

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND CORRECTION

Annual Jail Report 2004

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Introduction

This report provides 2004 annual information on a variety of Ohio jail topics. Jail topics includes: Ohio's jail classifications, prisoner population figures, jail capacity figures, average lengths of stays, booking figures, critical incident figures, staffing figures, annual inspection scores, contracted bed costs, meal costs, ages of jails, and some comparisons between Ohio's jail figures and national jail figures.

A significant change has occurred since the 2003 Annual Jail Report, regarding how jail data is collected. A new annual survey was sent out to all four of the major jail classifications, asking for various jail data reflecting a single, common day of the year, and specific data reflecting some jail occurrences over an established calendar year. Data collected from this survey will accomplish two major goals; establishing a calendar year as a time parameter for yearly data, and a common day's data allows better comparisons between jails. Both of these survey advantages are important because before, only the data on annual jail inspection data sheets were being utilized, and this data had two major problem areas. These two problem areas are; some of the "yearly" data was actually the time span between a jail's annual jail inspection dates, which could be anywhere from 4 – 20 months, and secondly, because the annual inspections occurred throughout the year, the prisoner populations of jails inspected during one part of the year may be affected by different influences of society, economics, etc. then similar jails being inspected during other times of the year. So, in an effort to reflect better data information, data from both the annual survey and the total annual jail inspection data sheets were used for this report.

Additional information about the Ohio Bureau of Adult Detention and/or Ohio jails can be found at

www.drc.state.oh.us/web/bad.htm.



Ohio Jail Classifications

Ohio has four major jail classifications that fall under Ohio Administrative Code minimum jail standards and one jail classification that falls outside of Ohio Code minimum standards. The four major jail classifications and one minor jail classification are:

Full-Service Jails. Typically, these are county and large city jail operations, which allows for the incarceration of prisoners beyond five days. Full-Service Jails are addressed by Ohio Administrative Code 5120: 1-8-01 through -18. This jail classification is expected to have better defined prisoner services (e.g. medical, programming, recreation, commissary, etc.) than both Five Day Jails and Twelve Hour Jails.

Minimum Security Jails. Typically, these jails work in conjunction with a partnering Full-Service Jail; falling under a common jurisdiction. Minimum Security Jails are addressed by Ohio Revised Code 341.34 and Ohio Administrative Code 5120: 1-8-01 through -18. This jail classification is expected to function similar to a Full-Service Jail; except, that it has pre-requisites for qualifying prisoners. Prisoners must be adult prisoners, must be sentenced to traffic offenses, misdemeanors, or felony 4s or 5s, and must be minimum risk offenders – as defined by Ohio Revised Code. In recognition of these restrictions, security structural requirements are significantly less than what is expected of Full-Service Jails.

(Continued on page 2)

Ohio Jail Classifications (con't)

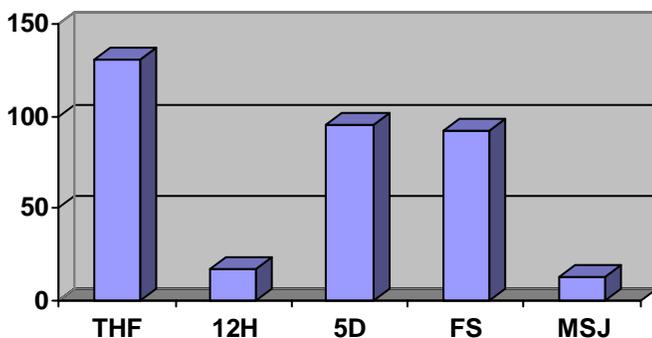
Five Day Jails. These jails have a limited maximum prisoner incarceration time span of five consecutive days. Five Day Jails are addressed by Ohio Administrative Code 5120: 1-10-01 through -18. These jails are primarily intended for local city, village, and township jurisdictions, allowing them to have a jail facility for both booking and processing fresh arrests, and allowing local judiciaries the option of having local ordinance offenders serve their jail sentences in the local jail. This option allows local jurisdictions to maintain court and fine costs locally, and to some extent, avoid having to send prisoners to other jails, at a per diem costs to local jurisdictions.

Twelve Hour Jails (12HJ). These jails have a limited maximum prisoner incarceration time span of twelve consecutive hours. Twelve Hour Jails are addressed by Ohio Administrative Code 5120: 1-12-01 through -18. These jails are primarily intended for local city, village, and township jurisdictions to have a jail facility for booking in and processing fresh arrests.

Temporary Holding Facility (THF). These facilities have a limited maximum detention time for securely holding prisoners for up to six hours. These incarceration facilities do not fall under Minimum Jail Standards, and instead are operated by “guidelines” established by the Bureau of Adult Detention. Instead of undergoing annual jail inspections, THFs conduct self-evaluations every spring and send in the evaluation results to the Bureau of Adult Detention.

For 2004, Ohio had 92 Full-Service Jails, 13 Minimum Security Jails, 95 Five Day Jails, 17 Twelve Hour Jails, and 131 Temporary Holding Facilities; for a total of 348 facilities.

**2004
Number of Jails by Classification**



¹ Ohio Department of Development, Office of Strategic Research, 2004 Population Estimate

² 2002 Ohio Census figures were used for both the 2002 & 2003 ADC comparisons.

Jail Population

During 2004, Ohio’s primary jails held an average daily population of 19,595 prisoners. This figure is a 6% increase over last year’s figure of 18,412.

Average Total Daily Jail Population by Jail Classification					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
FSJ	16,133	16,644	17,445	17,275	18,469
MSJ	719	762	683	687	699
5DJ	371	420	372	427	408
12HJ	51	51	37	23	18
Totals	17,274	17,877	18,537	18,412	19,595

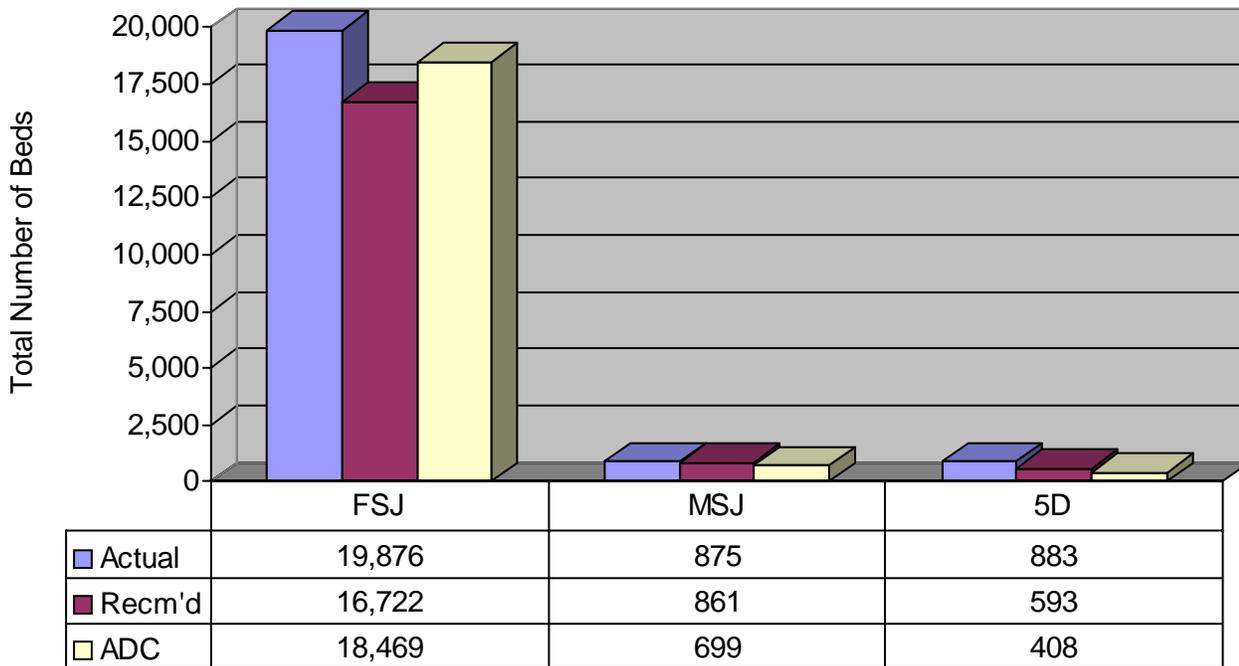
On average in 2004, jails in Ohio confined 167 persons per 100,000¹ Ohio residents (not counting 12HJ and 5DJ populations, as many of these prisoners are transported the same day to FSJ facilities); this is an increase of 6.3% over the 2003 figure of 157 persons per 100,000 Ohio residents.

Average Total Daily FSJ/MSJ Counts per 2000 – 2004 Ohio Census			
Year	Ohio Population Census Estimate	Average Daily Jail Prisoner Count (ADC)	ADC per 100,000 Ohio Population
2004	11,459,011 ¹	19,169	167.28
2003	11,421,267 ²	17,962	157.26
2002	11,421,267 ²	18,128	158.72
2001	11,389,785	17,406	152.82
2000	11,363,568	16,852	148.29

It should be noted that a considerable number of the preceding 167 count represents housed federal prisoners; as some jail managers have contracted out to house federal prisoners as a profit tactic to help off-set their overall jail expenses. The federal prisoners statistics are absorbed into the overall state jail statistics being shown in this report.

Prisoners Capacities

Actual Beds vs. Recommended vs. ADC



Actual Prisoner Capacity refers to the total prisoner bed count identified as the actual prisoner beds that are a permanent part of the jail; this count does not include temporary cots or makeshift bed arrangements. *Recommended Prisoner Capacity* (Bureau Recommended Capacity / BRC) refers to the total prisoner bed count identified as being recommended by the Bureau of Adult Detention, which takes into consideration a number of relative issues (e.g. total living space / square feet, ratio of toilets-wash basins-showers to prisoner population, staffing patterns, size of housing units, etc.).

The *actual prisoner capacities* of all the FSJ, MSJ, and 5DJ jails are 19,876 – 875 – and 883 respectively. The total *recommended prisoner capacities* of these same jails are 16,722 – 861 – and 593 respectively. The total *average daily count* of these same jails are 18,469 – 699 – and 408 respectively. These figures show that as a whole FSJs averaged about 92% of their *actual prisoner capacities*, and about 110% of their *recommended prisoner capacities*. MSJs, as a whole, averaged about 80% of their *actual prisoner capacities*, and 81% of their *recommended prisoner capacities*. When com-

puted together, FSJs and MSJs combined had an ADC of 109% above the BRC. As a whole 5DJs averaged about 46% of their *actual prisoner capacities*, and 69% of their *recommended prisoner capacities*.

Percentage of Prisoner Capacity's based on ADC				
	2003 Actual	2003 Recm'd	2004 Actual	2004 Recm'd
FS	89%	106%	92%	110%
MSJ	78%	79%	80%	81%
5D	48%	70%	46%	69%

The chart depicts that while Ohio jails generally had an Average Daily (prisoner) Count (ADC) within their Actual Bed Capacities, FSJs had ADC averages above the Bureau's Recommended Capacity (BRC). Note that while the total number of FSJ beds increased by 461 beds from 2003 to 2004, the Bureau recommended capacity only increased by 384 beds.

Jail Prisoners

Taken from the daily prisoner counts shown on the 2004 data sheets, on the days the Bureau inspected each jail, 18,679 prisoners were being held or housed in the FSJs; 661 prisoners in the MSJs; 276 prisoners in the 5DJs; and no prisoners in the 12HJs; for a total of 19,616 prisoners. Of these 18,679 FSJ prisoners, 5,882 (31.5%) were sentenced males and 1,180 (6.3%) were sentenced females [totaling 37.8% sentenced prisoners]; 9,344 were unsentenced males (50%) and 1,449 were unsentenced females (7.8%) [totaling 57.8% unsentenced prisoners]; and 779 of the prisoners (665 male and 114 female) were listed as 'other' (4%). 'Other' includes federal prisoners, parole holders, etc. This count does not include 46 juvenile prisoners; see juvenile prisoners.

In 2004, 85% of the FSJ & MSJ prisoner population was male; while 14.7% was female. The total female population figure for 2004 was 12.7% over 2003's figure.

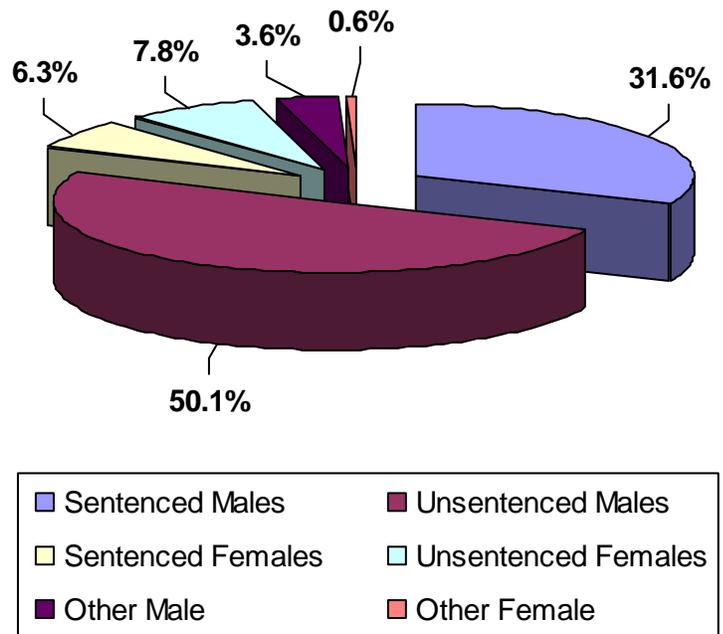
Of the felony prisoner population, 10,628 prisoners (57% of the total FSJ prisoner population), 20% are sentenced and 80% are unsentenced. 87% of the felony population are male, and 13% are female.

7,227 prisoners are misdemeanors; 68% are sentenced misdemeanors; 17% of the misdemeanant population are female; and 83% are male.

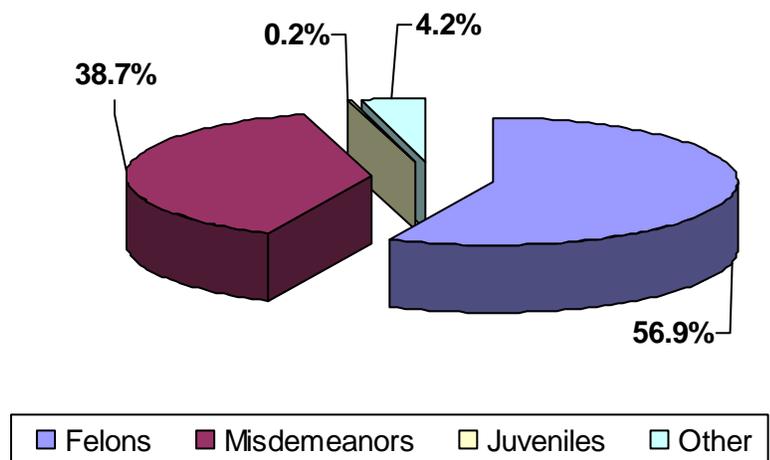
Juvenile Prisoners

During the 2004 annual inspections, 46 juveniles were listed on the daily prisoner counts. These juveniles were bind-over. During 2004, FSJs booked in a total of 1,190 juveniles; of these, 167 were juvenile bind-overs being tried as adults. After being booked, the remaining 1,023 juvenile prisoners were either released, turned over to a guardian, or transported to a juvenile detention facility.

FS Jail Prisoner Population Sentenced/Unsentenced Percentage By Gender



FS Jail Prisoner Population Felon v. Misdemeanors



Jail Bookings

The following table illustrates the total number of bookings for 2002-2004, as provided by jail managers during the 2003, 2004 annual jail inspections and the 2005 Annual Survey.

Jail Bookings			
Jail Classification	2002 Bookings	2003 Bookings	2004 Bookings
Full Service	452,504	432,717	437,197
Minimum Security	378	10,491	9,472
5 Day	141,261	151,440	131,181
12 Hour	7,788	6,139	10,353
Total	601,931	600,787	588,203

Note: A number of prisoners booked into the 5DJ and the 12HJ jails are also, typically during the same day, transferred to FSJ jails, where they are again booked in. The number of double prisoner bookings falling within this scenario has not been tracked.

Note: The low numbers for the 2002 MSJ bookings can be accounted for (in part) because each MSJ's supporting

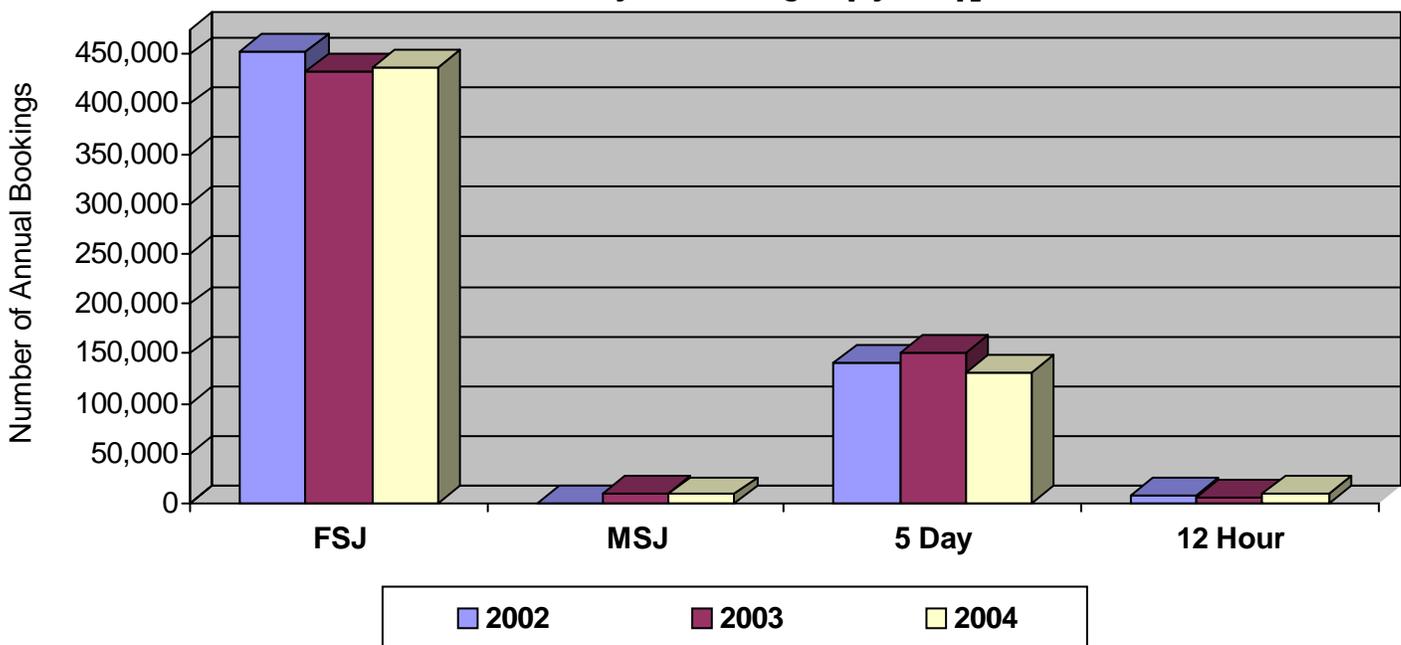
FSJ typically books in prisoners prior to these same prisoners being transferred to the MSJ and booked in again. (The second booking in typically a shortened procedure.) In 2003 and 2004, more MSJs took on the role as the primary booking process for their prisoners. At the MSJ, each prisoner undergoes a modified booking, basically to account for the prisoner's presence and to add to the FSJ booking information further needed classification information necessary for housing and programming plans.

Average Prisoner Stays

Last 5 Yrs. Average Lengths of Stay ¹					
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
FSJ	22.5	19.7	20.1	20.5	22.3
MSJ	44.4	33.7	39	30.8	34.6
5DJ	1.5	1.6	2.3	1.2	1.7

Average stay times for prisoners were up in all three major jail classifications (FSJ, MSJ, and 5DJ) from 2003 figures. Compared to the 2003 figures; for 2004, average stay times for prisoners of FSJs were up 8.7%; MSJs were up 12.3%; and 5DJs were up 41.6%. 2004 average stay times for FSJs were 22.3 days, up 1.8 days from 2003 figures; MSJs were 34.6 days, up 3.8 days, and 5DJs were 1.7 days, up 0.5 days.

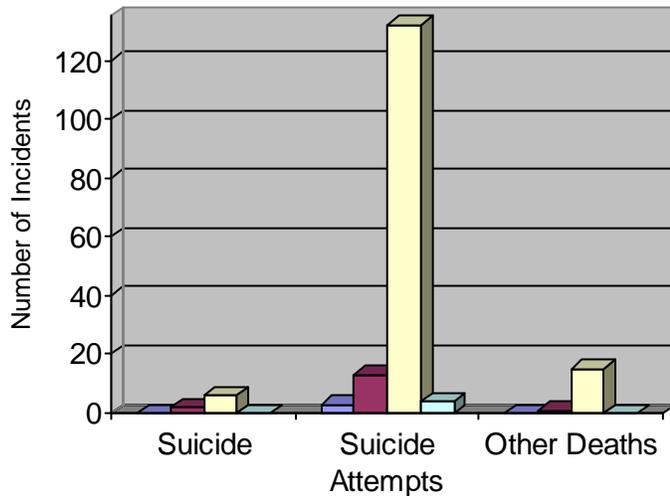
Number of Jail Bookings by Jail Type



¹ Day Calculations

Jail Incidents

**2004 Critical Incident Rates
Per 2005 Annual Survey**



	Suicide	Suicide Attempts	Other Deaths	Escapes	Fires
12H	0	3	0	0	0
5D	2	13	1	0	0
FS	6	132	15	4	0
MSJ	0	4	0	7	0

Because of the fundamental change in how the Bureau now collects jail critical incident data, no comparisons with previous years are being offered. 2004 critical incident data is based on a calendar year; whereas, previous critical incident data was based on information received during annual jail inspections. A major problem with the previous collection method was that cited jail data could include incidents that actually occurred in the previous calendar year, but occurred between jail inspections; also incidents that took place in a jail after they were inspected, but prior to the end of the year, would not be reported on a data instrument until their next inspection date.

These 2004 critical incident charts are the initial base line chart that will be utilized for comparing future years' critical incident data.

Suicides/Attempted Suicides / Other Deaths

For 2004, jails reported that there were 132 attempted prisoner suicides, 8 successful prisoner suicides, and 16 other types of prisoner deaths (e.g. natural causes, accidents).

All eight prisoner suicides involved hanging / strangulation. Five of the suicides occurred in county jails, one in a county operated patrol post, and two occurred in city jails. The suicides occurred during the following months: (1) January, (1) February, (1) March, (2) April, (1) July, (1) August, and (1) in September.

Escapes

11 prisoner escapes were reported. It should be noted that for inspection purposes, escapes are limited to prisoners who somehow escape through the security perimeter of the jail. Examples can be by trickery (e.g. changing name tags with another prisoner and being

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Critical Incidents (con't)

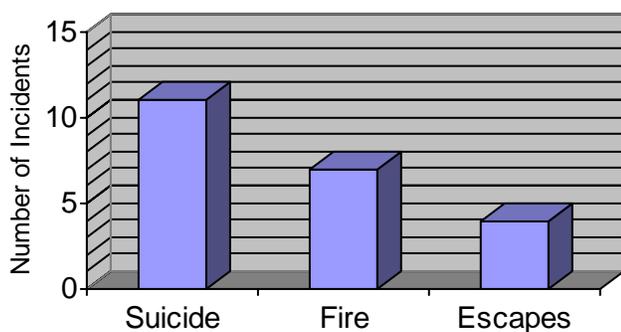
released in error), or can be by taking advantage of a weakness in the security operations or the security structure of the jail (e.g. faulty security doors or staff carelessly leaving security doors ajar). Escapes do not include trustees, and community service and work detail prisoners (etc.) working outside the jail security perimeter, who fail to return to the jail; nor prisoner escapes that may occur during transportation to courts, institutions, medical services, etc.

Assaults within Jails

While the inspection does note prisoner assaults, readers must be aware that some jail managers have very broad definitions of assault, which can include shoving or pushing another prisoner, or during a minor use-of-force incident, a prisoner inadvertently kicking a staff person; while other jail managers may have very limited definitions of assaults, which may include only those incidents resulting in significant injuries. Given this precaution, during the 2004 annual jail inspections FSJs reported 1,044 prisoner on prisoner assaults, 77 prisoner fights involving 2 or more prisoners per each incident, and 229 prisoner on staff assaults. MSJs reported 8 prisoner on prisoner assaults and 0 prisoner on staff assaults. 5DJs reported 7 prisoner on prisoner assaults and 27 prisoner on staff assaults. 12HJs reported 0 prisoner on prisoner assaults and only 1 prisoner on staff assault. 2003 annual jail inspection data shows prisoner on prisoner assaults being 1,136 (including the 77 prisoner fights), and prisoner on staff assaults being 257. Because of the wide range of definitions used by various jail managers defining "assaults", no yearly comparison chart is being drawn up.

This table presents the 2004 critical incidents as they were reported on the 2004 Annual Data Sheets during the annual inspections.

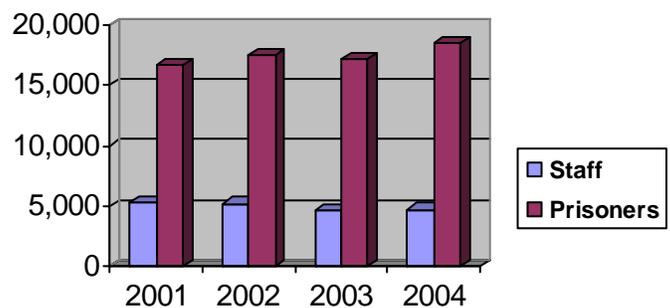
2004 Critical Incident Rates Per 2004 Annual Data Sheets



Jail Staffing

Total FSJ staff (full-time) counts increased by 2.7% in 2004 after a two-year decline. 2004 FSJ data shows 3,324 full-time male staff and 1,442 full-time female staff. The total number of male staff decreased slightly (51 staff) while the number of female staff increased (153 staff) compared to the 2003 staff data. After an increase of 11% in 2001, FSJ staffing levels decreased 1% in 2002, and 11.3% in 2003, and increased 2.7% in 2004.

Total Security Staff to Total ADC

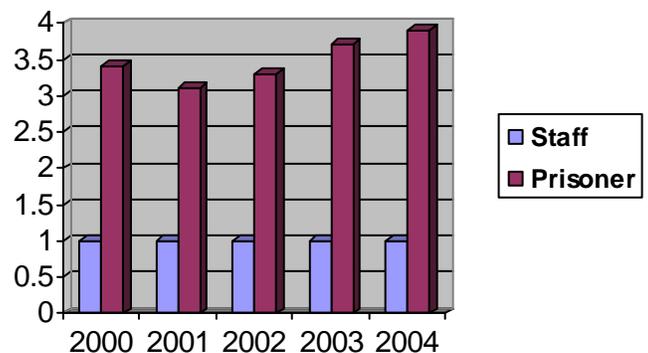


This chart represents only full-time FSJ staff.

The full-time FSJ staff increased in 2004; however, with the largest ADC in the last five years, the total number of full-time FSJ staff is 10.6% below the 2001 staff peak, while the ADC is 11% higher than it was in 2001. The ratio of prisoners to full-time security staff has steadily increased since 2001.

As the female prisoner population has increased, so has the number of female security staff. Females comprise 30% of the full-time FSJ security staff, and 14.7% of the prisoner population.

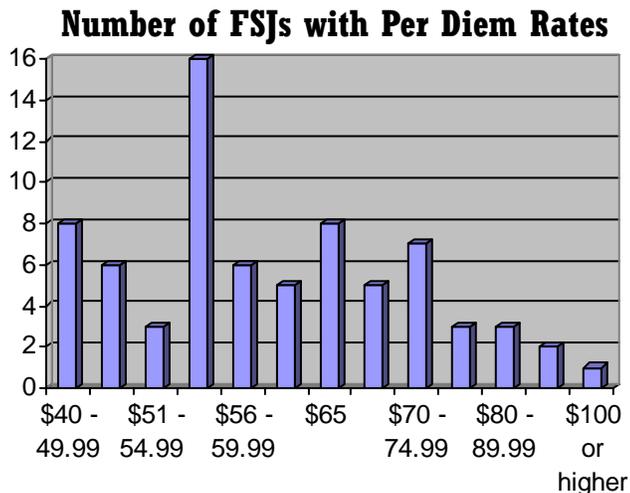
Ratio of Prisoner to Full-time FSJ Staff



Jail Costs

Charge for outside prisoners

The *per diem* costs charged to jurisdictions for housing their prisoners in another jurisdiction's Full-Service Jail ranged from a low of \$40 per prisoner / per day, to a high of \$102.15 per prisoner / per day. The most often quoted rates were \$55.00 (16), \$65.00 (8), \$50.00 (6), and \$70.00 (6). Nineteen jails did not list a standard per diem rate. From time to time these 19 jails may, as a favor or common courtesy, house another jurisdiction's prisoners, example being protective custody prisoners. The average per diem rate of the reporting 73 FSJs was \$60.94. Occasionally, besides the agreed upon per diem for housing prisoners, host jails deferred their prisoner medical costs back to the originating jail.



Nine MSJs listed per diem rates. The average per diem rate for MSJs was \$57.43. MSJ rates ran from a low of \$43.08 per prisoner / per day, to a high of \$67.75 per prisoner / per day. \$65.00 was the most common rate (3), with \$55.00 being the second most common rate (2). Twenty-one 5DJs listed per diem rates. The average per diem rate for 5DJs was \$69.91. 5DJ rates ranged from a low of \$19.00 per prisoner, to a high of \$100.00 per prisoner. \$100.00 and \$50.00 were the most common rates (5 each), with \$60.00, \$70.00, and \$75.00 sharing the

Average Cost Per Bed					
YEAR	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
FSJ	\$66.68	\$61.43	\$62.19	\$61.58	\$60.94
MSJ	\$66.45	\$52.74	\$52.92	\$57.25	\$57.43
5DJ	\$75.69	\$60.61	\$64.57	\$66.17	\$69.91

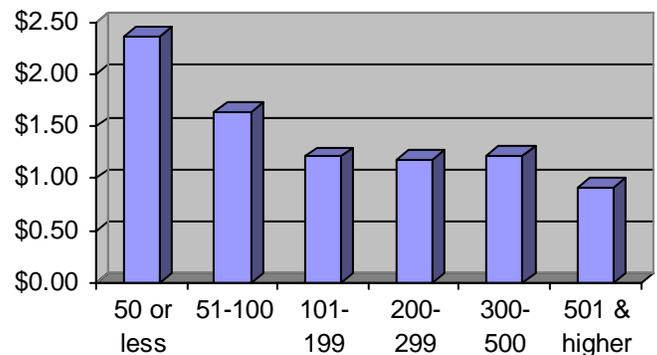
Prisoner Meal Costs

The following table shows the average meal cost by prisoner (using the ADC) and by jail.

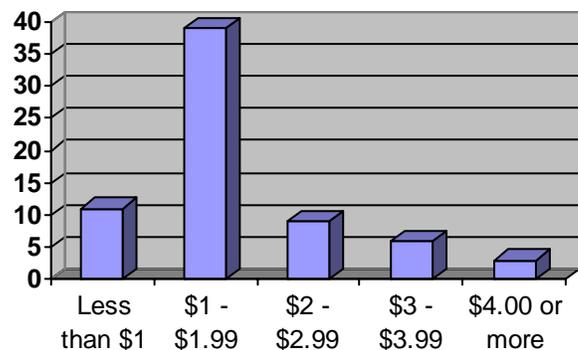
Average Meal Costs		
Average Meal Cost...	Prisoner basis	Jail basis
FSJ	\$1.16	\$1.62
MSJ	\$1.26	\$1.44
5DJ	\$3.45	\$3.74
State Average	\$1.21	\$2.27

The next two graphs present the average meal costs as they compare to the ADC, and then the number of jails with a specific per meal cost.

FSJ Average Prisoner Daily Counts to Average Prisoner Meal Cost



Number of FSJ's Having Average Prisoners Meal Costs of...



FSJs average prisoner meal costs had a low of \$0.65, and a high of \$4.38. MSJs average prisoner meal costs had a low of \$0.84 and a high of \$3.20. 5DJs average prisoner meal costs had a low of \$1.03, and a high of \$8.00. Note that 5DJs often rely on local restaurants for their prisoner meals.

Ages of Ohio Jails

This table breaks down Ohio's primary jail classifications by the age of the original facility. Note: Six jail dates are unknown, and at least one of these six unknown dates is estimated to be prior to 1900. Also, some of these dates include buildings that were originally built for purposes other than a jail, and were later converted into the current jail system.

¹ Includes 4 Regional Jails

² 1876, 1884, 1886

³ 1886, 1892

⁴ 1861

⁴ 1861

⁵ 1885, 1893

Ages of Ohio Jails											
Year	County ¹				City				Village	Township	
	FS	MS J	5D	12H	FS	MSJ	5D	12H		5D	5D
±2000	10	2	0	0	2	3	5	6	1	0	1
95-99	17	2	0	0	3	0	5	3	0	0	0
90-94	13	3	0	0	2	0	7	2	1	1	0
80-89	13	1	0	0	2	0	13	1	2	0	1
70-79	14	0	0	0	1	0	28	0	2	0	0
60-69	7	1	1	0	1	0	8	1	2	0	0
50-59	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	1	0	0
00-49	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
<1900	3 ²	0	3 ³	1 ⁴	0	0	1 ⁵	0	2 ⁶	0	0

Note: For 2004, 3 new 5DJs and 1 new 12HJ opened.

National Comparisons with Ohio Jail Subjects

This table is a comparison of Ohio jails to statistics obtained from the April 2005 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2004*; and from the *2003 Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*, along with other footnoted sources. Primarily, only FSJ and MSJ data was utilized for comparisons with national trends, as these two jail classifications tend to have more similar jail characteristics, with reporting national jail classification.

¹ FSJ and MSJ "actual bed count" statistics are used for Ohio. U.S. rates are typically based on 'rated' capacities. 'Rated' capacities for Ohio jails would likely refer to Bureau Recommended Capacities. If 'Bureau Recommended Capacities' are applied, then the percentage rate of overcrowding for 2004 goes up to 110%.

² This figure is derived from the 2004 Ohio census estimate figure of 11,459,011.

Comparison of Ohio Jails With National Jail Statistics ¹					
Subject	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
% Jail Capacity Occupied					
Ohio %	90.8	90.9	89.5	88.5	92.4 ¹
U.S. %	92	90	93	94	94
Average Daily Count					
Ohio	16,852	17,406	18,129	17,962	19,169
U.S.	621,149	631,240	665,475	691,301	713,990
% Increase in Prisoner Population					
Ohio %	1.1	3.3	4.1	(-) 0.9	6.72
U.S. %	2.2	1.6	5.4	3.9	3.3
Incarceration Rate Per 100,000					
Ohio	148	153	159	157	167 ²
U.S.	226	222	231	238	243
% Prisoner Gender					
Ohio Jails					
Male Prisoners %	86.5	86.1	87	87.2 ²	85.3
Female Prisoners %	13.5	13.9	13	12.8	14.7
U.S. Jails					
Male Prisoners %	88.6	88.4	88.4	88	88.7
Female Prisoners %	11.4	11.6	11.6	12	12.3

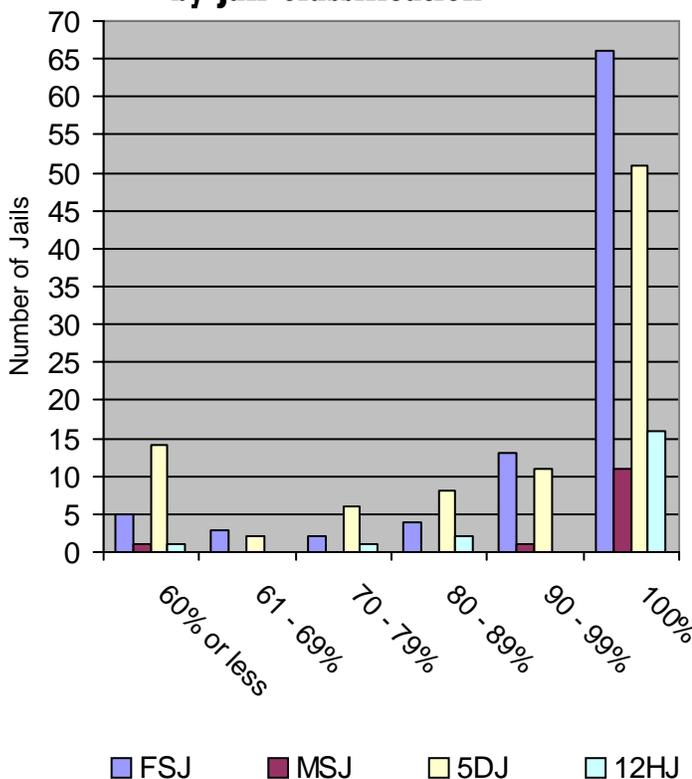
Annual Jail Inspection Compliance Ratings

51% (111) of the total 216 jails (FSJ/MSJ/12D/12H) received 100% on their 2004 annual jail inspection. 89% if the total jails scored 80% or better on their annual jail inspections.

As a notice: A philosophical change has occurred in the inspection goal, and the 2005 annual jail inspections, may well result in lower scores across the board on annual jail inspections. Annual jail inspections only inspect on part of the Minimum Jail Standards. In the past, the philosophical goal was to concentrate on certain portions of the Minimum Jail Standards; as a result, not all chapters were inspected on. For 2005, the philosophical goal for annual jail inspections is to inspect each jail on some key standards in all the chapters of the Minimum Jail Standards. As a result, the 2005 inspections will be inspecting on more standards, and the range of standards being inspected on will touch upon all the chapters making up the Minimum Jail Standards.

The following chart depicts the number of jails in each compliance rating range for all four major jail classifications:

Breakdown of Annual Compliance Ratings by Jail Classification



Summary

A major change in how data is obtained affected the 2004 Annual Jail Report resource data base. While the affect for the 2004 Report is significant, the change will become even more instrumental starting with the 2005 Report. Instead of relying primarily on annual jail inspection data obtained by Bureau jail inspectors during their annual jail inspections, the Bureau now splits up the requested data into both data received during annual jail inspections and a new yearly survey. The yearly survey provides clear time lines for uniformity and better comparison purposes. One particular day is chosen and all the jails provide data regarding this one particular day and certain other survey data establishes the calendar year as the basis for yearly data. While more complicated, this new system will provide better compatible comparisons between jail data, and ‘yearly’ data information will be based on a standard calendar year.

Ohio has four primary jail classifications and a temporary lockup classification. 92 Full-Service Jails (FSJ), 13 Minimum Security Jails (MSJ), 95 Five Day Jails (5DJ), and 17 Twelve Hour Jails (12HJ); and 131 Temporary Holding Facilities (THF)(maximum 6 hour holding time) classification.

FSJs, as a whole, had prisoner populations reflecting 92% of their actual bed capacities; however, their prisoner populations reflected a 110% figure over the Bureau’s recommended capacity. Both of these figures are an increase over the 2003 figures. 2004 FSJs saw an ADC increase of 6.7% over 2003 figures. While FSJs experienced an increase of 461 actual beds, there was only a Bureau recommended bed increase of 384. This resulted in widening the gap between actual bed counts and Bureau recommended numbers.

Unsentenced adult male prisoners (9344) made up 49% of the overall jail populations (80% of this count were unsentenced felony figures); sentenced adult male prisoners (5882) made up 32% of the overall jail populations (31% of this count were sentenced felony figures); Unsentenced adult female prisoners (1449) made up 8% of the overall jail populations (71% of this count were unsentenced felony figures); sentenced adult female prisoners made up 6% of the overall jail populations (29% of this count were sentenced felony offenses); and 779 adult prisoners made up the rest of the adult prisoner population (3.5% male and .5% female). Other prisoners included parole holders, temporary holding of court appearance prisoners from other jail

(Continued on page 11)

Summary (con't)

systems, etc. 46 juvenile prisoners were being housed during the annual jail inspections; 83% of this number was awaiting trial, 13% were waiting sentence and/or transfer to prison; and 4% (2 juveniles) were awaiting completion of their intake/booking process.

2004 FSJ jail bookings were up 1% from 2003's figures; MSJ booking figures were down 9.7% from 2003's figure; 5DJ booking figures were down 13.4% from 2003's figure; and 12HJ booking figures were up 68.6% from 2003's figures. The increase in 12HJs can be partially accounted for by previous 5DJs being reclassified to 12HJs, and a new 12HJ opening up during the year. Average length of stays for prisoners increased from 2003 to 2004 in all three top jail classifications (FSJ, MSJ, and 5DJ). FSJs increased from 20.5 to 22.3 days; MSJs increased from 30.8 to 34.6 days; and 5DJs increased their prisoner average length of stay from 1.2 to 1.7 days.

Jail incidents for 2004 included 8 suicides, 11 escapes, and 0 fires. All the suicides were from hanging / strangulation incidents. 132 suicide attempts were reported; however, there appears to be a wide range of definitions for "attempts". 16 other types of prisoner deaths were reported (e.g. natural deaths and accidental deaths). It's important to note that while 2004 staffing figures are up from 2003's figures, they continue to be well below the 2001 staffing figures (10.6% less), while at the same time, prisoner ADC counts for 2004 are up about 11% from the 2001 figures. While female prisoners make up about 14.7% of the overall jails ADC, female staff make up about 30% of the total staffing number.

Annual jail inspections saw 61% of the FSJs obtaining scores of 100%; 69% of MSJs; 39% of 5DJs; and 53% of 12HJs. A change in philosophical goals for 2005 annual jail inspections will likely see reduced scores across the board next year. 2005's philosophical goal is more

"quality-of-life" driven, where more broad range - key standards from all Minimum Security Standard chapters will be inspected on; as compared to 2004's philosophical goal of selecting limited Minimum Security Standard topics and focusing inspections to more narrow interests. Per diem costs for housing prisoners from other jurisdictions continue to be all over the board. Of the 3 major jail classifications, per diem rates ranged from \$19.00 a day to \$102.15 a day. Average per diem rates for FSJs was \$60.94; MSJs was \$57.43; and 5DJs was \$69.91. Prisoner meal costs showed an average cost per FSJ prisoner of \$1.16 and per FSJ (facility) of \$1.62; MSJ per prisoner cost of \$1.26 and per jail \$1.44; and 5DJ per prisoner cost of \$1.21 and per jail \$2.27. The most common average FSJ meal cost was from \$1.00 to \$1.99; and typically, the larger the FSJ, the less it cost per prisoner to feed.

For 2004, 3 new 5DJs opened and 1 new 12HJ opened. A few new THFs opened, which is important in that a number of these THF projects actually received 12HJ or 5DJ classification approvals for their projects, but elected to operate a THF. This allows the jurisdiction the option of later increasing their classification from the current THF classification to an already approved jail classification, should they so choose. Ten jails (7 county, 1 city, and 2 village facilities) were built prior to 1900; the oldest being 1861.

Comparisons between Ohio's jail figures and national jail figures show that the % of jail capacity occupied is close, 92.4% to 94% respectively; Ohio doubled the national average in % of prisoner increase, 6.72% to 3.3%; Ohio's incarceration rate per 100,000 continues to be well below the national average, 167/100,000 to 243/100,000; and the average numbers of Ohio's male and female prisoner percentages continues to be close to the national averages, males = 85.3% to 88.7% respectively, and females = 14.7% to 12.3% respectively.



*For additional information about Ohio jails or the Bureau of Adult Detention, please contact:
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Bureau of Adult Detention at 614-752-1066
or*

*Visit the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's website at
www.odrc.state.oh.us*

*Visit the Bureau of Adult Detention's website at
www.odrc.state.oh.us/web/bad.htm*

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