

Ohio Facts 2002



The Ohio Legislative Service Commission
December 2002



*A Broad Overview of Ohio's
People, Economy, and Public Finances*

Legislative Service Commission

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Dear Reader:

The Ohio Legislative Service Commission is pleased to present *Ohio Facts*. Now in its fourth edition, this booklet was developed to address frequently asked questions and to provide a broad overview of public finance in Ohio. Highlighted areas range from the comparative state of Ohio's economy, to its schools, justice systems, health and human services, transportation, and environment.

In all instances, researchers have used the most up-to-date data available. Readers who would like to review the original data sources used will find them listed at the end of the on-line version of *Ohio Facts*. Our hope is that *Ohio Facts* will serve as a quick and valuable reference tool for legislators, agencies, and all persons interested in the financial state of Ohio.

If you have questions about any of the information contained in *Ohio Facts*, please call our office at (614) 466-3615.

Sincerely,

James W. Burley
Director

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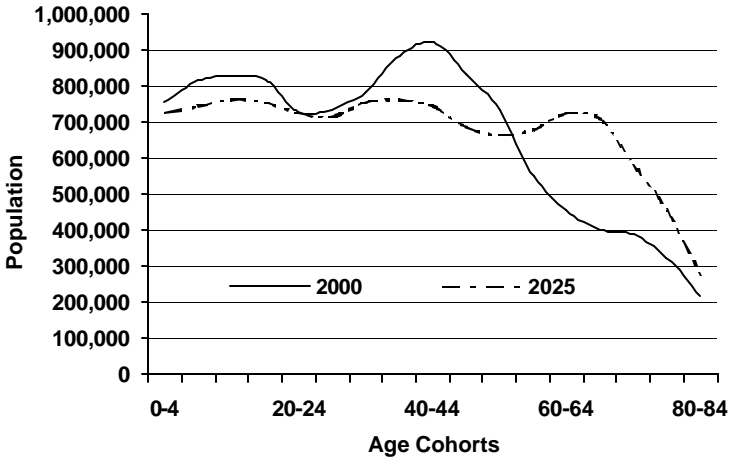
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A Snapshot of Ohio's People Census 2000

Population and Age	Ohio	U.S.
Population	11,353,140	281,421,906
Female persons	51.4%	50.9%
Population, percent change, 1990 to 2000	4.7%	13.1%
Native to state of residence	74.7%	60.0%
Persons under 5 years old	6.6%	6.8%
Persons under 18 years old	25.4%	25.7%
Persons 65 years old or over	13.3%	12.4%
Race (Self-Identification)		
Persons who identify themselves as white	85.0%	75.1%
Persons who identify themselves as Black or African-American	11.5%	12.3%
Persons who identify themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native	0.2%	0.9%
Persons who identify themselves as Asian	1.2%	3.6%
Persons who identify themselves as Hispanic or Latino	1.9%	12.5%
Education (Persons 25 years or older)		
High school graduates	83.0%	80.4%
College graduates	21.1%	24.4%
Homes and Homelife		
Households	4,445,773	105,480,101
Persons per household	2.49	2.59
Households with persons under 18	34.5%	36.0%
Now married, not separated, individuals age 15 years or over	54.5%	54.4%
Median household money income	\$40,956	\$41,994
Mean travel to work (minutes)	22.9	25.5
Language other than English spoken at home	6.1%	17.9%

Baby Boomers Impact Ohio Demographics

2000 Census and 2025 Projections of Population by Age Group



- Ohio's Baby Boom generation, those aged between 36 and 54 in 2000, are currently in their prime wage-earning years. They will reach retirement age between the years 2010 and 2030.
- In 2025, the prime wage earners, those aged 35 to 55, will be composed of two different generations: the Baby Boom Echo (children of Baby Boomers) and Generation X (between the Echo and the Boomers). The Baby Boom Echo will be aged 30 to 48 and will be a large proportion of the prime wage earners. Generation X is a significantly smaller demographic segment. They will be nearing retirement age and be between 49 and 60 years old.
- In 2025, the Baby Boomers will be aged 61 to 79. It is estimated that this segment of Ohio's population will increase by approximately 574,000 people, or 60%, between the years 2000 and 2025. Furthermore, in 2025 the number of people in their prime wage-earning years will decrease by about 500,000, or 15%. The shifting demographics suggest that there will be an increase in the number of elderly to care for in the future and a decrease in the number of prime wage earners.

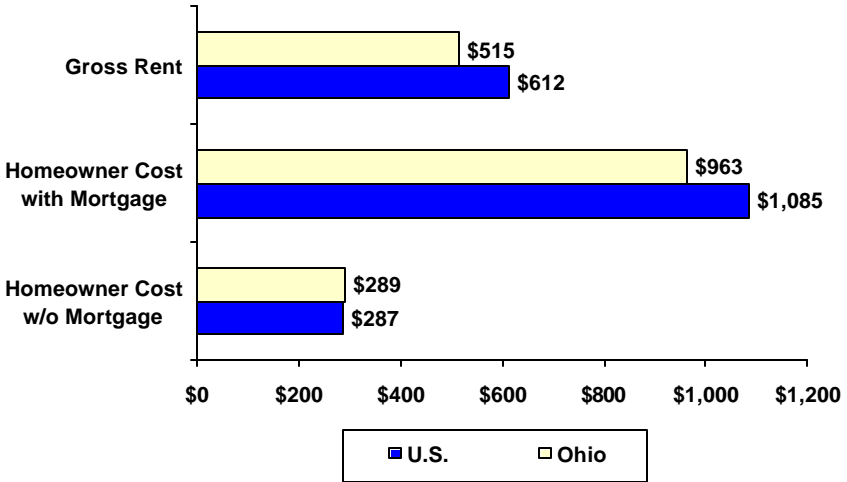
Ohio Health Status Indicators

	Ohio	U.S.
Infant mortality rate, 1999 (Deaths per 1,000 live births)	8.2	7.0
Annual AIDS rates for cases reported in 2000		
Male adult/adolescent (per 100,000)	11.1	28.0
Female adult/adolescent (per 100,000)	2.2	8.7
Prevalence of obesity (%), 2000	21.0	19.8
Estimated childhood vaccination coverage, 2000 (% of children 19-35 months receiving 4:3:1:3:3 series)	68.9	72.8
Adult smokers (%), 2000	26.2	23.3
Average annual cancer mortality rates, all races, 1995-1999 (age-adjusted per 100,000)		
Lung cancer	63.0	57.7
Colorectal cancer	24.3	21.7
Breast cancer (women only)	30.7	28.8
Prostate cancer (men only)	34.6	33.9
Average annual number of injury deaths, 1996-1998 (per 100,000)		
Unintentional injury (e.g.: poisoning, auto accident)	31.0	35.9
Intentional injury – suicide	9.8	11.4
Intentional injury – homicide and legal intervention	4.3	7.3

- The prevalence of obesity is equal to the number of obese individuals divided by the total number of individuals within that population. Obesity is defined as having a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or more. BMI is calculated by dividing weight (kg) by height (m²). Weight and height data used to calculate BMI were collected from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.
- The 4:3:1:3:3 vaccination series includes four or more doses of DTP (diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis), three or more doses of poliovirus, one or more doses of MMR (measles-mumps-rubella), three or more doses of Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b), and three or more doses of Hepatitis B vaccine. In addition, the CDC also recommends one or more doses of varicella (chicken pox) vaccine at or after a child's first birthday.

Ohio Housing Costs below National Average

Median Monthly Housing Costs, CY 2000



- All of the above categories include utilities, fuel costs, and where appropriate, fire, hazard, and flood insurance and condominium or mobile home fees.
- In Ohio, 27.4% of the renters had monthly rental payments that were at least 35% of their household income.
- In 2000, the Ohio median value of an owner-occupied unit (e.g., a house or condominium) was \$103,700; the U.S. median value was \$120,496.
- For 2000, Ohio's homeownership rate of 69.1% surpassed the U.S. homeownership rate of 66.2%. Ohio's rental rate of 23.8% was lower than the national rate of 24.8%. Similarly Ohio's vacancy rate of 7.1% was lower than the national rate of 9.0%.
- Persons per household: 2.49 for Ohio; 2.59 for U.S.

Where Do Ohioans Live?

Ohio's Population by Political Subdivision, 1990 and 2000
(population in thousands)

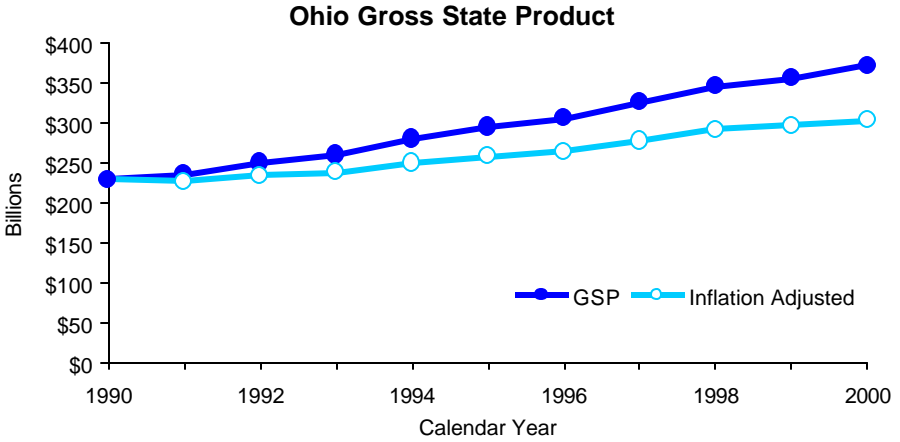
Subdivision	1990			2000			% Change
	Units	Population	% of State Population	Units	Population	% of State Population	1990-2000
Counties	88	10,847	100.0%	88	11,353	100.0%	4.7%
Cities	242	6,369	58.7%	243	6,621	58.3%	3.9%
Villages	689	858	7.9%	699	868	7.6%	1.2%
Townships	1,309	3,090	28.5%	1,309	3,341	29.4%	8.1%
CDPs	111	530	4.9%	110	523	4.6%	-1.2%
State		10,847	100.0%		11,353	100.0%	4.7%

Notes:

1. Township numbers reflect unincorporated areas outside municipal corporations.
2. The exact number of townships in Ohio in 1990 is unavailable but was at least 1,309.
3. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

- Ohio's population increased by 506,025 (4.7%) in the 1990s. It grew from 10,847,115 in 1990 to 11,353,140 in 2000.
- A census designated place (CDP) is: a densely populated, yet unincorporated place, as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau. A CDP is not a political subdivision. Examples of CDPs in Ohio include Eaton Estates in Lorain County, Holiday Valley in Clark County, and Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton.
- Townships experienced the biggest gain in population among all political subdivisions. Ohioans living in townships increased by 8.1% in the 1990s. In 2000, 29.4% of Ohioans lived in townships compared with 28.5% in 1990. Cities had the second highest rate of growth (3.9%), followed by villages (1.2%). Ohioans living in CDPs decreased by 1.2%.
- Ohioans living in all *incorporated* areas of the state (cities and villages) totaled approximately 7.2 million or 66.6% of Ohio's 1990 population and 7.5 million or 66.0% of Ohio's 2000 population.
- Ohioans living in all *unincorporated* areas of the state (unincorporated township areas and CDPs) totaled approximately 3.6 million or 33.4% of Ohio's 1990 population and 3.9 million or 34.0% of Ohio's 2000 population.

Ohio's Economy Grew Slowly throughout the 1990s

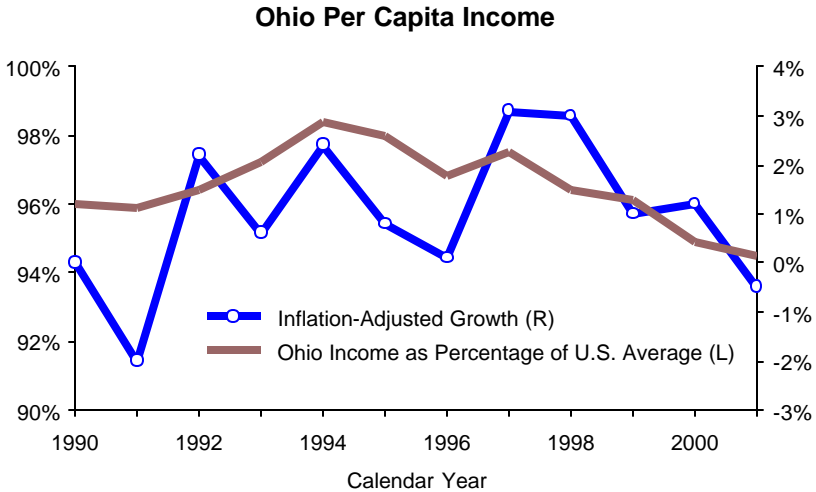


Great Lakes States 2000 Gross State Product

State	GSP in Billions	National Rank
Illinois	\$467.3	5
Ohio	\$372.6	7
Michigan	\$325.4	9
Indiana	\$192.2	15
Wisconsin	\$173.5	20

- Ohio's 2000 gross state product (GSP) of \$372.6 billion made it the 2nd largest economy in the Great Lakes region (behind Illinois), the 7th largest in the United States, and the 29th largest in the world.
- Over the 1990-2000 period, Ohio's nominal GSP grew by 62.0%, or 4.9% annually (average annual compounded growth rate). U.S. nominal GDP grew by 74.2%, or 5.7% annually. Great Lakes region GSP grew by 68.6%, or 5.4% annually.
- Over the 1990-2000 period, Ohio's real (inflation-adjusted) GSP grew by 32.3%, or 2.8% annually. U.S. real GDP grew by 40.5%, or 3.5% annually. Great Lakes region GSP grew by 37.6%, or 3.2% annually.

Ohio Income Less Than U.S. Average



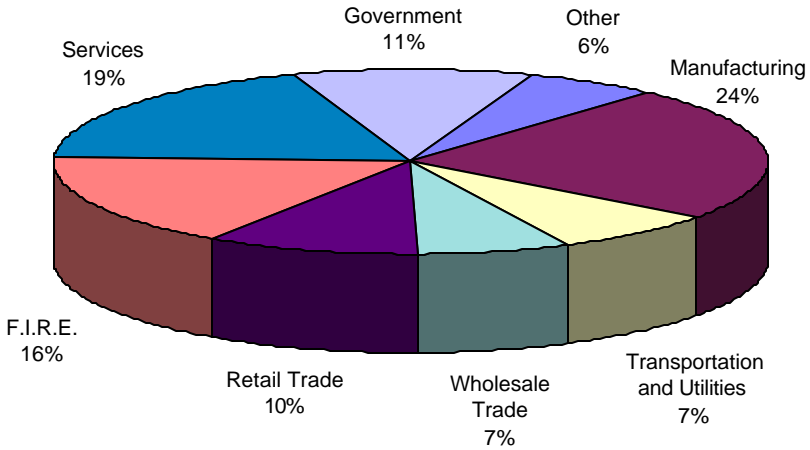
Great Lakes States 2001 Per Capita Income

State	Per Capita Income	Percentage of U.S.	Rank
Illinois	\$32,755	108.2%	10
Michigan	\$29,538	97.6%	19
Wisconsin	\$28,911	95.5%	20
Ohio	\$28,619	94.5%	22
Indiana	\$27,532	91.0%	32

- Ohio's per capita income increased from \$18,788 in 1990 to \$28,619 in 2001. During that same period, U.S. per capita income increased from \$19,572 to \$30,271.
- From 1990 to 2001, Ohio's per capita income grew by 52.3%, or 3.9% annualized. U.S. growth was 54.7%, or 4.0% annualized.
- Ohio's inflation-adjusted per capita income grew by 13.3% between 1990 and 2001, while U.S. growth was 14.3%. Ohio grew at a 1.1% annualized rate compared to 1.2% for the U.S.
- Between 1990 and 2001, Ohio's per capita income averaged 96.5% of the national average. Ohio per capita income last exceeded the national average in 1979.

Manufacturing Still Significant in Ohio

Shares of Ohio Gross State Product, CY 2000



- The biggest contributors to Ohio's gross state product (GSP) in 2000 were manufacturing (24.0%); services (18.8%); finance, insurance, and real estate [F.I.R.E.] (16.4%); government (10.9%); and retail trade (9.7%).
- Manufacturing accounts for the largest share of Ohio's gross state product, and is concentrated in durable goods manufacturing. In 2000, 66% of Ohio's manufacturing GSP came from durable goods. For the nation as a whole, the figure was 58%.
- In 2000, Ohio ranked sixth among the states in manufacturing concentration. States with larger manufacturing concentration were Indiana (30.6% of GSP from manufacturing), Kentucky (26.7%), Michigan (26.3%), Oregon (25.8%), and Wisconsin (25.4%). The national average concentration was 15.8%.
- Ohio ranked 31st in terms of concentration in services. The national average concentration was 21.8%.
- Although the output of Ohio and the other Great Lakes states is still heavily concentrated in manufacturing, services and trade now account for greater employment.

Ohio Employment Moves Away from Manufacturing Toward Services and Trade

Ohio Employment by Sector

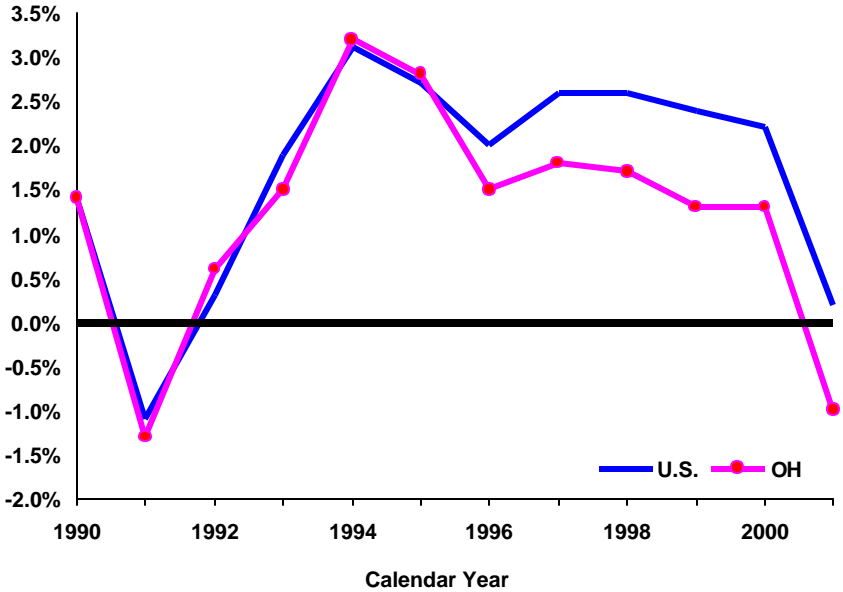
(in thousands)

Sector	Calendar Year			Avg. Annual Rate of Change	
	1990	1995	2001	1990-2001	1995-2001
Mining	17.6	13.8	12.8	-2.9%	-1.3%
Construction	195.2	205.0	236.9	1.8%	2.5%
Manufacturing	1,112.3	1,102.4	1,027.5	-0.7%	-1.2%
Durable goods	744.1	739.7	686.9	-0.7%	-1.2%
Nondurable goods	368.2	362.7	340.6	-0.7%	-1.0%
Transportation & Public Utilities	218.7	229.3	250.1	1.2%	1.5%
Trade	1,171.7	1,272.7	1,331.2	1.2%	0.8%
F.I.R.E.	255.6	270.3	312.6	1.8%	2.5%
Services	1,188.9	1,378.5	1,602.4	2.8%	2.5%
Government	722.2	748.4	793.3	0.9%	1.0%
Total	4,882.2	5,220.4	5,566.8	1.2%	1.1%

- Between 1990 and 2001, manufacturing employment in Ohio fell from 22.8% of wage and salary employment to 18.5%. During this same period, service jobs increased from 24.4% to 28.8%.
- The number of Ohioans with jobs in government increased by approximately 71,100 between 1990 and 2001. Most of the increase occurred in local government (85,000 jobs), especially local government education (49,500 of those 85,000 jobs). The number of federal employees fell over this period.
- In manufacturing, average weekly earnings (AWE) increased from \$536 in 1990 to \$714 in 2001. The 33.3% nominal gain was reduced by inflation to a 1.6% real loss.
- In wholesale trade, AWE increased from \$417 in 1990 to \$575 in 2001. The 37.9% nominal increase was reduced by inflation to a 1.8% real increase.
- In retail trade, AWE increased from \$179 to \$263. The 46.9% nominal gain was reduced by inflation to an 8.4% real gain.
- Mining and construction experienced reductions in real AWE. Between 1990 and 2001, mining suffered a 9.0% decline in real AWE and real AWE fell by 4.7% in construction. Despite the reductions in real wages, these industries remain high-paying. The AWE in mining was \$770 in 2001, while the AWE in construction was \$807.

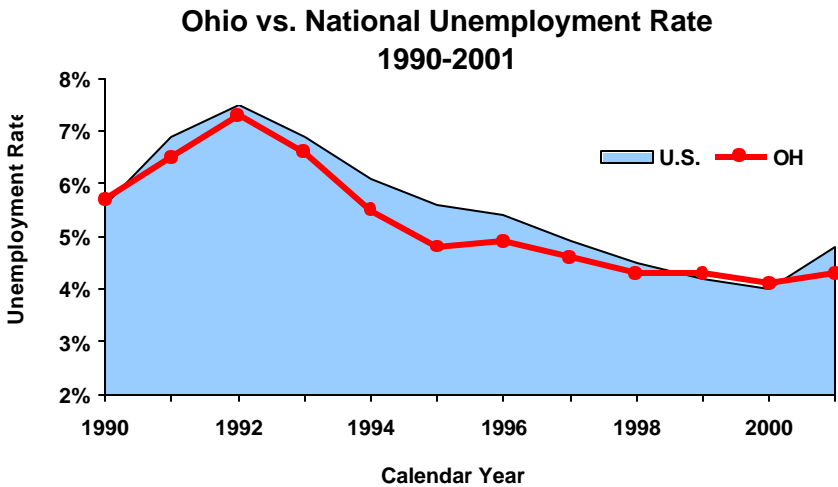
Ohio Employment Growth Lags National Pace

Ohio and U.S. Employment Growth 1990-2001



- Between 1990 and 2001, Ohio job growth averaged 1.2% per year compared to a U.S. average growth rate of 1.7%. This may have been due in part to a relative scarcity of workers in Ohio, since Ohio's unemployment rate was below the national rate through most of this period. Moreover, Ohio's population grew more slowly than the country's as a whole over the decade of the 1990s (by 0.5% per year vs. 1.2% per year, respectively).
- Ohio's strongest growth was in services (2.8% average annual compounded growth), in construction (1.8%), and in finance, insurance, and real estate (1.8%).
- The greatest employment loss occurred in mining, which lost jobs at a 2.9% average annual rate.
- Manufacturing lost jobs over this period at an average annual rate of 0.7%; following the 1990 recession manufacturing employment peaked in mid-1995. From then until the end of 2001, Ohio lost approximately 100,000 manufacturing jobs.

Ohio's Unemployment Less Than National Rate



- For most of the period between 1990 and 2001, Ohio's unemployment rate was below the national average. Unemployment is measured on a monthly basis and averaged across months to arrive at annual averages.
- In 1990, Ohio's unemployment rate was 5.7%. In 2001, it was 4.3%. The U.S. unemployment rate was 5.6% in 1990 and 4.8% in 2001.
- Throughout 1990 an average of 309,893 people were unemployed in Ohio. In 2001, the average was 251,334.
- During the period shown, both the unemployment rate and the average annual number of unemployed people reached their highest levels in 1992 at 7.3% and 401,299 people.
- Although the state's annual average unemployment rates compare favorably to those of the nation, unemployment rates vary greatly among counties within the state. In 2001, 41 counties had average annual unemployment rates higher than the nation's and 47 counties were at or below national levels.

Ohio Ranks High In Exports

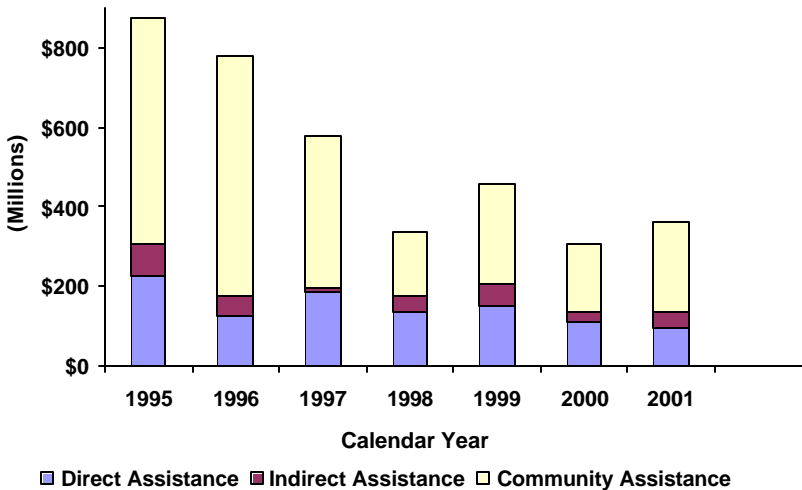
2001 Exports and Percentage Change

Rank	Description	CY 2000 (millions)	CY 2001 (millions)	% Change 2000- 2001
	Total All States	\$780,419	\$731,026	-6.3%
1	California	\$119,640	\$106,777	-10.8%
2	Texas	\$103,866	\$94,995	-8.5%
3	New York	\$42,846	\$42,172	-1.6%
4	Washington	\$32,215	\$34,929	8.4%
5	Michigan	\$33,845	\$32,366	-4.4%
6	Illinois	\$31,438	\$30,434	-3.2%
7	Florida	\$26,543	\$27,185	2.4%
8	Ohio	\$26,322	\$27,095	2.9%
9	New Jersey	\$18,638	\$18,946	1.7%
10	Massachusetts	\$20,514	\$17,490	-14.7%

- From 2000 to 2001, the dollar value of Ohio's exports increased by 2.9%, compared to an overall U.S. decrease of 6.3%. Among the top ten exporting states, Ohio ranked second in the percentage increase in exports in 2001.
- Ohio's state rank in value of exports rose from 11th place in 1987 to 7th place in 1999. It fell to 8th place in 2000 and remained there in 2001.
- In 2001, Ohio had five export markets where dollar volume exceeded \$1 billion: Canada, Mexico, France, Japan, and the United Kingdom. Of these, Canada was by far the largest market, purchasing over \$13.8 billion of Ohio's \$27.1 billion in exports, or about 51%. Mexico was Ohio's second largest export market at \$2.1 billion, or 7.8%. The state's largest overseas market is France, accounting for \$1.4 billion, or 5.3%.
- In 2001, Ohio's top exporting sectors were machinery (\$8.4 billion), vehicles/not railway (\$5.9 billion), electrical machinery (\$1.7 billion), plastics (\$1 billion), and optic/medical instruments (\$0.9 billion). Together these five manufacturing sectors accounted for \$17.9 billion, or about 66%, of all Ohio exports.

State Economic Development Spending Is Steady Despite Federal Decline

State and Federal Assistance, 1995-2001



- State and federal funds administered by the Ohio Department of Development (ODOD) include direct assistance (ODOD financial assistance for business attraction and expansion projects that include job creation, retention, and training), indirect assistance (ODOD funding programs that improve an entity's competitiveness but are not measurable in terms of employment increases), and community assistance (quality-of-life enhancements at the local level that are mainly federally funded and administered by ODOD).
- Total 2001 spending of \$361,962,325 on economic development reflects a 58.7% decrease from total 1995 spending of \$876,689,236; however, 2001 spending levels increased 17.7% from \$307,456,753 in 2000.
- Community assistance, which consists primarily of federal funding, declined from \$572,209,029 in 1995 to \$226,294,978 in 2001, representing a 60.5% decrease.
- Included are programs administered by ODOD's Community Development Division, Division of Minority Business Affairs, Economic Development Division, Technology Division, and the Ohio Housing Finance Agency.
- Reported as projections by companies, 22,056 jobs were created, 45,355 jobs were retained, and 37,041 workers were trained through 2001 assistance. Companies have three years from the time of receiving their assistance to fulfill these commitments.

Ohio among Nation's Leaders in Agriculture

Ohio Rankings for Selected Field Crops

Commodity	U.S. Rank	Unit	Production	State Ranked First	Production
Corn for grain	6	Bushels	485,100,000	Iowa	1,740,000,000
Corn for silage	11	Tons	2,880,000	Wisconsin	11,880,000
Oats	7	Bushels	6,840,000	Minnesota	22,320,000
Winter Wheat	4	Bushels	79,920,000	Kansas	347,800,000
Soybeans	5	Bushels	186,480,000	Illinois	459,800,000
Hay (baled)	15	Tons	4,521,000	Texas	8,880,000
Sugarbeets	12	Tons	17,000	Minnesota	9,245,000
Tobacco	7	Pounds	13,200,000	North Carolina	419,710,000

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service

- According to the 1997 U.S. Census of Agriculture, Ohio had approximately 10 million acres of harvested cropland. In 2000, 4,450,000 acres of land were devoted to soybeans; 3,550,000 acres were devoted to corn for grain; and 1,120,000 acres were devoted to wheat. Approximately 90% of Ohio's cropland is used for these three crops.
- In 2000, the average size of a farm in Ohio was 186 acres, while the average U.S. farm was 434 acres.
- The number of farms in Ohio has been decreasing over the past several decades. The number of farms in 1960 was 149,000, compared to 80,000 farms in 2000. There were 2,172,080 farms in the U.S. in 2000.
- The yield per acre for harvested crops has been increasing over the past several decades. In 1960, 68 bushels per acre of grain corn was harvested, as compared to 147 bushels per acre in 2000.
- In 2000, Ohio led the nation in the number of eggs produced (8.1 billion collected) and in the production of Swiss cheese (80,656,000 pounds).
- Ohio ranked third in the nation in the number of livestock slaughter plants. There were 160 plants in January of 2001.

Land Use in Ohio Mostly Agricultural

Land Cover in Ohio, 1994



- Of Ohio's 28.8 million total acres, approximately 15.9 million acres (55%) are agricultural, 8.3 million acres (29%) are wooded, 3.0 million acres (11%) are open waters and wetlands (three-quarters of which is Lake Erie), and 1.4 million acres (5%) are developed or urban areas. Other categories of land use include 155,000 acres of grassland (both rural and urban) and 64,000 acres of barren land (primarily mines, quarries, and areas of sparse vegetative cover).
- Of Ohio's 15.9 million acres of agricultural land, approximately 5.7 million are comprised of pasture and hay crops and 10.1 million are comprised of row crops such as corn and soybeans.
- In 1940, total acres of wooded land in Ohio comprised approximately 15% of the state. By 1994, total wooded acreage had nearly doubled to 29% of the state.
- Between 1960 and 1990, Ohio's population grew by 13%. During the same period, Ohio's urban land area grew by 64%, meaning that the growth rate in urban land use expanded by almost five times the growth rate in population.
- Ohio's physical makeup runs from Appalachian Mountain foothills in the south to smooth glaciated plains in the north. It is a place of rolling hills, small towns, and sprawling cities. It is bounded on the north by Lake Erie and on the south and east by the Ohio River.

Ohio Parks: Second Most Visited in the Nation

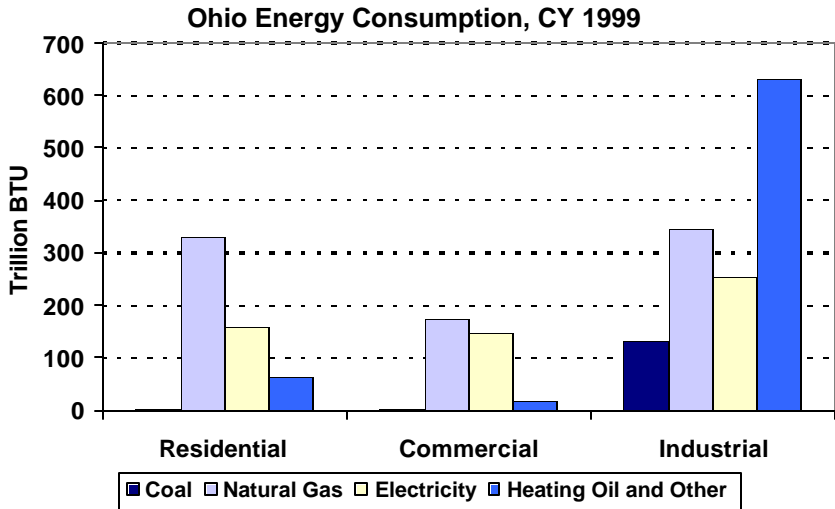
Top 5 Visited State Parks in Ohio in 2000

State Park	County	Visitors in 2000	Land Acres
Cleveland Lake Front	Cuyahoga	10,002,225	476
Alum Creek	Delaware	3,519,419	5,213
Hueston Woods	Preble and Butler	2,781,846	3,596
Salt Fork	Guernsey	2,451,600	17,229
Hocking Hills	Hocking	2,184,130	2,331

Source: Ohio Department of Natural Resources

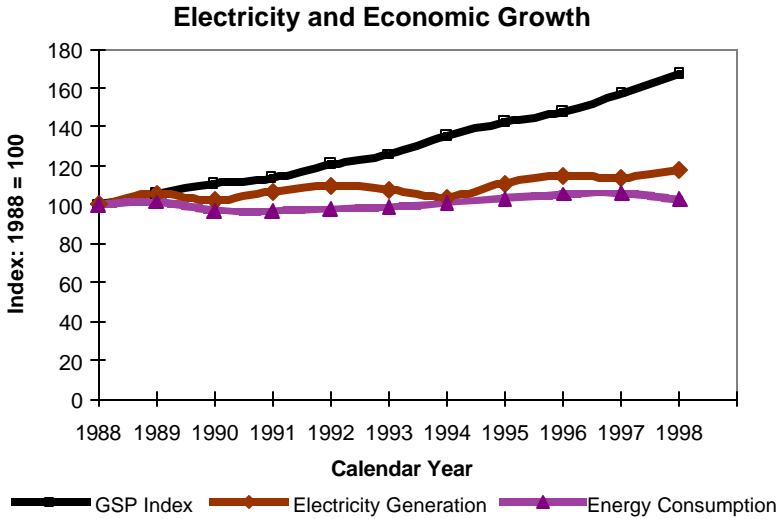
- Among the 50 states, Ohio ranks second in terms of state park visitation, with 60 million guests per year. Approximately 20% of visitors are nonresidents. According to the National Association of State Park Directors, California is first with approximately 76.6 million visitors.
- Ohio is fifth in the nation in total number of state parks and eighth in terms of total acreage.
- Currently, there are 74 state parks in 65 counties. Middle Bass Island became the 74th state park in March 2001.
- The state park system consists of 204,557 acres of land and water resources. Since 1992, the department has added 187.8 acres of park land.
- Ohio ranks seventh in revenues generated from its state parks. Total revenues in 2001 were \$26,284,668. New York was number one in terms of revenue generated.
- Ohio's state park system is one of only seven in the nation that does not charge an entrance fee.
- The state park system includes 2,558 buildings. Of these 82% are more than 20 years old and 62% are in fair or poor condition.
- The Ohio state park system was the first recipient of the National Gold Medal Award for excellence in 1997. The award is given out by the National Recreation and Park Association.
- There are 5,900 state park volunteers. These individuals contribute more than 300,000 hours of service annually.

Ohio's Energy Sources



- Ohio ranked third in the U.S. in coal consumption in calendar year 1999, fourth in electricity consumption, seventh in natural gas consumption, and eighth in oil consumption (excluding use in transportation).
- Ninety percent of the 22.5 million tons of coal both mined and distributed in Ohio in 1999 was used for electric generation.
- Roughly 30 natural gas delivery companies serve more than 3.5 million Ohio homes and businesses.
- Oil and gas have been found in 76 of Ohio's 88 counties, with more than 268,000 wells drilled, primarily in eastern Ohio. In 2001 there were roughly 63,000 active wells in the state.
- Ohio ranked 15th in 2000 in the U.S. in the amount of recoverable reserves of coal at reporting mines (336 million short tons).
- In 2001 Ohio ranked 18th in the U.S. in the amount of proven oil reserves (51 million barrels) and seventh in the number of crude oil wells drilled. Also in 2001 Ohio ranked 19th in the amount of proven natural gas reserves (1,180 billion cubic feet) and 14th in natural gas wells drilled.
- Ohio produced 3% of its total oil consumption in 1999, 13% of its natural gas consumption, 36% of its coal consumption, and 86% of its electricity consumption.

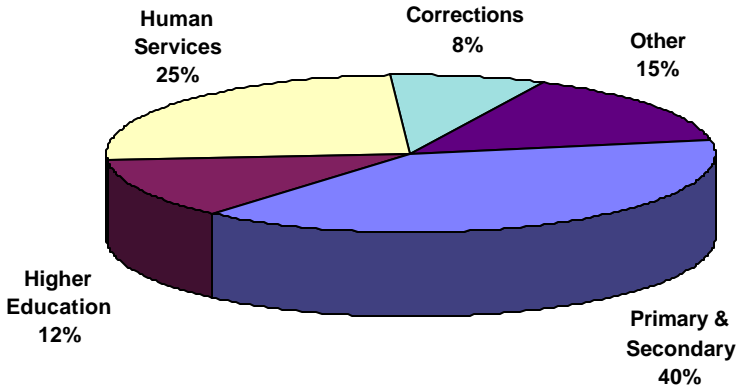
Electricity and Ohio's Economy



- More than 4.6 million homes and businesses receive electric service in Ohio, using 161 billion kilowatt hours of electricity in 2001.
- Eighty-five municipal utilities served about 6% of the state's electric market in 2001, and 24 rural electric cooperatives served an additional 6%. Eight investor-owned utilities served the remaining market but, since January 2001, have faced competition from new suppliers of electricity, chiefly in northern Ohio.
- Ohio's average retail electricity rate in 2002 was 6.5 cents per kilowatt hour, which was 4.1% below the national average and 20th highest in the U.S.
- Most of Ohio's electricity (98% in 1999) is generated in the state's 22 coal-burning plants (86%) and two nuclear facilities (12%), generally located near Lake Erie and the Ohio River.
- Ohio's coal-fired plants produced 24,000 megawatts of the state's total generation in 2001. Ninety percent of Ohio's coal baseload capacity is over 30 years old.
- Ohio has approved the construction of 25 new electric generation facilities, which will create 16,563 megawatts of power by 2007, primarily for peak-load use and fueled by natural gas.

Spending on K - 12 Education Remains Largest Share of the State Budget

Spending as a Percentage of the FY 2002-2003 State Budget



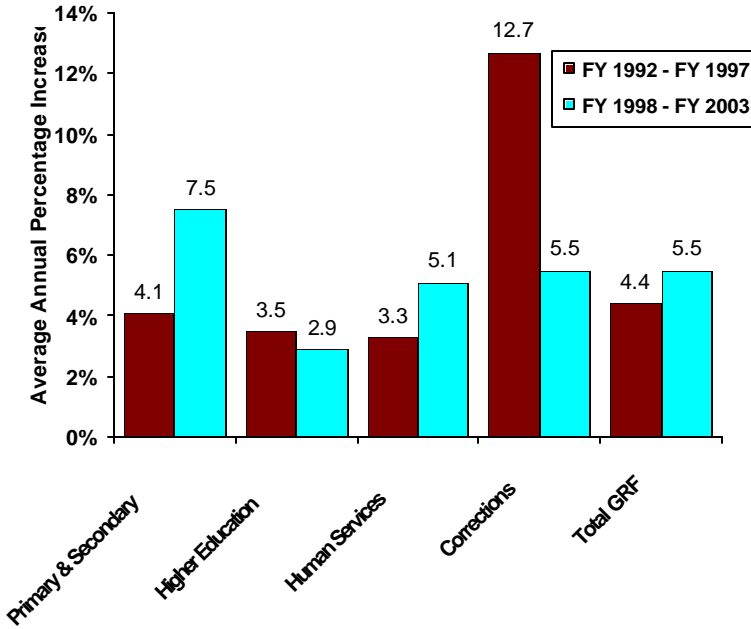
State Spending (in millions)

	1994-1995	1996-1997	1998-1999	2000-2001	2002-2003*
Primary & Secondary	\$8,905.1	\$9,947.0	\$11,654.4	\$13,584.5	\$15,300.9
Higher Education	\$3,649.2	\$4,087.7	\$4,510.3	\$4,951.5	\$4,877.9
Human Services	\$7,126.2	\$7,361.5	\$8,093.5	\$8,835.6	\$9,879.4
Corrections	\$1,744.5	\$2,265.6	\$2,670.6	\$3,085.7	\$3,223.3
Other	\$4,031.3	\$4,592.8	\$5,104.6	\$5,560.6	\$5,921.7

* 2003 spending amounts approximated by appropriations as of August 31, 2002

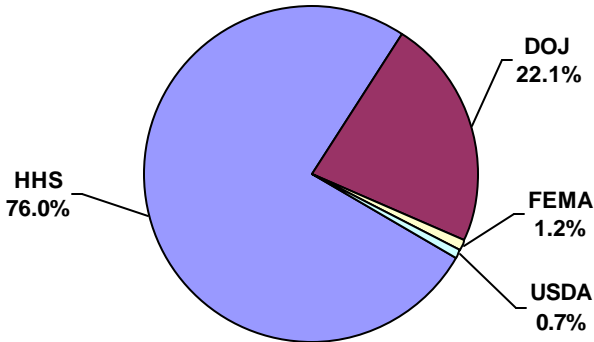
- Total state expenditures have grown 54.0% since the 1994-95 biennium, from \$25,456.2 million in FY 1994-1995 to \$39,203.2 million in FY 2002-2003.
- Growth rates in expenditures for the major categories from the FY 2000-2001 biennium to the FY 2002-2003 biennium are: Primary and Secondary (K-12) Education, 12.6%; Higher Education, -1.5%; Human Services, 11.8%, Corrections; 4.5%; and Other, 6.5%.
- The share of the biennial budget allocated to each of the major spending areas has changed since the FY 2000-2001 biennium by the following amounts: Primary and Secondary Education, 1.3% increase; Higher Education, 1.3% decrease; Human Services, 0.7% increase; and Corrections and Other, 0.3% decrease each.
- In the FY 2002-2003 biennium, K-12 Education and Higher Education together account for about 52% of the entire state budget.

Spending Growth Varies across Program Areas



- Over the period encompassing actual FY 1992 expenditures through FY 2003 appropriations, GRF corrections spending experienced a high average annual growth rate relative to most other areas of state spending, growing at an average rate of 9.1% per year. This growth in corrections spending reflects the cost of building and operating a relatively large prison system, in combination with a dramatic expansion in community corrections programs, particularly in the first half of this period.
- Primary and Secondary Education funding posted the second highest annual growth rate over the 12-year period: an average of 5.9% per year. It posted the highest growth during the second half of the period.
- From 2002 to 2003, annual percentage increases (after several budget cuts) were as follows: Corrections, 2.4%; Human Services, 3.4%; Higher Education, 1.1%; and Primary and Secondary Education, 4.6%.
- Higher Education spending, which had the lowest average annual percentage increase over this period, grew an average of 3.4% annually, slightly less than 1% above the average inflation rate (which was 2.5% over the entire period).

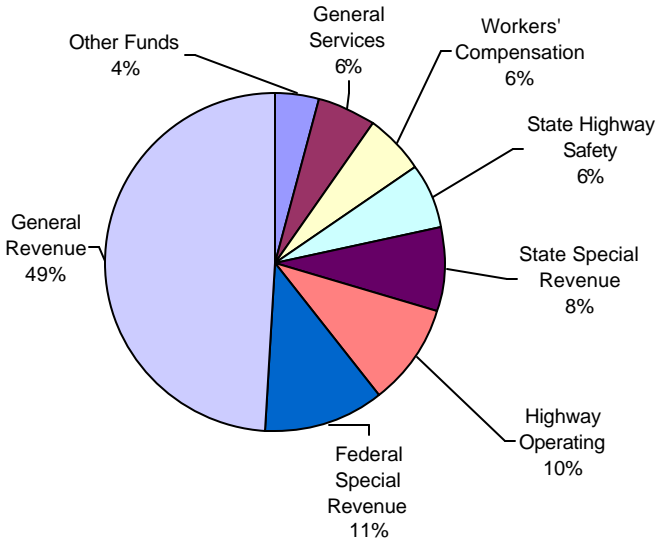
FY 2002 Federal Homeland Security Funding



- \$44.8 million has been awarded from the federal government in FY 2002 for Homeland Security. The grants have been awarded by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).
- \$34 million has been awarded from HHS to help fight bioterrorism. This grant will focus on preparedness and planning, surveillance and epidemiology, biological laboratory capacity, the Health Alert Network, risk communication and health information dissemination, and education and training. Money will also be used to help hospitals coordinate mass care response in the event of a biologic event.
- \$9.89 million has been awarded by the DOJ — \$9.45 million for first-responder equipment and \$439,000 for exercise support. The state has formed the State of Ohio Security Task Force to develop a coordinated, comprehensive state strategy to address security issues. The task force will establish guidelines and criteria to distribute the homeland security grants. The criteria will require counties to establish teams with specified membership including the Emergency Management Agency, local police and fire departments, county sheriffs, health departments, emergency management services, township trustees, and other local government officials.
- \$540,400 has been awarded by FEMA for planning, training, and exercise.
- \$328,300 has been awarded by the USDA to establish a network of diagnostic labs to strengthen state capabilities to respond to animal disease emergencies, to provide surveillances for animal disease, and to improve capabilities to detect animal and plant diseases.

GRF Accounts for Nearly Half of State Payroll Costs

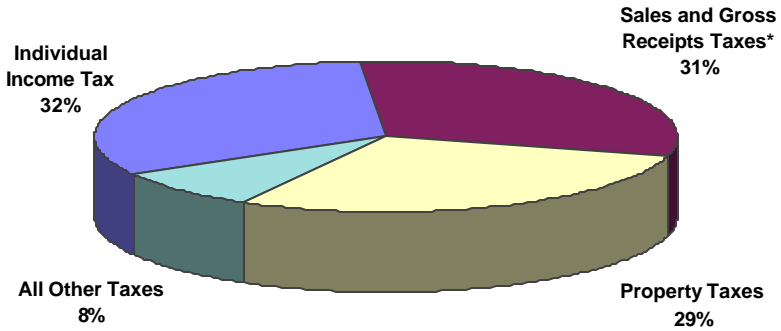
FY 2002 Funding Sources for State Payroll Costs



- Total FY 2002 state payroll was \$3.72 billion for all state funds. Payroll covered by the General Revenue Fund (GRF) amounted to 49% of total state payroll, or \$1.83 billion. This proportion has remained fairly constant since FY 1998.
- Earned wages and overtime, which represent the largest share of payroll costs, totaled \$2.38 billion in FY 2002. This category includes wages for work performed, but not vacation and sick leave.
- The cost of employee benefits — such as retirement contributions, health, vision, dental care, and other fringe benefits — represents the second-largest portion of payroll costs, amounting to \$812 million in FY 2002.
- From June 1998 to June 2002, the number of employees on the state payroll declined from 61,795 to 59,910, a 3.1% decline. Most of this decline occurred during FY 2002, especially among the corrections agencies.
- These figures include full-time and part-time permanent employees of cabinet agencies, corrections agencies, elected officials' offices, and employees of boards and commissions appointed by the Governor. Not included in this count are employees of colleges and universities and the Ohio Turnpike.

Ohio's State and Local Taxes Balanced among Income, Sales, and Property

Ohio State and Local Tax Revenues, FY 1999



* Sales and gross receipts taxes include general state and local sales taxes and excise taxes on specific products like tobacco, alcohol, motor fuels, and utility services.

- Ohio state and local taxes are balanced among the “Big 3” of property taxes, income taxes, and consumption taxes. In comparison with other states, Ohio’s tax system relies more heavily on the individual income tax and somewhat less heavily on the property tax and on consumption taxes (and “other” taxes like the corporate income tax or franchise tax).
- State taxes accounted for 56.3% of total state and local tax revenue in FY 1999. State taxes accounted for 69.9% of revenue from individual income taxes, 87.4% of revenue from sales and gross receipts taxes, and 83.3% of revenue from “other” taxes. Local taxes accounted for 99.8% of revenue from property taxes.
- For state taxes, 47.8% of tax revenue came from sales and gross receipts taxes, 39.6% from the individual income tax, 12.6% from “other” taxes, and 0.1% from taxes classified as property taxes.
- For local taxes, 66.0% of tax revenue came from property taxes, 21.9% from individual income taxes, 8.9% from sales and gross receipts taxes, and 3.2% from “other” taxes.

Ohio is a Moderate Tax State Relative to Other States

State and Local Tax Comparisons, FY 1999

	Taxes as % of Income	Rank*	Taxes Per Capita	Rank*
National Average	11.0		\$2,990	
Ohio	11.0	22	2,869	20
Neighboring States				
Indiana	10.5	36	2,621	31
Kentucky	11.1	20	2,464	38
Michigan	11.4	14	3,032	15
Pennsylvania	10.7	31	2,934	18
West Virginia	11.7	10	2,368	42

*Highest to lowest

- Whether the measure is taxes per capita (\$2,869) or taxes as a percentage of personal income (11.0%), in 1999 Ohio still fit its traditional image as a state with moderate tax burdens. All figures shown in the table are for state and local taxes combined.
- For FY 1999, Ohio's state taxes were \$1,615 per capita while local taxes were \$1,255 per capita.
- Ohio state taxes were 6.2% of personal income in FY 1999 and local taxes were 4.8% of personal income.
- In FY 1999, Connecticut had the highest per capita combined state and local tax burden at \$4,536 while Alabama had the lowest at \$2,007.
- New York had the highest level of taxes as a percentage of personal income at 14.0% and Tennessee had the lowest at 8.8%.

Ohio Taxes as a Percentage of Income Same as National Average and Lower Than Most Neighbors

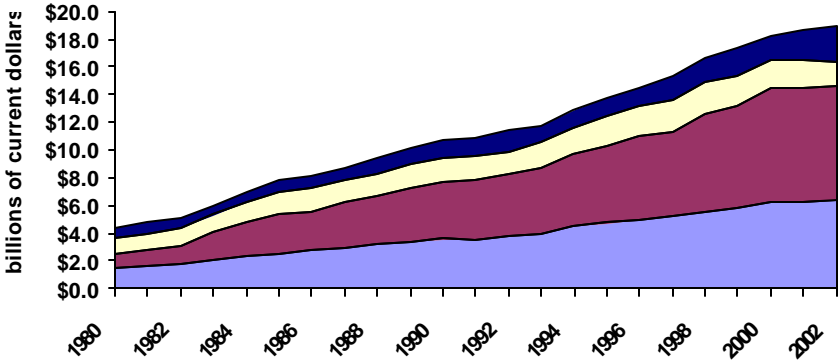
State and Local Taxes as a Percentage of Income, FY 1999

	U.S.	IN	PA	OH	KY	MI	WV
Total Taxes	11.0%	10.5%	10.7%	11.0%	11.1%	11.4%	11.7%
Individual Income	2.4	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.7	2.8	2.5
Property Tax	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.2	1.9	3.3	2.2
Sales & Gross Receipts	4.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.1	3.6	4.9
General Sales	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.4
Selective Sales	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.7	0.8	2.4
Motor Fuel Sales	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Alcoholic Beverages	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Tobacco	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Public Utility	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5
Other Sales	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.1
Corporate Income	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.7
Motor Vehicle Licenses	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other Taxes	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.7

- Ohio's state and local taxes as a percentage of income are equal to the U.S. average, and Ohio's tax burden is lower than three of its five neighbors.
- Ohio has low to average sales taxes and property taxes. However, Ohio's individual income tax stands out as being high relative to the U.S. average and to all its neighbors except Kentucky.
- Ohio's graduated income tax is more progressive (that is, the tax rate on higher incomes is greater than the tax rate on lower incomes) than in most other states.

State Own-Source Revenues Dominated by Income Tax and General Sales Tax

Ohio Own-Source Revenues, FY 1980-2002

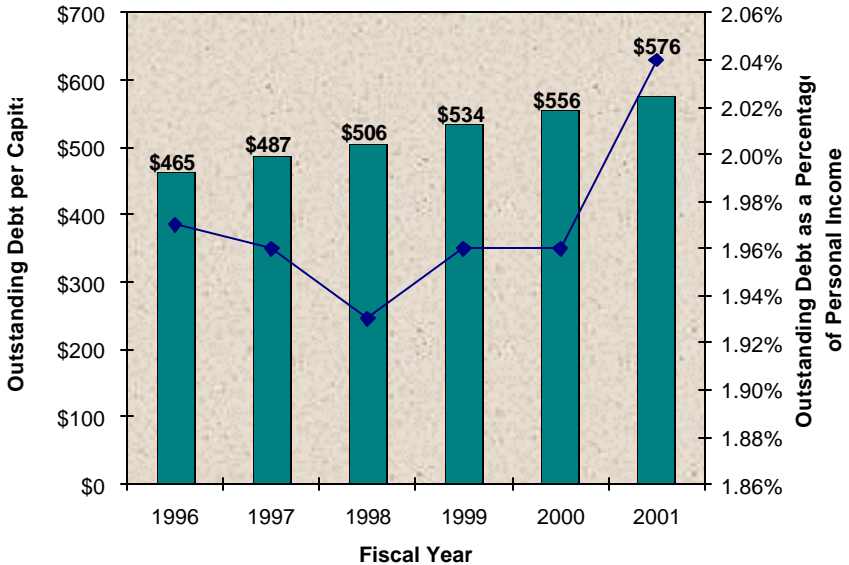


■ General Sales and Use Taxes ■ Income and Estate Taxes □ Business Taxes ■ All Other

- In FY 2002, total state revenue was \$19.0 billion. This figure includes tax and non-tax revenue. The personal income tax (\$8.2 billion) and the general sales and use tax (\$6.2 billion) were the most important revenue sources, accounting for 76% of state revenue. The two largest components of the “other” category are transfers to the Lottery Profits Education Fund (LPEF) and transfers from the Income Tax Reduction Fund (ITRF) to the state General Revenue Fund (GRF). The transfers to LPEF have generally been declining, while ITRF transfers are more variable. In 2001, transfers to LPEF were \$612.0 million and transfers from ITRF were \$546.3 million. In 2002, transfers to LPEF were \$642.6 million and transfers from ITRF were \$0. Net transfers from the Budget Stabilization Fund to the GRF of \$574.6 million accounted for 20% of “other” state revenue in FY 2002.
- From FY 1980 to FY 2002, state own-source revenue increased at a compounded annual growth rate of 6.9%. Inflation-adjusted growth over the period was 3.3% compounded annually. At the same time Ohio personal income grew at a compounded annual rate of 5.2% between 1980 and 2000.
- With the growth in the sales tax and the income tax, the relative importance of the “business taxes” — the corporate tax, the public utility taxes, and the insurance taxes — has declined. These sources accounted for over 25% of total state revenue in FY 1980, but only 9.2% in FY 2002.

Ohio's Tax-Supported Debt

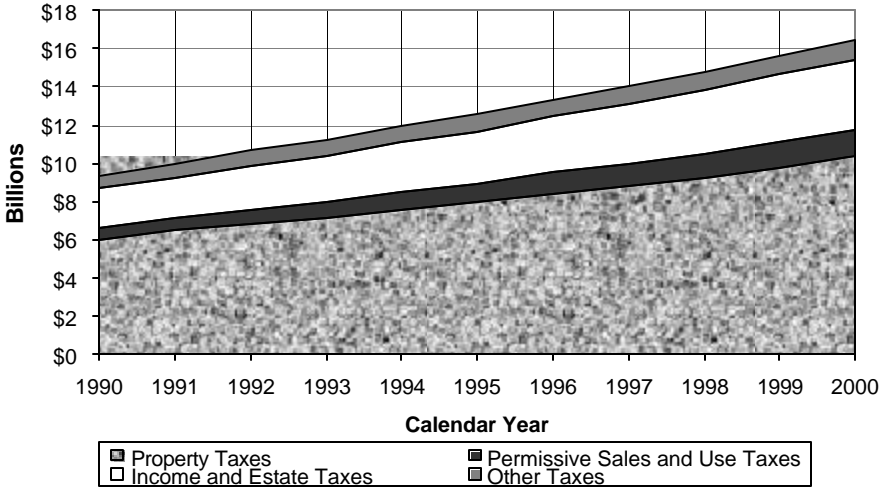
State Debt FY 1996 to FY 2001



- General obligation (GO) bonds, or debts pledged with the state's full faith and credit are used for capital improvements for primary and secondary education, higher education, natural resources, coal research and development, and highway and infrastructure improvements.
- At the end of FY 2002, Ohio GO bonds were rated AA+ by Fitch, Aa1 by Moody's, and AA+ by S & P — the three major rating agencies.
- As of June 30, 2002, the state's outstanding net tax-supported debt totaled \$7.09 billion.
- Outstanding debt per capita has grown by 24% between FY 1996 and FY 2001. As a percentage of personal income, though, outstanding debt has barely changed over this period.
- Overall, Ohio ranked 34th in debt per capita in 1999 (ranking is from highest debt per capita to lowest).

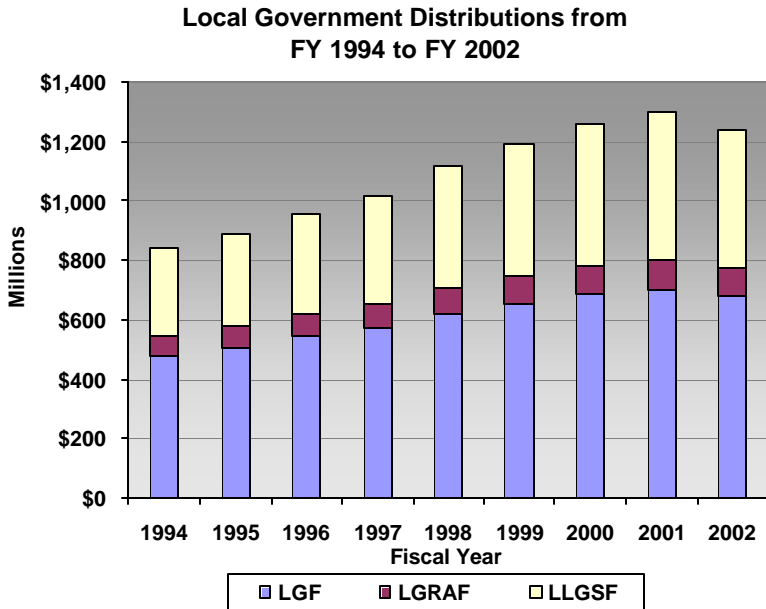
Local Property Taxes Continue to be a Dependable Source of Revenue

Ohio's Local Taxes, 1990-2000



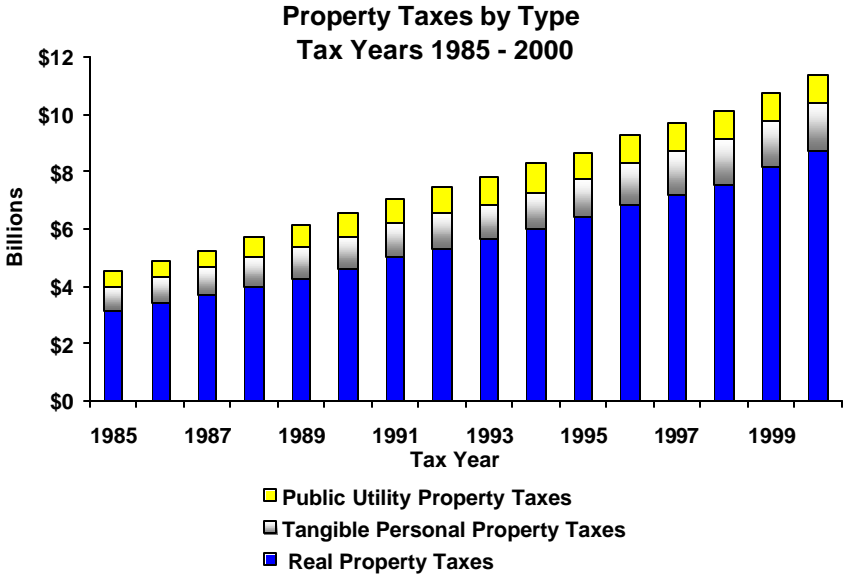
- In 2000, \$16.4 billion in local taxes was collected. Property taxes yielded \$10.4 billion. Income and estate taxes generated \$3.7 billion. Sales and use taxes yielded \$1.3 billion. Other taxes (alcohol, cigarette, lodging, motor vehicle fuel, and motor vehicle license) generated \$997 million.
- In 2000, property taxes accounted for 63.2% of local tax revenues. Income and estate taxes made up 22.6%. Sales and use taxes accounted for 8.1%. Other taxes yielded the remaining 6.1%.
- Over the ten-year period from FY 1990 to FY 2000, there was a small shift away from reliance on the property tax and toward reliance on the permissive sales tax and income tax; however, the shift was very gradual. The property tax went from 64.0% of local revenue to 63.2%, sales and use taxes grew from 6.7% of revenue to 8.1%, and the income tax grew from 21.9% of revenue to 22.6%.
- From FY 1990 to FY 2000, total local tax revenue grew at an average rate of 6.9% annually. Growth in property tax revenue was moderate, averaging 6.7% annually. Sales tax revenues grew at a more rapid 10.2% annual rate. Revenue from income and estate taxes and all other taxes grew an average rate of 7.4% annually.

State-Shared Revenue Supports Local Governments



- Over the past five fiscal years, local governments and libraries have received more than \$3.2 billion from the state Local Government Fund (LGF), more than \$460 million from the Local Government Revenue Assistance Fund (LGRAF), and more than \$2.2 billion from the Library and Local Government Support Fund (LLGSF).
- In CY 2000, approximately \$645 million was distributed to Ohio's local governments from the LGF and LGRAF. Of that total, approximately \$343 million ultimately went to municipalities, over \$232 million went to counties, over \$57 million went to townships, and almost \$12 million was provided to certain county park districts. Local libraries in 88 counties in Ohio received \$491 million from the LLGSF in CY 2000.
- The ultimate disposition of LGF and LGRAF money for CY 2000 resulted in Ohio's municipalities receiving about 53% of total money disbursed, counties receiving 36%, townships receiving 9%, and park districts receiving about 2%.
- In FY 2001, the LGF received 4.2% of state sales tax, use tax, personal income tax, corporate franchise tax, and public utility excise tax revenue. The LGRAF received 0.6% of state sales tax, use tax, personal income tax, corporate franchise tax, and public utility excise tax revenues. The LLGSF receives 5.7% of personal income tax collections. In FY 2002 and FY 2003, budget cuts resulted in these funds receiving a smaller proportion of the tax revenues overall.

Growth in Amount of Property Taxes Charged

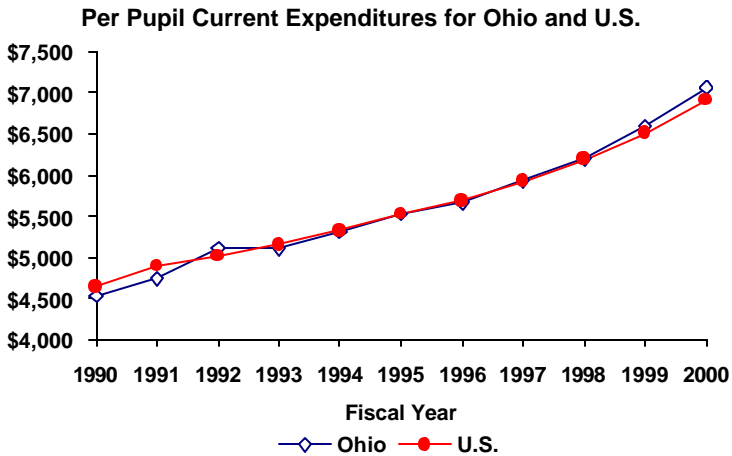


Percentage Growth in Property Taxes Levied, 1985-2000

	Real Property Taxes	Tangible Personal Property Taxes	Public Utility Taxes	Total
Overall	177.2	98.2	91.9	152.5
Average Annual Increase	7.0	4.7	4.6	6.4

- Despite the restrictions on real property tax growth, taxes on real property have increased by 177.2% since 1985, more than on any other class of property.
- The assessment rate for all tangible personal property was 25% in tax year 2000 (down from 33% of value in 1985). However, beginning in tax year 2002, the inventory assessment percentage will be reduced by one percentage point each year, so that the tax on inventories will be phased out completely no later than 2031.
- Approximately 60% of all property taxes charged are levied by Ohio's local school districts.
- Taxes charged (levied) include the 10% and 2.5% rollbacks, the homestead exemption amounts, and the \$10,000 exemption on tangible property, which are all paid by the state GRF. It also includes property tax delinquencies. In tax year 2000, cumulative delinquencies equaled \$985 million.

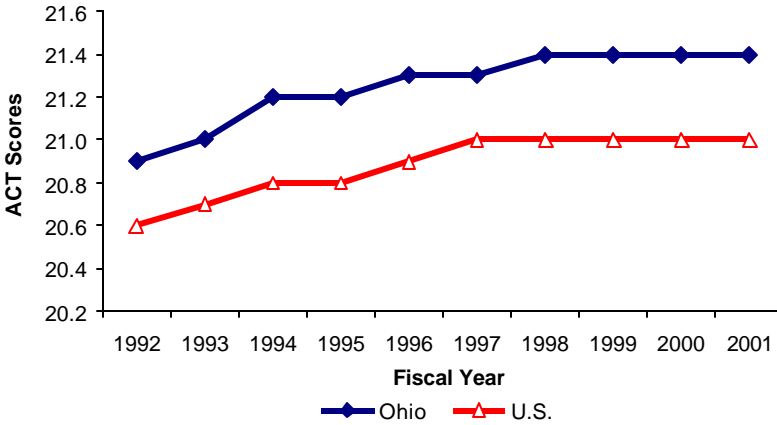
Ohio's per Pupil Current Expenditures Increase along with National Average



- Ohio's per pupil current expenditures increased from 2% below the national average in FY 1990 to 2% above the national average in FY 2000.
- In the period from FY 1990 to FY 2000, Ohio's per pupil current expenditures increased by 55.9% compared with 48.8% for the national average. Inflation, as measured by the consumer price index, was 33.3% during the same period.
- Ohio's per pupil current expenditures ranked 21st in the nation in FY 2000.
- In FY 2000, Ohio's per pupil current expenditures (\$7,065) were higher than in Kentucky (\$5,921) and Tennessee (\$5,383), but lower than in Illinois (\$7,133), Indiana (\$7,192), Michigan (\$8,110), Minnesota (\$7,190), Pennsylvania (\$7,772), West Virginia (\$7,152), and Wisconsin (\$7,806).

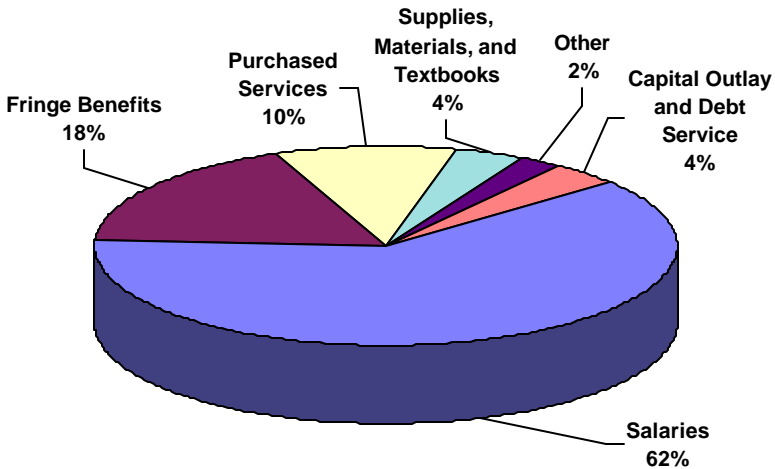
Ohio ACT and SAT Scores Higher Than U.S. Average

ACT Scores for Ohio and the U.S.



- ACT and SAT scores are indicators that help predict how well students will perform in college. ACT and SAT scores for Ohio high school seniors have been consistently higher than the national average since FY 1992.
- Ohio ACT scores increased from 20.9 in FY 1992 to 21.4 in FY 2001. ACT scores nationwide increased from 20.6 to 21.0 during the same period.
- Ohio SAT scores increased from 1,050 in FY 1992 to 1,073 in FY 2001. SAT scores nationwide increased from 1,001 to 1,020 during the same period.
- In FY 2001, the average Ohio ACT score (21.4) was higher than in Kentucky (20.1), Michigan (21.3), Tennessee (20.0), West Virginia (20.2), lower than Illinois (21.6), Minnesota (22.1), and Wisconsin (22.2), and tied with Indiana (21.4) and Pennsylvania (21.4). During the same year, 63% of Ohio high school seniors took the ACT test, in comparison with 20% in Indiana, 71% in Illinois, 72% in Kentucky, 69% in Michigan, 66% in Minnesota, 8% in Pennsylvania, 79% in Tennessee, 61% in West Virginia, and 68% in Wisconsin.
- In FY 2001, the average Ohio SAT score (1,073) was higher than in Indiana (1,000), Pennsylvania (999), and West Virginia (1,039), but lower than in Illinois (1,165), Kentucky (1,100), Michigan (1,133), Minnesota (1,169), Tennessee (1,115), and Wisconsin (1,180). During the same year, 26% of Ohio high school seniors took the SAT test, compared with 60% in Indiana, 12% in Illinois, 12% in Kentucky, 11% in Michigan, 9% in Minnesota, 71% in Pennsylvania, 13% in Tennessee, 18% in West Virginia, and 6% in Wisconsin.

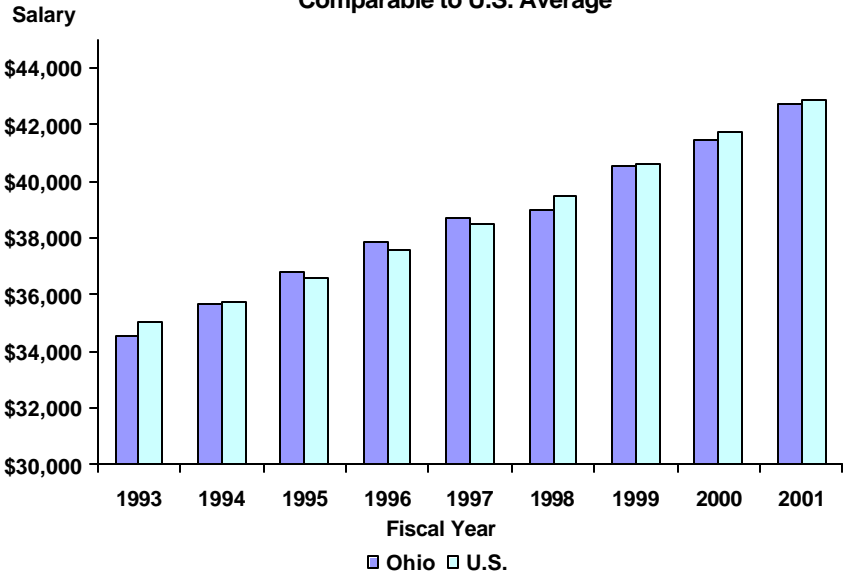
80% of a Typical School Budget Spent on Salaries and Fringe Benefits



- Salaries and fringe benefits account for approximately 80% of school budgets statewide.
- The percentage of school budgets devoted to fringe benefits has increased dramatically in recent years and amounted to 28% of the cost of salaries in FY 2001.
- Under Sub. H.B. 412 of the 122nd General Assembly (as modified by Am. Sub. S.B. 345 of the 123rd General Assembly), each school district is required to set aside an amount equal to 3% of the previous year's base cost funding formula amount multiplied by the number of students for textbooks and instructional materials and another 3% for capital and maintenance needs. In FY 2003, the required set-aside amount is \$144.4 per pupil for textbooks and instructional materials and another \$144.4 per pupil for capital and maintenance needs.

Teacher Salaries

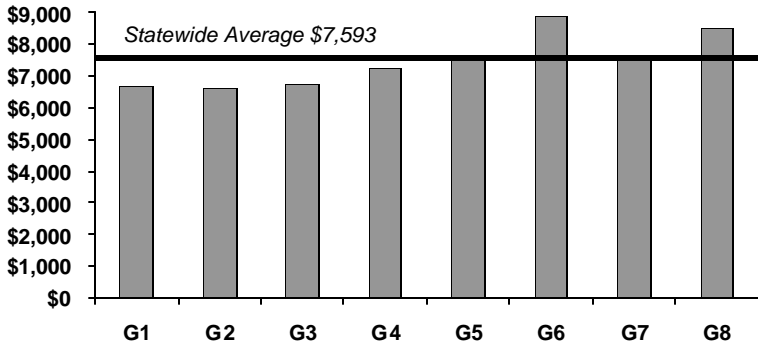
Ohio Average and Rate of Increase
Comparable to U.S. Average



- The average salary for an Ohio teacher changed from \$34,519 in FY 1993 to \$42,716 in FY 2001, an increase of 23.7%. The national average increased by 22.5%, from \$35,030 in FY 1993 to \$42,898 in FY 2001. Since FY 1993, Ohio's average has been within a band of between 1% above and 1% below the national average.
- In FY 2001, the average salary for beginning teachers in Ohio was \$24,894 for teachers with bachelor's degrees and \$27,639 for those with master's degrees. These salaries were 10.5% and 11.0% higher, respectively, than in FY 1998. This is compared to an inflation rate of 8.3% during that time.
- Typically, teachers' average salaries have increased at rates exceeding inflation rates. However, recent salary increases more closely approximate the inflation rate. (These statistics are also affected by retirement and the rate of new hires.)
- In FY 2001, Ohio's average teacher salary (\$42,716) was higher than in Kentucky (\$37,234), Minnesota (\$40,577), Tennessee (\$37,074), West Virginia (\$42,101), and Wisconsin (\$41,646), but lower than in Illinois (\$48,053), Indiana (\$43,055), Michigan (\$49,975), and Pennsylvania (\$49,500).

Per Pupil Operating Spending Varies across Ohio

Spending per Pupil by
District Comparison Group, FY 2001



Group Type	Description	ADM** % FY01	No. of Districts
G1 - Rural	Very low SES*, very high poverty	7.0	78
G2 - Small Rural	Low SES, low poverty	10.8	157
G3 - Rural Town	Average SES, average poverty	13.7	123
G4 - Urban	Low SES, high poverty	9.2	67
G5 - Large Urban	Average SES, high poverty	11.0	44
G6 - Major Urban	Very high poverty	19.2	14
G7 - Suburban	High SES, moderate poverty	20.6	89
G8 - Suburban	Very high SES, low poverty	8.5	35

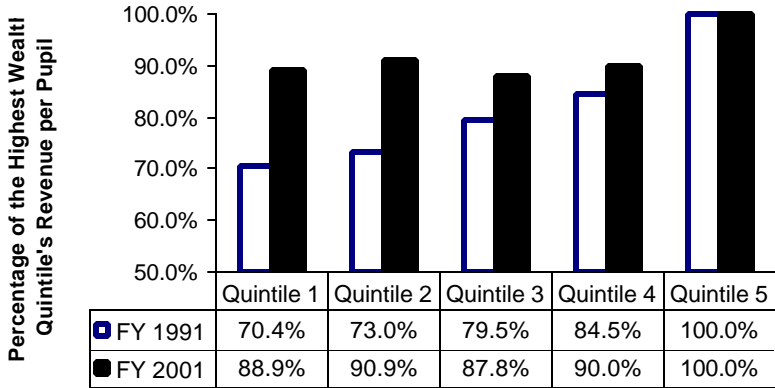
*Socio-economic status

**Average daily membership

- The Department of Education clusters school districts throughout the state as a means to compare districts with similar socio-economic characteristics. In FY 2001, the state average per pupil spending was \$7,593. About 83% of districts spent within a band of between 20% below the state average (\$6,074) and 20% above the state average (\$9,111).
- High poverty major urban (G6) and the wealthiest suburban (G8) districts had the highest spending per pupil among all district groups, spending 17% and 12%, respectively, above the state average in FY 2001.
- While per pupil spending varies across school districts, the pattern of allocation in all groups of districts is similar. On average, school districts spent 55.6% on instruction, 19.6% on building operations, 11.4% on administration, 11.1% on pupil support, and 2.3% on staff support.

Interdistrict Equity Improved Significantly in the 1990s

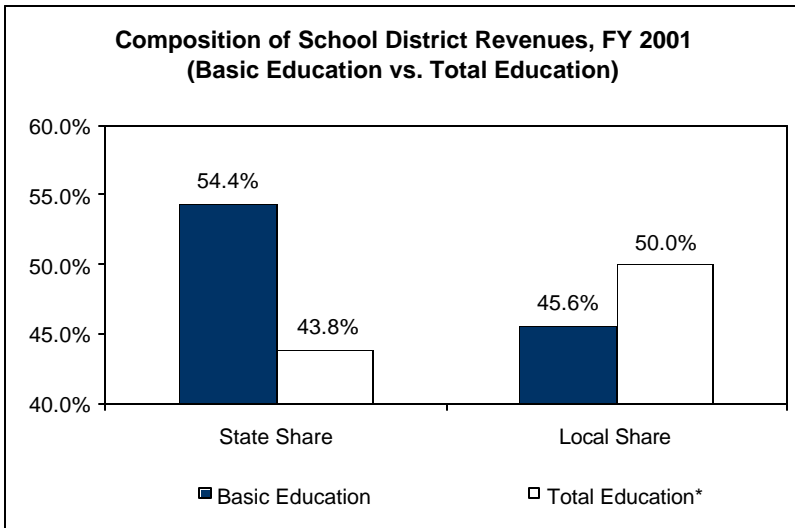
Revenue per Pupil Comparison



- The main goal of state aid for school districts is to neutralize the effect of a school district’s wealth on its total revenue per pupil. The state’s equalization effort, complemented by federal funds, significantly improved interdistrict revenue per pupil equity in the 1990s.
- School districts are first ranked from the lowest to the highest in valuation per pupil in each year. Districts are then grouped so that each quintile contains a roughly equal number of school districts. Quintile 1 has the lowest valuation per pupil and quintile 5 has the highest valuation per pupil.
- In the period from FY 1991 to FY 2001, districts in quintiles 1 and 2 registered the highest percentage and the biggest dollar increases in per pupil revenue. This occurred even though these districts experienced the smallest increase in per pupil valuation. As a result, per pupil revenue for quintile 1 increased from 70.4% of quintile 5’s revenue per pupil in FY 1991 to 88.9% in FY 2001. Per pupil revenue for quintile 2 increased from 73.0% to 90.9% of quintile 5’s revenue per pupil.
- In FY 2001, the average revenue per pupil for 80% of school districts (quintiles 1, 2, 3, and 4) was approximately 90% of the highest wealth quintile 5’s revenue per pupil.
- In FY 1991, approximately 76% of the variation in per pupil revenue could be explained by the variation in per pupil valuation. In FY 2001, the per pupil valuation explained about 39% of the variation in per pupil revenue. This also indicated a significant improvement in interdistrict equity and fiscal neutrality in the 1990s.

School District Revenues

More State Than Local in Basic Education

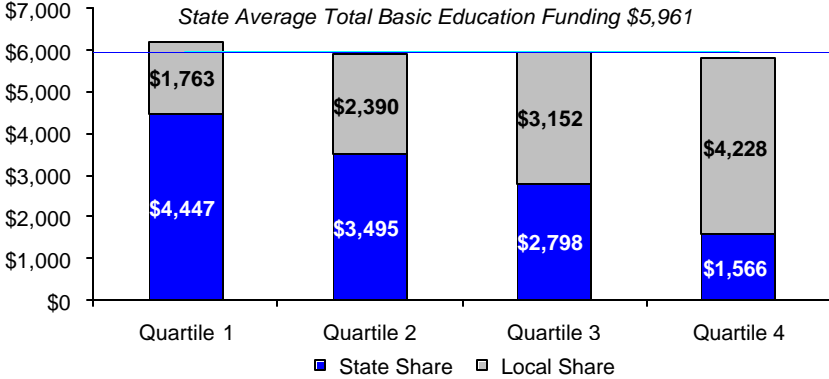


*Federal funds account for the remaining 6.2% of total education spending.

- The state of Ohio uses a performance-based model to determine the cost of a basic education. The model includes a uniform per pupil base cost and a series of adjustments to account for unique challenges each individual school district faces in providing a similar basic education. Total modeled basic education cost is shared between the state and local school districts through an equalized SF-3 foundation formula. The state pays approximately 54.4% of total basic education cost under the formula. Local school districts pay the remaining 45.6% of the basic education cost. The state share includes the portion of the local property tax charge-off paid by the state under the property tax relief program.
- The SF-3 foundation formula equalizes approximately two-thirds of local operating tax revenue; the other one-third (almost \$2 billion in FY 2001) of local revenue is available for school districts to provide education services beyond the basic education level. Local revenue above the basic education level is largely unequalized. The existence of local revenues beyond the basic education level is the main reason for a lower state share percentage (43.8%) in total education spending.

Equalized State Aid Eliminates Disparities in Total State and Local Funding for Basic Education

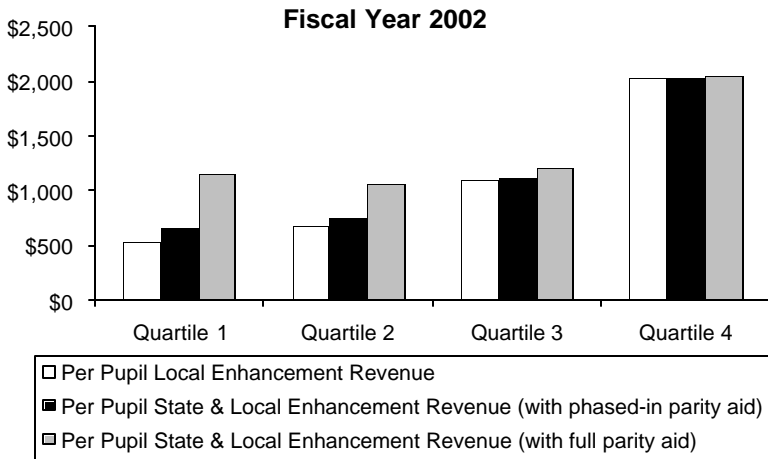
Per Pupil State and Local Funding for Basic Education by Wealth Quartile, FY 2002



FY 2002	Charge-Off Valuation Per Pupil	Per Pupil Total Basic Education Funding	Per Pupil State Share %	Per Pupil Local Share %
Quartile 1	\$66,803	\$6,210	71.6%	28.4%
Quartile 2	91,562	5,886	59.4%	40.6%
Quartile 3	122,681	5,950	47.0%	53.0%
Quartile 4	178,462	5,794	27.0%	73.0%

- To create the quartiles, school districts are first ranked from the low to high in valuation per pupil. Districts are then divided into four groups, and each group includes approximately 25% of total statewide “average daily membership.” Funding amounts are then calculated under the state-defined basic education model. Other funding is excluded. Total basic education funding for an individual district takes into account unique challenges facing the district and does not depend on the district’s wealth.
- Valuation per pupil is the most important indicator of each district’s ability to provide education. Due to the uneven distribution of taxable property, valuation per pupil varies from \$66,803 for quartile 1 to \$178,462 for quartile 4. However, the state shares of total basic education funding for quartiles 1 to 4 are 71.6%, 59.4%, 47.0%, and 27.0%, respectively.
- Equalized state aid has ensured the same basic education funding for every student in every district regardless of the district’s wealth. The funding is equalized at 23 mills of local share. While valuation per pupil varies significantly, there is little difference in the total amount of per pupil state and local funding for basic education among the district quartiles.

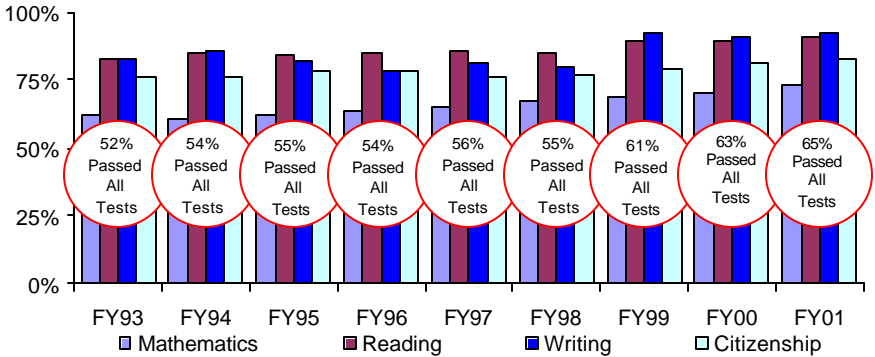
Parity Aid Reduces Disparities in Local Enhancement Revenue That Is above the Basic Education Level



- To create the quartiles, school districts are first ranked from the low to high in valuation per pupil. Districts are then divided into four groups, each of which includes approximately 25% of total statewide ADM. Quartile 1 has the lowest valuation per pupil and quartile 4 has the highest valuation per pupil.
- Equalized state aid eliminates disparities in total state and local funding for basic education. Disparities occur in unequalized local enhancement revenue that is above the basic education level. In FY 2002, per pupil local enhancement revenue ranged from \$531 for quartile 1 to \$684 for quartile 2, \$1,097 for quartile 3, and up to \$2,039 for quartile 4.
- Parity aid is designed to systematically reduce disparities in local enhancement revenue that is above the basic education level. It equalizes an additional 9.5 mills (above the basic education level) to the 80th percentile district's wealth level. Parity aid is evenly phased in over a five-year period.
- In FY 2002, parity aid was funded at the 20% level. With phased-in parity aid, per pupil state and local enhancement revenues for quartiles 1 to 4 were \$654, \$761, \$1,122, and \$2,042, respectively, in FY 2002. Fully implemented parity aid would have substantially reduced disparities in local enhancement revenue. If parity aid had been fully implemented in FY 2002, a total of \$480.6 million in state aid would have been provided and per pupil state and local enhancement revenue would have been \$1,145 for quartile 1, \$1,065 for quartile 2, \$1,208 for quartile 3, and \$2,050 for quartile 4. There would then have been little difference among the first three quartiles.

Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test Results Show Improvement

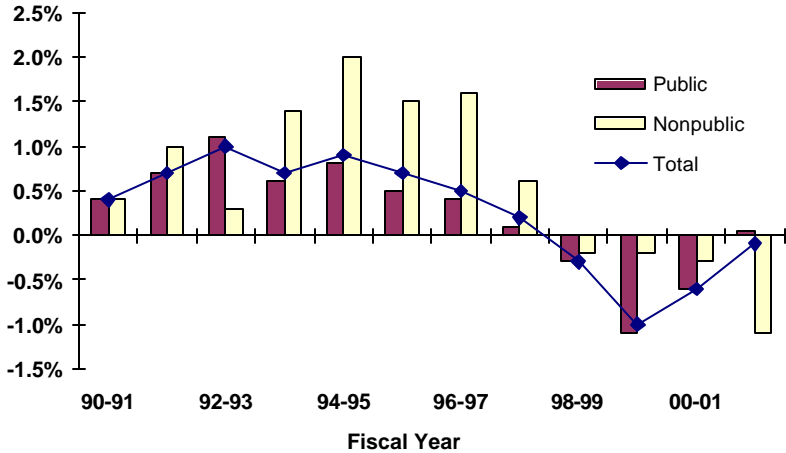
Public School Ninth Graders' Cumulative Passage Rates for the Ohio Ninth-Grade Proficiency Tests



- The percentage of Ohio public school ninth graders passing all four ninth-grade proficiency tests by the end of the ninth grade increased from 52% in FY 1993 to 65% in FY 2001. Public school students have to attain the ninth-grade level on each test in order to receive a high school diploma. In FY 1999, this graduation requirement was applied to chartered nonpublic school students as well. From the start of FY 2001, students in both public and chartered nonpublic schools are also required to attain a ninth-grade level on the science test in order to receive a high school diploma.
- Public school ninth graders have made improvements in all areas of the proficiency tests. Passing rates among public school ninth graders on the mathematics test increased from 62% in FY 1993 to 73% in FY 2001. Reading test passing rates increased from 83% to 91%, citizenship passing rates increased from 76% to 83%, and writing passing rates increased from 83% to 92% during the same period.
- Approximately 98% of twelfth graders have met the proficiency test requirement for graduation each year. Am. Sub. S.B. 55 of the 122nd General Assembly (as modified by Am. Sub. S.B. 1 of the 124th General Assembly) phased out ninth-grade proficiency tests and replaced them with tenth-grade achievement tests, called the Ohio graduation tests. However, passing all five ninth-grade proficiency tests will continue to be a requirement for high school graduation until FY 2007.

K-12 Enrollment Declines from 1998 Peak

Rates of Change in Statewide
Public and Nonpublic School Enrollments



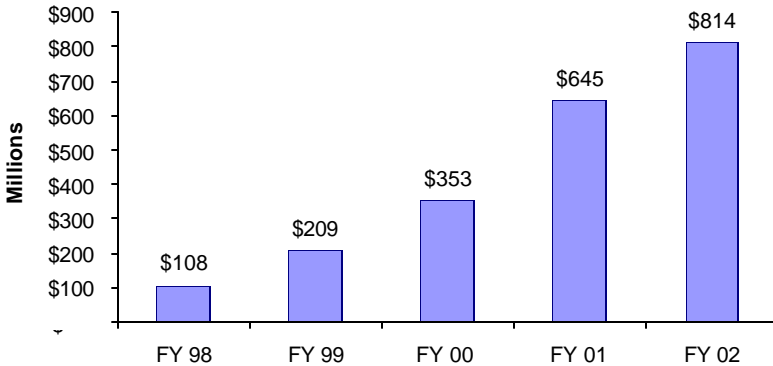
- The moderate growth in public and nonpublic school enrollments in the 1990s reached its peak in FY 1998, and both public and nonpublic enrollments have decreased consistently since then. The average declining rates for public and nonpublic enrollments are the same at approximately 0.5% per year.
- From FY 1990 to FY 2002, total public school enrollment grew by 2.6%, from 1,764,493 students to 1,811,216 students. In the same span of time, total nonpublic school enrollment grew by 7.2%, from 223,082 students to 239,186 students.
- Public school enrollment numbers include students attending public community schools. Since the establishment of community schools in FY 1999, community school enrollment has increased by 937%, from 2,245 students in FY 1999 to 23,280 students in FY 2002. In the same span of time, public school enrollment has decreased by 1.7%. Community school enrollment represented approximately 1.3% of total public school enrollment in FY 2002.
- Nonpublic school enrollment numbers include the Cleveland voucher program students. In FY 2002, nonpublic school enrollment represented approximately 11.7% of total public and nonpublic students in Ohio.

Ohio Ranks Third Nationwide in Student Access to Technology

Rank	State	Number of Students per Computer
1	South Dakota	4.9: 1
2	Kansas	5.6: 1
3	Ohio	5.8: 1
3	Delaware	5.8: 1
3	Wyoming	5.8: 1
4	New Jersey	6.0: 1
5	Montana	6.7: 1
5	Wisconsin	6.7: 1
5	Iowa	6.7: 1
5	Missouri	6.7: 1
	U.S.	7.9: 1

- The SchoolNet Commission was created in 1997 as an independent agency to expand student access to technology. Ohio has made a significant improvement in its student access to technology in recent years. Ohio is tied for third nationwide for student access to technology according to a 2000 Market Data Retrieval Survey. In 1996, Ohio ranked 46th in the nation.
- SchoolNet, funded at \$95 million, was created in 1994 to provide telecommunications wiring for every public school classroom in the state and to purchase computer workstations for the 153 low-wealth school districts. Under the program, over 93,000 public school classrooms were wired and more than 16,000 computers were purchased for low-wealth school districts.
- SchoolNet Plus was originally established in 1995 to expand the impact of SchoolNet in grades K-4 by providing state subsidies to help achieve the goal of one computer workstation for every five K-4 students. Since 1995, approximately \$570 million has been invested in SchoolNet Plus for grades K-4 and beyond.
- More than 180,000 computer workstations have been purchased under SchoolNet Plus, resulting in a student to computer ratio of 5:1 for grades K-5. SchoolNet Plus is currently being expanded into the sixth grade.

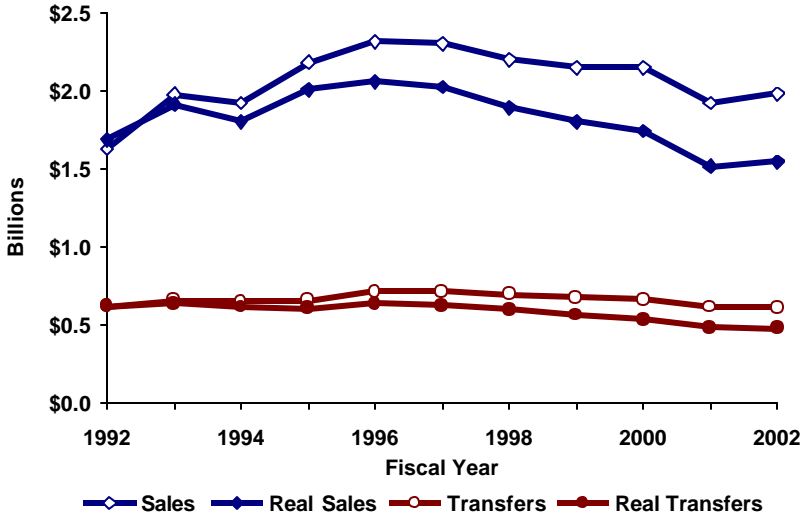
State Disbursements for School Facilities Projects Totalled over \$2 Billion in Five Years



- Almost \$2.13 billion was spent in support of school construction projects during the period from FY 1998 to FY 2002. Approximately 83% of the total disbursed funds went to the Classroom Facilities Assistance Program (CFAP), the main program that provides equalized state funding for the entire facility needs of every school district. So far, 114 districts have been served by CFAP.
- Total annual spending on school facilities projects increased from \$108 million in FY 1998 to \$814 million in FY 2002. Annual spending for CFAP increased by \$670 million over the 1998 level to \$720 million in FY 2002. Disbursements for CFAP will continue to rise rapidly as more school districts secure their local funding and finalize their master plans.
- All eight major urban districts (Akron, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown) either currently participate in CFAP or will become eligible for CFAP funding beginning in FY 2003 under the Accelerated Urban Initiative. The total state share over the lifetime of these multiple-phased projects is estimated at \$3.21 billion.
- Since its establishment in FY 2000, the Exceptional Needs Program has spent \$142 million and served 22 districts. Of this amount, \$81 million (or 57%) was disbursed in FY 2002. The program, which is designed to address health and safety needs in specific buildings within a district, disburses money on a grant application basis.
- The Expedited Local Partnership Program (ELPP) is designed to give school districts not yet participating in CFAP the opportunity to move ahead with portions of their projects by spending local funds first. When a district later becomes eligible for CFAP, the money spent by the district is credited against its local share. Currently, 25 school districts participate in ELPP with a combined state share commitment of \$616 million.

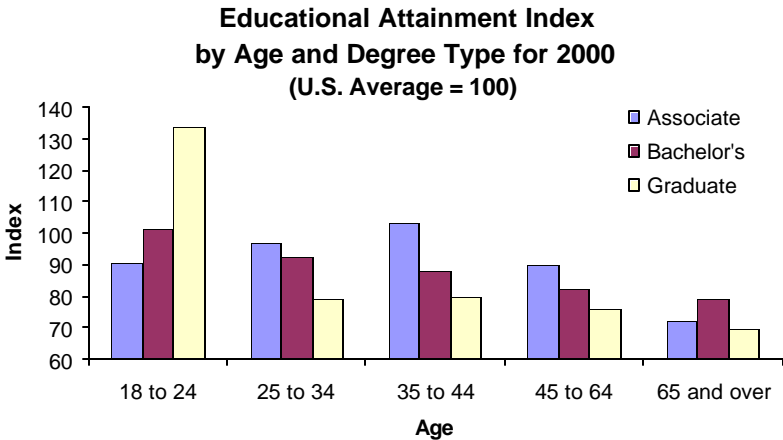
Lottery Sales Increased in 2002, but Still below 1996 Peak

Lottery Sales and Transfers



- Lottery sales grew from \$1.68 billion in FY 1992 to a peak of \$2.31 billion in FY 1996 before falling to \$1.98 billion in FY 2002. Although sales grew by 17.6% between FY 1992 and FY 2002, in real terms (adjusted for inflation) sales have declined by 8.2%, from \$1.68 billion to \$1.54 billion in 1992 dollars.
- Transfers to education from lottery profits grew from \$618 million in FY 1992 to a peak of \$714 million in FY 1996 before falling to \$610 million in FY 2002. Although transfers declined only 1.3% between FY 1992 and FY 2002, in real terms transfers have fallen by 23.0%, from \$618 million to \$476 million in 1992 dollars.
- Sales have decreased 14.3% from their peak in FY 1996. This decline is attributed to increased competition in the gaming industry. This competition comes from riverboats in Indiana and Kentucky, casinos in Michigan, New York and Canada, enhanced racetracks in West Virginia, multistate lotteries with huge prizes, and Internet gaming.
- In May 2002, the Ohio Lottery entered the multistate game Mega Millions, providing players the opportunity to play for huge prizes and hoping to recapture sales previously lost to other states.

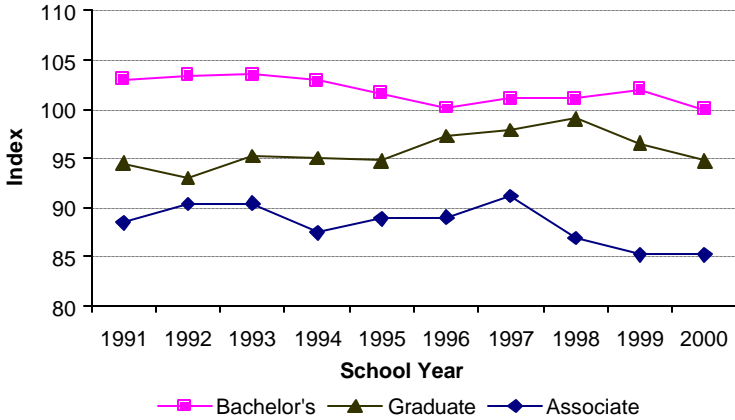
Postsecondary Educational Attainment In Ohio Lags behind National Average



- To create the index used above, the percentage of Ohioans of an age group with a given degree was divided by the corresponding national average. This result was then multiplied by 100. For example, 4.0% of Ohio's 18 to 24-year-olds have an associate degree, while the national average is 4.4%. Dividing the first percentage by the latter and multiplying by 100 results in an index of 91. Thus, the percentage of associate degree holders ages 18 to 24 in Ohio is 9% less than the national average.
- The indexes look at the educational attainment of age groups in Ohio by various degree types, with regard to their respective national averages.
- Ohio is above the national average (i.e., above 100 in the index) in only 3 out of 15 cases. These are bachelor's degree holders ages 18 to 24 (with an index of 101, or 1% above the national average), graduate degree holders aged 18 to 24 (134), and associate degree holders aged 35 to 44 (103).
- Aggregating all postsecondary degree holders, Ohio's index score ranks 27th in the nation for those aged 18 to 24 (with an index of 99), 36th for those aged 25 to 34 (91), 36th for those aged 35 to 44 (90), 43rd for those aged 45 to 64 (82), and 45th for those aged 65 and over (75).
- Ohio's highest-ranked category is for graduate degree holders aged 18 to 24, in which the state's index score of 134 ranks ninth in the nation. Ohio's lowest-ranked category is for graduate degree holders age 65 and over, in which the state's index score of 70 ranks 45th in the nation.

Ohio's Colleges and Universities Exceed the National Average in the Granting of Bachelor's Degrees

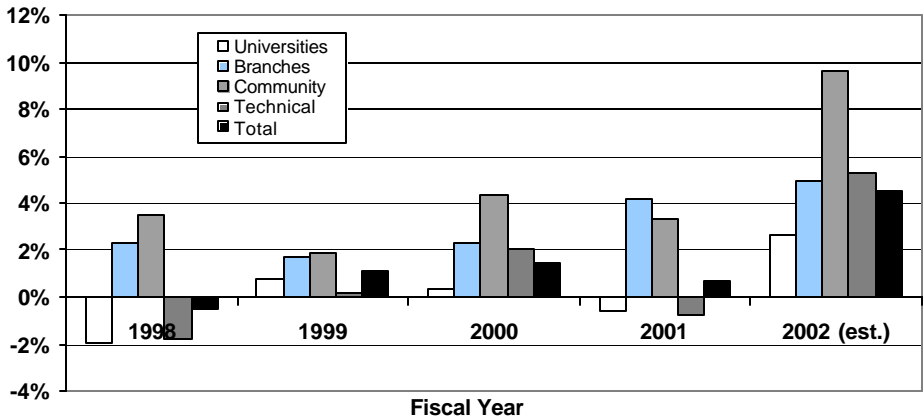
Degrees Granted by Ohio's Colleges and Universities
(U.S. Average = 100)



- To create the index used above, the ratio of the number of the specified degrees granted by Ohio's colleges and universities to Ohio's population was divided by the corresponding ratio for the nation. This result was then multiplied by 100. The graph shows annual data for degrees granted in Ohio from 1991 to 2000.
- Ohio was above the national average with respect to bachelor's degrees for every year from 1991 to 2000. During the same period, Ohio was consistently below the national average with respect to the awarding of associate and graduate degrees.
- In 2000, Ohio's index score for associate degrees ranked 33rd (with an index score of 85), 30th for bachelor's degrees (100), and 23rd for graduate degrees (95). Aggregating all postsecondary degrees awarded, Ohio's index score of 95 ranks 33rd in the nation.
- Within the graduate degree category, there was substantial variation by the type of degree granted. Ohio's index score in 2000 ranks 11th for doctoral degrees (with an index of 117), 17th for first professional degrees (99), and 23rd for master's degrees (92).
- In 2000, Ohio granted 19,393 associate degrees, 49,849 bachelor's degrees, and 22,202 graduate degrees. Ohio's public institutions accounted for 80%, 64%, and 64%, respectively, of the degrees granted in Ohio.

Two-year Campuses Lead Enrollment Increases

Subsidy-Eligible FTE* Enrollments: Annual Changes for Each Type of Campus



Subsidy-Eligible FTE* Enrollments, FY 1998 – FY 2002

Fiscal Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 (est.)
University Main Campuses	194,021	195,562	196,266	195,196	200,296
Branch Campuses	25,296	25,722	26,321	27,414	28,773
Community Colleges	61,837	62,999	65,739	67,936	74,502
Technical Colleges	15,557	15,588	15,904	15,786	16,622
Total	296,711	299,871	304,230	306,332	320,193
Percentage Change	-0.5%	1.1%	1.5%	0.7%	4.5%

* An FTE (full-time equivalent) is based on one student's taking 15 credit hours per quarter or the equivalent.

- Following a slight downturn in FY 1998, total subsidy-eligible FTE enrollments in Ohio's public colleges and universities grew moderately until FY 2002, which saw a sizable estimated increase of 4.5%. Almost half of the FTE growth in FY 2002 was due to enrollment increases at community colleges.
- Over the FY 1998 to FY 2002 period, total FTE enrollments increased by 23,482 or 7.9%. University main campus enrollments increased by 6,275 FTEs or 3.2%, branch campuses by 3,477 FTEs or 13.7%, community colleges by 12,665 FTEs or 20.5%, and technical colleges by 1,065 FTEs or 6.8%.
- The growth in the branches' and community colleges' enrollments is partly attributable to the Regents' Access Challenge program, under which additional state funds have subsidized mandated restraints on tuitions and fees at the state's public two-year campuses and partly attributable to the business cycle.

Higher Education Tuitions and Fees Rise

Annual Average Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Fees,¹ FY 2000 – FY 2003								
Campus Type	Amount in Fiscal Year				Percentage Change			
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003²	
University	\$4,524	\$4,803	\$5,265	\$5,886	6.2%	9.6%	11.8%	
Branch	\$3,280	\$3,114	\$3,340	\$3,727	-5.1%	7.3%	11.6%	
Community	\$2,059	\$1,927	\$2,123	\$2,270	-6.4%	10.2%	6.9%	
Technical	\$2,501	\$2,371	\$2,636	\$2,830	-5.2%	11.2%	7.4%	
National Average:³								
Four-Year	\$3,349	\$3,506			4.7%			
Two-Year	\$1,338	\$1,359			1.6%			
Consumer Price Index: Percentage Change					3.4%	1.8%	2.5%	

¹ FTE-weighted average tuitions on all campuses of each campus type

² Projected

³ For public institutions

- For the FY 2002-FY 2003 biennium, the General Assembly eliminated the caps on tuition and fee increases. In the previous biennium, the caps had been 6% for university main campuses and 3% for branch campuses, community colleges, and technical colleges.
- The Access Challenge program subsidies enabled university branches, community colleges, and technical colleges, as well as Central, Cleveland, and Shawnee state universities, to reduce their tuitions and fees by an average 5% or more in FY 2001, as mandated by the FY 2000-FY 2001 biennial budget. However, such tuition and fee restraints were eliminated in the FY 2002-FY 2003 biennial budget.
- Ohio's FY 2001 weighted-average tuition and fee levels for public institutions were \$4,803 for four-year campuses (universities) and \$2,283 for two-year campuses (university branches and community and technical colleges). On a comparable basis, these fee levels for four-year and two-year public campuses exceeded the national averages (\$3,506 and \$1,359) reported in the *Digest of Education Statistics 2001* by \$1,297 and \$924, respectively.

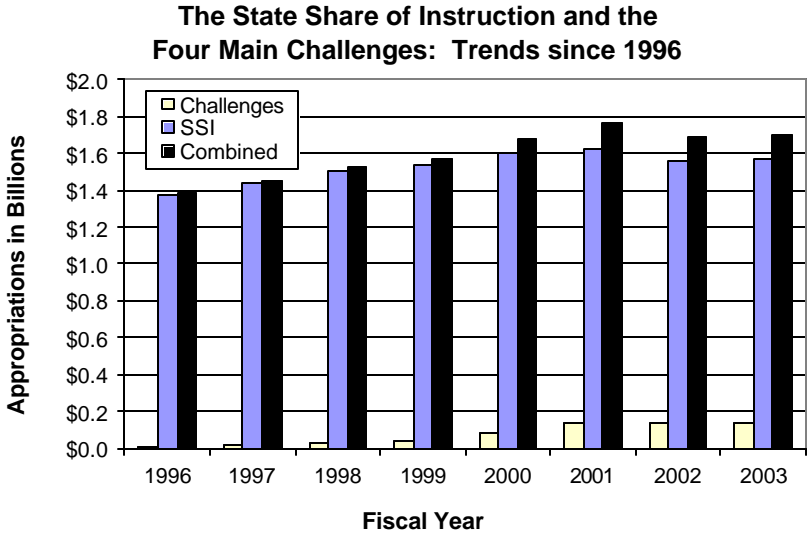
State Share of Instruction per FTE Student Declines

State Share of Instruction per FTE* Student to Campuses FY 1998 – FY 2002					
Fiscal Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
University Main Campuses	\$6,056	\$6,123	\$6,301	\$6,407	\$5,955
Branch Campuses	\$3,078	\$3,250	\$3,332	\$3,337	\$3,173
Community Colleges	\$3,122	\$3,196	\$3,296	\$3,305	\$2,912
Technical Colleges	\$3,640	\$3,695	\$3,783	\$3,942	\$3,516
Average	\$5,064	\$5,136	\$5,263	\$5,317	\$4,870
Percentage Change	5.1%	1.4%	2.5%	1.0%	-8.4%
<i>CPI: Percentage Change</i>	1.8%	1.7%	2.9%	3.4%	1.8%

* This is the amount of the Board of Regents' budgeted line item 235-501, State Share of Instruction, per subsidy-eligible FTE (full-time equivalent) student as distributed among the campuses. An FTE is based on one student's taking 15 credit hours per quarter or the equivalent.

- The recent relatively low percentage increases in the State Share of Instruction per FTE student as compared to the CPI arise from a combination of budget constraints, enrollment increases, and the current trend toward providing more subsidy funds through additional line items, mainly the Challenge grants.
- In FY 2002, Challenge funding of \$131.0 million added an equivalent of \$409 per subsidy-eligible FTE student to the overall state funding mix. In FY 1998, Challenge funding was \$87 per FTE student.
- State instructional subsidy allocations to the university main campuses are significantly higher than those to the two-year campuses because they include the higher-cost baccalaureate, medical, and doctoral curriculum models. The state also subsidizes resident and nonresident master's and professional-degree students at the university main campuses.

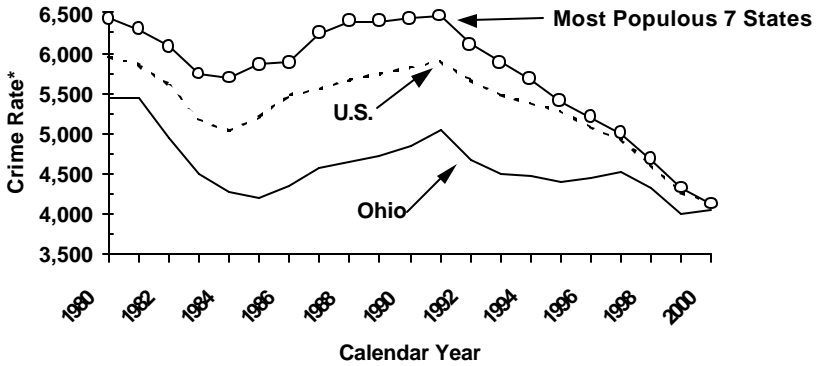
State Support of Higher Education Declines from Budget Reductions



- Besides the State Share of Instruction (SSI), which is distributed to campuses according to enrollments, space utilizations, and activities, state support for higher education is provided by the four main Challenge line items (Access, Success, Jobs, and Research). The Challenge subsidies are distributed to the campuses according to their performances in such areas as financial accessibility to students, degree completions, noncredit job training revenues, and outside research funding.
- The budgeted FY 2002 and FY 2003 appropriations for the State Share of Instruction and the four main Challenge appropriation items were subsequently reduced by 6% budget cuts for both fiscal years, although several appropriation items in the Board of Regents' budget, such as student financial aid and debt service, were exempt from the cuts.
- The Challenges increased from \$5.9 million or 0.4% of SSI spending in FY 1996 to \$131.1 million or 8.4% of SSI funding in FY 2003. SSI funding in FY 2003 was \$1,568.5 million.
- Ohio's FY 1998 appropriations per full-time higher-education student placed it 40th highest in the nation, according to a Survey by Research Associates of Washington (the Halstead survey). The state's net appropriation was 12% below the national average (including the 50 states and the District of Columbia).

Crime and Punishment

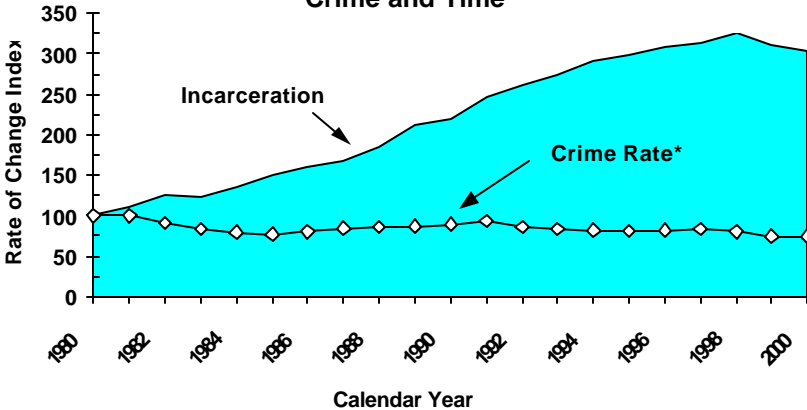
Comparative Crime Rates*



*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.

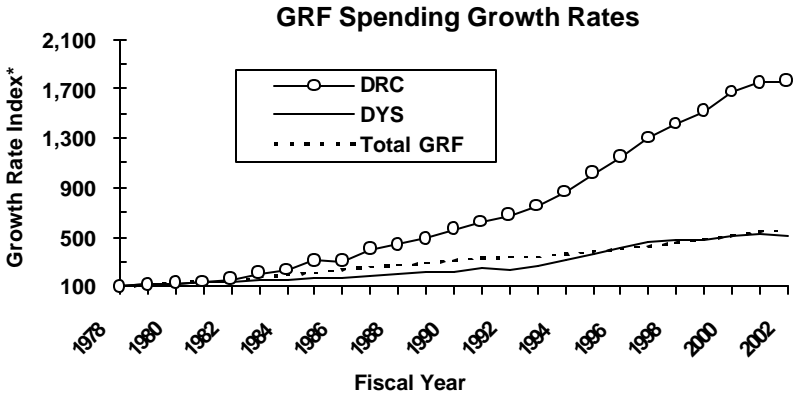
Crime and Time



*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.

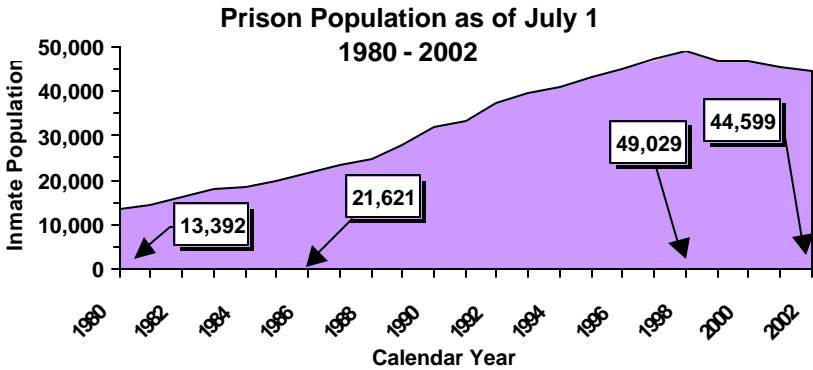
Prison Expenditure Growth Slowing



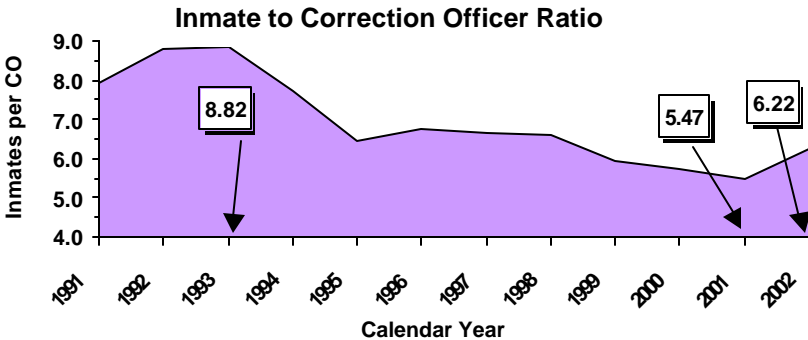
*The growth rate index measures actual changes in spending standardized to the baseline year 1978 and is not adjusted for inflation.

- 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

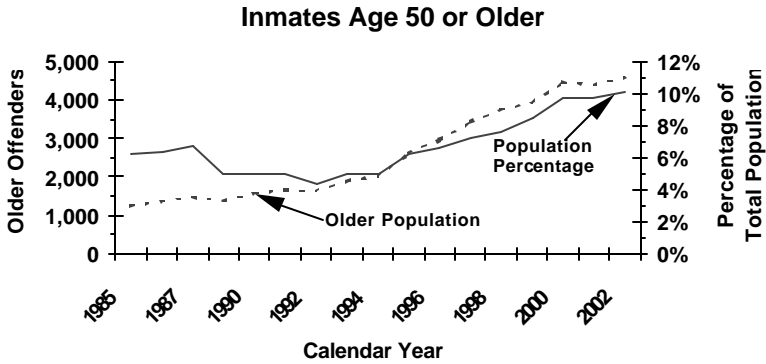


- Between 1986 and 1998, Ohio's prison population more than doubled, with stricter sentencing laws, tougher sentencing by judges, and declining parole rates among the contributing factors. Since that time, the prison population has dropped 9%, with enhanced community corrections funding and a decline 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.



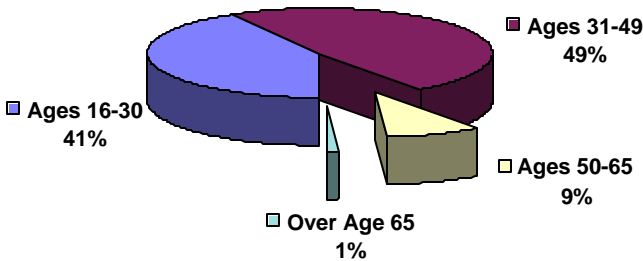
- The ratio of nearly nine inmates per correction officer (CO) corresponds to the period of the April 1993 inmate disturbance at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility in Lucasville. The state has since sought to reduce the inmate to CO ratio as a means to improve prison safety and security. By the 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



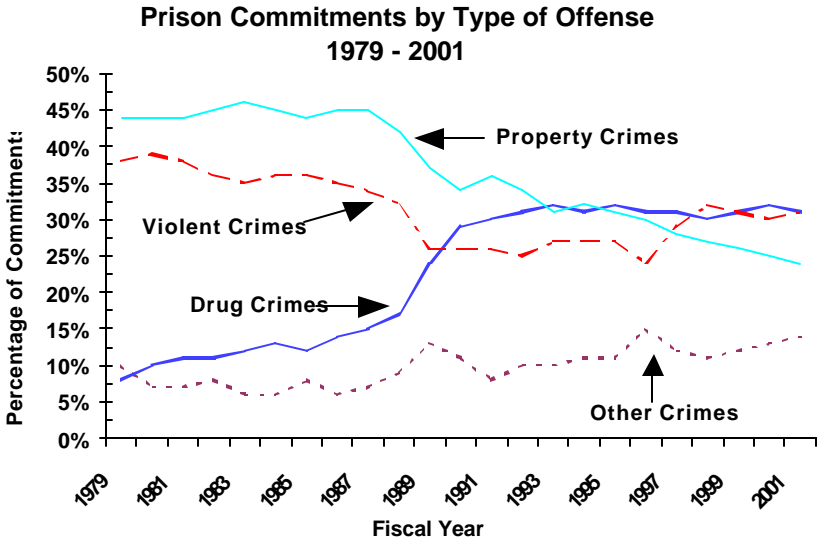
- As of August 2002, 4,585, or 10.1%, of the 45,462 inmates housed in the state's prison system were age 50 or older.
- Both the number of older inmates and their percentage of the total prison population have increased substantially over the last eight years.

Inmate Population by Age Group, August 2002



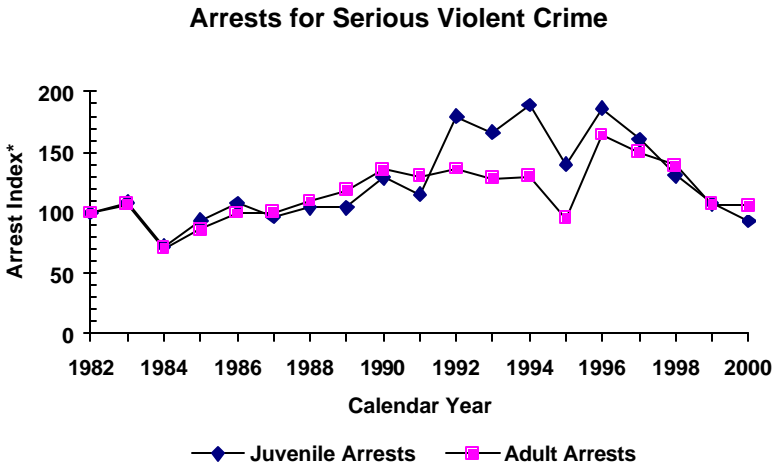
- Currently, persons age 50 or older account for roughly 4% of the offenders sentenced to prison annually, but constitute approximately 10% of the total inmate population at any given time.
- The average daily cost per inmate as of July 2002 was \$60.40. The average daily cost per inmate at the Hocking 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

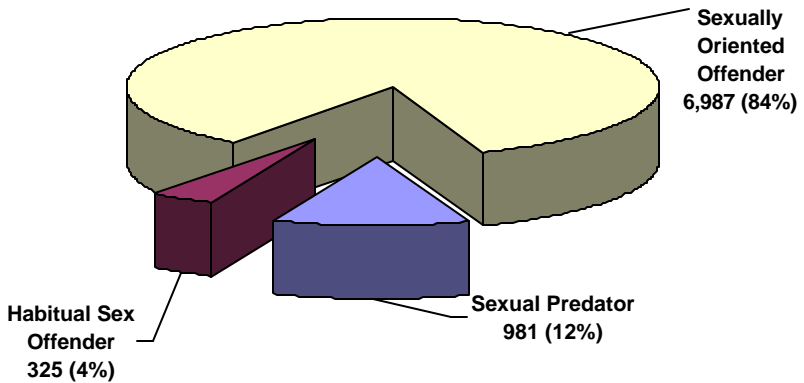


*The Arrest Index is expressed per 100,000 population and then, for comparative purposes, standardized to the baseline year 1982.

- 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

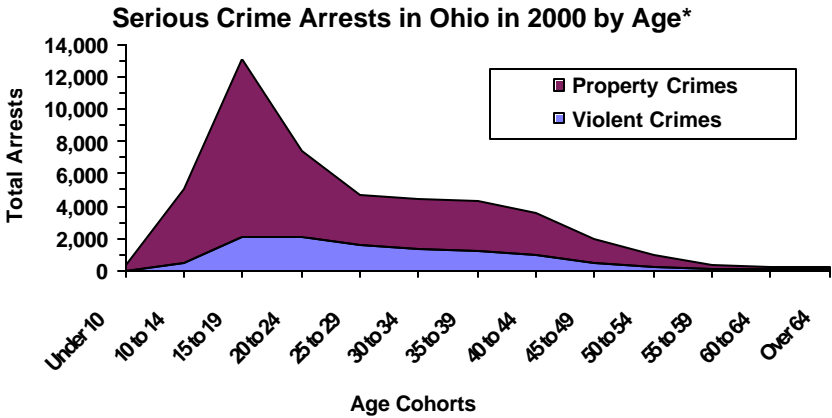
Selective Breakdown of
Adult Sex Offenders Registered in Ohio*



*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

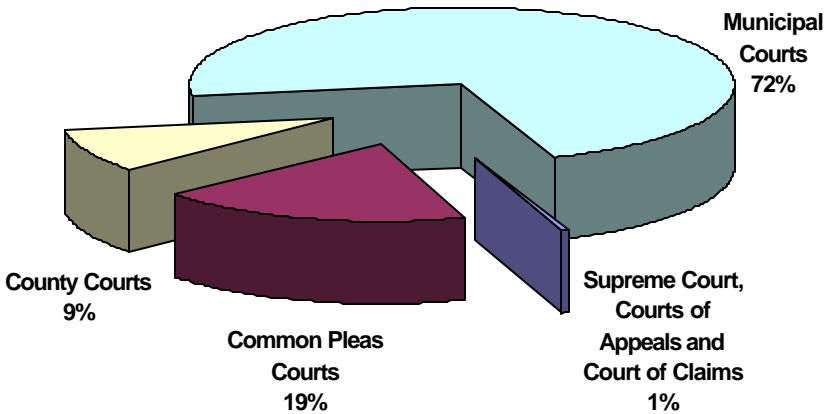


*Uniform Crime Report, Ohio data tables, 2000.

- 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%).

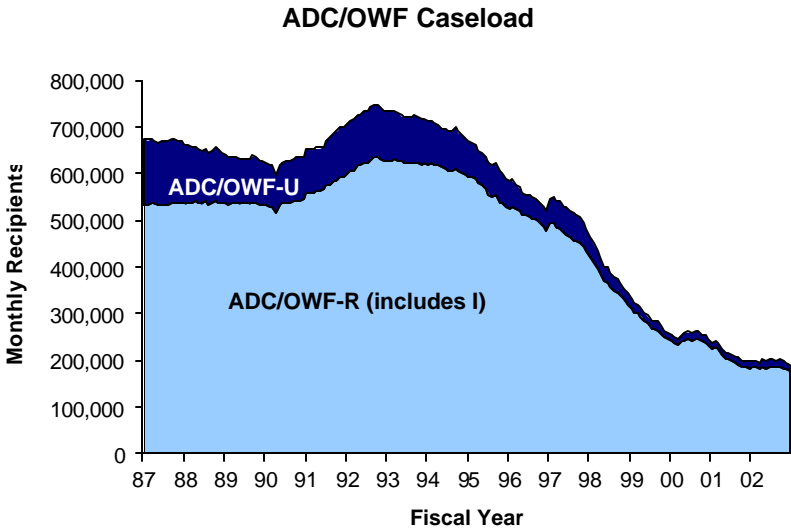
Ohio Court System: A Selective Statistical Summary

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



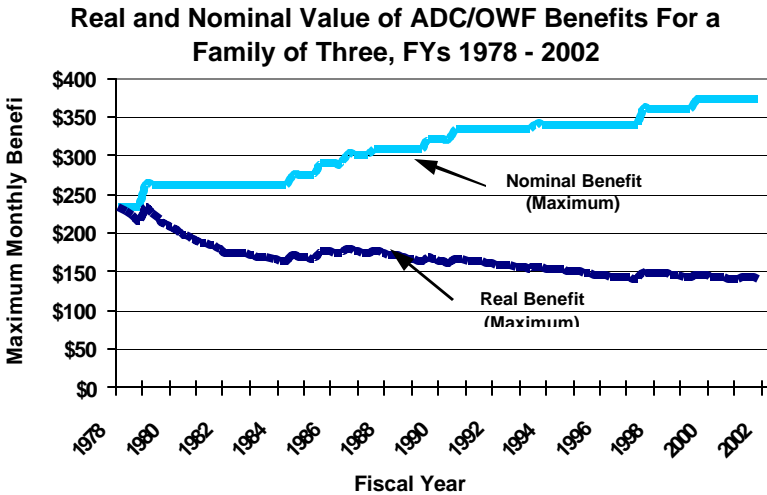
- In 2000, a total of 3,234,781 new cases were filed in Ohio courts as follows: 2,355 in the Supreme Court, 10,394 in the courts of appeals, 606,976 in the courts of common pleas, 2,329,949 in the municipal courts, 283,882 in the county courts, and 1,225 in the Court of Claims.
- In 2002, the annual 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.

Ohio's ADC/OWF Caseload Continues to Decline



- There are three primary categories of recipients in the Ohio Works First (OWF) program (formerly known as Aid to Dependent Children, or ADC): (1) OWF-Regular (OWF-R), (2) OWF-Unemployed (OWF-U), and (3) OWF-Incapacitated (OWF-I).
- Typically OWF-R cases are households with a single parent, or “child only” cases where no adult in the household is receiving OWF benefits. OWF-U cases are typically households with two parents where economic deprivation results from unemployment. OWF-I indicates some incapacity to work for the child caregiver. Child only cases constitute about 45% of the total caseload and OWF-I cases constitute about 3%.
- Ohio’s ADC/OWF caseload peaked in March 1992 at nearly 749,000 recipients, with the average monthly cash benefit expenditure in FY 1992 at \$81.1 million. By June 2002, the number of recipients had declined to about 190,000. The average monthly cash benefit expenditure for the total caseload in FY 2002 declined to \$26.4 million.
- OWF-U cases declined as a proportion of the overall caseload from 13.5% in July 1987 to 4.2% in June 2002.

Purchasing Power of ADC/OWF Benefits Declines



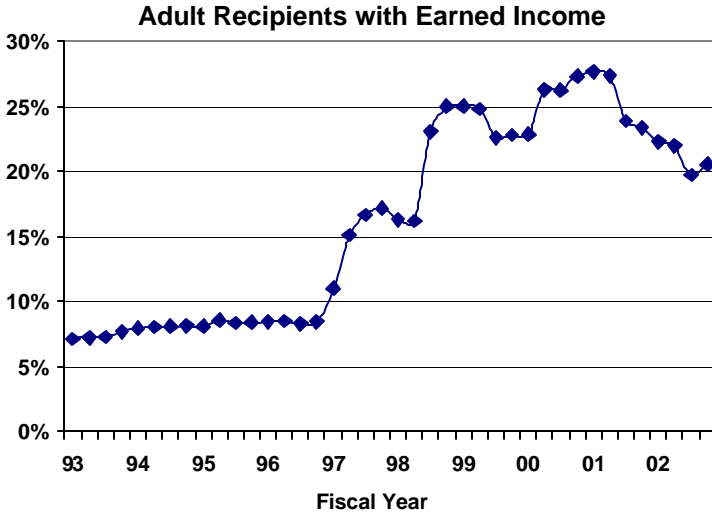
- The maximum benefit for ADC/OWF families is set by state law and periodically has been increased. In 1978, the maximum monthly benefit for a family of three was \$235. In 2002, the maximum monthly benefit for a family of three was \$373. These increases are reflected in the Nominal Benefit. In FY 2002, the average assistance group had 2.3 members.
- The purchasing power of the maximum monthly benefit (the Real Benefit) for a family of three has declined from \$235 in 1978 to \$141 in 2002 (in 1978 dollars), a decrease of 40%.

Maximum OWF Benefit Based on Assistance Group (AG) Size (current standard)

AG Size	Maximum Monthly Benefit	AG Size	Maximum Monthly Benefit
1	\$223	9	\$817
2	\$305	10	\$891
3	\$373	11	\$963
4	\$461	12	\$1,037
5	\$539	13	\$1,110
6	\$600	14	\$1,182
7	\$670	15	\$1,256
8	\$743	*	*

*Add \$93 for each person above 15.

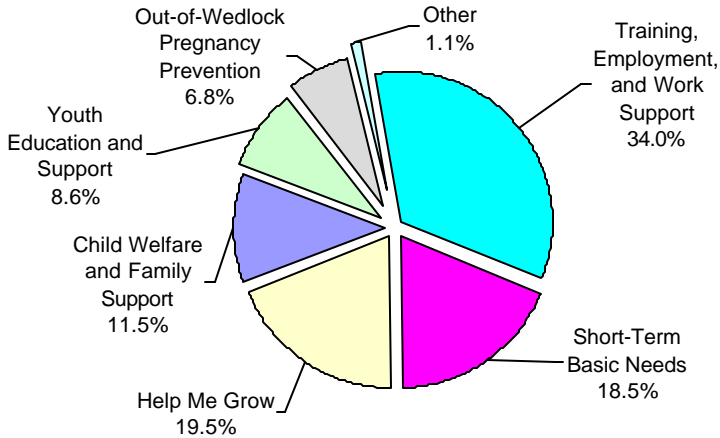
Percentage of ADC/OWF Adults with Earned Income Reflects Policy Changes in Welfare Reform



- Earned income disregards, which allow recipients to keep part of their earned income without losing a corresponding amount of the welfare benefit, have been expanded as part of welfare reform.
- The federal Family Support Act of 1988 provided for a disregard of \$90 a month for work expenses, the first \$30 of income for 12 months, and 1/3 of remaining income for four months.
- Ohio H.B. 167, implemented July 1996, increased the disregard to the first \$250 and 1/2 of the remaining income for 12 months.
- Ohio H.B. 408, implemented October 1997, extended the \$250 and 1/2 disregard from 12 to 18 months.
- Ohio Am. Sub. H.B. 283, implemented October 1999, eliminated any time limit for the earned income disregard.
- These changes, along with OWF work requirements, have resulted in a much greater percentage of employed OWF recipients.

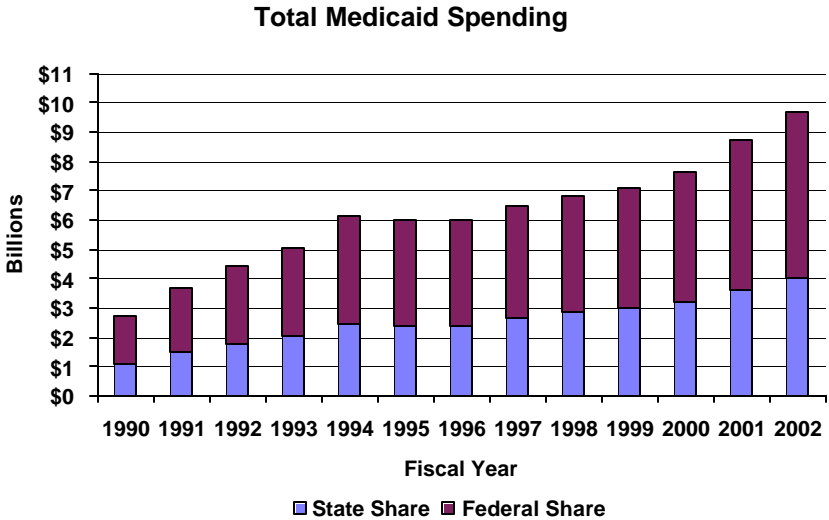
PRC Program Encourages Work and Provides Short-Term Assistance

**Distribution of Expenditures among
PRC Service Categories, FY 2002**



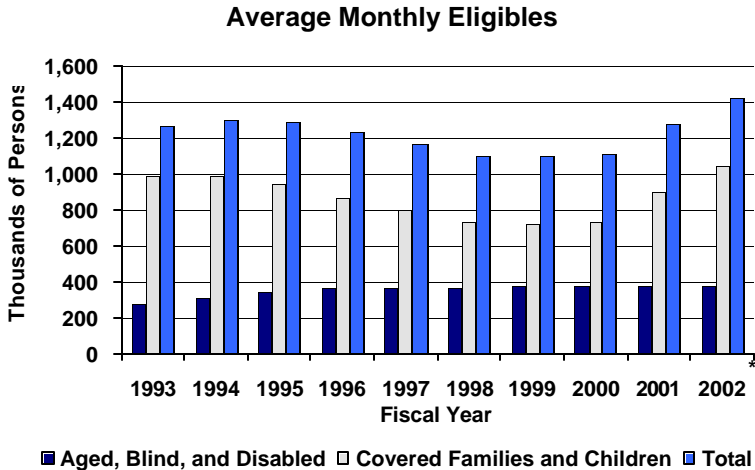
- As part of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program in Ohio, the Prevention, Retention, and Contingency (PRC) program is designed to “divert” families from long-term public assistance by providing short-term customized assistance.
- To participate in the PRC program, an assistance group must include at least one minor child. Additional eligibility criteria are established by county government.
- During FY 2002, the average number of individuals served per month was about 130,000 at a cost of about \$15.2 million.
- The largest service category in terms of expenditures — Training, Employment, and Work Support — includes such things as employment and placement services, education and training services, transportation, wage subsidies, and work-related expenses.
- The remaining categories provide a variety of types of assistance and services designed to stabilize families, provide for child development, and help communities.

Medicaid Spending Shows Rapid Growth for Second Time since FY 1990



- Since FY 1990, Medicaid spending has increased by an average of 10.8% each fiscal year. The rapid spending growth for the first half of the 1990s was driven by rapid health care cost increases generally, and specifically by increased caseloads associated with eligibility expansions.
- Spending decreased slightly in FY 1995 as a result of an improving economy and savings from a prospective reimbursement system for long-term care, which was introduced in FY 1993.
- Medicaid spending growth started to rise dramatically again in the early 2000s. The growth in total Medicaid spending averaged 11.0% from FY 2000 to FY 2002. Total spending for FY 2002 was \$9.72 billion.
- Increases in spending on long-term care and inpatient hospital services have been the driving force behind the Medicaid spending increases in the early 2000s. Also contributing significantly to total Medicaid spending is the growth in prescription drug expenditures, expanded coverage for children up to 200% of the federal poverty guideline, and the increase in caseloads due to the recession in the economy.
- On average, approximately 4% of total Medicaid spending in Ohio goes toward the administration of the program.
- The federal government pays for about 59 cents of every dollar of Medicaid spending, on average.

Medicaid Caseloads Climb in Early 2000s

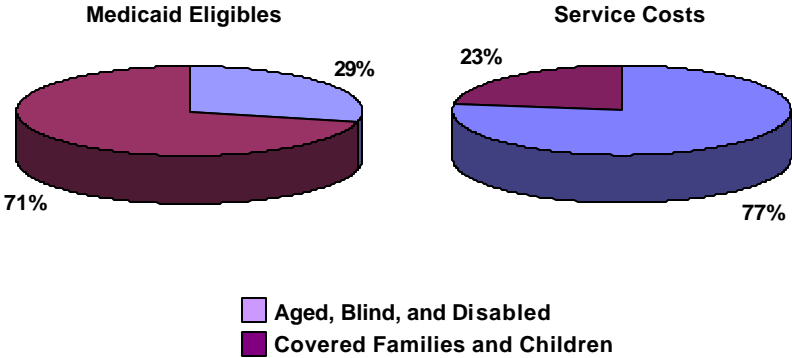


* FY 2002 data are estimates

- In Ohio, Medicaid provides health insurance to Ohioans in the following two eligibility groups: (1) Covered Families and Children (CFC), which includes *Healthy Start* covering low-income pregnant women and children in families with incomes at or below 150% of the federal poverty guideline (FPG); *Healthy Families and Related* covering families at or below 100% of the FPG; and *CHIP II* covering children in families with incomes between 150% and 200% of the FPG; and (2) Aged, Blind, and Disabled (ABD) covering low-income elderly who are 65 or older and persons with disabilities of all ages.
- The total number of persons eligible for Medicaid grew by 28.1% from FY2000 to FY 2002, increasing from 1,109,217 to 1,420,858. The consistent increase in the number of families enrolled in Medicaid by way of *Healthy Families and Related*, and children enrolled in Medicaid by way of *CHIP II* has been the primary force behind this growth. The *CHIP II* population grew by 70.4% from FY 2001 to FY 2002, while the *Healthy Families and Related* population increased by 6.2% from FY 2000 to FY 2002. CFC caseloads declined approximately 27% from the FY 1993 decade high to its lowest level in FY 1999 due primarily to the decline in the OWF cash assistance caseload.
- The ABD population experienced an average growth of 9.3% in the first half of the 1990s, with slow growth of 0.4% from FY 1996 to FY 2000, followed by moderate growth of 1.5% from FY 2000 to FY 2002.

Medicaid Service Costs vs. Caseloads

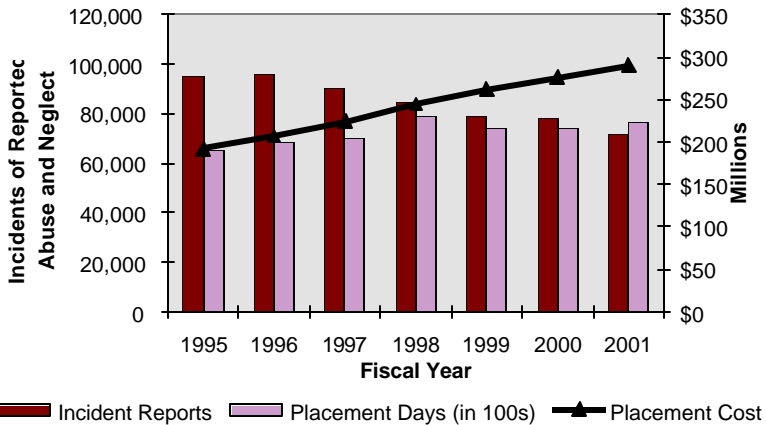
(Fiscal year 2001)



- The Covered Families and Children (CFC) population made up 71% of the Medicaid population but accounted for 23% of service costs in FY 2001. In comparison, the Aged, Blind, and Disabled (ABD) population made up 29% of the Medicaid population but accounted for 77% of service costs.
- Medicaid provides health care for one in every four children, one in every eight Ohioans, and one in every four seniors age 85 or older. Medicaid also pays for one in every three births, and 70% of all nursing home care.
- Ohio Medicaid provides comprehensive health benefits to eligibles in two broad benefit packages: (1) primary and acute care services are available to everyone on the Medicaid plan, and (2) long-term care services are available to individuals with an institutional or nursing home level of care. Included in primary and acute care services are inpatient and outpatient hospital services, physician services, prescription drugs, dental, and a variety of other health-related services. Long-term care services are delivered in community and institutional settings.
- The cost of long-term care is one of the reasons for the relative expense of the ABD population. To illustrate, expenditures on nursing facilities alone, which are almost entirely for the benefit of this population, account for almost 35% of the total Medicaid service expenditure in FY 2001. Moreover, the ABD population heavily utilizes some services that have the fastest growing costs, such as prescription drugs.
- In FY 2001, Ohio Medicaid paid approximately 57 million medical claims. The program has approximately 34,000 participating medical providers.

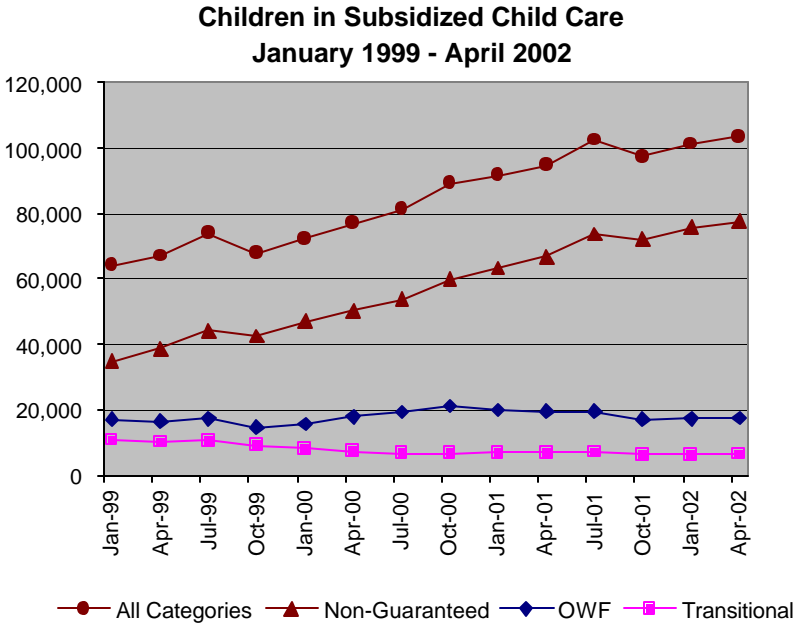
Rising Costs of Foster Care

Foster Care in Ohio
FYs 1995-2001



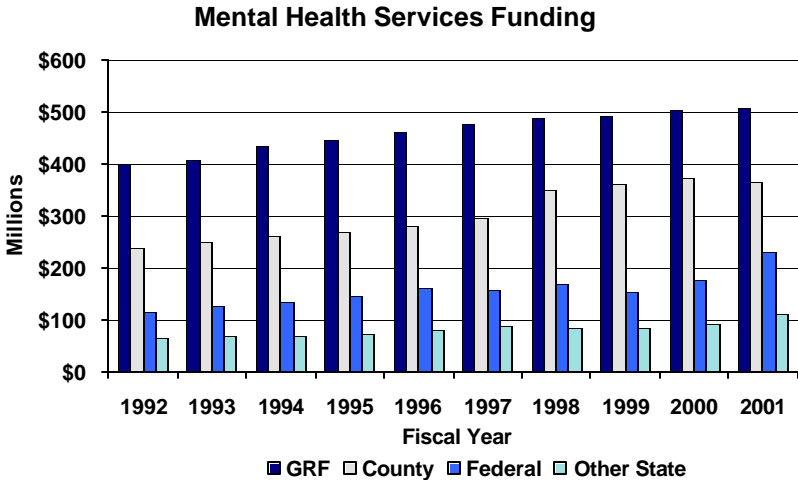
- The number of incidents of reported abuse and neglect have declined in recent years, from 95,188 in 1995 to 72,126 in 2001, a drop of 24.2%. County child welfare employees are required to investigate all incident reports. Some incident reports result in foster care placements.
- At the same time the number of placement days — a measure of the total number of child-days in foster care each year — has increased from an annual total of 6,528,089 in 1995 to 7,658,338 in 2001, a gain of 17.3%.
- Total placement costs have increased at an even faster pace than the rise in placement days. Between 1995 and 2001, total placement costs grew by 51.2%, from \$192,056,052 to \$290,327,594.
- One constant in Ohio's foster care picture is the relative mix of local, state, and federal funding. The state share of child welfare expenditures, which encompass more than foster care placement costs, varies widely from county to county but has remained at around 10% of total expenditures since 1993. For example, of Ohio's \$788.3 million in child welfare expenditures in 2001, \$431.6 million (54.7%) was paid by the counties, \$68.2 million (8.7%) was paid from state funds, and \$288.5 million (36.6%) came from the federal government.
- In addition to foster care, child welfare dollars are spent on adoption subsidies, child protection services, independent living services, training, and other administrative activities.

Child Care Subsidy Serves Working Poor



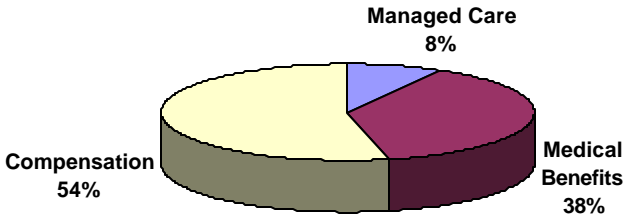
- The number of children receiving subsidized child care continues to increase steadily. Ohio's child care subsidy program registered a 61% increase from January 1999 (64,199 children enrolled) to April 2002 (103,382 children enrolled).
- As Ohio Works First (OWF) caseloads have continued to decline since welfare reform, the number of children from OWF families who receive subsidized care has leveled out over the last few years, increasing by just 3% from 17,065 to 17,570 between January 1999 and April 2002. Transitional child care, subsidized for up to 12 months for those families leaving OWF, has continued to decline from 10,754 in January 1999 to 6,518 in April of 2002, a 39% reduction.
- Increasingly children receiving subsidized child care are from low-income working families. This subpopulation, for whom the subsidy is "non-guaranteed," experienced a 123% increase in the number of children whose care is subsidized (from 34,835 in January 1999 to 77,511 in April 2002). As of April 2002, children from nonguaranteed working families receiving subsidized child care accounted for 75% of the total number of children receiving subsidized care (compared to 54% in January 1999).

Statewide Funding for Public Mental Health Services



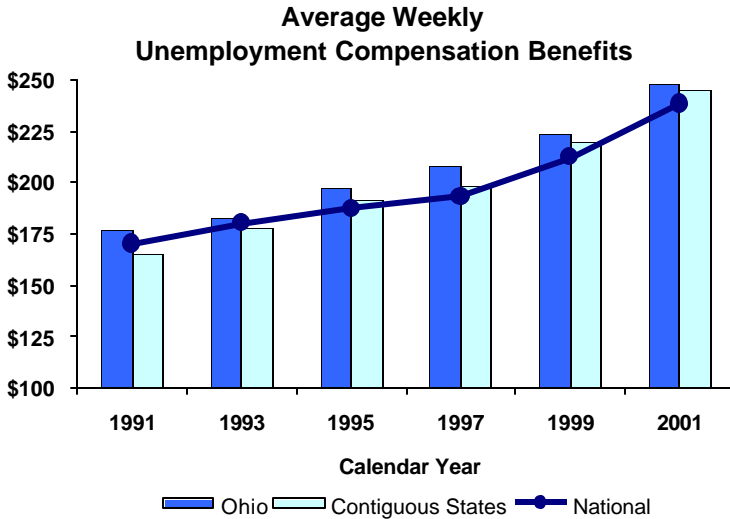
- Ohio has 43 community alcohol, drug addiction, and mental health services boards and seven community mental health services boards.
- The average daily resident population at state psychiatric hospitals decreased from 3,147 in FY 1990 to 1,707 in FY 1995 and to 1,109 in FY 2001. While the hospital population has dropped, community care has expanded. On average, the community care client population is around 250,000, of which 75,000 are severely mentally disabled adults and 70,000 are severely mentally disabled children. Savings in state hospitals, not new revenues, has financed the increased funding in community care, as the ODMH budget has not kept pace with inflation.
- With the consolidation of 17 hospitals beginning in 1988 to five behavioral health organizations at nine inpatient sites, the department has significantly reduced the number of hospitals and staff levels.
- During the early 1990s, ODMH GRF funding increased at the same rate as inflation. During that same period, local levies increased. However, since 1994, no new local levies have been passed. Since 1997, increases in the department's GRF budget have been below the rate of inflation.

Benefits Paid by the Bureau of Workers' Compensation



- The Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC) paid \$1.85 billion in total benefits in FY 2001.
- During FY 2001, BWC paid out \$987 million in compensation benefits alone. Compensation benefits are wage replacement payments granted to claimants who miss more than seven days of work as a result of their injuries, as well as payments for various levels of disability.
- Total medical costs for the period were \$709.5 million, about 38% of the total cost of claims on BWC's State Insurance Fund. Many workers' compensation awards include lost time and medical expenses; however, injured workers who miss seven or fewer days from work are eligible for medical benefits only.
- BWC continued its managed care initiative. BWC paid some \$149 million in fees—about 8% of total claims costs—to participating managed care organizations (MCOs).
- BWC granted a 75% premium reduction for *private employers* starting July 1, 1996. Except for the six-month period from January 1 through June 30, 2000, identical premium reductions have been in place and will be through at least December 31, 2002. *State agencies* are charged on a pay-as-you-go basis, and therefore premium reductions are not applicable. *Local public employers* have received premium reductions or rebates every year since January 1, 1996, except for the year 2000, and will continue to do so at least through December 31, 2002. As of June 30, 2002, the fund had a balance of \$1.6 billion in excess of required reserves. BWC has indicated that future premium reductions will be dependent on economic and investment conditions.

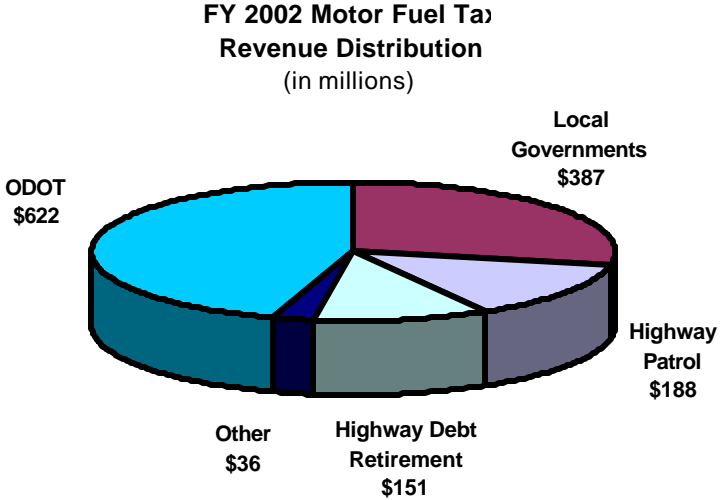
Ohio Unemployment Benefits Exceed National Average



	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
Ohio	\$177	\$183	\$197	\$208	\$224	\$248
Indiana	112	142	179	186	210	244
Kentucky	145	156	167	176	201	234
Michigan	212	215	221	222	238	261
Pennsylvania	197	210	219	228	251	282
West Virginia	160	167	172	180	198	202
Contiguous States	165	178	192	198	220	245
National	170	180	187	193	212	238

- Ohio's average unemployment benefits have exceeded the national average and were greater than the average benefits paid by its contiguous states for the period 1991-2001.

\$1.4 Billion Distribution from the Ohio Motor Fuel Tax in FY 2002



- The state fuel tax of 22¢ per gallon consists of five levies, each with a different purpose; 22¢ is currently the maximum amount allowed by law.
- State and local governments use the state motor fuel tax for roads, streets, and bridges. Including debt retirement for highway construction bonds, over half of the money is used by the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT).
- Local governments receive about 5.19¢ per gallon (\$325 million), which is distributed as follows: 1.90¢ to counties, 2.24¢ to municipalities, and 1.05¢ to townships. In addition, another 1.0¢ (\$62 million) is distributed through the Local Transportation Improvement Program administered by the Public Works Commission.
- “Other” consists of highway-related allocations as follows: \$15 million to the Department of Development, \$2.4 million to the Turnpike Commission, and \$1.2 million to the Public Utilities Commission. “Other” also includes \$13.7 million to the Department of Natural Resources from fuel tax on watercraft and \$3.7 million to the Department of Taxation for fuel tax administration.
- Motor fuel in Ohio is also taxed by the federal government at 18.4¢ per gallon. Coupled with the state tax of 22¢ per gallon, fuel purchased in Ohio includes total taxes of 40.4¢ per gallon.

**Motor Vehicle License Taxes Raised
\$448 Million for Local Roads in 2001**
(in millions)

Local Government Unit	State Motor Vehicle License Tax	Permissive Local Motor Vehicle License Tax	Total
Counties	\$227.5	\$85.2	\$312.7
Municipalities	\$62.8	\$43.1	\$105.9
Townships	\$15.3	\$13.8	\$29.1
Total	\$305.6	\$142.1	\$447.7

- In Ohio approximately 11.9 million vehicles are registered. This total is comprised of 8,347,600 passenger cars, 1,664,000 noncommercial trucks, 900,000 commercial vehicles, 528,300 noncommercial trailers, 272,300 motorcycles, 111,300 house vehicles, 60,800 motor homes, and 5,800 mopeds.
- The state tax is \$20 per passenger car but varies for other vehicle classifications. Before distribution to local governments, money is first used for bond obligations (42.6% of collected revenues) and administrative expenses (5% of collected revenues, using a five-year average).
- The maximum local permissive tax is \$20, based on \$5 levies. County levies have precedence over municipal levies. Not all local governments have enacted levies. Of those that have, most have not enacted the full amount authorized. For example, of the 88 Ohio counties, 25 have enacted one county levy, 13 have enacted two county levies, and 21 have enacted three county levies. Authorized maximum amounts by governmental unit are as follows:

Counties.....\$15

Municipalities\$5 – \$20 (depending on county levies)

Townships.....\$5

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Sean Fouts	728-4811	70
Nelson Fox	644-1752	22
Lis Gorenstein	644-7774	21*, 73
Jonathan Lee	752-6366	72
Allan Lundell	644-7788	6, 7, 8
Doris Mahaffey	644-7762	23, 26
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Allison Thomas	644-1993	4, 13
Holly Wilson	644-7760	55, 69
Wendy Zhan	728-4813	31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40

* Jeffrey M. Rosa, former LSC Senior Budget Analyst, contributed to the composition of pages 3 and 21.

Data Sources

Page #	Data Sources
1, 2	U.S. Census Bureau
3	Ohio Dept. of Health; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
4	Ohio Dept. of Development; U.S. Census Bureau
5	U.S. Census Bureau
6 - 8	U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
9 - 11	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
12	Ohio Dept. of Development; U.S. Census Bureau
13	Ohio Dept. of Development
14	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
15	U.S. Geological Survey; U.S. Dept. of Agriculture; Ohio Dept. of Natural Resources; Ohio Farmland Preservation Task Force
16	Ohio Dept. of Natural Resources
17	U.S. Dept. of Energy; Public Utilities Comm. Of Ohio; Ohio Oil and Gas Assoc.; Sierra Club
18	U.S. Dept. of Energy; Public Utilities Comm. Of Ohio; Ohio Consumers' Counsel; Ohio Public Interest Research Group; AMP – Ohio; Center for Energy and Economic Development
19, 20	Ohio state accounting data
21	Ohio Dept. of Public Safety
22	Ohio Dept. of Administrative Services
23	Ohio state accounting data
24, 25	U.S. Census Bureau
26	Ohio state accounting data
27	Ohio Treasurer of State; U.S. Census Bureau
28	Ohio Dept. of Taxation
29	Ohio state accounting data
30	Ohio Dept. of Taxation
31	U.S. Dept. of Education
32, 33	Ohio Dept. of Education
34	U.S. Dept. of Education
35 - 39	Ohio Dept. of Education

Data Sources

Page #	Data Source
40, 41	Ohio Dept. of Education
42	Ohio SchoolNet Comm.; Market Data Retrieval Report
43	Ohio School Facilities Comm.
44	Ohio Lottery Commission
45	U.S. Census Bureau
46	U.S. Census Bureau; U.S. Dept. of Education
47	Ohio Board of Regents
48	Ohio Board of Regents; U.S. Dept. of Education; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
49	Ohio Board of Regents; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
50	Ohio Board of Regents; Research Associates of Washington
51	Federal Bureau of Investigation; U.S. Census Bureau
52	Ohio state accounting data
53 – 55	Ohio Dept. of Rehabilitation and Corrections
56	Federal Bureau of Investigation
57	Office of Ohio Attorney General
58	Federal Bureau of Investigation
59	Ohio Supreme Court; Ohio Revised Code; LSC COBLI
60	Ohio Dept. of Job and Family Services
61	TANF state plan and historical documents; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
62 – 68	Ohio Dept. of Job and Family Services
69	Ohio Dept. of Mental Health
70	Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation
71	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
72	Ohio Office of Budget and Management
73	Ohio Dept. of Public Safety

Note: most pages include results of calculations LSC staff members made using data from the sources listed; such calculations were particularly extensive in the cases of pages 35 through 39.