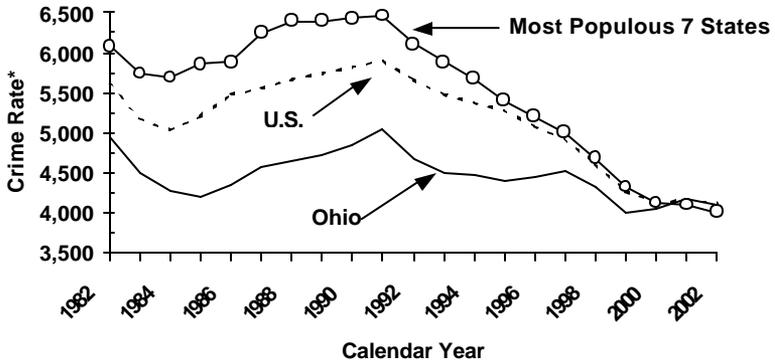


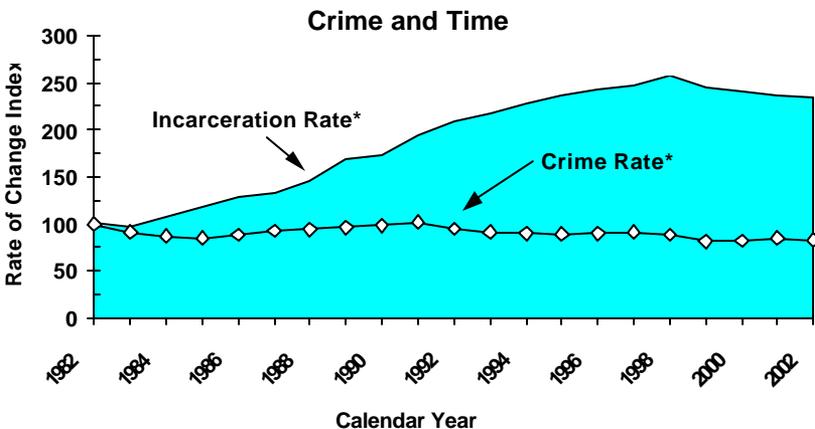
Crime and Punishment

Comparative Crime Rates*



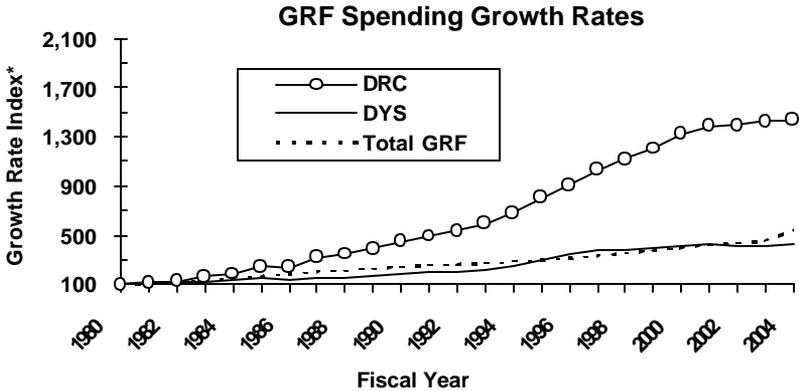
*UCR index crimes per 100,000 population, 1982-2002.

- Until recently, Ohio's crime rate generally mirrored 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, and TX), and also consistently exhibited a comparatively lower crime rate.



*Both crime and incarceration rates are expressed per 100,000 population; then, for comparative purposes, they are standardized to the baseline year 1982.

- Ohio's *Uniform Crime Report* (UCR) Crime Index, a measure of serious violent and property crime, has remained relatively stable over the past two decades. The state's incarceration rate, however, has more than doubled during this time.

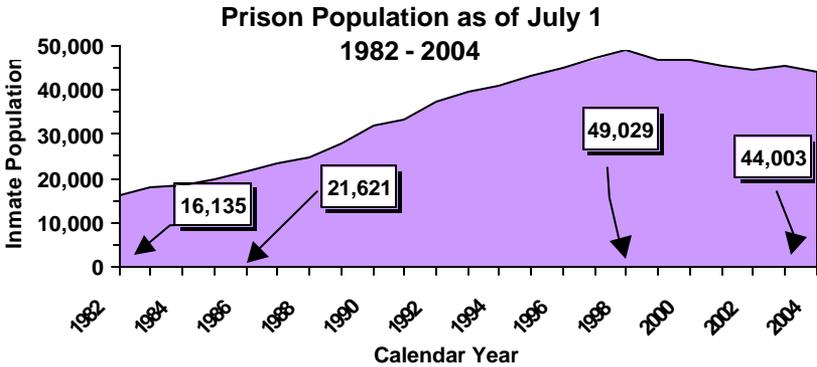


Prison Expenditure Growth Slowing

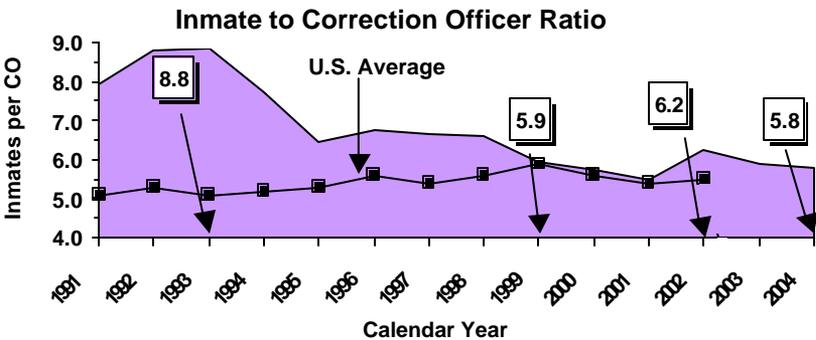
*The growth rate index measures actual changes in spending standardized to the baseline year 1980 and is not adjusted for inflation.

- In FY 1980, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) consumed 64.2% of \$150.8 million in total state General Revenue Fund (GRF) corrections program spending, with the Department of Youth Services (DYS) accounting for the remainder. During FY 1998, DRC's annual GRF spending for the first time exceeded \$1 billion. By the close of FY 2004, DRC's expenditures totaled \$1.39 billion and its annual share of total state GRF corrections program spending reached just under 86%.
- In 1978, the state prison system consisted of eight correctional institutions, with approximately 13,200 inmates and roughly 3,260 employees. By the end of FY 2004, the system consisted of 32 correctional institutions, with approximately 44,000 inmates and roughly 14,086 employees.
- Around 90% of DRC's annual budget is fueled by the state's GRF, with three-quarters of that GRF expended on day-to-day prison operations.
- Of the total number of state employees in FY 2004, around 25% (one in four) worked for DRC, and roughly 13% (one in six) worked for DRC as correction officers.
- At the close of FY 2004, DYS was managing seven juvenile correctional facilities and one residential treatment center, and had a total of 1,840 juveniles in its custody. The state's GRF has been covering around 90% of the annual DYS budget.
- RECLAIM Ohio, a program providing counties with fiscal incentives to treat delinquent juveniles in the community, is the dominant DYS budgetary component. State RECLAIM dollars flowing to counties have increased from approximately \$8.7 million in FY 1995 to \$30 million in FY 2004.

Prison Population Roughly Doubled since 1986



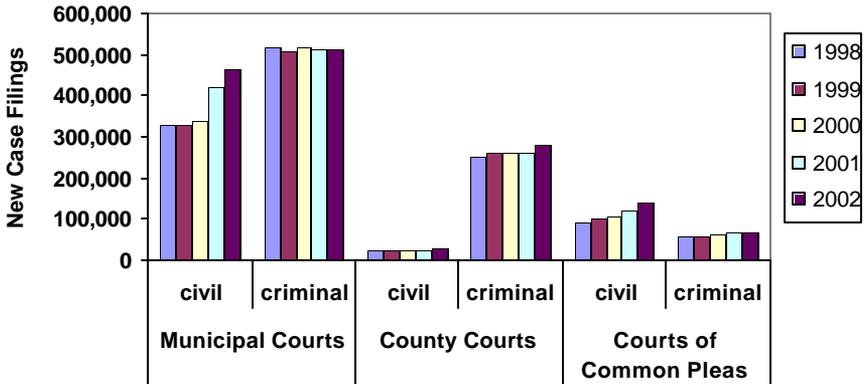
- Between 1986 and 1998, Ohio's prison population more than doubled, with stricter sentencing laws, tougher sanctioning by judges, and declining parole rates among the contributing factors. Since that time, the prison population has dropped 10%, with enhanced community corrections funding and a decline in the volume and rate of violent and property crime among the contributing factors.
- As of 2003, Ohio had the seventh largest state prison population in the U.S., behind Texas, California, Florida, New York, Michigan, and Georgia; Illinois and Pennsylvania ranked just below Ohio.



- The ratio of nearly nine inmates per correction officer (CO) corresponds to the period of the April 1993 inmate disturbance at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility in Lucasville. The state has since sought to reduce the inmate to CO ratio as a means to improve prison safety and security. By the end of the 1990s, the inmate to CO ratio was less than six.
- Recent operating budget reductions resulted in a 2002 widening of the inmate to CO ratio to 6.2, as more than 900 paid CO positions were eliminated. A smaller inmate population, as of 2004, narrowed the ratio to 5.8. As of 2002, the national inmate to CO ratio average was 5.5.

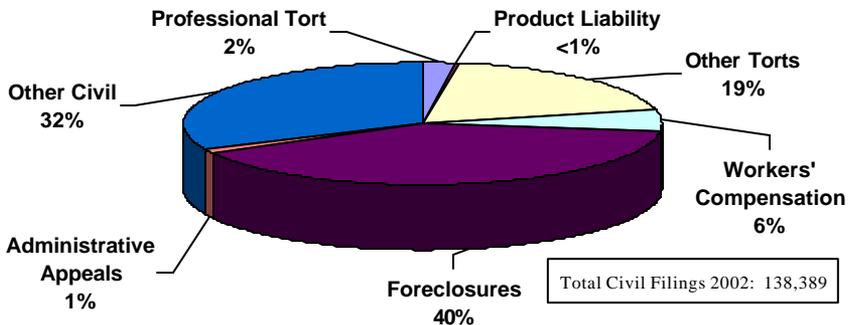
Ohio Court System: Civil and Criminal Case Filings

Civil & Criminal New Case Filings in Municipal Courts, County Courts, and Courts of Common Pleas from 1998 to 2002



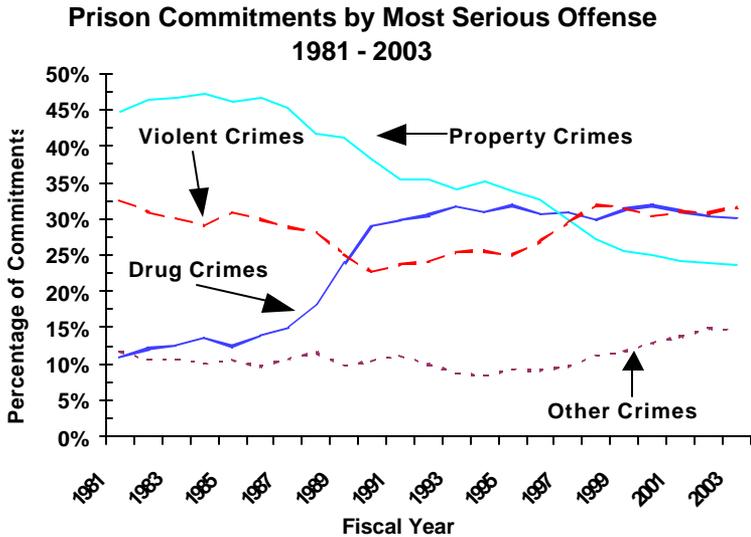
- As shown in the chart above, municipal courts handle the majority of criminal cases in Ohio. The municipal court criminal case filings do not include those cases classified as traffic-related misdemeanors, which have averaged around 1.4 million since 1998.

**Courts of Common Pleas - General Division
Distribution of Civil Case Filings in 2002**



- New civil case filings have increased roughly 50% since 1998. Foreclosures are largely responsible for this increase, having risen from 25,862 filings in 1998 to 55,274 filings in 2002, an increase of nearly 114%.

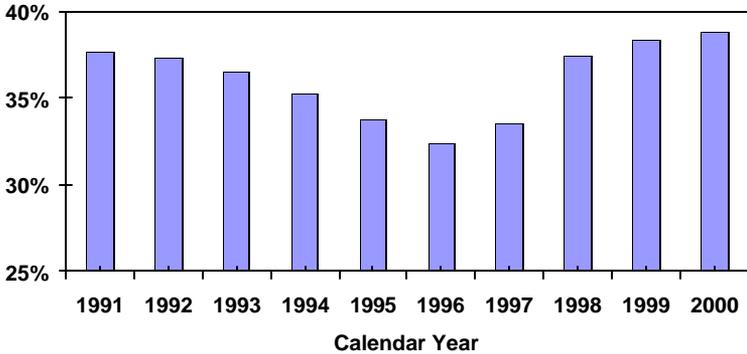
Drug and Violent Crimes Driving Prison Intake



- The number of offenders committed to the state prison system in FY 2003 totaled 22,649, while the comparable number for FY 1981 was a considerably smaller 9,086. This translates into an increase of 149% over that 23-year period. A notable factor in the rise of the number of offenders committed annually to the state prison system, in particular during the late 1980s and early 1990s, has been drug crime -related arrests and convictions.
- In FY 1981, 987 offenders, or 11% of total prison commitments, were sentenced to prison for a drug crime. Drug offense commitments sharply accelerated in FY 1989 (up from 18% in FY 1988 to 24% in FY 1989) before leveling off at around 30% in the early 1990s. In FY 2003, 6,804 offenders, or 30% of total commitments, were sentenced to prison for a drug crime, nearly triple the comparable figure of 11% for FY 1981.
- The percentage of offenders committed to the state prison system annually for violent crimes more or less steadily declined throughout the 1980s before leveling off at around 25% during the first half of the 1990s. In FY 1997, the percentage of offenders committed to the state prison system annually for violent crimes started to rise and now stands at around 32%. For the past five years, of DRC's total annual commitments, about 6%, or in the range of roughly 1,200 to 1,450 offenders, were incarcerated for having committed a sex offense as their most serious commitment offense.
- Starting with FY 1989, the percentage of property crime offenders dropped below 40% and has continued a relatively steady decline where it now stands at around 24%.

Recidivism of Adult Offenders

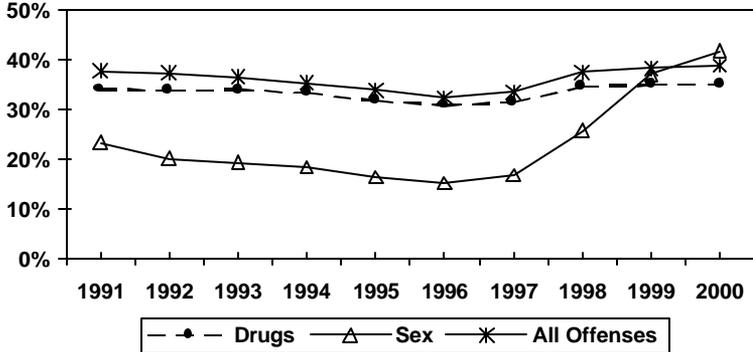
Rate of Reincarceration, CY 1991-2000*



*Within three years of release from the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

- Between 1991 and 2000, 33% to 40% of the adult offenders released annually from Ohio's state prison system were reincarcerated within three years of their release.

Rate of Reincarceration by Selected Offenses*

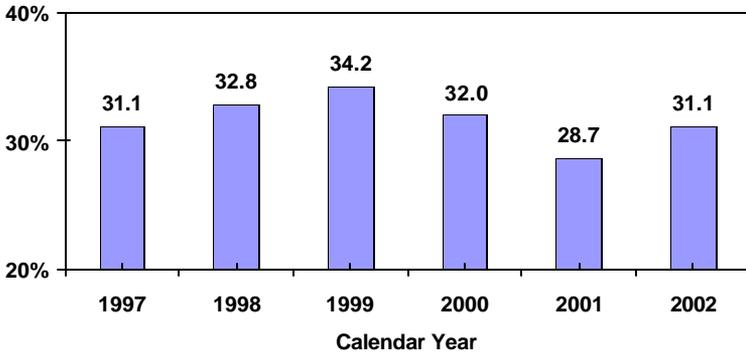


*Within three years of release from the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

- The reincarceration rate of drug, person, and property offenders is very similar to the general trend displayed by the all offenses category. Using 1991 as a baseline, the reincarceration rate of sex offenders in Ohio has noticeably changed in comparison to the reincarceration rates of other types of offenders. In 1996, sex offenders were the least likely type of offender to be reincarcerated; but, as of 2000, sex offenders were as likely, if not more, to be reincarcerated than other categories of offenders.

Recidivism of Delinquent Youth

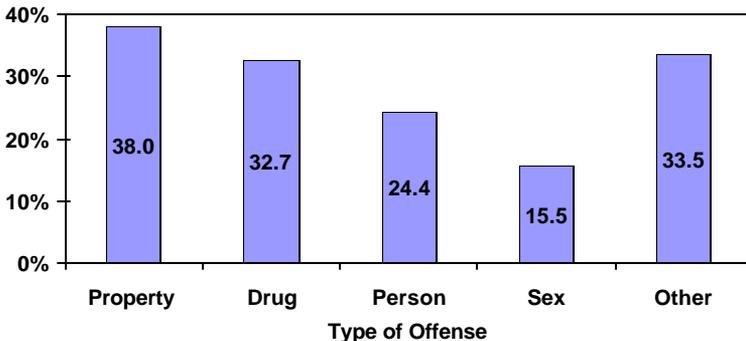
Rate of Youth Reincarceration, CY 1997-2002*



*Within one year of release from the Department of Youth Services.

- Between calendar years 1997 and 2002, roughly one-third of delinquent youth released or discharged annually from Department of Youth Services (DYS) institutions were reincarcerated within one year of their release date.
- The majority of the youth in the 2002 release cohort who were eventually reincarcerated did so by DYS parole revocation (55.7%), followed by committing a new felony and returning to DYS (23.1%) and committing a new felony and being sentenced to state prison (21.1%).

Rate of Youth Reincarcerated by Offense Type*

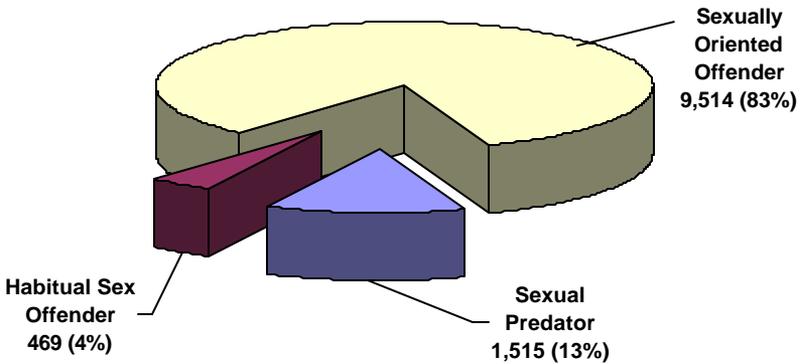


*DYS 2002 youth release cohort reincarcerated within one year of release.

- Of the 2002 DYS youth release cohort, property offenders had the highest rate of reincarceration (38.0%) among offense types, followed by Other (33.5%), Drug (32.7%), Person (24.4%), and Sex (15.5%).

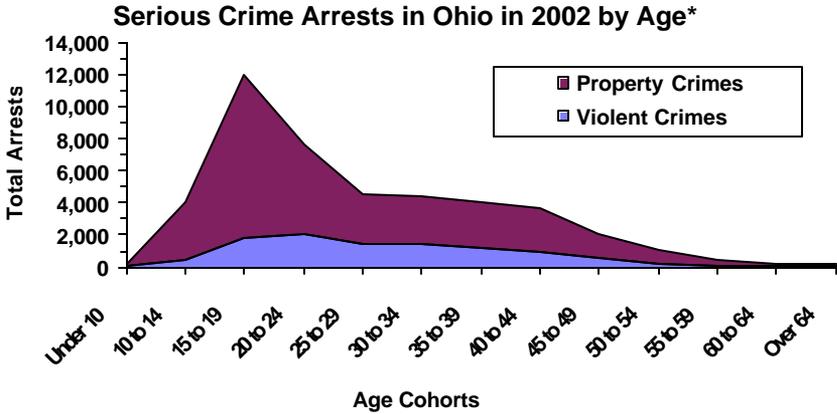
Ohio Sex Offender Registry

Selective Breakdown of Adult Sex Offenders Registered in Ohio*



- Under Ohio's Sex Offender Registration and Notification (SORN) Law, a person who commits a sexually oriented offense, or more recently a child-victim oriented offense, is required to register and periodically verify the person's address with the sheriff of the county in which the offender resides. Effective July 31, 2003, Am. Sub. S.B. 5 of the 125th General Assembly enacted changes that directly impact the classification and adjudication of such offenders.
- As of July 1, 2004, there were 11,498 registered sex offenders in Ohio, including 1,515 sexual predators, 469 habitual sex offenders, and 9,514 sexually oriented offenders.
- Persons subject to community notification by a county sheriff are a sexual or child-victim predator, an offender who has committed an aggravated sexually oriented offense, and certain offenders adjudicated as a habitual sex or child-victim offender. Of the currently registered habitual sex offenders, 184, or 39.2%, are subject to community notification.
- Certain offenders have to verify their current addresses (of residence, school, and employment) every 90 days; others verify their addresses annually. The duration of the duty to register runs for life, 20 years, or 10 years.
- Effective January 1, 2002, Am. Sub. S.B. 3 of the 124th General Assembly generally extended the SORN Law to apply to juveniles adjudicated delinquent for committing a sexually oriented offense. As of July 1, 2004, there were approximately 204 registered juvenile sexually oriented offenders.

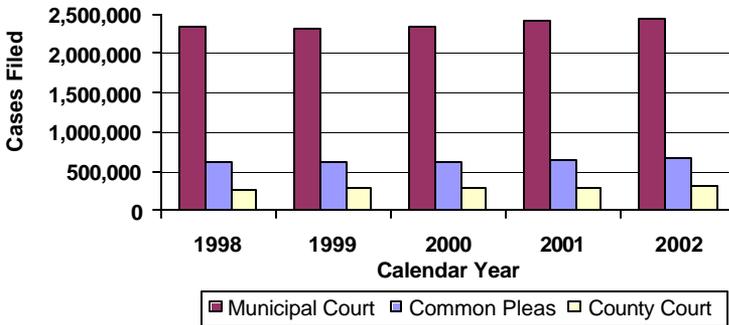
Age and Crime



- In 2002, Ohio law enforcement agencies reported 287,053 arrests for all criminal infractions, excluding traffic violations. Serious violent and property crimes, expressed as a measure of serious crime known as the Crime Index, together accounted for 44,307, or 15%, of the overall arrests.
- In 2002, Ohio law enforcement agencies reported 10,422 serious violent crime arrests. The peak individual age for a serious violent crime arrest was 19 (442 arrests). The 15 to 19-year-old and 20 to 24-year-old age groups collectively accounted for 3,929, or 38%, of serious violent crime arrestees. Serious violent crime includes the offenses of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
- In 2002, Ohio law enforcement agencies reported 33,885 serious property crime arrests. The peak individual age for a serious property crime arrest was 18 (2,260 arrests). The 15 to 19-year-old age group accounted for 10,168, or 30%, of serious property crime arrestees. Serious property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
- Ohio law enforcement agencies arrested juveniles (persons under the age of 18) for larceny-theft and simple assault more often than any other offense in 2002, whereas adults were most often arrested for driving under the influence, drug abuse violations, simple assaults, and larceny-theft.
- Juveniles comprised just under 15% of those arrested by Ohio law enforcement agencies for serious violent crimes in 2002. This percentage, however, obscures the facts that juveniles accounted for a larger percentage of all rape and robbery arrests (22% and 20%, respectively) but a smaller percentage of all murder arrests (8%).

Ohio Court System: A Selective Statistical Summary

Distribution of New Cases Filed in Ohio Courts Statewide, 1998 to 2002



- In 2002, a total of 3,418,981 new cases were filed in Ohio courts as follows: 2,249 in the Supreme Court, 10,404 in the courts of appeals, 664,637 in the courts of common pleas, 2,432,465 in the municipal courts, 308,175 in the county courts, and 1,051 in the Court of Claims.
- The total number of new cases filed annually statewide has gradually risen, led by municipal courts with an increase in excess of 100,000 cases.

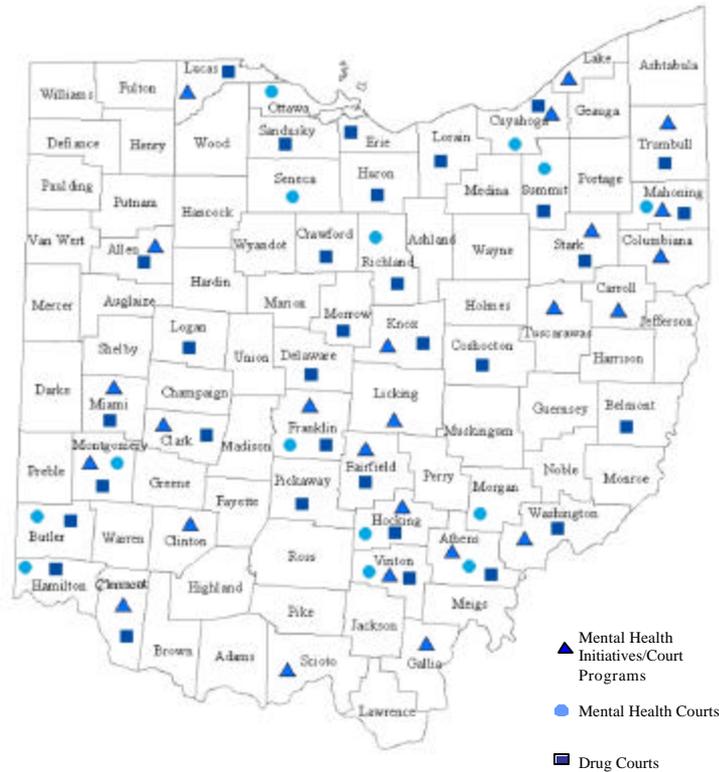
Jurisdiction and Judges of Courts of Common Pleas in 2002

Jurisdiction	Number of Counties	Number of Judges
General Only	25	149
Domestic Relations Only	17	27
Probate Only	16	17
Juvenile Only	9	17
General and Domestic Relations	56	77
Domestic Relations and Juvenile	7	17
Domestic Relations, Probate, and Juvenile	1	1
Juvenile and Probate	64	64
General, Domestic Relations, Probate, and Juvenile	7	7
Total Court of Common Pleas Judges		376

- Most courts of common pleas have specialized divisions to decide cases related to juveniles, probate matters, and domestic relations matters. Seven counties have courts of common pleas with no specialized divisions: Adams, Harrison, Henry, Morgan, Morrow, Noble, and Wyandot counties.

Specialty Docket Programs in Ohio Trial Courts

Location of Specialty Courts, Programs, and Initiatives by County



- The overall goal of any specialized docket program is to reduce recidivism by providing wrap-around treatment services, intensive monitoring of offender progress, and immediate sanctions when offenders fail to follow the terms of their probation or treatment.
- As of May 2004, Ohio had 56 drug courts (27 adult, 18 juvenile, and 11 family) located in 32 counties, one DUI court in Richland County, and six drug courts in the planning or implementation stages.
- As of July 2004, Ohio had 22 mental health courts (2 common pleas courts, 2 juvenile courts, and 18 municipal courts) located in 14 counties and 20 mental health court programs (14 jail diversion projects and 6 criminal justice programs) in various local jurisdictions. Mental health planning initiatives were also underway in 14 local jurisdictions.