

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND CORRECTION

Annual Jail Report 2005

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Introduction

This report provides 2005 annual jail information regarding a variety of Ohio jail topics. Jail topics include: jail classifications, prisoner populations, jail capacities, bookings, average prisoner lengths of stay, meal costs, per diem costs, ages of physical plants, critical incidents, staffing counts, and some comparisons between Ohio jails and national jail averages.

Ohio's earlier Five Day Jail classification, which existed since January 1983, became a Twelve Day Jail classification in July 2005.

Ohio jail data utilized within this report has been obtained from three primary sources. (1) A 2005 annual survey that asked each jail across Ohio what their prisoner statistical dynamics were for June 22, 2005; (2) A 2006 annual survey question that asked jails about 2005 prisoner roll-up figures; and (3) Data retrieved throughout the year as part of the Bureau's 2005 annual jail inspections of all Ohio's jails.

Other than noting the number of Temporary Holding Facilities (THFs) in operation (132) during 2005, little information on THFs are tracked. With the exception of Canton, Ohio's THF, which averages around 20 prisoners a day, the remaining 131 THFs reported averages of around 1 prisoner every two days; and about 10 THFs reported 1 prisoner or less a month. With such low prisoner counts and very low detention time, further THF data computations have not been considered significant for mention in 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.

Division of Parole and Community Service

Harry E. Hageman, Deputy Director
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November 2006



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 (FSJ). Typically, these are county and large city jail operations, which allows for the incarceration of prisoners beyond twelve 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 Twelve Day Jails and Twelve Hour Jails.

Minimum Security Jails (MSJ). 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 incoming prisoners. Prisoners must be adult prisoners, must be sentenced to either traffic offenses, misdemeanors, or felony 4s or 5s, and must be minimum risk offenders – as defined by Ohio Revised Code. In recognition of these eligible prisoner classification restrictions, security structural requirements are significantly less than what is expected of Full-Service Jails.

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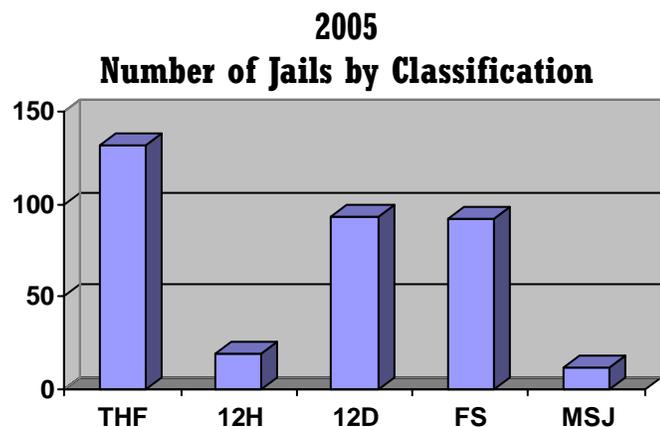
Ohio Jail Classifications (con't)

Twelve Day Jails (12DJ). These jails have a limited maximum prisoner incarceration time span of twelve consecutive days. Twelve 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 2005, Ohio had 92 Full-Service Jails, 12 Minimum Security Jails ¹, 93 Twelve Day Jails, 19 Twelve Hour Jails, and 132 Temporary Holding Facilities; for a total of 348 facilities.



¹ Mahoning County MSJ ceased operations in 2005, is excluded from the total number of jails and data reported in this Annual Report.

² Five Day Jails were changed to Twelve Day Jails in 2005. Twelve Day Jails also includes earlier Five Day Jail statistics.

³ Ohio Department of Development, Office of Strategic Research, 2005 & 2004 Population Estimate and 2002 Ohio Census figures were used for both the 2002 & 2003 comparisons.

Jail Population

During 2005, Ohio's primary jails held an average daily population of 21,052 prisoners. This figure is a 7.43% increase over last year's figure of 19,595.

Average Total Daily Jail Population by Jail Classification					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
FSJ	16,644	17,445	17,275	18,469	19,953
MSJ	762	683	687	699	641
12DJ ²	420	372	427	408	443
12HJ	51	37	23	18	15
<i>Totals</i>	<i>17,877</i>	<i>18,537</i>	<i>18,412</i>	<i>19,595</i>	<i>21,052</i>

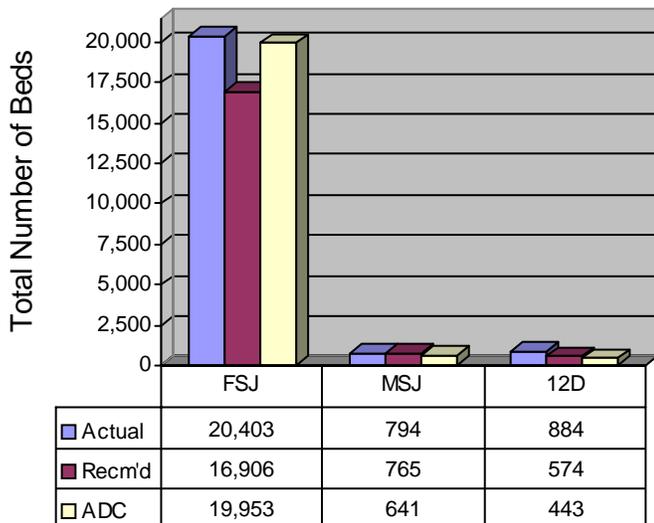
On average in 2005, full-service and minimum security jails in Ohio confined 184 persons per 100,000³ Ohio residents (12HJ and 12DJ prisoner populations include prisoners which are transported the same day to FSJ facilities); this is an increase of 9.7% over the 2004 figure of 167 persons per 100,000 Ohio residents.

Average Total Daily FSJ/MSJ Counts per 2000 – 2005 Ohio Census			
Year	Ohio Population Census Estimate ³	Average Daily Jail Prisoner Count (ADC)	ADC per 100,000 Ohio Population
2005	11,464,042	20,594	183.50
2004	11,459,011	19,169	167.28
2003	11,421,267	17,962	157.26
2002	11,421,267	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 184 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

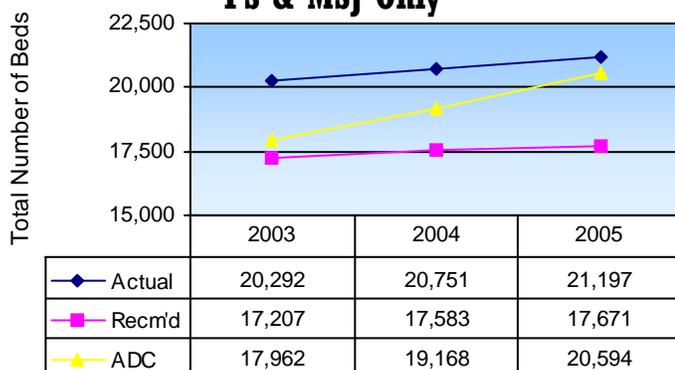
Actual Beds vs. Recommended vs. ADC



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 12DJ jails are 20,403 – 794 – and 884 respectively. The total *recommended prisoner capacities* of these same jails are 16,906 – 765 – and 574 respectively. The total *average daily count* of these same jails are 19,953 – 641 – and 443 respectively. These figures

Bed Comparison Trend FS & MSJ Only



show that as a whole FSJs averaged about 98% of their *actual prisoner capacities*, and about 118% of their *recommended prisoner capacities*. MSJs, as a whole, averaged about 81% of their *actual prisoner capacities*, and 84% of their *recommended prisoner capacities*. When computed together, FSJs and MSJs are at 117% of their combined jail capacities (BRC). As a whole 12DJs averaged about 50% of their *actual prisoner capacities*, and 77% of their *recommended prisoner capacities*.

Percentage of Prisoner Capacity's based on ADC

	2004 Actual	2004 Recm'd	2005 Actual	2005 Recm'd
FS	92%	110%	98%	118%
MSJ	80%	81%	81%	84%
12D	46%	69%	50%	77%

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 527 beds from 2004 to 2005, the Bureau recommended capacity only increased by 184 beds.

A Closer Look at County Jails

In 2005, there were 91 county and regional FS and MS Jails in Ohio. The following references county jails (FS & MSJ only) and the comparison between the prisoner counts reported on the 2005 Annual Survey and the Actual Beds & BRC reported during the 2005 annual inspection.

Prisoners v. Actual Beds: 25 jails reported more prisoners being housed than the housing capacity of their facility. These 25 jails held 898 more prisoners than their total combined actual capacities.

Prisoners v. BRC: 40 jails reported more prisoners being housed than the 2005 BRC. These 40 jails held 3,435 more prisoners than their combined BRC.

As shown in the graph Bed Comparison Trend, the percentage increase over the last two years in the ADC is higher than the percentage increase in actual and recommended beds in FS & MSJ beds.

Jail Prisoners

Taken from the prisoner counts for June 22, 2005, collected on the 2005 Annual Survey, 19,169 prisoners were being held or housed in the FSJs; 683 prisoners in the MSJs; 399 prisoners in the 12DJs; and 2 prisoners in the 12HJs; for a total of 20,253 prisoners. Of these 19,451¹ FSJ & MSJ prisoners, 5,948 (30.6%) were sentenced males and 1,163 (6%) were sentenced females [totaling 36.6% sentenced prisoners]; 9,296 were unsentenced males (47.9%) and 1,163 were unsentenced females (7.6%) [totaling 55.5% unsentenced prisoners]; and 1528 of the prisoners (1429 male and 99 female) were listed as 'other' (7.9%). 'Other' includes federal prisoners, parole holders, etc. This count does not include 40 juvenile prisoners; see juvenile prisoners.

In 2005, 85.9% of the FSJ & MSJ prisoner population was male; while 14.1% was female. The total female population figure for 2005 was slightly down from 2004's figure (3.5% decrease).

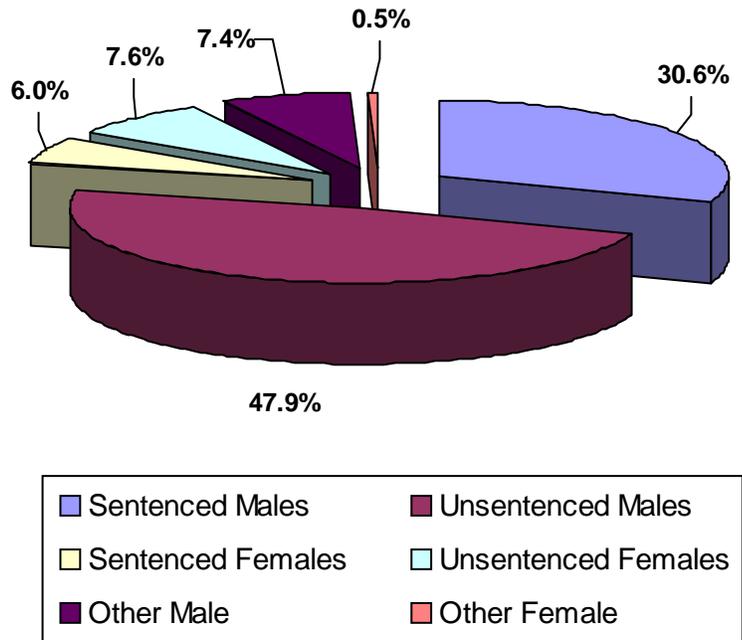
Of the felony prisoner population, 10,510 prisoners (54% of the total FSJ& MSJ prisoner population), 20.9% are sentenced and 79.1% are unsentenced. 87% of the felony population is male, and 13% are female.

7,373 prisoners are misdemeanors; 66.6% are sentenced misdemeanors; 16.8% of the misdemeanant population is female; and 83.5% are male.

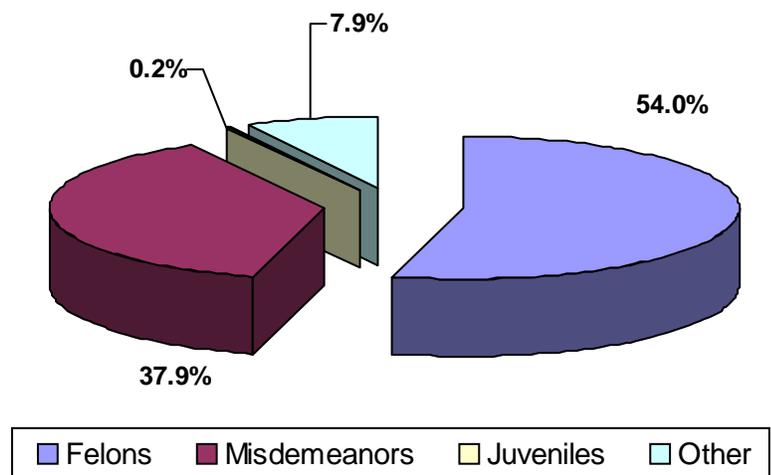
Juvenile Prisoners

Jails reported on the 2005 annual survey, 40 juveniles were being housed in local jails. These juveniles were bind-over. During 2005, FSJs booked in a total of 1,204 juveniles; of these, 185 were juvenile bind-overs being tried as adults. After being booked, the non-bind-over juvenile prisoners were either released, turned over to a guardian, or transported to a juvenile detention facility.

FS & MS Jail Prisoner Population Sentenced/Unsentenced Percentage By Gender



FS & MS Jail Prisoner Population Felon v. Misdemeanors



¹ Prisoner demographic breakdowns were not provided on all surveys received. 401 prisoners were excluded from the breakdown of prisoner calculations since the data was not available.

Jail Prisoners Con't

Age & Gender Demographics for Prisoners in Holding & Housed on June 22, 2005 ¹

The 2005 Annual Survey requested demographic information about the prisoner population in both holding and housing for each jail. Not all jails reported the additional demographic information.

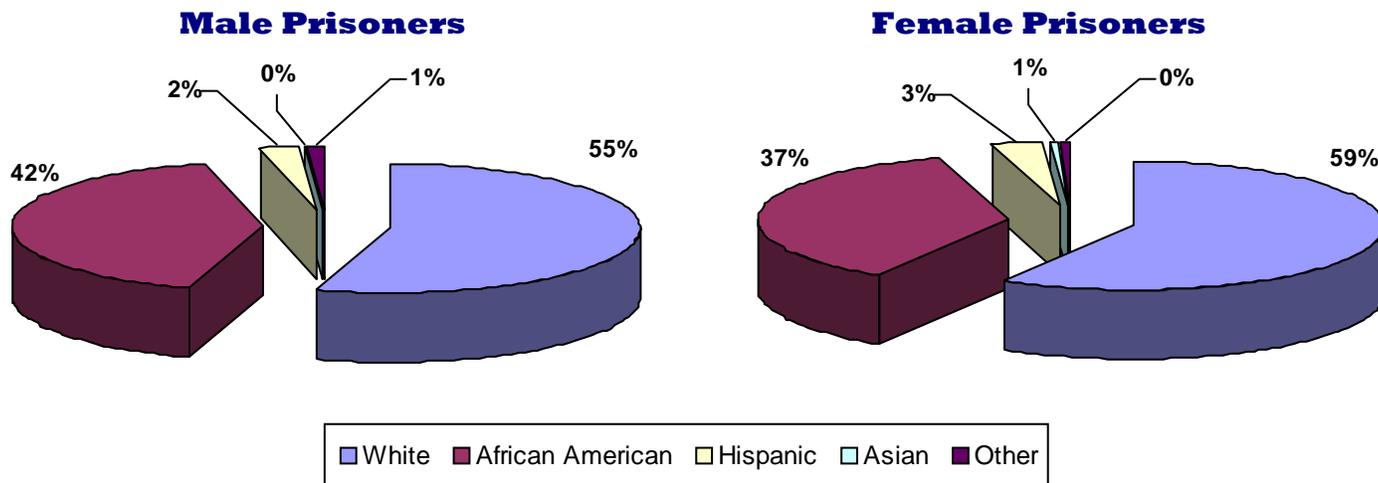
These tables detail the gender, age and race of the prisoner population on June 22, 2005 in all Ohio jails (12H, 12D, FSJ, and MSJ) as reported on the surveys.

The pie charts show the adult gender break-down by race for FSJs. There were only four full-service jails that didn't report the racial break-down of male and female prisoners.

Male Population	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
Under 18	14	32	1	0	0	47
18—29	3,283	2,461	185	12	59	6,000
30—39	1,941	1,403	104	4	39	3,491
40—49	1,506	1,123	34	7	36	2,706
50—59	375	370	9	0	8	762
60—69	72	31	2	0	2	107
Above 70	16	7	0	0	0	23
Total	7,207	5,427	335	23	144	13,136

Female Population	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
Under 18	5	2	0	0	0	7
18—29	744	333	34	1	6	1,118
30—39	478	251	18	4	3	754
40—49	320	203	10	1	4	538
50—59	45	48	1	0	2	96
60—69	10	1	1	0	1	13
Above 70	0	2	0	0	0	2
Total	1,602	840	64	6	16	2,528

FSJ Population Breakdown by Race ²



¹ Gender/Age/Race Tables represent 75.6% of the total prisoner population reported on the 2005 Annual Survey.

² Population breakdown by Race represents 84% of the total prisoner population reported on the 2005 Annual Survey.

Jail Bookings

The following table illustrates the total number of bookings for 2003-2005, as provided by jail managers during the 2004 annual jail inspections and the 2005 and 2006 Annual Surveys.

Jail Bookings			
Jail Classification	2003 Bookings	2004 Bookings	2005 Bookings
Full Service	432,717	437,197	444,157
Minimum Security	10,491	9,472	7,036
5 Day / 12 Day	151,440	131,181	105,902
12 Hour	6,139	10,353	9,673
<i>Total</i>	<i>600,787</i>	<i>588,203</i>	<i>566,768</i>

Note: A number of prisoners booked into the 12DJ 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.

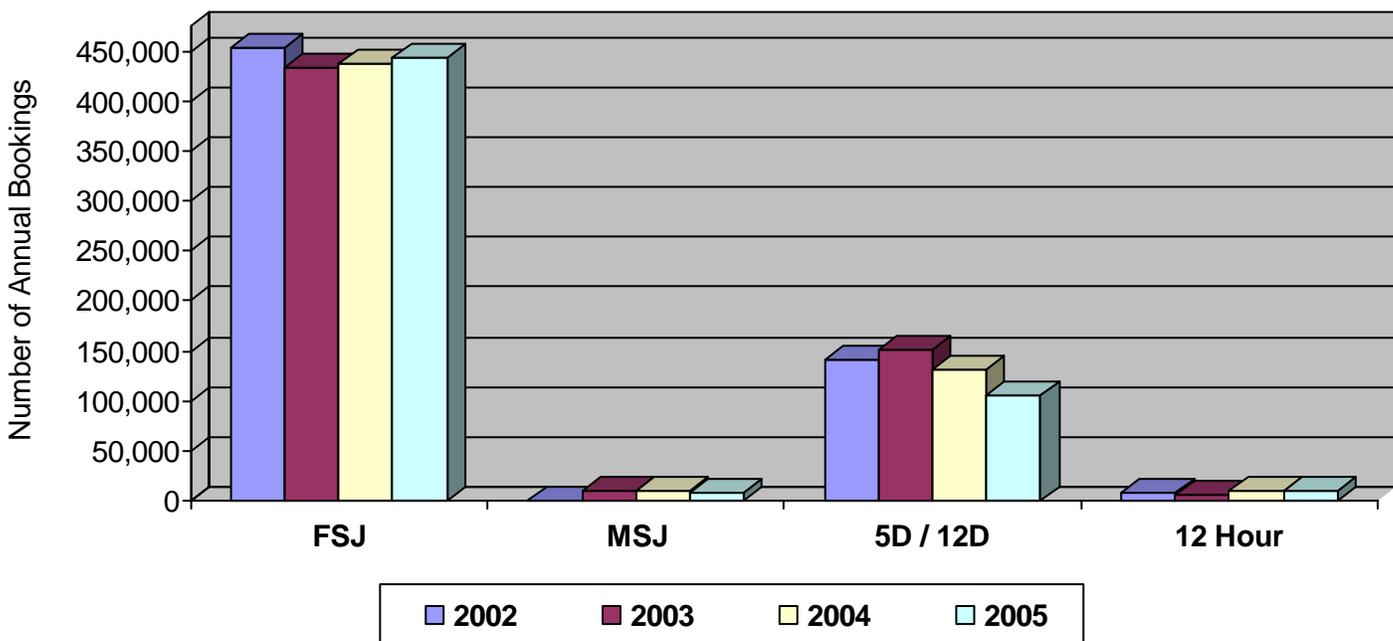
Additionally, MSJs may include duplicates. Typically a FSJ and a supporting MSJ books many of the same prisoners in (the MSJ typically has a modified booking process). In the past few years more MSJs have taken on the role as being the primary booking processor. At the MSJ, each prisoner usually undergoes 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. The Bureau does not track whether or not MSJ prisoners are also booked in at the FSJ.

Average Length of Stays (ALOS)

Last 5 Yrs. Average Lengths of Stay					
Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
FSJ	19.7	20.1	20.5	22.3	22.3
MSJ	33.7	39	30.8	34.6	29.1
5DJ	1.6	2.3	1.2	1.7	1.9

Average stay times for prisoners has remained consistent in 2005 with MSJs decreasing 5.5 days. Several of the 12DJs report holding prisoners for less than one day. Of the 12DJs that report having an ALOS greater than 1 day (59 jails) their ALOS is 2.83 days compared to the overall 1.9 days for all 12DJs.

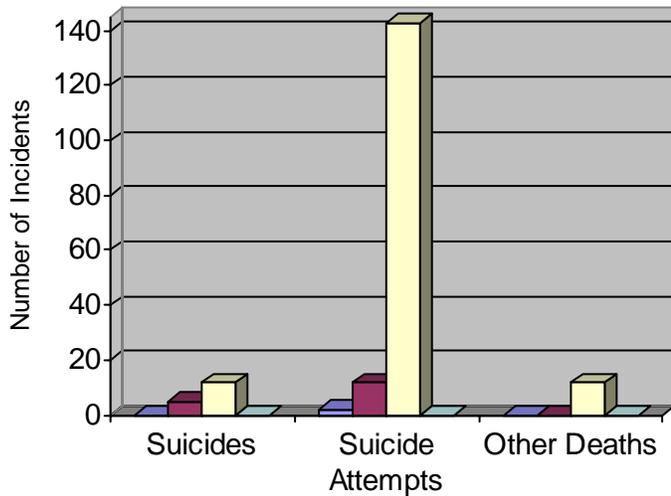
Number of Jail Bookings by Jail Classification



¹ Day Calculations

Jail Incidents

**2005 Critical Incident Rates
Per 2006 Annual Survey**

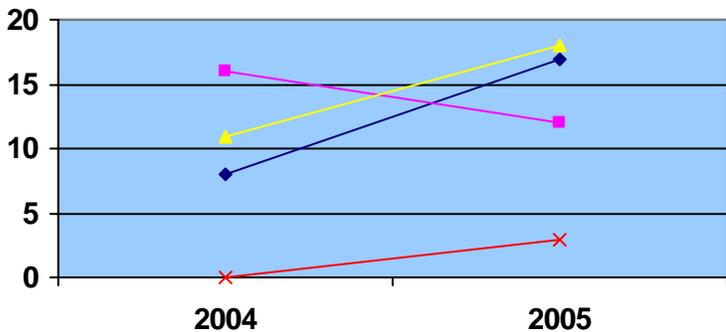


	Suicides	Suicide Attempts	Other Deaths	Escapes	Fires
12H	0	2	0	0	1
12D	5	12	0	3	0
FS	12	143	12	14	2
MSJ	0	0	0	1	0

In 2004 the Bureau changed the way it collected and reported jail critical incident data. Beginning in 2004 critical incident data was 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.

**Critical Incident Rate Comparison
Per Annual Survey**



These critical incident charts expand on the initial 2004 base line. Now that the Bureau has standardized its critical incident collection method a better comparison across years can be made in the future. While many critical incidents are reported throughout the year, some are identified in the Annual Survey. Please note that all critical incidents are reported by the jails and the Bureau only reports out on the information received from the jails.

Suicides/Attempted Suicides / Other Deaths

For 2005, jails reported that there were 157 attempted prisoner suicides, 17 successful prisoner suicides, and 12 other types of prisoner deaths (e.g. natural causes, accidents). Sixteen of the seventeen prisoner suicides involved hanging / strangulation, the other involved cutting. Ten of the suicides occurred in county jails,

(Continued on page 7)

Critical Incidents (con't)

five occurred in city jails, one in a regional jail, and one in a privately owned jail for federal prisoners. The suicides occurred during the following months: (1) January, (2) February, (2) March, (1) May, (1) June, (1) July, (2) August, (3) September, (1) November, (3) December.

Escapes

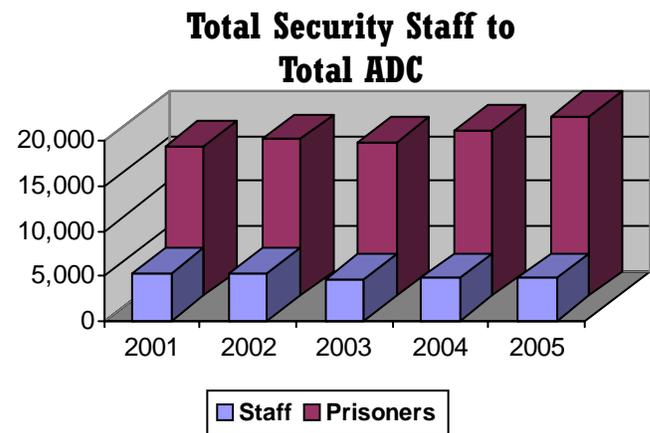
18 prisoners were reported as escapes in 2005 in 13 separate incidents. All but one of these escapes breached the security perimeter of the jail, only one of the escapes was from a non-jail area where a prisoner was being treated at a local hospital and walked away from officers watching him. Three of the escape incidents had 2 escapees, 1 incident had 3 escapees and 9 of the incidents had 1 escapee. It should be noted that for reporting purposes, escapes are limited to prisoners who somehow escape through the security perimeter of the jail or temporary housing (such as a hospital). Examples can be by trickery (e.g. changing name tags with another prisoner and being 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.

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 2005 annual jail inspections FSJs reported 873 prisoner on prisoner assaults, and 185 prisoner on staff assaults. MSJs reported 7 prisoner on prisoner assaults and 0 prisoner on staff assaults. 12DJs reported 3 prisoner on prisoner assaults and 10 prisoner on staff assaults. 12HJs reported 0 prisoner on prisoner assaults and 0 prisoner on staff assault. Because of the wide range of definitions used by various jail managers defining "assaults", no yearly comparison chart is being drawn up.

Jail Staffing

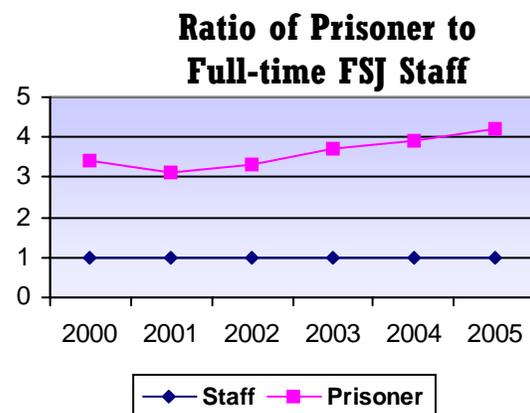
Total FSJ staff (full-time) counts decreased in 2005 by 0.6% after a one year increase in 2004 from a two-year decline. 2005 FSJ data shows 3,436 full-time male staff and 1,300 full-time female staff. The total number of male staff increased by 112 staff while the number of female staff decreased by 143 staff; compared to the 2004 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, and decreased 0.6% in 2005.



This chart represents only full-time FSJ staff.

The full-time FSJ staff decreased in 2005; eventhough the ADC continues to increase. The total number of full-time FSJ staff is 11% below the 2001 staff peak, while the ADC is 20% higher than it was in 2001. The ratio of prisoners to full-time security staff has steadily increased since 2001, the lowest ratio of 3.1:1 to a new high of 4.2 :1in 2005.

In 2005 the female security staff decreased from 2004. In 2004, 30% of the security staff was female and in 2005 this number decreased to 27.5%. Female prisoners comprised 14% of the prisoner population in 2005, a slight decrease from 2004.

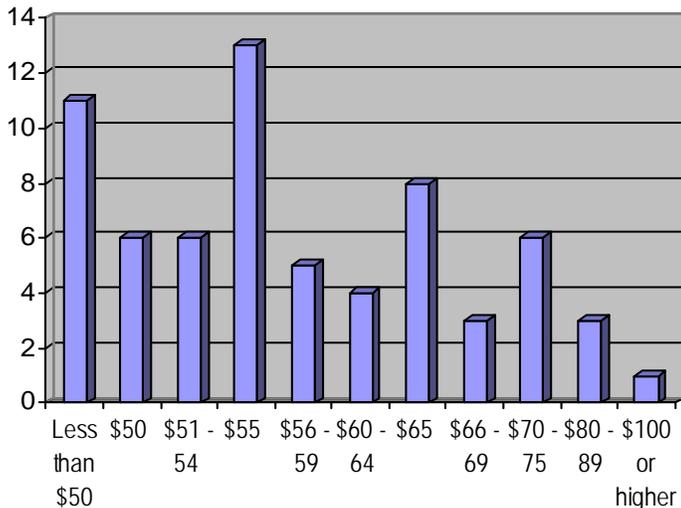


Jail Costs

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 \$35 per prisoner / per day, to a high of \$101.37 per prisoner / per day. The most often quoted rates were \$55 (13), \$65 (8), \$50 (6), \$70 and \$45 (4 each). Twenty-six jails did not list a standard per diem rate. From time to time these 26 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 66 FSJs was \$58.19. Occasionally, besides the agreed upon per diem for housing prisoners, host jails deferred their prisoner medical costs back to the originating jail.

Number of FSJs with Per Diem Rates



Eight MSJs listed per diem rates. The average per diem rate for MSJs was \$56.14. MSJ rates ran from a low of \$43.08 per prisoner / per day, to a high of \$65 per prisoner / per day. \$65 was the most common rate (3), with \$55 being the second most common rate (2). Seventeen 12DJs listed per diem rates. The average per diem rate for 12DJs was \$66.85. 12DJ rates ranged from a low of \$19 per prisoner, to a high of \$100 per prisoner. \$100 and \$50 were the most common rates (3 each), with \$60

Average Cost Per Bed

YEAR	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
FSJ	\$61.43	\$62.19	\$61.58	\$60.94	\$58.19
MSJ	\$52.74	\$52.92	\$57.25	\$57.43	\$56.14
5DJ	\$60.61	\$64.57	\$66.17	\$69.91	\$66.85

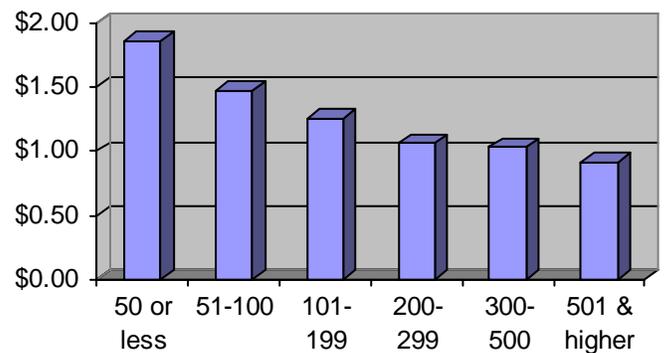
Prisoner Meal Costs

The following table shows the average meal cost by prisoner (using the ADC) and by jail. The meal costs for each jail were weighted according to their respective ADC in order to provide a more accurate representation of per day costs for each jail classification. The average meal cost by jail was calculated using the traditional method of total dollar amounts divided by the number of jails in each classification.

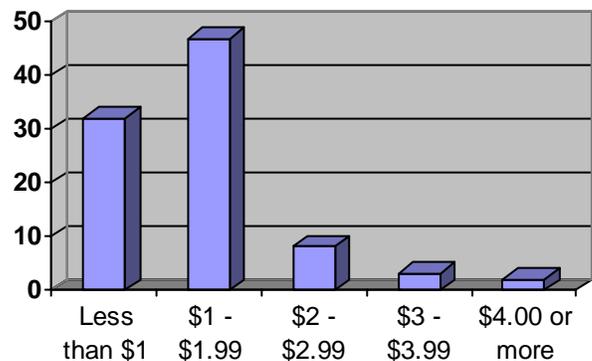
Average Meal Costs		
Average Meal Cost...	Prisoner basis	Jail basis
FSJ	\$1.02	\$1.39
MSJ	\$1.12	\$1.20
12DJ	\$2.69	\$3.41
State Average	\$1.06	\$2.33

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...



Ages of Ohio Jails

This table breaks down Ohio's primary jail classifications by the age of the original facility. 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 1865, 1886, 1892

⁴ 1870

⁵ 1885, 1893

Note: For 2005, 1 new 12HJ opened.

Ages of Ohio Jails											
Year	County ¹				City				Village	Township	
	FS	MSJ	12D	12H	FS	MSJ	12D	12H	12D	12D	12H
±2000	11	2	0	0	2	2	3	6	1	0	1
95-99	17	3	0	0	3	0	5	3	0	0	0
90-94	14	2	0	0	2	0	6	3	1	1	0
80-89	13	1	0	0	2	0	13	1	2	0	1
70-79	13	0	0	0	1	0	28	0	2	0	0
60-69	6	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	2	0	0
<1900	3 ²	0	3 ³	0	0	0	0	1 ⁴	2 ⁵	0	0

National Comparisons with Ohio Jail Subjects

This table is a comparison of Ohio jails to statistics obtained from the May 2006 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2005*; 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 as Ohio. U.S. rates are typically based on 'rated' capacities. 'Rated' capacities for Ohio jails would likely be similar to Bureau Recommended Capacities. If 'Bureau Recommended Capacities' are applied, then the percentage rate of jail capacity occupied for 2005 goes up to 116.5%.

² Number of inmates is from a different source, 2005 Annual Survey, number of prisoners reported on day of survey.

³ If the ADC (20,594) for 2005 was used then the increase in prisoner population would be 7.43%.

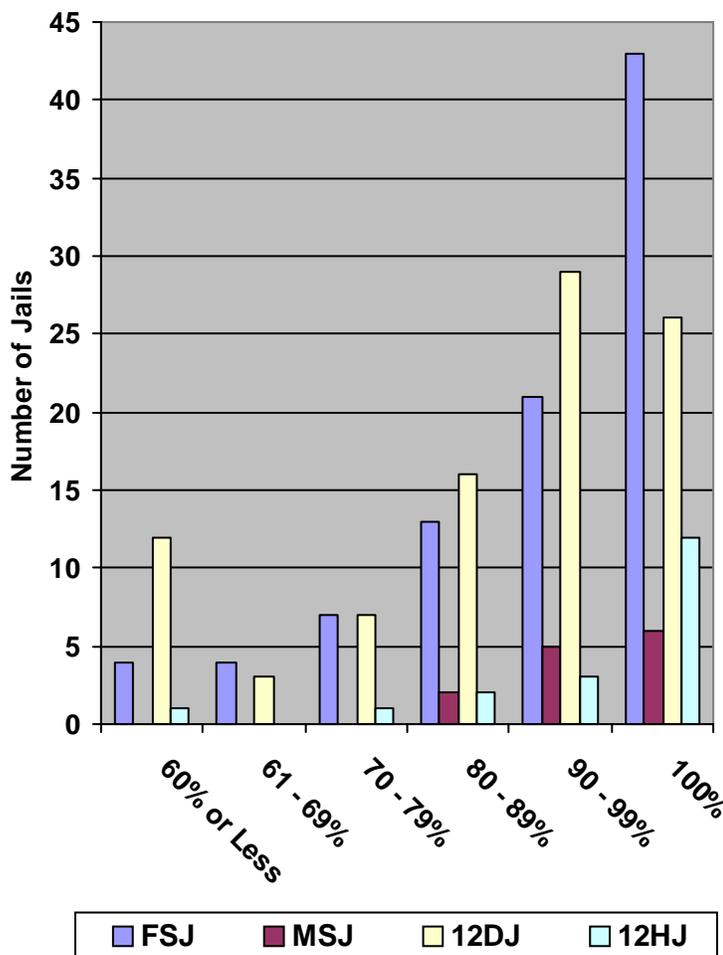
⁴ These figures are derived from the Ohio census estimates for each year.

Comparison of Ohio Jails With National Jail Statistics					
Subject	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
% Jail Capacity Occupied					
Ohio %	90.9	89.5	88.5	92.4	97.2 ¹
U.S. %	90	93	94	94	95
Average Daily Count					
Ohio	17,406	18,129	17,962	19,169	19,852 ²
U.S.	631,240	665,475	691,301	713,990	747,529
% Increase in Prisoner Population					
Ohio %	3.3	4.1	(-) 0.9	6.72	5.88 ³
U.S. %	1.6	5.4	3.9	3.3	4.7
Incarceration Rate Per 100,000					
Ohio ⁴	153	159	157	167	184
U.S.	222	231	238	243	252
% Prisoner Gender					
Ohio Jails					
Male Prisoners %	86.1	87	87.2	85.3	85.7
Female Prisoners %	13.9	13	12.8	14.7	14.3
U.S. Jails					
Male Prisoners %	88.4	88.4	88	87.7	87.3
Female Prisoners %	11.6	11.6	12	12.3	12.7

Annual Jail Inspection Compliance Ratings

2005 marked a philosophical change in how the Bureau conducted annual jail inspections. In the past, the goal of the annual inspection was to concentrate on certain portions of the Minimum Jail Standards that changed from year to year; as a result, not all chapters were inspected on. For 2005, the philosophical goal was to inspect each jail on some key standards in all the chapters of the Minimum Jail Standards and focus on “quality of life”. As a result, the number of standards inspected in 2005 increased significantly from previous years (FS/MSJ- 63, 12DJ -59, and 12HJ -30 standards) as did the range of standards being inspected. There was emphasis on the physical make-up of the jails as well as operational issues. For the next few years the bulk of the standards being inspected on each year will remain the same.

Breakdown of Annual Compliance Ratings by Jail Classification



40% (87) of the total 216 jails (FSJ/MSJ/12DJ/12HJ) were in compliance with all of the standards inspected on in their respective jail classification. 27% (58) of the total jails were in compliance with 90—99% of the inspected standards for their jail classification.

Additional Data Overview of Jail Operations

The Annual Survey collected additional information about jail operations. The following tables summarize the data collected. Since this is the first year of collecting this data no comparisons are being made in this year’s report.

Classification	Total Received	Average Reported
12 Hour	16	0.89
12 Day	299	3.22
MSJ	34	2.83
FSJ	1,197	13.01
State Total	1,546	7.31

Number of prisoners received during the day of the survey

Classification	Total Released	Average Reported
12 Hour	13	0.72
12 Day	260	2.80
MSJ	27	2.25
FSJ	1,122	12.20
State Total	1,422	6.72

Number of prisoner s released during the day of the survey

Classification	Total Housed	Average Reported
12 Hour	10	0.56
12 Day	130	1.40
MSJ	20	1.67
FSJ	515	5.60
State Total	675	3.34

Number of prisoners housed at another jail on the day of the survey

Classification	Total on Waiting List	Average Reported
12 Day	45	0.48
FSJ	4,464	48.52
State Total	4,509	21.37

Number of prisoners on the waiting list on the day of the survey

Summary

In 2004 there was a major change in how much of the Annual Report data was obtained and reported. The affects of this change will become more significant with each reporting year. 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 their prisoner population on this one particular day; in addition to certain survey data that establishes the calendar year as the basis for yearly data. While more complicated, this new system will provide better compatible comparisons between jail data for comparison years and 'yearly' data information will be based on a standard calendar year. All data is still self-reported by the jails and sometimes is incomplete. However, as each year passes, this new data collection method is expected to improve.

While the 2004 Annual Report used some data collected in this new process, 2005 was the first year we requested demographic information about the prisoner population and other jail operations on the survey. For 2005, the Bureau did receive all of the surveys back; however some data was incomplete and therefore, not all demographic information collected is reported in this report.

Ohio has four primary jail classifications and a temporary lockup classification. 92 Full-Service Jails (FSJ), 13 Minimum Security Jails (MSJ), 98 Twelve Day Jails (12DJ), and 19 Twelve Hour Jails (12HJ); and 132 Temporary Holding Facilities (THF) (maximum 6 hour holding time) classification.

FSJs, as a whole, had prisoner populations reflecting 98% of their actual bed capacities; however, their prisoner populations were at 118% of their Bureau's recommended capacity. Both of these figures are an increase over the 2004 figures. 2005 FSJs saw an ADC increase of 8% over 2004 figures. While FSJs experienced an increase of 527 actual beds, there was only a Bureau recommended bed increase of 184. This resulted in widening the gap between actual bed counts and Bureau recommended numbers.



*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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