

**EXAMINING OHIO'S JAILS IN 1996:
A COMPARISON TO PAST YEARS AND NATIONAL TRENDS**

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author would like to thank the staff of the Bureau of Adult Detention for providing the information on Ohio's jails, and for providing their expertise on the interpretation of the findings discussed in this descriptive report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Examining Ohio's Jails in 1996: A Comparison to Past Years and National Trends

- ◆ The information for this report is based on the Bureau of Adult Detention's 1996 inspection of Ohio's 267 jails. Comparative data were also based on state jail inspections from 1992 through 1995. National data were compiled through information presented within past issues of *The Corrections Yearbook* and publications of the Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- ◆ The average daily count for all Ohio jails in 1996 was 13,327 offenders. Compared to last year, the State of Ohio realized a small increase (0.6%) in the total number of offenders confined to jail.
- ◆ On average, offenders confined to a MSMJ spent more time incarcerated than in any other jail classification in Ohio. Offenders housed in a MSMJ stayed an average of 25 days, Full-Service 16.5 days, Five-Day 2.18 days, and Eight-Hour 0.12 days.
- ◆ There was a total of 17,569 offenders waiting to serve a jail sentence in Ohio during 1996. Compared to the previous year, this represented an increase of 3.2% in the waiting list population. The majority of these offenders were waiting to serve their sentence in a Full-Service jail (95.4%).
- ◆ Despite a seven percent increase from 1995, Full-Service jails continued to be the least costly of Ohio's jail classifications. For 1996, the average daily cost per bed in a Full-Service jail was \$54.54. Minimum Security Misdemeanant Jails averaged \$58.05 per bed, and Five-Day jails averaged \$59.09 per bed.
- ◆ During 1996, 5 inmates committed suicide; there were 20 offender-precipitated fires and 29 escapes. The number of lawsuits filed against Ohio's jails significantly decreased from 102 in 1995 to 42 in 1996. The majority of these lawsuits (83.3%) were filed against Full-Service jails.
- ◆ Only 36% of Ohio's 267 jails were in compliance with 100 percent of the required standards for their respective classification at the time of inspection. This represented a 28% decline from the previous year (64%). Minimum Security Misdemeanant Jails had the highest compliance rate at 53.3%.
- ◆ The ratio of inmates to security officers remained at 3:1 during 1996. Ohio's jails employed a total of 4,485 full-time male and female security officers and 264 part-time officers. The hiring of full-time female officers increased by 18% from the previous year.
- ◆ Comparing Ohio's Full-Service jails nationally, the state's long-term jail trends essentially parallel the rest of the U.S. In comparison for 1996, Ohio: (1) has a higher

average cost per day, (2) has a lower inmate-to-officer ratio (OH: 3:1; US: 4.7:1), (3) has a lower percent of capacity occupied (OH: 87.6%; US: 92.0%), (4) has a slower growth rate (OH: 1.1%; US: 2.3%) and, (5) has a lower per capita jail incarceration rate per 100,000 (OH: 116; US: 196).

Introduction

The following article describes Ohio's jails in 1996 and draws comparisons between and within the state's four primary jail classifications over the course of the past five years. In addition, the report compares Ohio nationally over the same period on a number of important factors related to capacity, cost, and staffing. For Ohio, this data provides a detailed breakdown of the characteristics and makeup of Ohio's 267 jails. This article attempts to compare the findings for 1996 to those reported in 1992 through 1995 in an effort to identify important trends occurring within Ohio's jail system. The four primary classifications being examined are Full-Service, Minimum Security, Five-Day, and Eight-Hour jails.

The Bureau of Adult Detention collects data as part of the annual jail inspection process. Thus, the actual numbers and percentages reported only reflect that which was observed on the day of inspection, and are therefore amenable to change throughout the year. The information should not be considered a true "snapshot" of Ohio's jails due to the time differences between inspections.

The information that follows is separated into five major sections; four describe the information collected during the inspection process, and the fifth is a comparison to national trends. Although the central questions for each type of jail are similar, different instruments are utilized for each jail classification.

Briefly stated, section one concerns jail populations, section two, per diem costs, section three, jail incidents and litigation, section four, staffing patterns, and section five,

comparison to national trends. For most sections, the tables first present the findings for 1996, with the proceeding tables showing the comparative information for the same items over the five year period 1992-1996. Unfortunately, comparative data were not available for all sections. Although the unit of analysis is an individual jail, the report places emphasis on the differences between the four primary jail classifications. Thus, the information for each jail has been collapsed into one of the four jail classifications.

Methodology

As previously noted, the Bureau of Adult Detention used four separate instruments to collect information during the annual jail inspection process. Each of these four instruments represents one of the four primary jail classifications. As would be expected, the instruments were specifically designed to correspond to the operations of each jail classification. For the most part, there are minimal differences between the four instruments.

The writers relied on two primary sources for information regarding national trends: The Corrections Yearbook and the Bureau of Justice Statistics. For many of the data elements presented, the information from these two sources differed dramatically, and therefore, the national data is somewhat suspect due to the vast difference between the number of jails throughout the country who responded to each of the sources listed above. Where differences occurred, selection was based upon decisions made by the Bureau of Adult Detention.

The Bureau inspected 267 jails in 1996. Ninety-four of these facilities were classified as Full-Service jails (35%), 15 as Minimum Security Jails (6%), 108 as Five-Day jails (40%), and 50 as Eight-Hour jails (19%).

As noted earlier, comparative data were not available for each of the items discussed in this report. Some jurisdictions did not submit information specific to 1996 inspections. Missing data are not included in the analysis, nor is it reported. The percentages presented in the tables are based upon the actual number of cases (jails) reporting information for each item. The column percentages reported in each table may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Jail Region and Standards Compliance

Table 1 presents a geographical distribution of Ohio's jails for each of the four primary classifications, and reports the number of jail standards that did not meet the *Minimum Standards for Jails in Ohio* in 1996. Each year the Bureau of Adult Detention inspects each jail on a portion of the minimum standards. The number of standards and the focus changes from year-to-year. In 1996 the inspection process emphasized training and the Full-Service jails were expected to comply with a total of twenty-five standards, while Minimum Security Jails (MSJ) and Five-Day jails were inspected on twenty-three standards, and Eight-Hour jails on twelve. Because the annual inspection process focuses on a different group of standards each year it is inappropriate to compare compliance rates from one year to another.

Table 1 indicates that Full-Service jails are evenly distributed across the state of Ohio, with the central region having the most in operation during 1996 (31.9%). Similarly, the fifteen MSJs in operation were also found to be evenly distributed throughout the state. Over half of all Five-Day jails were located in the north (53.7%), while most Eight-Hour facilities were located in the western jail region of Ohio (46.0%).

Examining the state as a whole, 36 percent of all jails were in compliance with 100 percent of their required standards. Despite being required to meet more, as well as different standards during 1996, compliance with all standards was considerably lower in comparison to the findings for 1995 in which 169 of 264 jails met all requirements (64%). The 1995 inspection standards focused on personnel and training issues. Much of the inability to meet standards in 1996 was the result of inadequate documentation for officer training. Because the inspection standards vary from year to year, compliance levels also fluctuate.

Table 1A shows a comparison of the number of facilities in each primary jail classification over the past five years by region of the state. Overall, the state realized a slight increase of 2 percent in the total number of jails from 1995 to 1996. This increase was found to be primarily based upon the rising number of MSJs in operation during 1996 (15) compared to 1995 (9). However, there continues to be fewer jails operating in Ohio as compared to the 309 in existence during 1992. The reduction is largely attributable to the number of Eight-Hour jails which were reclassified to a Temporary Holding Facility (THF) status. Temporary Holding Facilities are not inspected by the Bureau of Adult Detention, but are required to submit an annual self-audit report to the state.

TABLE 1. REGION AND COMPLIANCE BY PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION: 1996

									TOTAL
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
JAIL REGION									
CENTRAL	30	31.9	3	20.0	12	11.1	12	24.0	57
EASTERN	19	20.2	4	26.7	32	29.6	5	10.0	60
NORTH	19	20.2	3	20.0	58	53.7	10	20.0	90
WESTERN	26	27.7	5	33.3	6	5.6	23	46.0	60
NUMBER OF STANDARDS NOT IN COMPLIANCE									
0	25	26.6	8	53.3	48	44.4	15	30.0	96
1	2	2.1	0	0.0	8	7.4	2	4.0	12
2	2	2.1	0	0.0	7	6.5	6	1.9	15
3	3	3.2	0	0.0	6	5.6	3	6.0	12
4	3	3.2	2	13.3	5	4.6	6	12.0	16
5	4	4.3	0	0.0	6	5.6	3	6.0	13
6	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.9	2	4.0	4
7	6	6.4	1	6.7	2	1.9	3	6.0	12
8	4	4.3	1	6.7	4	3.7	2	4.0	11
9	4	4.3	0	0.0	3	2.8	3	6.0	10
10	4	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	5
11	4	4.3	3	20.0	2	1.9	3	6.0	12
12	5	5.3	0	0.0	2	1.9	1	2.0	8
13	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	2
14	2	2.1	0	0.0	1	0.9	N/A	N/A	3
15	4	4.3	0	0.0	3	2.8	N/A	N/A	7
16	4	4.3	0	0.0	3	2.8	N/A	N/A	7
17	1	1.1	0	0.0	4	3.7	N/A	N/A	5
18	3	3.2	0	0.0	1	0.9	N/A	N/A	4
19	3	3.2	0	0.0	1	0.9	N/A	N/A	4
20	3	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	3
21	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	N/A	N/A	1
22	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	2
23	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	2
24	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
25	1	1.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1

TABLE 1A. PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION BY JAIL REGION: 1992 - 1996

	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
CENTRAL REGION										
FULL SERVICE	29	43.3	31	47.0	32	49.2	30	52.6	30	52.6
FIVE DAY	15	22.4	13	19.7	11	16.9	13	22.8	12	21.1
EIGHT HOUR	23	34.3	22	33.3	22	33.8	14	24.6	12	21.1
MSMJ	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	5.3
TOTAL	67	100.0	66	100.0	65	100.0	57	100.0	57	100.0
EASTERN REGION										
FULL SERVICE	22	31.0	23	32.4	20	29.9	18	30.0	19	31.7
FIVE DAY	32	45.1	32	45.1	32	47.8	31	51.7	32	53.3
EIGHT HOUR	17	23.9	15	21.1	14	20.9	7	11.7	5	8.3
MSMJ	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	1.5	4	6.7	4	6.7
TOTAL	71	100.0	71	100.0	67	100.0	60	100.0	60	100.0
NORTHERN REGION										
FULL SERVICE	23	24.7	21	23.1	21	22.3	21	24.1	19	21.1
FIVE DAY	55	59.1	53	58.2	56	59.6	55	63.2	58	64.4
EIGHT HOUR	15	16.1	17	18.7	16	17.0	10	11.5	10	11.1
MSMJ	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.1	3	3.3
TOTAL	93	100.0	91	100.0	94	100.0	87	100.0	90	100.0
WESTERN REGION										
FULL SERVICE	27	34.6	24	31.6	26	34.2	25	42.4	26	43.3
FIVE DAY	13	16.7	12	15.8	11	14.5	8	13.6	6	10.0
EIGHT HOUR	38	48.7	36	47.4	36	47.4	22	37.3	23	38.3
MSMJ	0	0.0	4	5.3	3	3.9	4	6.8	5	8.3
TOTAL	78	100.0	76	100.0	76	100.0	59	100.0	60	100.0

Jail Populations

Tables 2 through 5 provide information on the housing and holding capacities of the primary jail classifications, as well as a “snapshot” of the number of persons who were incarcerated at the time of inspection. Table 2A presents comparative data on the average housing capacities for Full-Service, Minimum Security, and Five-Day jails, and the average holding capacity for Eight-Hour jails for 1992 through 1996. Similarly, Table 5A presents

comparative information on average daily counts, length of stay, and jail waiting lists for the same five year period.

The findings in Table 2 suggest that the largest number of both Full-Service jails and MSJs have an adult male housing capacity ranging from 26 to 50 inmates, 24.5 percent and 33.3 percent, respectively. In addition, these two jail classifications also have the capacity to house the largest number of offenders at any given time, with over 25 percent of Full-Service jails capable of housing over 100 inmates. As would be expected, an overwhelming number of Five-Day jails have the capacity to house between 1 and 25 adult males (82.4%). For the adult female jail population, close to two-thirds of all Full-Service facilities have a housing capacity which can accommodate between 1 and 25 offenders (62.8%). Conversely, over half of the MSJs and Five-Day jails operating within Ohio do not have the capacity to house adult females.

The housing capacity for juveniles in Ohio's jails is virtually non-existent. Only two Full-Service jails reported having the capacity to house between 1 and 25 juvenile males. None of the 267 jails inspected during 1996 indicated having the capacity to house juvenile females.

The general housing capacities for each of the three jail classifications were found to parallel the numbers presented for the adult male population. More Full-Service jails had the capacity to house larger numbers of offenders, followed by MSJs, and Five-Day jails. The comparative information presented in Table 2A shows that a slight decrease in housing capacity was realized for Full-Service jails from the five year high in 1995. The capacity of Eight-Hour jails (in this case a holding capacity) also decreased from the previous year. The increase in the number of MSJs in operation during 1996 (15)

compared to past years clearly was the reason for the increase in the overall housing capacity of this jail classification. This also held true for the increase in the housing capacity of Five-Day jails.

TABLE 2. HOUSING CAPACITY BY PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION : 1996

									TOTAL
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	L
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
ADULT MALE HOUSING CAPACITY									
0	0	0.0	1	6.7	17	15.7	50	100.0	68
1 - 25	22	23.4	2	13.3	89	82.4	0	0.0	113
26 - 50	23	24.5	5	33.3	2	1.9	0	0.0	30
51 - 75	11	11.7	4	26.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	15
76 - 100	13	13.8	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	14
101 - 200	14	14.9	2	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	16
200+	11	11.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11
ADULT FEMALE HOUSING CAPACITY									
0	21	22.3	8	53.3	59	54.6	50	100.0	138
1 - 25	59	62.8	5	33.3	49	45.4	0	0.0	113
26 - 50	5	5.3	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	6
51 - 75	3	3.2	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
76 - 100	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
101 - 200	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
200+	3	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
JUVENILE MALE HOUSING CAPACITY									
0	92	97.9	15	100.0	108	100.0	50	100.0	265
1- 25	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
JUVENILE FEMALE HOUSING CAPACITY									
0	94	100.0	15	100.0	108	100.0	50	100.0	267
MIXED HOUSING CAPACITY									
0	75	80.8	13	86.7	69	63.9	50	100.0	207
1 - 25	18	19.1	1	6.7	39	36.1	0	0.0	58
26 - 50	1	1.1	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
TOTAL GENERAL HOUSING CAPACITY									
0	1	1.1	0	0.0	2	1.9	50	100.0	53

TABLE 2A. PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION BY AVERAGE HOUSING CAPACITY: 1992-1996

	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
TOTAL HOUSING CAPACITY										
FULL SERVICE	12,419	88.8	12,712	88.7	13,356	86.9	13,768	85.6	13,665	85.2
FIVE DAY	1,079	7.7	1,050	7.3	1,069	7.0	966	6.0	984	6.1
EIGHT HOUR*	485	3.5	252	1.8	216	1.4	308	1.9	286	1.8
MSMJ	0	0.0	319	2.2	736	4.8	1,043	6.5	1,108	6.9
TOTAL	13,983	100.0	14,333	100.0	15,377	100.0	16,085	100.0	16,043	100.0

* EIGHT HOUR INCLUDES HOLDING CAPACITY ONLY

Table 3 shows the holding capacities for each of the four primary jail classifications in 1996. A number of jails do not exclusively dedicate their holding cells to either males or females, but rather define their holding capacity as being mixed. In other words, holding cells may confine males or females, and adults or juveniles depending upon the situation. This is particularly noticeable in Eight-Hour jails, where 70 percent indicate a mixed holding capacity of 1-25 offenders. Conversely, only 26 percent of Eight-Hour jails report a holding capacity of 1-25 male inmates, and 18 percent for females.

The holding capacity of Full-Service jails is clearly greater than those of the other classifications. However, the majority of the Full-Service jails with a holding capacity were only capable of maintaining a population of 1-25 offenders for males (40.4%), and females (27.7%). None of the fifteen MSJs reported having holding cells.

TABLE 3. HOLDING CAPACITY BY PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION : 1996

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	TOTAL N
ADULT MALE HOLDING CAPACITY									
0	52	55.3	15	100.0	96	88.9	37	74.0	200
1 - 25	38	40.4	0	0.0	12	11.1	13	26.0	63
26 - 50	3	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
200 +	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
ADULT FEMALE HOLDING CAPACITY									
0	68	72.3	15	100.0	105	97.2	41	82.0	229
1 - 25	26	27.7	0	0.0	3	2.8	9	18.0	38
JUVENILE MALE HOLDING CAPACITY									
0	94	100.0	15	100.0	106	98.1	50	100.0	265
1 - 25	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	2
JUVENILE FEMALE HOLDING CAPACITY									
0	94	100.0	15	100.0	107	99.1	50	100.0	266
1 - 25	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	1
MIXED HOLDING CAPACITY									
0	50	53.2	13	86.7	66	61.1	15	30.0	144
1 - 25	41	43.6	2	13.3	42	38.9	35	70.0	120
26 - 50	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
200 +	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
B.A.D. RECOMMENDED HOLDING CAPACITY									
0	21	22.3	13	86.7	55	50.9	0	0.0	89
1 - 25	63	67.0	2	13.3	53	49.1	50	100.0	168
26 - 50	4	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
51 - 75	4	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
101 - 200	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
200+	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1

Table 4 provides information on the inmate population for each jail classification at the time of the Bureau of Adult Detention's annual inspections. However, because of the time variation between jail inspections, the number and distribution by type of inmates reported here can change considerably over the course of a year.

The findings in Table 4 show that Full-Service jails had the largest inmate population at the time of inspection. Although the highest percentage of Full-Service, MSJs, and Five-Day jails had between 1 and 25 offenders incarcerated at the time of inspection, over a third of the Full-Service facilities (37.2%) housed 76 or more inmates. Over a quarter of Minimum Security Jails (26.7%) housed over 75 inmates at inspection while no Five-Day jails housed more than 50. The overwhelming majority of Eight-Hour jails had no inmates being held at the time of inspection (92.0%).

In contrast to the other classifications, the majority of offenders being housed within Full-Service jails were sentenced male felons or misdemeanants. Neither MSJs nor Five-Day jails housed sentenced felons at the time of inspection. The purpose of MSJs is to confine persons convicted of non-violent offenses. Approximately 60 percent (9 of 15) of the MSJs housed over 26 sentenced male offenders at the time of inspection. Six facilities within this classification housed between 1 and 50 sentenced females (40%).

A majority of Five-Day jails did not confine any offenders (adult or juvenile) convicted of a felony level offense at inspection. Over a third of all Five-Day jails did not house any inmates at the time of inspection. Of the Five-Day facilities found to be housing sentenced felons, only one reported more than 25 incarcerated adults.

TABLE 4. INMATE POPULATION BY PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION : 1996

									TOTAL
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
TOTAL INMATES AT INSPECTION									
0	0	0.0	2	13.3	37	34.3	46	92.0	85
1 - 25	26	27.7	4	26.7	69	63.9	4	8.0	103
26 - 50	25	26.6	3	20.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	30
51 - 75	8	8.5	2	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	10
76 - 100	13	13.8	3	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16
101 - 200	11	11.7	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	12
200+	11	11.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11
SENTENCED MALE FELONS									
0	30	31.9	15	100.0	105	96.3	50	100.0	200
1 - 25	56	59.6	0	0.0	3	2.8	0	0.0	59
26 - 50	4	4.3	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	5
51 - 75	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
76 - 100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
101+	3	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
SENTENCED FEMALE FELONS									
0	54	65.9	15	100.0	108	100.0	50	100.0	227
1 - 25	39	41.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	39
26 - 50	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
51 - 75	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
SENTENCED JUVENILE FELONS									
0	94	100.0	15	100.0	108	100.0	50	100.0	267
UNSENTENCED MALE FELONS									
0	7	7.4	15	100.0	88	81.5	49	98.0	159
1 - 25	64	68.1	0	0.0	20	18.5	1	2.0	85
26 - 50	9	9.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9
51 - 75	4	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
76 - 100	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
101- 200	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2

Table 5 presents information on the average daily count, average length of stay, high and low counts for the year, and jail waiting lists for each of the four jail classifications. Jail waiting list refers to offenders who have been sentenced to jail, but due to an immediate lack of bed space are provided with a future date at which time they must report to jail and begin their sentence.

Similar to previous years, the average daily count for Full-Service jails in 1996 showed considerable variation between facilities. Twenty-five (26.6%) reported an average daily count between 1-25 inmates, 26 (27.7%) between 26 to 50, and 10 (10.6%) with over 200 offenders. Although not as diverse, the average length of stay varied among Full-Service jails. The largest grouping of Full-Service jails reported an average stay of between 6 and 10 days of confinement (29.8%). Approximately another quarter of Full-Service jails (24.5%) reported an average length of stay between 11 and 20 days. Consistent with the average daily count, the high count for Full-Service jails ranged from the “1 to 25 inmates” category to over 200; the largest number of jails reporting a high count of 26 to 50 offenders. Close to two-thirds (63.8%) of Full-Service jails did not have any offenders on their waiting list in 1996. However, 10 Full-Service jails (10.6%) did indicate having a waiting list of over 200 offenders.

Minimum Security Jails also had wide variation among the fifteen facilities in terms of the average daily count. Three MSJs failed to report an average daily count. The largest MSJ housed, on average, between 101 and 200 offenders. Proportionately, MSJs housed offenders for a longer number of days than Full-Service jails. Forty percent of the MSJs reported an average length of stay greater than 20 days. Three MSJs reported having offenders on a waiting list during 1996, representing 20 percent of all facilities in

this classification. The number of offenders waiting to serve a sentence ranged from 51-75 to over 200.

Virtually all Five-Day jails reported having an average daily count range of 1 to 25 inmates (99.1%). The majority reported having an average length of stay that ranged between less than one day to two days. Two Five-Day jails reported having an average length of stay over 5 days. An overwhelming number of the Five-Day jails in Ohio did not have a waiting list of offenders (88.9%).

The average daily count for Eight-Hour jails was primarily between 1-25 inmates (90.0%). As expected, the average length of stay for all jails in this classification was less than one day. With the exception of one jail, the high count did not exceed 25 inmates. Additionally, one Eight-Hour jail reported having a waiting list of 1-25 inmates.

Table 5A presents the average daily count, length of stay, high and low count, and waiting list for each of the four primary jail classifications over a five year period. In an effort to examine population trends over the past five years, the average number of offenders for each of the items are presented.

Overall, the average daily count for all Ohio jails in 1996 was 13,327 offenders. This figure represents the highest average daily count for the five years examined. For both Full-Service and MSJs, the total average counts for 1996 were at all time highs. In effect, the State of Ohio realized a small increase in the total number of offenders confined in comparison to 1995 figures (0.6%). Minimum Security Jails had the largest percent increase from the previous year (11.1%). Conversely, the average daily count for Eight-Hour jails witnessed the largest decrease when compared to 1995 figures (31.4%).

However, this reduction simply appears to be a function of the decrease in the total number of Eight-Hour jails in 1996.

Full-Service jails experienced a slight increase in the average daily count from 1995 to 1996. As previously stated, Full-Service jails witnessed their highest average daily count in 1996 with 12,245. Minimum Security Jails also experienced their highest average daily count in 1996 with 690 offenders. Conversely, both Five-Day and Eight-Hour jails experienced decreases in their average daily counts compared to 1995. In 1996, Five-Day jails averaged 344 inmates and Eight-Hour jails 48.

On average, offenders confined in a Minimum Security Misdemeanant Jail spent more time incarcerated than offenders in any other jail classification in Ohio. However, the average length of stay in a Full-Service or MSJ decreased from 1995. The combined length of stay for unsentenced and sentenced offenders averaged 16.5 days in a Full-Service jail. Offenders housed in a MSJ stayed an average of 25 days. The average length of stay in a Five-Day jail increased to a little more than 2 days in 1996. There were no changes in the average length of stay in an Eight-Hour jail from 1995 to 1996.

For each of the four jail classifications, the high count for 1996 was as follows: Full-Service (13,851), MSJ (902), Five-Day (869), Eight-Hour (189). Conversely, the low counts for 1996 showed the following: Full-Service (10,548), MSJ (461), Five-Day (67), Eight-Hour (6). For the state of Ohio in 1996, the highest average daily population for jails was 15,811 offenders, with a low count of 11,082.

There were a total of 17,569 offenders waiting to serve a jail sentence in Ohio during 1996. Compared to 1995, this figure represented an increase of 3.2% in the waiting list population. An overwhelming majority of these offenders (16,758) were

waiting for bed space in a Full-Service jail. This constituted roughly 95% of the total waiting list in Ohio. Compared to 1995, the wait lists for both MSJs and Five-Day jails decreased. The opening of six new MSJs in 1996 obviously made an impact on the number of offenders waiting to serve a sentence.

TABLE 5. COUNTS, AVERAGE STAY AND WAITING LIST BY PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION : 1996

									TOTAL
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
AVERAGE DAILY COUNT									
0	0	0.0	3	20.0	1	0.9	5	10.0	9
1 - 25	25	26.6	2	13.3	107	99.1	45	90.0	179
26 - 50	26	27.7	4	26.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	30
51 - 75	9	9.6	3	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12
76 - 100	11	11.7	2	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	13
101 - 200	13	13.8	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	14
200+	10	10.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY									
< 1 DAY	1	1.1	3	20.0	41	38.0	50	100.0	95
1 - 2 DAYS	4	4.3	0	0.0	42	38.9	0	0.0	46
3 - 5 DAYS	13	13.8	1	6.7	23	21.3	0	0.0	37
6 - 10 DAYS	28	29.8	2	13.3	2	1.9	0	0.0	32
11 - 20 DAYS	23	24.5	3	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	26
21 - 30 DAYS	17	18.1	3	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20
31 - 60 DAYS	5	5.3	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	6
> 60 DAYS	3	3.2	2	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5
HIGH COUNT									
0	0	0.0	2	13.3	1	0.9	2	4.0	5
1 - 25	19	20.2	3	20.0	102	94.4	47	94.0	171
26 - 50	24	25.5	4	26.7	5	4.6	1	2.0	34
51 - 75	13	13.8	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	14
76 - 100	6	6.4	3	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9
101 - 200	20	21.3	2	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	22
200 +	12	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12
LOW COUNT									
0	2	2.1	3	20.0	82	75.9	45	90.0	132
1 - 25	38	40.4	6	40.0	26	24.1	5	10.0	75
26 - 50	19	20.2	3	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22
51 - 75	8	8.5	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	9
76 - 100	7	7.4	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	8

TABLE 5A. PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION BY JAIL COUNTS, AVERAGE STAY AND WAITING

LISTS: 1992-1996

	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
AVERAGE DAILY COUNT										
FULL SERVICE	11,808	95.4	12,210	88.3	11,066	92.1	12,172	91.9	12,245	91.8
FIVE DAY	481	3.9	514	3.7	520	4.3	382	2.9	344	2.6
EIGHT HOUR	85	0.7	66	0.5	75	0.6	70	0.5	48	0.4
MSMJ	0	0.0	190	7.5	360	3.0	621	4.7	690	5.2
TOTAL	12,374	100.0	12,980	100.0	12,021	100.0	13,245	100.0	13,327	100.0
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS)										
FULL SERVICE	19.67	89.7	18.67	34.1	19.92	43.1	23.84	37.9	16.50	37.9
FIVE DAY	2.13	9.7	2.25	4.1	2.17	4.7	1.94	3.1	2.18	3.1
EIGHT HOUR	0.13	0.6	0.29	0.5	0.17	0.4	0.12	0.2	0.12	0.2
MSMJ	0.00	0.0	33.33	61.3	24.00	51.9	36.93	58.8	25.08	58.8
TOTAL	21.92	100.0	54.79	100.0	46.25	100.0	62.82	100.0	43.88	100.0
HIGH COUNT FOR YEAR										
FULL SERVICE	13,858	90.6	14,277	73.4	12,600	87.5	13,827	88.2	13,851	87.6
FIVE DAY	1,104	7.2	1,076	19.2	1,093	7.6	885	5.6	869	5.5
EIGHT HOUR	328	2.1	272	1.4	264	1.8	189	1.2	189	1.2
MSMJ	0	0.0	263	6.0	451	3.1	769	4.9	902	5.7
TOTAL	15,290	100.0	15,888	100.0	14,408	100.0	15,670	100.0	15,811	100.0
LOW COUNT FOR YEAR										
FULL SERVICE	9,682	98.2	9,822	92.9	9,503	95.1	10,252	94.9	10,548	95.2
FIVE DAY	175	1.8	200	1.4	211	2.1	101	0.9	67	0.6
EIGHT HOUR	4	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	8	0.0	6	0.0
MSMJ	0	0.0	127	5.7	277	2.8	439	4.1	461	4.2
TOTAL	9,861	100.0	10,151	100.0	9,994	100.0	10,800	100.0	11,082	100.0
WAITING LIST										
FULL SERVICE	N/A	N/A	11,274	95.8	18,190	97.6	15,555	91.3	16,758	95.4
FIVE DAY	N/A	N/A	496	4.2	454	2.4	351	2.1	324	1.8
EIGHT HOUR	N/A	N/A	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
MSMJ	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,124	6.6	487	2.8
TOTAL	N/A	N/A	11,771	100.0	18,645	100.0	17,030	100.0	17,569	100.0

N/A - DATA UNAVAILABLE FOR 1992

Per Diem Costs

Tables 6 and 6A present information on the per diem bed and meal costs of Ohio's jails, as well as the availability of contract beds. Additionally, Table 6A provides a comparison of costs over the past five years for each of the jail classifications. Before discussing any cost comparisons between the five year period examined, it is important to note that the daily bed and meal costs for each jail were weighted according to their average daily count. Instead of calculating the average cost through traditional methods (i.e., total dollar amount divided by the number of jails in each classification), jail cost was initially multiplied by the reported average daily count for each facility. Weighting the reported cost for each facility by their average daily count produced a more accurate representation of per day costs for each classification. Therefore, an unusually high bed cost for one jail, for example, does not skew the average cost for an entire jail classification as would occur in the traditional method of calculating an average.

The findings in Table 6 suggest that the majority of Full-Service jails charge between \$41.00 and \$60.00 a day (64.1%). Of the ten MSJs reporting bed costs, half charged between \$61.00 and \$70.00 per day. Bed costs for Five-Day jails varied considerably from a low of \$21.00 to a high of over \$91.00 per day.

The average meal costs also varied between and within each of the four jail classifications. Minimum Security Jails had the lowest average meal cost, with over 90 percent (92.3%) reporting costs of \$2.00 or less. Similarly, the majority of Full-Service jails had meal costs of \$2.00 or less (72.3%). Both Five-Day and Eight-Hour facilities reported the most costly meals. For Five-Day jails, 85 percent reported meal costs of over \$2.50. Approximately 80 percent of Eight-Hour jails also reported average meal costs

over \$2.50. The findings suggest that the comparatively high meal costs for Five-Day and Eight-Hour jails is the result of outside contracts for food service. For example, in 1995 approximately 82 percent of Eight-Hour jails contracted with outside food service providers.

Table 6A shows a comparison of the average bed and meal costs from 1992 through 1996. In comparison to last year, two of the three jail classifications reporting bed costs witnessed a decrease, while the average for Full-Service jails increased by almost \$4.00. Although still the highest priced, Five-Day jails reported a 12.5 percent decrease in bed cost from \$67.54 in 1995 to \$59.09 in 1996. Minimum Security Jails also experienced a four percent decrease in bed costs from \$60.50 in 1995 to \$58.05 in 1996. Despite realizing a seven percent increase from 1995, Full-Service jails continue to be the least costly of Ohio's primary jail classifications. For 1996, the average cost per bed in a Full-Service jail was \$54.54.

Compared to last year, the average cost per meal increased for three of the four jail classifications. Eight-Hour jails experienced a five year low in the cost per meal during 1996. The average cost per meal in 1996 was the highest for five day jails (\$3.47), while the lowest price was found in Minimum Security Jails (\$1.17). Full-Service jails paid an average of \$1.72 per meal in 1996.

TABLE 6. BED AND MEAL COSTS AND CONTRACTUAL ISSUES BY PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION : 1996

									TOTAL
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
BED COST									
\$1.00 - \$10.00	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
\$11.00 - \$20.00	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
\$21.00 - \$30.00	2	2.6	0	0.0	6	23.1	0	0.0	8
\$31.00 - \$40.00	7	9.0	0	0.0	2	7.7	0	0.0	9
\$41.00 - \$50.00	26	33.3	3	30.0	6	23.1	0	0.0	35
\$51.00 - \$60.00	24	30.8	2	20.0	3	11.5	0	0.0	29
\$61.00 - \$70.00	13	16.7	5	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18
\$71.00 - \$80.00	3	3.8	0	0.0	1	3.8	0	0.0	4
\$81.00 - \$90.00	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	11.5	0	0.0	3
\$91.00 +	3	3.8	0	0.0	5	19.2	0	0.0	8
MEAL COST									
< \$1.00	20	21.3	5	38.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	25
\$1.00 - \$1.50	30	31.9	5	38.5	1	0.9	0	0.0	36
\$1.51 - \$2.00	18	19.1	2	15.3	8	7.4	5	12.8	33
\$2.01 - \$2.50	7	7.4	0	0.0	7	6.5	3	7.7	17
\$2.51 - \$3.00	10	10.6	1	7.7	25	23.1	9	23.1	45
\$3.01 - \$3.50	7	7.4	0	0.0	22	20.4	2	5.1	31
\$3.51 - \$4.00	2	2.1	0	0.0	23	21.3	11	28.2	36
\$4.01 - \$5.00	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	14.8	6	15.4	22
> \$5.00	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	5.6	3	7.7	9
CONTRACT BEDS AVAILABLE									
NO	58	61.7	10	66.7	88	84.6	50	100.0	206
YES	36	38.3	5	33.3	16	15.4	0	0.0	57

TABLE 6A. PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION BY BED AND MEAL COSTS: 1992-1996

	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
AVERAGE BED COST										
FULL SERVICE	\$59.46	53.0	\$60.83	33.9	\$54.49	28.9	\$50.88	28.4	\$54.54	31.8
FIVE DAY	\$52.65	47.0	\$73.45	41.0	\$67.61	35.8	\$67.54	37.7	\$59.09	34.4
EIGHT HOUR	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00	0.0
MSMJ	\$0.00	0.0	\$45.00	25.1	\$66.55	35.3	\$60.50	33.8	\$58.05	33.8
TOTAL	\$112.1	100.0	\$179.2	100.0	\$188.6	100.0	\$178.9	100.0	\$171.6	100.0
	1		8		5		2		8	
AVERAGE MEAL COST										
FULL SERVICE	\$1.10	15.2	\$1.28	14.3	\$1.21	14.1	\$1.24	14.5	\$1.72	18.6
FIVE DAY	\$2.86	39.6	\$3.21	35.7	\$2.67	31.1	\$3.15	36.7	\$3.47	37.5
EIGHT HOUR	\$3.26	45.2	\$3.54	39.4	\$3.65	42.5	\$3.20	37.3	\$2.89	31.2
MSMJ	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.95	10.6	\$1.05	12.2	\$0.99	11.5	\$1.17	12.6
TOTAL	\$7.22	100.0	\$8.98	100.0	\$8.58	100.0	\$8.58	100.0	\$9.25	100.0

Jail Incidents and Litigation

Section three presents information on the number of jail incidents, pending suits, and court orders for each of the four jail classifications in 1996 (Table 7). In addition, information on the number of jail incidents and pending lawsuits by jail classification is presented for 1992 through 1996 (Table 7A). For the purpose of this report, a jail incident is defined as the occurrence of an inmate suicide, other type of death, fire precipitated by an inmate(s), and escape.

In 1996, a total of five inmates committed suicide while confined in an Ohio jail. Three of the suicides occurred in Full-Service jails, one in a Five-Day jail, and one in an Eight-Hour facility. Four additional deaths occurred in 1996, of which three were in Full-Service, and one in a MSJ. The causes of these deaths were not reported. Twenty fires

were also reported in 1996. Twelve of the fires were precipitated by inmates housed in Full-Service jails, six in Five-Day jails, one in an Eight-Hour, and one in a MSJ.

There were twenty-nine reported escapes from Ohio's jails in 1996. It is important to note that many of the reported escapes from jail typically involve walkaways who failed to return from work release or other programs. Unfortunately, data were not collected on the type of reported escape. Most of the reported escapes occurred in either Full-Service jails (12) or Minimum Security Jails (12). There were three escapes from Five-Day jails, and two from Eight-Hour.

Full-Service jails had the highest number of pending civil lawsuits, and state/federal court orders. Conversely, neither Eight-Hour nor MSJs had any suits pending in 1996. Only three state court orders were filed against Ohio jails in 1996, and all of these were directed at Full-Service jails. A total of twenty-two federal court orders existed in 1996. More than 90 percent of the federal court orders were directed at Full-Service jails. It is reasonable to assume that because inmates typically file suit based upon an infringement of their civil rights (Section 1983 of the Civil Rights Act), more litigation would be taken against Full-Service and MSJs; offenders are housed within these facilities for longer periods. However, the information provided in Table 7 shows no pending civil suits or state court orders filed against Ohio's fifteen MSJs in 1996, and only one federal order.

Table 7A provides a comparison of the number of jail incidents and lawsuits which have occurred over the past five years. Overall, the number of inmate suicides reached a five year low in 1996, while the number of jail fires increased from the previous year. However, when compared to 1992, Full-Service jails have experienced a decrease in the

number of reported fires. The number of reported escapes from Ohio jails also decreased since 1995.

The number of lawsuits filed against Ohio's jails reached a five year low in 1996. After steadily increasing from 1992 to 1995, a 59 percent decrease was realized from the all time high of 102 experienced last year. All four jail classifications witnessed a decline in the number of lawsuits filed against them in 1996.

TABLE 7. INCIDENTS, PENDING SUITS, AND JUDICIAL ORDERS BY PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION : 1996

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	TOTAL N
NUMBER OF SUICIDES									
0	91	96.8	15	100.0	107	99.1	49	98.0	262
1	3	3.2	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	2.0	5
OTHER DEATHS									
0	93	98.9	14	93.3	108	100.0	50	100.0	265
1	0	0.0	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
3	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
FIRES									
0	89	94.7	14	93.3	103	95.4	49	98.0	255
1	2	2.1	1	6.7	4	3.7	1	2.0	8
2	2	2.1	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	3
6	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
ESCAPES									
0	86	91.5	12	79.9	106	98.2	48	96.0	252
1	5	5.3	0	0.0	1	0.9	2	4.0	8
2	2	2.1	1	6.7	1	0.9	0	0.0	4
3	1	1.1	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
7	0	0.0	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
PENDING CIVIL SUITS									
0	74	78.7	15	100.0	102	94.4	50	100.0	241
1	14	14.9	0	0.0	5	4.6	0	0.0	19
2	4	4.3	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	5
3+	2	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
STATE COURT ORDERS									
0	91	96.8	15	100.0	108	100.0	50	100.0	264
1	3	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3

**TABLE 7A. PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION BY JAIL INCIDENTS AND LAWSUITS:
1992-1996**

	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SUICIDES										
FULL SERVICE	14	82.4	8	80.0	4	50.0	5	41.7	3	60.0
FIVE DAY	3	17.6	2	20.0	4	50.0	7	58.3	1	20.0
EIGHT HOUR	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0
MSMJ	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	17	100.0	10	100.0	8	100.0	12	100.0	5	100.0
FIRES										
FULL SERVICE	28	82.4	17	77.3	4	66.7	3	50.0	12	60.0
FIVE DAY	5	14.7	4	18.2	1	16.7	1	16.7	6	30.0
EIGHT HOUR	1	2.9	1	4.5	1	16.7	2	33.3	1	5.0
MSMJ	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.0
TOTAL	34	100.0	22	100.0	6	100.0	6	100.0	20	100.0
ESCAPES										
FULL SERVICE	23	79.3	14	63.6	22	55.0	23	57.5	12	41.4
FIVE DAY	5	17.2	1	4.5	2	5.0	6	15.0	3	10.3
EIGHT HOUR	1	3.4	1	4.5	1	2.5	0	0.0	2	6.9
MSMJ	0	0.0	6	27.3	15	37.5	11	27.5	12	41.4
TOTAL	29	100.0	22	100.0	40	100.0	40	100.0	29	100.0
LAWSUITS										
FULL SERVICE	46	82.1	59	90.8	67	75.3	84	82.4	35	83.3
FIVE DAY	6	10.7	6	9.2	21	23.6	10	9.8	7	16.7
EIGHT HOUR	4	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
MSMJ	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	8	7.8	0	0.0
TOTAL	56	100.0	65	100.0	89	100.0	102	100.0	42	100.0

Staffing Patterns

Section four examines the present and past staffing patterns for each primary jail classification. In particular, the staffing patterns for each jail classification are examined for security officers only. Tables 8 and 8A provide information on the gender and type of employment (full or part-time) for jail security officers. Information on the jail administrators and sheriffs/chief for each jurisdiction can be obtained from the Bureau of Adult Detention or the author.

As expected, Table 8 shows that Full-Service jails employed more full-time security officers than the other classifications. Only four Full-Service jails reported that they did not employ full-time male security officers in 1996. Conversely, 21 indicated that they did not employ full-time female security officers. For part-time security officers, 63.8 percent of Full-Service jails reported no part-time male officers, and 70.2 percent no part-time female officers.

Two Minimum Security Jails reported that they did not employ full-time male security officers, and three did not employ full-time female security officers. The majority of Five-Day jails did not employ either full-time male nor female officers. Only one Five-Day jail indicated the use of part-time security officers.

Table 8A presents the staffing patterns for Ohio's jails over the past five years. Overall, Ohio's jails employed a total of 4,485 full-time male and female security officers in 1996, and 264 part-time officers. Combined, these figures represent the highest number of corrections staff over the five year period. Although the employment of full-time male officers witnessed only a slight increase from 1995 (3,233 - 3,322), the employment of full-time female officers increased by 18 percent from last year (982 - 1,163).

By comparing the total number of officers and the average daily count per year, the ratio of inmates to officer was calculated. The ratio for 1996 suggests a state average of three inmates to one officer (3:1). This ratio paralleled the findings from 1995.

TABLE 8. STAFFING PATTERNS BY PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION : 1996

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	TOTAL N
FULL-TIME MALE SECURITY OFFICERS									
0	4	4.3	2	13.3	82	76.0	50	100.0	138
1 - 25	68	72.3	13	86.7	25	23.1	0	0.0	106
26 - 50	10	10.6	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	11
51 - 75	4	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
76 - 100	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
101 - 200	4	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
200+	3	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
FULL-TIME FEMALE SECURITY OFFICERS									
0	21	22.4	3	33.3	93	87.7	50	100.0	167
1 - 25	66	70.2	5	55.6	13	12.3	0	0.0	84
26 - 50	2	2.1	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
51 - 75	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
76 - 100	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
100+	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
PART-TIME MALE SECURITY OFFICERS									
0	60	63.8	12	80.0	107	99.1	50	100.0	229
1 - 5	27	28.7	2	13.3	1	0.9	0	0.0	30
6 - 10	5	5.3	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	6
11+	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
PART-TIME FEMALE SECURITY OFFICERS									
0	66	70.2	12	80.0	107	99.1	50	100.0	235
1 - 5	23	24.5	2	13.3	1	0.9	0	0.0	26
6 - 10	2	2.1	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
11+	3	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3

National Trends

In an effort to examine how Ohio compares to other jurisdictions across the country, national jail information was collected from two sources: The Corrections Yearbook and Bureau of Justice Statistics reports. For Ohio, the information provided by

the 94 Full-Service jails was used in order to make comparisons. The national data presented within this report is based upon Full-Service facilities.

With the exception of last year, the average cost per day in Ohio's Full-Service jails has exceeded that of the national average. It should be noted that, in comparison to earlier years (1992 and 1993), Ohio's cost per day has decreased. Although 1996 figures for the nation were unavailable at this writing, the average cost per day rose 12 percent from 1994 to 1995.

Ohio's jails have seemingly excelled over the past five years in terms of the ratio of jail inmates to security officers. Since 1994, Ohio's Full-Service jails have stabilized at a ratio of 3:1. Conversely, the national rate for 1996 was 4.7 inmates to each officer. Thus, despite steady increases in the average daily population over the past five years for both Ohio and the nation as a whole, Ohio has done well to maintain a low inmate to officer ratio.

Although the jail population continues to rise in Ohio and across the U.S., overcrowding does not seem to be a state-wide problem. In 1996, the population in Ohio's jails was at 87.6% of capacity, while all U.S. jails averaged 92 percent of their capacity. Over the past five years, neither Ohio nor the U.S. averaged 100 percent of capacity. The percent of capacity occupied was at its highest average in 1992 for the U.S. (99.0%), and in 1993 for Ohio (95.2%).

Increases in the jail population have slowed over the past few years for both Ohio and the nation. From 1995 to 1996, U.S. jails experienced a 2.3 percent increase in average daily population, while Ohio only saw a 1.1 percent increase over the same period. The incarceration rate per 100,000 citizens increased slightly in Ohio and

nationally from 1995 to 1996. Nationally, 196 persons per 100,000 are incarcerated in jail compared to 116 in Ohio. These figures represent the highest levels of incarceration over the five year period examined. In Ohio there was also an increase in jail waiting lists.

More females are being confined in jail than in past years. While steadily increasing on a national level, females constituted approximately 11 percent of the U.S. jail population. In Ohio, female offenders accounted for 12 percent of the population housed in Full-Service jails.

TABLE 9. COMPARING OHIO'S FULL-SERVICE JAILS TO NATIONAL TRENDS: 1992 - 1996

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	N	N	N	N	N
AVERAGE COST PER DAY					
OHIO	\$59.46	\$60.83	\$54.49	\$50.88	\$54.54
U.S.	\$47.01	\$47.70	\$46.97	\$52.67	N/A
RATIO OF INMATES TO OFFICERS					
OHIO	3.5	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.0
U.S.	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7
% OF CAPACITY OCCUPIED					
OHIO	95.1%	95.2%	88.1%	86.4%	87.6%
U.S.	99.0%	97.0%	96.0%	93.0%	92.0%
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION					
OHIO	11,808	12,210	12,426	12,793	12,935
U.S.	441,889	466,155	479,757	509,828	515,432
% INCREASE IN POPULATION					
OHIO	N/A	3.5%	2.0%	3.0%	1.1%
U.S.	N/A	3.4%	6.7%	4.2%	2.3%
INCARCERATION RATE PER 100,000					
OHIO	107	112	110	115	116
U.S.	174	178	188	193	196
JAIL WAITING LIST					
OHIO	N/A	11,274	18,190	16,679	17,245
SEX OF LOCAL JAIL INMATES					
OHIO					
Male	N/A	89.6	89.4	87.6	88.2
Female	N/A	10.4	10.6	12.4	11.8
U.S.					
Male	90.8	90.4	90.0	89.8	89.2
Female	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.2	10.8

Conclusion

The information presented within this report has attempted to provide a descriptive account of Ohio's jails in 1996, and to compare these findings with available data from previous years and national trends. Although the report provides considerable information on Ohio's jails, several important findings are noteworthy.

First, only 36 percent of all Ohio jails were in compliance with 100 percent of the required standards at the time of inspection. This represented a 28 percent decline from the previous year. Minimum Security Misdemeanant Jails had the highest compliance rate at 53.3 percent. The fact that the inspection standards vary from year to year impacts the annual compliance rates. Much of the compliance problem was the result of a lack of adequate documentation.

The average daily count for all Ohio jails in 1996 was 13,327 offenders. Compared to last year, the State of Ohio realized a small increase (0.6%) in the total number of offenders confined to jail.

On average, offenders confined to a MSMJ spent more time incarcerated than those in any other jail classification in Ohio. Offenders housed in a MSMJ stayed an average of 25 days; Full-Service (16.5 days); Five-Day (2.18 days); Eight-Hour (0.12 days).

There were a total of 17,569 offenders waiting to serve a jail sentence in Ohio during 1996. Compared to last year, this represented an increase of 3.2 percent in the waiting list population. Only a few jurisdictions are responsible for the majority of the waiting list. Crowding is not considered a state-wide problem.

Despite realizing a seven percent increase from 1995, Full-Service jails continue to be the least costly of Ohio's jail classifications. For 1996, the average cost per bed in a Full-Service jail was \$54.54. Minimum Security Misdemeanant Jails averaged \$58.05 per bed, and Five-Day jails averaged \$59.09 per bed.

In terms of jail incidents during 1996, 5 inmates committed suicide; there were 20 fires, and 29 escapes. The number of lawsuits filed against Ohio's jails significantly decreased from 102 in 1995 to 42 in 1996. The majority of these lawsuits (83.3%) were filed against Full-Service jails.

The ratio of inmates to security officers remained at 3:1 during 1996. Ohio's jails employed a total of 4,485 full-time male and female security officers and 264 part-time officers. The number of full-time female officers increased by 18 percent from the previous year.

Compared nationally, Ohio's long term trends parallel the rest of the U.S. In comparison for 1996, Ohio: has a higher average cost per day, has a lower inmate-to-officer ratio (OH: 3:1; US: 4.7:1), has a lower percent of capacity occupied (OH: 87.6%; US: 92.0%), has a slower growth rate (OH: 1.1%; US: 2.3%), and a lower per capita jail incarceration rate per 100,000 (OH: 116; US: 196).