

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Funded Community Corrections

<u>Fiscal Years 2012-2017 ODRC</u> <u>Total Budget Appropriations</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>	<u>FY2014</u>	<u>FY2015</u>	<u>FY2016</u>	<u>FY2017</u>
	\$1.57 billion	\$1.56 billion	\$1.60 billion	\$1.62 billion	\$1.69 billion	\$1.77 billion
<u>Residential Community</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY2014</u>	<u>FY2015</u>	<u>FY2016</u>	<u>FY2017</u>
Halfway Houses	\$43.6 million	\$43.6 million	\$48.0 million	\$51.2 million	\$58.5 million	\$69.4 million
Community-Based Correctional Facilities	\$62.7 million	\$62.5 million	\$65.2 million	\$69.4 million	\$75.0 million	\$78.5 million
<u>Nonresidential Community</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY2014</u>	<u>FY2015</u>	<u>FY2016</u>	<u>FY2017</u>
Jail Diversion Programs	\$12.4 million	\$12.4 million	\$12.8 million	\$12.8 million	\$14.3 million	\$14.3 million
Prison Diversion Programs	\$27.4 million	\$28.3 million	\$34.1 million	\$34.3 million	\$46.9 million	\$41.4 million
Adult Parole Authority (supervision costs)	\$50.1 million	\$51.4 million	\$53.8 million	\$58.3 million	\$58.5 million	\$63.0 million

FISCAL YEAR 2016 ANNUAL PROGRAM INFORMATION AND COSTS

<u>Residential</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Offenders</u>	<u>State Funded</u> <u>Cost per Day</u>	<u>Avg Length</u> <u>of Stay</u>	<u>State Funded</u> <u>Cost per Offender</u>
Prisons (all offenders)	27	50,819 (avg.)	\$72.23	854 days	\$61,684
Prisons (Felony Levels 3,4,5)*	27	16,791 (1/1/16)	\$72.23	558 days	\$40,304
Halfway Houses	11	8,827	\$65.29	86 days	\$6,627
Community-Based Correctional Facilities	18	7,409	\$85.07	119 days	\$10,123
<u>Nonresidential</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Offenders</u>	<u>State Funded</u> <u>Cost per Day</u>	<u>Avg Length</u> <u>of Stay</u>	<u>State Funded</u> <u>Cost per Offender</u>
Jail Diversion Programs	120	22,341	\$3.82	168 days	\$643
Prison Diversion Programs	68	12,012	\$12.48	312 days	\$3,895
Adult Parole Authority Regions	6	35,439 (avg.)	\$2.21	830 days	\$1,838

FISCAL YEAR 2016 COMMUNITY CORRECTION PROGRAM BENEFITS

<u>Residential</u>	<u>Court</u> <u>Costs/Fines</u>	<u>Restitution</u>	<u>Child</u> <u>Support</u>	<u>Income</u> <u>Earned</u>	<u>Taxes</u> <u>Paid **</u>	<u>Community</u> <u>Work Service</u>	<u>Est. Value of</u> <u>CWS</u>
Halfway Houses	\$24,991	\$48,034	\$89,707	\$5,418,615	\$541,862	51,815 hrs	\$1,143,039
Community-Based Correctional Facilities	\$203,363	\$9,028	\$35,360	\$1,459,142	\$145,914	241,205 hrs	\$5,320,982
<u>Nonresidential</u>							
Jail Diversion Programs	\$2,143,425	\$669,021	\$541,070	\$36,137,147	\$3,613,715	136,385 hrs	\$3,008,653
Prison Diversion Programs	<u>\$1,830,983</u>	<u>\$1,203,096</u>	<u>\$722,472</u>	<u>\$28,580,264</u>	<u>\$2,858,026</u>	<u>146,428 hrs</u>	<u>\$3,230,202</u>
Total	\$4,202,762	\$1,929,179	\$1,388,609	\$71,595,168	\$7,159,517	575,833 hrs	\$12,702,876***

* 89% of offenders in community correction programs are felony levels 3, 4 and 5 or misdemeanors.

** Taxes paid based on 10% tax bracket *** Estimated based on Independent Sector's valuation of volunteer time for Ohio 2015 Data

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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 27 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/offenders to be supervised in the community while awaiting trial or sentencing, freeing up costly jail beds. Defendants/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, defendants/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.