

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction



Bureau of Community Sanctions

Fiscal Year 2006 Annual Report

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Executive Summary

- Community Correction Act (CCA) programs are non-residential sanctions that allow local courts to sanction certain offenders in the community saving scarce prison and jail beds for violent offenders. This program is a partnership between the State of Ohio and Local Corrections Planning Boards. Each Planning Board is comprised of local officials representing specific areas of the criminal justice system within the county.
- Community-Based Correctional Facilities (CBCFs) are residential sanctions that provide local Courts of Common Pleas a sanctioning alternative to prison. Each program is highly structured with assessment, treatment, and follow-up services for offenders. CBCFs provide intensive substance abuse treatment/ education, educational services, job training, mental health and transitional services to the community.
- Community Residential Services includes halfway houses providing supervision and treatment services for offenders released from state prisons, referred by Courts of Common Pleas, or sanctioned because of a violation of conditions of supervision. These halfway house services are also provided to inmates participating in the Transitional Control program for up to the last 180 days of their prison sentence. The emphasis of the Transitional Control program is to provide offenders with resources for employment, education, vocational training and treatment so they may transition to their home community more successfully. For Transitional Control offenders employed and doing well in the program, they may be stepped down on electronic monitoring using global positioning satellite technology (GPS) in an appropriate home placement. Parole/PRC offenders requiring additional monitoring may also be placed on GPS by the Adult Parole Authority. Community Residential Services also contracts for Independent Housing with private, non-profit agencies to provide housing, limited offender monitoring, case management and community referrals for services.

FY2006 Funding Appropriations

Community Correction Act Program (GRF 501-407)	\$ 15,249,206
Community Correction Act Program (GRF 501-408)	\$ 8,163,754
Community-Based Correctional Facilities (GRF-501-501)	\$ 55,054,445
Community Residential Services (GRF 501-405)	\$ 38,604,924
Transitional Control (4L4 Rotary Fund)	\$ 2,011,670
Total Community Corrections Funding	\$119,117,050

Program Breakdowns

Community Correction Act Programs

- 407 Prison Diversion Programs: 49 programs that serve 44 counties in Ohio
- 408 Jail Diversion Programs: 109 programs that serve 78 counties in Ohio

Community-Based Correctional Facilities

- 18 facilities that serve 87 counties in Ohio
- 1,519 male beds; 374 female beds

Community Residential Services

- 28 agencies that serve 88 counties in Ohio

Parole/PRC Beds		Probation/Community Control Beds		Transitional Control Beds		Mental Health Beds	Sex Offender Beds	Total Halfway House Beds	Total Independent Housing Beds
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male/Female	Male
459	96	229	53	572	74	56	132	1671	99

Year End Highlights

- Clifford Skeen Awards for Excellence were presented to Tuscarawas County Prison Diversion (407) and Geauga County Jail Diversion (408) Community Correction Act Programs; SEPTA Correctional Facility for Community-Based Correctional Facilities; and Oriana House for Community Residential Services.
- Community Correction Act Prison Diversion (407) participants earned \$27,588,493; paid \$1,073,684 in restitution; \$1,565,354 in court costs and fines; \$498,066 in child support payments and completed 153,093 community service hours.
- Community Correction Act Jail Diversion (408) participants earned \$53,482,230; paid \$1,020,436 in restitution; \$3,106,160 in court costs and fines; \$712,168 in child support payments and completed 219,114 community service hours.
- Community-Based Correctional Facility program participants earned \$2,348,216; paid \$44,721 in restitution; \$295,337 in court costs and fines; \$74,796 in child support payments and completed 212,696 community service hours.
- Community Residential Services program participants earned \$7,659,315; paid \$42,512 in restitution; \$74,092 in court costs; \$145,562 in child support and completed 64,348 community service hours.

Future Initiatives

Community Correction Act Programs

- Provide funds for specialized treatment options
- Reduce the number of felony non-support offenders entering prison
- Target counties with the highest rates of jail overcrowding

Community-Based Correctional Facilities

- Activate non-operational male and female beds to reduce prison growth
- Build a community-based correctional facility in Cuyahoga Co.
- Increase the number of specialized beds for offenders

Community Residential Services

- Over the next biennium, FY2008-2009:
 - ◆ Increase participation in the Transitional Control program by 50%
 - ◆ Increase step down to Transitional Control Electronic Monitoring by 100%
 - ◆ Add 90 halfway house beds for sex offenders
 - ◆ Add 85 halfway house beds for severely mentally ill offenders
 - ◆ Add 50 Independent Housing beds
 - ◆ Collaborate with Permanent Supportive Housing providers to establish Supportive Housing units for offenders
 - ◆ Assist in developing the Cleveland Reentry Center which would provide a variety of services to offenders returning to the Cleveland area
 - ◆ Site and build a halfway house in Southeastern Ohio

Community Correction Act Programs

Prison Diversion Year End Statistics and Offender Demographics

- 9,522 Prison Diversion Offenders were admitted to Community Correction Act Programs
- 78% male
- 22% female
- Average age 32 years
- Average years of education 11
- 56% Caucasian; 41% African-American
- Average length of stay in a Prison Diversion program was 287 days
- 48% of participants successfully completed CCA Prison Diversion programs.

Offense Levels

- 3rd Degree Felony —16%
- 4th Degree Felony —28%
- 5th Degree Felony —47%

Offense Category

- Violent — 19%
- Drug — 40%
- Property — 27%
- Domestic Violence — 1%
- Non-Support — 1%

Jail Diversion Year End Statistics and Offender Demographics

- 19,460 Jail Diversion Offenders were admitted to Community Correction Act Programs
- 75% male
- 25% female
- Average age 31 years
- Average years of education 11
- 71% Caucasian; 25% African-American
- Average length of stay in a Jail Diversion program was 149 days
- 79% of participants successfully completed CCA Jail Diversion programs

Offense Levels

- 3rd Degree Felony —2%
- 4th Degree Felony — 4%
- 5th Degree Felony — 13%

Offense Category

- Violent — 15%
- Drug — 21%
- Property — 19%
- Domestic Violence — 14%
- Non-Support — 1%

Community-Based Correctional Facilities

Year End Statistics and Offender Demographics

- 5,385 offenders were admitted to Community-Based Correctional Facility Programs.
- 81% male
- 19% female
- Average age 30.08 years
- Average years of education 11
- 68% Caucasian; 29% African-American
- 42% increase in employment from when an offender enters a community-based correctional facility
- 627 participants received a General Equivalency Diploma
- Average length of stay in Community-Based Correctional Facility was 120 days
- 81% of participants successfully completed Community-Based Correctional Facility programs

Offense Levels

- 1st Degree Felony—1%
- 2nd Degree Felony—5%
- 3rd Degree Felony—19%
- 4th Degree Felony—33%
- 5th Degree Felony—42%
- Misdemeanor—0%
- Unclassified Felony—0%

Offense Category

- Violent—18%
- Sex—2%
- Drug—35%
- Property—26%
- Traffic—1%
- Other—10%
- DUI—3%
- Domestic Violence—3%
- Non Support—2%

LSI-R Risk Levels

- High Risk—8%
- Medium-High Risk—37%
- Moderate Risk—46%
- Low-Moderate Risk—9%
- Low Risk—0%

Community Residential Services

Year End Statistics and Offender Demographics

- 7,601 offenders were admitted to state-contract halfway house programs; 2,457 of which were Transitional Control participants.
 - ◆ 36% of offenders were under Parole/Post-Release Control supervision.
 - ◆ 33% of offenders were under Transitional Control supervision.
 - ◆ 31% of offenders were under Probation, Community Control, or Judicial Release supervision.
- 796 offenders were monitored via Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) technology; 437 of the offenders were under Parole/Post-Release Control supervision of the Adult Parole Authority; 359 of the offenders were Transitional Control participants stepped-down into home placements.
 - ◆ 87% male
 - ◆ Average age 34.6 years
 - ◆ 50% Caucasian; 48% African-American
 - ◆ 42% increase in employment from when an offender enters a halfway house program

Offense Levels

1st Degree Felony—16%
2nd Degree Felony—19%
3rd Degree Felony—22%
4th Degree Felony—17%
5th Degree Felony—23%
Misdemeanor—2%
Unclassified Felony—1%

Offense Category

Violent—34%
Drug—28%
Property—20%
Other—5%
Sex—9%
Non-Support—1%
DUI—1%
Domestic Violence—1%
Traffic—1%

- 357 male offenders were placed in Independent Housing facilities.

Average Length of Stay

- Halfway House—80 days
- Transitional Control—93 days
- Transitional Control Electronic Monitoring—60 days
- Parole/Post-Release Control Electronic Monitoring—76 days
- Independent Housing—74 days

Participants Successfully Completing Programs

- Halfway House—52%
- Transitional Control—56%
- Transitional Control Electronic Monitoring—62%
- Parole/Post-Release Control Electronic Monitoring—50%
- Independent Housing—58%