

Ohio

Department of
Rehabilitation & Correction

John R. Kasich
Governor

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Director

Ohio | Department of
Rehabilitation & Correction

Bureau of Community Sanctions

2015 Annual Report

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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.

Funding Appropriations FY 2015

Community Correction Act Prison Diversion Program (GRF 501-407)	\$12,800,000
Community Correction Act Jail Diversion Program (GRF 501-408)	\$34,300,000
Community-Based Correctional Facilities (GRF 501-501)	\$69,400,000
Community Residential Services (GRF 501-405)	\$51,200,000
Community Residential Services (GRF 501-617)	\$700,800
Transitional Control (4L4 Rotary Fund)	\$732,484
Total Community Corrections Funding	\$169,133,284

Community Correction Act Programs

407 Prison Diversion Programs: 67 programs serving 50 counties

Offender's admitted – 9,288 males; 2,477 females

408 Jail Diversion Programs: 120 programs serving 80 counties

Offender's admitted - 14,385 males; 6,036 females

Community-Based Correctional Facilities

18 CBCFs serving 88 counties

7,098 Offender's admitted – 5,508 males; 1,590 females

Community Residential Services Agencies

11 Halfway House Agencies; 5 Permanent Supportive Housing; and

9 Community Residential Centers serving 88 counties

Offender's admitted - 7,792 males; 1,419 females

Year End Statistics 2015

	Participants Earned	Restitution Paid	Court Costs & Fines Paid	Child Support Paid	Community Service Hours
CCA Prison Diversion (407)	\$23,355,520	\$1,022,392	\$1,610,282	\$530,091	\$137,111
CCA Jail Diversion (408)	\$33,991,678	\$766,374	\$2,539,139	\$636,396	\$141,601
Community-Based Correctional Facilities	\$1,435,709	\$13,992	\$226,563	\$48,415	\$233,658
Community Residential Services Program (HWH)	\$5,866,099	\$355,362	\$251,654	\$55,961	\$41,928
Grand Total	\$64,649,006	\$2,158,120	\$4,627,638	\$1,270,863	\$554,298

Highlights

BCS Highlights:

- Halfway House (HWH) contracted beds increased by 95 beds, or approximately 5%, from 1,807 in FY 2014 to 1,902 in FY 2015.
- HWH admissions increased from 7,535 in FY 2014 to 8,249 to date in FY 2015. The first time more than eight thousand offenders have been served in HWHs. Transitional Control (TC) admissions into HWHs also increased from 3,413 in FY 2014 to 3,949 to date in FY 2015.
- Community Based Correctional Facility (CBCF) beds increased from 2,402 in FY 2014 to 2,483 in FY 2015. This 81 bed increase is in addition to the 109 beds added in FY 2014.
- CBCF admissions increased from 6,883 in FY14 to 7,098 in FY15. The first time more than seven thousand offenders have been served in CBCFs.
- The Ohio River Valley DYS facility in Scioto County was transferred to ODRC in January 2015. The renamed Ohio River Valley Correction Center is being reactivated and will be operated by the STAR Community Justice Center which will result in a significant increase in bed capacity. This will allow STAR to serve the growing needs of the offender population in the southern counties.
- Probation Improvement and Incentive Grant recipients increased from thirty-four (34) to forty-seven (47) in CY 2015. This increase is due in part to the overall reduction in incarceration from FY14 grantees with respect to low level felony (F-4/F-5) and community control violator commitments to ODRC.

Community Based Correctional Facilities Fiscal Year 2015

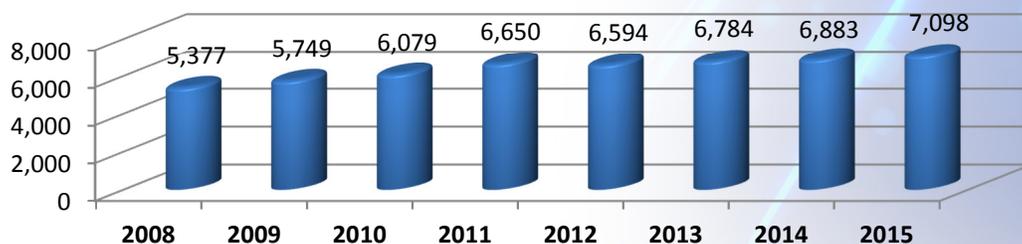
History

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.

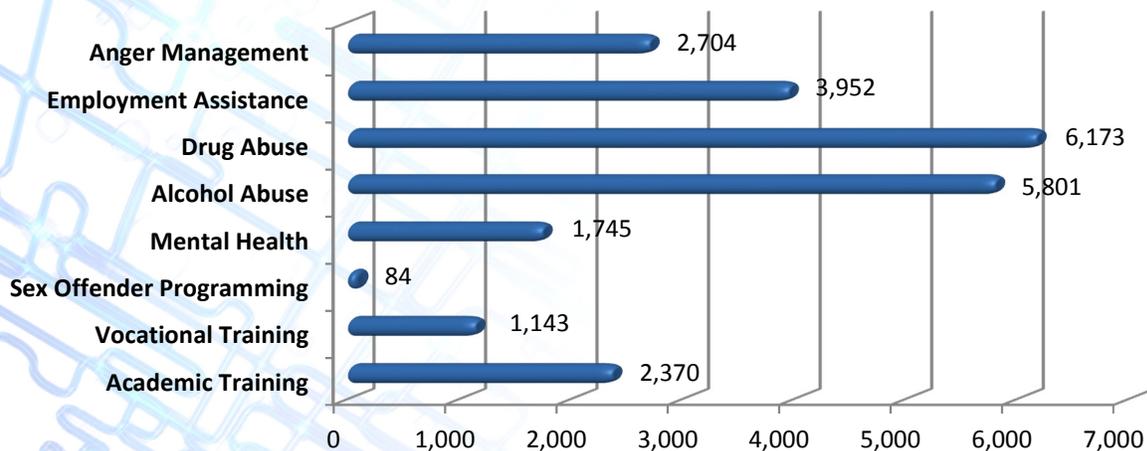
Seven Year History of Diversions from Prison through Admissions to CBCF's



Fiscal Year 2015 Highlights

- 36% of offenders entering CBCF's in 2015 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 122 days.
- Offenders in CBCFs earned \$1,435,709. They also paid \$13,992 in restitution costs; \$226,563 in court costs and fines; \$48,415 in child support; and completed 233,658 hours of community service.
- The overall percentage of offenders admitted to CBCFs who received/participated in program services was 99%.
 - 88.1% received drug abuse counseling.
 - 82.8% received alcohol abuse counseling.
 - 54.4% received employment assistance.
 - 33.8% received academic training.
 - 38.6% received anger management programming.
 - 24.9% received emotional/psychological/mental health counseling.
 - 16.3% received vocational training.
 - 1.2% received sex offender programming.

Primary Services Provided by CBCF Programs FY 2015



Offender Information

Demographic Information

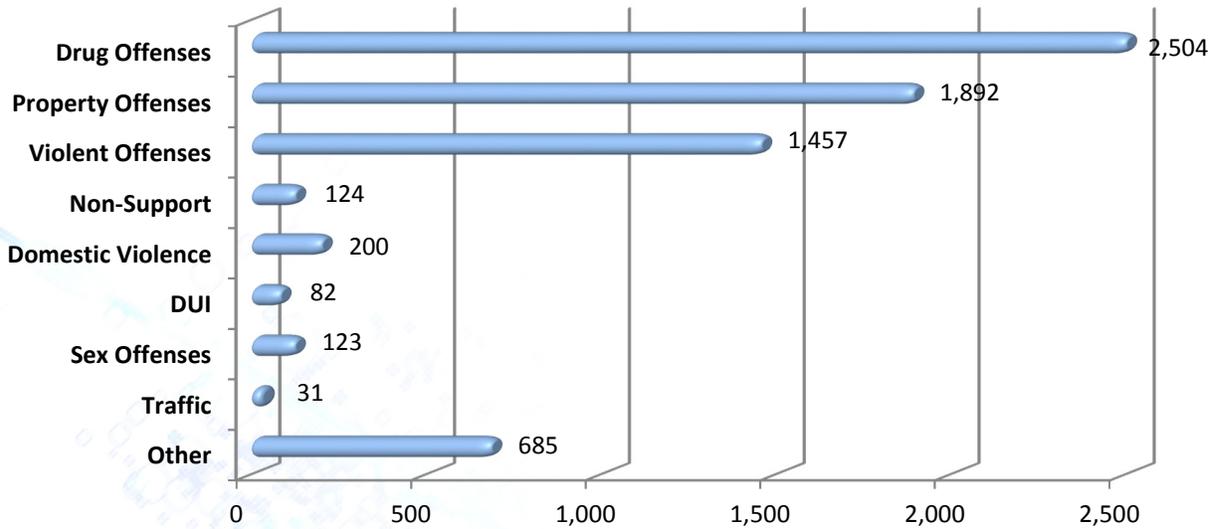
- 77.6% male; 22.4% female
- Average age— 30.6 years
- Average number of years of education—11.38
- Breakdown by Race
 - 74.1% Caucasian
 - 23.6% African American
 - 0.1% Asian/Pacific
 - 0.1% Indian/Alaskan
 - 1.1% Bi/Multi Racial
 - 0.9% Unknown/Other

Instant Offense Information

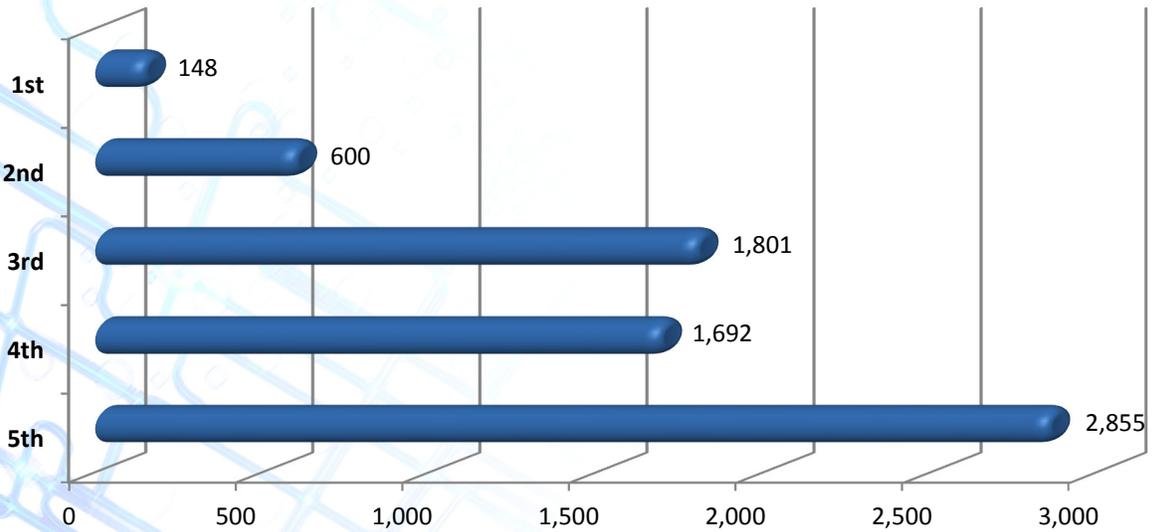
- 64.1% were 4th or 5th degree felony offenses
 - 35.3% drug offenses
 - 26.7% property offenses
 - 20.5% violent offenses
 - 1.7% non-support
 - 2.8% domestic violence
 - 1.2% DUI
 - 1.7% sex offenses
 - 0.4% traffic
 - 9.7% other

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

Admissions by Offense

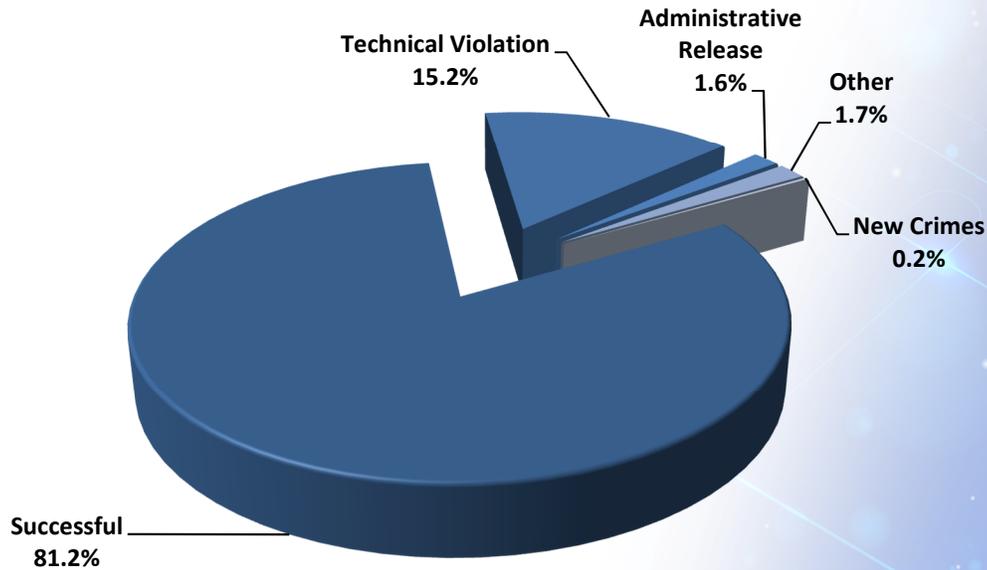


Admissions by Offense Level



In FY 2015, 5,692 offenders successfully completed a CBCF program. The remaining offenders were terminated for technical violations, new crimes committed, administrative releases, or other reasons.

CBCF Programs Reasons for Termination



Community Correction Act Fiscal Year 2015

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 \$23,355,520; paid \$1,022,392 in restitution; paid \$1,610,282 in court costs and fines; paid \$530,091 in child support payments; and completed 137,111 hours of community work service.
- CCA Jail Diversion (408) participants earned \$33,991,678; paid \$766,374 in restitution; paid \$2,539,139 in court costs and fines; paid \$636,396 in child support payments; and completed 141,601 hours of community service.

CCA Prison Diversion Programs

In Fiscal Year 2015, Prison Diversion Programs received \$26,324,278 to support programs in 53 counties throughout Ohio. \$4,092,505 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.

- 11,765 offenders participated in prison diversion programs:
 - 79% male
 - 60% Caucasian
 - 37% African American
 - Average age at admission - 32.8 years
 - \$1,733 annual average cost per offender
- Conviction Level:
 - 23% —3rd degree felony
 - 25% —4th degree felony
 - 42% —5th degree felony

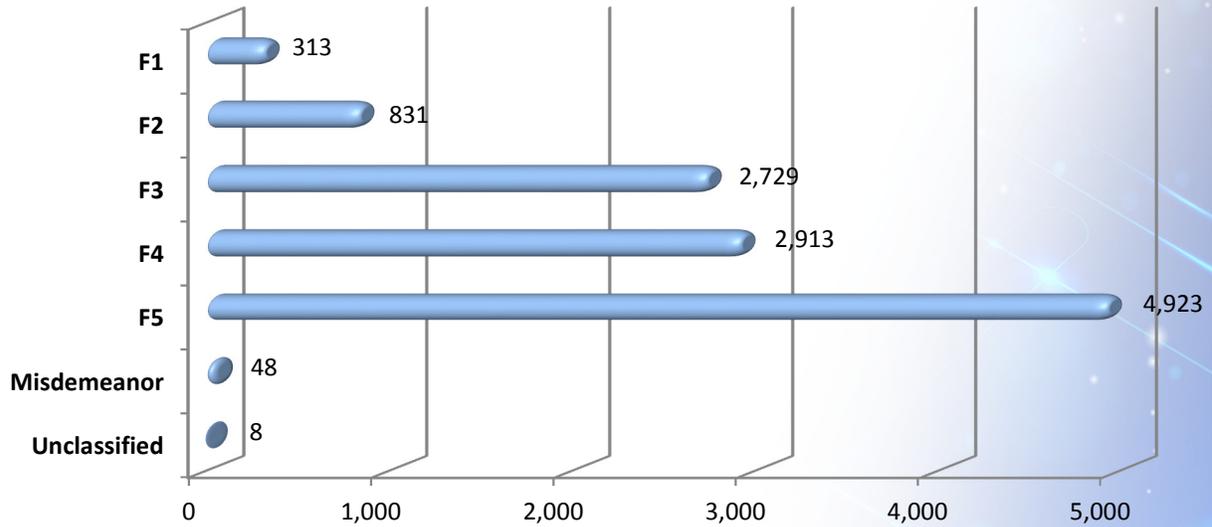
CCA Jail Diversion Programs

In Fiscal Year 2015, Jail Diversion Programs received \$11,622,270 in funding to support programs in 80 counties throughout Ohio.

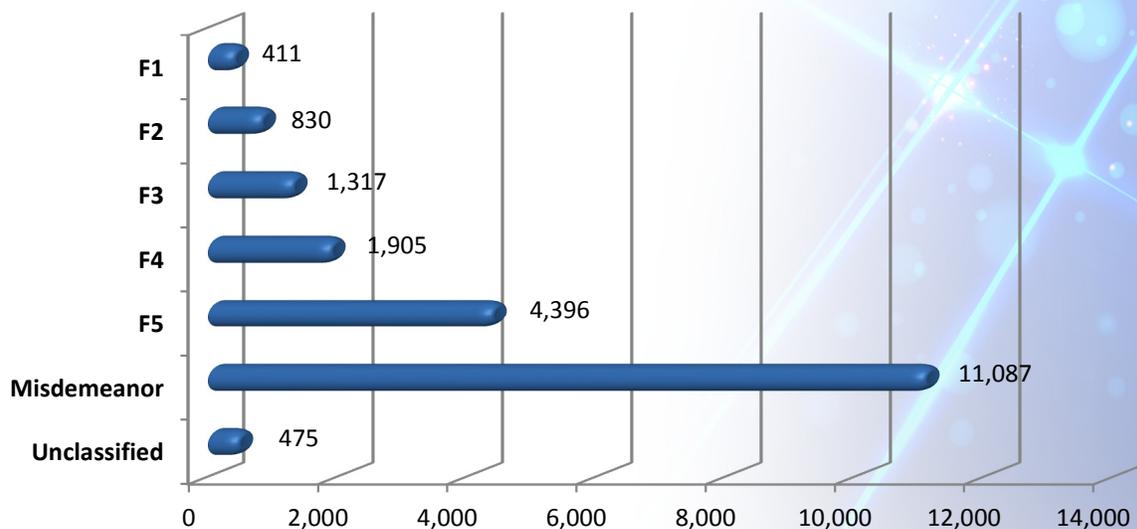
- 20,421 offenders participated in jail diversion programs:
 - \$569 annual average cost per offender
 - Conviction Level:
 - 9% —4th degree felony
 - 22% —5th degree felony
 - 54% —misdemeanor crimes
 - 70% male
 - 70% Caucasian
 - 26% African American
 - Average age at admission - 33 years

CCA Program Statistics

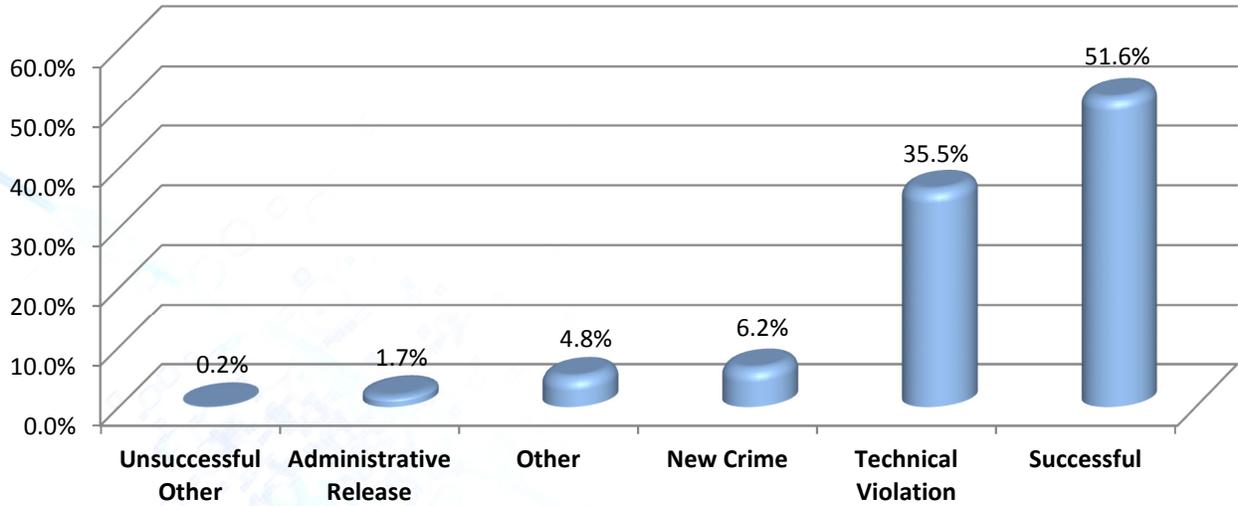
Prison Diversion Programs Level of Most Serious Instant Offense



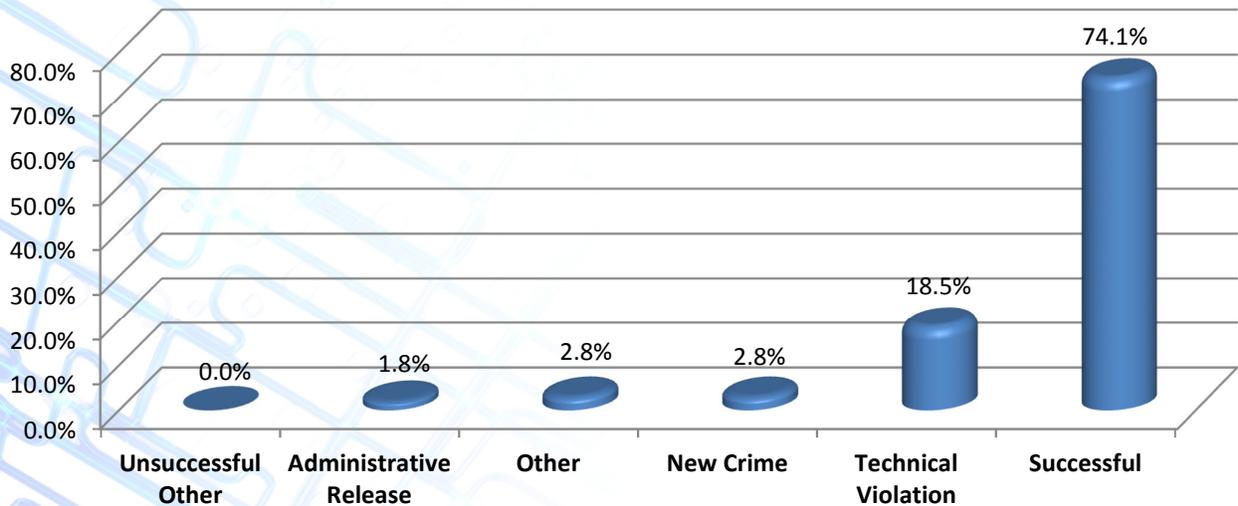
Jail Diversion Programs Level of Most Serious Instant Offense



Prison Diversion Programs Reasons for Termination



Jail Diversion Programs Reasons for Termination



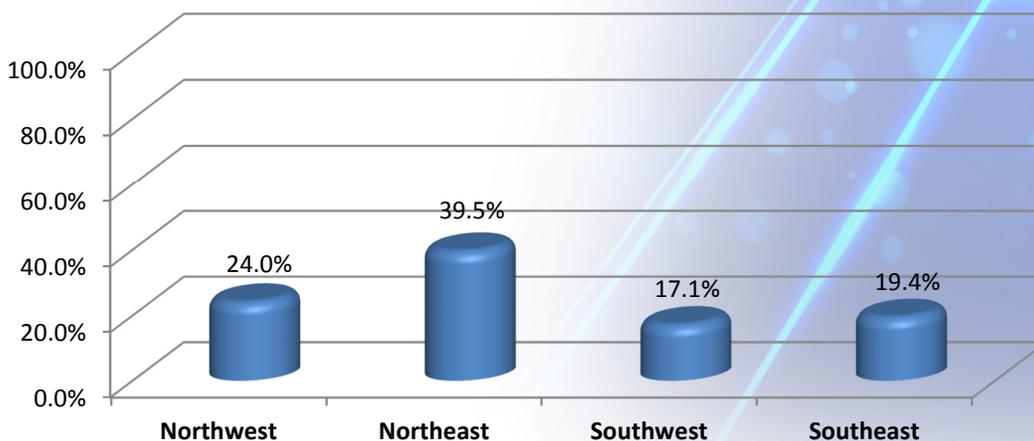
Community Residential Services Fiscal Year 2015

- Funding Allocations:
 - Halfway House beds = \$45,077,199
 - Transitional Control services = \$1,859,596
 - Community Residential Center beds = \$2,968,046
 - Permanent Supportive Housing units = \$2,058,021
 - GPS Monitoring of Parole/PRC offenders = \$468,660

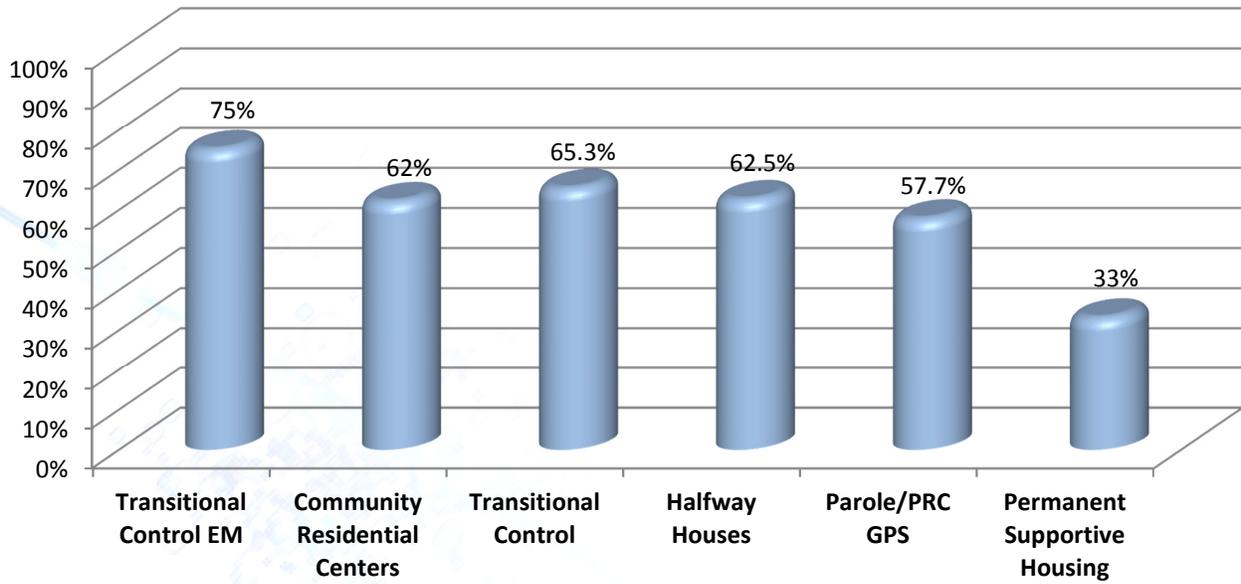
- 8,249 offenders were admitted to state-contract halfway house programs; 3,949 of which were Transitional Control participants.
 - 48% of offenders were under Transitional Control supervision.
 - 20% of offenders were under Parole/Post-Release Control supervision
 - 31% of offenders were under Community Control supervision.

Bed Distribution by DRC Region			
DRC Region	Male	Female	Total
Northwest	480	33	513
Northeast	725	118	843
Southwest	258	107	365
Southeast	334	79	413
Grand Total	1,797	337	2,134

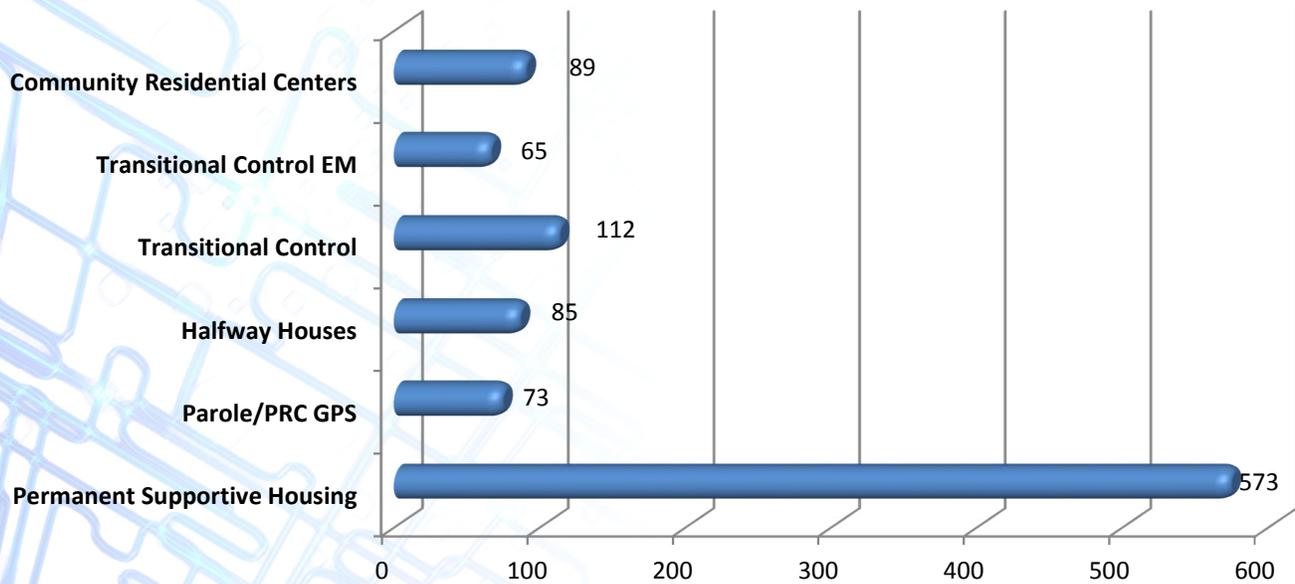
Bed Distribution by DRC Region



Successful Completion Rate



Length of Stay (in Days)



Halfway House Offender Information

Halfway House Demographics

- 8,249 total admissions
 - 84% male
 - 75% unmarried
 - Average age - 33.4 years
 - 64% Caucasian; 33% African-American
 - Average highest grade completed - 11.5

Offense Information

- Instant Offense
 - 33% drug offenses;
 - 23% violent offenses;
 - 22% property offenses
 - 49% 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felony offenses
- Offender History
 - 97% convicted of at least one prior felony
 - 20% convicted of five or more prior felonies

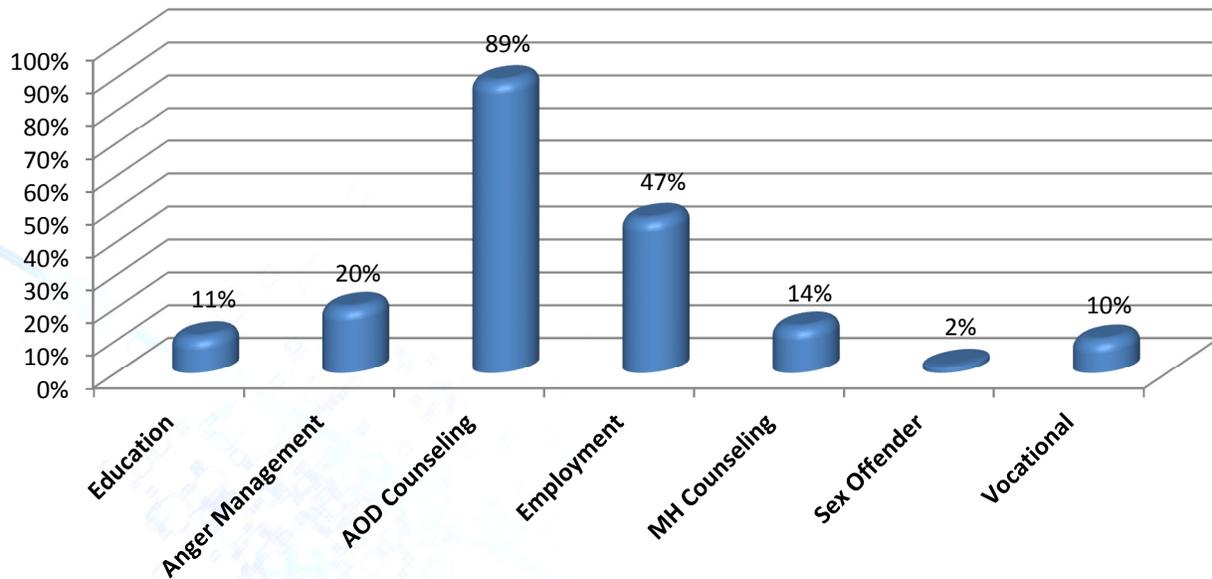
Transitional Control Demographics

- 3,949 total admissions
 - 85% male
 - 73% unmarried
 - Average age - 33 years
 - 59% Caucasian; 37% African-American
 - Average highest grade completed-12th

Offense Information

- Instant Offense
 - 35% drug offenses;
 - 25% violent offenses;
 - 21% property offenses
 - 57% 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felony offenses
- Offender History
 - 99.7% convicted of at least one prior felony
 - 30% convicted of five or more prior felonies

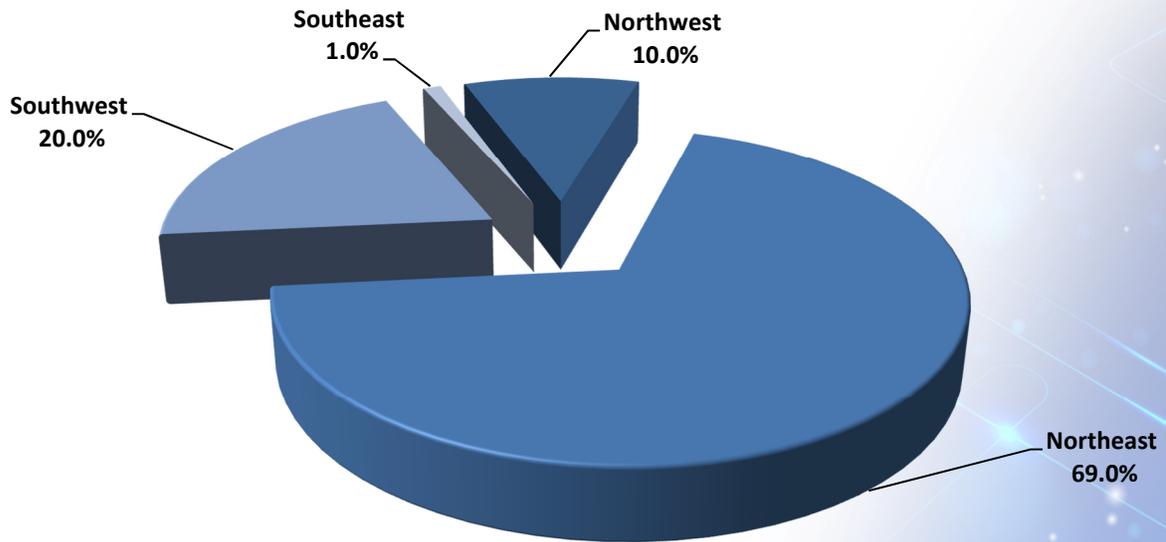
Halfway House Program services Provided



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 112 days.
- 43% were employed full or part-time at the time of discharge from the Transitional Control program.
- Transitional Control offenders earned \$4,180,454; paid \$208,506 in restitution; \$132,345 in court costs and fines; \$33,413 in child support and completed 22,719 community service hours.
- TC offenders submit up to 25% of gross earnings to DRC to help defray the cost of the program. Based upon gross earnings reported, TC offenders paid \$1,219,672.63 to the TC Rotary Account in FY'15. This total includes reimbursement for the cost of medication received while on TC. This represents a 42% increase in collections from FY'14.
- Total offenders electronically monitored via GPS—1,733
 - Parole/PRC offenders—963
 - TC step-down offenders—770

Parole/PRC GPS Utilization by DRC Region



Residential Placement and Housing Services

Permanent Supportive Housing

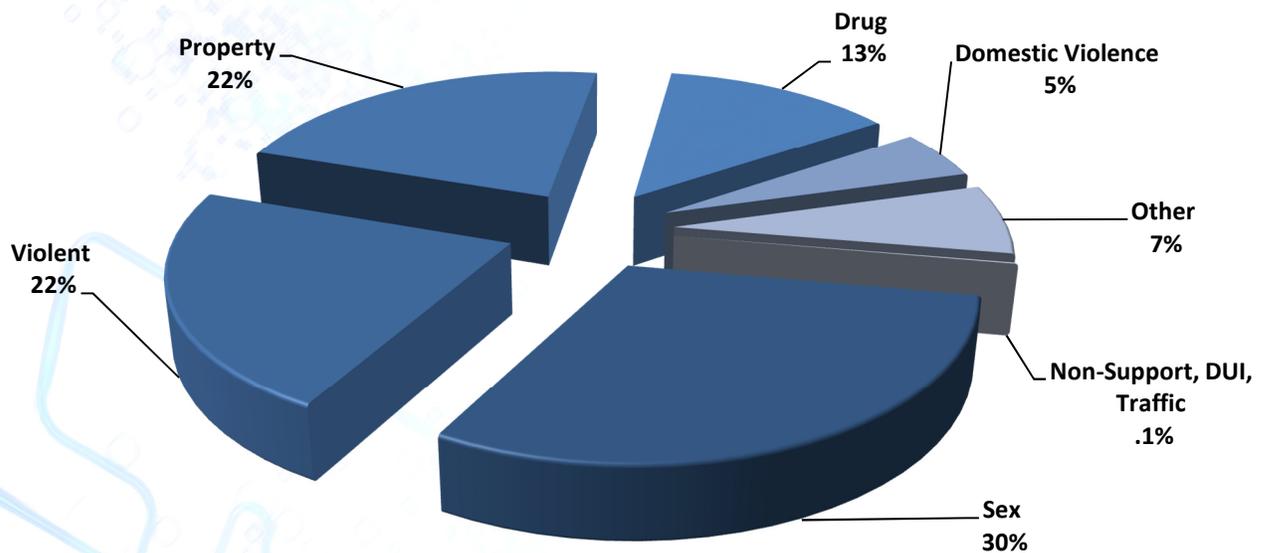
The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) in partnership with the Corporation for Supportive Housing provide Permanent Supportive Housing to prevent homelessness and reduce recidivism for individuals returning to Ohio communities. One hundred and seventy (170) units in participating programs in Fiscal Year 2015 were located in Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, 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.

- 62 male and 36 female offenders entered Permanent Supportive Housing
- Average age at admission was 41 years old
- Average highest grade completed - 12th
- 35% of participants were supervised on Parole/PRC
- 65% of participants had no supervision requirements
- 16% of participants were convicted of at least one prior felony
- 1% convicted of five or more prior felonies

Community Residential Centers

The Bureau of Community Sanctions contracted for 232 Community Residential Center beds in Akron, Canton, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Greenville, Hamilton, Lima, Toledo, Mansfield and Sidney during Fiscal Year 2015. 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.

Admissions to CRC by Offense



Residential Placement Fiscal Year End Statistics

- BCS received 2,019 placement requests for inmates with impending release dates; 63% of which were successfully placed
- 314 Hard to Place Sex Offenders were referred to BCS for placement:
 - Tier III—(28%)
 - Tier II—(56%)
 - Tier I—(16%)

**Christopher Galli, Chief
Bureau of Community Sanctions**

For additional information regarding Community Based Correctional Facilities, Community Corrections Act and Community Residential Services please contact:

Marie Scott, Assistant Chief - 614-728-1197

Michael Anderson, Assistant Chief - 614 752-1133

The graphic features the text 'Bureau of Community Sanctions' in a large, white, sans-serif font with a subtle drop shadow, and '2015 Annual Report' in a smaller, bold, black font below it. The text is centered within a circular frame composed of two overlapping blue rings. The background is a vibrant blue gradient with glowing light streaks and bokeh effects.

**Bureau of
Community Sanctions
2015 Annual Report**