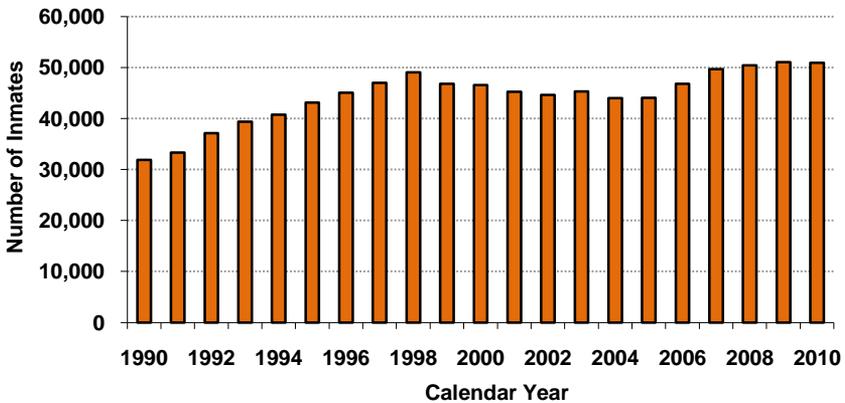


Prison Population Decreases Slightly in 2010

Prison Population
(As of July 1 of Each Year)

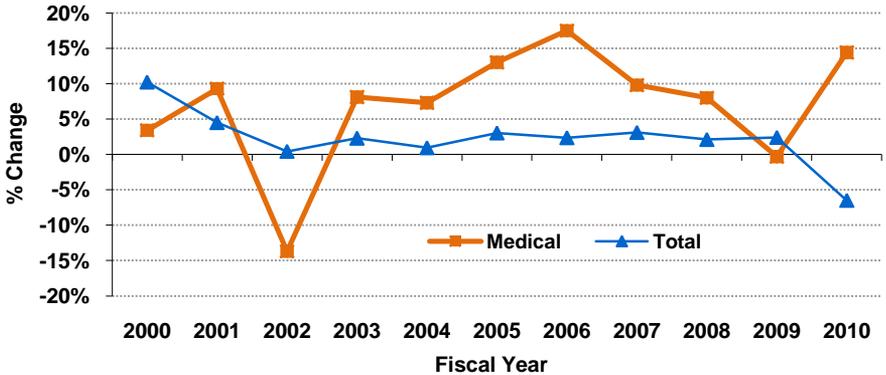


Sources: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction; U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics

- As of July 1, 2010, Ohio's adult prison system consisted of 31 correctional institutions, approximately 13,300 employees, and 50,947 inmates, a decrease of 113 inmates (0.2%) from 2009.
- Ohio's prison population grew from 31,862 in 1990 to 49,029 in 1998, an increase of 53.9%. In FY 1998, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's GRF spending exceeded \$1 billion for the first time. From 1999 to 2005, the prison population decreased by an average of 1.5% annually to 44,082. From 2006 to 2009, the prison population increased by an annual average of 3.8% to 51,060.
- As of December 31, 2009, Ohio's prison population (51,606) ranked 6th in the nation, behind California (171,275), Texas (171,249), Florida (103,915), New York (58,687), and Georgia (53,371). Pennsylvania (51,249), Michigan (45,478), Illinois (45,161), and Arizona (40,627) ranked just below Ohio. These ten states accounted for 56.4% of the total population in state prisons.
- Ohio's ratio of inmates per corrections officer peaked at 8.8:1 in 1993, subsequently decreased steadily to 5.7:1 by 2005, before gradually increasing to 7.0:1 in 2009 and 2010. As of September 30, 2009, the national average ratio of inmates per corrections officer was 7.5:1.
- For FY 2010, the average cost to incarcerate an inmate in an Ohio prison was \$25,368 per year, or \$69.50 per day. Security, which includes the supervision and control of inmates, typically consumes the largest portion of those costs at around 40%.

Prison Medical Service Spending Outpaces Total DRC Spending in Recent Years

Annual GRF Expenditure Growth for DRC
Prison Medical Services vs. Total Spending

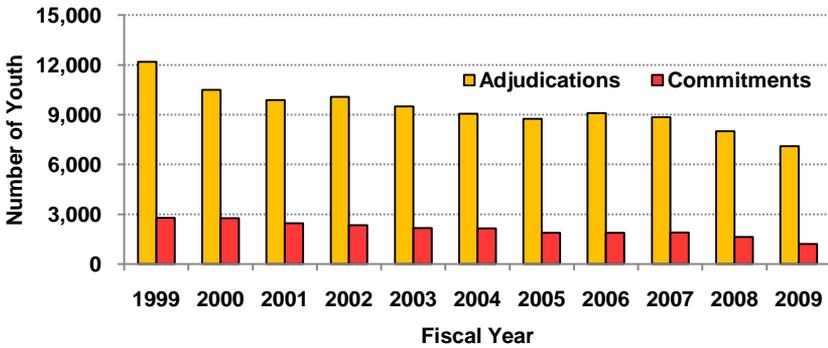


Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

- Since FY 2000, GRF spending for inmate medical services has outpaced the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's (DRC) total GRF spending in all but three years. From FY 2009 to FY 2010, GRF spending for inmate medical services increased 14.4% while DRC's total GRF spending decreased 6.5% due primarily to budget constraints.
- From FY 2000 to FY 2010, GRF spending for inmate medical services increased 96.2% from \$115.1 million to \$225.8 million while DRC's total GRF spending increased 15.3% from \$1.29 billion to \$1.48 billion. The share of DRC's total GRF spending devoted for inmate medical services increased from 9.0% in FY 2000 to 15.2% in FY 2010.
- FY 2002 was the only year in the last decade in which inmate medical spending experienced a significant annual decrease. The 13.7% decrease in FY 2002 was primarily due to budget reductions and accounting system changes.
- The main contributing factors behind the rapid growth in inmate medical spending include general medical inflation, aging inmate population, and the October 2005 *Fussell v. Wilkinson* settlement. This settlement ended a lawsuit alleging that Ohio's correctional health care system was constitutionally inadequate. The implementation of the settlement increases inmate medical spending by about \$28 million per year.
- DRC's operations are mainly funded by the GRF. In FY 2010, \$1.48 billion (89.8%) of DRC's \$1.65 billion total operating spending came from the GRF. Of this GRF total, \$110.0 million was supported by federal stimulus funds.

Felony Adjudications and Commitments to the Department of Youth Services Decrease

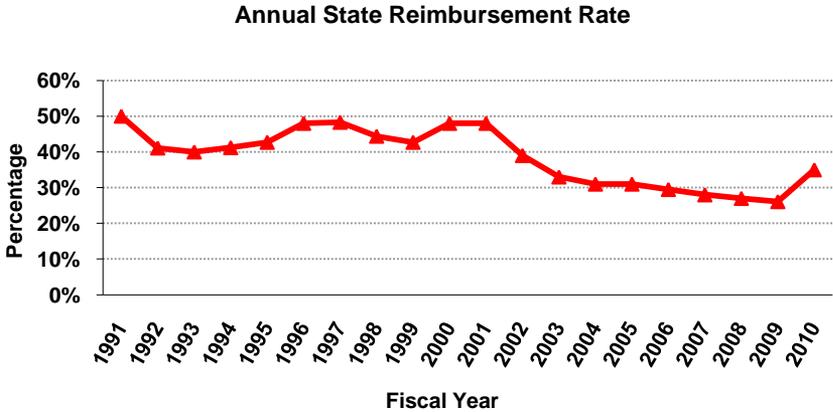
Annual Felony Adjudications and DYS Commitments



Source: Ohio Department of Youth Services

- The number of felony cases adjudicated in juvenile courts decreased by 41.7% from 12,185 in FY 1999 to 7,103 in FY 2009, with an average declining rate of 5.1% per year.
- During this same period, the number of youth adjudicated to institutions administered by the Department of Youth Services (DYS) decreased by 56.2% from 2,778 in FY 1999 to 1,216 in FY 2009, with an average declining rate of 7.6% per year.
- The institutional population decrease is partly due to a component of RECLAIM Ohio, which diverts youth from state institutions by providing funds to counties to subsidize residential and nonresidential treatment and supervision programs within the community. In FY 1999, RECLAIM Ohio provided \$35.2 million to counties for community treatment and supervision. This funding increased to \$41.0 million in FY 2009, an increase of 16.7%.
- In FY 2009, the average daily cost for DYS to house, care for, and treat a juvenile offender was \$300, an increase of 71.4% from FY 1999.
- In FY 1999, DYS administered 12 institutions with an average daily population of 1,986 youth and 1,066 direct care staff. By the end of FY 2009, DYS had six institutions with an average daily population of 1,430 youth and 1,033 direct care staff.
- In the past two years, DYS has closed three institutions (Marion and Mohican juvenile correctional facilities and the Freedom Center in Delaware County) due to the decreasing institutional population and budgetary constraints.

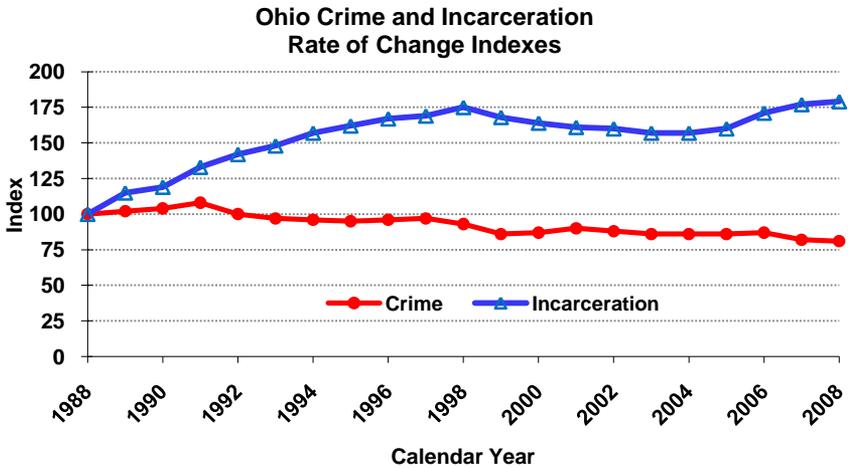
State Reimbursement Rate for County Indigent Defense Costs Registers its First Increase Since FY 2000



Source: Ohio Public Defender Commission

- In FY 2010, the state reimbursement rate for county indigent defense costs increased for the first time since FY 2000, from a 20-year low of 26.2% in FY 2009 to 35.0% in FY 2010. This increase, which reverses the declining trend in the 2000s, reflects the enactment of several new non-GRF funding sources by the FY 2010-FY 2011 biennial budget that have boosted the amount of funding available for reimbursement.
- In Ohio, counties are required to provide and pay for legal counsel for indigent persons, when a right to counsel exists. The state reimburses counties up to 50% of allowable costs. If the amount appropriated is insufficient to pay the full 50%, available funds are prorated to the counties.
- FY 1991 was the last year the state reimbursed counties for 50% of their allowable costs. The reimbursement rate ranged between 40% and 48% from FY 1992 to FY 2001 and declined steadily after that until FY 2010.
- In FY 2010, the costs to the state and counties for providing indigent defense services increased from \$37.2 million in FY 1991 to \$115.8 million, an increase of 211.3% (\$78.6 million). The total number of cases subject to the state's indigent defense reimbursement provisions increased by 95.5%, from 196,501 to 384,154.
- The board of county commissioners in each county determines the method of providing indigent defense services. Currently, counties use one of four methods: court appointed counsel (41), county public defenders (28), contract with the state's Office of the Ohio Public Defender (11), or contract with nonprofit corporations (8).

Ohio's Crime Rate Decreases While Incarceration Rate Rises in Recent Years

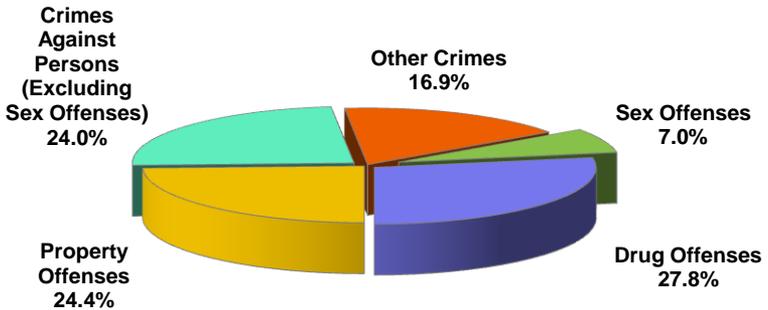


Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

- These two indexes compare Ohio's crime and incarceration rates for a given year to the rates for the base year 1988. A crime index of 105 in a given year indicates that the state's crime rate in that year is 5% higher than in 1988.
- Over the past two decades, Ohio's crime rate increased by 8% from 1988 to 1991 and then began a generally slow pattern of decline. In 2008, Ohio's crime rate was about 19% lower than that of 1988.
- In contrast, Ohio's incarceration rate has exhibited considerably more variation: rising rapidly through 1998, declining through 2004, and then increasing each year through 2008. Ohio's incarceration rate increased by 14.3% between 2004 and 2008.
- In 2008, Ohio's crime rate was 3,760 crimes per 100,000 residents, 2.5% higher than the national average of 3,667. In that same year, the crime rates in the nation ranged from a high of 4,964 in South Carolina to a low of 1,847 in South Dakota.
- In 2008, Ohio's incarceration rate was 449 per 100,000 residents, almost on par with the national average of 445. In that same year, the incarceration rates in the nation ranged from a high of 853 in Louisiana to a low of 151 in Maine.
- The crime and incarceration rates used in this page are measured by the number of violent and property crimes and the number of offenders sentenced to prison for more than one year per 100,000 residents, respectively.

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

Prison Commitments by Offense Category, FY 2009



Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

- In FY 2009, 26,165 offenders were committed to prison, of which 19,915 (76.1%) were committed under the categories of drug offenses, property offenses, and crimes against persons (excluding sex offenses).
- Drug offenders (7,264) were the largest group, accounting for 27.8% of total commitments in FY 2009. Of this total, 3,672 (50.6%) were convicted for the offense of drug possession. Commitments for drug offenses have been around 30% of total commitments since the early 1990s.
- Property crime offenders (6,384) were the second largest group at 24.4% in FY 2009. Of this total, 4,259 (66.7%) were convicted for the offenses of burglary (2,266) or theft (1,993). In the early 1980s, property crime offenders constituted around 50% of total commitments, a figure that had steadily declined before leveling off at around 25% in the early 2000s.
- Offenders committed for crimes against persons (excluding sex offenses) were the third largest group at 6,267 (24.0%) in FY 2009, of which 1,981 (31.6%) were convicted for a robbery-related offense. Since the late 1990s, this group of offenders has constituted around 25% of total commitments.
- Sex offenses for which offenders were committed to prison in FY 2009 included registration violations (581), rape (420), gross sexual imposition (280), unlawful sexual contact with a minor (253), and sexual battery (142). Sex offenders have historically accounted for around 6% of total commitments.
- Other crimes for which offenders were committed to prison in FY 2009 included firearms offenses (1,238), resisting arrest (483), escape (477), driving under the influence (462), and forgery (449).

Ohio's Court System in Brief

Supreme Court

- Chief Justice and 6 justices
- State constitutional questions
- Appeals from 12 district courts of appeals
- Appeals from Board of Tax Appeals and Public Utilities Commission
- All death penalty cases

Courts of Appeals

- 12 district courts; 69 judges
- Reviews of judgments of common pleas, municipal, and county courts
- Appeals from Board of Tax Appeals

Court of Claims

- 1 court; judges assigned by Chief Justice
- Suits against the state for personal injury, property damage, contract, and wrongful death
- Compensation for victims of crime

Courts of Common Pleas

- 88 courts (1 in each county); 394 judges

General Division

- Civil and criminal cases

Domestic Relations Division

- Divorces, dissolutions, and custody cases

Probate Division

- Estates, mental illness, and adoption cases

Juvenile Division

- Paternity actions and most filings involving minors

Municipal Courts

- 128 courts; 212 judges
- Misdemeanor offenses and traffic cases
- Civil actions up to \$15,000

County Courts

- 38 courts; 44 judges
- Misdemeanor offenses and traffic cases
- Civil actions up to \$15,000

Mayor's Courts

- 332 courts
- Violations of local ordinances and state traffic laws
- Not courts of record

Source: Ohio Supreme Court

Seventy-Two Percent of New Cases Were Filed in Municipal Courts in 2009

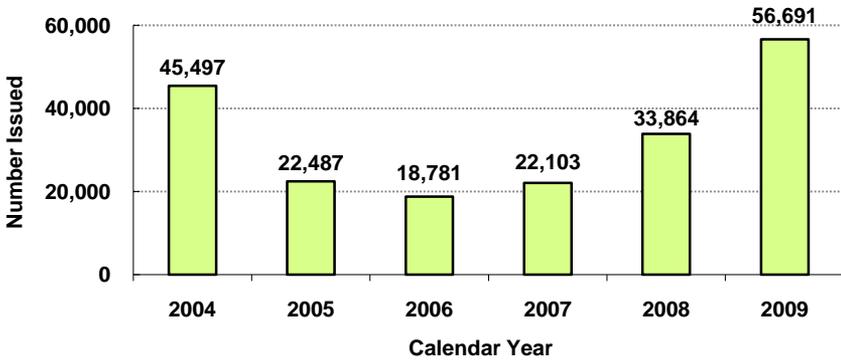
Type of Court	Number of New Cases Filed	As a % of Total
Supreme Court	2,363	0.08%
Courts of Appeals	10,433	0.35%
Court of Claims	902	0.03%
Courts of Common Pleas	637,766	21.45%
<i>General Division</i>	258,463	8.69%
<i>Domestic Relations Division</i>	73,463	2.47%
<i>Probate Division</i>	88,178	2.97%
<i>Juvenile Division</i>	217,662	7.32%
Municipal Courts	2,141,124	72.02%
County Courts	180,351	6.07%
Total	2,972,939	100.00%

Source: Ohio Supreme Court

- In 2009, a total of 2.9 million new cases were filed in Ohio's courts. Of this total, 2.1 million (72.0%) were filed in municipal courts. County courts, which handle similar cases, accounted for another 180,351 (6.1%). A county court exists when an area of the county is not served by a municipal court.
- Of the total number of new filings in 2009, 21.5% were filed in 88 courts of common pleas. All but five courts of common pleas have specialized divisions to hear cases involving different subject matter. Adams, Morgan, Morrow, Noble, and Wyandot counties' courts of common pleas have no specialized divisions.
- In 2009, a total of 258,463 new cases statewide were filed in courts of common pleas, general division, of which 89,053 (34.5%) involved foreclosure, an increase of 3.8% over 2008. From 1999 to 2009, the number of new foreclosure filings statewide increased by 185.2%.
- Of the 2.9 million new filings in 2009, 44.5% involved traffic law violations, which are generally under the jurisdiction of municipal and county courts.
- The total annual number of new filings statewide has been relatively stable over the last four years, ranging between 2.9 million and 3.2 million per year.
- The Supreme Court, the courts of appeals, and the courts of common pleas are created by the Ohio Constitution. The court of claims, county courts, and municipal courts are created by statute.

Concealed Carry Licenses Increase in Recent Years

New Concealed Carry Licenses Issued



Source: Office of the Ohio Attorney General

- In 2009, new concealed carry licenses issued by county sheriffs increased 67.4% from 2008 to 56,691, surpassing the 45,497 licenses issued from April to December 2004, the inaugural year of Ohio's Concealed Handgun Law. New licenses issued averaged around 21,000 annually from 2005 to 2007 before increasing to 33,864 in 2008. In total, sheriffs have issued close to 200,000 new concealed carry licenses since April 2004.
- Licenses issued before March 14, 2007 expire four years after issuance. Licenses issued after that date expire five years after issuance. In 2008, the first renewal year, 31,319 renewal licenses were issued. In 2009, renewal licenses totaled 16,443.
- Since April 2004, sheriffs have issued 424 temporary emergency licenses, which allow a person who submits evidence of imminent danger to receive an immediate nonrenewable 90-day license.
- Sheriffs must immediately suspend any license upon notification that the licensee has been arrested or charged with certain offenses or if the licensee is the subject of a protection order issued by a court. The number suspended annually ranged from a low of 78 in 2004 to a high of 378 in 2009.
- Sheriffs must revoke the license of any person who no longer meets the eligibility requirements to carry a concealed handgun. The number revoked annually ranged from a low of 42 in 2004 to a high of 378 in 2009.
- Sheriffs must deny an application by any person who fails to meet the eligibility criteria. The number denied annually ranged from a low of 384 in 2006 to a high of 636 in 2009.

Ohio Leads the Nation in Compliance with Federal Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act

Number of Registered, Nonincarcerated Sexual Offenders in Ohio As of July 2010

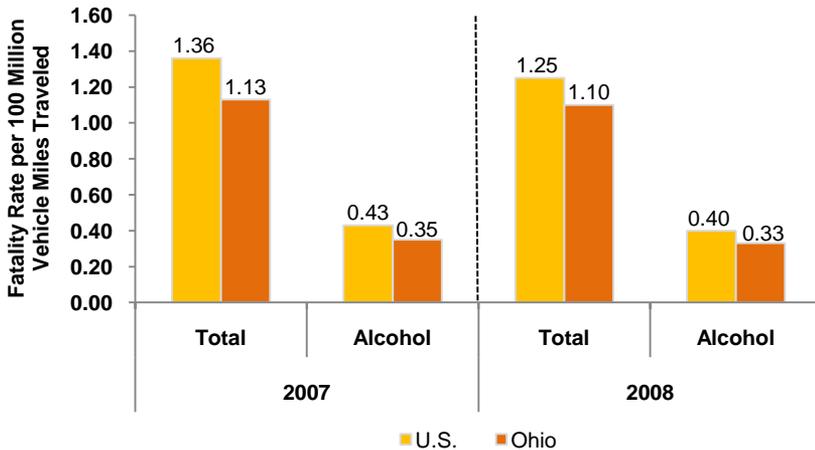
Category	Juvenile Offenders	Adult Offenders	Total Offenders
SORNA Registrants			
Tier I Offender must register with county sheriff at least once annually for a period of 15 years	375	2,341	2,716
Tier II Offender must register with county sheriff every 180 days for a period of 25 years	350	5,873	6,223
Tier III Offender must register with county sheriff every 90 days for life	446	5,273	5,719
Megan's Law Registrants	0	5,194	5,194
Grand Total	1,171	18,681	19,852

Source: Office of the Ohio Attorney General

- In September 2009, Ohio became the first state in the nation to be in compliance with the federal Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA). This was accomplished by the enactment of S.B. 10 of the 127th General Assembly, which replaces the state's prior sex offender classification system (Megan's Law) with a system that classifies offenders as Tier I, Tier II, or Tier III sex offenders/child-victim offenders.
- Each tier of offenses has its own registration and public notification requirements. Generally, Tier I offenders are those who have been convicted of the "least serious" offenses, while Tier III offenders are those who have been convicted of the "most serious" offenses.
- As of July 2010, Ohio had 19,852 registered, nonincarcerated sex offenders, including 5,194 offenders whose classifications were reverted back to the prior system due to a June 2010 Ohio Supreme Court decision. The decision voided parts of S.B. 10 that authorized the reclassification of sex offenders who had already been classified under the prior system. Of those 5,194 offenders, 4,446 (86%) are now classified as sexual predators or sexually oriented offenders as designated under Megan's Law.
- Under the Megan's Law registration system, certain offenders are required to verify their addresses every 90 days while others are required to register annually. Registration requirements are for 10 years, 20 years, or life.
- As of May 2010, Delaware and Florida are the only two other states that are also in compliance with the federal SORNA requirements.

Ohio's Total Traffic Fatality and Alcohol-Impaired Fatality Rates Are Lower than National Averages

Total Fatality Rates and Alcohol-Impaired Fatality Rates for Ohio and U.S.



Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

- In 2007 and 2008, Ohio's total traffic fatality and alcohol-impaired driving fatality rates were below the corresponding rates for the nation as a whole. Approximately one-third of total traffic fatalities in Ohio were alcohol-related in comparison with approximately 40% for the nation as a whole.
- Ohio's traffic fatality rate declined from 1.13 to 1.10 fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT) between 2007 and 2008; the number of total fatalities decreased from 1,255 to 1,190, a 5.2% decrease. In comparison, the national traffic fatality rate declined from 1.36 to 1.25 fatalities per 100 million VMT; the number of total fatalities decreased from 41,259 to 37,261, a 9.7% decrease.
- Ohio's alcohol-impaired driving fatality rate declined from 0.35 to 0.33 fatalities per 100 million VMT between 2007 and 2008; the number of alcohol-impaired driving fatalities decreased from 389 to 356, an 8.5% decrease. In comparison, the national alcohol-impaired driving fatality rate declined from 0.43 to 0.40 fatalities per 100 million VMT; the number of alcohol-impaired driving fatalities decreased from 13,041 to 11,773, a 9.7% decrease.
- Since 2000, the total number of convictions for operating a motor vehicle while under the influence (OVI) in Ohio has fluctuated between roughly 55,000 and 60,000 annually. Less than 1% of those OVI convictions involved an alcohol-related traffic fatality.