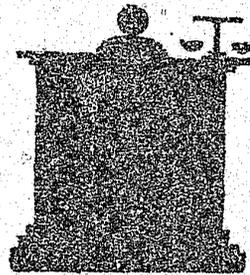


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**OHIO ADULT
PAROLE AUTHORITY**

Annual Report

1975

40625

James A. Rhodes, Governor
State of Ohio

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

John W. Shoemaker, Chief
Adult Parole Authority

Nick Gatz, Superintendent
Administration & Research

David L. Kessler, Chairman
Parole Board

Harold E. Harris, Superintendent
Parole Supervision

James H. Calhoun, Superintendent
Probation Development

NCJRS

APR 21 1977

ACQUISITIONS

GEORGE F. DENTON, DIRECTOR

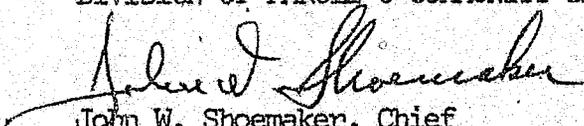
JOHN W. SHOEMAKER, CHIEF

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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

Complying with Section 3149.12 of the Ohio Revised Code, we submit the Annual Report of the Adult Parole Authority of the Division of Parole & Community Services for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975.

R. E. GIANNETTA, CHIEF
DIVISION OF PAROLE & COMMUNITY SERVICES


John W. Shoemaker, Chief
Adult Parole Authority

I N T R O D U C T I O N

In the ten years and four months of its existence, the Division's Adult Parole Authority released over 42,000 prisoners on parole from Ohio penal institutions. If these people were still confined, at least twenty new institutions would be required costing an astronomical \$600,000,000. Obviously, without parole, Ohio citizens would be sorely taxed.

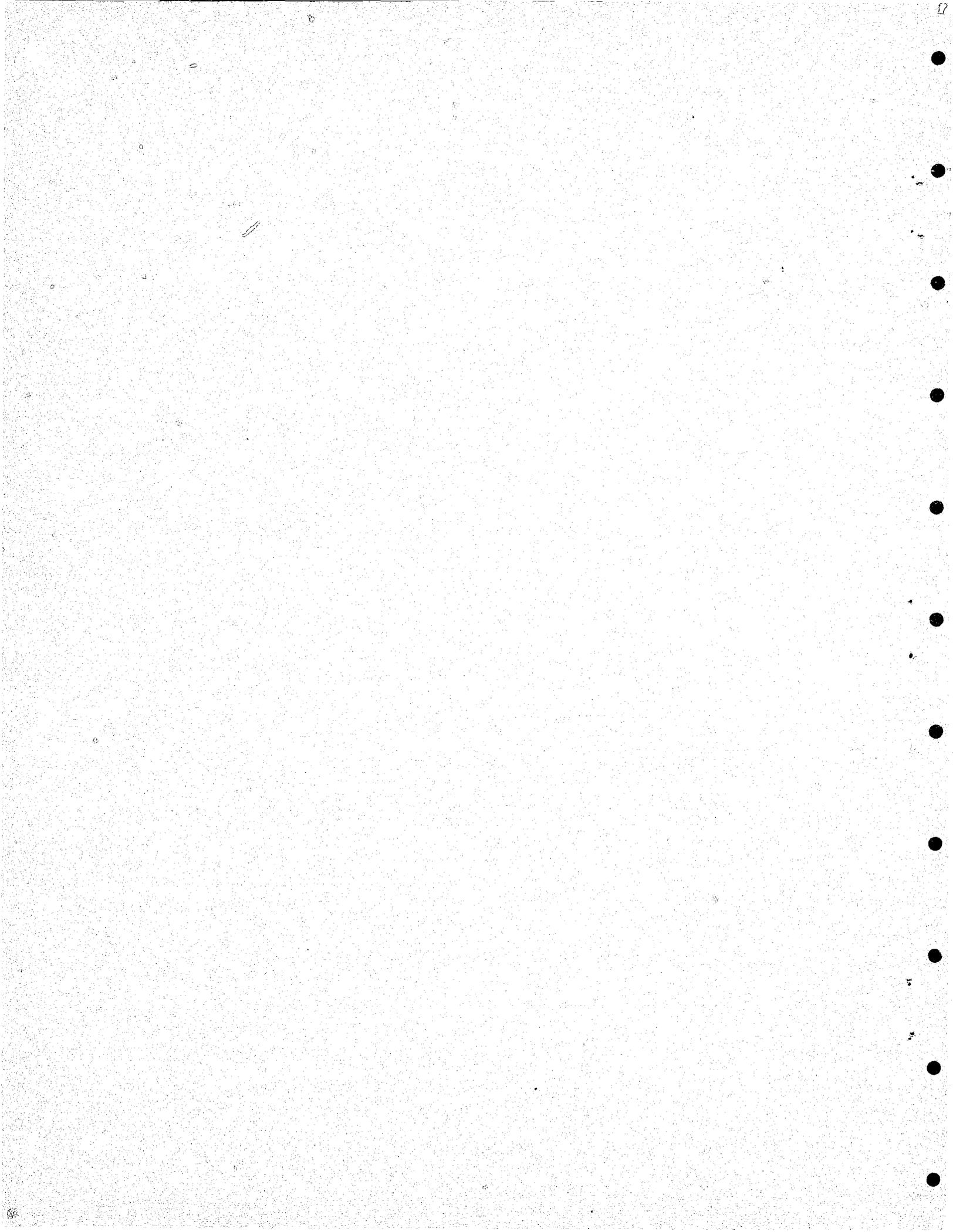
Probation Services also save the state a great deal of money. It is estimated that 20,000 convicted felons are on probation in Ohio. At least 3,000 of these are supervised by state probation officers. Thus, probation and parole services counter-balance prison populations.

For the first time in its existence, the Adult Parole Authority cannot claim a reduction in the prison population. In fiscal year 1974, the average daily prison population was only 7,963. This year's average daily population was 9,538, an increase of 1,575 or a 19.8 percent.

This sudden surge in prison population is due to a variety of factors including a new criminal code, more court commitments, more efficient police work, and lower parole rates. Sooner or later, however, ninety-five percent of all imprisoned offenders will one day be released on parole. This means that the Adult Parole Authority must stand ready to provide the supervision and services necessary to minimize public danger.

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ORGANIZATION OF ADULT PAROLE AUTHORITY

This year our staff has increased by 36. Last year, we had 461 employees and we finished this year with 497 (see Chart I).

The Adult Parole Authority Table of Organization consists of four sections each of which operates subordinate to the Chief of the Adult Parole Authority. (See Chart II). These sections have statutorily defined duties as follows:

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. PAROLE SUPERVISION:

Section 5149.04. Persons paroled or conditionally pardoned shall be under 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.

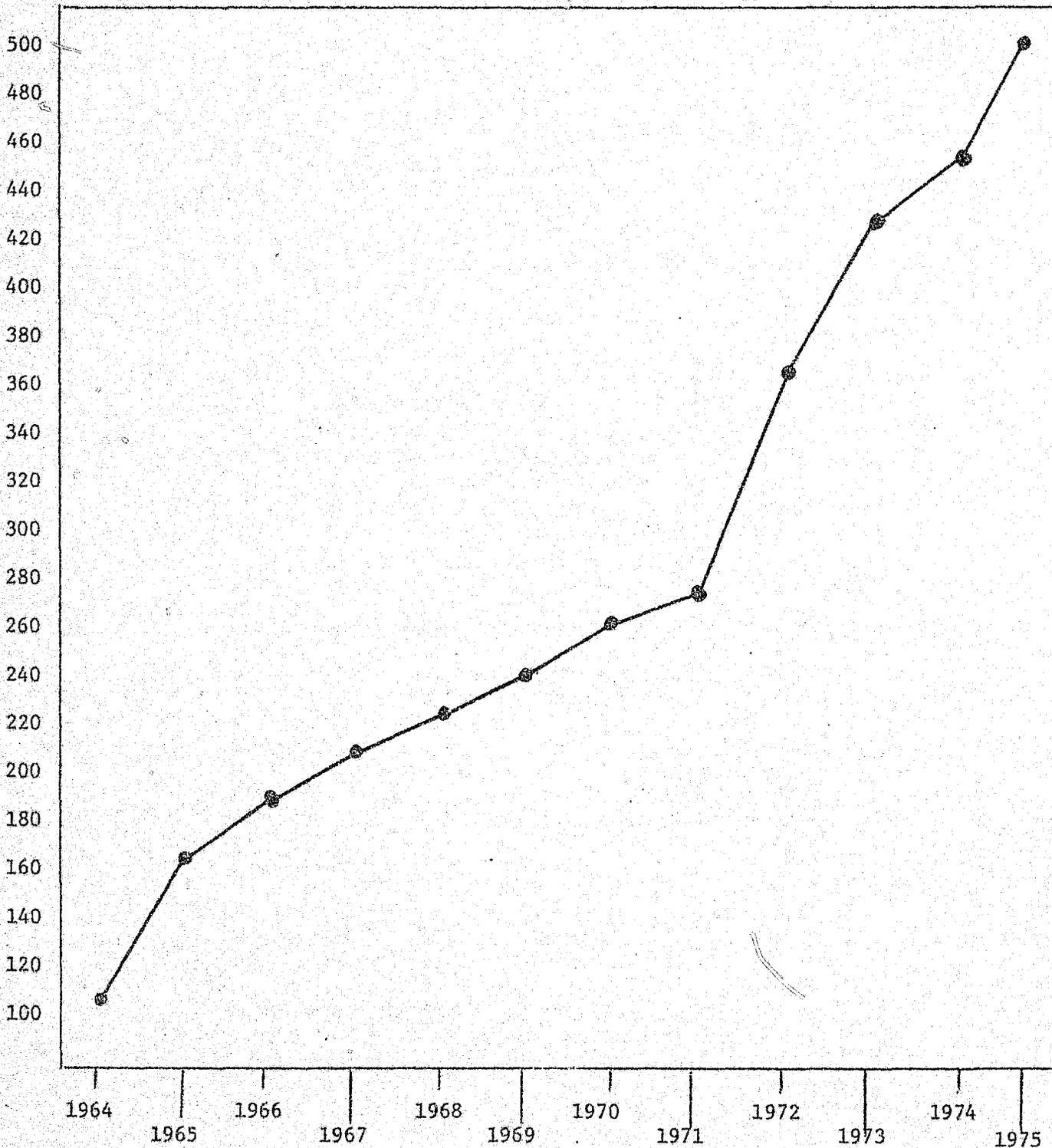
4. PROBATION DEVELOPMENT:

Section 5149.06. The primary duty of the Section on Probation Development and Supervision is to assist the 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 selected 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.

CHART I

GROWTH OF PERSONNEL IN
ADULT PAROLE AUTHORITY



ADMINISTRATION & RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Budgets and Fiscal Management:

The Administration and Research Section is charged by statute with the preparation of budgets. Accordingly, each year, staff from the Administration and Research Section meet with the Chief and other superintendents to devise budget strategies to include cost benefit analyses for new and existing state programs. Our budget this year came to \$5,236,400.00 and expenditures were made as follows:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>PERSONAL SERVICE</u> <u>100</u>	<u>MAINTENANCE</u> <u>200</u>	<u>FOOD</u> <u>202</u>	<u>SPECIAL PURPOSE</u> <u>410</u>
#101 Administration Asst. Director & Sec'y Chief & Sec'y Parole Board Members Review Officers Supts. & Staff	\$281,009.97	\$ 41,415.57	X	X
#401 Operations A & R Bus. Office Personnel Statistics File Room	263,892.19	121,410.83	X	X
#601 Probation	939,650.84	234,008.57	X	X
#602 Parole	2,076,166.86	413,637.97	X	X
#603 Furlough	101,683.87	26,934.79		160,000.00
#604 Halfway House	43,088.87	X	X	240,000.00
#605 Reintegration Centers		127,021.11	46,186.04	X
TOTAL	<u>\$3,705,492.60</u>	<u>\$964,428.84</u>	<u>\$46,186.04</u>	<u>\$400,000.00</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>\$5,116,107.48</u>			

Personnel Management and Recruitment:

The continuing growth of our agency in recent years has necessitated the hiring of a Personnel Officer. Through the efforts of this office, we have been able to keep pace with the heavy demands for additional professional staff.

With the advent of the Emergency Employment Act, Affirmative Action, and because 66 percent of our staff is professional, the Personnel Officer has had a variety of additional responsibilities to assume. In addition to recruiting, the Personnel Officer does specialized functions such as counseling, job analysis, labor relations, grievance handling, public relations, and general personnel management.

In 1975, the Personnel Officer established an Employee Benefits section to offer Divisional staff assistance in health care, counseling and retirement.

Halfway House Program:

Often men released from prison find freedom frightening. They become confused over things you and I take for granted — getting and holding a job, using public transportation, and 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 the halfway houses, the Ohio Legislature appropriated \$240,000 this year to help them operate. However, the Adult Parole Authority must inspect and approve a halfway house before any financial help is given. Today we have twenty-two approved and certified halfway houses throughout the state operated by nine different corporations.

This year halfway houses handled 1,016 offenders (975 parolees and probationers and 41 furloughees). The furloughees in halfway houses were 18.6 percent of the total furlough releasees. Parolee/probationer man-day cost averaged \$7.12; furloughee cost was \$10.86 per man-day. Institutional man-day costs are \$16.00 (\$5,840.00/annum).

Records Management:

With recent court decisions providing more and more relief to offenders, the demands are increasing for a highly accurate and efficient Records Management System. Keeping case records accurately requires many transactions. The Adult Parole Authority maintains over 15,000 records on inmates and parolees. Each month the Record Room personnel conduct an average of 30,000 transactions on these records.

In addition to the active records, the Adult Parole Authority maintains over 40,000 files on offenders who at one time were under Parole Supervision. Altogether the Adult Parole Authority stores and maintains over 8,000 documents in their record keeping system. The master card system used for quick retrieval of information contains over 250,000 cards which are kept until the inmates reach their hundredth birthday.

Mail volume is also high. Each year the Record Room receives, processes, and distributes over six tons of mail. Ultimately most of the correspondence received ends up in the parolees case file.

Because of the high volume of activity that goes on in the Record Room each day, the Adult Parole Authority maintains an on-going program of systems analysis. Future plans call for implementing a Process Control Procedure which will require keypunching many of the transactions conducted each month.

Long range plans call for implementing a Microfilming Jacket System which will greatly improve within the Adult Parole Authority.

Research & Statistics:

The Research Coordinator is responsible for maintaining current statistics concerning the agency operation. This office compiles data for each unit office for the purpose of monitoring the caseload movement of Ohio and Compact parolees and probationers. This information from the analysis of the agency statistics is reported to administrative staff for decision making and planning.

The Research Coordinator conducts research projects to determine the value of projects and to recommend program expansion, adjustment, or termination. Many such research programs are community action agencies interested in upgrading opportunities for parolees and probationers.

Volunteer Coordinator:

The Volunteer Coordinator is responsible for developing volunteer programs within the Adult Parole Authority. These activities often require the Volunteer Coordinator to speak before civic groups and maintain close contact with the community. During the next fiscal year, we plan to substantially increase the use of volunteers in our programs.

CHART II

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Chief - Div. of Parole & Community Services

Chief - Adult Parole Authority

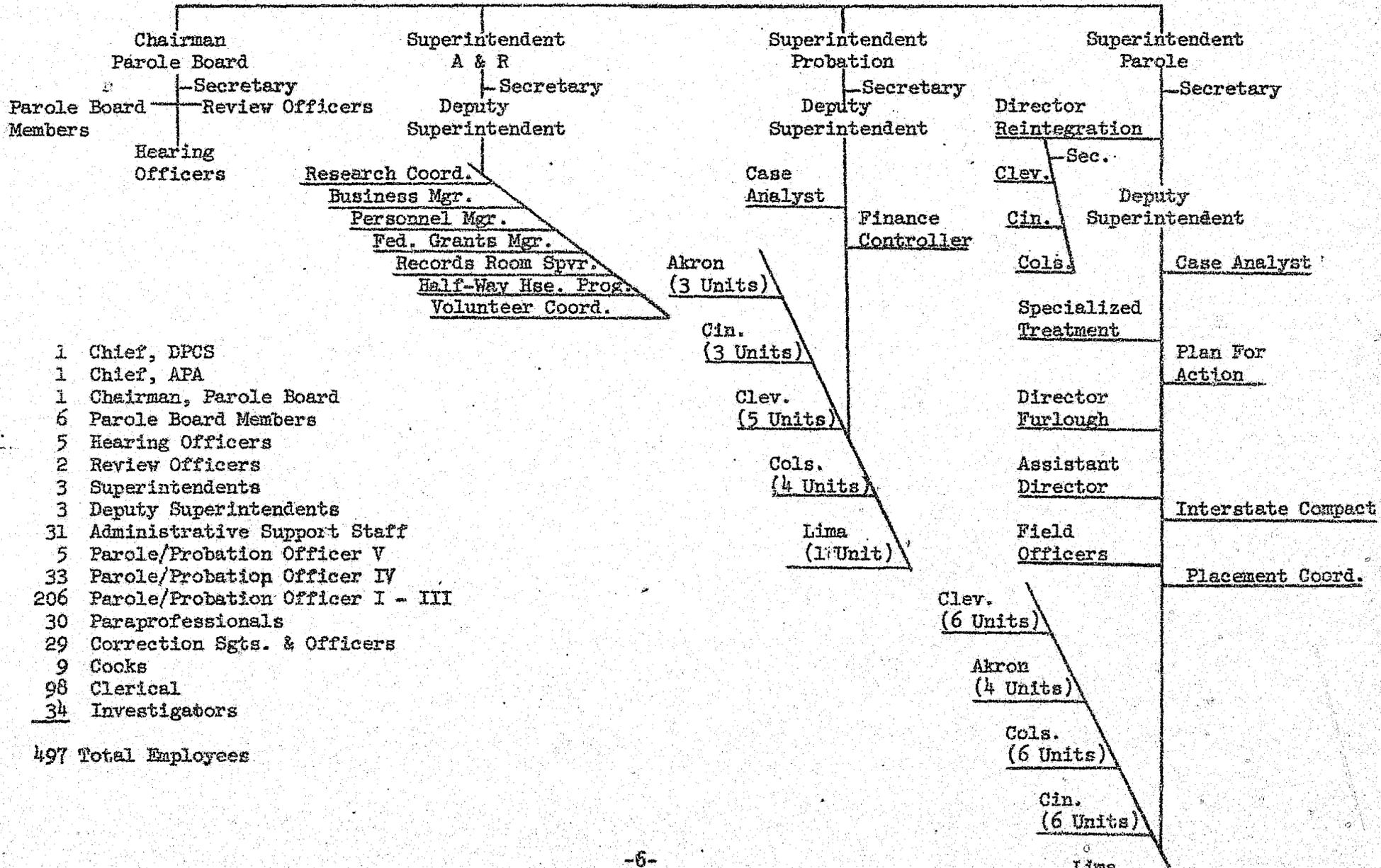
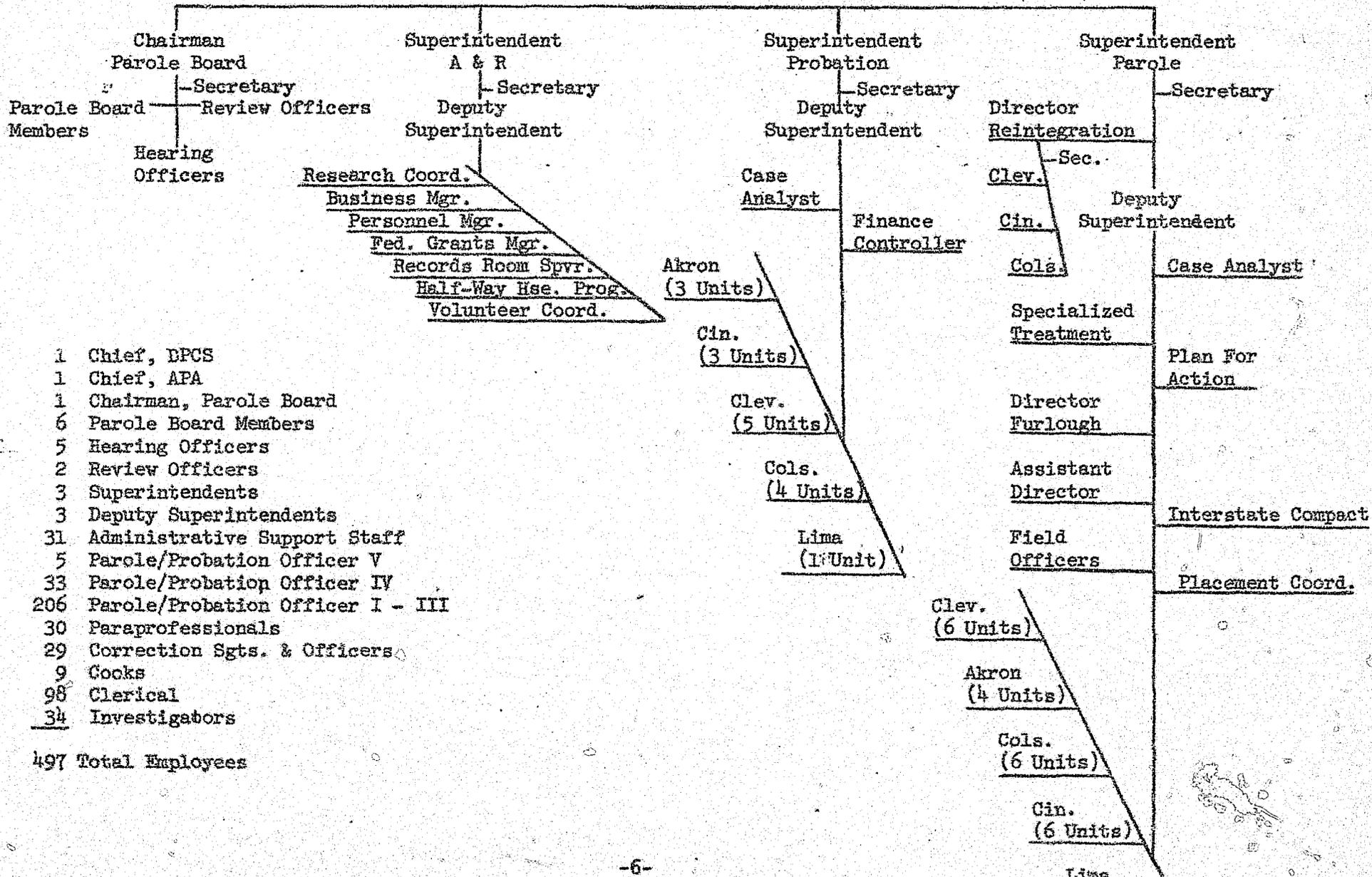


CHART II

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Chief - Div. of Parole & Community Services

Chief - Adult Parole Authority



FEDERAL GRANT ACTIVITY IN THE
DIVISION OF PAROLE & COMMUNITY SERVICES

INTRODUCTION:

In 1968, Congress passed the Safe Streets Act otherwise known as the Omnibus Crime Control Bill. This legislation was the direct consequence of a zooming crime rate. Since the enactment of the bill, the federal government has disbursed close to \$5 billion to the criminal justice system.

By 1970, it was apparent that an improved criminal justice system resulted in more offenders rather than less. Congress realized that corrections had to have a greater share of the money to reduce recidivism by improving correctional programs and administration.

Thus, in the fall of 1970, the Adult Parole Authority received its first federal grant. This grant enabled the Parole Authority to stimulate the use of the highly productive Shock Probation concept. Since then, the Parole Authority has been awarded 32 additional grants with a face value of over \$5.3 million. These grants are listed on page 8.

Federal grant allocations have permitted the Adult Parole Authority planners to conceive and implement a variety of innovative and productive programs including several that are being considered as exemplary projects.

FEDERAL PROJECTS THRU FY 1975

	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>CASH</u>
1. Shock Probation	\$ 250,000	In Kind
2. Expansion of Probation, Ser. I	240,188	In Kind
3. Expansion of Probation, Ser. II	85,356	In Kind
4. Correction Center for Female Parolees I	56,344	In Kind
5. Halfway House Program I	37,722	In Kind
6. Community Reintegration Centers II	463,009	In Kind
7. Halfway House Program II	75,000	In Kind
8. Man to Man I	78,296	In Kind
9. Plan Study of APA	22,281	In Kind
10. Correction Center for Female Parolees II	93,975	In Kind
11. Man to Man II	78,296	In Kind
*12. Impact Cities - Cleveland - Phase I	52,172	In Kind
13. Impact Cities - Cleveland - Phase II	21,789	In Kind
14. Probation Development II	240,000	32,086
15. Para-Professional Case Aide I	93,965	In Kind
*16. Ex-Offender II	226,500	In Kind
*17. Talbert House	87,954	11,726
*18. Ex-Offender III	235,538	34,650
*19. Man to Man III	105,556	1,173
*20. Community Reintegration Centers III	455,550	60,740
21. Women to Women I	8,230	In Kind
*22. Parole Board Hearing I	113,300	12,589
*23. Directed Probation I	224,250	26,583
*24. Probation Development I	159,845	17,773
*25. Post Sentence Investigation Project	412,500	48,829
*26. Structured Community Release & Assistance Program	356,250	39,583
*27. Community Assistance to Probationers	125,000	13,838
28. Probation Development	237,675	In Kind
29. Ex-Offender as P. O. Aide	104,800	In Kind
30. Reintegration Centers	187,556	In Kind
31. Reintegration Centers	237,000	In Kind
32. Para-Professional Case Aide	47,527	In Kind
*33. Reintegration Center IV	<u>107,099</u>	<u>14,280</u>
TOTAL FEDERAL MONEY	<u>\$5,320,523</u>	<u>\$310,850</u>

* Indicates Fiscal Year 75 project

ADULT PAROLE AUTHORITY GRANTS FY 75

This year the Adult Parole Authority managed 12 different grants having a face value of \$2,407,985 in federal funds and \$289,369 matching or state funds. These grants and what they were designed to do are listed below:

GRANTS AWARDED

	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>GRANT AWARD</u>	<u>STAFF</u>
1.	Hearing Officers	To improve parole decision making	113,300	7
2.	Impact Cities Phase I and II	Establishment of satellite offices for local supervision	71,961	3
3.	Community Reintegration	Check the prison-to-parole-to-prison cycle	562,649	54
4.	Expanded & Improved Probation	Assistance in providing quality pre-sentence investigation & probation supervision to Ohio's eighty-eight counties	159,845	15
5.	Directed Probation	Providing additional thrust to existing services in highly populated areas	239,250	23
6.	Community Assistance to Probationers	2 year pilot project for youthful offenders	125,000	11
7.	Post Sentence Investigation Project	Provide offender background information for early release programs	412,500	40
8.	Structured Community Release	Assist inmates upon early release	356,250	10
9.	Using the Ex-Offender as a P. O. Aide	Assist Parole Officer in case-load management, provide career opportunities to ex-offenders	254,851	27
10.	Halfway House for Women	Aid women parolees in community adjustment	112,379	Personl Services Contra to Talbert House
		TOTAL STAFF AND MONEY:	\$2,407,985	190

PROGRAM RESULTS

(1) THE PAROLE BOARD HEARING OFFICER PROJECT

This grant provided for the hiring of five hearing officers and clerical staff to help Parole Board members hear parole eligible cases. This year the hearing officers participated in 60 percent of the 10,983 decisions the Board made. As a result of this grant, the Parole Board decision-making capability has virtually doubled.

(2) IMPACT CITIES

This is an inter-agency collaborative effort to rehabilitate offenders in the community and involves the state, the county, and the municipal court. This out-reach concept has been so effective we plan to maintain satellite offices to improve client services.

(3) COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION CENTERS

There are three reintegration centers, one in Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati. This program is designed to deal with technical parole violators after all other resources have been exhausted. So far, 508 offenders have gone through the reintegration center program and only 21 percent (106) have had to be returned to prison because they were unable to adjust or reverted to criminal activity.

(4) EXPANDED AND IMPROVED PROBATION

There are an estimated 20,000 offenders on probation throughout the state. Each year, an additional 15,000 are convicted and, depending on the county, 25 to 40 percent will be sent to prison.

Research shows that only 20 percent need be imprisoned. The Parole Authority task, therefore, is to provide probation services in counties lacking them and to improve probation services having sub-standard probation services. Through this program, the Adult Parole Authority is able to reduce the commitment rate significantly.

(5) DIRECTED PROBATION

This grant intensifies state probation services in high crime areas by providing high quality presentence investigations and supervision. With this grant 761 PSI's were produced and 800 offenders supervised. The failure rate was only 5 percent.

(6) COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE TO PROBATIONERS

This project is a two year research effort to demonstrate the effectiveness of using probation services as community resource managers. The target group is 18-24 year old adult probationers, a group that contributes about 75 percent of the offenders appearing before courts on criminal charges. At the conclusion of the project an authoritative research report will be submitted along with additional recommendations for future planning.

(7) "POST SENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT"

This project provides the Parole Board and other departmental hearing bodies with information basic to early release programs such as Furlough and Shock Parole. This information improves and accelerates decision-making by Parole Board members on matters of early release of inmates and provides a sound basis for development of treatment programs. Another result is a decrease in continuances by the Parole Board because sufficient information was not available to them.

Federal funding for one year served as "seed money"; in the future, the State will assume the cost. More than 4,000 investigations were completed for FY 75, an average of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ investigations per month.

(6) STRUCTURED COMMUNITY RELEASE

This project facilitates the release into the community of offenders on parole or probation. Provisions are made to tailor a program to specific needs. This year, 241 offenders were aided. Thirty-five received vocational guidance, 91 educational services and 115 were placed in employment. An additional 145 were transferred from furlough to parole. In addition, over \$12 thousand was paid out in medical and dental bills. Success rate, i.e., those still on parole or discharged, is 83 percent.

(7) THE PAROLE OFFICER AIDE PROJECT

This program makes use of the ex-offenders unique insights into criminal behavior. We hired 26 ex-offenders to aid in supervising and counseling troublesome and crisis-type parolees. Case-Aides also speak at high schools and talk to employers about jobs. In 1975, the Case-Aides provided rehabilitative services to 780 parolees throughout the state.

Case-Aides also function as parole officer apprentices. A career ladder has been built into the program so that Case-Aides can become full fledged parole officers.

(10) HALFWAY HOUSE FOR WOMEN

This program finances a female halfway house in Cincinnati. Women assigned to this facility can get vocational and college training, counseling and a variety of other services.

This year 45 women were aided by this halfway house. Since this program began in 1971, a total of 188 women have gone through it with a success rate of 60.1 percent.

PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR 1976

Many of the projects described earlier will be funded again in the coming year. These include the Female Halfway House, the Hearing Officers, Community Reintegration Centers, Case-Aide Program, and the Probation projects. We expect, however, to request funding for several innovative projects not yet tested.

Among the new projects:

(1) REVOCATION ADJUDICATION PROGRAM

This will provide impartial hearing officers to conduct revocation hearings to assure due process and legal protection of the community, the agency, and the offender in compliance with court decisions.

(2) A DRUG ABUSE GRANT

This project provided eight Drug Counselors throughout the state to give counseling and supportive services to the numerous drug abusers who end up in the criminal system.

(3) A JAIL INSPECTION PROJECT

Many of the state's 161 jails and workhouses are in poor condition and require modern inputs of management, services, and standards. This project will quantify the needs and seek to improve the management and effectiveness of short term detention units.

(4) A VICTIM AMENDS PROGRAM

This project will research the practicability of structuring a program for aiding victims of crimes by offender restitutions.

(5) AN AGENCY INFORMATION SYSTEM

The technology of microfilming is very advanced and can produce cost benefits in reduced personnel, reduced space, quick recovery, use of less paper, etc. This project will put a new and modern micro-filming information system into our central office.

(6) RURAL PROBATION SERVICES

This project will improve the quality and quantity of services in rural counties.

(7) ENCOURAGE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MULTI-COUNTY TEMPORARY DETENTION CENTERS FOR PROBATIONERS

This program will combine the problems and resources of five or six contiguous counties to improve services and increase effectiveness.

PAROLE SUPERVISION ACTIVITIES

The Parole Supervision Section is headed by a Superintendent. Subordinate to the Superintendent are a Deputy Superintendent, five regional supervisors, and twenty unit supervisors. The entire section consists of 213 men and women, an increase of 5.5 percent from last year.

Typically, Ohio parole and probation officers supervise 4,813 offenders daily. This year Ohio Parole Officers supervised 10,004 offenders, 8,459 Ohio parolees and 1,545 compact cases. The average caseload on June 30, 1975 was 40, down 7.5 percent from the preceding year.

Parole Officers assist parolees by counseling, aiding in job placement, and resolving family problems. While the parole officer is not a policeman, he does, when the occasion demands, cause an arrest when a parolee is assaultive or dangerous.

Our Agency considers a parole case a success when a man or woman is awarded a final release after a minimum of one year satisfactory conduct under Parole Supervision. This year, of 8,459 Ohio parolees supervised only 651 or 7.7 percent failed and were returned to prison as parole violators or sentenced on new charges. Last year, 674 or 7.6 percent failed.

Other functions contribute to the parole process and to parole success. Among these are Placement Coordination, Interstate Compact Supervision, and Case Review.

Placement Coordination:

The Placement Office coordinates institutional parole planning for the placement of parolees in the community. In addition the office handles all inquiries from residents, their relatives, friends, employers, etc. The following statistical data shows the activity for the year.

In-State Placements	3,614
Out-of-State Placements	<u>118</u>
TOTAL:	3,732
Detainers Processed	126
Special Conditions Processed	<u>250</u>
TOTAL:	376

Interstate Compact Supervision:

The Interstate Compact Section processed the transfer of 1,545 compact cases under supervision in Ohio, 645 probationers transferring to other states and 410 Ohio parolees who were also transferred to other states. This totals 2,600 cases.

Interstate Compact reviews thousands of reports a year. These consist of progress reports, arrest reports, specials, recommendations for violation and recommendations for discharge. A follow-up system is maintained for the entire caseload and progress reports are submitted to the sending states semi-annually.

During the year, 245 miscellaneous investigations were assigned, 79 of which were parole cases and 166 probation investigations. There were 1,607 placement investigations, 503 of which were parole placements and 1,104 probation investigations. Final releases were granted to 41 compact cases and 80 were released on expiration of maximum sentences. Twelve compact cases were returned to the sending state as parole violators.

Case Review:

Case Review receives all written communication from field officers and evaluates this material for the proper action required for final disposition of individual cases. An average of 125 to 175 pieces of correspondence are received daily. This material includes progress reports, arrest reports, parole violation reports, arrest supplemental reports, final release recommendations and special reports. Many of these reports require major decisions and this is accomplished by a review by two or more members of the section. Recommendations are made to the Superintendent for his final action.

Case Review selects candidates for the three reintegration centers in Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati. It also is the reviewing arbiter for on-site hearing cases held by operation field staff. This requires consultation and advice on procedural matters prior to the hearing. After the hearing by the field staff, a report is sent to Case Review for final review before presentation to the Superintendent of Parole Supervision.

In summary, the main responsibility of Case Review is to monitor the quality of supervision in the field, to maximize community protection, and to guarantee that every individual receives maximum benefit of treatment resources.

PAROLE SUPERVISION PROGRAMS

A Plan for Action:

An offender with a job is much more likely to succeed on parole than one who doesn't have a job. Since so many parolees lack marketable

skills and a job, freedom can be frightening. Offenders often revert to crime simply because they have nowhere else to turn for a livelihood.

The Adult Parole Authority has conceived and implemented a program for aiding such jobless parolees. It is called "A Plan for Action" or PREP. This program identifies hard-core unemployed parolees, finds them jobs, and teaches them how to hold these jobs. In collaboration with the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Bureau of Employment Services, the Adult Parole Authority arranges for job readiness training and shortly thereafter, a job.

Parolees in this program are paid \$45 per week, plus transportation costs by the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation until the first paycheck. The five week program includes a battery of tests, mock interviews, group discussions, and classroom instruction. Many of the interviews are conducted before a television camera and later discussions are held to critique each man's performance.

Applicants are selected who have spotty employment records; who are unskilled, who have not held regular employment; or who have never earned more than \$70 per week. In classes of 10-13, they are taught how to fill out an application, how to conduct themselves in a job interview, the importance of employer loyalty, budgeting, and anything else contributing to job stability.

The first class graduated in June of 1969. Since then, 3,077 parolees have undergone this job readiness training and results are outstanding. Over 66 percent are placed on full-time jobs within 30 days of graduation earning an average of \$2.64 per hour.

Current tax tables indicate projected gross earnings of \$11.2 million and tax and social security payments of over \$2.8 million. Additionally, 68 percent of the graduates have gone on to make a successful adjustment on parole. This has been accomplished at a cost of only \$622 per graduate.

The Educational and Vocational Furlough Program:

In granting furloughs to trustworthy prisoners the Adult Parole Authority is able to place offenders in the community prior to parole to engage in vocational training, academic training or public works employment. This program is one of several being used by Ohio Corrections to reduce needless incarceration and to maximize use of community resources for the rehabilitation of the offender.

The first full-time employees for the Furlough Program were hired in August, 1972 and the first furlough candidates were released in September of 1972. So far (to June 30, 1975) 661 have been released to the community under the Furlough Program. Of this number, 190 have

been released for vocational training; 138 for regular academic training in college programs; 89 to "Project NewGate"; 242 for public employment; and two as special placements. Ninety furloughees have had to be returned to the institution as violators.

For FY 75, 226 furloughees were released:

33	Vocational
30	Academic
60	NewGate
103	Public Employment (CETA)
<u>226</u>	Total

Shock Parole (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 six months.

Shock Parole is a highly restrictive program and all prisoners are not eligible. To merit consideration, all of the following must apply:

- A. The offense for which the prisoner was sentenced was an offense other than aggravated murder or murder.
- B. The prisoner has not previously been convicted of any felony for which, pursuant to sentence, he was confined for thirty days or more in a penal or reformatory institution in this state or in a similar institution in any other state in the United States.
- C. The prisoner is not a dangerous offender as defined in Section 2929.01 of the revised code.
- D. The prisoner does not need further confinement in a penal or reformatory institution for his correction or rehabilitation.
- E. The history, character, condition, and attitude of the prisoner indicate that the prisoner is likely to respond affirmatively to early release on parole, and is unlikely to commit another offense.

From January 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975, there have been 5,278 Shock Parole hearings. Of this number, 1,034 (19.5 percent) have been paroled.

PAROLE BOARD ACTIVITIES

Overview:

The Parole Board makes a circuit of the eight penal institutions regularly each month to consider cases for parole. The Board has no administrative functions per se, however. Ohio's eight penal institutions held a daily average of 9,538 prisoners during 1975. This is an increase of 9,396 over last year. Under the state's indeterminate sentence laws, 95 percent of these inmates will one day appear before the Parole Board and be released. In addition to hearing parole cases, the Board reviews cases where alleged violations of parole have occurred. This year the Board considered 150 cases of technical parole violation (see Table I) compared to 120 in the preceding year.

Altogether, for the year, the Parole Board considered 10,982 cases, an increase of 48.6 percent from fiscal year 1974. Of these, 6,223 were parole hearings. Of the parole hearings, 48.6 percent or 3,025 were granted parole. Thus, the chances a prisoner will be paroled are a bit less than even.

In addition to regular parole hearings, the Board considers cases for clemency. This year, 135 such clemency cases were considered and appropriate recommendations made to the Governor.

While the number of Parole Board hearings increased radically, the rate of parole has dropped 4.5 percent resulting in the release of 150 fewer parolees. In 1974, 3,185 parolees were released; in 1975, only 3,025 were released.

The decrease of 14 percent over two years is the result of a variety of factors, including increased parole board scrutiny and an influx of poor risk commitments.

During this fiscal year, the Parole Board has heard 4,470 Shock Parole cases. Seven hundred and seventeen (717) of these were paroled (16.0 percent). Some 1,708 had decisions delayed by the Board because of insufficient information and 2,045 were denied.

Review Procedure:

When an inmate is denied parole the first time, he has a second chance through a unique review process. Through this process, a continuance (date for a future parole hearing) can be changed so that an inmate can still make parole early, or at least earlier than his continuance would have permitted. This year, review officers interviewed 1,329 inmates and approved 478 of them for early appearances before the Parole Board. As a result of the review appearances, 304 were paroled and 65 others gained reduction of sentence. These were offenders who would otherwise still be serving long terms in prison. Beyond doubt, review does much to better morale in prisons and to fix an optimum release time.

PROBATION DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

In 1974, the latest year for which figures are available, Ohio's Common Pleas Courts convicted approximately 20,000 offenders, committing 31 percent (6,210) to the State's prison system. About 18 percent were jailed for short terms, fined, or received Shock Probation. The balance -- 51 percent -- received probation. In short, over two-thirds of all felony convictions in Ohio are disposed of through probation, fines, jail terms, or suspended sentences.

When an offender is imprisoned and then released on parole, he is referred to as a parolee. If instead of prison the offender is put on probation under the supervision of a probation officer, he is referred to as a probationer.

For over 40 years, probation in Ohio was strictly a county responsibility. Probation services varied in the counties from inadequate to professional. Some counties lacked even a rudimentary probation system. In 1965, however, the state legislature created a State Probation Section within the Adult Parole Authority.

The Probation Development Section began providing State Probation Officers to Ohio's Common Pleas Courts at the Courts' request, in July, 1966. Since that time, slightly more than 90 percent of the probationers under State supervision have successfully completed their terms of probation. This unusual success rate can be attributed in part to a highly specialized training program for those officers serving the Courts, the maintenance of the fifty (50) work unit standard and maximum utilization of community resources.

During Fiscal 1975, the number of probationers under State supervision increased 13.2 percent, from 2,931 to 3,319. The number of Presentence Investigations completed increased 22.5 percent, from 4,045 in Fiscal 1974 to 4,956 in Fiscal 1975. The continued increase in productivity (cases under supervision and presentence investigations) far exceeded the modest 8 percent staff expansion. The number of officers assigned to presentence work and supervision rose from 87 in July, 1974 to 94 in July, 1975.

In addition to the above increases, the number of counties receiving State Probation Services rose 3.8 percent, from 53 counties in July, 1974 to 55 counties in June, 1975. The rate of growth of State Probation Services since 1966 is graphically highlighted in the following chart.

PROBATION IN OHIO

YEAR	NUMBER OF COUNTIES SERVED	NUMBER OF PSI'S*** BY STATE OFFICERS	NUMBER OF STATE OFFICERS
1966	6	19	2
1967	14	91	7
1968	16	244	11
1969	23	523	20
1970	26	967	24
1971	31	1,306	37
1972	43	2,264	69
1973	48	2,850	78
1974	53	4,045	87
1975	55	4,956	94

***PSI's - Presentence Investigations

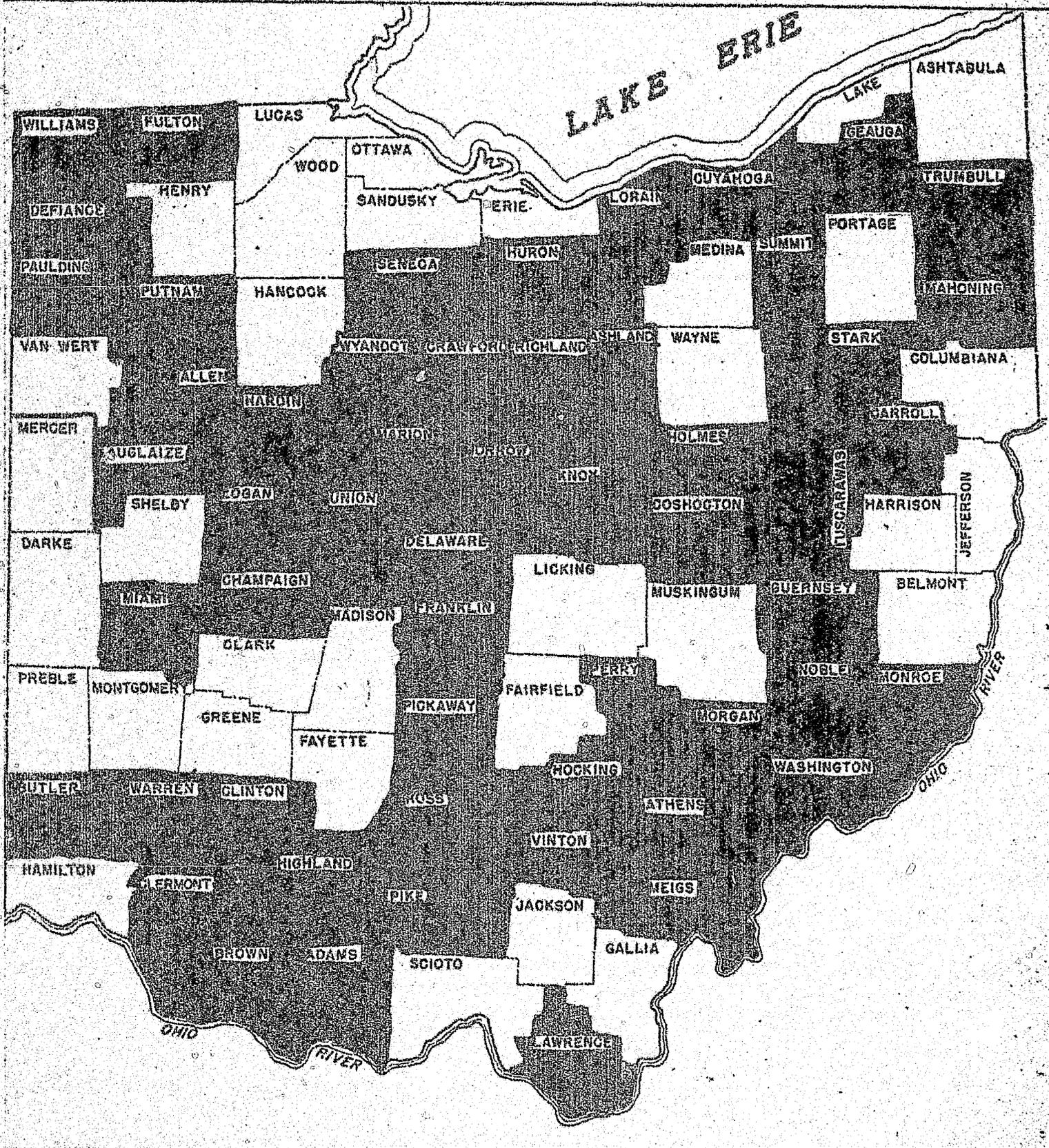
As more offenders are placed under probation supervision in the community rather than being sent to a prison, state savings will soar. Since it costs \$5,840 to keep a man in prison for one year and probation costs only \$500 -- seventy probation officers supervising 40 probationers each could supervise 2,800 probationers at an annual cost of \$1,400,000. These same probationers, if sent to prison because of a lack of probation officers, would cost the taxpayers over \$16,352,000 annually.

"Shock Probation" (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 this law was that some offenders require only short term confinement in an institution to induce them to abandon criminal careers. Known as "Shock Probation", this law had been used 6,084 times in Ohio by the end of calendar year 1974.

Table VII in the appendix contains data on "Shock Probation". Under the "Shock" statute, offenders may be sentenced to an institution and then released by the Judge within 130 days after first serving at least 30 days. The last full calendar year examined (1974) shows that 1,079 offenders were released under the provision of the "Shock Probation" statute. A tabulation of those released during the first six months of 1975 indicated that the courts are using this law more frequently than in the previous nine years of its existence. From January 1, 1975, through June 30, 1975, 698 offenders had been released under the law's provisions. The total number of offenders released over a 9-1/2 year period totaled 6,782. In projecting for the balance of calendar year 1975, an additional 756 persons will receive suspended sentences and placed on "Shock Probation".

ADULT PROBATION
 55 COUNTIES CURRENTLY SERVICED BY STATE PROBATION OFFICERS



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

TRAINING AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT IN 1975

This year over 2,800 man hours of training was conducted in this Agency. A wide variety scale of instruction was offered with a heavy emphasis on the standards adopted by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Specifically, our training programs included: counseling, containment of drug and alcohol abuse, investigative techniques, Equal Employment Opportunity Management, middle management, development, corrections symposiums, food management, housekeeping, recreation services, and safety. Parole and probation officers received special "nuts and bolts" type training on search and seizure, correctional law, interviewing, report writing, etc.

A number of special programs were also conducted in collaboration with state, federal, and local agencies. These included training in highly specialized areas such as administrative law, advanced counseling techniques, job development for ex-offenders, program plan budgeting, and grantsmanship.

Our plans for next year include a minimum of twenty hours per year in-service training for all employees of the Adult Parole Authority. Today, 80 percent of our Agency receives in-service training and projected figures indicate that a 100 percent goal will be accomplished.

Our plans for 1976 also include an orientation session for new employees to acquaint them with organizational structure, prevailing policies, administrative rules and regulations, and organizational goals and objectives.

CONCLUSION

The growing prison population will eventually become a growing parole population. This means that the Division of Parole and Community Services must gear itself to coping with the challenging task of supervising complex offenders in a complex society. Innovative and progressive programming will continue to be required. Our plans and aspirations include the following:

- *A productive Offender Information System enabling the retrieval of a variety of information for planning and decision making. This includes the micro-filming of our existing records.
- *The development of a potent research capability enabling a critical examination of programs and projects.
- *Giving emphasis to the expansion of halfway houses programs by increasing the rate of daily support provided by the state. Halfway houses are still preferable and less expensive than the conventional prison.
- *Instituting a legal services program to insure offender legal rights, in on-site and revocation hearings. Many of the offender legal rights have been mandated by courts throughout the country.
- *Striving to organize and operate a system for local jail management and inspection. Inspections would assure that minimum standards of health and morality would be observed.
- *Starting a specialized treatment program to deal with drug abusers and alcoholics.

CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Most people dislike the tedious process of consulting and analyzing charts and graphs. Scholars, analysts, and analytical people in various occupations, however, find pleasure and benefit in studying such instruments. To accommodate such people, we have appended to this report various self explanatory charts and tables summarizing the year's activities of our agency. These include:

- Table 1 Parole Board Hearings by Institution, Fiscal, 1975
- Table 2 Review Cases by Institution, Fiscal, 1975
- Table 3 Shock Parole Hearings by Institution, Fiscal, 1975
- Table 4 Prison Population, Fiscal 1975
- Table 5 Parole Data by Institution, Fiscal, 1975
- Table 6 Ohio and Compact Parole Caseload Activity (In-State), Fiscal, 1975
- Table 7 Annual Institutional Commitment Rate "Shock" Probation Rate and Commitment of "Shock" Probation Cases in Number and Percents, Fiscal, 1975
- Table 8 Death of Parolees, Fiscal, 1975

TABLE I
PAROLE BOARD HEARINGS BY INSTITUTION, FISCAL 1975

TYPE OF HEARING	OHIO PEN CORRECTIONAL								
	MED. CENTER	LONDON	MARION	CHILLICOTHE	OSR	LEBANON	ORW	SOCF	TOTAL
GROSS TOTAL	196	1,310	1,321	1,136	3,034	2,817	505	683	10,982
TOTAL PAROLE	158	1,025	883	930	1,385	1,122	275	445	6,223
PAROLED	103	488	464	395	636	615	155	169	3,025
CONTINUED	55	537	419	535	749	507	120	276	3,198
TOTAL TECHNICAL VIOLATOR	1	15	22	26	41	26	2	17	150
TOTAL CLEMENCY	25	17	47	28	1	3	8	6	135
SHOCK PAROLE HEARINGS	10	253	366	152	1,587	1,667	220	215	4,470
FURLOUGH HEARINGS	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4

TABLE II
REVIEW CASES, BY INSTITUTION, FISCAL 1975*

CASES	OHIO PEN CORRECTIONAL MED CENTER	LONDON	MARION	CHILlicothe	OSR	LEBANON	ORW	SOCF	JUNCTION CITY	TOTAL
SCREENED	30	250	215	208	192	197	29	198	49	1,368
INTERVIEWED	30	249	215	200	189	165	27	207	47	1,329
APPROVED	21	74	103	60	115	59	8	19	19	478
PAROLE BOARD	23	81	131	137	110	85	8	19	**	594***
PAROLED	9	50	57	61	65	80	1	10	**	304
SENTENCE MODIFIED	2	6	7	13	16	18	1	2	**	65
NO MODIFICATION	3	14	28	32	28	16	4	6	**	131
FAVORABLE CLEMENCY	1	4	10	21	0	0	1	0	**	37
UNFAVORABLE CLEMENCY	8	7	29	10	1	1	0	1	**	57

* Figures taken from Review Officers Monthly Reports and Parole Board Institutional Hearing Reports

** These figures included in "Chillicothe" totals

*** This figure represents re-hearings before the Board

TABLE III

SHOCK PAROLE HEARINGS, BY INSTITUTION, FISCAL 1975

INSTITUTION	OHIO PEN CORRECTIONAL MED CENTER	LONDON	MARION	CHILLICOTHE	OSR	LEBANON	ORW	SOCF	TOTAL
SHOCK PAROLE HEARINGS	10	253	366	152	1,587	1,667	220	215	4,470
PAROLED	2	33	48	28	264	276	52	14	717
CONTINUED	2	88	144	68	550	684	86	86	1,708
DENIED	6	132	174	56	773	707	82	115	2,045
PERCENT PAROLED	20.0%	13.0%	13.1%	18.4%	16.6%	16.5%	23.6%	6.5%	16.0%

TABLE IV
PRISON POPULATION

JUNE 30	ALL INMATES	FEMALES ONLY
1966	11,150	409
1967	10,393	361
1968	10,383	342
1969	10,027	325
1970	9,605	300
1971	9,369	282
1972	8,920 - *9,192	274
1973	7,944 - *8,524	277
1974	8,516 - *7,963	291
1975	10,707 - *9,538	406

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 and 1975 figures derived from Bureau of Classification and Reception Monthly Progress Report.

*Denotes "average daily" population for fiscal year.

TABLE V
Parole Data by Institution
Fiscal Year 1975*

INSTITUTION	CASES JULY 1 1974	CASES RECEIVED DURING YEAR	TOTAL CASES ON PAROLE IN YEAR	TECHNICAL PAROLE VIOLATORS RETURNED*	NEW SENTENCES	TOTAL RETURNS AND RE-SENTENCES*	PERCENT OF TOTAL	RATIO	FINAL RELEASES	PERCENT OF TOTAL	RATIO
Ohio Pen Correctional Medical Center	300	105	405	6	15	21	5.17	20.0	92	22.7	87.6
London Correctional	629	521	1150	10	82	92	8.00	17.6	404	35.1	77.5
Marion Correctional	658	512	1170	30	52	82	7.00	16.0	420	35.8	82.0
Chillicothe Correctional	655	423	1078	11	45	56	5.19	13.2	346	32.0	8.17
Ohio State Reformatory	1033	895	1928	29	169	198	10.26	22.1	692	35.8	77.3
Lebanon Correctional	1021	891	1912	26	122	148	7.74	16.6	618	32.3	69.3
Ohio Reformatory for Women	205	217	423	3	13	16	3.78	7.3	122	28.8	56.2
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	211	182	393	15	23	38	9.66	20.8	100	25.4	54.9
Total Ohio Cases	4713	3746	8459	130	521	651	7.69	17.3	2794	33.0	74.5
Compact Cases in Ohio	1160	385	1545	10	50	60	3.88	15.5	41	2.6	10.6
Grand Total	5873	4139	10004	140	571	711	7.10	17.2	2835	28.3	68.6

*Figures taken from Parole Board Action Sheets and Parole Board Monthly Reports

TABLE VI

ANNUAL INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENT RATE
 "SHOCK" PROBATION RATE AND COMMITMENT OF
 "SHOCK" PROBATION CASES IN
 NUMBER AND PERCENTS

CALENDAR YEAR	SHOCK CASES BY NUMBER	*SHOCK CASES RECOMMITTED BY NUMBER	*SHOCK CASES RECOMMITTED BY PERCENT
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	1,292	115	8.9
1973	1,132	137	12.1
1974	1,079	118	10.9
**1975	1,454	171	11.8
TOTALS	7,538	789	10.4

* DOES NOT SHOW PROBATIONERS WHO ABSCONDED SUPERVISION.

** THIS FIGURE IS PROJECTED ON DATA RECEIVED THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1975.

TABLE VII
DEATH OF PAROLEES

NATURAL CAUSES	24
ACCIDENTS	13
HOMICIDE	22
SUICIDE	7
UNDETERMINED	7
TOTAL	73



END