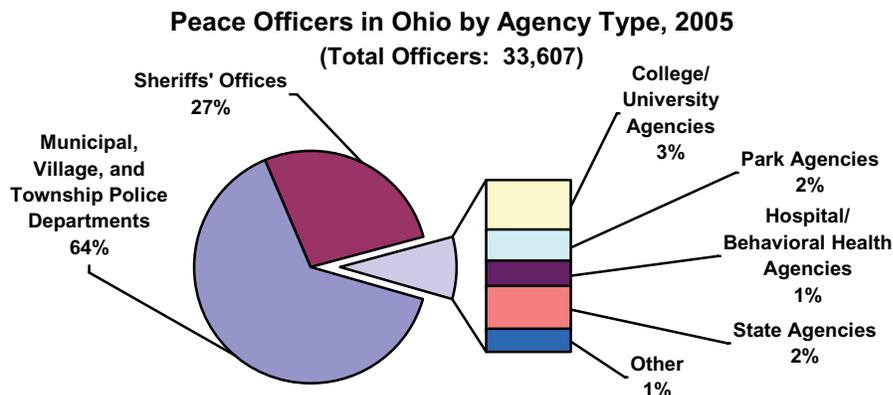
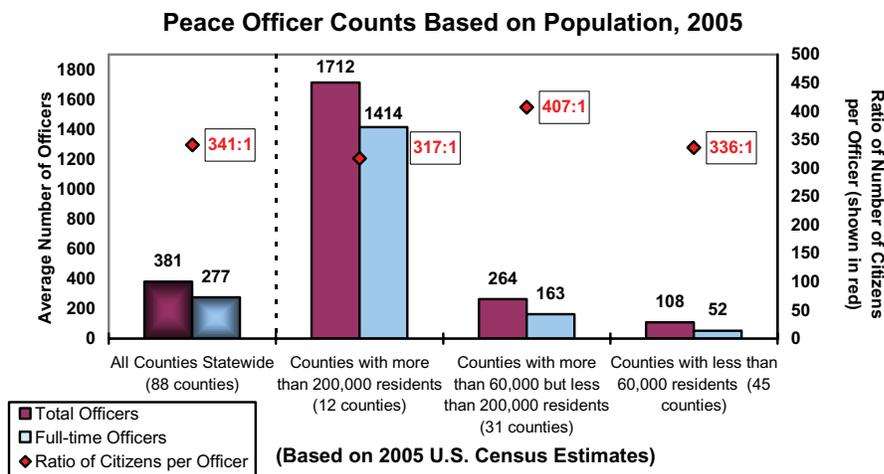


### Statistical Profile of Ohio Law Enforcement Agencies



Source: Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy, Office of the Attorney General, A Statistical Profile of Ohio Peace Officers and Law Enforcement Agencies, 2005

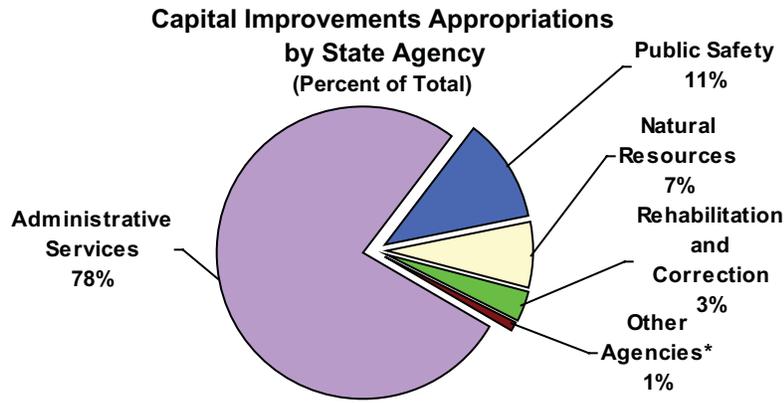
- In 2005, there were 987 public and private law enforcement agencies in Ohio, nearly 80% classified as municipal, village, or township agencies. Of the 33,607 peace officers serving in the state, 64% served municipal, village, and township police departments and 27% served in county sheriffs' offices.



Source: Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy, Office of the Attorney General, A Statistical Profile of Ohio Peace Officers and Law Enforcement Agencies, 2005

- Nationally, the citizen to full-time peace officer ratio is estimated to be roughly 370 citizens per officer (370:1), based on the 2005 U.S. Census estimate of 296 million U.S. citizens and approximately 800,000 sworn officers nationwide. In Ohio, the statewide ratio is slightly lower at 341:1.

## Multi-Agency Radio Communications System (MARCS)



\*Other Agencies includes Youth Services, Adjutant General, and Commerce

Sources: Ohio Department of Administrative Services;  
Ohio Legislative Service Commission Capital Appropriations Analyses

- As the deficiencies in Ohio's existing communications systems became apparent during several disasters and emergency situations in the late 1980s and early 1990s, Ohio's Multi-Agency Radio Communications System (MARCS), a state-of-the-art radio communications system, was developed to enable voice and data communications to be shared statewide by various state, local, and federal agencies. The state's Department of Administrative Services assumed the role of managing/guiding the procurement process and administering the infrastructure as MARCS became operational.
- The MARCS program officially began on October 2, 1998; work on establishing the system began in 2000; the final communication tower was completed in December 2004; and the system became fully operational in April 2006.
- MARCS implementation, construction, and equipment costs have been funded primarily through capital appropriations totaling around \$300 million, of which approximately \$275 million has been disbursed to date.
- Currently, MARCS serves 14 state agencies, 138 local health departments, 172 hospitals, all 88 sheriff offices and county emergency management agencies, and more than 110 fire, police, and first responder agencies. MARCS supports voice and data services, utilizing a total of 203 radio sites and supporting approximately 19,370 total voice users and 2,251 data devices.
- The system is set up to run in a rotary capacity, which means that the subscriber base covers the operating expenses (technical support, network operations, and remote communications), estimated at approximately \$11 million annually. Subscribers are billed based on the number of mobile voice radios, wireless mobile data units, and computer-aided dispatch terminals utilized.

## Ohio's Concealed Handgun Law

Select Statistics at a Glance				
County Sheriff's License Action	CY 2004*		CY 2005	
	Standard Licenses	Temporary Emergency Licenses	Standard Licenses	Temporary Emergency Licenses
Licenses Issued	45,497	65	22,487	76
Renewals**	0	N/A	0	N/A
Suspensions	78	0	219	1
Revocations	42	4	75	4
Applications Denied	436	5	427	3

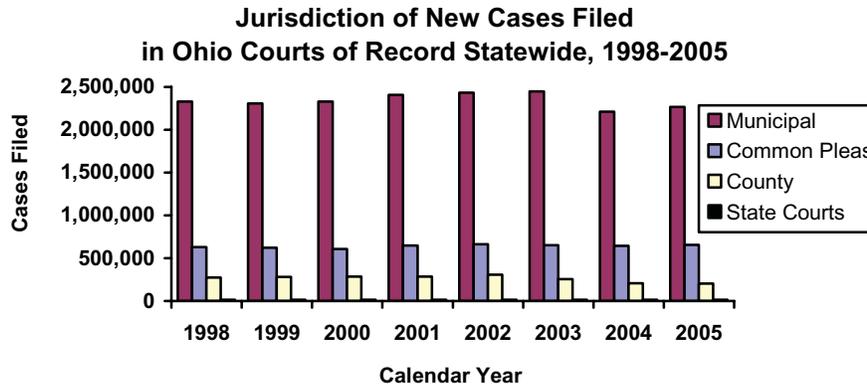
\* The law was in effect for the last three quarters of calendar year (CY) 2004.

\*\* The law has not been in effect long enough for standard licenses to require renewal.

Source: Ohio Concealed Handgun Law Annual Report

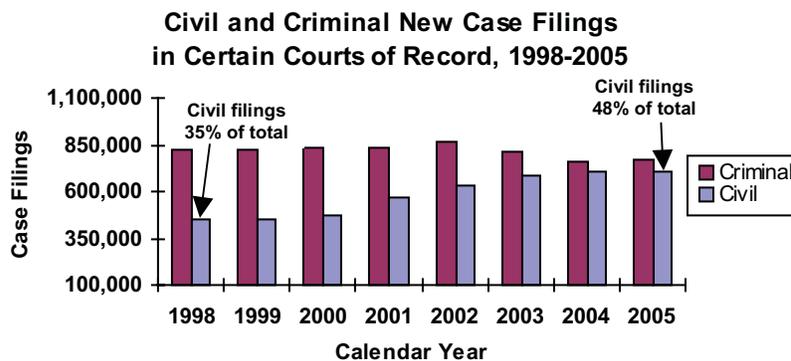
- Sub. H.B. 12 of the 125th General Assembly, effective April 8, 2004, amended Ohio law to allow qualified citizens to obtain licenses to carry concealed handguns.
- Ohio experienced an initial surge in the number of concealed carry licenses issued when the law took effect in April 2004, which accounts for twice the number of licenses issued in CY 2004 when compared to CY 2005.
- The standard license to carry a concealed handgun is valid for four years and may be renewed.
- A person who wishes to obtain a regular license to carry a concealed handgun must submit all of the following, either to the sheriff of the county in which the person resides or to the sheriff of any county adjacent to the county in which the person resides: (1) a completed application form as prescribed by the Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission (OPOTC), (2) a generally nonrefundable license fee up to \$45, (3) a color photograph taken within the preceding 30 days, (4) a firearms competency certification, (5) a certification that the person has read a firearms-related pamphlet prescribed by the Commission, and (6) a set of fingerprints provided in a specified manner.
- Temporary emergency licenses enable a person who submits evidence of imminent danger to receive an immediate nonrenewable 90-day license to carry a concealed handgun. A regular license can be obtained during the 90-day window.
- In CY 2005, the five counties issuing the most licenses were Montgomery (1,298), Clermont (1,163), Franklin (1,123), Lake (1,001), and Butler (969).
- In CY 2005, the five counties issuing the fewest licenses were Monroe (13), Noble (17), Putnam (19), Wyandot (20), and Hardin (22).

## Ohio Court System: Case Filings



Sources: Ohio Courts Summary, Ohio Supreme Court (vols. 1998 through 2005)

- Since 1998, the total number of new cases filed in all Ohio courts of record annually statewide has remained relatively stable. In 2005, more than 3.1 million cases were filed in Ohio courts of record as follows: 2,265,931 in the municipal courts, 654,193 in the common pleas courts, 204,019 in the county courts, and 15,059 in state-level courts (2,444 in the Supreme Court, 11,477 in the appellate courts, and 1,138 in the Court of Claims). Around 70% of these new cases are typically filed in the municipal courts. Of the 2.3 million new cases filed in municipal courts statewide in 2005, roughly one-half (1.2 million) involved a misdemeanor traffic charge other than operating a vehicle under the influence (OVI).



Sources: Ohio Courts Summary, Ohio Supreme Court (vols. 1998 through 2005)

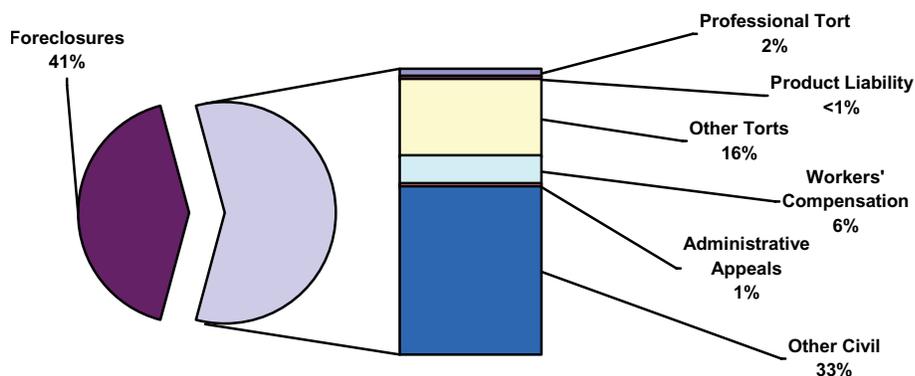
- From 1998-2005, the total number of new criminal cases (excluding traffic cases) filed in common pleas, municipal, and county courts annually statewide has remained relatively stable. However, the number of new civil case filings has steadily increased, rising nearly 59%. In 2005, civil filings accounted for approximately 48% of new criminal and civil filings combined.

## Ohio Court System: Courts of Common Pleas

Jurisdictional Distribution and Judges of Courts of Common Pleas in 2005		
Division Structure and Judges of the 88 Courts of Common Pleas	Number of Counties	Number of Judges
General Only	27	156
Domestic Relations Only	19	30
Probate Only	16	17
Juvenile Only	10	19
General/Domestic Relations	54	73
Domestic Relations/Juvenile	7	16
General/Probate	1	1
Juvenile/Probate	63	63
Domestic Relations/Probate/Juvenile	3	5
General/Domestic Relations/Probate/Juvenile	5	5
General/Domestic/Probate	1	2
<b>Total Number of Court of Common Pleas Judges</b>		<b>387</b>

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

**Courts of Common Pleas - General Division  
Distribution of Civil Case Filings Statewide in 2005**



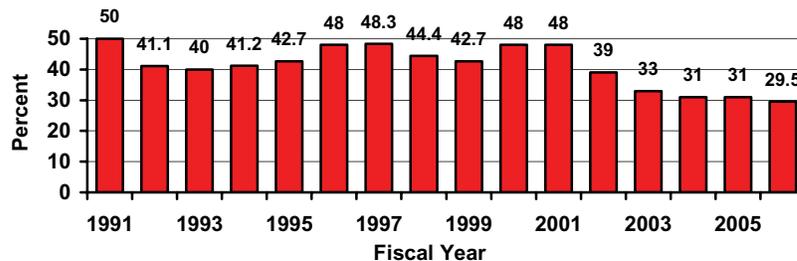
Sources: Ohio Courts Summary, Ohio Supreme Court (vols. 1998 through 2005)

- In courts of common pleas, new civil case filings have increased roughly 65% since 1998. Foreclosures are largely responsible for this increase, having risen from 25,862 filings in 1998 to 63,996 filings in 2005, an increase of 147%. In 2005, foreclosures accounted for 41% of all new civil case filings statewide.



## Indigent Defense Services

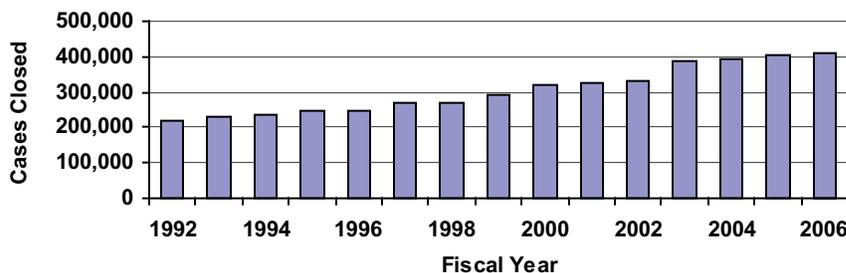
### County Reimbursement Rate Annual Percentages, FYs 1991-2006



Source: Office of the Ohio Public Defender

- In Ohio, counties are required to provide and pay for legal counsel for indigent persons, where a right to counsel exists, and are reimbursed, subject to available appropriations, up to 50% of allowable costs by the state. If the amount appropriated is insufficient, the amount paid is reduced proportionately; each county is paid an equal percentage of its total costs.
- FY 1991 was the last time that the state reimbursed counties for 50% of their indigent defense costs. The total system cost was \$37.2 million, which meant that counties received a statewide total of \$18.6 million in state financial assistance.
- In FY 2006, the total system cost was \$107.5 million, the state reimbursement rate was 29.5%, and counties received a total of \$31.7 million statewide in state support. If the state support had been 50%, counties would have received a total of \$53.75 million statewide, a difference of \$22.05 million.

### Closed Cases Subject to State Reimbursement



Source: Office of the Ohio Public Defender

- Between FY 1992 and FY 2006, the total number of indigent defense cases closed annually by counties and the Office of the Public Defender Commission combined, and subject to the state's indigent defense reimbursement provisions, increased by almost 90%, from 216,530 to 410,597.

## Snapshot of Selected Characteristics of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, July 2006

<p><b><u>Number of Institutions:</u></b> 32*</p> <p><b><u>Inmate Population Profile</u></b></p> <p>Total population: 46,807</p> <p>Male: 92.6%</p> <p>Female: 7.4%</p> <p>White: 49.5%</p> <p>Black: 47.2%</p> <p>Hispanic: 2.1%</p> <p>Other: 1.1%</p> <p>Average Inmate Age: 35.2 years</p> <p><b><u>Population by Custody Level</u></b></p> <p>Minimum Security: 31.8%</p> <p>Medium Security: 40.8%</p> <p>Close Security: 24.2 %</p> <p>Maximum Security: 2.7%</p> <p>Super Maximum Security: 0.1%</p> <p>Death Row: 0.4%</p> <p><b><u>Death Row</u></b></p> <p>Death Row Inmates: 196</p> <p>Executions Since February 1999: 21</p> <p><b><u>Total FY 2006 Budget:</u></b> \$1.7 billion</p> <p><b><u>Average Cost Per Inmate</u></b></p> <p>Total Daily: \$69.15</p> <p>Total Annual: \$25,240</p> <p>Daily Medical: \$8.41**</p> <p>Daily Mental Health: \$3.75**</p> <p>Daily Cost Per Meal: \$1.08**</p>	<p><b><u>Staff Profile</u></b></p> <p>Total Staff: 14,215</p> <p>Total Males/Females: 9,596/4,619</p> <p>Total White/Black: 11,289/2,639***</p> <p>Total Correction Officers (COs): 7,077</p> <p>Total Male/Female COs: 5,603/1,474</p> <p>Total Parole Officers: 495</p> <p>Inmate-to-CO Ratio: 6.6 to 1</p> <p>Annual Cost per Employee: \$60,226**</p> <hr/> <p><b><u>Inmates Committed</u></b></p> <p>Total: 24,985</p> <p>Drug Offenses: 7,906</p> <p>Violent Offenses: 5,848</p> <p>Sex Offenses: 1,477</p> <hr/> <p><b><u>Counties with Greatest Commitment</u></b></p> <p>Cuyahoga: 19.68% of total commitment</p> <p>Hamilton: 11.23%</p> <p>Franklin: 8.34%</p> <hr/> <p><b><u>Average Time Served (2004)</u></b></p> <p>All Offenses: 2.73 years</p> <p>Murder: 22.01 years</p> <p>Felony 1: 10.46 years</p> <p>Felony 2: 6.12 years</p> <p>Felony 3: 3.07 years</p> <p>Felony 4: 1.10 years</p> <p>Felony 5: 0.64 years</p> <p>Drug Offenses: 1.05 years</p>
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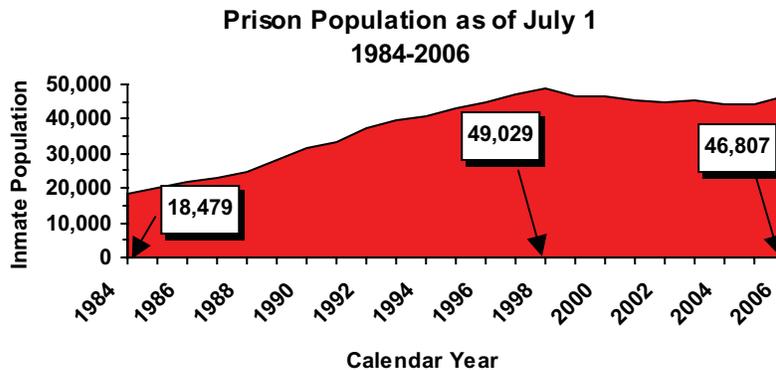
\* Two of these state-owned institutions are operated under contract with a private vendor.

\*\* Data are for fiscal year (FY) 2005.

\*\*\* Staff race profile figures do not include 204 Other Males and 83 Other Females.

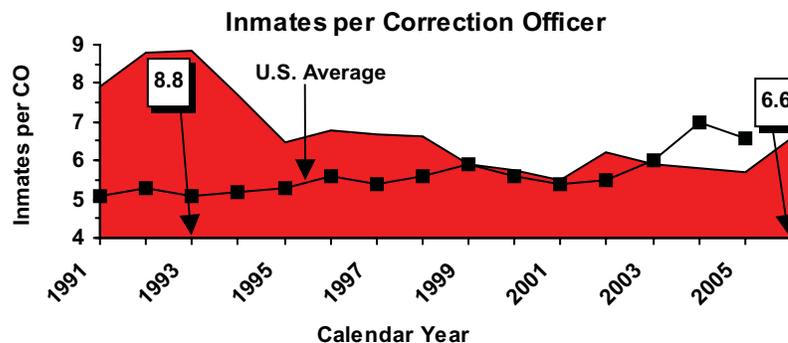
*Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction*

## Prison Population and Security Staff



Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

- After peaking at 49,029 in 1998, the size of Ohio's prison population, as measured on July 1 of each year, had decreased by around 4,900 inmates, or 10%, between 1999-2005.
- From 2002-2006, Ohio registered five consecutive all-time highs in annual prison intake, reaching an estimated 27,433 offenders in 2006. To date, offender release patterns have mitigated growth in the size of the prison population that would otherwise have occurred.
- The July 1, 2006, prison population totaled 46,807, an increase of more than 2,700 inmates, or around 6%, from the immediately preceding year.
- As of 2005, Ohio had the 7th largest state prison population in the U.S., behind Texas, California, Florida, New York, Michigan, and Georgia; Illinois and Pennsylvania ranked just below Ohio.

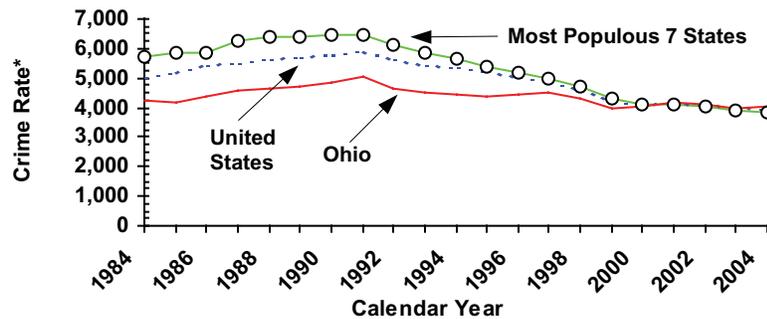


Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

- In the early 1990s, during the period of the April 1993 inmate disturbance at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility in Lucasville, the state had a ratio of nearly nine inmates per correction officer (CO). Subject to fiscal conditions and competing demands, the state has since sought to reduce the inmate-to-CO ratio as a means to improve prison safety and security.

## Crime and Punishment

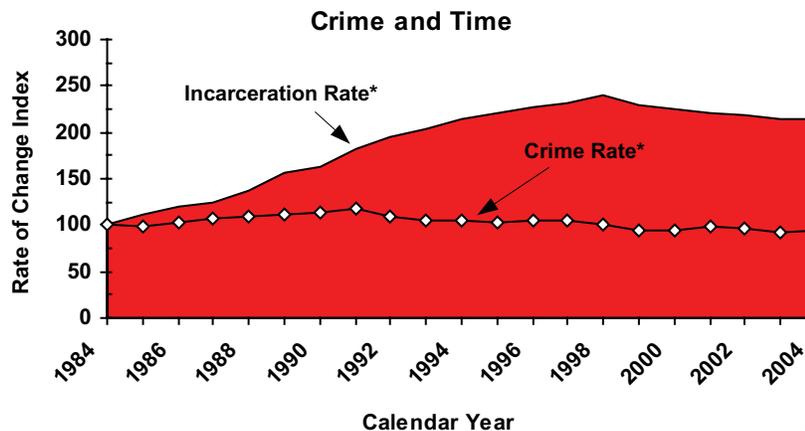
### Comparative Crime Rates\*



\*UCR index crimes per 100,000 population, 1984-2004

Source: FBI, "Crime in the United States 2004"

- 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). Until recently, Ohio has also consistently exhibited a comparatively lower crime rate.

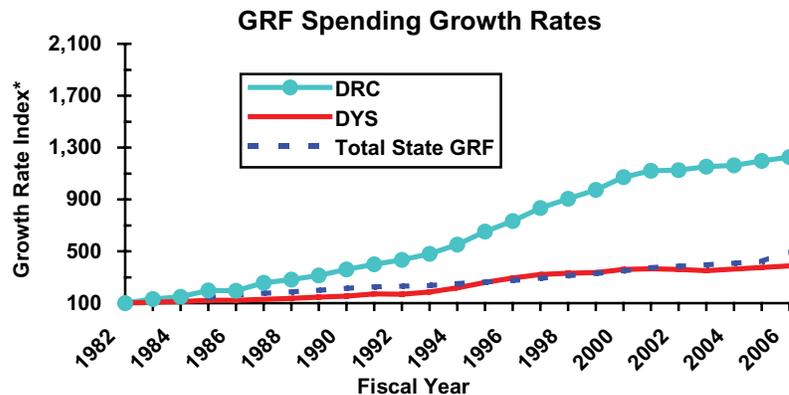


\*Both crime and incarceration rates are expressed per 100,000 population; then, for comparative purposes, they are standardized to the baseline year 1984, which equals 100 for both rates.

Source: United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

- 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.

## Expenditure Growth in Corrections



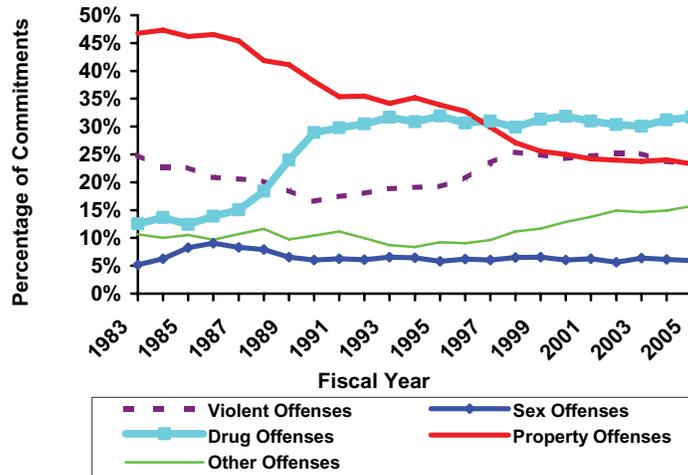
\*The growth rate index measures actual changes in spending standardized to the baseline year 1982 and is not adjusted for inflation.

Source: Ohio Legislative Service Commission

- In FY 1982, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) consumed 65.6% of \$182.7 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. DRC's FY 2006 expenditures totaled \$1.47 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 2006, the system consisted of 32 correctional institutions with approximately 46,800 inmates and roughly 14,215 employees.
- Around 88% of DRC's annual budget is currently supported by the state's GRF, with three-quarters of that GRF amount being expended on day-to-day prison operations.
- Of the total number of state employees in FY 2006, nearly 25% (one in four) worked for DRC, and about half of these worked for DRC as correction officers.
- At the close of FY 2006, DYS was managing seven juvenile correctional facilities and one residential treatment center and had a total of 1,730 juveniles in its custody. The state's GRF has been the source of 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 annually to counties have increased from around \$8.7 million in FY 1995 to \$30 million in FY 2006.

## Drug and Violent Crimes Influence Prison Intake

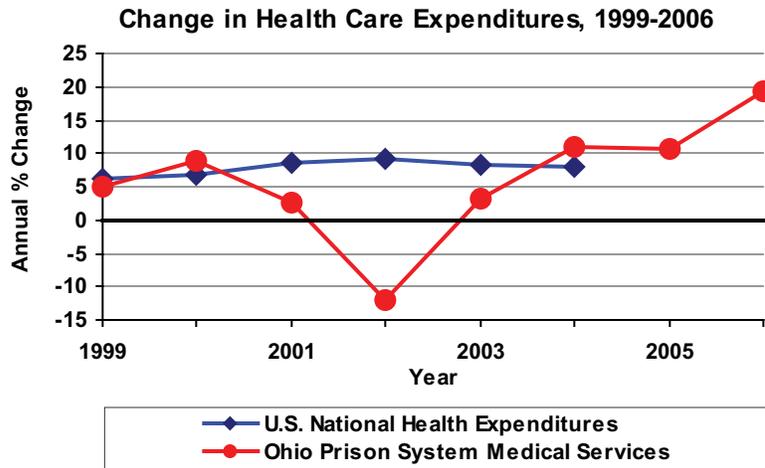
### Prison Commitments by Most Serious Offense 1983-2005



Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

- Number of Commitments.** In FY 1983, 10,529 offenders were committed to the state prison system. In the 1990s, that number ranged between 18,000 and 20,000 offenders annually. Since FY 2001, four consecutive record levels of annual intake have been recorded, reaching 24,985 in FY 2005.
- Drug Offenses.** In FY 1983, 1,319 offenders, or 12.5% of total prison commitments, were sentenced to prison for a drug crime. Drug offense commitments sharply accelerated in FY 1989 before leveling off at around 30% in the early 1990s. In FY 2005, 7,906 offenders, or 31.6% of total commitments, were sentenced to prison for a drug crime.
- Violent Offenses.** The number and percentage of offenders committed for violent crimes (offenses against persons, excluding sex offenses) declined through the 1980s, began to slowly increase in the 1990s, and then leveled off at around 25% of total commitments. In FY 2005, 5,848 offenders were committed to prison for a violent crime.
- Sex Offenses.** While sex offenders have historically accounted for around 6% of total annual commitments, the actual number of sex offenders has increased as total annual commitments have grown. As of 2005, the average time served for sex offenses, 5.9 years, is twice that of 1985, which was 2.9 years.
- Property Offenses.** In FY 1983, property crime offenders constituted about 47% of total commitments, a figure that continued to steadily decline before leveling off at around 25%, or one-quarter, of total annual commitments.

## Prison Health Care Spending



Sources: United States Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services; Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

- In 2004, the most recent year for which national health expenditure data is available, the U.S. spent \$1.9 trillion on health care, an increase of 7.9%, slower than the 9.1% and 8.2% in 2002 and 2003, respectively.
- In FYs 2001 and 2002, while national health expenditures continued to grow, Ohio's prison system expenditures on medical services noticeably declined, primarily due to (1) expenditure reductions instituted in the wake of sluggish economic conditions and state revenue collections, and (2) a shift in the funding mechanism for certain institutional medical services.
- Since FY 2002, there has been a strong increase in Ohio prison expenditures for medical services, which reflects a number of factors, including, but not limited to (1) general medical inflation, which is increasing national health expenditures by around 8% annually, (2) pharmaceutical spending that has increased by an annual average of about 24% over the past three years, (3) inpatient care, specialty clinics, and physician coverage provided to an increasing number of prison inmates by The Ohio State University Medical Center (accounts for nearly one-third of the prison system's annual medical budget), (4) five straight years of record prison intake that has led to a net institutional population gain of about 2,000 inmates by the end of FY 2006 (directly increases demand for health care services), and (5) phasing-in of the settlement agreement of the *Fussell v. Wilkinson* lawsuit alleging improper medical care (increased annual medical services expenditures by nearly \$7 million by the end of FY 2006).

## Ohio's Juvenile Justice System

Institutional Commitments by Felony Offense by Fiscal Year*							
Felony Offense	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Homicide	8	9	14	11	11	10	16
Sex	253	222	208	209	218	178	181
Other Person	484	480	471	405	441	407	434
Property	1,054	866	850	794	733	642	568
Drug	272	205	156	149	166	125	149
Other	144	151	141	130	149	129	155
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>1,503</b>

\*Technically, juveniles found to have committed an act that would have been a felony if they were adults are adjudicated delinquent. From most-to-least serious acts, felony offenses are ordered as follows: murder, felony 1, felony 2, felony 3, felony 4, felony 5.

Source: Ohio Department of Youth Services

- The majority of juveniles are adjudicated delinquent for felony 4 and 5 offenses.
- Juvenile courts transfer many of the most serious offenses to adult courts.

Statewide Adjudications by Felony Offense by Fiscal Year*							
Felony Offense	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Murder	2	0	1	1	0	0	3
Felony 1	499	478	471	547	465	388	394
Felony 2	1,526	1,317	1,161	1,176	1,009	945	908
Felony 3	1,590	1,423	1,374	1,413	1,385	1,441	1,403
Felony 4	3,186	3,027	2,764	2,900	2,740	2,643	2,562
Felony 5	4,853	4,250	4,115	4,032	3,896	3,647	3,482
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,656</b>	<b>10,495</b>	<b>9,886</b>	<b>10,069</b>	<b>9,495</b>	<b>9,064</b>	<b>8,752</b>

\*Juveniles committed to a state institution operated by the Department of Youth Services (DYS) must be adjudicated of an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult. Data include new commitments and recommitments; exclude parole revocations.

Source: Ohio Department of Youth Services

- In the course of protecting Ohio's public safety from juvenile offenders, judges commit male and female juveniles between the ages of 10 and 18 to DYS for various lengths of time, but no later than their 21st birthday.
- Under current law and practice, the following is the case: (1) for felonies of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th degree, the minimum stay is six months, (2) for the more serious felonies of the 1st and 2nd degree, the minimum stay is one year.
- For FY 2005, the average daily DYS population was 1,751, the average length of stay was 10.3 months, the average per diem cost was \$204, and six counties made up 58% of the total admissions: Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Montgomery, Summit, and Stark.

## Ohio Sex Offender Registry

Select Statistics at a Glance*		
Offender Classification	Adults	Juveniles
Sexual Predator	2,226	30
Child-Victim Predator	11	0
Aggravated Sexually Oriented Offender	2	1
Habitual Sex Offender	640	27
Habitual Child-Victim Offender	6	1
Sexually Oriented Offender	12,308	515
Child-Victim Oriented Offender	81	16
<b>Total Number of Registrants</b>	<b>15,274</b>	<b>590</b>

\*Data as of August 16, 2006

Source: Ohio Attorney General's Office

- Under Ohio's Sex Offender Registration and Notification (SORN) Law, with a limited exception for a few exempt offenses, an offender convicted of a sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense, and a juvenile adjudicated for committing such an offense whom a juvenile court subjects to the SORN law, must register, provide notice of any change in, and periodically verify the person's residence address with the sheriff of the county where the person resides. The SORN law imposes similar duties on an offender convicted of such an offense, with regard to the person's school and employment addresses.
- As of August 16, 2006, there were 15,274 adult and 590 juvenile sex offender registrants in Ohio.
- An offender or delinquent child with a duty to register must provide prior notice to the sheriff of an intent to reside in the sheriff's county if the person is a sexual or child-victim predator, a habitual sex or child-victim offender subjected to community notification, or an offender convicted of an aggravated sexually oriented offense.
- Sheriffs must provide victim and community notification of the registered address of an offender or delinquent child in any category described in the preceding dot point. Of the 674 adults and juveniles currently registered as either a habitual sex or child-victim offender, 274, or 40.7%, are subject to community notification.
- Certain offenders and delinquent children must verify their addresses every 90 days; others must verify annually. An offender's or delinquent child's duties under the SORN law last for life, 20 years, or 10 years, depending on the person's offender classification.
- Offenders convicted of a sexually oriented offense that is not registration-exempt or a child-victim oriented offense may not reside within 1,000 feet of any school premises.