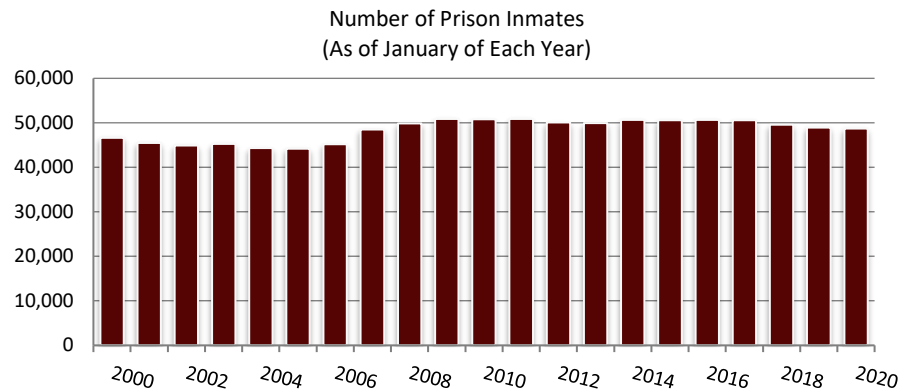


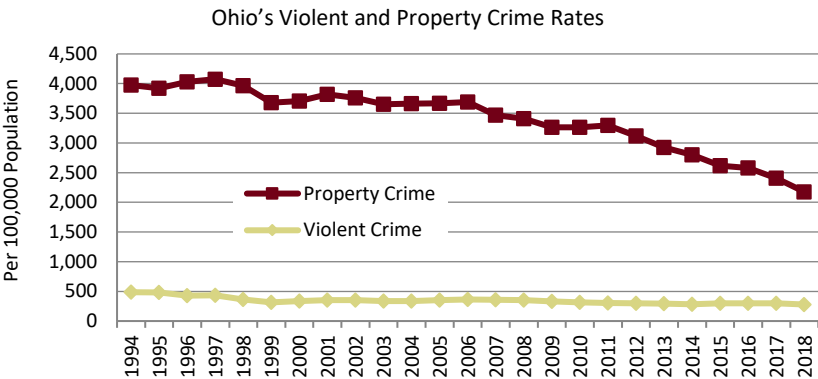
Prison Population Below 50,000 for Third Consecutive Year



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

- As of January 1, 2020, Ohio’s prison population totaled 48,697, a decrease of 0.5% (257 inmates) from the January 1, 2019 total of 48,954. This marked the third consecutive year in which the prison population was under 50,000.
- From 2000 to 2005, Ohio’s prison population decreased by an average of 1.1% per year, and, from 2006 to 2009, increased by an average of 3.6% per year. From 2010 to the start of 2020, Ohio’s prison population decreased by an average of 0.4% per year.
- There has been a slow but steady increase in the number of females as a component of Ohio’s prison population. At the start of 2000, females made up 6.0% (2,806 inmates) of the total prison population of 46,619. At the start of 2020, females had increased to 8.1% (3,953 inmates) of the total prison population of 48,697.
- In November 2008, the prison population reached its all-time high of 51,273.
- As of January 2020, Ohio’s prison system consisted of 28 correctional institutions (three privately operated) and 10,899 institutional staff (not including private prisons), of whom 6,624, or 60.8%, were correction officers.
- In FY 2019, the average annual cost to incarcerate an inmate in an Ohio prison was \$29,445, or \$80.67 per day. Of the daily cost, security (supervision and control of inmates) was the largest component at \$36.27, or 45%.
- At year-end 2018, Ohio’s prison population ranked 5th in the nation, behind Texas, California, Florida, and Georgia. Pennsylvania, New York, Arizona, Illinois, and Michigan ranked just below Ohio. In 2018, Ohio accounted for 3.9% of the state prison population nationally and 3.6% of the total U.S. population.
- At year-end 2018, Ohio’s imprisonment rate, as measured by the number of prisoners per 100,000 state population, was 431, the 18th highest state rate. The national state imprisonment rate was 394. Oklahoma had the highest rate (703); Massachusetts had the lowest rate (126). Of its neighboring states, Ohio’s imprisonment rate (431) was below Kentucky (525), but above Indiana (402), Michigan (388), West Virginia (375), and Pennsylvania (369).

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

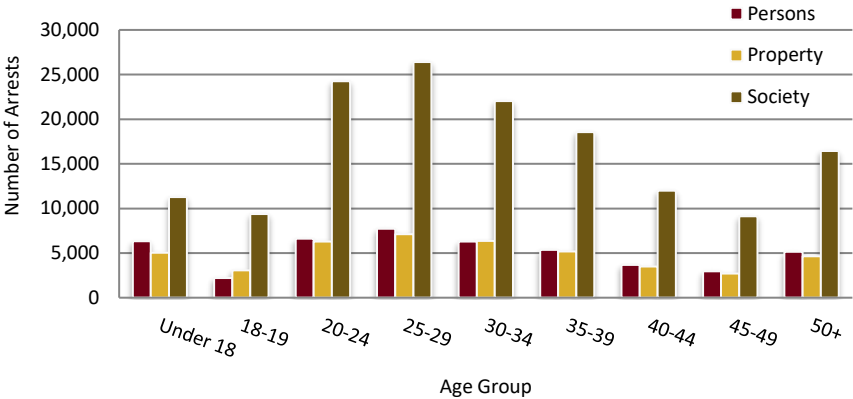


Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics

- As Ohio’s violent and property crime rates have both fallen over the past 25 years, their overall relationship, measured as a percentage of the total crime rate, has remained stable. Between 1994 and 2018, violent crime averaged 9.3% of the total crime rate in Ohio; property crime constituted the remaining 90.7%.
- In 2018, Ohio’s violent crime rate, as measured by the estimated number of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults per 100,000 population, was 279, 42.6% lower than the 1994 rate of 486. Since 1994, Ohio’s violent crime rate has trended generally downward.
- From 1994 to 2018, 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 3,976 in 1994 to a low of 2,177 in 2018, a 45.2% decrease. From 2016 to 2018, the property crime rate decreased by 15.6%, from 2,578 to 2,177.
- In 2018, Ohio’s violent crimes totaled 32,723, of which 17,674 (54.0%) were aggravated assaults, 9,185 (28.1%) were robberies, 5,300 (16.2%) were rapes, and 564 (1.7%) were murders. From 1994 to 2018, the largest numbers of such crimes – aggravated assaults and robberies – declined by 35.1% and 55.9%, respectively. The number of murders also declined during this same period by 14.7%.
- The number of rapes reported by Ohio increased in each year from 2013 (4,391) to 2017 (5,833), an average annual increase of 7.5%. In 2018, Ohio reported 5,300 rapes, a decrease of 533, or 9.1%, from the prior year. The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program changed the definition of rape in late 2012, making comparisons to data collected in prior years difficult.
- In 2018, Ohio’s property crimes totaled 254,496, consisting of 186,401 (73.2%) larceny-thefts, 48,186 (18.9%) burglaries, and 19,909 (7.8%) motor vehicle thefts. From 1994 to 2018, the number of motor vehicle thefts declined by 58.0%, burglaries by 49.9%, and larceny-thefts by 37.4%.

Persons in Their 20s Accounted for 33%
of Ohio’s Reported Arrests in 2018

Arrests by Age Group, 2018

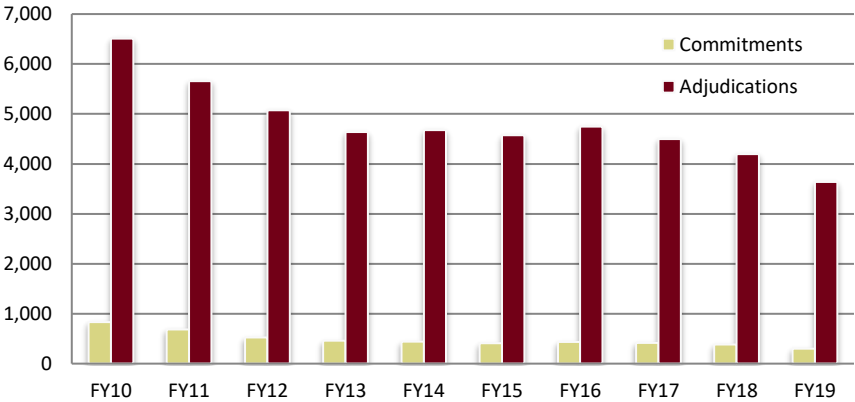


Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Report, Supplemental Data 2018

- In 2018, 453 of Ohio’s 865 law enforcement agencies reported 239,591 arrests to the FBI as part of the nationwide Uniform Crime Reporting Program, which excludes citations for traffic violations. Of those arrested, one-third (32.7%/78,357) were age 20-29, notably for drug offenses (17,218), assaults (13,258), and larceny-theft (8,520).
- Crimes against society, e.g., gambling, prostitution, and drug violations, made up the largest category of arrests (62.4%/149,448), 42,900 for drug offenses. Crimes against persons, e.g., murder, rape, and assault, accounted for 19.3% (46,261) of all arrests, 42,975 for assaults. Crimes against property, e.g., robbery, bribery, and burglary, accounted for 18.3% (43,882) of all arrests, 28,673 for larceny-theft.
- Persons age 30-39 constituted 26.6% (63,781) of all arrests in 2018, notably drug offenses (11,989), assaults (10,988), and larceny-theft (7,658).
- Juveniles (persons under age 18) accounted for 9.4% (22,609) of those arrested in 2018, notably assaults (5,742), larceny-theft (2,808), and drug offenses (1,839). Nationally, 7.6% of all arrests were juveniles.
- Persons age 18-19 constituted 6.1% (14,638) of all arrests in 2018, notably drug offenses (3,944), assaults (1,831), and larceny-theft (1,934).
- By gender, 70.5% of the Ohio arrestees were male; 29.5% were female. Nationally, the arrestees were 72.6% male and 27.4% female.
- By race, of Ohio’s arrestees, 56.7% were White, 28.0% were Black or African American, and 0.3% were other races; race was unknown for 15%. Nationally, the arrestees were 67.9% White, 27.6% Black or African American, 3.4% other races, and 1.1% race unknown.
- Of the 42,900 drug arrests in 2018, 40.1% (17,218) were persons age 20-29.

Youth Felony Adjudications and Commitments Generally
Trend Downward Over Past Ten Years

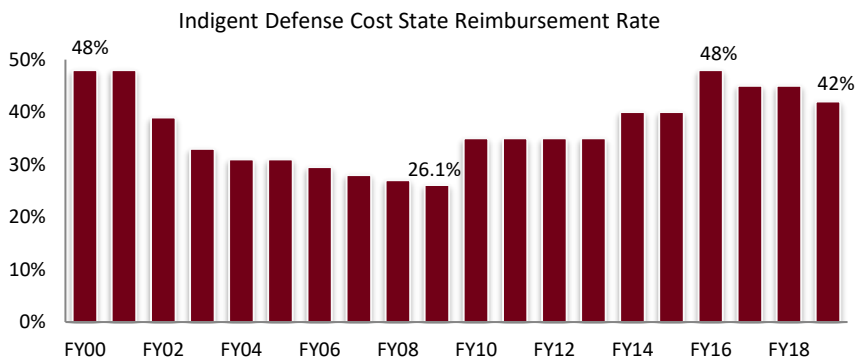
Annual Number of Youth Felony Adjudications and Commitments



Source: Ohio Department of Youth Services

- In the ten-year period from FY 2010 through FY 2019, there was a general downward trend in the number of youth adjudicated delinquent for a felony level offense in Ohio’s juvenile courts. For FY 2019, felony adjudications totaled 3,635, a decrease of 44.2% (2,876) from FY 2010 total adjudications of 6,511, and of 13.3% (560) from FY 2018 total adjudications of 4,195.
- From FY 2010 through FY 2019, of those adjudicated delinquent, 57.6% committed a felony of the fourth or fifth degree, 51.2% were age 16 or 17, 86.4% were male, and 49.4% were black.
- In the ten-year period from FY 2010 through FY 2019, there was a general downward trend in the number of youth committed to the Department of Youth Services (DYS). For FY 2019, DYS commitments totaled 300, a decrease of 63.9% (531) from FY 2010 total commitments of 831, and of 21.3% (81) from FY 2018 total commitments of 381.
- From FY 2010 through FY 2019, of those youth committed to DYS, 55.1% were adjudicated delinquent for committing a felony of the first or second degree, 64.6% were age 16 or 17, 93.9% were male, and 58.6% were black.
- In FY 2019, Ohio’s three most populous counties accounted for 35% of adjudications, 51.3% of commitments, and 28.8% of the total 2019 estimated state population:
 - Adjudications: Cuyahoga (15.7%), Franklin (10.9%), and Hamilton (8.3%).
 - Commitments: Cuyahoga (20.3%), Hamilton (17.3%), and Franklin (13.7%).
- In FY 2010, DYS operated six institutions with an average daily population of 1,125 youth and 1,701 institutional operations staff. By the end of FY 2019, DYS operated three institutions with an average daily population of 530 youth and an estimated 827 institutional operations staff.

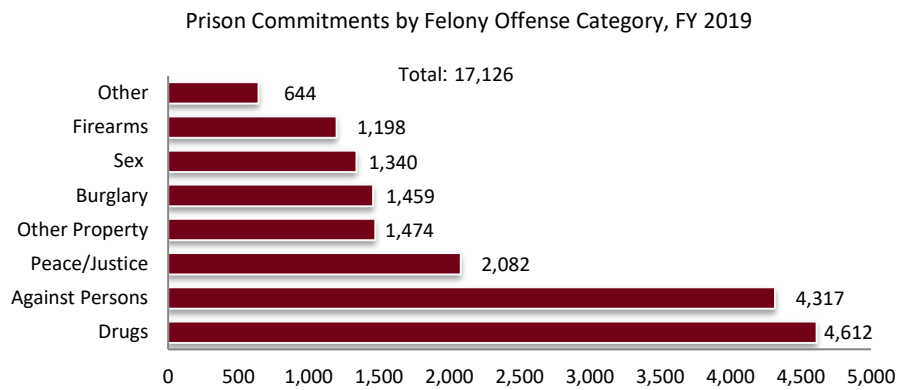
FY 2019 State Reimbursement Rate for County Indigent Defense Costs at 42%, Expected to Rise to 70%



Source: Ohio Public Defender Commission

- In FY 2019, the state reimbursed counties 42% 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 reimbursement rate is expected to rise to about 70% in the near short term as a result of two notable changes contained in the FY 2020-FY 2021 biennial operating budget. First, instead of capping the state’s annual reimbursement rate at 50% as under prior law, the state is required to reimburse counties up to 100%, subject to available appropriations. Second, for the biennium, the budget appropriates \$225.7 million in GRF for that purpose, an increase of \$159.6 million, or 241%, from the \$66.1 million expended during the prior FY 2018-FY 2019 biennium.
- 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 increased 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. From FY 2016 through FY 2019, the rate declined, as subsequent funding did not keep pace with a statewide increase in indigent defense cases and related costs.
- From FY 2000 to FY 2019, the total cost to the state and counties for providing indigent defense services increased by \$80.7 million (115.3%), from \$69.9 million to \$150.7 million.
- From FY 2000 to FY 2019, the total number of cases subject to the state’s indigent defense reimbursement provisions increased by 128,547 cases (40.3%), from 318,952 to 447,499.
- Counties use one of four general methods of providing indigent defense services: court-appointed counsel (40 counties), county public defender (29 counties), contract with the state’s Office of the Ohio Public Defender (10 counties), or contract with a nonprofit corporation (9 counties).

Drugs and Crimes Against Persons Accounted for
Over Half of Prison Commitments in FY 2019



Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

- In FY 2019, 17,126 felony offenders were committed to prison, more than half (52.1%/8,929) for whom their primary offense involved either drugs or crimes against persons (excluding sex offenses). FY 2019 marked the third consecutive annual decrease in the total number of felony offenders committed to prison.
- Drug offenders comprised 26.9% (4,612) of total commitments in 2019, notably possession (2,491), trafficking (1,833), and illegal manufacture (166).
- Commitments for crimes against persons (excluding sex offenses) comprised 25.2% (4,317) of total commitments in 2019, notably assaults (1,398), robbery (1,106), domestic violence (680), homicide (537), child endangering (150), and abduction (120).
- Commitments for offenses against peace and the administration of justice made up 12.2% (2,082) of total commitments in 2019, notably 585 for resisting arrest/failure to comply with police officer, 344 for tampering with evidence, 313 for escape, and 273 for illegal weapons in a correctional facility.
- Commitments for burglary and other property offenses constituted 8.5% (1,459) and 8.6% (1,474), respectively, of total commitments in 2019. Notable commitments for property offenses include theft (791), receiving stolen property (370), and breaking and entering (211).
- Sex offenders comprised 7.8% (1,340) of total commitments in 2019, most notably sex offender registration duty violations (370), rape (344), gross sexual imposition (191), sexual battery (144), unlawful sexual conduct with a minor (140), and pandering obscenity (110).
- Commitments for firearm and related offenses comprised (1,198) of total commitments in 2019, notably having a weapon while under disability (889).
- Commitments for other offenses comprised 2.1% (644) of total commitments in 2019, notably for operating a motor vehicle under the influence (337) and fraud (281).

69% of New Cases Were Filed
in Municipal Courts in 2019

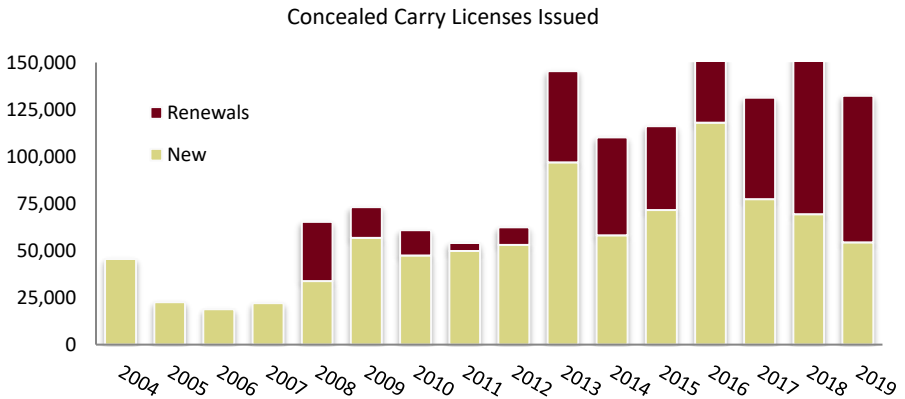
New Court Cases Filed in 2019 by Type of Court		
Type of Court	Number of New Cases Filed	% of Total New Cases Filed
Supreme Court	1,820	0.07%
Courts of Appeals	8,015	0.30%
Court of Claims	1,194	0.04%
Courts of Common Pleas	460,335	17.04%
General Division	171,710	6.36%
Juvenile Division	139,917	5.18%
Probate Division	86,424	3.20%
Domestic Relations Division	62,284	2.31%
Municipal Courts	1,866,337	69.09%
Traffic*	1,004,867	37.20%
County Courts	150,045	5.55%
Traffic*	104,799	3.88%
Mayor's Courts	213,400	7.90%
Traffic*	187,673	6.95%
Total	2,701,146	100.00%

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

Source: Ohio Supreme Court

- In 2019, 2.7 million new cases were filed in state and local courts across Ohio. Approximately 1.9 million (69%) of those new cases were filed in municipal courts.
- Of the new filings in 2019, 460,335 (17%) 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 2019, of the new cases filed statewide in the general divisions of the courts of common pleas, 30,603 (18%) involved foreclosure, a decrease of 66% from a peak of 89,053 new foreclosure filings in 2009.
- Of the 2.7 million new filings in 2019, 48% (1.3 million cases) involved traffic law violations (including OVI), generally under the jurisdiction of municipal, county, and mayor’s courts. Traffic violations accounted for 54%, 70%, and 88% of all cases filed in municipal, county, and mayor’s courts, respectively.
- The total number of new cases filed annually has generally declined over the past 14 years. The number of new cases filed in 2019 represents a decrease of 813,136 (23%) from a peak of 3.5 million new case filings in 2006.

Concealed Carry Licenses Issued Hit All-Time High in 2018



Source: Office of the Ohio Attorney General

- The number of concealed carry licenses issued annually in Ohio reached an all-time high of 168,302 (69,375 new licenses and 98,927 renewal licenses) in 2018. This total exceeded by 5.9%, or 9,363, the prior all-time high of 158,939 licenses (117,953 new licenses and 40,986 renewal licenses) issued in 2016.
- In 2019, the number of concealed carry licenses issued in Ohio totaled 132,385, including 54,426 new licenses and 77,959 renewal licenses, a decrease of 35,917, or 21.3%, from 2018.
- Ohio’s Concealed Handgun Law went into effect in April 2004. Since then, 895,283 new concealed carry licenses have been issued.
- Concealed carry licenses expire five years after issuance. The first renewal period began in 2008. Since then, 491,777 licenses have been renewed.
- The law permits a county sheriff to issue a temporary emergency license, which allows a person who submits evidence of imminent danger to receive a nonrenewable 90-day license to carry a concealed handgun. On average, 58 temporary emergency licenses have been issued annually statewide.
- The law requires that a county sheriff deny an application to any person who fails to meet eligibility criteria. On average, 1% of applications are denied annually statewide, ranging from a low of 427 (2005) to a high of 1,634 (2016).
- A county sheriff must suspend a 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. On average, 993 licenses are suspended annually statewide, ranging from a low of 78 (2004) to a high of 1,956 (2019).
- A county sheriff must revoke the license of any person who no longer meets the eligibility requirements. On average, 457 licenses are revoked annually statewide, ranging from a low of 42 (2004) to a high of 1,879 (2018).
- Thirty-eight (38) states recognize by reciprocity agreement or by automatic reciprocity concealed carry licenses issued by Ohio.

Ohio's Sex Offender Registry Includes Over 19,000 Offenders

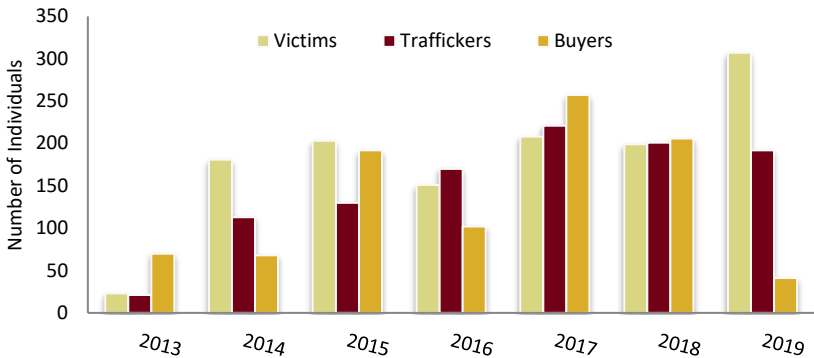
Registered, Nonincarcerated Sex Offenders in Ohio, May 2020			
Sex Offender Classification System	Juvenile Offenders	Adult Offenders	Total Offenders
Sex Offender Registration and Notification (SORN) Law	1,057	10,587	11,644
Tier I: Required to register for 15 years (adults) or 10 years (juveniles) and verify address annually	589	3,649	4,238
Tier II: Required to register for 25 years (adults) or 20 years (juveniles) and verify address every 180 days	304	5,091	5,395
Tier III: Required to register for life and verify address every 90 days	164	1,847	2,011
Megan's Law	153	7,254	7,407
Sexual offender/Child-victim offender: Registration required annually for 10 years	64	2,306	2,370
Habitual offender: Registration required annually for 20 years	19	632	651
Sexual predator/Child-victim predator: Registration required every 90 days for life	70	4,316	4,386
Grand Total	1,210	17,841	19,051

Source: Office of the Ohio Attorney General

- As of May 2020, Ohio had 19,051 registered, nonincarcerated sex offenders. Of this total, 94% (17,841) were adults and 6% (1,210) were juveniles based on their age at the time of the initial offense.
- 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, which, in June 2010, the Ohio Supreme Court invalidated. 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.
- In September 2009, Ohio became the first state in the nation determined to have substantially implemented the federal Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), which was enacted in 2006 to create a national baseline standard for sex offender registration and public notification.
- As of May 2020, 17 additional states have substantially implemented SORNA's requirements. If a jurisdiction has not substantially implemented SORNA, the jurisdiction's Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant is reduced by 10% for the next fiscal year and for any year thereafter.

1,273 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 2019, local law enforcement agencies identified and reported 1,273 potential human trafficking victims, 1,048 suspected human traffickers, and 936 suspected buyers of services from victims to the Ohio Attorney General’s Bureau of Criminal Investigation.¹
- Of the potential human trafficking victims for whom demographic data was reported, 95% were victims of sex trafficking (with 5% labor), 92% were female, and 51% were age 18-29. Individuals under age 18 accounted for 22% of reported human trafficking victims.
- A majority of the suspected traffickers for whom demographic data was reported were suspected sex traffickers (96%), males (80%), and individuals ranging from age 21-40 (73%).
- Of the suspected buyers for which demographic data was reported, 88% were suspected sex buyers (with 12% labor) and 96% were males.
- Since 2013, local law enforcement agencies have reported a total of 1,047 human trafficking investigations, 613 human trafficking arrests, and 220 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 2017 Per-Capita Police Protection Expenditures Lower Than National Average, Higher Than Neighbor States

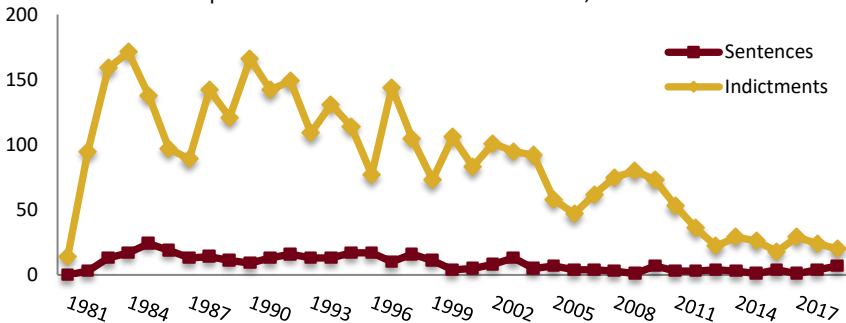
Per-Capita Police Protection Expenditures for Ohio and Neighboring States in 2017 National Average = \$371		
State	National Rank	Per-Capita Expenditures
Ohio	24	\$330
Pennsylvania	33	\$305
Michigan	46	\$258
West Virginia	49	\$213
Indiana	50	\$206
Kentucky	51	\$191

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- In 2017, Ohio’s state and local government per-capita police protection expenditures of \$330 ranked 24th nationally. The District of Columbia spent the most at \$1,052 per capita; Kentucky spent the least at \$191 per capita. Ohio was lower than the U.S. average of \$371 per capita, but higher than all five of its neighboring states.
- Of Ohio’s \$3.8 billion in police protection expenditures reported for 2017, local governments were responsible for 91%, or \$3.5 billion, and the state 9%, or \$0.3 billion. All five of Ohio’s five neighboring states reported proportionately lower local government expenditures (71%-83%), and proportionately higher state expenditures (17%-29%). For the U.S., on average, local governments were responsible for 87%, the state 13%.
- The Ohio Collaborative Community Police Advisory Board established a voluntary process by which state and local law enforcement agencies in Ohio are certified as having adopted and fully implemented seven uniform statewide standards: use of force, hiring and recruitment, community engagement, body worn cameras, telecommunication, bias free policing, and employee misconduct investigations.
- As of March 2019, of the 875 Ohio law enforcement agencies being tracked by the Collaborative, 121 (14%) had been fully certified in all seven standards. Of the remainder, 324 (37%) were partially certified, 12 (1%) were in the certification process, and 420 (48%) were neither certified nor in the certification process.
- As of June 2020, the Ohio Attorney General reported 954 law enforcement agencies in Ohio: 634 municipal police departments, 121 special police agencies (e.g., parks, airports, port authorities, railroads, hospitals, and university/community campuses), 95 township police departments, 88 county sheriff’s offices, and 16 state agencies.
- Ohio’s state and local law enforcement agencies, combined, employ an estimated 35,520 peace officers. Their employment status is as follows: 27,025 (76%) full-time, 3,446 (10%) part-time, 2,317 (7%) special, 1,373 (4%) auxiliary, 1,144 (3%) reserve, and 215 (<1%) mix of reserve/auxiliary and seasonal.
- The employers of the estimated 27,025 full-time peace officers are as follows: municipalities (57%/15,437), county sheriffs (21%/5,684), state agencies (9%/2,528), special police agencies (8%/2,151), and townships (5%/1,225).

Capital Indictments and Death Sentences Remain Near Historic Lows

Capital Indictments and Death Sentences, 1981-2019

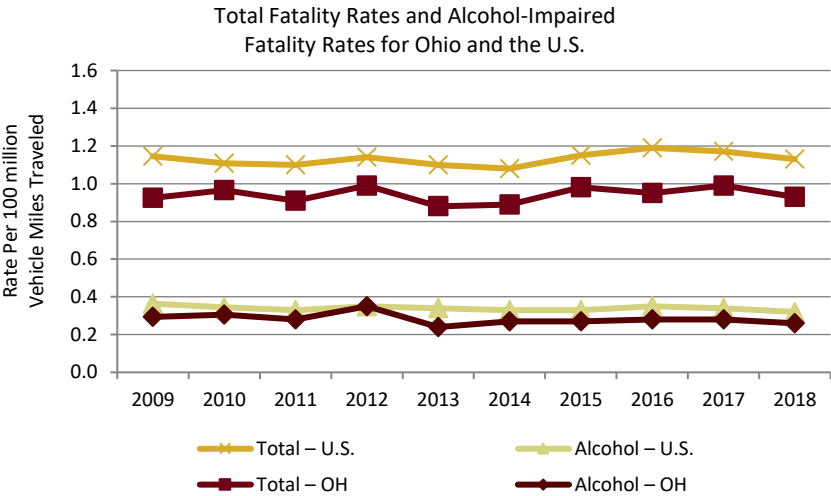


Sources: Office of the Ohio Attorney General; Supreme Court of Ohio; Death Penalty Information Center

- With 20 capital indictments and seven death sentences, Ohio's use of the death penalty remained near historic lows in 2019. This marked the seventh consecutive year with fewer than 30 capital indictments and ten death sentences, reflecting a more long-term decline in the annual number of indictments and death sentences generally.
- The peak cycle of capital indictments filed occurred during the 1980s and early 2000s during which the number filed averaged 113 per year, ranging from 14 (1981) to 171 (1984). At the same time, the number of death sentences averaged 12 per year, ranging from 3 (1982) to 24 (1985).
- Since Ohio's reinstatement of the death penalty in October 1981, 3,365 capital indictments have been filed, resulting in 340 death sentences for 335 individuals. Five individuals received two death sentences each.
- Of the 335 individuals sentenced to death, 56 were executed and 141 are serving an active death sentence. Of the remaining 138 individuals, 78 were removed based on judicial action, 30 died in prison, 21 received a commutation to a lesser sentence, 8 were ineligible due to intellectual disability, and 1 is pending resentencing.
- Nearly half of Ohio's 141 death row offenders were committed from four counties: Hamilton (21), Cuyahoga (21), Franklin (13), and Lucas (9). Thirty-six of Ohio's 88 counties have one or more offenders on death row.
- In 2019, Ohio's death row population ranked seventh in the nation behind California (729), Florida (348), Texas (224), Alabama (177), Pennsylvania (154), and North Carolina (144). Arizona (122), Nevada (74), and Louisiana (69) ranked just below Ohio. Of the 2,656 death row inmates nationwide, these ten states accounted for 2,181, or 82.1%. Ohio and 28 other states had the death penalty that year.¹
- In February 2019, Governor DeWine halted executions after continuing litigation surrounding Ohio's lethal injection protocol.

¹ As of July 2020, Colorado has abolished the death penalty, and California, Oregon, and Pennsylvania each have a governor-imposed moratorium on executions.

Ohio’s Traffic Fatality Rates Lower Than National Averages

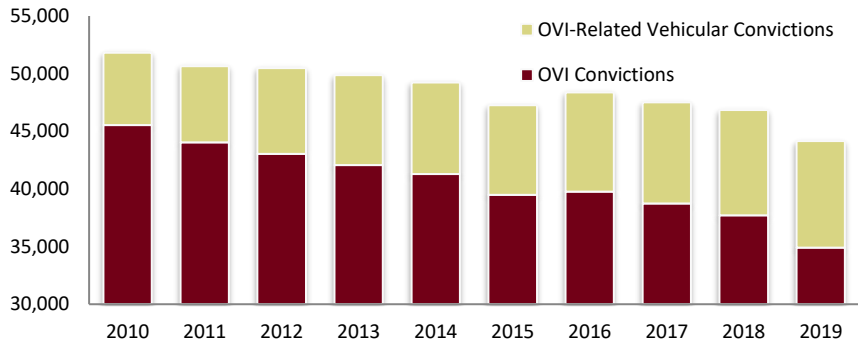


Sources: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; Ohio Department of Public Safety

- From 2009 to 2018, 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 lower than the corresponding national rates with the exception of 2012.
- The Ohio and U.S. total fatality rates have fluctuated from 2009 to 2018. In Ohio, the rate ranged from a low of 0.88 (2013) to a high of 0.99 (2012 and 2017). The U.S. rate ranged from a low of 1.08 (2014) to a high of 1.19 (2016).
- The Ohio and U.S. alcohol-impaired driving fatality rates have fluctuated from 2009 to 2018. In Ohio, the rate ranged from a low of 0.26 (2018) to a high of 0.35 (2012). The U.S. rate ranged from a low of 0.32 (2018) to a high of 0.36 (2009).
- The number of alcohol-impaired driving fatalities exhibited a slow downward trend, accounting, in 2009, for 32% of total traffic fatalities in both Ohio and the U.S., and, in 2018, 28% and 29%, respectively. An alcohol-impaired driving fatality involves a vehicle operator with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) at 0.08% or higher.
- Of Ohio’s 296,999 traffic crashes, 75.4% (224,062) involved property damage only, 12.3% (36,660) involved possible injuries, 9.8% (29,055) involved minor injuries, 2.1% (6,227) involved serious injuries, and 0.3% (995) involved fatal injuries.
- In 2018, fatal crashes resulted in the death of 1,068 individuals, including 133 pedestrians. Of the factors associated with Ohio’s 995 fatal crashes in 2018, 30.7% (305) were speeding related and 26.7% (265) were alcohol-impaired driving related. A distracted driver was involved in 4.7% (47) of the fatal crashes.
- Seat belt use in Ohio lagged national trends in 2018. Fifty-nine percent of front seat occupants involved in a fatal crash in Ohio were restrained, while the national average was 62%. Observed survey data shows that 84.9% of Ohio drivers used front seat restraints, with a national average of 89.6% in 2018. Seat belt use is not a primary offense in Ohio.

OVI and Related Offense Convictions
Decreased by 14.8% 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 total 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 14.8%, from 51,823 in 2010 to 44,147 in 2019.
- The number of drivers convicted specifically of OVI decreased by 23.3%, from 45,546 in 2010 to 34,914 in 2019. In contrast, OVI-related vehicular convictions¹ increased by 47.1%, from 6,277 in 2010 to 9,233 in 2019.
- In Ohio, the legal limit for a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) is at or above 0.08%. Penalties include incarceration, treatment intervention, fine, license suspension, and vehicle immobilization or forfeiture. For BAC levels at or above 0.17%, drivers face enhanced penalties. The number of drivers testing at or above 0.17% decreased by 50.3%, from 2,369 in 2010 to 1,178 in 2019.
- 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, 1,453 drivers refused testing each year.
- Convictions for operating a motor vehicle after underage alcohol consumption decreased by 55.7%, from 911 in 2010 to 404 in 2019.
- From 2010 through 2019, noncommercial drivers accounted for 99.9% (485,497) of all OVI and related convictions. Commercial drivers accounted for 0.1% (614).

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.