

Year End Highlights

- ◆ 5,749 offenders were placed in community-based correctional facilities, the highest total in the program's history.
- ◆ 82% of offenders placed in community-based correctional programs successfully completed their programs.
- ◆ The average utilization rate of community-based correctional facility beds was 99.4%.
- ◆ Offenders earned \$1,168,148; paid \$26,764 in restitution; paid \$170,250 in court costs and fines; paid \$30,554 in child support and completed 242,147 hours of community work service.
- ◆ The average cost per offender was \$9,933. In FY09, a cap for cost per offender of \$11,500 was established. All CBCFs reduced their cost per offender below the established cap.
- ◆ The average per diem rate was \$80.11.
- ◆ The average length of stay in a community-based correctional facility was 124 days.
- ◆ Operational funding was reallocated in order to

open an additional 46 (40 female; 6 male) beds, raising the total number of operational beds to 1,990.

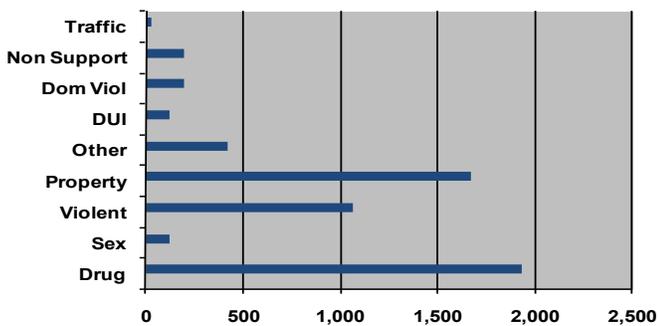
- ◆ 47% of offenders admitted into community-based correctional facilities received academic training. The overall academic entry level was a 7.79 grade level and the overall educational level of offenders upon termination was a 9.61 grade level
- ◆ 91% received programming for substance abuse
- ◆ 78% received programming for alcohol abuse
- ◆ The Cuyahoga County Facility Governing Board approved a site and facility design for the CBCF.

FUTURE INITIATIVES

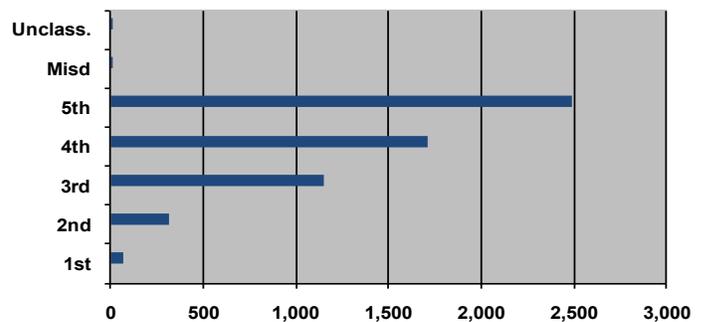
- ◆ Activate non-operational male and female beds to reduce prison population growth
- ◆ Begin construction of a 200-bed community-based correctional facility to serve Cuyahoga County

In FY09 a total of 1,990 beds were operational of which 1,549 were male beds and 441 were female beds. CBCFs are designed to target felony offenders that would otherwise be sent to prison. In FY 09, 73 % of the population were felony level 4 and 5 offenders. The following graphs depict admission categories and offense levels.

Admission by Offense Category



Admission by Offense Level



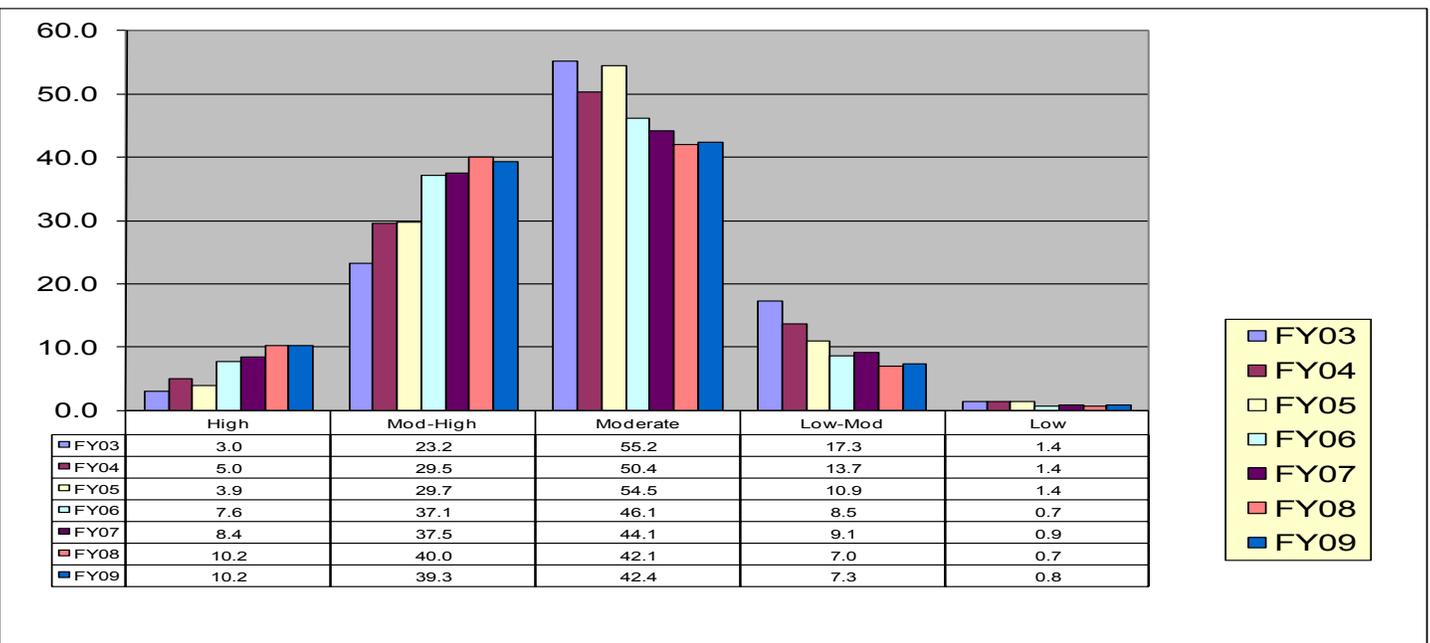
HISTORY

Community-Based Correctional Facilities (CBCFs) were developed in Ohio in the late 1970s as a response to prison crowding. Montgomery County and the City of Dayton established the first pilot residential program in 1978 called "MonDay," representing the two governmental entities. The MonDay residential program, operated from a previously abandoned jail, demonstrated success by diverting non-violent offenders from prison. This success encouraged the legislature to pass House Bill 1000 in 1981 which authorized the establishment and operation of Community-Based Correctional Facilities and programs by the Courts of Common Pleas and provided state financial assistance for the renovation, maintenance and operation of the facilities. Funding for construction of new CBCFs followed in 1982. Ohio's Community-Based Correctional Facilities are a unique partnership between state and local

government. The state benefits by having community corrections options at the local level for felony offenders saving costly prison beds for more violent offenders. The county and judiciary benefit by having a residential sentencing option available that is controlled locally. Community-Based Correctional Facilities are an alternative to prison incarceration for low level felony offenders and are typically utilized as the last step in the continuum of increasing punishment. The facilities are minimum security operations housing 50-200 offenders. Each program is highly structured with assessment, treatment, and follow-up services to reduce future criminal behavior by offenders. Emphasis is on cognitive behavioral based programming, substance abuse education/treatment, employment, education, community service and transitional services in the community.

Assessment

Research conducted by the University of Cincinnati has shown that CBCF's were the most effective with Moderate-High to High risk offenders. The following graph show risk levels of CBCF's admissions based on the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) assessments since 2003.



OFFENDER INFORMATION

Demographic Information

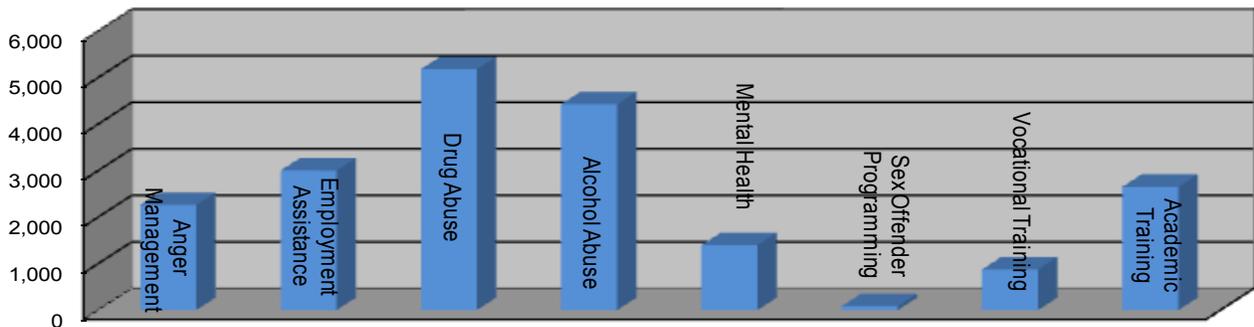
- ◆ 80.6% male
- ◆ 88% unmarried
- ◆ Average age 30.2 years
- ◆ 70% Caucasian
- ◆ Average years of education 11.2 years

Offense Information

- ◆ Instant Offense
 - 20% violent offenses; 32% property offenses; 37% drug offenses; 2% sex offenses
 - 27% 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felony offenses
- ◆ Offender History
 - 50% convicted of at least one prior felony
 - 11% convicted of five or more prior felonies

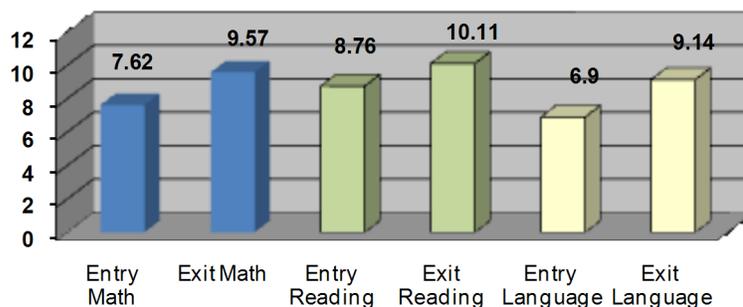
CBCFs provide structured treatment that integrate cognitive behavioral techniques into programs. Below are the primary services provided in CBCF programs:

Services Provided



In FY 2009 1,190 offenders tested for their General Equivalency Diploma (GED), and 70% of offenders tested received their GED. Additionally, education levels for offenders increased an average of 1.82 grade levels in math, reading and language, as indicated on the graph below:

Education Levels



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