

JUROR USAGE AND MANAGEMENT

LEAA GRANT No. 76-NI-05-0002

FINAL REPORT

COURT OF COMMON LEAS

SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

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SCOPE AND PURPOSE

The Jury Usage and Management Project has attempted to objectively review our existing Common Pleas Court jury system, with the primary goal of improving an already excellent functioning system. We do not advocate change simply for the sake of change. Of the 18 study courts in this project, we have found that most of them function with what they believe to be the best system for themselves.

The primary goal of this study has been to improve the image of jury duty to our local citizenry and to overcome the bias and prejudice that many people have toward jury service.

We are taking this opportunity to present to the judges of our court the results of our study which we feel will enhance the excellence of our present jury system. The project staff will be most pleased to discuss any area of this study with any judge or other interested party.

Our study reflects a true and accurate portrayal of our jury system and is open for scrutiny by any other jurisdiction. At no time have we ever adjusted our statistics to show ourselves in a more favorable light for we feel that the ultimate result of this study is service to the Court and improvement of the comfort and well-being of citizens who serve as jurors.

JURY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Judge James V. Barbuto
Summit County Courthouse

Judge Sam Bell
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Our special thanks are extended to:

Helen Zenar	Jury Bailiff
Mario Caponi University of Akron	Project volunteer
John Phipps III Vanderbilt Law School	Project Volunteer

And to our Juror Advisory Committee for their time and expertise they contributed to the project.

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ELEMENT 1 - SELECTION METHODS

A. Source List

Under the Ohio Revised Code, Summit County must presently use only the voter registration polls as a source of potential jurors. Although we realize it would require legislative change, we see much merit in supplementing this source list with licensed drivers so that more citizens may qualify for jury duty.

Many judges and court administrators accept the voter registration list as the best single list to use. They feel that it provides an adequate cross-section of a community and that it includes all those who have sworn to the qualifications of citizenship and residency.

However, serious questions have been raised as to whether the sole use of this list does provide an adequate cross-section. Voter registration tends to lag until just before a presidential election and, therefore, the voter list in the intervening four years does not fully represent significant elements in the population such as the young and minorities.

This trend is evident in Summit County. For example, as of June 1, 1976, there were 221,173 registered voters in the county. But on October 4, 1976 - just one month before the presidential election - there were 246,931 registered voters. This increase of 25,758 or 11.7% was achieved in just 4 months.

Summit County has a population of approximately 570,000. It is estimated that the population of those over 18 years of age is about 410,000. Assuming that about 85% of these persons hold valid driver licenses, the source list would contain about 348,500 more names if this group was included. The combined list of driver and voters would then contain about 595,000 names. About 35% or 208,000 names would be duplicates on the list but these could be

removed by computer editing. The remaining 387,000 names would then constitute the master source list. This represents an increase of 56.5% of over the size of the voter registration list. In addition, the combined list would cover about 94% of those over 18 years of age, while the single voter registration list covers only about 60% of the same age group.

B. Qualified List

In April of each year, qualifying questionnaires (see Appendix A) are sent to approximately 18,000 registered voters. They are filled out and returned to the jury commissioners and a qualified list of about 9,000 prospective jurors is established. This process is completed by August and the qualified list is then used to summon jurors starting the first term of the following January.

About 8,000 persons "escape" possible jury service at this stage. This group includes categories of "non-responses", "disqualifications", "statutory exemption", and "excuses". Following is a breakdown of each of these four categories for the last three qualifying stages.

NON - RESPONSES

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u># NOT RESPONDING</u>		
	August, 1976	August, 1977	August,
Questionnaires Not Returned	1449	1392	1809
Questionnaires Undeliverable	531	442	612
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	1980	1840	2421

DISQUALIFICATIONS

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u># DISQUALIFIED</u>		
	August, 1976	August, 1977	August,
Deceased	112	87	129
Felon	2	5	5
Not a Registered Voter	15	22	30
Not a County Resident	443	305	708
Service in Last Two Years	163	121	154
Unable to Understand English	14	8	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	748	548	1038

STATUTORY EXEMPTIONS

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u># EXEMPT</u>		
	August, 1976	August, 1977	August, 1978
Age (+70)	1505	1352	1611
Attorneys	65	69	60
Clergy	47	28	*
Physicians and Dentists	224	200	70
Police and Firemen	98	80	*
Public Officials	14	20	16
Teachers	449	361	*
TOTALS	2402	2110	1757

* No longer exempt under the Ohio Revised Code.

EXCUSES

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u># EXCUSED</u>		
	August, 1976	August, 1977	August, 1978
Care for Family Illness	190	219	154
Clergy	*	*	37
Extensive Business Travel	32	25	66
Illness (No Certificate)	341	276	289
Ill (Doctor's Certificate)	529	421	564

Military Service	59	30	52
Mothers with Small Children	533	503	427
No Transportation	182	179	139
Physically Handicapped	12	17	22
Religious Beliefs	10	18	7
Students	356	384	391
Substantial Income Loss	952	830	753
Teachers	*	*	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	3196	2902	2911

* Statutorily exempt prior to November 9, 1977.

(i) Geographic Distribution

We conducted a study of the geographic distributions of qualified jurors among the county's 31 cities, villages and townships. This study was based on the voter registration list for the presidential election of 1976 that was later used to generate the qualified list in 1977. We specifically examined:

- (1) Each city, village and township's percentage of the total county population.
- (2) The percentage of voters who qualified in each city village and township.
- (3) Each city, village and township's percentage of the total qualified list.

In analyzing the data, found in Appendix B, one can read observe the close percentage of voters who qualify from city, village and township. Most fall within the 2% - 5% range with only the township of Sagamore Hills an extreme case.

The percentage of qualified jurors in each city, village and township is generally within 1 per cent of their individual populations. These small variations are quite tolerable and they indicate the high degree of geographic randomness that the qualifying process has generated.

(2) Qualification Yield

The effectiveness of the qualifying process may be measured and monitored by calculating the qualification yield. This yield is calculated by dividing the total number of jurors qualified by the total number of voters to whom qualification questionnaires were mailed.

In the Pabst and Munsterman study, the qualification yield values ranged from 12% to 57%. Many courts achieve about a 50% yield but few seldom achieve a yield higher than 60%. If the yield is too low, there is good reason to believe that the court is sending out more qualification questionnaires than is necessary.

The recommended goal for this project is a yield higher than 40%. The yields for our court for the last 3 qualifying processes are:

<u>August, 1976</u>	17,014 - Questionnaires Mailed
	1,980 - Non-Responses
	748 - Disqualifications
	2,402 - Statutory Exemptions
	3,196 - Excuses
	8,688 - Qualified List
	<u>51.1% Qualification Yield</u>

* (For a sample of our summons, please refer to Appendix B)

August, 1977

16,201	-	Questionnaires Mailed
1,840	-	Non Responses
548	-	Disqualifications
2,402	-	Statutory Exemptions
2,902	-	Excuses
8,509	-	Qualified List
54.9%		<u>Qualification Yield</u>

August, 1973

17,490	-	Questionnaires Mailed
2,421	-	Non Responses
1,757	-	Disqualifications
2,911	-	Excuses
9,363	-	Qualified List
53.5%		<u>Qualification Yield</u>

C. Summoning

Summit County Common Pleas Court summons 250 prospective jurors for each 3 week term. (For a sample of the summons, please refer to Appendix C). The effectiveness of this summoning process can best be assessed by calculating summoning yields. This is done by dividing the total number of jurors reporting for a particular term by the total number summoned.

Summoning yields are plotted on a "control chart". This chart is based on the theory that a system will operate within definable limits unless some new or different stimulus is introduced. Upper and lower control and warning limits are established on the chart, based on the standard deviation which depends on the number of names summoned and the average yield.

The average summoning yield is about 50% for most courts. The range of yields for our court ranged from 44.0% to 60.8% with the average yield about 51.0%. (please refer to the following charts).

As can be seen in the control charts, only two yields were in the upper warning limit. These yields, which were for the jury terms of March 13 and April 3 of 1978, were "out of control" because fewer requests for excusal from jury service were granted. At the other extreme, yields for the summer months are much lower than usual because more excuses are granted for vacations that have been planned prior to receiving summons.

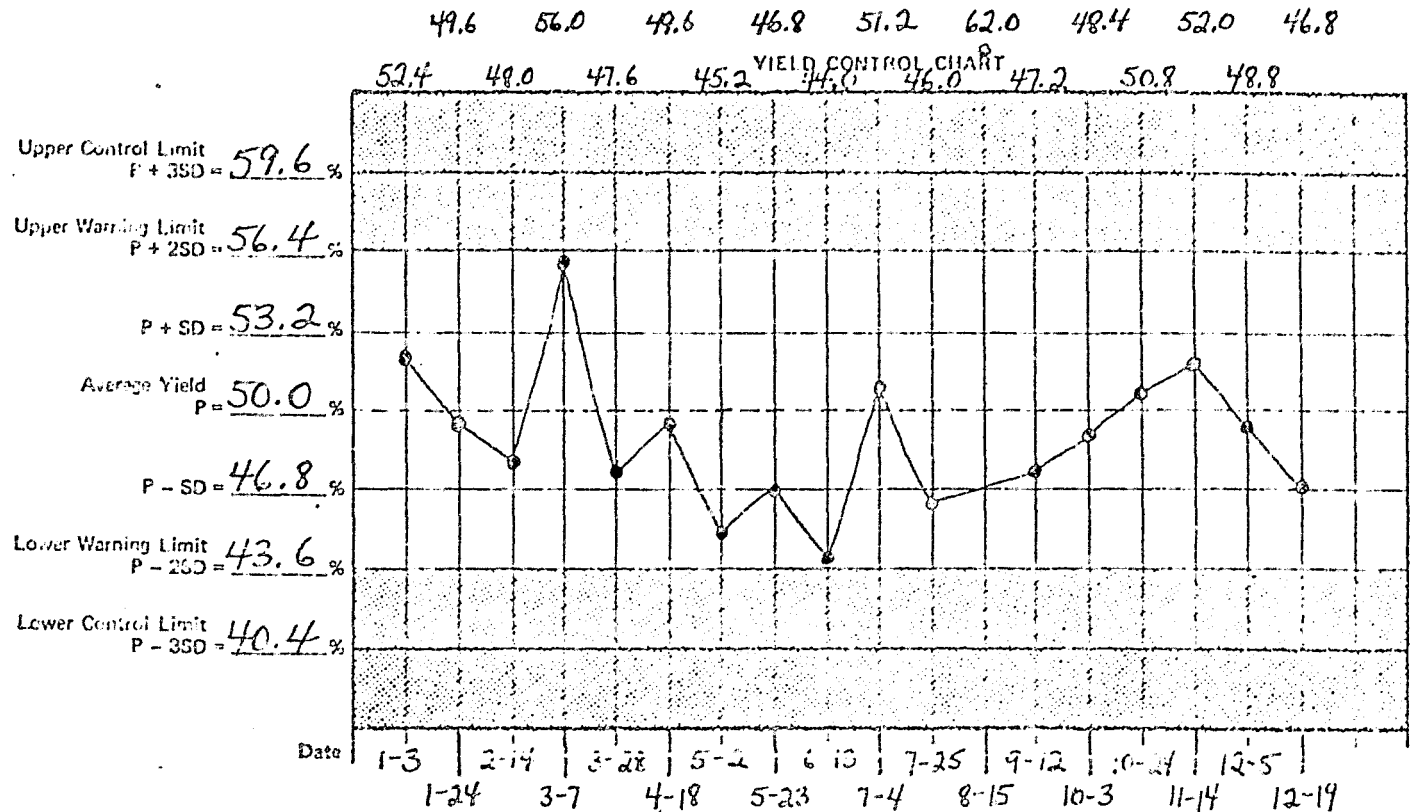
D. Combined Qualification/Summoning

It is our recommendation that both the qualifying and summoning of prospective jurors be consolidated into one mailing. Instead of sending out approximately 17,000 qualifying questionnaires and then mailing 250 summons every three weeks, we feel that mailing 400 combined qualification/summoning forms will yield the 110-140 jurors needed for each term.

The benefits of such consolidation of forms are:

- (1) The percent of people serving will increase and the number of non-responses will decrease.
- (2) Paper work will be significantly reduced.
- (3) Cost savings - especially that of postage - will be significant.

SUMMONING YIELDS - 1977



Instructions

1. Label midpoint of vertical axis with calculated average yield (P).
2. Determine SD from table or by using formula.
3. Label vertical axis at multiples of SD.
4. Plot data for each time period.

VALUES OF STANDARD DEVIATION (SD)*			
Number Called n	Average Yield P = 50%	Average Yield P = 40% or P = 60%	Average Yield P = 30% or P = 70%
100	5.0%	4.9%	4.6%
200	3.5%	3.5%	3.2%
400	2.5%	2.5%	2.3%
600	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%
1000	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%
1600	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%

* Based on:

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{P(100 - P)}{n}}$$

where

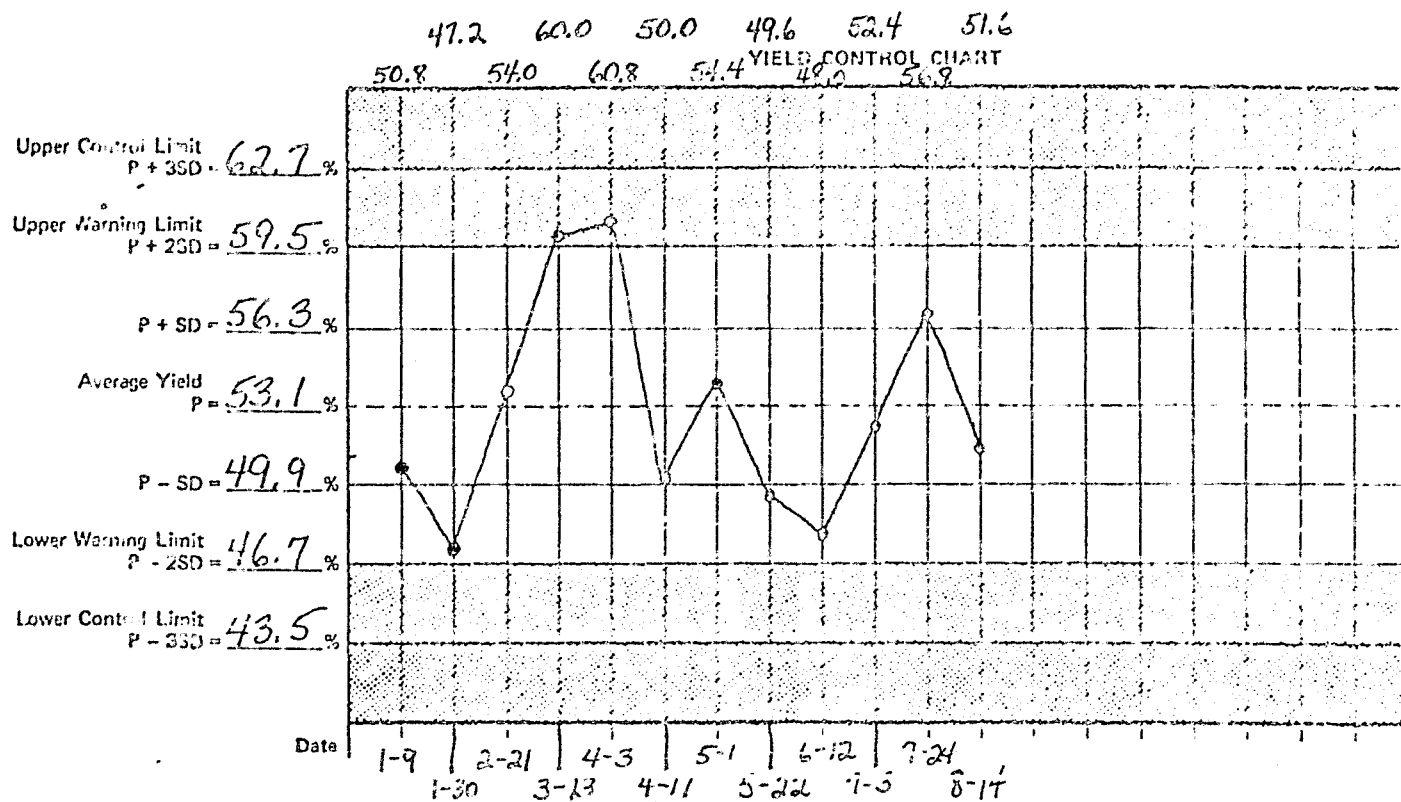
P = average yield

n = number called

This formula may also be used to determine SD for more precise values of P, if desired.

STANDARD DEVIATION = 3.2

SUMMONING YIELDS - 1978

Instructions

1. Label midpoint of vertical axis with calculated average yield (P).
2. Determine SD from table or by using formula.
3. Label vertical axis at multiples of SD.
4. Plot data for each time period.

VALUES OF STANDARD DEVIATION (SD)*			
Number Called n	Average Yield $P = 50\%$	Average Yield $P = 40\%$ or $P = 60\%$	Average Yield $P = 30\%$ or $P = 70\%$
100	5.0%	4.5%	4.5%
200	3.5%	3.5%	3.2%
400	2.5%	2.5%	2.3%
600	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%
1000	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%
1600	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%

* Based on:

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{P(100 - P)}{n}}$$

where

 P = average yield n = number calledThis formula may also be used to determine SD for more precise values of P , if desired.

STANDARD DEVIATION = 3.2

ELEMENT 2 - RESPONSIVENESS TO COURT NEEDS

Number of Jurors Needed

A. Pool Size

Summit County summons 250 prospective jurors for each 3 week term with the expectation that, after excuses and exemptions are granted, a jury pool of 120-135 can be formed. Some flexibility in pool size is exercised by placing 10 to 15 per cent of each pool on a standby basis. Those who volunteer for "standby" jury duty can be called during period of peak demand and are paid only for those days they report.

We feel that this pool size is not excessive due to the facts that there are about 10 jury trials start per week and that the pool serves the following courts:

Summit County Common Pleas Court	- 7 judges
Akron Municipal Court	- 6 judges
Cuyahoga Falls Municipal Court	- 2 judges
Barberton Municipal Court	- 2 judges
Summit County Juvenile Court	- 1 judge

Each judge maintains his own personal trial docket, so it is fairly easy to assess each judge's future needs and then trim the pool each day to meet these needs. Since this court approaches jury system management from the perspective of the juror, we have established a policy of excusing jurors after panels have been cancelled or postponed. If jurors are not needed later that day, they are excused rather than forced to wait in the jury lounge the rest of the afternoon. Jurors are paid for the day and they appreciate the court's acknowledgement that jurors' time is also valuable.

B. Panel Size

An adequate panel size is essential to efficient jury system management. If panels tend to be too large, some jurors are "not reached" and an artificial demand is placed on the jury pool. If panels are too small, time is wasted as a larger panel must be brought up to the courtroom and a new voir dire started.

Each judge in Summit County Common Pleas Court establishes the size of the jury panel he is requesting. This practice not only gives the jury bailiff advance notice of the panel size but also ensures that it has been set deliberately for each individual voir dire and not left to custom or chance.

Most judges have been ordering panels of about 16 jurors for civil trials and 22 for criminal trials. With three peremptory challenges allowed for each side, we feel that these are the optimum panel sizes for our court because they should provide an adequate supply of jurors in at least 95% of all voir dieres. When the court needs large panels for highly publicized or multiple-defendant cases, more jurors are asked to report on that day.

Our court has studied the records of panel size, the number of challenges exercised, and the number actually needed to complete voir dire. Rather than list statistics for the duration of the entire project, we have opted to compare panel sizes during the first four months of 1977 with those during the first four months of 1978.

PANEL SIZE
(1977)

	term				
	1-24	2-14	3-7	3-28	4-18
<u>All Trials</u>					
Avg. size of panels	20.3	22.1	22.6	21.0	19.8
Avg. # jurors unused	4.0	4.2	5.7	4.9	4.4
Avg. # needed	16.3	17.9	16.9	16.1	15.4
<u>Criminal Trials</u>					
Avg. size of panels	24.4	25.3	25.6	27.7	24.0
Avg. # jurors unused	4.1	5.3	5.4	7.5	7.0
Avg. # needed	20.3	20.0	20.2	20.2	17.0
<u>Civil Trials</u>					
Avg. size of panels	17.8	16.7	16.9	16.6	18.0
Avg. # jurors unused	3.9	3.0	4.0	3.9	4.2
Avg. # needed	13.9	13.7	12.9	12.7	13.8

PANEL SIZE

(1978)

	term				
	1-9	1-30	2-20	3-13	4-3
<u>All Trials</u>					
Avg. size of panel	19.2	18.4	21.2	21.6	20.1
Avg. # jurors unused	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.8	4.1
Avg. # needed	16.9	15.5	17.7	17.8	16.0
<u>Criminal Trials</u>					
Avg. size of panel	24.0	22.8	22.7	22.6	22.4
Avg. # jurors unused	3.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.3
Avg. # needed	21.0	18.8	18.8	18.6	19.1
<u>Civil Trials</u>					
Avg. size of panel	16.8	16.8	17.3	17.0	16.7
Avg. # jurors unused	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.7	3.0
Avg. # needed	14.8	14.3	14.2	13.3	13.7

D. Voir Dire Starts

An analysis of the times at which voir dices have started have been conducted for 295 trials. This was done to measure how well our court has maintained continuous operation of its jury pool, i.e., how many panels are called in the morning and afternoon or how they are distributed throughout the day.

The following chart consist of voir dire start times. It indicates morning and afternoon start times broken down to the nearest quarter hour.

	2/1 - 6/30 (1977)	7/1 - 12/31 (1977)	1/1 - 4/30 (1978)
MORNING			
9:00	2	-	-
:15	5	5	2
:30	12	8	7
:45	13	11	11
10:00	18	17	10
:15	20	15	12
:30	5	9	6
:45	5	8	4
11:00	4	5	1
:15	2	-	-
:30	-	1	-
:45	-	-	-
TOTAL	91	84	60
	(77.1%)	(80.8%)	(82.2%)

2/1 - 6/30 (1977) 7/1 - 12/31 (1977) 1/1 - 4/30 (19

AFTERNOON

1:00	2	2	1
:15	10	6	3
:30	5	3	1
:45	3	1	2
2:00	1	1	-
:15	1	-	1
:30	-	1	-
:45	-	1	-
3:00	-	-	-
:15	-	-	-
:30	-	-	-
:45	-	-	-
TOTAL	27	20	13
	(22.9%)	(19.2%)	(17.8%)

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The following conclusions can be drawn from this chart:

- (1) Of the 295 voir dire starts, 235 (79.7%) occurred in the morning.
- (2) Of the 295 voir dire starts, 174 (59.0%) occurred between 9:30 and 10:30 a.m.
- (3) This 9:30 - 10:30 peak demand should be alleviated by making an effort to start more voir dires later in the morning and in the afternoon.

C. Jurors Not Challenged

Cumulative Frequencies

(JAN. 1977 -- APRIL 1978)

CRIMINAL

<u>#NOT CHALLENGED</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY</u>
0	3	3.4
1	6	10.3
2	10	21.8
3	11	34.5
4	13	49.4
5	18	70.1
6	17	89.7
7	4	94.3
8	2	96.6
9		
10	1	97.7
11	1	98.9
12		
13		
14	1	100.0
15		
<hr/>		
	87	

CIVIL

<u>#NOT CHALLENGED</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY</u>
0	7	4.3
1	10	10.4
2	37	32.9
3	47	61.6
4	32	81.1
5	18	92.1
6	6	95.7
7	3	97.6
8	2	98.8
9		
10		
11		
12		
13	1	99.4
14		
15		
16		
17		
18	1	100.0

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E. Jury Composition - Race and SexCRIMINAL

	W	B	Total
M	569 (49.6)	63 (5.5)	632 (55.1)
F	452 (39.4)	62 (5.5)	514 (54.9)
Total	1021 (89.0)	125 (11.0)	1146 (100.0)

CIVIL

	W	B	Total
M	701 (46.5)	79 (5.3)	780 (51.8)
F	642 (42.6)	85 (5.6)	727 (48.2)
Total	1343 (89.1)	164 (11.9)	1507 (100.0)

F.

JURY VERDICTS

(January 1977 - April 1978)

An analysis of civil and criminal jury verdicts in Summit County Common Pleas Court over a sixteen month period offers no conclusive support to the theory that jurors become "seasoned" during their term of service. Even though the ratio of plaintiff to defendant verdicts and of guilty to non-guilty verdicts varies according to the week of service, the difference is not statistically significant. The conclusion is that jurors do not change much in their decisions during their term of service; that is, fresh jurors do not favor the defendant in either civil or criminal trials any more than those jurors with more experience.

All three "hung" juries in criminal cases occurred during third weeks of jury service. This is also not significant because of the small number. These three "hung" juries might be divided by chance among the groups or bunched without proving any real relationship. However, it may suggest that jurors become tired or polarized as their terms of service drag on.

In civil cases there was much less variation from first week jurors to second and third week jurors than one could expect to occur by chance. Plaintiff verdicts were reached in 114 trials (66%) of the total of 174 civil trials. The percentages for first, second, and third week jurors were close to the overall percentage.

In criminal cases, 82 guilty verdicts were returned in 100 trials. First and third week jurors returned approximately the same percentage of guilty verdicts but second week jurors returned guilty verdicts in 33 out of 36 cases. This high percentage (92%) of guilty verdicts is not statistically significant because of the small number of verdicts included.

JURY VERDICTS

(January 1977 - April 1978)

	<u>CRIMINAL</u>				<u>CIVIL</u>		
	<u>G</u>	<u>NG</u>	<u>Hung</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Hung</u>
1st week	24	7	--	31	39	20	--
2nd week	33	3	--	36	42	17	1
3rd week	24	5	3	32	32	21	--
4th week	--	--	--	--	1	1	--
5th week	1	--	--	1	--	--	--
All weeks	82	15	3	100	114	59	1

PERCENTAGE

	<u>G</u>	<u>NG</u>	<u>Hung</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Hung</u>
1st week	77	23	--	100	66	34	--
2nd week	92	8	--	100	70	28	2
3rd week	75	16	9	100	60	40	--
4th week	--	--	--	--	50	50	--
5th week	100	--	--	100	--	--	--
All weeks	82	15	3	100	66	33	1

ELEMENT 3 - JURY SERVICE METHODS

Juror Usage Measurements

(1) The Juror Usage Index (JUI) is an excellent overall measure of juror utilization efficiency. The JUI is best calculated on a monthly basis by dividing the number of paid jurors days for that month by the total number of trial days for that month. Because Summit County Common Pleas Court uses 8- and 12- member juries, the number of trial days is weighted, as can be seen in the sample data in Appendix .

$$\text{JUI} = \frac{\text{Juror days available}}{\text{Total trial days}}$$

JUI (1977) -	January	=	28.8
	February	=	24.9
	March	=	24.3
	April	=	22.0
	May	=	21.1
	June	=	27.1
	July	=	26.2
	August	=	23.9
	September	=	23.6
	October	=	19.9
	November	=	20.8
	December	=	22.5

JUI (1978) -	January	=	18.8
	February	=	19.9
	March	=	19.3
	April	=	22.0
	May	=	19.0
	June	=	18.4

Mean (1977) = 23.8

Mean (1978) = 19.6

The smaller the JUI, the better the performance in utilizing jurors. It has been recommended that the JUI not exceed 20. Although the average JUI in 1977 exceeded this recommended goal, the individual JUI in five of the first six months of 1978 and the average JUI for this same period have been lower than 20. The court is confident that JUI indices under 20 can be maintained in future jury system operation.

The court can also use the JUI in predicting cost savings in juror fees. A one-point reduction in the JUI will always produce a dollar savings equal to the daily fee times the number of weighted trial days associated with that JUI. For example, the number of weighted trial days in Appendix D is 110.0. Since the daily juror fee is \$10.00 in our court, the dollar savings produced by reducing the JUI from 18.8 to 17.8 would be calculated:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Dollars Saved Per Month} &= (\text{Daily Fee}) \quad (\text{Weighted Trial Days}) \\
 &- \quad (\$10.00) \quad (110.0) \\
 &= \$1100.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Annual Savings} = \$13,200.$$

(2) Juror Days Per Trial (JDPT) is another measure of efficient juror utilization. Similar to the JUI, the JDPT is calculated by dividing the total number of paid juror days in that month by the number of trials. In Appendix D, the total number of juror days served is 2071 and there were 54 trials (34 civil and 20 criminal) during the month. When divided, a JDPT of 38.3 is achieved.

It has been recommended that the JDPT not exceed 40. If a large number of jurors are in the pool each morning and there are few trials scheduled or a large number cancelled, a large JDPT will probably result. We have found this not to be the case in Summit County.

$$\text{JDPT} = \frac{\text{Number of juror days served}}{\text{Number of trials}}$$

JDPT (1977) -	January	=	57.2
	February	=	47.7
	March	=	45.0
	April	=	43.8
	May	=	43.3
	June	=	51.3
	July	=	47.0
	August	=	46.1
	September	=	47.5
	October	=	38.2
	November	=	39.5
	December	=	42.9

JDPT (1978) -	January	=	38.3
	February	=	39.5
	March	=	41.3
	April	=	40.1
	May	=	37.4
	June	=	37.7

Mean (1977) = 45.8

Mean (1978) = 39.1

(3) People Brought In (PBI) is basically the same as the JDPT but with one exception. In the PBI, the number of juror days that were used on continuing voir dres or trials at the start of each day are subtracted from the total number of juror days served in that month before dividing by the number of trials that month. It is recommended that the PBI not exceed 30.

$$\text{PBI} = \frac{\text{Number of juror days served, less juror days on continuing voir dres or trials}}{\text{Number of trials}}$$

PBI (1977) -	January	=	32.7
	February	=	30.9
	March	=	31.9
	April	=	28.7
	May	=	32.7
	June	=	34.8
	July	=	29.3
	August	=	27.9
	September	=	28.4
	October	=	26.3
	November	=	29.4
	December	=	25.3

PBI (1978) -	January	=	28.0
	February	=	30.1
	March	=	27.2
	April	=	25.4
	May	=	28.8
	June	=	26.0

Mean (1977) = 29.9

Mean (1978) = 27.6

(4) Interval (minutes) between "Panel Requested" and "Panel Arrived in Courtroom". This measurement shows the jury system's responsiveness in delivering panels to courtrooms after they are requested. It is useful because it can indicate to judges about how far in advance of actual need he should send for a panel.

The recommended goal is a time interval less than 15 minutes. However, one wait in 20 beyond twice the average is acceptable in most courts.

These average time intervals for trials in the first sixteen months in our court are as follows:

(1977) -	January	=	23.7	minutes
	February	=	17.0	"
	March	=	19.0	"
	April	=	17.4	"
	May	=	18.1	"
	June	=	14.9	"
	July	=	15.7	"
	August	=	13.8	"
	September	=	16.4	"
	October	=	15.1	"
	November	=	13.7	"
	December	=	14.8	"

(1978) -	January	=	13.1	minutes
	February	=	14.2	"
	March	=	16.1	"
	April	=	12.6	"

Mean (1977) = 16.6 minutes

Mean (1978) = 14.0 minutes

(5) Interval (minutes) "Panel Arrived in Courtroom" and "Voir Dire Started". This measurement can indicate how often panels are called prematurely and must wait for the judge. It can also indicate whether the wait is routine court operation or is only unique to certain judges. Long delays can be analyzed individually to see if some common factors exist that might be anticipated or corrected. Frequently it is just a breakdown in organizational communication that can be easily remedied once it is identified.

The recommended goal is a time interval of less than 15 minutes. The averages in Summit County Common Pleas Court have been:

(1977) -	January	=	24.4	minutes
	February	=	18.3	"
	March	=	16.6	"
	April	=	14.2	"

May	=	13.8	minutes
June	=	16.0	"
July	=	15.3	"
August	=	13.2	"
September	=	14.7	"
October	=	12.5	"
November	=	12.9	"
December	=	14.0	"

(1978)	-	January	=	12.0	minutes
		February	=	13.6	"
		March	=	10.0	"
		April	=	14.4	"

Mean (1977) = 15.5 minutes

Mean (1978) = 12.5 minutes

(6) Voir Dire Time

The average of the duration of voir dices for the period of January, 1977 through April, 1978 are:

<u>January, 1977</u>	Civil Trials	-	54.3	minutes
	Criminal Trials	-	88.7	"
	All Trials	-	71.3	"

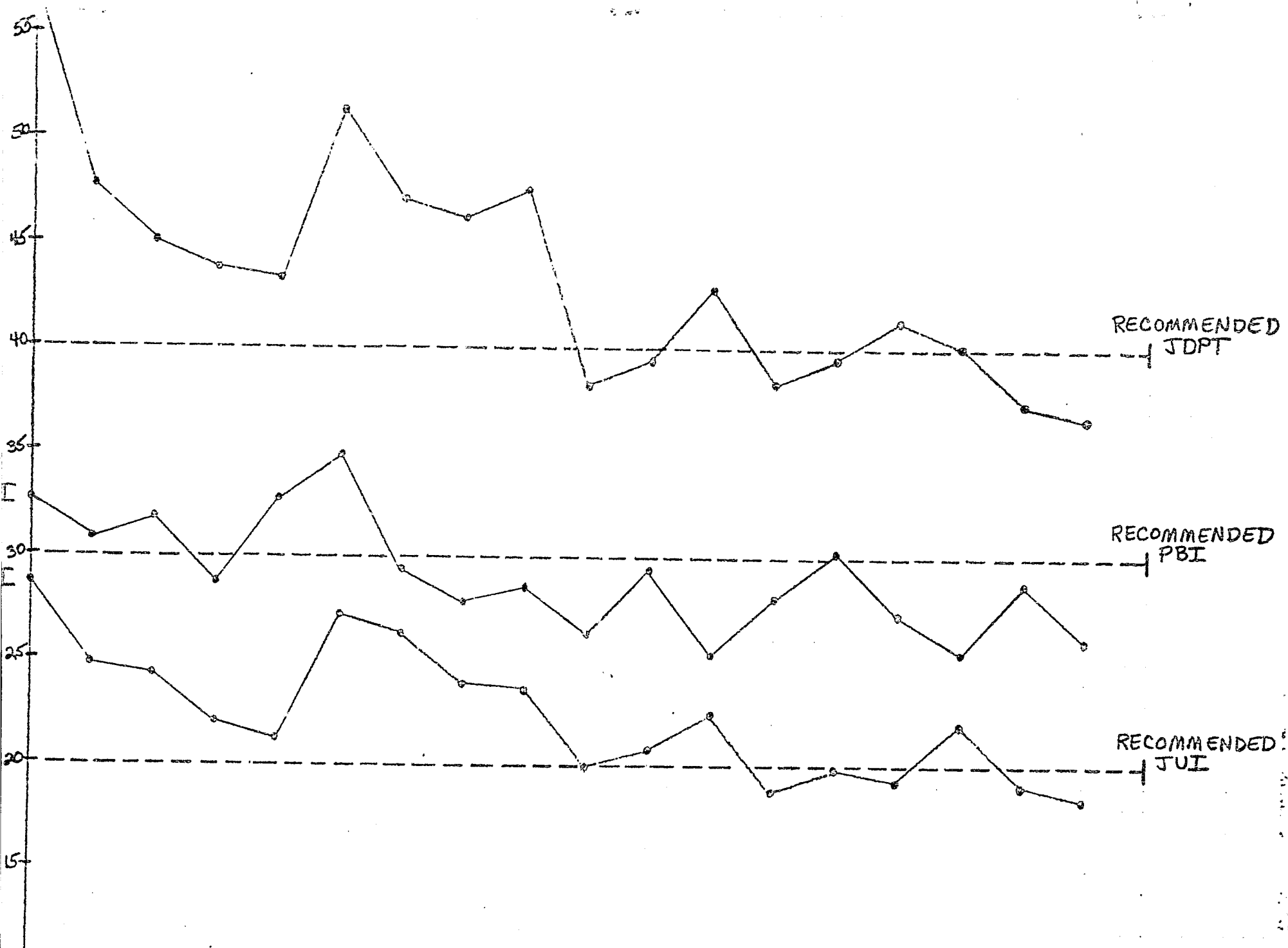
<u>February, 1977</u>	Civil Trials	-	51.6	minutes
	Criminal Trials	-	96.6	"
	All Trials	-	74.1	"

<u>March, 1977</u>	Civil Trials	-	52.9	minutes
	Criminal Trials	-	114.7	"
	All Trials	-	77.2	"

<u>April, 1977</u>	Civil Trials	-	48.1	minutes
	Criminal Trials	-	72.0	"
	All Trials	-	52.9	"

<u>May, 1977</u>	Civil Trials	-	59.3	minutes
	Criminal Trials	-	81.7	"
	All Trials	-	67.9	"
<u>June, 1977</u>	Civil Trials	-	53.8	minutes
	Criminal Trials	-	73.7	"
	All Trials	-	60.7	"
<u>July, 1977</u>	Civil Trials	-	69.4	minutes
	Criminal Trials	-	80.1	"
	All Trials	-	72.4	"
<u>August, 1977</u>	Civil Trials	-	50.9	minutes
	Criminal Trials	-	69.8	"
	All Trials	-	55.5	"
<u>September, 1977</u>	Civil Trials	-	57.8	minutes
	Criminal Trials	-	73.0	"
	All Trials	-	62.0	"
<u>October, 1977</u>	Civil Trials	-	49.4	minutes
	Criminal Trials	-	83.3	"
	All Trials	-	65.2	"
<u>November, 1977</u>	Civil Trials	-	47.1	minutes
	Criminal Trials	-	104.5	"
	All Trials	-	67.4	"
<u>December, 1977</u>	Civil Trials	-	47.8	minutes
	Criminal Trials	-	65.5	"
	All Trials	-	54.9	"
<u>January, 1978</u>	Civil Trials	-	50.1	minutes
	Criminal Trials	-	71.0	"
	All Trials	-	56.8	"

<u>February, 1978</u>	Civil Trials	-	53.1	minutes
	Criminal Trials	-	69.5	"
	All Trials	-	60.9	"
 <u>March, 1978</u>	Civil Trials	-	57.0	minutes
	Criminal Trials	-	63.6	"
	All Trials	-	58.9	"
 <u>April, 1978</u>	Civil Trials	-	55.9	minutes
	Criminal Trials	-	61.2	"
	All Trials	-	57.5	"
 <u>Mean (1977)</u>	Civil Trials	-	53.4	minutes
	Criminal Trials	-	83.4	"
	All Trials	-	64.6	"
 <u>Mean (1978)</u>	Civil Trials	-	54.1	minutes
	Criminal Trials	-	66.4	"
	All Trials	-	58.5	"



ELEMENT 4 - RANDOMNESS

A. Qualified List

Each January the two jury commissioners receive a list of all registered voters in the county from the board of elections. This list is in alphabetical order by ward and precincts. For example, all Akron voters in ward 1, precinct 1A are alphabetized, then followed by those in ward 1, precinct 1B. This process is continued through Akron's ward 10, precinct Z. Then the voters in all the other county municipalities are alphabetized in the same manner.

The random-start/fixed-interval method of randomization is then utilized. The number of names to be selected from the source list is divided into the total number on the list. The resulting number is called an interval. If, for example, we need 17,000 names and the size of the voter registration list is 250,000, we merely divide 250,000 by 17,000 to achieve an interval of 14.7 (rounded to 15). The presiding judge then selects a random number ranging from 1 to 15. This is the starting number (i.e., random start) corresponding to the first name of the subset. The interval number is then added successively to the starting number of determine the 17,000 names in the subset.

B. Summoning

When the qualified list is established in August, another randomization process is used to create subsets of prospective jurors to be later summoned. Eighteen to nineteen subsets of 250 each are generated. This amounts to 4,500 being summoned during the course of the following year. Therefore, if a registered voter qualifies as a prospective juror, he stands about a 50% chance to be summoned for jury duty.

ELEMENT 5 - COST AND CONDITIONS

A. Term of Service

Summit County's jury service term is presently 3 weeks long. This is in accordance with the Ohio Revised Code Section 2313.24 which states that,

"The number ordered for the first part of the term ... shall be summoned to be present during the first three consecutive calendar weeks of the term ... and in like manner, jurors shall be drawn and summoned for each succeeding three weeks ... This shall not apply to counties less than one hundred thousand population, according to the last federal census, in which cases the judge shall make rules and regulations in his own county applicable to such matters."

During the last five jury terms, jurors were surveyed as to preference to length of jury service. They were given choices of the following terms of service: 1 day, 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, and 5 weeks. Responses were given by 273 jurors. A breakdown of these responses is as follows:

1 day	-	0	
1 week	-	12	(4.4%)
2 weeks	-	32	(11.7%)
3 weeks	-	206	(75.5%)
4 weeks	-	15	(5.5%)
5 weeks	-	8	(2.9%)
<hr/>			
TOTAL		273	(100.0%)

As the survey indicates, three out of four jurors favor the present 3 week jury term. Because of this preference and because our jury system administration functions very well on a three week basis, we have decided to retain the three week term

B. Juror Fees

As of November 9, 1977, juror fees in Ohio increased from \$5.00 per day to either \$10.00 or \$15.00 per day. Section 2313.34 of the Ohio Revised Code states that,

"The compensation of each juror shall be fixed by resolution of the board of county commissioners, not to exceed fifteen dollars for each days attendance, payable out of the county treasury. After ten days of actual service, the compensation of a juror shall be fixed at not less than fifteen dollars for each additional day of actual service."

Although Summit County is allowed to pay as high as \$15.00 per day for each of the first ten days served, it has opted to pay only \$10.00 per day. We have recommended to the Summit County Commissioners that jurors be paid \$15.00 for each and every day served during the three week term.

C. Loss of Juror Income

In tabulating responses of the juror exit questionnaire, we have found that only 3% of jurors suffered financial loss by serving. This low percentage can be attributed to two factors:

- (1) Many corporations in Summit County, particularly the rubber and tire industry concentrated in Akron, actively encourage their employees to serve on jury duty. These companies pay the difference between an employee's daily jury fee and his regular income. Unions have even bargained for the right of its members to serve without penalties or reprisals.
- (2) In many instances, potential jurors are excused because of economic hardship. If all persons who had been summoned were forced to serve, this percentage would be substantially higher.

D. Repetition of Service

The Ohio Revised Code, Section 2313.34, states that "a person discharged ... is prohibited from jury service in any court of the state until the second jury year after the day of his last service."

In Summit County, about 12% of all jurors have had prior jury service. This low percentage signifies good randomization in both the qualifying and summoning processes.

E. Costs

Total jury days served	11,696
(1st half - 1977)	

Total jury days served	11,567
(2nd half - 1977)	

Net Difference	-954
(between 1st half - 1977 and 1st half 1978)	

Total juror fees	\$ 58,480.00
(1st half - 1977)	

Total juror fees	\$ 68,040.00
(2nd half - 1977)	

Total juror fees	\$114,310.00
(1st half - 1978)	

Cost Difference	\$ 55,830.00*
(between 1st half - 1977	
and 1st half - 1978)	

*Even though less juror days were used in the first half of 1978 than in the first half of 1977, the significant increase in juror fees paid can be attributed to the increase of juror fees from \$5.00 to \$10.00 and \$15.00 now paid jurors.

ELEMENT 6 - CITIZEN AWARENESS

A. Juror Feedback

In order to obtain juror feedback, jurors were asked to complete exit questionnaires during the last week of their service term. Overall, 1177 jurors voluntarily filled out these questionnaires and provided valuable comments concerning their jury service.

The demographic characteristics of these jurors are:

AGE:	18 to 20	-	52	(4.7%)
	21 to 24	-	117	(10.5%)
	25 to 34	-	212	(19.1%)
	35 to 44	-	195	(17.1%)
	45 to 54	-	278	(24.6%)
	55 to 64	-	248	(21.9%)
	65+	-	9	(0.8%)
			<u>1111</u>	(100.0%)

SEX:	Male	-	546	(47.2%)
	Female	-	611	(52.8%)
			<u>1157</u>	(100.0%)

RACE:	White	-	984	(90.4%)
	Black	-	101	(9.3%)
	Other	-	4	(0.3%)
			<u>1089</u>	(100.0%)

EMPLOYMENT:

Home maker	-109	(9.6%)
Student	- 16	(1.4%)
Factory Worker (Skilled)	-233	(20.5%)
Factory Worker (Unskilled)	-139	(12.2%)
Retail Clerk	- 49	(4.3%)
Office Clerk or Secretary	-121	(10.6%)
Outside Saleman	- 11	(1.0%)
Construction Worker	- 20	(1.8%)
Government Worker	- 31	(2.7%)
Business Executive	- 24	(2.1%)
Technician	-102	(9.0%)
Professional	- 66	(5.8%)
Self-Employed	- 37	(3.2%)
Management (Salaried)	- 87	(7.6%)
Unemployed	- 29	(2.5%)
Retired	- 17	(1.5%)
Other	- 48	(4.2%)
	1139	(100.0%)

INCOME:

Under \$ 5,000	- 42	(3.8%)
\$ 5,000 - \$10,000	-131	(11.9%)
\$10,000 - \$15,000	-479	(43.5%)
\$15,000 - \$20,000	-283	(25.7%)
\$20,000 - \$30,000	-103	(9.3%)
\$30,000+	- 64	(5.8%)
	1102	(100.0%)

RESIDENCE:

CITIES

Akron	-527	(45.3%)
Barberton	- 79	(6.8%)
Cuyahoga Falls	- 97	(8.3%)
Stow	- 60	(5.2%)

TOWNSHIPS

Bath	- 16	(1.4%)
Boston	- 4	(0.3%)
Copley	- 30	(2.6%)
Coventry	- 23	(2.0%)
Franklin	- 31	(2.7%)
Green	- 42	(3.6%)
Northampton	- 8	(0.7%)
Northfield Center	- 12	(1.0%)
Norton	- 37	(3.2%)
Richfield	- 14	(1.2%)
Sagamore Hills	- 2	(0.2%)
Springfield	- 21	(1.8%)
Tallmadge	- 32	(2.8%)
Twinsburg	- 29	(2.5%)

VILLAGES

Boston Heights	- 7	(0.6%)
Clinton	- 9	(0.8%)
Hudson	- 22	(1.9%)
Macedonia	- 6	(0.5%)
Mogadore	- 14	(1.2%)
Monroe Falls	- 10	(0.9%)
Northfield	- 13	(1.1%)
Peninsula	- 9	(0.8%)
Remindersville	- 3	(0.2%)
Silver Lake	- 6	(0.5%)
	<u>1163</u>	<u>(100.0%)</u>

Jurors were asked the following basic questions regarding their experiences as a juror:

- (1) How many times were you chosen to report to a courtroom for the jury selection process?

Answers ranged from 1 to 7 times reporting for voir dire. Those jurors on call were the ones reporting less frequently and those serving the full three weeks reported more frequently. The average was 4.4 times.

- (2) How many times were you actually selected to be a juror?

Answers ranged from 0 to 4 times as serving on a jury. Some jurors were challenged every time they reported. The average number of times selected was 2.2.

- (3) Have you ever served on jury duty before?

Twelve percent of the surveyed jurors indicated that they have had prior jury service. The average number of times of prior service was 1.7.

- (4) How would you rate the following factors?

	<u>Good</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>Poor</u>
A. Initial Orientation	92%	7%	1%
B. Treatment by Court Personnel	95%	5%	0%
C. Physical Comforts	80%	18%	2%
D. Physical Safety	85%	11%	4%
E. Parking	30%	37%	33%
F. Eating Facilities	46%	31%	23%
G. Scheduling of your time	58%	23%	19%

(5) Did you lose income as the result of your jury service?

Only 3% of those jurors surveyed indicated they suffered financial loss by serving on jury duty. However, it should be remembered that many of those who would have suffered an income loss had already been excused from service.

(6) After having served, what is your impression of jury service?

A. The same as before - favorable.	<u>56%</u>
B. The same as before - unfavorable.	<u>1%</u>
C. More favorable than before.	<u>41%</u>
D. Less favorable than before.	<u>2%</u>

Transportation Survey

Before the Court implemented the juror METRO Rider Plan, it had to assess the need of such a program. The JUM project staff surveyed 181 jurors during the period of July 25 - October 11, 1977 to elicit their reaction to the proposed plan of reduced fares. Based on the responses, the plan was implemented on May 1, 1978.

The results of this survey are:

166	(91.7%)	own a car.
15	(8.3%)	do not own a car.
139	(76.8%)	drove to the courthouse for jury duty.
42	(23.2%)	did not drive to the courthouse.
23	(13.9%)	of the 166 who own a car did not drive to the court.

- 20 (87.0%) of the 23 who own a car and did not drive to the courthouse indicated they would drive if free or reduced rates were provided.
- 128 (70.7%) are served by public transportation.
- 53 (29.3%) are not served by public transportation.
- 93 (66.9%) of the 139 who drove are served by public transportation.
- 46 (33.1%) of the 139 are not served by public transportation.
- 38 (82.6%) of the 46 not served by public transportation would use it if it were available.
- 8 (17.4%) of these 46 would still not use public transportation even if it were available.
- 99 (54.6%) of the 181 would use METRO if free or reduced rates were available.
- 63 (45.3%) of the 139 who drove would use METRO.
- 76 (54.7%) of the 139 who drove would still not use METRO even if rates were free or reduced.

B. Juror Comforts

A considerable amount of money from the grant was spent on improving juror comfort. These improvements include:

- (1) New carpeting that has been ordered and will be installed in the near future.
- (2) Padded chairs and new tables.
- (3) Complete renovation of the ladies' lounge.
- (4) Minor renovation of the mens' restroom.
- (5) A new public address system.
- (6) A stereo system for listening pleasure.
- (7) Subscriptions to 30 magazines suitable to all reading interests.
- (8) A new code-a-phone system that jurors can call at their convenience.

We conducted a study concerning possible subsidation of juror parking fees. We found that many parking spaces in the vicinity of the courthouse are already rented on a monthly basis. Those spaces that are available require too large of an expenditure to make subsidation feasible at this time.

To help alleviate the parking problem, the project implemented a plan to encourage jurors to use METRO. (Akron's public transportation system.) All jurors were given a free ticket on the first day of service that entitled them to two free rides on METRO. In addition, they were given the opportunity to purchase 10-ride tickets for only \$1.75 which is a 50% discount from the regular ticket price of \$3.50. The difference was paid for out of grant monies.

This half-price ticket plan was enthusiastically received by jurors. However, after the grant is terminated, the funding of the plan is uncertain. It is hopeful that it can continue and subsidized by county funds.

C. Citizen Information

One of the major objectives of our project has been to convince the community of the merits of jury service and to dispel popular rumors and myths. To this extent we have used all of the functioning media in our community. We have had judges and advisory committee members frequently speak to community groups, appear on radio talk shows, and discuss jury service during television interviews on three of the four networks serving the Akron area.

We have also introduced a juror orientation film for new jury panels and we are presently producing a film strip as a supplement to this film. Both will be available to public and private citizen groups and schools after the termination of this project. With the cooperation of the University of Akron, we have

implemented a jury and court seminar that junior and senior high school teacher may attend for credit. This seminar will be continued after the project's conclusion.

We have had at least 12 articles about our jury system published by all the newspapers (both daily and weekly) in our community. Articles have also been published by local industries in their employee papers. Furthermore, our assistant project director conducted a training seminar for judges at the Ohio Judicial Conference. We have also initiated a campaign of public service announcements to encourage citizen participation in our jury system. We have tried to foster the understanding among our citizens that the jury system is their "system".

ELEMENT 7 - PAPER WORK

Many test courts in the Juror Usage and Management Project have installed various data processing systems to facilitate the operation of their jury systems. However, we feel that the efficiency of our jury system would not be enhanced by the addition of a computer system. Our county computer system is already operating beyond its normal capacity so it would be necessary to buy a complete data processing system rather than connect a terminal to the county computer.

Therefore, we have elected to retain our manual paper work procedures. We feel that our Court has refined our internal administrative system to such a point that paper work has been reduced to an absolute minimum. At this time the only addition we are recommending is the implementation of a juror information card.

Currently a panel sheet which lists each juror's name, address, and occupation is available to the judge and both attorneys during the voir dire. Any additional information must be elicited from each individual juror.

The information card we recommend would contain additional information about jurors. This card could be mailed with the summons, filled out by the prospective juror and then returned on the first day of service. Extra cards would be made available to those who forget them.

In addition to being xeroxed to generate a panel list to be used by the judge and attorneys during voir dire, other uses of this information card is possible. One is to expedite the roll call and attendance procedure. The cards

could be collected on the first day, displayed in a rack and removed and deposited in a box by each juror as he arrives every day. Attendance could be noted on the back by the jury bailiff.

Another use of the juror information card is as a payment voucher. Pay can be calculated and noted on the card. After cards are copied to create a court record, they can be forwarded to the payment authority.

For a sample of the jury information card we have proposed to the court, please refer to Appendix E.

ELEMENT 8 - JURY STATUTES

Chapter 2313 of the Ohio Revised Code outlines the procedures that Ohio courts are to follow in operating their jury systems. The applicable section of the Code is contained in Appendix.

Two important statutory changes were enacted by the Ohio legislature in the last year. The first limited the number of statutory exemptions that could be claimed by prospective jurors, and the second increased the amount of daily juror fees.

A. Statutory Exemptions

Prior to November 9, 1977, the following persons could claim an exemption from jury service:

- (1) Public officers
- (2) Clergymen
- (3) Priests
- (4) Physicians
- (5) Attorneys
- (6) Registered nurses
- (7) Dentists
- (8) School teachers

- (9) Nuns
- (10) Members of a police force
- (11) Firemen employed by a municipal authority
- (12) Persons over 70 years of age

After November 9, 1977, only the following could claim such an exemption:

- (1) Elected public officials
- (2) Physicians
- (3) Attorneys
- (4) Persons over 70 years of age

Furthermore, the law stipulates that these persons "may request exemption from jury service by filing written notice with the clerk of courts. The written notice shall state the classification under which the person requests exemption and shall be effective as a grant of exemption upon receipt and verification by the clerk."

'B. Juror Fees

The old law fixed juror fees at an amount "not to exceed five dollars for each day's attendance and in addition, jurors shall be allowed five cents a mile for each mile travelled by the nearest route from said juror's place of residence to the county seat and return to home once per day ..."

The amended section of the Ohio Revised Code mandates that "the compensation of each juror shall be fixed by resolution of the board of county commissioners, not to exceed fifteen dollars for each day's attendance, payable out of the county treasury. After ten days of actual service the compensation of a juror shall be fixed at not less than fifteen dollars for each additional day of actual service. Residents of townships that are comprised entirely of islands shall be reimbursed for such additional transportation costs ... in such amount as is certified to be due by a judge of the court in which such service is performed."

ELEMENT 9 - JURY SYSTEM PLAN

Summit County Court of Common Pleas presently operates without a formal jury system plan. The project staff has recommended that the court administrator, jury bailiff and the two jury commissioners develop a complete plan such as the one outlined below.

In reviewing other jury system plans, we have found that the one recommended by Pabst and Munsterman in A Guide to Jury System Management to be the most suitable. Such a plan would provide information about the Court's policies and procedures in sufficient detail to guide all personnel in the operation of an orderly and integrated system.

- I. APPLICABLE STATUTES AND AUTHORITY
- II. RANDOMIZATION
 - A. Selection from the master list
 - B. Panel assignment
- III. SELECTION PROCESS
 - A. Source and master lists
 - B. Disqualifications
 - C. Exemptions
 - D. Excusals
 - E. Qualification and summoning (1-step)
 - F. Specification and forms
 - G. Delivery and follow-up

IV. JURY SERVICE

- A. Term of service
- B. Juror fees
- C. Enrollment procedures
 - 1. Juror check-in
 - 2. Excuses
 - 3. Postponement
 - 4. Orientation
 - 5. Lounge procedures
 - 6. Payment procedures

V. MANAGEMENT PLAN

- A. Responsibilities
- B. Selection and service reports
- C. Juror evaluation

VI. REVIEW OF PROCEDURES

- A. Source lists
- B. Jury system plan

QUESTIONNAIRE

Date of Birth _____
 Home: Business _____ Residence _____
 Do you have pre-school age children? _____ If so, can plans be made for their supervision and
 can you serve as a juror? _____
 Employer _____ Occupation _____
 Have your citizenship rights presently forfeited by reason of a felony conviction? Yes _____ No _____
 Have you served as a juror in the past 2 years? _____ If so, when _____
 Do you have any disability which may impair your capacity to serve as a juror such as impaired eyesight
 or hearing? _____ If so, state its nature and extent and please enclose a doctor's certificate or you will
 be excused.
 Can you read, write, speak and understand the English language? Yes _____ No _____
 Are you claiming an exemption based on a state statute or do you know of any reason why you cannot
 serve as a juror? _____ If so, please state exemption or reason.
 Remarks: _____

 The answers to the foregoing questions are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and

 Mailing Address: _____ (Town & Zip Code) _____
 Date Signed _____

DETACH HERE A SEND QUESTIONNAIRE IN THIS ENVELOPE AND SEAL

 OFFICE OF THE
 JURY COMMISSION OF SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

 For Any Information or Questions
 Please Call:
 928-8612 or 724-9621
 between the hours of 9 A.M. & 4 P.M. ONLY

According to the law of the State of Ohio, you have been selected, as a prospective juror for the Common Pleas Court of Summit County, Ohio.

In order to assist in determining whether you meet the legal requirements for service as a juror, the Court is requesting that you answer the questions contained on the left of this page. You are asked to fill the questionnaire out in ink and RETURN WITHIN FIVE DAYS, using this pocket envelope.

THIS IS NOT A SUMMONS TO APPEAR: If you are chosen to serve as a juror, you will receive sufficient notice.

You must fill in this form and return same to the Jury Commission.

Your failure to fill out and return this Questionnaire will result in your being notified to appear personally before the presiding judge at the Summit County Court House, to qualify for jury service, under penalty as prescribed by law for failure to so appear.

EXEMPTIONS: The following persons are exempt from jury service by Ohio Law: Elected Public Officers; Physicians; Attorneys-at-Law; and every person over 70 years old. These exemptions may be waived by you. However, you must fill out and return this form even though you may be exempt. Any person requesting a statutory exemption from jury service may file a written notice with the clerk of courts. The written notice shall state the classification under which the person requests exemption and shall be effective as a grant of exemption upon receipt and verification by the clerk of courts.

APPENDIX B

JURISDICTIONS WITHIN SUMMIT COUNTY

<u>Cities</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Akron	275,425	48.95
Cuyahoga Falls	49,678	8.83
Barberton	33,052	5.87
Stow	19,847	3.53
 <u>Villages</u>		
Boston Heights	846	.15
Clinton	1,335	.24
Fairlawn	6,102	1.08
Hudson	3,933	.70
Lakemore	2,708	.48
Macedonia	6,375	1.13
Mogadore	3,207	.57
Munroe Falls	3,794	.67
Northfield	1,089	.19
Peninsula	692	.12
Reminderville	215	.04
Richfield	3,228	.57
Silver Lake	3,637	.65
 <u>Townships</u>		
Bath	7,552	1.34
Boston	1,504	.27
Copley	14,735	2.62
Coventry	13,429	2.39
Franklin	15,114	2.69
Green	13,473	2.39
Hudson	4,462	.79
Northampton	5,662	1.01
Northfield Center	2,162	.38
Norton	12,308	2.19
Richfield	4,943	.88
Sagamore Hills	12,152	2.16
Springfield	16,921	3.01
Tallmadge	15,274	2.71
Twinsburg	7,847	1.40
<hr/>		
TOTAL	562,701	100.00

REGISTERED VOTERS

October 4, 1976

	NUMBER OF REG. VOTERS	NUMBER QUALIFIED	PER. OF VO WHO QUALIF
<u>CITIES</u>			
Akron	108,228	3983	3.68
Cuyahoga Falls	23,522	860	3.66
Barberton	13,226	607	4.59
Stow	11,284	390	3.46
<u>VILLAGES</u>			
Boston Heights	442	25	5.66
Clinton	534	32	6.00
Hudson	2,741	94	3.43
Lakemore	1,133	21	1.85
Macedonia	2,485	65	2.62
Mogadore	1,595	45	2.82
Monroe Falls	1,935	73	3.77
Northfield	1,495	76	5.08
Peninsula	388	30	7.73
Remindersville	800	12	1.50
Richfield	1,749	43	2.46
Silver Lake	2,031	47	2.31
<u>TOWNSHIPS</u>			
Bath	4,971	147	2.96
Boston	736	23	3.13
Copley	4,763	264	5.54
Coventry	5,770	140	2.43
Franklin	7,904	178	2.25
Green	8,074	202	2.50
Hudson	3,276	103	3.14
Northampton	3,465	40	1.15
Northfield Center	2,104	99	4.71
Norton	5,862	229	3.91
Richfield	686	17	2.48
Sagamore Hills	3,230	24	.74

	NUMBER OF REG. VOTERS	NUMBER QUALIFIED	PER. OF WHO QUAL
<u>TOWNSHIPS</u>			
Springfield	7,127	207	2.90
Tallmadge	7,993	318	3.98
Twinsburg	2,853	115	4.03
TOTALS	<hr/> 242,402	<hr/> 8509	<hr/> 3.51

QUALIFIED LIST

August, 1977

	NUMBER QUALIFIED	PERCENTAGE
<u>CITIES</u>		
Akron	3983	46.80
Cuyahoga Falls	860	10.10
Barberton	607	7.13
Stow	390	4.58
<u>VILLAGES</u>		
Boston Heights	25	.29
Clinton	32	.38
Hudson	94	1.10
Lakemore	21	.25
Macedonia	65	.76
Mogadore	45	.53
Munroe Falls	73	.86
Northfield	76	.89
Peninsula	30	.35
Remindersville	12	.14
Richfield	43	.51
Silver Lake	47	.55
<u>TOWNSHIPS</u>		
Bath	147	1.73
Boston	23	.27
Copley	264	3.10
Coventry	140	1.65
Franklin	178	2.09
Green	202	2.37
Hudson	103	1.21
Northampton	40	.47
Northfield Center	99	1.16
Norton	229	2.60
Richfield	17	.20
Sagamore Hills	24	.28
Springfield	207	2.43

	NUMBER QUALIFIED	55 PERCENTAGE
<u>TOWNSHIPS</u>		
Tallmadge	318	3.74
Twinsburg	115	1.35
TOTALS	<hr/> 8509	<hr/> 100.00

APPENDIX C

THE STATE OF OHIO, } VS
Summit County, ss: }

COMMON PLEAS COURT

I am Commanded to Summon You to be and appear before the Court of Common Pleas, within and for t
County of Summit at the Court House in Akron in said County, on the 23 day of OCT A.D.19 78
at 8:30 o'clock A.M., then and there to serve as a PETIT Juror. Hereof fail not, under penalty of the la

"BRING THIS SUBPOENA WITH YOU"

REPORT TO JURY ROOM IN BASEMENT OF COURT HOUSE ANNEX

Dated at Akron,

this day of

A.D.19

ANTHONY J. CARDAREMI, Sheri

For Information Please Call:

HELEN ZENAR, Jury Bailiff

379-5375

The Sheriff's Office has NO AUTHORITY TO EXCUSE JURORS.

TO "COPY"

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Summit County

Akron, Ohio

Dear Prospective Juror:

Your name has been drawn by the Jury Commissioners of Summit County to serve on the Petit Jury. You are to report to the Jury Bailiff of the Common Pleas Court's office in the basement of the Court House Annex at _____ A.M. on the _____ day of _____, 19____.

The Court will appreciate your filling out the enclosed questionnaire and returning it to us in the self-addressed envelope provided. This information will be treated confidentially and will be used only to assist attorneys and Judges in impaneling juries, and will not be retained in our files for any purpose after this jury session terminates on _____. Won't you please return this questionnaire within the next five days?

If qualified for jury duty, you will be subject to call until the _____ day of _____, but most likely this duty will not require that you report on a daily basis. During a jury period of two or three weeks a person could expect a call between three and seven times.

While every registered voter is subject to serve as a juror when called, the Revised Code of Ohio permits the following individuals to request exemption from jury service, according to R.C. Section 2313.34: Public officer, physicians, attorneys-at-law, dentists, aunts, and every person over 70 years old. Any person may, however, waive his exemption from jury service. In addition, R.C. Section 5193 provides for excuse of members of the Ohio National Guard.

If you fall into any of these above classifications, please note at the bottom of your questionnaire and you will be automatically excused.

The laws of Ohio also permit the Common Pleas Judge to excuse prospective jurors in hardship cases for good cause. Hardship cases usually fall into the following classifications:

1. Employment Problems

If Jury service is likely to cause serious conflict with your employment, you can be excused only if the chief executive officer at your place of employment makes a written request stating reasons why he feels your jury service would cause serious problems to his organizations.

Since most employers in Summit County reimburse employees for jury service, you should not request to be excused unless your employer does not follow this policy.

2. Personal Hardships

- a) Mothers with children of pre-school age; and no sitter.
- b) College students enrolled at a time when they are earning graduation credits during the period of the jury duty.
- c) Persons who cannot come because of lack of transportation.
- d) Persons who have difficulty in hearing.
- e) Persons with physical disabilities, convalescents from recent operations and others who, upon advice of physicians, would find jury duty detrimental to their recovery.

If you have a personal hardship case or wish additional information concerning jury service, please call the Bailiff at (Area Code 216) 379-5375 between 8:00 and 8:30 any morning Monday through Friday.

Sincerely,

COMMON PLEAS COURT
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

PLEASE PRINT ALL ANSWERS

JUROR QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Name and age: _____
(FIRST) (MIDDLE INITIAL) (LAST) (AGE)

2. Home address: _____

Phone Number: _____

3. Years of residence in Summit County: _____

Place of birth: _____

4. Education: Completed to: Grade School _____ High School _____

College _____ Grad. Student _____
(Indicate completion by "X", or uncompleted by years attended)

5. Your occupation and employer _____

(If retired, write "RETIRED" and give last occupation and employer)

6. If you are a widow or a widower, give late spouse's occupation and employer:

7. Marital Status: Married _____ Separated _____ Widow _____

Single _____ Divorced _____ Widower _____

Number of Children _____

8. List living members of your family: (Spouse and children only)

Relationship	Age	Living with you		Occupation	Employer
		Yes	No		

9. Have you ever been convicted of a crime? Yes _____ No _____

(If "yes", describe nature of crime) _____

10. Have you served as a juror prior to this term? Yes _____ No _____

(If "yes", when and where) _____

11. Have you, or any member of your family listed above, been sued, or sued another person? Yes _____ No _____

(If "yes", complete the following) Type of lawsuit _____

When: _____ What Court? _____

12. Have you or any member of your family listed above, ever suffered any bodily injury due to an accident or other mishap? Yes _____ No _____

13. Have you, or any member of your family listed above been a victim of a crime?

Yes _____ No _____

14. Has a claim for personal injury ever been made against you or your family NOT INVOLVING A LAWSUIT? Yes _____ No _____

15. Are you related to, or a close friend of any law enforcement officer?

Yes _____ No _____

16. Do you drive an automobile? Yes _____ No _____

17. Name of your physicians or surgeons _____

18. Name of your attorney _____

19. Are you or any members of your immediate family stockholders in any insurance casualty company, automobile or otherwise, or are they employed by an automobile liability insurance or casualty company?

Yes _____ No _____

20. Are you or any members of your immediate family connected in any way with any insurance agency that sells automobile liability or casualty insurance? If so, name the company and the member of your family and the agency.

21. Are you or any members of your immediate family employed by the Ohio Bureau of Workmen's Compensation and Industrial Commission? If so, name such member of the family.

22. Are you or any members of your immediate family connected in any way with any health and accident insurance company, such as Blue Cross or any other similar company that sells health and accident insurance? If so, name the company and the member of the family?

23. Do you carry automobile casualty insurance? If so, name the company and the amounts of your policy.

STATE OF OHIO

SS

SUMMIT COUNTY

"I solemnly affirm that the answers to the foregoing questions are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated: _____

(Signature)

END