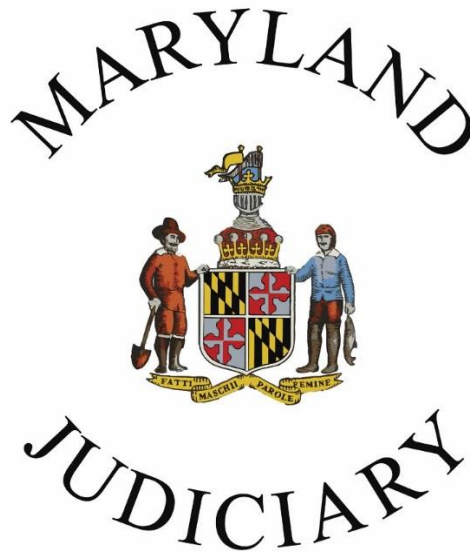


**Maryland Judiciary**  
**Fiscal Year 2016**  
**Statewide Caseflow Assessment**



**District Court**



**Administrative Office of the Courts**

September 2017

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## Executive Summary

The current report describes the results of the caseflow analysis for Fiscal Year 2016 (July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016). Samples of up to 501 original cases terminated in Fiscal Year 2016 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 60,327 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*.

The Fiscal Year 2016 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 cases, followed by 95% for Civil Small cases, and 90% for Criminal. The lowest within-standard termination rate was 76% for Traffic Must Appear.
- The percent of cases closed within-standard for Fiscal Year 2016 improved or remained consistent from Fiscal Year 2015 for Traffic 21-902, Traffic Must Appear, Civil Large, and Civil Small cases.
- Performance among small jurisdictions was above the statewide percentage within standard for all case types. Among medium-sized jurisdictions, performance was above the statewide percentage within standard for all case types. Among large jurisdictions, performance was below the statewide percentage for all case types, except Civil Large, which was equivalent to 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 2016.
- Statewide, the average case processing time decreased in Fiscal Year 2016 for Traffic 21-902, Traffic Must Appear, and Civil Large cases; Civil Small remained equivalent. The within-standard case processing times increased slightly for Traffic Payable cases. Similar to the average case processing times, there was an increase in over-standard case processing times for all case types.
- The statewide median case processing time decreased for Traffic 21-902, Traffic Must Appear, and Civil Large during Fiscal Year 2016. The median within-standard case

processing times decreased for all case types except Traffic Payable and Civil Small cases. The median over-standard case processing times increased for all case types.

- Civil Large cases took the longest amount of time to close over-standard cases, at approximately 3 months to close half of the over-standard cases of this type in Fiscal Year 2016.

## 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 (53%), Traffic 21-902 (51%), and Civil Large cases (35%), with the fewest postponements reported among Traffic Payable cases (12%).
- 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 108 cases in Fiscal Year 2016 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 (57 cases), followed by Civil Large cases (33).
- In Fiscal Year 2016, 13% of cases had one or more suspensions, comparable with Fiscal Year 2015's 13%. The number of cases with one or more suspensions was highest among Traffic Must Appear cases (23%) and Criminal (14%) and lowest in Civil Small (2%). Across all case types, there were 7,637 suspensions.
- A total of 90% (6,837 suspensions of the 7,637) 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 10% 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).

## 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 2016 (July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016). Samples of up to 501 original cases terminated in Fiscal Year 2016 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 60,327 valid case terminations used for the present analysis.<sup>1</sup> This is 2,778 cases less than the number reported for Fiscal Year 2015

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<sup>11</sup> 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 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. An analysis of these invalid cases is included in a supplemental statewide Methodology/Data Issues report.

(57,549). Due to the transition to a new case management system, the District Court locations on the upper and lower eastern shore were excused from conducting a data quality review for the Fiscal Year 2016 analysis of case processing performance.

## Within-standard Percentages

Statewide, no case type met the Judiciary 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 Fiscal Year 2016 improved or remained consistent from Fiscal Year 2015 for Traffic 21-902, Traffic Must Appear, Civil Large and Civil Small case types. The highest percent of cases closed within-standard was 96% for Civil Large, followed by 95% for Civil Small cases, and 90% for Criminal, and the lowest within-standard termination rate was 76% for Traffic Must Appear.<sup>2</sup> Criminal and Traffic Payable cases saw declines from Fiscal Year 2015. There was no change in the within-standard percentage for Civil Large and Civil Small cases in Fiscal Year 2016. Statewide weighted percentages of cases terminated within-standard by case type for Fiscal Year 2016 are shown in Table 1 below.

*Table 1. Overall Terminations and Percent of Cases Terminated Within Standard (Weighted) by Case Type, District Court, FY 2015 and FY 2016*

Case Type	Judiciary Goals		FY 2016 Original Terminations	Within-Standard Terminations			FY 2015-16 Change
	Time Standard	Percent Within- Standard		FY 2016		FY 2015 %*	
				N	%*		
Criminal	180 days	98%	11,312	10,445	90%	92%	-2%
Traffic 21-902	180 days	98%	8,989	7,635	79%	76%	3%
Traffic Must Appear	180 days	98%	11,756	9,994	76%	74%	2%
Traffic Payable	120 days	98%	11,966	11,365	93%	96%	-3%
Civil Large	250 days	98%	5,659	5,493	96%	96%	0%
Civil Small	120 days	98%	10,645	10,265	95%	95%	0%
Total			60,327				

*\*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. There were three instances among all jurisdiction sizes that met the Judiciary Goal, two instances among small jurisdictions, and one among medium jurisdictions. Performance among small jurisdictions was above the statewide percentage within-standard for all case types. Among medium-sized jurisdictions, performance was above the statewide percentage within-standard for all case types. Among large jurisdictions, performance was below the statewide percentage for all case types, except for Civil Large which was equivalent to the statewide percentage. The lower performance of the large jurisdictions shows the major impact these courts have on the statewide within-

<sup>2</sup> 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.

standard percentages. These jurisdictions have a higher amount of cases being terminated, therefore they have a larger weight.

*Table 2. Percent of Cases Closed Within Time Standard (Weighted\*) as a Function of Jurisdiction Size and Case Type for District Court, FY 2016*

Case type	Time standard	Judiciary Goals	Statewide	Jurisdiction size		
				Small	Medium	Large
<b>Criminal</b>	180 days	98%	90%	93%	93%	89%
<b>Traffic 21-902</b>	180 days	98%	79%	87%	91%	72%
<b>Traffic Must Appear</b>	180 days	98%	76%	88%	92%	70%
<b>Traffic Payable</b>	120 days	98%	93%	98%	96%	90%
<b>Civil Large</b>	250 days	98%	96%	98%	98%	96%
<b>Civil Small</b>	120 days	98%	95%	97%	97%	94%

*\* 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 or remained consistent for all case types, except Criminal and Traffic Payable, in Fiscal Year 2016. The greatest increase was seen in Traffic Payable cases (13%). In Fiscal Year 2016 the within-standard case processing time increased slightly for Traffic Payable cases (4%). There was a decrease in within-standard processing time for Criminal, Traffic 21-902, Traffic Must Appear, and Civil Large cases. The Civil Small within-standard case processing time remained the same from Fiscal Year 2015. The average processing time of over-standard cases in Fiscal Year 2016 increased from Fiscal Year 2015 averages for all case types. The greatest increase was seen in Civil Small cases (14%).

*Table 3. Average Overall, Within- and Over-Standard Case Processing Time (Weighted\*) by Case Type, District Court, FY 2016*

Case Type	Time Standard	FY 2016 Average Case Time (in days)			FY 2015 Overall Average Case Time
		Overall	Within-standard	Over Standard	
<b>Criminal</b>	180 days	94	73	266	90
<b>Traffic 21-902</b>	180 days	137	105	251	144
<b>Traffic Must Appear</b>	180 days	146	104	266	148
<b>Traffic Payable</b>	120 days	68	57	175	60
<b>Civil Large</b>	250 days	94	83	367	97
<b>Civil Small</b>	120 days	63	57	199	63

*\* 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 within-standard (see Table 4). The overall median case processing time decreased for Traffic 21-902, Traffic Must Appear, and Civil Large cases; it was equivalent to Fiscal Year 2015 in Criminal and Civil Small cases. For Fiscal Year 2016 the within-standard median case processing times decreased for Criminal, Traffic 21-902, Traffic Must Appear, and Civil Large cases. There was a slight increase in within-standard median case processing time for Traffic Payable and remained consistent for Civil Small cases. The median processing times of over-standard cases increased for all case types.

*Table 4. Overall, Within- and Over-Standard Median Case Processing Time (Weighted\*) by Case Type, District Court, FY 2016*

Case Type	Time Standard	FY 2016 Median Case Time (in days)			FY 2015 Overall Median Case Time
		Overall	Within-standard	Over Standard	
<b>Criminal</b>	180 days	75	67	224	75
<b>Traffic 21-902</b>	180 days	117	102	229	126
<b>Traffic Must Appear</b>	180 days	123	100	238	130
<b>Traffic Payable</b>	120 days	56	55	161	52
<b>Civil Large</b>	250 days	71	69	323	75
<b>Civil Small</b>	120 days	56	55	161	56

*\* 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 cases terminated within a week beyond the time standard ranged from 8% for Traffic Must Appear cases to 16% for Civil Small cases, whereas 28% to 48% of them closed within one month beyond the time standard. As was found in Fiscal Year 2015, it took the longest amount of time to close over-standard Civil Large cases among all case types. In Fiscal Year 2016, Traffic 21-902, Civil Large, and Civil Small cases saw an increase or remained consistent in the percentage of cases closed within one week beyond the time standard. There were decreases in all case types in the percentage of cases closed within one month beyond the time standard. Lastly, the time to close 50% of over-standard cases increased for Criminal, Traffic Must Appear, Civil Large, and Civil Small cases in Fiscal Year 2016. Traffic 21-902 and Traffic Payable remained equivalent.



*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 2016*

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	867	11%	96 cases	36%	315 cases	1.6 months
Traffic 21-902	180 days	1,354	12%	157 cases	38%	520 cases	1.5 months
Traffic Must Appear	180 days	1,761	8%	144 cases	33%	588 cases	1.6 months
Traffic Payable	120 days	600	14%	85 cases	48%	293 cases	1 month
Civil Large	250 days	166	9%	15 cases	28%	46 cases	2.6 months
Civil Small	120 days	380	16%	59 cases	44%	166 cases	1.3 months

## Postponements

Both pre-trial and trial postponements are reported to the Statewide Caseflow Assessment. The completeness and accuracy of this information, however, remains uncertain principally because reporting postponement information is still optional. Although jurisdictions had opportunities to review and complete the information during the assessment data quality review period, the extent to which postponement data was 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 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.

Postponements were much more likely among Criminal (53%), Traffic 21-902 (51%), and Traffic Must Appear (36%), with the fewest valid postponements reported among Traffic Payable cases (12%). Of the cases in the samples that recorded one or more postponements, 99% contained a matching number of postponements and postponement reasons.

There were 108 cases in Fiscal Year 2016 with mismatched postponement information (in which the number of postponement reasons provided did not match the postponement count). This is an increase of 5% from the 103 reported in Fiscal Year 2015. This occurred most frequently in Criminal cases (57 cases), followed by Civil Large cases (33 cases).



*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 2016*

	FY 2016 Valid Terminations	Cases with valid postponement information *			Matching postponement information **		Mismatched postponement information ***
		N	%	FY 2015 %	N	%	N
<b>Criminal</b>	11,312	6,030	53%	54%	5,973	99%	57
<b>Traffic 21-902</b>	8,989	4,568	51%	50%	4,568	100%	0
<b>Traffic Must Appear</b>	11,756	4,248	36%	36%	4,246	>99%	2
<b>Traffic Payable</b>	11,966	1,486	12%	13%	1,485	>99%	1
<b>Civil Large</b>	5,659	1,987	35%	39%	1,954	98%	33
<b>Civil Small</b>	10,645	2,097	20%	21%	2,082	99%	15
<b>Total</b>	60,327	20,416	34%	35%	20,308	99%	108

\* 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

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 Fiscal Year 2016, 10% of cases were reported to have one or more suspensions, which is consistent with the analysis conducted for Fiscal Year 2015. The number of cases with one or more suspensions was highest among Traffic Must Appear cases (23%) and lowest in Civil Small cases (2%). Across all case types, there were a total of 7,637 suspensions.

Further analysis of case suspensions revealed that 90% (6,837 suspensions of the 7,637) 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, 10% 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, %)***
<b>Criminal</b>	11,312	1,543 (14%)	1,880	1,822 (97%)	58 (3%)
<b>Traffic 21-902</b>	8,989	845 (9%)	967	915 (95%)	52 (5%)
<b>Traffic Must Appear</b>	11,756	2,671 (23%)	3,170	3,094 (98%)	76 (2%)
<b>Traffic Payable</b>	11,966	525 (4%)	553	552 (>99%)	1 (<1%)
<b>Civil Large</b>	5,659	466 (8%)	735	256 (35%)	479 (65%)
<b>Civil Small</b>	10,645	217 (2%)	332	198 (60%)	134 (40%)
<b>Total</b>	60,327	6,267 (10%)	7,637	6,837 (90%)	800 (10%)

\* 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, Civil Large cases had the highest frequency of missing stop dates and negative suspension times. Traffic Must Appear cases had the greatest frequency of missing start dates.

Comparable with prior years, 95% of reported suspensions in Criminal and Traffic cases are due to defendants having failed to appear (FTA) in court (see Table 9). Most of these were first-time FTAs. Most of the remaining suspensions in Criminal and Traffic cases are PSI-related.

Again in Fiscal Year 2016, more of the suspensions in civil cases were classified as invalid. This lower number of valid suspensions is likely due to the inclusion of the multiple defendant suspension to the assessment application. Suspensions due to multiple defendants accounted for approximately 90% of total suspensions among civil cases in Fiscal Year 2016.

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, %)**
<b>Criminal</b>	58 (3%)	57 (98%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)
<b>Traffic 21-902</b>	52 (5%)	36 (69%)	15 (29%)	1 (2%)
<b>Traffic Must Appear</b>	76 (2%)	23 (30%)	50 (66%)	3 (4%)
<b>Traffic Payable</b>	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
<b>Civil Large</b>	479 (65%)	86 (18%)	11 (2%)	382 (80%)
<b>Civil Small</b>	134 (40%)	26 (19%)	2 (3%)	106 (79%)
<b>Total</b>	800 (10%)	228 (29%)	80 (10%)	492 (62%)

\* 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 2016

Suspension Event	Total Suspensions N	Valid Suspensions N (%)*	Invalid Suspensions N (%)*	Invalid Suspensions		
				Missing Stop N (%)**	Missing Start N (%)**	Negative Suspension Time N (%)**
<b>FTA</b>	6,232	6,163 (99%)	69 (1%)	25 (36%)	40 (58%)	4 (6%)
<b>PSI</b>	285	172 (60%)	113 (40%)	86 (76%)	27 (24%)	0 (0%)
<b>NCR Filing</b>	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Psychological Evaluation</b>	10	9 (90%)	1 (10%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Competency</b>	31	28 (90%)	3 (10%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Problem-Solving Court Diversion</b>	12	11 (92%)	1 (8%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Military Leave</b>	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Total</b>	6,570	6,383 (97%)	187 (3%)	116 (62%)	67 (36%)	4 (2%)

\* 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>
<b>FTA 1</b>	764	752 (98%)	12 (2%)	0 (n/a)	11 (92%)	1 (8%)
<b>FTA 2</b>	98	91 (93%)	7 (7%)	3 (43%)	4 (57%)	0 (0%)
<b>FTA 3</b>	12	11 (92%)	1 (8%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>PSI Order***</b>	90	58 (64%)	32 (36%)	32 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>NCR Filing</b>	0	0 (n/a)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Psychological Evaluation</b>	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Competency</b>	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Problem-Solving Court Diversion</b>	1	1 (100%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Military Leave</b>	0	0 (n/a)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Total</b>	967	915 (95%)	52 (5%)	36 (69%)	15 (29%)	1 (2%)

\* 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>
<b>FTA 1</b>	1,392	1,392 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>FTA 2</b>	261	261 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>FTA 3</b>	37	37 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>PSI Order***</b>	144	89 (62%)	55 (38%)	54 (98%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)
<b>NCR Filing</b>	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Psychological Evaluation</b>	9	8 (89%)	1 (11%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Competency</b>	26	25 (96%)	1 (4%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Problem-Solving Court Diversion</b>	11	10 (91%)	1 (9%)	1 (100%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Military Leave</b>	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Total</b>	1,880	1,822 (97%)	58 (3%)	57 (98%)	1 (2%)	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>
<b>FTA 1</b>	2,628	2,610 (99%)	18 (1%)	3 (17%)	12 (66%)	3 (17%)
<b>FTA 2</b>	429	401 (93%)	28 (7%)	17 (61%)	11 (39%)	0 (0%)
<b>FTA 3</b>	58	56 (97%)	2 (3%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)
<b>PSI Order***</b>	51	25 (48%)	26 (51%)	0 (0%)	26 (100%)	0 (0%)
<b>NCR Filing</b>	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Psychological Evaluation</b>	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Competency</b>	3	1 (33%)	2 (67%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Problem-Solving Court Diversion</b>	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Military Leave</b>	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Total</b>	3,170	3,094 (98%)	76 (2%)	23 (30%)	50 (66%)	3 (4%)

\*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>
<b>FTA 1</b>	525	525 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>FTA 2</b>	26	25 (96%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
<b>FTA 3</b>	2	2 (100%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Total</b>	553	552 (>99%)	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)

\*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 2016*

Suspension Event	Total Suspension N	Valid Suspensions N (%)*	Invalid Suspensions N (%)*	Invalid Suspensions		
				Missing Stop N (%)**	Missing Start N (%)**	Negative Suspension Time N (%)**
<b>Bankruptcy</b>	30	29 (97%)	1 (3%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Military Leave</b>	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Passed for Settlement</b>	80	80 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Stay</b>	4	4 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Multiple Defendant 1***</b>	582	207 (36%)	375 (64%)	35 (9%)	12 (3%)	328 (87%)
<b>Multiple Defendant 2***</b>	370	133 (36%)	237 (64%)	76 (32%)	1 (<1%)	160 (68%)
<b>Total</b>	1,067	454 (43%)	613 (57%)	112 (18%)	13 (2%)	488 (80%)

\* Percent of total suspensions, by suspension event.

\*\* Percent of invalid suspensions, by suspension event

\*\*\*Due to known data quality issues, the multiple defendant suspension information for the nine jurisdictions of the upper and lower eastern shore was excluded from the suspension analysis.

*Table 15. 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, (%)**
<b>Bankruptcy</b>	20	19 (95%)	1 (5%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Military Leave</b>	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Passed for Settlement</b>	28	28 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Stay</b>	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Multiple Defendant 1***</b>	423	122 (29%)	301 (71%)	27 (9%)	10 (3%)	264 (88%)
<b>Multiple Defendant 2***</b>	261	84 (32%)	177 (68%)	58 (0%)	1 (5%)	118 (95%)
<b>Total</b>	735	256 (35%)	479 (65%)	86 (18%)	11 (2%)	382 (80%)

\*Percent of total suspensions, by suspension event.

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

\*\*\*Due to known data quality issues, the multiple defendant suspension information for the nine jurisdictions of the upper and lower eastern shore was excluded from the suspension analysis.

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>
<b>Bankruptcy</b>	10	10 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Military Leave</b>	0	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Passed for Settlement</b>	52	52 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Stay</b>	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Multiple Defendant 1***</b>	159	85 (53%)	74 (55%)	8 (11%)	2 (3%)	64 (86%)
<b>Multiple Defendant 2***</b>	109	49 (45%)	60 (55%)	18 (30%)	0 (0%)	42 (70%)
<b>Total</b>	332	198 (60%)	134 (40%)	26 (19%)	2 (3%)	106 (79%)

\*Percent of total suspensions, by suspension event.

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

\*\*\*Due to known data quality issues, the multiple defendant suspension information for the nine jurisdictions of the upper and lower eastern shore was excluded from the suspension analysis.



## Appendix A: 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	82%	88%	78%	94%	100%	97%
Anne Arundel	Large	61%	68%	64%	54%	97%	89%
Baltimore City	Large	99%	93%	95%	97%	95%	98%
Baltimore County	Large	88%	67%	69%	95%	93%	94%
Calvert	Small	89%	90%	92%	99%	98%	97%
Caroline	Small	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Carroll	Small	99%	98%	97%	99%	100%	99%
Cecil	Small	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Charles	Medium	83%	80%	82%	97%	99%	97%
Dorchester	Small	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Frederick	Medium	96%	94%	96%	99%	100%	97%
Garrett	Small	94%	88%	88%	95%	93%	91%
Harford	Medium	97%	94%	94%	98%	98%	96%
Howard	Medium	96%	96%	96%	94%	97%	96%
Kent	Small	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Montgomery	Large	97%	64%	47%	97%	98%	95%
Prince George's	Large	89%	83%	73%	89%	95%	94%
Queen Anne's	Small	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Somerset	Small	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
St. Mary's	Small	95%	90%	93%	99%	99%	95%
Talbot	Small	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Washington	Small	88%	76%	70%	99%	95%	97%
Wicomico	Small	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Worcester	Small	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
<b>Statewide**</b>		<b>90%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>95%</b>

Source: Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application (February 2017 and May 2017).

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

‡ The District Court locations in the upper and lower eastern shore were excused from conducting a data quality review for the Fiscal Year 2016 analysis of case processing performance.

Therefore, their individual results are not presented.

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
<b>Small</b>							
Allegany	2	82%	88%	78%	94%	100%	97%
Calvert	2	89%	90%	92%	99%	98%	97%
Caroline	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Carroll	2	99%	98%	97%	99%	100%	99%
Cecil	2	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Dorchester	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Garrett	1	94%	88%	88%	95%	93%	91%
Kent	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Queen Anne's	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Somerset	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
St. Mary's	1	95%	90%	93%	99%	99%	95%
Talbot	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Washington	2	88%	76%	70%	99%	95%	97%
Wicomico	2	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Worcester	2	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
<b>Small Overall*</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>97%</b>
<b>Medium</b>							
Charles	3	83%	80%	82%	97%	99%	97%
Frederick	3	96%	94%	96%	99%	100%	97%
Harford	4	97%	94%	94%	98%	98%	96%
Howard	5	96%	96%	96%	94%	97%	96%
<b>Medium Overall*</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>97%</b>
<b>Large</b>							
Anne Arundel	9	61%	68%	64%	54%	97%	89%
Baltimore City	28	99%	93%	95%	97%	95%	98%
Baltimore County	13	88%	67%	69%	95%	93%	94%
Montgomery	11	97%	64%	47%	97%	98%	95%
Prince George's	15	89%	83%	73%	89%	95%	94%
<b>Large Overall*</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>94%</b>

Source: Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application (February 2017 and May 2017).

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

‡ The District Court locations in the upper and lower eastern shore were excused from conducting a data quality review for the Fiscal Year 2016 analysis of case processing performance.

Therefore, their individual results are not presented.

*Table A3: Overall and Over-Standard Average Case Processing Time in Days by Case Type and Jurisdiction, FY 2016*

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	123	235	123	242	150	291	58	165	70	N/A	50	204
Anne Arundel	187	335	160	276	159	262	184	306	95	335	72	166
Baltimore City	59	249	93	227	97	232	56	191	87	358	51	172
Baltimore	104	252	162	261	161	277	61	195	108	395	67	218
Calvert	108	227	111	224	108	215	43	155	73	392	46	198
Caroline	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Carroll	68	201	88	218	87	215	57	140	76	N/A	53	181
Cecil	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Charles	122	264	132	241	136	230	56	172	72	473	57	293
Dorchester	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Frederick	86	239	101	221	101	223	49	140	67	N/A	64	212
Garrett	78	228	102	208	109	238	50	154	101	357	72	201
Harford	74	226	100	226	96	227	50	184	85	488	64	167
Howard	74	221	103	223	99	245	66	148	88	327	59	151
Kent	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Montgomery	70	201	178	274	220	303	59	154	97	296	81	154
Prince George's	99	351	127	263	156	287	78	178	110	353	66	163
Queen Anne's	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Somerset	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
St. Mary's	84	232	113	234	102	214	47	139	83	262	55	196
Talbot	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Washington	108	242	142	238	155	246	44	132	85	343	52	188
Wicomico	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Worcester	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
<b>Statewide*</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>199</b>

Source: Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application (February 2017 and May 2017).

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

‡The District Court locations in the upper and lower eastern shore were excused from conducting a data quality review for the Fiscal Year 2016 analysis of case processing performance.

Therefore, their individual results are not presented.

*Table A4: Overall and Over-Standard Average Case Processing Time in Days by Case Type and Jurisdiction Size, FY 2016*

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
<b>Small</b>												
Allegany	123	235	123	242	150	291	58	165	70	N/A	50	204
Calvert	108	227	111	224	108	215	43	155	73	392	46	198
Caroline	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Carroll	68	201	88	218	87	215	57	140	76	N/A	53	181
Cecil	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Dorchester	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Garrett	78	228	102	208	109	238	50	154	101	357	72	201
Kent	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Queen Anne's	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Somerset	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
St. Mary's	84	232	113	234	102	214	47	139	83	262	55	196
Talbot	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Washington	108	242	142	238	155	246	44	132	85	343	52	188
Wicomico	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Worcester	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
<b>Small, Overall*</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>Medium</b>												
Charles	122	264	132	241	136	230	56	172	72	473	57	293
Frederick	86	239	101	221	101	223	49	140	67	N/A	64	212
Harford	74	226	100	226	96	227	50	184	85	488	64	167
Howard	74	221	103	223	99	245	66	148	88	327	59	151
<b>Medium, Overall*</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>205</b>
<b>Large</b>												
Anne Arundel	187	335	160	276	159	262	184	306	95	335	72	166
Baltimore City	59	249	93	227	97	232	56	191	87	358	51	172
Baltimore	104	252	162	261	161	277	61	195	108	395	67	218
Montgomery	70	201	178	274	220	303	59	154	97	296	81	154
Prince George's	99	351	127	263	156	287	78	178	110	353	66	163
<b>Large, Overall*</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>182</b>

Source: Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application (February 2017 and May 2017).

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

‡The District Court locations in the upper and lower eastern shore were excused from conducting a data quality review for the Fiscal Year 2016 analysis of case processing performance.

Therefore, their individual results are not presented.

*Table A5: Overall and Over-Standard Median Case Processing Time in Days by Case Type and Jurisdiction, FY 2016*

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
Allegany	110	220	110	220	124	240	48	147	63	N/A	42	188
Anne Arundel	142	283	128	240	134	238	116	189	76	313	65	154
Baltimore City	46	196	80	210	85	217	49	164	59	351	51	139
Baltimore	83	232	141	235	128	251	49	146	77	361	57	177
Calvert	96	203	100	209	96	203	36	127	48	339	39	168
Caroline	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Carroll	63	194	74	205	73	213	52	140	64	N/A	50	148
Cecil	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Charles	99	232	118	219	127	216	48	148	55	290	46	200
Dorchester	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Frederick	77	225	92	208	95	221	42	126	57	N/A	57	167
Garrett	65	230	87	194	97	218	38	141	71	357	60	173
Harford	65	213	88	220	85	222	44	161	62	328	58	150
Howard	63	201	98	210	79	222	60	135	61	318	53	146
Kent	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Montgomery	60	193	148	253	198	259	54	149	84	272	76	144
Prince George's	68	253	105	236	124	251	69	152	82	300	57	150
Queen Anne's	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Somerset	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
St. Mary's	74	232	106	226	92	212	43	135	63	262	42	139
Talbot	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Washington	96	214	118	217	140	232	37	134	57	331	46	149
Wicomico	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Worcester	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
<b>Statewide*</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>161</b>

Source: Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application (February 2017 and May 2017).

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

‡The District Court locations in the upper and lower eastern shore were excused from conducting a data quality review for the Fiscal Year 2016 analysis of case processing performance.

Therefore, their individual results are not presented.

*Table A6: Overall and Over-Standard Median Case Processing Time in Days by Case Type and Jurisdiction Size, FY 2016*

Jurisdiction	Criminal		21-902		TMA		Traffic Payable		Civil Large		Civil Small	
	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST	Total	OST
<b>Small</b>												
Allegany	110	220	110	220	124	240	48	147	63	N/A	42	188
Calvert	96	203	100	209	96	203	36	127	48	339	39	168
Caroline	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Carroll	63	194	74	205	73	213	52	140	64	N/A	50	148
Cecil	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Dorchester	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Garrett	65	230	87	194	97	218	38	141	71	357	60	173
Kent	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Queen Anne's	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Somerset	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
St. Mary's	74	232	106	226	92	212	43	135	63	262	42	139
Talbot	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Washington	96	214	118	217	140	232	37	134	57	331	46	149
Wicomico	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Worcester	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
<b>Small, Overall*</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>185</b>
<b>Medium</b>												
Charles	99	232	118	219	127	216	48	148	55	290	46	200
Frederick	77	225	92	208	95	221	42	126	57	N/A	57	167
Harford	65	213	88	220	85	222	44	161	62	328	58	150
Howard	63	201	98	210	79	222	60	135	61	318	53	146
<b>Medium, Overall*</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>165</b>
<b>Large</b>												
Anne Arundel	142	283	128	240	134	238	116	189	76	313	65	154
Baltimore City	46	196	80	210	85	217	49	164	59	351	51	139
Baltimore	83	232	141	235	128	251	49	146	77	361	57	177
Montgomery	60	193	148	253	198	259	54	149	84	272	76	144
Prince George's	68	253	105	236	124	251	69	152	82	300	57	150
<b>Large, Overall*</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>156</b>

Source: Maryland Judiciary Assessment Application (February 2017 and May 2017).

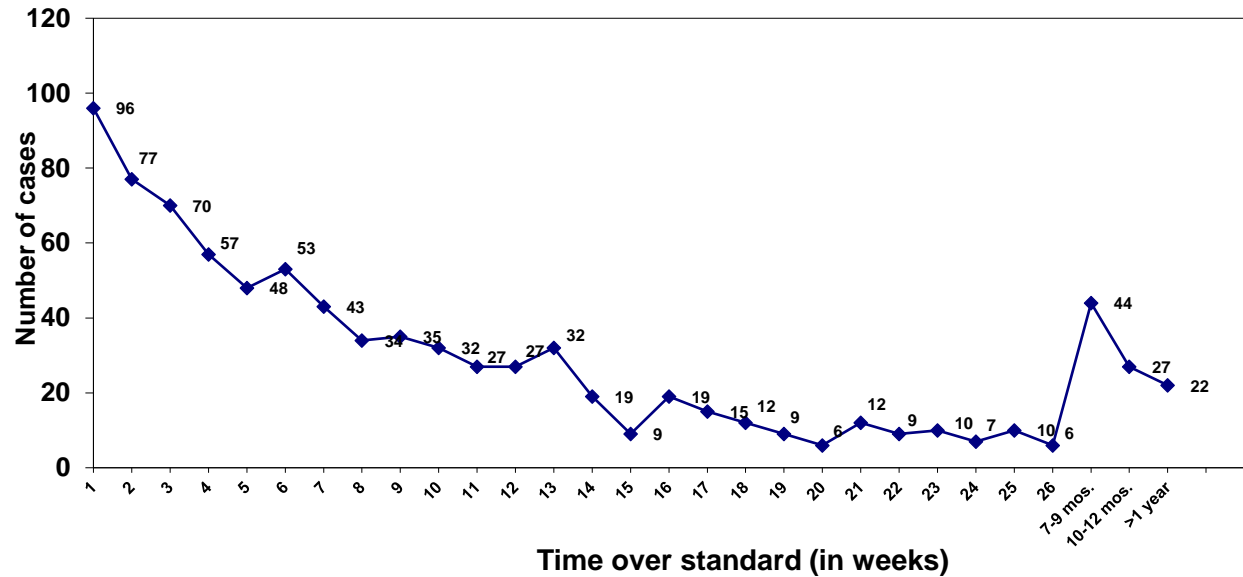
\*Jurisdiction-size specific averages are weighted based on the number of terminations reported to the State for each jurisdiction.

‡The District Court locations in the upper and lower eastern shore were excused from conducting a data quality review for the Fiscal Year 2016 analysis of case processing performance.

Therefore, their individual results are not presented.

## Appendix B: Statewide Distribution of Over-Standard Cases

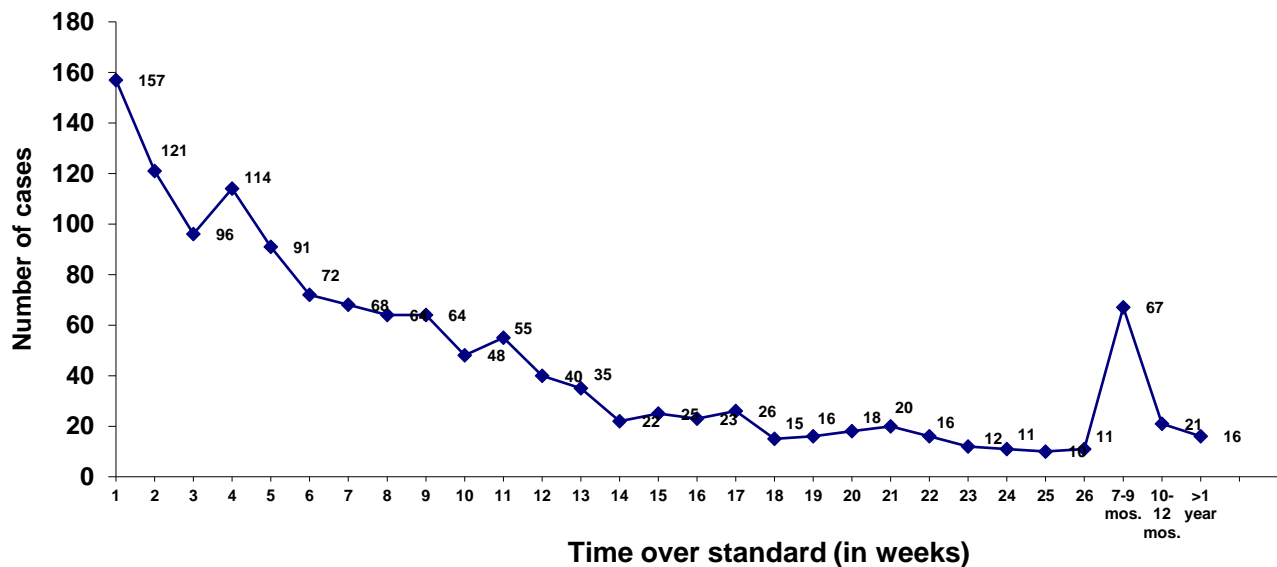
Figure 1: Distribution of Over-Standard Cases by the Time Beyond the Time Standard, Criminal Cases (N=867), FY 2016



- The average case processing time (weighted)  
Overall: 94 days (FY 15: 90 days)  
Within-standard cases: 73 days (FY 15: 75 days)  
Over-standard cases: 266 days (FY 15: 243 days)
- 11% 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.

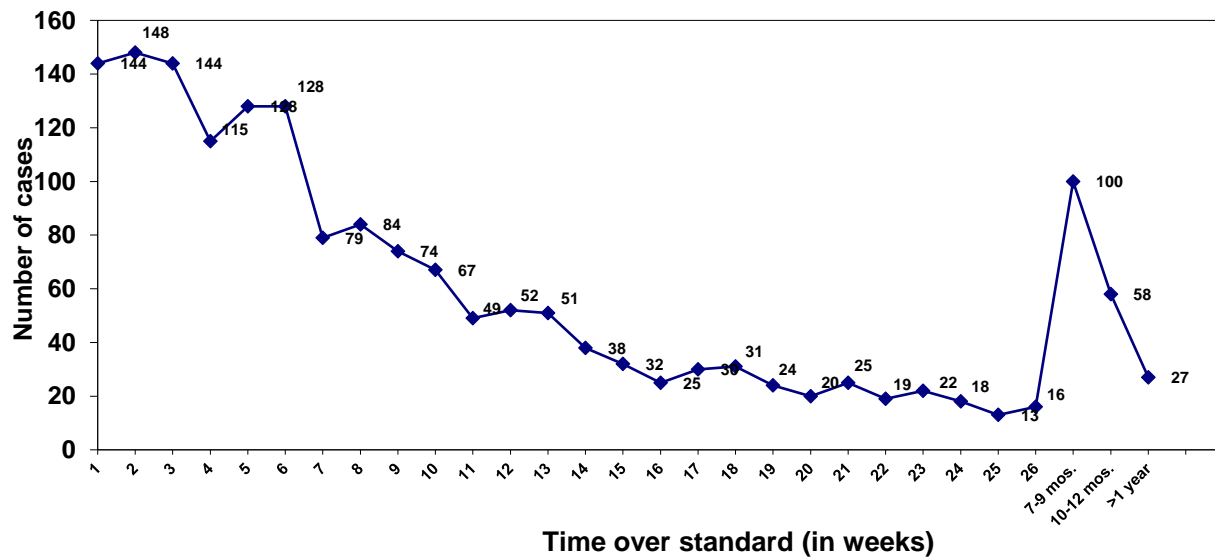


Figure 2: Distribution of Over-Standard Cases by the Time Beyond the Time Standard, Traffic 21-902 Cases (N=1,354), FY 2016



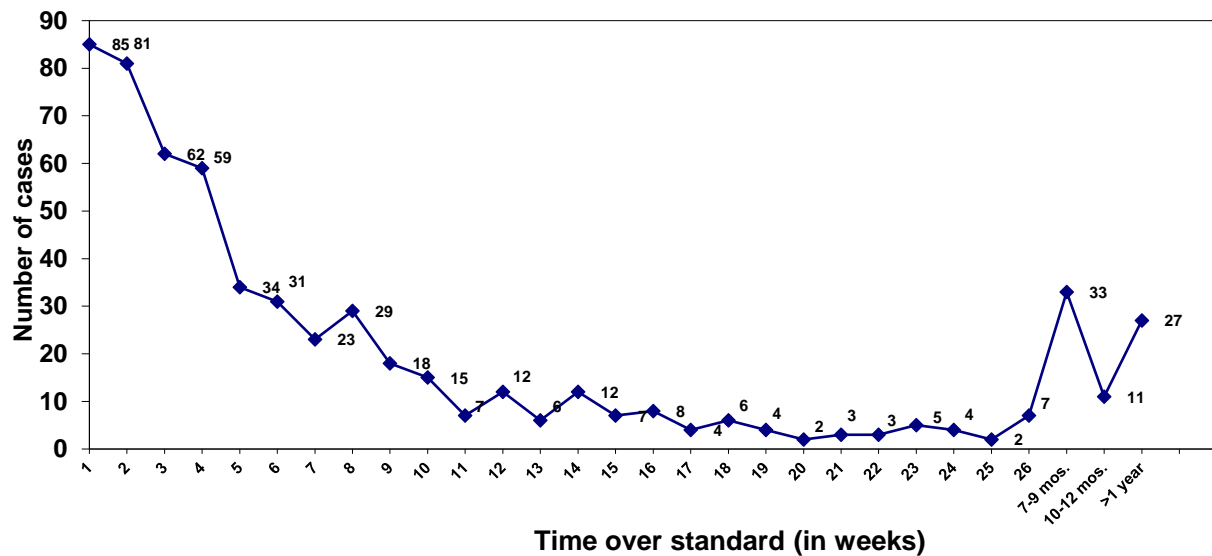
- The average case processing time (weighted)  
Overall: 137 days (FY 15: 144 days)  
Within-standard cases: 105 days (FY 15: 110 days)  
Over-standard cases: 251 days (FY 15: 246 days)
- 12% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 week over standard.
- 38% of the over-standard cases closed within 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=1,761), FY 2016



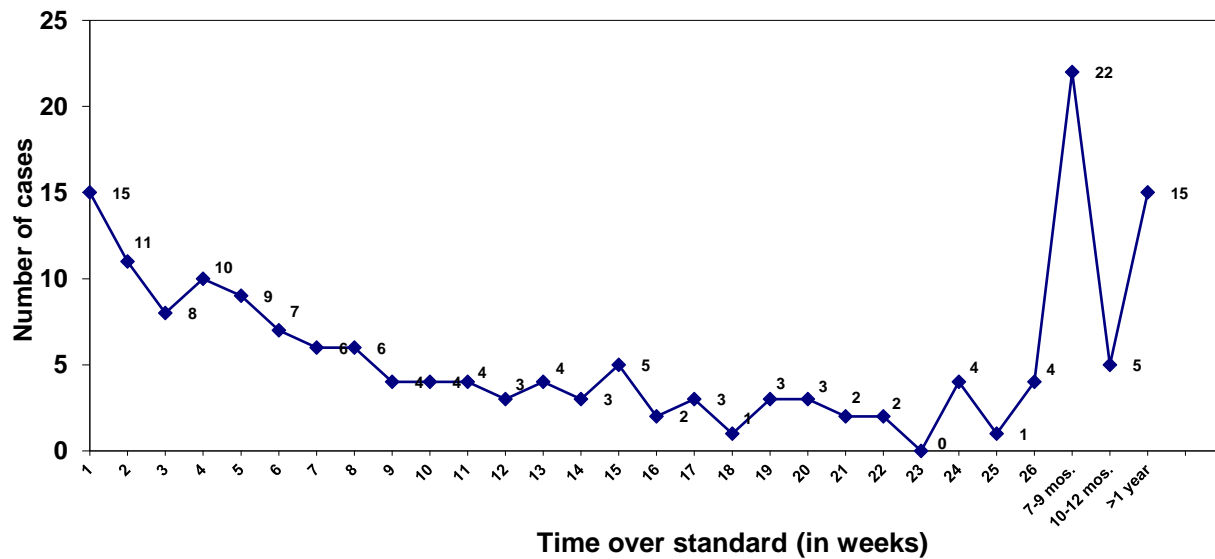
- The average case processing time (weighted):  
Overall: 146 days (FY 15: 148 days)  
Within-standard cases: 104 days (FY 15: 108 days)  
Over-standard cases: 266 days (FY 15: 249 days)
- 8% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 week over standard.
- 33% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 month over standard.
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 1.6 months over standard.

Figure 4: Distribution of Over-Standard Cases by the Time Beyond the Time Standard, Traffic Payable Cases (N=600), FY 2016



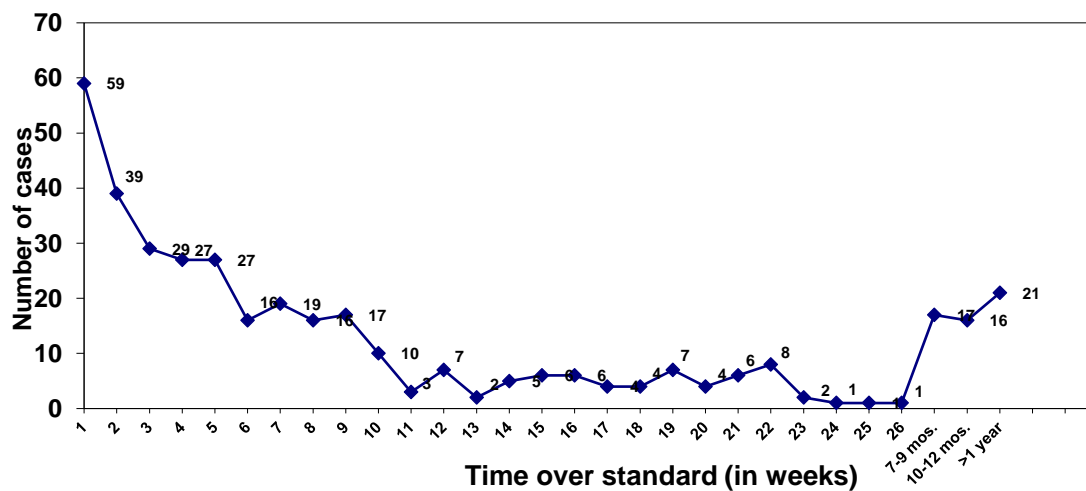
- The average case processing time (weighted):  
Overall: 68 days (Fiscal Year 15: 60 days)  
Within-standard cases: 57 days (Fiscal Year 15: 55 days)  
Over-standard cases: 175 days (Fiscal Year 15: 162 days)
- 14% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 week over standard.
- 48% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 month over standard.
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 1 months over standard.

*Figure 5: Distribution of Over-Standard Cases by the Time Beyond the Time Standard, Civil Large Cases (N=166), FY 2016*



- The average case processing time (weighted):  
Overall: 94 days (FY 15: 97 days)  
Within-standard cases: 83 days (FY 15: 86 days)  
Over-standard cases: 367 days (FY 15: 339 days)
- 9% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 week over standard.
- 28% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 month over standard.
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within 2.6 months over standard.

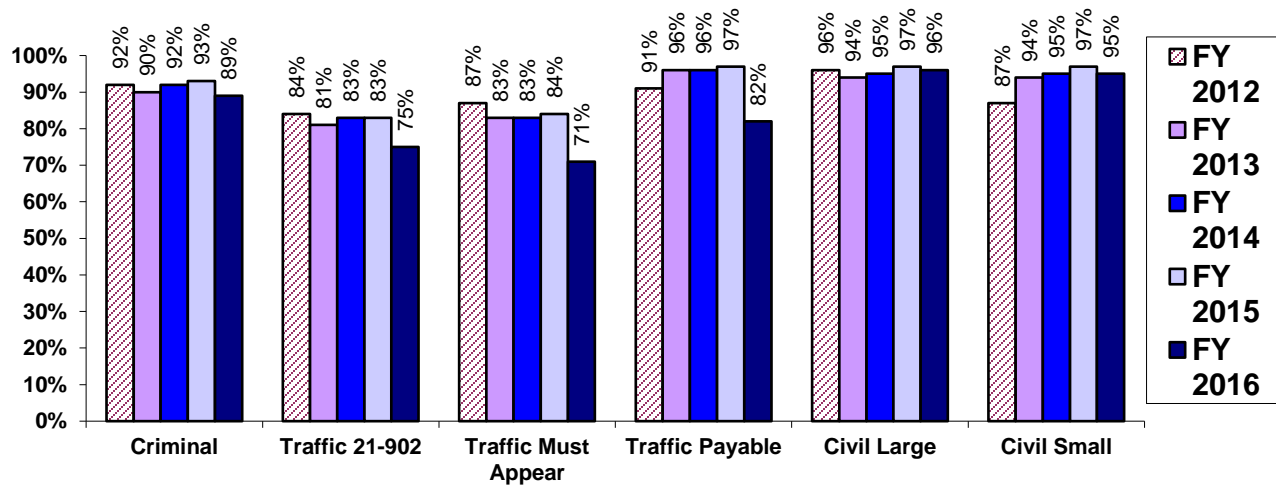
Figure 6: Distribution of Over-Standard Cases by the Time Beyond the Time Standard, Civil Small Cases (N=380), FY 2016



- The average case processing time (weighted):  
Overall: 63 days (FY 15: 63 days)  
Within-standard cases: 57 days (FY 15: 58 days)  
Over-standard cases: 199 days (FY 15: 174 days)
- 16% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 week over standard.
- 44% of the over-standard cases closed within 1 month over standard.
- 50% of the over-standard cases closed within approximately 1.3 months over standard.

## Appendix C: Percent of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Jurisdiction Fiscal Years 2012-2016

*Percent of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Year 2012-Fiscal Year 2016 Statewide (Unweighted)\**

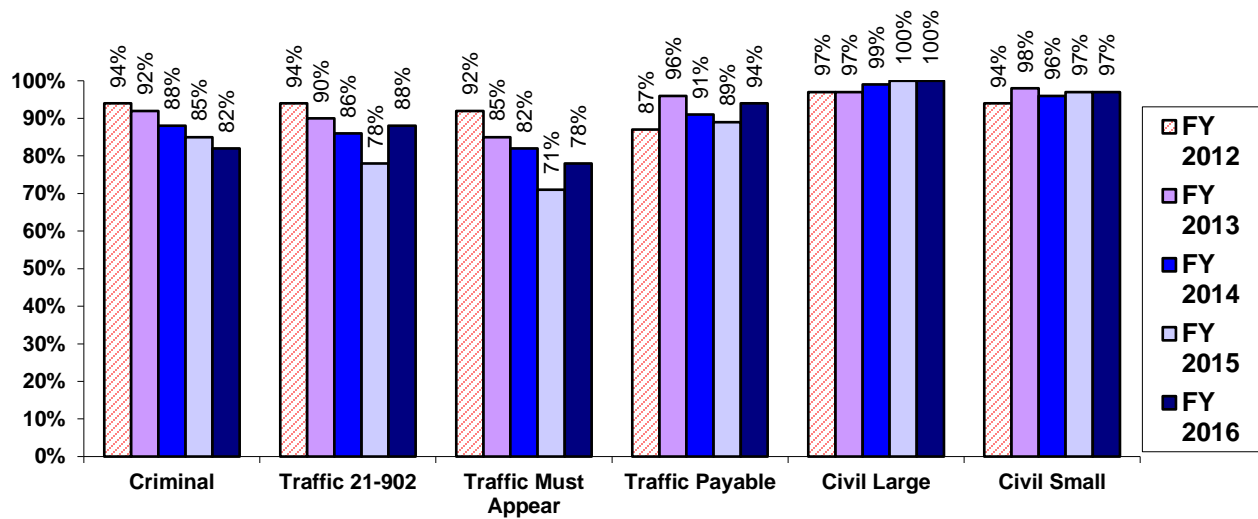


	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2012	92%	84%	87%	91%	96%	87%
FY 2013	90%	81%	83%	96%	94%	94%
FY 2014	92%	83%	83%	96%	95%	95%
FY 2015	93%	83%	84%	97%	97%	97%
FY 2016	92%	85%	85%	95%	97%	96%
FY 12 – 16 Change	0%	1%	-2%	4%	1%	9%

Time Standard						
FY 2012	180 days, 98%	180 days, 98%	180 days, 98%	120 days, 98%	250 days, 98%	90 days, 98%
FY 2013	180 days, 98%	180 days, 98%	180 days, 98%	120 days, 98%	250 days, 98%	90 days, 98%
FY 2014	180 days, 98%	180 days, 98%	180 days, 98%	120 days, 98%	250 days, 98%	120* days, 98%
FY 2015	180 days, 98%	180 days, 98%	180 days, 98%	120 days, 98%	250 days, 98%	120 days, 98%
FY 2016	180 days, 98%	180 days, 98%	180 days, 98%	120 days, 98%	250 days, 98%	120 days, 98%

\* Jurisdiction-specific data is presented, unweighted, for Fiscal Years 2012 through 2016 on all subsequent pages within Appendix C, except for the nine jurisdictions of the upper and lower eastern shore that were excused from data quality review for the Fiscal Year 2016 analysis.

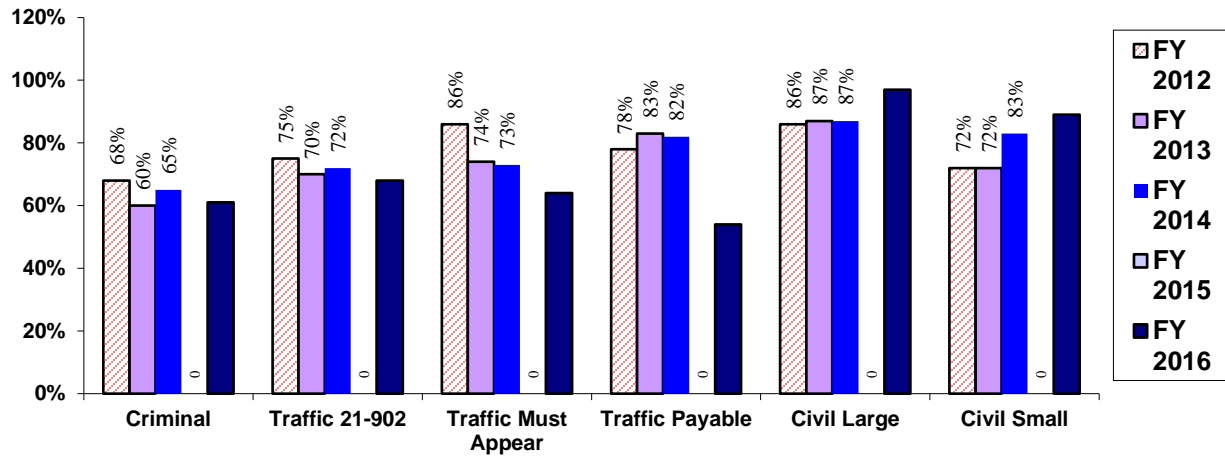
*Percent of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, FY 2012 – Fiscal Year 2016*  
***Allegany County (Unweighted)***



	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2012	94%	94%	92%	87%	97%	94%
FY 2013	92%	90%	85%	96%	97%	98%
FY 2014	88%	86%	82%	91%	99%	96%
FY 2015	85%	78%	71%	89%	100%	97%
FY 2016	82%	88%	78%	94%	100%	97%
FY 12 – 16 Change	-12%	-6%	-14%	7%	3%	3%

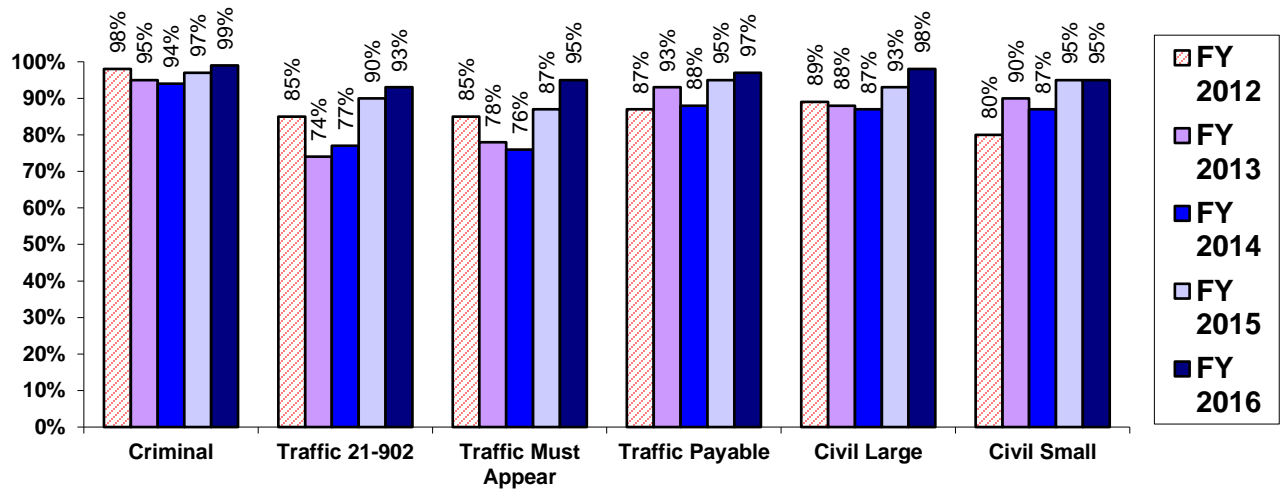


*Percent of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Year 2012 – Fiscal Year 2016 Anne Arundel County (Unweighted)*



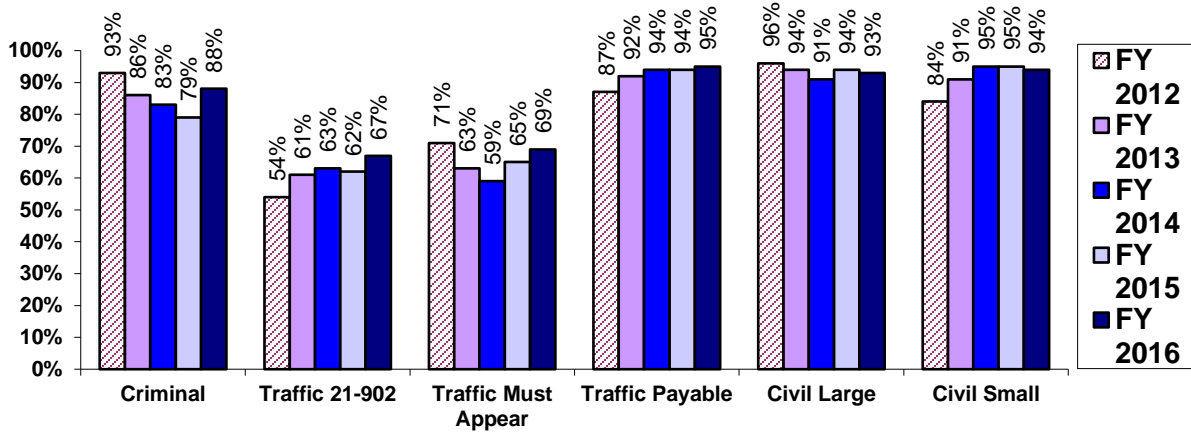
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2012	68%	75%	86%	78%	86%	72%
FY 2013	60%	70%	74%	83%	87%	72%
FY 2014	65%	72%	73%	82%	87%	83%
FY 2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FY 2016	61%	68%	64%	54%	97%	89%
FY 12 – 16 Change	-7%	-7%	-22%	-24%	11%	17%

*Percent of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Year 2012 – Fiscal Year 2016 Baltimore City (Unweighted)*



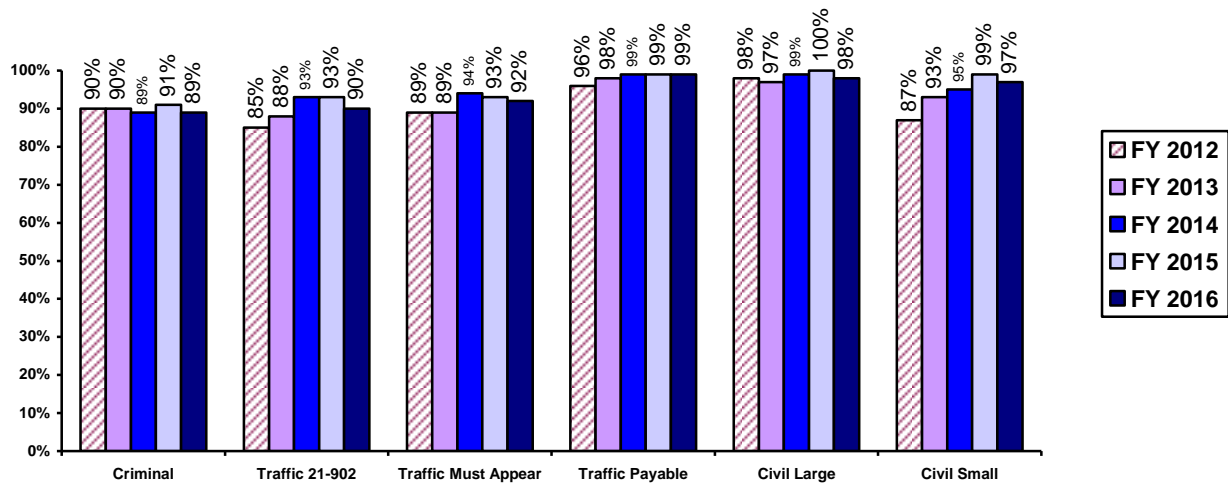
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2012	98%	85%	85%	87%	89%	80%
FY 2013	95%	74%	78%	93%	88%	90%
FY 2014	94%	77%	76%	88%	87%	87%
FY 2015	97%	90%	87%	95%	93%	95%
FY 2016	99%	93%	95%	97%	95%	98%
FY 12 – 16 Change	1%	8%	10%	10%	6%	18%

*Percent of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Year 2012 – Fiscal Year 2016 Baltimore County (Unweighted)*



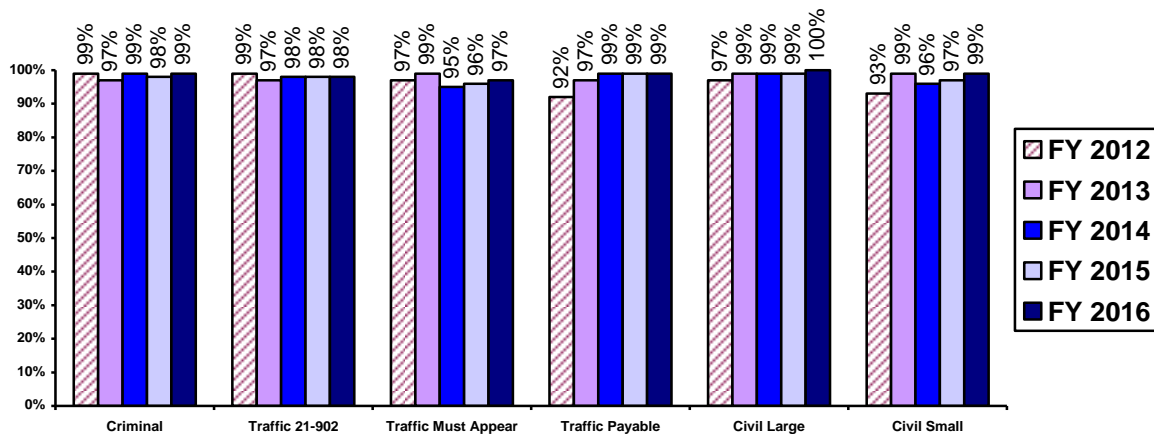
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2012	93%	54%	71%	87%	96%	84%
FY 2013	86%	61%	63%	92%	94%	91%
FY 2014	83%	63%	59%	94%	91%	95%
FY 2015	79%	62%	65%	94%	94%	95%
FY 2016	88%	67%	69%	95%	93%	94%
FY 12 – 16 Change	-5%	13%	-2%	8%	-3%	10%

*Percent of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Year 2012 – Fiscal Year 2016 Calvert County (Unweighted)*



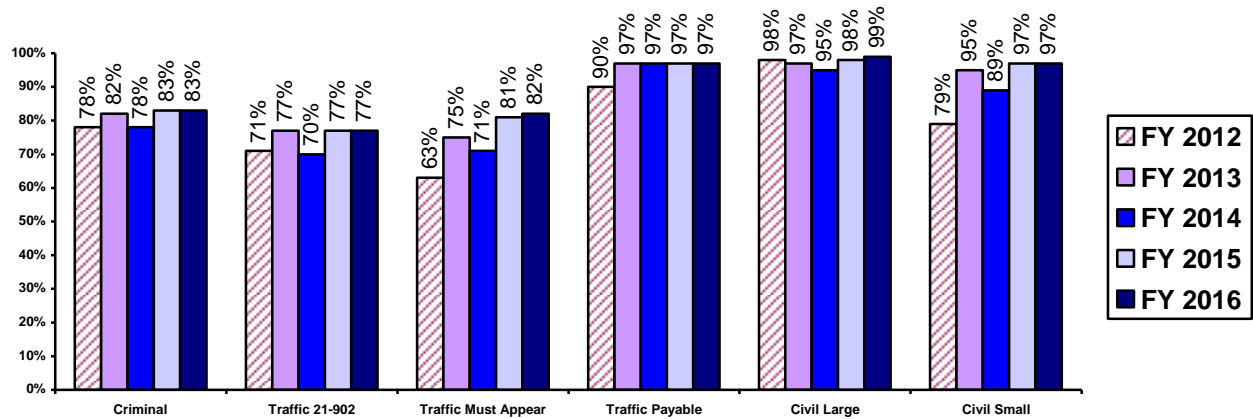
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2012	90%	85%	89%	96%	98%	87%
FY 2013	90%	88%	89%	98%	97%	93%
FY 2014	89%	93%	94%	99%	99%	95%
FY 2015	91%	93%	93%	99%	100%	99%
FY 2016	89%	90%	92%	99%	98%	97%
FY 12 – 16 Change	-1%	5%	3%	3%	0%	10%

*Percent of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Year 2012 – Fiscal Year 2016 Carroll County (Unweighted)*



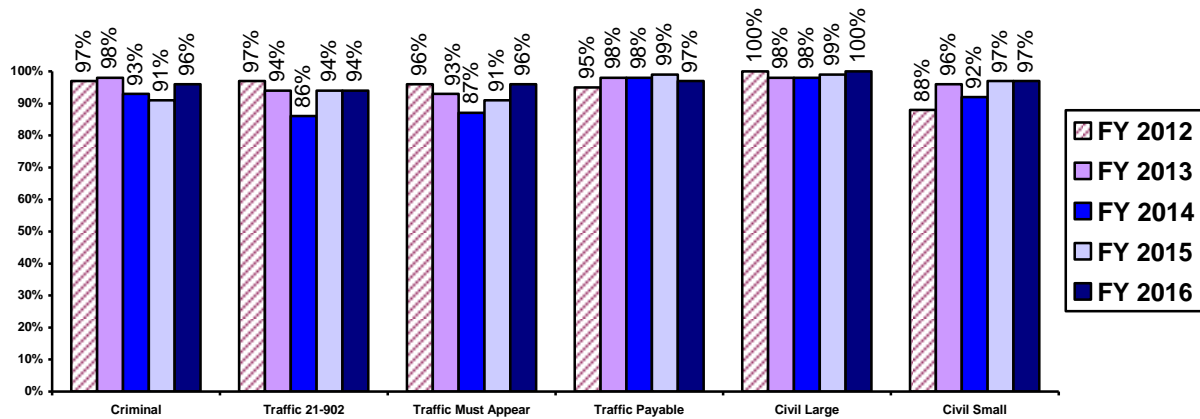
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2012	99%	99%	97%	92%	97%	93%
FY 2013	97%	97%	99%	97%	99%	99%
FY 2014	99%	98%	95%	99%	99%	96%
FY 2015	98%	98%	96%	99%	99%	97%
FY 2016	99%	98%	97%	99%	100%	99%
FY 12 – 16 Change	0%	-1%	0%	7%	3%	6%

*Percent of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Year 2012 – Fiscal Year 2016 Charles County (Unweighted)*



	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2012	78%	71%	63%	90%	98%	79%
FY 2013	82%	77%	75%	97%	97%	95%
FY 2014	78%	70%	71%	97%	95%	89%
FY 2015	83%	77%	81%	97%	98%	97%
FY 2016	83%	77%	82%	97%	99%	97%
FY 12 – 16 Change	5%	6%	19%	7%	1%	18%

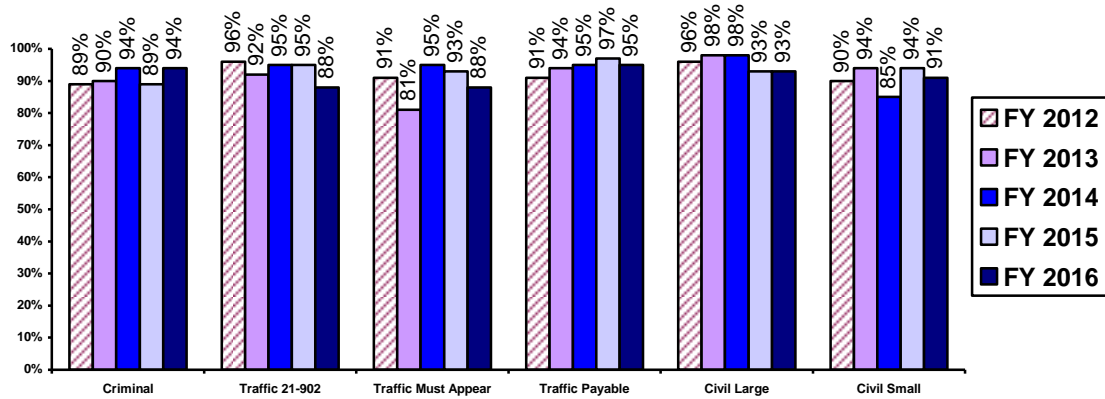
*Percent of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Year 2012 – Fiscal Year 2016 Frederick County (Unweighted)*



	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2012	97%	97%	96%	95%	100%	88%
FY 2013	98%	94%	93%	98%	98%	96%
FY 2014	93%	86%	87%	98%	98%	92%
FY 2015	91%	94%	91%	99%	99%	97%
FY 2016	96%	94%	96%	97%	100%	97%
FY 12 – 16 Change	-1%	-3%	0%	2%	0%	9%

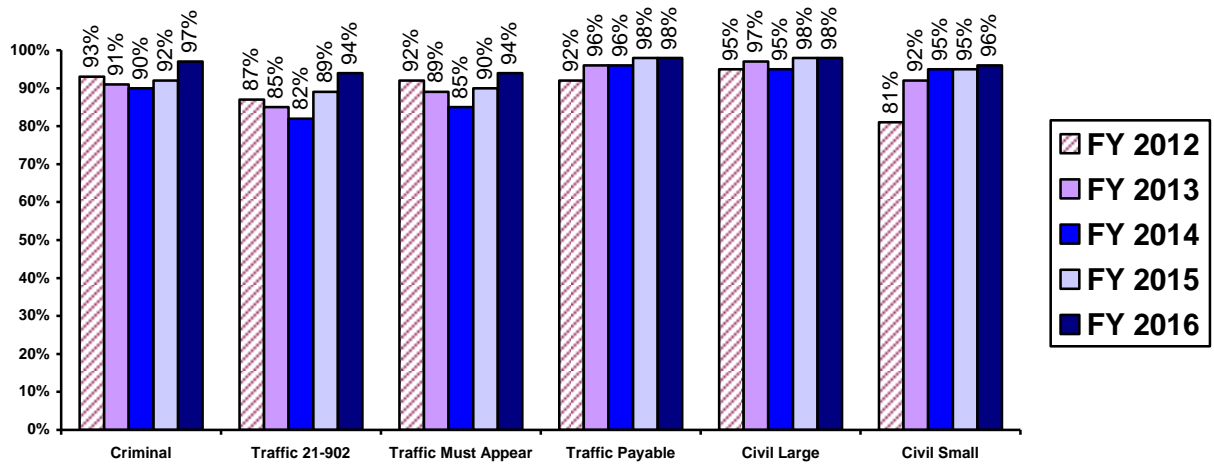


*Percent of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Year 2012 – Fiscal Year 2016 Garrett County (Unweighted)*



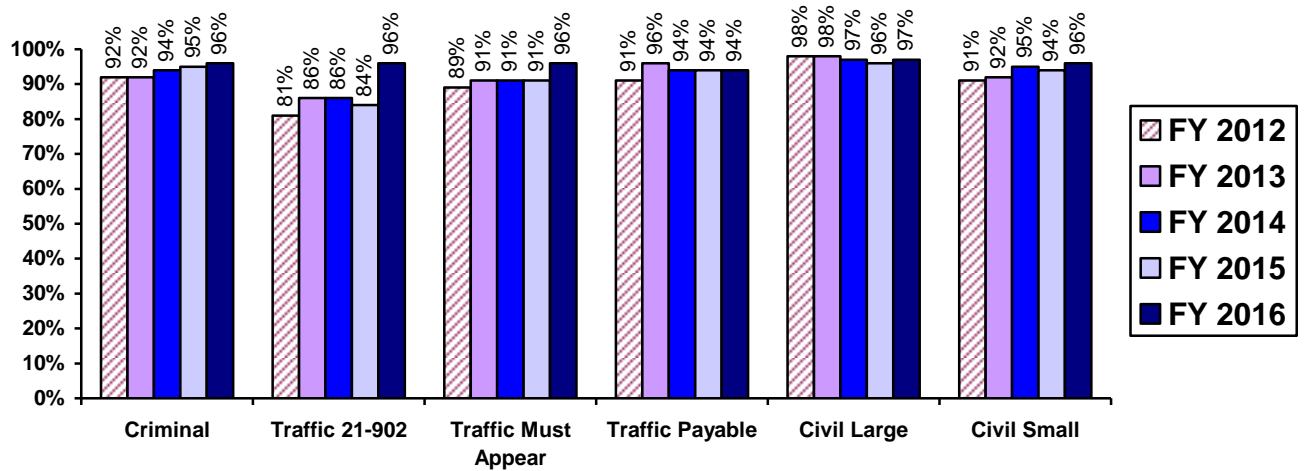
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2012	89%	96%	91%	91%	96%	90%
FY 2013	90%	92%	81%	94%	98%	94%
FY 2014	94%	95%	95%	95%	98%	85%
FY 2015	89%	95%	93%	97%	93%	94%
FY 2016	94%	88%	88%	95%	93%	91%
FY 12 – 16 Change	5%	-8%	-3%	4%	-3%	1%

*Percent of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Year 2012 – Fiscal Year 2016 Harford County (Unweighted)*



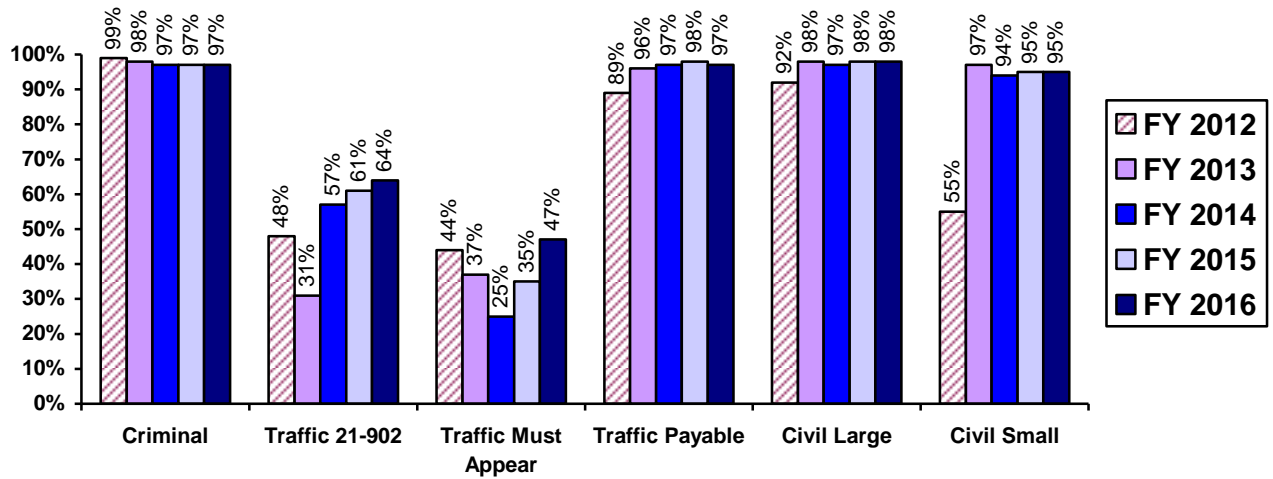
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2012	93%	87%	92%	92%	95%	81%
FY 2013	91%	85%	89%	96%	97%	92%
FY 2014	90%	82%	85%	96%	95%	95%
FY 2015	92%	89%	90%	98%	98%	95%
FY 2016	97%	94%	94%	98%	98%	96%
FY 12 – 16 Change	4%	-7%	2%	6%	3%	15%

*Percent of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Year 2012 – Fiscal Year 2016 Howard County (Unweighted)*



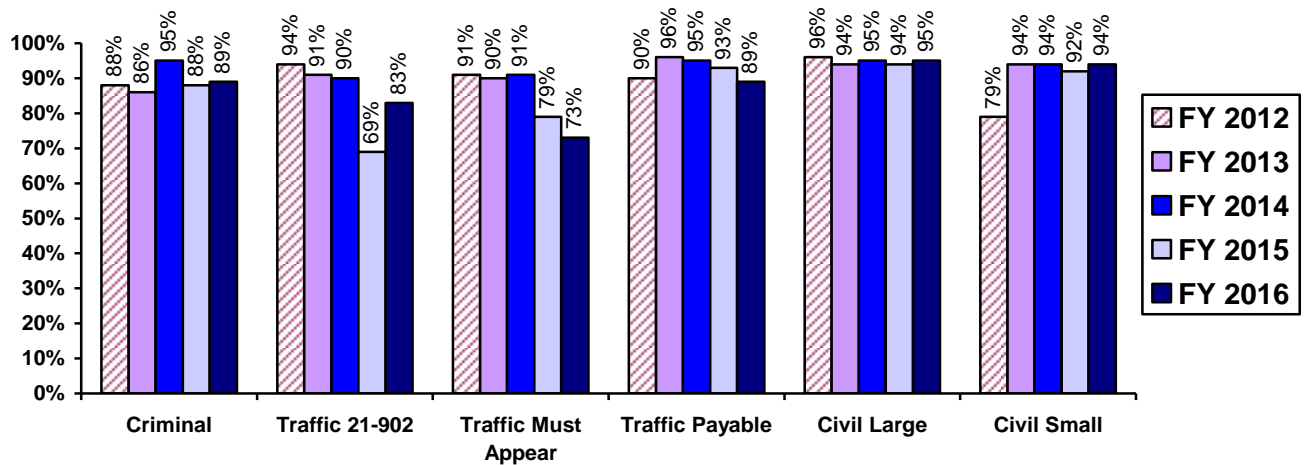
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2012	92%	81%	89%	91%	98%	91%
FY 2013	92%	86%	91%	96%	98%	92%
FY 2014	94%	86%	91%	94%	97%	95%
FY 2015	95%	84%	91%	94%	96%	94%
FY 2016	96%	96%	96%	94%	97%	96%
FY 12 – 16 Change	4%	15%	7%	3%	-1%	5%

*Percent of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Year 2012 – Fiscal Year 2016 Montgomery County (Unweighted)*



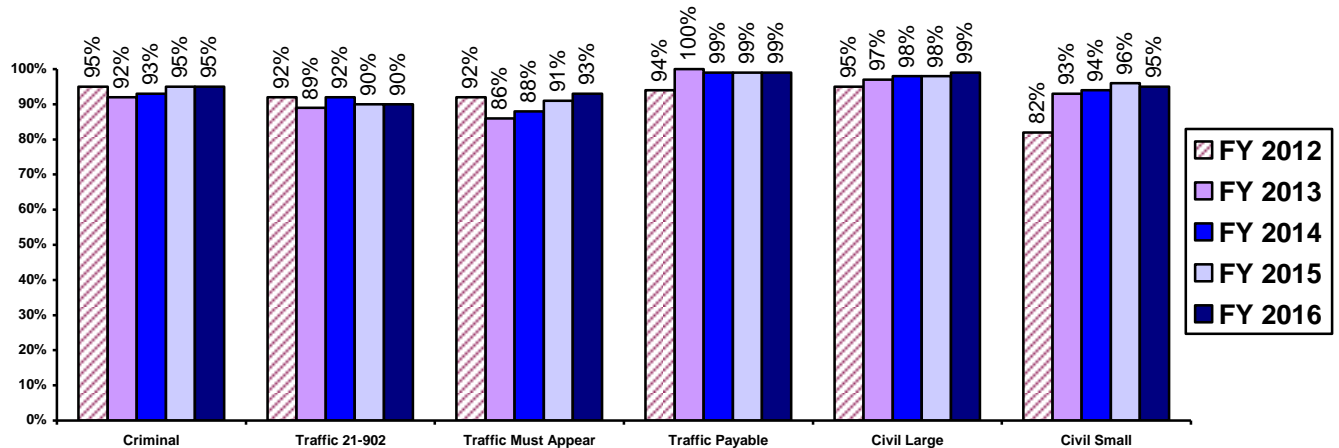
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2012	99%	48%	44%	89%	92%	55%
FY 2013	98%	31%	37%	96%	98%	97%
FY 2014	97%	57%	25%	97%	97%	94%
FY 2015	97%	61%	35%	98%	98%	95%
FY 2016	97%	64%	47%	97%	98%	95%
FY 12 – 16 Change	-2%	-14%	3%	8%	6%	40%

*Percent of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Year 2012 – Fiscal Year 2016 Prince George's County (Unweighted)*



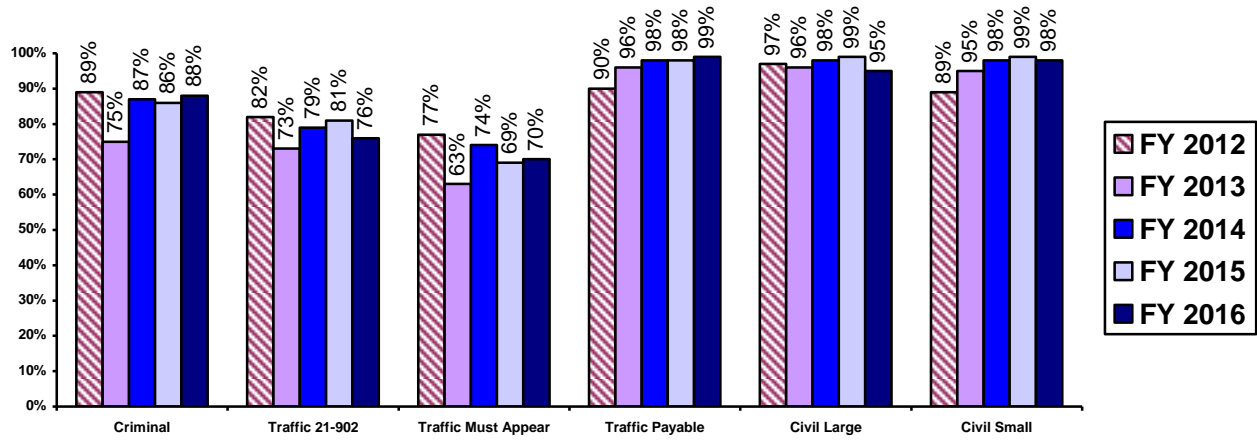
	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2012	88%	94%	91%	90%	96%	79%
FY 2013	86%	91%	90%	96%	94%	94%
FY 2014	95%	90%	91%	95%	95%	94%
FY 2015	88%	69%	79%	93%	94%	92%
FY 2016	89%	83%	73%	89%	95%	94%
FY 12 – 16 Change	1%	-11%	-18%	-1%	-1%	15%

*Percent of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Year 2012 –Fiscal Year 2016 St. Mary's County (Unweighted)*



	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2012	95%	92%	92%	94%	95%	82%
FY 2013	92%	89%	86%	100%	97%	93%
FY 2014	93%	92%	88%	99%	98%	94%
FY 2015	95%	90%	91%	99%	98%	96%
FY 2016	95%	90%	93%	99%	99%	95%
FY 12 – 16 Change	0%	-2%	1%	5%	4%	13%

*Percent of Cases Terminated Within Standard by Case Type, Fiscal Year 2012 –Fiscal Year 2016 Washington County (Unweighted)*



	Criminal	Traffic 21-902	Traffic Must Appear	Traffic Payable	Civil Large	Civil Small
FY 2012	89%	82%	77%	90%	97%	89%
FY 2013	75%	73%	63%	96%	96%	95%
FY 2014	87%	79%	74%	98%	98%	98%
FY 2015	86%	81%	69%	98%	99%	99%
FY 2016	88%	76%	70%	99%	95%	98%
FY 12 – 16 Change	-1%	-6%	-7%	9%	-2%	9%