

Monitoring Sentencing Reform Supplemental Report

2025

An Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission Report

March 2025

Draft

Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission

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Executive Summary

Overview

The Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission (Commission) is statutorily required to produce a biennial Monitoring Report as prescribed by R.C. 181.25(A)(2)(a)-(c). The 2023 edition of the report, published in June 2024, was the first Monitoring Report since 2011. That edition of the report was the first to fully address all provisions of the Commission's R.C. 181.25(A)(2) responsibilities and set a framework for future reports. At the November 21, 2024, Commission meeting, the 2025 edition of the Monitoring Report was approved for publication on January 1, 2025. In addition, the Commission approved work on a supplemental report to the Monitoring Report to highlight the role of Ohio's specialized dockets and the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's (ODRC) Targeted Community Alternatives to Prison (TCAP) program. This supplemental report is intended to showcase the effects of these programs on individuals who are not sentenced to prison, as laid out in the R.C. 181.25(A)(2)(a)(i) provision of the Commission's Monitoring Report guidelines.

This supplemental report has been made possible by data provided by the Supreme Court of Ohio Specialized Dockets Section and the ODRC Bureau of Community Sanctions. As with previous Monitoring Reports, this report does not offer an evaluation of the efficacy of these programs or a cost-benefit analysis. It is intended to generate a baseline understanding of the nature of these programs and how they currently operate. This report is divided into two main sections – first an overview of the TCAP program and second, an analysis of Ohio's certified specialized dockets. The addition of these sections in the supplemental report will be included in future versions of the Monitoring Report.

Findings

Targeted Community Alternatives to Prison

The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's TCAP program provided over \$53,000,000 to 63 counties in the 2024-2025 state fiscal year. The number of felony four (F4) and felony five (F5) commitments in the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's population decreased from 2018 to 2024, as did its total population. As a percentage of new commitments, F5s committed to ODRC decreased from 20% in 2018 to 14% in 2024. Targeted F5 offenders committed among the FY 24/25 TCAP counties represented just over 19% of all admissions within those counties as a group in FY 2017, compared to just 7.6% in CY 2024. The percentage of new F4 commitments to ODRC decreased from 21% in 2021 to 18% in 2024. Because of the recency of including F4 offenders in the TCAP grant as a result of H.B. 110 (134th General Assembly), there is likely a lag in results of this program change.

Ohio's Certified Specialized Dockets

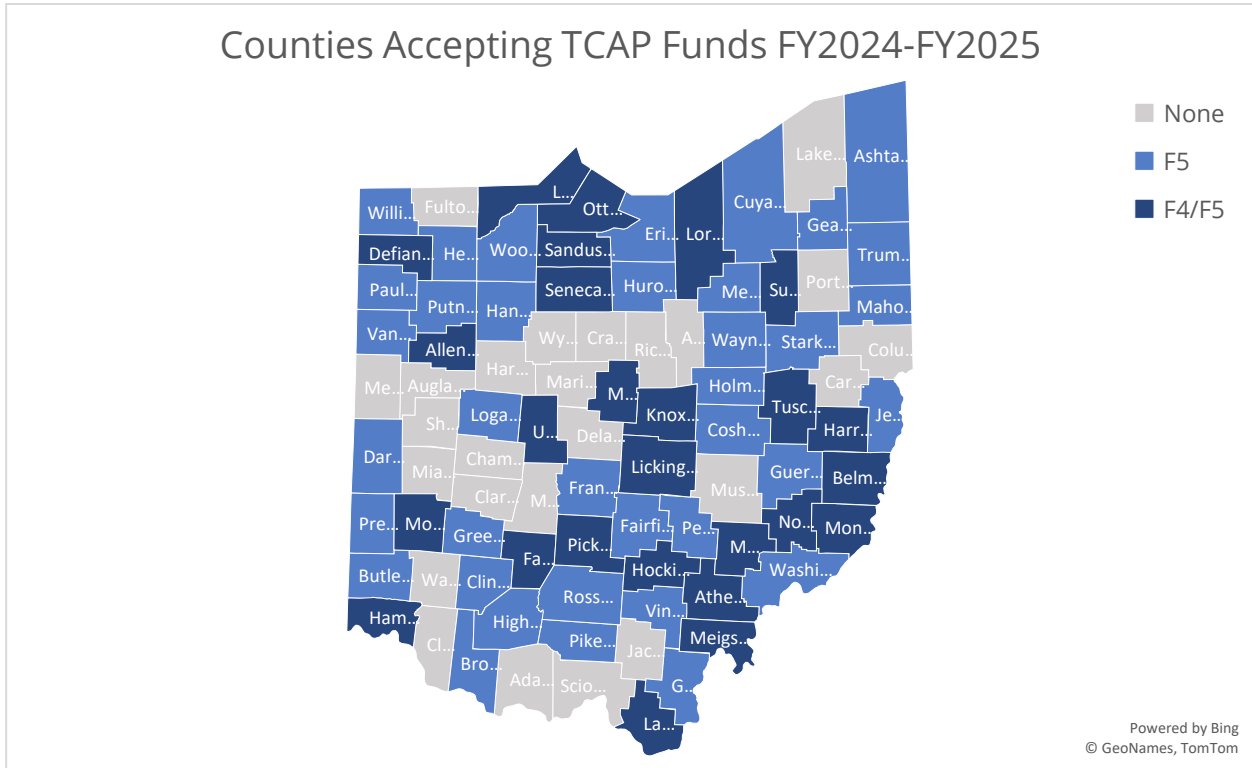
For the first time, programmatic data on Ohio's certified specialized dockets has been analyzed for publication in a report to Ohio's policymakers. Currently, there are 255 specialized dockets serving more than 6,100 individuals across the state. There are 13 types of specialized dockets, including dockets providing treatment services to families, juveniles, those suffering from substance abuse and/or mental health illnesses, veterans, and victims of human trafficking. Depending on the type of docket, an individual could spend 10 months to more than two years in a program. On average between 57-59% of those entering a specialized docket successfully graduate the program, and only 11-13% are charged with a new offense while in the program. The dockets receive funding from a variety of sources, and more than 70% of the participants in the programs receive Medicaid.

Table of Contents

Targeted Community Alternatives to Prison (TCAP)	1
History and Overview	1
Ohio’s Certified Specialized Dockets	8
History and Overview	8
Methodology	12
Analysis of Ohio’s Specialized Dockets	13
Appendix A: TCAP Funding by County	24
Appendix B: Additional Specialized Dockets Data Tables	26

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Figure 1. Counties Accepting TCAP Funds FY2024-2025



Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Bureau of Community Sanctions

Table 1. Number of Counties Participating in TCAP and Funding Amounts

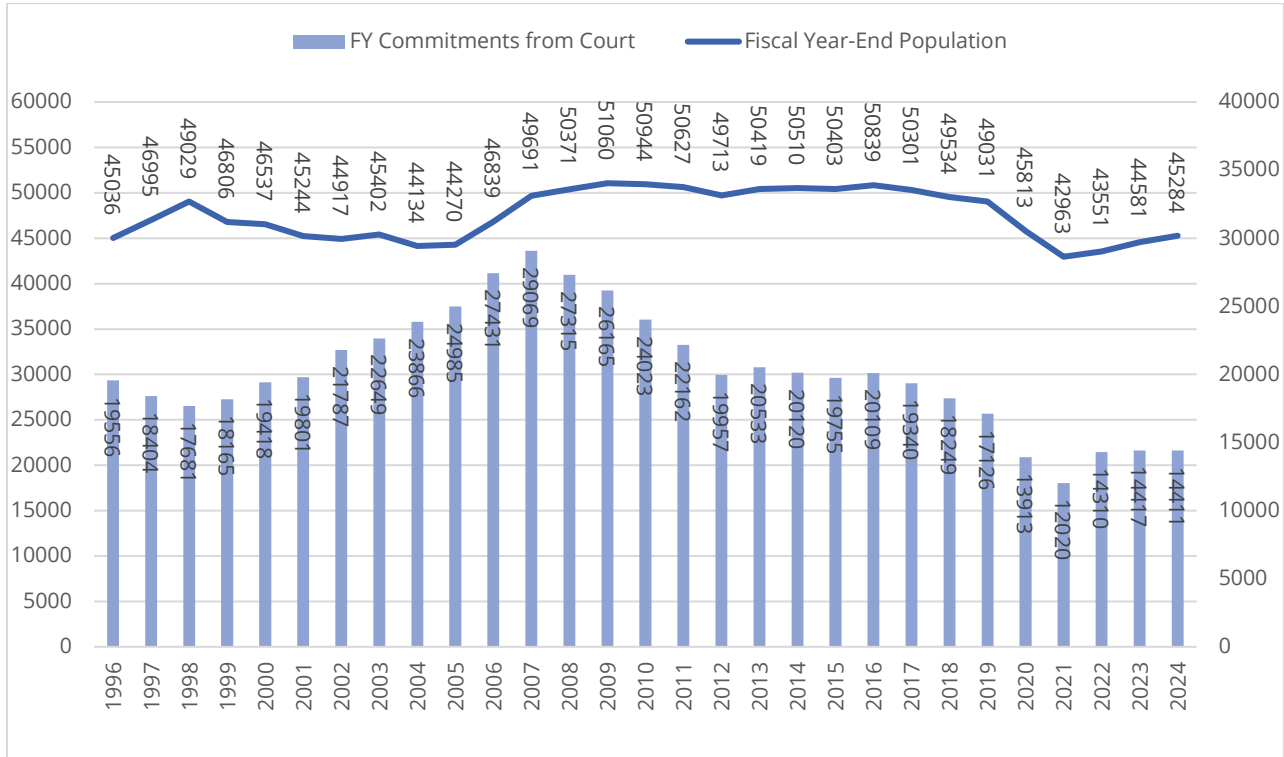
Level of TCAP Funds Accepted	Number of Participating Counties	Funding Amount
None	25	
F5	37	\$ 25,877,680.00
F4/F5	26	\$ 27,829,123.00
Total TCAP Funding FY24-25	63	\$ 53,706,803.00

Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Bureau of Community Sanctions

One of the initial concerns with the TCAP program is that it would shift the incarcerated population from prisons to the county jails. Jail population statistics over the course of the TCAP show a major decrease in jail incarceration in 2020, corresponding to COVID-19, and a plateauing of individuals incarcerated in jails from 2021 through 2023, below the levels from 2018-2019. Figures 2 through 7 display population trends encompassing the timeframe in which TCAP was active.

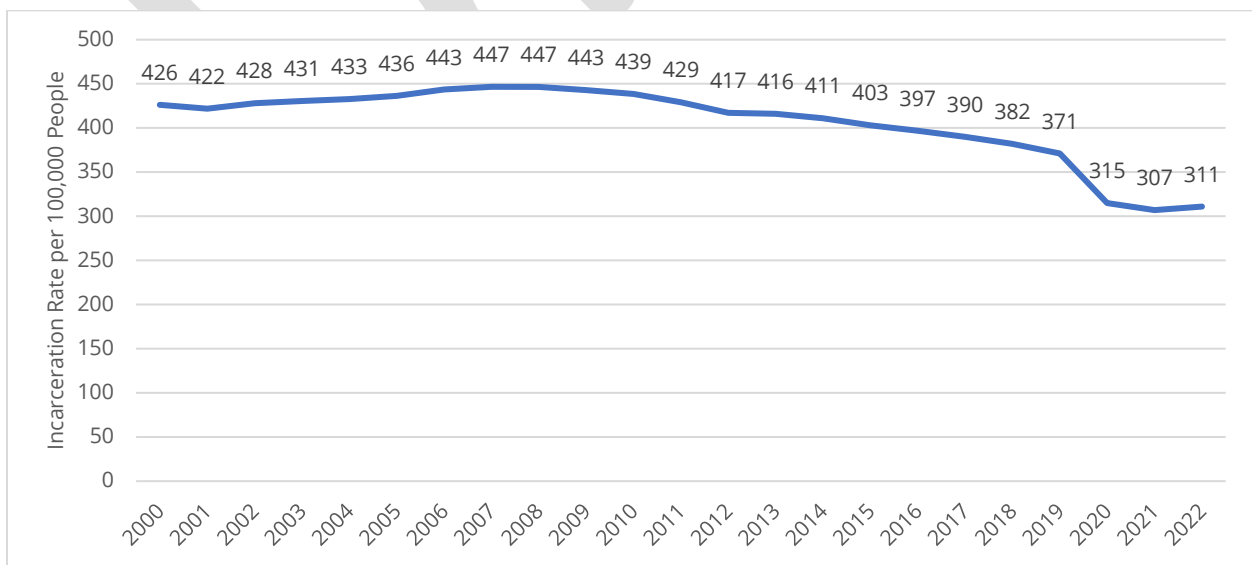
Figure 2 displays a historic look at ODRC's custody population over the last three decades. It shows total population by the number of annual commitments from the courts. This is compared to Figure 3, illustrating the incarceration rate nationwide in all state prisons.

Figure 2. ODRC FY Custody Population Count and New Court Commitments, 1996 - 2024



Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Bureau of Research and Evaluation

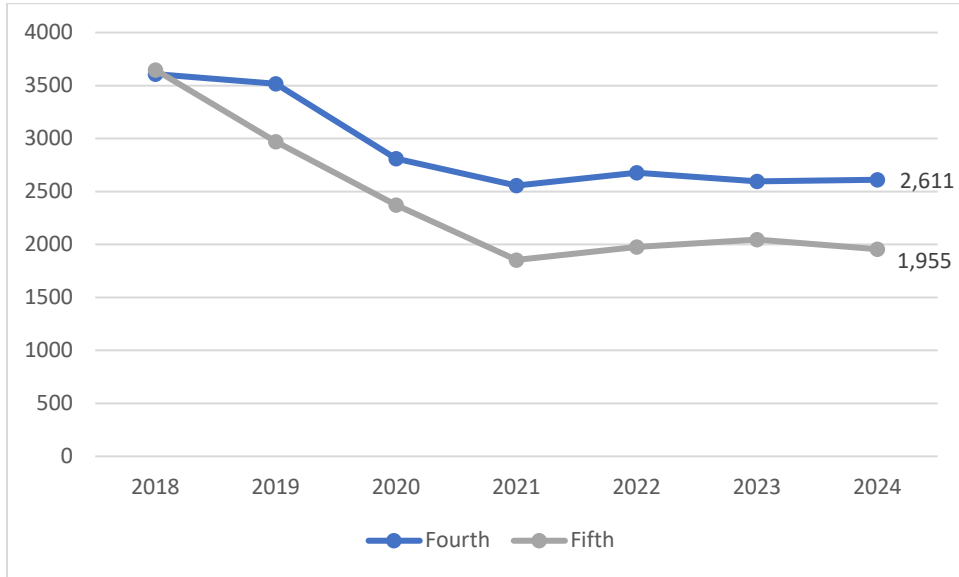
Figure 3. Incarcerated Rates in State Prisons Nationwide, 2000-2022



Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2022 – Statistical Tables

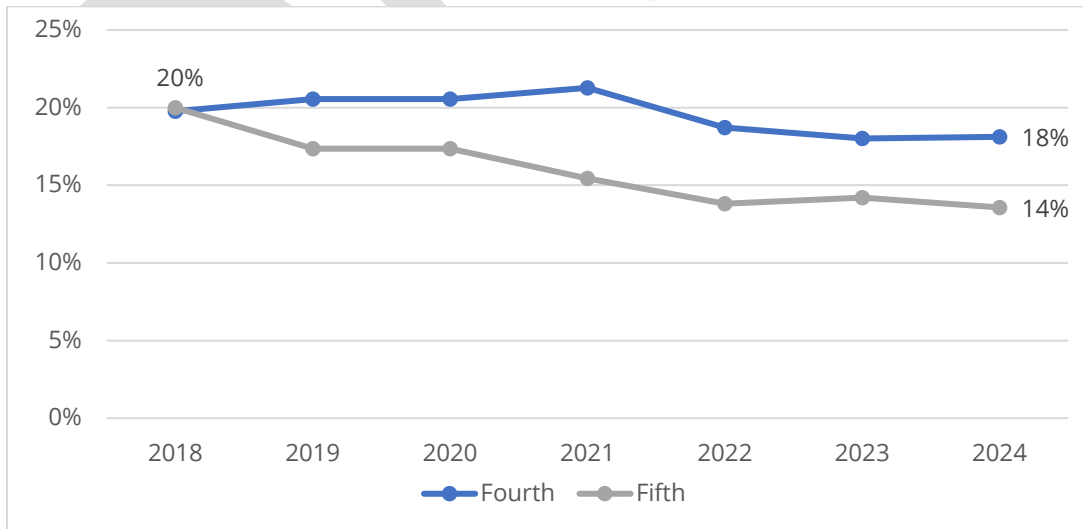
Figure 4 and Figure 5 show the trends in ODRC's F4 and F5 commitments over the last seven years. Figure 4 displays the total number of new commitments for F4s and F5s, while Figure 5 shows new commitments of F4s and F5s as a percentage of all new commitments.

Figure 4. ODRC Total Number of F4 and F5 New Commitments, FY18-FY24



Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Annual Reports (2018-2024)

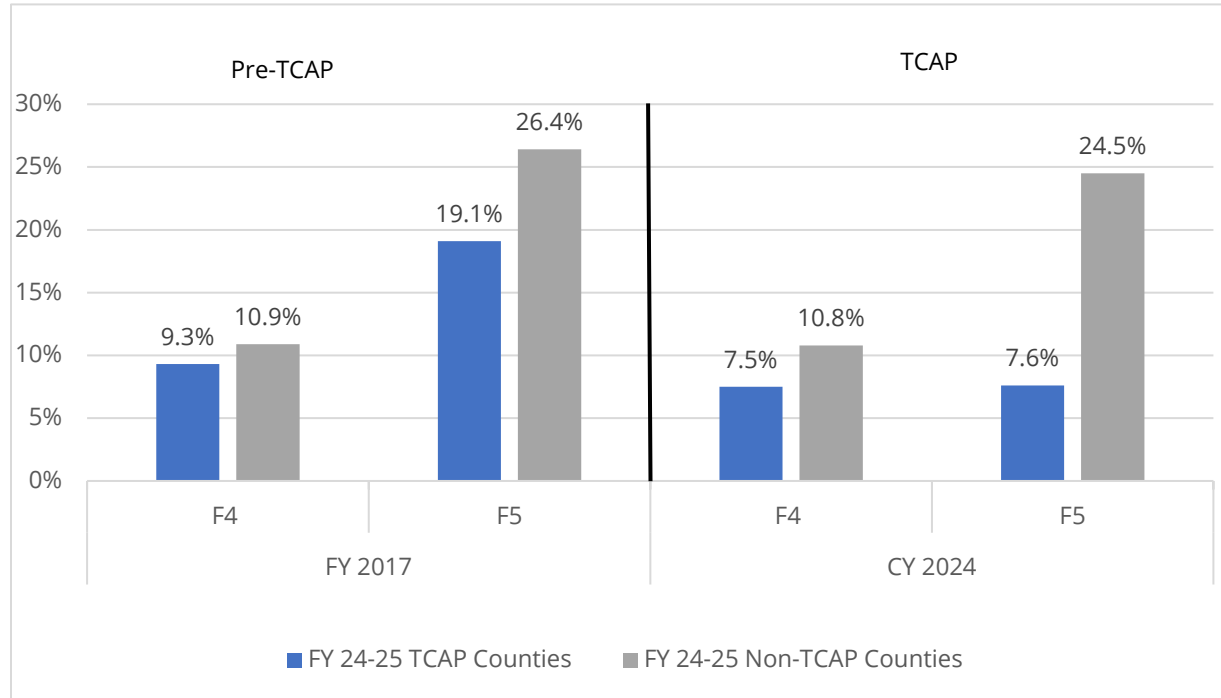
Figure 5. ODRC Percentage of F4 and F5 New Commitments, FY18-FY24



Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Annual Reports (2018-2024)

Figure 6 shows a pre- and post- TCAP comparison of the program from 2017 to 2024, isolating the counties participating in the grant compared to those counties not participating.

Figure 6. F4/F5 TCAP Offenses⁷ as a Percentage of Total Commitments in FY 2017 and CY 2024, by TCAP Funding Recipient Status⁸



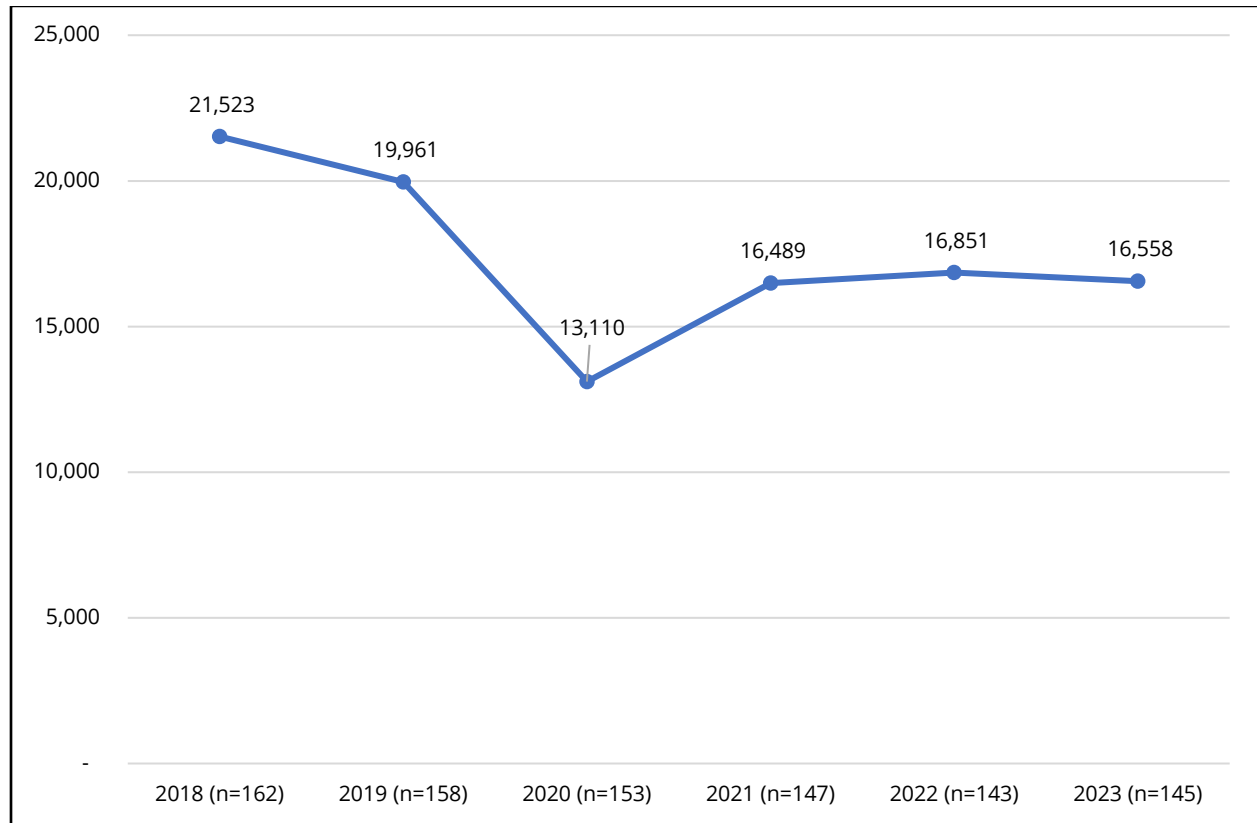
Source: Provided by ODRC Bureau of Research and Evaluation

⁷ *F4/F5 TCAP offenses represent commitments where the most serious offense is a non-violent, non-mandatory time, non-2907/2925.03 offense. Offenders with a TCAP offense may have been committed under exclusionary criminal history criteria not available in administrative data

⁸ TCAP counties are defined on the basis of funding recipient status in the FY 24/25 grant period. Not all TCAP counties have both an F4 and F5 MOU, and not all currently participating counties were necessarily grant recipients in prior funding cycles.

Finally, Figure 7 gives a snapshot of the average daily jail inmate count in Ohio, from 2018 to 2023.

Figure 7. Average Daily Jail Inmate Count, 2018-2023 (Number of Jails in Parentheses)



Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Bureau of Adult Detention

The introduction of TCAP has corresponded with a decrease in new commitments for that population, indicating that these policy changes are achieving their goals. The prison population was most dramatically impacted following the COVID-19 pandemic and remains below pre-pandemic levels, a trend that has been experienced in state prisons nationwide. Corresponding with the rollout of TCAP, the number of F5 commitments to prison began decreasing in 2019. Total new commitments of F5 offenders decreased from over 3,600 in 2018 to just below 2,000 in 2024, accelerated by COVID-related impacts on court processing and thus new prison commitments. Similarly, F4 commitments dropped from 3,600 in 2018 to around 2,600 in 2024. As a percentage of all commitments, F5s decreased from around 20% in 2018 to 14% in 2024., H.B. 110 (134th General Assembly) expanded TCAP to include fourth-degree felonies. Accordingly, the percentage of F4 commitments dropped from 21% in 2021 to 18% in 2024.

Figure 6 shows how the magnitude of these drops varied by whether a county participated in the FY 24/25 TCAP grant program by isolating the subset of non-violent/non-R.C. 2907 offenses targeted under TCAP. Targeted F5 offenders committed among the FY 24/25 TCAP counties represented just over 19% of

all admissions within those counties as a group in FY 2017 (the most recent pre-TCAP statutory environment), compared to just 7.6% in CY 2024. In contrast, the change among non-TCAP counties was less than two percentage points (26.4% to 24.5%). The contrast is less pronounced among targeted F4 offenders, with a decline of just under two percentage points among the TCAP counties (9.3% to 7.5%) while virtually unchanged (10.9% to 10.8%) among the counties not participating in the F4 program.

Due to the recency of changes in sentencing F4 offenders and the inclusion of F4s into TCAP, the impact is likely to develop in future years. Although the impact of COVID-19 on jail populations cannot be isolated, the trends have not shown an increase in jail incarceration over the last three years.

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Ohio's Certified Specialized Dockets

History and Overview

The specialized docket model is based on providing a therapeutically oriented judicial approach to providing court supervision and appropriate supervision to offenders. The framework for specialized dockets was first developed in 1989 in Miami - Dade County, Florida, the site of the nation's first drug court. The premise of treatment programs is to develop community collaborations for a complete systems approach to handling cases with the highest rates of recidivism. The model promotes wrap-around treatment services, intensive court monitoring, and immediate sanctions based on compliance with court supervision and treatment orders.⁹ Note that while the Ohio General Assembly has the authority to create courts, the local courts and the Supreme Court of Ohio maintains the sole authority to create treatment dockets.

In 2001, Chief Justice Thomas J. Moyer created the Specialized Dockets Section in the administrative offices of the Supreme Court of Ohio.¹⁰ To institutionalize the specialized docket program, Chief Justice Moyer created the Advisory Committee on Specialized Dockets in 2009 with the stated purpose:

To provide ongoing advice to the Court and its staff regarding the promotion of statewide rules and uniform standards concerning specialized dockets in Ohio courts; the development and delivery of specialized docket services to Ohio courts, including training programs for judges and court personnel; and the consideration of any other issues the advisory committee deems necessary to assist the Court and its staff regarding specialized dockets in Ohio courts.¹¹

In 2012, the Supreme Court of Ohio, as a result of this Committee, created minimum standards for specialized docket operations and a certification process to enforce these standards. The Advisory Committee on Specialized Dockets was elevated to the Commission on Specialized Dockets with the responsibility of overseeing the specialized docket certification process.¹²

Rule 36.20 of the Rules of Superintendence for the Courts of Ohio establishes the procedure for certification of a specialized docket as follows:

The judge of a court of common pleas, municipal court, or county court or division of the court operating or establishing a particular session of court that offers a therapeutically oriented judicial approach to providing court supervision and appropriate treatment to individuals may receive certification of the session from the Supreme Court by doing both of the following:

⁹ The Supreme Court of Ohio Specialized Dockets Section. 2008. *A Handbook for Developing a Mental Health Court Docket*.

¹⁰ Knopp, Melissa A. (2023) "Breaking the Cycle: Ohio Reentry Courts," *Ohio Northern University Law Review*: Vol. 41: Iss. 3, Article 9.

Available at: https://digitalcommons.onu.edu/onu_law_review/vol41/iss3/9

¹¹ *Ibid*.

¹² See The Supreme Court of Ohio, Rules of Superintendence, SUP. R. 36.02-36.28, *available at* <https://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/docs/LegalResources/Rules/superintendence/Superintendence.pdf#Rule36.02>

- (1) Complying with and adopting a local rule or issuing an administrative order implementing the “Specialized Docket Standards,” as set forth in Appendix I to this rule;
- (2) Successfully completing the certification application process pursuant to Sup. R. 36.21 through 36.26.

Pursuant to Superintendence Rules 36.20 through 36.28, effective January 1, 2013, all specialized dockets operating in Ohio must be certified by the Supreme Court of Ohio. The data presented in this section is provided by the Specialized Dockets Section, unless otherwise noted.

As of 2024, there are 255 certified specialized dockets operating in Ohio tied to substance use or mental health. Table 2 displays the total number of certified specialized dockets in Ohio by type. Table 3 displays the total number of certified specialized dockets by court jurisdiction. Figure 8 provides a map of the total number of specialized dockets in each county in Ohio. Currently, 68 counties (77%) in Ohio have at least one certified specialized docket.

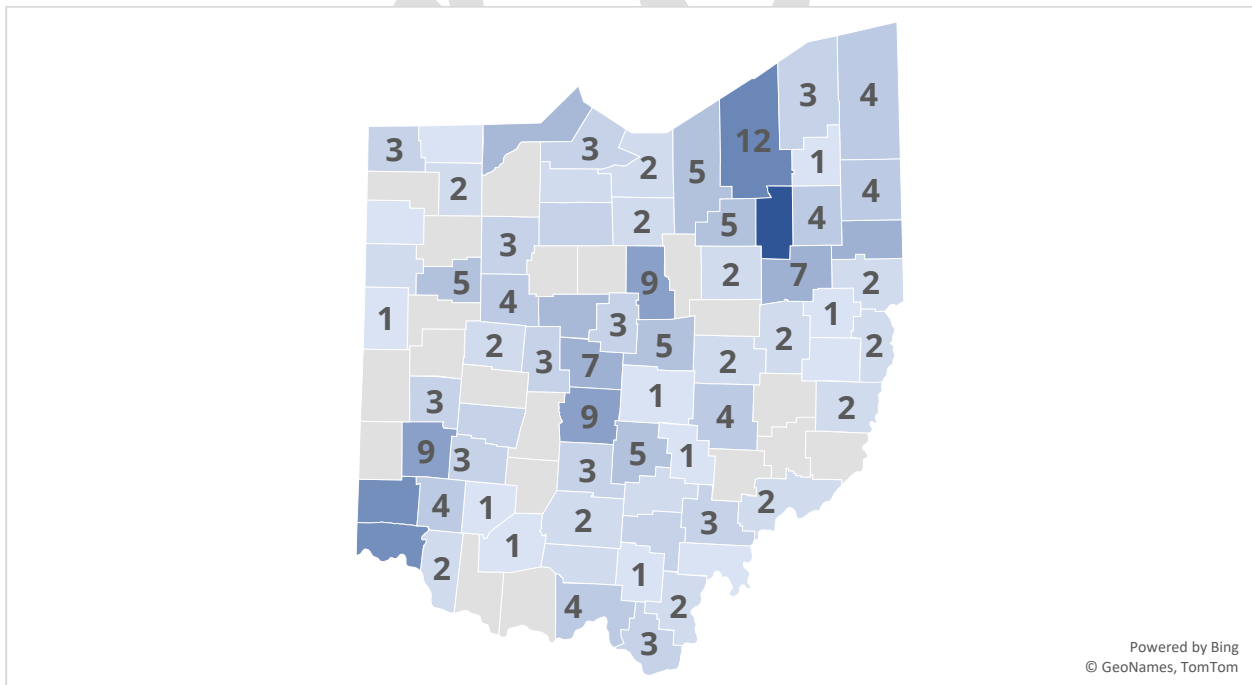
Table 2. Number of Specialized Dockets by Docket Type

Docket Type	Number of Specialized Dockets
Drug	106
Drug - Domestic Violence	5
Drug - Human Trafficking	6
Drug - Reentry	10
Drug - Veterans Treatment	29
Family Dependency Treatment	31
Juvenile Drug	11
Juvenile Drug - Human Trafficking	1
Juvenile Mental Health	4
Juvenile Treatment	6
Mental Health	36
Operating Vehicle under the Influence (OVI)	7
Substance Abuse Mental Illness (SAMI)	3
Grand Total	255

Table 3. Number of Specialized Dockets by Court Jurisdiction

Court Jurisdiction	Number of Specialized Dockets
County Court	12
Common Pleas: Domestic, Juvenile	10
Common Pleas: General	64
Common Pleas: General, Domestic	37
Common Pleas: General, Domestic, Probate	1
Common Pleas: General, Domestic, Probate, Juvenile	3
Common Pleas: General, Probate	1
Common Pleas: Juvenile	14
Common Pleas: Probate	1
Common Pleas: Probate, Juvenile	26
Common Pleas: Probate, Juvenile, Domestic	2
Municipal	84
Grand Total	255

Figure 8. Total Number of Certified Specialized Dockets by County, 2024



As shown in Table 2, the thirteen specialized docket types are designed to address specific populations. Table 4, provided by the Supreme Court of Ohio Specialized Dockets Section, displays the treatment docket type with a definition of each docket’s intended population. Note that specific eligibility criteria may vary by program. The Specialized Dockets Section offers training and assistance to dockets based on Ohio’s certification standards and national best practices.¹³ Guidance exists for each of the treatment docket types, but the dockets themselves determine eligibility in adherence to certification standards.

Table 4. Treatment Docket Type by Intended Population

Treatment Docket Type	Intended Population
Adult Drug Court (ADC or ATC)	Individuals with a drug-related arrest (e.g., possession, theft) and a substance use disorder
Adult DUI or DWI Court (DUI)	Individuals with a driving under the influence or while intoxicated arrest and a substance use disorder
Adult Reentry Court	Individuals released from extended incarceration
Veterans' Treatment Court (VTC)	Individuals who've served in the U.S. military and are arrested, often drug-related
Juvenile Drug Court (JDC or JTC)	Individuals under 14-17 who are moderate to high risk of disorder reoffending and have a substance use
Family Treatment Court (FTC)	Parents with allegations of abuse or maltreatment of their children, often with a substance use or mental health disorder
Mental Health Court (MHC) aka Behavior Health Court (BHC)	Individuals with a diagnosed mental health disorder (e.g., bipolar, schizophrenia) and an arrest

Source: Provided by Supreme Court of Ohio Specialized Dockets Section

¹³ See <https://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/courts/services-to-courts/specialized-docket-section/national-best-practices-resources/>

Methodology

In 2019, the Supreme Court of Ohio, pursuant to Sup. R. 37, began collecting data among the certified specialized dockets.¹⁴ This supplemental report relies on a data extract, pulled on December 9, 2024, provided to the Commission for analysis. Analysis primarily centers on years of 2019-2023 to show the most complete picture of full program reporting. Because at the time of the data extraction not all dockets reported full 2024 program data, this year is excluded from the trend analyses. This analysis does not study the efficacy or Ohio's specialized dockets, but instead provides a descriptive, programmatic overview of the operation of these programs.¹⁵ For a comprehensive study on the impact of treatment dockets, a standard definition of treatment docket type and target populations would be required. Data collected should also match the stated goals of performing an impact evaluation of the dockets.

Certified specialized dockets report data monthly on all individuals in their docket.¹⁶ Commission staff analyzed the aforementioned data extract to present key data at an aggregated level on Ohio's specialized dockets. As only certified specialized dockets are required to report data, this report does not present analysis on any programs that are not certified. The analysis provides policymakers and stakeholders with a descriptive overview of the various treatment dockets and presents no individually identifiable information.¹⁷ Appendix B of this report shows more detailed tables by docket type for the graphics presented below.

¹⁴ See

<https://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/docs/LegalResources/Rules/superintendence/Superintendence.pdf#Rule37>

¹⁵ For an impact study of Ohio drug courts see Shaffer, D. K., Listwan, S. J., Latessa, E. J., & Lowenkamp, C. T. (2008). Examining the Differential Impact of Drug Court Services by Court Type: Findings From Ohio. *Drug Court Review*, 6(1), 33–66.

¹⁶ For reporting instructions and definitions of each data point, see

<https://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/docs/JCS/specDockets/events/dataCollectionWebinar/dataCollectionInstruct.pdf>

¹⁷ For more information on certified docket data reporting, see

<https://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/courts/services-to-courts/specialized-docket-section/>

Analysis of Ohio’s Specialized Dockets

As of December 9, 2024, there are over 6,000 individuals participating in a specialized docket. Table 5 shows a snapshot of all current participants, by docket type.

Table 5. Current Specialized Docket Participants by Docket Type

Docket Type	Number of Participants	Percent
Drug	3,274	53.3%
Drug - Domestic Violence	188	3.1%
Drug - Human Trafficking	267	4.4%
Drug - Reentry	254	4.1%
Drug - Veterans Treatment	593	9.7%
Family Dependency Treatment	380	6.2%
Juvenile Drug	83	1.4%
Juvenile Drug - Human Trafficking	11	.2%
Juvenile Mental Health	33	.5%
Juvenile Treatment	28	.5%
Mental Health	851	13.9%
Operating Vehicle under the Influence (OVI)	100	1.6%
Substance Abuse Mental Illness (SAMI)	75	1.2%
Grand Total	6137	

The majority of individuals in specialized dockets participate in a drug docket of some kind, which drives most of the trends shown in this report, and mental health dockets represent nearly 15% of all participants. Adult treatment dockets also make up the largest slice of participants, at just below 92% of all participants. Juvenile and family treatment dockets represent 8.7% of all participants in the data. It is also important to note the length of time spent in these programs. Table 6 displays the average length of time in each program in months. This length of time in program is defined from the date an individual entered the program to the date they exited the program. The program participation time is shown across each type of exit, successful, unsuccessful, or neutral. The average time in program is derived from all exits from treatment dockets from 2019 to 2024, of which there were 15,982 exits.

Table 6. Time in Docket by Exit Type, from all Exits 2019-2024¹⁸

Docket Type	Successful Exit (Mos)	Neutral Exit (Mos)	Unsuccessful Exit (Mos)	All Exits Average (Mos)
Drug	18.6	11.5	13.3	16.1
Drug - Domestic Violence	11.0	8.8	10.1	10.7
Drug - Human Trafficking	25.6	20.9	18.6	22.0
Drug - Reentry	14.6	13.6	12.1	13.5
Drug - Veterans Treatment	17.7	15.3	16.9	17.4
Family Dependency Treatment	15.6	11.1	9.4	12.7
Juvenile Drug	12.2	12.7	14.7	13.1
Juvenile Drug - Human Trafficking	9.9	6.5	8.3	9.1
Juvenile Mental Health	17.9	13.7	16.3	17.0
Juvenile Treatment	12.2	11.8	11.7	11.9
Mental Health	17.5	11.0	12.6	15.3
Operating Vehicle under the Influence (OVI)	16.5	11.2	10.2	14.7
Substance Abuse Mental Illness (SAMI)	25.5	9.8	13.9	18.7

On average, those who successfully exited a treatment docket spent more time in the program than those who had a neutral or unsuccessful exit. Depending on the docket, the average participant who exited a docket successfully could spend anywhere from ten months to over two years in a program.

The remainder of the report shows trends in specialized dockets from 2019 to 2023. To provide context to these numbers, Figure 9 shows the number of specialized dockets reporting data, per calendar year. Overall, the number of specialized dockets has remained steady after a slight increase in 2021.

¹⁸ Note that it is possible for individuals to exit a docket due to the docket ending. These individuals have been excluded from analysis.

Figure 9. Number of Specialized Dockets Reporting Data, 2019-2023

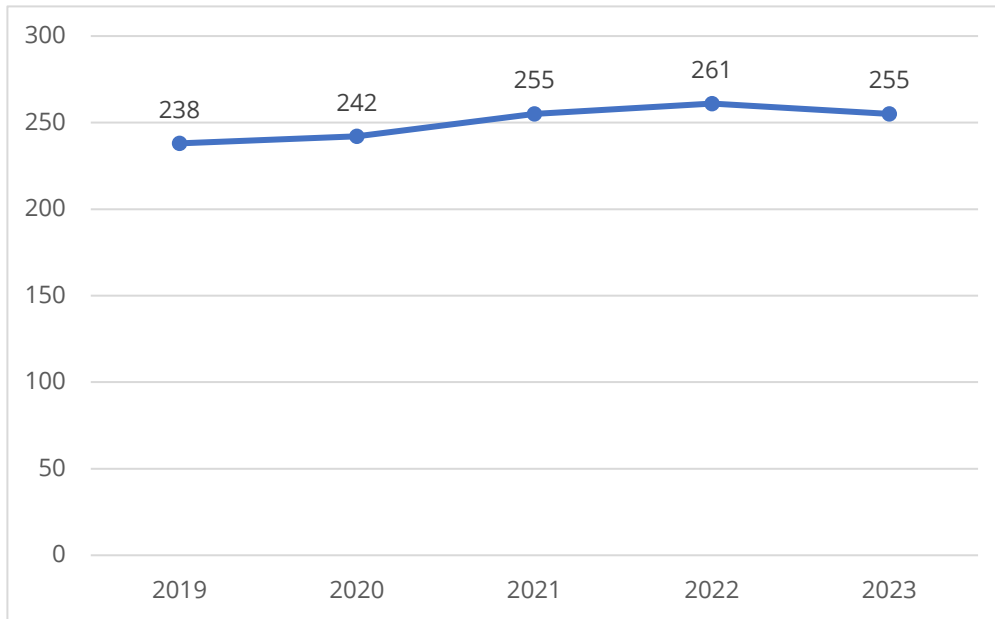
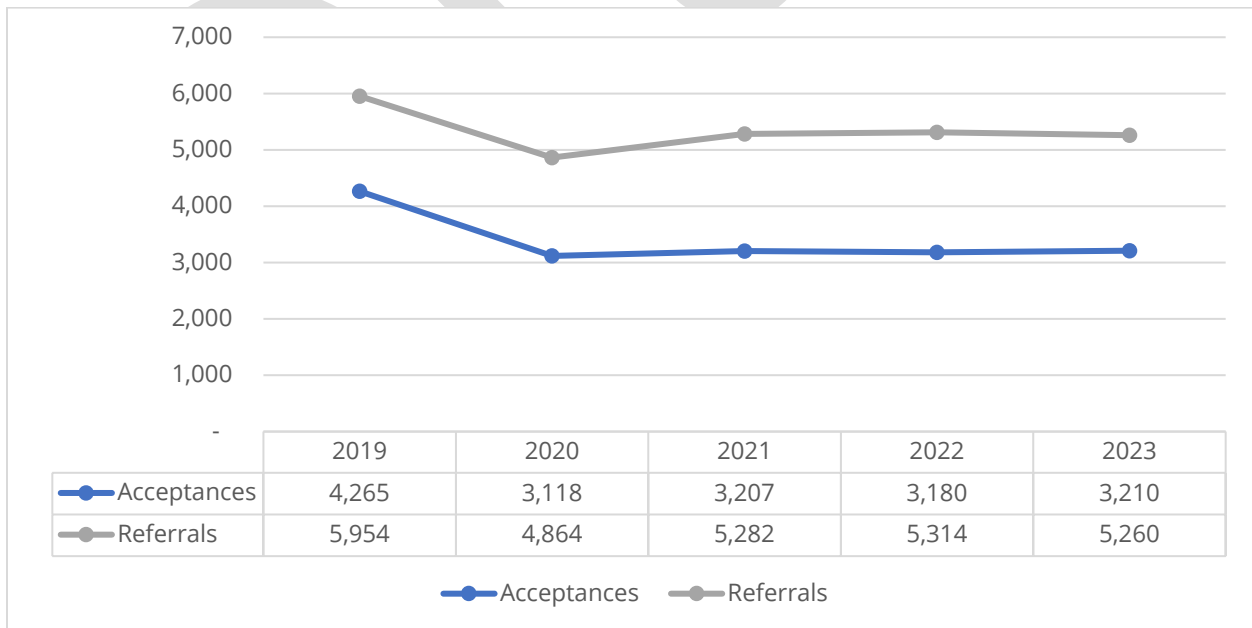


Figure 10 displays the total number of program referrals and acceptances by year from 2019 through 2023 for all specialized docket. This gives an idea of how many individuals are accepted into a specialized docket out of the total number referred. Note that an individual may be referred to a specialized docket in a calendar year and accepted in the next calendar year.

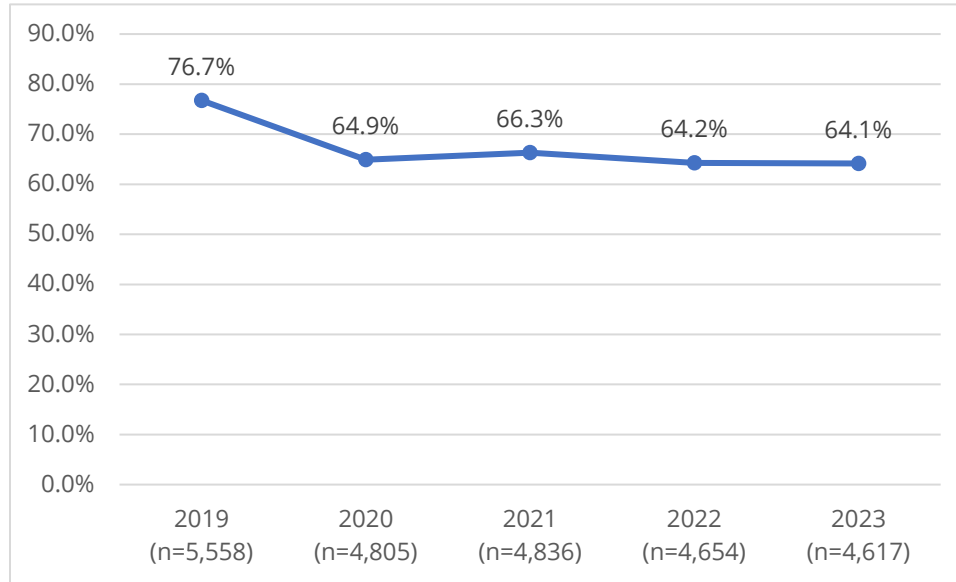
Figure 10. Referrals and Acceptances to Specialized Dockets, by Year



Again, similar trends emerge where program referrals and acceptances decrease in 2020. While referrals begin to rebound in 2021, the number of acceptances remains static around 3,200 for the last four years. Figure 11 shows the acceptance rate, as a percentage, from 2019 to 2023. This represents the

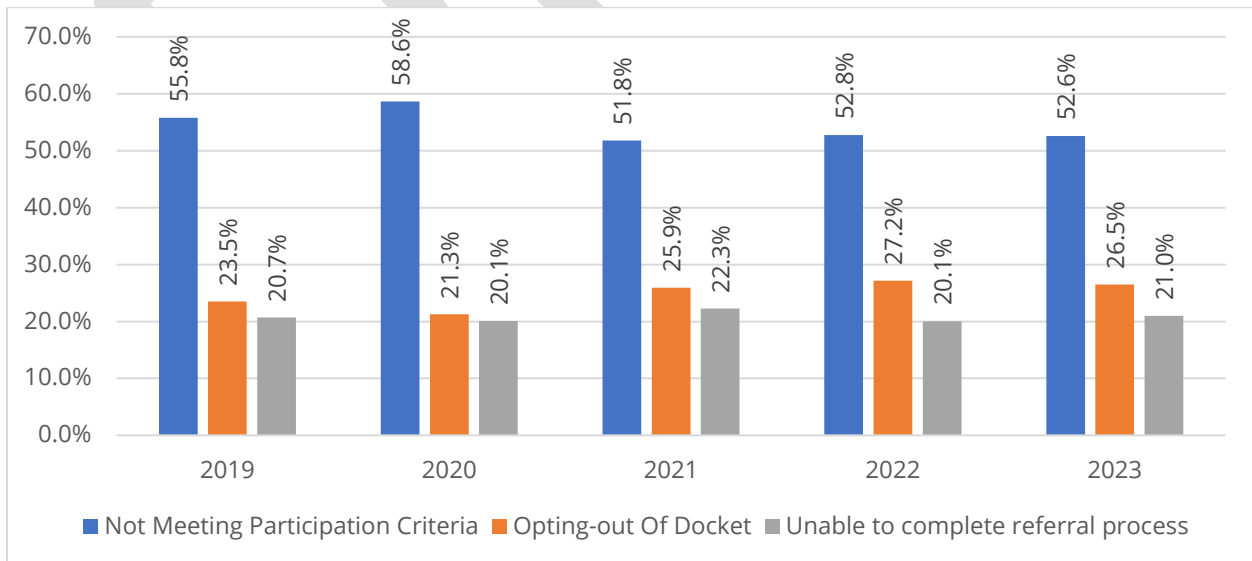
percentage of individuals who had a determination of acceptance into a docket in a calendar year and were ultimately accepted into a docket. The (n=) by the year indicates the total number of people who had an acceptance determination in each year.

Figure 11. Docket Acceptance Rate, by Year



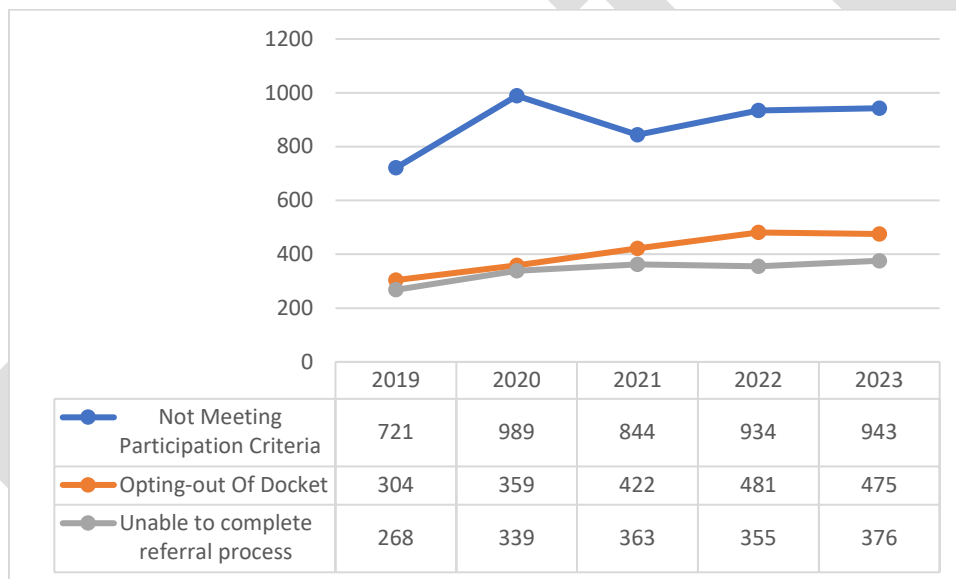
Pre-COVID-19 trends cannot be established with the data available. Since 2020, however, on average 64-66% of individuals are accepted into a specialized docket. Figure 12 explores the reasons why an individual does not enter a specialized docket.

Figure 12. Reason for Non-Acceptance into Docket (in percentages), by Year



For data reporting, dockets can record one of three reasons for why an individual does not ultimately make it into a specialized docket. It can be determined that an individual does not meet the program criteria, an individual could opt-out of a docket, and an individual might not complete the referral process for a variety of reasons. The trends for not being accepted into a docket remain static, with those not meeting the participation criteria as the most common reason. Note that individuals may opt out of a docket for many reasons. The intensive treatment process of specialized dockets and length of time required may deter individuals from enrolling in a program. One study of federal drug courts from the Government Accountability Office found that individuals might not enroll in a program “because of the day-to-day time commitment or overall length of the program. Adult drug court programs last from 12 to 36 months, and require frequent drug testing, regular court appearances, intensive treatment, and more intensive oversight from probation officers. For instance, individuals may perceive conditions placed on program participants as severe.”¹⁹ Figure 13 shows the same data on specialized docket non-acceptances in raw numbers.

Figure 13. Reason for Non-Acceptance into Docket (in raw totals), by Year



The data also shows how individuals are referred to a specialized docket. The case status at referral is divided into different reporting types for adult versus juvenile and family dockets. For adults, cases can be referred pre-conviction, post-conviction, or through a diversion program such as intervention in lieu of conviction or prosecutorial diversion. Figure 14 shows how cases are referred to adult dockets. Figure 15 displays the same data in raw totals.

¹⁹ United States Government Accountability Office. (2023). Factors Related to Eligibility and Acceptance of Offers to Participate in DOJ Funded Adult Drug Courts. Available at <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-23-105272.pdf>

Figure 14. Case Status at Referral in Adult Dockets (by percentage), by Year

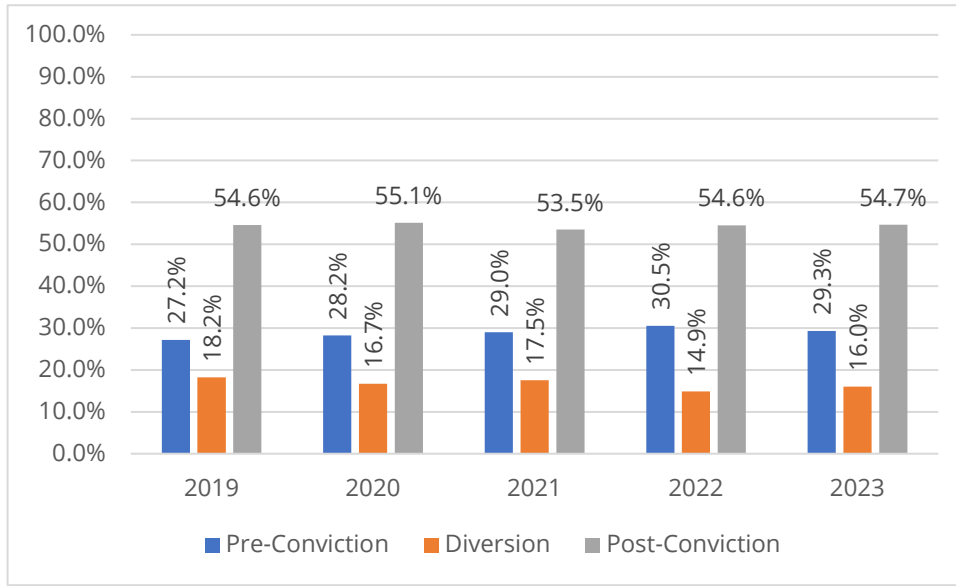
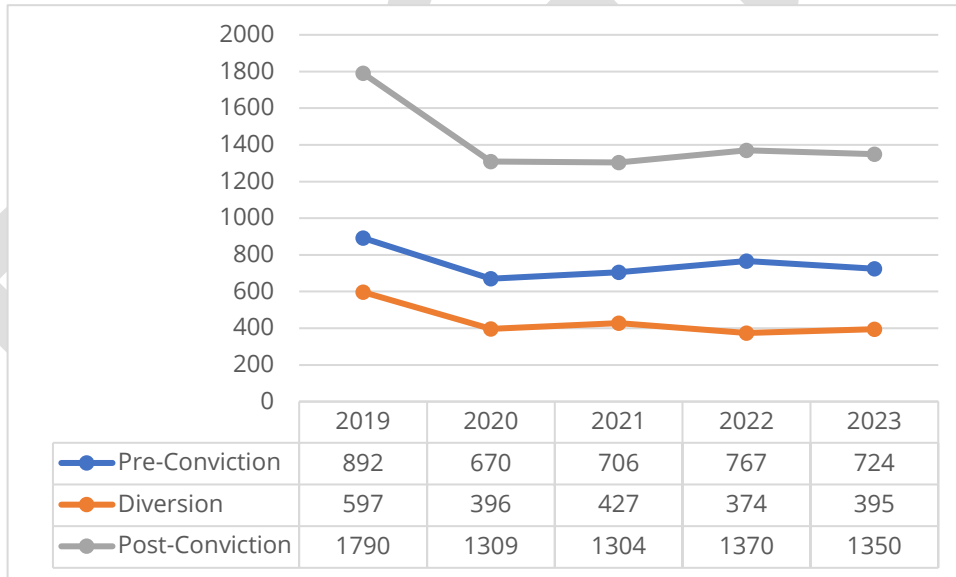


Figure 15. Case Status at Referral in Adult Dockets (by raw total), by Year



For juvenile and family dockets, individuals are referred either pre-adjudication or post-adjudication. Figure 16 shows how individuals in these dockets are referred. Figure 17 displays the same data as raw totals rather than percentages.

Figure 16. Case Status at Referral in Juvenile and Family Dockets (by percentage), by Year

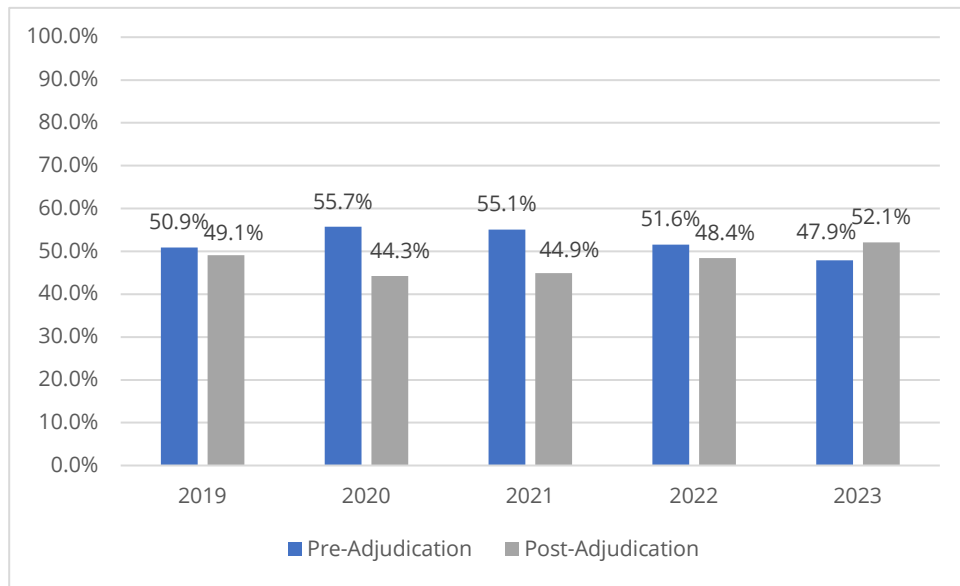
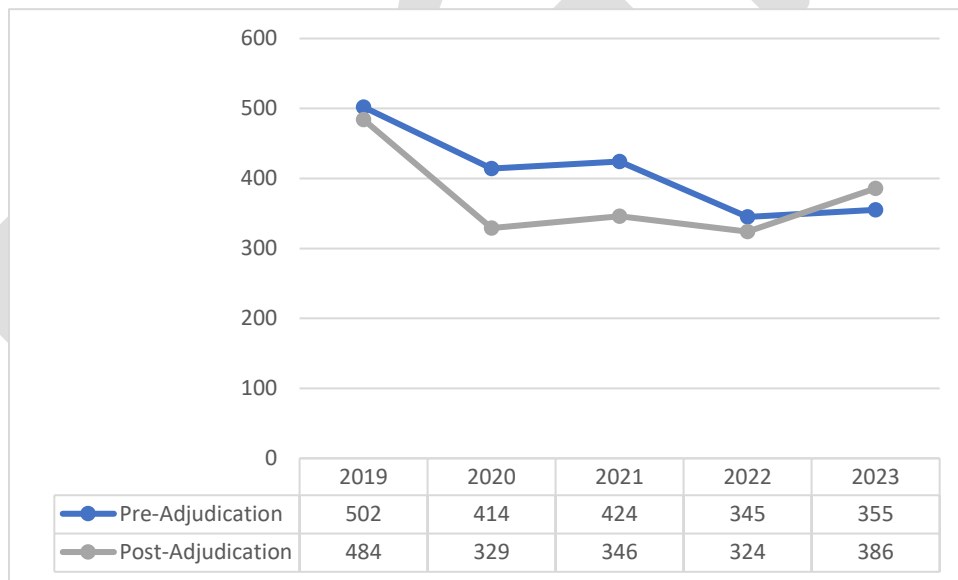


Figure 17. Case Status at Referral in Juvenile and Family Dockets (by raw total), by Year



The next set of figures looks at program exit data. Individuals in a specialized docket can exit in one of four ways: (1) successfully, (2) unsuccessfully, (3) neutrally, or (4) because the docket ended. While a docket can end while an individual is still participating, this is relatively rare. Figure 18 shows total docket exits by year, including all types of exits. Note that because data collection began in the middle of 2019, there is not full reporting on all exits for 2019. Therefore, analysis for exits is included for years 2020-2023.

Figure 18. Total Docket Exits, by Year

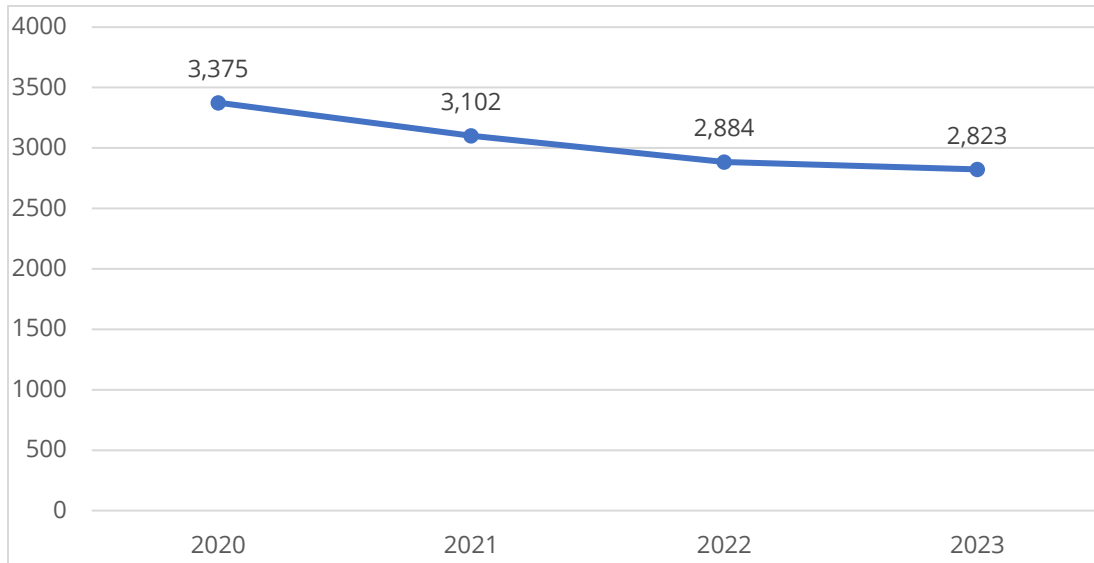
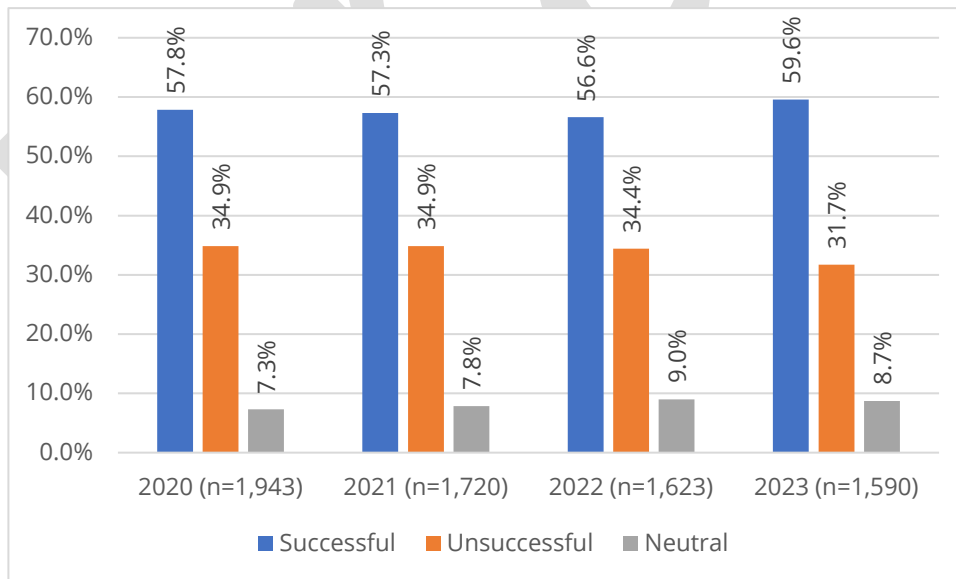


Figure 19 shows percentages of each exit type by year. Note that for this figure, exits due to a docket ending are excluded from analysis as this does not represent individuals who have the possibility of completing the program. The (n=) indicates the total number of exits by year.

Figure 19. Type of Program Exit (by percentage), by Year



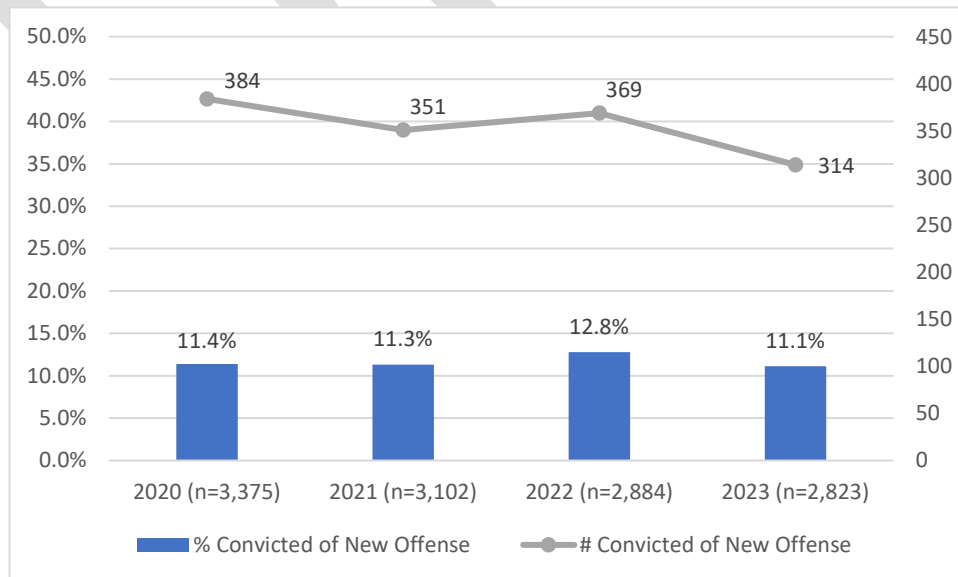
The majority of specialized docket participants exit the program successfully, with 2023 representing the most successful year in which nearly 60% of the participants graduated the program. Table 7 shows the same data in raw numbers.

Table 7. Type of Program Exit (by raw total), by Year

Year	Successful Exit	Unsuccessful Exit	Neutral Exit	Total Exits
2019	1,074	741	189	2,004
2020	1,943	1,171	245	3,359
2021	1,720	1,046	235	3,001
2022	1,623	987	258	2,868
2023	1,590	847	232	2,669

Data is also collected on individuals who were charged with a new offense while participating in a specialized docket. This only applies to new charges that occurred while the participant was in the docket only, not violations. Also, if the participant is charged with an offense while in the docket, but for an action that occurred before docket participation, this is not counted as a new offense. Figure 20 is a combination graph which shows the percentage and total number of all participants who exited a program and were charged with a new criminal offense, by year. This is evaluated for each cohort of participants who exited a specialized docket in each given year. The (n=) indicates the total number of program exits for each year. For example, of all individuals who exited a docket in 2020, 11.4% were charged with a new offense.

Figure 20. Percentage and Total of Program Exits Charged with a New Offense while Participating in the Docket



Overall, the percentage of exiting treatment docket participants who picked up a new charge in the program remains low, between 11-13% for the last four years. To reiterate, this is not a measure of program violations or other in-program sanctions.

The final set of figures shows how individuals in specialized dockets are funded. To start, the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services provides funding for all types of specialized docket programs. The line item for specialized dockets funding increased from \$5 million in fiscal year 2020 to \$10 million in fiscal year 2021, where it remains today. This increased the number of specialized dockets funded from 138 in fiscal year 2020 to 225 currently.²⁰ The average funding award for each program is \$45,428. The allowable use of funding includes staff, services, medication, recovery supports, and more.²¹

Specialized dockets also received funding grants through the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services. From fiscal year 2018 through 2025, over \$1,400,000 has been provided to specialized dockets through Justice Assistance Grants (JAG). In addition to the JAG, in 2024, over \$1,300,00 in grants were awarded through the Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP) to specialized dockets.²²

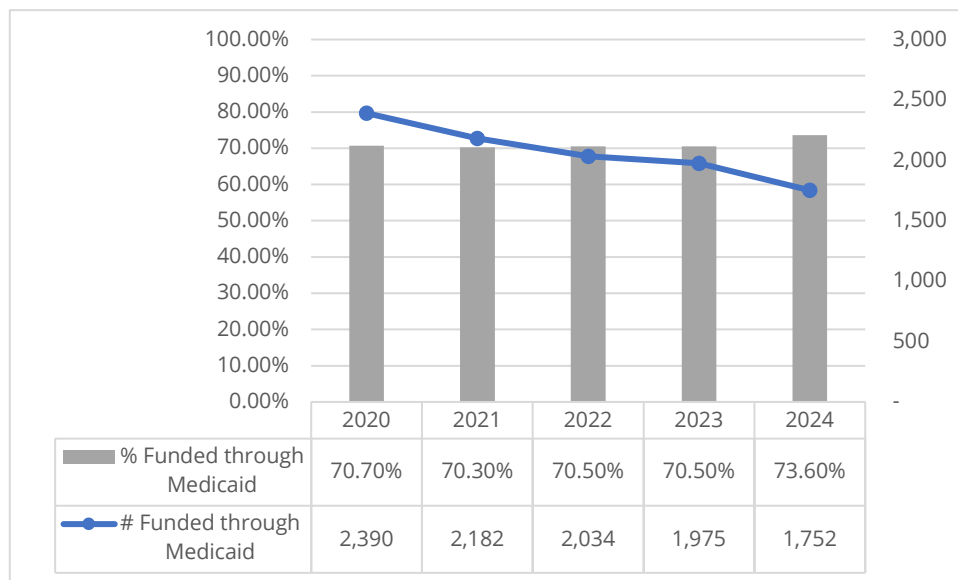
Finally, data provided by the Supreme Court of Ohio Specialized Dockets Section records the source of funding for specialized dockets among participants to be used for medical care, behavioral health treatment, and other services or requirements of the docket (for example drug testing, group fees, etc.). Figure 21 shows the number and percentage of participants for each year that received funding through Medicaid or Managed Care. Note that an individual might have more than one source of health insurance. Also note, that this is among exiting participants, as the final source of health insurance is marked upon program exit.

²⁰ Figures provided by Christopher Nicastro, Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Justice at the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services. Note that funding goes to additional programs outside of the certified specialized dockets. For more information see: <https://mha.ohio.gov/community-partners/criminal-justice/court-resources/specialized-dockets>

²¹ The full list of allowable funding categories can be found here: <https://dam.assets.ohio.gov/image/upload/mha.ohio.gov/CommunityPartners/criminal-justice/CourtResources/Specialized-Dockets-Allowable-Expenses.pdf>

²² For more information on grants administered through the Ohio Office of Justice Statistics, see: <https://ocjs.ohio.gov/grants-funding-monitoring>

Figure 21. Percentage and Number of Individuals on Medicaid, by Year



This supplemental report marks the first time comprehensive data on specialized dockets has been analyzed for publication. It is designed to provide policymakers and Commission stakeholders with an overview of how certified specialized dockets operate in Ohio. Ideally, this analysis contributes to a baseline understanding of the programs designed to divert individuals from incarceration. Further, this report can guide further insight and thought into how this data can be used for future evaluation and analysis on the operation of these programs. The Commission will continue to monitor the subject of this supplemental report along with its other statutory duties in future iterations of its biennial Monitoring Report.

Appendix A: TCAP Funding by County

TCAP Funding by Ohio County - Felony 5 Only	
Ohio County	TCAP Funding
Ashtabula	\$ 468,973.00
Brown	\$ 293,391.00
Butler	\$ 2,476,698.00
Clinton	\$ 317,606.00
Coshocton	\$ 169,480.00
Cuyahoga	\$ 4,500,000.00
Darke	\$ 178,251.00
Erie	\$ 552,715.00
Fairfield	\$ 723,952.00
Franklin	\$ 4,500,000.00
Gallia	\$ 218,659.00
Geauga	\$ 284,023.00
Greene	\$ 873,739.00
Guernsey	\$ 202,458.00
Hancock	\$ 322,294.00
Henry	\$ 150,000.00
Highland	\$ 290,926.00
Holmes	\$ 150,000.00
Huron	\$ 294,852.00
Jefferson	\$ 228,840.00
Logan	\$ 235,439.00
Mahoning	\$ 1,171,446.00
Medina	\$ 824,332.00
Paulding	\$ 154,063.00
Perry	\$ 150,000.00
Pike	\$ 150,000.00
Preble	\$ 207,481.00
Putnam	\$ 150,000.00
Ross	\$ 615,690.00
Stark	\$ 1,961,002.00
Trumbull	\$ 1,227,333.00
Van Wert	\$ 156,626.00
Vinton	\$ 150,000.00
Washington	\$ 254,880.00
Wayne	\$ 453,761.00
Williams	\$ 184,047.00
Wood	\$ 634,723.00
Total	\$ 25,877,680.00

TCAP Funding by Ohio County - Felony 4 and Felony 5	
Ohio County	TCAP Amount
Allen	\$ 655,361.00
Athens	\$ 386,987.00
Belmont	\$ 610,332.00
Defiance	\$ 233,000.00
Fayette	\$ 834,955.00
Hamilton	\$ 6,172,800.00
Harrison	\$ 190,800.00
Hocking	\$ 265,227.00
Knox	\$ 362,562.00
Lawrence	\$ 921,711.00
Licking	\$ 1,525,560.00
Lorain	\$ 1,701,580.00
Lucas	\$ 2,244,164.00
Meigs	\$ 150,000.00
Monroe	\$ 231,600.00
Montgomery	\$ 3,952,495.00
Morgan	\$ 170,400.00
Morrow	\$ 272,400.00
Noble	\$ 190,800.00
Ottawa	\$ 292,800.00
Pickaway	\$ 740,057.00
Sandusky	\$ 485,494.00
Seneca	\$ 392,488.00
Summit	\$ 3,970,263.00
Tuscarawas	\$ 544,388.00
Union	\$ 330,899.00
Total	\$ 27,829,123.00

Appendix B: Additional Specialized Dockets Data Tables

Table B1. Dockets Reporting Data in Each Year

Docket Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Drug	98	100	105	104	103
Drug - Domestic Violence	5	5	5	7	6
Drug - Human Trafficking	5	6	6	6	6
Drug - Reentry	11	9	9	10	9
Drug - Veterans Treatment	23	23	28	29	27
Family Dependency Treatment	28	31	35	33	32
Juvenile Drug	15	15	12	13	12
Juvenile Drug - Human Trafficking	0	1	1	2	2
Juvenile Mental Health	5	4	4	4	3
Juvenile Treatment	5	5	6	6	7
Mental Health	35	35	36	38	39
OVI	6	6	6	6	5
SAMI	2	2	2	3	4
Total	238	242	255	261	255

Table B2. Docket Acceptances by Year

Docket Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Drug	2322	1638	1731	1665	1735
Drug - Domestic Violence	123	125	71	118	112
Drug - Human Trafficking	116	62	80	92	97
Drug - Reentry	242	155	132	124	148
Drug - Veterans Treatment	274	208	268	261	246
Family Dependency Treatment	350	312	288	263	268
Juvenile Drug	149	100	87	85	74
Juvenile Drug - Human Trafficking	10	7	5	6	8
Juvenile Mental Health	41	35	26	17	11
Juvenile Treatment	29	33	36	44	33
Mental Health	516	365	378	413	388
OVI	59	49	49	52	47
SAMI	34	29	56	40	43
Total	4265	3118	3207	3180	3210

Table B3. Docket Referrals by Year

Docket Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Drug	2322	1638	1731	1665	1735
Drug - Domestic Violence	123	125	71	118	112
Drug - Human Trafficking	116	62	80	92	97
Drug - Reentry	242	155	132	124	148
Drug - Veterans Treatment	274	208	268	261	246
Family Dependency Treatment	350	312	288	263	268
Juvenile Drug	149	100	87	85	74
Juvenile Drug - Human Trafficking	10	7	5	6	8
Juvenile Mental Health	41	35	26	17	11
Juvenile Treatment	29	33	36	44	33
Mental Health	516	365	378	413	388
OVI	59	49	49	52	47
SAMI	34	29	56	40	43
Total	4265	3118	3207	3180	3210

Table B4. Docket Acceptance Rate by Year

Docket Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Drug	79.9%	69.7%	70.7%	66.3%	66.2%
Drug - Domestic Violence	61.8%	64.1%	63.4%	68.2%	62.9%
Drug - Human Trafficking	85.9%	78.5%	78.4%	90.2%	85.1%
Drug - Reentry	67.0%	42.7%	52.4%	50.6%	58.7%
Drug - Veterans Treatment	76.5%	70.5%	69.1%	64.8%	65.3%
Family Dependency Treatment	73.1%	59.8%	61.4%	60.3%	60.0%
Juvenile Drug	89.2%	80.0%	76.3%	85.9%	80.4%
Juvenile Drug - Human Trafficking	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Juvenile Mental Health	80.4%	79.5%	83.9%	77.3%	100.0%
Juvenile Treatment	85.3%	100.0%	90.0%	93.6%	94.3%
Mental Health	71.8%	55.6%	54.2%	55.4%	57.0%
OVI	76.6%	63.6%	58.3%	73.2%	67.1%
SAMI	55.7%	50.0%	61.5%	44.9%	36.1%
Total	76.7%	64.9%	66.3%	64.2%	64.1%

Table B5. Total Program Exits by Year

Docket Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Drug	993	1895	1729	1553	1558
Drug - Domestic Violence	43	81	94	75	101
Drug - Human Trafficking	56	73	70	71	64
Drug - Reentry	167	152	144	142	118
Drug - Veterans Treatment	128	207	195	211	220
Family Dependency Treatment	184	317	288	249	269
Juvenile Drug	108	126	96	80	75
Juvenile Drug - Human Trafficking	13	7	6	6	5
Juvenile Mental Health	38	31	24	18	10
Juvenile Treatment	11	28	36	41	41
Mental Health	240	360	355	351	285
OVI	39	49	35	45	41
SAMI	14	49	30	42	36
Total	2034	3375	3102	2884	2823

Table B6. Percentage of Successful Exits, by Year

Docket Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Drug	51.7%	55.6%	56.8%	56.1%	58.1%
Drug - Domestic Violence	65.1%	65.4%	73.4%	77.3%	79.2%
Drug - Human Trafficking	44.6%	43.8%	50.0%	43.7%	42.2%
Drug - Reentry	45.5%	66.2%	52.8%	53.5%	61.9%
Drug - Veterans Treatment	71.9%	76.3%	76.9%	74.9%	73.1%
Family Dependency Treatment	47.3%	53.3%	46.9%	49.0%	50.4%
Juvenile Drug	58.3%	56.7%	61.7%	59.5%	58.9%
Juvenile Drug - Human Trafficking	38.5%	57.1%	33.3%	50.0%	100.0%
Juvenile Mental Health	56.0%	71.0%	66.7%	61.1%	90.0%
Juvenile Treatment	45.5%	39.3%	36.1%	46.3%	39.0%
Mental Health	58.3%	61.1%	57.5%	54.7%	63.6%
OVI	81.3%	65.3%	68.6%	73.3%	75.6%
SAMI	21.4%	53.1%	40.0%	23.8%	30.6%
Total	53.6%	57.8%	57.3%	56.6%	59.6%