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# Michigan Judicial Workload Assessment

Final Report  
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**National Center for State Courts**



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## I. INTRODUCTION

The Constitution of the State of Michigan provides that “the number of judges shall be changed and circuits shall be created, altered and discontinued on recommendation of the Supreme Court to reflect changes in judicial activity.”<sup>1</sup> For more than two decades, the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) has used the weighted caseload method to analyze the impact of such changes in judicial activity on the number of judges required in each trial court. Michigan’s first weighted caseload study was conducted by the Trial Court Assessment Commission (TCAC) and the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) in 1998. Since that time, the judicial workload model has undergone regular updates to maintain its validity in the face of changes in the law, court procedures, and technology. Following interim adjustments to the model by SCAO in 2000 and 2006, NCSC conducted a second complete judicial workload assessment in 2011.

In 2017, SCAO again commissioned NCSC to conduct another comprehensive update of the judicial weighted caseload model. Of particular interest in the current study were the impact on judicial workload of the expansion of problem-solving courts and business courts, the *Sanders* decision pertaining to due process for both parents in child protective cases,<sup>2</sup> and an increased focus on ability-to-pay determinations in criminal and traffic cases.<sup>3</sup> This report describes the methodology and results of Michigan’s latest judicial workload assessment and offers recommendations to assist SCAO in implementing the updated weighted caseload model.

### A. Introduction to Weighted Caseload

The weighted caseload method of workload analysis is grounded in the understanding that different types of court cases vary in complexity, and consequently in the amount of judicial work they generate. For example, a typical misdemeanor creates a greater need for judicial resources than the average traffic case. The weighted caseload method calculates the need for judges and quasi-judicial officers (QJOs) based on each court’s total workload. The weighted caseload formula consists of three critical elements:

1. *Case filings*, or the number of new cases of each type opened each year;
2. *Case weights*, which represent the average amount of judge and/or QJO time required to handle cases of each type over the life of the case; and
3. The *year value*, or the amount of time each judge has available for case-related work in one year.

Total annual workload is calculated by multiplying the average annual filings for each case type by the corresponding case weight, then summing the workload across all case types. Each court’s workload is then divided by the year value to determine the total number of full-time equivalent judges and/or QJOs needed to handle the workload.

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<sup>1</sup> MICH. CONST. art. 6, § 11.

<sup>2</sup> 493 Mich. 959 (2013).

<sup>3</sup> See *Bearden v. Georgia*, 461 U.S. 660 (1983).

## B. Workload Assessment Methodology

The judicial workload assessment was conducted in two phases:

1. A *time study* in which all Circuit Court, Probate Court, and District<sup>4</sup> Court judges were asked to record all case-related and non-case-related work over a four-week period. QJOs and retired judges also recorded their case-related work. The time study provides an empirical description of the amount of time currently devoted to processing each case type, as well as the division of the judicial workday between case-related and non-case-related activities.
2. A *quality adjustment* process to ensure that the final weighted caseload model incorporates sufficient time for efficient and effective case processing. The quality adjustment process included
  - a statewide *sufficiency of time survey* asking judges about the amount of time currently available to perform various case-related and non-case-related tasks, and
  - a structured review of the case weights by a set of *quality adjustment panels* comprising experienced judges from across the state of Michigan.

The Judicial Resources Advisory Committee (JRAC), a standing committee consisting of sixteen representatives from the Michigan courts' judicial and administrative associations and SCAO, provided guidance on matters of policy throughout the workload assessment. JRAC advised NCSC on the categorization of case types, the time study design, and how to incorporate the work of QJOs and retired judges into the model. JRAC also made policy decisions regarding the amount of time allocated to case-related and non-case-related work (judge day and year values and administrative adjustments) and quality adjustments to the model.

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<sup>4</sup> All references to District Court include Municipal Courts and Municipal Court judges.

## II. CASE TYPES AND EVENTS

The first task in the workload assessment was to establish the case type and event categories upon which to base the time study. Together, the case types, case-related events, and non-case-related events describe all the work of Michigan's trial court judges.

### A. Case Type Categories

Separate sets of case type categories were established for each trial court level (Circuit, Probate, and District). Each set of case type categories satisfied the following requirements:

- The case type categories are both mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive, meaning that any given case falls into one, and only one, case type category;
- Categories are legally and logically distinct;
- Categories are associated with meaningful differences in the amount of judicial work required;
- There are sufficient case filings in each category to develop a valid case weight; and
- Filings for all case type categories are tracked consistently and reliably by SCAO.

Using the case type categories from the previous weighted caseload model as a starting point, JRAC defined 22 case types for Circuit Court, nine case types for Probate Court, and 13 case types for District Court (Exhibit 1). In Circuit Court, JRAC established a Business Court category and folded Juvenile Traffic cases into the Juvenile Delinquency and Designated category. In Probate Court, JRAC combined the Supervised Estates and Unsupervised Estates categories as a result of frequent transfers between the two case types.

JRAC also established seven problem-solving court case types in Circuit Court and three in District Court. For purposes of the weighted caseload model and the time study, problem-solving courts were defined as problem-solving court programs that satisfy all of the following criteria:

1. The program meets the federal definition for an evidence-based problem-solving court program;
2. The program has an enabling statute; and
3. The program submits data to SCAO.

Adult drug court and sobriety court cases were combined into a single category because many courts handle such cases together in hybrid problem-solving court programs. Specialty dockets that do not meet the formal definition of a problem-solving court (e.g., "baby court") were not counted as problem-solving courts. Cases on these dockets are counted in the weighted caseload model under the case type under which the original case was filed. Additional judicial work associated with these dockets is considered during the secondary analysis.

## Exhibit 1. Case Type Categories

### Circuit Court

Capital Felony and Felony Juvenile  
 Noncapital Felony  
 Auto Negligence  
 Medical Malpractice  
 Other Civil  
 Business Court  
 Divorce Without Children  
 Divorce With Children  
 Non-Divorce Domestic  
 PPO  
 Adoption  
 Other Family  
 Juvenile Delinquency and Designated  
 Child Protective Proceedings  
 Appeals  
 Circuit Adult Drug Court/Sobriety Court  
 Juvenile Drug Court  
 Family Dependency Drug Court  
 Veterans Court  
 Adult Mental Health Court  
 Juvenile Mental Health Court  
 Swift and Sure Sanctions Probation Program

### Probate Court

Supervised and Unsupervised Estates  
 Small Estates  
 Trusts  
 Conservatorships and Protective Orders  
 Adult Guardianships  
 Minor Guardianships  
 Civil Cases  
 Judicial Admissions and Mental Commitments  
 Other Probate

### District Court

Felony  
 Misdemeanor  
 Non-Traffic Civil Infraction  
 Traffic Misdemeanor  
 Traffic Civil Infraction  
 OUIL Misdemeanor  
 OUIL Felony  
 General Civil  
 Small Claims  
 Landlord-Tenant/Summary Proceedings  
 District Adult Drug Court/Sobriety Court  
 Veterans Court  
 Adult Mental Health Court

## B. Case-Related Event Categories

To describe case-related work in more detail, JRAC defined three case-related event categories that cover the complete life cycle of each case.<sup>5</sup> Case-related events cover all work related to an individual case before the court, including on-bench work (e.g., hearings) and off-bench work (e.g., reading case files, preparing orders). A uniform set of case-related event categories applies to Circuit Court, Probate Court, and District Court cases. Exhibit 2 shows the case-related event categories and their definitions.

<sup>5</sup> Event categories for problem-solving court case types (Adult Drug Court/Sobriety Court, Juvenile Drug Court, Family Dependency Drug Court, Veterans Court, Adult Mental Health Court, Juvenile Mental Health Court, and Swift and Sure Sanctions Probation Program) were defined separately, as described in Section II.D. *infra*.

## Exhibit 2. Case-Related Event Categories

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### Pre-Disposition/Non-Trial Disposition

Includes all on-bench and off-bench activity related to pretrial proceedings and non-trial dispositions. In probate cases, includes uncontested proceedings to appoint a fiduciary or to order supervision of a trust. Includes all off-bench research and preparation related to pre-disposition and non-trial disposition activities.

### Trial

Includes all on-bench and off-bench activity related to a bench or jury trial or another contested proceeding that disposes of the original petition in the case. In probate cases, includes contested proceedings to appoint a fiduciary or to order supervision of a trust. Includes all off-bench research and preparation related to trials. Includes sentencing following a bench or jury trial.

### Post-Disposition

Includes all on-bench and off-bench activity that occurs after the entry of judgment on the original petition in the case. In probate cases, includes all activity after a fiduciary is appointed or trust supervision is ordered. Includes all off-bench research and preparation related to post-disposition activity. Does not include trials de novo.

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## C. Non-Case-Related Event Categories

Work that is not related to a particular case before the court, such as court management, committee meetings, travel, and judicial education, is also an essential part of the judicial workday. To compile a detailed profile of judges' non-case-related activities and provide an empirical basis for the construction of the judge day and year values, JRAC defined eight non-case-related event categories (Exhibit 3). To simplify the task of completing the time study forms and aid in validation of the time study data, vacation and other leave, lunch and breaks, and time spent filling out time study forms were included as non-case-related events.

### Exhibit 3. Non-Case-Related Event Categories

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Non-Case-Related Administration  
 Judicial Education and Training  
 General Legal Reading  
 Community Activities and Public Outreach  
 Travel  
 Vacation, Sick Leave, Personal Day, Holiday  
 Lunch and Breaks  
 Time Study

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## D. Problem-Solving Court Events

Problem-solving courts seek to address the underlying problems, such as drug addiction or mental illness, that lead people to become the subject of criminal, dependency, or other court proceedings. Problem-solving courts incorporated into the weighted caseload model include Adult Drug and/or

Sobriety Court, Juvenile Drug Court, Family Dependency Drug Court, Veterans Court, Adult Mental Health Court, Juvenile Mental Health Court, and the Swift and Sure Sanctions Probation Program.<sup>6</sup>

In a problem-solving court, the judge supervises participants' progress through a structured, evidence-based program that includes treatment and regular court appearances. Because the work judges do in problem-solving court is very different from the work they do in traditional cases, JRAC defined a separate set of case-related and non-case-related event categories for problem-solving court work. Problem-solving court case-related events (Exhibit 4) describe the work judges do that can be associated with an individual case in the problem-solving court program, such as interacting with the participant during court appearances, discussing the participant's progress in a problem-solving court team meeting, or communicating with the participant's treatment provider. Problem-solving court non-case-related events (Exhibit 5) describe work that is related to the administration of a problem-solving court program but cannot be associated with an individual case, such as reading the latest research on best practices for problem-solving courts.

#### **Exhibit 4. Case-Related Event Categories, Problem-Solving Courts**

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##### **In-Court Time**

Time spent in court (e.g., review sessions)

##### **Staffing Sessions (Review Meetings)**

Team meeting prior to court to review progress of participants on the docket.

##### **Other Participant Administration**

Out-of court activities related to individual participants, such as reading and responding to e-mails about individual issues and discussing individual cases with treatment providers.

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<sup>6</sup> For purposes of the weighted caseload model and the time study, problem-solving courts were defined as problem-solving court programs that satisfy all of the following criteria: (1) The program meets the federal definition for an evidence-based problem-solving court program; (2) The program has an enabling statute; and (3) The program submits data to SCAO.

## **Exhibit 5. Non-Case-Related Event Categories, Problem-Solving Courts**

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### **General Administration**

Out-of-court administrative work related to the problem-solving court, such as grant writing and monitoring the quality of service providers.

### **Policy Meetings**

Includes all problem-solving court meetings and meeting activities unrelated to individual participants, such as attending county board meetings, meeting with the problem-solving court team to discuss general policies and procedures, steering committee meetings, and receiving feedback from stakeholders (e.g., police, prosecution, probation).

### **Attend/Provide Training**

Includes problem-solving court training activities such as attending statewide training sessions, preparing and leading training, and serving as a mentor court.

### **Read/Review Research**

Includes time spent keeping up to date on problem-solving court research and best practices.

### **Community Outreach**

Includes all community outreach activities specifically related to the problem-solving court, such as speaking about problem-solving courts at community events, newspaper interviews about the problem-solving court, and problem-solving court alumni reunions.

### **Review Reports/Evaluation**

Performance monitoring for the problem-solving court as a whole, such as reviewing aggregate statistics.

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### III. TIME STUDY

To measure current practice—the amount of time judicial officers currently spend handling cases of each type, as well as on non-case-related work—NCSC conducted a four-week time study. During the time study, all Circuit Court, Probate Court, and District Court judges were asked to track all of their working time by case type and event. QJOS, visiting judges, assigned judges, law clerks, and judicial attorneys were also asked to track work related to the adjudication of specific cases before the court. Separately, SCAO provided counts of filings by case type category and court. NCSC used the time study and filings data to calculate the average number of minutes currently spent resolving cases within each case type category (preliminary case weights). The time study results also informed JRAC's selections of day and year values for case-related work, as well as administrative adjustments for chief judges and problem-solving court judges.

#### A. Data Collection

##### 1. Time Study

The time study ran for four weeks, from April 23 through May 20, 2018. During the time study, all Circuit Court, Probate Court, and District Court judges were asked to track all working time by case type category and case-related event (for case-related work) or by non-case-related event (for non-case-related activities). Judges were instructed to record all working time, including time spent handling cases on and off the bench, non-case-related work, and any after-hours or weekend work. Quasi-judicial officers, visiting judges, assigned judges, law clerks, and judicial attorneys were asked to record all work related to the adjudication of specific cases by the court by case type category and non-case-related event.<sup>7</sup> Participants tracked their time using a web-based form.

To maximize data quality, time study participants viewed an on-line training video explaining how to categorize and record their time. In addition to the training, participants were provided with Web-based reference materials, and NCSC staff were available to answer questions by telephone and e-mail. The web-based method of data collection allowed time study participants to verify that their own data were accurately entered and permitted real-time monitoring of participation rates, maximizing the quality and completeness of the time study data. Data were weighted to compensate for missing data (e.g., temporary absences from the bench due to illness or vacation).

Across Michigan, 209 of 213 Circuit Court judges (98 percent), 102 of 103 Probate Court judges (99 percent), and 234 of 236 District Court judges (99 percent) participated in the time study. A total of 744 quasi-judicial officers, visiting judges, assigned judges, law clerks, and judicial attorneys also participated. These extremely high participation rates ensured sufficient data to develop an accurate and reliable profile of current practice in Michigan's trial courts.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> QJOs, visiting and assigned judges, law clerks, and judicial attorneys tracked only work related to the adjudication of specific cases, and did not track time spent on non-judicial job functions or non-case-related work.

<sup>8</sup> During its first advisory committee meeting, JRAC elected to conduct a four-week time study to provide sufficient data to permit analysis at the statewide level and for large groups of courts (e.g., single-county v. multi-county courts, three population strata) while minimizing the burden on time study participants. The four-week time study was not designed to yield a large enough sample to permit robust and reliable analysis of the time study data at the level of individual courts (e.g., the creation of judicial proportions for individual courts); however, the statewide model is reliable when applied to calculate judicial need for individual courts.



## **2. Caseload Data**

To translate the time study data into the average amount of time expended on each type of case (preliminary case weights), it was first necessary to determine how many cases of each type are filed on an annual basis. SCAO provided filings data for 2015, 2016, and 2017 for each court and case type. The caseload data for all three years were then averaged to provide an annual count of filings, shown in Exhibit 6. The use of a three-year average rather than the caseload data for a single year minimizes the potential for temporary fluctuations in caseloads to influence the case weights or calculations of judicial workload.

### **B. Preliminary Case Weights**

Following the four-week data collection period, the time study and caseload data were used to calculate preliminary case weights. A preliminary case weight represents the average amount of time judicial officers currently spend to process a case of a particular type, from pre-filing activity through all post-judgment matters. The use of a separate case weight for each case type category accounts for the fact that cases of varying levels of complexity require different amounts of judicial time for effective resolution.

To calculate the preliminary case weights, the case-related time recorded during the time study for each case type category was weighted to the equivalent of one year's worth of time for all judicial officers statewide. The total annual time for each case type was then divided by the average annual filings to yield the average amount of hands-on time judges currently spend on each case. JRAC reviewed the preliminary case weights and adopted them as an accurate representation of current practice.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Because of discrepancies in the time study data for Veterans Court cases in Circuit Court, possibly resulting from a small sample size of these cases, JRAC elected to pool the time study data for Veterans Court cases across Circuit Court and District Court and calculate a single preliminary case weight for this case type to be applied in both courts.

**Exhibit 6. Preliminary Case Weights**

<b>Circuit Court</b>	Annual Filings (average 2015, 2016, 2017)	Preliminary Case Weight (minutes)
Capital Felony and Felony Juvenile	3,242	876
Noncapital Felony	48,323	134
Auto Negligence	16,940	140
Medical Malpractice	692	813
Other Civil	19,678	201
Business Court	2,453	412
Divorce Without Children	20,141	67
Divorce With Children	18,355	367
Non-Divorce Domestic	42,944	135
PPO	35,558	30
Adoption	3,800	99
Other Family	3,927	180
Juvenile Delinquency and Designated	27,415	99
Child Protective Proceedings	11,082	403
Appeals	3,427	215
Circuit Adult Drug Court/Sobriety Court	834	240
Juvenile Drug Court	154	365
Family Dependency Drug Court	109	365
Veterans Court	88	395
Adult Mental Health Court	244	231
Juvenile Mental Health Court	61	566
Swift and Sure Sanctions Probation Program	608	56

<b>Probate Court</b>	Annual Filings (average 2015, 2016, 2017)	Preliminary Case Weight (minutes)
Supervised and Unsupervised Estates	17,304	63
Small Estates	5,704	32
Trusts	1,260	293
Conservatorships and Protective Orders	4,728	182
Adult Guardianships	11,975	107
Minor Guardianships	5,663	142
Civil Cases	345	459
Judicial Admissions and Mental Commitments	17,188	30
Other Probate	893	758

<b>District Court</b>	Annual Filings (average 2015, 2016, 2017)	Preliminary Case Weight (minutes)
Felony	69,820	49
Misdemeanor	182,826	34
Non-Traffic Civil Infraction	62,443	4
Traffic Misdemeanor	276,046	9
Traffic Civil Infraction	1,291,113	1.2
OUIL Misdemeanor	28,847	50
OUIL Felony	3,843	29
General Civil	243,703	10
Small Claims	47,906	13
Landlord-Tenant/Summary Proceedings	198,086	6
District Adult Drug Court/Sobriety Court	1,964	218
Veterans Court	196	431
Adult Mental Health Court	390	231

## IV. QUALITY ADJUSTMENT

The preliminary case weights generated during the time study measure the amount of time judicial officers in Michigan's trial courts *currently* spend handling various types of cases, but do not necessarily indicate whether this is the amount of time they *should* spend. To ensure that the weighted caseload model provides adequate time for effective case handling, NCSC and JRAC conducted a comprehensive quality adjustment process that included a statewide *sufficiency of time survey* as well as a series of in-person *quality adjustment panels*.

### A. Sufficiency of Time Survey

To provide a statewide perspective, all Circuit Court, Probate Court, and District Court judges were asked to complete a web-based sufficiency of time survey in October 2018. Judges were first asked to select any case types for which additional time would improve the quality of justice. For each case type selected, judges were then asked to identify specific case-related tasks for which additional time was needed. The survey also included questions about the sufficiency of time for non-case-related work, as well as space for judges to comment freely on their workload. Circuit Court and Probate Court judges had access to separate surveys for family division and non-family case types. A total of 79 Circuit Court non-family, 41 Probate Court non-family, 69 Circuit/Probate family division, and 132 District Court surveys were completed.

In Circuit Court (non-family), the largest shares of respondents indicated that Capital Felony and Felony Juvenile (29 percent) and Medical Malpractice (28 percent) cases tended to need additional time. In Probate Court (non-family), Civil Cases (22 percent of respondents) and Trusts (20 percent) were the highest priorities for additional time. In District Court, the case types of greatest concern were Felony (26 percent of respondents), Misdemeanor (20 percent), and OUIL Misdemeanor (19 percent) cases. Judges tended to feel the most urgent need for more time in family division cases, especially Child Protective Proceedings (41 percent of respondents), Divorce With Children (36 percent), Non-Divorce Domestic (22 percent), and PPO (20 percent). The full results of the sufficiency of time survey are available in Appendix A.

### B. Quality Adjustment Panels

To provide a qualitative review of the case weights, NCSC project staff facilitated a series of quality adjustment sessions with panels of Circuit Court, Probate Court, and District Court judges in October 2018. The six panels comprised a total of 67 experienced judges from a representative variety of courts across the state. Each panel focused on a subset of case types: Circuit Court criminal and problem-solving case types, Circuit Court civil, Probate Court, Family Division and problem-solving case types, District Court criminal and problem-solving case types, and District Court civil. At the beginning of each quality adjustment session, NCSC staff provided group members with an overview of the process used to develop the preliminary case weights, followed by a review of the sufficiency of time survey results.

Using a variant on the Delphi method—a structured, iterative process for decision-making by a panel of experts—each group engaged in a systematic review of the preliminary case weights. Group members drew on current practice (as measured by the time study), the perspective of judges from across the state (as expressed in the sufficiency of time survey), and their personal experience to make

recommendations regarding the content of the final case weights. Each group was asked to follow a four-step process:

1. Identify specific case types and activities where additional time would allow for more effective case processing, as well as areas where efficiency might be gained;
2. Within particular case types, recommend adjustments to the time allotted to specific case-related functions;
3. Provide an explicit rationale to support any proposed increase or reduction in judicial time; and
4. Review and revise the recommended adjustments until a consensus was reached that all adjustments were necessary and reasonable.

This iterative, consensus-based review of the case weights was designed to ensure that all recommended adjustments were reasonable and designed to produce specific benefits to the public such as improvements in public safety, cost savings, increases in procedural justice, and improved compliance with court orders. The process also ensured that the statewide perspective gained from the sufficiency of time survey, along with the input of all group members, was incorporated into the final workload model.

The Circuit Court civil quality adjustment panel recommended adding time for motion review and trial preparation in Medical Malpractice cases, for trial preparation in Other Civil cases, and for status conferences, settlement conferences, writing opinions, and review of complex motions in Business Court cases. In Circuit Court criminal cases, the quality adjustment panel recommended adding time in Capital Felony/Felony Juvenile and Noncapital Felony cases for preparing opinions and orders, engaging in more substantive pretrial discussions with the prosecutor and defense, additional review of presentence investigations, and more thorough review of the record on motions for relief from judgment. In Capital Felony/Felony Juvenile cases, the panel also recommended adding time for additional discovery review. In Noncapital Felony cases, the panel also recommended adding time for more thorough discussions with the parties during bond violation hearings and to monitor defendants' compliance with financial obligations, including ability-to-pay assessments. In Circuit Adult Drug and/or Sobriety Court, Veterans Court, Adult Mental Health Court, and Swift and Sure Sanctions Probation Program cases, the panel recommended adding time to comply with best practices surrounding termination from the program, and to ensure due process during sanction hearings. In Circuit Adult Drug and/or Sobriety Court, Veterans Court, and Adult Mental Health Court cases, the panel recommended adding time to more thoroughly review participants' progress during problem-solving court team meetings (staffings).

The Family Division quality adjustment panel recommended adding time in Divorce Without Children, Divorce With Children, and Non-Divorce Domestic cases to explain rulings in temporary orders and to review personal protection orders and other related case files. In Divorce With Children and Non-Divorce Domestic cases, the panel also recommended more frequent review hearings to monitor the effectiveness of and compliance with the parenting plan. In Child Protective proceedings, the panel recommended adding time for case file review. In Juvenile Mental Health Court, the panel recommended adding time for more thorough discussion of the case during team meetings (staffings).

In District Court, the civil quality adjustment panel recommended adding time to General Civil cases to ensure litigants' understanding of rulings on motions for summary judgment, to review the facts of the case and arguments on motions for summary disposition, to review requests for alternative or extended service, to hold pretrial conferences, and for bench trials. In Small Claims cases, the panel recommended

adding time to allow self-represented litigants to be heard and ask questions during contested trials. In Landlord-Tenant/Summary Disposition cases, the panel recommended adding time to ensure self-represented litigants' understanding of decisions. In Felony, Misdemeanor, and OUIL Felony cases, the District Court criminal quality adjustment panel recommended adding time to review bond violations, including hearing additional testimony from pretrial services. In Felony and OUIL Felony cases, the panel also recommended adding time to more thoroughly explain orders entered at arraignment and the conditions of bond, and to hear and weigh testimony and evidence during preliminary examinations. In District Adult Drug and/or Sobriety Court cases, the panel recommended additional time for review and monitoring of participants' needs and progress.

After reviewing the panels' recommended quality adjustments to the case weights, JRAC adopted the majority of the recommendations. In Circuit Court, JRAC determined that the recommended adjustments to the Noncapital Felony case weight for pretrial discussions with the parties and compliance monitoring/ability-to-pay determinations were unnecessary, as these activities were already occurring in practice. JRAC moderated the magnitude of certain other adjustments and adopted the remaining recommendations without change. Exhibit 7 compares the preliminary (time study) and final (quality-adjusted) case weights as adopted by JRAC for all case types.

**Exhibit 7. Preliminary and Quality-Adjusted Case Weights**

	Case Weights (minutes)	
	Preliminary (time study)	Quality- Adjusted (Delphi)
<b>Circuit Court</b>		
Capital Felony and Felony Juvenile	876	<b>894</b>
Noncapital Felony	134	<b>140</b>
Auto Negligence	140	140
Medical Malpractice	813	<b>822</b>
Other Civil	201	<b>203</b>
Business Court	412	<b>441</b>
Divorce Without Children	67	<b>71</b>
Divorce With Children	367	<b>373</b>
Non-Divorce Domestic	135	<b>142</b>
PPO	30	30
Adoption	99	99
Other Family	180	180
Juvenile Delinquency and Designated	99	99
Child Protective Proceedings	403	<b>409</b>
Appeals	215	215
Circuit Adult Drug Court/Sobriety Court	240	<b>276</b>
Juvenile Drug Court	365	365
Family Dependency Drug Court	365	365
Veterans Court	395	<b>430</b>
Adult Mental Health Court	231	<b>270</b>
Juvenile Mental Health Court	566	<b>656</b>
Swift and Sure Sanctions Probation Program	56	<b>68</b>

	Case Weights (minutes)	
	Preliminary (time study)	Quality- Adjusted (Delphi)
<b>Probate Court</b>		
Supervised and Unsupervised Estates	63	<b>64</b>
Small Estates	32	32
Trusts	293	<b>303</b>
Conservatorships and Protective Orders	182	<b>185</b>
Adult Guardianships	107	107
Minor Guardianships	142	<b>159</b>
Civil Cases	459	<b>471</b>
Judicial Admissions and Mental Commitments	30	<b>31</b>
Other Probate	758	758

	Case Weights (minutes)	
	Preliminary (time study)	Quality- Adjusted (Delphi)
<b>District Court</b>		
Felony	49	<b>51</b>
Misdemeanor	34	<b>35</b>
Non-Traffic Civil Infraction	4	4
Traffic Misdemeanor	9	9
Traffic Civil Infraction	1.2	1.2
OUIL Misdemeanor	50	50
OUIL Felony	29	<b>30</b>
General Civil	10	<b>11</b>
Small Claims	13	<b>14</b>
Landlord-Tenant/Summary Proceedings	6	<b>7</b>
District Adult Drug Court/Sobriety Court	218	<b>278</b>
Veterans Court	431	<b>491</b>
Adult Mental Health Court	231	231

Note: As a result of rounding, some quality adjustments do not have an impact on the final case weights.

## V. DAY VALUES AND ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUSTMENTS

The case weights, described in Section IV, represent the amount of work judges do in resolving cases. In addition to this work, judges also perform work that is not related to an individual case before the court, such as administrative work, public outreach, and judicial education and training. The weighted caseload model incorporates this non-case-related work in two ways: through the *judge year values* and a set of *administrative adjustments* for judges with additional administrative responsibilities.

### A. Judge Year Values

A judge year value is equal to the amount of time each full-time judge has available for case-related work in one year, after subtracting non-case-related responsibilities. Groups of judges whose non-case-related responsibilities vary may have different year values. To develop the year values for Michigan trial court judges, it was necessary to determine the number of days each judge has available for case-related work in each year (judge year), as well as how to divide the workday between case-related and non-case-related work (judge day value).

#### 1. Judge Year

The judge year represents the number of days in the working year on which a judge can engage in case-related work. Taking into account weekends, holidays, vacation days, and sick time, JRAC established a judge year of 215 days available for case-related work. This value is consistent with the judge year adopted in previous versions of the weighted caseload model and in many other states.

#### 2. Judge Day

The judge day value represents the amount of time each judge has available for case-related work each day. This value is calculated by subtracting time for lunch, breaks, and non-case-related work (e.g., administration, travel, judicial education) from the total working day. Based upon the time study data, JRAC adopted two judge day values for case-related work. The day value for judges in single-county jurisdictions is 6.0 hours. Judges in multi-county jurisdictions have a day value of 5.75 hours to accommodate additional travel.<sup>10</sup>

#### 3. Judge Year Value

To calculate the final year values for case-related work, the number of days in the working year was multiplied by the day value for case-related work. This figure was then expressed in terms of minutes per year. Exhibit 8 shows the calculation of the year values for judges in single-county and multi-county courts.

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<sup>10</sup> Previous workload models have defined separate day values for courts in three population strata. After reviewing the time study data, JRAC determined that grouping courts based on the number of counties served would more accurately reflect the variation in non-case-related work. JRAC also elected to apply a consistent set of day values across Circuit Court, Probate Court, and District Court to accommodate resource-sharing among courts, as well as on the basis of the time study data.

**Exhibit 8. Judge Year Values**

	Judge year (days)	x	Judge day (hours)	x	Minutes per hour	=	Year value (minutes)
Single-county courts	215	x	6.00	x	60	=	77,400
Multi-county courts	215	x	5.75	x	60	=	74,175

**B. Administrative Adjustments**

The time study data revealed that administrative responsibilities create additional non-case-related work for chief judges and problem-solving court judges that is not reflected in the judge day and year values, which consider only the ordinary administrative work performed by all judges. To incorporate this additional non-case-related work into the weighted caseload model, JRAC determined that an administrative adjustment of 0.10 FTE for each chief Probate Court and chief District Court judge and 0.15 FTE for each chief Circuit Court judge should be applied. For each problem-solving court judge, JRAC determined that an administrative adjustment of 0.10 FTE should be applied.

The administrative adjustments for chief judges and problem-solving court judges were designed to be added to judicial need in the appropriate courts before the selection of courts for secondary analysis.<sup>11</sup> After reviewing the application of these administrative adjustments, the State Court Administrative Office determined that the administrative adjustments would not be applied when selecting courts for secondary analysis, and would instead be considered during the secondary analysis process to allow for greater flexibility. To ensure this did not negatively impact judicial resources in any court, SCAO offered a secondary analysis to any court that requested one.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>11</sup> JRAC also recommended that the additional administrative workload borne by judges who serve as chief judge of more than one court be factored into the secondary analysis.

<sup>12</sup> See Section VI *infra* for a description of the secondary analysis.

## VI. APPLYING THE WEIGHTED CASELOAD MODEL

To calculate total judicial officer need in each court, the final weighted caseload model is applied to the court's annual average case filings. SCAO then compares the workload-based judicial officer need with current judicial resources. Courts where judicial need does not match current resources by at least one judge are selected for a qualitative secondary analysis. The results of the secondary analysis inform the Michigan Supreme Court's recommendations for changes in the number of judges in its Judicial Resources Recommendations report to the Michigan Legislature.

### A. Calculating Total Judicial Officer Need

In the weighted caseload model, three factors contribute to the calculation of judicial need: caseload data (filings), case weights, and the year value. The year value is equal to the amount of time each full-time judge has available for case-related work on an annual basis. The relationship among the filings, case weights, and year value is expressed as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Filings x Case Weights (minutes)}}{\text{Year Value (minutes)}} = \text{Resource Need (FTE)}$$

Multiplying the filings by the corresponding case weights calculates the total annual workload in minutes. Dividing the workload by the year value yields the total number of full-time equivalent (FTE) judicial officers (judges and QJOs combined) needed to handle the workload.

Exhibit 9 shows the calculation of total judicial officer workload in a hypothetical Third-Class District Court. The average annual filings for each case type are multiplied by the appropriate case weight to calculate the judicial workload associated with each case type.<sup>13</sup> The workload is summed across all case types, then divided by the year value for single-county courts. The model shows a total need of 4.8 full-time equivalent (FTE) judicial officers to handle the workload.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> To minimize the influence of short-term fluctuations in caseloads on calculations of judicial need, a three-year moving average of filings is used.

<sup>14</sup> As originally adopted by JRAC, the administrative adjustments for the chief judge (0.1 FTE) and the judge of each of the district's three problem-solving courts (0.3 FTE total for three problem-solving court judges) would then be added to yield a total judicial officer need of 5.2 FTE (4.8 + administrative adjustments of 0.4 = 5.2).

**Exhibit 9. Calculating Total Judicial Officer Need (example)**

Case Type	Annual filings	x	Case weight (minutes)	=	Workload (minutes)
Felony	846	x	51	=	42,808
Misdemeanor	3,783	x	35	=	132,405
Non-Traffic Civil Infraction	2,991	x	4	=	11,964
Traffic Misdemeanor	1,506	x	9	=	13,554
Traffic Civil Infraction	16,604	x	1.2	=	19,925
OUIL Misdemeanor	329	x	50	=	16,450
OUIL Felony	46	x	30	=	1,380
General Civil	6,051	x	11	=	68,028
Small Claims	1,048	x	14	=	14,672
Landlord-Tenant/Summary Proceedings	960	x	7	=	6,720
District Adult Drug Court/Sobriety Court	73	x	278	=	20,294
Veterans Court	32	x	491	=	15,712
Adult Mental Health Court	41	x	231	=	9,471
Total workload (minutes)					373,383
Judge year value (minutes) ÷					77,400
Judicial officer need (full-time equivalent)					4.8

**B. Secondary Analysis**

In preparing the Judicial Resources Recommendations report, SCAO calculates judicial need in each court based on workload, then compares existing judicial resources with that need. Courts where judicial need does not match available resources by one judge or more are selected for secondary analysis.

Although certain judicial functions can only be performed by a judge, a portion of a court's judicial need can be satisfied by other resources, including quasi-judicial officers, law clerks, and judicial attorneys. The availability of these locally funded resources varies from court to court and must be factored into any analysis of judicial need. To reflect the contributions of QJOs and other non-judge resources, SCAO chose to use two sets of *judicial proportions*. A court's judicial proportion is the percentage of the court's case-related judicial work performed by judges, as opposed to other judicial resources. For example, a judicial proportion of .51 indicates that 51 percent of its case-related work is performed by judges, with the remaining 49 percent performed by QJOs, law clerks, and judicial attorneys. To calculate the amount of judicial work performed by judges in a particular court, total judicial officer need is multiplied by the judicial proportion. For example, in a court with 10.0 FTE total judicial need and a judicial proportion of .51, 5.1 FTE of judicial work (10.0 x .51) is performed by judges, with the remaining 4.9 FTE of case-related judicial work being handled by QJOs, law clerks, and judicial attorneys.

The availability of QJOs, law clerks, and judicial attorneys varies greatly among courts. To establish a common baseline for comparison across courts, uniform judicial proportions were calculated for courts

in three broad strata based on population.<sup>15</sup> SCAO also requested that judicial proportions be calculated for individual courts.<sup>16</sup> Appendix C lists the stratum and court-specific judicial proportions for each court.

To select courts for secondary analysis, SCAO first calculates total judicial officer need in each court, then applies both the stratum and court-specific judicial proportions to calculate a range for comparison with the number of existing judicial positions. Courts that meet the criteria in Exhibit 10 are selected for secondary analysis. Courts may also undergo secondary analysis for the possible addition of a judge upon request.

### **Exhibit 10. Qualifying Criteria for Secondary Analysis**

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#### **Possible Addition of Judgeship(s)**

1. Using the stratum judicial proportions, a judicial need greater than one full judgeship, *and*
2. Using the court-specific judicial proportions, a judicial need greater than one full judgeship, *or*
3. The court requested a secondary analysis.

#### **Possible Reduction in Judgeships**

1. Using the stratum judicial proportions, a judicial excess greater than one full judgeship, *and*
  2. Using the court-specific judicial proportions, a judicial excess greater than one full judgeship, *and*
  3. No pending reduction at the time courts were selected for a secondary analysis, *and*
  4. No recent reductions in the bench in the bench of 20 percent or more, *and*
  5. A judgeship available to eliminate statutorily without reconfiguration.
- 

Exhibit 11 shows the application of the judicial proportions in a hypothetical court under several scenarios. In each scenario, total judicial officer need is calculated using the weighted caseload formula. Total judicial officer need is then multiplied by the judicial proportion for the court's population stratum to calculate the number of judges (as opposed to QJOs, law clerks, and judicial attorneys) required to handle the work of the court. The number of current judgeships is then subtracted from judge need. A positive value in the "difference" column suggests a need for additional judges; a negative value suggests an excess of judges. This calculation is repeated using the court-specific judicial proportion. A court qualifies for secondary analysis only if both the stratum judicial proportion and the court-specific judicial proportion suggest either a need or an excess of greater than 1.0 FTE judicial positions.<sup>17</sup>

In Scenario A, the stratum judicial proportion suggests a need for 0.5 FTE additional judge, whereas the court-specific proportion suggests that the court has 0.1 FTE more than needed. This court appears to have the appropriate number of judges to handle its workload, and does not enter the secondary analysis. In Scenario B, both the stratum proportion and the court-specific proportion suggest a need for greater than 1.0 FTE additional judicial positions, and the court qualifies for secondary analysis for the

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<sup>15</sup> Because both Circuit Court and Probate Court judges serve in the Family Division, judicial proportions for Circuit Court and Probate Court judges were calculated together.

<sup>16</sup> Because the four-week time study was not originally designed to collect sufficient data to permit analysis at the level of individual courts, court-specific judicial proportions may be less reliable and in certain courts could not be calculated at all.

<sup>17</sup> Additional requirements to qualify for secondary analysis on the basis of a possible reduction in judgeships are listed in Exhibit 10. A court that does not automatically qualify for secondary analysis on the basis of a possible addition in judgeship(s) may request a secondary analysis.

possible addition of judges. In Scenario C, the stratum proportion suggests that the court is has a small need of 0.5 FTE additional judge, whereas the court-specific proportion suggests that the court has an excess of 1.2 FTE judges. On its own, the excess suggested by the court-specific proportion is not enough to qualify the court for secondary analysis for a possible reduction in judgeships. In Scenario D, both the stratum proportion and the court-specific proportion suggest an excess of judicial positions, but the court does not qualify for secondary analysis because the excess calculated on the basis of the court-specific proportion is less than 1.0 FTE. In Scenario E, both the stratum proportion and the court-specific proportion indicate an excess of greater than 1.0 FTE judicial positions. This court qualifies for secondary analysis for a possible reduction in judgeships.

**Exhibit 11. Judge Need with Judicial Proportions (examples)**

Scenario	With Stratum Proportion						With Court-Specific Proportion						Secondary Analysis?						
	Total Judicial Need (FTE)	x	Judicial Proportion	=	Judge Need (FTE)	-	Current Judgeships (FTE)	=	Difference (FTE)	Total Judicial Need (FTE)	x	Judicial Proportion		=	Judge Need (FTE)	-	Current Judgeships (FTE)	=	Difference (FTE)
A	10.0	x	0.55	=	5.5	-	5.0	=	0.5	10.0	x	0.49	=	4.9	-	5.0	=	-0.1	no
B	10.0	x	0.55	=	5.5	-	4.0	=	1.5	10.0	x	0.52	=	5.2	-	4.0	=	1.2	yes (+)
C	10.0	x	0.55	=	5.5	-	5.0	=	0.5	10.0	x	0.38	=	3.8	-	5.0	=	-1.2	no
D	10.0	x	0.55	=	5.5	-	7.0	=	-1.5	10.0	x	0.61	=	6.1	-	7.0	=	-0.9	no
E	10.0	x	0.55	=	5.5	-	7.0	=	-1.5	10.0	x	0.45	=	4.5	-	7.0	=	-2.5	yes (-)

During the secondary analysis, SCAO considers court-specific and qualitative factors that may affect the need for judges, such as trends in population and caseloads, the administrative adjustments for chief judges and problem-solving court judges, atypical requirements for travel among courts, specialty dockets that do not meet the definition of a problem-solving court, and local prosecutorial practices. Following the secondary analysis, SCAO makes its final recommendations for the creation of new judicial positions and reductions in judgeships in the Judicial Resources Recommendations report.

## VII. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The final weighted caseload model is grounded in empirical data collected during the time study, and has been reviewed and adjusted for quality by the quality adjustment panels and the Judicial Resources Advisory Committee. The following recommendations are intended to preserve the integrity and utility of the weighted caseload model into the future.

### **Recommendation 1**

Over time, the integrity of any weighted caseload model may be affected by external factors such as changes in legislation, case law, legal practice, court technology, and administrative policies.

*Recommendation 1a.* In the short run, if a major change appears to have a significant impact on judicial workload, NCSC recommends that JRAC make interim adjustments to the affected case weight(s) using a process similar to that employed by the quality adjustment panels during this study.

*Recommendation 1b.* To account for the cumulative effect of these factors on judicial workload, NCSC recommends that SCAO and JRAC conduct a comprehensive review of the weighted caseload model every five to seven years. This review should include a time study and a quality adjustment process.

### **Recommendation 2**

To ensure that the contributions of quasi-judicial officers, law clerks, and judicial attorneys are accounted for in a manner that is both efficient and equitable to courts with varying levels of local support, NCSC recommends that the next comprehensive update of the workload model be designed to include a more detailed examination of the judicial proportions and their application. Such a design might include a longer time study to permit more accurate analysis of the contribution of QJOs, law clerks, and judicial attorneys in smaller groups of courts or individual courts, along with a review of best practices for the use of non-judge resources in specific types of cases.

## APPENDIX A. SUFFICIENCY OF TIME SURVEY RESULTS

### Sufficiency of Time Survey Case Type Selections: Circuit Court Non-Family Cases

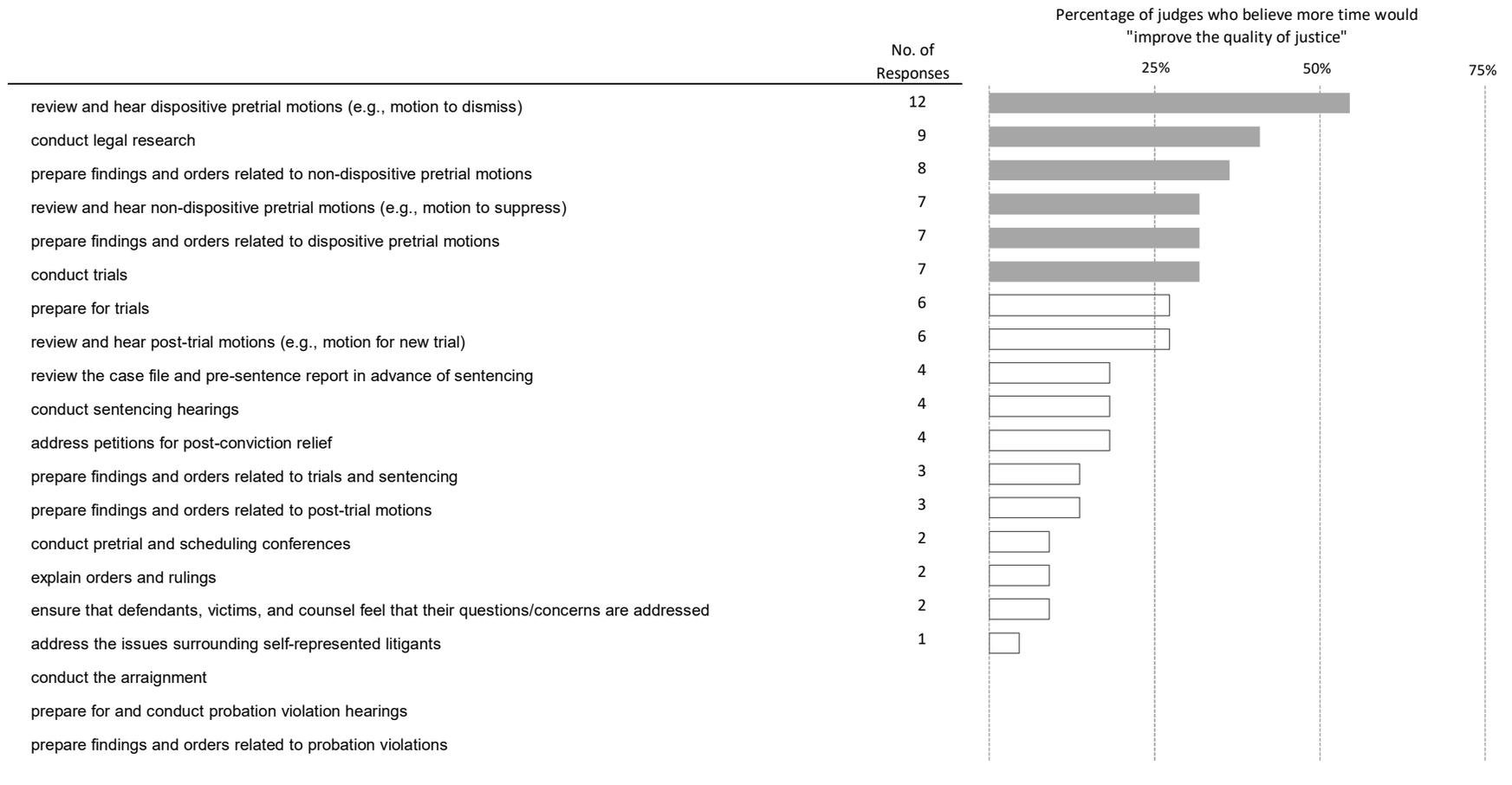
"Please select any Circuit Court non-family case types for which additional time would improve the quality of justice. If no additional time is needed, do not select any case types."

<b>Case Type</b>	<b>Percentage Selected</b>
Capital Felony and Felony Juvenile	29%
Medical Malpractice	28
Auto Negligence	14
Noncapital Felony	10
Other Civil	10
Circuit Adult Drug Court/Sobriety Court	10
Appeals, Court of Claims, and Other	8
Swift and Sure Sanctions Program	6
Business Court	5
Veterans Treatment Court	3
Adult Mental Health Court	3

n = 79

**Sufficiency of Time Survey Results, Capital Felony and Felony Juvenile**

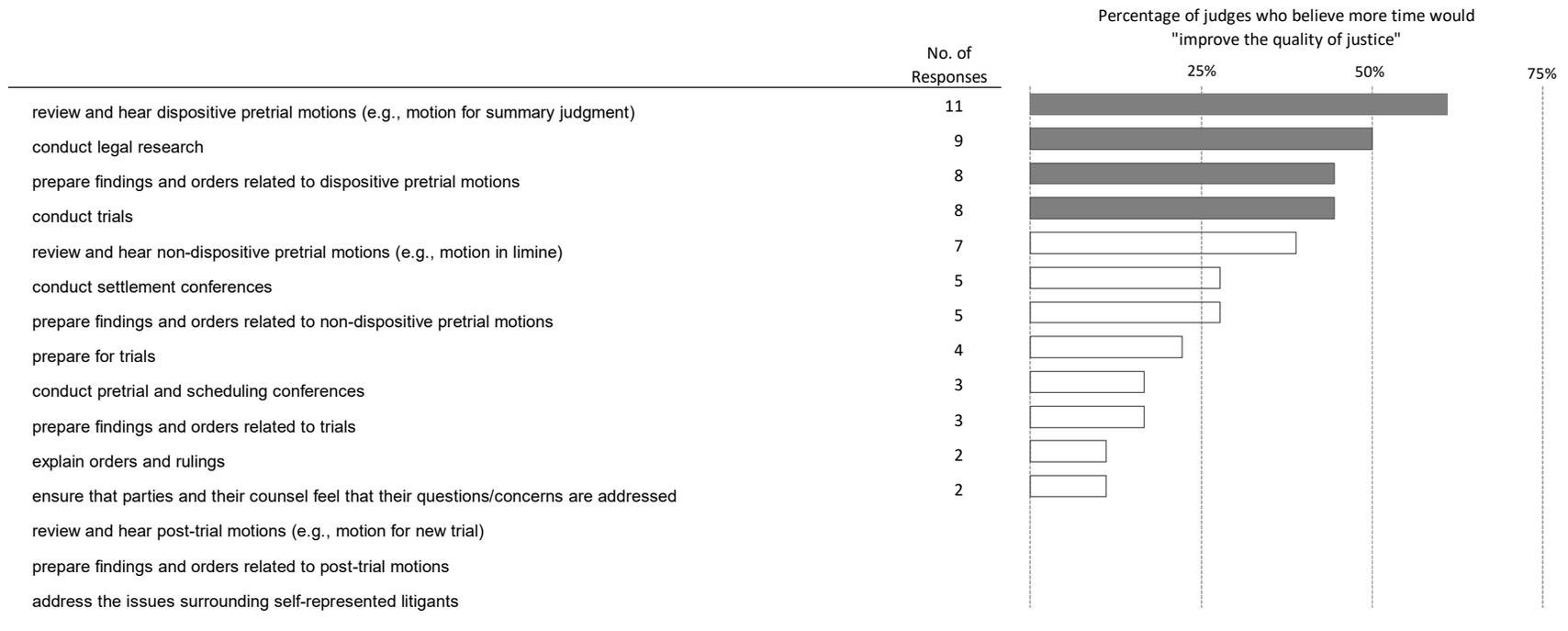
Please select **up to 5** activities for which you believe additional time would most improve the quality of justice...



Note: Percentages are based on 22 respondents

**Sufficiency of Time Survey Results, Medical Malpractice**

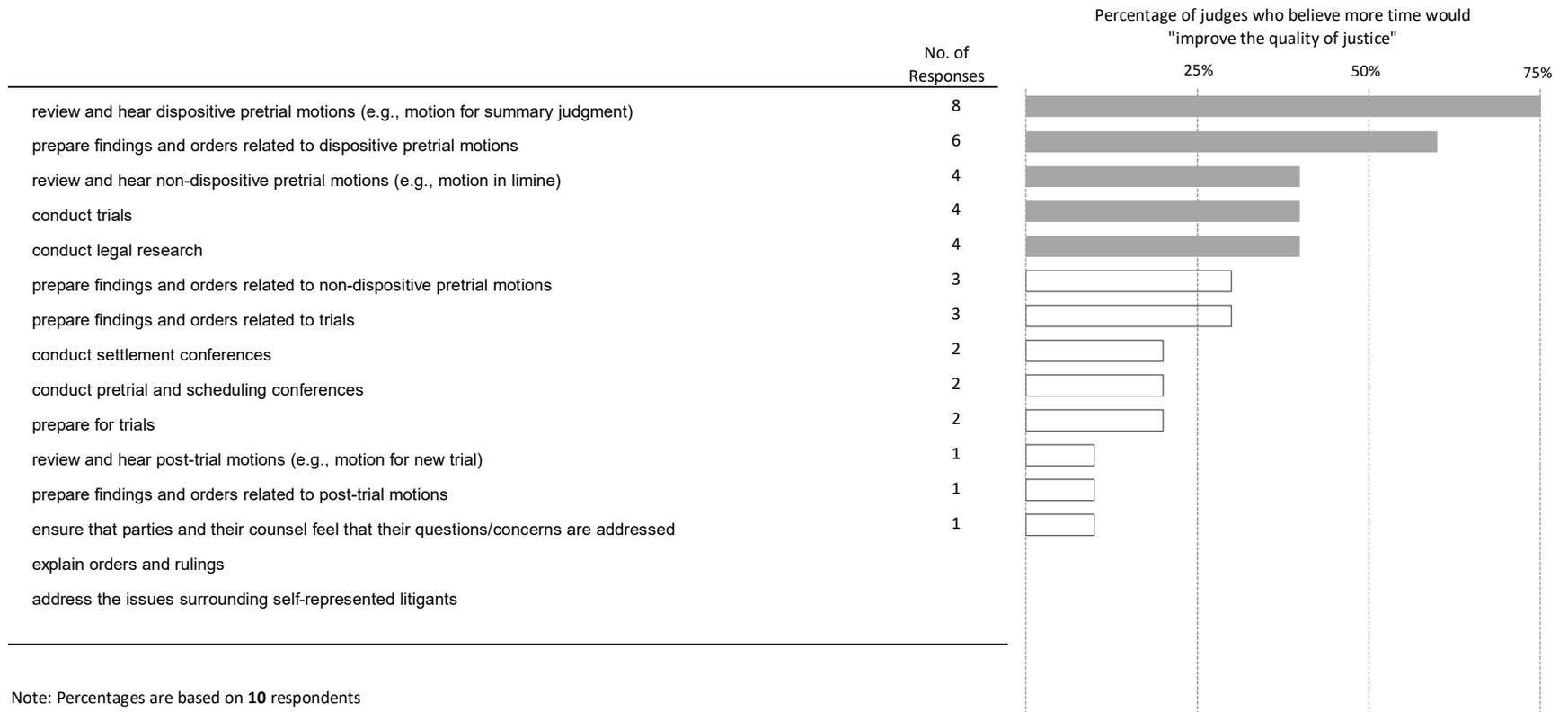
Please select **up to 4** activities for which you believe additional time would most improve the quality of justice...



Note: Percentages are based on 18 respondents

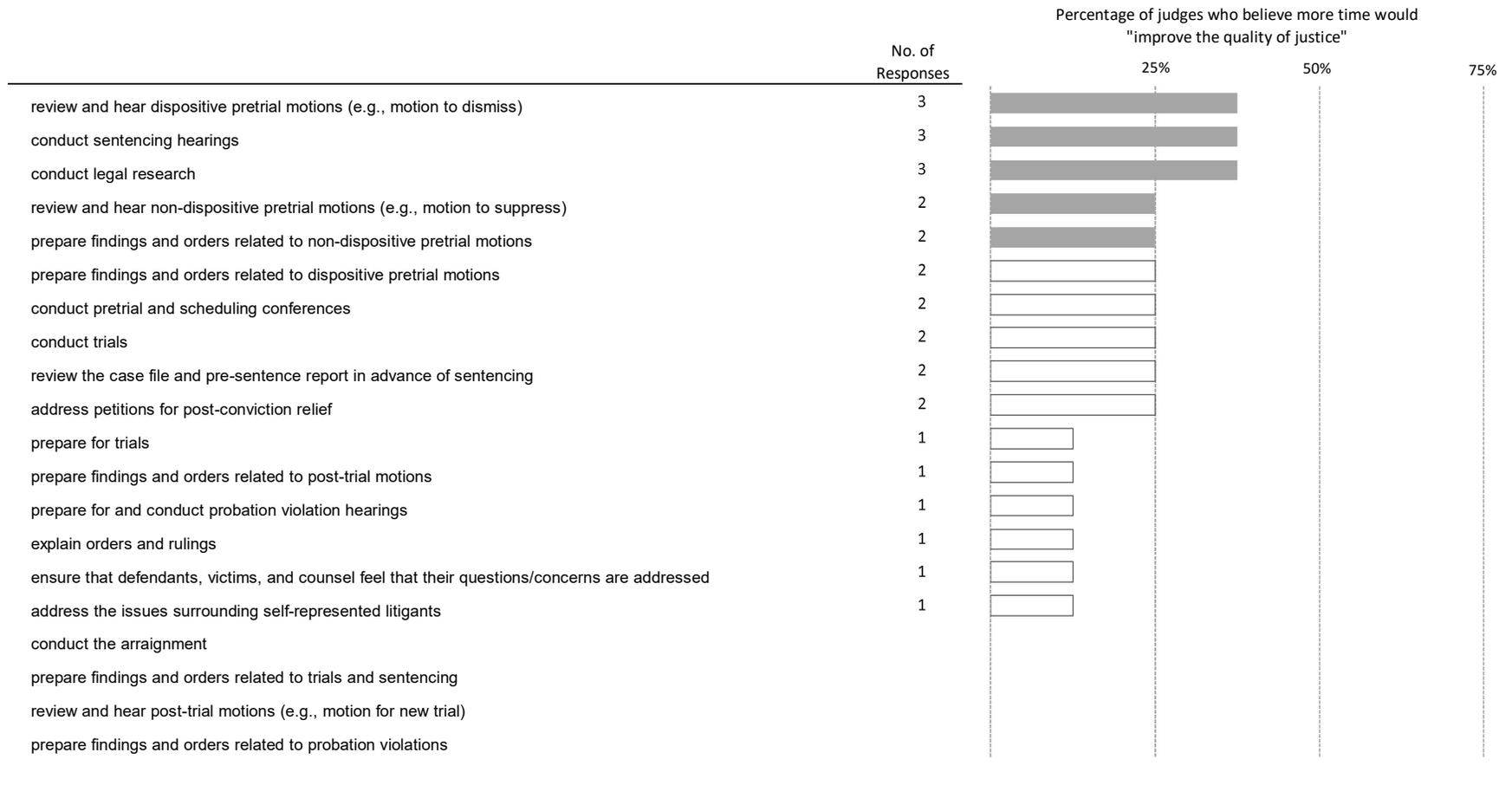
**Sufficiency of Time Survey Results, Auto Negligence**

Please select **up to 4** activities for which you believe additional time would most improve the quality of justice...



**Sufficiency of Time Survey Results, Non-Capital Felony**

Please select **up to 5** activities for which you believe additional time would most improve the quality of justice...



Note: Percentages are based on 8 respondents

### Sufficiency of Time Survey Case Type Selections: Family Division

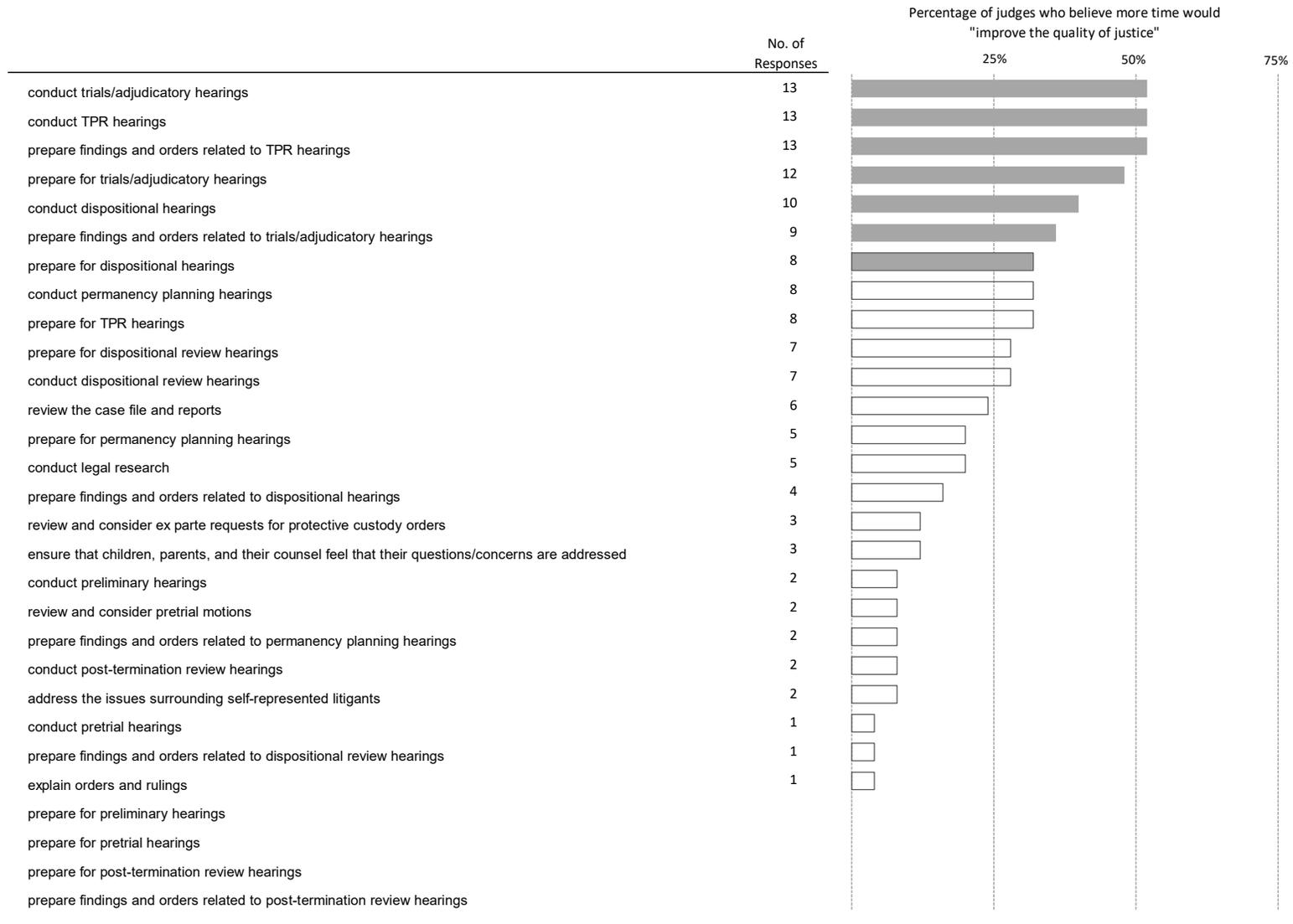
"Please select any Family Division case types for which additional time would improve the quality of justice. If no additional time is needed, do not select any case types."

<b>Case Type</b>	<b>Percentage Selected</b>
Child Protective Proceedings	41%
Divorce With Children	36
Non-Divorce Domestic	22
PPO	20
Juvenile Delinquency and Designated	14
Divorce Without Children	12
Adoption	10
Family Dependency Treatment Court	9
Juvenile Mental Health Court	4
Other Family	3
Juvenile Drug Court	1

n = 69

**Sufficiency of Time Survey Results, Child Protective Proceedings**

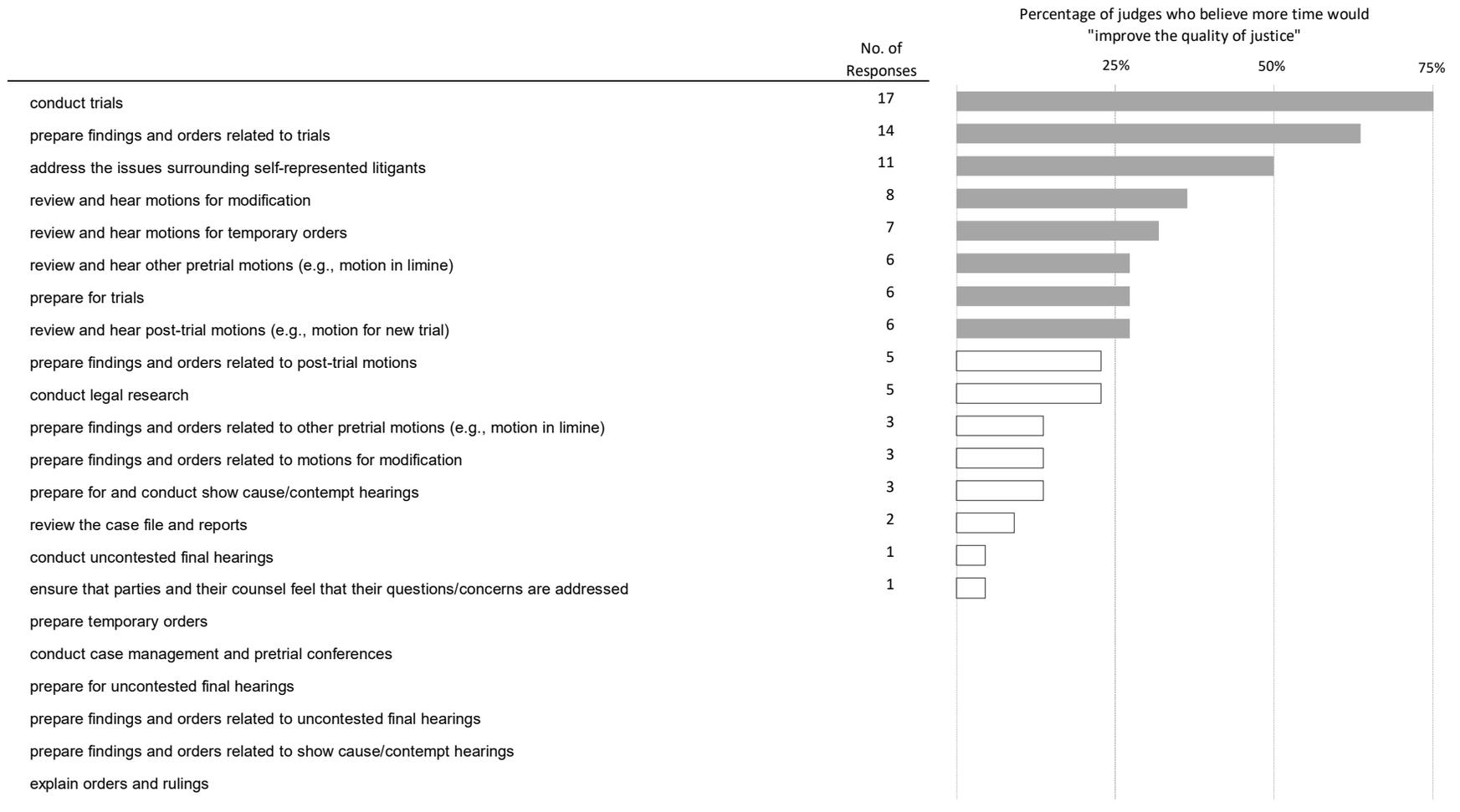
Please select **up to 8** activities for which you believe additional time would most improve the quality of justice...



Note: Percentages are based on 25 respondents

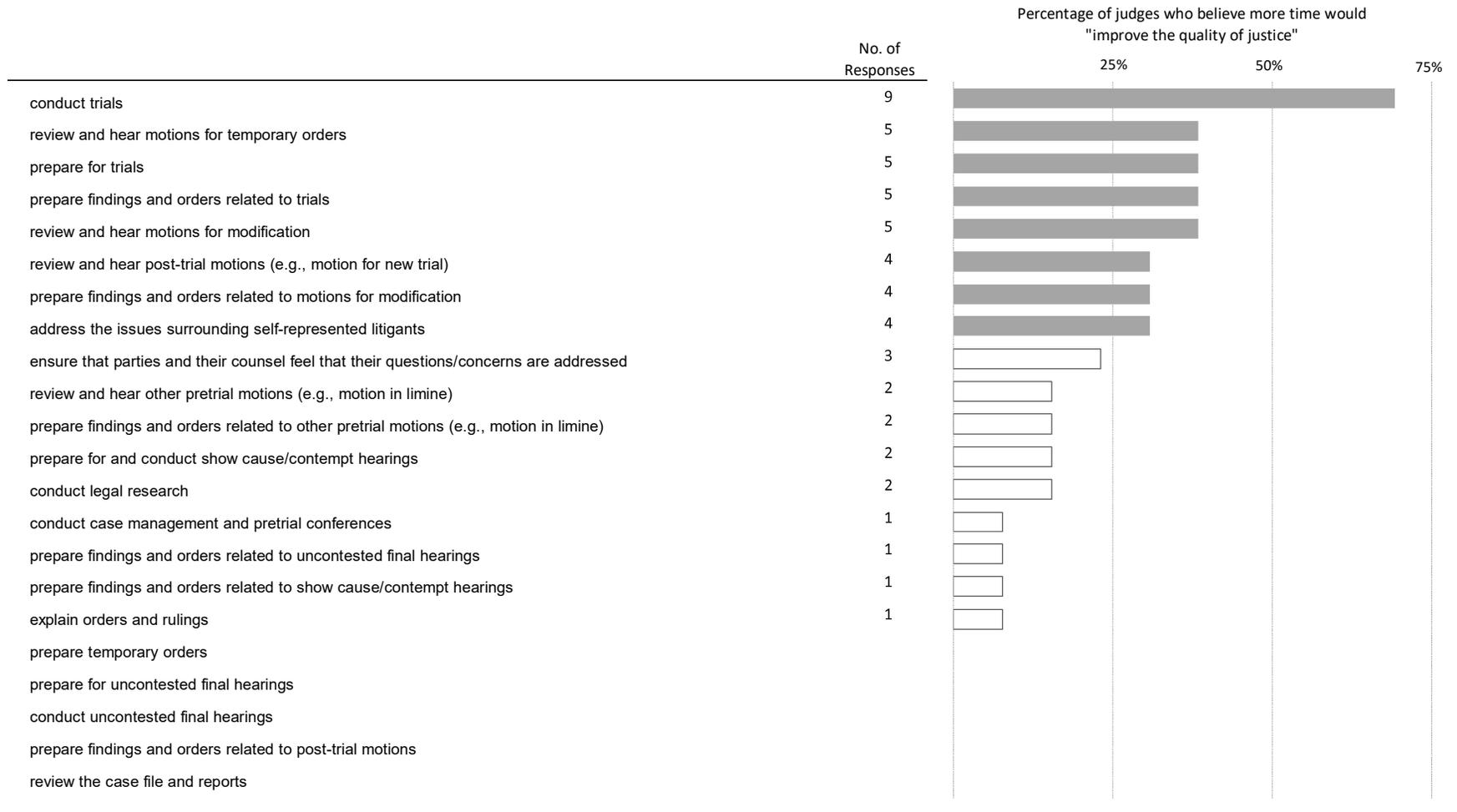
**Sufficiency of Time Survey Results, Divorce With Children**

Please select **up to 6** activities for which you believe additional time would most improve the quality of justice...



Note: Percentages are based on 22 respondents

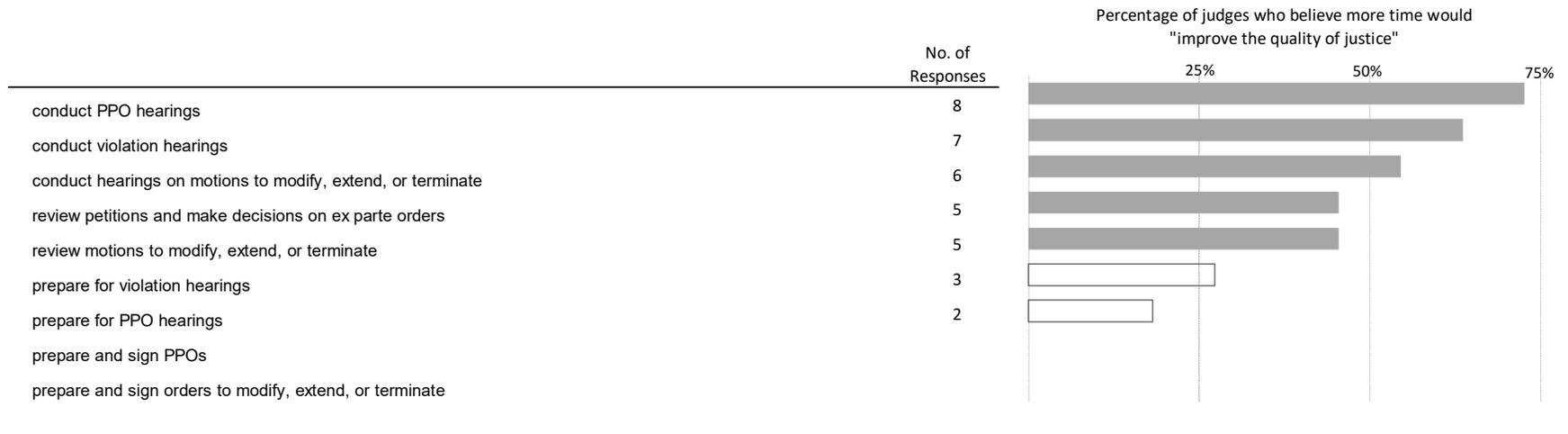
Please select **up to 6** activities for which you believe additional time would most improve the quality of justice...



Note: Percentages are based on 13 respondents

**Sufficiency of Time Survey Results, Personal Protection Order**

Please select **up to 4** activities for which you believe additional time would most improve the quality of justice...



Note: Percentages are based on 11 respondents

### Sufficiency of Time Survey Case Type Selections: Probate Court

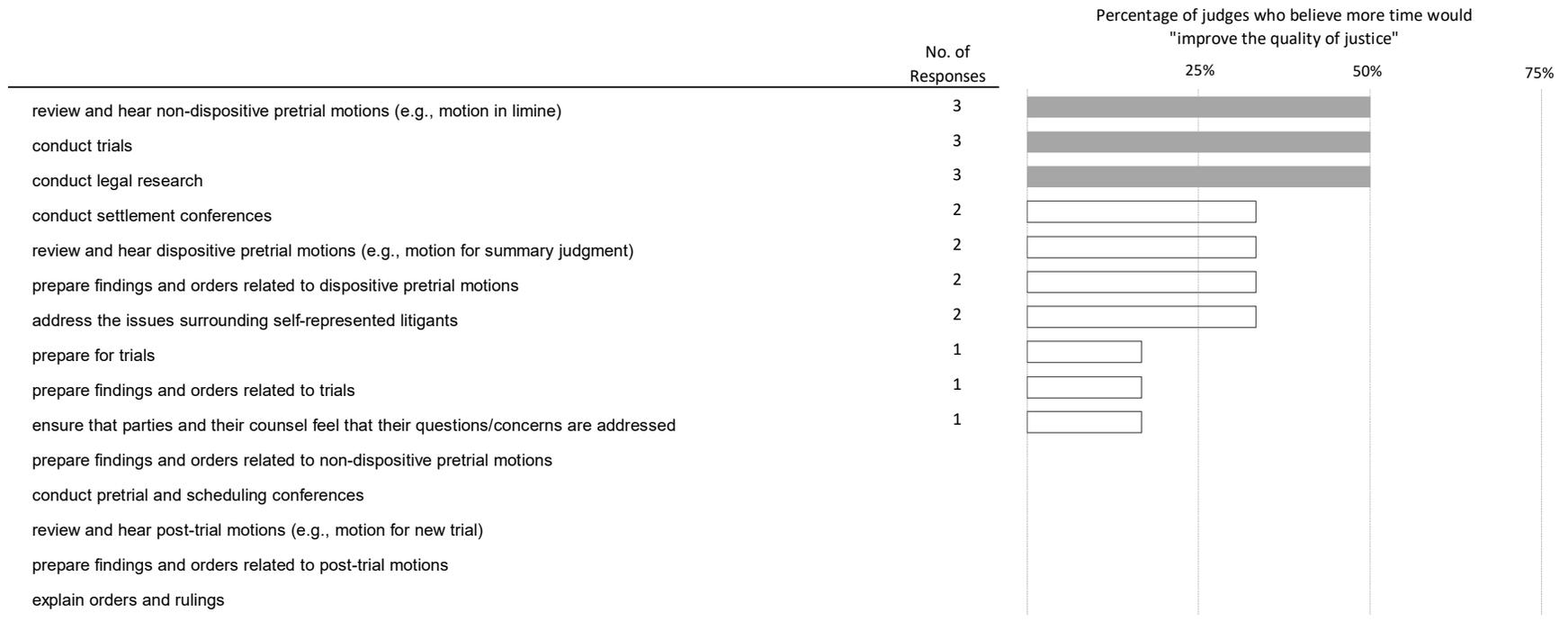
"Please select any Probate Court case types for which additional time would improve the quality of justice. If no additional time is needed, do not select any case types."

<b>Case Type</b>	<b>Percentage Selected</b>
Civil Cases	22%
Trusts	20
Minor Guardianships	17
Adult Guardianships	15
Supervised and Unsupervised Estates	5
Conservatorships and Protective Orders	5
Judicial Admissions and Mental Commitme	5
Small Estates	2
Other Probate	2

n = 41

**Sufficiency of Time Survey Results, Civil**

Please select **up to 4** activities for which you believe additional time would most improve the quality of justice...



Note: Percentages are based on 6 respondents

### Sufficiency of Time Survey Case Type Selections: District Court

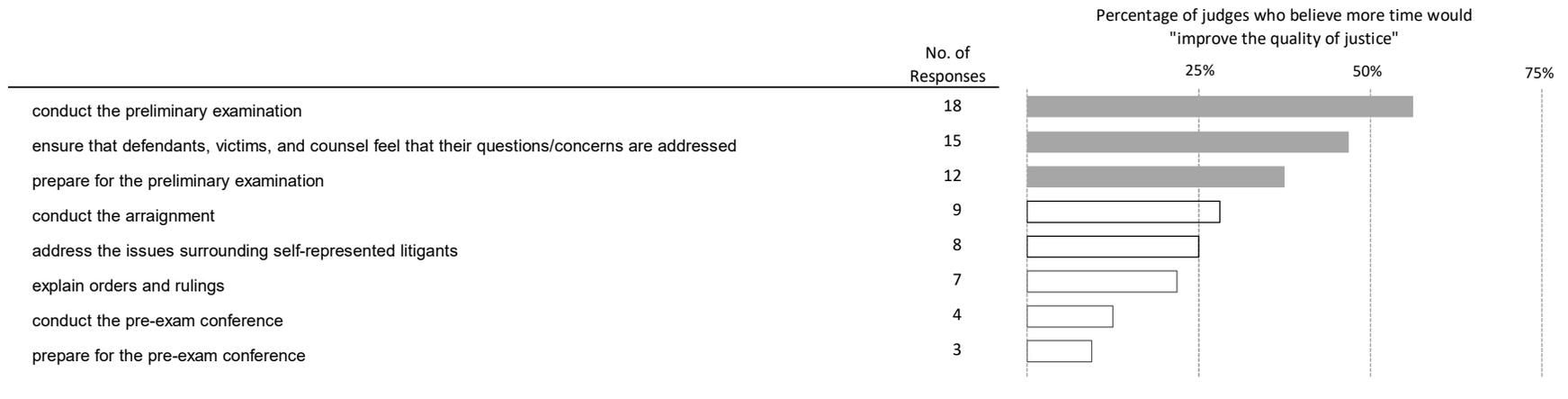
"Please select any District Court case types for which additional time would improve the quality of justice. If no additional time is needed, do not select any case types."

<b>Case Type</b>	<b>Percentage Selected</b>
Felony	26%
Misdemeanor	20
OUIL Misdemeanor	19
District Adult Drug Court/Sobriety Court	16
Landlord-Tenant/Summary Proceedings	15
OUIL Felony	14
General Civil	12
Traffic Misdemeanor	11
Adult Mental Health Court	5
Small Claims	4
Veterans Court	4
Non-Traffic Civil Infraction	2
Traffic Civil Infraction	2

n = 132

**Sufficiency of Time Survey Results, Felony**

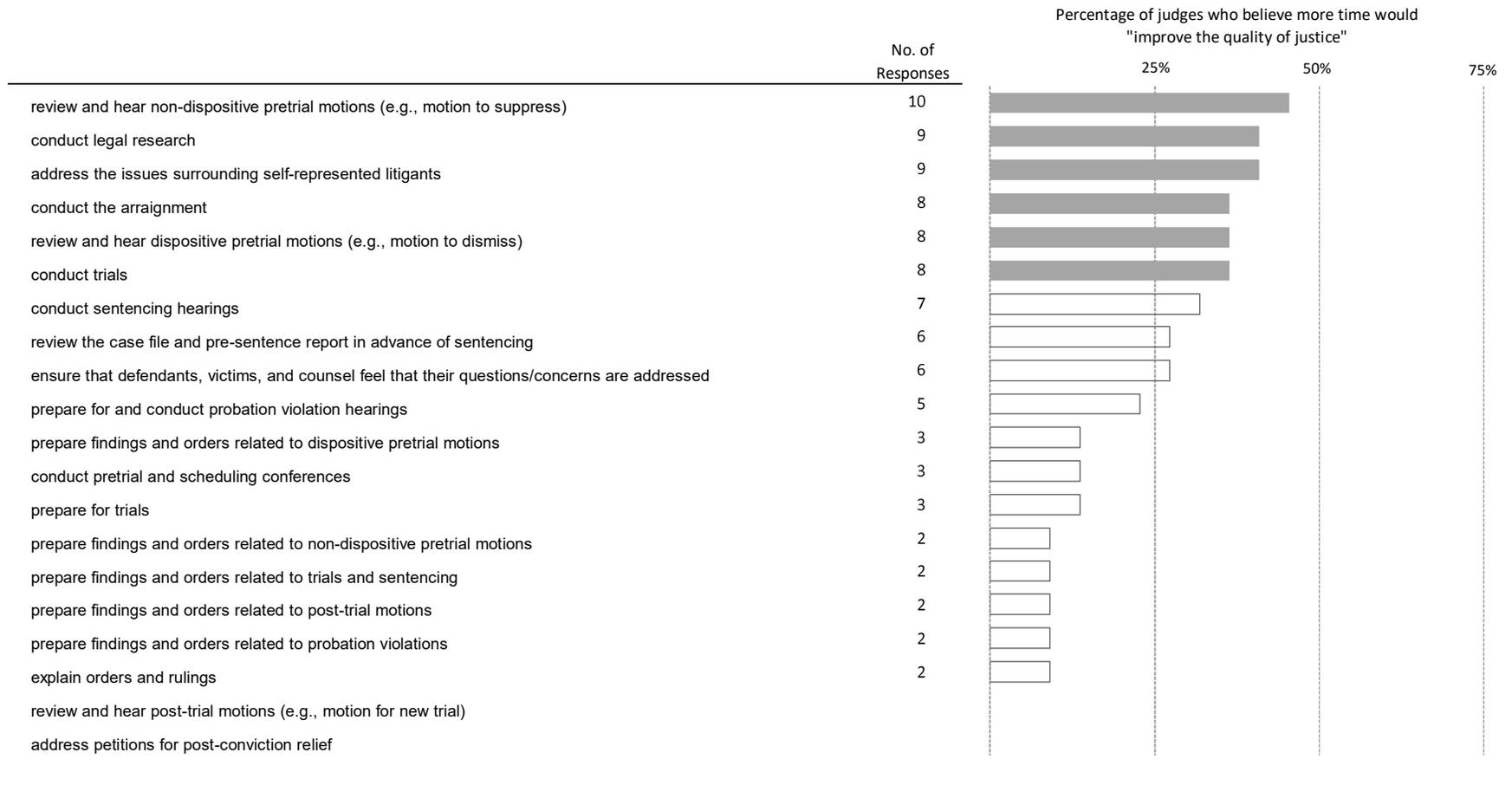
Please select **up to 3** activities for which you believe additional time would most improve the quality of justice...



Note: Percentages are based on 32 respondents

**Sufficiency of Time Survey Results, Misdemeanor**

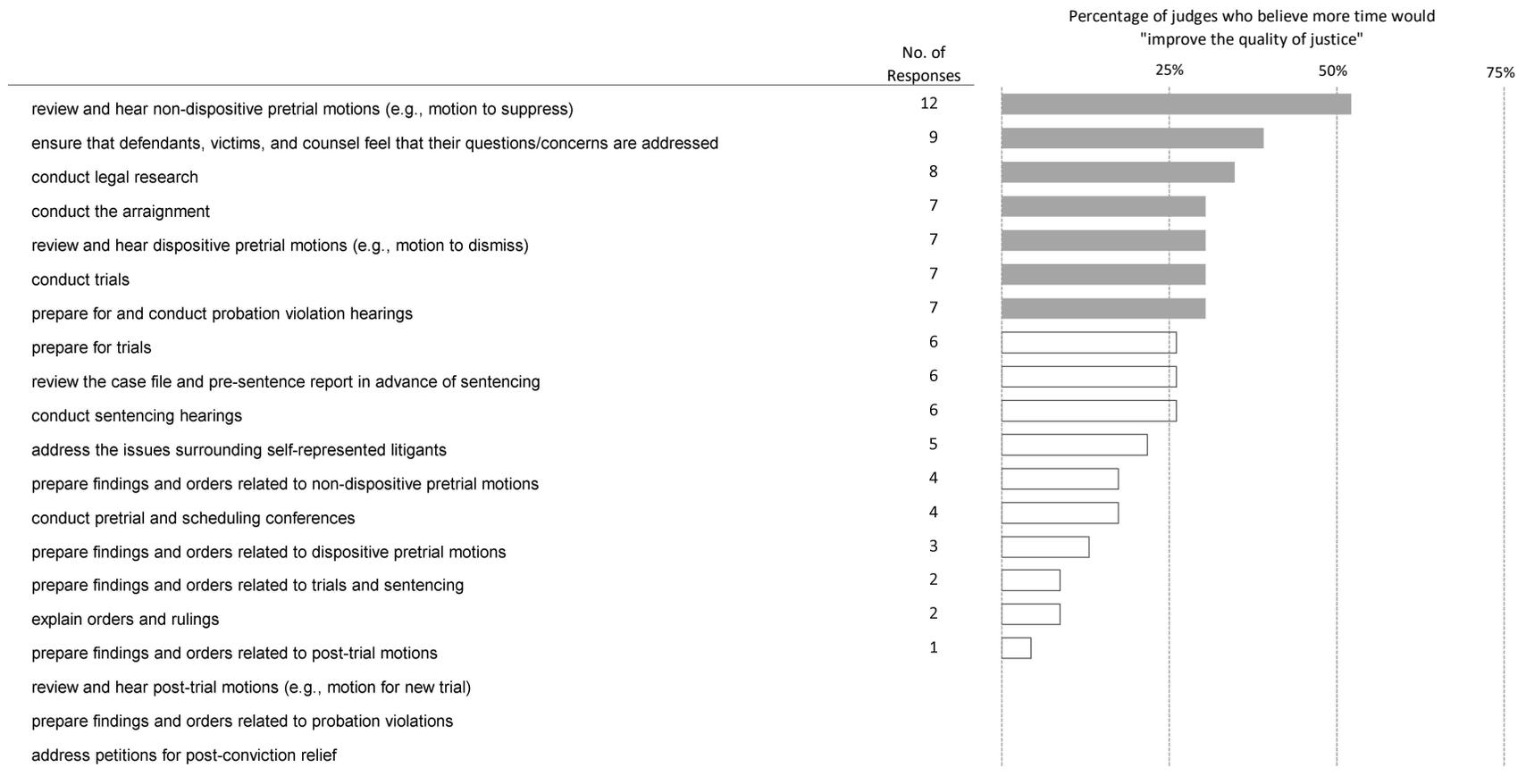
Please select **up to 5** activities for which you believe additional time would most improve the quality of justice...



Note: Percentages are based on 22 respondents

**Sufficiency of Time Survey Results, OUIL Misdemeanor**

Please select **up to 5** activities for which you believe additional time would most improve the quality of justice...

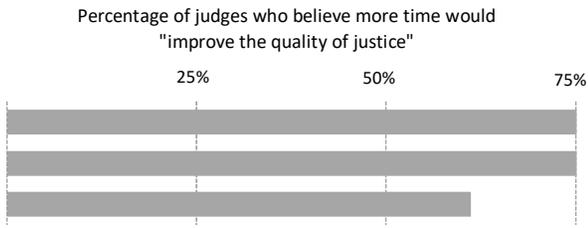


Note: Percentages are based on **23** respondents

**Sufficiency of Time Survey Results, District Adult Drug Court/Sobriety Court**

Please select **up to 3** activities for which you believe additional time would most improve the quality of justice...

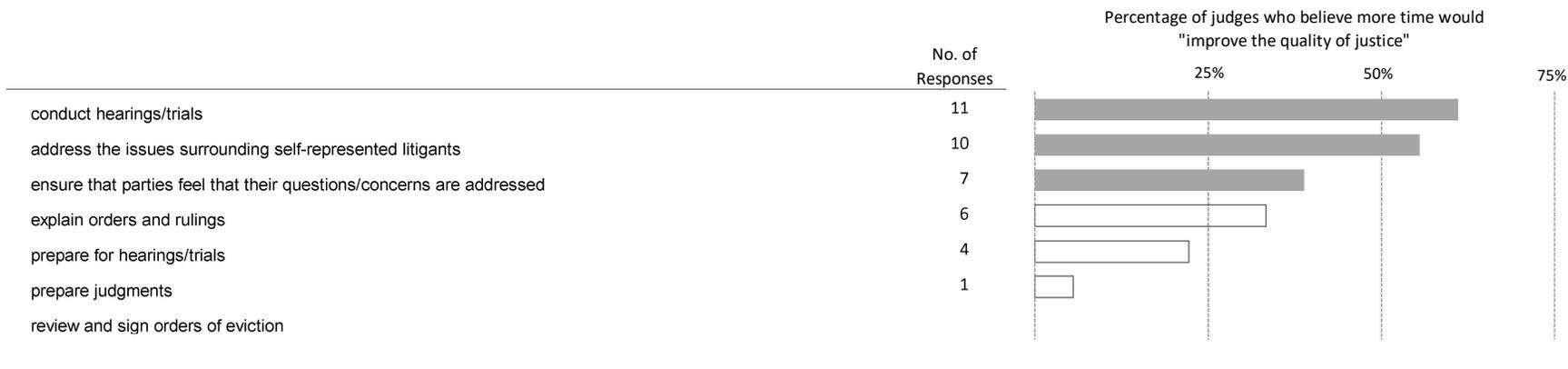
	No. of Responses
court sessions/review sessions	14
out-of-court staffing sessions/review meetings	14
other out-of-court activities related to individual participants (e.g., discuss participant's progress with provider)	11



Note: Percentages are based on 18 respondents

**Sufficiency of Time Survey Results, Landlord-Tenant/Summary Proceedings**

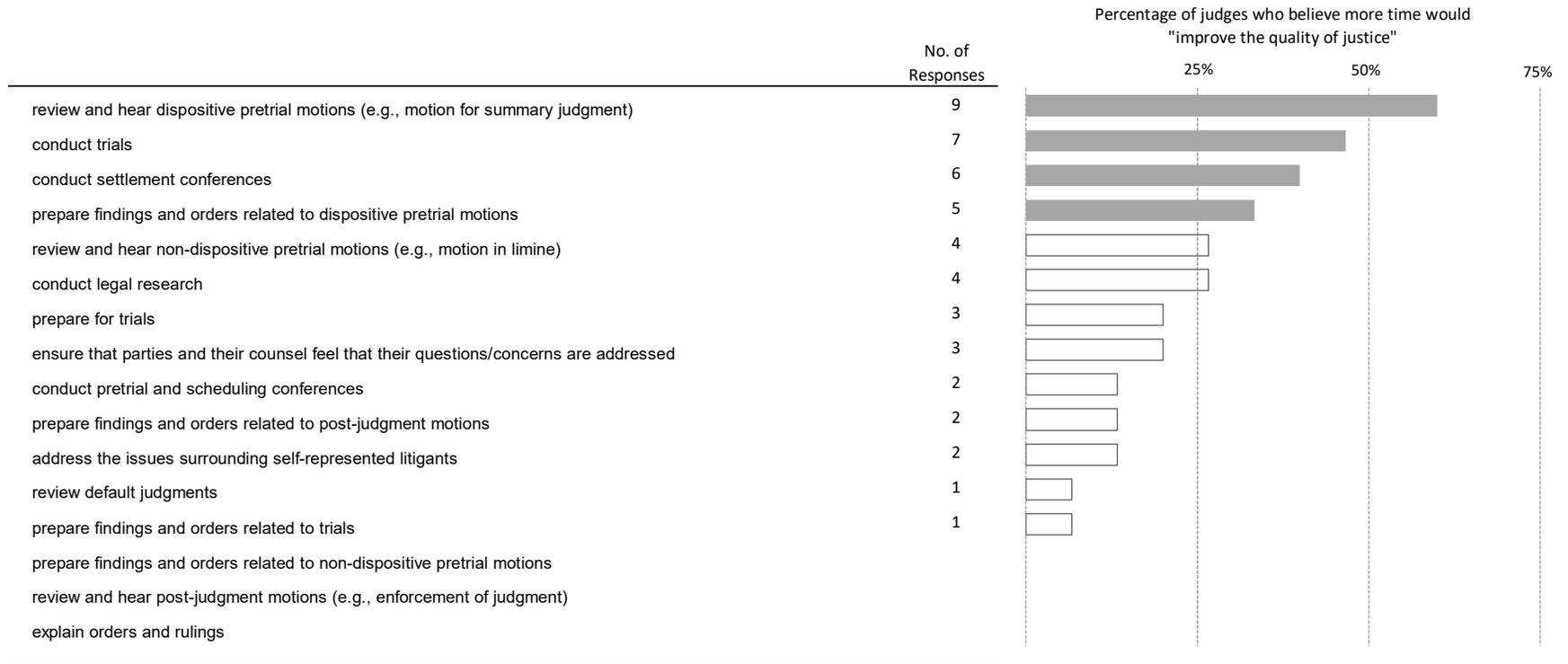
Please select **up to 3** activities for which you believe additional time would most improve the quality of justice...



Note: Percentages are based on 18 respondents

**Sufficiency of Time Survey Results, General Civil**

Please select **up to 4** activities for which you believe additional time would most improve the quality of justice...



Note: Percentages are based on 15 respondents

## **APPENDIX B. QUALITY ADJUSTMENTS**

### **QUALITY ADJUSTMENTS: CIRCUIT COURT CIVIL**

#### **Medical Malpractice**

##### *Pre-Disposition/Non-Trial Disposition*

- Motion review and pre-trial preparation: A high percentage of cases go to trial and additional review and preparation will improve understanding of the cases, facilitate attorney communications, and lead to more efficient trial time.

#### **Other Civil**

##### *Pre-Disposition/Non-Trial Disposition*

- Review motions in cases with high motion volume or motions with extensive details supports more informed decisions and allows judges to appropriately address cases with high complexity

#### **Business Court**

##### *Pre-Disposition/Non-Trial Disposition*

- Hold more status conferences to keep cases on track (encourage compliance with agreed timeline) and timely adjudication; may influence going to trial; reacquaint with case facts; obviate the need for discovery motions.
- Hold settlement conferences in more complex cases to encourage case progress and settlement.
- Write and publish opinions to better guide attorneys and public on litigation of cases (precedent) and meet statutory requirements.
- Additional review of complex motions to make informed decisions.

#### **Appeals, Court of Claims, and Other**

##### *No Adjustment*

## QUALITY ADJUSTMENTS: CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL

### Capital Felony/Felony Juvenile

#### *Pre-Disposition/Non-Trial Disposition*

- Prepare opinions and/or orders – Prepare orders in cases so they are timelier. Currently instruct a party to prepare order, but orders are often not timely prepared and not available for judge to review when needed. Similarly, would like to prepare more written decisions that include more detailed reasoning, and engage in additional legal research to further support those decisions.
- Pretrial discussions – engage in more substantive pretrial discussions with parties to thoroughly explain issues and ramifications in the case. Defendants often display a lack of confidence in their attorney, which can undermine a timely case resolution. More substantive pretrial discussions would also add value for the prosecutor, as they could better advise the victim.
- Discovery – engage in more thorough review of discovery. There has been a great increase in the types and formats of discovery, such as body cameras and other law enforcement video discovery, which take additional time to review thoroughly.
- Presentence Investigation (PSI) – include additional time to review the PSI resulting from the inclusion of COMPAS information. The inclusion of COMPAS information necessitates additional review to properly consider and apply sentencing guidelines.

#### *Post-Judgment*

- Motions for relief from judgment – engage in a more thorough review of the record when receiving these motions. This applies primarily to judges without law clerks or those without enough law clerks.

### Noncapital Felony

#### *Pre-Disposition/Non-Trial Disposition*

- Prepare opinions and/or orders – Prepare orders in cases so they are timelier. Currently instruct a party to prepare order, but orders are often not timely prepared and not available for judge to review when needed. Similarly, would like to prepare more written decisions that include more detailed reasoning, and engage in additional legal research to further support those decisions.
- Bond violation hearings – engage in more thorough discussion with parties in bond violation hearings. Because of community corrections advisory board recommendations, and philosophical changes in the approach to pretrial bond, there has been an increase in hearings for bond violations. Judges cannot devote the time and attention needed for these hearings.
- Presentence Investigation (PSI) – include additional time to review the PSI resulting from the inclusion of COMPAS information. The inclusion of COMPAS information necessitates additional review to properly consider and apply sentencing guidelines.

#### *Post-Judgment*

- Early termination/discharge of probation – As a result of law changes that went into effect in June 2017, a hearing is now required to determine if the defendant is eligible for early termination of probation. Further, many prosecutors are routinely objecting to these early

terminations, resulting in more complex hearings. [MI Stat.771.2, Am. 2017, Act 10, Eff. June 29, 2017]

- Motions for relief from judgment – engage in a more thorough review of the when receiving these motions. This applies primarily to judges without law clerks or those without enough law clerks.

#### **Adult Drug and/or Sobriety Court**

- Termination hearings – additional time is needed to comply with best practices in problem-solving courts that require a hearing to terminate people from the program for violations, or upon their request for voluntary termination from the program.
- Sanction hearings – additional time is needed for sanction hearings to ensure due process.
- Staffings – additional time is needed for staffing meetings and to thoroughly review participant progress in the problem-solving court.

#### **Veterans Court**

- Termination hearings – additional time is needed to comply with best practices in problem-solving courts that require a hearing to terminate people from the program for violations, or upon their request for voluntary termination from the program.
- Sanction hearings – additional time is needed for sanction hearings to ensure due process.
- Staffings – additional time is needed for staffing meetings and to thoroughly review participant progress in the problem-solving court.

#### **Adult Mental Health Court**

- Termination hearings – additional time is needed to comply with best practices in problem-solving courts that require a hearing to terminate people from the program for violations, or upon their request for voluntary termination from the program.
- Sanction hearings – additional time is needed for sanction hearings to ensure due process.
- Staffings – additional time is needed for staffing meetings and to thoroughly review participant progress in the problem-solving court.

#### **Swift and Sure Sanctions Probation Program**

- Termination hearings – additional time is needed to comply with best practices in problem-solving courts that require a hearing to terminate people from the program for violations, or upon their request for voluntary termination from the program.
- Sanction hearings – additional time is needed for sanction hearings to ensure due process.

## QUALITY ADJUSTMENTS: CIRCUIT COURT FAMILY

### **Divorce Without Children**

#### *Pre-Disposition/Non-Trial Disposition*

- Temporary Orders – Additional time to explain rulings in temporary orders. Most of these cases now involve self-represented litigants (SRL), whereas there used to be more attorney representation. This necessitates additional attention to these cases, especially at case initiation, to explain the impact and requirements of the temporary order to the parties, the expectations, and the process and procedure in the case.
- Case review – need time to review personal protection orders and other related case files associated with a party in the case or other related parties, within the county where case was filed and other counties.

### **Divorce With Children**

#### *Pre-Disposition/Non-Trial Disposition*

- Temporary Orders – Additional time to explain rulings in temporary orders. Most of these cases now involve SRLs, whereas there used to be more attorney representation. This necessitates additional attention to these cases, especially at case initiation, to explain the impact and requirements of the temporary order to the parties, the expectations, and the process and procedure in the case.
- Case review – need time to review personal protection orders and other related case files associated with a party in the case or other related parties, within the county where case was filed and other counties.

#### *Post-Judgment*

- Review hearings - hold more frequent review hearings to determine if the parenting plan is working, especially in cases with AODA issues. Implementing review hearings reduces repeat motions on changes in case, parenting times, school attendance, and custody.

### **Non-Divorce Domestic**

#### *Pre-Disposition/Non-Trial Disposition*

- Temporary Orders – Additional time to explain rulings in temporary orders. Most of these cases now involve SRLs, whereas there used to be more attorney representation. This necessitates additional attention to these cases, especially at case initiation, to explain the impact and requirements of the temporary order to the parties, the expectations, and the process and procedure in the case.
- Case review – need time to review personal protection orders and other related case files associated with a party in the case or other related parties, within the county where case was filed and other counties.

*Post-Judgment*

- Review hearings - hold more frequent review hearings to determine if the parenting plan is working, especially in cases with AODA issues. Implementing review hearings reduces repeat motions on changes in case, parenting times, school attendance, and custody.

**Personal Protection Orders (PPO)**

- *No adjustments made for this case type*

**Adoption**

- *No adjustments made for this case type*

**Other Family**

- *No adjustments made for this case type*

**Juvenile Delinquency and Designated**

- *No adjustments made for this case type*

**Child Protective Proceedings***Post-Judgment*

- Review materials in case file – the complexity of these cases has changed over time, necessitating additional time to thoroughly review the case file to better prepare for review hearings and permanency plan review hearings and to make more detailed findings. There is a greater volume of reports and documents, more parents involved (4 dads and 1 mom, etc.), and more findings to make (the Sanders case greatly impacted this aspect). Additionally, there is a significant amount of agency worker turnover resulting in more background work to keep the case on track.

**Juvenile Drug Court**

- *No adjustments made for this case type*

**Family Dependency Court**

- *No adjustments made for this case type*

**Juvenile Mental Health Court**

- Team planning/team meetings – additional time is needed to engage in thorough team planning/team meetings.

## QUALITY ADJUSTMENTS: PROBATE COURT

### Supervised and Unsupervised Estates

#### *Pre-Disposition/Non-Trial Disposition*

- Pre-trial motions – multiple motions, repeated motions, time for research, preparing orders, preparation to be able to give orders from the bench, settlement discussions, analysis of multiple arguments to narrow issues, challenges to inventories and accountings.

#### *Trial*

- Writing opinions – research, preparation, writing; detailed opinions, clarifying decisions, cogent and comprehensive opinions so that case is not referred back, retrial might be required.

### Small Estates

- *No adjustments made for this case type.*

### Trusts

#### *Pre-Disposition/Non-Trial Disposition*

- Pre-trial motions – multiple motions, repeated motions, time for research, preparing orders, preparation to be able to give orders from the bench, settlement discussions, analysis of multiple arguments to narrow issues, challenges to inventories and accountings.

#### *Trial*

- Writing opinions – research, preparation, writing - writing detailed opinion, clarifying decisions, cogent and comprehensive - so that case is not referred back, retrial might be required.

### Conservatorships and Protective Orders

#### *Post-Judgment*

- Challenges to inventories and accountings – attempts to probate estates before death; Medicaid eligibility and recovery, resulting from new and developing areas of the law that occurred post-time study: state compliance with federal mandates, Michigan one of the last states to comply, Medicaid exempt asset determinations and distributions.

### Adult Guardianships

- *No adjustments made for this case type*

### Minor Guardianships

#### *Pre-Disposition/Non-Trial Disposition*

- Investigation – review companion cases, review history, review agency information, obtain background information; to uncover information that is not in the case file, would save trial time, question the parties on the record in temporary guardianship.

#### *Post-Judgment*

- Hearings/Modifications/Reviews – generated by motion or from the bench, sua sponte; family dynamics result in longer hearings, procedural justice to help with long term outcomes of case, listen to everyone testify, required for proper determination of child placement and guardian selection; requiring agency worker in courtroom; allowing child testimony (takes time for child to be comfortable testifying, engage child); schedule reviews as they can help settle things in the case/create stability for child (shows judge is focused on the child's best interest) – agency doesn't request reviews, but need them for good outcomes, reviews can take longer to get

done; might have to cut people off because not enough time, need to add time to do reviews proactively.

### **Civil Cases**

#### *Pre-Disposition/Non-Trial Disposition*

- Pre-trial motions – multiple motions, repeated motions, time for research, preparing orders, preparation to be able to give orders from the bench, settlement discussions, analysis of multiple arguments to narrow issues, challenges to inventories and accountings.

#### *Trial*

- Writing opinions – research, preparation, writing; detailed opinions, clarifying decisions, cogent and comprehensive opinions so that case is not referred back, retrial might be required.

### **Judicial Admissions and Mental Commitments**

#### *Pre-Disposition/Non-Trial Disposition*

- Pickup orders – review the file to see prior history, determine if effort was made to get subject to seek treatment, determine if issue is mental health or substance abuse.

### **Other Probate**

- *No adjustments made for this case type.*

**QUALITY ADJUSTMENTS: DISTRICT COURT CIVIL****General Civil***Pre-Disposition/Non-Trial Disposition*

- Motions for summary disposition hearings: Spend time with both represented and self-represented litigants to increase procedural fairness and explain meaning of rulings.
- Review facts of the case and arguments made in motions for summary disposition (e.g., increased number of motions for summary disposition due to *Covenant v. State Farm (2017)*)
- Review requests for alternative or extended service to ensure adequate or valid service
- Hold more pre-trial conferences to monitor compliance with case deadlines and encourage case progress

*Trial*

- Hold bench trials to allow movement of older cases and timely justice. [Time Guidelines]

**Small Claims***Trial*

- Dedicate more time to contested small claims trials (rise in trials due to increases in dollar limits) allows self-represented litigants more opportunity to be heard and ask questions

**Landlord-Tenant/Summary Proceedings***Pre-Disposition/Non-Trial Disposition*

- Explain decisions and allow self-represented litigants opportunities to ask questions in proceedings to increase understanding and satisfaction with the hearing.

**QUALITY ADJUSTMENTS: DISTRICT COURT CRIMINAL****Felony***Pre-Disposition/Non-Trial Disposition*

- Spend more time interacting with pretrial services and reviewing bond violations; increased safety for victims and the community.
- Arraignment – more time to explain what orders mean to defendants (e.g., no contact with social media); improved safety of victims and the community, ensure greater compliance with terms and conditions of bond.
- Preliminary examinations – more time to hear and weigh testimony and evidence to make a more informed decision (in line with *Michigan v. Anderson*: credibility).

**Misdemeanor***Pre-Disposition/Non-Trial Disposition*

- Bond violations – explain to defendants and get testimony from pre-trial services; improved safety of victims and the community.

**Non-Traffic Civil Infraction**

- *No adjustments made for this case type.*

**Traffic Misdemeanor**

- *No adjustments made for this case type.*

**Traffic Civil Infraction**

- *No adjustments made for this case type.*

**OUIL Misdemeanor**

- *No adjustments made for this case type.*

**OUIL Felony***Pre-Disposition/Non-Trial Disposition*

- Supervision/review of bond violations – more time with pre-trial services; improved safety of community.
- Arraignment – explain what orders mean to defendants; to ensure greater compliance with terms and conditions of bond (i.e., testing).
- Preliminary examinations – more time to hear testimony; hear and weigh testimony and evidence to make a more informed decision (in line with *Michigan v. Anderson*: credibility).

**District Adult Drug and/or Sobriety Court**

- General case review, preparation, and violation review – more individualized attention to each participant's needs and increase their likelihood of success.

## APPENDIX C. JUDICIAL PROPORTIONS

### Judicial Proportions

Stratum	Circuit/ Probate	District
1	0.72	0.49
2	0.57	0.72
3	0.50	0.81

#### County Strata

##### *Stratum 1*

Alcona	Grand Traverse	Menominee
Alger	Gogebic	Missaukee
Alpena	Houghton	Montmorency
Antrim	Huron	Newaygo
Arenac	Iosco	Oceana
Baraga	Iron	Ontonagon
Benzie	Kalkaska	Osceola
Charlevoix	Keweenaw	Oscoda
Cheboygan	Lake	Otsego
Chippewa	Leelanau	Presque Isle
Clare	Luce	Sanilac
Crawford	Mackinac	Schoolcraft
Dickinson	Manistee	Tuscola
Emmet	Mason	Wexford
Gladwin	Mecosta	

##### *Stratum 2*

Allegan	Gratiot	Midland
Barry	Hillsdale	Monroe
Bay	Ionia	Montcalm
Berrien	Isabella	Ogemaw
Branch	Jackson	Roscommon
Calhoun	Lapeer	Shiawassee
Cass	Lenawee	St. Clair
Clinton	Livingston	St. Joseph
Delta	Marquette	Van Buren
Eaton		

##### *Stratum 3*

Genesee	Macomb	Saginaw
Ingham	Muskegon	Washtenaw
Kalamazoo	Oakland	Wayne
Kent	Ottawa	

**Judicial Proportions**  
**Proportion of Case-Related Work Performed by Judges**

<b>Courts</b>	<b>Circuit/ Probate</b>	<b>District</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Circuit Court</b> Hillsdale County Probate Court 2B District Court	0.56	0.92
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Circuit Court</b> Berrien County Probate Court 5 <sup>th</sup> District Court	0.57	0.81
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Circuit Court</b> Wayne County Probate Court	0.42	N/A
<b>4<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b> Jackson County Probate Court 12 <sup>th</sup> District Court	0.37	0.83
<b>5<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b> Barry County Probate Court 56B District Court	0.42	0.98
<b>6<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b> Oakland County Probate Court 52 <sup>nd</sup> District Court	0.31	0.71
<b>7<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b> Genesee County Probate Court 67 <sup>th</sup> District Court	0.35	0.79
<b>8<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b> Ionia County Probate Court Montcalm County Probate Court 64A District Court 64B District Court	0.80	0.49
<b>9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b> Kalamazoo County Probate Court 8 <sup>th</sup> District Court	0.48	0.91
<b>10<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b> Saginaw County Probate Court 70 <sup>th</sup> District Court	0.42	0.82
<b>11<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court: Alger, Luce, Mackinac, and Schoolcraft County</b> Probate District 5 Probate District 6 92 <sup>nd</sup> District Court 93 <sup>rd</sup> District Court	0.67	0.79
<b>12<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b> Baraga County Probate Court Houghton County Probate Court Keweenaw County Probate Court 97 <sup>th</sup> District Court	0.96	*

<b>Courts</b>	<b>Circuit/ Probate</b>	<b>District</b>
<b>13<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b>	0.46	0.54
<b>Antrim County Probate Court</b>		
<b>Grand Traverse County Probate Court</b>		
<b>Leelanau County Probate Court</b>		
<b>86<sup>th</sup> District Court</b>		
<b>14<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b>	0.54	0.70
<b>Muskegon County Probate Court</b>		
<b>60<sup>th</sup> District Court</b>		
<b>15<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b>	*	0.72
<b>Branch County Probate Court</b>		
<b>3A District Court</b>		
<b>16<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b>	0.41	0.58
<b>Macomb County Probate Court</b>		
<b>42<sup>nd</sup> District Court</b>		
<b>17<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b>	0.65	0.75
<b>Kent County Probate Court</b>		
<b>63<sup>rd</sup> District Court</b>		
<b>18<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b>	0.48	0.83
<b>Bay County Probate Court</b>		
<b>74<sup>th</sup> District Court</b>		
<b>19<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b>	0.46	*
<b>Benzie County Probate Court</b>		
<b>Manistee County Probate Court</b>		
<b>85<sup>th</sup> District Court</b>		
<b>20<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b>	0.51	0.85
<b>Ottawa County Probate Court</b>		
<b>58<sup>th</sup> District Court</b>		
<b>21<sup>st</sup> Circuit Court</b>	0.42	0.58
<b>Isabella County Probate Court</b>		
<b>76<sup>th</sup> District Court</b>		
<b>22<sup>nd</sup> Circuit Court</b>	0.49	0.83
<b>Washtenaw County Probate Court</b>		
<b>14A District Court</b>		
<b>23<sup>rd</sup> Circuit Court</b>	0.83	*
<b>Alcona County Probate Court</b>		
<b>Arenac County Probate Court</b>		
<b>Iosco County Probate Court</b>		
<b>Oscoda County Probate Court</b>		
<b>81<sup>st</sup> District Court</b>		
<b>24<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b>	0.41	*
<b>Sanilac County Probate Court</b>		
<b>73A District Court</b>		

<b>Courts</b>	<b>Circuit/ Probate</b>	<b>District</b>
<b>25<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b> Marquette County Probate Court 96 <sup>th</sup> District Court	0.57	0.64
<b>26<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b> Alpena County Probate Court Montmorency County Probate Court 88 <sup>th</sup> District Court	0.53	*
<b>27<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b> Newaygo County Probate Court Oceana County Probate Court 78 <sup>th</sup> District Court	0.66	0.84
<b>28<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b> Missaukee County Probate Court Wexford County Probate Court 84 <sup>th</sup> District Court	0.97	0.92
<b>29<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b> Clinton County Probate Court Gratiot County Probate Court 65A District Court 65B District Court	0.59	0.85
<b>30<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b> Ingham County Probate Court 55 <sup>th</sup> District Court	0.29	1.00
<b>31<sup>st</sup> Circuit Court</b> St. Clair County Probate Court 72 <sup>nd</sup> District Court	0.57	0.77
<b>32<sup>nd</sup> Circuit Court</b> Gogebic County Probate Court Ontonagon County Probate Court 98 <sup>th</sup> District Court	0.99	*
<b>33<sup>rd</sup> Circuit Court: Charlevoix County</b> <b>57<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court: Emmet County</b> Probate District 7 90 <sup>th</sup> District Court	0.58	0.45
<b>34<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b> Ogemaw County Probate Court Roscommon County Probate Court 82 <sup>nd</sup> District Court 83 <sup>rd</sup> District Court	0.79	0.54
<b>35<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court</b> Shiawassee County Probate Court 66 <sup>th</sup> District Court	0.57	0.82

<b>Courts</b>	<b>Circuit/ Probate</b>	<b>District</b>
Van Buren County Probate Court 7 <sup>th</sup> District Court		
37 <sup>th</sup> Circuit Court	0.59	0.80
Calhoun County Probate Court 10 <sup>th</sup> District Court		
38 <sup>th</sup> Circuit Court	0.47	0.37
Monroe County Probate Court 1 <sup>st</sup> District Court		
39 <sup>th</sup> Circuit Court	0.49	0.77
Lenawee County Probate Court 2A District Court		
40 <sup>th</sup> Circuit Court	0.61	0.78
Lapeer County Probate Court 71A District Court		
41 <sup>st</sup> Circuit Court	0.92	0.80
Dickinson County Probate Court Iron County Probate Court Menominee County Probate Court 95A District Court 95B District Court		
42 <sup>nd</sup> Circuit Court	0.48	0.75
Midland County Probate Court 75 <sup>th</sup> District Court		
43 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit Court	0.46	0.87
Cass County Probate Court 4 <sup>th</sup> District Court		
44 <sup>th</sup> Circuit Court	0.24	0.54
Livingston County Probate Court 53 <sup>rd</sup> District Court		
45 <sup>th</sup> Circuit Court	0.43	0.69
St. Joseph County Probate Court 3B District Court		
46 <sup>th</sup> Circuit Court	0.76	*
Crawford County Probate Court Kalkaska County Probate Court Otsego County Probate Court 87A District Court 87B District Court 87C District Court		
47 <sup>th</sup> Circuit Court	0.78	0.58
Delta County Probate Court 94 <sup>th</sup> District Court		

Courts	Circuit/ Probate	District
48 <sup>th</sup> Circuit Court Allegan County Probate Court 57 <sup>th</sup> District Court	0.40	0.99
49 <sup>th</sup> Circuit Court: Mecosta and Osceola County Probate District 18 77 <sup>th</sup> District Court	0.38	0.54
50 <sup>th</sup> Circuit Court Chippewa County Probate Court 91 <sup>st</sup> District Court	0.39	*
51 <sup>st</sup> Circuit Court Lake County Probate Court Mason County Probate Court 79 <sup>th</sup> District Court	0.66	0.55
52 <sup>nd</sup> Circuit Court Huron County Probate Court 73B District Court	0.62	*
53 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit Court Cheboygan County Probate Court Presque Isle County Probate Court 89 <sup>th</sup> District Court	0.88	0.74
54 <sup>th</sup> Circuit Court Tuscola County Probate Court 71B District Court	0.59	0.59
55 <sup>th</sup> Circuit Court: Clare and Gladwin County Probate District 17 80 <sup>th</sup> District Court	0.61	0.66
56 <sup>th</sup> Circuit Court Eaton County Probate Court 56A District Court	0.43	0.80
14B District Court (Ypsilanti Township)		0.70
15 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Ann Arbor)		0.96
16 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Livonia)		0.54
17 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Redford Township)		1.00
18 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Westland)		0.73
19 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Dearborn)		0.82
20 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Dearborn Heights)		0.94
21 <sup>st</sup> District Court (Garden City)		1.00
22 <sup>nd</sup> District Court (Inkster)		1.00
23 <sup>rd</sup> District Court (Taylor)		0.86
24 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Allen Park, Melvindale)		0.92
25 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Ecorse, Lincoln Park, and River Rouge)		1.00
27 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Wyandotte, Riverview)		0.75
28 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Southgate )		0.96

<b>Courts</b>	<b>Circuit/ Probate</b>	<b>District</b>
29 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Wayne)		0.75
30 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Highland Park)		*
31 <sup>st</sup> District Court (Hamtramck)		1.00
32A District Court (Harper Woods)		0.94
33 <sup>rd</sup> District Court (Woodhaven)		1.00
34 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Romulus)		0.98
35 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Plymouth)		1.00
36 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Detroit)		0.81
37 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Warren, Center Line)		0.98
38 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Eastpointe)		0.85
39 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Fraser, Roseville)		0.92
40 <sup>th</sup> District Court (St. Clair Shores)		0.95
41A District Court (Shelby Township, Sterling Heights)		0.78
41B District Court (Mt. Clemens, Clinton Township)		0.63
43 <sup>rd</sup> District Court (Ferndale, Hazel Park, Madison Heights)		0.77
44 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Royal Oak, Berkley)		0.76
45 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Oak Park )		0.98
46 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Southfield)		0.77
47 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Farmington, Farmington Hills)		0.63
48 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Bloomfield Hills)		0.58
50 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Pontiac )		1.00
51 <sup>st</sup> District Court (Waterford)		0.92
54A District Court (Lansing)		0.68
54B District Court (East Lansing)		1.00
59 <sup>th</sup> District Court (Grandville, Walker)		0.92
61 <sup>st</sup> District Court (Grand Rapids)		0.85
62A District Court (Wyoming)		1.00
62B District Court (Kentwood)		0.80
MGP Grosse Pointe City Municipal Court		*
MGPF Grosse Pointe Farms Municipal Court		*
MGPP Grosse Pointe Park Municipal Court		*
MGPW Grosse Point Woods Municipal Court		*

\* Insufficient data to calculate court-specific proportion