

# Community Corrections

## Mission

To foster the development and operation of programs and advisory boards that enhance coordination of the local criminal and juvenile justice systems and diversion of non-violent offenders from incarceration.

## Summary of Activities

Community corrections programs offer an intermediate level of sanction for criminal offenders, between full incarceration and release. Programs in Indiana are implemented at the county level, with state administration provided by the **Department of Correction (DOC)**. There are currently sixty-two counties with community corrections programs.

Local programs are operated as independent county agencies by not-for-profit agencies under contract to the county, or as a division of the local probation or sheriff's department. Common components of local programs include house arrest with electronic monitoring, work release, community and restitution service, road crew work detail, day reporting, and victim / offender mediation. Counties, or a combination of counties, are the only local entities that are eligible to receive state funding for community corrections programs. Participating counties must establish a community corrections advisory board. The board's main duty is to formulate the local community corrections plan, the basis for receiving funding from the state, and to apply for financial aid from the DOC. The board also reports annually to the county fiscal body with an evaluation of the effectiveness of the program and recommends improvement, modification, or discontinuance.

The DOC is required to adopt rules concerning the content of community corrections plans, the distribution of funds, and minimum standards for program operation. The DOC is also responsible for providing consultation and technical assistance, training for corrections personnel and advisory board members, informing counties of money appropriated, and providing an approved training curriculum for community corrections field officers.

## External Factors

Statutory sentencing limitations are a significant external factor affecting community corrections, because they limit the discretion of judges to direct offenders toward more cost-effective community corrections programs. As additional "mandatory minimum" prison sentences are established for certain offences, such as DUI and sex crimes, the pool of offenders eligible for community corrections programs is reduced.

## Evaluation and Accomplishments

The number of counties participating in community corrections programs has increased from 19 in 1986 to 65 today. As a result, offenders served a total of 1,395,035 days in community corrections programs in 1999, instead of in DOC facilities. Because the per-offender cost of community corrections programs is substantially lower than the cost of incarceration in a state prison, the state realized an approximate savings of \$64.3 million.

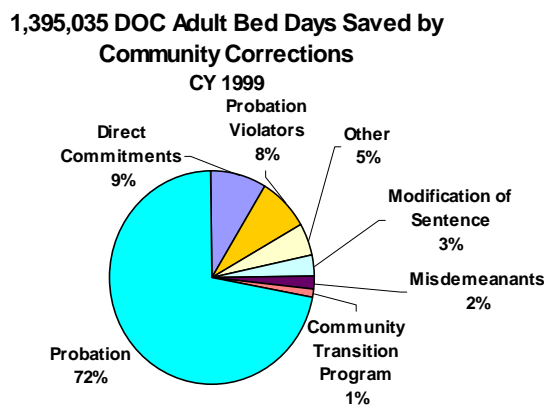
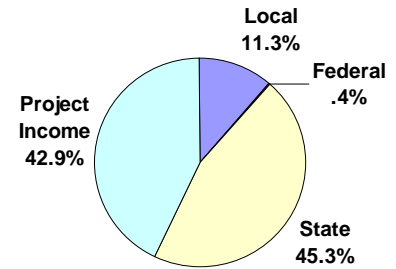


Figure 1

**Figure 1** indicates the manner in which adult offenders were placed in Community Corrections programs. In addition, at the beginning of 2000 there were 1,390 juveniles being served, 61% of which fall into the "target" population. The target population for juvenile Community Corrections programs is nonviolent youthful offenders who have been determined by a judge to be delinquent for an offense that if committed by an adult, would be a felony or class "A" misdemeanor.

There are 3,822 DOC prison beds saved every day by community corrections programs, at a cost to the state of only \$13.9 million annually, with the balance of \$16.8 million coming from user fees and local appropriations (Figure 2). A comparison of costs for community corrections components and DOC facilities is noted in Figure 3. Please note that this is the total daily cost for operation of the programs and that 54% is paid by the offenders or through local appropriations. The DOC is developing performance standards for all local community corrections programs, in an attempt to

**Source of Community Corrections Funding -- FY 1999**

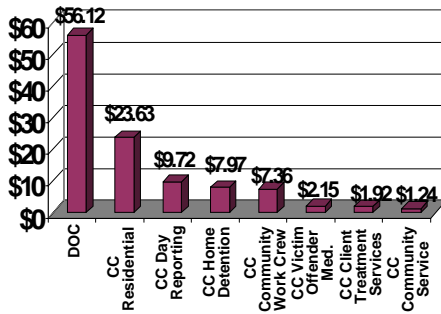


facilitate consistency and efficiency among the various county programs.

**Figure 2**

In order to save state costs for prison facilities, the DOC is implementing a new Technical Rule Violation Center. This center will fill a gap in the continuum of sanctions by allowing technical rule violators to be served/rehabilitated in a short-term (90 to 180 day) residential facility complete with intensive cognitive programming, rather than being re-incarcerated. The DOC is also initiating an independent evaluation of the effectiveness and efficiency of the entire community corrections program.

**Community Corrections vs. State Prisons  
Average Cost Per Day**



**Figure 3**

## Plans for the Biennium

- 1) Implement only those program components that have been found through research to be effective, such as Day Reporting.
- 2) Provide assessment and case management for offenders and emphasize treatment of offender needs rather than surveillance.
- 3) Target those populations at greatest risk for incarceration and provide preventive and intervention services.

<i>Program: 0430</i>	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
<b>Appropriation (All Funds)</b>	\$12,608,580	\$20,670,104	\$20,754,626	\$23,362,138	\$23,359,881
<b>Expenditures</b>	\$12,996,443	\$14,504,258	\$21,020,496		

<p><b>Sources of Funds FY 2001 (Approp)</b></p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> General             <input type="checkbox"/> Dedicated             <input type="checkbox"/> Federal             <input type="checkbox"/> Other         </p> <p>100%</p>	<p><b>Uses of Funds FY 2001 (Approp)</b></p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Services             <input type="checkbox"/> Distributions             <input type="checkbox"/> Capital             <input type="checkbox"/> Other         </p> <p>98%</p>
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