

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND CORRECTION

State of Ohio

Annual Jail Report 2000



May 2001

Introduction

The following report describes Ohio's jails in 2000 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 251 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 251 jails, a self-report is conducted for Ohio's 68 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 2000, there were a total of 95 Full-Service, 15 Minimum-Security, 103 Five-Day and 38 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

Figure 1 illustrates the average daily population (ADP) of Ohio's jails over the past 5 years. During 2000, Ohio's jails held an average daily population of 17,274 persons. This figure represents a 1% increase over the previous year and a 32% increase over 1996. Full-Service jails held an average daily population of 16,133 inmates, up from 15,951 in 1999. Five-Day jails were the only jail classification that reduced the average daily population, down from 380 in 1999 to 371 in 2000. On average, Ohio jails confined 152 persons per 100,000 Ohio residents, which is consistent with 1999.

Figure 1

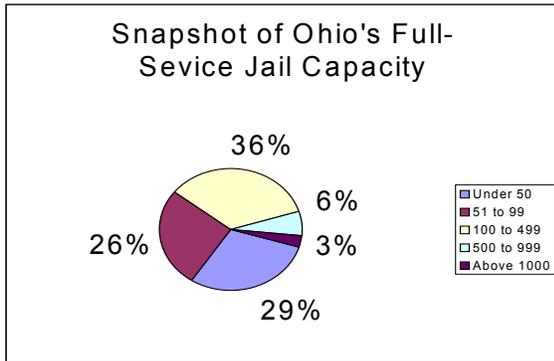
Average Daily Population

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
FSJ	12,245	13,783	14,959	15,951	16,133
MSJ	690	923	735	704	719
5D	344	371	377	380	371
8HR	48	38	29	43	51
TOTAL	13,327	15,115	16,100	17,078	17,274

As was the case in 1999, Ohio's jails did not have a "statewide" crowding problem in 2000, although crowding continues to be a problem for Full-Service jails operating in Ohio's urban areas.

Figure 2 categorizes Ohio's 95 Full-Service jails by capacity. Ohio's nine largest jails, those with a capacity of over 500, represented over 49% of the total capacity and housed over 49% of the Average Daily Population for Full-Service jails. Jails with a capacity of 100 to 500 operated, on an average, at 93.4% of capacity, representing the highest percentage of capacity among the jail size categories. The 28 Jails in this size category housed approximately 37% of Ohio's Full-Service jail's Average Daily Population during 2000.

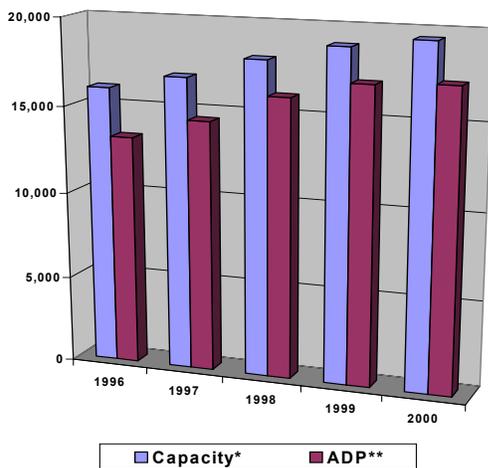
Figure 2



Paralleling national population trends over the past five years, jail capacities also continue to rise. In 2000, the housing capacity of Ohio's Full-Service, Minimum-Security and Five-Day jails was 19,504 beds, representing an occupancy rate of approximately 88.3%. This is down slightly from the 89.8% occupancy rate for 1999. Jail capacities steadily increased from a low of 7,934 beds in 1983 to its current number of 19,504, representing an increase of 146%. Figure 3 highlights both population and capacity increases since 1996.

Figure 3

Average Daily Population & Jail Capacity



*Capacity reflects a decrease of 822 beds that were over-reported for 1999.
 **Average Daily Population reflects 718 inmates that were over-reported for 1999.

Based upon the ADP for 2000, Full-Service jails housed an estimated 91.7% of their rated capacity. Throughout the year, the capacity of Full-Service jails ranged from a low of 76% to a high of 108.3%.

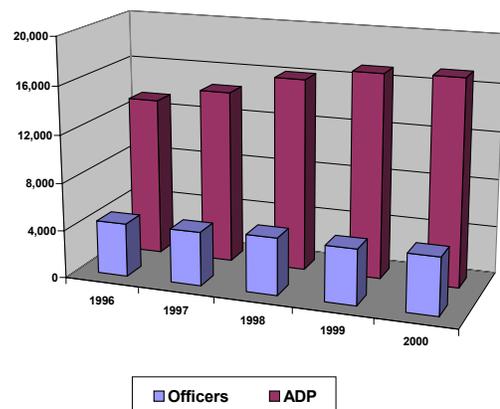
In general, no other jail classifications reached 100% of capacity throughout the year. Minimum-Security jails were, on average, housing 75% of their rated capacity, a decrease of 2% from 1999. Five-Day jails, on average, operated at 40% capacity, a decrease of 17% from 1999.

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. Figure 4 indicates that after a decrease of 3% in 1999, full-time staffing levels increased 5% in 2000. Ohio jails' full-time female corrections officer level increased slightly from 1,261 in 1999 to 1,285 for 2000. Overall, female c staff represent 27% of all full-time jail corrections staff. Male correction officer levels also increased from 3,390 in 1999 to 3,464 full-time correction officers or 73% of the total in 2000. Overall, 4,749 full-time correction officers were employed by Ohio's 251 jails. This constituted a 2% increase from 1999.

Figure 4

Average Daily Population & Staffing Levels



Jail Inmates

Utilizing the figures gleaned from the jails on the date of inspection, 17,024 persons were confined in Ohio's Full-Service, MSJ and Five-Day jails. Of these, 8,515, or 50%, were awaiting court action on current charges, while 7,874, or 46.3%, were serving court-imposed sentences. The remaining 635, or 3.7%, 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.

Figure 5 illustrates the number of sentenced, unsentenced and other inmates. Overall, 50% of the inmates were unsentenced and 46% were serving a sentence. Full-Service jails showed the greatest amount of variation between sentenced and unsentenced inmates with approximately 52% unsentenced, 44% sentenced and 4% other. As expected, nearly all of the inmates housed in Minimum-Security jails were serving court imposed sentences (99%), while just under three-quarters of the inmates housed in Five-Day jails were unsentenced (74%).

Figure 5 Survey of Jail Inmates

Sentenced	7872
Male	6844
Female	1026
Juvenile	2
Unsentenced	8514
Male	7351
Female	1112
Juvenile	51
Other	589
Male	436
Female	149
Juvenile	4

Offender Confinement

Figure 6 shows that offenders held in Ohio's Minimum-Security jails stayed for longer periods of time in 2000. The average stay in a Minimum-Security jail during 2000 was 44.4 days, up from 38.8 in 1999. This represents the longest confinement period for any of Ohio's jail classes. Full-Service jails had an increase of 1.9 days in the average stay, from 20.6 in 1999 to 22.5 in 2000. Five-Day jails remained consistent with 1997, 1998 and 1999, with an average stay of 1.5 days for offenders.

Figure 6

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
FSJ	16.5	19.9	23.8	20.6	22.5
MSJ	25.1	30.1	31.0	38.8	44.4
5D	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5

Ohio's jails experienced another reduction in the number of persons waiting to serve their sentence. During 2000, Ohio's jails reduced the number of persons waiting to serve their sentence by 44%. A total of 3,397 persons were waiting to serve their jail sentence, down from 6,036 the previous year. Nearly all of these offenders were waiting to serve their term in a Full-Service jail. This represents the third consecutive year of decline.

Average Cost per Day

Full-Service and Minimum-Security Ohio jail classifications realized an increase in average cost per day during 2000. 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 average daily population produces a more accurate representation of the average cost per day for each classification. Therefore, an unusually high average cost per day 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 average cost per day

during the 2000 annual inspection decreased from 1999. For Full-Service jails, 21 did not report an average cost per day, compared with 23 last year. Five-Day and Minimum-Security jails did not report an average cost per day for 84 and three jails respectively, compared with 87 and six last year.

Figure 7 indicates that the largest increase in the 2000 average cost per day came from the Minimum-Security jails. These jails experienced an increase from \$56.77 in 1999 to \$66.45 in 2000. Full-Service jails realized a modest increase of \$4.25 from \$62.43 in 1999 to \$66.68 in 2000. After realizing the most significant increase among the three classifications last year, Five-Day jails, dropped from a cost of \$76.80 to \$75.69.

The average meal cost increased in the Full-Service and Five-Day jails while decreasing in the

Figure 7

AVERAGE COST PER DAY					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
FSJ	\$54.54	\$56.69	\$56.63	\$62.43	\$66.68
MSJ	\$58.05	\$55.15	\$53.08	\$56.77	\$66.45
5D	\$59.09	\$50.09	\$58.06	\$76.80	\$75.69

Minimum-Security jails. The average meal cost for the Minimum-Security jails, traditionally the lowest, decreased from \$1.62 in 1999 to \$1.38 during 2000. The Full-Service jails' average meal cost increased from \$1.60 in 1999 to \$1.64 during 2000. This is the first year since 1997 that meal costs have increased in Full-Service jails. Five-Day jails also experienced a slight increase in meal cost, from \$3.72 in 1999 to \$3.76 during 2000.

Figure 8

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
FSJ	\$1.72	\$1.77	\$1.71	\$1.60	\$1.64
MSJ	\$1.17	\$1.49	\$1.49	\$1.62	\$1.38
5D	\$2.89	\$2.94	\$3.02	\$3.72	\$3.76

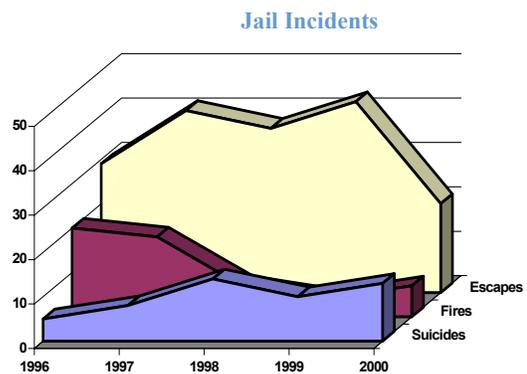
Jail Incidents

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 2000, inmate suicides increased to 13, up from Ten in 1999. Of the 13 reported suicides, Ten suicides occurred in Full-Service jails, two occurred in Eight-Hour jails and one occurred in a Five-Day jail. The number of fires reported increased to seven, the same level as 1998, up from the four reported fires in 1999. Full-Service jails reported four fires during 2000, while Five-Day and Minimum-Security jails reported one and two respectively.

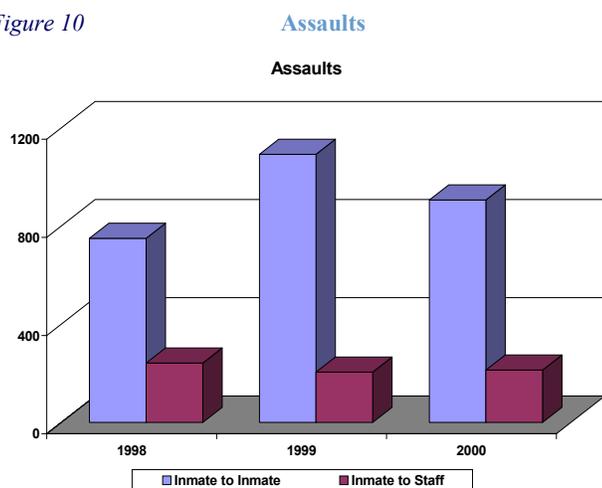
The only decrease noted in jail incidents was in the number of escapes, which is detailed in Figure 9. Incidents declined from 43 in 1999 to 20 during 2000. However, this number excludes reported escapes involving walkaways failing to return from work release or other programs. These were counted in previous years. Full-Service jails registered ten escapes, while Minimum-Security jails had nine escapes during 2000. The other escape was reported from an Eight-Hour jail.

Figure 9



For the third year in a row, the Bureau collected information on the frequency of inmate-on-inmate and inmate-on-staff assaults. 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.) was not recorded. Figure 10 shows a comparison between 1998, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 10



For 2000, a total of 213 inmate-on-staff assaults were reported in Ohio's jails. The vast majority, 86.9% or 185 occurred in Full-Service jails. Five-Day jails had a total of 28 or 13.1%. Eight-Hour jails reported two inmate-on-staff assaults. There were no inmate-on-staff assaults reported in Minimum-Security jails.

During 2000, inmate-on-inmate assaults reversed the significant increase of 1999. The reported assaults decreased 17%, from 1,092 in 1999 to 906 during 2000. All but 2% occurred in Full-Service jails. Minimum-Security jails accounted for 1.8% and Five-Day jails accounted for the remaining 0.2%.

Minimum Jail Standards

The 2000 annual inspections revealed that compliance with the Minimum Standards for Jails in Ohio for each jail classification remained

consistent overall. Full-Service jails increased from a compliance rating of 86% in 1999 to 90% during 2000. Five-Day jails also increased in 2000 from 87% compliance in 1999 to 92%. Minimum-Security jails dropped from 92% compliance in 1999 to 90% during 2000. The focal points of the 2000 annual jail inspection standards included separation, classification, security inspections, sanitation and administrative segregation.

Caution should be taken when comparing compliance rates over time. 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.

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 1999 Corrections Yearbook and the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

The data obtained from the Bureau of Justice Statistics is based upon mid-year 2000 (June 30, 2000). 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 rose from \$62.27 in 1999 to \$66.67 during 2000. Although the 1999 and 2000 national figures were unavailable at press time, this \$4.40 increase in average cost per day places Ohio jails significantly above the 1998 national average of \$54.39.

Ohio's jails continued to excel in terms of the ratio of jail inmates to full-time security officers. Ohio's ratio decreased 0.2 to 3.5 (3.5:1) inmates to each officer and remained well below the national mid-year average of 5.1 (5.1:1) in 1999

(2000 figures unavailable). Despite the marked increase in population over the past several years, Ohio has maintained a low inmate to officer ratio.

During 2000, Ohio's Full-Service and Minimum-Security jails operated at 90.8% capacity, remaining consistent with the previous year. Jails across the United States averaged 92% capacity, a 1% reduction from last year. Over the past six years, neither Ohio nor the U. S. averaged 100% of capacity; however, during 1997 and 1998 the national average did reach 97% of capacity. Although jails operated, on average, at lower percentages of their capacity, jail populations as a whole increased. Ohio's average daily population increased 1.2%, compared with a 2.2% increase nationally. This national increase mirrored 1996 and 1999 figures of 2.3% and 2.4% respectively. Ohio's incarceration rate per 100,000 remained at 152, still well below the national average of 226. This was the first year in the past five that Ohio's incarceration rate remained the same, although the rate has increased 36 per 100,000 since 1996. The national increase over the same period was 30 per 100,000.

Male inmates made up 86.5% of the local jail inmate population in Ohio during 2000, a small increase of 0.8% over 1999. Nationally, male inmates made up 88.6% of the inmate population, with 11.4% being female. The percentage of females confined in Ohio's jails decrease 0.8% to 13.5, but remained 2% above the national average.

Figure 11

Comparison of Ohio and National Rates

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Average Cost Per Day					
Ohio	\$54.54	\$56.69	\$56.08	\$62.27	\$66.67
U.S.	\$55.41	\$54.53	\$54.39	N/A	N/A
Ratio of Inmates Per Officer					
Ohio	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.5
U.S.	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.1	N/A
% Capacity Occupied					
Ohio	87.6%	90.2%	93.0%	90.8%	90.8%
U.S.	92.0%	97.0%	97.0%	93.0%	92.0%
Average Daily Population					
Ohio	12,935	14,106	15,694	16,665	169,852
U.S.	515,432	556,586	593,808	607,978	621,149
% Increase in Population					
Ohio	1.1%	13.7%	6.7%	6.1%	1.2%
U.S.	2.3%	8.0%	6.7%	2.4%	2.2%
Incarceration Rate Per 100,000					
Ohio	116	126	140	152	152
U.S.	196	212	219	222	226
Sex of Local Jail Inmates					
Ohio					
Male	88.2%	87.3%	87.1%	85.7%	86.5%
Female	11.8%	12.7%	12.9%	14.3%	13.5%
U.S.					
Male	89.2%	89.4%	89.2%	88.8%	88.6%
Female	10.8%	10.6%	10.8%	11.2%	11.4%

Summary

During 2000, Ohio's jails reduce the number of persons waiting to serve sentences by 49% from 1999 to its current figure of 3,397. This is down significantly from 1996 when the waiting list was 17,569. This was accomplished while maintaining a confinement ratio of 152 persons per 100,000 and realizing a 1% increase in average daily population.

Ohio has continued to increase its jail housing capacity through the utilization of capital construction program. Ohio's jail capacity has increased over 146% since 1983. In addition, Ohio jails have realized a reduction in jail-related incidents, such as fire, suicide and escapes.

Nationally, Ohio compares favorably in the ratio of inmates per officer. Ohio jail ratio of 3.5 inmates per officer is well below the national average of 5.1 inmates per officer. Ohio's average daily population increased at a lower level than the national average of 2.2% during 2000. Ohio also fares well in its incarceration rate, which is 74 persons below the national average of 226 per 100,000.

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 almost \$270 million, 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 Jail Standards compliance monitoring, technical assistance and training needs identification.

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.drc.state.oh.us

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