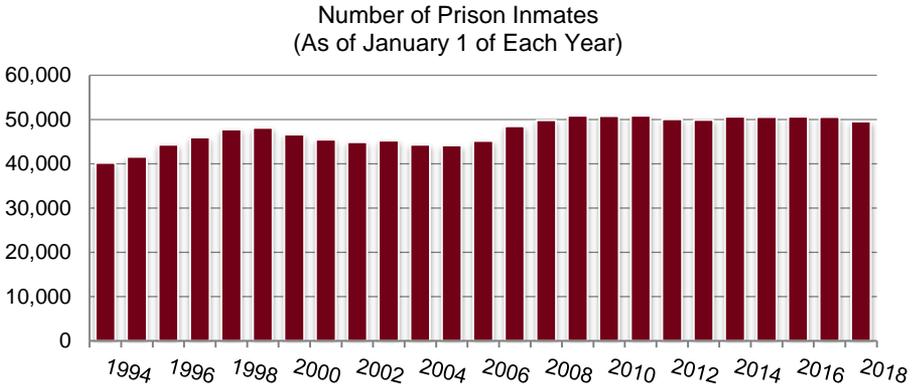


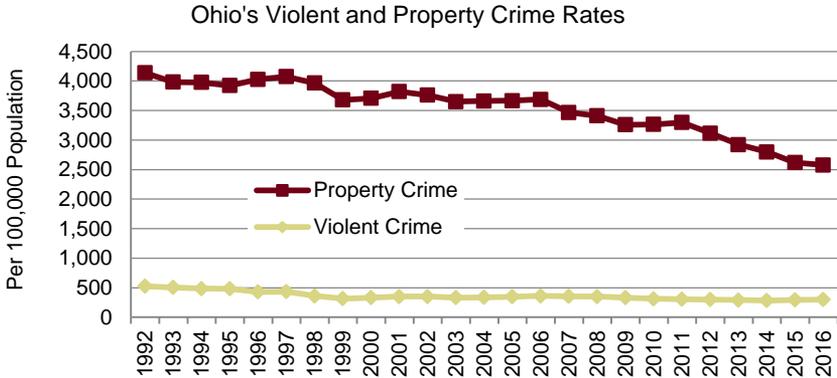
Prison Population Hovers Around 50,000 in Recent Years



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

- As of January 1, 2018, Ohio's prison population totaled 49,578, a decrease of 1.9% (978 inmates) from January 1, 2017.
- In November 2008, the prison population reached its all-time high of 51,273. It has hovered around 50,000 in each January of the past 11 years.
- During the 25-year period from 1994 to 2018, Ohio's prison population increased by 23.2% (9,325 inmates). The female share of the total prison population increased from 6.3% to 8.2% during this same period.
- From 1994 to 2018, the size of Ohio's prison population went through four phases. The population increased by an average of 3.7% per year from 1994 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 decreased by 0.3% per year on average through the start of 2018.
- As of June 1, 2018, Ohio's prison system consisted of 27 correctional institutions (two privately operated), 12,320 staff, and 49,379 inmates.
- The average cost to incarcerate an inmate in an Ohio prison was \$26,365 per year, or \$72.23 per day, as of June 2018. Security (supervision and control of inmates) makes up the largest part of the average cost (about 45%).
- As of December 31, 2016, Ohio's prison population ranked 5th in the nation, behind Texas, California, Florida, and Georgia. New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Arizona, and Michigan ranked just below Ohio. That year, Ohio accounted for 4.0% of the nation's prison population and 3.6% of its total population. The comparable statistics for the top ten states in prison population, including Ohio, were 55.2% and 53.2%, respectively.

Violent and Property Crimes Average 9% and 91%, Respectively, of Ohio's Total Annual Crime Rate

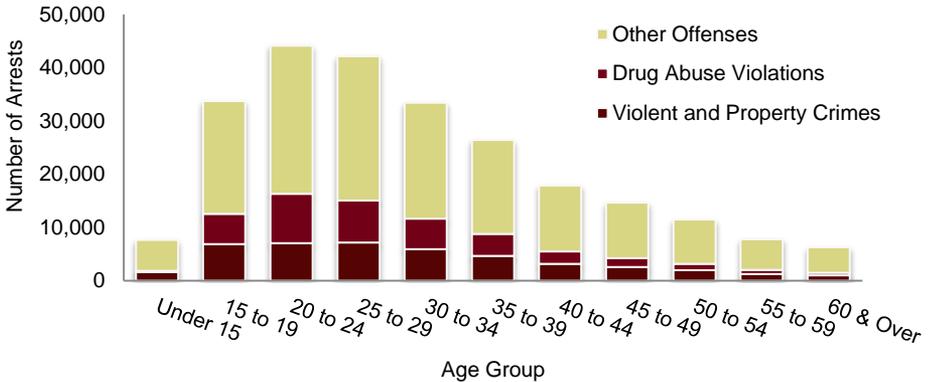


Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics

- As Ohio's violent and property crime rates have both fallen over the past 25 years, the overall relationship between violent and property crime rates, measured as a percentage of the total crime rate, has remained fairly stable. Between 1992 and 2016, violent crime averaged 9.3% of the total crime rate in Ohio; property crime constituted the remaining 90.7%.
- In 2016, Ohio's violent crime rate, as measured by the estimated number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 population, was 300, which was 42.9% lower than the 1992 rate of 526. Ohio's violent crime rate peaked at 562 in 1991.
- From 1992 to 2016, Ohio's annual property crime rate, as measured by the estimated number of burglaries, larceny-thefts, and motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 population, trended generally downward, from 4,140 in 1992 to a low of 2,578 in 2016, a 37.7% decrease. Ohio's property crime rate peaked at 4,471 in 1991.
- In 2016, Ohio's violent crimes totaled 34,877, of which 16,111 (46.2%) were aggravated assaults, 12,523 (35.9%) were robberies, 5,589 (16.0%) were rapes, and 654 (1.9%) were murders. From 1992 to 2016, the largest numbers of such crimes – aggravated assaults and robberies – declined by 45.5% and 42.9%, respectively. The number of rapes and murders also declined during this same period by 2.6% and 10.0%, respectively.
- In 2016, Ohio's property crimes totaled 299,357, consisting of 212,807 (71.1%) larceny-thefts, 66,883 (22.3%) burglaries, and 19,667 (6.6%) motor vehicle thefts. From 1992 to 2016, the number of motor vehicle thefts declined by 62.1%, burglaries by 35.9%, and larceny-thefts by 29.0%.

Ohioans Under 35 Years of Age Accounted for Nearly Two-Thirds of All Arrests in 2016

Arrests by Age Group, 2016

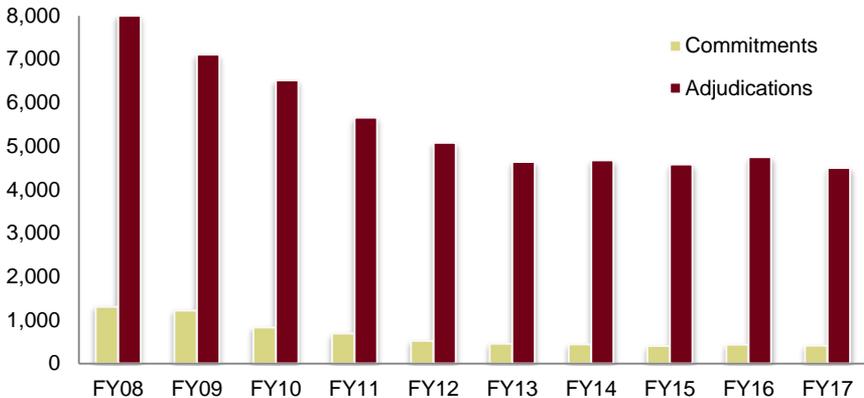


Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Report, Supplemental Data 2016

- In 2016, Ohio reported a total of 245,688 arrests to the FBI as part of the nationwide Uniform Crime Reporting Program, which excludes citations for traffic violations. Nearly two-thirds (65.5%, 161,044) of those arrested in 2016 were under age 35, including 3.1% (7,686) in the under 15 age group, 13.7% (33,704) in the 15-19 age group, 18.0% (44,114) in the 20-24 age group, 17.1% (42,124) in the 25-29 age group, and 13.6% (33,416) in the 30-34 age group.
- Of the total arrests reported in 2016, 17.7% (43,512) were for violent and property crimes (murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson), 16.0% (39,387) were for drug abuse violations (possession, manufacture, or sale of drugs), and 66.3% (162,789) were for all other offenses. The comparable U.S. figures were 17.5%, 14.6%, and 68.0%, respectively.
- The 20-24 age group made up the largest share of Ohio arrests in two categories: drug abuse violations (23.5%, 9,253), and all other offenses (17.1%, 27,785). The 25-29 age group made up the largest share of violent and property crime arrests (16.5%, 7,182).
- Of the persons arrested in Ohio in 2016, 70.0% were white and 29.6% were black compared with the U.S. averages of 70.4% and 27.0%, respectively.
- Of the persons arrested in Ohio in 2016, 70.8% were male and 29.2% were female. The corresponding U.S. figures were 72.9% and 27.1%, respectively.
- In 2016, Ohio's arrests accounted for 2.8% of the nation's arrest total. For that same year, Ohio's population comprised 3.6% of the nation's total.

Number of Youth Felony Adjudications and Commitments Levels Out in Recent Years

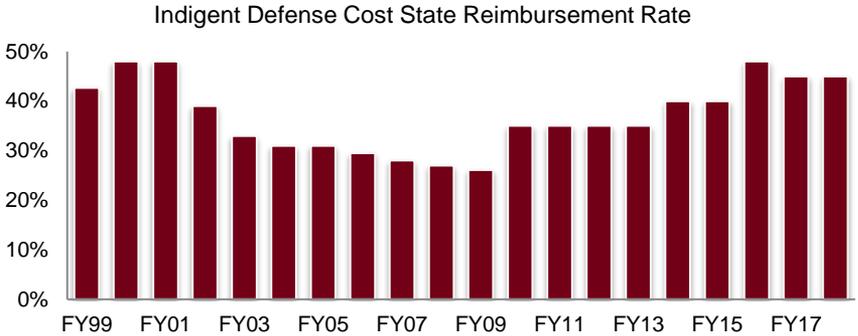
Annual Number of Youth Felony Adjudications and Commitments



Source: Ohio Department of Youth Services

- After falling from close to 8,000 in FY 2008, the number of youth adjudicated delinquent for a felony level offense in Ohio's juvenile courts leveled out at an average of about 4,600 since FY 2013. In FY 2017, the number was 4,496.
- Of the youth adjudicated over this ten-year period, 59.1% committed a felony of the fourth or fifth degree, 51.2% were age 16 or 17, 86.7% were male, and 48.9% were black.
- The number of youth committed to the Department of Youth Services (DYS) followed a similar pattern to adjudications, decreasing from about 1,300 in FY 2008, then leveling out to an average of about 430 starting in FY 2013. The number of commitments was 413 in FY 2017.
- Of those youth committed to DYS over this ten-year period, 47.9% were adjudicated delinquent for committing a felony of the first or second degree, 64.3% were age 16 or 17, 93.7% were male, and 59.2% were black.
- In FY 2008, DYS operated eight institutions with an average daily population of 1,685 youth and 2,023 institutional operations staff. By the end of FY 2017, DYS operated three institutions with an average daily population of 429 youth and 932 institutional operations staff.
- In FY 2017, the average daily cost for DYS to house, care, and treat a juvenile was \$507, an increase of \$271, or 114.8%, from the FY 2008 rate of \$236. The increase is largely a function of relatively fixed operating costs divided by a smaller average daily population.

State Reimbursement Rate for Indigent Defense Costs at 45%, Down From Recent High of 48%

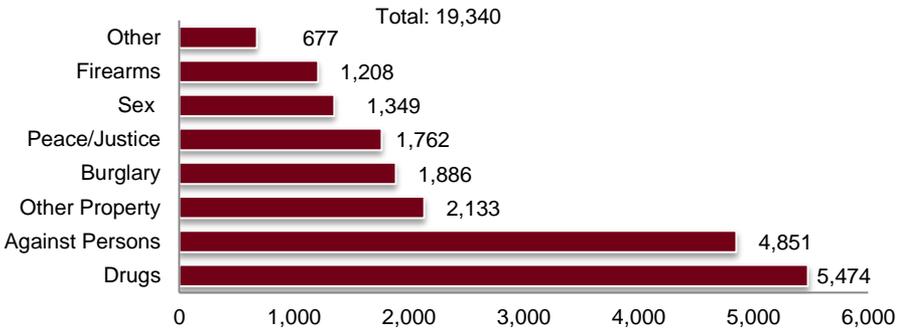


Source: Ohio Public Defender Commission

- In FY 2017 and FY 2018, the state reimbursed counties 45% of their indigent defense costs, down from the recent high of 48% recorded in FY 2016. 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.
- 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 FY 2002-FY 2009, 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 rate to 35% for FY 2010 through FY 2013. Increases in GRF funding further raised the rate to 40% in FY 2014 and FY 2015, then to 48% in FY 2016. The rate has since declined, as subsequent funding has not kept pace with a statewide increase in indigent defense cases and related costs.
- From FY 1999 to FY 2018, the total cost to the state and counties for providing indigent defense services increased by \$83.3 million (132.7%), from \$62.8 million to \$146.2 million.
- From FY 1999 to FY 2018, the total number of cases subject to the state's indigent defense reimbursement provisions increased by 162,079 cases (55.2%), from 293,615 to 455,694.
- Counties use one of four general methods of providing indigent defense services: court-appointed counsel (40 counties), county public defender (30 counties), contract with the state's Office of the Ohio Public Defender (10 counties), or contract with a nonprofit corporation (8 counties).

Drugs and Crimes Against Persons Accounted for Over Half of Prison Commitments in FY 2017

Prison Commitments by Offense Category, FY 2017



Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

- In FY 2017, a total of 19,340 offenders were committed to prison, down 33.5% (9,729), from a peak of 29,069 in FY 2007. More than half of the FY 2017 commitments (53.4%/10,325) were for two offense categories: drug offenses and crimes against persons (excluding sex offenses).
- Drug offenders comprised 28.3% (5,474) of total commitments, including 2,926 commitments for drug possession, 1,792 for trafficking drugs, and 594 for illegal manufacturing of drugs.
- Commitments for crimes against persons (excluding sex offenses) comprised 25.1% (4,851) of the total, including 1,382 for robbery-related offenses, 792 for felonious assault, and 694 for domestic violence.
- Commitments for burglary and other property offenses constituted 9.8% (1,886) and 11.0% (2,133), respectively, of the total. The other property offenses included 1,098 for felony theft, 595 for receiving stolen property, and 296 for breaking and entering.
- Commitments for offenses against peace and the administration of justice made up 9.1% (1,762) of the total, including 450 for resisting arrest, 265 for escape, 264 for tampering with evidence, and 252 for having illegal weapons in a correctional facility.
- Sex offenders comprised 7.0% (1,349) of the total, including 410 for rape or attempted rape, 339 for registration violations, and 185 for gross sexual imposition.
- Commitments for firearm and other felony offenses made up 6.2% (1,208) and 3.5% (677) of the total, respectively. Other felony offenses include 380 fraud offenses and 284 motor vehicle offenses.

Two-Thirds of New Cases Were Filed in Municipal Courts in 2017

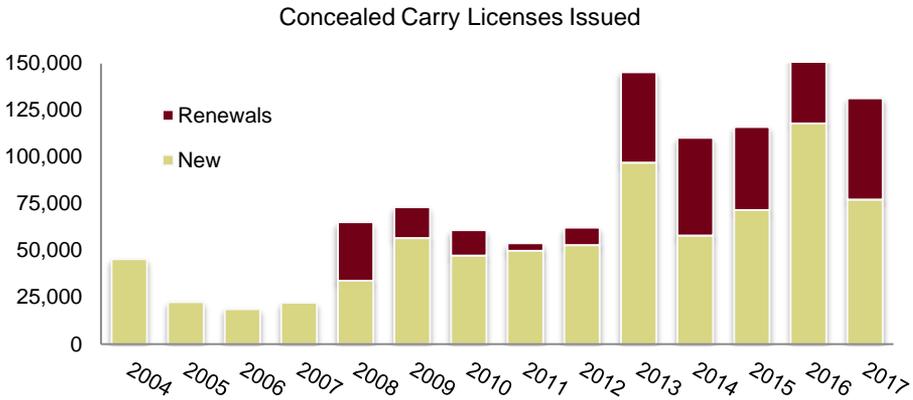
New Court Cases Filed in 2017 by Type of Court		
Type of Court	Number of New Cases Filed	% of Total New Cases Filed
Supreme Court	1,828	0.07%
Courts of Appeals	8,136	0.30%
Court of Claims	1,041	0.04%
Courts of Common Pleas	476,507	17.59%
<i>General Division</i>	172,175	6.36%
<i>Juvenile Division</i>	158,473	5.85%
<i>Probate Division</i>	85,341	3.15%
<i>Domestic Relations Division</i>	60,518	2.23%
Municipal Courts	1,827,822	67.47%
<i>Traffic*</i>	1,109,941	40.97%
County Courts	157,437	5.81%
<i>Traffic*</i>	112,111	4.14%
Mayor's Courts	236,255	8.72%
<i>Traffic*</i>	203,704	7.52%
Total	2,709,026	100.00%

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

Source: Ohio Supreme Court

- In 2017, a total of just over 2.7 million new cases were filed in various courts across the state. Approximately 1.8 million (68%) of those new cases were filed in municipal courts.
- Of the total number of new filings in 2017, 476,507 (18%) 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 2017, of the total new cases filed statewide in the general divisions of the courts of common pleas, 35,169 (20%) involved foreclosure, a decrease of 61% from a peak of 89,053 new foreclosure filings in 2009.
- Of the 2.7 million new filings in 2017, 54% (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 61%, 71%, and 86%, respectively, of all cases filed in municipal, county, and mayor's courts.
- The total number of new cases filed annually has declined in 11 of the past 12 years. The number of new cases filed in 2017 represents a decrease of 805,256 (23%) from a peak of 3.5 million new case filings in 2006.

Concealed Carry Licenses Issued Hit All-Time High in 2016



Source: Office of the Ohio Attorney General

- The number of concealed carry licenses issued annually in Ohio reached an all-time high of 158,939 (117,953 new licenses and 40,986 renewal licenses) in 2016. This total exceeded by 9.4% the prior all-time high of 145,342 licenses (96,972 new licenses and 48,370 renewal licenses) issued in 2013.
- In 2017, the number of concealed carry licenses issued in Ohio totaled 131,345, including 77,281 new licenses and 54,064 renewal licenses. This is a decrease of 27,594, or 17.4%, from 2016.
- Ohio's Concealed Handgun Law went into effect in April 2004. Since then, a total of 771,482 new concealed carry licenses have been issued.
- Concealed carry licenses expire five years after issuance. The first renewal period began in 2008. Since then, 314,891 licenses have been renewed.
- Sheriffs must deny an application by any person who fails to meet the eligibility criteria. In 2017, sheriffs denied 1,216 license applications.
- 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 2017, sheriffs suspended 1,669 licenses and revoked 437 licenses.
- Ohio has reciprocity agreements with 36 other states, including all bordering states, allowing Ohioans with permits to carry concealed handguns in those jurisdictions and for those states' citizens with permits to carry concealed handguns in Ohio.

Ohio's Sex Offender Registry Includes More Than 18,400 Offenders

Registered, Nonincarcerated Sex Offenders in Ohio, June 2018

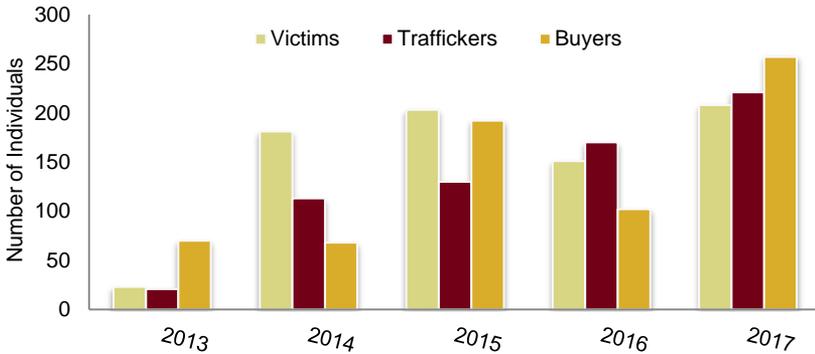
Sex Offender Classification System	Juvenile Offenders	Adult Offenders	Total Offenders
Sex Offender Registration and Notification (SORN) Law			
Tier I: Required to register for 15 years (adults) or 10 years (juveniles) and verify address annually	551	3,085	3,636
Tier II: Required to register for 25 years (adults) or 20 years (juveniles) and verify address every 180 days	268	4,308	4,576
Tier III: Required to register for life and verify address every 90 days	153	1,453	1,606
Megan's Law	225	8,374	8,599
Grand Total	1,197	17,220	18,417

Sources: Office of the Ohio Attorney General; National Center for Missing & Exploited Children

- As of June 2018, Ohio had 18,417 registered, nonincarcerated sex offenders. Of this total, 94% (17,220) were adults and 6% (1,197) were juveniles based on their age at the time of the initial offense.
- In 2017, the number of sex offenders per 100,000 population for Ohio and neighboring states was as follows: Indiana (149), Ohio (158), Pennsylvania (172), Kentucky (317), West Virginia (326), and Michigan (437). The national rate was 274.
- The SORN Law, effective January 1, 2008, 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, offenders previously classified under Megan's Law remain registered under that system. Megan's Law was a "risk-based" system that classified offenders based on their likelihood of committing a future sex offense. Offenders verify their addresses every 90 days or annually. Registration is required for 10 years, 20 years, or life.

766 Potential Victims of Human Trafficking Identified by Law Enforcement Since 2013

Potential Human Trafficking Victims, Traffickers, and Buyers

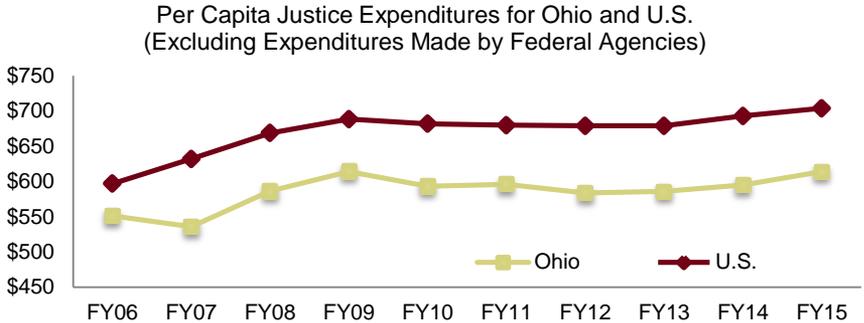


Source: Ohio Attorney General

- From 2013 to 2017, local law enforcement agencies identified and reported a total of 766 potential human trafficking victims, 655 suspected human traffickers, and 689 suspected buyers of services from victims to the Ohio Attorney General's Bureau of Criminal Investigation.¹
- Of the potential human trafficking victims for which demographic data was reported, 93% were victims of sex trafficking, 88% were female, and 52% were age 18-29. Individuals under age 18 accounted for 23% of reported human trafficking victims.
- A majority of the suspected traffickers for which demographic data was reported were suspected sex traffickers (96%), males (73%), and individuals ranging from age 21-40 (68%).
- Of the suspected buyers for which demographic data was reported, 85% were suspected sex buyers and 86% were males.
- Since 2013, local law enforcement agencies have reported a total of 554 human trafficking investigations, 367 human trafficking arrests, and 103 successful convictions.
- The majority of cases that reported risk factors leading a victim to be trafficked cited "drug/alcohol/other dependency" (44%). According to the Attorney General's Human Trafficking Commission, it is often unclear as to whether this dependency existed before the victimization, or during to ensure victim compliance or as a coping mechanism for the victim.

¹ H.B. 262 of the 129th General Assembly, effective June 2012, requires local law enforcement agencies to collect and report data on human trafficking investigations.

Ohio's Per Capita Justice Expenditures Remain Below National Amount



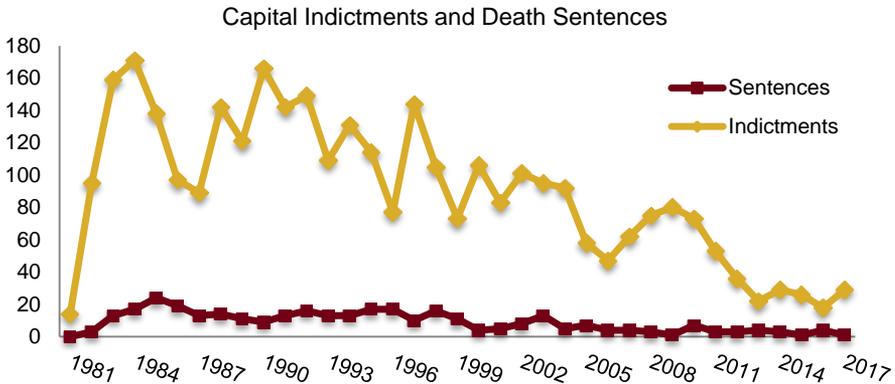
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

- In FY 2015, Ohio's per capita justice expenditures were \$614, \$90 (12.8%) below the national amount of \$704. Per capita justice expenditures increased in FY 2015 in both Ohio (3.2%) and the U.S. as a whole (1.6%).
- From FY 2006 to FY 2015, Ohio's per capita justice expenditures increased by \$63 (11.4%), while the national amount increased by \$107 (17.9%). Inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, was 18.9% during this period.
- Ohio's per capita justice expenditures for FY 2015 consisted of \$294 for police protection, \$150 for judicial services (including prosecution, courts, and public defense), and \$170 for corrections. The respective national amounts were \$328 (police), \$137 (judicial services), and \$239 (corrections).
- Ohio's justice expenditures totaled \$7.1 billion in FY 2015. Local governments spent \$5.0 billion (69.9%), while the state spent the remaining \$2.1 billion (30.1%).
- In FY 2015, Ohio's per capita justice expenditures ranked 28th highest in the nation among states and the District of Columbia. 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 2015

State	National Rank	Per Capita Expenditures
Pennsylvania	18	\$699
Ohio	28	\$614
Michigan	29	\$613
West Virginia	43	\$516
Kentucky	49	\$444
Indiana	51	\$417

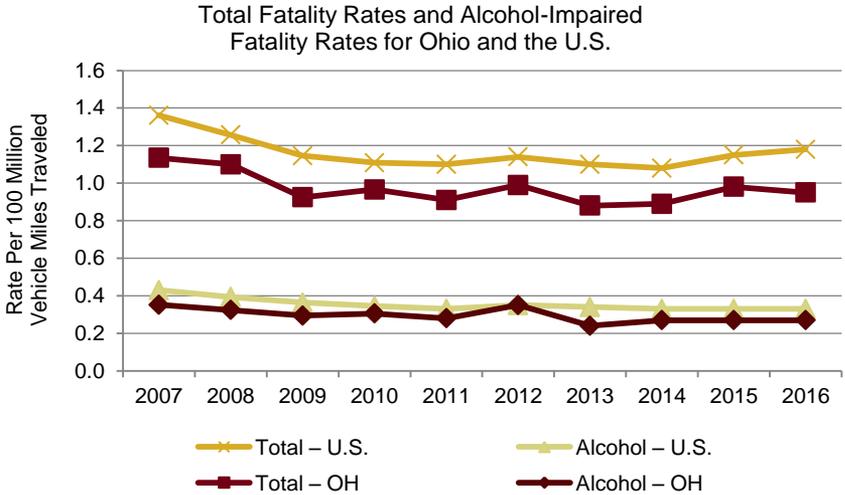
Long-Term Trend in Ohio Capital Indictments and Death Sentences Shows Continued Decline



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

- The trend in capital indictments and death sentences in Ohio has been a long-term decline since the mid-1980s. In the 1990s, there were an average of 121 capital indictments and 14 death sentences each year. During the past ten years (2008-2017), those numbers decreased to an average of 44 and three per year, respectively. In 2017, 29 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 3,321 capital indictments have been filed, resulting in 329 death sentences for 325 individuals. Four individuals received two death sentences each.
- Of the 325 individuals receiving a death sentence, 55 have been executed, with an average time served on death row of 16.9 years. The status of the remaining 270 individuals is as follows: active death sentence (137), removed based on judicial action (73), deceased prior to execution (28), commutation (19), ineligible for death sentence based on intellectual disability (8), and pending resentencing (3) or retrial (2).
- Of Ohio's 137 death row offenders about half were committed from one of four counties: Hamilton (24), Cuyahoga (22), Franklin (10), and Lucas (10). Thirty-two of Ohio's 88 counties have one or more offenders on death row.
- As of July 1, 2017, Ohio's death row population ranked seventh in the nation behind California (746), Florida (374), Texas (243), Alabama (191), Pennsylvania (169), and North Carolina (152). Arizona (125), Nevada (82), and Louisiana (73) ranked just below Ohio. Of the 2,817 death row inmates nationwide, these ten states accounted for 2,299, or 81.6%. Ohio is one of 31 states that authorize the death penalty.

Ohio's Traffic Fatality Rates Remain Below National Averages

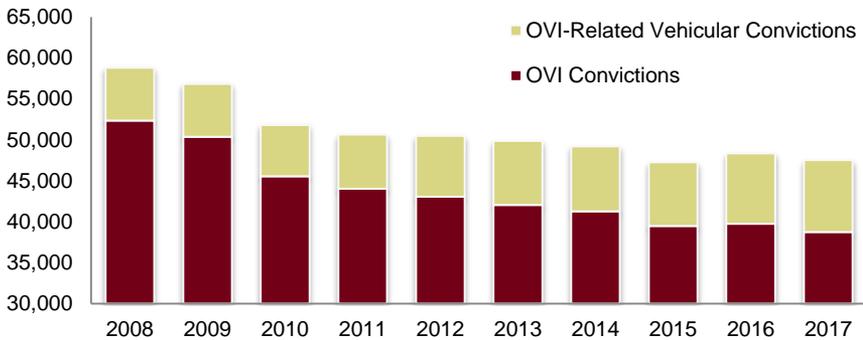


Sources: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; Ohio Department of Public Safety

- From 2007 to 2016, Ohio's total traffic fatality and alcohol-impaired driving fatality rates, as measured by the number of fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT), 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 16.3% from 1.13 in 2007 to 0.95 in 2016 and Ohio's alcohol-impaired fatality rate fell 23.2% from 0.35 in 2007 to 0.27 in 2016. In contrast, the corresponding national rates declined 13.3%, from 1.36 to 1.18 and 23.3% from 0.43 to 0.33, respectively.
- In 2016, Ohio reported a total of 305,964 traffic crashes, 74.3% (227,396) involved property damage only, 25.3% (77,514) involved nonfatal injuries, and 0.3% (1,054) involved fatal injuries.
- There were a total of 1,132 traffic fatalities in Ohio in 2016. Alcohol-impaired driving fatalities accounted for 28.6% (324) of total fatalities. Speeding-related crashes accounted for 22.7% (257) of total fatalities.
- Of these traffic fatalities, 51.5% (583) were the drivers, 16.8% (190) were passengers, 17.6% (199) were motorcyclists, 11.8% (134) were pedestrians, and 1.6% (18) were pedalcyclists. The remaining 0.7% (8) are unknown.

Total Convictions for OVI and Related Offenses Decreased by 19.2% Over Past Ten Years

Number of OVI and Related Vehicular Convictions in Ohio



Source: Ohio Bureau of Motor Vehicles

- Over the past ten years, the number of drivers convicted of either operating a motor vehicle under the influence of drugs or alcohol (OVI) or a related vehicular offense decreased by 19.2%, from 58,788 in FY 2008 to 47,519 in FY 2017, with an average decline of 2.3% per year.
- The number of drivers convicted specifically of OVI decreased by 26.0%, from 52,339 in 2008 to 38,751 in 2017. In contrast, OVI-related vehicular convictions¹ increased by 36.0%, from 6,449 in 2008 to 8,768 in 2017.
- In Ohio, the legal limit for a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) is 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%. The number of drivers tested at or above 0.17% has decreased from 2,629 in 2008 to 1,527 in 2017.
- OVI convictions carry a mandatory fine ranging from \$375 to \$10,500, based on the facts and circumstances present. State law apportions the fine for various costs: enforcement and education, incarceration, indigent defense, drug and alcohol treatment, and vehicle immobilizing or disabling devices.
- Ohio's implied consent law requires suspected impaired drivers to submit to a test. A refusal triggers an immediate administrative license suspension pending a court hearing. On average, 1,482 drivers refused testing each year.
- Convictions for operating a motor vehicle after underage alcohol consumption decreased by 59.5%, from 1,084 in 2008 to 439 in 2017.

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