Court Trends, Changing Times in North Carolina, and Public Courts- the World Courts Work in Willow Jacobson,

What are the major changes you are seeing in your community?

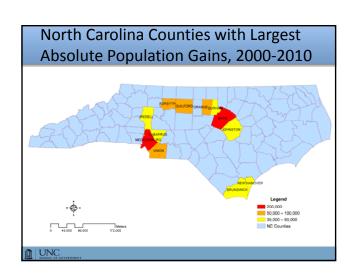
Six Disruptive Trends The South Has Risen- Again The "Browning" of America Marrying Out is "In" The Silver Tsunami is About to Hit The End of Men? Cooling Waters from Grandma's Well- and Grandpa's too!

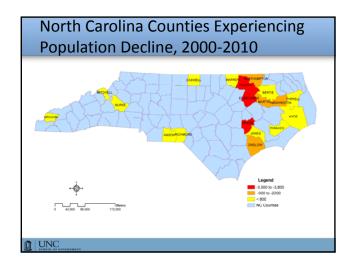


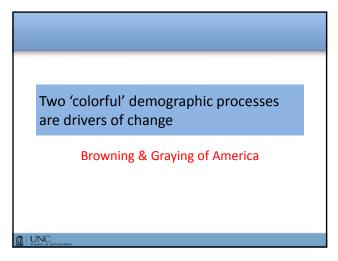
The South Has Risen Again					
Region	Absolute Population Change, 2000- 2009	Percent of Total			
United States	24,834,593	100%			
Northeast	1,616,173	6.5%			
Midwest	2,342,955	9.4%			
South	12,757,940	51.4%			
West	8,117,525	32.7%			
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UNC SCHOOL OF EGYERMENT					

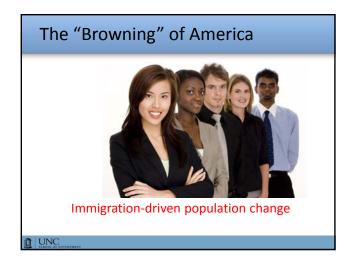
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Total	-1,032	-2,008	+ 2,287	+46
Black	-346	-71	+376	+41
Hispanic	-292	-109	+520	-117
Elderly	-115	+42	+97	-27
Foreign Born	-147	-3	+145	+3

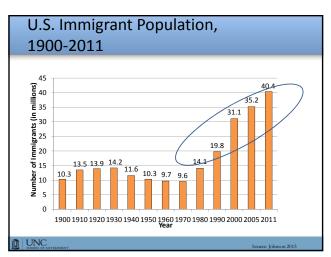
North Carolina North Carolina's population grew by 1.5 million between 2000 and 2010 North Carolina ranked as the nation's 10th most populous state in 2010 North Carolina's population growth during the first decade of the new millennium was not evenly distributed across the state

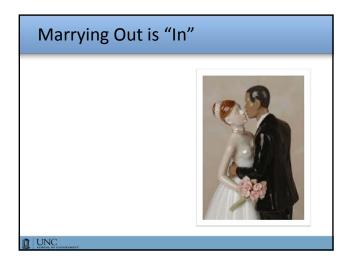


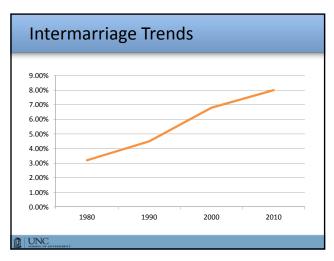








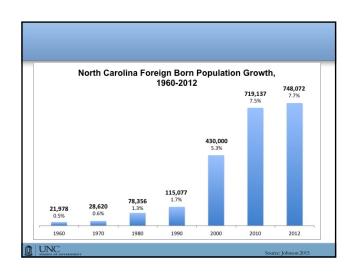


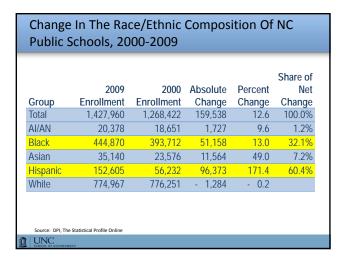


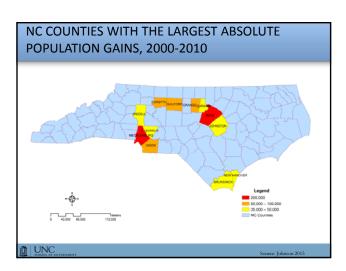
Non-white And Hispanic Shares Of Population Growth, 2000-2010						
Area	Absolute Population Change	Non-White Share	Hispanic Share			
US	27,323,632	91.7	55.5			
South	14,318,924	79.6	46.4			
Texas	4,293,741	89.2	65.0			
Florida	2,818,932	84.9	54.7			
Georgia	1,501,206	81.0	27.9			
NC	1,486,170	61.2	28.3			
UNC			Source: Johnson 2015			

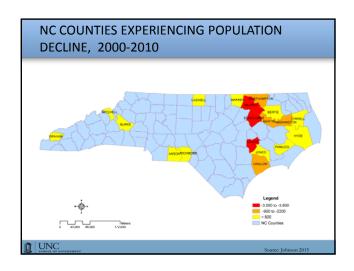
Relative Distribution Of U.S. Population By Race / Ethnicity				
Race/Ethnicity	2005	2050		
White	67%	47%		
Blacks	12.8%	13%		
Hispanics	14%	29%		
Asian	5%	9%		
UNC SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT	Source: Pew Research	Center, 2008 *projected.		

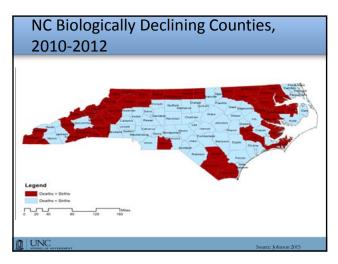
Total Fertility Rates Of U.S. Women By Race/Ethnicity, 2007				
Race/Ethnicity	Total Fertility Rate			
Hispanic	2.99			
Non-Hispanic White	1.87			
Blacks	2.13			
Asian	2.04			
Native American	1.86			
UNC SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT	Source: Johnson and Lichter (2010)			

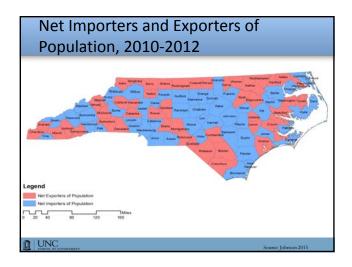


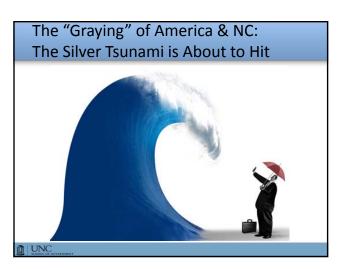


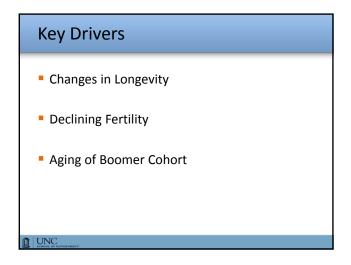


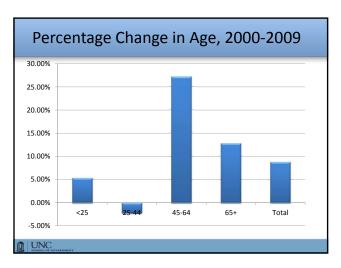


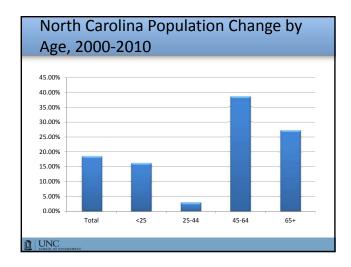




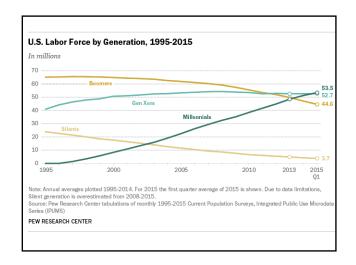


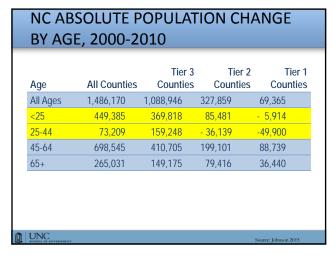


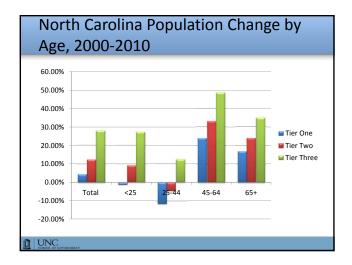


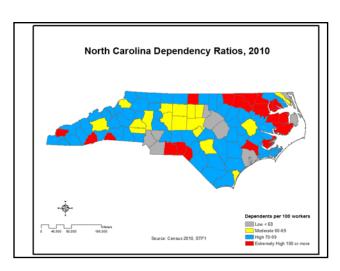


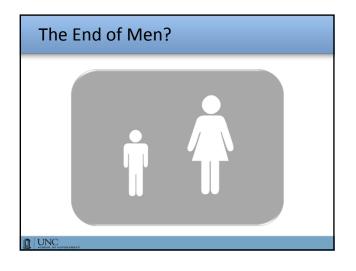


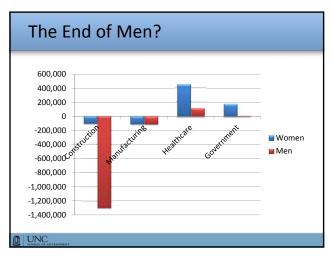




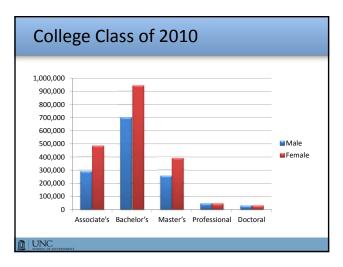


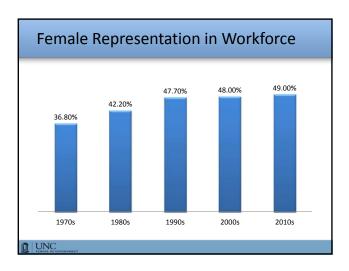


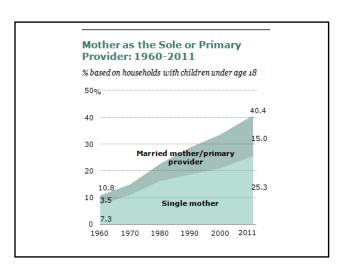


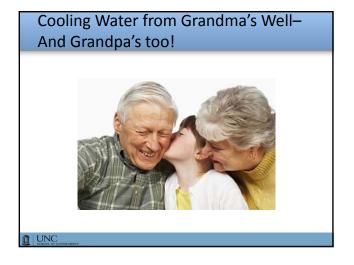


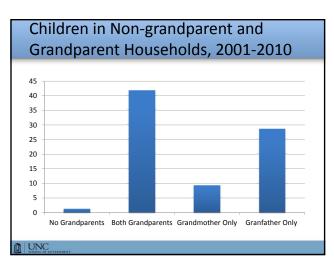


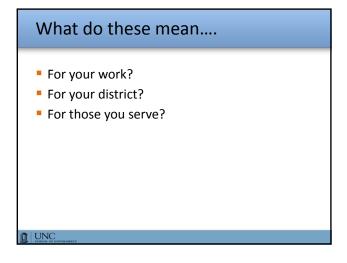


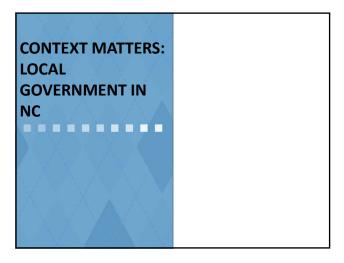


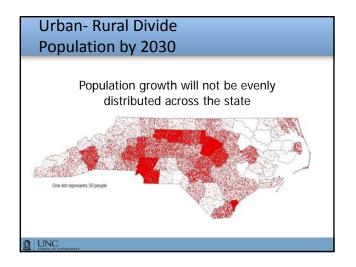


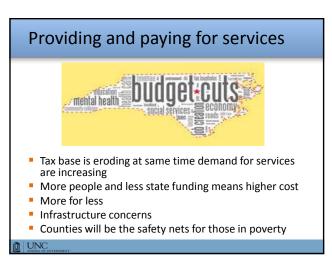








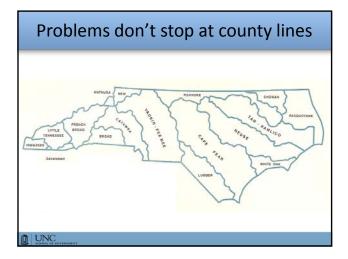




City/county relationships

- Lines between counties and cities are blurring
- Cities and counties face similar issues
- Focus is on efficiency, collaboration, consolidation
- Regional economic coalitions forming
- Working relations strained





State Local Government Relations

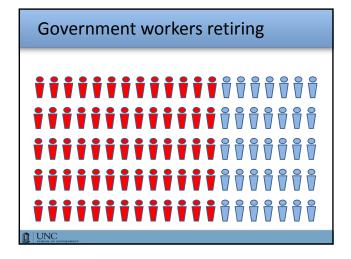
- Tension between state and local government over control
- Counties assuming more responsibility because of unfunded state and federal mandates
- Counties and Cities relationship with state changing and will continue to change
- Changing Legislative expectations

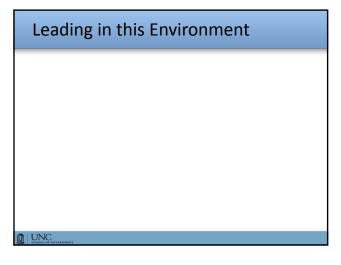
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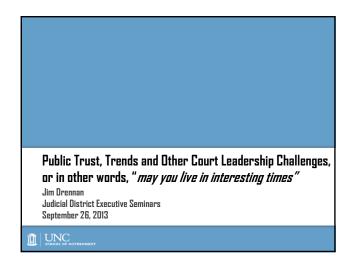
Changing North Carolina Demographics

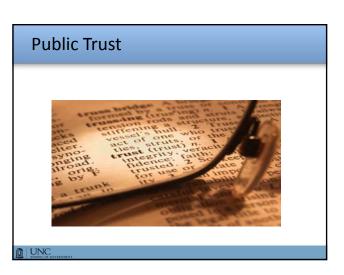
- Changing expectations
 - Schools (desegregation)
 - More schools and services
 - Need to grow economy
 - What to do with young populations
- Board composition
 - "Not from around here"
 - "This is how we do it in _____"

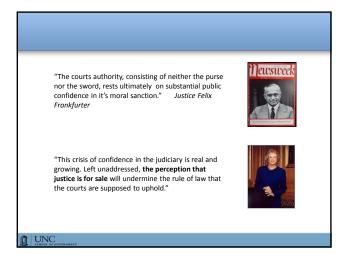
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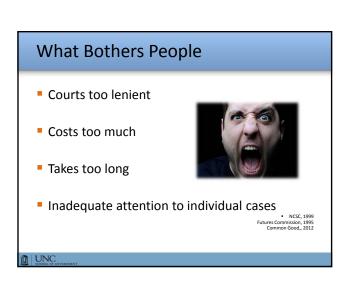


They're ignorant but not stupid

To know us is to love us

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What the Public Thinks Washington State Courts are intimidating and confusing Public 73% agree 89% of court officials think public agrees Courts are safe places Public 63% agree, courts 18% Courts function is to solve social problems Public 43% agree 92% of court officials think public thinks they should solve social problems



Public Confidence

- NCSC, 1999 75%
- NC, 2002 79% (Center for Voter Education)
 50% 1995 Futures Commission
- Utah, 2006, 80%
- Cal, 2006, 67% , (up from high 40's in 1992)
- Rasmussen, 2013, 44% say courts are fair to most people, 40% say not fair





Ignorant or in the Know?

- Enemies more passionate than friends (ABA, 1999)
- Generally a lack of passion about courts (NCSC, 2003)
- Recent experiences=less fair, except AA (NCSC 2003), also Minn. 2000

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From a Retiring Court Official

This is a tough job. It never stops at the office door. Everywhere I go, the job follows. I realize that I have spoiled people by bending the rules to help them. I am a ... on the front lines. This county is small and trying to keep my job by being reelected has always had to be in the back of my mind.

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Dual System for Rich and Poor

- NCSC 2003, 1999 80%
- Justice at stake, 2003 62%
- NC (Doble) 1995 75%
- NC Center for Voter Education, 2002 58%



"We couldn't afford to defend a criminal case like this, and nobody can."

Not as Fair for African-Americans?

NCSC, 1999, 2003

North Carolina, 1995 (Doble)

■ 67% (AA's)

- 39% all races
- Pew, 2013
- 36% whites
- 68% AA
- 53% AA's
- 37% Whites
- ABC/WaPo (2012)
- 55% all races
- 84% AA's



Confidence that Police treat blacks and whites equally

- Confident/Not Confident
 - -Whites, 63%/36%
 - -Hispanics, 40%/57%
 - Blacks, 21%/77%
 - Washington Post/ABC news poll of 1000 adults, December, 11-14, 20014

What do people know?

- More Americans can name the three stooges than the three branches of government
- Know the name of one of seven dwarfs - 87%
- Can name one supreme court justice
 - Zogby 2006

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What do people know?

- Right to lawyer
 - **-** 99%
- Could not name any of 3 branches
- Right after Impeachment, 17% could name chief justice
- 2010, 28% chose John Roberts from a list that included Harry Reid, Thurgood Marshall, and John Paul Stevens (Pew); in 2012, 34%

Where do people get information?

- Nearly half get their information from
 - CSI
 - Law and Order
 - Judge Judy

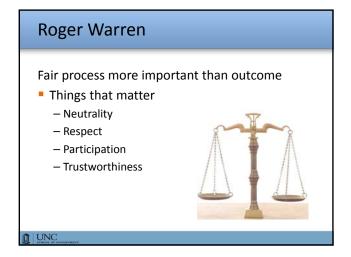
- Utah 2006





What affects peoples attitudes?

- Greatest impact on attitude comes from
 - Being treated with respect
 - Being listened to
 - Having case receive individual attention
 - California, 2006





And, ultimately, that authority rests on our ability as judges to live up to those values, to meet the reasonable expectations of litigants and the public, to put a human face on who we are, what we do, and how we do it, to show that we care about the people affected by our processes and decisions—in short, to demonstrate that we are worthy of the public's trust. Roger Warren



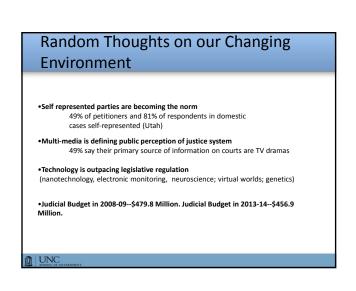
Changing Role of the Courts Court Process Traditional Emerging Adjudication Mediation Criminal Judgmental Coaching Sentencing Objectives Restorative Justice Deterrence Rehabilitation Retribution Incarceration Stakeholders Attorneys, Litigants Community, Victim Relationship to courts Independent Collaborative Roger K. Warren

Challenges

- Court leaders must be responsible for networking with larger community
- Must preserve "core values" while we take advantage of emerging technologies and alternative methods

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Random Thoughts on our Changing Environment •Corrections spending is growing faster than all but Medicaid spending 1985 \$16.5 Billion 2010 \$50.8 Billion •The risk of incarceration for a black male is 7 times greater than for a white male •Jury Trials are vanishing 44% reduction in civil jury trials between 1992 and 2002 (10 state survey, BJS) In NC, in 2013-14, 2972 superior court jury trials, in 2011-12, 3201; In 2000-01, 3483. Now below 2%. •Traditional lawyers roles are changing Law school curricula moving away from trial advocacy in favor of theory, client-centered law, and ADR



What are the Trends

Conference of State Court Administrators "White Papers"

> **Future Trends in State Courts National Center for State Courts**

> > Personal Experience



Conference of State Court Administrators "White Papers"

- 1999/2004 Problem Solving Courts
- 2000 Access to Court Records 2000 Self Represented Litigation 2001 Racial and Ethnic Fairness
- 2001 Effective Governance and Accountability 2002 Justice Information Sharing

- 2002 Family Courts 2003 Court Budgets in Times of Crisis
- 2004 State Courts and
- Domestic Violence 2005 The Emergence of e-everything
- 2006 Emergency Preparedness in State Courts
- 2007 Court Interpretation
- 2008 Performance Measure and Accountability
- 2009 Digital Recording
- 2011 Courts are Not Revenue Centers
- 2012 Evidence-Based Pretrial Release
- 2013 Preserving Court Records
- 2014 Limited Jurisdiction Courts

Future Trends in State Courts (2006)

- Emergency Preparedness in the State Courts
- The Impact of Technology
- · Cultural Diversity: the use of Court Interpreters
- The Impact of an Aging Population
- · Privacy and Public Access to Court Records
- · Judicial Independence and Selection
- State Courts and Budget Challenges
- Problem Solving Courts
- · Access to Justice: The Self Represented Litigant
- · Measuring Court Performance



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Future Trends (2012)

- Leadership
 - Collaborative practices
 - Innovative courts
- Technology
 - Electronic bench books
 - Digital court recording
 - Litigant portals





The Future: Increasingly tight resources with more strings attached and demands for increased accountability for outcomes Increasing challenges to judicial independence and demands for more information on judicial performance More and more complex social problems working there way into the courts; juvenile and family law issues overshadowing civil litigation Technology advances improving access, but posting significant workforce challenges Significantly greater challenges in responding to racial and ethnic minorities and the self represented

Where to put your energy: 1. Diversify/partner at the local level -ride the problem solving court movement -outreach to the community -generate resources indirectly 2. Get creative in spending existing dollars and justifying new dollars -make the difficult decisions -prioritize programs based on outcomes -market new programs with measurable outcomes

