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Bureau of Community Sanctions  
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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 has been allocated since the inception of PIIGs 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.
### Community Correction Act Programs

407 Prison Diversion Programs: 132 programs serving 57 counties
Offender’s admitted – 9,319 males; 2,693 females

408 Jail Diversion Programs: 139 programs serving 84 counties
Offender’s admitted – 15,625 males; 6,716 females

### Community-Based Correctional Facilities

18 CBCFs serving 88 counties
7,409 Offender’s admitted – 5,664 males; 1,745 females

### Community Residential Services Agencies

11 Halfway House Agencies; 5 Permanent Supportive Housing; and
9 Community Residential Centers serving 88 counties
Offender’s admitted – 8,183 males; 1,652 females

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**Funding Appropriations FY 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Correction Act Prison Diversion Program (GRF 501-407)</td>
<td>$46,871,035</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Correction Act Jail Diversion Program (GRF 501-408)</td>
<td>$14,356,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community-Based Correctional Facilities (GRF 501-501)</td>
<td>$75,006,060</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Residential Services (GRF 501-501)</td>
<td>$58,461,687</td>
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<td>Community Residential Services (GRF 501-617)</td>
<td>$700,800</td>
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<td>Transitional Control (4L4 Rotary Fund)</td>
<td>$498,627</td>
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<td><strong>Total Community Corrections Funding</strong></td>
<td><strong>$195,895,009</strong></td>
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</table>
Highlights

BCS Highlights:

- Treatment Transfer program was launched statewide to enhance services provided to drug addicted offenders with 302 HWH beds dedicated for this particular program.

- Nearly 250 HWH beds were added statewide to provide additional residential programming access to the APA and Common Pleas Courts.

- HWH admissions totaled 8,827 and CBCF admissions totaled 7,409, both are all-time highs.

- The STAR CBCF transitioned to the Ohio River Valley Community Correction complex in Scioto County. The move provides STAR with the ability to serve 250 offenders or more, an increase of more than 100 beds from their prior facility. The additional beds will allow them to meet the growing need for services in southern Ohio.

- The Probation Improvement and Incentive Grants was expanded to 47 programs in an effort to reduce prison and jail incarceration by enhancing offender services in local communities.

- BCS also expanded the number of Supportive Housing beds in the state by 26 beds, from 170 to 196, and the number of Community Residential Center beds by 12 beds, from 131 to 143 beds.

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Year End Statistics
2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participants Earned</th>
<th>Restitution Paid</th>
<th>Court Costs &amp; Fines Paid</th>
<th>Child Support Paid</th>
<th>Community Service Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCA Prison Diversion (407)</td>
<td>$28,580,264</td>
<td>$1,203,096</td>
<td>$1,830,983</td>
<td>$722,472</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCA Jail Diversion (408)</td>
<td>$36,137,148</td>
<td>$669,021</td>
<td>$2,143,425</td>
<td>$541,070</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community-Based Correctional Facilities</td>
<td>$1,459,142</td>
<td>$9,028</td>
<td>$203,363</td>
<td>$35,360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Residential Services Program (HWH)</td>
<td>$5,418,615</td>
<td>$48,034</td>
<td>$24,991</td>
<td>$89,707</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>$71,595,169</td>
<td>$1,929,179</td>
<td>$4,202,762</td>
<td>$1,388,609</td>
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</table>
Community Based Correctional Facilities
Fiscal Year 2016

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 60-220 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.

Seven Year History of Diversions from Prison through Admission to CBCF's

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Diversions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>5749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>6079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>6650</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>6594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>6784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>6883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>7098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>7409</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Fiscal Year 2016 Highlights

- 35.9% of offenders entering CBCF’s in 2016 were committed as a result of 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felonies.
- 81% of offenders placed in community-based correctional programs successfully completed their programs and the average length of stay in the program was 119 days.
- Offenders in CBCFs earned $1,459,142. They also paid $9,028 in restitution costs; $203,363 in court costs and fines; $35,360 in child support; and completed 241,205 hours of community service.
- The overall percentage of offenders admitted to CBCFs who received/participated in program services was 99%.
  - 89.9% received drug abuse counseling.
  - 86.7% received alcohol abuse counseling.
  - 55.2% received employment assistance.
  - 28.3% received academic training.
  - 40.7% received anger management programming.
  - 27.3% received emotional/psychological/mental health counseling.
  - 16.3% received vocational training.
  - 1.1% received sex offender programming.
Offender Information

Demographic Information

- 76.4% male; 23.6% female
- Average age— 30.9 years
- Average number of years of education—11.4
- Breakdown by Race
  - 74.477% Caucasian
  - 23.215% African American
  - 0.108% Asian/Pacific
  - 0.121% Indian/Alaskan
  - 1.012% Bi/Multi Racial
  - 1.066% Unknown/Other

Instant Offense Information

- 64.1% were 4th, 5th degree felony offenses, or other
  - 41.284% drug offenses
  - 24.079% property offenses
  - 21.825% violent offenses
  - 1.261% non-support
  - 2.622% domestic violence
  - 1.12% DUI
  - 2.027% sex offenses
  - 0.383% traffic
  - 10.402% other

CBCFs are designed to target felony offenders that would otherwise be sent to prison.
In FY 2016, 5,938 offenders successfully completed a CBCF program. The remaining offenders were terminated for technical violations, new crimes committed, administrative releases, or other reasons.
Community Correction Act
Fiscal Year 2016

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

- CCA Prison Diversion (407) participants earned $28,580,264; paid $1,203,096 in restitution; paid $1,830,983 in court costs and fines; paid $722,472 in child support payments; and completed 146,428 hours of community work service.
- CCA Jail Diversion (408) participants earned $36,137,148; paid $669,021 in restitution; paid $2,143,425 in court costs and fines; paid $541,070 in child support payments; and completed 136,385 hours of community service.

CCA Prison Diversion Programs

In Fiscal Year 2016, Prison Diversion Programs received $46,871,035 to support programs in 57 counties throughout Ohio. $14,579,265 of the funding was devoted to Probation Improvement and Incentive Grants. The below data does not include offenders served in the Probation Improvement and Incentive Grants.
- 12,012 offenders participated in prison diversion programs:
  - 78% male
  - 60.4% Caucasian
  - 36.8% African American
  - Average age at admission - 32.8 years
  - $2,688 annual average cost per offender
- Conviction Level:
  - 2.348% — 1st degree felony
  - 7.085% — 2nd degree felony
CCA Jail Diversion Programs

In Fiscal Year 2016, Jail Diversion Programs received $14,356,800 in funding to support programs in 84 counties throughout Ohio.

- 22,341 offenders participated in jail diversion programs:
  - $642.62 annual average cost per offender
  - Conviction Level:
    - 2.507% — 1st degree felony
    - 4.458% — 2nd degree felony
    - 6.463% — 3rd degree felony
    - 8.831% — 4th degree felony
    - 21.315% — 5th degree felony
    - 54.178% — misdemeanor crimes
    - 2.247% — other
  - 70% male
  - 69.527% Caucasian
  - 27% African American
  - Average age at admission - 33 years
CCA Program Statistics

**Prison Diversion Programs Level of Most Serious Instant Offense**

- Unclassified: 77
- Misdemeanor: 41
- F5: 282
- F4: 851
- F3: 2711
- F2: 2941
- F1: 5109

**Jail Diversion Programs Level of Most Serious Instant Offense**

- Unclassified: 502
- Misdemeanor: 851
- F5: 4762
- F4: 1973
- F3: 1444
- F2: 996
- F1: 560
Prison Diversion Programs Reasons for Termination

- UNSUCCESSFUL OTHER: 0.13%
- ADMINISTRATIVE RELEASE: 2%
- OTHER: 5.40%
- NEW CRIME: 6.03%
- TECHNICAL VIOLATION: 37.95%
- SUCCESSFUL: 48.49%

Jail Diversion Programs Reasons for Termination

- UNSUCCESSFUL OTHER: 0.03%
- ADMINISTRATIVE RELEASE: 2%
- OTHER: 2.70%
- NEW CRIME: 2.67%
- TECHNICAL VIOLATION: 19.67%
- SUCCESSFUL: 72.43%
Community Residential Services
Fiscal Year 2016

• Funding Allocations:
  ▪ Halfway House beds = $49,369,967
  ▪ Transitional Control services = $2,079,911
  ▪ Treatment Transfer services = $1,672,023
  ▪ Community Residential Center beds = $3,093,251
  ▪ Permanent Supportive Housing units = $2,600,673
  ▪ GPS Monitoring of Parole/PRC offenders = $540,216

• 8,827 offenders were admitted to state-contract halfway house programs; 4202 of which were Transitional Control participants, and 78 of which were Treatment Transfer participants.
  ▪ 47.6% of offenders were under Transitional Control supervision.
  ▪ 11.8% of offenders were under Parole/Post-Release Control supervision
  ▪ 29.5% of offenders were under Community Control supervision.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Type</th>
<th>Successful Completion Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transitional Control EM</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Residential Centers</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional Control</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halfway Houses</td>
<td>60.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parole/PRC EM</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Supportive Housing</td>
<td>28.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Successful Completion Rate
Length of Stay (in Days)

- **PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING**: 409 days
- **PAROLE/PRC EM**: 73 days
- **HALFWAY HOUSES**: 87 days
- **TRANSITIONAL CONTROL**: 101 days
- **TRANSITIONAL CONTROL EM**: 72 days
- **COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL CENTERS**: 113 days
Halfway House Offender Information

Halfway House Demographics
• 8827 total admissions
  ▪ 81.2% male
  ▪ 74.7% single (Never Married)
  ▪ Average age - 33.9 years
  ▪ 64.9% Caucasian; 32% African-American
  ▪ Average highest grade completed - 11.5

Offense Information
• Instant Offense
  ▪ 35.2% drug offenses;
  ▪ 25.6% violent offenses;
  ▪ 23.3% property offenses
  ▪ 48.27% 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felony offenses
• Offender History
  ▪ 97% convicted of at least one prior felony
  ▪ 15.7% have five or more prior convictions

Transitional Control Demographics
• 4299 total admissions
  o 82.5% male
  o 73% single (never married)
  o Average age - 34 years
  o 62% Caucasian; 35% African-American
  o Average highest grade completed-12th

Offense Information
• Instant Offense
  ▪ 35% drug offenses;
  ▪ 25% violent offenses;
  ▪ 22% property offenses
  ▪ 55% 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felony offenses
• Offender History
  ▪ 99% convicted of at least one prior felony
  ▪ 41% convicted of five or more prior felonies
Transitional Control and Electronic Monitoring

- The average length of stay of an offender on Transitional Control in a halfway house facility was 101 days. Those Transitional Control Offenders who were placed on electronic monitoring (EM) systems spent an average of 72 days on EM.
- 44% were employed full or part-time at the time of discharge from the Transitional Control program.
- Transitional Control offenders earned $4,419,851; paid $41,074 in restitution; $13,552 in court costs and fines; $69,777 in child support and completed 32,904 community service hours.
- TC offenders in a halfway house facility submit up to 25% of gross earnings to DRC to help defray the cost of the program. Based upon gross earnings reported while in the halfway house, TC offenders paid $1,104,962.75 to the TC Rotary Account in FY’16. This total includes reimbursement for the cost of medication received while on TC.
- Total offenders electronically monitored via GPS—2,044
  - Parole/PRC offenders—830
  - TC step-down offenders—867
Residential Placement and Housing Services

Permanent Supportive Housing

The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) in partnership with the Corporation for Supportive Housing provide Permanent Supportive Housing to prevent homelessness and reduce recidivism for individuals returning to Ohio communities. These programs target chronically homeless offenders in need of supportive services due to a mental illness, developmental disability, severe addiction or medical condition.

- 93 offenders entered Permanent Supportive Housing of which 66% were male and 34% female
- Average age at admission was 41 years old
- Average highest grade completed - 12th
- 100% of participants had at least one prior conviction
- 7% of participants had five or more prior convictions
Community Residential Centers

The Bureau of Community Sanctions contracted for 237 Community Residential Center beds in Akron, Canton, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Greenville, Hamilton, Lima, Toledo, Mansfield and Sidney during Fiscal Year 2016. Community Residential Centers serve 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 2,100 placement requests for inmates with impending release dates; 59% of which were successfully placed
- 412 Hard to Place Sex Offenders were referred to BCS for placement:
  - Tier III—(35.5%)  
  - Tier II—(47.5%)  
  - Tier I—(17%)
For additional information regarding Community Based Correctional Facilities, Community Corrections Act and Community Residential Services please contact:

Michael Anderson, Assistant Chief - 614 752-1133
Jennifer Gentry, Assistant Chief - 614-728-1197