

Maryland Judiciary

Fiscal Year 2019

Statewide Caseflow Assessment



District Court



Administrative Office of the Courts

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Executive Summary

Case time standards are central to the Maryland Judiciary's mission to provide fair, efficient, and effective justice for all. This report describes the results of the caseflow analysis for Fiscal Year 2019 (July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019). Samples of up to 501 original cases terminated in Fiscal Year 2018 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 60,320 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.

The Fiscal Year 2019 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 by 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 percentage of cases closed within-standard was 96% for Civil Large cases, followed by 94% for Criminal cases, 93% for Civil Small cases, 93% for Traffic Payable cases, 78% for Traffic Must Appear cases, and 73% for Traffic 21-902 cases.
- The percentage of cases closed within-standard for Fiscal Year 2019 improved from Fiscal Year 2018 for Criminal cases and had a slight decrease or remained consistent for all other case types.
- Performance among small jurisdictions was above the statewide percentage for all case types. Similarly, among medium jurisdictions, performance was above the statewide percentage for all case types except Criminal. Large jurisdictions' performance was below the statewide percentage for all case types except for Criminal cases, which equaled the statewide percentage.

Average Case Time

- Table 3 of the report presents the average case processing times, and Table 4 of the report presents the median case processing times.
- Statewide average and median case processing times were within standard for each case type in Fiscal Year 2019.
- The overall average case processing time decreased for Criminal, Traffic Must Appear, Traffic Payable, Civil Large, and Civil Small case and increased for Traffic 21-902 cases. Within-standard average case processing times had decreases for Criminal, Traffic Must Appear, Traffic 21-902, and Traffic Payable case types, with increases Civil Large and Civil Small case types. The average processing time of over-standard decreased for Traffic Must Appear, Civil Large, and Civil Small case types, and increased for all other case types from Fiscal Year 2018.

- The overall median case processing time decreased from Fiscal Year 2018 for all case types except Traffic 21-902 and Civil Small. The within-standard median case processing times decreased for all other case types except Civil Large and Civil Small. The median processing times of over-standard cases increased or remained the same from Fiscal Year 2018 for all case types except Civil Large and Civil Small.
- Civil Large cases took the longest amount of time to close over-standard cases, at approximately two- and one-half months to close half of the over-standard cases of this type in Fiscal Year 2019.

Postponements and Suspensions

- Table 6 of the report presents the number and percentage of postponements by case type. Tables 7 – 14 of the report present the number of suspensions by suspension event and by case type.
- Postponements were much more likely among Traffic 21-902 (53%), Criminal (43%), Traffic Must Appear (33%), and Civil Large cases (20%), with the fewest postponements reported among Traffic Payable cases (9%).
- Of the cases in the sample that recorded one or more postponements, 90% contained a matching number of postponements and postponement reasons.
- There were 1,638 cases in Fiscal Year 2019 with mismatched postponement information (in which the number of postponement reasons provided does not match the postponement count). This occurred most frequently in Traffic 21-902 cases (513 cases), followed by Criminal cases (399 cases).
- In Fiscal Year 2019, 16% of cases were reported to have one or more suspensions, which is an increase from the analysis conducted for Fiscal Year 2018. The number of cases with one or more reported suspensions was highest among Criminal cases (28%) and lowest in Traffic Payable cases (6%). Across all case types, there was a total of 11,682 reported suspensions.

Main Analysis

The Maryland Judiciary has examined the case processing times of a sample of cases in the District Court each fiscal year since 2002. The current report describes the results of the caseflow analysis for Fiscal Year 2019 (July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019). Samples of up to 501 original cases terminated in Fiscal Year 2018 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 60,320 valid case terminations used for the present analysis.¹ This is 536 cases more than the number reported for Fiscal Year 2018 (59,784). Due to the transition to a new case management system, the District Court locations in Montgomery County were excused from conducting a data quality review for the Fiscal Year 2019 analysis of case processing performance.

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. 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 civil cases). 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. Supplemental analyses were conducted on the invalid cases to improve data quality and reporting.

Within-Standard Percentages

Statewide, no case type met the Judiciary goal of 98% of cases completed within-standard, although some jurisdictions met or exceeded this standard in some case types. The percentage of cases closed within-standard for Fiscal Year 2019 improved from Fiscal Year 2018 for Criminal cases and had a slight decrease or remained consistent for all other case types. The highest percentage of cases closed within-standard was 96% for Civil Large cases, followed by 94% for Criminal cases, 93% for Civil Small cases, 93% for Traffic Payable cases, 78% for Traffic Must Appear cases, and 73% for Traffic 21-902 cases.² Statewide weighted percentages of cases terminated within-standard by case type for Fiscal Year 2019 are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Overall Terminations and Percentage of Cases Terminated Within-Standard (Weighted) by Case Type, District Court, FY 2018 and FY 2019

Case Type	Judiciary Goals		FY 2019 Original Terminations	Within-Standard Terminations			FY 2018-19 Change
	Time Standard	Percent Within-Standard		FY 2019		FY 2018	
				N	%*	%*	
Criminal	180 days	98%	11,483	10,909	94%	92%	2%
Traffic 21-902	180 days	98%	9,446	7,933	73%	75%	-2%
Traffic Must Appear	180 days	98%	11,641	10,151	78%	78%	0%
Traffic Payable	120 days	98%	10,987	10,669	93%	95%	-2%
Civil Large	250 days	98%	6,683	6,483	96%	96%	0%
Civil Small	120 days	98%	10,080	9,422	93%	94%	-1%
Total			60,320	55,567			

**Percentages of cases closed within the Time Standards are weighted averages of the jurisdiction-specific statistics. To see unweighted percentages, please see Appendix C.*

Case processing performance by jurisdiction size is provided in Table 2 below. No jurisdiction met the Judiciary's goals for all case types. Performance among small jurisdictions was above the statewide percentage for all case types. Similarly, among medium jurisdictions, performance was above the statewide percentage for all case types except Criminal. Large jurisdictions' performance was below the statewide percentage for all case types except for Criminal cases, which equaled the statewide percentage. The lower performance of the large jurisdictions shows the major effect these courts have on the statewide within-standard percentages. Because these jurisdictions terminate more cases, they have larger weights.

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 2. Percentage of Cases Closed Within Time Standard (Weighted) as a Function of Jurisdiction Size and Case Type for District Court, FY 2019*

Case Type	Time Standard	Judiciary Goals	Statewide	Jurisdiction Size		
				Small	Medium	Large
Criminal	180 days	98%	94%	95%	92%	94%
Traffic 21-902	180 days	98%	73%	91%	88%	61%
Traffic Must Appear	180 days	98%	78%	90%	91%	72%
Traffic Payable	120 days	98%	93%	98%	98%	91%
Civil Large	250 days	98%	96%	98%	98%	95%
Civil Small	120 days	98%	93%	95%	94%	92%

** Percentages of cases closed within the Time Standards are weighted averages of the jurisdiction-specific statistics. To see unweighted percentages, please see Appendix C.*

Average and Median Case Processing Time

Overall average case processing times were within standard for each case type (*see* Table 3). The overall average case processing time decreased for Criminal (7%), Traffic Must Appear (3%), Traffic Payable (4%), Civil Large (7%), and Civil Small (3%) case types Fiscal Year 2019. Overall average case processing time increased 11% for Traffic 21-2902 cases. Within-standard average case processing times had decreases for Criminal (3%) , Traffic Must Appear (4%), Traffic 21-902 (5%), and Traffic Payable (8%) case types, with increases for within-standard case processing time for Civil Large (2%) and Civil Small (3%) compared to Fiscal Year 2018. The average processing time of over-standard cases in Fiscal Year 2019 decreased for Traffic Must Appear, Civil Large, and Civil Small case types, and increased for all other case types from Fiscal Year 2018 average.

Table 3. Average Overall, Within- and Over-Standard Case Processing Time (Weighted) by Case Type, District Court, FY 2019*

Case Type	Time Standard	FY 2019 Average Case Time (in days)			FY 2018 Overall Average Case Time
		Overall	Within-standard	Over Standard	
Criminal	180 days	79	68	262	85
Traffic 21-902	180 days	166	103	298	149
Traffic Must Appear	180 days	140	102	263	144
Traffic Payable	120 days	64	56	198	67
Civil Large	250 days	99	88	403	107
Civil Small	120 days	70	60	198	72

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

Similar to overall average case processing times, overall median case processing times were all within standard (*see* Table 4). The overall median case processing time decreased from FY 2018 for all case types except Traffic 21-902 and Civil Small. For Fiscal Year 2019, the within-standard median case processing times decreased for all other case types except Civil Large and Civil Small. The median processing times of over-standard cases increased or remained the same from Fiscal Year 2018 for all case types expect Civil Large and Civil Small.

Table 4. Median Overall, Within- and Over-Standard Case Processing Time (Weighted) by Case Type, District Court, FY 2019*

Case Type	Time Standard	FY 2019 Median Case Time (in days)			FY 2018 Overall Median Case Time
		Overall	Within Standard	Over Standard	
Criminal	180 days	63	60	221	69
Traffic 21-902	180 days	132	99	253	130
Traffic Must Appear	180 days	115	98	227	121
Traffic Payable	120 days	54	53	166	59
Civil Large	250 days	75	73	339	76
Civil Small	120 days	60	59	169	59

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

Distribution of Over-Standard Cases

As shown in Table 5 below, over-standard case terminations within one week of the time standard ranged from 6% for Civil Large cases to 16% for Traffic Payable, while another 22% to 45% closed within one month of the time standard. As in Fiscal Year 2018, it took the longest amount of time to close half of over-standard Civil Large cases. In Fiscal Year 2019, the percentages of over-standard Criminal, Traffic Must Appear, and Civil Large cases closed within one week of the standard increased. The percentages of Traffic 21-902, Traffic Payable, and Civil Small cases closed within one week was relatively stable or decreased. The percentages of cases closed within one month decreased for all case types except Civil Large cases and remained constant for Traffic Must Appear cases. Lastly, the time to close 50% of over-standard cases increased for all case types except Traffic Must Appear and Civil Large cases.

Table 5. Percentage of Over-Standard Cases Closed within One Week and One Month beyond Time Standard and Time Required to Close 50% of Over-Standard Cases by Case Type, District Court, FY 2019

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	574	16%	90 cases	40%	228 cases	1.5 months
Traffic 21-902	180 days	1,513	11%	163 cases	33%	500 cases	1.8 months
Traffic Must Appear	180 days	1,490	9%	127 cases	35%	523 cases	1.6 months
Traffic Payable	120 days	318	16%	52 cases	45%	144 cases	1.2 months
Civil Large	250 days	200	6%	12 cases	22%	44 cases	2.5 months
Civil Small	120 days	658	10%	64 cases	33%	214 cases	1.8 months

Postponements

The Statewide Caseflow Assessment includes both pre-trial and trial postponements. Jurisdictions had opportunities to review and complete the information during the assessment data quality review period; however, postponement data is optional, therefore the extent to which they were reviewed and corrected was not tracked. 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 below presents the number and percentage of cases with postponement information. For the purpose of this analysis, a “case with valid postponement information” is defined as a case with either information in the “number of postponements” data field or postponement reasons provided, unless both the number and reason fields indicated no postponements.

To the extent the data are accurate, postponements were much more likely among Traffic 21-902 (53%), Criminal (43%), Traffic Must Appear (33%), and Civil Large (20%) cases than in Civil Small (9%) cases or Traffic Payable cases (9%).

Table 6. Number and Percentage of Cases with Postponement Information by the Match Between the Numbers of Postponements and Postponement Reasons by Case Type, District Court, FY 2019

	FY 2019 Valid Terminations	Cases with valid postponement information *			Matching postponement information **	
		N	%	FY 2018 %	N	%
Criminal	11,483	4,918	43%	47%	4,519	92%
Traffic 21-902	9,446	4,961	53%	52%	4,448	90%
Traffic Must Appear	11,641	3,821	33%	35%	3,429	90%
Traffic Payable	10,987	941	9%	9%	871	93%
Civil Large	6,683	1,337	20%	25%	1,173	88%
Civil Small	10,080	877	9%	11%	777	89%
Total	60,320	16,855	28%	32%	15,217	90%

* 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

Suspensions

District Court case processing time is suspended for a variety of case-specific reasons. Although it was requested, it is not mandatory for clerks to quality check suspension reasons in the Assessment Application. Therefore, the assessment application relies on the accuracy of data entry by the clerks while processing the case.

In Fiscal Year 2019, 16% of cases were reported to have one or more suspensions, which is an increase of 33% from Fiscal Year 2018. The number of cases with one or more reported suspensions was highest among Criminal cases (28%) and lowest in Traffic Payable cases (6%). Across all case types, there was a total of 11,682 reported suspensions.

Further analysis of case suspensions indicates that in 23% of the suspensions (2,731 of the 11,682), there either was a stop date prior to the start date or there was a missing start or stop date. (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	11,483	3,163 (28%)	3,710	3,707 (100%)	3 (0%)
Traffic 21-902	9,446	1,119 (12%)	1,348	1,311 (97%)	37 (3%)
Traffic Must Appear	11,641	2,371 (20%)	2,786	2,772 (99%)	14 (1%)
Traffic Payable	10,987	659 (6%)	720	720 (100%)	0 (100%)
Civil Large	6,683	1,182 (18%)	1,730	238 (14%)	1,492 (86%)
Civil Small	10,080	1,059 (11%)	1,388	203 (15%)	1,185 (85%)
Total	60,320	9,553 (16%)	11,682	8,951 (77%)	2,731 (23%)

* 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 occur for a variety of reasons. As shown in Table 8, among invalid suspensions, Civil Large cases had the highest reported frequency of missing stop dates and negative suspension times.

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	3 (0%)	1 (33%)	2 (67%)	0 (0%)
Traffic 21-902	37 (3%)	6 (16%)	28 (76%)	3 (8%)
Traffic Must Appear	14 (1%)	4 (29%)	9 (64%)	1 (7%)
Traffic Payable	0 (100%)	-	-	-
Civil Large	1,492 (86%)	750 (50%)	16 (1%)	726 (49%)
Civil Small	1,185 (85%)	702 (59%)	14 (1%)	469 (40%)
Total	2,731 (23%)	1,463 (54%)	69 (3%)	1,199 (44%)

* Percent of total suspensions

** Percent of invalid suspensions

Comparable to prior years, 96% of reported suspensions in Criminal and Traffic cases are due to defendants having failed to appear (FTA 1, FTA 2, and FTA 3). Most of these were first-time FTAs. The remaining suspensions in Criminal and Traffic cases are PSI-related.

Table 9. Suspension Data for Traffic 21-902

Suspension Event	Total Suspensions N	Valid Suspensions N, (%)*	Invalid Suspensions N, (%)*	Missing Stop Date N, (%)**	Missing Start Date N, (%)**	Negative Suspension Time N, (%)**
FTA 1	1,082	1,073 (99%)	9 (1%)	5 (56%)	2 (22%)	2 (22%)
FTA 2	170	163 (96%)	7 (4%)	1 (14%)	5 (71%)	1 (14%)
FTA 3	20	17 (85%)	3 (15%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)
PSI Order***	54	36 (67%)	18 (33%)	0 (0%)	18 (100%)	0 (0%)
NCR Filing	0	-	-	-	-	-
Psychological Evaluation	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
Competency	4	4 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
Problem-Solving Court Diversion	16	16 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
Military Leave	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
Total	1,348	1,311 (97%)	37 (3%)	6 (16%)	28 (76%)	3 (8%)

* 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 10. Suspension Data for Criminal

Suspension Event	Total Suspensions N	Valid Suspensions N, (%) [*]	Invalid Suspensions N, (%) [*]	Missing Stop Date N, (%) ^{**}	Missing Start Date N, (%) ^{**}	Negative Suspension Time N, (%) ^{**}
FTA 1	3,020	3,020 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
FTA 2	369	369 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
FTA 3	76	76 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
PSI Order ^{***}	79	78 (99%)	1 (1%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
NCR Filing	9	9 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
Psychological Evaluation	21	21 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
Competency	106	104 (98%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
Problem-Solving Court Diversion	26	26 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
Military Leave	4	4 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
Total	3,710	3,707 (100%)	3 (0%)	1 (33%)	2 (67%)	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 11. Suspension Data for Traffic Must Appear

Suspension Event	Total Suspensions N	Valid Suspensions N, (%)*	Invalid Suspensions N, (%)*	Missing Stop Date N, (%)**	Missing Start Date N, (%)**	Negative Suspension Time N, (%)**
FTA 1	2,354	2,348 (100%)	6 (0%)	4 (67%)	1 (17%)	1 (17%)
FTA 2	378	376 (99%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
FTA 3	27	27 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
PSI Order***	22	16 (73%)	6 (27%)	0 (0%)	6 (100%)	0 (0%)
NCR Filing	0	-	-	-	-	-
Psychological Evaluation	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
Competency	3	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
Problem-Solving Court Diversion	0	-	-	-	-	-
Military Leave	0	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,786	2,772 (99%)	14 (1%)	4 (29%)	9 (64%)	1 (7%)

*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 12. Suspension Data for Traffic Payable

Suspension Event	Total Suspensions N	Valid Suspensions N, (%)*	Invalid Suspensions N, (%)*	Missing Stop Date N, (%)**	Missing Start Date N, (%)**	Negative Suspension Time N, (%)**
FTA 1	655	655 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
FTA 2	55	55 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
FTA 3	10	10 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
NCR Filing	0	-	-	-	-	-
Total	720	720 (100%)	0 (100%)	-	-	-

*Percent of total suspensions, by suspension event

**Percent of invalid suspensions, by suspension event

In Fiscal Year 2019 compared to Fiscal Year 2018, more suspensions were classified as invalid for both Civil Small and Civil Large casetypes. The increased number of invalid suspension was primarily driven by the inclusion of the multiple defendant suspension. Suspensions due to multiple defendants accounted for approximately 98% and 97% of total suspensions among Civil Large and Civil Small cases in Fiscal Year 2019.

Table 13. Suspension Data for Civil Large

Suspension Event	Total Suspensions N	Valid Suspensions N, (%)*	Invalid Suspensions N, (%)*	Missing Stop Date N, (%)**	Missing Start Date N, (%)**	Negative Suspension Time N, (%)**
Bankruptcy	11	11 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
Military Leave	1	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Passed for Settlement	26	26 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
Stay	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
Multiple Defendant 1***	1,152	139 (12%)	1,013 (88%)	457 (45%)	12 (1%)	544 (54%)
Multiple Defendant 2***	539	61 (11%)	478 (89%)	292 (61%)	4 (1%)	182 (38%)
Total	1,730	238 (14%)	1,492 (86%)	750 (50%)	16 (1%)	726 (49%)

*Percent of total suspensions, by suspension event.

**Percent of invalid suspensions, by suspension event.

Table 14. Suspension Data for Civil Small

Suspension Event	Total Suspensions N	Valid Suspensions N, (%)*	Invalid Suspensions N, (%)*	Missing Stop Date N, (%)**	Missing Start Date N, (%)**	Negative Suspension Time N, (%)**
Bankruptcy	4	4 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
Military Leave	0	-	-	-	-	-
Passed for Settlement	34	34 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
Stay	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	-	-	-
Multiple Defendant 1***	1,030	128 (12%)	902 (88%)	525 (58%)	13 (1%)	364 (40%)
Multiple Defendant 2***	319	36 (11%)	283 (89%)	177 (63%)	1 (0%)	105 (37%)
Total	1,388	203 (15%)	1,185 (85%)	702 (59%)	14 (1%)	469 (40%)

*Percent of total suspensions, by suspension event

**Percent of invalid suspensions, by suspension event

Appendix A: Within-Standard Percentage & Overall and Over-Standard Average and Median Case Processing Times by Jurisdiction

Table A1: Percentage of Cases Terminated Within-Standard by Case Type and Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Jurisdiction Size	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
Allegany	Small	93%	92%	92%	97%	100%	94%
Anne Arundel	Large	85%	57%	57%	95%	95%	80%
Baltimore City	Large	99%	97%	97%	98%	95%	94%
Baltimore County	Large	92%	68%	81%	89%	95%	96%
Calvert	Small	93%	90%	93%	99%	99%	99%
Caroline	Small	99%	98%	97%	100%	99%	98%
Carroll	Small	97%	99%	99%	100%	100%	98%
Cecil	Small	98%	95%	94%	99%	99%	93%
Charles	Medium	94%	91%	94%	98%	98%	98%
Dorchester	Small	97%	95%	94%	99%	95%	94%
Frederick	Medium	83%	82%	84%	99%	99%	95%
Garrett	Small	94%	95%	94%	99%	97%	93%
Harford	Medium	96%	94%	94%	97%	99%	92%
Howard	Medium	95%	87%	94%	98%	96%	90%
Kent	Small	100%	98%	97%	99%	100%	97%
Montgomery	Large	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Prince George's	Large	96%	65%	69%	85%	93%	94%
Queen Anne's	Small	99%	98%	95%	99%	100%	97%
Somerset	Small	99%	92%	94%	100%	100%	95%
St. Mary's	Small	96%	85%	89%	99%	95%	89%
Talbot	Small	99%	99%	96%	97%	99%	95%
Washington	Small	90%	70%	59%	99%	99%	94%
Wicomico	Small	97%	93%	94%	99%	96%	96%
Worcester	Small	94%	85%	82%	93%	97%	91%
Statewide**		94%	73%	78%	93%	96%	93%

Source: Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application (February 2020)

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

‡ District Court locations in Montgomery County there were excused from conducting a data quality review for the Fiscal Year 2019 analysis of case processing performance. Therefore, their results are not presented.

Table A2: Percentage of Cases Terminated Within-Standard by Case Type and Size of Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Judges	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
Small							
Allegany	2	93%	92%	92%	97%	100%	94%
Calvert	2	93%	90%	93%	99%	99%	99%
Caroline	1	99%	98%	97%	100%	99%	98%
Carroll	2	97%	99%	99%	100%	100%	98%
Cecil	2	98%	95%	94%	99%	99%	93%
Dorchester	1	97%	95%	94%	99%	95%	94%
Garrett	1	94%	95%	94%	99%	97%	93%
Kent	1	100%	98%	97%	99%	100%	97%
Queen Anne's	1	99%	98%	95%	99%	100%	97%
Somerset	1	99%	92%	94%	100%	100%	95%
St. Mary's	1	96%	85%	89%	99%	95%	89%
Talbot	1	99%	99%	96%	97%	99%	95%
Washington	2	90%	70%	59%	99%	99%	94%
Wicomico	2	97%	93%	94%	99%	96%	96%
Worcester	2	94%	85%	82%	93%	97%	91%
Small Overall*	22	95%	91%	90%	98%	98%	95%
Medium							
Charles	3	94%	91%	94%	98%	98%	98%
Frederick	3	83%	82%	84%	99%	99%	95%
Harford	4	96%	94%	94%	97%	99%	92%
Howard	5	95%	87%	94%	98%	96%	90%
Medium Overall*	15	92%	88%	91%	98%	98%	94%
Large							
Anne Arundel	9	85%	57%	57%	95%	95%	80%
Baltimore City	28	yes	97%	97%	98%	95%	94%
Baltimore County	13	92%	68%	81%	89%	95%	96%
Montgomery	13	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Prince George's	17	96%	65%	69%	85%	93%	94%
Large Overall*	80	94%	61%	72%	91%	95%	92%

Source: Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application (February 2020)

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

‡ The District Court locations in Montgomery County were excused from conducting a data quality review for the Fiscal Year 2019 analysis of case processing performance. Therefore, their results are not presented.

Table A3: Overall and Over-Standard Average Case Processing Time in Days by Case Type and Jurisdiction, FY 2019

	Criminal		Traffic 21-902		Traffic Must Appear		Traffic Payable		Civil Large		Civil Small	
	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST
Allegany	79	239	93	237	100	242	53	154	66	-	52	180
Anne Arundel	109	303	186	274	199	315	60	182	102	325	91	232
Baltimore City	56	214	91	250	92	242	50	180	121	444	88	175
Baltimore County	81	271	167	274	133	268	70	182	106	355	67	165
Calvert	97	236	112	218	103	215	47	207	58	309	42	178
Caroline	62	189	90	251	82	243	46	127	64	571	45	193
Carroll	72	243	92	298	82	204	52	166	73	-	52	217
Cecil	67	205	99	251	102	234	52	324	67	305	58	191
Charles	82	257	108	246	96	230	51	166	85	318	53	188
Dorchester	76	241	109	207	113	242	52	143	85	398	68	299
Frederick	112	254	129	228	121	228	51	155	64	348	57	224
Garrett	77	266	92	233	100	242	45	129	86	320	55	261
Harford	74	242	106	244	98	222	62	158	86	1033	73	178
Howard	70	215	112	243	94	233	55	144	90	591	73	276
Kent	67	-	79	196	85	205	43	200	65	-	56	279
Montgomery	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Prince George's	76	250	161	244	159	259	85	162	118	347	75	192
Queen Anne's	65	194	86	195	98	226	54	219	76	-	55	228
Somerset	66	207	110	232	98	260	50	147	70	-	52	264
St. Mary's	82	261	115	226	118	225	49	122	97	422	63	188
Talbot	70	208	90	211	91	220	69	671	71	347	60	187
Washington	93	224	155	242	173	245	50	222	71	349	58	204
Wicomico	80	269	93	209	102	269	50	179	78	369	60	214
Worcester	114	810	118	259	128	296	112	1001	73	334	79	356
Statewide*	79	262	166	298	140	263	64	198	99	403	70	198

Source: Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application (February 2020)

"-" denotes jurisdictions with no cases of a particular type terminated in Fiscal Year 2019.

*Statewide average is the weighted averages of jurisdiction-specific statistics.

‡The District Court locations in Montgomery County were excused from conducting a data quality review for the Fiscal Year 2019 analysis of case processing performance. Therefore, their results are not presented.

Table A4: Overall and Over-Standard Average Case Processing Time in Days by Case Type and Jurisdiction Size, FY 2019

Jurisdiction	Criminal		Traffic 21-902		Traffic Must-Appear		Traffic Payable		Civil Large		Civil Small	
	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST
Small												
Allegany	79	239	93	237	100	242	53	154	66	-	52	180
Calvert	97	236	112	218	103	215	47	207	58	309	42	178
Caroline	62	189	90	251	82	243	46	127	64	571	45	193
Carroll	72	243	92	298	82	204	52	166	73	-	52	217
Cecil	67	205	99	251	102	234	52	324	67	305	58	191
Dorchester	76	241	109	207	113	242	52	143	85	398	68	299
Garrett	77	266	92	233	100	242	45	129	86	320	55	261
Kent	67	-	79	196	85	205	43	200	65	-	56	279
Queen Anne's	65	194	86	195	98	226	54	219	76	-	55	228
Somerset	66	207	110	232	98	260	50	147	70	-	52	264
St. Mary's	82	261	115	226	118	225	49	122	97	422	63	188
Talbot	70	208	90	211	91	220	69	671	71	347	60	187
Washington	93	224	155	242	173	245	50	222	71	349	58	204
Wicomico	80	269	93	209	102	269	50	179	78	369	60	214
Worcester	114	810	118	259	128	296	112	1001	73	334	79	356
Small, Overall*	82	291	106	239	109	241	57	294	74	361	58	219
Medium												
Charles	82	257	108	246	96	230	51	166	85	318	53	188
Frederick	112	254	129	228	121	228	51	155	64	348	57	224
Harford	74	242	106	244	98	222	62	158	86	1033	73	178
Howard	70	215	112	243	94	233	55	144	90	591	73	276
Medium, Overall*	85	244	115	240	102	229	55	156	82	577	63	213
Large												
Anne Arundel	109	303	186	274	199	315	60	182	102	325	91	232
Baltimore City	56	214	91	250	92	242	50	180	121	444	88	175
Baltimore County	81	271	167	274	133	268	70	182	106	355	67	165
Montgomery	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Prince George's	76	250	161	244	159	259	85	162	118	347	75	192
Large, Overall*	77	255	208	341	154	274	68	181	111	365	78	185

Source: Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application (February 2020)

"-" denotes jurisdictions with no cases of a particular type terminated in Fiscal Year 2019.

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

‡The District Court locations in Montgomery County were excused from conducting a data quality review for the Fiscal Year 2019 analysis of case processing performance. Therefore, their results are not presented.

Table A5: Overall and Over-Standard Median Case Processing Time in Days by Case Type and Jurisdiction, FY 2019

Jurisdiction	Criminal		Traffic 21-902		Traffic Must-Appear		Traffic Payable		Civil Large		Civil Small	
	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST
Allegany	58	222	71	215	83	223	45	144	66	-	40	170
Anne Arundel	81	255	161	251	155	259	47	182	67	291	55	169
Baltimore City	43	208	82	209	84	221	42	154	92	475	84	137
Baltimore County	61	250	150	236	109	227	52	163	83	312	59	155
Calvert	89	230	107	204	95	202	44	159	48	309	41	137
Caroline	53	191	84	246	70	209	45	127	53	571	38	177
Carroll	61	223	77	245	70	191	48	166	67	-	53	198
Cecil	57	204	86	199	87	213	46	313	56	305	47	158
Charles	68	228	95	204	85	216	45	147	62	324	49	154
Dorchester	67	213	100	201	101	205	49	143	53	426	54	263
Frederick	90	248	119	216	113	224	45	156	51	296	49	183
Garrett	55	230	83	236	90	210	46	129	73	320	37	184
Harford	62	233	98	220	90	214	49	150	68	412	66	165
Howard	60	212	94	218	69	205	47	137	57	352	51	182
Kent	63	-	78	196	75	195	37	200	59	-	44	200
Montgomery	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Prince George's	63	214	146	229	132	236	78	148	91	321	76	161
Queen Anne's	60	191	81	193	86	202	47	173	65	-	48	236
Somerset	60	193	106	204	84	223	47	147	54	-	41	256
St. Mary's	69	221	107	213	112	206	46	121	59	332	46	171
Talbot	61	196	84	208	82	201	47	780	57	347	53	149
Washington	73	205	141	225	163	231	47	238	53	322	48	198
Wicomico	65	199	84	198	92	224	47	170	53	320	52	219
Worcester	71	235	95	231	83	241	45	333	51	346	53	255
Statewide*	63	221	132	253	115	229	54	166	75	339	60	169

Source: Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application (February 2020)

"-" denotes jurisdictions with no cases of a particular type terminated in Fiscal Year 2019.

*Statewide median is the weighted median of jurisdiction-specific statistics.

‡ The District Court locations in Montgomery County were excused from conducting a data quality review for the Fiscal Year 2019 analysis of case processing performance. Therefore, their results are not presented.

Table A6: Overall and Over-Standard Median Case Processing Time in Days by Case Type and Jurisdiction Size, FY 2019

Jurisdiction	Criminal		Traffic 21-902		TMA		Traffic Payable		Civil Large		Civil Small	
	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST
Small												
Allegany	58	222	71	215	83	223	45	144	66	-	40	170
Calvert	89	230	107	204	95	202	44	159	48	309	41	137
Caroline	53	191	84	246	70	209	45	127	53	571	38	177
Carroll	61	223	77	245	70	191	48	166	67	-	53	198
Cecil	57	204	86	199	87	213	46	313	56	305	47	158
Dorchester	67	213	100	201	101	205	49	143	53	426	54	263
Garrett	55	230	83	236	90	210	46	129	73	320	37	184
Kent	63	-	78	196	75	195	37	200	59	-	44	200
Queen Anne's	60	191	81	193	86	202	47	173	65	-	48	236
Somerset	60	193	106	204	84	223	47	147	54	-	41	256
St. Mary's	69	221	107	213	112	206	46	121	59	332	46	171
Talbot	61	196	84	208	82	201	47	780	57	347	53	149
Washington	73	205	141	225	163	231	47	238	53	322	48	198
Wicomico	65	199	84	198	92	224	47	170	53	320	52	219
Worcester	71	235	95	231	83	241	45	333	51	346	53	255
Small, Overall*	66	213	94	216	95	214	46	225	57	338	48	198
Medium												
Charles	68	228	95	204	85	216	45	147	62	324	49	154
Frederick	90	248	119	216	113	224	45	156	51	296	49	183
Harford	62	233	98	220	90	214	49	150	68	412	66	165
Howard	60	212	94	218	69	205	47	137	57	352	51	182
Medium, Overall*	70	231	102	215	89	215	47	147	60	347	54	169
Large												
Anne Arundel	109	255	251	251	155	259	47	182	67	291	55	169
Baltimore City	56	208	209	209	84	221	42	154	92	475	84	137
Baltimore County	81	250	236	236	109	227	52	163	83	312	59	155
Montgomery	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Prince George's	76	214	229	229	132	236	78	148	91	321	76	161
Large, Overall*	61	221	157	280	125	236	58	155	84	337	67	157

Source: Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application (February 2020)

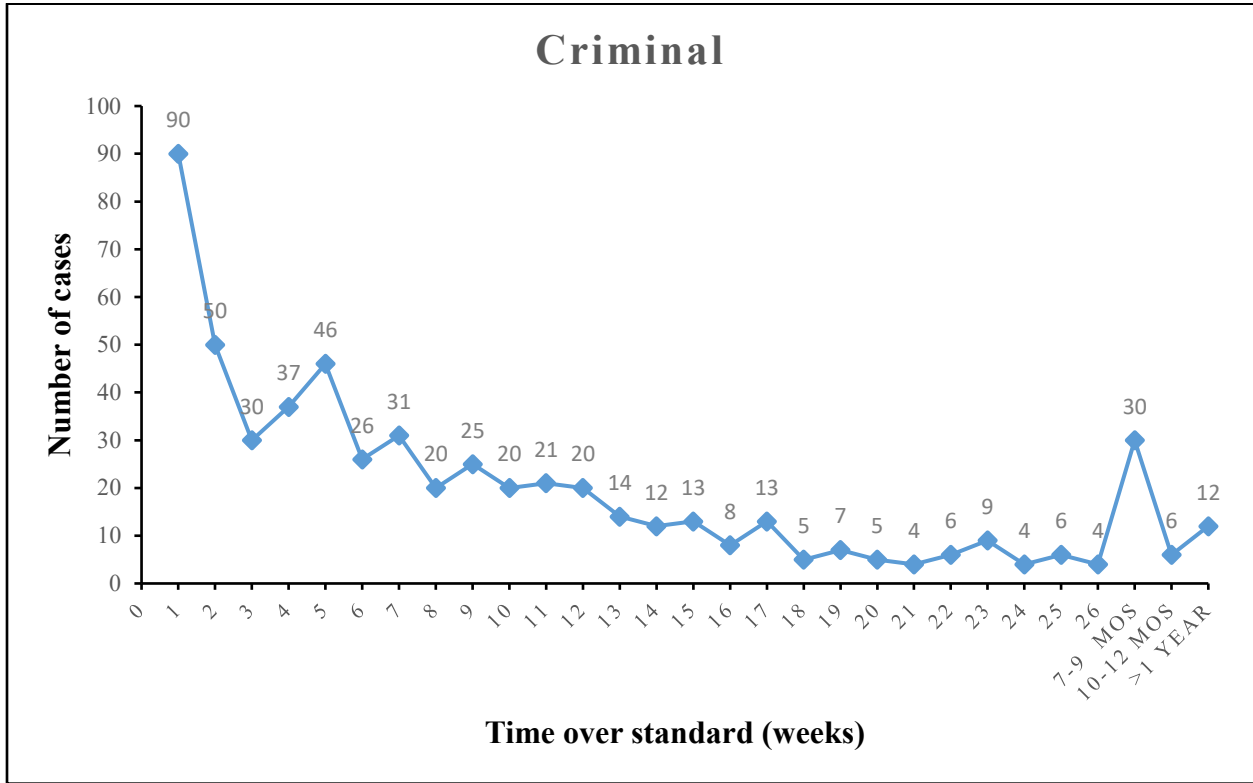
"-" denotes jurisdictions with no cases of a particular type terminated in Fiscal Year 2019.

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

‡ The District Court locations in Montgomery County were excused from conducting a data quality review for the Fiscal Year 2019 analysis of case processing performance. Therefore, their results are not presented.

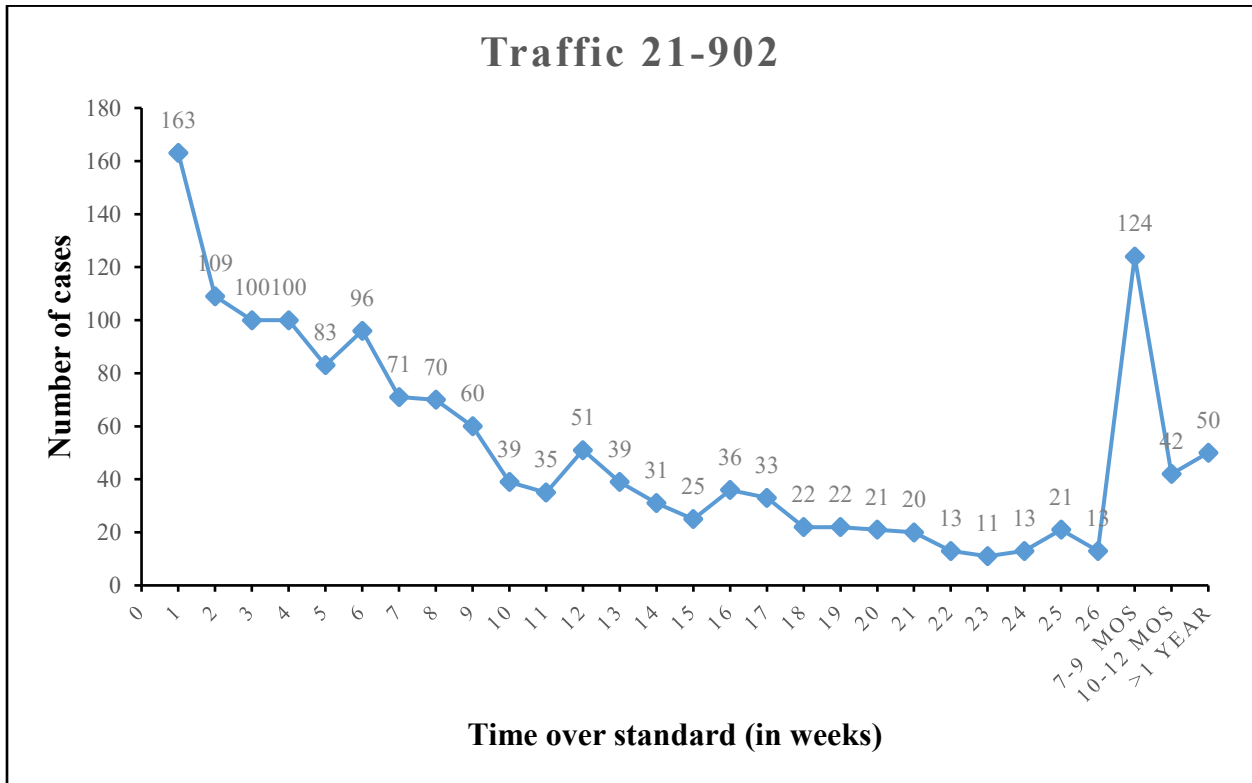
Appendix B: Statewide Distribution of Over-Standard Cases

Figure B-1. Distribution of Over-Standard Criminal Cases (N=574) by the Time Beyond the 180-Day Time Standard, Fiscal Year 2019



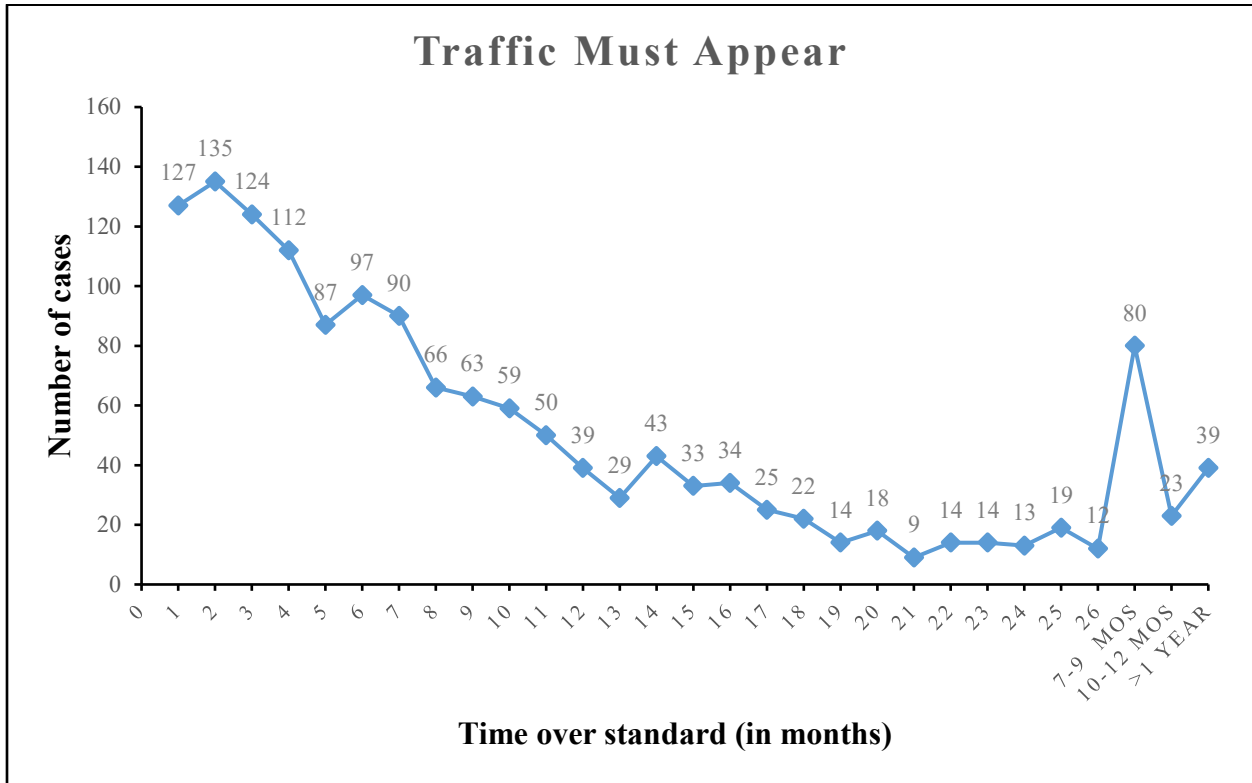
- The average case processing time (weighted)
 Overall: 79 days (Fiscal Year 2018: 85 days)
 Within-standard cases: 68 days (Fiscal Year 2018: 70 days)
 Over-standard cases: 262 days (Fiscal Year 2018: 251 days)
- 16% of the over-standard cases closed within one week over standard
- 40% of the over-standard cases closed within one month over standard
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 1.5 months over standard

Figure B-2. Distribution of Over-Standard Traffic 21-902 Cases (N=1,513) by the Time Beyond the 180-Day Time Standard, Fiscal Year 2019



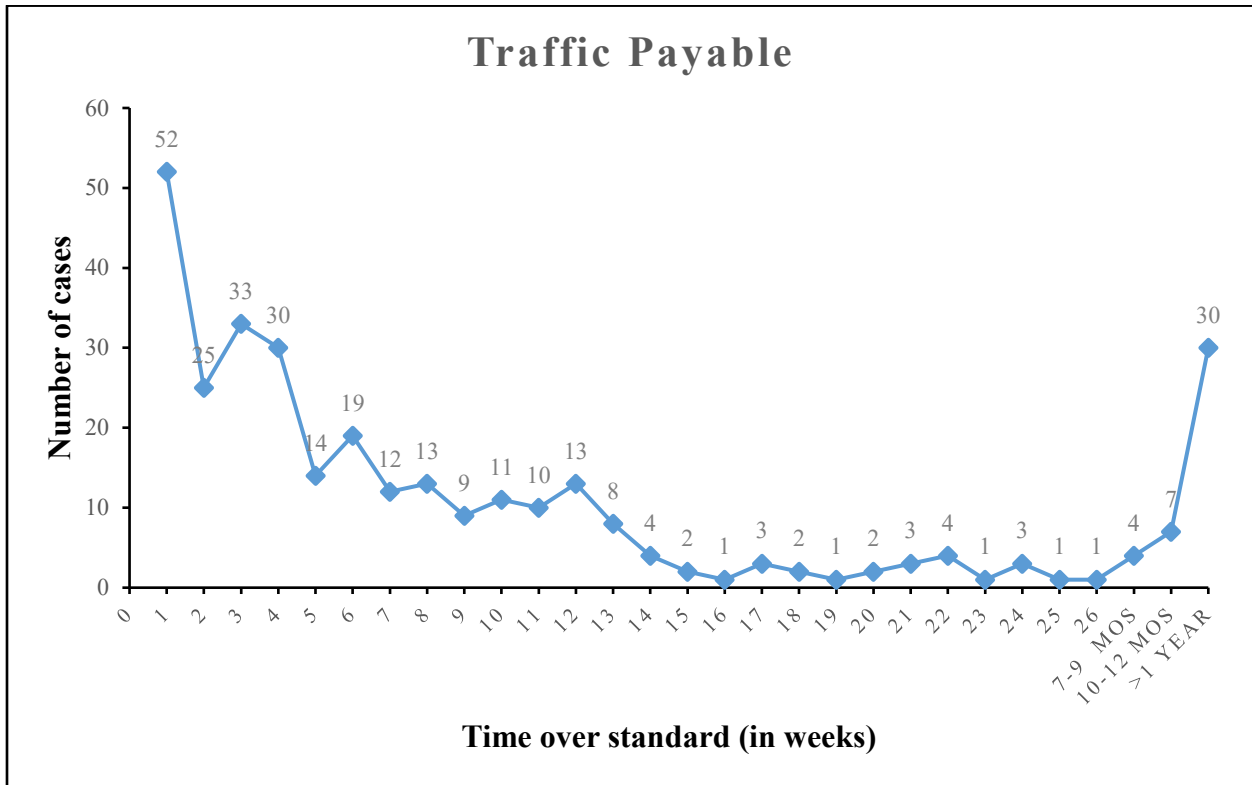
- The average case processing time (weighted)
 Overall: 166 days (Fiscal Year 2018: 149 days)
 Within-standard cases: 103 days (Fiscal Year 2018: 108 days)
 Over-standard cases: 298 days (Fiscal Year 2018: 263 days)
- 11% of the over-standard cases closed within one week over standard
- 33% of the over-standard cases closed within one month over standard
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 1.8 months over standard

Figure B-3. Distribution of Over-Standard Traffic Must Appear Cases (N=1,490) by the Time Beyond the 180-Day Time Standard, Fiscal Year 2019



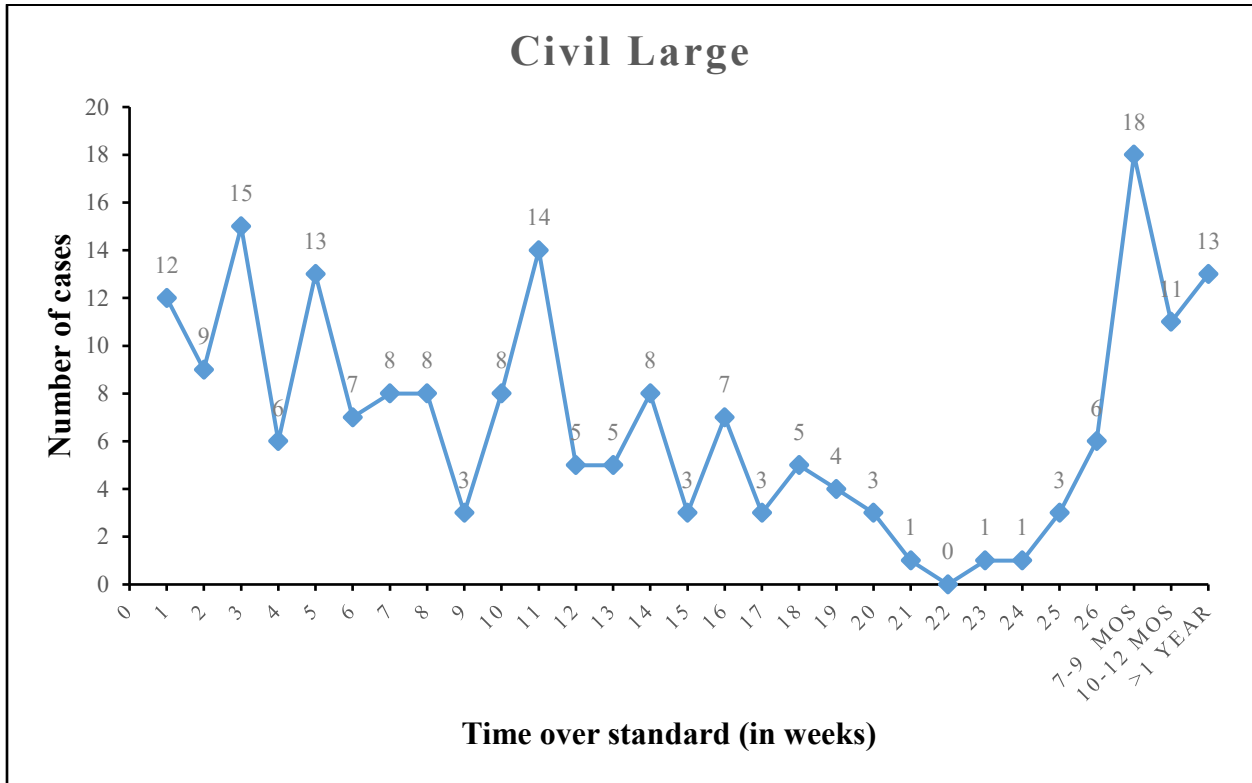
- The average case processing time (weighted)
 Overall: 140 days (Fiscal Year 2018: 144 days)
 Within-standard cases: 102 days (Fiscal Year 2018: 106 days)
 Over-standard cases: 263 days (Fiscal Year 2018: 269 days)
- 9% of the over-standard cases closed within one week over standard
- 35% of the over-standard cases closed within one month over standard
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 1.6 months over standard

Figure B-4. Distribution of Over-Standard Traffic Payable Cases (N=318) by the Time Beyond the 120-Day Time Standard, Fiscal Year 2019



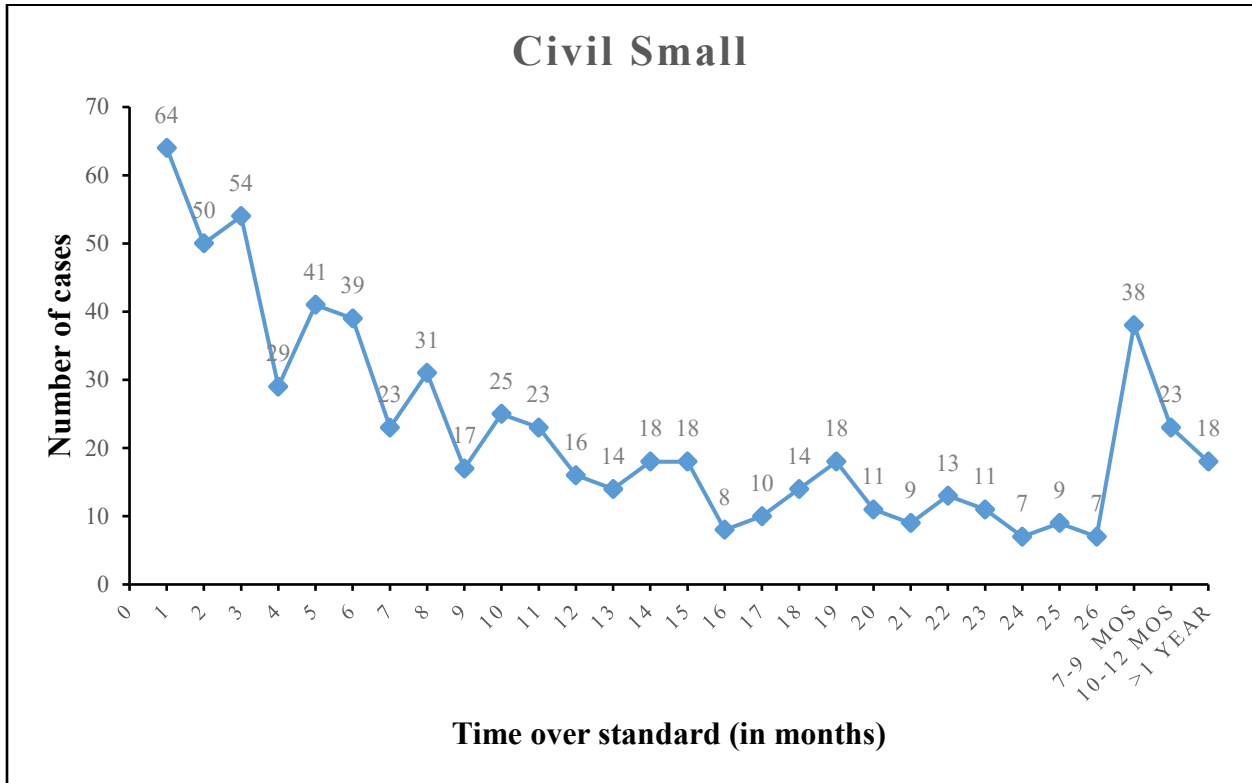
- The average case processing time (weighted)
 Overall: 64 days (Fiscal Year 2018: 67 days)
 Within-standard cases: 56 days (Fiscal Year 2018: 61 days)
 Over-standard cases: 198 days (Fiscal Year 2018: 166 days)
- 16% of the over-standard cases closed within one week over standard
- 45% of the over-standard cases closed within one month over standard
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 1.2 months over standard

Figure B-5. Distribution of Over-Standard Civil Large Cases (N=200) by the Time Beyond the 250-Day Time Standard, Fiscal Year 2019



- The average case processing time (weighted)
 Overall: 99 days (Fiscal Year 2018: 107 days)
 Within-standard cases: 88 days (Fiscal Year 2018: 86 days)
 Over-standard cases: 403 days (Fiscal Year 2018: 462 days)
- 6% of the over-standard cases closed within one week over standard
- 22% of the over-standard cases closed within one month over standard
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 2.5 months over standard

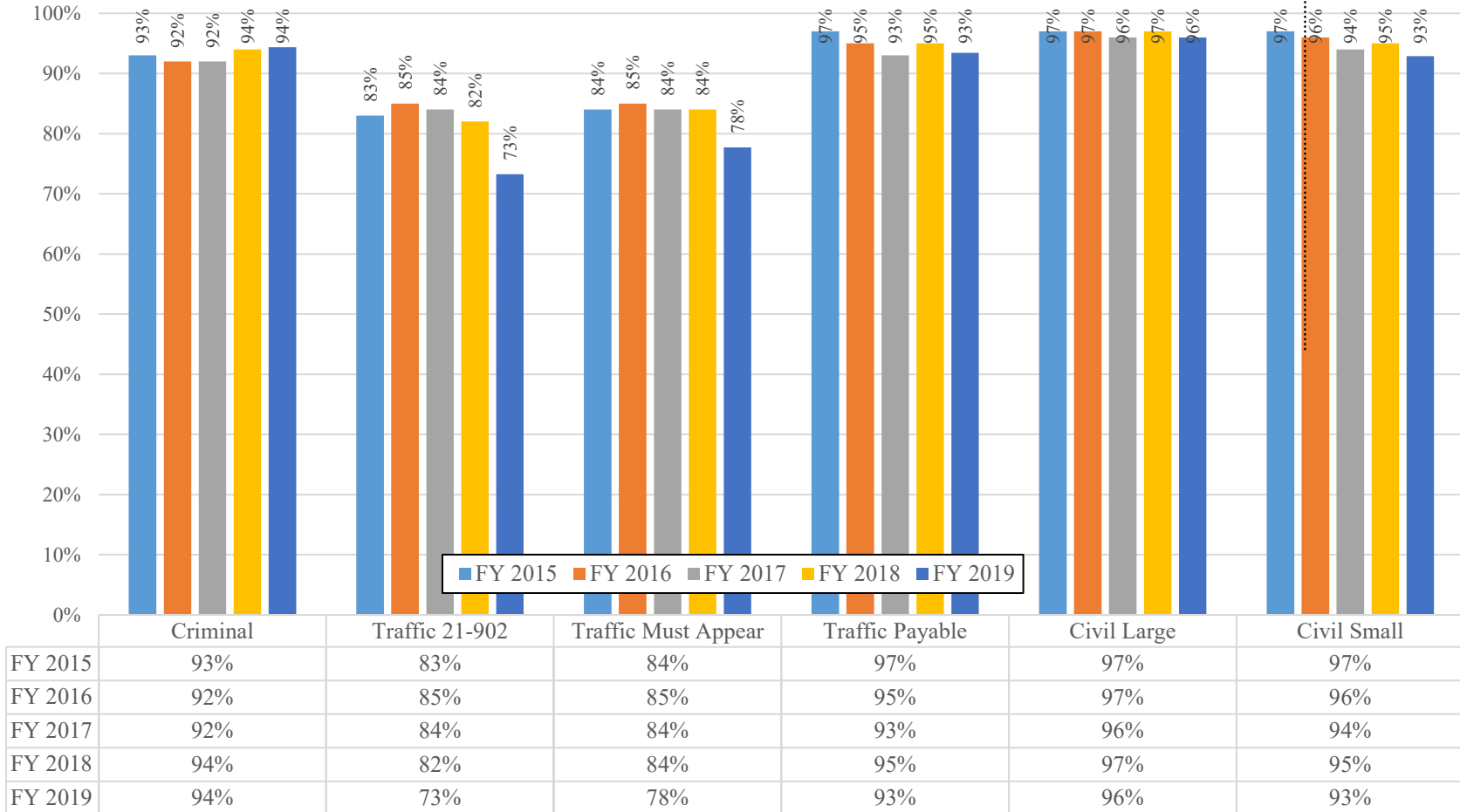
Figure B-6. Distribution of Over-Standard Civil Small Cases (N=658) by the Time Beyond the 120-Day Time Standard, Fiscal Year 2019



- The average case processing time (weighted)
 Overall: 70 days (Fiscal Year 2018: 72 days)
 Within-standard cases: 60 days (Fiscal Year 2018: 58 days)
 Over-standard cases: 198 days (Fiscal Year 2018: 257 days)
- 10% of the over-standard cases closed within one week over standard
- 33% of the over-standard cases closed within one month over standard
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 1.8 months over standard

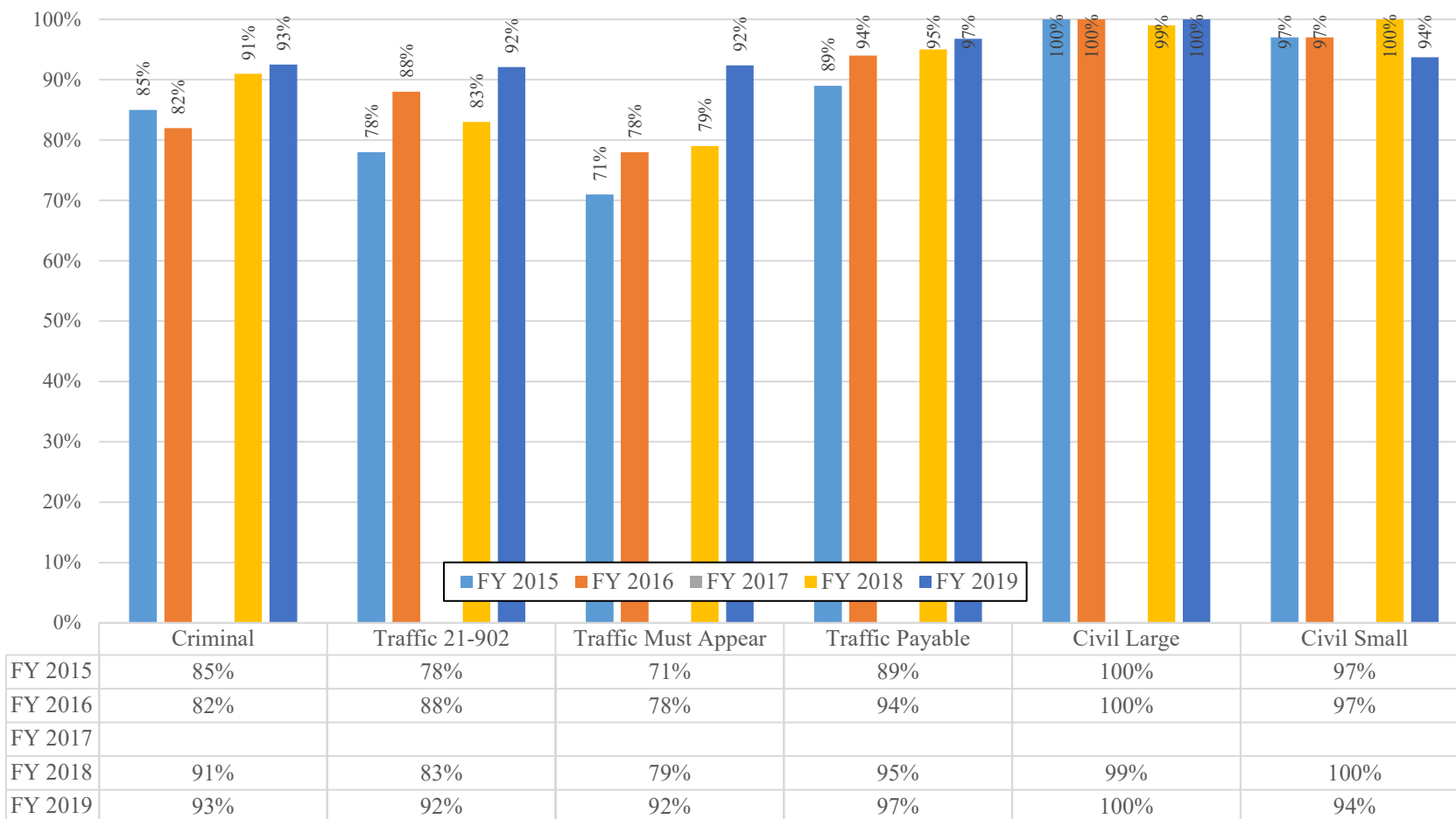
Appendix C: Percentage of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Jurisdiction Fiscal Years 2015-2019

Percentage of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 *Statewide (Unweighted)**

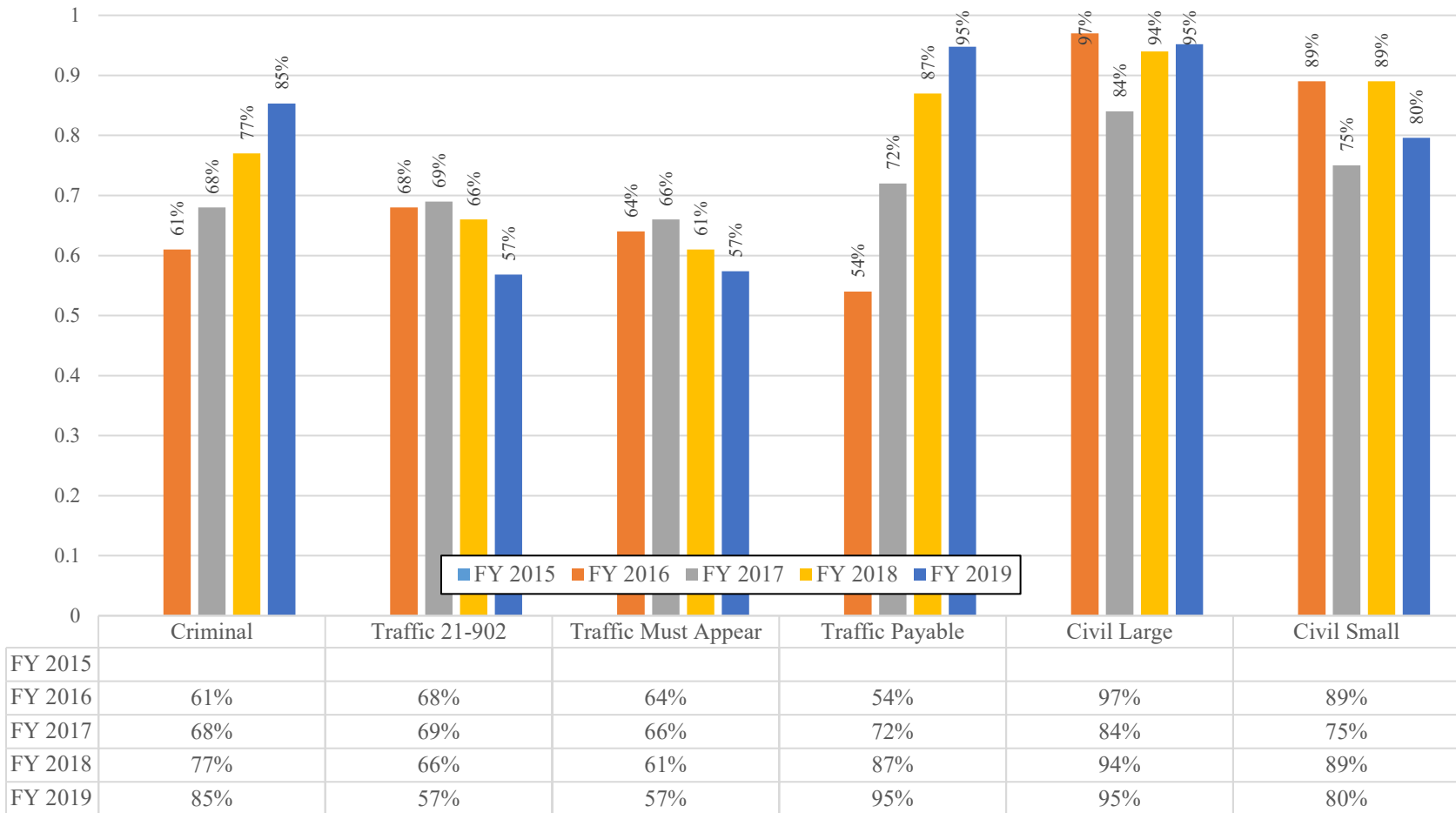


* Jurisdiction-specific data is presented, unweighted, for Fiscal Years 2015 through 2019 on all subsequent pages within Appendix C, except for Montgomery County, which was excused from data quality review for the Fiscal Year 2019 analysis.

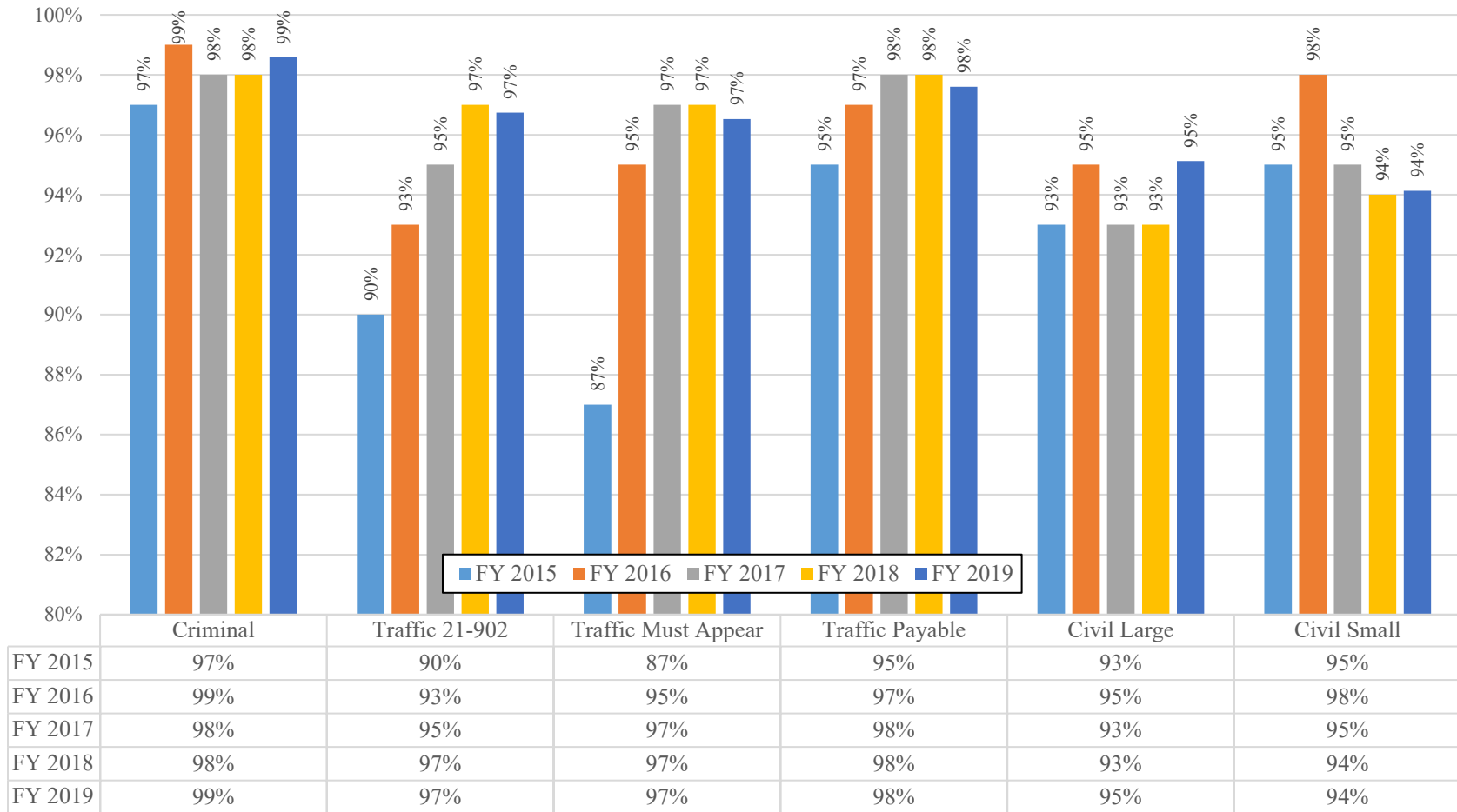
Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 Allegany County (Unweighted)



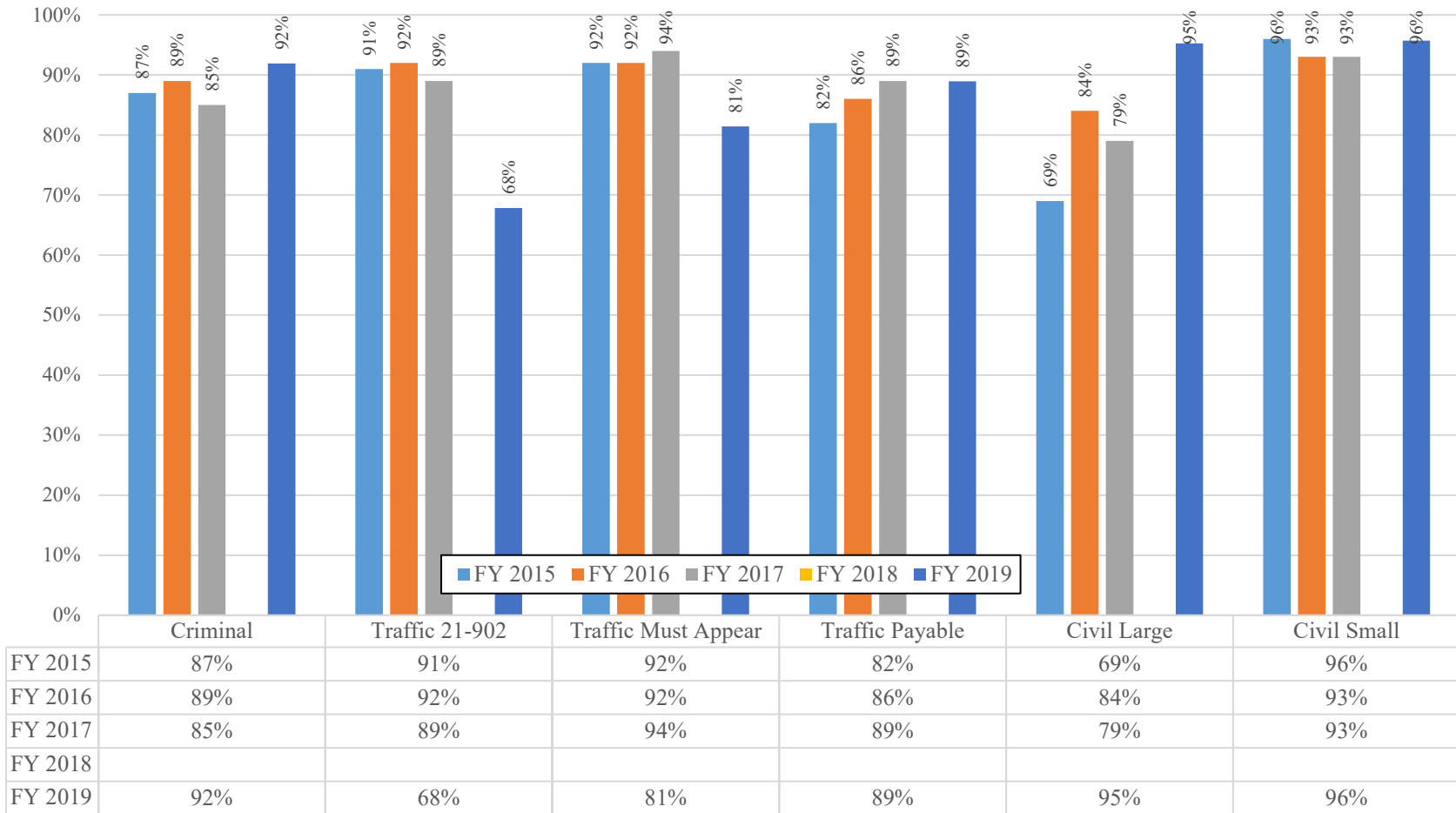
Percentage of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 Anne Arundel County (Unweighted)



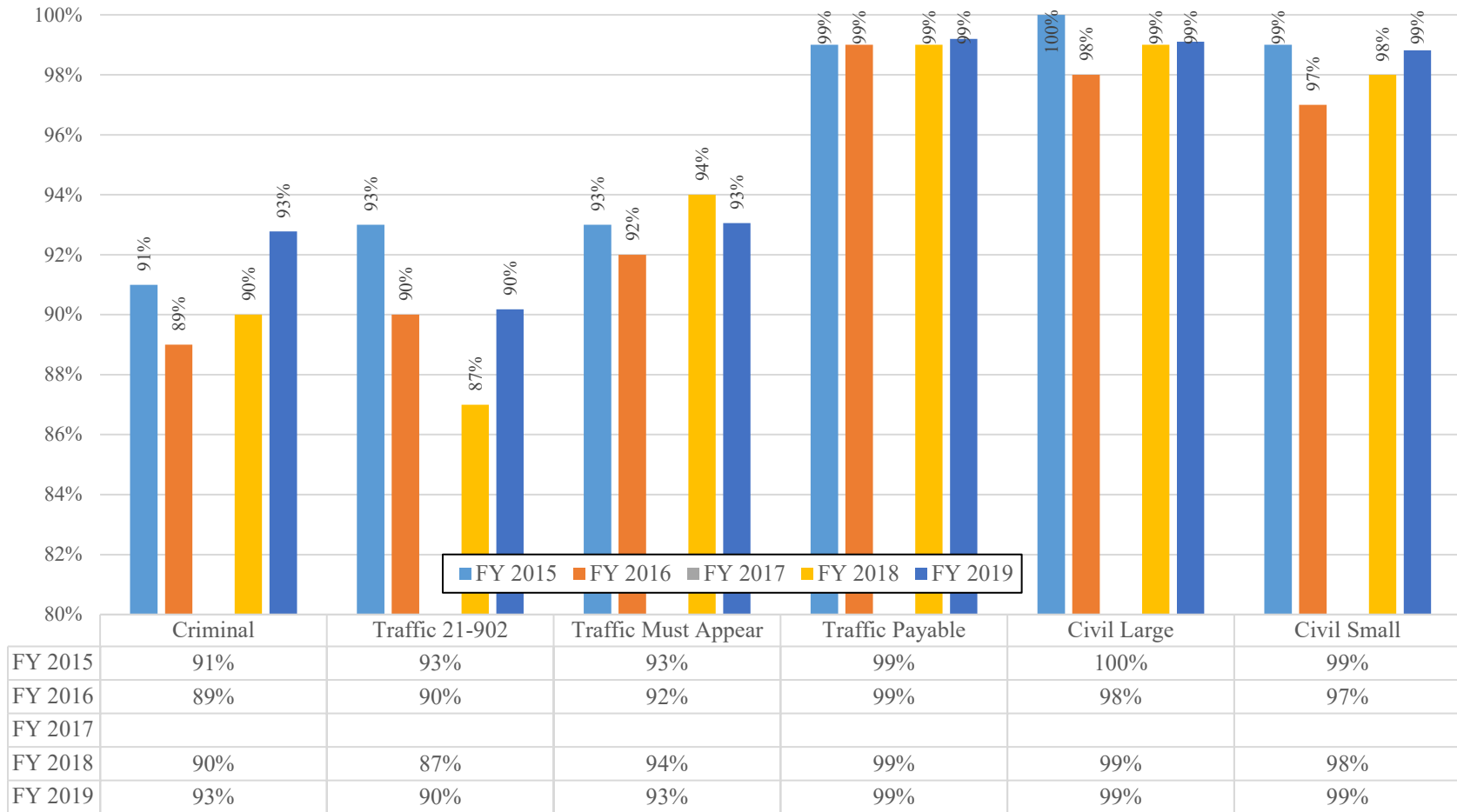
Percentage of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 **Baltimore City** (Unweighted)



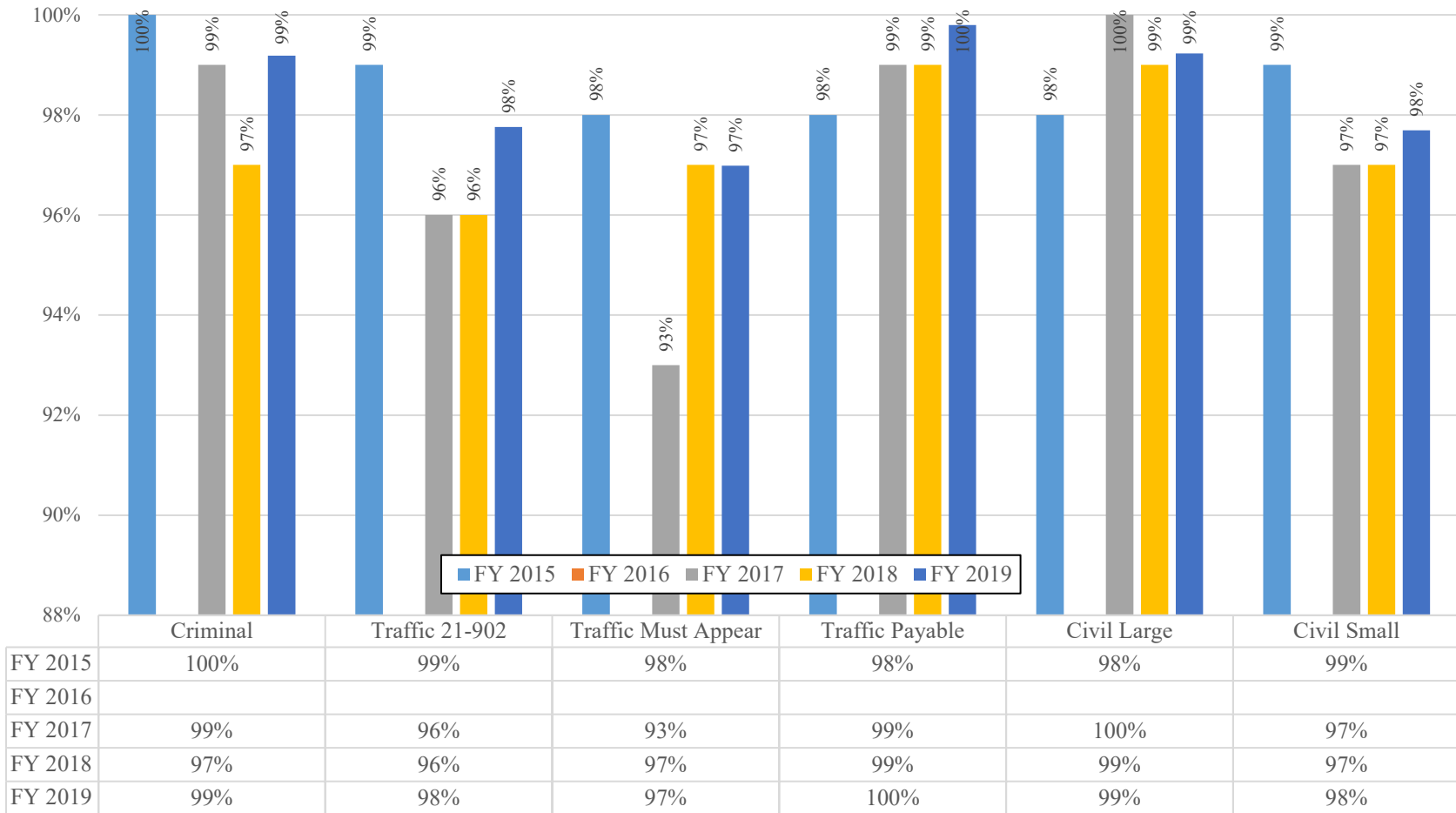
Percentage of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 **Baltimore County** (Unweighted)



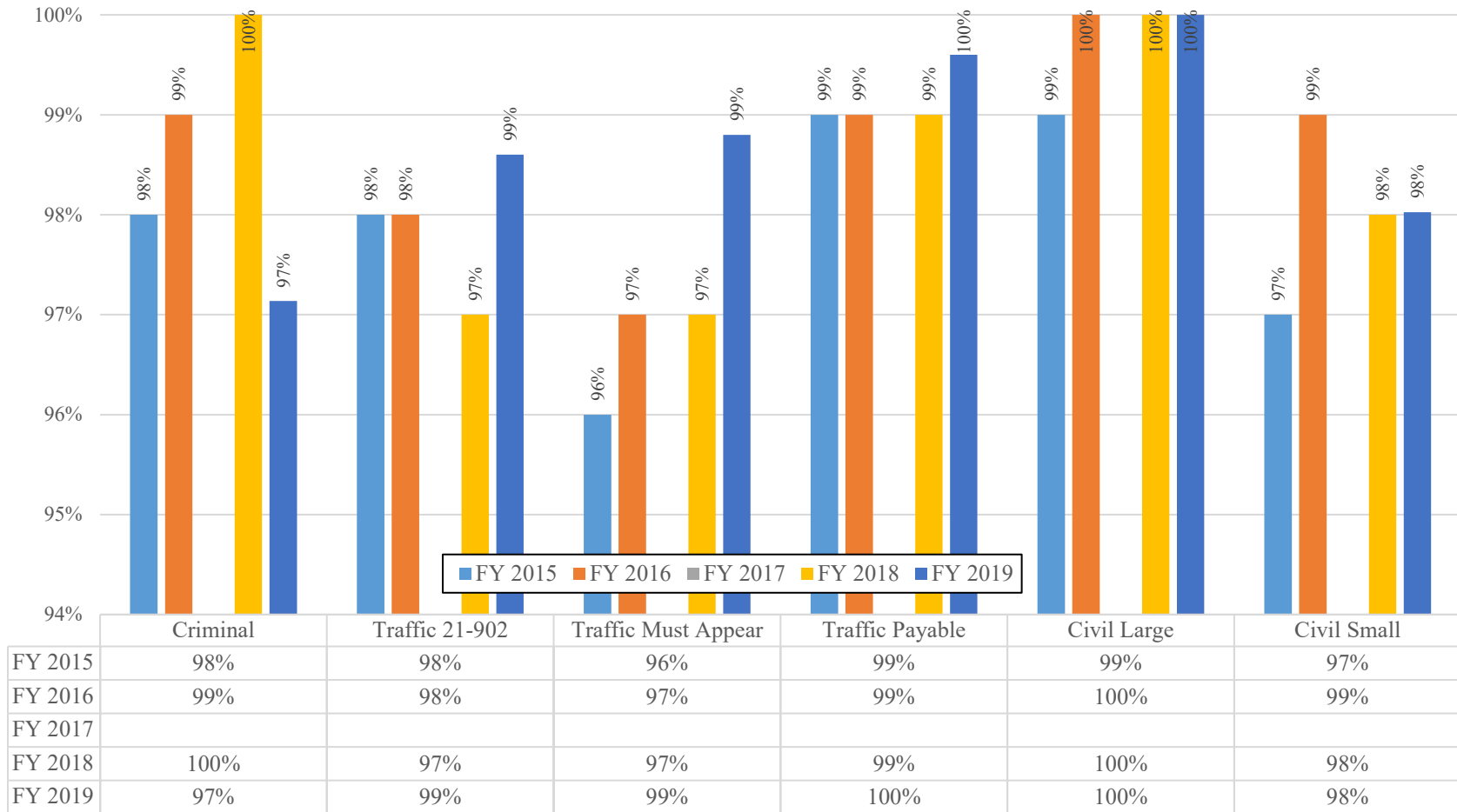
Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 Calvert County (Unweighted)



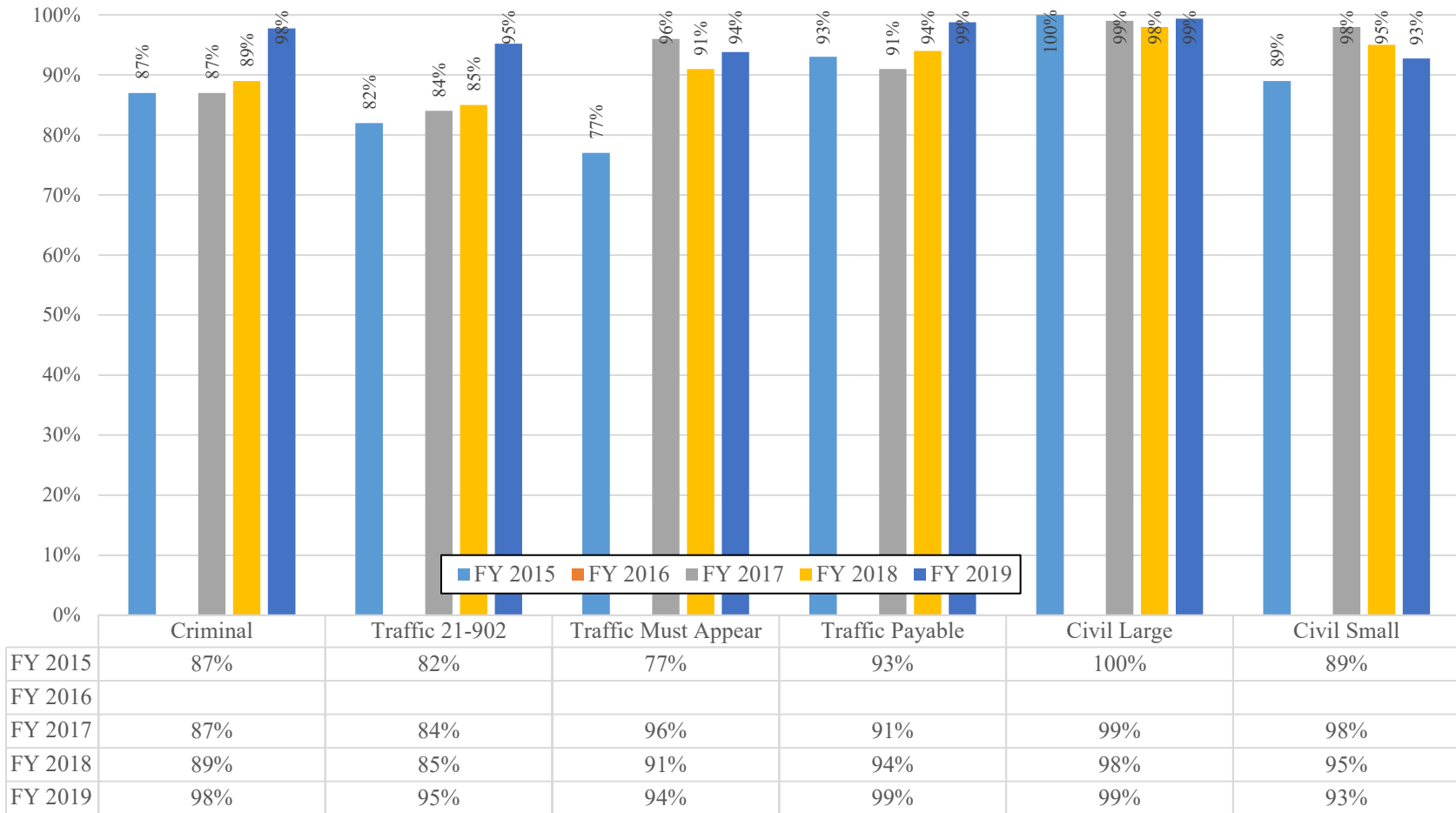
Percentage of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 **Caroline County** (Unweighted)



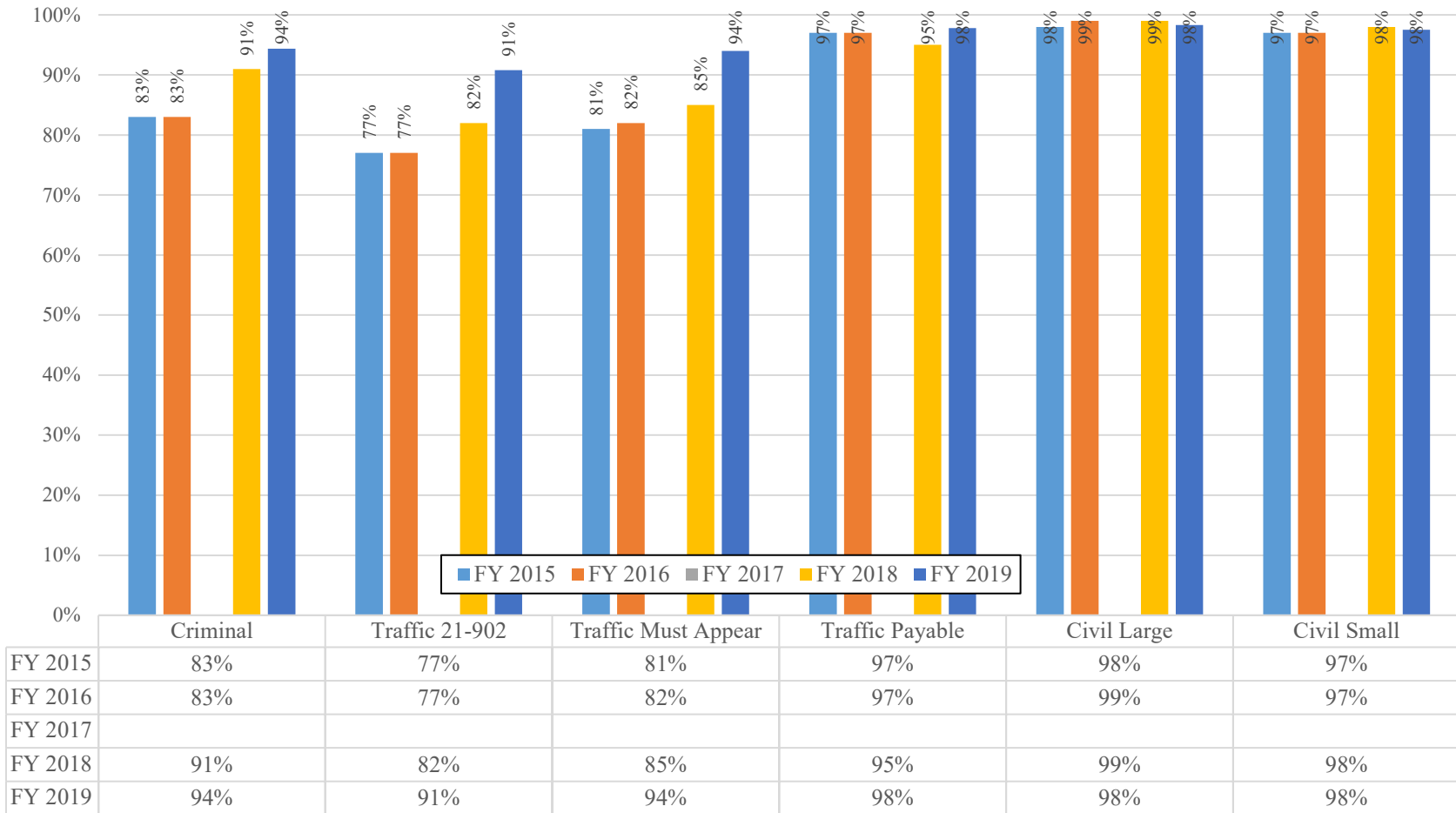
Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 Carroll County (Unweighted)



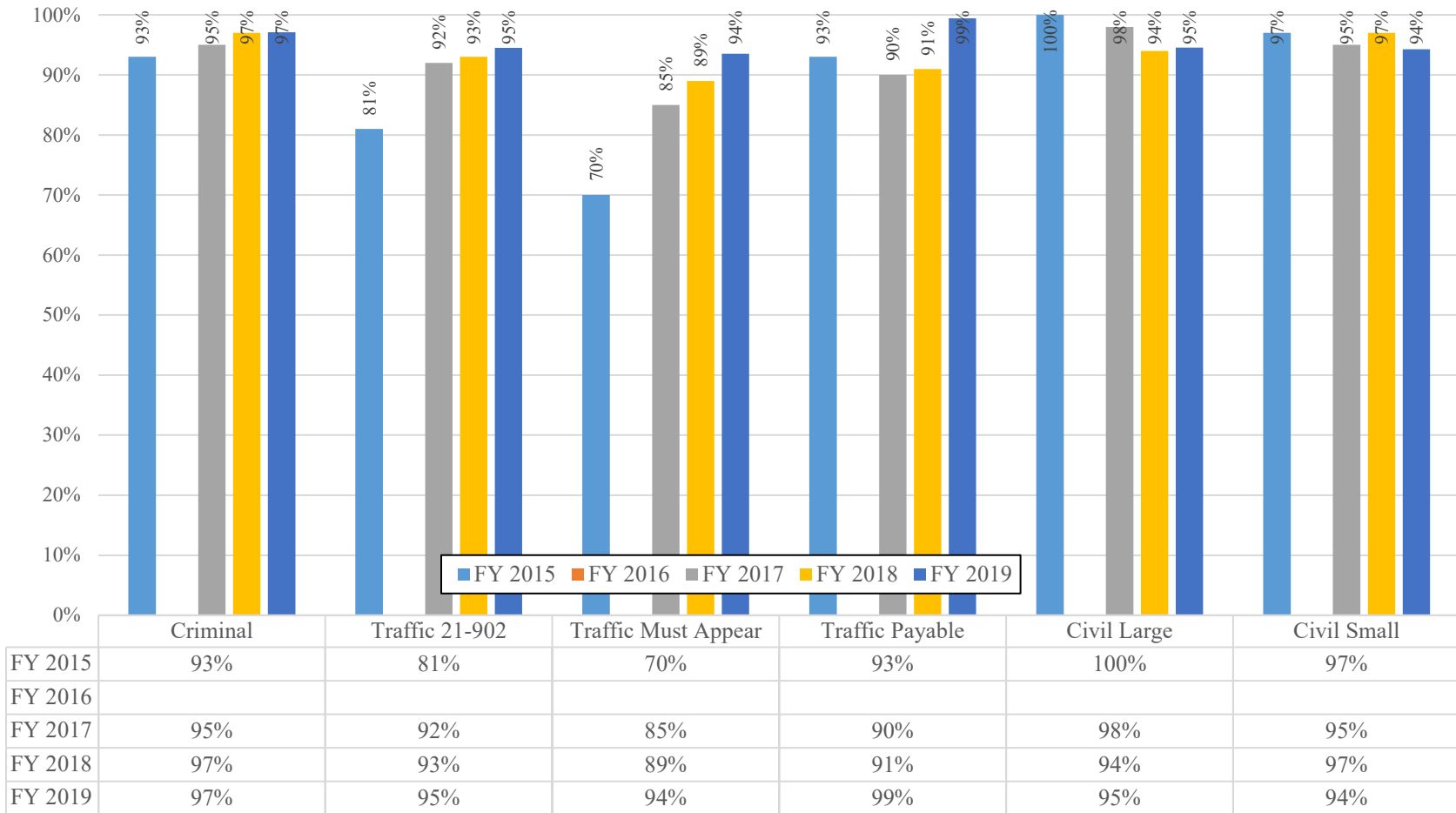
Percentage of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 Cecil County (Unweighted)



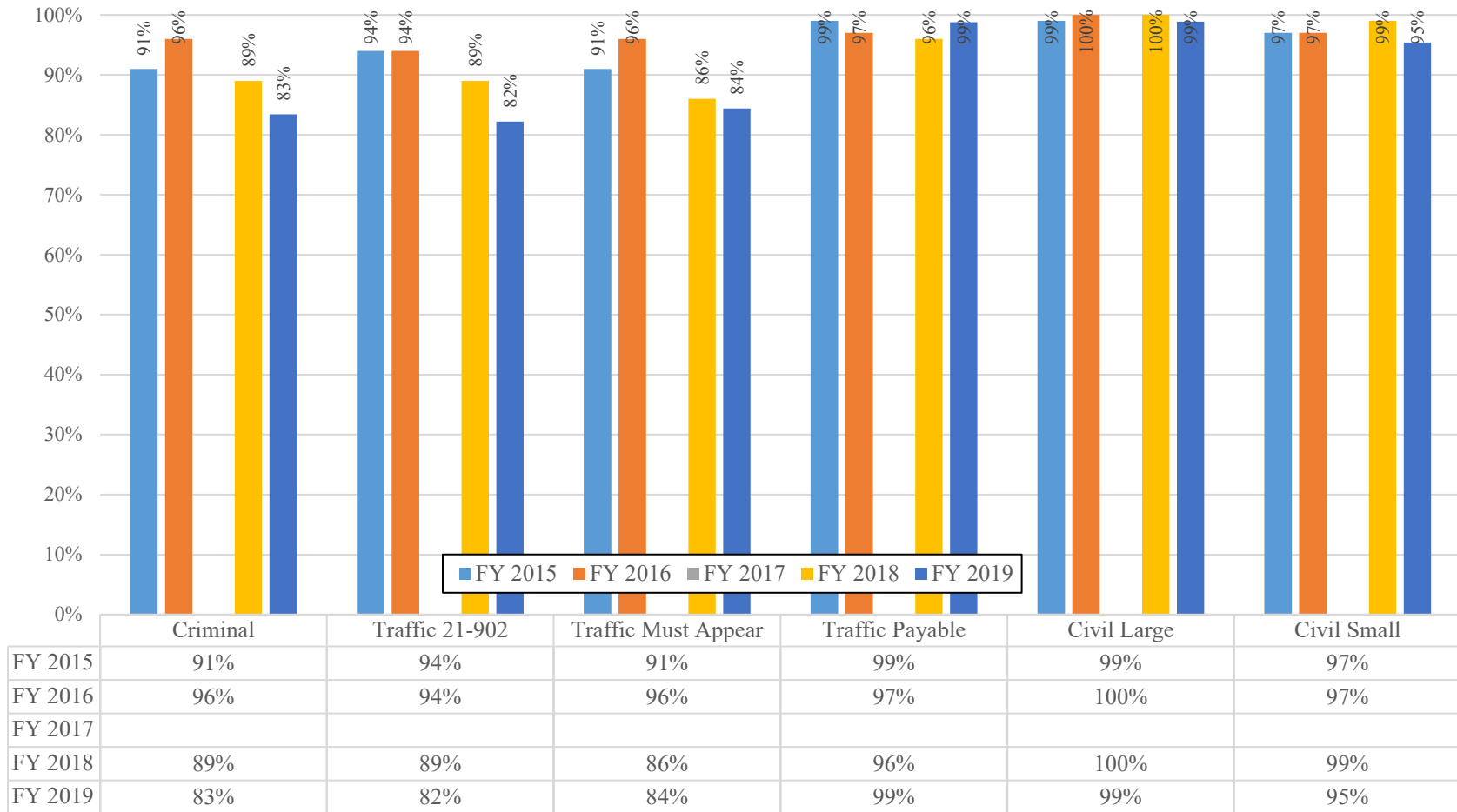
Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 Charles County (Unweighted)



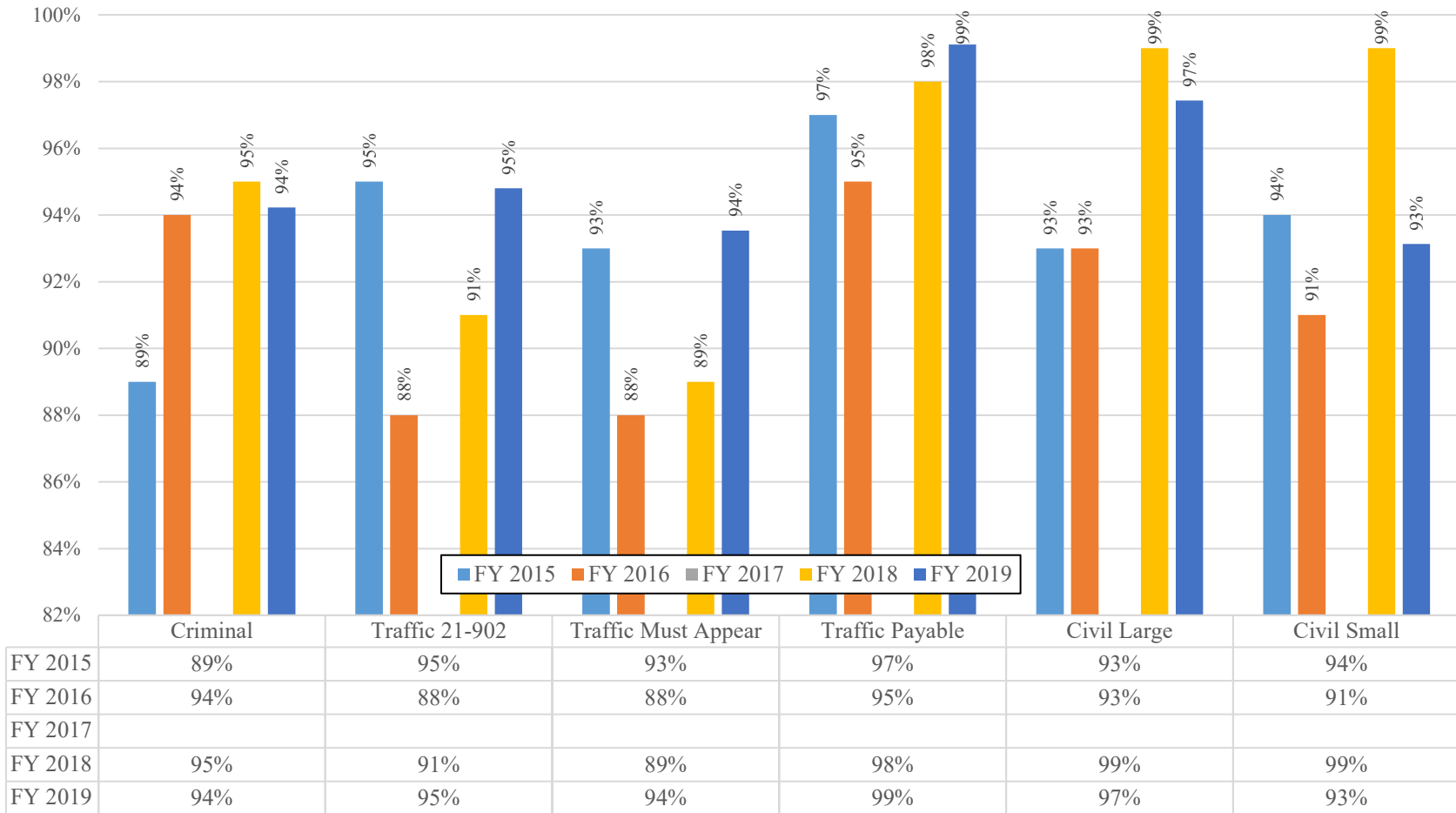
Percentage of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 **Dorchester County** (Unweighted)



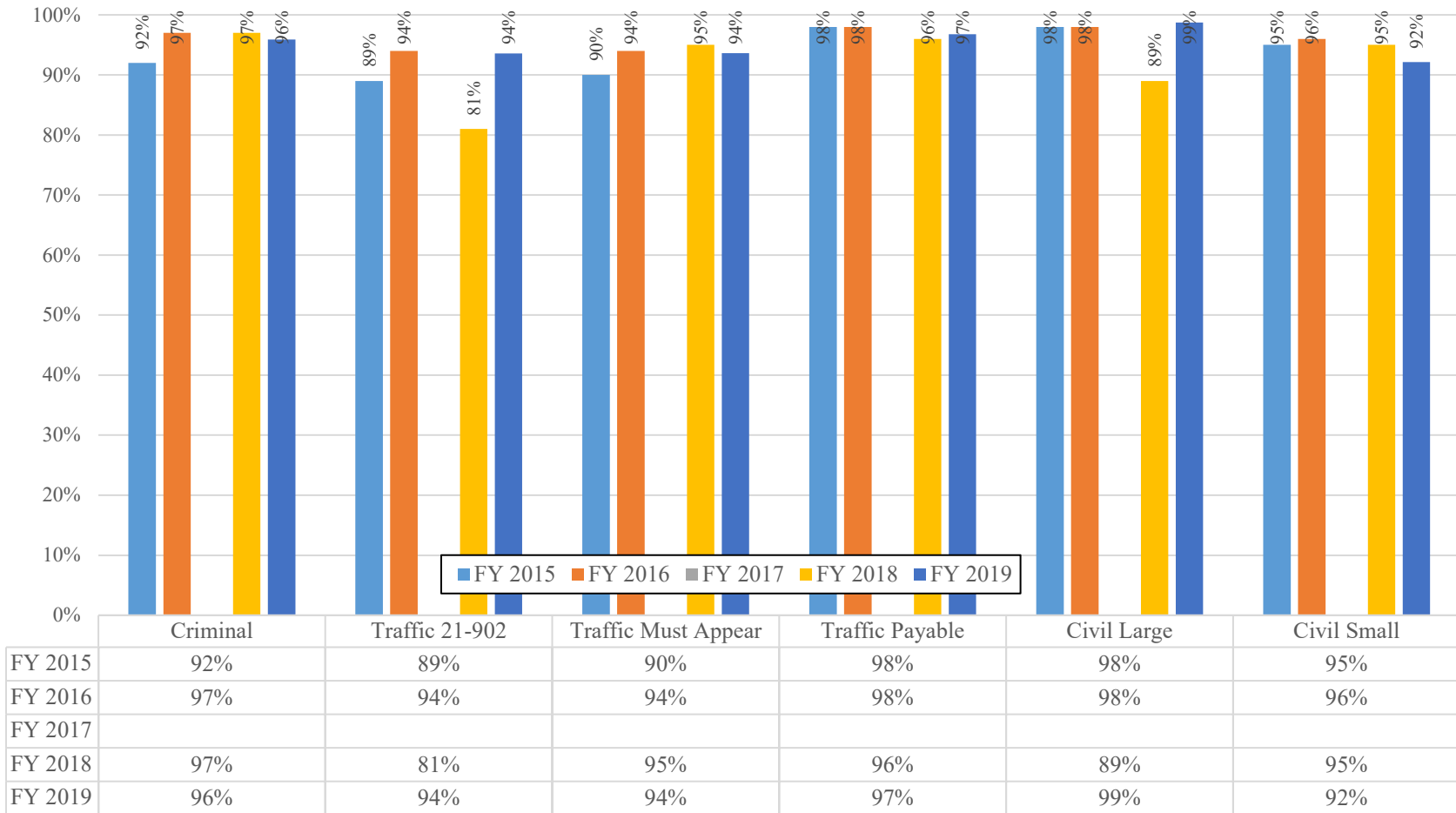
Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 Frederick County (Unweighted)



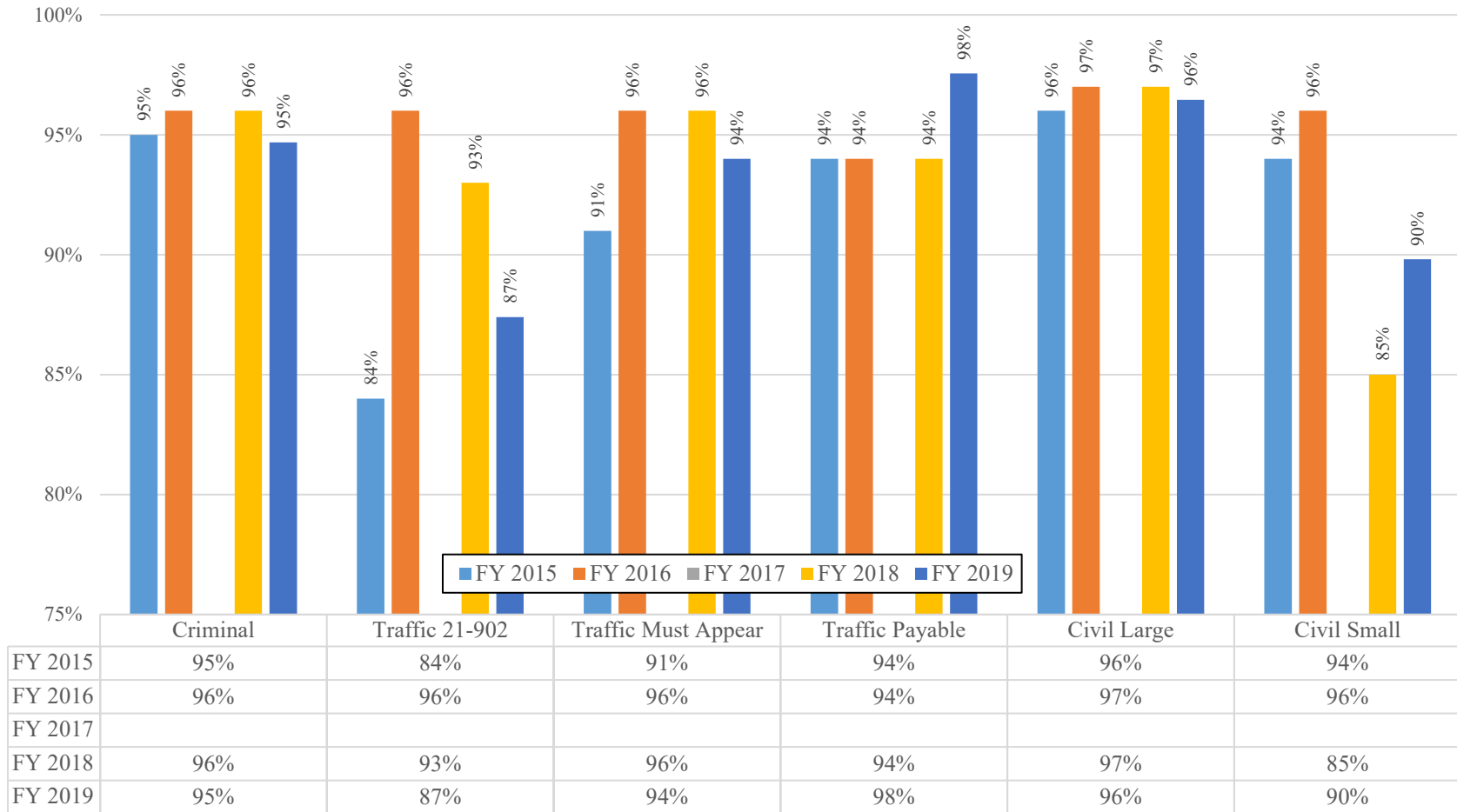
Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 **Garrett County** (Unweighted)



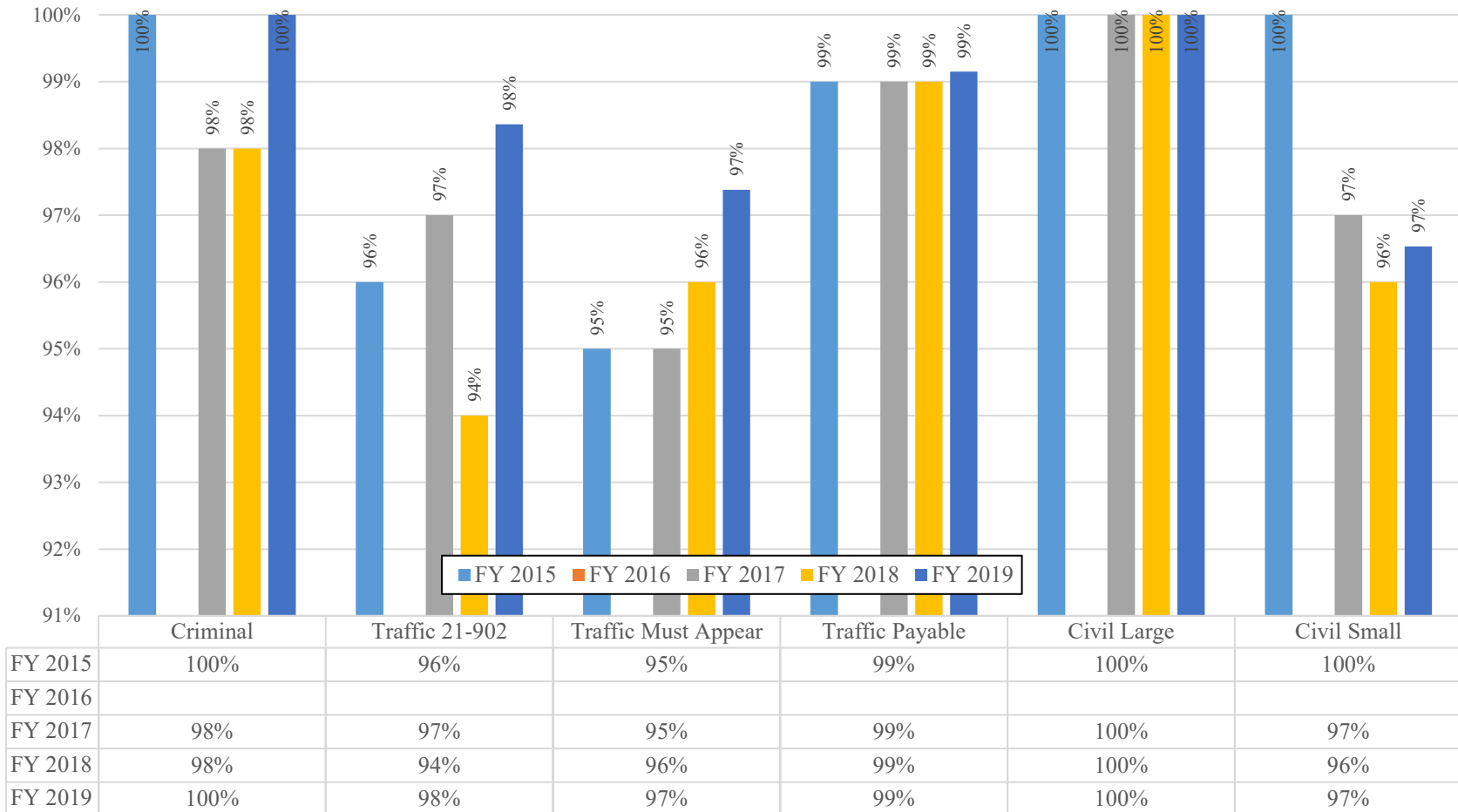
Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 Harford County (Unweighted)



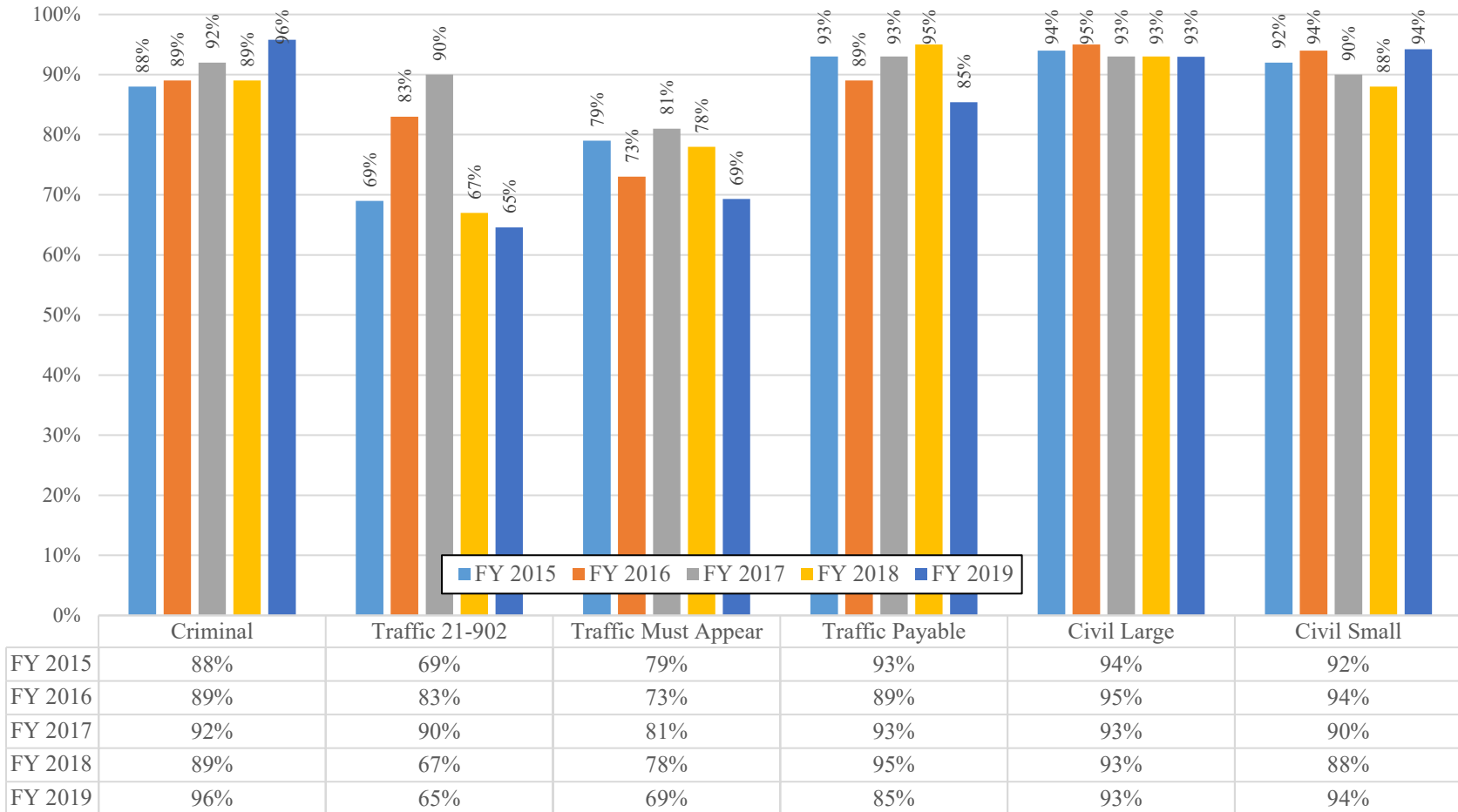
Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 Howard County (Unweighted)



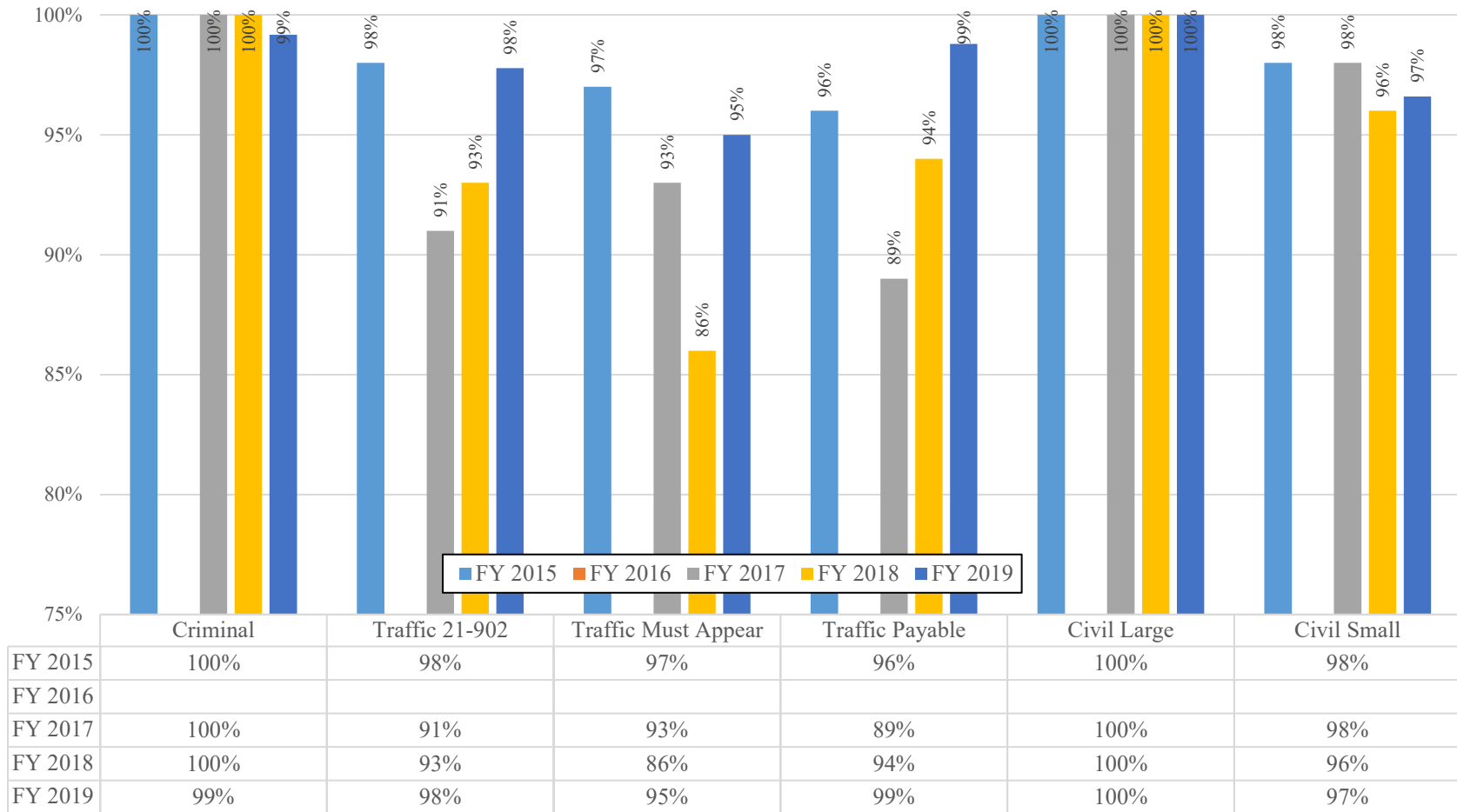
Percentage of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 **Kent County** (Unweighted)



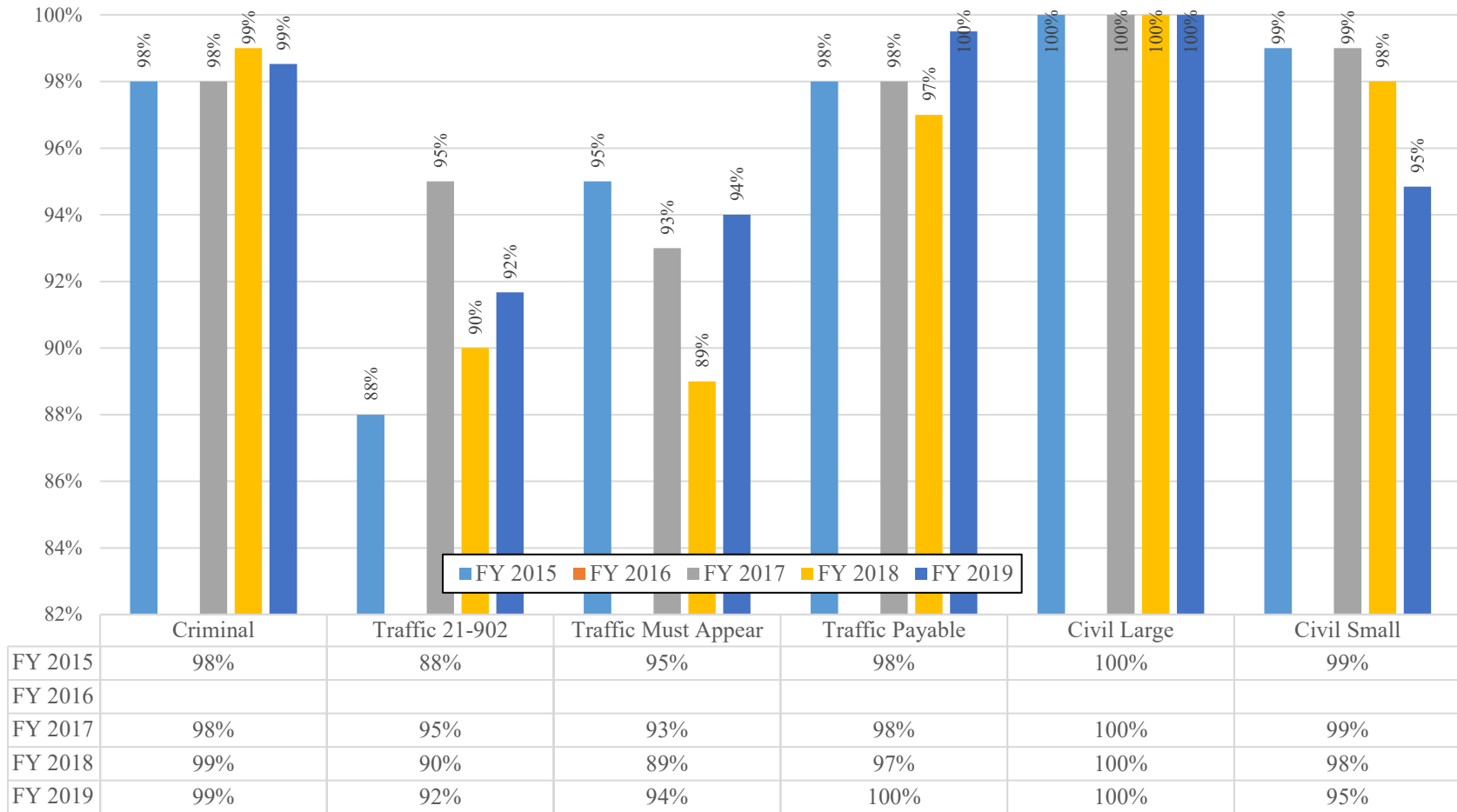
Percentage of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 *Prince George’s County (Unweighted)*



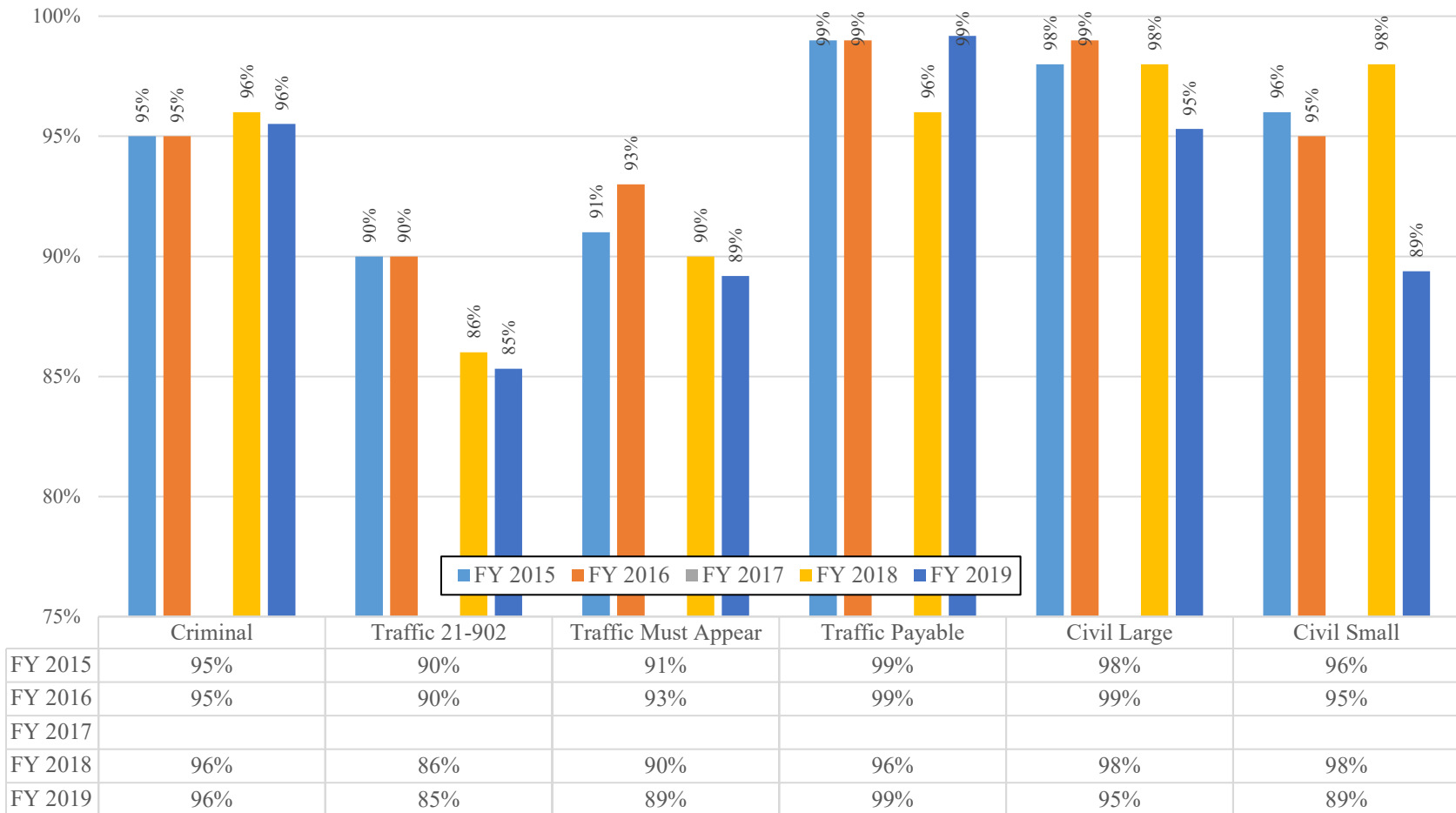
Percentage of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 *Queen Anne’s County* (Unweighted)



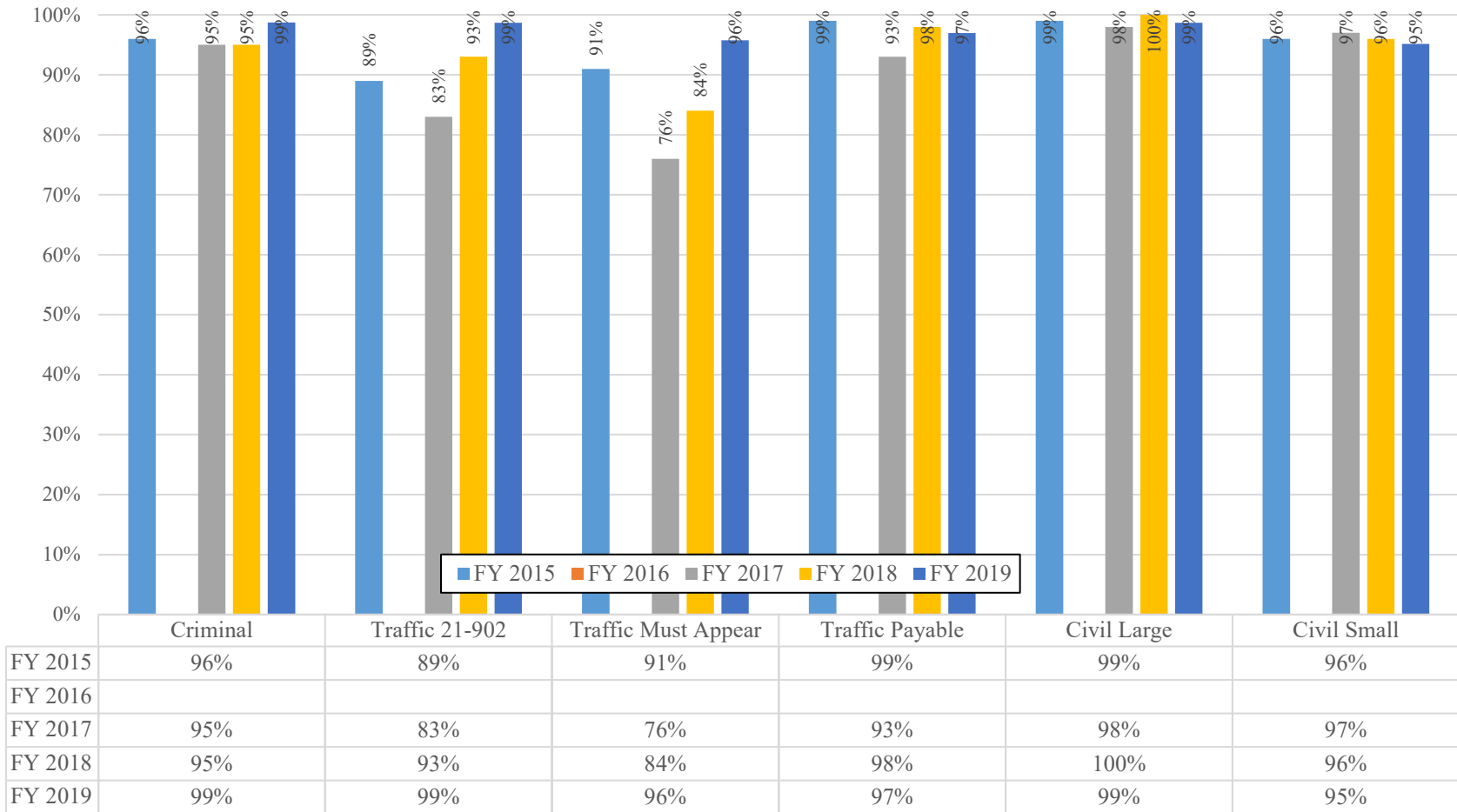
Percentage of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 **Somerset County** (Unweighted)



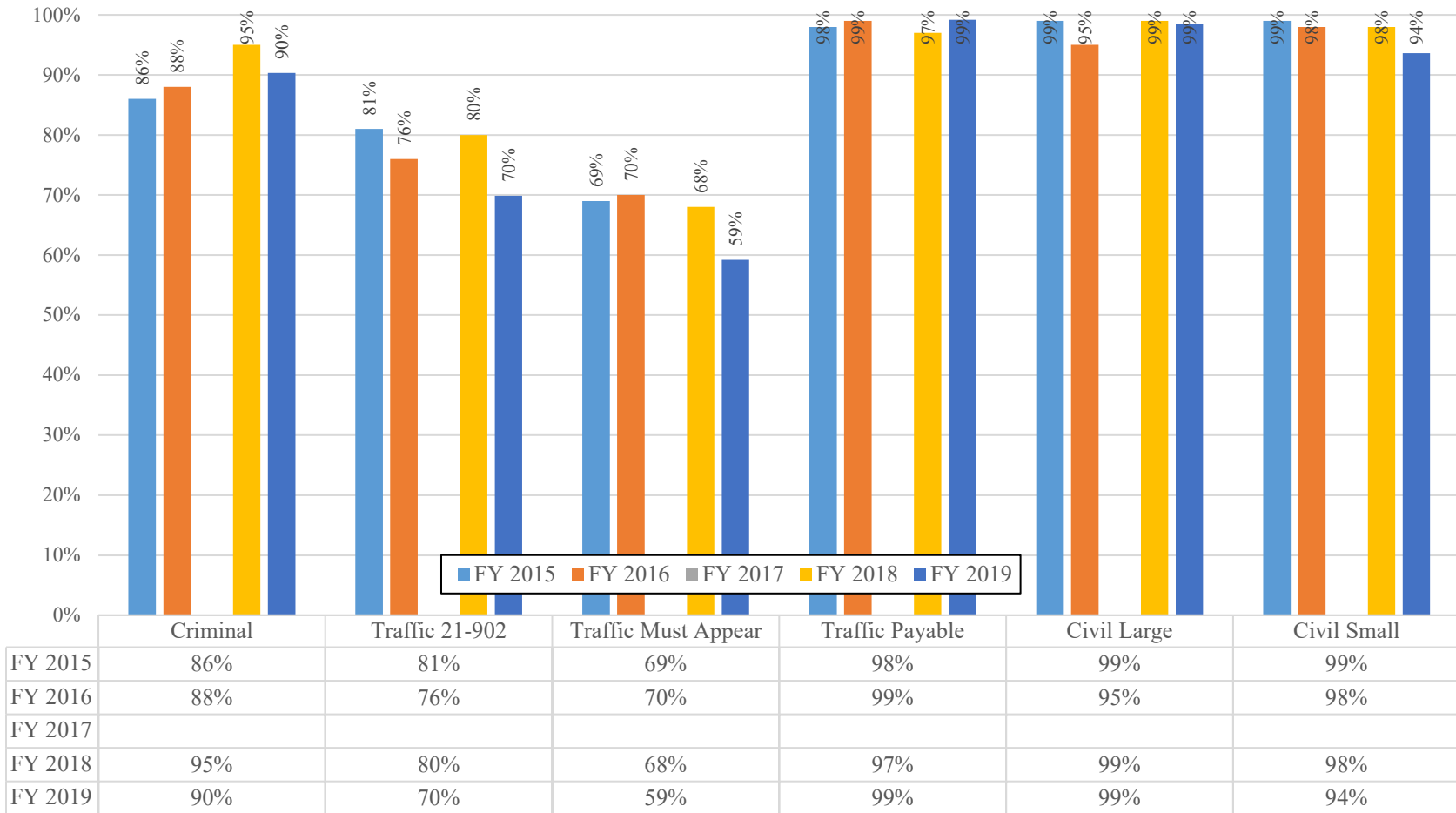
Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 St. Mary’s County (Unweighted)



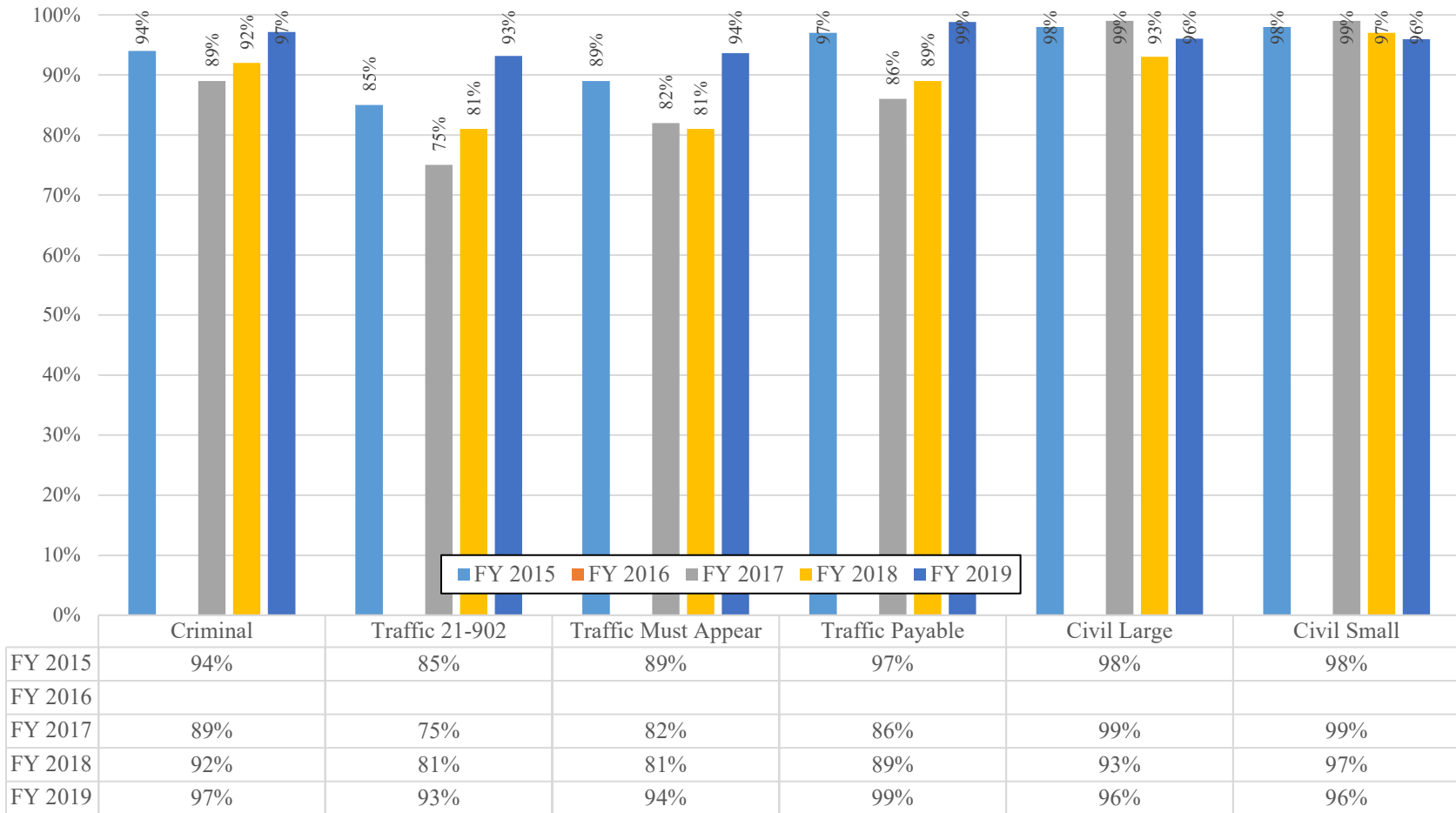
Percentage of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 **Talbot County** (Unweighted)



Percent of Cases Terminated within-standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 Washington County (Unweighted)



Percentage of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 *Wicomico County (Unweighted)*



Percentage of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2015 –2019 Worcester County (Unweighted)

