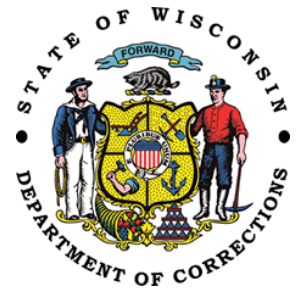




Wisconsin Department of Corrections



Becky Young Community Corrections Recidivism Reduction Fiscal Year 2018 Report

October 2018

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Message from Secretary Cathy A. Jess



As Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC), I am pleased to share the 2018 Annual Report on the use of the Becky Young Community Corrections Recidivism Reduction Appropriation.

Our mission in the Department of Corrections is to protect the public; provide opportunities for positive change and success; educate others about our programs and successes; and finally, collaborate with community-based agencies and our criminal justice partners.

The Becky Young Community Corrections Appropriation is vital to DOC's ability to provide programming that promotes successful offender reentry and thereby achieves our mission. As you read the attached report, you will see that the Department continues to invest in evidence-based practices that have been proven to reduce recidivism. We provide a full range of services that are evidence-based and meet the needs of individuals who are incarcerated and those on community supervision. Service delivery is based upon assessments of offenders' risk and needs using validated, reliable instruments. DOC targets resources to offenders who are determined to be at moderate to high risk for reoffending.

A few examples of the evidence-based programming that we focused on this last year include the use of motivational interviewing as a method of communicating that better elicits behavior change; delivery of cognitive-behavioral programs that enable participants to identify the specific thoughts that support criminal behavior; and the delivery of short term vocational academies that prepare offenders for employment. In addition, we continue to evaluate our programs to provide services that are evidence-based. We have also focused on Domestic Violence curriculum development along with implementation of gender-responsive programming. Selected Division of Adult Institution (DAI) staff are being certified as trainers for the Helping Women Recover curriculum, which is an evidence-based program that integrates theories of women's psychological development, trauma, and addiction to meet the needs of women with substance use disorders.

This report highlights the full range of assessment tools, services, and programs that are funded with the Becky Young Community Corrections Appropriation. I hope you find this report informative.

Respectfully,
Secretary Cathy A. Jess

Message from Silvia R. Jackson, Ph.D., Reentry Director

As the DOC Reentry Director, I want to share with you our Becky Young Community Corrections Recidivism Reduction Report for Fiscal Year 2018. This report details the programs and services provided with Becky Young funding in accordance with state statutes. The cornerstone of DOC's reentry efforts and the Becky Young appropriation is to promote public safety and offender success by implementing evidence based practices that reduce recidivism. Highlighted throughout this report are both institution and community based programs that are working toward achieving the goal of recidivism reduction.

The work of the DOC Reentry Unit has been guided by a Reentry Business Plan which can be found on the DOC public website¹. Examples of activities accomplished in 2018 under the Reentry Business Plan include the following:



- DOC expanded short-term vocational training academies in high demand fields for inmates at DOC Correctional Centers in collaboration with the local technical colleges. A total of 112 offenders were trained with Becky Young funding in computer numerical control machine operation, industrial maintenance, welding and construction essentials.
- The Windows to Work program was expanded, adding Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution, Redgranite Correctional Institution, and Adams County Jail. A total of 507 new enrollments occurred during the year and 403 active participants found 563 episodes of employment with an average wage of \$11.99 per hour.
- Opening Avenues to Reentry Success (OARS) was expanded in 2018 due to a \$330,400 increase in funding. The additional funding resulted in an additional case manager being added to the Dane County program and a second case manager hired to cover Eau Claire, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Menominee, Shawano, and Wood Counties, bringing the total counties to 44 counties covered by OARS. The OARS Program was able to serve 52 additional individuals in FY18 and increase the average daily population by twelve participants with the new funding.
- Motivational Interviewing continued to roll out in all DOC program divisions with ongoing training and peer learning groups. In total, 571 staff were trained in Basic MI with 35 training days.
- DOC continued to invest in Trauma Informed Care by training staff and developing on-line training modules. Additionally, the Division of Adult Institutions incorporated TIC by implementing: Acts of Kindness; Pay it Forward Initiative; and Camp Reunite for children of incarcerated mothers at Taycheedah Correctional Institution.
- DOC completed thirteen evaluations of contracted service providers with 85% of the providers developing action plans to better align with evidence-based practices.
- DOC completed 37,348 COMPAS Assessments during 2018 and created a total of 227,675 case plans to date.
- The Disabled Offenders Economic Security Project (DOES) provided attorney services to 442 offenders assisting them with applying for social security benefits. Of that group, 255 offenders secured benefits, a 57.68% success rate and nearly double the national award rate.
- Inmates continue to apply for Medicaid by telephone prior to release from incarceration. In FY 2018, 67.5% of offenders releasing from incarceration applied for and were determined eligible for Medicaid so that upon release they have immediate access to health care.
- Recidivism and reincarceration trend data is reported by 1, 2, and 3 year follow-up periods as one measure of success.

These are just some of the investments made with Becky Young funding in 2018. For a complete summary of all initiatives, I encourage the reader to review the entire report. It is truly an honor to serve as the DOC Reentry Director and be able to report these accomplishments by both DOC staff and provider agencies.

Sincerely,
Silvia R. Jackson, Ph.D., Reentry Director

¹ <https://doc.wi.gov/Pages/Home>

Becky Young Community Corrections: Recidivism Reduction Community Services

In 2009, Act 28 created the Becky Young Community Corrections: Recidivism Reduction Community Services appropriation (Appropriation 112). The statutory language is outlined below to assist the reader in assessing the Department's efforts to provide programming to improve successful offender reentry.

20.410(1)(ds)

Becky Young Community Corrections: recidivism reduction community services. The amounts in the schedule to provide services under s. 301.068 to persons who are on probation, or who are soon to be or are currently on parole or extended supervision, following a felony conviction, in an effort to reduce recidivism.

301.068(1)

The Department shall establish community services that have the goals of increasing public safety, reducing the risk that offenders on community supervision will reoffend, and reducing by 2010-11 the recidivism rate of persons who are on probation, parole, or extended supervision following a felony conviction. In establishing community services under this section, the Department shall consider the capacity of existing services and any needs that are not met by existing services.

301.068(2)

The community services to reduce recidivism under sub. (1) shall include all of the following:

301.068(2)(a)

Alcohol and other drug treatment, including residential treatment, outpatient treatment, and aftercare.

301.068(2)(b)

Cognitive group intervention.

301.068(2)(c)

Day reporting centers.

301.068(2)(d)

Treatment and services that evidence has shown to be successful and to reduce recidivism.

301.068(3)

The Department shall ensure that community services established under sub. (1) meet all of the following conditions

301.068(3)(a)

The community services target offenders at a medium or high risk for revocation or recidivism as determined by valid, reliable, and objective risk assessment instruments that the Department has approved.

301.068(3)(b)

The community services provide offenders with necessary supervision and services that improve their opportunity to complete their terms of probation, parole, or extended supervision. The community services may include employment training and placement, educational assistance, transportation, and housing. The community services shall focus on mitigating offender attributes and factors that are likely to lead to criminal behavior.

301.068(3)(c)

The community services use a system of intermediate sanctions on offenders for violations.

301.068(3)(d)

The community services are based upon assessments of offenders using valid, reliable, and objective instruments that the Department has approved.

301.068(4)

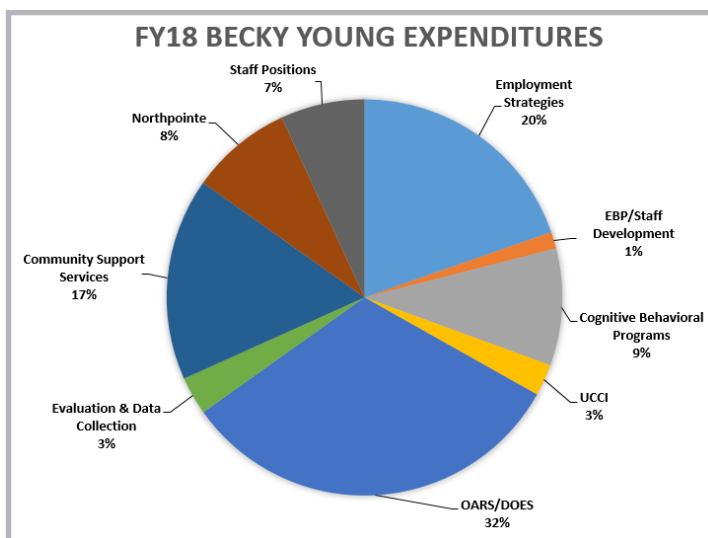
The Department shall develop a system for monitoring offenders receiving community services under this section that evaluates how effective the services are in decreasing the rates of arrest, conviction, and imprisonment of the offenders receiving the services.

301.068(5)

The Department shall provide to probation, extended supervision, and parole agents training and skill development in reducing offenders' risk of re-offending and intervention techniques and shall by rule set forth requirements for the training and skill development. The Department shall develop policies to guide probation, extended supervision, and parole agents in the supervision and revocation of offenders on probation, extended supervision, and parole and develop practices regarding alternatives to revocation of probation, extended supervision, or parole.

301.068(6)

The Department shall annually submit a report to the governor, the chief clerk of each house of the legislature for distribution to the appropriate standing committees under s. 13.172 (3), and the director of state courts. The report shall set forth the scope of the community services established under sub. (1); the number of arrests of, convictions of, and prison sentences imposed on offenders receiving the community services under this section; and the progress toward recidivism reduction.



COMPAS/Northpointe Contract

301.068(3)(a); 301.068(3)(d)

DOC continued its partnership in Fiscal Year 2018 with Northpointe Inc. for ongoing license and support of the COMPAS risk, needs, and case management system. The COMPAS system provides an actuarial decision-support tool which allows DOC staff to align with several evidence-based principles including targeting medium and high risk clientele for services that address criminogenic needs. COMPAS also provides a comprehensive case management module, in which DOC documents and stores social history information (education, employment, substance use history, etc.), violation disposition information, rewards and incentives, drug testing, rules of supervision, and the Unified Case Plan.



COMPAS is used in more than fifteen states across the country and has been validated by Northpointe and multiple other agencies. Despite being validated in other states and jurisdictions, the statewide COMPAS implementation in Wisconsin requires continuous validation. COMPAS was normed on a Wisconsin population in February of 2016, which means the assessment is now based on a geographically representative offender population. Likewise, it has been exposed to inter-rater reliability testing and measurement under a Continuous Quality Improvement framework. WI DOC continues to implement quality assurance measures to ensure assessment fidelity. Finally, independent validation continues to be ongoing in the DOC Research & Policy Unit. The Wisconsin Department of Corrections is committed to replicating all of these studies over time.

In addition to license and maintenance, Becky Young funding subsidizes approximately 400 hours of development time and project management. These services allowed DOC to enhance reporting capabilities for better outcome tracking, create workflow efficiencies for staff so as to maximize their time spent with DOC clientele, improve functionality for documenting employment and vocational programming services, and automate additional evidence-based assessment tools such as the Impaired Driving Assessment.

Finally, in collaboration with the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute and Northpointe Inc. technical assistance, DOC was able to automate and deploy the Gender-Responsive Risk and Needs Assessment for all women entering and leaving the Wisconsin Women’s Correctional System (WWCS). A pilot study was conducted on the use of the Gender-Responsive COMPAS assessment and was completed in September 2016. Over the course of the pilot, 650 assessments were administered. Guided by the results of the pilot, WWCS continues to utilize the Gender-Responsive Assessment to guide decision making surrounding program needs, case management and treatment planning. Chart A depicts the needs of all women who have been assessed with the Gender-Responsive Assessment since the pilot in 2016.

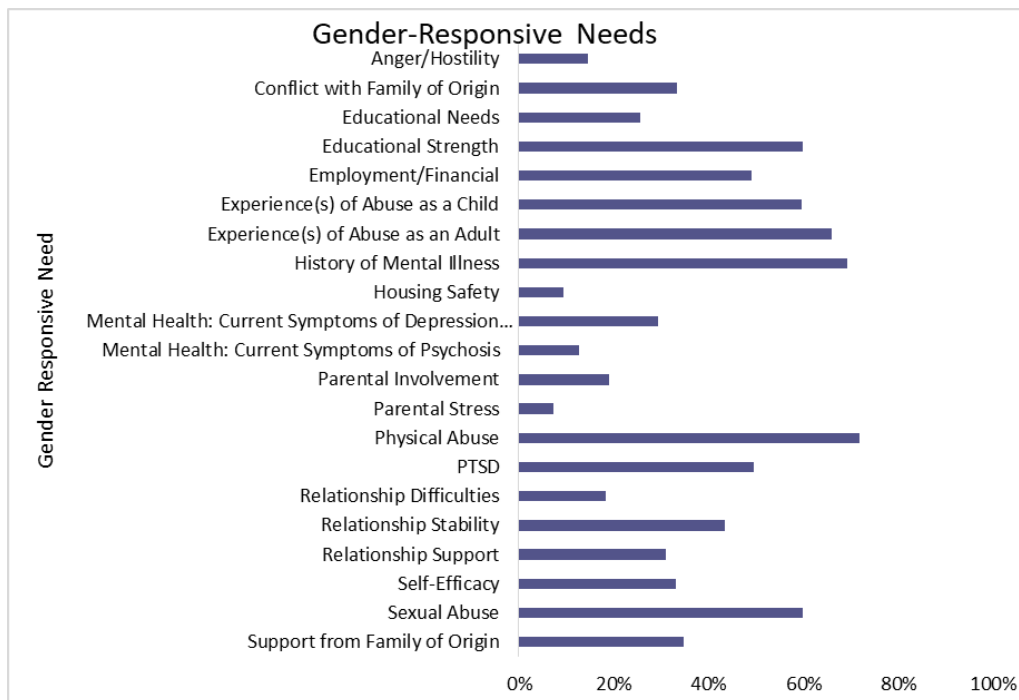


Chart A

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COMPAS/Northpointe Contract (continued)

301.068(3)(a); 301.068(3)(d)

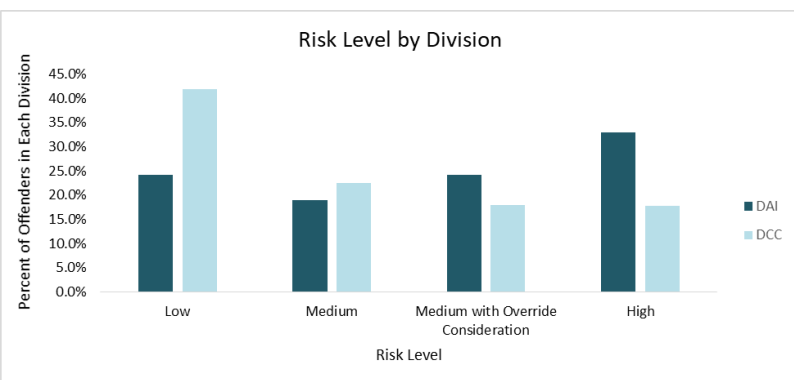


Chart B

Chart B takes a closer look at DOC's intake assessments in FY18. COMPAS identifies both the risk and criminogenic needs of the assessed offender. Risk levels demonstrate recidivism risk within the next three years in the community. Risk is separated by Low, Medium, and High and is identified by a decile score within the COMPAS software. For example, if an offender scores a four on the scale then this indicates that 60 percent of a similar population has a higher risk to recidivate than him or her. As indicated on Chart B, a larger portion of the Division of Community Corrections (DCC) offender population scores Low Risk, while a larger portion of the Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) offender population scores High Risk.

Just as COMPAS provides risk level, the criminogenic needs of the offender are also rated on a decile scale. In Chart C, the top eight criminogenic needs are broken out by Division according to COMPAS assessments conducted in FY18. As the chart shows, substance abuse and antisocial cognition continue to challenge a majority of offenders in DOC custody. We see a general trend of more pervasive criminogenic needs in DAI, as higher risk offenders are sentenced to prison. As the case management process begins with each offender, these criminogenic needs are analyzed and the driving needs as understood through COMPAS are collaboratively identified for intervention.

It is important to note the work completed by the DOC staff and the progress made in conducting assessments with our offender population. DOC completed 37,348 COMPAS assessments during FY18 (multiple assessments may have been completed for one offender). This number includes all COMPAS assessments, specifically, the Wisconsin Primary Needs (WPN), Core, Legacy, and Reentry, and Gender-Responsive assessments. The offender's position in the lifecycle (e.g. Intake, Supervision, Discharge) dictates the type of assessment used. Chart D depicts the cumulative increase over time in adult assessments completed since COMPAS went live. Likewise, at the end of FY18, 227,675 case plans have been created in COMPAS.

DOC and Northpointe continue to work towards ongoing enhancements related to documenting and tracking evidence-based treatment dosage, revocation workflows and the monitoring of violation/revocation practice, and the refinement of case planning, both in practice and in the COMPAS system that must support the work.

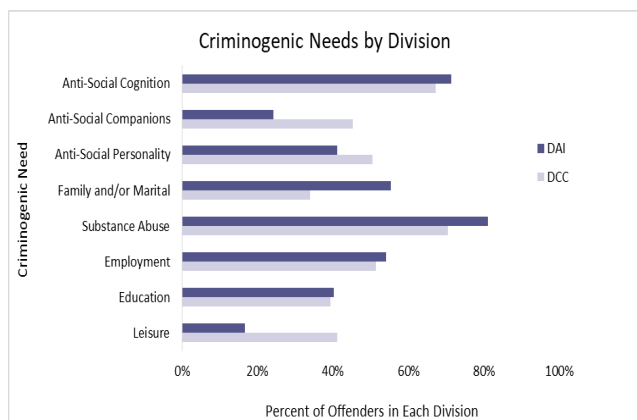


Chart C

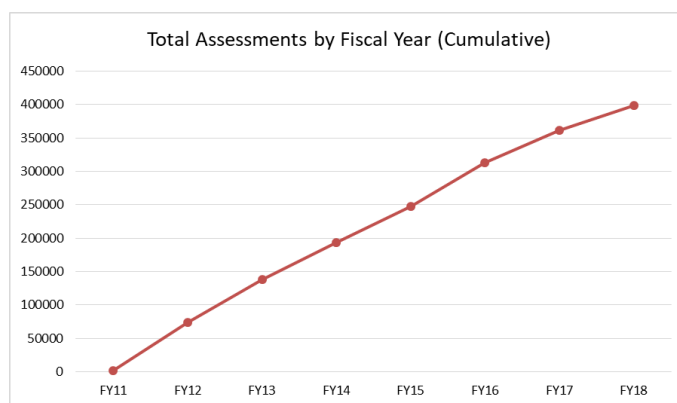


Chart D

Windows to Work

301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b)

Windows to Work is a pre- and post-release program designed to address criminogenic needs that can lead to recidivism. DOC contracts with each of Wisconsin's eleven Workforce Development Boards (WDB) to provide, or subcontract to provide, a Windows to Work Program at selected state correctional institutions or county jail facilities in each workforce development area (program sites below).

The mission of the Windows to Work Program is to promote self-sufficiency for individuals returning to the community through the development of constructive skills and the modification of thought processes related to criminal behavior.

Windows to Work currently operates out of thirteen DAI Institutions and five County Jail facilities.

Pre-Release Services

Both individual and group participation begins approximately three to nine months prior to release from incarceration. Participants must be identified as medium- to high-risk on a validated assessment (COMPAS) in order to enroll in the program. The Windows to Work Coach provides participants with classroom training in core curriculum content areas, such as Cognitive Intervention, General Work Skills and Expectations, Financial Literacy, Community Resources, Job Seeking, Applications and Resumes. In coordination with the institution social worker and probation and parole agent, individual release/case planning takes place.

Post-Release Services

In coordination with the probation and parole agent, coaches assist participants with job search and job retention activities for approximately twelve months after release from incarceration. Participants receive assistance in accessing available community resources, and programs sometimes have limited funds to assist participants in addressing barriers to employment, such as transportation, education, identification, and work supplies.

Expansion and Redesign

An increase in funding in the 2017-19 biennial budget allowed DOC to expand the Windows to Work program to Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution, Redgranite Correctional Institution, and Adams County Jail. Additionally, the increase in funding allowed WDB's to increase transfers, allowing individuals at participating institutions to enroll in the program while incarcerated and transfer to the program in the WDB area where they are releasing after incarceration, provide increased funding for "offender services" expenses, and bring most Windows to Work Coach positions to full-time status. Due to these expansion efforts, new enrollments increased by 74%, and transfers increased by 400% from FY17 to FY18.

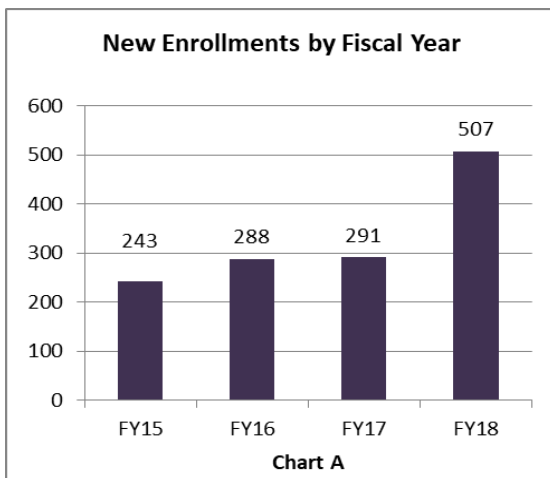
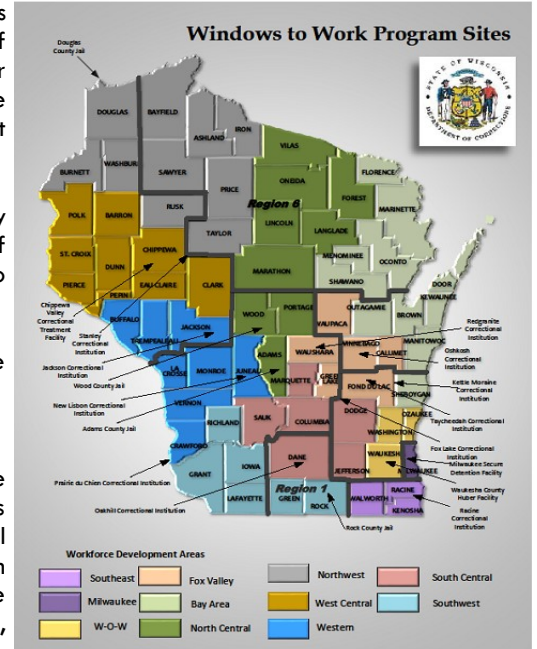


Chart A (left) displays enrollments for the past four fiscal years. New enrollment figures, transfers, and those who continued services in FY18 are shown in Chart B (following page). New enrollments are defined as individuals who began the program during the fiscal year, and those who are listed as continuing service were still enrolled in the program as of July 1, 2018. Additionally, some participants may have continued from FY17 and would be reflected in the continued service data.

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Windows to Work (continued)

301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b)

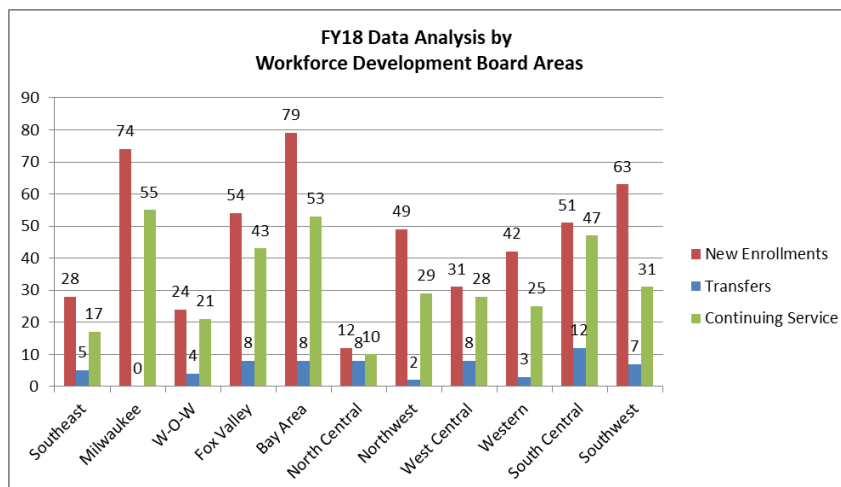


Chart B

Average Daily Population, New Enrollments, and Transfers

The Average Daily Population (ADP) provides an average daily population count of participants active in the Windows to Work program. In FY18, the Windows to Work program had an ADP of 450 participants.

Recidivism and Reincarceration

DOC defines recidivism as committing a new offense within three years following an episode of incarceration resulting in a new conviction and sentence to DOC custody or supervision. DOC defines reincarceration as an admission to prison within a specified follow-up period for either a revocation, a revocation with a new sentence, or a new sentence following release from prison.

DOC's Research and Policy Unit uses a statistical technique called propensity score matching (PSM) to assess Windows to Work's effectiveness in reducing recidivism and reincarceration. Windows to Work participants were matched to a control group based on numerous factors including: gender, race, age, length of prison stay, educational attainment, marital status, mental health code, most serious offense, COMPAS risk level, year of release, and DAI primary program completions. The use of this technique produces recidivism and reincarceration outcomes for Windows to Work participants and non-participants that can be more confidently attributed to participation in the program rather than other factors.

Overall, most of the group differences were not statistically significant, likely in part due to the small sample sizes within the Windows to Work groups. The only statistically significant group difference was for the one-year reincarceration rate, with

Mike's Success Story:

Mike was incarcerated at Oshkosh Correctional Institution. He had a long history of violating his rules of supervision and spent a large portion of his adult life in and out of prison and county jail facilities.

Mike enrolled in the Windows to Work program believing, "Prison programs don't work" but decided to give it a try since all he had was time. Mike participated in all portions of the pre-release phases of the program, and became noticeably more engaged as the program progressed.

Within 5 months of Mike's release, he secured full-time employment as a welder making \$19.00 per hour. Mike secured stable and independent housing, and began the process of purchasing his own vehicle.

After successfully completing the program, Mike called his former Windows to Work coach to update him on how he was doing. Mike wanted to let the coach know that he successfully discharged from supervision. He stated he is truly enjoying his new life, and spending his free time fishing and paying taxes! He continues to work with the same employer, and he and his long-term girlfriend are in the process of purchasing their own home.

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Windows to Work (continued)

301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b)

Table 1: W2W Recidivism Trends FY14-FY16

Release Year (Fiscal)	W2W Participants								
	1-Year Follow-Up			2-Year Follow-Up			3-Year Follow-Up		
	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
FY14	128	25	19.5%	126	36	28.6%	126	45	35.7%
FY15	150	31	20.7%	150	52	34.7%	—	—	—
FY16	134	36	26.9%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	412	92	22.3%	276	88	31.9%	126	45	35.7%
Release Year (Fiscal)	W2W Controls								
	1-Year Follow-Up			2-Year Follow-Up			3-Year Follow-Up		
	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
FY14	534	118	22.1%	530	168	31.7%	528	213	40.3%
FY15	559	97	17.4%	556	151	27.2%	—	—	—
FY16	606	128	21.1%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,699	343	20.2%	1,086	319	29.4%	528	213	40.3%

For Tables 1 and 2, “W2W Participants” are those who released from DOC incarceration during the identified fiscal year and who completed the core curriculum for Windows to Work. This data does not include participants in jail programs or who may have enrolled in the program while in the community. These tables represent one-, two-, and three-year recidivism and reincarceration rates for W2W participants, and the matched control group.

Table 2: W2W Reincarceration Trends FY14-FY17

Release Year (Fiscal)	W2W Participants								
	1-Year Follow-Up			2-Year Follow-Up			3-Year Follow-Up		
	Total Releases	Reincarcerated		Total Releases	Reincarcerated		Total Releases	Reincarcerated	
FY14	128	13	10.2%	126	40	31.7%	126	52	41.3%
FY15	150	21	14.0%	150	47	31.3%	148	54	36.5%
FY16	134	23	17.2%	133	55	41.4%	—	—	—
FY17	167	28	16.8%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	579	85	14.7%	409	142	34.7%	274	106	38.7%
Release Year (Fiscal)	W2W Controls								
	1-Year Follow-Up			2-Year Follow-Up			3-Year Follow-Up		
	Total Releases	Reincarcerated		Total Releases	Reincarcerated		Total Releases	Reincarcerated	
FY14	534	90	16.9%	558	171	32.3%	557	235	41.1%
FY15	559	96	17.2%	556	190	34.2%	509	140	45.0%
FY16	606	131	21.6%	603	233	38.6%	—	—	—
FY17	617	125	20.3%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,316	442	19.1%	1,689	594	35.2%	1,073	462	43.1%

The one-year reincarceration results shows a statistically significant difference with W2W participants. W2W participants represent lower rates of reincarceration (14.7%) compared to the control group (19.1%).

Windows to Work participants representing lower rates of reincarceration than the control group. As we continue to collect data, we will be better able to examine future outcomes to see the impact of Windows to Work. The Windows to Work program continues to standardize and align with evidence based treatment principles to improve program outcomes. The current data serves as a meaningful baseline to compare future outcomes.

Employment and Education

Employment is a critical element in assisting individuals to successfully transition from incarceration to the community. The Windows to Work program assists participants in obtaining the soft skills necessary to successfully find employment, maintain employment, and move forward in future employment opportunities.

During FY18, 261 Windows to Work participants were either released from incarceration (DAI program; N=261) or began a jail-based program (N=64). Of these, 255 obtained employment. This data includes employment episodes found through August 2018 to account for individuals releasing late in the fiscal year, and were job searching into FY19. As a result, some data will likely be overlapped in the next year's data set. In total, 78.5% of the Windows to Work participants, who were either released from incarceration or began a jail-based program during FY18, obtained employment.

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Windows to Work (continued)

301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b)

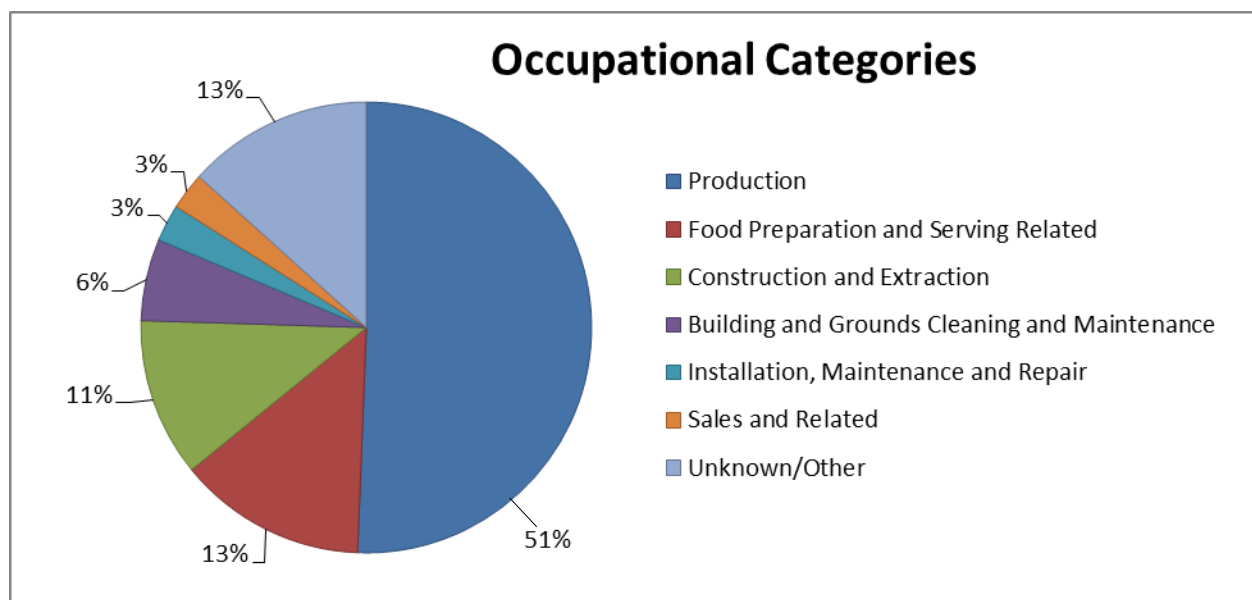


Chart C

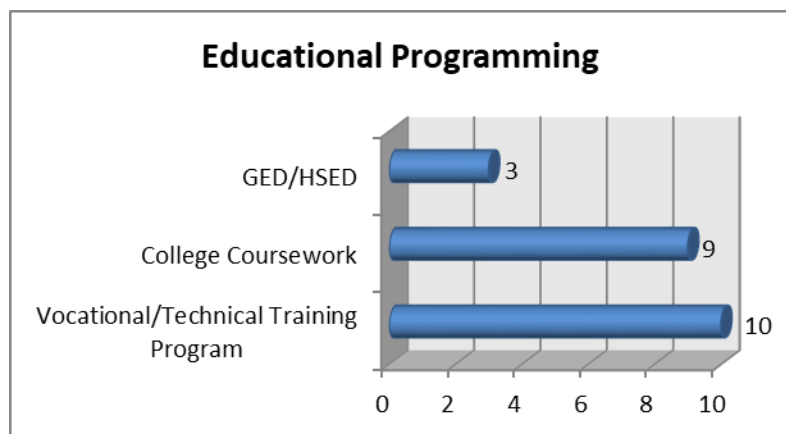


Chart D

In the community, twenty-two participants enrolled in education programming in FY18. Chart D represents the type of educational programming pursued. Enrollment in educational programming is supported through Windows to Work funding.

During FY18, 403 active participants found 563 episodes of employment. The average wage of a Windows to Work participant was \$11.99 per hour. Participants had wages ranging from \$7.25 per hour to \$37.50 per hour. The average length of time from release, to first episode of employment was 37 days. 96% of the known employment types were unsubsidized employment opportunities, in which wages are paid directly by the employer and not subsidized through the Windows to Work program.

Chart C represents the categories of employment Windows to Work participants found in FY18. For occupational coding, DOC utilizes the Bureau of Labor Statistics 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. More specifically, all employment episodes are classified using the 23 SOC major groups¹.

Enrollment in educational programming is supported through Windows to Work. Chart D represents the type of educational programming pursued by participants. In the community, twenty-two participants enrolled in educational programming opportunities during FY18.

¹ https://www.bls.gov/soc/major_groups.htm.

Career and Technical Education (CTE) Initiatives

301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b)

DOC offers Career and Technical Education (CTE)/Vocational Programs in seventeen different institutions and across twenty-four different program areas. These programs are connected to the Wisconsin Technical College System (WTCS) member colleges and include program areas such as: Barbering/Cosmetology, Cabinet Making/Cabinetry, Industrial Maintenance, Masonry, and Machine Tool Operations, among others.

During the course of the past 3+ years, DOC has expanded on its programming to offer several short-term CTE training opportunities to better prepare releasing inmates (and offenders on DCC supervision) for employment in fields where jobs are currently going unfilled and employers need skilled workers. This has included the development of short-term educational training for men and women who are incarcerated in correctional centers throughout Wisconsin. DOC contracts with local technical colleges to provide these training academies, which often occur at the college and culminate in the individual earning a technical diploma or certificate within two to four months. DOC began offering these training opportunities for inmates in FY15, with the Computer Numerical Control (CNC) Mobile Lab, which is housed at Racine Correctional Institution and utilizes trainers from Gateway Technical College, and the Milwaukee Area Technical College (MATC-Milwaukee) CNC Project. This led to DOC partnering with Madison College and the Workforce Development Board of South Central Wisconsin on an Industrial Maintenance Essentials: Fluid Power & Metal Processes Training Academy.



Inmate working in the CNC lab at MATC-Milwaukee

FY18 CTE Academies and Training Initiatives

Due to the success of the above identified projects, DOC received funding in the biennial budget to expand on its educational and vocational offerings to inmates throughout Wisconsin. Thus, in FY18, DOC offered several short-term CTE training opportunities at various correctional centers and institutions around the state. Due to the demand for these academies, enrollment for participants was prioritized by their planned releasing location, release date, and prior program completions. DOC is prioritizing individuals who are releasing to the counties surrounding the correctional center and/or technical college where the training is occurring to encourage individuals to continue their education and/or employment after release. For all CTE academies, DOC works collaboratively with the local technical college and workforce development system to connect individuals with employment opportunities and/or further education after release. In all, 151 individuals were served through CTE academies in FY18, including 112 individuals who were served directly with Becky Young funding.

CNC Operator

As noted, DOC has had a partnership with MATC-Milwaukee and Gateway Technical College to provide short-term, accelerated CNC training to incarcerated inmates. During FY18, this partnership continued through the MATC CNC Project, the CNC Mobile Lab, and a new program for incarcerated women from the Robert E. Ellsworth Correctional Center (REECC). Twenty-seven students earned a 14-credit

“My concern is theft and who’s going to hire me? But now that I have this skill, I think I have a better opportunity, a better chance to get a job. So I can pay back the victims.”

-Denise, REECC CNC program participant



REECC students working in the lab at Gateway

CNC Technical Certificate from MATC-Milwaukee during FY18 through the Second Chance Pell Grant Pilot Program (including two students funded through Becky Young funding), while 23 students earned a 16-credit CNC Operator Certification from Gateway Technical College in the CNC Mobile Lab.

DOC and Gateway began training REECC inmates in October 2017 with nine women enrolling in the CNC Operator Certificate training at Gateway’s iMET Center in Sturtevant. These individuals attended training for approximately four to five hours per day over the course of five months. All nine participants completed the class and earned a 13-credit CNC Operator Certificate in March 2018.

The next cohort of students began in April 2018 with twelve REECC students enrolling in the CNC Operator Certificate program. Three additional credits in math and communication were added to the curriculum to create a 16-credit

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Career and Technical Education (CTE) Initiatives (continued)

301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b)



program. Eleven participants completed training in September 2018. Of note, Gateway Technical College and REECC coordinated to allow the recent graduates to interview with seven local manufacturing employers to establish potential work-release and post-release employment opportunities.

On September 13, 2018, Governor Scott Walker joined DOC Secretary Cathy Jess, Gateway Technical College President and CEO Dr. Bryan Albrecht, Senator Van Wanggaard, and Speaker Robin Vos in congratulating the graduates on their accomplishments.

Industrial Maintenance

Between March 2016 and June 2017, DOC partnered with Madison College to provide industrial maintenance training to incarcerated men from Thompson Correctional Center (TCC) and Oregon Correctional Center (OCC), with seventeen individuals completing the 11-credit

training during that time. Due to the 100% post-release employment success for individuals who completed training, DOC partnered with Nicolet Area Technical College and Northeast Wisconsin Technical College (NWTC) during FY18 to offer industrial maintenance training to individuals at local correctional centers.

Nicolet Area Technical College provided training to inmates from McNaughton Correctional Center (MCC), with five students completing the 13-credit Mechanical Maintenance Technical Diploma program in June 2018. Students spent fourteen weeks learning about hydraulics, pneumatic operations, electrical concepts, as well as safety and CPR.

“It’s given me the ability to believe in myself, that I’m not stuck where I am at or where I have been. You know, I can go back to school and I can learn something new. To continue on and not be afraid to broaden my horizons instead of repeating the same mistakes I have.”

-Kris, NWTC program participant

NWTC provided instruction to inmates from Sanger Powers Correctional Center (SPCC), and eleven

students completed the 14-credit Industrial Maintenance Certificate program in June 2018. The Industrial Maintenance Certificate is an embedded pathway certificate within the manufacturing and engineering technologies cluster, and all classes were taken from the first three semesters of NWTC’s Electromechanical Associates Degree program. Students learned to read technical drawings, schematics, and diagrams; perform electrical/mechanical assembly/disassembly; assist in the repair or calibration of components; apply basic knowledge of electricity and industrial controls and basic fluid powers.

To date, 33 individuals have completed Industrial Maintenance training through the various academies (between 06/2018 and 08/2018). Of these, 14 individuals have released to the community and all (100%) obtained employment at some point following release. There was an average of 21.33 days between release and employment (start date known for twelve participants) and individuals earned an average of \$17.93 per hour at initial hire (wages known for eight participants). Of the 33 people who completed training, 23 obtained work-release jobs while incarcerated (as of 09/2018), at an average wage of \$15.90 per hour at initial hire. Ten individuals were employed in Installation, Maintenance and Repair occupations, with another eight employed in Production occupations.

“The CNC program had valuable aspects but the hands-on [instruction] with a female instructor was a priceless necessity. She pushed us to get our hands dirty completing projects on the various machines in the labs. My first day on the job, I was confident, fearless, shown what to do (part wise) and left to myself. I knew what to watch for on the program. Ms. T had taught us Haas Programming Basics. I’m grateful I was given this opportunity. I truly enjoy my job. The company has asked me to stay on after my release. I’m looking into housing options as we speak. Thanks to DOC, I can support myself and my kids. I’m supporting them while incarcerated too. Being able to send them money for their needs really gave my self-esteem a boost too.”

-Becky, REECC CNC program participant

Career and Technical Education (CTE) Initiatives (continued)

301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b)

Gas Metal Arc Welding (GMAW)

DOC established partnerships with Southwest Wisconsin Technical College (SWTC) and Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College (WITC) to expand its welding offerings during FY18. SWTC provided its mobile welding trailer for use at the Prairie du Chien Correctional Institution (PDCI). Beginning in late 2017, inmates received Gas Metal Arc Welding (GMAW) instruction in the lab, which was located inside the perimeter fence of the institution. Due to DOC utilizing various funding sources, two cohorts of inmates completed the program and fourteen inmates earned the 7-credit GMAW certificate.

Building upon similar academies, DOC and WITC partnered to provide short-term, accelerated GMAW instruction to inmates from Gordon Correctional Center (GCC). This instruction occurred at the WITC-Superior campus over five weeks. Students were taught welding skills and theory, fabrication, layout, print reading, welding symbols, math, and welding codes. In addition, students learned basic employability skills, including job search techniques and resume development. Fourteen individuals earned the 8-credit Technical Diploma in June 2018.



Project created by GCC welding students at WITC

Construction

Due to industry demand, DOC partnered with Madison College to develop a short-term construction training for inmates from OCC and TCC. Participants from OCC and TCC attended classes at the Madison College Commercial Avenue Campus over the course of fifteen weeks, and eleven individuals graduated the 11-credit Construction Essentials Technical Diploma program in July 2018. Students learned skills necessary for entry-level jobs in the construction industry and developed an understanding of construction processes including framing, roofing, floor, and wall construction. Students also earned OSHA-30 certification and created projects which were donated to community organizations, including a shed which was donated to Domestic Abuse Intervention Services (DAIS) in Madison. Of the eleven inmates who completed training, nine obtained work-release jobs shortly after the program (at an average wage of \$16.18 per hour), with five individuals employed with large construction companies in south central Wisconsin.

“This is really a turning point for me because now I feel like I can have a career, not just a job.”

-Devine, WITC program participant

Dairy Farm Worker

DOC continued its partnership with Moraine Park Technical College (MPTC) in FY18 by offering a short-term dairy worker training program at the Waupun State Farm to inmates from the John Burke Correctional Center (JBCC). The eight-week



Project created by OCC/TCC construction students at Madison College



Project created by OCC/TCC construction students at Madison College

Career and Technical Education (CTE) Initiatives (continued)

301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b)

program was spearheaded by Lt. Governor Rebecca Kleefisch in 2017, and instructors taught inmates how to raise calves, grow crops, feed cows, and other basic dairy farm tasks. Eight inmates earned a Dairy Worker Training Certificate from MPTC, which is a two-credit transferable credential which includes instruction in milking, feeding, cow reproduction and calf care, as well as farm maintenance and other critical skills. The training combined classroom instruction and applied learning at the Waupun State Farm.

Program Outcomes

To evaluate the effectiveness of programming, DOC utilizes a comprehensive case management system which allows DOC to track participants after completion of programming and during their period of supervision in the community. While DOC has a robust case management system for the purposes of assessment and supervision, business processes are being enhanced around the monitoring and reporting of employment of individuals in the community. DOC is working with the Department of Workforce Development (DWD) to match Unemployment Insurance (UI) data for individuals under DOC supervision. While the data below is provided in order to evaluate the effectiveness of programs, it is important to note that this may be an underrepresentation of the employment rates of program participants as data and/or information may be missing or incomplete.

In FY18, 151 individuals enrolled in a CTE academy with 134 individuals completing a CTE academy (three did not complete), with another fourteen receiving OSHA-30 certification through Madison College. The majority of these individuals have not yet released to the community, however most have been hired for a work-release job. The additional data provided includes various programs since their inception, which allows sufficient time for individuals to earn a credential, release to the community, and obtain employment.

Table 1: Outcomes by Program Type FY15-FY18

As of September, 2018

	Number of completions	Released and eligible for work	Employed at some point following release	Average Days to Employment*	Average Wage*
CNC Mobile Lab (Gateway Technical College)					
Total	80	48	43	78.9	\$12.50
MATC CNC Project (MATC-Milwaukee)					
Total	107	74	74	61.3	\$12.99
REECC CNC Operator (Gateway Technical College)					
Total	20	3	3	20.5	\$12.00
Industrial Maintenance (Madison College, Nicolet Area Technical College, NWTC)					
Total	33	14	14	21.3	\$17.93
Welding (SWTC Welding Lab, WITC)					
Total	28	13	11	22.25	\$15.35
Construction (Madison College)					
Total	11	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dairy Worker Training (Moraine Park Technical College)					
Total	16	5	4	43	\$14.81
All Programs					
Total	295	157	149	59.5	\$13.29

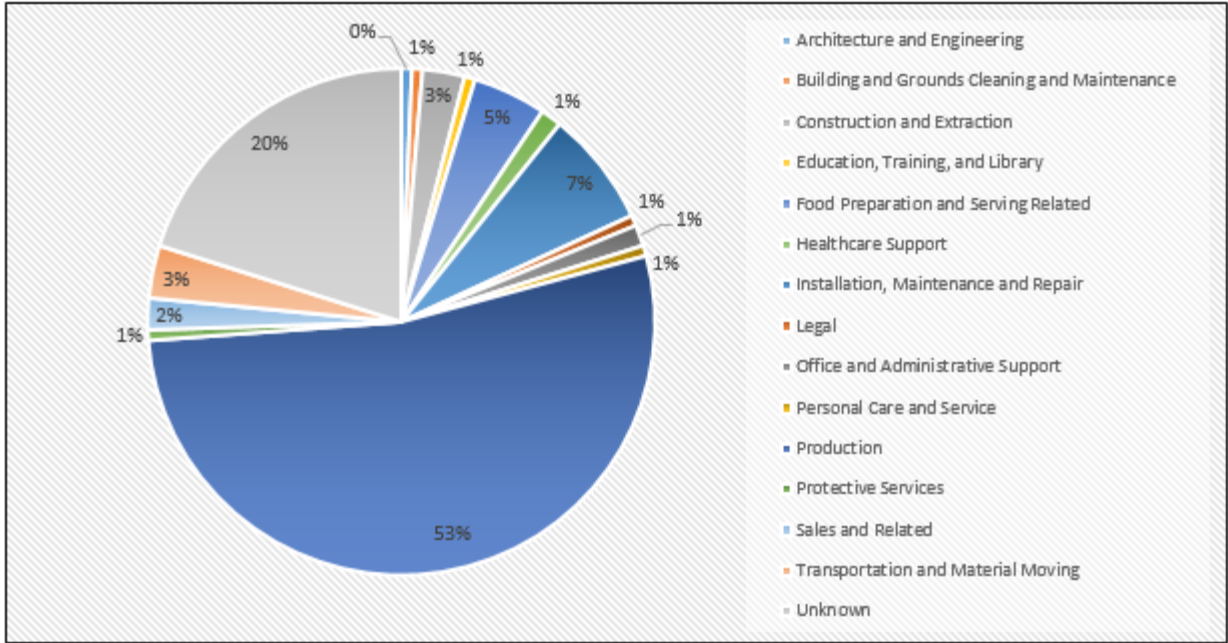
*Data may be missing for start date of employment and/or starting wage.

(cont. next page)

Career and Technical Education (CTE) Initiatives (continued)

301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b)

Chart 1: Occupational Category* for First Post-Release Employment FY15 – FY18 (N=149)
As of September, 2018



*WIDOC utilizes the Bureau of Labor Statistics 2018 Standard Occupational Classification System

Looking Ahead to FY19

DOC will continue to partner with local technical colleges throughout Wisconsin to provide critical training and education opportunities for individuals who are returning to the community from incarceration. DOC will expand upon its offerings by providing CNC training with Gateway Technical College; welding programs with WITC, MATC-Milwaukee, SWTC, and Nicolet Area Technical College; industrial maintenance training with Madison College, Gateway, and NWTC; construction academies with Madison College and WITC; dairy worker training with MPTC; and automotive technician training with Nicolet Area Technical College.



“One hundred percent this has changed my life.”

Caleb, Madison College program participant

Community Corrections Employment Program (CCEP)

301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b)(c)

The Community Corrections Employment Program (CCEP) is a statewide program designed to assist medium to high risk offenders with an identified employment need per COMPAS, in obtaining the skills necessary to obtain and maintain employment in a competitive work environment. Priority is given to offenders who are within six months of release to 90 days post-release from an institution. However, offenders on probation are considered for the program as resources allow.

In recent fiscal years, CCEP implemented a reach-in component with eligible incarcerated offenders nearing release to connect them with services and employment prior to or immediately upon release. Participants are assessed and placed into services based on their level of skill and work readiness. In addition, Employment Program Coordinators conduct a variety of activities including employer engagement and employment readiness groups that assist participants in areas such as resume building and interviewing skills, while working directly with employers for job placement. Staff also provide presentations to community stakeholders and institution staff/offenders, attend job and resource fairs, and coordinate and refer participants to training opportunities with technical colleges and other community providers. Finally, these employment coordinators work closely with Workforce Development Boards and the Department of Workforce Development in the coordination of employment related opportunities and activities. In addition to the above services, the program funds work experience, on-the-job training, and educational and training assistance opportunities. CCEP also offers assistance to employers regarding work opportunity tax credits and bonding.

In FY18, there were 607 offenders served in CCEP. Of the 607 offenders, 369 (60.8%) offenders either successfully completed the program or are continuing services into the next fiscal year.

Becky Young Funds supports three Employment Program Coordinator positions, in addition to five DCC-funded positions from other sources. The eight Employment Program Coordinator positions are aligned with the eight DCC regions.

CCEP Success Story

Sean was referred to CCEP in March 2018 seeking employment and resources concerning a Class B CDL Driver's License. Sean's CCEP Coach worked with a Department of Workforce Development (DWD) Counselor to collaborate services, in order for Sean to register for classes at Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College (WITC). DWD and CCEP collaborated to finance Sean's classes, drive training, and licensing. Sean passed his Temporary Driver's License Exam, Over-the-Road Training, and Final Exam. He is currently employed at Synergy Co-op in Ridgeland, WI as a backup bulk driver.

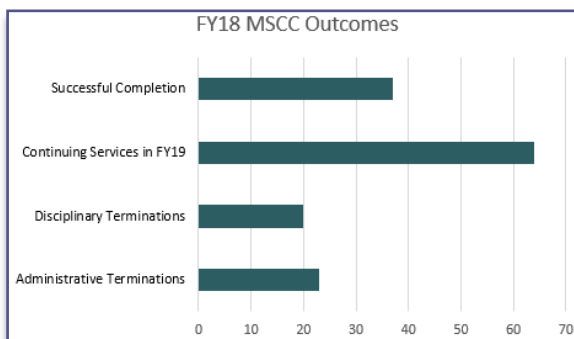
Sean stated that his training at WITC helps him maneuver his dump truck in the tightest of areas and without the training he would be lost. Sean currently earns \$14.50 per hour and is looking to explore job advancement opportunities at other local driving transports in the area. Sean noted that he is very grateful for the CCEP program.

DAI Employment Specialists

301.068(3)(b)

DAI Correctional Centers are committed to providing employment support for offenders to assist in the successful transition from prison to the community. Similar to past years, the Becky Young Funds have allowed DAI to contract for two Employment Specialist positions at Winnebago Correctional Center (WCC) and Marshall C. Sherrer Correctional Center (MSCC). These Employment Specialists assist in work release and other employment opportunities for offenders currently incarcerated at the minimum custody correctional centers. The Employment Specialist, in coordination with the Center Work Release Sergeant, assists offenders in the completion of Pre-Release modules, development of pre-release plans, obtaining identification documentation, developing resumes, and exploring employment opportunities. In addition, Employment Specialists and Work Release Sergeants locate new employers and send resumes to prospective employers for offenders eligible for employment. During FY18, offenders were employed in several areas of work including but not limited to manufacturing, packaging, electrical,

construction, material handling, mechanical, kitchen, food service, janitorial, and carpentry. Accounting for available wages, the average wage was \$12.59 per hour. Moving forward in FY19, resources will continue to be offered for those identified for services, as DOC continues to move towards an evidence-based approach.



Opening Avenues to Reentry Success (OARS)

301.068(2)(a-d); 301.068(3)(a-c); 301.068(5)

The Opening Avenues to Reentry Success (OARS) Program is a joint partnership between the Department of Corrections (DOC) and the Department of Health Services (DHS). The OARS Program is an intensive case management program serving individuals with serious mental illness assessed at a moderate or high risk to commit new crimes. OARS provides case management, links to psychiatric treatment, and help with affordable housing. The program works with participants to address individualized and criminogenic needs, interrupting the cycle of criminal behavior and incarceration. The vision of the OARS Program is to enhance public safety by supporting the successful transition, recovery, and self-sufficiency of offenders with significant mental health needs as they reintegrate into the community.

The OARS program uses a person-centered approach, Individualized Service Plans (ISPs), and motivational interviewing, which encourages participants' own intrinsic motivation to participate in treatment plans and identify personal risk factors that could lead to reoffending. The frequent interactions between OARS team members and participants can help with the transition from the institution to the community and provide additional pro-social support systems in participants' lives.

To join the program, potential OARS participants must:

- Volunteer to participate.
- Meet criteria listed here and be referred by a staff member.
- Have a medium or high risk level recommendation on the COMPAS risk assessment.
- Be diagnosed with a serious mental illness.
- Be releasing to one of the 44 OARS-covered counties.
- Have at least six months of post-release DOC supervision remaining on their sentences.

Enrollment in the OARS program begins approximately six months prior to scheduled release from prison. Contracted case managers enter facilities and work closely with the DHS OARS program specialists, Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) social workers, and Division of Community Corrections (DCC) agents to determine clinical needs and criminogenic risk factors. Case managers also spend time in the institutions developing therapeutic rapport with participants. The team develops ISPs and encourages participants to stay engaged with treatment and programming during the pre-release phase.

During the post-release phase, participants can remain in the program for up to two years. Case planning focuses on orienting participants toward psychiatric stability and promotes decisions that enhance mental health and recovery from addiction. This process starts with creative, intensive case management, monitoring, and treatment immediately following release to the community. As the participant positively adjusts, the level of monitoring may gradually decrease. The OARS team then works toward transition to financial independence through education, employment, or other needed county-based services. When these supports have been established and the participant meets criteria, the participant successfully discharges from the program.

OARS Participant Success Story

Mary H. was a recent OARS participant from the Milwaukee/Southeast Region. She struggled with homelessness, poverty, and mental illness much of her adult life. Mary reports being incarcerated about 15 times. During the initial interview with the DHS OARS specialist, Mary revealed always being afraid to release from prison because she had nowhere to go. She shared that she had learned a lot about trauma and reports finally dealing with some of those issues for the first time while at Taycheedah Correctional Institution (TCI).

Her case manager writes, "Ms. Mary H. was a pleasure to work with. She showed true determination to make a better life for herself. Mary was a true OARS success and all the credit is due to her and her hard work! Mary met challenges along the way, but fought to overcome them. She dealt with some physical ailments that caused her daily pain. At the young age of 63, Mary decided she wanted to go back to school and get her GED. It was not easy for her, but she persevered. She carried her charisma and positive attitude with her at all times, making her such a joy to work with. Her therapist also noted that she sees Mary as one of her greatest successes. I am happy that Mary has recognized success and is charging forward to do great things. I wish Mary nothing but the best and feel fortunate to have been able to work with such a smart, driven, positive woman."

Opening Avenues to Reentry Success (OARS) (continued)

301.068(2)(a-d); 301.068(3)(a-c); 301.068(5)

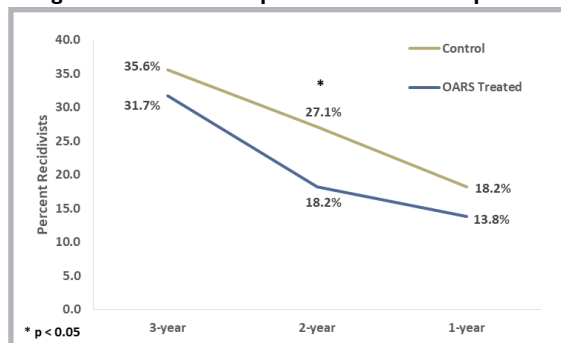
In FY18, the OARS program received an additional \$330,400 in the latest biennial budget to add new counties and increase program participation. Eau Claire, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Menominee, Shawano, and Wood counties were added to the list of OARS-covered counties, bringing the total to 44 counties. The OARS Program was able to serve 52 additional individuals in FY18 and increase the Average Daily Population (ADP) by twelve participants with the new funding.

During FY18, the OARS program:

- Served 306 participants.
- Managed an ADP of 164 participants.
- Calculated a cost of \$16,155 per participant using the ADP.

Participants in the OARS Program continue to demonstrate lower rates of recidivism than individuals with similar characteristics not participating in the program. For FY18, the difference in recidivism rates between the OARS participants and the matched control group not participating in the OARS Program were statistically significant for the two-year follow-up period, as indicated by the asterisk in Figure 1: OARS Participant Recidivism Comparison. DOC staff have conducted an outcome

Figure 1: OARS Participant Recidivism Comparison



evaluation using a statistical technique called Propensity Score Matching (PSM). This technique allows for the comparison of outcomes for program participants and non-participants by controlling for variations in background characteristics that are associated with recidivism (e.g., gender, race, age, length of prison stay, educational attainment, marital status, mental health code, most serious offense, COMPAS risk level, year of release and DAI primary program completions). The use of this technique produces recidivism outcomes for OARS participants and non-participants that can be more confidently attributed to participation in the program rather than other factors.

The figure and table below show recidivism trends and compare the OARS participant and control group recidivism rates, with an asterisk (in Figure 1) indicating a statistically significant difference between the two groups. ^{1,2}

Table 1: OARS Participant Recidivism Trends FY14-FY16

Release Year (Fiscal)	OARS Participants								
	1-Year Follow-Up			2-Year Follow-Up			3-Year Follow-Up		
	Total Releases	Recidivists	Recidivism %	Total Releases	Recidivists	Recidivism %	Total Releases	Recidivists	Recidivism %
FY14	60	7	11.7%	60	13	21.7%	60	19	31.7%
FY15	73	8	11.0%	72	11	15.3%	-	-	-
FY16	136	22	16.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	269	37	13.8%	132	24	18.2%	60	19	31.7%

Release Year (Fiscal)	OARS Controls								
	1-Year Follow-Up			2-Year Follow-Up			3-Year Follow-up		
	Total Releases	Recidivists	Recidivism %	Total Releases	Recidivists	Recidivism %	Total Releases	Recidivists	Recidivism %
FY14	134	21	15.7%	132	35	26.5%	132	47	35.6%
FY15	163	26	16.0%	163	45	27.6%	-	-	-
FY16	251	53	21.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	548	100	18.2%	295	80	27.1%	132	47	35.6%

¹The PSM matching process is conducted each fiscal year, with an update of prior years' rates to reflect the new match. As such, there may be variation in control group sample sizes and recidivism percentages between reports.

²The 2017 Becky Young report shows 72 releases in FY15. An OARS Participant was excluded from the report in error. The correction is included in this year's data and reflects 73 OARS Participants in FY15.

Opening Avenues to Reentry Success (OARS) (continued)

301.068(2)(a-d); 301.068(3)(a-c); 301.068(5)

Participant Testimonial

With OARS, they helped me get a place to stay, helped me financially, and helped me get back on my feet. Working with the staff was excellent.

If I didn't have OARS I would've been back on the street and would've been in trouble. Right now I have only 90 days left of supervision, and I have had no problems on supervision. I've been on supervision before and, let me tell you, it was rocky. I'm happy where I'm living and glad I had OARS in my life.

Letter written by the mother of a recent OARS graduate in the Western Region.

Written July 11, 2018

I would like to thank you for the tremendous support your program has provided my son. My son is mentally disabled and has been medicating himself with drugs and alcohol since he was 13 years old. He has a great deal of trouble dealing with society and the reality of his own condition. This has led us to not only AODA treatment programs, but the Wisconsin prison system as well.

I would also like to commend his case manager Sara for the tireless effort she and the tremendous support system she has provided to my son over the past two years. She has advocated for him and his recovery with enthusiasm, professionalism, and service above and beyond anything we could have possibly expected. She has demonstrated a true caring and concern for my son and myself during this difficult time and I am very grateful for the outstanding assistance she has provided.

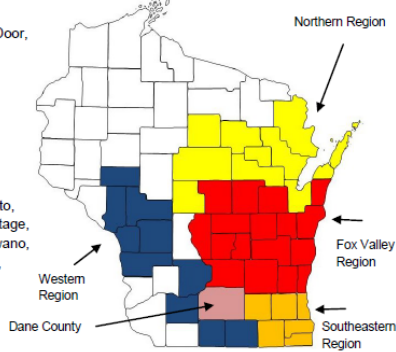
Sara has been a light in a challenging and difficult world for me and I am deeply grateful to her and the program for helping us both.

Thank you so very much for your program and efforts on our behalf. We are forever changed by your generosity and charity.

Most respectfully,

OARS Counties and Regions

Adams, Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Door, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Manitowoc, Marquette, Menominee, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Portage, Racine, Rock, Sauk, Shawano, Sheboygan, Trempealeau, Vernon, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago, and Wood



Many current and former participants have expressed deep appreciation for the opportunity to participate as a member of a team working toward recovery. Our contracted community case management agencies' staff take the program and their role in it very seriously, using many measures to evaluate and improve service delivery. As part of that effort, Wisconsin Community Services (WCS), the contracted case management agency for the Milwaukee/Southeast Region, issued a participant survey to solicit feedback on how they can better serve program participants. In addition to questions with decile-scored responses, this question solicited written responses, which are included below: Please share with us any comments that will help us better serve our clients in the future. Participants wrote:

"Need to be given to all"

"I have to do what it takes to stay out and OARS is the best program out here"

"The OARS Program has provided me a tremendous amount of help and has even surprised me with services and incentives I was not expecting"

"The program has blessed me in many ways"

"My life would be a mess without your help"

"She always helps and takes time to help and understand things, very helpful...thank you"

"Nora is the reason client keeps going"

"I have nothing but great things to say about OARS, thank you"

"Happy to be in the program"

"Excellent"

"Everything so far is fine"

"I like it"

"Everything is going just fine"

"Need more collaboration events"

"Case manager helpful"

"Glad to be in OARS"

"Keep doing what you are doing"

"CM is great"

"Glad to be in the program"

"Everything is great"

"There when you need him"

"Helpful"

"I do not see room for improvement"

"Everything is going as it should be and I trust my case manager"

Disabled Offenders Economic Security (DOES) Project

301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b); 301.068(5)

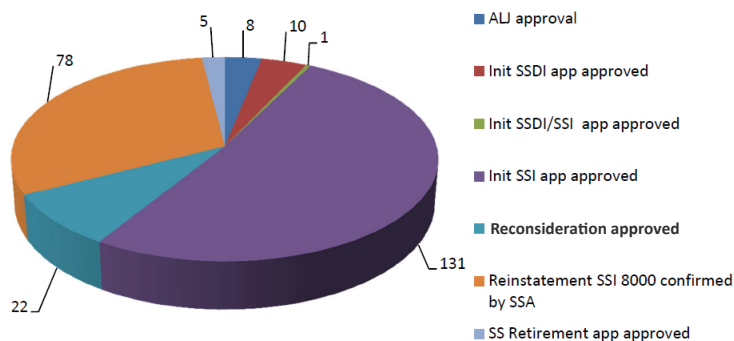
The Disabled Offender Economic Security (DOES) Project provides mentally ill and disabled offenders access to civil legal services. The DOC contracts with Legal Action of Wisconsin (LAW), a non-profit law firm that provides free legal services to low income people, to administer the project in fourteen DAI institutions.

DOES Project attorneys are expert benefit specialist who advocate for seriously mentally ill and disabled offenders, primarily in applying for Social Security disability benefits; a process that can be lengthy and confusing for offenders who face barriers to successful reentry. Attorneys also advocate for other public benefits such as Medicaid and Foodshare, as well as housing assistance, employment training programs, and other legal concerns that impact a client's successful community reintegration.



DOC refers inmates who are eligible for DOES services based on meeting one of the following criteria: serious mental illness, intellectual disability determination, a condition requiring on-site medical, or severe visual or hearing impairment. Attorneys begin representing inmates who desire representation approximately six months prior to release from prison, prepare public benefits applications, and submit them on the inmate's behalf. Attorneys continue to represent offenders after release until they have attained benefits or appeals are exhausted, while considering both the merit of the case and project resources.

FY2018 DOES Project Approvals by Stage



Skilled, individualized representation by attorneys has proven to increase the likelihood that DOES clients will receive the benefits that they qualify for as close to their release date as possible. The DOES project has developed unique working relationships with the Social Security Administration (SSA), DOC, the Disability Determination Bureau (DDB), and the Department of Health Services (DHS). These relationships and procedural knowledge result in faster and more accurate disability determinations. In FY18, most DOES clients who were approved for benefits were approved on the first attempt. Of the 255 cases approved in FY18, 88.24% were won with no need to file an appeal.

In FY18 DOES closed 480 cases for offenders supervised by DOC, including 38 brief service or advice cases. The attorneys represented 442

offenders applying for Social Security benefits, with 255 gaining benefits, representing a 57.69 percent success rate. The SSA provides award rates for all benefit applications. In comparison, the 2014 data published by the Social Security Administration indicates the award rate for all disabled beneficiaries was 29.2% for Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) and 30.5% for Supplemental Security Income (SSI). DOES Project award rates are nearly double the national award rate, while representing a complex and challenging population.

DOES Project Medicaid Application Assistance Effort

Health insurance is a key component to successful reentry. However, many offenders have historically returned to their communities uninsured because they were initially without access to employer-sponsored insurance, unable to afford insurance in the individual market, or did not qualify for health programs such as Medicaid.

Expansion of Wisconsin's Medicaid program created an opportunity for many offenders to receive BadgerCare Plus; a health care coverage program for low-income Wisconsin residents. Since January 20, 2015, offenders have been applying for BadgerCare Plus prior to release using the inmate telephone system. Offenders with developmental disabilities, mental illness, reading difficulty, and Limited English Proficiency (LEP) have been provided additional assistance with the application phone call.

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Disabled Offenders Economic Security (DOES) Project (continued)

301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b); 301.068(5)

Three DOES Project benefit specialist paralegals work in the five DOC facilities with the highest number of inmates releasing who meet the criteria for specialized assistance. In FY18, paralegals confirmed approved health care coverage for 1,357 inmates prior to their release from prison. DOC currently contracts with Legal Action of Wisconsin (LAW) to provide the DOES Project. LAW staff members provide a critical service for high-needs inmates preparing for their transition to the community, providing DOC staff the opportunity to focus on additional release planning needs.

DOES Client Case Example

For people who are not properly approved for disability benefits, the dedication and specialized expertise of DOES attorneys make a world of difference. One client, a 26 year-old mother with a significant history of PTSD and schizophrenia, had applied for benefits in the past, only to be denied after years of waiting for a decision. DOES Project Assistant Director Katie Alft filed a new claim for her; it was denied. The wait time for a case to be heard in front of an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) can be more than two years. Attorney Alft continued to develop evidence and appealed the decision. During the course of representation the client continually tried to work but ultimately, paranoia and hallucinations made that impossible. She was facing homelessness and the possibility of losing her children. Attorney Alft filed a request for an expedited hearing based on dire need, which was granted. The client received a fully favorable decision; but she still needed representation. Her benefit amount had been calculated incorrectly; the client was entitled to a higher benefit amount as well as a past and continuing childcare supplement. Because of continued advocacy, the Social Security Administration corrected the mistake that otherwise went unnoticed.

“When I closed her case, she was worlds away from the scared girl I had met in prison two years prior. She was supporting herself and her two children, healthy, stable, sober, and doing incredibly well.” Katie Alft, DOES Project Assistant Director.

Wisconsin Department of Corrections Inmates and Medicaid Eligibility upon Release

301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b); 301.068(5)

The Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC) and Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) have an agreement to facilitate Medicaid applications for inmates by telephone prior to release from incarceration. The agreement includes information-sharing, which allows both departments to study outcomes and potentially improve advocacy efforts. Emerging research indicates access to health care immediately after release from prison can have positive impacts on chronic health conditions, mental health treatment, substance use disorder treatment, and recidivism.

DHS matches individuals releasing from DOC incarcerations to existing Medicaid application records and returns the information to DOC. For the purpose of this report, as shown in Table A, there were 9,238 individuals released during FY2018. To be counted as a release, individuals had to meet the following criteria: youth or adult incarcerated longer than 30 days in DOC custody and released from DOC facilities, county jails contracted to house DOC inmates, the Wisconsin Resource Center, and Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center. If an individual had more than one qualifying release during the fiscal year, only the first release was considered.

FY18 Inmate Medicaid Eligibility			
Timeframe	Inmates Released	Inmates Eligible	Percentage Eligible
FY18	9,238	6,239	67.5%

In FY18, 67.5 percent of offenders releasing from incarceration applied for and were determined eligible, also described as being enrolled in, a Medicaid program. The months evaluated included the month prior to, the month of, and the month after each individual's facility release. Approximately 28.5 percent of inmates did not apply during these months and approximately 4 percent of the identified release population were denied.

The information continues to be used by DOC administrators to sustain effective practices in preparing inmates for the application process. The data may also be used to identify areas in need of increased advocacy.

University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI) Contract

301.068(1); 301.068(2)(a); 301.068(2)(b); 301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(a-d); 301.068(4); 301.068(5)

The University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute is committed to the dissemination of best practices to communities, facilities, and agencies seeking to change offender behavior, improve public safety, and reduce recidivism. UCCI collaborates with federal, state, and local governments, as well as with the private sector and professional organizations to promote effective assessments and interventions for adult and juvenile offenders. UCCI's nationally recognized faculty and consultants synthesize:

- Evidence-based practices known to be effective in changing offender behavior;
- Experience from research conducted in all 50 states;
- Objectivity and excellence in scholarly research;
- Creative intervention and implementation strategies;
- Comprehensive spectrum of resources.



Staff participating in a teach back session in Advanced Practice Training

DOC has been and will continue to be committed to the design, implementation, and monitoring of rehabilitation programs and services aligned with the principles of effective intervention. UCCI technical assistance and support have been integral to this transformative process since 2011. Contracted UCCI Research Associates and Consultants, well-versed in the most recent and scientifically-sound methodologies, have facilitated the following activities throughout FY18:

Alternative to Revocation (ATR) Program Re-Design

With the consultation and technical assistance of UCCI, DOC formed a cross-divisional workgroup to align our Alternative to Revocation (ATR) programs with evidence-based practices and the risk-need-responsivity principle. This includes all aspects of the ATR process including referral, assessment, treatment modality, curriculum, documentation, and completion criteria. Over FY18, the workgroup modified the referral process to include consideration of the offender's risk level and nature of their violations to assist in coordinating the most appropriate resources and services to meet their criminogenic needs. Program providers received training in the UCCI curriculums of Advanced Practice and Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions-A Comprehensive Curriculum (CBI-CC) to support moderate to high risk individuals in meeting their cognitive-behavioral need and achieving graduated practice in skills learned in other curriculums. Institution and community staff received training on the new referral process and programs with the new process rolling out in Spring 2018.

Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Offenders Seeking Employment (CBI-EMP) Facilitator Training

Over FY18, UCCI provided two facilitator trainings for the curriculum, Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Offenders Seeking Employment (CBI-EMP). CBI-EMP is targeted towards moderate to high risk individuals who have a need in the area of employment. Facilitators are taught how to integrate cognitive-behavioral interventions with traditional employment approaches. Participants are taught how to identify and manage high risk situations related to obtaining and maintaining employment. Skill building activities allow offenders to practice their abilities in the areas of cognitive, social, emotional, and coping skills within a work environment. In FY18, thirty-five staff across DAI and DCC were trained as facilitators.

Community Vendor Training Institute

In collaboration with UCCI, DOC provided a one-week Community Vendor Training Institute in April 2018. Throughout the week, fifty-five contracted community providers were certified in the Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (CBI-SA) curriculum, Advanced Practice curriculum, and Core Correctional Practices. Within each training, participants were taught skill building and directed practice relevant to the targeted criminogenic need. Certified community providers can now deliver research-based curriculums to treat our community offender population in a variety of settings including residential services, day report centers, and community groups. Due to the overwhelming popularity of the Community Vendor Institute, two institutes will be offered in FY19.



University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI) Contract (continued)

301.068(1); 301.068(2)(a); 301.068(2)(b); 301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(a-d); 301.068(4); 301.068(5)

Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) Training

To support the DOC Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Treatment Standards, UCCI trained thirteen staff across DAI and the Reentry Unit on Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) measures. Staff gained skills in group observation, feedback, and coaching. As Clinical Supervisors, DAI staff are expected to observe program delivery skills of their staff, ensure fidelity to the curriculum, and give feedback to staff on both areas that are strong and areas in need of improvement. Moving into FY19, ongoing quality assurance will continue in this area.

Corrections Program Checklist (CPC) Evaluations, Training, and Action Planning Sessions

DOC continues to utilize the evidence-based Corrections Program Checklist (CPC) and Corrections Program Checklist-Group Assessment (CPC-GA) to assist programs in aligning with evidence-based practices and program delivery. In September 2017, DOC transitioned to the use of the CPC 2.0 tool. The CPC 2.0 tool is an updated evaluation assessment that incorporates recent research findings in the five domain areas of program leadership, staff characteristics, offender assessment, treatment, and quality assurance. Norms are updated based on program results across the nation. All DOC evaluators received booster training in the updated tool. Additionally, DOC CPC evaluators now meet on a quarterly basis to discuss best practices of the CPC tool, training needs, new curriculum, status of corrective action plans, and recent evaluation findings.

In FY18, 26 DOC CPC evaluators conducted thirteen evaluations across all eight DCC regions. Within each evaluation, teams of two to four evaluators spent one to three days at each site conducting staff interviews, participant interviews, group observation, curriculum review, file review, and an overall review of program materials based on the five domains of the program. In FY18, reports were filed with the evaluated program in an average of 55.7 days. This is a significant improvement over previous practice and providers are now able to attend Action Planning Sessions within six months of their original evaluation.

Over FY18, two CPC Action Planning Sessions were conducted in January 2018 and May 2018. Each session was conducted over a two-day time period with ten separate programs attending the two sessions. UCCI consultants and DOC CPC evaluators collaborated with program providers to outline a corrective action plan based on the results of their CPC evaluation. The plan will assist programs in continuing practices that are supported by research and outline how to improve in areas that were identified as needing re-alignment with evidence-based practices. Lastly, UCCI trained six new CPC evaluators in DOC.

Core Correctional Practices

1. Quality Interpersonal Relationships
2. Effective Social Reinforcement
3. Effective Disapproval
4. Effective Use of Authority
5. Cognitive Restructuring
6. Anti-Criminal Modeling
7. Structured Learning/Skill Building
8. Problem Solving Techniques



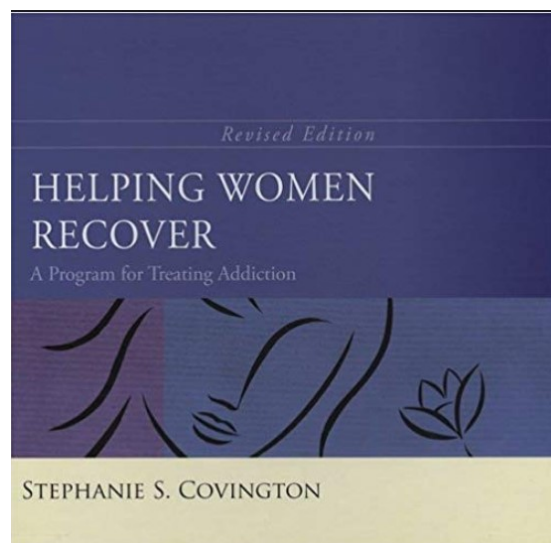
Staff practicing the core correctional practice of problem solving techniques

Domestic Violence Curriculum Development and Trainer Certification

In an effort to improve recidivism rates for domestic violence offenders, DOC partnered with both UCCI and the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) to finalize the development of a new cognitive-based, domestic violence curriculum. The new curriculum, called Thinking for a Change for Domestic Violence Offenders (T4C for DV), contains components of a cognitive-behavioral curriculum (i.e., skill development with modeling, role plays, feedback, and graduated practice), where offenders practice new skills in risky situations related to their domestic violence offenses. UCCI further assisted in the certification of five DOC staff as T4C for DV trainers to assist in the implementation of the curriculum across DAI and DCC. Moving into FY19, trainers will continue to train DOC staff and contracted community providers. Program completion data will be collected within DAI for a future study of the curriculum.

University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI) Contract (continued)

301.068(1); 301.068(2)(a); 301.068(2)(b); 301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(a-d); 301.068(4); 301.068(5)



Gender-Responsive Programming and WRNA Implementation

DOC has continued to pilot the Women's Risk and Needs Assessment (WRNA) in the Wisconsin Women's Correctional System (WWCS) and DCC Region 3. In January 2018, UCCI trained six DOC staff as WRNA trainers and then trained thirteen new DOC staff as WRNA assessors. In February 2018, the Gender-Responsive Assessment Team received a full day of technical assistance outlining next steps in the assessment process and deeper interpretation of the assessment results.

In June 2018, five DAI staff completed the first phase in the certification process to become trainers for the Helping Women Recover curriculum. Helping Women Recover is an evidence-based program that integrates theories of women's psychological development, trauma, and addiction to meet the needs of women with substance use disorders. The curriculum targets the areas of self, relationships, sexuality, and spirituality and includes the issues of self-esteem, sexism, family of origin, relationships, domestic violence, and trauma. In FY19, the five DAI staff will move into the second phase of their trainer certification process and are expected to receive final certification by the end of next fiscal year.

Social Worker Training Institute

In collaboration with UCCI, DOC provided two sessions of the week long Social Worker Training Institute in January 2018 and June 2018. Overall, the January session certified 83 DAI staff including twelve staff as Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Offenders Seeking Employment (CBI-EMP) trainers and five staff as Advanced Practice trainers. Additionally, 40 staff members were certified in the of Anger Control Training (ACT) plus Social Skills curriculum. Overall, the June session certified 72 DAI staff including eight Core Correctional Practices trainers. Furthermore, nineteen staff were certified in the ACT plus Social Skills curriculum, fifteen staff were certified in the CBI-EMP curriculum, and seventeen staff were certified in the Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) group observation and feedback forms. Curriculums will continue to roll out across DAI to treat the criminogenic needs of inmates at various custody levels.

Participant Feedback: What was most useful about the training?

"A lot to cover in a short amount of time but did an excellent job organizing"
 "Role plays and teach backs"
 "Having the curriculum to take home"
 "Interactive aspect of the training"
 "Sharing ideas among one another"
 "Practice, practice, practice"



Advanced Practice Training

Technical Assistance and Fidelity Monitoring

In support of the principles of Measure Relevant Practice and Measurement Feedback, UCCI consultants, Reentry Unit staff, and DAI's Office of Program Services (OPS) staff provided technical assistance and fidelity monitoring to Earned Release Program sites at the Drug Abuse Correctional Center (DACC) and Chippewa Valley Correctional Treatment Facility (CVCTF). Staff observed several groups for program fidelity and gave coaching and feedback to each facilitator. Additionally, staff met with UCCI consultants to discuss the strengths and challenges of each program. Moving into the next fiscal year, targeted goals and additional training opportunities were established for each site.

In FY19, DOC will continue to build on the foundational principles of effective interventions through the use of evidence-based curriculums, coaching, feedback, and evaluation with both our institution staff and contracted community providers.

Motivational Interviewing (MI) Training Initiative

301.068(5)

DOC adopted Motivational Interviewing (MI) as a key communication component for the department in August 2014. Motivational Interviewing first emerged more than 30 years ago and supports one of NIC's eight principles of effective interventions: enhancing intrinsic motivation. Research has shown that the more we reflect change talk rather than sustain talk, the more likely it is that someone is going to move in the direction of change.

MI is a form of collaborative conversation for strengthening a person's own motivation and commitment to change. It is a well-established, evidence-based practice for addressing ambivalence about change by paying close attention to the language of change. MI is designed to strengthen an individual's motivation for and movement towards a specific goal by eliciting and exploring the person's own reasons for change within an atmosphere of acceptance and compassion. It is a way of arranging a conversation so that people talk themselves into change, based on their own values and interests. (Miller & Rollnick, 2013)

Just like learning a musical instrument, MI takes deliberate practice and time. Staff members begin to learn MI in a basic initial two-day training, followed by a third day of training one month later. DOC understands the importance of learning this communication and is training staff who have the most direct contact with clientele. Staff, who previously had MI training, may attend a refresher course and then receive training in the Department's Peer Learning Group format. All identified future staff will receive a two-day basic MI training, as well as a third day of training one month later. These staff are also trained in the Peer Learning Group format. Peer Learning Groups are communities of practice that allow staff to come together to work on their MI skills, review skill building tools, and grow in their MI skills together.



DCC Unit 705/716 listening to a practice recording at their Motivational Interviewing training on Oct 11, 2017

Using this funding in FY18, we continued to roll out Basic Motivational Interviewing to a total of 571 employees with a total of 35 training days held in various locations around the state. The includes DCC holding twenty-one training days with forty-one units trained involving 403 Agents and Corrections Field Supervisors. DAI held thirteen training days with 193 staff trained.

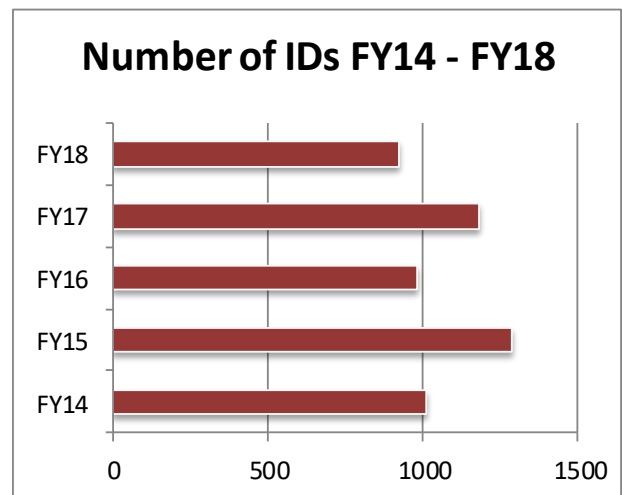
DOC held six training days of a Motivational Interviewing-Intermediate level at various locations for staff to build on existing skills. Staff who attended these trainings included 56 DCC staff and 64 DAI staff. The trainings were split funded between Becky Young funds and funds through the Corrections Training Center (CTC).

Department of Transportation (DOT) State IDs

301.068(3)(b)

An official form of identification is critical when an offender is preparing for release back to the community. Many offenders entering our institutions have never had proper identification or have lost their identification cards due to their unstable life situations. State identification is required to obtain a residence, apply for employment, receive educational services, and apply for state and federal benefits.

DOC works closely with the WI Department of Transportation (DOT) to provide state identification cards for those releasing to the community. In FY18, the DOC provided 920 state identification cards to our offender population. The DOC continues to use COMPAS to track vital documents required to obtain a state identification card. This process ensures a timely and efficient application process.



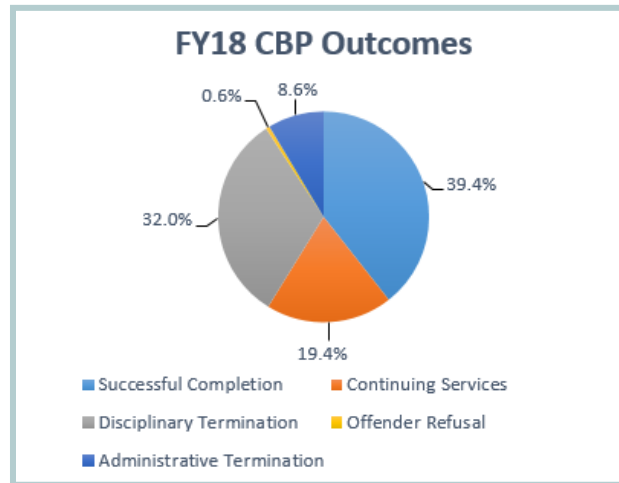
Cognitive Behavioral Programs (CBP)

301.068(2)(b); 301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(a-d)

The DOC contracts for Cognitive Behavioral Program (CBP) services within both DAI and DCC. Offenders are screened and assigned the program need upon completion of a COMPAS assessment. The importance of such a program cannot be understated, as antisocial cognition is identified as one of the top four criminogenic needs along with antisocial companions, antisocial personality/temperament, and family/marital. In FY18, 71.3% of offenders assessed in DAI had an antisocial cognition need, while 67.3% of offenders assessed in DCC had the need. The program is offered in both the institution and in the community, in order to address the need at every stage of the lifecycle to increase the offender's opportunity for success.

The objectives of Cognitive Behavioral Programs include teaching specific strategies or techniques that enable participants to (1) identify the specific thoughts that support criminal behavior (self-observation); (2) recognize the pattern and consequences of thinking; (3) utilize reasoning, problem-solving, self-talk, and social interaction skills as a means of controlling and changing thinking; (4) recognize and evaluate potential choices and make a conscious decision to change or not to change a behavior. These programs combine two types of cognitive interventions: cognitive restructuring (changing the thinking patterns, attitudes, and beliefs that lead to offending) and cognitive skills training (learning and practicing reasoning, problem-solving, and social skills).

Of the 3,431 participants served under Becky Young CBP services in FY18, 70.5% of the 628 DAI participants successfully completed the program. Additionally, 55.4% of the 2,803 DCC participants completed or were continuing CBP services in FY18.



Thinking
for a
Change



Community Residential Programs (CRPs)

301.068(2)(a-d); 301.068(3)(a-d)

Since 2013, the DOC has provided a new model of residential treatment for our offender population, the Community Residential Program (CRP). Providers are encouraged to develop new and creative interventions to provide high dosage hours of treatment for medium and high risk offenders utilizing evidence-based practices that reduce recidivism. Interventions include a step-down service for offenders transitioning to off-site residential locations or their own housing. Offenders may return to the facility for completion of dosage hours.

A CRP provides an environment that includes support and supervision assisting offenders in making the transition to independent living. Services include assessment, treatment planning, service coordination, evaluation, group and individual counseling, life skills, and daily living skills services. Housing assistance, if needed, will be coordinated with the probation and parole agent. Offenders who are not participating in the residential component of CRP are housed in other DOC-contracted housing or in the offender's own residence while completing the proposed program.

DOC's first CRP, Portage House, became operational in FY14 and continues to offer services into FY19. In addition, Addams House, a second CRP in Appleton, is fully operational with ten beds. Between both CRPs, 112 DCC offenders received services with 48 (42.9%) successfully completing the program. It is noted that 28 (25.0%) offenders are continuing services into the next fiscal year.

Community Partnership and Outreach Program (CPOP)

301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b-c)

DOC has established Community Partnership Outreach Programs (CPOP) in two areas, including Options Treatment Programs, Inc. located in Green Bay, which provides supportive services to men and women releasing from DOC institutions into Brown County. The services provided are individualized-based and may include: residence assistance, employment training and placement, obtaining medical insurance and access to services for medical needs, assistance with transportation including services provided through the DMV, family reunification, pro-social relationships, substance abuse services, and restorative justice opportunities. This program also focuses on addressing antisocial thoughts and antisocial companions to better align with evidence-based practices.

Offenders meet one to two times per week with vendor staff and community stakeholders, in an effort to increase successful reintegration after incarceration and reduce recidivism.

A second site is located in Milwaukee, WI with services provided by the Center for Self-Sufficiency. The program is a wraparound service for medium to high risk offenders participating in the Alternative to Revocation (ATR) program through Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility (MSDF). The

program provides pre-treatment to offenders enrolled in the ATR who are being released back to Milwaukee County. The CPOP program also works in conjunction with the Milwaukee Medication Assisted Treatment Partnership Program to provide supportive services to those who elect to participate. Upon release, the CPOP provides the support and services needed to sustain and build upon the progress made during the ATR program.

According to the most recent data collected from the Program Data Collection System (PDCS) and DOC-DCC for both programs:

- 369 offenders participated in the program during FY18.
- 127 (34.4%) successfully completed the program, while 78 (21.1%) are continuing into the next fiscal year.
- The remaining participants were terminated from the program for disciplinary, administrative, or offender refusal reasons.

DOC will continue to work with providers to enhance program services and to align with evidence-based principles of effective intervention.

Community Services Project (Circles of Support)

301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b-c)

The DOC contracts with Goodwill Industries of North Central Wisconsin (NCW) to provide supportive services to men and women releasing from institutions in the Fox Valley area. The services provided include residence assistance, employment training and placement, education, family reunification, W-2 eligibility, medical and health care, financial literacy, pro-social relationships, social/leisure plans, substance abuse services, and restorative justice opportunities. Offender support groups are overseen by trained community volunteers and delivered utilizing the "circles" model.

According to the most recent data collected from the Program Data Collection System (PDCS) and DOC-DCC:

- 186 participants were served in FY18 with 70 offenders successfully completing the program and 49 continuing services into the next fiscal year.
- 92% of active participants were employed at the end of each quarter (Please note that this figure does not include SSI/SSDI participants).
- 128 new offender hires in FY18.
- 65 community volunteers participated in FY18.

DOC will continue to work with providers to enhance program services and to align with evidence-based principles of effective intervention.

Circles of Support Services Provided:

- Prosocial Support
- Temporary Employment
- Concrete Resource Linkage
- Group and Individual Support
- Transportation, as determined by need
- Information and Referral to Services



Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Non-Residential Programs

301.068(2)(a); 301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(a-d)

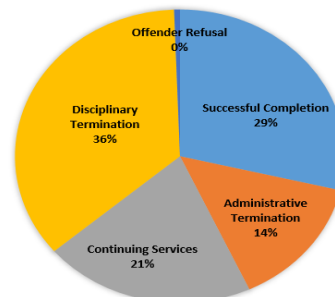
The Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Non-Residential Programs provide treatment to referred offenders with an identified substance abuse need and/or exhibiting signs of relapse/destabilization. SUD Services and SUD Certified Services treat the offender's identified substance abuse need as part of their individual treatment plan. For SUD Relapse programs, the goal is to re-stabilize the offender following a structured re-exposure to program elements designed to address the offender's specific substance abuse issues. Relapse prevention may be combined with outpatient substance abuse counseling as elements of an individual treatment plan or might occur through an Alternative to Revocation (ATR) process with the needed elements identified in the treatment plan. The programs serve male and female offenders who are under DOC supervision for the duration of services. The DOC and providers work together to accommodate any identified special needs such as learning disabilities or cognitive limitations prior to entry into programming.

In support of the use of evidence-based practices, factors considered in referrals include the results from a validated risk and needs assessment tool (COMPAS) and alignment with the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) Principle. The results of the COMPAS Assessment are used to prioritize needs to be addressed within programming. The target population is

Probable to Highly Probable in the criminogenic need areas of antisocial cognitions, antisocial companions, antisocial personality/temperament, family/marital, and substance abuse.

In FY18, 174 offenders participated in the Becky Young funded SUD Non-Residential Programs with 50 (28.7%) offenders successfully completing the program and 36 (20.7%) offenders continuing services into the next fiscal year. Additional SUD Non-Residential Programs are facilitated throughout the state using other funding sources.

FY18 SUD-Non Residential Programs



System Collaboration: County Jail-Based Recidivism Reduction Programs

301.068(2)(a-d); 301.068(3)(b)

The DOC continues to foster inter-agency collaboration within the criminal justice community. Partnerships with the Bayfield County Jail and the Green Lake County Correctional Facility demonstrate this commitment to partnership and the implementation of evidence-based practice.

The Bayfield County Jail Project facilitates multiple services including relapse prevention, cognitive-behavioral treatment; substance abuse assessment services; female dual diagnosis cognitive-behavioral/Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT); mental health assessment services, and individual mental health therapy. The project serves Bayfield, Ashland, and Sawyer counties, as well as tribal members from the Red Cliff and Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa and Lac Courte 'Orielles Band of Lake Superior Ojibwe.

In addition, DOC has partnered with Green Lake County since signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to establish the Recidivism Reduction Program. Program services are available to inmates while housed at the Green Lake County Correctional Facility (GLCCF) and additional resources are available to provide further treatment through county health and human services after release. Program components provide cognitive behavioral programming, mental health services, education, employability services, and literacy.

Highlights from this fiscal year include the development and implementation of an evidence-based cognitive behavioral program orientation designed by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute and the use of Dialectical Behavioral Treatment (DBT) programming for inmates completing the orientation program. The facility collaborates with a number of local education and service agencies, including but not limited to Green Lake County Health and Human Services and Moraine Park Technical College.

During FY18, the Recidivism Reduction Program served a total of 78 offenders within all programming options. It is important to note that many of the participants take advantage of more than one programming option during their incarceration. Many have also had more than one stay at GLCCF during the fiscal year, but this number reflects only unique participants and not multiple stays. Participants earned four High School Equivalency Diploma (HSED) certificates, completed twenty-six General Education Development (GED) tests, which were taken by eleven students, and completed seventeen AODA and mental health assessments.

The average daily population (ADP) indicates the number of individuals participating in the programs on an average day. The ADP for FY18 is 25.4 participants.

Recidivism and Reincarceration after Release from Prison

301.068(4)

DOC Research and Policy Unit

Reducing recidivism and reincarceration is a vital part of the mission of the Wisconsin Department of Corrections (WI DOC). Offenders may participate in treatment and programming under WI DOC custody, but it is in the community where they put into practice what they have learned. Fewer crimes mean fewer victims and safer neighborhoods. An accurate understanding of recidivism and reincarceration allows WI DOC to begin to examine who is at a greater risk for re-offending, and ultimately to shift resources to focus on those offenders.

Recidivism Rates by Follow-up Period

Release Year	Follow-up Period	Recidivism Rate
2015	1-year	15.8%
2014	2-year	25.7%
2013	3-year	33.8%

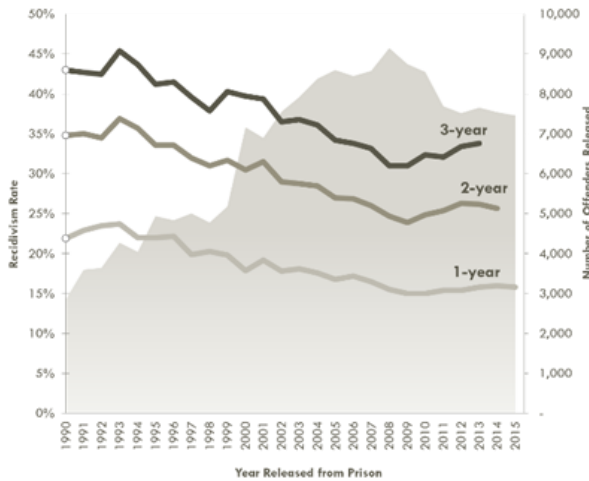
WI DOC release from prison recidivism is defined as committing a new offense within a specified follow-up period that results in a new sentence to either prison or probation (following a release from prison). The date an offender is labeled a recidivist is the date the offense occurs, leading to a new sentence to the WI DOC. Recidivism calculations require an additional lag-year to allow for new offenses to be adjudicated in court proceedings.

Recidivism Trends from 1990-2015

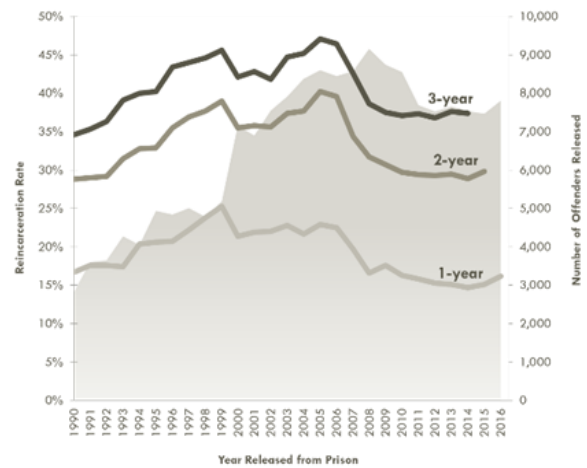
Recidivism rates have generally declined since 1990, but have increased somewhat in recent years. Offenders released in 2009 had the lowest one-, two-, and three-year recidivism rates across the entire period of analysis. Since then, the two- and three-year rates have increased somewhat, with the two-year rate increasing 1.8% percentage points by 2014 and the three-year rate increasing 2.8% percentage points by 2013. In comparison, the one-year recidivism rate has remained relatively stable over that same period of time.

WI DOC reincarceration is defined as an admission to prison within a specified follow-up period for either a revocation, a revocation with a new sentence, or a new sentence (following a release from prison). The date an offender is labeled reincarcerated is the date he/she physically re-enters prison. No additional lag-years are required for calculation of reincarceration rates.

Recidivism Rate Trends



Reincarceration Rate Trends



Reincarceration Trends from 1990-2016

Reincarceration trends have followed a more curvilinear pattern over time. From 1990 to 2005, reincarceration rates followed an upward trend. However, reincarceration rates over the most recent decade have generally been on the decline. The three-year rate decreased substantially from 47.1% for those released in 2005, to 37.4% for those released in 2014. One- and two-year reincarceration rates have also decreased over the last decade, with the one-year rate decreasing by 6.7% percentage points from 2005 to 2016, and the two-year rate decreasing by 10.4% percentage points from 2005 to 2015.

Reincarceration Rates by Follow-up Period

Release Year	Follow-up Period	Reincarceration Rate
2016	1-year	16.2%
2015	2-year	29.8%
2014	3-year	37.4%

Research & Policy: Opioid-Related Deaths within Corrections Populations

301.068(4)

In order to address the current opioid public health crisis, the WI Department of Corrections (DOC) and the WI Department of Health Services (DHS) have collaborated to examine opioid-related deaths within corrections populations. Vital records data was matched to two separate DOC populations: offenders who had spent time in a DOC prison (including those who were admitted for holds and alternatives to revocations) and had been released between 1998 and 2017, and offenders who had begun probation with WI DOC between 1998 and 2017. The two graphs presented below display deaths from opioid-related overdoses that occurred after release from prison, and deaths that occurred after offenders began probation. Included are deaths from accidental poisonings, intentional self-poisonings, assault poisonings, and poisonings of undetermined intent, with at least one of the following drugs contributing to the death: opium, heroin, natural or semisynthetic opioids, methadone, synthetic opioids (other than methadone), or other or unspecified narcotics.

As Figures 1 and 2 show, there was a substantial upward trend in opioid-related deaths among both groups of offenders from 2012 to 2017. This increase in opioid overdose deaths within corrections populations mirrors statewide and national trends.

Figure 1

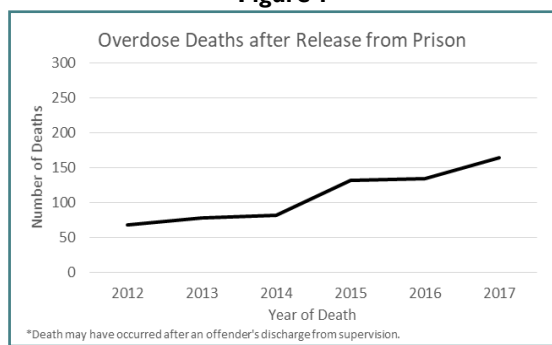
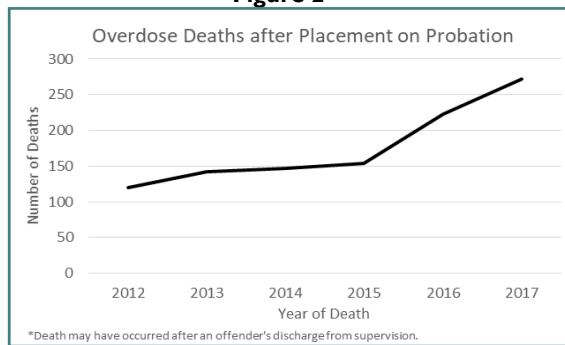


Figure 2



Vital records data was also utilized to examine the timing of opioid overdose deaths in relation to offenders' involvement with the DOC. For offenders released from prison, the time between the most recent release from prison and overdose death was calculated, and for those placed on probation, the time between the most recent admission to probation and overdose death was calculated. Offenders released from prison were most likely to die from opioid overdoses in the first month after release, whereas offenders beginning probation were most likely to die from opioid overdoses after one year on supervision. Figures 3 and 4 present the time to overdose death in months, for deaths that occurred within the first three years after either release from prison or admission to probation.

Figure 3

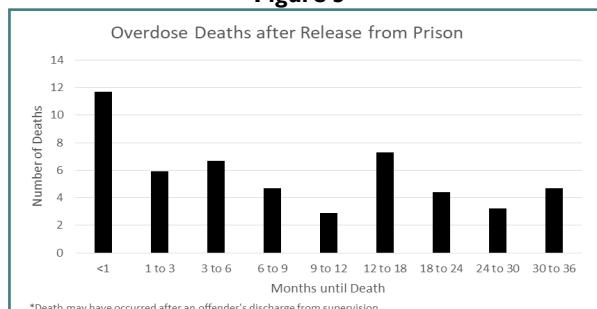
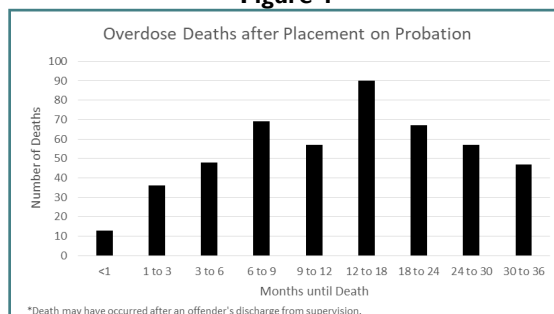


Figure 4



The prevalence of opioid overdose deaths among DOC offenders supports the potential of the criminal justice system to be an important point of intervention in the opioid epidemic. A comprehensive approach to preventing deaths from opioids should include corrections as a primary contributor to identifying individuals most at risk, and providing treatment aimed at rehabilitation. DOC has already begun to address opioid addiction and overdose through a 12-month program in which offenders can volunteer to receive monthly injections of Vivitrol in conjunction with participating in substance use programming. Vivitrol blocks the effects of opioids and aids in prevention of relapse. Additionally, probation and parole agents are now receiving training in the identification of opioid overdose and in the use of Narcan to reverse opioid overdose. The Department is committed to playing an active role in Wisconsin's efforts to alleviate the harm caused by opioid addiction.

Looking Ahead to Fiscal Year 2019

Fiscal Year 2018 has been a productive year with many key enhancements to WI DOC's evidence-based programs and initiatives. The WI DOC remains committed to implementing strategies and interventions that are research-driven and will ultimately reduce recidivism. Born out of input from Divisional leadership and the vision of the Office of the Secretary, the Reentry Business Plan continues to guide our priorities moving into Fiscal Year 2019. Outlined below are a few highlights:

- DOC will continue to partner with local technical colleges throughout Wisconsin to provide critical training and education opportunities for individuals who are returning to the community from incarceration. Due to the success of the CNC Mobile Lab and other similar initiatives, DOC and the Department of Workforce Development (DWD) have partnered to procure two additional Mobile Training Labs for welding and industrial maintenance. Through this collaboration, DWD provided funding, with additional support from DOC, to fund the purchase of both Mobile Training Labs, the necessary equipment and accessories for training, and the infrastructural upgrades necessary to support the labs at each site. Both Mobile Training Labs are estimated to be fully operational by mid-2019.
- DOC will expand upon its offerings by providing CNC training with Gateway Technical College; welding programs with Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College, Milwaukee Area Technical College, Southwest Wisconsin Technical College, and Nicolet Area Technical College; industrial maintenance training with Madison College, Gateway, and Northeast Wisconsin Technical College; construction academies with Madison College and Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College; dairy worker training with Moraine Park Technical College; and automotive technician training with Nicolet Area Technical College.
- DOC will continue to move evaluation efforts forward with the Corrections Program Checklist (CPC) by certifying six current evaluators in the CPC-Group Assessment. CPC evaluators will attend Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) training to enhance their skills in group observation, feedback, and coaching.
- DOC will work to finalize the Employment Key Performance Indicator (KPI) and validate data sources to be used for reporting on offender employment outcomes.
- DOC will continue to improve efficiency and use savings to increase the number of OARS-covered counties and participants in the program.
- DOC will study Medicaid pre-release application outcomes, using data to improve advocacy and education for individuals releasing to Wisconsin communities with ongoing medical needs.

In FY19, the DOC will continue to implement evidence-based practices by phasing out approaches unsuccessful at reducing recidivism and implementing more effective, research-driven approaches. Ultimately, we hope to instill long-term change in our offender population to ensure fewer victims, reduced recidivism, and a safer community.

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