

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

Annual Report
Fiscal Year 1975

James A. Rhodes
Governor

George F. Denton
Director



MICROFICHE

Front Cover: The eight word inscription above the entrance to the London Correctional Institution is a constant reminder that most Ohio prison inmates are eventually released and symbolizes the continuing efforts of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction to assist them in returning to society as responsible and productive citizens.

STATE OF OHIO



DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND CORRECTION

1050 Freeway Drive, North, Suite 403

Columbus, Ohio 43229

(614) 466-6190

JAMES A. RHODES, Governor

GEORGE F. DENTON, Director

December 1, 1975

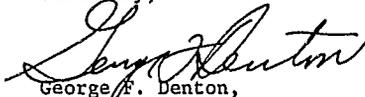
The Honorable James A. Rhodes,
Governor of Ohio
Statehouse
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Dear Governor Rhodes:

Pursuant to Sections 5120.32, 5120.33 and 5120.35 of the Ohio Revised Code, the Annual Report of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction for Fiscal Year 1975 is hereby submitted.

This report includes a financial statement of Departmental operations over the past fiscal year and a narrative summary of major activities and developments during this period.

Sincerely,


George F. Denton,
Director

GFD/ja

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THE DEPARTMENT IN BRIEF

The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction was established by the 109th Ohio General Assembly through enactment of Amended Substitute House Bill 494 and came into official existence July 12, 1972.

The Department employs approximately 3,400 persons throughout the state and is responsible for administration and operation of Ohio's adult correctional system, including both the institutional and community-oriented phases of the system.

The overall goal of the Department is to protect society from criminal activity by effectively and efficiently guiding a correctional system which humanely controls and/or causes offenders to change their behavior so that it is acceptable to society.

Prior to creation of the Department, the correctional system was administered by a division in the former Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction, which was also responsible for operation of the state's mental hospitals and mental institutions.

During fiscal year 1975, the period covered by this report, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction was responsible for the daily supervision of approximately 20,000 offenders statewide, including 10,000 incarcerated in the state's various correctional institutions and another 10,000 who were supervised in the community through parole and probation programs.

ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction is headed by a Director who is appointed by the Governor and assisted by a Deputy Director.

Major functions and responsibilities of the Department are divided among four divisions, each of which is headed by a Chief who reports to the Director through the Deputy Director. These divisions and their areas of responsibility are as follows:

Division of Institutional Services: Responsible for overall operation of the various correctional institutions and coordination of institutional rehabilitation services, which include educational, medical, psychological, religious, security, social, volunteer and food services.

Division of Parole and Community Services: Responsible for overall services provided through community-oriented correctional programs and facilities; includes the Adult Parole Authority, which encompasses the Parole Board, parole supervision and probation development, and community-based correctional services, such as halfway houses, reintegration centers and furlough programs.

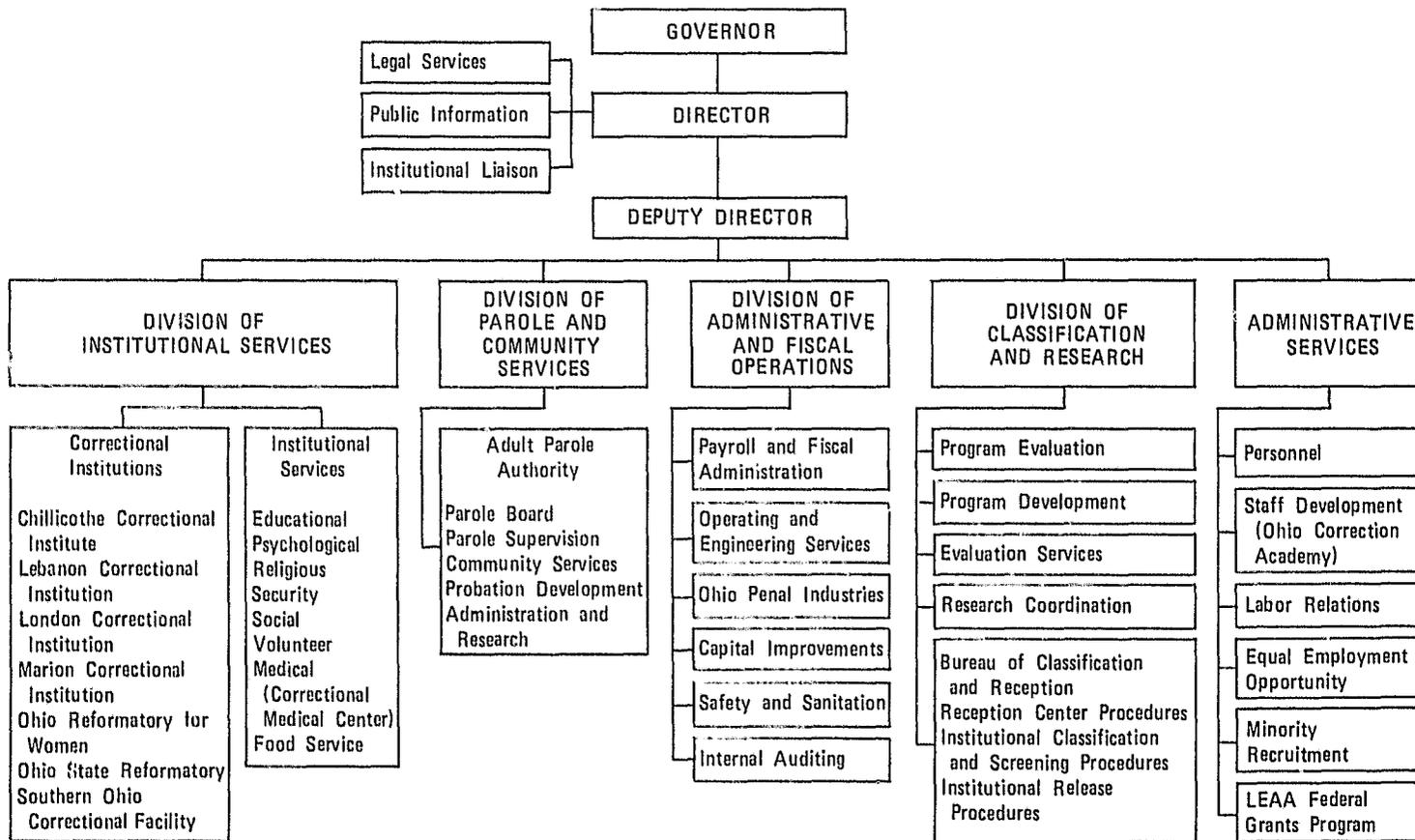
Division of Administrative and Fiscal Operations: Responsible for matters pertaining to the Departmental budget, fiscal planning, capital improvements, general business operations, and institutional maintenance and business affairs; includes Ohio Penal Industries.

Division of Classification and Research: Responsible for correctional research and development of short- and long-range Departmental planning; includes the Bureau of Classification and Reception, which is in charge of receiving new offenders sentenced by the courts, determining to which of the various correctional institutions they are to be assigned, and transferring inmates from one institution to another.

Administrative Services: Although not designated as a major division, this organizational component of the Department is responsible for a number of important functions, including personnel management, employee training programs, labor relations, minority recruitment and Equal Employment Opportunity programs. Headed by an Assistant Director, Administrative Services is also responsible for administration of the Federal Grants Program.

An organizational chart of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, current as of the end of fiscal year 1975, appears on the following page.

**DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION & CORRECTION
TABLE OF ORGANIZATION**



OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT

George F. Denton, *Director*

E. Blaine Haskins, *Deputy Director*

Martha E. Wheeler, *Chief*
Division of Institutional Services

Ray E. Giannetta, *Chief*
Division of Parole and Community Services

John W. Shoemaker, *Chief*
Adult Parole Authority

David L. Kessler, *Chairman*
Ohio Parole Board

Kenneth E. Tope, *Chief*
Division of Administrative and Fiscal Operations

John P. Canney, *Chief*
Division of Classification and Research

Lowell G. Ridenour, *Assistant Director*
Administrative Services

Mrs. Dorothy Arn, *Superintendent*
Ohio Reformatory for Women

William H. Dallman, *Superintendent*
Lebanon Correctional Institution

Ted Engle, *Superintendent*
Chillicothe Correctional Institute

Frank H. Gray, *Superintendent*
Ohio State Reformatory

Arnold R. Jago, *Superintendent*
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility

Roger T. Overberg, *Superintendent*
London Correctional Institution

S.M. Patterson, *Superintendent*
Correctional Medical Center

E.P. Ferini, *Superintendent*
Marion Correctional Institution

EMPLOYEE TRAINING

Over 1,200 training sessions were conducted by the Department's Office of Staff Development during fiscal year 1975 as part of a continuing effort to upgrade the skills of correctional employees throughout the system and increase the professionalism of the overall correctional staff.

Many of the sessions were conducted at the Ohio Correction Academy at Chillicothe, including 14 two-week programs aimed at better preparing correctional officers for the performance of their daily duties. Other training sessions designed to assist employees in developing the skills required for specific job assignments were held on-site at several correctional institutions.

Eight one-week correctional management development laboratories were conducted for managerial and supervisory personnel throughout the Department, and 20 one-day specialized programs featuring nationally recognized experts were offered in the Department's Symposium Series on the Criminal-Justice System.

In all, the 1,247 separate training sessions conducted during the year provided 97,661 man-hours of training, with a total of 8,585 registrants enrolled in the training, many in more than one session.

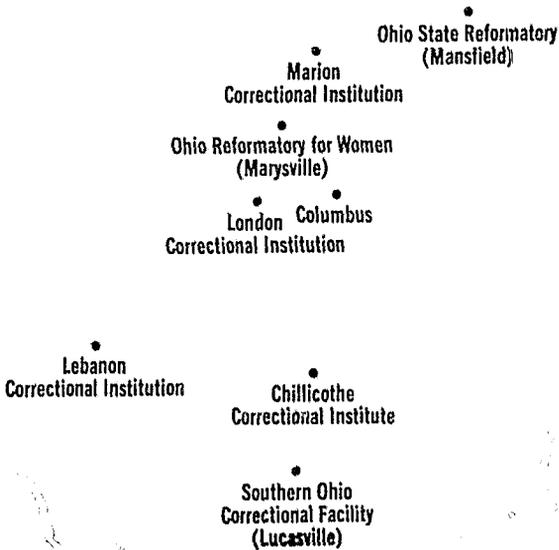
In addition, the first class of correctional officers enrolled in two-year associate degree correction programs at two Ohio technical colleges completed the programs and received their degrees in 1975. The programs were begun as a joint effort of the schools and the Office of Staff Development.

INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS

The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction operates seven adult correctional institutions for the confinement and rehabilitation of convicted offenders.

The following map shows the locations of Ohio's seven adult correctional institutions. An eighth facility, the Correctional Medical Center, is located in Columbus, as are the offices of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

INSTITUTION LOCATIONS



The Chillicothe Correctional Institute, a medium-security prison for older and repeat male offenders, is located just north of Chillicothe in Ross County. The institution consists of a 72-acre compound containing over 50 buildings and a 1,500-acre farm operated by inmates.

The facility was opened in 1925 as a federal reformatory. In 1966 Ohio began leasing the institution for use as a state prison. At the end of fiscal year 1975, the facility employed 450 persons and housed nearly 1,500 inmates.

The Chillicothe institution also serves as the reception center for older and repeat male offenders sentenced to prison by the courts. During the six weeks the new prisoners spend in the center, they undergo a battery of tests to determine the level of security they will require, what programs they may benefit from and to which institution they should be assigned.

The Lebanon Correctional Institution, also a medium-security facility, is one of two reformatories operated for male first offenders under the age of 30. The main institution is located on a 40-acre site surrounded by security fences. Outside the fences is a 1,700-acre farm operated by inmates.

Opened in 1960, the Lebanon institution is one of Ohio's newer state prisons. It is located west of Lebanon in Warren County and had a staff of 360 and an inmate population of almost 1,700 at the end of fiscal year 1975.

The London Correctional Institution, located near London in Madison County, was opened in 1925 and at the time was considered the first large open institution in the country, as well as the first devoted to the rehabilitation, not just the confinement, of offenders over the age of 30.

The facility consists of more than 70 separate buildings situated in the middle of 3,000 acres of land. The main complex is surrounded by security fences, and over 2,500 acres of the institution site are farmed by inmates. The medium-security prison houses older and repeat male offenders. At the end of fiscal year 1975, the institution staff numbered 310, and the facility housed 1,570 inmates.

The Marion Correctional Institution also is a medium-security prison housing older and repeat male offenders, generally those whose families live in the northern part of Ohio. The institution was opened in 1956 and is located on the northern outskirts of Marion in Marion County.

The main facility, including 12 dormitory housing units for inmates, is located inside a 60-acre area surrounded by security fences. Beyond the fences are a 925-acre farm, honor dormitory and several staff residences. The institution employed 290 persons and housed 1,300 inmates at the end of fiscal year 1975.

The Ohio Reformatory for Women is Ohio's only adult correctional institution for female offenders. Located on 260 acres of land just outside Marysville in Union County, the institution is a minimum-security facility and houses both young first offenders and older repeat offenders.

The institution was opened in 1916 and at that time consisted of only one building. Through the years, however, many new structures have been added to provide dormitory housing for inmates, educational

programs, penal industries and other services. The women's reformatory had a staff of 190 and an inmate population of 400 at the end of fiscal year 1975.

The Ohio State Reformatory, located on 600 acres of land near Mansfield in Richland County, is Ohio's second correctional institution for male first offenders under the age of 30. Besides an honor farm operated outside the walls of the main institution, the reformatory also operates the 2,000-acre Grafton Honor Farm in Lorain County and an honor unit at Mount Vernon State Hospital.

The main institution consists of an 18-acre compound that was originally opened in 1896. Since then, portions of the medium-security facility have been modernized and several new structures have been added, including a school and hospital. At the end of fiscal year 1975, the reformatory staff, including employees at the two honor facilities, totaled 450; inmates numbered 2,400.

The Mansfield institution also is the reception center for young male first offenders. Those from the northern part of the state generally remain at the institution, while offenders from the southern part of Ohio usually are transferred to the Lebanon Correctional Institution, the second male reformatory.

The Southern Ohio Correctional Facility is Ohio's newest adult correctional institution. Opened in 1972, the facility replaced the former Ohio Penitentiary in Columbus as the state's maximum-security prison. The institution is located on 1,900 acres of land near Lucasville in Scioto County.

The facility consists of a 22-acre complex of structures all under one roof and houses repeat offenders and first offenders convicted of more serious and violent crimes. The institution employed 530 persons and had an inmate population of 1,600 at the end of fiscal year 1975.

The Correctional Medical Center, located at the site of the former Ohio Penitentiary in Columbus, is also operated by the Department in addition to the seven major correctional institutions. The center provides medical care and treatment to inmates from other institutions and includes a 90-bed hospital with surgical facilities.

During fiscal year 1975, a former honor dormitory was converted to a limited duty dorm at the center to house aged prisoners and those requiring frequent medical attention. A temporary psychiatric unit was also operated at the medical center for several months during the year to handle the placement of prisoners returned to the correctional system from Lima State Hospital. Staffed by employees of the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, the psychiatric unit was closed in May.

At the end of fiscal year 1975, the medical center staff, including correctional and medical personnel, numbered 170. Inmates at the center, including those in the hospital, limited duty dorm and a workforce of about 50 prisoners who live at the center, totaled 213.

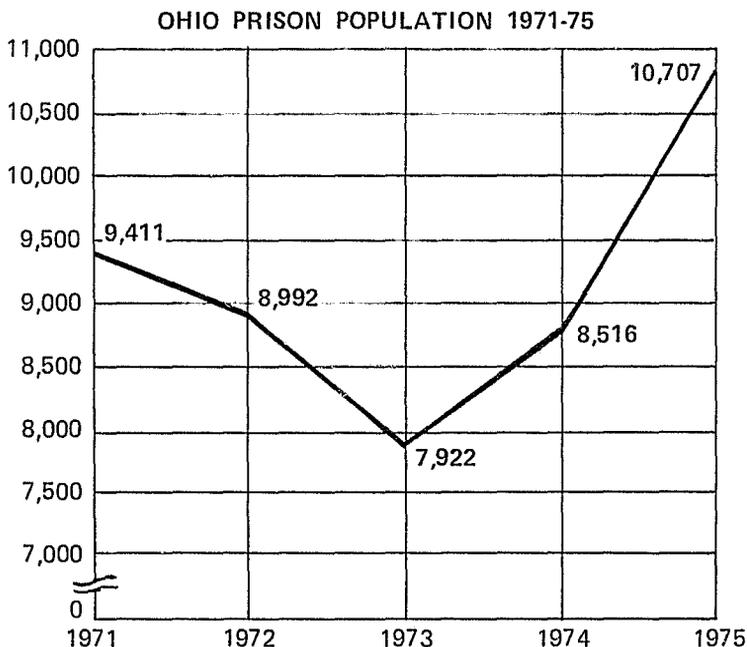
The Prison Population

Ohio's prison population increased dramatically during fiscal year 1975. The number of inmates in the state's adult correctional institutions went from 8,516 on July 1, 1974, to 10,707 on June 30, 1975, an increase of nearly 2,200.

The population buildup was a continuation of the trend that began in 1974, when the number of inmates rose by 594; however, the increase recorded in 1975 was much greater and more rapid.

At the close of the year, the prison population was the largest since 1966 and less than 2,000 below the all-time-high of 12,024 recorded in April, 1965.

The chart below, which shows the number of inmates in Ohio prisons on the last day of fiscal years 1971-75, illustrates the sharp increase in the prison population which began in 1974 and worsened over the past fiscal year, when the population climbed at the rate of over 180 inmates per month.



Source: Bureau of Classification & Reception,
Department of Rehabilitation & Correction

Inmate populations of nearly all correctional institutions increased significantly during the year.

The largest increase in inmate populations occurred at the Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield, and the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility, Lucasville. The number of inmates at the reformatory rose from 1,898 to 2,413; population of the Lucasville institution went from 1,135 to 1,628.

In order to house the larger populations, it became necessary to begin assigning inmates two to a cell at the Lucasville facility. Second

bunks had been added to 240 cells of the maximum-security prison by the end of the year.

Similar steps were taken at the Lebanon Correctional Institution, where the number of inmates jumped from 1,300 to 1,698 during 1975. Over 370 cells of the institution were equipped for double occupancy by the end of June.

At the Mansfield reformatory, where inmates were already being housed two to a cell, a 400-bed dormitory once used for juvenile offenders but closed in recent years was put back into operation.

Although a relatively low rate of parole contributed to the prison population increase recorded in 1975, most of the increase resulted from an unprecedented jump in the number of convicted offenders sentenced to Ohio prisons by the courts. The increase in prison commitments is discussed in detail in the following section of this report.

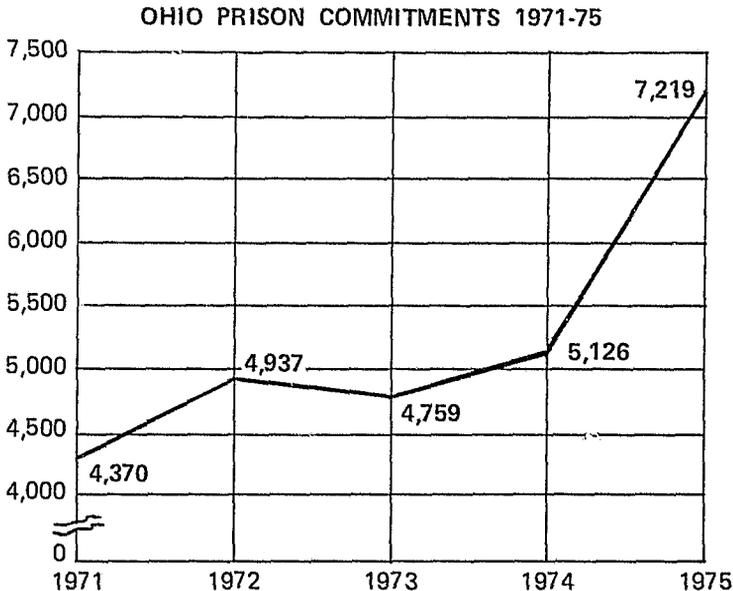
Prison Commitments in 1975

Prison commitments in Ohio totaled 7,219 during fiscal year 1975, an increase of 2,093 over the previous year and the largest one-year commitment figure in the history of the state correctional system.

Although an increase in commitments from one year to the next is not unusual, that which occurred in 1975 was significantly higher than any recorded in recent years.

During fiscal years 1972-74, for example, commitments rose by an average of about six percent a year. In 1975, however, the annual rate of increase jumped to an alarming 41 percent.

The chart below, which shows the number of prison commitments in fiscal years 1971-75, illustrates the sharpness of the increase that occurred during the past fiscal year.



Source: Bureau of Classification & Reception,
Department of Rehabilitation & Correction

Large increases over the previous year's figures were recorded in all commitment categories during fiscal year 1975. The number of older and repeat male offenders committed went from 2,173 in fiscal year 1974 to 3,032 in 1975.

The number of young male offenders committed to prison for the first time increased from 2,669 to 3,772, and the number of female offenders committed went from 284 the previous year to 415 in 1975.

While all but one Ohio county contributed to the total number of offenders committed to state correctional institutions in 1975, over half the total was received from only six of the state's 88 counties, those that include large urban areas and are the most heavily populated.

The six counties and the number of offenders committed from each are: Cuyahoga, 1,431; Hamilton, 822; Franklin, 572; Montgomery, 492; Lucas, 455; and Summit, 409.

Only Harrison County in East-Central Ohio had no prison commitments in 1975, but 14 other counties had commitments of ten or fewer during the year.

These counties and the number of commitments from each include: Adams, 6; Carroll, 7; Coshocton, 8; Hardin, 5; Mercer, 7; Monroe, 3; Morgan, 1; Morrow, 5; Noble, 4; Paulding, 2; Perry, 8; Union, 10; Van Wert, 7; and Vinton, 9.

The following table provides a complete list of Ohio counties and the number of offenders committed to state correctional institutions from each during fiscal year 1975.

1975 COMMITMENTS BY COUNTY

Adams	6	Erie	55
Allen	126	Fairfield	45
Ashland	20	Fayette	33
Ashtabula	60	Franklin	572
Athens	25	Fulton	14
Auglaize	19	Gallia	18
Belmont	41	Geauga	15
Brown	18	Greene	73
Butler	113	Guernsey	39
Carroll	7	Hamilton	822
Champaign	21	Hancock	37
Clark	146	Hardin	5
Clermont	86	Harrison	0
Clinton	19	Henry	15
Columbiana	51	Highland	29
Coshocton	8	Hocking	11
Crawford	20	Holmes	11
Cuyahoga	1,431	Huron	21
Darke	18	Jackson	21
Defiance	19	Jefferson	22
Delaware	17	Knox	23

1975 COMMITMENTS BY COUNTY (Cont.)

Lake.....	63	Pike.....	11
Lawrence.....	12	Portage.....	48
Licking.....	59	Preble.....	17
Logan.....	28	Putnam.....	19
Lorain.....	162	Richland.....	59
Lucas.....	455	Ross.....	56
Madison.....	37	Sandusky.....	25
Mahoning.....	113	Scioto.....	23
Marion.....	74	Seneca.....	44
Medina.....	22	Shelby.....	25
Meigs.....	17	Stark.....	176
Mercer.....	7	Summit.....	409
Miami.....	55	Trumbull.....	103
Monroe.....	3	Tuscarawas.....	41
Montgomery.....	492	Union.....	10
Morgan.....	1	Van Wert.....	7
Morrow.....	5	Vinton.....	9
Muskingum.....	115	Warren.....	40
Noble.....	4	Washington.....	38
Ottawa.....	17	Wayne.....	32
Paulding.....	2	Williams.....	14
Perry.....	8	Wood.....	39
Pickaway.....	58	Wyandot.....	13

Source: Bureau of Classification & Reception,
Department of Rehabilitation & Correction

A breakdown of Ohio's 1975 prison commitments by offense shows grand theft and larceny were the crimes for which the largest number of offenders, 993, were sent to state correctional institutions during the year.

The second largest number, 949, were committed for breaking and entering, while violations of drug laws accounted for the commitment of another 906, the third largest number.

Other offenses that accounted for large numbers of commitments in 1975 were: armed robbery, for which 827 offenders were sent to state prisons; burglary, responsible for 673 commitments; and forgery and other check-related offenses, which accounted for the commitment of 525 offenders.

The following table provides a breakdown of Ohio's 1975 prison commitments as to the number sentenced for various offenses and the approximate percentage of the year's total commitments they represent.

1975 COMMITMENTS BY OFFENSE

Offense	1975 Commitments	Approximate Percent of Total
Murder		
(Death Sentence)	17	0.2%
(Life Sentence)	69	1.0%
Other Homicides	362	5.0%
Armed Robbery	827	11.0%
Other Robbery-Related Offenses	496	7.0%
Grand Theft & Larceny	993	14.0%
Burglary	673	9.0%
Breaking & Entering	949	13.0%
Rape	117	2.0%
Other Sex Offenses	145	2.0%
Kidnapping	47	1.0%
Assault	388	5.0%
Drug Law Violations	906	13.0%
Forgery & Other Check-Related Offenses	525	7.0%
Embezzlement & Fraud	26	0.4%
Arson	29	0.4%
Firearms Law Violations	200	3.0%
Escape	82	1.0%
Auto Theft	70	1.0%
All Other Offenses	298	4.0%
Total 1975 Commitments	<u>7,219</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Source: Bureau of Classification & Reception,
Department of Rehabilitation & Correction

Reasons for the record-setting upsurge in prison commitments during fiscal year 1975 are not all readily apparent; neither does the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction possess all the data necessary to fully explain the increase.

Available court statistics, however, indicate the sharp rise in commitments was largely due to a substantial increase in the number of criminal convictions during the year.

Spiraling crime rates, high unemployment and other effects of the nation's recession on Ohio's economy, improved law enforcement techniques and increases in the youthful population -- where the incidence of crime is traditionally high -- are among other factors that contributed to the 1975 prison commitments.

Since fiscal year 1975 was the first full year that Ohio's revised criminal code was in effect, the increased commitments may also indicate the impact of provisions of the code that relate to sentencing.

Inmate Grievances and Disciplinary Appeals

Operation of the Department's inmate grievance procedure was revised during fiscal year 1975 to provide for more efficient handling of inmate complaints and problems.

The role of Inmate Liaison Officers (staff members in each institution who are responsible for investigating and resolving inmate grievances) was enlarged, placing the primary responsibility for solving inmate complaints and problems on the institution where the inmate is incarcerated.

Revision of the grievance procedure resulted in elimination of the Office of Correctional Ombudsman, which had previously served as an adjunct to the formal procedure.

Since the grievance procedure was revised in February, 1975, the number of grievances requiring resolution by the Central Office staff has decreased considerably. However, the revised procedure continues to provide inmates with access to the executive leadership of the Department in those cases where a satisfactory solution cannot be reached at the local level. From the time of the revision until the end of the fiscal year, 30 inmate grievances were resolved at the Central Office level.

In addition to the inmate grievance procedure, the Department provides a procedure by which inmates can appeal disciplinary decisions of Rules Infraction Boards in each institution. Such appeals are made to the Director.

During fiscal year 1975, a total of 175 disciplinary appeals were filed by inmates. Of these, decisions of the Rules Infraction Boards were upheld in 153 cases, reversed in 11 others, partially reversed in eight and modified in three cases.

Inmate Education Programs

The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction continued operation of a wide range of inmate education programs during fiscal year 1975.

The programs are conducted under a Special Purposes School District Charter awarded the Department in 1973 by the State Department of Education. Only five other state correctional systems in the nation are similarly chartered.

The school district charter permits the Department to apply for federal education funds and authorizes the awarding of high school diplomas or units of credit to inmates completing courses of study.

The overall educational programming available to Ohio prison inmates is designed to meet the needs of those performing at various levels of educational achievement.

Adult Basic Education programs, available to inmates in all institutions, provide individualized instruction in arithmetic and reading to those achieving below ninth grade level. In 1975, an average of 415 inmates throughout the correctional system were enrolled in the programs each month.

The General Educational Development program allows inmates to obtain the equivalent of a high school diploma by achieving a passing score on a national standardized test. The program is offered in all institutions, and of the 1,028 inmates who took the exam in 1975, 618 scored passing grades.

High school programs are conducted in each institution to enable inmates to complete the courses required for their high school diploma. Major high school programs are offered at the Ohio State Reformatory, Lebanon Correctional Institution and Southern Ohio Correctional Facility, while limited course offerings are available at the remaining institutions. High school programs had a system-wide average monthly enrollment of 738 inmates during fiscal year 1975.

Several new vocational education programs were added in 1975 to bring to 25 the number now offered throughout the system. Various programs are offered in each institution. The programs range from automobile mechanics and carpentry to graphic arts and computer programming. An average of 547 inmates were enrolled in the programs each month during 1975.

College courses are now being made available to inmates in several institutions. Project NEWGATE, a pilot project of the Ohio Board of Regents, is conducted at the Marion Correctional Institution, while instructors from several state universities are conducting regular classes at other institutions. Correspondence college courses are also made available to inmates. Inmates enrolled in higher education programs averaged 209 a month in 1975.

PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

About 95 percent of the offenders committed to Ohio prisons eventually are released. A small number leave prison only after they have served their full maximum sentences, but the vast majority are released on parole sometime between the end of their minimum sentence and expiration of their maximum term.

The administration and operation of Ohio's system of parole and the many programs and services supporting that system is the responsibility of the Adult Parole Authority, which was established by the State Legislature in 1965 and operates within the Division of Parole and Community Services of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. The APA is made up of four major organizational units:

The seven-member Ohio Parole Board considers the cases of inmates who are eligible for release on parole under Ohio law and determines whether those eligible are to be released. The Board also considers the cases of inmates seeking clemency and makes appropriate recommendations to the Governor.

The Parole Supervision Section is in charge of supervising inmates released on parole, including those released from Ohio correctional institutions and those paroled from out-of-state prisons who are supervised under the Interstate Compact agreement. This section also operates several programs designed to assist parolees in returning to the community successfully.

The Probation Development Section provides assistance to county probation departments throughout Ohio, including the supervision of offenders placed on probation by local courts in lieu of being sent to prison.

The Administration and Research Section maintains all APA personnel and fiscal records, as well as all central files and records pertaining to the work of the agency. This section also administers the Halfway House Program, under which the Department contracts with the operators of private halfway houses to provide housing and counseling services to offenders released on parole or probation.

Parole Board Activities

Activities of the Ohio Parole Board increased significantly during fiscal year 1975, primarily as the result of the state's new "shock parole" law. The Board conducted a total of 10,982 hearings, an increase of 3,593 over the previous year.

Thanks to legislation enacted in 1974 that authorized the appointment of five hearing officers to assist in hearing and deciding the cases of inmates eligible for parole, the Board was able to meet the increased demands of the 1975 workload.

The following chart provides a summary of Ohio Parole Board activities during fiscal year 1975.

1975 PAROLE BOARD HEARINGS

Regular Parole Hearings:	
Paroles Granted	3,025
Cases Continued	<u>3,198</u>
Total Regular Parole Hearings	6,223
"Shock Parole" Hearings:	
Paroles Granted	717
Paroles Denied	2,045
Cases Continued	<u>1,708</u>
Total "Shock Parole" Hearings	4,470
Technical Violator Hearings	150
Clemency Hearings	135
Educational-Vocational Furlough Hearings	<u>4</u>
Total 1975 Parole Board Hearings	10,982

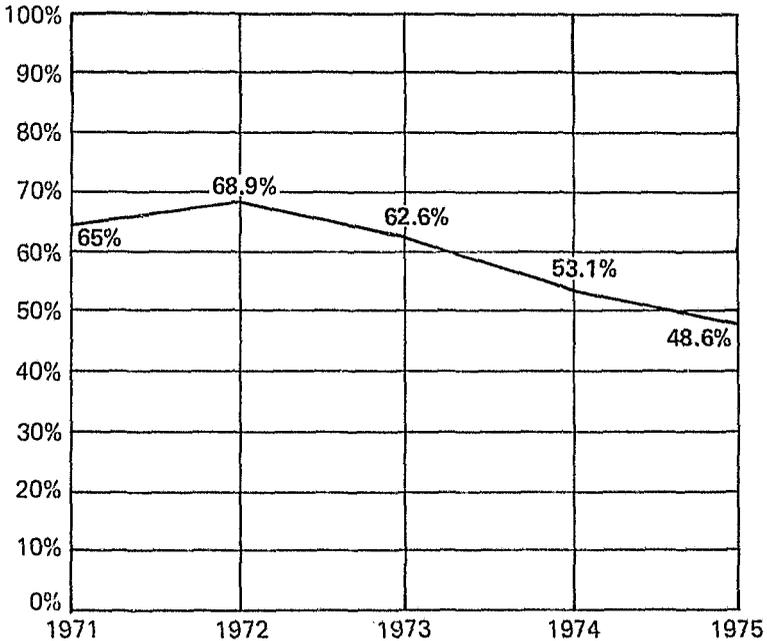
Source: Adult Parole Authority,
Department of Rehabilitation & Correction

Among hearings conducted by the Board in 1975 were 6,223 regular parole hearings, which resulted in the release on parole of 3,025 offenders or 48.6 percent of those considered.

Although the number of hearings conducted during the year was 225 more than in 1974, the number of offenders paroled was 160 fewer, amounting to a 4.5 percent drop in the annual parole rate (percentage paroled of those considered).

As the following chart illustrates, over the past five fiscal years Ohio's annual parole rate has fallen from a high of 68.9 percent in 1972 to the 48.6 percent recorded this year. Among reasons cited for the continuing parole rate decline are increased Parole Board scrutiny of eligible inmates and an influx of poor risk commitments.

ANNUAL PAROLE RATE 1971-75



Source: Adult Parole Authority,
Department Of Rehabilitation & Correction

In other 1975 activities, the Parole Board conducted 150 hearings for technical parole violators (parolees who violate technical provisions of their paroles but are not convicted of a new criminal offense), an increase of 30 over the previous year.

Also conducted were 135 hearings for inmates seeking clemency and four hearings involving consideration for inmates recommended for participation in the Educational-Vocational Furlough Program who did not meet the program's standard requirements.

Shock Parole

In addition to the regular parole hearings held in fiscal year 1975, the Parole Board conducted a total of 4,470 hearings under Ohio's "shock parole" law, which went into effect January 1, 1974, as part of the state's revised criminal code.

Under the law, non-dangerous offenders committed to prison for the first time become eligible for parole after they have served six months of their sentences, regardless of the length of their minimum term.

Of the "shock parole" hearings conducted in 1975, final decisions were made in 2,762 cases, with the remaining 1,708 cases being continued. Of those in which decisions were made, early parole releases were granted to 717 offenders or 16 percent of the total considered. In the other 2,045 cases, paroles were denied.

Departmental regulations governing operation of the "shock parole" program were revised during fiscal year 1975 to exclude from early release consideration offenders convicted of a number of more serious and assaultive crimes.

While the original "shock parole" law ruled out only those convicted of murder and aggravated murder, the revised regulations, which became effective March 1, 1975, also excluded offenders convicted of first degree felonies, such as forcible rape, armed robbery, kidnapping and some burglaries.

Also denied "shock parole" consideration by the revised regulations were offenders convicted of major narcotic law violations, such as the sale of drugs and possession of drugs for sale.

Parole Supervision

Ohio parole officers supervised a total of 10,004 paroled offenders over the course of fiscal year 1975, including 8,459 released from Ohio prisons and 1,545 paroled from out-of-state institutions and supervised under the Interstate Compact agreement.

The average parole officer caseload at the end of the year (June 30, 1975) was 40, a decrease of 7.5 percent from the previous year.

Once released on parole, offenders remain under supervision for one year. If they complete the supervision period successfully, they are granted a final release from parole.

Of the 8,459 Ohio parolees supervised throughout the year, final releases were granted 2,794 or 33 percent of the total under supervision. Another 651, seven percent of the total, were returned to prison during the year for either the commission of a new offense or technical violation of their parole. The remaining parolees were still under supervision at the end of the year.

Of the 1,545 Interstate Compact parolees, 41 or 2.6 percent of the total received final releases in 1975, while 60 or 3.9 percent were returned to prison, either for a new offense or technical parole violation.

Probation Development Services

Not all persons convicted of felony offenses in Ohio are sent to state prisons. Some are fined or sentenced to short terms in county jails. About half those convicted each year are placed on probation.

Although probation is chiefly a function of courts in each of the state's counties, the Adult Parole Authority operates an ambitious probation development program to aid the courts in making greater use of probation, thereby avoiding the costly imprisonment of those offenders who do not require incarceration.

During fiscal year 1975, probation development services were expanded to provide assistance to probation departments in 55 of Ohio's 88 counties, two more than those receiving the services the previous year.

Supervision was provided for 3,319 offenders placed on probation by courts in the 55 counties, an increase of 388 over the number of probationers who were supervised in 1974.

Probation development services during the year also included the completion of 4,956 presentence investigations (background reports on convicted offenders used to determine whether they will be placed on probation), compared to 4,045 completed the previous year.

In the following map, shading designates those Ohio counties receiving probation development services at the end of fiscal year 1975.



Source: Adult Parole Authority,
Department of Rehabilitation & Correction

Community Correctional Programs

The Adult Parole Authority operates a number of programs especially designed to assist offenders on parole and probation in

successfully returning to the community as responsible and productive citizens.

The Halfway House Program helps ease the transition from prison to the community by providing housing and counseling services to paroled offenders and some probationers. The APA inspects and approves private halfway houses for participation in the program, contracting with their operators for services provided to offenders. In fiscal year 1975, the 22 halfway houses involved in the program served 1,016 offenders, including 975 parolees and probationers and 41 inmates released to participate in the Educational-Vocational Furlough Program.

The Educational-Vocational Furlough Program permits selected inmates to be released from prison, usually about six months prior to parole, to take part in academic or vocational education programs or public works employment. In 1975 a total of 226 inmates were released on furlough, 33 for vocational training, 90 for academic education and 103 for public works employment.

The Reintegration Centers Program diverts technical parole violators from costly and prolonged imprisonment by providing a strict regimen of activities and supervision. Centers are operated in Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland. Since the centers became operational in 1972, 508 offenders have taken part in the program, with 106 or 21 percent eventually being returned to prison because they failed to adjust or reverted to criminal activity.

The Plan for Action Program identifies hard-core unemployed parolees and provides them with a five-week crash course in how to find and keep a job. Since the program was begun in 1969, a total of 3,077 parolees have received the job-readiness training. Over 66 percent were placed in full-time jobs earning an average of \$2.64 an hour within 30 days after they completed the program. In addition, 68 percent went on to successfully return to the community on parole.

The Parole Officer Aide Program gives selected ex-offenders the opportunity to make use of their unique insight into criminal behavior by providing them with employment assisting parole officers in supervising and counseling parolees, helping arrange employment for those on parole and working to bridge the gap between parole officers and those who have served time in prison. Since the program was started in 1972, 37 ex-offenders have been hired as parole officer aides. Two have been promoted to other positions, one as a parole officer and the other as a correctional counselor in the Cincinnati Reintegration Center.

The Parole Officer Aide Program was recently designated an "exemplary project" by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the research arm of the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, which provides funds for operation of the program. Only 16 other LEAA-funded programs throughout the nation have received the designation.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

The following tables, compiled by the Division of Administrative and Fiscal Operations, comprise a statement of operating expenditures and related data for the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction during fiscal year 1975. The names of correctional institutions are abbreviated in the tables as follows: Chillicothe Correctional Institute, CCI; Correctional Medical Center, CMC; Lebanon Correctional Institution, LeCI; London Correctional Institution, LoCI; Marion Correctional Institution, MCI; Ohio Reformatory for Women (Marysville), ORW; Ohio State Reformatory (Mansfield), OSR; Southern Ohio Correctional Facility (Lucasville), SOCF.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES BY APPROPRIATION UNIT FISCAL YEAR 1975

Major Program Area	1975 Expenditures	Approximate Percent of Total
Administration	\$1,568,986	2.9%
Treatment	\$8,050,303	15.0%
Custody	\$17,471,787	32.9%
Operations	\$20,184,786	38.0%
Education	\$1,616,369	3.0%
Community Programs	\$4,378,435	8.0%
Employee Training	<u>\$90,935</u>	<u>.2%</u>
Total	\$53,361,601	100.0%

Source: Division of Administrative & Fiscal Operations,
Department of Rehabilitation & Correction

**OPERATING EXPENDITURES BY INSTITUTION FOR MAJOR AREAS
FISCAL YEAR 1975**

	Personal Services	Maintenance	Equipment	Special Purposes	Total
Central Office	\$1,470,109	\$322,778	\$21,271	\$1,924,744	\$3,810,044
Parole & Community Services	\$3,675,492	\$1,010,615	\$56	\$400,000	\$5,086,107
CCI	\$5,429,101	\$1,780,563	\$14,625	---	\$7,209,664
CMC	\$2,220,220	\$682,910	\$9,564	---	\$2,093,130
LeCI	\$4,080,634	\$1,589,935	\$5,809	---	\$5,670,569
LoCI	\$3,392,764	\$1,672,865	\$8,486	---	\$5,065,729
MCI	\$3,676,444	\$1,563,248	\$8,241	---	\$5,239,692
ORW	\$2,048,024	\$539,128	\$5,174	---	\$2,587,152
OSR	\$5,325,638	\$2,217,173	\$18,258	---	\$7,452,811
SOCF	\$6,570,508	\$1,676,195	\$929	---	\$8,246,703
Total	\$37,888,934	\$13,055,510	\$92,413	\$2,324,744	\$53,361,601

Source: Division of Administrative & Fiscal Operations
Department of Rehabilitation & Correction

SUMMARY DATA REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1975

	Average Number of Employees	Average Daily Inmate Population	Employee To Inmate Ratio	General Operating Costs	Annual Cost Per Inmate	Daily Cost Per Inmate
Central Office	96.4	----	---	\$3,810,044	-----	-----
Parole & Community Services	304.2	----	---	\$5,086,107	-----	-----
CCI	456.1	1,402	3.1	\$7,209,664	\$5,152	\$14.08
CMC	148.3	196	1.3	\$2,903,130	\$14,812	\$40.58
LeCI	300.7	1,427	4.7	\$5,670,569	\$3,974	\$10.89
LoCI	279.3	1,349	4.8	\$5,065,729	\$3,755	\$10.29
MCI	281.7	1,268	4.5	\$5,239,692	\$4,132	\$11.32
ORW	167.2	342	2.0	\$2,587,152	\$7,565	\$20.73
OSR	414.1	2,076	5.0	\$7,452,811	\$3,633	\$9.95
SOCF	572.4	1,299	2.3	\$8,246,703	\$6,348	\$17.39
Total	3,020.4	9,359	3.1	\$53,361,601	\$4,945	\$13.55

Source: Division of Administrative & Fiscal Operations,
Department of Rehabilitation & Correction

FEDERAL FUNDING

During fiscal year 1975, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction received support from agencies of the Federal Government totaling \$3,386,158.

Staff Development: Federal funds in the amount of \$300,000 were provided by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) for staff development training and education. During fiscal year 1975, approximately 88,000 man-hours of training took place. \$150,000 has been obligated by LEAA to fund staff development in fiscal year 1976.

Institutional Programs: An ESEA Title I Grant in fiscal year 1975 made possible instruction in reading, language arts and arithmetic to offenders who came under the umbrella of the Orphans, Neglected Children and Delinquent Act under PL-91-230. This grant, in the amount of \$100,852, provided instruction for inmates under 21 years of age.

An LEAA grant of \$48,402 provided basic educational instruction in reading, writing and number concept with a goal of raising reading and arithmetical skills at least one grade level each 10 weeks. The same amount will be made available in 1976.

Special compensation funding permitted prospective employees to receive on-the-job training at Federal Government expense under Titles II and VI of the Concentrated Employment and Training Act during 1975. Total fiscal year expenditure for these projects was approximately \$446,191, with an additional \$248,000 being used for training of inmates in various vocational areas. Funds of a yet undetermined amount will be allotted for the continuance of these projects.

An LEAA grant of \$69,516 was provided in 1975 for the continuance of a behavior treatment environment for psychiatrically disturbed inmates at the Chillicothe Correctional Institute. This project will be continued in the same amount in 1976.

An LEAA grant of \$100,000 provided a volunteer coordinator for each institution. This program provides inmates with outside contact with various private and non-profit organizations that provide different kinds of programming on a volunteer basis. This project will be continued by an award of \$66,666 for 1976.

The Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program was continued in 1975 with LEAA support of \$24,654. The 1976 allocation will be \$12,827.

A therapeutic community, begun in 1973 at the London Correctional Institution, was continued in 1975. The Multi-Disciplinary Treatment and Motivation Program was funded in 1975 with \$82,253, but will not be continued in 1976.

A special two-year LEAA discretionary grant of \$93,000, provided in fiscal year 1974 to train special contingency squads for prison disturbances and management training in methods to prevent and deal with riots, was continued in 1975. However, this project will not be continued in 1976.

An LEAA grant of \$150,000 provided educational and vocational instruction for approximately 178 inmates in community vocational schools and colleges. The Reformatory Community Reintegration Project will be continued in 1976 with federal support of \$77,666.

An LEAA grant of \$210,000 was awarded to the Department during 1975 to establish a drug unit and an alcohol unit for a selected group of 75 inmates. \$140,000 was allocated to the project's continuance in 1976.

Title I of PL 89-101, amended PL 91-230, Adult Basic Education Act, provided 778 inmates with an opportunity to increase their basic educations, up to and including a high school diploma. This project amounted to \$79,400. The project will be continued in 1976, with funding to be determined.

An LEAA grant provided \$50,754 to give training in food services and small engine repair at the Chillicothe Correctional Institute during 1975. The same support will be made available in 1976.

Under PL 89-10, Supplemental Training for the Disadvantaged, 185 inmates took advantage of a \$30,310 grant. This grant provided instruction in business data processing and business machines.

Community Corrections: During 1975, an LEAA grant of \$37,012 provided for two persons to contact Ohio community agencies. The purpose of their visits was to provide pre-diversion for female offenders.

Three Community Reintegration Centers provided prison diversion programming in Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati. This project received \$300,000 in 1975 and will receive \$150,000 in 1976. As a result of this project, approximately 300 offenders were served.

The Structured Community Release Project for 1975, funded with \$178,175, was able to release 241 inmates into the community. These individuals were reintegrated in the community in the following manner: vocational, 35; educational, 91, and employment, 115. The same funding will be provided in 1976.

The Halfway House for Women provided services for 45 female offenders during 1975. Women residents at this facility availed themselves of community resources and completed training in various vocational areas. 1975 funding was \$58,631; \$29,215 will be provided in 1976.

The Man-to-Man Project, funded at \$66,333 in 1975, produced 102 successful matches with prior offenders, and will be continued in 1976 with a grant of \$31,666.

Parole and Release Programs: The Post-Sentence Investigation Project produced more than 4,000 investigations during 1975. This project, which will continue with funding of an undetermined amount, provides the Parole Board and other Departmental hearing bodies with information basic to early release programs, such as furlough and "shock parole."

The Ex-Offender Program, funded in the amount of \$104,800, provided the Adult Parole Authority with 26 former offenders, who possess unique insight into the criminal justice system, as parole officer aides. This project served 780 hard-core parolees throughout Ohio in 1975. \$86,625 has been allocated for the continuance of this program in 1976.

In 1975, LEAA provided the Department with a Parole Board Hearing Officers grant of \$100,000. As a result of the activities of this grant, the number of cases heard increased nearly 65 percent. Another \$100,000 will fund the program in 1976.

Probation Services: The Adult Parole Authority increased its probation services by adding two counties in fiscal year 1975.

Additional probation services in 1975 included: expanded and improved probation, \$159,845; directed probation \$239,250, and community assistance to probationers, \$125,000. For 1976, \$235,000 has been set aside for the Directed Probation Program and \$250,000 for a Rural Probation Project.

Minority Recruitment: During 1975, an LEAA grant of \$33,330 was provided to recruit minority group employees in all institutions. An additional \$16,666 will be made available for this program in 1976.

OHIO PENAL INDUSTRIES

The Ohio Penal Industries complex consists of 22 factories and shops, located in the state's seven adult correctional institutions, and a central office.

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

The purpose of Ohio Penal Industries is to provide the training and encourage the development of work habits which meet or exceed the minimum entry-level needs of industry, thus assisting inmates in developing a marketable skill. Its basic role is to be a part of the total correctional program and a positive force in the rehabilitative effort.

Net sales for fiscal year 1975 totaled \$8,790,054, an increase of \$4,737,232 over the preceding fiscal year. A loss of \$387,232 was incurred during 1975, compared to a loss of \$654,443 in 1974.

As of the end of fiscal year 1975, an average of 1,514 inmates were employed in OPI shops throughout the correctional system, an increase over the 1,174 employed in the shops at the same time in 1974.

Following is a consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 1975, a consolidated profit and loss statement for the fiscal year and the average number of inmates employed in the shops at the end of fiscal year 1975 compared to 1974.

**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
FISCAL YEAR 1975**

ASSETS

Current Assets

Cash-Treasurer of State	\$(715,640.14)
Accounts Receivable	<u>\$1,458,445.14</u>
 Balancing Account	 \$742,805.00
Contingent Fund	\$201,050.00
Inventories	\$2,641,332.90
Prepaid & Deferred Expense	<u>\$158,417.62</u>
 Total Current Assets	 <u>\$3,743,605.52</u>

Fixed Assets:

Furniture & Fixtures	\$92,895.87
Motor Vehicles	\$113,481.71
Machinery & Equipment	\$3,262,024.46
General Plant Equipment	\$468,301.97
Building & Improvements	\$476,511.28
Reserve for Depreciation	\$(2,608,422.46)
 Total Fixed Assets	 <u>\$1,808,792.83</u>

Total Assets..... \$5,552,398.35

LIABILITIES AND INVESTMENTS

Accounts Payable	\$ ---
Earned Prisoners' Compensation	<u>\$1,061,886.32</u>
 Total Liabilities	 \$1,061,886.32
Surplus	\$(387,232.16)
Investments	<u>\$4,877,744.19</u>
 Total Liabilities and Investments	 <u>\$5,552,398.35</u>

Source: Ohio Penal Industries,
Department of Rehabilitation & Correction

**CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
FISCAL YEAR 1975**

Gross Sales	\$8,848,927.02	100.7%
Less: Freight on Sales	\$35,781.46	
Returns and Allowances	<u>\$23,090.60</u> ... <u>\$58,872.06</u>	.7%
Net Sales	\$8,790,054.98	100.0%
Less Cost of Goods Sold	<u>\$6,595,671.58</u>	75.0%
Gross Profit	\$2,195,383.38	25.0%
Operating Expense:		
Salaries	\$1,049,614.12	
Professional Services	\$4,445.67	
Prisoners' Compensation	\$249,744.01	
Heat, Light & Power	\$79,860.91	
Telephone & Telegraph	\$433.53	
Travel	\$297.84	
Office Supplies	\$1,221.61	
Postage	---	
Plant Oils & Lubricants	\$2,742.36	
Boiler Fuel	\$12,711.97	
Motor Vehicle Supplies	\$981.55	
Motor Vehicle Repairs	\$183.42	
Machine & Equipment Repairs ...	\$73,205.75	
Miscellaneous	\$5,841.86	
Rents & Royalties	\$66,010.04	
Depreciation	\$219,735.14	
Packing & Shipping	\$177,035.51	
Building Repairs	\$10,954.98	
Shop Tool Expense	\$16,797.81	
Payroll Taxes	\$166,221.07	
Catalogs & Price Lists	---	
Factory Supplies Expense	<u>\$59,988.99</u>	
Total Operating Expense	<u>\$2,198,028.14</u>	25.0%
Profit or Loss on Operations	\$(2,644.76)	0.0%
Plus Other Income	\$24,976.77	.3%
Less: Other Expenses		
Administration Expense	\$122,679.10	
Central Office Allocation	\$240,880.36	
Selling Expense	<u>\$46,004.71</u>	
Total Other Expenses	<u>\$409,564.17</u>	4.7%
Net Profit or Loss	\$(387,232.16)	4.4%

Source: Ohio Penal Industries,
Department of Rehabilitation & Correction

**COMPARISON OF INMATES EMPLOYED
FISCAL YEARS 1974-75**

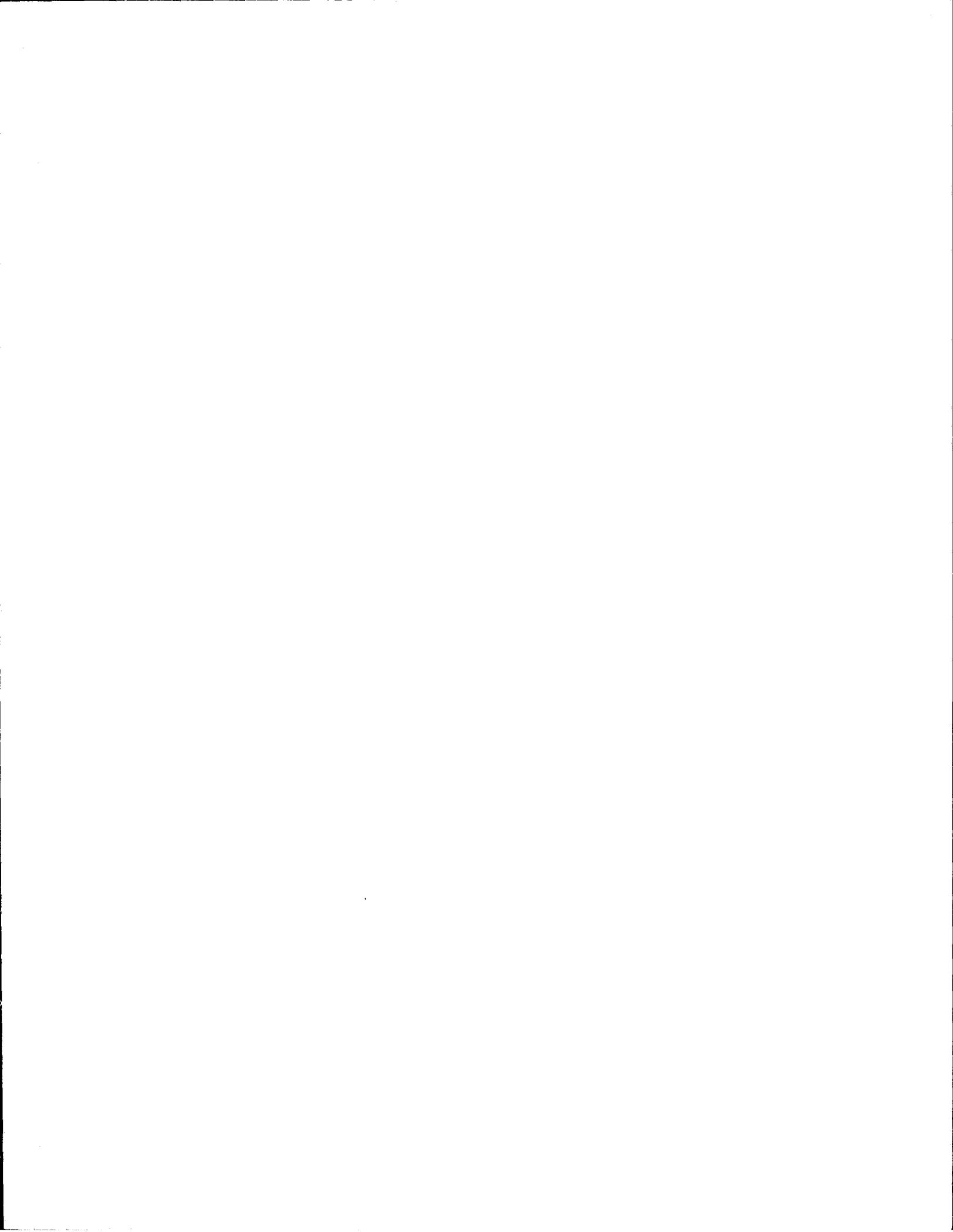
	Fiscal Year	
	1975	1974
Chillicothe Correctional Institute		
Tobacco	19	20
Print	32	20
Mattress	7	8
Modification	<u>60</u>	<u>59</u>
Total	118	107
 Lebanon Correctional Institution		
License Plate (Two Shifts)	344	155
Bed	67	39
Sign	54	38
Programming (Discontinued)	<u>54</u>	<u>60</u>
Total	519	292
 London Correctional Institution		
Brush	35	28
Shirt	172	144
Soap	<u>69</u>	<u>55</u>
Total	276	227
 Marion Correctional Institution		
Chair	73	63
Metal	<u>78</u>	<u>60</u>
Total	151	123
 Ohio Reformatory for Women		
Sewing	44	45
Key-Punch	<u>24</u>	<u>16</u>
Total	68	61
 Ohio State Reformatory		
Furniture	89	70
Clothing	97	68
Print	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>
Total	209	162
 Southern Ohio Correctional Facility		
Sheet Metal	26	33
Print	43	45
Machine	30	42
Shoe	<u>74</u>	<u>82</u>
Total	173	202
Grand Total	1,514	1,174

Source: Ohio Penal Industries,
Department of Rehabilitation & Correction

This report was prepared by the Public Information Office of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, 1050 Freeway Drive North, Columbus, Ohio 43229; Joe Ashley, Assistant Director for Public Information; printed by Ohio Penal Industries at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility, Lucasville, Ohio.



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