

BECKY YOUNG RECIDIVISM REDUCTION ANNUAL REPORT --- FISCAL YEAR 2024



TABLE OF CONTENTS



SECRETARY'S MESSAGE	3
REENTRY - GUIDING PRINCIPLES	4
EXPENDITURE REPORT	5
RECIDIVISM AFTER RELEASE REPORT	6 - 7
REENTRY SUPPORT SERVICES	
NORTHPOINTE SUITE / COMPAS	8 - 9
OPENING AVENUES TO REENTRY SUCCESS (OARS)	10 - 11
REENTRY LEGAL SERVICES (RLS)	12
MEDICAID ASSISTANCE AT RELEASE FROM PRISON	13
CONTRACTED COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL PROGRAMS	13
COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP OUTREACH PROGRAM (CPOP)	14
COUNTY JAIL RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAMS	14
STATE ID CARDS	14



FISCAL YEAR 2024
(FY24)
JULY 1, 2023 - JUNE 30, 2024

**Office of the Secretary
Reentry Unit**

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EMPLOYMENT AFTER RELEASE REPORT	15
EMPLOYMENT STRATEGIES	
WINDOWS TO WORK (W2W)	16 - 17
CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION (CTE) INITIATIVES: ACADEMIES AND MOBILE LABS	18 - 20
INSTITUTION-BASED JOB LABS	21
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (CCEP)	21
DAI EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT SPECIALISTS (ESS)	21
REENTRY HOUSING SERVICES	
DCC RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS	22
COMMUNITY TRANSITION SERVICES CENTERS (CTSC)	23
STAFF POSITIONS, TRAINING, AND LICENSES	
UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI CORRECTIONS INSTITUTE (UCCI)	24
REENTRY PROGRAM DEMOGRAPHICS	24



Jared Hoy
Secretary

Wisconsin
Department of Corrections

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

I am excited to share here the 2024 Becky Young Recidivism Reduction Annual Report, which highlights some key Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC) programs and initiatives that target recidivism reduction. During Fiscal Year 2024, 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 and external stakeholders 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.

This report provides an overview of some of the ways in which the Department has invested in evidence-based practices and programs. Persons in our care can learn valuable job skills and prepare for employment after their release through programs like Windows to Work, Career and Technical Education (CTE), the Community Corrections Employment Program (CCEP), and our institution-based job labs. Individuals are able to receive assistance with their healthcare needs through initiatives like the Opening Avenues to Reentry Success (OARS) Program and Reentry Legal Services (RLS). And clients in the community are able to access housing and treatment resources through Residential Programs and Community Transition Services Centers (CTSC).

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. Our Department is committed to making decisions based on evidence, and adapting and changing to improve outcomes for those in our care and our communities. We have a responsibility to provide services and resources to those in our charge, and I am proud of the efforts of our staff and community partners to provide meaningful opportunities for positive change.

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 \(1 - 6\)](#)

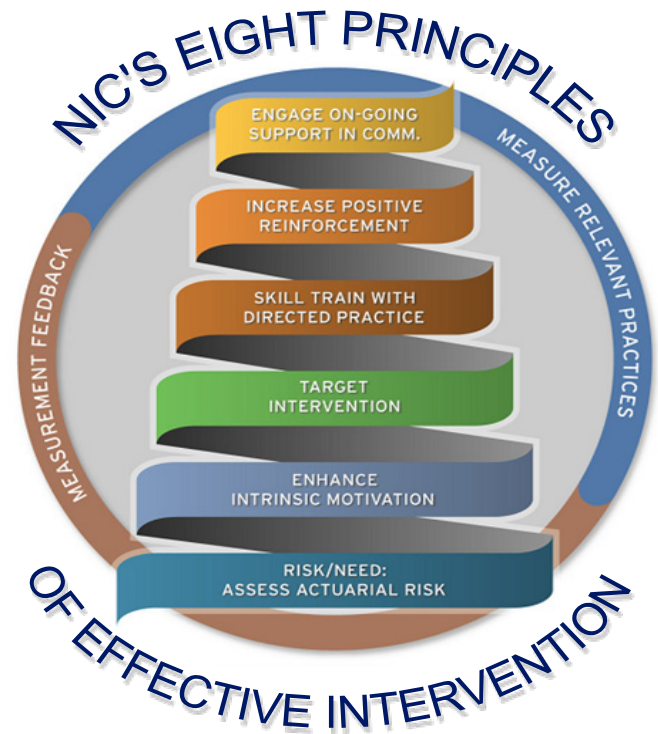
The department shall establish community services that have the goals of increasing public safety, reducing the risk that offenders on community supervision will reoffend, and reducing by 2010-11 the recidivism rate of persons who are on probation, parole, or extended supervision following a felony conviction. 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.

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. In 2009, Act 28 created the Becky Young Community Corrections Recidivism Reduction Community Services Appropriation to fund, implement, and expand reentry initiatives across the DOC and with community partners.

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.



ACRONYMS

The following are a list of acronyms used commonly throughout this report

FY -	<i>Fiscal Year</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Fiscal Year runs from July 1st to June 30th of the following year. An individual who released from prison between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014 would be considered a FY 2014 release.
PIOC -	<i>Persons in our Care</i>
DOC -	<i>Department of Corrections</i>
DAI -	<i>Division of Adult Institutions</i>
DCC -	<i>Division of Community Corrections</i>
BY -	<i>Becky Young</i>
COMPAS -	<i>Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions</i>

Learn More about DOC's Reentry Programming:

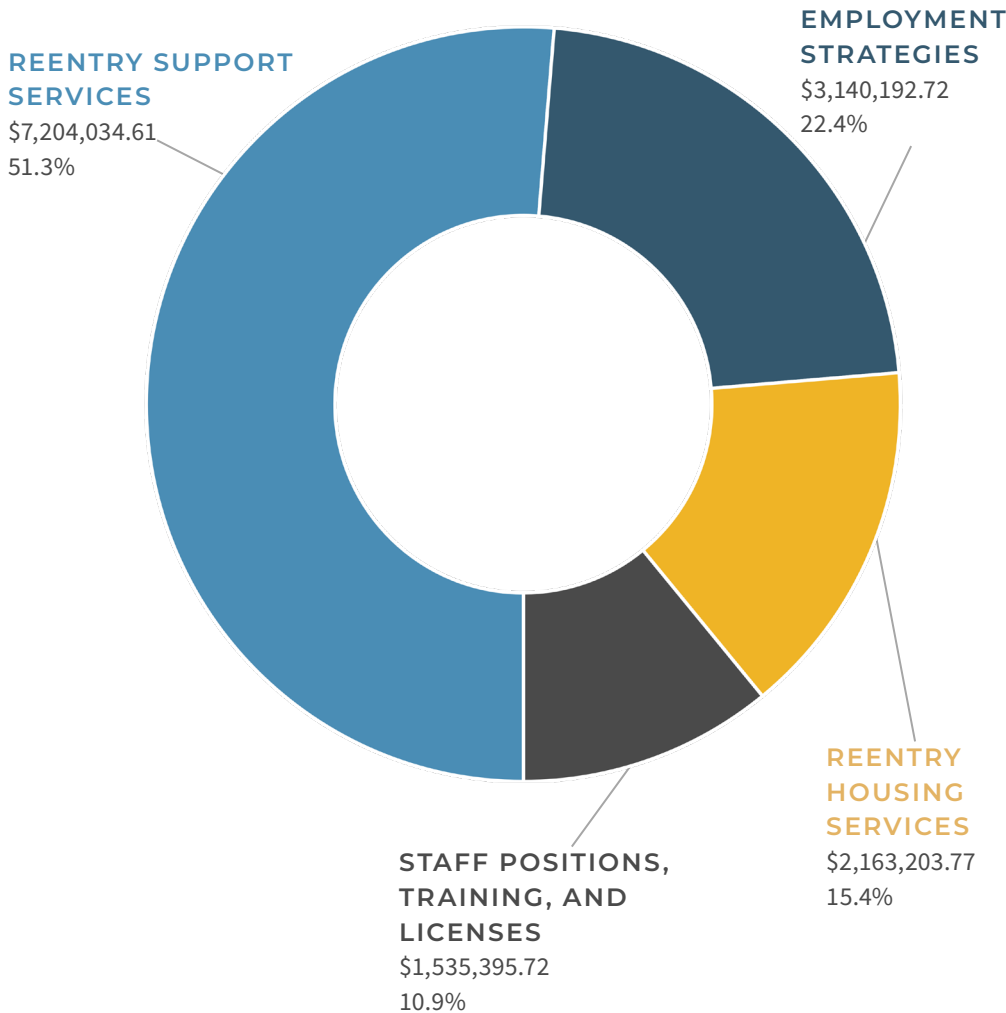
Email: DOCReentry@wisconsin.gov

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

EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY



TOTAL FY24 EXPENDITURES:
\$14,042,826.82



REENTRY SUPPORT SERVICES

Opening Avenues to Reentry Success (OARS)	\$ 4,784,251
Reentry Legal Services (RLS)	\$ 1,228,749
Contracted Cognitive Behavioral Programs	\$ 429,719
Northpointe Suite / COMPAS	\$ 369,725
Community Partnership Outreach Program (CPOP)	\$ 289,679
County Jail Recidivism Reduction Programs	\$ 82,210
State ID Cards	\$ 19,700

EMPLOYMENT STRATEGIES

Windows to Work (W2W)	\$ 1,465,225
Career and Technical Education (CTE) Academies	\$ 913,596
Employment Support Specialists	\$ 332,407
DAI Institution Job Lab Contracted Staffing	\$ 237,696
Career and Technical Education (CTE) Mobile Labs	\$ 141,942
Community Corrections Employment Program (CCEP)	\$ 49,325

REENTRY HOUSING SERVICES

Residential Programs	\$ 2,081,574
Community Transition Support Center (CTSC)	\$ 81,630

STAFF POSITIONS, TRAINING, AND LICENSES

Division of Community Corrections - 6 FTE*	\$ 635,226
Office of the Secretary - 2 FTE, 1 Contracted Position	\$ 323,772
University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute	\$ 270,205
Bureau of Technology Management Staffing	\$ 230,000
Software Licenses/Subscriptions	\$ 50,700
Division of Adult Institutions - 1 LTE**	\$ 25,493

*FTE : Full-Time Equivalent Position

**LTE : Limited Term Employee

RECIDIVISM AFTER RELEASE REPORT

WI DOC RESEARCH AND POLICY UNIT

● ● 301.068(4)

Reducing recidivism is a vital part of the mission of the Wisconsin DOC. 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 is collected and available, the DOC has been able to report on multiple measures of recidivism. Tracking multiple measures of recidivism is best practice for program evaluation and providing a comprehensive view of recidivism patterns. The DOC measures recidivism in three ways: rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration. The date a client recidivates depends on the recidivism measure: for rearrest and reconviction, the date of a new offense denotes recidivism, while for reincarceration, it is the prison admission date.

The Recidivism after Release Report on the next page and programmatic recidivism analysis for Opening Avenues to Reentry Success ([page 11](#)), Windows to Work ([page 17](#)), and Career and Technical Education ([page 20](#)) all use the same definitions of Starting Point, Follow-Up Period, measures of recidivism, and Recidivism Disclaimer for their analysis. Propensity Score Matching is not utilized in the Recidivism after Release Report, but is used in the programmatic recidivism analysis pages.

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 offense.¹

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 supervision.²

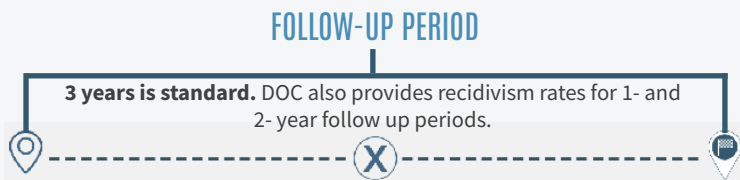
REINCARCERATION: Following an episode of incarceration with the WI DOC, to be admitted to a WI DOC prison for either a revocation, a revocation with a new sentence, or a new sentence.

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 small number of individuals released each year may be dropped due to missing information.

METHODOLOGY AND DISCLAIMERS

STARTING POINT, FOLLOW-UP PERIOD, RECIDIVISM EVENT

There are three key components involved in recidivism rate calculations. It is important to note what starting point, follow-up period, and recidivism event are being used when comparing recidivism rates, as rates are not directly comparable when any one of these components are different. DOC's definitions are noted below.



STARTING POINT

Who is in the cohort?

Release from prison date is WI DOC's Starting Point

RECIDIVISM EVENT

Date of recidivism event varies between recidivism measures

- Rearrest — new offense date
- Reconviction — new offense date
- Reincarceration — prison admission date

RECIDIVISM DISCLAIMER

- » Reincarceration and rearrest data are available through June 2024, so the most recent release fiscal year available for a full three-year follow-up period for reincarceration and rearrest data is FY21. However, there is a one-year delay for the reconviction measure due to the delay between an individual committing a new offense and being formally reconvicted. As a result, reconviction data goes through June 2023. *This means the most recent FY available for a full three-year follow-up period is FY20.*
- » Recidivism data excludes individuals who released from another jurisdiction (i.e. other state or federal facility).

PROPENSITY SCORE MATCHING

Control groups for program recidivism analysis on pages 11, 17, and 20 were constructed using propensity score matching (PSM), which is a method for creating a comparison group of individuals that did not participate in the program, but were otherwise similar to the "Participants" group. 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. These matched characteristics included, but were not limited to, education level, marital status, gender, and race. Education data is self-reported at the time of an individual's admission. It is possible that an individual's education level changes while incarcerated. We also required an exact match on release year, so individuals who completed a program and released in FY18 could only match with individuals who also released in FY18, but were not enrolled in the same program.

A *p-value* is calculated when comparing the outcome between groups. For example in this report, it is the probability of observing a given recidivism rate in the participant group if that group was statistically identical to the comparison group. Therefore, small p-values indicate a low likelihood that this is occurring, meaning the thing that is different between them (completing the program) is arguably impacting the outcome. We call the difference "statistically significant" when this likelihood is 10% or less ($p < .10$; *), 5% or less ($p < .05$; **), or 1% or less ($p < .01$; ***). Therefore, the more asterisks on the programmatic analysis page charts represent higher levels of confidence that an effect is present.

RECIDIVISM AFTER RELEASE REPORT

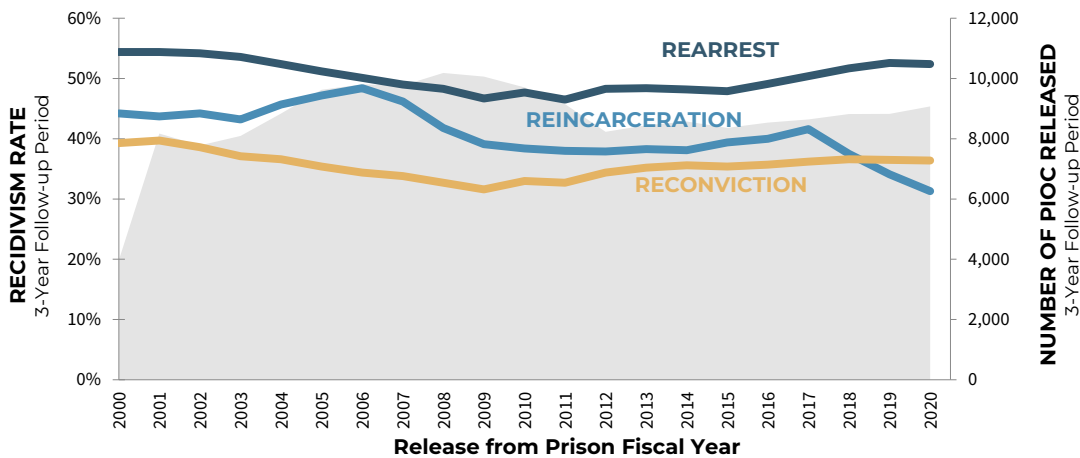


TABLE 1: RECIDIVISM RATES BY FOLLOW-UP PERIOD

RELEASE FISCAL YEAR	FOLLOW-UP PERIOD	REARREST RATE	RECONVICTION RATE	REINCARCERATION RATE
2022	1-year	30.1%	16.5%	11.8%
2021	2-year	43.8%	28.2%	23.6%
2020	3-year	52.4%	36.4%	31.3%

Data Disclaimer (Table 1 and Figure 1):
 Reincarceration and rearrest data is available through June 2024 due to the administrative lag in the data. As a result, the most recent release fiscal year available for a full three-year follow-up period is 2021. Relatedly, there is a one-year delay for the reconviction measure due to the delay between an individual committing a new offense and being formally reconvicted. As a result, reconviction data goes through June 2023. This means the most recent fiscal year available for a full three-year follow-up period is 2020. To report the recidivism measures consistently, the graph below only shows recidivism outcomes through fiscal year 2020 (individuals released from prison between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020).

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



RECIDIVISM TRENDS FROM 2000-2020

Please note in previous reports, recidivism data only allowed for one recidivism event (reincarceration, rearrest, or reconviction) in a given year as recidivism is typically reported in terms of calendar year. For this report only, we have modified the approach to calculating recidivism so it is reported in terms of fiscal year. Since fiscal years cross multiple calendar years, i.e. FY24 includes parts of 2023 and 2024, it is possible that the previous methodology may have excluded recidivism events.

Over the reporting period, FY2000 to FY2020, rearrest rates have been consistently higher than reincarceration and reconviction rates. The rearrest rate reached its peak (54.4%) in fiscal years 2000 and 2001. Between fiscal years 2002 to 2011 rearrest rates steadily declined, reaching its lowest point in FY11 (46.5%). Since FY11, rates have remained between 48% to 52%. In FY2020, the rearrest rate reached 52.4%.

Reincarceration rates have been higher than reconviction rates for nearly the entire period. Between fiscal years 2000 to 2006, reincarceration rates steadily increased. FY2006 marked the peak of reincarceration with a rate of 48.4%. Reincarceration rates declined after the peak, and remained relatively stable hovering around 37%-38% from fiscal years 2010 to 2014. Since then, rates started to increase again (peaking again at 41.6% in 2017). The gap between reincarceration and reconviction rates shrank in FY18 and in FY19 reconviction rates surpassed reincarceration rates for the first time in the reporting period. Reincarceration reached its lowest point in FY20 with a rate of 31.3%.

The reconviction rates have been relatively steady for the entirety of the reporting period, hovering between 30% to 40%. Like reincarceration, reconviction reached its peak early in the reporting period (FY2001 at 39.7%). Between FY2002 and FY2010, reconviction rates steadily declined and reached its lowest point in FY2009 with a rate of 31.6%. Post FY2010, the rates have consistently fluctuated in the mid-30% range. As previously mentioned, FY19 is the first time the reconviction rate was higher than the reincarceration rate (by 2.4%). FY20 had a slightly larger difference, 5.1%, between the reconviction rate (36.4%) and reincarceration rate (31.3%).

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

NORTHPOINTE SUITE

● ● 301.068(3)(a); 301.068(3)(d)

The Department continued to partner with equivant/Northpointe for ongoing licensing, maintenance, and support of the Northpointe Suite software system. Department staff utilize the Northpointe Suite to assign an appropriate level of supervision, create individualized case plans that address criminogenic needs, and complete ongoing case management.

COMPAS - Risk Need Responsivity Model

National Institute of Correction's Risk Need Responsivity (RNR) Model states the risk and needs of clients should determine the strategies appropriate for addressing the client's criminogenic factors. These factors, or needs, are researched to have a direct link to offending and are dynamic, or have the ability to change. The RNR model guides case management and includes the following three principles:

1. **Risk principle:** Utilize an actuarial risk assessment to determine risk level and match services to the client's risk of reoffending. Higher risk clients should receive more intensive interventions.
2. **Need principle:** Assess criminogenic needs and target them in treatment.
3. **Responsivity principle:** Maximize the client's ability to learn by providing cognitive behavioral treatment and tailor interventions to an individual's strengths.

Client Lifecycle

The lifecycle is a framework for how a client moves through the Wisconsin criminal justice system and the decision points informed by the COMPAS assessment along the way. From the time of arrest through eventual discharge, the Department uses the lifecycle as a framework for establishing meaningful practices and interventions across jurisdictions.



COMPAS - CASE MANAGEMENT

Risk and Need Assessments provide an empirically based assessment tool that results in a more accurate statistical probability of recidivism than judgment alone. Department staff and county partners utilize the COMPAS assessments to determine risk level and criminogenic need levels for clients. The COMPAS assessments are administered during the intake period of supervision or incarceration with a case manager and are updated throughout the term of supervision or incarceration as needed. The COMPAS assessment is the foundation of case planning and case management. *In FY24, Department staff completed 28,809 COMPAS assessments.*

Unified Case Planning is a collaborative approach in which case managers and clients develop an individualized case plan rooted in the findings of the COMPAS assessment. Case plans target individual criminogenic needs, set long term and short term goals for clients, measure progress and allow for adjustments as needed. *In FY24, Department staff created 23,724 new case plans.*

Case Management links client data together from individual assessment outcomes, case plans, programs, and notes, while offering critical functionality for Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI), reporting, and a comprehensive Workload Manager to oversee agency operations and caseload. The Northpointe Suite allows staff to track and manage all case processing events, set reminders, and easily oversee rewards, graduated sanctions, and drug testing.

NORTHPOINTE - COMPAS ASSESSMENT DATA

Risk Level by Division

Adhering to the Risk Principle, the risk level determined in the COMPAS assessment guides program priority, program dosage, program placement, determines reclassification (DAI only), level of supervision (DCC only), and response to violations (DCC only).

The Risk Level by Division chart to the right illustrates the risk levels of the most recently complete-calculated COMPAS assessments in FY24 by Division. Risk levels determine recidivism risk within the next three years in the community and include Low Risk, Medium Risk, and High Risk.

Criminogenic Needs by Division

Aligned with the Need Principle, the COMPAS assessment evaluates the eight criminogenic need areas that are researched to have a direct link to re-offending: Antisocial Cognition, Antisocial Peers, Antisocial Personality, Family/Marital, Substance Use, Employment, Education, and Leisure/Recreation.

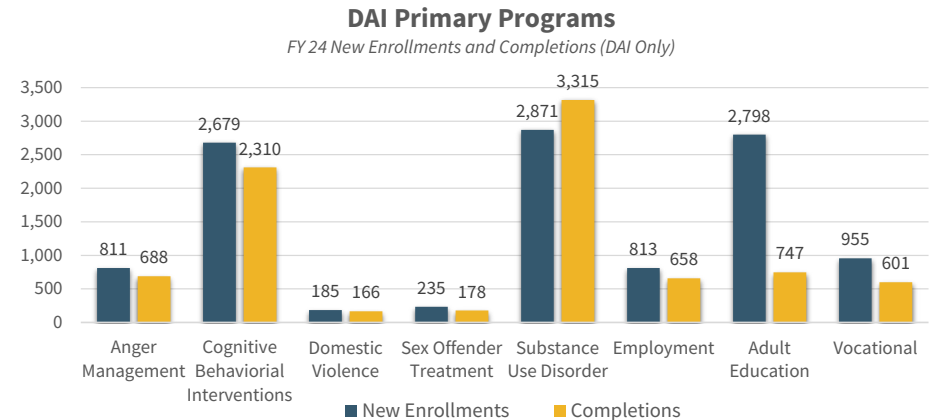
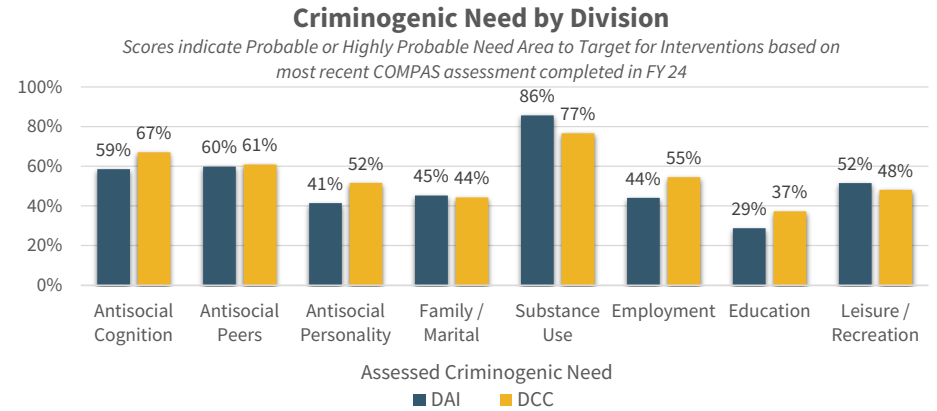
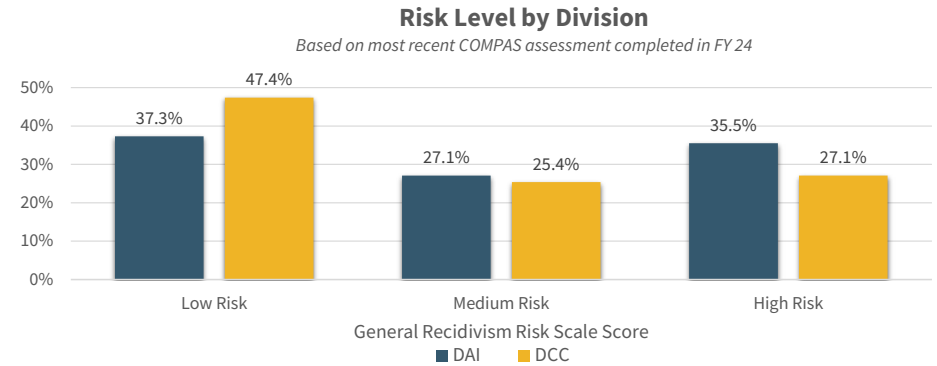
Criminogenic need areas are scored as Unlikely, Probable, and Highly Probable. A score of Probable or Highly Probable indicates intervention is necessary in the criminogenic need area to reduce recidivism. Department staff utilize criminogenic needs for case planning, program intensity, program assignment (DAI only), program priority (DCC only), and considerations for Evidence-Based Responses to Violations (DCC only).

As clients move through the client lifecycle, the case manager utilizes the risk and need results from the COMPAS assessment to create a Unified Case Plan and uses additional interventions for individuals that have a higher risk and higher need. The Criminogenic Need by Division chart to the right indicates the percentage of persons in our care with Probable and Highly Probable criminogenic need areas by division for COMPAS assessments completed in FY24.

DAI Primary Program - New Enrollments and Completions

As mentioned, the assessed risk and criminogenic needs are crucial in determining program placement, program priority, program assignment and program intensity in DAI. The DAI Primary Programs chart to the right reflects the number of new primary program enrollments and the number of primary program completions in DAI in FY24. The highest number of program enrollments and completions are for Substance Use Disorder and Cognitive Behavioral Interventions, which aligns with the two highest needs areas in FY24 (Antisocial Cognition and Substance Use).

Click [Primary Programs Dashboard](#) to navigate directly to DAI's Primary Programming Dashboard. This dashboard and other data dashboards can be found on the [Data and Research Page](#) on the DOC's website. Likewise, you may refer to later sections in this report for more information on primary programs (Reentry Support Services and Employment Strategies).



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 medium or high risk of recidivism based on the most recent COMPAS assessment. DOC staff work in parallel with OARS case managers to provide support to participants. While the DOC staff work to achieve risk reduction by addressing criminogenic needs, the OARS program provides intensive case management by linking participants to psychiatric treatment and other individualized needs. Program staff work closely with participants to address the drivers of criminal behavior, interrupting cyclical incarceration while enhancing public safety by supporting the successful transition, recovery, and self-sufficiency of clients with significant mental health needs.

Facility social workers refer potential participants to DHS OARS specialists six to nine months prior to release from prison. Contracted case managers conduct enrollment interviews and work closely with enrolled participants, DHS OARS program specialists, facility social workers, and DCC agents to determine and review a participant's 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.

The OARS program can provide participants services for up to two years after reentry to the community. Contracted case management agencies utilize a person-centered approach and motivational interviewing to 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, OARS program contacts begin to taper and the focus shifts toward self-sufficiency and access to community-based services. This philosophy of engaging ongoing support in the community is a pillar of effective intervention and is critical to long-term success. 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.

OARS FY24 Highlights

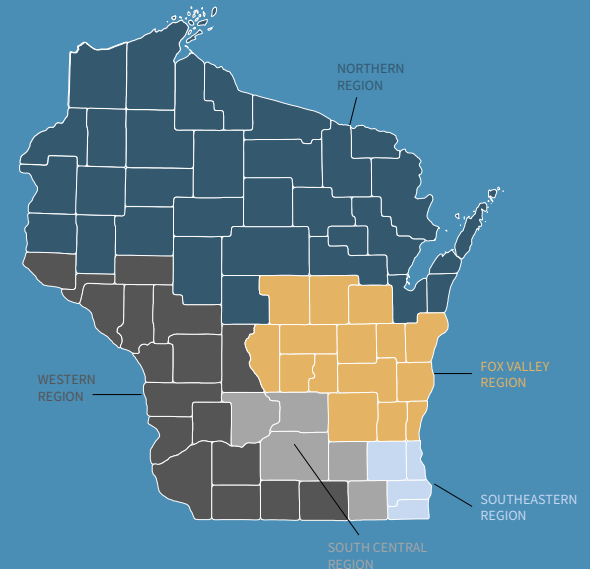
In FY24, the OARS program served 369 participants with an Average Daily Population of 231. The average cost per participant in FY24 was \$12,965 which decreased by \$2,566 from \$15,531 in FY23. The OARS program expanded state-wide to include 21 additional counties in the Northern and Western Regions of the state: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Buffalo, Clark, Crawford, Dunn, Florence, Forest, Grant, Iron, Juneau, Lafayette, Oneida, Pepin, Pierce, Price, Richland, Rusk, Taylor, and Vilas.

Fiscal Year 2024 OUTCOMES

369
PARTICIPANTS SERVED

231
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP)

\$12,965
COST PER PARTICIPANT



PARTICIPANTS SERVED IN FY24 BY REGION

Fox Valley	68	Northern	101
South Central	45	Southeastern	115
Western	40		
Total		369	

OARS RECIDIVISM OUTCOMES



The graphs to the right show the rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates for those who successfully completed the OARS program (OARS Participants) and their control group counterparts (OARS Control Group) from FY12 - FY24. The OARS Control Group was constructed using Propensity Score Matching (PSM) consisting of individuals with mental health statuses similar to the OARS Participants who successfully completed the program. Individuals in the control group also had to have at least 6 months remaining in their post-release supervision in addition to the characteristics mentioned on page 6 to create the control group using PSM.

Definitions of the recidivism measures, propensity score matching, p-value, and methodology can be found on page 6. The asterisks indicate a probability of statistical significance of the program's impact on recidivism and more asterisks represent higher levels of confidence that an effect is present.

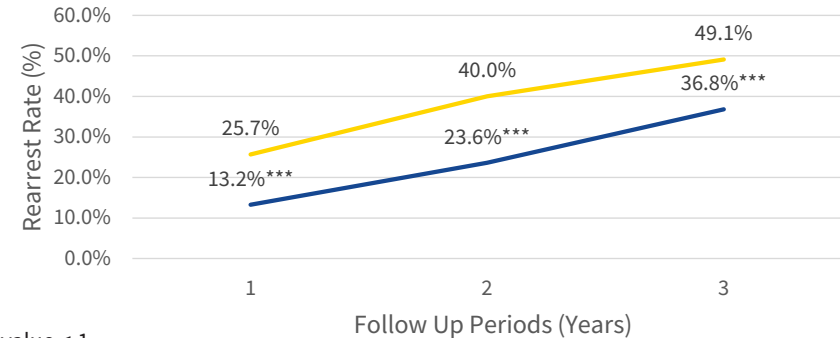
According to each of the three recidivism measures, the differences between the OARS Participants and the OARS Control Group were statistically significant (as indicated by the asterisks). Results indicate the OARS participants consistently had lower rates of recidivism across all measures in each follow-up period. The OARS Participants had a three-year reconviction rate 15.1% less than the control group with similar trends in the three-year reincarceration and rearrest rates. The OARS Participants had a three-year rearrest rate that was 12.3% less than the OARS Control Group and a three-year reincarceration rate that was 21.3% less than the OARS Control Group. It is notable these differences in recidivism rates continued into the three-year follow-up period.

These trends could suggest that completion of OARS can help lower recidivism over an extended period of time.

OARS Success Story

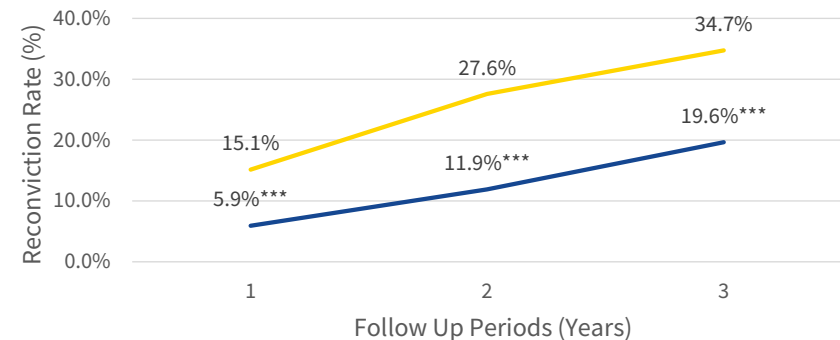
Tesha embarked on a transformative journey in OARS since being released from incarceration in November 2022. She has embraced these case management services for two years post-release. Recently she successfully graduated from the program, showcasing achievement of her goals: engaging in a recovery lifestyle, achieving financial independence, securing employment, and establishing stable housing. Tesha actively participates in county based human service clinical programs expanding her pro-social activities. She has built a robust support network that allows her to overcome obstacles and work towards her goals. The reentry journey for Tesha has been marked by optimism, creativity, and courage which has allowed for independence, strengthening of family relationships, and furtherance of education through college coursework.

Graph 1: REARREST Rate

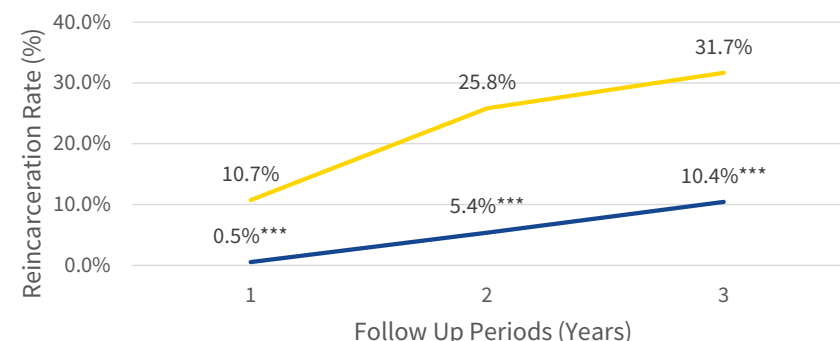


* p-value <.1
 ** p-value <.05
 *** p-value <.01

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 provides individuals with significant mental illness and other disabling conditions access to civil legal services as they prepare to release from prison. Legal Action of Wisconsin attorneys and paralegals represent individuals in DOC custody at 14 facilities, providing application assistance and advocacy for Social Security and Medicaid programs. 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

RLS attorneys are expert benefit specialists who advocate for individuals who may meet the Social Security Administration's (SSA) definition of disability. Attorneys begin representing incarcerated individuals approximately six to nine months prior to release from prison. The attorneys prepare disability applications and submit them on their clients' behalf. Attorneys continue to represent their clients after release, until they have attained benefits or appeals are exhausted. See the information below for the SSA reconsideration and appeals process that occurs after an initial application is denied.

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 FY24 Outcomes

RLS attorneys served a total of 619 clients and closed 334 cases in FY24. The 285 open cases illustrate the lengthy and ongoing nature of the benefit application process. Of the 334 closed cases:

- **290 Extended Service Cases:** Signed Retainer Agreement for an RLS attorney to represent a client applying or reinstating SSI and SSDI benefits resulting in 127 approvals and a 43.8% award rate.
- **22 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.
- **22 Brief and Extensive Service Cases:** The level of service did not require a retainer agreement, RLS terminated representation, or the client passed away.

RLS paralegals assisted 1,043 clients with BadgerCare Plus telephonic applications ensuring individuals have health insurance upon release and are able to access vital healthcare services.

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 2024 OUTCOMES

619

CLIENTS SERVED

290

EXTENDED SERVICE CASES

127

EXTENDED SERVICE CASES
AWARDED BENEFITS

43.8%

AWARD RATE (COMPARED TO 38.9%
NATIONAL AVERAGE)

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

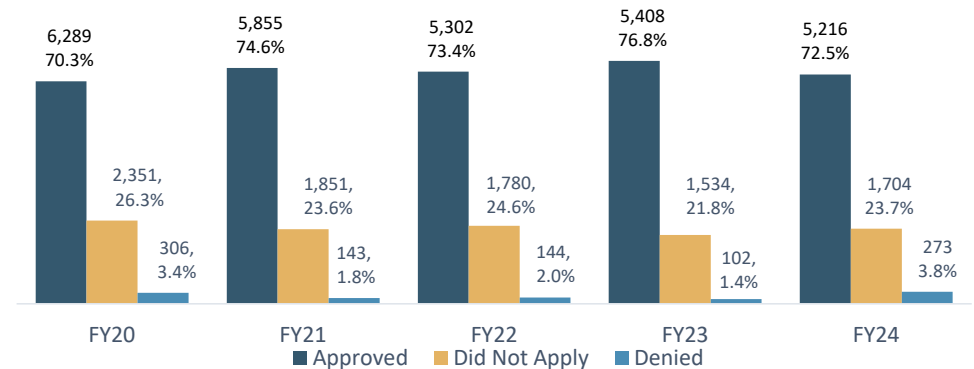
● ● 301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b); 301.068(5)

The DOC, DHS, and Income Maintenance (IM) agencies partner to provide individuals in DOC custody the opportunity to apply for Medicaid prior to release from incarceration. Individuals leaving prison with Medicaid approval have health insurance to access medications and treatment for acute and chronic medical conditions, mental health, and substance use disorders upon release. In FY24, there were 7,193 individuals released from prison that fit the criteria for this evaluation as shown in the Medicaid Eligibility Determination Totals and Rates chart to the right. 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 FY24, 5,216 individuals were approved for Medicaid programs. This accounts for 72.5% of people released from incarceration in FY24. The high approval rates before reentry to the community show the integration of application assistance in reentry planning. Approximately 23.7% of individuals did not apply for Medicaid in FY24, and 3.8% of the population that applied for a Medicaid program in FY24 were denied.

For the full FY24 DOC Medicaid Report and past Medicaid Reports, please visit [Reentry Unit's Annual Reports Page](#).

Medicaid Eligibility Determination Totals and Rates



CONTRACTED COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL PROGRAMS

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

The DOC contracts for Cognitive Behavioral Program (CBP) services within both DAI and DCC. CBP services address criminogenic needs such as Antisocial Cognition, Antisocial Peers, Antisocial Personality, and Family/Marital. CBP programs are offered in the institution and in the community, in order to address the need at every stage of the client lifecycle.

Cognitive Behavioral Programs include teaching specific strategies or techniques that enable participants to:

1. Identify the specific thoughts that support criminal behavior (self-observation).
2. Recognize the pattern and consequences of antisocial 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 (practicing reasoning, problem-solving, and social skills).

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, and barriers, such as limited transportation.

In FY24, 1,087 clients successfully completed contracted CBP services in DCC regions across the state that received FY24 BY funds. This accounts for a 70.2% completion rate. There were 357 clients enrolled in the program who were transferred to a different program to better support their treatment goals. An additional 331 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) is often the bridge that 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, 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 criminogenic needs, Antisocial Cognition and Antisocial Peers, throughout the programming.

CPOP has increased access to the program through the use of telehealth services. This model serves to reduce barriers for accessing programming, including, childcare costs, schedule conflicts with pro-social events, and transportation issues.

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

- 86 Clients participated in the program in FY24 with 27 clients successfully completing the program during FY24

COUNTY JAIL RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAMS

● ● 301.068(2)(a-d); 301.068(3)(b)

DOC continued its collaboration and partnership with Green Lake County Correctional Facility (GLCCF) and Bayfield County Jail to reduce recidivism in their communities.

GLCCF utilizes a cognitive-based approach founded in Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT). DBT helps participants improve emotional regulation and problem solving by offering individual therapy and skills training groups. GLCCF partners with Green Lake County Health and Human Services to provide Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), mental health services, and substance abuse treatment. Educational programs are provided in partnership with Moraine Park Technical College. In FY24, GLCCF served 66 individuals.

Bayfield County Jail utilizes a similar approach with the use of DBT, cognitive-behavioral programming, substance use 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 served 70 individuals providing 219 individual sessions and 37 group sessions.

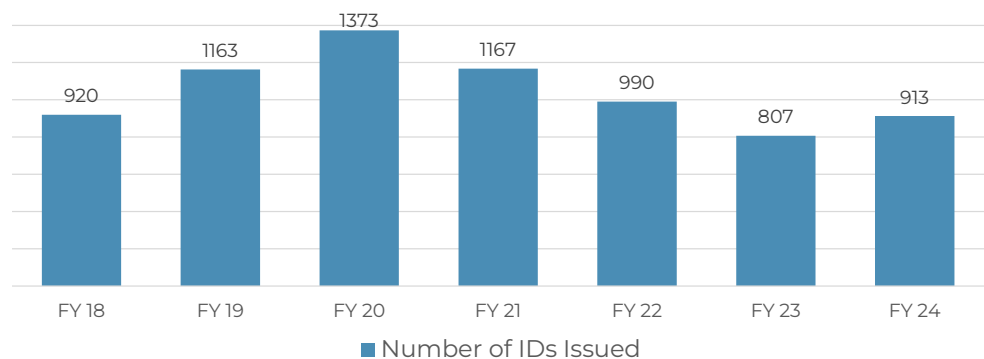


STATE ID CARDS

● ● 301.068(3)(b); 301.068(3)(d)

DOC works with persons in our care prior to release to help them obtain state identification (ID) cards. 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 state ID cards issued from FY18 through FY24 utilizing Becky Young funds. Please note that driver's licenses and/or 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.

Number of ID's issued FY18 - FY24 paid through BY Funds



EMPLOYMENT AFTER RELEASE REPORT

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 below is a result of a collaboration with the Department of Workforce Development (DWD) which regularly provides data to the DOC. Using a combination of DWD data and information collected from individuals on community supervision, the DOC is able to report on employment outcomes for individuals released from prison. The Employment Data Disclaimer and Employment Definitions below are utilized for the Employment Rates for DAI Releases below and is also utilized on the programmatic Employment Comparisons on [page 17](#) and [page 20](#).

Employment Data Disclaimer:

1. FY24 data does not have any follow up periods since not enough time has passed. As a result, the first full one-year follow up period is FY23
2. Please note employment data from DWD is only available through March 31, 2024. As a result, determinations of employment for April 2024 – June 2024 will be lower because there is no DWD data supplementing these months.

Employment Definition: An individual is considered employed if they are employed (full-time or part-time), self-employed, or work at a temporary agency. Please note individuals who were a student, retired, a homemaker, or who received disability or social security were previously considered employed in prior reports. The employment rate is calculated as follows:

$$\text{employment rate} = \frac{\# \text{ of employed individuals in FY}}{\# \text{ of DAI releases in FY}} * 100$$

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. From FY14 to FY23, there were 80,352 releases from DAI facilities. From FY14 to FY18 the employment rate steadily increased each year and reached its highest point (76.0%) in FY18. The employment rate steadily decreased each subsequent release FY until reaching its lowest point (66.5%) in FY23. Successively longer follow-up periods yielded higher employment rates. Similar trends to the 1-year follow-up period are seen in the 2-year and 3-year follow-up periods. Each release FY saw an increase in employment rates until FY17 when the 2-year and 3-year follow up periods reached their peaks. The employment rates decreased in each remaining release FY.

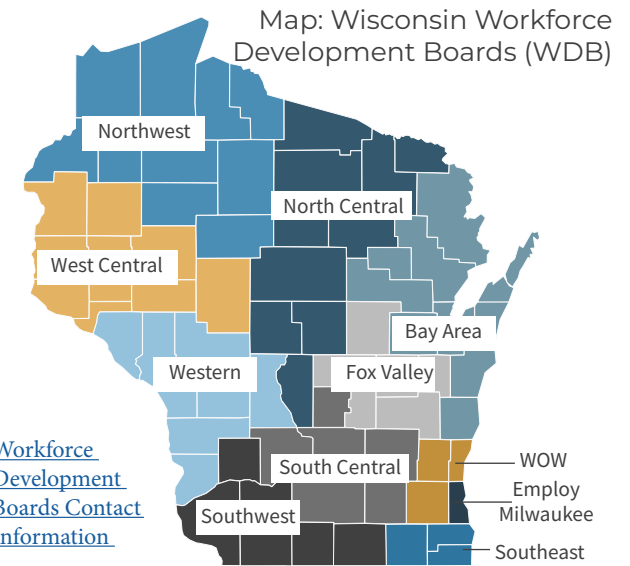
EMPLOYMENT RATES FOR DAI RELEASES									
RELEASE FISCAL YEAR	1-YEAR FOLLOW-UP			2-YEAR FOLLOW-UP			3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP		
	# OF RELEASES	# EMPLOYED	EMPLOYMENT RATE	# OF RELEASES	# EMPLOYED	EMPLOYMENT RATE	# OF RELEASES	# EMPLOYED	EMPLOYMENT RATE
2014	8,407	5,782	68.8%	8,354	6,387	76.5%	8,316	6,734	81.0%
2015	8,154	5,823	71.4%	8,091	6,363	78.6%	8,051	6,673	82.9%
2016	8,309	6,046	72.8%	8,249	6,563	79.6%	8,196	6,820	83.2%
2017	8,408	6,328	75.3%	8,348	6,796	81.4%	8,294	7,017	84.6%
2018	8,656	6,579	76.0%	8,586	6,979	81.3%	8,517	7,127	83.7%
2019	8,896	6,513	73.2%	8,807	6,854	77.8%	8,708	7,052	81.0%
2020	9,255	6,352	68.6%	9,129	6,863	75.2%	9,035	7,099	78.6%
2021	7,326	4,955	67.6%	7,231	5,332	73.7%	7,166	5,507	76.8%
2022	6,665	4,630	69.5%	6,586	4,847	73.6%	-	-	-
2023	6,276	4,174	66.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	80,352	57,182	71.2%	73,381	56,984	77.7%	66,283	54,029	81.5%

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 the following criminogenic needs that can lead to recidivism: Employment, Education, Antisocial Cognition, Antisocial Personality, and Antisocial Peers. 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 three 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.

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 has found employment and stability in their community. Participants also receive assistance in accessing available community resources such as food, shelter, clothing, transportation, and other services.

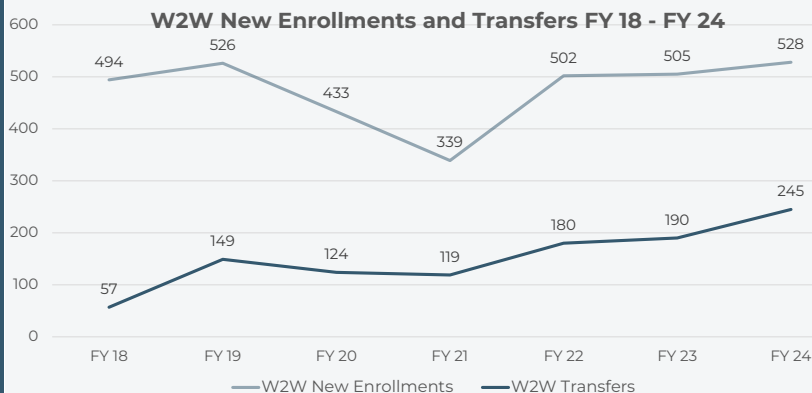


WINDOWS TO WORK ENROLLMENT DATA

Each WDB has two enrollment categories that are defined as:

- **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 for the post-release portion of the program.

The Windows to Work program enrolled 528 new participants and had 245 transfer enrollments in FY24. New enrollments have returned to their historical numbers after a dip in FY21. Transfer enrollments has continued to increase since additional funding in FY18 allowed WDBs to increase their capacity to accept transfer enrollments.



WINDOWS TO WORK - FY24 PROGRAMMATIC OUTCOMES

During FY24, there were 128 participants who successfully completed the Windows to Work program. This includes the completion of the pre-release curriculum phase of the program and the post-release case management phase. 391 participants who were actively involved in programming in FY24 continued to be active in the program and receiving services into FY25.

Programmatic Outcomes for W2W Participants

- » **61 Administrative Terminations:** Participants who were removed from the program due to uncontrolled circumstances.
- » **43 Client Refusals:** Participants who removed themselves from the program prior to completing. In such instances, it is the sole decision of the participant to withdraw from the program and is not based on any other "Terminated" statuses.
- » **391 Continuing Services:** Client was enrolled in programming in FY24 and continued in programming into FY25.
- » **292 Disciplinary Terminations:** Participants removed from the program due to disciplinary reasons.
- » **128 Successful Completion:** Participants who successfully completed requirements of the program.
- » **245 Transferred:** Participants may enroll and begin a program with one provider and then transfer to another region/provider to continue the program.

WINDOWS TO WORK - EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES

During FY24, there were 420 employment episodes for W2W participants with an average wage of \$17.78.

EMPLOYMENT EPISODES IN FY24 BY OCCUPATION TYPE

Production	219	Transportation & Material Moving	20
Food Preparation & Serving	66	Personal Care & Service	13
Building, Grounds Cleaning, & Maintenance	29	Other (Farming, Fishing, & Forestry, Management, Community and Social Services, Protective Service)	11
Construction & Extraction	27	Sales & Related Occupations	10
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	25		

WINDOWS TO WORK OUTCOMES



Graphs 1-4 on this page show the rearrest, reconviction, reincarceration, and employment rates for individuals who successfully completed the W2W program and were released from incarceration between **FY17 to FY24**. *W2W Participants*, who successfully complete the program, can receive post-release services for up to a year after their release. Individuals who complete the program are unlikely to recidivate and successfully complete the program, so the two-year and three-year follow-up periods are considered more effective at measuring completion of this program's impact on recidivism.

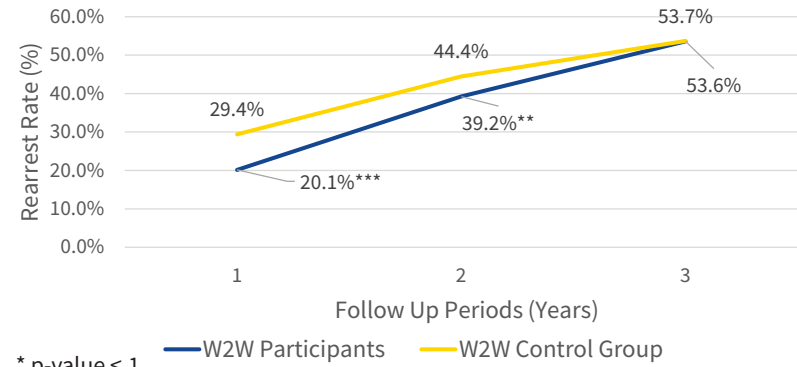
The *W2W Control Group* includes individuals who also released between FY17 to FY24 and was constructed using propensity score matching with W2W Participants. Definitions of the recidivism measures, propensity score matching, p-value, and methodology can be found on [page 6](#). The asterisks indicate a probability of statistical significance of the program's impact on recidivism and more asterisks represent higher levels of confidence that an effect is present.

For the recidivism measures (Graph 1 - 3), the W2W Participants had a lower recidivism rate in each graph for the two-year follow-up periods at a statistically significant level. For the three-year follow-up, the Reincarceration Rate (Graph 3) shows W2W Participants with a statistically significant lower recidivism rate than the W2W Control Group in the three-year-follow-up period. This potentially indicates that successfully completing the W2W program can result in lower reincarceration rates for W2W Participants that continues 3 years post-release after completing the W2W program.

The DOC considers employment to be an important element in successfully transitioning individuals from incarceration to the community. Since W2W is focused on gaining the necessary social, behavioral, and technical skills for employment, employment outcomes are a meaningful measure for this program. For Employment definitions and disclaimers, please see [page 15](#).

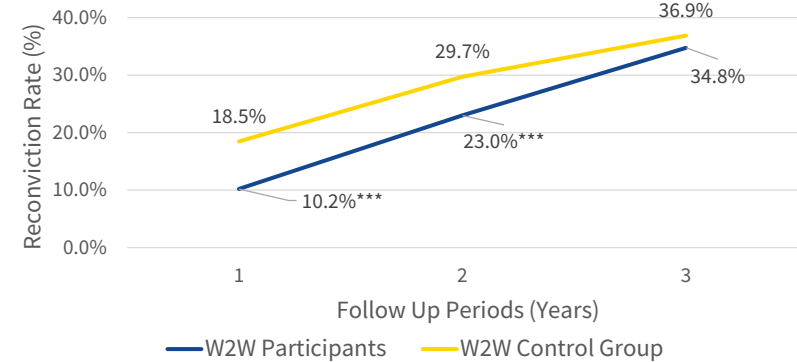
Across all follow up periods, W2W participants obtained employment at a statistically higher level compared to the W2W Control Group. W2W participants had a 21.9% higher one-year employment rate, a 20.1% higher two-year employment rate, and a 17.2% higher three-year employment rate.

Graph 1: REARREST Rate

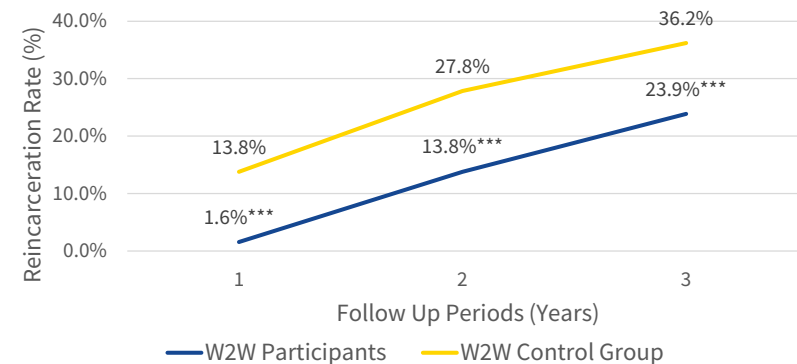


* p-value <.1
 ** p-value <.05
 *** p-value <.01

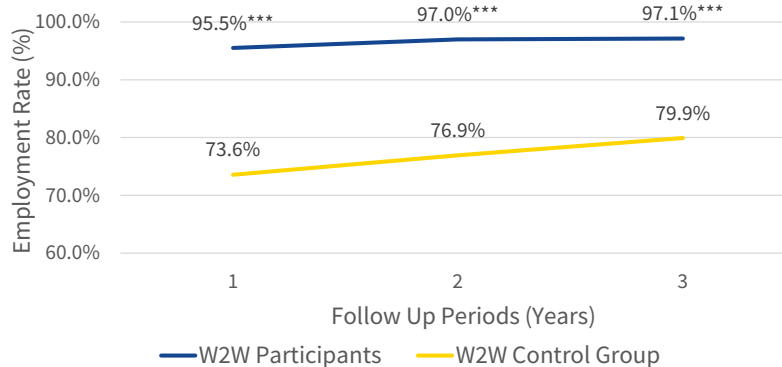
Graph 2: RECONVICTION Rate



Graph 3: REINCARCERATION Rate



Graph 4: EMPLOYMENT Rate



CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION INITIATIVES: ACADEMIES AND MOBILE LABS

● ● 301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b)

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. This partnership includes offering training academies that often occur on the WTCS campus or within the 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 been approved by the State of Wisconsin Bureau of Apprenticeship Standards/WI Apprenticeship Advisory Council as certified pre-apprenticeship programs. This 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 play a vital role in assisting participants in developing new skills and preparing for Registered Apprenticeship opportunities.

ACADEMIES

CTE Academies occur at Wisconsin Correctional Center System (WWCS) locations, which are minimum-security facilities that are focused on release and living in the community. Individuals at academies will travel to the WTCS campus and upon completion of the Academy can earn work release opportunities while incarcerated. In FY24, 113 individuals completed Academies and 66 of those that completed programming in FY24 earned work release employment. The average work release wage for a FY24 Academy completer was \$18.51. In the table below is a summary from FY20 - FY24 of Academy participants and work release employment for those who completed programming.

ACADEMIES PROGRAM OUTCOME SUMMARY - FY20 - FY24

FISCAL YEAR	PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS	PROGRAM COMPLETIONS	COMPLETION PERCENTAGE	WORK RELEASE EMPLOYMENT WHILE INCARCERATED	AVERAGE WORK RELEASE WAGE FOR ACADEMY COMPLETERS (\$/HR)
FY20	84	65	77.4%	36	\$14.53
FY21	32	32	100%	21	\$19.15
FY22	137	127	92.7%	75	\$18.52
FY23	173	157	90.7%	106	\$19.65
FY24	165 (45)*	113	94.1%	66	\$18.51
Total	582 (45)*	490	91.2%	300	\$18.52

* There are 45 individuals from FY24 who are still enrolled in programming. Those 45 individuals were not utilized in Completion % Calculations.

FY24 ACADEMY FIELDS OF STUDY

Carpentry Essentials

- *Madison College*

Computer Numerical Control (CNC) Operator

- *Gateway Technical College*

Equipment Maintenance

- *Nicolet Area Technical College*

Industrial/Mechanical Maintenance

- *Madison College*
- *Northeast Wisconsin Technical College*

Machine Tool Operator

- *Northwoods Technical College*

Welding

- *Milwaukee Area Technical College*
- *Moraine Park Technical College*
- *Nicolet Area Technical College*
- *Southwest Wisconsin Technical College*

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION INITIATIVES

MOBILE LABS

In FY24 the DOC operated and contracted with our WTCS partners to deliver training programs in five mobile labs at DAI institutions. The DOC primarily utilized DWD Fast Forward grant funding to contract for the instructional costs of these programs. In FY22 the DOC procured a sixth mobile training lab to increase training capacity in the area of Computer Numerical Control (CNC) for PIOC's. The new CNC lab was delivered to Racine Correctional Institution (RCI) in September 2023 and began delivering training in FY24. The first DOC mobile lab at RCI is being repurposed to offer an Outdoor Power Equipment Certificate at Redgranite Correctional Institution and is slated to begin in FY25.



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.

DOC's SIX MOBILE LABS

RCI CNC Mobile Lab

- Gateway Technical College

Robert E. Ellsworth Correctional Facility (REECC) Mechatronics Mobile Lab*

- Gateway Technical College

Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution (KMCI) CNC Mobile Lab**

- Moraine Park Technical College

Taycheedah Correctional Institution (TCI) Welding Mobile Lab

- Moraine Park Technical College

Racine Youthful Offender Correctional Facility (RYOCF) Mechatronics Mobile Lab

- Gateway Technical College

RGCI Outdoor Power Equipment Mobile Lab***

- Fox Valley Technical College

MOBILE TRAINING LAB PROGRAM COMPLETIONS BY FISCAL YEAR

FISCAL YEAR	FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	RCI CNC LAB	REECC MECHATRONICS LAB*	KMCI CNC LAB**	TCI WELDING LAB	RYOCF MECHATRONICS LAB
2015 - 2019	101	101	-	-	-	-
2020	52	4	-	35	13	-
2021	68	10	21	12	15	10
2022	85	23	18	11	15	18
2023	82	9	20	17	22	14
2024	64	9	-	23	21	11
Total	452	156	59	98	86	53

* The REECC Mobile Lab was previously located at New Lisbon Correctional Institution and offered an Electro-Mechanical Certificate in FY21 - FY23, but had been unsuccessful in hiring an instructor in FY24. The decision was made to move the mobile lab to REECC. REECC's Mobile Lab is preparing to offer a Mechatronics Certificate in FY25.

**Prior to FY23, the KMCI CNC Mobile Lab was located at Jackson Correctional Institution and offered an Electromechanical certificate in FY20 and a CNC Certificate in FY21 and FY22.

*** The RGCI Mobile Lab is preparing to begin its first cohort in FY25.

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 individuals released between *FY16 to FY24*. The CTE Participants group are individuals who successfully completed a CTE academy or mobile lab program. The CTE Control Group was constructed using propensity score matching with CTE Participants. An individual can have multiple CTE program attempts in a given fiscal year. This results in an individual being counted each time they successfully complete a CTE program.

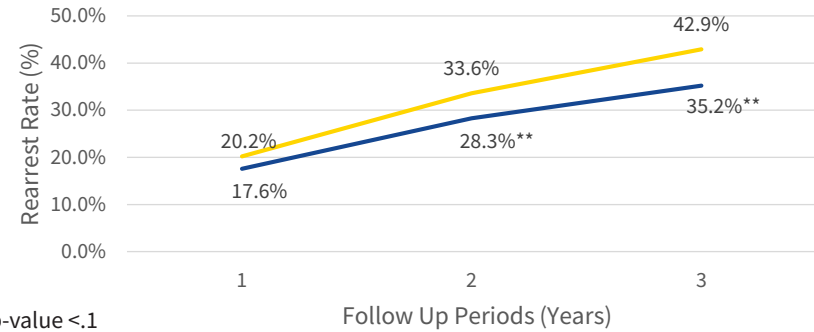
Definitions of the recidivism measures, propensity score matching, p-value, and methodology can be found on [page 6](#). The asterisks indicate a probability of statistical significance of the program's impact on recidivism and more asterisks represent higher levels of confidence that an effect is present.

In the Rearrest Rate (Graph 1), CTE Participants recidivate in each follow-up period at a lower rate than the CTE Control Group did and culminates in a statistically significant 7.7% lower rearrest rate in the Year 3 follow-up period. The Reconviction Rate (Graph 2) presents similar data to Graph 1 with CTE Participants reconvicted at a lower rate than the CTE Control Group in each follow-up period and culminates in a statistically significant 6.8% lower reconviction rate in the Year 3 follow-up period. The Reincarceration Rate (Graph 3) shows that CTE Participants did not reincarcerate at a statistically different level than otherwise comparable clients did.

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 for this program. For Employment definitions and disclaimers, please see [page 15](#).

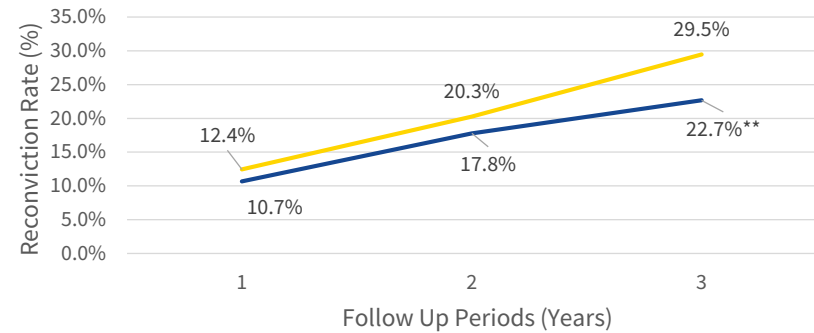
CTE Participants did obtain employment at a statistically significant level compared to the CTE Control Group across the 1 and 2 year follow-up periods (see Graph 4: Employment Rate). The differences between the two groups indicate that finishing the CTE program can have lasting effects, with statistical differences lasting up to three years post-release in employment.

Graph 1: REARREST Rate

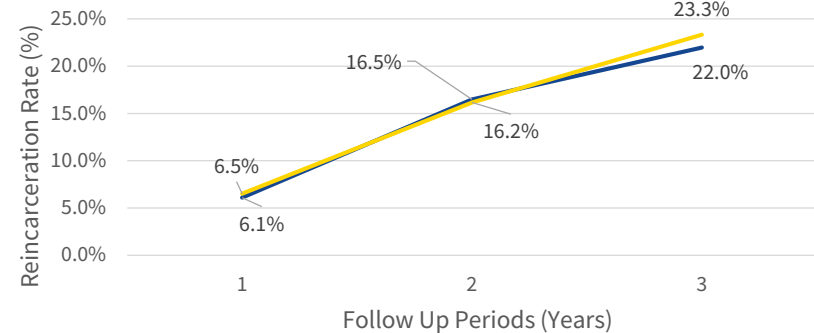


* p-value <.1
 ** p-value <.05
 *** p-value <.01

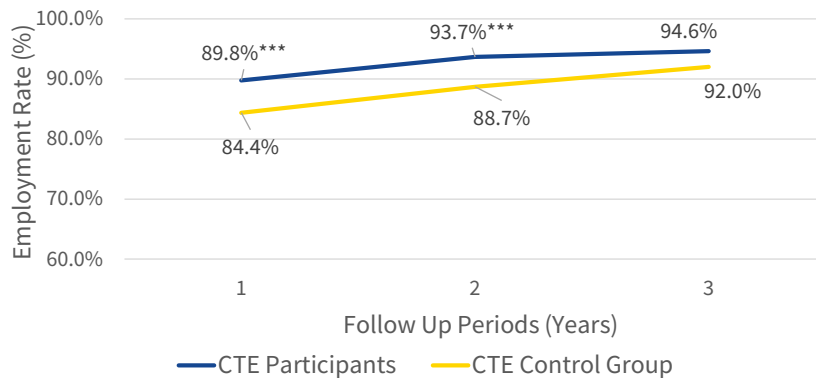
Graph 2: RECONVICTION Rate



Graph 3: REINCARCERATION Rate



Graph 4: EMPLOYMENT Rate



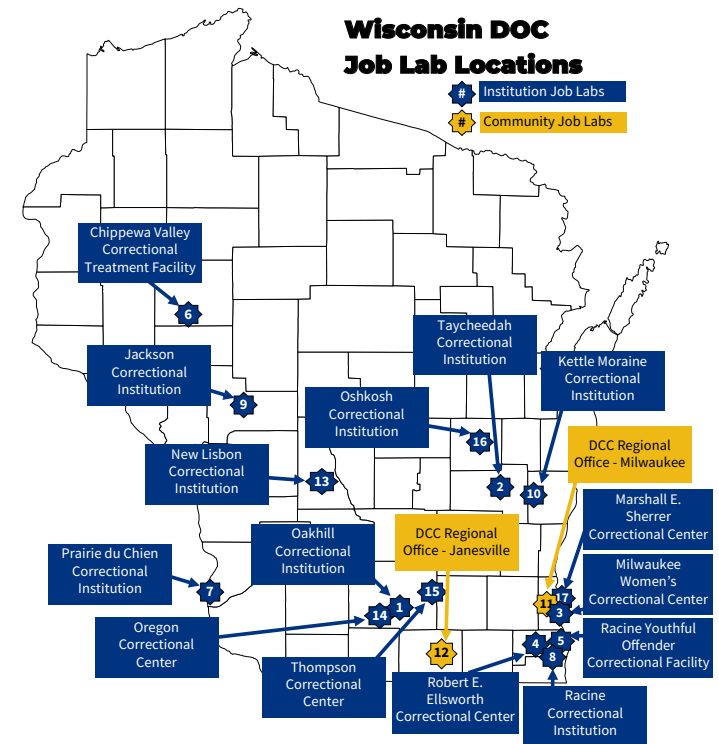
INSTITUTION-BASED JOB LABS

● ● 301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b)

In 2018, DOC and DWD partnered together to create the first institution-based job lab in Wisconsin at Oakhill Correctional Institution (OCI). Since then, DOC and DWD have expanded this partnership to operate eleven institution-based job labs. DOC and DWD are also working to open an additional 3 job lab locations at correctional center locations (Thompson, Oregon, and Marshall E. Sherrer), a mobile job lab location at Oshkosh Correctional Institution, and open two job lab locations at DCC regional offices for clients in the community.

The goal of the institution-based job labs 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 labs, 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, and access services and information for veterans, apprenticeships, and individuals with disabilities. In FY24, 1,010 JCW accounts were created at institution-based job labs, which allows PIOC to get an effective and important head start for successful reentry employment outcomes.

Additionally, PIOCs are able to conduct phone and virtual interviews with employers in DOC job labs and schedule in-person interviews for when they are released from the institution.



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (CCEP)

● ● 301.068(2)(d); 301.068(3)(b)(c)

CCEP is a statewide program designed to assist clients in acquiring the skills necessary to obtain and maintain employment in a competitive work environment. DCC has a total of eight Employment Program Coordinator (EPC) positions that are aligned with the eight DCC regions and oversee the CCEP program. Becky Young Funds supports six of the eight EPC positions. CCEP has three main components for which program funds can be used: work experience, on-the-job training, and educational and training assistance.

EPCs work with eligible persons in our care 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. EPC work closely with employers and community agencies to provide employment opportunities and additional employment related assistance. CCEP also supports employers regarding work opportunity tax credits and bonding. In FY24, 203 participants successfully completed the CCEP program.

DAI EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT SPECIALISTS

● ● 301.068(3)(b)

Becky Young Funds have assisted DAI to contract for Employment Support Specialists (ESS) at eight DAI [correctional center locations](#). These centers include: Gordon Correctional Center (CC), John Burke CC, Kenosha CC, McNaughton CC, Oregon CC, Sanger B. Powers CC, Thompson CC, and Winnebago CC.

Programming and support provided by the ESS include: facilitation of Cognitive Behavioral Interventions-Employment Adult (CBI-EA), assisting PIOCs obtain 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 BY funds assisted over 800 PIOC throughout FY24.

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. DCC operates five residential programs across the state that receive Becky Young Funding. They are highlighted in yellow in the map to the right and listed below.

- **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).

RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

Addams House RSP, operated by Alternative to Traditional Incarceration of Citizens (ATTIC) Correctional Services, in Appleton provides substance abuse and co-occurring mental health services to female correctional clients who have an identified substance use disorders need. The program is designed to last up to 90 days and provides several interventions including, but not limited to: Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (CBI-SA), Thinking for a Change (T4C), and Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT).

Marshall House RSP is also operated by ATTIC and is located in Green Bay. This program offers substance use disorder treatment, cognitive-behavioral programming, and individual counseling to DOC clients lasting up to 90 days.

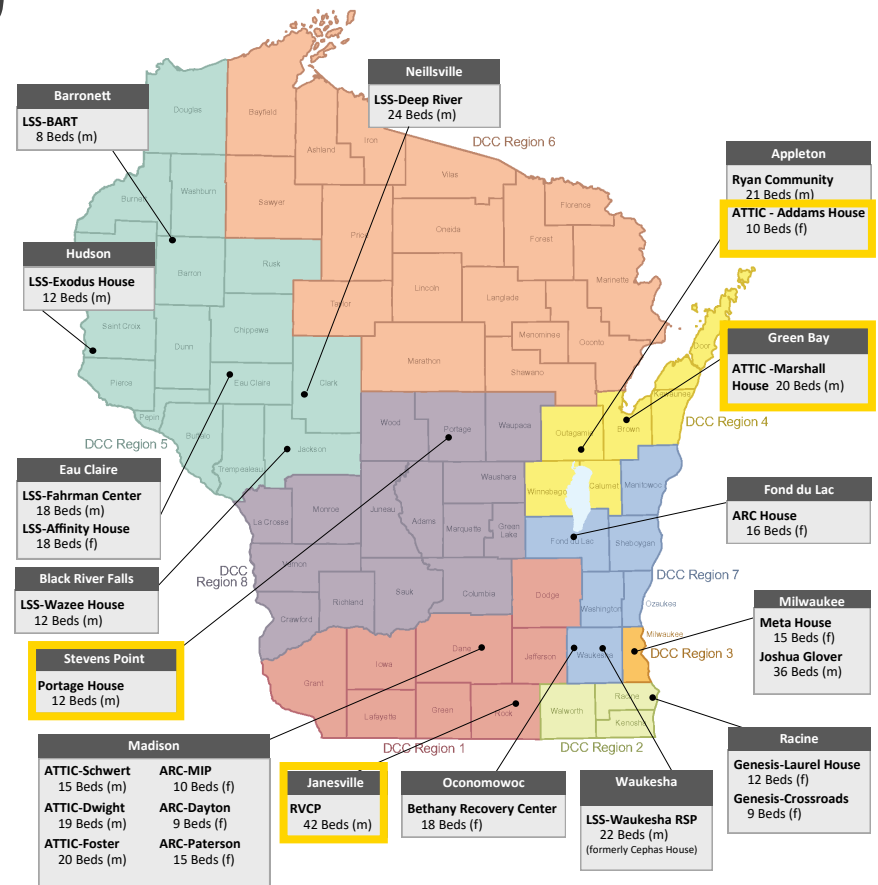
Portage House RSP, operated by Portage County Health and Human Services, in Stevens Point provides a structured living and learning experience for adult male correctional clients, with the aim of helping clients develop the skills necessary for independent, sober, and responsible living. This facility provides 24-hour residential care, services, supervision, and interventions for individuals with a medium and high risk of recidivating.

Rock Valley Community Programs (RVCP) RSP in Janesville aims to assist correctional clients with a substance use disorder in obtaining sobriety, for those who have a co-occurring mental health disorder in addressing and stabilizing mental health issues, and to assist clients with community reintegration as productive citizens with the ability to maintain their sobriety. RVCP addresses correctional clients' needs with the following services: CBI-SA, T4C, Wellness Recovery Action Plans, employment, and individual case management.

Turning Point SHS is located on the RVCP campus and provides housing for up to 20 residents with individualized case management, 24/7 monitoring, individual counseling with certified substance abuse counselors, medication management, and employment preparation services.

WI DCC Residential Treatment Facilities

Residential Services Programs (RSP)



COMMUNITY TRANSITION SERVICES CENTERS (CTSC)

● ● 301.068(2)(a-d); 301.068(3)(a-d)

BENEDICT CENTER

In FY24, 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 operates a gender responsive Community Transition Services Center (CTSC) for women—formerly referred to as a Day Report Center (DRC). This program provides 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



Virtual delivery of programming was implemented in FY21, and due to its success, has continued to be offered for some services throughout FY24. These services include: individualized counseling sessions, 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.

For FY24, the Benedict Center has worked consistently to increase communication and collaboration efforts with DCC Probation and Parole Agents to assist successful program completion for those enrolled at the Benedict Center. These efforts have resulted in increased attendance rates and completion rates by program participants. As a result, the Benedict Center CTSC had a 90.9% completion rate in FY24 compared to a 54.5% completion rate in FY23.

DCC RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS - FY24 DATA SUMMARY

The table to the right shows Programmatic Data for FY24 for DCC Residential Programs from pages 22 - 23 that received Becky Young Funds.

DCC program completion rates reported in this section 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 canceled, those records are excluded from the calculation of the rate.

FY24 SUMMARY OF DCC RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS*			
PROGRAM TYPE	COMPLETIONS	DISCIPLINARY TERMINATIONS	RATE
Portage House	32	10	76.2%
Addams House	26	16	61.9%
Marshall House	60	39	60.6%
RVCP - RSP	101	73	58.0%
RVCP - SHS	68	63	51.9%
Benedict Center	10	1	90.9%

* Only includes DCC Residential programs that received BY funds in FY24.

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI CORRECTIONS INSTITUTE

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

The DOC partners with the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI) to provide research-based curricula and training to support and enhance the Department's commitment of using evidence to inform practice. In FY24, twenty-four trainings were provided to both DOC staff and contracted providers.

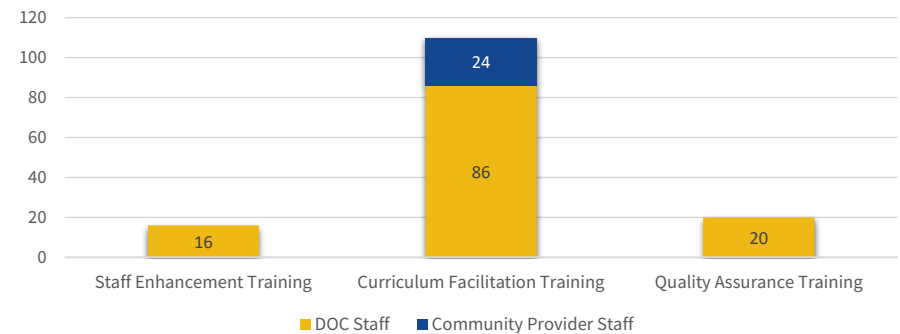
Staff Enhancement Training is provided to DOC staff and contracted providers through the Core Correctional Practices (CCP) and Core Correctional Practices - Mentally Ill Offender curriculum. These curricula teach participants how to encourage long-term prosocial behavior by building relationship skills, effective use of reinforcement/disapproval, social skills training, etc. To ensure a high-fidelity, sustainable model, Department staff are trained by UCCI as CCP trainers to train other DOC staff. DOC CCP Certified trainers have trained 347 DOC staff in FY24.

Curriculum Facilitation Training such as the Cognitive-Behavioral Intervention (CBI) series, created by UCCI, and Anger Control Training include curriculum trainings in Substance Use, Employment, Interpersonal Violence, and Anger. These trainings prepare staff to lead group interventions to help clients learn to examine their thoughts and emotions, recognize when they are escalating, and use strategies to change their thinking and behavior.

Quality Assurance Training offered by UCCI includes Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) and Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI). These curricula provide DOC staff with the necessary skills to perform programmatic reviews to understand how closely programs are following the principles of effective intervention. The Department uses this data to provide high-quality programmatic feedback that is founded in research and evidence.

FY24 UCCI Training Attendees

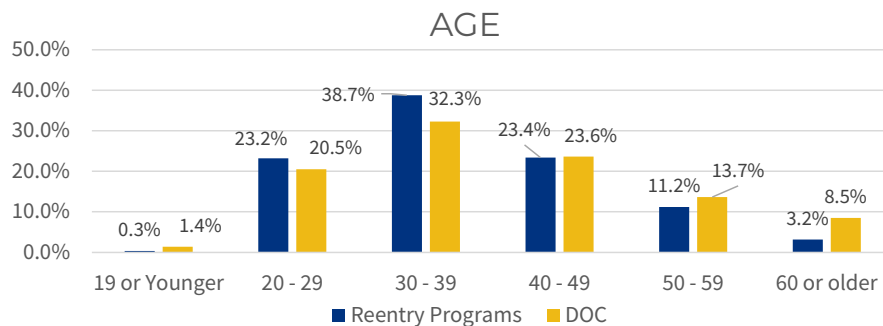
Becky Young Funded



DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

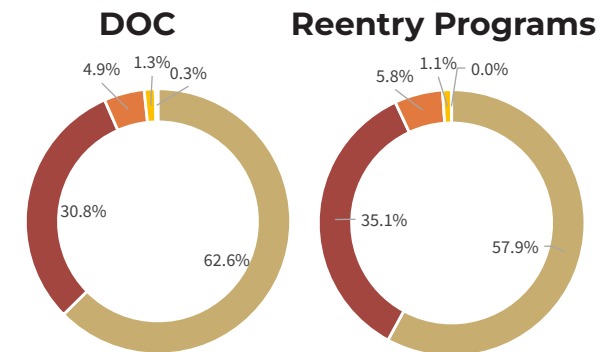
The DOC is committed to ensuring all persons in our care have equitable access to Reentry programs and ensuring that the DOC is doing everything it can to end the cyclical patterns of incarceration. The following charts are DOC's (DAI + DCC) Demographic Data and Becky Young Programs Demographic Data.¹

This information assists the DOC to identify gaps in programming, communication, outreach, and to ensure all persons in our care have equitable access to Reentry Programming.



RACE

- White
- Black
- American Indian/Alaskan Native
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Unknown



¹ Becky Young Programs Demographic Data comes from Career and Technical Education Initiatives, Opening Avenues to Reentry Success, Reentry Legal Services, and Windows to Work

Contact Us:



3099 E Washington Avenue
Madison, WI, 53704

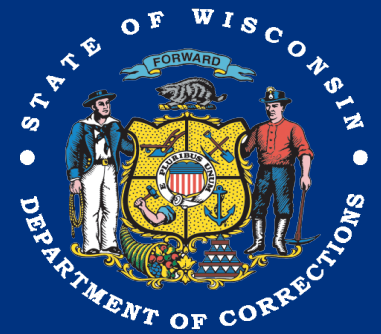
Email: DOCReentry@wisconsin.gov

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
Fiscal Year 2024