



DIVISION OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

2018 A Year in Review

Fiscal Year 2018

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 Dec 2018

State of Wisconsin
Department of Corrections

Community Supervision

The Wisconsin Department of Corrections (WI-DOC), 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, 2018, are:

Region 1 Supervision Population = 7,083 offenders and 188 DCC staff

Region 2 Supervision Population = 6,722 offenders and 188 DCC staff

Region 3 Supervision Population = 12,943 offenders and 359 DCC staff

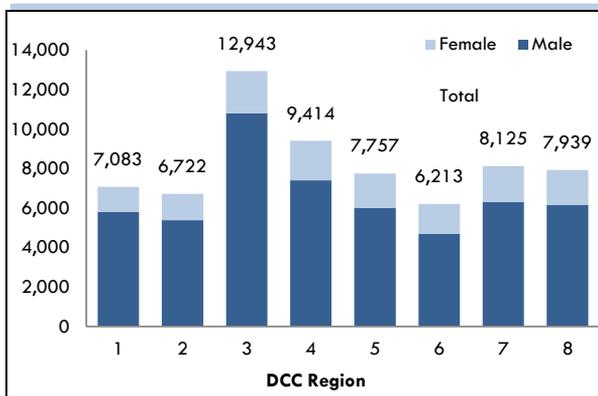
Region 4 Supervision Population = 9,414 offenders and 221 DCC staff

Region 5 Supervision Population = 7,757 offenders and 168 DCC staff

Region 6 Supervision Population = 6,213 offenders and 153 DCC staff

Region 7 Supervision Population = 8,125 offenders and 199 DCC staff

Region 8 Supervision Population = 7,939 offenders and 185 DCC staff



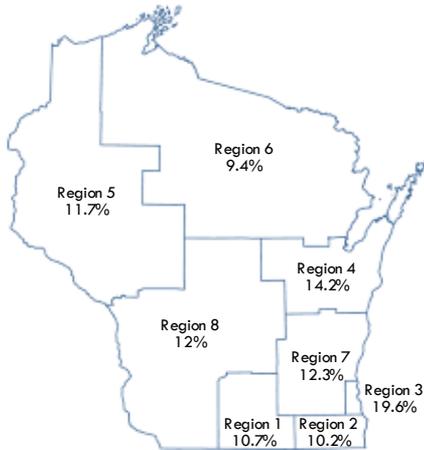
Please note, the DCC staff counts above include all staff classifications, including the supervisory and support staff, and should not be used to infer offender to staff ratios or comparisons.

The statewide overall offender population as of June 30, 2018, was **66,196** offenders.

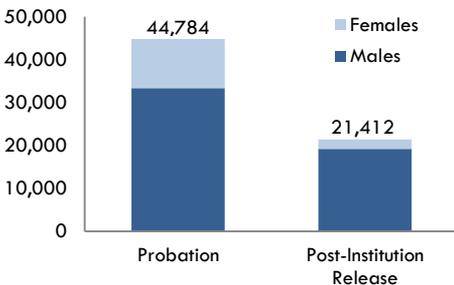
Community Corrections Population

The overall population as of June 30, 2018, was 66,196 offenders.

Population breakdown in percentages by Region:

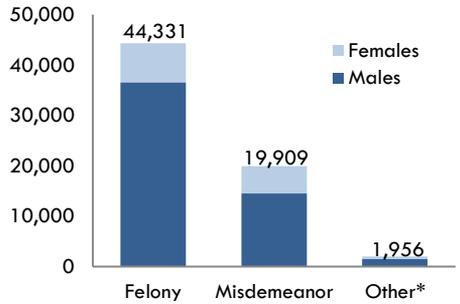


By gender and supervision type (probation or post-institution release):



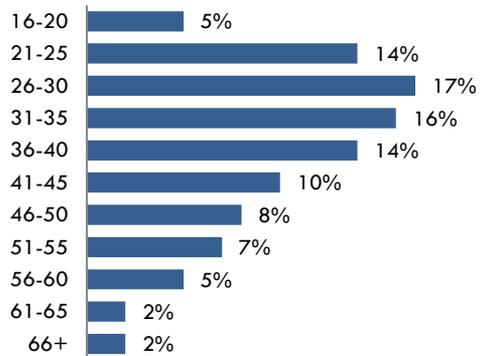
Post-institution release includes offenders on active community supervision after release from prison or institution.

By gender and offense severity:



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

By age, five-year increments:

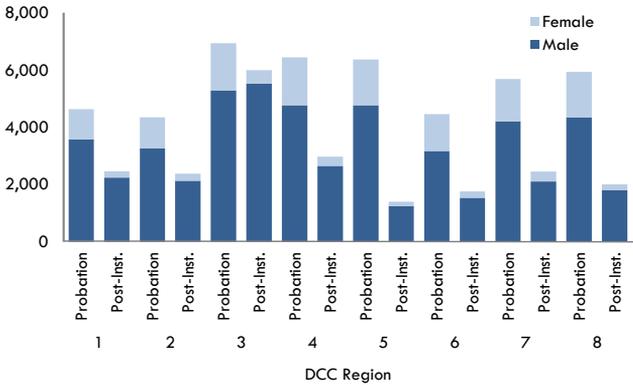


By gender, race and ethnicity*:

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

Population by Region of Supervision

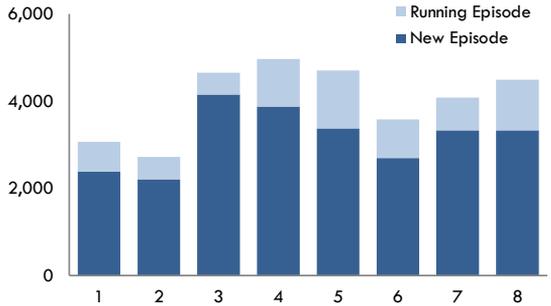
Offender Population By Region, Case Type and Gender



Post-Institutional 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 2018 was 24,672 with 32,271 probation cases. Of these, 20,609 offenders started new episodes of supervision with DCC. And of these, 11,247 offenders were new intakes (first time) to DOC.

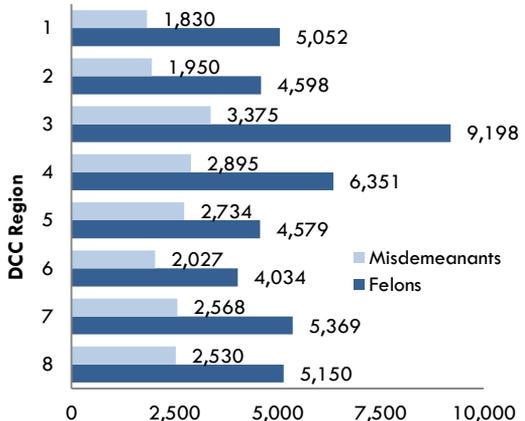


Offender Population By Region and Offense Severity

The total count of Felons in the fiscal year 2018 was 44,331.

The total count of Misdemeanants in the fiscal year 2018 was 19,909.

Not shown in this graph are the 1,956 unknown offense severity cases (i.e. interstate compact, probation deferred, and conditional release type offenses).



Special Populations

Sex Offender Registry Program

As of June 30, 2018

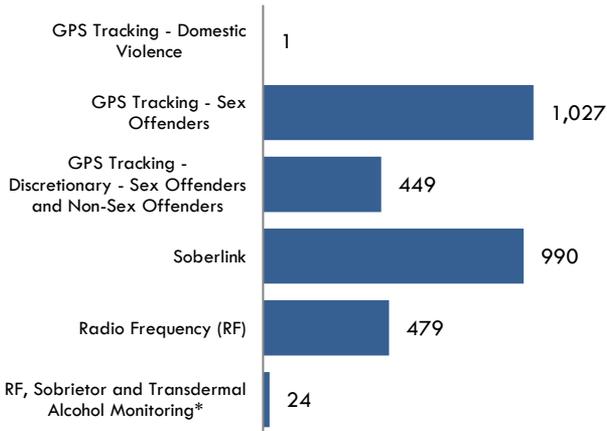
Sex Offender Registry Program (SORP) is responsible for monitoring and tracking individuals convicted of sex crimes. In addition, SORP provides information to promote community awareness and increase public safety.

Type of Conviction	# of Registrants
Total	25,126
Adult Conviction	24,204
Juvenile Adjudication or Minor	922
Supervision Status	# of Registrants
Total	25,126
Incarcerated	6,210
Not Incarcerated	18,916
<i>Active Community Supervision</i>	5,854
<i>Terminated from Community Supervision</i>	13,062

Offender Monitoring Population

As of June 30, 2018

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.

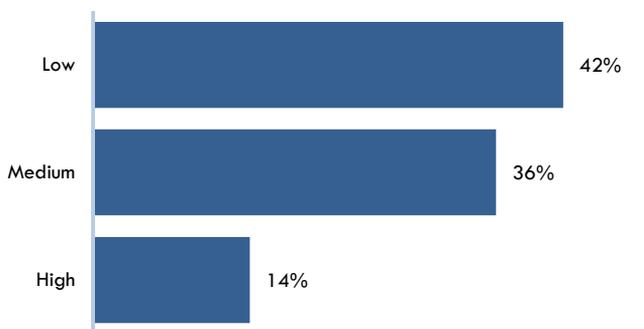
Offender Risk Level and Criminogenic Needs

The following graphs show 66,196 total offenders on supervision as of June 30, 2018, and the risk level and needs of those offenders who had a completed assessment* by the fiscal year end.

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

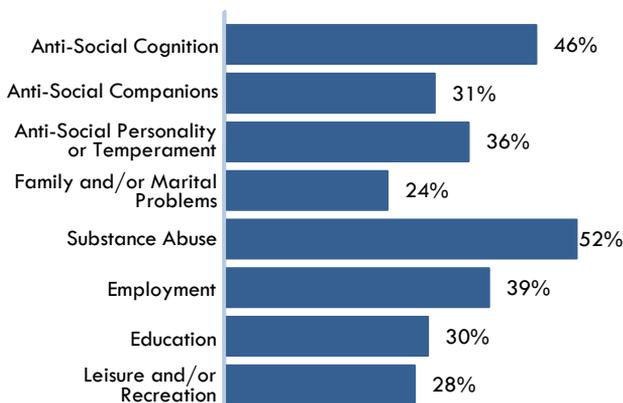
Offender Risk Level

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—FY2018

DCC Region	County of Supervision Based on Agent Assignment	Probation		Post-Institution Release		Total		Total
		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female Total	Male Total	
1	Dane	630	2,243	145	1,421	775	3,664	4,439
	Green	54	160	6	49	60	209	269
	Rock	369	1,170	64	772	433	1,942	2,375
2	Kenosha	356	1,229	77	730	433	1,959	2,392
	Racine	547	1,391	139	1,097	686	2,488	3,174
	Walworth	185	634	30	307	215	941	1,156
3	Milwaukee	1,658	5,286	475	5,524	2,133	10,810	12,943
4	Brown	649	1,817	140	1,080	789	2,897	3,686
	Brown and Outagamie	15	27	3	26	18	53	71
	Calumet	25	77	6	27	31	104	135
	Door	61	205	10	73	71	278	349
	Kewaunee	33	110	5	40	38	150	188
	Manitowoc	174	443	35	210	209	653	862
	Outagamie	270	839	46	493	316	1,332	1,648
	Waupaca	98	310	18	117	116	427	543
Winnebago	345	940	70	577	415	1,517	1,932	
5	Barron	104	317	8	95	112	412	524
	Buffalo	22	55	1	16	23	71	94
	Burnett	16	41	5	16	21	57	78
	Chippewa	145	434	8	122	153	556	709
	Clark	50	163	9	52	59	215	274
	Douglas	161	469	18	124	179	593	772
	Dunn	112	336	6	74	118	410	528
	Eau Claire	310	921	30	263	340	1,184	1,524
	Jackson	92	177	10	72	102	249	351
	Pepin	17	44	0	8	17	52	69
	Pierce	72	283	6	54	78	337	415
	Polk	88	304	10	78	98	382	480
	Rusk	46	135	5	42	51	177	228
	St. Croix	223	638	16	121	239	759	998
Trempealeau	45	161	4	50	49	211	260	
Washburn	97	287	4	65	101	352	453	

Division of Community Corrections—Fiscal Year 2018 in Review

DCC Region	County of Supervision Based on Agent Assignment	Probation		Post-Institution Release		Total		Total
		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female Total	Male Total	
6	Ashland, Bayfield, and Iron	157	370	9	96	166	466	632
	Florence and Forest	83	138	7	53	90	191	281
	Langlade	71	131	8	64	79	195	274
	Lincoln	66	183	11	83	77	266	343
	Marathon	297	881	56	461	353	1,342	1,695
	Marinette	88	224	46	207	134	431	565
	Menominee and Shawano	113	230	13	139	126	369	495
	Oconto	57	182	20	115	77	297	374
	Oneida	78	236	15	91	93	327	420
	Price	27	90	4	29	31	119	150
	Sawyer	100	193	12	74	112	267	379
	Taylor	32	107	7	52	39	159	198
	Vilas	122	200	11	74	133	274	407
7	Dodge	159	514	39	222	198	736	934
	Fond du lac	216	564	50	317	266	881	1,147
	Jefferson	175	503	32	238	207	741	948
	Ozaukee	87	270	20	103	107	373	480
	Sheboygan	310	767	44	308	354	1,075	1,429
	Washington	159	452	57	257	216	709	925
	Waukesha	376	1,128	97	661	473	1,789	2,262
8	Adams	52	157	11	80	63	237	300
	Columbia	142	364	26	144	168	508	676
	Crawford	30	111	7	39	37	150	187
	Grant	101	265	7	79	108	344	452
	Green Lake	57	175	10	85	67	260	327
	Iowa	37	107	1	45	38	152	190
	Juneau	56	176	8	93	64	269	333
	La Crosse	215	585	24	305	239	890	1,129
	Lafayette	32	76	3	26	35	102	137
	Marquette	30	113	7	52	37	165	202
	Monroe	135	355	27	147	162	502	664
	Portage	120	361	18	152	138	513	651
	Richland	44	125	1	37	45	162	207
	Sauk	149	408	15	174	164	582	746
	Vernon	35	92	4	37	39	129	168
Waushara	71	241	6	75	77	316	393	
Wood	284	632	28	233	312	865	1,177	
Statewide Totals		11,432	33,352	2,170	19,242	13,602	52,594	66,196
Grand Total:							66,196	

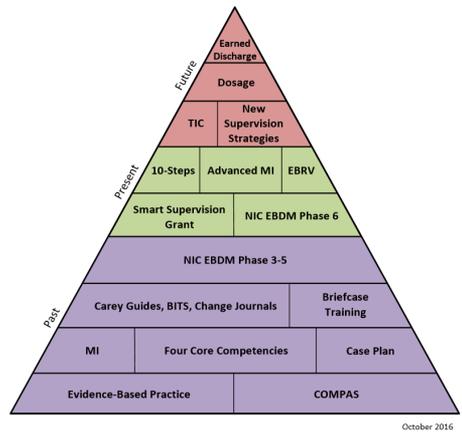
Initiatives in Community Corrections

Highlights of Initiatives

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 :

Department of Corrections - Smart Supervision Project

Since 2010, the WI-DCC has made a commitment to incorporate Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) throughout the organization with the goal of reducing recidivism and facilitating effective supervision strategies and interventions with its corrections populations. DCC has succeeded in implementing numerous EBP including use of a validated risk and needs assessment tool to target resources to higher risk individuals, formulating case plans to focus on criminogenic needs and providing interventions and treatment that are cognitive-behavioral based. DCC Field Supervisors and Probation and Parole Agents shoulder a large responsibility of facilitating EBP and must demonstrate multi-dimensional knowledge and skills in order to train and motivate staff and offenders and apply interventions with fidelity.



The Smart Supervision Project is funded through a three-year \$750,000 grant awarded for October 1, 2016, through September 30, 2019. The project provides additional training guidance for supervisors to shift to an emphasis toward measuring fidelity and ensuring EBP are being applied with integrity through continuous quality improvement (CQI). Two fidelity coaches were hired during the fall of 2017. Each fidelity coach provided training in EBP to agents in eight pilot units for a total of 16 pilot units in year one (CY2018). Agents submitted audio recordings of their office sessions with offenders to the supervisors who were taught by the fidelity coaches to listen and code the audio recordings for adherence to EBP. Supervisors provided coaching to staff on ways to increase adherence to EBP, if needed. Fidelity coaches also listened to audio recordings and provided coaching to agents as well and were instrumental to instructing supervisors on the coaching process and CQI. Agent and Unit Skill Development Plans were created and fidelity coaches returned during the second half of the year to complete booster training and assess improvement in applying EBP. During CY2019, year two of the pilot will begin with 16 additional units.

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. Throughout the year, DCC gathered information and developed a framework on how to address the impact of trauma within our work setting. Recognizing the effects of trauma on staff and developing strategies to improve resilient responses and safeguards prepares us to provide those same services to our offenders.

DCC created TIC workgroups in each of the eight regions across the state. Each workgroup develops and implements work plans, training strategies, and promotional and educational materials which are tailored to the specific needs of their region. Their efforts are guided by an oversight committee of TIC experts within DCC who created the toolkit which provides comprehensive information, resources and training materials throughout the regions.



Governor Scott Walker declared May 2018 as Trauma-Informed Care Awareness Month and May 22, 2018, as Trauma-Informed Care Day in the State of Wisconsin. To further highlight the importance and benefits of TIC, DCC implemented a Wellness Wednesday challenge which included physical and emotional activities that reinforced teamwork, humor, and insightful thinking as a way to further educate staff.

To accomplish one of the WI-DCC'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), DCC presented "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. This highly interactive training gives staff an increased understanding and awareness of the impact of trauma, helps them develop trauma-informed responses, and provides strategies for developing and implementing trauma-informed policies. More than 500 DCC staff completed this and other TIC related training in 2018.

Initiatives in Community Corrections—continued

Program Data Collection System (PDCS)

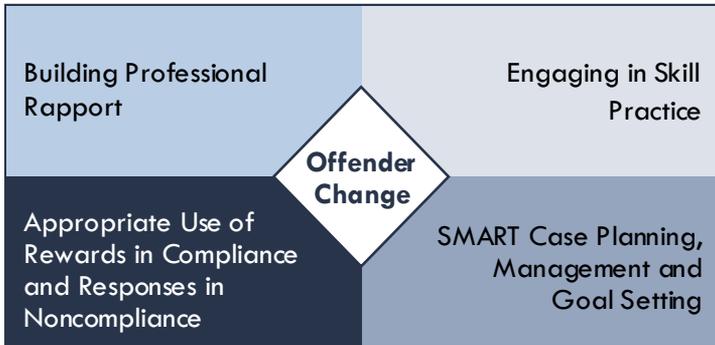
DCC, with the support of the Reentry Unit, developed a data collection system that tracks program participation in both residential and non-residential programming. There are two parts to the system: the provider module and the DCC administration module.

The provider module is used by providers of services to enter program participant information for programs funded by the WI-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.

The administration module allows the WI-DOC users to review the data collected, as well as, analyze and report data for outcomes including the usage, program completion rates and occupancy rates for residential services.

Evidence Based Practices—10 Steps To Reduce Recidivism

As part of the WI-DOC commitment to incorporate Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) throughout the organization with the goal of reducing recidivism and facilitating effective supervision strategies and interventions with its corrections populations, DCC has succeeded in implementing the 10 Steps to Risk Reduction Strategies this year. Agents use these tools and practices during the supervision experience.



These steps are:

- Step 1: Establish positive expectations (rapport, roles, strengths, rewards)
- Step 2: Share initial assessment results and incentivize (collaborate, review, reward)
- Step 3: Identify 1-2 case plan goals (identify need, gain agreement, case planning)
- Step 4: Write SMART case plan (specific, measureable, achievable, relevant, time bound)
- Step 5: Teach skills to reduce risk (target areas in need of improvement, goals, assignments)
- Step 6: Practice skills to reduce risk (teach, demonstrate and practice the skill)
- Step 7: Reward Positive Behavior (internalize the reward—prosocial behavior: achieve goals)

Continued from Page 12

Step 8: Address non-compliant behavior (internalize the consequences—harmful behavior impact)

Step 9: Anchor Community Support (empower offender to reach out for support, prosocial lifestyle)

Step 10: Prepare for successful discharge (develop plan to guard against future illegal activity)

Department of Corrections - Opioid Addiction Treatment Program

The WI-DOC began an opioid addiction treatment program in April 2016. The program provides treatment services and one year of medication-assisted treatment with Vivitrol to inmates releasing from prison and offenders in the community who reside in one of eight northeast Wisconsin counties. Participants in the program must volunteer and pass a medical screening.

Since the program began, we have screened more than 500 individuals and provided at least one month's treatment to more than 350 participants. As of August 3, 2018, 58 individuals completed the entire 12-month program and participated in graduation ceremonies where they were commended for their efforts to combat their substance use disorder. As of that date, there were 71 individuals actively participating in the program at various stages. Of the 71 active participants, 60% (42) were male and 40% (29) were female. Participants range in age from 19 to 49, with 22.5% between the ages of 21 and 25 years old and the majority (53.5%) between the ages of 25 and 35.

The WI-DOC is currently analyzing the data and available resources for any potential changes or expansion of the program. We have also worked to gather and publish information on statewide resources for offenders to use if they are not able to participate in the treatment program.



Advanced Motivational Interviewing

In FY2018, DCC completed training with all Probation and Parole Agents and Corrections Field Supervisors in Motivational Interviewing (MI). MI is a form of collaborative conversation for strengthening a person's own motivation and commitment to change. In order to maintain high fidelity to the model and continue strengthening staff skills, each employee is a member of a Peer Learning Group (PLG). These groups meet regularly to review recordings and provide feedback on the use of MI. Additionally, key concepts of the technique are reviewed during these meetings.

Programs and Education

Also known as Purchase of Offender Goods and Services (POGS), these funds are used to purchase products or services for the benefit of offenders.

Fiscal Year 2018:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>
Residential Services Programs*	\$14,962,087	46.5%
Transitional Housing	\$4,659,415	14.5%
Sex Offender Program Services	\$2,340,717	7.3%
Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Services	\$1,827,065	5.7%
Day Report Centers	\$1,623,255	5.0%
Employment/Community Service & Vocational Programs	\$1,463,099	4.5%
Cognitive Intervention	\$985,028	3.1%
Vivitol	\$824,749	2.6%
Domestic Violence Services	\$686,476	2.1%
Emergency Housing	\$640,324	2.0%
Miscellaneous Offender Goods & Services	\$557,253	1.7%
Urinalysis Screening	\$480,993	1.5%
OWI Courts	\$445,259	1.4%
County Jail Alternative to Revocation Programs	\$414,160	1.3%
Goodwill Circles of Support	\$174,704	0.5%
Wisconsin Tribal Community Reintegration Program (WTCRP)	\$50,000	0.2%
Anger Management Services	\$44,080	0.1%
Community Reintegration Services	\$23,961	0.1%
Total	\$32,202,626	100.0%

*Residential Services Programs includes Community and Residential Programs (CRP) and Half Way Housing (HWH).

Program Standards The WI-DOC has finalized and published EBP Program Standards in the areas of Cognitive-Behavioral Program (CBP) Standards, Sex Offender Treatment (SOT) Standards, Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Treatment Standards and Employment Program Standards. These program standards are in the process of being implemented.

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.

<i>Division of Community Corrections</i>	<i>General Purpose Revenue*</i>	<i>Program Revenue*</i>	<i>Total</i>
FY2018 Budget	\$202.8 M	\$9.7 M	\$212.5 M
Offender Daily Cost	\$8.44	\$0.20	\$8.64
Full Time Equivalency (Positions)	1,882.38	13.70	1,896.08

* 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.

<i>Type of Court Obligation (July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018)</i>	<i>Amount Collected</i>	
Restitution	\$ 6,380,422	
Court, Attorney Fees, Fines & Other Court Costs	\$ 3,759,981	
Victim/Witness & DNA	\$ 2,599,299	
Surcharge & General Funds	\$ 512,428	
Total	\$ 13,252,130	

Supervision Fee Payments

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

<i>Type of Payment (July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018)</i>	<i>Amount Collected</i>	
Regular	\$ 4,984,525	
Monthly payments received from offenders		
Tax Refund Intercept	\$ 3,046,052	
Wisconsin tax refund and state lottery winnings (intercepted from offenders who did not pay the monthly fee)		
Total	\$ 8,030,577	



STATE OF WISCONSIN
**Department of
Corrections**

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