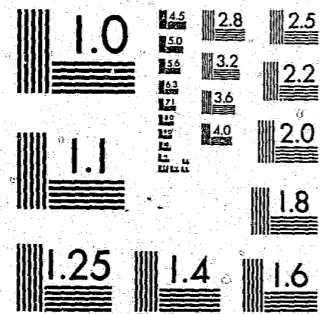


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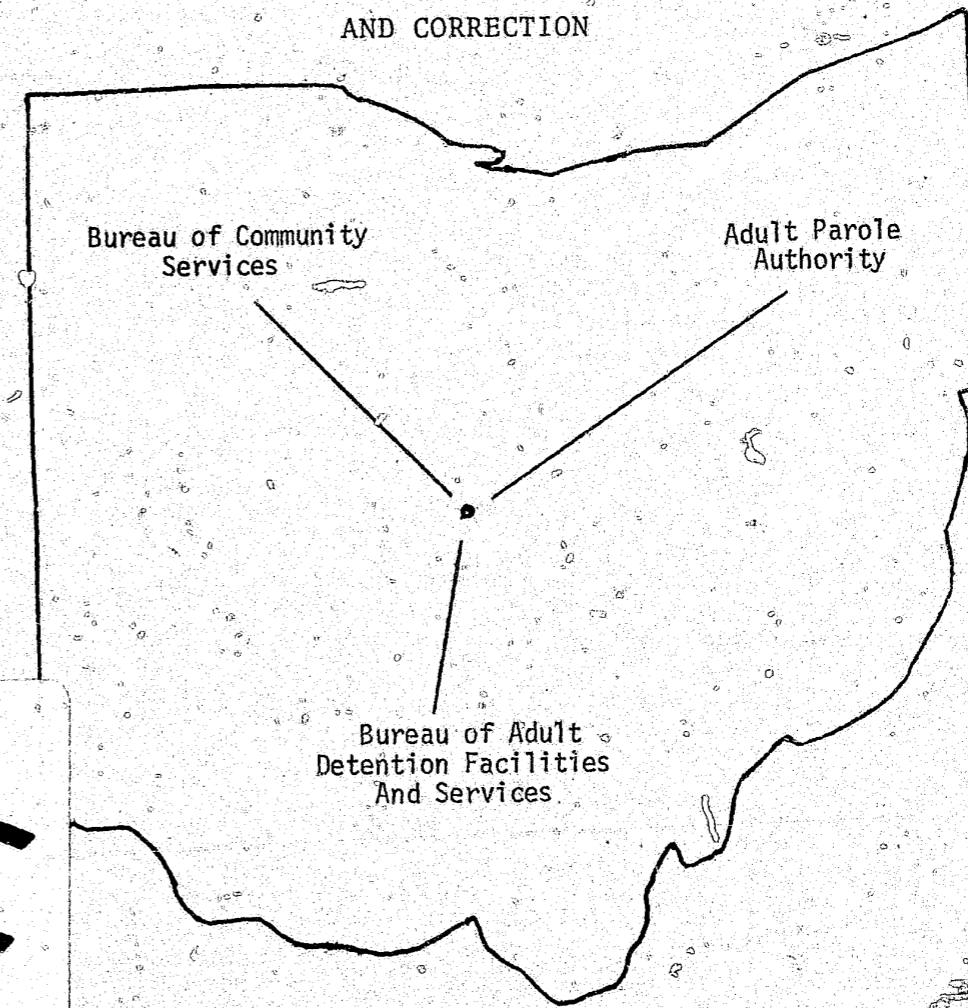
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3/8/82

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
DIVISION OF PAROLE AND  
COMMUNITY SERVICES

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION  
AND CORRECTION



80411

FISCAL YEAR 1980

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

John W. Shoemaker, Chief  
Adult Parole Authority

James T. Barbee, Administrator  
Bureau of Adult Detention Facilities and Services

Nick Gatz, Administrator  
Bureau of Community Services

Clarence W. Clark, Chairman  
Parole Board

Harold E. Harris, Superintendent  
Parole Supervision

George W. Farmer, Superintendent  
Probation Development

Mary York, Superintendent  
Administration and Research

80411

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

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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, 1980.

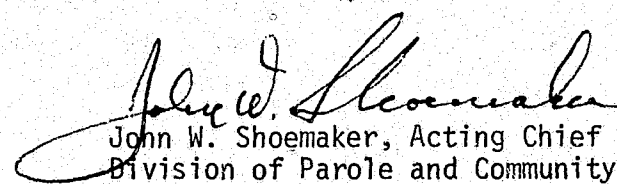
  
John W. Shoemaker, Acting Chief  
Division of Parole and Community Services

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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 other offenders are given probation in lieu of incarceration by the courts. During fiscal year 1980, these two offender populations alone amounted to over 19,000 persons who required supervision and services in the community.

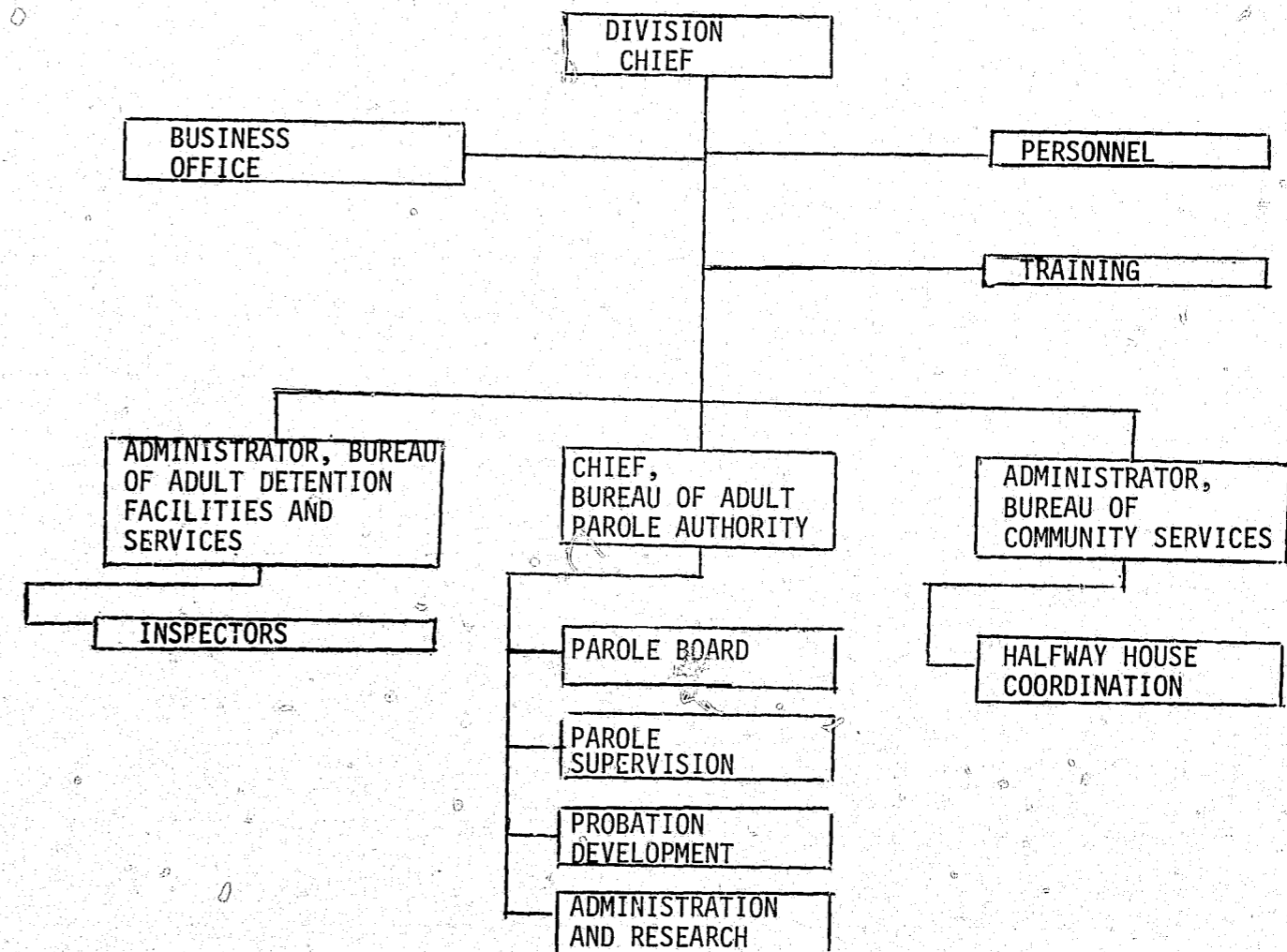
To assist in the rehabilitation of the non-incarcerated offender, this Division administers many programs through its three bureaus - the Adult Parole Authority, the Bureau of Community Services, and the Bureau of Adult Detention Facilities and Services. Some of these programs are state-wide parole supervision, probation services to 52 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 1980 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 Corrections 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 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 1980 were \$13,753,674.76, a 21 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:

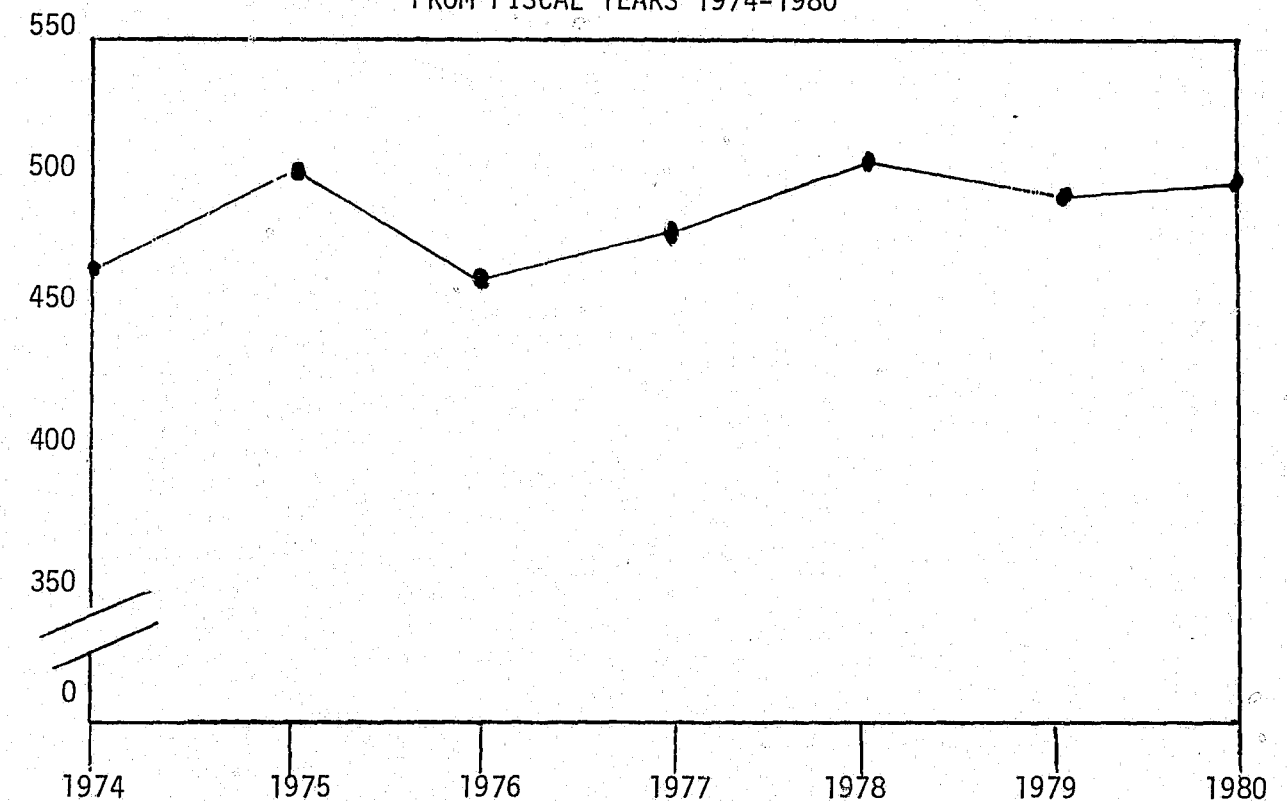
UNIT	PERSONAL SERVICES	MAINTENANCE	FOOD	EQUIPMENT	SPECIAL PURPOSE
101 Administrative	\$180,535.35				
401 Business and Personnel Offices	\$105,422.47	\$171,329.96		\$2,591.24	
408 General Clerical	\$1,249,944.14				
504 Employee Education and Training	\$24,523.11	\$25,040.99			
601 Probation 501 505 506	\$2,372,731.19  \$83,254.06	\$381,539.82		\$10,188.40	\$1,099,999.92 \$889,706.40
602 Parole	\$2,843,509.78	\$508,373.93		\$10,121.70	\$807,745.79
603 Furlough	\$179,854.43	\$10,828.80			\$674,098.44
604 Halfway House	\$19,175.73				
605 Furlough Centers	\$785,496.51	\$170,379.16	\$64,374.04	\$1,761.93	
606 Parole Board	\$787,304.12	\$25,377.91			
607 Jail Inspection	\$59,983.23				
609 Other Community	\$60,482.21				\$148,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$8,752,216.33</b>	<b>\$1,292,870.57</b>	<b>\$64,374.04</b>	<b>\$24,663.27</b>	<b>\$3,619,550.55</b>

PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

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 1980, the Division's state funded positions increased from 478 to 486, while the federally funded positions decreased by 6, giving a net increase of 2 positions over the previous year. The turnover rate decreased during fiscal year 1980 to 24.4% compared to 31% for the previous year.

NUMBER OF PERSONNEL  
FROM FISCAL YEARS 1974-1980



The training office continued to present the on-going programs of firearms training and qualification, self-defense, entrance training for probation and parole officers, and management seminars for supervisors.

Special programs offered were: separate seminars for probation unit supervisors and investigators; review of parole procedures with special emphasis on the on-site hearing; seminars on substance abuse, on supervision of the violent offender and on employment interviewing; training sessions on the case review process presented by staff from the National Institute of Corrections; and review of furlough center accounting procedures.

BUREAUS

The Adult Parole Authority

The Bureau of the Adult Parole Authority consists of four sections with statutorily defined duties.

Parole Supervision Section

*Ohio Revised Code 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."*

This section, headed by a Superintendent and assisted by a Deputy, is responsible for state-wide administration of release programs which include parole, furlough, and supervision of out-of-state offenders.

Parole: The state is divided into five regions, each having a supervisor and consisting of district offices headed by Unit Supervisors. It is these field offices which provide supervision of parolees, generally for a period of one year. If the parolee completes supervision successfully, he is granted a final release. If, however, a parolee violates the condition of his parole, he may be returned to an institution. At the end of fiscal year 1980, the number of Ohio Parole cases under supervision was 8754, an 18.4% increase over the number on June 30, 1979. The average parole officer caseload also increased from 65 in fiscal year 1979 to 68.8 in fiscal year 1980. During fiscal year 1980, there were 3842 final releases granted, compared to 3700 during fiscal year 1979; 344 revoked for technical violations of their paroles; and 1042 revoked for the commission of a new crime. With 7348 parole releases during the year, and 1386 returns, the ratio of total returns to releases was 18.8, as compared to 18.9 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 Office, 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, 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. Final authority on these decisions are made by the Superintendent and ultimately the Chief of the Adult Parole Authority.

The Case Review Unit also reviews parole violation cases to assure that due process procedures have been met and provides consultation to field staff on matters

Parole Supervision - Cont'd

prior to the on-site hearing. 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 violators 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. With coordination provided by this office, two federally funded employment projects were initiated during fiscal year 1980. These were the Offender's Employment Program, funded by the Department of Labor and awarded by the Governor's Grant Office, which emphasized institutional job readiness skills and a job placement phase after parole; and an L.E.A.A. funded program entitled "Private Industry" which provided on-the-job training for parolees in the Cleveland, Ohio area.

Interstate Compact: The Interstate Compact Unit is under the direction of the Chief of the Adult Parole Authority, who, in turn, delegates his authority to a Deputy Administrator. Authorized by Congress in 1934, the Compact is an agreement among states to accept the transfer of probationers and parolees from one state to another. The Interstate Compact Unit is responsible for processing all interstate transfers of probationers and parolees and following up with subsequent correspondence and actions relating to the cases.

During fiscal year 1980, this unit processed 1629 placement investigations. There were 958 Ohio probationers and parolees transferred to other states for supervision. There were 1134 out-of-state probationers and parolees transferred into Ohio. Closed cases during the year totaled 779. The average number of cases in Ohio under supervision of the Interstate Compact was 1486.

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 or furlough center at such times as not actively engaged in an approved educational, vocational, or employment program. Furloughees are supervised and assisted in their programs by furlough counselors. The use and outcome of furlough in the last three fiscal years are as follows:

	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>
Furloughs Granted	591	913	318
Furloughees Granted Parole	549	482	180
Furloughees Revoked	174	80	71

Parole Board

*Ohio Revised Code 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."*

Assisted by five hearing officers, the seven-member Parole Board is a decision making body which considers the cases of inmates eligible for release prior to the

Parole Board - Cont'd

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 individuals 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 1980, the Parole Board conducted a total of 14,490 hearings, an increase of 837 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 is shown below:

Type of Hearing	% of Time
Regular Parole Hearings	70.5%
Shock Parole Hearings	10.3%
Furlough Hearings	3.8%
Furlough to Parole Hearings	3.9%
Parole and Furlough Revocation Hearings	11.2%
Clemency Hearings	.3%

During fiscal year 1980, releases granted by the Parole Board at various types of release hearings totaled 7819 and are broken down as follows:

Regular Parole Hearings	5999 paroles and 188 furloughs
Shock Parole Hearings	757 paroles and 44 furloughs
Furlough to Parole Hearings	549 paroles
Furlough Hearings	381 furloughs
Rescinded Paroles and Furloughs	76 paroles and 23 furloughs

The Parole Board continued to automatically consider furlough for those inmates denied shock parole or continued for twelve months or less at a regular parole hearing. It was also during this year that the Parole Board reached its highest release rate of the last seven years - 61.6%.

Shock Parole (Section 2967.31, Ohio Revised Code): Effective since January 1, 1974, this law makes first offenders eligible for release after serving a minimum of six months in the institution, without diminution or jail-time credit. A highly restrictive program, shock parole does not apply to all prisoners. To merit consideration, an inmate must have been sentenced for an offense other than aggravated murder or murder, must not be presumed to be a dangerous offender, must not have been previously confined in any Ohio, federal, military, or other state penal institution for more than 30 days, and 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.

During fiscal year 1980, the Parole Board conducted 1483 shock parole hearings. Of those offenders who were eligible for shock parole consideration, 757 or 51% were granted release. This release rate compares to 27.7% in fiscal year 1979.

The Parole Board Investigations Section came into existence as a direct result of the 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. 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.

Parole Board - Cont'd

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 and Hearing Officers in rendering decisions concerning release of offenders to the community.

During fiscal year 1980, 7145 investigations were completed, a 12.7% increase over the prior year.

Probation Development Section

*Ohio Revised Code 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."*

Prior to the creation of this Section in March, 1965, probation in Ohio had been the responsibility of local jurisdictions and 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 to 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 52 of Ohio's 88 counties.

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	80
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	3943	4960	99	286
1979	51	4207	5682	102	258
1980	52	4499	5579	102	251

\* Caseload on June 30 of the respective fiscal year.

\*\* Presentence Investigation

\*\*\* Probation Violators Committed to Penal Institutions

Probation Development - Cont'd

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 1980, 1473 offenders were released under this statute. The number of offenders released over the fifteen year period of this law's existence totals 14,612.

During fiscal year 1980, a probation subsidy program was continued by the Probation Development Section. A pilot program, two Courts of Common Pleas, Lucas and Montgomery Counties, participated. The Division's records show that \$1,099,999.92 in state funds was expended for this special program.

Montgomery County provides a structured community release program entitled Monday Community Corrections Facility. It is designed to take non-violent convicted felons who would otherwise be sentenced to a state institution and provide vocational and educational programs for them in a secure setting on the grounds of the Dayton Human Rehabilitation Center. Monday accepted its first clients on April 24, 1978. The state initially supplied the program with an 18 month grant to cover the costs of professional staff, food, laundry, and medical care. The state has continued funding through 1981.

Lucas County's Incarceration Diversion Unit consists of probation officers who intensely supervise probationers with difficult problems. A primary goal is to reduce needless commitments to Ohio's state penal institutions, using community-based supervision instead. Out of a total of 1394 dispositions during fiscal year 1980, only 283 or 20% were sentenced to state penal institutions directly from court or as a probation violator.

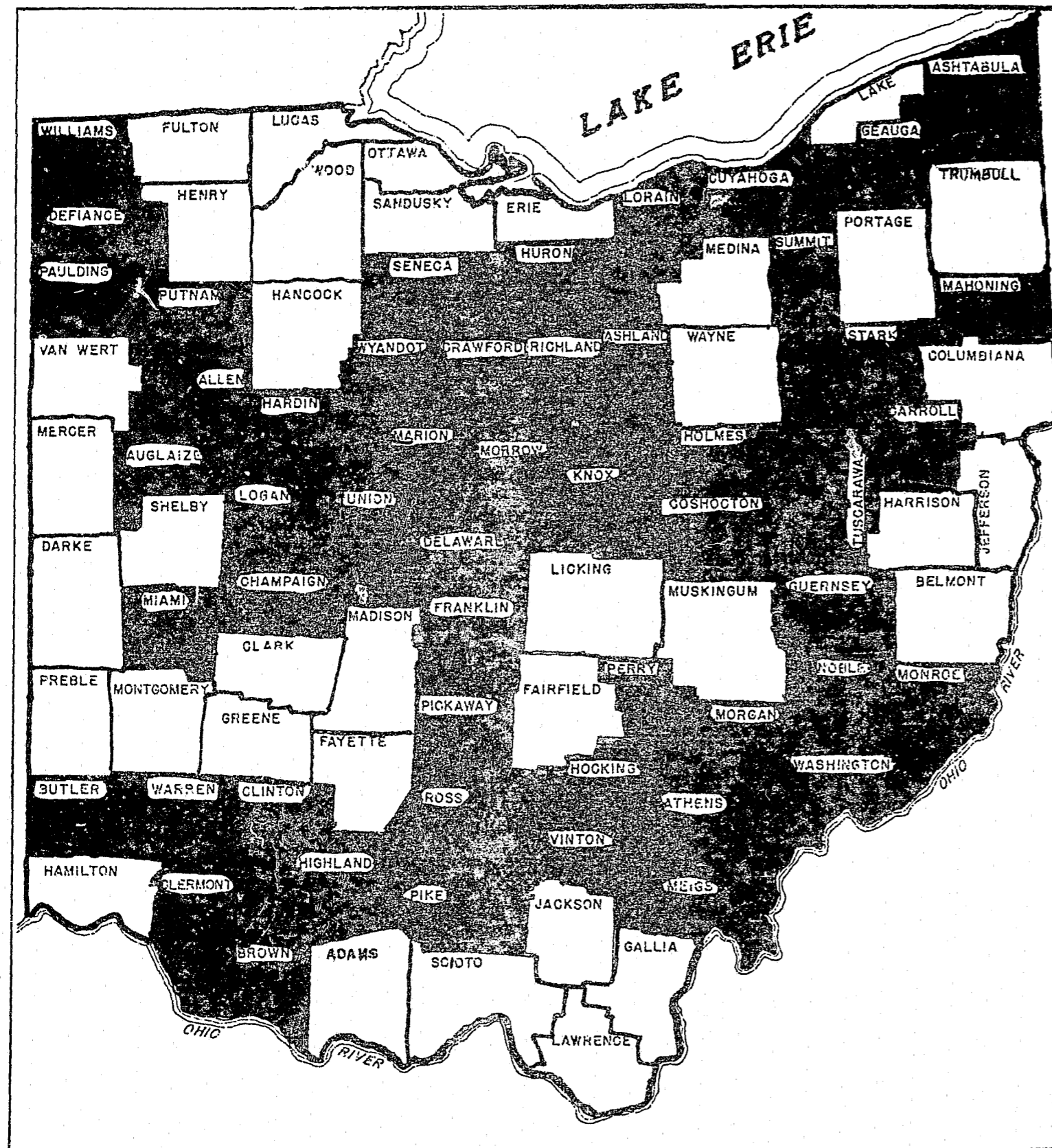
Administration and Research Section

Ohio Revised Code 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."

Records Management: The Adult Parole Authority maintains over 24,000 active records on parolees and inmates. The record office is the center for information needed for most decision making in the Adult Parole Authority. To keep these records current requires many transactions, which include adding correspondence and documents to the microfiche files, retrieving files for agency personnel, and posting actions taken by the Parole Board, Parole Supervision, and the institutions.

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



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



Administration and Research - Cont'd

released from the institutions after serving the maximum sentence. Altogether over 20,000,000 documents are stored in the Adult Parole Authority's record system. The master card index file, used for quick retrieval of information, is kept permanently 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 mail for the Division. Each year, over 7 tons of mail is received, processed, distributed, or sent out.

Research and Statistics: The Administration and Research Section is responsible for maintaining current statistics concerning the agency operation and for conducting research on the programs of the agency and on relevant issues. On-going statistical reports are used by administrative personnel for monitoring and decision-making purposes. Evaluations of various programs are preliminary to 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 example is the Uniform Parole Reports with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Through participation in this nation-wide project, the Adult Parole Authority can compare Ohio's parole performance with those of other states. Latest comparisons show that Ohio's return rate (return of parolees to institutions for violations) is lower than the national rate.

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 O.R.C. established the Bureau by issuing Executive Order 004. Primarily, the responsibilities of this bureau are the certification and funding of halfway houses, and the development of specialized community programs to aid probationers, parolees, or furlougees.

Community Corrections Act

In fiscal year 1980, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction was mandated by statute to implement and administer the provisions of the recently passed Community Corrections Act. The Act, created with the intent of providing state funding to local jurisdictions for the development of community-based corrections programs, required that the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, 1) establish and administer a program of subsidies to eligible municipal corporations, counties, and groups of contiguous counties for the development and operation of community based programs; 2) adopt and promulgate rules and provide standards for community-based programs; 3) provide training and assistance to any local unit of government upon request; 4) provide for evaluation of the programs funded by subsidy as established by this Act; and 5) report annually on the effectiveness of the subsidy program.

The Bureau of Community Services was charged with the administration and implementation of the provisions of the Act. Fiscal year 1980 was spent in the selection of the participating counties and cities, promulgation of the rules and standards, presentation of the planning grants to the counties and municipalities, and providing consultation and technical assistance on the development of programs.

The Bureau of Community Services - Cont'd

Certification and Funding of Halfway Houses

Halfway Houses serve as a transition from prison to parole. They provide assurance and support, and, in some cases, a structured environment as a special condition of parole.

Recognizing the value of these halfway houses, the Ohio Legislature appropriates funds to help them operate. During fiscal year 1980, the Division of Parole and Community Services contracted with 24 private halfway houses throughout the state to provide services to 1,111 offenders. The average cost to the state was \$19.44 a day for each person.

Besides inspection, certification and funding of halfway houses, the Bureau of Community Services also drafted halfway house standards during 1980 to serve as operational guidelines and to promote uniformity of the certification process.

The Bureau of Adult Detention  
Facilities and Services

The Bureau of Adult Detention Facilities and Services was created in 1976 by Executive Order 005 through authority granted under Section 5120.10 of the Ohio Revised Code. In fiscal year 1980, the Bureau was staffed with an Administrator, a secretary, and three jail inspectors assigned to regional offices in Cincinnati, Columbus, and Akron.

The Bureau identified a total of 392 county and municipal jails during the year. A total of 17 jurisdictions are known to have closed their jails during the year. The total number of jails will continue to fluctuate due to jails closing, and previously uncounted jails being located.

Jail inspection related activities conducted by the Bureau staff during the year included:

<u>Jails Inspected</u>	<u>Jurisdictions Planning New Construction/Renovation</u>	<u>Jurisdictions Engaged In New Construction/Renovation</u>	<u>Assistance To Jurisdictions In Complying With Standards</u>	<u>Prisoner Complaints Addressed</u>	<u>Self-Audits For Municipal Jails Mailed</u>
52	48	13	473	28	280

The Bureau participated in or initiated a number of activities designed to upgrade conditions within Ohio jails.

The Bureau participated in two U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) jail studies regarding health services in jails and (fire) safety conditions within jails.

Reviewed grant applications from six county governments seeking LEAA assistance in upgrading their jails.

The Bureau of Adult Detention Facilities and Services - Cont'd

The Bureau's Ad-hoc Advisory Board commenced the process of reviewing and updating the minimum jail standards. The changes will reflect new case law and correct inequities within the standards.

Bureau staff participated in a Buckeye State Sheriffs' Association-sponsored jailer workshop attended by representatives from fifty sheriff's departments.

Technical assistance was provided the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services in conducting feasibility studies for new jail construction or renovation in three counties.

A National Institute of Corrections' training grant was awarded the Bureau for developing sample operational policies and procedures for jails in Ohio.

The Bureau participated in the annual conference of the County Commissioners Association of Ohio.

The annual conference of the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police conducted a session on the minimum jail standards. The Bureau participated in the conference.

CHART 1

GROWTH OF PAROLE:  
OHIO PAROLE AND COMPACT SUPERVISION  
END OF YEAR CASELOAD  
FISCAL YEARS 1973 to 1980

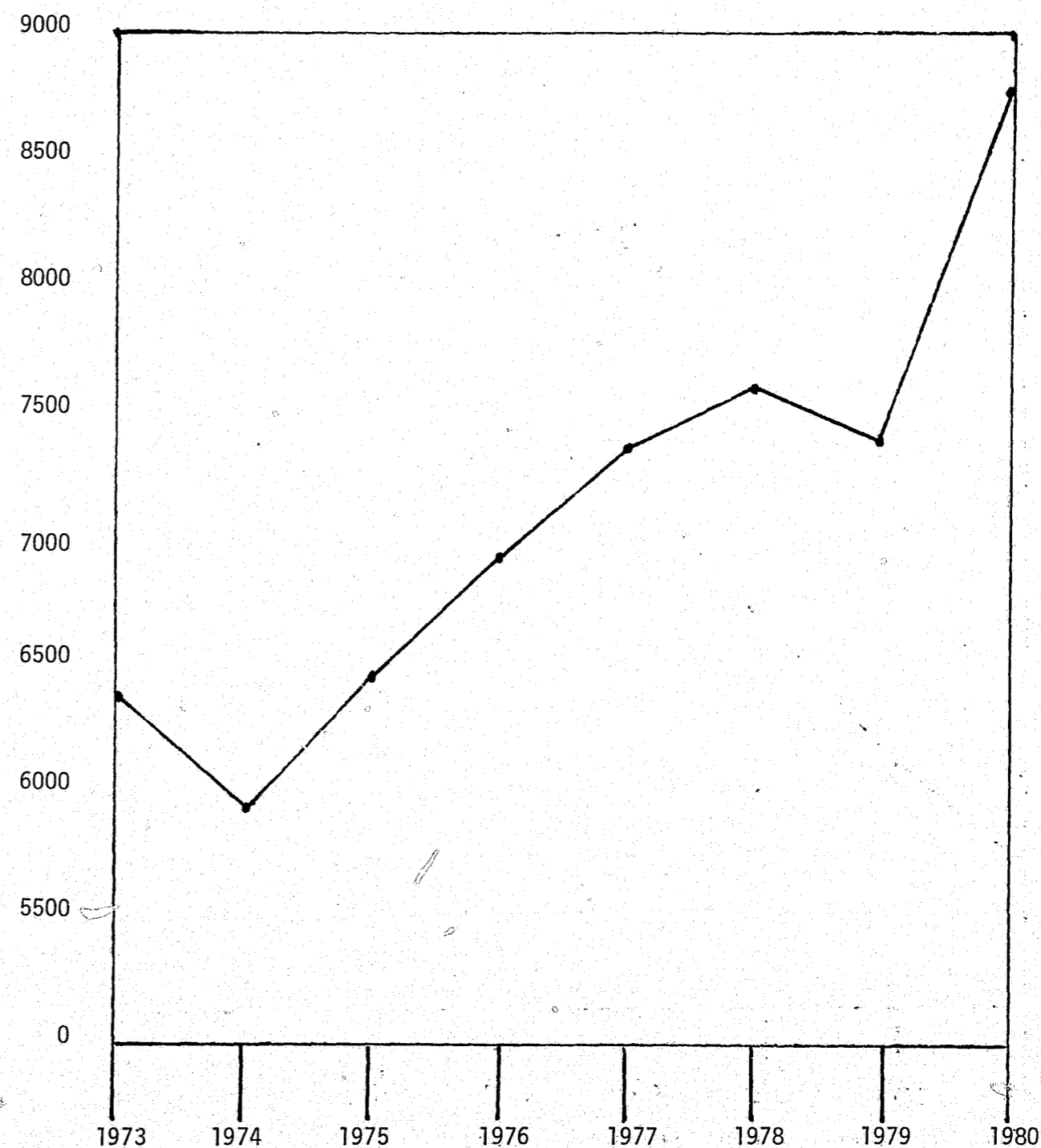


CHART 2

GROWTH OF PROBATION DEVELOPMENT:  
SUPERVISION CASES AND  
PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS  
FISCAL YEARS 1973 to 1980

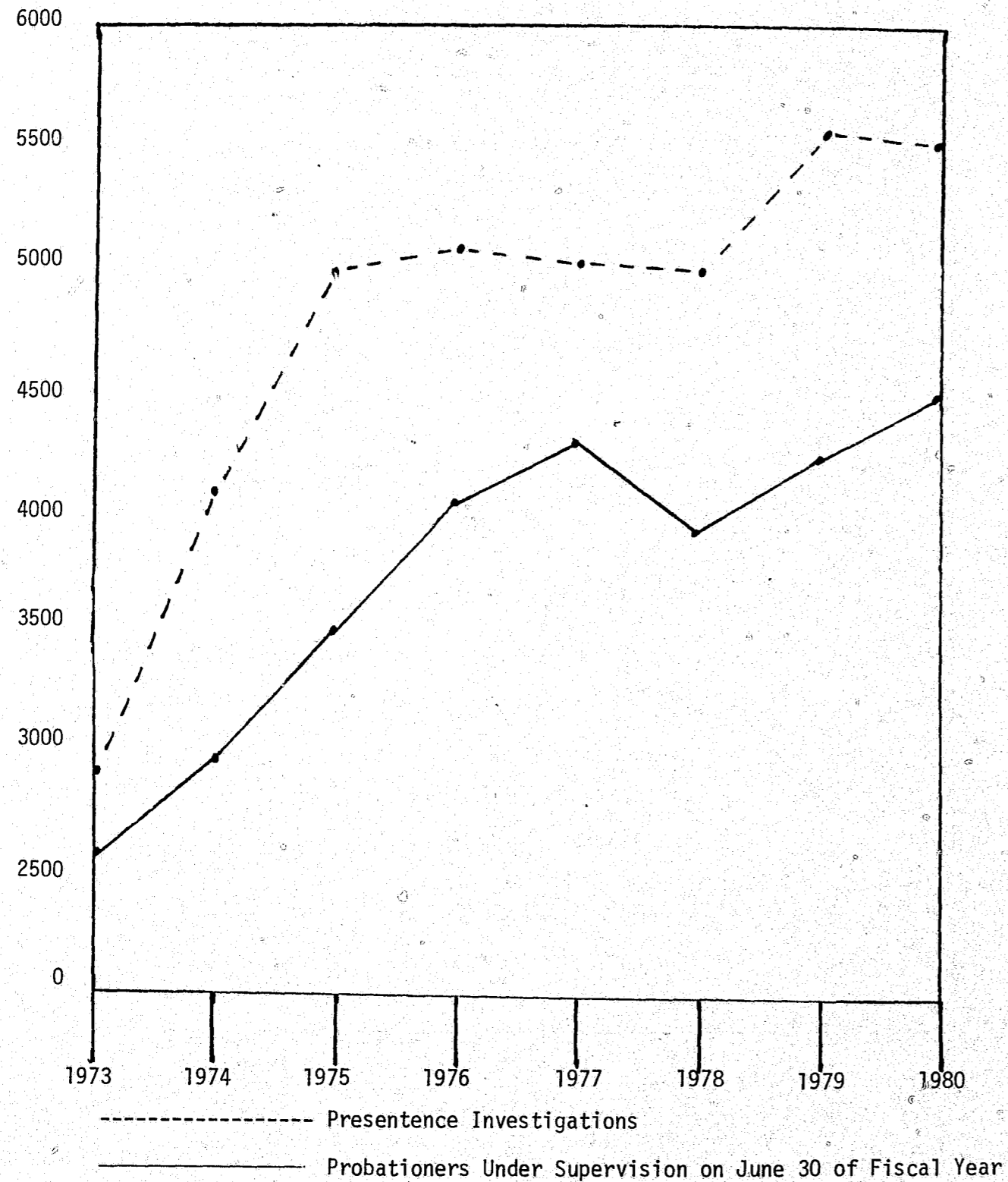


CHART 3

RATE OF PAROLES GRANTED  
CALENDAR YEARS 1973-1980

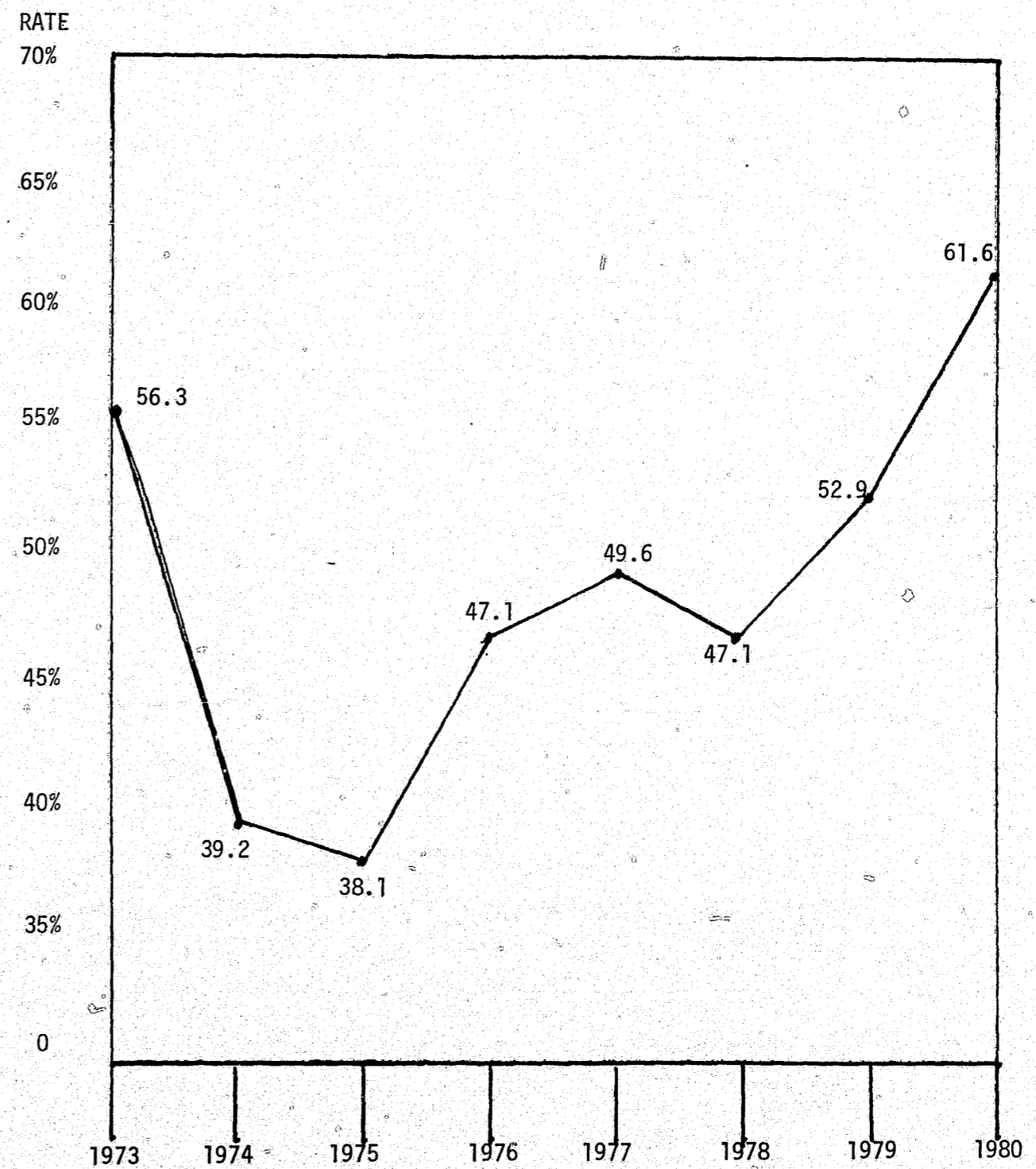


TABLE 1

Parole Data by Institution  
Fiscal Year 1980

INSTITUTION	REGULAR PAROLES GRANTED	SHOCK PAROLES GRANTED	TOTAL PAROLED	NEW SENTENCES		TECHNICAL REGULAR	PV'S SHOCK	TOTAL RETURNED	FINAL RELEASES GRANTED	ADMINISTRATIVE RELEASES
				REGULAR	SHOCK					
CCF	529	25	554	906	19	182	1	1108	231	18
OSR	1334	195	1529	13	0	114	17	144	817	21
LOCI	992	28	1020	18	0	5	0	23	494	22
MCI	788	38	826	18	0	2	0	20	432	10
ORW	431	86	517	44	6	16	3	69	300	3
LECI	1371	336	1707	0	0	0	0	0	853	11
CCI	888	48	936	15	1	2	2	20	540	7
SOCF	334	1	335	2	0	0	0	2	175	8
TOTAL	6667	757	7424 - 76 7348	1016 paroles rescinded	26	321	23	1386	3842	100

-17-

TABLE II  
PAROLE BOARD HEARINGS BY INSTITUTION  
FISCAL YEAR 1980

TYPE OF HEARING	CCF	LOCI	MCI	CCI	OSR	LECI	ORW	SOCF	TOTAL
Total Regular Hearings	981	1315	1198	1418	2104	2032	489	686	10,223
Paroled	477	850	718	802	1193	1268	357	334	5,999
Continued	504	465	480	616	911	764	132	352	4,224
Shock Parole	45	63	84	122	406	634	123	6	1,483
Furlough to Parole	22	124	65	80	116	94	68	0	569
Furlough Hearings	25	148	92	84	67	50	78	1	545
Clemency Hearings	4	6	27	11	0	0	0	2	50
Parole Revocation Hearings	1137	27	22	22	162	0	73	3	1,446
Furlough Revocation Hearings	27	35	14	12	27	37	22	0	174
TOTAL HEARINGS	2241	1718	1502	1749	2882	2847	853	698	14,490

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TABLE III  
SHOCK PAROLE HEARINGS BY INSTITUTION  
FISCAL YEAR 1980

INSTITUTION	CCF	LOCI	MCI	CCI	OSR	LECI	ORW	SOCF	TOTAL
Total Shock Parole Hearings	45	63	84	122	406	634	123	6	1,483
Paroled	25	28	38	48	195	336	86	1	757
Continued	2	9	10	23	40	56	7	3	150
Denied	18	25	34	44	157	231	21	2	532
Denied and Furloughed	0	1	2	7	14	11	9	0	44
Percent Paroled	55.5	44.4	45.2	39.3	48.0	52.9	69.9	---	51.0

TABLE IV  
COMPARISON OF PAROLE RELEASES  
TO PAROLE RETURNS TO INSTITUTIONS  
FISCAL YEARS 1973-1980

Fiscal Year	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of Parole Releases	4422	3416	3746	4489	5029	5346	5850	7348
Number of Returns for Technical Violations	41	102	130	119	297	326	336	344
Number of Recommissioned Cases	391	572	521	515	595	722	771	1042
Total Returns	432	674	651	634	892	1048	1107	1386
Ratio of Technical Returns to Releases	.9	2.9	3.47	2.6	5.9	6.1	5.7	4.6
Ratio of Recommissioned Cases to Releases	8.8	16.7	13.9	11.5	11.8	13.5	13.2	14.1
Ratio of Total Returns to Releases	9.7	19.7	17.3	14.1	17.7	19.6	18.9	18.8
Average Parole Caseload Per Officer	52	43	40	61	65	66	65	68.8

TABLE V  
SHOCK PROBATION RELEASES\*

CALENDAR YEAR	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%
1980	1473	134	9.0%
TOTAL	14,612	1,513	10.3%

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

\*\* Does not show probationers who absconded supervision.

TABLE VI  
PRISON POPULATION

FISCAL 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
1980	12,796	596	13,392

**END**

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 1980 figures derived from Division of Classification and Statistics, Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.