



**BECKY YOUNG
RECIDIVISM
REDUCTION
ANNUAL REPORT**

FISCAL YEAR 2023



TABLE OF CONTENTS

BECKY YOUNG RECIDIVISM REDUCTION APPROPRIATION STATUTES	<u>3</u>
SECRETARY'S MESSAGE	<u>4</u>
EXPENDITURE REPORT	<u>5</u>
REENTRY - GUIDING PRINCIPLES	<u>6</u>
TECHNOLOGY AND TRAINING	
NORTHPOINTE SUITE / COMPAS	<u>7 - 8</u>
UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI CORRECTIONS INSTITUTE (UCCI)	<u>9</u>
MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING (MI)	<u>9</u>
REENTRY SUPPORT SERVICES	
OPENING AVENUES TO REENTRY SUCCESS (OARS)	<u>10 - 12</u>
REENTRY LEGAL SERVICES (RLS)	<u>13 - 14</u>
MEDICAID ASSISTANCE AT RELEASE FROM PRISON	<u>14</u>
COUNTY JAIL RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAMS	<u>15</u>
DOT ID CARDS	<u>15</u>



DECEMBER 2023

**Office of the Secretary
Reentry Unit**

Inquiries regarding this report may be directed to:
DOCReentry@wisconsin.gov

DCC RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS	<u>16 - 17</u>
COMMUNITY TRANSITION SERVICES CENTERS (CTSC)	<u>18</u>
CONTRACTED COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL PROGRAMS	<u>18</u>
COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP OUTREACH PROGRAM (CPOP)	<u>19</u>
DATA SUMMARY OF DCC PROGRAMS (BY FUNDED ONLY)	<u>19</u>
EMPLOYMENT STRATEGIES	
WINDOWS TO WORK (W2W)	<u>20 - 22</u>
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (CCEP)	<u>23</u>
CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION INITIATIVES: ACADEMIES AND MOBILE LABS	<u>24 - 26</u>
INSTITUTION-BASED JOB CENTERS	<u>27</u>
DAI EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT SPECIALISTS (ESS)	<u>27</u>
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS	
RECIDIVISM AFTER RELEASE REPORT	<u>28 - 29</u>
EMPLOYMENT AFTER RELEASE REPORT	<u>29 - 30</u>

BECKY YOUNG APPROPRIATION LEGISLATIVE STATUTES

Wis Stat: 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.

Wis Stat: 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.

Wis Stat: 301.068 (2)

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

Wis Stat: 301.068 (2)(a)

Alcohol and other drug treatment

including residential treatment, outpatient treatment, and aftercare.

Wis Stat: 301.068 (2)(b)

Cognitive group intervention.

Wis Stat: 301.068 (2)(c)

Day reporting centers.

Wis Stat: 301.068 (2)(d)

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

Wis Stat: 301.068 (3)

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

Wis Stat: 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.

Wis Stat: 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.

Wis Stat: 301.068 (3)(c)

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

Wis Stat: 301.068 (3)(d)

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

Wis Stat: 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.

Wis Stat: 301.068 (5)

The department shall provide to

probation, extended supervision, and parole agents training and skill development in reducing offenders' risk of reoffending 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. To the extent practicable, the department shall incorporate the practices into the system developed under s. 301.03 (3) (a).

Wis Stat: 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.



Kevin A. Carr
Secretary

Wisconsin
Department of Corrections

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE



During Fiscal Year 2023, Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC) staff throughout the state demonstrated their commitment and dedication to providing meaningful opportunities for individuals in our care to make positive changes in their lives. Our staff also worked hand-in-hand with community-based providers to develop and implement innovative programming for our population. This commitment to serving those in our care is rooted in the idea that every person, every family, and every community matters.

The 2023 Becky Young Recidivism Reduction Annual Report highlights key evidence-based programs and initiatives that target recidivism reduction. We are committed to allocating resources toward those initiatives found to be most effective in changing individual's lives for the better. This means developing and implementing programming in our institutions, as well as collaborating with our external partners to support individuals throughout their incarceration and eventual return to the community.

I am thrilled to share here some of the ways in which the Department has invested in opportunities for those in our care. Whether it's in delivering cognitive-behavioral interventions through programs like Thinking for a Change (T4C); providing wraparound mental health case management and support through Opening Avenues to Reentry Success (OARS); teaching technical skills through our various Career and Technical Education (CTE) programs and mobile training labs; or providing assistance in obtaining healthcare or state identification cards prior to release, Becky Young funds provide the foundation for positive change.

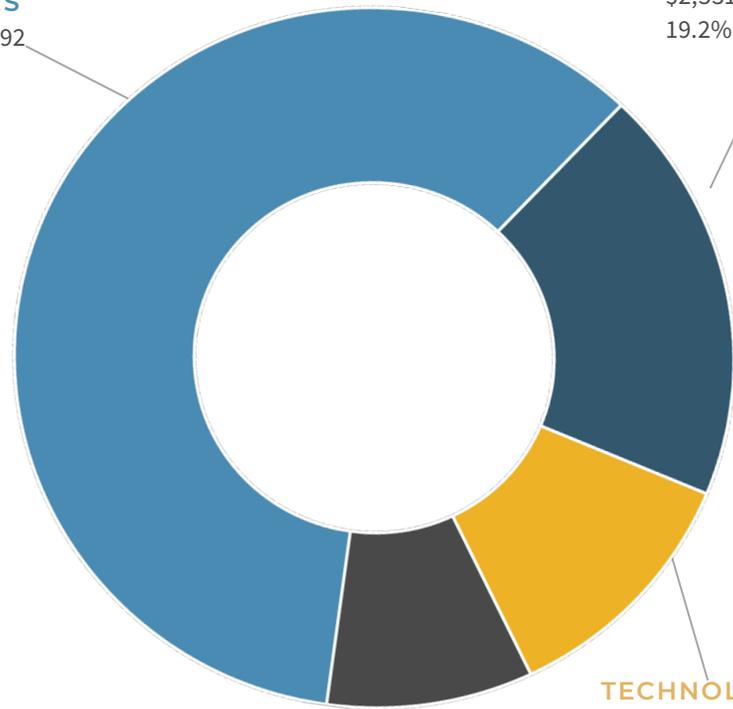
I encourage our criminal justice partners, legislators, and the general public to read through the report to see the impact that the Becky Young Community Corrections Recidivism Reduction Appropriation has for those in our care. Individuals do not lose their value or human dignity just because they committed an offense, and I am proud of the efforts of our staff and community partners to provide meaningful opportunities for positive change.

EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY

● ● TOTAL FY23 EXPENDITURES:
\$13,205,868.91

REENTRY SUPPORT SERVICES
\$7,979,940.92
60.4%

EMPLOYMENT STRATEGIES
\$2,531,307.33
19.2%



STAFF POSITIONS
\$1,226,963.92
9.3%

TECHNOLOGY AND TRAINING
\$1,467,656.74
11.1%

REENTRY SUPPORT SERVICES

Opening Avenues to Reentry Success (OARS)	\$ 3,813,862
Residential Programs	\$ 1,812,320
Reentry Legal Services (RLS)	\$ 1,328,749
Contracted Cognitive Behavioral Programs	\$ 556,336
Community Partnership Outreach Program (CPOP)	\$ 291,266
County Jail Recidivism Reduction Programs	\$ 82,133
Day Report Center (DRC)	\$ 81,630
DOT ID Cards	\$ 13,644

EMPLOYMENT STRATEGIES

Windows to Work (W2W)	\$ 1,561,317
Career and Technical Education (CTE) Academies	\$ 780,838
DOC Mobile Labs	\$ 127,368
Community Corrections Employment Program (CCEP)	\$ 61,784

TECHNOLOGY AND TRAINING

Northpointe Suite / COMPAS	\$ 1,058,540
University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI)	\$ 345,525
Staff Support and Technology	\$ 48,961
Motivational Interviewing	\$ 14,630

STAFF POSITIONS

Division of Community Corrections - 6 FTE*	\$ 649,875
Office of the Secretary - 2 FTE, 1 Contracted Position	\$ 308,913
Bureau of Technology Management Project Manager	\$ 253,471
Division of Adult Institutions - 1 LTE**	\$ 14,704

*FTE : Full-Time Equivalent Position

**LTE : Limited Term Employment

Reentry - Guiding Principles

Reentry emerged as a top priority for the DOC in late 2005 through a strategic planning effort with the Center for Effective Public Policy. By 2007, the Reentry Unit began to take shape with the recruitment of a Reentry Director. The Reentry Executive Team was also formed at this time, consisting of executive staff and administrators from each Wisconsin DOC Division to ensure cross-divisional implementation of reentry initiatives. In 2009, Act 28 created the Becky Young Community Corrections Recidivism Reduction Community Services Appropriation (Appropriation 112) to fund, implement, and expand reentry initiatives across the DOC and with community partners. The Reentry Unit, organizationally situated within the Office of the Secretary, is charged with the administration of Appropriation 112 funds, and provides agency-wide technical assistance and support to cross-divisional partners within and throughout the DOC.

Implementing evidence-based practices is a priority for the Department of Corrections. The principles of evidence-based practice meet the community's needs in terms of quality, efficiency, and effectiveness. Research demonstrates that these principles will result in increased public safety through improved client outcomes, while holding the individuals in our care accountable. Accordingly, all DOC staff share a common approach and commitment to enhancing public safety through evidence-based practices.

DOC adheres to the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) Eight Guiding Principles of Effective Intervention for Risk and Recidivism Reduction. As a philosophical guide, these principles influence the initiatives, programs, policies, and statistical measurements of the interventions offered to persons in our care. Beginning at intake, DOC utilizes the COMPAS Risk and Needs Assessment to assess a client's risk of reoffending and to identify programmatic or criminogenic needs. This assessment (and case planning process) influences all stages of the client lifecycle, including program enrollment and supervision structure. This report details how these guiding principles influence our work at all stages of the reentry process, from admission to custody through discharge from supervision.



"I BELIEVE THAT ALL PEOPLE HAVE THE CAPACITY TO CHANGE. THAT BELIEF IS FUNDAMENTAL TO THE WORK WE DO HERE. WE HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY TO PROVIDE THE SPACE FOR PEOPLE TO BETTER THEMSELVES AND TO PUT THEIR LIVES ON A TRAJECTORY TO SUCCESS. THAT STARTS RIGHT AWAY, AND WE CAN CREATE THE CONDITIONS AND THE SPACE FOR PEOPLE TO BE SUCCESSFUL. WE CAN CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THEM TO CHANGE THEIR LIVES."

- RAY WOODRUFF, REENTRY DIRECTOR

NORTHPOINTE SUITE

● 301.068(3)(a); 301.068(3)(d)

The DOC continued its partnership in Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 with equivant/Northpointe for ongoing licensing, maintenance, and support of the Northpointe Suite (the "Suite") software system. The Suite contains:

- **COMPAS Risk and Needs Assessment** – A statistically-based risk instrument containing eighteen (18) scales specifically developed to assess risk (likelihood of re-offending), criminogenic needs (risk factors linked to criminal behavior), and stabilization factors (factors that, if addressed, enhance responsivity to treatment for identified criminogenic needs).
- **Case Manager Module** - A comprehensive and integrated case management system that incorporates the assessment results into the Unified Case Plan, the Pre-Sentence Investigation, and the Evidence-Based Response to Violations (EBRV). Additionally, the Case Manager module allows staff to document client-specific information, such as case notes, contact information, education, employment, substance use history, cautionary information, release planning, drug testing, rules of supervision, alternative screening instruments (e.g., Impaired Drivers Assessment, STATIC-99R, etc.), and other additional features.
- **Workload Manager Module** – This is the system of record for agent workload and client contact standards. This data helps DOC Administration guide staffing analysis and resource allocation decisions.

Highlights for FY23

DOC implemented the following enhancements in FY23 (July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023):

1. **COMPAS-R Core Risk and Needs Assessment.** In August 2022, the DOC implemented the COMPAS-R Core ("Core-R") assessment department-wide. The Core-R is a revision of the Standard COMPAS Core and includes several modifications such as removing the Violent Recidivism Risk scale, transforming the General Recidivism Risk Scale from a complex algorithm to a summative scale (which means it can be scored by hand), removing items not critical to understanding a person's criminogenic needs resulting in a 37% reduction in the overall length of the assessment, and simplified language and response options to make it easier to score.
2. **Supervision Level Review (SLR) Instrument.** The SLR replaces the Case Supervision Review (CSR), which assists agents in determining whether and how a person's current community supervision level should be adjusted. The SLR is designed to monitor changes in the needs identified in the COMPAS-R Core. Supervision level adjustments are based on changes in a person's criminogenic needs and stabilization factors during the supervision period immediately preceding the administration of the SLR.
3. **COMPAS Case Plan.** This case plan is a modernized, streamlined, and intuitive version of the previous COMPAS case plan. Case managers and persons in our care work collaboratively to develop an individualized case plan by adding prioritized need results and the skill deficits/growth areas, goals, and action steps to address those needs.

COMPAS - ASSESSMENT DATA

The COMPAS assessment results influence all stages of the client lifecycle from admission to discharge from supervision. There were 28,499 assessments completed by the Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) and the Division of Community Corrections (DCC) in FY23. Of these, 23,444 were completed using the new COMPAS-R Core assessment. Each calculated assessment provides a General Recidivism Risk Scale score and criminogenic needs scores for intervention areas to target.

Risk Level by Division

The COMPAS assessment's risk levels support decision-making in the following areas for DAI and DCC: program priority, program dosage, program placement, determining reclassification (DAI only), adjusting the supervision level (DCC only), and responding to violations (DCC only).

The chart to the right takes a closer look at the risk levels of the most recently complete-calculated assessments in FY23 for each person in our care by division. Risk levels demonstrate recidivism risk within the next three years in the community. There are three categories of risk: Low Risk, Medium Risk, and High Risk. These percentages align with what is expected of a correctional population.¹

¹ The COMPAS assessment measures the likelihood of general re-offending. Offense-specific screening instruments may be utilized to assess offense-specific behavior such as sexual offending, impaired driving, etc. These screening instruments are used in concert with the COMPAS assessment results.



Assessment data is based on the most recent complete-calculated assessment completed between July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023.

NORTHPOINTE - COMPAS ASSESSMENT DATA

Criminogenic Needs by Division

The COMPAS assessment's criminogenic needs levels support decision-making in the following areas for DAI and DCC: case planning, program intensity, program assignment (DAI only), program priority (DCC), and agent and treatment interventions when responding to violations (DCC only).

As previously noted, the COMPAS assessment contains 18 scales that measure risk, criminogenic needs, and stabilization factors. There are eight criminogenic need areas that serve as the focus for the case plan. The top eight criminogenic need areas are Antisocial Cognition, Antisocial Personality, Antisocial Peers, Family/Marital, Substance Use, Vocation, Education, and Leisure/Recreation.¹ Criminogenic need areas are scored as Unlikely, Probable, and Highly Probable. Individuals with a score of Probable or Highly Probable indicates a need for intervention in this criminogenic need to reduce recidivism.

In the bar chart to the right (COMPAS Criminogenic Need by Division), the top eight criminogenic needs are broken out by Division for each person in our care. As the case management process begins with each client, these criminogenic needs are analyzed, and the driving needs, as understood through the COMPAS assessment, are collaboratively identified and targeted for intervention in the case plan. When these driving needs are addressed, research shows that a person's likelihood of re-offending is reduced. The case plan is a dynamic process that follows the individual throughout their DOC lifecycle. In FY23, there were 22,739 new case plans created.

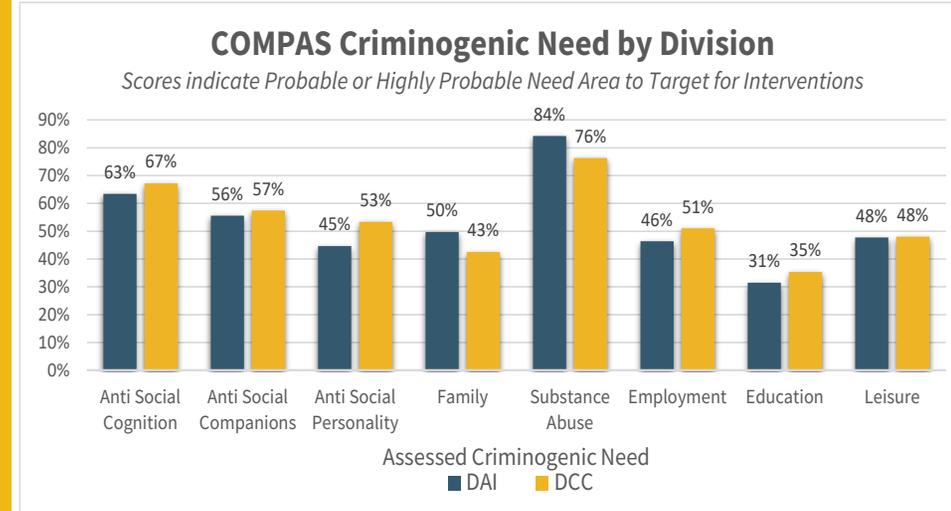
Primary Program - New Enrollments and Completions

As mentioned above, the assessed risk and criminogenic needs are crucial in determining program placement, program priority, program assignment and program intensity. The chart to the right (Primary Programs - Enrollments and Completions) reflects the number of new primary program enrollments in DAI and the number of program completions in FY23. As indicated, the highest number of program referrals and program completions are for Substance Use Disorder and Cognitive Behavioral Interventions, which aligns with the two highest needs areas in FY23.

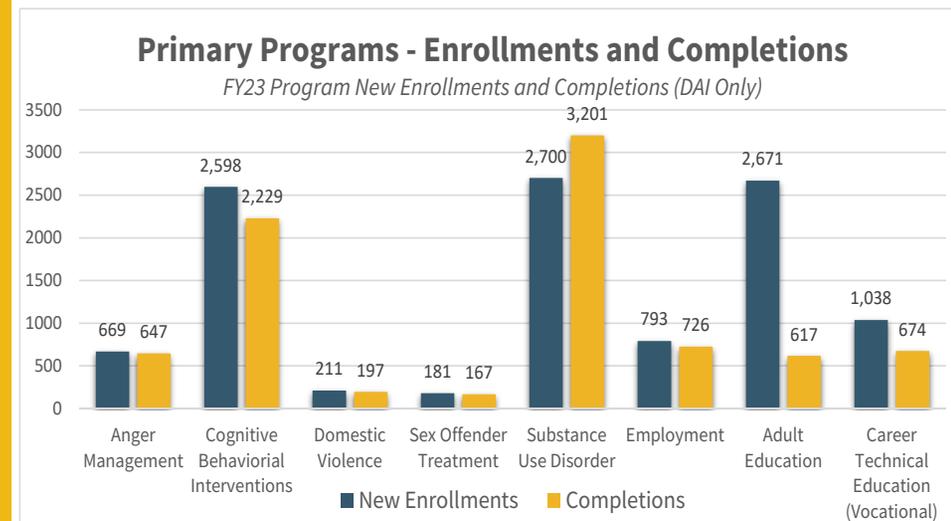
For additional information on the Prison Primary Programs Dashboards, you may click this [link](#) to go directly to the Primary Programs Dashboard.² This dashboard and other data dashboards can be found on the Data and Research Page on the DOC's Website (<https://doc.wi.gov/pages/home.aspx>). Likewise, you may refer to later sections in this report for more information on primary programs (Reentry Support Services and Employment Strategies).

1 Principles of effective correctional programs-Chapter 2. Andrews, D. A., Compendium 2000 on Effective Correctional Programming. Retrieved from https://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/research/com2000-chap_2-eng.shtml

2 Prison Primary Programming, <https://doc.wi.gov/Pages/DataResearch/DAIPrimaryProgramming.aspx>



The criminogenic needs data is based on the most recent complete-calculated COMPAS assessment completed between July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023.



Number of New Enrollments and Completions from Fiscal Year 2023 only.

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI CORRECTIONS INSTITUTE (UCCI)

● ● 301.068(1); 301.068(2)(a-d); 301.068(3)(a-d); 301.068(4)

The DOC remains committed to ongoing development of policies and procedures supported in research. To reinforce this commitment in FY23, we continued to partner with the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI), which is nationally recognized for its work incorporating effective interventions for adult and juvenile individuals at the federal, state, and local government level, as well as in the private sector with professional organizations.

Twenty-seven training sessions were delivered using virtual and in-person formats for eleven training programs offered by UCCI. In FY23, 142 DOC Staff and 103 Contracted Program Staff attended UCCI Trainings funded by the DOC. Trainings for DOC and community partners staff include UCCI's Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions series in Substance Use Adult, Employment Adult, and Interpersonal Violence which focus on assisting persons in our care to evaluate their thinking patterns to make behavioral change. These interventions focus on thinking patterns, intrinsic motivation, how to avoid and respond to risky situations, and strategies to react to stressful situations. Additionally, UCCI offers trainings in Core Correctional Practices and What Works in Evidence-Based Practices to ensure DOC and community partners are utilizing effective and appropriate interventions to assist persons in our care.

Open Enrollment CBI-SA Pilot

UCCI partnered with DCC to support the development of a new Treatment Unit that began in FY22 and is scheduled to continue into FY24. As a first for the nation, Wisconsin piloted an open enrollment Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (CBI-SA) curriculum. Using an open enrollment format (clients can enroll in the program at any time), DCC hopes to increase retention and responsiveness within the program. Within the pilot, DCC staff participated in group observations and feedback, focus groups to provide feedback to the curriculum, and ongoing development of curriculum modifications and materials. Four Substance-Use Disorder (SUD) Facilitators have completed nine Open Enrollment CBI-SA Groups since the inception of the pilot. The pilot is scheduled to continue into FY24 with additional group observations and focus groups. Ultimately, DOC and UCCI hope to finalize version two of the new curriculum and increase participation in the new format, as well as evaluating effectiveness of the open enrollment pilot for individuals on community supervision.

MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING

● ● 301.068(5)

Motivational Interviewing (MI) is one of eight principles for effective intervention, and is a key communication component to enhance the intrinsic motivation for persons in our care and clients on supervision. DOC understands the importance of incorporating MI with reentry services, and has invested in training staff and providers to utilize MI in their programming.

In FY23, the DOC hosted 14 training days for the Division of Adult Institutions – Social Workers/Treatment Specialists, Division of Community Corrections – Agents and DOC Contracted Staff. In DAI and DCC, there were a total of 119 individuals trained in MI during FY23 (see Table 1 to the right).

TABLE 1: MI ATTENDEES IN FY2023

MI SESSIONS	DAI ATTENDEES	DCC ATTENDEES
MI Basic Day 1 and Day 2	46	5
MI Day 3 - Peer Learning Group	16	0
MI Advanced Application	16	30
Responding to Sustain Talk & Discord	6	0
Total	84	35

OPENING AVENUES TO REENTRY SUCCESS

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

The Opening Avenues to Reentry Success (OARS) Program is a DOC program provided in partnership with the Department of Health Services (DHS). The OARS program serves individuals releasing from prison with serious mental illness and who are assessed at a moderate or high risk to commit new crimes based on their COMPAS Risk and Need Assessment. The program provides intensive case management and housing while linking participants to psychiatric treatment and other individualized needs. Program staff work closely with participants to address the drivers of participants' criminal behavior, interrupting cyclical incarceration. The vision of the OARS program is to enhance public safety by supporting the successful transition, recovery, and self-sufficiency of clients with significant mental health needs as they reintegrate into the community.

Facility social workers refer potential participants to DHS OARS specialists six to eight months prior to release from prison. Contracted case managers enter facilities to conduct enrollment interviews. The case managers work closely with enrolled participants, DHS OARS program specialists, facility social workers, and DCC agents to determine and review participant clinical needs and criminogenic risk factors. The team develops Individual Service Plans and encourages participants to stay engaged with treatment and programming during the pre-release phase. OARS participants housed at a facility offering Reentry Legal Services (RLS) can participate in RLS as well (see page 13 - 14 for information regarding the RLS program).

The OARS program can provide participants services for up to two years in the community. Contracted case management agencies utilize a person-centered approach and motivational interviewing in participant contacts. Case managers help participants adhere to medication regimens, establish psychiatric stability, and make decisions that improve mental health and recovery from addiction. The OARS team provides creative case management, monitoring, and treatment following release to the community.

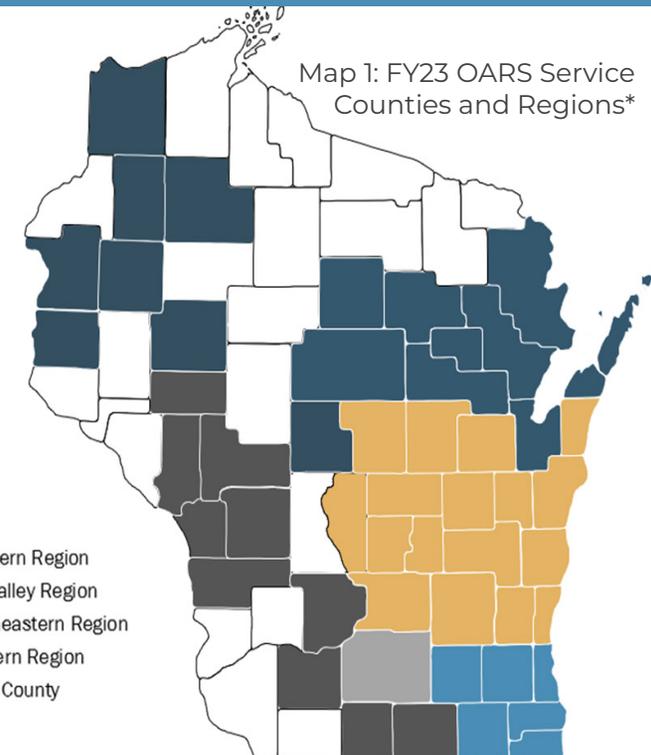
As participants positively adjust, supportive contacts can begin to taper and the focus shifts toward self-sufficiency. Case managers encourage participants to reduce reliance on program funds through education, employment, or other county-based services. Program completion criteria includes stable housing, living without reliance on alcohol or illegal drugs, engagement and progression in treatment, transition to resources in community of residence, and ability to cover costs of basic needs and treatment.

Fiscal Year 2023 OUTCOMES

336
PARTICIPANTS SERVED

219
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP)

\$15,531
COST PER PARTICIPANT



* Counties that are white did not offer OARS services in FY23

OARS FY23 Highlights



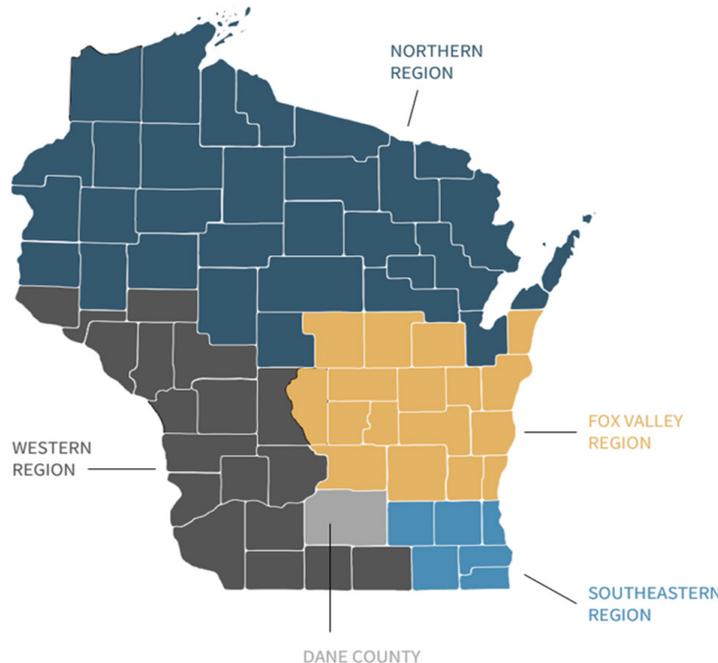
In FY 23, the OARS program served 336 participants with an Average Daily Population of 219. The average cost per participant in FY23 was \$15,531, which decreased by \$744 from \$16,275 in FY22.

Below are some highlights from FY23:

- Implemented a data collection project regarding the ability to find safe and affordable housing for OARS clients upon initial entry to OARS and upon program exit. Initial results indicate a growing need for housing resources for this population.
- A DHS evidence-based practices implementation group focused on case manager use of MI. The group worked to expand the coaching program and provide all coaches with semiannual one-on-one consultation from an MI expert.
- DHS began a process to implement electronic health records for the OARS program.
- Case management providers worked closely with the UW-Center for Tobacco Research and Intervention in order to implement agency-specific quality improvement projects to help improve the ability to assist individuals with quitting smoking or avoid restarting upon reentry.
- OARS case managers, DCC agents and DAI social workers attended several trainings. The topics included Understanding Comprehensive Community Services, NARCAN Direct Program, Crisis Services in Wisconsin, Partnering with Certified Peer Specialists, and Treating Alcohol Disorder.

LOOKING TO FY24

In FY24, the OARS program will expand statewide to include 21 additional counties: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Buffalo, Clark, Crawford, Dunn, Florence, Forest, Grant, Iron, Juneau, Lafayette, Oneida, Pepin, Pierce, Price, Richland, Rusk, Taylor, and Vilas. See the map to the right for new OARS regional coverage.



Success Story from OARS Participant

“My life’s journey has been one struggle, after another struggle. I was a victim of child abuse and Domestic Abuse. I have survived the unspeakable. Since my early teenage years, I learned how to numb the pain and stop the memories. I thought drinking, pills and drugs was the way to get through life. In my last incarceration during the ERP program, I met my OARS case manager. I was told he would help me once I am released. Personally, I thought, great just another person within the Wisconsin System I must report to. He will not care if I fail or succeed.

I was so wrong. He asked me what I wanted to do with my life. I told him I wanted to help others. I wanted to become a Certified Peer Support Specialist. He has helped me from homelessness to having my own apartment. He has helped me get on and off government assistance. I went from SSI and Food share to paying my own bills. During my two-year journey with my case manager, he has encouraged me to achieve my goals one at a time. He has helped me replace offender from behind my name. Today I am working as a Tribal Employee assisting in opening an intensive recovery home where I am employed as a Certified Recovery Coach and State Certified Peer Support Specialist.

I successfully completed the OARS Program July 12, 2023. I have thanked my case manager repeatedly for helping me get where I am today. He tells me over and over, “You did the work.” When in reality, for the first time in my life... Someone believed in me. He believed in me. I will forever be grateful. And hope to be able to help others as he has helped me. I will spend the rest of my life giving back. I have a purpose in life. I have a will to live. Thank you, for encouraging me, not judging me, giving me hope and mostly believing in me.”

OARS RECIDIVISM OUTCOMES



The graphs to the right show the rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates for those who successfully completed the OARS program. Definitions of these measures can be found on page 28 of this report. The OARS control group (OARS Control) was made up of individuals with mental health statuses similar to those who successfully completed the OARS program (OARS Participants) and that had at least 6 months left of supervision after their release from incarceration. Additionally, by using propensity score matching, those in the OARS control group were composed of people similar to those that completed the OARS program. These characteristics included, but were not limited to, education level, marital status, race, and gender. This method allows for statistically sound comparisons between the two groups because we can account for other factors that may impact whether or not an individual recidivates.

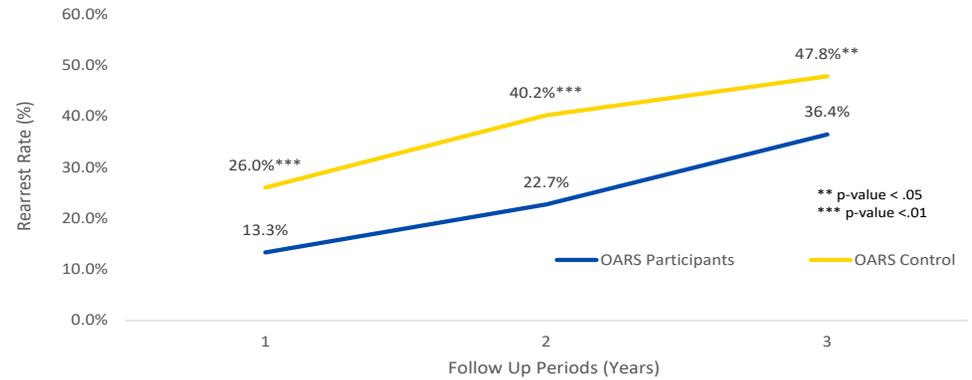
According to each of the three recidivism measures, OARS Participants recidivated at a statistically different level than otherwise comparable clients did. The asterisk in the graphs indicates that for that follow-up period, the difference between the two groups was statistically significant. We see in each graph that the OARS Participants had consistently lower rates of recidivism across all measures in each follow-up period. We see in the rearrest graph that OARS Participants had a three-year rearrest rate 11.4% less than the OARS Control group, and similarly, OARS Participants had a three-year reconviction rate that was 7.7% less, and a three-year reincarceration rate that is 22.6% less than that of the OARS Control group. These differences three years after release are potentially more meaningful: the lower recidivism rates in these follow-up periods suggest that participation in OARS can help lower recidivism over an extended period of time, not just immediately after release.

Recidivism Data Disclaimer:

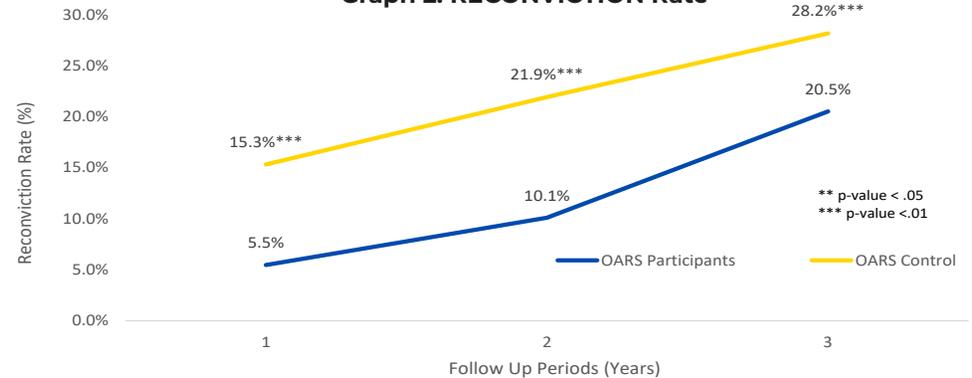
Graphs share available data for persons in our care released between Fiscal Year 2011 - Fiscal Year 2023 during the appropriate follow-up periods for the OARS Participants and the OARS Control Group. For example, to be included in Fiscal Year 2014, an individual had to release between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014. This data excludes individuals who have died.

There is a delay of one year for reconviction measures, due to the delay between a person committing a new offense and being formally reconvicted. Therefore, the most recent end point for reconviction is June 30, 2022.

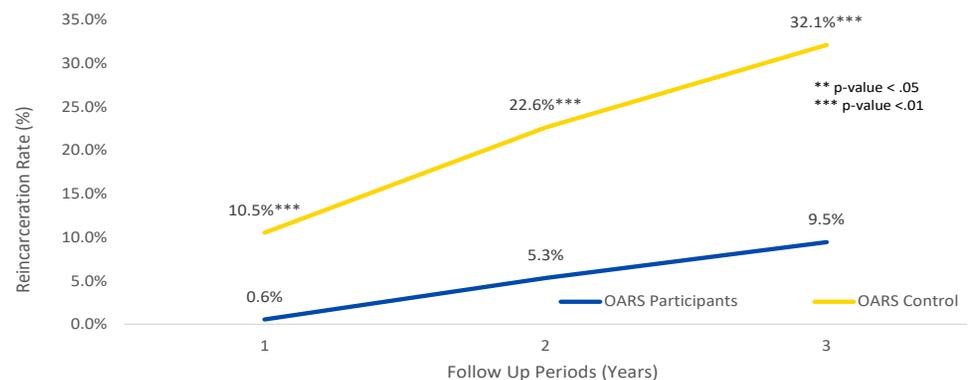
Graph 1: REARREST Rate



Graph 2: RECONVICTION Rate



Graph 3: REINCARCERATION Rate



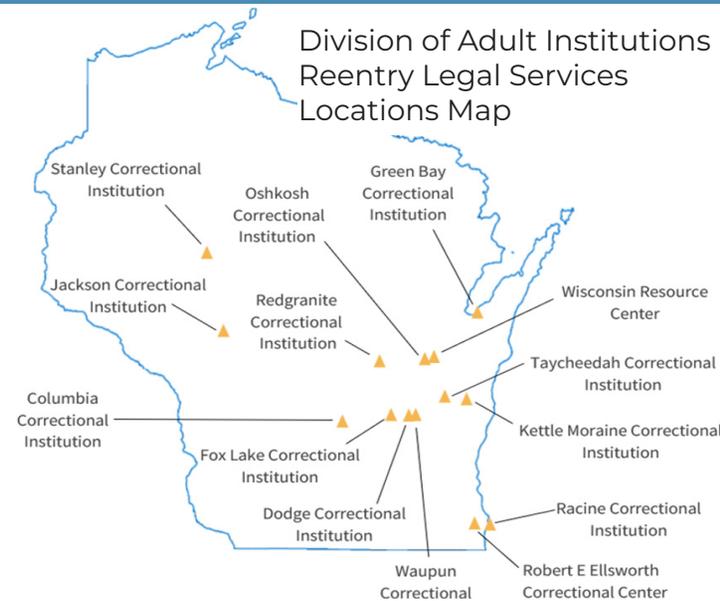
REENTRY LEGAL SERVICES

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

The Reentry Legal Services (RLS) program, formerly known as the Disabled Offender Economic Security (DOES) project, provides access to civil legal services as individuals prepare to be released from prison. The DOC contracts with Legal Action of Wisconsin, a nonprofit civil legal aid firm, to facilitate RLS. Legal Action of Wisconsin attorneys represent individuals in DOC custody applying to, or seeking reinstatement of, Social Security Insurance (SSI) and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) through the Social Security Administration (SSA). RLS attorneys also provide support with legal concerns surrounding housing, employment programs, and other issues that impact a client's successful community reintegration.

RLS attorneys are expert benefit specialists who advocate for individuals who have significant mental health or physical health diagnoses and are returning to communities throughout Wisconsin. The RLS program serves 14 facilities throughout Wisconsin (see RLS Services Locations Map to the right).

Attorneys begin representing incarcerated individuals approximately six to eight months before release from prison and act as authorized representatives to prepare and submit SSI and SSDI applications on their client's behalf. Attorneys continue to represent their clients after release until they have attained benefits or appeal options are exhausted. The SSDI appeal process is a progressive process that has four steps:



1. Reconsideration

Complete claim review by Social Security Administration (SSA)

2. Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) Hearing

If the reconsideration claim is denied, the ALJ can hear the case within 60 days. The ALJ will use the information from the case as well as medical and vocational experts to help decide the case.

3. Appeal Council Review

The Appeals Council looks for a flawed ALJ decision before granting claim review. This is not a legal review.

4. Federal Court Review

If the ALJ hearing is unsuccessful, federal judges will hear disability cases without juries and look for legal errors in the application and review process. This is not a disability review.

RLS attorneys' skilled and individualized representation has proven to increase the likelihood that clients receive the benefits as soon as possible after release from incarceration. Professional relationships with the SSA, the DOC, the Disability Determination Bureau (DDB), the Office of Hearings Operations (OHO), and the Department of Health Services (DHS), as well as RLS staff members' expert procedural knowledge result in timelier and more accurate SSI and SSDI benefit decisions for RLS clients. It has been shown that people with a preexisting disability releasing from custody who receive public benefits have a lower rate of recidivism than those releasing without benefits.¹ This reduced rate of recidivism has a tangible impact on public safety and costs associated with incarceration.²

¹ Nico Badaracco, Marguerite Burns, "The Effects of Medicaid on Post-Incarceration Employment and Recidivism," Wiley Library, Health Services Research Vol. 52 Issue S2. September 15, 2021. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1475-6773.13752>
² Matthew Dummermuth, "Reducing Recidivism in Released Offenders Improves Public Safety," U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, June 19, 2019. <https://www.ojp.gov/archives/ojp-blogs/2019/reducing-recidivism-released-offenders-improves-public-safety>

Fiscal Year 2023

OUTCOMES

604
CLIENTS SERVED

170
EXTENDED SERVICE CASES

69
EXTENDED SERVICE CASES AWARDED BENEFITS

40.6%
AWARD RATE (COMPARED TO 32.6% NATIONAL AVERAGE)

Reentry Support Services

REENTRY LEGAL SERVICES

RLS FY23 Outcomes

In FY23, Reentry Legal Services (RLS) attorneys served a total of 604 clients and closed 232 cases. The 372 open cases illustrate the lengthy and ongoing nature of this work and include instances in which attorneys are gathering information for an application, waiting for an application outcome and payment confirmation, working through the appeal process, etc. Of the 232 closed cases in FY23:

- 170 were Extended Service Cases (Retainer Agreement signed for RLS attorney to represent a client applying for or reinstating SSI and SSDI benefits)
- 26 were Brief Service Cases (RLS staff worked with a client, but the level of service did not require a retainer agreement)
- 28 were Advice Only Cases (RLS staff met with a client to provide information or guidance regarding social security programs, and did not represent the client as an attorney)
- 8 were Extensive Service Cases and Uncontested Court Decision Cases (RLS terminated representation or the client died)

Incarcerated individuals often face unique and complex challenges, and the RLS program has historically provided approval rates that are higher than the national SSA award rates. As demonstrated in Graph 1, of the 170 cases submitted for program benefits, 69 were approved resulting in a 40.6 percent award rate. In comparison, in 2018, the SSA reported national award rates of 32.6 percent for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and 26.1 percent for Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI). This illustrates the importance of RLS attorney involvement from the beginning of cases and depicts the importance of continued advocacy in the community.

RLS SUCCESS STORY:

“An RLS attorney worked with a client who had been disabled since childhood. However, the client’s parents had been stealing her payments for years without the client knowing. The RLS attorney was not only able to help this client get the benefits reinstated, but was also able to get the back pay that had been taken from the client. This allowed the client to secure stable housing and get custody and placement of their children.”

MEDICAID ASSISTANCE AT RELEASE FROM PRISON

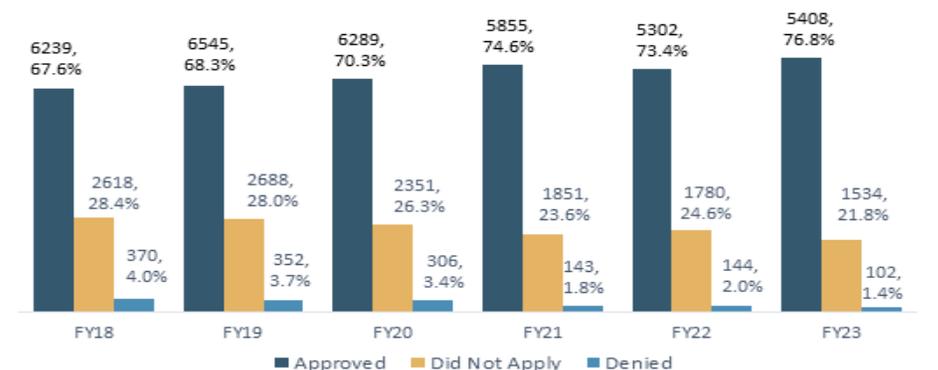
301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b); 301.068(5)

The DOC, DHS, and Income Maintenance (IM) agencies partner to provide individuals in DOC custody the opportunity to apply for Medicaid before release from incarceration. Individuals leaving prison with Medicaid approval can access medications and treatment for acute and chronic medical conditions, mental illness, and substance use disorders upon release. In FY 23, there were 7,044 individuals released from prison that fit the criteria for this evaluation as shown in Graph 1. This includes youth or adults incarcerated longer than 30 days in DOC custody and released from DOC facilities, county jails, the Wisconsin Resource Center, and Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center.

In FY23, 5,408 individuals were approved for Medicaid programs. Of the 76.8 percent of people released from incarceration that were approved, 75.6 percent were approved the month before release, 16.6 percent were approved the month of release, and 7.5 percent were approved the month following release. Approximately 21.8 percent of individuals did not apply for Medicaid, and 1.4 percent of the population applied for a Medicaid program and were denied. The overall approval rate increased 3.4 percent from FY22 to FY23 and is the highest approval rate since the DOC and DHS Medicaid application partnership was established. The high approval rate highlights the integration of Medicaid application assistance into the pre-release planning process and the dedicated work of staff at DOC, DHS, and IM agencies to make healthcare coverage accessible for individuals returning to the community.

The RLS program also provides Medicaid application assistance. Legal Action of Wisconsin provides three paralegals who facilitate Medicaid applications at Oshkosh Correctional Institution (OSCI), Taycheedah Correctional Institution (TCI), Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility (MSDF), Robert E. Ellsworth Correctional Center (REECC), and Racine Correctional Institution (RCI)/Sturtevant Transitional Facility (STF). RLS submitted 762 successful applications, representing 14.1 percent of the total Medicaid application approvals in FY23.

Graph 1: Medicaid Eligibility Determination Totals and Rates



COUNTY JAIL RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAMS

● ● 301.068(2)(a-d); 301.068(3)(b)

DOC continued their collaboration and partnership with Green Lake County Correctional Facility (GLCCF) and Bayfield County Jail that began in 2011 with GLCCF and 2010 for Bayfield County Jail to reduce recidivism in their communities. GLCCF utilized several cognitive-based approaches including Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT), the Schema program, Epictetus, and House of Healing. GLCCF partners with Green Lake County Health and Human Services to provide Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), mental health, and substance abuse treatment. Educational programs are provided in partnership with Moraine Park Technical College (MPTC).



Bayfield County Jail utilized a similar approach with the use of DBT, cognitive-behavioral programming, substance abuse assessment services, gender-responsive dual diagnosis programming for female clients, mental health assessment services, and individual mental health therapy. Between two licensed therapists, Bayfield County Jail provided 187 individual sessions and 88 group sessions. Site visits and collaboration between the Reentry Unit and Bayfield County Jail have resumed and discussions are ongoing to develop more robust, incentive-based systems to increase retention in the program. As part of their ongoing commitment to research-based services, Bayfield County Jail purchased updated curricula and materials to implement over the next fiscal year.



In FY23, GLCCF served 51 unique participants. Participant outcomes include 31% administrative termination, 24% refusing services, 25% successful completions, and 20% continuing services into next fiscal year. Bayfield County Jail served 71 participants in FY23. Moving into FY24, DOC and the County Jail Recidivism Reduction Programs plan to collaborate further on data collection and analysis to report on more detailed outcomes in the future, as well as a renewed focus on participant retention.

DOT ID CARDS

● ● 301.068(3)(b); 301.068(3)(d)

DOC works with persons in our care prior to release to help them obtain their driver's license or state identification (ID) card. State ID cards are required in obtaining a residence, employment, and to apply for state and federal benefits, making these ID cards essential to reentry success. DOC works collaboratively with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) to help persons in our care obtain these vital documents prior to their return to the community. The graph to the right details the total number of driver's licenses and state ID cards issued during each fiscal year utilizing Becky Young funds. Please note that ID's that were issued using other methods, such as DOC institution staff taking individuals to the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV), are not included in these figures.

Graph 1: Number of ID's issued FY14 - FY23



RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

● ● 301.068(2)(a, b, d); 301.068(3)(a-d); 301.068 (4)

The DOC has adopted two models of residential services to accommodate the needs of its population—Residential Service Programs and Supportive Housing Services. Both are supported by Becky Young funds.

- **Residential Service Programs (RSP)** are models of community-based residential facilities (CBRF) that are licensed under DHS 83 Wisconsin Administrative Code. The RSP model includes substance use disorder services certified under DHS 75. The program offers case management with cognitive based treatment that is evidence-based measured in dosage or treatment hours.
- **Supportive Housing Services (SHS)** is a newer model of residential services that was implemented by the DOC in FY21. Similar to the CBRF, this model incorporates 24/7 staffing, meals, safe and secure housing environment for clients, case management services, and transportation as needed to support recovery goals. Additionally, clients are required to attend daily treatment services provided by a Community Transition Services Centers (CTSC) (formerly referred to as a Day Report Center).

The Division of Community Corrections (DCC) operates five residential programs* across the State that receive Becky Young funding:

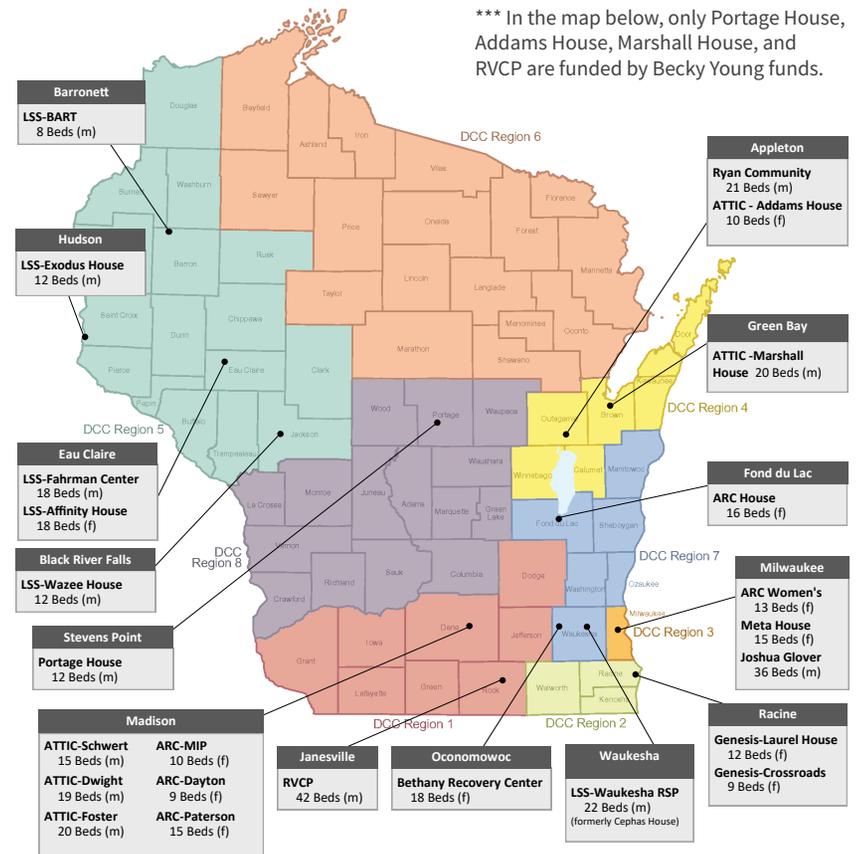
- **RSPs:** Rock Valley Community Program (RVCP), Portage House**, ATTIC - Addams House, and ATTIC - Marshall House.
- **SHS:** RVCP – Turning Point

* DCC operates Residential Programs in the State that do not receive Becky Young Funding. See the DCC Residential Treatment Facilities map to the right for all DCC Residential Programs

** Portage House was formerly referred to as a Community and Residential Program (CRP). Change of program type occurred at the start of FY23 due to DHS certification as an RSP.

DCC Residential Treatment Facilities ***

*** In the map below, only Portage House, Addams House, Marshall House, and RVCP are funded by Becky Young funds.



PORTAGE HOUSE

Portage House, operated by Portage County Health and Human Services, has been providing services to adult male correctional clients who are sentenced to community corrections with the DOC since 1973. Portage House provides a structured living and learning experience, with the aim of helping clients develop the skills necessary for independent sober and responsible living.

The RSP facility provides 24-hour residential care, services, and supervision. This program is designed to allow a client to obtain services based on the COMPAS assessment of individual risks and needs. The program offers interventions to provide high dosage hours of treatment for medium and high-risk individuals utilizing evidence-based practices that reduce recidivism. A total of 12 male residential beds (program slots) are continuously available to the Department of Corrections.

Portage House had a 71.8% completion rate in FY 23, with 12 clients continuing services into FY24. Please note, continuing services refers to clients either currently residing at the RSP or are on the waitlist pending a bed opening in the new fiscal year.

RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS



ADDAMS HOUSE

Addams House RSP, in Appleton, Wisconsin, is operated by ATTIC Correctional Services (ACS), which is a private nonprofit agency. ACS has been in existence since 1977 and operates programs throughout the state including: residential programs, day report centers, transitional living, and outpatient community treatment groups. Addams House has been in operation since 2015 and is licensed by the State of Wisconsin as a community-based residential facility under DHS 83 and DHS Chapter 75.

Addams House provides substance abuse and limited co-occurring mental health services to female clients who are under supervision with the DOC. Addams House has 10 beds to provide services for clients who have an identified substance use disorders need. The program is designed to last 90 days (can be extended up to 120 days upon approval based on clients' needs and progress). Addams House provides several groups including: Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (CBI-SA), life skills, co-occurring disorders, trauma, aftercare, and Thinking for a Change (T4C).

Throughout FY23, Addams House continued their systems to connect clients who are currently on Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) or wish to pursue MAT services via community vendors. Addams House had a 67.4% completion rate in FY23, with 9 clients continuing services into FY24.

MARSHALL HOUSE

Marshall House is located in Green Bay, Wisconsin, and is also operated by ACS.

Marshall House is a residential services program licensed under WI DHS Chapter 83 and DHS 75. The program offers substance use disorder treatment, cognitive-behavioral programming, and individual counseling to DOC clients. There are currently 20 beds available and the length of stay is projected to last 90 days but can be extended up

to 120 days upon approval based on clients' needs and progress. Marshall House had a 61.4% completion rate in FY23, with 20 clients continuing services into FY24.

ROCK VALLEY COMMUNITY PROGRAMS (RVCP) - MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Rock Valley Community Programs (RVCP), as a parent organization, offers a variety of services to both correctional and non-correctional clients. These services include assessment, case management, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, and community service monitoring. As a whole, the organization serves adult males who are under the supervision of the DOC or the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), homeless veterans, and those in need of crisis stabilization.

The RVCP community based residential facility (CBRF) is funded primarily by the DOC, with 30 beds dedicated to their general programming and 12 beds for correctional clients diagnosed with a co-occurring disorder. The aim of the program is to assist those who have a substance use disorder in obtaining sobriety, for those who have a co-occurring disorder in addressing and stabilizing mental health issues, and assist clients with community reintegration as productive and law-abiding citizens with the ability to maintain their sobriety. The program addresses client's needs with the following services:

- Substance Abuse Treatment (Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse; CBI-SA)
- Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)
- Thinking for a Change (T4C)
- Wellness Action Recovery Plan (WRAP) Group
- Carey Guide Groups (Family and Anti-Social Companion)
- Life Skills Groups (Independent Living Skills, Stress and Anxiety, Self-Esteem)
- Employment Group (CBI-Employment)
- Leisure and Recreation Groups
- Individual Sessions with Case Managers

In addition to the services just listed, the Dual Diagnosis residential care includes a psychiatric evaluation upon placement in the facility. As applicable to the client's treatment plan there is weekly medication monitoring, individual sessions, group treatment that focuses on mindfulness, meditation, wellness, recovery, and maintaining physical, psychological, and spiritual aspects of an individual's health. There is also case management and reintegration planning and a well-developed Wellness Recovery Action Plan.

Rock Valley Community Program RSP had a 65.4% completion rate in FY23, with 8 clients continuing services into FY24.

TURNING POINT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING SERVICES (SHS)

Turning Point is a Supportive Housing Services program and is located on the Rock Valley Community Programs Campus, and provides housing for up to 20 residents. Services offered at Turning Point include:

- Hands-On Case Management, which includes 24/7 monitoring by residential security officers
- Individual Counseling by Certified Substance Abuse Counselors and Social Workers
- Medication management
- Employment preparation and services, available to all residents seeking local employment, through an Employment Specialist

These services are reserved for individuals who are under supervision of the DOC, experiencing residential instability or homelessness, and are able to regain stability with moderate intervention, assistance, and services utilization within a 120-day period.

During FY23, Turning Point was able to provide services to 164 clients and 13 were continuing services into the following fiscal year. The completion rate for FY23 was 54.2%.

COMMUNITY TRANSITION SERVICES CENTERS (CTSC)*

● ● 301.068(2)(a-d); 301.068(3)(a-d)

BENEDICT CENTER

In Fiscal Year 2023 the Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC), Division of Community Corrections (DCC), maintained a contract with the Benedict Center in Milwaukee to offer a variety of therapeutic and supportive services to DOC correctional clients. Supported by Becky Young funds, the Benedict Center operated a gender responsive Community Transition Services Centers (CTSC) for women—formerly referred to as a Day Report Center (DRC). This program provided a number of services including certified Substance Use Disorder (SUD) assessments, SUD Treatment, family support services, and more.

The goals of the CTSC program are:

1. To promote abstinence from mood-altering chemicals and recovery from addiction
2. Promote positive lifestyle changes to avoid further legal difficulties
3. Reduce jail and prison overcrowding by providing options/diversions to clients
4. Provide structure and monitoring to assist clients in successful reintegration
5. Increase employment experience and basic living skills to prepare clients for self-sufficiency and independence
6. Assist clients in restructuring their cognitive thought processes
7. Enhance relationship skills with pro-social support systems
8. Reduce crime/recidivism

The pandemic continues to impact many of the program's services, yet therapeutic telehealth services continue to be a highlight for this program. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, virtual delivery of programming was implemented in FY21, and due to its success, has continued to be offered for some services throughout FY23. These services include, individual counseling sessions tailored to individualized needs, client check-ins, individual wellness checks, crisis management, and safety planning. The virtual programming connection continues to create additional benefits to the program such as increased access to clients, more one-on-one time with staff, and improved flexibility.

The Benedict Center CTSC had a 54.5% completion rate in FY23, with 28 clients continuing services into FY24.

**Referred to as Day Report Center (DRC) in previous Becky Young Reports*

CONTRACTED COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL PROGRAMS

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

Cognitive Behavioral Programs (CBP) 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).

DOC staff provide CBP services in various formats in both DAI and DCC. DOC additionally contracts for CBP services within both DAI and DCC. CBP programs are offered in both the institution and in the community, in order to address needs at every stage of the lifecycle to increase the correctional client's opportunity for success.

In FY23, DCC continued providing CBP throughout the State both virtually and in-person. The delivery of virtual programming has allowed the participation of clients who may have had limited access to services in areas where DCC had no qualified providers. For FY23, DCC focused the Becky Young funding on supporting rural communities in Regions 5, 6, and 7 (see map on page 16 for DCC Regions). A new Request For Bid (RFB) was released in March due to the pending expiration of the current CBP contracts at the end of FY23. The new contracts were awarded to providers in May, to implement services by July 1st, 2023 under the new contracts. The RFB generated a positive response from a number of potential providers (both current and new). Due to staffing barriers with some CBP providers, there was a noticeable decrease in clients receiving CBP services as compared to FY22, though the referrals continue to grow. The RFB response reflected that providers awarded will be able to meet the demand for services moving forward.

In FY23, 132 clients in Regions 5, 6, and 7 successfully completed the CBP programs with 66 clients continuing services into FY24. There were 83 clients enrolled in the program who were transferred to a different program to better support their treatment goals. An additional 64 clients ended the program as an Administrative Termination due to reasons beyond their control and unrelated to their treatment goals, such as medical leave, discharge from DOC supervision, transfer to a non-contracted provider, or program limitations like staffing levels.

COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP OUTREACH PROGRAM (CPOP)

● ● 301.068(2)(a, b and d); 301.068(3)(a-d)

The Community Partnership Outreach Program (CPOP) provides knowledge and skills to individuals who otherwise may not be able to access community resources or have the skills necessary to transition from incarceration. Offered by DCC in Region 4 (see map on page 16 for DCC Regions), and operated by Options Treatment Programs, Inc., the services provided include residence assistance, transportation assistance, employment training and placement, family reunification, pro-social relationships, substance abuse services, and restorative justice opportunities. To strengthen the core services of the program and better align with evidence-based practices, CPOP focuses on addressing anti-social thoughts and anti-social companions throughout the programming.

As a direct result to the accessibility of programming through telehealth services, CPOP has increased access to this program throughout Region 4. This model of service has addressed previous barriers of transportation, childcare, costs, scheduled conflicts with pro-social events and the inability to get to one location in Green Bay.

In FY23, 21 clients completed the program and 69 clients continued to receive services into FY24.

FISCAL YEAR 2023 - DATA SUMMARY OF DCC PROGRAMS



The table to the right shows Programmatic Data for Fiscal Year 2023 for Division of Community Corrections Programs from pages (16 - 19) that focused on Residential Programs and Contracted Cognitive Behavioral Programs offered by DCC through the use of Becky Young Funds.

Notes - Data was limited as follows:

1. Numbers are only from statuses that occurred in FY23
2. CBP includes ALL CBP programming funded by Becky Young
3. CTSC was limited specifically to the Benedict Center.
4. Simple Completion Rate = # Completions/Total # Completions and Disciplinary Terminations
5. Total Rate = # Completions/Total # of Completions, Disciplinary Terminations, and Absence Only

TABLE 1: FISCAL YEAR 2023 SUMMARY OF DCC PROGRAM RATES							
PROGRAM INFORMATION	ADDITIONAL STATISTICS		SIMPLE COMPLETION			ADDING ABSENCE ONLY	
PROGRAM TYPE	TOTAL SERVED	CONTINUING INTO FY24	COMPLETIONS	DISCIPLINARY TERMINATIONS	RATE	ABSENCE ONLY	TOTAL RATE
CBP	432	66	132	65	67.0%	80	47.6%
CPOP	213	69	21	43	32.8%	60	16.9%
Benedict Center	117	28	12	10	54.5%	45	17.9%
RSP/SHS	526	62	230	147	61.0%	63	52.2%

Simple Completion Rate:

DCC program completion rates reported in the Becky Young report utilize a simple completion rate formula. The simple completion rate captures completions that could be attributed to the client only. For example, if program participation ended due to a program provider leaving, or a program being cancelled, those records are excluded from the calculation of the rate.

The simple completion rate is calculated as: $\text{Total Number of Completions} / (\text{Total Number of Completions} + \text{Disciplinary Terminations})$.

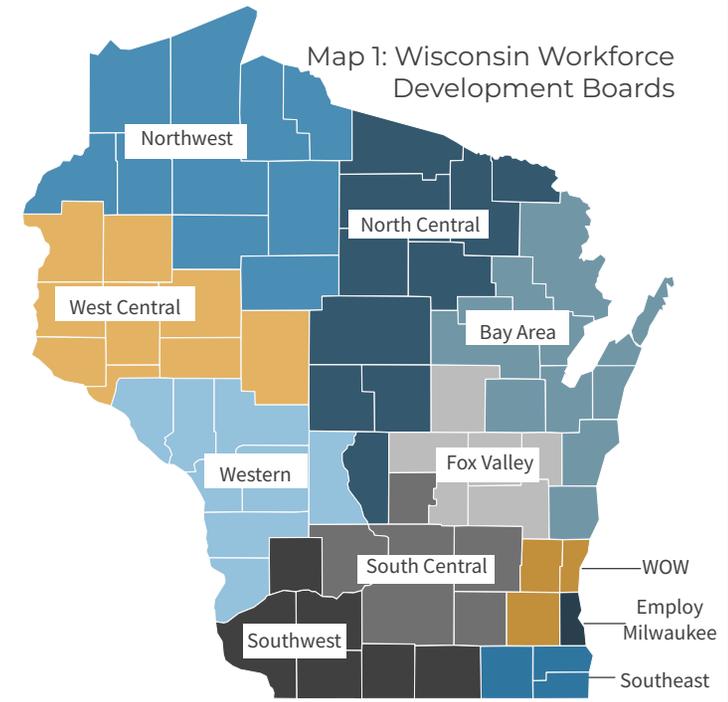
The simple completion rate is utilized for the following sections on pages 16 - 19: Residential Programs, Community Partnership Outreach Program (CPOP), Community Transition Services Centers (CTSC), and Contracted Cognitive Behavioral Programs.

WINDOWS TO WORK

● ● 301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b)

Windows to Work (W2W) is a pre- and post-release program designed to address criminogenic needs that can lead to recidivism including employment, education, anti-social cognition, anti-social personality, and anti-social companions. DOC contracts with each of Wisconsin's 11 Workforce Development Boards (WDB) to provide, or subcontract to provide, a Windows to Work program at one of the selected 18 adult institutions and five county jails. Pre-release programming is made up of five core components: 1) Cognitive Intervention, 2) General Work Skills and Expectations, 3) Financial Literacy, 4) Community Resources, and 5) Job Seeking, Applications, and Resumes.

At the adult institutions, the pre-release curriculum begins approximately three to 12 months prior to a participant's release. The jail site timeline of the pre-release curriculum varies by site due to the transient nature of the population and instruction is conducted in a more individualized manner. Following a participant's release from incarceration, the Windows to Work Coach provides job search and job retention services for approximately 12 months post-release or until the participant finds and maintains stable employment. Participants can also receive assistance in accessing available community resources such as food, shelter, clothing, transportation, and other services based on the WDB area's funding.

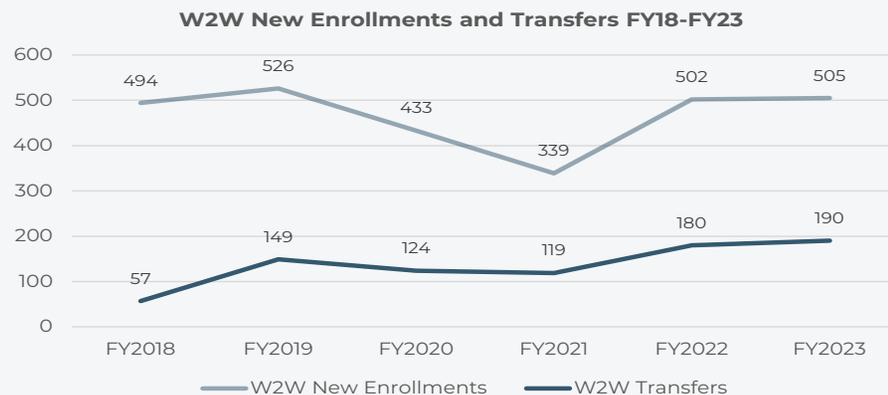


FISCAL YEAR 2023 ENROLLMENT DATA

The Windows to Work program enrolled 505 new participants in FY 23.

New Enrollment: A participant being admitted into the program at a participating site during their incarceration by the assigned WDB.

Transfer Enrollment: A participant who enrolled in the program at a participating site while incarcerated, but was transferred to another WDB area Coach for the post-release portion of the program due to the area they were releasing to.



NORTHWEST

New Enrollments: 0*
Transfer Enrollments: 12
**Continuing Services: 8

WEST CENTRAL

New Enrollments: 44
Transfer Enrollments: 9
Continuing Services: 22

WESTERN

New Enrollments: 64
Transfer Enrollments: 3
Continuing Services: 34

SOUTHWEST

New Enrollments: 58
Transfer Enrollments: 6
Continuing Services: 41

NORTH CENTRAL

New Enrollments: 25
Transfer Enrollments: 17
Continuing Services: 31

FOX VALLEY

New Enrollments: 62
Transfer Enrollments: 9
Continuing Services: 36

EMPLOY MILWAUKEE

New Enrollments: 60
Transfer Enrollments: 41
Continuing Services: 65

W-O-W

New Enrollments: 2
Transfer Enrollments: 11
Continuing Services: 11

BAY AREA

New Enrollments: 53
Transfer Enrollments: 38
Continuing Services: 37

SOUTH CENTRAL

New Enrollments: 80
Transfer Enrollments: 19
Continuing Services: 66

SOUTHEAST

New Enrollments: 57
Transfer Enrollments: 25
Continuing Services: 36

FY23 TOTAL

New Enrollments: 505
Transfer Enrollments: 190
Continuing Services: 387

*Starting in FY23, Northwest Wisconsin Workforce Investment Board re-organized their program and are focused on enrolling transfer participants.

** Indicates a client is still enrolled and is continuing to receive services into FY24.

WINDOWS TO WORK - FY23 OUTCOMES



Windows to Work - FY23 End Codes

During FY23, there were 150 participants who successfully completed the Windows to Work program. This includes completion of the pre-release curriculum phase of the program and the post-release case management phase.

Throughout FY23, 190 participants were transferred between Workforce Development Board areas due to participants county of release. 387 participants who were actively involved in programming in FY23 continued to be active in the program and receiving services into FY24. Table 1 to the right includes all participant's end codes who had an end date that fell in FY23.

TABLE 1: COMPLETION / END CODES FOR W2W PARTICIPANTS IN FY23

	ADMIN TERMINATION	CLIENT REFUSAL	CONTINUING SERVICES	DISCIPLINARY TERMINATION	SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION	TRANSFERRED
W2W End Codes	63	38	387	227	150	190

1. All individuals included had end dates that fell in Fiscal Year 2023 (July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023)

Completion / End Codes for W2W Participants

- Administrative Termination: Participants who were removed from the program prior to the completion date during the report period due to uncontrolled circumstances.
- Client Refusal: Participants who removed themselves from the program prior to the completion date. In such instances, it would be the sole decision of the participant to withdraw from the program and would not be based on any other "Terminated" statuses.
- Continuing Services: Client was enrolled in programming in FY23 and continued to participate in programming in FY24.
- Disciplinary Termination: Participants removed from the program prior to the completion date due to disciplinary reasons.
- Successful Completion: Participants who successfully completed requirements of the program.
- Transferred: In these programs, participants may enroll and begin a program with one provider and then transfer to another region/provider to continue the program.

TABLE 2: W2W PARTICIPANTS RELEASED IN FISCAL YEAR 2023 EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY

BOARD AREA	NUMBER OF RELEASES FROM INCARCERATION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT EPISODES	EMPLOYMENT RATE	AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE FOR EMPLOYED TO FY23 RELEASES	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS FOR EMPLOYMENT FOR FY23 RELEASES	NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL EPISODES
W2W Bay Area	51	32	62.7%	\$18.88	38.38	0
W2W Fox Valley	24	20	83.3%	\$17.06	21.40	2
W2W Milwaukee	74	40	54.1%	\$15.88	39.10	5
W2W North Central	17	13	76.5%	\$17.91	29.23	0
W2W Northwest	14	9	64.3%	\$13.50	60.56	2
W2W South Central	38	25	65.8%	\$17.42	48.40	1
W2W Southeast	35	21	60.0%	\$16.57	26.81	2
W2W Southwest	13	7	53.8%	\$19.54	36.71	2
W2W West Central	16	11	68.8%	\$19.81	41.82	1
W2W Western	12	8	66.7%	\$18.09	37.00	1
W2W WOW	10	7	70.0%	\$19.07	44.14	2
Total	304	193	63.5%	\$17.61	38.50	18

1. Employment and education episodes are defined as a specific period of employment or period of education that started in the current fiscal year.

Table 2 reflects the employment and education episodes by board area for the 304 Windows to Work participants released from incarceration in FY23. Of the 304 participants released, 193 of them received at least one employment episode resulting in a 63.5% employment rate with an average wage of \$17.61 per hour.

Table 3 displays the occupation types of the total number of employment episodes that began in FY23 for all W2W participants. This may include participants who released in FY22, but did not obtain employment until FY23.

TABLE 3: TOTAL EMPLOYMENT EPISODES THAT BEGAN IN FY23 BY OCCUPATION

Production	258
Food Preparation & Serving	62
Construction & Extraction	43
Transportation & Material Moving	33
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	30
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	21
Sales	14
Personal Care & Service	10
Other (Arts, Design, Farming, Fishing, Forestry Legal, Management, Office and Administrative Support)	7
Protective Service	6
Healthcare Support	5

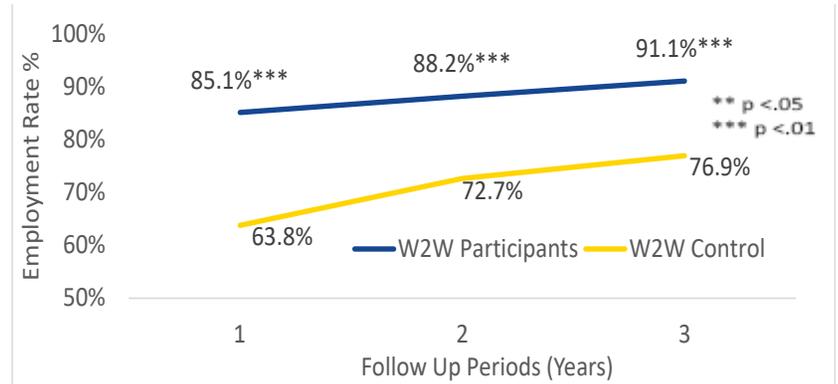
WINDOWS TO WORK OUTCOMES

● ● Employment Outcomes

The DOC considers employment to be an important element in successfully transitioning individuals from incarceration to the community. The data presented to the right is the result of a collaboration with the Department of Workforce Development (DWD), whereby the DOC receives regular extracts of employment-related data from DWD. Using a combination of this data and information collected from individuals on community supervision, the DOC is able to report on employment outcomes for individuals released from prison. An individual is considered employed if they meet one of the following conditions: is employed (full-time or part-time), is self-employed, work at a temporary agency, is a student, receives disability or social security, is retired, or is a homemaker.

Across all follow up periods, W2W participants obtained employment at a statistically different level compared to otherwise comparable clients. W2W participants had a 21.3% higher one-year employment rate, a 15.5% higher two-year employment rate, and a 14.2% higher three-year employment rate.

Graph 1: EMPLOYMENT Rate



Employment data from DWD is only available through March 31, 2023. As a result, determinations of employment for April 2023 – June 2023 will be lower because there is no DWD data supplementing these months.

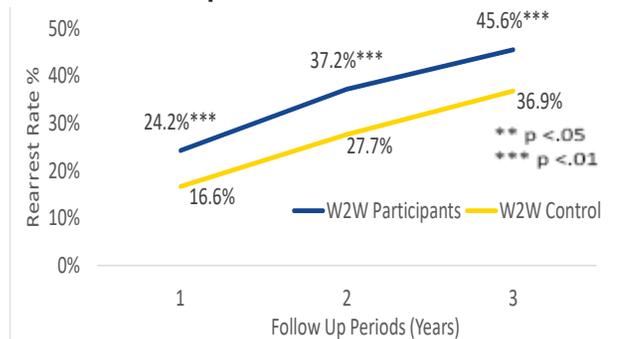
Recidivism Outcomes

The graphs below show the rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates for those who completed the Windows to Work program (W2W Participants) during Fiscal Year 2017 to Fiscal Year 2023. For example, to be included in Fiscal Year 2018, an individual had to complete the program between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018. Definitions of each recidivism measures can be found on page 28. The W2W control group (W2W Control) was constructed using propensity score matching, which is a method for creating a comparison group of individuals that did not participate in W2W, but were otherwise similar to the W2W Participants during FY17 to FY23. These matched characteristics included, but were not limited to, education level, marital status, gender, and race. This method allows for statistically sound comparisons between the two groups, since we can account for other factors that may impact whether or not an individual recidivates or obtains employment. This sample from FY17 to FY23 is also used in Graph 1 above and excludes individuals who have died.

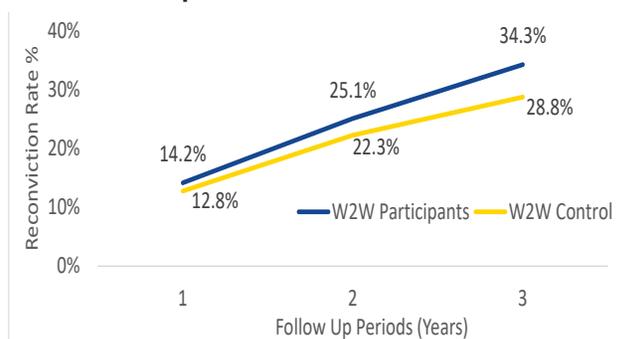
W2W participants and otherwise comparable clients recidivated at statistically different levels for only one of the measures. The asterisk in the graphs indicate that, for that follow-up period, the difference between the two groups was statistically significant. Across all follow-up periods, W2W participants and the control group were reconvicted and reincarcerated at statistically equivalent rates (no statistical difference). The rearrest rate was the only recidivism measure where W2W participants recidivated at a statistically different level compared to the control group. W2W participants had a 7.6% higher one-year rearrest rate, a 9.5% higher two-year rearrest rate, and an 8.7% higher three-year rearrest rate compared to otherwise comparable clients.

Recidivism Disclaimer: There is a delay of one year for reconviction measures, due to the delay between a person committing a new offense and being formally reconvicted. Therefore, the most recent end point for Reconviction is June 30, 2022.

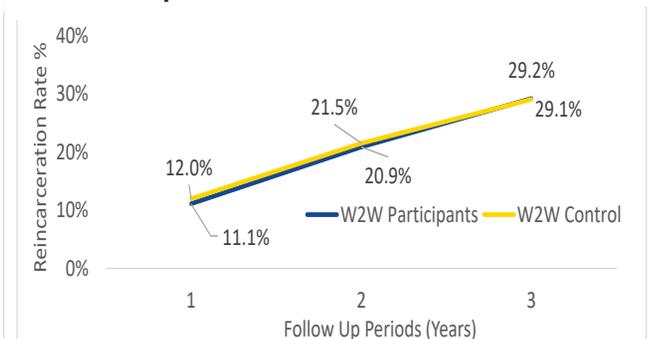
Graph 2: REARREST Rate



Graph 3: RECONVICTION Rate



Graph 4: REINCARCERATION Rate



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 clients in acquiring the skills necessary to obtain and maintain employment in a competitive work environment. CCEP has three main components: work experience, on-the-job training, and educational and training assistance. Employment Program Coordinators (EPC) use evidence-based practices and work closely with employers and other community agencies to provide employment opportunities and additional employment related assistance as needed. DCC has a total of eight EPC positions that are aligned with the eight DCC regions. Becky Young Funds supports three of the eight EPC positions. The EPC assess and place clients into services based on the individuals' level of skill and work readiness. The level of programming and services for each individual is determined utilizing the Resource-Allocation and Service-Matching Tool. The tool provides the framework for determining the appropriate employment-related interventions by risk and job-readiness level.

Candidates for services are identified while incarcerated or when on supervision in the community. The Employment Program Coordinators work with eligible PIOC nearing release to connect them with services and employment prior to, or immediately upon release. EPC staff conduct a variety of activities including employer engagement and employment readiness groups that assist participants in the community in areas such as resume building and interviewing skills, while working directly with employers for job placement. In addition to the above services, the program funds work experience, on-the-job training, and educational and training assistance opportunities. CCEP also supports employers regarding work opportunity tax credits and bonding. All of the services offered are prioritized and achieved based on the needs of each community in the region.

The EPC staff also provide presentations to community stakeholders and institution staff/PIOC, they 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 (DWD) in the coordination of employment related opportunities and activities.

The following are some highlights of CCEP's Community Outreach:

- The EPC refers clients to WRTP Big Step Construction Training Program. CCEP also coordinated with Big Step to provide a DOT Road Construction Training inside of RYOCF.
- Region 3 EPC partners with Suits for Success in Illinois, who have donated 300 garments (Suits, ties, slacks, jeans, polo shirts, button-down collared shirts. etc.) for clients on active supervision.
- CCEP works with RYOCF, KCC and RCI staff monthly to teach a class to clients on how to access services and employment once they return to the community.

CCEP FY23 Data Highlights:

In FY23, a total of 861 clients were served through the CCEP Program. 147 clients continued to receive services into FY24, while a total of 355 clients completed the CCEP program in FY23. There was an increase of 96 clients who completed the program when compared to the previous fiscal year.

Out of a total of 355 clients who participated in the program during FY23, approximately 302 clients obtained employment with the assistance of the EPC. See the table below for CCEP Employment Outcomes by Fiscal Year for Successful Completers.

CCEP EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES BY FISCAL YEAR			
FISCAL YEAR*	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS EMPLOYED	EMPLOYMENT RATE
2017	294	239	81.3%
2018	223	211	94.6%
2019	257	249	96.9%
2020	343	315	91.8%
2021	297	272	91.6%
2022	259	236	91.1%
2023	355	302	85.1%
Total	2,028	1,824	89.9%

* Fiscal Year is created using an individual's CCEP program end date. For example, to be included in Fiscal Year 2017, an individual had to complete the CCEP program between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017.

1. Individuals are only included in the sample if they successfully completed CCEP.
2. An individual is considered employed if they meet one of the following conditions: is a full-time or part-time worker, is self-employed, is a student, or works at a temporary agency.
3. Employment obtainment is defined as individuals gaining employment while participating in CCEP.

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION INITIATIVES: ACADEMIES AND MOBILE LABS

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

In order to strengthen and enhance employment opportunities and outcomes for individuals returning to their communities after incarceration, the DOC provides pre-release employment and training programs utilizing Becky Young funds. The DOC provides Career and Technical Education (CTE) programming by contracting with local Wisconsin Technical College System (WTCS) member colleges to offer training academies that occur on the WTCS campus for minimum custody PIOC or within a DOC facility utilizing mobile classrooms. These trainings result in the individual earning a technical diploma or certificate in a high-demand field within the span of approximately two to four months.

Additionally, many of the CTE programs have recently been approved by the State of Wisconsin Bureau of Apprenticeship Standards/WI Apprenticeship Advisory Council as certified pre-apprenticeship programs. This change benefits the student as they are awarded a Department of Workforce Development (DWD) pre-apprenticeship certificate along with any WTCS credentials. As a leader in apprenticeship, Wisconsin relies heavily on partnerships to develop high quality, effective programs that address the state's workforce needs. These approved programs can play a valuable role in assisting participants in developing new skills and preparing for Registered Apprenticeship opportunities.



Above - Racine Youthful Offender Correctional Facility (RYOCF) Mechatronics Mobile Lab.



Left - Inside view of the RYOCF Mechatronics Mobile Lab. Up to twelve persons in our care are able to receive state of the art training in the field of Mechatronics (a multidisciplinary field that refers to the skill sets needed in the contemporary, advanced, automated manufacturing industry). Clients earn a Mechatronics Technical Certificate upon completion of the program.

During FY23, DOC offered contracted training in **Industrial/Mechanical Maintenance** (with Madison College, Gateway Technical College, Northeast Wisconsin Technical College and Western Technical College), **Computer Numerical Control Operator** (with Gateway Technical College and Moraine Park Technical College), **Welding** (with Milwaukee Area Technical College, Moraine Park Technical College, and Southwest Wisconsin Technical College), and **Carpentry Essentials** (Madison College). All of these fields are projected for statewide growth, and past program graduates have found success in obtaining employment during incarceration (through the DOC Work Release program) and after release from incarceration.

In FY23 the DOC operated and contracted with our WTCS partners to deliver high demand training programs in five mobile labs. The DOC utilizes DWD Fast Forward grant funding to contract for the instructional costs of those programs. In FY22 the DOC procured a sixth mobile training lab. This project was part of a continued collaboration between DOC and the Department of Workforce Development, Division of Employment & Training (DWD DET) to increase pre-release workforce training opportunities. DOC purchased this mobile lab to increase training capacity in the area of Computer Numerical Control (CNC) to persons in our care. The new CNC lab was delivered to Racine Correctional Institution (RCI) in September 2023 and is planned to begin delivering training in FY24. The oldest and very first DOC mobile lab which was at RCI will be repurposed and relocated within the Division of Adult Institutions to increase vocational program training opportunities at another institution.

CTE: ACADEMIES AND MOBILE LABS - FY23 DATA OUTCOMES

The table to the right (Table 1) shares FY23 and historical data for program completers in the DOC Mobile Training Labs. FY23 saw 91 persons in our care complete programming, which is the highest number recorded in a fiscal year. The DOC procured a sixth mobile lab allowing employment training programs to be expanded at Redgranite Correctional Institution in FY24.

The table below (Table 2) shares outcomes for academies offered in FY23. This table notes persons in our care who completed programming and earned work release employment.

TABLE 1: MOBILE TRAINING LAB PROGRAM COMPLETIONS BY FISCAL YEAR

FISCAL YEAR	FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	RCI CNC LAB*	NLCI ELECTRO-MECHANICAL LAB	KMCI CNC LAB**	TCI WELDING LAB	RYOCF MECHATRONICS LAB
2015 - 2019	109	109	-	-	-	-
2020	57	9	-	35	13	-
2021	68	10	21	12	15	10
2022	67	11	18	11	15	12
2023	91	21	20	17	22	11
Total	392	160	59	75	65	33

*RCI CNC Mobile Lab was the only Mobile Lab in the DOC for FY 2015 - FY 2019

**Prior to FY23, the KMCI CNC Mobile Lab was previously located at JCI

TABLE 2: FY23 ACADEMIES PROGRAM OUTCOME SUMMARY

INSTITUTION / CENTER	PROGRAM	PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS	PROGRAM COMPLETIONS	COMPLETION PERCENTAGE	WORK RELEASE EMPLOYMENT WHILE INCARCERATED	AVERAGE WORK RELEASE WAGE FOR ACADEMY COMPLETERS (\$/HR)
Oregon Correctional Center (OCC) and Thompson Correctional Center (TCC)	ElectroMechanical Maintenance	9	9	100%	8	\$21.96
Gordon Correctional Center (GCC)	Construction	10	10	100%	7	\$17.57
John Burke Correctional Center (JBCC)	Welding	6	6	100%	5	\$18.20
Sanger B. Powers Correctional Center (SPCC)	Industrial Maintenance	11	11	100%	6	\$23.58
Felmers O. Chaney Correctional Center (FCCC) and Marshall E. Sherrer Correctional Center (MSCC)	Welding	21	16	76.2%	16	\$19.42
Robert E. Ellsworth Correctional Center (REECC)	Computer Numerical Control (CNC)	36	34	94.4%	32	\$21.37
Kenosha Correctional Center (KCC)	Computer Numerical Control (CNC)	21	20	95.2%	20	\$17.48
Oakhill Correctional Institution (OCI)	ElectroMechanical Maintenance	26	26	100%	N/A*	N/A*
Prairie du Chien Correctional Institution (PDCI)	Welding	25	23	92%	N/A*	N/A*
Total		165	155	93.9%	94	\$19.95

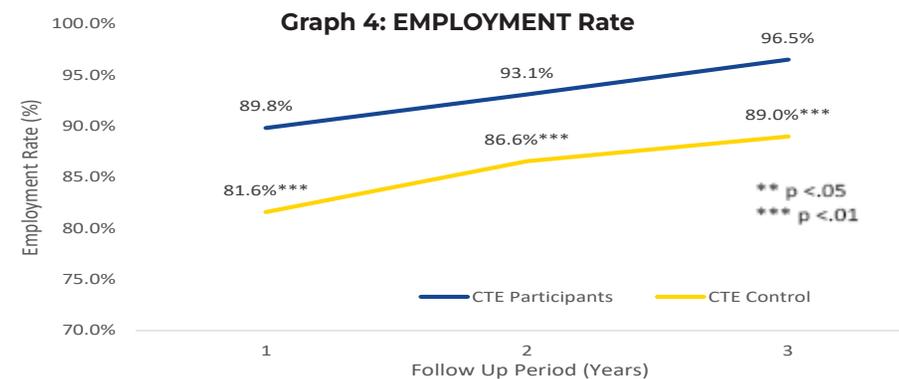
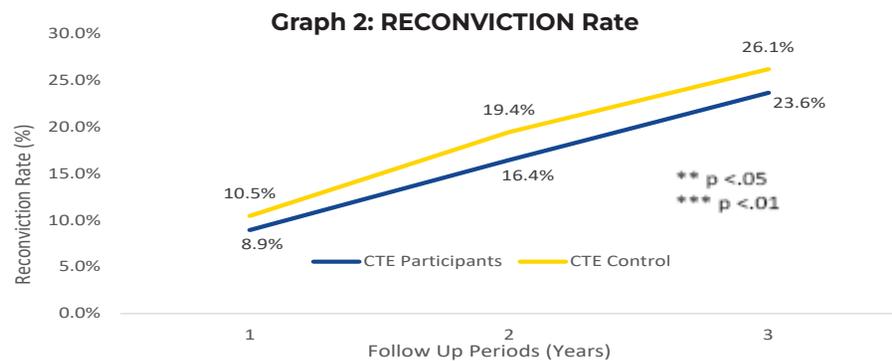
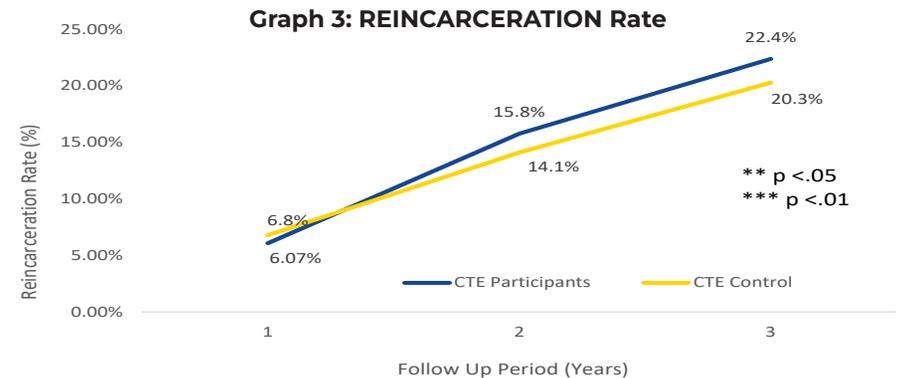
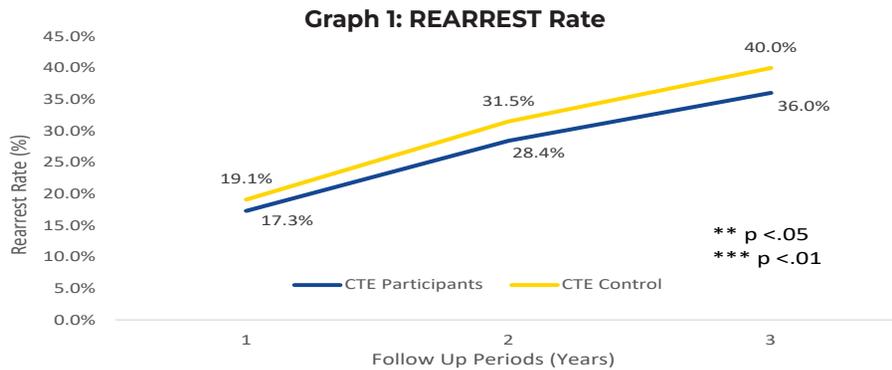
*OCI and PDCI have limited work release opportunities for PIOC. Wisconsin Correctional Center System (WCCS) and Wisconsin Women's Correctional System (WWCS) centers primarily focus on work release opportunities.

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION (CTE) INITIATIVES RECIDIVISM AND EMPLOYMENT DATA

Graphs 1 - 4 on this page show the rearrest, reconviction, reincarceration, and employment rates for those who completed the Career and Technical Education (CTE) program (CTE Participants). Definitions of the recidivism measures can be found on page 28. The CTE control group (CTE Control) was constructed using propensity score matching, which is a method for creating a comparison group of individuals that did not participate in CTE, but were otherwise similar to the CTE Participants. These matched characteristics included, but were not limited to, education level, marital status, gender, and race. This method allows for statistically sound comparisons between the two groups, since we can account for other factors that may impact whether or not an individual recidivates. Follow Up Periods include data from FY16 to FY23 for CTE Participants and CTE Control based on an individual's release date and excludes individuals who have died. To be included in Fiscal Year 2017, a CTE Participant had to release from incarceration between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017.

According to all three recidivism measures, CTE Participants did not recidivate at a statistically different level than otherwise comparable clients did. However, CTE Participants did obtain employment at a statistically different level than the control group across all follow-up periods. The asterisk in the graphs indicate that, for that follow-up period, the difference between the two groups was statistically significant (see Graph 4: Employment Rate). Since CTE is focused on gaining the necessary skills for employment, and not necessarily specific skills for avoiding recidivism, employment outcomes are a potentially more meaningful result to consider. Relative to the control group across the entire period, CTE participants had an employment rate 8.2% higher one-year following release, a 6.5% higher rate two-years after, and a 7.5% higher rate three-years after release from incarceration. The differences between the two groups across each follow-up period indicate that finishing the CTE program can have lasting effects, with statistical differences lasting up to three years post-release in employment.

Employment Data Disclaimer: Please note employment data from DWD is only available through March 31, 2023. As a result, determinations of employment for April 2023 – June 2023 will be lower because there is no DWD data supplementing these months. An individual is considered employed if they meet one of the following conditions: are employed (full-time or part-time), are self-employed, work at a temporary agency, are a student, receive disability or social security, are retired, or are a homemaker.



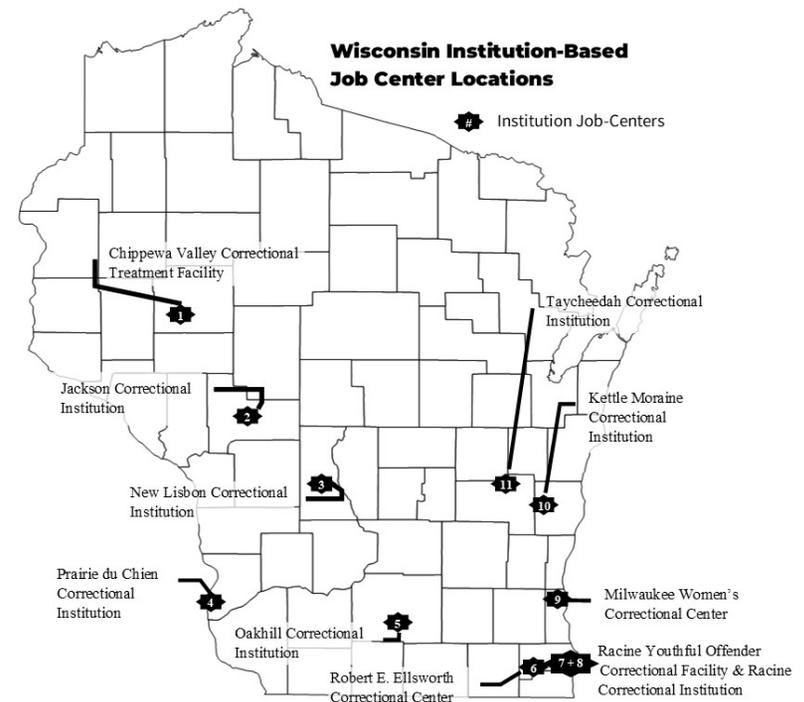
INSTITUTION-BASED JOB CENTERS

● ● 301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b)

In 2018, DOC and DWD partnered together to create the first institution-based job center in Wisconsin at Oakhill Correctional Institution (OCI). Since the opening of this first institution-based job center, the DOC and DWD have expanded this partnership to operate ten institution-based job centers and one mobile job center.

The goal of the institution-job centers is to provide employment programs and services to PIOC who may face a host of barriers when obtaining employment after their release from incarceration. In order to reduce barriers to employment and promote successful reentry for incarcerated individuals, a coordinated strategy across agencies and systems is needed. At job centers, individuals have the ability to create Job Center of Wisconsin (JCW) accounts to develop resumes, search and apply for jobs, receive career guidance and planning, access services and information for veterans, apprenticeships, and individuals with disabilities. Additionally, PIOC are able to conduct phone interviews with employers in DOC job centers and schedule in-person interviews for when they are released from the institution.

In FY23, 870 JCW accounts were created at institution-job centers, which allows for PIOC to get an effective and important head start for successful reentry employment outcomes. In FY22, 353 JCW accounts were created and this increase in FY23 highlights the stabilization and increase of service offerings of the five institution-based job center locations that opened in FY22. This provides increased opportunities for PIOC to obtain vital services and programming for successful employment reentry outcomes.



DAI EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT SPECIALISTS (ESS)

● ● 301.068(3)(b)

DAI Center System is committed to providing reentry employment programs that will assist successful reintegration into the community for persons in our care. Becky Young Funds have allowed DAI to contract for Employment Support Specialists at eight DAI centers. These centers include: Gordon Correctional Center, John Burke Correctional Center, Kenosha Correctional Center, McNaughton Correctional Center, Oregon Correctional Center, Sanger B. Powers Correctional Center, Thompson Correctional Center, and Winnebago Correctional Center.

During FY23, PIOC ESS staff facilitated Cognitive Behavioral Interventions-Employment Adult (CBI-EA), and assisted PIOC with obtaining Social Security cards, birth certificates, driver's licenses, and ID cards. ESS also work with the center staff to keep an open line of communication with employers, facilitate resume building workshops, and assist persons in our care with obtaining documents to gain employment once released back into the community.

Overall, ESS at the eight centers supported by Becky Young funds served over 700 persons in our care throughout FY23.

"Not only were the employees from Gordon Correctional Center here EVERY day, but they also came to work with a positive attitude, and a real desire to work and to learn."

"I know our work has a place in rehabilitation of mind and spirit. Long before our work with the DOC, we saw many people with prior issues turn around. The changes in venue and seeing a job well-done is always a boost. Your work force is willing to work over-time, and makes sure their contributions are worth it!"

- Testimonials from Employers who work with Correctional Centers and DAI ESS to offer work release opportunities.

RECIDIVISM AFTER RELEASE FROM PRISON

WI DOC RESEARCH AND POLICY UNIT

● ● 301.068(4)

Reducing recidivism is a vital part of the mission of the Wisconsin Department of Corrections. Clients may participate in treatment and programming under 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 allows the DOC to examine who is at a greater risk for reoffending, and shift resources to focus on those clients.

As more data becomes available, the DOC has been able to report on multiple measures of recidivism. Tracking multiple measures of recidivism is best practice for program evaluation, providing a comprehensive view of recidivism patterns. The DOC now measures recidivism in three ways: rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration. Consistency in measurement is important to allow for comparisons from year to year; therefore, the DOC continues to report on its previously singular “recidivism” measure (as it was called in previous reports), now referred to as “reconviction.”

The date a client recidivates depends on the measure: for rearrest and reconviction, the date of a new offense denotes recidivism, while for reincarceration, it is the prison admission date.

TABLE 1: RECIDIVISM RATES BY FOLLOW-UP PERIOD

RELEASE YEAR	FOLLOW-UP PERIOD	REARREST RATE	RECONVICTION RATE	REINCARCERATION RATE
2021	1-year	29.6%	15.0%	10.7%
2020	2-year	43.6%	26.3%	22.5%
2019	3-year	52.7%	33.9%	31.8%

DOC'S THREE MEASURES OF RECIDIVISM

REARREST:

Following an episode of incarceration with the WI DOC, to be arrested in Wisconsin for a new criminal offense¹

RECONVICTION:

Following an episode of incarceration with the WI DOC, to commit a criminal offense that results in a new conviction and sentence to WI DOC custody or supervision²

REINCARCERATION:

Following an episode of incarceration with the WI DOC, to be admitted to a WI DOC prison for either a revocation, a revocation with a new sentence, or a new sentence

¹ Arrest data comes from the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ), and therefore must be matched with the DOC's existing data. During this matching process, a very small number of individuals released each year may be dropped due to missing information.

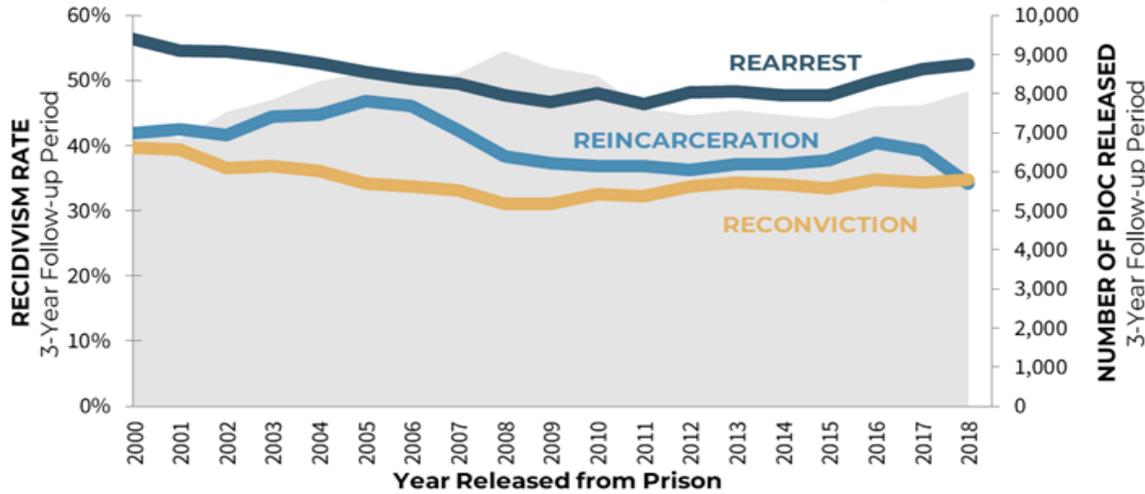
² Prior to 2021, reconviction was termed 'recidivism' and was the DOC's primary and only measure of recidivism. The definition of this measure of recidivism has not changed and is consistent with past reporting — the only change is the name of the measure.

To learn more about the Research and Policy Unit's recidivism data please [click here](https://doc.wi.gov/Pages/DataResearch/Recidivism.aspx) or visit <https://doc.wi.gov/Pages/DataResearch/Recidivism.aspx>.

RECIDIVISM AFTER RELEASE



Figure 1: Three-Year Recidivism Rates and Number of People in our Care Released, by Year



Data Disclaimer:

Based on the availability of rearrest/reincarceration data, only six months of releases are available for 2023 (January through June). As a result, the most recent year available for three full years for the follow-up period begins in 2019. Relatedly, because there is a delay of one year for reconviction measures (due to the delay between a person committing a new offense and being formally reconvicted for it), the most recent end point for reconviction is June 30, 2022. Therefore, the reported three-year reconviction rate for 2019 is based on releases between January and June of 2019 only. For consistency in the graph, in the interest of using three full years of follow-up across all recidivism measures, the latest reported year is 2018.

RECIDIVISM TRENDS FROM 2000-2018

Over the reporting period, 2000 to 2018, rearrest rates have been consistently higher than the reincarceration and reconviction rates. From 2000 to 2011, rearrest rates had steadily declined, from 56.4% to 46.4%. Since 2011, these rates have slowly risen to 52.5% in 2018.

Reincarceration rates have been higher than reconviction rates for nearly the entire period. Early in the period, rates increased from 41.9% in 2000 to its peak in 2005, at 46.8%. Since then, the reincarceration rate declined into 2012 (36.3%), then increased into 2016 (peaking at 40.4%), then slowly declined again since (34.2% in 2018).

The reconviction rates have been relatively steady for the entirety of the reporting period. There was a slow decline since 2000 (39.7%), reaching its lowest point in 2008 (31.0%). Since then, the rate has slowly increased, reaching 34.7% in 2018. 2018 was the first year in the entire period where the reconviction rate was higher than the reincarceration rate (by 0.5%).

EMPLOYMENT AFTER PRISON

WI DOC RESEARCH AND POLICY UNIT

301.068(4)

The DOC considers employment to be an important element in successfully transitioning individuals from incarceration to the community. The data presented on page 30 is the result of a collaboration with the Department of Workforce Development (DWD); the DOC receives regular extracts of employment-related data from DWD. Using a combination of this data and information collected from individuals on community supervision, the DOC is able to report on employment outcomes for individuals released from prison.

An individual is considered employed if they meet one of the following conditions: is employed (full-time or part-time), is self-employed, works at a temporary agency, is a student, receives disability or social security, is retired, or is a homemaker.

Employment Data Disclaimer: Please note employment data from the Department of Workforce Development is only available through March 31, 2023. As a result, determinations of employment for April 2023 – June 2023 will be lower because there is no DWD data supplementing these months.

EMPLOYMENT AFTER RELEASE

The table below shows the employment rates for individuals who released from Division of Adult Institution (DAI) facilities. Please note that previous reports had reported employment using calendar year, while this report uses fiscal year. Fiscal years start July 1 of the prior calendar year, and ends June 30. For example, to be included in fiscal year 2014, an individual had to release between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014. From fiscal year 2014 to 2022, there were 69,269 releases from DAI facilities.

The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of individuals who found employment by the number of releases. From fiscal year 2014 to 2022, within each follow-up period, we see the employment rate steadily increasing into 2018, then decreasing to its lowest point in 2020. While most people who found a job did so within the first year (68.6% in 2020), successively longer follow-up periods yielded higher employment rates. Two years following release, 74.4% found employment in 2020, and three years after release, 77.4% found employment in 2020.

It should be noted that some individuals who did not obtain employment within the designated follow-up period may have been reincarcerated during that time, which prevented them from obtaining employment. It is also important to note the COVID-19 pandemic could have impacted both the number of employment opportunities available and individuals' ability to obtain employment.

TABLE 1: EMPLOYMENT RATES FOR DAI RELEASES

RELEASE FISCAL YEAR	1-YEAR FOLLOW-UP			2-YEAR FOLLOW-UP			3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP		
	# OF RELEASES	# EMPLOYED	EMPLOYMENT RATE	# OF RELEASES	# EMPLOYED	EMPLOYMENT RATE	# OF RELEASES	# EMPLOYED	EMPLOYMENT RATES
2014	7,605	5,245	69.0%	7,559	5,728	75.8%	7,524	6,019	80.0%
2015	7,469	5,322	71.3%	7,410	5,746	77.5%	7,374	6,051	82.1%
2016	7,742	5,597	72.3%	7,678	6,063	79.0%	7,624	6,316	82.8%
2017	7,781	5,888	75.7%	7,720	6,272	81.2%	7,663	6,473	84.5%
2018	7,985	6,089	76.3%	7,916	6,410	81.0%	7,840	6,545	83.5%
2019	8,277	6,070	73.3%	8,192	6,360	77.6%	8,102	6,526	80.5%
2020	8,485	5,820	68.6%	8,370	6,231	74.4%	8,285	6,410	77.4%
2021	7,333	4,933	67.3%	7,242	5,251	72.5%	-	-	-
2022	6,592	4,497	68.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	69,929	49,461	71.4%	62,087	48,061	77.4%	54,412	44,340	81.5%

Contact Us:



3099 E Washington Avenue
Madison, WI, 53704

Email: DOCReentry@wisconsin.gov

Web: <https://doc.wi.gov/Pages/AboutDOC/ReentryUnit/ReentryUnitHome.aspx>

Phone: (608) 240-5000



Right - A graduate of the Milwaukee Area Technical College Welding Certification Program displaying a project completed during the Welding Program.



State of Wisconsin
Department of Corrections

Becky Young Recidivism
Reduction Annual Report
2023