

# Bureau of Community Sanctions

## Community Based Correctional Facilities

Annual Report Fiscal Year 2002

Governor Bob Taft  
State of Ohio

Director Reginald A. Wilkinson  
Department of Rehabilitation  
and Correction

Harry Hageman  
Deputy Director  
Division of Parole and  
Community Services

### 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

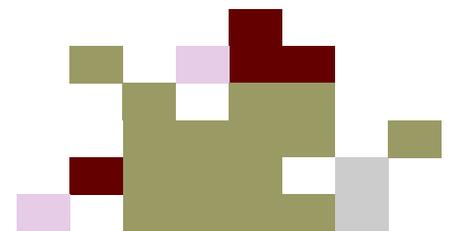
Ohio's Community Based Correctional Facilities are a unique partnership between state and local government. The state benefits by having community corrections options in the counties for non-violent felony offenders. This saves costly prison bed space for more violent offenders. The county benefits by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



### Fiscal Year 2002 Highlights:

- â 5,075 offenders placed in CBCFs
- â 4,005 offenders or 81% of all offenders placed in CBCFs completed programs and were successfully released
- â Average length of stay in a CBCF was 121 days
- â \$34 million in savings to Ohio Taxpayers when compared to prison costs



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# Community Based Correctional Facilities

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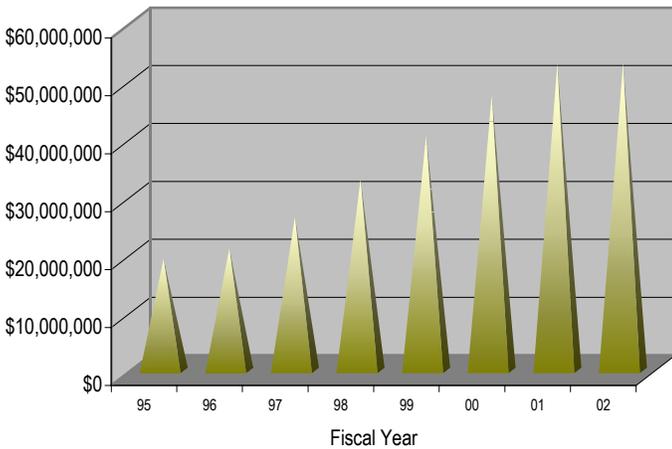
## Funding

In FY 2002, the CBCF subsidy program received a funding appropriation of \$53,015,353. Based on total allocations, the average cost per offender was \$10,446.

Funds expended by counties for CBCF programs were for personnel, general operating, program expenses and equipment.

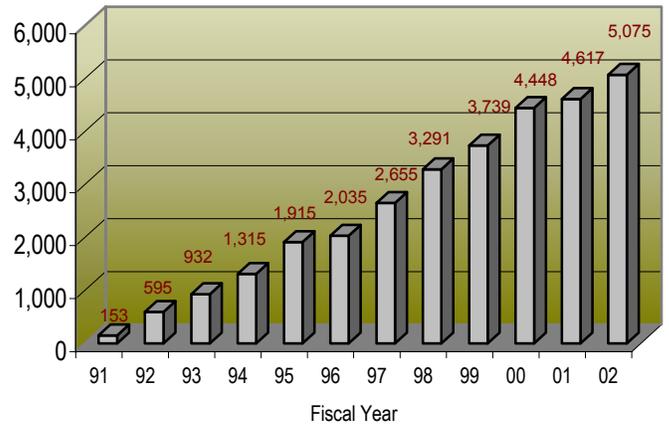
The graph below depicts the increase in funding for CBCFs since 1995.

Funding



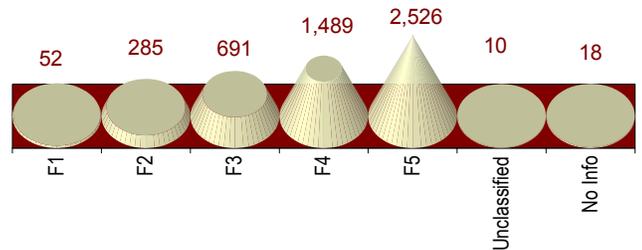
## Program Statistics (con't)

Population



CBCF's are designed to accept felony offenders that would otherwise be sent to prison. The following illustration represents the felony levels accepted in CBCFs for fiscal year 2002.

Offense Levels

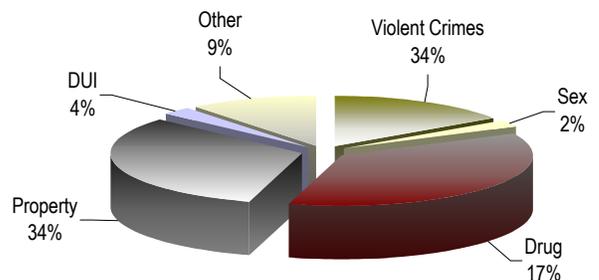


## Program Statistics

In fiscal year 2002, eighteen (18) CBCFs provided services to 87 of 88 counties. Ohio courts sentenced 5,075 offenders to CBCFs compared to 4,617 offenders sentenced in FY 2001. This is a 9% increase over the previous year.

The following pie chart illustrates the types of offenses committed by offenders entering CBCFs in FY 2002.

Offense Types



# Community Based Correctional Facilities

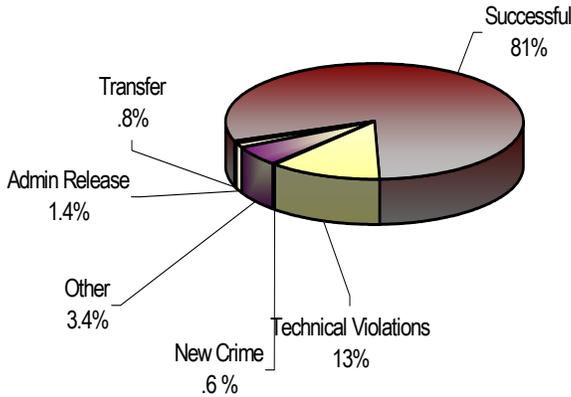
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## Program Statistics (con't)

Four thousand five (4,005) offenders were successfully released from CBCFs out of a total of 4,945 program terminations for an 81% success rate.

Demographic data of offenders admitted into CBCF programs represented 34% African American, .1% Asian Pacific, 63% Caucasian, .14% Indian/Alaskan, .6% Multi-racial, and 1.6% Other/Unknown.

Reasons For Termination

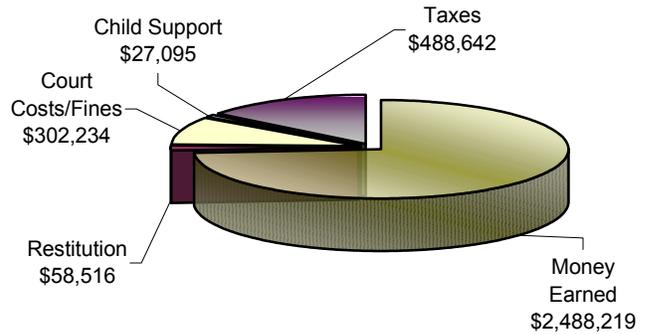


Offenders successfully completing the program represent a significant cost savings to Ohio taxpayers. If incarcerated in a state prison, these offenders would have cost taxpayers \$87,709,500. When the allocated operational costs are subtracted, the net cost savings is \$34,694,147. (Incarceration cost of \$60 per day for an estimated average stay of 365 days x 4,005 successful completions).

## Economics

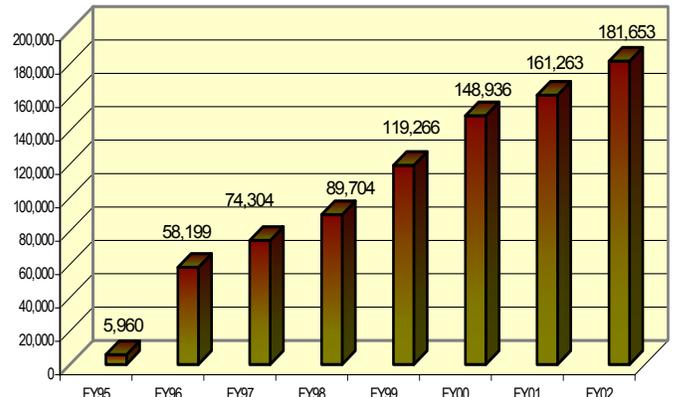
Offenders sanctioned locally into CBCFs give back to their respective communities in the form of money earned, taxes, restitution, child support, court costs and fines as demonstrated in the following chart:

Economics



CBCF offenders performed 181,653 hours of community service within their respective communities, a 12% increase from FY 01. The following graph reflects community service hours performed:

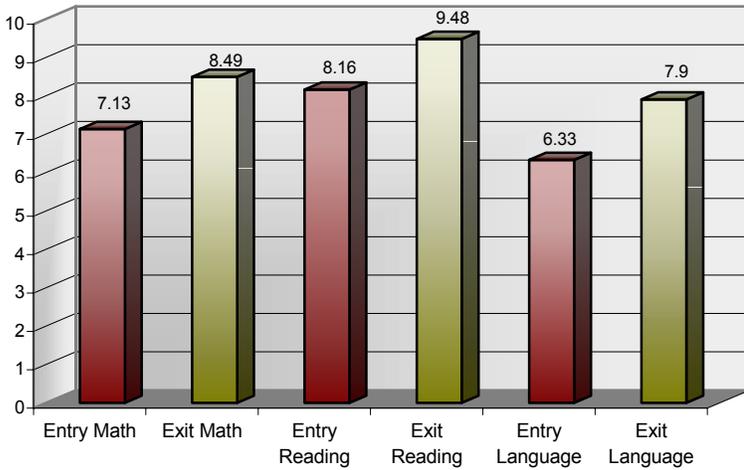
Community Service



## Education

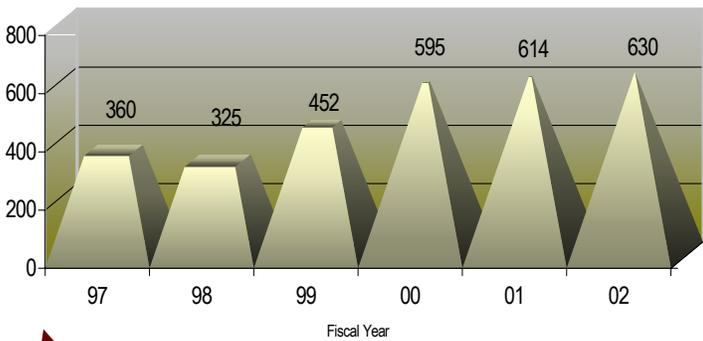
Education levels increased an average of 1.4 grade levels in math, reading and language, as indicated on the following bar graph.

Education Levels



In FY 2002, 924 offenders tested for their GED, and 630 passed .

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 2002 Community Based Correctional Facilities Annual Report, please contact:

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