



Juvenile Justice Coalition

Ohio Juvenile Justice Budget Analysis: FY16-17

Background: On February 2, 2015, Governor Kasich released a proposed budget for Ohio's governmental agencies for fiscal years 2016-2017 (FY16-17), including the Department of Youth Services (DYS). DHS is the main state agency that handles juvenile justice issues, including running juvenile correctional facilities and distributing grants to subsidize local juvenile court programming for youth. This fact sheet will be updated during the budget process

Overview: Overall, the Governor's proposed budget calls for a \$32.2 million reduction (7%) in General Revenue Fund (GRF) spending for DHS for the FY16-17 biennium. The budget specifically states that these reductions are "possible due to a reduction in operational costs associated with a decline in the number of youths" in DHS facilities.

	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY14/15 -FY16/17
GRF	\$223.8	\$224.8	\$228.6	\$233.3	\$217	\$212.7	-\$32.2 (-7%)
Biennium	\$448.6		\$461.9		\$429.7		
Federal	\$11.7	\$10.2	\$9.5	\$7.6	\$8.2	\$7.8	-\$1.2 (-7%)
Biennium	\$21.9		\$17.1		\$15.9		
Dedicated Purposes	\$6.6	\$4.7	\$6.1	\$6.3	\$6.1	\$6.1	-\$0.2 (-1.6%)
Biennium	\$11.3		\$12.4		\$12.2		
Total	\$242.1	\$239.7	\$244.2	\$247.2	\$231.4	\$226.7	-\$33.3 (-6.7%)
Biennium	\$481.8		\$491.4		\$458.1		

A closer look at the budget shows that:

- Parole funding increases from \$10.6 million to nearly \$11 million in both FY16 and FY 17 to accommodate DHS paying rent on parole facilities instead of the Department of Administrative Services;
- Court subsidies funding remained the same, with a small increase for RECLAIM (a total of nearly \$100,000 over the biennium) and Youth Services grants remaining even at \$16.7 million;
- Debt services funding (used for capital construction for DHS facilities, community corrections facilities, and detention centers) dropped from \$27.8 million in FY15 to \$25.4 million in FY16 and \$21 million in FY17;
- Programming funding for DHS operations dropped from \$26.5 million in FY15 to \$23.2 million in both FY16 and FY17; and
- Institutional operations funding for operating DHS correctional facilities dropped from \$100 million in FY15 to \$88.5 million in FY16 and FY17.

DYS's has several programs that fund local courts to implement research- and evidence-based programs for youth, including Targeted RECLAIM, the Behavioral Health and Juvenile Justice initiative (BHJJ), and the new Competitive RECLAIM - a competitive grant program. These programs increased in funding from \$8.1 million in FY12 to \$11.3 million in FY15 and will remain at FY15 levels in FY16-17.

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Funded Community Corrections

	FISCAL YEARS 2010-2015 ODRC					
	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
Total Budget Appropriations	\$1.78 billion	\$1.77 billion	\$1.57 billion	\$1.56 billion	\$1.60 billion	\$1.62 billion
Residential Community	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
Halfway Houses	\$41.1 million	\$42.3 million	\$43.6 million	\$43.6 million	\$48.0 million	\$51.2 million
Community-Based Correctional Facilities	\$62.5 million	\$64.3 million	\$62.7 million	\$62.5 million	\$65.2 million	\$69.4 million
Nonresidential Community	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
Jail Diversion Programs	\$11.1 million	\$11.4 million	\$12.4 million	\$12.4 million	\$12.8 million	\$12.8 million
Prison Diversion Programs	\$21.9 million	\$22.4 million	\$27.4 million	\$28.3 million	\$34.1 million	\$34.3 million
Adult Parole Authority (supervision costs)	\$52.1 million	\$51.5 million	\$50.1 million	\$51.4 million	\$53.8 million	\$58.3 million

FISCAL YEAR 2014 ANNUAL PROGRAM INFORMATION AND COSTS

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Offenders</u>	<u>State Funded</u>		<u>Ave Length of Stay</u>	<u>State Funded</u>	
			<u>Cost per Day</u>	<u>Cost per Day</u>		<u>Cost per Offender</u>	<u>Cost per Offender</u>
Residential							
Prisons (all offenders)	27	50,504 (avg.)	\$67.90	\$67.90	785 days	\$53,301	\$53,301
Prisons (Felony Levels 3,4,5)*	27	18,041 (1/1/14)	\$67.90	\$67.90	434 days	\$29,469	\$29,469
Halfway Houses	12	7,535	\$62.83	\$62.83	87 days	\$6,372	\$6,372
Community-Based Correctional Facilities	18	6,883	\$77.69	\$77.69	122 days	\$9,203	\$9,203
Nonresidential							
Jail Diversion Programs	123	20,988	\$3.72	\$3.72	164 days	\$610	\$610
Prison Diversion Programs	74	11,495	\$9.75	\$9.75	305 days	\$2,974	\$2,974
Adult Parole Authority Regions	6	33,557 (avg.)	\$2.30	\$2.30	778 days	\$1,789	\$1,789

FISCAL YEAR 2014 COMMUNITY CORRECTION PROGRAM BENEFITS

	<u>Court</u>		<u>Child</u>		<u>Income</u>		<u>Taxes</u>		<u>Community</u>		<u>Est. Value of</u>	
	<u>Costs/Fines</u>	<u>Restitution</u>	<u>Support</u>	<u>Earned</u>	<u>Paid **</u>	<u>Work Service</u>	<u>CWS</u>	<u>Work Service</u>	<u>Work Service</u>	<u>CWS</u>	<u>Work Service</u>	<u>CWS</u>
Residential												
Halfway Houses	\$510,591	\$1,261,060	\$103,221	\$6,452,847	\$645,285	52,356 hrs	\$1,120,418	\$645,285	52,356 hrs	\$1,120,418	\$645,285	52,356 hrs
Community-Based Correctional Facilities	\$184,305	\$11,637	\$32,512	\$1,302,575	\$130,258	223,700 hrs	\$4,787,180	\$130,258	223,700 hrs	\$4,787,180	\$130,258	223,700 hrs
Nonresidential												
Jail Diversion Programs	\$2,196,903	\$391,548	\$514,858	\$31,673,803	\$3,167,380	143,019 hrs	\$3,060,607	\$31,673,803	143,019 hrs	\$3,060,607	\$31,673,803	143,019 hrs
Prison Diversion Programs	\$2,224,644	\$940,634	\$583,828	\$24,518,817	\$2,451,882	140,250 hrs	\$3,001,350	\$24,518,817	140,250 hrs	\$3,001,350	\$24,518,817	140,250 hrs
Total	<u>\$5,116,443</u>	<u>\$2,604,879</u>	<u>\$1,234,419</u>	<u>\$63,948,042</u>	<u>\$6,394,805</u>	<u>559,325 hrs</u>	<u>\$11,969,555***</u>	<u>\$63,948,042</u>	<u>559,325 hrs</u>	<u>\$11,969,555***</u>	<u>\$63,948,042</u>	<u>559,325 hrs</u>

* 91% 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 2013 Data

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Funded Community Corrections

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 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.