



Sexual Offender Registration Violations 2000-2015

Quick Facts

- Ohio is only one of 17 states that has substantially implemented SORNA.
- The spike in ODRC commitments in 2008-09 mirrored all commitments to ODRC; but there has been no subsequent decline in SORNA commitments unlike for all other crimes.
- Ohio's restriction against residing within 1,000 feet of any school premise is not required under federal law.

On January 1, 2008 SB10 (127th GA) became effective. The bill made changes to the state's Sex Offender Registration and Notification (SORN) law to bring Ohio into compliance with the national Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006.

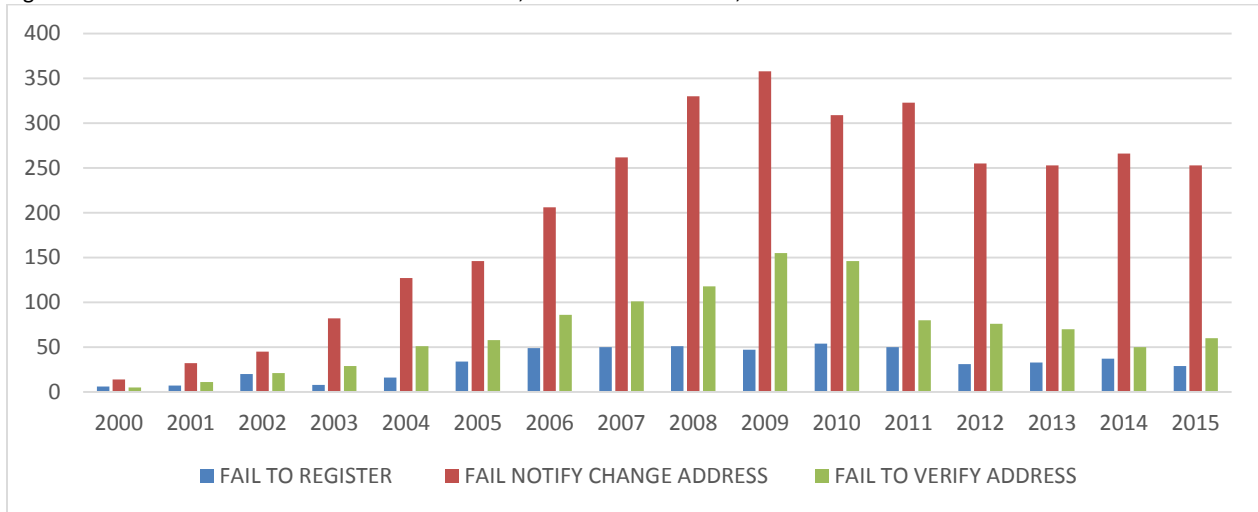
The Sex Offender Registration and Notification (SORN) Law imposes a series of duties and restrictions upon a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a "sexually oriented offense" that is not a "registration-exempt sexually oriented offense" or to a "child-victim oriented offense." Among the duties and restrictions is the requirement that a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to any such offense register a residence address and a school, institution of higher education, or work address, provide notice of a change of address and register the new address, and periodically verify the registered address. There is also a restriction against residing within 1,000 feet of any school premises.

Ohio is only one of 17 states that has substantially implemented SORNA.

Commitments increased since passage of SB 10 – Adam Walsh.

- There has been a significant increase in incarceration for registration violations since SB 10 – Adam Walsh law passed in 2008.
- The combination of 2950. 04, 05, 06 is third most frequently admitted sex offenses today– behind rape and sexual imposition.
- Over the past four years the number of commitments has stabilized to an average 32.5 individuals for failure to register; 256.75 individuals for failure to notify change of address; and 64 individuals for failure to verify address.
- The trajectory over time and peak in 2008-2009 mirrors intake explosion in prison population in general and is consistent with broader pattern, however after 2008-2009 there has not been a subsequent decline like for other commitments.

Figure 1: Commitments to ODRC under ORC 2950.04, 2950.05 and 2950.06, FY 2000-FY 2015

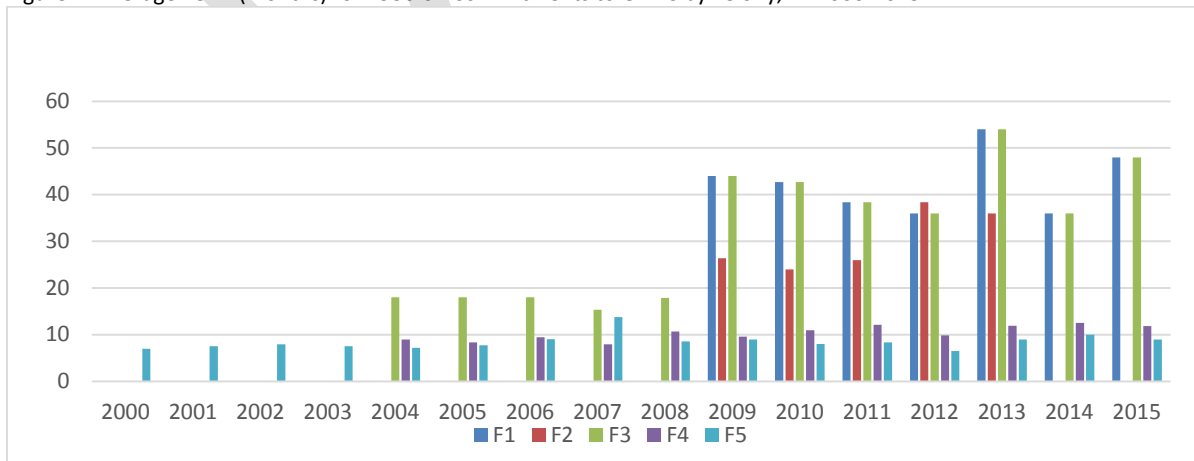


Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections

The length of commitment has increased since the passage of SB 10 – Adam Walsh.

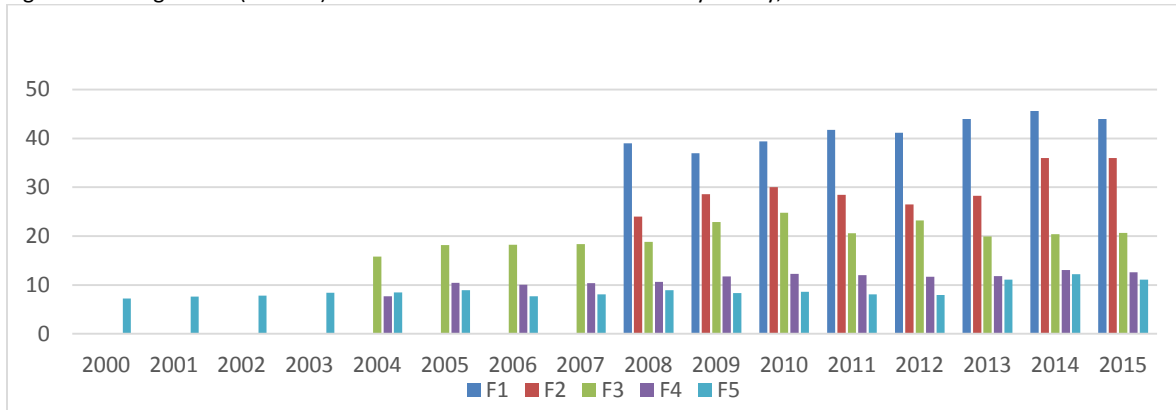
- The addition of first and second degree felonies with the passage of the SORN law has dramatically increased the average incarceration time.
- In the seven years (FY2001-07) prior to the passage of SORN the average term of incarceration under 2950.04 was 22.4 months in the seven years after (FY2009-15) it was 126.8 months; a 466% increase. (Figure 2)
- In the seven years (FY2001-07) prior to the passage of SORN the average term of incarceration under 2950.05 was 23.7 months in the seven years after (FY2009-15) it was 115.95 months; a 389% increase. (Figure 3)
- In the seven years (FY2001-07) prior to the passage of SORN the average term of incarceration under 2950.06 was 24.58 months in the seven years after (FY2009-15) it was 109.99 months; a 347% increase. (Figure 4)

Figure 2: Average Term (months) for 2950.04 Commitments to ODRC by Felony, FY 2000-2015



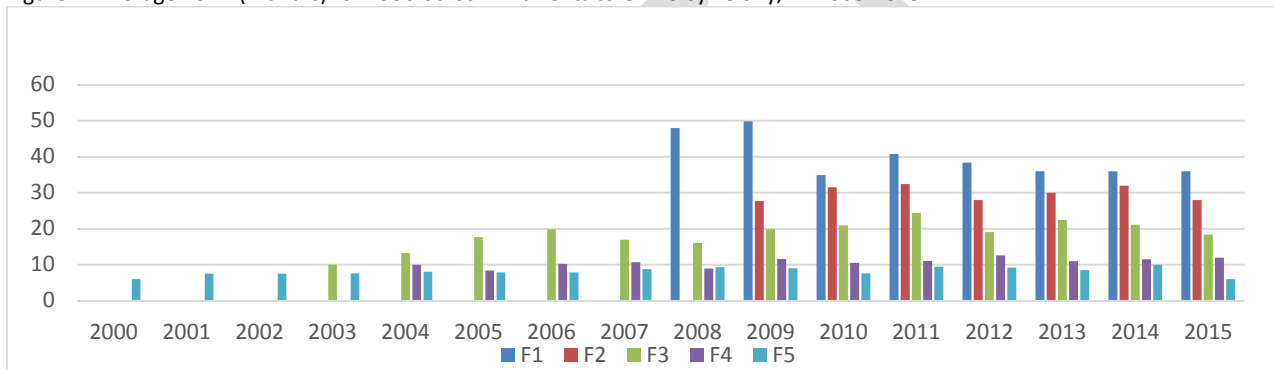
Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections

Figure 3: Average Term (months) for 2950.05 Commitments to ODRC by Felony, FY 2000-2015



Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections

Figure 4: Average Term (months) for 2950.06 Commitments to ODRC by Felony, FY 2000-2015



Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections

1000 Ft. Residency Restrictions.

- The federal SORN law does not require residency restrictions, the General Assembly first enacted sex offender residency restrictions effective July 31, 2003. The restrictions allowed municipalities to prohibit sex offenders from residing within 1,000 feet of any “school premises.” In 2007, the General Assembly expanded the law to prevent sex offenders from residing within 1,000 feet of a preschool or child day-care center (ORC 2950.034).
- The US Department of Justice issued a report in October 2014 stating “The evidence is fairly clear that residence restrictions are not effective. In fact, the research suggests that residence restrictions may actually increase offender risk by undermining offender stability and the ability of the offender to obtain housing, work, and family support.” (U.S. DOJ Office of Justice Programs, *Sex Offender Management Assessment and Planning Initiative (SOMAPI)*, NCJ 247059)