

# DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND CORRECTION

## Annual Jail Report 2003

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### Introduction

The following report describes jails in Ohio for 2003, and draws comparisons between and within the state's four primary jail classifications over the past five years. These comparisons include average daily populations, capacities, contract bed prices, meals costs, staffing, and jail related incidents. In addition to these above comparisons, this report compares Ohio's Full Service jails to nationally recognized jail data, on a limited number of topics. The data presented within this report represents a breakdown of statistics that accounts for the state's 218 primary classification jails and 132 Temporary Holding Facilities (THFs); for a total of 350 jails and temporary holding facilities.

The Ohio jail system is composed of four primary classifications: 93 Full-Service Jails (FSJ), 13 Minimum Security Jails (MSJ), 92 Five-Day Jails (5DJ), and 20 Twelve-Hour Jails (12HJ). All jails within these classifications are inspected annually by one of Ohio's four Jail Inspectors, who works for the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's Bureau of Adult Detention. In addition to the annual inspection process for Ohio's 218 primary jails, 132 Temporary Holding Facilities (THFs) complete a self-audit report each year. Each facility manager completes this self-audit report during the first quarter of each year, and the report is forwarded to the Bureau of Adult Detention. Temporary Holding Facilities have a general maximum holding time of six-hours for detaining and/or holding prisoners. Information on THFs within this report is limited.

Annual inspections of the primary jails (FSJ, MSJ, 5DJ, and 12HJ) occurred throughout the year; therefore, the statistics and percentages reflected within this report reflect what was observed and/or noted during each jail inspection. It must be noted that the information in this report should not be considered a true "snapshot" of Ohio's jails.

Additional information about the Ohio Bureau of Adult Detention and/or Ohio jails can be found at

[www.drc.state.oh.us/web/bad.htm](http://www.drc.state.oh.us/web/bad.htm).

Division of Parole and Community Service

Harry E. Hageman, Deputy Director  
Charles E. Bailey, Chief Bureau of Adult Detention

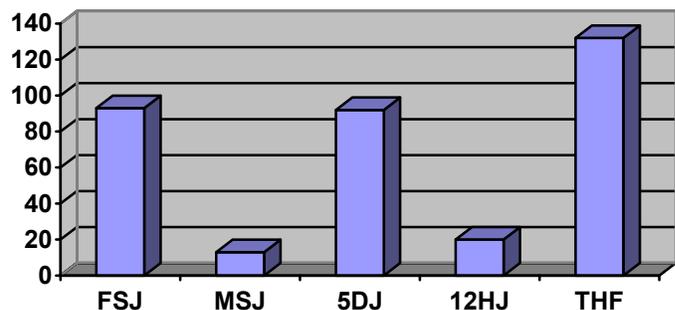
June 2004



### Jail Population

During 2003, Ohio's primary jails held an average daily population of 18,412 prisoners. This figure is a 0.67% decrease over last year's figure of 18,538. On average, jails in Ohio confined 157 persons per 100,000<sup>1</sup> Ohio residents (not counting 12HJ and 5DJ populations, as their prisoners tend to have low average stays and many prisoners are transported the same day to FSJ facilities); this is a decrease of 1.3% below the 2002 figure of 159 persons per 100,000 Ohio residents.

### 2003 Jails / THFs Numbers



<sup>1</sup> [www.drc.state.oh.us](http://www.drc.state.oh.us). Note: THFs have a maximum holding time of six (6) hours for detaining/holding arrestees.

It should be noted that a considerable number of the preceding 157 count represents housed federal marshal prisoners; as some jail managers have contracted out to house federal prisoners as a profit tactic to help off-set their overall jail expenses. The federal prisoners statistics are absorbed into the overall state jail statistics being shown in this report.

staffing patterns, size of housing units, etc.).

The *actual prisoner capacities* of the FSJ, MSJ, and 5DJ jails are 19,415 – 877 – and 898 respectively. The *recommended prisoner capacities* of these same jails are 16,338 – 869 – and 609 respectively. The *average daily count* of these same jails are 17,275 – 687 – and 427 respectively. These figures show that while FSJs averaged about 89.0% of their *actual prisoner capacities*, they also averaged about 105.7% of their *recommended prisoner capacities*. MSJs averaged about 78.3% of their *actual prisoner capacities*, and 79.0% of their *recommended prisoner capacities*. When computed together, FSJs and MSJs combined had an ADC of 104.4% above the BRC. 5DJs averaged about 47.5% of their *actual prisoner capacities*, and 70.1% of their *recommended prisoner capacities*.

Average Daily Jail Population					
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>FSJ</b>	15,951	16,133	16,644	17,445	17,275
<b>MSJ</b>	704	719	762	683	687
<b>5DJ</b>	380	371	420	372	427
<b>12HJ</b>	43	51	51	37	23
<b>Totals</b>	<b>17,078</b>	<b>17,274</b>	<b>17,877</b>	<b>18,537</b>	<b>18,412</b>

Average Daily FSJ/MSJ Count per 2000 – 2002 Ohio Census <sup>1</sup>			
Year	Ohio Population / Census Estimate	Average Daily Jail Prisoner Count (ADC)	ADC per 100,000 Ohio Population
<b>2003</b>	11,421,267 <sup>2</sup>	17,962	157.26
<b>2002</b>	11,421,267	18,128	158.72
<b>2001</b>	11,389,785	17,406	152.82
<b>2000</b>	11,363,568	16,852	148.29

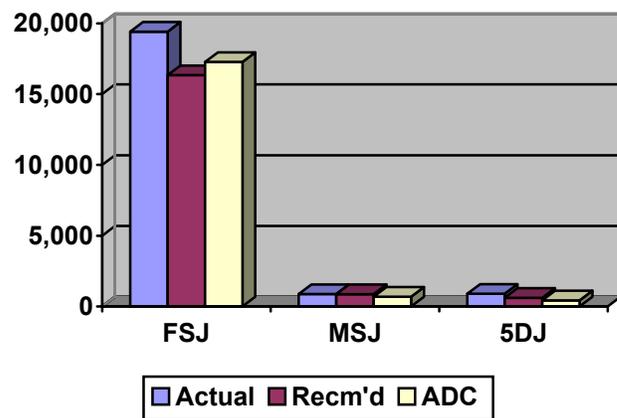
<sup>1</sup> [www.areaconnect.com/population.htm](http://www.areaconnect.com/population.htm)

<sup>2</sup>2002 Ohio Census figure used for both 2002 and 2003 ADC comparisons.

**Prisoner Capacities**

*Actual Prisoner Capacity* refers to the total prisoner bed count identified as being the actual prisoner beds that are a permanent part of the jail; this count does not include temporary cots or makeshift bed arrangements. *Recommended Prisoner Capacity* (Bureau Recommended Capacity / BRC) refers to the total prisoner bed count identified as being recommended by the Bureau of Adult Detention, which takes into consideration a number of relative issues (e.g. total living space / square feet, ratio of toilets-wash basins-showers to prisoner population,

**Actual Beds vs Recm'd vs ADC**



	FSJ	MSJ	5D
<b>Actual</b>	19,415	877	898
<b>Recm'd</b>	16,338	869	609
<b>ADC</b>	17,275	687	427

The chart depicts that while Ohio jails generally had an Average Daily (Prisoner) Count (ADC) within their Actual Bed Capacities, combined FSJs and MSJs had ADC averages above the Bureau's Recommended (Prisoner) Capacity (BRC). Their BRC was approximately 104.4% (over population) vs ADC.

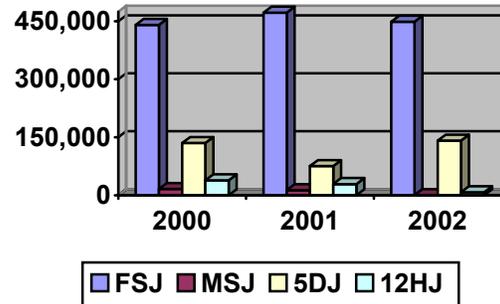
### Jail Bookings

The following table illustrates the total number of bookings for 2002, as provided by jail managers during the 2003 annual jail inspections. These statistics are compared to the reported jail bookings for 2001 and 2000. MSJ bookings are usually zero because prisoners are typically booked into a supporting FSJ and then the prisoners are transferred to the MSJ to serve their sentences. By state law, MSJ prisoners are to be sentenced minimum risk prisoners. Only one MSJ routinely had prisoners report directly to the MSJ and complete a full booking process. Note: A number of prisoners booked into the 5DJ and the 12HJ jails are also, typically during the same day, transferred to FSJ jails, where they are again booked in. The number of double prisoner bookings falling within this scenario has not been tracked. Also, starting January 2003, Eight (8) Hour Jails were reclassified as Twelve (12) Hour Jails.

Jail Bookings			
Jail Classification	2000 Bookings	2001 Bookings	2002 Bookings
Full Service	440,753	472,592	452,504
Minimum Security	16,370	13,222	378
5 Day	135,072	75,372	141,261
12 Hour	38,678	29,029	7,788
<b>Total</b>	<b>630,873</b>	<b>590,215</b>	<b>601,931</b>

Note: The drop in 2002 MSJ bookings can be accounted for because each MSJ's supporting FSJ typically books in the prisoners prior to their being transferred to the MSJ. At the MSJ, each prisoner undergoes a modified booking, basically to account for the prisoner's presence and to add to the FSJ booking information further needed classification breakdowns necessary for housing and programming plans.

### Number of Jail Bookings by Jail Type



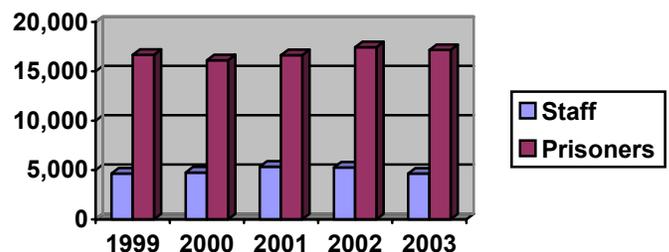
Note: Part of the flux in the 5DJs statistics is that a number of these jails have begun to house more sentenced prisoners. Judges sometimes sentence defendants to local jails for 10 days or more, to be served in a series of 5 day stretches, with a day or so, between stints. Also, some judges sentence defendants to 5DJs to serve weekend sentences, sometimes involving two or more weekends that totals more than 5 days.

Also note: A number of previous 12HJs reclassified their jails to THF status.

### Jail Security Staff

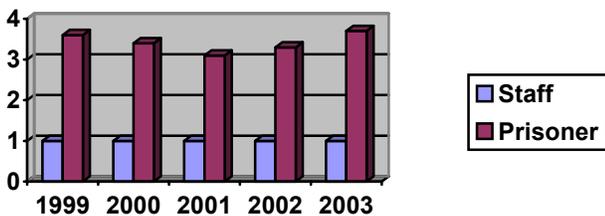
Total jail staff counts continued to decline over the last two years. 2003 FSJ data shows 3,375 full-time male staff and 1,289 full-time female staff. After an increase of 11% in 2001, FSJ staffing levels decreased 1% in 2002, and 11.3% in 2003.

### Total Security Staff to Total ADC



Male staff decreased 11.2% from 2002 and female staff decreased 11.6%. During this time frame, the average daily count of FSJ prisoners decreased by only 0.9%. The 2003 ratio of FSJ total full-time security staff to ADC prisoners equals 1:3.7. This is a net prisoner increase of 0.4 prisoners to each full-time security officer, compared to the 2002 ratio of 1:3.3. The percentage of FSJ female staff to the total full-time workforce has remained close to 27% over the last five years (1999-2003 = 27.1%, 27.0%, 28.2%, 27.7%, 27.6%). In comparison, 2003 FSJ female prisoners averaged about 13% of the total prisoner population.

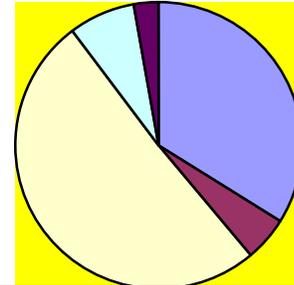
**Ratio of One Staff Officer to Corresponding ADC Breakdown**



**Jail Prisoners**

Taken from the daily prisoner counts shown on the 2003 data sheets, on the days the Bureau inspected each jail, 18,496 prisoners were being held or housed in the FSJs; 720 prisoners in the MSJs; 321 prisoners in the 5DJs; and only 2 prisoners in the 12HJs; for a total of 19,539 prisoners. Of these 18,496 FSJ prisoners, 6,254 (33.8%) were sentenced males and 958 (5.2%) were sentenced females [totaling 39% sentenced prisoners]; 9,384 were unsentenced males (50.7%) and 1,388 were unsentenced females (7.5%) [totaling 58.2% unsentenced prisoners]; and 512 of the prisoners were listed as ‘other’ (2.8%). ‘Other’ includes federal prisoners, parole holders, etc. Of the 720 MSJ prisoners, 642 were males (89.2%) and 78 were females (10.8%).

**Percentage of Full-Service Jail Prisoner Population Makeup**



■ 33.8% Sentenced Male	■ 5.2% Sentenced Female
□ 50.7% Unsensenced Male	□ 7.5% Unsensenced Female
■ 2.8% Other Prisoners	

**Juvenile Prisoners**

During the 2003 annual inspections, 57 male juveniles and 1 female juvenile were listed on the daily prisoner counts. These juveniles were bind-over juveniles from local juvenile court systems. During 2002, FSJs booked in a total of 1,799 juveniles; of these, 222 were juvenile bind-overs being tried as adults. Immediately after booking, the remaining 1,577 juvenile prisoners were released, turned over to a guardian, or transported to a juvenile detention facility.

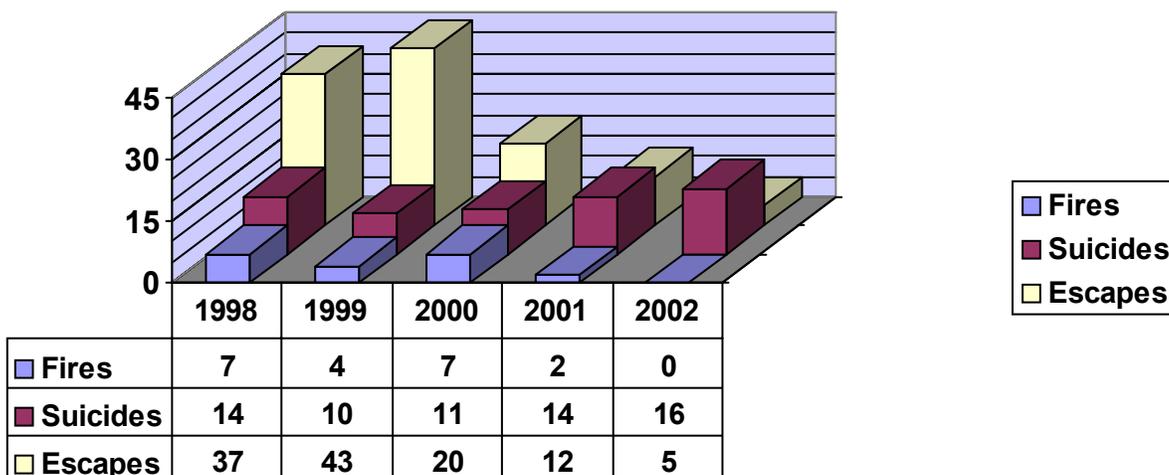
**Average Prisoner Stays**

In 2002, the average length of stay for prisoners in a FSJ was 20.54 days; 30.8 days in a MSJ; 1.24 days in a 5DJ; and 2.61 hours in a 12HJ.

Last 5 Yrs. Average Lengths of Stay					
Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
FSJ	20.6	22.5	19.7	20.1	20.5
MSJ	38.8	44.4	33.7	39.0	30.8
5DJ	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.3	1.2



### Jail Incidents



Another 15 prisoners were reported to have died of natural causes. 1 prisoner escape was reported. It should be noted that for inspection purposes, escapes are limited to prisoners who somehow escape through the security perimeter of the jail. Examples can be by trickery (e.g. changing name tags with another prisoner and being released in error), or can be by taking advantage of a weakness in the security operations or the security structure of the jail (e.g. faulty security doors or staff carelessly leaving security doors ajar). Escapes do not include trustees, and community service and work detail prisoners (etc.) working outside the jail security perimeter, who fail to return to the jail; nor prisoner escapes that may occur during transportation to courts, institutions, medical services, etc. While the inspection does note prisoner assaults, readers must be aware that some jail managers have very broad definitions of assault, which can include shoving or pushing another prisoner, or during a minor use-of-force incident, a prisoner inadvertently kicking a staff person; while other jail managers may have very limited definitions of assaults, which may include only those incidents resulting in significant injuries. Given this precaution, during the 2003 annual jail inspections FSJs reported 1,044 prisoner on prisoner assaults, 77 prisoner fights involving 2 or more prisoners per each incident, and 229

prisoner on staff assaults. MSJs reported 8 prisoner on prisoner assaults and 0 prisoner on staff assaults. 5DJs reported 7 prisoner on prisoner assaults and 27 prisoner on staff assaults. 12HJs reported 0 prisoner on prisoner assaults and only 1 prisoner on staff assault. 2003 annual jail inspection data shows prisoner on prisoner assaults being 1,136 (including the 77 prisoner fights), and prisoner on staff assaults being 257. Because of the wide range of definitions used by various jail managers defining “assaults”, no yearly comparison chart is being drawn up.

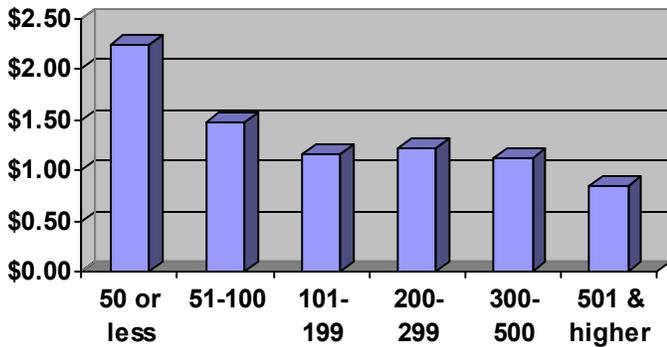
### Prisoner / Jail Meal Costs

Computations utilizing ADCs show that the average per prisoner meal cost for FSJs is \$1.08. Computations utilizing jails as a baseline show that the average per jail meal cost for FSJs is \$1.53. The average per prisoner meal cost for MSJs is \$1.28. The average per jail meal cost for MSJs is \$1.47. The average per prisoner meal cost for 5DJs is \$3.30. The average per jail meal cost for 5DJs is \$3.70.

There are a total of 21 FSJs with average meal costs of \$1.00 or less; 54 show costs at \$1.01 - \$1.99; 14 show costs at \$2.00 - \$2.99; 3 show costs at \$3.00 - \$3.99; and 1 FSJ had a \$4.00 average meal cost.

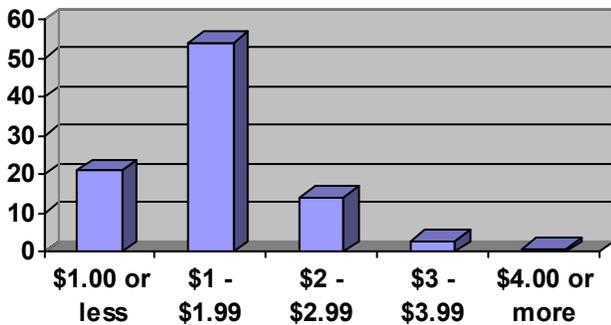
Those FSJs rated as having average daily prisoner

**FSJ Average Prisoner Daily Counts to Average Prisoner Meal Cost**



counts (ADC) of 50 or less, had an average prisoner meal cost of \$2.24; ADCs of 51 – 100 had average meal costs of \$1.48; ADCs of 101 – 199 had average meal costs of \$1.17; ADCs of 200 – 299 had average meal costs of \$1.22; ADCs of 300 – 500 had average meal costs of \$1.13; and jails having ADCs of 501 and higher, had average prisoner meal costs of \$0.84.

**Number of FSJ's Having Average Prisoners Meal Costs of...**



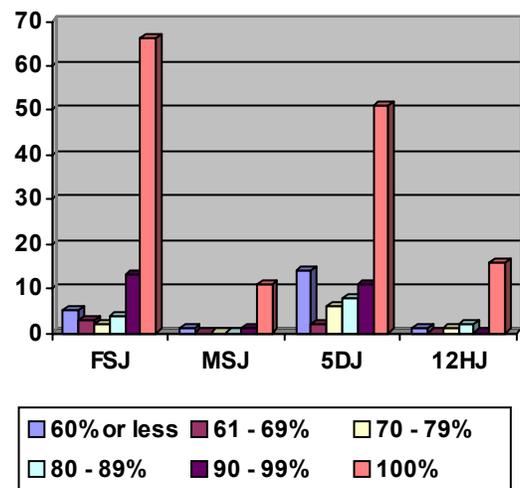
FSJs Average Prisoner Meal Costs had a low of \$0.64, and a high of \$4.00. (Note: The jail averaging \$4.00 per meal only had an ADC of 10 prisoners.) MSJs Average Prisoner Meal Costs had a low of \$0.84, and a high of \$2.85. 5DJs Average Prisoner Meal Costs had a low of \$1.50, and a high of \$7.00. Note that 5DJs often rely on local restaurants for their prisoner meals.

**Annual Jail Inspection Scores**

There are 289 Full-Service Ohio *Minimum Jail Standards* (OMJS). The 2003 annual jail inspection looked at 29 of these 289 standards. It is important for the reader to realize that while a jail may rate high on their annual jail inspection, it is possible that this same jail may be significantly lacking in meeting some other *OMJS* not being inspected on during that particular annual jail inspection. Significant OMJS deficiencies noted during annual inspections, but which are not included in the specific OMJS being inspected on, are treated separately, often through technical assistance measures. With this understanding, 71% of the FSJs scored 100% on their 2003 annual jail inspection; 85% of the MSJs scored 100% on their annual inspection report; 55% of the 5DJs scored 100%; and 80% of the 12HJs scored 100% on their 2003 annual jail inspections.

The following chart depicts scoring breakdowns for all four major jail classifications:

**Breakdown of Jail Classifications by Inspection Score Ranges**



### Ages of Ohio Jails

This table breaks down Ohio's primary jail classifications by the age of the original facility. Note: Six jail dates are unknown, and at least one of these six unknown dates is estimated to be prior to 1900. Also, some of these dates include buildings that were originally built for purposes other than a jail, and were later converted into the current jail system.

- \* 1861, 1876, 1884, 1886
- \*\* 1886, 1892
- \*\*\* 1870
- \*\*\*\* 1885, 1893

Ages of Ohio Jails											
Year	County				City				Village	Township	
	FSJ	MSJ	5DJ	12HJ	FSJ	MSJ	5DJ	12HJ		12HJ	5DJ
±2000	8	3		1	1		3	5	1		
95-99	17	3			3	1	5	3			
90-94	11	2			2	1	7	4	1	1	
80-89	12	1			2		13	1	2		1
70-79	14				2		28		2		
60-69	7	1			1		7	1	3		
50-59	1						10	3	1		
00-49	2				1		1	1	2		
<1900	4*		2**				1** *		2****		

### National Comparisons with Ohio Jail Subjects

This table is a comparison of Ohio jails to statistics obtained from the April 2003 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2002*; and from the *2001 Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*, along with other footnoted sources. Primarily, only FSJ and MSJ data was utilized for comparisons with national trends, as these two jail classifications tend to have more similar jail characteristics, then do Ohio's 5DJs and 12HJs.

<sup>1</sup> [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/glance/tables/jailagtab.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/glance/tables/jailagtab.htm)  
[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/jails.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/jails.htm)

Other fields of information derived from above base sites.

<sup>2</sup> FSJ and MSJ "actual bed count" statistics used. U.S. rates are typically based on 'rated' capacities. 'Rated' capacities for Ohio jails would likely refer to Bureau Recommended Capacities. If 'Bureau Recommended Capacities' are applied, then the percentage rate for 2003 goes up to 104.4%.

<sup>3</sup> This figure is derived from the 2002 Ohio census figure of 11,421,267

Comparison of Ohio Jails With National Jail Statistics <sup>1</sup>					
Subject	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>% Jail Capacity Occupied</b>					
Ohio %	90.8	90.8	90.9	89.5	88.5 <sup>2</sup>
U.S. %	93.0	92.0	90.0	93.0	94.0
<b>Average Daily Count</b>					
Ohio	16,665	16,852	17,406	18,129	17,962
U.S.	607,978	621,149	631,240	665,475	691,301
<b>% Increase in Prisoner Population</b>					
Ohio %	6.1	1.1	3.3	4.1	(-) 0.9
U.S. %	2.4	2.2	1.6	5.4	3.9
<b>Incarceration Rate Per 100,000</b>					
Ohio	146	148	153	159	157 <sup>3</sup>
U.S.	222	226	222	231	238
<b>% Prisoner Gender</b>					
<b>Ohio Jails</b>					
Male Prisoners %	85.7	86.5	86.1	87.0	87.2 <sup>2</sup>
Female Prisoners %	14.3	13.5	13.9	13.0	12.8
<b>U.S. Jails</b>					
Male Prisoners %	88.8	88.6	88.4	88.4	88.0
Female Prisoners %	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.6	12.0

## Summary

During the 2003 annual jail inspections, jail managers reported that during 2002, Ohio's four primary jail classifications (Full-Service, Minimum Security, 5 Day, and 12 Hour) booked 598,492 prisoners. There were 93 Full Service Jails, 13 Minimum Security Jails, 92 Five-Day Jails, and 20 Twelve-Hour Jails, making up the four primary jail classifications; and an additional 132 Six-Hour Temporary Holding Facilities, which do not undergo annual jail inspections, but rather complete and send in annual self-audit reports. There are a total of 350 combined jails and Temporary Holding Facilities. The confinement ratio of 157 persons per 100,000 Ohio residents was a decrease of 1.3% over the 2002 reported figure of 159 : 100,000 figure. Ohio continues to increase its jail housing capacity through the construction of new jails and additional jail spaces added to existing jail structures. While the number of beds increased over 2003, there was a 0.6% decrease in the Average Daily Prisoner Count, for this same period. This report shows a jump in reported prisoner suicides, up to 16 for this reporting period; which is up 14% over last year's report, and 45% higher than 2000's mark of 11 suicides. Jail fires have continued to decrease and were at 0 this reporting period. The decrease in fires over the past several years can likely be directly linked to the number of jails becoming 'non-smoking' jails. Most of Ohio's jails are non-smoking facilities. Escapes have continued to decrease over the last couple of years. Part of this decrease in escape reports may be contributed to jail managers better understanding that reported escapes, for the purposes of their annual jail inspection statistics, do not include walk-aways from work details or non-returning work-release prisoner situations, or other "escapes" that occurred outside the security perimeter of the jail.

Ohio's percentage of prisoner populations from 2002-2003 decreased by 0.9%, compared to the Nation's 3.8% increase figure. Booking figures reflect the previous year's roll-up figure. As such, the 2002 booking figure (as reported during the 2003 annual jail inspection) was a decrease of 4.2% over the 2001 booking figure shown in the 2002 Annual Jail Report. Overall security staff ratios to ADCs have shown an increase of prisoners per security staff over the last two reporting periods. The ratio of full-time security staff to ADC prisoner counts equals 1:3.7. 2003 shows a 0.4 prisoner increase to staff ratio over 2002 figures. There was a reduction of 11.2% in the male security staff and 11.6% decrease in female security staff from 2002-

2003 figures. Female security staff continues to account for about 27% of the overall jail security staff.

Jail prisoner populations averaged out to be approximately 86.1% male prisoners and 13.9% female prisoners. These figures were of no significant change from last year's report. On the average, 33.8% of the jail prisoner population is sentenced males; 50.7% unsentenced males; 5.2% sentenced females; and 7.5% unsentenced females. Jails reported that during 2002, they booked in a total of 1,799 juvenile prisoners, of which 222 were bind-over juveniles. Average lengths of stay for Full-Service Jails increased by 0.8 days, or 4% over 2002 figures. Minimum Security Jails' average lengths of stay decreased by 2.9 days, or 8.6% less than 2002 figures. The average per diem charged to other jurisdictions for housing their prisoners rose by only \$0.15 per prisoner / per day.

During 2003, Full-Service Jails, on a per prisoner basis, had an average prisoner meal cost of \$1.08. On a per jail basis, Full-Service Jails had an average prisoner meal cost of \$1.53.

The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, through its Bureau of Adult Detention, has formed a very successful working partnership with Ohio's 350 jails and temporary holding facilities. This partnership strives to provide safe, secure, efficient, and lawful jails and lock-ups throughout the state. A number of jail construction projects continue to wrap up, utilizing Ohio capital construction grants, which has totaled more than \$269,719,494.00 over the past several years.

If you would like more information about Ohio jails or the Bureau of Adult Detention, please contact the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Bureau of Adult Detention, at (614) 752-1066, or visit the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's website at [www.odrc.state.oh.us](http://www.odrc.state.oh.us), or Bureau of Adult Detention's website at [www.odrc.state.oh.us/web/bad.htm](http://www.odrc.state.oh.us/web/bad.htm).

### BUREAU OF ADULT DETENTION

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND CORRECTION

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