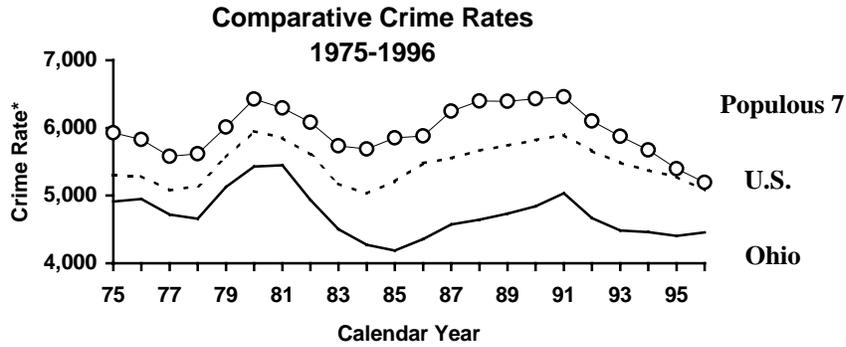
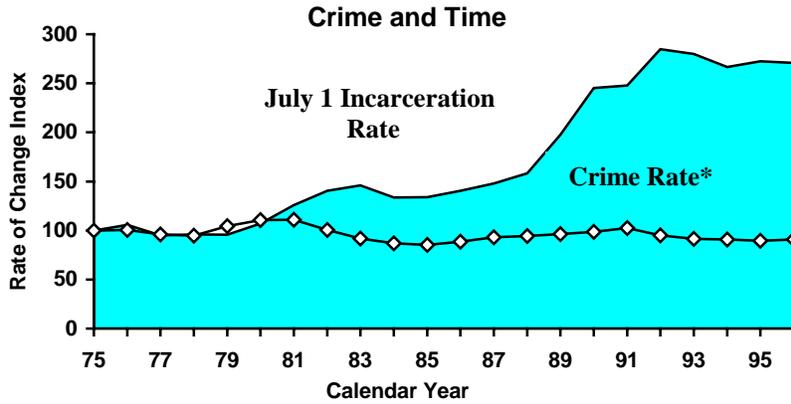


### Crime and Punishment



\*UCR Index Crimes per 100,000 population

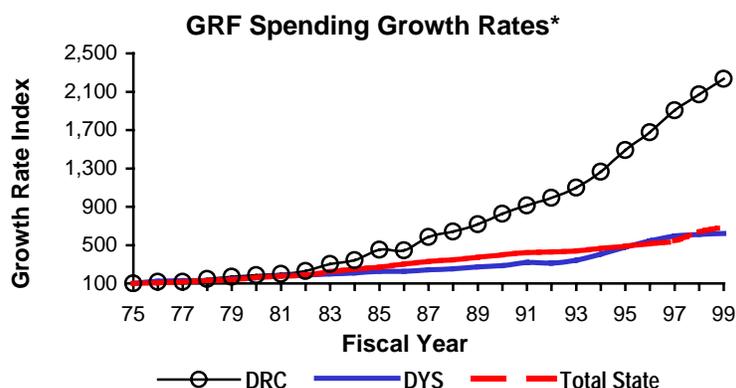
- Although Ohio's crime rate generally mirrors the cyclical pattern of the nation as a whole, as well as the average for the seven other most populous states (CA, FL, IL, MI, NY, PA, TX), it also consistently exhibits a relatively lower crime rate.



\*UCR Index Crimes per 100,000 population

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

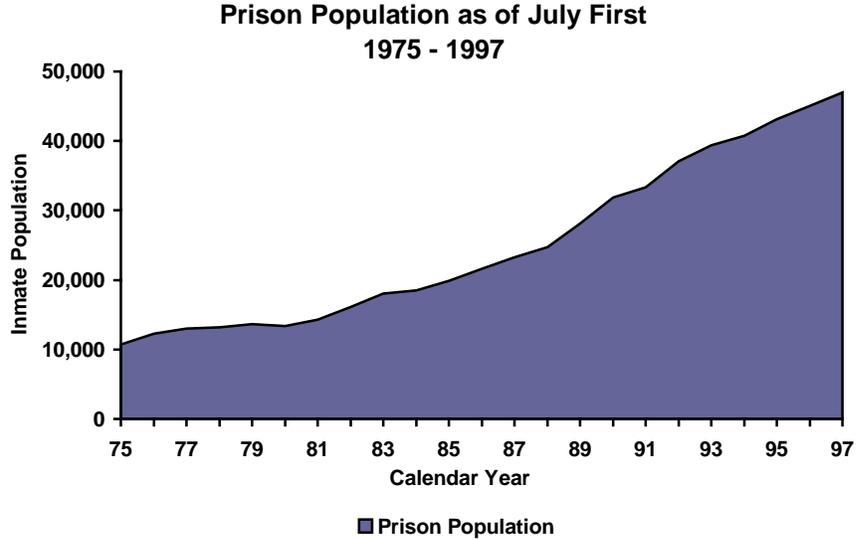
## Corrections Spending Continues To Grow Rapidly



\* Growth rate index reflects actual increases in spending and is not adjusted for inflation

- In FY 1975, DRC consumed 61 percent of \$86.4 million in total state GRF spending for corrections, with DYS accounting for the remainder. During FY 1998 DRC expenditures for the first time exceeded the \$1 billion mark. By the close of FY 1999, DRC's expected take of total state GRF corrections spending could surpass 87 percent and exceed \$1.2 billion.
- By the end of FY 1999, the state's prison system will have sprouted from eight correctional institutions inhabited by around 11,000 inmates and 3,000 employees in FY 1975 into a geographically far-flung empire with thirty correctional institutions, somewhere in the neighborhood of 50,000 inmates, and roughly 14,900 employees.
- Close to 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 ten institutions holding some 2,100 youth, with an eleventh institution under construction and expected to be completed in the fall of 1999. During FY 1998, nearly 91 percent of the DYS budget came from the state GRF, with nearly 24 percent going as subsidy dollars for the counties.
- 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 flowing to counties have increased by more than 89 percent, expanding from approximately \$28 million in FY 1992 to over \$53 million in FY 1998.

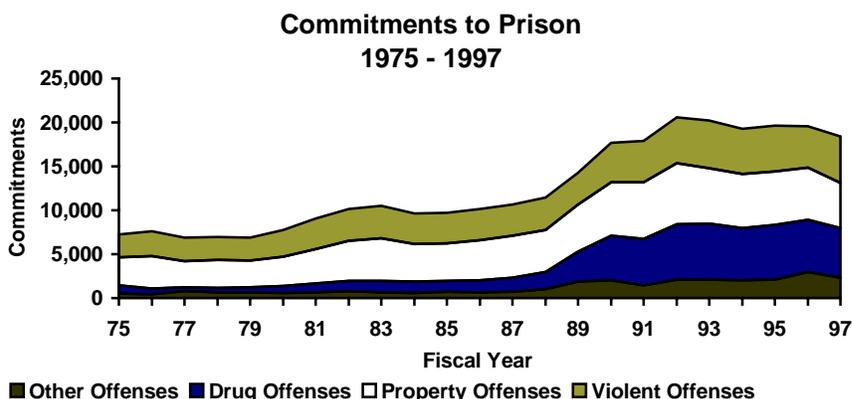
## Prison Population Has Doubled Since 1987



Stricter sentencing laws, tougher sentencing by judges, and declining parole rates have contributed to a quadrupling of Ohio's prison population and a more than doubling in the last ten years alone. As of July 1, 1997, Ohio's prison population had reached 46,995.

- At year's end 1997, Ohio had the fifth largest prison population in the U.S, behind California, Texas, New York, and Florida, respectively. Michigan, Illinois, Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Louisiana, respectively, rounded out the top ten highest prison populations for that year.
- The degree to which Am. Sub. S.B. 2, an act of the 121<sup>st</sup> General Assembly which wrought fundamental changes in the state's felony sentencing structure effective July 1, 1996, will alter the size and composition of Ohio's prison system remains somewhat unclear.
- Preliminary evidence suggests that when compared to pre-S.B. 2 conditions, annual prison intake has dropped and that a larger proportion of that intake population is composed of offenders who have been convicted of more serious felonies requiring longer lengths of stay. This latter reality creates what is known as a "stacking effect," which means that, although annual prison intake may drop somewhat, total prison population will continue to rise as offenders are incarcerated for longer periods of time than would have been the case under preexisting law.

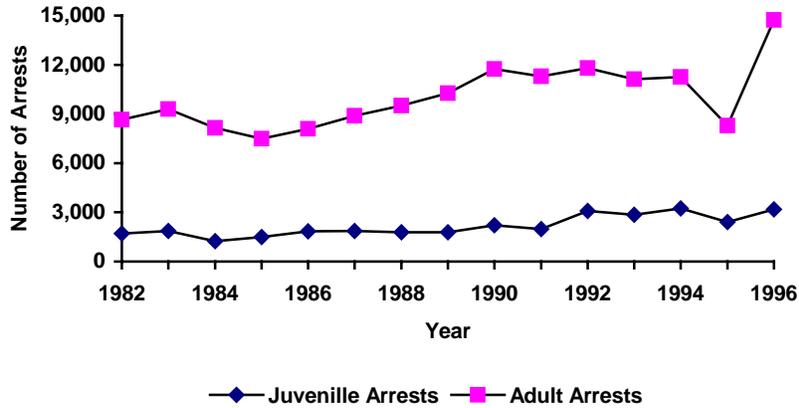
## Drug Crimes Are the Most Dramatic Accelerator in the Historic Rise of Commitments to Prison



- The number of offenders committed to the state's prison system in 1997 totaled 18,404, while the comparable number for 1975 was a considerably smaller 7,219, which translates into an increase over that 23 year period of slightly over 150 percent.
- 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 1975, 906 offenders, or 12.6 percent of total prison intake, were sentenced to prison for a drug crime. In 1997, the number of offenders sentenced to prison registered 5,697, or 31.0 percent of total prison intake. The increase from 1975 to 1997 in the number of offenders sentenced to prison for drug crimes was in excess of 500 percent.
- In 1997, offenders committed to the state's prison system for property crimes were a much smaller percentage of total annual prison intake (28.0 percent) than they were back in 1975 (44.5 percent). As a percentage of total annual prison intake, offenders committed to the state's prison system for violent crimes have also declined, though not as steeply, from 35.7 percent in 1975 to 28.7 percent in 1997.
- Over time, the percentage of the offenders committed to the state's prison system that are female has slowly increased. In 1975, females represented only 5.7 percent of total annual prison intake and by 1997 that number had grown to 12.9 percent.

## Juvenile Arrests For Violent Crime Outpacing Adult Arrests

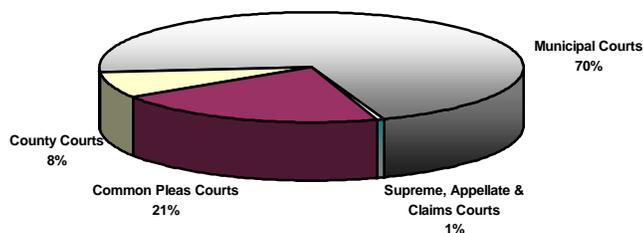
Arrests For Violent Crime



- The average number of persons under the age of eighteen arrested in Ohio for violent crime between 1989 and 1996 is 53 percent higher than the average number arrested for an equal period of time during the 1980's. The increase in the average number of adults arrested from 1989 through 1996 was approximately 29 percent higher than for an equal period of time during the 1980's.
- The large increase in the number of juveniles arrested likely contributed to the 68 percent increase in the number of new delinquency cases filed in Ohio's courts of common pleas from 1984 to 1996. During the same twelve-year span, there was also a 44 percent increase in the number of new unruly cases filed in courts of common pleas.
- The increase in the number of delinquency and unruly filings includes a trend during the period 1989 to 1996, in which delinquency cases increased by nearly 24 percent, compared to only 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 modest decreases in the number of persons arrested for index crimes. Accompanying the modest decreases in property crime however, has been a steady increase in violent crime.

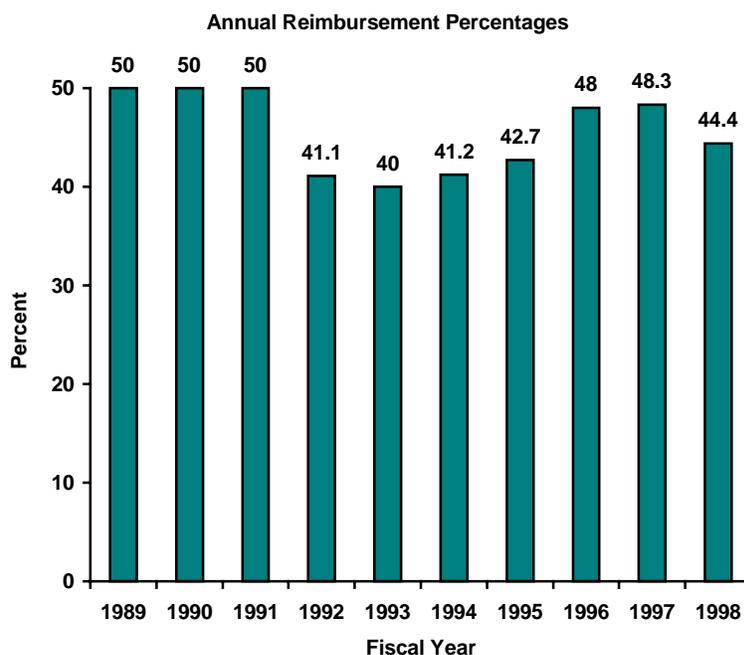
## Ohio's Court System

### Distribution of New Cases Filed Statewide



- In CY 1997, a record of 3,127,675 new cases were filed in Ohio's state courts: 2,730 in the Supreme Court; 12,488 in the twelve appellate districts; 649,943 in the common pleas courts; 2,218,041 in municipal courts; 243,217 in county courts and 1,255 in the Court of Claims.
- During the 122<sup>nd</sup> General Assembly, four new judgeships were created and a part-time judgeship was expanded to full-time. Three judges will be added to the Courts of Common Pleas, two in Lorain County and one in Marion County. In the Franklin County Municipal Court, a new municipal judge was added. In Jackson County Municipal Court, the part-time municipal judge was changed to full-time.
- Salaries for judges have been adjusted to increase each January 1<sup>st</sup> until the year 2001. In CY 1998, full-time judicial salaries were: Chief Justice, \$117,700; Justice, \$110,550; Court of Appeals, \$102,950; Common Pleas, \$94,700; Municipal, \$89,000 and County, \$51,150.
- For the 1998-1999 biennium, the state budget for the Supreme Court, the Court of Claims and the Judiciary was a total of \$231,016,520.
- The primary function of the Judicial Branch is to fairly and impartially settle disputes 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 this structure may be found at [http://www.sconet.ohio.gov/Court\\_Structure](http://www.sconet.ohio.gov/Court_Structure).

## Ohio Public Defender County Reimbursement Rates



- Since Fiscal Year 1992, state expenditures for reimbursing counties for providing indigent defense services have increased by 47.3 percent to a record high of \$26,865,000 in Fiscal Year 1998, while the percentage of annual reimbursement has varied between 40 percent and 48.3 percent.
- In Fiscal Year 1997, Ohio's indigent defense system completed 287,126 cases. These numbers reflect not only cases handled by either the Offices of the Ohio Public Defender or by County Public Defenders, but also those handled by appointed counsels as well.
- Since the enactment of the Ohio Public Defender Law in 1976, the state has attempted to provide the counties with a reimbursement of 50 percent of the costs associated with the provision of legal counsel to indigents. However, Am. Sub. H.B. 204 of the 113<sup>th</sup> General Assembly has allowed the state to provide a proportionally reduced amount if the state is unable to fulfill the 50 percent goal.