

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT  
STATE COURT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

**JUDICIAL  
RESOURCES  
RECOMMENDATIONS**

JUNE 2013



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) recommends that the Legislature eliminate eight trial court judgeships by attrition and add eight trial court judgeships.

These recommendations are based on the SCAO's most recent biennial review of the judicial needs of the state of Michigan. That review indicates that, in many courts, the current number of judgeships is not justified by the courts' workload. In other courts, the workload justifies additional judgeships.

The SCAO recommends that judgeships be eliminated by attrition, such as when a judge retires, when a judge is constitutionally prohibited from running for election due to age, or when the position otherwise becomes vacant. The addition of a new judgeship requires both the Legislature's authorization and the local funding unit's approval.

The review of trial court judgeships begins with a statistical analysis. Case filings are weighted to reflect the amount of judicial time necessary to handle each case type. For example, a medical malpractice case requires much more judicial involvement than a civil infraction, so the medical malpractice case weight is much greater.

In 2012, the SCAO convened a Judicial Resources Advisory Committee of judges and court administrators to review and improve the weighted caseload methodology. The SCAO implemented all the committee's recommendations.

For each court jurisdiction where the statistical analysis indicated a significant judicial need or excess, the SCAO conducted a secondary analysis. This analysis focused on the particular court or courts, and any factor not accounted for in the weighted caseload formula.

Within each judicial circuit, county-funded circuit, probate, and district courts were combined for analysis. District courts funded by cities and townships were analyzed independently from county-funded courts in the same judicial circuit.

For some courts, instead of adding or eliminating judgeships, the SCAO recommends that the Legislature reconfigure or consider reconfiguring courts. These proposed reconfigurations combine courts with a judicial need with others that have a judicial excess, balancing the workload. These recommendations are summarized on pages 3 and 4.

## 2013 JUDICIAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS

### Reductions by Attrition

	Total Judgeships Needed	Current		Recommended Change		Pg	
		Judgeships	Judicial Need	Workload Per Judge	Judgeships		Workload Per Judge
Wayne	62.88	68	-5.12	92%	-4 circuit	98%	16
Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw <sup>1</sup>	1.84	4.5	-2.66	41%	-1 district	53%	19
Saginaw	10.56	13	-2.44	81%	-1 district	88%	22
Berrien	9.50	11	-1.50	86%	-1 district	95%	25
Delta <sup>2</sup>	1.59	3	-1.41	53%	-1 district	80%	28

**-8 judgeships**

### Additions

	Total Judgeships Needed	Current		Recommended Change		Pg	
		Judgeships	Judicial Need	Workload Per Judge	Judgeships		Workload Per Judge
Macomb <sup>3</sup>	21.71	17	+4.71	128%	+4 circuit	103%	31
Oakland <sup>4</sup>	37.19	33	+4.19	113%	+2 circuit	106%	34
Kent and 63rd District Court	18.89	16	+2.89	118%	+1 circuit +1 district	105%	37

**+8 judgeships**

<sup>1</sup> As an alternative to eliminating a district judgeship by attrition, the electors in Houghton and Keweenaw could form a probate district, thereby eliminating a part-time probate judgeship by attrition.

<sup>2</sup> As an alternative to eliminating a district judgeship by attrition, the three circuit courts in the eastern half of the Upper Peninsula could be realigned to create two three-county circuit courts, thereby eliminating a circuit judgeship by attrition.

<sup>3</sup> A circuit judgeship was temporarily eliminated by the Legislature in Macomb County and will be reinstated January 1, 2017. See MCL 600.517 (2). Once that judgeship is reinstated, Macomb County will have 17 judgeships and a workload per judge of 128 percent. The current workload per judge with only 16 judges is 136 percent.

<sup>4</sup> A circuit judgeship was temporarily eliminated by the Legislature in Oakland County and will be reinstated January 1, 2015. See MCL 600.507 (2). Once that judgeship is reinstated, Oakland County will have 33 judgeships and a workload per judge of 113 percent. The current workload per judge with only 32 judges is 116 percent.

## Court Reconfigurations

### Genesee

The combined judicial need in the county-funded circuit, probate, and 67th District Court is 2.09. The 68th District Court, which is funded by the city of Flint, has a judicial excess of 1.36. Five judges serve the 68th District Court, but this court is scheduled to lose a judgeship by attrition. Rather than recommending a change in the number of judgeships in each of these courts, the SCAO recommends that the Legislature consolidate the 67th and 68th District Courts by making the city of Flint a separate election division of the 67th District Court.

	Total Judgeships Needed	Current			Recommended Change	
		Judge -ships	Judicial Need	Workload Per Judge	Judge -ships	Workload Per Judge
County-Funded Courts	19.09	17	+2.09	112%	21	103%
68th District Court – Flint	2.64	4	-1.36	66%		

### 18th District – Westland

The judicial need in this court is 0.83. The SCAO recommends that the Legislature consolidate this court with one or more contiguous courts that have a significant judicial excess to address this judicial need.<sup>5</sup>

	Total Judgeships Needed	Current			<i>If Combined With D18</i>	
		Judge -ships	Judicial Need	Workload Per Judge	Judge -ships	Workload Per Judge
18th District – Westland	2.83	2	+0.83	142%	4	98%
17th District – Redford	1.08	2	-0.92	54%		
20th District – Dearborn	1.45	2	-0.55	72%		
29th District – Wayne City	0.64	1	-0.36	64%		
35th District – Plymouth	2.61	3	-0.39	87%		

### Branch, Hillsdale

Even though the judicial excess would justify a reduction in judgeships from three to two in each county, the SCAO instead recommends that the Legislature consider consolidating Branch and Hillsdale counties into a single circuit. Doing so would permit the Legislature to subsequently consider eliminating a judgeship by attrition, resulting in five judgeships with a judicial excess of 0.62.

	Total Judgeships Needed	Current			Recommended Change	
		Judge -ships	Judicial Need	Workload Per Judge	Judge -ships	Workload Per Judge
Branch	2.22	3	-0.78	74%	5	88%
Hillsdale	2.16	3	-0.84	72%		

<sup>5</sup> Other contiguous courts, such as the 16th District Court of Livonia, the 21st District Court of Garden City, and the 22nd District Court of Inkster, have a judicial need or a small judicial excess.

**Court Reconfigurations, continued**

28th District – Southgate, 33rd District – Woodhaven

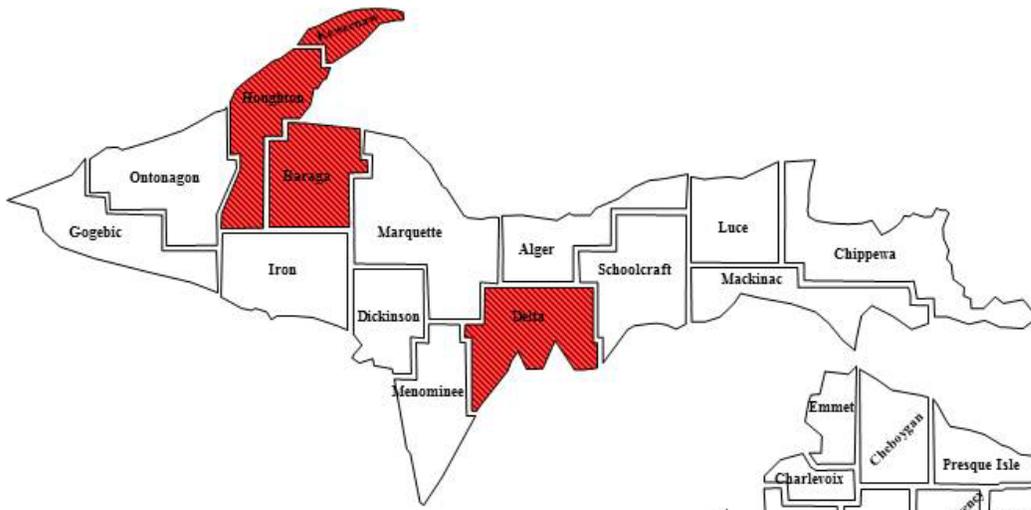
Four judges serve these two district courts; however, the 33rd District is scheduled to lose a judgeship by attrition. There have been discussions at the local level about consolidating these two courts to create a three-judge court with a combined judicial excess of 0.49. The SCAO recommends that the Legislature consider consolidating these two courts.

	Total Judgeships Needed	Current			Recommended Change	
		Judge -ships	Judicial Need	Workload Per Judge	Judge -ships	Workload Per Judge
28th District – Southgate	0.81	1	-0.19	81%	3	84%
33rd District – Woodhaven	1.70	2	-0.30	85%		

**Municipal Courts**

There are four municipal courts in Michigan with a combined judicial excess of 3.13. These courts serve in lieu of a district court in the cities of Grosse Pointe, Grosse Pointe Farms, Grosse Pointe Park, Grosse Pointe Woods, and the Village of Grosse Pointe Shores. These municipalities, not the state, pay these judges. Each court has one part-time judge, but less than a full-time judicial need. The only other part-time judge in Michigan is the probate judge in Keweenaw County. The SCAO recommends that the Legislature consider converting these courts to a single district court. The Legislature could create one district court for the Grosse Pointes or consolidate them with 32A District Court of Harper Woods.

	Total Judgeships Needed	Current			Recommended Change	
		Judge -ships	Judicial Need	Workload Per Judge	Judge -ships	Workload Per Judge
Grosse Pointe Woods	0.46	1	-0.54	46%		
Grosse Pointe Farms	0.18	1	-0.82	18%	1	87%
Grosse Pointe City	0.07	1	-0.93	7%		
Grosse Pointe Park	0.16	1	-0.84	16%		
32A Harper Woods	0.71	1	-0.29	71%	2	79%



**Reductions by Attrition**

- 1 district from Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw
- 1 district from Berrien
- 1 district from Delta
- 1 district from Saginaw
- 4 circuit from Wayne



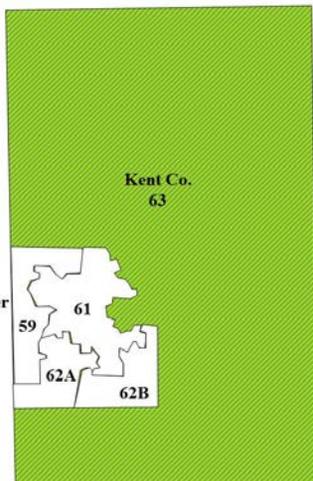
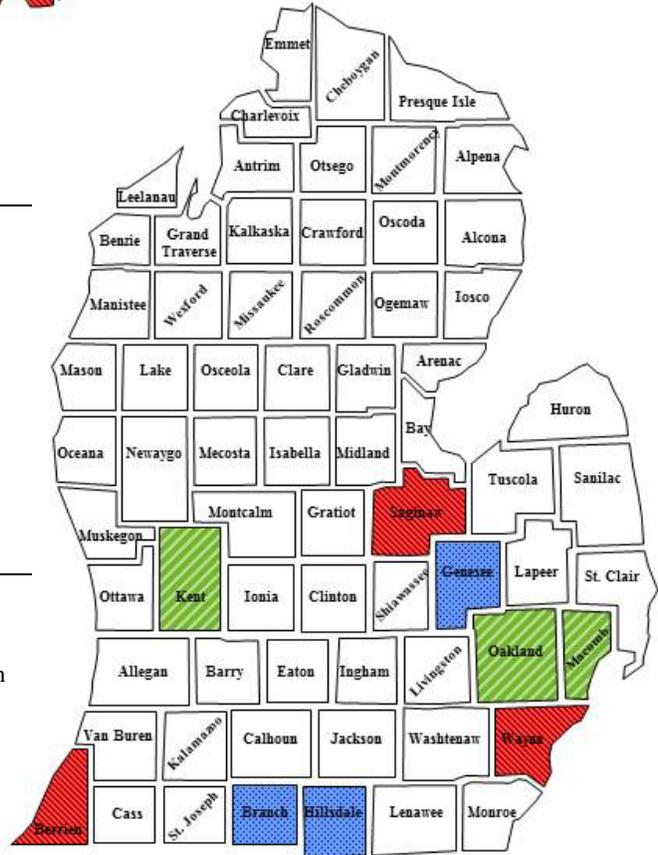
**Additions**

- +1 circuit to Kent
- +4 circuit to Macomb
- +2 circuit to Oakland
- +1 district to 63rd District Court – Kent County

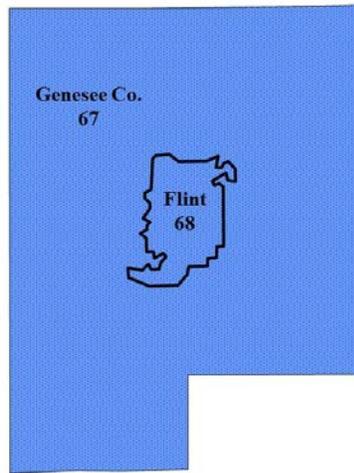


**Court Reconfigurations**

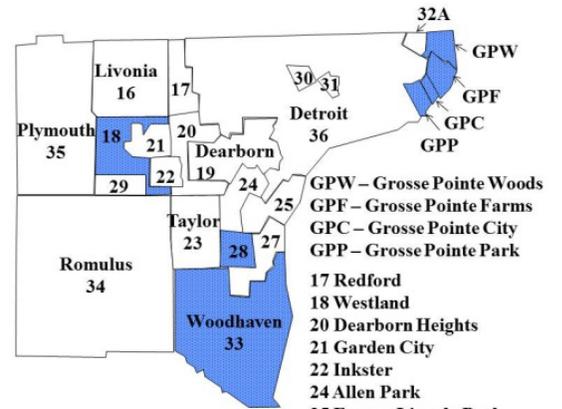
- Genesee
  - Branch, Hillsdale
  - 18th District – Westland
  - 28th District – Southgate and 33rd District – Woodhaven
- Grosse Pointe Municipal Courts



Kent County



Genesee County



Wayne County

- GPW – Grosse Pointe Woods
- GPF – Grosse Pointe Farms
- GPC – Grosse Pointe City
- GPP – Grosse Pointe Park
- 17 Redford
- 18 Westland
- 20 Dearborn Heights
- 21 Garden City
- 22 Inkster
- 24 Allen Park
- 25 Ecorse, Lincoln Park
- 27 Wyandotte
- 28 Southgate
- 29 Wayne City
- 30 Highland Park
- 31 Hamtramck
- 32A Harper Woods

## **THE GOAL: THE RIGHT NUMBER OF JUDGES FOR THE WORKLOAD**

In the decades leading up to 2011, the SCAO frequently recommended eliminating judgeships that were not justified by workload. Prior Legislatures did not act on these recommendations, but did add judgeships in courts with a judicial need. The result: Michigan added a net 30 trial court judgeships over about 20 years.

In 2011 and 2012, acting on SCAO recommendations supported by the courts, bills were passed to eliminate 36 trial court and 4 Court of Appeals judgeships through attrition.<sup>6</sup> Once all 40 judgeships have been eliminated by attrition and two circuit judgeships are reinstated in Oakland and Macomb Counties, there will be 550 trial court and 24 Court of Appeals judgeships.<sup>7</sup>

However, the SCAO's most recent analysis shows that many courts still have a judicial excess or a judicial need, as shown by the first graph on page 7. This graph shows judicial need and excess for each court after all 40 judgeships are eliminated and the 2 circuit judgeships are reinstated.

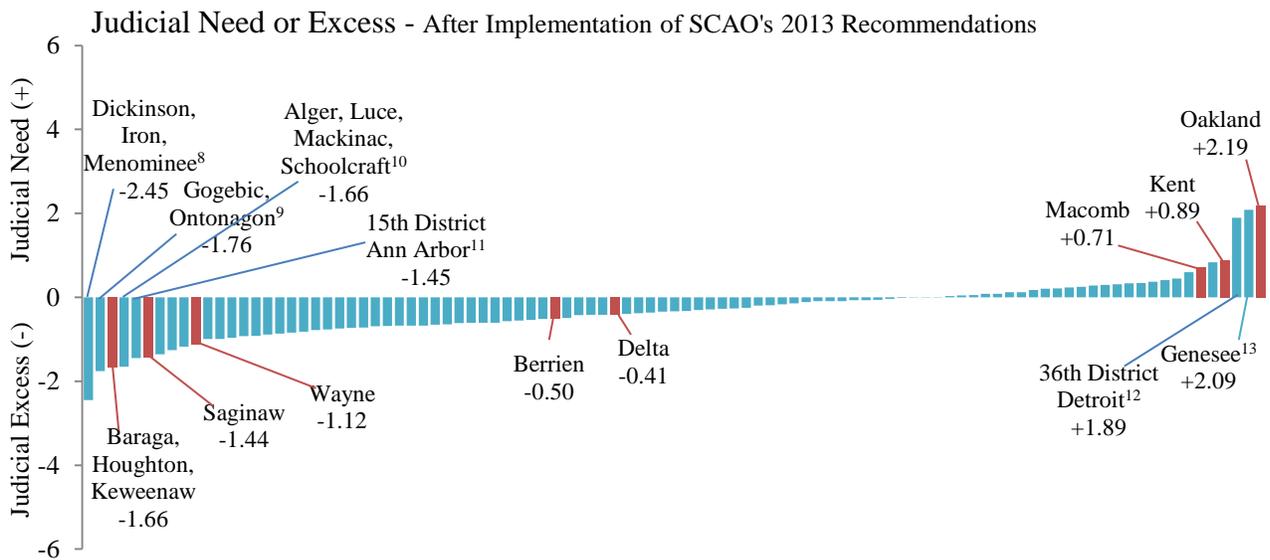
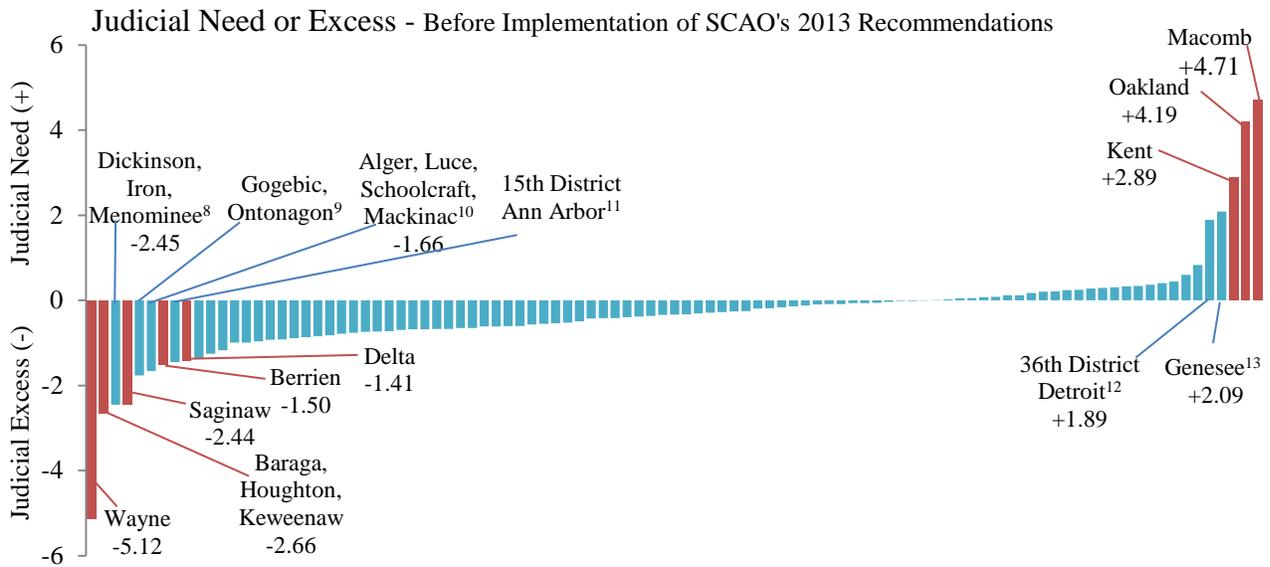
The second graph shows the judicial need and excess if the SCAO's current recommendations are implemented. If so, the affected courts will be much closer to having the exact number of judgeships needed.

These graphs illustrate that the current recommendations make modest adjustments to courts with the greatest judicial need or excess. The goal is for each court to have the number of judgeships needed – no more and no less.

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<sup>6</sup> As of June 1, 2013, 11 trial court judgeships have been eliminated and 25 remain filled. All four Court of Appeals judgeships are filled as of June 1, 2013.

<sup>7</sup> Two judgeships were temporarily eliminated by the Legislature. One circuit judgeship in Oakland County is to be reinstated on January 1, 2015, and one circuit judgeship in Macomb County is to be reinstated on January 1, 2017. MCL 600.507 (2) and 600.517 (2).



<sup>8</sup> The combined judicial excess in Dickinson, Iron, and Menominee Counties is 2.45, but the SCAO is not recommending a reduction this year because the 95A District Court of Menominee is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

<sup>9</sup> The combined judicial excess in Gogebic and Ontonagon Counties is 1.76, but the SCAO is not recommending a reduction or reconfiguration this year because the 98th District Court of Gogebic and Ontonagon Counties is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

<sup>10</sup> The combined judicial excess in Alger, Luce, Schoolcraft, and Mackinac Counties is 1.66, but the SCAO is not recommending a reduction this year because the 93rd District Court of Alger and Schoolcraft Counties is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

<sup>11</sup> The 15th District Court of Ann Arbor has a judicial excess of 1.45, but the SCAO is not recommending a reduction this year. This court participates in a concurrent jurisdiction plan with all other courts in Washtenaw County that have a combined judicial need of 0.61.

<sup>12</sup> See page 40.

<sup>13</sup> The combined judicial need in the county-funded courts in Genesee County is 2.09, but the SCAO is recommending a court reconfiguration to consolidate the county-funded 67th District Court of Genesee County with the city-funded 68th District Court of Flint that has a judicial excess of 1.36. See page 3.



## METHODOLOGY

Any estimate of judicial workload and a community's need for judges is a complex and multidimensional process. Most states, including Michigan, consider both quantitative and qualitative factors. The process in Michigan involves two stages. The first stage utilizes a quantitative method - a weighted caseload formula - to estimate the number of judges needed in each court. During the second stage, known as the secondary analysis, the SCAO reviews additional factors, such as the need for judges to travel long distances between court locations in a single large circuit. Other factors include trends in filings or population, changes in prosecutorial practices, and any other issue that may affect the need for judges.

The SCAO evaluates all county-funded courts within a judicial circuit together.<sup>14</sup> District courts that are funded by cities and townships, however, are analyzed independently from county-funded courts in the same judicial circuit. Concurrent jurisdiction plans pursuant to MCL 600.401 *et seq.* permit more equitable assignment of cases among judges within a circuit, thereby allowing a judicial excess in one court to offset a need in another court. For example, a district court that shows a judicial need for one judge can offset that need by sharing work with circuit and probate courts that show a judicial excess. All courts are eligible to participate in concurrent jurisdiction plans and 78 courts currently do. The SCAO has strongly encouraged and assisted courts in implementing these plans, and will continue to do so.

**Weighted Caseload Formula:** The weighted caseload formula is the preliminary quantitative method used to identify potential judicial need or excess in each court. In the formula, a weight for each case type accounts for varying amounts of judicial time required to handle an individual case.<sup>15</sup> The case weight for a medical malpractice case, for example, is much greater than the case weight for a civil infraction. All case weights include postjudgment time.

The case weights are applied to the average annual new case filings and the judicial proportion to generate an estimate of the total judicial time necessary to process the court's caseload. To ensure that short-term variations in new case filings do not unduly affect judicial resource need estimates, caseload data from the preceding three years (2010, 2011, and 2012) were used in the weighted caseload formula.<sup>16</sup>

Judicial proportions reflect the percentage of the case weight workload that is handled by a judge, on average, as opposed to a referee, magistrate, or other quasi-judicial officer. The judicial proportions vary by court type and stratum.<sup>17</sup> This calculation is divided by the judicial year, which is the average amount of time available to an individual judge each year for case-related activity.<sup>18</sup> The result is an estimate of the number of judges required to process the court's caseload.

$$\text{Number of Judges Needed} = \frac{\text{Average Annual New Case Filings} \times \text{Case Weight} \times \text{Judicial Proportion}}{\text{Judicial Year}}$$

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<sup>14</sup> Because the 7th Probate Court District and the 90th District Court serve both Charlevoix and Emmet counties, the 33rd and 57th Circuit Courts were combined in this report.

<sup>15</sup> See Appendix A for the case weights used for this report.

<sup>16</sup> The weighted caseload results for all courts are provided in Appendices C and D.

<sup>17</sup> Judicial proportions are provided in Appendix B.

<sup>18</sup> The judicial year is the average amount of time a judge has available each year to handle cases, excluding work-related travel, administration, education, vacations, holidays, etc.

The weighted caseload formula distinguishes the varying degrees of effort involved in handling different case types at the trial court level, and is far more accurate than an analysis based on unweighted total case filings. The proportions of different case types may vary significantly between different court types<sup>19</sup> and between different courts.

The National Center for State Courts (NCSC)<sup>20</sup> recommends a weighted caseload methodology above all other methods, such as a simple population analysis or an unweighted case filings analysis. In Michigan, the weighted caseload method has been used by the SCAO since 1998.

The weighted caseload formula was first developed by the Trial Court Assessment Commission (TCAC), which the Legislature created in 1996. The TCAC included representatives from the Court of Appeals, circuit courts, probate courts, district courts, State Bar of Michigan, Michigan House of Representatives, Michigan Senate, and local governments. In 1997, the TCAC conducted a time study for two months to measure the actual time judges spent on cases. The NCSC helped develop the weighted caseload formula.

In 2000, because of the implementation of the family division and changes in circuit and district court jurisdiction, the Michigan Supreme Court directed the SCAO to update the weighted caseload formula through a study of the time required to process case types. The SCAO conducted a time study in September and October 2000 and used the resulting case weights for the 2001, 2003, and 2005 Judicial Resource Recommendations. The SCAO conducted another time study in September and October 2006 to update the case weights. The average of the case weights from the 2000 and 2006 time studies were used to generate the recommendations in the 2007 and 2009 Judicial Resources Recommendations reports.

In 2010, the SCAO established a Judicial Needs Assessment Committee (JNAC) comprised of judges, referees, magistrates, and court administrators; JNAC oversaw an extensive review of the weighted caseload methodology. The NCSC, which has extensive experience in workload studies and weighted caseload methods throughout the country and the world, was retained to conduct Michigan’s review. The updated methodology is fully described in a technical report issued by the NCSC and presented by the JNAC in August 2011.

The NCSC conducted a time study in October 2010 with all trial court judges and any quasi-judicial officer performing judicial functions. This was the first judicial time study in Michigan that involved every court in the state. Previous studies were based on data from a sample of trial courts. The NCSC also conducted on-site court visits, an online survey of judges, and a qualitative review process with experienced judges. The result was an extensive update of the weighted caseload methodology and the case weights.

### History of Judicial Time Studies in Michigan

Time Study	Oversight & Research	Method of Selecting Courts	JRR Reports Issued
1997	TCAC, NCSC, and SCAO	Stratified Random Sample	2000
2000	SCAO	Stratified Random Sample	2001, 2003, 2005
2006	SCAO	Stratified Random Sample	2007, 2009
2010	JNAC, NCSC, and SCAO	All Trial Courts	2011, 2013

TCAC – Trial Court Assessment Commission  
SCAO – State Court Administrative Office

NCSC – National Center for State Courts  
JNAC – Judicial Needs Assessment Committee

<sup>19</sup> For example, a significant portion of district court caseload consists of traffic cases, making the total number of cases processed in district courts significantly higher than in either circuit or probate courts.

<sup>20</sup> The National Center for State Courts, based in Williamsburg, Virginia, is a nonprofit organization dedicated to supporting the nation’s state courts through research and technical assistance.

The policies, practices, and structure of trial courts change over time in response to public need, legislative actions, and funding issues. The SCAO is committed to periodically reviewing and updating its methods of assessing judicial need, as it has in the past, to ensure valid results. This evolution, unfortunately, limits some comparisons between JRR reports when based on different time studies. This is particularly true when attempting to compare judicial needs estimates for large courts over time.

In late 2012, the SCAO formed a Judicial Resources Advisory Committee (JRAC) comprised of judges, court administrators, referees, and magistrates. The JRAC reviewed SCAO's methodology and identified areas where it could be improved and where changes in policy or practice have resulted in increased workload demands. Some of these changes were neutral in terms of how many judges are needed for the whole state. Some, however, increased the statewide judicial need by modest amounts.

As a result of JRAC's recommendations, the following changes were made to the weighted caseload formula:

- The case weight for domestic relations cases was increased to account for a reported increase in pro se cases between the 2010 time study and 2013.
- The case weight for misdemeanor cases, OUIL misdemeanor cases, and OUIL felony cases was increased to account for an increase in the complexity of some of these cases due to new medical marijuana laws.
- The case weight for small claims cases was increased to account for the additional complexity of higher value cases now being filed as a small claim.
- A separate case weight for problem-solving cases was established to account for the reported additional workload required by these cases.
- An adjustment was made in the weighted caseload formula to better account for travel between court locations within multi-county courts.

**Secondary Analysis:** Calculating judicial need is a complicated and multifaceted process. Both the TCAC and the JNAC advised that the SCAO should conduct a secondary analysis of factors that affect a court's workload before recommending an increase or reduction in judgeships.

Courts that appeared to have excess judgeships or a need for judgeships were subject to a secondary analysis. Courts with a need of at least 1 judgeship or a workload of at least 1.2 per judge were included. Courts with an excess of at least 1 judgeship or a workload of less than 0.8 per judge were included.

At the time courts were selected for a secondary analysis some courts were awaiting a reduction in judgeships. Those courts were not included in the secondary analysis.

For each specific court under review during the secondary analysis, SCAO considered both qualitative and quantitative information. During the secondary analysis, the SCAO regional administrators met with each court. Discussion focused on case-related factors that affect judicial resources, court resources, and environmental factors in the court's jurisdiction.

During the secondary analysis, the SCAO took into account the constitutional requirements of having at least one circuit judgeship for each judicial circuit and at least one probate judgeship for each county or probate court district.

Other secondary analysis factors:

- Travel time for judges whose jurisdiction covers a large geographic area, such as the Upper Peninsula.
- A court's technological resources, including whether the court has videoconferencing technology and sufficient bandwidth to use it.
- Local prosecutors' plea-bargaining practices, particularly in counties where those practices result in a greater proportion of cases going to trial.
- Local law enforcement's current and projected practices and their impact on case filings.
- Whether the court operates a problem-solving court beyond those for which SCAO increased the case weight.
- Filing trends from 2006 to 2012 and population trends from 1990 to 2010. These may indicate future growth in case filings.
- The local economic climate of each court jurisdiction, particularly projected growth in business, industry, prisons, or other areas. Economic conditions, such as bankruptcy and emergency financial management, in the court's funding unit.

**Quasi-Judicial Officers:** Almost all courts have at least one quasi-judicial officer, such as referees, magistrates, probate registers, or law clerks who perform limited judicial functions. Indeed these quasi-judicial officers perform a significant proportion of judicial work for the courts and during the 2010 Time Study, a total of 326 full-time equivalent quasi-judicial officers performed judicial functions.

Determining how to account for the judicial workload of quasi-judicial officers is difficult. There has not been a statewide analysis on how many are needed in each court or how many would be ideal in each court. In many states, these positions are funded by the state, but in Michigan, they are funded by the local units of government. In Michigan, statewide committees of SCAO, judges, and court administrators have researched different methods and after extensive analysis and debate, these committees have concluded that the current method is the most appropriate way to account for the judicial workload handled by quasi-judicial officers.

When the SCAO examines the need for judges, it is presumed that local funding units will continue to employ quasi-judicial officers and courts of similar size will have similar levels of support from these positions. In other words, the SCAO uses the average proportion of judicial workload performed by quasi-judicial officers when determining how many judges should be available to each court.

There is no state control over the number of quasi-judicial officers in each court. Some courts will have more and some will have less than the average level of support. This variation in level of support may be due to the funding unit's economic base or spending priorities. The SCAO's primary focus is weighted caseload and the equitable distribution of available judicial resources.

**Large versus Small Courts:** SCAO examined workload per judge during the weighted caseload analysis and the secondary analysis. Workload per judge reflects the average percentage of the judicial need that needs to be handled by each judge in a court.

For example, if a court with 3 judges has a judicial need of 2.16, each judge is handling 72 percent of a full workload. If a court with 68 judges has a judicial need of 67.16, each judge is handling 99 percent of a full workload. Both courts have a judicial excess of 0.84, but SCAO is less likely to recommend a reduction in

the 3-judge court because the workload per judge would increase from 72 to 108 percent whereas the workload per judge in the 68-judge court would increase from 99 to 100 percent. This type of analysis is critical in comparing relative workload between counties or courts.

**Large Versus Small Courts – Hypothetical**

Court	Current Judges	Judicial Excess	Judges Needed	Current Workload Per Judge	Reduction of Judges	Workload Per Judge After a Reduction
Small Court	3	-0.84	2.16	72%	-1 = 2	108%
Large Court	68	-0.84	67.16	99%	-1 = 67	100%

## STATE COST OF A JUDGESHIP

The current method of funding trial courts in Michigan requires counties and local municipalities to bear a significant share of the cost of trial court operations. The state pays the cost of judges' salaries.

**State Costs:** The state is responsible for the judge's salary, a retirement contribution up to 7 percent, and the employer portion of FICA taxes (OASI and Medicare), which is \$9,078 for a circuit or probate judge and \$9,054 for a district judge. The salary for a circuit or probate judge is \$139,919; the salary for a district judge is \$138,272. The annual total state cost of a judgeship ranges from \$158,792 for a circuit or probate judge to \$157,005 for a district judge.

The SCAO recommends that the Legislature eliminate 4 and add 7 circuit judgeships, for a net increase of 3 circuit judgeships. The SCAO also recommends that the Legislature eliminate 4 district judgeships and add 1 district judgeship, for a net decrease of 3 district judgeships. If the Legislature enacts these recommendations, the additional annual cost to the state will be \$5,361.

### Estimated Annual State Savings & State Expenses

	Net Change in Judgeships	State Cost Per Judge	Annual State Savings & State Expenses	
			Total	
Additions	+3 circuit	158,792	+476,376	Additional Expenses
Reductions by Attrition	-3 district	157,005	-471,015	Savings
			+5,361	Net Expenses

**Local Costs:** Significant local costs are associated with a judgeship, such as judges' fringe benefits; salaries and fringe benefits of court personnel (i.e., clerk, court reporter, bailiff, legal assistants); computer hardware, software, and other equipment for court personnel; and courtrooms, jury rooms, and judges' chambers. Because local funding, particularly staffing for the courts, varies greatly from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, it is difficult to determine the amount that a funding unit would save through the elimination of a specific judgeship.

## **SECONDARY ANALYSES**

## Wayne County

Using the updated weighted caseload methodology and a secondary analysis, the SCAO estimates that the circuit and probate courts in Wayne County can operate with 62.88 judges. The 3rd Circuit Court and Wayne County Probate Court serve Wayne County.

There are 68 judgeships: 60 circuit and 8 probate.

The SCAO recommends that the Legislature eliminate four circuit judgeships by attrition, which would reduce the number of circuit and probate judgeships from 68 to 64.

Current Judgeships	68
2013 SCAO Recommendation	-4 circuit judgeships by attrition
Remaining Judgeships	64

In 2005, the SCAO recommended elimination of one probate judgeship through attrition.

In 2007, the SCAO recommended elimination of two circuit judgeships through attrition. In 2007, the Michigan Supreme Court also recommended elimination of two circuit judgeships and one probate judgeship through attrition.

In 2009, the SCAO recommended the reduction through attrition of two circuit judgeships.

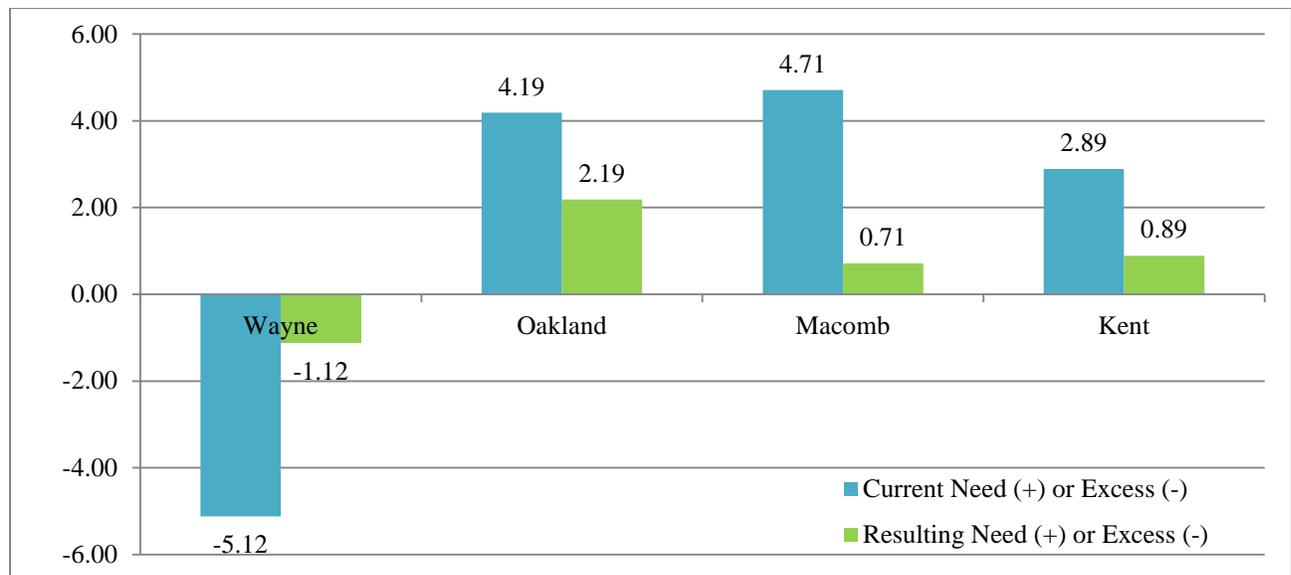
The Legislature did not enact the recommendations from 2005, 2007, or 2009.

In 2011, the SCAO recommended the reduction through attrition of one circuit judgeship. The Legislature eliminated one circuit judgeship. This reduced the number of circuit judgeships from 61 to 60.

The current judicial excess is 5.12. The SCAO recommends the reduction through attrition of four circuit judgeships. There are five circuit judges who will not be able to run in 2014 due to age.

## Comparable Courts

County	Census	Total Workload in Minutes	Current				Recommended		
			Judges Needed	Judge -ships	Need or Excess	Work-load Per Judge	Judge -ships	Need or Excess	Work-load Per Judge
<b>Wayne</b>	<b>1,820,584</b>	<b>9,733,128</b>	<b>62.88</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>-5.12</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>-1.12</b>	<b>98%</b>
Oakland <sup>21</sup>	1,202,362	5,196,601	37.19	33	4.19	113%	35	+2.19	106%
Macomb <sup>22</sup>	840,978	3,244,359	21.71	17	4.71	128%	21	+0.71	103%
Kent	602,622	2,717,850	18.89	16	2.89	118%	18	+0.89	105%



<sup>21</sup> A circuit judgeship was temporarily eliminated by the Legislature in Oakland County and will be reinstated January 1, 2015. See MCL 600.507 (2). Once that judgeship is reinstated, Oakland County will have 33 judgeships.

<sup>22</sup> A circuit judgeship was temporarily eliminated by the Legislature in Macomb County and will be reinstated January 1, 2017. See MCL 600.517 (2). Once that judgeship is reinstated, Macomb County will have 17 judgeships.

Between 2006 and 2012, the combined case filings decreased by 21.7 percent, from 111,756 to 87,483. The population of Wayne County decreased by 2.4 percent between 1990 and 2000 and by 11.7 percent between 2000 and 2010.

The raw case filing and population data below are used in the secondary analysis only for the purpose of projecting future case filing trends. This data alone is not a substitute for a weighted caseload analysis, so caution should be used when considering this information.

Year	Circuit Case Filings				Probate and Ancillary Case Filings	Total
	Appeals	Criminal	Civil	Family		
2006	852	17,451	14,578	62,601	16,274	111,756
2007	996	18,067	14,511	61,185	15,711	110,470
2008	1,132	17,002	14,705	56,559	15,388	104,786
2009	992	15,441	14,804	48,512	15,061	94,810
2010	931	14,268	14,485	45,856	14,426	89,966
2011	844	13,592	15,399	40,023	13,632	83,490
2012	1,015	10,497	16,316	45,921	13,734	87,483

For additional case filing detail, see the statistical supplement of the Michigan Supreme Court Annual Report, available at <http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/publications/reports/summaries.htm#statsupp>.

Year	Population
1990	2,111,687
2000	2,061,162
2010	1,820,584

Source: <http://www.census.gov/>.

## Baraga, Houghton, and Keweenaw Counties

Using the updated weighted caseload methodology and a secondary analysis, the SCAO estimates that the courts in these counties can operate with 1.84 judges. The 12th Circuit Court and 97th District Court serve Baraga, Houghton, and Keweenaw counties.

There are four full-time and one part-time judgeships: one circuit, two full-time probate, one part-time probate (Keweenaw County), and one district.

The SCAO recommends that the Legislature eliminate one district judgeship by attrition, which would reduce the total number of judgeships from 4.5 to 3.5.

Current Judgeships	4.5
2013 SCAO Recommendation	-1 district judgeship by attrition
Remaining Judgeships	3.5

As an alternative to eliminating a district judgeship by attrition, the electors in Houghton and Keweenaw could form a probate district, thereby eliminating a part-time probate judgeship by attrition.

In 2003, the SCAO recommended that the part-time probate judgeships in Baraga and Keweenaw counties be converted to full-time with district court jurisdiction upon elimination of the district judgeship by attrition, if Houghton and Keweenaw counties did not form a probate court district. The counties did not form a probate court district and the Legislature converted the Baraga County probate judgeship to full-time, however, the Legislature did not eliminate the district judgeship.

In 2007, the SCAO and the Michigan Supreme Court recommended the elimination of one district judgeship through attrition.

In 2009, the SCAO recommended the reduction through attrition of one district judgeship. The SCAO also recommended that two district courts be created, one for Baraga County and one for Houghton and Keweenaw counties. As an alternative to eliminating the district judgeship and creating separate district courts, the SCAO stated that the counties could create a probate court district of Houghton and Keweenaw counties, which would result in the reduction through attrition of one part-time probate judgeship.<sup>23</sup>

In 2011, the SCAO recommended the reduction through attrition of one judgeship.

The Legislature did not enact the recommendations from 2007, 2009, or 2011.

The current judicial excess is 2.66 and the SCAO recommends the reduction through attrition of the district judgeship.

If enacted, this court would still have the lowest workload per judge of any court in the state where the SCAO can recommend a reduction. On average, each judge in Baraga, Houghton, and Keweenaw Counties would have 53 percent of a full workload.

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<sup>23</sup> MCL 600.808.

## Comparable Courts

County	Census	Total Workload in Minutes	Judges Needed	Current			Recommended		
				Judge -ships	Need or Excess	Work-load Per Judge	Judge -ships	Need or Excess	Work-load Per Judge
Cheboygan, Presque Isle <sup>24</sup>	39,528	270,853	2.94	3	-0.06	98%	3	-0.06	98%
Alpena, Montmorency <sup>25</sup>	39,363	255,723	2.75	3	-0.25	92%	3	-0.25	92%
Lake, Mason <sup>26</sup>	40,244	249,186	2.67	3	-0.33	89%	3	-0.33	89%
Benzie, Manistee	42,258	226,236	2.40	3	-0.60	80%	3	-0.60	80%
Alger, Luce, Mackinac, Schoolcraft <sup>27</sup>	35,830	217,254	2.34	4	-1.66	59%	4	-1.66	59%
<b>Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw</b>	<b>47,644</b>	<b>172,645</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>-2.66</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>-1.66</b>	<b>53%</b>
Gogebic, Ontonagon <sup>28</sup>	23,207	116,520	1.24	3	-1.76	41%	3	-1.76	41%



<sup>24</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the courts in Cheboygan and Presque Isle counties have four judges. The 89th District Court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

<sup>25</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the courts in Alpena and Montmorency counties have four judges. The 88th District Court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

<sup>26</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the courts in Lake and Mason counties have four judges. The 79th District Court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

<sup>27</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the courts in Alger, Luce, Mackinac, and Schoolcraft have five judges. The 93rd District Court of Alger and Schoolcraft counties is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

<sup>28</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the courts in Gogebic and Ontonagon counties have four judges. The 98th District Court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

Between 2006 and 2012, the combined case filings decreased by 19.3 percent, from 6,798 to 5,488. The combined populations of Baraga, Houghton, and Keweenaw counties increased by 4.4 percent between 1990 and 2000 and by 1.2 percent between 2000 and 2010.

The raw case filing and population data below are used in the secondary analysis only for the purpose of projecting future case filing trends. This data alone is not a substitute for a weighted caseload analysis, so caution should be used when considering this information.

Year	Circuit Case Filings				Probate & Ancillary Case Filings	District Court		Total <sup>29</sup>
	Appeals	Criminal	Civil	Family		Traffic Civil Infractions	All Others	
2006	23	149	75	594	268	2,954	2,735	3,844
2007	18	128	87	591	264	2,870	2,881	3,969
2008	13	137	79	520	259	2,501	2,571	3,579
2009	13	127	71	449	283	2,592	2,693	3,636
2010	21	139	101	477	269	3,018	2,537	3,544
2011	34	167	79	457	258	2,690	2,438	3,433
2012	21	103	80	400	312	2,119	2,453	3,369

For additional case filing detail, see the statistical supplement of the Michigan Supreme Court Annual Report, available at <http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/publications/reports/summaries.htm#statsupp>.

Year	Population
1990	45,101
2000	47,063
2010	47,644

Source: <http://www.census.gov/>.

<sup>29</sup>The total includes all court types, but excludes traffic civil infractions.

## Saginaw County

Using the updated weighted caseload methodology and a secondary analysis, the SCAO estimates that the courts in this county can operate with 10.56 judges. The 10th Circuit Court, Saginaw County Probate Court, and the 70th District Court serve Saginaw County.

There are 13 full-time judgeships: 5 circuit, 2 probate, and 6 district. There is currently a vacancy in the 70th District Court.

The SCAO recommends that the Legislature eliminate one district judgeship by attrition, which would reduce the total number of judgeships from 13 to 12.

Current Judgeships	13
2013 SCAO Recommendation	-1 district judgeship by attrition
Remaining Judgeships	12

In 2003, the SCAO recommended the elimination of one district judgeship.

In 2005, the SCAO recommended the elimination of one district judgeship.

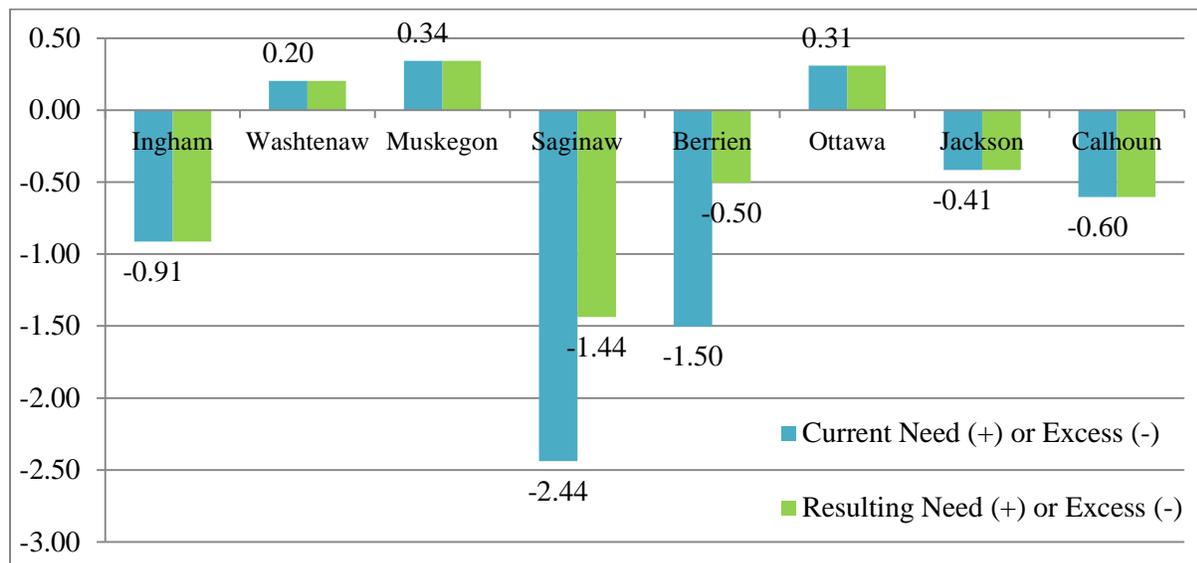
In 2007, the SCAO recommended the reduction through attrition of one district judgeship.

The Legislature did not enact any of these recommendations.

The current judicial excess is 2.45. The SCAO recommends the reduction through attrition of one district judgeship.

## Comparable Courts

County	Census	Total Workload in Minutes	Judges Needed	Current			Recommended		
				Judge -ships	Need or Excess	Work-load Per Judge	Judge -ships	Need or Excess	Work-load Per Judge
Ingham	280,895	1,440,485	10.09	11	-0.91	92%	11	-0.91	92%
Washtenaw	344,791	1,391,604	10.20	10	0.20	102%	10	0.20	102%
Muskegon	172,188	1,336,427	10.34	10	0.34	103%	10	0.34	103%
<b>Saginaw</b>	<b>200,169</b>	<b>1,310,094</b>	<b>10.56</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-2.44</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-1.44</b>	<b>88%</b>
Berrien	156,813	1,173,126	9.50	11	-1.50	86%	10	-0.50	95%
Ottawa	263,801	1,154,019	9.31	9	0.31	103%	9	0.31	103%
Jackson	160,248	1,067,108	8.59	9	-0.41	95%	9	-0.41	95%
Calhoun	136,146	1,031,472	8.40	9	-0.60	93%	9	-0.60	93%



Between 2006 and 2012, the combined case filings decreased by 22.6 percent, from 61,978 to 47,949. The population of Saginaw County decreased by 0.9 percent between 1990 and 2000 and by 4.7 percent between 2000 and 2010.

The raw case filing and population data below are used in the secondary analysis only for the purpose of projecting future case filing trends. This data alone is not a substitute for a weighted caseload analysis, so caution should be used when considering this information.

Year	Circuit Case Filings				Probate & Ancillary Case Filings	District Court		Total <sup>30</sup>
	Appeals	Criminal	Civil	Family		Traffic Civil Infractions	All Others	
2006	90	1,483	737	5,243	1,497	24,998	27,930	36,980
2007	80	1,670	723	4,631	1,463	22,175	31,206	39,773
2008	62	1,816	664	4,556	1,581	21,371	31,013	39,692
2009	76	1,704	673	4,419	1,484	23,562	29,858	38,214
2010	88	1,647	660	4,293	1,542	23,259	28,601	36,831
2011	83	1,531	632	3,948	1,387	19,684	25,101	32,682
2012	79	1,328	549	3,778	1,289	17,783	23,143	30,166

For additional case filing detail, see the statistical supplement of the Michigan Supreme Court Annual Report, available at <http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/publications/reports/summaries.htm#statsupp>.

Year	Population
1990	211,946
2000	210,039
2010	200,169

Source: <http://www.census.gov/>.

<sup>30</sup>The total includes all court types, but excludes traffic civil infractions.

## Berrien County

Using the updated weighted caseload methodology and a secondary analysis, the SCAO estimates that the courts in this county can operate with 9.50 judges. The 2nd Circuit Court, Berrien County Probate Court, and 5th District Court serve Berrien County.

There are 11 full-time judgeships: 4 circuit, 2 probate, and 5 district.

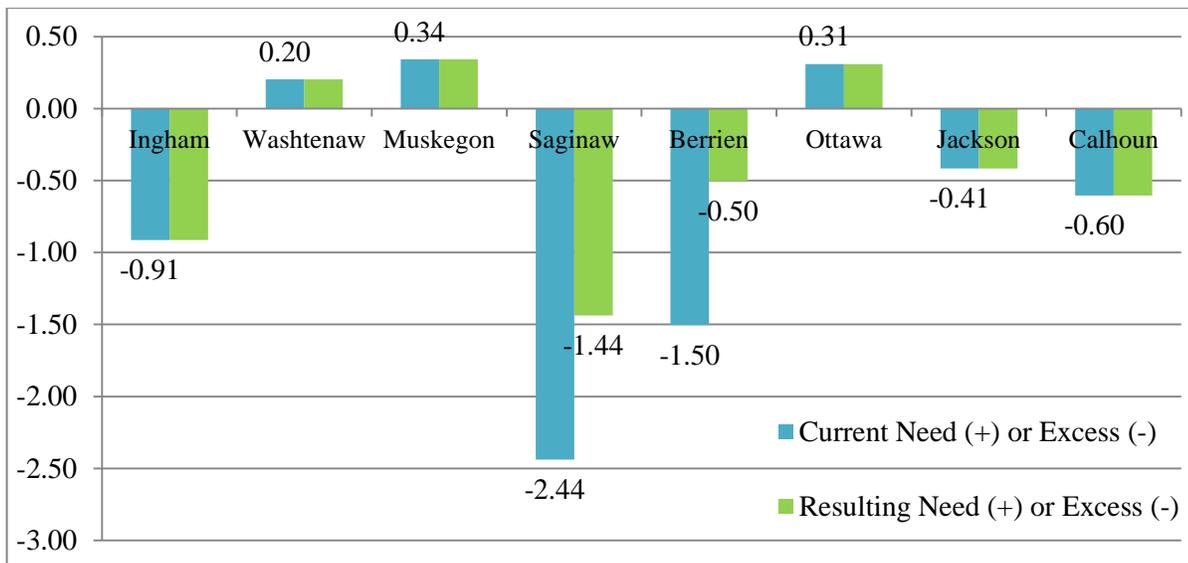
The SCAO recommends that the Legislature eliminate one district judgeship by attrition, which would reduce the total number of judgeships from 11 to 10.

Current Judgeships	11
2013 SCAO Recommendation	-1 district judgeship by attrition
Remaining Judgeships	10

The current judicial excess is 1.50 judgeships and the SCAO recommends the reduction through attrition of one district judgeship.

## Comparable Courts

County	Census	Total Workload in Minutes	Judges Needed	Current			Recommended		
				Judge-ships	Need or Excess	Work-load Per Judge	Judge-ships	Need or Excess	Work-load Per Judge
Ingham	280,895	1,440,485	10.09	11	-0.91	92%	11	-0.91	92%
Washtenaw	344,791	1,391,604	10.20	10	0.20	102%	10	0.20	102%
Muskegon	172,188	1,336,427	10.34	10	0.34	103%	10	0.34	103%
Saginaw	200,169	1,310,094	10.56	13	-2.44	81%	12	-1.44	88%
<b>Berrien</b>	<b>156,813</b>	<b>1,173,126</b>	<b>9.50</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-1.50</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-0.50</b>	<b>95%</b>
Ottawa	263,801	1,154,019	9.31	9	0.31	103%	9	0.31	103%
Jackson	160,248	1,067,108	8.59	9	-0.41	95%	9	-0.41	95%
Calhoun	136,146	1,031,472	8.40	9	-0.60	93%	9	-0.60	93%



Between 2006 and 2012, the combined case filings decreased by 21.8 percent, from 58,450 to 45,733. The population of Berrien County increased by 0.7 percent between 1990 and 2000 and decreased by 3.5 percent between 2000 and 2010.

The raw case filing and population data below are used in the secondary analysis only for the purpose of projecting future case filing trends. This data alone is not a substitute for a weighted caseload analysis, so caution should be used when considering this information.

Year	Circuit Case Filings				Probate & Ancillary Case Filings	District Court		Total <sup>31</sup>
	Appeals	Criminal	Civil	Family		Traffic Civil Infractions	All Others	
2006	58	1,510	455	4,469	736	25,088	26,134	33,362
2007	38	1,506	426	4,313	758	22,832	26,593	33,634
2008	48	1,533	483	4,504	728	24,875	26,569	33,865
2009	47	1,478	434	4,357	800	25,827	24,049	31,165
2010	32	1,281	434	4,295	765	24,371	22,238	29,045
2011	40	1,275	385	3,768	769	18,870	21,684	27,921
2012	29	1,431	367	3,649	741	18,251	21,265	27,482

For additional case filing detail, see the statistical supplement of the Michigan Supreme Court Annual Report, available at <http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/publications/reports/summaries.htm#statsupp>.

Year	Population
1990	161,378
2000	162,453
2010	156,813

Source: <http://www.census.gov/>.

<sup>31</sup>The total includes all court types, but excludes traffic civil infractions.

## Delta County

Using the updated weighted caseload methodology and a secondary analysis, the SCAO estimates that the courts in this county can operate with 1.59 judges. The 47th Circuit Court, Delta County Probate Court, and 94th District Court serve Delta County.

There are three judgeships: one circuit, one probate, and one district.

The SCAO recommends that the Legislature eliminate the district judgeship by attrition, which would reduce the total number of judgeships from three to two.

Current Judgeships	3
2013 SCAO Recommendation	-1 district judgeship by attrition
Remaining Judgeships	2

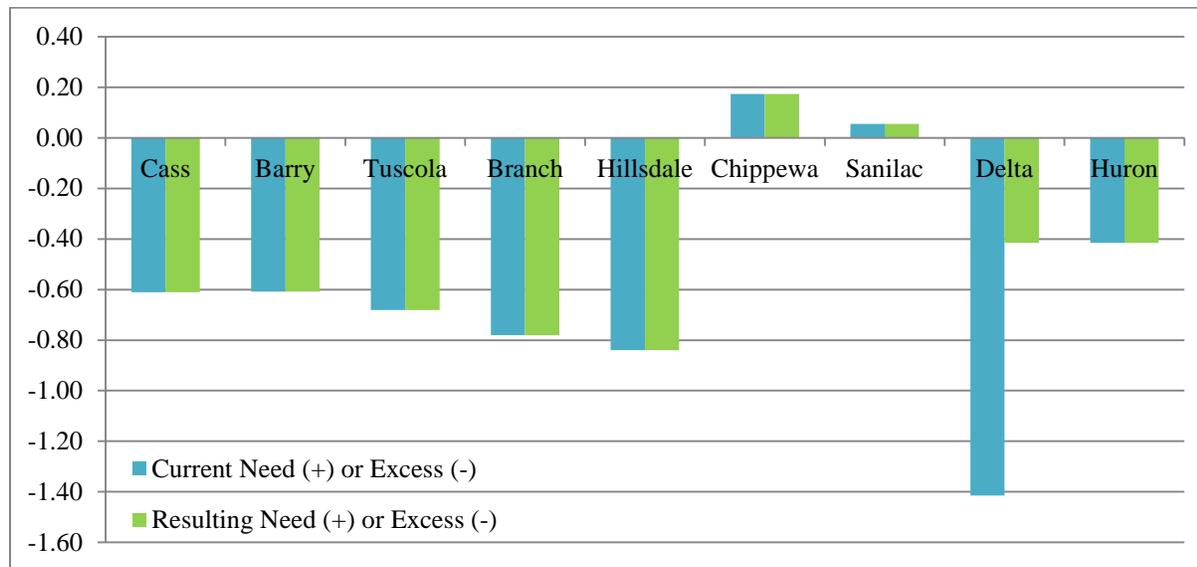
As an alternative to eliminating a district judgeship by attrition, the three circuit courts in the eastern half of the Upper Peninsula could be realigned to create two three-county circuit courts. For example, the counties of Delta, Alger, and Schoolcraft could be reconfigured to form one circuit court and the counties of Luce, Mackinac, and Chippewa could be reconfigured to form another circuit court. The 11th Circuit Court, which is currently comprised of Alger, Luce, Schoolcraft, and Mackinac would be abolished and a circuit judgeship eliminated by attrition.

In 2011, the SCAO recommended the reduction through attrition of one judgeship. The Legislature did not enact this recommendation.

The current judicial excess is 1.41 and the SCAO recommends the reduction through attrition of the district judgeship.

## Comparable Courts

County	Census	Total Workload in Minutes	Judges Needed	Current			Recommended		
				Judge -ships	Need or Excess	Work-load Per Judge	Judge -ships	Need or Excess	Work-load Per Judge
Cass	52,293	304,103	2.39	3	-0.61	80%	3	-0.61	80%
Barry	59,173	303,909	2.39	3	-0.61	80%	3	-0.61	80%
Tuscola	55,729	294,436	2.32	3	-0.68	77%	3	-0.68	77%
Branch	45,248	275,755	2.22	3	-0.78	74%	3	-0.78	74%
Hillsdale	46,688	271,179	2.16	3	-0.84	72%	3	-0.84	72%
Chippewa	38,520	228,738	2.17	2	0.17	109%	2	0.17	109%
Sanilac	43,114	216,108	2.05	2	0.05	103%	2	0.05	103%
<b>Delta</b>	<b>37,069</b>	<b>197,246</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-1.41</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-0.41</b>	<b>79%</b>
Huron <sup>32</sup>	33,118	167,059	1.58	2	-0.42	79%	2	-0.42	79%



<sup>32</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the courts in Huron County have three judges. The Huron County Probate Court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

Between 2006 and 2012, the combined case filings decreased by 28.4 percent, from 10,380 to 7,428. The population of Delta County increased by 2.0 percent between 1990 and 2000 and decreased by 3.8 percent between 2000 and 2010.

The raw case filing and population data below are used in the secondary analysis only for the purpose of projecting future case filing trends. This data alone is not a substitute for a weighted caseload analysis, so caution should be used when considering this information.

Year	Circuit Case Filings				Probate & Ancillary Case Filings	District Court		Total <sup>33</sup>
	Appeals	Criminal	Civil	Family		Traffic Civil Infractions	All Others	
2006	16	178	86	865	165	5,388	3,682	4,992
2007	12	156	83	801	164	4,231	3,668	4,884
2008	12	192	94	726	158	4,050	3,661	4,843
2009	16	159	93	644	180	3,880	3,296	4,388
2010	21	147	80	616	165	4,985	3,219	4,248
2011	18	138	79	598	232	4,045	3,114	4,179
2012	11	184	93	686	220	3,359	2,875	4,069

For additional case filing detail, see the statistical supplement of the Michigan Supreme Court Annual Report, available at <http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/publications/reports/summaries.htm#statsupp>.

Year	Population
1990	37,780
2000	38,520
2010	37,069

Source: <http://www.census.gov/>.

<sup>33</sup>The total includes all court types, but excludes traffic civil infractions.

## Macomb County

Using the updated weighted caseload methodology and a secondary analysis, the SCAO estimates that the county-funded courts in this county need 21.7 judges. The 16th Circuit Court and the Macomb County Probate Court serve Macomb County. The 42nd District Court serves the northern half of Macomb County.<sup>34</sup>

There are 17 judgeships in these courts: 13 circuit, 2 probate, and 2 district. One of these 13 circuit judgeships is currently unfilled, but will be reinstated on January 1, 2017.<sup>35</sup>

The SCAO recommends that the Legislature add four new circuit judgeships – two to take office January 1, 2017, and two to take office January 1, 2019. If approved by Macomb County, this would increase the number of judgeships from 17 to 21.

There is a combined judicial need in the 16th Circuit Court of Macomb County, the Macomb County Probate Court, and the 42nd District Court of 4.71 more judges.

Current Judgeships	17
2013 SCAO Recommendation	+4 circuit judgeships
Resulting Judgeships	21

In 2003, the SCAO recommended the addition of one circuit judgeship. One circuit judgeship was added and one probate judgeship was eliminated.

In 2005, the SCAO recommended the addition of one circuit judgeship. One circuit judgeship was added on January 1, 2007.

In 2009, the SCAO recommended the addition of one circuit judgeship and the conversion of one probate judgeship to a circuit judgeship. The Legislature temporarily eliminated one circuit judgeship between January 1, 2011, and January 1, 2017.

The current combined judicial need for the county-funded courts is 4.71 judgeships and the SCAO recommends that the Legislature add four new circuit judgeships.

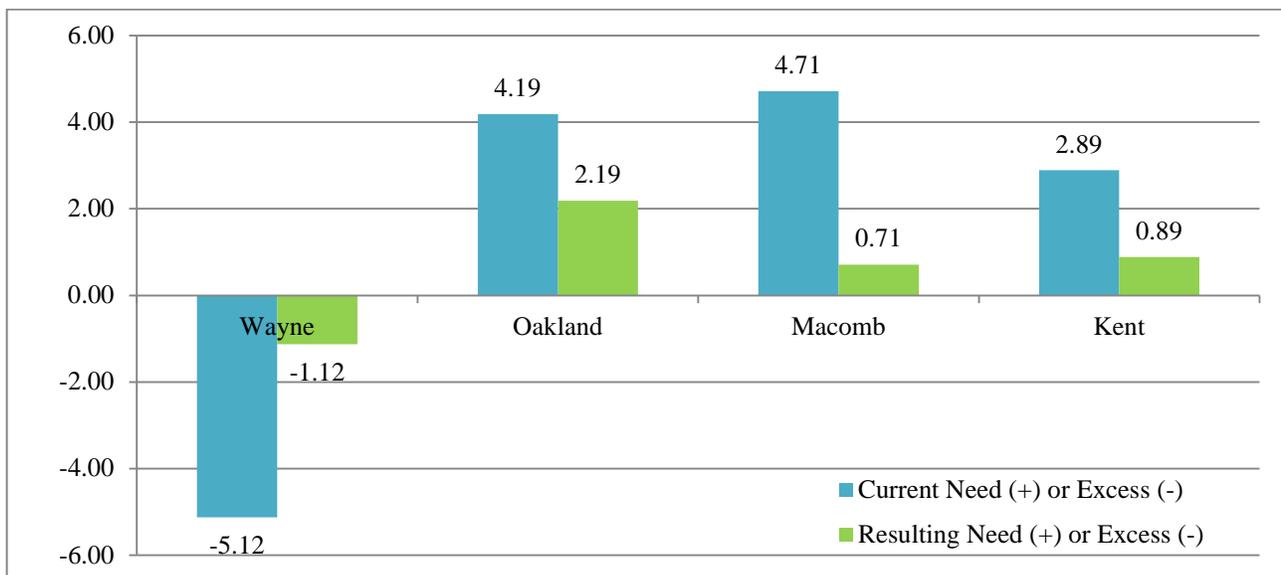
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<sup>34</sup> The 42nd District Court includes the entire county of Macomb except for the cities of Center Line, Eastpointe, Fraser, Mt. Clemens, Roseville, St. Clair Shores, Sterling Heights, Utica, and Warren, and the townships of Clinton, Harrison, Macomb, and Shelby.

<sup>35</sup> A circuit judgeship was temporarily eliminated by the Legislature in Macomb County and will be reinstated January 1, 2017. See MCL 600.517 (2). Once that judgeship is reinstated Macomb County will have 17 judgeships and a workload per judge of 128 percent. The current workload per judge with only 16 judges is 136 percent.

## Comparable Courts

County	Census	Total Workload in Minutes	Judges Needed	Current			Recommended		
				Judge -ships	Need or Excess	Work-load Per Judge	Judge -ships	Need or Excess	Work-load Per Judge
Wayne	1,820,584	9,733,128	62.88	68	-5.12	92%	64	-1.12	98%
Oakland <sup>36</sup>	1,202,362	5,196,601	37.19	33	4.19	113%	35	+2.19	106%
<b>Macomb<sup>37</sup></b>	<b>840,978</b>	<b>3,244,359</b>	<b>21.71</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>128%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>+0.71</b>	<b>103%</b>
Kent	602,622	2,717,850	18.89	16	2.89	118%	18	+0.89	105%



<sup>36</sup> A circuit judgeship was temporarily eliminated by the Legislature in Oakland County and will be reinstated January 1, 2015. See MCL 600.507 (2). Once that judgeship is reinstated, Oakland County will have 33 judgeships.

<sup>37</sup> A circuit judgeship was temporarily eliminated by the Legislature in Macomb County and will be reinstated January 1, 2017. See MCL 600.517 (2). Once that judgeship is reinstated, Macomb County will have 17 judgeships.

Between 2006 and 2012, the combined case filings decreased by 17.3 percent, from 52,470 to 43,381. The population of Macomb County increased by 9.9 percent between 1990 and 2000 and by 6.7 percent between 2000 and 2010. Between 1990 and 2010, the population increased by nearly one-fifth.

The raw case filing and population data below are used in the secondary analysis only for the purpose of projecting future case filing trends. This data alone is not a substitute for a weighted caseload analysis, so caution should be used when considering this information.

Year	Circuit Case Filings				Probate & Ancillary Case Filings	District Court		Total <sup>38</sup>
	Appeals	Criminal	Civil	Family		Traffic Civil Infractions	All Others	
2006	627	5,632	3,974	13,511	4,152	13,565	11,009	38,905
2007	586	6,048	4,249	12,908	4,051	12,228	10,953	38,795
2008	527	6,210	4,444	12,661	4,132	9,896	11,320	39,294
2009	578	5,876	4,496	12,312	4,091	9,820	10,170	37,523
2010	519	5,464	4,243	12,567	4,031	9,849	10,538	37,362
2011	448	4,518	4,339	11,483	4,242	10,179	9,649	34,679
2012	641	4,578	4,241	10,562	4,497	9,350	9,512	34,031

For additional case filing detail, see the statistical supplement of the Michigan Supreme Court Annual Report, available at <http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/publications/reports/summaries.htm#statsupp>.

Year	Population
1990	717,400
2000	788,149
2010	840,978

Source: <http://www.census.gov/>.

<sup>38</sup> The total includes all court types, but excludes traffic civil infractions.

## Oakland County

Using the updated weighted caseload methodology and a secondary analysis, the SCAO estimates that the county-funded courts in this county need 37.2 judges. The 6th Circuit Court, the Oakland County Probate Court, and the 52nd District Court are the county-funded courts in Oakland County. The circuit and probate courts serve the entire county. The district court serves a portion of the county.<sup>39</sup>

There are 33 judgeships in these courts: 19 circuit, 4 probate, and 10 district. One of circuit judgeships will be reinstated on January 1, 2015, and is counted as one of the 33 current judgeships.<sup>40</sup>

The SCAO recommends that the Legislature add two circuit judgeships. If approved by Oakland County, this would increase the number of judgeships from 33 to 35.

There is a combined judicial need in the 6th Circuit Court of Oakland County, the Oakland County Probate Court, and the 52nd District Court of 4.2 more judges. In Oakland County, the judicial need is in the circuit court and although that need justifies four additional judgeships, the 6th Circuit Court has asked the SCAO to only recommend two judgeships at this time.

Current Judgeships	33
2013 SCAO Recommendation	+2
Resulting Judgeships	35

In 2005, the SCAO recommended adding two circuit judgeships and eliminating one probate judgeship by attrition. The Legislature did not enact this recommendation.

The Legislature temporarily eliminated one circuit judgeship between January 1, 2011, and January 1, 2015.

In 2011, the 52nd District Court had a judicial excess of 1.7 judgeships and the SCAO recommended the reduction through attrition of one district judgeship. The Legislature reduced by attrition the number of district judgeships from 11 to 10.

The current combined judicial need for the county-funded courts is 4.19 and the SCAO recommends that the Legislature add two new circuit judgeships.

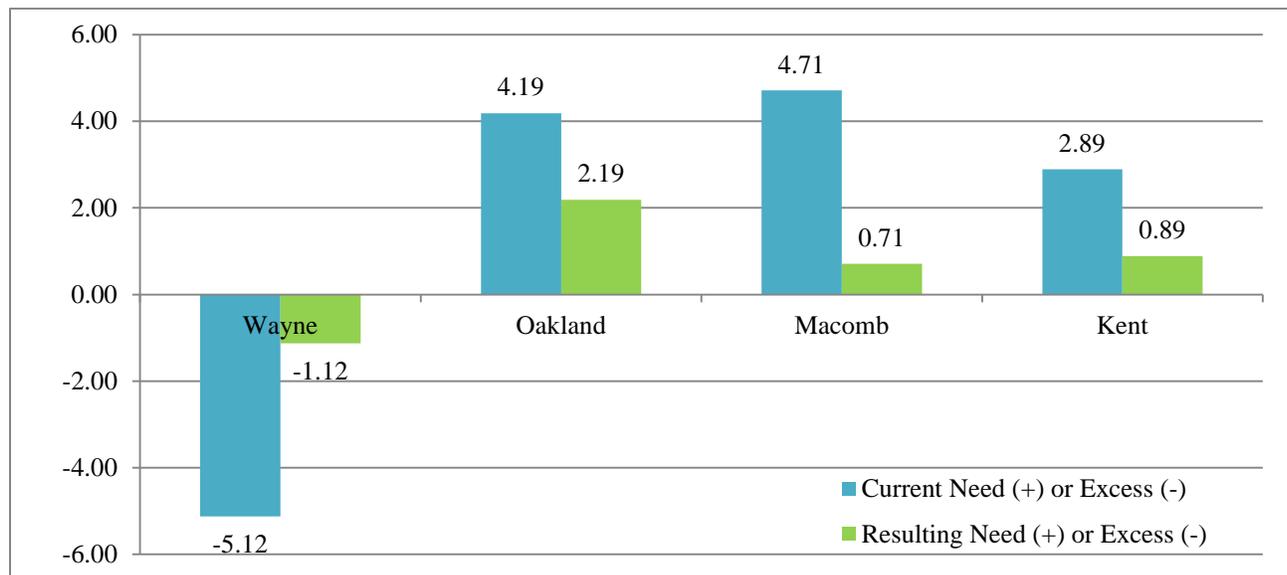
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<sup>39</sup> The 52nd District Court includes the entire county of Oakland except for the cities of Madison Heights, Ferndale, Hazel Park, Royal Oak, Berkley, Huntington Woods, Oak Park, Pleasant Ridge, Southfield, Lathrup Village, Farmington, Farmington Hills, Northville, Sylvan Lake, Keego Harbor, Orchard Lake Village, Birmingham, Bloomfield Hills, and Pontiac and the townships of Royal Oak, Southfield, West Bloomfield, Bloomfield, and Waterford.

<sup>40</sup> A circuit judgeship was temporarily eliminated by the Legislature in Oakland County and will be reinstated January 1, 2015. See MCL 600.507 (2). Once that judgeship is reinstated Oakland County will have 33 judgeships and a workload per judge of 113 percent. The current workload per judge with only 32 judges is 116 percent.

## Comparable Courts

County	Census	Total Workload in Minutes	Judges Needed	Current			Recommended		
				Judge -ships	Need or Excess	Work-load Per Judge	Judge -ships	Need or Excess	Work-load Per Judge
Wayne	1,820,584	9,733,128	62.88	68	-5.12	92%	64	-1.12	98%
<b>Oakland<sup>41</sup></b>	<b>1,202,362</b>	<b>5,196,601</b>	<b>37.19</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4.19</b>	<b>113%</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>+2.19</b>	<b>106%</b>
Macomb <sup>42</sup>	840,978	3,244,359	21.71	17	4.71	128%	21	+0.71	103%
Kent	602,622	2,717,850	18.89	16	2.89	118%	18	+0.89	105%



<sup>41</sup> A circuit judgeship was temporarily eliminated by the Legislature in Oakland County and will be reinstated January 1, 2015. See MCL 600.507 (2). Once that judgeship is reinstated, Oakland County will have 33 judgeships.

<sup>42</sup> A circuit judgeship was temporarily eliminated by the Legislature in Macomb County and will be reinstated January 1, 2017. See MCL 600.517 (2). Once that judgeship is reinstated, Macomb County will have 17 judgeships.

Between 2006 and 2012, the combined case filings decreased by 22.5 percent, from 195,525 to 151,565. The population of Oakland County increased by 10.2 percent between 1990 and 2000 and by 0.7 percent between 2000 and 2010.

The raw case filing and population data below are used in the secondary analysis only for the purpose of projecting future case filing trends. This data alone is not a substitute for a weighted caseload analysis, so caution should be used when considering this information.

Year	Circuit Case Filings				Probate & Ancillary Case Filings	District Court		Total <sup>43</sup>
	Appeals	Criminal	Civil	Family		Traffic Civil Infractions	All Others	
2006	1,089	6,096	7,445	16,008	7,614	102,390	54,883	93,135
2007	1,059	6,159	7,544	16,015	7,759	92,860	57,299	95,835
2008	1,073	6,057	7,909	15,513	7,814	86,239	56,415	94,781
2009	1,090	5,590	8,631	15,053	7,860	86,055	52,597	90,821
2010	1,204	4,924	8,391	14,652	8,094	80,795	51,084	88,349
2011	755	4,650	7,505	13,617	8,333	72,678	48,735	83,595
2012	683	4,576	6,953	13,784	8,129	68,169	49,271	83,396

For additional case filing detail, see the statistical supplement of the Michigan Supreme Court Annual Report, available at <http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/publications/reports/summaries.htm#statsupp>.

Year	Population
1990	1,083,592
2000	1,194,156
2010	1,202,362

Source: <http://www.census.gov/>.

<sup>43</sup>The total includes all court types, but excludes traffic civil infractions.

## Kent County

Using the updated weighted caseload methodology and a secondary analysis, the SCAO estimates that the county-funded courts in this county need 18.9 judges. The 17th Circuit Court, the Kent County Probate Court, and the 63rd District Court are the county-funded courts in Kent County. The circuit and probate courts serve the entire county. The district court serves a portion of the county.<sup>44</sup>

There are 16 judgeships in these courts: 10 circuit, 4 probate, and 2 district.

The SCAO recommends that the Legislature approve the addition of two judgeships – one circuit judgeship and one district judgeship. If approved by Kent County, this would increase the number of judgeships from 16 to 18.

There is a combined judicial need in the 17th Circuit Court of Kent County, the Kent County Probate Court, and the 63rd District Court of 2.9 more judges.

Current Judgeships	16
2013 SCAO Recommendation	+2 judgeships
Resulting Judgeships	18

In 2003, the SCAO recommended adding one circuit judgeship. The Legislature did not enact this recommendation.

In 2005, the SCAO recommended adding one circuit judgeship. One circuit judgeship was added on January 1, 2007.

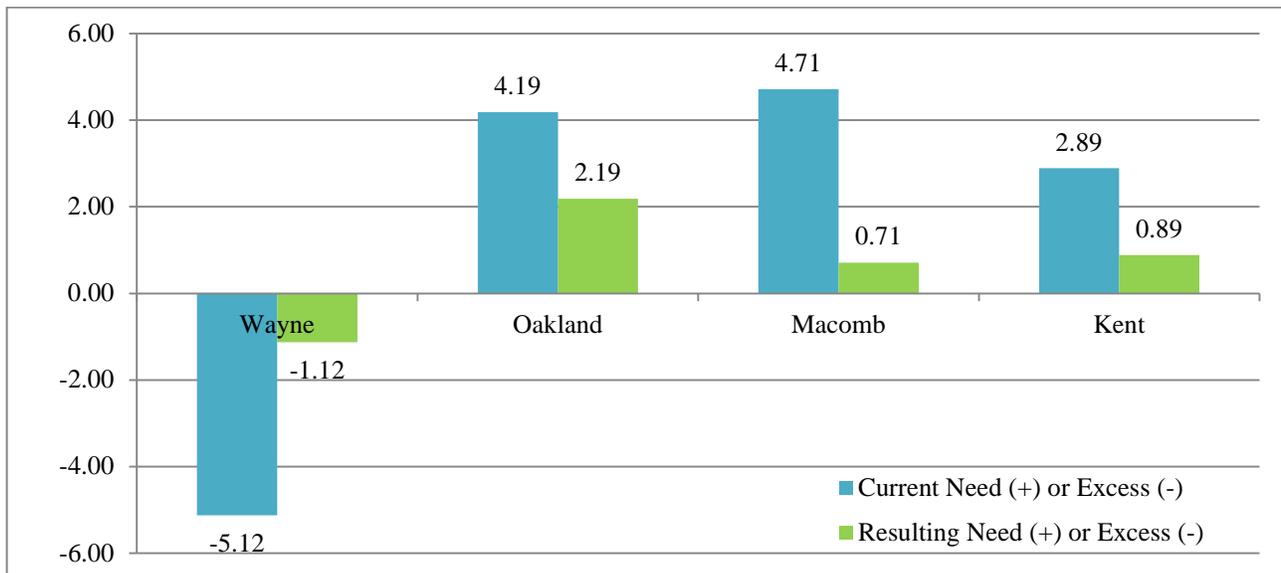
The current combined judicial need in the county-funded courts is 2.89. The SCAO recommends that the Legislature add one circuit and one district judgeship.

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<sup>44</sup> The 63rd District Court includes the entire county of Kent except for the cities of Grand Rapids, Grandville, Kentwood, Walker, and Wyoming.

## Comparable Courts

County	Census	Total Workload in Minutes	Judges Needed	Current			Recommended		
				Judge -ships	Need or Excess	Work-load Per Judge	Judge -ships	Need or Excess	Work-load Per Judge
Wayne	1,820,584	9,733,128	62.88	68	-5.12	92%	64	-1.12	98%
Oakland <sup>45</sup>	1,202,362	5,196,601	37.19	33	4.19	113%	35	+2.19	106%
Macomb <sup>46</sup>	840,978	3,244,359	21.71	17	4.71	128%	21	+0.71	103%
<b>Kent</b>	<b>602,622</b>	<b>2,717,850</b>	<b>18.89</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>118%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>+0.89</b>	<b>105%</b>



<sup>45</sup> A circuit judgeship was temporarily eliminated by the Legislature in Oakland County and will be reinstated January 1, 2015. See MCL 600.507 (2). Once that judgeship is reinstated, Oakland County will have 33 judgeships.

<sup>46</sup> A circuit judgeship was temporarily eliminated by the Legislature in Macomb County and will be reinstated January 1, 2017. See MCL 600.517 (2). Once that judgeship is reinstated, Macomb County will have 17 judgeships.

Between 2006 and 2012, the combined case filings decreased by 12.1 percent, from 59,852 to 52,602. The population of Kent County increased by 14.7 percent between 1990 and 2000 and by 4.9 percent between 2000 and 2010.

The raw case filing and population data below are used in the secondary analysis only for the purpose of projecting future case filing trends. This data alone is not a substitute for a weighted caseload analysis, so caution should be used when considering this information.

Year	Circuit Case Filings				Probate & Ancillary Case Filings	District Court		Total <sup>47</sup>
	Appeals	Criminal	Civil	Family		Traffic Civil Infractions	All Others	
2006	180	3,847	1,595	13,520	3,741	19,407	17,562	40,445
2007	186	3,882	1,878	14,038	3,869	19,336	18,922	42,775
2008	195	3,937	1,774	13,250	3,314	18,124	19,024	41,494
2009	217	3,914	1,910	12,514	3,512	21,716	19,348	41,415
2010	156	3,482	1,656	12,787	3,642	19,326	18,704	40,427
2011	198	3,574	1,462	11,486	3,882	16,044	17,477	38,079
2012	212	3,327	1,412	11,563	3,787	14,908	17,393	37,694

For additional case filing detail, see the statistical supplement of the Michigan Supreme Court Annual Report, available at <http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/publications/reports/summaries.htm#statsupp>.

Year	Population
1990	500,631
2000	574,335
2010	602,622

Source: <http://www.census.gov/>.

<sup>47</sup>The total includes all court types, but excludes traffic civil infractions.

## 36th District Court – City of Detroit

Although the SCAO does not normally explain why we are *not* recommending any changes, the Michigan Supreme Court has recently appointed a special judicial administrator of this court.<sup>48</sup> Using the updated weighted caseload methodology and a secondary analysis, the SCAO estimates that this court needs 32.89 judges. The 36th District Court serves the city of Detroit. There are thirty-one judgeships.

The SCAO recommends no changes at this time.

Current Judgeships	31
2013 SCAO Recommendation	No Change

At the time of writing this report, the city of Detroit is in serious discussions about possible pay cuts, layoffs, and furloughs for city and court employees. For the sake of shared sacrifice in this time of fiscal uncertainty the SCAO is not recommending additional judgeships at this time.

The current workload per judge in the 36th District Court is 106 percent. Statewide, there are currently 143 judges in courts with a workload per judge greater than 106 percent. If all SCAO's current recommendations are implemented statewide, there will still be 112 judges in courts with a workload per judge greater than 106 percent.

There are five district courts contiguous to the 36th District Court with a judicial excess totaling 2.43. Numerous other district courts in Wayne County and southeast Michigan also have a judicial excess. Judges from these courts can be used to help offset workload in the 36th District Court, should that become necessary in the short term.

In 2015, when the SCAO conducts the next judicial resource analysis, if the situation in Detroit has greatly improved, the SCAO may recommend adding one or more judgeships.

### Comparable Courts

There are no comparable courts within Michigan for the 36th District Court as it relates to the number of judgeships and workload in the court. However, in the recent report, the National Center for State Courts compared the 36th District Court with the Newark Municipal Court in New Jersey. The report found:

District 36 annually disposes of approximately 1.1 million filings and the Newark Municipal Court handles half that amount; 541,000 dispositions per year. In addition, the Newark Municipal Court adjudicates approximately 60,000 misdemeanors and District 36 processes 120,000 of these types of cases.

...

In looking more intently at staffing, District 36 is comprised of 384 employees, including 31 judges and 6 magistrates. Staffing at the Newark Municipal Court is currently 104 with 10 full-time judges and 2 part-time judges. The staffing of District 36 is more than three times the number of employees at the Newark Municipal Court.<sup>49</sup>

<sup>48</sup> Following the release of the Special Operational Review by the National Center for State Courts, the Michigan Supreme Court appointed Court of Appeals Judge Michael J. Talbot to serve as special judicial administrator of Detroit's 36th District Court.

<sup>49</sup> Pages 4 and 5 of the Special Operational Review.

Between 2006 and 2012, the case filings decreased by 14.4 percent, from 378,971 to 324,340. The population of Detroit decreased by 7.5 percent between 1990 and 2000 and by 25.0 percent between 2000 and 2010. From 1990 to 2010, the population decreased by nearly one-third.

The raw case filing and population data below are used in the secondary analysis only for the purpose of projecting future case filing trends. This data alone is not a substitute for a weighted caseload analysis, so caution should be used when considering this information.

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Year	Traffic Civil Infractions	Total <sup>50</sup>
2006	159,224	219,747
2007	187,216	242,458
2008	164,678	222,488
2009	137,719	192,981
2010	137,442	200,634
2011	148,584	197,319
2012	136,707	187,633

For additional case filing detail, see the statistical supplement of the Michigan Supreme Court Annual Report, available at <http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/publications/reports/summaries.htm#statsupp>.

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Year	Population
1990	1,027,974
2000	951,270
2010	713,777

Source: <http://www.census.gov/>.

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<sup>50</sup> The total includes all district court case types, except traffic civil infractions.

## COURT OF APPEALS JUDGESHIPS

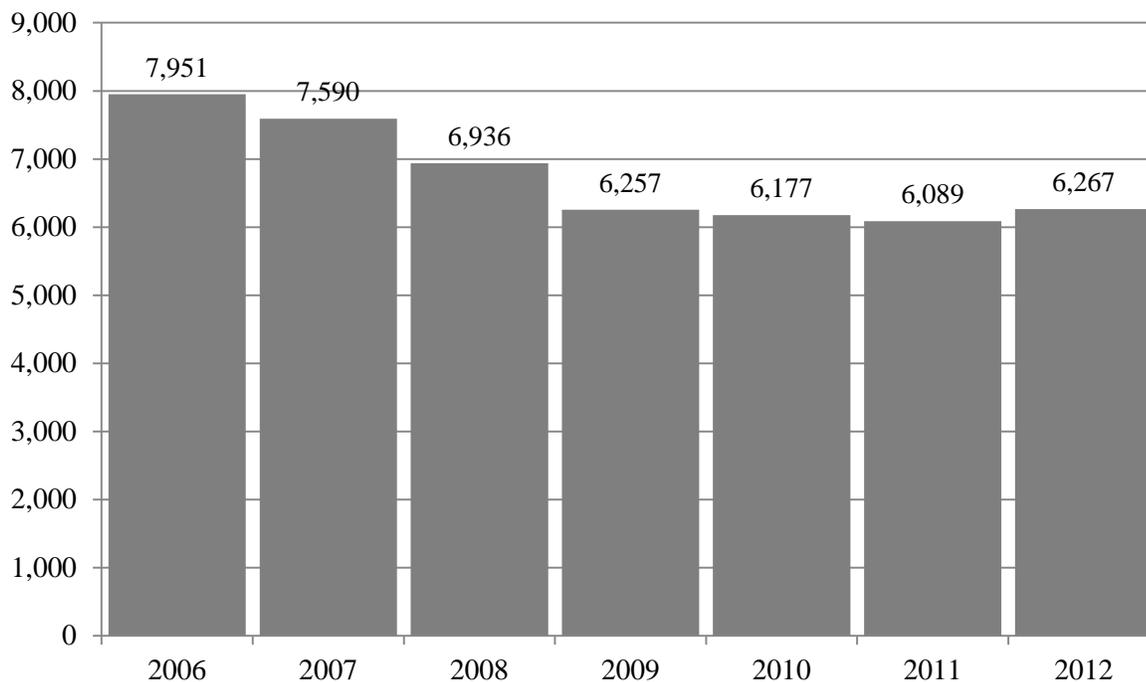
In 2011, the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) recommended the reduction by attrition of four Court of Appeals judgeships. In 2012, the Legislature enacted those recommendations to reduce the court from 28 to 24 judges by attrition. The Legislature also realigned the districts.<sup>51</sup> As of June 1, 2013, Districts I, III, and IV each have more than six judges and these will be reduced by attrition to six judges each. District II has six judges and will remain at six judges.

SCAO recommends no changes at this time.

### Case Filings and Dispositions

Year	Filings	Dispositions
2006	7,951	8,283
2007	7,590	7,543
2008	6,936	7,232
2009	6,257	6,810
2010	6,177	6,134
2011	6,089	5,982
2012	6,267	6,047

### Case Filings



<sup>51</sup> Shiawassee County, formerly in District II, is now part of District IV; Mason and Oceana counties were moved from District IV to District III; Kalamazoo County, from District III to District I; and Branch, Calhoun, and St. Joseph counties, from District I to District III. See Public Acts 20 and 624 of 2012.



## **APPENDICES**

## Appendix A – Case Weights

Case weights reflect the average number of minutes needed to perform the judicial work associated with a case. The following case weights were established during the Michigan Judicial Workload Assessment<sup>52</sup> and adjusted by the Judicial Resources Advisory Committee in early 2013.

### Circuit Court

Case Group Name	Case Types	Case Weight
Capital Felony and Felony Juvenile	FC, FJ	670
Noncapital Felony	FH, AX	104
Adult Circuit Problem-Solving Open Cases		171
Auto Negligence	ND, NF, NI	122
Medical Malpractice	NH	545
Other Civil	NM, NO, NP, NS, NZ, PC, PD, PR, PS, PZ, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CH, CK, CL, CP, CR, CZ,	184
Court of Claims	MD, MH, MK, MM, MP, MT, MZ	336
Divorce w/o Children	DO	71
Divorce w/ Children	DM	342
Non-Divorce Domestic	DP, UF, UI, UM, UN, UT, UW, DS, DC, DZ, UD, UE, JG, RB, RL, NB	86
PPO	PP, VP, PH, PJ	25
Adoption	AB, AC, AD, AF, AG, AM, AN, AO, AY	54
Other Family	EM, ID, NC, PW	20
Juvenile Delinquency and Designated	DL, DJ	81
Juvenile Problem-Solving Open Cases		169
Juvenile Traffic	TL	4
Child Protective Proceedings	NA	353
Family Dependency Problem-Solving Open Cases		417
Appeals	AR, AV, AA, AE, AL, AP, AS, AH, AW	148

### Probate

Case Group Name	Case Types	Case Weight
Supervised Estates	DA	662
Unsupervised Estates	DE	43
Small Estates	PE	14
Trusts	TT, TV	319
Conservatorships and Protective Orders	CA, CY, PO	187
Adult Guardianships	DD, GA, GL	85
Minor Guardianships	GM, LG	95
Civil Cases	CZ	399
Judicial Admissions and Mental Commitments	JA, MI	27
Other Probate	ML, BR, DH	215

<sup>52</sup> The final report was issued August 2011 and is available online at <http://courts.mi.gov/education/stats/Pages/Judicial-Resources-Recommendations-Report.aspx>.

## District

<b>Case Group Name</b>	<b>Case Types</b>	<b>Case Weight</b>
Felony	FY, FT, EX	46
Misdemeanor	OM, SM	28.3
Adult District Problem-Solving Open Cases		70
Non-Traffic Civil Infraction	ON, SN	4
Traffic Misdemeanor	OT, ST	9
Traffic Civil Infraction	OI, SI	1.3
OUIL Misdemeanor	OD, SD	46.1
Sobriety Problem-Solving Open Cases		70
OUIL Felony	FD	34.1
General Civil	GC, GZ	9
Small Claims	SC	12
Landlord-Tenant/Summary Proceedings	LT, SP	6

## Appendix B – Strata and Judicial Proportions

Counties are divided into three strata based on the volume of cases filed in the court. The judicial proportion values reflect the proportion of the case weight, on average, performed by judges. The remaining judicial workload, on average, is performed by referees, magistrates, law clerks, and other quasi-judicial officers who have limited authority to perform judicial functions.

### Stratum 1 - 39 Smaller Counties

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

	Judicial Proportion	Quasi- Judicial Officer Proportion
Case Type		
Circuit, Family, and Probate Cases	.78	.22
District Cases	.63	.37

### Stratum 2 - 33 Medium Counties

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

	Judicial Proportion	Quasi- Judicial Officer Proportion
Case Type		
Circuit, Family, and Probate Cases	.56	.44
District Cases	.75	.25

### Stratum 3 - 11 Largest Counties

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Genesee	Kent	Oakland	Washtenaw
Ingham	Macomb	Ottawa	Wayne
Kalamazoo	Muskegon	Saginaw	

	Judicial Proportion	Quasi- Judicial Officer Proportion
Case Type		
Circuit, Family, and Probate Cases	.50	.50
District Cases	.86	.14

## Appendix C – Weighted Caseload Results for County-Funded Courts

Court and County	Judicial Proportion <sup>53</sup>	Judicial Year in Minutes <sup>54</sup>	Total Workload in Minutes <sup>55</sup>	Total Need <sup>56</sup>	Judicial Need <sup>57</sup>	Judgeships <sup>58</sup>	Need or Excess <sup>59</sup>	Workload Per Judge <sup>60</sup>
<b>1st Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	172,311	2.23	1.25	1		
Hillsdale Probate	56%	77,400	18,175	0.23	0.13	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			190,487	2.46	1.38	2		
2B District	75%	77,400	80,692	1.04	0.78	1		
<b>Hillsdale</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>271,179</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-0.84</b>	<b>72.0%</b>
<b>2nd Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	715,140	9.24	5.17	4		
Berrien Probate	56%	77,400	47,207	0.61	0.34	2		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			762,347	9.85	5.52	6		
5th District	75%	77,400	410,779	5.31	3.98	5		
<b>Berrien</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,173,126</b>	<b>15.16</b>	<b>9.50</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-1.50</b>	<b>86.3%</b>
<b>3rd Circuit</b>	50%	77,400	8,618,669	111.35	55.68	60		
Wayne Probate	50%	77,400	1,114,459	14.40	7.20	8		
<b>Wayne</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>9,733,128</b>	<b>125.75</b>	<b>62.88</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>-5.12</b>	<b>92.5%</b>
<b>4th Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	636,253	8.22	4.60	4		
Jackson Probate	56%	77,400	78,746	1.02	0.57	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			714,999	9.24	5.17	5		
12th District	75%	77,400	352,108	4.55	3.41	4		
<b>Jackson</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,067,108</b>	<b>13.79</b>	<b>8.59</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-0.41</b>	<b>95.4%</b>

<sup>53</sup> The Judicial Proportion reflects the percentage of the case weight handled by judges.

<sup>54</sup> The Judicial Year in Minutes reflects the average amount of time available per judge per year to handle cases, excluding work-related travel, administration, education, vacations, holidays, etc. For multicounty courts, which have additional travel requirements, the judicial day is 5.25 hours and the judicial year is 67,725 minutes. For all other courts, the judicial day is 6.00 hours and the judicial year is 77,400 minutes.

<sup>55</sup> The Total Workload in Minutes reflects the estimated amount of time needed to handle the caseload. It is calculated by multiplying the case weight by the average annual filings from 2010-2012 for each case group.

<sup>56</sup> The Total Need reflects the number of judges needed, as well as the number of referees, law clerks, and other quasi-judicial officers needed to assist with the judicial workload. Almost all probate judges handle circuit court cases and some handle district court cases. Therefore, the Total Need column should not be used to determine the workload of an individual judge.

<sup>57</sup> The Judicial Need reflects the number of judges needed.

<sup>58</sup> The Judgeships, Need or Excess, and Workload Per Judge data provided in this table were calculated as if all pending eliminations and reinstatements were implemented. For example, the Legislature eliminated one judgeship from the 25th Circuit Court and when a vacancy occurs in that court the number of judgeships in Marquette County will reduce from 5 to 4. The information in this table presumes that the judgeship is already eliminated.

<sup>59</sup> The Need or Excess shows the number of judges the court(s) either need or have in excess. It is calculated by subtracting the number of Judgeships from the Judges Needed. Negative numbers reflect a judicial excess. Positive numbers reflect a judicial need.

<sup>60</sup> Workload Per Judge reflects the average percentage of a full judgeship that each judge needs to perform to handle the workload.

Court and County	Judicial Proportion	Judicial Year in Minutes	Total Workload in Minutes	Total Need	Judicial Need	Judgeships	Need or Excess	Work-load Per Judge
<b>5th Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	206,294	2.67	1.49	1		
Barry Probate	56%	77,400	18,921	0.24	0.14	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			225,215	2.91	1.63	2		
56B District	75%	77,400	78,694	1.02	0.76	1		
<b>Barry</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>303,909</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-0.61</b>	<b>79.7%</b>
<b>6th Circuit</b>	50%	77,400	3,855,732	49.82	24.91	19		
Oakland Probate	50%	77,400	562,539	7.27	3.63	4		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			4,418,271	57.08	28.54	23		
52nd District	86%	77,400	778,331	10.06	8.656	10		
<b>Oakland</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>5,196,601</b>	<b>67.14</b>	<b>37.19</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4.19</b>	<b>112.7%</b>
<b>7th Circuit</b>	50%	77,400	1,735,825	22.43	11.21	9		
Genesee Probate	50%	77,400	199,695	2.58	1.29	2		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			1,935,520	25.01	12.50	11		
67th District	86%	77,400	592,677	7.66	6.59	6		
<b>Genesee</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>2,528,197</b>	<b>32.66</b>	<b>19.09</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>112.3%</b>
<b>8th Circuit - Ionia</b>	56%	67,725	225,796	3.33	1.87	2		
8th Circuit - Montcalm	56%	67,725	230,341	3.40	1.90			
Ionia Probate	56%	77,400	21,645	0.28	0.16	1		
Montcalm Probate	56%	77,400	23,348	0.30	0.17	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			501,131	7.32	4.10	4		
64A District - Ionia	75%	77,400	102,019	1.32	0.99	1		
64B District - Montcalm	75%	77,400	85,124	1.10	0.82	1		
<b>Ionia, Montcalm</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>688,273</b>	<b>9.73</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-0.09</b>	<b>98.5%</b>
<b>9th Circuit</b>	50%	77,400	1,040,121	13.44	6.72	5		
Kalamazoo Probate	50%	77,400	68,127	0.88	0.44	3		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			1,108,248	14.32	7.16	8		
8th District	86%	77,400	577,313	7.46	6.41	6		
<b>Kalamazoo</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,685,561</b>	<b>21.78</b>	<b>13.57</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-0.43</b>	<b>97.0%</b>
<b>10th Circuit</b>	50%	77,400	775,008	10.01	5.01	5		
Saginaw Probate	50%	77,400	83,893	1.08	0.54	2		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			858,901	11.10	5.55	7		
70th District	86%	77,400	451,193	5.83	5.01	6		
<b>Saginaw</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,310,094</b>	<b>16.93</b>	<b>10.56</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-2.44</b>	<b>81.2%</b>

<sup>61</sup> A circuit judgeship was temporarily eliminated by the Legislature in Oakland County and will be reinstated January 1, 2015. See MCL 600.507 (2). Once that judgeship is reinstated, Oakland County will have 33 judgeships.

Court and County	Judicial Proportion	Judicial Year in Minutes	Total Workload in Minutes	Total Need	Judicial Need	Judgeships	Need or Excess	Work-load Per Judge
<b>11th Circuit - Alger</b>	78%	67,725	29,100	0.43	0.34			
11th Circuit - Luce	78%	67,725	24,156	0.36	0.28			
11th Circuit - Mackinac	78%	67,725	41,743	0.62	0.48	1		
11th Circuit - Schoolcraft	78%	67,725	32,541	0.48	0.37			
Alger Probate District 5	78%	67,725	4,962	0.07	0.06			
Schoolcraft Probate District 5	78%	67,725	4,161	0.06	0.05	1		
Luce Probate District 6	78%	67,725	3,448	0.05	0.04			
Mackinac Probate District 6	78%	67,725	6,072	0.09	0.07	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			146,183	2.16	1.68	3		
92nd District - Luce	63%	67,725	12,723	0.19	0.12			
92nd District - Mackinac	63%	67,725	28,373	0.42	0.26	1		
93rd District - Alger	63%	67,725	14,321	0.21	0.13			
93rd District - Schoolcraft	63%	67,725	15,654	0.23	0.15	0	<sup>62</sup>	
<b>Alger, Luce, Mackinac, Schoolcraft</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>217,254</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-1.66</b>	<b>58.6%</b>
<b>12th Circuit - Baraga</b>	78%	67,725	23,278	0.34	0.27			
12th Circuit - Houghton	78%	67,725	68,260	1.01	0.79	1		
12th Circuit - Keweenaw	78%	67,725	5,899	0.09	0.07			
Baraga Probate	78%	77,400	6,051	0.08	0.06	1		
Houghton Probate	78%	77,400	13,144	0.17	0.13	1		
Keweenaw Probate	78%	77,400	1,283	0.02	0.01	.5		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			117,914	1.70	1.33	3.5		
97th District - Baraga	63%	67,725	11,611	0.17	0.11			
97th District - Houghton	63%	67,725	40,469	0.60	0.38	1		
97th District - Keweenaw	63%	67,725	2,651	0.04	0.02			
<b>Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>172,645</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>-2.66</b>	<b>40.8%</b>
<b>13th Circuit - Antrim</b>	78%	67,725	79,680	1.18	0.92			
13th Circuit - Grand Traverse	56%	67,725	278,617	4.11	2.30	2		
13th Circuit - Leelanau	78%	67,725	42,753	0.63	0.49			
Antrim Probate	78%	77,400	15,500	0.20	0.16	1		
Grand Traverse Probate	56%	77,400	40,973	0.53	0.30	1		
Leelanau Probate	78%	77,400	10,798	0.14	0.11	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			468,320	6.79	4.28	5		
86th District - Antrim	63%	67,725	36,205	0.53	0.34			
86th District - Grand Traverse	75%	67,725	137,797	2.03	1.53	2	<sup>63</sup>	
86th District - Leelanau	63%	67,725	20,467	0.30	0.19			
<b>Antrim, Grand Traverse, Leelanau</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>662,790</b>	<b>9.66</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-0.67</b>	<b>90.4%</b>
<b>14th Circuit</b>	50%	77,400	908,666	11.74	5.87	4		
Muskegon Probate	50%	77,400	60,462	0.78	0.39	2		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			969,129	12.52	6.26	6		
60th District	86%	77,400	367,298	4.75	4.08	4		
<b>Muskegon</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,336,427</b>	<b>17.27</b>	<b>10.34</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>103.4%</b>
<b>15th Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	168,325	2.17	1.22	1		
Branch Probate	56%	77,400	15,872	0.21	0.11	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			184,197	2.38	1.33	2		
3A District	75%	77,400	91,558	1.18	0.89	1		
<b>Branch</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>275,755</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-0.78</b>	<b>74.0%</b>

<sup>62</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 93rd District Court has one judge. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

<sup>63</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 86th District Court has three judges. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

Court and County	Judicial Proportion	Judicial Year in Minutes	Total Workload in Minutes	Total Need	Judicial Need	Judgeships	Need or Excess	Workload Per Judge
<b>16th Circuit</b>	50%	77,400	2,776,845	35.88	17.94	13	64	
Macomb Probate	50%	77,400	305,383	3.95	1.97	2		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			3,082,228	39.82	19.91	15		
42nd District	86%	77,400	162,131	2.09	1.80	2		
<b>Macomb</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>3,244,359</b>	<b>41.92</b>	<b>21.71</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>127.7%</b>
<b>17th Circuit</b>	50%	77,400	2,198,348	28.40	14.20	10		
Kent Probate	50%	77,400	232,997	3.01	1.51	4		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			2,431,345	31.41	15.71	14		
63rd District	86%	77,400	286,504	3.70	3.18	2		
<b>Kent</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>2,717,850</b>	<b>35.11</b>	<b>18.89</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>118.1%</b>
<b>18th Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	399,897	5.17	2.89	2	65	
Bay Probate	56%	77,400	45,888	0.59	0.33	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			445,785	5.76	3.23	3		
74th District	75%	77,400	184,221	2.38	1.79	3		
<b>Bay</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>630,007</b>	<b>8.14</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-0.99</b>	<b>83.5%</b>
<b>19th Circuit - Benzie</b>	78%	67,725	47,824	0.71	0.55	1		
19th Circuit - Manistee	78%	67,725	74,539	1.10	0.86	1		
Benzie Probate	78%	77,400	9,898	0.13	0.10	1		
Manistee Probate	78%	77,400	15,566	0.20	0.16	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			147,827	2.14	1.67	3		
85th District - Benzie	63%	67,725	21,048	0.31	0.20	0		
85th District - Manistee	63%	67,725	57,361	0.85	0.53	0		
<b>Benzie, Manistee</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>226,236</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-0.60</b>	<b>79.8%</b>
<b>20th Circuit</b>	50%	77,400	685,661	8.86	4.43	4		
Ottawa Probate	50%	77,400	69,603	0.90	0.45	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			755,264	9.76	4.88	5		
58th District	86%	77,400	398,755	5.15	4.43	4		
<b>Ottawa</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,154,019</b>	<b>14.91</b>	<b>9.31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>103.4%</b>
<b>21st Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	232,188	3.00	1.68	2		
Isabella Probate	56%	77,400	20,417	0.26	0.15	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			252,605	3.26	1.83	3		
76th District	75%	77,400	154,946	2.00	1.50	1		
<b>Isabella</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>407,551</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-0.67</b>	<b>83.2%</b>
<b>22nd Circuit</b>	50%	77,400	1,007,936	13.02	6.51	5		
Washtenaw Probate	50%	77,400	122,592	1.58	0.79	2		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			1,130,528	14.61	7.30	7		
14A District	86%	77,400	261,076	3.37	2.90	3		
<b>Washtenaw</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,391,604</b>	<b>17.98</b>	<b>10.20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>102.0%</b>

<sup>64</sup> A circuit judgeship was temporarily eliminated by the Legislature in Macomb County and will be reinstated January 1, 2017. See MCL 600.517 (2). Once that judgeship is reinstated, Macomb County will have 17 judgeships.

<sup>65</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 18th Circuit Court has three judges. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

Court and County	Judicial Proportion	Judicial Year in Minutes	Total Workload in Minutes	Total Need	Judicial Need	Judgeships	Need or Excess	Workload Per Judge
<b>23rd Circuit - Alcona</b>	78%	67,725	33,956	0.50	0.39			
23rd Circuit - Arenac	78%	67,725	66,125	0.98	0.76	1	<sup>66</sup>	
23rd Circuit - Iosco	78%	67,725	88,431	1.31	1.02			
23rd Circuit - Oscoda	78%	67,725	35,594	0.53	0.41			
Alcona Probate	78%	77,400	8,762	0.11	0.09	1		
Arenac Probate	78%	77,400	9,490	0.12	0.10	1		
Iosco Probate	78%	77,400	18,397	0.24	0.19	1		
Oscoda Probate	78%	77,400	5,321	0.07	0.05	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			266,076	3.85	3.00	5		
81st District - Alcona	63%	67,725	17,693	0.26	0.16			
81st District - Arenac	63%	67,725	35,636	0.53	0.33	0	<sup>67</sup>	
81st District - Iosco	63%	67,725	47,561	0.70	0.44			
81st District - Oscoda	63%	67,725	18,102	0.27	0.17			
<b>Alcona, Arenac, Iosco, Oscoda</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>385,068</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>4.11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-0.89</b>	<b>82.2%</b>
<b>24th Circuit</b>	78%	77,400	136,677	1.77	1.38	1		
Sanilac Probate	78%	77,400	15,964	0.21	0.16	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			152,642	1.97	1.54	2		
73A District	63%	77,400	63,466	0.82	0.52	0		
<b>Sanilac</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>216,108</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>102.7%</b>
<b>25th Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	206,152	2.66	1.49	1	<sup>68</sup>	
Marquette Probate	56%	77,400	24,394	0.32	0.18	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			230,546	2.98	1.67	2		
96th District	75%	77,400	111,027	1.43	1.08	2		
<b>Marquette</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>341,574</b>	<b>4.41</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-1.26</b>	<b>68.6%</b>
<b>26th Circuit - Alpena</b>	78%	67,725	119,585	1.77	1.38	1		
26th Circuit - Montmorency	78%	67,725	39,879	0.59	0.46			
Alpena Probate	78%	77,400	17,304	0.22	0.17	1		
Montmorency Probate	78%	77,400	8,063	0.10	0.08	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			184,831	2.68	2.09	3		
88th District - Alpena	63%	67,725	53,401	0.79	0.50	0	<sup>69</sup>	
88th District - Montmorency	63%	67,725	17,491	0.26	0.16			
<b>Alpena, Montmorency</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>255,723</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-0.25</b>	<b>91.7%</b>
<b>27th Circuit - Newaygo</b>	56%	67,725	187,259	2.76	1.55	1	<sup>70</sup>	
27th Circuit - Oceana	78%	67,725	89,683	1.32	1.03			
Newaygo Probate	56%	77,400	25,141	0.32	0.18	1		
Oceana Probate	78%	77,400	12,765	0.16	0.13	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			314,848	4.58	2.89	3		
78th District - Newaygo	75%	67,725	83,978	1.24	0.93			
78th District - Oceana	63%	67,725	50,693	0.75	0.47	1		
<b>Newaygo, Oceana</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>449,519</b>	<b>6.57</b>	<b>4.29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>107.3%</b>

<sup>66</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 23rd Circuit Court has two judges. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

<sup>67</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 81st District Court has one judge. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

<sup>68</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 25th Circuit Court has two judges. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

<sup>69</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 88<sup>th</sup> District Court has one judge. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

<sup>70</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 27th Circuit Court has two judges. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

Court and County	Judicial Proportion	Judicial Year in Minutes	Total Workload in Minutes	Total Need	Judicial Need	Judgeships	Need or Excess	Workload Per Judge
<b>28th Circuit</b> - Missaukee	78%	67,725	43,743	0.65	0.50	1		
28th Circuit - Wexford	56%	67,725	148,893	2.20	1.23	1		
Missaukee Probate	78%	77,400	7,507	0.10	0.08	1		
Wexford Probate	56%	77,400	20,565	0.27	0.15	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			220,709	3.21	1.96	3		
84th District - Missaukee	63%	67,725	21,688	0.32	0.20	1		
84th District - Wexford	75%	67,725	76,491	1.13	0.85	1		
<b>Missaukee, Wexford</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>318,887</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-0.99</b>	<b>75.2%</b>
<b>29th Circuit</b> - Clinton	56%	67,725	170,255	2.51	1.41	1	<sup>71</sup>	
29th Circuit - Gratiot	56%	67,725	127,862	1.89	1.06	1		
Clinton Probate	56%	77,400	22,589	0.29	0.16	1		
Gratiot Probate	56%	77,400	19,665	0.25	0.14	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			340,370	4.95	2.77	3		
65A District - Clinton	75%	77,400	106,891	1.38	1.04	1		
65B District - Gratiot	75%	77,400	87,628	1.13	0.85	1		
<b>Clinton, Gratiot</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>534,889</b>	<b>7.46</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-0.34</b>	<b>93.1%</b>
<b>30th Circuit</b>	50%	77,400	1,147,019	14.82	7.41	7		
Ingham Probate	50%	77,400	125,685	1.62	0.81	2		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			1,272,704	16.44	8.22	9		
55th District	86%	77,400	167,781	2.17	1.86	2		
<b>Ingham</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,440,485</b>	<b>18.61</b>	<b>10.09</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-0.91</b>	<b>91.7%</b>
<b>31st Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	565,283	7.30	4.09	3		
St. Clair Probate	56%	77,400	79,737	1.03	0.58	2		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			645,020	8.33	4.67	5		
72nd District	75%	77,400	269,653	3.48	2.61	3		
<b>St. Clair</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>914,673</b>	<b>11.82</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-0.72</b>	<b>91.0%</b>
<b>32nd Circuit</b> - Gogebic	78%	67,725	50,283	0.74	0.58	1		
32nd Circuit - Ontonagon	78%	67,725	15,268	0.23	0.18	1		
Gogebic Probate	78%	77,400	9,942	0.13	0.10	1		
Ontonagon Probate	78%	77,400	3,043	0.04	0.03	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			78,536	1.14	0.89	3		
98th District - Gogebic	63%	67,725	27,208	0.40	0.25	0	<sup>72</sup>	
98th District - Ontonagon	63%	67,725	10,776	0.16	0.10	0		
<b>Gogebic, Ontonagon</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>116,520</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-1.76</b>	<b>41.3%</b>
<b>33rd Circuit</b> - Charlevoix	78%	77,400	99,729	1.29	1.01	1		
<b>57th Circuit</b> - Emmet	78%	77,400	133,009	1.72	1.34	1		
Charlevoix Probate District 7	78%	67,725	10,774	0.16	0.12	1		
Emmet Probate District 7	78%	67,725	12,664	0.19	0.15	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			256,175	3.35	2.62	3		
90th District - Charlevoix	63%	67,725	48,917	0.72	0.46	1		
90th District - Emmet	63%	67,725	70,206	1.04	0.65	1		
<b>Charlevoix, Emmet<sup>73</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>375,299</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-0.28</b>	<b>93.1%</b>

<sup>71</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 29th Circuit Court has two judges. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

<sup>72</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 98th District Court has one judge. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

<sup>73</sup> Because the 7th Probate Court District and the 90th District Court serve both Charlevoix and Emmet counties, the 33rd and 57th Circuit Courts were combined in this report.

Court and County	Judicial Proportion	Judicial Year in Minutes	Total Workload in Minutes	Total Need	Judicial Need	Judgeships	Need or Excess	Workload Per Judge
<b>34th Circuit - Ogemaw</b>	56%	67,725	97,812	1.44	0.81			
34th Circuit - Roscommon	56%	67,725	103,720	1.53	0.86	1		
Ogemaw Probate	56%	77,400	14,686	0.19	0.11	1		
Roscommon Probate	56%	77,400	19,981	0.26	0.14	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			236,199	3.42	1.92	3		
82nd District - Ogemaw	75%	67,725	56,785	0.84	0.63	1	74	
82nd District - Roscommon	75%	67,725	72,435	1.07	0.80			
<b>Ogemaw, Roscommon</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>365,419</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-0.65</b>	<b>83.7%</b>
<b>35th Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	243,120	3.14	1.76	1		
Shiawassee Probate	56%	77,400	35,711	0.46	0.26	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			278,830	3.60	2.02	2		
66th District	75%	77,400	106,509	1.38	1.03	1	75	
<b>Shiawassee</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>385,339</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>101.6%</b>
<b>36th Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	318,913	4.12	2.31	2		
Van Buren Probate	56%	77,400	36,609	0.47	0.26	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			355,522	4.59	2.57	3		
7th District	75%	77,400	171,957	2.22	1.67	1	76	
<b>Van Buren</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>527,478</b>	<b>6.81</b>	<b>4.24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>106.0%</b>
<b>37th Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	574,732	7.43	4.16	4		
Calhoun Probate	56%	77,400	76,380	0.99	0.55	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			651,112	8.41	4.71	5		
10th District	75%	77,400	380,360	4.91	3.69	4		
<b>Calhoun</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,031,472</b>	<b>13.33</b>	<b>8.40</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-0.60</b>	<b>93.3%</b>
<b>38th Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	529,685	6.84	3.83	3		
Monroe Probate	56%	77,400	57,272	0.74	0.41	2		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			586,957	7.58	4.25	5		
1st District	75%	77,400	288,194	3.72	2.79	3		
<b>Monroe</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>875,151</b>	<b>11.31</b>	<b>7.04</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-0.96</b>	<b>88.0%</b>
<b>39th Circuit</b>	0.56	77,400	365,704	4.72	2.65	2		
Lenawee Probate	56%	77,400	34,046	0.44	0.25	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			399,750	5.16	2.89	3		
2A District	75%	77,400	210,687	2.72	2.04	2		
<b>Lenawee</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>610,437</b>	<b>7.89</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-0.07</b>	<b>98.7%</b>
<b>40th Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	252,195	3.26	1.82	2		
Lapeer Probate	56%	77,400	26,800	0.35	0.19	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			278,995	3.60	2.02	3		
71A District	75%	77,400	133,300	1.72	1.29	1		
<b>Lapeer</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>412,296</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-0.69</b>	<b>82.8%</b>

<sup>74</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 82nd District Court has two judges. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

<sup>75</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 66th District Court has two judges. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

<sup>76</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 7th District Court has two judges. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

Court and County	Judicial Proportion	Judicial Year in Minutes	Total Workload in Minutes	Total Need	Judicial Need	Judgeships	Need or Excess	Work-load Per Judge
<b>41st Circuit - Dickinson</b>	78%	67,725	100,489	1.48	1.16			
41st Circuit - Iron	78%	67,725	42,741	0.63	0.49	2		
41st Circuit - Menominee	78%	67,725	62,317	0.92	0.72			
Dickinson Probate	78%	77,400	11,366	0.15	0.11	1		
Iron Probate	78%	77,400	7,768	0.10	0.08	1		
Menominee Probate	78%	77,400	10,016	0.13	0.10	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			234,697	3.41	2.66	5		
95B District - Dickinson	63%	67,725	41,245	0.61	0.38	1		
95B District - Iron	63%	67,725	20,136	0.30	0.19			
95A District - Menominee	63%	77,400	39,331	0.51	0.32	0	<sup>77</sup>	
<b>Dickinson, Iron, Menominee</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>335,408</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-2.45</b>	<b>59.2%</b>
<b>42nd Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	223,170	2.88	1.61	2		
Midland Probate	56%	77,400	34,426	0.44	0.25	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			257,597	3.33	1.86	3		
75th District	75%	77,400	99,167	1.28	0.96	1		
<b>Midland</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>356,764</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-1.18</b>	<b>70.6%</b>
<b>43rd Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	199,438	2.58	1.44	1		
Cass Probate	56%	77,400	27,805	0.36	0.20	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			227,243	2.94	1.64	2		
4th District	75%	77,400	76,860	0.99	0.74	1		
<b>Cass</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>304,103</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-0.61</b>	<b>79.6%</b>
<b>44th Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	533,187	6.89	3.86	2		
Livingston Probate	56%	77,400	56,699	0.73	0.41	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			589,886	7.62	4.27	3		
53rd District	75%	77,400	217,114	2.81	2.10	3		
<b>Livingston</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>806,999</b>	<b>10.43</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>106.2%</b>
<b>45th Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	270,435	3.49	1.96	1		
St. Joseph Probate	56%	77,400	24,452	0.32	0.18	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			294,888	3.81	2.13	2		
3B District	75%	77,400	139,057	1.80	1.35	2		
<b>St. Joseph</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>433,945</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-0.52</b>	<b>87.0%</b>
<b>46th Circuit - Crawford</b>	78%	67,725	82,497	1.22	0.95			
46th Circuit - Kalkaska	78%	67,725	67,532	1.00	0.78	2		
46th Circuit - Otsego	78%	67,725	114,136	1.69	1.31			
Crawford Probate	78%	77,400	10,750	0.14	0.11	1		
Kalkaska Probate	78%	77,400	8,258	0.11	0.08	1		
Otsego Probate	78%	77,400	17,344	0.22	0.17	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			300,518	4.37	3.41	5		
87C District - Crawford	63%	77,400	39,989	0.52	0.33	0		
87B District - Kalkaska	63%	77,400	33,283	0.43	0.27	0		
87A District - Otsego	63%	77,400	55,946	0.72	0.46	0	<sup>78</sup>	
<b>Crawford, Kalkaska, Otsego</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>429,735</b>	<b>6.04</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-0.54</b>	<b>89.2%</b>

<sup>77</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 95A District Court has one judge. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

<sup>78</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 87A District Court has one judge. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

Court and County	Judicial Proportion	Judicial Year in Minutes	Total Workload in Minutes	Total Need	Judicial Need	Judgeships	Need or Excess	Workload Per Judge
<b>47th Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	105,772	1.37	0.77	1		
Delta Probate	56%	77,400	27,134	0.35	0.20	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			132,906	1.72	0.96	2		
94th District	75%	77,400	64,340	0.83	0.62	1		
<b>Delta</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>197,246</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-1.41</b>	<b>52.8%</b>
<b>48th Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	359,755	4.65	2.60	2		
Allegan Probate	56%	77,400	39,523	0.51	0.29	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			399,277	5.16	2.89	3		
57th District	75%	77,400	183,469	2.37	1.78	2		
<b>Allegan</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>582,746</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>4.67</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-0.33</b>	<b>93.3%</b>
<b>49th Circuit - Mecosta</b>	56%	67,725	153,067	2.26	1.27	2		
49th Circuit - Osceola	78%	67,725	90,312	1.33	1.04	1		
Mecosta Probate District 18	56%	67,725	19,618	0.29	0.16	1		
Osceola Probate District 18	78%	67,725	13,590	0.20	0.16	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			276,588	4.08	2.62	3		
77th District - Mecosta	75%	67,725	85,632	1.26	0.95	1		
77th District - Osceola	63%	67,725	38,786	0.57	0.36	1		
<b>Mecosta, Osceola</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>401,006</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-0.07</b>	<b>98.3%</b>
<b>50th Circuit</b>	78%	77,400	135,547	1.75	1.37	1		
Chippewa Probate	78%	77,400	25,219	0.33	0.25	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			160,766	2.08	1.62	2		
91st District	63%	77,400	67,972	0.88	0.55	0		
<b>Chippewa</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>228,738</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>108.7%</b>
<b>51st Circuit - Lake</b>	78%	67,725	47,580	0.70	0.55	1		
51st Circuit - Mason	78%	67,725	105,438	1.56	1.21	1		
Lake Probate	78%	77,400	5,481	0.07	0.06	1		
Mason Probate	78%	77,400	16,505	0.21	0.17	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			175,004	2.54	1.98	3		
79th District - Lake	63%	67,725	24,092	0.36	0.22	0	<sup>79</sup>	
79th District - Mason	63%	67,725	50,090	0.74	0.47	0		
<b>Lake, Mason</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>249,186</b>	<b>3.64</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-0.33</b>	<b>89.1%</b>
<b>52nd Circuit</b>	78%	77,400	86,202	1.11	0.87	1		
Huron Probate	78%	77,400	29,498	0.38	0.30	1	<sup>80</sup>	
Circuit Probate Subtotal			115,700	1.49	1.17	2		
73B District	63%	77,400	51,359	0.66	0.42	0		
<b>Huron</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>167,059</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-0.42</b>	<b>79.2%</b>

<sup>79</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 79th District Court has one judge. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

<sup>80</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the Huron Probate Court has two judges. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

Court and County	Judicial Proportion	Judicial Year in Minutes	Total Workload in Minutes	Total Need	Judicial Need	Judgeships	Need or Excess	Workload Per Judge
<b>53rd Circuit</b> - Cheboygan	78%	67,725	139,414	2.06	1.61	1		
53rd Circuit - Presque Isle	78%	67,725	41,018	0.61	0.47			
Cheboygan Probate	78%	77,400	14,565	0.19	0.15	1		
Presque Isle Probate	78%	77,400	10,498	0.14	0.11	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			205,495	2.99	2.33	3		
89th District - Cheboygan	63%	67,725	46,672	0.69	0.43	0	81	
89th District - Presque Isle	63%	67,725	18,686	0.28	0.17			
<b>Cheboygan, Presque Isle</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>270,853</b>	<b>3.95</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-0.06</b>	<b>98.0%</b>
<b>54th Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	194,377	2.51	1.41	1		
Tuscola Probate	56%	77,400	23,359	0.30	0.17	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			217,736	2.81	1.58	2		
71B District	75%	77,400	76,700	0.99	0.74	1		
<b>Tuscola</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>294,436</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-0.68</b>	<b>77.3%</b>
<b>55th Circuit</b> - Clare	78%	67,725	139,380	2.06	1.61	2		
55th Circuit - Gladwin	78%	67,725	111,931	1.65	1.29			
Clare Probate District 17	78%	67,725	14,207	0.21	0.16	1		
Gladwin Probate District 17	78%	67,725	9,668	0.14	0.11			
Circuit Probate Subtotal			275,186	4.06	3.17	3		
80th District - Clare	63%	67,725	67,051	0.99	0.62	1		
80th District - Gladwin	63%	67,725	57,846	0.85	0.54			
<b>Clare, Gladwin</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>400,083</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>108.3%</b>
<b>56th Circuit</b>	56%	77,400	345,089	4.46	2.50	2		
Eaton Probate	56%	77,400	39,426	0.51	0.29	1		
Circuit Probate Subtotal			384,515	4.97	2.78	3		
56A District	75%	77,400	152,448	1.97	1.48	2		
<b>Eaton</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>536,964</b>	<b>6.94</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-0.74</b>	<b>85.2%</b>

<sup>81</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 89th District Court has one judge. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

## Appendix D – Weighted Caseload Results for City- or Township-Funded Courts

Court and Jurisdiction	County	Judicial Proportion <sup>82</sup>	Judicial Year in Minutes <sup>83</sup>	Total Workload in Minutes <sup>84</sup>	Total Need <sup>85</sup>	Judicial Need <sup>86</sup>	Judge-ships <sup>87</sup>	Need or Excess <sup>88</sup>	Work-load Per Judge <sup>89</sup>
14B District Ypsilanti Township	Washtenaw	86%	77,400	126,786	1.64	1.41	1	0.41	140.9%
15th District Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	86%	77,400	139,531	1.80	1.55	3	-1.45	51.7%
16th District Livonia	Wayne	86%	77,400	182,503	2.36	2.03	2	0.03	101.4%
17th District Redford	Wayne	86%	77,400	96,806	1.25	1.08	2	-0.92	53.8%
18th District Westland	Wayne	86%	77,400	254,933	3.29	2.83	2	0.83	141.6%
19th District Dearborn	Wayne	86%	77,400	295,337	3.82	3.28	3	0.28	109.4%
20th District Dearborn Heights	Wayne	86%	77,400	130,205	1.68	1.45	2	-0.55	72.3%
21st District Garden City	Wayne	86%	77,400	72,535	0.94	0.81	1	-0.19	80.6%
22nd District Inkster	Wayne	86%	77,400	81,658	1.06	0.91	1	-0.09	90.7%

<sup>82</sup> The Judicial Proportion reflects the percentage of the case weight handled by judges.

<sup>83</sup> The Judicial Year in Minutes reflects the average amount of time available per judge per year to handle cases excluding work-related travel, administration, education, vacations, holidays, etc. For multicounty courts, which have additional travel requirements, the judicial day is 5.25 hours and the judicial year is 67,725 minutes. For all other courts, the judicial day is 6.00 hours and the judicial year is 77,400 minutes.

<sup>84</sup> The Total Workload in Minutes reflects the estimated amount of time needed to handle the caseload. It is calculated by multiplying the case weight by the average annual filings from 2010-2012 for each case group.

<sup>85</sup> The Total Need reflects the number of judges needed, as well as the number of magistrates, law clerks, and other quasi-judicial officers needed to assist with the judicial workload. Almost all probate judges handle circuit court cases and some handle district court cases. Therefore, the Total Need column should not be used to determine the workload of an individual judge.

<sup>86</sup> The Judicial Need reflects the number of judges needed.

<sup>87</sup> The Judgeships, Need or Excess, and Workload Per Judge data provided in this table were calculated as if all pending eliminations and reinstatements were implemented. For example, the Legislature eliminated one judgeship from the 48th District Court and when a vacancy occurs in that court the number of judgeships will reduce from 3 to 2. The information in this table presumes that the judgeship is already eliminated.

<sup>88</sup> The Need or Excess shows the number of judges the court(s) either need or have in excess. It is calculated by subtracting the number of Judgeships from the Judges Needed. Negative numbers reflect a judicial excess. Positive numbers reflect a judicial need.

<sup>89</sup> Workload Per Judge reflects the average percentage of a full judgeship that each judge needs to perform to handle the workload.

Court and Jurisdiction	County	Judicial Proportion	Judicial Year in Minutes	Total Workload in Minutes	Total Need	Judicial Need	Judgeships	Need or Excess	Work-load Per Judge
23rd District Taylor	Wayne	86%	77,400	180,317	2.33	2.00	2	0.00	100.2%
24th District Allen Park	Wayne	86%	77,400	121,966	1.58	1.36	2	-0.64	67.8%
25th District Ecorse, Lincoln Park	Wayne	86%	77,400	198,801	2.57	2.21	2	0.21	110.4%
27th District Wyandotte	Wayne	86%	77,400	77,272	1.00	0.86	1	-0.14	85.9%
28th District Southgate	Wayne	86%	77,400	73,074	0.94	0.81	1	-0.19	81.2%
29th District Wayne City	Wayne	86%	77,400	57,286	0.74	0.64	1	-0.36	63.7%
30th District Highland Park	Wayne	86%	77,400	86,940	1.12	0.97	1	-0.03	96.6%
31st District Hamtramck	Wayne	86%	77,400	112,364	1.45	1.25	1	0.25	124.8%
32A District Harper Woods	Wayne	86%	77,400	63,992	0.83	0.71	1	-0.29	71.1%
33rd District Woodhaven <sup>90</sup>	Wayne	86%	77,400	152,755	1.97	1.70	2	-0.30	84.9%
34th District Romulus	Wayne	86%	77,400	262,141	3.39	2.91	3	-0.09	97.1%
35th District Plymouth	Wayne	86%	77,400	234,530	3.03	2.61	3	-0.39	86.9%
36th District Detroit	Wayne	86%	77,400	2,960,293	38.25	32.89	31	1.89	106.1%
37th District Center Line, Warren	Macomb	86%	77,400	359,164	4.64	3.99	4	-0.01	99.8%
38th District Eastpointe	Macomb	86%	77,400	130,155	1.68	1.45	1	0.45	144.6%
39th District Fraser, Roseville	Macomb	86%	77,400	204,391	2.64	2.27	3	-0.73	75.7%
40th District St. Clair Shores	Macomb	86%	77,400	135,489	1.75	1.51	2	-0.49	75.3%
41A District Shelby Township, Sterling Heights	Macomb	86%	77,400	371,233	4.80	4.12	4	0.12	103.1%
41B District Clinton Township	Macomb	86%	77,400	277,314	3.58	3.08	3	0.08	102.7%
43rd District Ferndale, Hazel Park, Madison Heights	Oakland	86%	77,400	219,171	2.83	2.44	3	-0.56	81.2%

<sup>90</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 33rd District Court has three judges. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

Court and Jurisdiction	County	Judicial Proportion	Judicial Year in Minutes	Total Workload in Minutes	Total Need	Judicial Need	Judge-ships	Need or Excess	Work-load Per Judge
44th District Royal Oak and 45A District Berkley <sup>91</sup>	Oakland	86%	77,400	144,103	1.86	1.60	1	0.60	160.1%
45th District Oak Park	Oakland	86%	77,400	119,175	1.54	1.32	2	-0.68	66.2%
46th District Southfield	Oakland	86%	77,400	236,017	3.05	2.62	3	-0.38	87.4%
47th District Farmington Hills	Oakland	86%	77,400	156,404	2.02	1.74	2	-0.26	86.9%
48th District Bloomfield Hills <sup>92</sup>	Oakland	86%	77,400	187,585	2.42	2.08	2	0.08	104.2%
50th District Pontiac <sup>93</sup>	Oakland	86%	77,400	201,346	2.60	2.24	3	-0.76	74.6%
51st District Waterford	Oakland	86%	77,400	102,463	1.32	1.14	2	-0.86	56.9%
54A District Lansing <sup>94</sup>	Ingham	86%	77,400	286,013	3.70	3.18	4	-0.82	79.4%
54B District East Lansing	Ingham	86%	77,400	191,170	2.47	2.12	2	0.12	106.2%
59th District Grandville, Walker	Kent	86%	77,400	79,732	1.03	0.89	1	-0.11	88.6%
61st District Grand Rapids	Kent	86%	77,400	525,072	6.78	5.83	6	-0.17	97.2%
62A District Wyoming	Kent	86%	77,400	178,967	2.31	1.99	2	-0.01	99.4%
62B District Kentwood	Kent	86%	77,400	89,963	1.16	1.00	1	0.00	100.0%
68th District Flint <sup>95</sup>	Genesee	86%	77,400	237,900	3.07	2.64	4	-1.36	66.1%

<sup>91</sup> The 44th District Court of Royal Oak and the 45A District Court of Berkley are currently two separate courts. As of June 1, 2013, the 44th District Court has two judges and the 45A District Court has one judge. On January 2, 2015, these courts will be consolidated into one court and the consolidated court is scheduled to lose two judgeships by attrition.

<sup>92</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 48th District Court has three judges. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

<sup>93</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 50th District Court has four judges. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

<sup>94</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 54A District Court has five judges. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

<sup>95</sup> As of June 1, 2013, the 68th District Court has five judges. This court is scheduled to lose one judgeship by attrition.

## **Appendix E – Judicial Resources Advisory Committee**

### *Committee Cochairpersons:*

Mr. Chad Schmucker  
State Court Administrator  
Former Judge, 4th Circuit Court – Jackson County

Honorable Kathleen J. McCann  
Chief Judge, 16th District Court – Livonia

### *Committee Members:*

Honorable George S. Buth  
Judge, 17th Circuit Court – Kent County

Honorable Jeanne Stempien  
Judge, 3rd Circuit Court – Wayne County

Honorable Theresa M. Brennan  
Judge, 53rd District Court – Livingston County

Honorable Beth Gibson  
Chief Judge, 92nd District Court – Luce/Mackinac Counties

Honorable Milton L. Mack, Jr.  
Chief Judge, Wayne County Probate Court

Honorable Frederick R. Mulhauser  
Chief Judge, Probate Court District – Charlevoix/Emmet Counties

Ms. Sahera Housey  
Referee, 6th Circuit Court – Oakland County

Mr. Michael Greer  
Magistrate, 80th District Court – Gladwin County

Ms. Victoria Courterier  
Court Administrator, 46th Circuit Court, Otsego County Probate Court, and  
87A District Court – Otsego County

Ms. Beryl Frenger  
Court Administrator, 56A District Court – Eaton County

Mr. Frank Goodroe  
Court Administrator, 45th District Court – City of Oak Park

