

# Department of Rehabilitation & Correction State of Ohio

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## Annual Jail Report 2001

May 2002

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### Introduction

The following report describes Ohio's jails in 2001 and draws comparisons between and within the state's four primary jail classifications over the past five years. These comparisons include average daily population, capacity, cost, staffing and jail-related incidents. In addition to these comparisons, the report compares Ohio's Full-Service jails nationally on a number of factors related to capacity, cost and staffing. For Ohio, the data presented provides a breakdown of the characteristics and makeup of the state's 246 jails.

Ohio's jail system is composed of four primary classifications: Full-Service (FSJ); Minimum-Security (MSJ); Five-Day (5D) and Eight-Hour (8HR) jails. All jails within these classifications are inspected annually by the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's Bureau of Adult Detention. In addition to the inspection process for the aforementioned 246 jails, a self-report is conducted for Ohio's 94 Temporary Holding Facilities (THF). This self-report process is completed by each facility and forwarded to the Bureau of Adult Detention. Information on THF's is not included in this report.

In 2001, there were a total of 95 Full-Service, 16 Minimum-Security, 100 Five-Day and 35 Eight-Hour jails inspected by the Bureau of Adult Detention. These inspections occurred throughout the year, therefore, the actual numbers and percentages reported reflect only what was observed on the day of the inspection. This information should not be considered a true "snapshot" of Ohio's jails due to the time differences between inspections.

### Jail Population

During 2001, Ohio's jails held an average daily population of 17,877 persons. This figure represents a 3% increase over the previous year and an 18% increase over 1997. Full-Service jails held an average daily population of 16,644 inmates, up from 16,133 in 2000. Five-Day jails had an increase in the average daily population of 13.2% over 2000. On average, Ohio jails confined 156 persons per 100,000 Ohio residents, which is an increase of 4 persons per 100,000 from 2000.

#### Average Daily Population

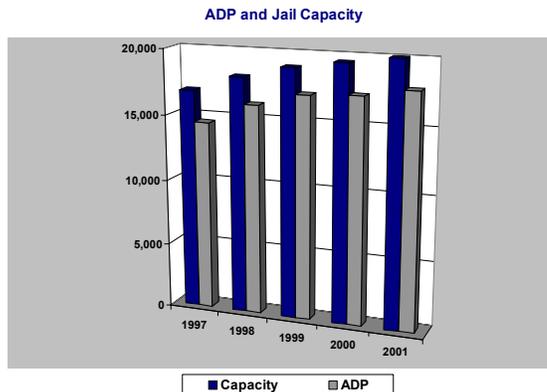
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
FSJ	13,783	14,959	15,951	16,133	16,644
MSJ	923	735	704	719	762
5D	371	377	380	371	420
8HR	39	29	43	51	51
TOTAL	15,116	16,100	17,078	17,274	17,877

As was the case in 2000, Ohio's jails did not have a "statewide" crowding problem in 2001, although crowding continues to be a problem for Full-Service jails operating in the urban areas of Ohio.

The following table illustrates the total bookings by jail category during 2000. The data was collected during the 2001 Jail inspections. Ohio's full service jails booked 440,753 persons, while Five-Day Jails had 135,072 persons pass through their doors during 2000. As expected, Minimum Security Jails booked the lowest number of persons (16,370). This is due to the requirement that only sentenced persons are incarcerated in these jails. Overall, Ohio's jails booked 630,873 persons during 2000.

Jail Classification	Bookings (2000)
Full Service	440,753
5-Day	135,072
MSJ	16,370
8-H	38,678
Total	630,873

Paralleling national population trends over the past five years, jail capacities also continue to rise. In 2001, the housing capacity of Ohio's Full-Service, Minimum-Security and Five-Day jails was 20,056 beds. The average daily population represented an occupancy rate of approximately 88.9%. This was up slightly from the 88.3% occupancy rate from 2000. Jail capacities have steadily increased from a low of 7,934 beds in 1983 to its current number of 20,056, or an increase of 153% increase.

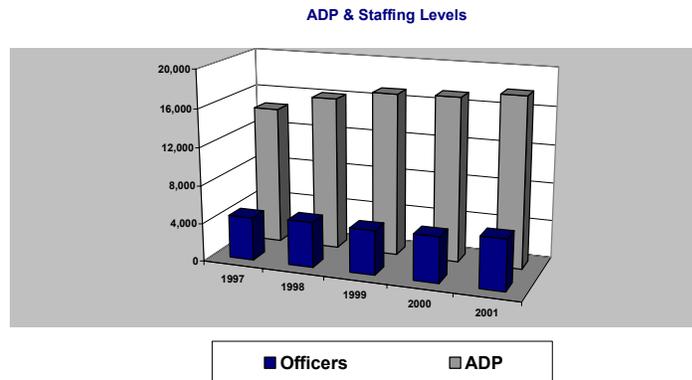


Based upon the average daily population (ADP) for 2001, Full-Service jails housed an estimated 91.9% of their rated capacity. Throughout the year, the capacity of Full-Service jails ranged from a low of 76.2% to a high of 105.6%.

In general, none of the other jail classifications reached 100% of capacity throughout the year. Minimum-Security jails were, on average housing 75% of their rated capacity, consistent with 2000. Five-Day jails, on the average, operated at 46% capacity during the year, an increase of 6% from 2000.

## Jail Security Staff

Just as the total housing capacity has continued to maintain pace with an increasing offender population, full-time staffing levels have as well. After an increase of 5% in 2000, full-time staffing levels increased 11% in 2001. The full-time female corrections officer level for Ohio jails realized an all time high of 1,504 officers during 2001. Overall, female corrections staff represent 28% of all full-time jail corrections staff. Male correction officer levels also rose to 3,828 in 2001, up from 3,464 in 2000. Overall, 5,332 full-time corrections officers were employed by Ohio's 246 jails.



## Jail Inmates

Utilizing the figures collected from the jails on the date of inspection, 17,913 persons were confined in Ohio's Full-Service, Minimum-Security and Five-Day jails. Of these, 9,139, or 51%, were awaiting court action on current charges, while 7,940, or 44%, were serving court-imposed sentences. The remaining 846, or 5%, of the population were being temporarily housed through agreements with other agencies such as the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (parole violators), U.S. Marshal's Service or Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The following table illustrates the number of sentenced, unsentenced and other inmates confined on the date of inspection. Overall, 51% of the inmates in Ohio's jails on inspection day were unsentenced and 44% were serving a sentence. Full-Service jails showed the greatest amount of variation between sentenced and unsentenced inmates with approximately 53% unsentenced 43% sentenced and 4% other. As expected, nearly all of the inmates housed in Minimum-Security jails were serving court imposed sentences (99%), while just over three-quarters of the inmates housed in Five-Day jails were unsentenced (77%).

	<i>Sentenced</i>	<i>Unsentenced</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Male</b>	<b>6,860</b>	<b>7,823</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>15,378</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2,403</b>
<b>Juvenile</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,940</b>	<b>9,127</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>17,835</b>

## Offender Confinement

Offenders held in Ohio's Minimum-Security jails stayed for significantly less time in 2001. The average stay in a Minimum-Security jail during 2001 was 33.7 days, down from 44.4 in 2000. Even with this reduction, it still represents the longest confinement period for any of Ohio's jail classes. Full-Service jails had a decrease of 2.8 days in the average stay, from 22.5 in 2000 to 19.7 in 2001. During 2001, Five-Day jails increased offender stays to 1.6 days, up from 1.5 in 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000.

<b>AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>FSJ</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>19.7</b>
<b>MSJ</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>33.7</b>
<b>5D</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>

Ohio's jails experienced an increase in the number of persons waiting to serve their sentence. During 2001, Ohio's jails had an increase of 40% in the number of persons waiting to serve their sentence. A total of 5,621 persons were waiting to serve their jail sentence, up from the 3,397 the previous year. Nearly all of these offenders were waiting to serve their term in a Full-Service jail. This represents the first year that the waiting list has increased following a three-year decline.

<b>Inmate Waiting List</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>Inmates</b>	<b>12,488</b>	<b>7,747</b>	<b>6,036</b>	<b>3,397</b>	<b>5,621</b>

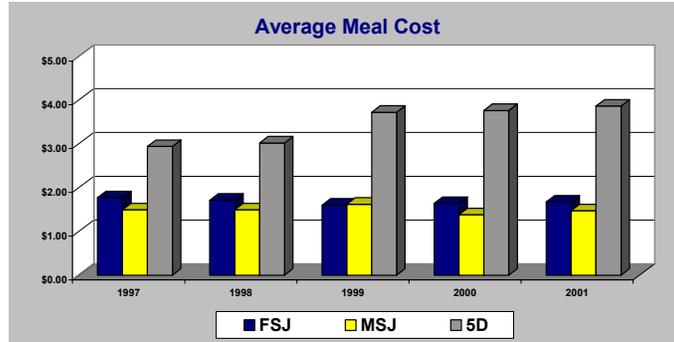
## Average cost per Day

All of the Ohio jail classifications realized a decrease in per diem costs during 2001. It is important to note that the daily costs for each jail were weighted according to their average daily population. Weighting the reported costs for each facility by the ADP produces a more accurate representation of the per-diem costs for each classification. Therefore, an unusually high 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 number of jails not reporting per-diem bed costs during the 2001 annual inspection increased from 2000. For Full-Service jails, 24 did not report a per-diem cost, compared with 23 last year. Only 15 Five-Day and 11 Minimum-Security jails reported a per diem cost during 2001.

The largest decrease in 2001 per-diem costs came from the Five-Day jails. These jails experienced a decrease from \$75.69 in 2000 to \$60.61 in 2001. Full-Service jails realized a decrease of \$5.25 from \$66.68 in 2000 to \$61.43 in 2001. Minimum Security jails also experienced a significant decrease in per-diem costs, down from \$66.45 in 2000 to \$52.74 in 2001.

AVERAGE COST PER BED					
YEAR	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
FSJ	\$56.69	\$56.63	\$62.43	\$66.68	\$61.43
MSJ	\$55.15	\$53.08	\$56.77	\$66.45	\$52.74
5D	\$50.09	\$58.06	\$76.80	\$75.69	\$60.61

he price per meal increased in all three-jail classifications. The average price per meal for the Minimum-Security jails, traditionally the lowest, increased from \$1.38 in 2000 to \$1.47 in 2001. The Full-Service jails' average cost per meal increased from \$1.64 in 2000 to \$1.67 during 2001. This is the second year in a row that meal costs have increased in Full-Service jails. Five-Day jails also experienced an increase in meal cost, from \$3.76 in 2000 to \$3.86 during 2001.

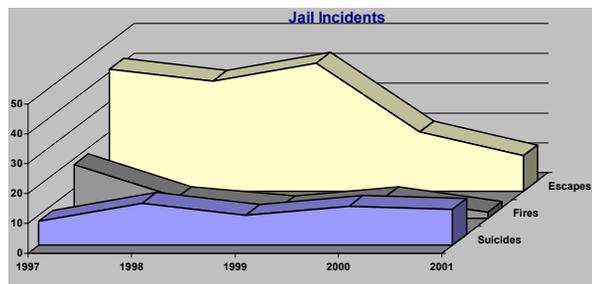


## Jail Incidents

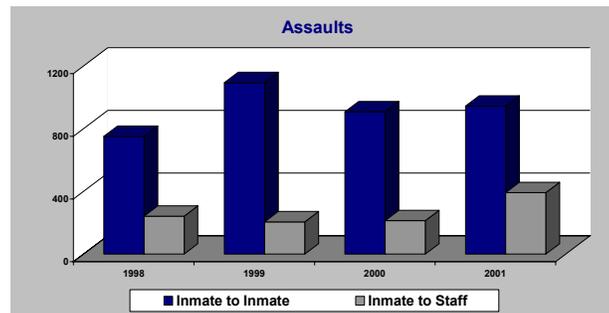
For the purpose of this report, a jail incident is defined as the occurrence of an inmate suicide, fire precipitated by inmate(s), escapes and inmate assaults.

In 2001, inmate suicides increased to 14, up from 11 in 2000. Of the 14 reported suicides, 9 suicides occurred in Full-Service jails, two occurred in Eight-Hour jails and three occurred in Five-Day jails. The number of fires reported decreased to two, down from seven fires in 2000. Full-Service jails accounted for the two fires during 2001.

The only decrease noted in jail incidents was in the number of escapes. This figure declined from 43 in 1999 and 20 in 2000 to only 12 during 2001. This figure excludes reported escapes involving walkaways failing to return from work release or other programs. Unfortunately, data was not collected on the type of reported escape. Full-Service jails registered seven escapes, while Minimum-Security jails accounted for the other five escapes during 2001.



For the third year, the Bureau of Adult Detention has collected information on the frequency of inmate-on-inmate and inmate-on-staff assaults within Ohio's jails. The type of assault (e.g. fight, kick, throwing of liquids, etc.) and location within the jail (e.g. food service, recreation area, receiving, etc.) were not recorded for the purpose of this report. The following shows a comparison from 1998 to 2001.



## Assaults

For 2001, a total of 391 inmate-on-staff assaults were reported in Ohio's jails. The vast majority, 90.3% or 353 occurred in Full-Service jails. Five-Day jails had a total of 36 or 9.2%. Eight-Hour jails reported five inmate-on-staff assaults and there were two inmate-on-staff assaults reported in Minimum-Security jails.

During 2001, inmate-on-inmate assaults increased after a significant decrease from 1999 to 2000. The reported assaults increased 4%, from 906 in 2000 to 942 during 2001. Full-Service jails accounted for 95% of the inmate-on-inmate assaults.

## Minimum Jail Standards

The 2001 annual inspections revealed that compliance with the Minimum Standards for Jails in Ohio for each jail classification increased. Each year, jails are inspected on approximately 10% of the total number of Minimum Standards for Jails in Ohio. Thus, the inspections focus on different standards each year. For the first time, all of Ohio's 16 Minimum-Security jails achieved 100% compliance during 2001, up from 90% during 2000. Full-Service jails increased in compliance rating from 90% during 2000 to 95% in 2001. Five-Day jails also increased from 92% in 2000 to 95% in 2001. The focal points of the 2001 annual jail inspection standards included security, visitation and discipline.

## Comparisons to National Trends

As in past years, this report compares Ohio nationally over the same five-year period on a number of important factors related to capacity, cost and staffing. In an effort to examine how Ohio compares to other jurisdictions across the country, national jail information was collected from two sources: the 2000 Corrections Yearbook and the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

The data obtained from the Bureau of Justice Statistics is based upon mid-year 2001 (June 30, 2001). For Ohio, the information will focus on the Full-Service and Minimum-Security jails, as those classifications mirror those in other states.

The average cost per day in Ohio declined from \$66.68 during 2000 to \$61.43. Although the 2000 and 2001 national figures were unavailable at press time, this

\$5.25 decrease in per-diem costs still places Ohio jails significantly above the 1999 national average of \$56.72.

Ohio's jails continued to excel in terms of the ratio of jail inmates to full-time security officers. Ohio's ratio decreased .2 to 3.3 (3.3:1) inmates to each officer this year, it remained well below the national mid-year average of 4.9 (4.9:1) in 2000 (2001 figures unavailable). Despite the marked increase in population over the past several years, Ohio has maintained a low inmate to officer ratio.

During 2001, Ohio's Full-Service and Minimum-Security jails operated at 90.9% capacity, remaining consistent with 90.8% the previous year. Jails across the United States averaged 90% capacity, a 2% reduction from 2000. Over the past seven years, neither Ohio nor the U.S. averaged 100% of capacity; however, Ohio did reach 93% of capacity in 1998. Although jails operated, on average, at lower percentages of their capacity, jail populations as a whole increased. Ohio's average daily population increased 1.3%, compared with a 1.6% increase nationally. This national increase of 1.6% was the lowest increase recorded over the past seven years. Ohio's incarcerated rate per 100,000 increased to 156, still well below the national average of 222, although Ohio has outpaced national growth over the past seven years. In Ohio, these rates have increased from 126 per 100,000 in 1997 to their current level, an increase of 30 per 100,000 residents over the past seven years. National rates have increased from 212 per 100,000 in 1997 to their current level, an increase of 10 per 100,000 over the past seven years.

Male inmates made up 86.1% of the local jail inmate population in Ohio during 2001, a small decrease of 0.4% from 2000. Nationally, male inmates made up 88.4% of the inmate population, with the remaining 11.6% being female. The percentage of females confined in Ohio's jails continued to increase, up from 13.5% in 2000 to 13.9% in 2001.

<b>Comparison of Ohio and National Rates</b>					
	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>Average Cost Per Day</b>					
Ohio	\$56.69	\$56.63	\$62.43	\$66.68	\$61.43
U.S.	\$54.53	\$54.39	\$56.72	N/A	N/A
<b>Ratio of Inmates Per Officer</b>					
Ohio	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.3
U.S.	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.9	N/A
<b>% Capacity Occupied</b>					
Ohio	90.2%	93.0%	90.8%	90.8%	90.9%
U.S.	97.0%	97.0%	93.0%	92.0%	90.0%
<b>Average Daily Population</b>					
Ohio	14,106	15,694	16,665	16,852	17,406
U.S.	556,586	593,808	607,978	621,149	631,240
<b>% Increase in Population</b>					
Ohio	13.7%	6.7%	6.1%	1.2%	1.3%
U.S.	8.0%	6.7%	2.4%	2.2%	1.6%
<b>Incarceration Rate Per 100,000</b>					
Ohio	126	140	152	152	156
U.S.	212	219	222	226	222
<b>Sex of Local Jail Inmates</b>					
Ohio					
Male	87.3%	87.1%	85.7%	86.5%	86.1%
Female	12.7%	12.9%	14.3%	13.5%	13.9%
U.S.					
Male	89.4%	89.2%	88.8%	88.6%	88.4%
Female	10.6%	10.8%	11.2%	11.4%	11.6%

## Summary

During 2000, Ohio's jails booked 630,873 prisoners. In 2001, Ohio's jails saw an increase of 40% in the number of persons waiting to serve sentences from 2000, up from 3,397 to 5,621. This is still below 1997's waiting list, which was 12,488. The confinement ratio of 156 persons per 100,000 was an increase over 2000's ratio of 152, which is due to the 3% rise in the average daily population of Ohio's jails. Ohio has continued to increase its jail housing capacity through the utilization of an aggressive capital construction campaign. Ohio's jail capacity has increased over 153% since 1983. In addition, Ohio jails had a marked reduction in escapes during 2001.

Nationally, Ohio compares favorably in the ratio of inmates per officer. Ohio jail ratio of 3.3 inmates per officer is well below the national average of 4.9 inmates per officer. Ohio's average daily population increased at a lower level than the national average of 1.6% during 2001.

Ohio's jails and the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction have formed a working partnership to achieve safe, secure, efficient and lawful jails throughout the state. Through capital construction grants totaling over \$269,719,494, the State of Ohio has assisted local jurisdictions in the construction and renovation of

jails. In addition to capital construction grants, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's Bureau of Adult Detention inspects each jail during the year for the purpose of compliance monitoring, technical assistance and training needs identification. The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction partners with local jurisdictions to meet the goals of safe, secure, efficient and lawful jails throughout the State of Ohio.

If you would like more information, please contact the 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](http://www.odrc.state.oh.us)

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