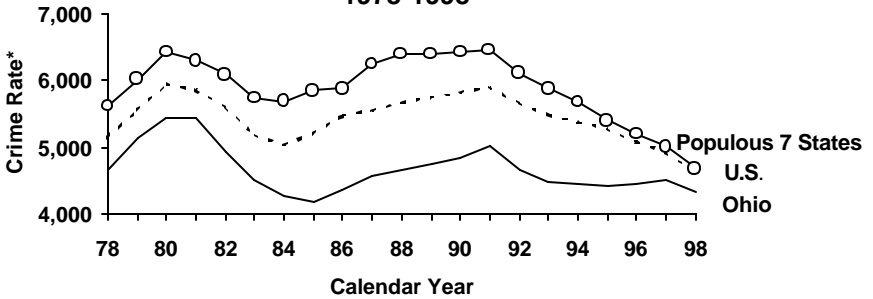


## Crime & Punishment

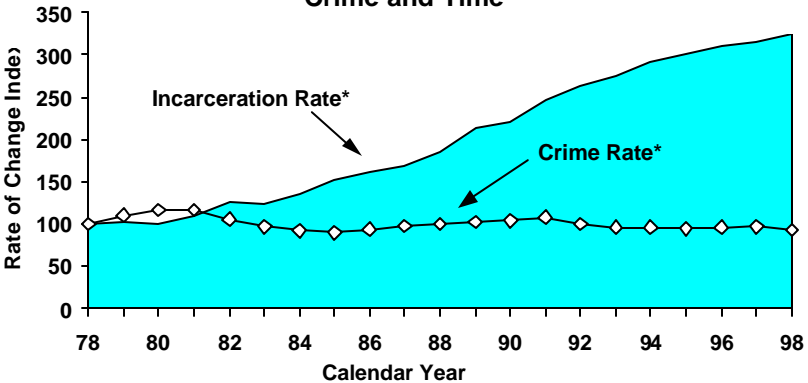
### Comparative Crime Rates\* 1978-1998



\*UCR Index Crimes per 100,000 population.

- Although Ohio's crime rate generally mirrors the cyclical pattern of the nation as a whole, as well as the average for the seven other most populous states (CA, FL, IL, MI, NY, PA, TX), it also consistently exhibits a relatively lower crime rate, although the gap has narrowed in recent years.

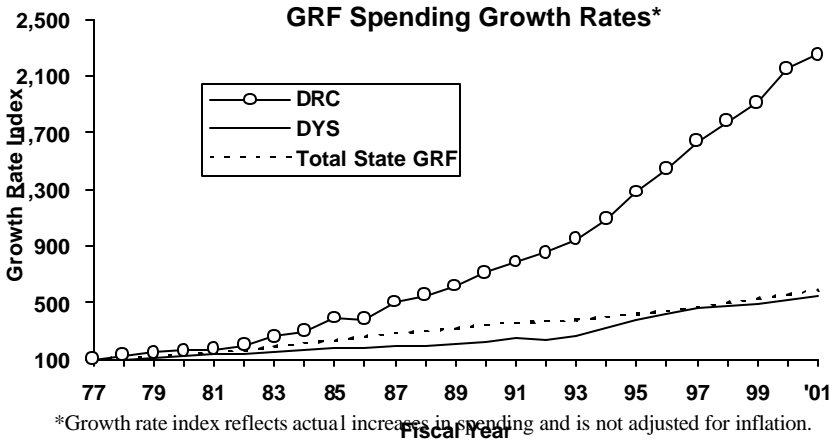
### Crime and Time



\*Both crime and incarceration rates are expressed per 100,000 population, then, for comparative purposes, standardized to the baseline year 1978.

- While Ohio's UCR Crime Index has remained relatively stable over the past two decades, the state's incarceration rate has more than tripled.

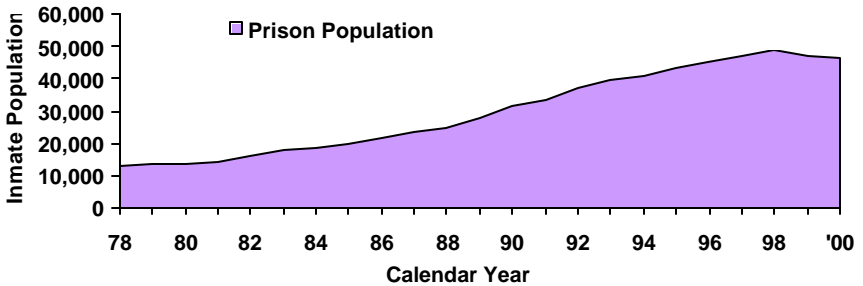
## Corrections Spending Continues To Grow Rapidly



- In FY 1975, the Department of Rehabilitation & Correction (DRC) consumed 61 percent of \$86.4 million in total state GRF spending for corrections, with the Department of Youth Services (DYS) accounting for the remainder. During FY 1998, DRC's GRF spending for the first time exceeded the \$1 billion mark. By the close of FY 2001, DRC's expected share of total state GRF corrections spending will surpass 85 percent and exceed \$1.3 billion.
- At the end of FY 2000, the state's prison system had developed into a geographically expansive system with 34 correctional institutions, more than 46,000 inmates and about 15,000 employees. In FY 1975, the system had eight correctional institutions with approximately 11,000 inmates and 3,000 employees.
- More than 85 percent of DRC's annual budget is fueled by the state's GRF, of which slightly more than two-thirds is expended on day-to-day operations of correctional institutions.
- DYS currently oversees eleven institutions holding some 2,100 youth. During FY 2000 more than 91 percent of the DYS budget came from the state GRF.
- Rapid growth in the DYS GRF budget since FY 1993 is directly related to the Reclaim Ohio initiative that provides fiscal incentives to treat delinquent youth in the community. Subsidy dollars retained by the counties have increased by more than 223 percent, expanding from approximately \$8.7 million in FY 1995 to over \$28 million in FY 2000.

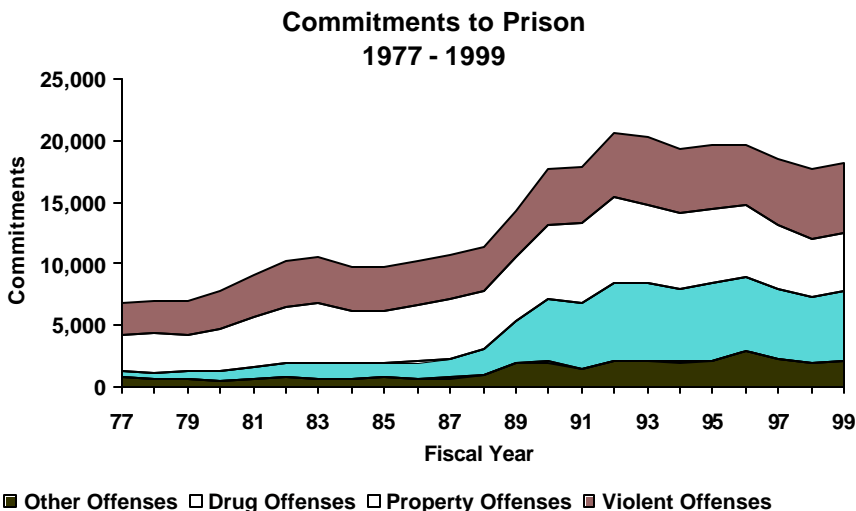
## Prison Population Has Doubled Since 1987

Prison Population as of July 1, 2000  
1978 - 2000



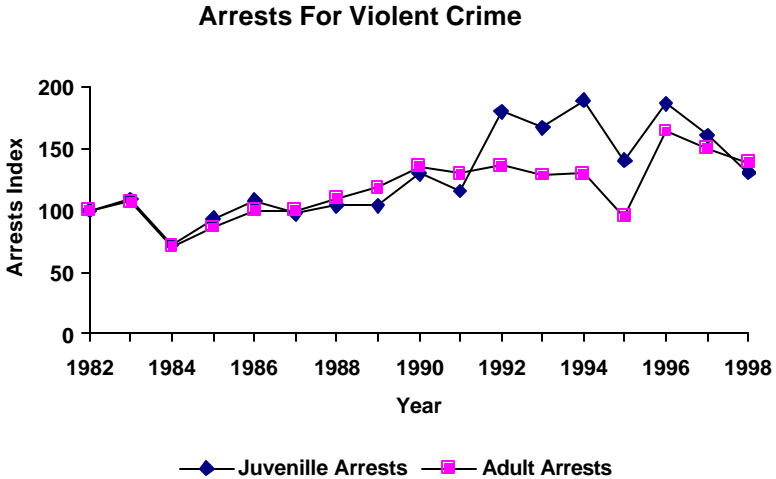
- Stricter sentencing laws, tougher sentencing by judges, and declining parole rates have contributed to Ohio's prison population quadrupling since 1978, and to its more than doubling in the last ten years alone.
- As of July 1, 2000, Ohio had the 5<sup>th</sup> largest prison population (46,537) in the U.S, behind California, Texas, New York, and Florida. Michigan, Illinois, Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Louisiana rounded out the top ten highest prison populations for that year.
- Although Ohio has the 5<sup>th</sup> largest prison population overall, when expressed in terms of a standard density measure – prisoners per 100,000 population – we rank 14<sup>th</sup>. As of 1998, Ohio incarcerates 436 adults per 100,000 people. The state with the highest incarceration rate in terms of density is Louisiana with 736 per 100,000, followed by Texas (724), Oklahoma (622), Mississippi (574) and South Carolina (550).
- Preliminary evidence suggests that when compared to pre-S.B. 2 conditions, annual prison intake has dropped and a larger proportion of that intake population is composed of offenders who have been convicted of more serious felonies requiring longer lengths of stay. The latter situation creates what is known as a “stacking effect,” which means that although annual prison intake may drop somewhat, total prison population may continue to rise as offenders are incarcerated for longer periods of time than would have been the case under preexisting law.

## Drug Crimes Are the Most Dramatic Accelerator in the Historic Rise of Commitments to Prison



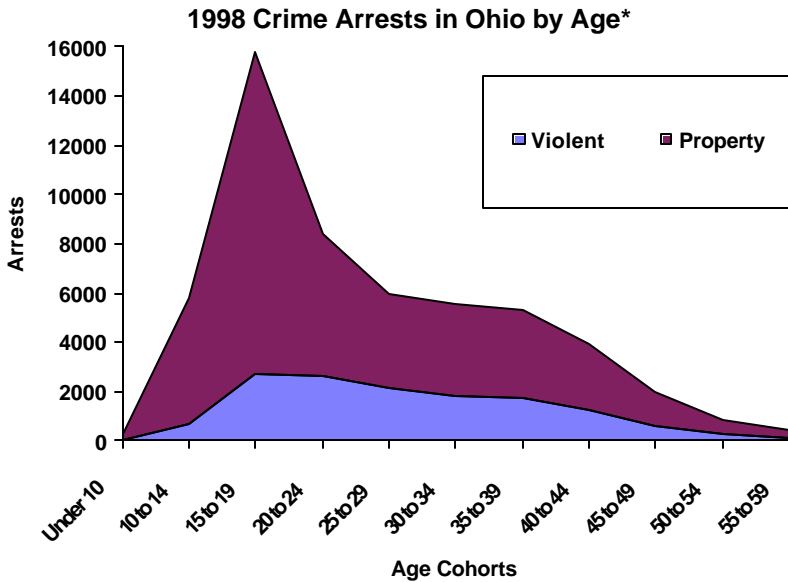
- The number of offenders committed to the state's prison system in 1999 totaled 18,165, while the comparable number for 1977 was a considerably smaller 6,867. This translates into an increase of approximately 164 percent over that 23-year period.
- The most dramatic factor in the rise of the number of offenders committed to the state's prison system is related to drug crimes. In 1977, 456 offenders, or 6.6 percent of total prison intake, were sentenced to prison for a drug crime. In 1999, the number of offenders sentenced to prison for a drug crime registered 5,688. This represented 31.3 percent of total prison intake, and nearly a fivefold increase over 1977's percentage.
- In 1999, offenders committed to the state's prison system for property crimes made up a much smaller percentage of total annual prison intake (25.5 percent) than in 1977 (43.0 percent). As a percentage of total annual prison commitments, offenders committed to the state's prison system for violent crimes have also declined, though not as steeply, from 38.6 percent in 1977 to 31.5 percent in 1999.
- Over time, the percentage of female offenders committed to the state's prison system has slowly increased. In 1975, females represented only 5.7 percent of total annual prison intake and by 1999 that number had grown to 12.2 percent.

## Juvenile Arrests For Violent Crime Outpace Adult Arrests



- When arrest data for adults and juveniles are accurately compared, they reveal a remarkably similar growth pattern up to 1991. After 1991, the rate of juvenile arrests clearly begins to surpass the adult rate, until 1997-98 when they converge momentarily, and the adult arrest rate begins to exceed the juvenile rate.
- The large increase in the number of juvenile arrests, mentioned above, is likely contributed to a 68 percent increase in the number of new delinquency cases filed in Ohio's courts of common pleas from 1984 to 1996. During this twelve-year span, there was also a 44 percent increase in the number of unruly cases filed in courts of common pleas.
- From 1989 to 1996, delinquency cases increased by nearly 24 percent, compared to a 5 percent increase in the number of unruly cases.
- The number of persons arrested for index crimes (violent crime + property crime) has remained relatively stable in recent years, primarily due to a modest decrease in the number of persons arrested for index crimes. Accompanying the modest decrease in property crime however, had been a steady increase in violent crime, through 1996 (at which time violent crime arrests also began to decline).

## Age and Crime

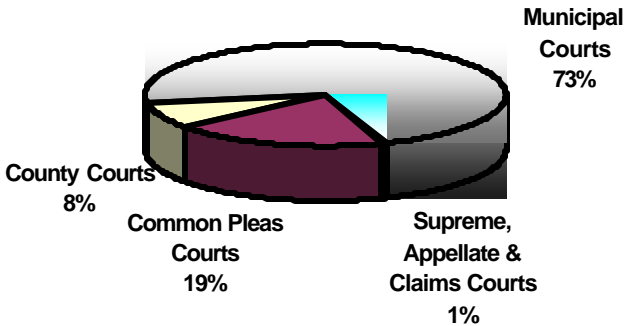


\*Uniform Crime Report, Ohio Data tables, FBI, 1998

- In 1998, the peak individual age for violent crime arrests in Ohio was 20. In 1992 the peak age was 17. However, 15 to 19-year-olds had more combined arrests for violent crime (2,722 arrests) than the 20 to 24-year-old cohort group (2,620 arrests).
- In 1998, the peak individual age for property crime arrests in Ohio was 18. In 1992 the peak age was 17. In terms of cohort groups, 15 to 19-year-olds clearly had the most arrests at 13,098. The 20 to 24-year-old age group had only 5,767 arrests, or just 44 percent of the previous group.

## Ohio's Court System

### Distribution of New Cases Filed Statewide CY 1998



- In CY 1998, a record of 3,247,183 new cases were filed in Ohio's state courts: 2,728 in the Supreme Court; 11,713 in the twelve appellate districts; 627,821 in the common pleas courts; 2,329,763 in municipal courts; 274,064 in county courts; 1,094 in the Court of Claims.
- Salaries for judges have been adjusted to increase each January 1<sup>st</sup> until the year 2001. In CY 2000, fulltime judicial salaries were: Chief Justice, \$124,900; Justice, \$117,250; Court of Appeals, \$109,250; Common Pleas, \$100,500; Municipal, \$94,400; County, \$54,300.
- The FY 2000 state budget for the Judiciary/Supreme Court and the Court of Claims totaled of \$122,873,363. In FY 2001 it will be \$125,327,780.
- The primary function of the Judicial Branch is to settle disputes, fairly and impartially, according to the law. To do this, a number of courts have been established in the state by the Constitution and by acts of the General Assembly. A diagram of Ohio's court structure may be found at [http://www.sconet.state.oh.us/Court\\_Structure](http://www.sconet.state.oh.us/Court_Structure).