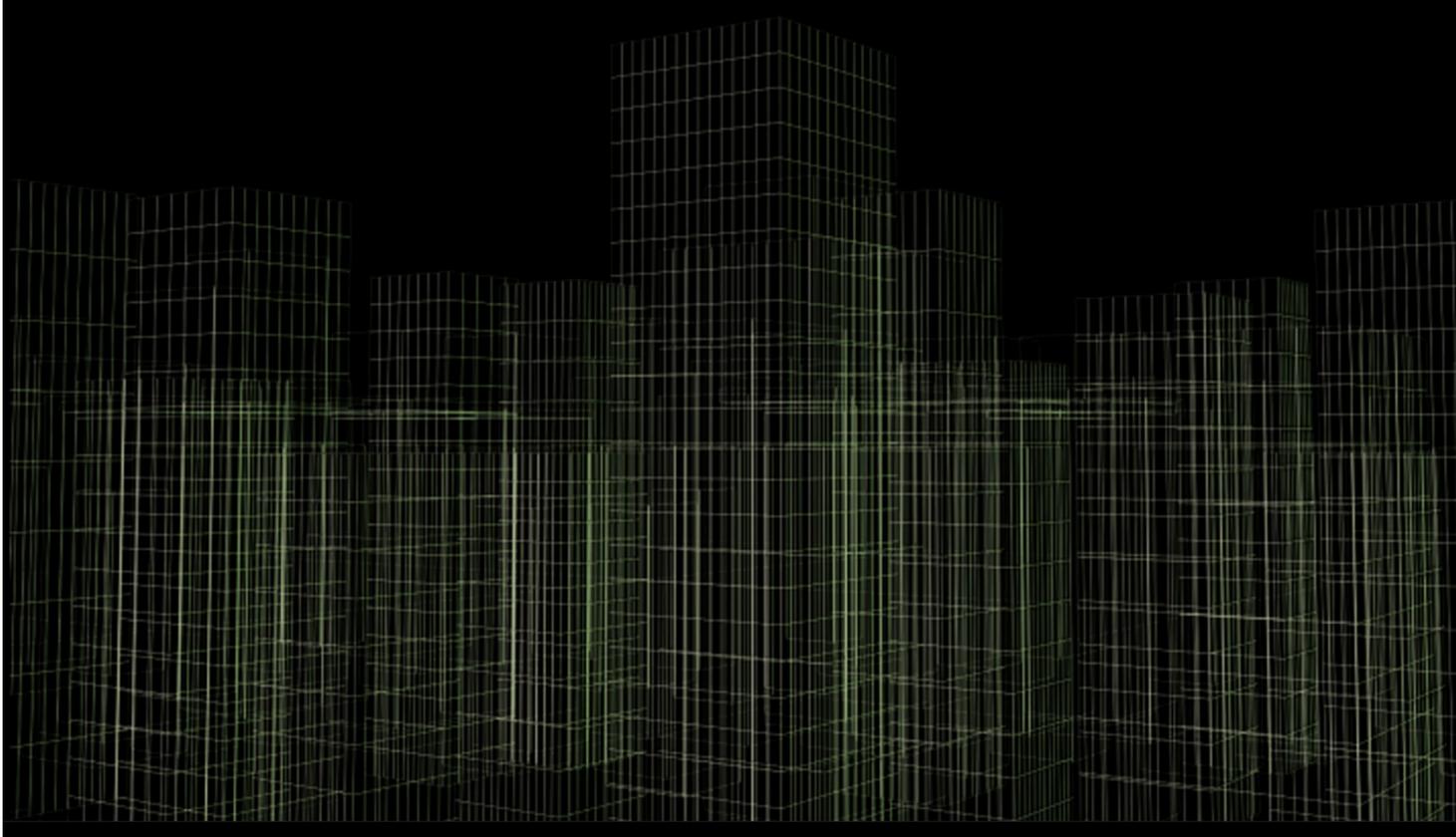




THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND CORRECTION

Bureau of Community Sanctions Annual Report Fiscal Year 2012



John R. Kasich, Governor

Gary C. Mohr, Director

Program Overview

The Bureau was established by Executive Order in 1976 and was updated with a subsequent Executive Order in 1992. The Bureau's mission is to develop and enhance community corrections programs, in partnership with state, local and private agencies, for sanctioning and treating adult offenders in the community.

Community Correction Act (CCA) programs are non-residential sanctions that allow local courts to sanction appropriate offenders in the community saving 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. In FY 2012, Probation Improvement and Incentive Grants (PIIG) were established by House Bill 86, to provide local courts with funding to assist them in meeting the goals of sentencing reforms. Funding was allocated to not only improve existing programs, but to reward counties with reduced commitments.

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 include halfway houses that provide supervision and treatment services for offenders. Halfway house services are also provided to inmates participating in the Transitional Control (TC) program for up to the last 180 days of their prison sentence. TC emphasizes providing offenders with resources so they may transition to their home community more successfully. TC offenders 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 with private, non-profit Community Residential Centers to provide housing, limited offender monitoring, case management and community referrals for services. Another housing option, Permanent Supportive Housing, is aimed at preventing homelessness and reducing recidivism for individuals returning to the community. The target population for this project is homeless offenders released from ODRC who require supportive services to maintain housing.

**Funding Appropriations
FY 2012**

Community Correction Act Prison Diversion Program (GRF 501-407)	\$28,359,382
Community Correction Act Jail Diversion Program (GRF 501-408)	\$12,406,800
Community-Based Correctional Facilities (GRF 501-501)	\$62,692,785
Community Residential Services (GRF 501-405)	\$43,637,069
Community Residential Services (GRF 501-617)	\$703,204
Transitional Control (4L4 Rotary Fund)	\$1,168,843
Total Community Corrections Funding	\$148,968,083

Community Correction Act Programs

407 Prison Diversion Programs: 74 programs serving 50 counties

Offender's admitted—8,740 males; 2,299 females

408 Jail Diversion Programs: 123 programs serving 84 counties

Offender's admitted—16,196 males; 5,982 females

Community-Based Correctional Facilities

18 facilities serving 88 counties

Offender's admitted—5,282 males; 1,301 females

Community Residential Services

13 halfway house; 7 permanent supportive housing; and

7 Community Residential Centers serving 88 counties

Offender's admitted—6,015 males; 1,066 females

Year End Statistics 2012

	Participants Earned	Restitution Paid	Court Costs & Fines Paid	Child Support Paid	Community Service Hours
CCA Prison Diversion (407)	\$21,830,494	\$1,004,209	\$2,545,090	\$470,877	143,465
CCA Jail Diversion (408)	\$33,977,945	\$386,660	\$3,300,564	\$722,290	194,574
Community-Based Correctional Facilities	\$1,151,496	\$23,074	\$165,929	\$30,332	252,476
Community Residential Services Program	\$6,103,532	\$17,765	\$36,606	\$106,230	45,181
Grand Total	\$63,063,467	\$1,431,708	\$6,048,189	\$1,329,729	635,696

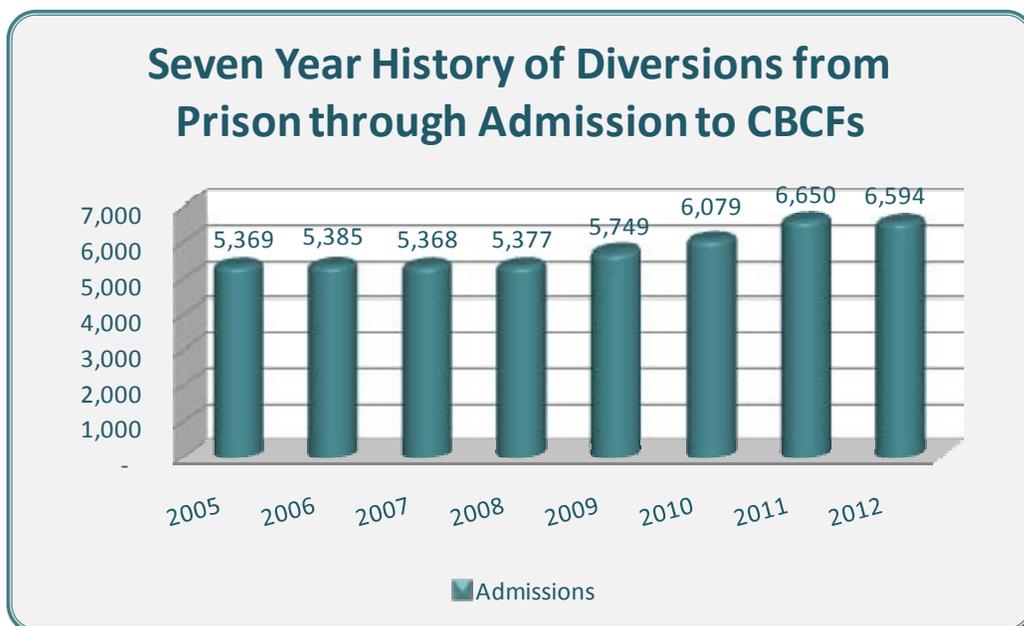
Highlights and Future Initiatives

- The Bureau of Community Sanctions worked closely with the Ohio Justice Alliance in Community Corrections collaborative to develop Administrative Rules for the admission of offenders into halfway houses, CBCFs and CCA prison diversion programs based on risk, felony level and supervision history as directed by House Bill 86.
- In Fiscal Year 2012, Bureau of Community Sanctions auditors tested an enhanced set of audit standards in order to establish a baseline of program performance.
- In Fiscal Year 2013, Bureau of Community Sanctions auditors will work with funded programs on a graduated basis to provide programs with technical assistance and any coaching necessary to achieve compliance with the enhanced audit standards.
- In Fiscal Year 2012, the Bureau of Community Sanctions launched the use of IntelliGrants, an automated grants tracking system. Funded programs enter their grant applications on-line and all review and approval activity is accomplished electronically.
- In Fiscal Year 2013, other grant activities, such as quarterly reports and budget revisions will be housed on IntelliGrants. Additionally, the audits process, including scheduling, reports, plans of action and coaching visits will all be recorded there.

Alicia Handwerk, Chief
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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 cognitive behavioral based programming, substance abuse education/treatment, employment, education, community service and transitional services in the community.



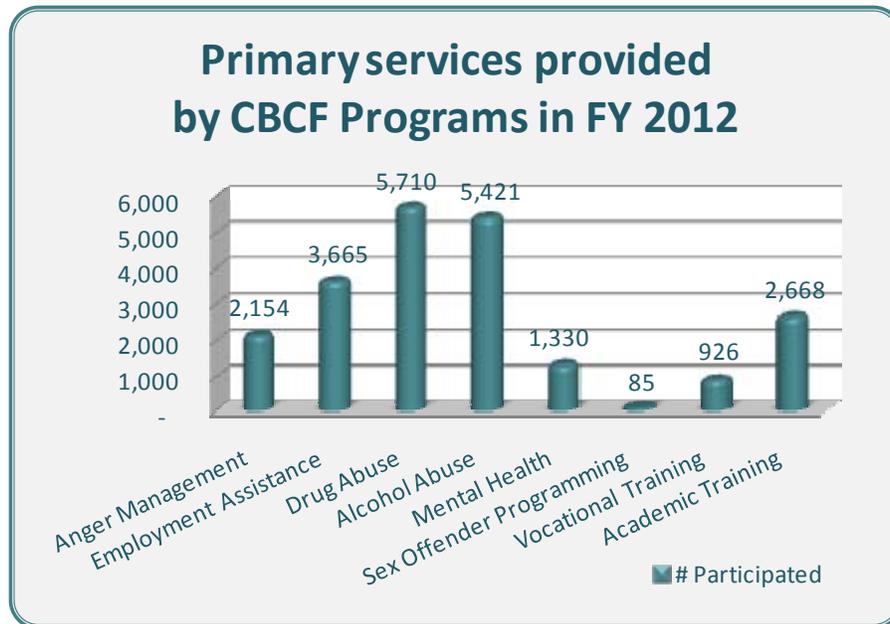
Fiscal Year 2012 Highlights

- 33.5% of offenders entering CBCF's in 2012 were committed as a result of 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felonies. This is a 8.6% increase from 2011 numbers and is an indication that CBCF's are following evidence based practices by increasing the number of higher felony offenders accepted into the program.
- 78% of offenders placed in community-based correctional programs successfully completed their programs and the average length of stay in the program was 122 days.
- Offenders in CBCFs earned \$1,151,496. They also paid \$23,074 in restitution costs; \$165,929 in court costs and fines, \$30,332 in child support; and completed 252,476 hours of community service, increasing the number of community service hours worked for the second year in a row.
- The overall percentage of offenders admitted to CBCFs who received/participated in program services was 97%.
 - 87% received drug abuse counseling.
 - 82% received alcohol abuse counseling.
 - 56% received employment assistance.
 - 41% received academic training.
 - 33% received anger management programming.
 - 20% received emotional/psychological/mental health counseling.
 - 14% received vocational training.
 - 1.3% received sex offender programming.

Future Initiatives

Increase amount of outpatient services and aftercare available to offenders in the community through CBCFs.

CBCFs provide structured treatment that integrates cognitive behavioral techniques into programming. Below are the primary services provided by CBCF programs in FY 2012.



Offender Information

Demographic Information

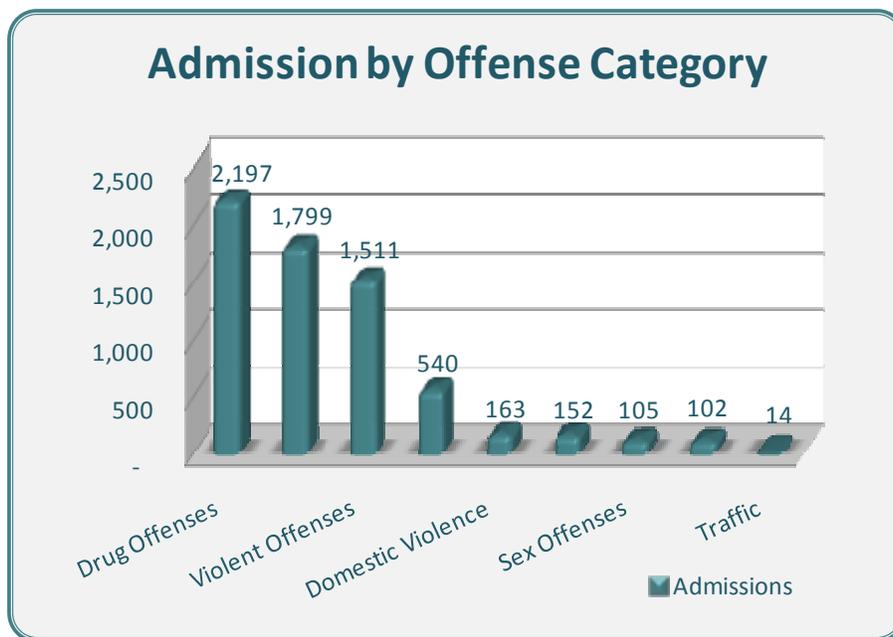
- 80% male, 20% female.
- Average age—30 years.
- Average number of years of education—11.2
- Breakdown by Race
 - 71.7% Caucasian
 - 25.5% African American
 - 0.1% Asian/Pacific
 - 0.1% Indian/Alaskan
 - 1.1% Bi/Multi Racial
 - 1.3% Unknown/Other

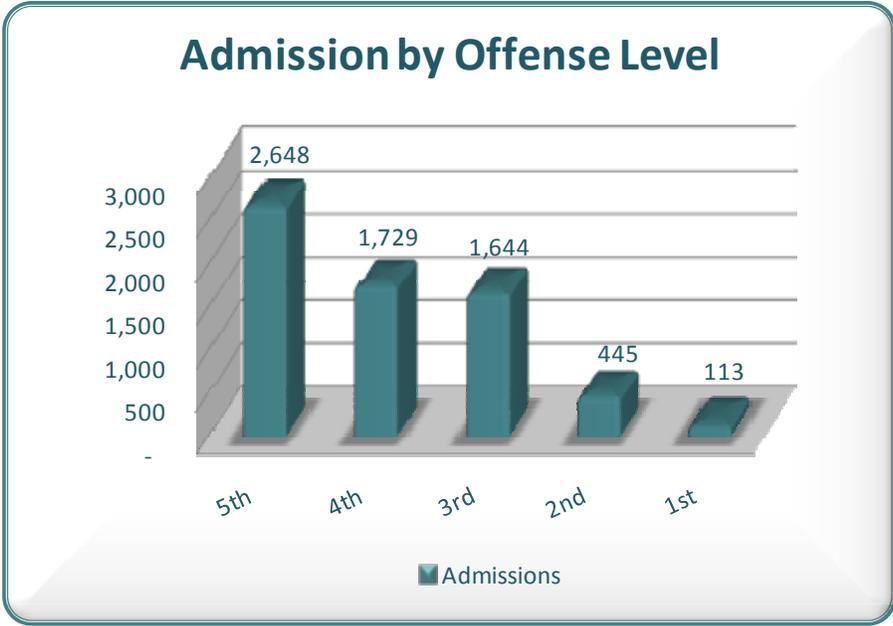
Instant Offense Information

66.4% were 4th or 5th degree felony offenses

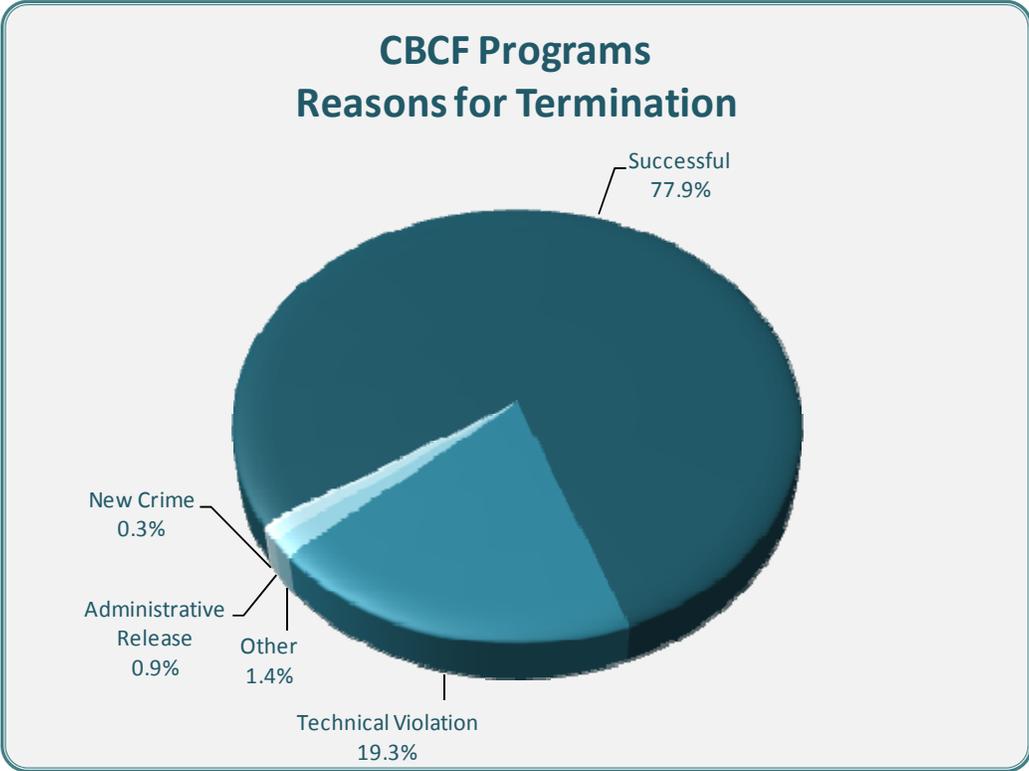
- 35.6% drug offenses
- 30.3% property offenses
- 24.5% violent offenses
- 3.2 % Non-support
- 2.8% domestic violence
- 2.1% DUI
- 1.8% sex offenses
- 0.4% traffic
- 9.1% other

CBCFs are designed to target felony offenders that would otherwise be sent to prison.





In FY 2012, 6,594 offenders successfully completed a CBCF program. The remaining offenders were terminated for technical violations, new crimes committed, administrative releases, or other reasons.



For additional information regarding Community Based Correction Facilities, please contact:
Alicia Handwerk, Chief

Community Correction Act Fiscal Year 2012

History

Community Correction Act (CCA) programs were developed in July of 1979. The purpose of this act was to divert specific offenders from state prisons by creating correctional sanctions and services at the local level. In 1994, the act was expanded to include the diversion of offenders from local jails. Ohio's Community Correction Act program is a partnership between the state of Ohio and local governments creating a growing network of community sanctions in Ohio. The number of Community Correction Act programs has continued to increase with the support of the Legislative and Executive branches of state government working through the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

Year End Statistics

- In Fiscal Year 2012, Jail Diversion programs diverted the highest number of offenders in their history. 22,178 offenders were placed into these programs.
- CCA Prison Diversion (407) participants earned \$21,830,494; paid \$1,004,209 in restitution; paid \$2,545,090 in court costs and fines; paid \$470,877 in child support payments; and completed 143,465 hours of community work service.
- CCA Jail Diversion (408) participants earned \$33,977,945; paid \$386,660 in restitution; paid \$3,300,564 in court costs and fines; paid \$722,290 in child support payments; and completed 194,574 hours of community service.

CCA Prison Diversion Programs

In Fiscal Year 2012, Prison Diversion Programs received \$28,359,382, a 31% increase in funding, to support programs in 50 counties throughout Ohio. \$5,000,000 of the increase was encumbered to Probation Improvement and Incentive Grants.

- 11,073 offenders participated in prison diversion programs:
 - \$2,055 annual average cost per offender
 - Conviction Level:
 - 20.4% —3rd degree felony
 - 27.5% —4th degree felony
 - 42.4% —5th degree felony
- 79.2% were male
- 59.4% were Caucasian
- 37.9% were African American
- Average age at admission was 32 .4 years old

Highlights and Future Initiatives

Evaluation of CCA Prison Diversion programs began in Fiscal Year 2012. The University of Cincinnati began conducting the evaluation of county programs in three tiers. The first tier includes both a process and outcome evaluation of the county's entire community correction system; the second tier is an outcome evaluation of its state funded programs, and the third tier develops and examines participating offender profiles to determine if appropriate offenders are being served by the funded programs.

CCA Jail Diversion Programs

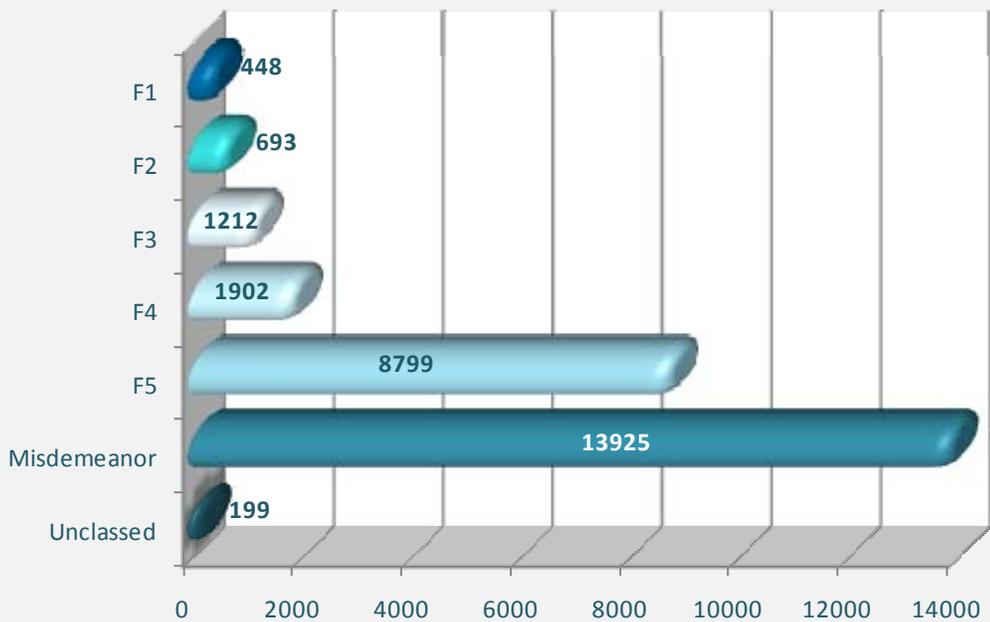
In Fiscal Year 2012, Jail Diversion Programs received \$12,406,800, a 9.5% increase in funding over Fiscal Year 2011, to support programs in 84 counties throughout Ohio.

- 22,178 offenders participated in jail diversion programs:
 - \$559 annual average cost per offender
 - Conviction Level:
 - 8.5% —4th degree felony
 - 17.1% —5th degree felony
 - 62.7% —misdemeanor crimes
 - 73.0% were male
 - 69% were Caucasian, 27.9% were African American
 - Average age at admission was 32.2 years old

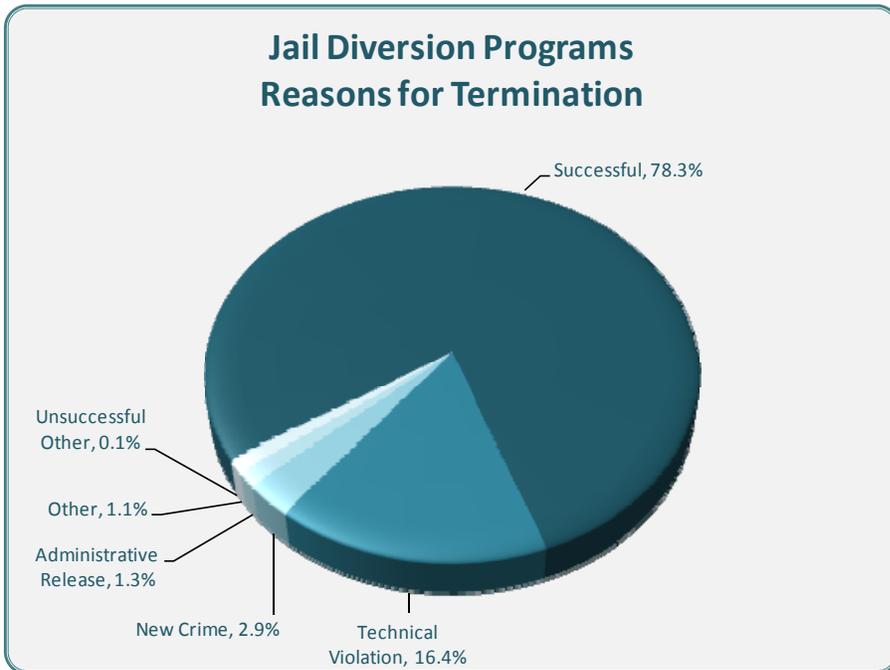
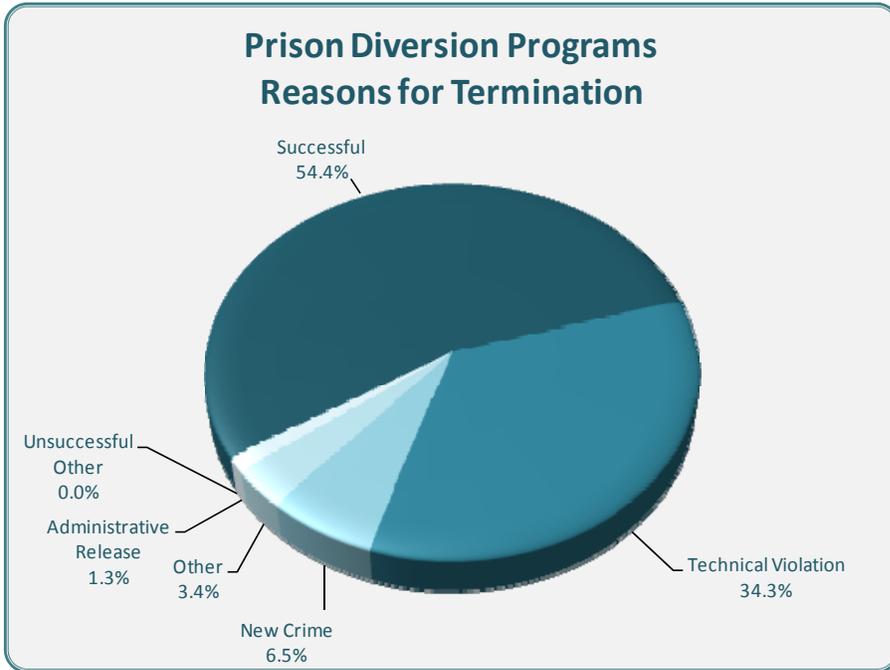
Prison Diversion Programs Level of Most Serious Instant Offense



Jail Diversion Programs Level of Most Serious Instant Offense



CCA Program Statistics

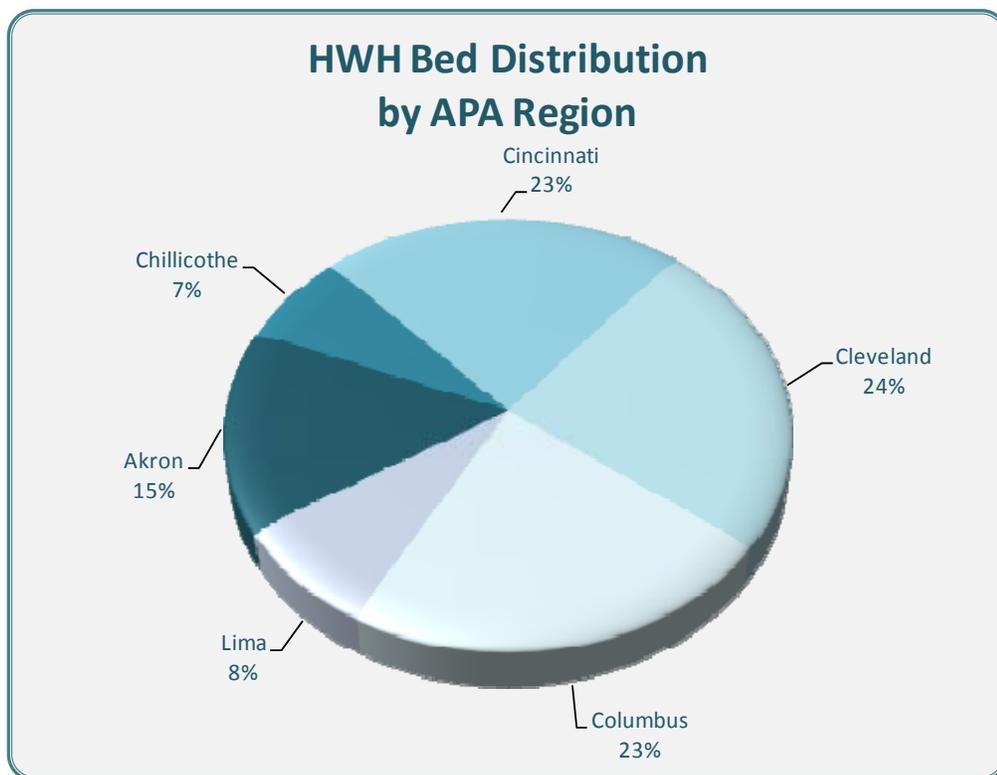


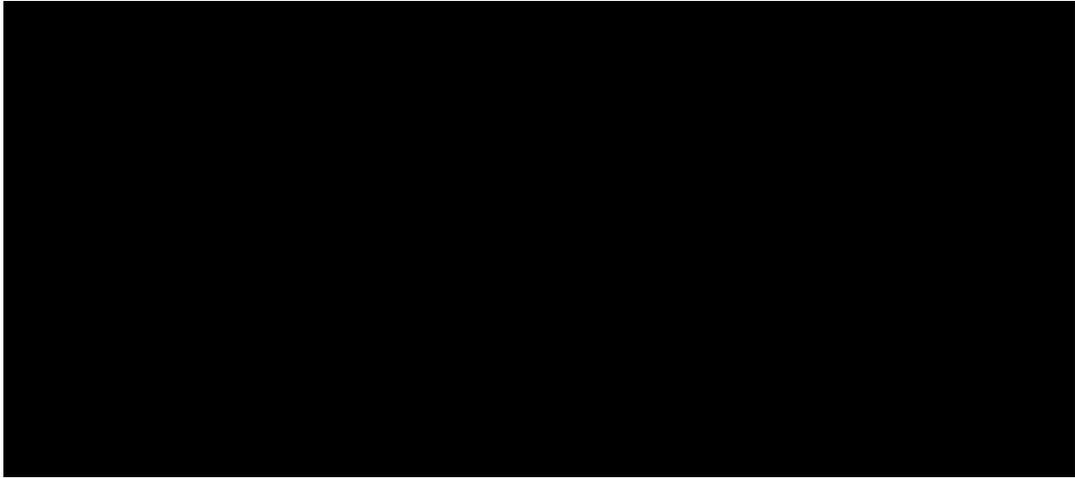
Alicia Handwerk, Chief
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Community Residential Services Fiscal Year 2012

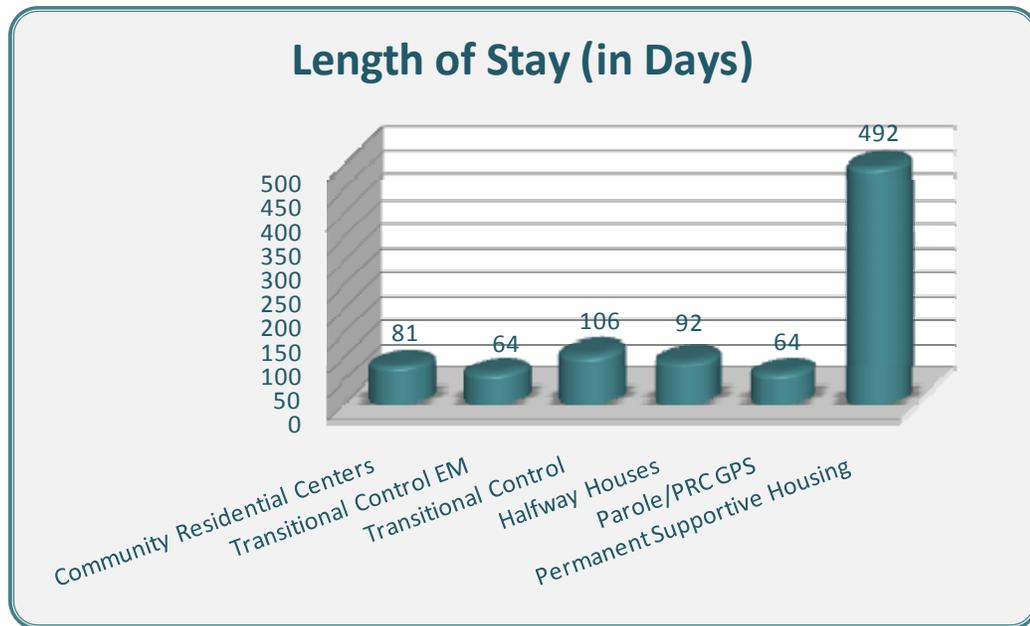
- Funding Allocations:
 - Halfway House beds = \$38,999,796
 - Transitional Control services = \$1,263,934
 - Community Residential Center beds = \$2,719,745
 - Permanent Supportive Housing units = \$1,098,548
 - GPS Monitoring of Parole/PRC offenders = \$257,664
- 6,551 offenders were admitted to state-contract halfway house programs; 2,954 of which were Transitional Control participants.
 - 45.7% of offenders were under Transitional Control supervision.
 - 17.8% of offenders were under Parole/Post-Release Control supervision.
 - 36.5% of offenders were under Community Control supervision.





Successful Completion Rate





Halfway House Offender Information

Halfway House Demographics

- 6,551 total admissions
 - 84% male
 - 87% unmarried
 - Average age—33.5 years
 - 59% Caucasian; 38% African-American
 - Average highest grade completed—11th

Offense Information

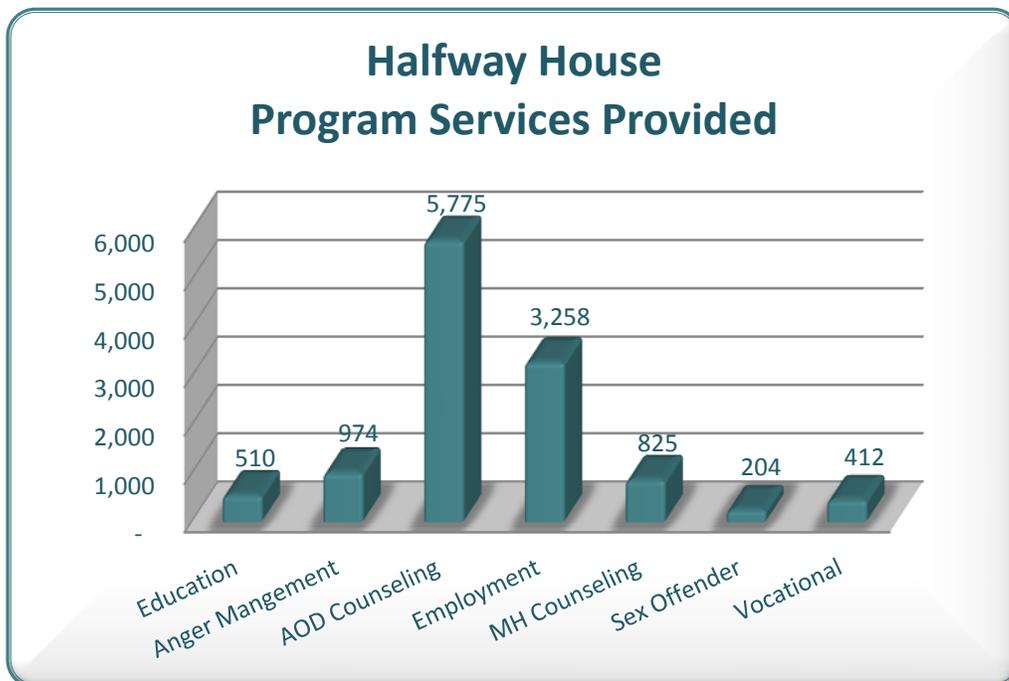
- Instant Offense
 - 34% drug offenses;
 - 29% violent offenses;
 - 22% property offenses
 - 46% 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felony offenses
- Offender History
 - 63% convicted of at least one prior felony
 - 16% convicted of five or more prior felonies

Transitional Control Demographics

- 2,954 total admissions (an increase of 12%)
 - 90% male
 - 85% unmarried
 - Average age —33 years
 - 57% Caucasian; 40% African-American
 - Average highest grade completed-11th

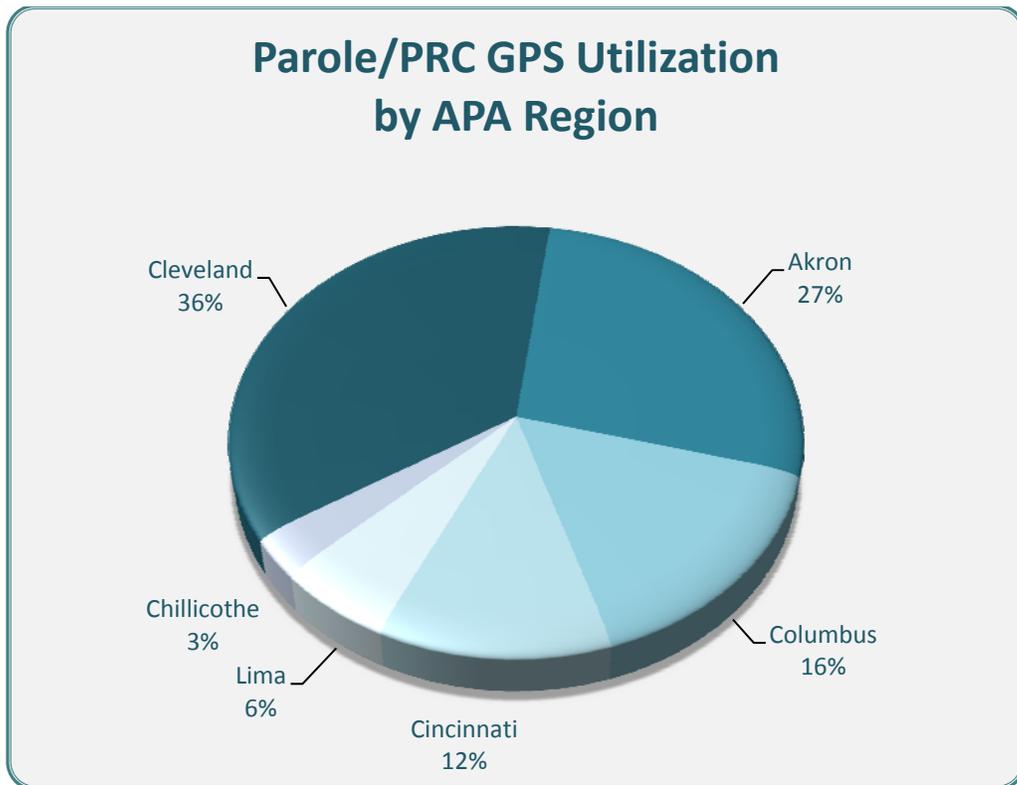
Offense Information

- Instant Offense
 - 31% drug offenses;
 - 29% violent offenses;
 - 21% property offenses
 - 53% 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felony offenses
- Offender History
 - 63% convicted of at least one prior felony
 - 13% convicted of five or more prior felonies



Transitional Control and Electronic Monitoring

- The average length of stay in the Transitional Control program including time spent in a halfway house or on Global Positioning System monitoring was 106 days.
- 43% were employed full or part-time at the time of discharge from the Transitional Control program.
- Transitional Control offenders earned \$4,437,681; paid \$14,370 in restitution; \$8,018 in court costs and fines; \$53,952 in child support and completed 20,580 community service hours.
- TC offenders submit 25% of gross pay to DRC to help defray the cost of the program. Based upon gross earnings reported, this represents \$1,109,420 paid to the TC Rotary Account.
- Total offenders electronically monitored via GPS—672
 - Parole/PRC offenders—339
 - TC step-down offenders—333



Residential Placement and Housing Services

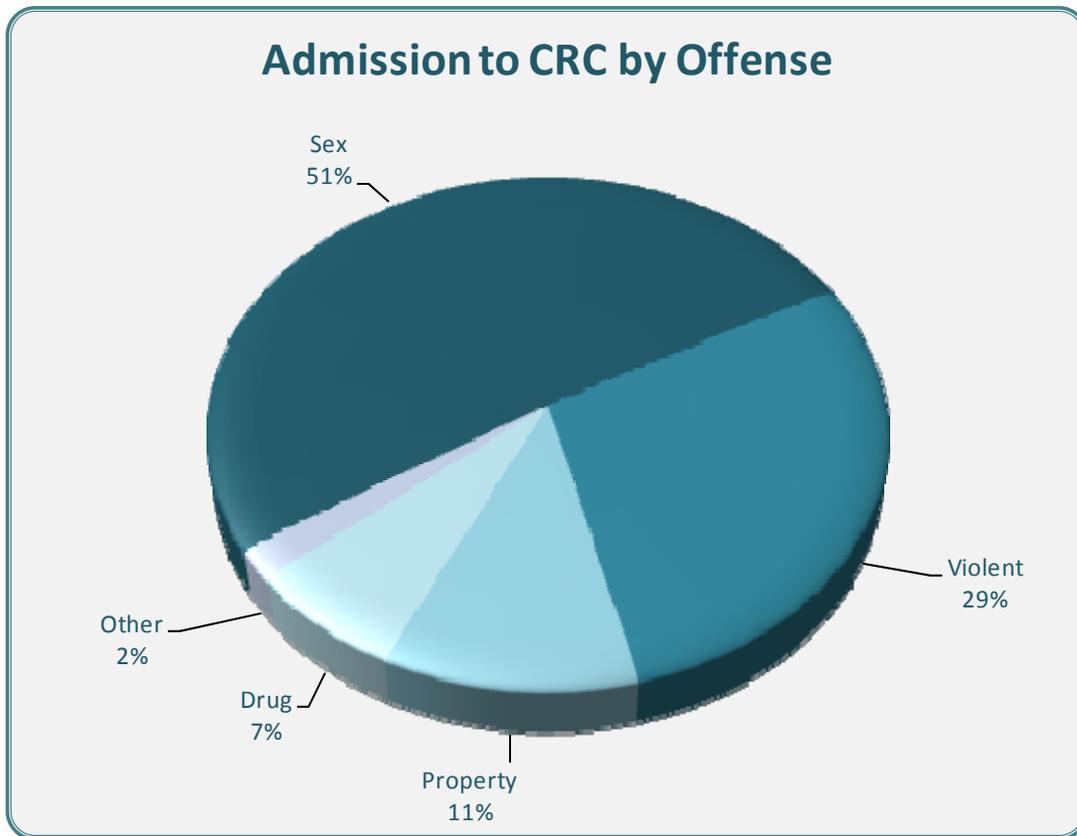
Permanent Supportive Housing

The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) partners with Corporation for Supportive Housing to provide Permanent Supportive Housing to prevent homelessness and reduce recidivism for individuals returning to Ohio communities. Ninety-seven units in participating programs in Fiscal Year 2012 were located in Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Lucas and Montgomery counties. These programs target chronically homeless offenders in need of supportive services due to a mental illness, developmental disability, severe addiction or medical condition.

- 37 male and 7 female offenders entered Permanent Supportive Housing
- Average age at admission was 44 years old
- 73% of the participants were diagnosed as mentally ill
 - 54.5% C1 [Seriously Mentally Ill (SMI)];
 - 18% C2 [Non-SMI with Medication]
- 48% of participants were supervised on Parole/PRC;
- 52% of participants had no supervision requirements
- 91% of participants were convicted of at least one prior felony
- 39% convicted of five or more prior felonies
- Average age at admission was 39 years old
- 55% were convicted of at least one prior felony
- 12% were convicted of five or more prior felonies

Community Residential Centers (formerly Independent Housing)

The Bureau of Community Sanctions contracted for 236 Community Residential Center beds in Akron, Canton, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Greenville, Hamilton, Lima, Mansfield and Sidney during Fiscal Year 2012—an increase of 287% over Fiscal Year 2011. Independent Housing serves homeless offenders under the supervision of the Adult Parole Authority. The program targets lower risk/lower need offenders or those who have successfully completed adequate programming in the institution and are stabilized.



Residential Placement Fiscal Year End Statistics

- BCS received 2,072 placement requests for inmates with impending release dates; 54% of which were successfully placed
- Sex offenders were 12% of all referrals:
 - Tier III—97 (39%)
 - Tier II—114 (45%)
 - Tier I—41 (16%)
- Mentally ill offenders were 26% of all referrals:
 - C1 [Seriously Mentally Ill (SMI)] - 103 (66%)
 - C2 [Non-SMI with Medication] - 66 (39%)
 - C3 [Mental Health Caseload no Medication] - 2 (1%)

Alicia Handwerk, Chief

For additional information regarding Community Residential Services please contact:

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