

Agency and Available Data: Jails

Agency	What is collected	Collection Method	Public Dashboard or Reports?
ODRC Bureau of Adult Detention (BAD) – R.C. 5120:1-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jail Administrative Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capacity ○ Staffing • Annual jail census <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Population ○ Average length of stay ○ Select demographics ○ Pretrial status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual jail inspection and data reporting to the Bureau of Adult Detention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full Service Jail Inspection Reports available at ODRC • BAD census data provided for OCSC reporting requirements
Local Jails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pretrial information • Offense types and levels • Confinement credit • Programmatic services • Resources/funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local jail management system • Administrative records and data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determined at local level • Jail management systems are not linked statewide

- **Bureau of Adult Detention (BAD) Select Data Points Available at the Statewide Level**

- Jail classification
- Facility capacity
- Total bookings/admissions
 - Adult and Juvenile
- Average daily inmate count
- Low/high daily inmate count
- Average length of stay
- Point in time population count
- Demographics
 - Race
 - Gender

- Felony count
- Misdemeanor count
- Inmates confined due to at least one drug offense
- Inmates awaiting sentencing
- Sentenced inmates
- Adult Parole Authority (APA) holders
- Federal inmates
- ODRC offenders
- Jail open date
- Major renovation date
- Renovation description
- Operating authority
- Jail staffing

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This explanatory document is designed to highlight the available data for analysis to inform policymakers pursuant to the Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission's duty to study the comprehensive criminal sentencing structure in the state of Ohio. Among other duties, the Commission is to study the fiscal and other impact of the sentencing structure on jails and review bills introduced in the general assembly that provide for a new criminal offense or that change the penalty for an existing criminal offense. As such, this primer is designed to understand data available at the statewide level for analysis as well as gaps in the data that would be useful for the duties of informing the general assembly and other policymakers. Below is a bulleted list of data items not collected statewide that may be available in some jurisdictions and could be useful in informing policymakers if available at a statewide level. This list is informed by data elements collected nationally by the US Bureau of Justice Statistics as well as programmatic data elements collected in some local jurisdictions. This is intended to highlight potential gaps in data availability.

- Detailed conviction status
 - Awaiting trial
 - Awaiting sentence
 - Awaiting prison transfer
 - Serving sentence
- Program services and utilization
 - Availability and usage of medical, mental health, alcohol, and drug treatment programs
 - Measures of fiscal impact, including resource allocation to specific programs
- Unconfined persons under jail supervision¹
- Release/reentry data
 - Type of release
 - Outcome data, such as recidivism
 - Reentry services availability and utilization
- Juvenile status
 - Held as adult or juvenile
- Confined inmates by probation, parole, or pretrial release violation status

¹ According to the report from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates in 2022 – Statistical Tables* report ([Jail Inmates in 2022 – Statistical Tables](#)), Persons under jail supervision but not confined is defined as “All persons in community-based programs operated by jail facilities, including electronic monitoring, house arrest, community service, day reporting, and work programs. This group excludes persons on pretrial release who are not in community-based programs run by jails; persons under supervision of probation, parole, or other agencies; persons on weekend programs; and persons who participate in work release programs and return to jail at night.”