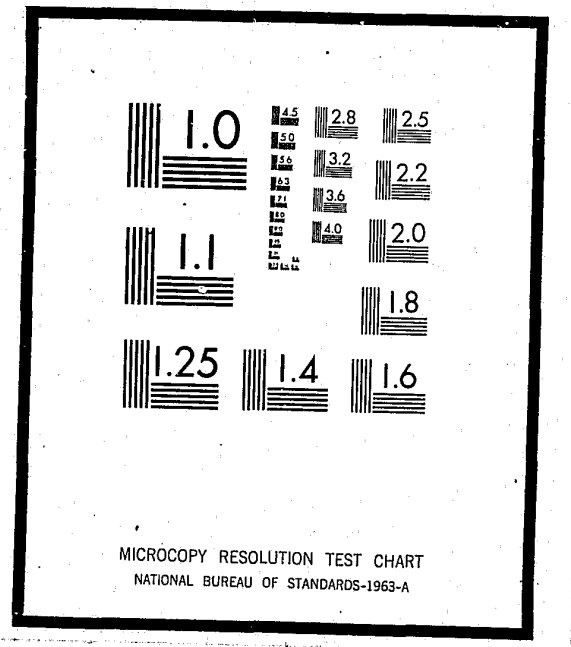


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Report of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

May, 1974

(including Fiscal Year 1973 Financial and Statistical Data)

John J. Gilligan, Governor, Bennett J. Cooper, Director

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Governor John J. Gilligan, a staunch supporter of prison reform, and Bennett J. Cooper, Director of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.



Director's Message

For many months, we in Ohio corrections have been playing an aggressive game of catch-up, trying to bring the state's correctional system in line with the national trend toward modernization and reform of the criminal justice system.

The most important single step in this effort came less than two years ago when a separate department to deal solely with corrections was established by the 109th General Assembly.

Previously, the correctional system had been operated as a division in the former Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction; however, the limited number of management personnel available was inadequate for a system that included several large institutions and thousands of employees.

As a result, communication and coordination throughout the system was poor; policies and practices often varied from institution to institution; and there was necessarily more emphasis on solving immediate problems than on long-range planning.

Thus, when the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction came into official existence July 12, 1972, it was more than just the creation of a new state agency; it was the start of what we justifiably can call a new era in Ohio corrections.

The first major task facing the Department was one of organization, setting up the management machinery that could take on the job of updating and improving the correctional system.

A departmental structure was designed and implemented that included a strong central administration providing for more efficient and economical management.

To help establish a new direction for the correctional system, the Department had the recommendations of the Ohio Citizens Task Force on Corrections appointed by Governor Gilligan in February, 1971.

With the aid of the Task Force report and through a centralized approach to management, the Department has begun a badly needed and long overdue overhaul of the correctional system — not through radical overnight changes, but through the well-planned implementation of recent advances in correctional practice and theory.

In its drive to move Ohio corrections forward, however, the Department has not lost sight of its responsibility to protect society from the offender.

About the Director: Bennett J. Cooper has been a part of Ohio corrections for 17 years. He joined the correctional system in 1957 as chief psychologist at the Ohio State Reformatory at Mansfield, a post he held for six years. Director Cooper served as associate superintendent for treatment at OSR from 1963 to 1966, when he was appointed superintendent of the institution. In 1970, he was named to head the state's correctional system, at that time operated as a division in the former Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction, and was appointed director of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction when it was created in 1972. He is a member of various correctional organizations and currently serves as president of the Association of State Correctional Administrators. A native of Cleveland, he holds B.S. and M.S. degrees in psychology from Western Reserve University, Cleveland, and was awarded an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree by Ashland College in 1971.

But rather than just the short-term protection provided by imprisonment, the Department is concerned with the long-term protection of society that can be afforded only by rehabilitation of the offender.

Approximately 98 per cent of the persons sent to Ohio prisons will one day be released, either on parole or when they have completed their sentences. What happens to them while they are confined will play a large part in determining whether they will return to society as responsible and productive citizens.

Consequently, the Department has moved to improve conditions within its institutions in an effort to provide as safe and humane an environment as possible, one that will lessen, not increase, the hostility felt by many prison inmates.

In addition, steps have been taken to provide necessary treatment programs, education, training, and other opportunities and experiences aimed at preparing those in prison for their eventual release.

The Department also has made a firm commitment to the development of community-based corrections and reintegration programs as alternatives to the imprisonment of all offenders.

The Department's perception of its role in the correctional process and its views on corrections are embodied in a philosophy statement that was adopted Dec. 1, 1973. The statement appears in full on the following page.

Progress, of course, does not come quickly nor easily, and much remains to be done. Still, substantial and significant gains have been made, and we are proud to detail them in this report.

Bennett J. Cooper,
Director

Departmental Philosophy

Employees of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction believe that:

Each offender is different, and we ought to deal with each as an individual. This is essential if we want to afford experiences that can assist persons in a society that to many is viewed as hostile.

Just because a person offends society seriously, we need not always take him out of that society and lock him in a cage. Serious offenses against a society present differing degrees of threat to that society. In order to protect a society in all instances, we must work to keep offenders out of institutions whenever possible and assist them in adjusting to society without offending it.

For those serious offenders who must be confined, we must provide humane care and experiences they need to return to society and adjust. At the same time,

we must keep the confinement period short and directed toward release by allowing adjustment in the community prior to release whenever possible and practical.

For those who have been released, we must assist in their community adjustment in every way possible.

Within the context of a correctional system, as well as outside of it, many things and persons influence changes in human behavior. While environment certainly contributes, people are the prime agents of change. Our staff members are the people who can provide needed experiences and influence attitudes and behavior.

Finally, we are open to new approaches. As our clientele changes, we must be able to adjust to new programs and new approaches.

Managing Officers

Bennett J. Cooper, Director
Joseph R. Palmer, Ph. D., Deputy Director

Martha E. Wheeler, Assistant Director
Division of Institutional Services

H. Richard Gooch, Assistant Director
Division of Parole and Community Services

Joseph R. Dembinski, Assistant Director
Division of Administrative and Fiscal Operations

Cyril S. T. Cho, Ph. D., Assistant Director
Division of Planning and Research

George F. Denton, Chief
Adult Parole Authority

Ben T. Adams, Director of Personnel

Mrs. Dorothy Arn, Superintendent
Ohio Reformatory for Women

William H. Dallman, Superintendent
Lebanon Correctional Institution

Frank H. Gray, Superintendent
Chillicothe Correctional Institute

E. B. Haskins, Superintendent
London Correctional Institution

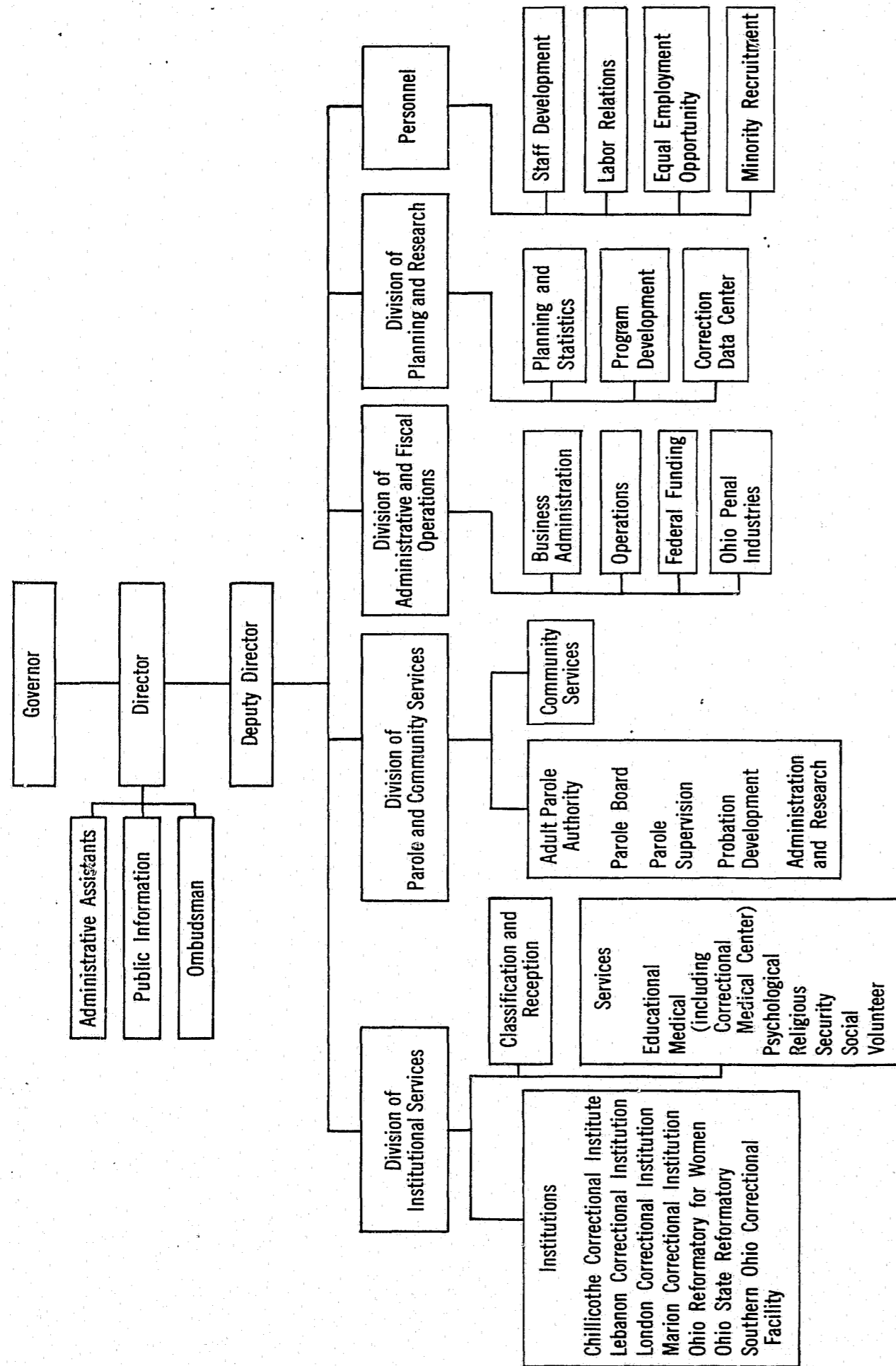
Joseph H. Havener, Superintendent
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility

E. P. Perini, Superintendent
Marion Correctional Institution

Robert C. White, Superintendent
Ohio State Reformatory

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

Organizational Chart Department of Rehabilitation and Correction



Departmental Organization

Following its establishment in July, 1972, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction was organized into four major divisions. They were the Divisions of Organization Development, Program Services, Planning and Research, and Administrative and Fiscal Operations.

The organizational plan adopted was selected from several under consideration and was designed to accomplish three prime objectives: to create a central administration that would bring together under one roof a number of key managerial functions previously carried out, to a large extent, at the institutional level; to develop stronger, closer ties between the services available to offenders while confined to institutions and those provided them upon their release into the community; and to improve communications among personnel within institutions, as well as between the institutional staffs and community-based correctional workers. While the Department retains the four-division structure, some reorganization has occurred.

As its name implies, the Division of Organization Development was set up to aid in the initial organization of the Department and played a key role in designing the framework for the central administration, creating and staffing necessary new positions. For the first year of the Department's operation, the division assumed responsibility for personnel management, including creation of a staff development office in charge of departmental training programs for both new and present employees. In time, a separate personnel section embracing staff development functions was established. Consequently, with its major objectives accomplished, the division was phased out in September, 1973, and the new Division of Parole and Community Services was established.

Parole and Community Services was created to place greater emphasis on those aspects of the correctional system that relate directly to the community. The division includes the Adult Parole Authority, which was established by the state legislature in 1965, and a newly created community services bureau. The parole authority encompasses the Department's parole and probation services, the Parole Board and operation of

community-based correctional programs and services, such as reintegration centers, halfway house and furlough programs. When organization of the new division is completed, the parole authority will continue to handle parole and probation matters, while the community services bureau will assume responsibility for community-based correctional operations, including the development of new community-oriented programs.

Functions assigned to Parole and Community Services previously were among those carried out by the Division of Program Services, which was replaced in April, 1974, by the Department's newest division, Institutional Services. Established to provide for closer coordination between operation of correctional institutions and rehabilitation programs, the Division of Institutional Services is responsible for administration of the Department's seven correctional institutions and the management and delivery of educational, medical, psychological, religious, social and volunteer services to residents of the institutions. Also operated within the division is the Bureau of Classification and Reception, which is in charge of receiving offenders committed to the Department's custody, determining to which institution they will be confined and transferring offenders from one institution to another.

The Division of Planning and Research, in brief, is responsible for the development of both long and short range programs for the Department. Its functions include correctional program research, program and facilities planning, and — a major undertaking — the development of a computerized correctional information system.

The fourth division of the Department, Administrative and Fiscal Operations, is responsible for directing, administering, coordinating and controlling all matters pertaining to budget, fiscal planning, programming and related administrative operations. The division also supervises the operation of Ohio Penal Industries in correctional institutions and administers and coordinates fiscal aspects of federally funded programs conducted by the Department.

Office of Ombudsman

In November, 1972, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction established the Office of Ombudsman. The ombudsman concept, of Scandinavian origin, has recently come to the fore in public administration as a viable means of enabling citizens to get answers or solutions to their problems when there has been a breakdown in the ordinary administrative process.

However, those who make use of the correctional ombudsman are not ordinary citizens; they are employees and offenders in the state's seven correctional institutions who have what they believe to be legitimate grievances which they cannot get resolved at the institution level. This approach to conflict resolution within an institutional setting is unique among U.S. correctional systems.

Unlike the ombudsmen in other systems, Ohio's correctional ombudsman and his staff, which consists of two deputy ombudsmen, both ex-offenders, report directly to the director of the Department.

While the ombudsman has no authority to establish or implement policy changes within the department or the individual institution, he does have immediate access to the director with information derived from audits or investigations. The recommendations of the ombudsman are always given careful consideration.

The primary responsibilities of the

correctional ombudsman are three: to receive, investigate and evaluate inquiries, problems, and complaints of correctional staff and residents or persons responsible to a departmental institution or agency; to self-initiate inquiries whenever facts come to the attention of the Office of the Ombudsman from whatever source, indicating that an inquiry should be made; to investigate administrative practices within the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction to insure that all Ohio statutes, rules and regulations of the Department and relevant institutional and agency rules and regulations are being followed.

To these ends, the correctional ombudsman technically serves some 16,000 employees, residents of institutions and offenders on parole. In reality, however, only a small portion of this group has sought assistance from the ombudsman. For the most part, the ombudsman has acted almost exclusively on resident-initiated complaints or inquiries.

The Office of the Ombudsman currently receives an average of 42 written complaints or inquiries each month. It should be noted, however, that many of these letters were not originally directed to his office, but rather to other officials in state government or the Department, who in turn forwarded them to the Office of the Ombudsman.

Staff Development

To meet the increasing need for highly skilled correctional personnel, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction has launched an intensive staff development effort to provide employees with greatly expanded training opportunities.

Evidence of the new emphasis on personnel training came in 1972, when the Department created the Office of Staff Development to establish a system-wide continuing program of comprehensive training. Work to date has produced impressive results. Training was increased from the 53,500 hours conducted in 1971 to nearly 100,000 hours in 1973.

Regular training, generally available only for correctional officers a few years ago, was instituted for employees working in other areas of the correctional system, such as parole and probation, food services, and those in supervisory and middle management positions.

Existing training programs were broadened in content; training for correctional officers, at one time limited to technical aspects of their jobs, such as security procedures and firearms handling, was expanded to include sessions on the criminal justice system, departmental philosophy, counseling and interpersonal skills, first aid and the roles of other correctional personnel.

Hub of the Department's training activities is the Ohio Correction Academy. Opened in 1970 and located near the Chillicothe Correctional Institute, the academy is the site of a wide range of regular programs, as well as special sessions and workshops.

In addition to programs operated at the academy, on-site training sessions are presented periodically at correctional institutions. Training coordinators were assigned to the institutions to work with the academy staff in planning and conducting the on-site sessions.

In all, 1700 regular and special training sessions were conducted in 1973 to aid employees in gaining a broader understanding of corrections and improving the specific skills needed in their particular areas.

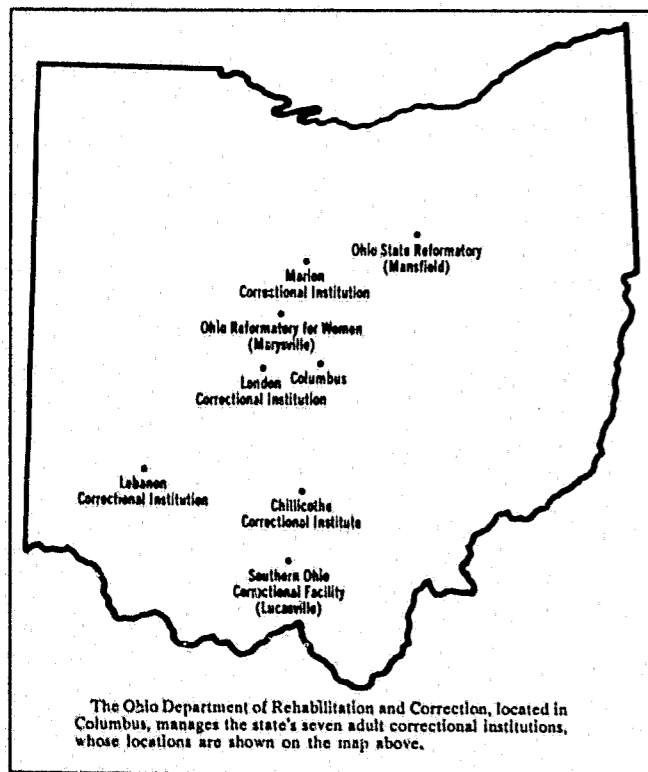
Special training throughout the year focused on many important areas, including drug abuse, cultural awareness, safety and sanitation, treatment of heart attack victims and correctional management.

A new program was set up to acquaint Department personnel with provisions of Ohio's new criminal code that deal with corrections. A criminal justice symposium series was begun in 1974 and will feature appearances throughout the year by 22 nationally recognized corrections experts.

Training programs dealing with various safety issues, including defensive driving, were developed as part of a new safety training effort being conducted throughout state government.

Work also was completed on development of the most extensive entry-level training program ever to be provided Ohio correctional employees. The program, ready for implementation in the near future, will be available to practically all new employees and will include a wide range of sessions conducted over a six-week period.

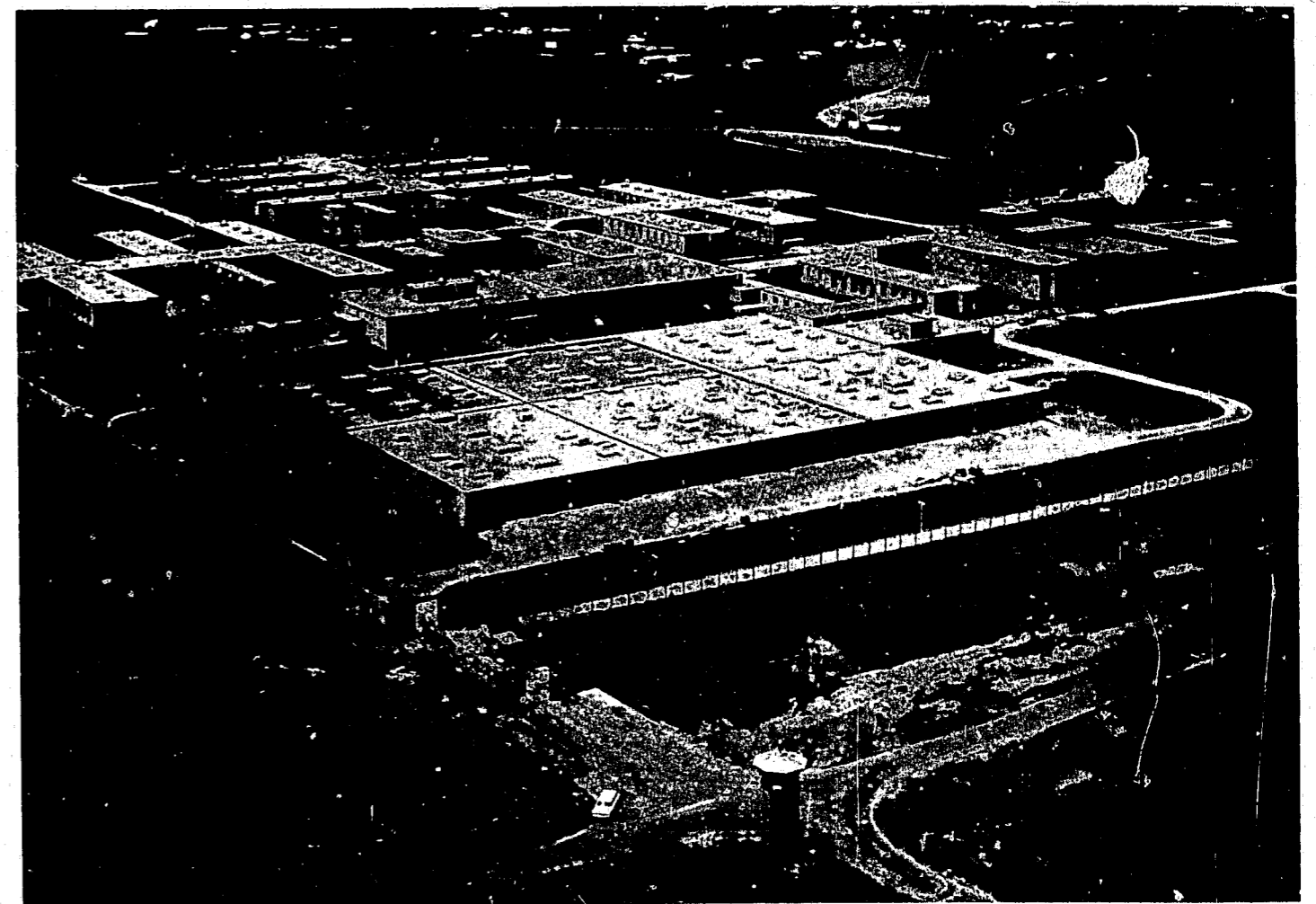
In addition to its own training programs, the Department has undertaken efforts to assist staff members seeking to improve their abilities through enrollment in college and technical school courses. A tuition reimbursement program was begun, and 294 employees received reimbursements in 1973 for up to six hours of job-related course work in areas such as corrections technology, psychology, sociology, public administration, education and law. Participants included 56 employees — many of them correctional officers — working on two-year associate degrees in corrections technology.



Correctional Institutions

While the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction came into existence less than two years ago, the seven adult correctional institutions it operates are rooted in the 1830s, when the Ohio Penitentiary was constructed and opened in Columbus.

For more than half a century, the penitentiary was the extent of corrections in Ohio. Until 1896, it was the state's only prison; state and federal prisoners, men and women alike, were confined behind its 30-foot-high gray stone walls. No system of parole existed — legislation authorizing creation of Ohio's first parole system was not adopted until 1885 — and



The Southern Ohio Correctional Facility, located on 1900 acres of land near Lucasville in Scioto County, is the state's newest adult correctional institution. Opened in September, 1972, it replaced the Ohio Penitentiary in Columbus as a maximum security institution. With a staff of 620, the facility currently houses about 1100 residents. Operating expenses for fiscal year 1973 totaled approximately \$6.8 million.

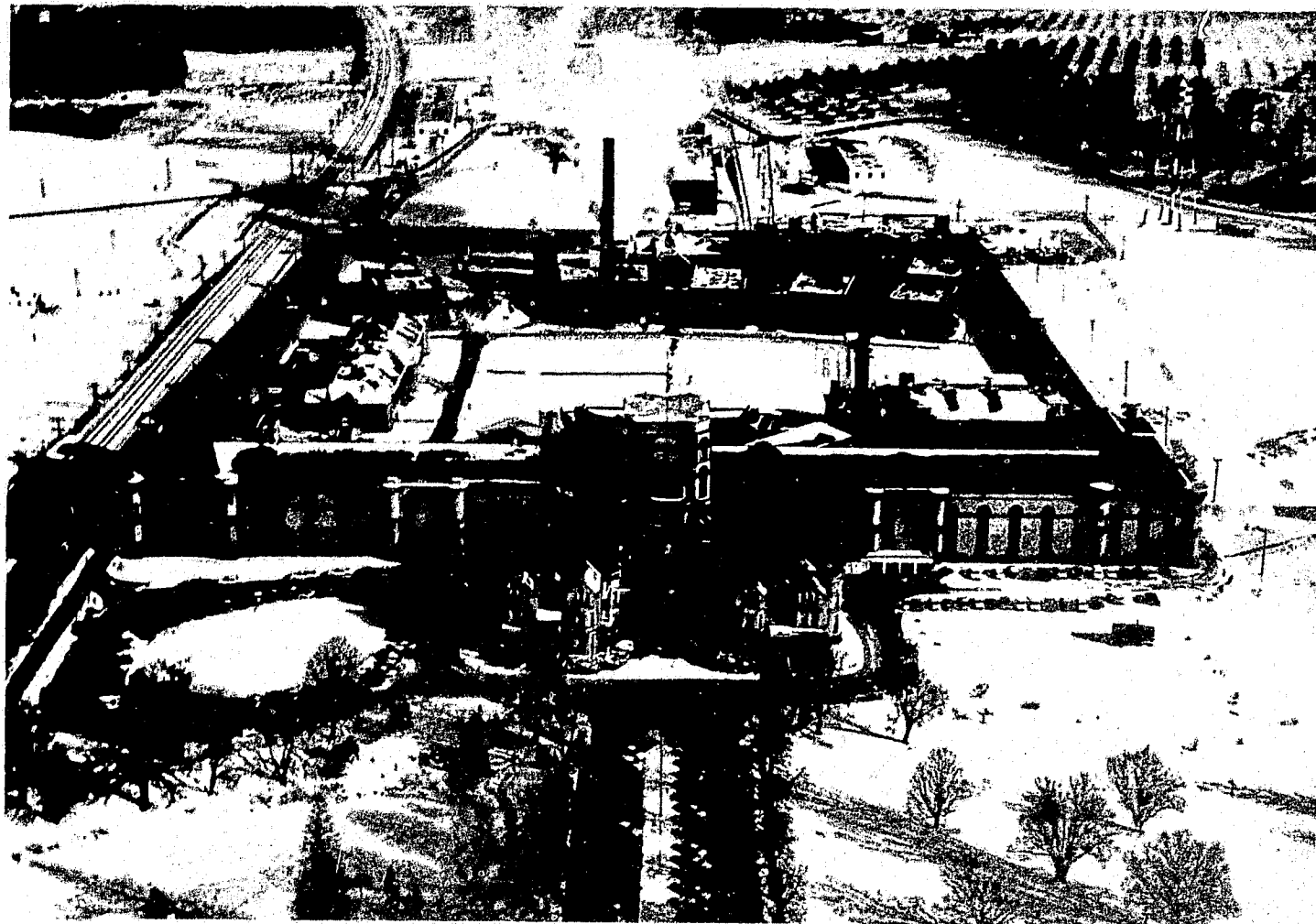
the only legal way prisoners could be released from the institution was to serve their full sentences.

Today, largely vacant, the penitentiary stands as a landmark near the heart of the state capital, the symbol of a bygone era in Ohio corrections. During its nearly 140 years of operation, 133,000 persons "did time" behind its walls, and 315 offenders met their fate in the electric chair once housed there.

Now, only a portion of the 24-acre facility remains in use, housing the Department's Correctional Medical Center, a hospital to which residents from other institutions are sent for surgery,

specialized care and treatment. The only prisoners left, besides those confined to the hospital, are about 100 honor residents who work in the medical facility.

The antiquated penitentiary was replaced as the Department's maximum security institution in 1972 by the new Southern Ohio Correctional Facility (SOCF). Located deep in the southern part of the state on nearly 1900 acres of land near Lucasville in Scioto County, SOCF, a sprawling 22-acre complex of structures all under one roof, is Ohio's newest adult correctional institution.



The Ohio State Reformatory, located on about 600 acres of land near Mansfield in Richland County, is a medium security institution for first offenders under the age of 30. The facility, opened in 1896, also operates an honor farm at the site of the main institution, the 2000-acre Grafton Honor Farm in Lorain County and an honor unit at Mt. Vernon State Hospital. Employees number nearly 460, and residents total about 1800. The institution also serves as a reception and classification center for youthful first offenders committed to the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, some of whom are transferred to the Lebanon Correctional Institution. Fiscal year 1973 operating expenses amounted to \$6.4 million.

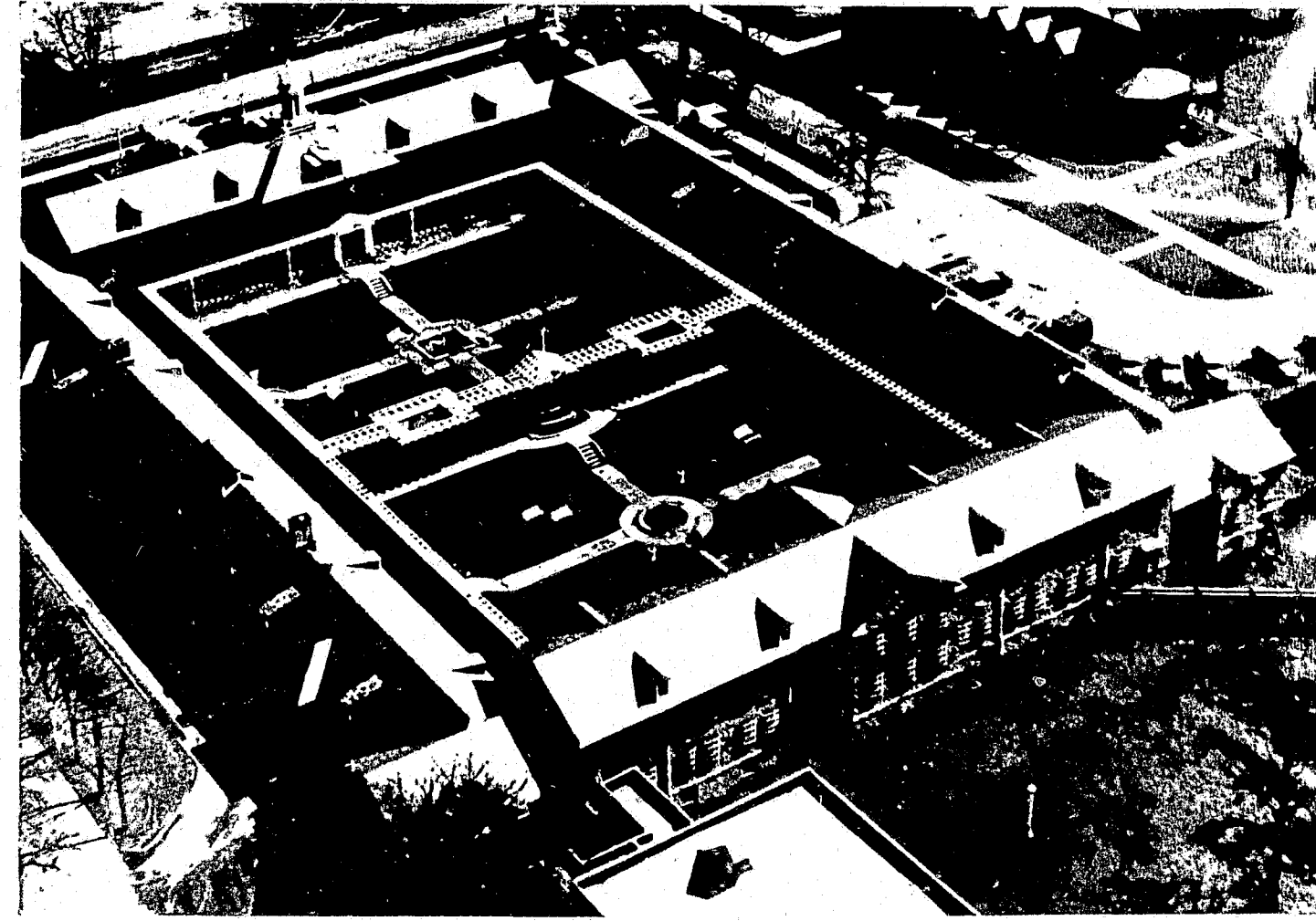
Despite more than 90 work stoppages during its construction, various personnel problems and resident unrest that ultimately led to serious internal strife in its first year, SOCF has now begun operating smoothly. The institution, with a capacity for as many as 1600 offenders, currently houses about 1100 residents. Educational programs are in full swing, and, while installation of equipment in the institution's sheet metal shop is incomplete, its printing, shoe and machine shops are fully operable.

Between the opening of the Ohio Penitentiary in 1834 and its replacement by SOCF 138 years later, six other institutions were added to Ohio's

correctional system. The first to be built was the Ohio State Reformatory (OSR), designed specifically for young offenders, who at that time shared the quarters of the penitentiary in Columbus with more hardened criminals.

Although first proposed in 1868, red tape, lack of funds and public indifference delayed completion of the institution until 1896. Now, 78 years later, OSR continues to fulfill its original objective, serving as a medium security institution for the confinement and rehabilitation of young first offenders aged 18 to 30 and those under 18 who are tried as adults.

The main institution, an 18-acre compound



The Ohio Reformatory for Women, opened in 1916, is the state's first and only correctional institution for adult female offenders. A minimum security institution, it is located on 260 acres of land just outside Marysville in Union County. Staff totals 165. The facility houses about 250 residents. Operating expenses for fiscal year 1973 totaled \$2.2 million.

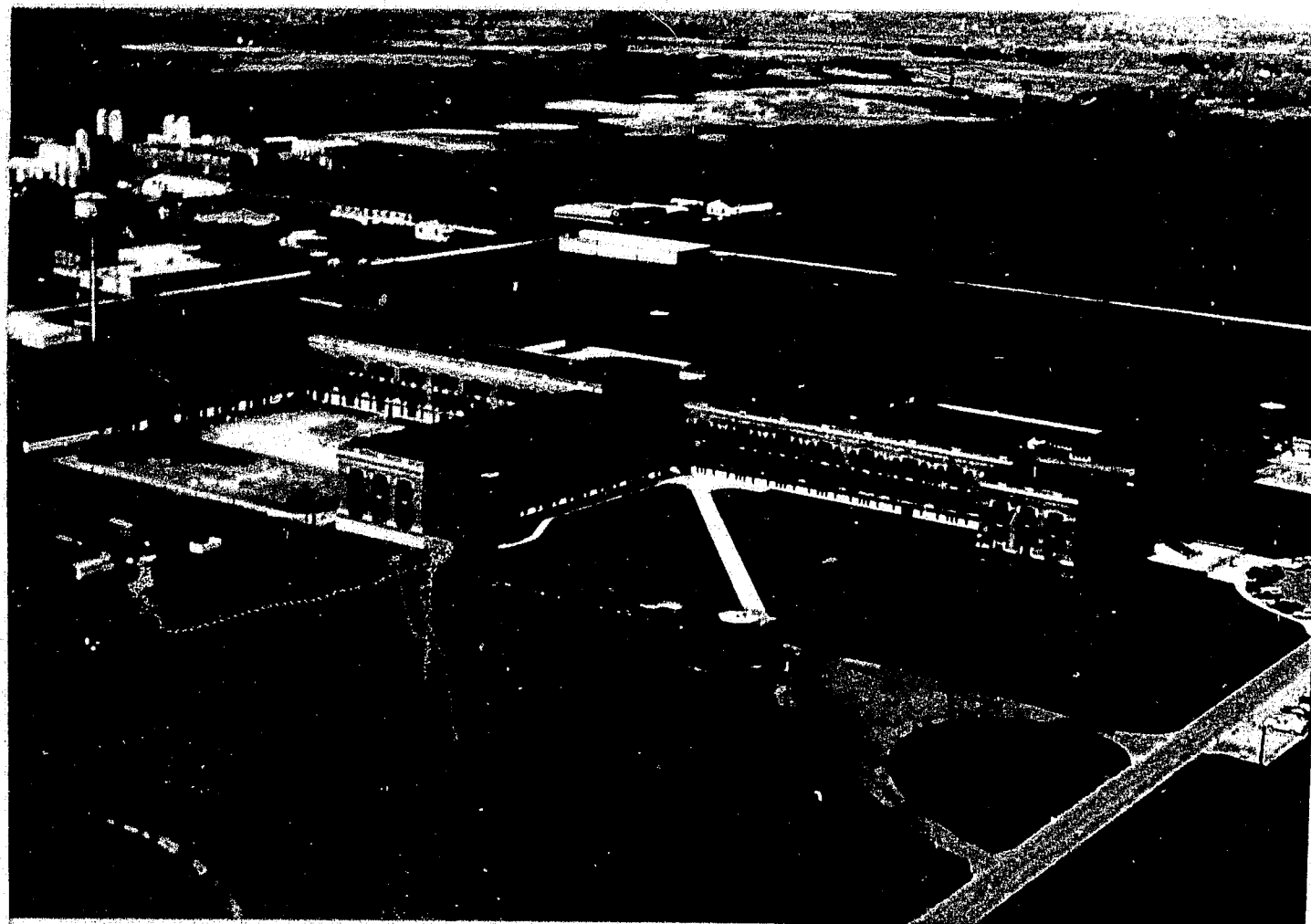
modeled after a medieval chateaux, is located at the northeastern edge of Mansfield in Richland County. Outside its walls is a 600-acre farm operated by OSR residents. The institution also operates a 2000-acre honor farm at Grafton in Lorain County and an honor unit at Mt. Vernon State Hospital. A small 200-acre honor farm near Osborn in Erie County was phased out in October, 1973.

Just as OSR was planned and built to fill a special need, so too was the Ohio Reformatory for Women (ORW), whose opening in 1916 brought an end to the confinement of women at the penitentiary in Columbus. To this day, it remains the state's only institution for adult female

offenders and, as such, is unique among Ohio correctional facilities.

Located on 260 acres of land just outside Marysville in rural Union County, the women's reformatory looks more like a small college campus than a prison — no walls surround the institution, and neither is there a security fence.

Although it opened with only one building and 34 residents, the facility has grown in both size and population over the years. Several new structures were added to provide additional dormitory-type quarters for residents and to house educational programs, penal industries and various services; and while its current population



The London Correctional Institution is located near London in Madison County. It is a medium security institution and was opened in 1925. Over 2500 acres of the facility's 3000-acre site are farmed by residents. With a staff of 305, the institution currently houses about 1100 residents. Operating expenses for fiscal year 1973 were \$4.1 million.

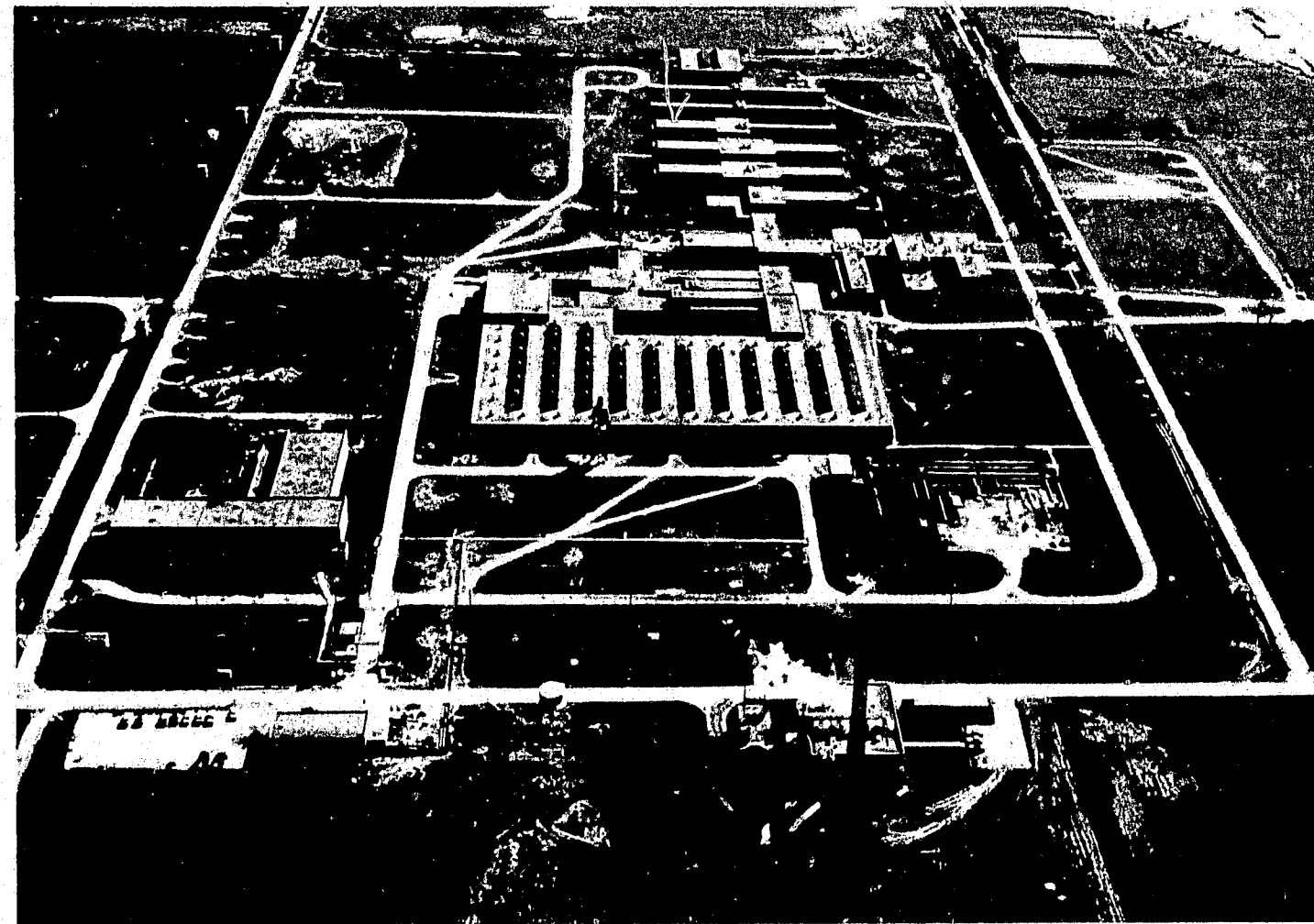
of about 250 is substantially less than the almost 450 residents housed there ten years ago, it is still more than seven times the number who first occupied the institution.

With the completion of the women's reformatory, proposals arose for the construction of a fourth state correctional facility, the London Correctional Institution (LoCI), to replace the aging Ohio Penitentiary. But the start of work was put off, most likely due to World War I, and by the time construction was begun in the early 1920's, plans called for an institution that would serve a dramatically different purpose.

When it opened in 1925, LoCI represented a leap

forward in correctional thinking. With its more than 70 separate buildings situated in the middle of 3000 acres of land northwest of London in Madison County, it was considered the first large open institution in the country, as well as the first devoted to the rehabilitation — not merely the confinement — of adult offenders, those age 30 and over.

At the time, many considered the new approach impractical and doubted the success of a prison where security fences replaced the traditional walls, where prisoners lived in dormitories, were offered a freer environment, and where work and education were looked upon as preparation for



The Marion Correctional Institution is located on a 1243-acre site, including a 925-acre farm, on the northern outskirts of Marion in Marion County. Construction of the facility, as it stands today, was completed in 1956. It is a medium security institution with a staff of nearly 300 and houses about 1000 residents. Operating expenses for fiscal year 1973 amounted to \$3.9 million.

release, not just a way of filling the days of a resident's sentence.

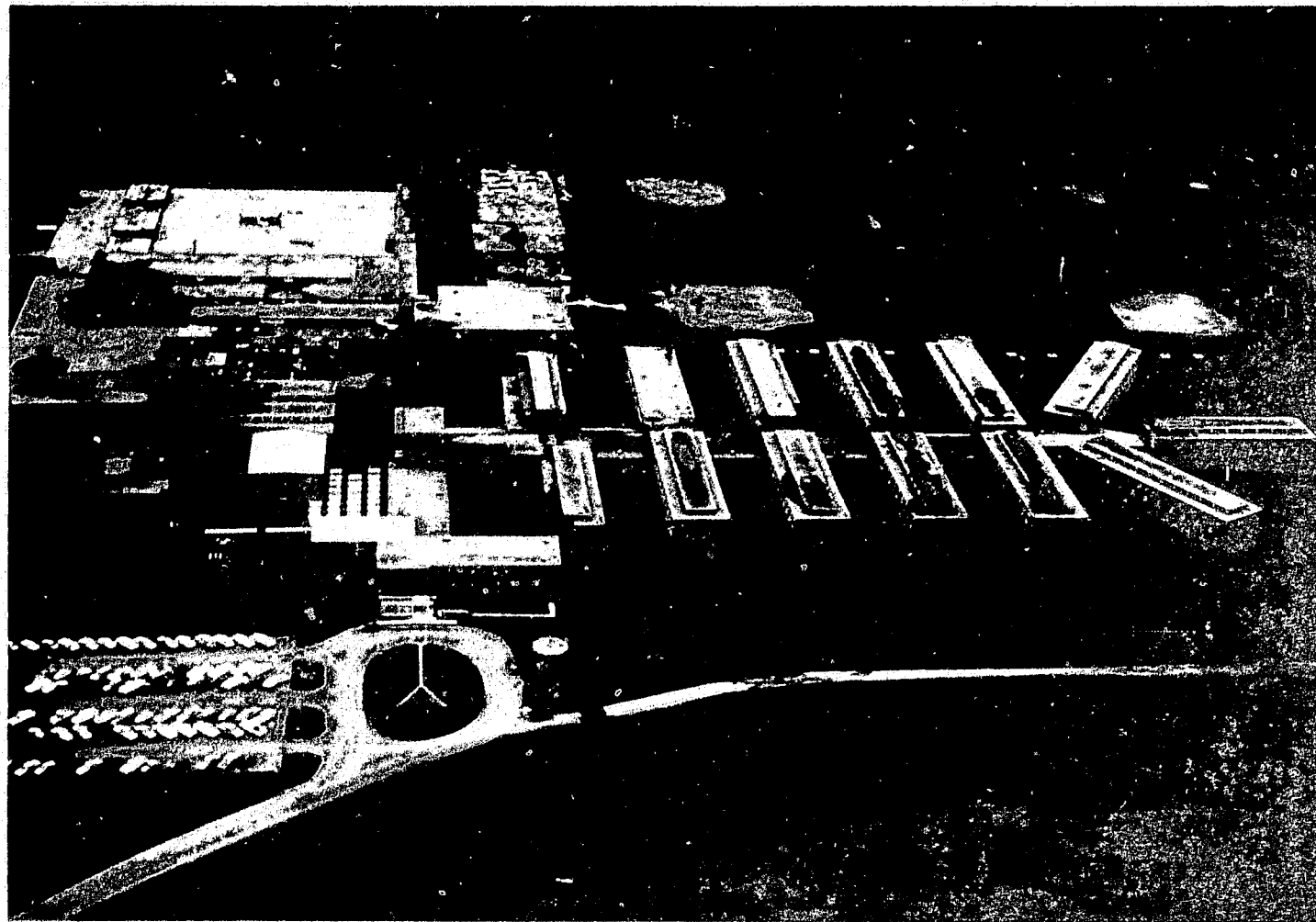
However, the theories first put into practice at LoCI later became generally accepted facts among correctional experts; and today, with its population of nearly 1100 offenders, the medium security institution still holds to the motto inscribed above its main entrance: "He who enters here leaves not hope behind."

Like LoCI, the Marion Correctional Institution (MCI) is also a medium security prison, housing about 1000 adult offenders, generally those whose families live in the northern part of the state.

The more than 1200-acre site of the facility

was once a part of the Scioto Ordnance Plant, which was closed after World War II. The area was originally acquired by the State of Ohio in 1948 for use as a vocational training school for older delinquent boys, but plans were changed two years later, and the facility was made a part of the adult correctional system.

Construction of MCI, as it stands today, began in 1952, and, carried out in three stages, was completed in 1956. The main institution, including 12 dormitory housing units for residents, is located inside a 60-acre plot surrounded by security fences on the northern outskirts of Marion in Marion County. Among facilities outside the



The Lebanon Correctional Institution, opened in 1960, is a medium security institution for first offenders under the age of 30 who are received from the Ohio State Reformatory. The facility is located on a 1925-acre site west of Lebanon in Warren County. More than 1700 acres of the land are farmed by residents. The institution's staff numbers 350, and residents total about 1200. Operating expenses in fiscal year 1973 were \$4.4 million.

fences are the institution's honor dormitory, several staff residences and a 925-acre farm operated by MCI residents.

With the completion of MCI, the state's correctional system now included two medium security institutions for adult offenders. However, an increasing prison population created the need for a second facility for young first offenders; 60 years had passed since the first such institution, the Ohio State Reformatory, had been built at Mansfield.

The site selected for the new institution was 1925 acres of land five miles west of Lebanon in Warren County. Ohio had acquired the property,

originally owned by a religious sect known as the Shakers, in 1912 from the Evangelical United Bretheran Church. Construction of the facility, the Lebanon Correctional Institution (LeCI), was started in 1957. By the spring of 1960, the facility was sufficiently complete to allow for the first group of 57 residents to be transferred from the reformatory at Mansfield.

A medium security institution, LeCI houses about 1200 first offenders age 16 to 30. The main institution is located on a 40-acre site enclosed by security fences. Four main corridors provide access to the various areas of the institution, including several penal industry shops, vocational



The Chillicothe Correctional Institute, just north of Chillicothe in Ross County, was formerly a federal reformatory. It opened as such in 1925 and was leased by Ohio in 1966. A 1500-acre self-contained community, the main institution consists of a 72-acre compound of more than 50 buildings. The facility includes a 962-acre farm operated by residents. The institution also serves as a reception and classification center for offenders over the age of 30 and those under 30 with prior felony convictions. Operated as a part of the institution is Hocking Honor Camp in Hocking County. The staff of the facility totals about 500; residents number approximately 1200. Operating expenses for fiscal year 1973 were \$6 million.

and academic educational facilities and ten separate cell blocks. More than 1700 acres of land outside the enclosed area are farmed by LeCI residents.

The seventh facility making up the state's correctional system is the only one not actually owned or constructed by Ohio. The Chillicothe Correctional Institute (CCI) was formerly a federal reformatory and was leased by the state from the U.S. Bureau of Prisons in 1966, at the time to ease overcrowding at the penitentiary in Columbus.

The facility is a large 1500-acre self-contained community. Inside its main 72-acre

compound are 52 separate buildings, including both dormitory and cell block housing for residents. An additional 56 structures are located outside the fenced-in compound, as well as a 962-acre farm worked by CCI residents.

CCI, located one mile north of Chillicothe in Ross County, is a medium security institution housing about 1200 older, more passive offenders. The facility also operates Hocking Honor Camp, about 40 miles southeast of the institution in Hocking County. Honor camp residents do forestry work and help in the upkeep of several state parks in the area.

Services to Residents

A major benefit resulting from establishment of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction is the centralized administration of the various services provided to the 7800 residents of the Department's seven correctional institutions.

Programs aimed at meeting the essential human needs of those in prison had long been a part of Ohio corrections; however, prior to creation of the Department, they were developed and conducted largely at the institutional level with little coordination from one institution to another.

In an effort to provide for a uniform and expanded overall program of services to residents, the Department moved to insure the necessary central management and coordination of programs in the different institutions. A team of specialists was appointed within the central administration, each in charge of a specific service area, including educational, medical, psychological, religious, social and volunteer services.

Through the centralized approach to the planning, development and operation of the service programs, a number of important improvements have been recorded:

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES: On April 9, 1973, the Department was chartered as a "Special Purposes School District" by the State Department of Education, an essential first step toward meeting the increased need to provide additional academic, vocational and career education to residents. Only five other state correction departments in the nation hold similar charters.

Under the school district concept, the Department's seven institutions are looked upon as branch campuses of the overall district, and educational programs in each institution are administered accordingly. Thus, the Department's educational programming is operated much like that of any other school district; its 150 instructors must meet specific requirements, and programs must be operated in accordance with established standards.

Chartering of the school district has made possible the awarding of high school diplomas or units of credit to residents completing courses of study, enabled the Department to qualify for federal education funding and provided for continued technical assistance from the State Department

of Education. With the newly chartered school district as the foundation for all educational efforts, several important achievements have been possible.

A major advance in vocational education for residents resulted from a cooperative agreement between the Department, the State Department of Education's Division of Vocational Education and the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services. Funds were acquired under the federal Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) to establish seven new vocational training programs in three institutions. They include pre-apprenticeship carpentry, pre-apprenticeship drafting and office machinery repair at the Chillicothe Correctional Institute; welding, auto body repair and auto mechanics, and pre-apprenticeship brick and masonry at the Marion Correctional Institution; and welding at the Lebanon Correctional Institution. Planning has been completed and funding approved for the addition of three more MDTA programs in 1974. Besides the MDTA programs, 20 other vocational education programs are underway.

The Department school district also has received federal funding for operation of Adult Basic Education programs, designed especially to aid residents functioning below ninth grade level, at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility, Ohio State Reformatory and the Chillicothe institution. Similar programs are to be in operation at the remaining four institutions in the near future.

Also conducted as a part of the school district operation are high school programs for residents. While major programs are underway at the Lebanon and Marion Correctional Institutions, Ohio State Reformatory and Southern Ohio Correctional Facility, limited high school course offerings are provided at the Chillicothe Correctional Institute, London Correctional Institution and Ohio Reformatory for Women. As a result of recent legislation, residents completing high school programs may receive a diploma from the school district they attended before being committed to the Department, as well as from the Department school district.

In addition, efforts have been bolstered to provide residents the opportunity to receive the equivalent of a high school diploma through a General Equivalency Development (GED) testing program. A GED coordinator was appointed to administer the program in the institutions, and during fiscal year 1973, 346 residents successfully completed the test.

Opportunities for higher education, both general college and technical school programs, have been made available to a limited number of residents

under Project NEWGATE, a pilot project being conducted by the Ohio Board of Regents in cooperation with the Department. Begun in September, 1973, with federal funding from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the project is currently underway at the Marion Correctional Institution and enables some 55 residents of the facility to attend classes at the Marion Branch of Ohio State University and Marion Technical College.

Work also has been started to improve library services available to residents. Library programs in each institution are now administered by the new school district. A \$17,000 allocation from the Ohio State Library last year made possible major improvements to library programs at the Marion Correctional Institution and Ohio State Reformatory.

MEDICAL SERVICES: The Department has taken several steps to upgrade medical services provided residents. Important among them are efforts to strengthen the concept of centralized medical services.

Recognizing that the broadest program of medical care could be provided most efficiently and economically by a central facility that would serve residents of all institutions, the Department established the Correctional Medical Center in July, 1973.

While each institution is equipped with facilities to provide residents with routine medical services, it is the medical center that serves as a facility for the diagnosis and treatment of residents who are acutely ill. The center also provides a variety of clinic services to residents on an out-patient basis.

Located at the former Ohio Penitentiary in Columbus, the medical center includes a 70-bed acute care hospital with surgery capability and is manned by a 45-member full-time staff. In addition, a number of physicians are under contract to conduct the center's 15 regularly scheduled specialized clinics.

Other steps taken by the Department in the area of medical services include the appointment of a citizen medical advisory committee to assist in the development of an overall health care system. The Department also has joined with the Ohio Department of Health to work toward development of both short and long range health care planning. A Health Department staff member has been assigned especially to assist in the joint effort.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES: Working under the supervision of licensed psychologists in accordance with new state legislation, the Department's 30-member psychological staff performs a number of important functions in the seven correctional institutions.

As professionals skilled in assessing the attitudes, behavior patterns and potential of residents, they play a key role in the classification of new offenders committed to the Department, administering necessary tests and referring residents to particular treatment programs. The psychological workers also make a significant input into the decision-making process of the Parole Board.

In addition, they provide both individual and group counseling services to help residents deal with specific behavior problems and, in many cases, serve in an advisory capacity to self-help programs such as those involving alcoholism and drug abuse.

Psychological staffs in each institution also are responsible for coordination of mental health services involving the identification of residents in need of psychological management and treatment. They also bring a psychological perspective to many facets of institutional programming through their participation in a number of regular institutional committee activities.

Psychological workers are currently involved in two special projects to be financed with federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds. The projects involve development and implementation of an alcohol education and treatment program and a program designed to identify and evaluate offenders with a strong potential for violence who pose a serious threat to society.

Future plans also call for psychological staffs to assist in the development of training programs to help employees of correctional institutions better understand the personalities of offenders and deal more effectively with emotionally troubled residents.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES: In an effort to meet the wide-ranging spiritual needs of today's more diversified prison population, the Department moved to provide a broader program of religious services to residents of its correctional institutions.

Toward that end, chaplains in each institution were given responsibility for management and coordination of all religious programs and activities, some of which previously were handled by other members of the institution staffs.

Often with the aid of religious leaders from the community, the chaplains have worked to establish programs with a variety of religious groups inside the institutions.

In addition to extending religious services to a large number of residents, efforts have been made to provide residents with a greater variety of religious experiences, including informal small-group activities, as well as traditional services of worship.

While the responsibility of institution chaplains has been broadened to include many new duties, the chaplains continue to carry out their personalized ministries, serving as religious counselors to residents on a one-to-one basis, an essential part of the Department's overall program of religious services.

SOCIAL SERVICES: The more than 80 social workers assigned to the staffs of the Department's correctional institutions play an important part in the rehabilitation process and provide a wide range of services to residents.

Besides conducting individual and group counseling sessions to help residents resolve personal and family problems and adjust to an institutional environment, the social workers serve on a variety of committees whose work directly affects the lives of the residents.

Working closely with the Division of Parole and Community Services, they also assist residents in planning and preparing for release and often serve as advisors to community organizations and volunteer groups that aid both those in prison and on parole.

In recent months, the Department has moved to strengthen its social services staff through the addition of more social workers who hold Master's Degrees in their field and increased numbers of minority group members. Overall social services in the various institutions have also benefited from improved coordination and increased central administrative leadership.

The Department has obtained approval for two special pilot projects funded by the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in the social services area. The projects, both now in their initial stages, call for development of "therapeutic communities" at the London and Marion Correctional Institutions. The projects are designed to afford a team approach to the treatment of alcoholics and drug offenders at Marion and a cross section of offenders at London.

VOLUNTEER SERVICES: With the aid of a \$123,000 federal grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the Department launched a major undertaking in May, 1973, to strengthen and expand the efforts of citizen volunteers working in corrections and provide for greater public involvement in the rehabilitation process.

A volunteer services director was employed within the Department's central administration, and volunteer coordinators were hired in each of the seven correctional institutions and the Division of Parole and Community Services as a first step toward insuring the effective use of volunteers in developing meaningful one-to-one relationships with incarcerated offenders and those on parole.

Besides working with existing volunteer organizations, the coordinators are actively engaged in recruiting new volunteers and training them to take part in effective rehabilitation programs. Special attention is being focused on development of volunteer programs to help released offenders obtain gainful employment and to assist those participating in both pre- and post-release educational programs.

Since the start of the volunteer services effort, use of volunteers in Ohio corrections has increased by 30 per cent, with about 5000 citizens currently involved in various volunteer programs.

Parole, Probation, Community Programs

Besides operation of Ohio's correctional institutions the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction is responsible for aspects of the correctional process that relate directly to the community, including the state's parole and probation systems and a number of programs designed to aid the offender in returning to society.

The Department's efforts in these important areas are carried out by the Adult Parole Authority (APA), which was created by the state legislature in 1965.

While APA has operated since its creation within the framework of the correctional system, steps have been taken since establishment of the Department in 1972 to develop a closer working relationship between the parole authority and other areas of the Department's operations.

In September, 1973, the Department established within its central administration the Division of Parole and Community Services to place a greater emphasis on that phase of corrections that deals with the offender's return and adjustment to society.

Organization of the new division is not yet complete, but plans call for development of a community services bureau to assume responsibility for existing community-based programs, as well as the development of additional community programs. APA, with its parole and probation functions, will remain as a separate bureau in the new division.

Since the creation of APA nine years ago, Ohio's prison population has been steadily reduced from 12,000 in 1965 to the current 7800. Last year alone, the number of residents confined to correctional institutions declined by 676. Reduction of the prison population has been possible through the parole and probation efforts of APA.

PAROLE: The parole system provides those offenders sentenced to a correctional institution with the opportunity to be considered for release under the supervision of a parole officer once they have served the required portion of their sentence.

Under Ohio's indeterminate sentence laws, which provide for sentences ranging from a minimum to a maximum rather than a specified period of time, about 95 per cent of those sent to prison will one day be eligible for parole consideration.

The parole system, including the regular activities of the Parole Board and the daily supervision of some 6000 parolees at the present time, is administered entirely by the Adult Parole Authority.

Under the system, the seven-member Parole Board makes a circuit of the seven correctional institutions each month to consider the cases of residents eligible for parole. The board also considers the cases of those seeking clemency, pardons and commutation of their sentences.

In fiscal year 1973, the Parole Board considered 7508 cases, an increase of 14 per cent over the year before. The cases included 7136 parole hearings. Of those, parole was granted 4469 residents, or 62.6 per cent of those whose cases were heard.

In addition to parole hearings, the board considered 120 clemency cases and made appropriate recommendations to the Governor.

The marked increase in hearings during the year resulted from improved community programming, broadened parole supervision and a 1972 court decision which granted residents credit toward their sentences for time spent in jail prior to their trials.

PROBATION: During a typical year, there are about 16,000 felony convictions in Ohio. Of those convicted, only about 27 per cent are sentenced to correctional institutions. About 18 per cent are jailed for short terms, fined or given suspended sentences. The remaining 55 per cent are placed on probation.

While administration of the probation system is chiefly a function of the local courts, the Adult Parole Authority plays an important role in operation of the system, providing auxiliary services to individual counties upon request. These services include assisting the counties in development of their own probation departments and providing supervision for offenders placed on probation.

During fiscal year 1973, the number of probationers under supervision of the parole authority increased 54 per cent, from 1484 to 2288. The number of probation field officers grew from 53 in June, 1972, to 78 in June, 1973, an increase of 47 per cent. The number of counties provided probation services by APA grew from 41 to 48 during the year, and, during the first eight months of the current fiscal year, four more counties were added; APA now provides probation services to 55 of Ohio's 88 counties. Much of the expansion was made possible by a \$500,000 federal grant.

Included in the probation services provided counties by APA is the supervision of offenders placed on "shock probation." That particular phase of the probation system resulted from a 1965 law which permits judges to place convicted offenders on probation after they have served from 30 to 130 days in a correctional institution. Up to January 1, 1974, 5005 offenders were released from institutions under "shock probation," with only 500, or about ten per cent, being returned to institutions for probation violation or commission of new crimes.

As a result of the success of "shock probation," a new law was enacted creating a similar program in which offenders who qualify may be granted early parole after serving at least six months of their prison sentences. The "shock parole" law became effective January 1, 1974, and the program is administered entirely by the Adult Parole Authority.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS: Establishment of the new Division of Parole and Community Services is, in itself, evidence of the Department's increasing awareness of the need to provide special assistance and support for offenders who are returned to the

community. Such aid is currently available through a variety of community programs designed to assist offenders in making the frequently difficult transition from the correctional institution to the community.

The Halfway House Program helps ease the transition from prison to parole by providing parolees, and some probationers, with living quarters and counseling services. In fiscal year 1973, \$235,000 was appropriated for Halfway House operations throughout the state. Currently, 21 houses are in operation, functioning under eight corporate heads. The Adult Parole Authority inspects the houses, certifies them as safe and effective, and distributes funds to them on the basis of services rendered. Average daily cost of the Halfway House services amounts to about \$7 per offender served. The program serves about 1000 offenders at the present time.

The Plan For Action Program is based on research that indicates an offender with a job is ten times as likely to succeed on parole as an unemployed offender. The program, begun in 1969, provides hard-core unemployed offenders with a crash course in how to find and keep a job. It is operated by the Adult Parole Authority in cooperation with the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation and Bureau of Employment Services. Since it was started, 1353 persons have received the training. Over 71 per cent remain employed in full-time positions, earning an average hourly wage of \$3.25.

The Educational and Vocational Furlough Program was begun during fiscal year 1973, when legislation was enacted authorizing APA to place offenders on furlough from correctional institutions to take part in vocational or academic training, or public works employment. Those selected for the program are carefully screened and generally are within six months of a parole hearing. To date, 315 offenders have been released from institutions under the furlough program. They were enrolled in vocational education classes, academic college courses or placed in public employment positions. Of the 315 released, 46 — about 11 per cent — were returned to institutions for violation of the terms of their furlough.

The Community Reintegration Centers Program diverts technical parole violators — those who violate provisions of their parole but are not convicted of new crimes — from costly, prolonged and pointless imprisonment. Rigorous and highly structured regimens are applied in the centers to provide essential supervision for offenders returning to society. Three centers, located in Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus, are currently in operation, each with a maximum population of 25. Since the centers became operational in November, 1972, 191 technical parole violators have entered the program. Over one-half have been returned to the community. Eleven of the 191 were returned to institutions. About 55 per cent of those involved in the program are employed while being detained in the reintegration centers.

The Parole Officer Aide Program, established in August, 1972, provided for the employment of 12 ex-offenders to work as parole officer aides throughout the state. The aides help offenders to get jobs, speak to school assemblies and civic groups and counsel offenders in trouble. To date, the aides have assisted 275 parolees in finding

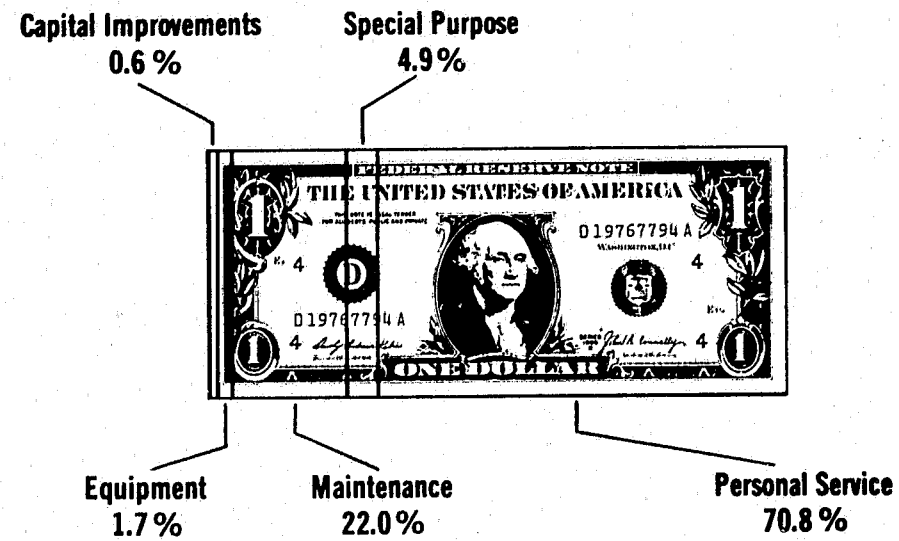
jobs. The long-range intent of the program is to prompt additional hiring and provide a career ladder leading to full-time employment as professional parole officers.

The Man-To-Man Volunteer Program was established in 1972. With research showing that nearly half of the 7800 residents of Ohio correctional institutions do not receive visitors, the program was created to help those residents cultivate social values and develop solid community ties by enabling them to build positive one-to-one relationships with citizens on the "outside." Volunteers participating in the program are trained and make regular visits to institutions to befriend residents who would otherwise go without visitors. Relationships developed while the resident is incarcerated are furthered once parole is granted by having the resident spend an entire day with the volunteer, receiving important counseling and aid in finding a job and returning to the community. When the program was begun, it operated with six paid staff members and 108 volunteers. Since then, the number of volunteers taking part has grown to over 500.

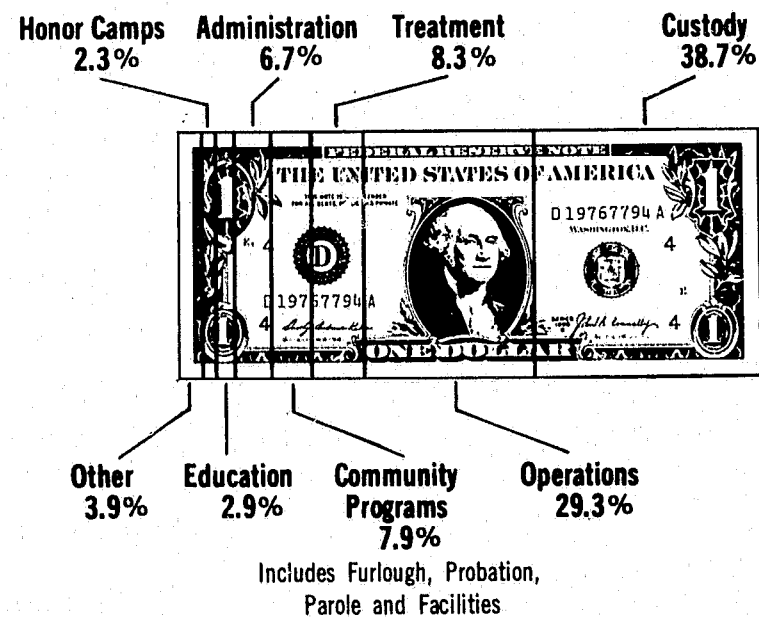
Financial Statement

Fiscal Year 1973

Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Operating Expenditures per Dollar by Appropriation Item Fiscal Year 1973



Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Fiscal Year 1973 Expenditures By Major Areas



Office of Planning and Statistics
Division of Planning and Research

Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Operating Expenditures of Institutions by Appropriation Unit, Appropriation Item and Institution Fiscal Year 1973

Appropriation Unit and Appropriation Item	Total \$	London Correctional Institution \$	Lebanon Correctional Institution \$	Ohio Penitentiary \$	Ohio State Reformatory \$	Ohio Reformatory for Women \$	Marion Correctional Institution \$	Chillicothe Correctional Institute \$	Southern Ohio Correctional Facility \$	Adult Parole Authority \$	Central Office Administration \$
Grand Total	47,967,292	4,167,951	4,467,734	6,408,858	6,406,268	2,229,965	3,913,724	5,992,899	6,843,339	4,341,844	3,194,710
Total Personal Service	33,936,697	2,932,063	3,277,366	4,621,368	4,873,813	1,788,342	2,934,356	4,503,031	4,847,788	3,079,474	1,079,096
Personal Service	33,237,128	2,924,234	3,258,077	4,435,934	4,816,230	1,711,714	2,913,523	4,335,487	4,837,788	3,079,474	924,667
Purchased Personal Service	699,569	7,829	19,289	185,434	57,583	76,628	20,833	167,544	10,000	-	154,429
Total Maintenance	10,551,264	1,095,833	1,076,759	1,688,962	1,479,068	391,105	925,375	1,408,676	1,569,844	728,972	186,670
Total Equipment	822,489	106,400	38,413	82,328	47,979	18,067	29,658	66,991	319,458	59,251	53,944
Total Capital Improvement	307,695	33,655	75,196	16,200	5,408	32,451	24,335	14,201	106,249	-	-
Special Purpose Accounts	2,349,147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	474,147	1,875,000
Administration	3,180,807	93,764	98,935	158,369	107,243	216,346	90,343	387,306	292,958	415,793	1,319,710
Personal Service	2,574,051	92,174	58,962	112,922	94,210	186,080	87,429	227,712	286,663	348,803	1,079,096
Maintenance	521,316	1,590	38,062	44,859	11,981	25,692	2,550	159,539	4,462	45,911	186,670
Equipment	85,440	-	1,911	588	1,052	4,574	364	55	1,873	21,079	53,944
Treatment	3,980,195	272,338	379,792	774,108	591,682	396,934	226,849	806,679	531,813	N.A.	N.A.
Personal Service	3,438,073	251,630	367,536	638,882	564,822	321,409	210,151	750,146	333,497	-	-
Maintenance	420,371	15,574	11,463	134,314	21,824	74,541	15,143	38,777	108,735	-	-
Equipment	121,751	5,134	793	912	5,036	984	1,555	17,756	89,581	-	-
Custody	18,410,750	1,643,799	1,735,651	3,297,651	2,485,297	921,245	2,038,280	2,748,126	3,540,701	N.A.	N.A.
Personal Service	18,372,844	1,643,297	1,732,909	3,294,531	2,472,196	921,020	2,033,175	2,743,550	3,532,166	-	-
Maintenance	28,717	382	2,170	3,120	11,404	225	4,441	3,365	3,610	-	-
Equipment	9,189	120	572	-	1,697	-	664	1,211	4,925	-	-
Operations	13,957,600	1,839,993	1,703,130	2,113,354	2,195,325	589,684	1,407,040	1,873,357	2,060,663	175,054	N.A.
Personal Service	4,888,582	749,056	664,058	525,925	879,622	291,747	479,184	642,237	540,758	115,995	-
Food	3,360,879	274,335	393,853	764,699	506,226	99,625	375,836	412,074	534,231	-	-
Wearing Apparel	891,359	78,353	88,180	63,743	201,702	10,496	80,708	139,212	228,965	-	-
Fuel	1,317,391	296,763	210,548	220,527	158,183	38,849	185,066	89,821	117,634	-	-
Other Maintenance	3,061,181	342,943	313,812	457,633	419,870	137,612	259,543	544,430	526,945	58,393	-
Equipment	438,208	98,543	32,679	80,827	29,722	11,355	26,703	45,583	112,130	666	-
Honor Camps	1,104,759	222,327	166,290	-	635,209	-	-	80,933	-	N.A.	N.A.
Personal Service	849,895	140,244	157,478	-	488,450	-	-	63,723	-	-	-
Food	93,757	73,745	3,045	-	4,929	-	-	12,038	-	-	-
Wearing Apparel	12,013	7,549	3,730	-	450	-	-	284	-	-	-
Fuel	19,972	-	-	-	19,972	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Maintenance	120,700	789	1,786	-	113,237	-	-	4,888	-	-	-
Equipment	8,422	-	251	-	8,171	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	1,399,491	62,077	308,740	49,175	386,102	73,304	126,877	82,297	310,919	N.A.	N.A.
Personal Service	1,198,575	55,663	296,423	49,108	374,512	68,086	124,416	75,662	154,705	-	-
Maintenance	78,942	3,810	10,110	67	9,290	4,065	2,088	4,249	45,263	-	-
Equipment	121,974	2,604	2,207	-	2,300	1,153	373	2,386	110,951	-	-
Furlough	80,979	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	80,979	N.A.
Personal Service	64,501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,501	-
Maintenance	10,886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,886	-
Equipment	5,592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,592	-
Probation	741,177	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	741,177	N.A.
Personal Service	575,249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	575,249	-
Maintenance	151,801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,801	-
Equipment	14,127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,127	-
Parole	2,273,464	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,273,464	N.A.
Personal Service	1,974,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,974,926	-
Maintenance	285,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285,014	-
Equipment	13,524	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,524	-
Re-integration Centers	181,231	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	181,231	N.A.
Personal Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance	176,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,968	-
Equipment	4,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,263	-
Special Purpose Accounts	2,349,147	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	474,147	1,875,000
Capital Improvements	307,695	33,655	75,196	16,200	5,408	32,451	24,335	14,201	106,249	-	-

Office of Planning and Statistics, Division of Planning and Research
N.A. - Not Applicable

**Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
Fiscal Year 1973**

Expenditures by Funding Source and Reconciliation of Direct and Indirect Costs to Total Expenditures by Institution

Institution	Expenditures (Fund 11) \$	Expenditures (Fund 12) \$	Total Expenditures \$	Unallowable Direct Costs \$	Allowable Direct Costs \$	Total Expenditures (excluding Administrative Costs) \$	Administrative Costs (Indirect Costs) \$	Total Expenditures \$
London Correctional Institution	4,167,953	17,447	4,185,400	136,916	3,956,310	4,093,226	92,174	4,185,400
Lebanon Correctional Institution	4,467,734	81,007 ⁽¹⁾	4,548,741	161,309 ⁽³⁾	4,328,470	4,489,779 ⁽³⁾	58,962	4,548,741
Ohio Penitentiary	6,408,857	-----	6,408,857	98,528	6,197,407	6,295,935	112,922	6,408,857
Ohio State Reformatory	6,406,269	43,575	6,449,844	57,832	6,297,802	6,355,634	94,210	6,449,844
Ohio Reformatory for Women	2,229,965	15,278	2,245,243	51,695	2,007,468	2,059,163	186,080	2,245,243
Marion Correctional Institution	3,913,723	25,018	3,938,741	61,014	3,790,298	3,851,312	87,429	3,938,741
Chillicothe Correctional Institute	5,992,898	64,169	6,057,067	83,113	5,746,242	5,829,355	227,712	6,057,067
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	6,843,340	470,240 ⁽²⁾	7,313,580	880,596	6,146,321	7,026,917	286,663	7,313,580
Adult Parole Authority	4,341,845	42,893	4,384,738	59,252	3,976,683	4,035,935	348,803	4,384,738
Ohio Penal Industries	-----	7,285,256	7,285,256	141,636	7,143,620	7,285,256	-----	7,285,256
Central Office Administration	3,194,710	276,047	3,470,757	-----	-----	-----	3,470,757	3,470,757
Federal Grants	-----	2,485,239	2,485,239	181,489	2,303,750	2,485,239	-----	2,485,239
Total Department Expenditures	47,967,294	10,806,169	58,773,463	1,913,380⁽³⁾	51,894,371	53,807,751⁽³⁾	4,965,712	58,773,463⁽³⁾
Costs Incurred by other State Agencies			102,865	-----	-----	-----	102,865	102,865
Grand Total			58,876,328	1,913,380	51,894,371	53,807,751	5,068,577	58,876,328⁽³⁾

(1) Includes \$23,850 from Fund 18.

(2) Includes \$454,987 from Fund 19.

(3) The amounts noted differ from those reported to the Federal Government in the Indirect Cost Report for Fiscal Year 1973 by expenditures of \$23,850 for capital improvements from Fund 18.

Office of Planning and Statistics
Division of Planning and Research

**Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
Fiscal Year 1973**

Summary of Average Number of Employees, Residents, Total Operating Expenditures and Operating Ratios

Institution	Average No. of Employees ⁽¹⁾	Average Daily Resident Population	Resident to Employee Ratio	Total Expenditures ⁽²⁾ \$	Annual Cost Per Resident \$	Per Diem Cost Per Resident \$
London Correctional Institution	288	1074	3.7	4,134,296	3849	10.55
Lebanon Correctional Institution	326	1332	4.1	4,392,538	3298	9.04
Ohio Penitentiary	324	1164	3.6	6,392,658	5492	15.05
Ohio State Reformatory	475	1867	3.9	6,400,860	3428	9.39
Ohio Reformatory for Women	173	276	1.6	2,197,514	7962	21.81
Marion Correctional Institution	291	1065	3.7	3,889,389	3652	10.01
Chillicothe Correctional Institute	456	1052	2.3	5,978,698	5683	15.57
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility ⁽³⁾	465	694	1.5	6,737,090	9708	26.60
Adult Parole Authority	375	7618 ⁽⁴⁾	20.3	4,341,844	570	1.56
Central Office Administration	96	-----	-----	1,319,710 ⁽⁵⁾	-----	-----

(1) Average number of employees on the payroll for Fiscal Year 1973. (Quarterly Reports, Bureau of Statistics; Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation.)

(2) Excluding expenditures for capital improvements.

(3) Operating Costs per resident at SOCF are overstated because the institution was not in full operation; the resident/employee ratio is understated for the same reason.

(4) Includes 2,142 on Probation.

(5) Excluding Special Purpose Account for Prisoner Compensation.

Office of Planning and Statistics
Division of Planning and Research

Federal Funding

During fiscal year 1973, a total of \$2,644,292 in federal funds was spent by the Department, an increase of 4.7 percent over the previous year. Total state matching share amounted to \$1,423,852. Following is a brief description of all projects:

The project entitled *Supplemental Training for the Disadvantaged* located at the Lebanon Correctional Institution utilized two grants of \$29,493 and \$6,208. The specific objectives of these projects were to instruct the "disadvantaged individual" to a degree of proficiency of a marketable skill upon the completion of his training in the areas of data processing, accounting, office machines operations, and typing.

The *Adult Basic Education Program*, located at the Ohio State Reformatory, expended \$12,560 in FY-1973. This project was designed to meet the needs of the pre-vocational resident in order to raise his educational level to a point where he would gain self-confidence in pursuing further educational training.

The Department received \$75,411 from the *Manpower Development Training Act of 1962*, through the Ohio Department of Education, Division of Vocational Education. This grant provided offenders at the Lebanon Correctional Institution, Ohio State Reformatory, and Marion Correctional Institution with training in the areas of Dental Laboratory Technician, Production Machine Operator, and Pre-Apprentice Brick Laying.

Two projects entitled *Development of Vocational Education Curricula*, especially adapted to continual adult penal education programs, utilized \$37,444 of federal dollars in FY-1973. These projects were needed in order to plan curricula modules and procedures for work adjustment programs and work evaluation centers, and to develop programmed institutional materials to accompany the modules in order to allow maximum individualized instruction.

The project entitled *Comprehensive Education Program in a Maximum Security Setting* utilized \$26,000 of LEAA funds in order to provide a comprehensive program of educational opportunities for non-motivated residents in a maximum security setting.

The project *Institutional Vocational and Educational Program Implementation* expended \$26,020 in LEAA monies to provide business education at the Ohio Reformatory for Women and graphic arts training at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility.

The *Reformatory Community Reintegration Program* used \$143,373 of LEAA monies. This project was designed to utilize community educational vocational resources in order to prepare selective "reformatory type residents" for eventual community reintegration.

The *Alcohol Rehabilitation Project* utilized the expertise of Battelle Memorial Institute and \$42,338 of LEAA monies to operationally effect an educational program for residents with serious drinking problems.

The project *Law Libraries for Incarcerated Offenders* utilized \$86,725 of LEAA monies. This project established basic law libraries in each of the institutions to enable the residents to have the necessary legal materials at their disposal for use in their behalf.

Monies in the amount of \$3,007, from LEAA, in conjunction with Battelle Memorial Institute, were utilized for a project entitled *Planning a Treatment Program For Intractable Inmates in Maximum Security Segregation*. This project designed a humane, treatment-oriented and secure program for the acting out, disruptive resident who is unable to adjust to the general prison population.

The project entitled *Multi-Disciplinary, Re-Motivation and Education Program* used \$4,899 of LEAA support at the London Correctional Institution. This was a demonstration project concerned with developing a problem-solving system which would deliver a continuous and comprehensive treatment service.

The *Adult Basic Education Grant* utilized \$22,269 in order to provide basic skills in reading, writing, mathematics and an understanding of how to apply these skills in daily life.

The *Minority Recruitment Program* expended \$75,013 of LEAA monies. The purpose of this program was to initiate an action project whereby the Department would actively recruit and hire a minority group member for professional and non-professional positions as an aid to the overall rehabilitation process.

The *Staff Development Project* utilized \$194,417 of LEAA monies, which were used to develop and implement training and educational programs for all levels of staff.

The *Public Services Careers Program* under the Emergency Employment Act provided for employment of the disadvantaged. Personnel employed under the program were given on-the-job training to qualify them to become employees of the State of Ohio. Federal funds for this purpose amounted to \$174,543.

The Ohio Citizens Council on Crime and Delinquency, in conjunction with the Department and a grant from LEAA in the amount of \$64,600, conducted an *Ohio Criminal Justice Seminar*. The purpose of the seminar was to develop, from among key criminal justice professionals and community leaders, an on-going, broad-based constituency for criminal justice reform at all levels.

The project entitled *Adult Probation Development and Improvement Program* utilized \$383,579 in LEAA funds. The purpose of this grant was to provide professional probation services for adult offenders at the county level.

The *Citizen Volunteers Project*, which expended \$118,296 of federal monies, attempted to reduce recidivism among offenders in Ohio through the use of lay volunteers who were recruited and supervised by Man-To-Man Associates, Inc.

The project entitled *Halfway House and Community Service Development Program* utilized \$41,886 of LEAA funds. The main thrust of this program was the utilization of community treatment as an alternative to incarceration by maximizing the effectiveness of existing halfway houses in Ohio.

The *Correctional Center for Female Parolees Project* utilized \$102,132 of LEAA monies. This grant provided a community residential center for women offenders.

The *Para-Professional Case Aide Training Program* utilized \$47,541 in LEAA monies. This program offered training to personnel who would be employed in the various halfway house programs throughout the state.

The project entitled *Using Ex-offenders as Parole Officers Aides* utilized \$82,599 of LEAA monies. The purpose of this project was to utilize ex-offenders in the rehabilitative process.

The *Community Reintegration Center Project* utilized \$370,116 of LEAA support. This grant was used to staff and operate three small community reintegration centers capable of accommodating between 25-30 offenders who were in danger of violating their parole.

LEAA granted \$22,281 to the Department for a project entitled *A Planning Study of the Adult Parole Authority*. This project was done at the request of the Ohio Citizens Task Force on Correction and was aimed at an intensive evaluation of the Department's community service programs.

A total of \$390,660 was used to provide the Department with the interim phases of a multi-year program which will produce a *Computerized Correctional Information System*, which, when completed, will enable the Department to have access to instantaneous data retrieval which will be utilized in planning and rehabilitation.

The project entitled *Treatment of Sociopathy by the Use of Drugs* utilized \$60,882 of LEAA monies. This project was done in conjunction with the Ohio State Research Foundation in an attempt to determine the most expeditious method for treating the sociopathic offender.

Ohio Penal Industries

The Ohio Penal Industries (OPI) complex is comprised of 23 factories, located in the seven correctional institutions, and a central office.

The complete program is administered by the Department's Division of Administrative and Fiscal Operations under the direction of a general manager. All financial and sales transactions, budgets, planning, policies, and necessary controls are administered from OPI central office by a staff of 15 persons.

The purpose of the Ohio Penal Industries is to provide the training and work habits which meet the demands of industry and in this way provide the resident with a marketable skill or attitude. Its basic role is to be part of the comprehensive correctional program and a positive force in the rehabilitative area.

Net sales for the year ending June 30, 1973 were \$5,225,169. This amount represented a slight increase over the prior year's net sales of \$5,224,892. A loss of \$272,260 was incurred during the fiscal year as compared to a net profit of \$342,378 in the previous fiscal year. This loss resulted primarily from the phasing out of the Ohio Penitentiary, "start-up costs" incurred at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility and the delay in production of 1974 license plates.

At the beginning of FY-1973, OPI had unfilled orders of \$1,318,197, reflecting that many of the shops were "overselling." On June 30, 1973, unfilled

orders had been reduced to \$641,258. A continuous effort has begun to bring production and sales into balance so that realistic delivery dates can be made to customers.

The Key Punch operation at Marysville was expanded and updated during the year. Eight new key-to-disc machines were added to the existing operation. This new equipment provides an opportunity to learn the machine for which operators are most in demand. This new operation permits the transfer of data directly to magnetic tapes, thus eliminating the use of key punch cards.

In April, 1973, the central office of OPI moved from its former location at 427 Cleveland Avenue to the present location at 1014 Freeway Drive North, Columbus. This new location permits a much closer working relationship with the division central office. OPI now has approximately 3,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space for better distribution of products and modern efficient offices and display area.

An audit of OPI was completed by the State Examiners during the year. The result of the audit disclosed the OPI "records and accounts to be neatly, currently, and accurately maintained."

Following is a consolidated balance sheet and a profit and loss statement as of June 30, 1973, as well as a brief description of the individual shops by institution and the number of residents by shops at June 30, 1973.

Ohio Penal Industries Consolidated Balance Sheet As of June 30, 1973

ASSETS

Current Assets:

Cash-Treasurer of State	\$1,674,337.93
Accounts Receivable	512,223.48
Balancing Account	\$2,186,561.41
Contingent Fund	226,050.00
Inventories	1,574,874.27
Prepaid & Deferred Expense	288,764.94
Total Current Assets	\$4,276,250.62

Fixed Assets:

Furniture & Fixtures	\$ 82,484.40
Motor Vehicles	84,264.43
Machinery & Equipment	3,241,940.39
General Plant Equipment	466,387.98
Building & Improvements	520,860.74
Reserve for Depreciation	(-2,358,836.11)
Total Fixed Assets	\$2,037,101.83

Total Assets \$6,313,352.45

LIABILITIES AND INVESTMENTS

Accounts Payable	\$ ---
Earned Prisoners' Compensation	781,164.81
Total Liabilities	\$ 781,164.81
Surplus	\$(-272,259.91)
Investments	\$5,804,447.55
Total Liabilities and Investments	\$6,313,352.45

OHIO PENAL INDUSTRIES Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement Year Ending June 30, 1973

Gross Sales	\$5,286,580.29	101.2%
Less: Freight on Sales	\$ 46,141.74	
Returns and Allowances	15,269.21	61,410.95
Net Sales	\$5,225,169.34	100.0%
Less Cost of Goods Sold	3,034,624.86	58.1%
Gross Profit	\$2,190,544.48	41.9%

Operating Expense:

Salaries	\$946,958.67	
Professional Services	24,327.88	
Prisoners' Compensation	193,059.26	
Heat, Light & Power	356,847.97	
Telephone & Telegraph	845.36	
Travel	2,777.23	
Office Supplies	4,484.61	
Postage	27.54	
Plant Oils & Lubricants	2,201.13	
Boiler Fuel	1,448.68	
Motor Vehicle Supplies	521.66	
Motor Vehicle Repairs	237.46	
Machine & Equipment Repairs	113,793.38	
Miscellaneous	1,365.95	
Rents & Royalties	56,933.25	
Depreciation	194,219.50	
Packing & Shipping	121,331.71	
Building Repairs	1,147.07	
Shop Tool Expense	9,108.37	
Payroll Taxes	139,257.98	
Catalogs & Price Lists	---	
Factory Supplies Expense	39,579.49	
Total Operating Expense	2,210,473.95	42.3%

Profit or Loss on Operations \$(-19,929.47) (-.4%)
Plus Other Income 12,679.09 .2%

Less: Other Expenses		
Administration Expense	\$ 86,874.27	
Central Office Allocation	127,125.64	
Selling Expense	51,009.62	
Total Other Expenses	265,009.53	5.0%
Net Profit or Loss	\$(-272,259.91)	(-5.2%)

Ohio Penal Industries by Institution

Chillicothe Correctional Institute

Tobacco Shop - Produces chewing tobacco and granulated cigarette tobacco for use in all institutions. A blend of shredded smoking and scrap chewing tobacco has been added within the last two years as additional products produced. This is a profitable operation.

Print Shop - This is a letter and offset job shop, producing all types of forms required by the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, and Ohio Penal Industries. During the past year a new plate maker and line-up table has been added. In the past, this shop has been a marginal operation.

Mattress Shop - This shop produces various sizes of flame retardant mattresses. It has been a profitable operation.

Modification Center - This is a relatively new industry. New dump trucks are modified to the specifications supplied by the Department of Transportation. It includes hydraulics, lighting, and painting. The trucks are primarily equipped for snow removal. This is a highly profitable operation.

Lebanon Correctional Institution

Bed Shop - This shop produces institutional and dormitory beds, metal office furniture and school furniture. The shop operates only marginally in terms of profit and loss.

Tag Shop - During the last six months, new equipment has been installed to make it possible to produce reflectorized safety plates. In addition the old numeral coating system was replaced with a new modern system. This is a highly profitable operation.

Sign Shop - This is a modern, well-equipped facility for the production of all types of highway traffic signs, parking signs, street name signs and other types of signs which can be produced by silk-screen method. All signs are available in painted, beaded or reflective sheet finishes. This shop is a marginal operation.

London Correctional Institution

Brush Factory - This is a small factory, manufacturing a general line of quality hand-made brushes such as cleaning and scrubbing brushes and street or highway brooms. Also various

types and sizes of mops are produced. This is a profitable operation.

Garment Factory - This is one of the largest and most modern factories producing work clothing, hospital apparel and other miscellaneous items for institution use. Here, a continuing program of up-dating machinery and methods and offering a work and training program for residents has been maintained. In the past, this has been one of the more profitable industries.

Soap Factory - Although the equipment in this factory is getting rather old, a continuous program of maintenance, coupled with revision of product formulations and packaging, has enabled it to produce a line of high quality soap and cleaning products, including bath and toilet soaps, soap powder, soap chips, laundry soaps, detergents, cleaning and scouring powders. Plans are being made to modernize this operation with up-to-date equipment and thus increase production. This is a profitable operation.

Marion Correctional Institute

Garment Shop - This shop was reduced in size last year and produces sheets, pillow cases, hankies and diapers. Plans for eliminating this industry completely are being made. This shop at best has only a marginal operation.

Chair Factory - This factory is a large, well run facility for manufacturing wooden chairs and settees for offices and institutions. It also manufactures the "Corona" line of Fiberesin desks, credenzas and filing cabinets. This shop has been profitable in the past, but last fiscal year lost money due to a reduction in production.

Sheet Metal Shop - This shop manufactures steel cabinets, lockers, shelving, work benches, vertical document files, tubular furniture and other related metal products. This shop is a marginal operation.

Ohio Reformatory for Women

Sewing - Produces a limited number of women's dresses plus various types and sizes of American and Ohio flags. Due to limited production, this has been a losing operation for some time.

Key Punch and Key-To-Disc Facility - This is the most recent operation added to Ohio Penal Industries. It offers a formal training program on the most modern equipment available plus the opportunity for residents to obtain the practical experience

necessary to achieve speed and accuracy, which is compulsory in competing on the labor market.

With the Key-To-Disc being in operation less than six months, it is difficult to project an accurate financial picture; however, it has potentials of being both constructive for the residents and profitable for the Department.

Ohio State Reformatory

Furniture Factory - This shop is designed to manufacture a line of wooden furniture for offices and institutions such as desks, tables, bookcases, and school items. This factory produces a prestige line of furniture and offers constructive training to the residents plus a profit to Ohio Penal Industries.

Clothing Factory - This factory over the last two years has undergone a phasing-out process and is a marginal profit operation.

Print Shop - This shop is limited by Ohio Statutes to printing for the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation and the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction only. During the past year, a complete cold type system has been added. This factory produces required forms for the above Departments and proves to be beneficial to the residents and Department alike.

Southern Ohio Correctional Facility

Print Shop - This is a new and modern cold type job shop, producing all types of forms required by the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, and Ohio Penal Industries. During the past two years a new paper cutter, offset presses, proof press, collator, paper drills, etc., were installed.

Machine Shop - This shop was moved to the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility and various new machines were added. This will be a custom machine and metal working shop with the capability to produce complicated tools and dies as well as general machine work. This has been a profitable shop.

Sheet Metal - This is a complete new department which will be a custom shop along with two, four, and five drawer letter and legal filing cabinets.

Shoe Shop - This factory was moved from the Ohio Penitentiary to the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility. A complete modernized operation of vulcanized soles and heels to produce a quality line of mens and womens shoes has been instituted. In the past, this has been a profitable operation.

OHIO PENAL INDUSTRIES Average Number of Residents by Shops At June 30, 1973

CHILLICOTHE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE

Tobacco	23
Print	29
Mattress	19
Modification	48
Total	119

LEBANON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

Tag	150
Bed	48
Sign	29
Programming	31
Total	258

LONDON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

Brush	14
Shirt	76
Soap	25
Total	115

MARION CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

Garment	29
Chair	40
Metal	40
Total	109

OHIO REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

Sewing	34
Key Punch	16
Total	50

OHIO STATE REFORMATORY

Furniture	50
Clothing	41
Print	28
Cannery	5
Total	124

SOUTHERN OHIO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

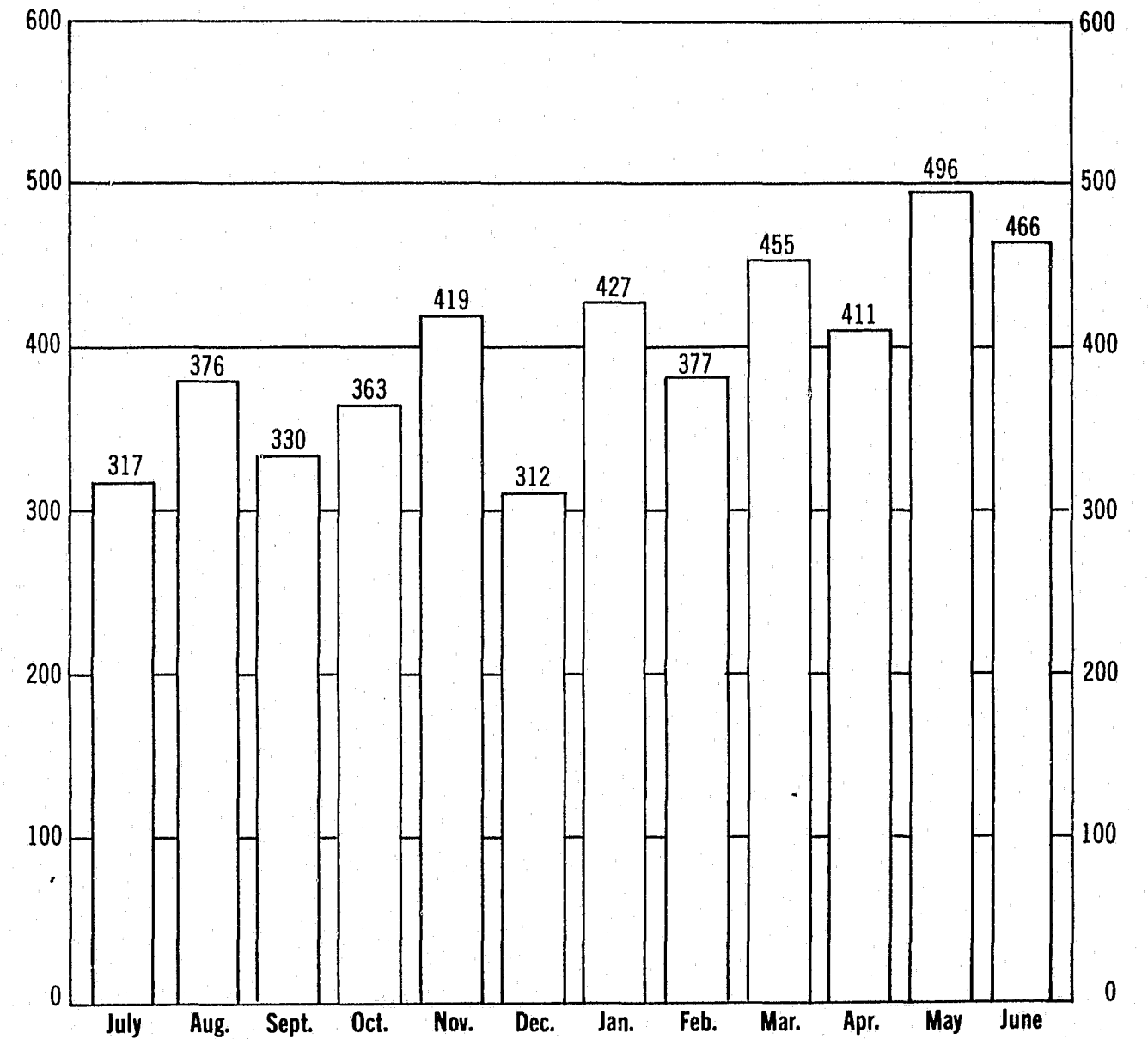
Sheet Metal	3
Print	1
Machine	10
Shoe	2
Total	16

Grand Total	761
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Statistical Report

Fiscal Year 1973

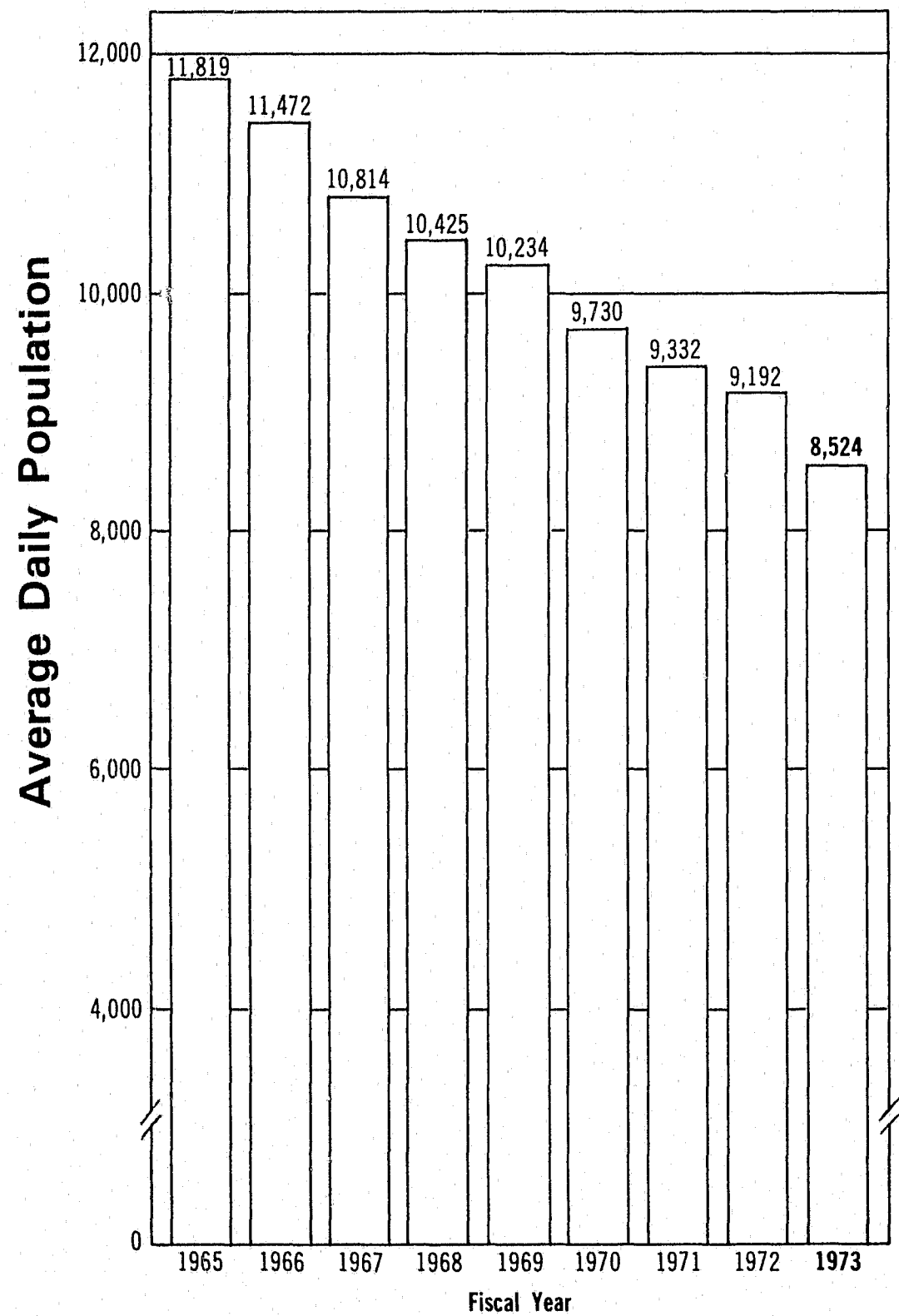
Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Commitments from Court by Month for All Institutions Fiscal Year 1973



Source: Table X, Monthly Statistical Summary Report June 1973: Bureau of Statistics, Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation

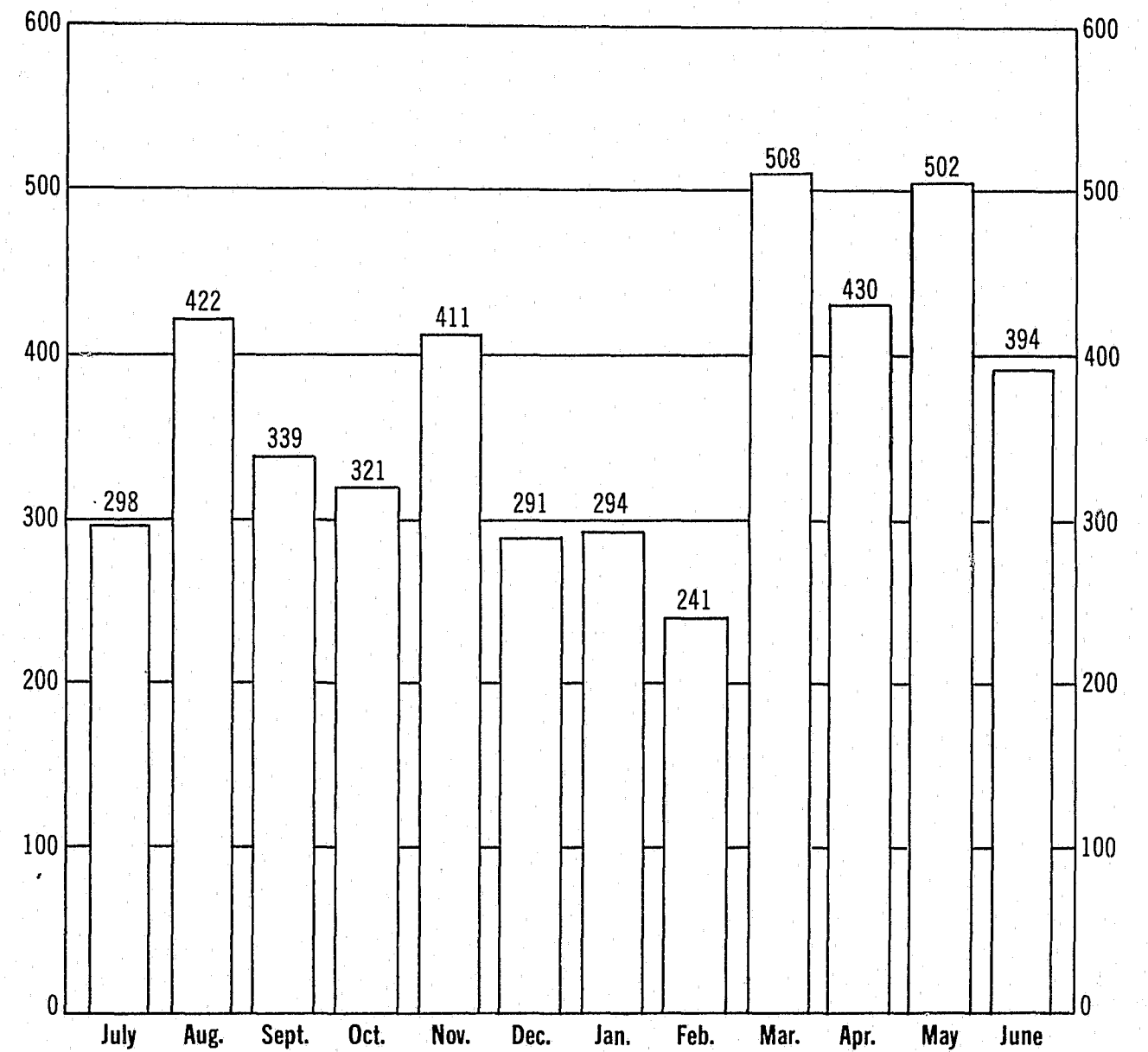
Office of Planning and Statistics
Division of Planning and Research

**Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
Average Daily Resident Population - All Institutions
Fiscal Year 1965 through Fiscal Year 1973**



Office of Planning and Statistics
Division of Planning and Research

**Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
Movement to Parole by Month for All Institutions
Fiscal Year 1973**



Source: Table X, Monthly Statistical Summary Report June 1973: Bureau of Statistics, Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation

Office of Planning and Statistics
Division of Planning and Research

**Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
Movement of Inmate Population by Status and Fiscal Year
Fiscal Year 1957 through Fiscal Year 1973**

Fiscal Year	Movement In			Movement Out									On Rolls End of Year							Average Daily Population	Fiscal Year	
	Total	Court	Sentence Suspended or Dropped from Count	Transfer	Parole and Declared Parole Violator Status	Escape	Total	Discharge	Sentence Suspended or Dropped from Count	Transfer	Death	Parole	Escape	Total	Institution	Honor Camp	Absent with Leave	Escape	Parole			Declared Parole Violator
1957	6,936	3,316	a	2,441	1,046	133	6,475	391	b	2,421	48	3,482	133	17,631	9,642	1,430	12	122	4,704	1,721	10,709	1957
1958	7,091	4,043	a	2,188	759	101	6,592	320	b	2,201	57	3,923	91	18,865	10,073	1,497	13	110	5,293	1,879	11,202	1958
1959	7,661	4,089	a	2,757	721	94	7,647	323	b	2,755	37	4,430	91	19,682	9,146	2,434	17	99	5,778	2,208	11,386	1959
1960	7,414	3,688	a	2,785	845	96	7,926	361	b	2,751	46	4,681	87	20,209	8,703	2,346	36	89	6,713	2,322	11,429	1960
1961	7,676	3,979	a	2,684	925	88	7,420	378	b	2,599	38	4,313	92	20,873	8,907	2,315	42	91	6,543	2,975	11,172	1961
1962	8,103	3,865	a	3,131	998	109	8,036	333	b	2,999	36	4,547	121	21,407	9,035	2,260	39	98	6,570	3,405	11,241	1962
1963	7,809	3,661	a	3,089	944	115	7,657	378	b	2,910	41	4,218	110	21,614	9,279	2,173	34	90	6,222	3,816	11,454	1963
1964	8,032	3,614	a	3,238	1,107	73	7,733	407	b	2,968	41	4,245	72	22,031	9,514	2,224	47	88	6,120	4,038	11,703	1964
1965	7,367	3,416	a	2,832	1,043	76	7,323	417	b	2,649	45	4,130	82	21,729	9,625	2,161	43	90	5,733	4,077	11,819	1965
1966	6,957	3,283	a	3,040	575	59	7,636	418	b	2,866	37	4,259	56	20,572	9,074	2,022	54	84	5,267	4,071	11,472	1966
1967	7,151	3,243	a	3,150	695	63	7,908	549	b	3,029	39	4,225	66	18,696	9,025	1,297	71	84	4,807	3,412	10,814	1967
1968	7,849	3,721	a	3,444	591	93	7,839	607	b	3,405	36	3,689	102	17,599	9,004	1,287	112	88	4,202	2,906	10,425	1968
1969	8,364	3,747	a	4,030	492	95	8,711	741	b	4,018	41	3,811	100	17,081	8,786	1,174	96	91	4,456	2,478	10,234	1969
1970	8,519	4,098	72	3,886	399	64	8,965	207	699	3,884	30	4,075	70	16,684	8,331	1,130	149	90	4,700	2,284	9,730	1970
1971	8,581	4,296	101	3,680	430	74	8,822	116	823	3,706	23	4,051	103	16,458	8,126	1,072	171	112	4,840	2,137	9,332	1971
1972	9,710	4,923	113	4,401	169	104	10,159	87	1,249	4,340	30	4,333	120	16,244	7,690	1,000	230	117	5,358	1,849	9,192	1972
1973	10,813	4,750	170	5,707	44	142 ⁽¹⁾	11,789	62	1,290	5,652	22	4,451	151	15,633	6,924	827	302 ⁽²⁾	127	5,500	1,953	8,524	1973

Footnotes: (a) Included in court commitments during these years
 (b) Included in discharges during these years.
 (1) Includes 11 returned from Furlough
 (2) Includes 109 residents on Furlough

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Division of Business Administration, Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation and Office of Planning & Statistics, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

**Correctional Institutions
Movement of Designated Populations by Institution Fiscal Year 1973**

Movement and Roll Count	Total	Movement of Institution Population: In Institution July 1, 1972 ^(a) - July 1, 1973 ^(b)															
		Ohio Penitentiary	London Correctional Institution	Ohio State Reformatory	Lebanon Correctional Institution	Marion Correctional Institution	Ohio Reformatory for Women	Chillicothe Correctional Institute	Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	Ohio Penitentiary	London Correctional Institution	Ohio State Reformatory	Lebanon Correctional Institution	Marion Correctional Institution	Ohio Reformatory for Women	Chillicothe Correctional Institute	Southern Ohio Correctional Facility
Movement of Institution Population: In Institution July 1, 1972 ^(a) - July 1, 1973 ^(b)	8,920	1,831	1,220	2,087	1,351	1,116	274	1,041	1,362	1,250 ^(c)	5	6	8	5	2	15	5
From:	10,813	1,964	837	2,839	1,310	720	264	1,517	1,362	1,250 ^(c)	7	7	10	3	2	4	1
Court	4,750	1,250 ^(c)	5	2,575	71	3	249	676 ^(d)	1	1,250 ^(c)	105	15	15	5	2	15	1
Sentence suspended, vacated or dropped from count	170	7	5	74	71	3	5	4	1	170	105	6	8	3	2	4	1
Other Institutions ^(e)	5,107	681	810	143	1,218	677	3	816	1,359	5,107	681	23	151	6	3	15	2
Parole and declared parole violator status	44	5	3	10	12	6	1	5	2	44	5	2	8	1	1	5	2
Escape	131	15	19	36	8	33	5	15	2	131	15	9	12	3	1	15	2
Furlough	11	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Movement from Institution, Total	11,789	3,372	1,149	3,134	1,400	896	261	1,268	1,362	11,789	3,372	1,149	3,134	1,400	896	261	1,268
To:	62	5	6	15	6	8	2	15	309	62	5	6	15	6	8	2	15
Discharge	1,290	5	6	15	6	8	2	15	309	1,290	5	6	15	6	8	2	15
Sentence suspended, vacated or dropped from count	5,552	2,939	300	1,433	23	151	1	653	152	5,552	2,939	300	1,433	23	151	1	653
Transfer	22	10	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	22	10	1	1	2	2	2	4
Death	4,451	274	739	1,089	921	632	166	493	137	4,451	274	739	1,089	921	632	166	493
Parole	151	10	20	40	12	39	6	24	137	151	10	20	40	12	39	6	24
Escape	161	29	12	39	30	13	2	16	137	161	29	12	39	30	13	2	16
Furlough	-1,408	-1,408	-312	-295	-90	-176	+3	+249	-	-1,408	-1,408	-312	-295	-90	-176	+3	+249
Net Change during the month	7,944	423	908	1,792	1,261	940	277	1,290	1,053	7,944	423	908	1,792	1,261	940	277	1,290
Average Daily Population Fiscal Year 1973	8,524	1,164	1,074	1,867	1,332	1,055	276	1,052	694 ^(f)	8,524	1,164	1,074	1,867	1,332	1,055	276	1,052
Movement of Parole Population: On Parole July 1, 1972 ^(g) - July 1, 1973 ^(h)	5,358	630	939	1,245	1,009	692	213	630	138	5,358	630	939	1,245	1,009	692	213	630
Movement to Parole, Total	5,135	368	866	1,254	1,038	714	186	571	138	5,135	368	866	1,254	1,038	714	186	571
From:	4,190	224	739	1,089	710	632	166	493	137	4,190	224	739	1,089	710	632	166	493
Institution	261	50	120	144	94	77	16	57	137	261	50	120	144	94	77	16	57
Declared parole violator	593	85	5	1	18	3	4	5	137	593	85	5	1	18	3	4	5
Furlough	41	5	6	11	5	2	4	16	137	41	5	6	11	5	2	4	16
Other	50	4	914	1,309	910	615	193	549	137	50	4	914	1,309	910	615	193	549
Movement from Parole, Total	4,993	496	914	1,309	910	615	193	549	137	4,993	496	914	1,309	910	615	193	549
To:	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Institution	1,263	140	241	337	219	142	31	146	137	1,263	140	241	337	219	142	31	146
Declared parole violator	3,921	345	653	952	677	467	157	370	137	3,921	345	653	952	677	467	157	370
Final release	44	5	6	11	6	2	4	11	137	44	5	6	11	6	2	4	11
Transfer	62	6	14	9	6	4	7	22	137	62	6	14	9	6	4	7	22
Death	-128	6	-48	-55	6	1	-7	+22	137	-128	6	-48	-55	6	1	-7	+22
Net Change during the month	412	502	891	1,190	1,137	791	206	652	137	412	502	891	1,190	1,137	791	206	652
On Parole June 30, 1973 ⁽ⁱ⁾	5,500	502	914	1,309	910	615	193	549	137	5,500	502	914	1,309	910	615	193	549
On Parole Count at End of Year by Status:	15,633	1,414	2,332	3,330	2,641	1,992	567	2,161	1,196	15,633	1,414	2,332	3,330	2,641	1,992	567	2,161
Institution	6,924	282	730	1,446	1,185	763	264	1,210	1,044	6,924	282	730	1,446	1,185	763	264	1,210
Honor Camp	827	126	175	279	62	156	-	29	1,044	827	126	175	279	62	156	-	29
Absent With Leave	193	15	3	67	14	21	6	18	1,044	193	15	3	67	14	21	6	18
Escape	127	17	24	29	31	26	6	18	1,044	127	17	24	29	31	26	6	18
Furlough	109	18	11	28	11	10	1	10	1,044	109	18	11	28	11	10	1	10
Parole	5,000	502	891	1,190	1,137	791	206	652	1,044	5,000	502	891	1,190	1,137	791	206	652
Declared parole violator	1,953	454	498	291	206	225	77	191	1,044	1,953	454	498	291	206	225	77	191

(a) Excludes inmates in Chillicothe under psychiatric care.
 (b) First admission September 14, 1972.
 (c) Includes inmates in honor camps and absent with leave.
 (d) Last admission from court March 17, 1973.
 (e) First admission from court March 19, 1973.
 (f) Average calculated on 293 days of operation.
 (g) Excludes inmates in declared parole violator status.
 (h) Roll count at end of year by status includes some inmates duplicated on rolls with two or more sentences.
 (i) Roll count at end of year by status includes some inmates duplicated on rolls with two or more sentences.

* Includes Transfers "To" and "From" Lima State Hospital as shown below:

Movement	Total	Ohio Penitentiary	London Correctional Institution	Ohio State Reformatory	Lebanon Correctional Institution	Marion Correctional Institution	Ohio Reformatory for Women	Chillicothe Correctional Institute	Southern Ohio Correctional Facility
Transfers into Lima State Hospital From	70	1	-	5	5	-	1	58	-
Transfers from Lima State Hospital To	84	12	-	20	4	-	3	45	-

END