

Annual Internal Report on Sexual Assault Data

An Analysis of 2011 & 2012 Data

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I. Introduction

Each year, the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation & Correction collects accurate, uniform data for every allegation of sexual abuse and completes the Survey of Sexual Violence report. The SSV report provides information on every allegation of sexual abuse and is posted on the internet to make available to the public. The following analysis is DRC's annual internal report that targets confirmed inmate on inmate and staff on inmate sexual abuse incidents. This report provides a comparison of incidents from 2011 and 2012 and will be utilized by the DRC PREA Coordinator to identify problem areas and formulate corrective measures in efforts of reducing future incidents of sexual abuse. This is the first annual internal report on sexual abuse as a result of DRC's implementation of the PREA standards.

II. Data

The table attached to this report (**ODRC Sexual Assault Data 2011 & 2012**) provides the number of confirmed Staff on Inmate Contact Sexual Assaults and Inmate on Inmate Confirmed Sexual Assaults.

The number of staff on inmate contact sexual assaults increased from 28 incidents in 2011 to 39 in 2012. Upon review of the available information, there is no clear reason for the significant increase in staff on inmate contact sexual assaults. There are noticeable increases at certain facilities (LaECI 0 to 3, MCI 0 to 3) and there were three facilities reporting the highest numbers (TOCI-7, TCI-4, SCC-4). Only 1 staff on inmate contact sexual assault occurred within a female facility in each year (ORW - 1, 2011 & 2012).

The number of inmate on inmate confirmed sexual assaults illustrates a reduction from 20 incidents in 2011 to 14 in 2012. Significant points of observation potentially attributing to the decline include Toledo Correctional Institution, Noble Correctional Institution, and the Ohio Reformatory for Women. TOCI declined from 4 incidents in 2011 to 0 in 2012, NCI went from 3 to 0, and ORW reduced from 3 to 1. Decreases in incidents from 2011 to 2012 also were reported at BECI, GCI, LaECI, and TCI. The facilities reporting slight increases in the number of incidents from 2011 to 2012 were AOCI, LORCI, MACI, and MCI.

III. Problem Area Identification & Corrective Measures

Staff on Inmate Contact Assaults

- 1. Location of Incidents:** The most significant concern that can be identified from the information pertaining to staff on inmate assaults is definitely the location where incidents occur. The vast majority of incidents occur, as indicated by the SSV, "in a program service area (commissary, kitchen, storage, laundry, cafeteria, workshop, or hallway).

Corrective Measures: Beginning in 2014, DRC implemented the annual PREA staffing plan process that proactively requires various elements of correctional management practices to be considered at each facility. Most significant to the location of the majority of staff on inmate contact incidents, the annual PREA staffing process ensures that facility “blindspots” are identified and considered for camera placements. Additionally, ODRC implemented the PREA Compliance Review process that further identifies potential hot spot locations that would benefit from increased surveillance measures. It is anticipated that the more proactive identification of program/other areas outside housing units and likewise placement of cameras in these areas will deter and reduce incidents of staff on inmate sexual contacts.

- Highest Facility Numbers:** TOCI reported nearly double the number of staff on inmate contact assaults than any other facility.

Corrective Measures: The significantly higher rate of incidents at TOCI could potentially be attributed to the facility having the highest rate of employee turnover. TOCI also had the highest number of inmates in the facility’s history during the 2011-2012 reporting periods. ODRC has taken aggressive action over the past year with significantly changing TOCI’s operations. The facility’s inmate population has been reduced from 1,600 to 1,000 in efforts of returning it into an entirely single-celled facility. Additionally, DRC is adding 25+ correctional officer positions at TOCI to facilitate a plan that would provide the ability to assign two officers into each living unit. The decrease in number of inmates and significant increase in staff numbers may potentially decrease the number of incidents. TOCI has also recently underwent the revised PREA staffing plan process and video-surveillance activities of blindspot areas were reviewed.

- After-Incident Review Information:** The information available from the incident reviews of the 2011 & 2012 staff on inmate cases is limited and needs to be improved.

Corrective Measures: Although DRC policy has required a review process to occur after all sexual assault cases since 2004, a much improved Sexual Assault Review policy was implemented in 2014. The revised process provides clearer direction to staff responsible for conducting reviews in that the committee must develop corrective measures to prevent future reoccurrences as part of the incident review process. Additionally, DRC has developed automated modules to track all sexual assault cases and this system will greatly enhance the amount of information available for staff to utilize during these reviews. Further enhancing these efforts is that in 2014, the agency PREA Coordinator has implemented an agency PREA After Incident Review as well as a PREA Compliance Review process to assist facilities improve compliance with PREA standards that in turn ensures that all cases have better information and review processes to improve efforts at reducing incidents.

Inmate on Inmate Contact Assaults

- Incident Locations - Facility Types:** Throughout both years of data evaluated, the number of cases in celled versus dormitory style facilities is not significantly different. In 2011, out of the 20 incidents, 11 cases occurred in celled facilities and 9 were within a dormitory environment. Likewise, the 14 incidents reported in 2012 included 6 in celled facilities and 8 within a dormitory environment.

Corrective Measures: Beginning in 2014, DRC implemented the annual PREA staffing plan that proactively requires various elements of correctional management practices to be considered at each facility. This process has already identified various celled and dormitory style housing areas in need of

improved surveillance equipment. It is anticipated that the increased presence and knowledge of cameras being installed will deter and reduce incidents in these areas.

- 2. Inmate Reporting Methods & Sexual Assault Education:** DRC has provided various methods for inmates to report, including an internal free hotline, since 2004. DRC has also provided education of all incoming inmates and in-service training to staff on identifying and reporting sexual assault incidents.

Corrective Measures: In 2013, with the implementation of the PREA standards, DRC significantly revised its staff training modules regarding the monitoring, detection, and prevention of inmate on inmate sexual abuse. Likewise, the implementation of PREA standards has also added an anonymous 3rd party reporting hotline and greatly enhanced inmate education efforts (inmate orientation video, education posters throughout facilities, etc.). The number of inmate on inmate assaults may actually increase due to the above mentioned measures. However, the increase in reports should also increase the amount and value of information provided to DRC. In turn, DRC will be more equipped to implement improved strategies to reduce inmate on inmate assaults.

- 3. Abuser & Victim Classification Strategies:** During 2011 & 2012, DRC facilities identified potential abusers and victims of sexual assault primarily based from incidents that occurred or if past history evidence was available.

Corrective Measures: In 2013, with the implementation of the PREA standards, DRC developed an objective classification system solely in efforts of identifying inmates that are potential victims, victims, potential abusers, and abusers of sexual assault. Every inmate is now screened upon intake or transfer, then reviewed again 30 days after. Inmates who receive a PREA classification then undergo a formal accommodation strategy review process that implements a plan on how a facility will manage them (housing, programming, education, work assignments). The accommodation strategy plans attempt to more proactively ensure that opportunities where victims and abusers intermingle are minimized. Again, the automation modules will further increase DRC sexual assault reduction strategies as accommodation strategies and PREA classifications will migrate into existing DOTS information screens.

- 4. After-Incident Review Information:** The information available from the incident reviews of the 2011 & 2012 inmate on inmate assault cases needs to be improved.

Corrective Measures: Although DRC policy has required a review process after all sexual assault cases since 2004, an improved Sexual Assault Review policy was implemented in 2014. The revised process provides clearer direction to staff responsible for conducting reviews in that the committee must develop corrective measures to prevent future reoccurrences as part of the incident review process. Additionally, DRC has developed automated modules to track all sexual assault cases and this system will greatly enhance the amount of information available for staff to utilize during these reviews. Further enhancing these efforts is that in 2014, the agency PREA Coordinator has implemented a PREA Compliance Review process to assist facilities improve compliance with PREA standards that in turn ensures that all cases will have better information and review processes to improve efforts at reducing incidents.

IV. Conclusion

Being the initial internal report, corrective action progress from the previous year will occur during next year's review. However, the recently implemented agency PREA After Incident Review and PREA

Compliance Review Process will provide for ongoing evaluation of each facility's progress on improving the effectiveness of their sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response policies, practices, and training. In addition, the PREA staffing plan process that is underway also provides for another level of evaluation with facility progress of reducing incidents of sexual assault. This process not only involves monitoring of sexual assault progress, but includes a review of important facility operation components (staffing, cameras, internal audit recommendations, etc.). The implementation of DRC's sexual assault investigation and PREA classification automated tools is also going to significantly enhance information available to our efforts. For instance, incident details, location, age, race, PREA classification, previous history, and many other important factors to consider will all be available instantly. Last, as PREA standard compliance audits are implemented and internal audit process include PREA monitoring, even more in-depth levels of ongoing monitoring will occur.

Undoubtedly as more tools, resources, external audits, and PREA related processes become more embedded within DRC, it is likely that reports of sexual assault, especially inmate on inmate cases, will actually increase. However, whether or not confirmed substantiated assaults will increase as well is uncertain at this time. What is certain is that DRC's PREA related efforts for preventing, detecting, monitoring, and evaluating its practices related to sexual assault issues has drastically increased with the introduction of the PREA standards. Subsequently, the next annual internal review of confirmed DRC sexual assault cases will have several added components of information that will be even more valuable to the agencies efforts at reducing sexual abuse incidents.



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Approved By: Gary Mohr, ODRC Director

**Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
Sexual Assault Data 2011 & 2012**

	Staff on Inmate Contact Sexual Assault	Inmate on Inmate Confirmed Sexual Assault	Staff on Inmate Contact Sexual Assault	Inmate on Inmate Confirmed Sexual Assault
	2011	2011	2012	2012
AOCI	1	0	1	1
BECI	0	1	1	0
CCI	2	1	0	1
CRC	0	0	0	0
DCI	0	0	0	0
FMC	0	0	1	0
GCI	0	1	0	0
LAECI	0	1	3	0
LECI	2	0	1	0
LOCI	0	0	0	0
LORCI	1	0	2	1
MACI	2	1	1	2
MANCI	0	1	1	2
MCI	0	1	3	1
NCI	2	3	1	0
NCCC	2	1	1	1
NEPRC	0	0	0	0
ORW	1	3	0	1
OSP	1	0	0	0
PCI	2	0	2	1
RICI	1	0	3	2
RCI	1	0	1	0
SCC	4	1	4	1
SOCF	1	0	2	0
TOCI	1	4	7	0
TCI	2	1	4	0
WCI	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	28	20	39	14

PREA After Incident Review

Bureau of Agency Policy and Operational Compliance

INCIDENT INFORMATION				
Date of Incident		Date of Report		Institution
Victim Number		Victim Name		PREA Classification
Abuser Number		Abuser Name		PREA Classification
Type of Incident			Staff on Inmate or Inmate on Inmate	
How Report was Received				
Investigation Completed by				
REPORT, INVESTIGATION, OUTCOME INFORMATION				
First Responder/First Security Responder actions are documented				
Report of abuse to/from another facility documented				
Investigation complete within 90 days or 70 day extension notification to inmate				
Victim and Abuser referred to Mental Health				
Victim and Abuser referred for PREA Risk Assessment and completed				
Victim, Abuser, Witness were monitored for 90 days for retaliation				
Victim was notified of the outcome of the case				
SART review was held within 30 days of completion of case				
Warden approved/denied recommendations				
Date Investigation Complete		Date of SART		
PREA UNIT REVIEW				
Incident compliant	YES		NO	
Comments:				
Follow-up Required:				
Date of Review:		PREA Coordinator Signature:		