

Annual Report Fiscal Year 2004

Introduction

Community-Based Correctional Facilities (CBCFs) 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 (HB) 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.

Bob Taft
Governor
State of Ohio

Reginald A. Wilkinson
Director
Department of
Rehabilitation
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Harry E. Hageman
Deputy Director
Division of Parole
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Services



Fiscal Year 2004 Highlights:

- 5,219 offenders placed in CBCFs.
- 4,054 offenders or 78% of all offenders completed programs successfully.
- Average length of stay in a CBCF was 122 days.

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 in the community.

Linda S. Janes
Chief
Bureau of
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Eugene Hunyadi
Assistant Chief

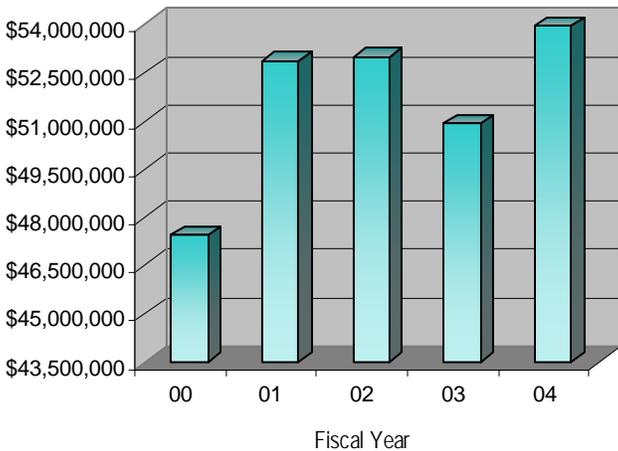
Marie Scott
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Funding

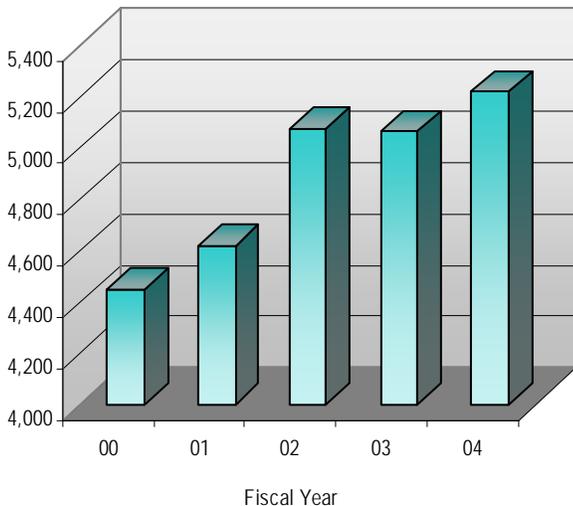
In Fiscal Year (FY) 2004, the CBCF subsidy program received a funding appropriation of \$53,970,123.

The graph below depicts funding levels for CBCFs since FY 2000.



Demographics

In FY 2004, eighteen (18) CBCFs provided direct services to 87 of 88 counties. Ohio courts sentenced 5,219 offenders to CBCFs compared to 5,065 offenders sentenced in FY 2003 representing a 3% increase over the previous year. The following bar graph shows the increase in offenders sanctioned to CBCF's since FY 2000.



Demographics (con't)

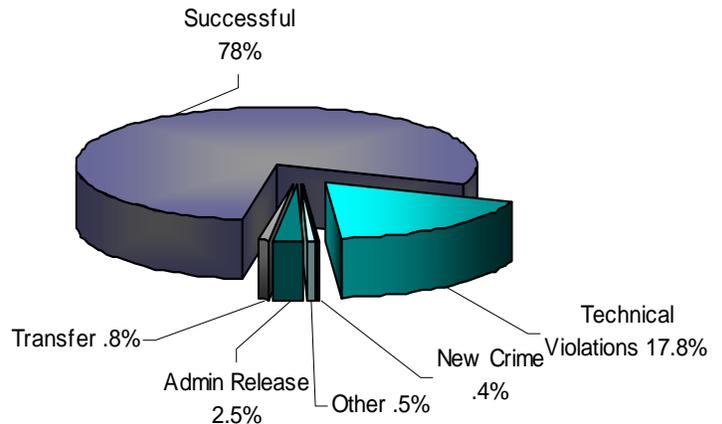
CBCFs are designed to target felony level 4 and 5 offenders that would otherwise be sent to prison. In FY 2004, this population represented 76% of all CBCF intakes.

The predominant types of offenses committed by offenders entering CBCFs in FY 2004 were as follows:

Drugs	36%
Property	30%
Violent	14%
Sex	2%

Demographic data of offenders admitted into CBCF programs represented 52% Caucasian, 45% African American, .5% Multi-racial, .2% Asian Pacific and .2% Indian/Alaskan.

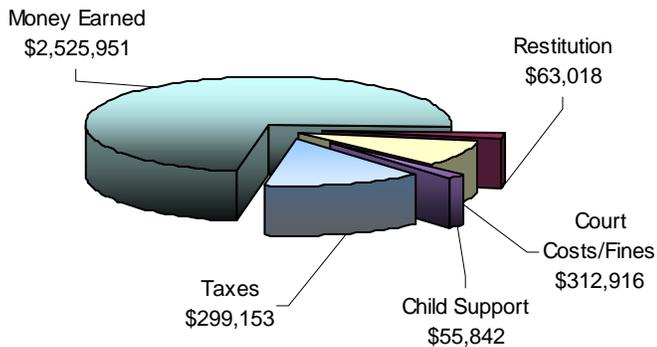
Four thousand fifty four (4,054) offenders were successfully released from CBCFs out of a total of 5,219 program terminations for a 78% success rate.



Economics

CBCF's successfully diverted 4,054 offenders from Ohio's prison system at an average cost of \$13,312 per offender. The cost of an offender in the state prison system in FY 2004 was \$21,872.

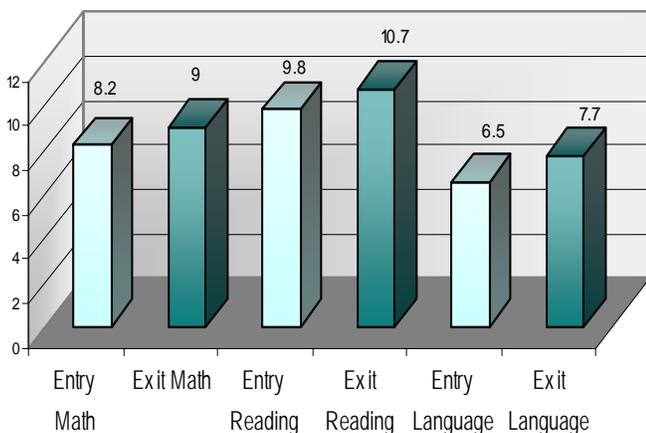
Offenders sanctioned locally to CBCFs give back to their respective communities in the form of taxes paid from money earned, restitution, child support, court costs and fines as demonstrated by the following chart:



CBCF offenders performed 236,956 hours of community service within their respective communities, an .8% increase from FY 2003.

Education

In FY 2004, 713 offenders tested for their GED, and 74% passed. Additionally, education levels for offenders increased an average of 1.2 grade levels in math, reading and language, as indicated on the



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 Ohio's Community-Based Correctional Facilities please contact:

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