

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Funded Community Corrections in Ohio

<u>Fiscal Years 2007-2011 ODRC</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>
<u>Total Budget Appropriations</u>	\$1.71 billion	\$1.76 billion	\$1.81 billion	\$1.78 billion	\$1.77 billion

Residential Community

Halfway Houses	\$40.6 million	\$40.4 million	\$39.9 million	\$41.1 million	\$42.3 million
Community-Based Correctional Facilities	\$56 million	\$57.1 million	\$57.1 million	\$62.5 million	\$64.3 million

Nonresidential Community

	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>
Jail Diversion Programs	\$9.1 million	\$9.3 million	\$9.3 million	\$11.1 million	\$11.4 million
Prison Diversion Programs	\$16.2 million	\$16.5 million	\$16.5 million	\$21.9 million	\$22.4 million
Adult Parole Authority (supervision costs)	\$55.3 million	\$50.8 million	\$53.0 million	\$52.1 million	\$51.5 million

FISCAL YEAR 2010 ANNUAL PROGRAM INFORMATION AND COSTS

<u>Residential</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Offenders</u>	<u>State Funded Cost per Day</u>	<u>Ave Length of Stay</u>	<u>State Funded Cost per Offender</u>
Prisons (all offenders)	32	50,980 (avg.)	\$66.56	733 days	\$48,788
Prisons (Felony Levels 3,4,5)*	32	20,524 (1/1/10)	\$66.56	368 days	\$24,494
Halfway Houses	23	6,765	\$61.71	94 days	\$ 5,801
Community-Based Correctional Facilities	18	6,096	\$80.24	125 days	\$10,030

<u>Nonresidential</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Offenders</u>	<u>State Funded Cost per Day</u>	<u>Ave Length of Stay</u>	<u>State Funded Cost per Offender</u>
Jail Diversion Programs	112	20,434	\$ 2.23	298 days	\$ 665
Prison Diversion Programs	47	10,735	\$13.65	142 days	\$ 1,938
Adult Parole Authority Regions	7	31,301(avg.)	\$ 2.62	629 days	\$ 1,645

FISCAL YEAR 2010 COMMUNITY CORRECTION PROGRAM BENEFITS

<u>Residential</u>	<u>Court Costs/Fines</u>	<u>Restitution</u>	<u>Child Support</u>	<u>Income Earned</u>	<u>Taxes Paid **</u>	<u>Community Service</u>
Halfway Houses	\$57,106	\$10,564	\$96,531	\$3,418,326	\$341,833	69,740 hours
Community-Based Correctional Facilities	\$149,964	\$65,619	\$34,086	\$1,122,347	\$112,234	244,712 hours
<u>Nonresidential</u>						
Jail Diversion Programs	\$2,440,788	\$380,333	\$651,178	\$30,585,695	\$3,058,570	184,648 hours
Prison Diversion Programs	<u>\$1,777,998</u>	<u>\$1,288,192</u>	<u>\$666,778</u>	<u>\$22,252,861</u>	<u>\$2,225,286</u>	<u>159,388 hours</u>
Total	\$4,425,856	\$1,744,708	\$1,448,573	\$57,379,229	\$5,737,923	658,488 hours

* 92% of offenders in community correction programs are felony levels 3, 4 and 5 or misdemeanors.

** Taxes paid based on 10% tax bracket

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Residential

Prisons - The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) is responsible for housing and the supervision of felony offenders sentenced by various Courts of Common Pleas. Currently, DRC operates 32 institutions of which two (2) are privately managed that house over 50,000 inmates. Four institutions house female inmates -- the Ohio Reformatory for Women, the Franklin Pre-Release Center, a camp at the Trumbull Correctional Institution and the Northeast Pre-Release Center. The Corrections Medical Center serves as a medical hospital for both genders. The Oakwood Correctional Facility houses both male and female inmates in need of intensive psychiatric treatment. The remaining institutions house male inmates of varying security levels. Ohio's first "supermax" prison, the Ohio State Penitentiary, opened in Youngstown in April 1998. Ohio also has Intensive Program Prisons for both male and female offenders, which missions include education, alcohol, and substance abuse treatment.

Halfway Houses - Halfway houses are community residential programs providing supervision and treatment services for offenders released from state prisons, referred by Courts of Common Pleas, or sanctioned because of a violation of conditions of supervision. Halfway houses are a vital component of Ohio's community justice continuum providing services such as drug and alcohol treatment, electronic monitoring, job placement, educational programs, and specialized programs for sex offenders and mentally ill offenders.

Community Based Corrections Facilities - Community Based Correctional Facilities (CBCFs) are residential programs that provide comprehensive programming for offenders on felony probation. CBCFs provide a wide range of programming addressing offender needs such as chemical dependency, education, employment, and family relationships. The intensity of programming in CBCFs significantly impacts their cost per day, but results in high successful completion rates and positive impacts on recidivism. A Facility Governing Board is responsible for administrative oversight of the facility and program.

Nonresidential

Ohio Community Correction Act (CCA) jail and prison diversion programs are partnerships between the State of Ohio and Local Community Correction Planning Boards. These programs provide a vital component in the overall continuum of sanctions available to courts to divert offenders and defendants from prisons and jails. Services provided by CCA Programs include: basic probation supervision, intensive probation supervision, pretrial services, day reporting, electronic monitoring/house arrest, work release, domestic violence programs and community service. These programs provide courts with the information necessary to determine the most appropriate placements and services for offenders, and then enforce the conditions set by the court to affect positive behavioral change.

CCA Jail Diversion Programs provide supervision and services at the pretrial stage, and misdemeanor probation stage. The programs also provide for eligible defendants to be supervised in the community while awaiting trial or sentencing, freeing up costly jail beds. Offenders who demonstrate the ability to be safely supervised in the community are much more likely to be placed on community control if convicted. As a result, offenders are not only diverted from jail but prison diversions are also positively impacted.

CCA Prison Diversion Programs allow local courts nonresidential sanctions for offenders in the community at the pre-sentence stage, sentencing stage, as stand-alone sanctions, and upon release from CBCFs, Halfway Houses and Judicial Release from prison, saving scarce prison beds for violent offenders.

Adult Parole Authority – The Adult Parole Authority (APA) is responsible for the release and supervision of adult felony inmates returning to local communities from prison, as well as assisting Courts of Common Pleas with sentencing and supervision duties for felony offenders. It is comprised of the Parole Board and Field Services. The APA was created in 1965 and is responsible for the duties addressed in Chapter 5149 of the Ohio Revised Code.