
Michigan Judicial
Workload Assessment
Final Report

Matthew Kleiman, Ph.D.
Cynthia G. Lee, J.D.

Research Division
National Center for State Courts
August 2011





Michigan Supreme Court

State Court Administrative Office

Michigan Hall of Justice

P.O. Box 30052

Lansing, Michigan 48909

Phone (517) 373-0130

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 31, 2011

TO: The Judiciary

FROM: Judicial Needs Assessment Committee

RE: Michigan Judicial Workload Assessment

The Judicial Needs Assessment Committee (JNAC) is pleased to submit the attached report from the National Center for State Courts (NCSC). With this report, the work of the JNAC, established by the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) with support from Michigan's three judicial associations, is completed.

The NCSC, in conjunction with this committee, conducted a comprehensive judicial workload assessment, including a time study with widespread participation, quality adjustments provided through a "sufficiency of time survey" of judges, reviews by Delphi Groups, and a final review by the JNAC. We are confident that the new weighted caseload formula and extended analysis process provide a reliable basis on which the SCAO can recommend necessary judicial resources to the Legislature and the Supreme Court to carry out their constitutional duties of assuring adequate judicial resources for meeting the needs of the people of Michigan.

Although we are in a time of declining caseloads and acknowledged need for reduction of judgeships in Michigan, some jurisdictions show a shortage of judgeships. The JNAC believes that we have produced a weighted caseload formula and process that can be relied on for both reductions of judgeships as well as addition of judgeships where needed when the fortunes of Michigan turn around, as they surely will.

The JNAC grew out of the Ad Hoc Judicial Resource Committee (AHJRC) established by the three judicial associations in 2008. The AHJRC included three circuit, three probate, and three district court judges charged with the responsibility of studying the 1998 Trial Court Assessment

Commission weighted caseload formula and making recommendations to the SCAO for improvements in the judicial resource recommendation process. The report of the AHJRC was given to the SCAO and the judicial associations in July 2009.

The SCAO then applied for a grant from the State Justice Institute to fund a contract with the NCSC to develop an updated workload measure for Michigan's trial courts. Along with state resources, the grant was awarded. The JNAC was established as part of the grant and workload assessment project. The JNAC was made up of circuit, district, and probate judges, along with representative court administrators, referees, and magistrates.

The Michigan judicial workload assessment process and weighted caseload study included five parts (along with periodic JNAC meetings): (1) the October 2010 time study, (2) site visits to selected and representative courts, (3) a statewide "sufficiency of time" survey of all state trial court judges, (4) adjustments to preliminary case weights by Delphi groups of selected experienced and seasoned judges with recommendations for adjustments to preliminary case weights, and (5) final review of the process by the JNAC and adoption of the final case weights, as adjusted through this process. These steps in the workload assessment are detailed in the attached report from the NCSC.

In summary, the JNAC recommends continued use of the weighted caseload formula detailed in the attached report and an extended analysis by the SCAO of courts showing either an excess or shortage of judgeships by the formula calculation.

The extended analysis process is a key component of assessing judicial need in Michigan. The "judicial proportions" identifying need for judgeships by the weighted caseload calculation is a tool for comparing resources among similarly-sized jurisdictions. The "judicial need" calculation should not be interpreted as a normative prescription for the division of workload between judges and quasi-judicial officers (referees, magistrates, registers, etc.) The formula data is calculated to identify counties, circuits, and third-class district courts that should be further studied in the extended analysis process.

The judicial workload assessment considered the work of both judges and quasi-judicial officers. The JNAC therefore expects that recommendations to the Legislature for elimination or addition of judgeships will be based, in part, on local funding units maintaining or funding reasonably necessary quasi-judicial officers to perform case-related work otherwise performed by state-funded judges.

With publication of the judicial workload assessment report, the JNAC completes its assignment and will be dissolved.

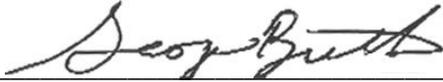
The JNAC thanks the trial court judges and court staff of this state as well as the dedicated staff of the SCAO for supporting and participating in this study.



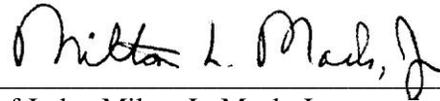
Chief Judge Thomas L. Solka
25th Circuit Court (JNAC Co-Chair)



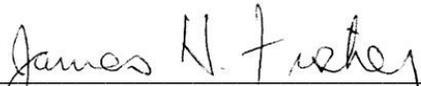
Mr. Carl L. Gromek
Former State Court Administrator (JNAC Co-Chair)



Judge George S. Buth
17th Circuit Court



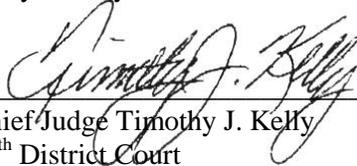
Chief Judge Milton L. Mack, Jr.
Wayne County Probate Court



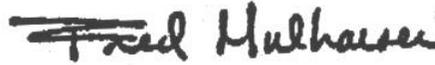
Former Chief Judge James H. Fisher
Barry County Trial Court



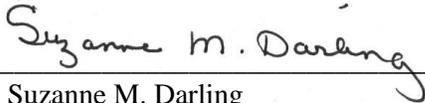
Judge Cylenthia LaToye Miller
36th District Court



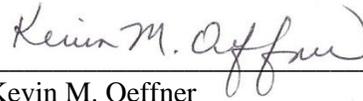
Chief Judge Timothy J. Kelly
74th District Court



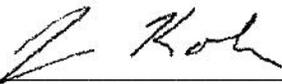
Chief Judge Frederick R. Mulhauser
Charlevoix/Emmet Probate District Court



Ms. Suzanne M. Darling
9th Circuit Court Administrator, Referee



Mr. Kevin M. Oeffner
6th Circuit Court Administrator



Mr. Jerome M.P. Kole
Regional Administrator, Region 4
Former 42nd Circuit Court Administrator, Magistrate, Referee

Michigan Judicial Workload Assessment

Final Report, August 2011

Matthew Kleiman, Ph.D.
Cynthia G. Lee, J.D.
National Center for State Courts



Acknowledgements

The authors wish to acknowledge the invaluable contributions of the judicial officers of Michigan to this workload assessment. An undertaking of this nature would not have been possible without the support of the justices of the Michigan Supreme Court and the assistance of the dedicated members of the Michigan judiciary who gave their valuable time to this project.

Over the course of this study we were fortunate to work with a distinguished advisory committee that was instrumental in refining the approach and content of our evaluation. The Michigan Judicial Needs Assessment Committee comprising circuit, district, and probate court judges and administrators from across the state, provided primary project oversight. The members are to be commended for the direction, support, and leadership they provided throughout the project.

We extend a special note of thanks to the Honorable Thomas Solka, Carl Gromek, State Court Administrator Chad Schmucker, Dawn Monk, Laura Hutzel, and the State Court Administrative Office for their hard work and dedication in steering this project to a successful completion. We also thank members of the Ad Hoc Judicial Resource Committee and the staff and judges at the courts visited by NCSC staff. Additionally, we would like to thank the State Justice Institute for supporting this project.

We are also extremely grateful to our NCSC colleagues Brian Ostrom, Richard Schauffler, Neil LaFountain, Sarah Gibson, and Shannon Roth for their assistance and thoughtful insights. Finally, we thank Joli Huelskamp for developing and managing the Web-based tools utilized in this study.

Michigan Judicial Needs Assessment Committee (JNAC)

JNAC Co-chairs

Honorable Thomas L. Solka, Chief Judge,
25th Circuit Court
Mr. Carl L. Gromek, Former State Court Administrator

JNAC Members

Honorable George S. Buth, Judge,
17th Circuit Court
Honorable James H. Fisher, Former Chief Judge,
Barry County Unified Trial Court
Honorable Timothy J. Kelly, Chief Judge,
74th District Court
Honorable Milton L. Mack, Jr., Chief Judge,
Wayne County Probate Court
Honorable Cylenthia LaToye Miller, Judge,
36th District Court
Honorable Frederick R. Mulhauser, Chief Judge,
Charlevoix/Emmet Probate District Court
Ms. Suzanne M. Darling, Court Administrator, Referee,
9th Circuit Court
Mr. Jerome M.P. Kole, Regional Administrator,
Region 4, Former Court Administrator, Referee,
Magistrate, 42nd Circuit Court
Mr. Kevin M. Oeffner, Court Administrator,
6th Circuit Court

In addition, four separate Delphi groups of judges provided essential insight and commentary, by practice area, on the work performed by judges across Michigan.

Circuit Court Criminal and Civil Delphi Group

Honorable Wendy M. Baxter, Judge,
3rd Circuit Court
Honorable William W. Carmody, Chief Judge,
11th Circuit Court
Honorable Paul H. Chamberlain, Chief Judge,
21st Circuit Court
Honorable Jonathan E. Lauderbach, Chief Judge,
42nd Circuit Court
Honorable Paula J.M. Manderfield, Judge,
30th Circuit Court
Honorable Mark S. Switalski, Chief Judge,
16th Circuit Court

Circuit Court Family Division Delphi Group

Honorable James M. Alexander, Judge,
6th Circuit Court
Honorable Dorene S. Allen, Chief Judge,
42nd Circuit Court
Honorable Michael J. Anderegg, Chief Judge,
25th Circuit Court
Honorable Susan L. Dobrich, Chief Judge,
43rd Circuit Court
Honorable James C. Kingsley, Judge,
37th Circuit Court
Honorable Maria L. Oxholm, Judge,
3rd Circuit Court
Honorable Kenneth L. Tacoma, Chief Judge,
28th Circuit Court

Probate Court Delphi Group

Honorable John A. Hohman, Jr., Chief Judge,
Monroe County Probate Court
Honorable Patrick J. McGraw, Chief Judge,
Saginaw County Probate Court
Honorable David M. Murkowski, Chief Judge,
Kent County Probate Court
Honorable Kathryn Joan Root, Chief Judge,
Oscoda County Probate Court
Honorable David L. Stowe, Chief Judge,
Grand Traverse County Probate Court
Honorable Lowell R. Ulrich, Chief Judge,
Chippewa County Probate Court

District Court Delphi Group

Honorable Marylin E. Atkins, Chief Judge,
36th District Court
Honorable John R. Holmes, Chief Judge,
10th District Court
Honorable William G. Kelly, Chief Judge,
62B District Court
Honorable Ronald W. Lowe, Judge,
35th District Court
Honorable Thomas J. Phillips, Chief Judge,
86th District Court
Honorable Anders B. Tingstad, Jr., Chief Judge,
98th District Court

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Michigan State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) contracted with the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) to perform a comprehensive update, extension, and improvement of the existing Michigan judicial weighted caseload system that brings the methodology used to measure judicial workload in the Michigan courts in line with state-of-the-art practices. A clear and objective assessment of court workload and the number of judges required to handle that workload effectively is essential to the state's ability to evaluate whether judicial resources are being allocated and used prudently.

The use of weighted caseload to analyze the allocation of judicial resources is well established in Michigan. The state's first weighted caseload study was conducted by the Trial Court Assessment Commission (TCAC) and the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) in 1998. Subsequent updates were conducted in 2000 and 2006 by the Michigan State Court Administrative Office (SCAO). According to the Constitution of the State of Michigan, "the number of judges shall be changed and circuits shall be created, altered and discontinued on recommendation of the Supreme Court to reflect changes in judicial activity. No change in the number of judges or alteration or discontinuance of a circuit shall have the effect of removing a judge from office during his term."¹ The SCAO currently uses a weighted caseload model to assess the number of judges needed to handle the work of the courts on a biennial basis. Periodic updates of the weighted caseload formula are important to ensure that the model accurately reflects the way that cases should be handled. In that spirit, the Michigan Judicial Crossroads Task Force recommends that "[t]he Supreme Court should make its determinations about when and whether to add or eliminate a judgeship using the best available data and a weighted caseload methodology, as modified or improved with the assistance of the National Center for State Courts."² An update is especially timely given the challenges to the state and the judiciary resulting from unprecedented budget shortfalls, a declining population, and declining court filings.

This workload assessment builds upon previous weighted caseload studies conducted in Michigan (1998, 2000, 2006) and addresses perceived limitations of these prior studies.³ Specifically, the current study:

- Undertakes a statewide collection of time study data from all circuit, district, and probate court judges, quasi-judicial officers, and law clerks, allowing for the development of accurate and valid case weights;
- Accounts for judicial work on pretrial, dispositional, and post-judgment activities;
- Reassesses the amount of time available for each judge to work on cases (judge day and year values), while accounting for variation in travel and/or administration that may exist among clusters of courts;
- Relies upon an accurate and consistent counting of filings that accounts for open, re-opened, reactivated, and closed cases;
- Explicitly recognizes and measures the judicial activities performed by quasi-judicial officers (e.g., magistrates, referees, probate registers) and law clerks in the determination of judicial need; and
- Employs a quality adjustment process that examines how much time case type events should take for effective and quality resolution.

Throughout the workload assessment process, the Judicial Needs Assessment Committee (JNAC) provided oversight and guidance. This technical report provides a detailed discussion of the workload assessment methodology and results, and enumerates the policy decisions made by JNAC.

¹ MICH. CONST. art. 6, § 11.

² JUDICIAL CROSSROADS TASK FORCE, STATE BAR OF MICH., REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS 9 (2d ed. 2011).

³ *Ad Hoc Judicial Resource Committee Recommendations to the State Court Administrator*, July 10, 2009.

II. JUDICIAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

The Judicial Needs Assessment Committee (JNAC) provided policy oversight and guidance throughout the life of the project. Comprising judges and court administrators, the JNAC was charged with refining the approach and content of the workload assessment and resolving important issues affecting data collection, interpretation, and analysis. The Committee's responsibilities included

- Advising the project team on the case type category and event definitions for the time study;
- Making policy decisions regarding the amount of time judges should devote to their case-related and non-case-related duties on both a daily and an annual basis; and
- Reviewing and approving the results of the time study and the quality adjustment process.

A. Case Type Categories

Because the workload model is based on the assumption that more complex case types require more time to resolve, the case type categories represent a fundamental building block of the workload assessment. The goal was to identify a manageable number of case type categories that the Committee recognized as legally and logically distinct, associated with different amounts of judicial work, and covering the full range of cases handled in Michigan. Exhibit 1 shows the 36 specific case type groupings for Circuit, District, and Probate Court. The use of 36 case type categories represents a reduction from the 48 categories utilized in the 2006 weighted caseload study. Appendix 1 shows details of how the current case type groupings compare with the 2006 SCAO groupings.

Exhibit 1: Case Type Categories

Circuit Court

- 1 Capital Felony and Felony Juvenile
- 2 Noncapital Felony
- 3 Auto Negligence
- 4 Medical Malpractice
- 5 Other Civil
- 6 Court of Claims
- 7 Divorce Without Children
- 8 Divorce With Children
- 9 Non-Divorce Domestic
- 10 PPO
- 11 Adoption
- 12 Other Family
- 13 Juvenile Delinquency and Designated
- 14 Juvenile Traffic
- 15 Child Protective Proceedings
- 16 Appeals

District Court

- 17 Felony
- 18 Misdemeanor
- 19 Non-Traffic Civil Infraction
- 20 Traffic Misdemeanor
- 21 Traffic Civil Infraction
- 22 OUIL Misdemeanor
- 23 OUIL Felony
- 24 General Civil
- 25 Small Claims
- 26 Landlord-Tenant/Summary Proceedings

Probate Court

- 27 Supervised Estates
- 28 Unsupervised Estates
- 29 Small Estates
- 30 Trusts
- 31 Conservatorships and Protective Orders
- 32 Adult Guardianships
- 33 Minor Guardianships
- 34 Civil Cases
- 35 Judicial Admissions and Mental Commitments
- 36 Other Probate

B. Case-Related and Non-Case-Related Events

To cover the full range of judicial activities, JNAC developed separate definitions of both case-related and non-case-related events. Case-related events include all activities directly associated with the resolution of individual cases, from filing (case initiation) through post-judgment activity. Exhibit 2 lists the case-related event categories; Appendix 2 provides examples of specific activities that fall into each case-related event category.

Some judicial activities and responsibilities, such as continuing education and judges' meetings, are not directly related to a particular case. These activities were defined as "non-case-related" events. In order to simplify data collection, sick leave and vacation time were also included as non-case-related events. Exhibit 3 shows the non-case-related event categories; Appendix 3 provides specific examples of activities that fall into each category.

Exhibit 2: Case-Related Events

Pre-Disposition

Includes all on-bench and off-bench activity related to proceedings that occur prior to the trial or other dispositional proceeding. Includes all off-bench research and preparation related to pre-disposition activities.

Non-Trial/Uncontested Disposition

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

Trial/Contested Disposition

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

Post-Judgment/Post-Disposition

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

Exhibit 3: Non-Case-Related Events

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

III. TIME STUDY

To establish a baseline of current practice, NCSC staff conducted a statewide time study of *all* circuit, district, and probate court judges, quasi-judicial officers, and law clerks to measure the amount of time judges and other judicial officers in Michigan currently devote to each case type category as well as to non-case-related events. Separately, the SCAO provided counts of filings by case type category and court. Following data collection, the project team used the time study results and caseload data to calculate the average number of minutes currently spent resolving cases within each case type category (preliminary case weights). Informed by the time study data, JNAC specified the amount of time judges in various types of courts have available for case-related work during a typical work year (the judge year values). Finally, NCSC used the time study data and the judge year values to develop an empirical estimate of the number of quasi-judicial officers and law clerks performing judicial work in each court, in terms of full-time equivalent (FTE) positions.

A. Data Collection

1. Time Study

From October 4, 2010, through October 31, 2010, *all* circuit court, district court, and probate court judges throughout Michigan were asked to track all of their working time by case type category and case-related event (for case-related activities), or by non-case-related event (for non-case-related activities). The inclusion of all judges statewide, rather than a sample of judges or courts, obviates any concerns regarding sample representativeness.⁴ In order to capture the full range of work involved in adjudicating cases, JNAC also decided to require all visiting judges, assigned judges, law clerks, research attorneys, and quasi-judicial officers (attorney and non-attorney magistrates, referees, probate registers, deputy probate registers, and probate analysts), to record all work related to the adjudication of specific cases before the court.

Time study participants were asked to track their time in five-minute increments using a Web-based form. To maximize data quality, all time study participants as well as all court administrators were required to attend training, either in person or on line. The majority of judges attended one of three training sessions presented by NCSC staff during the 2010 Judicial Conference in Grand Rapids. NCSC staff also led a series of six training sessions at the Hall of Justice in Lansing, two of which were augmented by live webcasts. SCAO staff presented sessions during the Family Division Referee Seminars, the Michigan Association of District Court Magistrates conference, and the Region 3 Probate Registers meeting, along with a series of 15 other sessions at various locations throughout Michigan. A recorded webcast was also provided for those unable to attend any of the live in-person or Web-based training sessions.

A total of 1,326 judges and other judicial officers, including 98 percent of all Michigan trial court judges, participated in the time study. This extremely high participation rate ensured sufficient data to develop an accurate and reliable picture of current practice.

Who participated in the time study?

All judges and quasi-judicial officers who adjudicate cases were asked to participate in the time study, including visiting judges, assigned judges, attorney and non-attorney referees and magistrates, probate registers, deputy probate registers, and probate analysts. Paid law clerks and research attorneys with law degrees were also asked to participate in the time study. Law student interns and unpaid law clerks did not participate.

⁴ The 2006 study conducted by the SCAO involved 25 counties, 19 circuit courts, 25 probate courts, and 35 district courts.

What work was recorded during the time study?

Judges recorded all work, including all on-bench and off-bench case-related and non-case-related activities. This included but was not limited to on-bench work, off-bench preparation, legal research and writing, post-judgment activities, and non-case-related administrative work.

Visiting judges, assigned judges, and quasi-judicial officers recorded all on-bench and off-bench work related to the adjudication of specific cases before the court. Visiting judges, assigned judges, and quasi-judicial officers did not report administrative work such as scheduling cases or events or maintaining case files, or non-case-related work.

Law clerks and research attorneys recorded all work related to the adjudication of specific cases before the court. Examples of adjudicatory work included legal research related to motions, preparing memoranda related to specific cases, drafting opinions and orders, writing case summaries, and holding settlement conferences. Law clerks and research attorneys did not report administrative work such as scheduling cases or events, maintaining case files, jury management, or pretrial scheduling or status conferences, or general legal research unrelated to a specific case before the court.

2. Caseload Data

To translate the time study data into the average amount of time expended on each type of case (the preliminary case weights), it was first necessary to determine how many individual cases in each category were filed statewide. The SCAO provided filings data for 2008, 2009, and 2010, broken down by case type category and court. For analysis of the time study data, the caseload data for all three years were averaged to provide an annual count of filings within each case type category. The use of an annual average rather than the caseload data for one particular year minimizes the potential for any temporary fluctuations in caseloads to influence the case weights. Exhibit 4 displays the statewide average annual filings for 2008-2010 by case type category.

Exhibit 4: Statewide Case Filings, 2008-2010

Circuit Court	2008	2009	2010	3-year Average
Capital Felony and Felony Juvenile	3,791	3,830	3,540	3,720
Noncapital Felony	61,625	58,021	54,785	58,144
Auto Negligence	8,477	9,067	10,722	9,421
Medical Malpractice	807	707	808	771
Other Civil	36,932	37,526	34,230	36,232
Court of Claims	153	150	118	140
Divorce without Children	20,883	21,645	22,441	21,655
Divorce with Children	21,458	21,994	22,604	22,017
Non-Divorce Domestic	43,328	42,559	42,491	42,790
PPO	38,308	40,255	39,612	39,393
Adoption	5,057	4,808	4,538	4,800
Other Family	3,252	3,101	3,250	3,198
Juvenile Delinquency and Designated	49,236	44,866	41,105	45,069
Juvenile Traffic	18,629	9,398	8,286	12,103
Child Protective Proceedings	11,811	10,653	11,276	11,246
Appeals	5,198	5,039	5,002	5,081
Total	328,945	313,619	304,808	315,780

District Court	2008	2009	2010	3-year Average
Felony	83,166	76,871	72,865	77,641
Misdemeanor	262,598	247,626	238,247	249,486
Non-Traffic Civil Infraction	66,508	66,712	64,065	65,761
Traffic Misdemeanor	280,912	267,631	270,499	273,014
Traffic Civil Infraction	1,706,652	1,590,623	1,510,798	1,602,689
OUIL Misdemeanor	43,211	41,626	36,877	40,573
OUIL Felony	5,418	5,080	4,685	5,060
General Civil	376,381	332,686	316,289	341,787
Small Claims	78,363	71,828	62,079	70,763
Landlord-Tenant/Summary Proceedings	240,047	218,458	212,486	223,664
Total	3,143,256	2,919,141	2,788,890	2,950,438

Probate Court	2008	2009	2010	3-year Average
Supervised Estates	432	618	411	484
Unsupervised Estates	16,370	15,912	15,477	15,920
Small Estates	6,061	5,927	6,125	6,037
Trusts	1,078	1,170	1,185	1,142
Conservatorships and Protective Orders	5,063	4,737	4,793	4,865
Adult Guardianships	10,031	10,266	10,746	10,349
Minor Guardianships	6,977	6,533	6,308	6,607
Civil Cases	321	320	317	319
Judicial Admissions and Mental Commitments	15,007	15,639	16,133	15,593
Other Probate	1,039	969	956	989
Total	62,379	62,091	62,451	62,305

Notes: Filings were averaged at the county level (in multi-court counties, at the court level), then summed to produce statewide average annual filings.

To compensate for inconsistencies in filing practices across the state, Child Protective Proceedings were counted as the number of children associated with new case filings, rather than the number of case filings.

B. Preliminary Case Weights

Following the four-week data collection period, the time study and caseload data were used to calculate preliminary case weights. A preliminary case weight represents the average amount of time judges and judicial officers *currently* spend to process a case of a particular type, from filing through all post-disposition activity. The use of separate case weights for different case categories accounts for the fact that cases of varying levels of complexity require different amounts of time to resolve effectively. For example, the case weight for felonies should be larger than the case weight for misdemeanors because felony cases are typically more complex and require more judicial involvement than the average misdemeanor.

What is a preliminary case weight?

The average amount of time judges and judicial officers *currently* spend to handle each case of a particular type, from filing through all post-disposition activity.

JNAC determined that the workload assessment should result in a single set of statewide case weights to estimate judicial need. Statewide case weights have been accepted practice in Michigan since the first weighted caseload study conducted in 1998. The use of a single set of case weights in all courts helps to ensure consistent practice and resource equity across the state.

To calculate the preliminary case weight for each case type category, all judge, quasi-judicial officer, and law clerk⁵ time associated with the case type during the time study was summed and weighted to the equivalent of one full year's worth of time, then divided by the corresponding annual filings. For example, the time study data reveal that Michigan judges, quasi-judicial officers, and law clerks currently spend a total of 6,137,810 minutes per year processing noncapital felony cases in Circuit Court. Dividing the total time by the annual average circuit court filings for noncapital felonies yields a preliminary case weight of 106 minutes. This indicates that, on average, judges and other judicial officers in Michigan spend roughly 1.75 hours on each circuit court noncapital felony case throughout the life of the case. Exhibit 5 shows the calculation of the preliminary case weights for all case type categories. JNAC reviewed and approved the preliminary case weights as an accurate representation of the time Michigan's judges, quasi-judicial officers, and law clerks currently devote to adjudicating cases.

⁵ Hereinafter, the phrase "law clerk" refers to law clerks, research attorneys, and judicial attorneys.

Exhibit 5: Preliminary Case Weights

	Time (minutes)	÷	Filings (2008-10)	=	Case Weight (minutes)
Capital Felony and Felony Juvenile	2,493,615	÷	3,720	=	670
Noncapital Felony	6,137,810	÷	58,144	=	106
Auto Negligence	1,138,782	÷	9,421	=	121
Medical Malpractice	418,936	÷	771	=	543
Other Civil	6,624,487	÷	36,232	=	183
Court of Claims	47,084	÷	140	=	336
Divorce without Children	1,524,124	÷	21,655	=	70
Divorce with Children	7,507,520	÷	22,017	=	341
Non-Divorce Domestic	3,075,081	÷	42,790	=	72
PPO	962,866	÷	39,393	=	24
Adoption	258,929	÷	4,800	=	54
Other Family	644,788	÷	3,198	=	202
Juvenile Delinquency and Designated	3,690,559	÷	45,069	=	82
Juvenile Traffic	52,476	÷	12,103	=	4
Child Protective Proceedings	3,899,928	÷	11,246	=	347
Appeals	750,479	÷	5,081	=	148
Felony	3,550,028	÷	77,641	=	46
Misdemeanor	6,822,765	÷	249,486	=	27
Non-Traffic Civil Infraction	246,834	÷	65,761	=	4
Traffic Misdemeanor	2,266,634	÷	273,014	=	8
Traffic Civil Infraction	2,029,451	÷	1,602,689	=	1.3
OUIL Misdemeanor	1,896,578	÷	40,573	=	47
OUIL Felony	167,251	÷	5,060	=	33
General Civil	3,010,358	÷	341,787	=	9
Small Claims	679,949	÷	70,763	=	10
Landlord-Tenant/Summary Proceedings	1,344,793	÷	223,664	=	6
Supervised Estates	320,456	÷	484	=	662
Unsupervised Estates	687,074	÷	15,920	=	43
Small Estates	82,212	÷	6,037	=	14
Trusts	346,886	÷	1,142	=	304
Conservatorships and Protective Orders	911,834	÷	4,865	=	187
Adult Guardianships	874,568	÷	10,349	=	85
Minor Guardianships	628,482	÷	6,607	=	95
Civil Cases	127,269	÷	319	=	399
Judicial Admissions and Mental Commitments	413,896	÷	15,593	=	27
Other Probate	213,048	÷	989	=	215
Total	65,847,830		3,328,523		

C. Day and Year Values

In every workload study, three factors contribute to the calculation of resource need: case weights, caseload data (filings), and the judge year value. The year value is defined as the amount of time a judge has available for case-related work on an annual basis. The relationship among the case weights, filings, and year value is expressed as follows:

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

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

What is a judge year value?
The amount of time a judge has available for case-related work on an annual basis.

In order to develop the judge year value, JNAC needed to determine the number of days judges have available for case-related work (judge year), as well as how to divide the work day between case-related and non-case-related time (judge day). These decisions were based upon policy considerations and informed by empirical data from the time study.

1. Judge Year

Taking into account weekends, holidays, vacation days, and sick time, JNAC adopted a judge year of 215 days. A judge year of 215 days is consistent with the judge year established in previous weighted caseload studies in Michigan. As shown in Exhibit 6, the 215-day judge year is also in line with the value used in many other states.

Exhibit 6: Judge Year by State

State	Study Year	Judge Year (days)
Puerto Rico	2003	193
Nebraska	2006	206
Maryland—Circuit	2001	207
North Carolina	2003	207
Oregon	2000	208
Wisconsin	2006	208.6
Maryland—District	2001	209
Iowa	2002	212
Michigan	2011	215
Alabama	2008	215
California	2002	215
Florida	2005	215
Minnesota	2010	215
New Mexico	2007	215
Texas	2008	215
Tennessee	1999	217
Maine	2005	219
New Hampshire	2005	219
West Virginia	2001	220
Georgia	2001	220
Median		215

2. Court Strata

To enable JNAC to examine the question of whether judicial travel and administrative time vary according to county size—for instance, judges in less densely populated counties may frequently travel among courthouses, whereas judges in urban jurisdictions hear cases in a single location—counties were divided into three population-based strata for analysis of the judge day value. The strata were first defined through a cluster analysis conducted during the 1998 weighted caseload study. SCAO updated the stratum definitions via a separate analysis in 2009, and recommended additional stratum changes to JNAC during the course of this workload assessment. The final strata adopted by JNAC are listed in Exhibit 7. Stratum 1 contains the smallest counties, Stratum 2 the counties of medium size, and Stratum 3 the largest counties.

Exhibit 7: County Strata

Stratum 1

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

Stratum 2

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

Stratum 3

Genesee	Macomb	Saginaw
Ingham	Muskegon	Washtenaw
Kalamazoo	Oakland	Wayne
Kent	Ottawa	

3. Judge Day Values

JNAC determined that the judge day values would be grounded in a common baseline for circuit court, district court, and probate court judges in all strata, then adjusted to compensate for variations in travel and administrative time identified in the time study data. Following the lead of the majority of other states that use the weighted caseload method to determine the need for judges, JNAC adopted a baseline, or starting value, of 6.0 hours of case-related work per day, with the remainder of the judicial workday devoted to non-case-related duties.

Based upon the amount of travel and non-case-related administrative work reported during the time study, JNAC then adjusted the day values downward for judges in smaller counties. To calculate the final year value for each court level and stratum, the judge day value was converted from hours to minutes, then multiplied by the judge year of 215 days. Exhibit 8 shows the final day and year values.⁶ Each year value represents the total number of minutes one judge has available in one year for case-related work. For example, the year value of 70,950 minutes for Circuit Court judges in Stratum 1 indicates that a Circuit Court judge in a small county has 70,950 minutes, or 5.50 hours per day for 215 days per year, to devote to case-related work.

Exhibit 8: Judge Day and Year Values

	Day Value	x	Minutes/	x	Days/	=	Year Value
Circuit Court	(hours)		Hour		Year		(minutes)
Stratum 1	5.50	x	60	x	215	=	70,950
Stratum 2	5.75	x	60	x	215	=	74,175
Stratum 3	6.00	x	60	x	215	=	77,400
<hr/>							
District Court							
Stratum 1	5.50	x	60	x	215	=	70,950
Stratum 2	6.00	x	60	x	215	=	77,400
Stratum 3	6.00	x	60	x	215	=	77,400
<hr/>							
Probate Court							
Stratum 1	5.75	x	60	x	215	=	74,175
Stratum 2	5.75	x	60	x	215	=	74,175
Stratum 3	6.00	x	60	x	215	=	77,400

⁶ In multi-county districts and circuits containing counties in multiple strata, calculations of filings, workload, and judicial need were performed at the county level to permit application of the correct day value for each county, then aggregated by court.

D. Census of Quasi-Judicial Officers and Law Clerks

Because no census of quasi-judicial officers and law clerks performing adjudicatory work in each court existed, previous weighted caseload studies accounted for the contributions of quasi-judicial officers and law clerks by applying a set of generic multipliers called the “judge shares” to the case weights when calculating judicial need.⁷ This approach assumed that counties of similar size would provide their judges with similar levels of quasi-judicial officer and law clerk support, and did not reflect the varying levels of these resources that exist in practice.⁸ To avoid the need to use a generic set of judge share multipliers in the current workload assessment, the time study data were used to formulate an empirically based estimate of the actual number of quasi-judicial officers and law clerks

performing work directly related to the adjudication of specific cases in each court, in terms of full-time equivalent (FTE) judge positions.⁹

For each court, the total amount of case-related time reported by quasi-judicial officers and law clerks was weighted to the equivalent of one year’s worth of time, then divided by the appropriate judge year value. Statewide, quasi-judicial officers and law clerks currently perform judicial work equivalent to 325.9 FTE judges. The complete FTE census of quasi-judicial officers and law clerks performing judicial work in individual circuits and third-class district courts is available in Appendix 6.¹⁰

⁷ STATE COURT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, JUDICIAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS 3 (2009).

⁸ Ad Hoc Judicial Resources Committee, Recommendations to the State Court Administrator 4-5 (July 10, 2009).

⁹ In recognition of the fact that the powers and duties of quasi-judicial officers vary widely based on the type of quasi-judicial officer position, the content of the Local Administrative Order appointing the quasi-judicial officer, and the quasi-judicial officer’s educational and professional background (e.g., whether the quasi-judicial officer has a law degree), the time study census of quasi-judicial officers incorporates only those duties *actually performed* by quasi-judicial officers in each court during the time study.

¹⁰ Because most quasi-judicial officers and law clerks have administrative or other non-judicial responsibilities that were not captured during the time study, the FTE estimate for judicial work performed by these staff members in each court will typically be smaller than the total number of quasi-judicial officers and law clerks employed by the court.

IV. QUALITY ADJUSTMENTS: MOVING FROM “WHAT IS” TO “WHAT SHOULD BE”

The preliminary case weights generated during the time study measure the amount of time judges and other judicial officers *currently* spend handling various types of cases, but do not necessarily indicate whether this is the amount of time judges and judicial officers *should* spend. To provide a qualitative assessment of whether current practice allows adequate time for quality performance, project staff conducted on-site interviews with circuit, district, and probate court judges in a variety of jurisdictions, and administered a Web-based survey to all judges statewide. Informed by the survey and interview results as well as their own experience, four expert panels of judges reviewed and adjusted the preliminary case weights to incorporate sufficient time for effective case processing.

A. Site Visits and Sufficiency of Time Survey

1. Site Visits

In order to gain an in-depth understanding of the issues judges face in the effective handling of different types of cases, NCSC staff visited circuit, district, and probate courts in four judicial circuits covering five counties representing all geographic regions and population strata. These courts included the 30th Circuit Court and Ingham County Probate Court in Ingham County (Region 2, Stratum 3); the 54A District Court in the city of Lansing, Ingham County (Region 2, Stratum 3); the 6th Circuit Court and Oakland County Probate Court in Oakland County (Region 1, Stratum 3); the 46th District Court in the city of Southfield, Oakland County (Region 1, Stratum 3); the Isabella County Trial Court (Region 3, Stratum 2); and the 28th

Circuit Court, Wexford County Probate Court, Missaukee County Probate Court, and 84th District Court in Wexford and Missaukee Counties (Region 4, Strata 1 and 2). In each court, project staff conducted structured qualitative interviews with judges and court administrators. Project staff also interviewed probate registers in Ingham and Oakland Counties, and prosecutors and a private criminal defense attorney in Ingham County. The interviews allowed project staff to document procedures and practices believed to increase efficiency and quality, as well as areas where judges and court managers perceived that resource limitations inhibit effectiveness.

2. Sufficiency of Time Survey

To provide a statewide perspective on areas of concern with relation to current practice, all circuit, district, and probate judges statewide were asked to complete a Web-based survey. For each of 37 essential duties, participants were asked to respond to the statement “I generally have sufficient time” to perform the duty effectively, using a five-point scale ranging from “almost never” to “almost always.” Job duties were organized around four general functions: pretrial activities, trial, post-judgment activities, and general court management. A response of “does not apply” was available for duties that the respondent did not regularly perform. Additional questions asked respondents to rate the causes of any delay in their courts and to identify ways in which they compensated for time limitations. Exhibit 9 shows a sample survey question.

Exhibit 9: Sample Sufficiency of Time Survey Question

I generally have sufficient time to . . .

. . . adequately explain orders and rulings

1	2	3	4	5	N/A
Almost Never	Seldom	Occasionally	Frequently	Almost Always	Does Not Apply

Across the state, 399 judges completed the survey. In general, judges reported that they had sufficient time to perform their judicial duties, especially to listen to and treat parties appropriately. Addressing the needs of pro se litigants, as well as off-bench tasks such as reviewing case files and preparing findings and orders, tended to receive the lowest scores, although the majority of judges still indicated that they had sufficient time to perform these tasks with reasonable quality. Appendix 4 provides a detailed review of the survey results by court level and division.

3. Themes from the Site Visits and Sufficiency of Time Survey

The sufficiency of time survey also asked respondents to comment freely on their workload. When combined with the results of the site visit interviews, these comments reveal several key insights about how judges respond to the resource constraints they face, as well as the impact of these constraints on the efficient and effective handling of cases. Examples of the comments are included in italics below.

- Self-represented litigants create additional in-court and out-of-court work for judges and court staff. Judges from across the state report that the number of self-represented litigants is steadily increasing, especially on post-judgment matters in domestic relations cases. Pro se litigants frequently fail to understand procedural requirements such as service of process, and court papers such as pleadings and proposed judgments filed by self-represented litigants must be carefully scrutinized. Many courts have developed their own simplified versions of court forms and instructions to reduce the number of errors made by self-represented litigants. In court, pro se litigants tend to have difficulty with the rules of evidence and in focusing on the relevant issues, increasing the amount of time required to hear their cases. Judges also report spending extra time explaining their decisions to self-represented parties in order to ensure full comprehension. In its report, the Judicial Cross Roads Task Force clearly laid out the challenges associated with increasing numbers of pro se litigants: “Our trial courts are becoming flooded with people attempting to use the court system without the assistance of a lawyer. Where self-represented litigants receive inadequate support in their efforts, this trend not only leaves many legal problems unresolved or worsened, it clogs the court system, increases costs, and delays the processing of cases.”¹¹

“I make time to see that litigants, victims, and pro per defendants are treated respectfully. Often, without an attorney, they are not aware of many issues and I make time to inform and deal with these categories in the interest of fairness.”

“Whenever possible, I take and/or make the time to explain to litigants (especially pro se litigants) the nature of the proceeding and the application of the law to that proceeding. Even if a party ultimately disagrees with the final decision, the tendency is to be more accepting of the outcome because they have been allowed to be a participant, generally understand what is happening, and the reasons for the decision have been explained directly to them.”

- Law clerks and research attorneys help to improve efficiency. In busy circuit courts, judges rely on law clerks and research attorneys to research legal issues, review motions and briefs, draft orders and opinions, and conduct pretrial and settlement conferences. Some judges assert that their law clerks are capable of conducting legal research more efficiently than they themselves could. Law clerks are also able to research legal issues quickly while the judge remains on the bench, potentially avoiding adjournments and delay.

“The court uses its law clerk whenever possible to assist in research, writing, and conducting pretrial conferences with attorneys as well as pro se litigants.”

“Without my law clerk, I would not be as efficient or timely.”

“A full-time law clerk/paralegal to review briefs and motions and check the cites for me would mean that I could use my time more effectively for judicial functions.”

- Adequate staff support is essential to the effective administration of justice. The long-term retention of highly qualified support staff was frequently cited as a key ingredient for efficient and effective case processing. Many courts report a long history of gradual reductions in court staff, including administrative staff, quasi-judicial officers, and law clerks. In many courts, the same staff member fills multiple roles (e.g., courtroom clerk and administrative assistant). Due to Michigan’s system of local funding for court staff, staffing levels vary widely among courts, especially for law clerks and quasi-judicial officers. Judges and court administrators report that support staff reductions lead to reductions in quality control measures, decreased attention to difficult or complex cases, the elimination of special projects

¹¹ JUDICIAL CROSSROADS TASK FORCE, *supra* note 2, at 20.

and non-mandatory functions, a lack of backup staff to cover sick days and other absences, and delays in getting papers into case files. In probate court, cutting probate registers may push matters that were previously handled administratively into the courtroom, reducing efficiency.

“Cuts in administrative staff cause delays in the timely notification of parties and keeping the files current.”

“We have a very hard-working and dedicated staff.”

“Staffing levels are lower and this causes a delay in preparing files for judicial review, and causes customers to wait for services we are providing.”

- Effective case management practices and alternative dispute resolution create efficiencies for judges, parties, and witnesses. A number of judges report making regular use of mediation and case evaluation to narrow the issues and facilitate settlement. Many judges will also facilitate settlement conferences, or assign their law clerks to do so, with consent of the parties. In felony cases, a large number of district court judges require the attorneys to attend pre-exam conferences in advance of preliminary examinations, frequently averting the need to subpoena witnesses and police officers for an exam that is waived on the scheduled date. Judges also cite video arraignments of in-custody defendants and deadlines for plea bargains and Cobbs agreements as time-savers in criminal cases. Across all case types, many judges use firm trial dates and limitations on adjournments to encourage settlement and reduce delay.

“Holding trial dates firm keeps the attorneys working toward settlement. I allow the parties to have an immediate status conference with me on the telephone when there is a problem, such as at mediation or at deposition, so negotiations and other matters do not fall apart.”

“Following the pre-exam conference, in excess of 98% of the cases end up being resolved by waiver to the circuit court or plea agreement. Preliminary examinations are few, but are more helpful to the parties. This frees up court time, reduces police time attending court, and eliminates hauling witnesses in unless necessary.”

- Despite some challenges, most judges feel they currently have enough time to perform their judicial duties effectively. Although there may be a need for additional judges in some individual jurisdictions, the results of the sufficiency of time survey and site visits suggest

that on the whole, judges feel they are able to effectively and efficiently handle their caseloads.

“There is always room for improvement, but we do not have serious problems.”

B. Delphi Groups

To provide a qualitative review of the preliminary case weights, project staff facilitated a series of four separate quality adjustment sessions with Delphi groups of seasoned judges. Nominated by JNAC, the Delphi groups represented the circuit court criminal/civil division, the circuit court family division, probate court, and district court.¹² During each Delphi session, NCSC staff provided group members with a brief orientation to the process used to prepare the preliminary case weights, followed by a review of the statewide sufficiency of time survey and site visit results and their implications regarding the existence and nature of current resource constraints.

Using a variant of the Delphi method—a structured, iterative process for decision-making by a panel of experts—judges then engaged in a systematic review of the preliminary case weights. Group members drew on current practice (as measured by the time study), judicial attitudes (as measured by the sufficiency of time survey and the site visits), their knowledge of statutory and policy trends, and their personal experience on the bench to make recommendations regarding the content of the final case weights. Each group was asked to:

1. Review each preliminary case weight by case type and event and identify specific case types and case-related activities which require additional time for quality performance, as well as areas where efficiency might be gained;
2. Within particular case types, recommend adjustments to the time allotted to specific case-related functions;
3. Provide an explicit rationale to support any proposed increase or reduction in judicial time; and
4. Review and revise the recommended adjustments until a consensus was reached that all adjustments were necessary and reasonable.

¹² The members of each Delphi group are listed in the Acknowledgment section of this report.

The Delphi process ensured that the statewide perspective gained from the site visits and sufficiency of time survey, along with the input of all Delphi group members, was incorporated into the final workload model.

C. Incorporating Quality Adjustments Into the Case Weights

The Delphi groups evaluated the case weights by focusing on four distinct events within each case type category: pre-disposition activity, non-trial disposition, trial/contested-disposition, and post-disposition activity. For each adjustment, the group was asked to specify both the amount of time to be added or subtracted and the percentage of cases in which this adjustment was required (frequency of adjustment). For example, the Delphi group of family division judges

recommended adding 15 minutes to the pre-disposition activity event in 5% of PPO cases. The adjustment was recommended in order to allow judges to review ex parte PPO petitions more carefully in cases where pro se petitioners file without assistance from outside programs.

Before being incorporated into the appropriate case weight, each adjustment was multiplied by the corresponding frequency. For example, the 15-minute adjustment for pre-disposition activity in PPO cases was multiplied by 5% to yield a net case weight adjustment of .75 minute, or about 45 seconds per case.¹³ Exhibit 10 details the calculation of the adjusted case weight for PPO cases.

Exhibit 10: Delphi Adjustments to PPO Case Weight

Event/Rationale	Quality Adjustment (minutes)	x	Frequency of Adjustment	=	Net Adjustment (minutes)
<i>Pre-Disposition</i>					
Review pro se ex parte petitions more carefully	15	x	5.0%	=	.75
<i>Non-Trial Disposition</i>					
No adjustment	--	x	--	=	--
<i>Trial/Contested Disposition</i>					
Spend more time listening to parties during hearings	15	x	1.7%	=	.25
<i>Post-Disposition Activity</i>					
No adjustment	--	x	--	=	--
Total Adjustment (minutes)					1
Preliminary Case Weight (minutes)					24
Quality-Adjusted Case Weight (minutes)					25

¹³ For events that do not occur in every case (e.g., trial/contested disposition), each adjustment was multiplied by both the frequency of adjustment and the percentage of cases in which the event occurs (frequency of event). After all recommended adjustments were added to each case weight, the case weight was rounded to the nearest minute. The case weight for traffic infractions was rounded to the nearest tenth of one minute.

Following the Delphi sessions, JNAC reviewed and approved the Delphi groups' recommendations. Exhibit 11 summarizes the preliminary and adjusted case weights for all case type categories. Appendix 5 contains a detailed list of the Delphi adjustments, along with the rationale for each adjustment. Consistent with the perception that judges currently have sufficient time to perform their judicial duties, the Delphi groups generally recommended very few changes. The majority of the adjustments respond to recent changes in statutes, court rules, or case law that have an impact on judicial work and have been more fully implemented since the October 2010 time study. For example, many of the family division adjustments relate to implementation of the *Mason* requirement for telephonic participation by incarcerated parents in

proceedings related to child custody and placement.¹⁴ Similarly, the district court adjustments provide additional time to advise defendants of collateral consequences and driver responsibility fees, partly in response to *Padilla v. Kentucky*,¹⁵ and allow for a perceived increase in the number of drug and sobriety court cases since the time study. The probate court Delphi group recommended a single adjustment in response to recent changes in the trust code and court rules relating to trusts. On a statewide basis, the adjustments recommended by the Delphi groups result in a combined increase in judicial workload of about 1 percent.¹⁶

¹⁴ *In re Mason*, 782 N.W.2d 747 (Mich. 2010).

¹⁵ *Padilla v. Kentucky*, 130 S. Ct. 1473 (2010).

¹⁶ Alternatively, a total of 10.0 FTE judges and judicial officers are required to handle the additional workload associated with the Delphi changes.

Exhibit 11: Preliminary and Quality-Adjusted Case Weights

Case Type	Case Weight (minutes)		Delphi Change
	Preliminary	Adjusted	
<i>Circuit Court</i>			
Capital Felony & Felony Juvenile	670	670	
Noncapital Felony	106	106	
Auto Negligence	121	122	↑
Medical Malpractice	543	545	↑
Other Civil	183	184	↑
Court of Claims	336	336	
Divorce w/out Children	70	70	
Divorce with Children	341	341	
Non-Divorce Domestic	72	85	↑
PPO	24	25	↑
Adoption	54	54	
Other Family	202	20	↓
Juvenile Delinquency & Designated	82	82	
Juvenile Traffic	4	4	
Child Protective Proceedings	347	354	↑
Appeals	148	148	
<i>District Court</i>			
Felony	46	46	
Misdemeanor	27	28	↑
Non-Traffic Civil Infraction	4	4	
Traffic Misdemeanor	8	9	↑
Traffic Civil Infraction	1.3	1.3	
OUIL Misdemeanor	47	48	↑
OUIL Felony	33	34	↑
General Civil	9	9	
Small Claims	10	10	
Landlord-Tenant/Summary Proceedings	6	6	
<i>Probate Court</i>			
Supervised Estates	662	662	
Unsupervised Estates	43	43	
Small Estates	14	14	
Trusts	304	319	↑
Conserv. & Protective Orders	187	187	
Adult Guardianships	85	85	
Minor Guardianships	95	95	
Civil Cases	399	399	
Judicial Admissions & Mental Commitme	27	27	
Other Probate	215	215	

V. TOTAL JUDGE AND JUDICIAL OFFICER NEED

At the conclusion of the quality adjustment process, the total number of judges and other judicial officers currently needed in each court was calculated using the quality-adjusted case weights. First, each court's total workload in minutes was calculated by multiplying the annual filings for each case type category by the corresponding case weight, then summing the result for

all case type categories. The court's total workload was then divided by the appropriate judge year value to yield the total number of judges, quasi-judicial officers, and law clerks/research attorneys needed to handle the court's caseload.¹⁷ Exhibit 12 provides an example of the calculation of total judge and judicial officer need in the 75th District Court (Midland County, Stratum 2)

Exhibit 12: Calculation of Total Judge and Judicial Officer Need, 75th District Court

Case Type	Filings (2008-10)	x	Case Weight (minutes)	=	Workload (minutes)
Felony	433	x	46	=	19,918
Misdemeanor	966	x	28	=	27,048
Non-Traffic Civil Infraction	87	x	4	=	348
Traffic Misdemeanor	823	x	9	=	7,407
Traffic Civil Infraction	8,476	x	1.3	=	11,019
OUIL Misdemeanor	218	x	48	=	10,464
OUIL Felony	36	x	34	=	1,224
General Civil	2,436	x	9	=	21,924
Small Claims	566	x	10	=	5,660
Landlord-Tenant/Summary Proceedings	805	x	6	=	4,830
Total Annual Workload (minutes)					109,842
Stratum 2 District Court Judge Year Value (minutes) ÷					77,400
Total Judge and Judicial Officer Need (FTE) =					1.4

¹⁷ For multi-county circuits and districts with counties in more than one stratum, these calculations were performed at the county level.

In recognition of the shared contributions of judges within a circuit through family division plans, concurrent jurisdiction plans, and other methods of assignment, and for consistency with the established format of the SCAO's Judicial Resources Recommendations report, total judge and judicial officer need was then compared with existing resources within a circuit, with the exception of third-class district courts, which were treated individually.¹⁸ Exhibit 13 shows this comparison for Midland County. The "Difference" column represents the difference between total judge and judicial officer need and the actual number of judges and judicial officers available. A positive number in this column denotes a need for

additional judges and/or judicial officers; a negative number signifies that the jurisdiction currently has more judges and/or judicial officers than required to handle the caseload. For example, in Midland County, the weighted caseload model suggests that there are currently 3.5 more judges and judicial officers than required to handle the caseload. Appendix 6 shows this calculation for each judicial circuit and third-class district court in Michigan. In the aggregate, Michigan currently has 35.0 FTE more judges and judicial officers than are needed to handle the total workload of its trial courts.

Exhibit 13: Comparison of Total Judge and Judicial Officer Need to Current Resources, Midland County

Courts	Judge, Quasi-Judicial Officer, and Law Clerk Need (FTE)				Current Judgeships (FTE)				FTE QJ/ Law Clerks Performing Judicial Duties	Difference (FTE)				
	Circuit/ Probate	+	District	= Total Need	-	Circuit	-	Probate			-	District	-	
42nd Circuit Court	3.7	+	1.4	= 5.1	-	2.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	3.6	=	- 3.5
Midland County Probate Court														
75th District Court														

¹⁸ Concurrent jurisdiction plans permit judges to be assigned to cases within a circuit (Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 600.410 et seq.). The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) quasi-judicial officers and law clerks performing judicial duties was calculated from the time study data; see *supra* Section III.D.

The number in the "Difference" column does not represent a shortage or excess of judges alone, but a combined shortage or excess of judges, quasi-judicial officers, and law clerks. In other words, the example in Exhibit 13 does not indicate that Midland County is over-resourced by 3.5 judges, but by a combined total of 3.5 state-funded judicial positions and locally funded quasi-judicial officer and law clerk positions. To aid in interpreting this figure, the current composition of the judicial workforce (judges versus quasi-judicial officers and law clerks) in each judicial circuit and third-class district court was compared with the corresponding proportions for all counties in the same court stratum. First, the number of full-time judges in each stratum was divided by the total number of full-time equivalent judges, quasi-judicial officers, and law clerks performing work directly related to the adjudication of cases in that stratum. For example, for circuit and probate courts in Stratum 1, there are 53.5 FTE judicial positions, out of a total of 68.6 FTE judges, quasi-judicial officers, and law clerks performing judicial work. Dividing 53.5 FTE judges by 68.6 FTE total judges and judicial officers yields a judicial proportion of .78. Shown in Exhibit 14, the resulting proportions represent the percentage of judicial work currently performed by judges, as opposed to quasi-judicial officers or law clerks. The judicial proportions were then used to compare existing resource levels in each judicial circuit or third-class district court with stratum-wide resource levels.

Exhibit 14: Judicial Proportions

Stratum	Circuit/ Probate Court	District Court
Stratum 1	.78	.63
Stratum 2	.56	.75
Stratum 3	.50	.86

This approach allows for an assessment of how the distribution of state- and locally funded positions in an individual jurisdiction compares to that in similarly sized courts.

Exhibit 15 displays the results of these comparisons for Midland County. The three shaded columns show relative shortages and excesses of circuit/probate judges, district judges, and quasi-judicial officers and law clerks currently available to handle the court's workload, as compared to all courts in the same stratum. The judicial proportions suggest that, given the total trial court workload in Midland County, the reduction of two judicial positions (one circuit/probate court and one district court position) would bring the number of judges approximately in line with the norm for Stratum 2 courts. The results for all counties and third-class district courts are available in Appendix 6.

Exhibit 15: Using Judicial Proportions to Interpret Weighted Caseload Results, Midland County

Courts	Difference (FTE)	=	Difference (FTE) using average stratum proportions of judges to QJ/law clerks				
			Implied Circuit/ Probate Judge Need	+	Implied District Judge Need	+	Implied Quasi-Judicial/ Law Clerk Need
42nd Circuit Court	- 3.5	=	- 0.9	+	- 0.9	+	- 1.7
Midland County Probate Court							
75th District Court							

The judicial proportions reflect only the current distribution of work between judges and quasi-judicial officers/law clerks in each stratum. Because no quality adjustment process was conducted to ensure that the judicial proportions reflect the optimal distribution of work between judges and other judicial officers, the judicial proportions should not be interpreted as a

normative prescription for the division of judicial work between judges and other judicial officers. Rather, the proportions are merely an interpretive tool to facilitate discussion during the extended analysis process about the impact of quasi-judicial officer and law clerk availability on the need for judges.¹⁹

¹⁹ The time study census of quasi-judicial officers and law clerks performing judicial work incorporates only that work *actually performed* by these personnel in each court during the time study. However, the duties, powers, and qualifications of the quasi-judicial officers and law clerks in each jurisdiction should be considered during the extended analysis process.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The quality-adjusted case weights adopted by the Michigan Judicial Needs Assessment Committee are grounded in current practice as measured by a statewide time study and reviewed for quality by four Delphi panels of experienced judges. The following recommendations will ensure Michigan's ability to preserve the integrity and the utility of the workload standards.

Recommendation 1

Over time, the integrity of workload standards is affected by multiple influences, such as changes in legislation, legal practice, technology, and administrative factors. Regular updates are necessary to ensure that the workload standards continue to represent judicial workload accurately. The SCAO should implement procedures that allow both for interim adjustments and for periodic systematic review:

- a. A standing committee should be established that meets on regular basis to review the impact of new legislation or other contextual factors on judicial workload standards. The workload standards are designed to facilitate this adjustment process. Each case weight has been structured around distinct case-related events (i.e., pre-disposition, non-trial disposition, trial, and post-judgment). Through an annual review process, targeted adjustments can be made to the workload standards at the event level to respond to new court rules, legislative mandates, changes in case law, and improved case processing strategies.
- b. The SCAO should regularly verify the number of full-time equivalent quasi-judicial officers and law clerks performing limited judicial duties in each jurisdiction. The need to confirm these FTE calculations is especially important for courts selected for the extended analysis.
- c. The Michigan SCAO should conduct a systematic update of the workload standards approximately every five years. This process should be grounded in a new time study and undertaken under the auspices of an advisory board similar to the Judicial Needs Assessment Committee.

Recommendation 2

As part of its biennial review of the judicial need in the state's trial courts, the Michigan SCAO should continue to utilize an extended analysis to account for court-specific factors that may differentially affect the need for judicial officers. These factors include, but are not limited to, the makeup of the caseload, caseload trends, prosecutor and law enforcement practices, staffing levels, facilities, technological resources, the need for assignments to or from other jurisdictions, demographics and demographic trends, and local legal culture.

Recommendation 3

The SCAO should develop and implement a reliable method of counting problem-solving court cases. The number of specialty dockets in the Michigan trial courts—such as drug courts, sobriety courts, veterans' courts, and domestic violence courts—has increased in recent years. The Judicial Crossroads Task Force recommendation to make a problem-solving approach “a standard feature of trial court operations throughout the state” suggests that this trend will continue into the future.²⁰ An accurate count of problem-solving court cases would make it possible to conduct an empirical analysis of the impact of these cases on judicial workload.

Recommendation 4

The SCAO should consider conducting a workload assessment for court staff, including a full assessment of *all* work performed by quasi-judicial officers and law clerks. The development of a complete staffing model would allow for an assessment of staff resource equity among courts and the adequacy of staffing levels to ensure the quality processing of cases.

²⁰ JUDICIAL CROSSROADS TASK FORCE, *supra* note 2, at 13.

Appendix 1: Case Type Grouping Comparison

Circuit Court

2006 Case Type Categories	2011 Case Type Categories
1 Criminal Appeals: AR	1 Appeals
2 Civil Appeals: AV	
3 Agency Appeals: AA, AE, AL, AP	
4 Other Appeals: AS, AH, AW	
5 Auto Negligence: ND, NF, NI	2 Auto Negligence
6 Other Civil Damage: NH, NM, NO, NP, NS, NZ	3 Medical Malpractice: NH
7 General Civil: CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CH, CK, CL, CP, CR, CZ	Other Civil: NM, NO, NP, NS, NZ, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CH, CK, CL, CP, CR, CZ, PC, PD, PR, PS, PZ
8 Other Civil: PC, PD, PR, PS, PZ	4
9 Court of Claims: MD, MH, MK, MM, MP, MT, MZ	5 Court of Claims
10 Capital Felony and Felony Juvenile: FC, FJ	6 Capital Felony and Felony Juvenile
11 Noncapital Felony: FH, AX	7 Noncapital Felony
12 Divorce Without Children: DO	8 Divorce Without Children
13 Divorce With Children: DM	9 Divorce With Children
14 Paternity: DP	10 Non-Divorce Domestic
15 UIFSA: UF, UI, UM, UN, UT, UW	
16 Support: DS	
17 Other Domestic: DC, DZ, UD, UE, JG, RB, RL, NB	
18 PPO (Domestic Relations): PP, VP	11 PPO
19 PPO (Non-Domestic Relations): PH	
20 PPO (Juvenile): PJ	
21 Juvenile Delinquency and Designated: DL, DJ	12 Juvenile Delinquency and Designated
22 Juvenile Traffic: TL	13 Juvenile Traffic
23 Child Protective Proceedings: NA	14 Child Protective Proceedings
24 Adoption: AB, AC, AD, AF, AG, AM, AN, AO, AY	15 Adoption
25 Emancipation of Minors: EM	16 Other Family
26 Infectious Disease: ID	
27 Change of Name: NC	
28 Waiver of Parental Consent: PW	

Appendix 1: Case Type Grouping Comparison, continued

District Court

2006 Case Type Categories	2011 Case Type Categories
1 Felony: FY, FT, EX	1 Felony
2 Misdemeanor: OM, SM	2 Misdemeanor
3 Non-Traffic Civil Infraction: ON, SN	3 Non-Traffic Civil Infraction
4 Traffic Misdemeanor: OT, ST	4 Traffic Misdemeanor
5 Traffic Civil Infraction: OI, SI	5 Traffic Civil Infraction
6 OUIL Misdemeanor: OD, SD	6 OUIL Misdemeanor
7 OUIL Felony: FD	7 OUIL Felony
8 General Civil: GC, GZ	8 General Civil
9 Small Claims: SC	9 Small Claims
10 Summary: LT, SP	10 Landlord-Tenant/Summary Proceedings

Probate Court

2006 Case Type Categories	2011 Case Type Categories
1 Supervised Estates: DA	1 Supervised Estates
2 Independent Estates: DE	2 Unsupervised Estates
3 Small Estates: PE	3 Small Estates
4 Trusts: TT, TV	4 Trusts
5 Civil Cases: CZ	5 Civil Cases
6 Miscellaneous: ML, BR, DH	6 Other Probate
7 Conservatorships: CA, CY	7 Conservatorships and Protective Orders
8 Protective Orders: PO	
9 Guardianships: DD, GA, GL, GM, LG	8 Adult Guardianships: DD, GA, GL 9 Minor Guardianships: GM, LG
10 Judicial Admissions and Mental Commitments: JA, MI	10 Judicial Admissions and Mental Commitments

Appendix 2: Case-Related Event Categories

CASE-RELATED EVENTS

1. Pre-Disposition
Includes all on-bench and off-bench activity related to proceedings that occur prior to the trial or other dispositional proceeding. Includes all off-bench research and preparation related to pre-disposition activities. Some examples of pre-disposition activities include:
 - Arraignment
 - Pretrial motion that does not fully dispose of the case (e.g., motion in limine)
 - Proceeding to appoint a temporary fiduciary
 - Scheduling conference
 - Issuance of warrant
 - Pre-adjudication juvenile delinquency review
2. Non-Trial/Uncontested Disposition
Includes all on-bench and off-bench activity related to a non-trial proceeding that disposes of the original petition in the case. In probate cases, includes uncontested proceedings to appoint a fiduciary or to order supervision of a trust. Includes all off-bench research and preparation related to non-trial dispositions. Some examples of non-trial dispositions include:
 - Entry of guilty plea and sentencing
 - Informal traffic hearing
 - Motion for summary judgment that disposes of all issues in the case
 - Hearing on appointment of permanent fiduciary
 - Uncontested disposition hearing
3. Trial/Contested Disposition
Includes all on-bench and off-bench activity related to a bench or jury trial or another contested proceeding that disposes of the original petition in the case. In probate cases, includes contested proceedings to appoint a fiduciary or to order supervision of a trust. Includes all off-bench research and preparation related to trials and contested dispositions. Includes sentencing following a bench or jury trial. Some examples of trial/contested dispositions include:
 - Bench trial
 - Jury trial
 - Trial de novo
 - Trial on appointment of a permanent fiduciary (probate)
 - Contested divorce hearing
 - Juvenile adjudicatory hearing
 - Contested disposition hearing
4. Post-Judgment/Post-Disposition
Includes all on-bench and off-bench activity that occurs after the entry of judgment on the original petition in the case. In probate cases, includes all activity after a fiduciary is appointed or trust supervision is ordered. Includes all off-bench research and preparation related to post-judgment/post-disposition activity. Does not include trials de novo. Some examples of post-judgment/post-disposition activity include:
 - Post-trial motion
 - Sentencing after revocation of probation
 - Guardianship review
 - Guardianship modification/termination proceeding
 - Account review (probate)
 - Motion for change of custody, support, parenting time, or domicile
 - Child support enforcement
 - Motion for installment judgment
 - Permanency hearing
 - Termination of parental rights
 - 90-day review hearing (child protective proceedings)
 - Post-adjudication juvenile delinquency review

RESEARCH/WRITING

Research/Writing includes time spent researching legal issues in a specific case before the court, as well as time spent drafting opinions or preparing to deliver bench opinions. Research/Writing may occur in conjunction with any case type and case-related event.

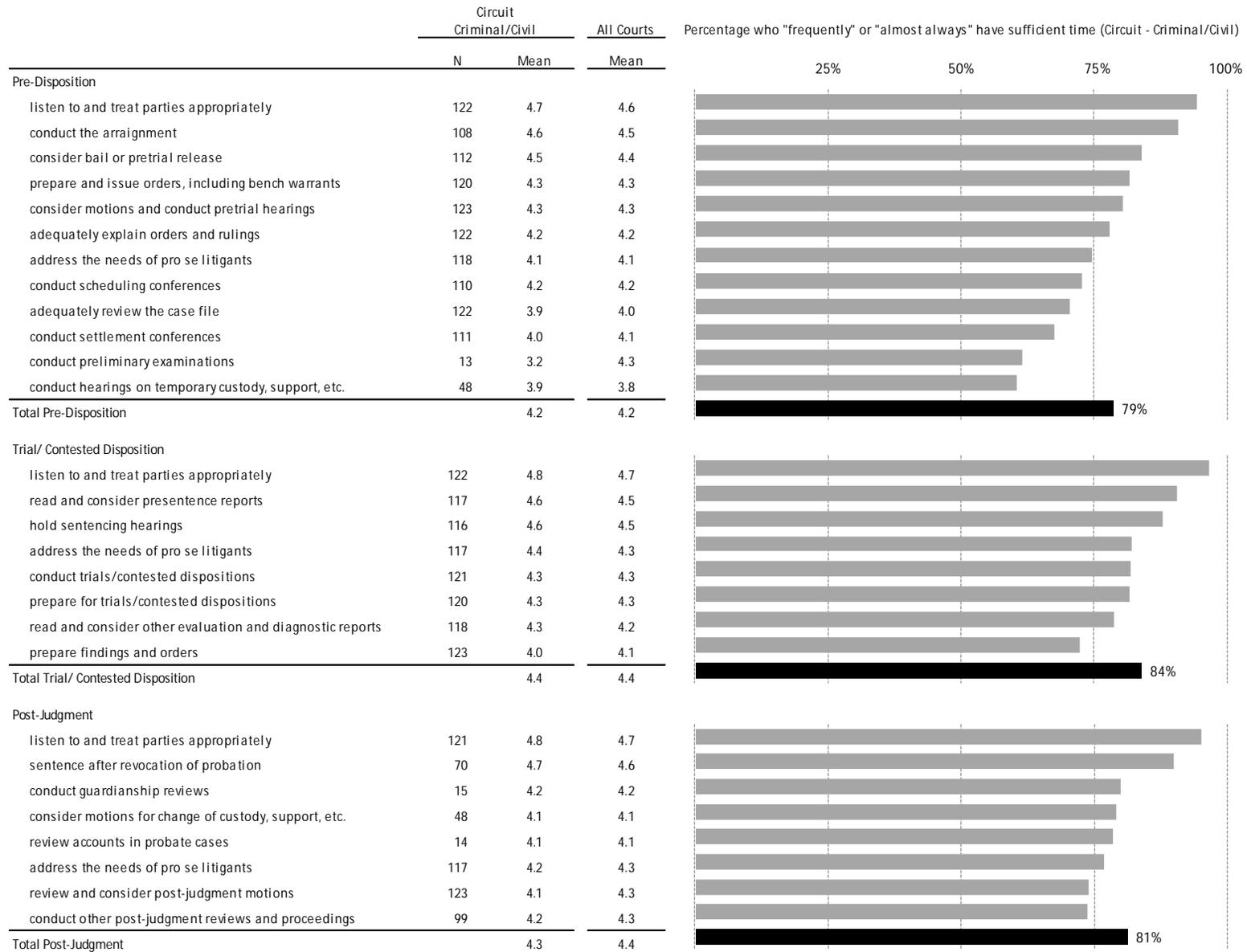
Appendix 3: Non-Case-Related Event Categories

NON-CASE-RELATED EVENTS

1. **Non-Case-Related Administration**
Includes all non-case-related administrative work such as:
 - Staff meetings
 - Coordinating with law enforcement
 - Personnel matters
 - Staff supervision and mentoring
 - Serving on bar or state government boards and committees
2. **Judicial Education and Training**
Includes all educational and training activities such as:
 - Judicial education
 - Conferences
 - On-line courses
 - Teaching judicial education courses, including preparation
3. **General Legal Reading**
Includes all legal reading and research that is not related to a particular case before the court. Examples include:
 - Reading journals
 - Reading professional newsletters
 - Reviewing summaries of appellate court decisions
4. **Community Activities and Public Outreach**
Includes all community and outreach activities performed in your official capacity as a judge. Does not include election-related activities, personal or non-judicial community service work (e.g., serving on a hospital board of directors or the local board of education), or activities for which you are compensated by an outside source (e.g., performing marriages outside of court hours, teaching law school courses). Examples of community activities and public outreach to be reported include:
 - Speaking at schools about the legal system or law-related careers
 - Judging law school mock trials
 - Writing journal articles
5. **Travel**
Includes all case-related and non-case-related travel to work in a location other than the courthouse in which your chambers are located. Does not include your regular commute from your home to your usual workplace.
6. **Vacation, Sick Leave, Personal Day, Holiday**
7. **Lunch and Breaks**

Appendix 4: Sufficiency of Time Survey Results, Circuit Court - Criminal/Civil

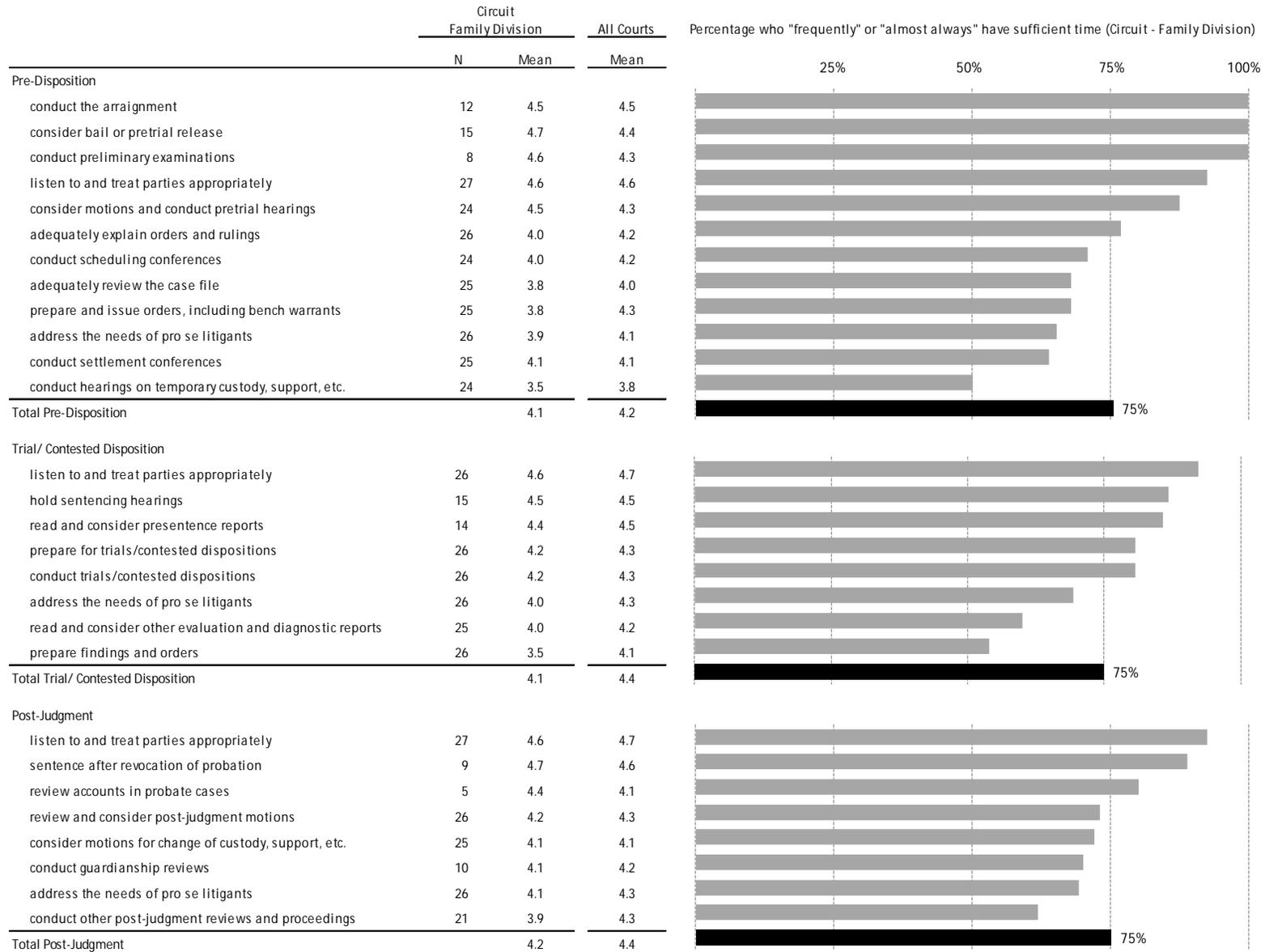
I generally have sufficient time to...



Note: 1 = "almost never," 2 "seldom," 3 "occasionally," 4 "frequently," 5 "almost always"

Appendix 4: Sufficiency of Time Survey Results, Circuit Court - Family Division

I generally have sufficient time to...



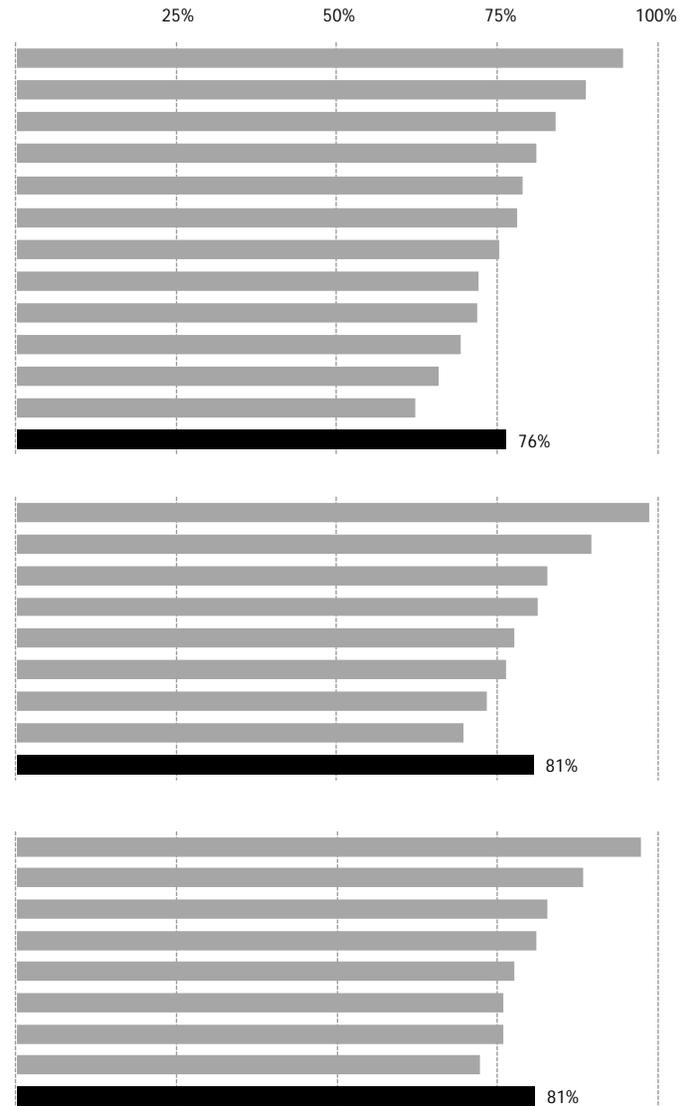
Note: 1 = "almost never," 2 "seldom," 3 "occasionally," 4 "frequently," 5 "almost always"

Appendix 4: Sufficiency of Time Survey Results, Probate Court

I generally have sufficient time to...

	Probate		All Courts
	N	Mean	Mean
Pre-Disposition			
listen to and treat parties appropriately	74	4.6	4.6
consider bail or pretrial release	45	4.5	4.4
conduct the arraignment	44	4.4	4.5
conduct settlement conferences	74	4.3	4.1
consider motions and conduct pretrial hearings	76	4.3	4.3
conduct scheduling conferences	73	4.3	4.2
prepare and issue orders, including bench warrants	73	4.2	4.3
adequately explain orders and rulings	75	4.1	4.2
conduct preliminary examinations	39	4.2	4.3
address the needs of pro se litigants	75	4.0	4.1
adequately review the case file	76	3.9	4.0
conduct hearings on temporary custody, support, etc.	66	3.8	3.8
Total Pre-Disposition		4.2	4.2
Trial/ Contested Disposition			
listen to and treat parties appropriately	75	4.7	4.7
hold sentencing hearings	48	4.5	4.5
conduct trials/contested dispositions	76	4.3	4.3
read and consider presentence reports	48	4.4	4.5
prepare for trials/contested dispositions	76	4.2	4.3
prepare findings and orders	76	4.1	4.1
address the needs of pro se litigants	75	4.1	4.3
read and consider other evaluation and diagnostic reports	76	4.0	4.2
Total Trial/ Contested Disposition		4.3	4.4
Post-Judgment			
listen to and treat parties appropriately	75	4.7	4.7
sentence after revocation of probation	17	4.5	4.6
conduct guardianship reviews	75	4.3	4.2
conduct other post-judgment reviews and proceedings	63	4.3	4.3
consider motions for change of custody, support, etc.	67	4.2	4.1
review and consider post-judgment motions	75	4.2	4.3
address the needs of pro se litigants	75	4.2	4.3
review accounts in probate cases	65	4.1	4.1
Total Post-Judgment		4.3	4.4

Percentage who "frequently" or "almost always" have sufficient time (Probate)



Note: 1 = "almost never," 2 "seldom," 3 "occasionally," 4 "frequently," 5 "almost always"

Appendix 4: Sufficiency of Time Survey Results, District Court

I generally have sufficient time to...

	District		All Courts	Percentage who "frequently" or "almost always" have sufficient time (District)			
	N	Mean	Mean	25%	50%	75%	100%
Pre-Disposition							
listen to and treat parties appropriately	169	4.6	4.6				
conduct the arraignment	165	4.5	4.5				
conduct preliminary examinations	166	4.4	4.3				
conduct scheduling conferences	140	4.2	4.2				
prepare and issue orders, including bench warrants	169	4.4	4.3				
consider bail or pretrial release	168	4.4	4.4				
adequately explain orders and rulings	171	4.3	4.2				
consider motions and conduct pretrial hearings	169	4.2	4.3				
adequately review the case file	172	4.1	4.0				
address the needs of pro se litigants	167	4.2	4.1				
conduct hearings on temporary custody, support, etc.	15	3.8	3.8				
conduct settlement conferences	152	4.1	4.1				
Total Pre-Disposition		4.3	4.2	80%			
Trial/ Contested Disposition							
listen to and treat parties appropriately	172	4.7	4.7				
hold sentencing hearings	163	4.5	4.5				
read and consider presentence reports	165	4.5	4.5				
conduct trials/contested dispositions	170	4.4	4.3				
read and consider other evaluation and diagnostic reports	165	4.3	4.2				
address the needs of pro se litigants	169	4.4	4.3				
prepare for trials/contested dispositions	170	4.3	4.3				
prepare findings and orders	169	4.2	4.1				
Total Trial/ Contested Disposition		4.4	4.4	83%			
Post-Judgment							
sentence after revocation of probation	82	4.7	4.6				
listen to and treat parties appropriately	167	4.7	4.7				
conduct other post-judgment reviews and proceedings	125	4.5	4.3				
review and consider post-judgment motions	165	4.5	4.3				
address the needs of pro se litigants	166	4.5	4.3				
review accounts in probate cases	8	3.5	4.1				
conduct guardianship reviews	5	2.8	4.2				
consider motions for change of custody, support, etc.	5	2.4	4.1				
Total Post-Judgment		4.5	4.4	88%			

Note: 1 = "almost never," 2 "seldom," 3 "occasionally," 4 "frequently," 5 "almost always"

Appendix 5: Delphi Adjustments with Rationales, Circuit Court

Circuit Court

Auto Negligence

- Pre-disposition: Add 30 minutes to 5% of cases for additional work on settlement and scheduling conferences to avoid adjourning cases and to prepare detailed scheduling orders; avoiding trials through settlement saves time in the long run.

Medical Malpractice

- Pre-disposition: Add 30 minutes to 5% of cases for additional work on settlement and scheduling conferences (see Auto Negligence).

Other Civil

- Pre-disposition: Add 30 minutes to 5% of cases for additional work on settlement and scheduling conferences (see Auto Negligence).

Non-Divorce Domestic

- Redistribute all but 20 minutes of Other Family case weight to Non-Divorce Domestic.

PPO

- Pre-disposition: Add 15 minutes to 5% of cases to review ex parte PPOs more carefully in cases where there is no outside assistance program for parties filing in pro se; pro se petitions tend not to include sufficient information, making it difficult to rule based on the petition.
- Trial/contested disposition: Add 15 minutes to 25% of contested dispositions to listen to parties.

Adoption

- Post-disposition: Add 10 minutes to 5% of cases for telephonic participation by incarcerated parents (*Mason*).

Other Family

- Case weight appears too large given the types of cases in this category. Reduce case weight to 20 minutes and redistribute remaining time to Non-Divorce Domestic.

Juvenile Delinquency and Designated

- Post-disposition: Add 15 minutes to 1% of cases for telephonic participation by incarcerated parents (*Mason*).

Child Protective Proceedings

- Post-disposition: Add 15 minutes to 50% of cases to review file before termination hearing for adequacy of service, completeness of paperwork, compliance with audit requirements, and jurisdictional issues.
- Post-disposition: Add 10 minutes to 30% of cases for telephonic participation by incarcerated parents (*Mason*).
- Post-disposition: Add 20 minutes to 10% of cases for average of 2 additional post-judgment hearings while waiting for state money.

Appendix 5: Delphi Adjustments with Rationales continued, District and Probate Courts

District Court

Misdemeanor

- Pre-disposition: Add 15 seconds to 100% of cases to more fully advise defendant of collateral consequences, including immigration (*Padilla*) and ability to cross Canadian border; ensure defendant has understood advice of rights form.
- Non-trial disposition: Add 15 seconds to 100% of non-trial dispositions to more fully advise defendant of collateral consequences of guilty plea.

Traffic Misdemeanor

- Pre-disposition: Add 15 seconds to 100% of cases to more fully advise defendant of collateral consequences (see Misdemeanor) and driver responsibility fee.
- Non-trial disposition: Add 15 seconds to 50% of cases to more fully advise defendant of driver responsibility fee and collateral consequences of guilty plea.

OUIL Misdemeanor

- Pre-disposition: Add 15 seconds to 100% of cases to more fully advise defendant of collateral consequences (see Misdemeanor) and driver responsibility fee.
- Non-trial disposition: Add 15 seconds to 50% of cases to more fully advise defendant of driver responsibility fee and collateral consequences of guilty plea.
- Post-disposition: Add 150 minutes to 2% of cases to accommodate additional work associated with new drug/sobriety courts implemented in response to new statute allowing restricted license for drug/sobriety court participants.

OUIL Felony

- Pre-disposition: Add 15 seconds to 100% of cases to more fully advise defendant of collateral consequences (see Misdemeanor) and driver responsibility fee.
- Non-trial disposition: Add 15 seconds to 50% of cases to more fully advise defendant of driver responsibility fee and collateral consequences of guilty plea.
- Post-disposition: Add 150 minutes to 2% of cases to accommodate additional work associated with new drug/sobriety courts implemented in response to new statute allowing restricted license for drug/sobriety court participants.

Probate Court

Trusts

- Pre-disposition: Add 30 minutes to 50% of cases to accommodate additional work associated with trust code and court rule updates establishing office of trust protector and right of grantor to protest use of funds in charitable trust.

Appendix 6: Total Judge and Judicial Officer Need by Judicial Circuit and Third-Class District

Courts	Judge, Quasi-Judicial Officer, and Law Clerk Need (FTE)				Current Judgeships (FTE)				FTE QJ/ Law Clerks Performing Judicial Duties	Difference (FTE)	Difference (FTE) using average stratum proportions of judges to QJ/law clerks									
	Circuit/ Probate	+	District	= Total Need	-	Circuit	-	Probate			-	District	=	Implied Circuit/ Probate Judge Need	+	Implied District Judge Need	+	Implied Quasi-Judicial/ Law Clerk Need		
1 st Circuit Court Hillsdale County Probate Court 2B District Court	2.4	+	1.1	= 3.5	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	=	2.8	=	- 2.3	=	- 0.7	+	- 0.2	+	- 1.4
2 nd Circuit Court Berrien County Probate Court 5 th District Court	11.3	+	6.0	= 17.3	-	4.0	-	2.0	-	5.0	=	6.2	=	0.1	=	0.3	+	- 0.5	+	0.3
3 rd Circuit Court Wayne County Probate Court	137.7	+		= 137.7	-	61.0	-	8.0	-		=	54.6	=	14.1	=	- 0.1	+		+	14.2
4 th Circuit Court Jackson County Probate Court 12 th District Court	9.9	+	5.3	= 15.2	-	4.0	-	1.0	-	4.0	=	3.4	=	2.8	=	0.5	+	0.0	+	2.3
5 th Circuit Court Barry County Probate Court 56B District Court	2.9	+	1.1	= 4.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	=	0.9	=	0.1	=	- 0.3	+	- 0.2	+	0.6
6 th Circuit Court Oakland County Probate Court 52 nd District Court	62.1	+	10.9	= 73.0	-	19.0	-	4.0	-	11.0	=	39.8	=	- 0.8	=	8.1	+	- 1.6	+	- 7.3
7 th Circuit Court Genesee County Probate Court 67 th District Court	26.0	+	8.1	= 34.1	-	9.0	-	2.0	-	6.0	=	15.0	=	2.1	=	2.0	+	1.0	+	- 0.9
8 th Circuit Court Ionia County Probate Court Montcalm County Probate Court 64A District Court 64B District Court	7.0	+	2.7	= 9.7	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	=	3.4	=	0.3	=	0.0	+	0.0	+	0.3
9 th Circuit Court Kalamazoo County Probate Court 8 th District Court	14.9	+	7.7	= 22.6	-	5.0	-	3.0	-	7.0	=	9.0	=	- 1.4	=	- 0.5	+	- 0.4	+	- 0.5
10 th Circuit Court Saginaw County Probate Court 70 th District Court	12.6	+	6.7	= 19.3	-	5.0	-	2.0	-	6.0	=	7.4	=	- 1.1	=	- 0.7	+	- 0.2	+	- 0.2
11 th Circuit Court Probate District 5 Probate District 6 92 nd District Court 93 rd District Court	2.1	+	1.0	= 3.1	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	=	1.3	=	- 3.2	=	- 1.3	+	- 1.4	+	- 0.5
12 th Circuit Court, Baraga County Probate Court Houghton County Probate Court Keweenaw County Probate Court 97 th District Court	1.8	+	0.8	= 2.6	-	1.0	-	2.5	-	1.0	=	0.3	=	- 2.2	=	- 2.0	+	- 0.5	+	0.3

Appendix 6: Total Judge and Judicial Officer Need by Judicial Circuit and Third-Class District, continued

Courts	Judge, Quasi-Judicial Officer, and Law Clerk Need (FTE)			Current Judgeships (FTE)			FTE QJ/ Law Clerks Performing Judicial Duties	Difference (FTE)	Difference (FTE) using average stratum proportions of judges to QJ/law clerks												
	Circuit/ Probate	+	District	=	Total Need	-			Circuit	-	Probate	-	District	=	Implied Circuit/ Probate Judge Need	+	Implied District Judge Need	+	Implied Quasi-Judicial/ Law Clerk Need		
13 th Circuit Court Antrim County Probate Court Grand Traverse County Probate Court Leelanau County Probate Court 86 th District Court	7.0	+	2.9	=	9.9	-	2.0	-	3.0	-	3.0	=	4.0	=	- 2.1	=	- 0.6	+	- 0.9	+	- 0.6
14 th Circuit Court Muskegon County Probate Court 60 th District Court	12.5	+	5.1	=	17.6	-	4.0	-	2.0	-	4.0	=	3.3	=	4.3	=	0.3	+	0.4	+	3.6
15 th Circuit Court Branch County Probate Court 3A District Court	2.7	+	1.4	=	4.1	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	=	1.1	=	0.0	=	- 0.5	+	0.1	+	0.4
16 th Circuit Court Macomb County Probate Court 42 nd District Court	43.5	+	2.3	=	45.8	-	13.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	=	19.8	=	9.0	=	6.8	+	0.0	+	2.2
17 th Circuit Court Kent County Probate Court 63 rd District Court	33.3	+	3.9	=	37.2	-	10.0	-	4.0	-	2.0	=	11.1	=	10.1	=	2.7	+	1.4	+	6.0
18 th Circuit Court Bay County Probate Court 74 th District Court	5.9	+	2.7	=	8.6	-	3.0	-	1.0	-	3.0	=	4.5	=	- 2.9	=	- 0.7	+	- 1.0	+	- 1.2
19 th Circuit Court Benzie County Probate Court Manistee County Probate Court 85 th District Court	2.1	+	1.3	=	3.4	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	1.0	=	2.0	=	- 2.6	=	- 1.3	+	- 0.1	+	- 1.2
20 th Circuit Court Ottawa County Probate Court 58 th District Court	10.1	+	5.5	=	15.6	-	4.0	-	1.0	-	4.0	=	5.0	=	1.6	=	0.1	+	0.7	+	0.8
21 st Circuit Court Isabella County Probate Court 76 th District Court	3.6	+	2.0	=	5.6	-	2.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	=	2.8	=	- 1.2	=	- 1.0	+	0.5	+	- 0.7
22 nd Circuit Court Washtenaw County Probate Court 14A District Court	15.1	+	3.9	=	19.0	-	5.0	-	2.0	-	3.0	=	10.8	=	- 1.8	=	0.6	+	0.4	+	- 2.8
23 rd Circuit Court Alcona County Probate Court Arenac County Probate Court Iosco County Probate Court Oscoda County Probate Court 81 st District Court	3.9	+	1.8	=	5.7	-	2.0	-	4.0	-	1.0	=	1.7	=	- 3.0	=	- 2.8	+	0.1	+	- 0.3
24 th Circuit Court Sanilac County Probate Court 73A District Court	2.0	+	1.0	=	3.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	=	1.3	=	- 1.3	=	- 0.4	+	- 0.4	+	- 0.5

Appendix 6: Total Judge and Judicial Officer Need by Judicial Circuit and Third-Class District, continued

Courts	Judge, Quasi-Judicial Officer, and Law Clerk Need (FTE)				Current Judgeships (FTE)				FTE QJ/ Law Clerks Performing Judicial Duties	Difference (FTE)	Difference (FTE) using average stratum proportions of judges to QJ/law clerks											
	Circuit/ Probate	+	District	= Total Need	-	Circuit	-	Probate			-	District	=	Implied Circuit/ Probate Judge Need	+	Implied District Judge Need	+	Implied Quasi-Judicial/ Law Clerk Need				
25 th Circuit Court Marquette County Probate Court 96 th District Court	2.9	+	1.4	= 4.3	-	2.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	=	-	2.4	=	-	1.3	+	-	0.9	+	-	0.2
26 th Circuit Court Alpena County Probate Court Montmorency County Probate Court 88 th District Court	2.4	+	1.1	= 3.5	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	1.0	=	-	2.8	=	-	1.1	+	-	0.3	+	-	1.4
27 th Circuit Court Newaygo County Probate Court Oceana County Probate Court 78 th District Court	4.3	+	1.9	= 6.2	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	1.0	=	-	0.4	=	-	1.3	+	0.3	+			0.6
28 th Circuit Court Missaukee County Probate Court Wexford County Probate Court 84 th District Court	3.0	+	1.3	= 4.3	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	1.0	=	-	0.4	=	-	1.1	+	0.0	+			0.7
29 th Circuit Court Clinton County Probate Court Griiot County Probate Court 65A District Court 65B District Court	4.5	+	2.6	= 7.1	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	=	-	0.2	=	-	1.4	+	0.0	+			1.2
30 th Circuit Court Ingham County Probate Court 55 th District Court	17.3	+	2.5	= 19.8	-	7.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	=	-	2.5	=	-	0.3	+	0.2	+			2.4
31 st Circuit Court St. Clair County Probate Court 72 nd District Court	9.3	+	3.5	= 12.8	-	3.0	-	2.0	-	3.0	=	-	1.5	=	0.2	+	-	0.4	+			1.3
32 nd Circuit Court Gogebic County Probate Court Ontonagon County Probate Court 98 th District Court	1.2	+	0.7	= 1.9	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	1.0	=	-	2.3	=	-	2.0	+	-	0.6	+		0.3
33 rd Circuit Court 57 th Circuit Court Probate District 7 and 90 th District Court	3.5	+	1.9	= 5.4	-	2.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	=	-	0.9	=	-	0.2	+	0.2	+			0.9
34 th Circuit Court Ogemaw County Probate Court Roscommon County Probate Court 82 nd District Court 83 rd District Court	3.4	+	1.8	= 5.2	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	=	-	1.6	=	-	1.1	+	-	0.6	+		0.1
35 th Circuit Court Shiawassee County Probate Court 66 th District Court	3.9	+	1.5	= 5.4	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	=	0.4	=	0.2	+	-	0.9	+				1.1
36 th Circuit Court Van Buren County Probate Court 7 th District Court	4.6	+	2.3	= 6.9	-	2.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	=	-	0.4	=	-	0.4	+	-	0.3	+		0.3

Appendix 6: Total Judge and Judicial Officer Need by Judicial Circuit and Third-Class District, continued

Courts	Judge, Quasi-Judicial Officer, and Law Clerk Need (FTE)			Current Judgeships (FTE)			FTE QJ/ Law Clerks Performing Judicial Duties	Difference (FTE)	Difference (FTE) using average stratum proportions of judges to QJ/law clerks																
	Circuit/ Probate	+ District	= Total Need	- Circuit	- Probate	- District			= Implied Circuit/ Probate Judge Need	+ Implied District Judge Need	+ Implied Quasi-Judicial/ Law Clerk Need														
37 th Circuit Court Calhoun County Probate Court 10 th District Court	9.4	+	5.2	=	14.6	-	4.0	-	2.0	-	4.0	-	5.8	=	-	1.2	=	-	0.8	+	-	0.1	+	-	0.3
38 th Circuit Court Monroe County Probate Court 1 st District Court	8.0	+	4.0	=	12.0	-	3.0	-	2.0	-	3.0	-	3.1	=	-	0.9	=	-	0.5	+	-	0.0	+	-	1.4
39 th Circuit Court Lenawee County Probate Court 2A District Court	5.7	+	2.9	=	8.6	-	2.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	2.6	=	-	1.0	=	-	0.2	+	-	0.2	+	-	0.6
40 th Circuit Court Lapeer County Probate Court 71A District Court	4.1	+	1.9	=	6.0	-	2.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	2.8	=	-	1.8	=	-	0.7	+	-	0.6	+	-	0.5
41 st Circuit Court Dickinson County Probate Court Iron County Probate Court Menominee County Probate Court 95A District Court 95B District Court	3.5	+	1.6	=	5.1	-	2.0	-	3.0	-	2.0	-	1.2	=	-	3.1	=	-	2.3	+	-	1.0	+	-	0.2
42 nd Circuit Court Midland County Probate Court 75 th District Court	3.7	+	1.4	=	5.1	-	2.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	3.6	=	-	3.5	=	-	0.9	+	-	0.9	+	-	1.7
43 rd Circuit Court Cass County Probate Court 4 th District Court	2.9	+	1.0	=	3.9	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	2.2	=	-	1.3	=	-	0.3	+	-	0.2	+	-	0.8
44 th Circuit Court Livingston County Probate Court 53 rd District Court	8.3	+	3.1	=	11.4	-	2.0	-	1.0	-	3.0	-	10.8	=	-	5.4	=	-	1.6	+	-	0.7	+	-	6.3
45 th Circuit Court St. Joseph County Probate Court 3B District Court	4.2	+	2.0	=	6.2	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	2.4	=	-	0.2	=	-	0.4	+	-	0.5	+	-	0.1
46 th Circuit Court Crawford County Probate Court Kalkaska County Probate Court Otsego County Probate Court 87A District Court 87B District Court 87C District Court	4.4	+	1.8	=	6.2	-	2.0	-	3.0	-	1.0	-	2.7	=	-	2.5	=	-	1.5	+	-	0.1	+	-	1.1
47 th Circuit Court Delta County Probate Court 94 th District Court	1.8	+	0.9	=	2.7	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.7	=	-	2.0	=	-	1.0	+	-	0.3	+	-	0.7
48 th Circuit Court Allegan County Probate Court 57 th District Court	5.4	+	2.5	=	7.9	-	2.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	5.0	=	-	2.1	=	-	0.0	+	-	0.1	+	-	2.0

Appendix 6: Total Judge and Judicial Officer Need by Judicial Circuit and Third-Class District, continued

Courts	Judge, Quasi-Judicial Officer, and Law Clerk Need (FTE)				Current Judgeships (FTE)				FTE QJ/ Law Clerks Performing Judicial Duties	Difference (FTE)	Difference (FTE) using average stratum proportions of judges to QJ/law clerks														
	Circuit/ Probate	+	District	=	Total Need	-	Circuit	-			Probate	-	District	-	Implied Circuit/ Probate		Implied District		Implied Quasi-Judicial/ Law Clerk						
															+	+	+	+	+	+					
49 th Circuit Court Probate District 18 and 77 th District Court	3.7	+	1.7	=	5.4	-	2.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	2.8	=	-	1.4	=	-	0.6	+	0.2	+	-	1.0	
50 th Circuit Court Chippewa County Probate Court 91 st District Court	2.1	+	1.0	=	3.1	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.1	=	-	1.0	=	-	0.4	+	-	0.4	+	-	0.2
51 st Circuit Court Lake County Probate Court Mason County Probate Court 79 th District Court	2.5	+	1.2	=	3.7	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	1.0	-	3.0	=	-	3.3	=	-	1.0	+	-	0.2	+	-	2.1
52 nd Circuit Court Huron County Probate Court 73B District Court	1.5	+	0.8	=	2.3	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.2	=	-	1.9	=	-	0.8	+	-	0.5	+	-	0.6
53 rd Circuit Court Cheboygan County Probate Court Presque Isle County Probate Court 89 th District Court	2.8	+	1.0	=	3.8	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	1.0	-	1.9	=	-	2.1	=	-	0.7	+	-	0.4	+	-	1.0
54 th Circuit Court Tuscola County Probate Court 71B District Court	3.0	+	1.1	=	4.1	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	2.4	=	-	1.3	=	-	0.3	+	-	0.2	+	-	0.8
55 th Circuit Court Probate District 17 80 th District Court	3.9	+	2.0	=	5.9	-	2.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.4	=		0.5	=		0.1	+		0.3	+		0.1
56 th Circuit Court Eaton County Probate Court 56A District Court	5.1	+	2.0	=	7.1	-	2.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	4.7	=	-	2.6	=	-	0.1	+	-	0.5	+	-	2.0
14B District Court (Ypsilanti Township)			1.8	=	1.8	-					1.0	-	0.4	=		0.4	=			+		0.5	+	-	0.1
15 th District Court (Ann Arbor)			2.3	=	2.3	-					3.0	-	0.9	=	-	1.6	=			+	-	1.0	+	-	0.6
16 th District Court (Livonia)			2.4	=	2.4	-					2.0	-	1.2	=	-	0.8	=			+		0.1	+	-	0.9
17 th District Court (Redford Township)			1.5	=	1.5	-					2.0	-	0.0	=	-	0.5	=			+	-	0.7	+		0.2
18 th District Court (Westland)			3.8	=	3.8	-					2.0	-	0.5	=		1.3	=			+		1.3	+		0.0
19 th District Court (Dearborn)			3.6	=	3.6	-					3.0	-	0.2	=		0.4	=			+		0.1	+		0.3
20 th District Court (Dearborn Heights)			1.9	=	1.9	-					2.0	-	0.4	=	-	0.5	=			+	-	0.4	+	-	0.1
21 st District Court (Garden City)			1.0	=	1.0	-					1.0	-	0.0	=		0.0	=			+	-	0.1	+		0.1
22 nd District Court (Inkster)			1.2	=	1.2	-					1.0	-	1.1	=	-	0.9	=			+		0.0	+	-	0.9
23 rd District Court (Taylor)			2.7	=	2.7	-					2.0	-	0.3	=		0.4	=			+		0.3	+		0.1
24 th District Court (Allen Park, Melvindale)			1.8	=	1.8	-					2.0	-	0.2	=	-	0.4	=			+	-	0.5	+		0.1
25 th District Court (Lincoln Park)			1.5	=	1.5	-					2.0	-	0.0	=	-	0.5	=			+	-	0.7	+		0.2
26 th District Court (River Rouge, Ecorse)			1.4	=	1.4	-					2.0	-	0.0	=	-	0.6	=			+	-	0.8	+		0.2
27 th District Court (Wyandotte, Riverview)			1.1	=	1.1	-					1.0	-	0.1	=		0.0	=			+	-	0.1	+		0.1

Appendix 6: Total Judge and Judicial Officer Need by Judicial Circuit and Third-Class District, continued

Courts	Judge, Quasi-Judicial Officer, and Law Clerk Need (FTE)			Current Judgeships (FTE)			FTE QJ/ Law Clerks Performing Judicial Duties	Difference (FTE)	Difference (FTE) using average stratum proportions of judges to QJ/law clerks		
	Circuit/ Probate +	District =	Total Need -	Circuit -	Probate -	District -			Implied Circuit/ Probate Judge Need +	Implied District Judge Need +	Implied Quasi-Judicial/ Law Clerk Need +
28 th District Court (Southgate)		1.0 =	1.0 -			1.0 -	0.0 =	0.0 =	+ -	0.1 +	0.1
29 th District Court (Wayne)		0.9 =	0.9 -			1.0 -	0.0 =	- 0.1 =	+ -	0.2 +	0.1
30 th District Court (Highland Park)		1.3 =	1.3 -			1.0 -	0.3 =	0.0 =	+ 0.1	+ -	0.1
31 st District Court (Hamtramck)		1.3 =	1.3 -			1.0 -	0.1 =	0.2 =	+ 0.1	+ -	0.1
32A District Court (Harper Woods)		0.9 =	0.9 -			1.0 -	0.0 =	- 0.1 =	+ -	0.2 +	0.1
33 rd District Court (Woodhaven)		2.1 =	2.1 -			3.0 -	0.0 =	- 0.9 =	+ -	1.2 +	0.3
34 th District Court (Romulus)		3.8 =	3.8 -			3.0 -	0.0 =	0.8 =	+ 0.3	+ -	0.5
35 th District Court (Plymouth)		3.1 =	3.1 -			3.0 -	0.0 =	0.1 =	+ -	0.3 +	0.4
36 th District Court (Detroit)		42.0 =	42.0 -			31.0 -	3.4 =	7.6 =	+ 5.1	+ -	2.5
37 th District Court (Warren, Center Line)		5.5 =	5.5 -			4.0 -	0.1 =	1.4 =	+ 0.7	+ -	0.7
38 th District Court (Eastpointe)		1.8 =	1.8 -			1.0 -	0.0 =	0.8 =	+ 0.5	+ -	0.3
39 th District Court (Fraser, Roseville)		2.8 =	2.8 -			3.0 -	0.2 =	- 0.4 =	+ -	0.6 +	0.2
40 th District Court (St. Clair Shores)		1.8 =	1.8 -			2.0 -	0.1 =	- 0.3 =	+ -	0.5 +	0.2
41A District Court (Shelby Township, Sterling Heights)		5.2 =	5.2 -			4.0 -	1.3 =	- 0.1 =	+ 0.5	+ -	0.6
41B District Court (Mt. Clemens, Clinton Township)		3.9 =	3.9 -			3.0 -	0.8 =	0.1 =	+ 0.4	+ -	0.3
43 rd District Court (Ferndale, Hazel Park, Madison Heights)		2.9 =	2.9 -			3.0 -	1.2 =	- 1.3 =	+ -	0.5 +	0.8
44 th District Court (Royal Oak)		1.6 =	1.6 -			2.0 -	0.8 =	- 1.2 =	+ -	0.6 +	0.6
45A District Court (Berkley)		0.5 =	0.5 -			1.0 -	0.0 =	- 0.5 =	+ -	0.6 +	0.1
45B District Court (Oak Park)		1.7 =	1.7 -			2.0 -	0.1 =	- 0.4 =	+ -	0.5 +	0.1
46 th District Court (Southfield)		3.3 =	3.3 -			3.0 -	1.0 =	- 0.7 =	+ -	0.2 +	0.5
47 th District Court (Farmington, Farmington Hills)		2.3 =	2.3 -			2.0 -	0.6 =	- 0.3 =	+ 0.0	+ -	0.3
48 th District Court (Bloomfield Hills)		2.7 =	2.7 -			3.0 -	1.9 =	- 2.2 =	+ -	0.7 +	1.5
50 th District Court (Pontiac)		2.6 =	2.6 -			4.0 -	0.0 =	- 1.4 =	+ -	1.8 +	0.4
51 st District Court (Waterford)		1.6 =	1.6 -			2.0 -	0.2 =	- 0.6 =	+ -	0.6 +	0.0
54A District Court (Lansing)		4.7 =	4.7 -			5.0 -	0.5 =	- 0.8 =	+ -	1.0 +	0.2
54B District Court (East Lansing)		2.5 =	2.5 -			2.0 -	0.0 =	0.5 =	+ 0.2	+ -	0.3
59 th District Court (Grandville, Walker)		1.1 =	1.1 -			1.0 -	0.1 =	0.0 =	+ -	0.1 +	0.1
61 st District Court (Grand Rapids)		7.2 =	7.2 -			6.0 -	1.1 =	0.1 =	+ 0.2	+ -	0.1
62A District Court (Wyoming)		1.7 =	1.7 -			2.0 -	0.0 =	- 0.3 =	+ -	0.5 +	0.2
62B District Court (Kentwood)		1.2 =	1.2 -			1.0 -	0.1 =	0.1 =	+ 0.0	+ -	0.1
68 th District Court (Flint)		3.9 =	3.9 -			5.0 -	0.0 =	- 1.1 =	+ -	1.6 +	0.5
Total	578.7 +	293.7 =	872.4 -	221.0 -	102.5 -	258.0 -	325.9 =	- 35.0 =	- 10.9 +	- 17.6 +	- 6.5