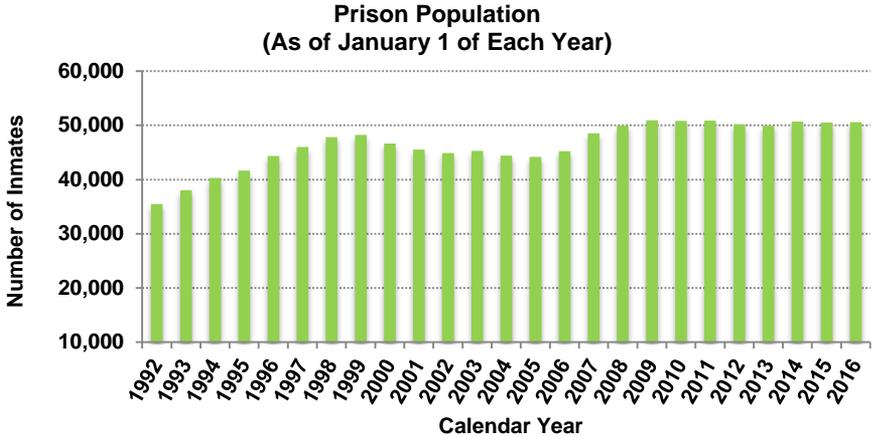


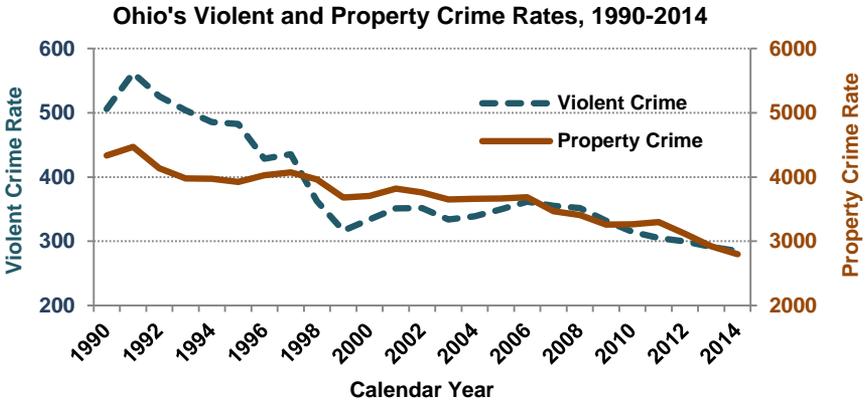
Prison Population Hovers Around 50,000 in Recent Years



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

- As of January 1, 2016, Ohio's prison population totaled 50,534, a year-over-year increase of 0.1% (58 inmates). Ohio's prison population has hovered around 50,000 in each January of the past eight years. Overall, it decreased by 0.7% (350 inmates) from 2009 to 2016.
- In November 2008, the prison population reached its all-time high of 51,273. During the 25-year period from 1992 to 2016, Ohio's prison population increased by 42.6% (15,088 inmates). The female share of the total prison population increased from 6.4% to 8.3% in the same period.
- From 1992 to 2016, Ohio's prison population growth went through four phases. The population increased by an average of 4.5% per year from 1992 to 1999, followed by an average annual decline of 1.4% through 2005. The population grew again from 2006 to 2009, at an average rate of 3.6% per year. Since then, annual changes in Ohio's prison population have been relatively small. It decreased by 0.1% per year on average through the start of 2016.
- As of July 1, 2016, Ohio's prison system consisted of 27 correctional institutions (two privately operated), 12,144 staff, and 50,839 inmates.
- The average cost to incarcerate an inmate in an Ohio prison was \$24,715 per year, or \$67.71 per day, as of July 2016. Security (supervision and control of inmates) is the primary component of the average cost at about 44%.
- As of December 31, 2014, Ohio's prison population ranked 6th in the nation, behind Texas, California, Florida, Georgia, and New York. Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, and Arizona ranked just below Ohio. That year, Ohio accounted for 3.8% of the nation's prison population and 3.6% of its general population. The comparable statistics for the top ten states in prison population, including Ohio, were 55.3% and 51.2%, respectively.

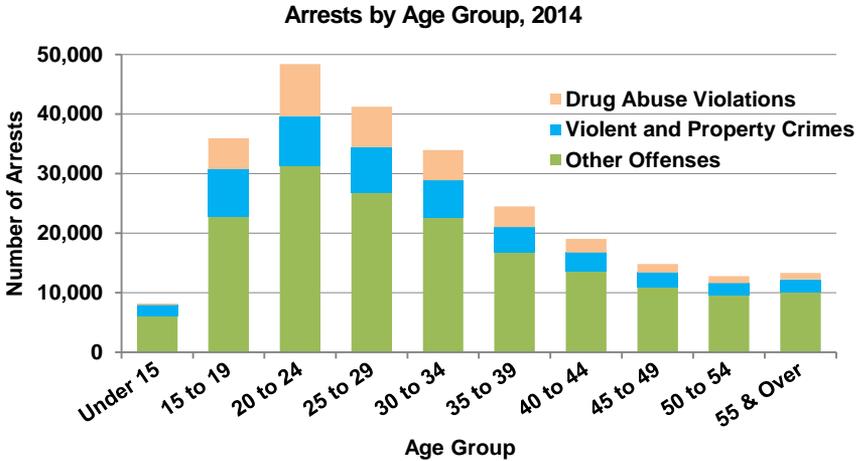
Ohio's Violent and Property Crime Rates Are Both on Long-Term Decline



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics

- In 2014, Ohio's violent crime rate, as measured by the number of such crimes per 100,000 population, reached a 25-year low of 285. This was 43.7% lower than the 1990 rate of 506 and 49.3% lower than the peak rate of 562 in 1991.
- During the past 25 years, both Ohio's and U.S. violent crime rates were on a long-term decline. On average, Ohio's rate was 28.1% below the U.S. rate annually during this period. Ohio's violent crime rate declined significantly in the 1990s, followed by small increases through 2006. Since then, the rate declined by 2.9% per year on average.
- From 1990 to 2014, Ohio's annual property crime rate fluctuated somewhat, but also trended generally downward, from 4,337 such crimes per 100,000 population in 1990 to a low of 2,799 per 100,000 population in 2014, a 35.5% decrease. Ohio's property crime rate reached its peak of 4,471 in 1991.
- In the 1990s, Ohio's property crime rate was lower than the U.S. rate, by 10.7% per year on average. Since 2000, however, Ohio's rate has been above the nation's. In 2014, Ohio's property crime rate was 7.8% higher.
- In 2014, violent crimes reported in Ohio totaled 33,030, of which 14,771 (44.7%) were aggravated assaults and 12,753 (38.6%) were robberies. From 1990 to 2014, aggravated assaults and robberies declined by 48.6% and 37.6%, respectively.
- In 2014, 324,528 property crimes were reported in Ohio, consisting of 227,668 (70.2%) larceny-thefts, 78,845 (24.3%) burglaries, and 18,015 (5.6%) motor vehicle thefts. From 1990 to 2014, the number of motor vehicle thefts declined by 66.1%, burglaries by 26.0%, and larceny-thefts by 26.7%.

Ohioans Under 35 Years of Age Accounted for Two-Thirds of All Crime Arrests in 2014

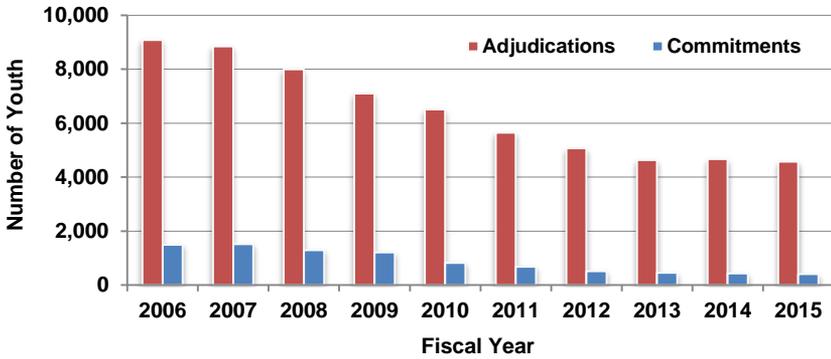


Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Report, Supplemental Data 2014

- In 2014, Ohio reported a total of 252,013 arrests to the FBI as part of the nationwide Uniform Crime Reporting Program, which excludes citations for traffic violations. Two-thirds (66.5%, 167,654) of those arrested in 2014 were under age 35, including 3.2% (8,165) in the under 15 age group, 14.3% (35,920) in the 15-19 age group, 19.2% (48,380) in the 20-24 age group, 16.4% (41,229) in the 25-29 age group, and 13.5% (33,960) in the 30-34 age group.
- Of the total arrests reported in 2014, 18.4% (46,414) were for violent and property crimes (murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson), 14.0% (35,406) were for drug abuse violations (possession, manufacture, or sale of drugs), and 67.5% (170,193) were for all other offenses. The comparable U.S. figures were 18.3%, 14.0%, and 67.8%, respectively.
- The 20-24 age group also made up the largest share in each of the three arrest categories: violent and property crimes (18.0%, 8,337), drug abuse violations (24.7%, 8,751), and all other offenses (18.4%, 31,292).
- Of the persons arrested in Ohio in 2014, 69.4% were white and 30.2% were black compared with the U.S. averages of 69.4% and 27.8%, respectively.
- Of the persons arrested in Ohio in 2014, 71.5% were male and 28.5% were female. The corresponding U.S. figures were 73.3% and 26.7%, respectively.
- In 2014, Ohio's total arrests represented 2.2% of the arrest total for the nation as a whole. For that same year, Ohio's population comprised 3.6% of the nation's total.

Youth Adjudications and DYS Felony Commitments Decline

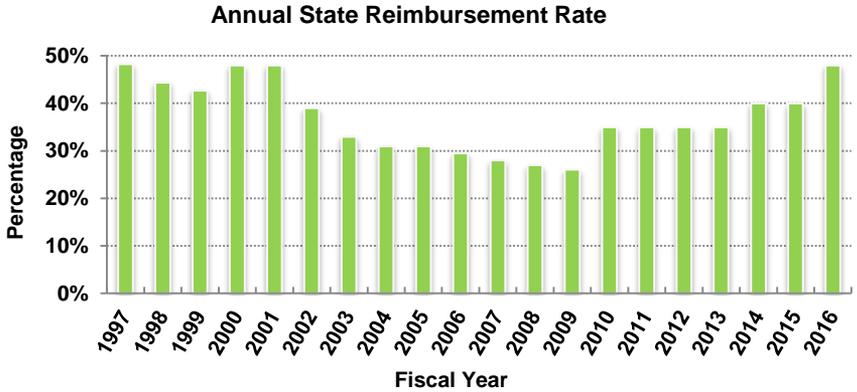
Annual Felony Adjudications and DYS Commitments



Source: Ohio Department of Youth Services

- The number of youth adjudicated delinquent in Ohio's juvenile courts has decreased significantly over the past decade. Overall, it declined from 9,090 in FY 2006 to 4,576 in FY 2015 with an average decline of 7.2% per year.
- Of those youth adjudicated delinquent during this period, 61% committed a felony of the fourth or fifth degree, 51% were age 16 or 17, 87% were male, 47% were black, and 48% were white.
- The number of youth committed to institutions operated by the Department of Youth Services (DYS) has decreased at an even higher rate than adjudications during the past decade. Overall, it declined from 1,496 in FY 2006 to 408 in FY 2015, with an average decline rate of 12.9% per year.
- The decline in annual commitments is partly due to RECLAIM Ohio, which provides money to divert youth from DYS institutions by subsidizing community-based programs. Funding for this purpose increased from \$47.9 million in FY 2006 to \$53.3 million in FY 2015.
- Of the youth committed during this period, 64% were age 16 or 17, 93% were male, 58% were black, and 35% were white.
- The share of youth committed for a felony of the fourth or fifth degree dropped from 46% to 22% over this period, while the share committed for a felony of the first or second degree increased from 34% to 57%.
- In FY 2015, the average daily cost for a youth in the care and custody of DYS was \$542, an increase of 147.5% from the FY 2006 rate of \$219.
- In FY 2006, DYS operated eight institutions with an average daily population of 1,730 youth and 1,712 institutional operations staff. By the end of FY 2015, DYS operated three institutions with an average daily population of 470 youth and 1,073 institutional operations staff.

FY 2016 State Reimbursement Rate for Indigent Defense Costs Nearly Matches the 20-Year High of 48.3%

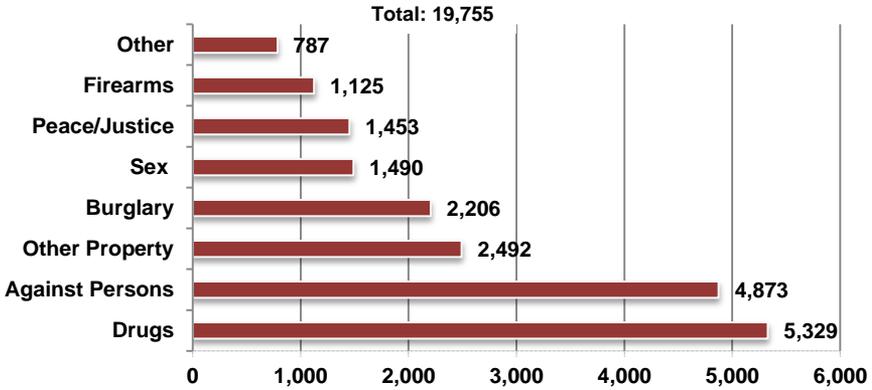


Source: Ohio Public Defender Commission

- In FY 2016, the state reimbursed counties 48.0% of their indigent defense costs, slightly below the two-decade high of 48.3% that was recorded in FY 1997. 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, subject to available appropriations. FY 1991 was the last year the state reimbursed counties for the full 50% of their allowable costs.
- The state reimbursement rate increased 20% from FY 2015 to FY 2016, due primarily to a \$13.6 million increase in GRF funding for this purpose.
- The state reimbursement rate declined during several years in the 2000s, reaching a low of 26.1% in FY 2009. The FY 2010-FY 2011 biennial budget enacted several non-GRF revenue generating mechanisms that were used to increase the state reimbursement rate to 35% in FY 2010 through FY 2013. Increases in GRF funding further raised the rate to 40% in FY 2014 and FY 2015.
- From FY 1997 to FY 2016, the total cost to the state and counties for providing indigent defense services increased by 142.5% (\$76.6 million), from \$53.8 million to \$130.4 million.
- From FY 1997 to FY 2015, the total number of cases subject to the state's indigent defense reimbursement provisions increased by 44.2% (119,086 cases), from 269,321 to 388,407.
- Counties use one of four general methods of providing indigent defense services: court-appointed counsel (39 counties), county public defender (30 counties), contract with the state's Office of the Ohio Public Defender (11 counties), or contract with a nonprofit corporation (8 counties).

Drugs and Crimes Against Persons Accounted for Over Half of Prison Commitments in FY 2015

Prison Commitments by Offense Category, FY 2015



Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

- In FY 2015, a total of 19,755 offenders were committed to prison, down 32.0% from a peak of 29,069 in 2007. The majority (51.6%, 10,202) in FY 2015 were for drug offenses or crimes against persons (excluding sex offenses).
- Drug offenders comprised 26.9% (5,329) of total commitments in FY 2015. Of those commitments, 2,535 were convicted of drug possession and 1,824 were convicted of trafficking drugs. Since 2010, the drug offense share of total commitments has hovered around 26%, down from around 30% in the preceding 20-year period.
- Offenders committed for crimes against persons (excluding sex offenses) comprised 24.7% (4,873) of total commitments in FY 2015. Of those commitments, 1,518 were for a robbery-related offense. Since the late 1990s, crimes against persons have constituted around 25% of total commitments.
- Commitments for burglary and other property offenses constituted 11.2% (2,206) and 12.6% (2,492), respectively, of total commitments in FY 2015. The burglary share of total commitments has hovered around 11% in recent years. The other property offenses' share has been on a long-term decline from the 30% range in the early 1990s.
- Sex offenders comprised 7.5% (1,490) of total commitments in FY 2015. The sex offense share of total commitments has historically been in the range of 6% to 7%.
- Offenses against public peace/justice administration and firearms-related offenses comprised 7.4% (1,453) and 5.7% (1,125), respectively, of total commitments in FY 2015. The other commitments in FY 2015 included fraud (477), motor vehicle offenses (300), and other felony offenses (10).

Two-Thirds of New Cases Were Filed in Municipal Courts in 2015

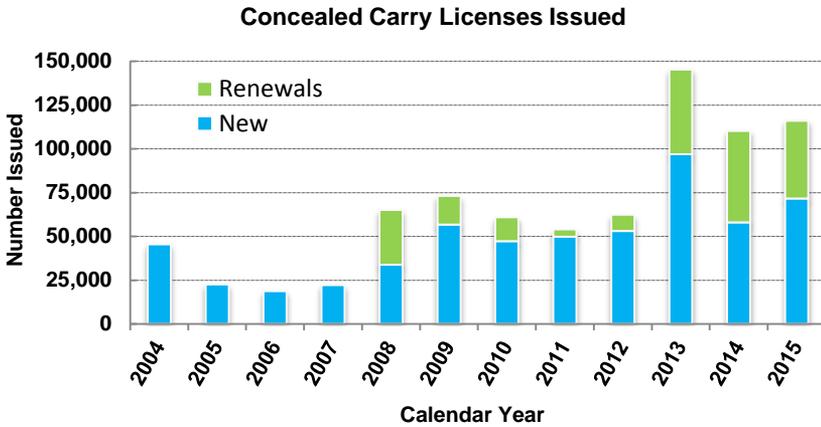
Type of Court	Number of New Cases Filed	% of Total New Cases Filed
Supreme Court	2,107	0.08%
Courts of Appeals	8,841	0.33%
Court of Claims	1,073	0.04%
Courts of Common Pleas	482,098	17.81%
<i>General Division</i>	171,110	6.32%
<i>Domestic Relations Division</i>	62,262	2.30%
<i>Probate Division</i>	87,254	3.22%
<i>Juvenile Division</i>	161,472	5.97%
Municipal Courts	1,810,982	66.92%
<i>Traffic*</i>	1,128,154	41.69%
County Courts	159,443	5.89%
<i>Traffic*</i>	117,098	4.33%
Mayor's Courts	241,731	8.93%
<i>Traffic*</i>	211,473	7.81%
Total	2,706,275	100.00%

*Traffic violations include OVI (Operating a Vehicle While Under the Influence).

Source: Ohio Supreme Court

- In 2015, a total of just over 2.7 million new cases were filed in various courts across the state. Approximately 1.8 million (66.9%) of those new cases were filed in municipal courts.
- Of the total number of new filings in 2015, 482,098 (17.8%) were filed in Ohio's courts of common pleas, mostly with two specialized divisions: (1) general, which hears criminal and civil cases, and (2) juvenile, which hears offenses involving minors and most paternity actions.
- In 2015, of the total new cases filed statewide in the general divisions of the courts of common pleas, 40,479 (23.7%) involved foreclosure, a decrease of 54.5% from a peak of 89,053 new foreclosure filings in 2009.
- Of the 2.7 million new filings in 2015, 53.8% (1.5 million cases) involved traffic law violations (including OVI), generally under the jurisdiction of municipal, county, and mayor's courts. Traffic violations accounted for 62.3%, 73.4%, and 87.5%, respectively, of all cases filed in municipal, county, and mayor's courts.
- The total number of new cases filed annually has declined in eight of the past ten years. The number of new cases filed in 2015 represents a decrease of 808,007 (22.9%) from a peak of 3.5 million new case filings in 2006.

Concealed Carry Licenses Issued Decrease From All-Time High



Source: Office of the Ohio Attorney General

- In calendar year (CY) 2015, the number of concealed carry licenses issued in Ohio totaled 116,140, including 71,589 new licenses and 44,551 renewal licenses. While this total was an increase of 5.4% from CY 2014, it was 20.1% lower than the all-time high of 145,342 licenses (96,972 new licenses and 48,370 renewal licenses) issued in CY 2013.
- In CY 2014, the number of concealed carry licenses issued in Ohio totaled 110,212 (58,066 new licenses and 52,146 renewal licenses), a decrease of 24.2% from CY 2013.
- Ohio's Concealed Handgun Law went into effect in April 2004. Since then, a total of 576,248 new concealed carry licenses have been issued.
- Concealed carry licenses expire five years after issuance. The first renewal period began in 2008. Since then, 219,841 licenses have been renewed.
- Sheriffs must deny an application by any person who fails to meet the eligibility criteria. In 2015, 1,117 licenses were denied.
- Sheriffs must 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. They also must revoke the license of any person who no longer meets the eligibility requirements. In 2015, 1,319 licenses were suspended and 530 were revoked.
- Ohio has reciprocity agreements with 36 other states, including all bordering states, allowing Ohioans with permits to carry handguns in those jurisdictions and for those states' citizens with permits to carry handguns in Ohio.

Ohio's Sex Offender Registration and Notification System Includes Nearly 19,000 Offenders

Number of Registered, Nonincarcerated Sex Offenders in Ohio, November 2015			
Sex Offender Classification System	Juvenile Offenders	Adult Offenders	Total Offenders
SORN Law			
Tier I: Required to register for 15 years (adults) or 10 years (juveniles) and verify address annually	417	2,334	2,751
Tier II: Required to register for 25 years (adults) or 20 years (juveniles) and verify address every 180 days	216	3,143	3,359
Tier III: Required to register for life and verify address every 90 days	136	979	1,115
Megan's Law	469	10,973	11,442
Grand Total	1,238	17,429	18,667

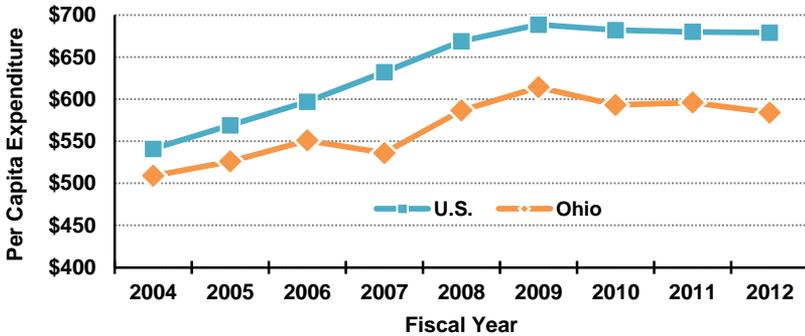
Source: Office of the Ohio Attorney General

- As of November 2015, Ohio had 18,667 registered, nonincarcerated sex offenders.¹ Of this total, 93% (17,429) were adults and 7% (1,238) were juveniles based on their age at the initial offense.
- In September 2009, with the enactment of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification (SORN) Law by S.B. 10 of the 127th General Assembly, Ohio became the first of 17 states that are in substantial compliance with the federal Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006.
- The SORN Law replaced the state's prior sex offender classification system (Megan's Law) with an "offense-based" system that classifies offenders based upon the severity of the committed offense into three tiers with increasingly strict registration and notification requirements. The SORN Law also required the retroactive reclassification of Megan's Law registrants.
- In June 2010, the Ohio Supreme Court invalidated the retroactive reclassification of Megan's Law sex offenders. As a result, Ohio operates two sex offender registration systems. Megan's Law authorized judges to classify offenders based on their likelihood of committing a future sex offense, a "risk-based" classification. Offenders were required to verify their addresses every 90 days or annually. Registration requirements were for 10 years, 20 years, or life.

¹ Registration requirements are suspended for incarcerated sex offenders in Ohio.

Ohio's Per Capita Justice Expenditures Remain Below National Amount

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



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

- In FY 2012, Ohio's per capita justice expenditures were \$584, 14.0% (\$95) below the national amount of \$679. Per capita justice expenditures decreased in FY 2012 in both Ohio (2.0%) and the U.S. as a whole (0.2%).
- Ohio's per capita justice expenditures for FY 2012 consisted of \$278 for police protection, \$148 for judicial services (including prosecution, courts, and public defense), and \$157 for corrections. The respective national amounts were \$311 (police), \$138 (judicial), and \$231 (corrections).
- From FY 2004 to FY 2012, Ohio's per capita justice expenditures increased by 14.7% (\$75), while the national amount increased by 25.6% (\$138). Inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, was 22.3% during this period.
- Ohio's justice expenditures totaled \$6.74 billion in FY 2012. Local governments spent 70.3% (\$4.74 billion), while the state spent the remaining 29.7% (\$2.00 billion).
- In FY 2012, Ohio's per capita justice expenditures ranked 27th highest in the nation among states and Washington, D.C. As shown in the table below, Ohio's per capita justice expenditures in that year were higher than all neighboring states, except for Pennsylvania.

Per Capita Justice Expenditures for Ohio and Neighboring States, FY 2012		
State	National Rank	Per Capita Expenditures
Pennsylvania	19	\$652
Ohio	27	\$584
Michigan	29	\$579
West Virginia	41	\$500
Kentucky	48	\$440
Indiana	51	\$394

Ohio Is Below the National Average in Law Enforcement Employee to Resident Ratio

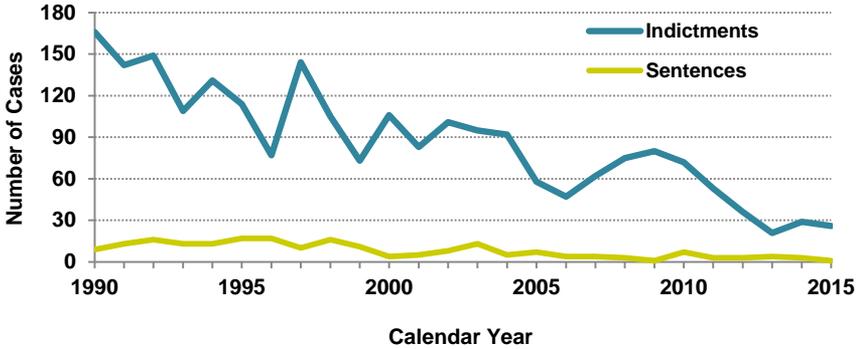
Full-Time Equivalent Law Enforcement Employees, 2014				
State	Total Personnel		Sworn Personnel	
	Per 100,000 Residents	Rank	Per 100,000 Residents	Rank
U.S.	284	--	217	--
Ohio	264	29	200	31
Pennsylvania	251	36	206	28
Indiana	241	38	178	36
West Virginia	220	43	176	37
Kentucky	216	46	171	43
Michigan	209	48	168	45

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- Ohio had 264 full-time equivalent (FTE) law enforcement employees per 100,000 residents in 2014, which ranked 29th highest in the nation and was below the U.S. ratio of 284.
- Ohio had 200 FTE sworn law enforcement officers (defined as those with arrest powers) per 100,000 residents in 2014, which ranked 31st highest in the nation and was below the U.S. ratio of 217.
- Ohio's FTE law enforcement employee ratio in 2014 was higher than those of all neighboring states. Nationally, the state of New York had the highest ratio of 428 while the state of Washington had the lowest ratio of 198.
- Ohio's FTE sworn officer ratio was higher than all neighboring states, except for Pennsylvania (206). Nationally, the state of New York had the highest ratio (371) and the state of Washington had the lowest (137).
- In 2014, Ohio's average annual salary per FTE sworn officer was \$63,686. This was 13.5% lower than the U.S. average of \$72,285. Alaska and California had the highest average annual salary per FTE sworn officer at \$108,258 and \$107,174, respectively; Mississippi had the lowest at \$37,534.
- Compared to its neighboring states, Ohio's average annual salary per FTE sworn officer in 2014 was higher than West Virginia (\$45,836), Kentucky (\$50,137), and Indiana (\$55,608), but lower than Michigan (\$65,736) and Pennsylvania (\$73,157).

Ohio Capital Indictments and Death Sentences Continue Long-term Decline

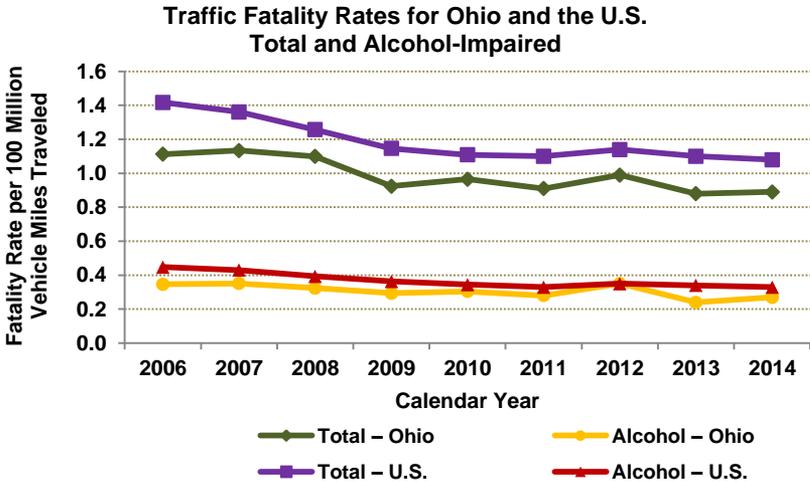
Capital Indictment Filings and Death Sentences Issued



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

- Capital indictments and death sentences in Ohio have been on a long-term decline. In the 1990s, indictments and death sentences averaged 121 and 14 per year, respectively. In the most recent ten years (2006-2015), indictments and death sentences have decreased to an average of 50 and three per year, respectively. In 2015, 26 individuals were indicted for capital murder and one individual was sentenced to death.
- Since Ohio's reinstatement of the death penalty in October 1981, a total of 3,272 capital indictments have been filed, resulting in 324 death sentences being issued for a total of 320 individuals. Four individuals received two death sentences each.
- Of the 320 individuals sentenced to death, 53 have been executed, with an average time served on death row of 16.6 years. The status of the remaining 267 individuals is as follows: active death sentences (142), removed based on judicial action (71), deceased prior to execution (27), commutation (19), and ineligible for death sentence based on intellectual disability (8).
- In October 2015, Ohio postponed all executions until at least 2017 because it has been unable to obtain the necessary lethal injection drugs.
- As of January 1, 2016, Ohio's death row population (142) ranked seventh in the nation behind California (743), Florida (396), Texas (263), Alabama (196), Pennsylvania (180), and North Carolina (155). Arizona (125), Louisiana (81), and Georgia (78) ranked just below Ohio. Of the total number of death row inmates (2,943) nationwide, these ten states accounted for 2,360, or 80.2%. Ohio is one of 31 states that authorize the death penalty.

Ohio's Traffic Fatality Rates Remain Below National Averages

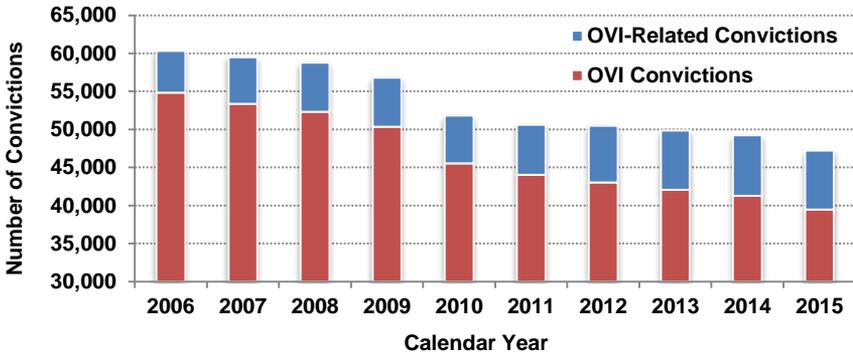


Sources: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; Ohio Department of Public Safety

- From 2006 to 2014, Ohio's total traffic fatality and alcohol-impaired driving fatality rates, as measured by the number of fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled, were largely below the corresponding national rates.
- During this period, alcohol-impaired driving fatalities accounted for about one-third of total traffic fatalities in both Ohio and the nation as a whole. An alcohol-impaired driving fatality involves a vehicle operator with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) at 0.08% or higher.
- Ohio's total traffic fatality rate fell 20.0% from 1.11 in 2006 to 0.89 in 2014 and Ohio's alcohol-impaired fatality rate fell 22.2% from 0.35 in 2006 to 0.33 in 2014. In contrast, the corresponding national rates declined 23.8%, from 1.42 to 1.08 and 26.3% from 0.45 to 0.33, respectively. Thus, the gaps between the Ohio and national rates have narrowed over this period.
- In 2014, Ohio reported a total of 282,368 traffic crashes, of which 975 (0.35%) were fatal crashes that killed 1,006 people. Alcohol-impaired driving fatalities accounted for 30.8% (310) of total fatalities. Speeding-related crashes accounted for 27.2% (274) of total fatalities.
- Distracted driving was reported in 48 (4.9%) of Ohio's 975 fatal traffic crashes in 2014, including ten involving cell phone use while driving, and resulted in 58 fatalities (5.8% of total fatalities).
- In 2014, on average 2.8 persons were killed in fatal crashes each day in Ohio, or one person killed every 8.7 hours. Another 275.5 persons were injured each day in crashes, or one injury every 5.2 minutes.

OVI Convictions Declined but OVI-Related Convictions Increased in Past Ten Years

OVI and Related Convictions in Ohio, 2006-2015



Source: Ohio Bureau of Motor Vehicles

- Over the past ten years, the number of drivers convicted of an OVI (operating a vehicle under the influence of drugs or alcohol) charge has decreased by 28%, from 54,841 in 2006 to 39,495 in 2015, with an average decline of 3.6% per year. In contrast, OVI-related convictions¹ have increased by 41.1%, from 5,494 in 2006 to 7,754 in 2015, with an average increase of 4.0% per year.
- In Ohio, a driver is considered to be intoxicated if they have a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) at or above 0.08%. Penalties may include incarceration, treatment intervention, fine, license suspension, and vehicle immobilization or forfeiture, and are enhanced for BAC levels that are at or above 0.17%. On average, 2,070 drivers tested each year with BAC levels at or above 0.17%.
- A driver convicted of an OVI charge pays a mandatory fine ranging from \$375 to \$10,500, depending upon prior convictions and certain other circumstances. State law apportions the fine for purposes such as OVI enforcement, incarceration, indigent defense, drug and alcohol treatment, and vehicle immobilizing or disabling devices.
- Ohio's implied consent law requires drivers to submit to a test if suspected of driving while intoxicated. A refusal triggers an immediate administrative license suspension pending a court hearing. During the past ten years, 1,466 drivers refused to be tested each year on average.
- Convictions for operating a motor vehicle after underage alcohol consumption decreased by 64.5%, from 1,213 in 2006 to 472 in 2015.

¹ These convictions consist almost entirely of "physical control" violations, meaning a driver is in the driver's seat of the vehicle with the ignition key and "under the influence," but the vehicle has not been either started or driven.