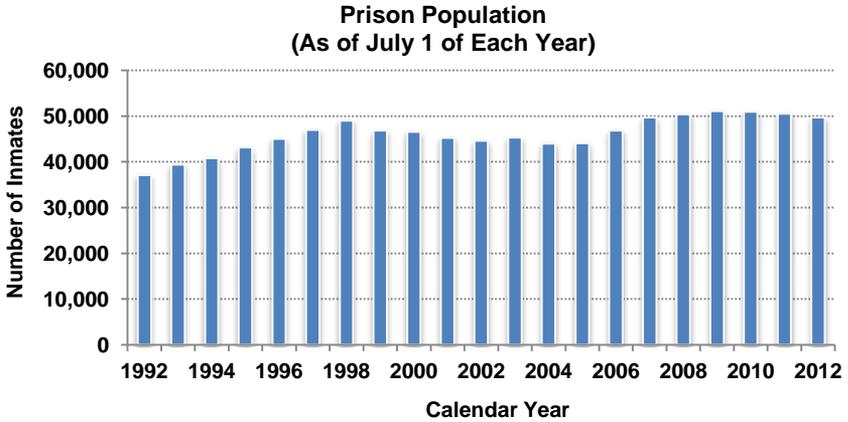


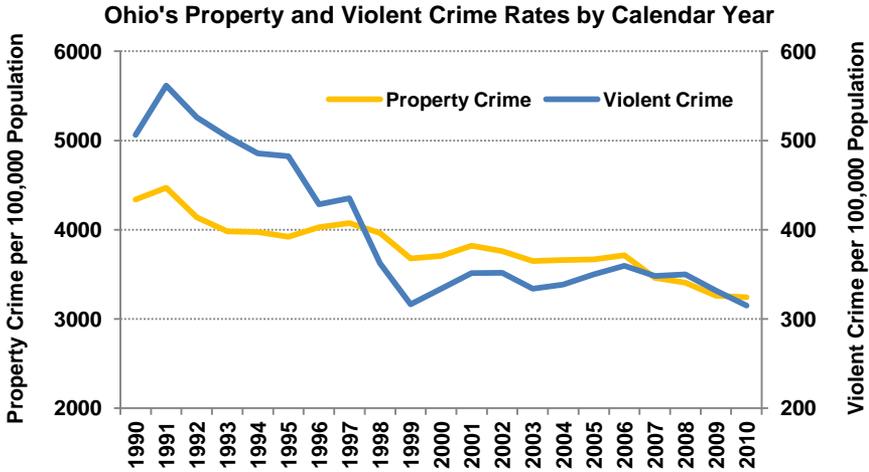
## Prison Population Continues Three-Year Trend of Small Annual Decreases



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

- In 2012, Ohio's prison population continued a three-year trend of small annual decreases averaging about 0.9% per year. Since 2009, the inmate population has decreased by a total of 1,350 inmates or 2.6%.
- As of July 1, 2012, Ohio's adult prison system consisted of 28 correctional institutions, approximately 12,000 employees, and 49,710 inmates.
- Ohio's prison population grew from 37,116 in 1992 to 49,029 in 1998, a total increase of 32.1% and an average annual increase of 4.8%. In FY 1998, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's GRF spending exceeded \$1 billion for the first time. From 1999 to 2005, the prison population decreased by an average of 1.5% annually to 44,082. From 2006 to 2009, the prison population increased by an annual average of 3.8% to 51,060.
- As of December 31, 2010, Ohio's prison population (51,712) ranked 6th in the nation, behind Texas (173,649), California (165,062), Florida (104,306), New York (56,656), and Georgia (56,432). Pennsylvania (51,264), Illinois (48,418), Michigan (44,113), and Arizona (40,130) ranked just below Ohio. These ten states accounted for 56.4% of the total population in state prisons.
- Ohio's ratio of inmates per corrections officer peaked at 8.8:1 in 1993, subsequently decreased steadily to 5.7:1 by 2005, then gradually increased to 7.1:1 in 2012. As of September 30, 2010, the national average ratio of inmates per corrections officer was 6.7:1.
- For FY 2012, the average cost to incarcerate an inmate in an Ohio prison was \$24,870 per year, or \$68.14 per day. Security, which includes the supervision and control of inmates, typically consumes the largest portion of these costs at around 40%.

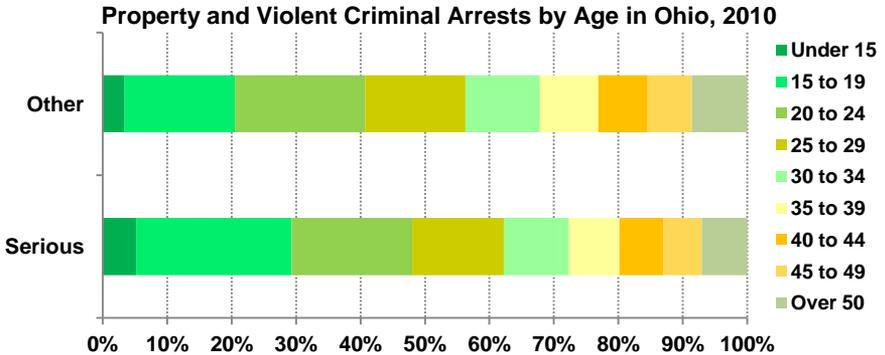
## Property and Violent Crime Rates Continue to Decrease



Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics

- Ohio's property and violent crime rates, as measured by the number of crimes per 100,000 population, have both decreased each year from 2006 to 2010. Over this four year period, Ohio's property and violent crime rates decreased by 12.3% and 12.7%, respectively.
- Ohio's property crime rate peaked in 1991 at 4,471. Since then the rate has generally trended downward to 3,245 in 2010, a 27.4% decrease. Over half of the decrease was attributable to a decline in larceny-theft.
- Ohio's violent crime rate also peaked in 1991 at 562. Since then the rate fell substantially in the 1990s to 316 in 1999, a decrease of 43.7%. The rate then increased in the first half of the 2000s before declining again to a rate of 315 in 2010. The 43.9% decrease since 1991 was largely attributable to declines in aggravated assault and robbery.
- The U.S. property crime rate also peaked in 1991 at 5,140. However, the U.S. property crime rate declined much faster than in Ohio in the 2000s. By 2010 the U.S. rate was 2,942, having declined 42.8% since 1991 compared with 27.4% for Ohio. Consequently, Ohio's property crime rate went from lower than the U.S. average in the 1990s to higher than the U.S. average in the 2000s.
- The U.S. violent crime rate, which also peaked in 1991, followed a trend similar to that of Ohio. The U.S. rate declined to 404 in 2010, a decrease of 46.8%. During this period Ohio's violent crime rate was consistently below the U.S. average.

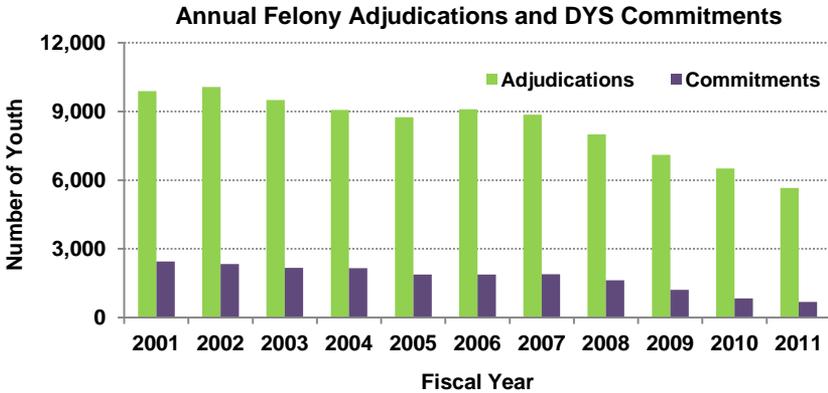
## About One-Quarter of Serious Crimes Were Committed by 15-19 Year Olds in 2010



Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Report, Supplemental Data 2010

- In 2010 the 15-19 age group accounted for 24.1% (11,700) of the 48,537 serious property and violent crimes in Ohio as defined by the FBI's annual Uniform Crime Report, while the 20-24 age group made up 20.2% (40,926) of the 239,428 other property and violent crimes. Serious property and violent crimes include the offenses of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
- Overall, 72.3% of serious property and violent crimes (35,108) were committed by individuals younger than 35 years old, including 18.7% (9,093) by the 20-24 age group, 14.2% (6,886) by the 25-29 age group, and 10.1% (4,904) by the 30-35 age group. The peak individual age was 18.
- Individuals younger than 35 years old accounted for 67.9% (162,456) of all other property and violent crimes in Ohio, including 17.1% (40,926) by the 15-19 age group, 15.6% (37,248) by the 25-29 age group, and 11.6% (27,682) by the 30-34 age group. The peak individual ages were 19 to 22 years.
- In 2010, Ohio reported a total of 287,965 property and violent crimes to the FBI. The serious and other crimes' shares were 16.9% and 83.1%, respectively, which were identical to the respective national figures. Ohio's property and violent crimes represented 2.8% of the national total. Ohio's share of serious property and violent crimes was also at 2.8%.
- In 2010, 72% of Ohio arrestees were males and 70% were Caucasian. The corresponding figures for the nation as a whole were 75% and 70%, respectively.
- Since 2004 the number of property and violent crimes reported by Ohio law enforcement agencies has remained relatively stable, averaging 293,955 per year.

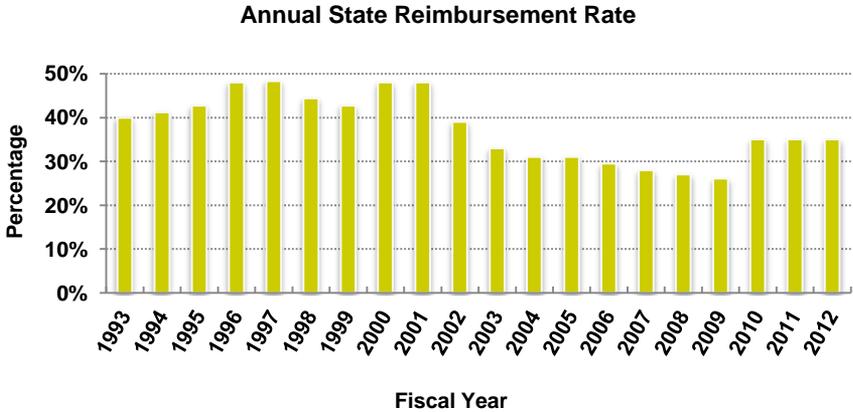
## Felony Adjudications and Commitments to Youth Services Decrease Rapidly in Recent Years



Source: Ohio Department of Youth Services

- The number of felony cases adjudicated in juvenile courts decreased from 9,886 in FY 2001 to 5,654 in FY 2011 with an average declining rate of 5.3% per year. The average annual declining rate since FY 2007, however, was two times higher at 10.6%.
- From FY 2001 to FY 2011, the number of youth committed to institutions operated by the Department of Youth Services (DYS) decreased from 2,453 to 687 with an average declining rate of 11.3% per year. The rate of decrease was also much higher in recent years, at an average of 22.1% per year since FY 2007.
- The institutional population decrease is partly due to a component of RECLAIM Ohio, which diverts youth from state institutions by providing funds to county juvenile justice systems to subsidize community residential and nonresidential treatment and supervision programs, including community correctional facilities. Funding for RECLAIM Ohio grew from \$38.2 million in FY 2001 to \$53.0 million in FY 2011, an increase of 39%.
- In FY 2011, the average daily cost for DYS to house, care for, and treat a juvenile offender was \$442, an increase of 215.7% from FY 2001.
- In FY 2001, DYS operated ten institutions with an average daily population of 2,177 youth and 1,195 direct care staff. By the end of FY 2011, DYS had five institutions with an average daily population of 823 youth and 912 direct care staff.
- In the past four years, DYS has closed four institutions (Marion, Mohican, Ohio River Valley juvenile correctional facilities, and the Freedom Center in Delaware County) due to the decreasing institutional population and budgetary constraints.

## State Reimbursement Rate for County Indigent Defense Costs Unchanged Since FY 2010

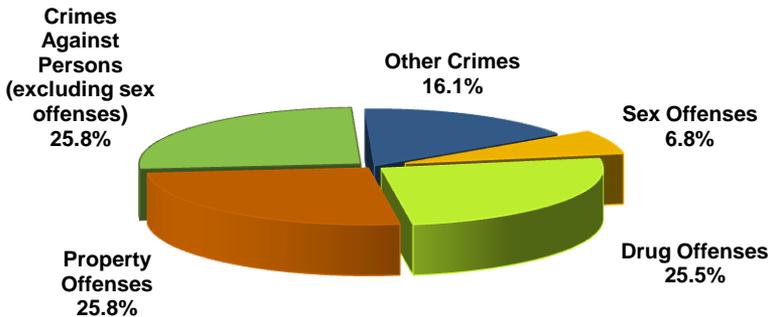


*Source: Ohio Public Defender Commission*

- From FY 2010 to FY 2012, the state reimbursement rate for county indigent defense costs remained at 35%, up from a 20-year low of 26.2% in FY 2009. The FY 2010 increase, which reversed the general decline in the reimbursement rate during the 2000s, reflected the enactment of several new non-GRF funding sources in the FY 2010-FY 2011 biennial budget that boosted the amount of annual funding available for reimbursement.
- In Ohio, counties are required to provide and pay for legal counsel for indigent persons when a right to counsel exists. The state reimburses counties up to 50% of allowable costs. If the amount appropriated is insufficient to pay the full 50%, available funds are prorated to the counties.
- FY 1991 was the last year the state reimbursed counties for 50% of their allowable costs.
- From FY 1991 to FY 2012, the total cost to the state and counties for providing indigent defense services increased by 213.7% (\$79.5 million), from \$37.2 million to \$116.7 million. Over the same period, the total number of cases subject to the state's indigent defense reimbursement provisions increased by 109.3%, from 196,501 to 411,310.
- 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 (39 counties), county public defenders (29 counties), contract with the state's Office of the Ohio Public Defender (11 counties), or contract with nonprofit corporations (9 counties).

## Most Crimes That Put Offenders Into Prison Fall Into Three Main Categories

**Prison Commitments by Offense Category, FY 2011**



*Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction*

- In FY 2011, 22,162 offenders were committed to prison, of which 17,083 (77.1%) were committed under the categories of property offenses, crimes against persons (excluding sex offenses), and drug offenses.
- Property crime offenders totaled 5,722 in FY 2011, accounting for 25.8% of total commitments. Of this total, 4,024 (70.3%) were convicted of burglary (2,348) or theft (1,676) offenses. The property offense share of total commitments has decreased from around 50% in the early 1980s to around 25% in recent years.
- Offenders committed for crimes against persons (excluding sex offenses) totaled 5,707 in FY 2011, representing 25.8% of total commitments. Of this total, 1,816 (31.8%) were convicted of a robbery-related offense. Since the late 1990s, this category has constituted around 25% of total commitments.
- Drug offenders totaled 5,654 in FY 2011, accounting for 25.5% of total commitments. Of this total, 2,461 (43.5%) were convicted of drug possession and 2,534 (44.8%) were convicted of trafficking in drugs. The drug offense share of total commitments has decreased steadily in recent years, down from 30.1% in FY 2007.
- Offenders committed for a sex offense totaled 1,513 in FY 2011, largely consisting of registration violations (456), rape (320), and gross sexual imposition (257). Sex offenders have historically accounted for around 6% of total commitments.
- Other crimes for which offenders were committed to prison in FY 2011 included firearms (1,040), resisting arrest/failure to comply (393), driving under the influence (344), and forgery (340).

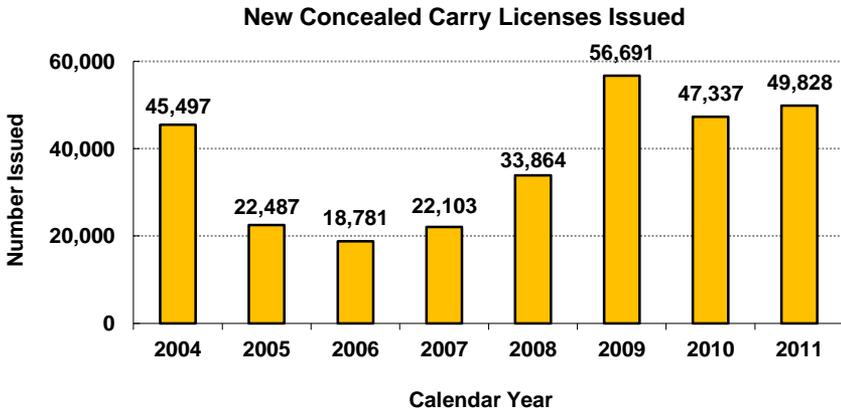
## Seventy-Three Percent of New Cases Were Filed in Municipal Courts in 2011

Type of Court	Number of New Cases Filed	% of Total
Supreme Court	2,207	0.08%
Courts of Appeals	9,508	0.35%
Court of Claims	1,337	0.05%
Courts of Common Pleas	575,963	21.25%
<i>General Division</i>	221,181	8.16%
<i>Domestic Relations Division</i>	71,499	2.64%
<i>Probate Division</i>	86,929	3.21%
<i>Juvenile Division</i>	196,354	7.25%
Municipal Courts	1,968,708	72.64%
County Courts	152,421	5.62%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,710,144</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

*Source: Ohio Supreme Court*

- In 2011, a total of 2.7 million new cases were filed in Ohio's courts. Of this total, 1.97 million (72.6%) were filed in municipal courts. County courts, which handle similar cases, accounted for another 152,421 (5.6%). 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 2011, 21.3% were filed in Ohio's 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 2011, a total of 221,181 (8.2%) new cases were filed statewide in the general division of the courts of common pleas, of which 71,553 (32.4%) involved foreclosure. Since peaking at 89,053 in 2009, the number of new foreclosure filings has decreased: 85,483 in 2010 and 71,553 in 2011.
- Of the 2.7 million new filings in 2011, 45.5% involved traffic law violations, which are generally under the jurisdiction of municipal and county courts.
- Over the last ten years the total annual number of new filings statewide has been decreasing consistently from 3.4 million in 2002 to 2.7 million in 2011, a decrease of 16.4%.
- 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.

## Concealed Carry Licenses Down From All-Time High



*Source: Office of the Ohio Attorney General*

- Since Ohio's Concealed Handgun Law went into effect in April 2004, county sheriffs have issued close to 300,000 new concealed carry licenses. The number of new licenses issued annually has ranged from a low of 18,781 in 2006 to a high of 56,691 in 2009.
- Licenses expire five years after issuance. The first renewal period began in 2008. Since then, 65,699 licenses have been renewed.
- Sheriffs are permitted to issue a temporary emergency license, which allows a person who submits evidence of imminent danger to receive an immediate nonrenewable 90-day license. The number of temporary emergency licenses issued annually has averaged around 71.
- 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. The number suspended annually ranged from a low of 78 in 2004 to a high of 946 in 2011.
- Sheriffs must revoke the license of any person who no longer meets the eligibility requirements to carry a concealed handgun. The number revoked annually ranged from a low of 42 in 2004 to a high of 378 in 2009. In 2011, 212 licenses were revoked.
- Sheriffs must deny an application by any person who fails to meet the eligibility criteria. The number denied annually ranged from a low of 384 in 2006 to a high of 788 in 2011.
- Ohio has reciprocity agreements with 22 other states, including Kentucky and Michigan.

## Ohio Is Below the National Average in Number of Registered Sex Offenders Per 100,000 Population

Number of Registered Sex Offenders for the U.S., Ohio, and Neighboring States, as of November 2011		
State	Per 100,000 Population	Total
U.S.	238	747,408
Pennsylvania	90	11,427
Ohio	169	19,461
West Virginia	195	3,617
Kentucky	201	8,747
Indiana	224	14,567
Michigan	479	47,329

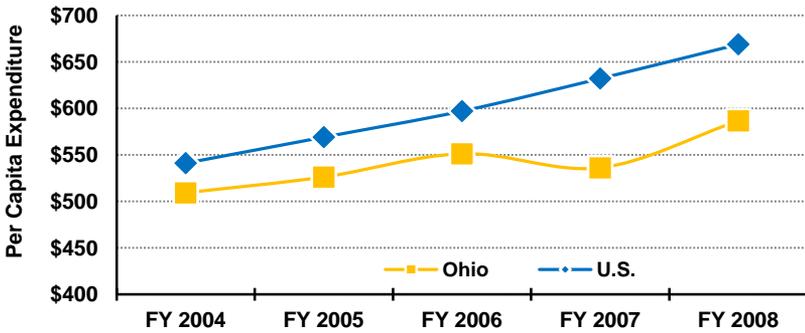
Source: National Center for Missing & Exploited Children

- As of November 2011, the number of registered sex offenders per 100,000 population was 169 for Ohio, well below the national rate of 238. Among its neighboring states, Ohio's rate is higher than that of Pennsylvania, but lower than that of West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Michigan.
- As of November 2011, Ohio had 19,461 registered sex offenders,<sup>1</sup> accounting for 2.6% of the total 747,408 registered sex offenders in the nation.
- In September 2009, Ohio became the first state in the nation to substantially comply with the federal Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA). This was accomplished by the enactment of S.B. 10 of the 127th General Assembly, which replaced the state's prior sex offender classification system (Megan's Law) with a system that classifies offenders as Tier I, Tier II, or Tier III sex offenders/child-victim offenders.
- In June 2010, the Ohio Supreme Court invalidated parts of S.B. 10 that retroactively reclassified sex offenders who had already been convicted prior to the bill's enactment. As a result, 4,446 offenders reverted back to their prior classifications and registration requirements. Ohio effectively operates two sex offender registration systems, which differ primarily in the length and frequency of time that an offender is required to register with a county sheriff's department.
- As of July 2012, 44 jurisdictions have substantially implemented SORNA's requirements, including 15 states, 27 tribes, and 2 territories.

<sup>1</sup> An additional 10,000 sex offenders were incarcerated. In Ohio no registration is required while a sex offender is incarcerated.

## Ohio's Per Capita Justice Expenditures Remain Below National Average

Per Capita Justice Expenditures for Ohio and U.S.  
(Excluding expenditures made by federal agencies)



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

- In FY 2008, Ohio's per capita justice expenditures were \$586.44, \$82.39 (12.3%) below the national average of \$668.83.
- Ohio's per capita justice expenditures for FY 2008 consisted of \$270.20 for police protection, \$144.29 for judicial services (including prosecution, courts, and public defense), and \$171.95 for corrections. The U.S. averages for these components were \$293.43, \$136.30, and \$239.10, respectively.
- From FY 2004 to FY 2008, Ohio's per capita justice expenditures increased by 15.2% (\$77.44). The national average increased by 23.4% (\$126.84). Inflation, as measured by the consumer price index, was 13.8% during this period.
- Ohio's justice expenditures totaled \$6.74 billion in FY 2008. Of this total, local governments spent 68.7% (\$4.63 billion), while the state spent the remaining 31.3% (\$2.11 billion).
- In FY 2008, Ohio's per capita justice expenditures ranked 26th highest in the nation. As shown in the table below, compared to its neighboring states, Ohio's per capita justice expenditures were higher than Kentucky, Indiana, and West Virginia, but lower than Pennsylvania and Michigan.

### Per Capita Justice Expenditures for Ohio and Neighboring States, FY 2008

State	National Rank	Per Capita Expenditures
Pennsylvania	22	\$597.70
Michigan	23	\$597.65
Ohio	26	\$586.44
Kentucky	46	\$438.42
Indiana	47	\$438.30
West Virginia	48	\$425.41

## Ohio Is Below the National Average in Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Personnel Per 100,000 Residents

Full-Time Law Enforcement Personnel for the U.S., Ohio, and Neighboring States, 2008 <sup>1</sup>					
State	Number of Agencies	Total Personnel		Sworn Personnel	
		Per 100,000 Residents	Number	Per 100,000 Residents	Number
U.S.	17,985	373	1,133,915	251	765,246
Ohio	831	324	37,295	225	25,992
Indiana	482	312	19,940	206	13,171
Pennsylvania	1,117	268	33,670	218	27,413
Michigan	571	264	26,395	190	19,009
Kentucky	389	243	10,412	183	7,833
West Virginia	233	243	4,411	186	3,382

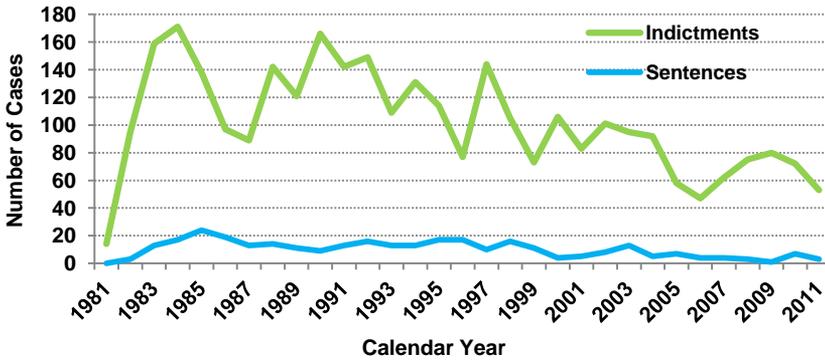
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

- In 2008, Ohio had 324 total full-time law enforcement personnel per 100,000 residents, of which 225 were sworn personnel (defined as those with general arrest powers). Ohio's total and sworn law enforcement personnel ratios, which ranked 33rd and 30th highest, respectively, were both below the national averages.
- Although lower than the national averages, Ohio's total and sworn law enforcement personnel ratios in 2008 were higher than that of all five neighboring states. Washington, D.C. ranked 1st in both ratios in the nation. Kentucky and West Virginia tied for the lowest in total law enforcement personnel ratio while Washington state had the lowest sworn personnel ratio.
- In 2008, 831 Ohio state and local law enforcement agencies employed a total of 37,295 full-time personnel, accounting for 3.3% of the total law enforcement personnel in the nation. Of Ohio's total, 20,755 (55.7%) were employed by 678 local police departments and 11,372 (30.5%) were employed by 88 county sheriffs' offices.
- Ohio's full-time sworn law enforcement personnel totaled 25,992 in 2008, representing 3.4% of the national total. Of Ohio's total, local police departments and sheriffs' offices employed 16,944 (65.2%) and 5,748 (22.1%), respectively. The Ohio State Highway Patrol employed another 1,560 (6.0%).

<sup>1</sup> Agencies employing less than one full-time officer or the equivalent in part-time officers are excluded in the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Census of State and Local Enforcement Agencies, which is conducted every four years.

## Capital Indictment Filings Vary While Death Sentences Issued Remain Stable

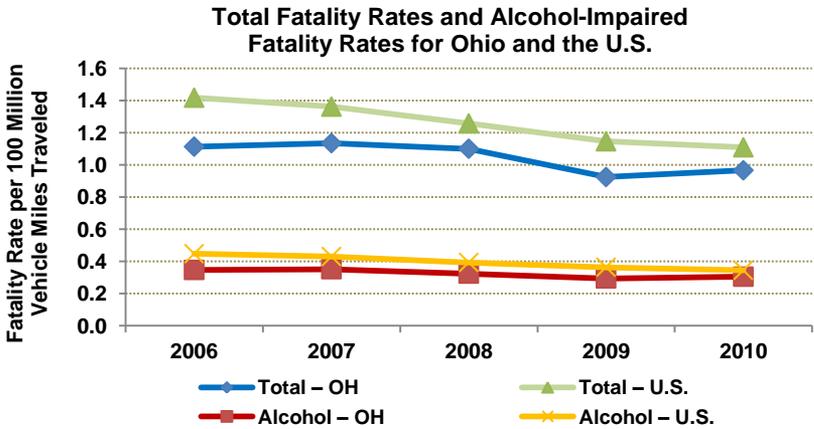
Capital Indictment Filings and Death Sentences Issued



Sources: Office of the Ohio Attorney General; Supreme Court of Ohio; Death Penalty Information Center

- Over the past 30 years, the number of capital indictments filed per year varied substantially, ranging from a high of 171 in 1984 and a low of 47 in 2006. The overall number of death sentences issued, however, remained relatively stable each year, ranging from a high of 24 in 1985 to a low of 1 in 2009.
- Since the death penalty was reinstated in October 1981 through the end of 2011, a total of 3,160 capital indictments were filed, resulting in 313 death sentences being issued against a total of 309 individuals.
- At year end 2011, 46 of those 309 individuals have been executed, 16 received a commutation, 22 died prior to execution, 8 were found ineligible due to mental retardation, 63 were removed based on judicial action, and 154 had active death sentences. For those who have been executed, the average amount of time spent on death row has been 16.26 years.
- As of January 1, 2012, Ohio's death row population (154) ranked seventh in the nation behind California (723), Florida (402), Texas (312), Pennsylvania (211), Alabama (202), and North Carolina (166). Arizona (153), Georgia (99), and Louisiana (89) ranked just below Ohio. These ten states accounted for 80% of the total pending death sentences nationwide. Ohio is one of 33 states that authorize the death penalty.
- Ohio's death row population is primarily located at the Chillicothe Correctional Institution and all executions take place at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility in Lucasville. Since November 2001, all death sentences in Ohio have been carried out using lethal injection.

## Ohio's Total Traffic Fatality and Alcohol-Impaired Fatality Rates Remain Below National Averages

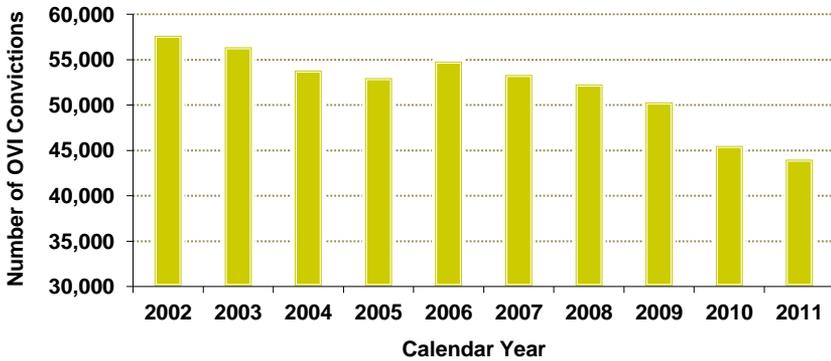


Sources: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; Ohio Bureau of Motor Vehicles

- From 2006 to 2010, Ohio's total traffic fatality and alcohol-impaired driving fatality rates, as measured by the number of fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled, were both below the corresponding national rates.
- During this period, alcohol-impaired driving fatalities accounted for about one-third of total traffic fatalities in both Ohio and the nation as a whole. An alcohol-impaired driving fatality involves a vehicle operator with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) at 0.08% or higher.
- Although below the national average, Ohio's total traffic fatality rate of 0.97 for 2010 was an increase of 4.5% from 2009. Similarly, Ohio's alcohol-impaired driving fatality rate also increased by 3.8% to 0.30 in 2010. In contrast, the corresponding national rates both declined in 2010 to 1.11 (a decrease of 3.3%) and 0.34 (a decrease of 5.2%), respectively.
- Ohio's total traffic fatalities were 1,080 in 2010, of which 341 (31.6%) were alcohol-impaired and 307 (28.4%) were speeding-related fatalities.
- The 25-34 age group had the largest share of the total fatalities in 2010 at 16.8% (181), followed by the 45-54 age group at 15.6% (168) and the 35-44 age group at 13.2% (143). Together, the 25-54 age group accounted for 45.6% (492) of the total.
- Across the state, Franklin County had the highest traffic fatalities in 2010 at 76, followed by Cuyahoga County (63) and Montgomery County (51).
- Ohio's OVI (operating a vehicle while under the influence of drugs or alcohol) convictions decreased by 16.9% from 2006 to 2010, from 54,841 to 45,546. Less than 1% of the OVI convictions involved a traffic fatality.

## OVI Convictions Declined by 23.7% in Past Ten Years

OVI Convictions in Ohio, 2002-2011



Source: Bureau of Motor Vehicles

- Over the past ten years, OVI (operating a vehicle under the influence of drugs or alcohol) convictions have declined every year in Ohio except in 2006, which saw an increase of 3.4% (1,798 convictions). Overall, OVI convictions decreased by 23.7%, from 57,704 in 2002 to 44,041 in 2011, with an average annual decrease of 2.9%. The largest annual decrease occurred in 2010 (9.6% or 4,832 convictions). The majority of drivers convicted of an OVI offense were first-time offenders.
- In Ohio, a driver is considered intoxicated with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) at or above 0.08%. The penalties may include incarceration, treatment intervention, fine, license suspension, and vehicle immobilization or forfeiture, and are enhanced for BAC levels that are at or above 0.17%. On average, 2,451 drivers tested at the elevated BAC levels each year.
- The mandatory minimum OVI fine ranges from \$375 to \$1,350, while the driver's license reinstatement fee is \$475. They are earmarked for purposes such as OVI enforcement, incarceration, indigent defense, alcohol and drug addiction services, and alcohol and drug abuse resistance education.
- Ohio's implied consent law requires drivers to submit to a test if suspected of driving while intoxicated. A refusal triggers an immediate administrative license suspension pending a court hearing. On average, 1,464 drivers refused to be tested each year.
- The Department of Public Safety maintains a web-based Registry of Habitual OVI Offenders, which allows the public to search for information on those convicted, after September 30, 2009, of their fifth or subsequent OVI conviction. As of July 2012, the registry included information on 420 habitual OVI offenders.