breath Alcohol Content (BAC) result is wirelessly transmitted in real time to the vendor's system which allows the WI-DOC to customize testing schedules. Previous systems allowed only voice recognition or were tethered to the offender. In addition, the photo verification technology with Soberlink improves tamper detection and the battery life is three days longer than previous technology, thus helping reduce offender non-compliance issues.



Department of Corrections' Opioid Addiction Treatment Pilot Program

Wisconsin's 2015-2017 biennial budget provided \$1.6 million to the WI-DOC to implement an opioid addiction treatment pilot program. The volunteer-based program began providing treatment in April 2016 in eight northeast Wisconsin counties. The funding covers medication-assisted treatment with Vivitrol, medical services associated with Vivitrol, and Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse treatment services.

As of June 30, 2017, there were 86 individuals receiving monthly treatment through the program; 57% male and 43% female. Participants range in age from 19 to 64, with the majority (74%) between the ages of 21 and 35.

In June 2017, the program graduated its first seven pilot participants. The graduates were recognized at a ceremony attended by Representative Nygren, WI-DOC Secretary Litscher, members of the media, and family and friends. Participants were commended on their decision to participate in the pilot and applauded for their desire to remain opioid free. Future graduation ceremonies are planned to encourage current participants to continue with the pilot and maintain an opioid-free lifestyle.

The WI-DOC is currently analyzing the pilot data and researching the potential for expansion of medication-assisted treatment for opioid addiction into other geographic areas of the state. Planning has begun to expand the program into the seven counties of DCC's Region 7 as funding allows and community treatment providers are identified.

Programs and Education

Sometimes called Purchase of Offender Goods and Services (POGS), these funds are used to buy products or services for the benefit of offenders.

Fiscal Year 2017:

| Description | Amount | % |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Residential Services Programs* | \$ 14,320,222 | 43.9% |
| Transitional Housing | \$ 4,928,489 | 15.1% |
| Sex Offender Program Services | \$ 2,457,933 | 7.5% |
| Emergency Housing | \$ 2,135,027 | 6.5% |
| Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services | \$ 1,926,826 | 5.9% |
| Day Report Centers | \$ 1,864,126 | 5.7% |
| Employment/Community Service & Vocational Programs | \$ 1,169,210 | 3.6% |
| Cognitive Intervention | \$ 1,014,815 | 3.1% |
| Domestic Violence Services | \$ 776,257 | 2.4% |
| County Jail Alternative to Revocation Programs | \$ 478,420 | 1.5% |
| Miscellaneous Offender Goods & Services | \$ 446,621 | 1.4% |
| Urinalysis Screening | \$ 406,126 | 1.2% |
| OWI Courts | \$ 386,863 | 1.2% |
| Goodwill Circles of Support | \$ 206,039 | 0.6% |
| Anger Management Services | \$ 49,253 | 0.2% |
| Wisconsin Tribal Community Reintegration Program (WTCRP) | \$ 48,125 | 0.2% |
| Total | \$ 32,614,352 | 100.0% |

*Residential Services Programs includes Community and Residential Programs (CRP) and Half

Program Standards The WI-DOC has developed and is beginning to implement Evidence-Based Program Standards in the areas of Cognitive-Behavioral Programs and Sex Offender Treatment Programs. Substance Abuse Treatment Standards are in the process of being finalized and will be published when complete.

Program Standards are aligned with the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute’s Evidence-Based Correctional Program Checklist, reflect the National Institute of Corrections’ Principles of Effective Intervention, and are grounded in the “What Works” recidivism reduction research supported by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Budget, Revenue and Expenses

Budget

Total amount of General Purpose Revenue (i.e. tax dollars) allocated to the Division as well as revenue earned (i.e. offender's supervision fees collected) to support operations.

| Division of Community Corrections | General Purpose Revenue* | Program Revenue* | Total |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| FY2017 Budget | \$197.8 M | \$15.7 M | \$213.5 M |
| Offender Daily Cost | \$8.15 | \$0.37 | \$8.51 |
| Full Time Equivalency (Positions) | 1,883.38 | 15.70 | 1,899.08 |

* Individual amounts may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Payments Collected from Offenders

Court Obligations

Any payment ordered by a court in connection with a criminal case is collected by either the court itself or by the Department and reissued as statutorily required. Some payments are held until a payee can be identified. Other payments are used to cover administrative costs.

| Type of Court Obligation (July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017) | Amount Collected | |
|--|----------------------|--|
| Restitution | \$ 7,664,395 | |
| Court, Attorney Fees, Fines & Other Court Costs | \$ 4,648,509 | |
| Victim/Witness & DNA | \$ 2,573,308 | |
| Surcharge & General Funds | \$ 602,344 | |
| Total | \$ 15,488,556 | |

Supervision Fee Payments

Offenders are required to make monthly payments while under supervision. These funds are used (in lieu of tax dollars) to fund the Division of Community Corrections.

| Type of Payment (July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017) | Amount Collected | |
|---|---------------------|--|
| Regular | \$ 5,129,338 | |
| Monthly payments received from offenders | | |
| Tax Refund Intercept | \$ 2,766,772 | |
| Wisconsin tax refund and state lottery winnings (intercepted from offenders who did not pay the monthly fee) | | |
| Total | \$ 7,896,110 | |



STATE OF WISCONSIN

Department of Corrections

For further information, contact:

Wisconsin Department of Corrections
3099 East Washington Avenue
Post Office Box 7925
Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7925

Phone: (608) 240-5300
Fax: (608) 240-3330

[https://doc.wi.gov/Pages/
Home.aspx](https://doc.wi.gov/Pages/Home.aspx)

[https://doc.wi.gov/Pages/
DataResearch/
DataAndResearch.aspx](https://doc.wi.gov/Pages/DataResearch/DataAndResearch.aspx)

<https://performance.wi.gov/>

