

Annual Report Fiscal Year 2003

Introduction

Community-Based Correctional Facilities (CBCFs) developed in Ohio in the late 1970s as a response to prison crowding. The Ohio General Assembly passed legislation permitting the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction to grant funds to counties for probation projects. The "Pilot Probation" projects were designed to sanction offenders locally rather than committing them to prison.

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 (HB) 1000 in 1981. The Ohio Revised Code sections 2301.51 through 2301.56 established funding and operational guidelines for Community-Based Correctional Facilities. Funding for construction of CBCFs followed the next year.



Fiscal Year 2003 Highlights:

- 5,065 offenders placed in CBCFs.
- 3,900 offenders or 78% of all offenders completed programs successfully.
- Average length of stay in a CBCF was 124 days.
- \$38 million in savings to Ohio taxpayers when compared to prison costs.

Administration

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 substance abuse treatment, employment, education, community service, and transitional services to the community.

Bob Taft
Governor
State of Ohio

Reginald A. Wilkinson
Director
Department of
Rehabilitation
& Correction

Harry E. Hageman
Deputy Director
Division of Parole
and Community
Services

Linda S. Janes
Chief
Bureau of
Community Sanctions

Eugene Hunyadi
Deputy Administrator

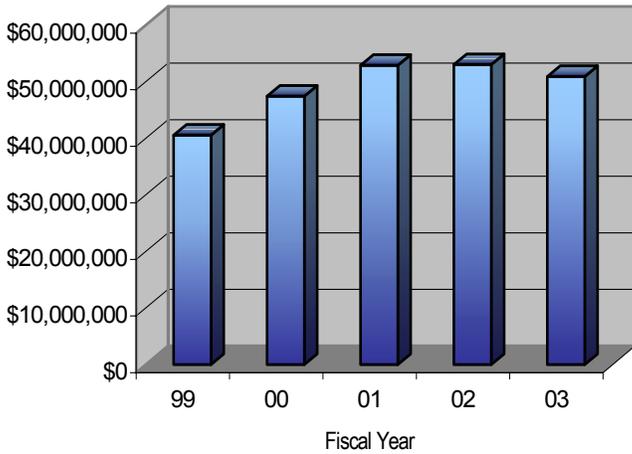
Marie Scott
CBCF Coordinator

John Ekelberry
Community Correction
Specialist

Funding

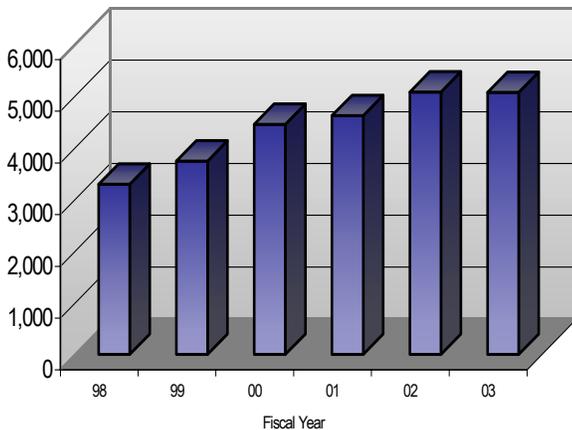
In Fiscal Year (FY) 2003, the CBCF subsidy program received a funding appropriation of \$50,914,620. Based on the number of offenders placed, the average cost per offender was \$10,052.

The graph below depicts funding levels for CBCFs since 1998.



Demographics

In FY 2003, eighteen (18) CBCFs provided direct services to 87 of 88 counties. Ohio courts sentenced 5,065 offenders to CBCFs compared to 5,075 offenders sentenced in FY 2002. The following bar graph shows the increase in offenders sanctioned to CBCF's since FY 1998.



Demographics (con't)

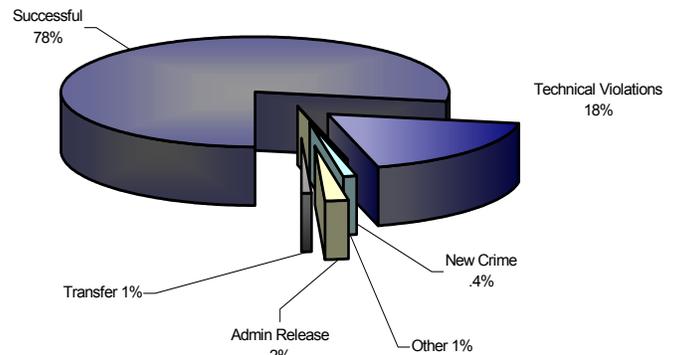
CBCFs are designed to target felony level 4 and 5 offenders that would otherwise be sent to prison. In FY 2003, this population represented 76% of all CBCF intakes.

The types of offenses committed by offenders entering CBCFs in FY 2003 were as follows:

Violent	34%
Property	32%
Drugs	17%
Sex	2%
Other	15%

Demographic data of offenders admitted into CBCF programs represented 34% African American, .1% Asian Pacific, 64% Caucasian, .2% Indian/Alaskan and .7% Multi-racial.

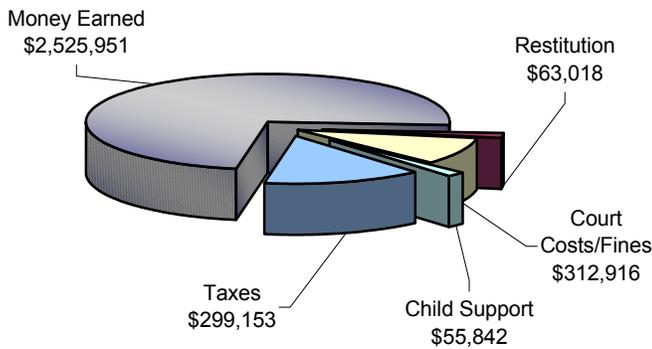
Three thousand nine hundred (3,900) offenders were successfully released from CBCFs out of a total of 5,019 program terminations for a 78% success rate.



Economics

Offenders successfully completing the program represent a significant cost savings to Ohio taxpayers. If incarcerated in a state prison, these offenders would have cost taxpayers \$89,680,500. When the allocated operational costs are subtracted, the net cost savings is \$38,765,880. (Incarceration cost of \$63 per day for an estimated average stay of 365 days x 3,900 successful completions).

Offenders sanctioned locally into CBCFs give back to their respective communities in the form of money earned, taxes, restitution, child support, court costs and fines as demonstrated by the following chart:

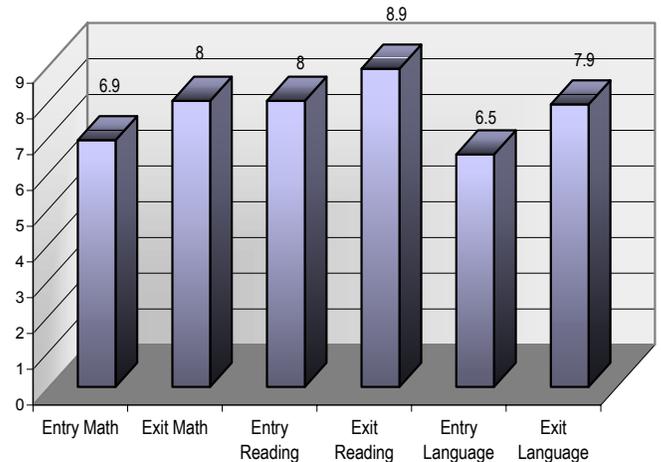


CBCF offenders performed 218,406 hours of community service within their respective communities, a 17% increase from FY 2002.

Education

In FY 2003, 836 offenders tested for their GED, and 75% passed. Additionally, education levels for offenders increased an average of 1.4 grade levels in math, reading and language, as indicated on the following bar graph:

Education (con't)



Conclusion

Community-Based Correctional Facilities are a vital component in the continuum of community corrections in Ohio. CBCFs have proven to be effective in diverting appropriate offenders from the state prison system saving costly prison beds for violent offenders. The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction is committed to providing this valuable sentencing option and will continue to support and work in partnership with local criminal justice systems in the development and operation of Community Based Correctional Facilities.

For additional information concerning the
Fiscal Year 2003
Community-Based Correctional Facilities
Annual Report, please contact:

Eugene Hunyadi, Deputy Administrator
Bureau of Community Sanctions
1030 Alum Creek Drive
Columbus, Ohio 43209
614-728-9990
www.drc.state.oh.us