



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
MARYLAND JUDICIAL CENTER
580 TAYLOR AVENUE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

November 1, 2012

FRANK BROCCOLINA
STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR
(410) 260-1295 Fax: (410) 974-2066
frank.broccolina@mdcourts.gov

FAYE D. MATTHEWS
DEPUTY STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR
(410) 260-1257 Fax: (410) 974-2066
faye.matthews@mdcourts.gov

SHARON SAMPSON BALL, Director
Human Resources
(410) 260-1283 Fax: (410) 974-2849
sharon.ball@mdcourts.gov

GRAY BARTON, Director
Office of Problem-Solving Courts
(410) 260-3617 Fax: (410) 260-3620
gray.barton@mdcourts.gov

MARK BITTNER, Director
Judicial Information Systems
(410) 260-1001 Fax: (410) 974-7170
mark.bittner@mdcourts.gov

ALLEN C. CLARK, III, Director
Budget & Finance
(410) 260-1579 Fax: (410) 260-1290
allen.clark@mdcourts.gov

DAVID R. DURFEE JR., Director
Legal Affairs
(410) 260-1405 Fax: (410) 974-2066
david.durfee@mdcourts.gov

SUSAN HOWELLS, Director
Procurement & Contract Admin.
(410) 260-1410 Fax: (410) 260-2520
susan.howells@mdcourts.gov

CONNIE KRATOVIL-LAVELLE, Director
Family Administration
(410) 260-1296 Fax: (410) 974-5577
connie.kratovil-lavelle@mdcourts.gov

PAMELA C. ORTIZ, Director
Access to Justice Commission
(410) 260-1258 Fax: (410) 260-2504
pamela.ortiz@mdcourts.gov

DIANE S. PAWLOWICZ, Director
Court Operations Department
(410) 260-1725 Fax: (410) 260-2503
diane.pawlowicz@mdcourts.gov

JESSICA PITTS, Director
Emergency Preparedness & Court Security
(410) 260-3515 Fax: (410) 260-2505
jessica.pitts@mdcourts.gov

ROXANNE P. MCKAGAN
Director, Administrative Services
(410) 260-1407 Fax: (410) 974-2066
rocky.mckagan@mdcourts.gov

DEBORAH A. UNITUS
Director, Program Services
(410) 260-1291 Fax: (410) 260-3570
deborah.unitus@mdcourts.gov

Honorable Edward J. Kasemeyer, Chair
Senate Budget & Taxation Committee
3 West, Miller Senate Building
Annapolis, MD 21401-1991

Honorable Norman H. Conway, Chair
House of Appropriations Committee
Lowe House Office Bldg., Room 131
Annapolis, MD 21401-1991

Re: Report on Court Performance Measures

Dear Chairman Kasemeyer and Chairman Conway:

In the 2008 *Joint Chairmen's Report*, the budget committees directed that the Judiciary submit its annual measures of case management performance in the trial courts as part of the Judiciary's "managing for results" data. Enclosed is the Judiciary's FY 2011 caseload assessment.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (410) 260-1295, or at frank.broccolina@mdcourts.gov.

Sincerely yours,

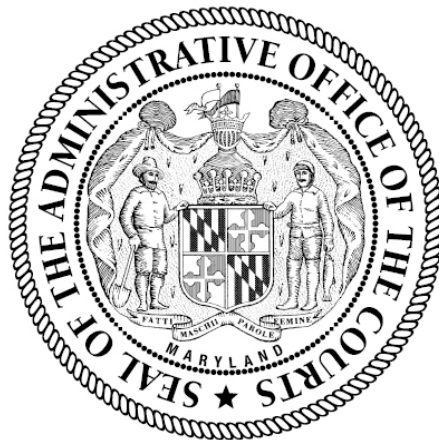
Frank Broccolina
State Court Administrator

Enclosure

cc: Judicial Cabinet, w/o enclosure
Judicial Council, w/o enclosure
Faye D. Matthews, w/o enclosure
Diane Pawlowicz, w/o enclosure
Kelley O'Connor, w/o enclosure
Jordan More, Legislative Analyst, w/enclosure

Maryland Judiciary FY 2011 Statewide Caseflow Assessment

Circuit Courts



Administrative Office of the Courts

February 2012

Table of Contents

Main Analysis	2
Within-Standard Percentages	2
Average Case Processing Times	8
Median Case Processing Times	9
Distribution of Over-Standard Cases	10
Postponements	12
Suspensions	13
Appendix A: Within-Standard Percentages & Overall and Over-Standard Average and Median Case Processing Times, by Case Type and Jurisdiction	22
Appendix B: Statewide Distribution of Over-Standard Cases	29
Appendix C: Percent of Cases Terminated Within-Standard, by Jurisdiction, Fiscal Years 2006 through 2010	38

Main Analysis

The FY 2011 analysis of case processing performance in Maryland's circuit courts is based on samples of up to 500 original terminations from each of Maryland's 24 circuit court jurisdictions for each of the following case types: Criminal, Civil¹, Domestic Relations (one- and two-year standards), Juvenile Delinquency, Child in Need of Assistance (CINA) Shelter, CINA Non-Shelter, and Termination of Parental Rights (TPR). A total of 38,911 valid case terminations were used for the analysis following exclusion of invalid case terminations.²

This analysis utilizes weighted calculations for instances in which data is displayed in the aggregate (e.g., statewide percentages of cases closed within-standard or average and median case times by jurisdiction size) that reflect each jurisdiction's overall terminations.

Within-Standard Percentages

Four of the eight circuit case types showed improved within-standard case processing performance in FY 2011 over FY 2010. Of those, Domestic Relations (one-year standard) and CINA Non-Shelter cases improved by 2% in FY 2011 over FY 2010, while Domestic Relations (two-year standard) and Juvenile Delinquency cases improved by 1% statewide.

Statewide CINA Shelter case processing performance decreased by 4% between Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011, while statewide Criminal within-standard performance decreased marginally by 1%.

Statewide TPR case processing performance decreased by 2% between Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011, following a 12% improvement in statewide performance between Fiscal Years 2009 and 2010. The relatively unchanged statewide TPR within-standard percentage in FY 2011 over FY 2010 is partially attributable to a 7% decrease in weighted within-standard performance among large jurisdictions (aggregated) in FY 2011, and despite a 29% increase in weighted case processing performance among small jurisdictions (aggregated) in FY 2011. When analyzing performance in child welfare case types (CINA Shelter, CINA Non-Shelter, and TPR), it must be noted that performance within jurisdictions may show moderate to high degrees of variance from year to year partially due to relatively small numbers of cases of these types, especially in smaller jurisdictions.

Civil case processing performance remained at 91% statewide for the fifth consecutive year in FY 2011, but foreclosure cases were excluded from the FY 2011 civil case samples. On an unweighted basis statewide in FY 2011, foreclosure cases were closed 87% within-standard, while non-foreclosure Civil cases were closed 94% within-standard. In Fiscal Years 2009 and 2010 (when foreclosures were included in the general Civil case samples), Civil non-foreclosure cases were 94% within-standard statewide and foreclosure cases were 93% within-standard statewide (both unweighted).

¹ The Circuit Civil case sample for FY 2011 does not include foreclosure cases (of all types).

² Cases without case start dates and those with negative case processing times (i.e., case stop dates occurring before start dates) were excluded from the current analysis. An analysis of these invalid cases is included in the Methodology and Data/Application Issues section of the statewide report.

The main reason that statewide Civil performance remained at 91% statewide (weighted) in FY 2011 is that performance among non-foreclosure cases remained relatively constant between Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011. With the exclusion of foreclosure cases from FY 2011 Civil case samples, other Civil case subtypes were present in the samples according to the proportion of each case subtype among all cases closed in each jurisdiction (meaning, if a case subtype represented 10% of all Civil cases terminated in a jurisdiction in FY 2011, that subtype likewise equaled 10% of the FY 2011 Civil case sample in the subject jurisdiction).

Foreclosure case filings increased sharply across many circuit court jurisdictions in the past several years; comprising over half of the statewide Civil case sample in FY 2010. During this rise, disclosures were made regarding procedural issues and defects in pleadings submitted by plaintiffs' counsel which, in turn, prompted greater judicial scrutiny of foreclosure caseloads. Concurrently, legislative reforms and measures modified foreclosure proceedings in a number of ways impacting the residential foreclosure process; principally, instituting an additional filing fee on orders to docket or complaints to foreclose, increasing disclosure requirements accompanying notices of intent to foreclose, and providing an option to participate in foreclosure mediation conducted by the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) that went into effect at the beginning of FY 2011.

Foreclosure case filings subsequently decreased in FY 2011 across the State compared to FY 2010 levels, while foreclosure case terminations rose markedly in many jurisdictions. Many jurisdictions showed Civil case clearance rates (annual terminations as a percentage of filings) of over 100% in FY 2011, in large part due to the termination of many foreclosure cases. While preliminary data in the first half of FY 2012 show a possible increase in civil filings above Fiscal Year 2011 levels, the impact on general civil filings remains to be seen. The Administrative Office of the Courts will continue to track and analyze the volume of foreclosure cases filed in the circuit courts.

Table 1 below provides statewide, weighted percentages of cases terminated within-standard by case type for FY 2011. Appendix C on pages 38 to 63 presents five-year (Fiscal Years 2007 through 2011) within-standard case processing performance, by case type, for all circuit court jurisdictions.

Table 1. Valid Terminations and Percent of Cases Terminated Within-Standard (Weighted) by Case Type, Circuit Courts, Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011

Case Type	Judiciary Goals		FY 2011 Valid Terminations	Within-Standard Terminations			FY 2010-11 Change
	Time Standard	Percent Within-Standard		FY 2011		FY 2010 %*	
				N	%* (weighted)		
Criminal	180 days	98%	10,281	9,577	87%	88%	-1%
Civil*****	548 days	98%	8,868	8,363	91%	91%	0%
Domestic Relations, Standard 1	365 days	90%	11,101	10,273	88%	86%	+2%
Domestic Relations, Standard 2	730 days	98%		10,942	97%	96%	+1%
Juvenile Delinquency	90 days	98%	6,039	5,881	97%	96%	+1%
CINA Shelter	30 days	100%	1,709	1,215	65%	69%	-4%
CINA Non-Shelter	60 days	100%	442	393	89%	87%	+2%
TPR	180 days	100%	471	250	53%	55%	-2%

*Percentages of cases closed within the Time Standards are weighted averages of jurisdiction-specific statistics.

**The Circuit Court Civil time standard is 98% of cases within 18 months (548 days) from filing. The District Court Civil time standard initiates at service with the associated goal of closing 98% of Civil Large cases in 250 days and 98% of Civil Small cases in 90 days.

*** Foreclosure cases are excluded from FY 2011 Civil case processing performance measures.

It is useful to examine within-standard case processing performance aggregated by jurisdiction size for the purpose of discerning the relative contribution of courts of various size to statewide percentages. Table 2 below provides within-standard case processing performance by case type, aggregated by jurisdiction size, and Table A-2 in Appendix A provides jurisdiction-specific within-standard percentages.

Consistent with FY 2010, small- and medium-sized jurisdictions performed above the statewide within-standard goal in both Domestic Relations standard case categories in FY 2011. In addition, a total of 11 jurisdictions improved the percentage of Domestic Relations (one-year standard) closed within the time standard and, in the two-year Domestic Relations time standard, four jurisdictions improved their within-standard performance in FY 2011 over FY 2010 and just over half of all jurisdictions (13 of 24) achieved 100% within-standard performance in FY 2011.

In the TPR case type, small jurisdictions collectively improved their within-standard case processing performance by 29% between Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011 (from 51% in FY 2010 to 80% in FY 2011), as four of the state's nine small jurisdictions improved their within-standard performance in this case type. Moreover, nine of the state's 24 circuit court jurisdictions (38%) improved their TPR case processing performance between Fiscal Years 2010

and 2011, and 11 of 24 circuit court jurisdictions (46%) closed 100% of their sampled TPR cases within 180 days in FY 2011.

Small-sized jurisdictions maintained FY 2010 within-standard case processing performance among CINA Shelter cases (at 55% within-standard among small jurisdictions), recorded a 1% decrease in performance in Criminal cases, and improved the percentage of cases closed within-standard by 3% in both the Civil and Juvenile Delinquency case types.

Medium-sized jurisdictions performed at or above the statewide average within-standard percentage for all case types in FY 2011, and had the highest aggregated, weighted within-standard case processing performance in both CINA Shelter and CINA-Non-Shelter case types, at 81% and 99%, respectively, in FY 2011.

Large jurisdictions collectively met the judiciary goal of 98% of Juvenile Delinquency cases terminated within-standard in FY 2011, with three of the five large jurisdictions improving their within-standard case processing performance in FY 2011 over FY 2010 and two maintaining FY 2010 levels of performance. Overall, 14 of the state's 24 circuit court jurisdictions improved their within-standard percentage of Juvenile Delinquency cases in FY 2011 over FY 2010. Among other case types, large jurisdictions maintained FY 2010 within-standard percentages in the Domestic Relations (two-year standard) and Civil case types, improved within-standard performance in Domestic Relations (one-year standard) case type by 4%, and showed decreased within-standard percentages in Criminal (3% decrease), CINA Shelter (5% decrease), CINA Non-Shelter (2% decrease), and TPR cases (7% decrease) in FY 2011 over FY 2010.

Table 2. Percent of Cases Closed Within-Standard (Weighted) as a Function of Jurisdiction Size and Case Type, Circuit Courts, FY 2011

Case Type	Time Standard	Judiciary Goals	Statewide Within-Standard Percentage*	Jurisdiction Size**		
				Small*	Medium*	Large*
Criminal	180 days	98%	87%	96%	91%	84%
Civil	548 days	98%	91%	96%	94%	90%
Domestic Relations, Standard 1	365 days	90%	88%	95%	92%	85%
Domestic Relations, Standard 2	730 days	98%	97%	99%	99%	95%
Juvenile Delinquency	90 days	98%	97%	96%	97%	98%
CINA Shelter	30 days	100%	65%	55%	81%	63%
CINA Non-Shelter	60 days	100%	89%	90%	99%	82%
TPR	180 days	100%	53%	80%	76%	44%

*Percentages of cases closed within the Time Standards are weighted averages of jurisdiction-specific statistics.

**Jurisdiction size designations are based on the number of judges presiding within a jurisdiction.

Table 3 provides a five-year accounting of the number and percentage of jurisdictions that performed at or better than the Judiciary's case time standard goals, by case type, shown both aggregated by jurisdiction size and statewide. On a statewide basis, it is shown that the highest number of circuit court jurisdictions performed at or better than the case time standard goals in Domestic Relations (two-year standard) cases, with 20 or more jurisdictions (above 80%) achieving this benchmark in Fiscal Years 2009 through 2011. Domestic Relations (one-year standard) cases were generally the second-highest statewide in terms of the number and proportion of jurisdictions meeting or exceeding the case time standard goal.

Conversely, CINA Shelter cases had the lowest number and proportion of jurisdictions meeting the standard of 100% of cases closed within 30 days of a granted petition for continued shelter care in Fiscal Years 2007 through 2011. In four of the five fiscal years examined, three or fewer jurisdictions met the case time standard in CINA Shelter cases statewide. This contrasts with CINA Non-Shelter cases, which were the third-highest in terms of jurisdictions meeting the case time standard goal of 100% of cases closed within 60 days of service of a parent/guardian or denial of continued shelter care in FY 2011.

Examining results aggregated by jurisdiction size shows that, as a proportion of all jurisdictions within each size classification, small jurisdictions had the highest rate of meeting or performing better than case time standard goals in Criminal, Civil, and Domestic Relations (two-year standard) cases each year between Fiscal Years 2007 and 2011. In addition, the highest proportion of small jurisdictions met the case time standard goal in Domestic Relations (one-year standard) cases each year between Fiscal Years 2007 and 2010, and were essentially tied with medium sized jurisdictions for the highest compliance rate in FY 2011, as 89% of small jurisdictions meeting or performing better than the case time standard goal in this case type.

Generally, the lowest proportion of jurisdictions performing at or above case time standard goals occurred among large jurisdictions in Criminal and TPR cases. In Criminal cases, there was only one instance of large jurisdictions meeting the case time standard goal of 98% of cases closed within 180 days following a defendant's/counsel's initial appearance between Fiscal Years 2007 and 2011, and only two instances of large jurisdictions closing 100% of TPR cases within 180 days of the petition filing date. The number and proportion of large jurisdictions achieving Judiciary case standard goals was generally higher in Juvenile Delinquency cases and Domestic relations one- and two-year standard cases which, for each, between 40% and 60% of large jurisdictions met or performed better than time standard goals each year between Fiscal Years 2007 and 2011. In FY 2011, three of the five large circuit court jurisdictions closed 100% of their CINA Non-Shelter cases within 60 days of service of a parent/guardian or denial of continued shelter care, which was the highest compliance rate for large jurisdictions for this case type in the five-year period examined. In addition, two of five large jurisdiction courts (40%) closed 100% of their CINA Shelter cases within 30 days of a granted petition for continued shelter care in FY 2011. This represents the highest compliance rate for this case type among large jurisdictions in the five-year period examined.

Table 3: Counties Performing At or Above the Case Time Standard Goals, statewide and by number and percent of jurisdictions of like-size, Fiscal Years 2007-2011

Jurisdiction	Criminal	Civil	Domestic Relations Standard 1	Domestic Relations, Standard 2	Juvenile Delinquency	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	TPR
	<i>N (%)</i>	<i>N (%)</i>	<i>N (%)</i>	<i>N (%)</i>	<i>N (%)</i>	<i>N (%)</i>	<i>N (%)</i>	<i>N (%)</i>
<u>FY 2007*</u>								
Small*	6 (60%)	4 (40%)	9 (90%)	10 (100%)	7 (70%)	1 (10%)	6 (60%)	4 (40%)
Medium*	2 (22%)	1 (11%)	3 (33%)	4 (44%)	4 (44%)	1 (11%)	4 (44%)	1 (11%)
Large*	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (40%)	2 (40%)	3 (60%)	0 (0%)	2 (40%)	0 (0%)
Statewide*	8 (33%)	5 (21%)	14 (58%)	16 (67%)	14 (58%)	2 (8%)	12 (50%)	5 (21%)
<u>FY 2008</u>								
Small	3 (33%)	4 (44%)	8 (89%)	9 (100%)	3 (33%)	2 (22%)	7 (78%)	4 (44%)
Medium	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	4 (40%)	7 (70%)	4 (40%)	0 (0%)	6 (60%)	3 (30%)
Large	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (40%)	2 (40%)	2 (40%)	0 (0%)	2 (40%)	1 (20%)
Statewide	5 (21%)	6 (25%)	14 (58%)	18 (75%)	9 (38%)	2 (8%)	15 (63%)	8 (33%)
<u>FY 2009</u>								
Small	5 (56%)	5 (56%)	8 (89%)	9 (100%)	4 (44%)	1 (11%)	8 (89%)	3 (33%)
Medium	3 (30%)	2 (20%)	6 (60%)	9 (90%)	6 (60%)	1 (10%)	7 (70%)	3 (30%)
Large	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	3 (60%)	3 (60%)	2 (40%)	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)
Statewide	8 (33%)	8 (33%)	17 (71%)	21 (88%)	12 (50%)	3 (13%)	16 (67%)	6 (25%)
<u>FY 2010</u>								
Small	4 (44%)	3 (33%)	8 (89%)	9 (100%)	4 (44%)	2 (22%)	7 (78%)	1 (11%)
Medium	3 (30%)	1 (10%)	8 (80%)	10 (100%)	6 (60%)	3 (30%)	5 (50%)	4 (40%)
Large	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	2 (40%)	2 (40%)	2 (40%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	1 (20%)
Statewide	7 (29%)	5 (21%)	18 (75%)	21 (88%)	12 (50%)	5 (21%)	13 (54%)	6 (25%)
<u>FY 2011</u>								
Small	3 (33%)	4 (44%)	8 (89%)	9 (100%)	6 (67%)	1 (11%)	4 (44%)	5 (56%)
Medium	3 (30%)	2 (20%)	9 (90%)	9 (90%)	5 (50%)	0 (0%)	9 (90%)	6 (60%)
Large	1 (20%)	2 (40%)	2 (40%)	2 (40%)	2 (40%)	2 (40%)	3 (60%)	0 (0%)
Statewide	7 (29%)	8 (33%)	19 (79%)	20 (83%)	13 (54%)	3 (13%)	16 (67%)	11 (46%)

Note: Percentages in Table 3 are computed as the proportion of all jurisdictions of like-size performing at or above the Case Time Standards goal (e.g., one of five large jurisdictions performing at or above the Case Time Standards goal equals 20%).

*Percentages of jurisdictions of various sizes performing at or above respective Case Time Standards may differ for FY 2007 due to a difference in classification of counties as small- versus medium-sized in that year compared to Fiscal Years 2008 through 2011.

Average Case Processing Times

In FY 2011, statewide overall average case processing times were within-standard for each case type except CINA Shelter and TPR cases. While this finding is consistent with results in Fiscal Years 2009 and 2010, statewide overall average case time for TPR cases decreased by 15 days between Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011, from 224 days in FY 2010 to 209 days in FY 2011, while the statewide overall average case time for CINA Shelter cases rose by 4 days during this period, from 48 days in FY 2010 to 52 days in FY 2011. The statewide overall average case time for Criminal and Domestic Relations (both standards) cases each increased by three days between Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011, but each remained well within the respective time standard.

The largest difference in statewide overall average case time occurred in Civil cases (excluding foreclosure cases in FY 2011), which showed a 28 day reduction on this measure between Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011, as well as a 33 day decrease in the statewide within-standard average case time between the two years.

Statewide within-standard average case processing times for other circuit court case types varied by 7 days or less in FY 2011 over FY 2010, and the statewide within-standard average case time for Juvenile Delinquency cases remained unchanged between the two years at 36 days.

The Statewide over-standard average case processing time for Criminal cases remained unchanged between Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011 at 300 days, and CINA Shelter and CINA Non-Shelter cases showed an increase of two days on this measure in FY 2011 over FY 2010. More pronounced variance was recorded on this measure in Civil cases and Domestic Relations (one-year standard), which increased by 41 days and 23 days, respectively, in FY 2011 over FY 2010. Marked reductions in over-standard average case processing times were recorded for Domestic Relations (two-year standard) cases of 34 days and for Juvenile Delinquency cases, which took on average 57 days less to process over-standard cases in FY 2011 compared to FY 2010 (both of these case types showed a one percent improvement in the statewide weighted within-standard percentage between Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011 as well).

The average case time for over-standard cases compared to within-standard cases ranged from 2.4 to 7.4 times as long in FY 2011, which is relatively consistent with FY 2010 results (ranging from 2.8 to 7.5 times as long to process over-standard versus within-standard cases). Also consistent with previous years, Domestic Relations (two-year standard) cases showed the greatest difference between over- versus within-standard average case time (7.4 times as long), while TPR (2.4 times as long) and CINA Non-Shelter (2.9 times as long) cases recorded the smallest differences between over- versus within-standard average case times in FY 2011.

It is important to note, however, that despite the observation that Domestic Relations (two-year standard) cases recorded the longest statewide over-standard average case time by far, this case type was tied with Juvenile Delinquency cases for the highest statewide within-standard percentage in FY 2011, at 97% of cases closing within the two-year standard.

Table 4. Average Overall, Within- and Over-Standard Case Processing Time (Weighted) by Case Type, Circuit Courts, FY 2011

Case Type	Time Standard	FY 2011 Average Case Time (in days)*			FY 2010 Overall Average Case Time
		Overall	Within-Standard	Over-Standard	
Criminal	180 days	100	64	300	97
Civil	548 days	260	211	791	288
Domestic Relations, Standard 1	365 days	214	134	648	211
Domestic Relations, Standard 2	730 days	214	166	1,233	211
Juvenile Delinquency	90 days	39	36	139	43
CINA Shelter	30 days	52	23	97	48
CINA Non-Shelter	60 days	39	31	89	42
TPR	180 days	209	122	298	224

*Average case times (in days) are weighted averages of jurisdiction-specific statistics.

Median Case Processing Times

It is also useful to examine median case processing times (the middle value in the distribution of case processing times from lowest to greatest case time) as, unlike the measure of average case time, it is not affected by cases with rather extreme case lengths (or “outliers”) in terms of the total sample of cases. Table 5 below displays these results.

The largest difference in overall average versus median case times in FY 2011 was recorded in Domestic Relations cases (79 days less than the average case time), followed by Civil cases (42 days less than the average case time). Among within-standard cases, Domestic Relations (two-year standard) cases recorded a median case time that was 36 days less than the average time on this measure, followed by Civil cases at 23 days less.

For all case types examined in FY 2011, the over-standard median case time was less than the over-standard average case time; with the most pronounced difference recorded for Domestic Relations (one-year standard), at 149 days less, and Civil cases at 115 days less. This finding for these two case types is attributable to several cases with very long case processing times skewing the distribution of average case times, thus increasing the overall average case times.

A comparison of the difference between the over- and within-standard median case times in FY 2011 largely mirrors the analysis of this measure for average case time; namely, Domestic

Relations (two-year standard) cases show the greatest difference in median case processing time for over- versus within-standard cases (9.1 times as long), while CINA Non-Shelter 2.7 times as long), CINA Shelter (2.6 times as long), and TPR cases (2.0 times as long) showed the least difference in the two measures.

Table 5. Median Overall, Within- and Over-Standard Case Processing Time (Weighted) by Case Type, Circuit Courts, FY 2011

Case Type	Time Standard	FY 2011 Median Case Time (in days)*			FY 2010 Overall Median Case Time
		Overall	Within-Standard	Over-Standard	
Criminal	180 days	67	52	259	76
Civil	548 days	218	188	676	257
Domestic Relations, Standard 1	365 days	135	119	499	142
Domestic Relations, Standard 2	730 days	135	130	1,188	142
Juvenile Delinquency	90 days	35	34	117	36
CINA Shelter	30 days	28	25	65	28
CINA Non-Shelter	60 days	35	30	81	38
TPR	180 days	195	135	275	187

*Median case times (in days) are weighted averages of jurisdiction-specific statistics.

Distribution of Over-Standard Cases

Analyzing and examining the distribution of cases closing over the prescribed case time standards is useful as an indicator of the degree and extent to which cases are closing in proximity (close or distant) to the time standard. It also highlights the impact that closing even marginally more cases within-standard can have on overall case processing performance. Results for FY 2011 are shown in Table 6 below. Please see Appendix B on pages 29 to 37 for a complete distribution of time required to close over-standard cases.

As shown in Table 6, 25% of over-standard Juvenile Delinquency cases closed within one week over-standard in FY 2011, followed by CINA Shelter cases (22%) and CINA Non-Shelter (18%). Approximately 59% of over-standard Juvenile Delinquency cases were closed within one month over-standard in FY 2011, followed by 57% of over-standard CINA Non-Shelter and 56% of CINA Shelter cases. In addition, while only 5% of over-standard Criminal cases were closed within one week past the 180 day time standard in FY 2011, by one month, 27% of over-

standard cases of this type were closed, and half of all over-standard Criminal cases were closed within 2.4 months of the time standard in FY 2011.

It took the least amount of time to close half of the over-standard CINA Non-Shelter cases in FY 2011 (2.6 weeks), followed by Juvenile Delinquency cases (3.1 weeks) and CINA Shelter cases (3.4 weeks). At the high-end of this measure were over-standard Domestic Relations (two-year standard) cases, for which it took 11.9 months to close half of the over-standard cases of this type statewide. Table 6 also shows that 5% of over-standard Civil cases closed within one week of the case time standard, and it took 4.5 months to close half of the over-standard Civil cases in FY 2011. This contrasted somewhat with over-standard foreclosure cases in FY 2011, which took approximately 3.5 months to close half of the over-standard cases of that type.

This analysis highlights the effect that a small number of cases closing over-standard have on within-standard case processing time, and the potentially marked difference that improvements in cases closed “at the margins” (soon after the case time standard) could have on overall performance; particularly in case types such as CINA Shelter, which were closed 65% within-standard statewide in FY 2011, but for which 22% of the 494 over-standard cases (111 cases) were closed within one week past the 30-day time standard. The identification of procedural improvements based on historical performance and an examination of the characteristics of over-standard cases that may expedite the processing of these over-standard cases is therefore a central component of the Caseload Assessment process.

Table 6. Percent of Over-Standard Cases Closed shortly beyond the Time Standard and Time Required to Close 50% of Over-Standard Cases by Case Type, Circuit Courts, FY 2011

Case Type	Time Standard	Number of Over-Standard Cases	% of Over-Standard Cases Closing Over Standard*				Time to Close 50% of Over-Standard Cases
			Within 1 week		Within 1 month		
Criminal	180 days	704	5%	35 cases	27%	187 cases	2.4 months
Civil	548 days	505	5%	23 cases	15%	78 cases	4.5 months
Domestic Relations, Standard 1	365 days	828	5%	39 cases	14%	120 cases	4.0 months
Domestic Relations, Standard 2	730 days	159	1%	1 case	6%	9 cases	11.9 months
Juvenile Delinquency	90 days	158	25%	39 cases	59%	94 cases	3.1 weeks
CINA Shelter	30 days	494	22%	111 cases	59%	292 cases	3.4 weeks
CINA Non-Shelter	60 days	49	18%	9 cases	57%	28 cases	2.6 weeks
TPR	180 days	221	7%	15 cases	22%	48 cases	3.3 months

*The aggregate percent of cases closing (just) over their respective time standards are **not** weighted; therefore, caution should be used when generalizing this information to the statewide level.

Postponements

The degree to which postponement information is complete and accurate and the extent to which cases are postponed are essential pieces of management information. The Assessment Application provides the number of postponements and up to 10 postponement reason codes for each case (both pre-trial and trial, providing they occur between the Case Start and Case Stop dates), which users are requested to review for accuracy and completeness. While present in the Assessment Application, an analysis is not provided of the types and frequencies of postponement reason codes by case type due to varied uses of the same or similar postponement reason codes among circuit court jurisdictions.

For the purpose of this analysis, a “case with valid postponement information” is defined as a case with either valid information in the “number of postponements” data field or postponement reasons provided, except for where both the number and reason fields indicated no postponement. Cases with “matching postponement information” are those where the number of identified postponements matches the number of postponement reasons. Cases with “mismatched postponement information” are those where, (1) a postponement is identified but no reason is provided, (2) the number of postponements and the number of postponement reasons do not match, or (3) no postponement is identified based on the number of postponements but postponement reasons are provided.

In FY 2011, 6% or less of postponed cases of each type contained mismatched data on the number and reasons of postponement, and all but two case types (CINA Non-Shelter and Civil) contained at or above 99% of postponed cases with matching information.

Consistent with recent years, TPR cases were postponed at the highest rate in FY 2011 (57% of sampled cases statewide), followed by Juvenile Delinquency cases and CINA Non-Shelter cases, of which 37% of valid terminations contained one or more postponements for both of these case types. Domestic Relations cases were postponed at the lowest rate, at 11% in FY 2011. In addition, approximately one in three Criminal cases (36%) and CINA Shelter cases (32%) were postponed one or more times in the FY 2011 sample.

While only 16% of terminated Civil cases in the sample were postponed one or more times in FY 2011, this represents an increase of 6% over the FY 2010 rate. A separate examination of Civil Foreclosure cases in FY 2011 (which were excluded from the FY 2011 Civil sample) showed that 10% of those cases were postponed once or more.

Table 7. Number and Percent of Cases with Postponement Information by the Match between the Number of Postponements and Postponement Reasons by Case Type, Circuit Courts, FY 2011

	FY 2011 Valid Terminations	Cases with Valid Postponement Information*			Matching Postponement Information**		Mismatched Postponement Information***	
		N	%	FY 2010 %	N	%	N	%
Criminal	10,281	3,677	36%	35%	3,667	>99%	10	<1%
Civil	8,868	1,390	16%	10%	1,366	98%	24	2%
Domestic Relations	11,101	1,249	11%	12%	1,244	>99%	5	<1%
Juvenile Delinquency	6,039	2,211	37%	37%	2,208	>99%	3	<1%
CINA Shelter	1,709	539	32%	29%	533	99%	6	1%
CINA Non- Shelter	442	163	37%	44%	154	94%	9	6%
TPR	471	267	57%	54%	266	>99%	1	<1%

*Excludes cases with no postponements and no postponement reasons listed.

**Total number of cases in which the number of postponement reasons provided matches the postponement count.

***Total number of cases in which the number of postponement reasons provided does not match the postponement count.

Suspensions

As per the Maryland Judiciary's case time standards, case time suspensions are reserved for court events over which courts have no control. Suspension start and suspension stop dates are extracted by the Assessment Application from UCS or county source systems, and users are requested to review and correct, as necessary, suspension information contained in Assessment data.³

A total of 4,037, or over 10%, of sampled valid terminations across all case types in the FY 2011 Assessment contained one or more suspension events, consistent with the FY 2010 result of 10% of valid terminations with one or more suspensions. The proportion of suspended cases among the sampled case types in FY 2011 also remained consistent with FY 2010 results, as Juvenile Delinquency cases were suspended at the highest rate (28% of all cases contained one or more suspension events), followed by Criminal cases (12%), Domestic Relations (8%), and Civil (3%). Less than 1% of CINA Shelter, CINA Non-Shelter, and TPR cases were suspended in FY 2011. The largest change in the proportion of sampled cases suspended was in the Domestic Relations case type (albeit small), in which 8% of cases contained one or more suspensions in FY 2011 compared to 11% in FY 2010.

³ As this review is strongly suggested but not mandatory, variation in the completeness and accuracy of suspension information is likely and, as such, suspension data should be interpreted with caution.

Of the 4,609 individual suspensions contained in the FY 2011 Assessment sample, 96% contained valid data (i.e., no missing suspension start or stop dates and a positive value for the time from suspension start to suspension stop), and 4% were without valid data (i.e., missing either a suspension start or stop date or contained a negative value for the time from suspension start to suspension stop). The 96% of total suspensions containing valid data in the FY 2011 sample is a 5% improvement over FY 2010 results and a 15% improvement over FY 2009 results. This rise in the number of valid suspensions reflects both increased diligence on the part of court personnel during the data quality review phase of the Caseflow Assessment as well as enhancements to the Assessment Application programming.

Table 8. Suspensions with Valid and Invalid Data as a Function of Case Type, Circuit Courts, FY 2011

Case Type	FY 2011 Valid Terminations	Cases with One or More Suspensions (N, %)*	Overall Suspensions		
			Total Suspensions	With Valid Data (N, %)**	Without Valid Data (N, %)***
Criminal	10,281	1,189 (12%)	1,339	1,329 (99%)	10 (1%)
Civil	8,868	227 (3%)	235	162 (69%)	73 (31%)
Domestic Relations	11,101	903 (8%)	991	982 (99%)	9 (1%)
Juvenile Delinquency	6,039	1,706 (28%)	2,031	1,929 (95%)	102 (5%)
CINA Shelter	1,709	8 (<1%)	9	9 (100%)	0 (0%)
CINA Non-Shelter	442	2 (<1%)	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
TPR	471	2 (<1%)	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
Total	38,911	4,037 (10%)	4,609	4,415 (96%)	194 (4%)

* Percent of valid terminations.

** Suspensions with no missing start or stop dates and with a positive number for the time from suspension start to suspension stop. Percent of total suspensions.

*** Suspensions missing either a suspension start or stop date, or the time from suspension start to suspension stop was a negative number. Percent of total suspensions.

A closer examination of suspensions with invalid data, provided in Table 9, shows that Civil cases contained the highest proportion of cases without valid suspension data, at 31%; an increase of 2% on this measure in FY 2011 over FY 2010. All of the other case types showed reductions in the number and proportion of cases with invalid suspension data or maintained a 100% rate of valid suspension data (TPR cases). In addition, all recorded suspensions in CINA Shelter and CINA Non-Shelter cases contained valid data in FY 2011; an improvement over FY 2010, in which 89% of CINA Shelter suspensions and 75% of CINA Non-Shelter suspensions contained invalid data.

Among the 194 suspensions with invalid data, 137 (71%) contained a missing stop date, 45 (23%) were missing a suspension start date, and 12 (6%) were negative suspensions (in which the entered suspension stop date occurred prior to the suspension start date).

Of the 73 Civil suspensions with invalid data in FY 2011, 68 (93%) were invalid bankruptcy suspensions, all with missing suspension stop dates (the date of an order lifting a bankruptcy stay). Missing suspension stop dates have historically been the most common reason for bankruptcy suspensions to be invalid in Civil cases, even as the number of invalid bankruptcy suspensions have gradually decreased; partially due to a change to the Case Time Standards allowing a case dismissal date to double as a suspension stop date and a technical change preventing the automatic extraction of date fields that occur before the Case Start Date or after the Case Stop Date. The main reasons that this may occur include a court never receiving notice that a bankruptcy proceeding was discharged from the U.S. Bankruptcy Court or receipt of such notice following the Case Stop Date (which would not be automatically extracted into the Assessment Application). This, as with other omitted data in the Assessment, highlights the importance of thorough data quality review by court personnel.

The reduction in invalid suspensions continued in Domestic Relations cases in FY 2011, in which only 1% of total suspensions within this case type contained invalid data. This builds upon the sharp reduction in invalid Domestic Relations suspensions that occurred in FY 2010, following programming improvements to the suspension event activated if service is not achieved after 90 days in child support cases.

Two new suspension events were added to the Case Time Standards in FY 2011—a Mistrial suspension in Civil cases and a Receivership suspension in Civil and Domestic Relations cases. There were six total Mistrial suspensions recorded in Civil cases in FY 2011, of which five (or 83%) were valid and 1 (17%) was invalid (missing retrial date). No Receivership suspension events were recorded in either Civil or Domestic Relations cases in FY 2011.

Among Juvenile Delinquency cases, 66 (65%) of the 102 invalid suspensions recorded in this case type in FY 2011 involved Pre-Disposition Investigation (PDI) Orders; which is consistent with FY 2010 findings. As with the aforementioned issue with missing data in Civil bankruptcy suspensions, some of the invalid data (missing suspension start or stop dates) is attributable to these events occurring prior to the Case Start Date or after the Case Stop Date, or simply no official receipt of a PDI report. Also, in a few cases with a missing PDI Order Date but a record of receipt of a PDI report, the Assessment did not extract (and courts were unable to enter) the order date due to the lack of an explicit order; whether due to the record not reflecting an order or incorrect docketing of the motion/document code on the date of the order.

The continued reduction in the number of suspensions with invalid data is due in large part to increased data quality reviews by Assessment users and programmatic changes to the Assessment that prompts users when issues are identified with suspension events (through the use of data filters), as well as changes in the program logic that prevent extraction of data that does not meet Assessment criteria (including preventing extraction of data into suspension date fields that occur prior to the Case Start Date or after the Case Stop Date). The presence of these invalid suspension events highlights the need for jurisdictions to run all applicable filters and

ensure the accuracy of recorded suspension events during the data quality review phase. Since invalid suspension information cannot be factored into the calculation of case processing time, some case times may be over-estimated as a result.

Table 9. Invalid Suspension Data as a Function of Case Type, Circuit Courts, FY 2011

Case Type	Without Valid Data (N, %)*	Suspensions with Invalid Data by Error Type		
		Missing Stop Date (N, %)**	Missing Start Date (N, %)**	Negative Suspension Time (N, %)**
Criminal	10 (1%)	7 (70%)	2 (20%)	1 (10%)
Civil	73 (31%)	71 (97%)	2 (3%)	0 (0%)
Domestic Relations	9 (1%)	4 (45%)	3 (33%)	2 (22%)
Juvenile Delinquency	102 (5%)	55 (54%)	38 (37%)	9 (9%)
CINA Shelter	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
CINA Non-Shelter	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
TPR	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Total	194 (4%)	137 (71%)	45 (23%)	12 (6%)

*Percent of total suspensions **Percent of invalid suspensions

Table 10. Number and Percent of Suspensions with Invalid data for Selected Suspension Types, for Criminal Cases, Circuit Courts, FY 2011

Suspension Event	Total Suspensions N	Valid Suspensions N (%)*	Invalid Suspensions N (%)*	Invalid Suspensions		
				Missing Stop N (%)**	Missing Start N (%)**	Negative Suspension Time N (%)**
FTA 1	1,033	1,030 (>99%)	3 (<1%)	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	1 (33%)
FTA 2	100	100 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
FTA 3	12	12 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Mistrial	20	19 (95%)	1 (5%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
NCR Evaluation	41	41 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Reverse Waiver Petition	36	34 (94%)	2 (6%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Competency Evaluation	59	57 (97%)	2 (3%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Interlocutory Appeal	5	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Military Leave	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Pre-Trial Treatment Program	7	7 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Pre-Sentence Treatment Program	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
DNA/Forensic Evidence	6	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Psychological Evaluation	17	15 (88%)	2 (12%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
Total	1,339	1,329 (99%)	10 (1%)	7 (70%)	2 (20%)	1 (10%)

* Percent of total suspensions. ** Percent of invalid suspensions, by suspension event.

Table 11. Suspension Data for Civil Cases, Circuit Courts, FY 2011

<i>Suspension Event</i>	<i>Total Suspensions N</i>	<i>Valid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Invalid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Missing Stop Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Missing Start Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Negative Suspension Time N, (%)**</i>
Bankruptcy	185	117 (63%)	68 (37%)	68 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Non-Binding Arbitration	18	16 (89%)	2 (11%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Interlocutory Appeal	4	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Military Leave	5	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
FTA 1	16	16 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
FTA 2	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
FTA 3	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Mistrial	6	5 (83%)	1 (17%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Receivership	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Total	235	162 (69%)	73 (31%)	71 (97%)	2 (3%)	0 (0%)

*Percent of total suspensions, by suspension event.

**Percent of invalid suspensions, by suspension event

Table 12. Suspension Data for Domestic Relations Cases (both standards), Circuit Courts, FY 2011

<i>Suspension Event</i>	<i>Total Suspensions N</i>	<i>Valid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Invalid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Missing Stop Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Missing Start Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Negative Suspension Time N, (%)**</i>
Bankruptcy	5	3 (80%)	2 (20%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Interlocutory Appeal	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Military Leave	4	4 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
FTA 1	166	165 (>99%)	1 (<1%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
FTA 2	28	28 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
FTA 3	3	1 (33%)	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
No Service in Child Support after 90 days	783	778 (99%)	5 (1%)	2 (40%)	1 (20%)	2 (40%)
Collaborative Law	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Receivership	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Total	991	982 (99%)	9 (1%)	4 (45%)	3 (33%)	2 (22%)

* Percent of total suspensions. ** Percent of invalid suspensions, by suspension event.

Table 13. Suspension Data for Juvenile Delinquency Cases, Circuit Courts, FY 2011

<i>Suspension Event</i>	<i>Total Suspensions N</i>	<i>Valid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Invalid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Missing Stop Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Missing Start Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Negative Suspension Time N, (%)**</i>
FTA 1	398	393 (99%)	5 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (100%)
FTA 2	35	33 (94%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
FTA 3	4	4 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Military Leave	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Competency Evaluation	30	28 (93%)	2 (7%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Mistrial	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Waiver to Adult Court	190	185 (97%)	5 (3%)	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Interlocutory Appeal	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Pre-Disposition Treatment Program	191	182 (95%)	9 (5%)	9 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
PDI Order	1,046	980 (94%)	66 (6%)	27 (41%)	37 (56%)	2 (3%)
Psychological Evaluation	137	124 (91%)	13 (9%)	12 (92%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)
Total	2,031	1,929 (95%)	102 (5%)	55 (54%)	38 (37%)	9 (9%)

* Percent of total suspensions. ** Percent of invalid suspensions, by suspension event.

Table 14. Suspension Data for CINA Shelter Cases, Circuit Courts, FY 2011

<i>Suspension Event</i>	<i>Total Suspensions N</i>	<i>Valid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Invalid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Missing Stop Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Missing Start Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Negative Suspension Time N, (%)**</i>
Military Leave	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
FTA/Body Attachment 1	8	8 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
FTA/Body Attachment 2	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
FTA/Body Attachment 3	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Total	9	9 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)

* Percent of total suspensions. ** Percent of invalid suspensions, by suspension event.

Table 15. Suspension Data for CINA Non-Shelter Cases, Circuit Courts, FY 2011

<i>Suspension Event</i>	<i>Total Suspensions N</i>	<i>Valid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Invalid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Missing Stop Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Missing Start Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Negative Suspension Time N, (%)**</i>
Military Leave	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
FTA/Body Attachment 1	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
FTA/Body Attachment 2	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
FTA/Body Attachment 3	0	0 (n/a)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Total	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)

* Percent of total suspensions. ** Percent of invalid suspensions, by suspension event.

Table 16. Suspension Data for TPR Cases, Circuit Courts, FY 2011

<i>Suspension Event</i>	<i>Total Suspensions N</i>	<i>Valid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Invalid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Missing Stop Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Missing Start Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Negative Suspension Time N, (%)**</i>
Interlocutory Appeal	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Military Leave	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Total	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)

* Percent of total suspensions. ** Percent of invalid suspensions, by suspension event.

Note: All suspensions for TPR cases in FY 2011 occurred after the respective Case Stop dates.

Appendix A
FY 2011 Statewide Caseflow Assessment

Circuit Courts

Within-Standard Percentages

&

Overall and Over-Standard Average and Median Case
Processing Times, by Case Type and Jurisdiction

Table A-1. Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type and Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Jurisdiction Size	Criminal	Civil	Domestic Relations Standard 1	Domestic Relations, Standard 2	Juvenile Delinquency	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	TPR
Allegany	Small	99%	97%	96%	100%	100%	92%	100%	90%
Anne Arundel	Large	99%	98%	97%	100%	99%	100%	100%	88%
Baltimore City	Large	74%	95%	76%	88%	97%	58%	24%	37%
Baltimore County	Large	91%	89%	82%	93%	96%	54%	82%	36%
Calvert	Small	91%	91%	89%	98%	96%	21%	100%	0%
Caroline	Small	96%	93%	93%	99%	75%	76%	100%	100%
Carroll	Medium	89%	95%	93%	99%	95%	75%	100%	100%
Cecil	Medium	94%	91%	95%	100%	95%	70%	100%	100%
Charles	Medium	92%	90%	90%	99%	99%	97%	100%	100%
Dorchester	Small	98%	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Frederick	Medium	98%	96%	97%	100%	97%	98%	100%	100%
Garrett	Small	96%	90%	96%	99%	98%	29%	89%	100%
Harford	Medium	77%	90%	86%	97%	94%	85%	100%	29%
Howard	Medium	94%	97%	97%	100%	100%	92%	100%	100%
Kent	Small	94%	98%	93%	98%	100%	67%	--	100%
Montgomery	Large	96%	98%	94%	100%	97%	81%	100%	97%
Prince George's	Large	94%	85%	78%	97%	100%	100%	100%	36%
Queen Anne's	Small	99%	99%	98%	100%	99%	--	--	0%
Somerset	Small	95%	100%	98%	100%	98%	76%	67%	0%
St. Mary's	Medium	90%	93%	90%	99%	91%	69%	82%	11%
Talbot	Small	92%	91%	93%	100%	79%	44%	67%	100%
Washington	Medium	97%	96%	99%	100%	100%	89%	100%	100%
Wicomico	Medium	99%	99%	99%	100%	98%	20%	100%	75%
Worcester	Medium	98%	98%	98%	100%	99%	53%	100%	67%
Statewide*		87%	91%	88%	97%	97%	65%	89%	53%

Source: Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application (December 1, 2012).

--" denotes jurisdictions for which no cases of a certain type were terminated in FY 2011.

*Statewide average is weighted based on the number of terminations reported to the state for each jurisdiction.

Table A-2. Percent of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type and Jurisdiction Size, FY 2011

Jurisdiction	Judges	Criminal	Civil	Domestic Relations, Standard 1	Domestic Relations, Standard 2	Juvenile Delinquency	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	TPR
Small									
Allegany	2	99%	97%	96%	100%	100%	92%	100%	90%
Calvert	2	91%	91%	89%	98%	96%	21%	100%	0%
Caroline	1	96%	93%	93%	99%	75%	76%	100%	100%
Dorchester	1	98%	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Garrett	1	96%	90%	96%	99%	98%	29%	89%	100%
Kent	1	94%	98%	93%	98%	100%	67%	--	100%
Queen Anne's	1	99%	99%	98%	100%	99%	--	--	0%
Somerset	1	95%	100%	98%	100%	98%	76%	67%	0%
Talbot	1	92%	91%	93%	100%	79%	44%	67%	100%
Small Overall*		96%	96%	95%	99%	96%	55%	90%	80%
Medium									
Carroll	3	89%	95%	93%	99%	95%	75%	100%	100%
Cecil	3	94%	91%	95%	100%	95%	70%	100%	100%
Charles	4	92%	90%	90%	99%	99%	97%	100%	100%
Frederick	4	98%	96%	97%	100%	97%	98%	100%	100%
Harford	5	77%	90%	86%	97%	94%	85%	100%	29%
Howard	5	94%	97%	97%	100%	100%	92%	100%	100%
St. Mary's	3	90%	93%	90%	99%	91%	69%	82%	11%
Washington	5	97%	96%	99%	100%	100%	89%	100%	100%
Wicomico	3	99%	99%	99%	100%	98%	20%	100%	75%
Worcester	3	98%	98%	98%	100%	99%	53%	100%	67%
Medium Overall*		91%	94%	92%	99%	97%	81%	99%	76%
Large									
Anne Arundel	12	99%	98%	97%	100%	99%	100%	100%	88%
Baltimore City	33	74%	95%	76%	88%	97%	58%	24%	37%
Baltimore County	18	91%	89%	82%	93%	96%	54%	82%	36%
Montgomery	22	96%	98%	94%	100%	97%	81%	100%	97%
Prince George's	23	94%	85%	78%	97%	100%	100%	100%	36%
Large Overall*		84%	90%	85%	95%	98%	63%	82%	44%

Source: Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application (December 1, 2011).

* Jurisdiction size-specific averages are weighted based on the number of terminations reported to the state for each jurisdiction.

Table A-3. Overall (Total) and Over-Standard (OST) Average Case Processing Time in Days by Case Type and Jurisdiction (Weighted), FY 2011

Jurisdiction	Criminal		Civil		DR 365		DR 730		Juvenile Delinquency		CINA Shelter		CINA Non-Shelter		TPR	
	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST
Allegany	66	254	206	717	154	444	154	--	24	--	23	33	36	--	155	248
Anne Arundel	71	235	237	709	175	450	175	--	38	123	24	--	18	--	132	182
Baltimore City	119	354	255	744	402	1,359	402	2,329	43	134	63	117	108	128	239	305
Baltimore County	96	279	264	823	237	709	237	1,018	39	149	42	63	42	80	232	290
Calvert	95	235	246	772	184	587	184	979	37	112	44	49	25	--	261	261
Caroline	110	301	350	2,166	158	502	158	883	83	196	30	52	6	--	116	--
Carroll	114	278	205	731	200	616	200	1,284	45	115	28	45	16	--	57	--
Cecil	76	279	228	662	148	437	148	--	39	144	33	50	1	--	145	--
Charles	120	329	275	753	197	520	197	847	34	157	24	35	24	--	128	--
Dorchester	101	239	139	680	125	407	125	--	24	--	25	--	11	--	157	--
Frederick	70	312	206	746	151	429	151	--	37	137	25	39	41	--	132	--
Garrett	86	277	376	1,928	135	576	135	1,108	26	158	84	116	31	91	33	--
Harford	141	362	352	1,864	191	618	191	1,089	63	360	28	36	13	--	289	359
Howard	100	308	208	910	159	444	159	--	36	93	22	33	17	--	130	--
Kent	114	211	186	1,186	176	873	176	2,126	28	--	39	60	--	--	149	--
Montgomery	60	271	159	605	140	490	140	735	46	112	26	49	35	--	115	235
Prince George's	90	250	323	714	276	567	276	1,038	30	--	24	--	41	--	308	408
Queen Anne's	74	188	122	629	129	415	129	--	30	105	--	--	--	--	211	211
Somerset	114	304	111	901	94	505	94	818	28	134	34	75	26	77	372	372
St. Mary's	106	299	227	732	160	560	160	1,049	43	153	29	42	19	70	409	441
Talbot	111	245	235	665	156	474	156	801	63	126	53	76	24	68	150	--
Washington	78	229	215	830	115	464	115	--	19	126	26	40	24	--	72	--
Wicomico	100	216	174	625	112	429	112	--	29	102	48	53	34	--	161	260
Worcester	74	243	190	651	109	452	109	--	17	126	35	53	44	--	179	267
Statewide	100	300	260	791	214	648	214	1,233	39	139	52	97	39	89	209	298

Table A-4. Overall and Over-Standard Average Case Processing Time in Days, by Case Type/Jurisdiction Size (Weighted), FY 2011

Jurisdiction	Criminal		Civil		DR 365		DR 730		Juvenile Delinquency		CINA Shelter		CINA Non-Shelter		TPR	
	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST
Small																
Allegany	66	254	206	717	154	444	154	--	24	--	23	33	36	--	155	248
Calvert	95	235	246	772	184	587	184	979	37	112	44	49	25	--	261	261
Caroline	110	301	350	2,166	158	502	158	883	83	196	30	52	6	--	116	--
Dorchester	101	239	139	680	125	407	125	--	24	--	25	--	11	--	157	--
Garrett	86	277	376	1,928	135	576	135	1,108	26	158	84	116	31	91	33	--
Kent	114	211	186	1,186	176	873	176	2,126	28	--	39	60	--	--	149	--
Queen Anne's	74	188	122	629	129	415	129	--	30	105	--	--	--	--	211	211
Somerset	114	304	111	901	94	505	94	818	28	134	34	75	26	77	372	372
Talbot	111	245	235	665	156	474	156	801	63	126	53	76	24	68	150	--
Small, Overall	95	252	207	973	149	504	149	997	35	130	42	61	28	80	146	253
Medium																
Carroll	114	278	205	731	200	616	200	1,284	45	115	28	45	16	--	57	--
Cecil	76	279	228	662	148	437	148	--	39	144	33	50	1	--	145	--
Charles	120	329	275	753	197	520	197	847	34	157	24	35	24	--	128	--
Frederick	70	312	206	746	151	429	151	--	37	137	25	39	41	--	132	--
Harford	141	362	352	1,864	191	618	191	1,089	63	360	28	36	13	--	289	359
Howard	100	308	208	910	159	444	159	--	36	93	22	33	17	--	130	--
St. Mary's	106	299	227	732	160	560	160	1,049	43	153	29	42	19	70	409	441
Washington	78	229	215	830	115	464	115	--	19	126	26	40	24	--	72	--
Wicomico	100	216	174	625	112	429	112	--	29	102	48	53	34	--	161	260
Worcester	74	243	190	651	109	452	109	--	17	126	35	53	44	--	179	267
Medium, Overall	99	293	240	930	166	528	166	1,071	36	151	28	41	27	70	177	325
Large																
Anne Arundel	71	235	237	709	175	450	175	--	38	123	24	--	18	--	132	182
Baltimore City	119	354	255	744	402	1,359	402	2,329	43	134	63	117	108	128	239	305
Baltimore County	96	279	264	823	237	709	237	1,018	39	149	42	63	42	80	232	290
Montgomery	60	271	159	605	140	490	140	735	46	112	26	49	35	--	115	235
Prince George's	90	250	323	714	276	567	276	1,038	30	--	24	--	41	--	308	408
Large, Overall	101	307	272	725	255	750	255	1,326	40	136	56	109	49	92	226	298
Statewide	100	300	260	791	214	648	214	1,233	39	139	52	97	39	89	209	298

Table A-5. Overall and Over-Standard Median Case Processing Time in Days, by Case Type and Jurisdiction (Weighted), FY 2011

Jurisdiction	Criminal		Civil		DR 365		DR 730		Juvenile Delinquency		CINA Shelter		CINA Non-Shelter		TPR	
	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST
Allegany	58	266	186	691	120	444	120	--	23	--	23	31	35	--	167	248
Anne Arundel	67	224	201	654	161	448	161	--	37	113	25	--	10	--	139	182
Baltimore City	42	297	232	638	102	647	102	2,410	40	110	29	74	78	100	209	278
Baltimore County	85	252	197	742	138	612	138	965	33	131	30	56	39	76	207	229
Calvert	91	223	187	699	125	529	125	1,003	30	108	35	41	28	--	262	262
Caroline	111	204	217	869	119	455	119	758	56	161	27	54	6	--	148	--
Carroll	94	253	172	721	173	455	173	883	38	109	24	42	14	--	57	--
Cecil	46	255	180	627	112	399	112	--	33	103	28	42	1	--	149	--
Charles	110	249	233	660	161	446	161	813	35	157	24	35	28	--	134	--
Dorchester	99	246	68	608	110	412	110	--	21	--	26	--	14	--	157	--
Frederick	57	208	174	717	124	409	124	--	30	117	26	39	43	--	152	--
Garrett	68	205	203	735	106	481	106	1,108	13	158	35	43	22	91	33	--
Harford	93	317	192	724	129	512	129	896	43	104	28	35	1	--	258	286
Howard	99	245	166	788	138	407	138	--	36	93	23	33	14	--	129	--
Kent	119	208	97	1,186	102	528	102	778	23	--	28	60	--	--	149	--
Montgomery	44	250	121	593	106	464	106	735	51	102	25	44	36	--	133	235
Prince George's	86	233	299	651	233	486	233	1,035	28	--	25	--	40	--	305	386
Queen Anne's	70	188	70	629	105	404	105	--	27	105	--	--	--	--	211	211
Somerset	110	262	79	901	70	442	70	818	23	134	25	78	1	77	372	372
St. Mary's	100	227	177	687	112	495	112	1,081	31	108	28	42	1	70	477	494
Talbot	105	223	188	658	130	458	130	801	56	105	38	86	4	68	150	--
Washington	70	205	186	721	90	405	90	--	15	126	28	42	23	--	70	--
Wicomico	98	205	148	624	90	411	90	--	27	97	42	53	34	--	165	282
Worcester	64	215	178	651	90	448	90	--	12	126	29	49	49	--	179	267
Statewide	67	259	218	676	135	499	135	1,188	35	117	28	65	35	81	195	275

Table A-6. Overall and Over-Standard Median Case Processing Time in Days, by Case Type/Jurisdiction Size (Weighted), FY 2011

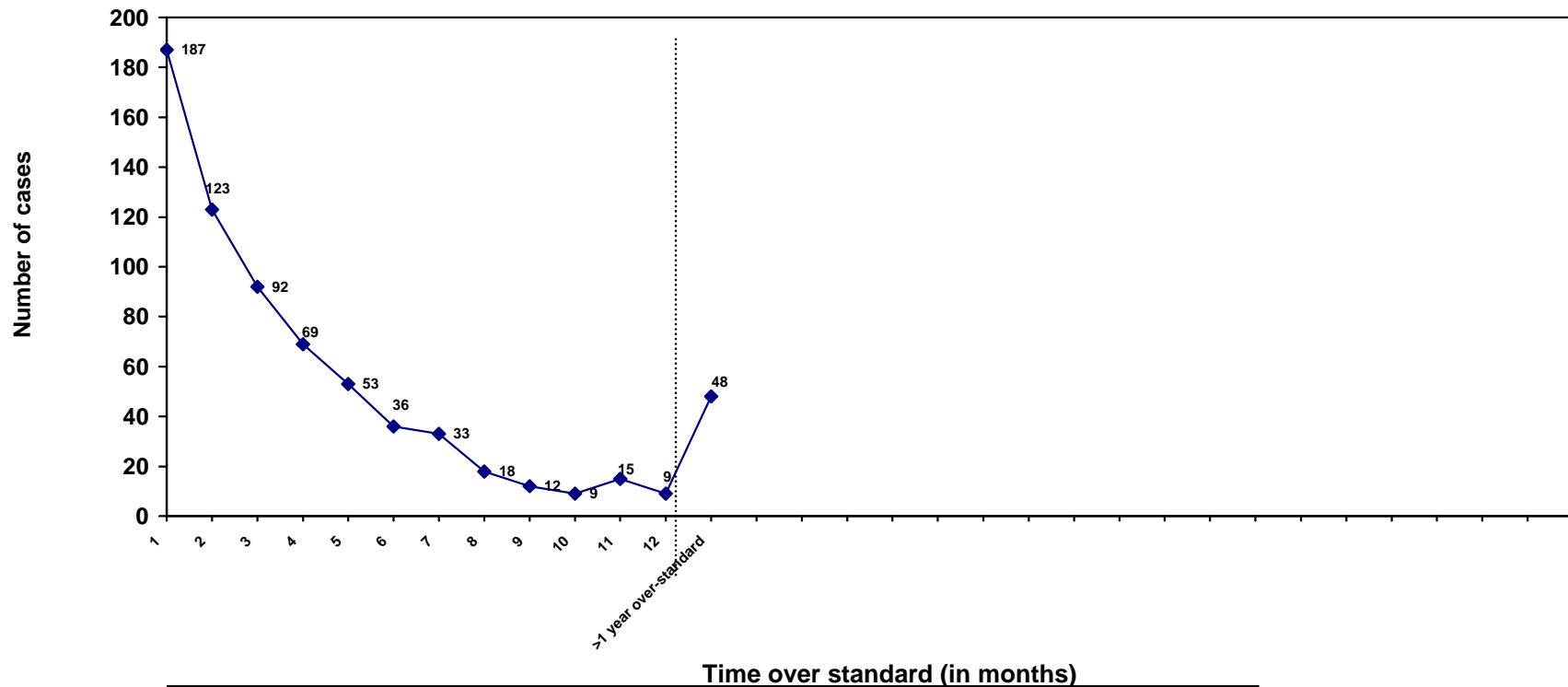
Jurisdiction	Criminal		Civil		DR 365		DR 730		Juvenile Delinquency		CINA Shelter		CINA Non- Shelter		TPR	
	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST
Small																
Allegany	58	266	186	691	120	444	120	--	23	--	23	31	35	--	167	248
Calvert	91	223	187	699	125	529	125	1,003	30	108	35	41	28	--	262	262
Caroline	111	204	217	869	119	455	119	758	56	161	27	54	6	--	148	--
Dorchester	99	246	68	608	110	412	110	--	21	--	26	--	14	--	157	--
Garrett	68	205	203	735	106	481	106	1,108	13	158	35	43	22	91	33	--
Kent	119	208	97	1,186	102	528	102	778	23	--	28	60	--	--	149	--
Queen Anne's	70	188	70	629	105	404	105	--	27	105	--	--	--	--	211	211
Somerset	110	262	79	901	70	442	70	818	23	134	25	78	1	77	372	372
Talbot	105	223	188	658	130	458	130	801	56	105	38	86	4	68	150	--
Small, Overall	91	229	143	731	113	461	113	896	29	121	30	48	22	80	153	253
Medium																
Carroll	94	253	172	721	173	455	173	883	38	109	24	42	14	--	57	--
Cecil	46	255	180	627	112	399	112	--	33	103	28	42	1	--	149	--
Charles	110	249	233	660	161	446	161	813	35	157	24	35	28	--	134	--
Frederick	57	208	174	717	124	409	124	--	30	117	26	39	43	--	152	--
Harford	93	317	192	724	129	512	129	896	43	104	28	35	1	--	258	286
Howard	99	245	166	788	138	407	138	--	36	93	23	33	14	--	129	--
St. Mary's	100	227	177	687	112	495	112	1,081	31	108	28	42	1	70	477	494
Washington	70	205	186	721	90	405	90	--	15	126	28	42	23	--	70	--
Wicomico	98	205	148	624	90	411	90	--	27	97	42	53	34	--	165	282
Worcester	64	215	178	651	90	448	90	--	12	126	29	49	49	--	179	267
Medium, Overall	79	246	185	709	125	456	125	902	31	114	27	40	26	70	182	319
Large																
Anne Arundel	67	224	201	654	161	448	161	--	37	113	25	--	10	--	139	182
Baltimore City	42	297	232	638	102	647	102	2,410	40	110	29	74	78	100	209	278
Baltimore County	85	252	197	742	138	612	138	965	33	131	30	56	39	76	207	229
Montgomery	44	250	121	593	106	464	106	735	51	102	25	44	36	--	133	235
Prince George's	86	233	299	651	233	486	233	1,035	28	--	25	--	40	--	305	386
Large, Overall	59	268	237	660	146	534	146	1,340	37	117	29	71	43	82	204	270
Statewide	67	259	218	676	135	499	135	1,188	35	117	28	65	35	81	195	275

Appendix B
FY 2011 Statewide Caseflow Assessment

Circuit Courts

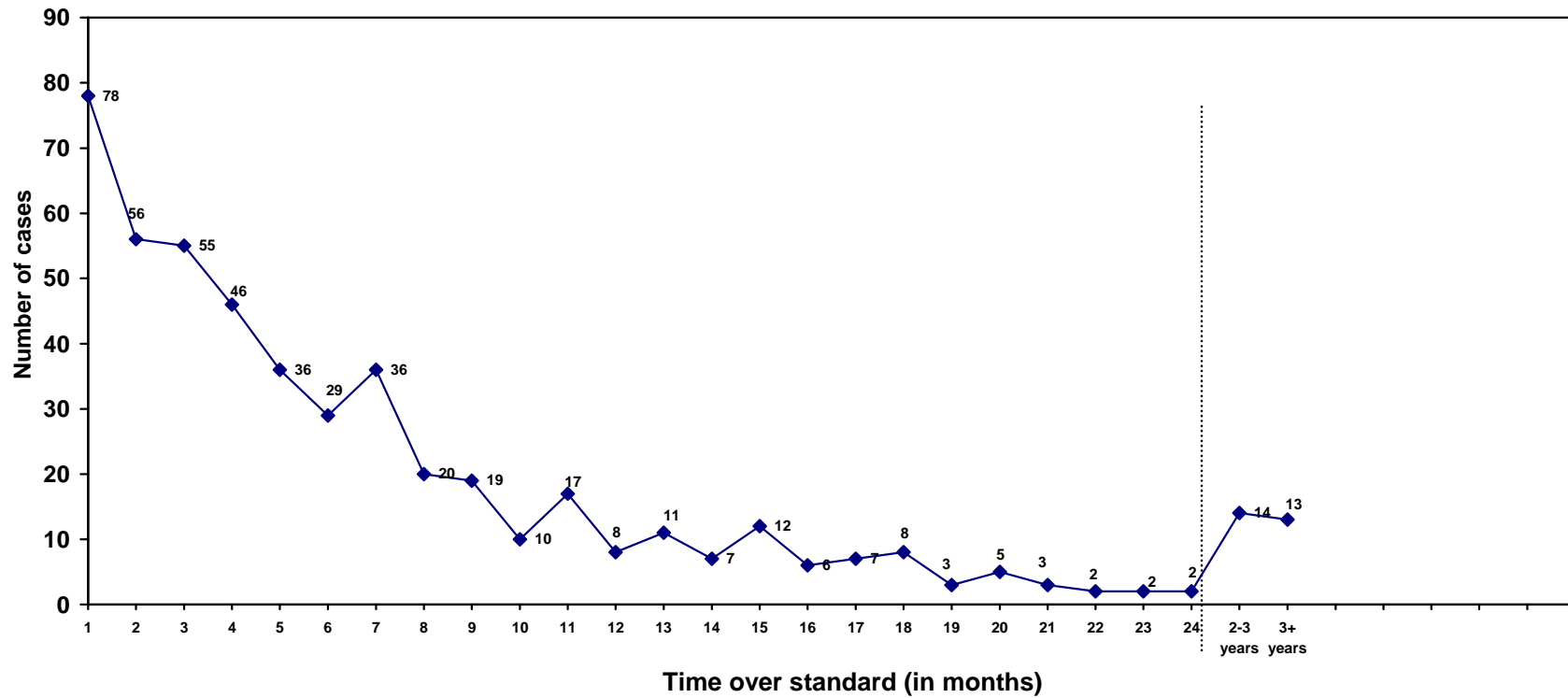
Statewide Distribution of Over-Standard Cases

Figure B-1. Distribution of Over-Standard Criminal Cases (N=704) by the Time beyond the 180-Day Time Standard, FY 2011



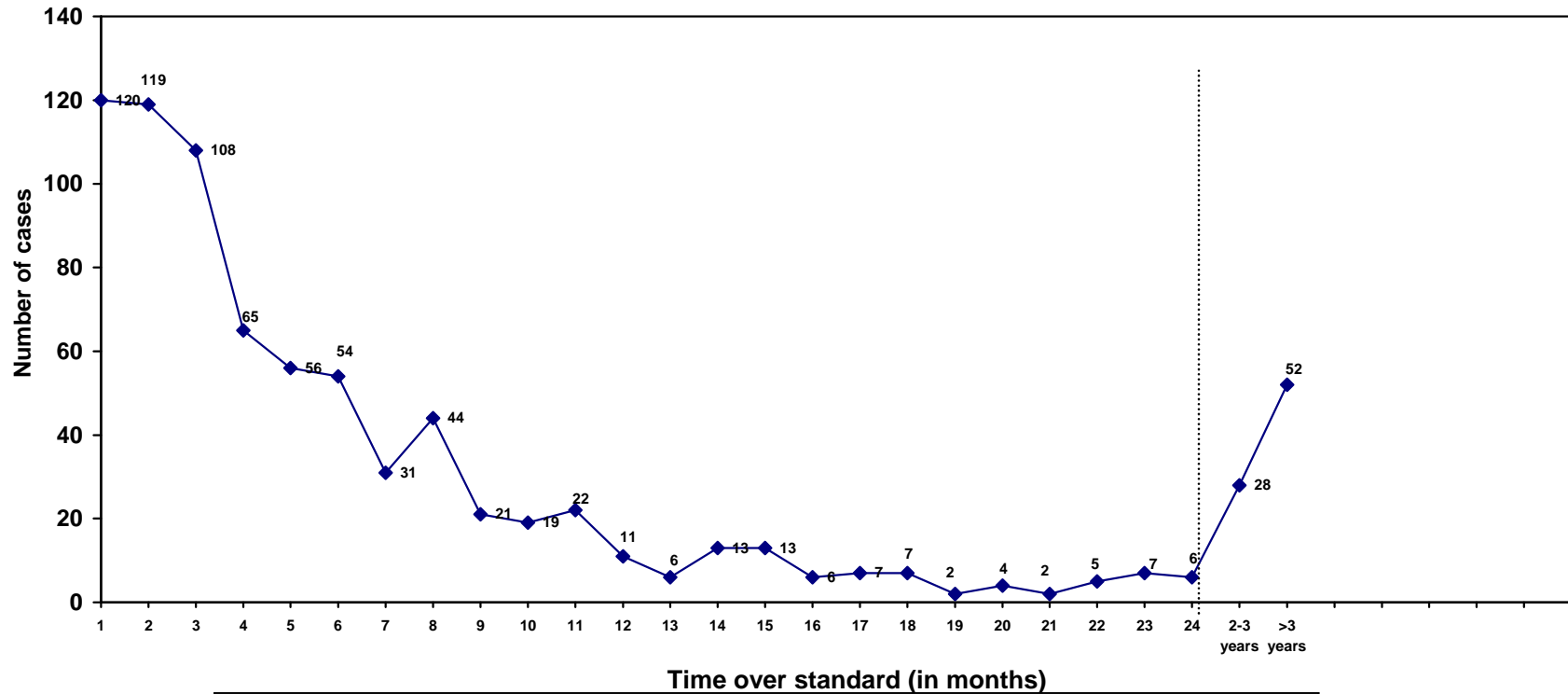
- The average case processing time (weighted)
Overall: 100 days (FY 2010: 97 days)
Within-standard cases: 64 days (FY 2010: 67 days)
Over-standard cases: 300 days (FY 2010: 300 days)
- 5% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 week over standard.
- 27% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 month over standard.
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 2.4 months over standard.

Figure B-2. Distribution of Over-Standard Civil Cases (N=505) by the Time beyond the 548-Day Time Standard, FY 2011



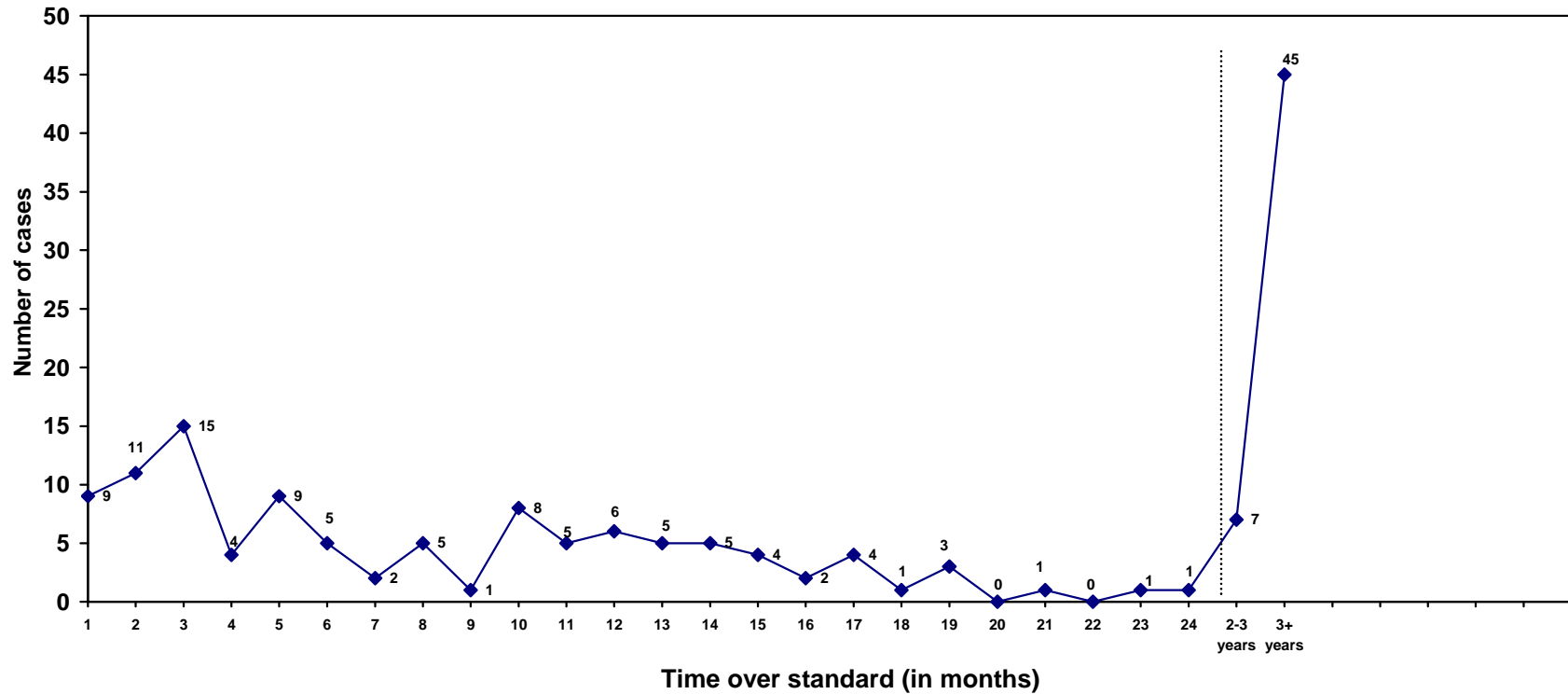
- The average case processing time (weighted)
Overall: 260 days (FY 2010: 288 days)
Within-standard cases: 211 days (FY 2010: 244 days)
Over-standard cases: 791 days (FY 2010: 750 days)
- 5% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 week over standard.
- 15% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 month over standard.
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 4.5 months over standard.

Figure B-3. Distribution of Over-Standard Domestic Relations Cases (N=828) by the Time beyond the 365-Day Time Standard, FY 2011



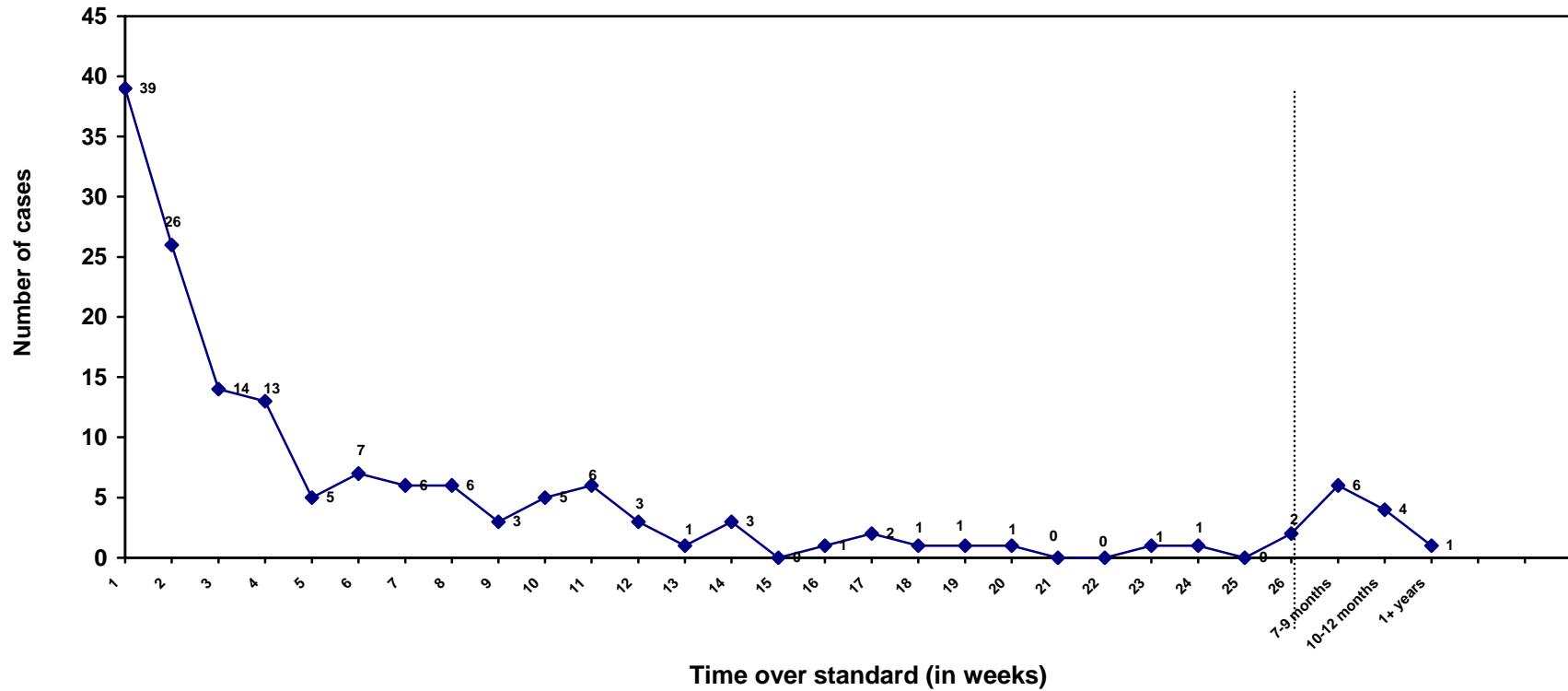
- The average case processing time (weighted)
 Overall: 214 days (FY 2010: 211 days)
 Within-standard cases: 134 days (FY 2010: 132 days)
 Over-standard cases: 648 days (FY 2010: 625 days)
- 5% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 week over standard.
- 14% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 month over standard.
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 4.0 months over standard.

Figure B-4. Distribution of Over-Standard Domestic Relations Cases (N=159) by the Time beyond the 730-Day Time Standard, FY 2011



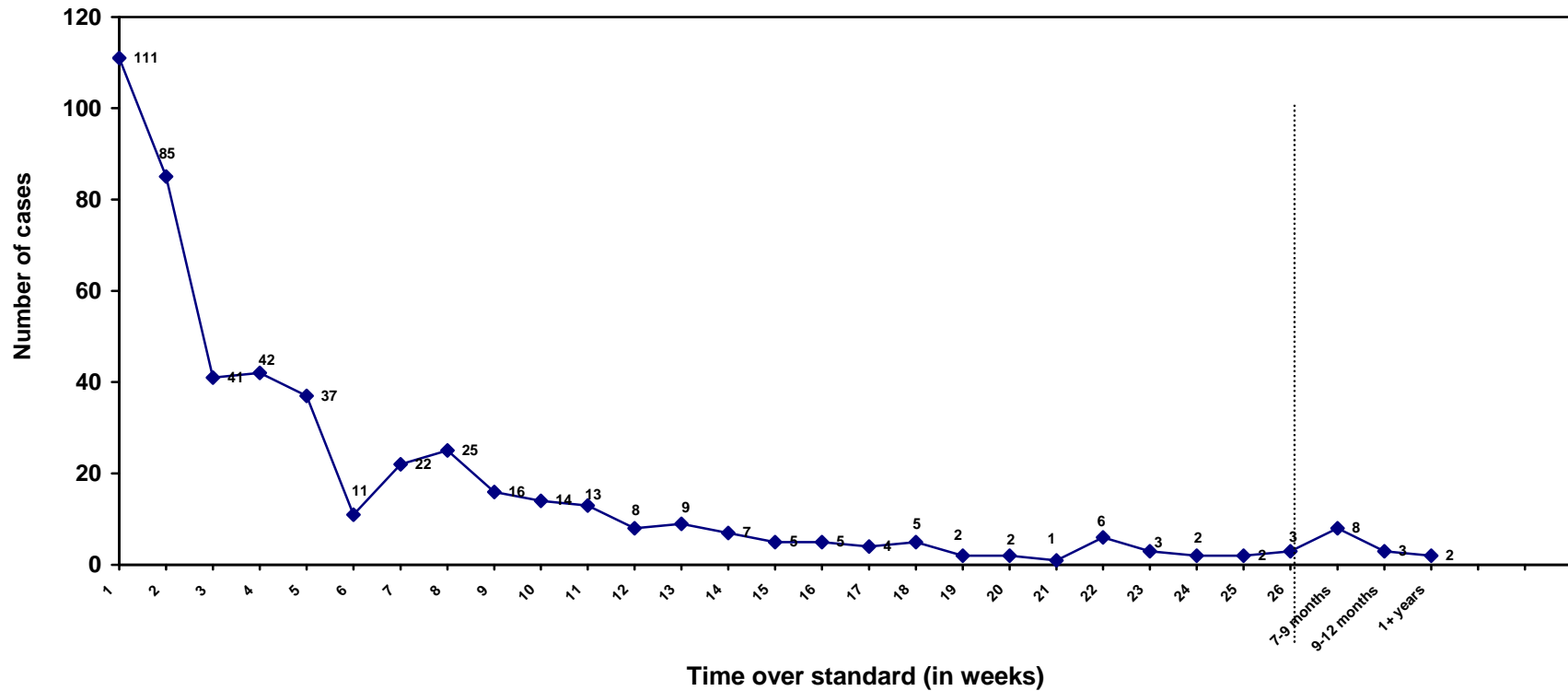
- The average case processing time (weighted)
Overall: 214 days (FY 2010: 211 days)
Within-standard cases: 166 days (FY 2010: 173 days)
Over-standard cases: 1,233 days (FY 2010: 1,267 days)
- 1% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 week over standard.
- 6% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 month over standard.
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 11.9 months over standard.

Figure B-5. Distribution of Over-Standard Juvenile Delinquency Cases (N=158) by the Time beyond the 90-Day Time Standard, FY 2011



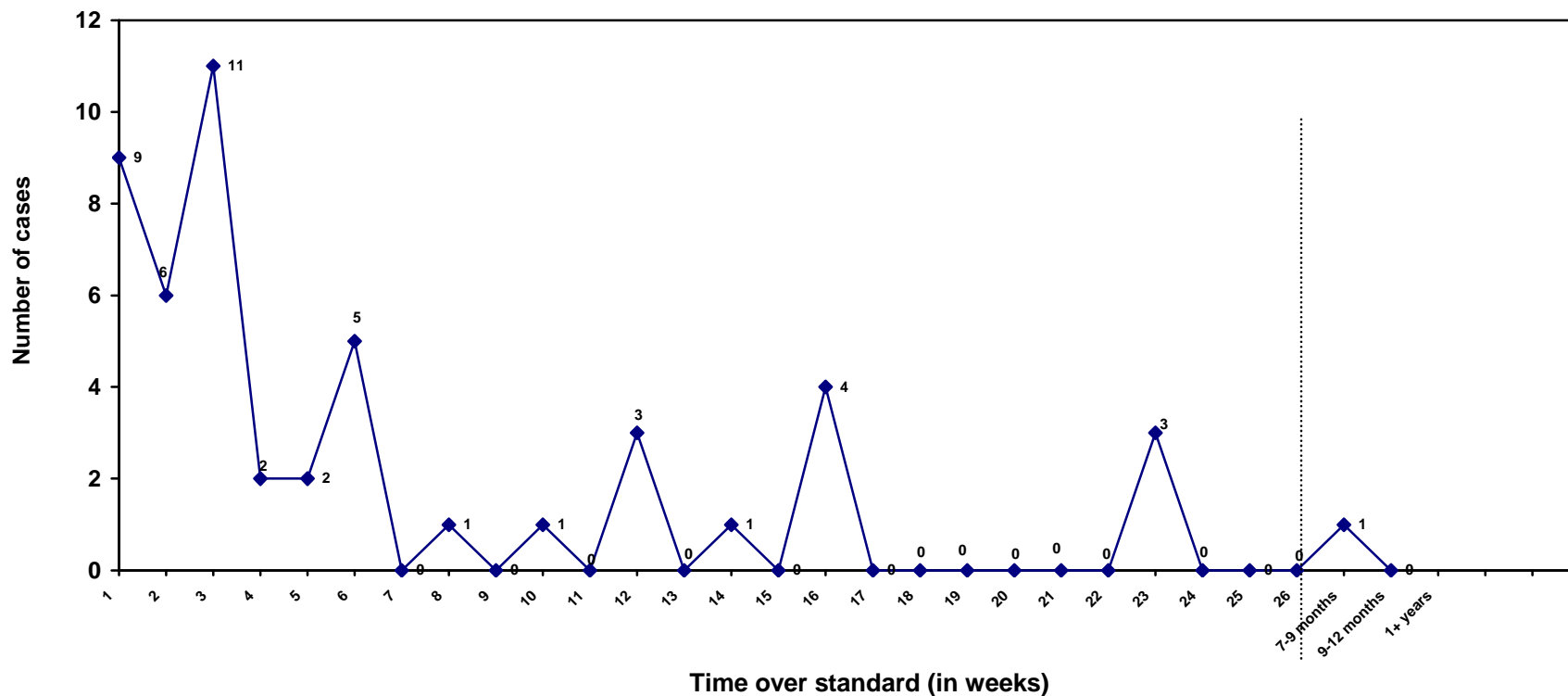
- The average case processing time (weighted)
Overall: 39 days (FY 2010: 43 days)
Within-standard cases: 36 days (FY 2010: 36 days)
Over-standard cases: 139 days (FY 2010: 196 days)
- 25% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 week over standard.
- 59% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 month over standard.
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 3.1 weeks over standard.

Figure B-6. Distribution of Over-Standard CINA Shelter Cases (N=494) by the Time beyond the 30-Day Time Standard, FY 2011



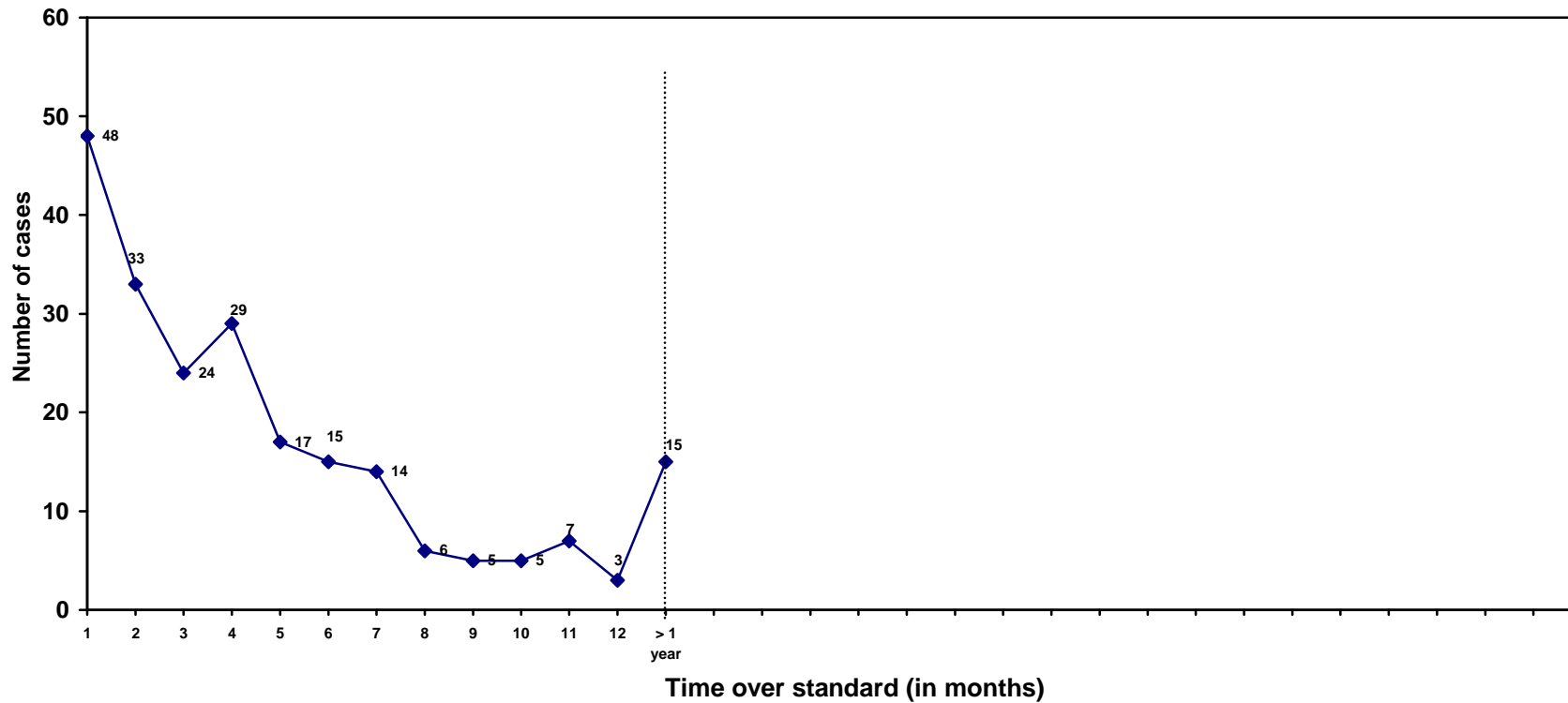
- The average case processing time (weighted)
Overall: 52 days (FY 2010: 48 days)
Within-standard cases: 23 days (FY 2010: 24 days)
Over-standard cases: 97 days (FY 2010: 95 days)
- 22% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 week over standard.
- 59% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 month over standard.
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 3.4 weeks over standard.

Figure B-7. Distribution of Over-Standard CINA Non-Shelter Cases (N=49) by the Time beyond the 60-Day Time Standard, FY 2011



- The average case processing time (weighted)
Overall: 39 days (FY 2010: 42 days)
Within-standard cases: 31 days (FY 2010: 33 days)
Over-standard cases: 89 days (FY 2010: 87 days)
- 18% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 week over standard.
- 57% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 month over standard.
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 2.6 weeks over standard.

Figure B-8. Distribution of Over-Standard Termination of Parental Rights Cases (N=221) by the Time beyond the 180-Day Time Standard, FY 2011



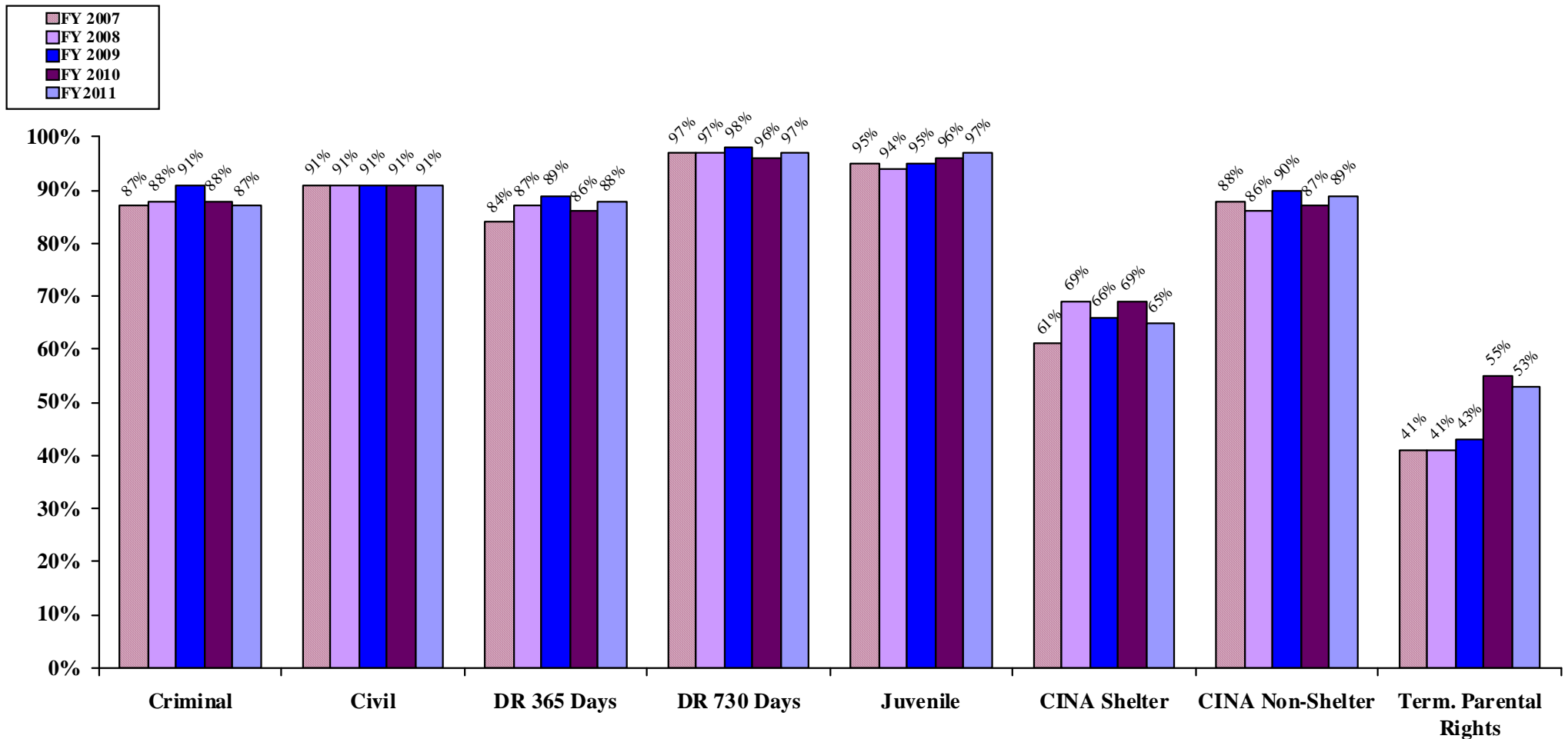
- The average case processing time (weighted)
Overall: 209 days (FY 2010: 224 days)
Within-standard cases: 122 days (FY 2010: 119 days)
Over-standard cases: 298 days (FY 2010: 370 days)
- 7% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 week over standard.
- 22% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 month over standard.
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 3.3 months over standard.

Appendix C
FY 2011 Statewide Caseflow Assessment
Circuit Courts

Percent of Cases Terminated Within-Standard, by Jurisdiction
Fiscal Years 2007 through 2011*

*"NA" in the following tables denotes jurisdictions for which no cases of a certain type were terminated in a certain fiscal year.

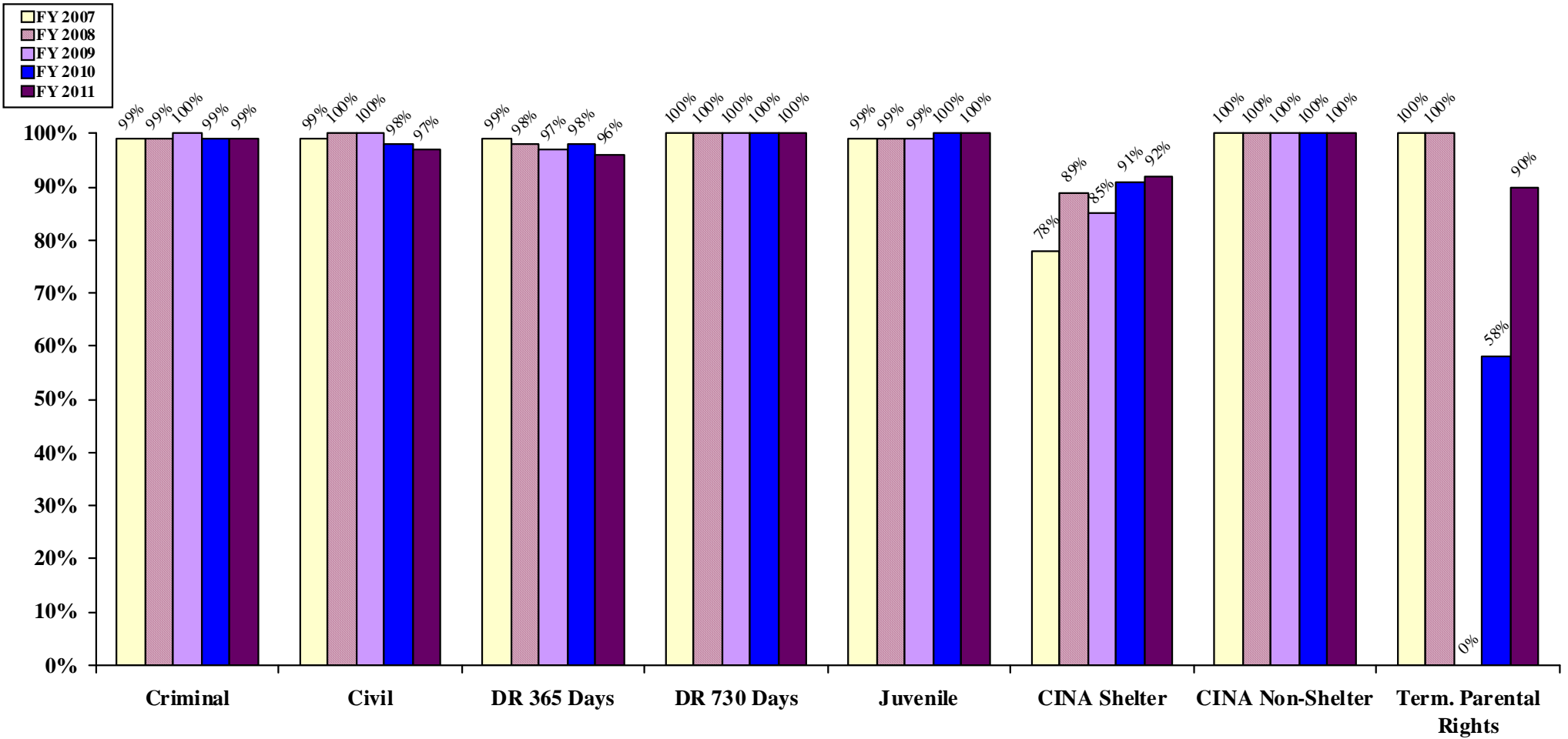
Percent of Cases Terminated Within-Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011*
Statewide (Weighted)



	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	87%	91%	84%	97%	95%	61%	88%	41%
FY 2008	88%	91%	87%	97%	94%	69%	86%	41%
FY 2009	91%	91%	89%	98%	95%	66%	90%	43%
FY 2010	88%	91%	86%	96%	96%	69%	87%	55%
FY 2011	87%	91%	88%	97%	97%	65%	89%	53%
FY 07 -11 Change	0%	0%	4%	0%	2%	4%	1%	12%

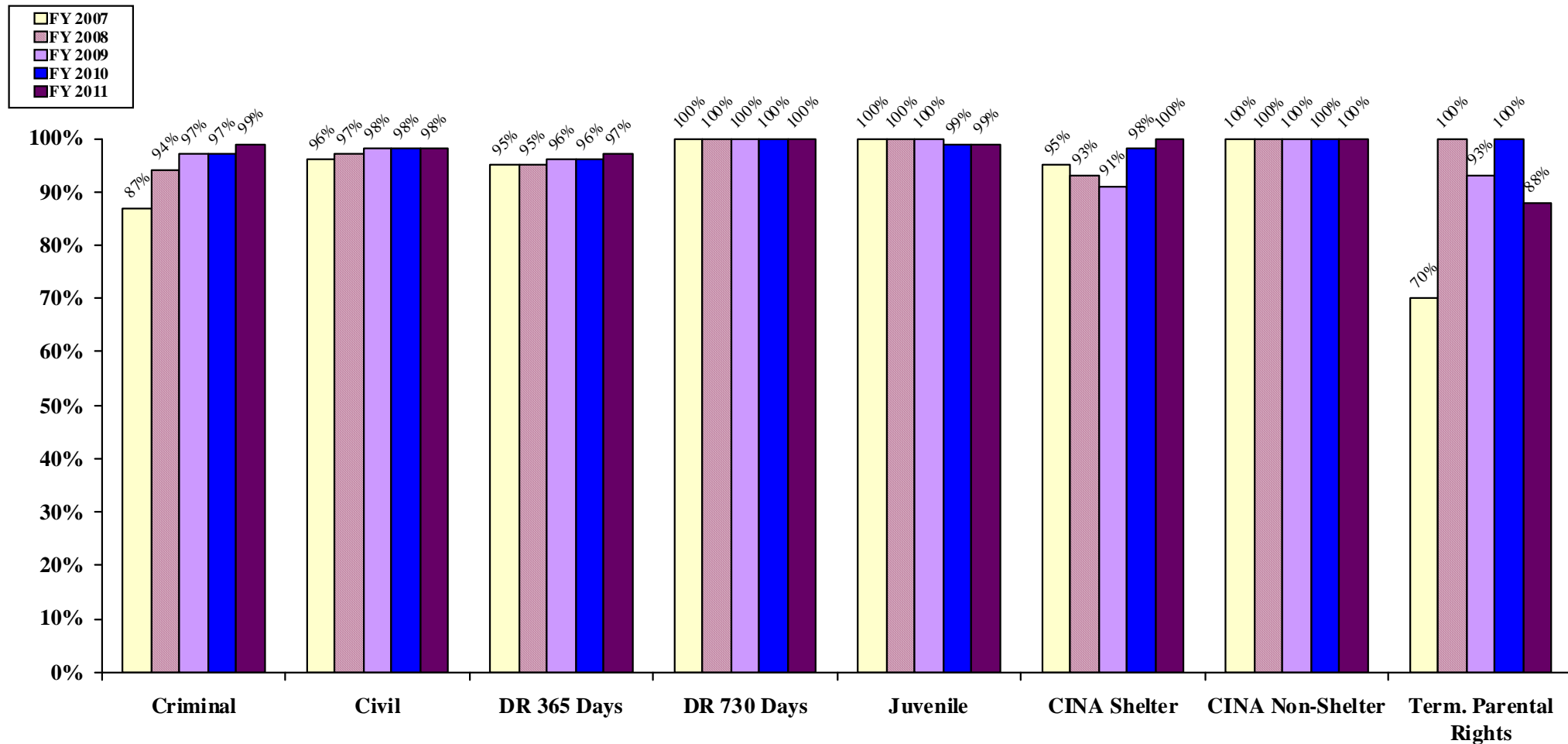
* Jurisdiction-specific data is presented, unweighted, for Fiscal Years 2007 through 2011.

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Allegany County (Unweighted)



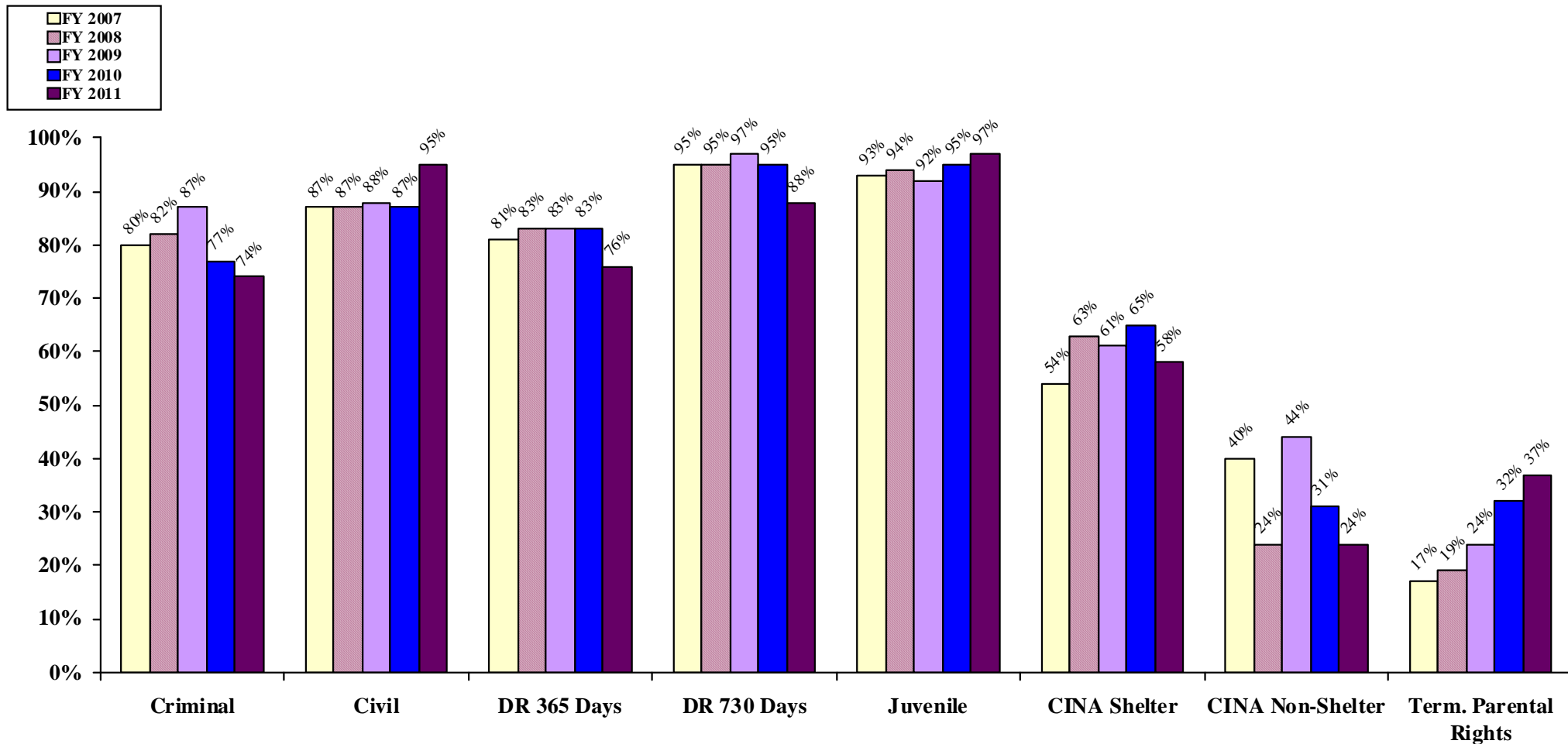
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	99%	99%	99%	100%	99%	78%	100%	100%
FY 2008	99%	100%	98%	100%	99%	89%	100%	100%
FY 2009	100%	100%	97%	100%	99%	85%	100%	0%
FY 2010	99%	98%	98%	100%	100%	91%	100%	58%
FY 2011	99%	97%	96%	100%	100%	92%	100%	90%
FY 07 -11 Change	0%	-2%	-3%	0%	1%	14%	0%	-10%

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Anne Arundel County (Unweighted)



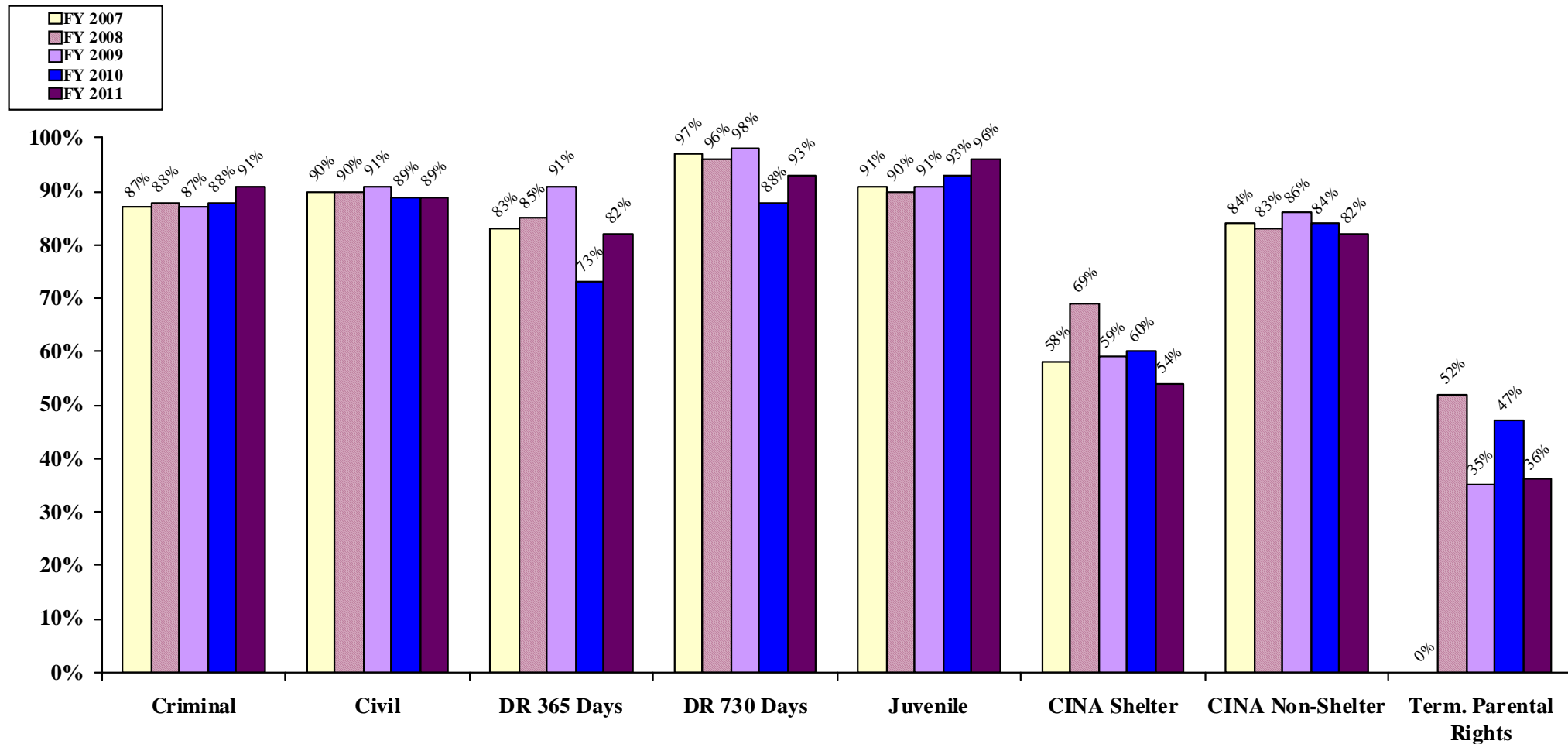
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	87%	96%	95%	100%	100%	95%	100%	70%
FY 2008	94%	97%	95%	100%	100%	93%	100%	100%
FY 2009	97%	98%	96%	100%	100%	91%	100%	93%
FY 2010	97%	98%	96%	100%	99%	98%	100%	100%
FY 2011	99%	98%	97%	100%	99%	100%	100%	88%
FY 07 -11 Change	12%	2%	2%	0%	-1%	5%	0%	18%

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Baltimore City (Unweighted)



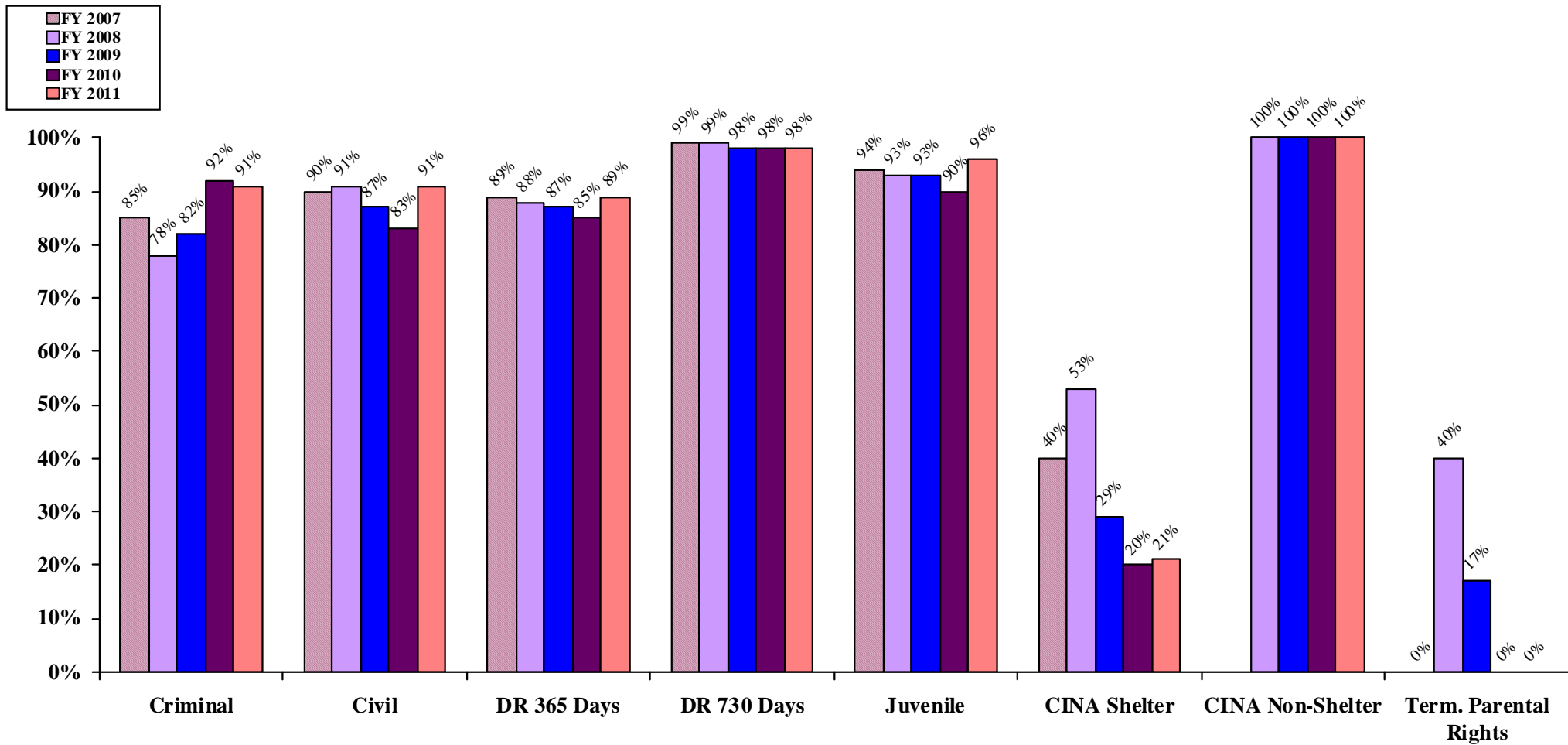
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	80%	87%	81%	95%	93%	54%	40%	17%
FY 2008	82%	87%	83%	95%	94%	63%	24%	19%
FY 2009	87%	88%	83%	97%	92%	61%	44%	24%
FY 2010	77%	87%	83%	95%	95%	65%	31%	32%
FY 2011	74%	95%	76%	88%	97%	58%	24%	37%
FY 07 -11 Change	-6%	8%	-5%	-7%	4%	4%	-16%	20%

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Baltimore County (Unweighted)



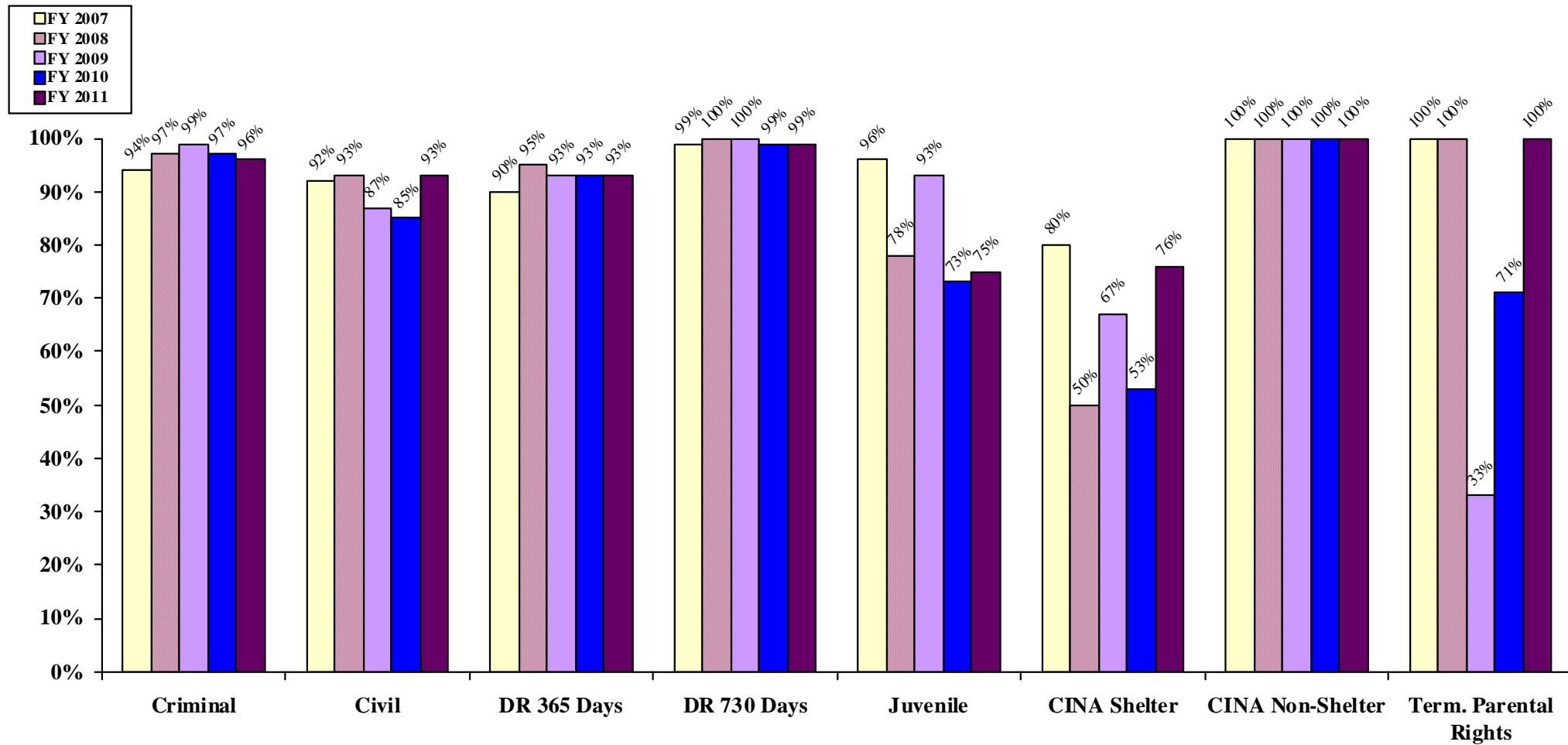
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	87%	90%	83%	97%	91%	58%	84%	0%
FY 2008	88%	90%	85%	96%	90%	69%	83%	52%
FY 2009	87%	91%	91%	98%	91%	59%	86%	35%
FY 2010	88%	89%	73%	88%	93%	60%	84%	47%
FY 2011	91%	89%	82%	93%	96%	54%	82%	36%
FY 07 -11 Change	4%	-1%	-1%	-4%	5%	-4%	-2%	36%

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Calvert County (Unweighted)



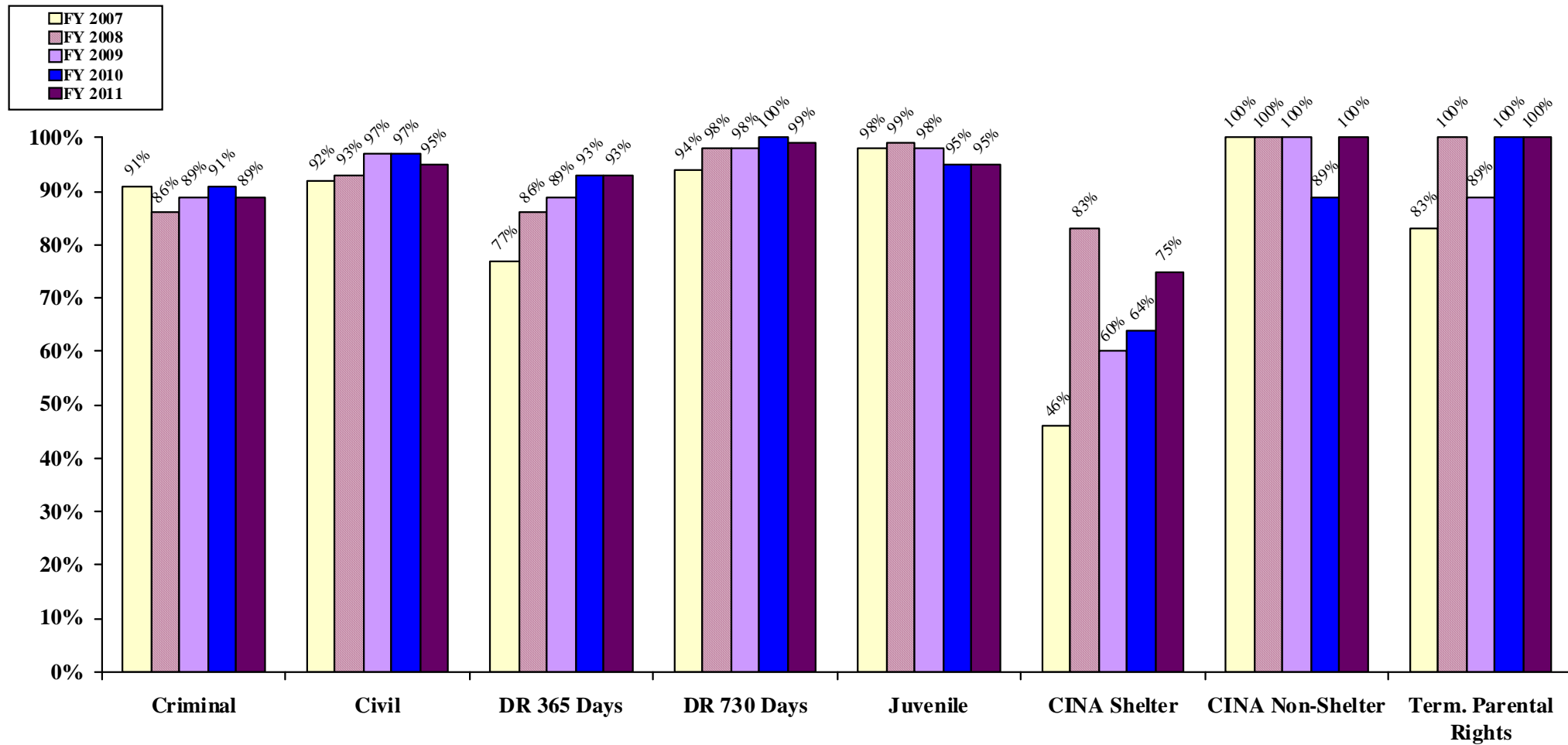
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	85%	90%	89%	99%	94%	40%	N/A	0%
FY 2008	78%	91%	88%	99%	93%	53%	100%	40%
FY 2009	82%	87%	87%	98%	93%	29%	100%	17%
FY 2010	92%	83%	85%	98%	90%	20%	100%	0%
FY 2011	91%	91%	89%	98%	96%	21%	100%	0%
FY 07 -11 Change	6%	1%	0%	-1%	2%	-19%	N/A	0%

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Caroline County (Unweighted)



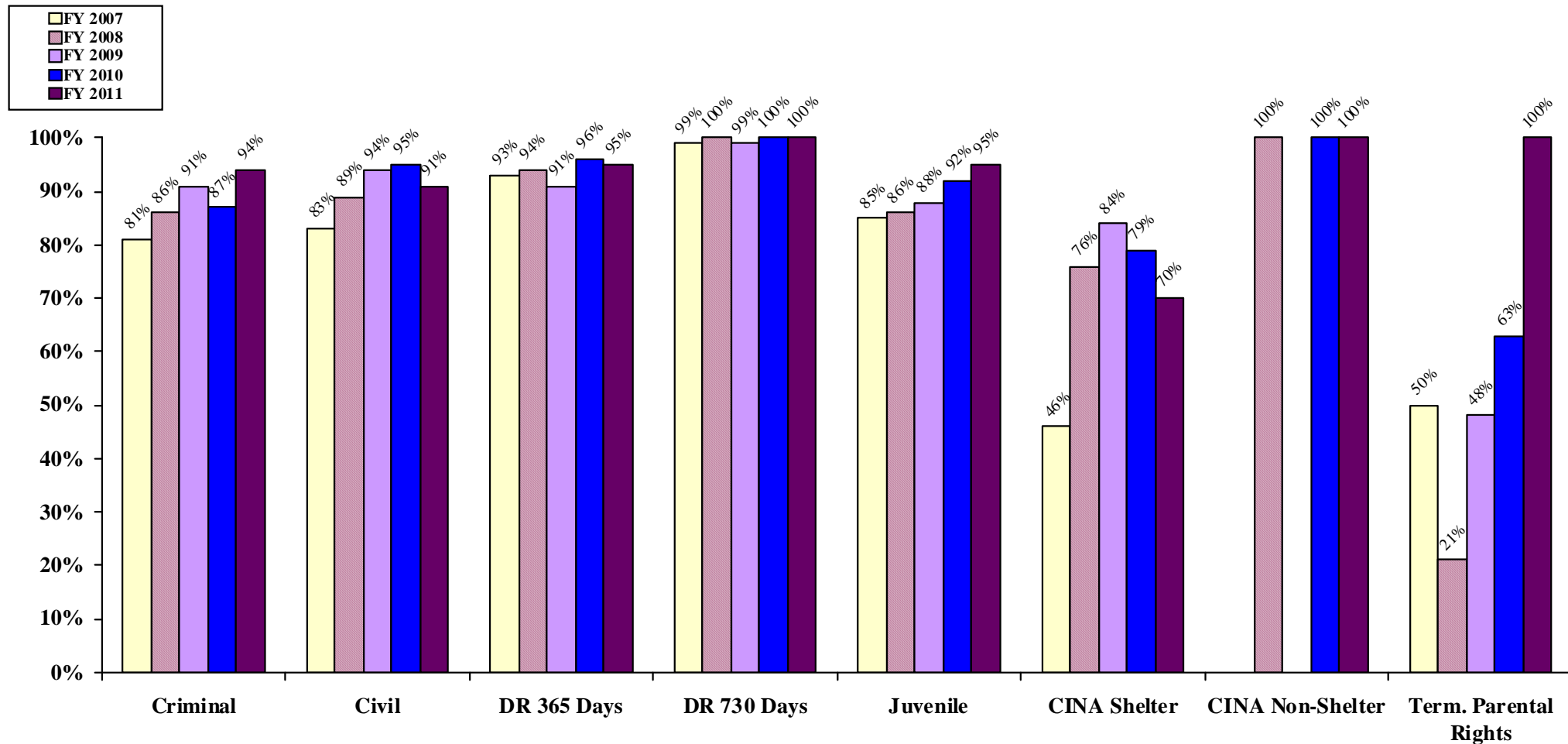
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	94%	92%	90%	99%	96%	80%	100%	100%
FY 2008	97%	93%	95%	100%	78%	50%	100%	100%
FY 2009	99%	87%	93%	100%	93%	67%	100%	33%
FY 2010	97%	85%	93%	99%	73%	53%	100%	71%
FY 2011	96%	93%	93%	99%	75%	76%	100%	100%
FY 07 -11 Change	2%	1%	3%	0%	-21%	-4%	0%	0%

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Carroll County (Unweighted)



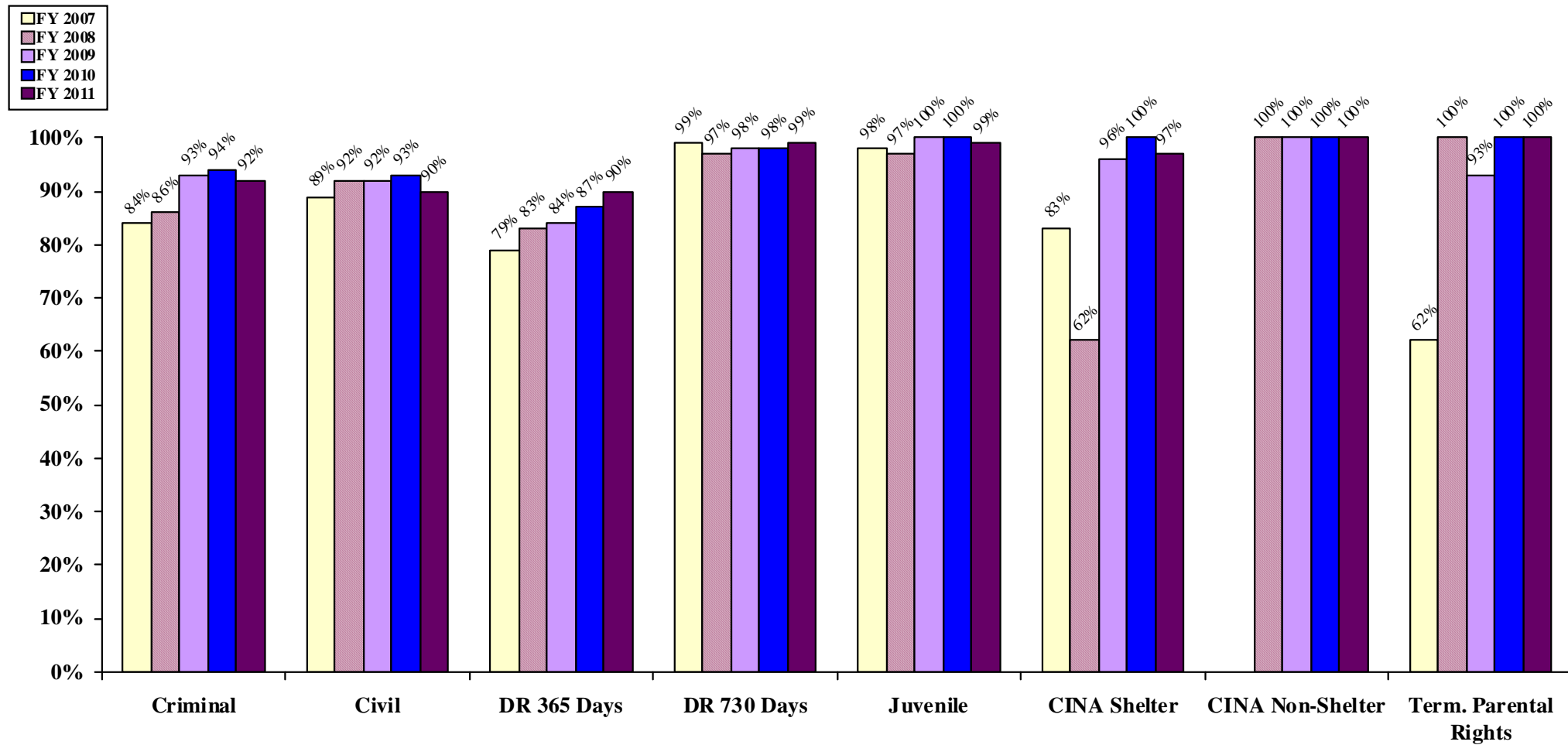
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	91%	92%	77%	94%	98%	46%	100%	83%
FY 2008	86%	93%	86%	98%	99%	83%	100%	100%
FY 2009	89%	97%	89%	98%	98%	60%	100%	89%
FY 2010	91%	97%	93%	100%	95%	64%	89%	100%
FY 2011	89%	95%	93%	99%	95%	75%	100%	100%
FY 07 -11 Change	-2%	3%	16%	5%	-3%	29%	0%	17%

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Cecil County (Unweighted)



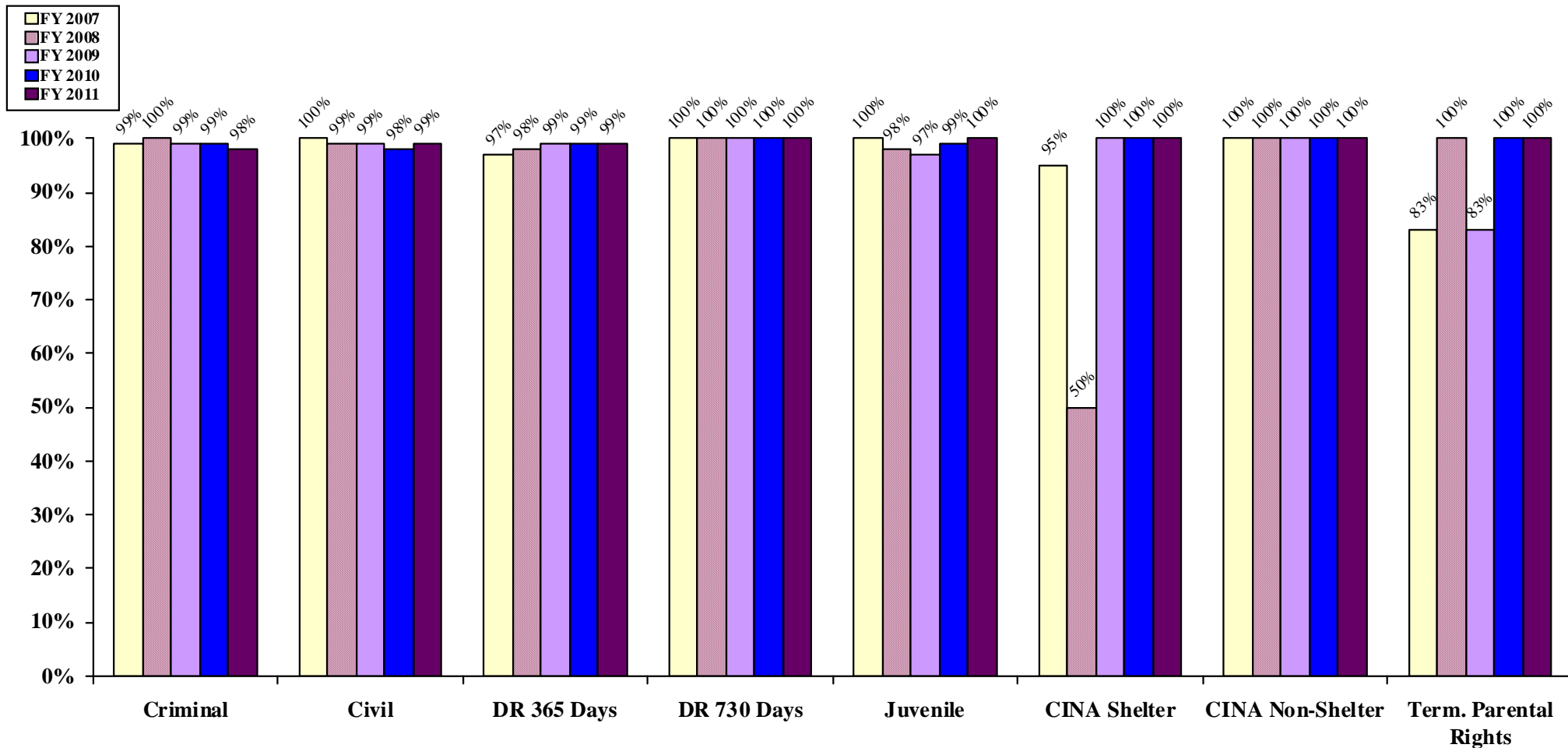
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	81%	83%	93%	99%	85%	46%	N/A	50%
FY 2008	86%	89%	94%	100%	86%	76%	100%	21%
FY 2009	91%	94%	91%	99%	88%	84%	N/A	48%
FY 2010	87%	95%	96%	100%	92%	79%	100%	63%
FY 2011	94%	91%	95%	100%	95%	70%	100%	100%
FY 07 -11 Change	13%	8%	2%	1%	10%	24%	N/A	50%

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Charles County (Unweighted)



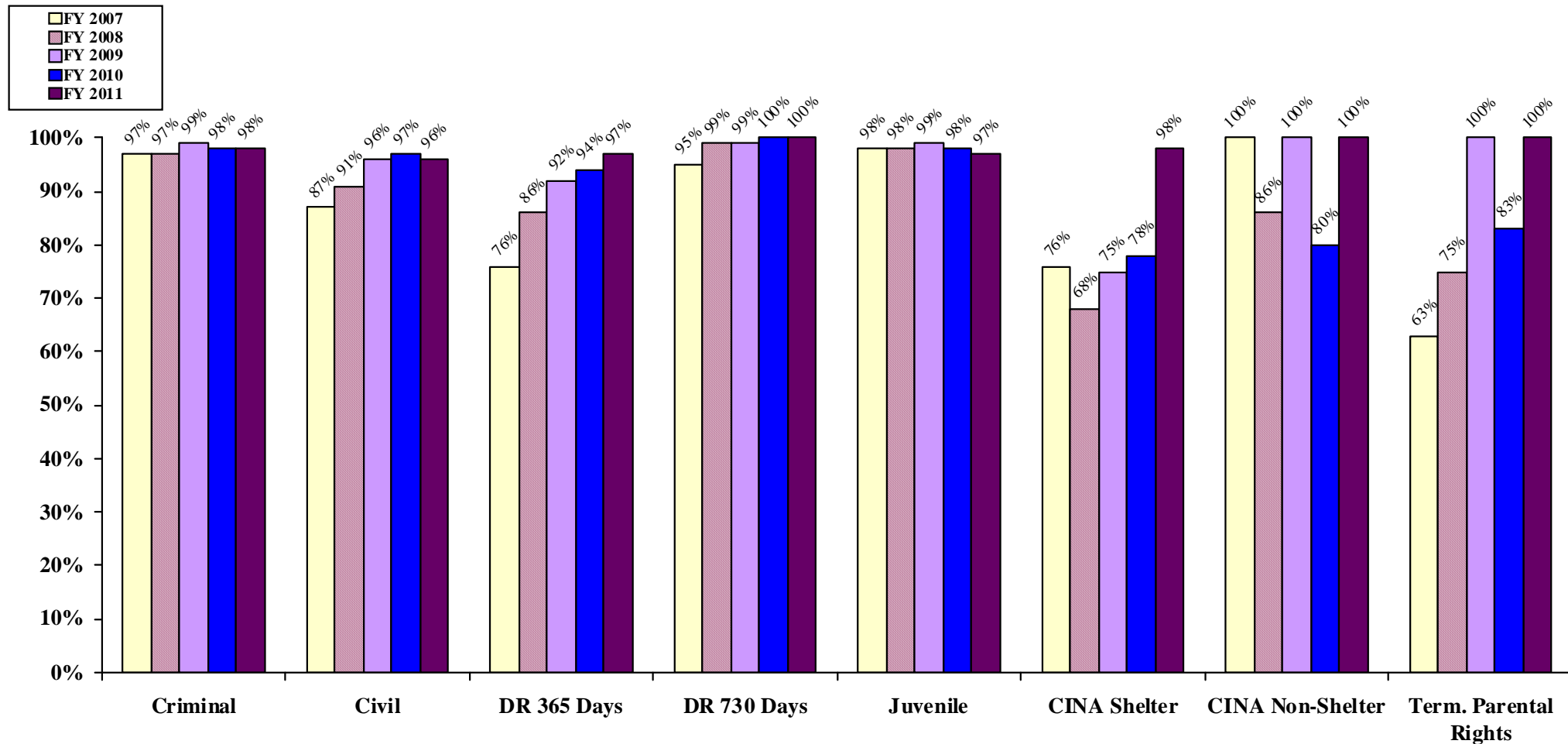
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	84%	89%	79%	99%	98%	83%	N/A	62%
FY 2008	86%	92%	83%	97%	97%	62%	100%	100%
FY 2009	93%	92%	84%	98%	100%	96%	100%	93%
FY 2010	94%	93%	87%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%
FY 2011	92%	90%	90%	99%	99%	97%	100%	100%
FY 07 -11 Change	8%	1%	11%	0%	1%	14%	N/A	38%

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Dorchester County (Unweighted)



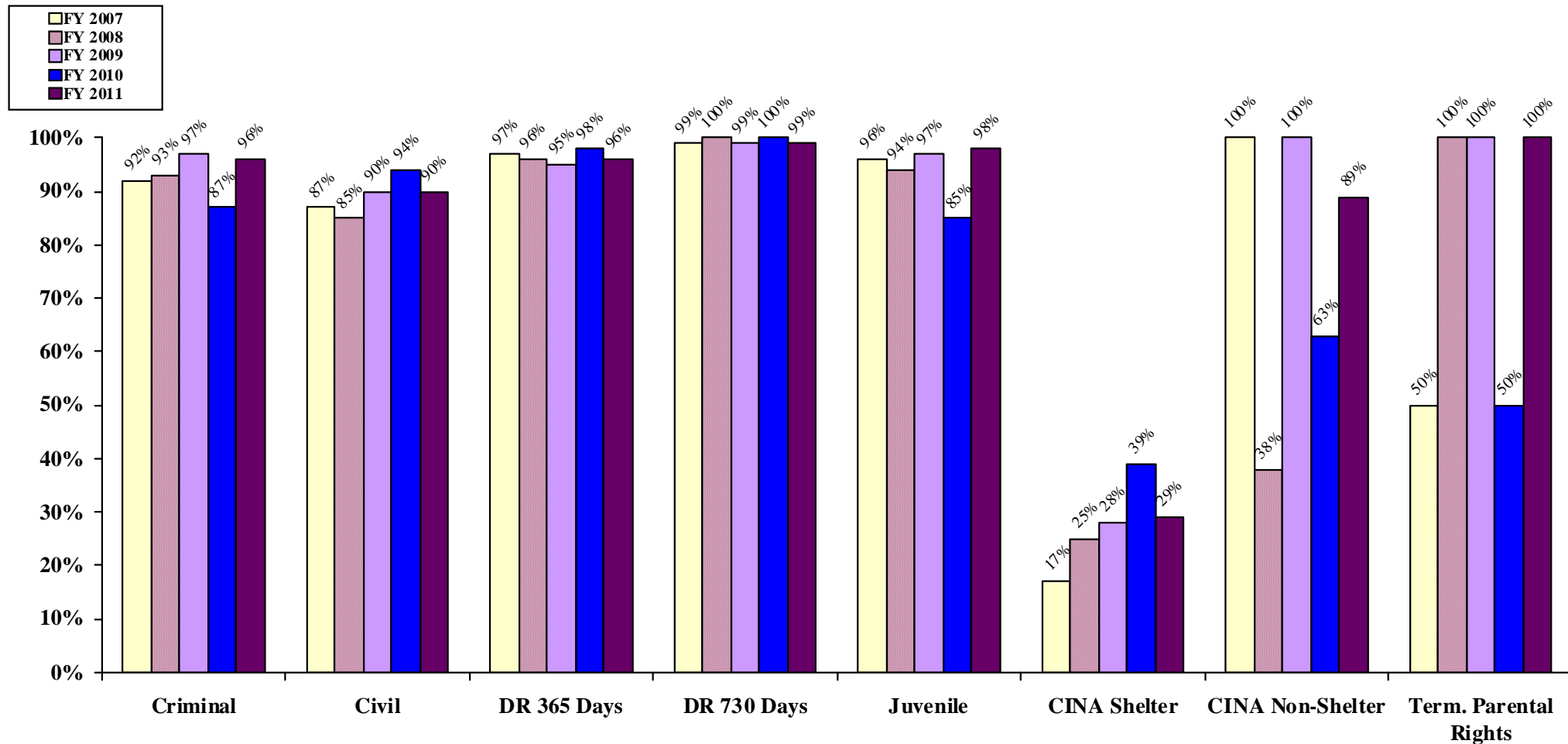
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	99%	100%	97%	100%	100%	95%	100%	83%
FY 2008	100%	99%	98%	100%	98%	50%	100%	100%
FY 2009	99%	99%	99%	100%	97%	100%	100%	83%
FY 2010	99%	98%	99%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%
FY 2011	98%	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
FY 07 -11 Change	-1%	-1%	2%	0%	0%	5%	0%	17%

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Frederick County (Unweighted)



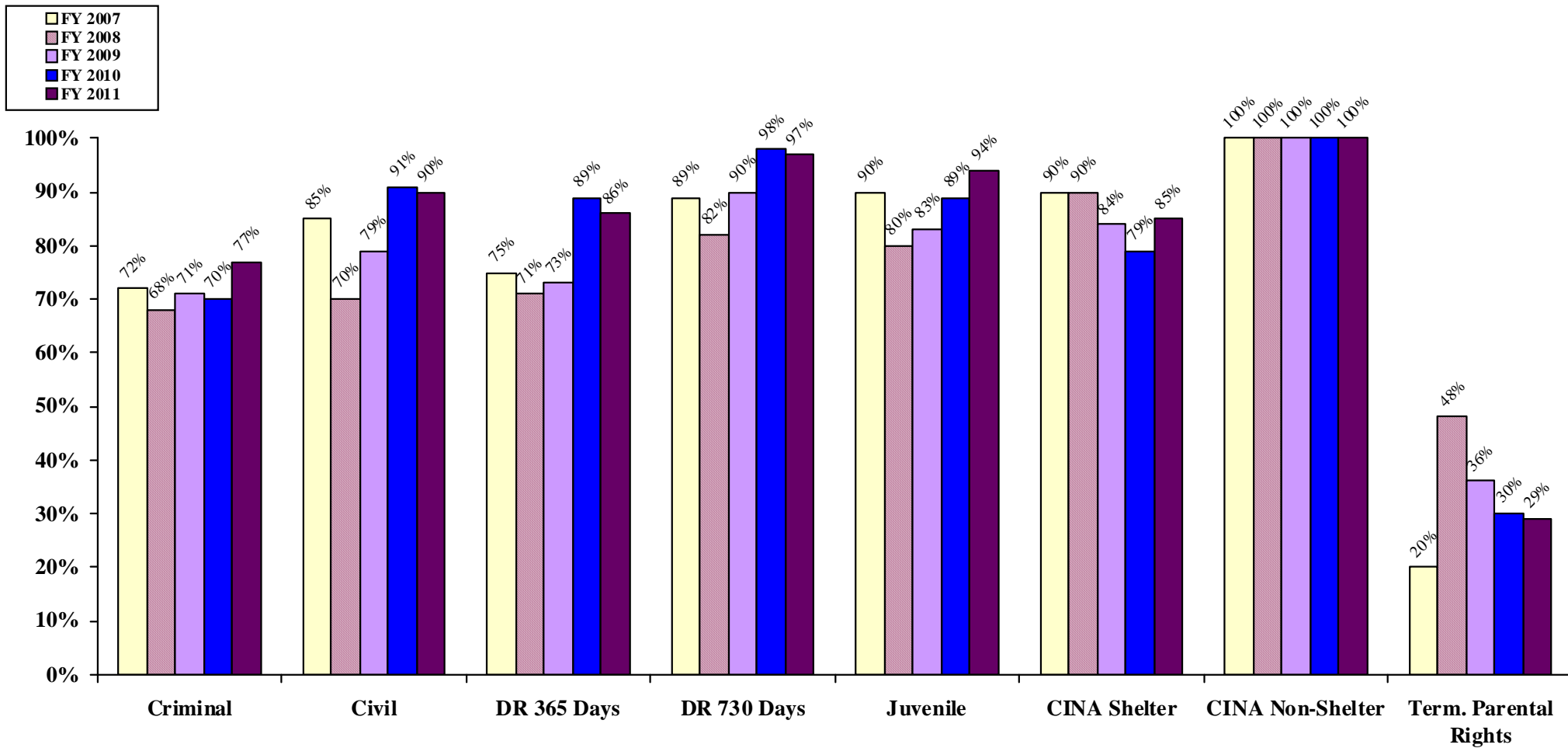
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	97%	87%	76%	95%	98%	76%	100%	63%
FY 2008	97%	91%	86%	99%	98%	68%	86%	75%
FY 2009	99%	96%	92%	99%	99%	75%	100%	100%
FY 2010	98%	97%	94%	100%	98%	78%	80%	83%
FY 2011	98%	96%	97%	100%	97%	98%	100%	100%
FY 07 -11 Change	1%	9%	21%	5%	-1%	22%	0%	37%

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Garrett County (Unweighted)



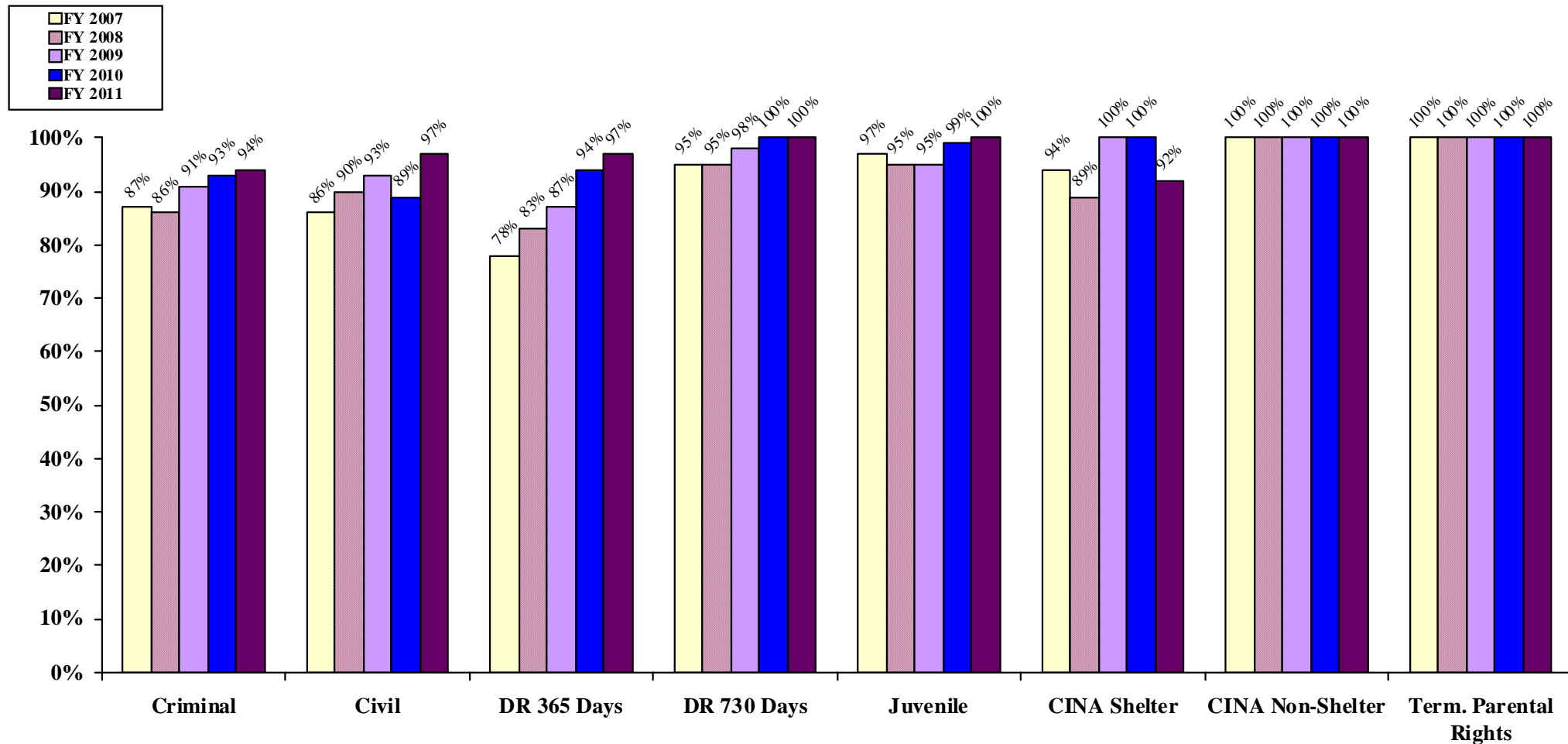
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	92%	87%	97%	99%	96%	17%	100%	50%
FY 2008	93%	85%	96%	100%	94%	25%	38%	100%
FY 2009	97%	90%	95%	99%	97%	28%	100%	100%
FY 2010	87%	94%	98%	100%	85%	39%	63%	50%
FY 2011	96%	90%	96%	99%	98%	29%	89%	100%
FY 07 -11 Change	4%	3%	-1%	0%	2%	12%	-11%	50%

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Harford County (Unweighted)



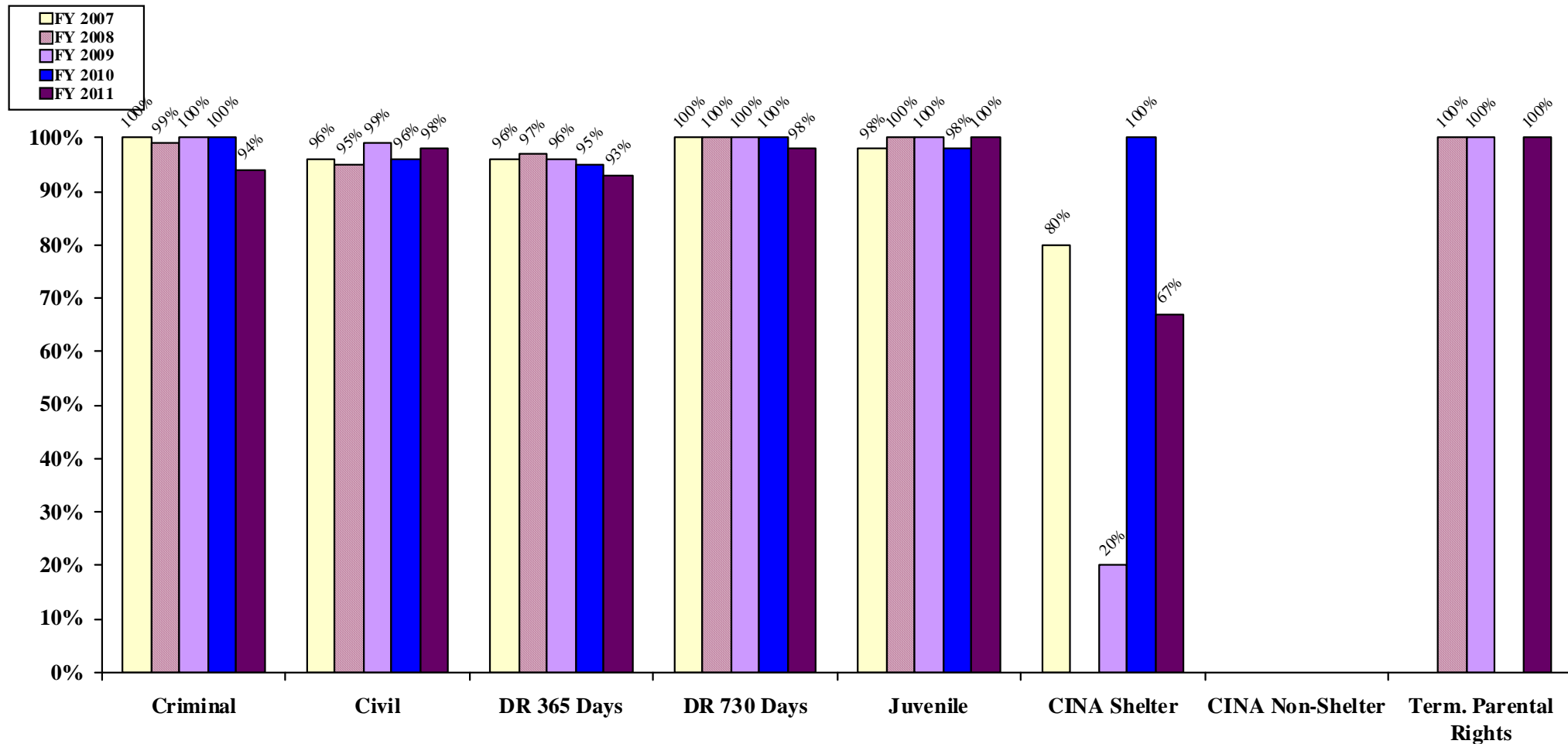
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	72%	85%	75%	89%	90%	90%	100%	20%
FY 2008	68%	70%	71%	82%	80%	90%	100%	48%
FY 2009	71%	79%	73%	90%	83%	84%	100%	36%
FY 2010	70%	91%	89%	98%	89%	79%	100%	30%
FY 2011	77%	90%	86%	97%	94%	85%	100%	29%
FY 07 -11 Change	5%	5%	11%	8%	4%	-5%	0%	9%

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Howard County (Unweighted)



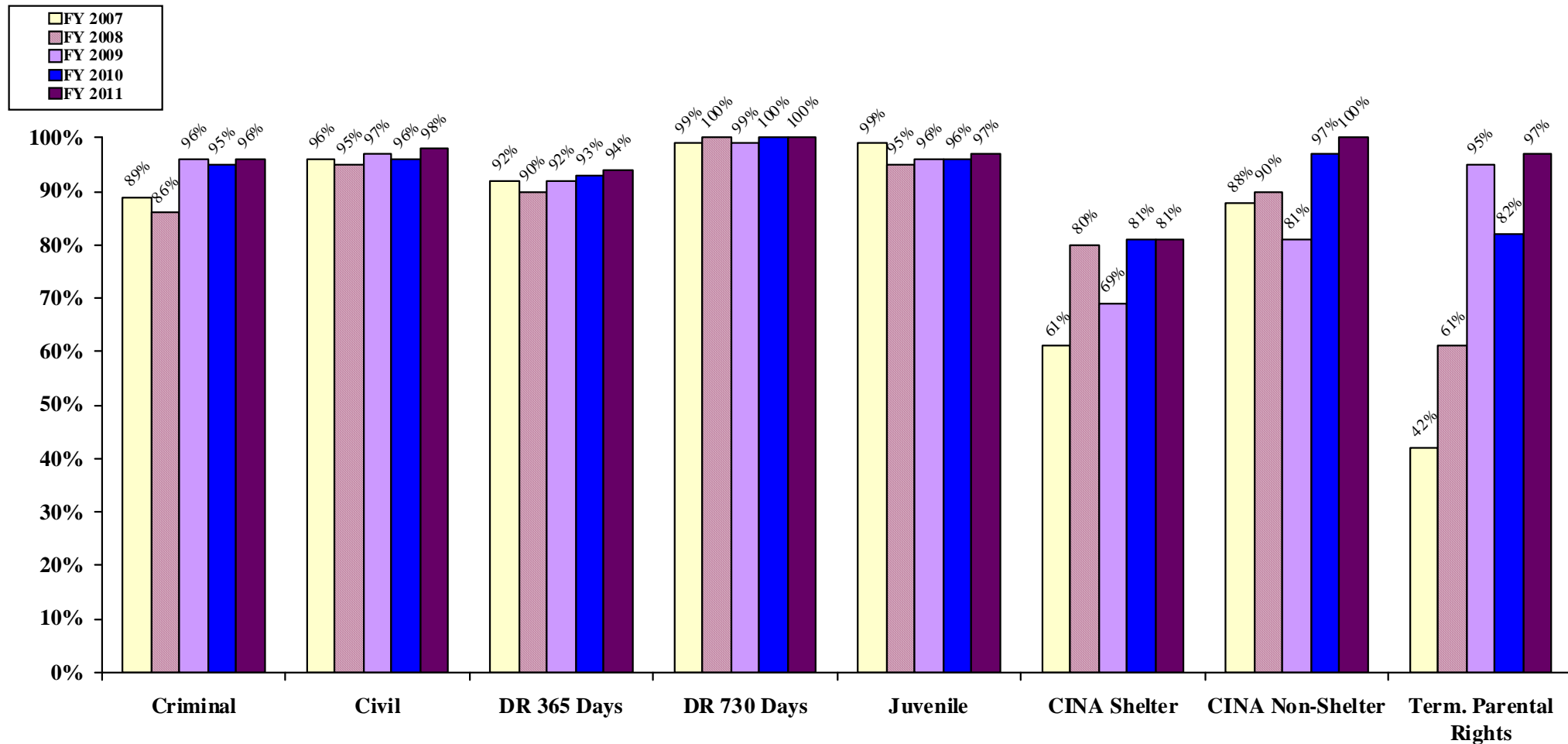
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	87%	86%	78%	95%	97%	94%	100%	100%
FY 2008	86%	90%	83%	95%	95%	89%	100%	100%
FY 2009	91%	93%	87%	98%	95%	100%	100%	100%
FY 2010	93%	89%	94%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%
FY 2011	94%	97%	97%	100%	100%	92%	100%	100%
FY 07 -11 Change	7%	11%	19%	5%	3%	-2%	0%	0%

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Kent County (Unweighted)



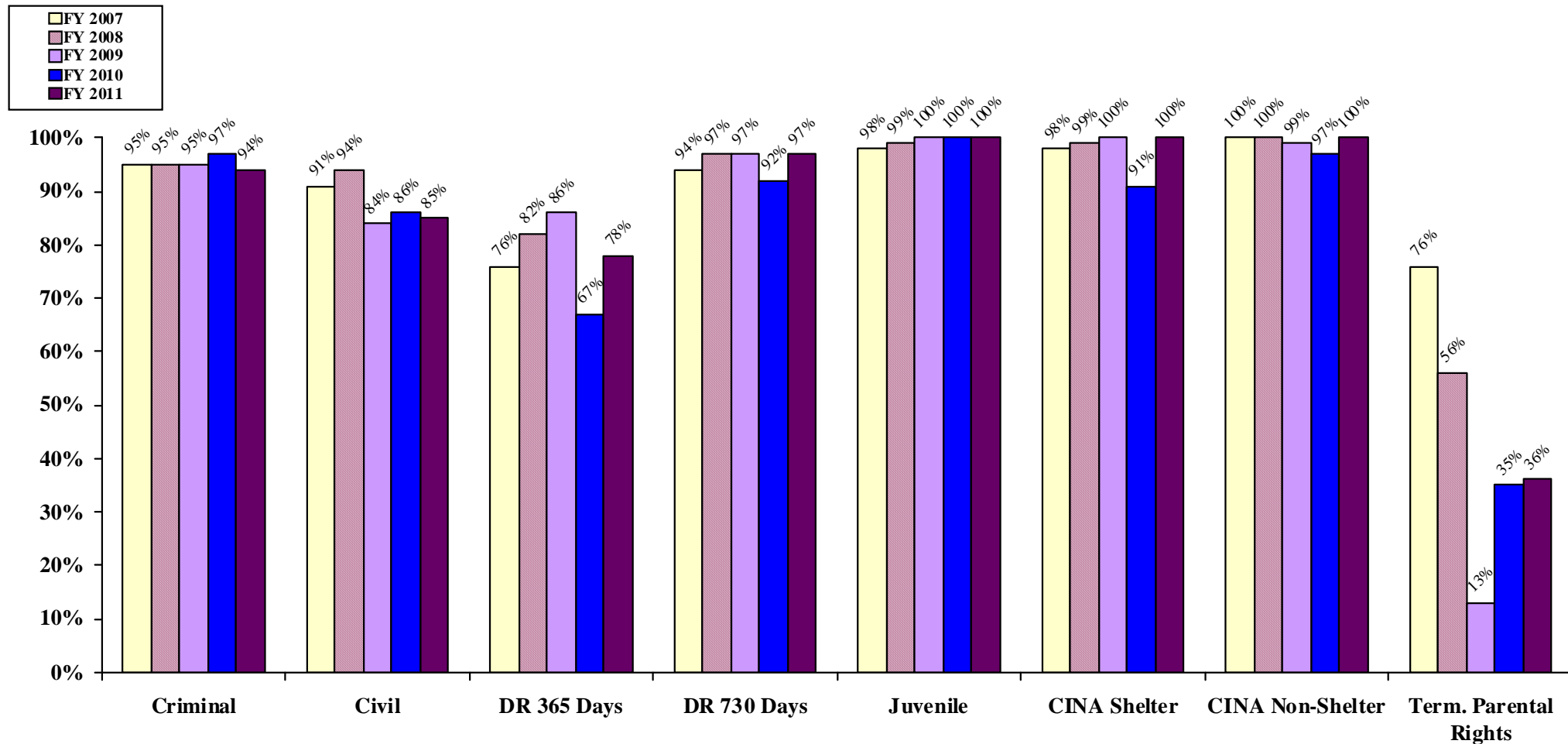
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	100%	96%	96%	100%	98%	80%	N/A	NA
FY 2008	99%	95%	97%	100%	100%	NA	N/A	100%
FY 2009	100%	99%	96%	100%	100%	20%	N/A	100%
FY 2010	100%	96%	95%	100%	98%	100%	N/A	N/A
FY 2011	94%	98%	93%	98%	100%	67%	N/A	100%
FY 07 -11 Change	-6%	2%	-3%	-2%	2%	-13%	N/A	N/A

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Montgomery County (Unweighted)



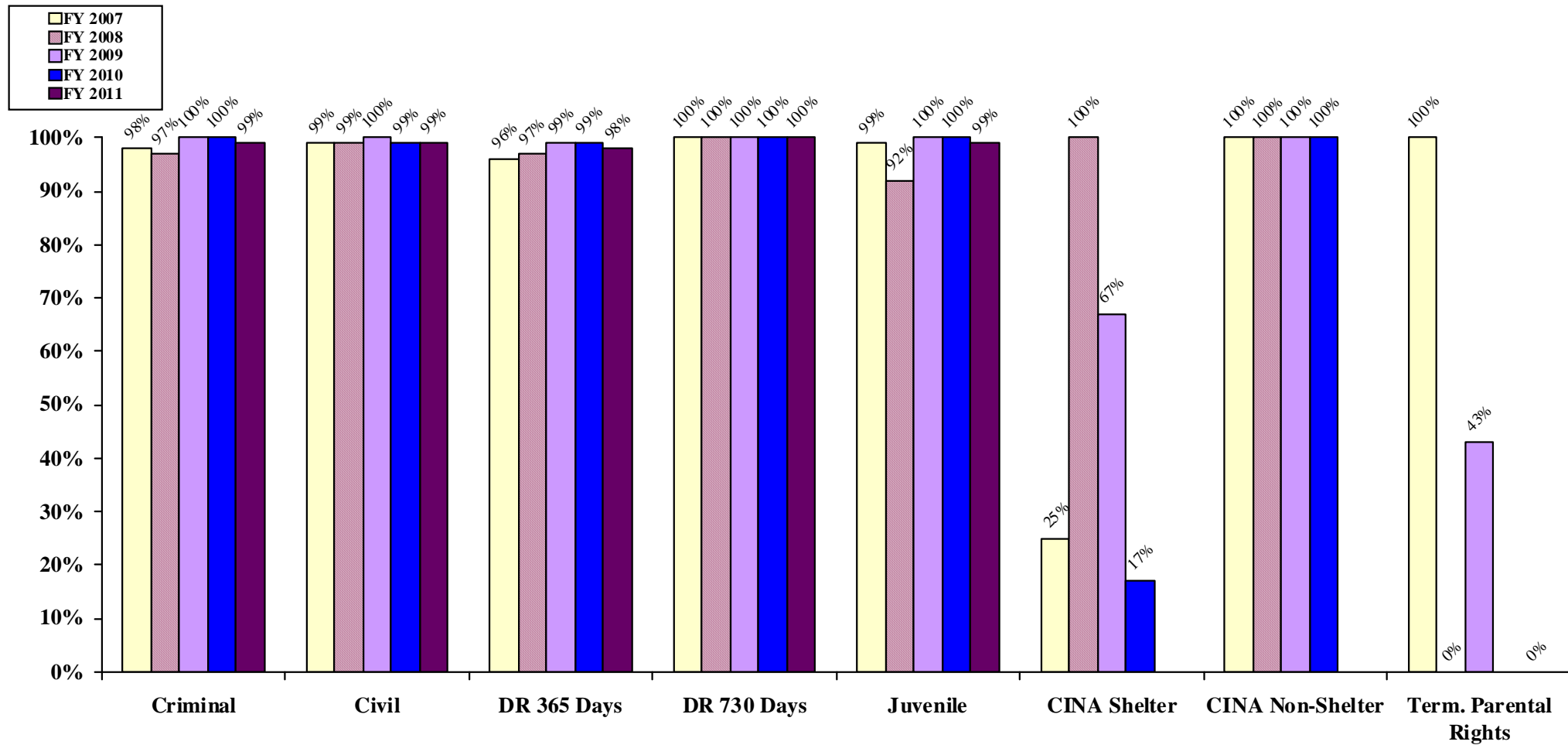
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	89%	96%	92%	99%	99%	61%	88%	42%
FY 2008	86%	95%	90%	100%	95%	80%	90%	61%
FY 2009	96%	97%	92%	99%	96%	69%	81%	95%
FY 2010	95%	96%	93%	100%	96%	81%	97%	82%
FY 2011	96%	98%	94%	100%	97%	81%	100%	97%
FY 07 -11 Change	7%	2%	2%	1%	-2%	20%	12%	55%

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Prince George's County (Unweighted)



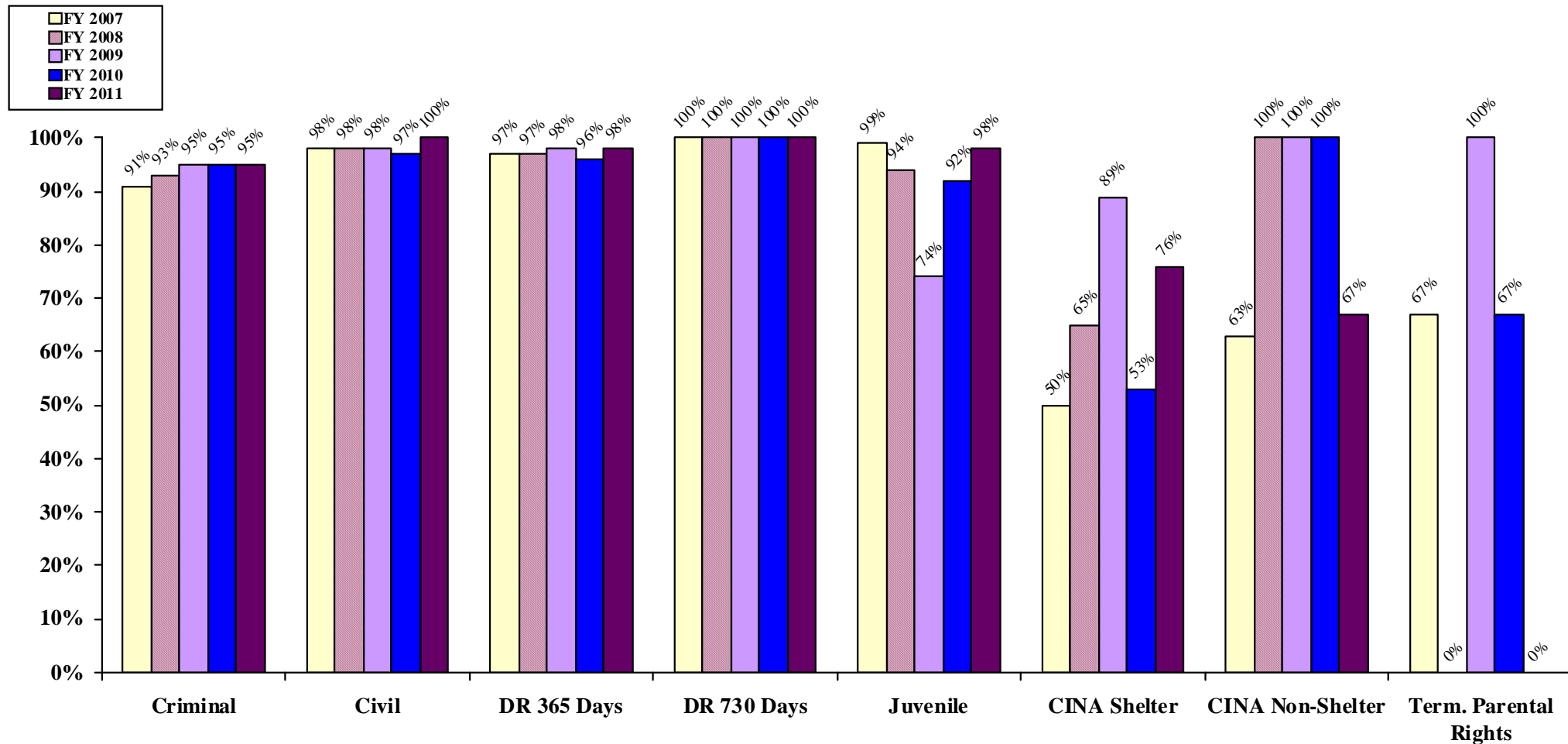
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	95%	91%	76%	94%	98%	98%	100%	76%
FY 2008	95%	94%	82%	97%	99%	99%	100%	56%
FY 2009	95%	84%	86%	97%	100%	100%	99%	13%
FY 2010	97%	86%	67%	92%	100%	91%	97%	35%
FY 2011	94%	85%	78%	97%	100%	100%	100%	36%
FY 07 -11 Change	-1%	-6%	2%	3%	2%	2%	0%	-40%

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Queen Anne's County (Unweighted)



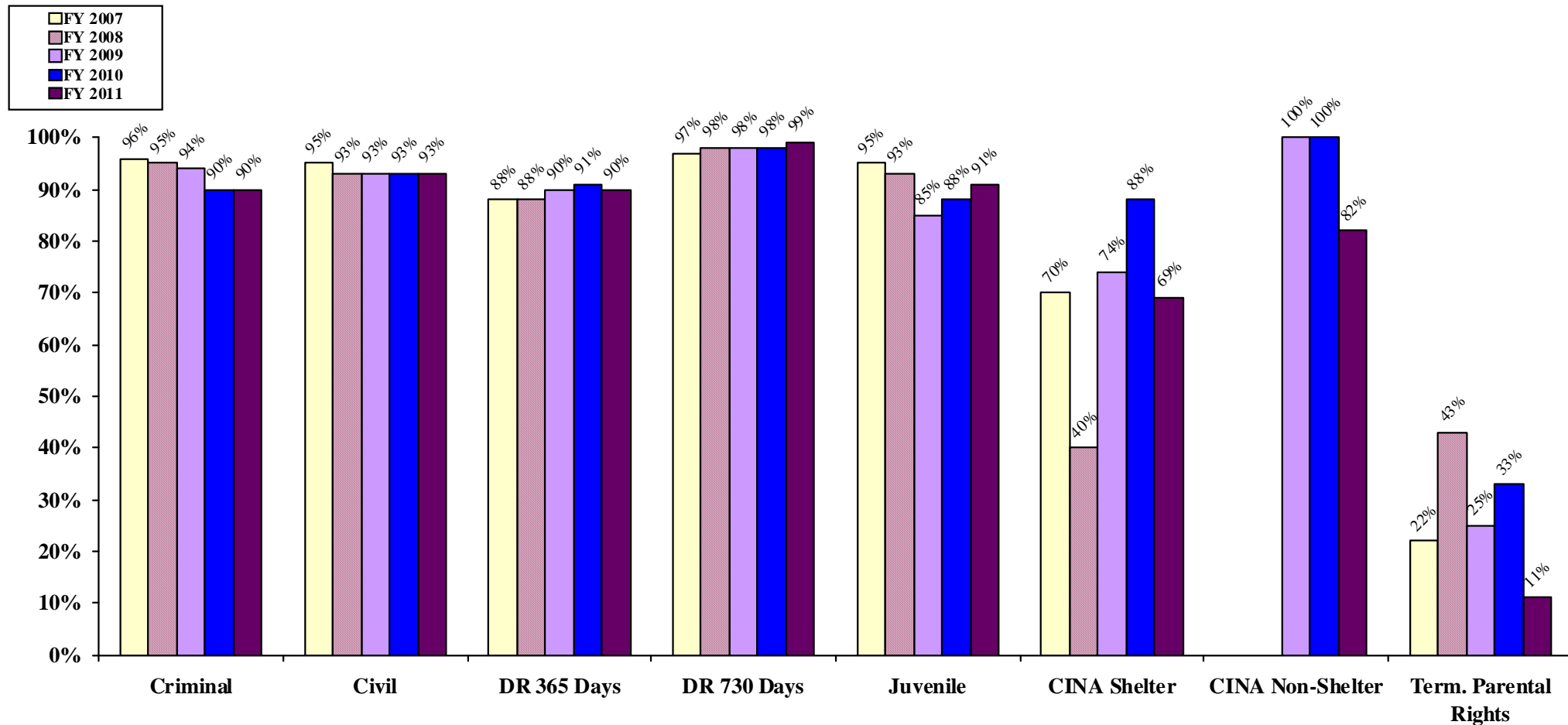
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	98%	99%	96%	100%	99%	25%	100%	100%
FY 2008	97%	99%	97%	100%	92%	100%	100%	0%
FY 2009	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	67%	100%	43%
FY 2010	100%	99%	99%	100%	100%	17%	100%	N/A
FY 2011	99%	99%	98%	100%	99%	N/A	N/A	0%
FY 07 -11 Change	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	N/A	N/A	-100%

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Somerset County (Unweighted)



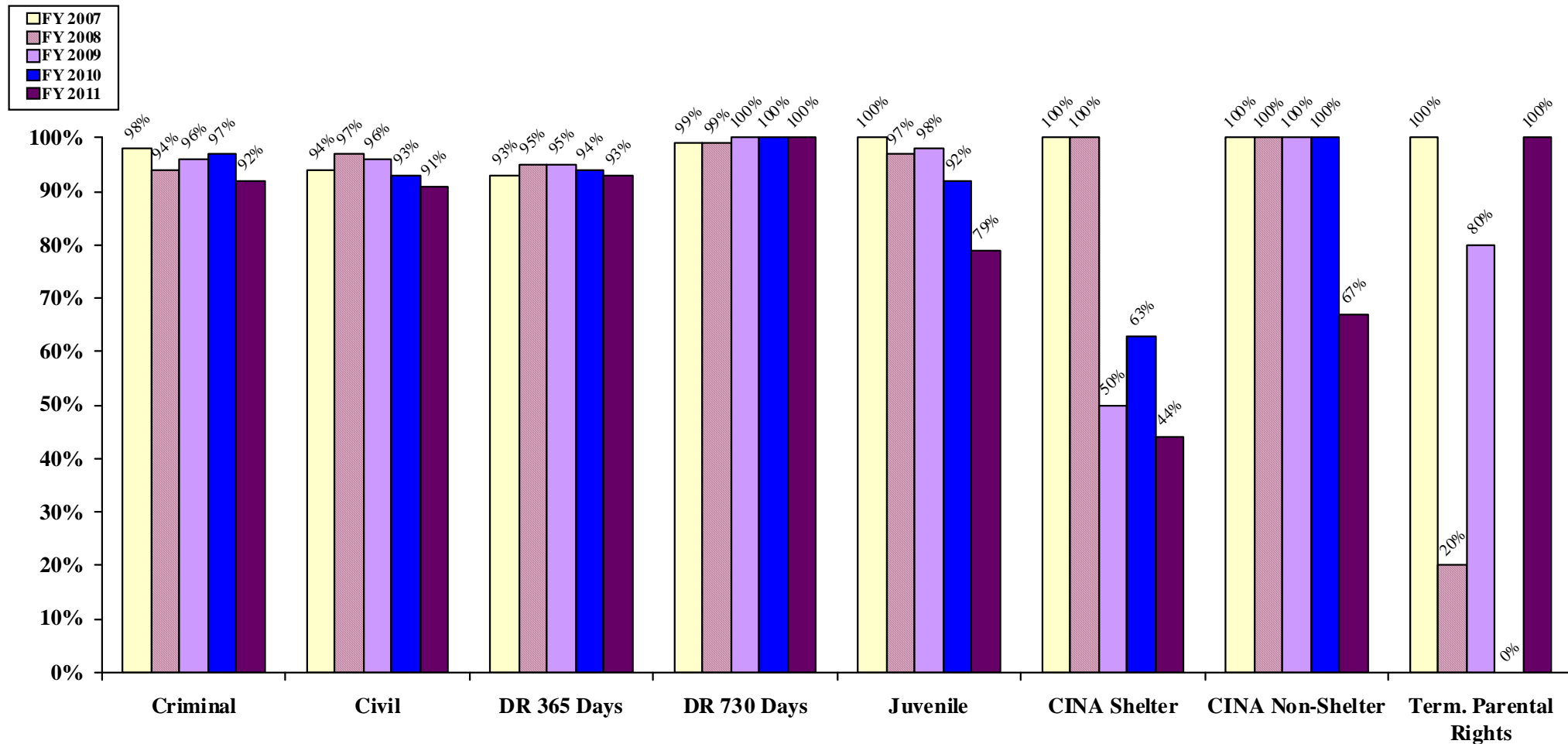
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	91%	98%	97%	100%	99%	50%	63%	67%
FY 2008	93%	98%	97%	100%	94%	65%	100%	0%
FY 2009	95%	98%	98%	100%	74%	89%	100%	100%
FY 2010	95%	97%	96%	100%	92%	53%	100%	67%
FY 2011	95%	100%	98%	100%	98%	76%	67%	0%
FY 07 -11 Change	4%	2%	1%	0%	-1%	26%	4%	-67%

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
St. Mary's County (Unweighted)



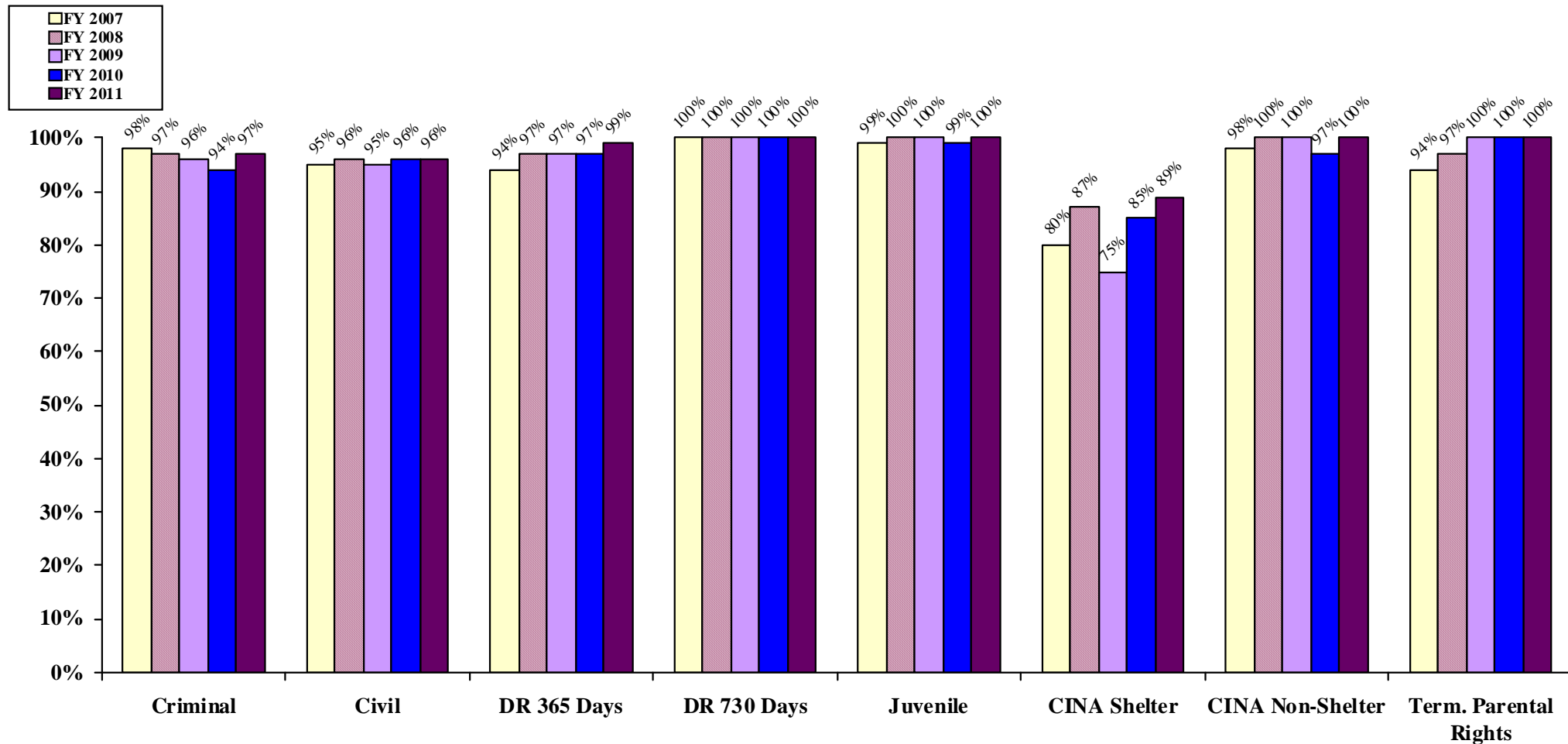
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	96%	95%	88%	97%	95%	70%	NA	22%
FY 2008	95%	93%	88%	98%	93%	40%	NA	43%
FY 2009	94%	93%	90%	98%	85%	74%	100%	25%
FY 2010	90%	93%	91%	98%	88%	88%	100%	33%
FY 2011	90%	93%	90%	99%	91%	69%	82%	11%
FY 06 -11 Change	-6%	-2%	2%	2%	-4%	-1%	N/A	-11%

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Talbot County (Unweighted)



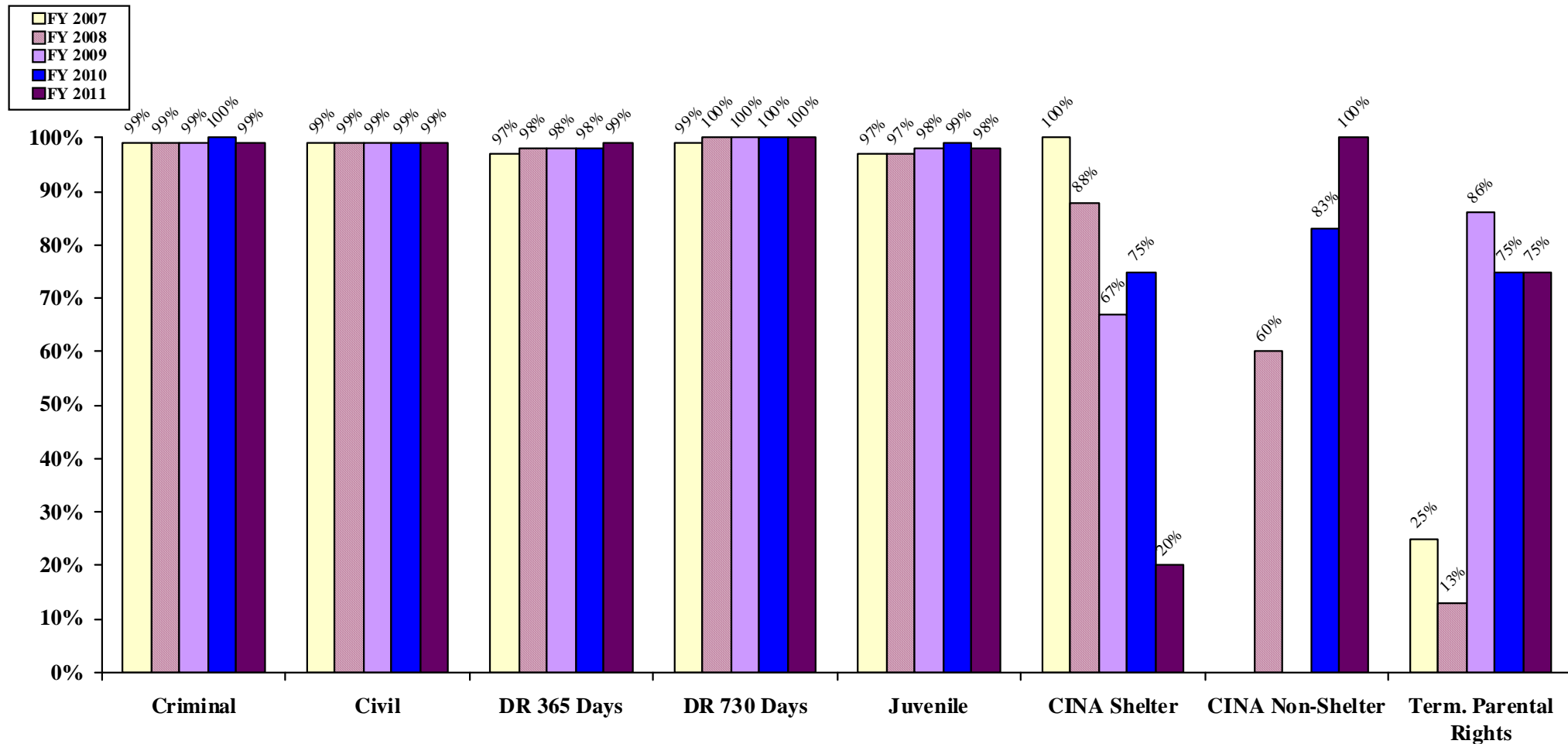
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	98%	94%	93%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%
FY 2008	94%	97%	95%	99%	97%	100%	100%	20%
FY 2009	96%	96%	95%	100%	98%	50%	100%	80%
FY 2010	97%	93%	94%	100%	92%	63%	100%	0%
FY 2011	92%	91%	93%	100%	79%	44%	67%	100%
FY 07 -11 Change	-6%	-3%	0%	1%	-21%	-56%	-33%	0%

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Washington County (Unweighted)



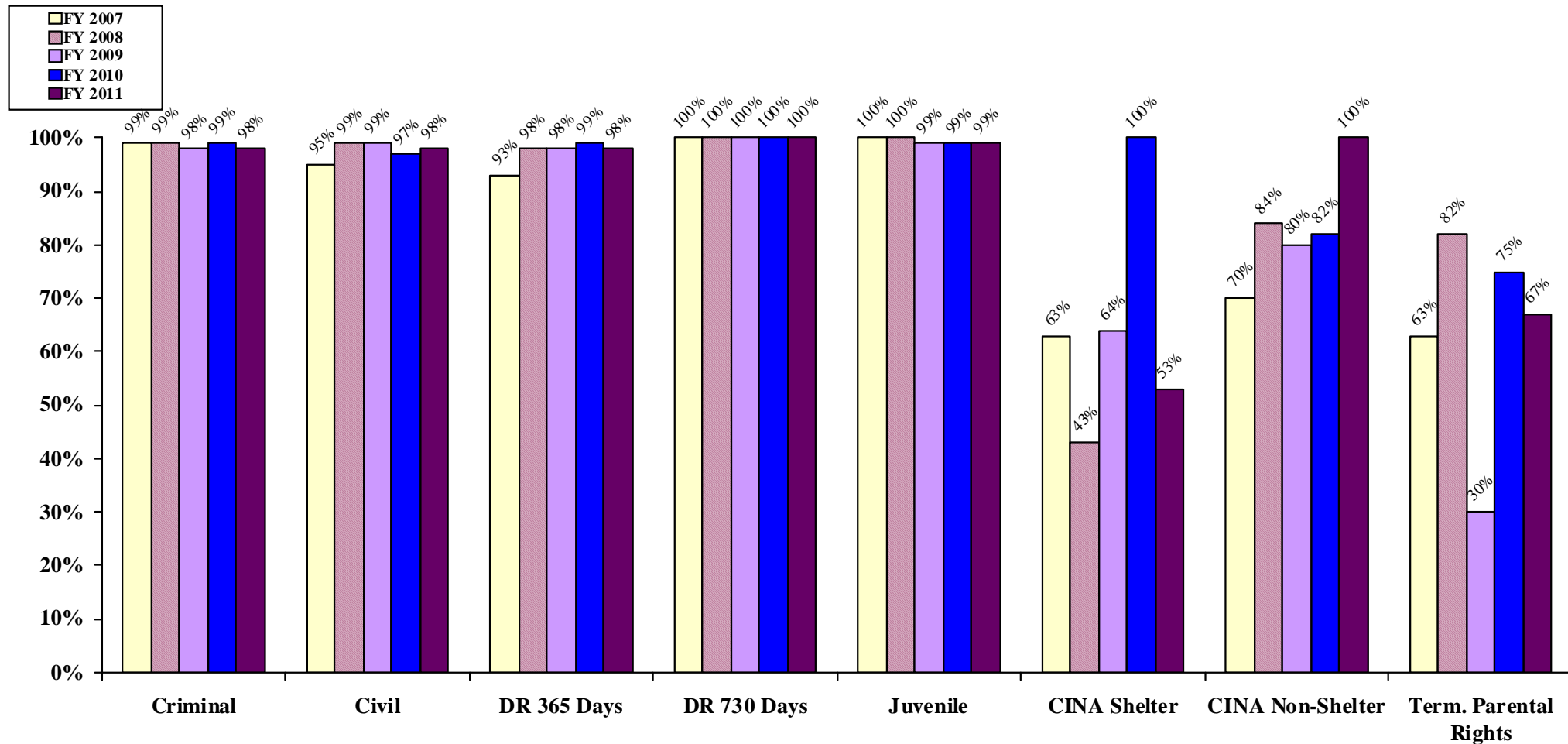
	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	98%	95%	94%	100%	99%	80%	98%	94%
FY 2008	97%	96%	97%	100%	100%	87%	100%	97%
FY 2009	96%	95%	97%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%
FY 2010	94%	96%	97%	100%	99%	85%	97%	100%
FY 2011	97%	96%	99%	100%	100%	89%	100%	100%
FY 07 -11 Change	-1%	1%	5%	0%	1%	9%	2%	6%

Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Wicomico County (Unweighted)



	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	99%	99%	97%	99%	97%	100%	N/A	25%
FY 2008	99%	99%	98%	100%	97%	88%	60%	13%
FY 2009	99%	99%	98%	100%	98%	67%	N/A	86%
FY 2010	100%	99%	98%	100%	99%	75%	83%	75%
FY 2011	99%	99%	99%	100%	98%	20%	100%	75%
FY 07 -11 Change	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	-80%	N/A	50%

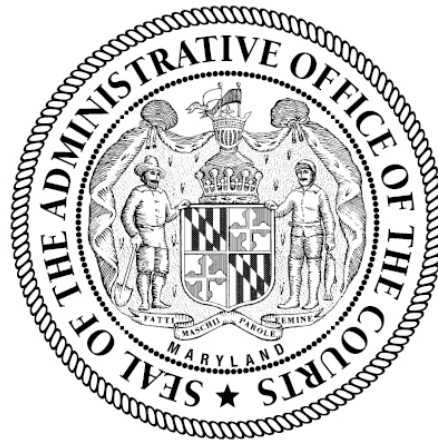
Percent of Cases Terminated within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-2011
Worcester County (Unweighted)



	Criminal	Civil	DR 365 Days	DR 730 Days	Juvenile	CINA Shelter	CINA Non-Shelter	Term. Parental Rights
FY 2007	99%	95%	93%	100%	100%	63%	70%	63%
FY 2008	99%	99%	98%	100%	100%	43%	84%	82%
FY 2009	98%	99%	98%	100%	99%	64%	80%	30%
FY 2010	99%	97%	99%	100%	99%	100%	82%	75%
FY 2011	98%	98%	98%	100%	99%	53%	100%	67%
FY 07 -11 Change	-1%	3%	5%	0%	-1%	-10%	30%	4%

Maryland Judiciary FY 2011 Statewide Caseflow Assessment

District Court



Administrative Office of the Courts

March 2012

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
Main Analysis	4
<i>Average and Median Case Processing Times</i>	6
<i>Distribution of Over-standard Cases</i>	7
<i>Postponements</i>	8
<i>Suspensions</i>	9
Appendix A: District Court FY 2011 Within-Standard Percentage & Overall and Over-standard Average and Median Case Processing Times by Jurisdiction.....	16
Appendix B: District Court FY 2011 Statewide Distribution of Over-standard cases.....	23
Appendix C: Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Jurisdiction Fiscal Years 2007-2011.....	34

FY 2011 Maryland Judiciary Statewide Caseflow Assessment District Court

Executive Summary

The FY 2011 District Court Caseflow Assessment was completed by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

The current report describes the results of the caseflow analysis for Fiscal Year 2011 (July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011). Samples of up to 501 original cases terminated (e.g., not reopened cases) in FY 2011 were examined for the following case types: Criminal, Traffic 21-902, Traffic Must Appear, Traffic Payable, Civil Large, and Civil Small. Cases were extracted from the Judicial Information Systems (JIS) database for each of the 23 counties and Baltimore City within Maryland's District Court, totaling 65,206 valid case terminations used for the present analysis. Cases without case start dates and those with negative case processing times (i.e., case stop dates that occur before start dates) were excluded from the current analysis as they are in the *Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application*. Suggestions for improving case time standards, data, or the assessment application were logged and are presented in the appendix of the Methodology report.

The FY 2011 District Court statewide analysis yielded the following principal case processing performance results:

Percentage of Cases Closed Within-standard Time (%WST)

- Table 1 of the report presents the percentage of cases closed within-standard. Table 2 of the report presents the percentage of cases closed within-standard as a function of jurisdiction size.
- Statewide, no case type met the goal of 98% of cases completed within-standard, although some jurisdictions did meet or exceed this standard in some case types.
- The highest percent of cases closed within-standard was 96% for Civil Large, followed by 91% for Criminal and 90% for Traffic Payable. The lowest within-standard termination rate was 74% for Traffic Must Appear.
- The percent of cases closed within-standard for FY 2011 improved from FY 2010 for all case types.
- Performance among small jurisdictions was at or above the statewide average for all case types except Criminal. Among medium-sized jurisdictions, performance was at or above the statewide average for all case types. Among large jurisdictions, performance was at or above the statewide average for Criminal and Civil Small, but was below the statewide average for all other case types. No jurisdiction size performed at the Judiciary Goal of 98%.

Average Case Time

- Table 3 of the report presents the average case processing time and Table 4 of the report presents the median case processing time.
- Statewide average and median case processing times were within-standard for each case type in FY 2011.
- Statewide, the average case processing time decreased in FY 2011 for Traffic Must Appear and Civil Large cases. There was a slight decrease in average case processing time in FY 2011 for Traffic Payable and Traffic 21-902 cases and no change in average case processing time for Civil Small cases. There was an increase in average case processing time for Criminal cases in FY 2011.
- Statewide, the average and median processing time of over-standard cases in FY 2011 was greater than the FY 2010 statewide averages in all categories.
- The statewide median case processing time decreased for all case types except Criminal where there was a slight increase and Traffic Payable which remained unchanged from FY 2010.

- Civil Large cases took the longest amount of time to close over-standard cases, at approximately 2.5 months to close half of the over-standard cases of this type in FY 2011.

Postponements and Suspensions

- Table 6 of the report presents the number and percent of postponements by case type. Tables 7 – 16 of the report present the number of suspensions by suspension event and by case type.
- As in recent years, postponements were much more likely among Criminal (51%), Traffic 21-902 (46%), and Traffic Must Appear cases (37%), with the fewest valid postponements reported among Traffic Payable cases (13%).
- Of the cases in the sample that recorded one or more postponements, 99% or more contained a matching number of postponements and postponement reasons.
- There were 46 cases in FY 2011 with mismatched postponement information (in which the number of postponement reasons provided does not match the postponement count). This occurred most frequently in Criminal cases (40cases), followed by Traffic Must Appear and Traffic Payable each having two cases with of mismatched postponement information, and then Traffic 21-902 and Civil Small, each with one case of mismatched postponement information.
- In FY 2011, 9% of cases were reported to have one or more suspensions, a 2% decrease from FY 2010. The number of cases with one or more suspensions was highest among Traffic Must Appear cases (23%) and lowest in Civil Large and Civil Small cases (2%). Across all case types, there were a total of 6,905 suspensions.
- A total of 99% (6,864 suspensions of the 6,905) had valid data (i.e., no missing start or stop dates, and the time from suspension start to suspension stop was a positive number) whereas 1% were without valid data (i.e., missing either a suspension start or stop date, or the time from suspension start to suspension stop was a negative number).
- Suspensions due to ‘passed for settlement’ represented over 82% of total suspensions among civil cases in FY 2011, followed by bankruptcy proceedings suspensions at 16%.

Main Analysis

The Maryland Judiciary has examined the case processing times of a sample of cases in District Court each fiscal year since 2002. The current report describes the results of the caseload analysis for fiscal year 2011 (July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011). Samples of up to 501 original cases terminated (e.g., not reopened cases) in FY 2011 were examined for the following case types: Criminal, Traffic 21-902, Traffic Must Appear, Traffic Payable, Civil Large, and Civil Small. Cases were extracted from the Judicial Information Systems (JIS) database for each of the 23 counties and Baltimore City within Maryland's District Court, totaling 65,206 valid case terminations used for the present analysis.¹ This is 162 cases more than the number reported for FY 2010 (65,044).

Within-standard Percentages

As seen in Table 1, statewide, no case type met the state goal of 98% of cases completed within-standard, although some jurisdictions did meet or exceed this standard in some case types. The percent of cases closed within-standard for FY 2011 improved from FY 2010 for all case types. The highest percent of cases closed within-standard was 96% for Civil Large, followed by 91% for Criminal and 90% for Traffic Payable, and the lowest within-standard termination rate was 81% for Traffic Must Appear and Traffic 21-902.² Traffic Must Appear cases saw the greatest improvement from FY 2010 with a 7% increase, followed by Traffic Payable and Civil Small with a 2 % increase, and Criminal, Traffic 21-902, and Civil Large cases had a 1% increase in percent of cases closed within-standard.

¹ Cases without case start dates and those with negative case processing times (i.e., case stop dates occur before start dates) were excluded from the current analysis (they are also excluded in the *Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application*). In certain circumstances, a valid case may have a missing start date because the case start date in the Assessment does not necessarily correspond to the case filing date, and a case may close prior to that start date (for example, a confessed judgment case in District civil). Since there is no easy way to verify the information of these cases, all cases with missing case start dates as well as those with missing processing times were removed. An analysis of these invalid cases is included in the Methodology/Data Issues section of the statewide report.

² These statewide percentages are the weighted averages of the jurisdiction-specific statistics so that each jurisdiction's overall terminations are reflected in the calculation of the statewide average.

Table 1. Overall Terminations and Percent of Cases Terminated Within-standard (Weighted) by Case Type, District Court, FY 2010 and FY 2011

Case Type	Judiciary Goals		FY 2011 Original Terminations	Within-Standard Terminations			FY 2010-11 Change
				FY 2011		FY 2010 %*	
	Time Standard	Percent Within- Standard		N	%*		
Criminal	180 days	98%	11,807	10,810	91%	90%	+1%
Traffic 21-902	180 days	98%	9,598	8,366	81%	80%	+1%
Traffic Must Appear	180 days	98%	11,794	10,381	81%	74%	+7%
Traffic Payable	120 days	98%	11,998	11,084	90%	88%	+2%
Civil Large	250 days	98%	8,878	8,576	96%	95%	+1%
Civil Small	90 days	98%	11,131	9,832	85%	83%	+2%
Total			65,206	59,049			

*Percentages of cases closed within the Time Standards are weighted averages of the jurisdiction-specific statistics.

Performance among small jurisdictions was at or above the statewide average for all case types but Criminal, which was below the statewide average by only 1%. Among medium-sized jurisdictions, performance was at or above the statewide average for all case types. Among large jurisdictions, performance was at or above the statewide average for Criminal and Civil Small, but was below the statewide average for all other case types.

Table 2. Percent of Cases Closed within Time Standard (Weighted) as a Function of Jurisdiction Size and Case Type for District Court, FY 2011*

Case type	Time standard	Judiciary Goals	Statewide	Jurisdiction size		
				Small	Medium	Large
Criminal	180 days	98%	91%	89%	95%	91%
Traffic 21-902	180 days	98%	81%	88%	92%	74%
Traffic Must Appear	180 days	98%	81%	85%	94%	79%
Traffic Payable	120 days	98%	90%	94%	91%	87%
Civil Large	250 days	98%	96%	97%	97%	95%
Civil Small	90 days	98%	85%	87%	87%	84%

* Percentages of cases closed within the Time Standards are weighted averages of the jurisdiction-specific statistics.

Average and Median Case Processing Time

Overall average case processing times were within-standard for each case type (see Table 3). The average case processing time decreased in FY 2011 for, Traffic Must Appear and Civil Large cases by 8% and 5% respectively. There was a slight decrease in average case processing time in FY 2011 Traffic Payable and Traffic 21-902 cases, and no change in average case processing time for Civil Small cases. The average case processing time in FY 2011 increased for Criminal cases by 12% from FY 2010. The average processing time of over-standard cases in FY 2011 was greater than the FY 2010 averages in for all case types. The greatest increase was seen in Criminal cases which more than doubled (114%). This increase is likely due to the sample containing large number of Criminal Cases that took significantly longer to close. The median case processing time can also be reviewed to account for possible outliers seen in the average case processing time.

Table 3. Average Overall, Within- and Over-Standard Case Processing Time (Weighted) by Case Type, District Court, FY 2011

Case Type	Time Standard	FY 2011 Average Case Time (in days)			FY 2010 Overall Average Case Time
		Overall	Within-standard	Over Standard	
Criminal	180 days	104	75	594	93
Traffic 21-902	180 days	126	96	259	128
Traffic Must Appear	180 days	126	97	251	137
Traffic Payable	120 days	73	61	174	74
Civil Large	250 days	93	79	437	98
Civil Small	90 days	72	53	184	72

Similar to overall average case processing times, overall median case processing times were within-standard (see Table 4). The overall median case processing time decreased for all case types except for Criminal, where there was a 3% increase and Traffic Payable which remain unchanged from FY 2010. The median processing times of over-standard cases slightly decreased for Criminal, Traffic Must Appear, and Traffic Payable cases in FY 2011. There was an increase of 4% in the median processing time for over-standard Civil Large cases in FY 2011 and a slight increase for Civil Small and Traffic 21-902 cases.

Table 4. Overall, Within- and Over-Standard Median Case Processing Time (Weighted) by Case Type, District Court, FY 2011

Case Type	Time Standard	FY 2011 Median Case Time (in days)			FY 2010 Overall Median Case Time
		Overall	Within-standard	Over Standard	
Criminal	180 days	75	68	218	73
Traffic 21-902	180 days	107	92	225	110
Traffic Must Appear	180 days	108	91	229	118
Traffic Payable	120 days	64	59	151	64
Civil Large	250 days	65	63	357	70
Civil Small	90 days	55	53	126	58

Distribution of Over-standard Cases

As shown in Table 5, with the exception of Civil Large cases, over-standard cases terminated within a week beyond the time standard ranged from 10% for Criminal, Traffic 21-902, and Traffic Must Appear cases to 16% for Traffic Payable cases, whereas 35% to 48% of them closed within one month beyond the time standard. As was found in FY 2010, it took the longest amount of time to close over-standard Civil Large cases among all case types. In FY 2011, 7% of Civil Large cases closed within one week beyond the 250-day time standard and 27% closed within one month beyond the standard. Additionally, it took approximately 2.5 months to close half of the over-standard Civil Large cases in FY 2011.

Table 5. Percent of Over-Standard Cases Closed within 1 Week and 1 Month beyond Time Standard and Time Required to Close 50% of Over-Standard Cases by Case Type, District Court, FY 2011

Case Type	Time Standard	Number of Over-Standard Cases	% of Over-Standard Cases Closing Over Standard				Time to Close 50% of Over-Standard Cases
			Within 1 week		Within 1 month		
Criminal	180 days	997	10%	99 cases	36%	361 cases	1.6 months
Traffic 21-902	180 days	1,232	10%	129 cases	39%	480 cases	1.5 months
Traffic Must Appear	180 days	1,413	10%	147 cases	35%	490 cases	1.7 months
Traffic Payable	120 days	914	16%	146 cases	48%	443 cases	1.1 months
Civil Large	250 days	302	7 %	20 cases	27%	83 cases	2.5 months
Civil Small	90 days	1,299	15%	196 cases	45%	579 cases	1.2 months

Postponements

Both pre-trial and trial postponements are reported to the Statewide Caseflow Assessment. The completeness and accuracy of the information, however, remains uncertain principally due to the fact that the reporting of the postponement information is still optional. Although jurisdictions had opportunities to review and complete postponement information during the assessment data quality review period, it is not certain to what extent postponement data was reviewed and corrected. Accordingly, the statewide-level results regarding postponements in relation to the termination status (within-standard termination vs. over-standard termination) were not reported.

Table 6 presents the number and percentage of cases with postponement information. For the purpose of this analysis, a “case with postponement information” is defined as a case with either valid information in the ‘number of postponements’ data field or postponement reasons provided, except for where both the number and reason fields indicated no postponement. As in recent years, postponements were much more likely among Criminal (51%), Traffic 21-902 (46%), and Traffic Must Appear (37%), with the fewest valid postponements reported among Traffic Payable cases (13%). Of the cases in the sample that recorded one or more postponements, 99% contained a matching number of postponements and postponement reasons. There were 46 cases in FY 2011 with mismatched postponement information (in which the number of postponement reasons provided did not match the postponement count). This is an increase of 12% from the 41 reported in FY 2010. This occurred most frequently in Criminal cases (40 cases), followed by Traffic Must Appear and Traffic Payable each with two cases of mismatched postponement information, and then in Civil Small and Traffic 21-902 each with one case of mismatched postponement information.

Table 6. Number and Percent of Cases with Postponement Information by the Match between the Numbers of Postponements and Postponement Reasons by Case Type, District Court, FY 2011

	FY 2011 Valid Terminations	Cases with valid postponement information ^a			Matching postponement information ^b		Mismatched postponement information ^c
		N	%	FY 2010 %	N	%	N
Criminal	11,807	5,983	51%	50%	5,943	99%	40
Traffic 21-902	9,598	4,463	46%	50%	4,342	>99%	1
Traffic Must Appear	11,794	4,344	37%	38%	4,342	>99%	2
Traffic Payable	11,998	1,597	13%	13%	1,595	>99%	2
Civil-Large	8,878	2,871	32%	33%	2,871	100%	0
Civil -Small	11,131	2,638	24%	24%	2,637	>99%	1
Total	65,206	21,896	34%	34%	21,850	>99%	46

^a Excludes cases with no postponements and no postponement reasons listed.

^b Total number of cases in which the number of postponement reasons provided matches the postponement count.

^c Total number of cases in which the number of postponement reasons provided does not match the postponement count.

Suspensions

District Court case processing time is suspended for a variety of case-specific reasons. It is not mandatory for clerks to enter or verify these suspension reasons in the Assessment Application, however it was requested. Therefore, variation in reporting across jurisdictions is likely. As such, suspension data should be interpreted with caution.

In FY 2011, 9% of cases were reported to have one or more suspensions, a 2% decrease from FY 2010. The number of cases with one or more suspensions was highest among Traffic Must Appear cases (23%) and lowest in Civil Large and Civil Small cases (2%). Across all case types, there were a total of 6,905 suspensions.

Further analysis of case suspensions revealed that 99% (6,864 suspensions of the 6,905) had valid data (i.e., no missing start or stop dates, and the time from suspension start to suspension stop was a positive number) whereas 1% were without valid data (i.e., missing either a suspension start or stop date, or the time from suspension start to suspension stop was a negative number). See Table 7.

Table 7 Suspensions with Valid and Invalid Data as a Function of Case Type

Case Type	Valid Terminations	Cases with One or More Suspensions (N, %)*	Overall Suspensions		
			Total Suspensions	With Valid Data (N, %)**	Without Valid Data (N, %)***
Criminal	11,807	1,348 (11%)	1,532	1,524 (99%)	8 (1%)
Traffic 21-902	9,598	922 (10%)	1,040	1,028 (99%)	12 (1%)
Traffic Must Appear	11,794	2,691 (23%)	3,092	3,090 (>99%)	2 (<1%)
Traffic Payable	11,998	880 (7%)	903	903 (100%)	0 (0%)
Civil Large	8,878	164 (2%)	168	155 (92%)	13 (8%)
Civil Small	11,131	168 (2%)	170	164 (96%)	6 (4%)
Total	65,206	6,173 (9%)	6,905	6,864 (99%)	41 (1%)

* Percent of valid terminations.

** Suspensions with no missing start or stop dates and with a positive number for the time from suspension start to suspension stop. Percent of total suspensions.

*** Suspensions missing either a suspension start or stop date, or the time from suspension start to suspension stop was a negative number. Percent of total suspensions.

Invalid suspensions occurred for a variety of reasons. As shown in Table 8, among invalid suspensions, Criminal, Civil Large, and Civil Small had the highest percentage of missing stop dates, whereas Traffic Payable had none. In FY 2011, suspensions with missing stop dates comprised 92% of Civil Large and 100% of Civil Small invalid cases suspensions. Missing suspension start dates were found in all case types except, Traffic Payable and Civil Small. Negative suspension times were less common in FY 2011 data, only appearing in Traffic 21-902 cases.

Consistent with prior years, 95% of reported suspensions in Criminal and Traffic cases are due to defendant(s)' having failed to appear (FTA) in court (see Table 9). Most of these were first-time FTAs. Less than 1% of FTA suspensions had incomplete or invalid data in FY 2011, with 80% of these attributable to missing suspension start or stop dates and 20% due to a negative suspension time. Most of the remaining suspensions in Criminal and traffic cases are PSI-related. Traffic 21-902 cases had the highest number of invalid FTA suspensions with 11 (73% of total invalid FTA suspensions).

Overall, 94% of suspensions in civil cases were classified as valid in FY 2011, compared to a rate of 56% of valid suspensions in FY 2010. This is a 38% increase in valid suspension. This increase is likely due to changes made to the assessment application. Suspensions due to 'passed for settlement' represented over 82% of total suspensions among civil cases in FY 2011, followed by bankruptcy proceeding suspensions at 16%. Invalid suspensions appeared mainly among bankruptcy suspensions for civil cases, there was also one Invalid "stay" suspension. Missing suspension stop dates accounted for 94% of the invalid bankruptcy suspensions, and missing suspension start dates accounted for 6% of the invalid bankruptcy suspensions in FY 2011.

Table 8: Invalid Suspension Data by Error Type as a Function of Case Type

Case Type	Without Valid Data (N, %)*	Suspensions with Invalid Data by Error Type		
		Missing Stop Date (N, %)**	Missing Start Date (N, %)**	Negative Suspension Time (N, %)**
Criminal	8 (1%)	6 (75%)	2(25%)	0 (0%)
Traffic 21-902	12 (1%)	2 (17%)	7 (58%)	3 (25%)
Traffic Must Appear	2 (<1%)	1(50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)
Traffic Payable	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Civil Large	13 (8%)	12 (92%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)
Civil Small	6 (4%)	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	41 (5%)	27 (66%)	11 (27%)	3 (7%)

* Percent of total suspensions.

** Percent of invalid suspensions.

Table 9. Number and Percent of Suspensions with Invalid data for Selected Suspension Types, for Criminal, Traffic 21-902, Traffic Payable, and Traffic Must Appear, FY 2011

Suspension Event	Total Suspensions N	Valid Suspensions N (%)*	Invalid Suspensions N (%)*	Invalid Suspensions		
				Missing Stop N (%)**	Missing Start N (%)**	Negative Suspension Time N (%)**
FTA	6,233	6,218 (>99%)	15 (<1%)	2 (13%)	10 (67%)	3 (20%)
PSI	285	279 (98%)	6 (2%)	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
NCR	9	9 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Psychological Evaluation	18	18 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Competency	16	15 (94%)	1 (6%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Drug Court	2	2 (100%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Military Leave	4	4 (100%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Total	6,567	6,545 (>99%)	22 (<1%)	9 (41%)	10 (45%)	3 (14%)

* Percent of total suspensions. ** Percent of invalid suspensions, by suspension event.

Table 10: Suspension Data for Traffic 21-902

<i>Suspension Event</i>	<i>Total Suspensions N</i>	<i>Valid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Invalid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Missing Stop Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Missing Start Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Negative Suspension Time N, (%)**</i>
FTA 1	826	818 (99%)	8 (1%)	0 (0%)	6 (75%)	2 (25%)
FTA 2	101	99 (98%)	2 (2%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)
FTA 3	9	8 (89%)	1 (11%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
PSI Order***	98	98 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
NCR Filing	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Psychological Evaluation	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Competency	1	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Drug Court Diversion	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Military Leave	2	2 (100%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Total	1,040	1,028(99%)	12 (1%)	2 (17%)	7(58%)	3 (25%)

* Percent of total suspensions, by suspension event.

** Percent of invalid suspensions, by suspension event.

*** PSI suspension start date included date of sub curia PSI or PSI order date.

Table 11: Suspension Data for Criminal

<i>Suspension Event</i>	<i>Total Suspensions N</i>	<i>Valid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Invalid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Missing Stop Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Missing Start Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Negative Suspension Time N, (%)**</i>
FTA 1	1,181	1,179 (>99%)	2 (<1%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
FTA 2	140	140 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
FTA 3	24	24 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
PSI Order***	148	142 (96%)	6 (4%)	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
NCR Filing	6	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Psychological Evaluation	16	16 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0(n/a)	0 (n/a)
Competency	15	15 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Drug Court Diversion	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Military Leave	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Total	1,532	1,524 (99%)	8 (1%)	6 (75%)	2 (25%)	0 (0%)

*Percent of total suspensions, by suspension event.

**Percent of invalid suspensions, by suspension event.

***PSI suspension start date included date of sub curia PSI.

Table 12: Suspension Data for Traffic Must Appear

<i>Suspension Event</i>	<i>Total Suspensions N</i>	<i>Valid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Invalid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Missing Stop Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Missing Start Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Negative Suspension Time N, (%)**</i>
FTA 1	2,661	2,660(>99%)	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1(100%)	0 (0%)
FTA 2	348	347 (>99%)	1 (<1%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
FTA 3	40	40 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
PSI Order***	39	39 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
NCR Filing	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Psychological Evaluation	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Competency	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Drug Court Diversion	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Military Leave	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Total	3,092	3,090 (>99%)	2 (<1%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)

*Percent of total suspensions, by suspension event.

**Percent of invalid suspensions, by suspension event

***PSI suspension start date included date of sub curia PSI or PSI order date.

Table 13: Suspension Data for Traffic Payable

<i>Suspension Event</i>	<i>Total Suspensions N</i>	<i>Valid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Invalid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Missing Stop Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Missing Start Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Negative Suspension Time N, (%)**</i>
FTA 1	880	880 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
FTA 2	22	22 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
FTA 3	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Total	903	903 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)

*Percent of total suspensions, by suspension event.

**Percent of invalid suspensions, by suspension event.

Table 14. Number and Percent of Suspensions with Invalid data for Selected Suspension Types, for Civil Large and Civil Small, FY 2011

<i>Suspension Event</i>	<i>Total Suspension N</i>	<i>Valid Suspensions N (%)*</i>	<i>Invalid Suspensions N (%)*</i>	<i>Invalid Suspensions</i>		
				<i>Missing Stop N (%)**</i>	<i>Missing Start N (%)**</i>	<i>Negative Suspension Time N (%)**</i>
Bankruptcy	54	36 (66%)	18 (33%)	17 (94%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)
Military Leave	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Passed for Settlement	277	277 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Stay	7	6 (86%)	1 (14%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	338	319 (94%)	19 (6%)	18 (95%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)

* Percent of total suspensions, by suspension event.

** Percent of invalid suspensions, by suspension event

Table 15: Suspension Data for Civil Large

<i>Suspension Event</i>	<i>Total Suspensions N</i>	<i>Valid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Invalid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Missing Stop Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Missing Start Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Negative Suspension Time N, (%)**</i>
Bankruptcy	32	20 (62%)	12 (38%)	11 (92%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)
Military Leave	0	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Passed for Settlement	132	132 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Stay	4	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	168	155 (92%)	13 (8%)	12(92%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)

*Percent of total suspensions, by suspension event.

**Percent of invalid suspensions, by suspension event.

***94 valid suspensions occurred after the case stop.

Table 16: Suspension Data for Civil Small

<i>Suspension Event</i>	<i>Total Suspensions N</i>	<i>Valid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Invalid Suspensions N, (%)*</i>	<i>Missing Stop Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Missing Start Date N, (%)**</i>	<i>Negative Suspension Time N, (%)**</i>
Bankruptcy	22	16 (73%)	6 (27%)	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Military Leave	0	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Passed for Settlement	145	145 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Stay	3	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Total	170	164 (96%)	6 (4%)	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

*Percent of total suspensions, by suspension event.

**Percent of invalid suspensions, by suspension event.

***35 valid suspensions occurred after the case stop, one occurred before the case start, and one started before the case start but ended before the case stop.

Appendix A:

District Court FY 2011

Within-Standard Percentage

&

Overall and Over-standard Average and Median Case Processing Times
by Jurisdiction

Table A1: Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type and Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Jurisdiction Size*	Criminal	21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
Allegany	Small	92%	94%	89%	82%	98%	87%
Anne Arundel	Large	57%	75%	65%	67%	92%	78%
Baltimore City	Large	97%	96%	93%	90%	90%	85%
Baltimore County	Large	89%	65%	72%	84%	97%	90%
Calvert	Small	90%	93%	91%	96%	98%	91%
Caroline	Small	99%	97%	98%	98%	99%	95%
Carroll	Small	99%	97%	97%	96%	98%	92%
Cecil	Small	99%	97%	97%	99%	100%	93%
Charles	Small	65%	53%	51%	86%	96%	84%
Dorchester	Small	95%	91%	93%	94%	96%	90%
Frederick	Medium	97%	99%	98%	97%	98%	90%
Garrett	Small	97%	97%	93%	94%	96%	88%
Harford	Medium	93%	95%	95%	97%	97%	85%
Howard	Medium	96%	87%	92%	84%	97%	87%
Kent	Small	99%	100%	96%	99%	100%	95%
Montgomery	Large	98%	66%	69%	96%	97%	79%
Prince George's	Large	94%	89%	87%	92%	96%	85%
Queen Anne's	Small	97%	93%	98%	87%	96%	90%
Somerset	Small	93%	94%	93%	98%	99%	97%
St. Mary's	Small	90%	92%	91%	97%	94%	91%
Talbot	Small	96%	94%	93%	97%	98%	94%
Washington	Small	91%	93%	84%	98%	98%	88%
Wicomico	Small	85%	86%	85%	93%	97%	75%
Worcester	Small	93%	92%	94%	96%	98%	93%
Statewide**		91%	81%	81%	90%	96%	85%

*Source: Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application (**December 1, 2011**).

** Statewide average is weighted based on the number of terminations reported to the state for each jurisdiction.

Table A2: Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type and Size of Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Judges	Criminal	21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
Small							
Allegany	2	92%	94%	89%	82%	98%	87%
Calvert	2	90%	93%	91%	96%	98%	91%
Caroline	1	99%	97%	98%	98%	99%	95%
Carroll	2	99%	97%	97%	96%	98%	92%
Cecil	2	99%	97%	97%	99%	100%	93%
Charles	2	65%	53%	51%	86%	96%	84%
Dorchester	1	95%	91%	93%	94%	96%	90%
Garrett	1	97%	97%	93%	94%	96%	88%
Kent	1	99%	100%	96%	99%	100%	95%
Queen Anne's	1	97%	93%	98%	87%	96%	90%
Somerset	1	93%	94%	93%	98%	99%	97%
St. Mary's	1	90%	92%	91%	97%	94%	91%
Talbot	1	96%	94%	93%	97%	98%	94%
Washington	2	91%	93%	84%	98%	98%	88%
Wicomico	2	85%	86%	85%	93%	97%	75%
Worcester	2	93%	92%	94%	96%	98%	93%
Small Overall*	24	89%	88%	85%	94%	97%	87%
Medium							
Frederick	3	97%	99%	98%	97%	98%	90%
Harford	4	93%	95%	95%	97%	97%	85%
Howard	5	96%	87%	92%	84%	97%	87%
Medium Overall*	12	95%	92%	94%	91%	97%	87%
Large							
Anne Arundel	9	57%	75%	65%	67%	92%	78%
Baltimore City	27	97%	96%	93%	90%	90%	85%
Baltimore County	13	89%	65%	72%	84%	97%	90%
Montgomery	11	98%	66%	69%	96%	97%	79%
Prince George's	15	94%	89%	87%	92%	96%	85%
Large Overall*	75	91%	74%	79%	87%	95%	84%

Source: Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application (December 1, 2011).

* Jurisdiction size-specific averages are weighted based on the number of terminations reported to the state for each jurisdiction.

**Table A3: Overall and Over-Standard Average Case Processing Time in Days
by Case Type and Jurisdiction, FY 2011**

Jurisdiction	Criminal		21-902		Traffic Must-Appear		Traffic Payable		Civil Large		Civil Small	
	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST
Allegany	99	257	90	246	102	248	79	165	76	399	64	155
Anne Arundel	221	372	144	271	162	267	108	181	110	344	84	193
Baltimore City	101	1,480	95	461	92	250	72	236	114	373	67	171
Baltimore	94	246	171	262	152	264	83	183	91	433	67	233
Calvert	104	238	100	254	91	216	54	169	71	442	57	207
Caroline	67	219	77	200	76	233	50	133	71	372	47	134
Carroll	76	222	90	232	85	214	59	159	75	439	60	175
Cecil	68	208	75	215	82	221	47	155	55	n/a	56	133
Charles	180	307	187	268	205	291	91	193	88	377	76	182
Dorchester	101	662	104	224	102	211	67	144	80	367	69	196
Frederick	75	216	75	218	77	205	49	142	72	379	56	139
Garrett	82	239	78	216	86	249	59	149	81	445	65	222
Harford	86	239	88	228	86	225	55	218	84	528	73	187
Howard	90	237	117	241	104	237	83	163	87	703	73	188
Kent	71	204	73	n/a	86	212	51	125	74	n/a	62	273
Montgomery	69	211	164	263	158	257	58	157	89	443	85	178
Prince George's	86	251	110	230	117	249	74	161	96	464	78	181
Queen Anne's	86	347	110	465	78	215	83	162	95	481	60	151
Somerset	95	227	104	243	98	238	58	155	70	251	43	172
St. Mary's	108	238	94	226	97	262	57	326	100	369	52	146
Talbot	90	210	94	223	97	317	57	154	79	891	59	159
Washington	105	240	103	224	123	229	50	159	80	481	62	168
Wicomico	104	216	113	233	113	240	73	145	95	346	75	132
Worcester	99	261	95	258	87	240	63	156	70	415	58	149
Statewide	104	594	126	259	126	251	73	174	93	437	72	184

Source: Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application (December 1, 2011). Statewide average is the weighted averages of jurisdiction-specific statistics.

**Table A4: Overall and Over-Standard Average Case Processing Time in Days
by Case Type and Jurisdiction Size, FY 2011**

Jurisdiction	Criminal		21-902		Traffic Must-Appeal		Traffic Payable		Civil Large		Civil Small	
	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST
Small												
Allegany	99	257	90	246	102	248	79	165	76	399	64	155
Calvert	104	238	100	254	91	216	54	169	71	442	57	207
Caroline	67	219	77	200	76	233	50	133	71	372	47	134
Carroll	76	222	90	232	85	214	59	159	75	439	60	175
Cecil	68	208	75	215	82	221	47	155	55	n/a	56	133
Charles	180	307	187	268	205	291	91	193	88	377	76	182
Dorchester	101	662	104	224	102	211	67	144	80	367	69	196
Garrett	82	239	78	216	86	249	59	149	81	445	65	222
Kent	71	204	73	n/a	86	212	51	125	74	n/a	62	273
Queen Anne's	86	347	110	465	78	215	83	162	95	481	60	151
Somerset	95	227	104	243	98	238	58	155	70	251	43	172
St. Mary's	108	238	94	226	97	262	57	326	100	369	52	146
Talbot	90	210	94	223	97	317	57	154	79	891	59	159
Washington	105	240	103	224	123	229	50	159	80	481	62	168
Wicomico	104	216	113	233	113	240	73	145	95	346	75	132
Worcester	99	261	95	258	87	240	63	156	70	415	58	149
Small, Overall	104	261	108	250	115	246	64	171	80	432	63	161
Medium												
Frederick	75	216	75	218	77	205	49	142	72	379	56	139
Harford	86	239	88	228	86	225	55	218	84	528	73	187
Howard	90	237	117	241	104	237	83	163	87	703	73	188
Medium, Overall	84	232	100	232	93	227	67	175	82	541	68	174
Large												
Anne Arundel	221	372	144	271	162	267	108	181	110	344	84	193
Baltimore City	101	1,480	95	461	92	250	72	236	114	373	67	171
Baltimore	94	246	171	262	152	264	83	183	91	433	67	233
Montgomery	69	211	164	263	158	257	58	157	89	443	85	178
Prince George's	86	251	110	230	117	249	74	161	96	464	78	181
Large, Overall	106	737	145	272	133	256	77	176	98	423	75	194
Statewide	104	594	126	259	126	251	73	174	93	437	72	184

Source: Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application (December 1, 2010). Statewide average is the weighted averages of jurisdiction-specific statistics.

**Table A5: Overall and Over-Standard Median Case Processing Time in Days
by Case Type and Jurisdiction, FY 2011**

Jurisdiction	Criminal		21-902		Traffic Must-Appear		Traffic Payable		Civil Large		Civil Small	
	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST
Allegany	85	234	75	199	85	233	67	152	63	329	51	109
Anne Arundel	158	256	114	233	135	239	97	172	62	316	58	159
Baltimore City	45	199	72	205	78	216	52	164	76	313	50	125
Baltimore	80	213	158	241	133	242	70	162	72	324	49	119
Calvert	92	220	84	234	74	212	47	144	52	363	45	140
Caroline	60	214	72	195	69	213	45	129	59	389	43	115
Carroll	70	220	79	227	73	209	52	133	62	287	51	152
Cecil	61	209	65	192	71	209	42	154	48	n/a	50	110
Charles	133	262	170	231	178	267	84	168	62	295	60	136
Dorchester	67	220	87	211	92	203	61	139	58	323	56	129
Frederick	62	208	63	212	68	207	41	133	54	390	47	112
Garrett	74	221	68	201	70	215	48	140	60	358	44	140
Harford	70	220	78	210	74	210	46	145	59	371	55	150
Howard	79	218	92	228	82	211	71	155	57	396	57	117
Kent	69	201	66	n/a	70	206	48	124	67	n/a	51	109
Montgomery	57	211	138	244	150	244	49	143	63	396	64	121
Prince George's	76	231	94	209	100	227	70	147	64	407	63	123
Queen Anne's	71	231	79	221	65	210	78	149	69	362	51	122
Somerset	81	215	98	224	85	218	52	138	62	251	40	128
St. Mary's	91	222	79	213	78	235	44	153	74	306	45	114
Talbot	80	199	79	211	74	216	53	132	57	431	55	125
Washington	84	225	86	221	100	215	44	132	54	376	50	135
Wicomico	91	208	93	213	93	223	70	142	74	300	62	118
Worcester	93	230	79	224	76	235	59	141	51	343	53	125
Statewide	75	218	107	225	108	229	64	151	65	357	55	126

Source: Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application (December 1, 2011). Statewide median is the weighted median of jurisdiction-specific statistics.

**Table A6: Overall and Over-Standard Median Case Processing Time in Days
by Case Type and Jurisdiction Size, FY 2011**

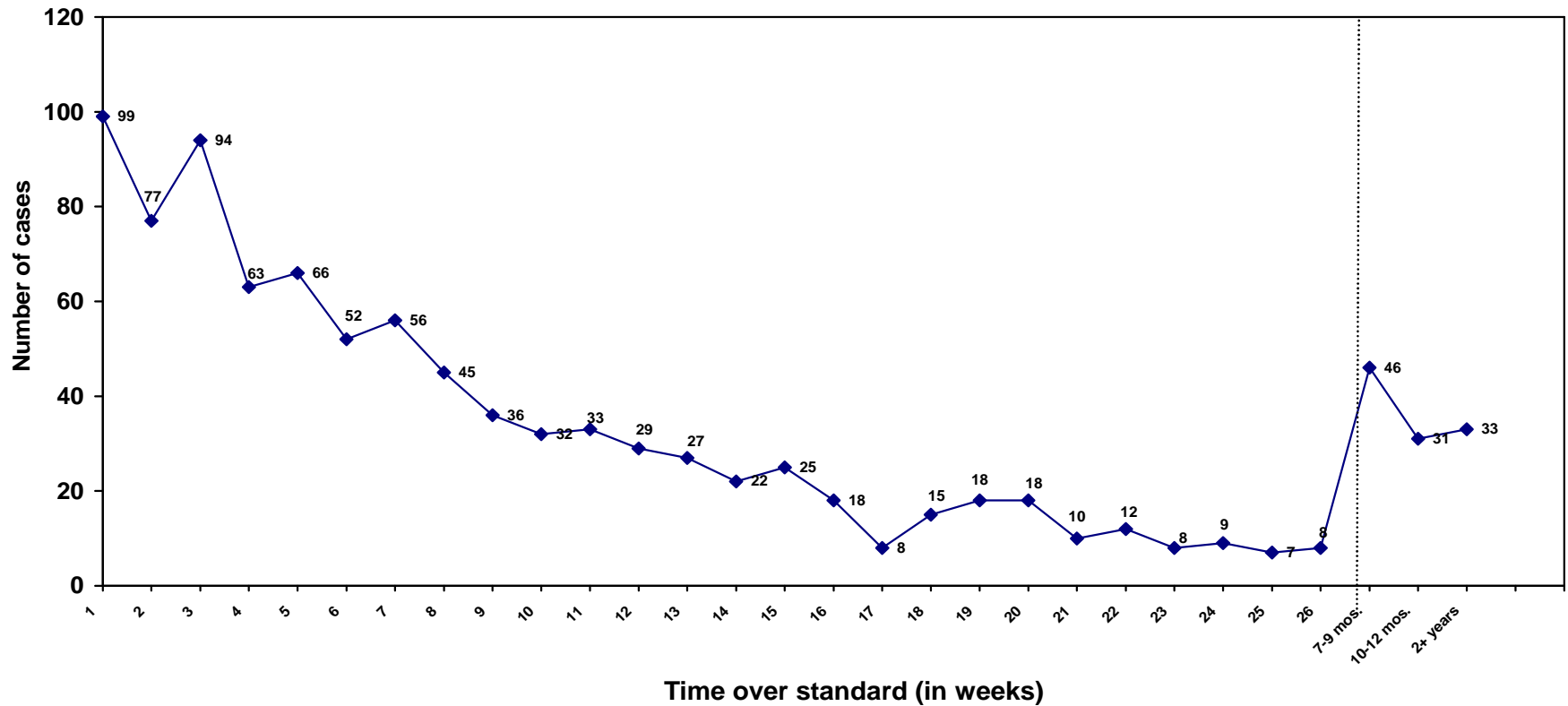
Jurisdiction	Criminal		21-902		TMA		Traffic Payable		Civil Large		Civil Small	
	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST
Small												
Allegany	85	234	75	199	85	233	67	152	63	329	51	109
Calvert	92	220	84	234	74	212	47	144	52	363	45	140
Caroline	60	214	72	195	69	213	45	129	59	389	43	115
Carroll	70	220	79	227	73	209	52	133	62	287	51	152
Cecil	61	209	65	192	71	209	42	154	48	n/a	50	110
Charles	133	262	170	231	178	267	84	168	62	295	60	136
Dorchester	67	220	87	211	92	203	61	139	58	323	56	129
Garrett	74	221	68	201	70	215	48	140	60	358	44	140
Kent	69	201	66	n/a	70	206	48	124	67	n/a	51	109
Queen Anne's	71	231	79	221	65	210	78	149	69	362	51	122
Somerset	81	215	98	224	85	218	52	138	62	251	40	128
St. Mary's	91	222	79	213	78	235	44	153	74	306	45	114
Talbot	80	199	79	211	74	216	53	132	57	431	55	125
Washington	84	225	86	221	100	215	44	132	54	376	50	135
Wicomico	91	208	93	213	93	223	70	142	74	300	62	118
Worcester	93	230	79	224	76	235	59	141	51	343	53	125
Small, Overall	87	225	92	219	97	226	58	144	60	331	53	126
Medium												
Frederick	62	208	63	212	68	207	41	133	54	390	47	112
Harford	70	220	78	210	74	210	46	145	59	371	55	150
Howard	79	218	92	228	82	211	71	155	57	396	57	117
Medium, Overall	71	216	82	220	77	210	57	148	57	384	53	129
Large												
Anne Arundel	158	256	114	233	135	239	97	172	62	316	58	159
Baltimore City	45	199	72	205	78	216	52	164	76	313	50	125
Baltimore	80	213	158	241	133	242	70	162	72	324	49	119
Montgomery	57	211	138	244	150	244	49	143	63	396	64	121
Prince George's	76	231	94	209	100	227	70	147	64	407	63	123
Large, Overall	71	216	123	231	115	232	68	155	67	360	56	126

Source: Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application (December 1, 2011). Statewide median is the weighted median of jurisdiction-specific statistics.

Appendix B:

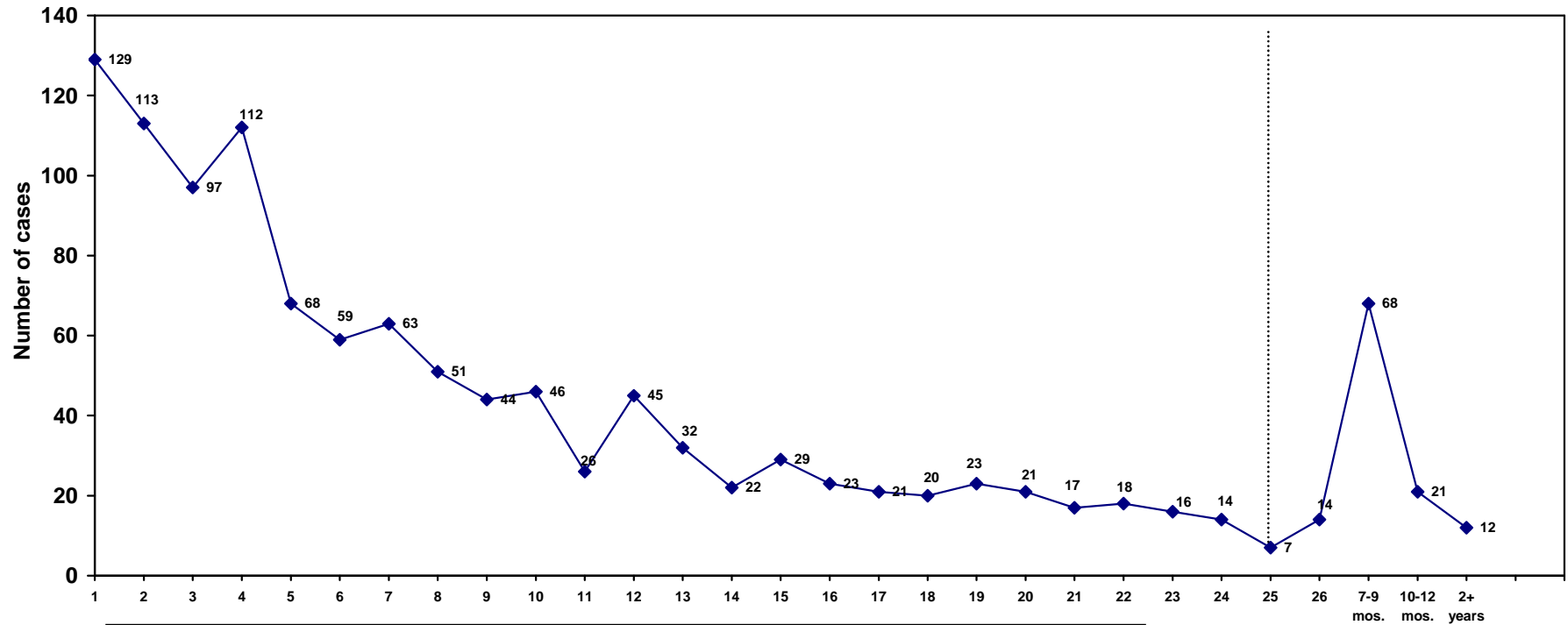
District Court FY 2011
Statewide Distribution of Over-standard Cases

**Figure 1: Distribution of Over-Standard Cases by the Time Beyond the Time Standard,
Criminal Cases (N=997), FY 2011**



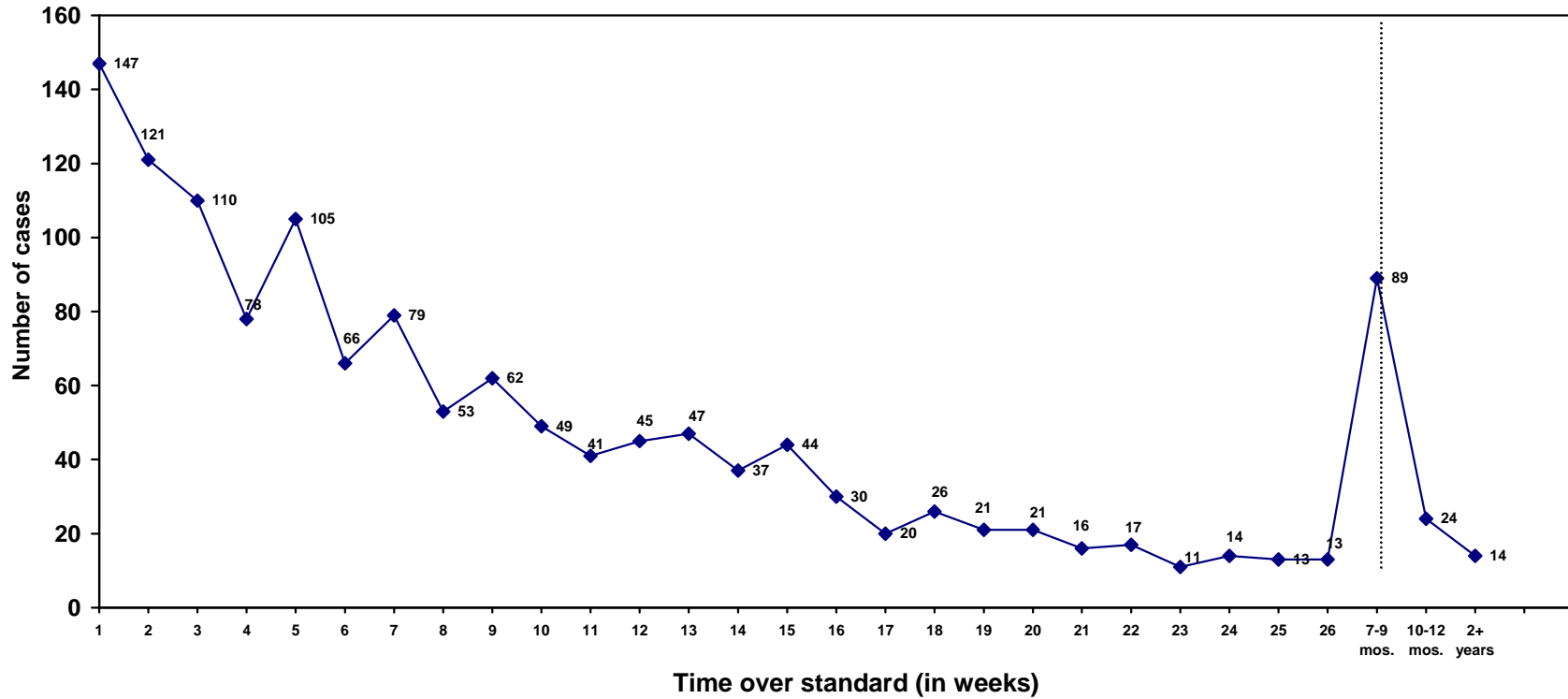
- The average case processing time (weighted)
Overall: 104 days (FY 10: 93 days)
Within-standard cases: 75 days (FY 10: 70 days)
Over-standard cases: 594 days (FY 10: 278 days)
- 10% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 week over standard.
- 36% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 month over standard.
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 1.6 months over standard.

**Figure 2: Distribution of Over-Standard Cases by the Time Beyond the Time Standard,
Traffic 21-902 Cases (N=1,232), FY 2011**



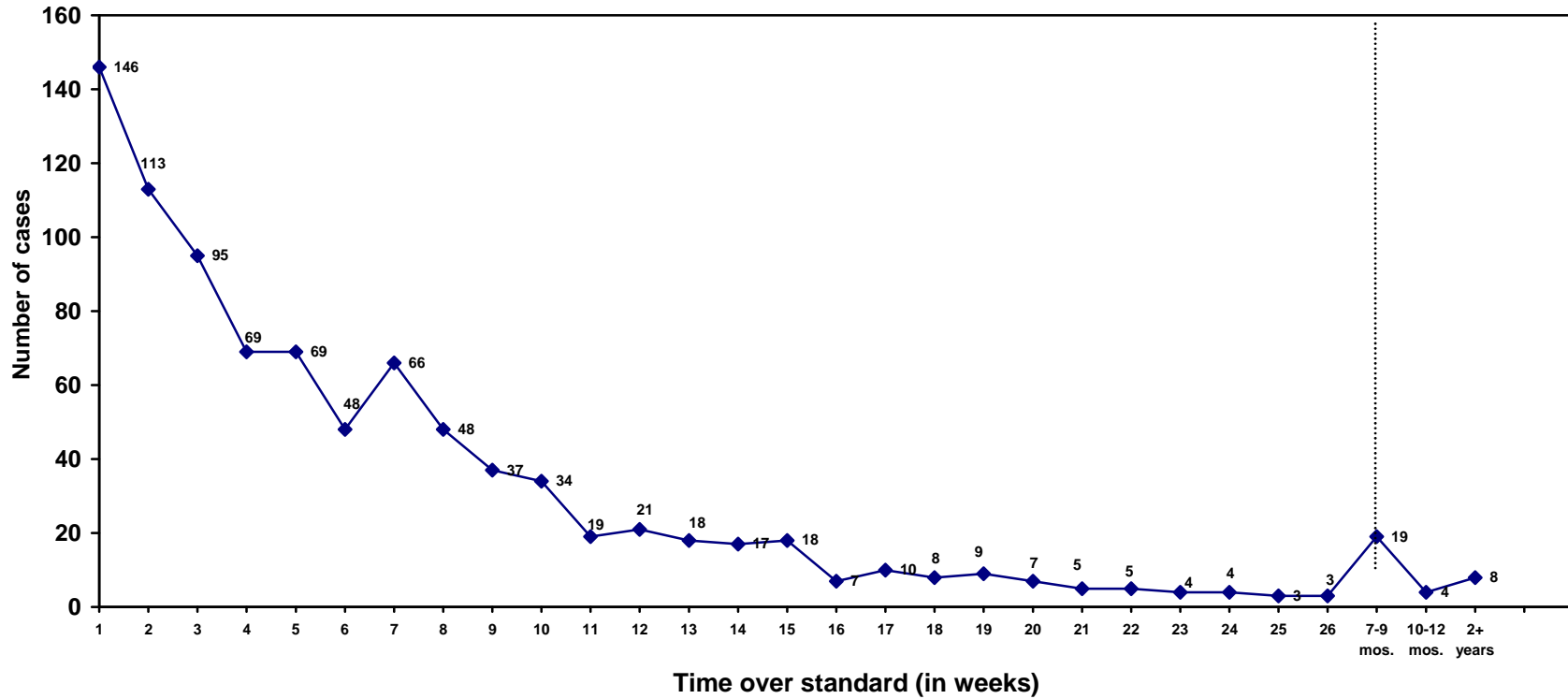
- The average case processing time (weighted)
Overall: 126 days (FY 10: 128 days)
Within-standard cases: 96 days (FY 10: 97 days)
Over-standard cases: 259 days (FY 10: 246 days)
- 10% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 week over standard.
- 39% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 month over standard.
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 1.5 months over standard.

**Figure 3: Distribution of Over-Standard Cases by the Time Beyond the Time Standard,
Traffic Must Appear Cases (N=1,413), FY 2011**



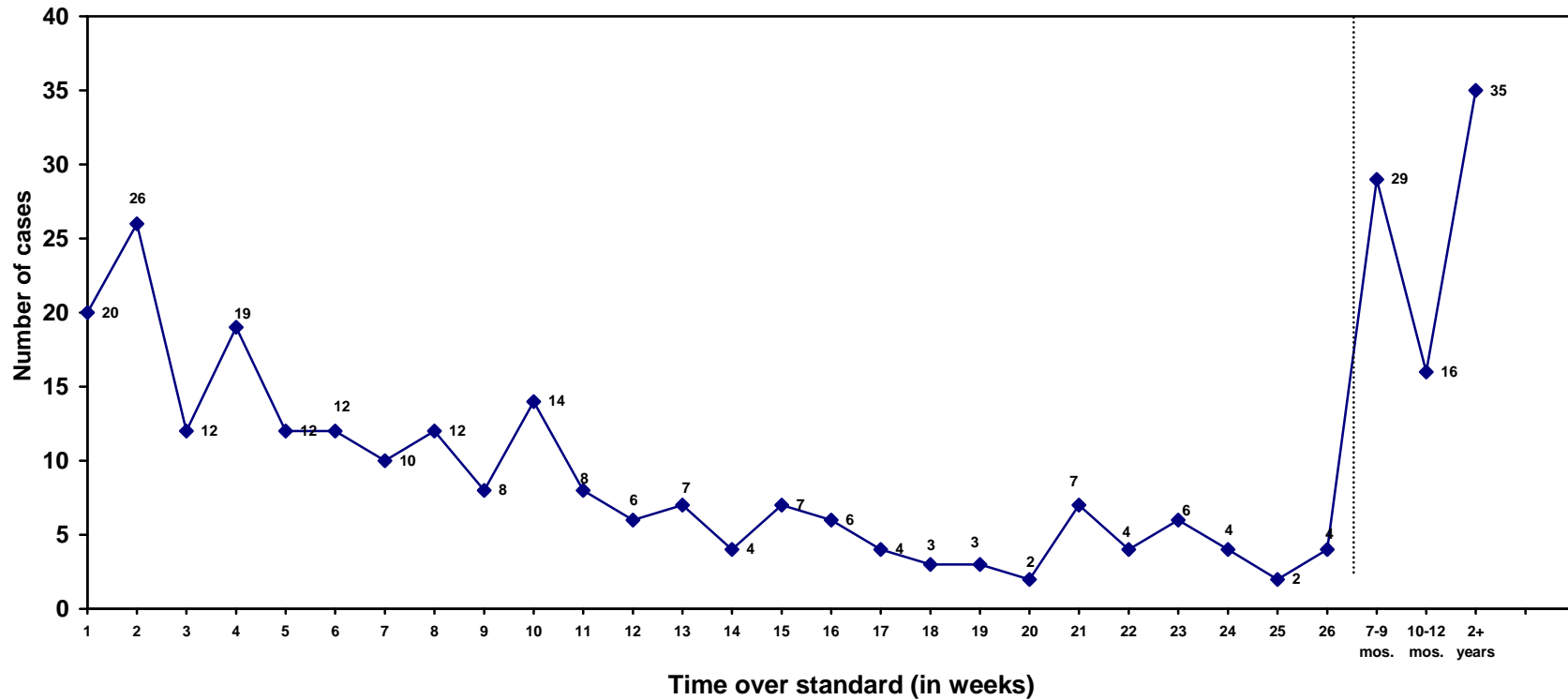
- The average case processing time (weighted):
Overall: 126days (FY 10: 137 days)
Within-standard cases: 97 days (FY 10: 98 days)
Over-standard cases: 251 days (FY 10: 250 days)
- 10% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 week over standard.
- 35% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 month over standard.
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 1.7 months over standard.

**Figure 4: Distribution of Over-Standard Cases by the Time Beyond the Time Standard,
Traffic Payable Cases (N=914), FY 2011**



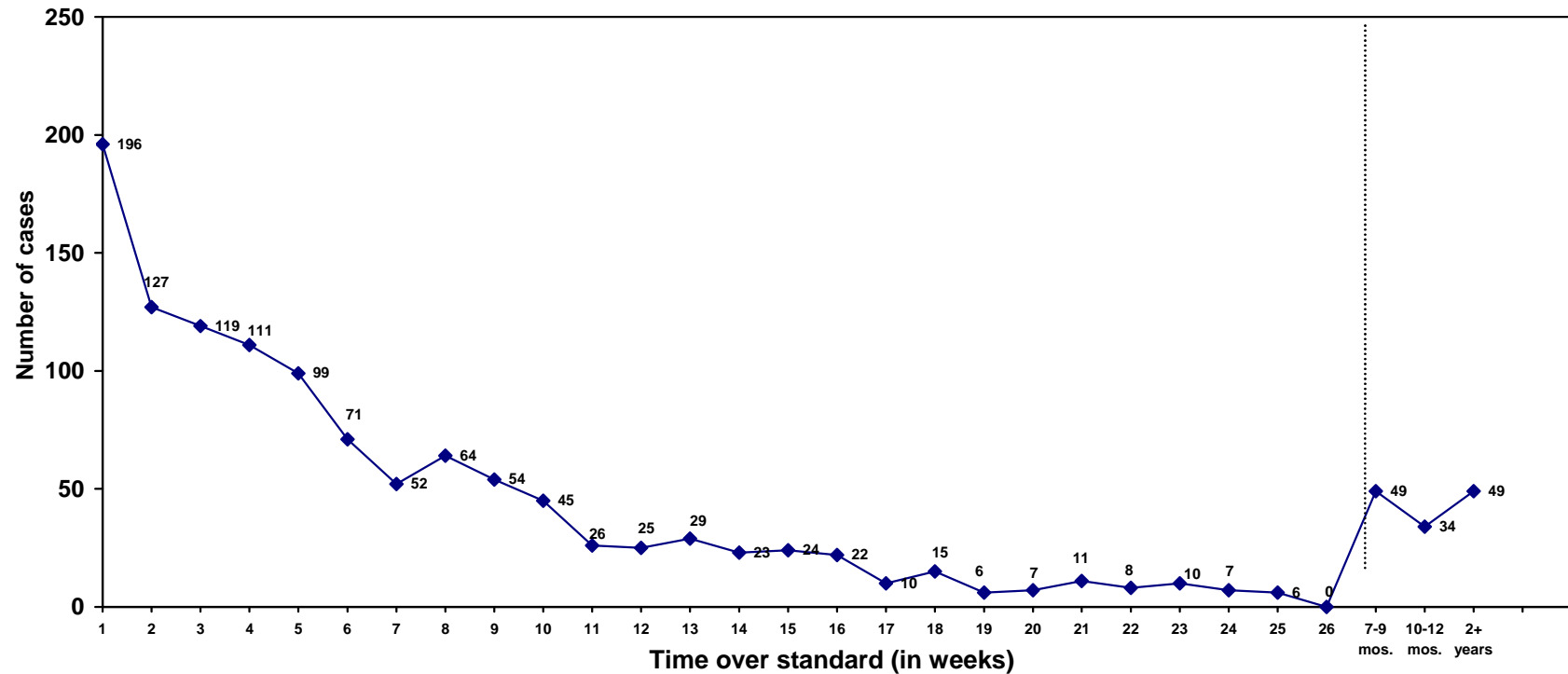
- The average case processing time (weighted):
Overall: 73 days (FY 10: 74 days)
Within-standard cases: 61 days (FY 10: 61 days)
Over-standard cases: 174 days (FY 10: 169 days)
- 16% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 week over standard.
- 48% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 month over standard.
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 1.1 months over standard.

**Figure 5: Distribution of Over-Standard Cases by the Time Beyond the Time Standard,
Civil Large Cases (N=302), FY 2011**



- The average case processing time (weighted):
Overall: 93 days (FY 10: 98 days)
Within-standard cases: 79 days (FY 10: 84 days)
Over-standard cases: 437 days (FY 10: 398 days)
- 7% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 week over standard.
- 27% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 month over standard.
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 2.5 months over standard.

**Figure 6: Distribution of Over-Standard Cases by the Time Beyond the Time Standard,
Civil Small Cases (N=1,299), FY 2011**



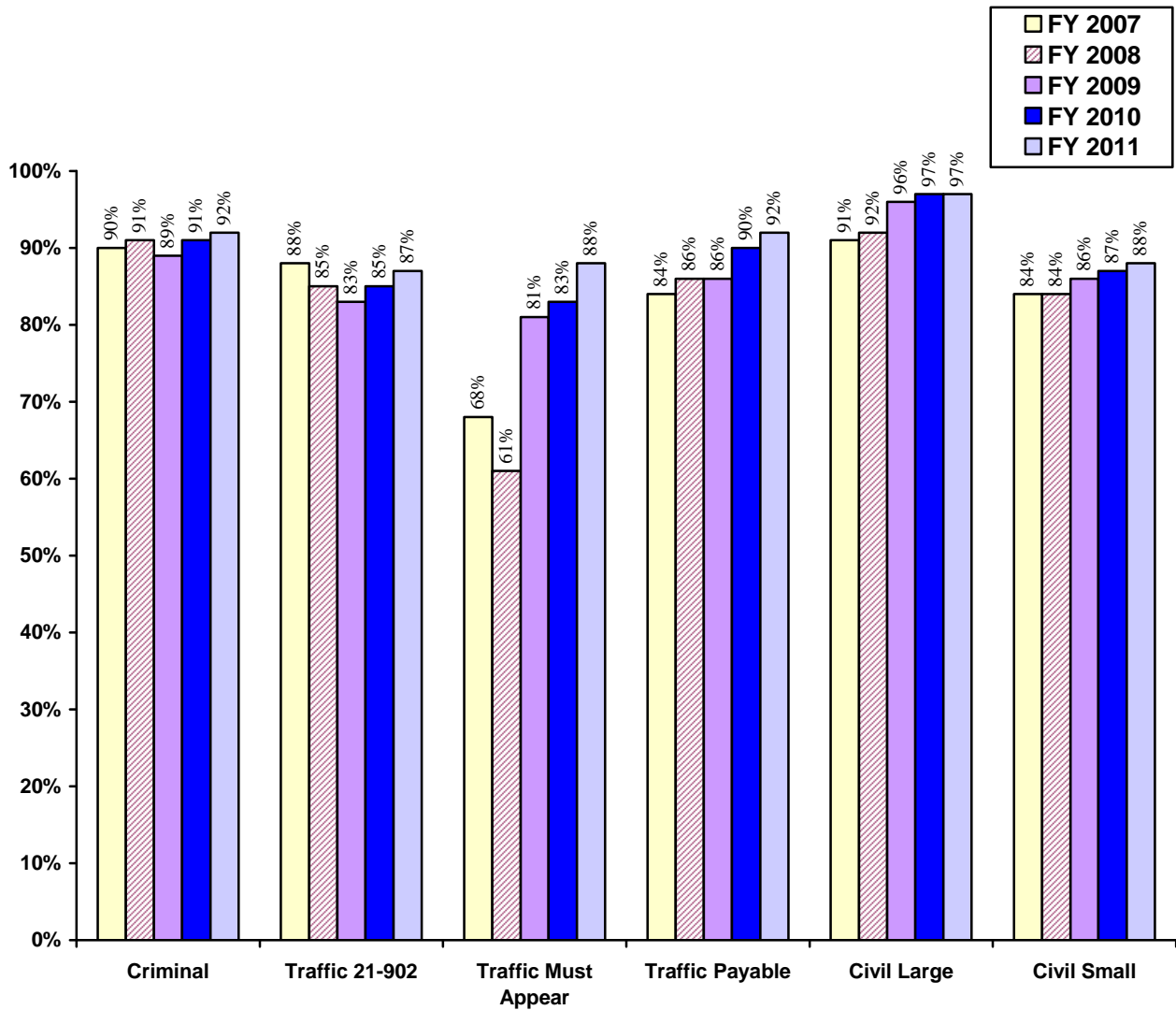
- The average case processing time (weighted):
Overall: 72 days (FY 09: 72 days)
Within-standard cases: 53 days (FY 09: 53 days)
Over-standard cases: 184 days (FY 09: 161 days)
- 15% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 week over standard.
- 45% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 month over standard.
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 1.2 months over standard.

Appendix C:

FY 2011 Statewide Case Flow Assessment District Court

**Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Jurisdiction Fiscal
Years 2007-2011**

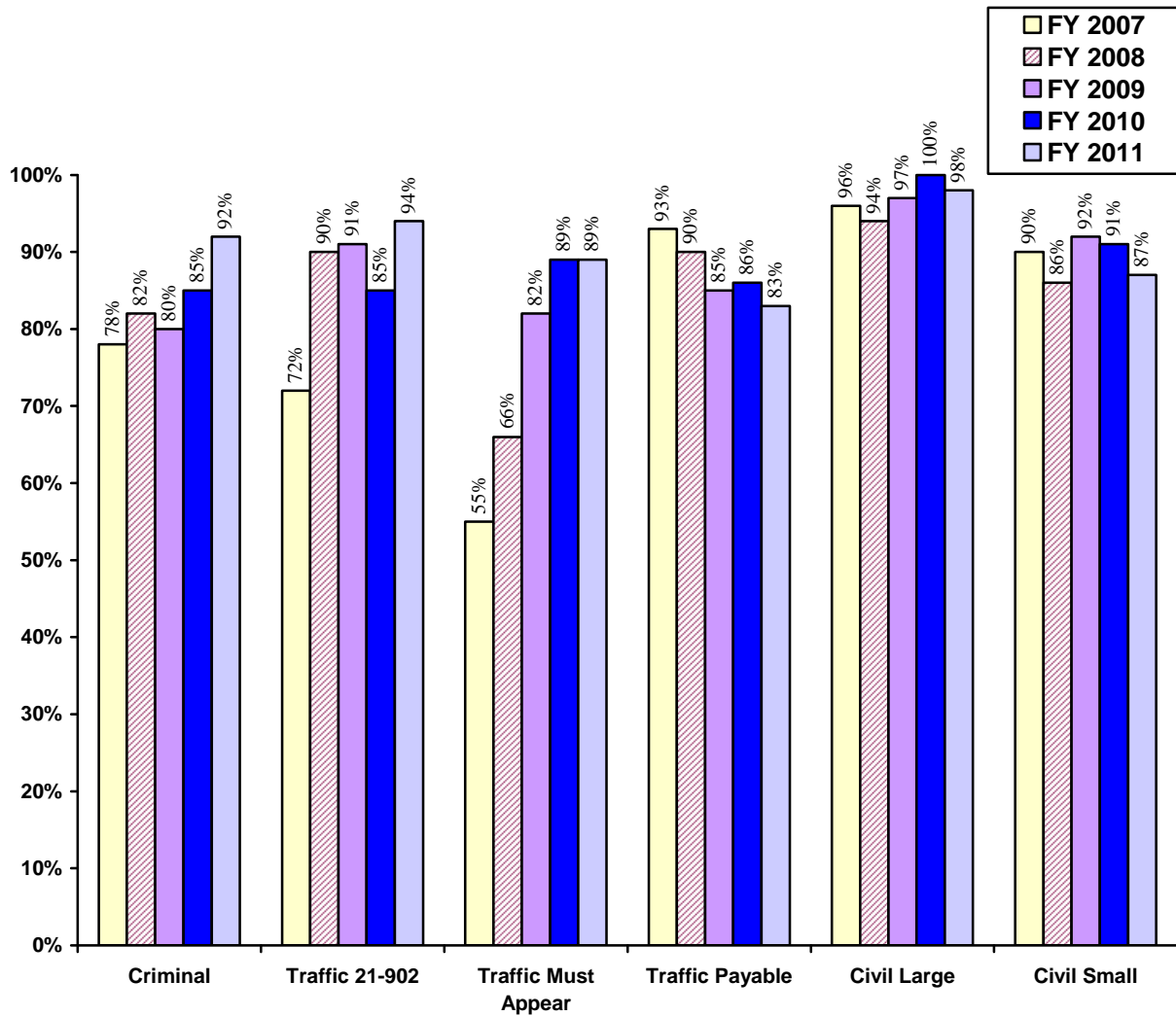
**Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007-FY 2011 Statewide (Unweighted)**



	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	90%	88%	68%	84%	91%	84%
FY 2008	91%	85%	61%	86%	92%	84%
FY 2009	89%	83%	81%	86%	96%	86%
FY 2010	91%	85%	83%	90%	97%	87%
FY 2011	92%	87%	88%	92%	97%	88%
FY 2007 – 11 Change	+2%	-1%	+20%	+8%	+6%	+4%

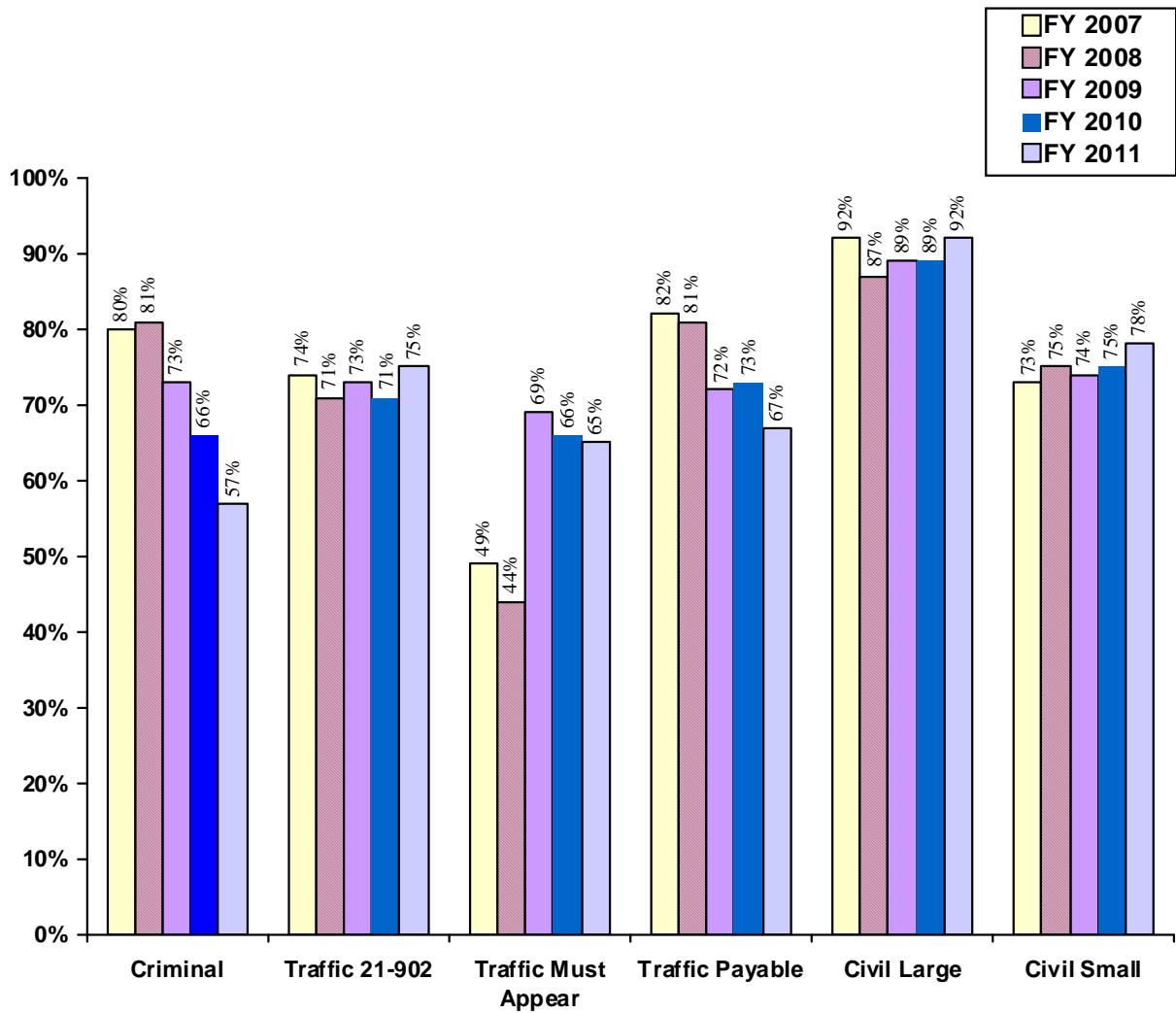
Time Standard						
FY 2007	180 days, 98%	180 days, 98%	120 days, 98%	120 days, 98%	250 days, 98%	90 days, 98%
FY 2008	180 days, 98%	180 days, 98%	120 days, 98%	120 days, 98%	250 days, 98%	90 days, 98%
FY 2009	180 days, 98%	180 days, 98%	180 days, 98%	120 days, 98%	250 days, 98%	90 days, 98%
FY 2010	180 days, 98%	180 days, 98%	180 days, 98%	120 days, 98%	250 days, 98%	90 days, 98%
FY 2011	180 days, 98%	180 days, 98%	180 days, 98%	120 days, 98%	250 days, 98%	90 days, 98%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **Allegany County** (Unweighted)



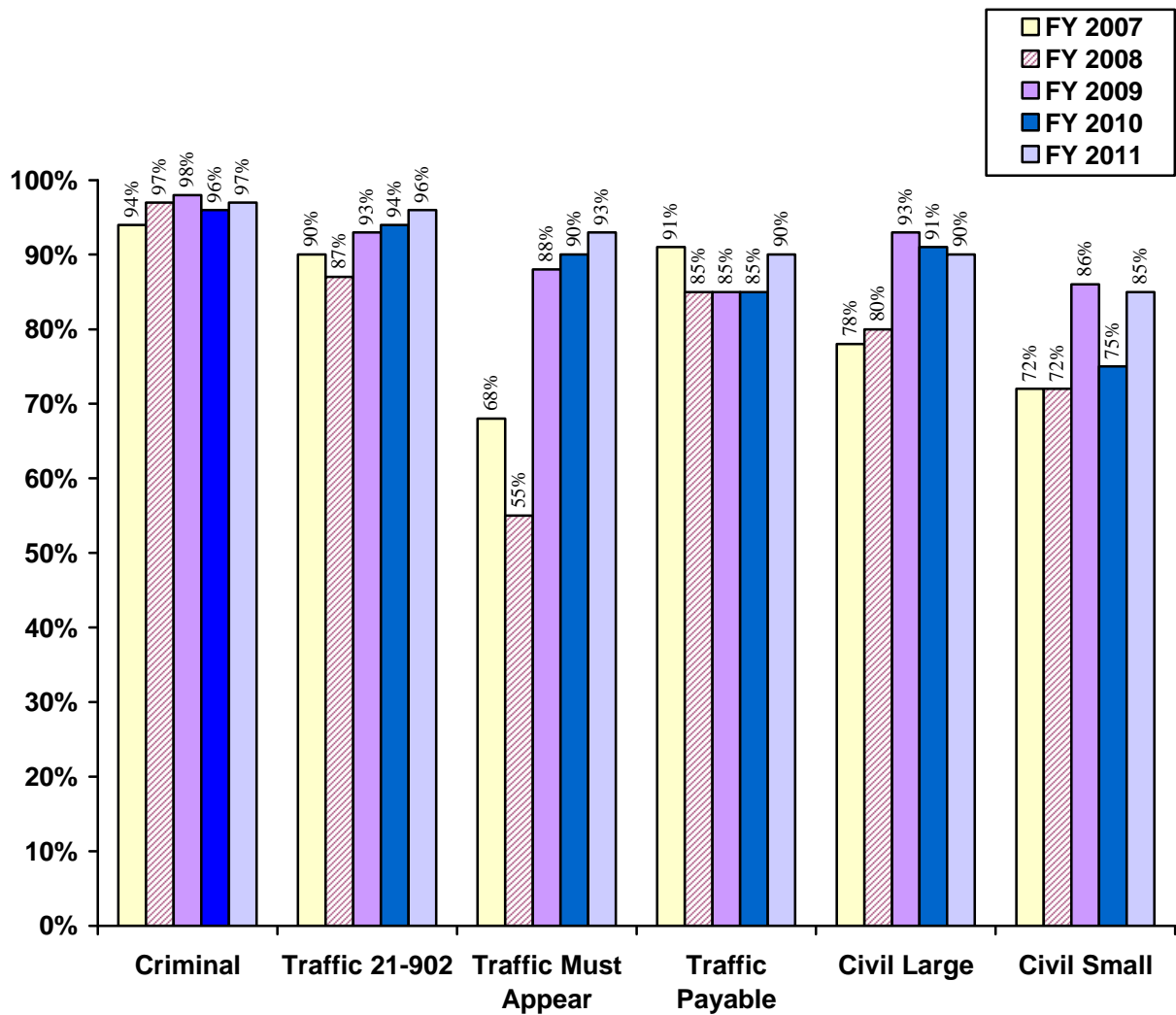
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	78%	72%	55%	93%	96%	90%
FY 2008	82%	90%	66%	90%	94%	86%
FY 2009	80%	91%	82%	85%	97%	92%
FY 2010	85%	85%	89%	86%	100%	91%
FY 2011	92%	94%	89%	83%	98%	87%
FY 2007 -11 Change	+14%	+22%	+34%	-10%	+2%	-3%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **Anne Arundel County** (Unweighted)



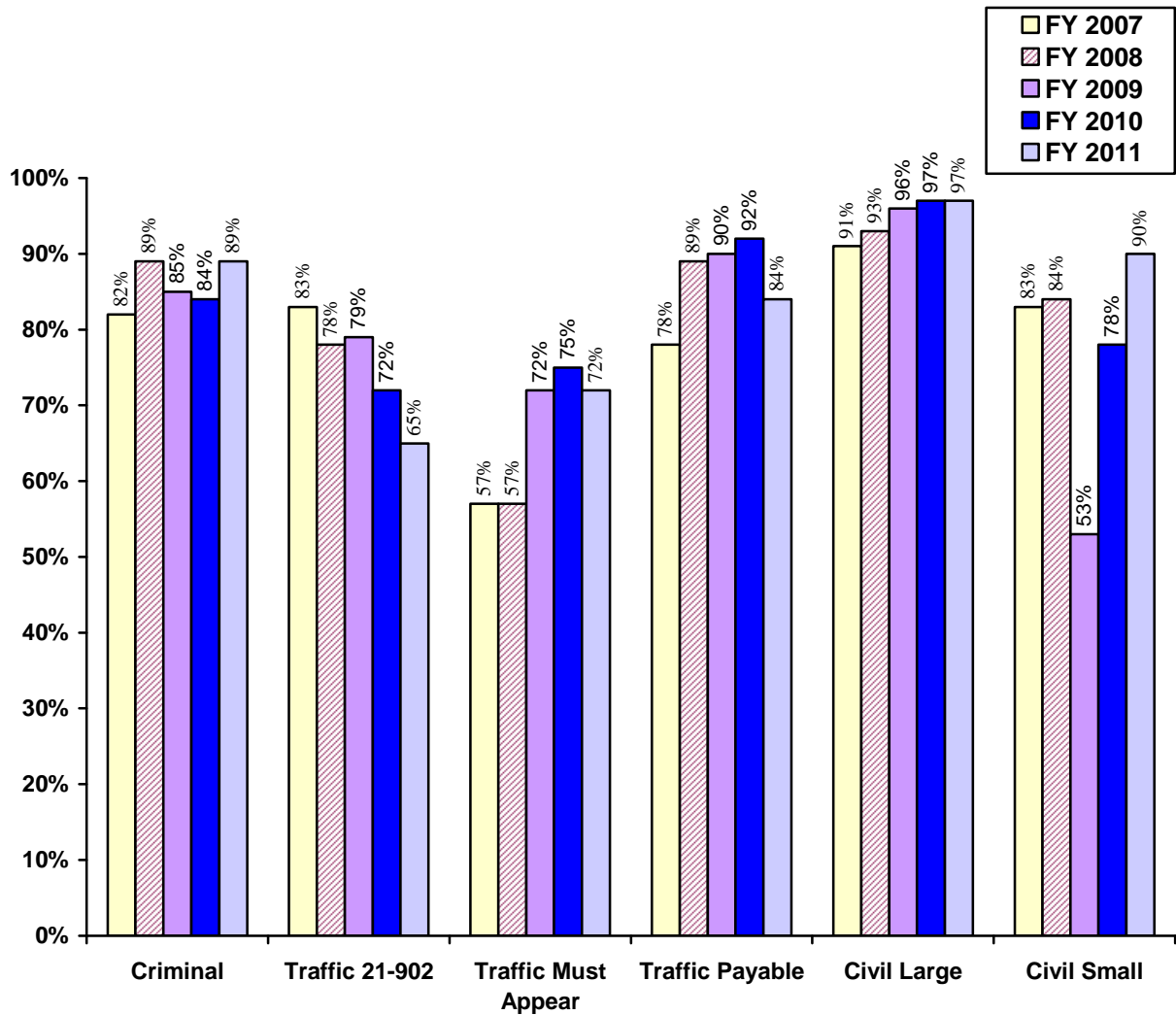
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	80%	74%	49%	82%	92%	73%
FY 2008	81%	71%	44%	81%	87%	75%
FY 2009	73%	73%	69%	72%	89%	74%
FY 2010	66%	71%	66%	73%	89%	75%
FY 2011	57%	75%	65%	67%	92%	78%
FY 2006 -10 Change	-23%	+1%	+16%	-15%	0%	+5%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **Baltimore City** (Unweighted)



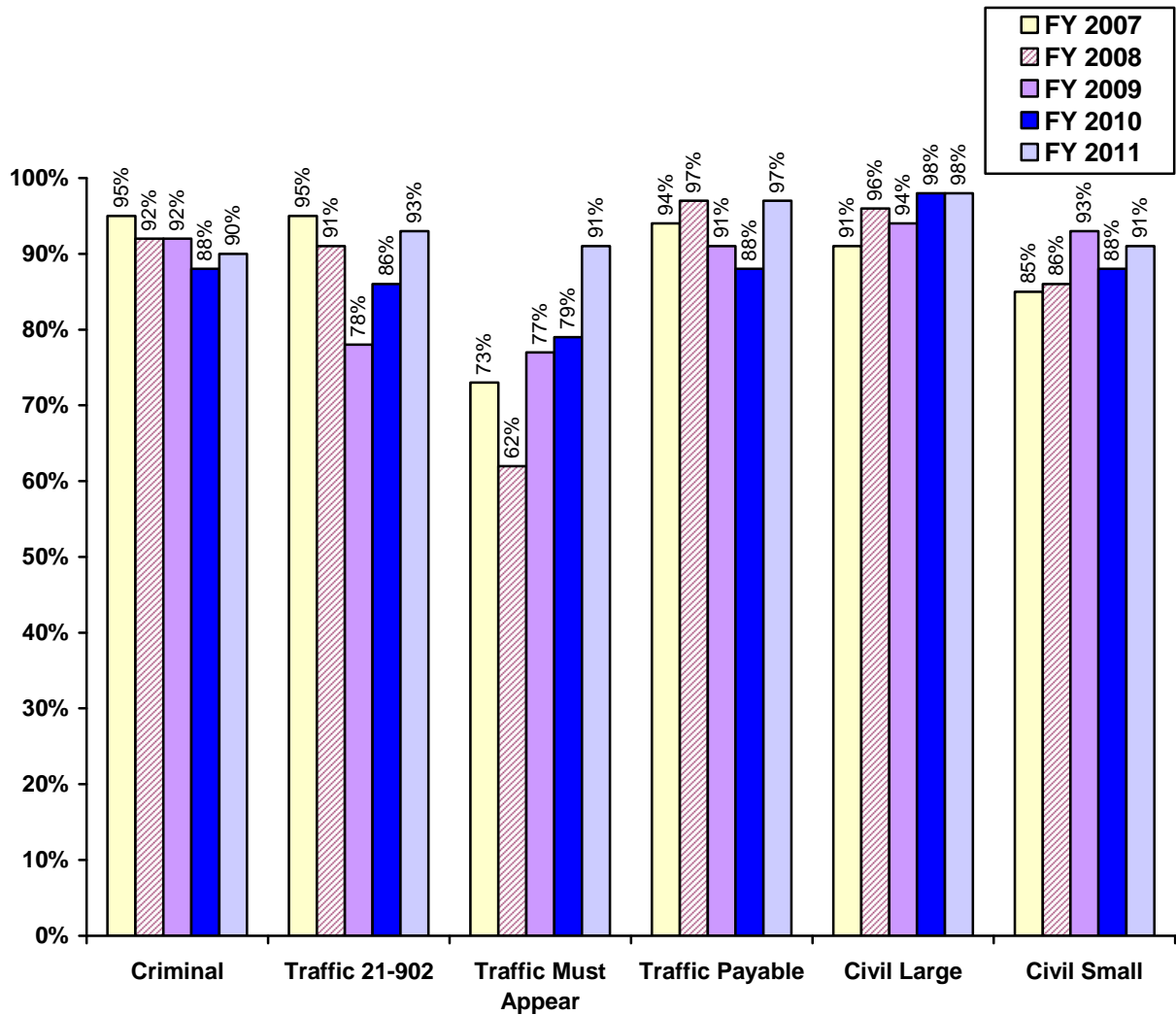
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	94%	90%	68%	91%	78%	72%
FY 2008	97%	87%	55%	85%	80%	72%
FY 2009	98%	93%	88%	85%	93%	86%
FY 2010	96%	94%	90%	85%	91%	75%
FY 2011	97%	96%	93%	90%	90%	85%
FY 2007- 11 Change	+3%	+6%	+25%	-1%	+12%	+13%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **Baltimore County** (Unweighted)



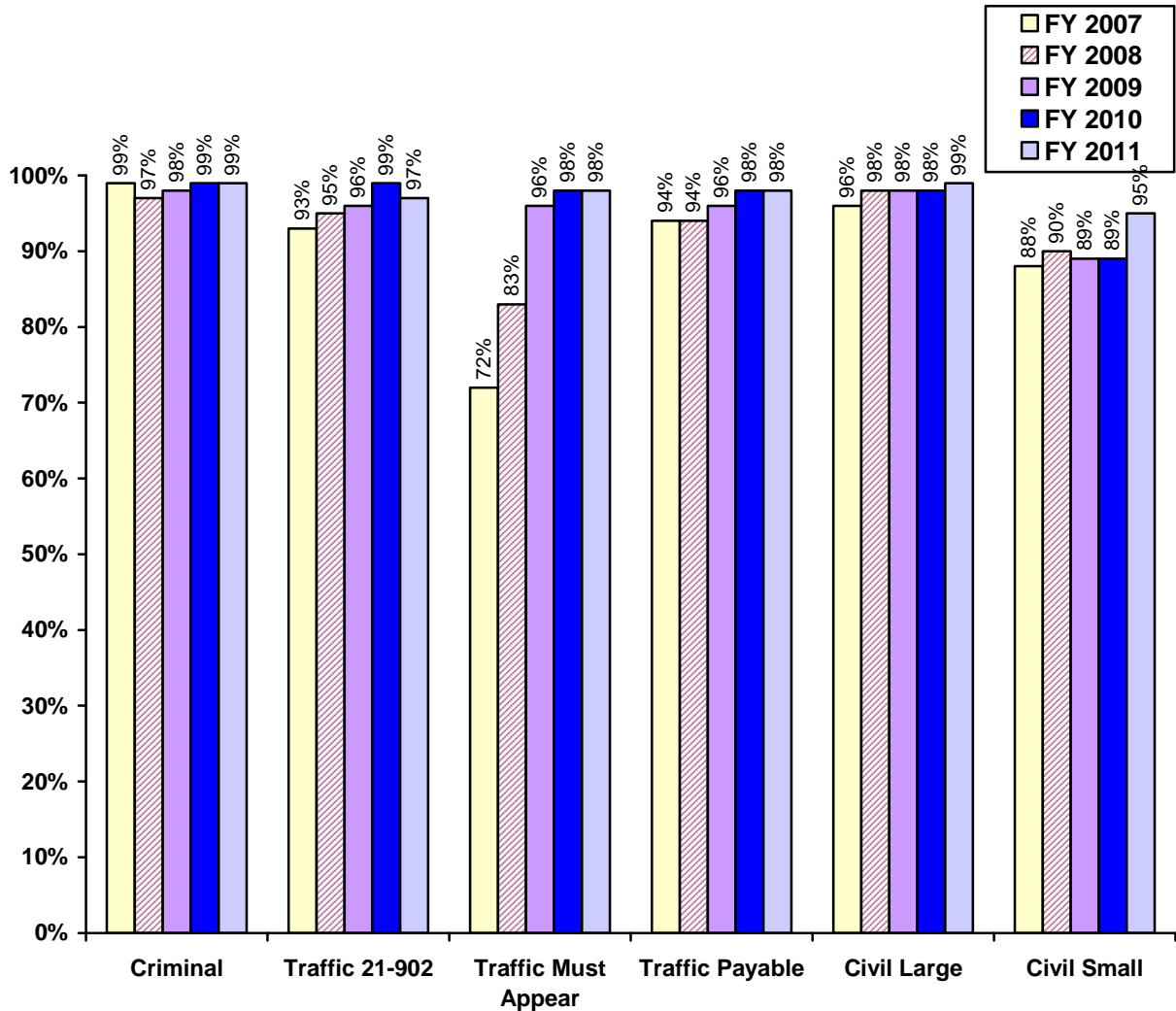
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	82%	83%	57%	78%	91%	83%
FY 2008	89%	78%	57%	89%	93%	84%
FY 2009	85%	79%	72%	90%	96%	53%
FY 2010	84%	72%	75%	92%	97%	78%
FY 2011	89%	65%	72%	84%	97%	90%
FY 2007 -11 Change	+7%	-18%	15%	+6%	+6%	+7%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **Calvert County** (Unweighted)



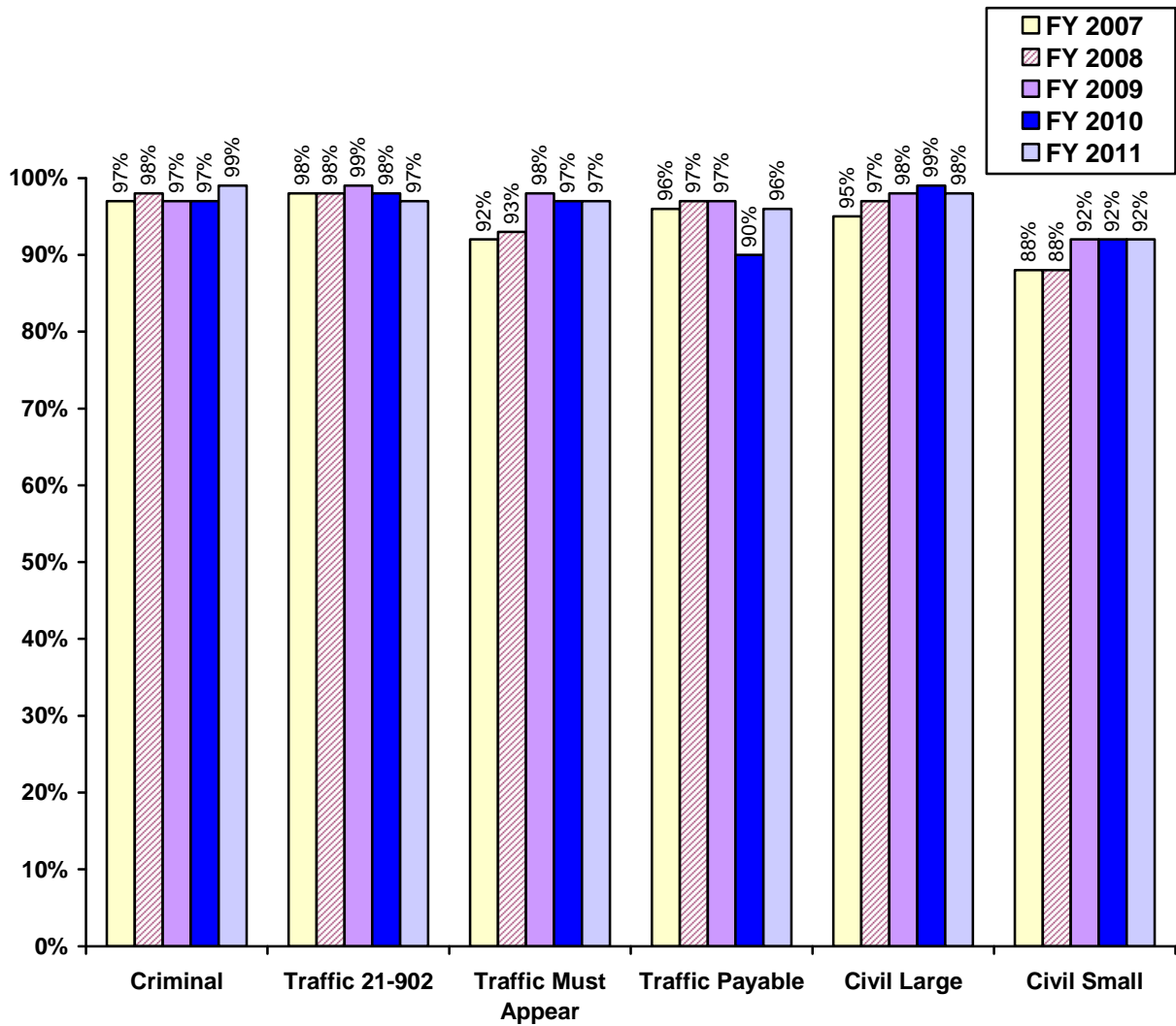
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	95%	95%	73%	94%	91%	85%
FY 2008	92%	91%	62%	97%	96%	86%
FY 2009	92%	78%	77%	91%	94%	93%
FY 2010	88%	86%	79%	88%	98%	88%
FY 2011	90%	93%	91%	97%	98%	91%
FY 2007 -11 Change	-5%	-2%	+18%	+3%	+7%	+6%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **Caroline County** (Unweighted)



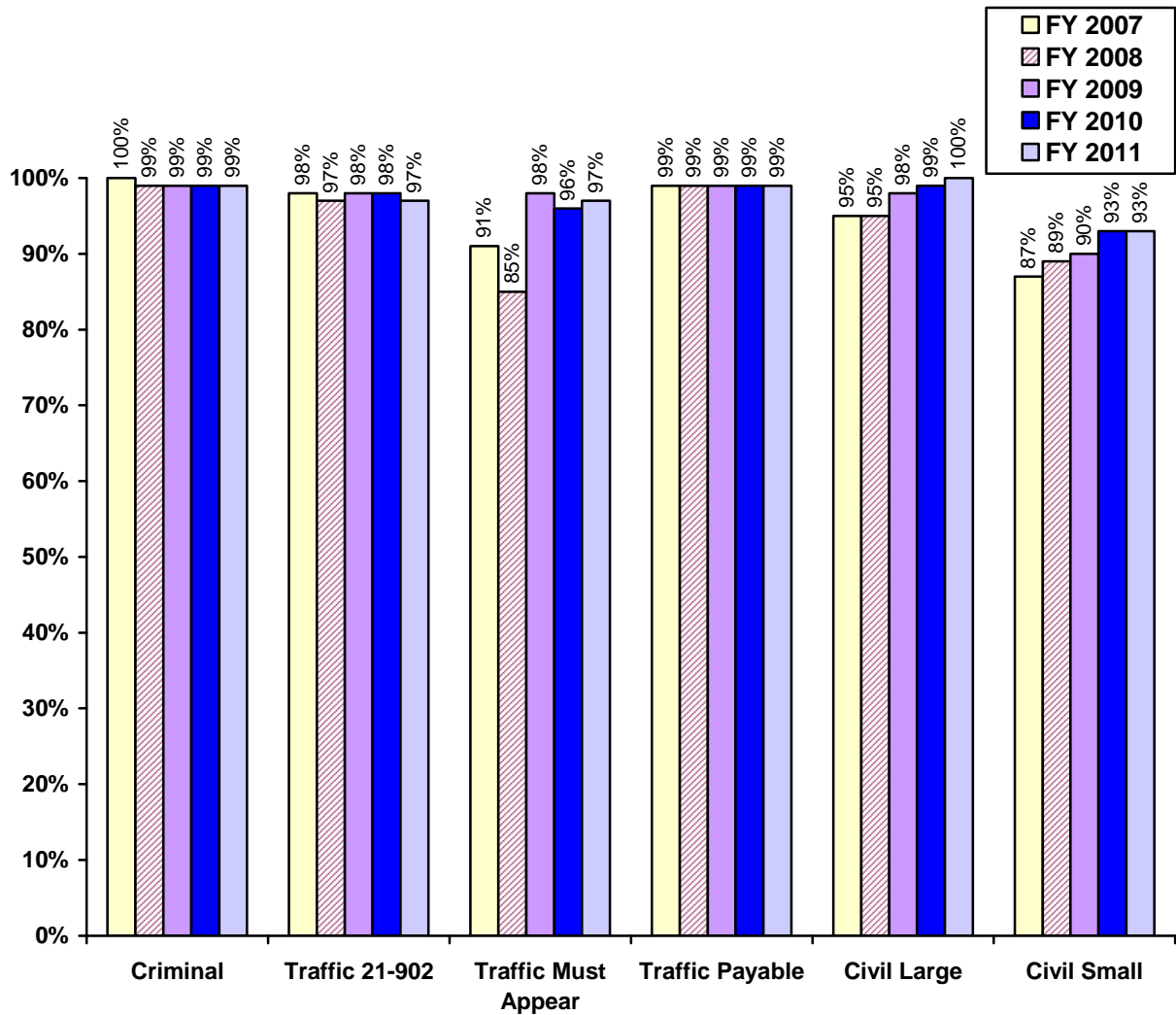
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	99%	93%	72%	94%	96%	88%
FY 2008	97%	95%	83%	94%	98%	90%
FY 2009	98%	96%	96%	96%	98%	89%
FY 2010	99%	99%	98%	98%	98%	89%
FY 2011	99%	97%	98%	98%	99%	95%
FY 2007 -11 Change	0%	+4%	+26%	0%	-1%	+7%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **Carroll County** (Unweighted)



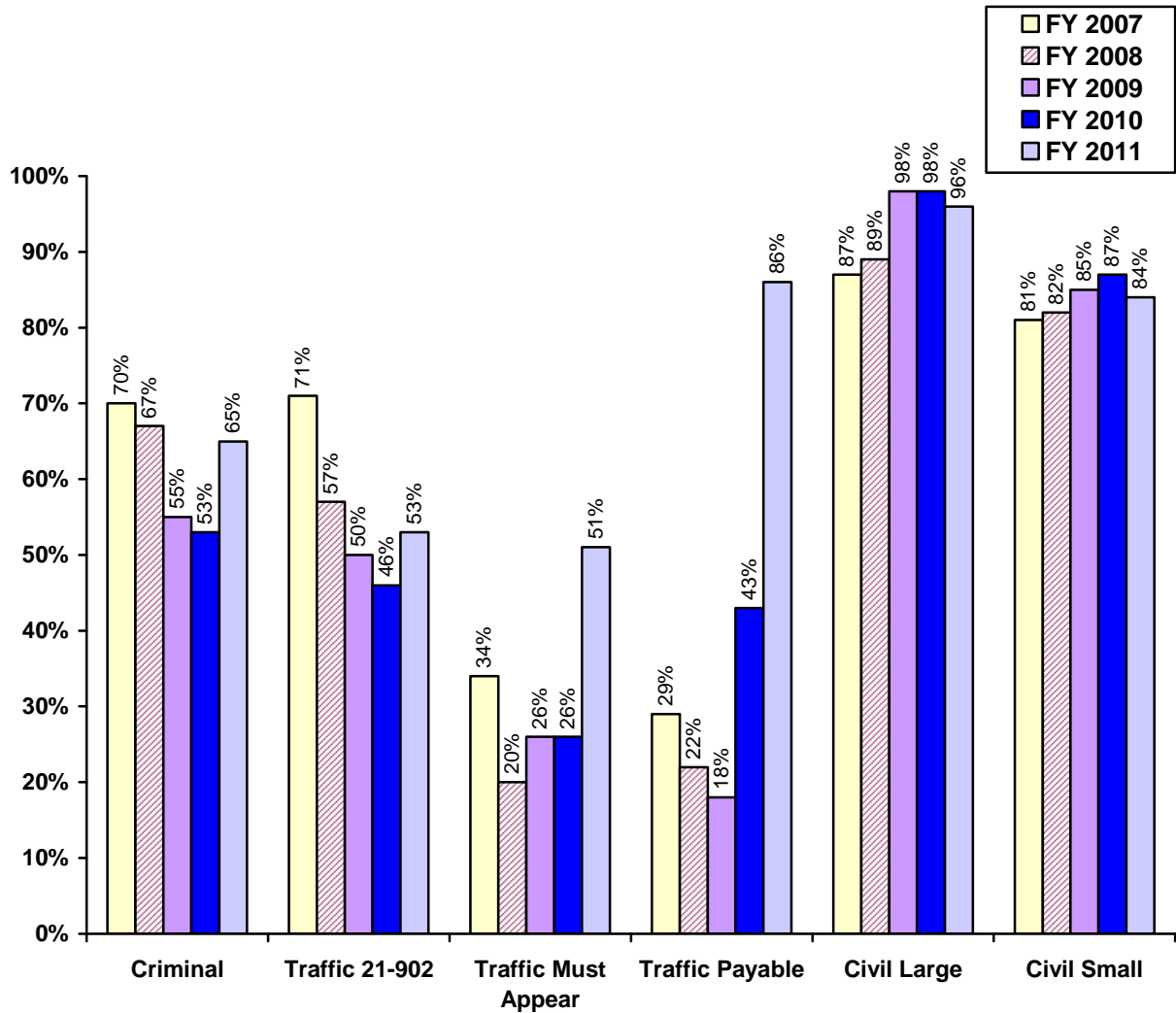
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	97%	98%	92%	96%	95%	88%
FY 2008	98%	98%	93%	97%	97%	88%
FY 2009	97%	99%	98%	97%	98%	92%
FY 2010	97%	98%	97%	90%	99%	92%
FY 2011	99%	97%	97%	96%	98%	92%
FY 2007 -11 Change	+2%	-1%	+5%	0%	+3%	0%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 Cecil County (Unweighted)



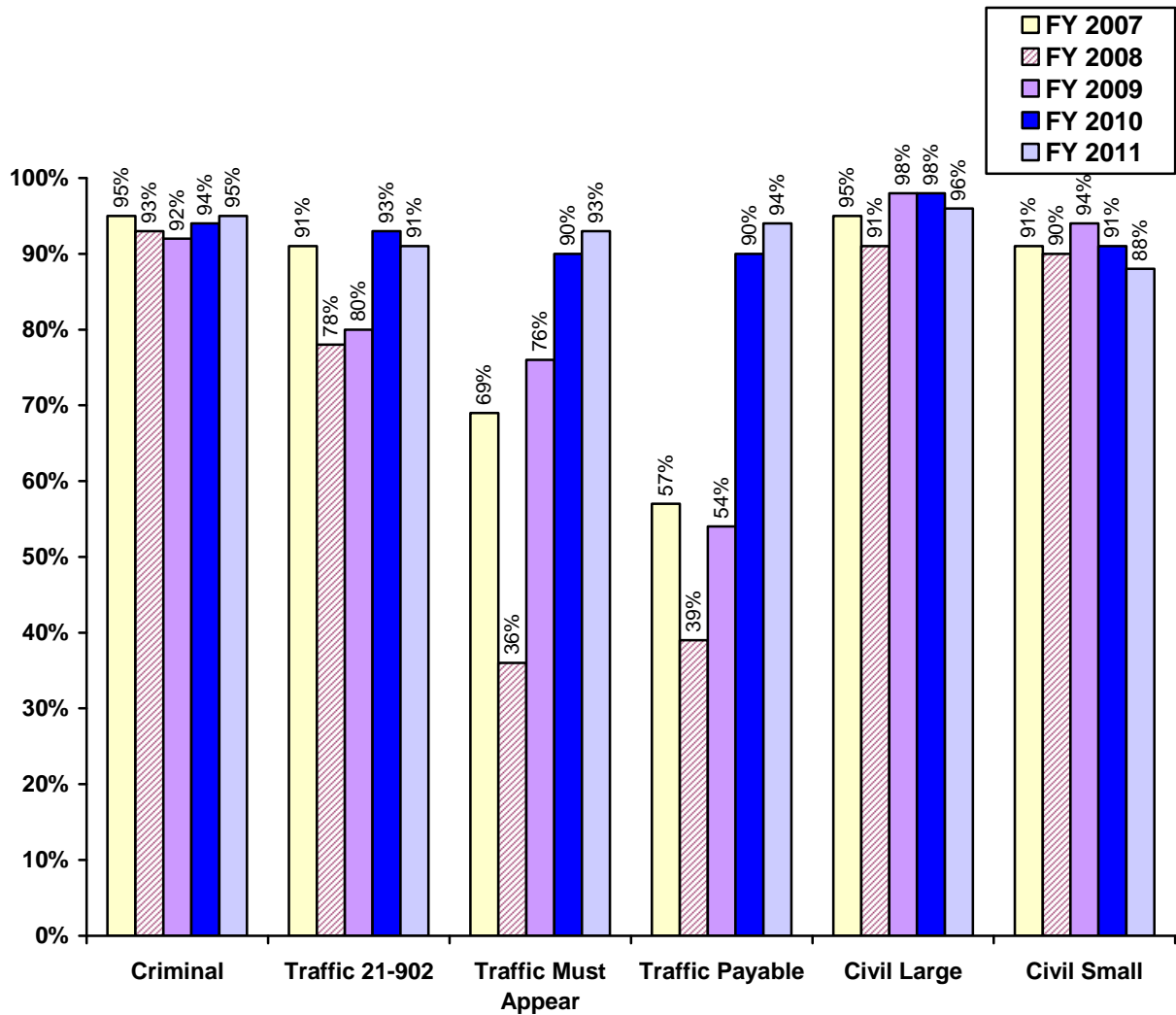
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	100%	98%	91%	99%	95%	87%
FY 2008	99%	97%	85%	99%	95%	89%
FY 2009	99%	98%	98%	99%	98%	90%
FY 2010	99%	98%	96%	99%	99%	93%
FY 2011	99%	97%	97%	99%	100%	93%
FY 2006 -10 Change	-1%	-1%	+6%	0%	+5%	+6%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **Charles County** (Unweighted)



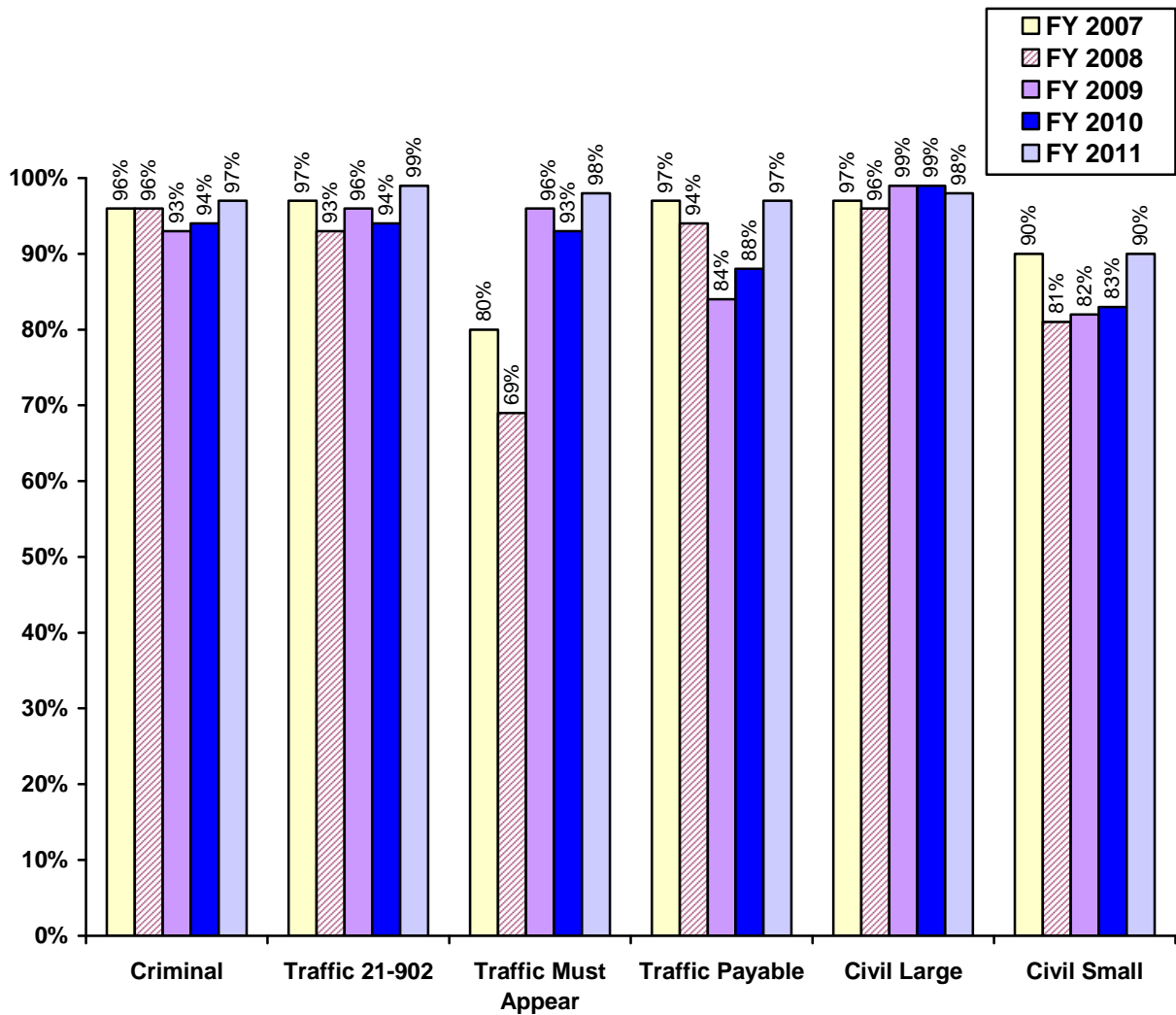
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	70%	71%	34%	29%	87%	81%
FY 2008	67%	57%	20%	22%	89%	82%
FY 2009	55%	50%	26%	18%	98%	85%
FY 2010	53%	46%	26%	43%	98%	87%
FY 2011	65%	53%	51%	86%	96%	84%
FY 2007 -11 Change	-5%	-18%	+17%	+57%	+9%	+3%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **Dorchester County** (Unweighted)



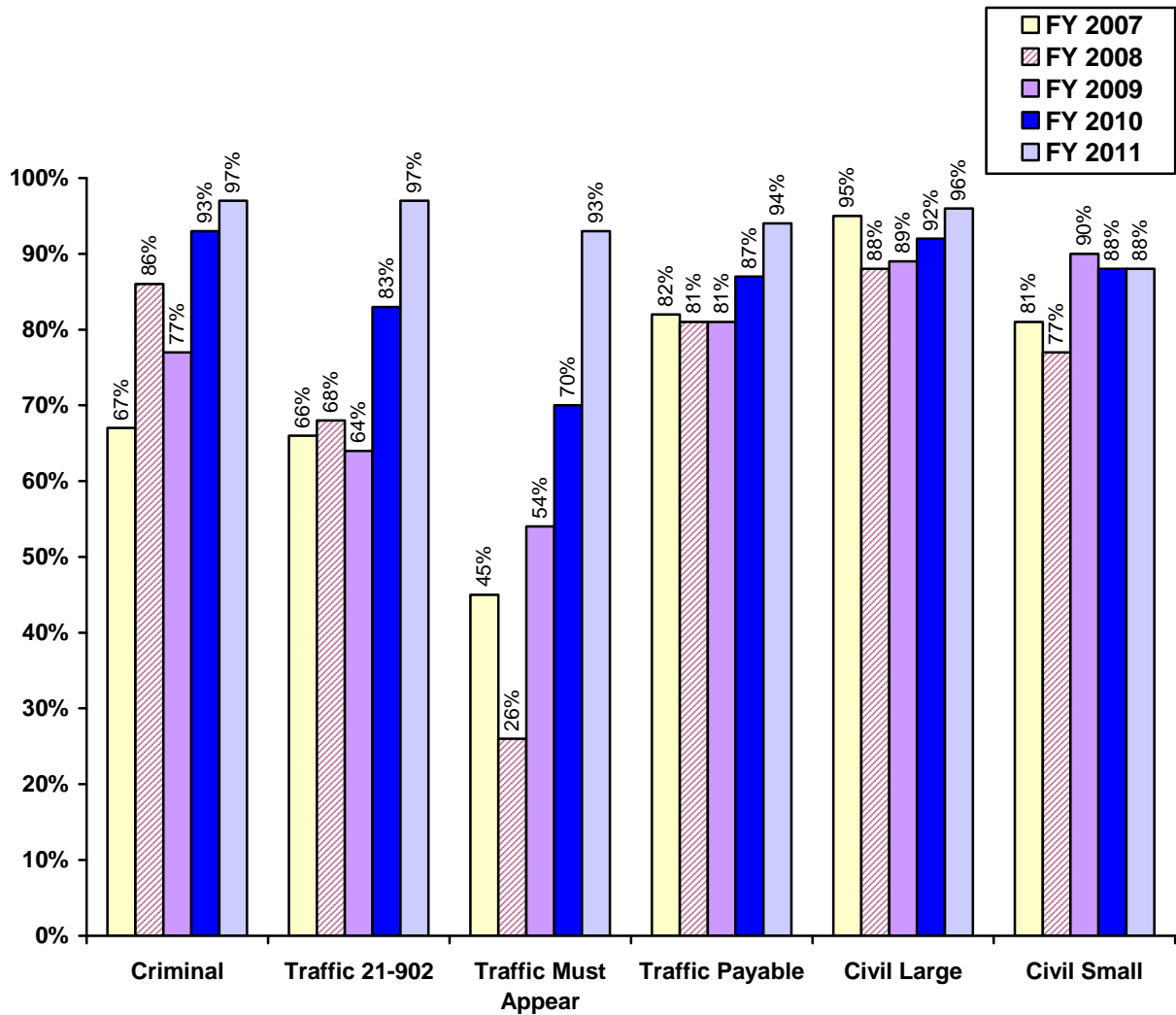
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	95%	91%	69%	57%	95%	91%
FY 2008	93%	78%	36%	39%	91%	90%
FY 2009	92%	80%	76%	54%	98%	94%
FY 2010	94%	93%	90%	90%	98%	91%
FY 2011	95%	91%	93%	94%	96%	88%
FY 2007 -11 Change	0%	0%	+30%	+37%	+1%	-3%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **Frederick County** (Unweighted)



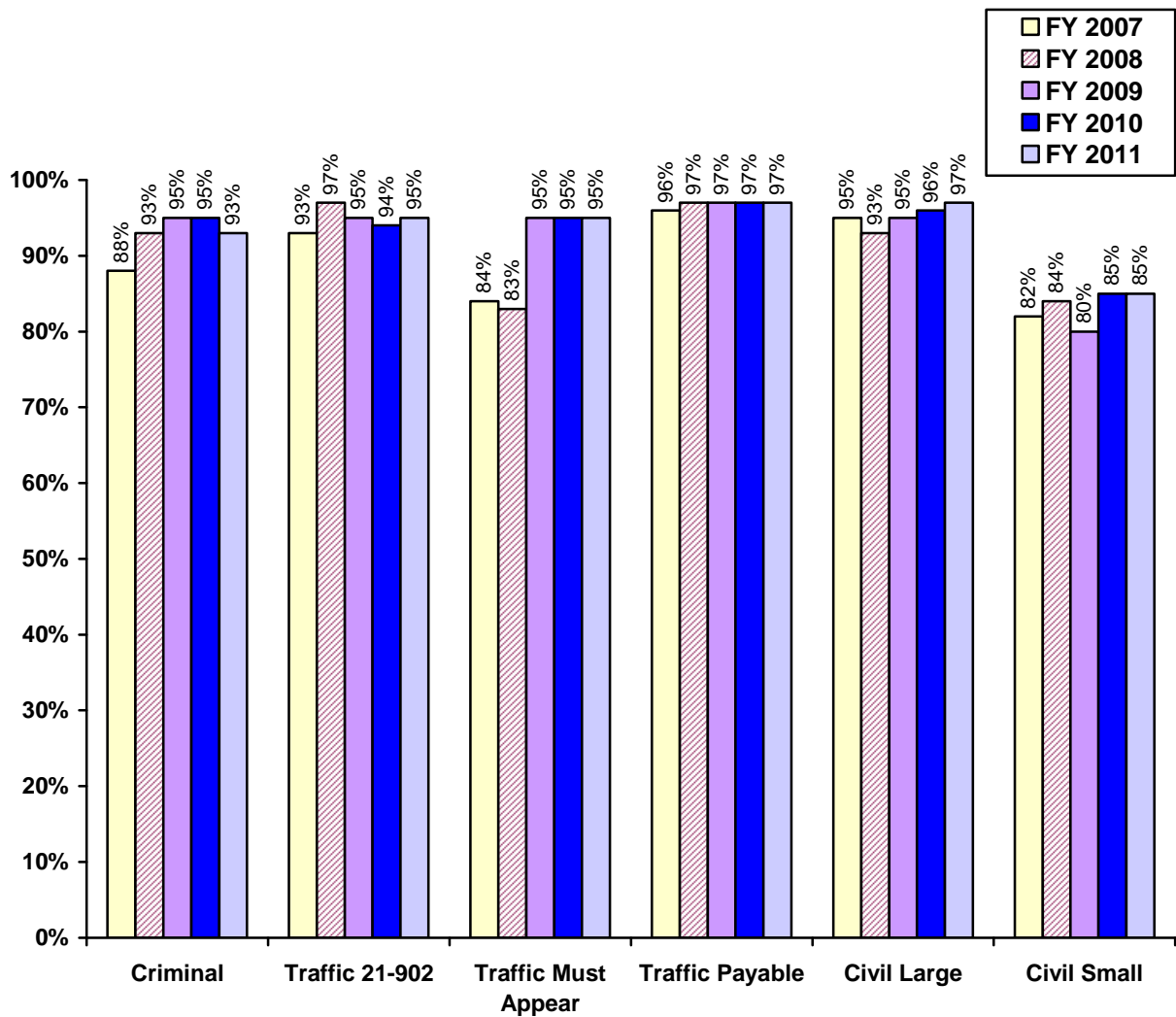
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	96%	97%	80%	97%	97%	90%
FY 2008	96%	93%	69%	94%	96%	81%
FY 2009	93%	96%	96%	84%	99%	82%
FY 2010	94%	94%	93%	88%	99%	83%
FY 2011	97%	99%	98%	97%	98%	90%
FY 2006 -10 Change	+1%	+2%	+18%	0%	+1%	0%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **Garrett County** (Unweighted)



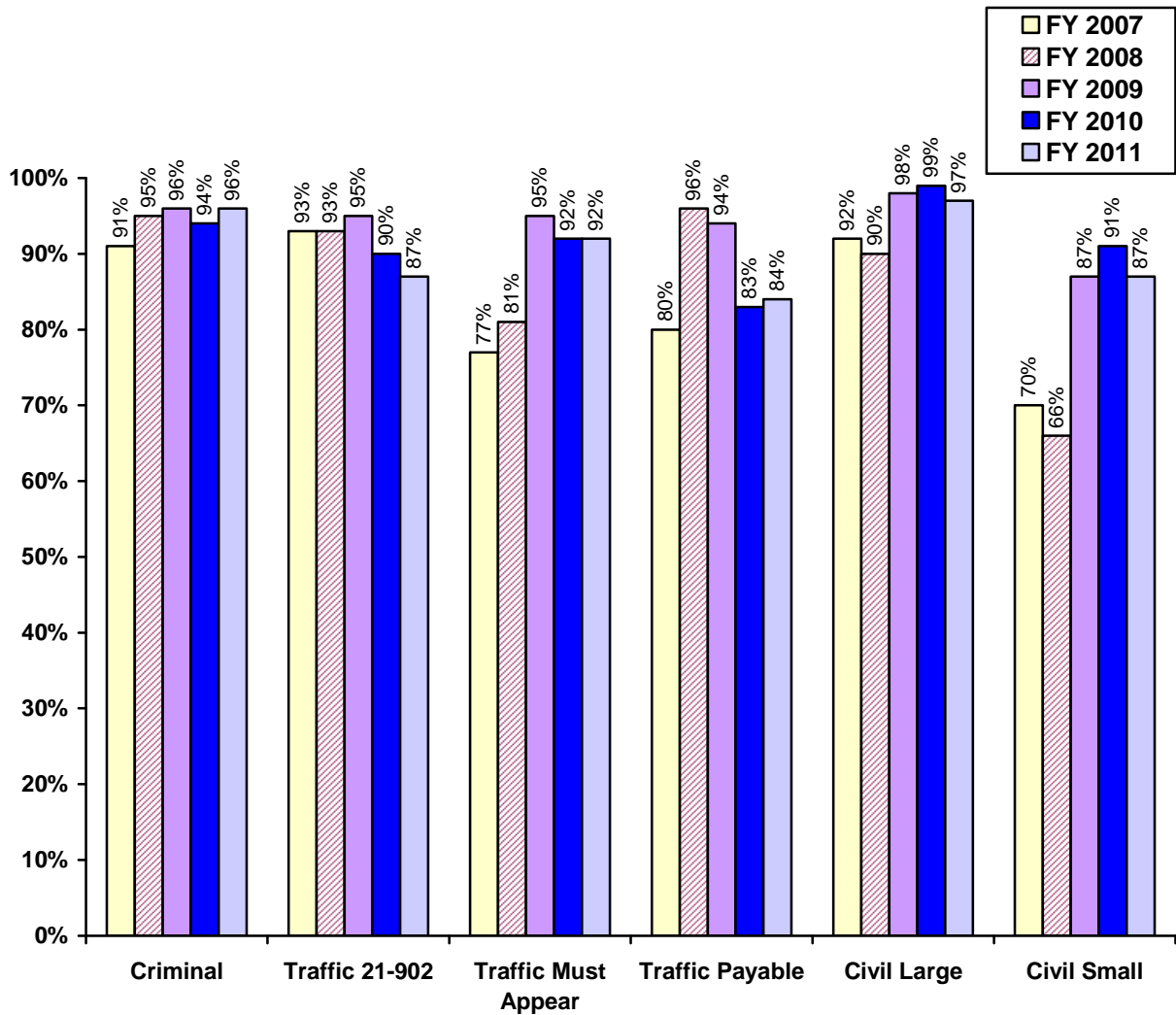
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	67%	66%	45%	82%	95%	81%
FY 2008	86%	68%	26%	81%	88%	77%
FY 2009	77%	64%	54%	81%	89%	90%
FY 2010	93%	83%	70%	87%	92%	88%
FY 2011	97%	97%	93%	94%	96%	88%
FY 2007 -11 Change	+30%	+31%	+48%	+12%	+1%	+7%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **Harford County** (Unweighted)



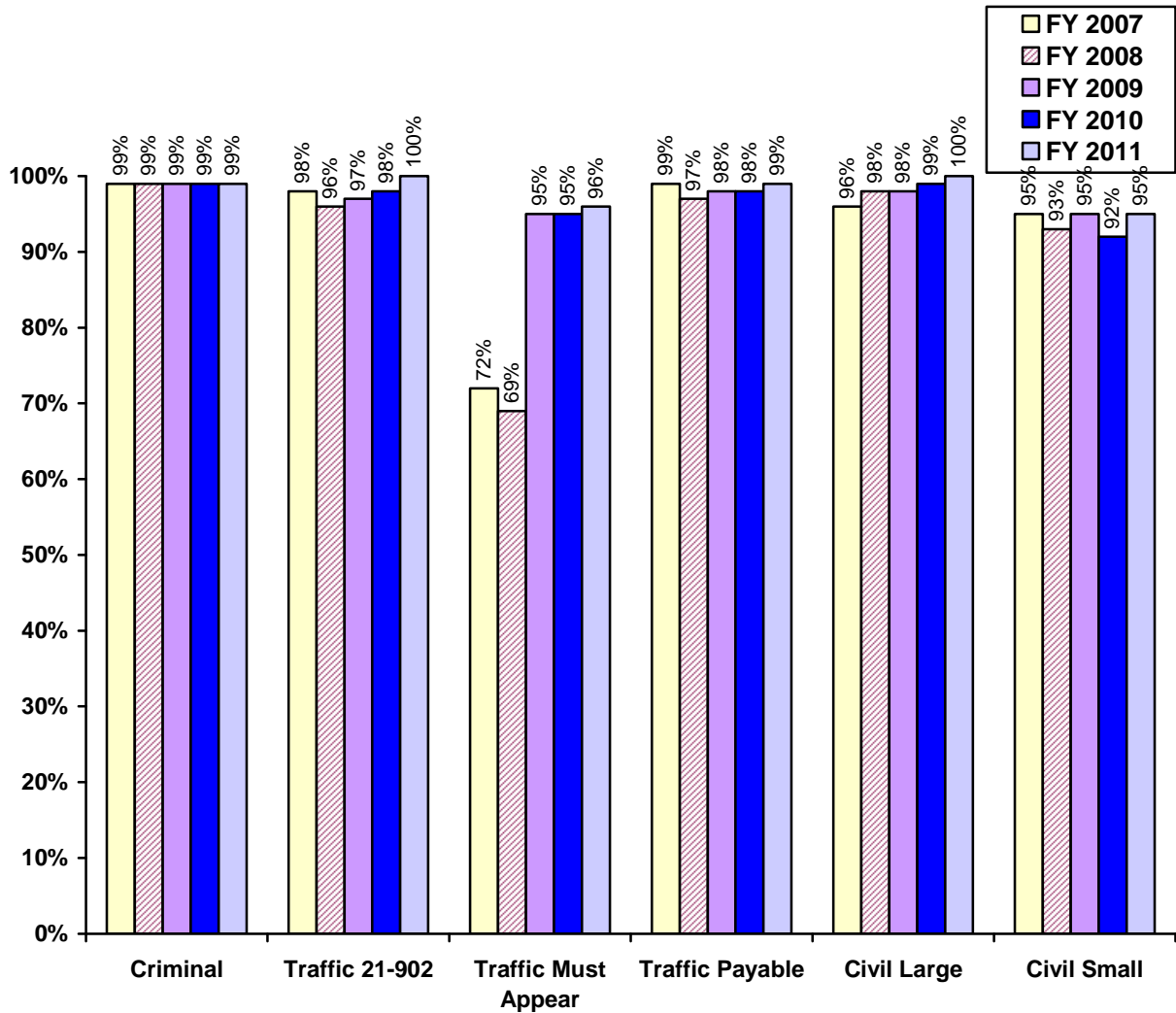
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	88%	93%	84%	96%	95%	82%
FY 2008	93%	97%	83%	97%	93%	84%
FY 2009	95%	95%	95%	97%	95%	80%
FY 2010	95%	94%	95%	97%	96%	85%
FY 2011	93%	95%	95%	97%	97%	85%
FY 2007-11 hange	+5%	+2%	11%	+1%	+2%	+3%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007–FY 2011Howard County (Unweighted)



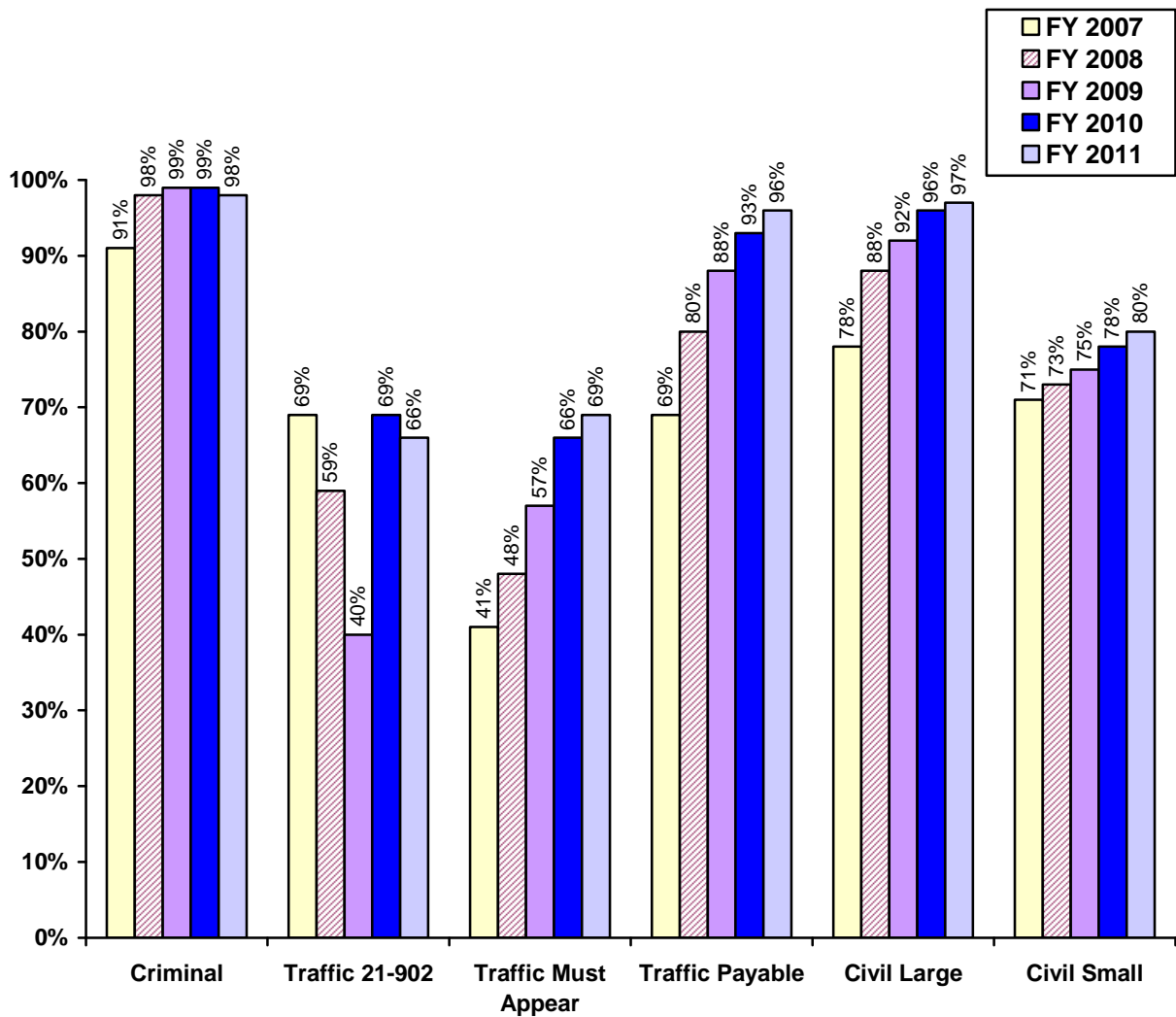
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	91%	93%	77%	80%	92%	70%
FY 2008	95%	93%	81%	96%	90%	66%
FY 2009	96%	95%	95%	94%	98%	87%
FY 2010	94%	90%	92%	83%	99%	91%
FY 2011	96%	87%	92%	84%	97%	87%
FY 2007 -11 Change	+5%	-6%	+15%	+4%	+5%	+17%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **Kent County** (Unweighted)



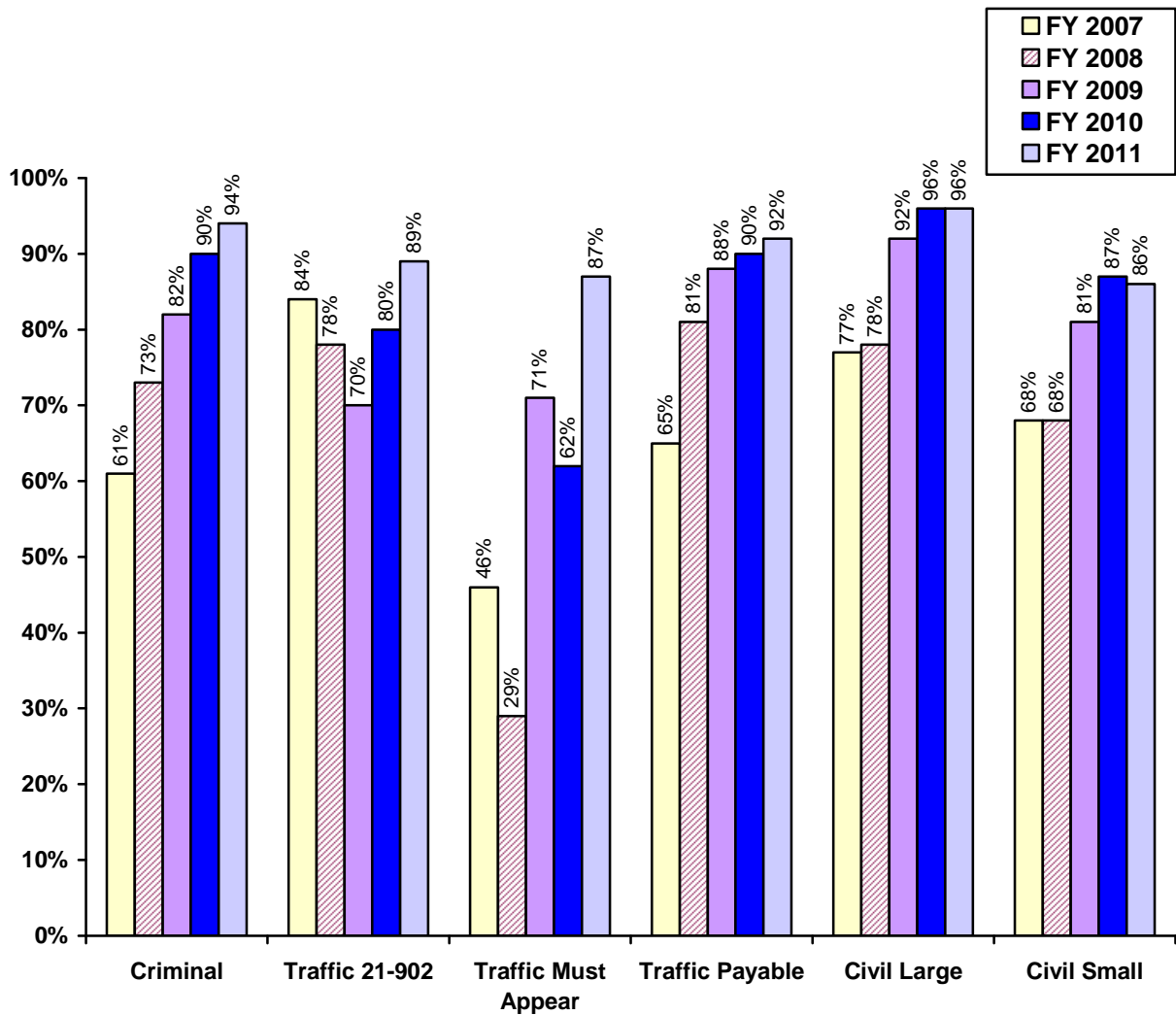
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	99%	98%	72%	99%	96%	95%
FY 2008	99%	96%	69%	97%	98%	93%
FY 2009	99%	97%	95%	98%	98%	95%
FY 2010	99%	98%	95%	98%	99%	92%
FY 2011	99%	100%	96%	99%	100%	95%
FY 2007 -11 Change	0%	+2%	+24%	0%	+4%	0%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **Montgomery County** (Unweighted)



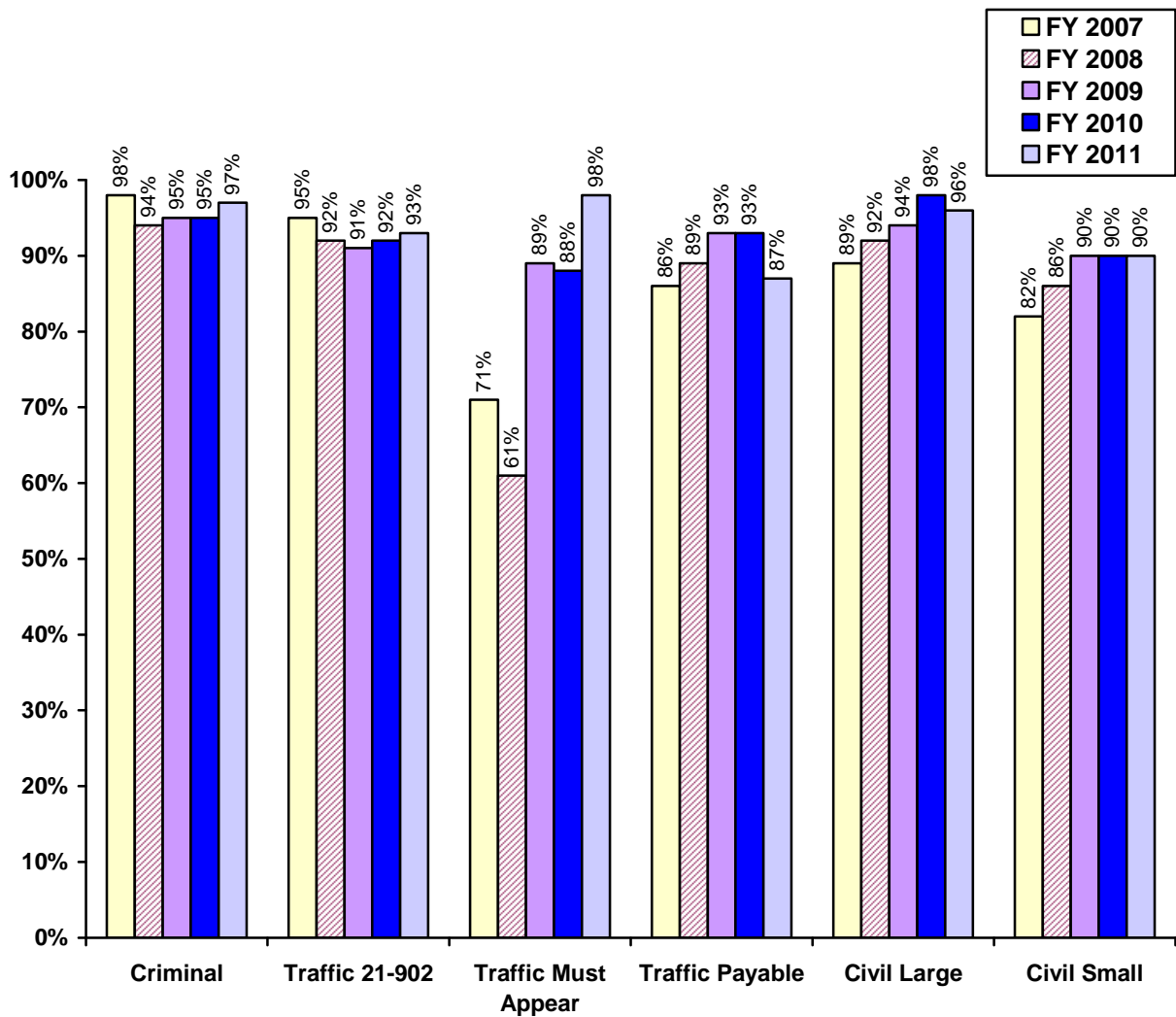
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	91%	69%	41%	69%	78%	71%
FY 2008	98%	59%	48%	80%	88%	73%
FY 2009	99%	40%	57%	88%	92%	75%
FY 2010	99%	69%	66%	93%	96%	78%
FY 2011	98%	66%	69%	96%	97%	80%
FY 2007 -11 Change	+7%	-3%	+28%	+27%	+19%	+9%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **Prince George's County** (Unweighted)



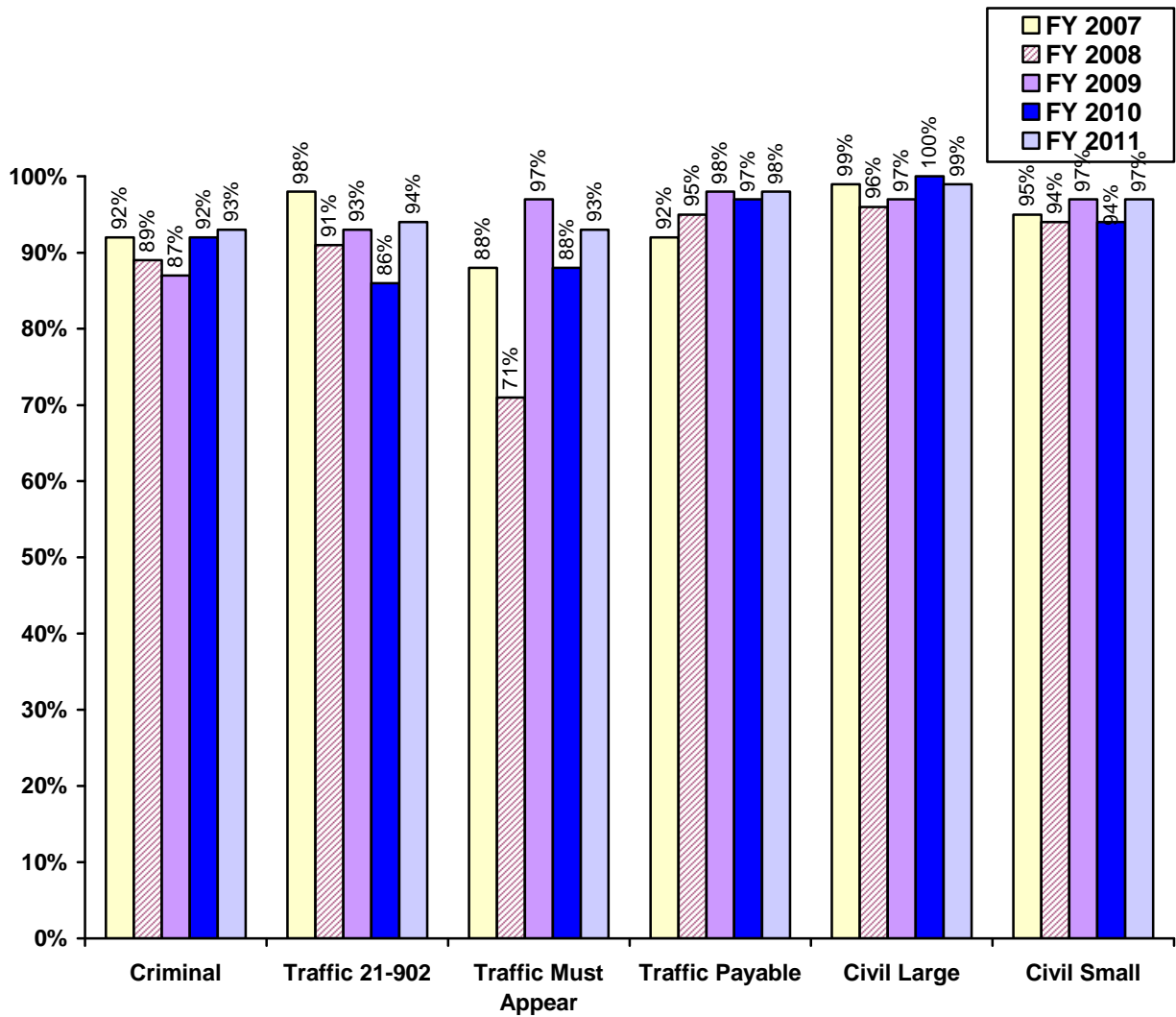
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	61%	84%	46%	65%	77%	68%
FY 2008	73%	78%	29%	81%	78%	68%
FY 2009	82%	70%	71%	88%	92%	81%
FY 2010	90%	80%	62%	90%	96%	87%
FY 2011	94%	89%	87%	92%	96%	86%
FY 2007 -11 Change	+33%	+5%	+41%	+27%	+19%	+18%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **Queen Anne’s County** (Unweighted)



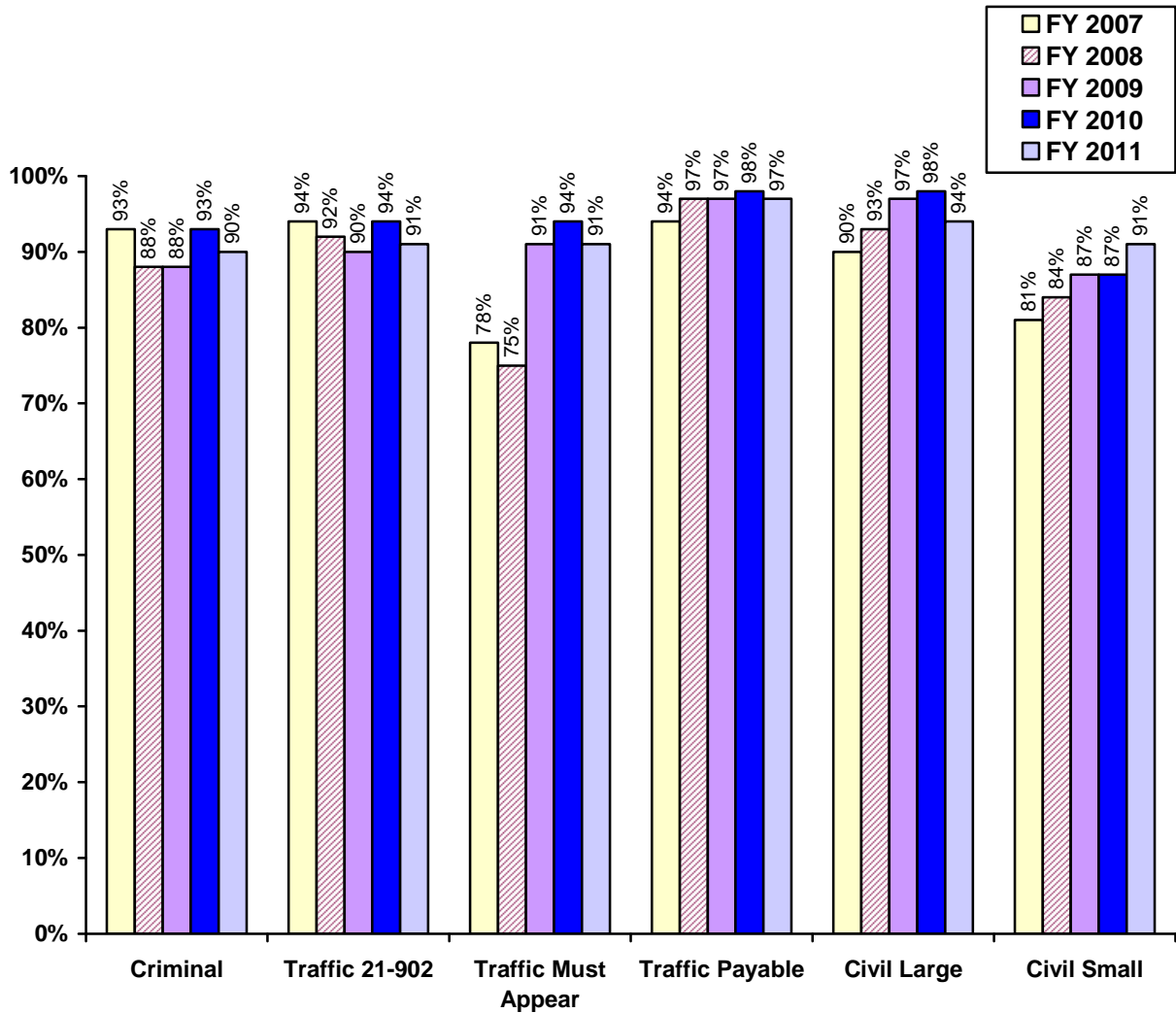
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	98%	95%	71%	86%	89%	82%
FY 2008	94%	92%	61%	89%	92%	86%
FY 2009	95%	91%	89%	93%	94%	90%
FY 2010	95%	92%	88%	93%	98%	90%
FY 2011	97%	93%	98%	87%	96%	90%
FY 2007 -11 Change	-1%	-2%	+27%	+1%	+7%	+8%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **Somerset County** (Unweighted)



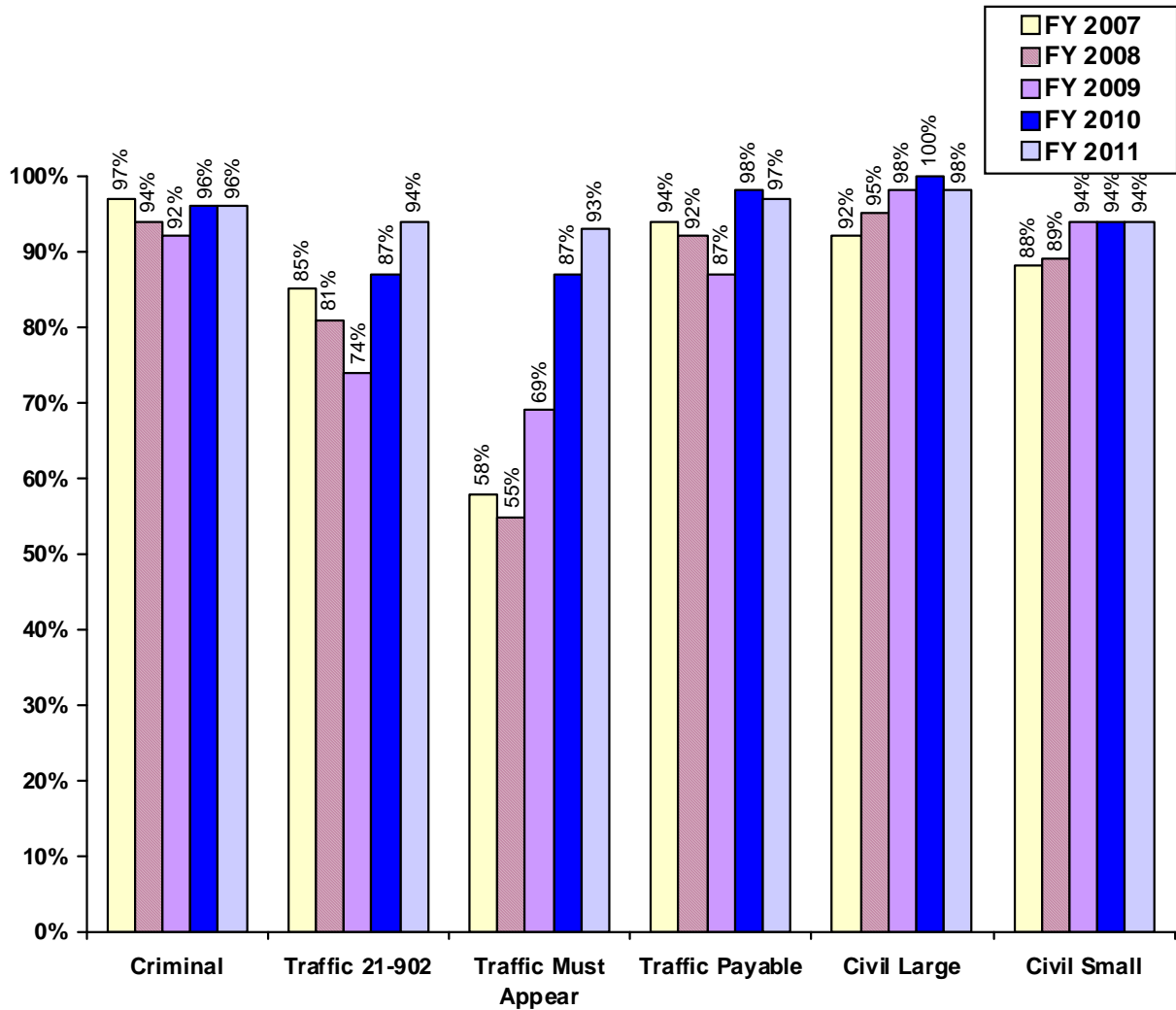
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	92%	98%	88%	92%	99%	95%
FY 2008	89%	91%	71%	95%	96%	94%
FY 2009	87%	93%	97%	98%	97%	97%
FY 2010	92%	86%	88%	97%	100%	94%
FY 2011	93%	94%	93%	98%	99%	97%
FY 2007 -11 Change	+1%	-4%	+5%	+6%	0%	+2%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **St. Mary's County** (Unweighted)



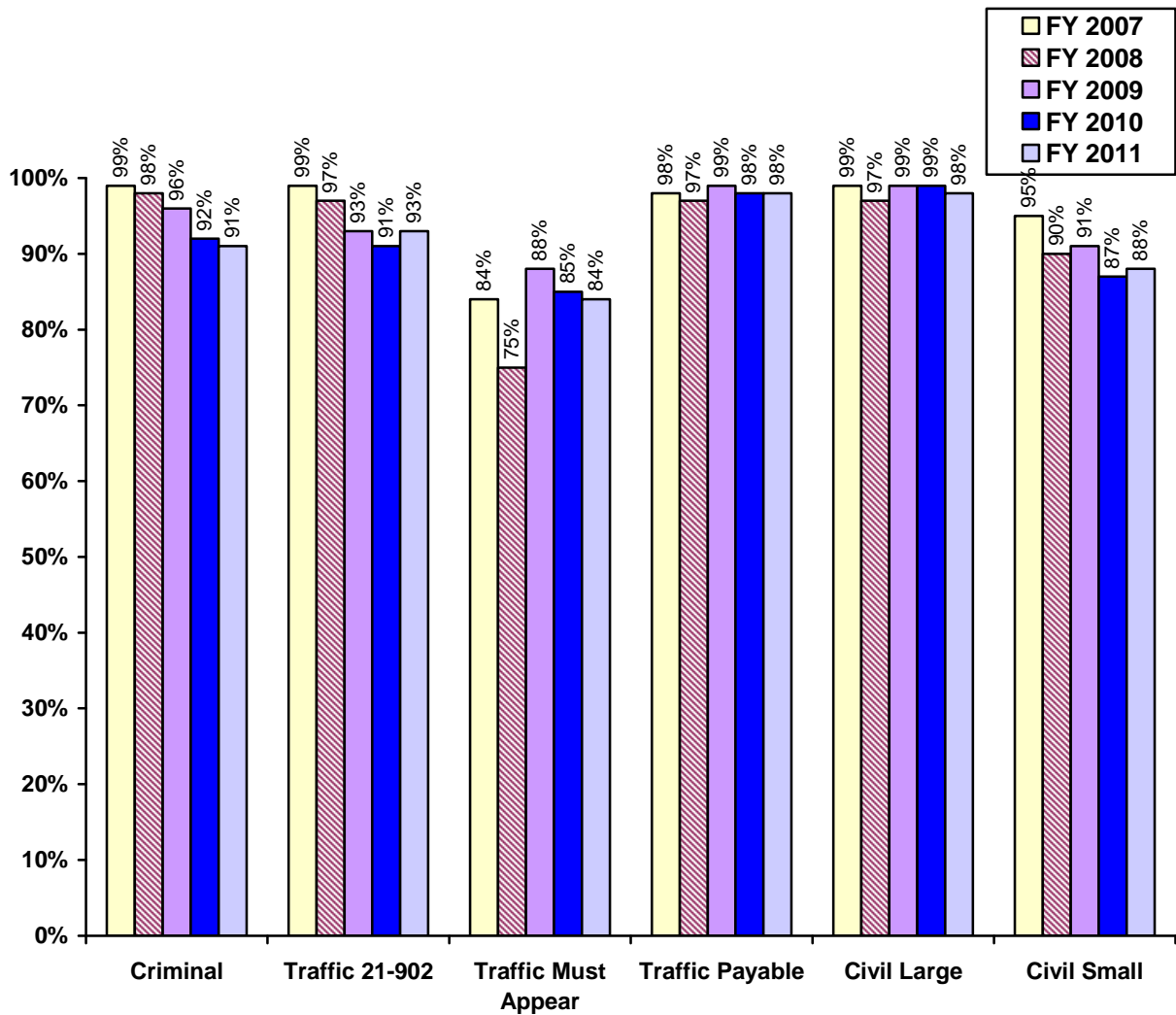
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	93%	94%	78%	94%	90%	81%
FY 2008	88%	92%	75%	97%	93%	84%
FY 2009	88%	90%	91%	97%	97%	87%
FY 2010	93%	94%	94%	98%	98%	87%
FY 2011	90%	91%	91%	97%	94%	91%
FY 2007 -11 Change	-3%	-3%	+13	+3%	+4%	+10%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **Talbot County** (Unweighted)



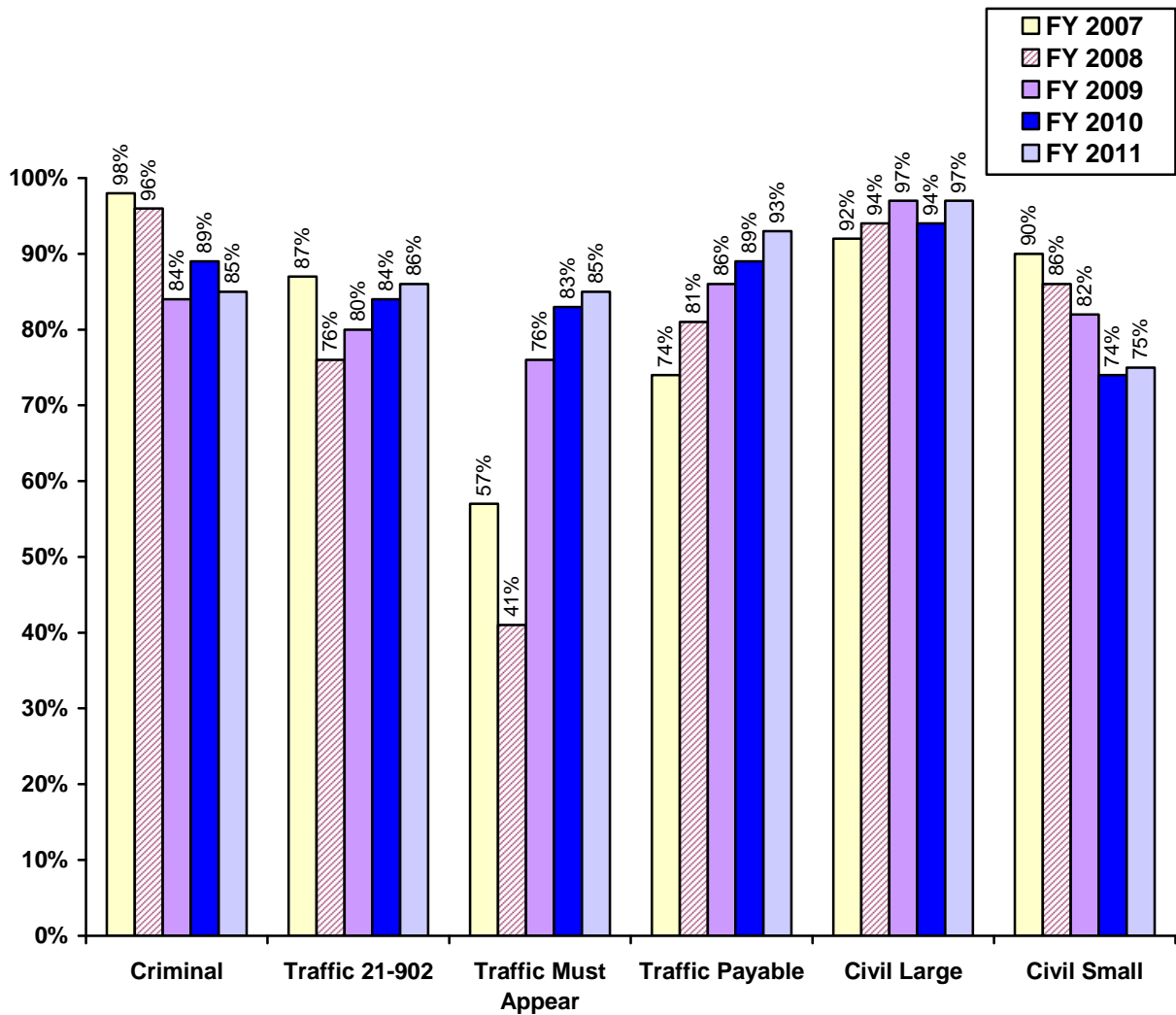
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	97%	85%	58%	94%	92%	88%
FY 2008	94%	81%	55%	92%	95%	89%
FY 2009	92%	74%	69%	87%	98%	94%
FY 2011	96%	87%	87%	98%	100%	94%
FY 2011	96%	94%	93%	97%	98%	94%
FY 2007 -11 Change	-1%	+9%	+35%	+3%	+6%	+6%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **Washington County** (Unweighted)



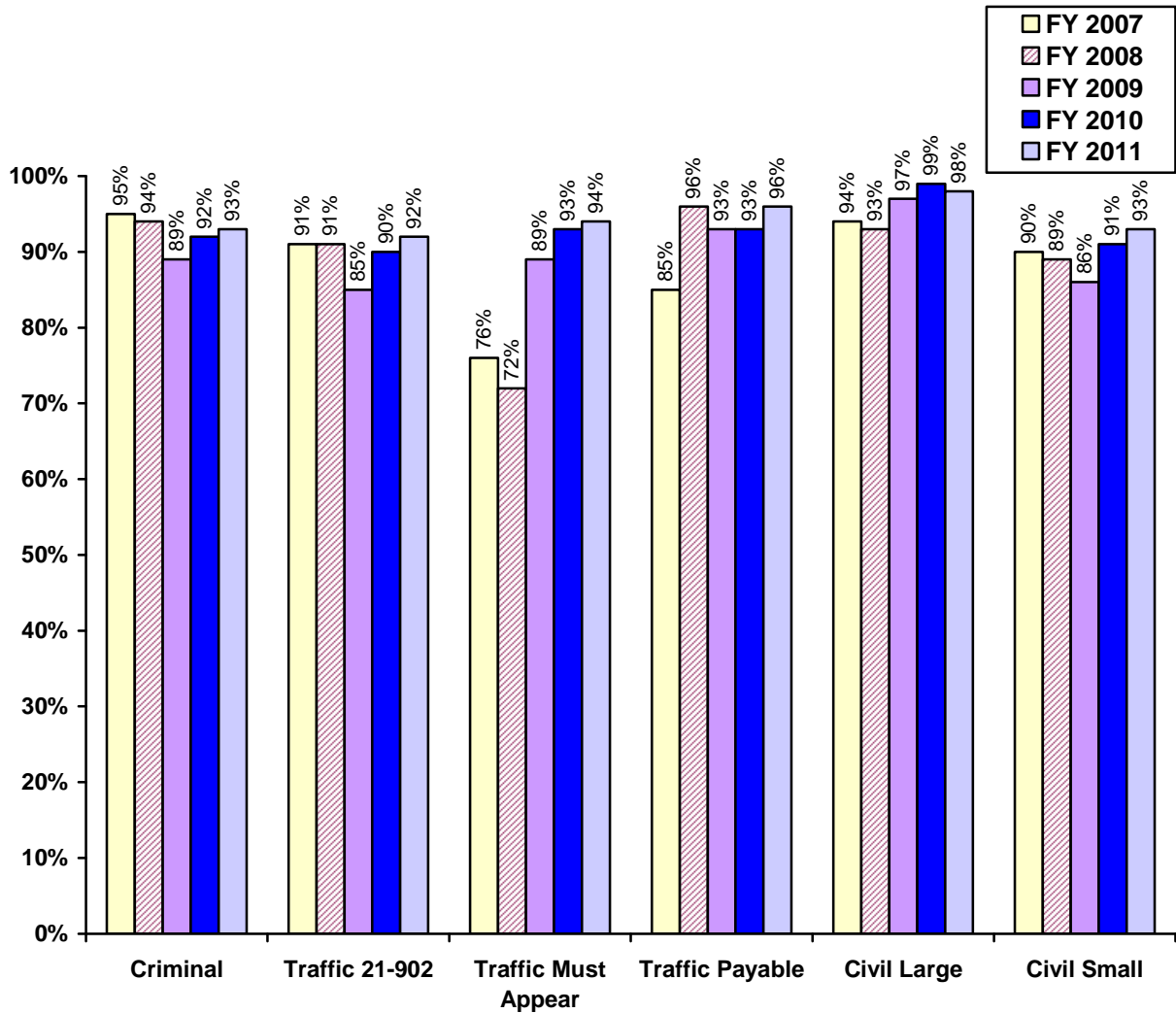
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	99%	99%	84%	98%	99%	95%
FY 2008	98%	97%	75%	97%	97%	90%
FY 2009	96%	93%	88%	99%	99%	91%
FY 2010	92%	91%	85%	98%	99%	87%
FY 2011	91%	93%	84%	98%	98%	88%
FY 2007 -11 Change	-8%	-9%	0%	0%	-1%	-7%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **Wicomico County** (Unweighted)



	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	98%	87%	57%	74%	92%	90%
FY 2008	96%	76%	41%	81%	94%	86%
FY 2009	84%	80%	76%	86%	97%	82%
FY 2010	89%	84%	83%	89%	94%	74%
FY 2011	85%	86%	85%	93%	97%	75%
FY 2007 -11 Change	-13%	-1%	+28%	+19%	+5%	-15%

Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type,
FY 2007 –FY 2011 **Worcester County** (Unweighted)



	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2007	95%	91%	76%	85%	94%	90%
FY 2008	94%	91%	72%	96%	93%	89%
FY 2009	89%	85%	89%	93%	97%	86%
FY 2010	92%	90%	93%	93%	99%	91%
FY 2011	93%	92%	94%	96%	98%	93%
FY 2007 -11 Change	-2%	+1%	+18%	+11%	+4%	+3%