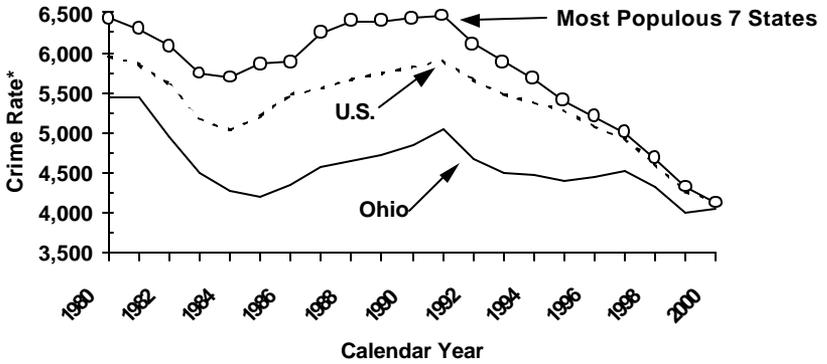


Crime and Punishment

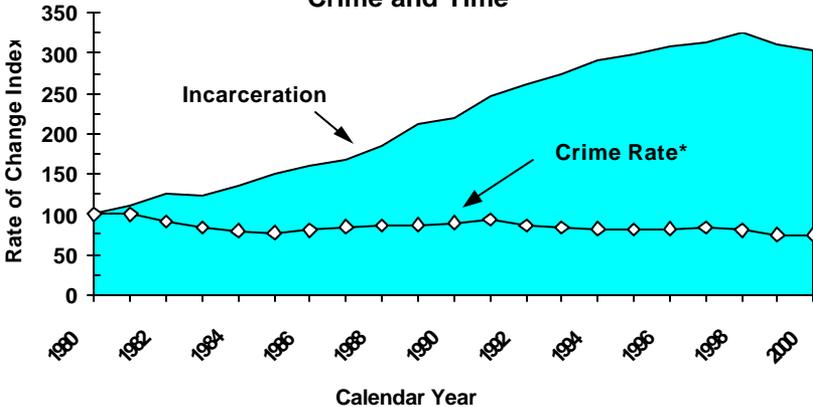
Comparative Crime Rates*



*UCR index crimes per 100,000 population, 1980-2000

- Although Ohio's crime rate has 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), it also has consistently exhibited a comparatively lower crime rate. Those comparative differences in crime rates, however, have noticeably narrowed in recent years.

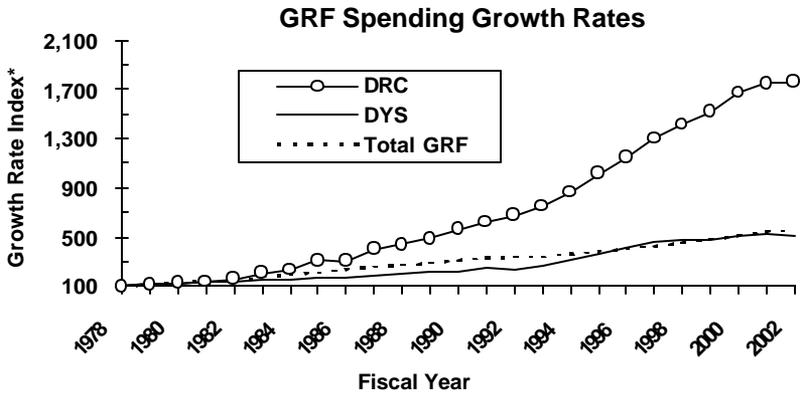
Crime and Time



*Both crime and incarceration rates are expressed per 100,000 population; then, for comparative purposes, they are standardized to the baseline year 1980.

- 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 tripled during this time.

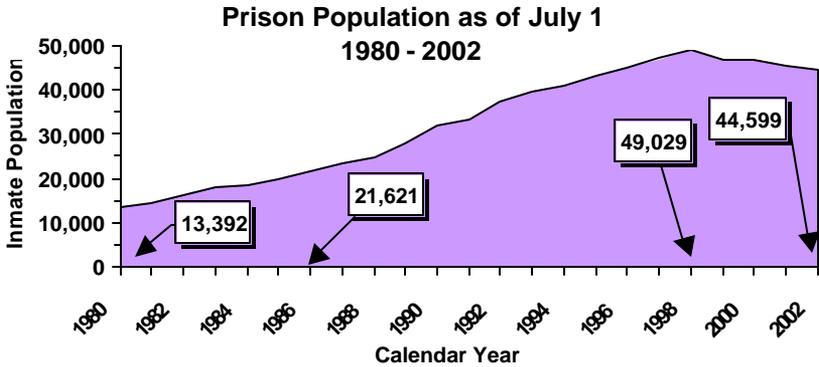
Prison Expenditure Growth Slowing



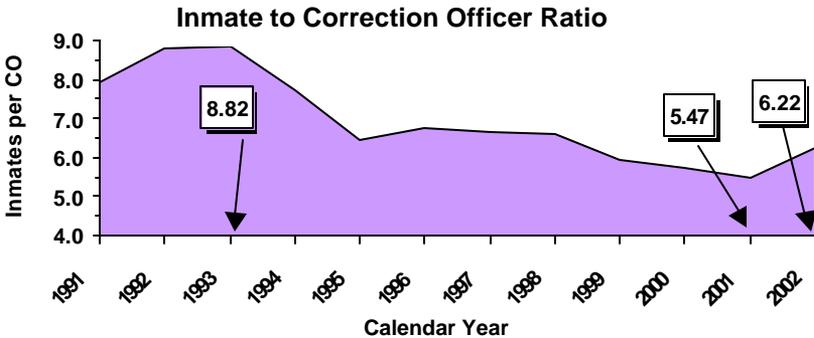
*The growth rate index measures actual changes in spending standardized to the baseline year 1978 and is not adjusted for inflation.

- In FY 1978, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) consumed 63.5% of \$120.7 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 2002, DRC's annual share of total state GRF corrections program spending passed 85% and exceeded \$1.3 billion.
- 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 2002, the system had expanded to 33 correctional institutions, with approximately 45,000 inmates and roughly 14,530 employees.
- Approximately 85% of DRC's annual budget is fueled by the state's GRF. Slightly more than two-thirds of the GRF money is expended on the day-to-day operations of correctional institutions.
- Of the total number of state employees in FY 2002, 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 2002, DYS was managing eight institutions and two residential treatment centers and had a total of 1,881 juveniles in its custody. The state GRF covers about 90% of the annual DYS budget.
- Growth in the DYS GRF budget since FY 1993 is directly related to the RECLAIM Ohio initiative, which provides counties with fiscal incentives to treat delinquent juveniles in the community. State RECLAIM dollars flowing to counties have almost quadrupled, expanding from approximately \$8.7 million in FY 1995 to over \$33.8 million in FY 2002.

Prison Population Roughly Doubled since 1986

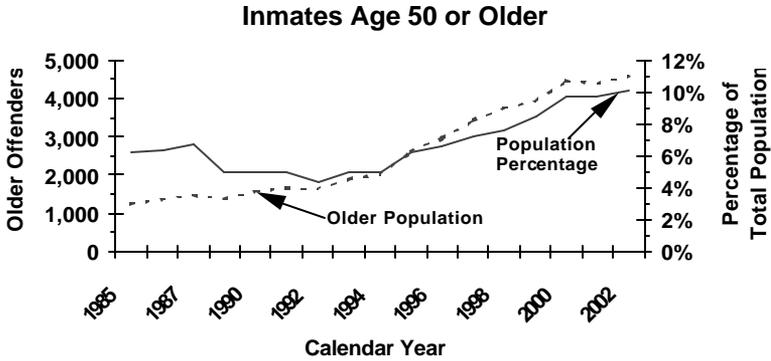


- Between 1986 and 1998, Ohio's prison population more than doubled, with stricter sentencing laws, tougher sentencing by judges, and declining parole rates among the contributing factors. Since that time, the prison population has dropped 9%, with enhanced community corrections funding and a decline in the volume and rate of violent and property crime among the contributing factors.
- As of July 1, 2001, Ohio had the sixth largest state prison population in the U.S, behind Texas, California, Florida, New York, and Michigan; Illinois, Georgia, and Pennsylvania ranked just below Ohio.



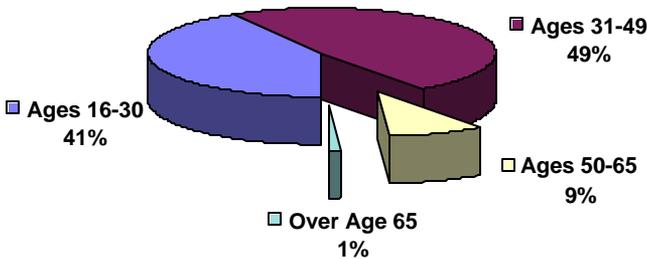
- The ratio of nearly nine inmates per correction officer (CO) corresponds to the period of the April 1993 inmate disturbance at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility in Lucasville. The state has since sought to reduce the inmate to CO ratio as a means to improve prison safety and security. By the end of the 1990s, the inmate to CO ratio was less than six.
- One effect of the FY 2002 operating budget reductions implemented in response to the state's revenue shortfall can be seen in the increase of the inmate to CO ratio to 6.22, as more than 900 paid CO positions were eliminated.

Aging Prison Population



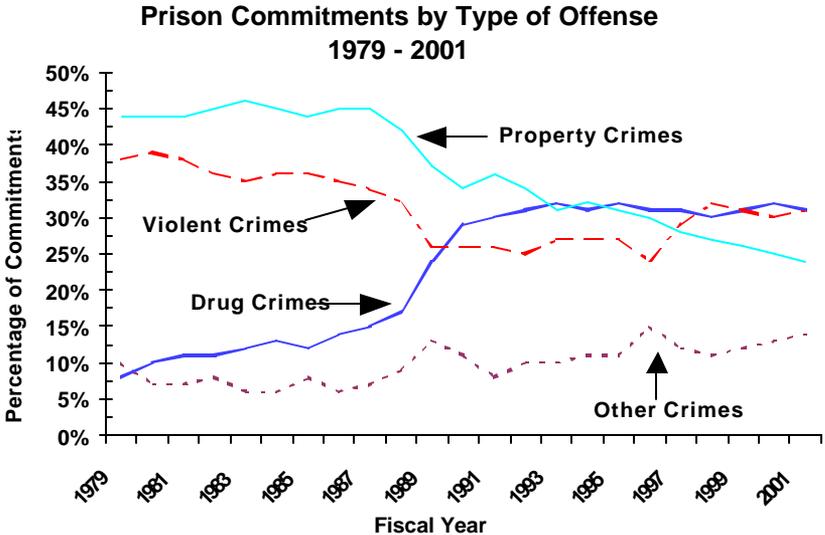
- As of August 2002, 4,585, or 10.1%, of the 45,462 inmates housed in the state's prison system were age 50 or older.
- Both the number of older inmates and their percentage of the total prison population have increased substantially over the last eight years.

Inmate Population by Age Group, August 2002



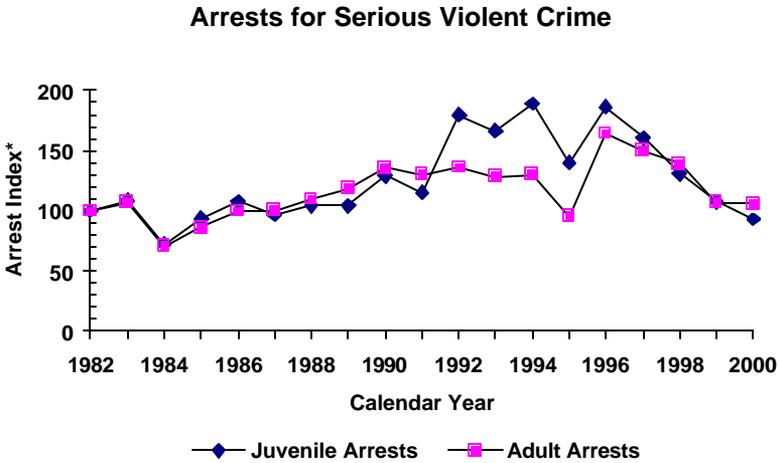
- Currently, persons age 50 or older account for roughly 4% of the offenders sentenced to prison annually, but constitute approximately 10% of the total inmate population at any given time.
- The average daily cost per inmate as of July 2002 was \$60.40. The average daily cost per inmate at the Hocking Correctional Facility, where the average inmate age was 63, was \$77.29. This difference reflects the higher costs associated with the managing older inmates, including their medical treatment needs.

Drug and Violent Crimes Now Drive Prison Intake



- The number of offenders committed to the state prison system in 2001 totaled 19,799, while the comparable number for 1979 was a considerably smaller 6,907. This translates into an increase of approximately 187% 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 1979, 552 offenders, or 8% of total prison commitments, were sentenced to prison for a drug crime. Drug offense commitments sharply accelerated in 1989 (up from 17% in 1988 to 24% in 1989) before leveling off at around 31% in the early 1990s. In 2001, 6,138 offenders were sentenced to prison for a drug crime, nearly a fourfold increase over 1979's percentage.
- 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 1997, the percentage of offenders committed to the state prison system annually for violent crimes started to rise and now stands at around 31%.
- For most of the 1980s, approximately 45% of the offenders committed to the state prison system annually were serving a sentence associated with a property crime. Starting with 1989, the percentage of property crime offenders dropped below 40% and has continued a relatively steady decline to where it now stands, at around 25%.

Serious Violent Crime Arrests Post 4-Year Decline

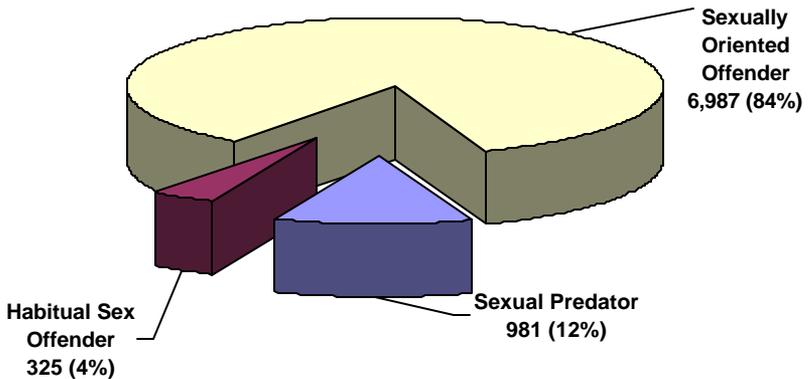


*The Arrest Index is expressed per 100,000 population and then, for comparative purposes, standardized to the baseline year 1982.

- In recent years, the number of adults and juveniles arrested in Ohio for serious violent crimes has decreased. Adult arrests in Ohio for serious violent crime peaked at 14,232 in 1996 and more or less steadily declined to 9,136 arrests in 2000, a 36% decrease. Juvenile arrests in Ohio for serious violent crime peaked in the mid-1990s and steadily declined from around 3,200 to 1,598 arrests, a 51% decrease. Serious violent crime includes the offenses of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
- For the ten-year period covering 1982 through 1991, the trends in adult and juvenile arrests in Ohio for serious violent crimes reveal remarkably similar patterns. Starting with 1992 and running through 1996, there was a very discernible break in these arrest patterns, as the rate of juvenile arrests for serious violent crimes increased noticeably faster than the adult arrest rate. Since 1997, the pre-1992 patterns of similarity in serious violent crime arrest rates for juveniles and adults appear to have returned.
- During the 1990s, the elevated rate of juvenile arrests in Ohio for serious violent crimes was one factor that created additional responsibilities for the state's county-based juvenile justice systems. While the elevated serious violent crime rate has now receded to the levels of the early 1990s, the number of new delinquency cases filed annually in the 88 juvenile courts statewide increased from roughly 82,000 cases during the early 1990s to roughly 96,000 cases at the close of the 1990s, a caseload increase of 14,000, or 17%.

Sex Offenders Must Register, Then Verify

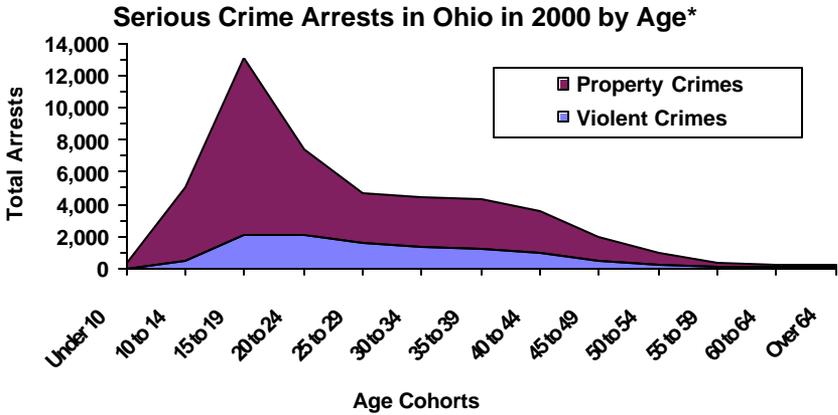
Selective Breakdown of
Adult Sex Offenders Registered in Ohio*



*Reflects data in the State Registry of Sex Offenders and state law as of July 1, 2002.

- Under Ohio's Sex Offender Registration and Notification (SORN) Law, a person convicted of a sexually oriented offense is required to register and periodically verify the person's address with the sheriff of the county in which the offender resides.
- As of July 1, 2002, there were 8,293 registered adult sex offenders in Ohio, including 981 sexual predators, 325 habitual sex offenders, and 6,987 sexually oriented offenders.
- County sheriffs are required to notify victims and certain persons and entities in the community regarding the place of residence of all sexual predators and some habitual sex offenders. Of the 325 habitual sex offenders registered as of July 1, 2002, 115, or 35.4%, were subject to community notification.
- Persons classified as sexual predators must verify their addresses every 90 days as long as they live in Ohio. Habitual sex offenders must verify their addresses annually for 20 years. Sexually oriented offenders must verify their addresses annually for ten 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.

Age and Crime

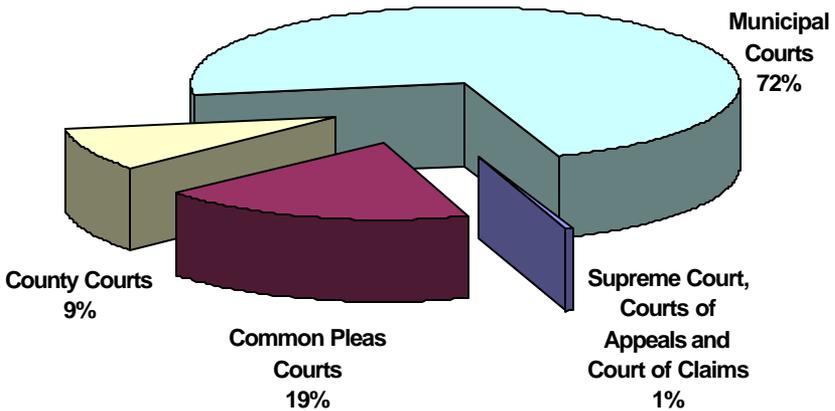


*Uniform Crime Report, Ohio data tables, 2000.

- In 2000, Ohio law enforcement agencies reported 303,241 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 45,595, or 15%, of the overall arrests.
- In 2000, Ohio law enforcement agencies reported 10,761 serious violent crime arrests. The peak individual age for a serious violent crime arrest was 19 (530 arrests). The 15 to 19-year-old and 20 to 24-year-old age groups collectively accounted for 4,087, or almost 40%, of serious violent crime arrestees. Serious violent crime includes the offenses of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
- In 2000, Ohio law enforcement agencies reported 35,834 serious property crime arrests. The peak individual age for a serious property crime arrest was 18 (2,376 arrests). The 15 to 19-year-old age group accounted for 11,016, or roughly 31%, 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 18) for the offense of larceny-theft more often than any other offense in 2000, whereas adults were most often arrested for assaults, driving under the influence, and drug abuse violations.
- Juveniles comprised just under 15% of those arrested by Ohio law enforcement agencies for serious violent crimes in 2000. This percentage, however, obscures the facts that juveniles accounted for a larger percentage of all rape and robbery arrests (23% and 20%, respectively) but a smaller percentage of all murder arrests (around 5%).

Ohio Court System: A Selective Statistical Summary

**Distribution of New Cases Filed
In Ohio Courts Statewide in Calendar Year 2000**



- In 2000, a total of 3,234,781 new cases were filed in Ohio courts as follows: 2,355 in the Supreme Court, 10,394 in the courts of appeals, 606,976 in the courts of common pleas, 2,329,949 in the municipal courts, 283,882 in the county courts, and 1,225 in the Court of Claims.
- In 2002, the annual compensation of judges was generally as follows: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, \$132,000; Justice of the Supreme Court, \$123,900; court of appeals judge, \$115,500; common pleas judge, \$106,200; full-time municipal court judge, \$99,800; and part-time municipal court and county court judge, \$57,400.
- The state's biennial operating budget contains appropriations totaling \$108 million in FY 2002 and \$114 million in FY 2003 for the purpose of funding expenditures of the judicial branch. Over 90% of that funding is drawn from the state's General Revenue Fund and is used primarily to pay the state's share of the salaries and benefits of 708 judges statewide. As of the fall of 2002, this statewide count included seven Supreme Court justices, 68 court of appeals judges, 376 common pleas court judges, 205 municipal court judges, and 52 county court judges.
- Mayor's courts are "courts created by law" but are not courts "of record" and are not required to file case activity reports. The jurisdiction of mayor's courts is limited to misdemeanor offenses and traffic cases. In 2001, there were approximately 428 mayor's courts in Ohio.