

# A Structured Transition from Incarceration to Community

Examining the Federal Residential Reentry Center model and Ohio's community-reentry system



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## Arkansas Has Already Made the Investment

**\$452.9M**

FY2025 ADC inmate costs

**\$74.46**

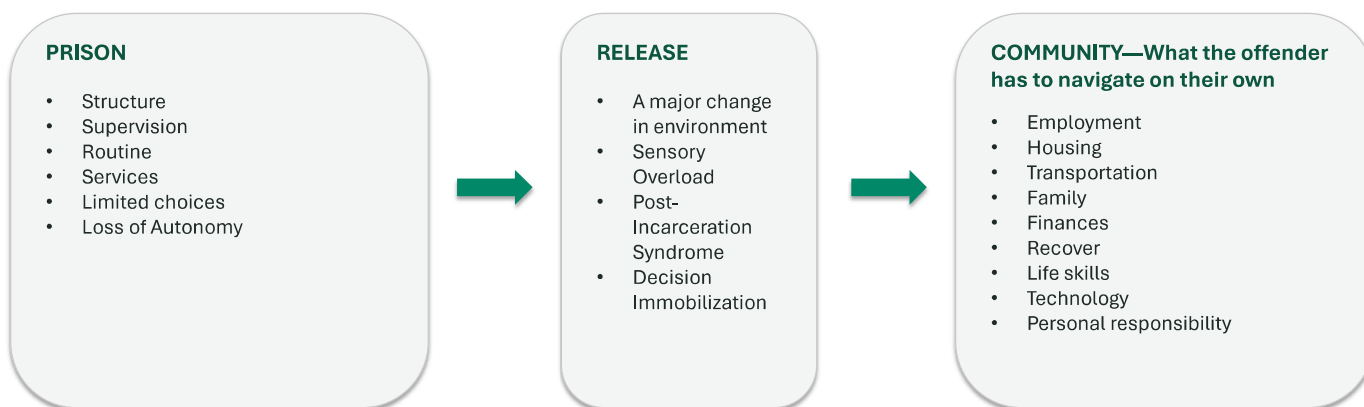
average cost per inmate / day

**16,663**

average prison population

Arkansas already makes a substantial public investment in incarceration. The transition from incarceration to community is part of that same public-safety investment.

## The Transition Is Where the Environment Changes



The challenge is not simply release. It is the transition between two very different environments.

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2018 BJS STUDY

## What Happens After Release?

**68%**

arrested within 3 years

**79%**

arrested within 6 years

**83%**

arrested within 9 years

### Nationally

- 2018 BJS study found that state prisoners released across 30 states were followed for nine years 2005–2014
- 401,288 offenders.
- 58% of rearrests were public order offenses (suspended license, disorderly conduct, etc.)

BJS measured arrests—not convictions or reincarceration. This study establishes the scale of the reentry challenge; it does not compare RRC and direct release.

### Arkansas

- 57% of offenders released from Arkansas prisons will be rearrested within 36 months
- 50% are re-incarcerated.
- 62% of all annual admissions into AR State Prisons are individuals entering due to probation/parole violations

## The Federal Government Already Uses a Transition Model



Arkansas could implement an existing correctional model—not inventing the concept of structured residential reentry.

Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons, Residential Reentry Management Centers.

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## What Does the Federal Evidence Show About Structured Reentry?

### FEDERAL CCC EVIDENCE

#### CCC TRANSITION

24%  
recidivism

76%  
did not recidivate  
Based on 3 years post  
release

#### DIRECT RELEASE

52%  
recidivism

48%  
did not recidivate  
Based on 3 years post  
release

**28 percentage-point difference in recidivism**

### EMPLOYMENT STATS

Full-time employment: 92% RRC vs. 33-40% direct release

Average minimum wage earner in AR contributes  
\$1,568.12/year (state & local sales taxes)

Average minimum wage earner in AR contributes  
\$1,750.32/year (federal taxes)

Average non-working post-release offender costs state  
\$2,500-\$5,000 (unpaid supervision fees, uncollected court  
debt, emergency safety net costs, etc.)

Sources: DOJ Office of Inspector General review of BOP RRC research; Arkansas ADC FY2025 Inmate Cost Report. Arkansas rates are illustrative assumptions.

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# State-Level Validation: Proof Across America

33%

Reduction in total arrests achieved by Oregon through structured, county-level reentry initiatives

13.6%

Drop in felony recidivism (from 40.6% to 27%) in Washington State via intensive family-focused reentry

20%

Decrease in recidivism rates among high-risk individuals in Ohio who completed community-based halfway house programming

Across multiple states, structured programming has established a consistent, verifiable track record of driving down crime rates and maximizing taxpayer returns.

Source: Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, Washington State Institute for Public Policy, and Ohio Community-Based Correctional Facilities

# Ohio Shows What a State Version Can Look Like

\$87.7M

FY2026 Reentry, Housing & Support Services

Arkansas Population: 3.07 million  
Ohio Population: 11.79 million (284% larger than AR)

Arkansas Prison Population: 19,454  
Ohio Prison Population: 45,704 (135% larger than AR)

Arkansas recidivism rate (3- years): 46-50%  
Ohio recidivism rate (3-years): 17.9-22.9%

## LICENSING

Qualified public/private community residential providers

## CONTRACTING

State contracts beds and services

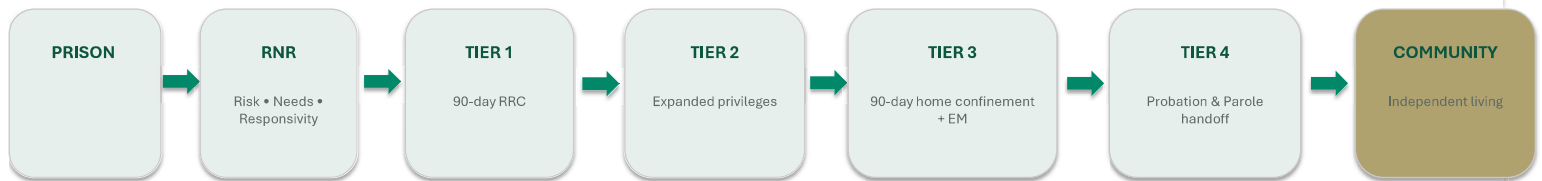
## SERVICES

Treatment  
Electronic monitoring  
Employment  
Supportive housing

Ohio provides a state-level example of turning community reentry into funded correctional infrastructure.

Sources: Ohio Revised Code §2967.14; Ohio Legislative Service Commission FY2026 DRC Redbook.

## An Arkansas Residential Reentry Continuum

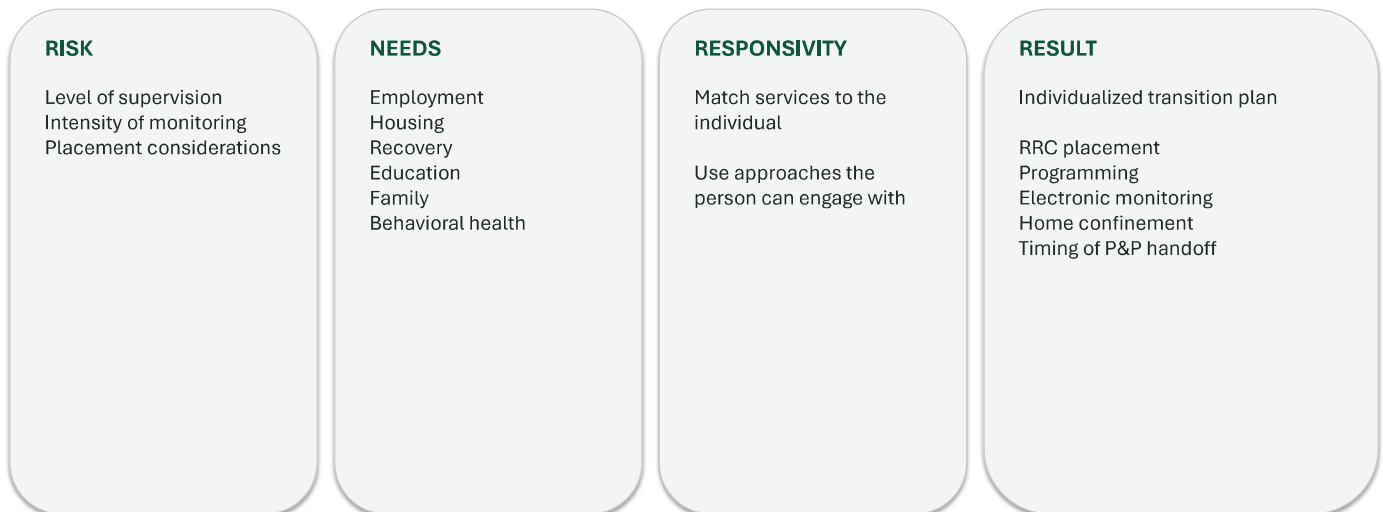


**Structure decreases as demonstrated responsibility increases.**

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RISK • NEEDS • RESPONSIVITY

## RNR Determines the Right Path



**The RRC is the platform. RNR helps determine the plan.**

## Tier 1 — Structured Reentry



Individualized case management connects the resident to the services the RNR identifies.

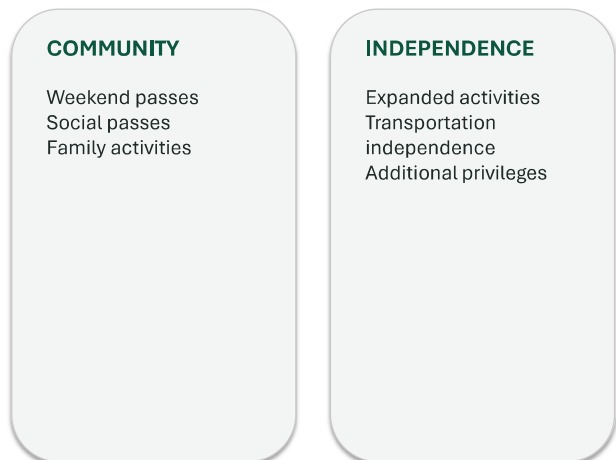
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## Tier 2 — Earned Community Responsibility

TRIGGER FOR GREATER PRIVILEGES

### Employment + 30 Days

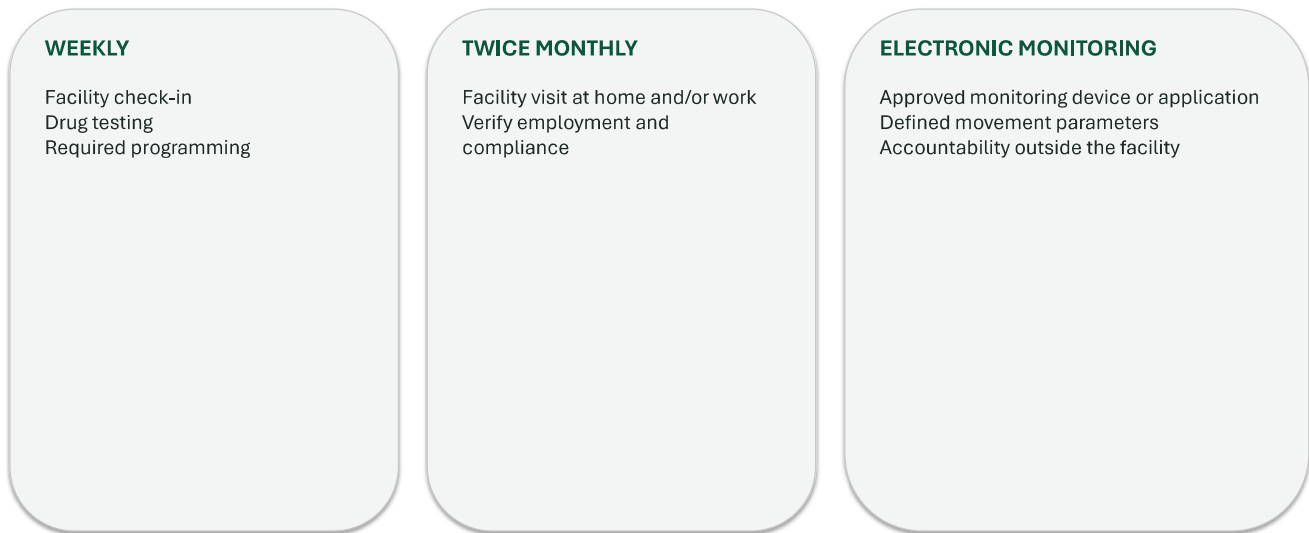
demonstrated compliance



Privileges increase as demonstrated responsibility increases.

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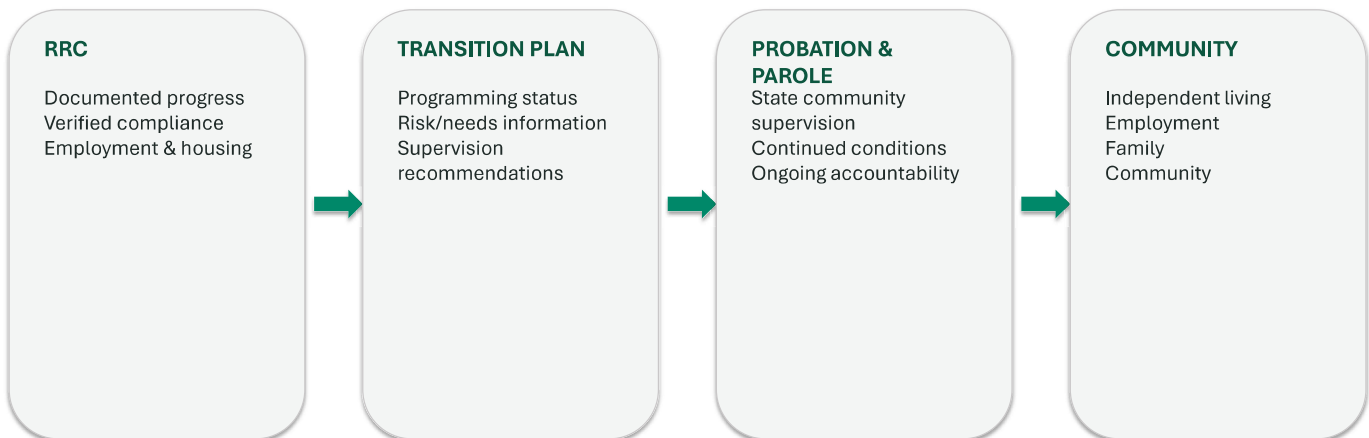
## Tier 3 — Home Confinement + Electronic Monitoring



The goal is to move supervision into the community while maintaining accountability.

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## Tier 4 — Probation & Parole Handoff



The RRC is a bridge—not a replacement for Arkansas probation and parole.

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## Reentry Requires Modern Independence

### TRANSPORTATION

Approved residents can use:

- Their own vehicle
- Family vehicle
- Public transportation
- Other approved transportation

The RRC should not become a permanent transportation service.

### COMMUNICATION

Approved cell phone supports:

- Employers
- Family
- Facility communication
- Emergencies
- Appointments
- Transportation
- Accountability

### RESPONSIBILITY

The program progressively transfers responsibility:

Staff → Resident

Supervision remains while independence grows.

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## Medical Care Remains a State / Healthcare Responsibility

### STATE / HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

- Medical care
- Prescriptions
- Acute and chronic care
- Specialty care
- Clinical behavioral health
- Healthcare eligibility / funding

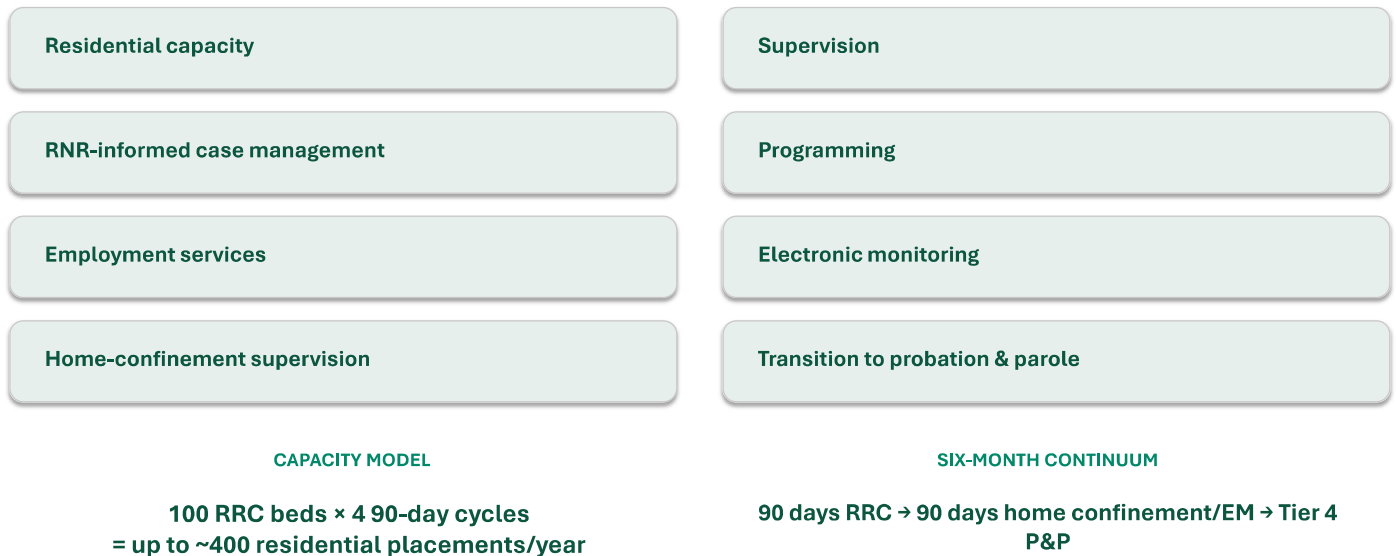
### RRC

- Care coordination
- Appointment assistance
- Transportation planning
- Case-management follow-up
- Communication with providers

**The RRC is a correctional/reentry platform—not a healthcare system.**

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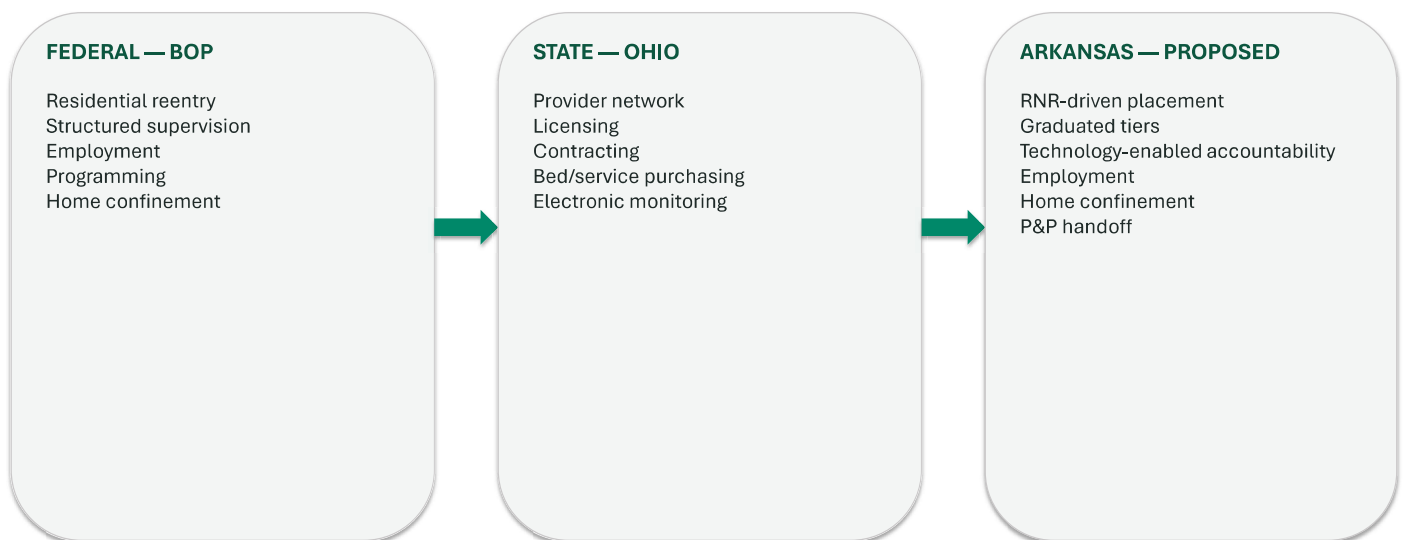
## What Would Arkansas Actually Contract?



Capacity illustration assumes continuous utilization and a 90-day average RRC stay.

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## An Arkansas Model Built From Existing Models



Arkansas can examine existing models and determine which elements fit its population, geography and correctional system.

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