

# Reentry 2030: A Path to Improved Outcomes, Public Safety, and Cost Savings

July 16, 2026



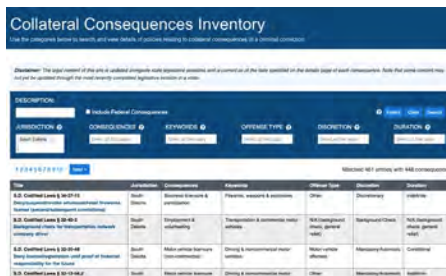
Justice  
Center



# The CSG Justice Center helps states develop data-driven strategies to build stronger reentry systems.

- Through our work managing the National Reentry Resource Center and providing technical assistance to federal grantees, **we've supported hundreds of jurisdictions across the country to improve public safety.**
- **We develop and disseminate research and practical resources** for the field on new and effective reentry programs and practices.
- **We facilitate peer networks, national webinars, and robust information sharing** among practitioners and policymakers.
- **We launched Reentry 2030**, a national initiative helping states coordinate statewide reentry strategies.

# The CSG Justice Center helps states expand economic mobility for people with criminal records.



National Inventory  
of Collateral  
Consequences of  
Conviction



Partner with  
States to Identify  
and Remove  
Barriers to  
Employment



Fair Chance  
Licensing  
Guidance



Policy Briefs and  
Resources for the  
Field

# The CSG Justice Center provides national research and practical resources to advance reentry outcomes.

- National policy guidance with reentry policy and practice strategies
- Research on the fiscal impact of recidivism and the costs associated with unsuccessful reentry
- Beyond Recidivism publication and webinars to help states measure success using a broader set of reentry outcomes

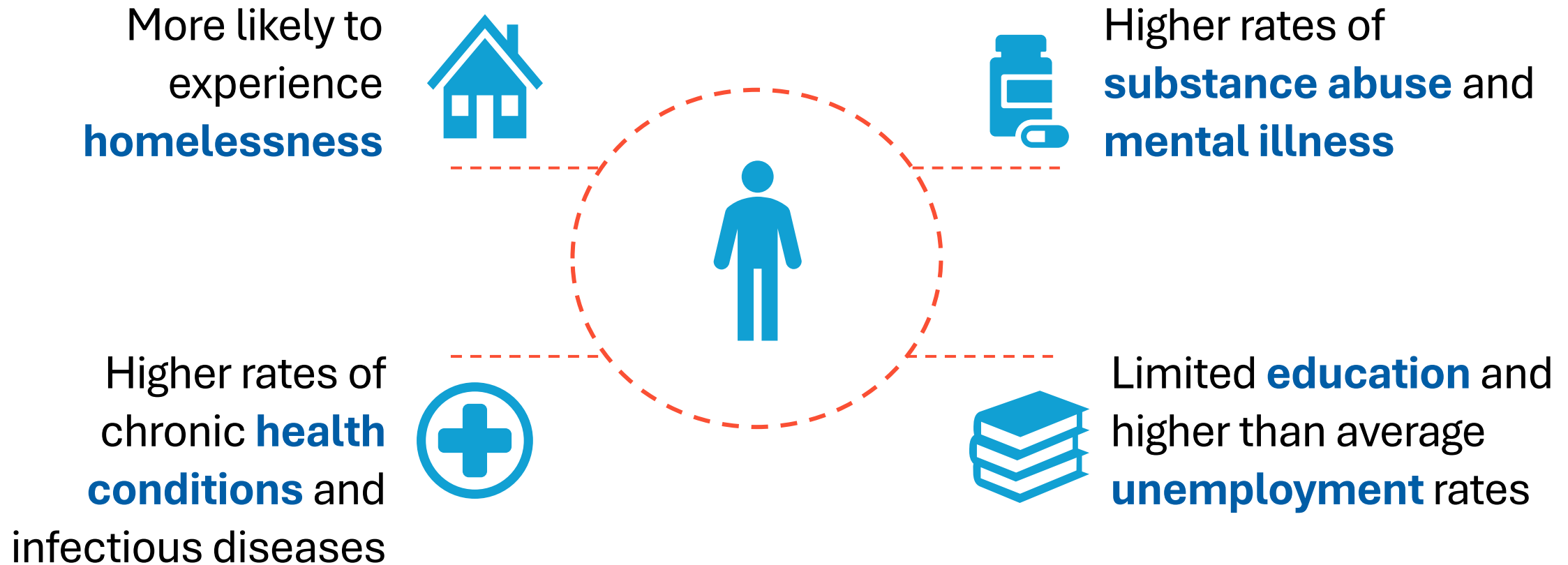


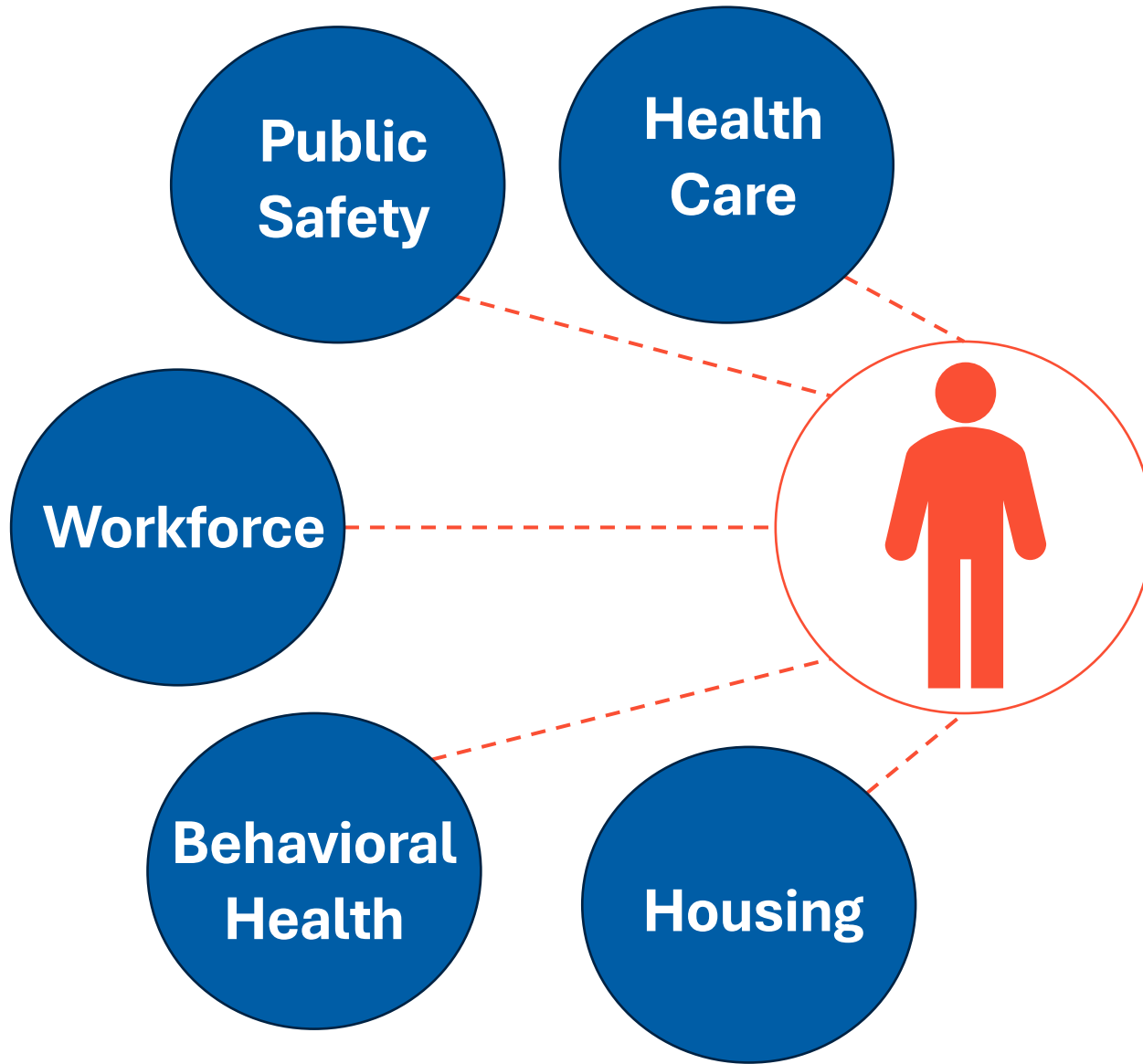
# States face common reentry challenges.

# People returning from incarceration encounter systemic barriers that affect their ability to rebuild their lives, ultimately impacting community stability and public safety.

- States struggle to coordinate reentry efforts at the scale needed to improve outcomes statewide.
- Agencies often serve the same population but operate independently, making it difficult to provide coordinated support.
- Reentry initiatives are frequently grant funded and limited to specific locations or populations.
- Without statewide infrastructure, effective programs often fail to reach everyone who could benefit.

# People returning from incarceration face significant challenges related to housing, health, education, and employment.





Tackling these challenges one by one ignores a **singular opportunity** to make a dramatic impact on outcomes across social service systems.

# States collectively spend billions of dollars each year on preventable reincarceration.

**+450K**

Total number  
of **people**  
**released from**  
**prisons** in  
2023

**5M**

Number of  
**formerly**  
**incarcerated**  
**people** living in  
the United States

**46%**

National 5-year  
**return-to-**  
**incarceration**  
rate

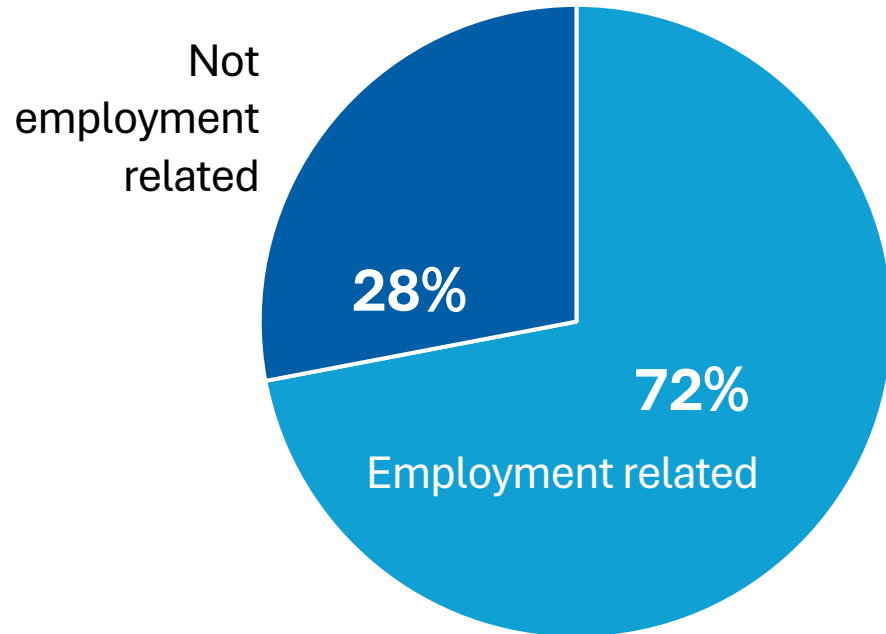
**\$8B**

Total **cost of**  
**reincarcerating**  
**people** who were  
released from  
state prison in  
2022

## Anticipated Cost of Reincarceration for 2022 Prison Release Cohort in Midwest States: ~ \$1.1B

Derek Mueller and Rich Kluckow, *Prisoners in 2023* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2025); Wendy Sawyer and Peter Wagner, *Mass Incarceration: The Whole Pie 2025* (Northampton, MA: Prison Policy Initiative, 2025); Matthew R. Durose and Leonardo Antenangeli, *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 34 States in 2012* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2021); The Council of State Governments Justice Center, *50 States, 1 Goal: Examining State-Level Recidivism Trends in the Second Chance Act Era* (New York: The Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2024).

# There are over 40,000 collateral consequences across the country that limit successful reintegration.



Most collateral consequences affect employment opportunities.

Nationally, over **70%** of all collateral consequences impact employment opportunities.

National Inventory of Collateral Consequences of Conviction , National Reentry Resource Center, accessed April 1, 2025, [niccc.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org](https://niccc.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org).



**Reentry 2030 is a national initiative to dramatically improve reentry success for people exiting prison and those under supervision.**

# Reentry 2030 has a bold goal to reduce recidivism by 30% by the end of this decade.



## What does this mean?

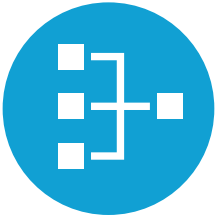
- **60,000 fewer people** admitted to prison from supervision each year until 2030
- Using **data-driven** solutions to identify and remedy reentry gaps
- More people in safe and stable **housing**, finding and sustaining **employment**, and accessing **behavioral health treatment**

# We are committed to a future of reentry that is:



## Human-centered

Incorporates the perspectives of people who have gone through the reentry process



## Coordinated

Fully engages federal, state, and local leaders across service systems



## Transparent

Establishes public goals with defined metrics



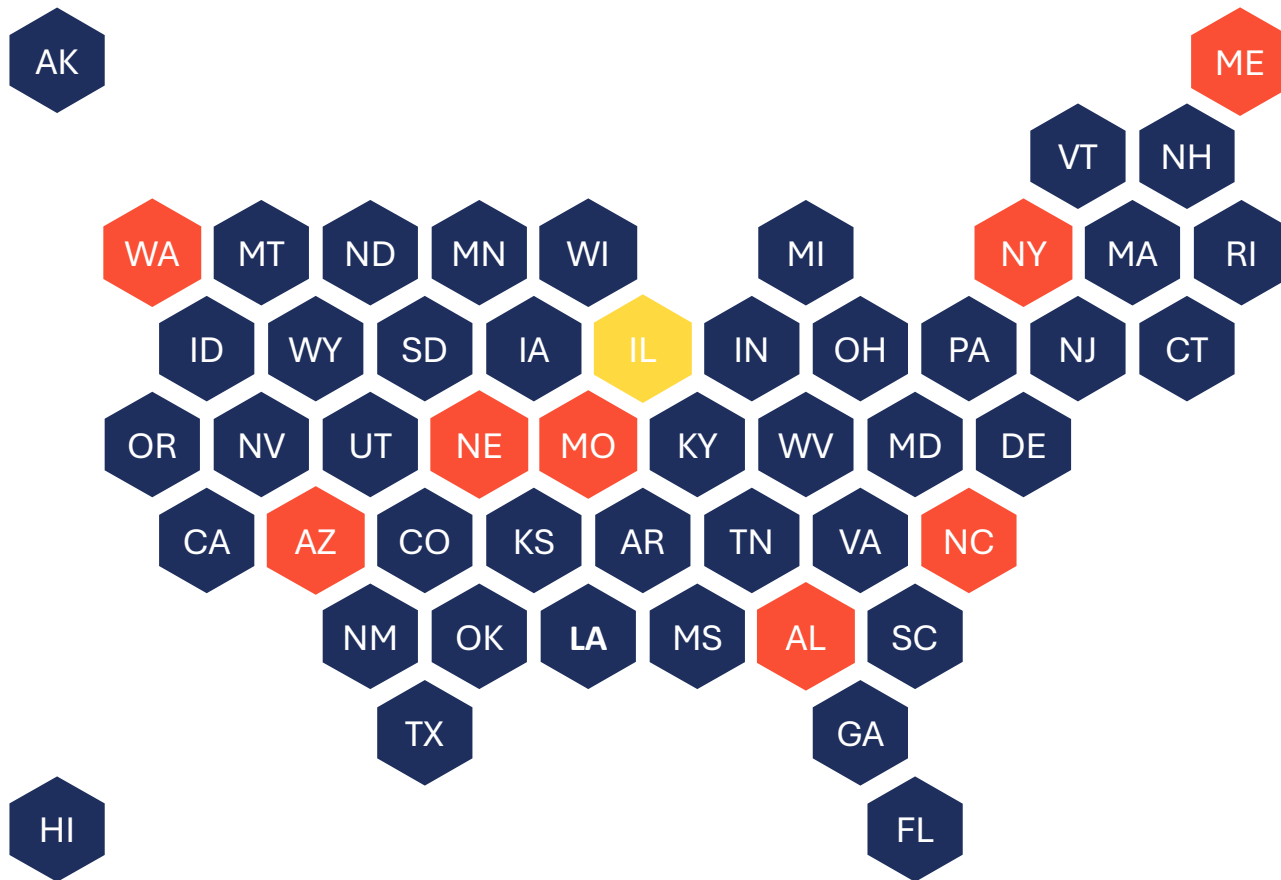
## Data-driven

Uses data to address gaps in access to services, quality of services, and outcomes

# What is the Reentry 2030 strategy?

- **Scale up what works**, including access to education, skills training, behavioral health treatment, and stable housing for people with criminal records.
- **Clear away barriers** to opportunity that are unnecessary for public safety.
- **Use data** to understand and address access to services, quality of services, and outcomes.

# States across the country launched Reentry 2030 with bold public goals.



**AL:** Reduce recidivism by **50%**.

**AZ:** Reduce ED visits within 6 months of release by **25%**.

**ME:** **40%** of people complete a job interview before release.

**MO:** **85%** of people employed within 30 days of release.

**NE:** **100%** of eligible individuals enrolled in Medicaid upon release.

**NC:** Increase registered apprenticeship and work release participation by **50%**.

**NY:** **100%** of people released under supervision have a state ID.

**WA:** **Zero** returns to homelessness.

Reentry 2030  
convenes state leaders  
across systems to  
tackle bold reentry  
goals **together.**





## How else can **Reentry 2030** benefit your state?

- Increase **visibility and recognition** for your wins.
- Leverage membership for **peer learning**.
- Access opportunities to participate in issue-specific state **policy academies**.
- Enhance existing **partnerships among state agencies** in support of shared populations and priorities.
- Generate **momentum** for accomplishing agency priorities.
- Maximize future reentry-related **investments**.

# State Implementation: North Carolina

GOAL 1

## OBJECTIVE 2

Increasing the number of high school diplomas, high school equivalencies and industry-valued continuing education credentials earned by eligible people in adult and juvenile secure custody facilities by 75%.

### STRATEGIES

**S 2.1** - DNCR will develop partnerships with DAC and DPS to engage currently incarcerated and/or previously incarcerated people in the existing Excel High School accredited high school diploma program.

**S 2.2** - DAC and DPS will enhance existing partnerships and develop new partnerships with community colleges to grow offerings of non-credit credentials training programs. When possible, co-enrollment in Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Title II services and industry-valued non-degree credentials training programs is encouraged.

**S 2.3** - DAC and DPS will partner with the NC Workforce Credential Advisory Council and myFutureNC to cross-reference which credentials on the NC Workforce Credentials list of training programs are currently being offered in adult and juvenile correctional facilities and support opportunities to align available programs with the identified credentials on the list.

**S 2.4** - DAC will minimize the movement of incarcerated people who are currently enrolled in an education program, including registered apprenticeships, and are not requesting a transfer, until they have completed their program unless they can immediately enroll in the same program in the correctional facility to which they will be transferred.

**S 2.5** - DAC will require prison education providers to develop and implement plans for how incarcerated people can finish uncompleted coursework upon release and prioritize offering educational programs in which participants will have unconditional admission to educational programs following release from prison.

**S 2.6** - DAC will create a publicly available, searchable database of all coursework and registered apprenticeships available to incarcerated people offered by both community colleges and four-year colleges and universities in the state.

**S 2.7** - DAC will establish quality measures and evaluation for all prison education programs, including non-credit credentials training programs.

### Performance Metric 2.1

Number of High School Diplomas Earned. (DPS)

Performance Metric 2.1



Performance Metric 2.1 (a)

| Subcommittee | Metrics                                                               | FY 2024 | FY 2025 |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Education    | Performance Metric 2.1 - Number of High School Diplomas Earned. (DPS) | 30      | 52      |

Previous1Next

# State Implementation: Alabama



**2025**  
**COMMITTEE REPORT**  
THE STUDY COMMISSION ON  
INTERAGENCY COOPERATION  
AND COLLABORATION  
ON THE REHABILITATION OF  
FORMERLY INCARCERATED  
INDIVIDUALS

Kay Ivey Governor | Cam Ward Chairman

- The **Alabama** legislature unanimously passed bipartisan workforce and occupational licensing legislation (SB138), removing unnecessary barriers and expanding pathways to employment for people with criminal records.
- The **Alabama** Bureau of Pardons and Paroles broke ground on the CARE Center, a new residential rehabilitation facility designed to help women successfully transition back into their communities.

# Additional Examples of State Successes

- **Missouri** successfully completed its Reentry Center project and **now has fully operational Reentry Centers in all 19 correctional facilities** and 2 transition centers.
- States **enrolled more people in Medicaid** prior to release and in reentry, ensuring continuity of health care and coverage after incarceration. **New York** is tracking its success, and in 2025, 77% of eligible released individuals were enrolled in Medicaid. **Washington** increased enrollment for eligible individuals from approximately 45% to 60% at release with a health care discharge plan.
- **New York** expanded its pilot Housing Assistance Program, converting a correctional facility into transitional housing for people on parole. With funding from the governor and legislature, New York also launched a new housing assistance program to support released people seeking independent living.
- Following a comprehensive housing system that identified four key strategic priorities related to strengthening data, improving housing connections, reducing barriers, and developing a business case to increase investment, **North Carolina** has already begun implementation by creating its first statewide housing program director position to focus exclusively on this issue.

# Thank You!

For more information, please contact Nina Salomon at [nsalomon@csg.org](mailto:nsalomon@csg.org) or Megan Pfeiffer at [mpfeiffer@csg.org](mailto:mpfeiffer@csg.org)

## Solutions for justice challenges.

Receive new data, free trainings, and more.

