

Community-Based Correctional Facilities Fiscal Year 2008

Year End Highlights

- ◆ 5,505 offenders were placed in community-based correctional facilities, the highest total in their history.
- ◆ 82% of offenders placed in community-based correctional programs successfully completed the program.
- ◆ The average utilization rate of community-based correctional facility beds was 94%.
- ◆ Offenders earned \$1,983,884, paid \$45,866 in restitution, \$255,277 in court costs and fines, paid \$60,920 in child support and completed 223,398 hours of community service work hours.
- ◆ The average cost per offender was \$10,373.
- ◆ The average per diem rate was \$84.
- ◆ The average length of stay in a community-based correctional facility was 124 days.
- ◆ Supplemental funding continued to fund 66 beds for female offenders in Clark, Lorain, Scioto, Seneca and Summit counties.

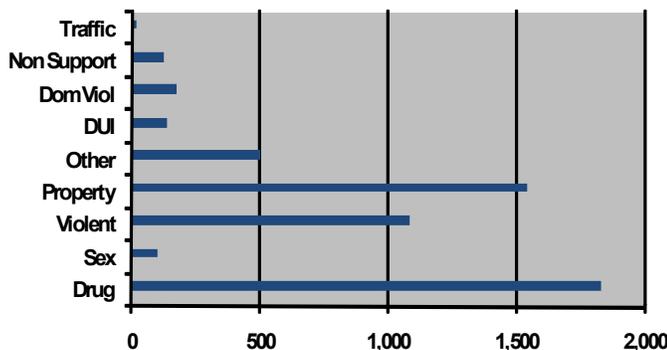
- ◆ 46.% of offenders admitted into community-based correctional facilities received academic training. The overall academic entry level was at an 7.95 grade level and the overall educational level of offenders upon termination was at a 10.10 grade level
- ◆ 92% received programming for substance abuse
- ◆ 81% received programming for alcohol abuse
- ◆ Cuyahoga County Facility Governing Board was formed and began progressing through the initial stages of the CBCF planning process.

FUTURE INITIATIVES

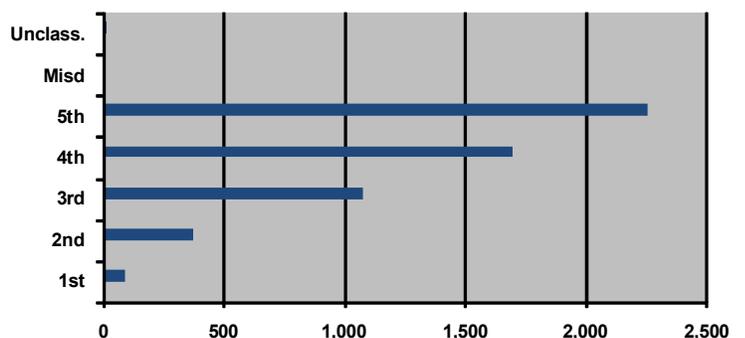
- ◆ Activate non-operational male and female beds to reduce prison population growth
- ◆ Begin construction of a community-based correctional facility in Cuyahoga County
- ◆ Develop a cost per diversion cap for CBCFs incorporating size, programming and location.

In FY08 a total of 1,944 beds were operational of which 1,543 were male beds and 401 were female beds. CBCFs are designed to target felony offenders that would otherwise be sent to prison. In FY 08 72 % of the population represented felony level 4 and 5 offenders. The following graphs depict admission categories and offense levels.

Admission Offense Categories



Admission Offense Levels



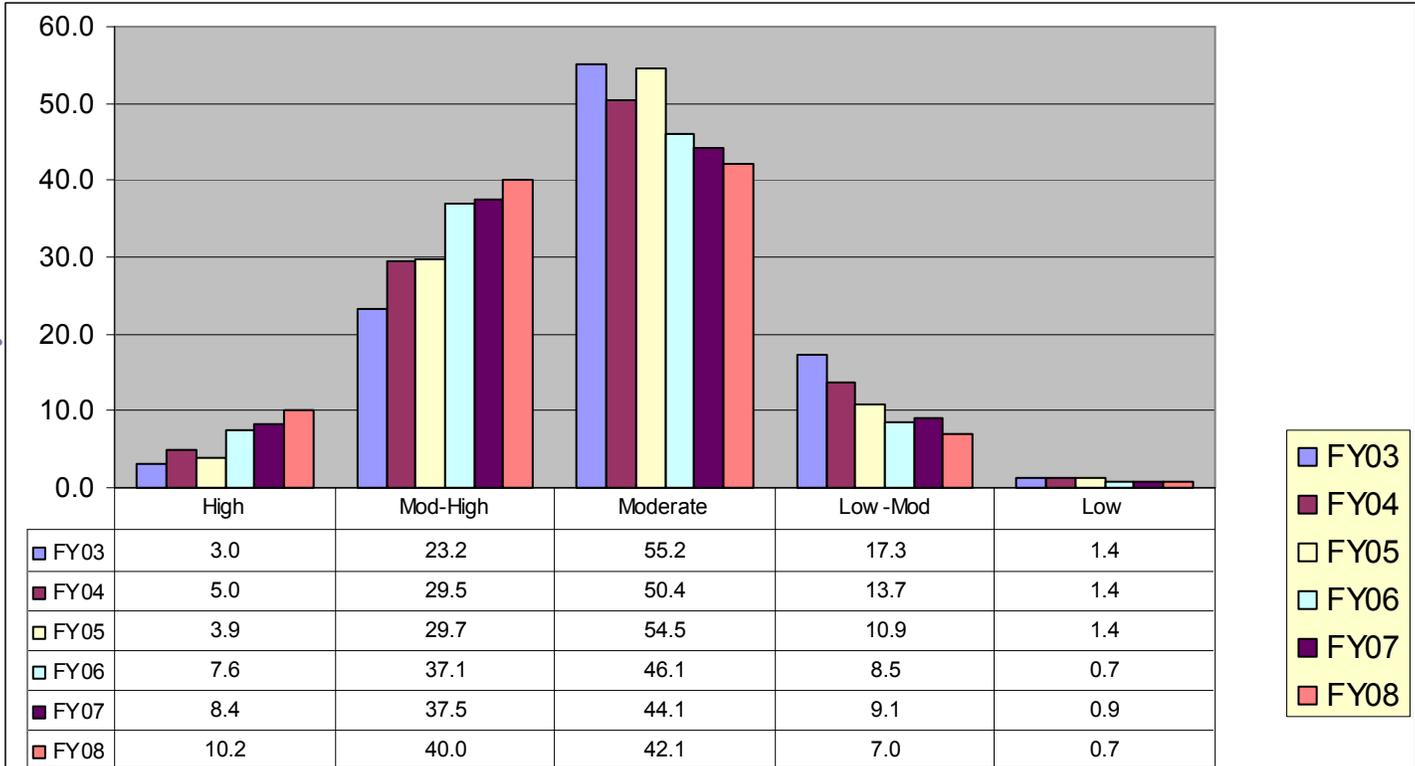
HISTORY

Community-Based Correctional Facilities (CBCFs) were 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 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. 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 education/treatment, employment, education, community service and transitional services in the community.

Assessment

Research conducted by the University of Cincinnati has shown that CBCF's were the most effective with Moderate-High to High risk offenders. The following graph show risk levels of CBCF's admissions based on the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) assessments since 2003.



OFFENDER INFORMATION

Demographic Information

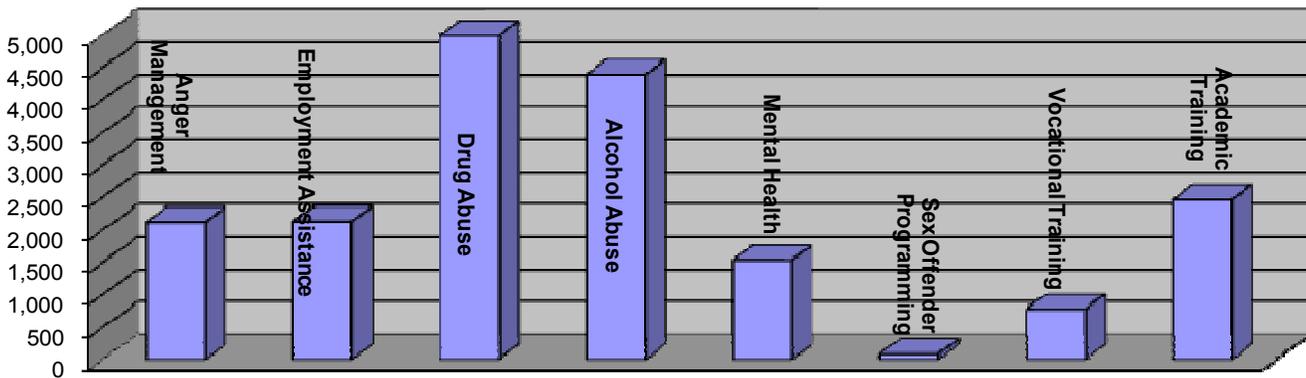
- ◆ 81% male
- ◆ 89% unmarried
- ◆ Average age 30 years
- ◆ 68% Caucasian
- ◆ Average years of education 11 years

Offense Information

- ◆ Instant Offense
 - 21% violent offenses; 30% property offenses; 36% drug offenses; 2% sex offenses
 - 28% 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felony offenses
- ◆ Offender History
 - 49% convicted of at least one prior felony
 - 4% convicted of five or more prior felonies

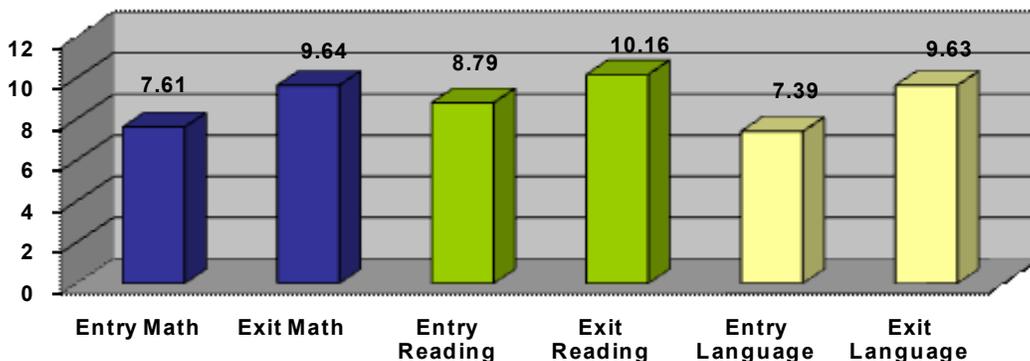
CBCFs provide structured treatment that integrate cognitive behavioral techniques into programs. Below are the primary services provided in CBCF programs:

Services Provided



In FY 2008 1,163 offenders tested for their General Equivalency Diploma (GED), and 70% of offenders tested received their GED. Additionally, education levels for offenders increased an average of 2.15 grade levels in math, reading and language, as indicated on the graph below:

Education Levels



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