

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SANCTIONS  
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

**Bob Taft, Governor  
State of Ohio**

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**Division of Parole and  
Community Services**

## Annual Report Fiscal Year 2001

### 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 and was successful in diverting non-violent offenders from prison.

This success encouraged the legislature to pass House Bill (HB) 1000 in 1981. This legislation and 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.

### Administration

Ohio's Community-Based Correctional Facilities are a unique partnership between state and local government. The state benefits by having community corrections options in the counties for non-violent felony offenders. This saves costly prison bed space for more violent offenders. The county benefits by having a residential sentencing option that is controlled locally.

Community-Based Correctional Facilities are an alternative to prison incarceration for low level felony offenders. They are the last step in the continuum of increasing punishment before prison incarceration. 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.

### Special points of interest:

- â 4,617 offenders placed in CBCFs
- â 3,636 offenders or 80% of all offenders placed in CBCFs completed programs and were successfully released
- â Average length of stay in a CBCF was 125 days
- â \$26 million in savings to Ohio Taxpayers when com-



Bureau of Community Sanctions  
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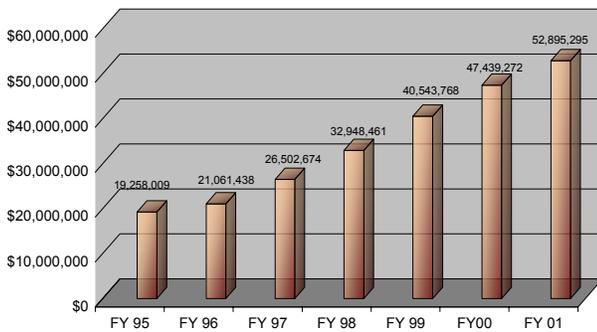
## Funding

In FY 2001, the subsidy program received a funding appropriation of \$52,895,295, which is a 9% increase over FY 00. Based on total allocations, the average cost per diversion was \$11,388.

Funds expended by counties for CBCF programs were for personnel, operating supplies, professional/technical services, communications, transportation, advertising & printing, utilities, maintenance and repair, rentals, offender expenses, insurance, staff training and development and equipment.

The graph below depicts the increase in funding for CBCFs since 1995.

**CBCF Funding**



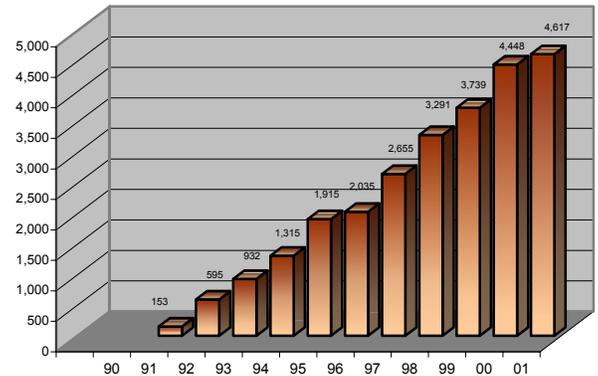
## Program Statistics

In fiscal year 2001, seventeen (17) CBCFs provided services to 87 of 88 counties. Ohio courts sentenced 4,617 offenders to CBCFs compared to 4,448 offenders sentenced in FY 2000. This is a 4% increase over the previous year.



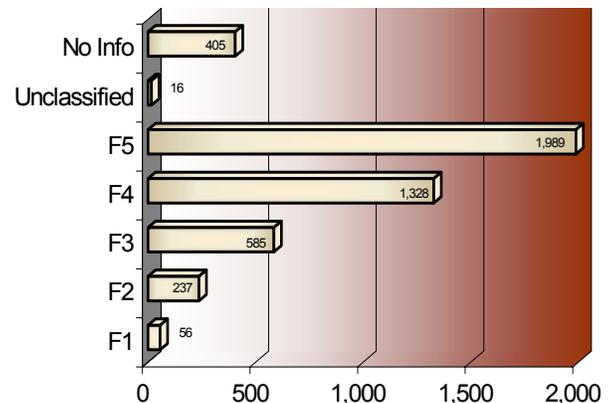
## Program Statistics (Con't)

**CBCF Population Growth**



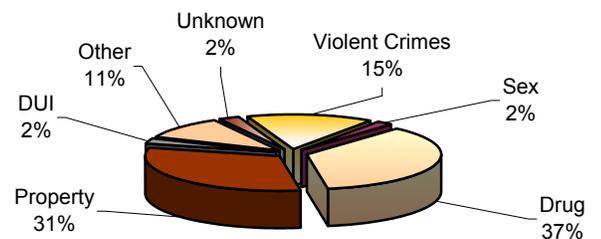
CBCFs are designed to accept felony offenders that would otherwise be sent to prison. The following bar graph represents the felony levels accepted in CBCFs for Fiscal year 2001

**Offense Levels**



The following pie chart illustrates the types of offenses committed by offenders entering CBCFs in FY 2001.

**Offense Types**

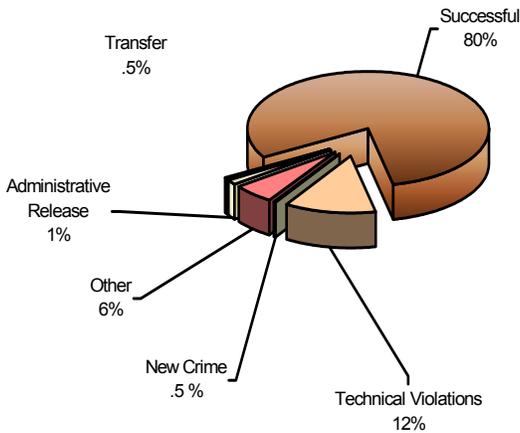


## Program Statistics (Con't)

Three thousand six hundred thirty six (3,636) offenders were successfully released from CBCFs out of a total of 4,530 program terminations for an 80% success rate.

Demographic data of offenders admitted into CBCF programs represented 37% African American, .2% Asian Pacific, 61% Caucasian, 2% Indian/Alaskan, .5% Multi-racial, and .4% Other/Unknown.

**Reasons For Termination**

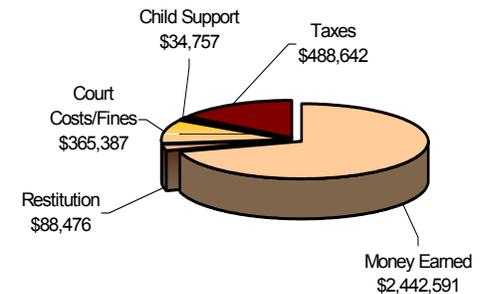


Offenders successfully completing the program represent a significant cost savings to Ohio taxpayers. If incarcerated in a state prison, these offenders would have cost taxpayers \$79,628,400. When the allocated operational costs are subtracted, the net cost savings is \$26,733,105. (Incarceration cost of \$60 per day for an estimated average stay of 365 days x 3,636 successful completions).

## Economics

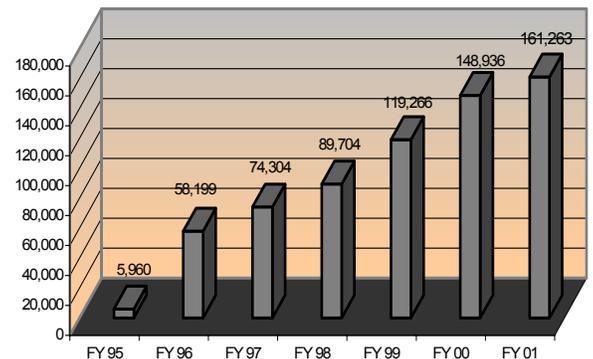
Offenders sanctioned locally into CBCFs give back to their respective communities in the form of community service, taxes, restitution, child support, court costs and fines as demonstrated in the following chart:

**Economics**



CBCF offenders performed 161,263 hours of community service within their respective communities, an 8% increase from FY 00. The following graph reflects community service hours performed:

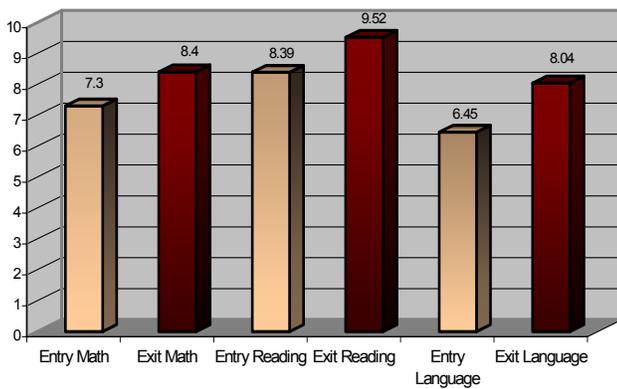
**Community Service**



## Education

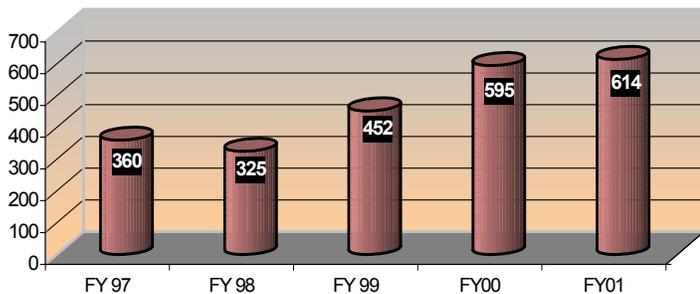
Education levels increased an average of 1.3 grade levels in math, reading and language, as indicated on the following bar graph.

**Education Levels**



In FY 2001, 3,289 offenders participated in Adult Basic Education/GED classes and 614 or 18% received their GED.

**GED Tests Passed**



## Conclusion

Community-Based Correctional Facilities are a vital component in the continuum of community corrections programs 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 professionals in the development and operation of Community-Based Correctional Facilities.

For additional information concerning the Fiscal Year 2001 Community-Based Correctional Facilities Annual Report, please contact:

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