Definitions

Murder	The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines murder and nonnegligent manslaughter as the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Source: FBI's Crime in the United States.
Forcible Rape	The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines forcible rape as the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Attempts or assaults to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded. Source: FBI's Crime in the United States.
Robbery	The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines robbery as the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. Source: FBI's Crime in the United States.
Aggravated Assault	The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines aggravated assault as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. The UCR Program further specifies that this type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by other means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Source: FBI's Crime in the United States. .
Burglary	The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. To classify an offense as a burglary, the use of force to gain entry need not have occurred. Source: FBI's Crime in the United States.

Larceny Theft	The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines larceny-theft as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another, including attempts to do so. Examples include shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. Source: FBI's Crime in the United States.
Motor Vehicle Theft	The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines motor vehicle theft as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. In the UCR Program, a motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surfaces and not on rails. Motor vehicle theft does not include watercraft, aircraft, and farm or construction equipment. Source: FBI's Crime in the United States.
Arson	The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines arson as any willful or malicious burning or attempting to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Source: FBI's Crime in the United States.
Murder Arrests	The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines murder and nonnegligent manslaughter as the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program counts one arrest for each separate instance in which a person is arrested, cited, or summoned for an offense. Because a person may be arrested multiple times during a year, the UCR arrest figures do not reflect the number of individuals who have been arrested; rather, the arrest data show the number of times that persons are arrested, as reported by law enforcement agencies to the UCR Program. Source: FBI's Crime in the United States.

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County Unemployment Rates	Persons are classified as unemployed if they do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the prior 4 weeks, and are currently available for work. Workers expecting to be recalled from temporary layoff are counted as unemployed, whether or not they have engaged in a specific job seeking activity. In all other cases, the individual must have been engaged in at least one active job search activity in the 4 weeks preceding the interview and be available for work (except for temporary illness). Labor force measures are based on the civilian non-institutional population 16 years old and over. Excluded are persons under 16 years of age, all persons confined to institutions such as nursing homes and prisons, and persons on active duty in the Armed Forces. Source: The Bureau of Labor Statistics. *The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines **unemployment rate** as the ratio of the unemployed to the civilian labor force expressed as a percent [i.e., 100 times (unemployed/labor force)].

County Poverty Rates	The poverty rate is the percentage of people (or families) who are below poverty. The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the family's threshold, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps). Source: United States Census Bureau. *percentage of people (or families) who are below poverty.
Total 3 Year Recidivism Rates by County	The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction defines recidivism as the first return to a DRC institution within a specified follow-up period (i.e. three years). This includes returns for a technical violation of parole, a prison sanction, and incarceration for committing a new crime (recommitment for a new criminal conviction). Offenders with multiple returns to DRC within the follow-up period are only counted a single time. Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. *percentage of inmates who returned to a DRC institution after release within a 3 year period.
Females Released	Total number of females released from incarceration by county. Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.
Males Released	Total number of males released from incarceration by county. Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. *per 100,0000 population
Total Inmates Released	Total number of inmates released from incarceration by county. Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.
Female Commitments	Total number of new female commitments to the Ohio Reformatory for Women (ORW). Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

Male Commitments	Total number of new male commitments to the Lorain Correctional Institute (LORCI) and the Correctional Reception Center (CRC). Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.
Total Inmate Commitments	Total number of new inmate commitments to the Ohio Reformatory for Women (ORW), Lorain Correctional Institute (LORCI) and the Correctional Reception Center (CRC). Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.
Number of Licenses Issued	The Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission (OPOTC) is required to maintain statistics about concealed carry handgun licenses. Each county sheriff must report concealed carry license statistics to OPOTC on a quarterly basis. The Attorney General's Office is required by law to compile these statistics each year to create an annual report on concealed handgun licenses. Source: Ohio Attorney General, *Ohio's Concealed Handgun Law Annual Report.*
Number of Licenses Renewed	The Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission (OPOTC) is required to maintain statistics about concealed carry handgun licenses. Each county sheriff must report concealed carry license statistics to OPOTC on a quarterly basis. The Attorney General's Office is required by law to compile these statistics each year to create an annual report on concealed handgun licenses. Source: Ohio Attorney General, *Ohio's Concealed Handgun Law Annual Report.*
Number of Licenses Suspended	Under ORC 2923.128, sheriffs must immediately suspend a concealed handgun 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 license may be returned to the holder if s/he is found to be not guilty or the charges are dismissed. The Attorney General's Office is required by law to compile these statistics each

	year to create an annual report on concealed handgun licenses. Source: Ohio Attorney General, *Ohio's Concealed Handgun Law Annual Report*.
Number of Licenses Revoked	Under ORC 2923.128, sheriffs must permanently revoke the license of any person who no longer meets the eligibility requirements to carry a concealed handgun. There are several reasons that a license may be revoked. The license holder: moves out of state, died, decided not to hold the license anymore, committed and was convicted for a disqualifying crime, became subject to the law's restrictions on mentally ill people or people considered drug or alcohol dependent. *Sheriffs are not required by the law to report the specific reason for the revocation to the Peace Officer Training Commission. The Attorney General's Office is required by law to compile these statistics each year to create an annual report on concealed handgun licenses. Source: Ohio Attorney General, *Ohio's Concealed Handgun Law Annual Report.*
Number of Licenses Denied	The law requires that sheriffs shall deny an application to any person who fails to meet the eligibility criteria specified in ORC 2923.125 for regular licenses, or ORC 2923.1213 for temporary emergency licenses. The Attorney General's Office is required by law to compile these statistics each year to create an annual report on concealed handgun licenses. Source: Ohio Attorney General, *Ohio's Concealed Handgun Law Annual Repor*t.
Number of License Processes Suspended	The Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission (OPOTC) is required to maintain statistics about concealed carry handgun licenses. Each county sheriff must report concealed carry license statistics to OPOTC on a quarterly basis. The Attorney General's Office is required by law to compile

	these statistics each year to create an annual report on concealed handgun licenses. Source: Ohio Attorney General, *Ohio's Concealed Handgun Law Annual Report*.
Domestic Violence Incidents	The number of Domestic Violence Incidents where Domestic Violence, Protection Order or Consent Agreement charges were filed. Source: Ohio Attorney General, *Domestic Violence Incidents Report*.
Domestic Violence Incidents "Other"	The number of Domestic Violence Incidents where other charges were filed, but not Domestic Violence, Protection Order or Consent Agreement. Source: Ohio Attorney General, *Domestic Violence Incidents Report.*
Domestic Violence Incidents No Charge	The number of Domestic Violence Incidents where no charges were filed or the incident did not meet Domestic Violence Incidents criteria. Source: Ohio Attorney General, *Domestic Violence Incidents Report.*
Victim With Injury	The number of reports for victims of Domestic Violence with injury. Source: Ohio Attorney General, Domestic Violence Incidents Report.
Victim With No Injury	The number of reports for victims of Domestic Violence with no injury. Source: Ohio Attorney General, Domestic Violence Incidents Report.
Victim Fatal Injury	The number of reported fatal injury to victims of Domestic Violence. Source: Ohio Attorney General, Domestic Violence Incidents Report.
Offender With Injury	The number of reported injury to offenders of Domestic Violence. Source: Ohio Attorney General, Domestic Violence Incidents Report.
Offender With No Injury	The number of offenders of Domestic Violence with no reported injury. Source: Ohio Attorney General, Domestic Violence Incidents Report.
Offender Fatal Injury	The number of reported fatal injury to offenders of Domestic Violence. Source: Ohio Attorney General, Domestic Violence Incidents Report.
Youth Adjudicated for Felonies	The number of youth (Fiscal Year) adjudicated delinquent of a felony offense in Ohio's juvenile courts. Source: Department of Youth Services.

Youth Commitments	The number of youth (Fiscal Year) adjudicated delinquent of a felony offense in Ohio's juvenile courts and of those adjudicated, the number of youth committed to the Department of Youth Services. Source: Department of Youth Services.
Male Youth Adjudicated for Felonies	The number of male youth (Fiscal Year) adjudicated delinquent of a felony offense in Ohio's juvenile courts. Source: Department of Youth Services.
Female Youth Adjudicated for Felonies	The number of female youth (Fiscal Year) adjudicated delinquent of a felony offense in Ohio's juvenile courts. Source: Department of Youth Services.
Male Youth Commitments	The number of male youth (Fiscal Year) adjudicated delinquent of a felony offense in Ohio's juvenile courts and of those adjudicated, the number of male youth committed to the Department of Youth Services. Source: Department of Youth Services.
Female Youth Commitments	The number of female youth (Fiscal Year) adjudicated delinquent of a felony offense in Ohio's juvenile courts and of those adjudicated, the number of female youth committed to the Department of Youth Services. Source: Department of Youth Services.
Female Population	The total number of female prison inmates incarcerated within the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. Source: Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.
Male Population	The total number of male prison inmates within the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. Source: Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.
Total Inmate Population	The total number of prison inmates within the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. Source: Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

Opium or Cocaine & Derivatives	Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine). Drug abuse violations are the violations of law prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program collects data related to the arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program counts one arrest for each separate instance in which a person is arrested, cited, or summoned for an offense. Because a person may be arrested multiple times during a year, the UCR arrest figures do not reflect the number of individuals who have been arrested; rather, the arrest data show the number of times that persons are arrested, as reported by law enforcement agencies to the UCR Program. Source: FBI's Crime in the United States.
Marijuana	Drug abuse violations are the violations of law prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program collects data related to the arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program counts one arrest for each separate instance in which a person is arrested, cited, or summoned for an offense. Because a person may be arrested multiple times during a year, the UCR arrest figures do not reflect the number of individuals who have been arrested; rather, the arrest data show the number of times that persons are arrested, as reported by law enforcement agencies to the UCR Program. Source: FBI's Crime in the United States.

Synthetic Narcotics	Synthetic narcotics are manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (Demerol, methadone). Drug abuse violations are the violations of law prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program collects data related to the arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program counts one arrest for each separate instance in which a person is arrested, cited, or summoned for an offense. Because a person may be arrested multiple times during a year, the UCR arrest figures do not reflect the number of individuals who have been arrested; rather, the arrest data show the number of times that persons are arrested, as reported by law enforcement agencies to the UCR Program. Source: FBI's Crime in the United States.
Other Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drugs	Dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine). Drug abuse violations are the violations of law prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program collects data related to the arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program counts one arrest for each separate instance in which a person is arrested, cited, or summoned for an offense. Because a person may be arrested multiple times during a year, the UCR arrest figures do not reflect the number of individuals who have been arrested; rather, the arrest data show the number of times that persons are arrested, as reported by law enforcement agencies to the UCR Program. Source: FBI's Crime in the United States.

Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud	In accordance with the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) code 26B, Credit Card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud is the unlawful use of a credit (or debit) card of automatic teller machine for fraudulent purposes. This data was retrieved from the Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System (OIBRS) collected by the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services from participating law enforcement agencies across the state. Note, OIBRS is a voluntary crime reporting program in which Ohio law enforcement agencies can submit crime statistics directly to the state and federal government in an automated format. However, some limitations must be noted. Because reporting for Ohio is incomplete, caution should be used when interpreting the data provided, as the data may reflect more the composition of the OIBRS-reporting jurisdictions than the composition of the state as a whole. Because the number of agencies submitting OIBRS data increases yearly, no annual comparisons should be made with the data. The data presented is a reflection of incidents that have been reported to police, given not all victims choose to report incidents of a specific crime.
Bad Checks	In accordance with the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) code 90A, Bad Checks is knowingly and intentionally writing and/or negotiating checks drawn against insufficient or nonexistent funds. This data was retrieved from the Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System (OIBRS) collected by the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services from participating law enforcement agencies across the state. Note, OIBRS is a voluntary crime reporting program in which Ohio law enforcement agencies can submit crime statistics directly to the state and federal government in an automated format. However, some limitations must be noted. Because reporting for Ohio is incomplete, caution should be used when interpreting

Impersonation	the data provided, as the data may reflect more the composition of the OIBRS-reporting jurisdictions than the composition of the state as a whole. Because the number of agencies submitting OIBRS data increases yearly, no annual comparisons should be made with the data. The data presented is a reflection of incidents that have been reported to police, given not all victims choose to report incidents of a specific crime. In accordance with the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) code 26C, Impersonation is falsely representing one's identity or position, and acting in the character or position thus unlawfully assumed, to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage, enjoy some right or privilege, or subject another person or entity to an expense, charge or liability which would not have otherwise been incurred. This data was retrieved from the Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System (OIBRS) collected by the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services from participating law enforcement agencies across the state. Note, OIBRS is a voluntary crime reporting program in which Ohio law enforcement agencies can submit crime statistics directly to the state and federal government in an automated format. However, some limitations must be noted. Because reporting for Ohio is incomplete, caution should be used when interpreting the data provided, as the data may reflect more the composition of the OIBRS-reporting jurisdictions than the composition of the state as a whole. Because the number of agencies submitting OIBRS data increases yearly, no annual comparisons should be made with the data. The data presented is a reflection of incidents that have been reported to police, given not all victims choose to report incidents of a specific crime.

False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	In accordance with the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) code 26A, False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game is the intentional misrepresentation of existing fact or condition, or the use of some other deceptive scheme of device, to obtain money, goods, or other things of value. This data was retrieved from the Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System (OIBRS) collected by the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services from participating law enforcement agencies across the state. Note, OIBRS is a voluntary crime reporting program in which Ohio law enforcement agencies can submit crime statistics directly to the state and federal government in an automated format. However, some limitations must be noted. Because reporting for Ohio is incomplete, caution should be used when interpreting the data provided, as the data may reflect more the composition of the OIBRS-reporting jurisdictions than the composition of the state as a whole. Because the number of agencies submitting OIBRS data increases yearly, no annual comparisons should be made with the data. The data presented is a reflection of incidents that have been reported to police, given not all victims choose to report incidents of a specific crime.
Menacing by Stalking	In accordance with the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) statute 2903.211, Menacing by Stalking, characterizes stalking as engaging in a pattern of conduct that knowingly causes a person to believe that he or she will be physically harmed or will endure mental distress. Stalking in and of itself is considered a crime. The victim and the offender do not have to have a relationship or even know each other in order for stalking to occur. It is important to note however that stalking can be masked and charged as other crimes such as criminal trespass, burglary, or domestic violence, especially if the pattern of behavior has not been established for law

enforcement. This data was retrieved from the Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System (OIBRS) collected by the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services from participating law enforcement agencies across the state. Note, OIBRS is a voluntary crime reporting program in which Ohio law enforcement agencies can submit crime statistics directly to the state and federal government in an automated format. However, some limitations must be noted. Because reporting for Ohio is incomplete, caution should be used when interpreting the data provided, as the data may reflect more the composition of the OIBRS-reporting jurisdictions than the composition of the state as a whole. Because the number of agencies submitting OIBRS data increases yearly, no annual comparisons should be made with the data. The data presented is a reflection of incidents that have been reported to police, given not all victims choose to report incidents of a specific crime.