

State Court Administrative Office

Court Visit Data



Photo Credit Justin Maconochie Photography

2012/2013

2012 Judicial Conference Data Packet Introduction

The attached data packet was designed specifically for your court. It includes filing trends, case age rates, pending caseload, and clearance rates for your court and other courts in your comparison group. During focus groups of judges and administrators earlier this year, timeliness and clearance rates received more votes than any other performance measure.

Comparison Groups: Each comparison group contains courts of similar size and structure.

4 Big Counties	Medium Counties	Third Class District – Large
13 Large Counties	Medium – Multicounty	Third Class District – Medium
	Small Counties	Third Class District – Small
	Small – Multicounty	

Case Types: The data packets are limited to the following case groups and case types.

Circuit

Felony - AX, FC, FH, FJ
Civil - case types that begin with
C, N, P, or M.

Probate

Estate, Trust - DH, DA, DE, PE, TV, TT
Guardianship, Conservatorship - CA, DD,
GA, GL, CY, GM, LG, PO
Mental Illness, Judicial Admission – MI, JA

Family

Divorce - DO, DM
Child Protective – NA
Delinquency – DL

District

Felony - EX, FY, FD, FT
Misdemeanor - OM, SM, OD, SD, OT, ST
Civil Infraction - OI, SI, ON, SN, OK, SK
General Civil – GC, GZ

2011 Filings: The filings table contains the court’s population, new filings in 2011, and the percentage change in new filings from 2007 to 2011. These are not performance measures, but provide some context. For child protective cases, this table contains the number of new petitions.

2011 Case Age Rates and Pending Caseload: The case age table contains case age rates for 2011 and cases pending over the 100 percent guidelines at the end of 2011. The case age rates measure the percentage of cases disposed or resolved within the guideline. The courts in the top third, approximately, of each comparison group are shaded and identified. The remaining courts in each group are not identified, except if your court is not in the top third, you are identified only in the packet sent to you. A court may have zero cases pending over the time frame and not achieve a case age rate of 100 percent because at least one case was disposed over the time frame during the year. An asterisk indicates that there were too few cases (less than 10) to calculate a meaningful rate.

Case Age Formula

$$\frac{\text{Cases Disposed Within the Time Frame during the Year}}{\text{Cases Disposed during the Year and Cases Pending Over the Time Frame at Year End}}$$

Circuit Felony

Case age starts at bindover and ends at adjudication or dismissal of all counts against defendant. Time when a warrant is issued for nonappearance, when defendant is evaluated for competency to stand trial, or when an appellate court order stays a case is not counted towards case age.

Civil and Divorce

Case age starts at case filing and ends at disposal of all claims of all plaintiffs against all defendants or all counter or cross claims. Time when a case is stayed through an order by a higher court for interlocutory appeal or through an order issued by the trial court for bankruptcy or military stay is not counted towards case age. Divorce includes cases with and without minor children.

Child Protective

Case age starts at authorization of the initial petition and ends at adjudication and disposition. These are considered complete upon entry of an initial order of disposition. The time is measured for each child on a petition. For children removed from the home, 100 percent should be disposed within 98 days; for all other children, 100 percent should be disposed within 210 days. The case age table contains the number of children, which may be different from the number of petitions.

Delinquency

Case age starts at authorization of the initial petition and ends at adjudication and disposition. These are considered complete upon entry of an initial order of disposition. For minors detained, 100 percent should be disposed within 98 days; for all other minors, 100 percent should be disposed within 210 days.

Estate, Trust, Guardianship, Conservatorship

Case age starts at the joining of the contested matter and ends at resolution of the contested matter. A contested matter is any competing petition, any written responsive pleading requesting relief, or any other situation the court deems the matter to be contested. The case age table shows contested matters for Estate, Trust, Guardianship, and Conservatorship as one case group. This table provides the number of matters disposed, the percentage disposed within 182 days (the 75 percent guideline), the percentage disposed within 364 days (the 100 percent guideline), and the matters pending over 364 days. Courts with the highest percentage disposed within 182 days are highlighted in orange.

Mental Illness & Judicial Admission

Case age starts at the filing of the petition and ends at disposition of the petition. This table provides the number of cases disposed, the percentage disposed within 14 days (the 90 percent guideline), the percentage disposed within 28 days (the 100 percent guideline), and the cases

pending over 28 days. Courts with the highest percentage disposed within 14 days are highlighted in green.

District Felony & Misdemeanor

Case age starts at the appearance and arraignment on the complaint and warrant or citation, or appearance by way of motion that is followed by an order, and ends at adjudication or dismissal of all counts against the defendant.

Civil Infraction

Case age starts at the filing of the original citation and ends at adjudication or dismissal of all offenses against the defendant.

2009-2011 Clearance Rates: Clearance rates provide a bird’s eye view of caseload management. The clearance rate is the number of outgoing cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases. Clearance rates measure the extent to which the court is keeping up with its incoming caseload. If cases are not disposed in a timely manner, a backlog of cases awaiting disposition will grow. Clearance rates will naturally fluctuate slightly above and below 100 percent. Rates *significantly* lower than 100 percent or *consistently* lower than 100 percent indicate a backlog is being created and the court should investigate further. For rates above 100 percent, the court is eliminating a backlog. Reopened cases are included with new filings as incoming cases. Cases made inactive are included with other case dispositions as outgoing cases. For child protective cases, this table contains the number of new petitions and reopened petitions.

Clearance Rate Formula

$$\frac{\text{Cases Disposed and Cases Placed on Inactive Status during the Year} = \text{“Out”}}{\text{Cases Filed and Cases Reopened during the Year} = \text{“In”}}$$

January-June 2012 Child Support Collection Rates: Current support due is the amount the court order requires a parent to pay each month. These rates show how much of that support is collected. Data for the first six months of 2012 is provided for the courts in your comparison group.

Attachment

Court Data

2011 Filings

Comparison Group	District Court Code and Jurisdiction		Census	Percent Change from 2007		Percent Change from 2007		Percent Change from 2007		Percent Change from 2007	
				Felony		Misde-meanor		Civil Infraction		General Civil	
Third Class - Large	D36	Detroit	713,777	10,326	-15%	115,545	-1%	275,993	-55%	27,171	-53%
	D41A	Shelby Twp, Sterling Hts, etc	287,840	1,230	-15%	6,243	-19%	41,893	-6%	7,855	4%
	D61	Grand Rapids	188,040	2,538	-8%	12,796	-11%	23,877	18%	6,067	-36%
	D35	Plymouth, etc	161,296	516	-9%	5,854	-11%	21,319	-22%	3,368	-11%
	D37	Warren, Center Line	142,313	1,951	-21%	7,763	-36%	30,555	-43%	5,173	-14%
	D41B	Clinton Twp., etc	137,697	1,225	-27%	3,932	-31%	20,664	-2%	5,020	-15%
	D48	Bloomfield Hills, etc	136,797	258	-38%	4,469	-27%	34,544	-18%	3,445	2%
	D54A	Lansing	114,297	1,060	-37%	4,717	-48%	7,863	-74%	5,167	-34%
	D15	Ann Arbor	113,934			3,109	-31%	13,894	-49%	1,742	-16%
	D68	Flint	102,434	1,452	-27%	4,231	-66%	9,277	-63%	4,376	-45%

2011 Case Age and Pending Caseload

Comparison Group	Felony		Misdemeanor			
	Disposed Within	Pending Over	Disposed Within	Pending Over		
	District Court	14	District Court	126		
Third Class - Large	D61 Grand Rapids	99%	0	D61 Grand Rapids	99%	24
	D35 Plymouth	83%	6	D54A Lansing	97%	12
	D54A Lansing	67%	26	D48 Bloomfield Hills	96%	25
		66%	413		95%	49
		58%	155		95%	41
		56%	14	D15 Ann Arbor	95%	15
		41%	100		95%	31
		41%	98		93%	78
		39%	147		85%	6,423
		D15 Ann Arbor		0		72%

*Case age rates are not calculated for case groups with fewer than 10 disposed cases.

2011 Case Age and Pending Caseload

Comparison Group	Civil Infraction				General Civil			
	District Court		Disposed Within	Pending Over	District Court		Disposed Within	Pending Over
			84	84			455	455
Third Class - Large	D61	Grand Rapids	100%	0	D61	Grand Rapids	100%	2
	D35	Plymouth	99%	17	D54A	Lansing	100%	0
	D15	Ann Arbor	99%	17	D15	Ann Arbor	100%	2
	D68	Flint	98%	6	D35	Plymouth	100%	7
	D54A	Lansing	98%	40	D68	Flint	100%	5
	D48	Bloomfield Hills	98%	93	D41B	Clinton Twp	100%	9
				97%	81			99%
			91%	263			99%	3
			80%	842			98%	140
			30%	469,649			95%	215

*Case age rates are not calculated for case groups with fewer than 10 disposed cases.

2009-2011 Clearance Rates

District Court		Case Group	2009			2010			2011			2009-2011		
			In	Out	Rate	In	Out	Rate	In	Out	Rate	In	Out	Rate
D15	Ann Arbor	Felony	7	7	100%	65	65	100%	2	2	100%	74	74	100%
		Misdemeanor	5,072	5,127	101%	5,918	5,838	99%	3,994	4,122	103%	14,984	15,087	101%
		Civil Infraction	20,317	20,407	100%	17,605	17,735	101%	14,098	14,245	101%	52,020	52,387	101%
		General Civil	2,185	2,226	102%	2,129	2,121	100%	1,836	1,892	103%	6,150	6,239	101%

*Clearance rates are not calculated for case groups with fewer than 10 incoming cases.

RECIDIVISM DATA

Recidivism analyses were provided in the *Michigan Drug Court Recidivism Rates* report, published in early 2012. In this report, recidivism data were reported by the type of problem-solving court, such as a DWI/sobriety court, adult circuit drug treatment court, adult district drug treatment court, or juvenile drug treatment court. In response to courts inquiring about recidivism data that are specific to their court, we are presenting each problem-solving court with their individual drug court graduate recidivism data. Included for comparison is the drug court graduates' average recidivism rate statewide for that type of court, as well as their matched comparison group members' average recidivism rate statewide.

Which data is used for evaluation?

Drug court participants that had successfully completed a Michigan drug court program were identified in the Drug Court Case Management Information System (DCCMIS) and used in the analyses.

The Judicial Data Warehouse (JDW) was used to select a comparison member that matched the drug court graduate. Comparison group members could not have participated in a drug court program, nor had any violent offenses on their record. Pairs were matched on specific criteria to ensure the comparison group member was similar to the drug court graduate. The results were matched pairs of drug court graduates and comparison group members with similar demographics, offense types, criminal histories, and geographical locations. Recidivism for both groups was then evaluated using information in the JDW.

Courts not using the JDW as of October 2011 were excluded from the analysis, as no comparison member could be selected and recidivism could not be evaluated.

How is recidivism defined?

Recidivism was evaluated using two different definitions that surround the type of offense for which the graduate or comparison group member received a conviction. The first definition of recidivism is a new conviction for any type of offense excluding traffic offenses. The second definition of recidivism is a new alcohol or drug conviction.

Two time frames were used under both definitions. Recidivism on drug court participants was evaluated over two years and four years from the time of the drug court participant's admission into the program. Recidivism on the comparison group member was evaluated over two and four years from the date that the court case for the matching offense was opened in that court's case management system.

For further information on recidivism definitions and the full report, please go to: <http://courts.mi.gov/Administration/SCAO/Resources/Documents/Publications/Reports/RecidivismReport2011.pdf>

Figure 1
New Conviction Within Two Years of Admission/Selection

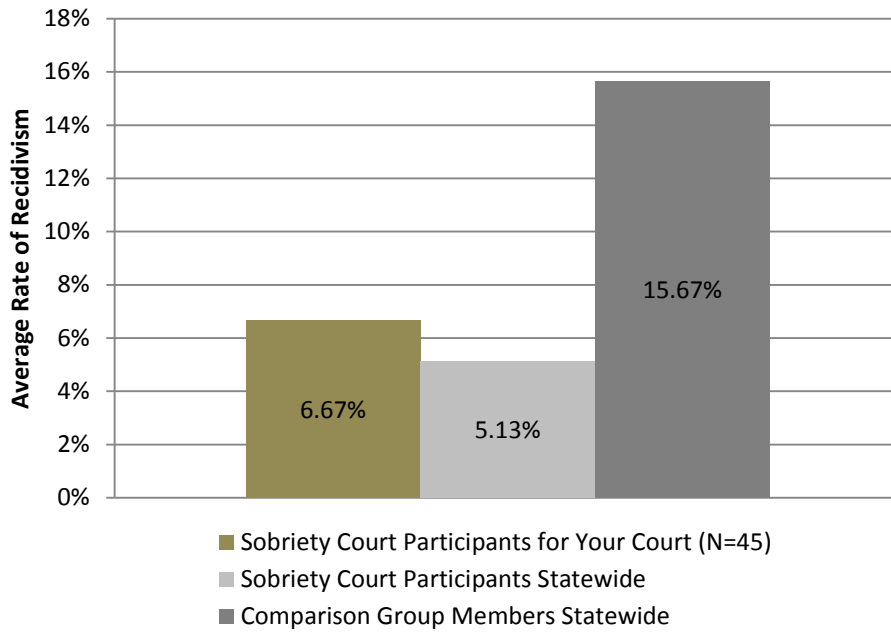


Figure 2
New Conviction Within Four Years of Admission/Selection

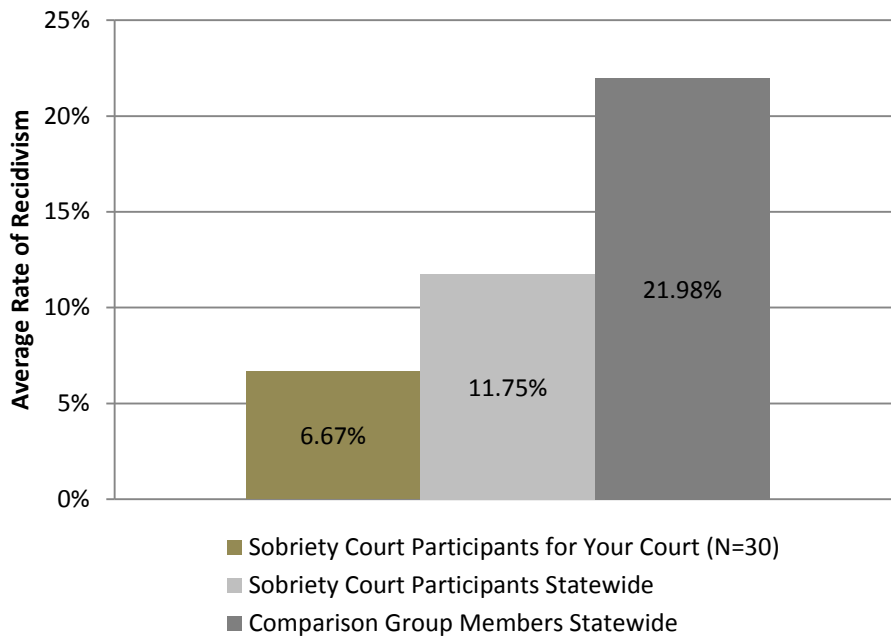


Figure 3
New Alcohol or Drug Conviction Within Two Years of Admission/Selection

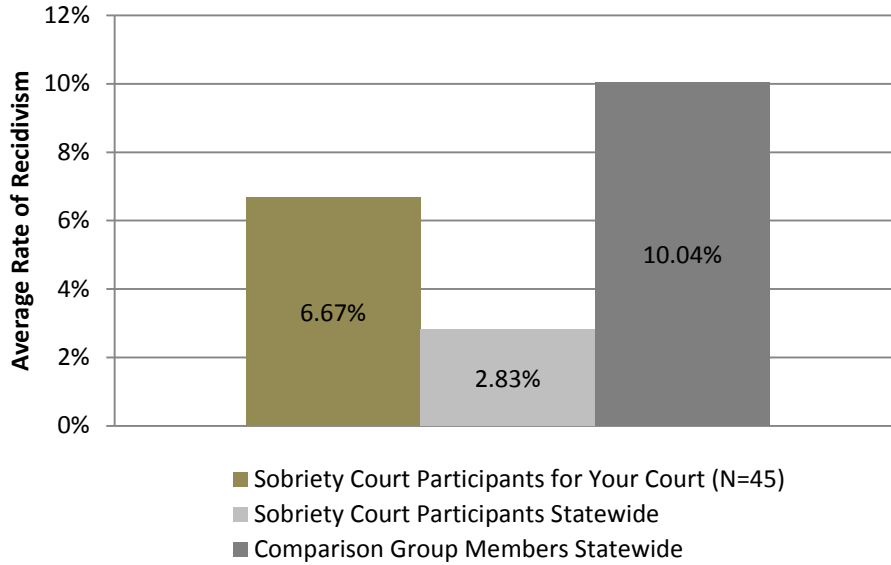
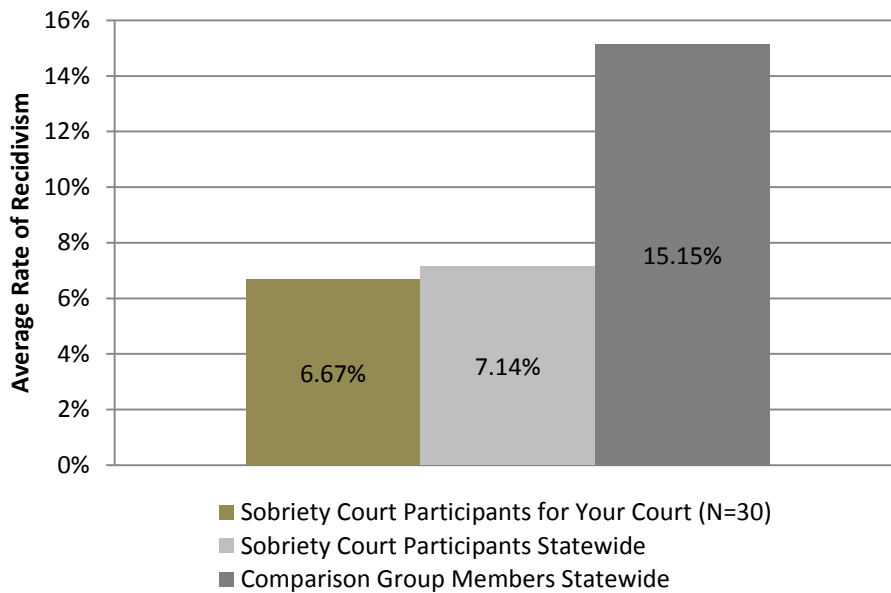


Figure 4
New Alcohol or Drug Conviction Within Four Years of Admission/Selection



Judge Data

2011 Case Age Summary Report

Region 1

January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011

Disposition

Rate

Time Guidelines

15th District Court

Julie Creal

General Civil and Miscellaneous Civil Cases

97% 90% adjudicated within 273 days from case filing
99% 98% adjudicated within 364 days from case filing
100% 100% adjudicated within 455 days from case filing

Summary Civil Cases without Jury Demand, including small claims, landlord/tenant, and land contract actions

99% 100% adjudicated within 126 days from case filing

Summary Civil Cases with Jury Demand, including landlord/tenant and land contract actions

0% 100% adjudicated within 154 days from case filing

Statute and Ordinance Misdemeanor Cases, including misdemeanor drunk driving and misdemeanor traffic

74% 90% adjudicated within 63 days from first appearance
77% 98% adjudicated within 91 days from first appearance
96% 100% adjudicated within 126 days from first appearance

Felony and Extradition/Detainer Cases*

n/a 100% of preliminary examinations held within 14 days of arraignment

*This percent includes cases bound over to circuit court, reduced to a misdemeanor, or dismissed. Case age of Extradition/Detainer cases is measured from the time of arraignment to the time of the hearing or the time when the hearing was waived.

Civil Infraction Proceedings, including traffic, non-traffic, and parking cases

92% 90% adjudicated within 35 days from case filing
92% 98% adjudicated within 56 days from case filing
100% 100% adjudicated within 84 days from case filing

n/a: A percentage cannot be obtained because there were zero cases pending over the time frame and zero dispositions.

2011 Case Age Summary Report

Region 1

January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011

Disposition

Rate

Time Guidelines

15th District Court

Christopher S. Easthope

General Civil and Miscellaneous Civil Cases

91% 90% adjudicated within 273 days from case filing
100% 98% adjudicated within 364 days from case filing
100% 100% adjudicated within 455 days from case filing

Summary Civil Cases without Jury Demand, including small claims, landlord/tenant, and land contract actions

n/a 100% adjudicated within 126 days from case filing

Summary Civil Cases with Jury Demand, including landlord/tenant and land contract actions

n/a 100% adjudicated within 154 days from case filing

Statute and Ordinance Misdemeanor Cases, including misdemeanor drunk driving and misdemeanor traffic

84% 90% adjudicated within 63 days from first appearance
90% 98% adjudicated within 91 days from first appearance
95% 100% adjudicated within 126 days from first appearance

Felony and Extradition/Detainer Cases*

100% 100% of preliminary examinations held within 14 days of arraignment

*This percent includes cases bound over to circuit court, reduced to a misdemeanor, or dismissed. Case age of Extradition/Detainer cases is measured from the time of arraignment to the time of the hearing or the time when the hearing was waived.

Civil Infraction Proceedings, including traffic, non-traffic, and parking cases

64% 90% adjudicated within 35 days from case filing
84% 98% adjudicated within 56 days from case filing
93% 100% adjudicated within 84 days from case filing

n/a: A percentage cannot be obtained because there were zero cases pending over the time frame and zero dispositions.

2011 Case Age Summary Report

Region 1

January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011

Disposition

Rate

Time Guidelines

15th District Court

Elizabeth Pollard Hines

General Civil and Miscellaneous Civil Cases

n/a	90% adjudicated within 273 days from case filing
n/a	98% adjudicated within 364 days from case filing
n/a	100% adjudicated within 455 days from case filing

Summary Civil Cases without Jury Demand, including small claims, landlord/tenant, and land contract actions

n/a	100% adjudicated within 126 days from case filing
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Summary Civil Cases with Jury Demand, including landlord/tenant and land contract actions

n/a	100% adjudicated within 154 days from case filing
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Statute and Ordinance Misdemeanor Cases, including misdemeanor drunk driving and misdemeanor traffic

84%	90% adjudicated within 63 days from first appearance
90%	98% adjudicated within 91 days from first appearance
95%	100% adjudicated within 126 days from first appearance

Felony and Extradition/Detainer Cases*

n/a	100% of preliminary examinations held within 14 days of arraignment
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*This percent includes cases bound over to circuit court, reduced to a misdemeanor, or dismissed. Case age of Extradition/Detainer cases is measured from the time of arraignment to the time of the hearing or the time when the hearing was waived.

Civil Infraction Proceedings, including traffic, non-traffic, and parking cases

80%	90% adjudicated within 35 days from case filing
89%	98% adjudicated within 56 days from case filing
94%	100% adjudicated within 84 days from case filing

n/a: A percentage cannot be obtained because there were zero cases pending over the time frame and zero dispositions.

Collections Data

Parking

D15 Washtenaw District Court Collection Rates - Parking

As of June 30, 2012

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Up to 18 Months	75.9%	89.3%	97.0%	15.1%	93.7%	96.6%
Up to 30 Months	93.6%	94.3%	98.8%	94.2%	100.0%	
Up to 42 Months	100.0%	99.3%	98.8%	94.2%		
Up to 54 Months	100.0%	99.3%	98.8%			
Up to 66 Months	98.8%	99.3%				
Up to 78 Months	100.0%					

Region 1 District Court Collection Rates - Parking

As of June 30, 2012

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Up to 18 Months	73.3%	72.1%	73.8%	38.4%	72.0%	73.7%
Up to 30 Months	77.5%	76.3%	77.7%	40.3%	77.3%	
Up to 42 Months	80.0%	78.3%	79.2%	80.1%		
Up to 54 Months	81.3%	79.2%	81.8%			
Up to 66 Months	82.0%	81.2%				
Up to 78 Months	83.6%					

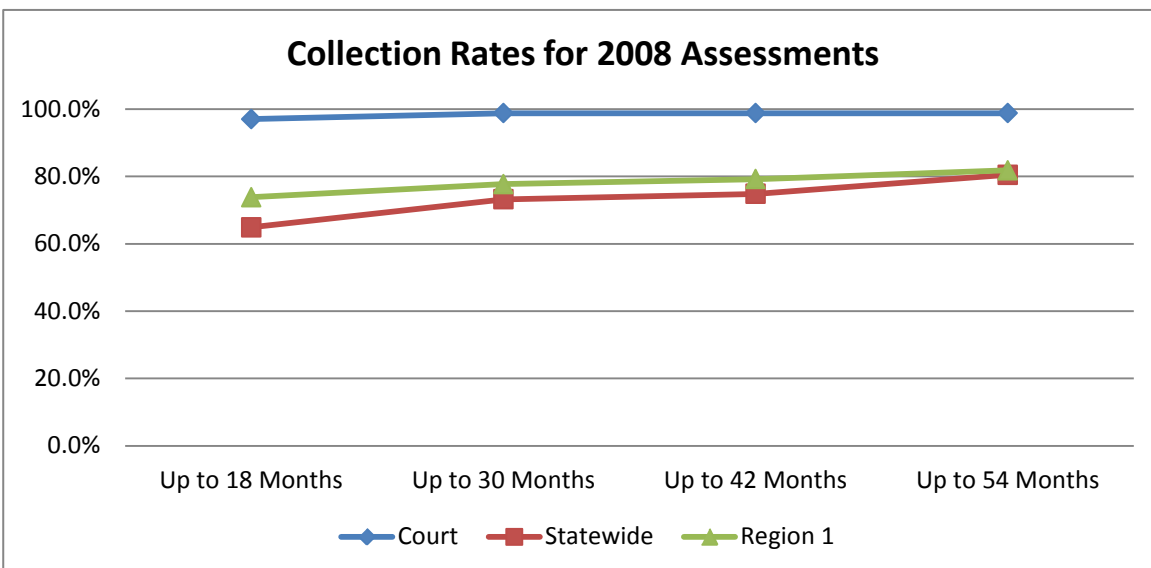
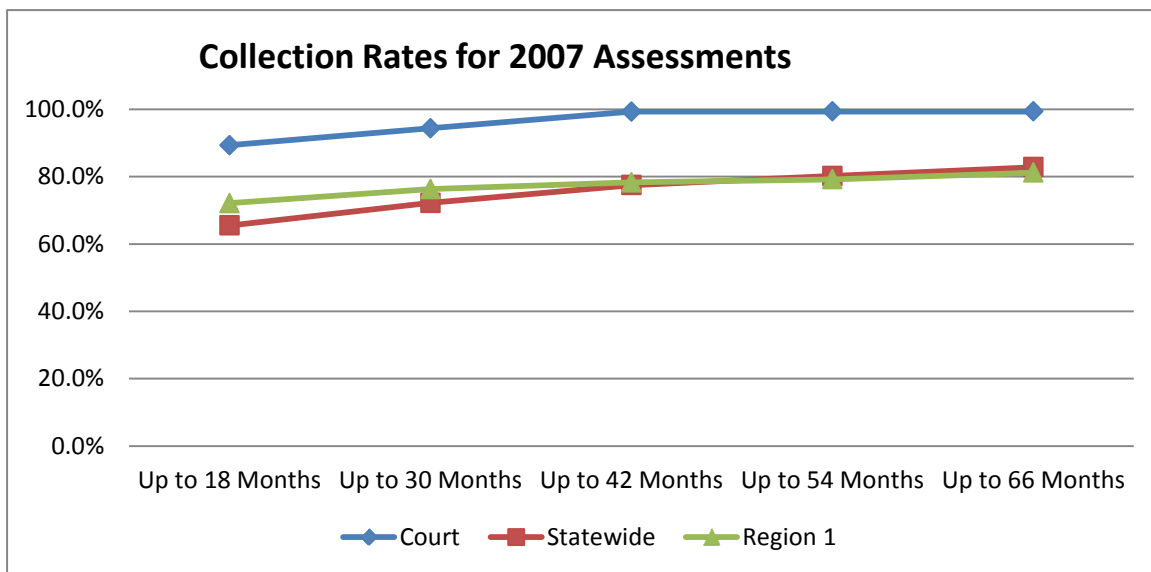
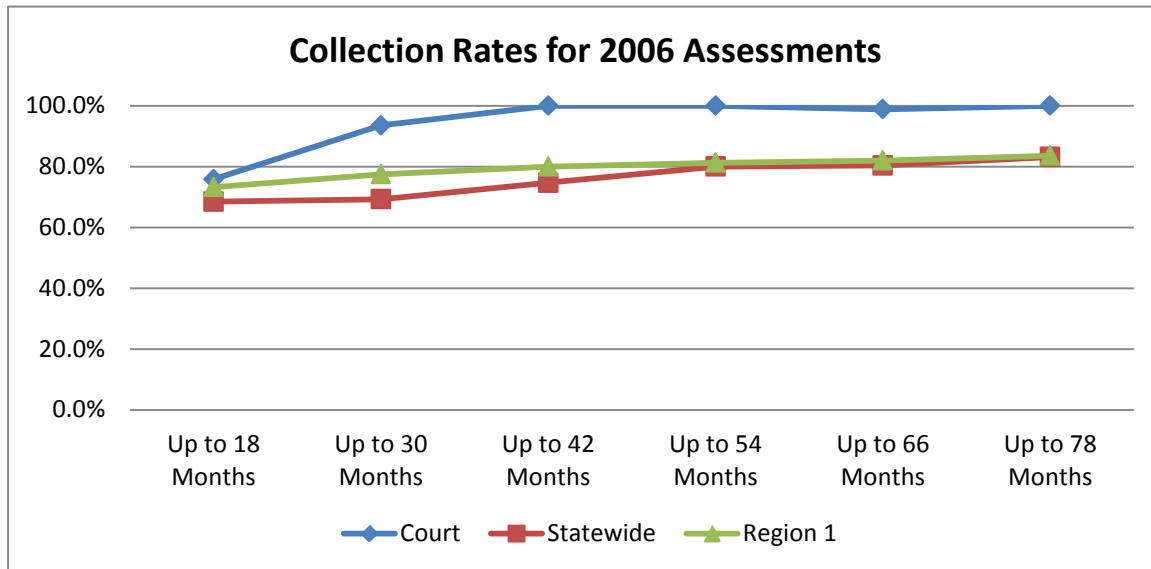
Statewide District Court Collection Rates - Parking

As of June 30, 2012

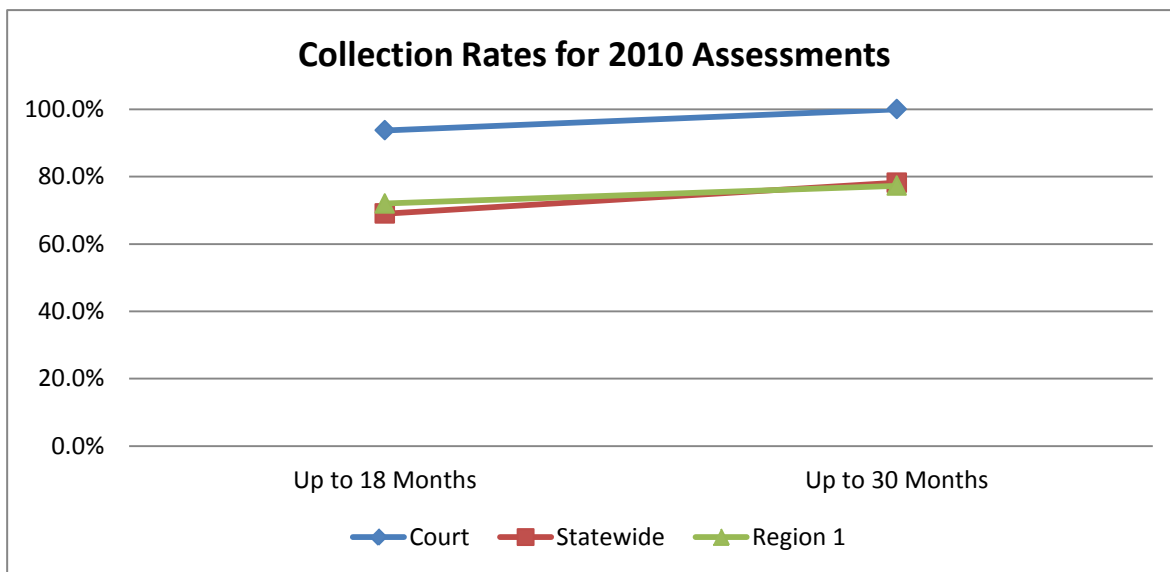
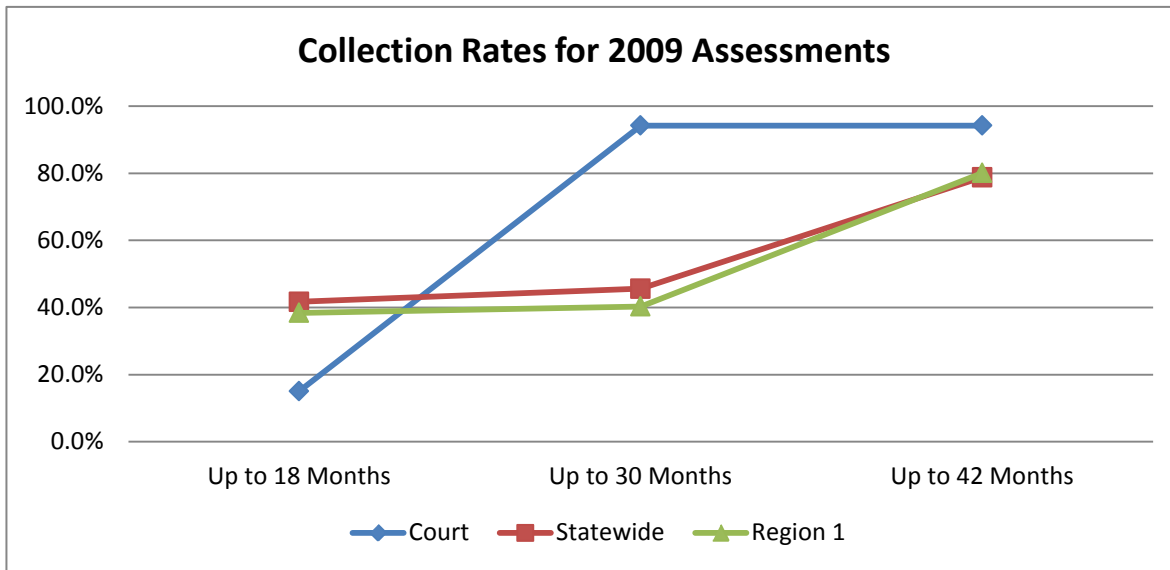
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Up to 18 Months	68.5%	65.5%	64.9%	41.7%	69.0%	71.1%
Up to 30 Months	69.3%	72.2%	73.2%	45.6%	78.2%	
Up to 42 Months	74.7%	77.5%	74.8%	78.8%		
Up to 54 Months	80.0%	80.2%	80.5%			
Up to 66 Months	80.4%	82.8%				
Up to 78 Months	83.2%					

Collection rates are the percentage collected of assessments ordered in a calendar year. All rates include restitution and are based on assessments minus adjustments. The collection rates going across the table measure collections for the same collection period. Comparing rates for the same collection period can assist the court in identifying trends and evaluating the effectiveness of a collections program or tool that has been implemented by the court. The collection rates going down the table are cumulative. The expectation is that the rates will be higher for each collection period because there has been an additional year of collections on those assessments. Evaluating collection rates over consecutive collection periods will assist the court in identifying trends and determining at what point collections efforts may become ineffective and outstanding receivables may be uncollectible.

Parking



Parking



Civil

D15 Washtenaw District Court Collection Rates - Civil Infractions

As of June 30, 2012

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Up to 18 Months	83.4%	94.4%	96.1%	95.1%	96.4%	96.0%
Up to 30 Months	90.0%	96.6%	97.5%	96.4%	97.7%	
Up to 42 Months	93.6%	97.0%	97.9%	97.1%		
Up to 54 Months	94.7%	97.5%	98.3%			
Up to 66 Months	95.3%	97.8%				
Up to 78 Months	96.9%					

Region 1 District Court Collection Rates - Civil Infractions

As of June 30, 2012

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Up to 18 Months	73.1%	75.2%	77.0%	77.6%	72.0%	74.2%
Up to 30 Months	81.4%	80.0%	80.9%	80.8%	79.6%	
Up to 42 Months	83.9%	82.2%	82.4%	82.6%		
Up to 54 Months	85.3%	83.3%	83.7%			
Up to 66 Months	86.0%	84.4%				
Up to 78 Months	86.7%					

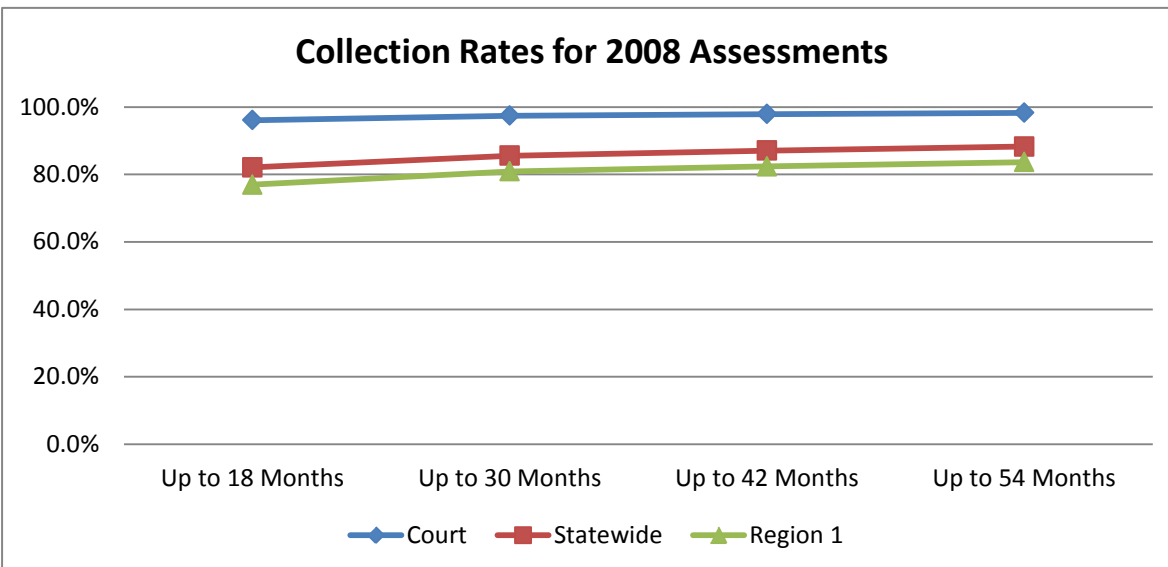
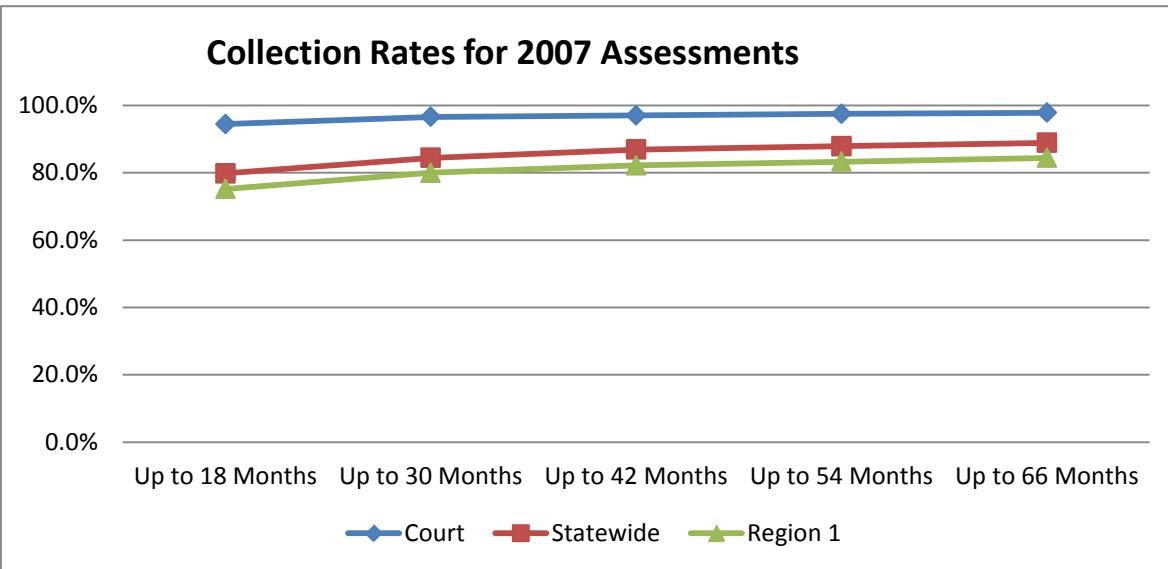
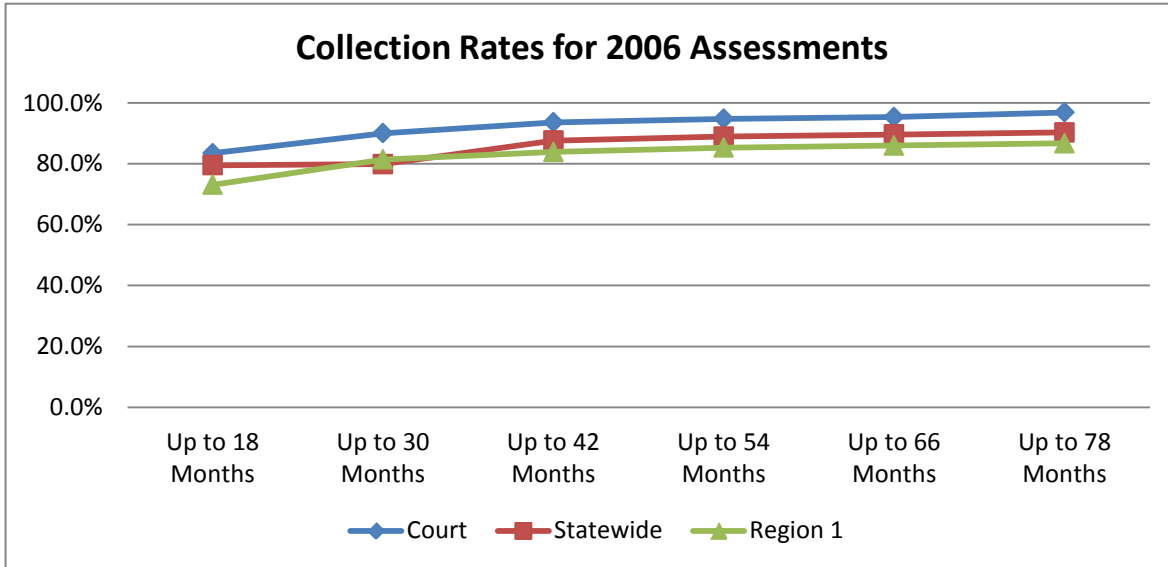
Statewide District Court Collection Rates - Civil Infractions

As of June 30, 2012

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Up to 18 Months	79.5%	79.8%	82.1%	83.1%	79.6%	81.9%
Up to 30 Months	79.9%	84.4%	85.6%	86.2%	85.6%	
Up to 42 Months	87.6%	86.9%	87.1%	87.9%		
Up to 54 Months	88.9%	87.9%	88.3%			
Up to 66 Months	89.6%	88.9%				
Up to 78 Months	90.3%					

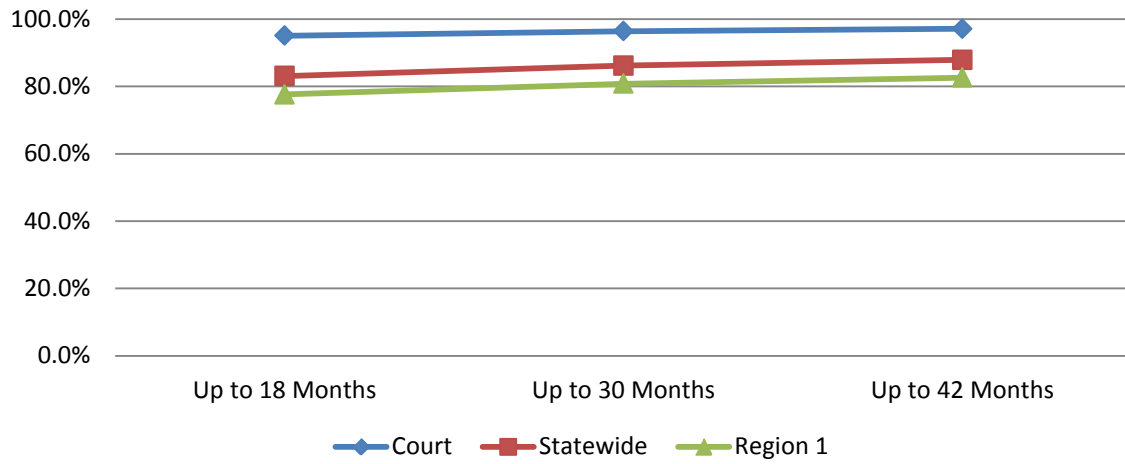
Collection rates are the percentage collected of assessments ordered in a calendar year. All rates include restitution and are based on assessments minus adjustments. The collection rates going across the table measure collections for the same collection period. Comparing rates for the same collection period can assist the court in identifying trends and evaluating the effectiveness of a collections program or tool that has been implemented by the court. The collection rates going down the table are cumulative. The expectation is that the rates will be higher for each collection period because there has been an additional year of collections on those assessments. Evaluating collection rates over consecutive collection periods will assist the court in identifying trends and determining at what point collections efforts may become ineffective and outstanding receivables may be uncollectible.

Civil

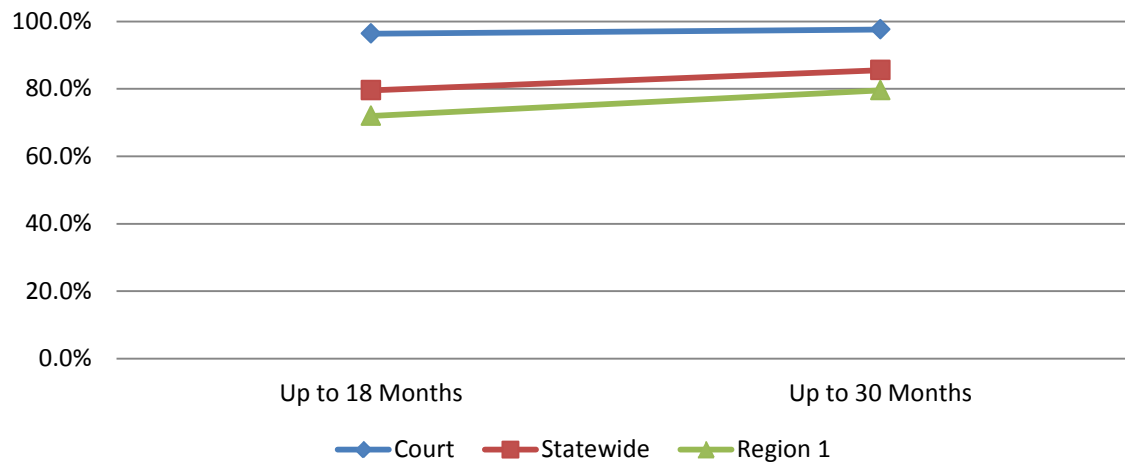


Civil

Collection Rates for 2009 Assessments



Collection Rates for 2010 Assessments



Misdemeanor Traffic/Drunk Driving

D15 Washtenaw District Court Collection Rates - Misdemeanor Traffic/Drunk Driving
As of June 30, 2012

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Up to 18 Months	80.8%	84.7%	81.3%	80.9%	84.8%	85.2%
Up to 30 Months	89.8%	92.2%	90.0%	91.6%	91.1%	
Up to 42 Months	92.7%	94.7%	92.4%	93.9%		
Up to 54 Months	93.7%	95.4%	93.3%			
Up to 66 Months	94.4%	95.9%				
Up to 78 Months	95.2%					

Region 1 District Court Collection Rates - Misdemeanor Traffic/Drunk Driving
As of June 30, 2012

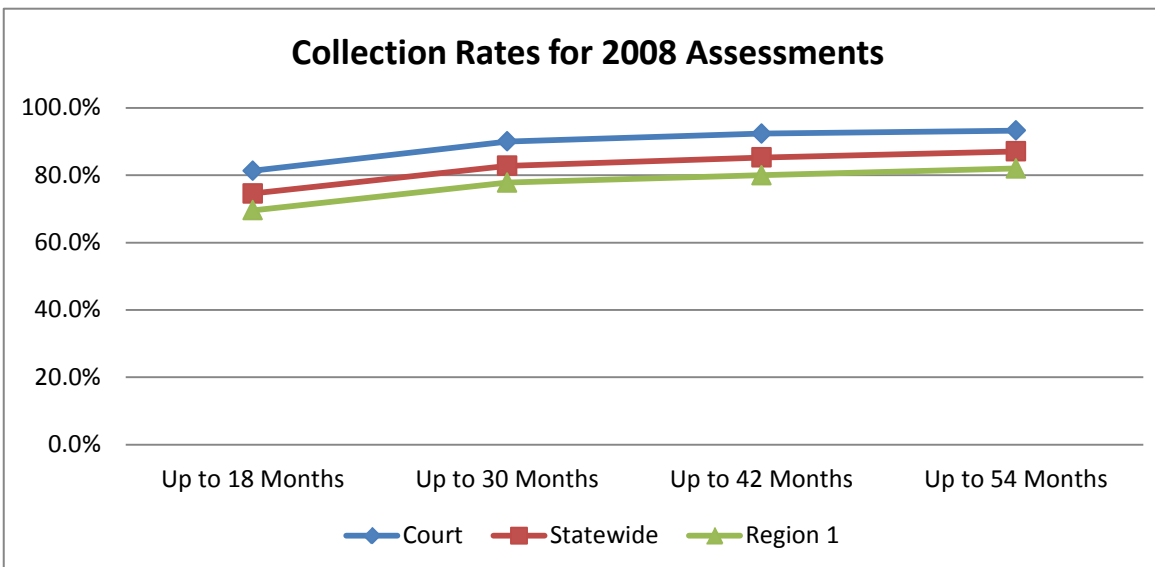
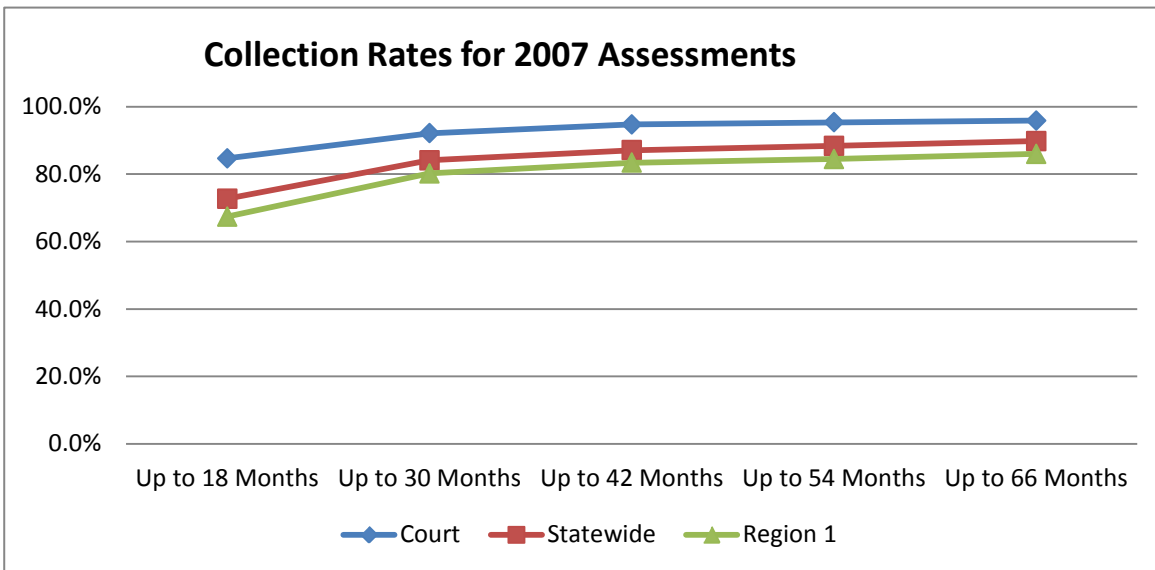
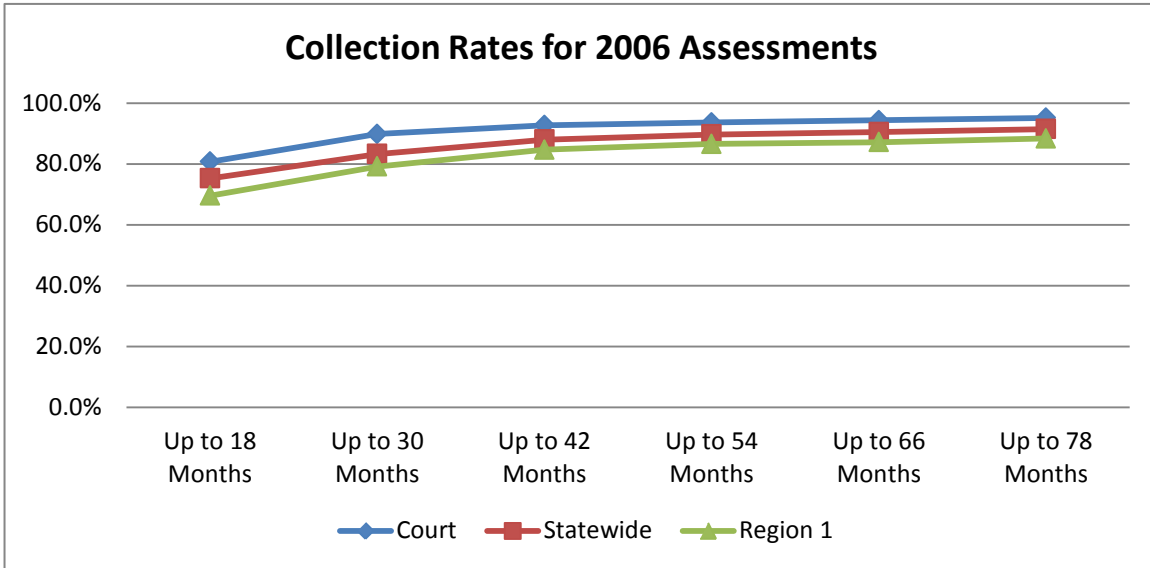
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Up to 18 Months	69.6%	67.4%	69.6%	65.8%	61.1%	52.0%
Up to 30 Months	79.2%	80.2%	77.8%	72.8%	93.7%	
Up to 42 Months	84.7%	83.4%	80.0%	76.2%		
Up to 54 Months	86.6%	84.5%	82.0%			
Up to 66 Months	87.2%	86.0%				
Up to 78 Months	88.4%					

Statewide District Court Collection Rates - Misdemeanor Traffic/Drunk Driving
As of June 30, 2012

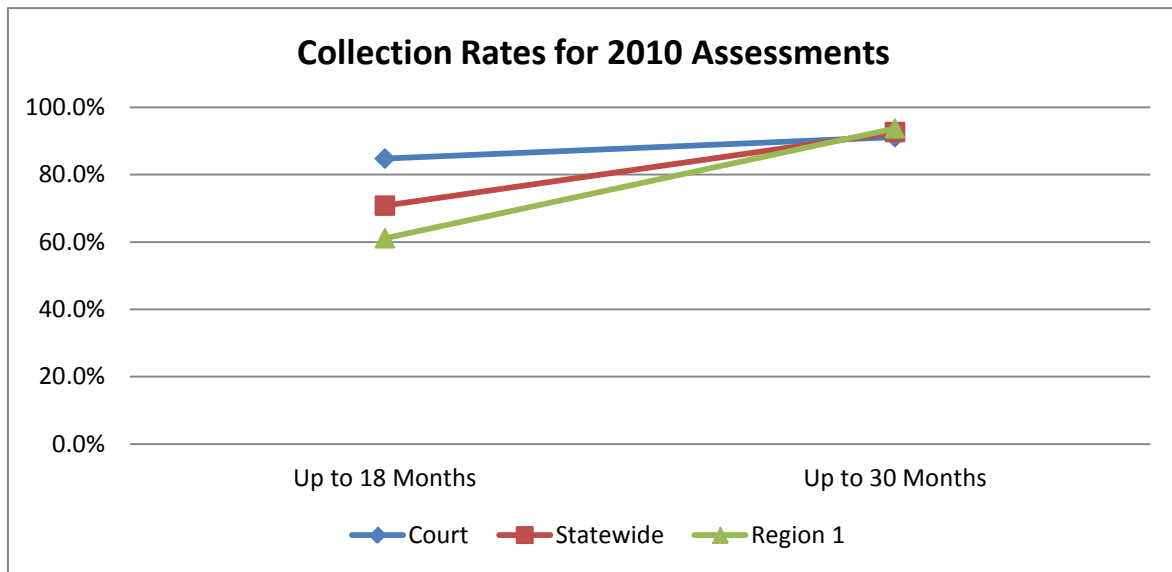
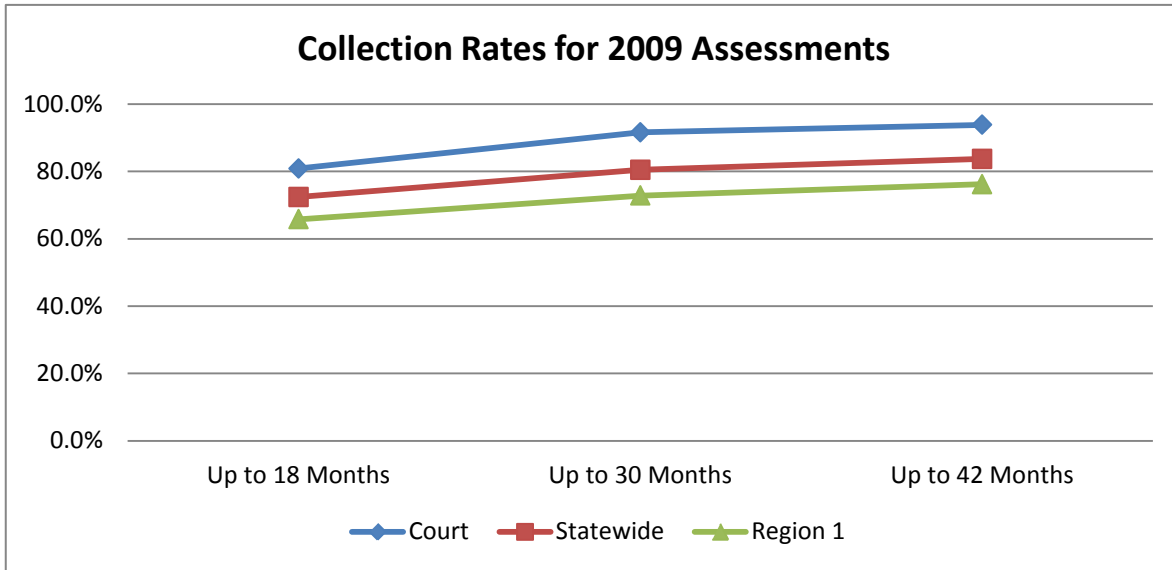
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Up to 18 Months	75.3%	72.7%	74.6%	72.4%	70.8%	66.3%
Up to 30 Months	83.3%	84.1%	82.8%	80.5%	92.6%	
Up to 42 Months	88.0%	87.1%	85.3%	83.7%		
Up to 54 Months	89.7%	88.4%	87.1%			
Up to 66 Months	90.5%	89.8%				
Up to 78 Months	91.5%					

Collection rates are the percentage collected of assessments ordered in a calendar year. All rates include restitution and are based on assessments minus adjustments. The collection rates going across the table measure collections for the same collection period. Comparing rates for the same collection period can assist the court in identifying trends and evaluating the effectiveness of a collections program or tool that has been implemented by the court. The collection rates going down the table are cumulative. The expectation is that the rates will be higher for each collection period because there has been an additional year of collections on those assessments. Evaluating collection rates over consecutive collection periods will assist the court in identifying trends and determining at what point collections efforts may become ineffective and outstanding receivables may be uncollectible.

Misdemeanor Traffic/Drunk Driving



Misdemeanor Traffic/Drunk Driving



Misdemeanors

D15 Washtenaw District Court Collection Rates - Misdemeanors

As of June 30, 2012

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Up to 18 Months	84.7%	87.4%	87.5%	75.8%	85.0%	80.3%
Up to 30 Months	92.2%	94.1%	93.6%	85.9%	92.1%	
Up to 42 Months	94.2%	95.6%	95.5%	87.8%		
Up to 54 Months	94.9%	96.3%	96.1%			
Up to 66 Months	95.4%	96.6%				
Up to 78 Months	95.4%					

Region 1 District Court Collection Rates - Misdemeanors

As of June 30, 2012

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Up to 18 Months	76.3%	75.2%	72.1%	66.7%	65.5%	64.7%
Up to 30 Months	85.0%	85.2%	80.9%	76.1%	75.3%	
Up to 42 Months	89.4%	88.4%	83.5%	79.3%		
Up to 54 Months	90.9%	89.4%	85.3%			
Up to 66 Months	91.7%	90.4%				
Up to 78 Months	92.5%					

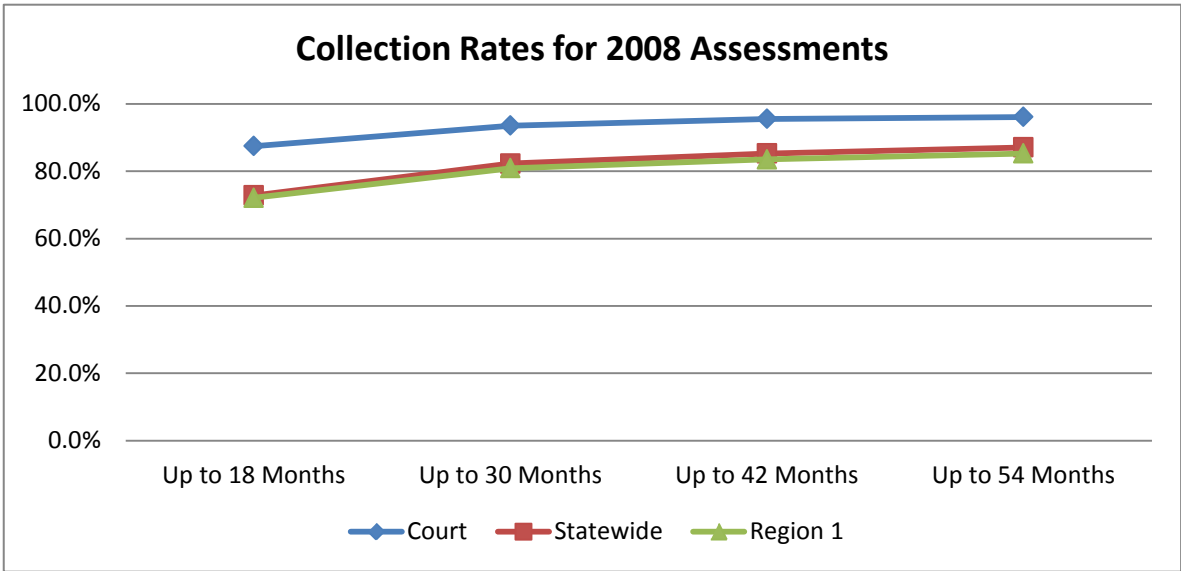
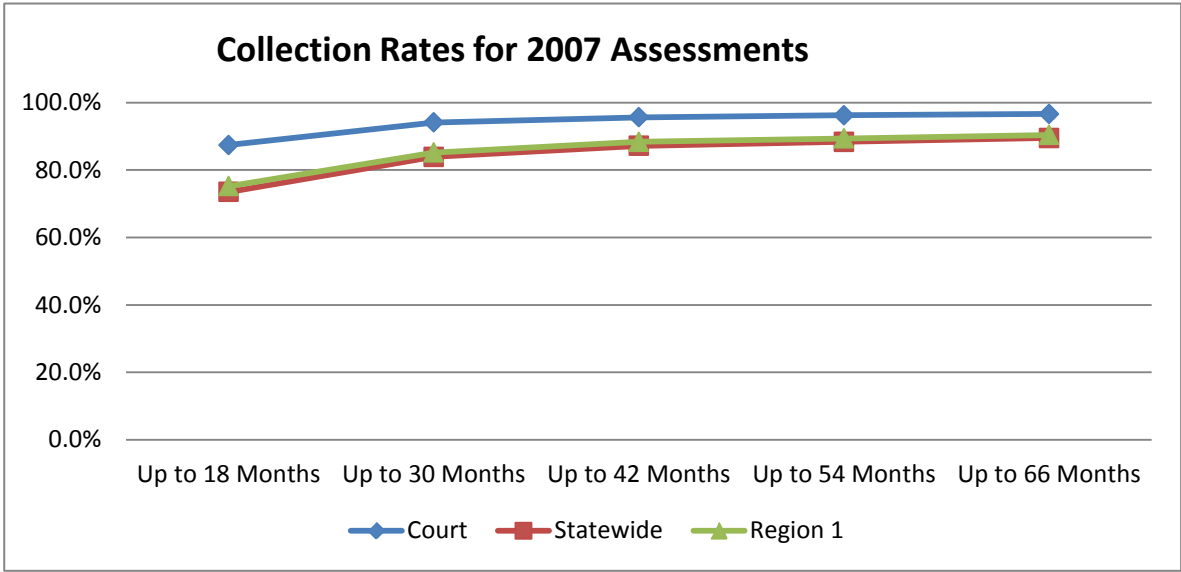
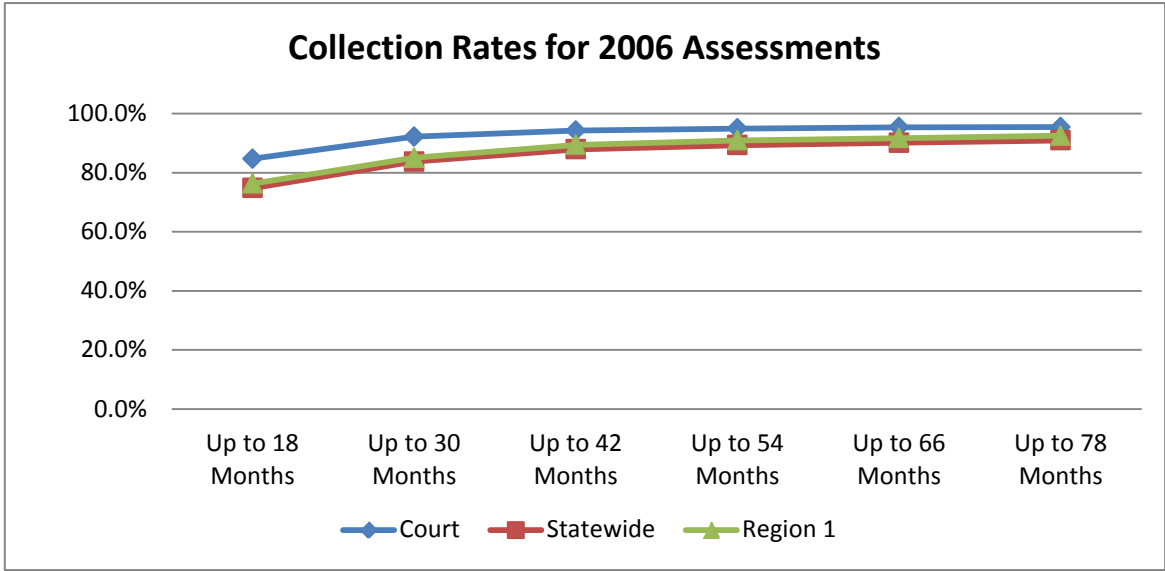
Statewide District Court Collection Rates - Misdemeanors

As of June 30, 2012

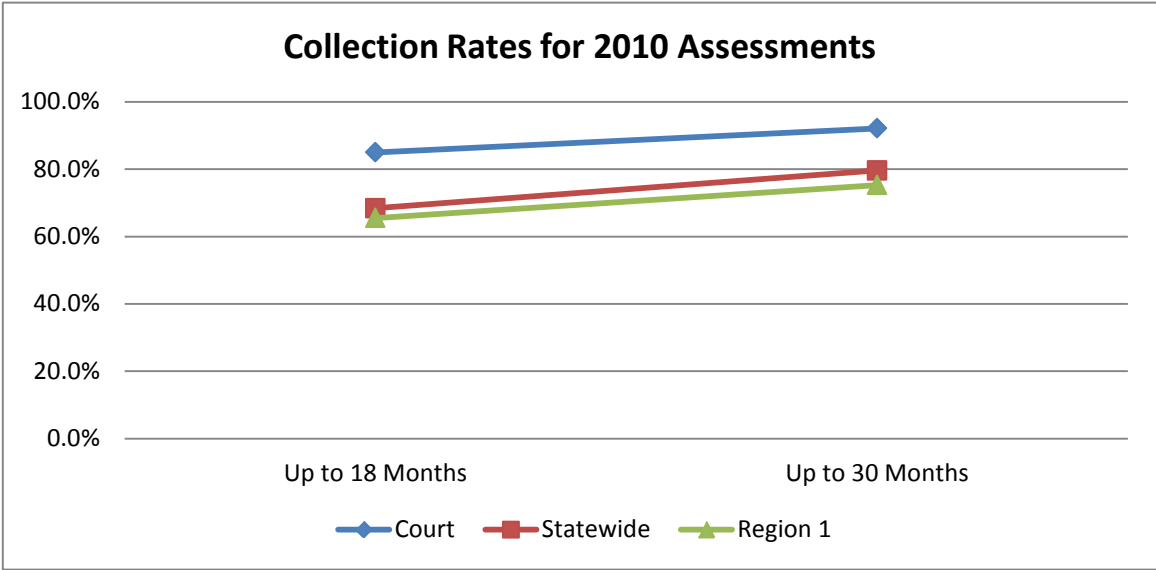
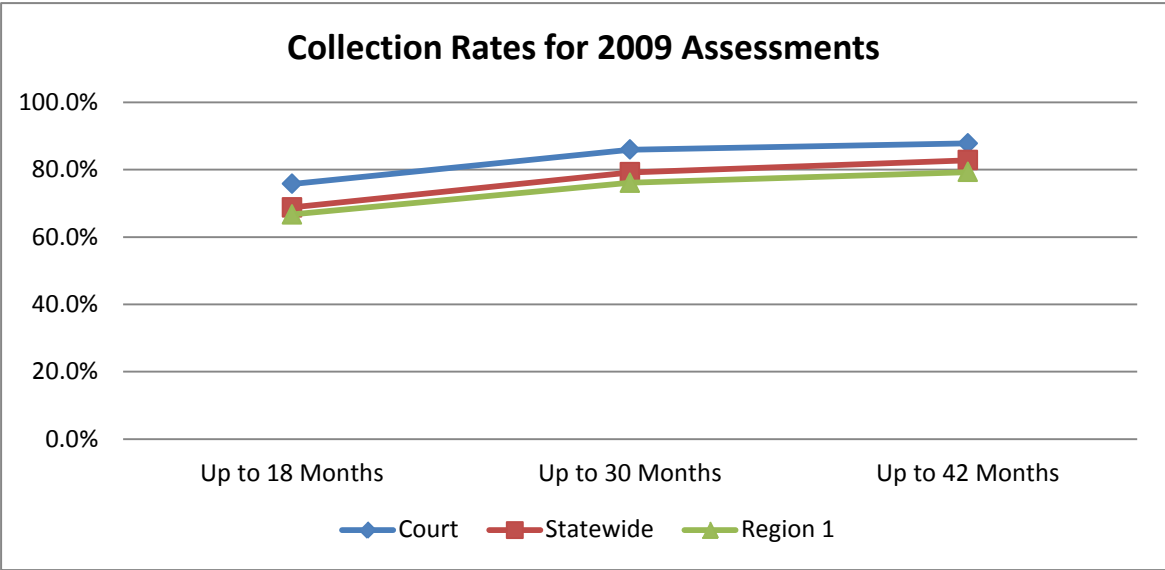
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Up to 18 Months	74.8%	73.5%	72.8%	68.8%	68.4%	67.3%
Up to 30 Months	83.7%	83.9%	82.3%	79.2%	79.6%	
Up to 42 Months	87.9%	87.2%	85.3%	82.8%		
Up to 54 Months	89.3%	88.4%	87.1%			
Up to 66 Months	90.1%	89.5%				
Up to 78 Months	90.9%					

Collection rates are the percentage collected of assessments ordered in a calendar year. All rates include restitution and are based on assessments minus adjustments. The collection rates going across the table measure collections for the same collection period. Comparing rates for the same collection period can assist the court in identifying trends and evaluating the effectiveness of a collections program or tool that has been implemented by the court. The collection rates going down the table are cumulative. The expectation is that the rates will be higher for each collection period because there has been an additional year of collections on those assessments. Evaluating collection rates over consecutive collection periods will assist the court in identifying trends and determining at what point collections efforts may become ineffective and outstanding receivables may be uncollectible.

Misdemeanors

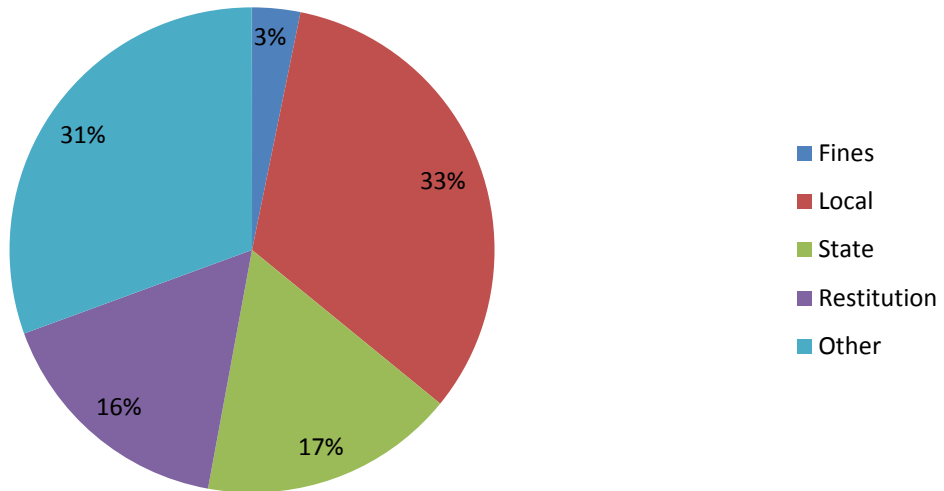


Misdemeanors



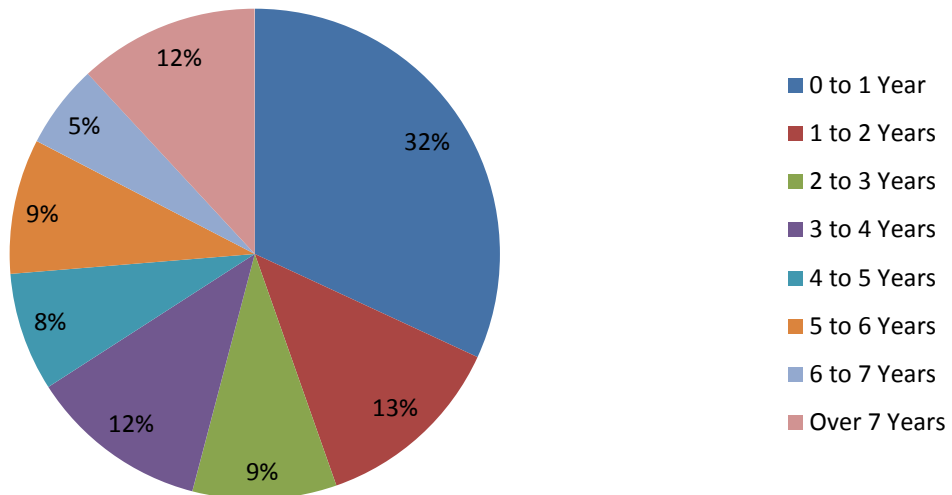
D15 Washtenaw - Region I

District Court Outstanding Receivables



The pie chart above reflects the percentage of outstanding receivables owed for each receivable type. This chart can assist the court with determining the distribution of its outstanding receivables (who the court is collecting for).

District Court Outstanding Receivables Aging



The pie chart above reflects the percentage of outstanding receivables that are a particular age. This chart can assist the court with determining what percentage of its outstanding receivables is collectible and what percentage is uncollectible.

MCAP Users

MCAP
Current Authorized Users

Assignments System

Honorable Elizabeth Pollard Hines
15th District Court

Ms. Shryl Samborn
15th District Court

Mr. Keith Zeisloft
15th District Court

Caseload Reporting System

Ms. Shryl Samborn
15th District Court

Mr. Keith Zeisloft
15th District Court

Collections Data System

Ms. Jaime Braatz
15th District Court

Ms. Erica Louzon
15th District Court

Mr. Keith Zeisloft
15th District Court

Delay in Criminal Proceedings

Ms. Shryl Samborn
15th District Court

Mr. Keith Zeisloft
15th District Court

User Maintenance

MCAP
Current Authorized Users

User Maintenance

Mr. Keith Zeisloft
15th District Court

Resources

Court Performance Measure Resources

1. Caseflow Management

- a. NCSC CourTool 2 – Clearance Rates
http://www.ncsconline.org/D_Research/CourTools/Images/courtools_measure2.pdf
- b. NCSC CourTool 3 – Time to Disposition
http://www.ncsconline.org/D_Research/CourTools/Images/courtools_measure3.pdf
- c. NCSC CourTool 4 – Age of Active Pending Caseload
http://www.ncsconline.org/D_Research/CourTools/Images/courtools_measure4.pdf
- d. NCSC CourTool 5 – Trial Date Certainty
http://www.ncsconline.org/D_Research/CourTools/Images/courtools_measure5.pdf
- e. Caseflow Management Guide
<http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/publications/manuals/cfmg.pdf>
LAO 22 – Caseflow Management Plan
<http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/other/lao.htm#cmp>
- f. Clearance Rate Reports
<http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/publications/reports/summaries.htm#clearance>
- g. Court new filings and dispositions reports
<http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/publications/reports/summaries.htm#statsupp>
- h. MCAP Reports
<https://courts.michigan.gov/crs/menu.aspx> (Caseload Reporting System)
(Delay in Matters Submitted)
(Delay in Criminal Proceedings)

2. Collections

- a. NCSC CourTool 7 – Collection of Monetary Penalties
http://www.ncsconline.org/D_Research/CourTools/Images/courtools_measure7.pdf
- b. Court Program Requirements
<http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/services/collections/CollectionsProgramRequirements.pdf>
- c. Court Program Components and Details
<http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/services/collections/CollectionsComponentsAndDetails.pdf>
- d. Court Program Models
<http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/services/collections/CollectionsProgramModels.pdf>
- e. Standards and Guidelines
http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/standards/cl_stds.pdf
- f. Collections website
<http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/services/collections/collections.htm>
- g. MCAP Reports – Collections Data System
<https://courts.michigan.gov/CDS/UI/Menu.aspx>