

Department of Rehabilitation & Correction State of Ohio

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Annual Jail Report 2002

May 2003 By Scott Blough, Chief Bureau of Adult Detention

Introduction

The following report describes Ohio's jails in 2002 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 233 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 State's 233 jails, Ohio's 109 Temporary Holding Facilities (THF) conduct a self-report each year. 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 2002, there were a total of 94 Full-Service, 14 Minimum-Security, 94 Five-Day and 31 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 2002, Ohio's jails held an average daily population of 18,501 persons. This figure represents a 3.5% increase over the previous year and a 15% increase over 1998. Full-Service jails held an average daily population of 17,445 inmates, up from 16,644 in 2001. Five-Day jails had a 10% decrease in the average daily population from 2001, which can be explained the reduction in the total number of Five-Day jails. Minimum-Security jails had a reduction of 9%, which is the result of the closing of one Minimum-Security jail. On average, Ohio jails confined 159 persons per 100,000 Ohio residents, which is an increase of 3 persons per 100,000 from 2001.

Average Daily Population

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
FSJ	14,959	15,951	16,133	16,644	17,445
MSJ	735	704	719	762	683
5D	377	380	371	420	372
8HR	29	43	51	51	37
TOTAL	16,100	17,078	17,274	17,877	18,538

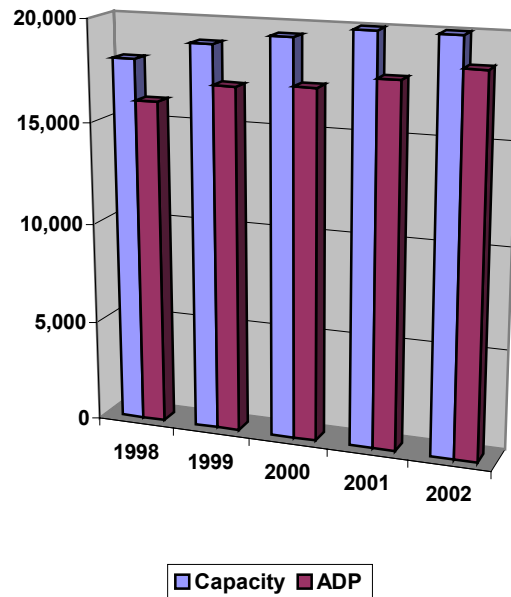
As was the case in 2001, Ohio's jails did not have a "statewide" crowding problem in 2002, although crowding continues to be a problem for Full-Service jails operating in the urban areas of Ohio.

The following table illustrates the total bookings by jail category during 2000 and 2001. The data was collected during the 2002 Jail inspections. Ohio's Full - Service jails booked 472,595 persons in 2001, an increase of 31,839 over 2000. Five-Day jails booked 75,372 in 2001, which was a decrease of 59,700 persons from 2000. Minimum-Security jails booked 13,222, the lowest number in 2001. This represents a decrease of 3,148 from 2000. This is due to the requirement that only sentenced persons are incarcerated in these jails. Overall, Ohio's jails booked 590,215 in 2001, which is a decrease of 40,658 persons from 2000.

Jail Bookings

Jail Classification	Bookings 2000	Bookings 2001
Full Service	440,753	472,592
5-Day	135,072	75,372
MSJ	16,370	13,222
8-H	38,678	29,029
Total	630,873	590,215

ADP and Jail Capacity



Paralleling national population trends over the past five years, jail capacities also continue to rise. In 2002, the housing capacity of Ohio's Full-Service, Minimum-Security and Five-Day jails was 21,245 beds. The average daily population represented an occupancy rate of approximately 87.1%. This was down nearly 2% from the 88.9% occupancy rate from 2001. Jail capacities have steadily increased from a low of 7,934 beds in 1983 to its current number of 21,245 or an increase of 168%.

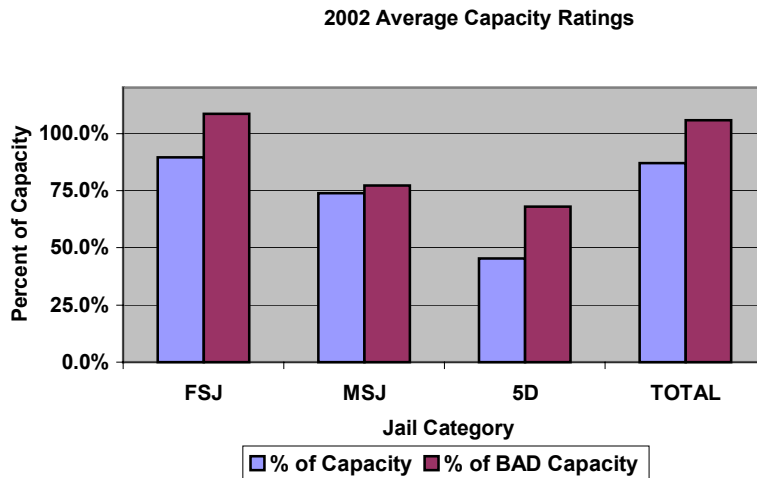
Based on the average daily population (ADP) for 2002, Full-Service jails housed an estimated 89.4% of their rated capacity. Throughout the year, the capacity of Full-Service jails ranged from a low of 74.6% to a high of 101.8%.

In general, none of the other jail classifications reached 100% of capacity throughout the year. Minimum-Security jails were, on average, housing 74% of their rated capacity, consistent with the 2001 rate. Five-Day jails, on the average, operated at 45% capacity during the year, remaining consistent with the 2001 rate.

In 2002, the Bureau of Adult Detention determined the Bureau Rated Capacity (BRC) for each jail classification. The following chart represents the percent of capacity based upon BRC and general capacity of each facility. The BRC is defined as the following: Single occupancy cells must have a minimum of 70 square feet of floor space and 35 square feet of day space. Dormitory housing may be made up of 50 square feet of sleeping space and

35 square feet of day space. Dormitory housing is normally in an open space with no capacity for “lockdown” and tends to involve minimum-security inmates who are more likely to spend time out of the housing area in programming.

For stacked bunks, there must be a minimum of 100 square feet of floor space with the least dimension of 7 feet. For double bunking, there must be a minimum of 110 square feet of floor space with the least dimension of 9 feet. The 35 square feet of day space applies to each of the previous categories.

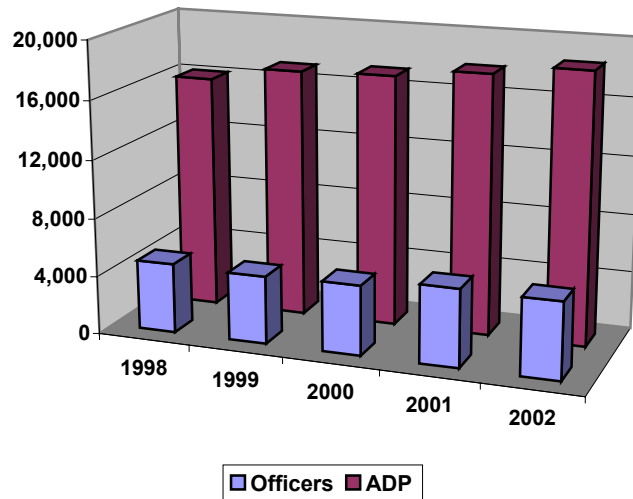


Overall, Full-Service jails operated at 109% of BRC during 2002. Minimum-Security jails operated at 77% of BRC and Five-Day jails operated at 68% of BRC, on average, during 2002. The overall average operating capacity was 106% of the BRC. The total BRC for the aforementioned jail classifications was 17,511.

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 11% in 2001, full-time staffing levels decreased 1% in 2002. The full-time female corrections officer level for Ohio jails dropped from an all time high of 1,504 officers during 2001 to 1,459 officers in 2002. Overall, female corrections staff represent 28% of all full-time jail corrections staff. Male correction officer levels also declined from 3,828 in 2001 to 3,800 in 2002. Overall, 5,259 full-time corrections officers were employed by Ohio's 233 jails.

ADP & Staffing Levels



Jail Inmates

Utilizing the data reported by the jails on the date of inspection, 18,147 persons were confined in Ohio's Full-Service, Minimum-Security and Five-Day jails. Of these, 10,036, or 55%, were awaiting court action on current charges, while 7,538, or 42%, were serving court-imposed sentences. The remaining 573, or 3%, 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, 55% of the inmates in Ohio's jails on inspection day were unsentenced and 42% were serving a sentence. Full-Service jails showed the greatest amount of variation between sentenced and unsentenced inmates with approximately 57% unsentenced, 39% 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 two-thirds of the inmates housed in Five-Day jails were unsentenced (62%).

Prisoner Comparison

	<i>Sentenced</i>	<i>Unsentenced</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Male	6,436	8,814	522	15,772
Female	1,100	1,222	0	2,373
Juvenile	2	0	0	2
Total	7,538	10,036	573	18147

Offender Confinement

Offenders held in Ohio's Minimum-Security jails stayed for longer periods of time in 2001. The average stay in a Minimum-Security jail during 2002 was 39 days, up from 33.7 days in 2001. As expected, this still represents the longest confinement period for any of Ohio's jail classifications. Full-Service jails had an increase of 0.4 days in the average stay, from 19.7 in 2001 to 20.1 in 2002. During 2001, Five-Day jails increased offender stays to 2.3 days, up from 1.6 in 2001.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY					
Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
FSJ	23.8	20.6	22.5	19.7	20.1
MSJ	31.0	38.8	44.4	33.7	39.0
5D	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.3

Ohio's jails experienced a decrease in the number of persons waiting to serve their sentence. During 2002, Ohio's jails had a decrease of 10% in the number of persons waiting to serve their sentence. A total of 5,041 persons were waiting to serve their jail sentence, down from the 5,621 the previous year. Nearly all of these offenders were waiting to serve their term in a Full-Service jail. This represents a small decline in the offender waiting list that increased dramatically last year following a three-year decline.

Inmate Waiting List					
Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Inmates	7,747	6,036	3,397	5,621	5,041

Average Cost Per Day

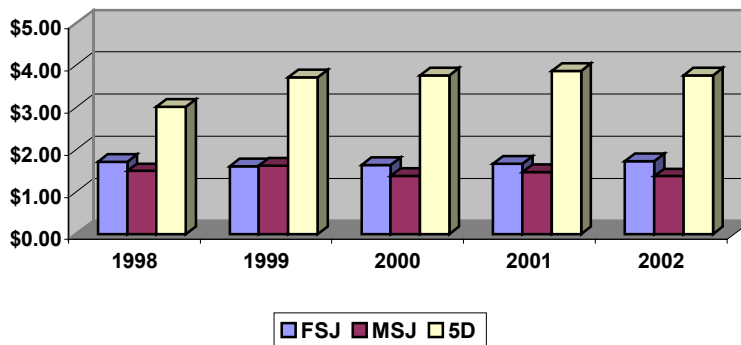
All jails realized an increase in per diem costs during 2002. It is important to note that the daily costs for each jail were weighted according to their capacity. Weighting the reported costs for each facility by the capacity produces a more accurate representation of the per diem costs for each classification. 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 2002 annual inspection increased from 2001. For Full-Service jails, 25 did not report a per diem cost, compared with 24 the previous year. Only 24 Five-Day and 9 Minimum-Security jails reported a per diem cost during 2002.

The largest increase in 2002 per diem costs came from the Minimum-Security jails. These jails experienced an increase from \$60.61 in 2001 to \$64.57 in 2002. Full-Service jails had a minimal increase of \$0.76, from \$61.43 in 2001 to \$62.19 in 2002. Five-Day jails also experienced a slight increase in per diem costs, up from \$52.74 in 2001 to \$52.92 in 2002.

AVERAGE COST PER BED					
YEAR	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
FSJ	\$56.63	\$62.43	\$66.68	\$61.43	\$62.19
MSJ	\$53.08	\$56.77	\$66.45	\$52.74	\$52.92
5D	\$58.06	\$76.80	\$75.69	\$60.61	\$64.57

The price per meal decreased in all classifications except Full-Service jails. The average price per meal for the Minimum-Security jails, traditionally the lowest, decreased from \$1.47 in 2001 to \$1.37 in 2002. The Full-Service jails' average cost per meal increased modestly from \$1.67 in 2001 to \$1.73 during 2002. This is the third year in a row that meal costs have increased in Full-Service jails. Five-Day jails, like their Minimum-Security jail counterparts, experienced a \$0.10 decrease in meal cost, from \$3.86 in 2001 to \$3.76 during 2002.

Average Meal Cost

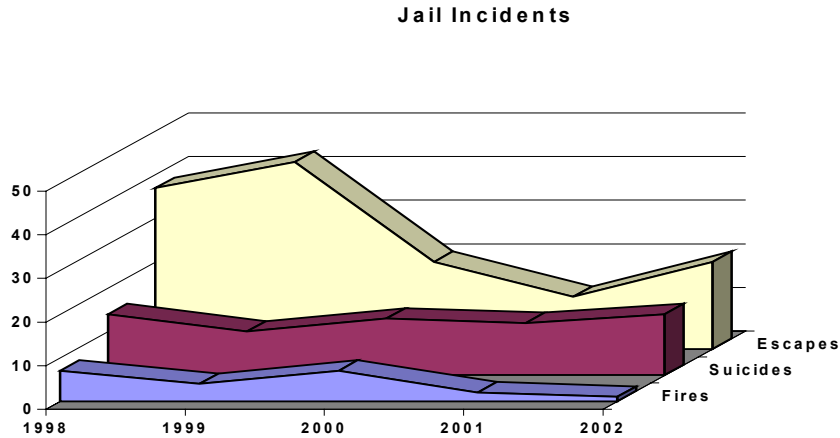


Jail Incidents

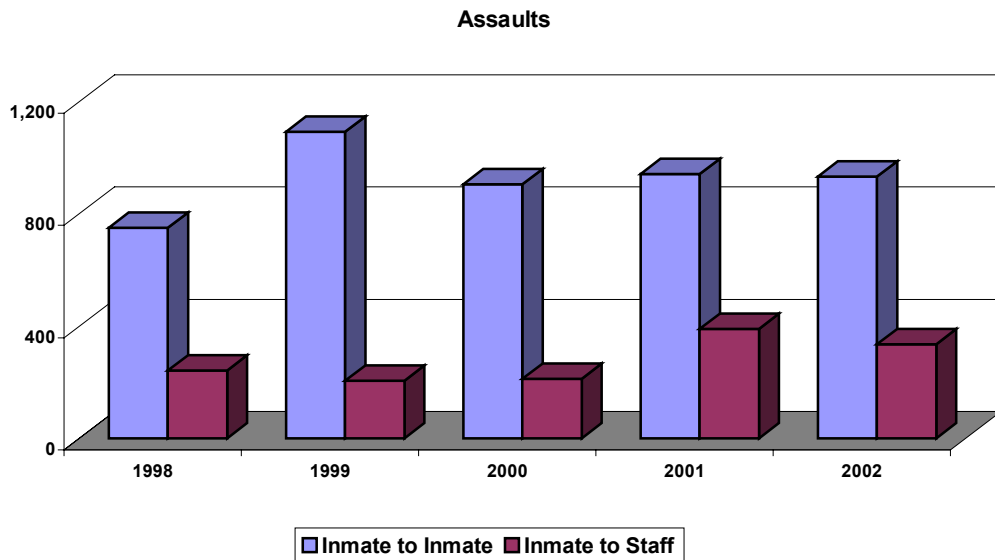
For the purpose of this report, a jail incident is defined as the occurrence of an inmate suicide, fire initiated by inmate(s), escapes and inmate assaults.

In 2002, inmate suicides increased to 14, up from 12 in 2001. Of the 14 reported suicides, 12 suicides occurred in Full-Service jails with the remainder occurring in Five-Day jails. The number of fires reported decreased to one, down from two fires in 2001. A Five-Day jail accounted for the lone fire during 2002.

The number of escapes increased in 2002. There were 20 escapes during the year, up from 12 in 2001. This figure is still well below the 43 reported escapes in 1999. This figure excludes reported escapes involving walk-aways failing to return from work release or other programs. Unfortunately, data was not collected on the type of reported escape. Full-Service jails registered 12 escapes, while Minimum-Security jails accounted for the other 8 escapes during 2002.



For the fifth year, the Bureau of Adult Detention 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 2002.



Assaults

For 2002, a total of 335 inmate-on-staff assaults were reported in Ohio's jails. This is down from 391 reported inmate-on-staff assaults in 2001. The vast majority, 95.5% or 320 occurred in Full-Service jails. Five-Day jails had a total of 14 or 4.1%. Eight-Hour jails reported one inmate-on-staff assault and there were no inmate-on-staff assaults reported in Minimum-Security jails.

During 2002, inmate-on-inmate assaults decreased slightly after a moderate increase from 2000 to 2001. The reported assaults decreased 3%, from 942 in 2001 to 932 during 2002. Full-Service jails accounted for 99% of the inmate-on-inmate assaults.

Minimum Jail Standards

The 2002 annual inspections revealed that compliance with the *Minimum Standards for Jails in Ohio* for each jail classification decreased. 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. As noted previously, the Bureau of Adult Detention measured the square-foot requirements for each jail during 2002. There were only 55 Full-Service jails that received 100% compliance during the year. Thus, the compliance rating in general dropped from 95% in 2001 to 87% during 2002. Five-Day jails also decreased from 95% in 2001 to 82% in 2002. Ohio's 14 Minimum-Security jails, after achieving 100% compliance during 2001, decreased slightly to 99% compliance during 2002. The focal points of the 2002 annual jail inspection standards included space and other physical plant issues such as lighting and temperature.

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 and 2001 Corrections Yearbook and the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

The data obtained from the Bureau of Justice Statistics is based upon mid-year 2002 (June 30, 2002). For Ohio, the information will focus on the Full-Service jails as this classification mirrors those in other states.

The average cost per day in Ohio increased from \$61.43 during 2001 to \$62.19 in 2002. Although the 2002 national figures were unavailable at press time, this slight increase in per diem costs still places Ohio jails significantly above the 2001 national average of \$58.64.

Ohio's jails continued to excel in terms of the ratio of jail inmates to full-time security officers. Although Ohio's ratio increased .2 to 3.5 (3.5:1) inmates to each

officer this year, it remained well below the national mid-year average of 4.8 (4.8:1) in 2001 (2002 figures unavailable). Despite the marked increase in population over the past several years, Ohio has maintained a low inmate to officer ratio.

During 2002, Ohio's Full-Service jails operated at 89.5% of capacity, down slightly from 90.9% the previous year. Jails across the United States averaged 93% capacity, a 3% increase from 2001. 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 4.2%, compared with a 5.4% increase nationally. This national increase of 5.4% was the highest increase recorded over the past four years. Ohio's incarcerated rate per 100,000 increased to 159, still well below the national average of 231, 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 33 per 100,000 residents over the past six years. National rates have increased from 212 per 100,000 in 1997 to their current level, an increase of 19 per 100,000 over the past six years.

Male inmates made up 87% of the local jail inmate population in Ohio during 2002, a small increase of 0.9% from 2001. 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 decreased for the first time in two years, down from 13.9% in 2001 to 13% in 2002.

Comparison of Ohio and National Rates						
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Average Cost Per Day						
Ohio	\$56.69	\$56.63	\$62.43	\$66.68	\$61.43	\$62.19
U.S.	\$54.53	\$54.39	\$56.72	\$56.72	\$58.64	N/A
Ratio of Inmates Per Officer						
Ohio	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.5
U.S.	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	N/A
% Capacity Occupied						
Ohio	90.2%	93.0%	90.8%	90.8%	90.9%	89.5%
U.S.	97.0%	97.0%	93.0%	92.0%	90.0%	93.0%
Average Daily Population						
Ohio	14,106	15,694	16,665	16,852	17,406	18,129
U.S.	556,586	593,808	607,978	621,149	631,240	665,475
% Increase in Population						
Ohio	13.7%	6.7%	6.1%	1.2%	1.3%	4.2%
U.S.	8.0%	6.7%	2.4%	2.2%	1.6%	5.4%
Incarceration Rate Per 100,000						
Ohio	126	140	152	152	156	159
U.S.	212	219	222	226	222	231
Sex of Local Jail Inmates						
Ohio						
Male	87.3%	87.1%	85.7%	86.5%	86.1%	87.0%
Female	12.7%	12.9%	14.3%	13.5%	13.9%	13.0%
U.S.						
Male	89.4%	89.2%	88.8%	88.6%	88.4%	88.4%
Female	10.6%	10.8%	11.2%	11.4%	11.6%	11.6%

Summary

During 2001, Ohio's jails booked 590,215 prisoners. In 2002, Ohio's jails saw a decrease of 10% in the number of persons waiting to serve sentences from 2001, down from 5,621 to 5,041. This is still below 1997's waiting list, which was 12,488. The confinement ratio of 159 persons per 100,000 was an increase over 2001's ratio of 156, which is due to the 3.5% 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 168% since 1983. In addition, Ohio jails had just one fire, which is down significantly from the 7 reported fires in 1998.

Nationally, Ohio compares favorably in the ratio of inmates per officer. The Ohio jail ratio of 3.5 inmates per officer is well below the national average of 4.8 inmates per officer. Ohio's average daily population increased at a lower level than the national average of 4.2% during 2002.

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 \$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 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.drc.state.oh.us

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