



ARKANSAS

Department of Community Correction

Parole & Probation and Community-Based Residential Treatment

2011-12 Annual Report

From the Director

"We provide opportunities for positive change"

During fiscal year 2012, the Department of Community Correction (DCC) continued to oversee the clients under its authority in a manner consistent with evidence-based principles by evaluating risk, enhancing motivation to change, targeting need and enforcing accountability, thereby enhancing the safety of the citizens of Arkansas.

The DCC vigorously worked to implement the provisions of Act 570 (Public Safety Improvement Act), which reformed the sentencing, incarceration, and supervision of adult offenders. Among other things that were accomplished pursuant to Act 570, the DCC worked with the Administrative Office of the Courts and judges in five judicial districts to establish Swift Courts. The DCC also developed an intermediate sanctions grid called the Arkansas Accountability Intervention Matrix (ArAIM). Both efforts enhanced the ability of DCC to implement swift and certain consequences for offenders who are non-compliant with conditions of community supervision, while continuing to encourage life-change. The DCC also enhanced its successful partnership with the state's 41 drug courts by establishing 124 residential beds for the development of a short term residential treatment program for drug court clients.

The following pages provide a detailed description of DCC's accomplishments over the last fiscal year. The staff of DCC will build on those accomplishments and continue to work for a better and safer future for the citizens of Arkansas by engaging in innovative programs directed at reducing the recidivism of the clients under its supervisory authority. The activity of DCC described in this report reflects an ongoing commitment to its philosophy of "providing opportunity for positive change."

Respectfully Submitted,

David B. Eberhard



David B. Eberhard
Director

Board of Corrections

Benny Magness, Chair
Dr. Mary Parker, Vice Chair
Janis Walmsley, Secretary
Senator Bobby Glover
Drew Baker
Reverend Tyrone Broomfield
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The Department of Community Correction (DCC) provides equal employment opportunities without regard to race, sex, religion, national origin, age, pregnancy, disability, or veteran status. This policy and practice relates to all phases of employment including, but not limited to, recruiting, hiring, placement, promotion, transfer, layoff, recall, termination, rates of pay, or other forms of compensation, training, use of facilities, and participation in agency-sponsored activities and programs.

Mission Statement

“To enhance public safety by encouraging a crime-free lifestyle and providing cost-effective, evidence-based programs in the supervision and treatment of adult offenders.”

Goals

- To provide appropriate and effective supervision and treatment of offenders in the community.
- To provide for the confinement, care, control, and treatment of offenders sentenced to or confined in community correction centers in an adequate, safe, and secure environment.
- To develop and implement sanctions, programs, and services that are consistent with evidence-based principles needed to function within the scope of the Mission.
- To improve staff recruiting, retention, and training efforts.



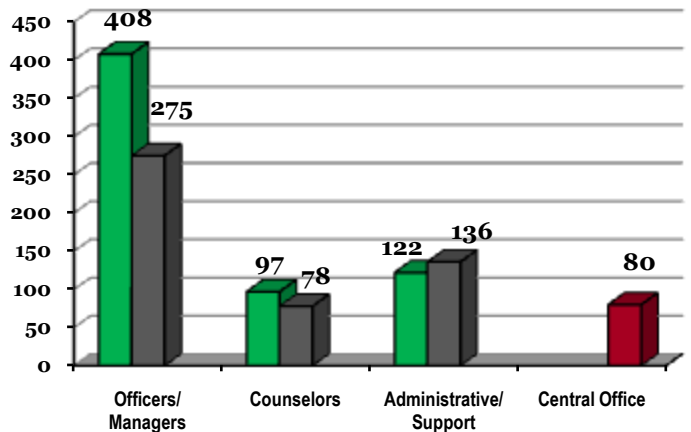
Staffing

“Service with Excellence and Integrity”

On June 30, 2012, DCC had 1,196 employees (489 in residential services, 627 in probation/parole services, and 80 at central office). Of that number, 27% were White males, 10% African American males, 35% White females, 27% African American females, and 1% others (Hispanic, Asian, and/or American Indian males and females).

During FY ‘12, DCC provided 30,040 hours of instruction to its employees. 548 employees completed the following instruction hours: Employee Orientation - 6,280, Residential Supervisor Basic - 8,840, Parole/Probation Officer Academy - 11,280, Ropes Course - 160, Instructor Development - 640, Firearms - 120, Motivational Interviewing - 8, Supervisor Management - 1,640, Defensive Tactics - 136, CPR - 304, Stunshield - 632, Treatment - 4,030, and Arkansas Adult Probation/Parole Association Conference - 4,568.

DCC Employees

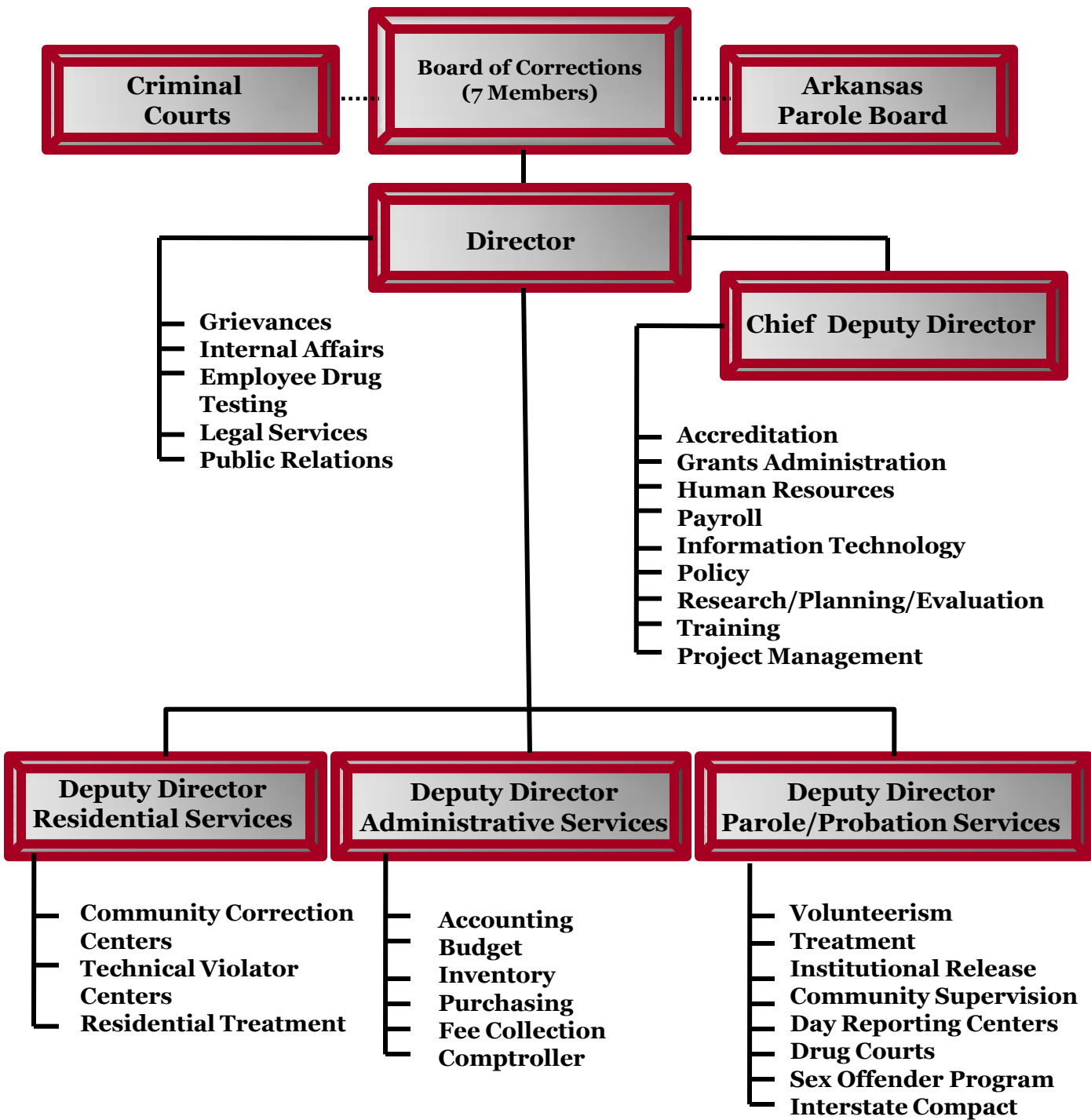



■ Probation/Parole Services ■ Residential Services ■ Central Office

Note: The Officers/Managers category includes area managers, institutional release officers, drug court officers, sex offender supervision officers, and residential supervisors. The Counselors category includes drug court, substance abuse, and correctional counselors.

ARKANSAS

Department of Community Correction





Act 570 of 2011 - Implementation

The 88th Session of the AR General Assembly of the AR Legislature passed Act 570 of 2011, (also known as the Public Safety Improvement Act), which enacted aggressive changes to the criminal justice system to bring about a reduction in prison admissions while at the same time not putting the safety of the public at risk. This was preceded by an extensive and in-depth study by the PEW Foundation, which revealed that the drivers of prison growth are:

- Underutilization of probation
- Long prison sentences for non-violent offenders
- Delayed parole transfer

There are 14 major components of Act 570 that consumed the activities of the Department of Community Correction. Some of them are listed below.

Required use of a validated risk/needs assessments.

- Automated the Ohio Risk Assessment system (ORAS).
- Completed inter-rater reliability study of the ORAS, which resulted in 95% reliability rating.
- ORAS will be validated for Arkansas in 2013.

Resources focused on moderate/high risk clients.

- Restructured caseloads by creating high/medium risk caseloads. (1:70 client to officer ratio) and minimum risk caseloads (1:250 client to officer ratio).
- Installed kiosks to assist with low risk clients.

Use of Evidence-Based Practices (EBP).

- EBP collections totaled \$2,848,350 (\$10 supervision fee increase) as of September 10, 2012.
- DCC, Arkansas Department of Correction, and provider focus groups engaged in a training assessment. A training strategy will be developed for conducting evidence-based practices and train-the-trainer curricula for staff and providers. Training will also include ORAS and Motivational Interviewing for mentors and coaches.
- Contracts now require providers to use evidence-based practices.
- Staff was realigned to handle volunteerism, community resource development, and to be consistent with evidence-based practices.
- A 32-bed transitional living house.
- 124 short-term treatment beds were developed and made available to drug courts.
- DCC was awarded a \$1.3 million reentry grant to reduce recidivism.
- DCC received a Justice Reinvestment grant of \$365,000 for reentry services, which allowed purchase of 102 tablets (plus 261 funded by DCC) to implement place-based management.
- The case plan was automated in eOMIS and training provided.

Implement intervention and incentive grids.

- Developed and implemented the Arkansas Accountability Interventions Matrix (ArAIM), which is being automated. The Incentives grid is being implemented statewide, with future plans for automation.

ACT 570 of 2011 Continued

Earned discharge credits awarded to eligible probationers/parolees.

- Automated the application of Earned Discharge Credits (EDC) in eOMIS; currently being reviewed for full compliance. As of August 31, 2012, 11,344 offenders were eligible for EDC. Since implementation, 45% of eligible clients were awarded EDC.
- The number of EDC days awarded since August, 2011, is 76,986.
- Of the 49 offenders eligible for discharge, 12 objections were received.

Performance Incentive Funding (PIF).

- DCC received \$1.9 million dollars to engage in EBP.
- Established contracts for services:
 - (1) The **Transitional Housing Services** contract was established to provide transitional housing and services for male and female probation and parole clients eligible for release from the Arkansas Department of Correction (ADC) as the primary target or the DCC as the secondary target.
 - (2) The **Substance Abuse Treatment Services for Parole and Probation Clients** was established to provide residential, dual diagnosis, and chemical-free living services to male and female probation and parole clients.
 - (3) The **Mental Health Services** contract was established to provide outpatient services to male and female probation and parole clients participating in DCC community supervision. The primary service objective for mental health treatment is to provide health assessments and stability maintenance.

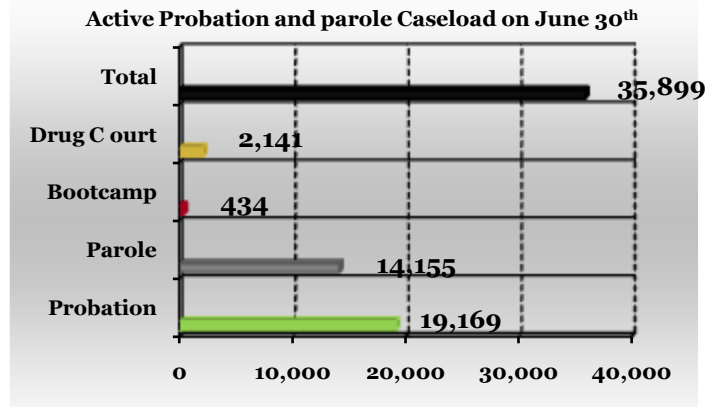
A final report of Act 570 activity is being drafted and will be provided to the Governor.

Probation and Parole Services

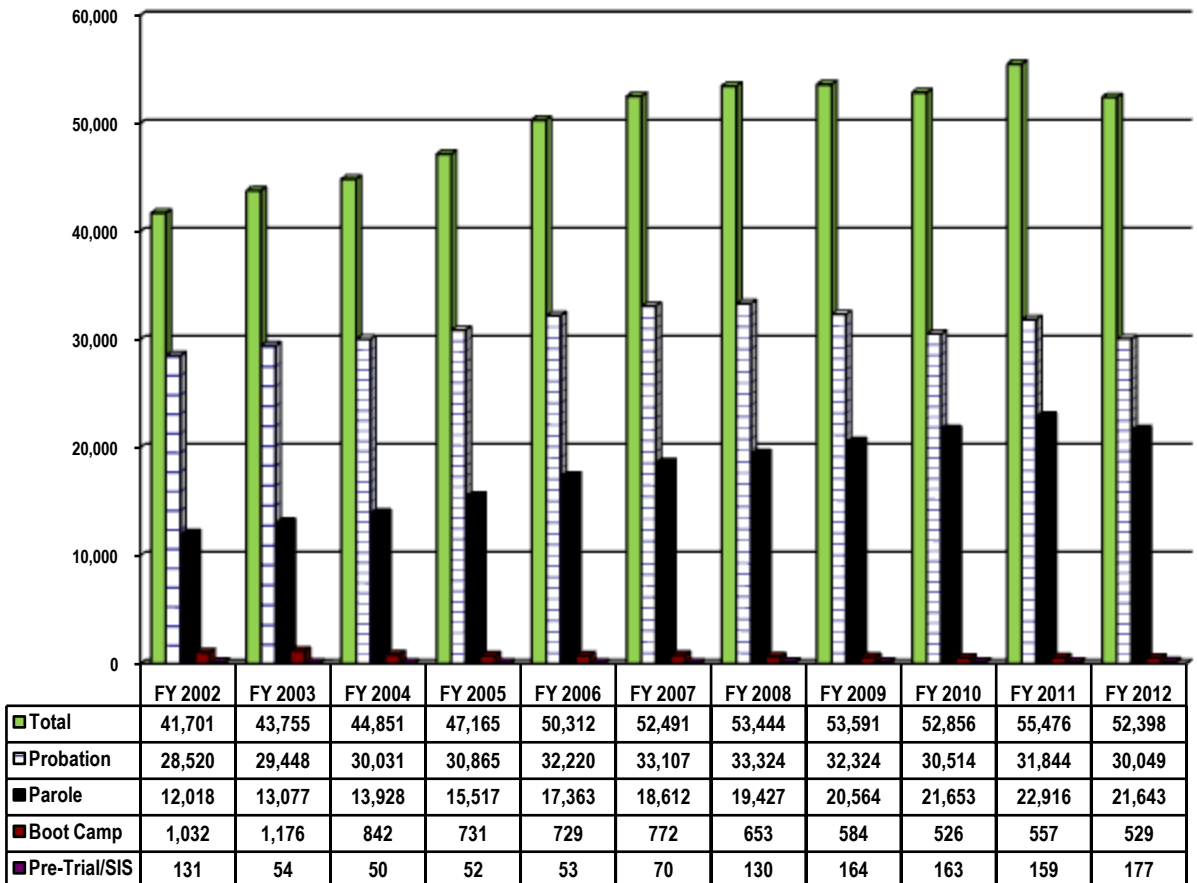
“To provide community supervision that promotes public safety, provides restitution to victims, and rehabilitates the offender into productive members of the community.”

On June 30, 2012, the DCC probation and parole active caseload was 35,899 offenders.

The average cost of supervision per offender per day is \$1.50.

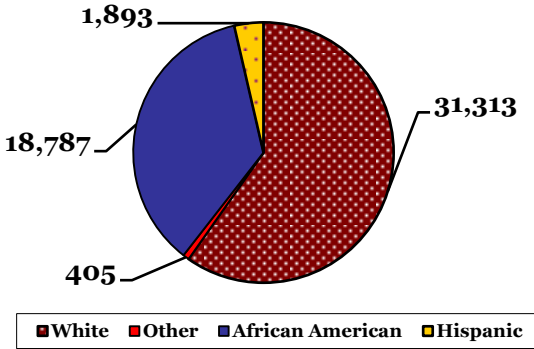


June 30th Community Supervision Caseload by Fiscal Year



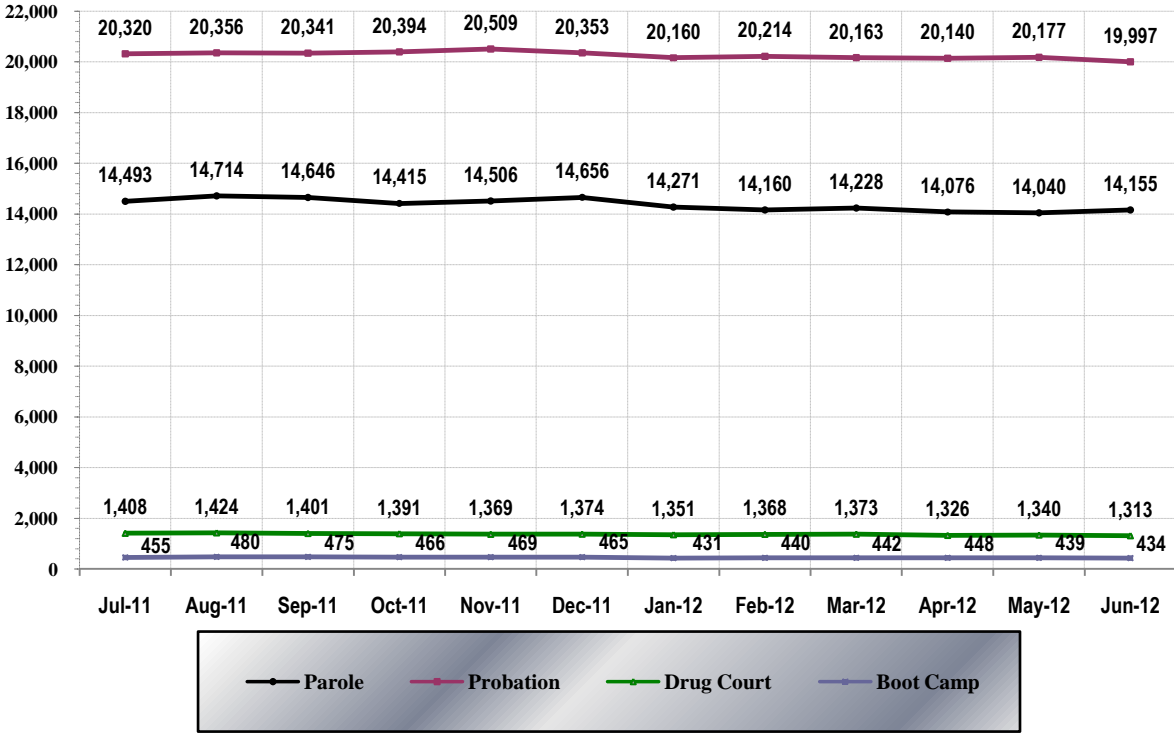
Demographics

Offender Race



Community Supervision Caseload
 Male 77% -- Female 23%
 Average age 36.5 years

**Supervision Caseload
 Active Caseload
 July 2011 through June 2012**



**Does not include Suspended Imposition of Sentence (SIS) or Pre-Trial offenders.*

From June 30, 2011, to June 30, 2012, the active probation population decreased by 285 clients and the active parole population decreased by 465 clients.

Evidence-Based Supervision/Practices

Act 570 of 2011 requires DCC and others involved in working with offenders to use evidence-based practices, which are programs proven to be effective in reducing recidivism.

Electronic Offender Management Information System (eOMIS)). The data needed for the research, analysis, tracking, and reporting offender information is obtained from the electronic Offender Management Information System (eOMIS). It is designed to support comprehensive, statewide operations of offender management and includes offenders in prison, on probation, on parole, or in any other supervision/ incarceration status. For special data needs, the DCC uses SharePoint for coordination of data collection not included in eOMIS. This system is used to collect and maintain relevant data to track recidivism rates.

Motivational Interviewing (MI). MI is an evidenced-based style of communication used by officers and other DCC staff to assist a client's effort to make life changes. DCC staff listen for statements of values and guide client's internal motivation towards change. Officers and staff use MI daily when communicating with offenders.

Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS). ORAS is a risk-needs assessment tool used to identify the risk of an offender reoffending and the needs to be addressed to reduce that risk. The tool identifies factors such as antisocial personality, criminal thinking, criminal associates, dysfunctional family, low levels of employment or education and substance abuse.

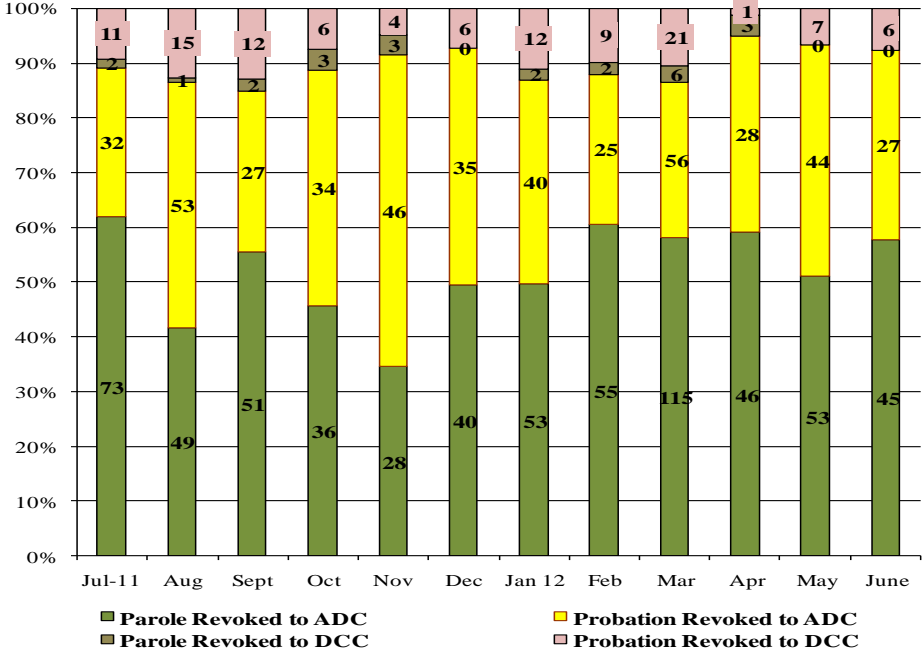
Case Planning. Act 570 requires the DCC to develop case plans for individuals assessed as a moderate to high risk to reoffend directed at individualized accountability and behavior change strategy. Staff targets and prioritizes the specific criminogenic risk factors of the offender based upon his or her risk and need assessment results using ORAS. They match the type and intensity of supervision and treatment conditions to the offender's level of need, criminal risk factors, and individual characteristics such as gender, culture, motivational stage, developmental stage, and learning style. A timetable is established for achieving specific behavioral goals. The case plan also specifies positive and negative actions that will be taken in response to the supervised individual's behaviors.

Arkansas Accountability Interventions Matrix (ArAIM). The matrix is designed for addressing compliance, addiction recovery, and behavioral issues through interventions. ArAIM is a non-prison accountability measure imposed on an offender in response to a violation of supervision conditions. Such measures may include, without limitation,

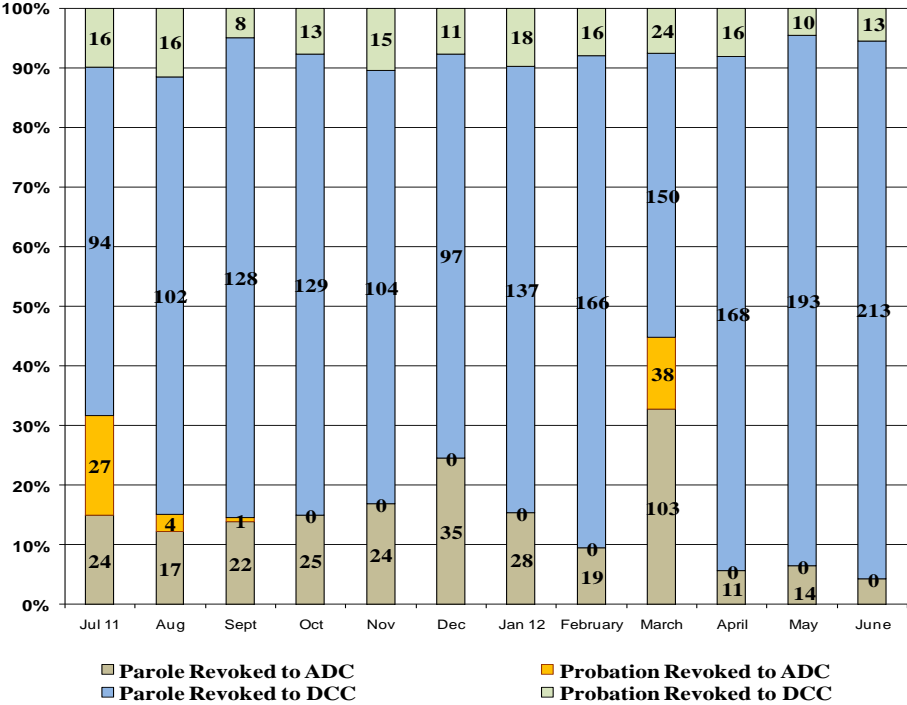
- The use of electronic supervision tools.
- Drug and alcohol testing or monitoring.
- Day or evening reporting.
- Restitution.
- Forfeiture of earned discharge credits.
- Rehabilitative interventions such as substance abuse and mental health treatment.
- Reporting requirements to probation/parole officers.
- Community service or community work project.
- Secure or unsecure residential treatment facilities.
- Short-term, intermittent incarceration for no more than 7 days, used no more than 10 times, with an accumulation of no more than 30 days.
- Revocation to prison or the Technical Violators Program.

Revocations Fiscal Year 2012

Monthly Distribution of Revocations for New Felony Convictions



Monthly Distribution of Revocations for Technical Violations





Absconder Recovery Team

The Abscond Recovery Team is a four member team that consists of three Parole/Probation Agents and one Parole/Probation Officer II. These officers are charged with overseeing all of the absconders in Pulaski County, both parole and probation. These officers conduct abscond related transports, conduct home visits, serve warrants and work to re-engage the absconded offenders in order to return them to supervision. From July 1, 2011 until June 30, 2012; 1,428 cases were removed from abscond status.



Hope – Modified Probation Court

The 22nd Judicial District received a two-year, \$740,000 grant to establish a test court in Saline County using the Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) model. The Hope Court works with probationers at high risk of being sent to prison and is based on intense supervision and immediate sanctions for any type of violations of probation conditions.

Probationers will stand before the judge within 72 hours of a violation. They will then be sentenced to short stays in the county jail or other sanctions. The intent is to address inappropriate or criminal behavior immediately to deter probationers from prison. In order to be effective, the HOPE Court requires a cohesive effort among the judiciary, law enforcement, probationers, and County Sheriff.

The HOPE Court will test two groups of probationers that are at highest risk of recidivating. The first is a control group of approximately 200 individuals on regular probation. The second group of the same size will be enrolled in the HOPE court. Both groups will be tracked for two years.



SWIFT Courts

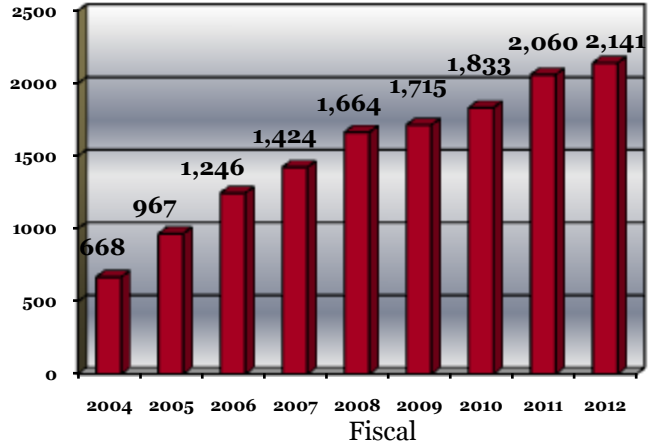
Five SWIFT Courts were established in Batesville, El Dorado, Malvern, Hope, and Monticello as pilot programs. The purpose of the court is to deliver swift and certain punishment to those who violate their probation release conditions. Clients may be referred to the SWIFT Court for using drugs, failing to attend drug counseling, or having a history of failing to report to their supervising officer. Interventions are progressive and probationers can be sent to a community correction center or prison. The ultimate goal of the Swift Court is to reduce recidivism rates and incarceration by applying interventions quickly for probation violators.

Drug Courts

The drug court cost per day per offender is \$14.40.

As of June 30, 2012, 41 drug courts were operating statewide. These courts address addiction behavioral issues through a team of professionals (treatment provider, supervision officer, prosecutor, judge, counselor) who collaborate and direct the activities of individuals through swift application and administration of appropriate incentives and sanctions. Participants are subject to quickly receiving treatment and counseling, economic and other sanctions, frequent drug testing and court appearances. Many times, upon successful completion of the program, charges are dismissed, sentences reduced or set aside, penalties reduced, or a combination of these options. After completion of the program (depending on the court), graduates may enter into a period of strictly supervised aftercare.

Average Monthly Population by Fiscal Year



The drug court population has grown 233% from 668 in July of 2004 to 2,159 as of June 30, 2012. Drug courts are credited with reducing recidivism, retaining clients in treatment and improving outcomes.

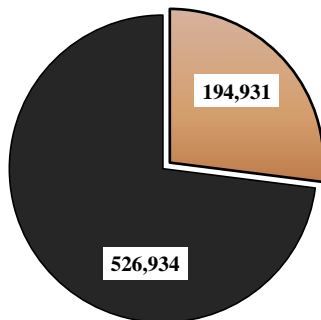
Monthly Drug Court Caseload

July 2011	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan 2012	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Average Monthly Caseload
2,126	2,125	2,136	2,119	2,128	2,140	2,140	2,130	2,152	2,157	2,175	2,159	2,141

Community Service

By performing **community service** work, offenders are held accountable for the crimes committed in their communities. The work projects performed are directed at improving the community. During FY '12 probationers, parolees, and community correction center residents performed 721,865 hours on a variety of projects across the state.

July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012



■ Residential ■ Community Supervision

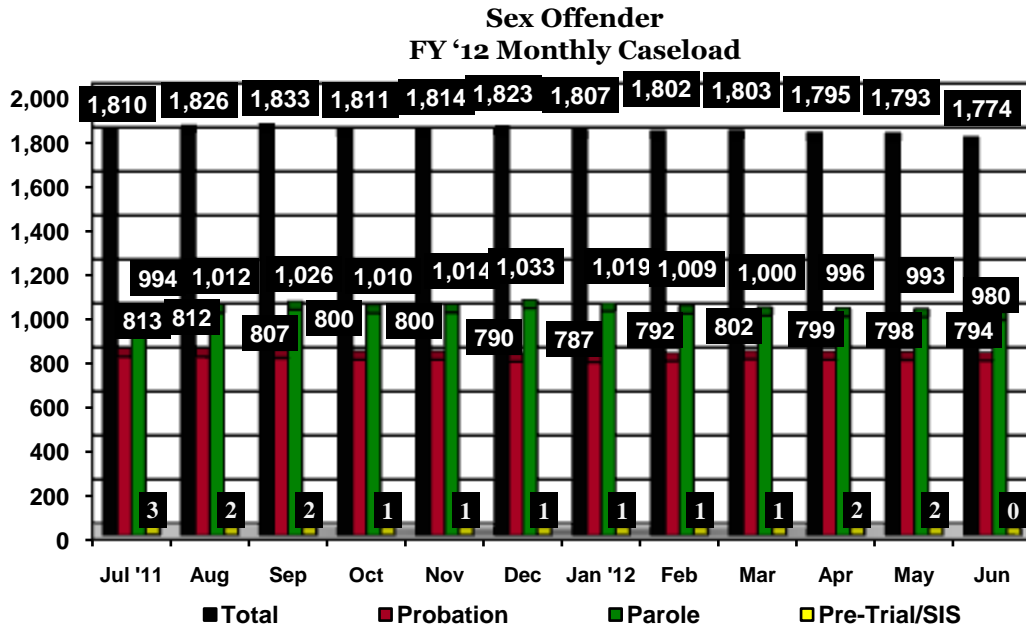
The DCC **Volunteer Program** consists of individuals donating their time to assist with various projects in the communities statewide. During FY '11, DCC received 27,158 volunteer hours from individuals in the community. Additionally, DCC staff volunteered over 338.5 hours in service to Arkansas communities.

Sex Offender Caseload (June 30, 2012)

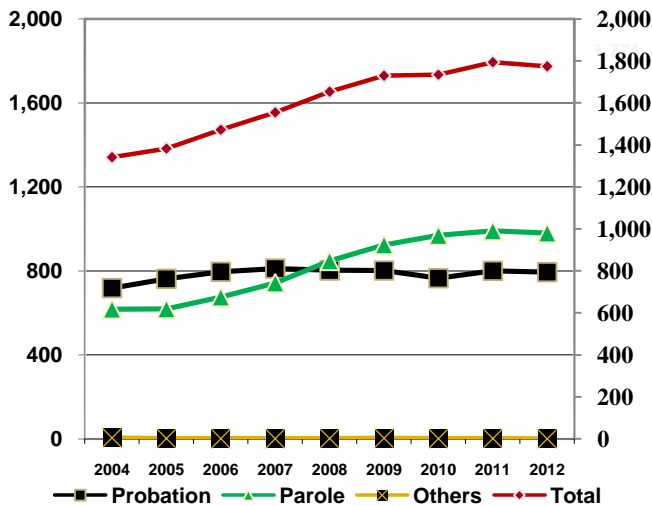
The purpose of sex offender management is to increase community safety and reduce the opportunities for re-offense. DCC uses the containment model for sex offender management and supervision. Sex offender cases are separate from regular supervision caseloads.

As of June 30, 2012, there were 22 probation/parole officers devoting 100% of their efforts to sex offender management statewide. Of that number, five serve as aftercare coordinators, three as polygraph examiners, two as voice stress analysts and the remainder provide direct supervision for the sex offender population.

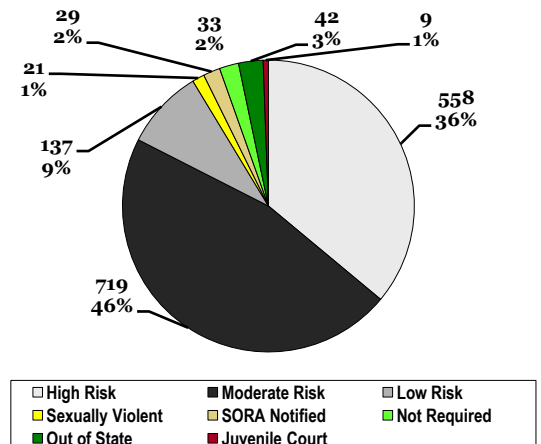
The sex offender caseload increased 32.3% from 2004 to 2012.



June 30th Sex Offender Caseload



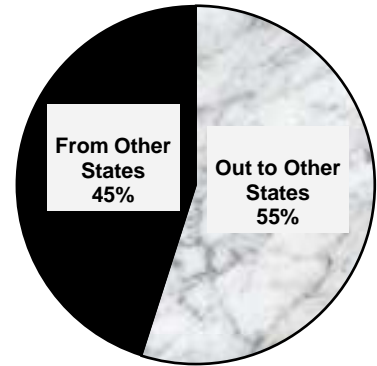
Sex Offender Caseload
By Risk Category
June 2012



Interstate Compact

The DCC participates with other states through an Interstate Compact Agreement to transfer the supervision of eligible parolees and probationers to and from other states. Responsibilities include processing investigation requests, providing progress reports, issuing warrants and processing extraditions.

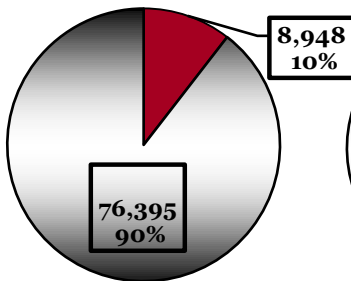
On June 30, 2012, 3,223 Arkansas offenders (46.5% probation, 53.5% parole) were being supervised in other states and 2,646 (70% probation, 30% parole) out of state offenders were being supervised in Arkansas through the Interstate Compact.



5,869 (3,223 out to other states, 2,646 from other states) offenders were approved for Interstate Compact.

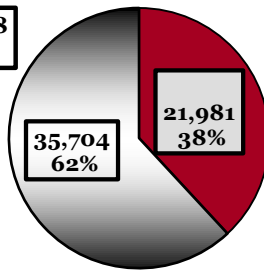
Substance Abuse Testing Results

Drug Court Probation



■ Positive □ Negative

Non Drug Court (Probation/Parole)



■ Positive □ Negative

Random urinalysis testing is a component of community supervision, with the goal of enforcing court conditions and mandates. There were 143,028 urine specimens provided by offenders under community supervision (57,685 by parolees and probationers and 85,343 provided by drug court clients).

Day Reporting Center (DRC): The DCC operates five day reporting centers in Fayetteville, Ft. Smith, Texarkana, Little Rock, and West Memphis. On June 30, 2012, 580 offenders were in a DRC.

A DRC is a comprehensive, non-residential program designed to promote public safety and provide offender accountability and control through providing evidence-based programs and services and more intensive supervision. The DRC staff includes substance abuse counselors, employment services specialists, and probation/parole officers. Staff facilitates offender rehabilitation through behavior modification, substance abuse counseling and education and development of employment skills. Many DRC clients are mandated by the court or the Arkansas Parole Board to attend counseling, substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence or other issue-specific counseling or training as part of their community supervision conditions. Additionally, individual assessments are conducted by qualified staff and the areas of need identified. Program services are provided to clients accordingly.

Substance Abuse Program (SAP): The SAP counseling staff provided a continuum of services to 6,367 offenders on community supervision, including counseling and education, “A New Freedom” cognitive/behavioral programming, life/social skills development, employment readiness, day reporting, health education and substance abuse outpatient treatment and counseling.

Mental Health: Referrals are made to mental health providers, as necessary, including inpatient, outpatient, and family mental health services.

The FY 2011-12 cost for treatment is included in the overall probation/parole cost of \$1.50 per day per offender .

Residential Services

The mission is "to return residents to the community and the workplace as a productive, accountable, and employable individuals by providing tools to help offenders develop alternative lifestyles to crime through training in life skills, chemical-free living, vocational, and other job skills training."

DCC operates six community-based residential centers that provide structure, supervision, surveillance, drug/alcohol treatment, educational and vocational programs, employment, counseling, socialization, life skills, community work transition and other services. Two of the centers house technical violator programs. The residential centers are as follows:



Central Arkansas
Little Rock - Males



Southeast Arkansas
Pine Bluff - Females



Northeast Arkansas
Osceola - Males



Southwest Arkansas
Texarkana - Males



Northwest Arkansas
Fayetteville - Females

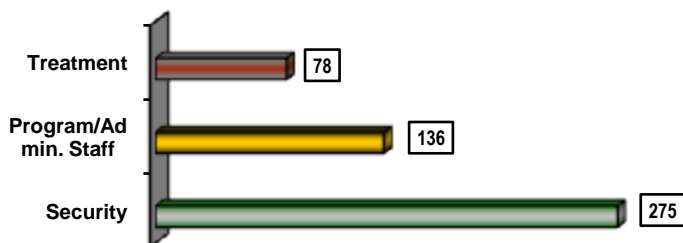


Omega Technical Violator Program
Malvern - Males

Staffing

On June 30, 2012, 489 staff were employed at the six centers (275 security, 78 treatment, and 136 program and administrative staff. Residential Supervisors (security) are required to take 160 hours of basic training with 40 hours of on-the-job training. After the initial 12 months of employment, an additional 40 hours of in-service training is required annually.

The staff manages and operates centers designed to address issues surrounding the behavior which resulted in confinement or incarceration.



These multipurpose, minimum security facilities encompass evidence-based programs, community service, accountability, behavior modification and various other self-improvement services.

Generally, residents receive treatment and services provided primarily by the center staff within a modified therapeutic community (MTC), which is a behavioral modification method for addressing criminal behaviors and patterns. The rules are clearly stated, learned in orientation and modeled in everyday activities. DCC treatment focuses on a multi-level approach to reach desired re-socialization -- a change in thinking and behavior where pro-social choice and actions become automatic. To achieve behavioral changes, the residents are taught new concepts, new values and rules of expected conduct.

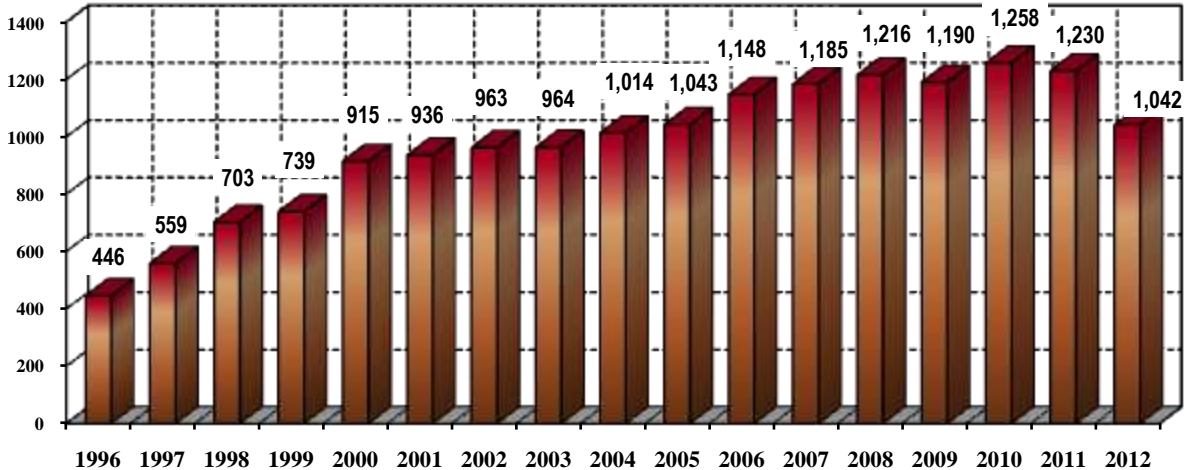
Correction Center Population

(June 30 – Excludes technical violators)

The average cost per day per resident in FY 2012 is \$58.21

On June 30, 2012, 1,042 offenders (67% male, 33% female) were confined in DCC community correction centers. The average time served in a community correction center during FY '12 was 259 days. The three most common crimes that resulted in placement in a community correction center were Manufacture/Delivery/Possession of a Controlled Substance, Theft of Property, and Residential Burglary.

Community Correctional Centers -- End of Fiscal Year Census -- FY 1996 through FY 2012

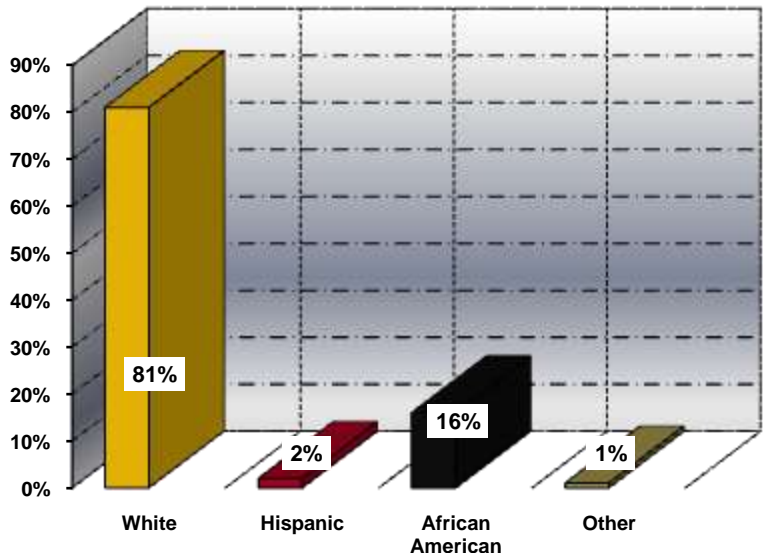


From 1996 to 2012, the June 30th community correction center population increased by approximately 134%.

Authorized Bed Capacity – 1,615 June 30, 2012

- SWACCC – 379 (23%)
- SEACCC – 315 (20%)
- NWACCC – 100 (6%)
- NEACCC – 240 (15%)
- CACCC – 150 (9%)
- Omega/TVP – 300 (19%)
- SEACCC/TVP – 35 (2%)
- SWACCC/TVP -- 96 (6%)

Racial Profile



DCC Admissions (Excludes technical violators)

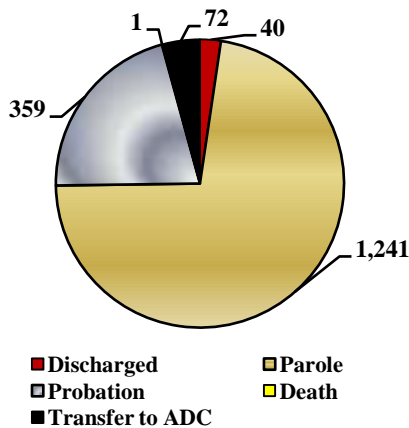
In FY 2012, 1,593 offenders were admitted to a community correction center. The average age at admission was 30.9, average sentence length was 1.9 years, and average time served was 259 days.

New Admissions

Fiscal Year (July 1 – June 30)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
DCC Admissions (includes transfers among centers)	2,261	1,905	1,796	1,901	1,895	1,593
Change from Previous Year	N/A	18.3%	-5.7%	5.8 %	-.3%	-16%

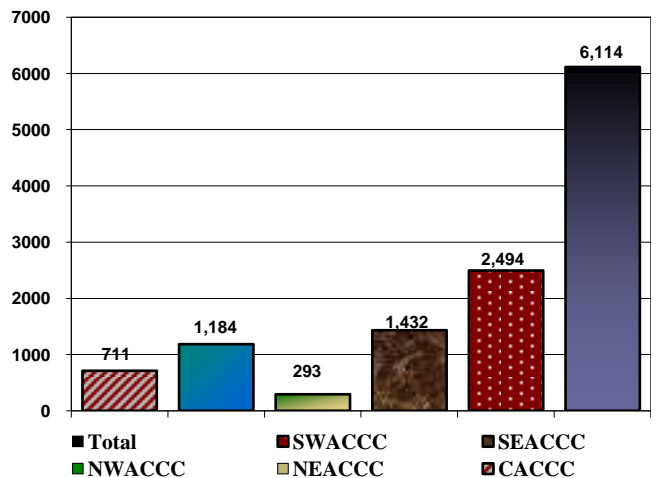
Institutional Release Services

Releases Fiscal Year 2012



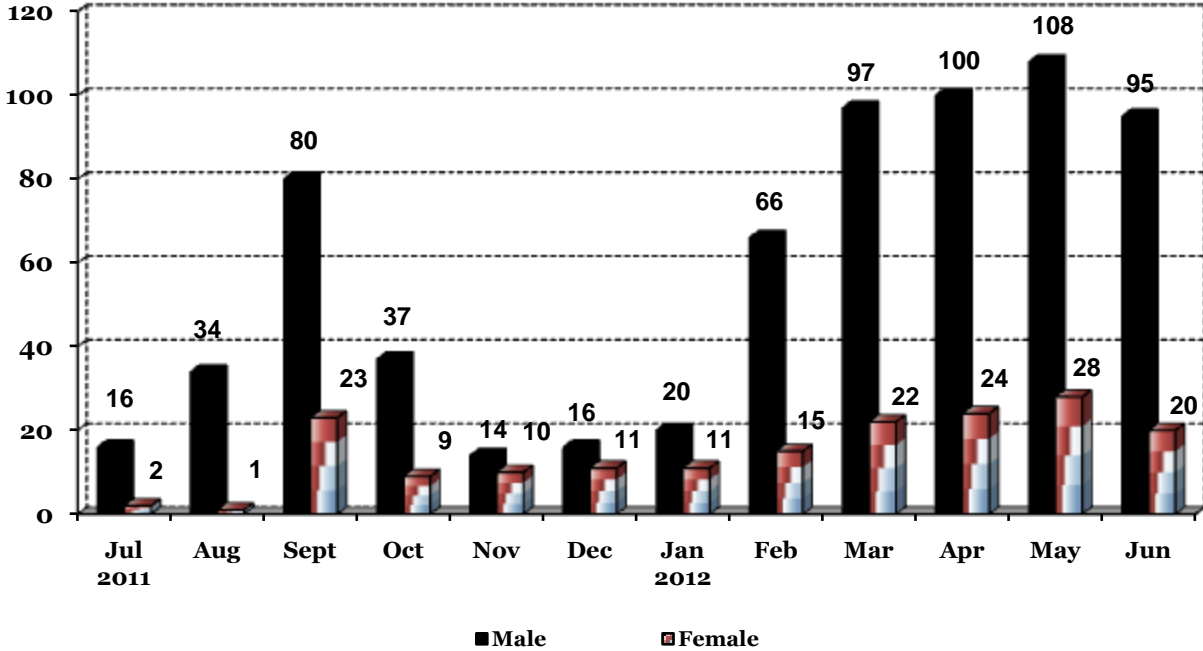
1,713 residents were released from DCC centers from July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012.

*Act 682 Early Releases
August 2005 through June 2012*

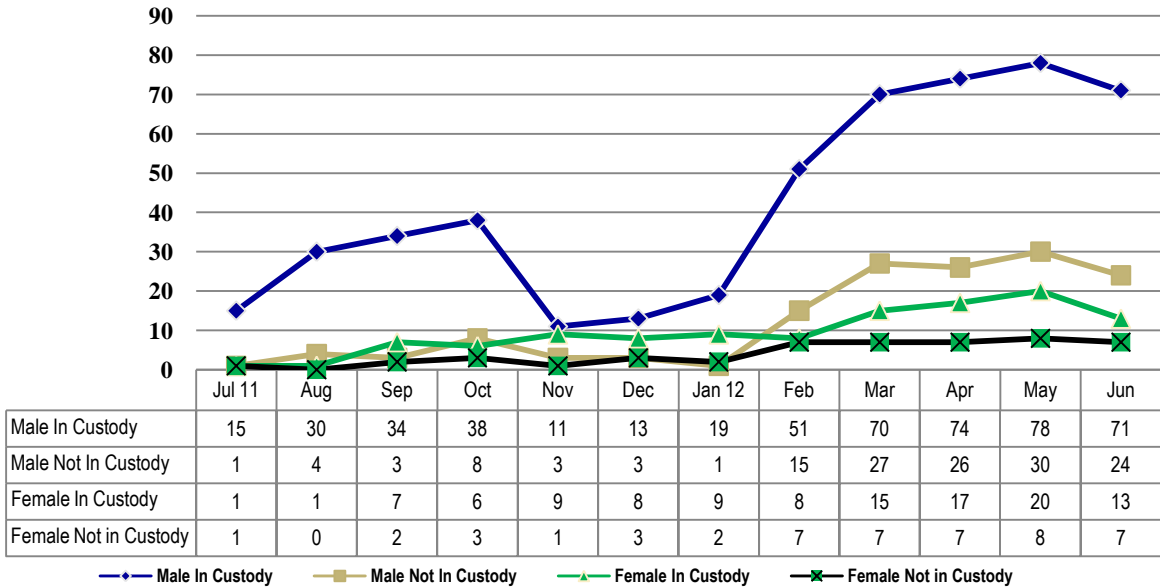


County Jail Backup

**DCC Male and Female Technical Violator County Jail Backup
July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012**

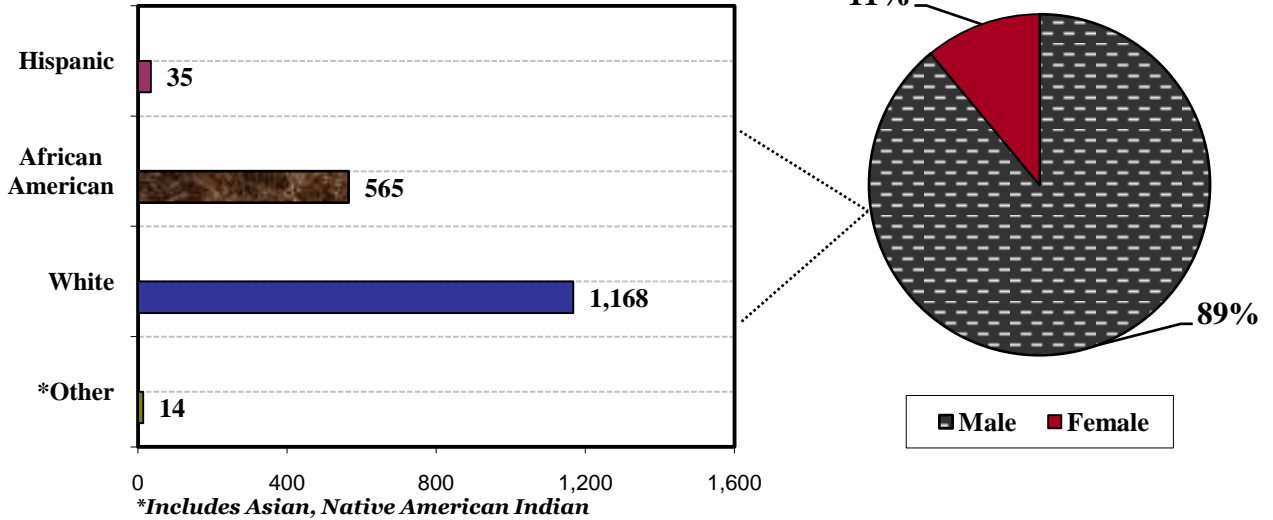


**DCC Male and Female Technical Violator County Jail Backup
Custody Status
July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012
(Census on the last day of the month)**



Technical Violator Program July 1, 2011-June 30, 2012

TVP Admissions

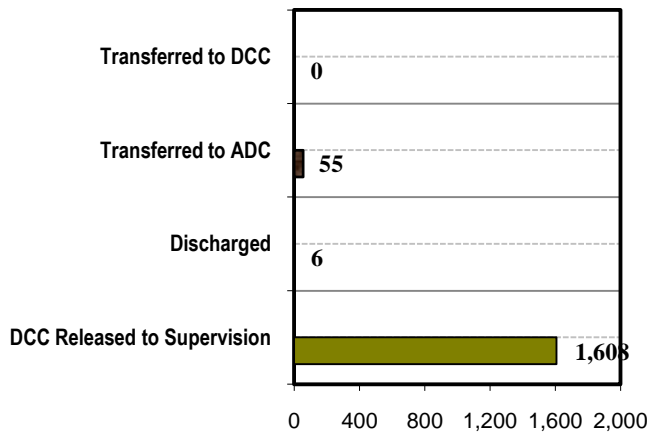


July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012

- 1,782 admissions (1,582 Male, 200 Female)
- 1,671 released

The Omega Technical Violator Program houses 300 male parole technical violators. The program length is 60-90 days. Residents participate in intensive behavior modification programs. The Omega program has proven to be successful and has a waiting list for admission.

TVP Releases



Residential Treatment

The cost for residential substance abuse treatment is included in the overall cost of \$58.21 per day per offender in FY 2012.

Short and Long Term Substance Abuse Treatment: In using the Modified Therapeutic Community concept as a method for change, substance abuse recovery is a major component of treatment. Substance abuse programs are designed to serve residents upon entry until discharge. Aside from the MTC, program components include cognitive intervention to address both addiction and thinking errors, and the 12-step approach to give residents a concrete, step-by-step way at working through offender and addiction issues. The purpose of treatment is to provide residents with an environment wherein they can receive tools that they can use to overcome errors in thinking and acting, thereby enhancing their opportunity to lead successful lives. DCC focuses on changing thinking and behavior where pro-social choice and actions become automatic/reflexive. Residents are given structure (something many of them never had) and immersed in an environment of peers that are following, teaching, and modeling the new values and morals.

Special Needs Program (SNP): The SNP is a 60-bed male and two 50-bed female units for dually diagnosed offenders who have records of substance abuse, mental health and/or medical issues. The programs operate within modified therapeutic communities at the Southwest Arkansas Community Correction Center in Texarkana (males) and the Southeast Arkansas Community Correction Center in Pine Bluff (females). The program is designed for long term treatment, with an average completion of 6 to 12 months. Treatment for the dually diagnosed includes, but is not limited to, individual and group therapy, Rational Emotive Therapy (RET), 12-Step recovery dynamics, process/static group, pre-release, life skills group, cognitive intervention/addiction offender cycle, positive mental attitude, parenting, peer support, mental health referrals, anger management and morning (AMD) and evening (PMD) groups.

Short Term Residential Drug Court Treatment: Drug court probationers often need more intensive treatment and counseling than can be provided on an out-patient basis. DCC responded to this need by establishing a 30-90 day intensive residential treatment program in two (one male, one female) community correction centers for drug court offenders. This program provided drug court judges a placement option when clients need residential treatment. On June 30, 2012, there were 62 (26 female, 36 male) drug court clients in short term residential drug court treatment. These programs are licensed by the Arkansas Department of Human Services Division of Behavioral Health Services, Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (ADAP). The facilities are accredited by the American Correctional Association (ACA).

The Department of Community Correction (DCC) uses recidivism rates as a performance measure. Recidivism occurs when an adult offender under DCC community supervision is incarcerated in an ADC prison or DCC correctional facility (other than a technical violator center) within a 3-year period of time.

Parole – 25.2%

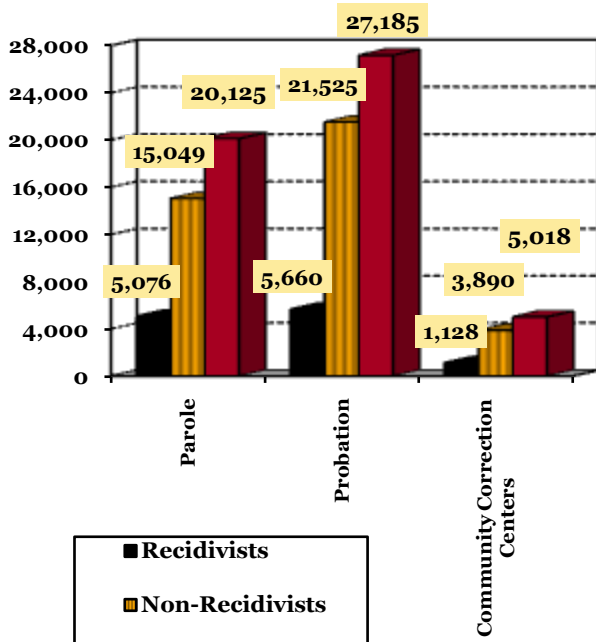
The study group included 20,125 (85% male, 15% female) parolees admitted between July 1, 2005, and June 30, 2008. Of the study group, 25.2% recidivated by committing a new crime or technical violation and returning to incarceration. The recidivists were 85% male and 15% female, 54.5% White, 43% African American, 1.5% Hispanic, and less than 1% other (Asian, Native American Indian).

Probation – 20.8%

The study group included 27,185 (85% male, 15% female) probationers admitted to community supervision between July 1, 2005, and June 30, 2008. Of the study group, 20.8% recidivated by committing a new crime or technical violation and returning to incarceration. The recidivists were 71.5% male and 28.5% female, 64.5% White, 32.6% African American, 2.3% Hispanic, and .6% other (Asian, Native American Indian).

Community Correction Centers (CCC)– 22.5%

The study group included 5,018 (69% male, 31% female) residents who were released between July 1, 2005, and June 30, 2008. Of the study group, 22.5% recidivated by committing a new crime or technical violation and returning to incarceration (74% to ADC and 26% to DCC). The recidivists were 77% male and 23% female, 77% White, 20% African American, 2% Hispanic, and 1% other (Asian, Native American Indian).



Special Needs Program/SEACCC Females – 7%

The Special Needs Program (SNP) is comprised of residents who have a primary diagnosis of substance abuse and secondary diagnosis of mental health or medical issues.

The study group included 274 females residents who were released between July 1, 2006, and October 31, 2009. The study group was comprised of 80% White, 18% African American, and 2% American Indian, and had an average age of 35.

Of the study group, 7% recidivated by committing a new crime or technical violation and returning to incarceration.

The research for the recidivism studies was conducted by the DCC Research and Planning Section. The full reports can be found at the "Publications" tab of the DCC website www.dcc.arkansas.gov.

Budget Summary
July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012

General Revenue		\$71,895,712
Salary	\$39,984,279	
Match	\$13,879,257	
Extra Help	\$ 3,028	
Maintenance & Operation	\$11,042,077	
Conference/Travel	\$ 3,966	
Professional Services	\$ 6,949,377	
Capital Outlay	\$ 33,728	
Special Revenue		\$ 9,553,590
Salary/Match	\$ 4,648,030	
Maintenance & Operation	\$ 3,791,692	
Conference/Travel	\$ 45,886	
Professional Services	\$ 360,837	
Capital Outlay	\$ 697,145	
Parking War Memorial	\$ 10,000	
Federal Funds (Reimbursements)	\$ 618,527	
Cash Funds	\$ 985,429	



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