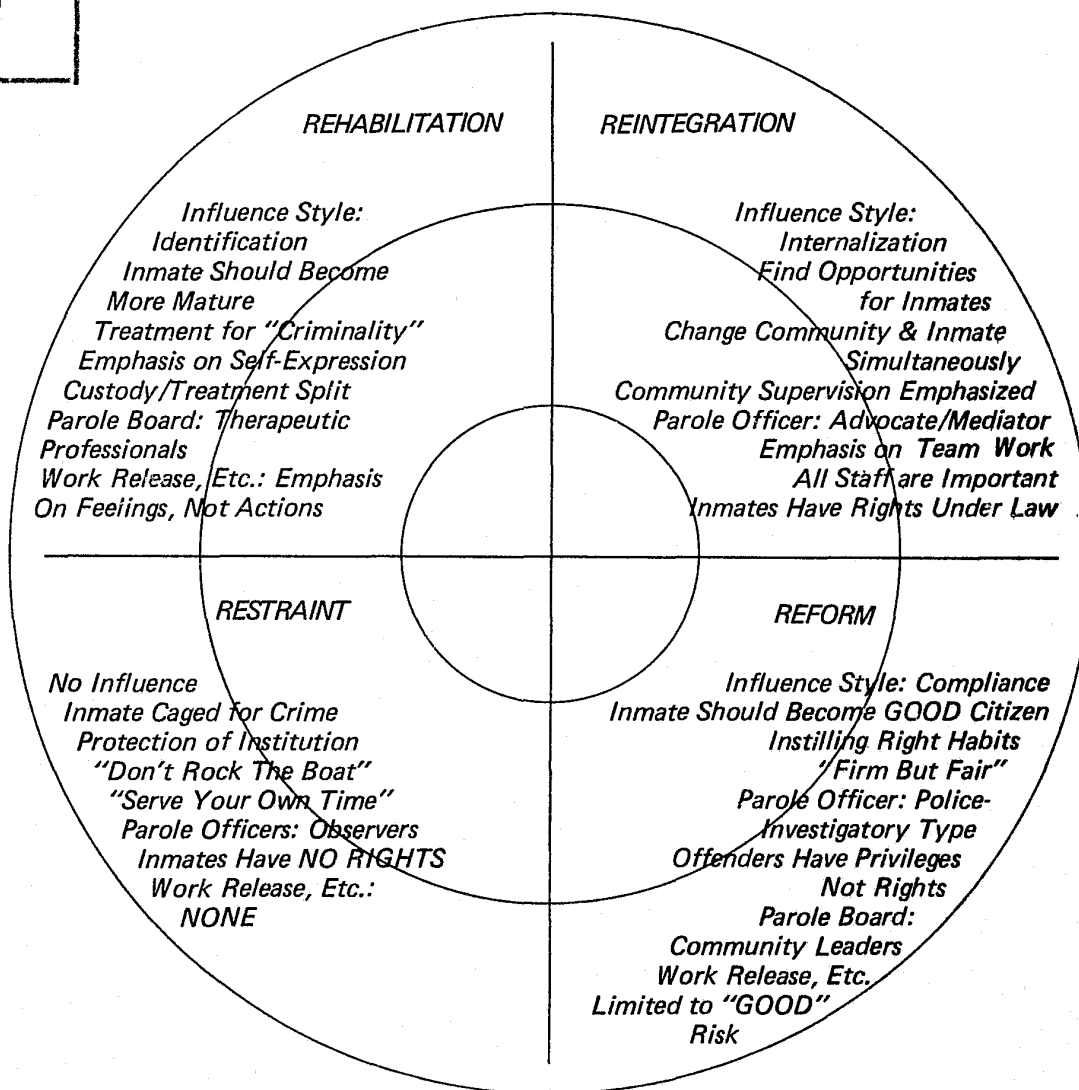


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AN OVERVIEW  
OF  
STATE-WIDE PROGRAMS  
OF  
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

BY

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION & CORRECTION  
THE DIVISION OF PAROLE & COMMUNITY SERVICES



40629

COLUMBUS, OHIO

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## *ADULT PAROLE AUTHORITY PROGRAMS: AN OVERVIEW*

### INTRODUCTION

*This year, there were 16,000 felony convictions in Ohio. One-third of these (5,113) will go to prison, where they will spend an average of two years. One-half (8,000) will be placed on probation. These offenders—the ones committed to prison and released on parole and many of those put on probation—are the responsibility of the Adult Parole Authority and its 465 employees.*

*Ohio probation and parole officers supervise over 9,000 offenders daily—6,000 parolees and 3,000 probationers. Parole and probation officers help by counseling, aiding in job placement, and solving family problems. While the probation/parole officer is not a policeman, he does, when the occasion demands, wield authority and can arrest an offender if he is assaultive or dangerous.*

*Our objectives are to end criminal careers and to make law-abiding citizens through a variety of programs, most of which are described in this booklet.*

**NCJRS**

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**ACQUISITIONS**

## STATE PROGRAMS

### A PLAN FOR ACTION

- Purpose:* This is a job readiness program that shows hard core unemployed offenders how to find and hold a job. Training lasts five weeks and participants are subsidized at \$45 per week.
- Status:* Since its inception in June of 1969, 2,279 men have been trained to get and maintain jobs. Seventy-one percent are still employed. Average earnings are \$2.52 per hour. This job readiness program (also known as PREP) is functional in nine cities.
- Future Potential:* This program began as a pilot project in Columbus with a class of two. It has since expanded to nine cities throughout the state. Sister agencies (Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation and Bureau of Employment Services) support this program and are prepared to spend up to one million dollars a year to service it.

### EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL FURLOUGH PROGRAM

- Purpose:* To provide educational and vocational and public work opportunities for selected residents of the Ohio prisons outside the institutional setting. Supervision and guidance after placement in the outside community is part of the program.
- Status:* The enabling legislation became effective in March, 1972. By June of the same year guidance were formulated for the administration of the program. The first men to leave the institutions were three college placements during the summer quarter of 1972. The program gained impetus in September of 1972 when 16 men were released by the Parole Board. So far (June 30, 1974), 435 men were released under furlough. They have entered into academic education, vocational education, and public works placements. The program has consistently achieved an 80% to 85% success rate.

*Future Potential:*

*During Fiscal 1975 we expect to continue placing 15 to 25 furlougees a month into academic programs, finances permitting. For 1976-77 we plan to expand the program to serve approximately 600 furlougees per year.*

SPECIAL TREATMENT SERVICES

*Purpose:*

*To provide intensive treatment for the highly volatile, recidivistic prone, antagonistic, failure-prone, drug addicted, and alcohol addicted offender through specialized case-loads, management, and assignment.*

*Status:*

*The program is operational in five districts encompassing eleven case-loads. Approximately 400 alcohol and drug-dependent parolees are being supervised by parole officers who deal only with these specialized caseloads. In addition to the intensive supervision provided by these specialists, the offenders are also being serviced by various community agencies. Specialized case-load parole officers are beginning to establish relationships with institutional programs for drug and alcohol treatment. This approach includes regular visitations to the institutional program and establishment of counseling relationships with those whom they will be supervising upon parole release. We expect that this "through care" will greatly enhance the effectiveness of the entire treatment program.*

*Future Potential:*

*During 1975, we anticipate full implementation of this program in all the district offices. We expect our staff will have the capability of treating approximately 1,000 offenders per year. With this capability, we expect more than 200 men will be diverted from prison who might otherwise have been returned for a two year period. Potential savings = 200 x \$5,000 x 2 years = \$2,000,000.*

### SHOCK PROBATION (2947.06.1, Ohio Revised Code)

- Purpose:* "Shock Probation" is a law that enables the courts to return convicted offenders to the community after they have spent 30 to 130 days in prison. The idea is to give offenders a short dose of prison life.
- Status:* Since 1965, 5,005 felons have undergone "Shock Treatment." Only 9.9%, or 500, failed and had to be returned to the institution. Last year alone 1,132 men and women were granted the "Shock Treatment" privilege.
- Future Potential:* If present trends are indicative, an additional 2,000 cases will be put on "Shock Probation" by July 1, 1975. If the present success rate of 90 percent continues there will be an additional 1,800 probationers under supervision in the community.

### OPERATION PREVENTION

- Purpose:* To make youth aware of the dangers of drug abuse and the folly of a criminal career.
- Status:* This program began in 1968 by arranging for paroled criminals to speak to high school assemblies and civic groups about the futility of crime and the pitfalls of drug abuse. So far, this program has reached more than 300,000 students and citizens.
- Future Potential:* By July 1, 1975, we expect to apply a minimum of 160 man hours per month. This means our target population in two years would be about 500,000.

### SHOCK PAROLE (2967.31, Ohio Revised Code)

- Purpose:* This program is designed to parallel the success of shock probation. Shock parole will enable the parole authority to release first offenders after serving six months in a state institution. The rationale for early release is to prevent the criminalization of first offenders through prolonged incarceration.

**Status:**

The enabling legislation for shock parole became effective in January, 1974, with passage of House Bill 511. Four Hearing Officers and a Chief Hearing Officer have been hired and began work June 24, 1974. Hearing Officers will pair with Parole Board members to form five hearing panels to consider cases eligible for shock parole under Section 2967.31, Ohio Revised Code.

**Future Potential:**

Ohio's penal population today (Oct. 1, 1974) is 8,900. Shock parole is applicable only to first offenders who are non-assaultive, non-dangerous, and who are unlikely to benefit from further incarceration. We expect, therefore, that some 1,500 individuals can be released on shock parole in the coming two years without any danger to the community. A sizeable research component is built into the shock parole program and will be conducted by the Ohio State University Center for the Study of Crime and Delinquency.

## FEDERAL PROGRAMS (LEAA FUNDING)

### COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION CENTERS

**Purpose:**

To treat the technical parole violators in the community and divert them from costly, prolonged, and sometimes useless incarceration. Educational and treatment modalities are used to reduce the number of violators returned to prison.

**Status:**

We now have three centers in full operation capable of handling 75 technical parole violators daily. Since the inception of our project in November, 1972, a total of 321 residents have participated in the program.

*Future Potential:* We hope to open at least two additional centers to continue the specialized treatment prevalent in the existing facilities. Reintegrating the offender into the community is still more beneficial and economical than re-incarceration.

#### EXPANDED PROBATION DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENT

*Purpose:* To provide extensive probation services to counties lacking such services, enabling courts to make enlightened and informed decisions concerning the disposition of convicted felons.

*Status:* Today we provide probation services to 53 counties throughout the state. Included in these services are 4,000 pre-sentence investigations conducted annually and supervision provided for 3,000 probationers.

*Future Potential:* By July 1, 1975, at least 60 of the 88 counties will receive an additional 2,000 pre-sentence investigations and an additional 1,000 probationers will be diverted from needless and prolonged incarceration. Estimated savings: \$5,000,000.

#### HALFWAY HOUSE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

*Purpose:* To provide a means to guide the state's partially supported system of privately maintained and administered halfway houses in Ohio. This program effectively ties in many community resources with the Adult Parole Authority and enlists the assistance of the halfway house staffs in the treatment and rehabilitation of offenders.

*Status:* From July 1, 1972, to June 30, 1974, part of this program was federally funded under the Safe Streets Act. Today the state pays administrative staff and disburses grants to halfway houses. We now have twenty-two (22) certified halfway houses in Ohio (411 beds) giving services to over 1,000 offenders annually. Since the start of the program in 1969, more than 3,000 offenders have received services from Ohio halfway houses at a lower per diem cost than institutional incarceration (\$7.00 vs. \$10.86).

*Future Potential:* In the next two years, we expect to have additional halfway houses in Troy, Dayton, Columbus, and New Philadelphia. By July 1, 1977, we project a total of twenty-eight halfway houses in Ohio, providing rehabilitative services to an estimated 1,500 men and women.

#### PAROLE OFFICER AIDE PROGRAM

*Purpose:* To make use of the reformed offenders' unique insights and skills in the application of treatment to the offender population.

*Status:* In August, 1972, we hired and trained 12 former offenders as parole officer aides and put them into offices throughout the state. These men aid parole officers and supervisors in preparing treatment strategies. They also talk to school assemblies and civic groups about the consequences of crime and criminal careers. They are also used in crisis intervention counseling.

Today we have 25 ex-offenders working full-time as parole officer aides.

*Future Potential:* So far, parole officer aides have developed employment for approximately 1,000 parolees. By July, 1974, we will have 29 ex-offenders as parole officer aides. We have also provided a career ladder leading to employment as a professional parole officer. We believe that Ohio has the best parole officer aide program in the nation.

#### MAN-TO-MAN VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

*Purpose:* To engender social values in an inmate prior to release and to cultivate these values allowing parolees to become self-sufficient and confident members of the community.



**Status:** *Man-to-Man became functional in 1972, with six paid members and 108 volunteers. After training, volunteers are matched with prisoners. They visit institutions and establish dialogue with a friendless inmate. This relationship is nourished until the release date when it is intensified by having the volunteer spend an entire day with the releasee. The friendship continues during parole with the releasee being given personal counseling, aid in finding and holding a job, and any other help necessary. As of June, 1974, there are 236 active members.*

**Future Potential:** *Our research shows that 40 percent of our 8,900 prisoners receive no mail or visitors. So far we are helping only 10 percent of the 3,600. The Expansion of this program will permit us to reach many more in this population.*

#### WOMAN-TO-WOMAN VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

**Purpose:** *To reduce recidivism among women offenders in Ohio through the use of volunteers recruited and supervised by Man-To-Man Associates, Inc., and matched on a woman-to-woman basis with residents of the Ohio Reformatory for Women.*

**Status:** *The Ohio Woman-to-Woman pilot program began at the Ohio Reformatory for Women at Marysville, Ohio, in June, 1973, with sixteen matches. A full-scale program began officially in May, 1974. We now have 31 active matches. Volunteers establish the one-to-one relationship so vital to the difficult process of successfully returning to the community.*

**Future Potential:** *We have 316 women incarcerated in the Ohio Reformatory for Women in Marysville, Ohio. About 75 matches could be maintained once Woman-to-Woman is in full operation.*

## CORRECTIONAL CENTER FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS

- Purpose:* To provide a residential and rehabilitative facility for women offenders released to the community.
- Status:* A fifteen-bed halfway house (Talbert House for Women) was opened in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1971. Second and third year funding from July, 1973, to 1975 followed. Since inception of the program, 160 female offenders were provided services. So far, 130 women were returned to the community apparently rehabilitated. An additional 30 women absconded or were returned to the institution.
- Future Potential:* This facility for female offenders is operating at full capacity as parole rates increase. Hamilton County, Cincinnati Municipal Probation Department, Federal Bureau of Prisons, and other Departments in Ohio and northern Kentucky also assign female offenders requiring services provided.

### SUMMARY

Today it costs over \$5,000 to keep a man in prison for one year—for a woman, the cost is \$7,000. New prisons are expensive too. The new one in Southern Ohio reached \$21,000 per cell in capital cost alone (\$34,000,000).

Parole and probation is cheap—about \$500 per year per offender. The cost-benefit of diverting from prison is obviously very high.

From a humanitarian standpoint, the benefits are immeasurable.

Three out of four, or 75% of offenders succeed on probation or parole. Application of the above programs will increase the percentage.

*Penologists and criminologist have long recognized that most offenders are redeemable, that prolonged incarceration criminalizes rather than reforms, that punishment is ineffective as a deterrent, that most offenders can function in the community under supervision, and that community treatment works. So far, parole supervision programs alone have been able to effect dramatic reductions. In 1965, for example, 994 offenders were returned for parole violation. In 1972, only 194 were returned, in 1973, only 41. The prison population too continues to decrease. In 1965, it was 12,000. Today it is 8,900. This year alone we have decreased the population by 668.*

*We in the Adult Parole Authority generate research data, design programs accordingly, and strive to apply managerial controls to give the highest cost-benefit yield while maintaining the highest standards of community safety and protection.*

*For Additional Information Write To:*

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