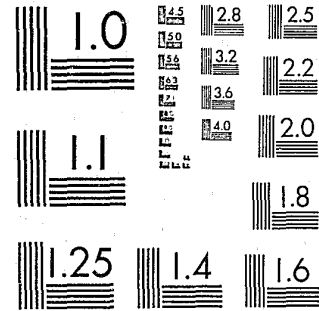


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United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

Date Filmed

4/9/81



DIVISION OF PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES
OF THE
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND CORRECTION

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIVISION OF PAROLE AND
COMMUNITY SERVICES

FISCAL YEAR 1979

Adult Parole Authority
Bureau of Community Services
Bureau of Adult Detention Facilities and Services

69371

James A. Rhodes, Governor
State of Ohio

George F. Denton, Director
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

John W. Shoemaker, Acting Chief
Division of Parole and Community Services

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Adult Parole Authority

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Clarence W. Clark, Chairman
Parole Board

Harold E. Harris, Superintendent
Parole Supervision

George W. Farmer, Superintendent
Probation Development

Mary York, Superintendent
Administration and Research

NCJRS

JUL 24 1980

ACQUISITIONS

GEORGE F. DENTON, DIRECTOR

JOHN W. SHOEMAKER, ACTING CHIEF

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Honorable James A. Rhodes, Governor; George F. Denton, Director
Department of Rehabilitation and Correction; and Members of the Legislature.

Complying with Section 5149.12 of the Ohio Revised Code, we submit the
Annual Report of the Division of Parole and Community Services for the fiscal
year ending June 30, 1979.

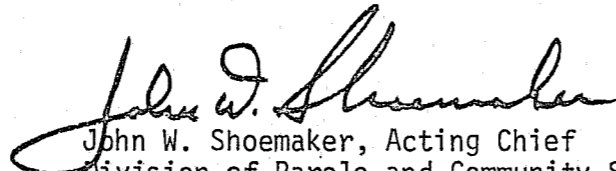

John W. Shoemaker, Acting Chief
Division of Parole and Community Services

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INTRODUCTION

The Division of Parole and Community Services of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction is responsible for the administration of community-oriented correctional programs and services. The majority of incarcerated offenders are granted parole, while others are given probation in lieu of incarceration by the courts. During fiscal year 1979, these two offender populations alone amounted to over 18,000 persons who required supervision and services in the community.

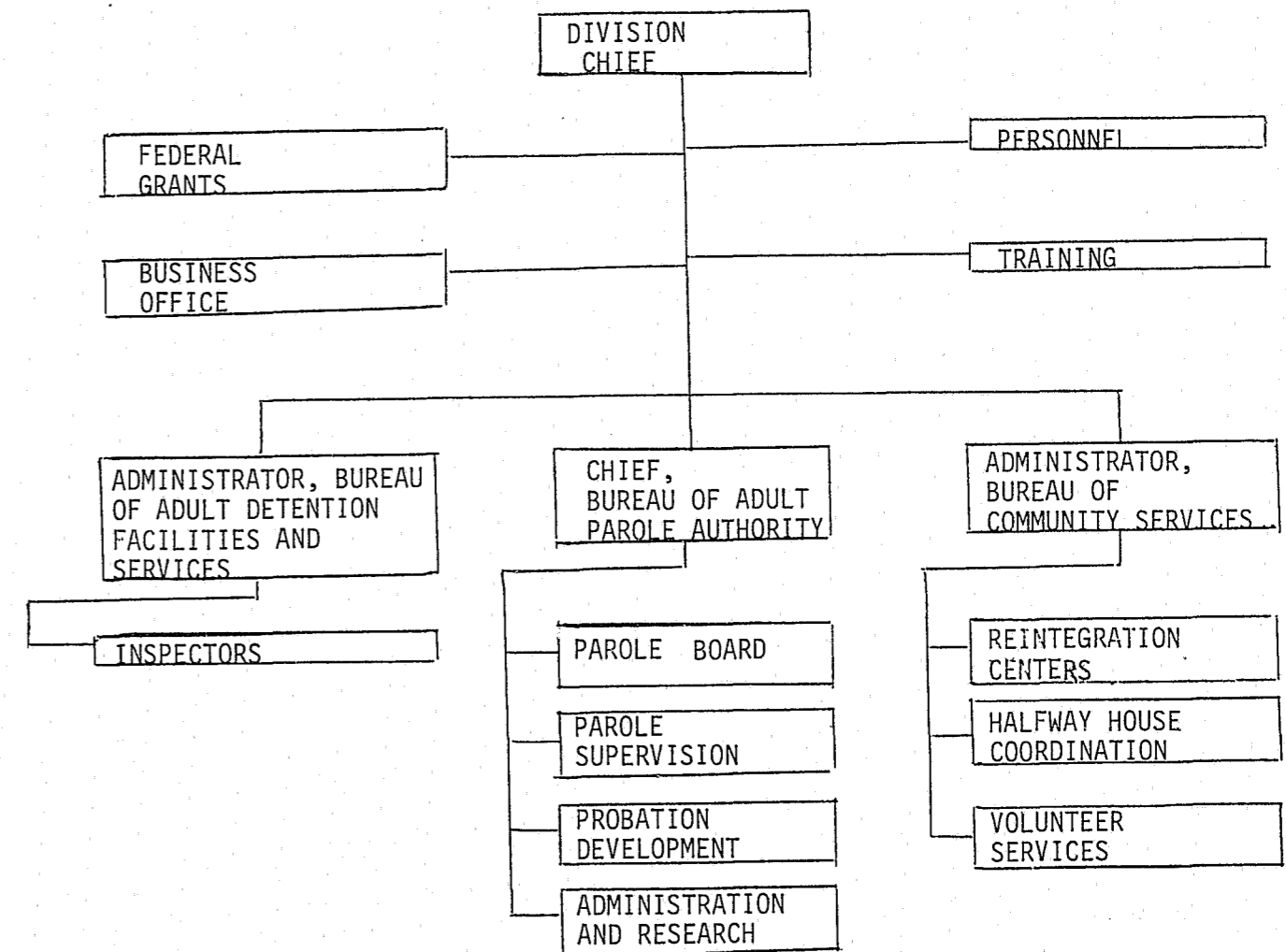
To assist in the rehabilitation of the non-incarcerated offender, this Division administers many programs through its three bureaus - the Adult Parole Authority, the Bureau of Community Services, and the Bureau of Adult Detention Facilities and Services. Some of these programs are state-wide parole supervision, probation services to 51 of Ohio's 88 counties, furlough for trustworthy inmates, the development of uniform standards for adult detention facilities, and coordination with related community agencies and services.

From the Division's administrative and support offices to the field offices throughout the state, this fiscal year 1979 annual report is an accounting of activities and accomplishments in the area of community corrections.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION OF PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

The Division of Parole and Community Services is one of four divisions within the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction and is responsible for community based correctional programs, facilities, and services. The Division is comprised of three bureaus - the Adult Parole Authority, Community Services, and Adult Detention Facilities, each headed by an administrator who reports to the Chief of the Division. Division offices include personnel, business, federal grants, and training.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE DIVISION OF PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES



Budget and Fiscal Management

This office is responsible for the Division's fiscal planning, budget preparation and general business operations and maintenance. Expenditures for the Division during fiscal year 1979 was \$11,331,293.31, a 14.6 percent increase over the previous fiscal year's expenditures. This increase was due primarily to increases in personal services, maintenance, and special purposes. The table below shows the Division's budget divided into five separate accounting categories:

UNIT	PERSONAL SERVICES	MAINTENANCE	FOOD	EQUIPMENT	SPECIAL PURPOSE
101 Administrative	\$ 188,232.52				
401 Business and Personnel Offices	80,287.65	152,873.56		4,198.37	
608 General Clerical	1,107,370.10				
602 Employee Education and Training	21,714.53	13,104.00			
601 Probation 501 505	1,850,780.86	429,830.63		11,661.07	299,970.00 825,122.00
602 Parole	2,407,613.07	563,032.79		20,471.39	615,853.00
603 Furlough	136,706.90	64,629.27	18,122.10		672,575.94
604 Halfway House	19,216.10				
605 Reintegration Centers	763,036.44	125,657.40	32,879.99	1,225.28	
606 Parole Board	794,690.96	32,410.66		1,364.50	
607 Jail Inspection	27,857.25			864.00	
609 Other Community	47,940.98				
TOTAL	\$7,445,447.36	\$1,381,538.31	\$51,002.09	\$39,784.61	\$2,413,520.94

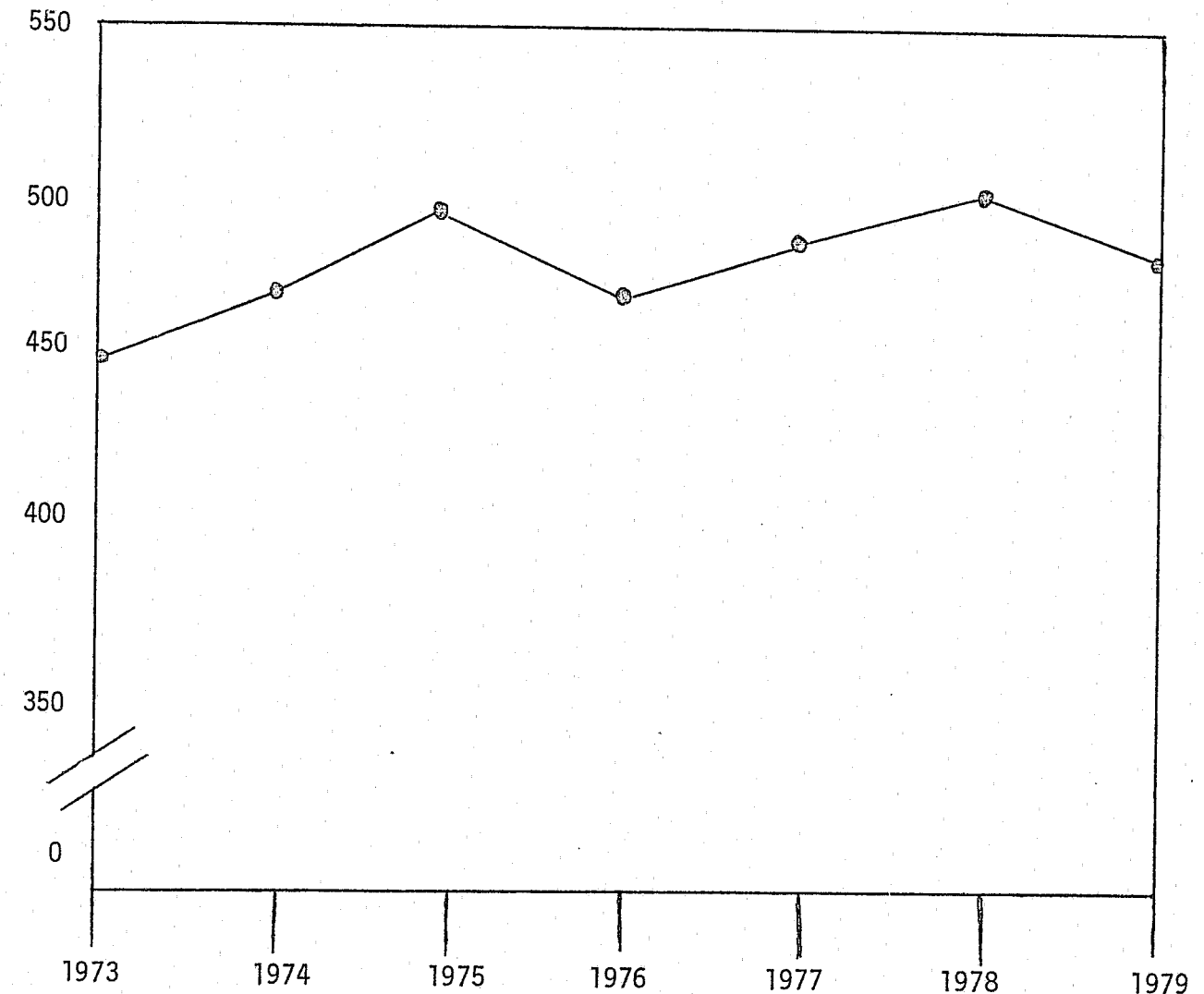
Personnel

The personnel office performs specialized functions such as payroll processing, employee counselling, job analysis, grievances and disciplinary hearings, applicant interviewing, processing of Worker's Compensation claims, and general personnel management.

In fiscal year 1979, utilizing both state and federally funded positions, the Division's personnel decreased by 23 positions from 503 to 478. This 4.5% decrease in personnel was due to legislative changes in the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act which precipitated the termination of the Division's CETA program. Other conditions which effected a decrease in personnel were step down funding of federal projects under the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and a turnover rate of 31%.

A reclassification of Parole Board Investigators into the Parole Officer series provided a salary increase, additional salary steps for career employees, and the same promotional ladder for all field positions.

NUMBER OF PERSONNEL
FROM FISCAL YEARS 1973-79



BUREAUS

The Adult Parole Authority

The Bureau of the Adult Parole Authority consists of four sections, each one having statutorily defined duties as follows:

Parole Supervision: Section 5149.04

Persons paroled or conditionally pardoned shall be under the jurisdiction of the Adult Parole Authority and shall be supervised by the Parole Supervision Section through its staff of parole and field officers in such manner as to insure as nearly as possible the parolee's rehabilitation while at the same time providing maximum protection to the general public. All state and local officials shall furnish such information to the Parole Supervision Section as is requested by the Superintendent of the Section in the performance of his duties.

Probation Development: Section 5149.06

The primary duty of the Section on Probation Development and Supervision is to assist counties in developing their own probation services on either a single-county or multi-county basis. The Section may, however, within limits of available personnel and funds available, supervise probationers from local courts. The Probation Development and Supervision Section consists of a Superintendent of Probation and such other personnel as are necessary for performance of the Section's duties.

Administration and Research: Section 5149.07

The Section on Administration and Research shall have responsibility for maintaining personnel and fiscal records, preparation of budget requests, publications of the Adult Parole Authority, maintenance of central files and records pertaining to the work of the authority and for coordination of the authority's record keeping with that of other areas of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

The Administration and Research Section shall conduct research relative to the functioning of clemency, probation, and parole as part of the adult corrections program in this state, which research shall be designed to yield information upon which the Division of Parole and Community Services, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, the governor, and the general assembly can base policy decisions.

Parole Board: Section 5149.10

The Parole Board shall consist of seven members, one of whom shall be designated as Chairman by the Director of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction and who shall continue as Chairman until a successor is designated and such other personnel as are necessary for the orderly performance of the duties of the Board.

Parole Supervision

The Parole Supervision Section is responsible for the state-wide administration of release programs designed to provide supervision of all persons paroled or conditionally pardoned. Incorporated into the supervision practices are programs relating to employment, community service delivery, educational and vocational furlough,

Federal Grants

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice was created to provide funds and guidance for state and local crime prevention and reduction programs, for correctional programs and for overall improvement of the criminal justice systems.

Although on a stepped-down level, federal monies continued to provide partial support to the Bureau of Adult Detention Facilities and Services, to the revocation adjudication program (on-site hearings for alleged parole violators), and to a probation program for the conducting of presentence investigations.

Additionally, several grants were received from the National Institute of Corrections to provide training to jailers on minimum standards promulgated by the Bureau of Adult Facilities and Services and to conduct evaluations of and research related to various on-going programs within the Division.

Training

The training office during fiscal year 1979 presented a diverse program addressing the needs of many levels of the Division's employees.

On-going programs were: firearms training - basic entrance and annual qualification; entrance training for field officers, with separate training sessions for probation and for parole officers; jail management training; and mid-management training.

Additionally, several special training programs were offered. Some of these were: substance abuse and treatment seminar; management training for minorities; seminars on policy review for investigators, parole officers, and probation officers; and training on furlough guidelines and accounting as preparation to the conversion of the reintegration centers to furlough centers.

It is anticipated that fiscal year 1980's training program will continue the on-going staff development, and will incorporate special programs as need and interest arise.

Parole Supervision - Cont'd

and community residential facilities. Parolees generally remain under supervision for a period of one year, during which time parole officers make frequent face-to-face contacts with them, and assist them in finding employment and in obtaining community services. If the parolee completes supervision successfully, he is granted a final release. However, parole officers have the power to arrest and recommend return of parolees who have violated the conditions of release.

This Section, headed by a Superintendent and assisted by a Deputy, is state-wide in scope but organized into five regions. Each of the regions has a supervisor and consists of district offices headed by Unit Supervisors. It is these field offices which provide on-going supervision of parolees. During fiscal year 1979, these officers supervised a total of 11,979 Ohio parolees and 2558 out-of-state parolees under the Interstate Compact Agreement for an increase of 788 offenders over fiscal year 1978. The average parole officer caseload as of June 30, 1979, was 65. Of the 11,979 Ohio parolees supervised throughout the year, final releases were granted to 3,700, with an additional 307 granted to out-of-state cases. Of those returned to prison while on parole status, 771 were returned for the commission of a new crime, and 336 for technical violation of their parole for a failure rate of 9.2%. With 5,850 parole releases during the year, and 1,107 returns, the ratio of total returns to releases was 18.9 as compared to 19.6 for the previous year.

Besides field supervision, the Parole Supervision Section is comprised of centrally located support staff performing specialized functions which directly relate to the parole process. These are the Placement Officer, the Case Review Unit, and the Office of Specialized Services.

The Placement office coordinates institutional parole planning with the placement of parolees in the community. In addition, the office responds to inquiries regarding release from inmates, their relatives, friends, and prospective employers.

The Case Review Unit reviews and evaluates field supervision reports for the proper action required in final disposition of individual cases. Since many of these reports pertain to final release recommendations, parole violations, and arrests, decisions made are of major importance. Decisions affecting a parolee's liberty are forwarded to the Superintendent for his approval.

The Unit is also the reviewing arbiter for on-site hearings held by hearing officers and field staff. This requires consultation and advice on procedural matters prior to the hearing. After the hearing, a report is sent to Case Review for a final decision before presentation to the Superintendent. In those cases where it is found that a parole violation occurred and a return to the institution is authorized, Case Review then prosecutes the violator before the Parole Board at the revocation hearing.

The Office of Specialized Services is responsible for 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 1979, particularly in the Lima area where 119 offenders participated with 92 or 77% being placed in full-time jobs. During this fiscal year, plans were also made to initiate two federally funded employment projects with the intent of training parolees for placement in full-time jobs.

Educational and Vocational Furlough: While parole is the most frequently used release program, the furlough of inmates for employment or educational purposes is used to release trustworthy inmates into the community prior to being released on parole. Offenders released on furlough are able to engage in vocational training, academic training, or public works employment, while being confined in a halfway house, reintegration center, or other suitable community facility at such times as not actively engaged in an approved educational, vocational, or employment program. This program helps reduce needless incarceration, maximizes the use of community resources, and provides a practical period of transition from the institution to the community. Furloughees are supervised and assisted in their programs by furlough counselors under the direction of the Furlough Program Director. Parole Supervision staff provide supportive services.

During fiscal year 1979, 913 inmates were approved for furlough by the Parole Board with 871 realizing their release within the fiscal year. There were 482 furloughees granted parole and only 80 furloughees revoked, giving a failure rate of approximately 9%. As compared to fiscal year 1978, furloughs granted by the Parole Board doubled in fiscal year 1979. This is a direct result of a new procedure adopted in January, 1979 whereby the Parole Board automatically considers furlough for those inmates denied shock parole or continued for twelve months or less at a regular parole hearing.

Interstate Compact Section: This agreement among states to accept the transfer of probationers and parolees from one state to another was first authorized in 1934 by Congress through the Crime Control Consent Act. Ohio was one of the early signators of the Agreement.

The Interstate Compact Section is under the supervision of the Compact Administrator who, in turn, delegates his authority to the Deputy Administrator. This section is responsible for processing all interstate transfers of probationers and parolees. After the transfer is completed, all subsequent correspondence in any case is processed through the Compact Section.

During fiscal year 1979, this section processed 2029 placement investigations and 244 other types of investigations. There were 290 Ohio probationers and 516 Ohio parolees transferred to other states for supervision. There were 637 out-of-state probationers and 372 out-of-state parolees transferred into Ohio. Closed cases during the year totaled 612 probation cases and 378 parole cases. The average number of cases under supervision of the Interstate Compact was 3,175.

Probation Development

In March, 1965, the state legislature created the Probation Development Section of the Adult Parole Authority charged with the primary duty of assisting the counties in developing their own probation services on either a single county or multiple county basis. However, "within limits of available personnel and funds", the section may supervise probationers from local courts.

Although probation in Ohio had been traditionally the responsibility of local jurisdictions, many counties lacked sufficient staff to provide adequate services. In July, 1966, at the courts' requests, the Probation Development Section began providing state probation officers in Ohio's Common Pleas Courts. Presently, the section provides probation services in the form of presentence investigations and offender supervision to Common Pleas Courts in 51 of Ohio's 88 counties.

Probation Development - Cont'd

The growth of state probation services since 1966 is highlighted in the following table.

YEAR	NUMBER OF COUNTIES SERVICED	CASES UNDER SUPERVISION**	PSI'S*** BY STATE OFFICERS	NUMBER OF STATE OFFICERS	NUMBER OF PV'S* PER YEAR
1966	5	0	19	2	0
1967	14	207	91	7	9
1968	16	325	244	11	17
1969	23	583	523	20	32
1970	26	683	967	24	54
1971	31	1077	1306	37	47
1972	43	2032	2264	69	30
1973	48	2690	2850	78	181
1974	53	2963	4045	87	192
1975	55	3508	4956	94	221
1976	55	4120	5191	100	217
1977	55	4280	5066	97	246
1978	53	6013	4960	99	286
1979	51	6503	5682	102	258

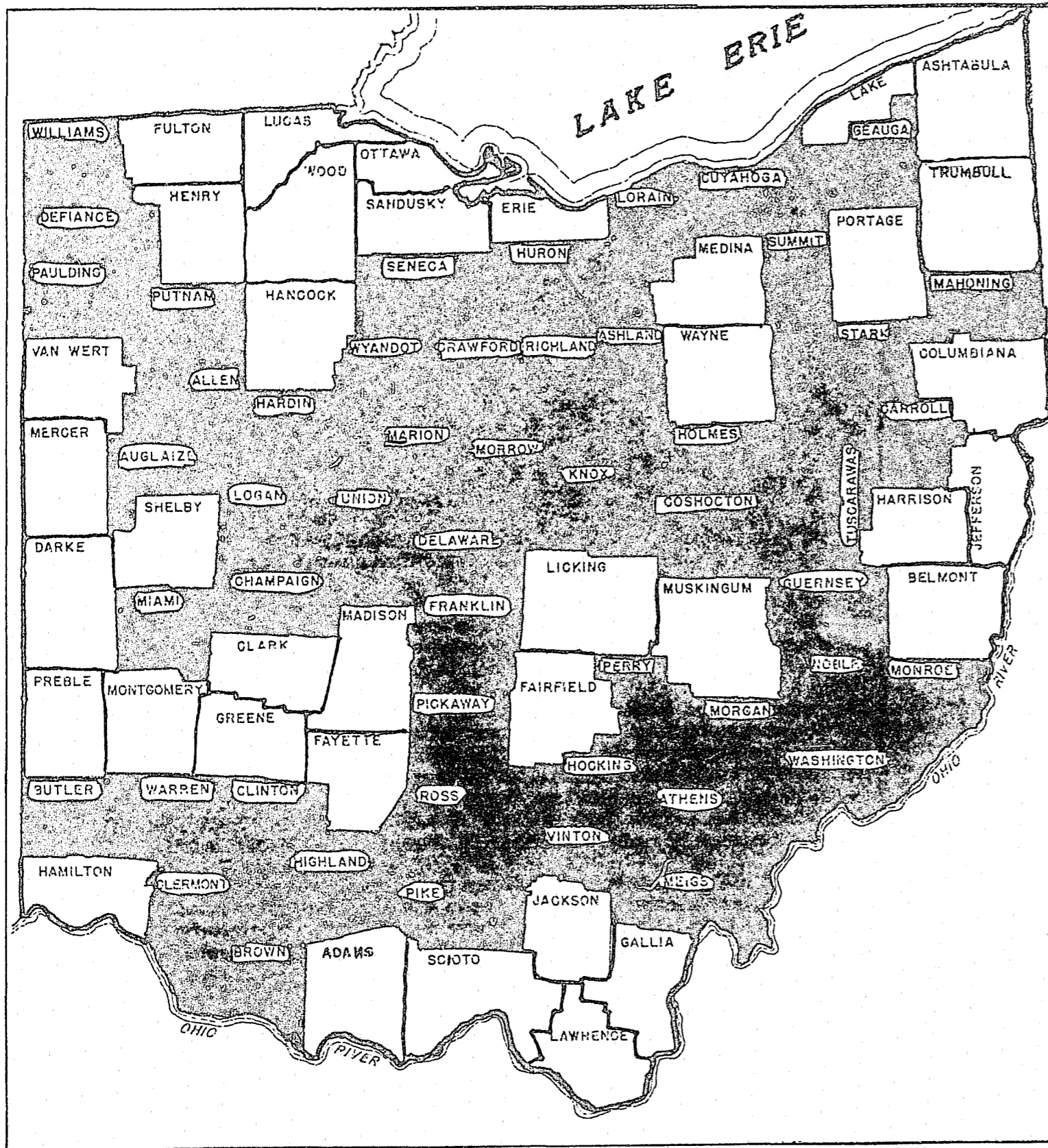
*** PSI's: Presentence Investigation

* PV's: Probation Violators Committed to Penal Institution

** For all years prior to 1978, the figures reflect the caseload on June 30 of the respective fiscal year. Thereafter, the figure denotes all cases under supervision during the year.

"Shock Probation" (Section 2947.061 Ohio Revised Code): In 1965, a law was passed permitting judges to release a felon from prison in weeks instead of years. The rationale behind the law was that some offenders require only short term confinement in an institution to "shock" them into abandoning criminal careers.

Under the "shock" statute, offenders may be sentenced to an institution and then released by the judge within 130 days, after serving at least 30 days. At the end of calendar year 1979, 1280 offenders were released under this statute. The number of offenders released over the fourteen year period of this law's existence totals 13,139.



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

Probation Development - Cont'd

CALENDAR YEAR	SHOCK PROBATION RELEASES*		
	NUMBER OF SHOCK CASES	SHOCK CASES RECOMMITTED**	PERCENT RECOMMITTED
1966	85	5	5.8%
1967	183	26	14.2%
1968	294	18	6.1%
1969	480	48	10.0%
1970	632	68	10.7%
1971	907	83	9.2%
1972	1292	115	8.9%
1973	1132	137	12.9%
1974	1079	118	10.9%
1975	1528	157	10.3%
1976	1478	166	11.2%
1977	1522	152	9.9%
1978	1247	150	12.0%
1979	1280	136	10.6%
TOTAL	13,139	1,379	10.4%

Data taken from Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Statistical Summary Report.

Does not show probationers who absconded supervision.

During fiscal year 1979, a one year old probation subsidy program was continued by the Probation Development Section, as authorized by the General Assembly with a \$500,000 appropriation in the biennium budget. As a pilot program, two Courts of Common Pleas, Lucas and Montgomery Counties, participated in the program.

Lucas County's contract of \$109,545 provided an Incarceration Division Unit consisting of probation officers who intensely supervise probationers with difficult problems. Each of the three officers supervised only 25 cases. On a short-term basis, success of the program has been 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.

Probation Development - Cont'd

Both subsidy programs are expected to reduce commitments to the state's already overcrowded institutions by 150-200, and to provide unique, community-based rehabilitation of convicted felons.

Administration and Research

Records Management: In order to comply with court decisions of offenders' rights, correctional administrators are requiring more and more easily retrievable and updated information on which to base decisions. The Adult Parole Authority maintains over 23,000 active records on parolees and inmates. To keep these records current requires many transactions, which include adding correspondence and documents to the files, retrieving files for agency personnel, and posting actions taken by the Parole Board, Parole Supervision, and the Institutions. Each month the records office personnel conduct an average of 35,000 transactions on these records.

In addition to the active records, the Adult Parole Authority maintains over 50,000 files on offenders who, at one time, were under parole supervision or who were released from the institutions after serving the maximum sentence. Altogether, over 17,000,000 documents are stored in the Adult Parole Authority's record system. The master card index file, used for quick retrieval of information, is kept for all offenders who have come into the state correctional system and contains over 250,000 cards.

The record office is also responsible for processing all incoming and outgoing mail for the Division. Each year, over 7 tons of mail is received, processed, distributed, or sent out. Most correspondence will end up in the offender's case file for future reference.

The record office is the center for information needed for most decision making in the Adult Parole Authority. For this reason, it is necessary to maintain a record system that is both current and available at any time to all sections of the agency. All active inmate and parolee records are microfilmed to save space and to enable several simultaneous uses of the same records.

Research and Statistics: The Administration and Research Section is responsible for maintaining current statistics concerning the agency operation. The statistician compiles data from each unit field office for the purpose of monitoring the caseload movement of Ohio and compact parolees and probationers. This information is reported to administrative staff for decision making and planning.

The Research Coordinator conducts research projects to determine the value of agency programs and to recommend expansion, adjustment, or termination of such programs. This office also coordinates research efforts with other divisions of the Department, and with other agencies in Ohio and out-of-state. One such out-of-state on-going project which is very important to agency monitoring and evaluation is the Uniform Parole Reports project with the National Council of Crime and Delinquency. Through participation in this nation-wide project, the Adult Parole Authority can compare Ohio's parole program performance with those of other states.

Parole Board

The Parole Board is comprised of seven members and is assisted by five hearing officers. This is a decision making body which considers the cases of inmates eligible for release prior to the expiration of their sentences, and also decides whether the parole of an alleged violator is to be revoked or not. The Parole Board also reviews the circumstances of any individual applying for clemency and makes a recommendation to the Governor for appropriate action.

Throughout the month, the Parole Board visits each of the eight institutions to conduct release hearings. In fiscal year 1979, the Parole Board conducted a total of 13,653 hearings, an increase of 636 hearings over the prior year. A breakdown of each type of hearing conducted by the Parole Board along with a percentage of time utilized for each type of hearing is shown below:

TYPE OF HEARING	% OF TIME
Regular Parole Hearings	69.28%
Shock Parole Hearings	11.58%
Furlough Hearings	8.67%
Furlough to Parole Hearings	.87%
Parole and Furlough Revocation Hearings	8.88%
Clemency Hearings	.68%

During fiscal year 1979, releases granted by the Parole Board at various types of hearings totaled 6,763 and are broken down as follows:

Regular Parole Hearings	4,929
Shock Parole Hearings	439
Furlough to Parole Hearings	482
Furlough Hearings	913

Regular parole hearings which account for the majority of the Parole Board's time, totaled 9,460. Of this number, approximately 52% were paroled. It was also during this fiscal year that the Parole Board implemented a new procedure whereby the Parole Board automatically considers furlough for those inmates denied shock parole or continued for twelve months or less at a regular parole hearing. The result of this procedure was an additional 465 furloughs granted, bringing the total to 913 for the year, nearly twice the number for the previous year.

Shock Parole (Section 2967.31) Ohio Revised Code): The statute authorizing shock parole became effective January 1, 1974. This law makes first offenders eligible for release after serving a minimum of six months in the institution. Shock parole is a highly restrictive program and all prisoners are not eligible. To merit consideration, all the following must apply:

1. The inmate must have been confined in a penal or reformatory institution under the jurisdiction of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction for six (6) full months without diminution or jail-time credit, regardless of the minimum sentence imposed by the sentencing court;
2. The offense for which the inmate was sentenced must be other than Aggravated Murder or Murder;

Parole Board - Cont'd

3. The offense for which the inmate was sentenced must be other than a felony of the First Degree, Narcotic Drug offense under the Ohio Revised Code, Section 3719.20 (A) through (H), Hallucinogen offense under Ohio Revised Code, Section 3719.44 (C) through (E), or Felony Drug Abuse offense under Ohio Revised Code, Chapter 2925, who shall be presumed to be dangerous offenders;
4. The inmate must not have been previously convicted of any felony for which he was confined in the Ohio, Federal, Military, or other State penal or reformatory institution and was released after serving thirty (30) or more days;
5. At the time of consideration for shock parole the inmate is not serving a sentence for a felony committed while in confinement in a State penal or reformatory institution, nor while on escape or authorized leave from such confinement;
6. The inmate must not have been adjudicated by any court of competent jurisdiction to be a psychopathic offender as defined in Section 2947.24, of the Ohio Revised Code, who shall be conclusively presumed to be a dangerous offender.

During fiscal year 1979, the Parole Board conducted 1,582 shock parole hearings. Of those offenders who were eligible for shock parole consideration, 439 or 27.7% were granted release.

The seven member Parole Board is assisted in its duties by support staff such as hearing officers, review officers, and investigators.

Five hearing officers participate in parole decision making by sitting with one or more Parole Board members during the parole interview. They assist the Parole Board through making recommendations for release or denial, and participate in all types of hearings with the exception of clemency cases.

The review process is a program first instituted in November, 1968, by the Adult Parole Authority. It provides the inmate who has been continued an opportunity to earn early release consideration through his or her active participation in self-improvement programs. Each institution has a Review Committee comprised of the Deputy Superintendent of Treatment, the Personnel Officer, and the Review Officer who systematically reviews each eligible case on a monthly basis. Those cases that are approved are referred to the Chairman of the Parole Board who schedules them for parole hearings.

The Parole Board Investigations Section came as a direct result of the Shock Parole Statute when an immediate need for information concerning the offender's background was apparent. To satisfy this need, the Parole Board Investigations Section was established in July, 1974 through federal funding. This section is comprised of a centrally located Investigations Coordinator who administratively controls the field operations, unit supervisors in the major cities in Ohio, and the field investigators.

The scope of investigations was recently increased to require an investigation of all Parole, Furlough, or Home Furlough candidates, while maintaining the responsibility of any Pardon or Commutation investigation requested by the Parole Board. The information provided has proven to be a great assistance to the Parole Board, Hearing Officers, and Review Officers in rendering decisions concerning release of offenders to the community.

During fiscal year 1979, 6,336 investigations were completed.

The Bureau of Community Services

The Bureau of Community Services was established on July 1, 1976 when the Director of the Department, pursuant to Section 5120.06 and 5120.10 established the Bureau by issuing Executive Order 004. This order prescribes the responsibilities of the Bureau of Community Services:

1. Maintenance and supervision of the Community Reintegration Centers;
2. Certification and funding of halfway houses;
3. Development of Specialized Community Programs to aid probationers, parolees, or furloughees;
4. Organization and training of volunteers.

Reintegration Centers

The reintegration centers began operation in the fall of 1972 through a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Three centers were established - one in Cleveland, one in Cincinnati, and one in Columbus. The purpose of the centers was to reduce the number of technical violators being returned to prison, but was later expanded in scope to provide residential facilities for probationers, furloughees, and other offenders in the community. Since the program began in 1972, a total of 1,473 offenders have made use of these state operated residential facilities.

With the anticipated increase in the furlough program during fiscal year 1978, the Columbus Reintegration Center was converted to a furlough center, and in the early part of fiscal year 1979, the centers in Cleveland and Cincinnati followed suit. This was necessary because of the huge increase in the number of furloughees released during fiscal year 1979 - nearly twice the number in fiscal year 1978.

Certification and Funding of Halfway Houses

Often men released from prison find freedom frightening. They become confused over things ordinarily taken for granted -- getting and holding a job, using public transportation, making friends.

Halfway houses ease the transition from prison to parole. The understanding counsel found in halfway houses and the association with peer groups give a parolee assurance and support. Eventually, he gains confidence and self-respect and gradually takes his place in the community.

Recognizing the value of these halfway houses, the Ohio Legislature appropriates funds to help them operate. This year these facilities handled 1,576 offenders: 315 parolees, 399 probationers, 713 furloughees, and 149 "others". The average state cost to maintain these men was \$16.72 per day. The Bureau of Community Services also inspects halfway houses and certifies them. Today we have 30 approved and certified halfway houses throughout the state with a combined capacity of 790.

In fiscal year 1979, the Division of Parole and Community Services dispensed \$2,474,197 to these halfway houses to care for parolees, probationers, and furloughees throughout the state.

Special Programs

The Bureau of Community Services is charged with the development of special programs, and a number of community type programs are in daily operation through existing resources at our reintegration centers. These include:

1. Alcoholics Anonymous meetings at the reintegration center to help ex-offenders as well as the general citizenry cope with their problems through fellowship, counseling and professional help.
2. University collaborative programs: The reintegration centers work closely with the Cleveland State University, Ohio State University and University of Cincinnati to conduct research, training seminars and intern projects.
3. Interagency team effort: Many ex-offenders are handicapped physically, mentally, or economically. The Bureau of Community Services staff maintain an ongoing dialogue with sister agencies like the Welfare Department, the Department of Mental Health, the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Bureau of Employment Services. These interagency efforts develop community resource management skills in our professional staff.
4. Board of Education: The Board of Education provides free educational instruction for reintegration center residents to develop Adult Basic Education skill leading to a GED diploma. Also, the Retired Teacher's Association sends volunteers to supplement basic curricula.
5. Volunteers: These include a variety of people from every walk of life including senior citizens and retirees.
6. Maintenance Resources: Reintegration center staff is adept at procuring material and services from the community: clothing, tobacco, paint, tools, food and other necessities.
7. Recreation Resources: The community leaders respond in force by providing sports equipment, the use of recreation areas and facilities, tickets to football games, baseball games, concerts, and movies.

The Bureau of Adult Detention Facilities and Services

The Bureau of Adult Detention Facilities and Services was created in May, 1976 under Executive Order 005 issued by the Director of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. Under Section 5120.10 (A) Ohio Revised Code, the Division of Parole and Community Services is charged with the responsibility of "The investigation and supervision of county and municipal jails, workhouses and other penal or reformatory institutions and agencies". Special objectives outlined in Executive Order 005 include: prepare and publish adult detention facility standards; institute inspection and other non-regulatory programs leading to the improvement of adult detention facilities throughout the state; provide technical assistance, staff consultation and develop training strategies for adult detention managers; and to develop minimum standards for the renovation of old facilities and the construction of new facilities.

Bureau of Adult Detention Facilities and Services - Cont'd

During fiscal year 1979, 392 local jails were identified in Ohio. A total of 25 jails were audited based on standards that were formally adopted in July, 1978. Each jail that was formally audited received an extensive report reflecting the condition of the physical facility and its operations, recommendations for compliance with the minimum standards and the identification of possible options available to the jurisdiction in meeting the intent of the standards.

In addition to those jails audited, 29 units of technical assistance such as plans reviewed, building sites visited, etc. were provided to the 15 jurisdictions known to be engaged in new jail construction or major renovation. A total of 93 units of technical assistance were provided to the 21 jurisdictions known to be planning new jail construction or major renovation. Thus, technical assistance on jails and standards is available to local jurisdictions from the planning stage through completion of the facilities.

The Bureau staff was involved in 88 separate jail-related training activities. This included 20 single-day jail seminars conducted across the state for city councilmen, county commissioners, judges, prosecutors, and other key officials.

Another major task accomplished included a formal modification of the Minimum Standards for Jails in Ohio. The modification was made to reflect those standards which are applicable for temporary holding facilities (jails detaining persons 72 hours or less) from long-term jails (facilities detaining persons longer than 72 hours). This delineation within the standards was published with the assistance of a grant from the National Institute of Corrections.

TABLE I
Parole Data*
Fiscal Year 1979

INSTITUTION	REGULAR PAROLES GRANTED	SHOCK PAROLES GRANTED	TOTAL PAROLED	NUMBER ON PAROLE 7/1/ 78	TOTAL ON PAROLE DURING YEAR	NEW SENTENCES		PV'S RETURNED		TOTAL RETURNED	FINAL RELEASES	ADMINIS- TRATIVE RELEASES
						REGULAR	SHOCK	REGULAR	SHOCK			
CCF	404	20	424			692	1	169	0	862	124	1
LOCI	756	19	775			11	0	2	0	13	440	4
MCI	562	17	579			6	0	5	0	11	409	0
CCI	736	31	767			5	0	1	0	6	482	0
OSR	1128	115	1243			17	0	143	1	161	840	6
LECI	1113	183	1296			0	0	0	0	0	979	4
ORW	362	54	416			31	2	15	0	48	258	2
SOCF	350	0	350			6	0	0	0	6	168	1
TOTAL	5411	439	5850	6129	11979	768	3	335	1	1107	3700	18
COMPACT CASES	1030	0	1030	1528	2558					42	307	0
GRAND TOTAL	6441	439	6880	7657	14537	768	3	335	1	1149	4007	18

* Data taken from the Adult Parole Authority Monthly Statistical Reports and the Parole Board Minutes.

TABLE II

Parole Board Hearings by Institution
Fiscal Year 1979

TYPE OF HEARING	CCF	LOCI	MCI	CCI	OSR	LECI	ORW	SOCF	TOTAL
Total Regular Hearings	968	1225	919	1235	1999	1920	463	731	9460
Paroled	373	582	430	617	901	937	273	324	4437
Continued	595	643	489	618	1098	983	190	407	5023
Parole Violators	866	14	14	7	170	0	50	6	1127
Furlough Violators	4	29	8	10	5	13	17	0	86
Shock Parole	53	80	101	108	443	656	138	3	1582
Clemency	36	11	32	11	0	0	2	2	94
Furlough	65	255	178	116	247	163	159	2	1185
Furlough to Parole	5	21	14	7	29	17	26	0	119
TOTAL HEARINGS	1997	1635	1266	1494	2893	2769	855	744	13,653

TABLE III
Shock Parole Hearings by Institution
Fiscal Year 1979

INSTITUTION	CCF	LOCI	MCI	CCI	OSR	LECI	ORW	SOCF	TOTAL
Total Shock Parole Hearings	53	80	101	108	443	656	138	3	1582
Paroled	20	19	17	31	115	183	54	0	439
Continued	4	6	8	13	18	24	4	1	78
Denied	29	55	76	64	310	449	80	2	1065
Percent Paroled	37.74	23.75	16.83	28.70	25.96	27.90	39.13	00.00	27.75

TABLE IV
Comparison of Parole Releases
To Parole Returns to Institutions
Fiscal Years 1972-1979

Fiscal Year	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number of Parole Releases	4332	4422	3416	3746	4489	5029	5346	5850
Number of Returns for Technical Violations	194	41	102	130	119	297	326	336
Number of Re commissioned Cases	381	391	572	521	515	595	722	771
Total Returns	575	432	674	651	634	892	1048	1107
Ratio of Technical Returns to Releases	4.47	.9	2.9	3.47	2.6	5.9	6.1	5.7
Ratio of Re commissioned Cases to Releases	8.8	8.8	16.7	13.9	11.5	11.8	13.5	13.2
Ratio of Total Returns To Releases	13.2	9.7	19.7	17.3	14.1	17.7	19.6	18.9
Average Parole Caseload Per Officer	60	52	43	40	61	65	66	65

TABLE V
Prison Population

YEAR	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1966	10,741	409	11,150
1967	10,032	361	10,393
1968	10,041	342	10,383
1969	9,702	325	10,027
1970	9,305	300	9,605
1971	9,087	282	9,369
1972	8,646	274	8,920
1973	7,667	277	7,944
1974	8,225	291	8,516
1975	10,301	406	10,707
1976	11,806	479	12,285
1977	12,440	607	13,047
1978	12,609	612	13,221
1979	13,048	591	13,639

Source: 1966-1970 figures taken from "Adult Correctional Institute Population Characteristics" Bureau of Statistics, Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction, Reports for 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970. 1971 and 1972 figures obtained from "Monthly Statistical Summary" June 1971 and June 1972, Bureau of Statistics, Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction. 1973 figures from unpublished report of Bureau of Statistics, Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction. 1974 through 1979 figures derived from Division of Classification and Statistics, Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

CHART 1

GROWTH OF PAROLE:
OHIO PAROLE AND COMPACT SUPERVISION CASES
FISCAL YEARS 1972 TO 1979

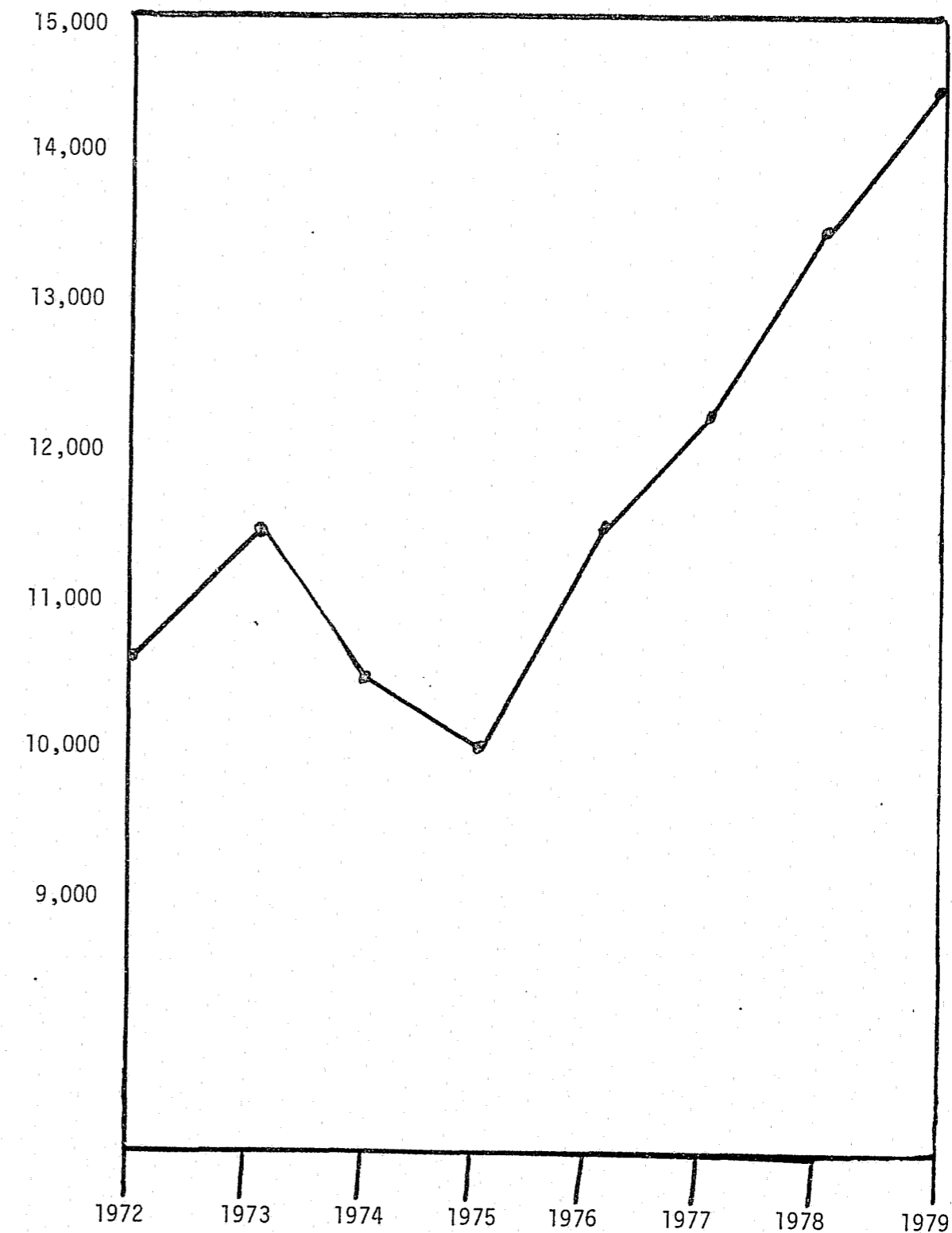
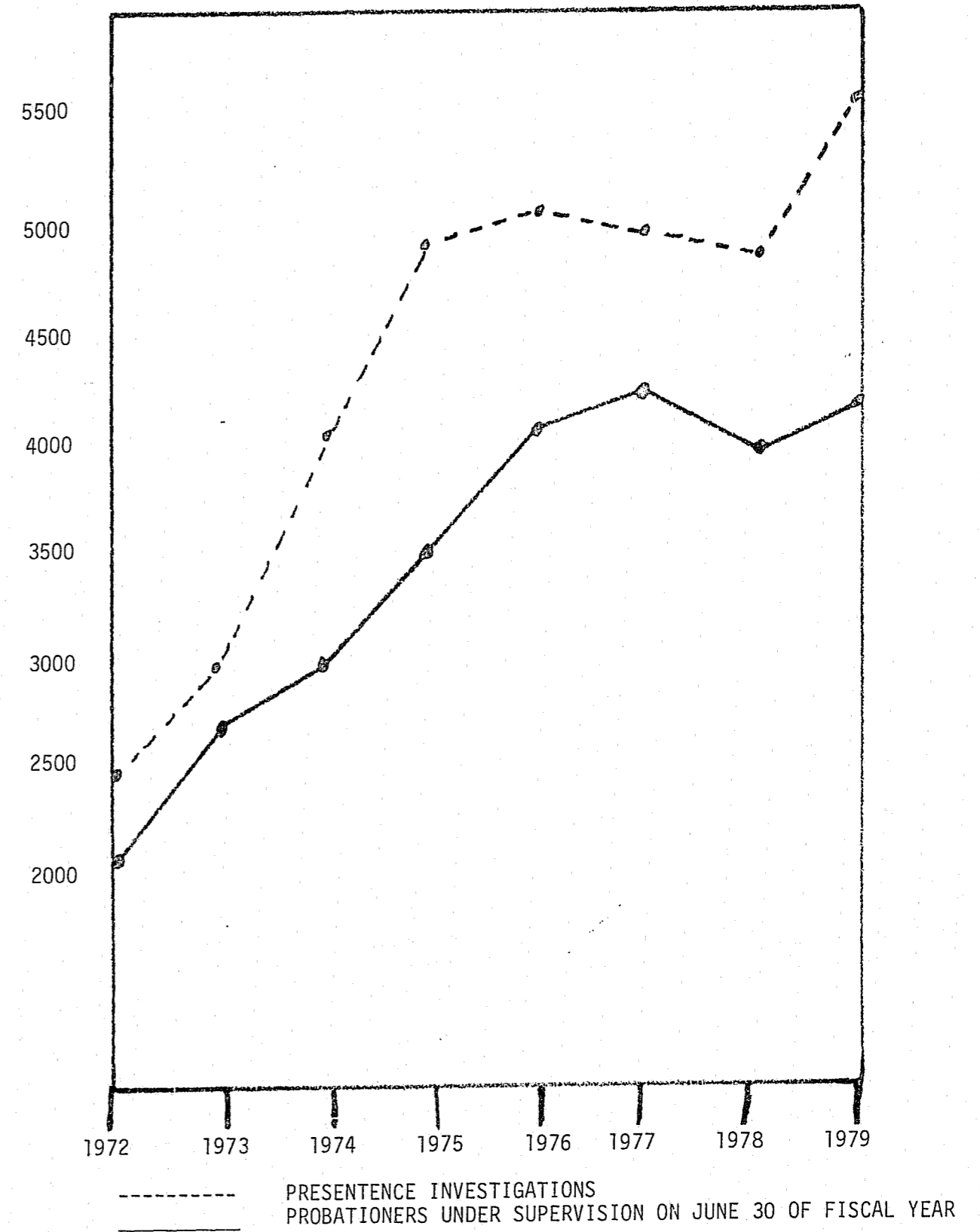


CHART 2
GROWTH OF PROBATION DEVELOPMENT:
SUPERVISION CASES AND
PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS
FISCAL YEARS 1972 TO 1979



END