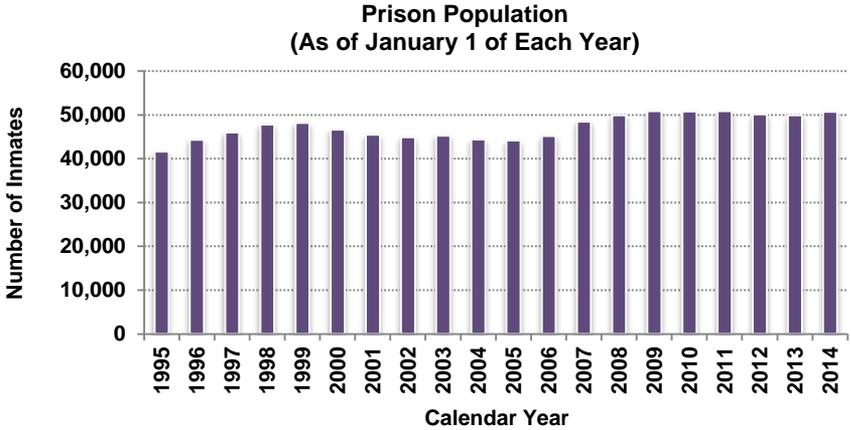


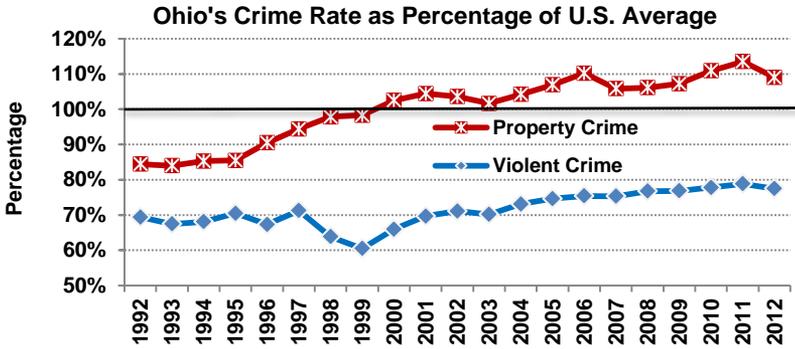
Prison Population Continues to Hover Around 50,000



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

- In January 2014, Ohio's prison population totaled 50,674, an increase of 1.5% (746 inmates) from the previous year. Ohio's prison population has hovered around 50,000 in each of the past six years. Overall, it decreased by 0.4% (210 inmates) from FY 2009 to FY 2014.
- During the 20-year period from 1995 to 2014, Ohio's prison population increased by 21.8% (9,065 inmates). In November 2008, Ohio's prison population reached its all-time high at nearly 51,300.
- From 1995 to 2009, Ohio's prison population growth went through three cycles. The population increased by an average of 3.7% per year from 1995 to 1999, followed by an average decline of 1.4% per year through 2005. The population grew again from 2006 through 2009, at an average rate of 3.6% per year.
- As of July 1, 2014, Ohio's adult prison system consisted of 27 correctional institutions, 11,820 staff, and 50,601 inmates.
- As of July 2014, the average cost to incarcerate an inmate in an Ohio prison was \$22,836 per year, or \$62.57 per day. Security, the supervision and control of inmates, typically consumes the largest portion at around 40%.
- Ohio's inmate to correction officer ratio was 7.7 to 1 in 1994. This ratio decreased to 5.5 to 1 by 2001, and then increased to 7.2 to 1 by 2014.
- As of December 31, 2012, Ohio's prison population (50,876) ranked 7th in the nation, behind Texas (166,372), California (134,534), Florida (101,930), Georgia (55,457), New York (54,210), and Pennsylvania (51,125). Illinois (49,348), Michigan (43,636), and Louisiana (40,172) ranked just below Ohio. These ten states accounted for 55.3% of the total population in state prisons.

Ohio Remains Below the U.S. Average in Violent Crime Rate but Exceeds the U.S. Average in Property Crime Rate

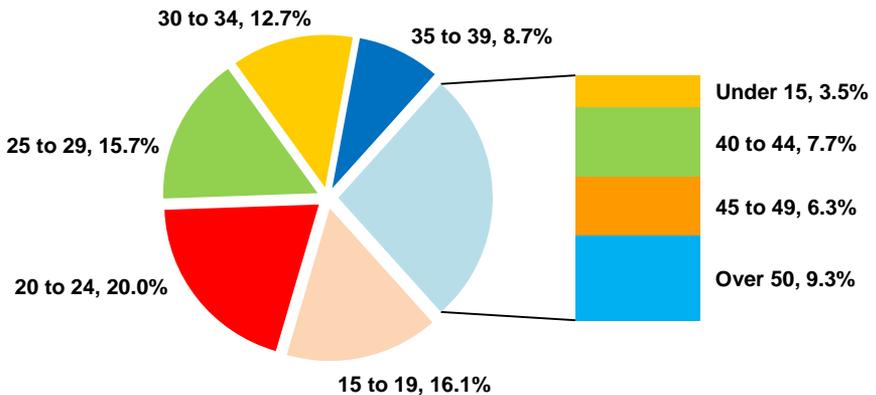


Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics

- In 2012, Ohio's violent crime rate was 77.5% of the U.S. average while its property crime rate was 109.0% of the U.S. average. Both rates are measured by the number of crimes per 100,000 residents.
- Ohio's violent crime rate has remained below the U.S. average since 1992. However, Ohio's rate in the past decade has inched closer to the U.S. average. From 1992 to 2001, on average, Ohio's violent crime rate was 67.4% of the U.S. average compared to 75.2% for the period from 2002 to 2012.
- Ohio's property crime rate exceeded the U.S. average in 2000 for the first time. Since then it has remained above the U.S. average.
- Ohio's property and violent crime rates have continued to decline in recent years. From 2007 to 2012, Ohio's violent and property crime rates decreased by 15.7% and 10.1%, respectively. The comparable U.S. figures were 18.0% and 12.7%, respectively.
- During the period from 1992 to 2012, both Ohio's and U.S. violent crime rates peaked in 1992 at 526 and 758, respectively. Ohio's rate decreased by 39.8% in the 1990s, reaching 316 in 1999, and then generally increased in the first half of the 2000s before declining again to a rate of 300 in 2012. The 43.0% decrease since 1992 was largely attributable to declines in aggravated assault and robbery. The U.S. rate followed a trend similar to that of Ohio and declined to 387 in 2012, a decrease of 48.9%.
- The property crime rates for Ohio and the U.S. also peaked in 1992 at 4,140 and 4,904, respectively. Ohio's rate has since generally trended downward to 3,117 in 2012, a 24.7% decrease. Approximately two-thirds of the decrease was attributable to a decline in larceny-theft. The U.S. rate declined by 41.7% during this same period.

Ohioans Aged 15-34 Years Accounted for Close to 65% of All Crime Arrests in 2012

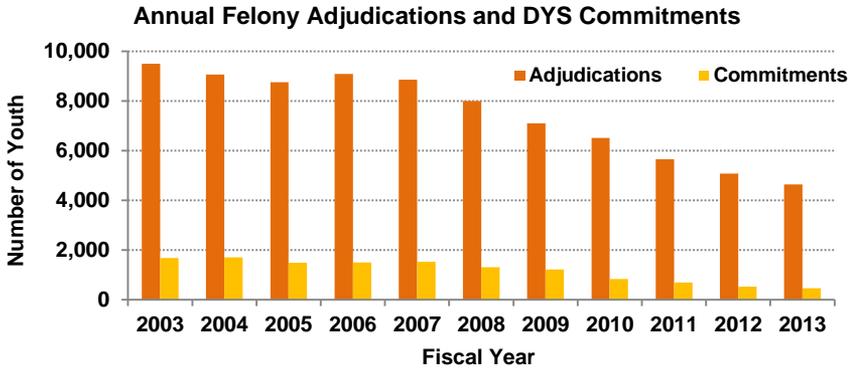
Crime Arrests by Age Group, 2012



Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Report, Supplemental Data 2012

- In 2012, Ohio reported a total of 256,184 arrests to be included in the FBI's annual Uniform Crime Report. Individuals aged 15 to 34 years accounted for 64.5% of the total, including 16.1% (41,138) in the 15-19 age group, 20.0% (51,109) in the 20-24 age group, 15.7% (40,222) in the 25-29 age group, and 12.7% (32,604) in the 30-34 age group.
- Of the total arrests reported by Ohio in 2012, 18.3% (46,829) was for violent and property crimes, which include the offenses of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The remaining 81.7% (209,355) was for all other crime arrests except for traffic violations. The comparable U.S. averages were 17.9% and 82.1%, respectively.
- In 2012, 72.5% of Ohio arrestees were males and 71.8% were Caucasian. The corresponding national figures were 73.8% and 69.3%, respectively.
- The 15-19 age group made up the largest share of violent and property crime arrests at 20.2% (9,454). The peak individual age was 18.
- Ohio's violent and property crime arrests represented 2.8% of the national total in 2012. Since peaking at 314,495 in 2008, the total number of violent and property crime arrests reported for Ohio has declined, on average, 5.0% per year.
- The 20-24 age group accounted for the largest share of other crime arrests at 20.2% (42,186). The individual peak age was 21.

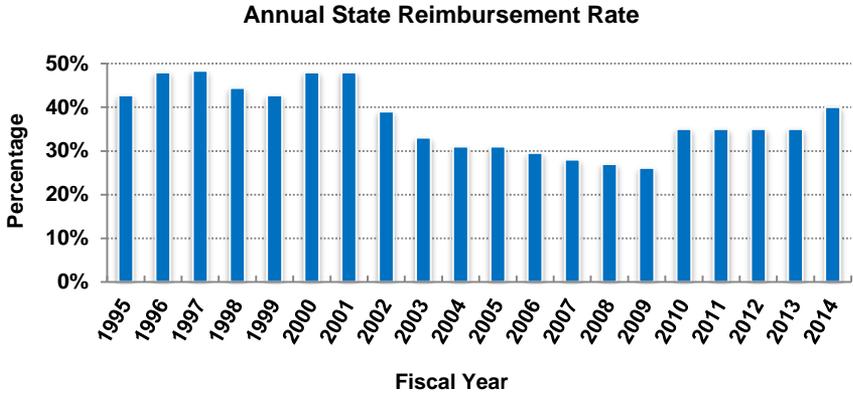
Felony Adjudications and Commitments to DYS Institutions Continue to Decrease



Source: Ohio Department of Youth Services

- The number of felony cases adjudicated in juvenile courts decreased from 9,495 in FY 2003 to 4,636 in FY 2013 with an average declining rate of 6.8% per year. The average annual declining rate since FY 2008, however, was much higher at 10.2%.
- The number of youth committed to institutions operated by the Department of Youth Services (DYS) decreased from 1,679 in FY 2003 to 459 in FY 2013 with an average declining rate of 11.5% per year. The rate of decrease was also much higher in recent years, at 17.7% per year on average since FY 2008.
- The institutional population decrease is partly due to a component of RECLAIM Ohio, which diverts youth from state institutions by subsidizing community residential and nonresidential programs, including community correctional facilities. Funding for this component of RECLAIM Ohio grew from \$42.3 million in FY 2003 to \$49.4 million in FY 2013, an increase of \$7.1 million, or 16.8%.
- In FY 2013, the average daily cost for DHS to house, care for, and treat a juvenile offender was \$555, an increase of \$387, or 230.4%, from the FY 2003 rate of \$168.
- In FY 2003, DHS operated eight institutions with an average daily population of 1,811 youth and 1,343 youth specialists and other direct care staff. By the end of FY 2013, DHS operated four institutions with an average daily population of 535 youth and 713 youth specialists and other direct care staff.
- In FY 2014, DHS closed the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility located in Delaware County. This marked the fifth such closure due to the decreasing institutional population and budgetary constraints in the past six years. The three remaining institutions in operation are located in Cuyahoga, Pickaway, and Stark counties.

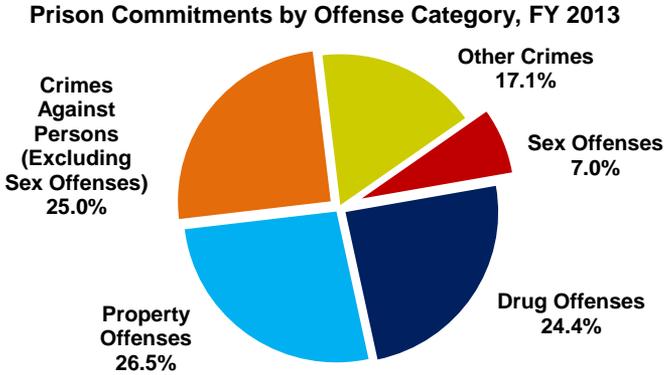
State Reimbursement Rate for County Indigent Defense Costs Increased to 40% in FY 2014



Source: Ohio Public Defender Commission

- The state reimbursement rate for county indigent defense costs increased to 40% in FY 2014 due primarily to a \$7.5 million (369.9%) increase in GRF funding. The FY 2010-FY 2011 biennial budget enacted several new non-GRF funding sources for reimbursement and increased the state reimbursement rate from a 20-year low of 26.2% in FY 2009 to 35% for FY 2010 through FY 2013. The increases since FY 2010 reverse the general decline in the reimbursement rate during the 2000s.
- In Ohio, counties are required to provide and pay for legal counsel for indigent persons when a right to counsel exists. The state reimburses counties up to 50% of allowable costs. If the amount appropriated is insufficient to pay the full 50%, available funds are prorated to the counties.
- FY 1991 was the last year the state reimbursed counties for 50% of their allowable costs.
- From FY 1995 to FY 2014, the total cost to the state and counties for providing indigent defense services increased by 154.7% (\$77.5 million), from \$50.1 million to \$127.6 million. Over the same period, the total number of cases subject to the state's indigent defense reimbursement provisions increased by 67.2% (167,917 cases), from 249,934 to 417,851.
- The board of county commissioners in each county determines the method of providing indigent defense services. Currently, counties use one of four general methods: court appointed counsel (39 counties), county public defenders (29 counties), contract with the state's Office of the Ohio Public Defender (11 counties), or contract with nonprofit corporations (9 counties).

Three Offense Categories Account for More Than 75% of Prison Commitments



Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

- In FY 2013, 20,533 offenders were committed to prison, of which 15,575 (75.9%) were committed under the categories of property offenses, crimes against persons (excluding sex offenses), and drug offenses.
- Property crime offenders totaled 5,440 in FY 2013, accounting for 26.5% of total commitments. Of this total, 3,867 (71.1%) were convicted of burglary (2,572) or theft (1,295) offenses. The property offense share of total commitments has decreased from around 45% in the 1980s to around 25% starting with FY 1999.
- Offenders committed for crimes against persons (excluding sex offenses) totaled 5,128 in FY 2013, representing 25.0% of total commitments. Of this total, 1,619 (31.6%) were convicted of a robbery-related offense. Since the late 1990s, this category has constituted around 25% of total commitments.
- Drug offenders totaled 5,007 in FY 2013, accounting for 24.4% of total commitments. Of this total, 2,216 (44.3%) were convicted of drug possession and 1,845 (36.8%) were convicted of trafficking in drugs. The drug offense share of total commitments has decreased to around 25% in recent years, down from about 30% between FY 2000 and FY 2007.
- Offenders committed for a sex offense totaled 1,439 in FY 2013, largely consisting of registration violations (353), rape (353), and gross sexual imposition (241). Sex offenders have historically accounted for around 6% of total commitments.
- Other crimes for which offenders were committed to prison in FY 2013 included firearms (1,042), resisting arrest/failure to comply (344), driving under the influence (331), and forgery (308).

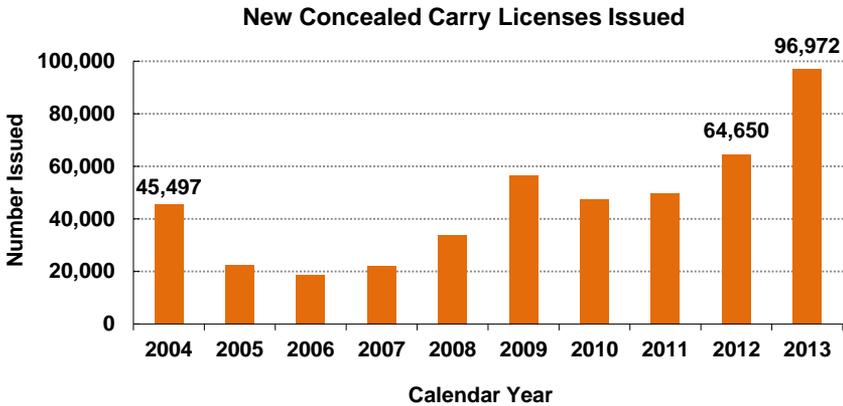
Two-Thirds of New Cases Were Filed in Municipal Courts in 2013

Type of Court	Number of New Cases Filed	% of Total
Supreme Court	2,055	0.07%
Courts of Appeals	9,076	0.31%
Court of Claims	793	0.03%
Courts of Common Pleas	517,540	17.95%
<i>General Division</i>	189,358	6.57%
<i>Domestic Relations Division</i>	65,296	2.26%
<i>Probate Division</i>	88,435	3.07%
<i>Juvenile Division</i>	174,451	6.05%
Municipal Courts	1,928,334	66.88%
County Courts	160,733	5.57%
Mayor's Courts	264,914	9.19%
Total	2,883,445	100.00%

Source: Ohio Supreme Court

- In 2013, a total of just under 2.9 million new cases were filed in Ohio's courts. Of this total, approximately 1.9 million (66.9%) were filed in municipal courts. County courts, which handle similar cases, accounted for another 160,733 (5.6%).
- Of the total number of new filings in 2013, 517,540 (18.0%) 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 2013, of the total new cases filed statewide in the general division of the courts of common pleas, 53,163 (28.1%) involved foreclosure. Since peaking at 89,053 in 2009, the new foreclosure filings have steadily decreased.
- Of the 2.9 million new filings in 2013, 53.9% involved traffic law violations, generally under the jurisdiction of municipal, county, and mayor's courts.
- For the fifth consecutive year, the total number of new cases filed has declined. The 2013 new case number represents a decrease of 399,933 (12.2%) from the 3.3 million new case filings in 2009.
- 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. Mayor's courts are permitted under Ohio law in certain municipal corporations.

Concealed Carry Licenses Reach an All-Time High



Source: Office of the Ohio Attorney General

- The number of new concealed carry licenses issued reached an all-time high of 96,972 in 2013. This is more than twice the 45,497 new licenses issued in 2004, the year in which Ohio's Concealed Handgun Law went into effect, and 50% higher than the previous high of 64,650 new licenses issued in 2012.
- Since 2004, county sheriffs have issued 458,210 new concealed carry licenses.
- Licenses expire five years after issuance. The first renewal period began in 2008. Since then, 126,229 licenses have been renewed.
- Sheriffs are permitted to issue a temporary emergency license, which allows a person who submits evidence of imminent danger to receive an immediate nonrenewable 90-day license. The number of temporary emergency licenses issued annually has averaged around 68.
- 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 1,154 in 2013.
- 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 741 in 2012. In 2013, 286 licenses were revoked.
- Sheriffs must deny an application by any person who fails to meet the eligibility criteria. The number denied annually ranged from a low of 384 in 2006 to a high of 1,142 in 2013.
- Ohio has reciprocity agreements with 23 other states, including Kentucky, Michigan, and West Virginia.

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

Number of Registered Sex Offenders, as of June 2014		
State	Per 100,000 Population	Total
U.S.	248	774,600
Pennsylvania	129	16,366
Indiana	143	9,256
Ohio	165	19,065
West Virginia	226	4,180
Kentucky	227	9,865
Michigan	415	41,004

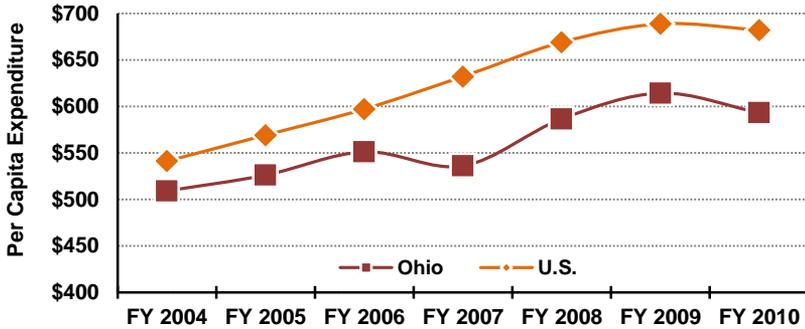
Source: National Center for Missing & Exploited Children

- As of June 2014, Ohio had 165 registered sex offenders per 100,000 population, well below the national rate of 248. Among its neighboring states, Ohio's rate was higher than that of Pennsylvania and Indiana, but lower than that of West Virginia, Kentucky, and Michigan.
- As of June 2014, Ohio had 19,065 registered sex offenders,¹ accounting for 2.5% of the total 774,600 registered sex offenders in the nation.
- In September 2009, Ohio became the first state in the nation to substantially comply with the federal Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) with the enactment of S.B. 10 of the 127th General Assembly, which replaced the state's prior sex offender classification system (Megan's Law) with a system that classifies offenders as Tier I, Tier II, or Tier III sex offenders/child-victim offenders.
- In June 2010, the Ohio Supreme Court invalidated parts of S.B. 10 that retroactively reclassified sex offenders who had been convicted prior to the bill's enactment. As a result, 4,446 offenders reverted back to their prior classifications and registration requirements. Ohio effectively operates two sex offender registration systems, which differ primarily in the length and frequency of time that an offender is required to register.
- As of July 2014, 89 jurisdictions have substantially implemented SORNA's requirements, including 17 states, 69 tribes, and 3 territories. Michigan and Pennsylvania are the other two neighboring states that are also substantially in compliance with federal requirements.

¹ Approximately 10,000 additional sex offenders were incarcerated. In Ohio, registration requirements are suspended while a sex offender is incarcerated.

Ohio's Per Capita Justice Expenditures Remain Below National Average

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



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

- In FY 2010, Ohio's per capita justice expenditures were \$593, \$89 (13.0%) below the national average of \$682. Per capita expenditures decreased from FY 2009 to FY 2010 in both Ohio (3.4%) and the U.S. as a whole (1.0%).
- Ohio's per capita justice expenditures for FY 2010 consisted of \$281 for police protection, \$151 for judicial services (including prosecution, courts, and public defense), and \$161 for corrections. The U.S. averages for these components were \$308, \$139, and \$235, respectively.
- From FY 2004 to FY 2010, Ohio's per capita justice expenditures increased by 16.5% (\$84). The national average increased by 26.1% (\$141). Inflation, as measured by the consumer price index, was 15.4% during this period.
- Ohio's justice expenditures totaled \$6.86 billion in FY 2010. Of this total, local governments spent 70.4% (\$4.83 billion), while the state spent the remaining 29.6% (\$2.03 billion).
- In FY 2010, Ohio's per capita justice expenditures ranked 26th highest in the nation. As shown in the table below, Ohio's per capita justice expenditures were higher than those of all neighboring states except for Pennsylvania.

Per Capita Justice Expenditures for Ohio and Neighboring States, FY 2010

State	National Rank	Per Capita Expenditures
Pennsylvania	20	\$630
Ohio	26	\$593
Michigan	29	\$576
West Virginia	45	\$461
Kentucky	48	\$436
Indiana	50	\$425

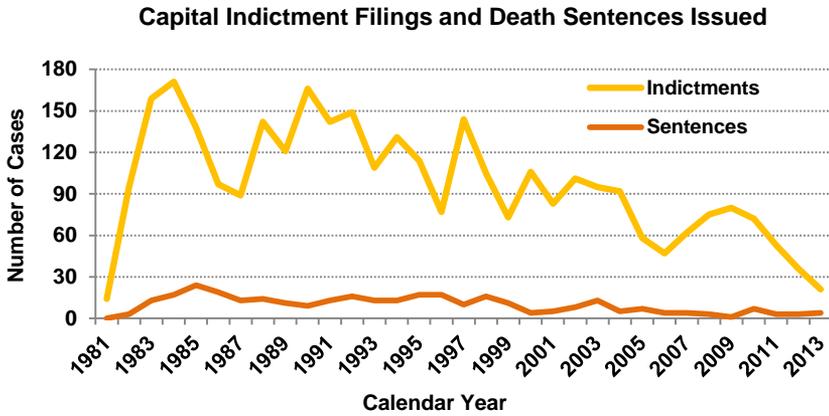
Ohio Is Below the National Average in Full-Time Equivalent Police Protection Personnel Per 100,000 Residents

Full-Time Equivalent Police Protection Personnel Per 100,000 Residents, 2012				
State	Total Personnel		Sworn Personnel	
	Per 100,000 Residents	Rank	Per 100,000 Residents	Rank
U.S.	298	--	225	--
Ohio	278	29	209	27
Indiana	239	40	181	39
Kentucky	230	43	174	41
Michigan	222	49	173	43
Pennsylvania	279	28	225	16
West Virginia	215	51	169	46

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- Ohio had 278 full-time equivalent police protection personnel per 100,000 residents in 2012, which ranked 29th highest in the nation and was below the national average of 298.
- Ohio had 209 full-time equivalent sworn police protection personnel (defined as those with arrest powers) per 100,000 residents in 2012. This ranked 27th highest in the nation, and was also below the national average of 225.
- Although lower than the national averages, Ohio's total and sworn police protection personnel ratios in 2012 were higher than those of all neighboring states except for Pennsylvania. Washington, D.C. ranked first in the nation for both ratios. West Virginia and the state of Washington ranked last in total and sworn personnel ratios, respectively.
- Of Ohio's total police protection personnel in 2012, 92.3% was employed at the local level and 85.2% worked full time. The comparable U.S. averages were 89.1% and 89.9%, respectively.
- In 2012, Ohio's average annual payroll per full-time sworn officer was \$67,092. This was 7.0% lower than the national average of \$72,120. New Jersey had the highest average annual payroll of \$101,832 in 2012 while Mississippi had the lowest at \$39,180.
- Compared to its neighboring states, Ohio's average annual payroll per full-time sworn officer was higher than West Virginia (\$46,284), Kentucky (\$51,636), and Indiana (\$51,744) but lower than Michigan (\$68,328) and Pennsylvania (\$75,936).

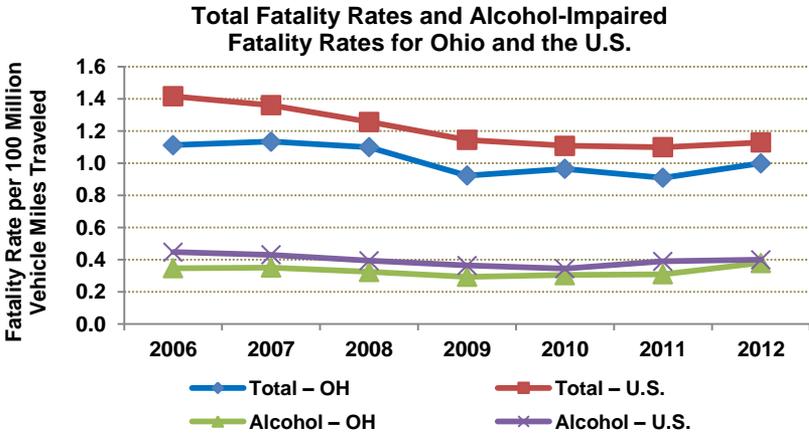
Capital Indictment Filings Vary While Death Sentences Issued Remain Stable



Sources: Office of the Ohio Attorney General; Supreme Court of Ohio; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

- Since the death penalty was reinstated in October 1981, the number of capital indictments filed per year has varied substantially, ranging from a high of 171 in 1984 to a low of 21 in 2013. The overall number of death sentences issued, however, has remained relatively stable each year, ranging from a high of 24 in 1985 to a low of 1 in 2009.
- Over the past 32 years, a total of 3,217 capital indictments were filed, resulting in 320 death sentences being issued against a total of 316 individuals. Four individuals received two death sentences each.
- At year-end 2013, 52 of the 316 individuals on death row had been executed, 18 received a commutation, 26 died prior to execution, 8 were found ineligible due to developmental disabilities, 68 were removed based on judicial action, and 144 had active death sentences. For those who were executed, the average amount of time spent on death row was 16.58 years.
- As of January 1, 2014, Ohio's death row population (144) ranked seventh in the nation behind California (742), Florida (410), Texas (278), Alabama (198), Pennsylvania (193), and North Carolina (159). Arizona (124), Georgia (94), and Louisiana (88) ranked just below Ohio. Of the total number of death row inmates (3,070) nationwide, these ten states accounted for 2,430, or 79.2%. Ohio is one of 32 states that authorize the death penalty.
- Ohio's death row population is primarily located at the Chillicothe Correctional Institution and all executions take place at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility in Lucasville. Since November 2001, all death sentences in Ohio have been carried out using lethal injection.

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

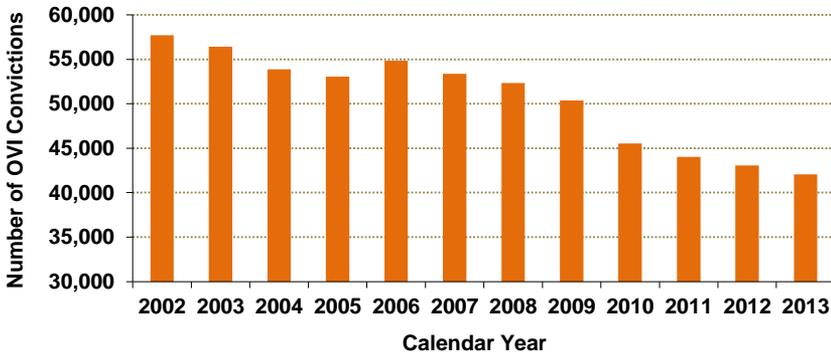


Sources: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; Ohio Department of Public Safety

- From 2006 to 2012, Ohio's total traffic fatality and alcohol-impaired driving fatality rates, as measured by the number of fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled, were both below the corresponding national rates.
- During this period, alcohol-impaired driving fatalities accounted for about one-third of total traffic fatalities in both Ohio and the nation as a whole. An alcohol-impaired driving fatality involves a vehicle operator with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) at 0.08% or higher.
- Although below the national average, Ohio's total traffic fatality rate of 1.00 for 2012 was an increase of 9.9% from 2011. Similarly, Ohio's alcohol-impaired driving fatality rate increased by 22.6% to 0.38 in 2012. The corresponding national rates both increased in 2012 to 1.13 (an increase of 2.7%) and 0.40 (an increase of 2.6%), respectively.
- Ohio had 1,123 traffic fatalities in 2012, of which 385 (34.3%) were alcohol-impaired fatalities and 356 (31.7%) were speeding-related fatalities.
- The 16-25 age group had the largest share of the total fatalities in 2012 at 20.6% (231), followed by the 26-35 age group at 16.2% (182) and the 46-55 age group at 16.1% (181).
- Across the state, Franklin County had the highest number of fatal traffic crashes in 2012 at 78, followed by Hamilton County (55), Cuyahoga County (48), and Montgomery County (38).
- Ohio's OVI (operating a vehicle while under the influence of drugs or alcohol) convictions decreased by 21.1% from 2006 to 2012, from 54,841 to 43,045. Less than 1% of the OVI convictions involved a traffic fatality.

OVI Convictions Declined by 27.1% in Past 12 Years

OVI Convictions in Ohio, 2002-2013



Source: Ohio Bureau of Motor Vehicles

- Over the past 12 years, OVI (operating a vehicle under the influence of drugs or alcohol) convictions have declined every year in Ohio except for 2006, which saw an increase of 3.4% (1,798 convictions). Overall, OVI convictions decreased by 27.1%, from 57,704 in 2002 to 42,070 in 2013, with an average decline of 2.8% per year. The majority of drivers convicted of an OVI offense were first-time offenders.
- The largest annual decrease during this 12-year period occurred in 2010, when OVI convictions decreased by 9.6%, from 50,378 to 45,546.
- In Ohio, a driver is considered intoxicated with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) at or above 0.08%. The penalties may include incarceration, treatment intervention, fine, license suspension, and vehicle immobilization or forfeiture, and are enhanced for BAC levels that are at or above 0.17%. On average, 1,884 drivers tested each year with BAC levels at or above 0.17%.
- The mandatory minimum OVI fine ranges from \$375 to \$1,350, while the driver's license reinstatement fee is \$475. They are earmarked for purposes such as OVI enforcement, incarceration, indigent defense, alcohol and drug addiction services, and alcohol and drug abuse resistance education.
- Ohio's implied consent law requires drivers to submit to a test if suspected of driving while intoxicated. A refusal triggers an immediate administrative license suspension pending a court hearing. On average, 1,256 drivers refused to be tested each year.
- Convictions for operating a motor vehicle after underage alcohol consumption (OMVUAC) decreased 66.8%, from 1,910 in 2002 to 635 in 2013. In total, there were 14,000 OMVUAC convictions during this 12-year period.