

STATE OF OHIO ANNUAL JAIL REPORT: 1997

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State of Ohio Annual Jail Report: 1997

- ◆ The information presented within this report is based on the Bureau of Adult Detention's 1997 inspection of Ohio's 262 jails. Ninety-four of these facilities were classified as Full-Service jails (35.9%), 19 as Minimum Security jails (7.3%), 107 as Five-Day jails (40.8%), and 42 as Eight-Hour jails (16.0%). National data were compiled through The Corrections Yearbook and publications of the Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- ◆ Close to two-thirds (63.7%) of all Ohio jails were in compliance with 100 percent of the *Minimum Standards for Jails in Ohio* for 1997. This represented a 77 percent increase in compliance rates from the previous year. Jail inspections for the year concerned inmate intake, searches, and releases.
- ◆ The average daily population for all Ohio jails in 1997 was 14,516 inmates; an increase of 8.9% over the previous year. This was the largest percent increase in population over the five years examined.
- ◆ Offenders are spending longer periods of time in both Full-Service and Minimum Security jails compared to last year. On average, offenders housed in a MSJ were incarcerated approximately 31 days, 20 days in a Full-Service jail, 1.5 days in a Five-Day jail, and 0.12 days in an Eight-Hour jail.
- ◆ Over the past few years, Minimum Security jails have experienced a continuing decline in the average daily cost per bed. Conversely, the average bed cost at Full-Service jails has consistently risen over the same period. In 1997, the average cost per bed was \$55.15 in an MSJ, and \$56.69 in a Full-Service jail.
- ◆ In comparison to 1996, suicides and escapes increased during 1997. There were 8 inmate suicides and 41 escapes reported by Ohio jails in 1997. Inmate precipitated fires decreased slightly in 1997 to 18, compared to the 20 reported in 1996. The number of lawsuits filed against Ohio's jails remained relatively stable from the previous year, from 42 in 1996 to 43 in 1997.
- ◆ The ratio of inmates to corrections officer increased slightly to 3.3 inmates to one officer during 1997. Ohio's jails employed a total of 4,509 full-time male and female corrections officers and 202 part-time officers. The number of full-time female officers continued an upward trend from the previous year, increasing by 4 percent in 1997.

- ◆ Compared nationally, Ohio's long term trends for most factors examined are superior to the rest of the U.S. In comparison for 1997, Ohio has a lower inmate-to-officer ratio (OH: 3.3:1; U.S: 4.9:1), has a lower percent of capacity occupied (OH: 90.2%; U.S: 97.0%), has a lower per capita jail incarceration rate per 100,000 (OH: 126; U.S: 212), but has a higher inmate growth rate for full-service type facilities (OH: 9.1%; U.S. 8.0%).

State of Ohio Annual Jail Report: 1997

Introduction

The following report describes Ohio's jails in 1997 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 262 jails. This report attempts to compare the findings for 1997 to those reported in 1993 through 1996 in an effort to identify important trends occurring within Ohio's jail system. Ohio's jail system is composed of four primary classifications which include Full-Service, Minimum Security, Five-Day, and Eight-Hour jails.

In light of the vast diversity which currently exists between state jail systems, it is important at the outset to define Ohio's four primary classifications. First, a Full-Service jail is defined as a local confinement facility used primarily to detain adults for more than one hundred twenty hours. These facilities house the largest percentage of offenders sentenced to a jail term and/or awaiting court. Second, a Minimum Security jail (MSJ) is defined as a local confinement facility used to detain sentenced adults for more than one hundred twenty hours for a misdemeanor or a felony of the fourth or fifth degree, provided the person has been classified as a minimum security risk by the jail administrator or designee. This classification must include, at minimum, the individual's propensity for assaultive or violent behavior and escape risk based upon the offender's prior and present behaviors. Third, a Five-Day jail is a local facility that may detain persons for a maximum of one hundred twenty hours. The last of Ohio's four primary jail classifications are the Eight-Hour holding facilities which may detain persons for a maximum of eight hours. All jails falling into these four classifications are inspected annually by the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's Bureau of Adult Detention.

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 1997, with the proceeding tables showing the comparative information for the same items over the five year period 1993-1997. 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 represent 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.

Two primary sources were used for information regarding national trends: The Corrections Yearbook and publications by 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 262 jails in 1997. Ninety-four of these facilities were classified as Full-Service jails (35.9%), 19 as Minimum Security jails (7.3%), 107 as Five-Day jails (40.8%), and 42 as Eight-Hour jails (16.0%).

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 1997 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 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 1997. Each year the Bureau of Adult Detention inspects each jail on a portion of the minimum standards. The number and focus of standards changes from year-to-year. In 1997, inspections emphasized intake, searches and releases. Full-Service jails were expected to comply with a total of forty-two standards, Minimum Security jails were inspected on twenty-eight standards, Five-Day

jails on thirty-seven standards, and Eight-Hour jails on thirty. Due to the annual inspection process' focus 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 largest percentage in operation during 1997 (33.0%). Similarly, the nineteen 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 (53.3%), while most Eight-Hour facilities were located in the western jail region of Ohio (42.9%).

Examining the state as a whole, close to two-thirds (63.7%) 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 1997, compliance with all standards was considerably higher in comparison to the findings for 1996 in which only 36 percent met all requirements. However, because the inspection standards vary from year to year, compliance levels also fluctuate. The 1997 inspections concerned inmate intake, searches, and release, whereas the 1996 standards focused on personnel and training issues.

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 decrease of approximately 2 percent in the total number of jails from 1996 to 1997. This decrease was found to be primarily based upon the declining number of Eight-Hour jails in operation during 1997 (42) compared to 1996 (50). However, there continues to be fewer jails operating in Ohio as compared to the 304 in existence during 1993. 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.

Jail Populations

Tables 2 through 4 provide information on the housing 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 1993 through 1997. Similarly, Table 4A 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 housing capacities of the state's Full-Service and MSJs vary considerably. It should be noted that one Full-Service facility, Franklin County Jail was under renovation during 1997, and therefore, did not house any offenders during the calendar year. Additionally, two MSJs were not in operation at the

TABLE 1.
CLASSIFICATION: 1997

REGION AND COMPLIANCE BY PRIMARY JAIL

									TOTAL
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
JAIL REGION									
CENTRAL	31	33.0	3	15.8	12	11.2	12	28.6	58
EASTERN	18	19.1	6	31.6	30	28.0	5	11.9	59
NORTH	20	21.3	3	15.8	57	53.3	7	16.7	87
WESTERN	25	26.6	7	36.8	8	7.5	18	42.9	58
# STANDARDS NOT IN COMPLIANCE									
0	57	60.6	15	78.9	70	65.4	25	59.5	167
1	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
2	1	1.1	0	0.0	7	6.5	1	2.4	9
3	2	2.1	2	10.5	1	0.9	2	4.8	7
4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	1
5	2	2.1	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	2.4	4
6	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	2
7	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	2
8	3	3.2	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	4
9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	1
10	3	3.2	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
11	2	2.1	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	3
12	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	1
13	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	2
15	0	0.0	1	5.3	2	1.9	1	2.4	4
17	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	1
18	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	3
19	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	1
20	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	1
21	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	2	4.8	3
22	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	2
23	1	1.1	0	0.0	3	2.8	0	0.0	4
24	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	1
25	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	1
27	1	1.1	0	0.0	3	2.8	1	2.4	5
28	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.9	1	2.4	3
29	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	1	0.9	3	7.1	4
30	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	1	2.4	1

31	5	5.3	N/A	N/A	1	0.9	N/A	N/A	6
33	2	2.1	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	2
34	1	1.1	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	1
35	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	1	0.9	N/A	N/A	1
36	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	1	0.9	N/A	N/A	1
39	1	1.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
40	1	1.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
41	2	2.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
42	4	4.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4

**TABLE 1A.
1993 - 1997**

PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION BY JAIL REGION:

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
CENTRAL REGION										
FULL SERVICE	31	47.0	32	49.2	30	52.6	30	52.6	31	53.4
FIVE DAY	13	19.7	11	16.9	13	22.8	12	21.1	12	20.7
EIGHT HOUR	22	33.3	22	33.8	14	24.6	12	21.1	12	20.7
MSJ	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	5.3	3	5.2
TOTAL	66	100.0	65	100.0	57	100.0	57	100.0	58	100.0
EASTERN REGION										
FULL SERVICE	23	32.4	20	29.9	18	30.0	19	31.7	18	30.5
FIVE DAY	32	45.1	32	47.8	31	51.7	32	53.3	30	50.8
EIGHT HOUR	15	21.1	14	20.9	7	11.7	5	8.3	5	8.5
MSJ	1	1.4	1	1.5	4	6.7	4	6.7	6	10.2
TOTAL	71	100.0	67	100.0	60	100.0	60	100.0	59	100.0
NORTHERN REGION										
FULL SERVICE	21	23.1	21	22.3	21	24.1	19	21.1	20	23.0
FIVE DAY	53	58.2	56	59.6	55	63.2	58	64.4	57	65.5
EIGHT HOUR	17	18.7	16	17.0	10	11.5	10	11.1	7	8.0
MSJ	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.1	3	3.3	3	3.4
TOTAL	91	100.0	94	100.0	87	100.0	90	100.0	87	100.0
WESTERN REGION										
FULL SERVICE	24	31.6	26	34.2	25	42.4	26	43.3	25	43.1
FIVE DAY	12	15.8	11	14.5	8	13.6	6	10.0	8	13.8
EIGHT HOUR	36	47.4	36	47.4	22	37.3	23	38.3	18	31.0
MSJ	4	5.3	3	3.9	4	6.8	5	8.3	7	12.1
TOTAL	76	100.0	76	100.0	59	100.0	60	100.0	58	100.0

time of inspection. The majority of both Full-Service and MSJs had the capacity to house 51 or more male offenders in 1997. These two jail classifications also have the capacity to house the largest number of offenders at any given time, with over 28 percent of Full-Service jails capable of housing over 100 inmates. As would be expected, an overwhelming number of Five-Day jails only have the capacity to house between 1 and 25 adult males (84.1%). For the adult female jail population, over half 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 remains virtually non-existent in 1997. Only three Full-Service jails reported having the capacity to house between 1 and 25 juvenile males, with two capable of housing the same number of juvenile females. No other jail classification indicated the ability to house juvenile offenders in 1997.

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 Full-Service jails experienced a 3.7 percent increase in housing capacity from 1996 to 1997. Minimum Security jails also saw an increase in housing capacity over the same two year period (3.2%). The capacity of Eight-Hour jails (in this case a holding capacity) and Five-Day jails decreased from the previous year; 3.5 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively. The increase in the number of MSJs in operation during 1997 (19) compared to last year (15) clearly was the reason for the increase in the overall housing capacity of this jail classification.

Table 3 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 3 show that Full-Service jails had the largest inmate population at the time of inspection. Although the highest percentage of Full-Service jails had between 1 and 25 inmates confined at inspection, approximately 40 percent were housing 76 or more offenders. Close to two-thirds (63.2%) of the Minimum Security jails housed between 26 and 75 inmates at inspection while the majority of Five-Day jails housed no more than 25. The overwhelming majority of Eight-Hour jails had no inmates being held at the time of inspection (92.9%).

In contrast to the other jail classifications, the majority of sentenced male felons and misdemeanants were being housed within Full-Service jails. Only four of the MSJs and one Five-Day jail housed sentenced felons at the time of inspection. Close to half of the MSJs (47.4%) housed between 26 and 50 sentenced male misdemeanor offenders at the time of inspection. Five facilities within this classification housed between 1 and 75 sentenced female misdemeanants (26.3%).

As in past years, the majority of offenders classified as unsentenced male and female felons were held in Full-Service jails. Conversely, all offenders being confined to a Minimum Security Jail had already been sentenced.

Only one Five-Day jail (0.9%) housed any offenders (adult or juvenile) convicted of a felony level offense at inspection. Over one-third (39.3%) of all Five-Day jails did not house any inmates at the time of inspection.

Table 4 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 within a

particular jurisdiction, 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 1997 showed considerable variation between facilities. For example, twenty-five (26.6%) reported an average daily count between 1-25 inmates, 20 (21.3%) between 26 to 50, and 13 (13.8%) with over 200 offenders. Although not as diverse, the average length of stay varied among Full-Service jails. The largest number of Full-Service jails reported an average stay of between 11 and 20 days of confinement (30.9%). This figure is an increase over the mode for 1996 of 6 to 10 days of confinement. 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 three-fourths (71.3%) of Full-Service jails did not have any offenders on their waiting list in 1997. However, 8 Full-Service jails (8.5%) did indicate having a waiting list of over 200 offenders.

Minimum Security jails also had variation among the nineteen facilities in terms of the average daily count. The largest MSJ housed, on average, between 101 and 200 offenders. Proportionately, MSJs housed offenders for a longer period than Full-Service jails. Almost half (47.4%) of the MSJs reported an average length of stay greater than 20 days. Only two MSJs reported having offenders on a waiting list during 1997, with only a range of 1 to 25 persons awaiting bed space.

Virtually all Five-Day jails reported having an average daily count range of 1 to 25 inmates (98.1%). The majority reported having an average length of stay that ranged between less than one day to two days. One Five-Day jail reported having an average length of stay over 5 days (6-10 days). A large percentage of the Five-Day jails in Ohio did not have a waiting list of offenders (95.3%).

The average daily count for Eight-Hour jails was primarily between 1-25 inmates (92.9%). As expected, the average length of stay for all jails in this classification was less than one day. The high count for all Eight-Hour jails did not exceed 25 inmates. No offenders were waiting to serve a sentence in an Eight-Hour jail in 1997.

Table 4A 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 1997 was 14,516 offenders. This figure represents an increase of 8.9 percent over the previous year. The average daily count for 1997 also represents the largest over the five years examined. For both Full-Service and MSJs, the total average counts for 1997 were at all time highs. The increase in the number of Minimum Security jails reflects the significant increase in population from the previous year, with a growth rate of 25 percent. The average daily count in Full-Service and Five-Day jails increased at similar rates in comparison to 1996 (7.7%, 7.8%). The decreasing trend in the average daily count for Eight-Hour jails continued in 1997, with an 18.8% drop. The average count in Eight-Hour facilities has steadily fallen since 1994.

On average, offenders confined in a Minimum Security Jail spent more time incarcerated than offenders in any other jail classification in Ohio. The average length of stay in an MSJ in 1997 was 30.75 days, an increase of 22.6 percent more time served compared to 1996. Similarly, the average length of stay in a Full-Service jail also increased in 1997 to 19.92 days compared to the 16.50 days in 1996. This represented an increase of 20.7 percent. Offenders confined to a Five-Day jail in 1997 spent an average of 1.5 days in jail, a 29.4 percent decrease from 1996. There have been no changes in the average length of stay in an Eight-Hour jail from 1995 through 1997 (.12 days).

For each of the four jail classifications, the high count for 1997 was as follows: Full-Service (14,859), MSJ (1,125), Five-Day (888), Eight-Hour (165). The low counts for 1997 showed the following: Full-Service (11,191), MSJ (701), Five-Day (60), Eight-Hour (3). For the state of Ohio in 1997, the highest average daily population for jails was 17,037 offenders, with a low count of 11,955.

There were a total of 12,488 offenders waiting to serve a jail sentence in Ohio during 1997. This figure represents a dramatic decrease from previous years, and is the lowest wait list total since 1993. Compared to 1996, the waiting list for Ohio's jails decreased by 28.9 percent in 1997. Almost all offenders (98.3%) were waiting for bed space at a Full-Service jail.

TABLE 2. HOUSING CAPACITY BY PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION : 1997

									TOTAL
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
ADULT MALE HOUSING CAPACITY									
0	1	1.1	2	10.5	16	15.0	42	100.0	61
1 - 25	22	23.4	3	15.8	90	84.1	0	0.0	115
26 - 50	22	23.4	3	15.8	1	0.9	0	0.0	26
51 - 75	10	10.6	5	26.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	15
76 - 100	12	12.8	3	15.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	15
101 - 200	16	17.0	3	15.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	19
200+	11	11.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11
ADULT FEMALE HOUSING CAPACITY									
0	27	28.7	13	68.4	55	51.4	42	100.0	137
1 - 25	51	54.3	3	15.8	52	48.6	0	0.0	106
26 - 50	6	6.4	2	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	8
51 - 75	4	4.3	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5
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
200+	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2

JUVENILE MALE HOUSING CAPACITY

0	91	96.8	19	100.0	107	100.0	42	100.0	259
1 - 25	3	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3

JUVENILE FEMALE HOUSING CAPACITY

0	92	97.9	19	100.0	107	100.0	42	100.0	260
1 - 25	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2

MIXED HOUSING CAPACITY

0	75	79.8	17	89.5	74	69.2	42	100.0	208
1 - 25	18	19.1	0	0.0	33	30.8	0	0.0	51
26 - 50	1	1.1	2	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3

TOTAL GENERAL HOUSING CAPACITY

0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	100.0	43
1 - 25	18	19.1	3	15.8	106	99.1	0	0.0	127
26 - 50	23	24.5	3	15.8	1	0.9	0	0.0	27
51 - 75	11	11.7	6	31.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	17
76 - 100	8	8.5	4	21.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12
101 - 200	18	19.1	2	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	20
200+	15	16.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	16

B.A.D. RECOMMENDED HOUSING CAPACITY

0	1	1.1	0	0.0	3	2.8	42	100.0	46
1 - 25	29	30.9	3	15.8	104	97.2	0	0.0	136
26 - 50	21	22.3	3	15.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	24
51 - 75	9	9.6	6	31.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	15
76 - 100	7	7.4	4	21.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11
101 - 200	14	14.9	2	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	16
200+	13	13.8	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	14

TABLE 2A. PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION BY AVERAGE HOUSING & HOLDING CAPACITY: 1993-1997

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
TOTAL HOUSING CAPACITY										
FULL SERVICE	12,712	88.7	13,356	86.9	13,768	85.6	13,665	85.2	14,174	84.1
FIVE DAY	1,050	7.3	1,069	7.0	966	6.0	984	6.1	950	5.6
EIGHT HOUR*	252	1.8	216	1.4	308	1.9	286	1.8	278	1.6
MSJ	319	2.2	736	4.8	1,043	6.5	1,108	6.9	1,457	8.7
TOTAL	14,333	100.0	15,377	100.0	16,085	100.0	16,043	100.0	16,859	100.0

* EIGHT HOUR INCLUDES HOLDING CAPACITY ONLY

TABLE 3. INMATE POPULATION BY PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION : 1997

	1993		1994		1995		1996		TOTAL
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
TOTAL INMATES AT INSPECTION									
0	1	1.1	1	5.3	42	39.3	39	92.9	83
1 - 25	26	27.7	4	21.0	65	60.7	3	7.1	98
26 - 50	21	22.3	6	31.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	27
51 - 75	8	8.5	6	31.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	14
76 - 100	12	12.8	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	13
101 - 200	13	13.8	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	14
200+	13	13.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13
SENTENCED MALE FELONS									
0	22	23.4	15	78.9	106	99.1	42	100.0	185
1 - 25	64	68.1	4	21.1	1	0.9	0	0.0	69
26 - 50	4	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4

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
101 - 200	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1

**SENTENCED FEMALE
FELONS**

0	57	60.6	18	94.7	107	100.0	42	100.0	224
1 - 25	35	37.2	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	36
26 - 50	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
51 - 75	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2

**SENTENCED JUVENILE
FELONS**

0	92	100.0	19	100.0	107	100.0	42	100.0	260
1 - 25	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2

**UNSENTENCED MALE
FELONS**

0	12	12.8	19	100.0	88	82.2	42	100.0	161
1 - 25	55	58.5	0	0.0	19	17.8	0	0.0	74
26 - 50	13	13.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13
51 - 75	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
76 - 100	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
101- 200	5	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5
200 +	5	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5

**UNSENTENCED FEMALE
FELONS**

0	50	53.2	19	100.0	104	97.2	42	100.0	215
1 - 25	40	42.6	0	0.0	3	2.8	0	0.0	43
26 - 50	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
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
101 - 200	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1

**UNSENTENCED JUVENILE
FELONS**

0	79	84.0	19	100.0	107	100.0	42	100.0	247
1 - 25	15	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15

**SENTENCED MALE
MISDEMEANANTS**

0	4	4.3	1	5.3	76	71.0	40	95.2	121
1 - 25	57	60.6	4	21.1	31	29.0	2	4.8	94
26 - 50	16	17.0	9	47.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	25
51 - 75	5	5.3	3	15.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	8
76 - 100	4	4.3	2	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	6
101- 200	4	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
200 +	4	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4

**SENTENCED FEMALE
MISDEMEANANTS**

0	34	36.2	14	73.7	102	95.3	41	97.6	191
1 - 25	58	61.7	3	15.8	5	4.7	1	2.4	67
26 - 50	2	2.1	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
51 - 75	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1

**SENTENCED JUVENILE
MISDEMEANANTS**

0	94	100.0	19	100.0	107	100.0	42	100.0	262
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**UNSENTENCED MALE
MISDEMEANANTS**

0	14	14.9	19	100.0	65	60.7	42	100.0	140
1 - 25	64	68.1	0	0.0	42	39.3	0	0.0	106
26 - 50	9	9.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9
51 - 75	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
76 - 100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
101- 200	4	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
200 +	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1

**UNSENTENCED FEMALE
MISDEMEANANTS**

0	57	60.6	19	100.0	101	94.4	42	100.0	219
1 - 25	33	35.1	0	0.0	6	5.6	0	0.0	39
26 - 50	4	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4

OTHER MALE

0	66	70.2	19	100.0	107	100.0	41	97.6	233
1 - 25	24	25.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	25
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

OTHER FEMALE

0	83	88.3	19	100.0	106	99.1	42	100.0	250
1 - 25	10	10.6	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	11
26 - 50	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1

OTHER JUVENILE

0	94	100.0	19	100.0	107	100.0	42	100.0	262
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TABLE 4. COUNTS, AVERAGE STAY AND WAITING LIST BY PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION : 1997

									TOTAL
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
AVERAGE DAILY COUNT									
0	1	1.1	1	5.3	2	1.9	3	7.1	7
1 - 25	25	26.6	5	26.3	105	98.1	39	92.9	174
26 - 50	20	21.3	6	31.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	26
51 - 75	10	10.6	3	15.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	13
76 - 100	11	11.7	3	15.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	14
101 - 200	14	14.9	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	15
200+	13	13.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY									
< 1 DAY	1	1.1	5	26.3	39	36.4	42	100.0	87
1 - 2 DAYS	4	4.3	0	0.0	46	43.0	0	0.0	50
3 - 5 DAYS	15	16.0	2	10.5	21	19.6	0	0.0	38
6 - 10 DAYS	21	22.3	2	10.5	1	0.9	0	0.0	24
11 - 20 DAYS	29	30.9	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	30
21 - 30 DAYS	14	14.9	4	21.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	18

31 - 40 DAYS	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
41 - 60 DAYS	5	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5
> 60 DAYS	4	4.3	5	26.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	9

HIGH COUNT

0	1	1.1	1	5.3	1	0.9	1	2.4	4
1 - 25	18	19.1	3	15.8	101	94.4	41	97.6	163
26 - 50	23	24.5	6	31.6	5	4.7	0	0.0	34
51 - 75	11	11.7	3	15.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	14
76 - 100	5	5.3	4	21.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	9
101 - 200	20	21.3	2	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	22
200 +	16	17.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16

LOW COUNT

0	5	5.3	1	5.3	86	80.4	39	92.9	131
1 - 25	31	33.0	8	42.1	21	19.6	3	7.1	63
26 - 50	19	20.2	6	31.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	25
51 - 75	7	7.4	2	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	9
76 - 100	12	12.8	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	13
101 - 200	9	9.6	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	10
200 +	11	11.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11

WAITING LIST

0	67	71.3	17	89.5	102	95.3	42	100.0	228
1 - 25	9	9.6	2	10.5	4	3.7	0	0.0	15
26 - 50	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
51 - 75	3	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
76 - 100	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
101 - 200	4	4.3	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	5
200 +	8	8.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8

TABLE 4A. PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION BY JAIL COUNTS, AVERAGE STAY AND WAITING

LISTS:

1993-1997

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
AVERAGE DAILY COUNT										
FULL SERVICE	12,210	88.3	11,066	92.1	12,172	91.9	12,245	91.8	13,183	90.8
FIVE DAY	514	3.7	520	4.3	382	2.9	344	2.6	371	2.6

EIGHT HOUR	66	0.5	75	0.6	70	0.5	48	0.4	39	0.2
MSJ	190	7.5	360	3.0	621	4.7	690	5.2	923	6.4
TOTAL	12,980	100.0	12,021	100.0	13,245	100.0	13,327	100.0	14,516	100.0

**AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY
(DAYS)**

FULL SERVICE	18.67	34.1	19.92	43.1	23.84	37.9	16.50	37.9	19.92	38.1
FIVE DAY	2.25	4.1	2.17	4.7	1.94	3.1	2.18	3.1	1.54	2.9
EIGHT HOUR	0.29	0.5	0.17	0.4	0.12	0.2	0.12	0.2	0.12	0.2
MSJ	33.33	61.3	24.00	51.9	36.93	58.8	25.08	58.8	30.75	58.8
TOTAL	54.79	100.0	46.25	100.0	62.82	100.0	43.88	100.0	52.33	100.0

HIGH COUNT FOR YEAR

FULL SERVICE	14,277	73.4	12,600	87.5	13,827	88.2	13,851	87.6	14,859	87.2
FIVE DAY	1,076	19.2	1,093	7.6	885	5.6	869	5.5	888	5.2
EIGHT HOUR	272	1.4	264	1.8	189	1.2	189	1.2	165	1.0
MSJ	263	6.0	451	3.1	769	4.9	902	5.7	1,125	6.6
TOTAL	15,888	100.0	14,408	100.0	15,670	100.0	15,811	100.0	17,037	100.0

LOW COUNT FOR YEAR

FULL SERVICE	9,822	92.9	9,503	95.1	10,252	94.9	10,548	95.2	11,191	93.6
FIVE DAY	200	1.4	211	2.1	101	0.9	67	0.6	60	0.5
EIGHT HOUR	2	0.0	3	0.0	8	0.1	6	0.0	3	0.0
MSJ	127	5.7	277	2.8	439	4.1	461	4.2	701	5.9
TOTAL	10,151	100.0	9,994	100.0	10,800	100.0	11,082	100.0	11,955	100.0

WAITING LIST

FULL SERVICE	11,274	95.8	18,190	97.6	15,555	91.3	16,758	95.4	12,279	98.3
FIVE DAY	496	4.2	454	2.4	351	2.1	324	1.8	206	1.7
EIGHT HOUR	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
MSJ	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,124	6.6	487	2.8	3	0.0
TOTAL	11,771	100.0	18,645	100.0	17,030	100.0	17,569	100.0	12,488	100.0

Per Diem Costs

Tables 5 and 5A present information on the per diem bed and meal costs of Ohio's jails, as well as the availability of contract beds. Additionally, Table 5A 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.

It should also be noted that a significant number of jails did not report per diem bed and meal costs during their annual inspection due to unavailability. This is particularly the case for bed costs where information is missing for 17 Full-Service jails, 6 MSJs, and 85 Five-Day jails. Missing data on meal costs are not as wide-spread, with information unavailable for 1 Full-Service jail, 2 MSJs, and 8 Eight-Hour facilities.

The findings in Table 5 suggest that the majority of Full-Service jails charge between \$41.00 and \$60.00 a day (61.1%). Of the thirteen MSJs reporting bed costs, close to half (46.2%) charged between \$51.00 and \$60.00 per day. Bed costs for Five-Day jails varied considerably from a low between \$1.00-\$10.00 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 80 percent (82.3%) reporting costs of \$2.00 or less. Similarly, the majority of Full-Service jails had meal costs of \$2.00 or less (73.2%). Both Five-Day and Eight-Hour facilities reported the most costly meals. For Five-Day jails, 86 percent reported meal costs of over \$2.50. Approximately 85 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.

The majority of facilities within each jail classification did not contract out available bed space in 1997. Full-Service jails had the largest percentage of jails which did contract out beds (40.4%), followed by MSJs with 31.6 percent, and Five-Day jails with 14 percent.

Table 5A shows a comparison of the average bed and meal costs from 1993 through 1997. Over the past three years, both MSJs and Five-Day jails have experienced continuing decreases in the average bed cost. Conversely, the average bed costs at Full-Service jails have consistently risen over the same period. Minimum Security jails had a \$2.90 reduction in their average bed cost from 1996 to 1997, a 5 percent decrease (\$58.05 in 1996 to \$55.15 in 1997). Although suspect due to the lack of information from a majority of jurisdictions, Five-Day jails experienced a dramatic decrease in average bed cost in 1997, with a 15.2 percent decrease. Full-Service jails experienced an increase of 3.9 percent from the previous year. For 1997, the average cost per bed in a Full-Service jail was \$56.69.

The average cost per meal increased for all four jail classifications in 1997. Despite continuing to provide the lowest average cost per meal, MSJs did experience the largest increase in price compared to 1996. Minimum Security jails had a 27.4 percent increase in the average cost per meal, with the average moving from \$1.17 in 1996 to \$1.49 in 1997. Five-Day jails continued to incur the highest average cost per meal in 1997 at \$3.51. Full-Service jails paid an average of \$1.77 per meal in 1997, an increase of 2.9 percent over the previous year. Eight-Hour jails also witnessed a 5 cent increase compared to 1996, with an average of \$2.94 per meal.

Jail Incidents and Litigation

Section three presents information on the number of jail incidents, pending suits, and judicial orders for each of the four jail classifications in 1997 (Table 6). In addition, information on the number of jail incidents and pending lawsuits by jail classification is presented for 1993 through 1997 (Table 6A). 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.

For the information presented in Table 6, the raw number of incidents and litigation are reported under the headings for each item, with the number of facilities within each classification listed down the columns. Although only one jail within a classification may have reported an incident, for example, that same facility may have encountered more than one incident. Thus, to determine the total number of incidents or litigation occurring within a jail classification, the raw number of events should be multiplied by the number of facilities responding in the column.

In 1997, a total of eight inmates committed suicide while confined in an Ohio jail. Five of the suicides occurred in Full-Service jails and three in a Five-Day jail. Seven additional deaths occurred in a Full-Service jail. The causes of these deaths were not reported. Eighteen fires were also reported in 1997. Twelve of the fires were precipitated by inmates housed in Full-Service jails, three in Five-Day jails, two in an MSJ, and one in an Eight-Hour facility. Of the twelve reported fires in Full-Service jails, six (50.0%) occurred in one facility.

There were forty-one reported escapes from Ohio's jails in 1997. However, 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

TABLE 5. BED AND MEAL COSTS AND CONTRACTUAL ISSUES BY PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION : 1997

									TOTAL
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
BED COST									
\$1.00 - \$10.00	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.5	0	0.0	1
\$11.00 - \$20.00	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	4.5	0	0.0	2
\$21.00 - \$30.00	1	1.3	0	0.0	5	22.7	0	0.0	6
\$31.00 - \$40.00	6	7.8	1	7.7	1	4.5	0	0.0	8
\$41.00 - \$50.00	24	31.2	3	23.1	5	22.7	0	0.0	32
\$51.00 - \$60.00	23	29.9	6	46.2	3	13.6	0	0.0	32
\$61.00 - \$70.00	12	15.6	3	23.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	15
\$71.00 - \$80.00	4	5.2	0	0.0	2	9.1	0	0.0	6
\$81.00 - \$90.00	1	1.3	0	0.0	3	13.6	0	0.0	4
\$91.00 +	5	6.5	0	0.0	1	4.5	0	0.0	6

MEAL COST

< \$1.00	19	20.5	6	35.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	25
\$1.00 - \$1.50	28	30.1	4	23.5	1	0.9	0	0.0	33
\$1.51 - \$2.00	21	22.6	4	23.5	3	2.8	4	11.8	32
\$2.01 - \$2.50	7	7.5	0	0.0	11	10.3	1	2.9	19
\$2.51 - \$3.00	9	9.7	3	17.6	24	22.4	12	35.3	48
\$3.01 - \$3.50	5	5.4	0	0.0	26	24.3	2	5.9	33
\$3.51 - \$4.00	3	3.2	0	0.0	23	21.5	6	17.6	32
\$4.01 - \$5.00	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	12.1	6	17.6	19
> \$5.00	1	1.1	0	0.0	6	5.6	3	8.8	10

**CONTRACT BEDS
AVAILABLE**

NO	56	59.6	13	68.4	92	86.0	42	100.0	203
YES	38	40.4	6	31.6	15	14.0	0	0.0	59

TABLE 5A. PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION BY BED AND MEAL COSTS: 1993-1997

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
AVERAGE BED COST										
FULL SERVICE	\$60.83	33.9	\$54.49	28.9	\$50.88	28.4	\$54.54	31.8	\$56.69	35.0
FIVE DAY	\$73.45	41.0	\$67.61	35.8	\$67.54	37.7	\$59.09	34.4	\$50.09	30.9
EIGHT HOUR	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00	0.0
MSJ	\$45.00	25.1	\$66.55	35.3	\$60.50	33.8	\$58.05	33.8	\$55.15	34.1
TOTAL	\$179.2	100.0	\$188.65	100.0	\$178.92	100.0	\$171.68	100.0	\$161.93	100.0
	8									
AVERAGE MEAL COST										
FULL SERVICE	\$1.28	14.3	\$1.21	14.1	\$1.24	14.5	\$1.72	18.6	\$1.77	18.2
FIVE DAY	\$3.21	35.7	\$2.67	31.1	\$3.15	36.7	\$3.47	37.5	\$3.51	36.1
EIGHT HOUR	\$3.54	39.4	\$3.65	42.5	\$3.20	37.3	\$2.89	31.2	\$2.94	30.3
MSJ	\$0.95	10.6	\$1.05	12.2	\$0.99	11.5	\$1.17	12.6	\$1.49	15.3
TOTAL	\$8.98	100.0	\$8.58	100.0	\$8.58	100.0	\$9.25	100.0	\$9.71	100.0

reported escape. Most of the reported escapes occurred in either a MSJ (26) or Full-Service (13) Jail. Of the twenty-six reported escapes from a MSJ, one facility accounted for twenty of these escapes. There were two escapes from Five-Day jails, and none occurring at any Eight-Hour jail.

Full-Service jails had the highest number of pending civil lawsuits (35) and state or federal court orders (21). Only four state court orders were filed against Ohio jails in 1997; two each against a Full-Service and MSJ. A total of twenty-five federal court orders existed in 1997. Approximately three-quarters 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 where offenders are housed for longer periods. However, the information provided in Table 7 shows that only one of Ohio's nineteen MSJs had any pending civil suits (4). In total, three of the four jail classifications had a pending civil suit, a state court order, and federal court order directed at one or more facilities. Eight-Hour jails did not have any pending suits or court orders placed against any facility in 1997.

Table 6A 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 increased by three in 1997, compared to the figures for 1996. The number of inmate precipitated fires decreased slightly from the previous year, a reduction from 20 to 18. The number of reported escapes from Ohio jails reached a five year high in 1997, with 41 offenders fleeing from either a secure or non-secure confinement area.

The number of lawsuits filed against Ohio's jails continued to parallel the five year low from 1996. After steadily increasing during the first three years reported in Table 6A, a 57.8 percent decrease was realized from the all time high of 102 experienced in 1995. The number of suits filed against Full-Service jails remained constant from 1996 with 35. Minimum Security jails experienced an increase from 1996, with 4 lawsuits filed in 1997, compared to zero in 1996. Conversely, Five-Day jails were the only classification to experience a decline from the previous year (from 7 to 4).

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 7 and 7A provide information on the gender and type of employment (full or part-time) for jail security officers.

Table 7 indicates that Full-Service jails employed more full-time security officers than the other classifications. Only two Full-Service jails reported that they did not employ full-time male security officers in 1997, while twenty-one indicated that they did not employ full-time female security officers. For part-time security officers, 68.1

TABLE 6. INCIDENTS, PENDING SUITS, AND JUDICIAL ORDERS BY PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION : 1997*

	TOTAL									
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	
NUMBER OF SUICIDES										
0	89	94.7	19	100.0	104	97.2	42	100.0	254	
1	5	5.3	0	0.0	3	2.8	0	0.0	8	
OTHER DEATHS										
0	89	94.7	19	100.0	107	100.0	42	100.0	257	
1	3	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	
2	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	
FIRES										
0	89	94.7	18	94.7	104	97.2	41	97.6	252	
1	2	2.1	0	0.0	3	2.8	1	2.4	6	
2	2	2.1	1	5.3	0	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	16	84.2	105	98.1	42	100.0	249	
1	5	5.3	1	5.3	2	1.9	0	0.0	8	
2	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	
4	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	
5	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	
20	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	
PENDING CIVIL SUITS										
0	81	86.2	18	94.7	103	96.3	42	100.0	244	
1	7	7.4	0	0.0	4	3.7	0	0.0	11	
3	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	
4	1	1.1	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	
5	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	
8	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	

STATE COURT ORDERS

0	93	98.9	18	94.7	107	100.0	42	100.0	260
2	1	1.1	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2

FEDERAL COURT ORDERS

0	76	80.9	16	84.2	105	98.1	42	100.0	239
1	17	18.1	2	10.5	2	1.9	0	0.0	21
2	1	1.1	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2

* To calculate the total number of incidents or litigations occurring within a jail classification, the raw number of events reported under the headings for each item should be multiplied by the number of facilities responding in the columns.

TABLE 6A. PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION BY JAIL INCIDENTS AND LAWSUITS: 1993-1997

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SUICIDES										
FULL SERVICE	8	80.0	4	50.0	5	41.7	3	60.0	5	62.5
FIVE DAY	2	20.0	4	50.0	7	58.3	1	20.0	3	37.5
EIGHT HOUR	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0
MSJ	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	10	100.0	8	100.0	12	100.0	5	100.0	8	100.0
FIRES										
FULL SERVICE	17	77.3	4	66.7	3	50.0	12	60.0	12	66.7
FIVE DAY	4	18.2	1	16.7	1	16.7	6	30.0	3	16.7
EIGHT HOUR	1	4.5	1	16.7	2	33.3	1	5.0	1	5.5
MSJ	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.0	2	11.1
TOTAL	22	100.0	6	100.0	6	100.0	20	100.0	18	100.0
ESCAPES										
FULL SERVICE	14	63.6	22	55.0	23	57.5	12	41.4	13	31.7
FIVE DAY	1	4.5	2	5.0	6	15.0	3	10.3	2	4.9
EIGHT HOUR	1	4.5	1	2.5	0	0.0	2	6.9	0	0.0
MSJ	6	27.3	15	37.5	11	27.5	12	41.4	26	63.4
TOTAL	22	100.0	40	100.0	40	100.0	29	100.0	41	100.0

LAWSUITS

FULL SERVICE	59	90.8	67	75.3	84	82.4	35	83.3	35	81.4
FIVE DAY	6	9.2	21	23.6	10	9.8	7	16.7	4	9.3
EIGHT HOUR	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
MSJ	0	0.0	1	1.1	8	7.8	0	0.0	4	9.3
TOTAL	65	100.0	89	100.0	102	100.0	42	100.0	43	100.0

percent of Full-Service jails reported no part-time male officers, and 74.5 percent no part-time female officers.

Only one MSJ reported having no full-time male security officers, with six not employing any full-time female security officers. The majority of Five-Day jails did not employ either full-time male nor female officers. Approximately 5 percent of the Five-Day jails indicated the use of part-time male security officers.

Table 7A presents the staffing patterns for Ohio's jails over the past five years. In 1997, Ohio's jails employed a total of 4,509 full-time male and female security officers, and 202 part-time officers. These figures represent a slight decrease in the total number of security officers from the five year high in 1996. In comparison to 1996, decreases were realized for three of the four officer categories reported. The hiring of full-time female security officers continues to increase, but at a lesser rate than last year. There was a 4 percent increase in the number of full-time female officers in 1997

By comparing the total number of full-time security officers to the average daily count per year, the ratio of inmates to officer was calculated. As a consequence of the increase in the average daily population and the relatively constant number of full-time officers, the ratio for 1997 suggests a slight state average increase of 3.2 inmates to one officer (3.2:1). This ratio is slightly higher than the findings from 1995 and 1996.

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 and 19 MSJs was used in order to make comparisons. The national data presented within this report is based upon Full-Service and minimum security type facilities such as the MSJs in operation in Ohio.

With the exception of the first two years examined, the average cost per day in Ohio's jails has been less than the national average. Based upon the per diem rates over the course of the period examined, this trend should continue. Although 1997 figures for the nation were unavailable at this writing, the average cost per day rose 5 percent from 1995 to 1996.

Ohio's jails have seemingly excelled over the past five years in terms of the ratio of jail inmates to security officers. Due to the large increase in the average daily population and small increase in

correctional officers, the inmate to officer ratio for Ohio's jails rose slightly to a ratio of 3.3:1. Conversely, the national rate for mid-year 1997 was 4.9 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.

TABLE 7. STAFFING PATTERNS BY PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION : 1997

									TOTAL
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
FULL-TIME MALE SECURITY OFFICERS									
0	2	2.1	1	5.3	81	75.7	42	100.0	126
1 - 25	66	70.2	18	94.7	25	23.4	0	0.0	109
26 - 50	12	12.8	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	13
51 - 75	3	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
76 - 100	4	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
101 - 200	5	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5
200+	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
FULL-TIME FEMALE SECURITY OFFICERS									
0	21	22.4	6	31.6	90	84.1	42	100.0	159
1 - 25	63	67.0	13	68.4	17	15.9	0	0.0	93
26 - 50	7	7.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7
51 - 75	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
76+	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
PART-TIME MALE SECURITY OFFICERS									
0	64	68.1	15	78.9	102	95.3	42	100.0	223
1 - 5	25	26.6	3	15.8	4	3.7	0	0.0	32
6 - 10	5	5.3	1	5.3	1	0.9	0	0.0	7

PART-TIME FEMALE SECURITY OFFICERS

0	70	74.5	15	78.9	107	100.0	42	100.0	234
1 - 5	21	22.3	4	21.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	25
6 - 10	3	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3

TABLE 7A. PRIMARY JAIL CLASSIFICATION BY STAFFING PATTERNS: 1993-1997

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
FT MALE SECURITY OFFICERS										
FULL SERVICE	2,431	89.9	2,831	93.4	2,898	89.6	3,006	90.5	3,020	91.5
FIVE DAY	112	4.1	114	3.8	187	5.8	173	5.2	147	4.5
EIGHT HOUR	6	0.2	9	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
MSJ	156	5.8	77	2.5	148	4.6	143	4.3	133	4.0
TOTAL	2,705	100.0	3,031	100.0	3,233	100.0	3,322	100.0	3,300	100.0
FT FEMALE SECURITY OFFICERS										
FULL SERVICE	816	95.1	865	92.4	873	88.9	1,066	91.7	1,093	90.4
FIVE DAY	29	3.4	34	3.6	49	5.0	51	4.3	67	5.5
EIGHT HOUR	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
MSJ	11	1.3	37	4.0	60	6.1	46	4.0	49	4.1
TOTAL	858	100.0	936	100.0	982	100.0	1,163	100.0	1,209	100.0
PT MALE SECURITY OFFICERS										
FULL SERVICE	195	67.5	147	74.6	104	68.4	138	91.4	95	76.0
FIVE DAY	87	30.1	30	15.2	31	20.4	2	1.3	17	13.6
EIGHT HOUR	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
MSJ	7	2.4	20	10.2	17	11.2	11	7.3	13	10.4
TOTAL	289	100.0	197	100.0	152	100.0	151	100.0	125	100.0
PT FEMALE SECURITY OFFICERS										
FULL SERVICE	104	77.6	87	74.4	63	59.4	100	88.5	69	89.6
FIVE DAY	21	15.7	10	8.5	21	19.8	4	3.5	0	0.0
EIGHT HOUR	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
MSJ	9	6.7	20	17.1	22	20.8	9	8.0	8	10.4
TOTAL	134	100.0	117	100.0	106	100.0	113	100.0	77	100.0

Despite the largest increases in the jail populations over the past five years for Ohio and the nation, statewide in Ohio, crowding does not seem to be a problem. However, crowding continues to be problematic within some of the larger jurisdictions in Ohio. This also seems to be the case nationally. In 1997, the population in Ohio's jails was at 90.2% of capacity, while all U.S. jails averaged 97 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 this year and in 1993 for the U.S. (99.0%), and in 1993 for Ohio (95.2%).

Increases in the jail population jumped dramatically this past year for both Ohio and the nation. From 1996 to 1997, U.S. jails experienced a 8 percent increase in average daily population, while Ohio saw a 9.1 percent increase over the same period. Consequently, the incarceration rate per 100,000 citizens also increased in Ohio and nationally from 1996 to 1997. Nationally, 212 persons per 100,000 are incarcerated in jail compared to 126 in Ohio. These figures represent the highest levels of incarceration over the five year period examined.

More females are being confined in jail in Ohio when compared nationally. While remaining relatively constant over the past few years on a national level, females constituted approximately 11 percent of the U.S. jail population. In Ohio, female offenders accounted for roughly 13 percent (12.7%) of the population housed in Full-Service and Minimum Security jails.

Conclusion

The information presented within this report has attempted to provide a descriptive account of Ohio's jails in 1997, 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, close to two-thirds (63.7%) of all Ohio jails were in compliance with 100 percent of the required standards at the time of inspection. This represented a 77 percent increase from the previous year. Minimum Security jails had the highest compliance rate at 78.9 percent, followed by Five-Day (65.4%), Full-Service (60.6%), and Eight-Hour jails (59.5%). As stated earlier, the fact that the inspection standards vary from year to year which, in turn, impacts the annual compliance rates makes comparisons across years inappropriate.

The average daily count for all Ohio jails in 1997 was 14,516 offenders. This represents an increase of 8.9 percent compared to last year. On average, offenders confined to a MSJ spent more time incarcerated than those in any other jail classification in Ohio. Offenders housed in a MSJ were incarcerated an average of approximately 31 days; Full-Service (20 days); Five-Day (1.5 days); Eight-Hour (0.12 days).

TABLE 8. COMPARING OHIO'S FULL-SERVICE AND MINIMUM SECURITY JAILS TO NATIONAL TRENDS

1993 - 1997

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	N	N	N	N	N
AVERAGE COST PER DAY					
OHIO	\$60.83	\$54.49	\$50.88	\$54.54	\$56.69
U.S.	\$47.70	\$46.97	\$52.67	\$55.41	N/A
RATIO OF INMATES TO OFFICER					
OHIO	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3
U.S.	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.9
% OF CAPACITY OCCUPIED					
OHIO	95.2%	88.1%	86.4%	87.6%	90.2%
U.S.	97.0%	96.0%	93.0%	92.0%	97.0%
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION					
OHIO	12,210	12,426	12,793	12,935	14,106
U.S.	466,155	479,757	509,828	515,432	556,586
% INCREASE IN POPULATION					
OHIO	3.5%	2.0%	3.0%	1.1%	9.1%
U.S.	3.4%	6.7%	4.2%	2.3%	8.0%
INCARCERATION RATE PER 100,000					
OHIO	112	110	115	116	126
U.S.	178	188	193	196	212
SEX OF LOCAL JAIL INMATES					
OHIO					
Male	89.6	89.4	87.6	88.2	87.3
Female	10.4	10.6	12.4	11.8	12.7
U.S.					
Male	90.4	90.0	89.8	89.2	89.4
Female	9.6	10.0	10.2	10.8	10.6

There was a dramatic decrease in the number of offenders waiting to serve a jail sentence in Ohio during 1997. A total of 12,488 offenders were on Ohio's wait list, compared to 17,569 in 1996. This represented a decrease of 28.9 percent in one year. As in previous years, only a few jurisdictions are responsible for the majority of the waiting list. Crowding is not considered a state-wide problem.

Over the past few years, both MSJs and Five-Day jails have experienced continuing decreases in the average cost per bed. Conversely, the average bed cost at Full-Service jails have consistently risen over the same period. Minimum Security jails experienced a 5 percent decrease in cost per bed from 1996 to 1997, \$58.05 to \$55.15, respectively. Full-Service jails realized a 3.9 percent increase in the average cost per bed from the previous year. For 1997, the average cost per bed in a Full-Service jail was \$56.69.

In comparison to 1996, suicides and escapes increased during 1997. There were 8 inmate suicides and 41 escapes reported by Ohio jails in 1997. Inmate precipitated fires decreased slightly in 1997 to 18, compared to the 20 reported in 1996. The number of lawsuits filed against Ohio's jails remained virtually constant from the previous year, from 42 in 1996 to 43 in 1997. The majority of these lawsuits (81.4%) were filed against Full-Service jails.

The ratio of inmates to security officers increased slightly to 3.3:1 during 1997. Ohio's jails employed a total of 4,509 full-time male and female corrections officers and 202 part-time officers. The number of full-time female officers increased by 4 percent from the previous year.

Compared nationally, Ohio's long term trends for most of the factors examined are superior to the rest of the U.S. In comparison for 1997, Ohio has a lower inmate-to-officer ratio (OH: 3.3:1; US: 4.9:1), has a lower percent of capacity occupied (OH: 90.2%; US: 97.0%), has a higher growth rate (OH: 9.1%; US: 8.0%), and a lower per capita jail incarceration rate per 100,000 (OH: 126; US: 212).

The information provided within this report is intended to not only serve to benefit the State of Ohio, but also to aid jurisdictions across the country who have similar experiences but lack state-wide information on their jail system. In effect, the findings provided within this report should serve as a baseline to measure the extent of change to be ultimately experienced by Ohio's jail system as we approach the next century in corrections.