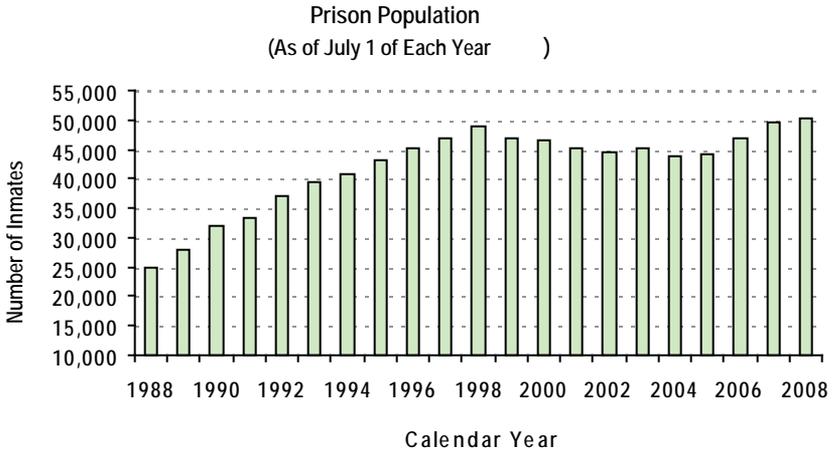




Prison Population Increases

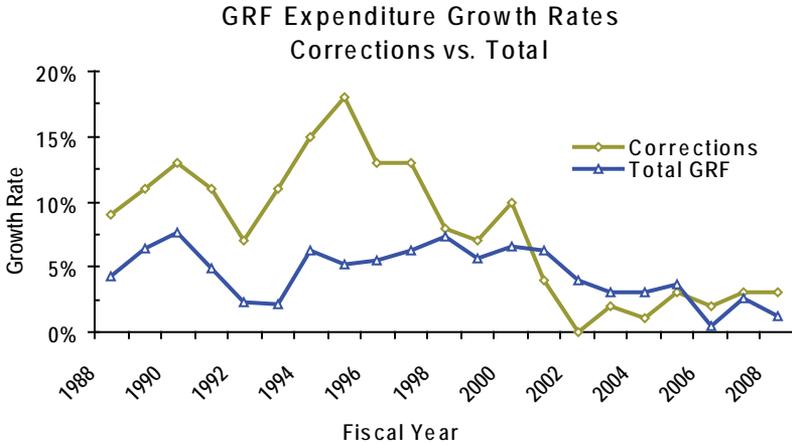


Sources: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction; U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics

- From 1988 to 1998, Ohio's prison population almost doubled, increasing from 24,750 to about 49,000. The prison population subsequently decreased 10.1% to about 44,000 by 2005, before increasing again in 2006 and 2007.
- As of July 1, 2008, Ohio's prison population totaled about 50,400, an increase of 1,400, or 2.9%, over 1998.
- As of December 31, 2006, Ohio had the 7th largest prison population in the nation, behind California, Texas, Florida, New York, Georgia, and Michigan; Illinois, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina ranked just below Ohio. These top ten states accounted for 49.9% of the total prison population in the nation.
- Among the ten states with the largest prison populations, Ohio had the second highest annual prison population growth rate in 2006, behind Georgia. Ohio's rate in 2006 was almost three times higher than the national average prison population growth rate.
- Ohio's ratio of inmates per corrections officer peaked at 8.8:1 in 1993. The ratio subsequently decreased steadily to 5.7:1 in 2005. As of July 1, 2008, the ratio stood at 6.8:1.



Corrections Expenditure Growth Outpaces Total GRF in 15 of the Last 20 Years

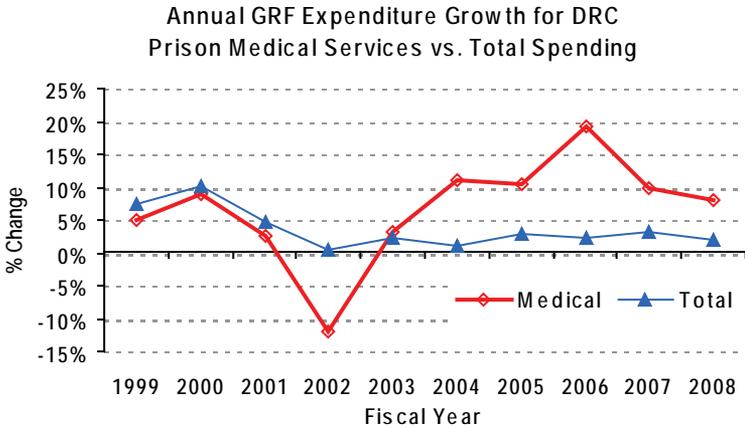


Source: Ohio Legislative Service Commission

- State GRF spending on corrections, which includes both the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) and the Department of Youth Services (DYS) outpaced overall GRF spending growth in 15 of the last 20 years. Corrections spending growth was lower than the GRF as a whole from FY 2001 to FY 2005 due primarily to the recession and subsequent budget reductions.
- From FY 1988 to FY 1998, corrections spending increased on average by 11.9% per year in spite of the recession in the early 1990s, compared with 3.4% for total GRF. Ohio's prison population almost doubled during this ten-year period. DRC's GRF spending exceeded \$1 billion for the first time in FY 1998.
- From FY 1999 to FY 2005, corrections spending grew on average by 3.8% per year compared with 4.6% for total GRF. From FY 2006 to FY 2008, corrections spending increased by 2.7% annually compared with 1.4% for total GRF.
- In FY 1988, the state's adult prison system consisted of 22 correctional institutions, with 24,750 inmates and about 7,500 employees. By the end of FY 2008, the system consisted of 32 correctional institutions with about 50,400 inmates and 14,000 employees.
- DRC accounts for the majority of GRF corrections spending. In FY 1988, corrections spending totaled \$422.2 million, with \$336.6 million (79.7%) for DRC and \$85.6 million (20.3%) for DYS. In FY 2008, corrections spending totaled \$1.81 billion, with \$1.54 billion (85.4%) for DRC and the remaining \$263.5 million (14.6%) for DYS.



Spending on Prison Medical Services Outpaces Total DRC Spending in Recent Years



Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

- Between FY 2004 and FY 2008, GRF spending for inmate medical services outpaced the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's (DRC) total GRF spending. During this period the growth rates for inmate medical service spending were 11.0%, 10.6%, 19.4%, 9.9%, and 8.0%, respectively, compared with 0.9%, 3.0%, 2.4%, 3.1%, and 2.1% for total GRF spending.
- From FY 1999 to FY 2003, inmate medical spending growth generally mirrored DRC's total GRF spending growth except in FY 2002. The 12% decrease in inmate medical spending in FY 2002 was primarily due to budget reductions and accounting system changes.
- DRC's operations are primarily funded by the GRF. In FY 2008, DRC's operating spending totaled \$1.72 billion, of which \$1.55 billion (89.8%) came from the GRF.
- From FY 1999 to FY 2008, GRF spending for inmate medical services went from \$111.3 million to \$198.0 million, an increase of 78%. A contract with the Ohio State University Medical Center for inpatient care accounts for about one-third of total inmate medical spending.
- The main contributing factors behind the rapid growth in inmate medical spending include general medical inflation, aging inmate population, and the phased-in implementation of the October 2005 *Fussell v. Wilkinson* settlement. This settlement ended a lawsuit alleging that the correctional healthcare system in Ohio was constitutionally inadequate. The implementation of the settlement increases inmate medical spending by about \$23 million per year.



A Snapshot of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, July 2008

Number of Institutions:	32*
Total Inmate Population:	50,404
Total Budget:	\$1.76 billion in FY 2008

<p>Inmate Population Profile</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>Male:</td><td style="text-align: right;">92.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Female:</td><td style="text-align: right;">7.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>White:</td><td style="text-align: right;">49.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>Black:</td><td style="text-align: right;">47.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>Hispanic:</td><td style="text-align: right;">2.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Other:</td><td style="text-align: right;">0.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>Average Inmate Age:</td><td style="text-align: right;">35.9</td></tr> </table>	Male:	92.3%	Female:	7.7%	White:	49.4%	Black:	47.5%	Hispanic:	2.3%	Other:	0.8%	Average Inmate Age:	35.9	<p>Staff Profile</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>Total Staff:</td><td style="text-align: right;">13,987</td></tr> <tr><td>Male/Female:</td><td style="text-align: right;">67.9% / 22.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>White/Black/Other:</td><td style="text-align: right;">79.4% / 18.4% / 2.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>Total Corrections Officers (COs):</td><td style="text-align: right;">7,149</td></tr> <tr><td>Male/Female COs:</td><td style="text-align: right;">80.0% / 20.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Inmate-to-CO Ratio:</td><td style="text-align: right;">6.8 to 1</td></tr> <tr><td>Total Parole Officers:</td><td style="text-align: right;">501</td></tr> </table>	Total Staff:	13,987	Male/Female:	67.9% / 22.1%	White/Black/Other:	79.4% / 18.4% / 2.2%	Total Corrections Officers (COs):	7,149	Male/Female COs:	80.0% / 20.0%	Inmate-to-CO Ratio:	6.8 to 1	Total Parole Officers:	501
Male:	92.3%																												
Female:	7.7%																												
White:	49.4%																												
Black:	47.5%																												
Hispanic:	2.3%																												
Other:	0.8%																												
Average Inmate Age:	35.9																												
Total Staff:	13,987																												
Male/Female:	67.9% / 22.1%																												
White/Black/Other:	79.4% / 18.4% / 2.2%																												
Total Corrections Officers (COs):	7,149																												
Male/Female COs:	80.0% / 20.0%																												
Inmate-to-CO Ratio:	6.8 to 1																												
Total Parole Officers:	501																												
<p>Average Time Served (CY 2006)</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>All Offenses:</td><td style="text-align: right;">2.20 years</td></tr> <tr><td>Murder:</td><td style="text-align: right;">22.78 years</td></tr> <tr><td>Felony 1:</td><td style="text-align: right;">9.34 years</td></tr> <tr><td>Felony 2:</td><td style="text-align: right;">4.79 years</td></tr> <tr><td>Felony 3:</td><td style="text-align: right;">2.33 years</td></tr> <tr><td>Felony 4:</td><td style="text-align: right;">0.95 years</td></tr> <tr><td>Felony 5:</td><td style="text-align: right;">0.62 years</td></tr> <tr><td>Drug Offenses:</td><td style="text-align: right;">1.01 years</td></tr> </table>	All Offenses:	2.20 years	Murder:	22.78 years	Felony 1:	9.34 years	Felony 2:	4.79 years	Felony 3:	2.33 years	Felony 4:	0.95 years	Felony 5:	0.62 years	Drug Offenses:	1.01 years	<p>Average Cost Per Inmate (FY 2008)</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>Total Daily/Annual:</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$68.56 / \$25,024</td></tr> <tr><td>Daily Medical (FY 2007):</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$10.48</td></tr> <tr><td>Daily Mental Health (FY 2007):</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$3.92</td></tr> <tr><td>Cost Per Meal:</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$0.92</td></tr> </table>	Total Daily/Annual:	\$68.56 / \$25,024	Daily Medical (FY 2007):	\$10.48	Daily Mental Health (FY 2007):	\$3.92	Cost Per Meal:	\$0.92				
All Offenses:	2.20 years																												
Murder:	22.78 years																												
Felony 1:	9.34 years																												
Felony 2:	4.79 years																												
Felony 3:	2.33 years																												
Felony 4:	0.95 years																												
Felony 5:	0.62 years																												
Drug Offenses:	1.01 years																												
Total Daily/Annual:	\$68.56 / \$25,024																												
Daily Medical (FY 2007):	\$10.48																												
Daily Mental Health (FY 2007):	\$3.92																												
Cost Per Meal:	\$0.92																												
<p>Population by Custody Level</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>Minimum Security:</td><td style="text-align: right;">32.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>Medium Security:</td><td style="text-align: right;">42.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Close Security:</td><td style="text-align: right;">22.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>Maximum Security:</td><td style="text-align: right;">2.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>Super Maximum Security:</td><td style="text-align: right;">0.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>Death Row:</td><td style="text-align: right;">0.4%</td></tr> </table>	Minimum Security:	32.2%	Medium Security:	42.0%	Close Security:	22.4%	Maximum Security:	2.9%	Super Maximum Security:	0.1%	Death Row:	0.4%	<p>Inmate Commitments by County</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>Cuyahoga:</td><td style="text-align: right;">19.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>Hamilton:</td><td style="text-align: right;">10.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>Franklin:</td><td style="text-align: right;">7.6%</td></tr> </table>	Cuyahoga:	19.5%	Hamilton:	10.7%	Franklin:	7.6%										
Minimum Security:	32.2%																												
Medium Security:	42.0%																												
Close Security:	22.4%																												
Maximum Security:	2.9%																												
Super Maximum Security:	0.1%																												
Death Row:	0.4%																												
Cuyahoga:	19.5%																												
Hamilton:	10.7%																												
Franklin:	7.6%																												
<p>Inmates Committed (FY 2007)</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>Total:</td><td style="text-align: right;">29,069</td></tr> <tr><td>Drug Offenses:</td><td style="text-align: right;">8,970</td></tr> <tr><td>Violent Offenses:</td><td style="text-align: right;">6,478</td></tr> <tr><td>Sex Offenses:</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,816</td></tr> </table>	Total:	29,069	Drug Offenses:	8,970	Violent Offenses:	6,478	Sex Offenses:	1,816	<p>Death Row</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>Death Row Inmates:</td><td style="text-align: right;">182</td></tr> <tr><td>Executions Since February 1999:</td><td style="text-align: right;">26</td></tr> </table>	Death Row Inmates:	182	Executions Since February 1999:	26																
Total:	29,069																												
Drug Offenses:	8,970																												
Violent Offenses:	6,478																												
Sex Offenses:	1,816																												
Death Row Inmates:	182																												
Executions Since February 1999:	26																												

* Two of the 32 state institutions are operated under contract with a private vendor.

Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction



A Snapshot of the Ohio Department of Youth Services, July 2008

Number of Institutions:	9*
Youth Population:	1,479
Total Budget:	\$293.6 million in FY 2008

<p>Admissions by Gender and Race</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Male:</td><td style="text-align: right;">92.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Female:</td><td style="text-align: right;">7.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>White:</td><td style="text-align: right;">33.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>Black:</td><td style="text-align: right;">58.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>Hispanic:</td><td style="text-align: right;">2.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>Other:</td><td style="text-align: right;">5.3%</td></tr> </table>	Male:	92.3%	Female:	7.7%	White:	33.8%	Black:	58.2%	Hispanic:	2.7%	Other:	5.3%	<p>Commitments by Offense (% of total)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Homicide:</td><td style="text-align: right;">0.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>Sexual Offenses:</td><td style="text-align: right;">11.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Personal:</td><td style="text-align: right;">35.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Property:</td><td style="text-align: right;">31.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>Drug:</td><td style="text-align: right;">7.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>Other:</td><td style="text-align: right;">13.1%</td></tr> </table>	Homicide:	0.8%	Sexual Offenses:	11.3%	Personal:	35.3%	Property:	31.6%	Drug:	7.9%	Other:	13.1%																
Male:	92.3%																																								
Female:	7.7%																																								
White:	33.8%																																								
Black:	58.2%																																								
Hispanic:	2.7%																																								
Other:	5.3%																																								
Homicide:	0.8%																																								
Sexual Offenses:	11.3%																																								
Personal:	35.3%																																								
Property:	31.6%																																								
Drug:	7.9%																																								
Other:	13.1%																																								
<p>Admissions by Age (% of total)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Age 13:</td><td style="text-align: right;">2.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Age 14:</td><td style="text-align: right;">6.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>Age 15:</td><td style="text-align: right;">16.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>Age 16:</td><td style="text-align: right;">28.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>Age 17:</td><td style="text-align: right;">36.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>Age 18:</td><td style="text-align: right;">8.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>Age 19:</td><td style="text-align: right;">1.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>Age 20:</td><td style="text-align: right;">0.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>Average Age at Admission:</td><td style="text-align: right;">16.8 years</td></tr> </table>	Age 13:	2.0%	Age 14:	6.2%	Age 15:	16.2%	Age 16:	28.5%	Age 17:	36.5%	Age 18:	8.4%	Age 19:	1.8%	Age 20:	0.5%	Average Age at Admission:	16.8 years	<p>Staff Profile</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Total Staff:</td><td style="text-align: right;">2,238</td></tr> <tr><td>Male:</td><td style="text-align: right;">56.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>Female:</td><td style="text-align: right;">43.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>White:</td><td style="text-align: right;">54.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Black:</td><td style="text-align: right;">28.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>Other:</td><td style="text-align: right;">17.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>Total Juvenile Correction Officers:</td><td style="text-align: right;">846</td></tr> <tr><td>Male:</td><td style="text-align: right;">75.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>Female:</td><td style="text-align: right;">24.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Total Juvenile Parole Officers:</td><td style="text-align: right;">92</td></tr> <tr><td>Annual Cost per Employee:</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$71,842</td></tr> </table>	Total Staff:	2,238	Male:	56.9%	Female:	43.1%	White:	54.3%	Black:	28.2%	Other:	17.5%	Total Juvenile Correction Officers:	846	Male:	75.7%	Female:	24.3%	Total Juvenile Parole Officers:	92	Annual Cost per Employee:	\$71,842
Age 13:	2.0%																																								
Age 14:	6.2%																																								
Age 15:	16.2%																																								
Age 16:	28.5%																																								
Age 17:	36.5%																																								
Age 18:	8.4%																																								
Age 19:	1.8%																																								
Age 20:	0.5%																																								
Average Age at Admission:	16.8 years																																								
Total Staff:	2,238																																								
Male:	56.9%																																								
Female:	43.1%																																								
White:	54.3%																																								
Black:	28.2%																																								
Other:	17.5%																																								
Total Juvenile Correction Officers:	846																																								
Male:	75.7%																																								
Female:	24.3%																																								
Total Juvenile Parole Officers:	92																																								
Annual Cost per Employee:	\$71,842																																								
<p>Average Length of Stay</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>FY 2007:</td><td style="text-align: right;">11.5 months</td></tr> </table>	FY 2007:	11.5 months	<p>Average Daily Population</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Institutional:</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,735</td></tr> <tr><td>Parole:</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,501</td></tr> </table>	Institutional:	1,735	Parole:	1,501																																		
FY 2007:	11.5 months																																								
Institutional:	1,735																																								
Parole:	1,501																																								
<p>Admissions by Reason</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>New Commitments/ Recommitments:</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,309</td></tr> <tr><td>Revocation of Parole:</td><td style="text-align: right;">317</td></tr> </table>	New Commitments/ Recommitments:	1,309	Revocation of Parole:	317	<p>Average Per Diem Cost to House, Care, and Treat Juvenile</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>FY 2008 (estimate):</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$236.06</td></tr> <tr><td>FY 2007:</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$215.64</td></tr> </table>	FY 2008 (estimate):	\$236.06	FY 2007:	\$215.64																																
New Commitments/ Recommitments:	1,309																																								
Revocation of Parole:	317																																								
FY 2008 (estimate):	\$236.06																																								
FY 2007:	\$215.64																																								
<p>Average Per Diem Cost to House, Care, and Treat Juvenile</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>FY 2008 (estimate):</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$236.06</td></tr> <tr><td>FY 2007:</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$215.64</td></tr> </table>	FY 2008 (estimate):	\$236.06	FY 2007:	\$215.64	<p>Juvenile Court Program Subsidies – FY 2008 (estimate)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>RECLAIM Ohio:</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$30.6 million</td></tr> <tr><td>Juvenile Court:</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$18.6 million</td></tr> <tr><td>Correctional Facilities:**</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$19.2 million</td></tr> </table>	RECLAIM Ohio:	\$30.6 million	Juvenile Court:	\$18.6 million	Correctional Facilities:**	\$19.2 million																														
FY 2008 (estimate):	\$236.06																																								
FY 2007:	\$215.64																																								
RECLAIM Ohio:	\$30.6 million																																								
Juvenile Court:	\$18.6 million																																								
Correctional Facilities:**	\$19.2 million																																								

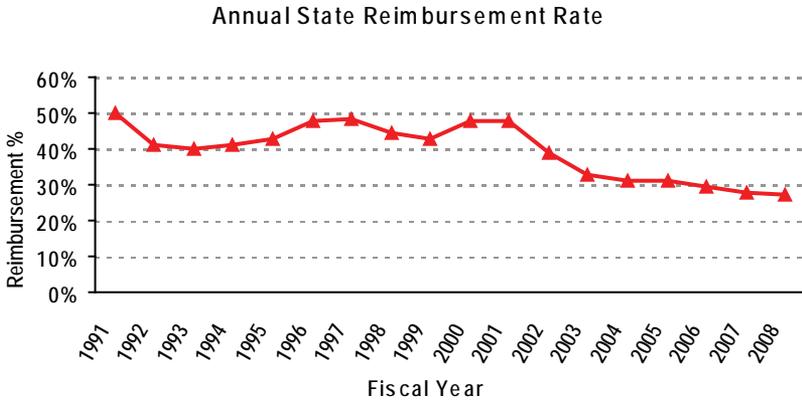
* Includes the Lighthouse Youth Center at Paint Creek, a private nonprofit residential treatment facility.

** These moneys subsidize nearly 100% of the operational costs of 12 community correctional facilities (CCFs), which are run by counties and used to treat lower-level felony delinquent youth who otherwise would be committed to one of the Department's juvenile correctional facilities.

Source: Ohio Department of Youth Services



State Reimbursement Rate for County Indigent Defense Costs Decreases

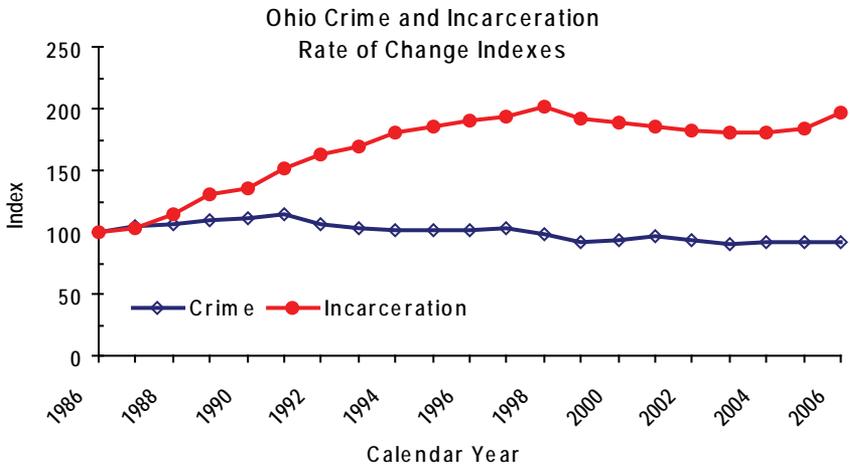


Source: Office of the Ohio Public Defender

- In FY 1991, the state reimbursed counties for 50% of their allowable indigent defense costs. Between FY 1992 through FY 2001, the reimbursement rate ranged between 40% and 48%. Since FY 2002 the reimbursement rate has been declining. By the close of FY 2008, the rate stood at 28%.
- In Ohio, counties are required to provide and pay for legal counsel for indigent persons, when a right to counsel exists. Subject to available appropriations, the state reimburses counties up to 50% of allowable costs. If the amount appropriated is insufficient to pay the full 50%, available funds are pro rated to the counties.
- The cost of providing indigent defense services at the county level has steadily grown. In FY 1991, the cost to the state and counties of providing such services totaled \$37.2 million. In FY 2008, the cost totaled \$113.0 million, an increase of 204% (\$75.8 million).
- The board of county commissioners in each county determines the method of providing indigent defense services. Currently, counties use one of four methods: court appointed counsel (40), county public defenders (28), contract with the state's Office of the Ohio Public Defender (11), or contract with nonprofit corporations (9).
- Between FY 1992 and FY 2008, the total number of cases subject to the state's indigent defense reimbursement provisions increased by almost 90%, from 216,530 to 407,612.



Ohio's Crime Rate Levels Off while Incarceration Rate Rises in Recent Years



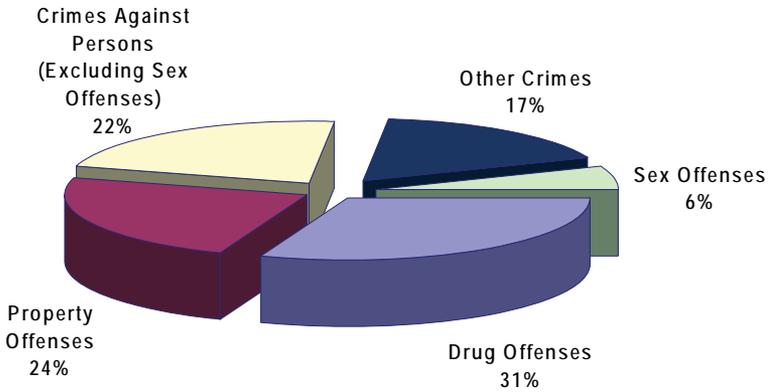
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

- These two indexes compare a given year's crime and incarceration rates in Ohio to the rates for the base year 1986. A crime index of 105 in a given year indicates that the state's crime rate in that year is 5% higher than in 1986.
- Over the past two decades, Ohio's crime rate increased by 15% from 1986 to 1991 and then started a generally slow drop before leveling off around 2003. In 2006, Ohio's crime rate was 8% lower than 20 years ago.
- In contrast, Ohio's incarceration rate has exhibited considerably more variation: rising rapidly through 1998, declining through 2003, and increasing again in 2005. Ohio's incarceration rate increased by 4% and 12%, respectively, in 2005 and 2006.
- The crime and incarceration rates used in this page are measured by the number of violent and property crimes and the number of offenders sentenced to prison for more than one year per 100,000 residents, respectively.
- In 2006, Ohio's crime rate was 4,029 crimes per 100,000 residents, 5.8% higher than the national average of 3,808. In that year, the national crime rates ranged from a high of 5,129 in Arizona to a low of 1,791 in South Dakota.
- In 2006, Ohio's incarceration rate was 428 per 100,000 residents, 14.6% lower than the national average of 501. In that year, the national incarceration rates ranged from a high of 846 in Louisiana to a low of 151 in Maine.



Most Crimes That Put Offenders into Prison Fall into Three Main Categories

Prison Commitments by Offense Category, FY 2007



Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

- In FY 2007, a total of 29,069 offenders were committed to prison, of which 76.8% (22,311) were committed under the three general classifications of drug offenses, property offenses, and crimes against persons (excluding sex offenses).
- Drug offenders (8,970) were the largest group, accounting for 30.9% of total commitments in FY 2007. Of this total, 5,191, or 57.9%, were convicted for the offense of drug possession (formerly defined as drug abuse). Commitments for drug offenses sharply accelerated in FY 1989 before leveling off at around 30% of total prison commitments in the early 1990s.
- Property crime offenders (6,863) were the second largest group at 23.6% in FY 2007. Of this total, 4,271, or 62.2%, were convicted for the offenses of burglary (2,241) or theft (2,030). In the early 1980s, property crime offenders constituted around 50% of total commitments, a figure that had steadily declined before leveling off at around 25% of total commitments in the early 2000s.
- More violent offenders (6,478) committed for crimes against persons (excluding sex offenses) were the third largest group in FY 2007 at 22.3%. Of this total, 2,035, or 31.4%, were convicted for the offense of robbery. The number and percentage of this group of offenders declined in the 1980s, began to slowly increase in the 1990s, and then leveled off in the late 1990s, at around 25% of total commitments.
- Sex offenses for which offenders were committed to prison in FY 2007 included rape (489), registration violations (427), unlawful sexual contact with a minor (319), gross sexual imposition (277), and sexual battery (169). Sex offenders have historically accounted for around 6% of total commitments.
- Other Crimes for which offenders were committed to prison in FY 2007 included firearms (1,213), escape (698), resisting arrest (633), forgery (624), and driving under the influence (504).



Ohio's Judicial System At a Glance

Supreme Court

- Chief Justice and six justices
- State constitutional questions
- Appeals from 12 district courts of appeals
- Appeals from Board of Tax Appeals and Public Utilities Commission
- All death sentences

Court of Appeals

- 12 district courts; 68 judges
- Appellate review of judgments of common pleas, municipal, and county courts
- Appeals from Board of Tax Appeals

Court of Claims

- 1 court; judges assigned by Chief Justice
- Suits against state for personal injury, property damage, contract dispute, and wrongful death

Court of Common Pleas

- 88 courts (1 in each county); 391 judges

General Division

- Civil and criminal cases

Domestic Relations Division

- Divorces, dissolutions, and custody cases

Probate Division

- Estates, mental illness, and adoption cases

Juvenile Division

- Paternity actions and most filings involving minors

Municipal Court

- 127 courts; 210 judges
- Misdemeanor offenses and traffic cases
- Civil actions up to \$15,000

County Court

- 39 courts; 45 judges
- Misdemeanor offenses and traffic cases
- Civil actions up to \$15,000

Mayor's Court

- 334 courts; 334 mayors or magistrates
- Violations of local ordinances and state traffic laws

Source: Ohio Supreme Court



Seventy-Two Percent of New Cases Were Filed in Municipal Courts in 2007

Type of Court	Number of New Cases Filed	As a % of Total
Supreme Court	2,459	0.08%
Courts of Appeals	10,512	0.33%
Court of Claims	878	0.03%
Courts of Common Pleas	671,141	20.95%
<i>General Division</i>	261,678	8.17%
<i>Domestic Relations Division</i>	74,157	2.32%
<i>Probate Division</i>	87,993	2.75%
<i>Juvenile Division</i>	247,313	7.72%
Municipal Courts	2,309,566	72.10%
County Courts	208,645	6.51%
Total	3,203,201	100.00%

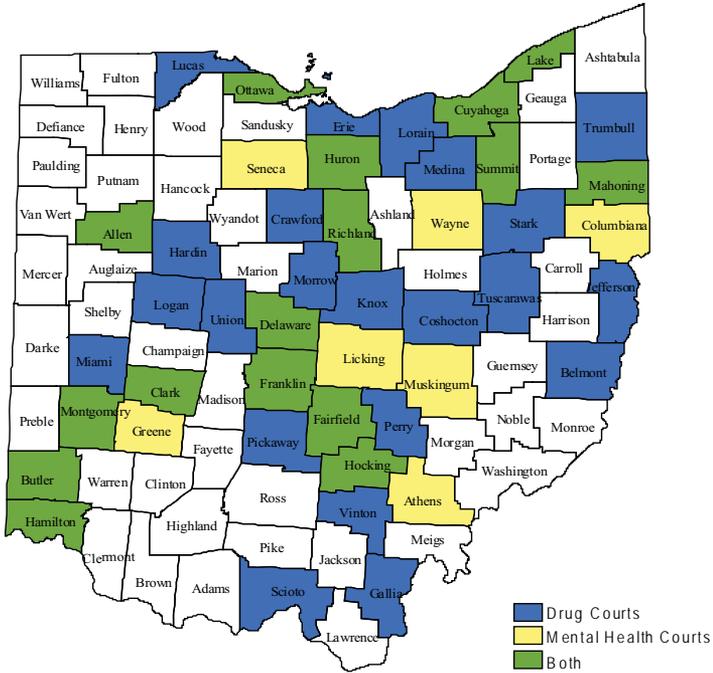
Source: Ohio Supreme Court

- In 2007, a total of 3.2 million new cases were filed in various courts in Ohio. Of this total, 2.3 million (72.1%) were filed in municipal courts. County courts, which handle similar cases, accounted for another 208,645 (6.5%). A county court exists when an area of the county is not served by a municipal court.
- Of the total number of new filings in 2007, 21.0% were filed in 88 courts of common pleas. All but five courts of common pleas have specialized divisions to hear cases involving different subject matter. Adams, Morgan, Morrow, Noble, and Wyandot counties' courts of common pleas have no specialized divisions.
- In 2007, a total of 261,678 new cases statewide were filed in courts of common pleas, general division, of which 83,230 (31.8%) involved foreclosure, an increase of 5% over 2006. From 1997 to 2007, the number of new foreclosure filings statewide increased by 280%.
- Of the 3.2 million new filings in 2007, 45% involved traffic law violations, which are generally under the jurisdiction of municipal and county courts.
- The total annual number of new filings statewide has been relatively stable over the last four years, ranging between 3.1 million and 3.2 million per year.
- The Supreme Court, the courts of appeals, and the courts of common pleas are created by the Ohio Constitution. The Court of Claims, county courts, and municipal courts are created by statute.



Specialized Dockets Implemented in Ohio Courts

Location of Drug and Mental Health Courts by County



Source: Ohio Supreme Court

- As of July 2008, Ohio had 73 drug courts (30 adult, 28 juvenile, and 15 family drug courts that deal with parents charged with abuse, neglect, and/or dependency) located in 38 counties, and 30 mental health courts (4 common pleas courts, 9 juvenile courts, and 17 municipal courts) located in 23 counties.
- Other less numerous specialized docket courts in operation in 2008 included: 6 re-entry courts, located in Allen, Lucas, Mahoning, Richland, Stark, Summit, and Lucas counties; 4 DUI (driving under the influence) courts, located in Akron and in Athens, Clermont, and Richland counties; 3 sex offender courts, located in Allen, Delaware, and Logan counties; 2 child support enforcement courts, located in Butler and Montgomery counties; and 1 domestic violence court located in Mansfield.
- The overall goal of a specialized docket program is to reduce recidivism by providing wrap-around treatment services, intensive monitoring of offender progress, and prompt sanctions when offenders fail to follow the terms of their probation or treatment.



A Statistical Profile of Law Enforcement Agencies and Peace Officers in Ohio

Ohio Law Enforcement Agencies and Peace Officers, 2006				
Type of Agency	Number of Agencies	Number of Peace Officers		
		Full-Time	Non-Full-Time	Total
Municipal/Township Police Department	784	16,612	4,902	21,514
Sheriff's Office	88	5,681	3,732	9,413
College/University Agency	34	540	344	884
State Agency	11	497	75	572
Park Agency	32	373	142	515
Hospital/Behavioral Health Agency	24	343	88	431
Airport/Transit Authority	4	172	11	183
Other	7	132	32	164
Totals	984	24,350	9,326	33,676

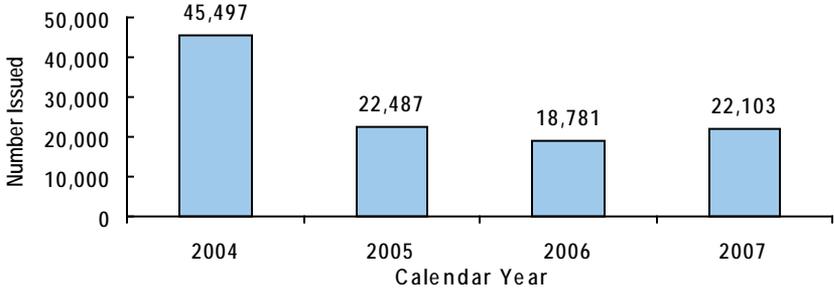
Source: Office of the Ohio Attorney General

- In 2006, there were 33,676 peace officers in Ohio. Of this total, 21,514 (63.9%) served in either a municipal or township police department, and 9,413 (27.9%) served in a county sheriff's office.
- In 2006, the number of law enforcement agencies in Ohio totaled 984, of which 784 (79.7%) were categorized as municipal or township police departments, and 88 (8.9%) were county sheriff's offices.
- Of the 33,676 peace officers, 24,350 (72.3%) were considered to be full-time officers. Municipal or township police departments employed 16,612 (68.2%) and county sheriff's offices employed 5,681 (23.3%) full-time officers.
- The remaining 9,326 (27.7%) non-full-time officers included: part-time officers (3,476), special officers (2,700), auxiliary officers (1,841), and reserve officers (1,379). Over 90% of these peace officers were employed by either a municipal or township police department or a county sheriff's office.
- In 2006, counties with the highest total number of peace officers were: Cuyahoga (4,525), Franklin (3,746), and Hamilton (2,748). Those with the fewest number of officers were Noble (16), Monroe (31), and Morgan (46).
- For 2006, Ohio's citizen to full-time peace officer ratio is estimated at 472 citizens per officer (472:1).



Ohio Permits Carrying a Concealed Handgun

Concealed Handgun Licenses Issued



Source: Office of the Ohio Attorney General

- In 2007, the third full year of the implementation of the Ohio Concealed Handgun Law, county sheriffs issued 22,103 licenses, an increase of nearly 18% from 2006, and similar to the number of licenses issued in 2005, the first full year of the Law's implementation.
- Ohio experienced an initial surge in the issuance of concealed carry licenses when the law took effect in April 2004. From April to December 2004, the number of licenses issued was about twice the number of licenses issued in each of the three subsequent years.
- In 2007, sheriffs issued 66 temporary emergency licenses, which allow a person who submits evidence of imminent danger to receive an immediate nonrenewable 90-day license; issuances for 2004 through 2006 were 65, 76, and 67, respectively.
- Sheriffs must immediately suspend any license upon notification that the licensee has been arrested or charged with certain offenses or if the licensee is the subject of a protection order issued by a court. In 2007, 502 licenses were suspended; suspensions for 2004 through 2006 were 78, 219, and 352, respectively.
- Sheriffs must revoke the license of any person who no longer meets the eligibility requirements to carry a concealed handgun. In 2007, 171 licenses were revoked; revocations for 2004 through 2006 were 42, 75, and 194, respectively.
- Sheriffs must deny an application by any person who fails to meet the eligibility criteria. In 2007, 434 applications were denied; denials for 2004 through 2006 were 436, 427, and 384, respectively.
- Persons who apply for a license are required to provide: a completed application form, a license fee of \$55, an additional fee of \$24 if an FBI record check is necessary, a color photograph, a certification of firearms competency and reading of Ohio's Concealed Handgun Law handbook, and fingerprints necessary to conduct a background check.



Ohio Implements the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act

Number of Sexual Offenders in Ohio as of July 2008			
Category of Offense and Registration Requirements	Juvenile Offenders	Adult Offenders	Total Offenders
Tier I Offender must register with county sheriff at least once annually for a period of 15 years	211	3,146	3,357
Tier II Offender must register with county sheriff every 180 days for a period of 25 years	313	7,815	8,128
Tier III Offender must register with county sheriff every 90 days for life	473	14,141	14,614
Awaiting Determination	43	2,015	2,058
Total	1,040	27,117	28,157

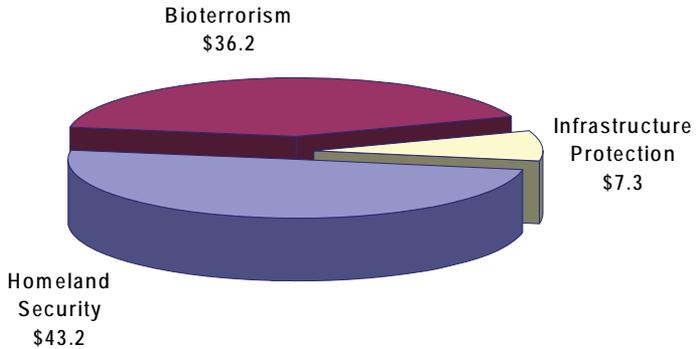
Source: Ohio Attorney General's Office

- With the enactment of S.B. 10 of the 127th General Assembly, Ohio became one of the first states to conform its Sex Offender Registration and Notification (SORN) Law to the requirements of the federal Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006.
- S.B. 10 replaced the state's prior sex offender classification system, including such designations as sexual predator and sexually oriented offender, with a system that classifies offenders as Tier I, Tier II, or Tier III sex offenders/child-victim offenders.
- Offenders are classified based on the severity of the offense(s) for which they were convicted. Each tier of offenses has its own registration and public notification requirements. Generally, Tier I offenders are those who have been convicted of the "least serious" offenses, while Tier III offenders are those who have been convicted of the "most serious" offenses.
- S.B. 10 also applied to sex offenders whose convictions predated its enactment. As a result, the Office of the Ohio Attorney General was required to reclassify approximately 25,000 previously registered sex offenders.
- Under the new system, 7,779 offenders who were classified as "sexually oriented" offenders under the prior system were reclassified as Tier III offenders. These offenders are now required to register with the county sheriff every 90 days for life. Under the prior system, some "sexually oriented" offenders were exempted from any registration requirements, and for those who were required to register, registration was limited to ten years.



Ohio Awarded Nearly \$87 Million in Federal Grants Related to Homeland Security in FFY 2008

Federal Homeland Security Grants Awarded to Ohio in FFY 2008 (Dollars in Millions)



Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Federal Funds Information for States

- In federal fiscal year (FFY) 2008, Ohio, including certain local governments, was awarded a total of \$86.7 million in various federal government grants related to homeland security and bioterrorism, as detailed below.
- Nearly half (\$43.2 million) of this FFY 2008 grant money was awarded to Ohio from four U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) grant programs as follows:
 - \$24.5 million from the State Homeland Security Program to build capabilities at the state and local levels that prepare for and mitigate the effects of a terrorist attack.
 - \$16.3 million from the Urban Area Security Initiative Program to Hamilton, Franklin, Cuyahoga, and Lucas counties to focus on enhancing regional preparedness in major metropolitan areas.
 - \$1.9 million from the Metropolitan Medical Response System Program to support local comprehensive regional mass casualty incident response capabilities in Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo.
 - \$0.4 million from the Citizen Corps Program to bring leaders together to support community involvement in emergency management activities.
- About 42% (\$36.2 million) of the FFY 2008 grant money was from two programs aimed at helping state and local governments and hospitals respond to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies.
- The remaining 8% (\$7.3 million) was for infrastructure protection grants, including port security (\$5.7 million), buffer zone protection (\$1.2 million), and transit security (\$400,000).