

Community-Based Correctional Facilities Fiscal Year 2007

Year End Highlights

- ◆ 81% of offenders placed in community-based correctional programs successfully completed the program
- ◆ 5,368 offenders were placed in community-based correctional facilities
- ◆ The average utilization rate of community-based correctional facility beds was 96%
- ◆ Emergency funding enabled 66 newly constructed beds for females to be opened in Clark, Lorain, Scioto, Seneca and Summit counties
- ◆ The average cost per offender was \$10,442
- ◆ The average per diem rate was \$79
- ◆ The average length of stay in a community-based correctional facility was 124 days
- ◆ Offenders earned \$2,423,926, paid \$52,074 in restitution, \$306,219 in court costs and fines, paid \$86,231 in child support and completed 207,399 hours of community service work hours.

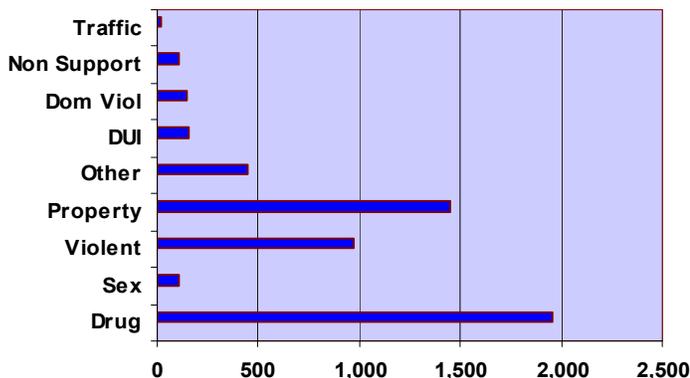
- ◆ 49% of offenders admitted into community-based correctional facilities received academic training. The overall academic entry level was at an 8.17 grade level and the overall educational level of offenders upon termination was at a 9.84 grade level
- ◆ 92% received programming for substance abuse , 80% received programming for alcohol abuse
- ◆ 38% of offenders were employed full or part-time at time of discharge

FUTURE INITIATIVES

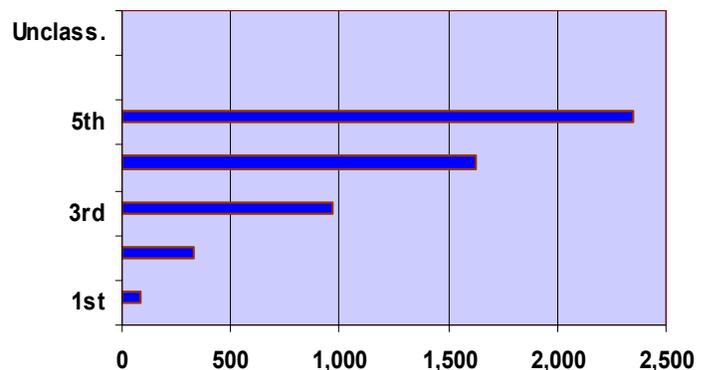
- ◆ Activate non-operational male and female beds to reduce prison growth
- ◆ Build a community-based correctional facility in Cuyahoga County
- ◆ Increase the number of specialized beds such as sex offender and mental health

In FY07 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 07 73% of the population represented felony level 4 and 5 offenders. The following graphs depict admission offense level and categories.

Admission Offense Categories



Admission Offense Levels



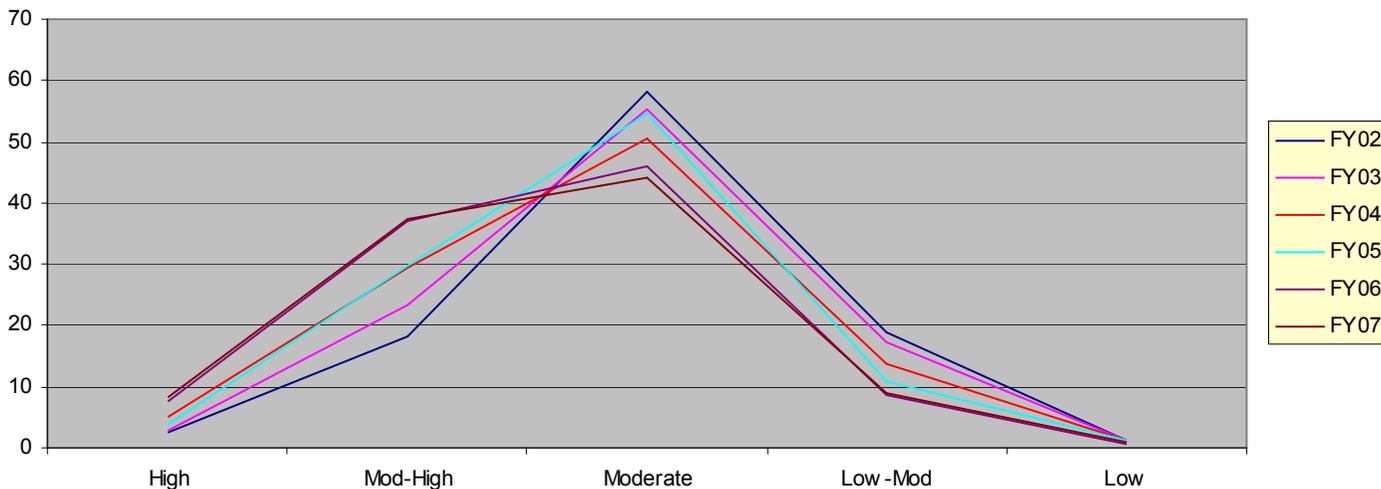
HISTORY

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 2002.



OFFENDER INFORMATION

Demographic Information

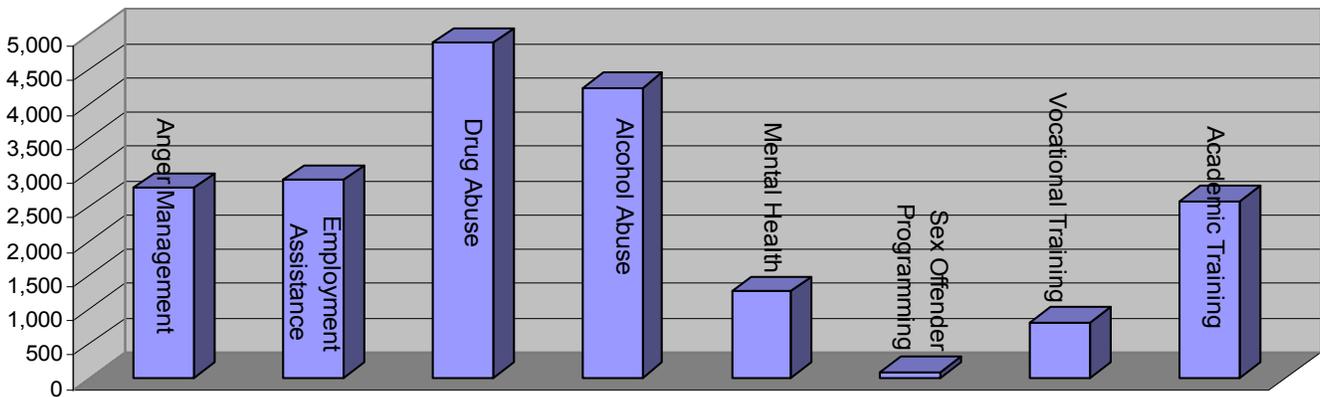
- ◆ 82% male
- ◆ 68% unmarried
- ◆ Average age 30 years
- ◆ 69% Caucasian
- ◆ Average years of education 11 years

Offense Information

- ◆ Instant Offense
 - 20% violent offenses; 29% property offenses; 39% drug offenses; 2% sex offenses
 - 26% 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felony offenses
- ◆ Offender History
 - 47% convicted of at least one prior felony
 - 4% convicted of five or more prior felonies

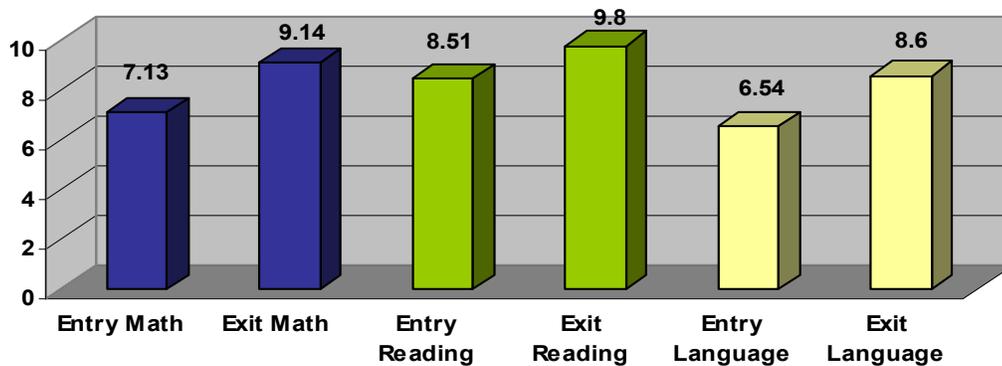
CBCFs provide structured treatment that integrate cognitive behavioral techniques into programs. Below are the primary services provided in CBCF programs:

Services Provided



In FY 2007 1,073 offenders tested for their General Equivalency Diploma (GED), and 69% of offenders tested received their GED. Additionally, education levels for offenders increased an average of 1.7 grade levels in math, reading and language, as indicated on the graph below:

Education Levels



Community-Based Correctional Facilities Staff
 Chris Galli, Acting, Assistant Chief -614-728-9990
 Marie Scott, CBCF Coordinator-614-728-1197