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# Biennial Report to the 129<sup>th</sup> General Assembly

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*“Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.”*

*- 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment, U.S. Constitution*

*“All men are, by nature, free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and seeking and obtaining happiness and safety.”*

*- Art. I, § I, Ohio Constitution*

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**CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INSPECTION COMMITTEE  
BIENNIAL REPORT TO THE 129<sup>TH</sup> OHIO GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

The Correctional Institution Inspection Committee (CIIC) is required to submit a biennial report 15 days after the first session of the next General Assembly, to include findings made in its inspections and evaluations of institutional operations, conditions, and the grievance procedure. Reports on inspections were submitted throughout the biennium on each inspection, all in advance of the Biennial Report deadline. Readers are urged to visit the Publications section of the CIIC website at [www.ciic.state.oh.us](http://www.ciic.state.oh.us) to access individual inspection reports.

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

The statutory obligations of this office reflect the Ohio legislature's desire, as a representative of the people, to ensure humane corrections through unannounced inspections and to have an informed say in the management of prisons through recommendations for improvement.

Today, the obligation on the legislature is even stronger.

Overcrowded conditions and slashed budgets have resulted in a stressed system. Although effective management by the current administration has led to decreases across several key statistics, inmate assaults and violent disturbances are on the rise. Furthermore, overcrowded conditions have seriously impaired the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's ability to accomplish its rehabilitation objective: more than twice as many inmates are on waitlists for educational programming as are enrolled in programs. More than 10,000 inmates are in the system who do not have a GED or high school diploma – and the vast majority will not earn one before their release. Finally, the inmate grievance procedure, the one administrative process that allows inmates to resolve complaints without violence, presents serious concerns, with more than half of inmates reporting that they do not understand parts of it, do not believe it is fair, and believe that staff will retaliate against inmates for any use of it.

It has been said that necessity is the mother of invention. The Department faces challenges – fiscal and otherwise – as never before. I applaud the members of CIIC for helping to build an innovative pathway to the future of corrections in Ohio and urge the work to continue unabated in strength even after the passage of the budget bill. Only through the collective intelligence of the representatives of the people can true progress flourish.

The Ohio taxpayer demands a system that is both economical and humane. Together, through shared innovative planning, the legislature and the Department can answer that demand.

Joanna E. Saul  
Executive Director

# CIIC: BIENNIUM IN REVIEW

## A. CHANGES TO MEMBERSHIP AND STAFF

- On June 1, 2010, Senator Timothy Grendell was appointed to the CIIC to replace Senator Keith Faber.
- On June 21, 2010, Representative W. Carlton Weddington was appointed to the CIIC to fill the vacancy created by the departure of the former CIIC Chairman, Representative Tyrone Yates.
- Former CIIC Director Shirley Pope officially retired on August 12, 2010 after over thirty years of service to the state. Joanna E. Saul commenced employment with CIIC as Assistant Director on July 19, 2010. She officially assumed the Director's position on August 13, 2010.
- Jamie Hooks joined the staff on October 12, 2010 as a CIIC Inspector to fill a vacancy left by former Inspector Toni Del Matto, who left CIIC's employment in June 2010.

## B. WORK OF THE CIIC

- CIIC conducted inspections of all 32 adult prison facilities, including Northeast Ohio Correctional Center, a federal private facility, as well as all six juvenile facilities, including Lighthouse Youth Center, a nonprofit. Table 1 on the following page presents the dates of all inspections conducted over the biennium, including CIIC member attendance.
- CIIC performed the first follow-up inspection as part of its ongoing effort to increase government accountability. Redesigned inspection reports will identify at least five key areas of concern; scheduled follow-up inspections will hold DRC staff accountable for progress made on those concerns.
- CIIC responded to 4,634 contacts regarding the state correctional system. This represents an increase of almost 300 additional contacts over the previous biennium. The 4,634 contacts included 4,618 contacts regarding the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction and 16 contacts regarding the Department of Youth Services.
- CIIC published 60 separate reports, including detailed prison inspection reports, systemic issue reports, and inspection briefs. All reports are available on the CIIC website.
- CIIC streamlined reports to more effectively provide information in a concise format. CIIC also developed inspection checklists that will allow for consistency and accountability.

- With the expert assistance of Legislative Information Systems (LIS), CIIC launched an updated website in its effort to “go green” and reduce paper-based cost and waste. CIIC also began sending weekly emails to all state legislators to provide quick summaries of current publications. Both measures are intended to increase legislator access to necessary information regarding the prison system.
- CIIC Inspectors developed specialties in key areas of the correctional system: Health Care, Programs, Race and Ethnic Minorities, and Juveniles.
- CIIC attended monthly meetings of the Sentencing Commission and the Prison Labor Advisory Council, as well as numerous meetings with key DRC and DYS Central Office staff.

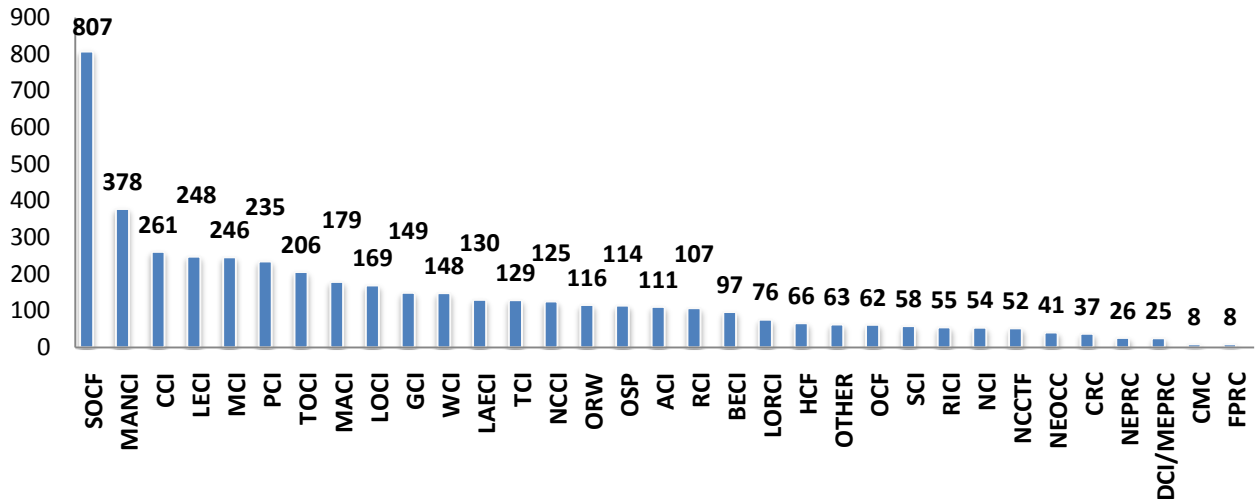
**TABLE. 1. 2009-2010 INSPECTIONS BY MEMBER, FACILITY AND DATE**

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>CIIC Staff</b>	<b>Rep. Tyrone K. Yates, 2009 CIIC Chair</b>	<b>Rep. Robert Hackett</b>	<b>Rep. Peter Beck</b>	<b>Rep. John R. Otterman</b>	<b>Sen. David Goodman, CIIC 2009 Vice Chair, 2010 Acting Chair</b>	<b>Sen. Shirley Smith, CIIC Secretary</b>	<b>Sen. Keith Faber 2009/ Sen. Timothy Grendell 2010</b>	<b>Sen. Ray Miller</b>
Warren CI	2-23-09	2-23-09							
Southern Ohio CF	3-9-09	3-9-09							
Mansfield CI	3-27-09	3-27-09			3-27-09				
Ohio State Penitentiary	4-24-09				4-24-09				
Northeast Ohio Correctional Center	4-24-09								
Pickaway CI	5-29-09	5-29-09							
Lake Erie CI	7-30-09	7-30-09							
Lorain CI	8-3-09	8-3-09							
North Coast CTF	8-6-09	8-6-09							
Grafton CI	8-11-09	8-11-09							
Noble CI	8-13-09	8-13-09							
Belmont CI	8-18-09	8-18-09							
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	9-11-09	9-11-09							
Richland CI	9-14-09	9-14-09							
Northeast PRC	9-21-09						9-21-09		
Franklin PRC	9-28-09	9-28-09							
Lebanon CI	10-26-09	10-26-09							
London CI	11-2-09		11-2-09						
Madison CI	11-2-09		11-2-09						
Corrections Medical Center	11-5-09								
Dayton CI	11-9-09		11-9-09	11-9-09					
Montgomery EPRC	11-9-09		11-9-09	11-9-09					
Marion CI	11-30-09					11-30-09			

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>CIIC Staff</b>	<b>Rep. Tyrone K. Yates, 2009 CIIC Chair/ Rep. W. Carlton Weddington</b>	<b>Rep. Robert Hackett</b>	<b>Rep. Peter Beck</b>	<b>Rep. John R. Otterman</b>	<b>Sen. David Goodman, CIIC 2009 Vice Chair, 2010 Acting Chair</b>	<b>Sen. Shirley Smith, CIIC Secretary</b>	<b>Sen. Keith Faber 2009/ Sen. Timothy Grendell 2010</b>	<b>Sen. Ray Miller</b>
<b>Ohio Reformatory for Women</b>	1-25-10						1-25-10		
<b>Trumbull CI</b>	5-3-10								
<b>Corr Reception C</b>	5-17-10								
<b>Allen CI</b>	6-7-10		6-7-10						
<b>Oakwood CF</b>	6-7-10		6-7-10						
<b>North Central CI</b>	6-21-10								
<b>Ross CI</b>	7-12-10			7-12-10					
<b>Chillicothe CI</b>	7-12-10			7-12-10					
<b>Hocking CF</b>	7-19-10								
<b>Southeastern CI</b>	8-2-10		8-2-10						
<b>Toledo CI</b>	8-16-10	8-16-10		8-16-10			8-16-10		8-16-10
<b>Lighthouse Youth Center</b>	8-30-10								
<b>Ohio River Valley JCF</b>	9-13-10								
<b>Scioto JCF</b>	9-27-10								
<b>Indian River JCF</b>	10-8-10								
<b>Circleville JCF</b>	10-25-10		10-25-10						
<b>Ohio River Valley JCF Follow-Up</b>	12-6-10								
<b>Total Inspections</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

### C. CIIC CONTACTS AND CONCERNS

- CIIC received 4,634 contacts (letters, phone calls, emails, etc. from inmates, concerned parties, and legislators) from January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2010.



- CIIC received the most contacts from the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility (807), and the least contacts from Franklin Pre-Release Center (8).
- The five top areas of concern were staff accountability, supervision, health care, the inmate grievance procedure, and non-grievable matters (usually Rules Infraction Board matters or regarding the inmate’s court case).
- For the most serious letters, CIIC sends a written inquiry to the institution, copying key Central Office staff, to ensure that appropriate staff are aware of the serious allegations. In the 2009-10 biennium, CIIC sent 567 letters of inquiry. The largest number of inquiries was sent to the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility.
- CIIC usually requests follow-up communication based on the seriousness of the allegations. In 2009, out of 293 sent inquiries, 41 did not receive a response from the institution. CIIC has implemented an improved tracking system to ensure that all inquiries receive a response.
- All serious letters of concern fall within the following categories: medical/mental health, personal safety/gangs, allegations of excessive use of force, release/parole/Post Release Control, or facility conditions. For the 2009-10 biennium, the largest number of inquiries were sent in regard to personal safety/gang issues. The second largest category was medical/mental health.

**Five Critical Issues Relayed to DRC Wardens through Letters of Inquiry During 2009 - 2010 Biennium**

Institution	Medical & Mental Health		Personal Safety & Gangs		Use of Force		Release - Parole - (PRC)		Facility Conditions		Total
	09	10	09	10	09	10	09	10	09	10	
Allen CI	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Belmont CI	2	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Chillicothe CI	10	6	0	6	3	3	3	0	1	3	35
Corrections Medical Center	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Correctional Reception Ctr.	1	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	8
Dayton CI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin Pre-Release Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grafton CI	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Hocking Corr. Facility	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Lake Erie CI	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Lebanon CI	1	5	4	18	1	6	0	0	0	5	40
London CI	1	3	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	9
Lorain CI	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Madison CI	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	6
Mansfield CI	3	4	28	19	3	3	0	0	1	4	65
Marion CI	5	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	19
Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Noble CI	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
North Central CI	2	2	0	4	1	3	0	0	1	2	15
North Coast Corrections and Treatment Facility	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Northeast Ohio Corr. Center	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	7
Northeast Pre-Release Center	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Oakwood Corr. Facility	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Ohio Reform. for Women	4	5	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	14
Ohio State Penitentiary	0	2	3	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	10
Other	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	6
Pickaway CI	2	3	8	4	1	2	0	0	3	3	26
Richland CI	0	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	9
Ross CI	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
Southeastern CI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Ohio Corr. Facility	31	19	46	22	19	16	0	0	8	3	164
Toledo CI	5	8	7	1	3	3	0	0	0	2	29
Trumbull CI	3	1	7	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	19
Warren CI	2	2	5	7	6	3	0	0	1	0	26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>567</b>

## Inmate Communication: Inquiries

*"...I am in Lucasville now. I have been here about 4 months. I don't know what to do. I been doing drugs heroin and other drugs. I am scared to death because I can't pay for them and some of the people that I got them from is dangerous. I feel really helpless about this. I feel like killing myself. Can you please contact --- up here and let her know that my life is in danger. I am sorry for everything..."*

*"...I am in segregation unit because someone assaulted me (3) times in the neck and the guy that did it is in a security group called "Heartless Felons" and told me if I come out the hole they're going to kill me, so I refused and got (3) class (23) refuse to lock tickets because of my fearing of my life. Well, this security group sent letters to their other homies in other level 3 institutions stating if I come there to kill me on sight, so I wrote Chief --- and brought my issues to him and now I am classed to Ross Correctional Institution and I know once I get there all kinds of things are going to happen to me as to getting (shank) (stab) (fighting) (raped) and no matter what institution I go to, this is going to happen..."*

*"...I have had gastrointestinal bleeding, pain and excessive diarrhea since my arrival at ORW in December 2008...After a year of ongoing problems, I met with an Ohio State University Doctor who ordered a colonoscopy for me. That meeting took place April 13, 2010. As of today's date, I have not been scheduled for that procedure. It has now been over 20 months since this problem as first reported and documented...After all this time, I am very concerned about my present health problems, which remain unchanged..."*

## KEY FINDINGS

- The prison system is overcrowded. It is currently operating at 132% of its rated capacity and is projected to climb to 145% by 2019.
- As of December 2010, the average annual cost per inmate was \$24,144.75. The inmate population over the rated capacity is currently costing the state approximately \$304 million.
- Both inmates and staff relayed serious concerns regarding overcrowding and staff shortages during CIIC inspections. Lorain Correctional Institution, the most overcrowded institution in the DRC, is a worst case scenario that demonstrates what may happen in the future if overcrowding continues – poor sanitation, stressed facility conditions, bunk beds in every available space, and increased inmate idleness.
- The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) administration manages the increased population through improved allocation of staff resources. Several key statistics – uses of force, inmate assaults on staff, and suicide attempts – have remained approximately the same or decreased from 2009-2010. These statistics can be attributed to improved resource management as well as the increased use of nonlethal OC (Oleo resin Capsicum aka mace) spray.
- Despite the effective resource management, prisons are increasingly dangerous for the inmate population. The number of inmate on inmate physical assaults has dramatically increased in the past three years, from 648 in 2007 to 871 in 2010.
- Furthermore, the number of coordinated group uprisings – both physical and verbal – has risen. In just the past two years, there has been an increase in violent disturbances involving more than six inmates. In addition, the number of coordinated inmate protests to CIIC through inmate letters – group petitions – has increased.
- Overcrowding also seriously impedes the ability of the DRC to achieve its objective of rehabilitation. Increased populations result in increased waitlists for a seat in academic and career-tech programs. Through the end of November 2010, there were approximately 756 GEDs earned across the DRC. In comparison, at the end of November 2010, there were approximately 10,672 inmates on academic waitlist.

# CIIC INSPECTIONS

The following paragraphs provide short synopses of each DRC facility inspection that CIIC conducted over the course of the 2009-2010 biennium. These summaries encapsulate the key issues observed on the day of inspection at each institution. These synopses are in no way intended to substitute for the full inspection reports that provide greater context and analysis. All inspection reports are available on the CIIC website: [www.ciic.state.oh.us](http://www.ciic.state.oh.us).

## **ACI/OCF**

The CIIC inspection team noted the extreme cleanliness of the facility, the absence of tension, the calm, relaxed yet orderly atmosphere, the pleasant staff and the predominantly positive communication from the inmate population. Allen Correctional Institution was described as a “good place to do time,” a prison of older convicts, and as the “cleanest camp” compared to their previous placements. Some relayed as a positive that there is no gang activity and no one even mentioned the younger inmates as a problem. There was no mention of extortion or theft. There were no burning issues expressed by inmates or by staff. The inmate comments about the institution being “run like a close camp” were viewed as positive in that many inmates know that safety and security are far better assured when rules are enforced than in what they would term a “loose camp.”

## **BECI**

The inspection revealed positive interaction between staff and inmates, as well as mutual support among staff. However, concerns relayed during the inspection included job insecurity among staff, population overcrowding, Security Threat Group concerns due to the large population of STG-affiliated inmates, inmate idleness, the closure of the Therapeutic Community, and segregation unit conditions.

## **CCI**

The interactions with staff and inmates imparted the impression of a well managed institution. Staff expressed concerns regarding the impact of overcrowding on programming and safety, stress from staff shortages and mandated overtime, as well as the proposal of prison privatization. The majority of the institution's housing units are over 70 years old and upon inspection it was very apparent that they are deteriorating from age and use. Inmates expressed concerns regarding the lack of fresh fruit and the unsanitary living conditions in the general population housing units and segregation.

## **CRC**

Overall, the institution had an atmosphere that was quiet and calm, with structured inmate movement. Observed interactions between staff and inmates were respectful and free of tension. Staff relayed that there were no major concerns at the time of the inspection. Similar to other

institutions, the Correctional Reception Center far exceeded its rated capacity at the time of the inspection. Although some maintenance needs were observed, the cleanliness of the facility impressed the inspection team.

### **CMC**

Overall, the inspection was very positive. The facility had a relaxed atmosphere and inmate/staff interactions were observed as caring and without tension. The facility was extremely clean and well organized. The most serious concern expressed by staff and inmates related to the effect weekend brunch had on patients. As a result of taking medications on an empty stomach and subsequently being unable to keep the medications down, several inmates were reportedly sent to the emergency room. Staff also expressed concern regarding the safety and security of the holding cells/rooms (i.e. waiting room). Due to the high volume of inmates arriving at the Corrections Medical Center daily and the lack of space for the inmates to wait, it results in different classifications of inmates being housed together.

### **DCI**

There were no burning issues or serious concerns observed or relayed during the inspection. Staff were extremely impressive in terms of caliber, caring and professionalism. Inmate communication was also extremely positive. The inmates were more friendly, responsive and engaging in serious discussion than past exchanges with Dayton Correctional Institution inmates. The atmosphere was genuinely good and it was evident in the inmate discussions that sincere reentry efforts are making a difference. Overall, the facility appeared to be very clean and well-maintained.

### **FPRC**

No serious concerns were communicated by either staff or inmates. Staff expressed that the facility is a “good place to work.” Interaction between staff and inmates was positive and respectful, with several inmates praising staff. No concerns regarding safety and security were made, nor did the inspection team report any concerns regarding facility conditions or cleanliness.

### **GCI**

The facility appeared to be clean and well-maintained; interaction between staff and inmates appeared to be positive. However, concern was expressed regarding the younger inmate population at the facility and the overflowing segregation unit. Staff also reported an increase in gang activity.

### **HCF**

Interactions between inmate and staff were positive. Staff expressed an understanding and appreciation for caring for an older inmate population. Due to the older population, there were very few assaults or STG activity. The main issues of concern included extremely high

temperatures in the housing units, inmate idleness, and inmate-reported fear of retaliation for use of the grievance procedure.

### **LAECI**

Overall, the facility was very clean. Staff relayed mutual support and the presence of strong leadership. The main concerns communicated by inmates pertained to the grievance procedure, with “virtually no confidence in the grievance procedure expressed by the inmates,” and frustration with medical services. Staff relayed concerns regarding the increase in Security Threat Group-affiliated inmates, particularly Heartless Felons.

### **LECI**

Lebanon Correctional Institution is one of the institutions hit hardest by inmate overcrowding. As a result, staff seemed “overwhelmed” during the inspection, although most still seemed to be in “good spirits.” Staff reported staff shortages, an increase in inmate disrespect, and backlogs in work. Inmates reported problems due to overcrowding, including “fights every day,” lack of staff assistance, and safety concerns.

### **LOCI**

The serious burning inmate issue relayed to CIIC staff was the lack of soap provided in the inmate restrooms. Due to budget restrictions, reported misuse of soap in the past, and a desire to teach responsibility to inmates, they are required to purchase soap in the commissary, retrieve it from their locker box and take it with them every time they use the restroom. Some staff also reported concerns that soap is not even in the staff restrooms. A serious allegation was made that officers in the visiting area are sexually harassing female visitors, as well as soliciting phone numbers and addresses for dating purposes. Fights reportedly occurred due to the officers’ alleged conduct. The main staff issue pertains to mandated overtime, primarily regarding Correctional Officers. Serious concern was also expressed by many staff about the simultaneous increased population, staff reductions and lack of funds for essential resources, such as maintenance repair, program material and basic supplies.

### **LORCI**

Lorain Correctional Institution is the reception center for inmates from the northern part of the state and it is also the most overcrowded facility in the DRC. The facility had serious health and sanitation concerns, such as soiled floors and walls in housing units and the kitchen prep area, as well as pest issues. One of the CIIC Inspectors was served a meal with a dead gnat in it. The housing areas were extremely overcrowded, with all available areas crammed with bunk beds. Due to the overcrowding, inmate idleness was also a serious problem. Staff reported feeling overwhelmed and inmates reported anxiety attacks from the crowded conditions.

**MACI**

As with all DRC facilities, the facility faced overcrowding, as well as an influx of younger, short-time inmates that clashed with the older inmate population. Overall, the facility appeared clean; however, inmates reported that there was no soap for them to wash. Tension on the compound was lower than in previous inspections; however, inmates relayed that inmate/staff relations were poor and that staff retaliated for inmate use of the grievance procedure. Staff relayed a shortage of necessary office supplies due to budget cuts. Finally, inmate idleness was a relayed concern, made more pressing by the closing of OPI shops.

**MANCI**

Overall, the institution appeared clean, well maintained, and in good condition. Main concerns relayed by staff included: (1) the dynamics of the younger inmate population, (2) the impact that youth are having on the safety and security of the population, (3) the diminished amount of programming, and (4) the morale of staff. Staff relayed that they are being stretched thin due to the younger inmates who are more violent, much more demanding and high maintenance. Mansfield Correctional Institution has one of the largest gang-affiliated populations across the DRC, and as a result experiences a lot of gang-related activity, such as assaults, extortion, gambling, drug conveyance, etc. In fact, Mansfield Correctional Institution had a large disturbance involving two rival gangs only a few days prior to the inspection.

**MCI**

The facility was found to be clean, orderly, quiet, and free of tension. Interaction and communication from staff and inmates was very positive. Without any solicitation on CIIC's part, inmates expressed praise and appreciation of the staff. Many expressed appreciation for being at Marion CI based on their past experiences elsewhere. They regard Marion Correctional Institution as a "religious camp" or a "program prison." Many spoke of how the staff and experience at Marion Correctional Institution helped them to see things differently, to make a positive change. Staff expressed great pride in their facility, their staff, and their inmates.

**NCI**

The Noble Correctional Institution inspection revealed serious concerns regarding overcrowding, racial tensions and Security Threat Groups. Staff expressed serious concern regarding overcrowding and the growing turnover of their inmate population, cited as among the greatest challenges. Staff relayed that there is "rarely an empty bed here." Staff relayed that in past years, they actually knew their inmates, something that aided safety and security. However, in the last few years, turnover is reportedly 220 per month, equivalent to a whole dorm. They have tracked the population, and found that they have had a complete turnover of inmates in just one year. Crowding has reportedly resulted in increased tension, fights, assaults, and safety and security concerns for staff personally and for their co-workers. The perceived increasing danger was cited as a "huge concern." Staff cited merit to the increase in earned program days to "get the short termers out," but it does not control their behavior. The inmates were characterized as saying, "I'm doing my time. There's nothing you can do to me. I don't care."

**NCCI**

CIIC staff described this inspection as the best at North Central Correctional Institution in years. The environment was viewed as far more safe and secure than in prior inspections. There was a clear sense in this inspection that the staff are providing structure and are in control. A key highlight of the inspection was the leadership, staff commitment, and positive attitude toward their responsibilities, daily operations, and the welfare of inmates. Other highlights included a well-developed recreation program, an inmate mentoring program, and the overall cleanliness of the institution. Prominent inmate concerns included the lack of inmate access to legal references in the library, the lack of vocational and service programs to engage inmates' time, and theft of property among inmates. The executive leadership identified that they are keeping up with basic facility maintenance, yet without funds for capital projects or program expansions. Executive leadership also acknowledged that there has been a gradual paradigm shift and subsequent changes to group dynamics in the inmate population with the younger and bolder inmates vastly outnumbering the older mellow inmates.

**NCCTF**

The CIIC inspection team reported that “the cleanliness of the entire facility was the best ever seen.” Staff/inmate relations were relaxed and respectful. Inmates did not report any serious concerns to CIIC.

**NEPRC**

Overall, sanitary conditions ranged from good to excellent. However, the showers had yellow build-up and discoloration, as well as mold. One inmate relayed that she had a rash that she suspected was due to shower mold. Staff and inmates also relayed concerns about a rumored MRSA outbreak. Although inmates with longer sentences reported idleness as a concern, facility staff reported attempts to increase the number of programs through the use of staff volunteers. Inmates also reported a lack of faith in the grievance procedure. Both inmate and staff morale was relatively good and, with the exception of the showers, there were no “burning issues” communicated to the CIIC inspection team.

**OSP**

Staff relayed that they have many areas of pride. The institution exhibited a high level of attention to sanitation, and improved access to educational opportunities. Staff also expressed pride in their mentoring program for new officers to ensure they learn the job correctly. Of concern is the "Alternative Meal Loaf" served to inmates as a punishment for conduct violations. Using the meal loaf as punishment is prohibited by the ACA. The Department's policy on this contains contradictory directives, which can lead to inconsistent implementation of its use.

**ORW**

The institution is a representative example of the entire department, and faces many unique challenges. Under one roof they manage inmate reception, all classifications levels, including death row, youth under 21, elderly in need of assisted living care, and a mentally ill population of greater than 50%. Inmate's perception of the Warden and other administrative staff was positive, but that officers speak to them with great disrespect. Inmates relayed that there is a problem with male staff inappropriately touching offenders, which the female do not report out of fear for retaliation. Inmates expressed concerns about their medical treatment, citing delays in seeing the doctor and receiving medications. Staff relayed that the medical department has the greatest turnover. Mentally ill inmates reported concerns regarding the lack of programs. During the inspection, the living areas were noted to be clean except for conditions of the reception unit. Concern was also noted for housing security level 3 inmates in an open dormitory setting, which inmates cited as contributing to increased violence and theft of personal property.

**PCI**

Pickaway Correctional Institution staff relayed the problem of idleness which contributes to the behavior problems of the younger fixed sentenced inmates. The Oasis TC Program was reported to still be the highlight of Pickaway Correctional Institution. Sanitation issues were observed throughout the main compound, even in the two new dorms, especially the restrooms. They noted major problems regarding sanitation and physical deficiencies/maintenance needs in the old buildings, but described the problems in the new buildings as minor. Security staff expressed concern that there is only one officer per dorm, for example, one officer to 132 on each side of the new dorm, both up and down. In the cafeteria, specifically in the back of the dish room, a foul, nauseating odor was present. Medical staff indicated problems and delays in getting supplies, for example, a broken blood pressure cuff was returned to Central Supply but no replacement was received.

**RICI**

Despite a similar population to that of other Level 2 institutions, Richland Correctional Institution reported few STG concerns at the time of the inspection. However, inmates relayed concerns regarding officer use of OC spray (aka mace). Flies and bees were observed in the kitchen and dining area during the lunch meal. Inmates also reported concerns regarding the new policy that requires inmates to bring soap to the bathrooms, rather than the institution providing soap for handwashing.

**RCI**

Although the majority of the inspection was positive, several concerns remained. CIIC staff observed concerns with the segregation overflow unit, as several cells had graffiti on the walls and inmates had windows covered, as well as "mushfake" clotheslines, which are against policy. Two safe cells located in the infirmary had sanitation issues and needed attention. Housing unit 5B had issues with the ceiling due to a water leak, but a capital management plan was in place to address the issue. Inmates relayed concerns about the lack of programs and said there is nothing

to do. Staff at the institution expressed concerns regarding the amount of inmates who are permitted to grow their hair due to religious accommodations. Staff also reported concern over the loss of the Ohio Penal Industries (OPI) furniture shop and said it would be a shame if they could not get the OPI shop back up and running. The food services area was a highlight to the institution. Food service staff explained that they require inmates to go through an application process to work in food services to ensure they have inmates who are interested in working there, which increases the quality.

## **SCI**

The most serious inmate concern related to a sense of tension between certain housing areas. An alleged leader of one gang relayed that there was a “big fight” between two allied gangs, which may have resulted in instability among the inmates. Staff relayed the primary issue they must address between the inmate population is theft among personal property. Overcrowding was far more intense and evident in this inspection as compared to CIIC’s previous inspection in 2008. Major concerns were expressed and observed regarding the need for renovation in the dormitory restrooms and regarding the lack of ventilation in the segregation cells. Southeastern Correctional Institution reported plans of going green and operating the institution in a more energy efficient manner.

## **SOCF**

The inspection revealed exciting plans to address the serious issue of mentally ill inmates at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility, which comprises 30 percent of their population. There were sanitation and idleness issues in both RTUs as well as the Protective Control units. Staff spoke of low morale due to staff shortages and job insecurity, but senior and administrative staff described the morale as fairly good considering the current challenges. Unit staff expressed concern regarding their enormous workload due to staff shortages. Inmates also relayed concerns about not seeing their unit staff. Inmates repeatedly reported that staff does not answer kites and informal complaints and that inmates do not use the inmate grievance procedure due to fear of retaliation. Although the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility is not overcrowded, staff maintains they have the “worst of the worst.” Tension was not detected on the day of the inspection despite correspondence received and a murder that occurred prior to the inspection.

## **TOCI**

Overall, the facility appeared to be clean, orderly, well-maintained, and secure. Staff morale and mutual support was high. Inmate/staff interactions were on the whole positive and there was no perceptible tension among inmates. Main inmate concerns communicated to CIIC included a reported insect infestation, mold in the showers, and allegations that inmates were being kept in segregation past release dates in order to increase available beds in general population. In addition, inmates in Protective Control reported concerns regarding limited privileges and programs.

**TCI**

The most frequent issue shared by inmates pertained to the reported lack of response to kites, informal complaints, and grievances. Many inmates expressed frustration with the management of the inmate grievance procedure. Inmates relayed that there is little enforcement of the timeframe for staff to respond to informal complaints and grievances. Inmates also frequently expressed concerns about property issues such as cell robberies and property loss. Staff relayed concerns regarding inmate idleness, particularly in light of the OPI shop closing. However, staff also relayed that they are attempting to address inmate idleness concerns through the creation of activities such as GED Roundtables (using inmate tutors) and music appreciation programs.

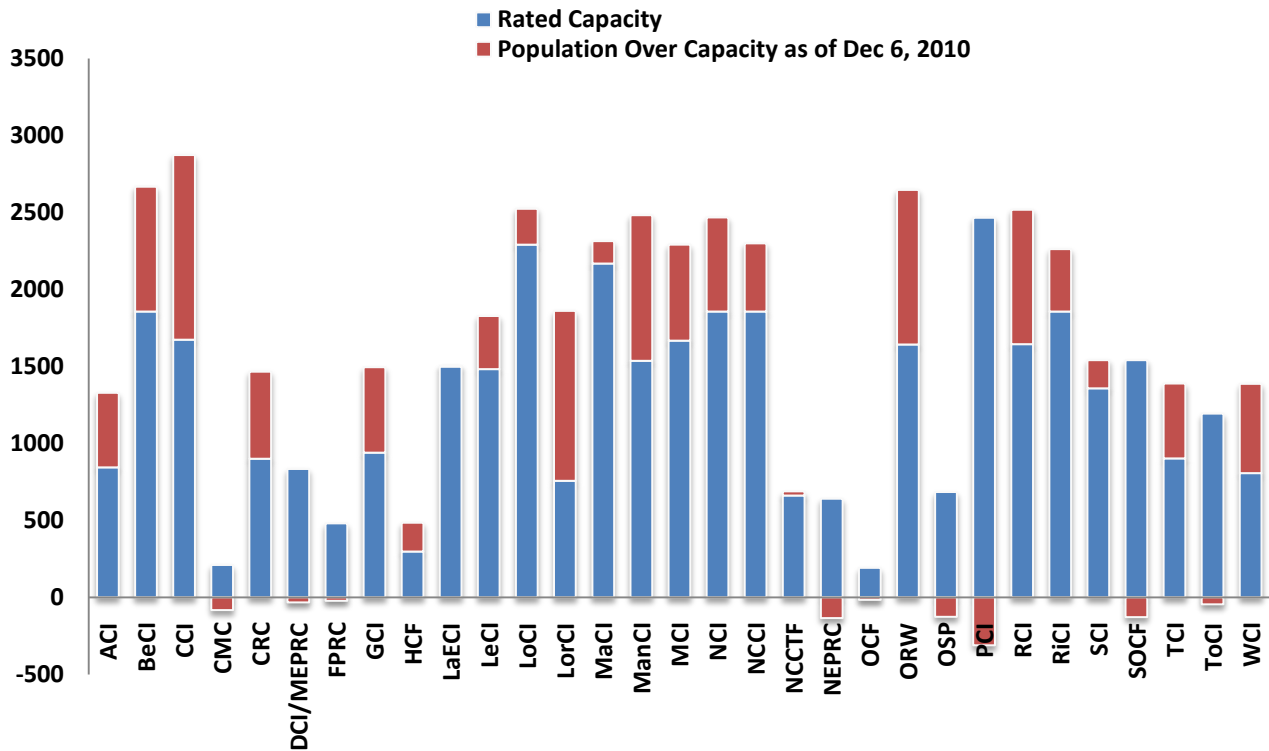
**WCI**

Similar to the Lebanon Correctional Institution, the Warren Correctional Institution has also been severely affected by overcrowding and budget cuts. Staff relayed the following concerns: (1) shortage of funds for necessary office supplies and basic inmate supplies, such as mattresses and (2) compromised quality of inmate life due to overcrowding, including poor conditions of confinement and a reduction in the number of programs provided. Despite these challenges, inmate/staff interaction was perceived as positive, calm and respectful and the overall climate of the institution was considered by the CIIC inspection team to be better than on previous inspections.

# KEY STATISTICS

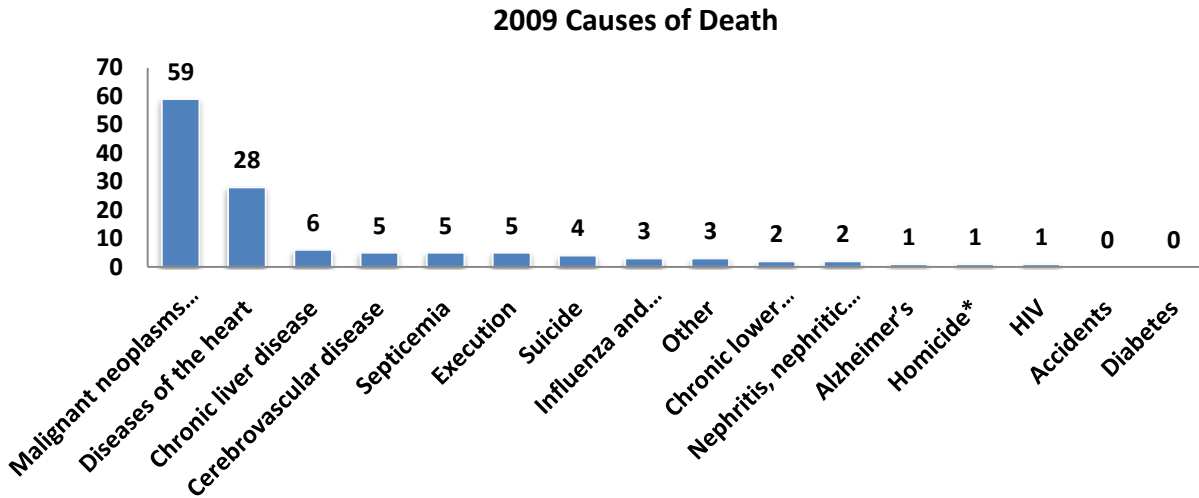
## A. POPULATION/OVERCROWDING

- Prison overcrowding remains a serious issue. For the inmates, overcrowding results in delay in access to necessary programming, increased assaults, and decreased security as staff are spread thin over a larger population. For taxpayers, cost significantly increases to house and feed the population, but also as a result of the consequences of lack of programming and assaults, such as medical care.
- As of December 6, 2010, the average rate of overcapacity was 132%. The institution with the highest rate of overcrowding was Lorain CI, at 246% capacity, followed by Lebanon CI, at 191% capacity.
- As of December 2010, the average annual cost per inmate was \$24,144.75. The inmate population over the rated capacity is currently costing the state approximately \$304 million.

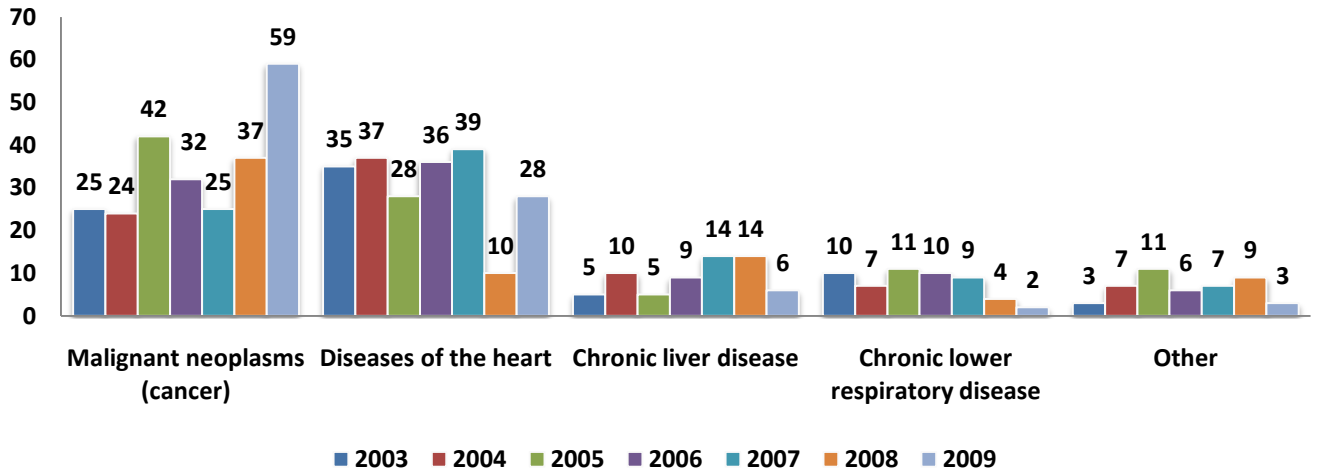


**B. INMATE DEATHS**

- There were 125 deaths in 2009 and 127 in 2010 as of December 9, 2010.
- The most common cause of death in 2009 was malignant neoplasms (cancer). There were two homicides and four suicides.

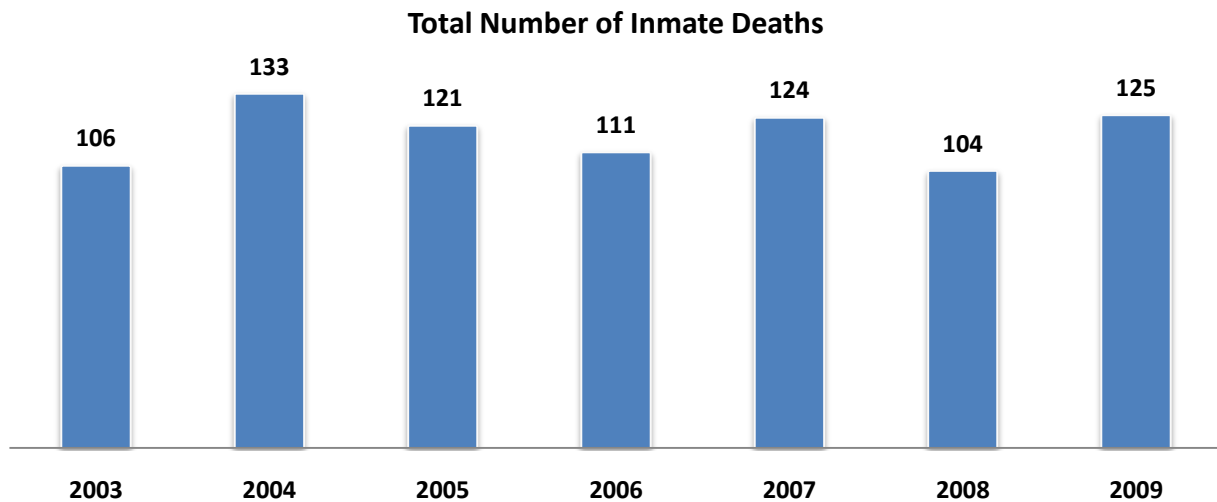


- There were 824 deaths from 2003 through 2010.



- The number of deaths increased 20% from 2003 to 2009. This is due to an increase in the number of deaths due to cancer; during the same time period, the number of deaths due to cancer more than doubled.
- The increasing number of deaths due to cancer may be due to the increasing number of inmates over the age of 50. During the same time period, the number of inmates over the age of 50 increased from 4,822 to 6,580.

- While the cost of cancer treatment will vary widely based on type of cancer, type of treatment, and length of treatment, the least that can be said is that cancer treatment is not cheap.

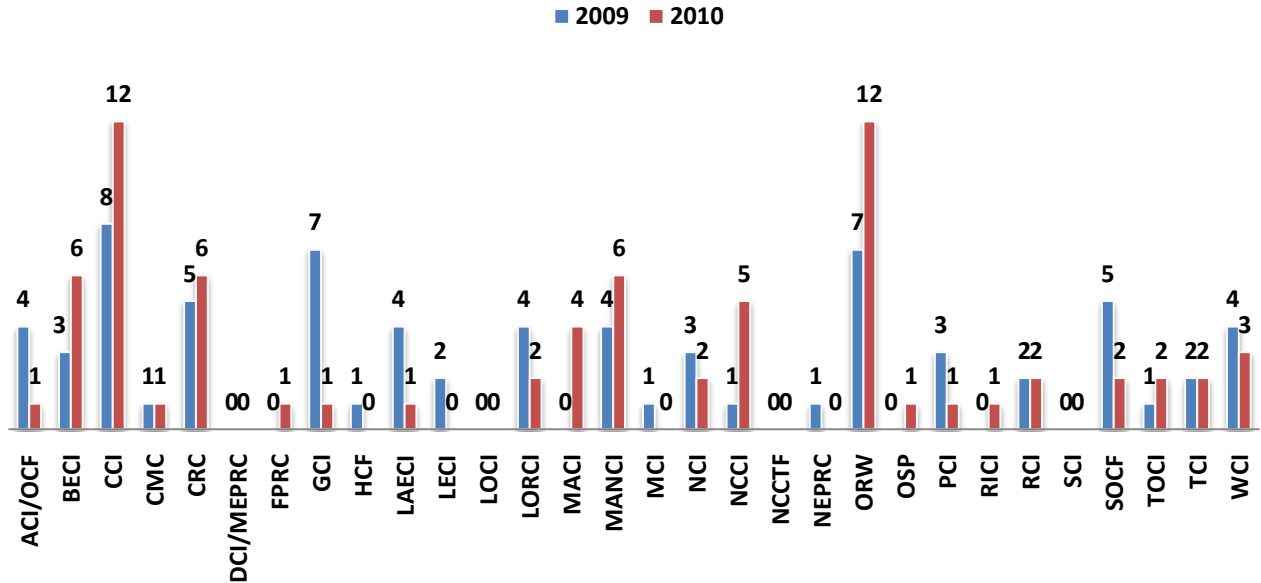


The following table provides a breakdown of inmate cause of death from 2003 through 2009:

Cause	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	25	24	42	32	25	37	59	244
Diseases of the heart	35	37	28	36	39	10	28	213
Chronic liver disease	5	10	5	9	14	14	6	63
Chronic lower respiratory disease	10	7	11	10	9	4	2	53
Other	3	7	11	6	7	9	3	46
Suicide	4	11	5	4	10	6	4	44
Septicemia	4	9	4	2	6	8	5	38
Cerebrovascular disease	1	9	1	1	2	8	5	27
Nephritis, nephritic syndrome, and nephrosis	6	5	4	2	6	2	2	27
Execution	4	7	3	4	2	2	5	27
Influenza and pneumonia	1	4	2	3	1	2	3	16
HIV	7	2	1	1	1	0	1	13
Homicide	1	1	2	0	2	1	2	9
Accidents	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
Alzheimer's	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Diabetes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>125*</b>	<b>824*</b>

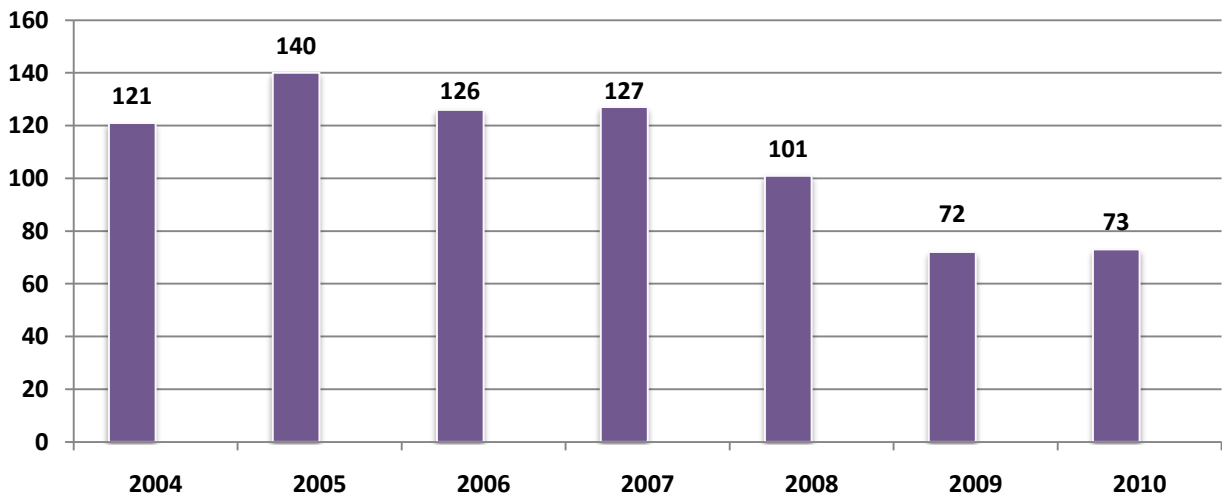
**C. SUICIDE ATTEMPTS**

- There were 145 suicide attempts in the 2009-2010 biennium. In 2009, there were 72 suicide attempts across the DRC; in 2010, 73.



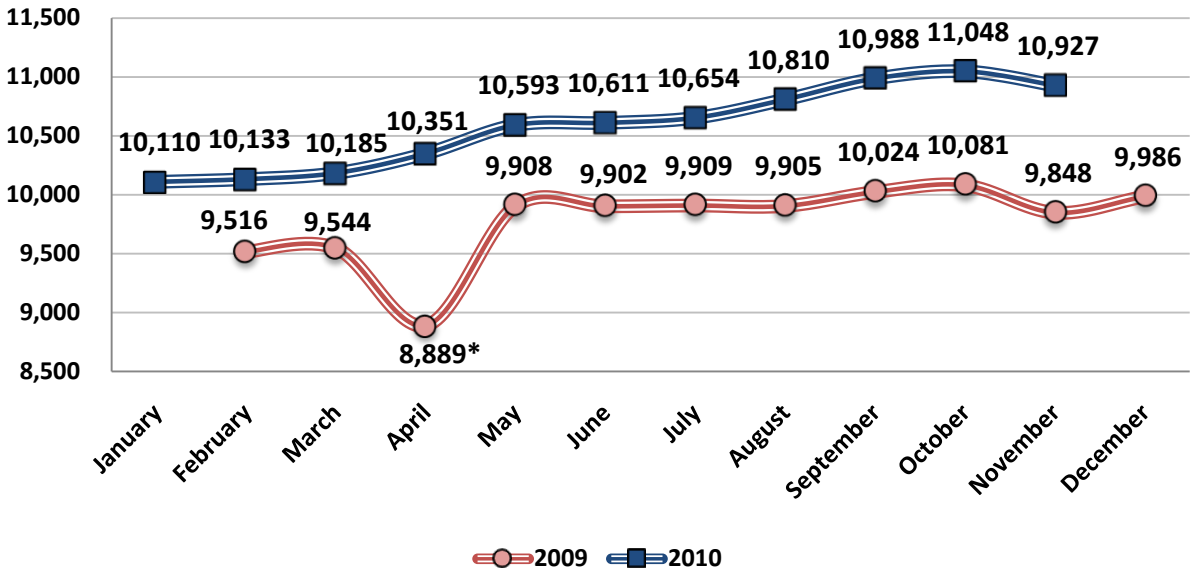
- The total number of suicide attempts each year decreased from 2004 to 2010. In 2010, the number of suicide attempts was almost half that of 2005.
- According to DRC, the reason for this decrease is due to a change in procedures that allows for more individual discretion of clinical mental health staff, as well as a change in how self-injurious behavior is coded within the system.

**Total Number of Suicide Attempts**

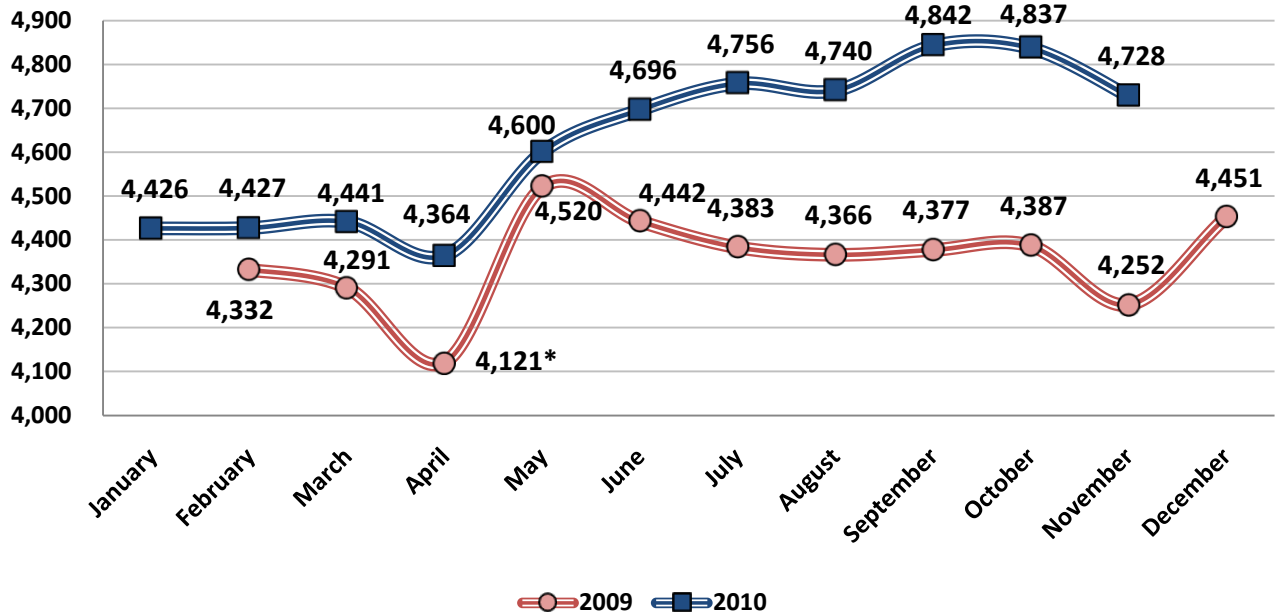


**D. MENTAL HEALTH CASELOAD**

- The number of inmates on the mental health caseload increased by 8.7% in 2010. An additional 878 inmates received mental health medication by the end of 2010.



- The number of C1 (Seriously Mentally Ill) inmates increased by 9.3% in 2010.

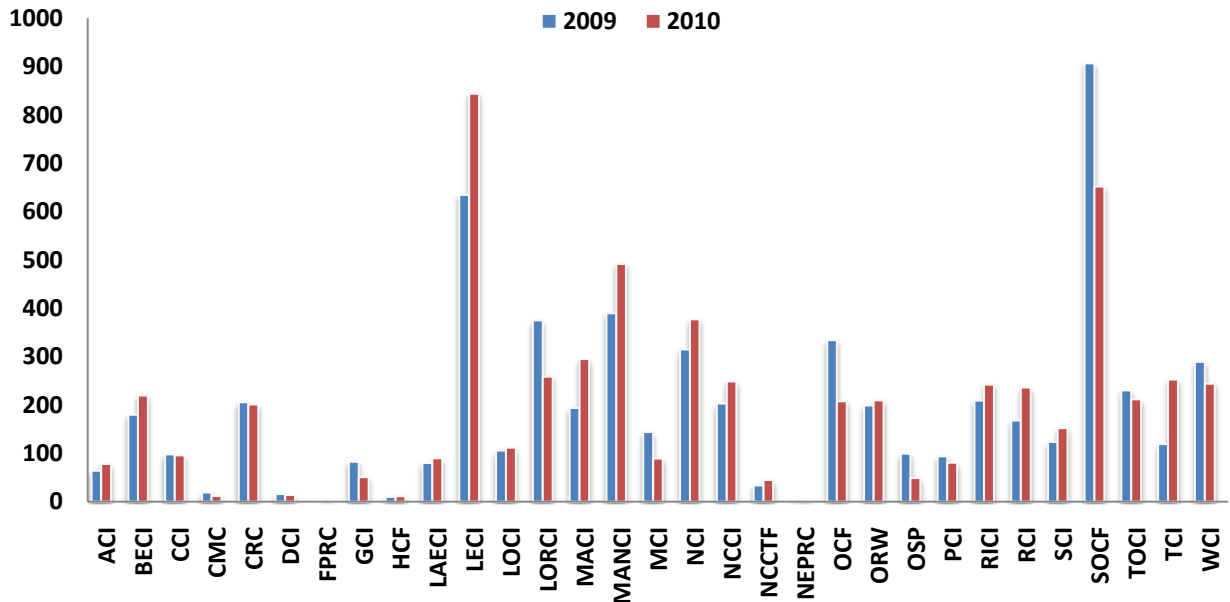


This report does not include January 2009 because in January of 2009 BOMHS began using a new database and at this point not all institutions had switched to the new database.

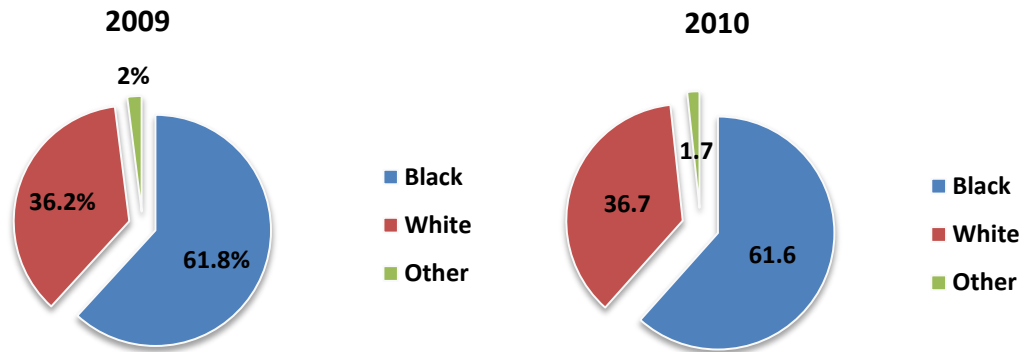
\*NCCI, NCCTF, and RIC I did not submit monthly reports for the month of April 2009.

**E. USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS**

- From 2009 to 2010, the number of use of force incidents increased slightly. There were 5,925 use of force incidents in 2009 and 6,080 incidents in 2010.
- The largest increase in uses of force occurred at the Lebanon Correctional Institution, which houses Level 3/close security offenders.
- The largest decrease in uses of force occurred at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility, which houses Level 4/maximum security offenders.



- The racial composition of the inmates involved in the use of force incidents also remained approximately the same. Of the 2009 total, 3,664 (61.8%) involved Black inmates, 2,142 (36.2%) involved White inmates, and 119 (2.0%) involved Other inmates. Of the 2010 total, 3,745 (61.6%) involved Black inmates, 2,233 (36.7%) involved White inmates, and 102 (1.7%) involved Other inmates.



## Inmate Communication: Use of Force

*"On 12-10-10 at about 7:30 pm, a fight broke out in the day room of 2A...CO --- was asked by me to open my door. CO --- stated, standby and shut up. I stated to --- that I had nothing to do with what happened in the TV room and just wanted my door opened. --- said I know you had nothing to do with it, but then CO --- stated, "Hit that b---h. Give him a taste of OC." Then CO --- sprayed me in the face. I turned my back and stepped away to wipe my face. Then CO -- sprayed the back of my head. They then got me on the ground and cuffed me.*

*... While I'm facing the corner, CO --- walks up behind me and says get on your knees. Then he kicks me in the back of my right knee. I fall to my knees. Then CO --- kicks me in the back of the head twice and says, "You'll listen now, won't you." When he kicked my head bounced twice off the brick wall. Then CO -- pulls me by shirt to the ground and starts punching and kicking me. CO --- kicks me twice and says, "that s--t got in my mouth. I swallowed that s--t." Then CO --- took me to the back of the clinic and says, "He's resisting," and starts running me into things. He then threw me in the cell, waits till it's clear, punches me in the ribs, and says, "I hate n-----s, but I love ass," and grabs my butt. I rolled on my back and he left..."*

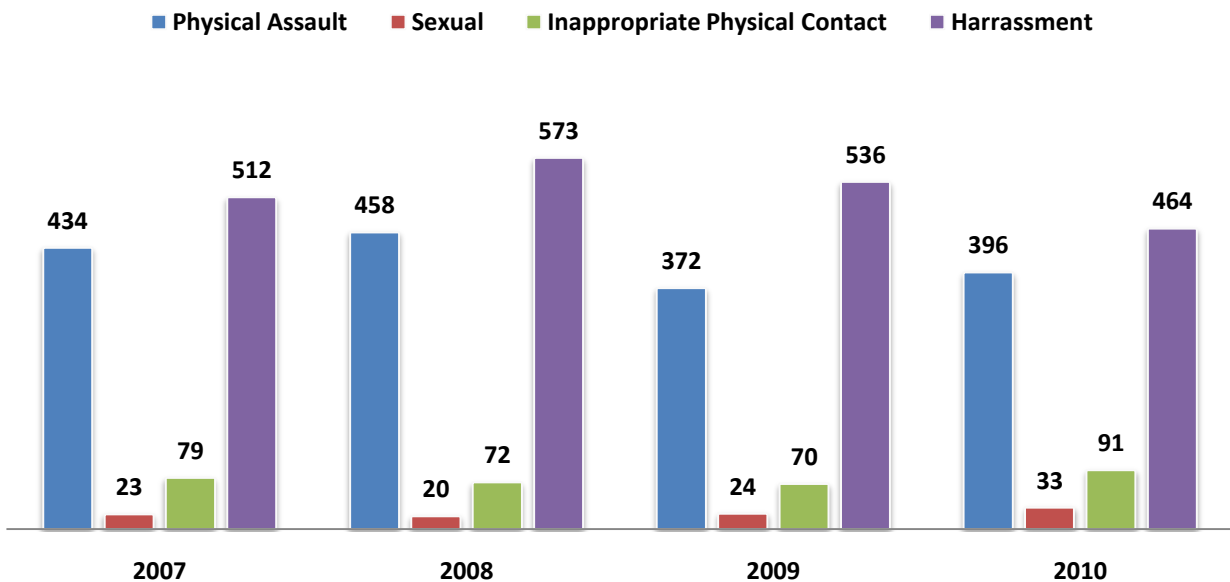
*"...[CO] then took me to the first range while on the steps he punched me in my face and then said, see b--h how easy that is and said, "I'm gonna get away with it." He then sat me down and stated, it'll get worse cause you stupid inmates can't do s--t about it..."*

*I fear for my life at LECI and I feel like I'll have to kill a CO before they kill me. This is the main reason I've had these knives and will continue to make them until I get put in a safe environment."*

**F. INMATE ON STAFF ASSAULTS**

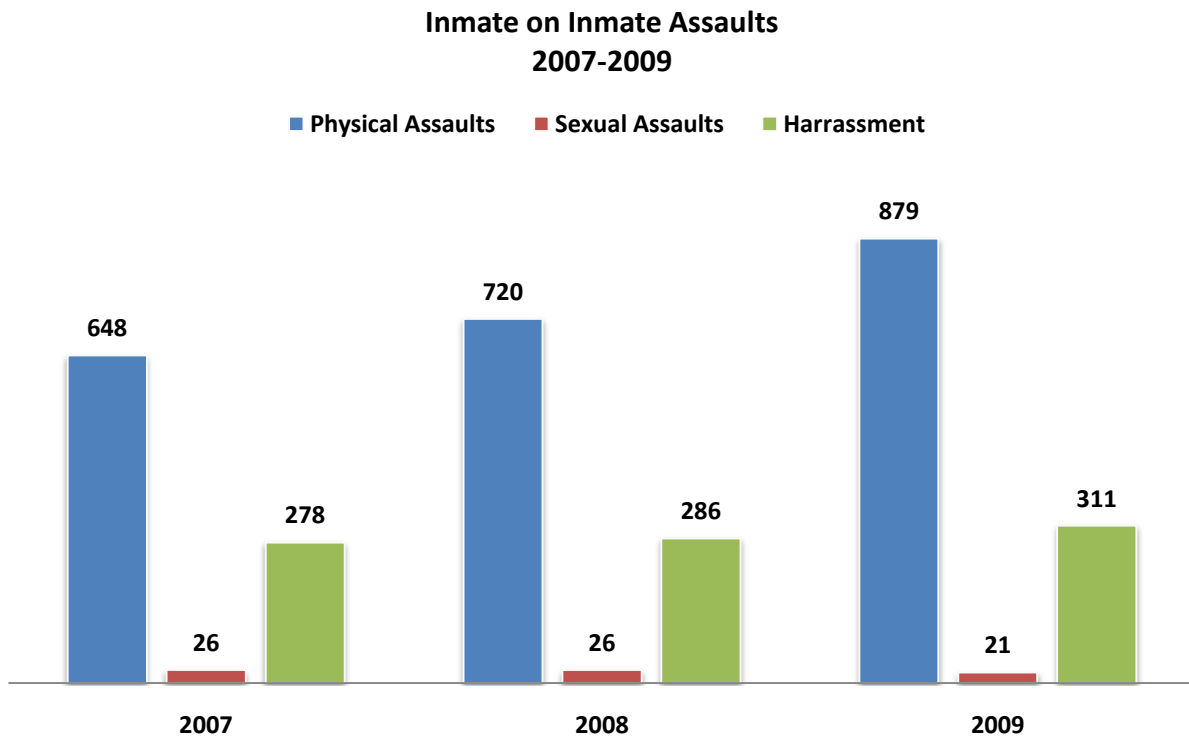
- From 2007 to 2010 there were **4,157** incidents where violence of some form was directed against staff of a correctional facility.
- Overall, during the last three years, assaults on staff have marginally declined.
- Data available from 2008 to 2010 showed that the majority (78.5 percent) resulted in no injury to the staff member.
- Of the total number of assaults, **47 percent were reported as “Harassment,”** which is defined as throwing a liquid or material at staff that does not result in physical harm. Most often, inmates spit, or used other unknown liquids and substances when attacking staff.
- Of the total number of assaults, **40 percent were reported as “Physical Assault,”** which may or may not require treatment at an outside medical facility. Approximately ten percent of the physical assaults were reported as “serious” requiring outside treatment.
- The majority of inmate on staff assaults occurred in segregation, general population housing units, security level 4B housing units, food service, and Residential Treatment Units.
- Inmates affiliated with a Security Threat Group were responsible for approximately 27.7 percent of all assaults on staff during a three year period.

**Inmate on Staff Assaults by Type  
2007-2010**

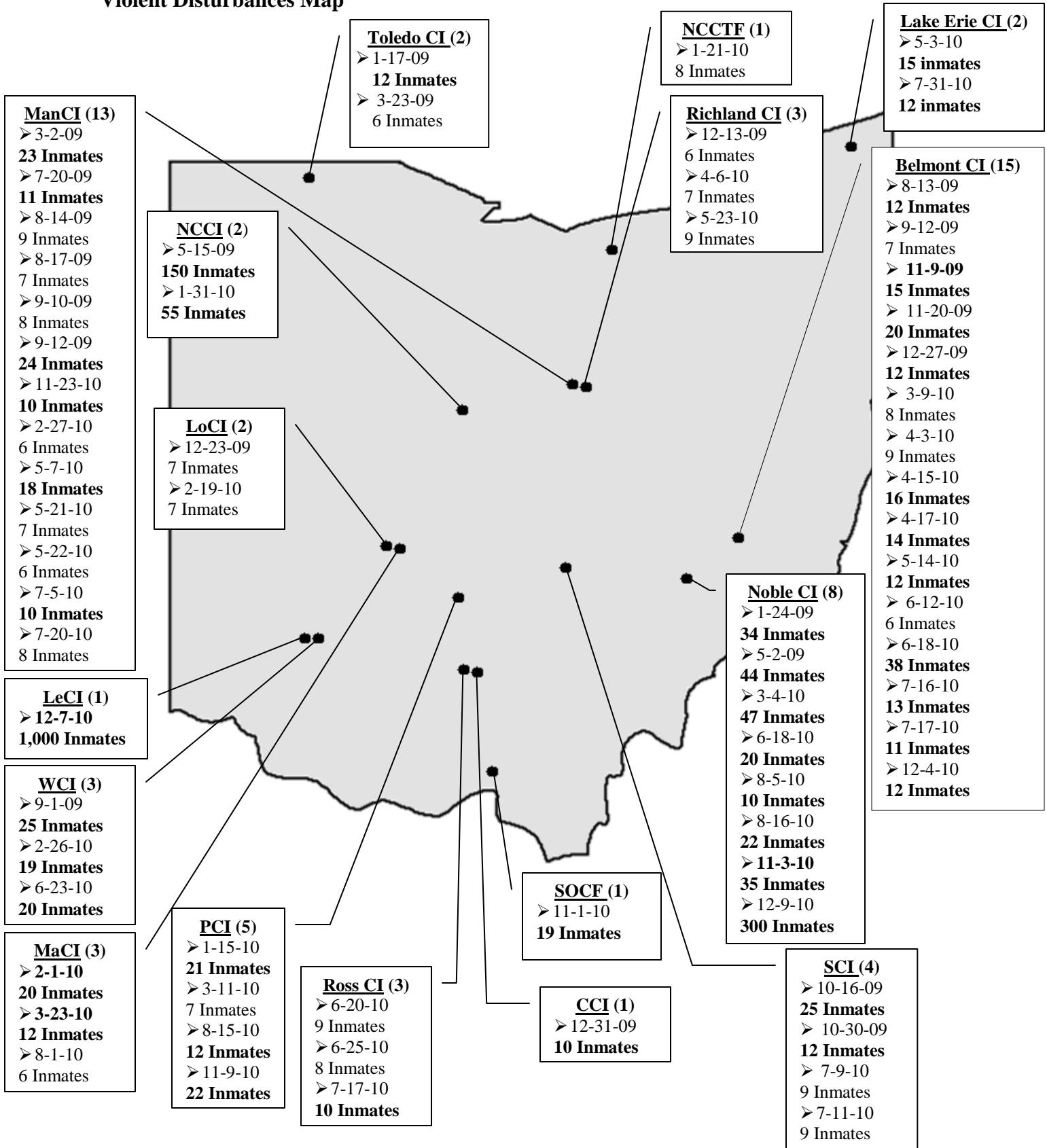


**G. INMATE ON INMATE ASSAULTS**

- **All categories of inmate on inmate assaults have risen steadily with the rising population.**
- Physical assaults have risen **36 percent** from 2007 to 2009, and constituted the largest amount of assaults overall.
- Assaults that resulted in serious injury and minor injuries have continued to climb more than any other category of physical assault.
- Completed sexual assaults have decreased, as have all categories of sexual assault.
- The institution with the most number of inmate on inmate assaults in FY 2009 was the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility (SOCF).
- Most assaults occurred in Level 4 housing (unsurprising given that most assaults occurred at SOCF, which is the only maximum security/Level 4 facility) or in segregation units.
- Inmates affiliated with a Security Threat Group were responsible for 35% of inmate on inmate assaults in FY 2009.



**Violent Disturbances Map**



## Inmate Communication: Inmate on Inmate Assaults

*"I was assaulted on November 27, 2010 by inmate -- -. She covered up the cameras with toothpaste and told people she was going to kill me. When I heard another inmate telling me to get up, this girl is going to hurt you, I got up to tell CO ---. He failed to protect me so the girl jumped on me, beat me in my face. I had two black eyes, a bloody nose, and then she grabbed my head and bit my bottom lip off. I had 20 stitches and a seizure and the CO --- would not help me, he just watched. They put me on PC and told me I would be taken to someone about pressing charges. Well, he came. He told me to write down what happened. So I did. Then he told me there was nothing they could do, that she would leave on her out date, March 12, 2011. I told him that's not right. What can I do? He said, watch your back."*

*"...That's when I heard the metal detector alarm go off, but paid it no mind because the equipment room is only like ten feet away from the door and I just walked past a CO. Next thing I know, someone tripped me from behind and punched me. And I went down to the ground and was then being stabbed from numerous angles and as I scrambled and got back to my feet, I pushed someone and punched someone and ran out to the bird shack in the distance in front of COs that were working. Inmate --- came up to me and asked me what was wrong...He said, why am I bleeding so much through my shirt..."*

# PROGRAM EVALUATION: WAITLISTS

The Correctional Institution Inspection Committee is required by Ohio Revised Code Section 103.73 to “evaluate and assist in the development of programs to improve the conditions or operations of correctional institutions.”

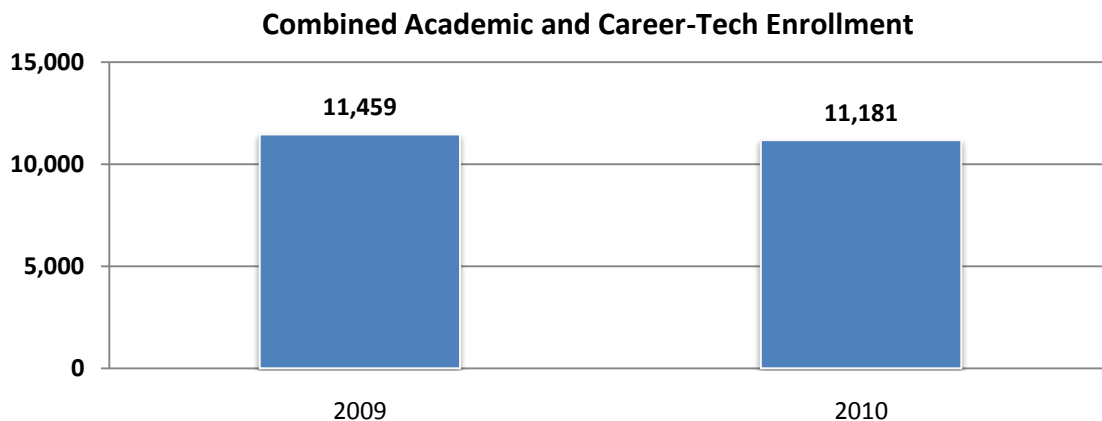
Currently, the joint ills of overcrowding and budget cuts have resulted in lengthy waitlists for all programs, including academic and career-technical. As of the end of November 2010, approximately 10,672 inmates were in the Ohio prison system who did not have a GED or high school diploma. Most will not receive one by their release. Not only is this unfortunate for the inmates, but it also results in a situation of ever more inmates crowded into tighter spaces with even fewer constructive or rehabilitative opportunities. A situation as this directly affects both conditions and operational security.

Furthermore, lack of programming has a direct impact on taxpayer dollars. Many studies show that education has a significant effect on the likelihood of recidivism. As long as Ohio continues to shuffle offenders through the system without helping them obtain educational services, Ohio taxpayers will continue to pay to incarcerate the same offenders.

The following are key findings of CIIC’s analysis of program waitlists:

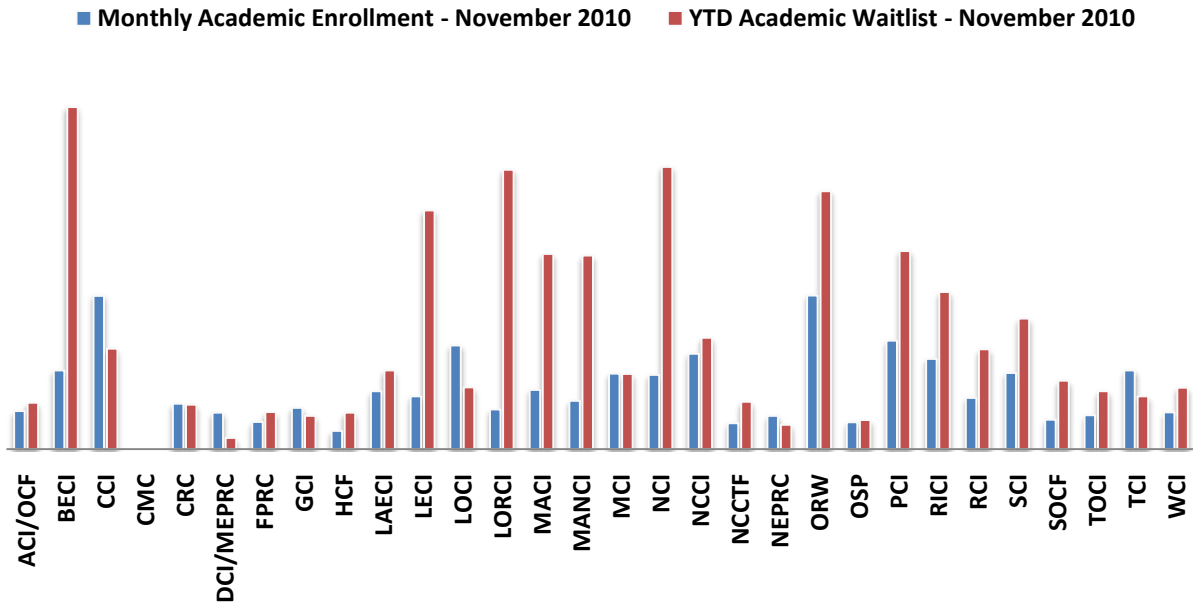
- The total number of inmates enrolled in academic or career-tech programs remained approximately the same from 2009 (11,459) to 2010 (11,181 as of November 2010).

**Enrollment of Combined Academic and Career-Tech Programs for 2009 Compared to Enrollment of Combined Academic and Career-Tech Programs for 2010**

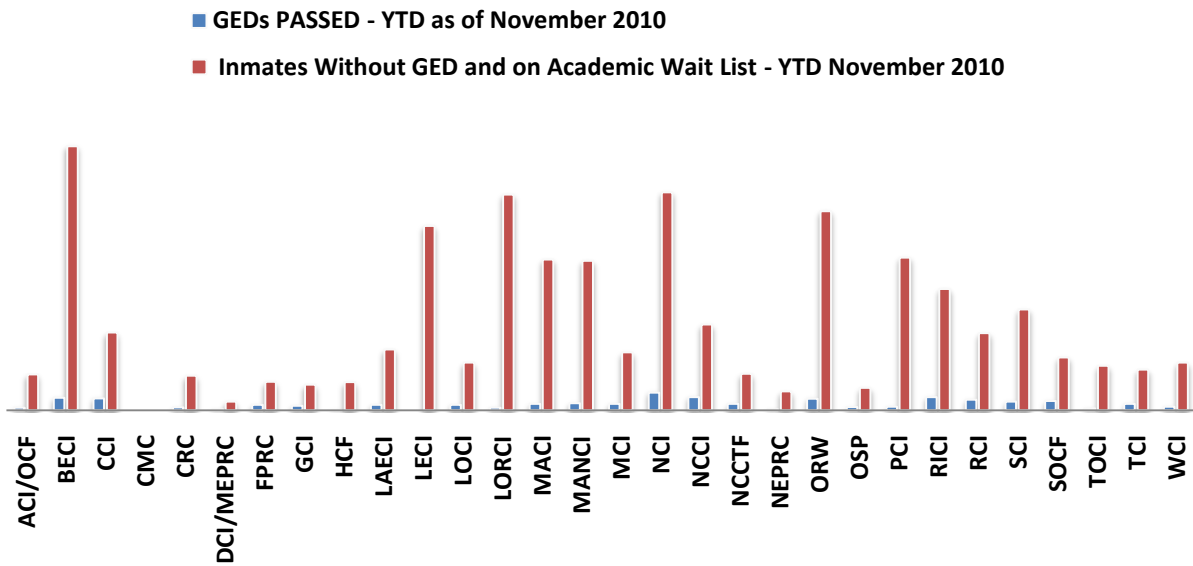


- In November 2010, the total number of inmates on the YTD Academic Program Waitlist, 10,672 inmates, more than matched the number of inmates who were enrolled in

Academic programs, 5,701 inmates, during November 2010. In some institutions the number on the YTD Academic Waitlist more than doubled the number enrolled in Academic Programs.



- As of November 2010, 756 inmates had passed the General Equivalency Diploma test and had received their GED. While this number is laudable, it does not address the approximately 10,672 inmates who did not have a GED or high school diploma and were shown on the Academic Waitlist within the prison system.



## Inmate Communication: Program Waitlists

*"I'm here on my first and last number F2 Robbery. I was sentenced to 4 years for being the driver of my own vehicle in a robbery. The robbery was my co-defendant stole some lady's purse. Anyway, since being incarcerated Sept 5, 2008, I made it clear to myself to get my life together. So when I got transported to Noble, I signed up for schooling/anything...Making a long story short, Noble tries to get all the short timers in school 90 days or less to say that they offer college and programs. These guys in school could care less because they're going home soon and probably wouldn't carry the school outside the camp. Even if the student don't come to class, they're marked as being there... I have 4 years and today I decided to go talk to Mr. --- about the next enrollment. He said it was going to be a longer waiting process..."*

*"...I feel with education comes refinement and the prison system here has gotten so far away from their initial purpose and that's to rehabilitate. It seems that the concept of prison is strictly means. Men are in here becoming worse human beings because they are thrown away into blocks all day and not being repaired. The institution fails to realize that when they let these misled men sit idle, they are making their own futures more dangerous, versus if they take the time out to program and better us, then they are in fact making their own future more safe by building law abiding citizens. You can't put a young man in prison at 18, 19, 20 and let him just sit for 10 or 15 years with no help and expect him to get out and be productive..."*

## NEXT STEPS

In the 129<sup>th</sup> General Assembly legislative biennium, CIIC will continue to build upon the success of the prior biennium's work. While the 128<sup>th</sup> General Assembly oversaw the largest number of inspections in CIIC history, CIIC will significantly increase the number of inspections by performing "follow-up" inspections. In each inspection report, CIIC will identify five critical concerns that need to be addressed. In its follow-up inspection, to be performed six months to one year later, CIIC will conduct an abbreviated inspection that will specifically focus on these five areas in order to ensure greater accountability for the prison system.

In addition, while CIIC will continue to monitor key statistics that are indicative of the overall "health" of the prison system, CIIC will place these statistics within a larger framework of goals for the Ohio prison system:

- Increase safety and security
- Increase community connections with prisons and offenders
- Increase access to programs
- Increase effectiveness of the inmate grievance procedure
- Identify areas of cost savings

These goals, general best practices for prison systems, all play a role in the overall objective of reducing recidivism and ensuring offender reintegration into the community. Having set the goals, the next step is to create an action plan to meet each goal and to establish measurements that will determine whether the goal has been met.

These goals cannot be achieved by the DRC alone. To truly achieve success, these goals will require legislators, community groups, inmate families, volunteers, judges, and faith-based groups to join together to address the many causes that lead to institutional violence and ex-offender recidivism.

Within the next six months, CIIC will meet with these various stakeholder groups to set forth a specific plan to meet each goal with identified measurements. The action plan will require increased partnership between all three branches of state government as all work toward achieving an improved correctional system in this biennium.

**Table 1.**  
**Institutional Percent of Capacity**  
**December 6, 2010**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Rated Capacity</b>	<b>Count as of December 6, 2010</b>	<b>Percent of Capacity</b>
Lorain CI	756	1860	246
Lebanon CI	1481	2827	191
Warren CI	807	1387	172
Chillicothe CI	1673	2873	172
Corrections Reception Center	900	1466	163
Hocking CF	298	485	163
Mansfield CI	1536	2481	162
Ohio Reformatory for Women	1641	2646	161
Grafton CI	939	1495	159
Allen CI	844	1328	157
Trumbull CI	902	1388	154
Ross CI	1643	2061	153
Belmont CI	1855	2666	144
Marion CI	1666	2291	138
Noble CI	1855	2467	133
North Central CI	1855	2299	124
Richland CI	1855	2516	122
Southeastern CI	1358	1541	113
London CI	2290	2524	110
Madison CI	2167	2313	107
North Coast CTF	660	687	104
Lake Erie CI	1498	1502	100
Dayton CI	482	478	99
Toledo CI	1192	1146	96
Franklin PRC	480	458	95
Southern Ohio CF	1540	1412	92
Montgomery PRC	352	322	91
Oakwood CF	191	174	91
Pickaway CI	2465	2153	87
Ohio State Penitentiary	684	558	82
North East PRC	640	506	79
Corrections Medical Center	210	126	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,715</b>	<b>50,976</b>	<b>132%</b>

**Table 2.**  
**2009-2010 CIIC Contacts with Institutional Breakdown**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Number of Contacts</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	807	17.6%
Mansfield Correctional Institution	378	8.2%
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	261	5.7%
Lebanon Correctional Institution	248	5.4%
Marion Correctional Institution	246	5.4%
Pickaway Correctional Institution	235	5.1%
Toledo Correctional Institution	206	4.5%
Madison Correctional Institution	179	3.9%
London Correctional Institution	169	3.7%
Grafton Correctional Institution	149	3.3%
Warren Correctional Institution	148	3.2%
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	130	2.8%
Trumbull Correctional Institution	129	2.8%
North Central Correctional Institution	125	2.7%
Ohio Reformatory for Women	116	2.5%
Ohio State Penitentiary	114	2.5%
Allen Correctional Institution	111	2.4%
Ross Correctional Institution	107	2.3%
Belmont Correctional Institution	97	2.1%
Lorain Correctional Institution	76	1.7%
Hocking Correctional Institution	66	1.4%
Other (County or Local Jails)	63	1.4%
Oakwood Correctional Facility	62	1.4%
Southeastern Correctional Institution	58	1.3%
Richland Correctional Institution	55	1.2%
Noble Correctional Institution	54	1.2%
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	52	1.1%
Northeast Ohio Correctional Center	41	0.9%
Correctional Reception Center	37	0.8%
Northeast Pre-Release Center	26	0.6%
Dayton Correctional Institution	19	0.4%
Corrections Medical Center	8	0.2%
Franklin Pre-Release Center	8	0.2%
Montgomery Education Pre-release Center	6	0.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,586</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 3.**  
**2009-2010 CIIC Concerns with Institutional Breakdown**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Number of Concerns</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	3,908	20.5%
Mansfield Correctional Institution	1,626	8.5%
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	1,151	6.0%
Lebanon Correctional Institution	1,024	5.4%
Toledo Correctional Institution	1,007	5.2%
Pickaway Correctional Institution	970	5.1%
Marion Correctional Institution	803	4.2%
Madison Correctional Institution	721	3.8%
North Central Correctional Institution	657	3.4%
London Correctional Institution	647	3.4%
Warren Correctional Institution	641	3.4%
Trumbull Correctional Institution	565	3.0%
Grafton Correctional Institution	510	2.7%
Ohio State Penitentiary	474	2.5%
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	452	2.4%
Ohio Reformatory for Women	445	2.3%
Ross Correctional Institution	400	2.1%
Allen Correctional Institution	386	2.0%
Southeastern Correctional Institution	324	1.7%
Belmont Correctional Institution	305	1.6%
Oakwood Correctional Facility	272	1.4%
Lorain Correctional Institution	236	1.2%
Hocking Correctional Institution	235	1.2%
Northeast Ohio Correctional Center	231	1.2%
Richland Correctional Institution	226	1.2%
Other (County or Local Jails)	201	1.1%
Noble Correctional Institution	196	1.0%
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	157	0.8%
Correctional Reception Center	91	0.5%
Northeast Pre-Release Center	83	0.4%
Dayton Correctional Institution	43	0.2%
Corrections Medical Center	26	0.1%
Montgomery Education Pre-release Center	26	0.1%
Franklin Pre-Release Center	26	0.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,069</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 4.**  
**2009-2010 DRC CIIC Contacts and Concerns**

Type of Concern	Number of Concerns
Staff Accountability	3,012
Supervision	2,851
Health Care	1,890
Inmate Grievance Procedure	1,428
Non-Grievable Matters	1,184
Institutional Assignment	826
Inmate Relations	764
Special Management Unit	727
Protective Control	669
Personal Property	656
Safety and Sanitation	422
Use of Force	392
Food Service	379
Mail/Packages	369
Housing Assignment	359
Facility Maintenance	311
Discrimination	305
Security Classification	294
Visiting	271
Psychological/Psychiatric Services	218
Legal Services	209
Inmate Account	199
Other	180
Recreation	179
Laundry/Quartermaster	140
Commissary	126
Job Assignment	125
Educational-Vocational Training	110
Recovery Services	98
Dental Care	94
Religious Services	92
Records	77
Library	49
Telephone	43
Inmate Groups	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,069</b>

**Table 5.**  
**2009-2010 Suicide Attempts**

	Jan		Feb		Mar		April		May		June		July		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Total
	09	10	09	10	09	10	09	10	09	10	09	10	09	10	09	10	09	10	09	10	09	10	09	10	
ACI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BeCI		0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	9
CCI		1		0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	20
CMC		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CRC		2		0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
DCI		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FPRC		0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GCI		0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8
HCF		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LaECI	4	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
LeCI		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
LoCI		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LorCI		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
MaCI		0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
ManCI		0		1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
MCI		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NCCI		0		0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
NCCTF		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCI		0		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
NEPRC		0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OCF	1	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
ORW		0		0	0	0	1	2	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	4	1	5	19
OSP		0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PCI		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
RCI		1		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
RiCI		0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SCI		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOCF		0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
TCI		0		0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
ToCI		0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
WCI		0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>145</b>

**Table 6.**  
**2009-2010 Use of Force by Institution and Percentage of Change**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
<b>ACI</b>	Black	28	26	
	White	34	50	
	Other	2	2	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>+21.9%</b>
<b>BECI</b>	Black	134	174	
	White	45	45	
	Other	1	1	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>+22.2%</b>
<b>CCI</b>	Black	48	62	
	White	50	33	
	Other	0	1	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>
<b>CMC</b>	Black	7	5	
	White	12	7	
	Other	0	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-36.8%</b>
<b>CRC</b>	Black	115	122	
	White	85	79	
	Other	6	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>-2.4%</b>
<b>DCI</b>	Black	13	10	
	White	3	4	
	Other	0	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-12.5%</b>
<b>FPRC</b>	Black	N/A	1	
	White	N/A	1	
	Other	N/A	0	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>GCI</b>	Black	39	26	
	White	42	25	
	Other	2	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>-38.6%</b>
<b>HCF</b>	Black	5	3	
	White	5	8	
	Other	0	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-0.10%</b>
<b>LAECI</b>	Black	58	57	
	White	21	32	
	Other	1	1	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>+12.5%</b>
<b>LECI</b>	Black	411	565	
	White	217	275	
	Other	7	4	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>+32.9%</b>

<b>LOCI</b>	<b>Black</b>	59	60	
	<b>White</b>	47	50	
	<b>Other</b>	0	2	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>+5.7%</b>
<b>LORCI</b>	<b>Black</b>	241	178	
	<b>White</b>	130	78	
	<b>Other</b>	4	3	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>-30.9%</b>
<b>MACI</b>	<b>Black</b>	136	216	
	<b>White</b>	57	79	
	<b>Other</b>	1	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>+52.1%</b>
<b>MANCI</b>	<b>Black</b>	312	362	
	<b>White</b>	74	124	
	<b>Other</b>	4	6	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>+26.2%</b>
<b>MCI</b>	<b>Black</b>	104	55	
	<b>White</b>	39	32	
	<b>Other</b>	1	2	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>-38.2%</b>
<b>NCI</b>	<b>Black</b>	167	186	
	<b>White</b>	146	188	
	<b>Other</b>	2	3	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>+19.7%</b>
<b>NCCI</b>	<b>Black</b>	127	141	
	<b>White</b>	74	102	
	<b>Other</b>	2	6	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>+22.7%</b>
<b>NCCTF</b>	<b>Black</b>	24	22	
	<b>White</b>	10	22	
	<b>Other</b>	0	1	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>+32.4%</b>
<b>NEPRC</b>	<b>Black</b>	0	4	
	<b>White</b>	1	0	
	<b>Other</b>	0	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>+30.0%</b>
<b>OCF</b>	<b>Black</b>	147	66	
	<b>White</b>	187	141	
	<b>Other</b>	0	1	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>-37.7%</b>
<b>ORW</b>	<b>Black</b>	64	73	
	<b>White</b>	63	81	
	<b>Other</b>	72	56	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>+5.5%</b>
<b>OSP</b>	<b>Black</b>	81	40	
	<b>White</b>	18	9	
	<b>Other</b>	0	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>-50.5%</b>

PCI	Black	40	40	
	White	53	41	
	Other	1	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>-13.8%</b>
RICI	Black	151	148	
	White	58	94	
	Other	0	1	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>+15.8%</b>
RCI	Black	96	130	
	White	70	105	
	Other	2	1	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>+40.5%</b>
SCI	Black	75	87	
	White	49	65	
	Other	0	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>+22.6%</b>
SOCF	Black	548	421	
	White	354	229	
	Other	5	2	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>-28.1%</b>
TOCI	Black	162	125	
	White	63	80	
	Other	5	7	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>-7.8%</b>
TCI	Black	92	190	
	White	27	60	
	Other	0	3	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>+113.6%</b>
WCI	Black	180	150	
	White	108	94	
	Other	1	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>-15.8%</b>
		<b>5925</b>	<b>6065</b>	<b>+2.36%</b>

**Table 7.**  
**2009-2010 Inmate Enrollment in Academic and Career-Tech Programs (2010: January – November)**

	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
ACI/OCF	189	279
BECI	596	512
CCI	714	580
CMC	0	0
CRC	598	517
DCI/MEPRC	267	229
FPRC	237	246
GCI	242	254
HCF	119	103
LAECI	456	392
LECI	462	323
LOCI	519	563
LORCI	294	388
MACI	398	597
MANCI	270	272
MCI	450	420
NCI	298	278
NCCI	410	508
NCCTF	309	217
NEPRC	291	221
ORW	678	995
OSP	176	128
PCI	455	468
RICI	553	717
RCI	484	311
SCI	1099	665
SOCF	158	161
TOCI		194
TCI	494	455
WCI	243	188
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,459</b>	<b>11,181</b>

**Table 8.**

**Inmates Enrolled in Academic Programs November 2010 (monthly enrollment) Compared to Inmates on Academic Waitlist YTD November 2010**

	<b>Academic Enrollment November 2010 (monthly snapshot)</b>	<b>Academic Waitlist YTD November 2010</b>
ACI/OCF	121	148
BECI	251	1088
CCI	488	320
CMC	0	0
CRC	145	142
DCI/MEPRC	116	36
FPRC	87	118
GCI	132	106
HCF	58	116
LAECI	184	251
LECI	168	760
LOCI	330	197
LORCI	126	889
MACI	189	621
MANCI	154	616
MCI	240	239
NCI	236	898
NCCI	304	354
NCCTF	83	151
NEPRC	106	78
ORW	489	821
OSP	86	93
PCI	345	630
RICI	287	500
RCI	163	318
SCI	243	416
SOCF	94	218
TOCI	108	184
TCI	251	168
WCI	117	196
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,701</b>	<b>10,672</b>

**Table 9.**

**Number of GEDs Passed YTD November 2010 Compared to Number of Inmates Without GED and on Academic Waitlist YTD November 2010**

	<b>GEDs Passed - YTD November 2010</b>	<b>Number of Inmates Without GED and on Academic Waitlist YTD November 2010</b>
ACI/OCF	11	148
BECI	51	1088
CCI	49	320
CMC	0	0
CRC	12	142
DCI/MEPRC	4	36
FPRC	22	118
GCI	18	106
HCF	1	116
LAECI	22	251
LECI	0	760
LOCI	22	197
LORCI	11	889
MACI	26	621
MANCI	29	616
MCI	26	239
NCI	73	898
NCCI	54	354
NCCTF	27	151
NEPRC	4	78
ORW	48	821
OSP	13	93
PCI	14	630
RICI	54	500
RCI	43	318
SCI	35	416
SOCF	38	218
TOCI	8	184
TCI	27	168
WCI	14	196
<b>Total</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>10,672</b>