



OHIO
1978

DEPARTMENT OF
REHABILITATION AND CORRECTION

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JUN 8 1979

ACQUISITIONS

58091

*Annual
Report*

JULY 1, 1977 - JUNE 30, 1978

STATE OF OHIO



DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND CORRECTION

1050 Freeway Drive, North, Suite 403

Columbus, Ohio 43229

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JAMES A. RHODES, Governor

GEORGE F. DENTON, Director

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 1978 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/gb



Governor James A. Rhodes



Director George F. Denton

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THE DEPARTMENT

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

Prior to that date, the correctional system was an arm of the mental hospitals and institutions.

Because of the increased growth in the correctional system, the State Legislature, in the early 1970's, decided to establish a separate agency with sole responsibility to administer correctional services.

The Department employs approximately 3,600 persons throughout the state and is responsible for administration and operation of both the institutional and the community related phases of Ohio's adult correctional system.

It is designed to protect society from criminal activity by operating a correctional system that humanely controls the behavior of offenders and provides them with the experiences and opportunities to change their behavior so it is acceptable to society.

During fiscal year 1978 (July 1, 1977 - June 30, 1978), the department was responsible for the daily supervision of an average of 26,000 offenders statewide, including 13,000 in the state's correctional institutions and another 13,000 who were supervised in the community through parole and probation programs.

The Department is headed by a Director who is appointed by the Governor.

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

DIVISION OF INSTITUTIONS: Responsible for overall operation of the various correctional institutions and coordination of institutional rehabilitation services, including educational, medical, psychological, religious, security, social and volunteer services.

DIVISION OF PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES: Responsible for overall services provided through community-oriented correctional programs and facilities; includes Adult Parole Authority, which consists of the Parole Board, parole supervision, and probation development, and community-based correctional services, such as halfway houses, reintegration centers and furlough programs.

DIVISION OF CLASSIFICATION AND STATISTICS: Responsible for classification and examination of all inmates, keeping all records pertaining to inmates, overseeing medical services, coordinating federal grants and developing population trends and projecting corrections needs in the years ahead.

DIVISION OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION: Responsible for matters pertaining to the departmental budget, fiscal planning, capital improvements, general business operations, institutional maintenance, food service operations and Ohio Penal Industries.

The Department has several smaller offices, based in Columbus' Central Office, performing vital functions necessary to department operations.

CHIEF INSPECTOR: Serves as coordinator for inmate grievances, conducts special investigations and serves as institution liaison.

BUREAU OF PERSONNEL: Responsible for personnel management, employee training programs, labor relations, minority recruitment and Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action programs.

LEGAL SERVICES: Responsible for representing the department on inmate complaints, works on Court of Claims cases, Rules Infraction Board decision appeals and all pending lawsuits.

PUBLIC INFORMATION: Answers questions relating to department operations and policies, prepares monthly newsletters, annual reports, news releases and provides films for training.

OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT

George F. Denton, *Director*

E. Blaine Haskins, *Assistant Director*

William F. Thoroman, *Chief Inspector*

Harrison Morris, *Chief*
Division of Institutions

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

Nick J. Sanborn, *Chief*
Division of Parole and Community Services

John W. Shoemaker, *Chief*
Adult Parole Authority

Clarence W. Clark, *Chairman*
Ohio Parole Board

Kenneth E. Tope, *Chief*
Division of Business Administration

Lowell G. Ridenour, *Administrator*
Bureau of Personnel

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

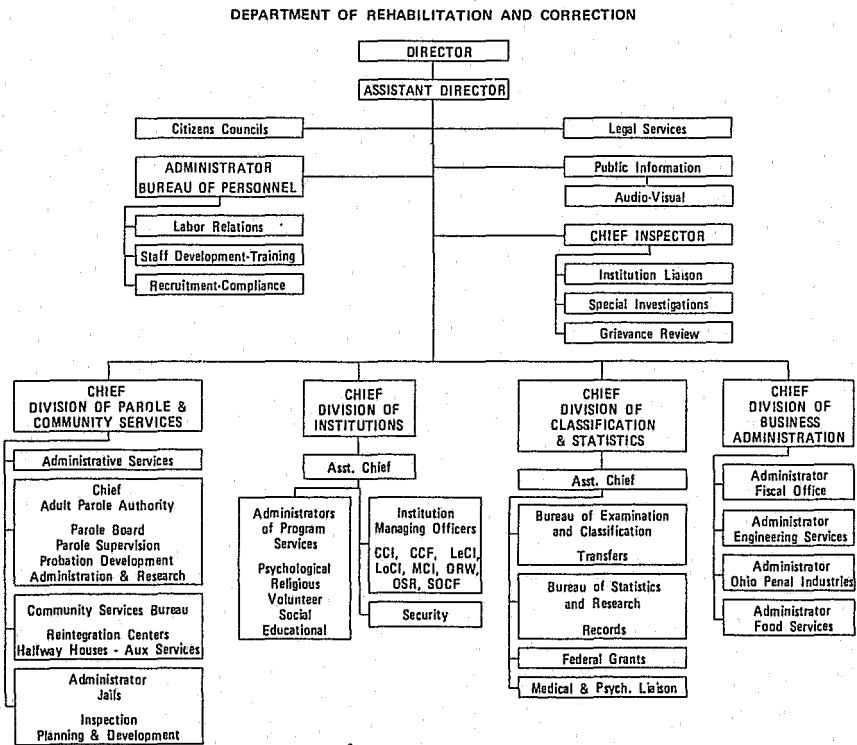
Arnold R. Jago, *Superintendent*
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility

David R. McKeen, *Superintendent*
Columbus Correctional Facility

Roger T. Overberg, *Superintendent*
London Correctional Institution

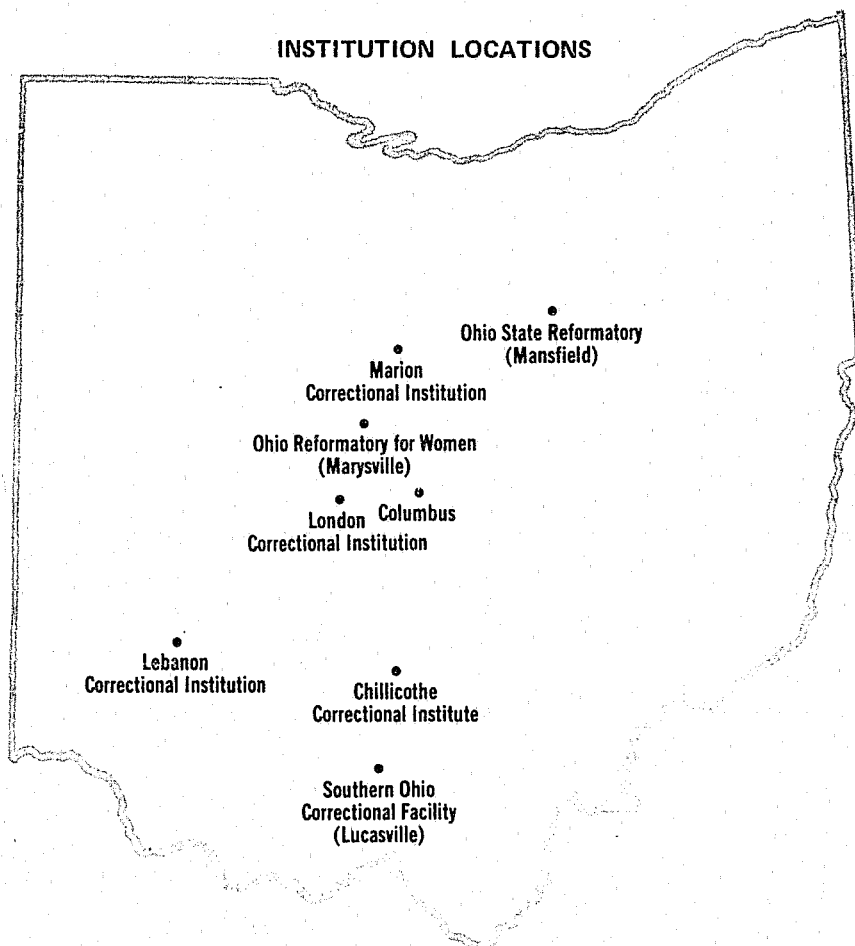
E. P. Perini, *Superintendent*
Marion Correctional Institution

The organizational chart of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction follows:



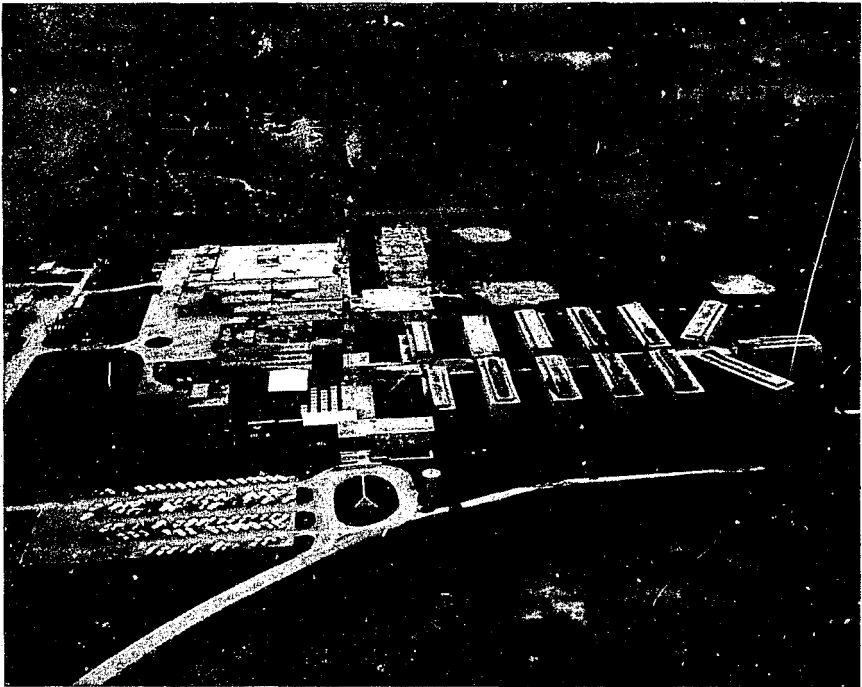
INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS

The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction operates eight adult correctional institutions throughout the state for the confinement and rehabilitation of convicted offenders. This map shows the locations of the seven fully programmed institutions. The eighth, the Columbus Correctional Facility, is located in the state capital of Columbus, as are central offices of the Department.



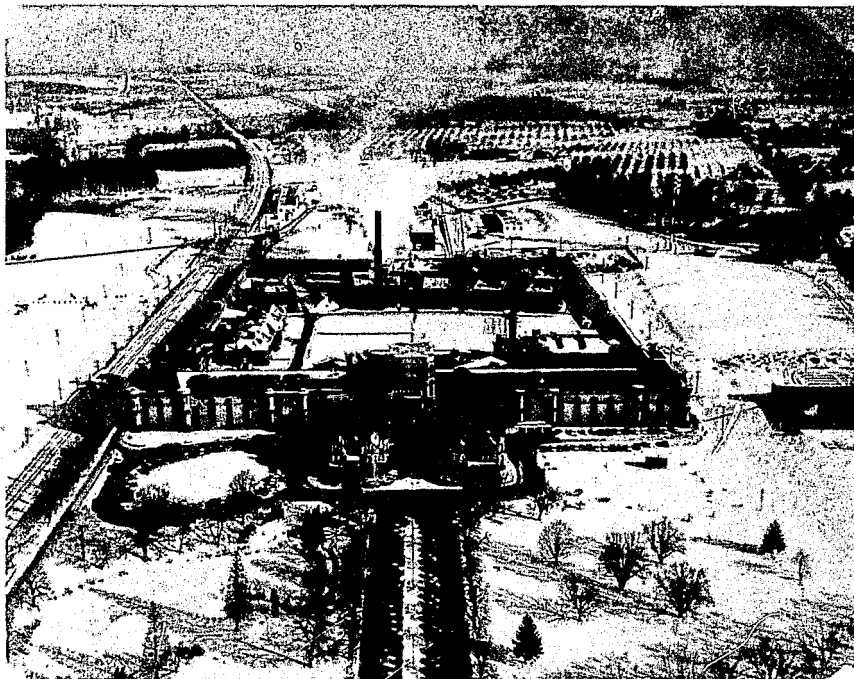
LEBANON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

LeCI is one of two reformatories housing male offenders under the age of 30 who are serving their first prison term. A medium-security facility, 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. The institution was opened in 1960 and is located west of Lebanon in Warren county.



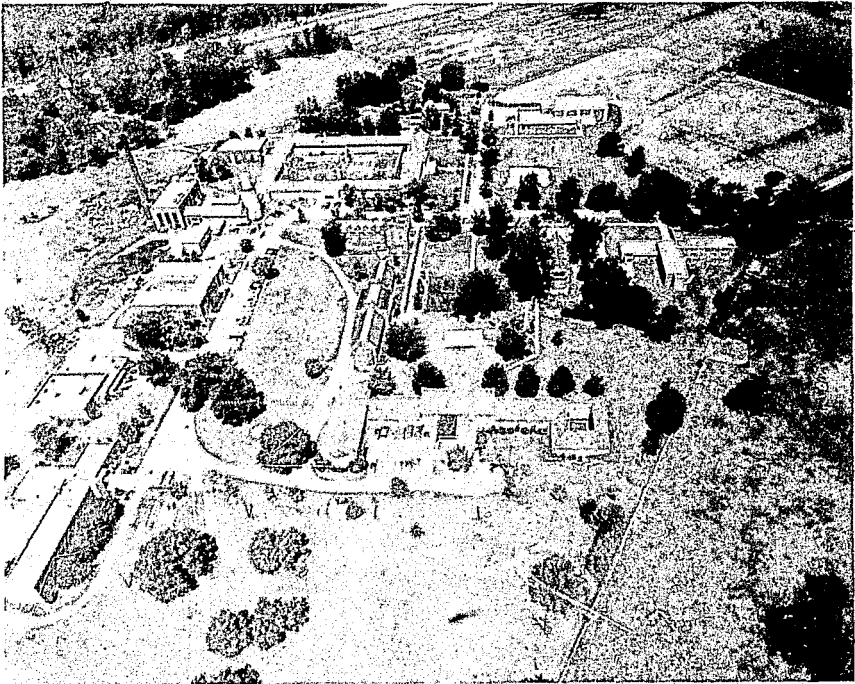
OHIO STATE REFORMATORY

This is the state's second reformatory housing male offenders under the age of 30 serving their first prison term. The institution is located on 600 acres of land near Mansfield in Richland County and also operates an honor farm outside the walls of the main facility, as well as the 2,000-acre Grafton Honor Farm in Lorain County and an honor unit at the Mount Vernon State Hospital. The facility is both maximum and medium-security and includes an 18-acre compound originally opened in 1896. The Mansfield institution also serves as the reception center for reformatory offenders. Those from the northern area of the state generally remain at the institution, while those from the southern part of Ohio are usually transferred to the Lebanon Correctional Institution to serve their sentence.



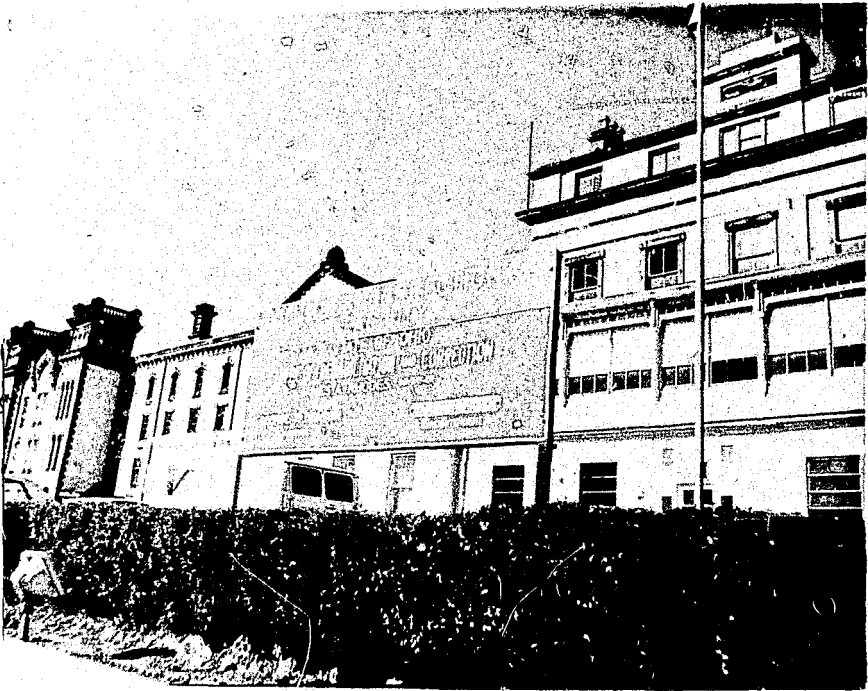
OHIO REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

ORW is Ohio's only correctional institution for adult female offenders. Located on 260 acres of land just outside Marysville in Union County, the institution ranges from maximum to minimum-security and houses both young first offenders and older repeat offenders. The facility was opened in 1916 and at that time consisted of only one building. Through the years, however, many new structures have been added.



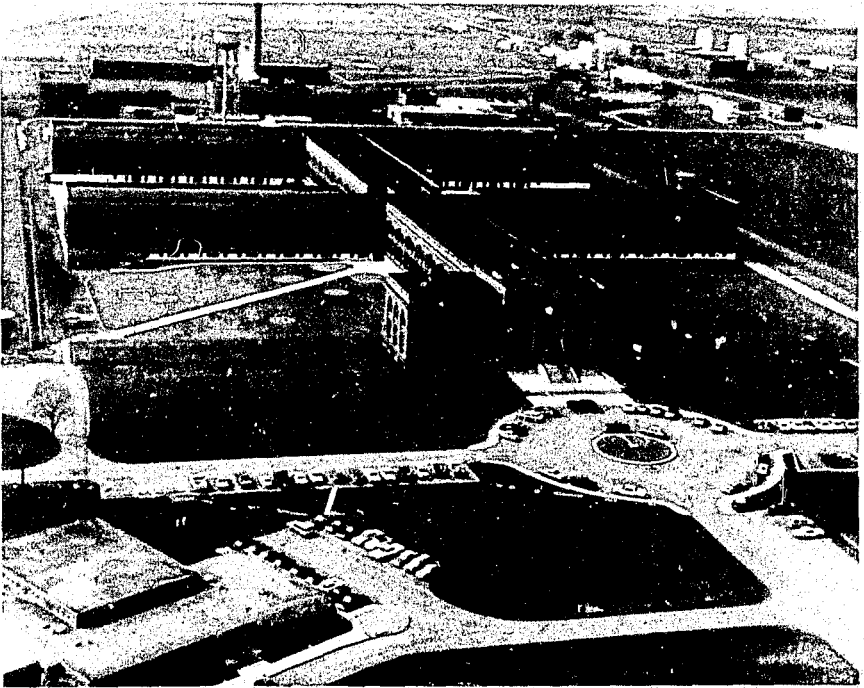
THE COLUMBUS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Located on the site of the former Ohio Penitentiary in Columbus is the primary reception center in Ohio for adult offenders who are eventually assigned to the Chillicothe, London, Marion and Lucasville institutions. The facilities also include one section of disciplinary, administrative and protective control and pre-hearing detention of prisoners. There is a Limited Duty Unit housing aged and handicapped prisoners.



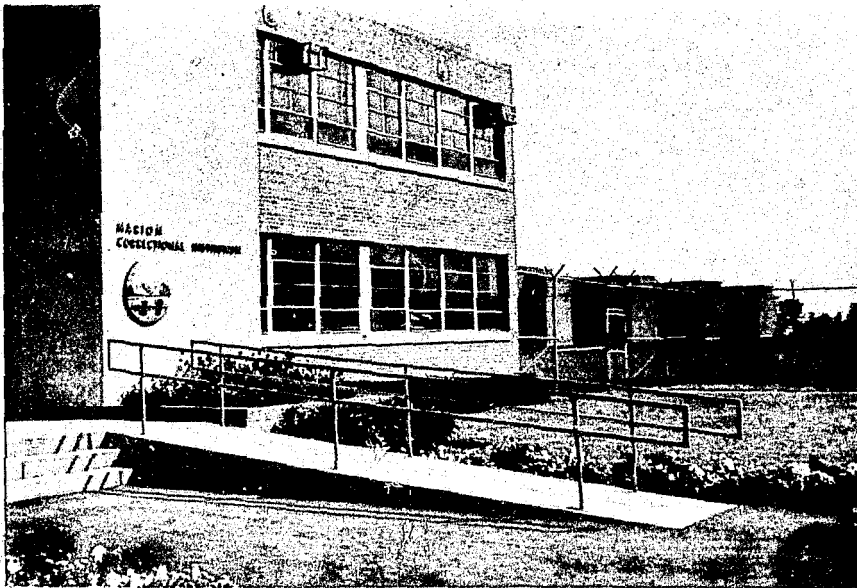
LONDON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

LoCI is a medium-security prison housing male offenders over the age of 30 and repeat male offenders. It consists of over 70 separate buildings located in the middle of 3,000 acres of land near London in Madison County. The institution's main complex is surrounded by security fences, and over 2,500 acres of the prison site are farmed by inmates.



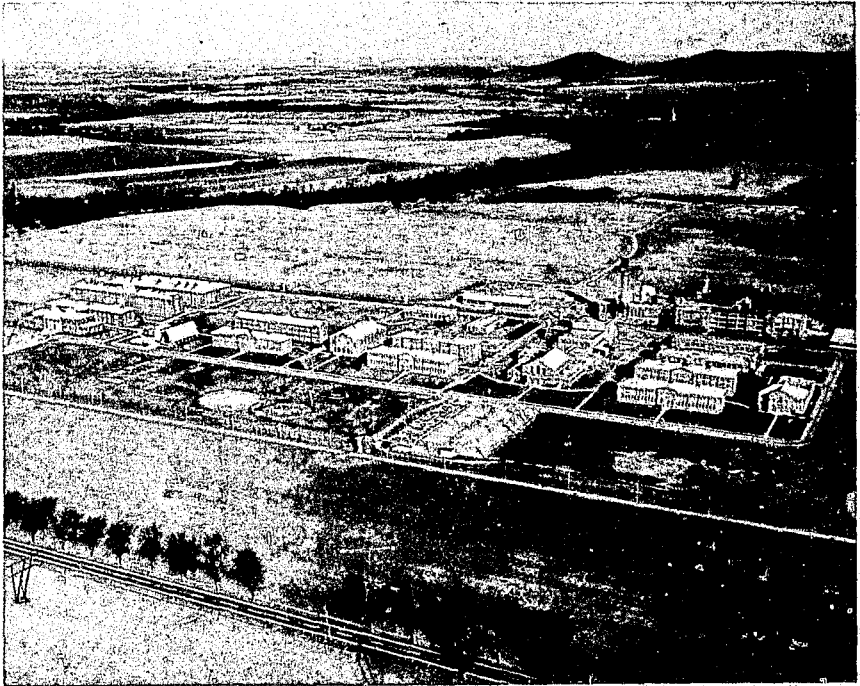
MARION CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

Marion is also a medium-security prison housing male offenders over the age of 30 and repeat male offenders, generally those whose families live in the northern part of the state. Opened in 1956, the institution is located on the northern outskirts of Marion in Marion County. The main facility includes 12 dormitory housing units for inmates and 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.



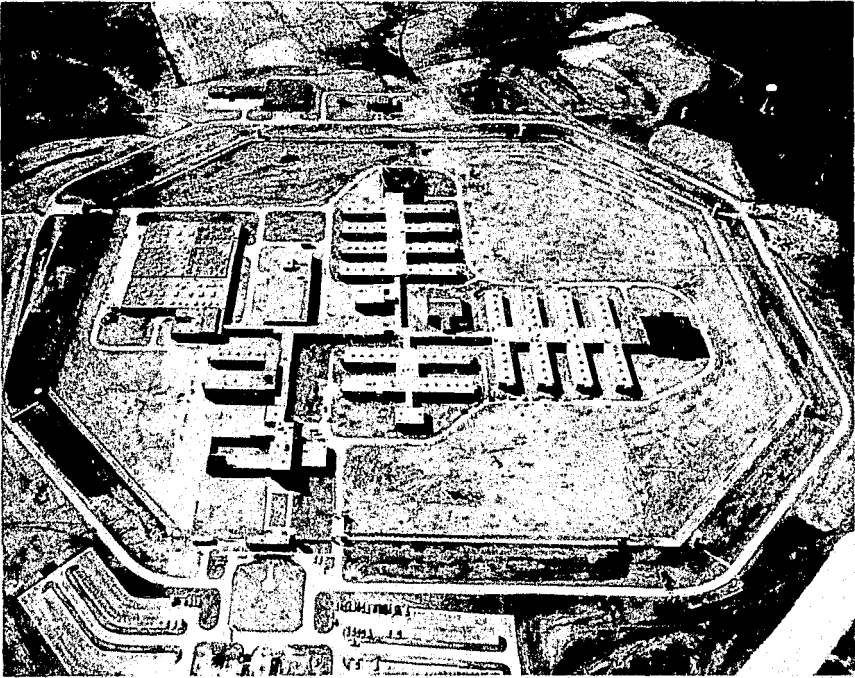
CHILLICOTHE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE

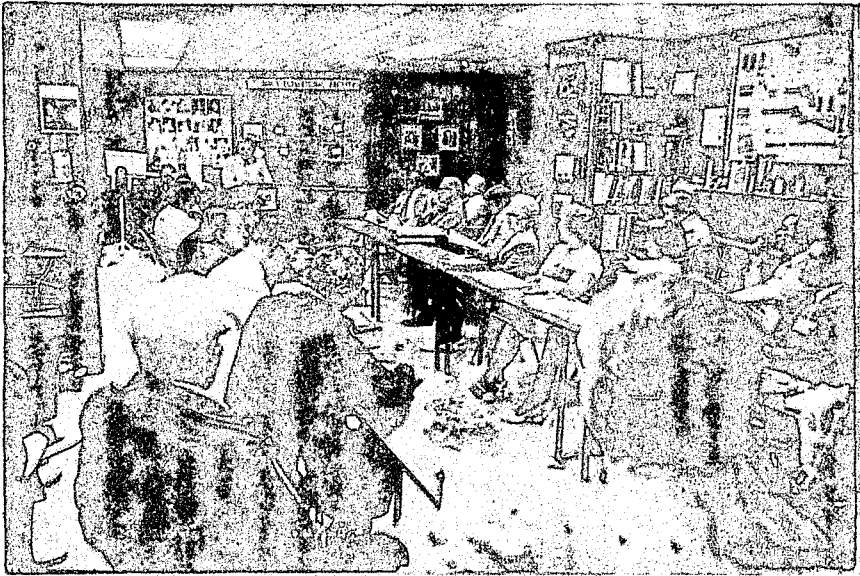
CCI is a medium-security prison housing older and repeat male offenders. Located just north of Chillicothe in Ross County, the institution consists of a 72-acre compound, which includes over 50 buildings, and a 1,500-acre farm operated by inmates. The facility was opened in 1925 by the federal government as a youth reformatory. Ohio began leasing the institution for use as a state prison in 1966.



SOUTHERN OHIO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

SOCF is a maximum-security prison housing repeat male offenders and young male offenders convicted of more serious and violent crimes. The institution is located on a 1,900-acre site near Lucasville in Scioto County and consists of a 22-acre complex of structures, all under one roof. The facility was opened in 1972 to replace the former Ohio Penitentiary in Columbus.





One of the many meetings Citizen's Council members and Managing Officers hold to discuss institutional operations.

INSTITUTION CITIZEN COUNCILS

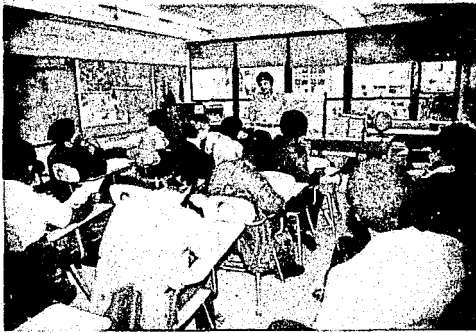
The Department's highly successful Institution Citizen Councils continued operations during the past fiscal year, in an effort to develop stronger ties between correctional institutions and their surrounding communities. The councils, established by Director Denton for each of the state correctional facilities during fiscal year 1976, have concluded the first phase of operation, touring each facility, meeting institutional and Central Office personnel and learning departmental operations.

The councils range in size from five to 13 members and include educators, doctors, lawyers, judges, local law enforcement and government officials and representatives from the news media, business and industry.

Following the completion of phase one, Director Denton named three smaller citizen committees to help improve communication in several key areas:

- **THE CENTRAL SERVICES COMMITTEE** is designed to help resolve medical and psychological needs of inmates.
- **THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE** is designed to evaluate and help solve budgetary and program problems.
- **THE RESOURCE COMMITTEE** works with the Legislative Inspection Team on problems facing the Department.

During fiscal year 1978, the councils met regularly at each institution. Representatives of the smaller councils met periodically with Department officials to learn more about operations and problems.



INMATE EDUCATION

The Department's Ohio Central School System is a varied and successful program as evidenced by the numerous achievements of inmates. The success stories run the gamut from inmates learning to read and write to their receiving college degrees.

There is no denying that the Department's system is meeting the diversified needs of the inmate population. Additionally there are more students than ever before involved in the educational programs.

The need for educational programs in the institutions is indicated by population profiles which show that 72% of the inmates are high school dropouts. The need for diversity is shown by the same profiles which indicate that the functional grade levels for inmates range from 0 to 12.

Programs of the Ohio Central School System were designed to meet this multiplicity of needs.

- **Adult Basic Education (ABE):** Using the individual learning approach, inmates functioning below the eighth grade level develop basic skills in English and Math. This program also places emphasis on attitude and social skill development. The average monthly enrollment in ABE was 719.

- **General Education Development (GED):** Pertinent classes are conducted to prepare those inmates functioning above the eighth grade level to pass the high school equivalency examination. All inmates are screened to determine whether they can start at this level or whether they should be moved backward or forward. The passing rate for the GED program is about 80%.

- **High School:** Courses offered meet the requirements of the State Department of Education in awarding a high school diploma.

- **Vocational:** Nearly 40 different certified programs in 23 occupational areas enable residents to acquire the basic skills necessary to compete in the labor market.

- **College:** Two-year degree programs are conducted in the institutions by personnel of cooperating colleges adjacent to the correctional institutions. Participating colleges are: Wilmington College, Urbana College, Ashland College, Ohio University, Shawnee State College, Marion Technical College and Ohio State University-Marion Branch.

The average monthly enrollment for the entire system for fiscal year 1978 was 2,811. During the year 1,412 educational certificates were awarded.

	CCI	LeCI	LoCI	MCI	ORW	OSR	SOCF	TOTAL
General Education Development	83	92	53	56	51	122	52	509
High School Diploma	0	54	0	5	0	68	15	142
Vocational Certificate	70	91	51	120	104	128	51	615
College Degrees	6	52	24	16	5	1	42	146
TOTALS	159	289	128	197	160	319	160	1,412

The following degrees are offered by the respective institutions of higher learning:

OHIO UNIVERSITY – SOCF, CCI, MCI, LOCI, and ORW

Associate in Arts
 Associate in Individualized Studies
 Bachelor of General Studies

MARION TECHNICAL COLLEGE – MCI

Associate in Applied Business

WILMINGTON COLLEGE – LECI

Associate in Social Science/Services
 Associate in Mathematics/Computer Science
 Associate in Administrative Science

SHAWNEE STATE COLLEGE – SOCF

Associate Applied Business

URBANA COLLEGE – ORW and LOCI

Associate in Liberal Studies

OSU, Marion Branch – MCI

Does not offer degree, first year general education courses are available.

ASHLAND COLLEGE – OSR

Associate in Business Administration

EMPLOYEE TRAINING

A variety of training sessions were conducted during fiscal year 1978 in an effort to upgrade the skills of employees in various areas of the Ohio correctional system.

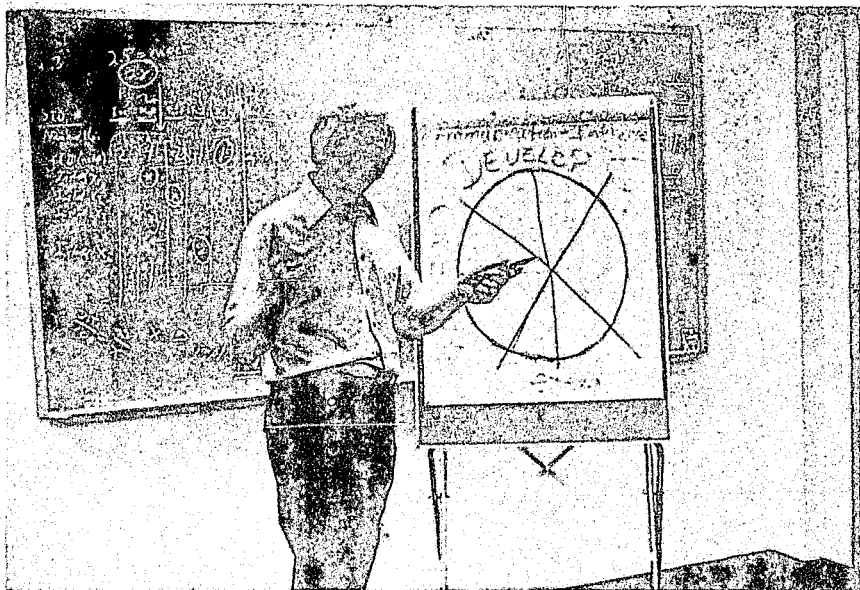
The training sessions involved expenditures of \$246,417 in state funds and \$116,801 in federal funds made available through grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

The sessions ranged from 30 minutes to a full week in length and were conducted at the individual correctional facilities and agency offices throughout the state. The Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy in London was also a site for the sessions.

The programs conducted at the Academy consisted of one-week sessions for correctional officers and newly hired probation and parole officers, three-day weapons training sessions for correctional officers, four and five-day weapons qualification courses for probation and parole officers and a series of six-day mid-management training programs.

Training sessions provided 253,654 hours of training with a total of 9,451 registrants enrolled in the programs in fiscal year 1978.

In addition, 69 "release time" applications were granted in the Department for the 1977-78 academic year to permit employees to attend job-related courses at a number of Ohio colleges, universities and technical schools.



Instructor Dave Blodgett in one of the many training sessions held for department personnel.

INMATE GRIEVANCE SYSTEM

A complete revamping of the inmate grievance procedures during the last half of fiscal year 1978 has produced an efficient and successful method whereby inmates may present complaints and problems concerning their incarceration. Grievances may relate to most any aspect of institutional life and great care has been taken to assure that the Institutional Inspectors have sufficient authority, civilian secretarial assistance and resources to perform their duties in a confidential, impartial and effective manner.

During fiscal year 1978 a total of 2,159 grievances were filed with the Institutional Inspectors in Ohio's eight correctional facilities. All but 93 of those grievances were handled at the institutional level. Of the 93 appealed to the Chief Inspector, 77 resolutions were affirmed, 13 were modified and three were reversed. Seven of the appeals resulted in corrective action and two more prompted departmental policy changes. Additionally, the Chief Inspector resolved 24 grievances filed directly with him after a managing officer or institutional inspector was named in a grievance.

Inmates filed grievances covering many areas, but the two most frequent complaints involved medical care and property.

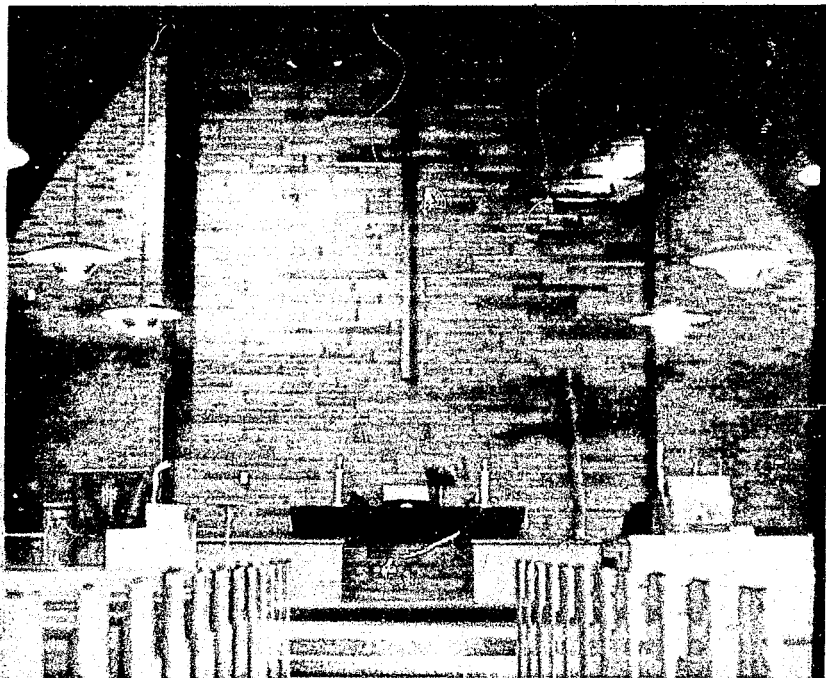
COURT OF CLAIMS

The Court of Claims of Ohio was established January 1, 1975 by the Ohio General Assembly to provide a forum in which the various state agencies could be sued in accordance with the same rules of law applicable between private parties. Prior to that date, state agencies generally could not be sued.

Fiscal year 1978 saw a marked increase in the number of lawsuits filed against the department. During 1975, 98 suits were filed naming the department or its institutions as defendants. During fiscal year 1978, 275 suits were filed. Of these, 241 were of the informal administrative variety, in which a clerk of the Court of Claims renders a decision without a hearing. There were 34 cases of the formal judicial variety with the possibility of full civil trials before a judge.

The decline in the percentage of cases heard in full judicial proceedings may be due to a change in the law that took effect in February of 1978. The law previous to that date stated that an inmate could elect administrative or judicial handling of his case, provided that damages asked were more than \$100 and less than \$1000. Now any case asking for damages of less than \$1000 goes the administrative route and anything more than that is handled judicially.

Effective February 7, 1979, the statute of limitations will be extended from six months to two years, providing a much longer time period in which to file such actions. This provision should also be the basis for an increase in claims.



CCI's Protestant Chapel.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Again this fiscal year, more people took advantage of religious ministries of the department than ever before. An inmate is able to choose from numerous religious expressions in the institutions and be supported by community and institutional resources and services.

There has been an increased emphasis on pastoral visitation, resulting in the introduction of activities such as "sermon feedback" and a religious drama lab. Chaplains devoted particular attention to those in reception and transfer units of the institutions. These early contacts helped encourage new persons to relate to religious programming. Follow-up interviews numbered in the thousands and attendance at worship services is amazingly high.

Crisis interviews increased this last year, primarily because Chaplains lengthened the number of hours spent per week and per day in the institutions.

We provided the setting for theological field work for clergy students and non-credited clinical pastoral education. Two institutions are seeking to be accredited as clinical pastoral education centers; the Chaplains in those facilities are certified to supervise clinical pastoral education.

HOME FURLOUGH PROGRAM

Ohio's unique home furlough program which allows selected inmates to be released from prison for limited periods of time, successfully completed its third year of operation during fiscal year 1978.

Under the program, which went into operation July 1, 1975, non-dangerous, trustworthy inmates on honor status may be released without supervision for up to seven days for a number of rehabilitative purposes. Most inmates have used the visit to spend time with their families. Prisoners may also be granted furloughs to visit a sick relative, attend a funeral, arrange a parole plan or take part in community programs and service projects.

Since its inception, the program has released 400 on furlough with no violations reported.

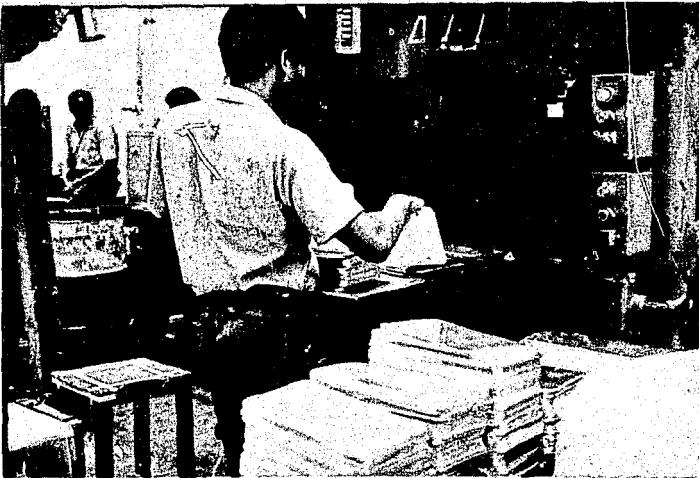
This amazing record has resulted in Director Denton proclaiming the project as "the most successful program of its kind anywhere."

INMATE MEDICAL SERVICES

Medical procedures for inmates are constantly being revised and improved so the most adequate direct services are available. Beginning during fiscal year 1978, community hospitals are utilized for the most serious cases with the institutions providing only recuperative and outpatient services.

The Light Duty Unit which was established in 1975 for those in unemployable capacity because of physical ailments, was the first program of this type established within a detention facility.

OHIO PENAL INDUSTRIES



LeCI license plate shop.

The Ohio Penal Industries (OPI) complex is comprised of 24 factories and shops, located in Ohio's seven fully programmed correctional institutions. A central office, warehouse and a shipping facility are located at 900 Freeway Drive North, Columbus, Ohio.

The program is administered by the Division of Business

Administration of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction under the direction of an OPI Administrator. All financial and sales transactions, budgeting, planning, policies and necessary controls are administered from OPI's central office by a staff of 15 persons. Administration and Shop Supervisory personnel at the eight institutions, bring the total complement of employees to 130. The average number of inmates employed by shops and factories is shown on the following page; the average for the system was 1,657 in fiscal year 1978, down slightly from the fiscal year 1977 average total of 1,744.

The Ohio Penal Industries operates under various Ohio codes which govern pricing, limit sales to state agencies and political sub-divisions, regulate printing and control inmate wages and working conditions.

A large percentage of the men and women admitted to Ohio's prison system have few or no job skills which they can use to earn a living. Many of them have never worked at any sort of job that provides a reasonable measure of economic security. Others have never developed the good work habits they need to secure and hold a job.

As a part of total department programming, OPI seeks to provide the inmate with good work habits and possibly skills that can be useful in the job market upon release, while at the same time, providing saleable goods and services at competitive prices to state, county and city agencies and other tax supported entities. OPI operates similar to private industry, generating its own working capital rather than with appropriated funds, thereby helping to save taxpayer dollars for its many government agency customers.

OPI showed a net profit of \$679,766 on net sales of \$10,065,591 for fiscal year 1978. The major portion of this profit has been, or will be, used for replacing needed machinery and equipment, and general up-grading of programs and industries.

Net sales were up 3.3% over fiscal year 1977, reflecting increases at Lebanon License Tag and Sign Shops, Steam Operation at Columbus Correctional Facility, Mansfield Reformatory Furniture Factory, all shops at Marion Correctional Institution and the File Cabinet and Print Shops at Southern Ohio Correctional Facility.

A newly expanded Mattress Shop was re-opened at Chillicothe Correctional Institute in March, with the capability of making cotton mattresses, neoprene core mattresses, as well as innerspring mattresses and box springs. Also, at Chillicothe Correctional Institute, we have expanded our Truck Modification Shop to include a complete body and paint operation for any vehicles brought to us by a tax supported agency. Several other shops were improved and up-graded through the purchase of new or re-built machinery and/or the re-design of the shop or line of products.

The management structure of OPI is also changing; instead of the many scattered shops, operating almost independently (historically the OPI structure), we are bringing together a diversified group, under central management and control, that will be able to effectively compete in today's market and still meet the needs of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

OHIO PENAL INDUSTRIES
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
FISCAL YEAR 1978

Gross Sales	\$10,149,430.99	100.8%
Less: Freight on Sales	\$ 33,159.47	
Returns and Allowances	<u>50,680.25</u> <u>83,839.72</u>	.8%
Net Sales	\$10,065,591.27	100.0%
Less Cost of Goods Sold	<u>5,789,991.55</u>	58.0%
Gross Profit	\$ 4,275,599.72	42.0%
Operating Expense:		
Salaries & Fringe	\$2,042,431.49	
Professional Services	8,025.63	
Procurement	79,145.19	
Prisoners' Compensation	400,270.79	
Heat, Light & Power	214,274.39	
Telephone & Telegraph	12,244.08	
Travel	10,972.62	
Office Supplies	9,635.32	
Postage	1,288.60	
Plant Oils & Lubricants	1,945.82	
Boiler Fuel	14,152.49	
Motor Vehicle Supplies	19,578.36	
Motor Vehicle Repairs	9,574.51	
Machine & Equipment Repairs	111,032.28	
Miscellaneous	18,825.63	
Rents & Royalties	97,083.49	
Depreciation	218,817.43	
Packing & Shipping	256,976.02	
Building Repairs	15,164.61	
Shop Tool Expense	18,958.11	
Catalogs & Price Lists	698.60	
Factory Supplies Expense	100,058.78	
Other	<u>---</u>	
Total Operating Expense	<u>\$ 3,661,154.24</u>	36.3%
Profit or Loss on Operations	\$ 614,445.48	6.1%
Plus Other Income	65,320.84	.6%
Net Profit or (Loss)	\$ 679,766.32	6.7%

OHIO PENAL INDUSTRIES
Average Number of Inmates by Shop

	Fiscal Year	
<u>L.O.C.I.</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
Brush	30	35
Shirt	189	200
Soap	<u>68</u>	<u>81</u>
Total.	287	316
 <u>L.E.C.I.</u>		
Tag	220	264
Bed	74	109
Sign	<u>68</u>	<u>92</u>
Total.	362	465
 <u>C.C.F.</u>		
Steam	9	9
 <u>O.S.R.</u>		
Furniture	105	109
Textile	54	60
Print	<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>
Total.	181	191
 <u>O.R.W.</u>		
Sewing	38	36
Key Punch	<u>25</u>	<u>30</u>
Total.	63	66
 <u>M.C.I.</u>		
Chair	70	60
Metal	70	65
Garment	39	38
Validation	<u>42</u>	<u>39</u>
Total.	221	202
 <u>C.C.I.</u>		
Tobacco	44	48
Mattress	74	16
Modification	139	196
Dental	<u>21</u>	<u>16</u>
Total.	278	276
 <u>S.O.C.F.</u>		
Sheet Metal	72	64
Print	52	41
Machine	51	44
Shoe	<u>81</u>	<u>71</u>
Total.	256	220
 Grand Total.	 <u>1,657</u>	 <u>1,745</u>



THE PRISON POPULATION

For the fifth consecutive year, Ohio's prison population climbed during fiscal year 1978. The number of inmates in the state's correctional institutions went from 13,047 on July 1, 1977 to 13,221 on June 30, 1978, an increase of 174.

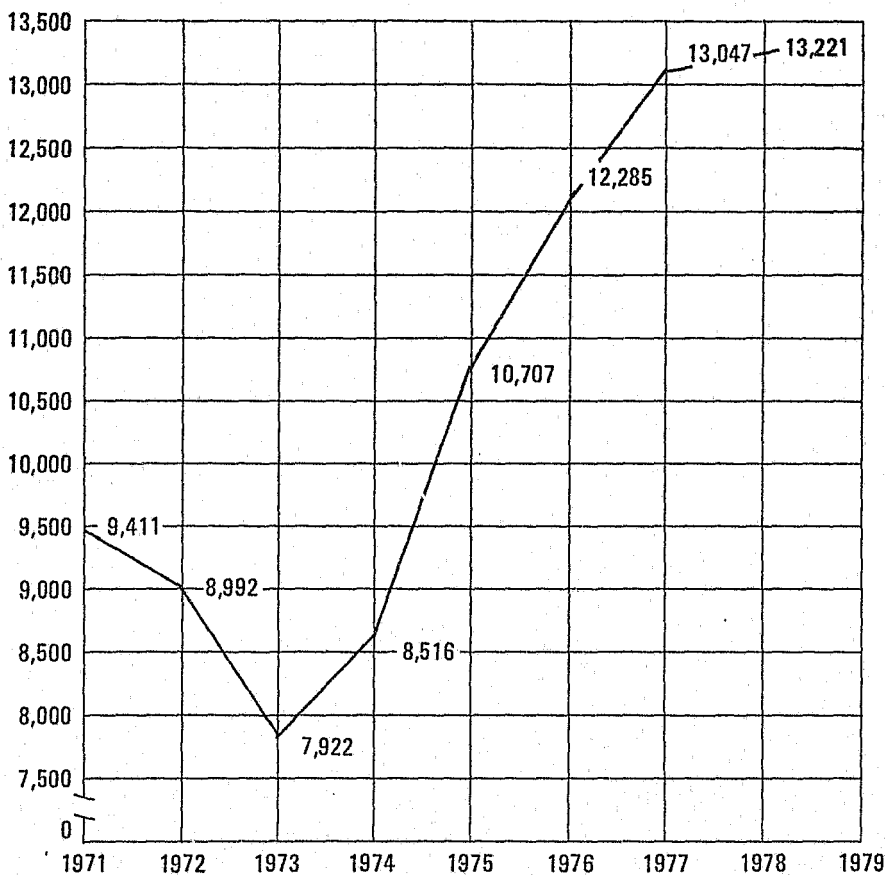
While it was an increase for the fifth year in a row, population did not rise as sharply as in the four previous fiscal years. The growth rate of the population was enough, however, to keep the situation at the top of the department's list of major problems.

The following chart, which shows the number of inmates on the last day of the fiscal years 1971 - 1978, illustrates how the population has increased over the last five years, after being on the decline from 1965 through 1973.

The shortage of inmate housing space that developed in fiscal year 1975, because of the growing prison population, continued to be a critical problem in 1978. The department has been ordered by Federal District Judge Timothy Hogan to formulate alternatives to eliminate double celling at Lucasville. At the end of the fiscal year, department officials were working on plans to satisfy the courts.

The statewide prison population reached 13,293 in June 1978, breaking the previous record high of 13,263, set in May of fiscal year of 1977. After June 1978, the population remained fairly stable.

Despite the obvious need for additional prison facilities to provide more housing space and replace antiquated institutions still in operation, efforts to obtain additional funding for construction through the legislature were unsuccessful in fiscal year 1978.

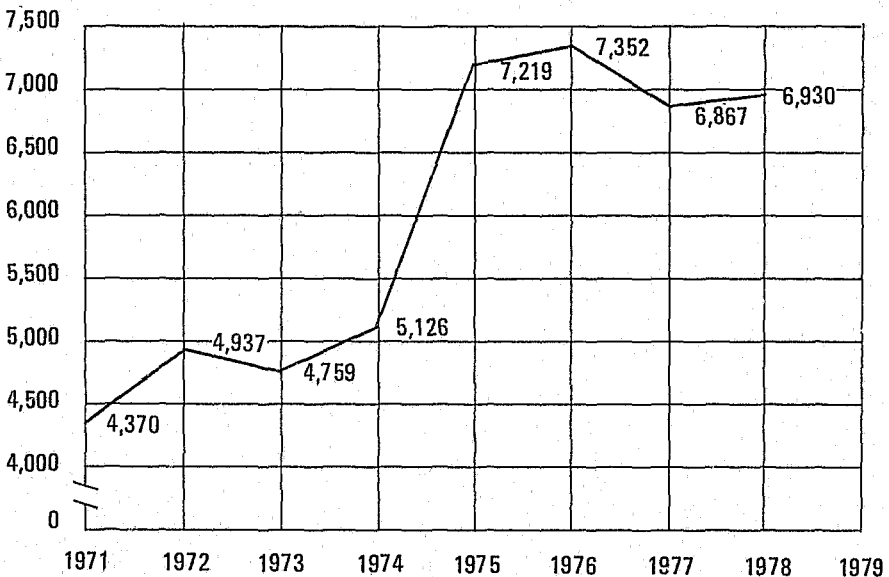


1978 PRISON COMMITMENTS

The increase in prison commitments continued to head the list of reasons behind the rising Ohio prison population in fiscal year 1978.

For the second time in three years, however, commitments stayed below the 7,000 figure. Some 6,930 prisoners were committed to state prisons during the year, compared with a slightly lower figure of 6,867 last year and a record high figure of 7,352 in fiscal year 1976. Still, 1978's commitment figure of 6,930 is far higher than the figures reported for the first half of this decade, when commitments averaged less than 4,800 per year.

About 70% of those committed to institutions during fiscal year 1978 were being sent to prison for the first time as adults, although many may have previously been confined as youths under the Ohio Youth Commission. Of the 6,930 committed, 4,814 were processed for the first time. There were 1,489 committed for the second time and only 597 inmates with three or more commitments.



The fiscal year saw a decrease in the number of male offenders under the age of 30 who were being sent to prison for the first time. The total of 3,259 for 1978 was down slightly from a year ago, but far ahead of the number of repeat male offenders and those over the age of 30.

The number of female offenders committed to prison during fiscal year 1978 was down to 527, a decline of 13 from the previous year.

The preceding chart, which shows the number of persons committed to state prisons in fiscal years 1971 - 1978, illustrates the sharp increase during fiscal years 1975 and 1976 and the decline reported in fiscal year 1977.

1978 COMMITMENTS BY COUNTY

All of Ohio's 88 counties contributed to the number of prison commitments in the fiscal year and again this year the state's six largest urban areas were responsible for over half the total number of commitments.

The six counties and number of commitments from each were: Cuyahoga, 1,181; Hamilton, 905; Franklin, 838; Montgomery, 372; Summit, 518 and Lucas, 389. Four of the six figures listed above are up from a year ago; Montgomery and Hamilton Counties sent fewer offenders into the system this fiscal year.

Because of the separate record keeping systems of reformatories and penitentiaries, inmates transferred from one type of institution to another during the year are recorded as two commitments.

Consequently, a total of the figures on the following list is higher than the actual number of persons committed to prison in 1978 and the number of commitments shown for individual counties is, in some cases, slightly higher than the actual number received.

COUNTY	NUMBER	PERCENT	COUNTY	NUMBER	PERCENT
Adams	10	.14	Licking	97	1.40
Allen	65	.94	Logan	18	.26
Ashland	19	.27	Lorain	149	2.15
Ashtabula	32	.46	Lucas	389	5.61
Athens	24	.35	Madison	14	.20
Auglaize	26	.38	Mahoning	107	1.54
Belmont	11	.16	Marion	57	.82
Brown	12	.17	Medina	45	.65
Butler	148	2.14	Meigs	13	.19
Carroll	6	.09	Mercer	8	.12
Champaign	26	.38	Miami	39	.56
Clark	123	1.77	Monroe	4	.06
Clermont	79	1.14	Montgomery	372	5.37
Clinton	18	.26	Morgan	4	.06
Columbiana	44	.63	Morrow	11	.16
Coshocton	8	.12	Muskingum	72	1.04
Crawford	14	.20	Noble	1	.01
Cuyahoga	1,181	17.04	Ottawa	18	.26
Darke	12	.17	Paulding	9	.13
Defiance	28	.40	Perry	20	.29
Delaware	24	.35	Pickaway	50	.72
Erie	41	.59	Pike	12	.17
Fairfield	50	.72	Portage	52	.75
Fayette	11	.16	Preble	11	.16
Franklin	838	12.09	Putnam	13	.19
Fulton	12	.17	Richland	57	.82
Gallia	6	.06	Ross	40	.58
Geauga	23	.33	Sandusky	17	.25
Greene	69	1.01	Scioto	34	.49
Guernsey	30	.43	Seneca	25	.36
Hamilton	905	13.06	Shelby	17	.25
Hancock	49	.71	Stark	67	2.41
Hardin	14	.20	Summit	518	7.47
Harrison	2	.03	Trumbull	65	.94
Henry	10	.14	Tuscarawas	36	.52
Highland	18	.26	Union	13	.19
Hocking	8	.12	Van Wert	5	.07
Holmes	7	.10	Vinton	0	.00
Huron	15	.22	Warren	51	.74
Jackson	13	.19	Washington	27	.39
Jefferson	22	.32	Wayne	30	.43
Knox	20	.29	Williams	29	.42
Lake	80	1.15	Wood	37	.53
Lawrence	13	.19	Wyandot	13	.19

TOTAL = 6,930

1978 COMMITMENTS BY OFFENSE

A breakdown of Ohio's 1978 prison commitments by offense shows breaking and entering continued to be the crime for which the largest number of offenders, 926 or over 13%, were sent to prison during the fiscal year.

The crimes for which the second, third and fourth largest number of offenders were incarcerated for this year changed completely from fiscal year 1977. Nine percent or 625 offenders were committed for grand larceny and grand theft; while 559 or over 8% were convicted of robbery-related offenses and another 549 or almost 8% were imprisoned for drug law violations.

Offense	1978 Commitments	Approximate Percent of Total
Breaking and Entering	926	13.36%
Grand Theft and Grand Larceny	625	9.02%
Robbery-Related Offenses	559	8.13%
Drug Law Violations	549	7.92%
Aggravated Robbery	492	7.10%
Receiving and Concealing Stolen Property	490	7.07%
Forgery, Fraud, Check-Related Offenses	479	6.91%
Burglary	390	5.62%
Theft-Related Offenses (other than Grand Theft & Larceny)	281	4.04%
Aggravated Burglary	254	3.67%
Felonious Assault	224	3.23%
Firearm Law Violations	206	2.96%
Aggravated Assault	204	2.94%
Various Manslaughter Charges	193	2.78%
Murder	153	2.22%
Death Sentence	33	.48%
Life Sentence	49	.71%
Other Homicides	71	1.03%
Various Sex Offense (other than Rape)	150	2.16%
Rape	137	1.97%
Kidnapping and Related Offenses	108	1.55%
Various Escape Charges	85	1.22%
41 Miscellaneous Offenses	EACH LESS THAN 1% OF TOTAL	

These four categories of offenses alone were responsible for nearly 40% of the 6,930 commitments to Ohio institutions in fiscal year 1978.

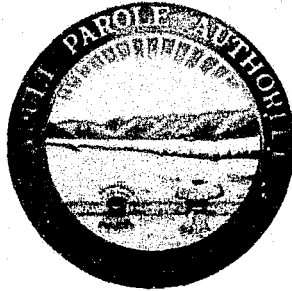
As in the other tables, the preceding chart on total commitments by offense shows a slightly higher number than the actual number committed for any particular offense.

As prison commitments rose during the fiscal year, correction department officials continued to voice their concern over the number of people still coming into the system.

Many of the facilities remain crowded and efforts to obtain money from the legislature for new housing units proved fruitless again during fiscal year 1978. More facilities are needed now and if commitments continue at their current rate, without increased funding from the legislature, each day grows more crucial to the future of the Ohio penal system.

As for the reasons behind the commitments, rising crime rates, unemployment and improved prosecution conviction rates are major contributing factors, but just as important is the continued increase in youthful offenders being sent to prison for the first time as adults.

This tends to support the contention that the one factor most responsible for the increase in prison commitments is the rapid increase in the youth population, where the incidence of crime is traditionally the greatest.



PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Approximately 95 percent of the offenders committed to Ohio prisons eventually are released. Under the state's indeterminate sentencing law, persons are not sent to prison for a fixed period of time, but are given sentences ranging from a minimum to a maximum number of years.

A small number of offenders are released only after they have served their full maximum sentence, but the vast majority are released on parole sometime between the end of their minimum sentence and the expiration of their maximum term.

The administration and operation of Ohio's system of parole 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 parole authority consists of four major organizational units:

- The seven-member Ohio Parole Board considers the cases of inmates eligible for parole and determines whether they are to be released. The Board also considers the cases of inmates seeking clemency and makes appropriate recommendations to the Governor for action. The Board is assisted in its work by five parole hearing officers who aid in hearing and deciding cases of inmates eligible for parole.

- The Parole Supervision Section is in charge of supervising inmates released on parole through its staff of parole officers located throughout the state. The parole officers maintain close contact with paroled offenders, evaluating their progress and providing assistance when possible.

- The Probation Development Section provides supervisory services of probation officers to county probation departments in an effort to enable local courts to place offenders on probation, when appropriate, in lieu of sending them to state prisons. Probation officers also compile pre-sentence investigations to assist the court in determining an offender's sentence.

- The Administration and Research Section maintains all central files and records pertaining to the work of the Adult Parole Authority, compiles statistical reports and conducts research relevant to the agency's operations.



Parole Board Chairman Clarence Clark directs one of the many Board hearings of 1978.

PAROLE BOARD ACTIVITIES

The Ohio Parole Board, assisted by the five parole hearing officers, conducted a total of 13,017 hearings during fiscal year 1978, compared to 11,895 in fiscal year 1977.

The number of 1978 hearings was over 1,100 more than the number conducted in 1977 and represents a substantial increase in the Parole Board's annual workload. The increase in the number of parole board hearings per year can be attributed to the continuing growth of the statewide prison population.

The following chart provides a breakdown of Ohio Parole Board activities during fiscal year 1978:

Total Regular Hearings	9,410
Paroles Granted	4,772
Cases Continued	4,638
Total "Shock Parole" Hearings	1,751
Paroles Granted	574
Paroles Denied	559
Cases Continued	618
Parole Revocation Hearings	1,127
Clemency Hearings	73
Educational-Vocational Furlough Hearings	559
Furlough to Parole	26
Furlough Revocation	71
Total 1978 Parole Board Hearings	13,017

Among the hearings conducted by the Parole Board during the year were 9,410 regular parole hearings which resulted in the release of 4,772 offenders on parole. The figures compare to the 8,768 regular parole hearings conducted and the 4,548 paroles granted in 1977.

The Board also conducted a total of 1,751 "shock parole" hearings in 1978. Under the state's "shock parole" law, non-dangerous offenders serving their first prison term may be considered for parole after they have served six months of their sentence.

"Shock paroles" were granted to 574 offenders in 1978, while the remaining hearings resulted in 559 denials of "shock parole" and 618 continuances in which additional information was required.

The Parole Board conducted 1,127 hearings dealing with the revocation of paroles previously granted. The hearings involved offenders charged with either the commission of a new crime or the violation of technical provisions of their parole.

The Board also held a total of 73 clemency hearings during fiscal year 1978 involving offenders appealing to Governor Rhodes for a reduction in their sentence.

Hearings concerning inmates who were being considered for release under the Educational-Vocational Furlough Program totaled 559. Inmates approved for participation in the program are generally released from prison about six months prior to their parole eligibility in order to attend academic or vocational educational programs or accept public works employment.

PAROLE SUPERVISION

Ohio parole officers supervised a total of 13,749 paroled offenders over the course of fiscal year 1978.

The total includes 11,206 offenders who had been paroled from Ohio prisons and another 2,543 released from out-of-state institutions. This compares with a total of 12,264 parolees who were supervised in 1977.

The average parole officer's caseload at the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 1978) was 66, an increase of one over the previous year.

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

Of the 11,206 Ohio parolees supervised throughout the year, final releases were granted to 3,526, with an additional 979 out-of-state (Compact cases) final releases. Meanwhile, 1,048 of those supervised during the year were returned to prison, 722 for the commission of a new crime and 326 for technical violation of their parole. The remaining parolees were still under supervision at the end of the year.

PROBATION DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Not all persons convicted of a felony offense in Ohio are sentenced to state prisons. Some are fined and others are given short terms to be served in county jails. About half of those convicted each year are placed on probation.

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

During fiscal 1978, a new program of probation subsidy was initiated by the Probation Development Section, as authorized by the General Assembly's appropriation of \$500,000 in the biennium budget. Two Common Pleas Courts submitted proposals, Lucas and Montgomery.

Lucas County's contract of \$109,545 provides an Incarceration Diversion Unit consisting of probation officers who would intensely supervise probationers with difficult problems. Each of the three officers would supervise only 25 cases. On a short-term basis, success of the program will be measured by reduced commitments to state institutions with no increased danger to the community. On a long-term basis, success will be measured by a reduction of recidivism, an increase in employment/education, and a better, overall social adjustment of those probationers in the IDU program.

Montgomery County received \$390,455 to provide a structured community release program entitled Monday Community Corrections Facility. The program is designed to take non-violent convicted felons who would otherwise be sentenced to a state institution and provide treatment for them in a secure setting on the grounds of the Dayton Human Rehabilitation Center. The treatment, for those selected, consists of getting them into vocational/educational community programs designed to make them become self-supporting, law-abiding citizens. The Monday program offers another alternative for the Montgomery County Common Pleas Court Judges between regular probation and incarceration in a state penal institution. The program is expected to service 150-200 inmates per year.

Both subsidy programs are expected to reduce commitments to the state's already overcrowded institutions and to provide unique, community-based rehabilitation of convicted felons.

Probation development services were provided to courts in 53 of Ohio's 88 counties during fiscal year 1978, two less than the year before.

The services included supervising offenders placed on probation by local courts and providing the courts with pre-sentence investigations (background reports used to determine whether offenders should be placed on probation). During fiscal year 1978, 5,206 pre-sentence investigations were provided under the probation development program. At the end of the fiscal year state probation officers were supervising a total of 3,939 offenders placed on probation by the local courts. Throughout the year, there were a total of 6,036 probationers under supervision. Of this total, 148 were committed to an institution for the commission of a new crime and 113 were committed for a technical violation of their probation.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS

- The Educational-Vocational Furlough Program permits selected inmates to be released from prison, usually six months prior to parole, to take part in educational programs or public works employment. In fiscal year 1978, 318 inmates were released under the furlough program.

- The Halfway House Program provides funds for housing and counseling services to paroled offenders and some probationers. In fiscal year 1978, the correctional department contracted with the owners and operators of 26 private halfway houses throughout the state to provide services for 1,123 offenders, including 280 parolees, 374 probationers, 319 furloughees, and 150 "others". The average state cost to maintain these offenders was \$15.04 per manday. The Bureau of Community Services also inspects halfway houses and certifies those in compliance with state standards. The 26 approved and certified halfway houses have a combined capacity of 579.

Shaded area designates counties served by the Probation Development Section of the Adult Parole Authority.



- **The Reintegration Centers Program** diverts technical parole violators and some prison inmates from prolonged and costly imprisonment by providing a strict regimen of activities and supervision within the Community. During 1978, the centers, located in Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland, served a total of 352 offenders. In the past year, reintegration center records show that 222 or 64 percent of the residents were placed in employment. The average hourly rate state-wide was \$2.97 per hour. In November, 1977, the Columbus Center was converted to a furlough center and during the year the population was 55 percent parolees and 45 percent furlougees.

- **The Special Services Program** emphasizes the development of special community services for parolees such as employment and drug/alcohol treatment programs. In the area of employment, the PREP Program, a five-week crash course in how to find and keep a job, remained active in fiscal year 1978, particularly in the Lima area where 136 offenders participated with more than 50% being placed in full-time jobs.

Bureau of Adult Detention Facilities and Services

The Bureau of Adult Detention Facilities & Services, financed with funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration was established within the Division of Parole and Community Services in May, 1976. Under Section 5120.10(A) Ohio Revised Code, the Division of Parole and Community Services is responsible for the "... investigation and supervision of county and municipal jails, workhouses and other penal or reformatory institutions and agencies". Specific objectives are to prepare and publish adult detention facility standards, institute inspections and other non-regulatory programs leading to the improvement of adult detention facilities, provide technical assistance, staff consultation, and develop training strategies for adult detention managers and to develop minimum standards for construction and renovation of facilities.

During fiscal year 1978, the Minimum Standards for jails in Ohio was approved by the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review of the Ohio General Assembly, enacted into Administrative Law and disseminated to all managers of adult detention facilities in Ohio.

Of a total of 382 municipal and county facilities, the Bureau has inspected the management and operations of 70. Additionally, technical assistance has been provided to fifteen local jurisdictions in coordinating jail planning committees, identifying possible funding resources, assisting architects and local planners and resolving a variety of management and operational issues.

The Bureau, with the assistance of a National Institute of Corrections training grant, developed and implemented a training program in adult detention facility standards and due process for jail administrators. The training seminars, held in 13 locations across the state, were the joint effort of the Bureau and Case Western Reserve University Law School which conducted the due process portion.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

The following tables, compiled by the Division of Business Administration, comprise statements of operating expenditures and related data for the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction during fiscal year 1978. The names of the correctional facilities are abbreviated in the tables as follows: Chillicothe Correctional Institute, CCI; Columbus Correctional Facility, CCF; Lebanon Correctional Institution, LeCI; London Correctional Institution, LoCI; Marion Correctional Institution, MCI; Ohio Reformatory for Women, ORW; Ohio State Reformatory, OSR; Southern Ohio Correctional Facility, SOCF.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES BY APPROPRIATION UNIT FISCAL YEAR 1978

<u>Major Program Area</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>	<u>% Of Total</u>
Administration	\$ 1,738,887	2.3	\$ 1,738,887	2.2
Treatment	11,429,705	14.8	11,843,626	14.7
Custody	24,561,769	31.9	25,725,392	31.8
Operational Support	28,331,009	36.8	29,293,000	36.2
Education & Training	2,277,797	3.0	2,901,437	3.6
Community Programs	<u>8,609,900</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>9,325,104</u>	<u>11.5</u>
Total	<u>\$76,949,067</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$80,827,446</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The above figures are for operating levels only - no capital improvements funds are included.

**OPERATING EXPENDITURES BY INSTITUTION FOR MAJOR AREAS
FISCAL YEAR 1978**

	Personal Services	Maintenance	Equipment	Special Purposes & Subsidies	Other Funds	Total Operating
Central Office	\$ 1,951,560	\$ 575,794	\$ 42,972	\$2,600,000	\$ 11,424	\$ 5,181,750
Parole & Community Services	6,514,899	1,302,326	52,582	2,148,059		10,017,866
CCI	6,261,268	2,219,410	134,308		25,123	8,640,109
CCF	5,403,982	2,628,730	189,393			8,222,105
LeCI	5,342,484	2,232,279	123,126		188,123	7,886,012
LoCI	4,762,043	2,331,397	186,253		94,980	7,374,673
MCI	4,731,317	2,124,689	178,591		26,795	7,061,392
ORW	3,005,972	936,337	76,645		3,957	4,022,911
OSR	6,456,400	2,447,518	186,164		249,434	9,339,516
SOCF	7,403,457	2,359,704	40,210		105,311	9,908,682
Total	\$51,833,382	\$19,158,184	\$1,210,244	\$4,748,059	\$705,147	\$77,655,016

DEPARTMENTAL COSTS PER INMATE*

	1978	1977	1976
State Funds	\$13.95	\$12.27	\$12.69
Federal & Other Funds657373
Total	\$14.60	\$13.00	\$13.42

* Includes 2/3 of the general operating costs for Central Office and 1/3 of the general operating costs for Parole & Community Services.

**SUMMARY DATA REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1978***

	Average Number Of State-Funded Employees	Average Daily Inmate Population	Inmates Per Employee	Annual Cost Per Inmate	Daily Cost Per Inmate
Central Office	67.4	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Parole & Community Services	425.5	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CCI	400.4	1,710	4.3	\$5,053	\$13.84
CCF	344.6	1,328	3.9	6,191	16.96
LeCI	335.7	1,924	5.7	4,099	11.23
LoCI	303.2	1,647	5.4	4,447	12.27
MCI	296.2	1,376	4.6	5,132	14.06
ORW	184.6	582	3.2	6,912	18.94
OSR	401.9	2,338	5.8	3,995	10.95
SOCF	503.2	2,052	4.1	4,829	13.23
TOTAL	3,262.7	12,957	4.7	\$4,953	\$13.57

* These figures include monies received from the state only.

FEDERAL FUNDING

During fiscal year 1978, federal funding to the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction amounted to \$3,611,369. These funds were used in the following areas:

STAFF DEVELOPMENT: Federal funds in the amount of \$94,013 were expended for the correctional staff improvements. Of that amount, \$64,015 was expended for training and educating correctional personnel; \$6,771 was expended in the area of minority staff recruitment and training; \$5,105 was spent to train staff in inmate grievance procedures. Adult Basic Education teachers attended a training session which cost \$2,435 and \$15,687 was used to train jailers in minimum standards, due process and other legal issues for use at Adult Detention Centers.

INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES: A total of \$446,471 was expended for Institutional Services. Of the total, \$31,951 was used to finance the continuation of a behavior treatment environment for the psychiatrically disturbed residents at the Chillicothe Correctional Institute.

A Geriatrics Treatment Program continued in fiscal year 1978 for approximately 100 elderly residents of Columbus Correctional Facility at a cost of \$88,731. This project provided specialized social and medical treatment for the older inmates. Another \$77,006 was spent on an institutional drug treatment program. This project provides approximately 300 residents, who have histories of drug abuse, with specialized education and detox programming. \$31,385 was expended to provide inmates with outside contact with various private and non-profit organizations that offer different kinds of social involvement on a volunteer basis.

A total of \$78,752 was expended for institutional programs to improve detention centers. These funds were used to bring the centers up to L.E.A.A. standards.

\$138,646 was provided by the School Lunch Program for meals for those students under 21 years of age in our institutions.

PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES: The Department expended a total \$499,571 in federal funds for Community Services Programs.

\$98,756 was made available for a structured community release project in fiscal year 1978. This project enabled the Department of Correction to assist and monitor the conduct of released persons. The structured community was closely related to both furlough and halfway house programs. \$60,131 was expended for the continuation of the Revocation Adjudication Program. The RAP, in accordance with recent court rulings such as Gagnon vs. Scarpelli and Morrissey vs. Brewer, provided legal consultation for residents subjected to parole revocation hearings. The Ex-offender project was continued also with \$8,090. This project employed eight former offenders as Parole Officer Aides. Drawing from their backgrounds and personal experiences, the eight provided assistance to the regular parole staff. Another \$63,212 in federal monies was used to fund the Impact Investigative Unit project. This unit conducted pre-sentence investigations on drug offenders and made recommendations for sentencing and rehabilitative plans. An additional \$164,678 was spent for the continuation of the Directed Probation project. The thrust of this program was to retain state probation officers who are presently supplementing county probation services in urban areas throughout the state.

A special Probation Caseload project was provided by an H.E.W. grant of \$2,714. Another \$37,919 was spent to continue the Community Reintegration Project. This program provided community services to both probation and parole violators, as well as technical furlough violators. This program has also demonstrated that community facilities can be established and successfully operated within the community and still provide a much needed service for the Criminal Justice system. \$64,071 was expended for the continuation of the Parole Board Hearing Officer project. This project funded an additional five hearing officers to expand the capabilities of the Parole Board.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS: A total of \$559,864 in federal funds was expended for educational programming. Of that amount, \$22,097 was spent to continue the Individualized Basic Education project that was directed toward helping residents raise their educational achievement level and \$88,826 was used to operate the Adult Basic Education project and \$109,886 was expended for vocational instruction in welding, small engine repair, bricklaying, auto mechanics, auto body repair, carpentry, office machine repair, house wiring, meat cutting, appliance repair, dental technology and food service. \$33,711 was spent for a supplemental data processing project that provided instruction in data processing. A special \$135,768 O.N.D. grant was used to provide academic education for institutionalized persons under the age of 21 years. Another \$72,723 was expended for a L.S.C.A. library grant which provided library materials for all institutions. \$4,587 was spent by various academic teachers from teacher grants to allow them to develop programs themselves in specialized areas.

In conjunction with OPI, a Heavy Duty Vehicle Modification Training Program was established at CCI. This program cost \$92,266.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS: The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction spent \$1,779,016 on the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Project which provided needed staff positions within the Department. Titles I, II and VI of CETA provided these funds.

STUDIES AND RESEARCH: The Department also spent \$232,434 for studies and research projects. From that amount, \$1,325 was used to fund the Evaluation of Treatment and Reintegration Modalities as related to institutional classification and specialization. This project stressed the development of a behavioral typology for the institutional population.

An Employee Attitude Analysis was funded with \$21,938. This project was designed to contract for the administration of psychological examinations to detect any propensity for racism, sadism, and/or brutality at the Marion Correctional Institution. This test would be used for staff and/or on a pre-hire basis for candidates for staff positions.

A contract was awarded for \$191,282 for the Correction Master Plan Program. This is to provide a basis for directing the planning of corrections decisions in the future.

\$2,981 was the cost of a project evaluating the newly implemented Parole Board procedures effectiveness.

An evaluation of the PREP (Parolee Rehabilitation Employment Program) was done at a cost of \$14,908 to determine the effects of the job readiness program in its eight-year existence.

This report was prepared by the Public Information Office of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, 1050 Freeway Drive North, Columbus, Ohio 43229.

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