SOCIOLOGY and GIS:

Mapping across Disciplines

LESSON PLAN

Title of Lesson   Mapping the Growth of Ohio's Prisons and Prison Population
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Time Required   75 minutes

Materials
    Compass rose
    Map legend
    Cones and Placeholder Markers
    Appendix A: Map of Ohio

Preparation: Prior to this lesson, instructor should be familiar with prison population, specifically, the growth of the prisons and the prison population since the 1980s (what policies led to the buildup of prisons?). Also, instructor should be familiar with the demographics of the prison population (gender, race, age). Recommended readings are identified in the section noting additional sources. Journal articles are available through scholar.google.com. Websites are noted when applicable.

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Objectives   Students will learn how to pose spatial questions on the topic of prison population by:
- Tracking the expansion of Ohio prisons over time
- Identifying locations of where prisons are located in Ohio
- Comparing how Ohio prisons may replicate national prison trends.
- Considering the reasons if/why/how prison populations have changed over time.

Essential Questions

- How can we use the maps to visualize where the buildup of prisons in Ohio and consider why they were built in specific rural/urban locations?
- How can maps be used to question and understand policies?

National Geography Standards

- How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.
- The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Instructional Process

1. **Review rules of learning with the Giant Map. No shoes, writing utensils, or sliding on the map.**
2. **Introduce students to the map.**
   - Ask how we know which direction is north/south and add the compass rose to the map.
   - Ask what the colors and lines indicate on the map and add the legend to the map.
   - Discuss how the alpha-numeric grid is used to describe a location. Give a couple of examples. Where is Dayton (Toledo, Columbus…) located using the grid?

3. **Introduce the topic:**
   The sociological perspective invites us to look at our familiar surroundings in a fresh way. It encourages us to take a new look at the world we have always taken for granted, to examine our social environment with the same curiosity that we might bring to an exotic foreign culture.

   Today we will explore how visualizing data on a map can lead us to ask questions or think about relationships/patterns differently. Then, we will construct a map specifically thinking about the 'where' and 'why' of prisons in Ohio.

4. **Ohio Urban Population Over Time:** Let's start by thinking about Ohio's population over time. This will help students orient themselves to mapping on this large map. Using this map, we will look at where people lived in Ohio over three time periods. Give each student a symbol which they should place on the map. Use different symbols for the three different time periods.

Table 1: Ranking of OH Cities by Population over time			
Ranking	**1850**	**1910**	**1990- Present**
1.	Cincinnati	Cleveland	Columbus
2.	Columbus	Cincinnati	Cleveland
3.	Cleveland	Columbus	Cincinnati
4.	Dayton	Toledo	Toledo
5.	Toledo	Dayton	Akron
6.	Springfield	Youngstown	Dayton

While the population has shifted over time, these urban areas are fairly stable in terms of ranking over time. You might clear the map of population cones to have a clean map for the next section on prison locations.

5. **Location of Ohio Prisons:** Now let's look at where prisons are located over time. The first prison in Ohio – Ohio Penitentiary was built with 13 cells in Columbus in 1814. By 1834 the prison population was 500, 1890 the prison population was 1,652 and by 1910 the population was 2,561. Ask a student to put a "Prison" symbol on Columbus.

Ask students: in what region (North- above I70 or South- below I70?) do you think the most Ohio prisons are located? After they respond, instructor should summarize and then transition to the task of identifying all of the prison locations in Ohio.

Between 1920 and 1960, four prisons were added. By 1960, Ohio's prison population was 11,796. Ask students to mark the prison locations (found in Table 2) with Prison Symbol. The 28 institutions in **bold** are currently open (2020). Maps provided in Appendix A and B will help students locate locations that they may not know (particularly, rural locations).

Suggestions:
- The easiest way to visualize when/how many prison open during a particular period is to use symbols with different colors or shapes for each period of time. Table 2 makes this easy by identifying year built in clusters identified by color.
- You may want to stop at the end of each period of openings and note on a chart the total prison population at that time.
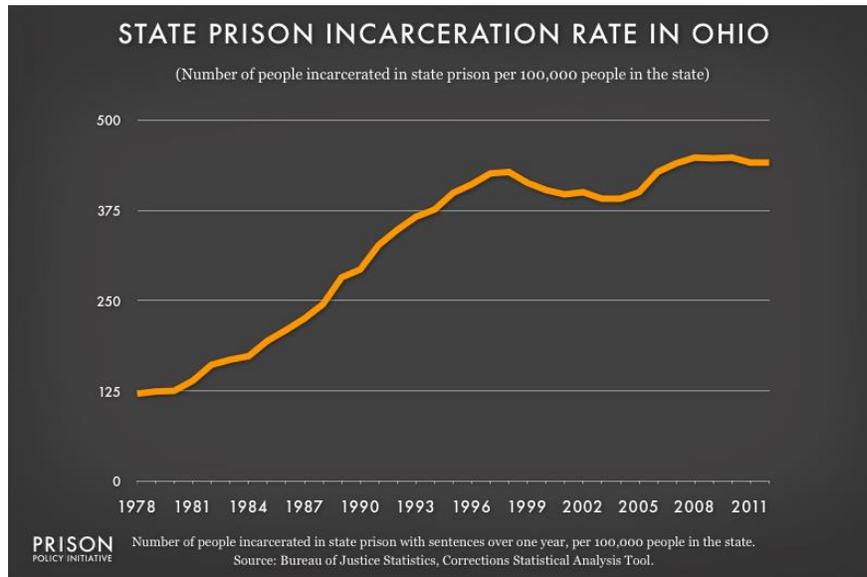
Table 2: Ohio Prison Location and Year Built AND Overall Ohio Prison Population is Selected Years			
Year Built	Prison Name	Location	Total OH State/Federal Prison Pop in Year noted
1814-1983	Ohio Penitentiary	Columbus	
1886-1990	Ohio State Reformatory (OSR)	Mansfield	
1916	**Ohio Reformatory for Women (ORW)**	**Marysville**	
1925	**London Correctional Institute (LOCI)**	**London**	
1954	**Marion Correctional Institution (MCI)**	**Marion**	
1960	**Lebanon Correctional Facility (LECI)**	**Lebanon**	
1966	**Chillicothe Correctional Institution (CCI)**	**Chillicothe**	
1972	**Southern Ohio Correctional Facility (SOFI)**	**Lucasville**	

1980	**Southeastern Correctional Institute (SCI)**	**Lancaster**	**13,256**
1982-2004	Lima Correctional (LCI) (started as Lima State Hospital constructed btw 1908 and 1915)	Lima	
1984	**Pickaway Correctional Institute (PCI)**	**Pickaway**	
1984-2002	Orient Correctional Institute. (OCI) (originally an asylum for mentally disabled)	Orient	
1987	**Allen-Oakwood Correctional (AOCI)**	**Lima**	
1987	**Dayton Correctional (DCI)**	**Dayton**	
1987	**Madison Corrections (MACI)**	**London**	
1987	**Ross Correctional (RCI)**	**Chillicothe**	
1988	**Grafton Correctional (GCI)**	**Grafton**	
1989	**Warren Correctional (WCI)**	**Lebanon**	
1988	**Northeast Reintegration Center (NERC)**	**Cleveland**	
1990	**Lorain Correctional (LORCI)**	**Lorain**	**30,855**
1991	**Mansfield Correctional (MANCI)**	**Mansfield**	
1992	**Trumbull Correctional (TCI)**	**Leavittsburg**	
1993	**Franklin Medical Center (FMC)**	**Columbus**	
1994	**North Central Correctional Complex (NCCC)**	Marion	
1995	**Belmont Correctional (BECI)**	**Clairsville**	
1996	**Noble Correctional (NCI)**	**Caldwell**	
1997	**Northeast Ohio Correctional Center (NEOCC)**	**Youngstown**	
1998	**Ohio State Penitentiary (OSP)**	**Youngstown**	
1998	**Richland Correctional (RICI)**	**Mansfield**	
2000	**Toledo Correctional (TOCI)**	**Toledo**	
2000	**Lake Erie Correctional (LAECI)**	**Conneaut**	**45,833**
2018			**50,431**

Source: The Ohio Department of Corrections. Retrieved from https://www.drc.ohio.gov

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Summary: What do you notice about the map that we have just created? Possible responses: (1) Consider why the number of prisons expanded exponentially after the 1980s. (2) Where the prisons are located? For example, consider whether prisons are located in rural or urban towns/cities.

6. **Suggested Extension Activity:** The graph below presents overall prison population in a different way. The graph shows the 'incarceration rate' from 1978-2011. The 'incarceration rate' is the number of people incarcerated per 100,000 people in the state. The Instructor could provide a printout of this table and place it on the edge of the map. When geographers create maps, they often put relevant information in a textbox.

Source: Prison Policy Initiative. https://www.prisonpolicy.org/graphs/incrates/OH.html

As a part of this extension activity, you could use Table 3 to calculate the incarceration rate for each decade listed.

Table 3: Overall Ohio Prison Population Compared to Total Population					
Ohio	1980	1990	2000	2010	2019
OH Prison Pop	13,256	30,855	45,833	51,223712	50,431 (2018)
OH Total Pop	10,800,000	10,850,000	11,350,000	11,540,000	11,720,000
OH Prison population per capita	815	352	248	233	232

Summary: Clearly, we are incarcerating more people and at an astounding rate. Why? Who? Where?

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Discussion

The value of locating data on a map is that we often see relationships that we would have not thought about previously. Maps help us ask questions. Ask students: what kinds of things that they have noticed?   Examples of possible responses:

- The surge in building prisons in the 1980s. What policies occurred in the 1980s that led to this buildup?
- Similarly, why is there such a dramatic rise in the prison population in the 1980s?
- Why did two state mental institutions change their function and become prisons? This shift was part of the government policy to move mental patients from state run institutions to community mental health centers. (see Madeo 2020).
- Where are the prisons located?   How many are in rural locations? How does the state determine where to locate these prisons?
- How does Ohio compare with other states (and/or countries) in terms of their prison population? Prisoners per capita?

Debriefing discussion

Following the map activity exercise, the instructor will lead a discussion with students that allows students to report out their reactions to the exercise by asking general questions, such as:

a) After reviewing how you answered the opening questionnaire, how accurate were your responses?
b) What stood out to you the most about the map activity?
c) What, if anything were you most surprised about the map activity?
d) What, if anything were you least surprised about the map activity?
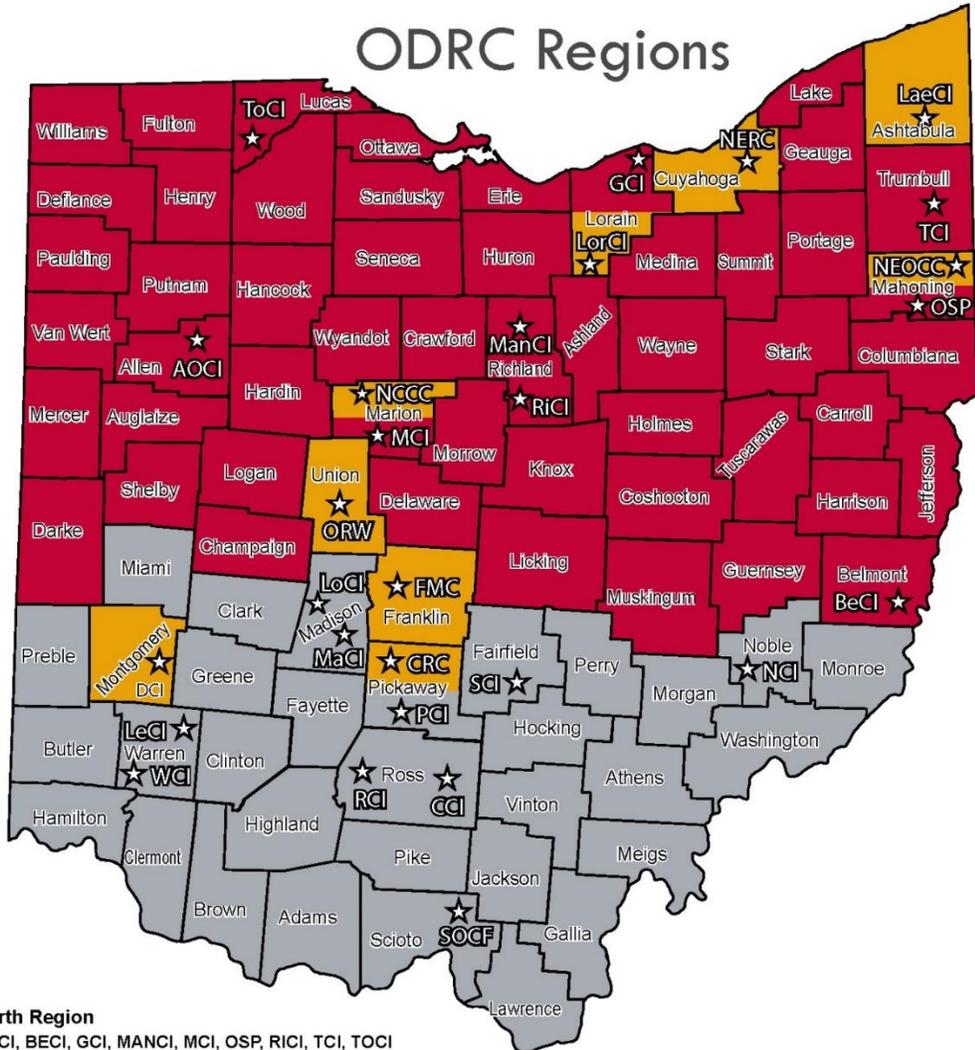
Appendix A: Ohio Map of Cities

Source: Nations Online Project. https://www.nationsonline.org/maps/USA/Ohio_map.jpg

Appendix B: Ohio Regional Map of Prison Locations

Ohio | Department of Rehabilitation & Correction

ODRC Regions

North Region
AOCI, BECI, GCI, MANCI, MCI, OSP, RICI, TCI, TOCI
Dave Bobby, Regional Director

South Region
CCI, LECI, LOCI, MACI, NCI, PCI, RCI, SCI, SOCF, WCI
Ed Banks, Regional Director

Specialty Region
CRC, DCI, LAECI, LORCI, NCCC, NEOCC, NERC, ORW, FMC
Charles Bradley, Regional Director

Regions (6/14/2019)

Office of Prisons Administrative Assistants	
Brian Niceswanger *All prisons north of I-70	AOCI, BECI, GCI, LAECI, LORCI, MANCI, MCI, NCCC, NERC, NEOCC, ORW, OSP, RICI, TCI & TOCI
Cassy Wilkins *All prisons south of I-70	CCI, CRC, DCI, FMC, LECI, LOCI, MACI, NCI, PCI, RCI, SCI, SOCF & WCI

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