

**EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN  
ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

131634

**STAFF BRIEF 90-12**

131634

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by  
Wisconsin Legislative Council  
Staff

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

Wisconsin Legislative Council Staff  
One East Main Street, Suite 401  
Telephone: (608) 266-1304

September 14, 1990  
(Revised September 18, 1990)  
Madison, Wisconsin

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1
PART I - BACKGROUND ON WISCONSIN'S CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM . . . . .	3
A. THE ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM IN WISCONSIN. . . . .	3
B. INFORMATION RELATING TO INMATES . . . . .	7
1. Age of Residents. . . . .	7
2. Length of Sentence. . . . .	8
3. Educational Attainment. . . . .	9
4. Tested Grade Level of Residents . . . . .	10
5. Educational Needs of Residents. . . . .	11
6. Vocational Needs of Residents . . . . .	11
PART II - EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. . . . .	13
A. INMATE ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION. . . . .	13
1. Assessment and Evaluation Process . . . . .	13
2. Program Assignment Criteria . . . . .	14
3. Review of Security, Program and Institution Assignments . . . . .	15
B. ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS. . . . .	15
1. Adult Basic Education (ABE) Program . . . . .	16
2. Exceptional Educational Needs (EEN) Program . . . . .	16
3. High School Equivalency Diploma Program . . . . .	16
4. High School Diploma Program . . . . .	17
5. Principle of Alphabet Literacy (PALS) . . . . .	17
6. College Correspondence Courses. . . . .	17
7. College Courses . . . . .	17
8. Vocational and Vocational-Related Education Courses . . . . .	17
9. Study Release . . . . .	18
C. EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAM COSTS. . . . .	18
APPENDIX - EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND COURSES AT WISCONSIN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY INSTITUTION, PROVIDER AND AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION FROM JUNE 30, 1989 TO JULY 1, 1990 . . . . .	21

Wisconsin Legislative Council Staff  
Special Committee on Educational Programs  
in Adult Correctional Institutions

Madison, Wisconsin  
September 14, 1990  
(Revised September 18, 1990)

STAFF BRIEF 90-12\*

---

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN  
ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

---

INTRODUCTION

This Staff Brief was prepared for the Legislative Council's Special Committee on Educational Programs in Adult Correctional Institutions. The Special Committee was established by a June 28, 1990 mail ballot and directed to study the funding and provision of educational programs in the state adult correctional institutions.

This Staff Brief provides background information on Wisconsin's adult correctional system, its residents and the educational and vocational programs in adult correctional institutions.

Part I provides information on the organization and facilities of Wisconsin's adult correctional system and on the residents of correctional facilities and their educational and vocational needs.

Part II describes the resident assessment and evaluation process, current educational and vocational programs and funding for those programs.

---

\*This Staff Brief was prepared by Russ Whitesel and Gordon A. Anderson, Senior Staff Attorneys, Legislative Council Staff.

PART I

BACKGROUND ON WISCONSIN'S CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

A. THE ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM IN WISCONSIN

Wisconsin's adult correctional system is administered by the Department of Corrections (DOC), which was created effective January 1, 1990, by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31 (the Biennial Budget Act). From 1967 to 1990, the adult correctional system was administered by the Division of Corrections of the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS). Prior to that time, adult corrections had been the responsibility of the Department of Public Welfare.

Diagram 1, on page 4, shows the structure of the DOC.

Educational and vocational programs for residents of the correctional institutions are the responsibility of the Bureau of Education and Employment within the Division of Program Services of the DOC. Diagram 2, on page 5, illustrates the structure of the Bureau of Education and Employment.

Adult correctional facilities in Wisconsin fall into three categories: correctional institutions for adults; correctional centers for adults; and community correctional residential centers for adults. [The latter category will not be discussed further, since these facilities do not directly provide educational or vocational programs. The residents may participate in study release programs at educational institutions.] The adult correctional institutions serve only male residents, except Taycheedah which serves only female residents.

DIAGRAM 1

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

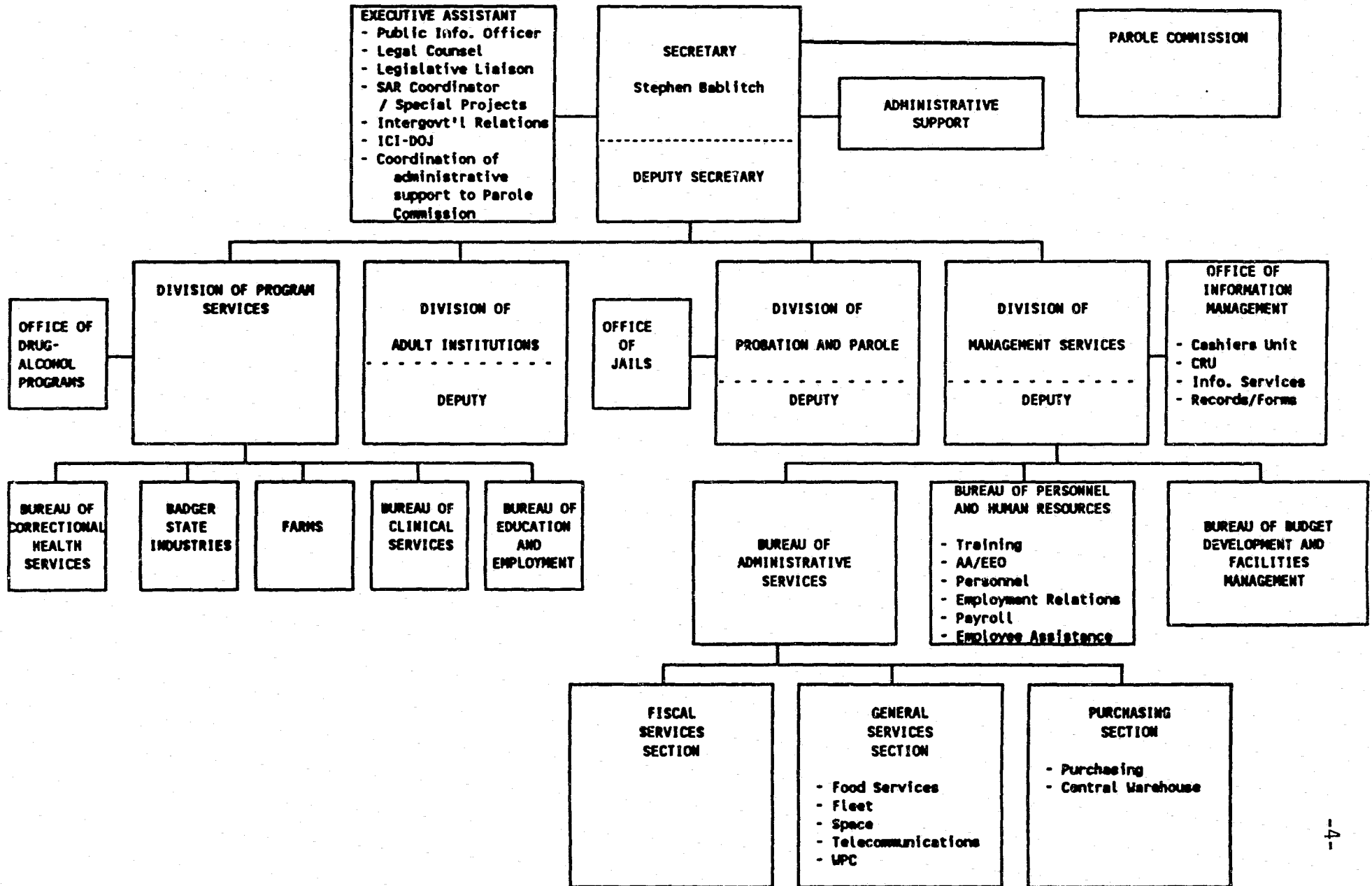


DIAGRAM 2  
BUREAU OF EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

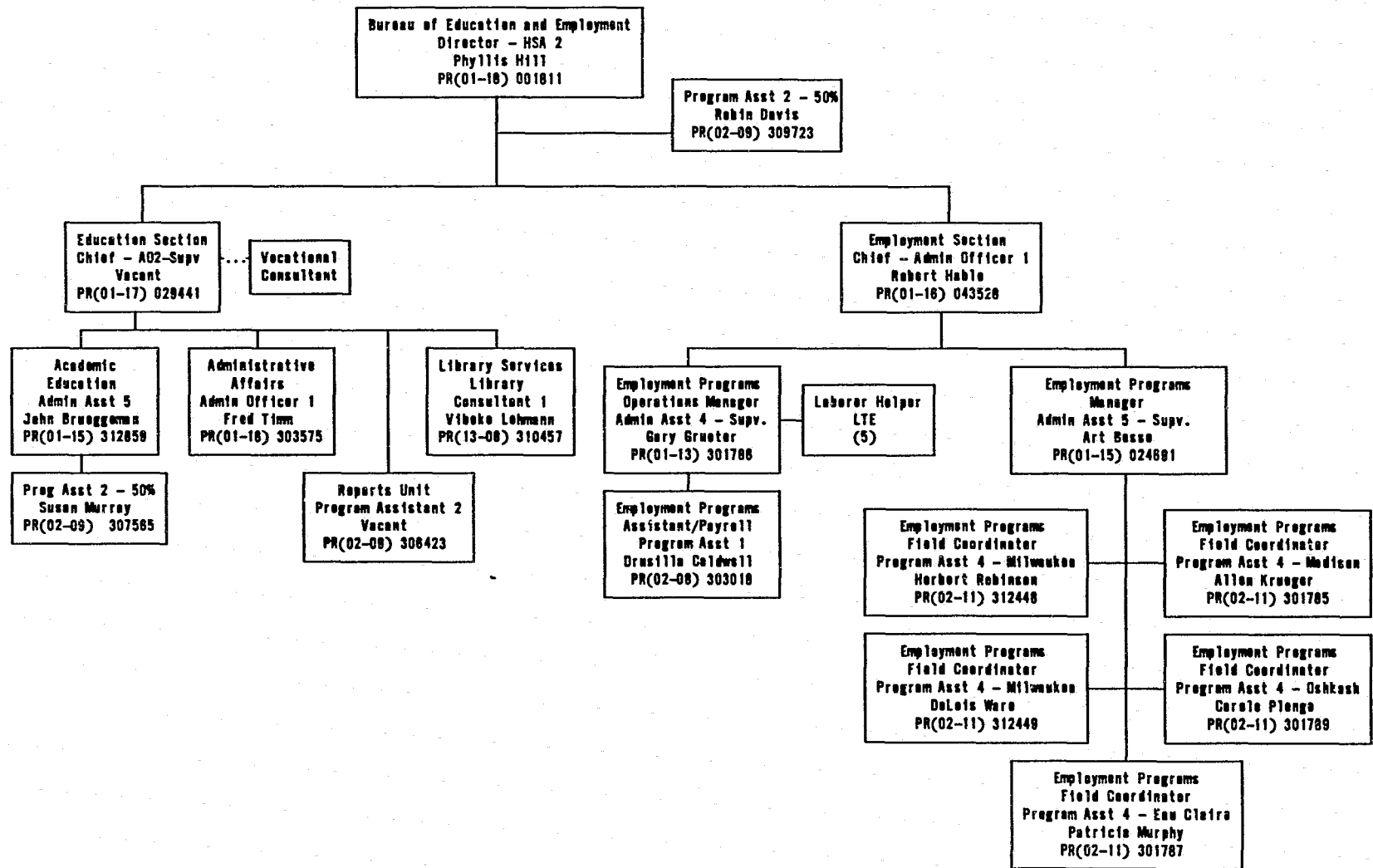


Table 1, Adult Correctional Institutions, gives the name, security level, rated bed capacity and population on August 31, 1990, for each correctional institution. These correctional institutions will be referred to in the remainder of this Staff Brief as "Dodge, Waupun, Green Bay, Columbia, Taycheedah, Fox Lake, Kettle Moraine, Oshkosh and Oakhill." [A Racine correctional institution for males is scheduled to open in April 1991. That institution will have a rated bed capacity of 650, 200 maximum and 400 medium security beds.]

TABLE 1  
ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

INSTITUTION	SECURITY LEVEL	RATED BED CAPACITY	POPULATION ON AUGUST 31, 1990
Dodge	Maximum	350	560
Waupun	Maximum	840	1,132
Green Bay	Maximum	584	835
Columbia	Maximum	450	489
Taycheedah	Maximum	193	205
Fox Lake	Medium	576	795
Kettle Moraine	Medium	375	552
Oshkosh	Medium	400	523
Oakhill	Minimum	321	374
TOTAL	—	4,089	5,465

SOURCE: "Adult Offenders Under Institution Supervision,"  
Department of Corrections, August 31, 1990.

Table 2, Adult Correctional Centers, shows the name, rated bed capacity and population on August 31, 1990, for each of the correctional centers.

TABLE 2  
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTERS

CENTER	RATED BED CAPACITY	POPULATION ON AUGUST 31, 1990
<b>Northern Sector:</b>		
Black River	50	78
Drug Abuse Center	125	158
Flambeau	50	68
Gordon	52	68
McNaughton	55	78
St. Croix	24	34
Sanger B. Powers	60	94
Winnebago	60	90
---	---	---
Subtotal	476	668
<b>Southern Sector:</b>		
Abode	30	47
John C. Burke	82	96
Kenosha	52	55
Marshall E. Sherrer	32	48
Oregon	78	91
St. John's	30	35
Thompson	32	35
Milwaukee	42	42
Atherton	50	47
---	---	---
Subtotal	428	496
TOTAL	904	1,164

SOURCE: "Adult Offenders Under Institution Supervision,"  
Department of Corrections, August 31, 1990.

B. INFORMATION RELATING TO INMATES

Information on male and female residents of Wisconsin's correctional institutions is presented in this section of the Staff Brief: (1) separately for each adult correctional institution and (2) for all of the correctional centers and facilities that provide space for corrections residents under contract with the DOC, grouped together. [The DOC contracts for space with Dane, Rock and Eau Claire Counties, because of overcrowding of state institutions.] The information presented includes: (1) age; (2) length of sentence; (3) school grade completed; (4) tested grade level; (5) educational needs; and (6) vocational needs.

Age and length of sentence information is presented as being relevant to the planning of educational and vocational programs for each resident of the correctional facilities.

The information is taken from Statistical Bulletin C-57, Residents in Wisconsin Adult Correctional Facilities on December 31, 1989, by the Division of Management Services, DOC, dated July 1990. The age, length of sentence, grade level and educational and vocational categories used by the DOC in the Bulletin are used in the tables in this section.

1. Age of Residents

Table 3, Age of Residents of Adult Correctional Facilities, presents information on the age of men and women in adult correctional facilities in Wisconsin.

TABLE 3  
AGE OF RESIDENTS  
OF ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

AGE	MEN										WOMEN		
	DODGE	WAUPUN	GREEN BAY	COLUMBIA	FOX LAKE	KETTLE MORAINE	OSHKOSH	OAKHILL	CENTERS/ CONTRACT	TOTAL	TAYCHEEDA	CENTERS/ CONTRACT	TOTAL
17	5	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	5	15	1	0	1
18	16	1	26	5	4	6	6	0	9	73	0	0	0
19	21	3	73	9	10	22	10	4	27	179	3	3	6
20	27	6	74	16	17	38	18	15	40	251	5	1	6
21	23	13	98	16	25	40	13	12	64	304	6	4	10
22-24	75	56	278	48	90	98	43	58	183	929	30	8	38
25-29	131	269	219	134	210	115	105	84	282	1,549	41	29	70
30-34	98	312	36	95	153	106	84	67	168	1,119	39	25	64
35-39	64	178	10	79	126	45	50	54	109	715	23	11	34
40-44	35	133	4	44	81	34	52	31	65	479	24	7	31
45-49	19	63	1	23	36	10	18	13	45	228	8	4	12
50-54	9	34	0	5	21	9	14	10	20	122	1	2	3
55-59	8	16	0	6	8	7	5	11	4	65	1	2	3
60-64	7	19	0	1	9	2	1	11	1	51	1	2	3
65 and older	3	14	0	0	6	3	2	5	2	35	0	0	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>6,115</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>281</b>

SOURCE: Compiled by Legislative Council Staff from "Residents in Wisconsin Adult Correctional Facilities on December 31, 1989," Wisconsin Department of Corrections, pp. 15 & 40.



Table 3 shows that:

a. The age categories of 17 through 21 years contain 822 (13.4%) of the 6,115 male residents. For women, this category constitutes 23 (8.2%) of the female residents.

b. For both men and women, the largest age category is age 25 to 29 years. For men, this category contains 1,549 (25.3%) of all residents; for females this category contains 70 (24.9%) of the residents.

c. The number of males who are 34 years old or less is 4,419 (72.3%) of the male residents. For women, 195 (69.4%) of the residents are 34 years old or less.

2. Length of Sentence

Table 4, Length of Sentence of Residents of Adult Correctional Facilities, shows the length of sentence, in years, for males and females at the correctional institutions and the centers and contract facilities.

TABLE 4  
LENGTH OF SENTENCE OF RESIDENTS  
OF ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

LENGTH OF SENTENCE (in years)	MEN										WOMEN		
	DODGE	WAUPUN	GREEN BAY	COLUMBIA	FOX LAKE	KETTLE MORAINÉ	OSHKOSH	OAKHILL	CENTERS/ CONTRACT	TOTAL	TAYCHEEDAĦ	CENTERS/ CONTRACT	TOTAL
1	46	12	18	1	4	6	6	20	33	146	14	5	19
2	89	43	58	7	14	31	25	74	116	457	33	18	51
3	86	56	98	9	69	55	42	86	182	683	23	25	48
4	59	47	83	21	73	60	50	51	149	593	9	12	21
5	63	71	83	20	126	90	68	49	166	736	16	14	30
6	35	32	46	18	71	45	29	31	68	375	4	4	8
7	21	40	29	15	54	38	28	11	66	302	7	6	13
8	13	52	33	14	69	38	22	14	51	306	9	8	17
9	7	29	26	8	19	24	10	6	24	153	2	2	4
10	19	92	69	35	72	36	30	13	56	422	10	2	12
11-14	17	82	65	44	63	29	31	10	34	375	13	0	13
15-20	19	121	54	64	48	21	24	4	20	375	13	0	13
21-24	21	105	35	42	32	13	11	5	21	285	5	0	5
25-29	10	54	16	17	11	3	9	1	10	131	2	0	2
30-39	5	59	21	25	20	6	6	0	4	146	2	0	2
40 or more	13	98	36	54	10	12	6	0	11	240	3	1	4
Life	19	123	52	87	42	28	25	0	13	389	18	1	19
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	542	1,117	822	481	797	535	422	375	1,024	6,115	183	98	281

SOURCE: Compiled by Legislative Council Staff from "Residents in Wisconsin Adult Correctional Facilities on December 31, 1989," Wisconsin Department of Corrections, pp. 9 & 36.

Table 4 shows that:

a. The largest single category of length of sentence for males is five years (which represents approximately 12% of all sentences), while

for females, two years is the most common length of sentence (18.1% of all sentences).

b. For men, lengths of sentences of from one to five years account for 2,615 (42.8%) of the male residents. For women, sentences of one to five years account for 169 (60.1%) of the residents.

c. For males, lengths of sentences of 11 or more years account for 1,941 (31.7%) of the residents. For women, sentences of 11 or more years account for 58 (20.6%) of the residents.

### 3. Educational Attainment

Table 5, Educational Attainment of Residents of Adult Correctional Facilities, shows for the residents of correctional institutions and the centers and contract facilities, the highest grade completed for each resident.

TABLE 5  
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF RESIDENTS  
OF ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED	MEN										WOMEN		
	DODGE	WAUPUN	GREEN BAY	COLUMBIA	FOX LAKE	KETTLE MORAINE	OSHKOSH	OAKHILL	CENTERS/ CONTRACT	TOTAL	TAYCHEEDA	CENTERS/ CONTRACT	TOTAL
4 or less	4	13	1	7	4	10	2	5	3	49	2	0	2
5-8	36	112	74	51	62	53	29	37	61	515	15	14	29
9-12 (no diploma)	181	325	357	156	235	209	117	126	339	2,045	69	30	99
High school diploma	69	149	70	61	111	59	57	58	151	785	24	19	43
GED or HED certificate	170	351	241	144	284	126	148	98	328	1,890	36	9	45
1 or more semesters college	60	127	34	28	69	32	53	34	97	534	28	18	46
Ungraded or special classes	13	18	21	23	14	31	10	10	19	159	9	8	17
Unknown	9	22	24	11	18	15	6	7	26	138	0	0	0
TOTAL	542	1,117	822	481	797	535	422	375	1,024	6,115	183	98	281

SOURCE: Compiled by Legislative Council Staff from "Residents in Wisconsin Adult Correctional Facilities on December 31, 1989," Wisconsin Department of Corrections, pp. 19 & 44.

Table 5 shows that:

a. Of the male residents, 664 (9.2%) have completed eighth grade or less. Of the women, 31 (11%), have completed eighth grade or less.

b. The largest single category for both males and females contains those who have completed grades nine, 10, 11 or 12, including those who completed 12th grade without a diploma. For men, 2,045 (33.4%) are in this category; for women, 99 (35.2%) are in this category.

c. Of the male residents, 2,609 (42.7%) had not achieved a high school diploma. Of the women, 130 (46.3%) had not achieved a high school diploma.

4. Tested Grade Level of Residents

Table 6, Tested Grade Level of Residents of Adult Correctional Facilities, shows the tested grade level of residents, established as part of the assessment process described in Part II, Section A, of this Staff Brief.

TABLE 6  
TESTED GRADE LEVEL OF RESIDENTS  
OF ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

TESTED GRADE LEVEL	MEN										WOMEN		
	DODGE	WAUPUN	GREEN BAY	COLUMBIA	FOX LAKE	KETTLE MORAINÉ	OSHKOSH	OAKHILL	CENTERS/ CONTRACT	TOTAL	TAYCHEEDA	CENTERS/ CONTRACT	TOTAL
Kindergarten	2	6	2	2	0	8	1	2	3	26	0	0	0
First or second	32	45	30	25	15	36	7	15	31	236	3	5	8
third	43	73	52	48	54	68	23	46	61	468	19	8	27
Fourth	43	84	61	39	51	59	24	32	72	465	13	11	24
Fifth	43	118	73	44	62	53	24	29	71	517	14	7	21
Sixth	40	105	81	66	83	45	37	34	83	574	14	5	19
Seventh	38	101	74	33	70	38	41	22	87	504	10	0	10
Eighth	34	84	70	32	75	27	32	25	83	462	12	4	16
Ninth	42	67	57	39	59	29	35	22	76	426	8	5	13
Tenth	39	98	61	36	59	35	37	23	89	477	7	6	13
Eleventh	32	67	37	28	42	21	33	19	54	333	7	1	8
Twelfth or more	137	214	196	69	197	92	115	93	281	1,394	39	26	65
Unknown	17	55	28	20	30	24	13	13	33	233	37	20	57
TOTAL	542	1,117	822	481	797	535	422	375	1,024	6,115	183	98	281

SOURCE: Compiled by Legislative Council Staff from "Residents in Wisconsin Adult Correctional Facilities on December 31, 1989," Wisconsin Department of Corrections, pp. 20 & 45.

Table 6 shows that:

a. Male residents whose tested grade level was 11th grade or less constitute 4,488 (73.4%) of the residents. Of the women, 159 (56.6%) have a tested grade level of 11th grade or less.

b. Males residents whose tested grade level was 6th grade or less constitute 2,286 (37.4%) of the residents. Of the women, 99 (35.2%) have a tested grade level of 6th grade or less.

It is worth noting that although Table 5 shows that fewer than 50% of the men and women in adult correctional facilities have not attained a high school diploma or an equivalent or attended college or special classes, Table 6 shows that approximately 73% of the men and approximately 57% of the women have been assessed as having a tested grade level of less than 12th grade.

5. Educational Needs of Residents

Table 7, Educational Needs of Residents of Adult Correctional Facilities, shows the educational needs of residents as established as part of the assessment process for residents described in Part II, Section A, of this Staff Brief.

TABLE 7  
EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF RESIDENTS  
OF ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

NEED FOR EDUCATION	MEN										WOMEN		
	DODGE	WAUPUN	GREEN BAY	COLUMBIA	FOX LAKE	KETTLE MORAINE	OSHKOSH	OAKHILL	CENTERS/ CONTRACT	TOTAL	TAYCHEEDA	CENTERS/ CONTRACT	TOTAL
No educational needs	277	523	287	172	442	158	226	181	578	2,844	62	41	103
Moderate needs	162	418	356	197	269	207	149	122	298	2,178	98	41	139
Serious needs	103	172	178	112	86	170	46	71	145	1,083	21	15	36
Unknown	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	10	2	1	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>6,115</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>281</b>

SOURCE: Compiled by Legislative Council Staff from "Residents in Wisconsin Adult Correctional Facilities on December 31, 1989," Wisconsin Department of Corrections, pp. 27 & 52.

Table 7 shows that:

a. Of the male residents, 2,844 (46.5%) have no educational needs. Of the women, 103 (36.7%) have no educational needs.

b. Of the men, 2,178 (35.6%) have at least "moderate" needs as determined by the DOC. Of the women, 139 (49.5%) have some "moderate" need for education.

c. Of the men, 1,083 (17.7%) have "serious" needs, while 36 of the women (12.8%) have "serious" educational needs.

6. Vocational Needs of Residents

Table 8, on page 12, Vocational Needs of Residents of Adult Correctional Facilities, shows for each of the facilities for men and women the need for vocational training as established by the assessment process described in Part II, Section A.

Table 8 shows that:

a. Of the men, 1,411 (23.1%) have no vocational needs, while 63 women (22.4%) have no vocational needs.

b. Of the men, 2,942 (48%) have "moderate" vocational needs; while 135 women (48%) have "moderate" vocational needs.

c. Of the men, 1,752 (28.7%) have "serious" vocational needs, while 80 women (28.5%) have "serious" vocational needs.

It is worth noting that among males, while 46.5% have no educational needs, only 23% have no vocational needs. Also, more males and females have "serious" vocational needs than have "serious" educational needs.

TABLE 8  
VOCATIONAL NEEDS OF RESIDENTS  
OF ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

NEED FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING	MEN										WOMEN		
	DODGE	WAUPUN	GREEN BAY	COLUMBIA	FOX LAKE	KETTLE MORaine	OSHKOSH	OAKHILL	CENTERS/ CONTRACT	TOTAL	TAYCHEEDA	CENTERS/ CONTRACT	TOTAL
No vocational needs	195	332	76	87	178	84	96	96	267	1,411	42	21	63
Moderate needs	224	495	382	210	434	251	215	203	528	2,942	86	49	135
Serious needs	123	287	363	184	185	199	110	75	226	1,752	53	27	80
Unknown	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	10	2	1	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>6,115</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>281</b>

SOURCE: Compiled by Legislative Council Staff from "Residents in Wisconsin Adult Correctional Facilities on December 31, 1989," Wisconsin Department of Corrections, pp. 28 & 53.

PART II

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN ADULT  
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

A. INMATE ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1. Assessment and Evaluation Process

Administrative rules of the DOC require that every person sentenced to a prison shall participate in the Assessment and Evaluation (A&E) process [ch. DOC 302, Wis. Adm. Code]. Male residents are initially sent to the Dodge Correctional Institution for assessment and evaluation and females are sent to the Taycheedah Correctional Institution. Each of these institutions is authorized to have a director of A&E and an A&E committee which advises the director of the A&E process. Currently, one person serves as the A&E director of both institutions. Members of the A&E committee at each institution include representatives of the A&E director, the prison staff, the parole commission and, at Taycheedah, the superintendent or his or her designee.

The A&E process must be completed within six weeks after the arrival of the person at the prison. The A&E process consists of an orientation program, security classification, an assignment to an institution and the offer of a vocational, job, school or program assignment, consistent with existing resources.

Institution staff at Dodge and Taycheedah are responsible for the resident orientation. The A&E director, with the advice of the A&E committee, recommends to the classification chief in DOC's Madison office, for each resident:

- a. A security classification;
- b. An assignment to a job, school, vocational or other program; and
- c. An institution assignment.

The classification chief then determines the security classification, program assignment and institution assignment for each resident.

Before the director of A&E recommends a security classification, assignment to an institution or program assignment for a resident, the A&E committee must interview the resident. At the interview, the committee is required to explain to the resident the criteria for the committee's and director's recommendations and the classification chief's decisions as well as the specific facts under consideration. The resident must be

afforded the opportunity to dispute these facts and to indicate what the resident believes to be the appropriate classification and assignment. The resident's views, to the extent they differ from the A&E director's, must be forwarded to the classification chief. The recommendation of the director and the reasons for the recommendation must be explained to the resident orally and in writing and shall include the specific facts and criteria on which the recommendations are made. The director of A&E and the resident must be informed in writing to the extent the decision of the classification chief differs from the recommendation of the director and the specific facts and reasons for the classification chief's decision.

The DOC's administrative rules set forth the components and the purposes of the A&E process as follows:

a. A comprehensive assessment of the resident's social background, sentence structure, academic and vocational achievement;

b. A long-term and short-term evaluation of the academic, vocational, medical, social, treatment and security needs of the resident;

c. An orientation to the program resources of the DOC;

d. The motivation of the resident to become constructively involved in the correctional process;

e. The social reintegration of the resident through the formulation of an individualized plan to aid the newly-confined resident to utilize resources effectively, to develop socially acceptable life goals and to permit the DOC to make efficient use of available resources; and

f. The protection of the public through planning for appropriate correctional treatment supervision.

## 2. Program Assignment Criteria

Under DOC rules, each resident must be offered a program assignment, "consistent with available resources and security needs." The DOC rules provide that: "consistent with available resources," any resident can be assigned to any program at the institution at which the resident resides or at any other institution, provided the resident has the security classification to permit transfer and is otherwise eligible for the program.

The criteria for assigning a resident to a job, school, vocational or other program shall include only the following:

a. The medical needs of the resident, including any physical or mental disabilities or behavior disorders the resident may suffer;

- b. The resident's aptitude, motivation, present potential vocational educational needs, interest and ability, institutional adjustment and past performance in programs;
- c. The physical vulnerability of the resident;
- d. Limitations on program participation due to population pressure;
- e. The needs of the institution; and
- f. The resident's security classification.

### 3. Review of Security, Program and Institution Assignments

The A&E director is required to set the time for a review of the security classification, program assignment and institution assignment for each resident. This date may not be more than six months from the date of the last review of classification and assignment. The review is to be conducted by a program review committee (PRC) of which there is one in each correctional institution and correctional center. The PRC makes recommendations to the A&E director and the classification chief regarding whether there will be any changes in the resident's assignments.

The PRC at each correctional institution consists of four members: a high ranking member of the institution's security staff; a member of the institution's social service staff; a program review coordinator; and a guidance counselor. The criteria to be used by the PRC in recommending security classification, institution assignment or program assignment changes are those criteria which were used by the A&E committee in initially determining security classification and program assignment.

### B. ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The information that follows is an overview of the various types of educational and vocational programs available to residents in adult correctional institutions.

The Appendix provides for each institution: (1) a list of the educational and vocational programs in the institution; (2) the provider of the program; and (3) the average daily population (ADP) of the program from July 1, 1989 to June 30, 1990 (hereinafter referred to as 1989-90).

There are several types of academic educational programs offered at the institutions. The major programs are:

1. Adult Basic Education (ABE) Program.



2. Exceptional Educational Needs (EEN) Program.
3. High School Equivalency Diploma Program.
4. High School Diploma Program.
5. Principle of Alphabet Literacy (PALS).
6. College Correspondence.
7. College courses.
8. Study release.

Each of these programs is described below.

### 1. Adult Basic Education (ABE) Program

The ABE is a remedial education program consisting of courses in reading, writing and mathematics. The program is designed to prepare a resident for participation in other academic or vocational programs. This program is available at all the adult correctional institutions. For 1989-90, there was an ADP of 552 residents in these ABE programs.

### 2. Exceptional Educational Needs (EEN) Program

The EEN program is administered by the DOC in cooperation with the Department of Public Instruction (DPI). The program provides special services to persons 20 years of age and under who exhibit learning or emotional disabilities, speech and language impairment or mental retardation. Persons are screened for possible exceptional educational needs during A&E and those thought to be in need of special services are referred to a special evaluation team for placement in appropriate programs. The EEN program is available at Green Bay, Kettle Moraine, Oakhill, Oshkosh and Taycheedah. The ADP of these programs was 52 in 1989-90.

### 3. High School Equivalency Diploma Program

This program provides basic skills, knowledge and preparation which enables residents to earn the High School Equivalency Diploma issued by the DPI. The program is available at all institutions. The ADP of this program for 1989-90 was 307.

#### 4. High School Diploma Program

At Green Bay, a resident can complete institutional courses equivalent to those required by a high school. This is a limited program, since not all high school courses are available at the institution. The High School Diploma Program is available only at Green Bay, and had an ADP of 36 in 1989-90.

#### 5. Principle of Alphabet Literacy (PALS)

The PALS program is an IBM computer-based literacy program which combines voice, music, video, graphics and touch. The program is designed to deliver instruction to residents who are functioning at a literacy level below the sixth grade, in order to bring their competence up to the sixth grade level. The program, which began in July 1990, is available at all institutions.

#### 6. College Correspondence Courses

This program consists of college correspondence courses which are offered to residents of the institution. All of the institutions offer access to such correspondence courses. The inmate pays the cost of college correspondence courses.

#### 7. College Courses

Several institutions offer two-year college programs sponsored by the local University of Wisconsin (UW) center system campus. These programs offer freshman and sophomore level college courses for residents who may later pursue further college studies towards a degree on study release or upon release from incarceration. Green Bay offers a Behind-the-Walls College program sponsored by the UW-Green Bay. College courses are offered at Green Bay, Kettle Moraine and Taycheedah and had an ADP of approximately 160 in 1989-90. The costs of courses are paid for by DOC and the UW system, with a portion of the costs offset by Federal Pell Grants obtained by residents.

#### 8. Vocational and Vocational-Related Education Courses

All institutions offer a wide variety of vocational and vocational-related education courses. Most of those courses are taught by institutional staff and include over 50 different subjects such as auto mechanics, drafting, wood-working and welding. A complete list of vocational education courses offered at the institutions is provided in

the Appendix, including information on providers and number of residents served.

The vocational education courses taught by institution staff include both accredited and nonaccredited courses. Accredited courses are those which are certified by a vocational, technical and adult education (VTAE) district. The VTAE district retains the records on each student and makes periodic inspections of the institution facilities utilized in the course to evaluate course curriculum, equipment and teacher certification. With both accredited and nonaccredited courses, a diploma or certificate of completion is awarded at the end of the course. Course lengths vary with the complexity of the subject matter but are rarely longer than one year due to the rapid turnover of residents in the institutions.

Other vocational education courses are taught by VTAE district staff. In those cases, the institution contracts with one of the VTAE districts to teach vocational education courses at the institution.

#### 9. Study Release

Study release is a program in which certain residents on minimum security status are permitted to attend classes unescorted at a nearby college, university, technical institute or vocational school. The study release program is only offered at Oakhill. The costs of the classes are paid by DOC and offset by Federal Pell Grants obtained by residents.

#### C. EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAM COSTS

It is difficult to develop a complete and accurate accounting of the full amount of the costs of the educational and vocational programs conducted at the state correctional facilities. This is, in part, due to the fact that the cost information that is available does not include:

1. Salaries and fringe benefits for security personnel necessary in the educational settings.
2. Costs of operation of the physical plant in areas used for educational purposes.
3. Costs of one-time capital expenditures for the facilities and the equipment used in the programs.
4. Costs of other staff who, although not engaged directly in teaching, engage in assessment or evaluations which are used in the teaching programs.

5. Costs of staff engaged in operating the facility to the extent that some portion of the staff time involves activities that may be related to the educational programs.

6. The costs of DOC personnel in Madison whose services relate to educational programs.

The following table, Table 9, Educational Expenses in Adult Correctional Facilities, shows for each correctional institution and for the correctional centers as a whole, the teaching personnel's salary and fringe benefit costs, the education expenses for supplies, books, software and other materials used in the classroom) and the cost of contracted educational programs. "Education," as used in Table 9, also includes vocational training costs.

The costs shown are budgeted costs for fiscal year 1990-91, except that the second column, 1989-90 Education Expenses, uses data for fiscal year 1989-90, since 1990-91 costs were not available for these educational expenses. Although the costs may vary in fiscal year 1990-91 for each institution from the costs incurred in fiscal year 1989-90, the total should be approximately the same.

The Appendix contains information on those courses provided by DOC and those that are provided under contract.

TABLE 9  
EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES  
IN ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

INSTITUTION	1990-91 SALARY AND BENEFIT COSTS	1989-90 EDUCATION EXPENSES	1990-91 CONTRACTED EDUCATION COSTS	TOTAL
Waupun	\$387,744	\$17,939	\$0	\$405,683
Green Bay	1,334,660	52,840	188,807	1,576,307
Taycheedah	333,358	8,073	683,375	1,024,806
Fox Lake	1,336,412	37,818	0	1,374,230
Columbia	399,360	20,341	248,377	668,078
Kettle Moraine	1,154,784	32,002	0	1,186,786
Oakhill	215,284	26,716	132,245	374,245
Oshkosh	501,035	37,866	285,047	823,948
Correctional Centers	388,332	1,202	342,312	731,846
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$6,050,969</b>	<b>\$234,797</b>	<b>\$1,880,163 *</b>	<b>\$8,165,929</b>

SOURCE: Compiled by Legislative Council Staff from data provided by the Wisconsin Department of Corrections.

\*The total does not include \$30,850 for small business operations training that is provided in four institutions.

RW:GAA:kja:wu:kjf:jt;wu



APPENDIX

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND COURSES AT  
WISCONSIN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY INSTITUTION, PROVIDER  
AND AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION FROM JUNE 30, 1989 TO JULY 1, 1990







INSTITUTION	COURSE/PROGRAM	PROVIDER	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (1989-90)
Kettle Moraine	Adult Basic Education PALS Exceptional Education Needs High School Equivalency Diploma Vocational --Auto Detailing --Cabinetmaking --Custodial Services --Drafting, Mechanical --Machine Tool Operation --Metals, Foundry --Welding, Metal Fabrication College Prep	DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers  DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers UW-Center System	168 N/A 18 72  9 9 9 10 10 6 12 80
Oakhill	Adult Basic Education PALS Exceptional Education Needs Vocational --Building Services --Food Service --Horticulture	DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers  DOC-State Teachers VTAE/Madison VTAE/Madison	51  3  13 14 14
Oshkosh	Adult Basic Education PALS Exceptional Education Needs High School Equivalency Diploma Vocational Related --Trade Math --Human Relations --Horticulture Vocational --Food Service --Computer Applications --Retail Sales --Weatherization --Small Business Operations Adult Basic Education	DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers  DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers  VTAE/MATC VTAE/MATC VTAE/MATC VTAE/MATC Professional Growth, Inc. VTAE/Fox Valley	85 N/A 5 24 84   14  20 30 20 15 N/A 15
Racine*	Vocational --Computer Applications --Electronics --Warehousing --Food Service	VTAE/Gateway VTAE/Gateway VTAE/Gateway VTAE/Gateway	20 25 25 25
Taycheedah	Adult Basic Education PALS Exceptional Education Needs Self Development High School Equivalency Diploma Vocational Related --Trade Math --Human Relations --Office Operations Vocational --Food Service --Data Processing --Pre-Vocational Training --Vocational Assessment --Electronics --Building Services --Small Business Operations College Prep	DOC-State Teachers  DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers  DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers  VTAE/Moraine Park VTAE/Moraine Park VTAE/Moraine Park VTAE/Moraine Park VTAE/Moraine Park VTAE/Moraine Park Professional Growth, Inc. UW-Center System	28 N/A N/A 10 32 13  DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers  9 11 15 N/A 12 12 N/A 32

INSTITUTION	COURSE/PROGRAM	PROVIDER	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (1989-90)
Waupun	Adult Basic Education PALS High School Equivalency Diploma Vocational --Machine Repair --Welding, Metal Fabrication --Small Business Operations College Prep	DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers  DOC-State Teachers DOC-State Teachers Professional Growth, Inc. UW-Center System	56 N/A 74  15 14 N/A N/A

\* Programs projected to begin in May 1991.