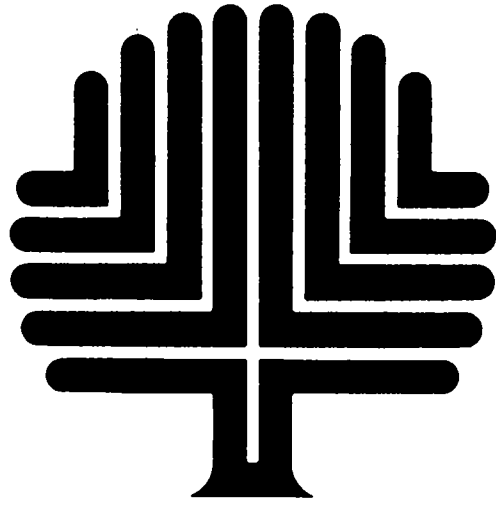




State court caseload statistics:

Annual Report 1985



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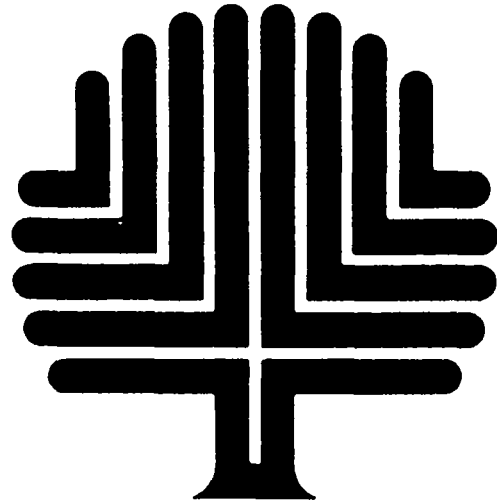
Please note the following corrections to the State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report 1985

- Page 172: Replace the West Virginia Court System label with the enclosed sticker label, the Wisconsin Court System, 1985.
- Page 172: The Wisconsin Supreme Court has mandatory jurisdiction in disciplinary cases, and original proceeding cases only.
- Page 173: Replace the Wisconsin Court System label with the enclosed sticker label, the West Virginia Court System, 1985.
-

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Annual Report / 1985



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The assistance, cooperation, and support of all COSCA members and their staff has been vital to the production of this document. The

administrators and their staff in all the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico have provided the Court Statistics and Information Management Project with whatever research materials they had available, both published and unpublished, and they have been consistently patient and helpful in answering written and telephoned inquiries for more data or for explanations of the data. Their continuing support of the development of a national database of state court statistics, within the National Center for State Courts (NCSC), is the crucial element in determining the quality of the statistics that are reported to the NCSC.

The members of the National Conference of Appellate Court Clerks are other indispensable sources of much-needed data. The clerks volunteered to provide and verify appellate court data that in many states are unavailable from any other source. Their assistance has been invaluable in increasing the quality of appellate court data available to the project.

The NCSC funded production of this entire volume, except for printing costs, which were provided by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in the U.S. Department of Justice. In the past, BJS funded the early development of this Project and continues to support research efforts developed and implemented by the CSIM Project (e.g., State Court Organization, 1987; evaluation of California's bar coding scheme; and a feasibility study into the development of a 100-150 general jurisdiction court network). The NCSC is especially thankful for the continued support of Steven Schlesinger, director of BJS; Patrick Langan, director of adjudication unit at BJS; and Carla Gaskins, project monitor at BJS.

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The Court Statistics and Information Management Project staff would like to recognize and thank all these many individuals who have contributed to this ninth in the series of annual reports on state court caseload statistics.

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Part one

1985 State court caseload summary statistics

Introduction to national statistics

A. The importance of collecting national state court caseload statistics

National caseload statistics serve the state courts, their constituencies, and other interested audiences by providing information, reports, and databases which address seven major purposes:

(1) developing reliable and comparable information about the characteristics, caseloads, resources, and performance of the state courts; (2) providing a vehicle to promote improvements in both the quality and the relevance of statistics collected and reported by the state courts; (3) creating stand-alone databases to address significant court-related policy and research questions; (4) encouraging a breeding ground for court-related research projects; (5) organizing a dependable resource that can be drawn upon by educators; (6) supporting databases that can be used to develop and to test statistical techniques and

productivity measures; and (7) developing databases and statistics that permit comparisons of the caseloads, performance, and resources of federal and state courts. The Court Statistics and Information Management Project (CSIM) has been one vehicle for satisfying these functions. CSIM work products and databases are used by state judicial personnel, legislators, executive branch personnel, federal officials, academic researchers, media correspondents, policymakers, and leaders throughout the private and public sectors.

For the past ten years, the CSIM Project has overcome substantial obstacles which have historically hindered the development of a national database of state court caseload statistics. At the root of this methodological problem is federalism, i.e., the existence of fifty different state legal systems. Each state has its own set of laws, courts, court procedures, and methods of collecting and reporting court data. Therefore, there is a continuing need to analyze the various state court systems in terms that are sufficiently generic to construct national databases. The CSIM Project is the mechanism for this translation process--an activity that, while complex and tedious as to its details, has a simple and direct purpose and necessity.

B. Court Statistics and Information Management Project

1. Project organization and goals.

The Annual Report series of state court caseload statistics is the product of a continuing cooperative effort between the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) and the National Center for State Courts (NCSC). Financial support, project management, and project staffing responsibility are assumed by the CSIM Project, formerly called

the National Court Statistics Project (NCSP) of the NCSC. COSCA, through its Court Statistics and Information Systems Committee (CSIS), provides general policy review and guidance for the Project. The CSIS Committee is composed of representatives from COSCA, COSCA's staff, the National Conference of Appellate Court Clerks, the National Association for Court Management, and a representative from the academic research community. The NCSC funded production of this entire volume except for printing costs, which were provided by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) of the U.S. Department of Justice. BJS, however, funded much of the early development of this Project and continues to support research into the state courts. BJS is currently funding several research efforts developed and implemented by the CSIM Project (e.g., State Court Organization, 1987; evaluation of California's bar coding scheme; and a feasibility study into the development of a 100-150 general jurisdiction court network).

The two primary goals of the Court Statistics and Information Management Project are to (1) collect, compile, analyze, and disseminate comparable state court caseload statistics; and (2) help states improve the quality of the data they collect and report. The Annual Report series responds directly to the first goal by compiling all available state court caseload data from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico.¹

2. Historical development of CSIM Project.

Suggestions for improving this state court caseload statistical series have come from many sources. The evolution of this statistical series rests, ultimately, upon the ability of the CSIM Project to

maintain a productive dialogue among the producer/compiler of the Annual Report, its data sources, and its users. The reporting of state court statistics has already improved significantly, but much remains to be done.

During compilation of the State of the Art and the 1975 Annual Report (two of CSIM's pioneering research efforts), a staggering classification problem resulted from the multitude of terms used by the states to report their caseloads.² The need for both a model annual report and a statistical dictionary of terms for court usage became obvious.

The State Court Model Annual Report is a flexible working outline of basic management data that should, at a minimum, be included in state court annual reports.³ The State Court Model Statistical Dictionary and Supplement are companion documents which provide common terminology, definitions, and usage for reporting civil, criminal, traffic, juvenile, and appellate caseload inventory; terms for reporting manner of disposition data are also provided in the dictionary and other Project publications.⁴ The classification structure and definitions serve as models of preferred terminology for purposes of developing comparable data. These documents do not include the recently approved appellate court data elements that were first used and defined in the 1984 Annual Report.

An intricate part of the Project's technical assistance effort is the Court Case Management Information Systems Manual which was produced jointly by the National Court Statistics Project (now CSIM) and the State Judicial Information Systems Project.⁵ This manual provides a methodology for building court information systems that provide the data

needed for both daily court operations and longer-term case management, resource allocation, and strategic planning.

After several years of manually compiling the statistical database and charts for this series, CSIM staff automated the databases. The automation of the databases required a degree of precision in coding every data element--a precision that was unavailable with the 1979 and 1980 data. The statistical profiles for those years suffered from imprecision and ambiguity that affected the quality of data. For example, general terms were used that did not specify the casetypes included in categories such as "civil" and "other civil." These terms should not have been used to compare courts.

A major effort was required to identify specifically the subject matter jurisdiction and methods of counting cases in the state courts. This effort was undertaken in two stages. The first stage focused on problems related to the counting and categorizing of cases in the trial courts and resulted in the publication of the 1984 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting.⁶ Information from this jurisdiction guide was incorporated into the database for 1981. Work on the jurisdiction guide convinced CSIM staff of an essential link between the jurisdiction guide and the providing of comparable data. Stage two involved the preparation of the 1984 State Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting for the 1984 appellate court database.⁷

The impact of the Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting has been profound. The introduction to the 1981 Annual Report contains a complete description of the effect of the Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide, and the introduction of the 1984 Annual Report provides a complete

description of the impact of the Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide on the CSIM data collection effort.

Both jurisdiction guides must be viewed as a logical first step in promoting comparable court statistics. They were not available to states in time to affect their reporting systems or the national Annual Reports before 1981. Nevertheless, their effect will be noticeable in each succeeding national-level Annual Report because the CSIM Project's technical assistance effort is interwoven with this national statistical series. To the extent that such technical assistance suggestions are adopted, individual states directly benefit, and, subsequently, the Annual Report national statistical series indirectly benefits.

The first Annual Report (1975) presented available caseload data for state appellate courts, trial courts of general jurisdiction, and for selected categories (juvenile, domestic relations, probate, and mental health) in limited jurisdiction courts. The second Annual Report (1976) again presented available data for appellate courts and courts of general jurisdiction and also included all available caseload data for all limited jurisdiction courts. The 1976 Annual Report was expanded to include Puerto Rico. Data from Guam were added for the 1977 court year. The 1979 and 1980 Annual Reports made major advances by eliminating repetitiveness in the summary tables and reorganizing the data in the summary tables based on completeness and comparability. The 1981 volume reflected for the first time the findings of the Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide, permitting the further arrangement of data to indicate those jurisdictions having comparable caseloads. In addition, information from the Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide was first used in the 1984 Annual

Report. The 1982 and 1983 reports were postponed in order to make the series current with the publication of the 1984 volume. Publication of the 1986 Annual Report is planned for December, 1987. As data from each court level become more complete, the value of aggregating trial court caseloads should increase.

This report reflects court organizations and jurisdictions as they existed in 1985. Court systems, however, are not static entities. For example, in 1985, the Virginia Court of Appeals began operating and reporting data to the CSIM Project. The dollar amount limits of civil jurisdiction in many trial courts change periodically. Therefore, caution should be exercised in comparing the data in this report with data from other years.

In addition to publishing the aforementioned volumes, the CSIM Project responds to over 500 requests for information each year. These requests can be grouped into three basic categories: requests for raw data, requests for information on data collection and reporting processes, and requests which involve some type of statistical analysis. The requests come from a variety of sources, including state and local courts, NCSC staff and others working on specific projects, federal agencies, legislators, the media, and academic researchers.

The requests for raw data include such topics as the number of specific casetype filings. These requests are usually fulfilled by drawing on CSIM's technical assistance files (which have been recently automated); the computer-supported databases; the State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report series; information that can be obtained from individual state annual reports; manner of disposition and delay measures

available on the courts' statistical profiles; or State Court Organization, 1980 (which is currently being updated to 1987 through a grant from BJS).

Requests for information regarding data collection and reporting processes are addressed by forwarding the requestor several NCSC publications prepared by the CSIM Project. Occasionally, Project staff will be invited to a state for a site visit to assist in an evaluation of an operating system.

Requests for analysis come from a variety of sources. The most frequent assistance requested involves caseload projections. Data for these analyses come from the CSIM database as well as supplemental data provided by the requestor.

Despite increases in the comparability and reliability of state court statistics resulting from the development of the jurisdiction guides, there remains a substantial research agenda. Currently, most states are unable to provide casetype detail beyond the very general categories of civil, criminal, juvenile, and traffic cases. This fact has become very salient recently because of the high interest in tort litigation-- comprehensive national figures, even as to the number of tort filings, are simply unavailable. The CSIM Project, through use of its databases and continued technical assistance to the states, provides the impetus for future advances in the comprehensiveness, relevance, timeliness, reliability, and comparability of state and national caseload statistics.

C. Methodology

1. Sources of data.

Information for national caseload databases comes from published and unpublished sources supplied by state court administrators and appellate court clerks. The published data are usually found in official state annual reports. State annual reports assume a variety of forms and vary widely in their subject matter and detail. These volumes are the states' official statistics and consequently represent the most reliable and valid data available at the aggregate state level. The reliability and validity of the data, however, cannot be taken for granted. The data are only as valid as the numbers reported to the state by local jurisdictions; however, the data represent good faith efforts by the states to gather such information. These data are used by the states to manage their own systems; nevertheless, they are secondary data and assume all of the liabilities as well as the assets associated with such data.

About a dozen states either do not publish an annual report or publish only limited caseload statistics for either trial or appellate courts. In these situations, the CSIM Project receives unpublished data in a wide range of forms, including internal management memos, computer generated output, and the CSIM Project's statistical and jurisdictional profiles updated manually by state-level staff. Assistance in providing this information has always been forthcoming from both the administrative offices of the courts and the clerks of the state appellate courts.

Additional relevant information is secured from appropriate personnel in each state. Telephone contact and follow-up correspondence are used

to collect missing data, confirm the accuracy of available data, and determine the legal jurisdiction of each court. Information is collected concerning the number of judges per court or court system (from annual reports, offices of state court administrators, and appellate court clerks); the state population (based on Bureau of the Census 1985 revised estimates); other 1985 demographic data (taken from the Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1985)⁸; and special characteristics regarding subject matter jurisdiction and court structure.

2. Data collection procedures.

Any data collection strategy is an effort to compile data that are both valid (i.e., they measure what they are supposed to measure) and reliable (i.e., they are collected in such a way that repeated attempts to collect the same data under similar circumstances would yield identical measurements). The tasks used to collect these data have evolved over the past ten years of the Project; however, the most significant changes resulted from the automation of these databases.

The data collection strategy for unpublished data duplicates that for the published data, with one obvious exception--the 1985 statistical/jurisdictional individual court profiles and the state court organization charts were sent to the appropriate administrative office of the courts and/or office of the appellate court clerk (who completed them with 1985 data or provided unpublished material to Project staff). These data are subjected to the same strict screening as are the published data. Unpublished data are always identified as such on the individual court profile(s).

The following outline summarizes the major tasks involved in collecting the 1985 published data reported in this volume:

a. Project staff used a copy of each state's 1985 trial and appellate court statistical profile(s), trial and appellate court jurisdiction guide profile(s), and the state court organization chart as worksheets for gathering the 1985 data. Use of the previous year's profiles provided the data gatherer with a reference point that was used to trace the logic behind the organization of the profiles and charts.

b. The data gatherer fully evaluated the 1985 published material to note changes in the terminology used to report the data, changes in the quantity of available data, and/or changes in the state's court organization or jurisdiction. This process involved a direct comparison of the 1985 material with the 1984 individual state annual reports. The data gatherer always reconstructed the specific location of the 1984 number so that a direct link could be made with the 1985 figure(s). In addition, the CSIM Project maintains state files which include research notes or other state publications which describe changes in the states' court systems. Project staff routinely checked these files in updating the statistical and jurisdictional profiles.

c. Project staff are always alert for statistical outliers (i.e., extreme values) or other significant changes from the previous year. A formal record that fully documents and explains these situations is maintained. This process serves as another reliability check by catching erroneously reported information, and it forces staff to identify the impact of certain organizational, structural, or procedural changes on court caseloads. On occasion, however, CSIM staff must note

when their state-level contact person is unable to explain the significant change or outlier.

d. During the data collection process, a check was conducted to ensure compatibility between the information supplied on the jurisdiction guide profiles and the casetypes identified on the statistical profiles.

e. The data were then transferred from the handwritten copy to computer databases (detailed codebooks are available upon request). The data entry program used by the CSIM Project (SPSS's Data Entry) automatically checks for certain data entry errors common to key punching; the software enables the programmer to establish a range of values for each variable. Should a value be entered which falls outside the parameters, SPSS will not incorporate the number within the database until several attempts are made to enter the value. After all of the data were key entered, a batch error-detection program checked for other user-specified logic violations (i.e., mostly mathematical checks in the caseload databases). A final manual edit of the original, handwritten data instrument and the data entry printout was conducted.

f. Data were refined constantly by Project staff. These changes are the result of new information reported by the audiences of the Report as well as Project use of the data which occasionally points to errors in data collection.

g. Finally, the 1985 codebooks were printed, reflecting changes in the structure and/or contents of the 1984 databases. Floppy disks were also prepared for public distribution and forwarded to the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research at the University of Michigan for use by the academic research community.

3. Variables.

There are basically four groups of data elements collected by the CSIM Project: trial court caseload statistics, trial court jurisdictional/organizational information, appellate court caseload statistics, and appellate court jurisdictional/organizational information. An individual court profile is prepared for each of these groups of data elements. These data collection instruments have been approved by COSCA's CSIS Committee and consist of data elements defined in the State Court Model Statistical Dictionary (see Appendix D).

The caseload statistics consist of two dimensions: the specific casetypes and the data elements collected for each of the casetypes. The trial court casetypes include four basic groups of cases: civil, criminal, juvenile, and traffic/other violation. Each of these major casetypes can be reduced to a more specific level of cases. For example, the civil category can be divided into tort, contract, real property rights, small claims, domestic relations, etc. In some situations, these casetypes can be fine tuned even further; for example, domestic relations can be broken down into its components of divorce, support/custody, adoption, etc.

Currently, filings and dispositions are collected for each of these casetypes. Data on pending cases were routinely collected by Project staff until the reporting year 1984, when serious comparability problems with these data were discovered (e.g., some data included active cases only, while others included active and inactive cases). At that point, COSCA's CSIS Committee recommended against collecting these data further until a study could determine whether these data could be translated into

comparable terms. The CSIM Project is presently evaluating the utility of reinstating the collection of pending data; the results of this evaluation will be published in the 1986 Annual Report.

The trial court jurisdictional profile collects an assortment of information relevant to the organization and jurisdiction of each trial court system. The major goal of this profile is to translate the terms reported by the states into the generic terms reported in the Model Statistical Dictionary. In addition, the profile collects information on the numbers of courts and judges, units of count, the availability of jury trials, the dollar amount jurisdiction, and various types of disposition information.

There is also a statistical profile and jurisdiction guide profile for each state appellate court. The statistical profile identifies at least two major casetypes handled by the state appellate courts: mandatory cases (those cases which the court must hear on the merits--appeals of right) and discretionary petitions (those cases over which the court has discretion to review on the merits). The statistical profiles attempt to identify the numbers of those discretionary petitions that are granted review (although very few states report those data). Each of those major categories is further identified by whether the case is a review of a final trial court judgment, or some other matter (e.g., interlocutory or post-conviction relief). All of these general areas are then identified by substantive casetypes (e.g., civil, criminal, and juvenile).

As is the case with the trial court jurisdiction guide, the primary task of the appellate court guide is to translate the terms used by the

states to report their data into the generic terms used to develop a comparable national database. This guide collects an assortment of information, such as the number of courts, justices/judges, and legal support personnel; the point at which an appellate case is counted as a case; the procedures used to review discretionary petitions; and the use of panels.

4. Variations in reporting periods.

As indicated on profile headings and in Figure A, most states report data by calendar year, many report by fiscal year, and a few report appellate court data by court term. Therefore, the time spans covered in this report are not always directly comparable.

Although data included in this Report cover reporting periods of approximately uniform length, the starting and ending dates for the reporting periods vary both within and among states. Differences in reporting periods have little effect on cumulative data elements, such as filings and dispositions, since, regardless of when the reporting period began and ended, the data cover twelve months. Pending data are greatly affected, though, since they represent a "snapshot" in time and can vary greatly depending on when that snapshot was taken.

D. Organization of this volume

Changes in the focus and format of the State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report, 1985 reflect the determination of COSCA's CSIS committee, Project staff, and the National Center's Board to refine the caseload reports in order to increase their utility. The 1985 Annual Report is formatted differently from earlier volumes of this series. The 1984 Annual Report consisted of three sections: the summary tables, an

analytic section, and the court system charts. This Report is also divided into three major parts, but their content varies from previous editions.

Part one describes the goals and history of the CSIM Project and graphically portrays some of the basic state court caseload data illustrated in the state court summary tables. These summary tables have been reduced to twelve core tables which represent the basic casetypes and appear in Appendix A as Tables 1-12. Part one uses maps to graphically illustrate caseload distribution among the states. The maps in this volume contain data from states that reported data from all of their courts--it is a descriptive method for illustrating the data displayed in the statistical summary tables. These maps alert the reader to the wide variation and any patterns in reported caseloads among the states; readers should refer to the summary tables in Appendix A to note the potential explanations for this variation. This type of display raises questions about methods of counting cases, comparable casetypes and jurisdiction, and the impact of structure on the workload of courts (e.g., Why is the data reported from my state so different from the data reported for other states?). It is this line of questioning that improves the reliability and validity of the data collected and reported by the states and subsequently reported by this Project.

Part two of each Annual Report addresses a topic of court administration not yet researched by this Project. In 1984, this part of the Annual Report was devoted to a brief study of tort, general civil, small claims, and felony filings in the state trial courts. The tort and small claims sections elicited significant comment during the past year;

therefore, they were updated to 1985, and were included in part two of the 1985 Annual Report.

Part three of the Annual Report consists of court system charts for each state. Each state court system chart for 1985 depicts the organization of the court system within the state, the jurisdiction and route of appeal for each court, the number of authorized judges for each court, and information on jury trial usage within each court.

The last part of this Report (Appendices A-E) consists of the twelve core summary tables, data collection prototypes, bibliographical references, and state population information. In addition, there is an appendix which consists of figures describing various dimensions of state court structures and jurisdictions that might reflect on variation in caseload (e.g., dollar amount jurisdiction, appellate units of count).

E. Continuing development of the series

The Annual Report series is an evolving product. Given the nature of this newly developing science of gathering, reporting, and analyzing state court data, additions and refinements will be a fact of life in successive volumes of the series. As more is learned about the quality of the data, more specific suggestions will be given for their proper use, along with warnings to help avoid their abuse. For the fourth year, the data contained in this Report are available in computer-readable form. There are two data sets: appellate caseload and trial caseload.

The process of building toward meaningful statistics takes time. Concurrent with expanding and refining the Annual Report national statistical series, the CSIM effort must encourage movement toward quality and precision in state court statistics. The necessarily

long-term nature of this evolutionary process contributes greatly to year-to-year improvements and enhancements of the statistical series. Given the complexity of the problems being faced, building toward comparability, quality assurance, and appropriate detail is necessarily an incremental process. It is in this light that the CSIM Project presents the data and analysis contained in the 1985 Annual Report.

Comments and corrections are a welcome part of the revision process and should be directed to the Court Statistics and Information Management Project of the National Center for State Courts, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, Virginia, 23187-8798.

Summary description of caseload statistics

A. Mapping as a method of displaying data

This section of the Annual Report summarizes the data listed on the tables in Appendix A. It begins with this description of mapping as a method of displaying data. The section on appellate courts highlights the differences among the states regarding mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction, summarizes the reported national totals, and presents basic filing per capita information, clearance rates, and opinions-per-judge data. Finally, the trial court section also summarizes the reported national totals and provides maps which display basic filing per capita information for civil, criminal, and juvenile caseloads in the entire state as well as statewide clearance rates for those same casetypes.

For the first time, this series uses maps to illustrate, more succinctly, the data previously presented in table format. The shading on these maps is designed to darken as the values listed in the maps'

legends increase. In addition, the reader should avoid falling prey to the illusion that states with larger geographical areas are somehow indicative of a larger value on whatever variable is being displayed. The state's geographical size has nothing to do with the data reported--every state is an equal unit of count. These maps serve a variety of functions:

- A map can present several pages of data, otherwise described in tables, on a single page--it is a simple way to digest large quantities of information.

- A map makes it easier to compare states since all of the data is presented on a single page.

- Maps quickly allow the reader to acquire a sense of how much complete state data are available--states which do not have all courts reporting data are generally portrayed on the maps with no shading.

- Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the ease of comparison of data displayed by this method highlights the differences among the states and, therefore, encourages attempts to explain these differences.

The legends on the maps located in part one of this Report come in two forms. Unless otherwise noted, a non-shaded state indicates that the state did not report data in a form that could be used in the Report--it should not be interpreted to mean the state failed to collect and report any data, only that, for one reason or another, the data reported could not be used on the map.

On maps displaying clearance rates, the legends are organized such that those states/courts which have a clearance rate of less than 90% represent the lowest category. The next two categories are broken down

into 5% intervals, while the highest category represents those states which provide evidence of clearing their pending caseload (i.e., over 100%).

Legends on maps which display filing rates (per 100,000 population) are organized into five categories: states which fall into the lowest 10% of the group; states which fall into the next lowest 20% of the group; states which comprise the mid 40% of the measure; states which represent the next highest 20% of the group; and states which make up the highest 10% of the measure. Those categories serve as basic guidelines for organizing the states; however, if the data revealed a cluster of states which crossed those cutoff points, then the cluster prevailed in the classification. The values of the data which fall within each of the five categories are illustrated next to the category in parentheses. This method uses a hybrid between a normal distribution approach and a clustering approach.

For this year, staff are using maps (in Part one of this Report) as a simple alternative to the mode of displaying data on tables. Therefore, special care should be taken to consider the footnotes to the data presented with the tables in the appendices of this Report. Footnotes carefully outline some of the more obvious reasons for differences among the states.

These explanations generally assume one of two forms: either the data element is incomplete or overinclusive. An incomplete data element can result from several courts not reporting any data or from the state using a classification scheme that does not comport with the scheme approved by COSCA's CSIS Committee and reported in the State Court Model

Statistical Dictionary. This may result in, for example, a situation where a state reports its adoption data in its juvenile category rather than with its civil (domestic relations) group. Given the efforts of this Project to develop a set of comparable data, the civil data element described in the latter situation would be qualified with an incomplete footnote since its adoption data are reported elsewhere. Similarly, since the COSCA CSIS classification scheme considers adoptions as part of domestic relations cases (i.e., civil), and since the state described in the latter situation reports its adoptions with its juvenile data, that state's juvenile data would be qualified with a footnote which describes the juvenile data element as overinclusive (i.e., it includes casetypes other than those defined by that term in the State Court Model Statistical Dictionary).

Other explanations of differences in such measures as filing rates, for example, may be found in different units of count among the states, differing subject matter and dollar amount jurisdictions among the states, and different court system structures. Most of these differences are described in various tables and figures throughout this volume and will be greatly enhanced by the current research effort being conducted by Project staff on State Court Organization, 1987.

Although great strides have been made in identifying these structural and organizational variables, a good deal of the potential explanation for these differences has not or cannot be measured across all of the states. Among such explanations, for example, are different definitions of a felony--what may be a misdemeanor in one state may be a felony in another. More importantly, as far as the volume of cases is concerned,

what may be an ordinance violation in one state may be classified as a misdemeanor in another. There are also differing political and legal cultures that can affect the work and productivity of the courts--some of which lie beyond the control of the courts. Finally, the personality factor (e.g., impact of leadership) can affect court productivity. These explanations lie beyond the scope of this Project's resources and this Report. These omissions, however, do not mitigate the potential impact of such explanations on the variance reported among the states on the variables described in these maps and tables.

Different structures, organizations, procedures, methods of counting and reporting data, and jurisdictions make it extremely difficult to present comparable data on these maps. Given that the maps consist of approximately fifty cases (i.e., the fifty states and the District of Columbia) and given the wide variation in the number and type of potential explanations, the presentation of comparable data using very broad casetypes is difficult if not impossible. If the maps were to be organized so that only comparable data appeared on each map, each of the major casetypes would need several maps to depict all of the states, and each of the maps could display comparable data from only a few states. As the data become more detailed, many of the comparability problems are reduced (such as the tort and small claims maps in part two of this Report). The general casetype maps in part one once again highlight the differences among states and the subsequent difficulties in trying to develop national estimates. Future editions of this series will further refine the use of maps in depicting data that had previously been

presented in a table format. The current effort, however, is another first step in the continuing evolution of this Project.

B. Appellate court caseload data

1. Appellate court organization and jurisdiction.

The maps in this section are designed to illustrate the basic caseload data and productivity measures of state appellate courts as provided in tables located in Appendix A. The data described in the maps are totals from both courts of last resort (i.e., COLR, the final court of appeal within a particular state) and intermediate appellate courts (i.e., IAC, courts whose primary work is the disposition of initial appeals received from trial courts and administrative agencies and whose decisions are usually subject to appeal or review by a COLR). Most states have one COLR and IAC, and six states have multiple courts at one or the other of those appellate court levels. Approximately one-third of the states have only a single COLR and no IAC (usually the less populous states).

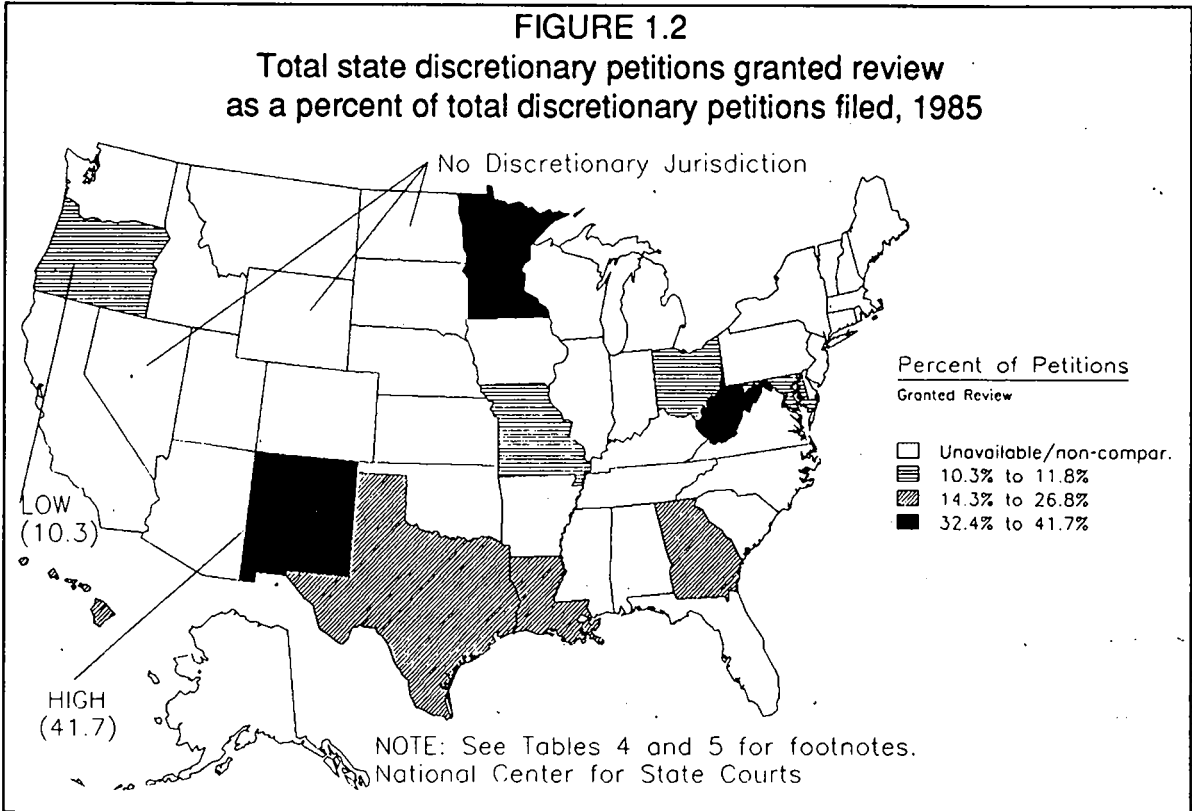
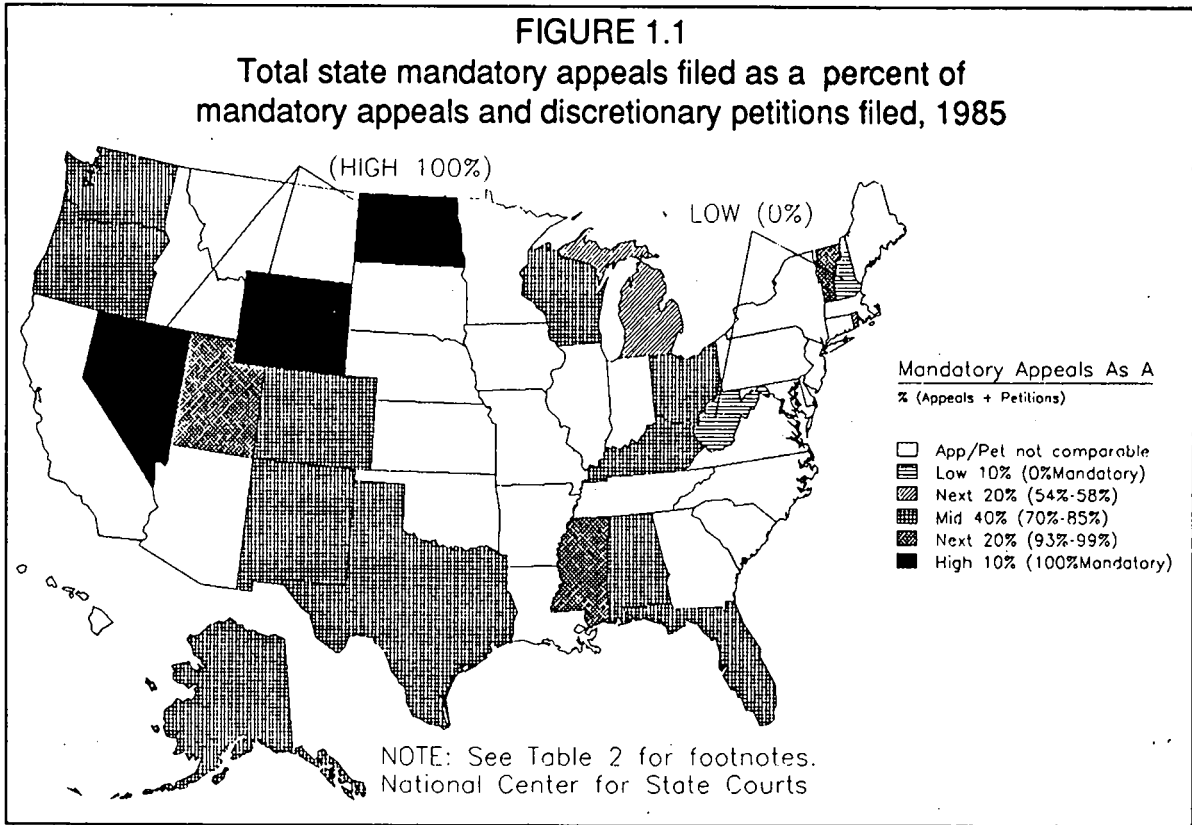
Project staff have begun to resolve numerous ambiguities that existed in previous editions of this series. The most significant questions stemmed from an inability to distinguish between an appellate court's mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction. The 1984 Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting was prepared and published to remedy this situation. Mandatory jurisdiction is defined as those cases for which a court must reach a decision on the merits--these cases are often referred to as appeals of right. Discretionary jurisdiction is defined as those cases to which a court can decline review on the merits. In discretionary cases, the courts first decide whether to grant

review. Those discretionary cases that are granted review are then given the same attention as are mandatory cases.

Figure 1.1 illustrates that mandatory appeals make up most of the appellate caseload in over 70% of the states that reported comparable case and petition information. Three of the 21 states reporting data have complete mandatory jurisdiction (Nevada, North Dakota, and Wyoming), while New Hampshire and West Virginia have complete discretionary jurisdiction. Most discretionary jurisdiction rests with courts of last resort.

Of those eleven states which reported total state discretionary petitions and petitions granted review as displayed in Figure 1.2 the total state discretionary petitions granted review as a percent of the total discretionary petitions filed ranged from 10%, in Oregon, to 42%, in New Mexico. Most of the states reporting complete state data granted review to discretionary petitions in approximately one out of five cases, with judges/justices in four of the eleven states granting review in only one out of every ten cases.

The detailed tables in Appendix A organize their appellate casetypes into the following three categories: (1) mandatory cases, (2) discretionary petitions, and (3) discretionary petitions that are granted review. Each of these three broad categories include civil, death penalty, other criminal, administrative agency, and juvenile appeals from final judgments, as well as four types of other proceedings which include disciplinary, advisory opinions, original jurisdiction, and interlocutory decision cases. The specific jurisdiction of each appellate court is



outlined briefly in the court system chart for each state located in part three of this Report.

2. Controlling for appellate unit of count.

The method of counting cases must be employed as one tool in organizing appellate courts so that their caseloads are comparable. This information is displayed in Figure B of Appendix B and reveals three dimensions to this problem of counting appellate court cases: At what point in the appellate process is a case counted?; With what court is the case filed?; and To what extent are reopened/reinstated cases counted with a court's new filings?

The first dimension identifies the point in the appellate process where a court counts a case as part of its caseload. Courts that begin counting cases earlier in the process (e.g., at the notice of intent to appeal) rather than at a later point (e.g., filing of the record plus briefs) are likely to have a larger caseload because they are counting, as cases, litigation that is dismissed/withdrawn/settled before completion of the record or filing of the briefs. Most courts start counting cases at the filing of the notice of appeal.

The remaining significant dimension to the problem of counting appellate court cases is the extent to which reopened and reinstated cases are reported with new filings--this does not appear to be the practice in the overwhelming majority of courts. There are some states, however, which combine new filings and reopened cases into a single number, and other courts collect information of new filings and reopened cases but report the data separately.

Additionally, courts may alter their caseload by the way they count appeals of criminal convictions for two or more defendants; whether cross appeals are counted as separate cases; and the way they count appeals granted review through discretionary jurisdiction. Courts with discretionary jurisdiction sometimes report the total number of cases filed without distinguishing between mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction cases; or separate mandatory and discretionary cases filed (but do not indicate the number of requests for discretionary review granted); or provide separate data for mandatory cases, discretionary jurisdiction petitions granted review, and discretionary jurisdiction petitions denied; or combine mandatory jurisdiction cases and discretionary petitions granted review (but report separately the total number of petitions for review filed, resulting in double counting of granted petitions for review). Finally, some trial courts of general jurisdiction have incidental appellate jurisdiction, which may affect the number of appeals filed in the regular appellate courts (see Figure H in Appendix B). These jurisdictional and methodological caveats to the data should prove useful in explaining wide variation among the states regarding some basic caseload and productivity measures.

3. Computing national appellate caseloads.

NCSC staff are constantly asked to identify the total national caseload for state appellate courts. All states, however, do not report complete case and petition filings, and the number of states reporting complete and comparable data for mandatory cases and discretionary petitions (separate estimates would need to be made for each of those two casetypes) is too small to compute reliable national estimates. The

problem is exacerbated by the need to control for such items as appellate unit of count and double counting of discretionary petitions granted review.

Nevertheless, the total number of cases and petitions reported to the NCSC during 1985 provides a minimum number of cases/petitions received by the state appellate courts. This number is provided in Table 1 of Appendix A. The number of cases/petitions filed and disposed are reported separately for courts of last resort and for intermediate appellate courts. These numbers are generally broken down into three subcategories: (1) the number of reported complete and comparable cases; (2) the number of reported complete cases that include some other casetype(s); and (3) the number of reported cases that are either incomplete or are incomplete and include some other casetype(s). These categories are further identified for mandatory cases and discretionary petitions.

The incomplete aggregate figures indicate that there are at least 58,810 cases/petitions filed in the COLRs during 1985, and 128,321 cases/petitions filed with the IACs during that same year. Since these numbers may represent a change in the number of courts reporting such data to the NCSC and not a change in appellate filing rates, they should not be compared with reported numbers from previous years. Table 1 also indicates the percent of the total population represented by the various categories of data. Complete and comparable data from the intermediate appellate courts were received from states approximating two-thirds of the total U.S. population (68% for mandatory cases and 67% for discretionary petitions). A similar reporting rate was also noted in the

courts of last resort (58% for mandatory cases and 68% for discretionary petitions).

4. Appellate filing rates per 100,000 population.

Table 2 of Appendix A provides a variety of information related to the general caseload of the appellate courts. States in this table are organized into one of three categories: states with one court of last resort and one intermediate appellate court; states without an intermediate appellate court; and states with multiple appellate courts at any level. These categories provide one scheme for comparing state totals and courts sharing at least one major organization characteristic. Table 2 presents basic caseload information on the raw number of filings and dispositions for mandatory cases, discretionary petitions, and discretionary petitions granted review. Various combinations of these three categories of work are also provided as well as filing figures per judge and an identification of the point at which cases are filed. These data are important for acquiring a sense of the pure volume of work confronting the appellate courts; however, there must be a control for population to sense how these figures compare among the states.

Tables 3, 4, and 5, all located in Appendix A, present several measures which compare the demands of litigants on the state appellate courts for mandatory cases, discretionary petitions, and discretionary petitions granted review. The most important of these measures is the number of filings per 100,000 population. This measure compensates for variations in state population and provides a more realistic basis for comparison of caseloads among states of various sizes. If all other

factors (e.g., jurisdiction, unit of count, etc.) are similar, the filed per 100,000 figure permits direct comparisons among states of the number of filed cases.

Figure 1.3 displays the total state mandatory appeals filed per 100,000 total population for those 44 states from which data were obtained for all state appellate courts in 1985. The values ranged from 24.5 in Massachusetts to 282.7 in the District of Columbia. One interesting observation of the distribution of these states is that there does not seem to be a strong relationship between the number of appellate courts in a state and the propensity of the litigants to use the mandatory appellate routes in the states. None of the five states which have three types of appellate courts were reported in the high category of filings per population, and the number of states with only a court of last resort can be found throughout the spectrum of court filings per 100,000; Vermont and the District of Columbia reported the highest values, and Mississippi and Utah reported some of the lowest values. States with one COLR and one IAC can also be found throughout the continuum, with Massachusetts and South Carolina at the low end and Alaska and Oregon at the high end. One of the most striking characteristics of this map is the volume of data collected and reported by the states.

The total state discretionary petitions filed per 100,000 total population in 1985 are displayed in Figure 1.4 for 34 states. Louisiana reported the high with 108.3 petitions per 100,000, and its neighboring state of Mississippi reported the low of less than one filing per 100,000. Unlike Figure 1.3, most of the states with low figures are

FIGURE 1.3
Total state mandatory appeals filed per 100,000 total population, 1985

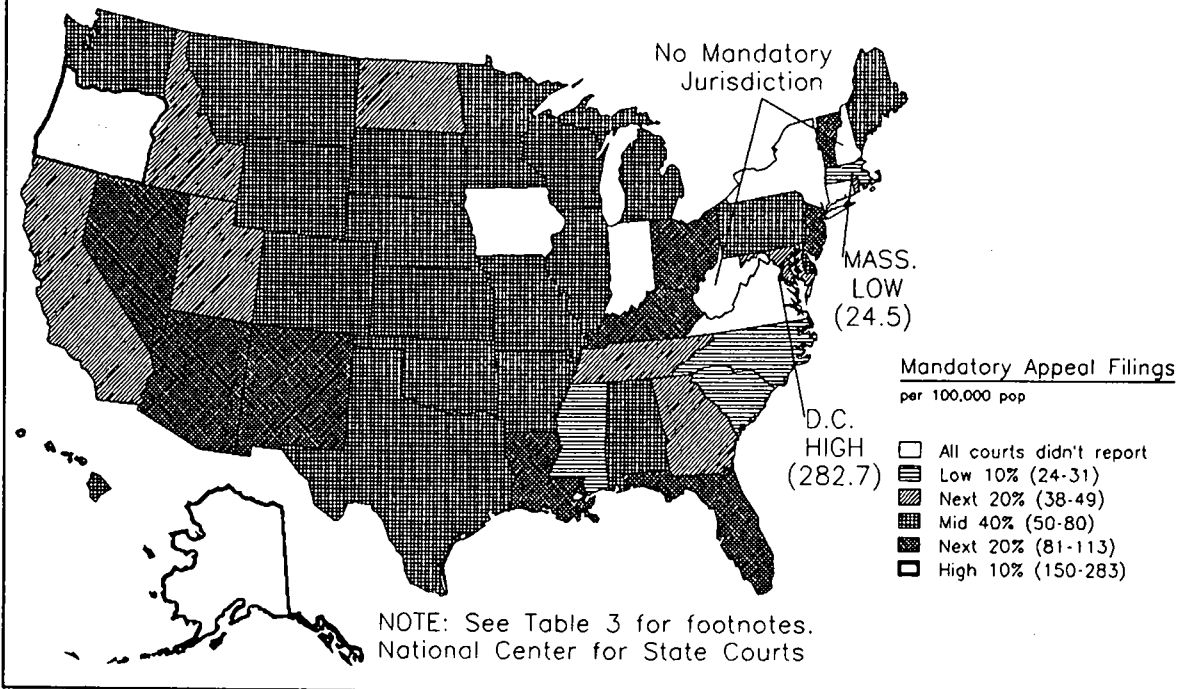
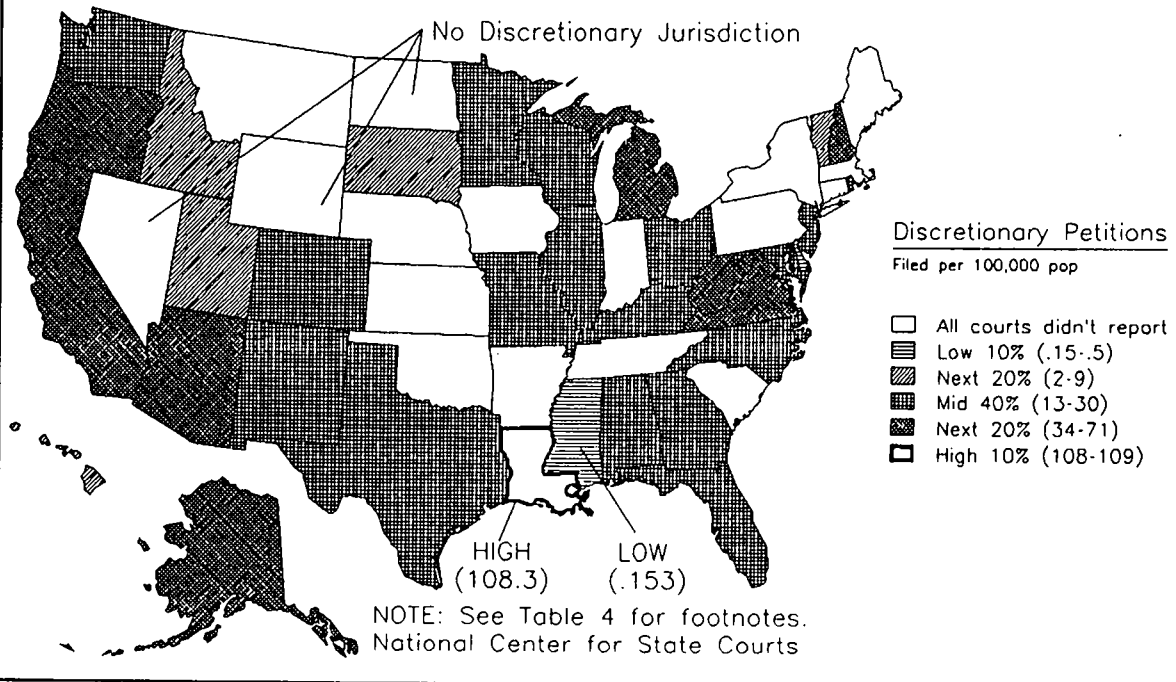


FIGURE 1.4
Total state discretionary petitions filed per 100,000 population, 1985



those which do not have an intermediate appellate court and, therefore, probably have very limited discretionary jurisdiction (Mississippi, Delaware, South Dakota, Utah, and Vermont). New Hampshire and West Virginia have two of the three largest petitions per capita figures yet do not have an intermediate appellate court. This phenomenon is most likely attributed to the fact that they have total discretionary jurisdiction. It should also be pointed out that the number of petitions filed per 100,000 is generally less than the mandatory cases filed per 100,000 (noted in Figure 1.3). Comparative figures about the workload of the courts tell only a part of the story; it is equally important to know how well they dispose of that work.

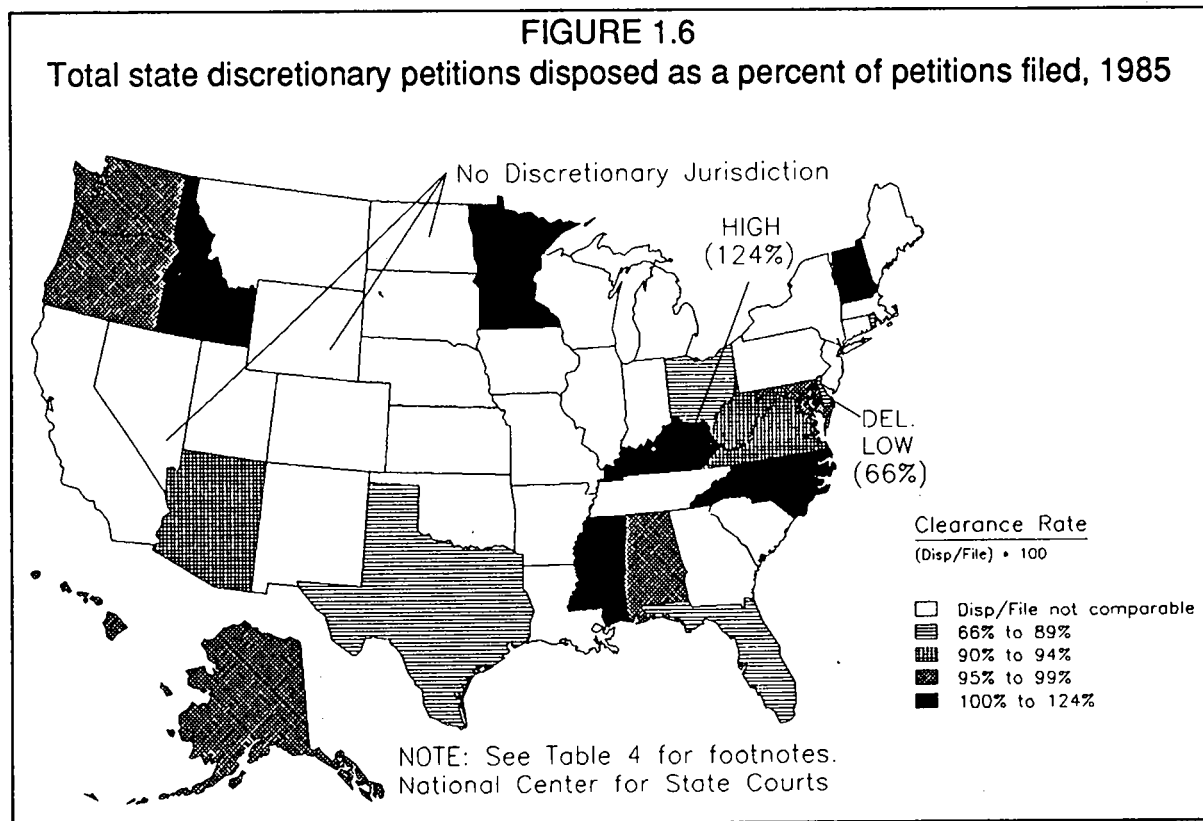
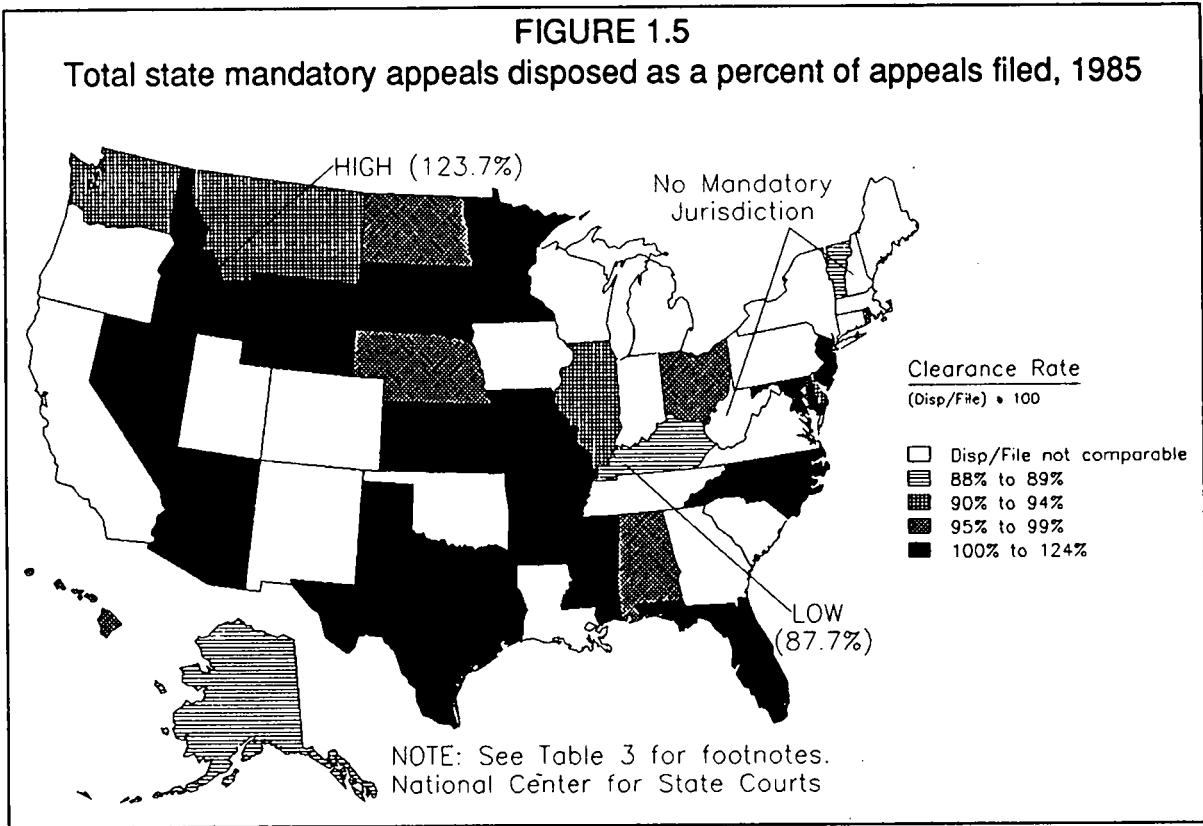
5. Clearance rates in the state appellate courts.

Tables 3, 4, and 5 (located in Appendix A) provide clearance rates for each appellate court as well as total state figures. Although the individual court rates are important to note, many state appellate systems are constructed in such a way that both levels of appellate courts share the workload. For example, Idaho, Iowa, Oklahoma, and South Carolina have a "spill-over" system, where the work of the IAC is determined by the COLR. The appellate courts in other states, however, also generally share mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction. Total state figures, however, may not reflect the productivity at each of the appellate courts. For example, a state clearance rate exceeding 100%, with both courts having equal workloads, may represent one court with a clearance rate of 95% and another court with one exceeding 105%. The aggregate figure of all appellate courts, however, still portrays a more accurate picture of what is happening in the appellate system.

A clearance rate is computed by dividing the number of dispositions by the number of filings and then multiplying by 100. A percentage over 100 indicates that the court disposed of more cases than were filed, thus reducing pending caseload. A figure significantly less than 100 indicates that courts are not keeping up with the volume of cases/petitions being filed. This court level information can be found in Table 3 (for Figure 1.5) and Table 4 (for Figure 1.6) of Appendix A.

Total state mandatory appeals disposed as a percent of appeals filed in 1985 are displayed on Figure 1.5 for 29 states. Kentucky has the lowest clearance rate of those states reporting data from all of their courts (88%). Idaho has the highest clearance rate (123.7%). Explanations for this variance may include such factors as a large, unanticipated increase in filings in states with low clearance rates, a concerted effort to clear the docket with special panels of temporary judges, or the introduction of new procedures to expedite cases in states with high clearance rates. The most noticeable feature of Figure 1.5 is the large number of states reporting clearance rates exceeding 100% (fourteen or almost half of the total states reporting data). States clearing their docket come from all regions, are of all sizes, and have a variety of appellate court structures.

The clearance rates for discretionary petitions, (see Figure 1.6) are portrayed by data from all of the appellate courts in 22 states. Delaware has the lowest clearance rate (66%), while Kentucky has the highest (124%). Four of the seven states which have clearance rates exceeding 100% of the discretionary petitions also cleared their mandatory dockets at 100% (Idaho, Minnesota, Mississippi, and North



Carolina). Some states, however, may be clearing their dockets of one type of case but not of the other. For example, Kentucky and Vermont cleared discretionary petitions at 100% but cleared mandatory cases at less than 90%, while Texas and Florida cleared mandatory cases at more than 100% but cleared discretionary petitions at less than 90%. Most of the remaining states did not fall into these categories of extreme variance.

6. Opinions per judge/justice/lawyer staff.

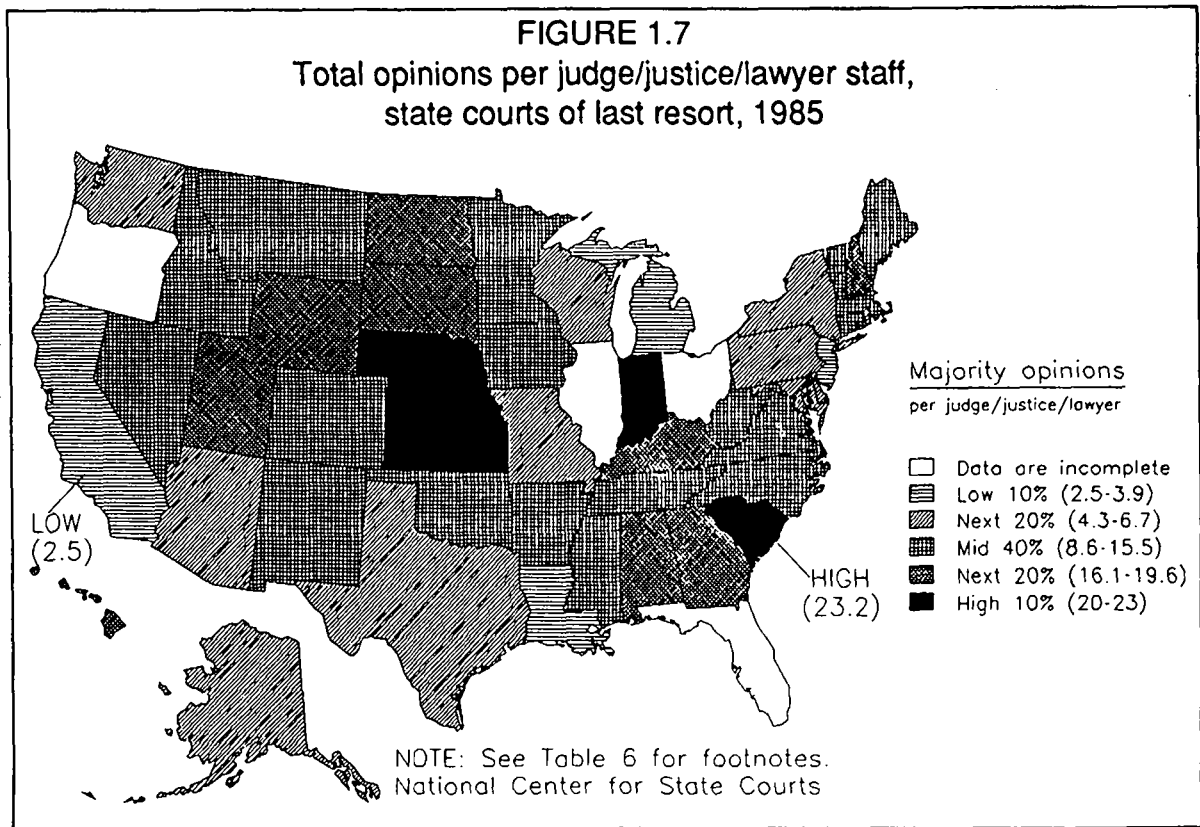
Table 6 in Appendix A lists a variety of data on majority opinions reported by state appellate courts. The table does not include information on dissenting and concurring opinions but does indicate whether the opinion count is by case or written document; whether the opinion count includes majority opinions, per curiam opinions, or memos/orders; the casetypes included in the reported number; the total number of opinions; the total number of judges/justices; the total number of lawyer support personnel; and, finally, the number of opinions per judge/justice plus lawyer support personnel. This latter statistic is described in Figures 1.7 and 1.8 and is nothing more than one component of a general workload measure. A figure of 44 can be interpreted to mean that, given the court's definition of an opinion, 44 cases were disposed of by opinion for each authorized judge/justice and lawyer support person assigned to that court.

Data representing opinions written by appellate court judges/justices are laden with limitations which affect their comparability. These data do not differentiate among opinions of different lengths. A per curiam

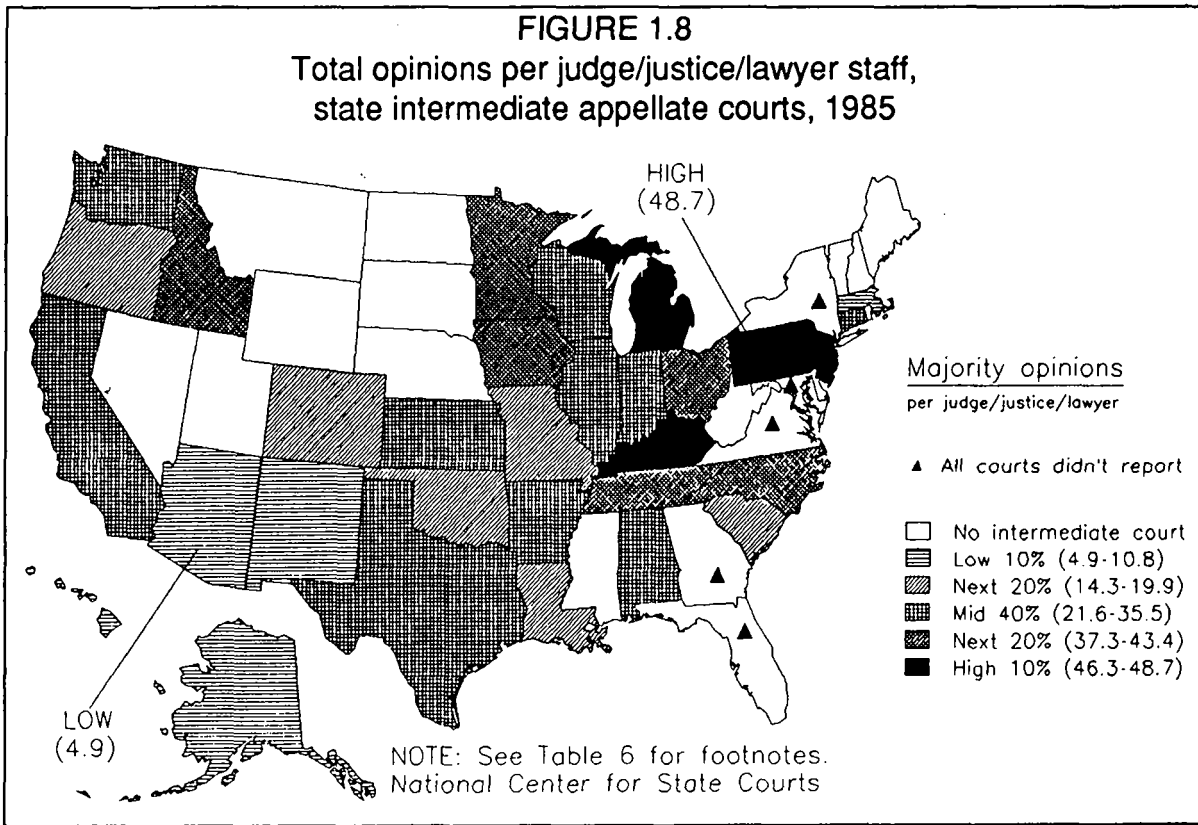
opinion in one court may be the functional equivalent of a full opinion in another court or a memorandum opinion in yet another.

Beyond the problem of distinguishing among the various types of opinions (for which a control is exercised in Table 6), appellate courts make varied use of commissioners, law clerks, and other legal staff. Some courts may use support legal staff to draft opinions while others do not. For that reason, CSIM staff modified the more conventional statistic of "opinions per judge" to one of "opinions per judge/justice plus lawyer support staff" as displayed on Figures 1.7 and 1.8. This modified statistic, however, is less than a perfect indicator of the level of work done by judges in these courts, and it is by no means an all-encompassing measure of a judge's work. Behaviors other than opinion writing are important components of a judge's daily activities (e.g., participating in oral arguments and conferences, reviewing briefs, etc).

Figure 1.7 presents data on the total opinions per judge/justice/lawyer staff in state courts of last resort for 1985. One of the most refreshing aspects of Figure 1.7 is the large quantity of data--all but four states reported these data to the NCSC. The California Supreme Court reports the lowest figure at 2.5 opinions per judge/justice/lawyer staff. California is grouped closely with New Jersey, Michigan, and Louisiana, which all report less than four opinions per judge/justice/lawyer staff. South Carolina reports the largest per capita figure with 23 opinions. Nebraska, Indiana, and Kansas also reported per capita figures in excess of 20. Most state courts of last resort clustered between 8.5 and 15.5 opinions per judge/justice/lawyer staff.



The per capita opinion count for intermediate appellate courts is displayed in Figure 1.8. The Arizona Court of Appeals reported the lowest figure with 4.9 opinions per judge/justice/lawyer staff. That court was grouped with intermediate appellate courts from New Mexico, Massachusetts, Alaska, and Hawaii. The largest per capita figure was reported by the two IACs in Pennsylvania as 48.7. New Jersey, Michigan, and Kentucky were the other three states whose IACs reported per capita figures in excess of 45. As was the case with Figure 1.7, it is impressive to note the large amount of state intermediate appellate courts which report opinion data--only five states did not report data from all of their IACs (as noted by the triangle code in Figure 1.8). States without shading in Figure 1.8 do not have intermediate appellate courts. A comparison of Figures 1.7 and 1.8 clearly demonstrates that



judges/justices/lawyer staff in IACs are writing significantly more majority opinions than are their colleagues in the COLRs--a fact that may be attributed to the significantly larger mandatory caseloads handled by the IACs as evidenced in Table 2 (see Appendix A). Before comparing states, readers are alerted to control for the definitions of opinions provided in Table 6.

C. Trial court caseload data

1. Introduction, limitations, and trial court units of count.

Trial court data received from the states are generally more detailed than appellate court data. Although the 1984 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting enabled staff to make quantum leaps forward in identifying units of count and the subject matter jurisdiction of trial courts, some specific limitations inhibit

comparisons of the data presented in this Report. Among the problems are (1) the lack of uniform case classifications; (2) the lack of uniform ways of counting cases; (3) the lack of complete data reported by the courts; (4) questions related to the validity of data collected, both published and unpublished; and (5) variations in the subject matter jurisdiction of the courts.

The first problem in comparing data from trial courts is the lack of uniformity in case classification. Case categories and the data classified in the case categories vary among the states. For example, DWI cases may be counted with criminal cases in one state and with traffic cases in another. This sort of classification problem has been addressed in the 1984 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting. Nevertheless, one concern beyond the resources of the Guide relates to the various internal state case classification systems. For example, what may be classified in the criminal code of one state as a felony may be classified as a misdemeanor in another. The only way to control for these differences is to aggregate the felony and misdemeanor counts into one statewide criminal figure.

The second problem deals with the various methods of counting cases. For example, domestic relations cases (e.g., divorce and support/custody issues) are the largest single civil casetype, yet it is also the area whose methods of counting we know the least about. There are three major dimensions of this problem which can affect the size of domestic relations caseloads: Is the divorce issue and the support/custody issue decided as one case, or two cases representing separate issues?; Do states report uncontested as well as contested divorces?; and How do

states report reopened or reinstated divorce and support/custody issues--are they reported as new filings or treated as postconviction proceedings and enforcement matters? Answers to these questions are being prepared for the 1986 edition of this series. Figures D and F, located in Appendix B, identify other problems related to counting criminal and juvenile cases. The reader should carefully examine these figures before comparing caseloads.

The third problem in comparing data among trial courts is the lack of complete statistics. Some states report only total caseload. Others report individual case categories but do not describe the contents of those categories. For example, a state may report total civil and criminal data but not identify whether they include estate, domestic relations, or mental health cases. This omission presents a problem when making interstate comparisons. In addition, there are states that are not consistent in reporting their data. The general jurisdiction court, for example, may give detailed category breakdowns, whereas the limited jurisdiction court may report only total civil, criminal, juvenile, and traffic/other violation cases or not report at all. The impact of state funding of all courts on this problem is an unknown quantity.

The fourth problem involves the validity of the data collected, both published and unpublished. One of the major factors in data validity is the chance for human error. Many elements (hidden data, transposition of figures, double counting of cases, manner used to verify data, the use of audits) contribute to the scope of this problem. Although many data verification techniques have been implemented by state court

administrators and by CSIM Project staff to minimize errors, no verification process guarantees absolute accuracy.

The final problem is variation in the subject matter jurisdiction at the various trial court levels. In 1985 six states (Illinois, Idaho, Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, and South Dakota), the District of Columbia, and Guam handled all cases in general jurisdiction courts. In most other states, such as Florida and New Jersey, general jurisdiction courts process only major criminal and civil cases, while other more minor cases are handled in the limited jurisdiction courts. The 1985 State Court System Charts in Part three of this volume illustrate the number and type of trial courts among the states. This difference in court structures may also affect filing and disposition information. Finally, Figure C (see Appendix B) provides information on the various dollar amount jurisdictions of the various courts--a factor that is known to affect the volume of cases reported (especially in small claims cases as noted in part two).

The term "state trial court" refers to any non-federal trial court within a state's geographical jurisdiction; it is not restricted to courts funded by the state.

The remainder of this section describes the total reported criminal and civil caseloads for the nation; presents maps which illustrate the filing rates for civil, criminal, and juvenile cases in all the state trial courts; and separately displays the clearance rates for civil, criminal, and juvenile cases in all state trial courts, and for general jurisdiction courts as well. Tables which provide a more detailed look at these measures (i.e., court by court) appear in Appendix A. The data

presented are the core casetypes (civil, criminal, juvenile, and traffic/other violation); however, the CSIM 1985 database has filing and disposition data for all of the CSIM casetypes appearing in Appendix D. These data elements can be obtained by contacting CSIM Project staff at the National Center for State Courts.

2. Reported national totals of trial court civil and criminal cases.

One of the ultimate goals of this Project is to estimate the total national civil and criminal caseloads in the state trial courts; however, as is the case with the appellate data, trial-level data reported to the NCSC are not sufficiently complete to employ estimating procedures (see Appendix C). In short, there are not enough jurisdictions reporting complete and comparable data--a situation complicated by the large number of controlling factors which would need to be implemented--e.g., the number of variations in the criminal unit of count (see Figure D in Appendix B).

There is some value, however, in simply aggregating the total criminal and civil cases reported to the NCSC (albeit an incomplete number). Table 7 (see Appendix A) provides the total, nationally reported civil and criminal cases for general and limited jurisdiction courts. It identifies the data by three categories: (1) the number of reported complete and comparable cases, (2) the number of reported complete cases which include some other casetypes, and (3) the number of reported cases that are either incomplete or are incomplete and include some other casetypes.

Table 7 also describes the percentage of the states' populations which are represented by the data. This statistic represents the percentage of the total population of states reporting complete data for either their general jurisdiction courts or all of their limited jurisdiction courts. For example, a state which has two limited jurisdiction courts, but complete data from only one of them, would not be counted in section II.A.3 of Table 7, but the reported cases from the one court would be counted in section II.A of Table 7. Complete and comparable civil data from general jurisdiction courts were available from states representing only 23% of the population in 1985, while criminal data were available from over half of the population (54%). Complete and comparable civil data from limited jurisdiction courts were available from states covering 36% of the total U.S. population, while not a single state reported complete and comparable criminal data from all of its limited jurisdiction courts (only six limited jurisdiction courts reported such data).

The data in Table 7 are aggregate and, due to controls already exercised on this table, are reported without regard to units of count. This problem is especially troublesome for the criminal case count. Additionally, the total civil and criminal figures are incomplete and may unintentionally include some juvenile and traffic cases which could not be separated from the civil and criminal casetypes. These figures are not estimates and are not comparable to estimates or reported figures from previous editions of this Report.

General jurisdiction courts reported approximately 7.6 million civil and 3 million criminal cases to the NCSC in 1985. There are an

additional 6.8 million civil and 6.4 million criminal cases in limited jurisdiction courts reported to the NCSC. The incomplete, national figures reported to the NCSC for 1985 were 14.4 million civil cases and 9.3 million criminal cases. These figures are not designed to include the CSIM casetypes of juvenile and traffic/other violation. Juvenile figures will be computed when sufficient interest justifies the generation of those totals. Total traffic figures, however, are affected by too many uncontrolled factors (Do they include parking cases?, Do they include uncontested as well as contested cases?, and To what extent are traffic cases handled by administrative agencies as opposed to the courts?). CSIM staff will control for these factors in generating traffic figures for the next edition of this series.

3. Trial court filing rates per 100,000.

Table 8 (see Appendix A) lists every state trial court and the grand total filings and dispositions reported for each of those courts. Table 8 also indicates the overall jurisdiction of the courts, the types of parking data reported, and the criminal units of count. These figures include civil, criminal, juvenile, and traffic/other violation data where appropriate. The grand total filings per 100,000 population are largely affected by the traffic data (which are reported independently in Table 11, Appendix A). State courts that include uncontested and contested parking cases, not surprisingly, have significantly larger filing rates. Therefore, maps of grand total filing figures generally are not meaningful. For that reason, maps displayed in this section will be civil, criminal, and juvenile cases only.

Filings per 100,000 population compensate for variations in state population and provide a more realistic basis for comparison of caseloads among states of various sizes. The total state population is employed for the civil figures, the total adult population is used for the criminal maps, and the total juvenile population (18 years or less) is employed for the juvenile maps.

Figure 1.9 displays the total civil filings in state trial courts per 100,000 total population in 1985. The civil data include tort, contract, real property rights, small claims, domestic relations, estate, mental health, and civil appeals from limited to general jurisdiction courts. Of the thirty-three states where all trial courts reported some civil data, Hawaii reported the lowest figure of 4,450, while the District of Columbia reported the highest figure of 23,799 (most likely attributed to landlord-tenant cases). Delaware and Virginia join the District of Columbia in the cluster of states with the highest rates. It is much harder to develop such a clear category at the low end of the spectrum. From Hawaii through New Jersey, the filing rates increase at relatively small increments with only minimally discernible clusters. The court level data for Figure 1.9 appear in Table 9 (see Appendix A).

Total criminal filings in state trial courts per 100,000 adult population for 1985 are displayed in Figure 1.10. There are 35 states where some criminal data are reported by all the state trial courts. Criminal data are intended to include the major casetypes of felonies, misdemeanors, DWIs, and criminal appeals from the limited jurisdiction courts to the general jurisdiction courts. The values range from 1,769 criminal filings per 100,000 in Kansas to 15,677 in Delaware. Louisiana,

FIGURE 1.9
Total civil filings in state trial courts per 100,000 total population, 1985

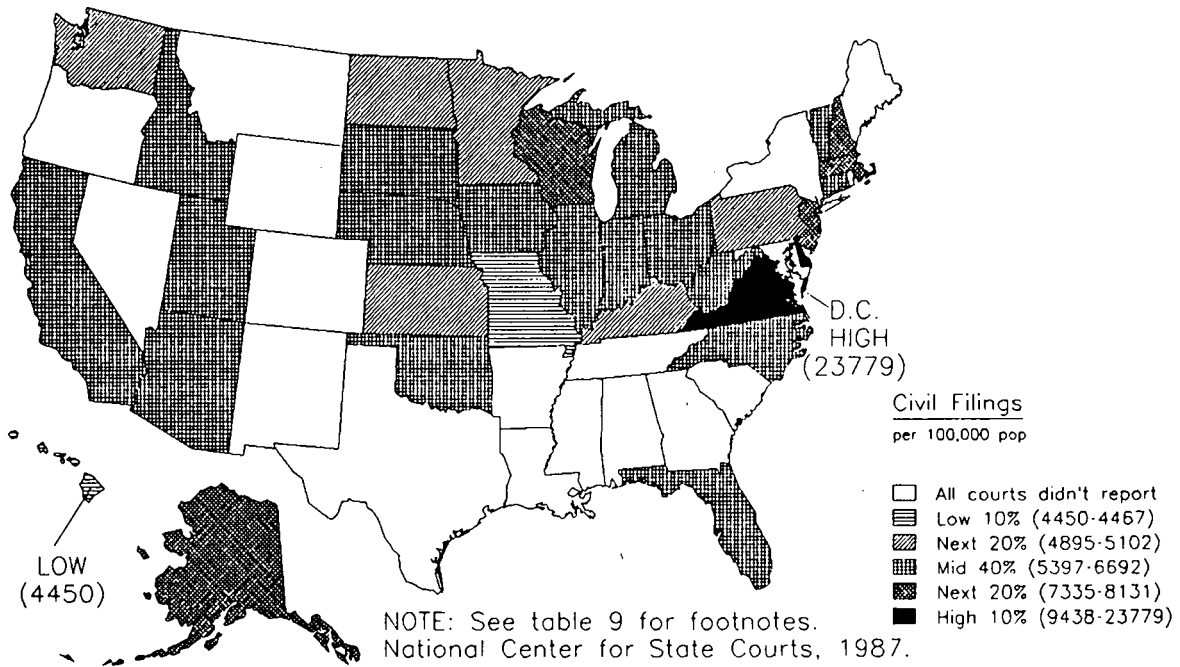
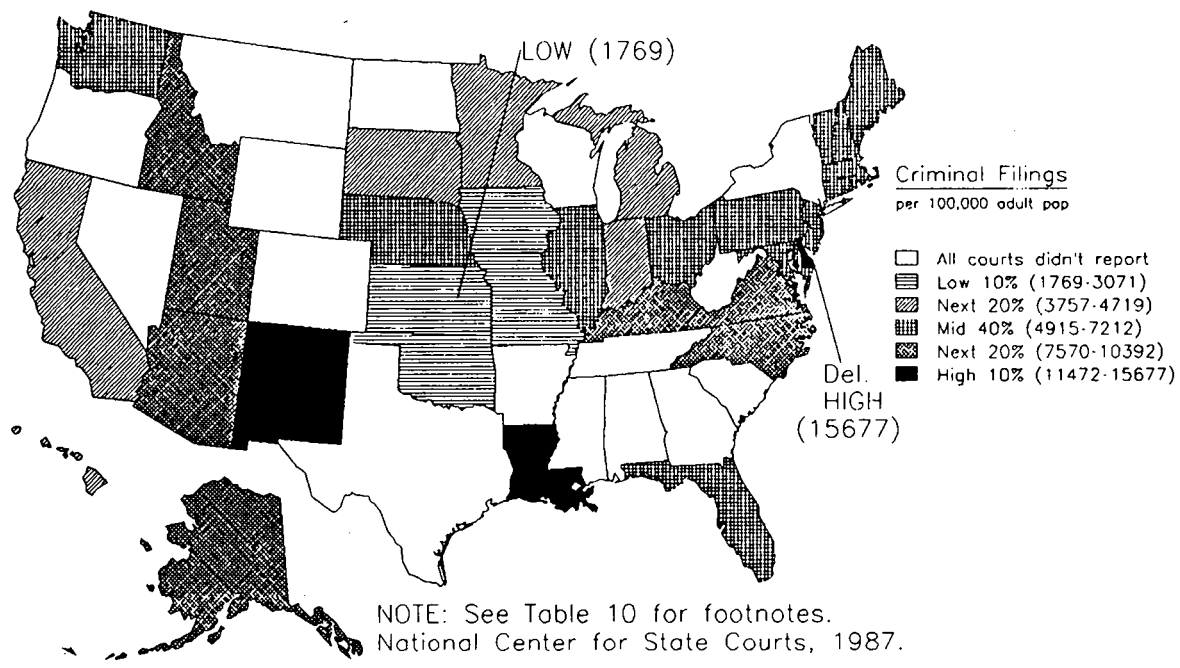


FIGURE 1.10
Total criminal filings in state trial courts per 100,000 adult population, 1985

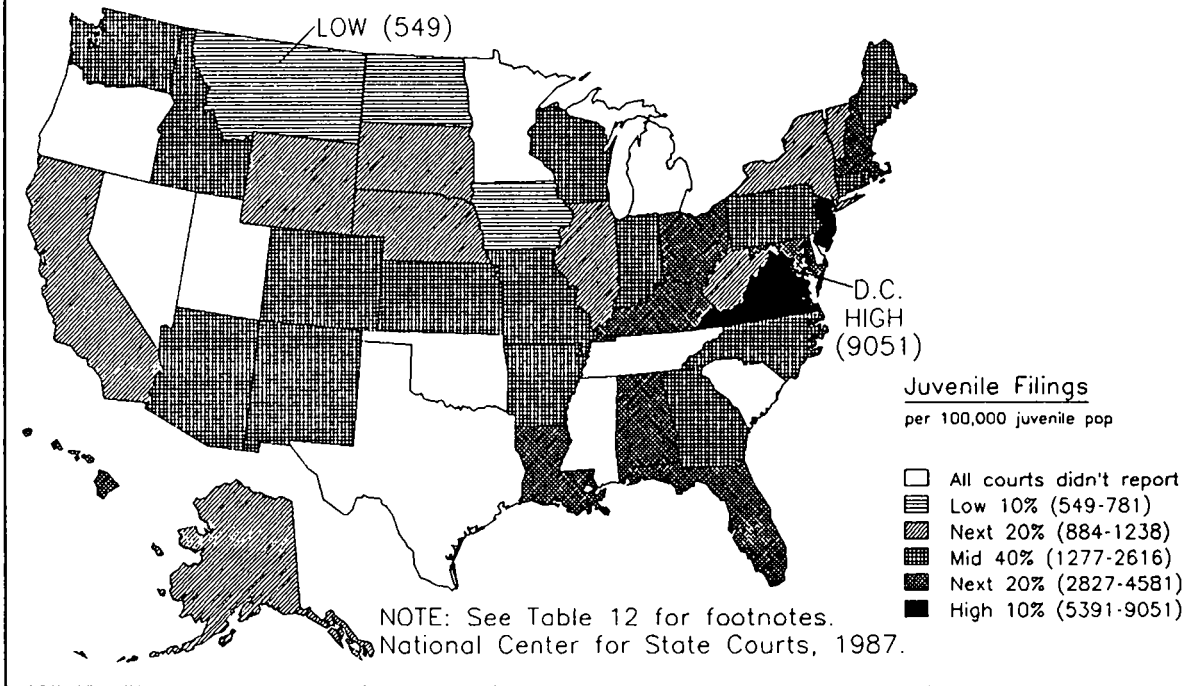


with 15,518 filings per 100,000, is not far behind Delaware. These extraordinarily large values for Louisiana and Delaware are largely attributed to the collapsing of ordinance violation data with the regular state offenses. These types of explanations are readily available in the footnotes of the tables affiliated with each map. The court level data for Figure 1.10 are in Table 10 (see Appendix A).

The total juvenile filings in state trial courts per 100,000 juvenile population in 1985 are illustrated in Figure 1.11. Almost 80% of the states reported some juvenile data from all of the courts with juvenile jurisdiction. The primary reason for this widespread reporting of data is that, unlike the civil and criminal casetypes which usually have jurisdiction in a variety of general and limited jurisdiction courts, the forty states with data displayed in Figure 1.11 have juvenile jurisdiction primarily vested in a single court--it is therefore easier to collect and report the data. The values range from 549 filings per 100,000 juvenile population in Montana to 9,051 in the District of Columbia. The court level data for Figure 1.11 are in Table 12 (see Appendix A).

An examination of all three maps yields several noteworthy observations. The District of Columbia reports the highest values in the juvenile and civil maps (Figures 1.9 and 1.11) and has among the highest reported criminal filings per 100,000 population. The data are probably attributable to the fact that the District of Columbia is a city not a state, and the population density factor may have a disproportionate impact on its numbers. Delaware and Virginia also report high-filing rates.

FIGURE 1.11
Total juvenile filings in state trial courts per 100,000 juvenile population, 1985



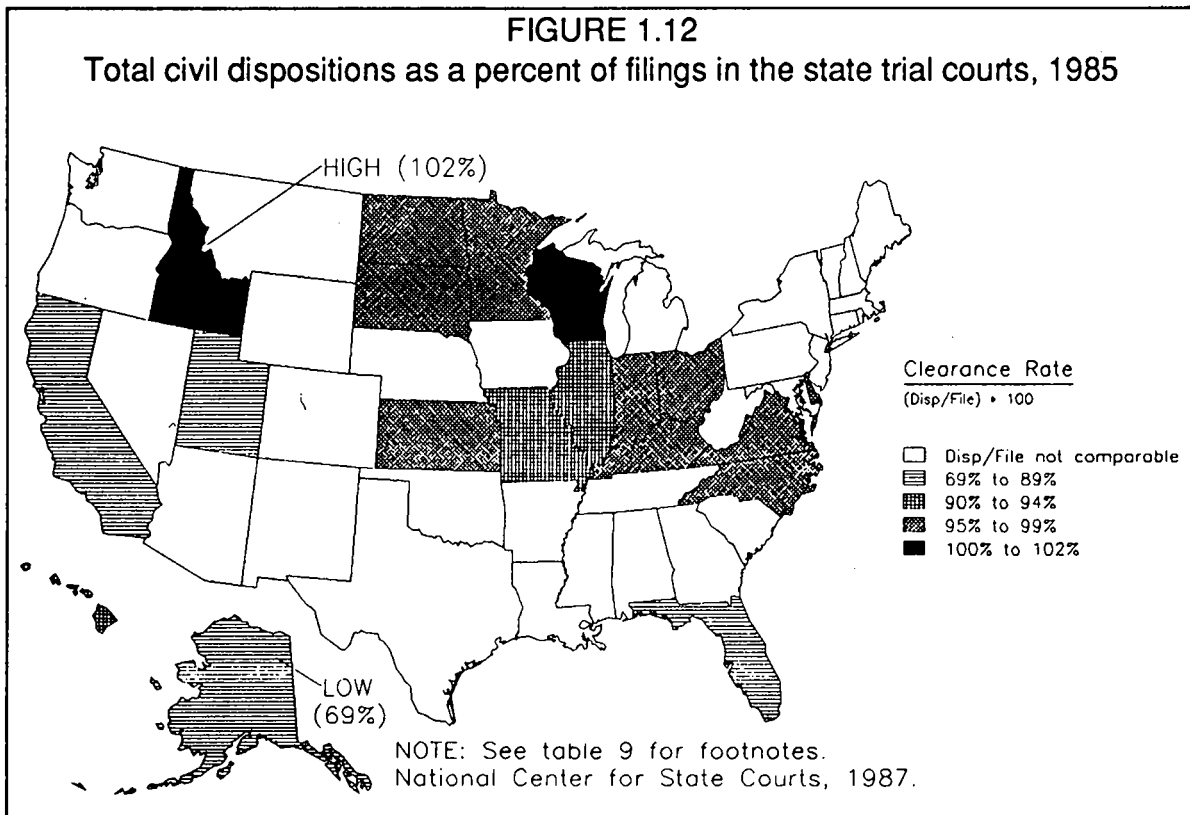
Finally, the most highly populated states reporting data to the NCSC are reporting filing rates in the low-to-mid spectrum of the continuum for all three casetypes (California, Florida, Illinois, and New York). An examination of the footnotes does not provide any uniform or significant explanation for the distribution of their data. Readers are reminded that the primary function of these maps is to note differences among the states and then to try and explain those differences. Whatever patterns readers may note, they are always encouraged to check with the footnotes listed in the appropriate tables at the back of this volume.

4. Clearance rates in the state trial courts.

In order for states to be displayed on the clearance rate maps, they had to report comparable filing and disposition data for whatever casetype is being evaluated. A clearance rate is not computed if the

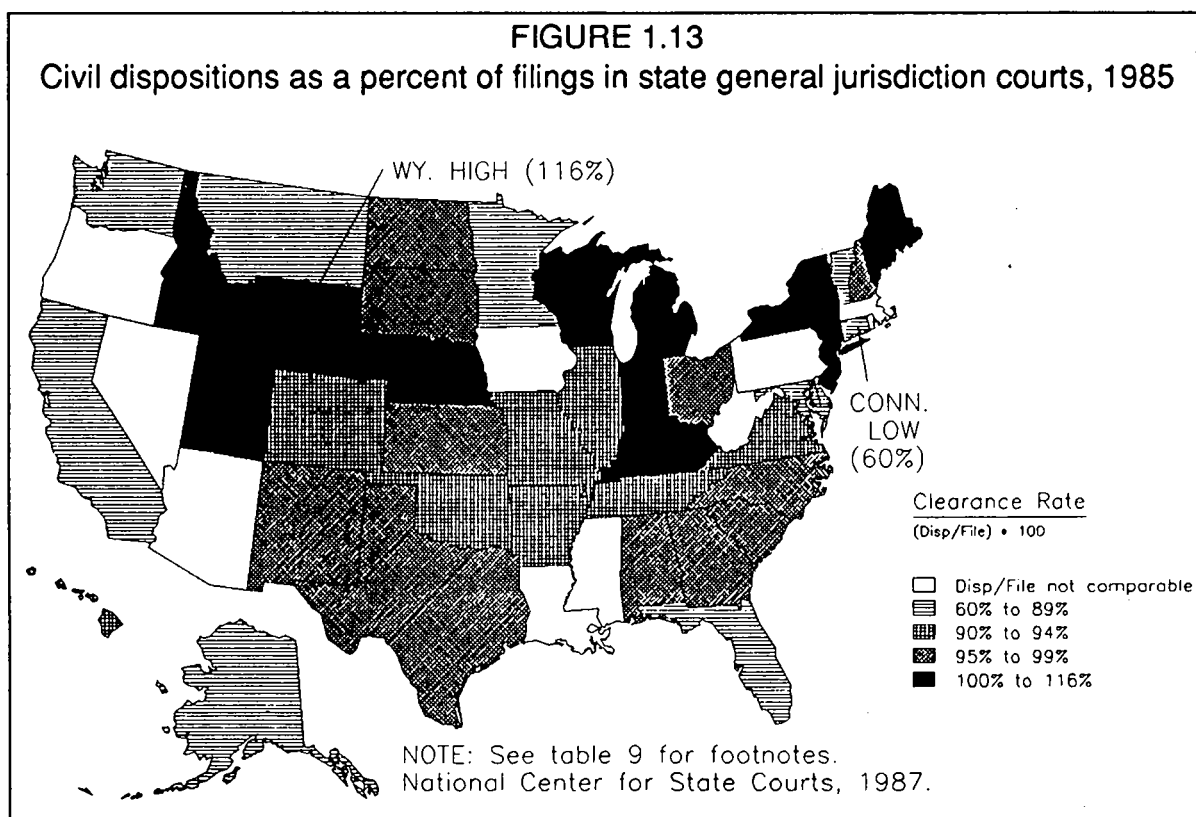
number of filings is footnoted differently than the number of dispositions. The section on appellate court clearance rates describes the legends used on the maps. Two maps are presented for civil and criminal clearance rates; one represents total state figures, and the second represents the work at the general jurisdiction court(s). Since most states have a single court with juvenile jurisdiction, only a single statewide map is needed to display the juvenile data--the total statewide map and the general jurisdiction map are almost identical.

Figure 1.12 illustrates the total civil dispositions as a percentage of filings in the state trial courts for 1985. Of the twenty states presenting comparable data, Alaska reported the lowest clearance rate of 69%, while Idaho reported the largest rate of 102%. Alaska, California, Florida, and Utah all have rates of less than 90%. Wisconsin and Idaho



are clearing their dockets, with Virginia, Indiana, and Delaware reporting clearance rates of 99%. Two-thirds of the states reporting total state civil filings and dispositions report clearance rates in excess of 95%.

The amount of clearance rate data for civil cases increases significantly when we examine the general jurisdiction courts only. Figure 1.13 displays civil dispositions as a percentage of filings in 41 state general jurisdiction courts for 1985. The values range from a low of 60% in the Connecticut Superior Court to a high of 116% in the Wyoming District Court. Eleven statewide general jurisdiction courts reported clearance rates for their civil cases in excess of 100%. At the same time, ten statewide general jurisdiction courts reported clearance rates for civil caseload below 90%.



Of the twelve states which reported both statewide civil clearance rates from more than one court level and general jurisdiction clearance rates, six reported similar rates (see Figures 1.12 and 1-13). California, Alaska, and Florida reported clearance rates of less than 90%, and North Carolina, North Dakota, and Ohio reported rates between 95%-99%. Three states, Indiana, Kentucky, and Utah, reported clearance rates exceeding 100% in their general jurisdiction courts, while reporting lower clearance rates for their total court systems. Finally, Delaware, Minnesota, and Virginia reported lower clearance rates in the general jurisdiction courts than in their statewide systems. The specific court level data for civil clearance rates is located in Table 9 (see Appendix A).

Figure 1.14 displays total criminal dispositions as a percentage of filings in the state trial courts in 1985. Of the 25 states reporting comparable filing and disposition data systemwide, the values ranged from 85% in Maine and South Dakota to 112% in Minnesota. Minnesota was joined by the District of Columbia, Kansas, Michigan, and New Jersey in reporting statewide criminal clearance rates in excess of 100%. Maine and South Dakota are also joined by California, Florida, Indiana, and Utah in reporting criminal clearance rates of less than 90%.

The criminal clearance rates for state general jurisdiction courts are displayed in Figure 1.15. Forty-five states report comparable disposition and filing information, enabling staff to compute criminal clearance rates for their general jurisdiction courts in 1985. Generally, the criminal cases handled in general jurisdiction courts are felonies and the more serious misdemeanors (except in single-tiered

FIGURE 1.14

Total criminal dispositions as a percent of filings in the state trial courts, 1985

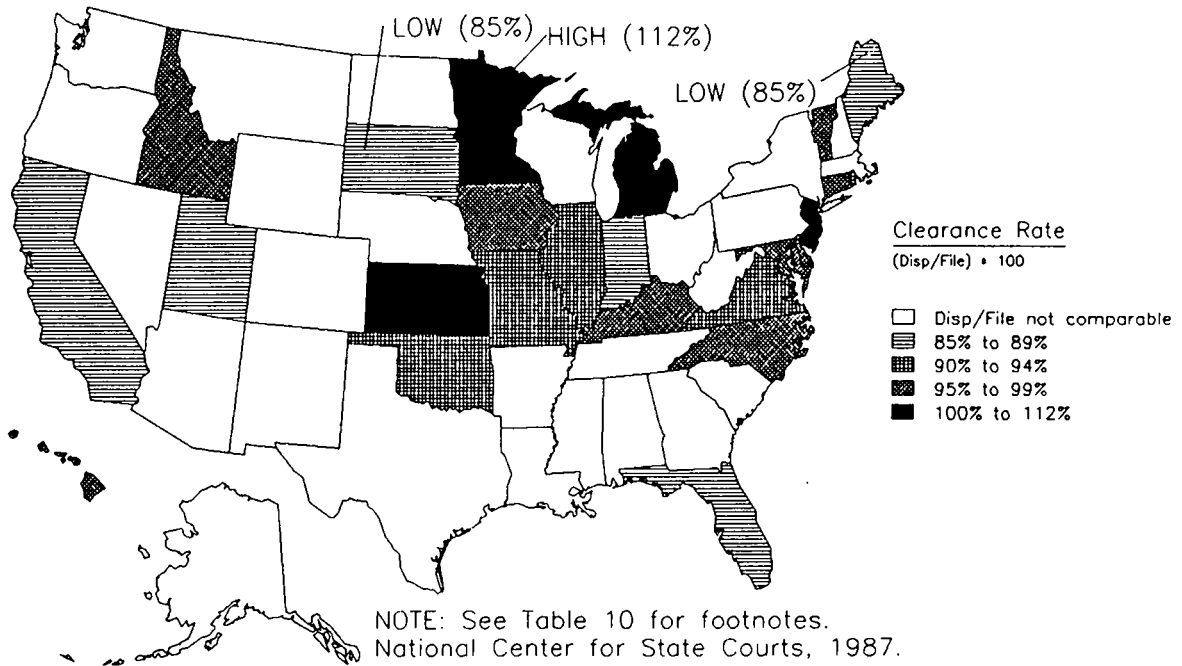
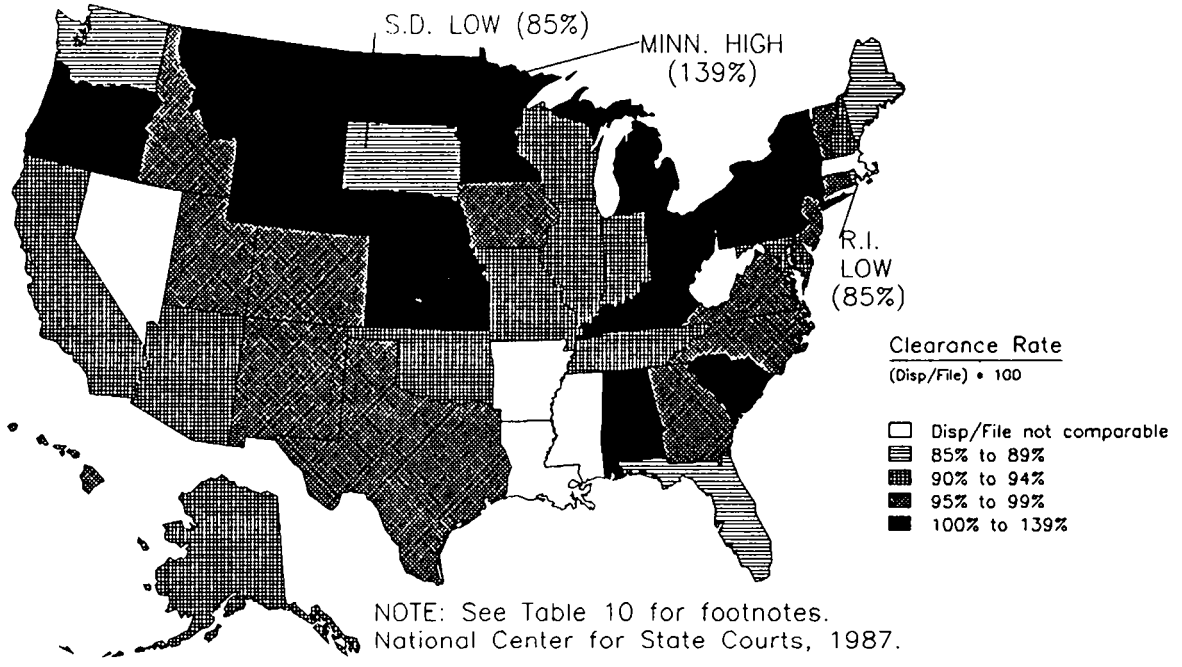


FIGURE 1.15

Criminal dispositions as a percent of filings in state general jurisdiction courts, 1985



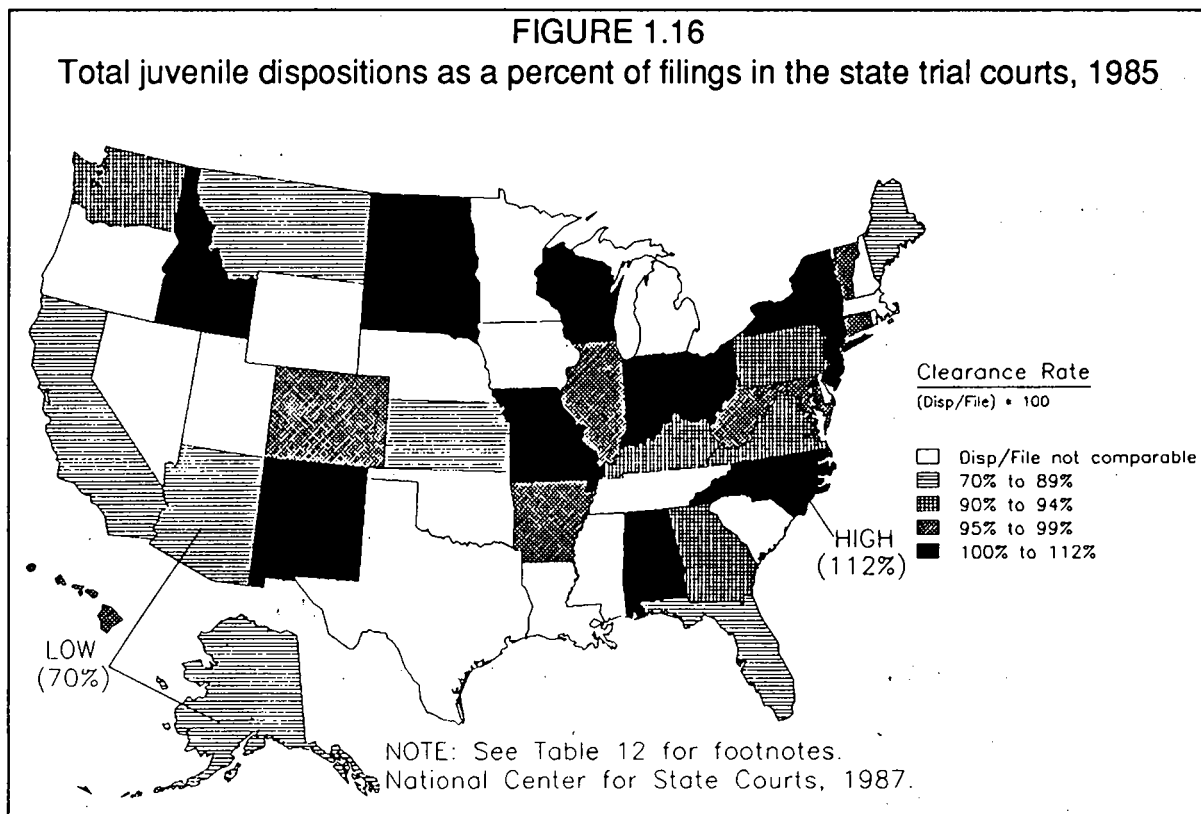
systems which handle all criminal matters). The criminal clearance rate values range from a low of 85% in the Rhode Island Superior Court and the South Dakota Circuit Court to a high of 139% in the Minnesota District Court. One-third of the general jurisdiction courts reporting data in Figure 1.15 report clearance rates in excess of 100%, with another five statewide courts disposing of 99% of their filings. At the other end of the spectrum, only five statewide general jurisdiction courts report criminal clearance rates of less than 90%.

Of the fifteen states which reported both statewide criminal clearance rates from more than one court and general jurisdiction clearance rates, six reported similar systemwide rates and general jurisdiction court rates (e.g., Florida and Maine reported less than 90%, and Minnesota exceeded 100%). Five states reported higher criminal clearance rates in their general jurisdiction courts than in the aggregate of all of their courts (California, Indiana, Kentucky, Utah, and Virginia), while Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Rhode Island reported lower criminal clearance rates in their general jurisdiction courts than they experienced in all of their courts statewide. It might be interesting to research the impact of speedy trial legislation on criminal clearance rates in the state courts. The data used to develop Figures 1.14 and 1.15 are in Table 10 (see Appendix A).

Figure 1.16 displays information on the total juvenile dispositions as a percentage of filings in the state trial courts, 1985. A single court has jurisdiction in 29 of the 33 states reporting juvenile clearance rates. Some of the states with single court jurisdiction have data reported from general jurisdiction courts and others from limited

jurisdiction courts. The values of juvenile case clearance rates range from a low of 70% in Alaska and Arizona to a high of 112% in North Carolina. Almost 40% of the states report juvenile clearance rates in excess of 100%, while seven states report clearance rates of less than 90% (of which four have rates of less than 80%). Specific data for Figure 1.16 can be found in Table 12 (see Appendix A).

Finally, of the seven states reporting clearance rate data for civil, criminal, and juvenile casetypes, California and Florida reported relatively low rates across all casetypes; Idaho and North Carolina reported consistently high rates across all casetypes; and Indiana, Kansas, and South Dakota reported significantly different rates depending on the casetype.



D. Final observations

The maps used in this section are a useful method to highlight differences among the states on variables listed in the twelve core summary tables provided in the back of this volume. The highlighting of these differences encourages efforts at explanation, some of which may be found in the footnotes to the tables or the other figures. Although some cursory explanations for these differences may have been offered in the preceding text, the thrust of this volume is one of description rather than explanation. Future volumes should expend more resources on explanation.

As the quantity and quality of the data improve, efforts will be made to develop maps which present more comparable data (as is the case in part two of the Report). For this issue, however, the maps serve only as an alternative to, not a replacement of, the tables as a mode of data presentation. In the future, staff will use additional graphic techniques (e.g., pie charts, line graphs, etc.) to illustrate some of the national tendencies noted in the text.

Notes

1. Repetition of "50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico" becomes very cumbersome. Throughout the rest of this report, "states" and "court systems" will be used for the reporting units that include the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico.
2. National Court Statistics Project, National Center for State Courts, State Court Caseload Statistics: The State of the Art (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978).
3. National Court Statistics Project, National Center for State Courts, State Court Model Annual Report (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1980).
4. National Court Statistics Project, National Center for State Courts, State Court Model Statistical Dictionary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980); Supplement (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1984).
5. Clifford and Jensen, Court Case Management Information Systems Manual (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1983).
6. Clifford and Roper, Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1985).
7. Roper, 1984 State Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1985).
8. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984).

Part two

Civil litigation in state trial courts: 1981-1985

Introduction

Groups and individuals from among the states may assert varied claims about the volume of court filings based on their state's experiences. The results of this study provide evidence that the per capita filing rates of tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims cases, and changes in their per capita filing rates, vary significantly among states reporting complete and comparable data between 1981 and 1985 and that such differences are currently difficult to explain--a fact which precludes any national generalizations. These filing rates are increasing in some states, decreasing in others, and remaining essentially unchanged in still other jurisdictions (see also, 1984 Annual Report, National Center for State Courts, 1986a). Therefore, it is not especially surprising that there remain significant differences of opinion as to the existence of any national trends in civil litigation filings among state trial courts. This Report highlights these

differences in filing rates and places these findings in context with other issues relevant to civil litigation.

Studies reviewed by Daniels (1985) provide a historical look at caseloads in the trial courts. After trying to apply a common theoretical perspective to these studies (i.e., a social development model), he identifies a common thread in their findings--filing patterns in state trial courts are cyclical and nonlinear (e.g., McIntosh, 1980-1981; Friedman and Percival, 1976). This does not mean filings are unpredictable; it simply means they cannot be predicted in a straight, linear fashion. These case studies provide valuable insights of the long-term patterns of litigation in a few local jurisdictions. The current study provides the most comprehensive national picture possible of the distribution of selected civil litigation in state courts, identifies the current status of such filings (or a snapshot in the current cycle), and places the research in context to avoid its misinterpretation in the national debate on tort reform.

The national debate on tort reform captured the attention of the media, legislators, and legal community and was responsible for significantly increasing the number of questions related to the litigiousness of Americans. The Court Statistics and Information Management Project (CSIM) of the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) received questions from a variety of interested parties, among them the state courts, the bar, state and federal legislators, the insurance industry, and the media. Given that the NCSC's primary constituent group is the state courts, and since state court personnel must respond to legislative inquiries regarding judicial workloads and processing issues,

this part of State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report, 1985 is devoted to answering questions regarding the caseloads of selected civil casetypes in state trial courts.

The 1985 Report places the data in a typology which organizes the multidimensional research questions raised by the alleged "crisis" in civil litigation. Part two of the Report then discusses the methodology used to collect these data and presents three sections of findings related to trends in civil filings: one on tort, contract, and real property rights cases (i.e., general civil); another on tort cases exclusively; and a final section on small claims data as they are relevant to the issue of the public's litigiousness.

Each of these three data sets yield a unique set of findings. All three case categories are characterized by wide variation among the states in filings per capita and changes in filings per capita. Additionally, while the small claims data do not indicate any significant increases in filings (except where there was an increase in dollar amount jurisdiction), there is evidence of changes in filing patterns for the other civil casetypes among several states (i.e., more states are experiencing increases than decreases or no significant changes). The general pattern initially noted in the 1984 Annual Report, however, continues to document that some states are experiencing increases, others decreases, and others are not reporting any significant changes.

Those data, however, tell only a small part of the story. Despite encouraging signs regarding advancements in the quality and quantity of data, a significant amount of relevant data remain uncollected by the state and local courts. The lack of complete, comprehensive data renders

any attempt at providing realistic national caseload forecasts, with these casetypes, a futile exercise. Quite clearly, however, there has been tremendous progress in improving data collection methods. This 1985 Annual Report continues this scientific endeavor to document progress in collecting and using state court caseload statistics to address significant policy concerns.

Dimensions of the litigation "crisis"*

In recent years, the term "crisis" has been frequently used to describe a variety of issues pertaining to selected civil litigation in the nation's courts (see, e.g., Insurance Information Institute, 1986). The term can be employed to describe the incidence of wrongful acts Americans perpetrate on each other; the general public's propensity to litigate; the impact of litigation on the workload of the courts and their ability to manage that workload; the size of civil jury awards; or the omnipresent concern over the financial costs of civil litigation to society as a whole. Despite efforts to define crisis, however, it appears that proponents from both sides of the debate agree that, in recent years, the cost and availability of selected types of liability insurance has reached crisis proportions (see, Anderson, 1986:84; Joint Subcommittee, 1987:6-7; Jones, 1986:19, 22-34; Willard, 1986:188). Nevertheless, the correlates of any insurance crisis and the relationship between the civil caseload of courts and the availability and

affordability of certain lines of insurance remains unclear. A research literature on the topic of civil litigation is developing to address many of these issues (see, e.g., Trubek, et al., 1983).

Although the publicity surrounding the debate on the magnitude of civil litigation can generate more confusion than clarity, it also enables researchers, legislators, and insurance industry analysts to identify the true complexity of this issue and to refine testable propositions. For example, telephone calls initially received by the CSIM Project requested information on the number of total civil filings in the state courts. CSIM responses to these questions focused on the number of tort, contract, and real property rights cases. In response to subsequent questions, the case breakdown was narrowed to tort cases only, then to a separation of auto from non-auto tort cases, and finally to a categorization of tort casetypes detailed enough to distinguish product liability and medical malpractice cases. In short, researchers grappled with an elusive research goal resulting from rapidly changing research questions.

In order to provide an overview of the dynamics of civil litigation, the various dimensions of the process should be studied over time. These dimensions should be evaluated in different jurisdictions to test their applicability to civil litigation generally. For example, are there differences between state and federal courts on various aspects of the civil litigation process or between trial and appellate courts? Additionally, dimensions of the litigation process should be studied employing the most detailed casetypes available to avoid the potential problems with using aggregate data.

Since the litigation crisis is multidimensional, care should be taken to specify the particular dimension of the crisis being referenced rather than treating all aspects as if they were interchangeable. Each of the following dimensions is often linked to the litigation crisis in one way or another. A typology of these dimensions is more clearly spelled out in Roper (1986). However, it should suffice to note here that each is a different facet of the problem, and they are not synonymous:

- ° The total scope of disputing in society.
- ° The incidence of formal litigation.
- ° The outcomes of dispute resolution.
- ° The impact of substantive law.
- ° The behavior of "third parties," such as lawyers and insurance companies.
- ° The nature of disputes.
- ° The resources available for dispute resolution.
- ° The costs of resolving disputes.
- ° The treatment of outcomes in the media.

The second dimension of the above typology assesses the incidence of formal litigation (see, e.g., Stookey, 1987; Galanter, 1983) on the problem and represents the only dimension addressed by this monograph. This dimension refers to the point in the process where the parties are unable to resolve their dispute and turn to the courts. A court filing, however, in no way implies that an actual trial or formal adjudication will follow. In fact, the available evidence suggests that only a small percentage of petitions/complaints actually go to trial (see, e.g., Flango, Roper, and Elsner, 1983). More recently, Mahoney et al. (1987)

found that between 1% and 11% of general civil cases reached verdict in the seventeen major urban courts evaluated as part of the NCSC's initiative to study delay in the state trial courts. The overwhelming majority of cases are either settled, withdrawn, or defaulted. This second dimension is concerned with the following types of questions: What types of cases are being filed and with what frequency? Are people using the courts more today than previously?

Although this report describes the frequency of selected civil casetypes, it does not define, in empirical terms, the point at which a crisis occurs in each of the earlier outlined dimensions. A crisis may be declared at different times for different people and institutions. For example, a litigation crisis to a court administrator may be defined as the point at which the available court resources can no longer match the incoming caseload--regardless of the percent increase in that caseload. For the insurance industry, however, a crisis may be defined as excessive and unpredictable increases in the frequency and severity of losses--increases that can result from more incidents, more cases, disproportionate increases in the number of plaintiff verdicts, etc. To plaintiff attorneys and injured parties, the term litigation crisis assumes meaning only after the ability to litigate is restricted either by statute or by excessive delays in the courts. The percent changes in filings for selected civil casetypes are simply reported in this monograph, and evaluations of their magnitude and possible effects are left to the reader.

The remainder of this monograph outlines a methodology and presents some empirical evidence that can be used in evaluating the second

dimension of the litigation crisis: the extent to which the number of selected civil case filings in the state trial courts has changed in recent years.

Methodology

A complete description of the CSIM Project and issues related to the sources of all caseload data reported in this volume is fully presented in part one.

A. Casetypes selected for analysis

This monograph examines three groups of casetypes that may measure the public's propensity to litigate. The first group consists of torts, contracts, and real property rights cases that are conventionally referenced as "civil lawsuits." The second group of cases is restricted exclusively to torts. Torts were chosen because they are the focus of the current debate, have generated the most controversy, and represent the civil casetype that may consume more trial resources than any other category of civil case. Mahoney et al. (1987) have documented the importance of studying tort trials by noting that, depending on the court, tort cases can comprise a substantial portion of all general civil trials. For example, the percentage of tort cases in the samples ranged

from 20% (Miami) to 89% (Oakland). When possible, tort filings will be further defined by their subcasetypes (e.g., auto and non-auto torts, medical malpractice, and product liability filings).

Since small claims procedures make the courts more easily accessible, are relatively inexpensive to file and conduct, and provide a comparatively speedy disposition of justice. Small claims filings represent a third measure of the public's propensity to litigate. Additionally, small claims consist of various combinations of the three case groups used in this study, i.e., tort, contract, and real property rights filings. Studying small claims also facilitates a comparison of limited and general jurisdiction courts regarding the frequency of formal litigation. For example, do the filing patterns noted in general jurisdiction courts parallel those in limited jurisdiction courts?; or How does an increase or decrease of filings in one court level affect the filings in another court level? Readers are reminded, however, that the most serious personal injury cases, which have received the most attention during recent years, are filed in general jurisdiction courts.

The definitions of torts and small claims cases are available in the State Court Model Statistical Dictionary. The terminology used by the states to report these cases are translated into CSIM Project model terms through use of individual state court profiles that are prepared every year for each state court (and updated from State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting).

B. Dates chosen for trend data

Any effort to identify trends limits the CSIM data to those states which reported data in comparable terms over the entire time span.

Therefore, states that have been improving their data collection practices to the point of only recently being able to report such information were included in the tables but excluded from the trend analysis.¹ The more current and shorter the time span under examination, the greater the number of courts that can be included in the study. Additionally, extended time-series analysis introduces other complicating factors that might affect increasing or decreasing caseloads, such as court consolidation, changes in dollar amount and subject matter jurisdictions, and the introduction of mediation and arbitration programs. The time frame for this research has been restricted to 1981-1985 for torts, contracts, and real property rights cases in order to maximize the use of available data and portray a more complete national picture. This time frame also represents a salient period with reference to the national debate on tort reform. The year 1981 was chosen as the starting point because the State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting was first applied to the 1981 data.² Overall, this strategy renders the most current and complete data available. The reader, however, is directed to the 1984 Annual Report for some preliminary data on this topic which evidence an increase in filings between 1978-1981--yet another segment of the cycle in court filings.

Although we are able to compare the 1985 tort data to the 1981 tort data presented in the 1984 Annual Report, we are unable to make that same comparison for the small claims data because of the impact of changes in the dollar amount jurisdiction on new filings and an inability to

identify these changes during that earlier time period. For this reason, small claims data will be evaluated for 1984-1985 only.

C. Using population as a control for noting increases in new filings

Earlier volumes of the State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report series clearly documented that the best single predictor of civil filings in the state trial courts is the total state population. In these volumes, total population accounted for over 90% of the variance in civil filings among the state courts. Therefore, any change in civil filing rates, over time, needs to control statistically for total population. This monograph implements the control by presenting filings per 100,000 population.

Filings per 100,000 population represents only the most basic control. It may oversimplify the relationship between caseload and population since it controls for only a one-to-one relationship, while the relationship between population and the number of filings may not be linear as a result of such factors as urban crowding (filings may increase exponentially with a constant increase in population).

D. Limitations on the data

The data presented here represent the most comprehensive data available for tort and small claims filings in the state trial courts, yet they have several limitations. First, the findings are relevant to only one of the earlier outlined dimensions--the magnitude of formal litigation. Although the data represent a significant number of states (which appear to be representative), they do not include all states nor are they designed to address the workload of the federal trial

courts.³ Some states are reporting data from local courts (e.g., Civil Court of New York City) in addition to statewide courts (e.g., statewide circuit courts). The data represent aggregate statewide figures and do not identify the ever present local "hotspots" of litigation. In addition, the data are applicable to 1981-1985 and are only as valid as the data reported to the states from local jurisdictions.⁴ Finally, the availability of medical malpractice and product liability data, which are the primary casetypes at issue in the liability insurance debate, is extremely limited.

Findings

A. General civil filings: tort, contract, and real property rights 1981-1985

Table 2.1 illustrates the total number of tort, contract, and real property filings and their filings per capita for the years 1981, 1984, and 1985. For inclusion in Table 2.1, a court must have reported an identifiable tort, contract, and real property rights caseload separate from all other civil cases. Very few states reported complete data from all court levels for the years 1981-1985, but comparable data were available from the general jurisdiction courts in twelve states. Additional comparable data were available from another nineteen statewide limited jurisdiction courts in fourteen states. Another four courts in four different states began reporting comparable data in 1985.

The last two columns represent the percent change in filings per 100,000 population for the periods 1981-1984 and 1984-1985. Comparing the percent changes between the two columns enables one to note

TABLE 2.1: Torts, contract, and real property rights filings in the state trial courts, 1981-1984 and 1984-1985

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	1981		1984		1985		Percentage change in filings per 100,000 population	
		Number of filings	Filings per 100,000 population	Number of filings	Filings per 100,000 population	Number of filings	Filings per 100,000 population	1981-1984	1984-1985
Alabama:									
Circuit Court	G	28,460J	727J	29,650J	743J	32,447J	807J	2%J	9%J
District Court	L	55,818	1,425	51,805	1,298	44,326	1,102	-9%	-15%
Alaska:									
Superior Court	G	C	C	C	C	4,906	942	--	--
Arkansas:									
Chancery and Probate Court	G	7,545	329	5,151	219	6,117	259	-33%	18%
Colorado (STATE TOTAL)									
District Court	G	83,822i	2,827i	99,205i	3,122i	110,782i	3,429i	10%i	10%i
County Court	L	36,168	1,220	32,032	1,008	35,928	1,112	-17%	10%
Water Court	L	45,423i	1,532i	65,485i	2,061i	72,174i	2,234i	35%i	8%
Water Court	L	2,231	75	1,688	53	2,680	83	-25%	57%
Delaware:									
Superior Court	G	2,522J	422J	2,520J	411J	2,564J	412J	-3%J	0%J
Court of Common Pleas	L	3,740	625	3,755	613	3,498	562	-2%	-8%
District of Columbia (STATE TOTAL)									
Superior Court	G	108,426	17,183	96,975	15,566	93,877	14,996	-9%	-4%
Hawaii (STATE TOTAL)									
Circuit Court	G	17,379i	1,772i	17,960i	1,729i	18,738i	1,778i	-2%i	3%i
District Court	L	3,830i	390i	3,992i	384i	3,764i	357i	-2%i	-7%i
District Court	L	13,549	1,381	13,968	1,344	14,974	1,421	-3%	6%
Indiana:									
Municipal Court of Marion County	L	14,364	263	10,131	184	10,424	190	-30%	3%
County Court	L	5,573i	102i	3,664i	67i	4,407i	80i	-34%i	19%i
Kansas (STATE TOTAL)									
District Court	G	54,005i	2,266i	57,140i	2,344i	62,501i	2,551i	3%i	9%i
District Court	G	54,005i	2,266i	57,140i	2,344i	62,501i	2,551i	3%i	9%i
Kentucky:									
District Court	L	57,627	1,574	56,359	1,514	52,997	1,422	-4%	-6%
Maine:									
District Court	L	C	C	16,146J	1,397J	15,901J	1,366J	--	-2%J
Minnesota:									
County Court	L	28,014	684	21,582	519	25,623	611	-24%	18%
Montana:									
District Court	G	C	C	6,651	807	7,347	889	--	10%
New Hampshire:									
District Court	L	10,382	1,109	9,815	1,005	9,565	959	-9%	-5%
New Mexico:									
Magistrate Court	L	14,117	1,063	18,308	1,286	16,633	1,147	21%	-11%
Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court	L	8,290	624	9,744	684	8,465	584	10%	-15%

fluctuations in the filing cycle (i.e., How do the most recent data, 1984-1985, compare to the previous three year period, 1981-1984?).

One pattern continues to emerge as the Project studies comparable state caseload data--there is tremendous variance among the states regarding raw filing rates per 100,000 population (when you compare complete state data and not individual courts) and regarding changes in those filing rates. These differences can be easily gleaned from a short examination of Table 2.1. Such variance is not an insignificant observation but strikes at the heart of attempts to generate "national figures." An aggregate national figure tends to mask those state differences. This problem, however, parallels a situation regarding compilation of state figures which mask variance at the local level. Therefore, this monograph presents only the state figures in lieu of compiling a national total.

Although the data displayed in Table 2.1 represent a snapshot in time, they capture what appears to be a change in the filing cycle noted in the 1984 Annual Report. Between 1981 and 1984, courts in 22 states experienced decreases in filings, while nine other courts recorded increased filing activity. This sharply contrasts with the findings between the one-year period of 1984-1985 when nineteen statewide courts recorded increases in case filings, while twelve experienced decreases or no significant changes. This change represents an interesting turnaround over the span of a single year. The extent to which this change persists will have to be monitored in coming years to ensure it does not represent an aberration in the previously noted trend.

When comparing the two time periods (1981-1984 and 1984-1985), Table 2.2 illustrates that six courts recorded increases during both periods; thirteen courts experienced a change in their filing cycles from decreases during the 1981-1984 period to increases between 1984-1985; eight courts reported decreases during both periods; and three courts reversed their filing cycles from experiencing increases during 1981-1984 to recording decreases in the most recent period of 1984-1985. The value in Table 2.2 lies with its graphic display of any changes in filing patterns between the most recent year and the previous three-year period.

B. Tort filings, 1981-1985

1. Placing torts in context.

For the most part, the current debate on litigation and the insurance industry has focused on tort filings. Before updating the 1984 Annual Report to 1985, it might be useful to place torts in a court management perspective (i.e., identify the role they play among all cases facing the state courts).

For the three states that provided complete and comparable total statewide tort and civil data for all court levels in 1985 (Connecticut, Kansas, and Ohio), torts represented only 6% of the total civil caseload.⁵ In addition to those data, statewide general jurisdiction courts in six states also reported complete and comparable data for tort and civil filings. In those six states, torts as a percentage of total civil filings ranged from 3% to 16% depending on their subject matter jurisdiction--the aggregate percentage for those six courts was 9%.⁶ Finally, data which addressed this topic were also available from limited

**TABLE 2.2: Grouping of state trial courts by
filing patterns for tort, contract, and real
property rights cases,
1981-1984 and 1984-1985**

Group I. State courts reporting increases 1984-1985:

State Courts Up (1981-84) Up (1984-85)

Alabama Circuit Court
Colorado County Court
Kansas District Court
New York Court of Claims
Tennessee Chancery Court and Circuit Court
Texas District Court

State Courts Down (1981-84) Up (1984-85)

Arkansas Chancery and Probate Court
Colorado District Court
Colorado Water Court
Hawaii District Court
Municipal Court Marion County
Indiana County Court
Minnesota County Court
North Dakota District Court
North Carolina Superior Court
Ohio Municipal Court
Oregon District Court
Rhode Island District Court
Washington Superior Court

Group II. State courts reporting decreases or no change 1984-1985:

State Courts Down (1981-84) Down (1984-85)

Alabama District Court
Delaware Court of Common Pleas
D.C. Superior Court
Hawaii Circuit Court
Kentucky District Court
New Hampshire District Court
North Carolina District Court
Ohio County Court

State Courts Down (1981-84) No Change (1984-85)

Delaware Superior Court

State Courts Up (1981-84) Down (1984-85)

New Mexico Magistrate Court
Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court
Civil Court of New York City

Source: Table 2.1.

jurisdiction courts in three states, and the percentage of total civil filings represented by torts ranged from 2% to 4%.⁷ All of these data clearly indicate that torts represent only a small percentage of the total civil caseload confronting the state courts. Most of a state court's civil caseload consists of domestic relations, contract, and real property rights cases.

The extent to which tort cases go to trial is a second measure of the work that torts generate for the courts. Statewide general jurisdiction courts from six states (California, Hawaii, Michigan, Ohio, Texas and Washington) reported trial data for tort cases in 1985. Data from those six states indicate that 9% of tort dispositions are recorded as trials⁸; therefore, over 90% of tort cases in those general jurisdiction courts are terminated by settlement, dismissal, withdrawal, or default. Generally speaking, that 9% recorded as trials includes settlements and dismissals which occur after the jury is sworn; only one of those six states counts trials at verdict. Finally, less than half of the 11,054 tort trials reported in those six states were jury trials (i.e., 42%).⁹

In summary, tort cases make up a very small part of the civil caseload (medical malpractice cases comprise an even smaller percentage of the tort caseload), less than one out of ten of those few cases ever reach trial, and less than half of those which go to trial are decided by juries.¹⁰ The tort, however, is the one casetype which comprises a large portion of tort, contract, and real property rights, jury and nonjury trials. In a recent study, torts made up 75% of tort, contract, and real property rights trials in Jersey City, N.J.; 49% in Oakland,

Calif.; and 33% in Denver, Colo. In addition, torts were more prevalent in jury trials than in nonjury trials (see Sipes et al., 1987).

2. Trends in tort litigation.

Table 2.3 illustrates the tort data presented in the 1984 Annual Report (i.e., 1981 and 1984) and updates those data to 1985, from which several interesting patterns emerge. To recapitulate briefly, in the 1981-1984 period, there did not appear to be a significant national increase in tort filings among those states reporting data. Some states reported increases (e.g., California, Florida, Texas), others reported decreases (e.g., Hawaii, Kansas, New York, Ohio), and others reported no significant changes at all (e.g., Montana and New Jersey).

Updating these data to 1985, however, presents a slightly different picture. The cyclical nature of court filings as described in the 1984 Annual Report (National Center for State Courts, 1986a: 173) appears to be taking another turn. This goes without saying, however, since the number of filings cannot continuously decline, or it would eventually reach zero--at some point the cycle must revert to an upward trend. Although the same patterns exist among the states (i.e., some are experiencing increases, some decreases, and others no significant changes), other states are experiencing changes in their filing patterns. According to the data reported in Table 2.3, between 1984-1985, tort filings did not increase at all in New Jersey's general jurisdiction courts. But they increased between 1% and 4% in four other state courts; increased 5% to 8% in the general jurisdiction courts of five states; rose by at least 10% in five states. But they were down in another six statewide general jurisdiction courts.

TABLE 2.3: Tort filings in the state trial courts, 1981-1984 and 1984-1985

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	1981		1984		1985		Percent change in filings per 100,000 population 1981-1984	Percent change in filings per 100,000 population 1984-1985
		Number of filings	Filings per 100,000 population	Number of filings	Filings per 100,000 population	Number of filings	Filings per 100,000 population		
<u>COMPLETE STATE JURISDICTION DATA:</u>									
Alaska (STATE TOTAL).....		C	C	C	C	2,956 ⁱ	567 ⁱ	--	--
Superior Court	G	C	C	C	C	2,096 ⁱ	402 ⁱ	--	--
District Court	L	C	C	C	C	860 ⁱ	165 ⁱ	--	--
Connecticut Superior Court	G	11,471	366	12,391	393	12,742	401	7%	2%
Hawaii (STATE TOTAL)		2,505 ⁱ	255 ⁱ	2,304 ⁱ	222 ⁱ	2,328 ⁱ	221 ⁱ	-13%	0% ⁱ
Circuit Court	G	1,468 ⁱ	150 ⁱ	1,611 ⁱ	155 ⁱ	1,676 ⁱ	159 ⁱ	3% ⁱ	3% ⁱ
District Court	L	1,037	106	693	67	652	62	-37%	-7%
Idaho District Court	G	1,744 ⁱ	182 ⁱ	1,729 ⁱ	173 ⁱ	2,010 ⁱ	200 ⁱ	-5% ⁱ	16% ⁱ
Kansas District Court	G	4,517	190	4,033	165	4,061	166	-13%	1%
Missouri Circuit Court	G	N/A	N/A	9,259 ⁱ	185 ⁱ	9,678 ⁱ	192 ⁱ	--	4% ⁱ
New Jersey Superior Court	G	41,376 ⁱ	556 ⁱ	41,722 ⁱ	555 ⁱ	42,141 ⁱ	557 ⁱ	-1% ⁱ	0% ⁱ
Ohio (STATE TOTAL)		41,603	386	36,171	337	38,974	363	-13%	8%
Court of Common Pleas	G	21,906	203	22,149	206	25,518	238	1%	16%
County Court	L	705	7	519	5	464	4	-29%	-11%
Municipal Court	L	18,992	176	13,503	126	12,992	121	-28%	-4%
<u>INCOMPLETE STATE DATA:*</u>									
Arizona Superior Court	G	N/A	N/A	9,173	300	10,748	337	--	12%
Arkansas Circuit Court	G	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,382	228	--	--
California Superior Court	G	80,970	335	97,068	379	112,049	425	13%	12%
Colorado District and Denver Superior Court	G	5,089	172	4,199	132	4,537	140	-23%	6%
Florida Circuit Court	G	C	C	26,815 ⁱ	244 ⁱ	29,864 ⁱ	263 ⁱ	--	8% ⁱ
Maine Superior Court	G	1,914	169	2,083	180	2,072	178	7%	-1%
Maryland Circuit Court	G	C	C	10,826 ⁱ	249 ⁱ	10,120 ⁱ	230 ⁱ	--	-8% ⁱ
Massachusetts Superior Court Department	G	N/A	N/A	15,151	261	14,405	247	--	-5%
Michigan Circuit Court	G	N/A	N/A	23,186 ^c	255 ^c	23,742	261	--	--
Montana District Court New York Supreme and County Courts	G	C	C	1,640 ^j	199 ^j	1,870 ^j	226 ^j	--	14% ^j
North Carolina Superior Court	G	39,234	223	37,847	213	35,549	200	-4%	-6%
North Dakota District Court	G	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,062 ^j	129 ^j	--	--
	G	516	78	550	80	512	75	3%	-6%

(continued on next page)

Table 2.3: Tort filings in the state trial courts, 1981-1984 and 1984-1985 (continued)

Tennessee Circuit and Chancery Court	G	12,046	261	11,775	250	12,565	264	-4%	6%
Texas District Court	G	28,698	194	34,224	214	37,596	230	10%	7%
Texas County-level Courts	L	C	C	C	C	8,242	50	--	--
Utah District Court	G	C	C	1,433J	87J	1,245J	76J	--	-13%
Washington Superior Court	G	7,919	188	8,997	207	9,747	221	10%	7%

*These state figures do not include filings from all of the courts in the state which have jurisdiction over tort cases; they represent data from only the courts listed. Most of these data, however, are from general jurisdiction courts.

G = General jurisdiction Court
 L = Limited jurisdiction Court
 M/A = Data are unavailable.
 -- = Data element is not applicable.

Footnotes:

CData are not comparable:
 Alaska Superior and District Courts--The 1981 and 1984 data are not comparable to the 1985 data because torts are separated from the unclassified civil figure in significantly greater quantities during 1985 than in 1984.
 Florida Circuit Court--There were 21,063 new filings in 1981, but they did not include reopened cases; therefore, the 1981 data are not comparable with the 1984 and 1985 data.
 Maryland Circuit Court--Tort filings for 1981 could not be separated from other civil filings.
 Michigan Circuit Court--Tort filings are unavailable in 1984 for Hillsdale County, Osceola County, Kalkaska County, and Delta County; nevertheless, the percent change in filings per 100,000 population between 1984-1985 still decreased by 2%.
 Montana District Court--1981 data are not comparable with 1984 and 1985 data due to changes in reporting.
 Texas County-level Courts--Tort filings for 1981 and 1984 do not include data from Harris County (i.e., Houston).
 Utah District Court--Tort filings for 1981 could not be separated from other civil filings.

iData are incomplete:

Alaska Superior Court--Data do not include some tort filings reported with unclassified civil cases.
 Alaska District Court--Data do not include filings in the low volume District Courts, which are reported with other civil cases.
 Florida Circuit Court--Data do not include professional tort cases reported with other civil cases.
 Hawaii Circuit Court--Data do not include a small number of District Court transfers reported with other civil cases.
 The number of District Court transfers in 1984 and 1985 respectively are: 141 and 146.
 Idaho District Court--Data do not include some filings reported with other civil cases. The unclassified figures for 1984 and 1985 respectively are: 20,365 and 20,644.
 Maryland Circuit Court--Data do not include some filings reported with other civil cases. The unclassified figures for 1984 and 1985 respectively are: 827 and 1,438.
 Missouri Circuit Court--Data do not include filings from St. Louis County and Boone County, and do not include torts filed in the associate divisions with civil jurisdiction under \$5,000.
 New Jersey Superior Court--Data do not include some torts reported with other civil cases. The unclassified figures for 1984 and 1985 respectively are: 38,025 and 40,026.

jData include some non-tort cases:

Montana District Court--Tort filings include some civil appeals cases.
 North Carolina Superior Court--Tort filings include some miscellaneous civil cases.
 Utah District Court--Tort filings include de novo appeals from the Justice of the Peace Courts.

Table 2.4 best illustrates changes in filing patterns between the time periods 1981-1984, and 1984-1985. Six statewide courts continued their upward trend reported in 1981-84, while five statewide courts continued their downward trend already noted between 1981-84 or showed no significant change between 1984-1985. These were similar patterns already noted in the 1984 Annual Report (NCSC, 1986a:184). Six statewide courts, however, have reported different patterns between the two periods. Four of those states are now reporting increases where they were reporting decreases, and two states are now documenting decreases where they previously reported increases. Such yearly fluctuations are more evidence to support the cyclical nature of such filings and raise questions about any effort to project such filings five years into the future.

There are a variety of potential explanations for significant changes in the number of new filings in the state courts. These explanations may include such things as subject matter and dollar amount jurisdictional changes; alterations in a court system's structure; changes in no-fault insurance structures; litigation patterns related to the dynamics of changing tort laws; economic cycles; use and effectiveness of pre-filing settlement mechanisms (especially in states like New York and New Jersey, which in 1985 counted their filings when the cases "reached issue," a point much later than the filing of the complaint, which is the point at which most states start counting their civil cases); increased accessibility to the courts through changes in filing fees; improved awareness of the legal process and individual rights through public education programs and legal advertising; and, perhaps, even the impact

**TABLE 2.4: Grouping of state trial courts by
filing patterns for tort cases,
1981-1984 and 1984-1985**

Group I. State Courts reporting increases 1984-1985:

State Courts Up (1981-84) Up (1984-85)

California Superior Court
Connecticut Superior Court
Florida Circuit Court
Hawaii Circuit Court
Ohio Court of Common Pleas
Texas District Court
Washington Superior Court

State Courts Down (1981-84) Up (1984-85)

Colorado District Court
Idaho District Court
Kansas District Court
Tennessee Circuit Court and Chancery Court

Group II. State courts reporting decreases or no change 1984-1985:

State Courts Down (1981-84) Down (1984-85)

Hawaii District Court
Ohio County Court
Ohio Municipal Court
New York Supreme and County Courts

State Courts Down (1981-84) No Change (1984-85)

New Jersey Superior Court

State Courts Up (1981-84) Down (1984-85)

Maine Superior Court
North Dakota District Court

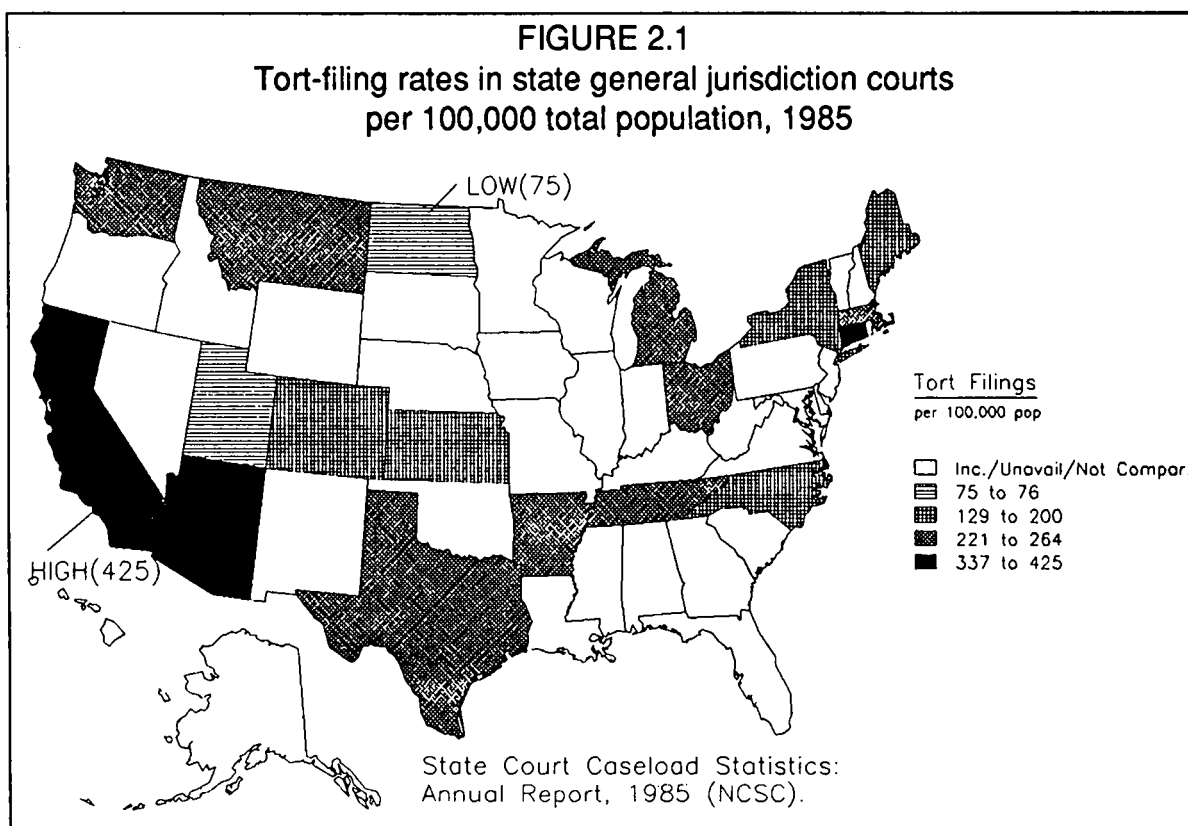
Source: Table 2.3.

of the recent media attention to the litigation crisis which may encourage potential litigants to action in order to gain their share of what is portrayed as a large pie.

3. Tort-filing rates, 1985.

Figure 2.1 clearly builds upon Table 2.3 by illustrating the wide variation in tort-filing rates among the states' general jurisdiction courts.¹¹ The figures range from a low of 75 filings per 100,000 in North Dakota to a high of 425 filings per 100,000 in the California Superior courts. The fact that Arizona and Connecticut are the other two high filing rate states documents the lack of easily identifiable geographical patterns in tort filings. Once again, however, the lack of complete and comparable data among the states is striking. Although some of the states, indicated in white on the map, collect some tort filings, complete tort filings from some of those states could not be separated from other civil filings. As is evident from Table 2.3, however, the number of states reporting data is increasing over time.¹²

There are several potential explanations for the wide variation in tort-filing rates among the states illustrated in Figure 2.1. The first explanation may rest in noncomparable data that results from different reporting schemes and data collection techniques among the states. The most glaring examples pointing to this possible explanation are the large differences between states which, intuitively, should not be significantly different, e.g., Montana and North Dakota. One test of this explanation might be to compare the per capita tort-filing rates of the state courts to those of the federal courts for these same states (one could assume that differences between the states in the federal data



would be minimized as a result of the more uniform data collection practices and definitions).

The fact is, however, that the percent difference between the high and low range of per capita tort filings in the federal district courts from states studied in this 1985 Annual Report is 625% (4 per 100,000 for North Carolina in 1985 and 29 per 100,000 for Montana in 1985). While from the same subject matter jurisdiction in the state courts it is 467% (75 per 100,000 for North Dakota in 1985 to 425 per 100,000 for California in 1985); not only are there large differences, but they are greater in the federal courts than in the state courts for 1985. A further examination reviewing these data for differences between other pairs of similarly situated states yields similar results. The following represents the percent differences in the per capita filing rates between

one such pair: Montana and North Dakota, 201% for the state data (226 per 100,000 for Montana and 75 per 100,000 for North Dakota) and 164% for the federal data (29 per 100,000 for Montana and 11 per 100,000 for North Dakota).

Since there is as much variation among the federal courts as there is among the state courts, differences in data collection methods and definitions probably play only a secondary role in explaining variations in filing rates among the states. Other more substantive explanations may include different causes of action, types of tort laws, and variation in local political and/or legal cultures. Explanations of the wide differences in filing rates between states remain a fertile topic for future research.

4. Tort subcategories: auto, non-auto, and medical malpractice.

A limitation of the 1984 Annual Report was that the trends analysis provided no information on the various subcategories of tort cases. The primary concern with distinguishing between auto and non-auto torts lies with a belief that the number of auto torts are decreasing for a variety of reasons while the number of non-auto torts (the alleged source of the problem) are significantly increasing. Absent data, one could argue that since auto torts comprise the largest proportion of torts, the decreases reported in the 1984 Annual Report were largely attributed to decreases in auto torts which statistically overwhelmed, and subsequently masked, the increases in non-auto torts (e.g., medical malpractice).

The tort data in the 1984 Annual Report were not computed by aggregating tort subcategories (Willard and Willmore, 1987: 44); complete

and comparable data on the subcategories were unavailable for the entire 1978-1984 period. Tort filings, however, can now be broken down into auto and non-auto torts for data from eleven statewide courts in ten states (Texas reports data from two statewide courts). Data were unavailable from the Michigan Circuit Court and the Texas county-level courts in 1984, which precludes a 1984-1985 comparison; however, 1985 data from these courts are reported, and 1985-1986 comparisons should be possible next year.

Table 2.5 displays the data from the ten states which identify auto and non-auto torts for 1984-1985. There is no evidence to support the claim that auto and non-auto tort filings changed during this period at significantly different rates.

Table 2.6 groups the data presented in Table 2.5, and illustrates that non-auto tort filings increased at a rate faster than auto tort filings during 1984-1985 in only three states, and in two of the three states the difference was 1%. In three more states, auto torts increased at a rate faster than non-auto torts. Finally, in the last three states that report these data for their general jurisdiction courts, auto and non-auto tort filings both decreased; however, in two out of those three courts, non-auto torts decreased at a slower rate than auto torts. In five of the general jurisdiction courts, the percent change in filings per capita during 1984-1985 was 2% or less.

Table 2.7 breaks down non-auto torts into the only other casetype where data were available from more than one state (i.e., medical malpractice cases). Complete and comparable data were available from six statewide general jurisdiction courts. These data parallel those from

TABLE 2.5: State courts reporting auto and non-auto tort filings, 1984-1985

State/Court name:	Auto Tort Filings			Non-Auto Tort Filings			Percent change in filings per 100,000 population		
	1984		1985	1984		1985	1984		1985
	Number of filings	Filings per 100,000 population	Number of filings	Filings per 100,000 population	Number of filings	Filings per 100,000 population	Auto Torts	Non-Auto Torts	
Arizona Superior Court	5,853	191	7,140	224	3,320	108	3,608	113	17%
California Superior Court	55,474	216	63,750	242	41,594	162	48,299	183	12%
Connecticut Superior Court ...	7,641j	242j	7,811j	246j	4,750j	150j	4,931j	155j	2%j
Hawaii Circuit Court	841i	80i	874i	83i	770i	74i	802i	76i	4%i
Maryland Circuit Court	7,710i	177i	7,174i	163i	3,116i	71i	2,946i	67i	-8%i
Massachusetts Superior Court Department	7,251	125	7,084	121	7,900	136	7,321	125	-3%
Michigan Circuit Court	C	C	8,756	96	C	C	14,055	155	--
New Jersey Superior Court	36,826	490	37,512	496	4,896i	65i	4,629i	61i	1%
New York Supreme and County Courts	18,338	103	16,458	93	19,509	110	19,091	107	-10%
Texas District Court	17,113	107	18,533	113	17,111	107	19,063	116	6%
Texas County-level Courts	C	C	6,395	39	C	C	1,847	11	--

-- = Data are not applicable.

Footnotes:

^cData are not comparable: Michigan Circuit Court--1984 data were significantly incomplete. Texas County-level Courts--1984 data were significantly incomplete.

ⁱData are incomplete, but comparable: Hawaii Circuit Court--A small number of torts are reported with unclassified civil cases.

Maryland Circuit Court--A small number of torts are reported with unclassified civil cases. (There were 1,438 unclassified civil cases in 1985, and 827 in 1984).
New Jersey Superior Court--Non-auto filings are from the Special Civil Part only, and do not represent general jurisdiction claims.

^jData include non-tort cases:

Connecticut--Superior Court--Connecticut divides tort filings into vehicular and non-vehicular categories. The vehicular category includes a limited number of automobile products liability cases and cases involving railroads, boats and airplanes.

TABLE 2.6: Grouping of state courts by differences in auto and non-auto tort-filing rates, 1984-1985

- Ia. Non-auto tort filings increased at a rate faster than auto torts increased, 1984-1985:
- California Superior Court (1% difference)
 - Connecticut Superior Court (1% difference)
 - Texas District Court (2% difference)
- Ib. Non-auto and auto tort filings both decreased during 1984-1985; however, non-auto torts decreased at a slower rate than auto torts:
- Maryland Circuit Court (2% difference)
 - New York Supreme and County Courts (7% difference)
-
- IIa. Auto torts increased at a faster rate than non-auto torts, 1984-1985:
- Arizona Superior Court (12% difference)
 - Hawaii Circuit Court (2% difference)
 - New Jersey Superior Court (5% difference)
- IIb. Auto tort and non-auto tort filing both decreased during 1984-1985; however, non-auto torts decreased at a faster rate than auto torts:
- Massachusetts Superior Court Department (5% difference)

Source: Table 2.5.

TABLE 2.7: State courts reporting medical malpractice filings separate from other torts, 1984-1985

State/Court name:	1984		1985		Percent change in filings per 100,000 population 1984-1985
	Number of filings	Filings per 100,000 population	Number of filings	Filings per 100,000 population	
Arizona Superior Court	361	12	319	10	-17%
Connecticut Superior Court	503	16	534	17	6%
Massachusetts Superior Court Department	790	14	809	14	0%
New York Supreme and County Court	2,519	14	2,633	15	7%
North Dakota District Court	44 ^j	6 ^j	36 ^j	5 ^j	-17% ^j
Washington Superior Court	373 ⁱ	9 ⁱ	438 ⁱ	10 ⁱ	11% ⁱ

Footnotes:

ⁱData are incomplete: Washington Superior Court--The filings in 1984 were reported as 89% complete by the Office of the State Court Administrator, and were reported as 91% complete in 1985.

^jData include other than medical malpractice filings: North Dakota District Court--Data include all professional malpractice filings.

the total tort table (i.e., Table 2.3); some states show increases, others exhibit decreases, and others display no significant change. It is clear, however, that there is much more to be learned about the underlying dynamics of litigation, and especially tort litigation, given the numerous legislative changes in the tort area in recent years.

C. Small claims cases, 1984-1985

Table 2.8 provides specific court data on small claims filings in the state trial courts for 1984 and 1985. The totals for this table are categorized by whether the court experienced a change in dollar amount jurisdiction during 1984 and 1985. The aggregate of all statewide court systems which reported comparable data during 1984 and 1985 represents a 1% increase in filings per capita. This finding generally comports with that documented in the 1984 Annual Report; however, the finding contrasts with the 17% increase representing those twelve states which raised their dollar amount jurisdiction between 1984 and 1985. These sharply divergent figures make it difficult to avoid concluding that the increases shown in small claims filings are largely attributed to changes in dollar amount jurisdiction, rather than changes in the underlying rates of litigiousness in cases involving smaller claims.

Subsequently, the larger the increase in dollar amount jurisdiction, generally, the larger the increase in new filings. Except for the Alabama District Court, the other four states which experienced a \$500 increase showed a corresponding change in their small claims filings between -1% and 4%. Conversely, four out of the five states which raised their dollar limits by \$1,000 or more show changes in their new small claims filings between 23% and 46%. The extent to which these increases

TABLE 2.8: Small claims filings in the state trial courts, 1984-1985

State/Court name:	1984		1985		Percent change in filings per 100,000 population 1984-'85	Dollar limit jurisdiction (1984/1985)
	Juris-diction	Number of filings	Filings per 100,000 population	Number of filings		
COMPLETE STATE JURISDICTION DATA:						
Alabama District Court	L	76,694	1,922	94,594	22%	500/1,000*
Alaska District Court	L	10,735 ⁱ	2,147 ⁱ	14,284 ^{ic}	--	--
Arizona Justices of the Peace	L	41,715	1,366	40,850	-6%	500/500
California (STATE TOTAL)	L	512,804	2,001	521,622	-1%	1,500/1,500
Municipal Court	L	482,579	1,883	492,104	-1%	1,500/1,500
Justice Court	L	30,225	118	29,518	-5%	1,000/1,000
Colorado County Court	L	16,460 ⁱ	518 ⁱ	16,739 ⁱ	0%	1,000/1,000
Connecticut Superior Court	G	73,096	2,318	66,167	-10%	1,000/1,000
District of Columbia Superior Court	G	25,323	4,065	36,046	42%	750/2,000*
Florida County Court	L	163,171	1,487	207,492	23%	1,500/2,500*
Hawaii District Court	L	5,388	519	5,238	-3%	2,500/2,500
Idaho District Court	G	14,174 ^{cj}	1,416 ^{cj}	16,808 ^{cj}	--	--
Illinois Circuit Court	G	217,641	1,891	215,471	-1%	2,500/2,500
Indiana (STATE TOTAL)	G	156,705 ⁱ	2,850 ⁱ	170,444 ⁱ	9%	1,500/3,000*
Superior & Circuit Courts	G	35,042 ⁱ	637 ⁱ	39,257 ⁱ	12%	1,500/3,000*
County Court	L	67,283 ⁱ	1,224 ⁱ	72,964 ⁱ	8%	1,500/3,000*
Small Claims Court of Marion County	L	54,380	989	58,223	7%	1,500/3,000*
Iowa District Court	G	71,666	2,463	73,752	4%	2,000/2,000
Kansas District Court	G	14,229	584	14,429	1%	500/500
Kentucky District Court	L	28,525	766	28,680	1%	1,000/1,000
Maine District Court	L	22,718	1,965	24,880	9%	1,000/1,400*
Massachusetts Trial Court of the Commonwealth	G	134,254 ⁱ	2,316 ⁱ	137,826 ⁱ	2%	1,200/1,200
Michigan District Court	L	81,012 ^c	893 ^c	88,950 ^c	--	--
Municipal Court	L	N/A	N/A	224 ⁱ	--	--
Minnesota County Court	L	90,271 ^j	2,169 ^j	100,122 ^j	10%	1,250/2,000*
Missouri Circuit Court	L	19,106	382	19,717	3%	1,000/1,000
Nebraska (STATE TOTAL)	L	14,674	914	14,974	2%	1,000/1,500*
County Court	L	11,613	723	13,791 ^{cj}	--	1,000/1,500*
Municipal Court	L	3,061	191	1,183 ^{cj}	--	1,000/1,500*
New Hampshire (STATE TOTAL)	L	29,513	3,021	28,425	-6%	1,500/1,500
District Court	L	28,993	2,968	28,077	-5%	1,500/1,500
Municipal Court	L	520	53	348	-34%	1,500/1,500
New Jersey Superior Court	G	51,137	680	50,956	-1%	1,000/1,000
North Carolina District Court	L	194,321	3,152	204,071	4%	1,000/1,000
North Dakota County Court	L	8,523	1,242	8,822	4%	1,500/2,000*
Ohio (STATE TOTAL)	L	93,817	872	97,384	4%	1,000/1,000
County Court	L	11,662	108	12,468	7%	1,000/1,000
Municipal Court	L	82,155	764	84,916	3%	1,000/1,000
Oklahoma District Court	G	85,181	2,583	87,008	2%	1,500/1,500
Pennsylvania Philadelphia Municipal Court	L	26,253	221 ^{**}	36,242	38%	1,000/5,000*
Rhode Island District Court	L	12,087	1,256	11,997	-1%	500/1,000*

South Dakota Circuit Court	G	19,951	2,728	19,951	2,819	3%	1,500/2,000*
Utah (STATE TOTAL)	C	33,782	C	33,782	2,054	--	--
Circuit Court	L	31,467	1,905	29,904	1,818	-5%	600/600
Justice of the Peace	L	8,952	1,689	3,878	236	--	--
Vermont District Court	L	26,433c	608c	13,164	2,461	46%	500/2,000*
Washington District Court	L	168,563	3,537	28,180	639	--	--
Wisconsin Circuit Court	G			182,523	3,822	8%	1,000/1,000

INCOMPLETE STATE DATA:

New York:							
District Court & City Court ...	L	47,887	270**	50,847	286**	6%	0 /1,500
Civil Court of NY City	L	52,065	294**	56,691	319**	9%	0 /1,500
Oregon District Court	L	37,548	1,404	38,308	1,426	2%	1,000/1,500*
Texas Justice of the							
Peace Courts	L	C	C	53,078c	324c	--	--

Totals include complete and comparable statewide data from states that did not experience changes in dollar amount jurisdiction

(Includes AZ, CA, CO, CT, HI, IL, IA, KS, KY, MA, MD, NH, NJ, NC, OH, OK, UT, and WI)

Totals include complete and comparable statewide data from states that did experience changes in their dollar amount jurisdiction

(Includes AL, DC, FL, IN, ME, MN, NE, ND, PA, RI, SD, VT)

*There was a change in dollar amount jurisdiction during the statistical reporting year 1985; some of which may have taken place in 1985 or late 1984.

**This is not a statewide figure, but it is the only court in the state with small claims jurisdiction. The per capita figure was computed using the state's population because local data are unavailable.

G = General jurisdiction Court

L = Limited jurisdiction Court

N/A = Data are unavailable.

-- = Data element is not applicable.

Footnotes:

⊃Data for 1984 are not comparable to data reported for

1985:

Alaska District Court--In 1985, a concerted effort was begun to collect on defaulted student loans. Much of the increase between 1984-85 is attributed to that effort, although some of these cases were also filed in the general jurisdiction court.

Idaho District Court--During the time period of this study, the state widely distributed literature on the use of small claims procedures. The date of this distribution, however, is unknown; therefore, its exact impact on the caseload cannot be measured.

(continued on next page)

Table 2.8: Small claims filings in the state trial courts, 1984-1985 (continued)

Michigan District Court--Data are missing from four courts in 1984, and from three courts in 1985. Nebraska County and Municipal Court--The Municipal Court merged with the County Court as of July 1, 1985. Only the state total is comparable with the 1984 data. Texas Justice of the Peace Courts--In 1984 data are available from 8,558 justices, and in 1985 data are available from 8,428 justices. Utah Justice of the Peace Court--Data for 1984 are only two-thirds complete. Washington District Court--Data for 1984 are missing from two courts.

i>Data are incomplete:
 Alaska District Court--Data do not include cases filed in the low volume District Courts, which are reported with unclassified civil cases.
 Colorado County Court--Data do not include cases filed in the Denver County Court.
 Indiana Superior, Circuit, and County Courts--Data do not include some cases reported with an unclassified civil category.

Massachusetts Trial Court of the Commonwealth--Data do not include some filings of the District Court Department which are reported in an unclassified category.
 Michigan Municipal Court--Data are unavailable from two courts.

j>Data include other types of cases:
 Idaho District Court--Data include appeals of small claims cases.
 Minnesota County Court--Data include appeals of small claims cases.
 Nebraska County Court--County Court merged with the Municipal Court as of July 1, 1985. County Court data includes six months of small claims cases formerly heard in Municipal Court.
 Nebraska Municipal Court--Data include only six months of small claims cases. This court merged with the County Court as of July 1, 1985.

are attributed to "jurisdiction transfers" from other courts or to litigants now filing in small claims court (who, prior to the change in jurisdiction, did not file because of the time and expense of non-small claims processes for a relatively small potential payout) is left for future research.

Table 2.9 graphically illustrates two points. First, Table 2.9 reinforces the finding that a change in dollar amount jurisdiction affects reported filing rates of small claims cases (e.g., ten out of the twelve courts which reported increases in filing rates exceeding 5% also implemented changes in their dollar amount jurisdiction; while none of the six courts reporting decreases in filing rates equaling or exceeding 5% experienced a change in dollar amount jurisdiction). The second point highlighted in Table 2.9 is the wide variance of changes in filing rates among the courts during a single year; some states experienced increases, some decreases, and others did not report any significant change.

In recent months, the media has reported significant increases in small claims filings (e.g., Zaslow, 1987). Much of this increase has been attributed to the proliferation of television "law shows" such as "The People's Court." There is, however, little evidence to support these media assertions.¹³

Additionally, several studies indicate that, unlike T.V. programming, most small claims plaintiffs are businesses. Ruhka and Weller (1978: 50) found, in their sample of fifteen cities, that: 50% of the caseload has the seller as the plaintiff; 12% were related to property damage; 10% had the consumer as the plaintiff; 12% were evenly split between landlords and tenants (see also, Ruhnka, 1979:23); and 16% were other

TABLE 2.9: Grouping of state trial courts by percent change in small claims filings per capita, 1984-1985

Group I. State courts reporting increases of at least 5%:

Vermont District Court	46%*
District of Columbia Superior Court	42%*
Philadelphia Municipal Court	38%*
Florida County Court	23%*
Alabama District Court	22%*
Indiana Superior and Circuit Court	12%*
Minnesota County Court	10%*
Maine District Court	9%*
Indiana County Court	8%*
Wisconsin Circuit Court	8%
Indiana Small Claims Marion County	7%*
Ohio County Court	7%

Group II: State courts reporting changes that do not exceed 5%:

Iowa District Court	4%
North Carolina District Court	4%
North Dakota County Court	4%*
Missouri Circuit Court	3%
Ohio Municipal Court	3%
South Dakota Circuit Court	3%*
Massachusetts Trial Court of the Commonwealth	2%
Oklahoma District Court	1%
Kansas District Court	1%
Kentucky District Court	1%
Colorado County Court	0%
California Municipal Court	-1%
Illinois Circuit Court	-1%
New Jersey Superior Court	-1%
Rhode Island District Court	-1%*
Hawaii District Court	-3%

Group III: State courts reporting decreases of at least 5%:

New Hampshire District Court	-5%
Utah Circuit Court	-5%
California Justice Court	-5%
Arizona Justice of the Peace	-6%
Connecticut Superior Court	-10%
New Hampshire Municipal Court	-34%

*There was a change in dollar amount jurisdiction between 1984-1985.
For specific changes, see Table 2.8.

Source: Table 2.8.

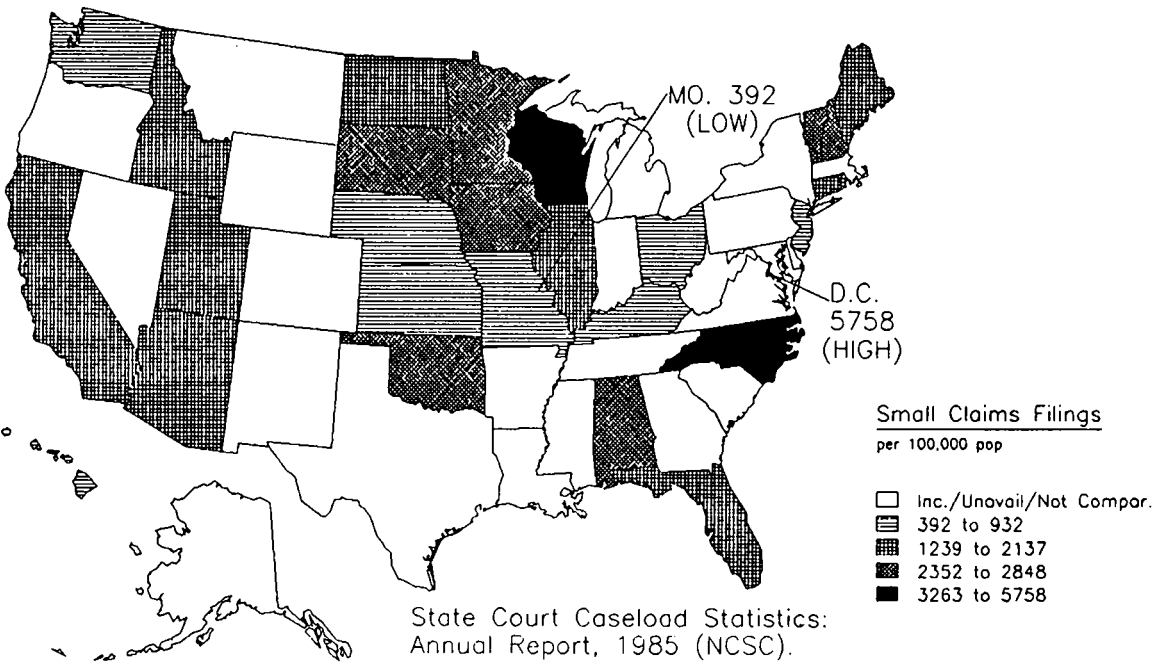
casetypes. This finding of business-dominated plaintiffs has been substantiated by other researchers as well (e.g., Spurrier, 1980), although Ruhnka and Weller clearly documented that this description of the docket's composition varies widely depending on such obvious characteristics as whether locations prohibit collection agencies as plaintiffs (Ruhnka and Weller 1978:42). Finally, everyone "wins," or at least nobody "loses," financially on "The People's Court"--a fact well documented at the end of each show. This disclaimer may cloud any connection with reality. Therefore, it is not surprising that such popular television programming has failed to have an impact on the number of small claims filings.

The issue of change in litigation rates aside, Figure 2.2 illustrates the wide variation in small claims filing rates in state trial courts during 1985.¹⁴ One of the most notable features of Figure 2.2 is the lack of complete data among many states; however, states reporting complete data appear to represent all regions and state sizes. Of those states reporting data, the three jurisdictions with the highest rates of small claims filings are the District of Columbia, North Carolina, and Wisconsin. Missouri, Hawaii, and Kansas are among those states with the lowest filing rates.

A variety of factors may explain variation in the rates of small claims filings among the states: different small claims procedures, e.g., the use of attorneys; filing fees; accessibility of courthouses; convenience of hours; general public awareness of the availability of small claims procedures; types of cases that can be heard in small claims courts (e.g., collection agencies); and local legal/political cultures.

FIGURE 2.2

Small claims filings in state trial courts per 100,000 total population, 1985



Conclusion

Daniels accurately characterizes problems in the civil justice system as not representing "a single massive storm about to engulf the entire country, but of a weather map depicting different climatic conditions and meteorological events. Some conditions may be inclement, but others may be quite comfortable. If there are problems, they are likely to be in particular types of cases in particular locales." (Daniels, 1986:63). The findings represented in this 1985 Annual Report comport nicely with Daniels's characterization: there is wide variation in filing rates among those states reporting tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims cases; the extent to which these rates change within states also varies significantly among the states reporting data; and many of those known patterns vary by casetype. From the perspective of a state court administrator, studying such national figures probably reflects the same patterns noted in their local jurisdictions, i.e., wide variation among the local courts.

Despite what the data indicate regarding filing patterns in civil cases, in recent years, public opinion surveys have attempted to measure attitudes toward this problem (see, e.g., Aetna Life & Casualty, 1987; Mooney, 1987; Kaplan, 1986). The results of these surveys and others are mixed at best. These mixed results do not reflect negatively on any one poll but merely result from the different polls: researching different dimensions of the problem; asking different questions; asking those questions in different formats (e.g., open-ended, forced choice, and their semantic scheme); and drawing samples from varied populations. For example, Kaplan (1986: S-8) reported that his respondents contended that the following groups shared the responsibility of having the largest role in contributing to this crisis: lawyers (29%), insurance companies (29%), and consumers (26%). Aetna's survey (1987:17) documents that possible reasons for the rise in lawsuit costs encompass at least ten causes, including "people who figure they can make a lot of money from such suits" (93% cited this as a reason); "insurance companies that hold out and aren't willing to settle promptly or fairly" (87%); "juries which hand out awards that are too big" (87%); and "an increase in the number of dangerous products in recent years" (82%). Thus, we are still without a set of reliable indicators of public opinion; perhaps the most accurate measure of the public's attitude does not lie in a public opinion poll, but rather in the behavior (i.e., an increased or decreased propensity to sue) as well as the jury's increased or decreased award sizes in civil litigation. If the public generally perceives a problem with the quantity of litigation and the size of jury awards, one might hypothesize

that there will be a decrease in the propensity to sue and a decrease in the average jury award.

Anecdotes and rhetoric should be avoided, yet they have been routinely offered as clear evidence of a tort crisis and have been described in a variety of popular magazines (see, e.g., Greene, 1986). As a result of their increased use, these anecdotes have become part of the folklore surrounding tort law and certainly merit some attention. A more careful analysis of these cases can be found elsewhere (Association of Trial Lawyers of America, 1986), but three points are worth restating: many of the stories have been incompletely reported or taken out of context; normal judicial procedures have in fact remedied some of the problems pointed out in the anecdotes¹⁵; and, finally, although some of the stories present interesting anomalies, they often bear little relevance to any of the substantive policy issues raised in the insurance crisis debate.

Policy decisions on issues of such importance as the tort liability crisis should be based on the available evidence--not anecdote and rhetoric. The extraneous nature of these stories, however, does not gainsay any validity to the assertion of a crisis. The problem has been that the reported crisis materialized so rapidly that the statistical evidence needed to address the problem was simply unavailable; a situation which facilitated acceptance of these stories as a poor surrogate for valid data.

What cannot be emphasized enough, however, is the research void that exists in this field. To reiterate, the data published in this and other reports of the NCSC are largely a function of the data collected and/or

reported by the states. Although the quality and quantity of data are constantly improving, as is evidenced in the data availability improvement between 1981 and 1985, there remains a significant number of states that do not collect or report these data; a complete national picture awaits the filling of this void in data availability. Given the current advances in data collection and reporting, which have resulted in increased reliability and validity, we may soon be able to estimate national caseload figures.

Notes

*The term "crisis" has not uniquely been applied to the liability/litigation debate by the NCSC or this Report. It has been employed, however, by most of the participants in this debate. Therefore, this Report uses the term "crisis" to simply characterize the debate and does not reflect any position of the NCSC.

1. During 1985 alone, three additional courts reported usable data on statewide tort filings that cannot be used to note yearly trends until the 1986 data are available: Arkansas Circuit, North Carolina Superior, and Texas county-level courts.
2. Data for 1982 and 1983 have not yet been translated into comparable terms due to limited resources.
3. Another recent study completed by the NCSC for the Iowa Administrative Office of the Courts points out the potential dangers associated with attempts to generalize to the state courts based on the work of the federal courts (National Center for State Courts, 1986b; see also, Hubbard, 1986). That study documented the dramatically different caseload compositions between state and federal courts. For example, in the sample of the Iowa state court cases, 56% were auto torts and only 2% were product liability cases. In the federal courts located in Iowa, however, only 16% of its caseload were auto tort cases, while 15% were product liability cases.
4. Additionally, at the local level there may be varying methods of classifying cases. In some jurisdictions, the classification is done by the local intake clerks; in other states this task may be performed by the attorneys when they file the petition/complaint (as is currently done in the federal courts). These varying methods of case classification may affect the reliability of the tort data, i.e., what one person may call a tort, another may classify as a contract. This problem becomes more pronounced in multi-issue cases.
5. In 1985, Connecticut reported 12,742 torts and 200,731 civil cases; Kansas reported 4,061 torts and 124,995 civil cases; and Ohio reported 38,974 torts and 644,509 civil cases. Data were used only from those courts which had complete and comparable tort and total civil filings.

6. The following data were reported for 1985 from only those courts which reported complete and comparable tort and total civil filings.

	<u>Total torts</u>	<u>Total civil</u>
Arkansas Circuit	5,382	33,637
Colorado District	4,537	89,995
Kansas District	4,061	124,995
Michigan Circuit	22,811	149,316
N. Carolina Superior	6,144	87,670
N. Dakota District	<u>512</u>	<u>14,239</u>
Total	43,447	499,852

7. In 1985, the Ohio municipal and county courts reported 13,456 torts and 350,669 total civil cases; the Hawaii District Court reported 652 torts and 20,622 total civil cases; and the Puerto Rico District Court reported 1,579 torts and 46,074 total civil cases. Data were used only from those courts which had complete and comparable tort and total civil filings.

8. The following data were reported for 1985:

	<u>Total tort trials</u>	<u>Total tort dispositions</u>
California Superior	3,315	31,358
Hawaii Circuit	57*	1,418*
Michigan Circuit	560	
	(at verdict)	25,047
Ohio Court of Common Pleas	2,013	21,264
Texas District	4,424	32,640
Washington Superior	<u>685</u>	<u>7,194</u>
Total	11,054	118,921

*Data incomplete.

9. The following data were reported for 1985:

	<u>Tort Jury Trials</u>	<u>Total Tort Trials</u>
California Superior	1,365	3,315
Hawaii Circuit	40*	57*
Michigan Circuit	480	560
	(at verdict)	
Ohio Court of Common Pleas	885	2,013
Texas District	1,344	4,424
Washington Superior	<u>491</u>	<u>685</u>
 Total	 4,605	 11,054

*Data incomplete.

10. From Tables 2.3 and 2.7, medical malpractice cases represent 6% of the total tort filings for 1985 in the following courts: Arizona Superior, 319 of 10,748; Connecticut Superior, 534 of 12,742; Massachusetts Superior, 809 of 14,405; New York Supreme and county, 2,633 of 35,549; North Dakota District, 36 of 512; and the Washington Superior, 438 of 9,747 cases. The aggregate percentage was derived by dividing 4,769 medical malpractice filings by 83,703 total tort filings.
11. In order for a state to appear in Figure 2.1, it must report complete data so that its filing rate can be compared to that of another state. Since Table 2.3, however, is looking at change over time, states that have the same piece of information missing over time can have change rates computed. Therefore, some states that appear in Table 2.3, may not appear in Figure 2.1.
12. Between 1981 and 1985, nine more states began reporting tort filings.
13. Several reasons may account for why the show has not had an impact on the propensity to sue. The most significant reason relates to the outcome of cases aired for public consumption. If the show is likely to impact on litigiousness, then an incentive to litigate must be present. That incentive to litigate assumes the form of viewers witnessing consistent plaintiff victories and plaintiffs recovering most of the money they sought.

Case-level data supplied to CSIM Project staff by the producers of "The People's Court" cast serious doubt on the existence of incentives to litigate. Of the 286 cases aired in 1985 and 1986, the plaintiff won in only 57% of the cases--to the average viewer, this may seem no better than flipping a coin. The fact that the median award is slightly more than half of the median prayer further dampens prospects to sue. Only 43% of plaintiffs who "won" their

case received the original amount they requested. Instead of portraying courts as an easy place to remedy a dispute, viewers may weigh the costs of going to court with the likelihood of a meaningful payoff.

14. See note 11.
15. See, for example, Bigbee v. Pacific Telephone Telegraph Company, 665 P.2d 947 (California 1983), alias the "telephone booth case." It is usually reported as a case in which an individual sued the telephone company because he was struck by a car while in a roadside public phone booth; the case is cited as evidence that people go after those who are best able to afford large payouts. The facts describe a slightly more complicated situation and in any event, there was neither a jury verdict nor settlement in the case. The trial court sustained the demurrers of the phone company to the complaint, without leave to appeal, on the grounds that the plaintiff failed to constitute a cause of action. On appeal, the California Supreme Court held that the "foreseeability of harm to the plaintiff remains a triable issue of fact," to be determined by the jury and remanded the case to the trial court for further proceedings. See also, Johnson v. American Cyanamid Co., 718 P.2d 1318 (Kansas 1986), a case in which the Kansas Supreme Court reversed a \$10 million judgment in a case brought by a man who alleged he contracted polio from his daughter after she had been administered the Salk vaccine. In addition, the court would not require a retrial so that the doctor, who already had been found to be 0% at fault, could be sued by the plaintiff.

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Part three

State court system charts

Explanation of contents of court system charts

Part three begins with a prototype chart of a state court system. The prototype is followed by the organization charts for each state, presented in alphabetical order. Each chart illustrates, where appropriate, the four basic categories of state courts: courts of last resort, intermediate appellate courts, general jurisdiction trial courts, and limited jurisdiction trial courts. The routes of appeal among the courts are indicated by lines and arrows connecting the courts. All routes of appeal are "up," except where otherwise indicated.

CSIM case types information

Each appellate court has a section headed "CSIM case types," which identifies a variety of model case types separated into mandatory and discretionary cases. These case types are defined in the 1984 State Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting. Each trial

court also has a section headed "CSIM case types," which lists the civil, criminal, traffic/other violation, and juvenile subject matter jurisdiction of that court using the model case types defined in State Court Model Statistical Dictionary or its Supplement. These appellate and trial case types are used in parts one and two of this volume.

Unless the "CSIM case types" information provided for each court indicates that the court has exclusive jurisdiction over a specific case type, the simple listing of a case type indicates that the court shares that jurisdiction with another court or courts in that state. The reader can assume that the absence of a case type in that section indicates that the court does not have jurisdiction over that subject matter. The CSIM model classification schemes appear in Appendix D.

To avoid confusion, it should be pointed out that situations exist in the appellate courts where one court has both mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction over the same case type. Among the explanations that might account for this situation are the following: (1) Some appellate courts hear appeals from a variety of trial courts that have jurisdiction over similar case types. Whether a case is mandatory or discretionary in the appellate courts may depend on the review it has already received in courts that have heard the case earlier, e.g., Does a case come directly from a trial court, or through an intermediate appellate court?; (2) A second explanation rests in the use of broad case types. The criminal case type, for example, includes felonies and misdemeanors. The appellate court may have to review felonies, but may have discretion to hear misdemeanors; and (3) Some statutory provisions or court rules create situations where a mandatory appeal is converted into a

discretionary appeal--e.g., failure to file an appeal in a timely manner.

The model classification schemes include incidental appellate jurisdiction exercised by many trial courts. This appellate jurisdiction is specifically indicated in the listing of case types for each trial court. A trial court that hears appeals from other trial courts and administrative agencies is indicated by "civil appeals" in its list of civil case types. If it hears only one of these types of appeals, the type is specified. Appeals from juvenile cases are included in civil appeals, and appeals from traffic/other violation cases are counted with criminal appeals.

Other jurisdictional information provided elsewhere in this Report

Some important jurisdictional information needed to compare caseload data among the states is not contained on the state organization charts, but is found elsewhere in this volume. The point at which cases are counted, for example, is important in comparing data among the states. Notes in the summary tables in this volume indicate when civil cases are counted (see Appendix A). The count in criminal cases is much more complex and is explained in Figure D. Figure F illustrates the unit of count in juvenile cases. Figure E indicates how differently felony cases are defined among the states (see Appendix B for these figures).

The state court organization charts do not indicate the wide range of dollar amount minimums and maximums in tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims cases among the trial courts--which is essential in any comparison of those data. That information is provided in Figure C.

Although the organization charts reference the existence of incidental appellate jurisdiction in the trial courts where appropriate, they do not indicate whether those appeals are de novo or on the record. For, obvious reasons, de novo appeals have a greater impact on court administration than "on the record" appeals. Therefore, it is important to classify appeals by these categories. These classifications of appeals are provided in Figure G.

Organizational information

In addition to identifying all of the courts within a state and their routes of appeal, the charts indicate the number of circuits/districts/divisions/counties/courts at each court level and the number of judges or justices. The charts also indicate whether jury trials are normally available for the case types within each trial court. Figure H provides a summary look at the number of judges in the state courts.

Missing jurisdictional information

This Annual Report is devoted to caseload inventory; therefore, the jurisdictional information provided here relates specifically to the intricacies of counting caseload by general subject matter categories in order to make the numbers as comparable as possible, and does not generally address non-statistical points such as the type of the litigants or the nature of the statutory restrictions on jurisdiction.

The nature of the difference between mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction in the appellate courts, for example, is not spelled out in the court organization charts and, as discussed earlier, may involve as

simple a matter as the timeliness of filing the cases. CSIM Project staff are very aware that these kinds of questions may be both important and interesting to the reader. Now that the jurisdiction guides assure the proper grouping of similar cases, staff can divert some resources to developing new techniques for expanding the jurisdictional information provided in the court organization charts.

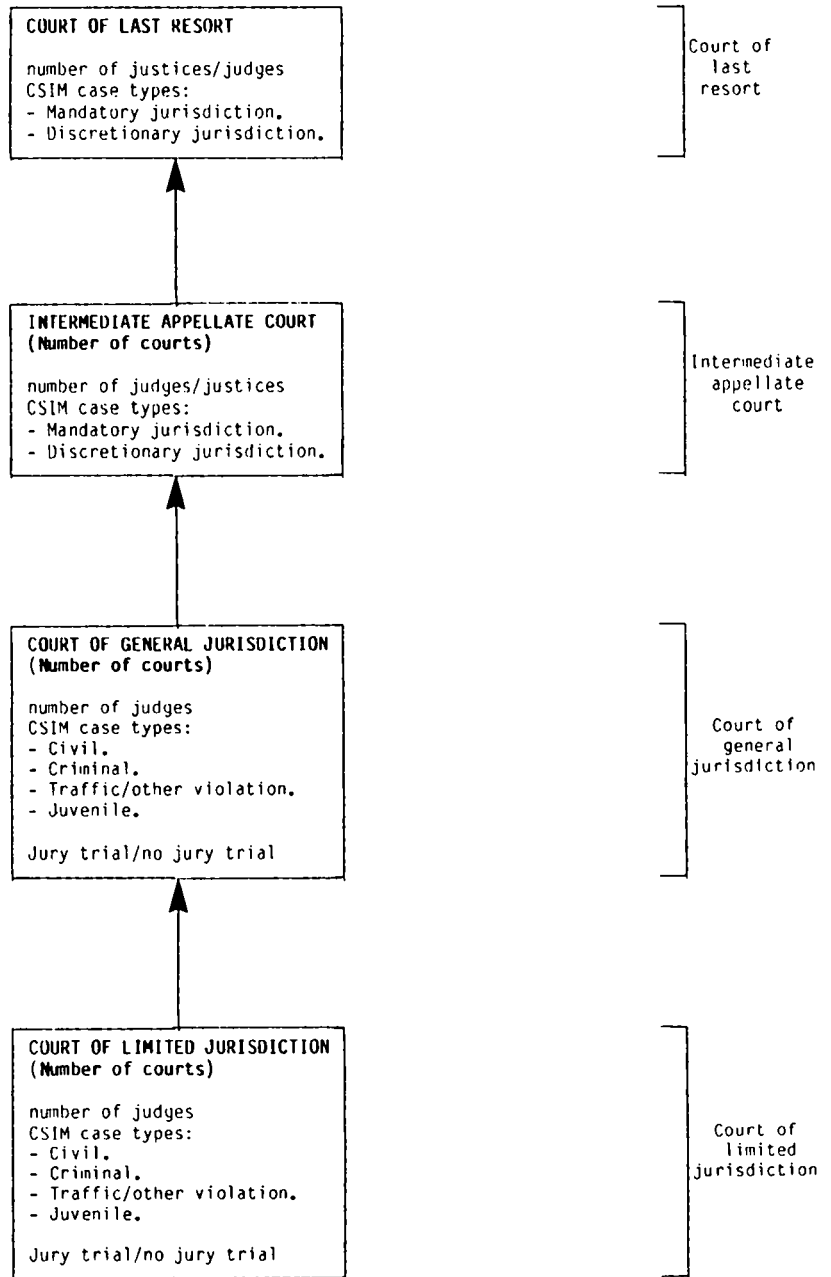
A few of the state court organization charts contain a special note indicating the existence of a court that is not included in the overall chart. This situation exists when a state has a court of special jurisdiction that receives only complaints that would be handled by administrative agencies and boards in other states. In order to maintain this Project's fundamental goal of reporting comparable national data on state courts, complaints handled by such bodies are not reported in this database. The acknowledgment of these courts in the organization charts alerts the reader to the fact that some states treat these adjudicatory bodies as courts, even though their caseloads do not fit within any CSIM Project case definition.

The exclusion of agencies that hear administrative complaints also raises questions about the relationship between caseload handled by judges practicing administrative law and the regular state court caseload. Information concerning the appellate link between administrative agency cases and the state courts will be provided in future volumes of this series.

Finally, the following charts do not distinguish between state courts and local courts. There are many components to this classification scheme involving such things as revenue and expenditure concerns,

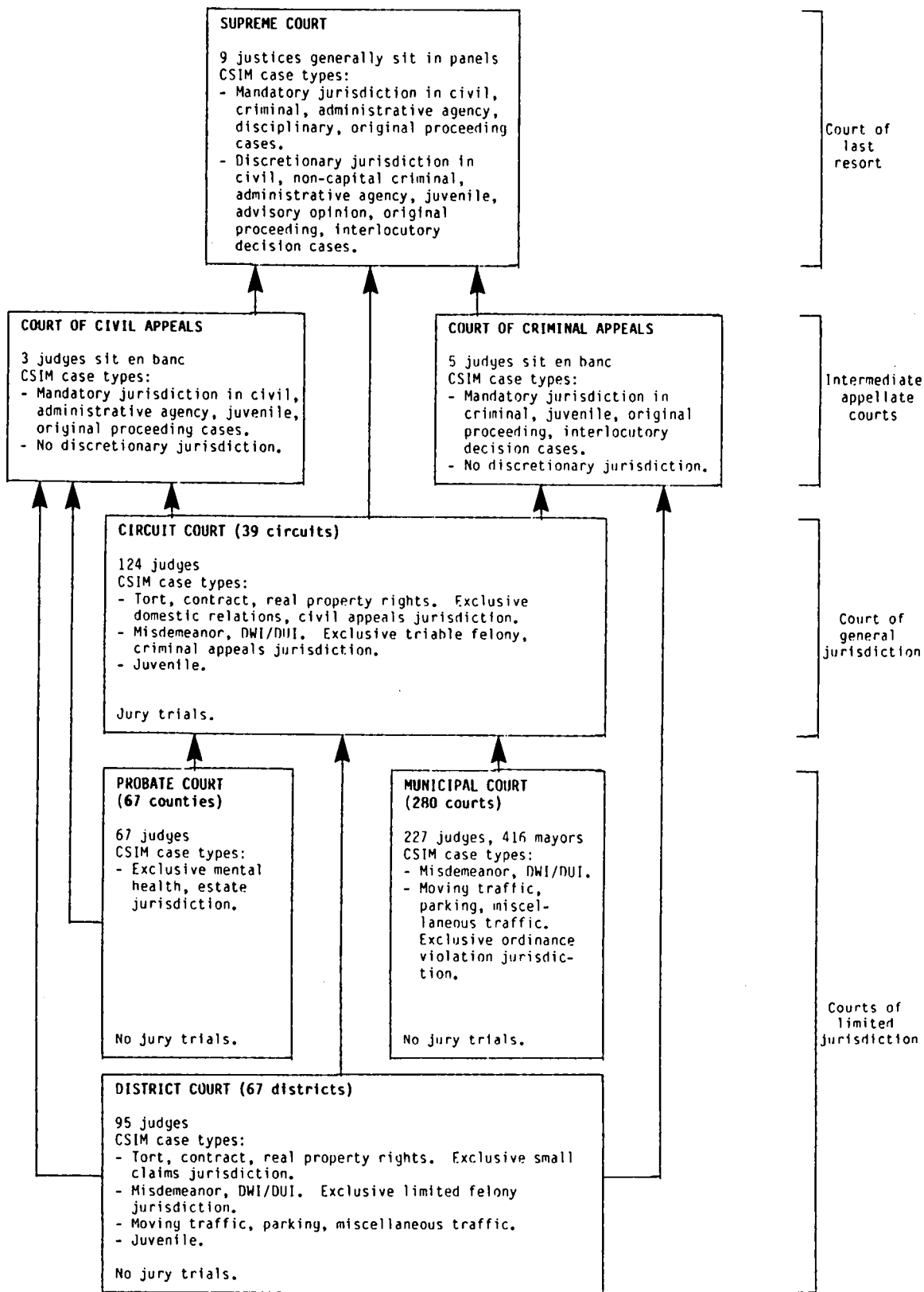
administrative authority to enforce such things as uniform data collection methods, the extent to which a court handles state and/or local laws, etc. The distinction between state and local courts cannot be made on these charts until a typology is agreed upon for this dimension of court administration.

STATE COURT SYSTEM PROTOTYPE, 1985



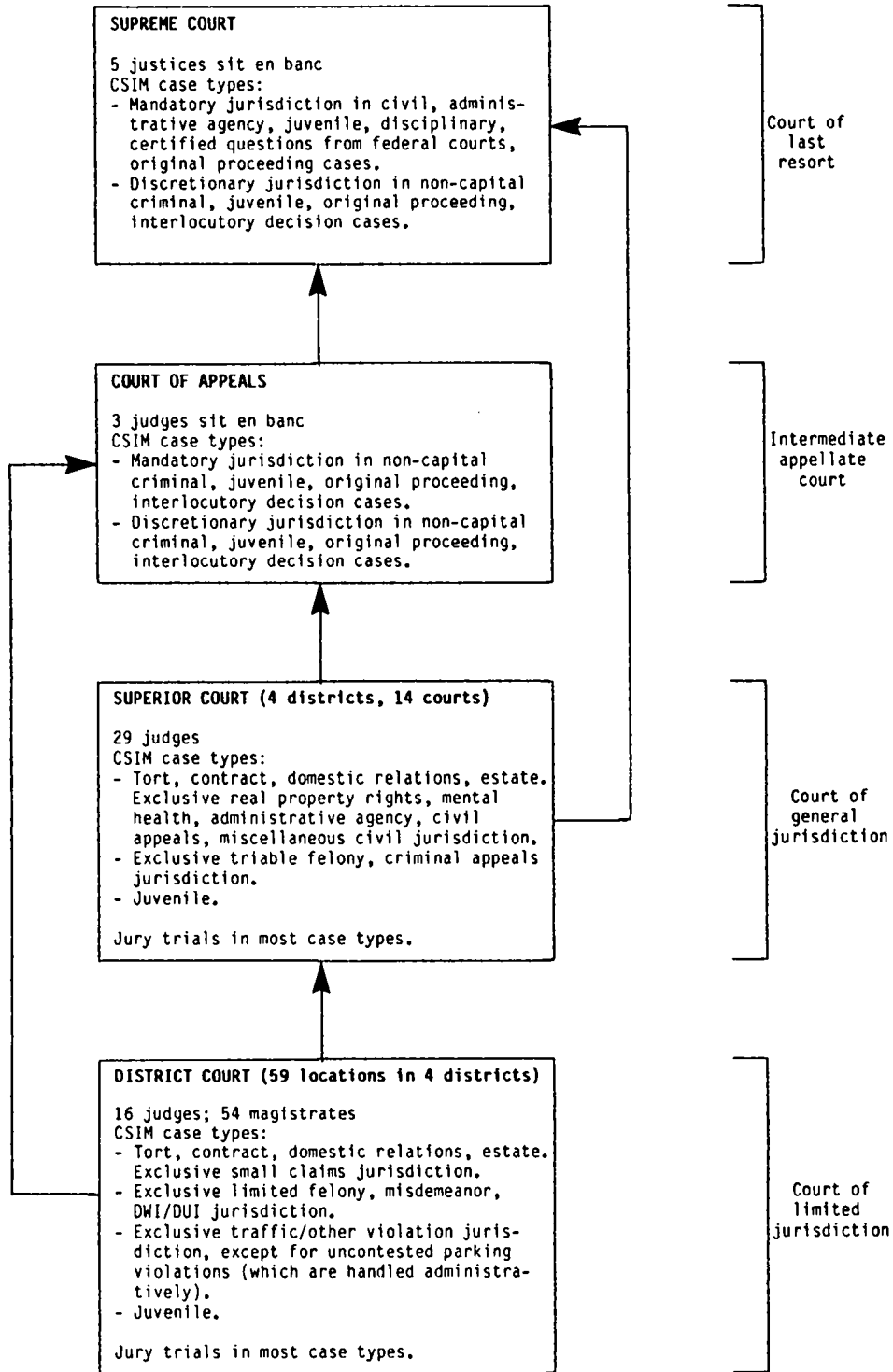
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

ALABAMA COURT SYSTEM, 1985



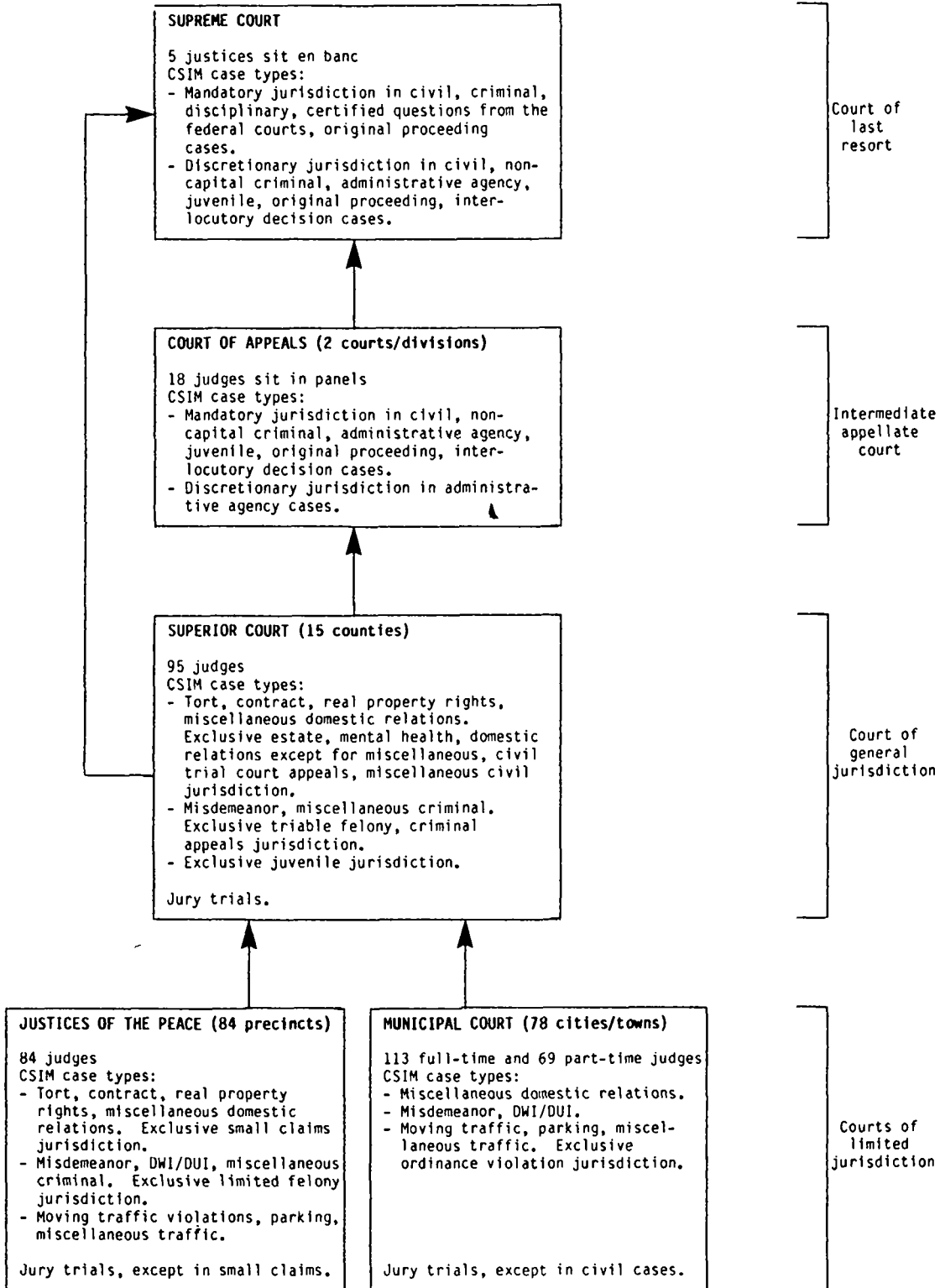
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

ALASKA COURT SYSTEM, 1985



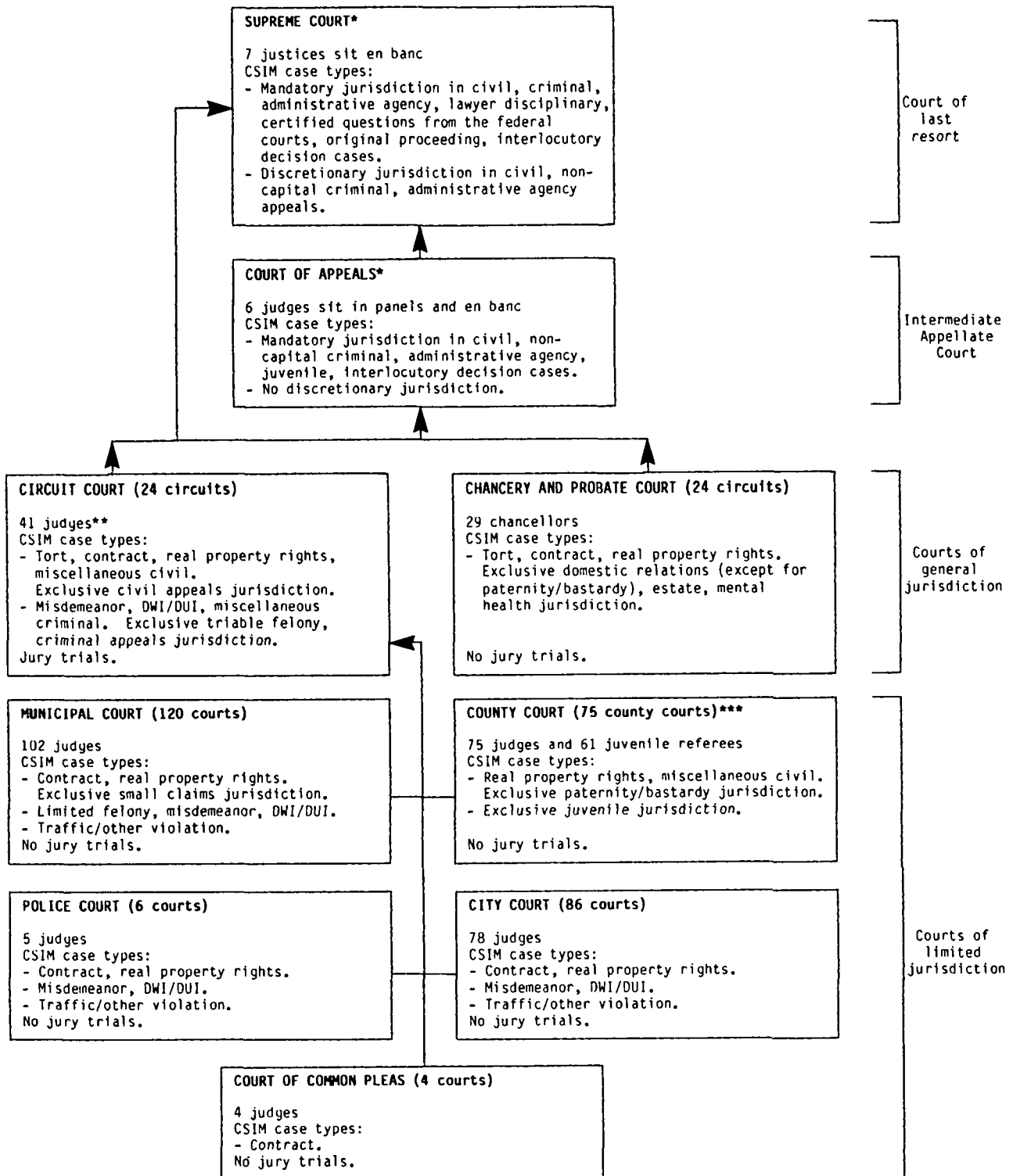
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

ARIZONA COURT SYSTEM, 1985



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

ARKANSAS COURT SYSTEM, 1985



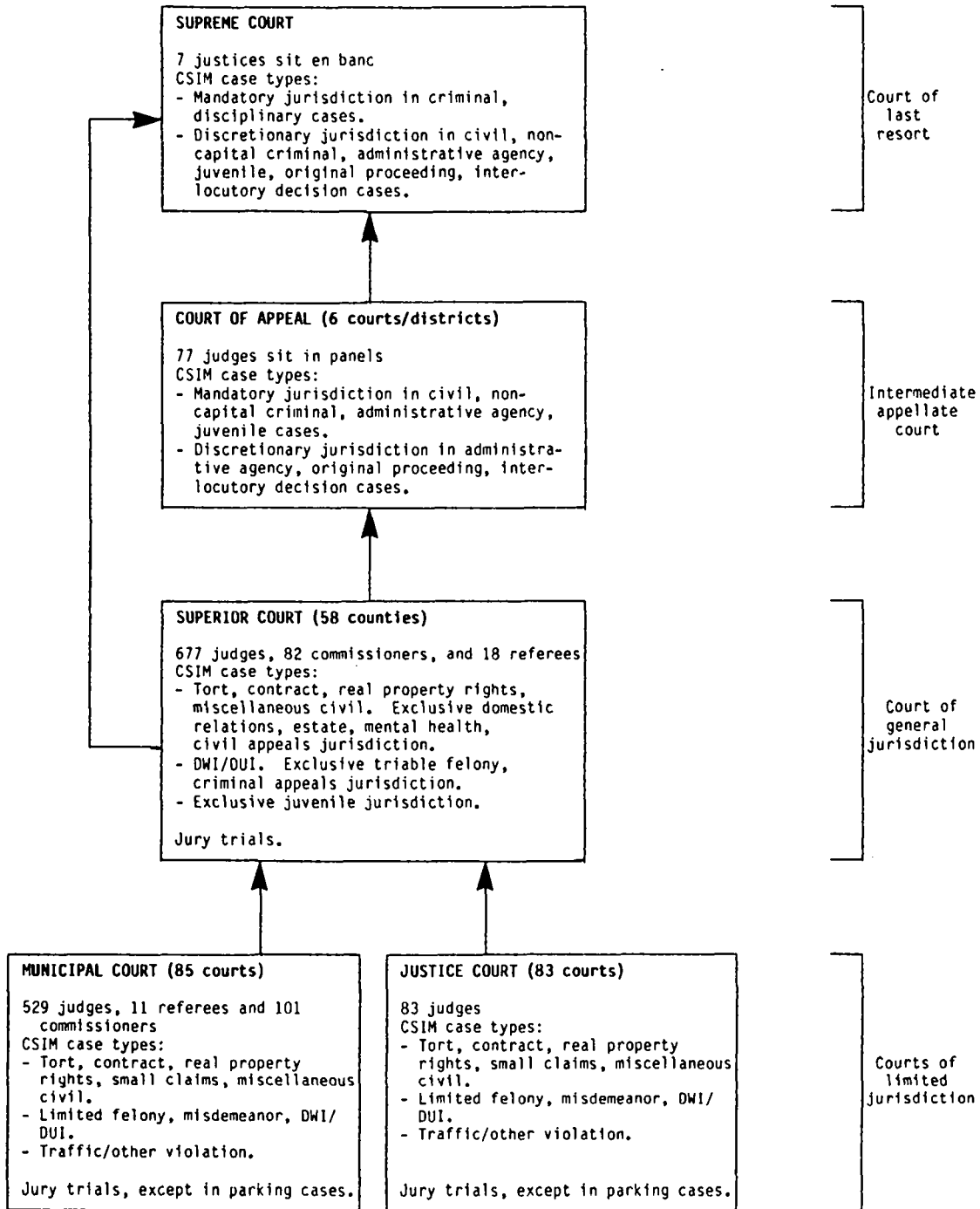
*Each of the appellate courts is the court of last resort for specific case types. Only a very few cases are ever appealed to the Supreme Court from the Court of Appeals.

**Nine judges also serve the Chancery and Probate Court.

***Referred to as the Juvenile Court when handling juvenile matters.

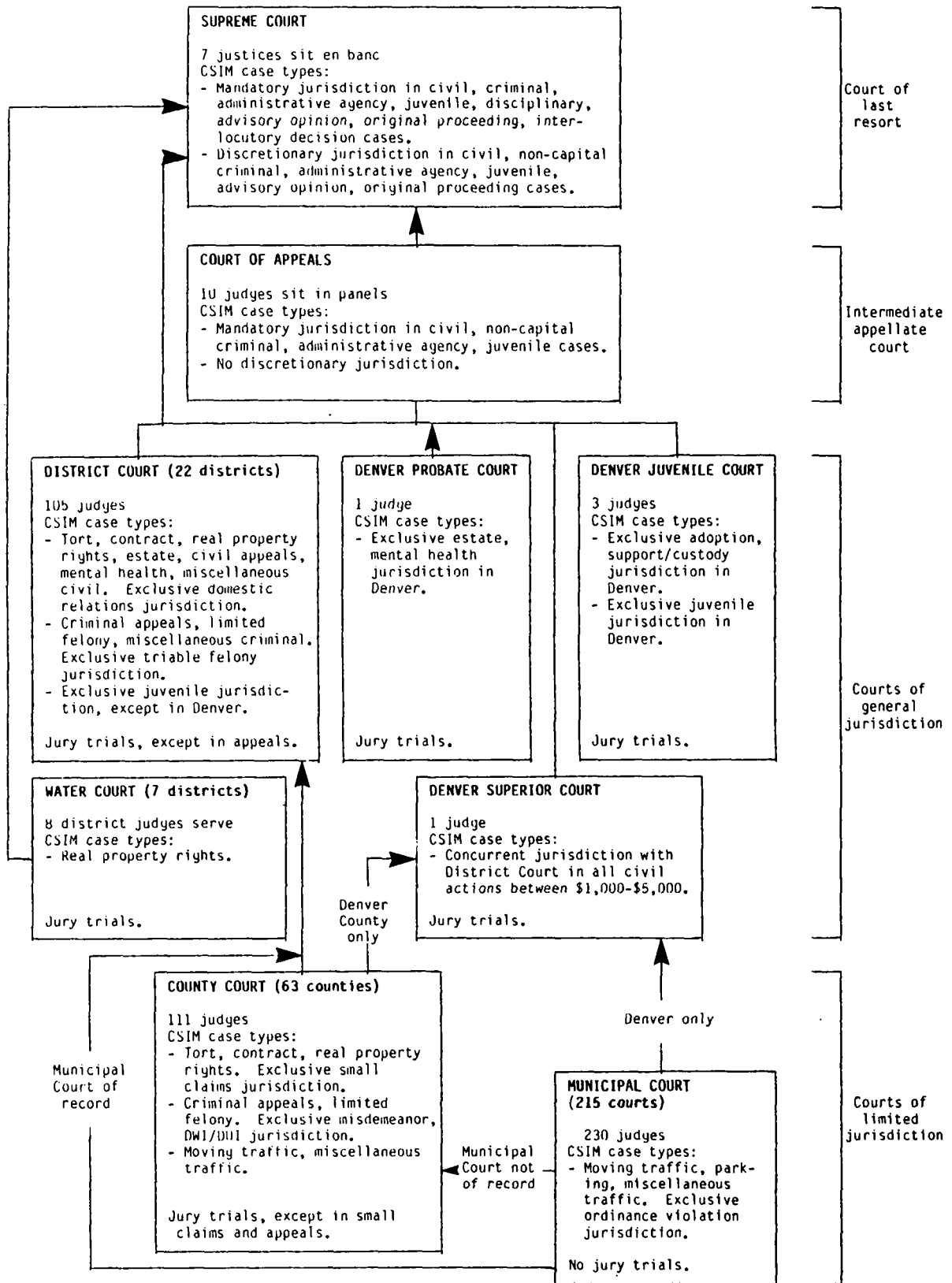
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

CALIFORNIA COURT SYSTEM, 1985



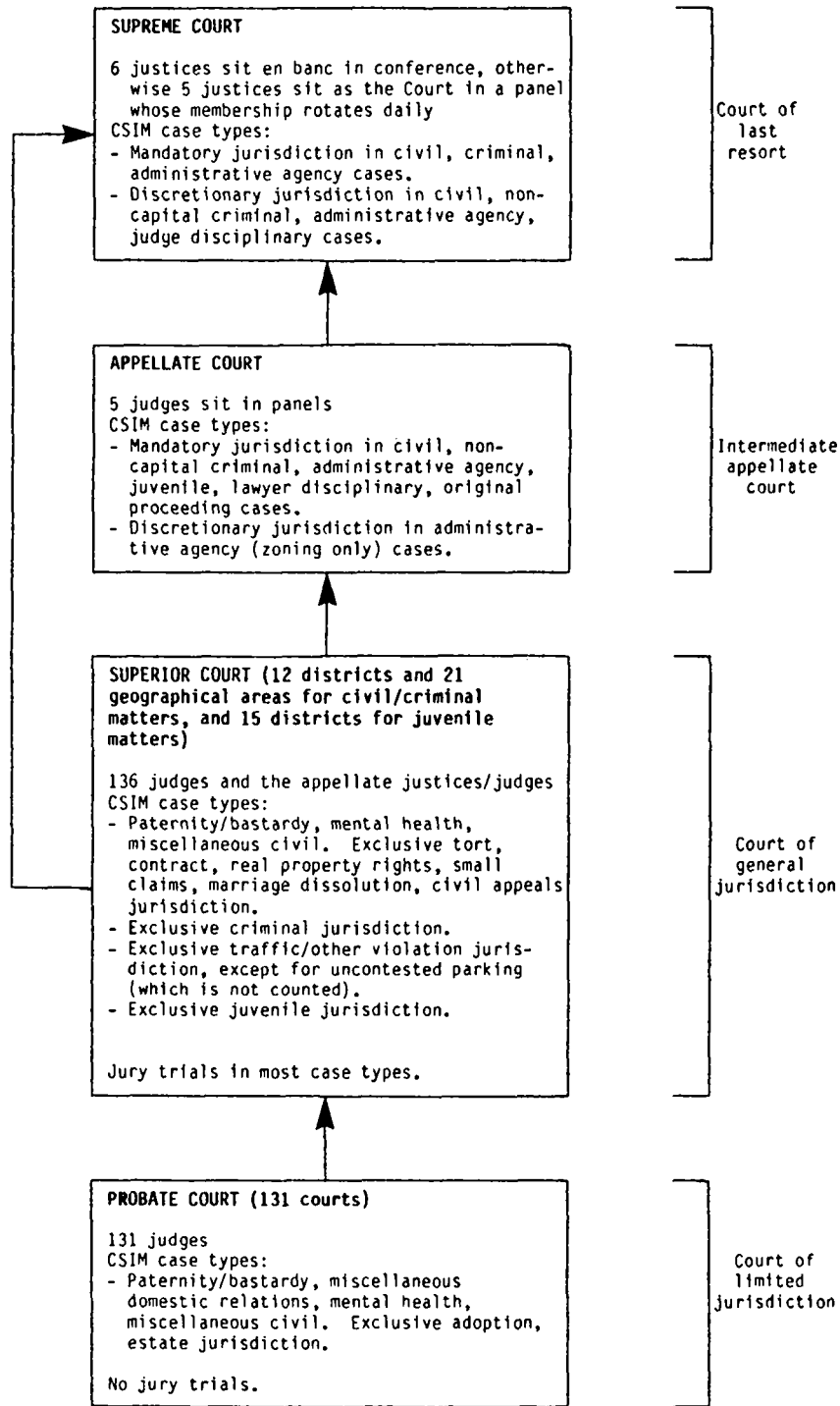
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

COLORADO COURT SYSTEM, 1985



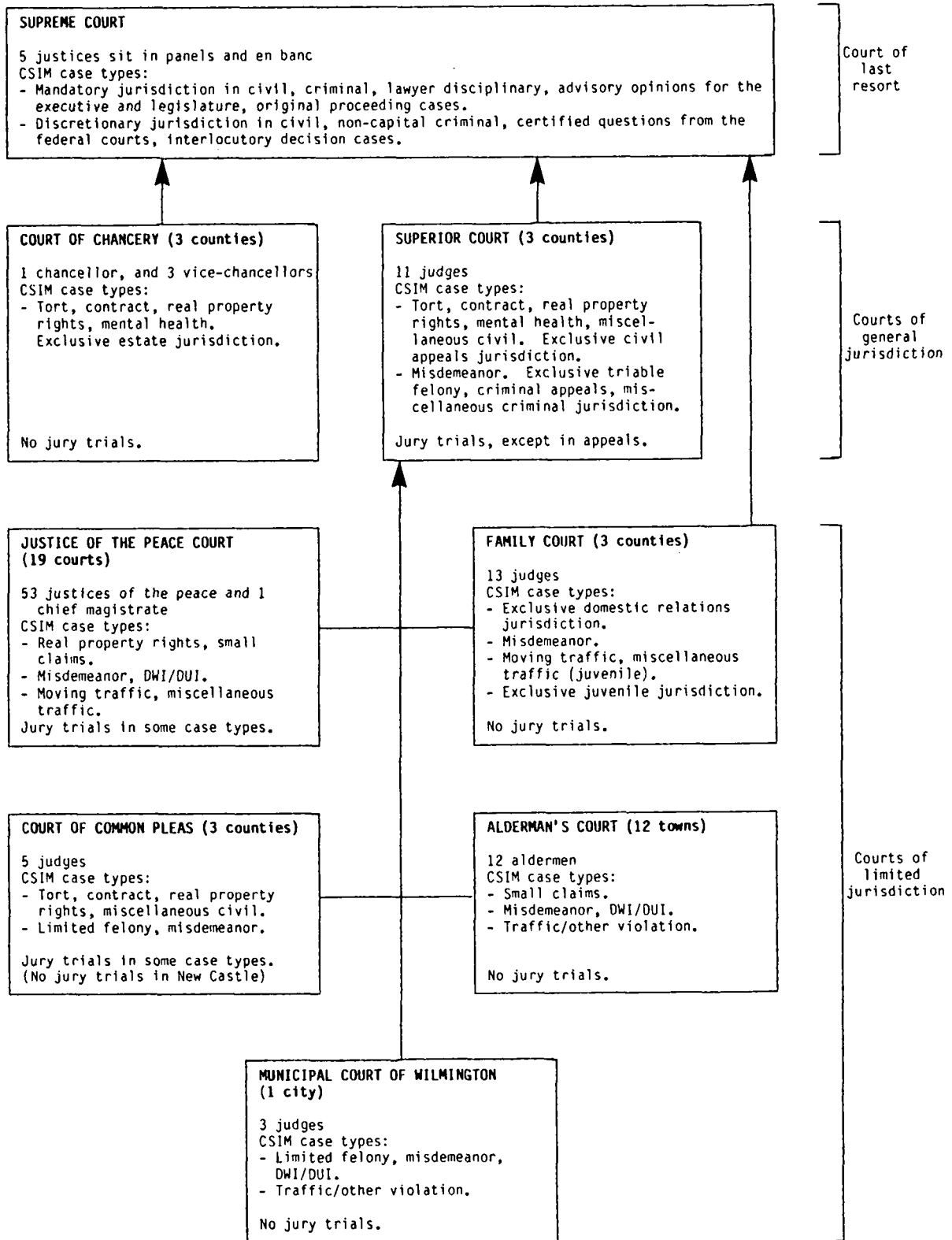
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

CONNECTICUT COURT SYSTEM, 1985



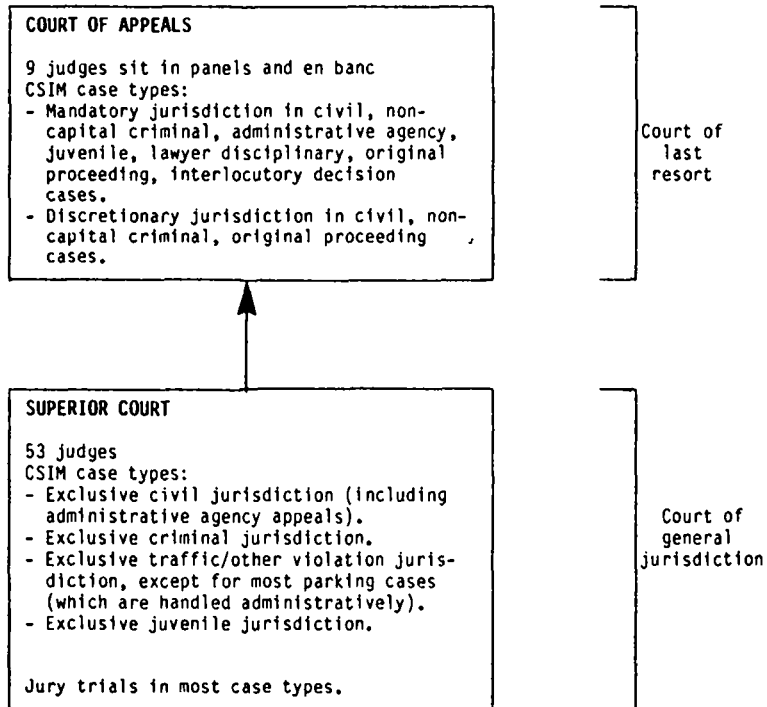
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DELAWARE COURT SYSTEM, 1985



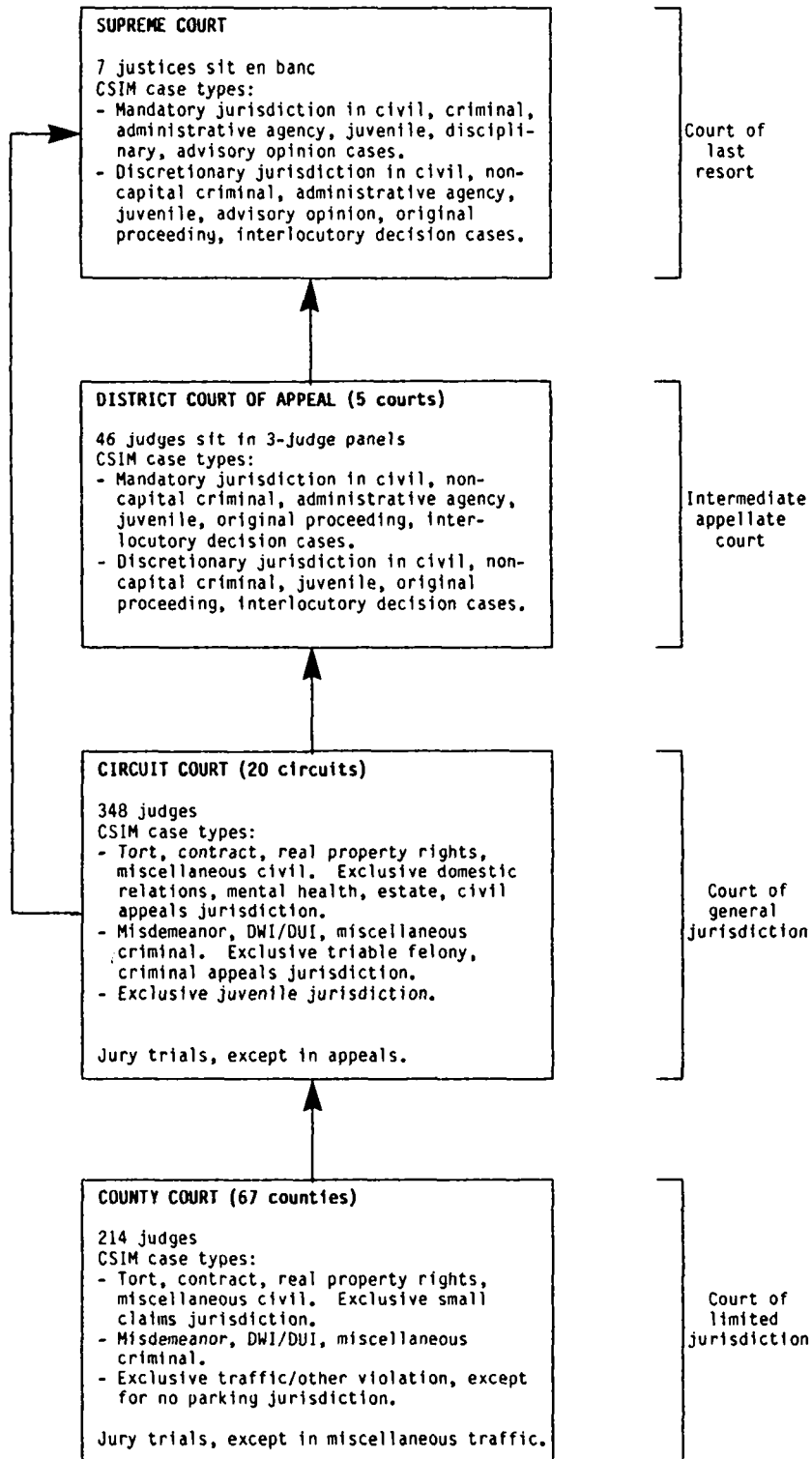
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT SYSTEM, 1985



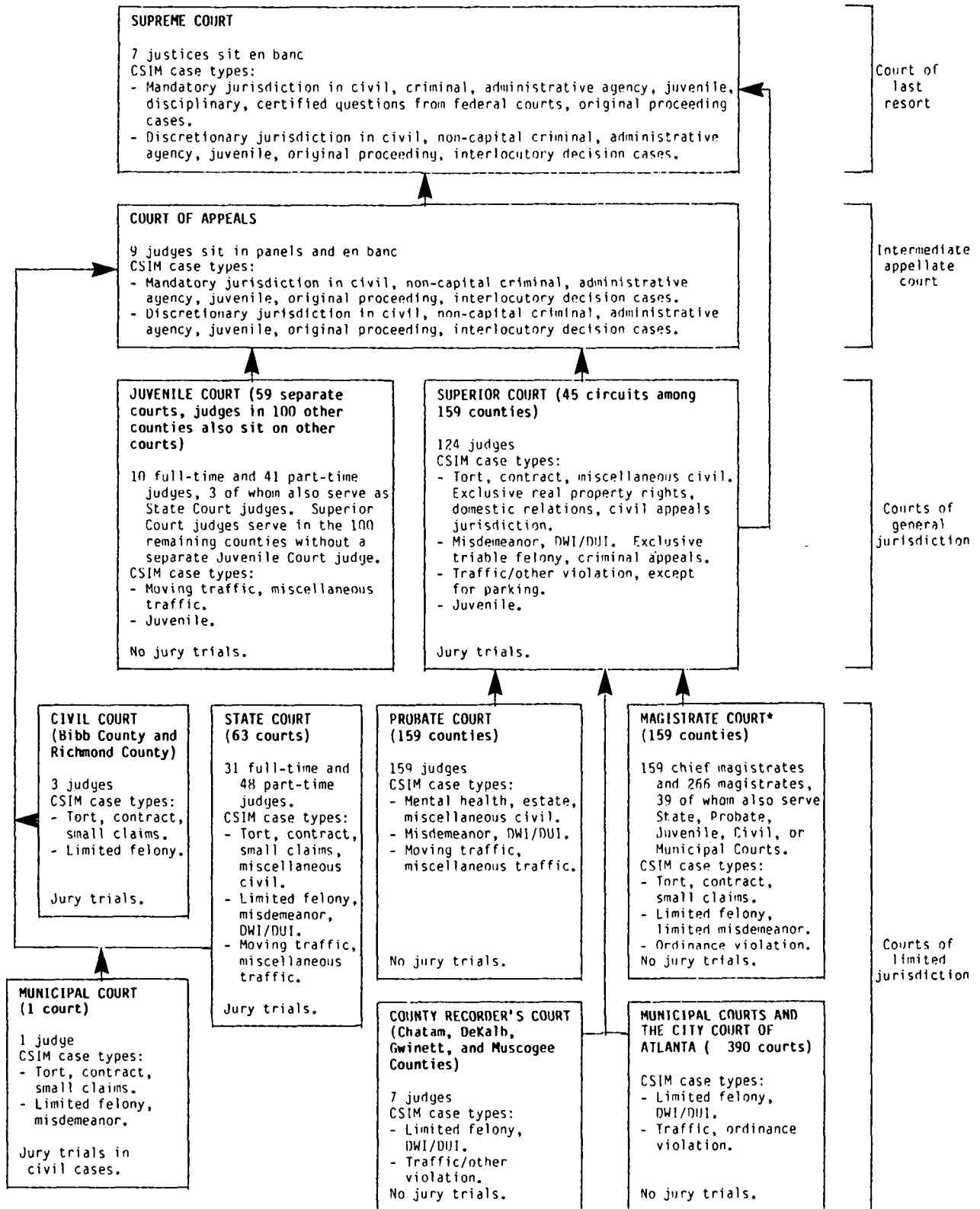
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

FLORIDA COURT SYSTEM, 1985



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

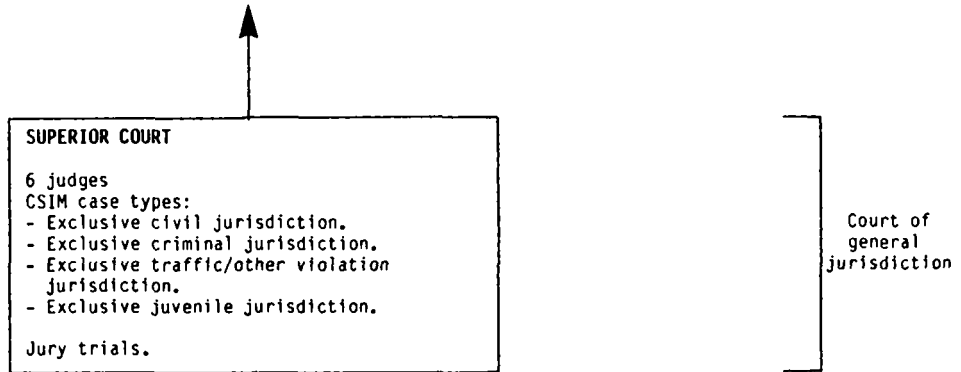
GEORGIA COURT SYSTEM, 1985



*In July of 1983 the Justice of the Peace Court and the Small Claims Court were merged into the Magistrate Court by Constitutional Article.
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

GUAM COURT SYSTEM, 1985

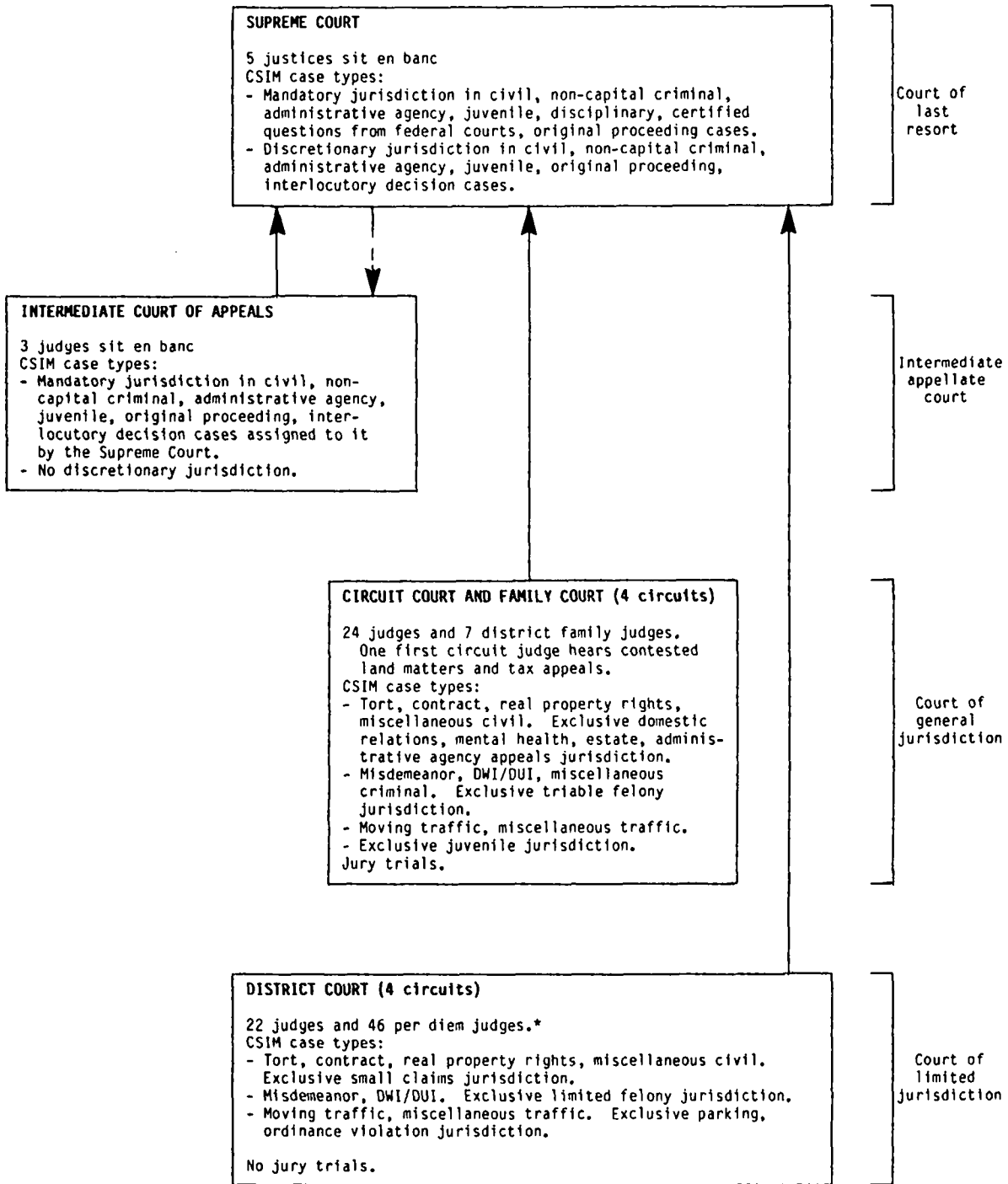
Appeals to the United States
District Court for the Territory
of Guam (9th Circuit)



Indicates route of appeal.

NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

HAWAII COURT SYSTEM, 1985

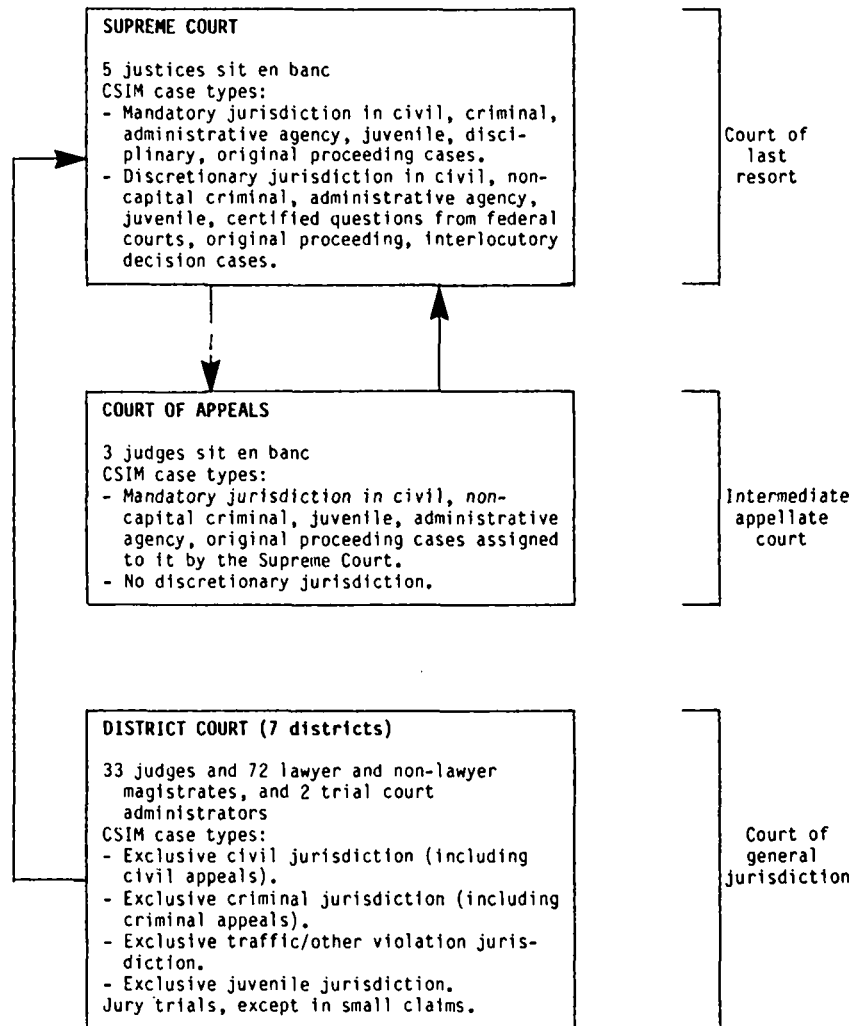


|
| Indicates assignment of cases

*Some per diem judges may also serve as Circuit Court judges in the First Circuit.

NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

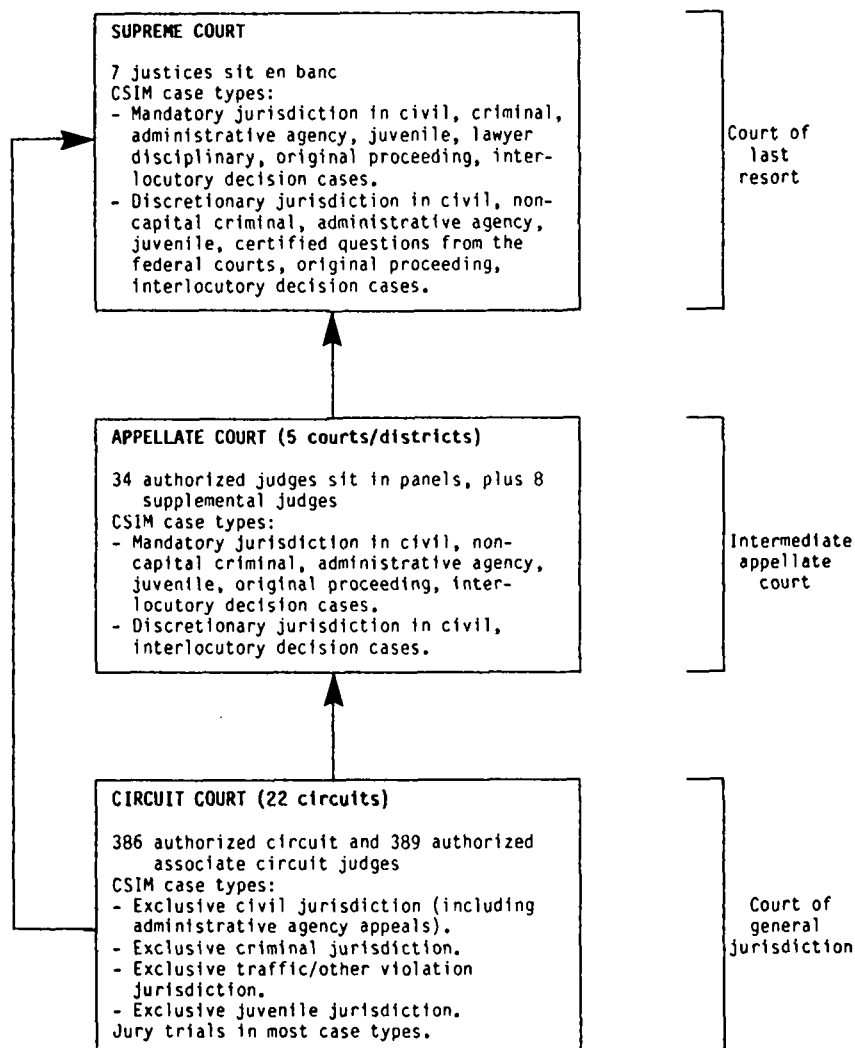
IDAHO COURT SYSTEM, 1985



| Indicates assignment of cases

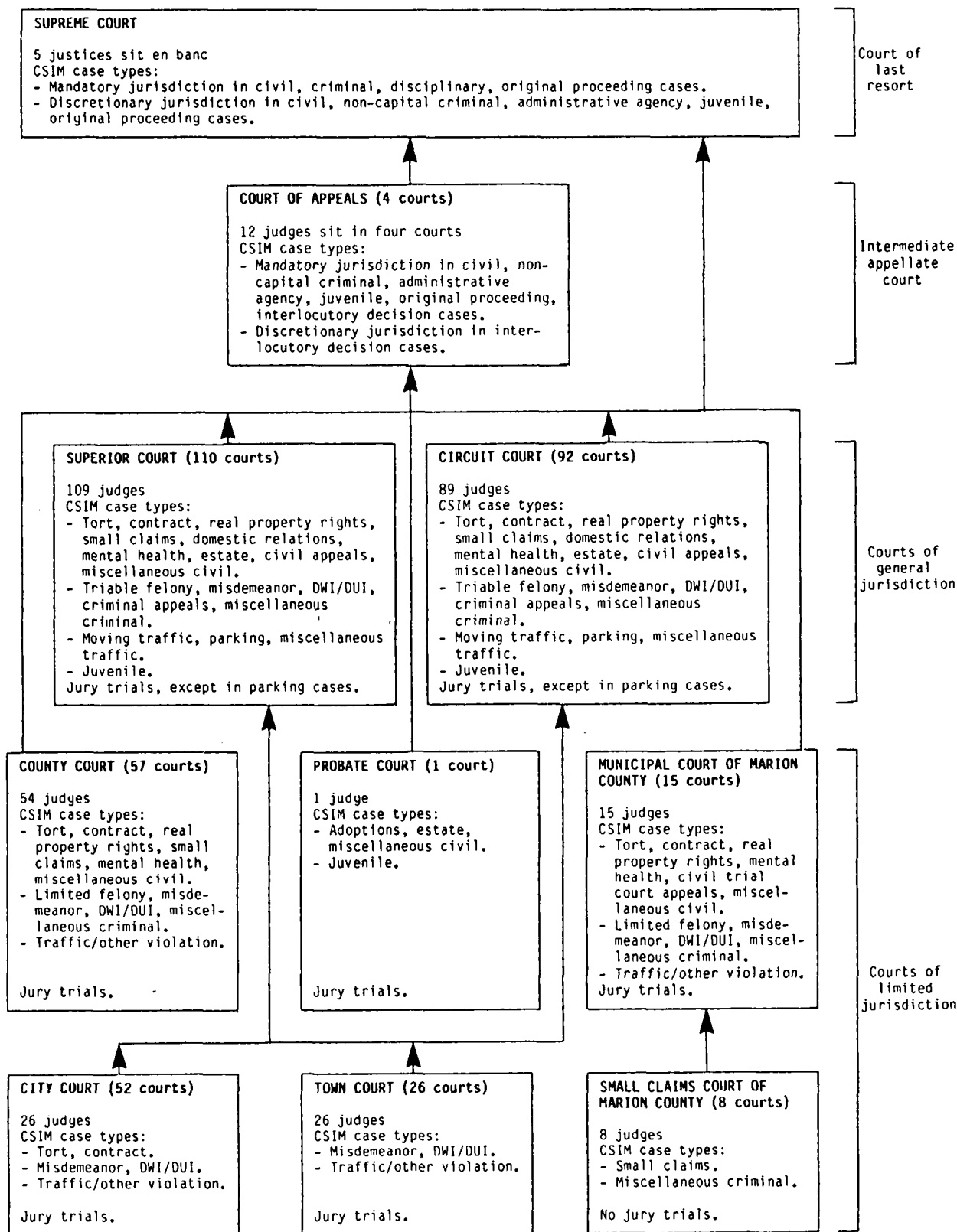
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

ILLINOIS COURT SYSTEM, 1985



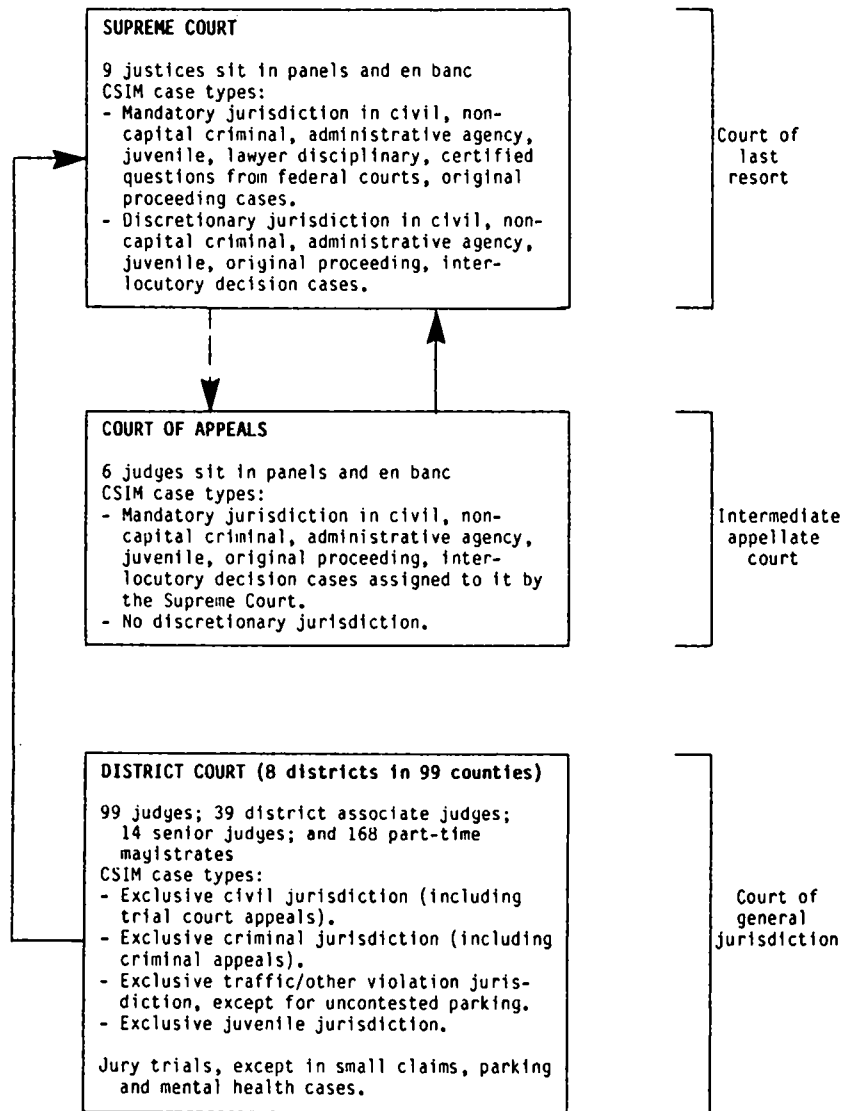
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

INDIANA COURT SYSTEM, 1985



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

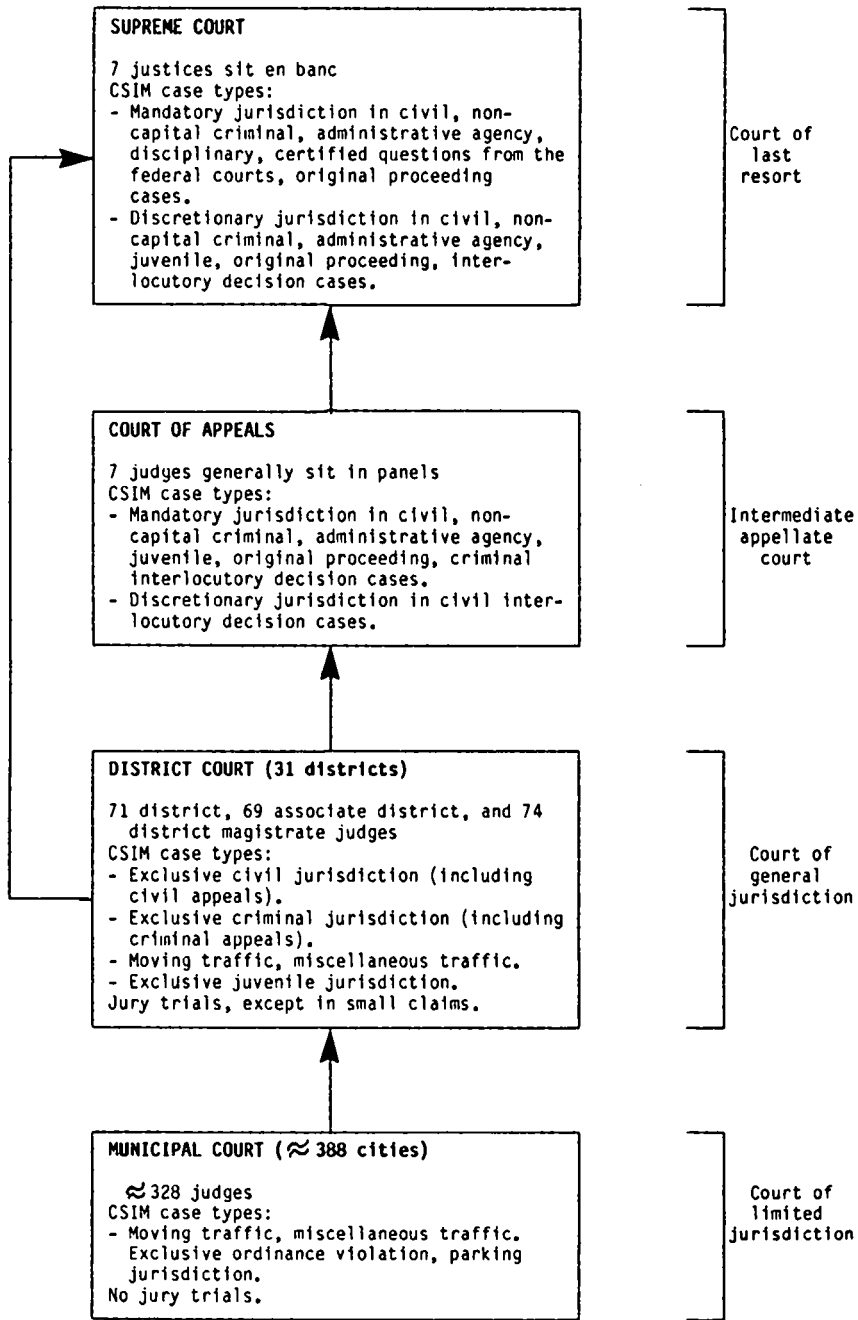
IOWA COURT SYSTEM, 1985



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| Indicates assignment of cases

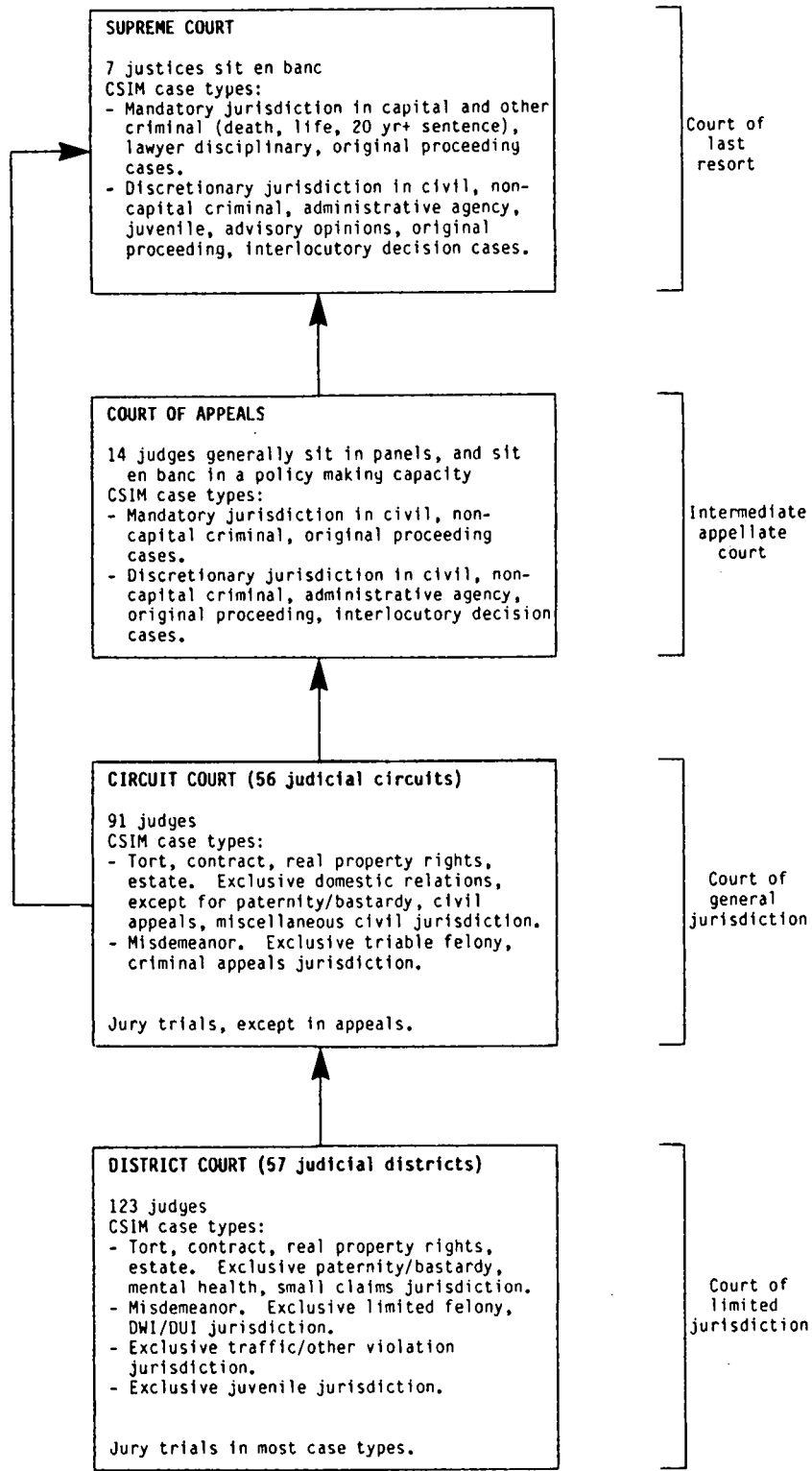
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KANSAS COURT SYSTEM 1985



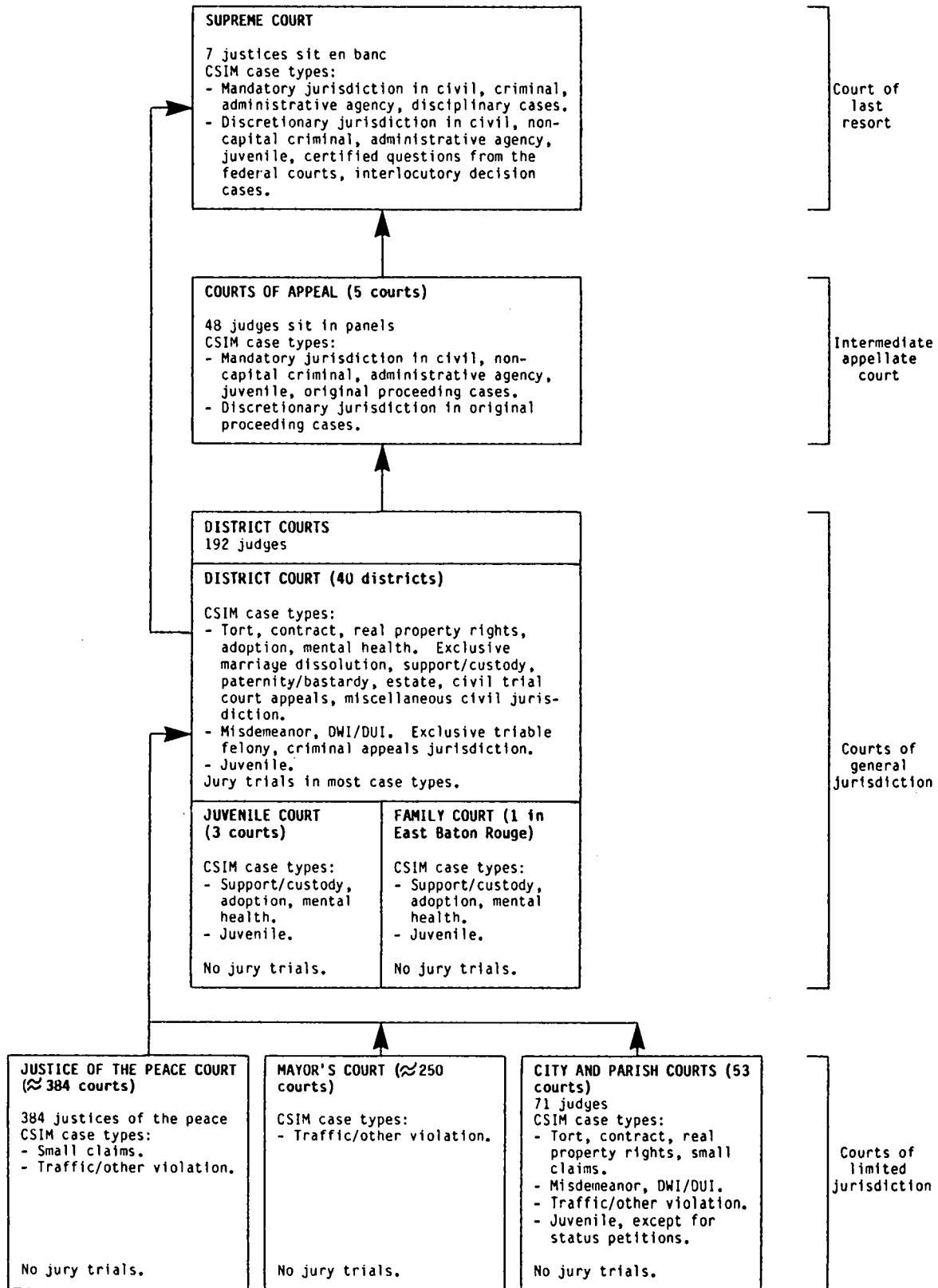
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KENTUCKY COURT SYSTEM, 1985



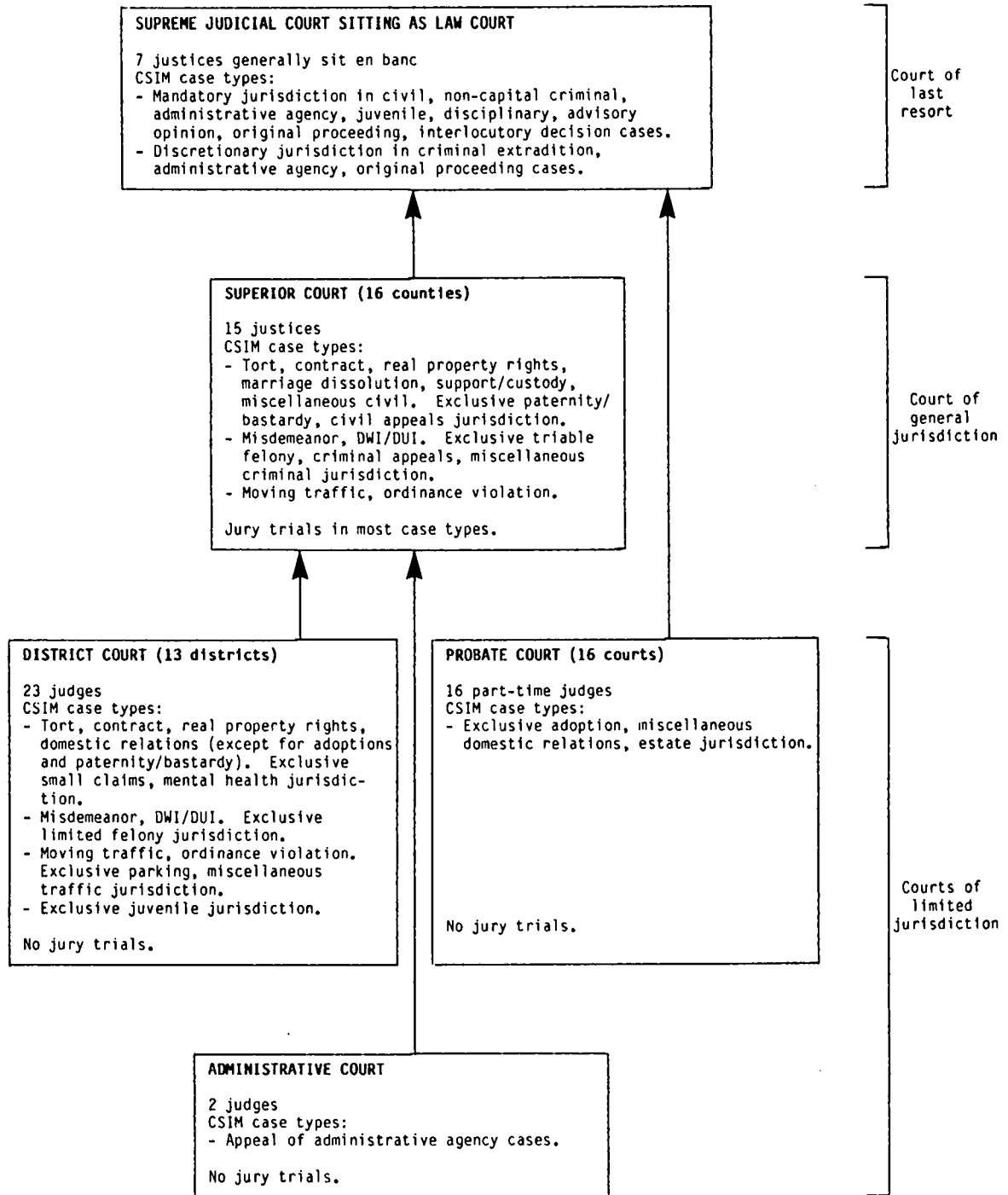
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LOUISIANA COURT SYSTEM, 1985



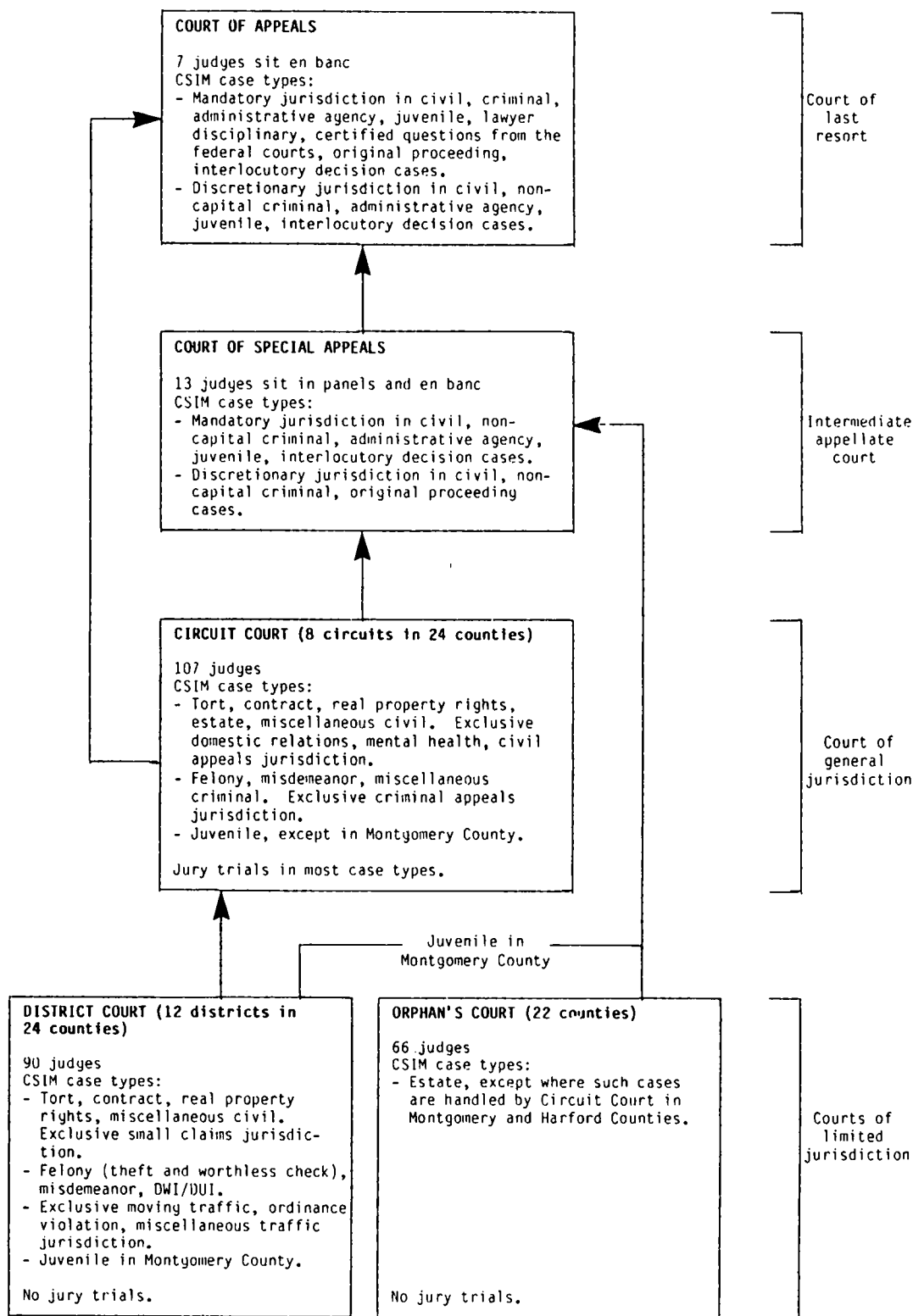
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MAINE COURT SYSTEM, 1985



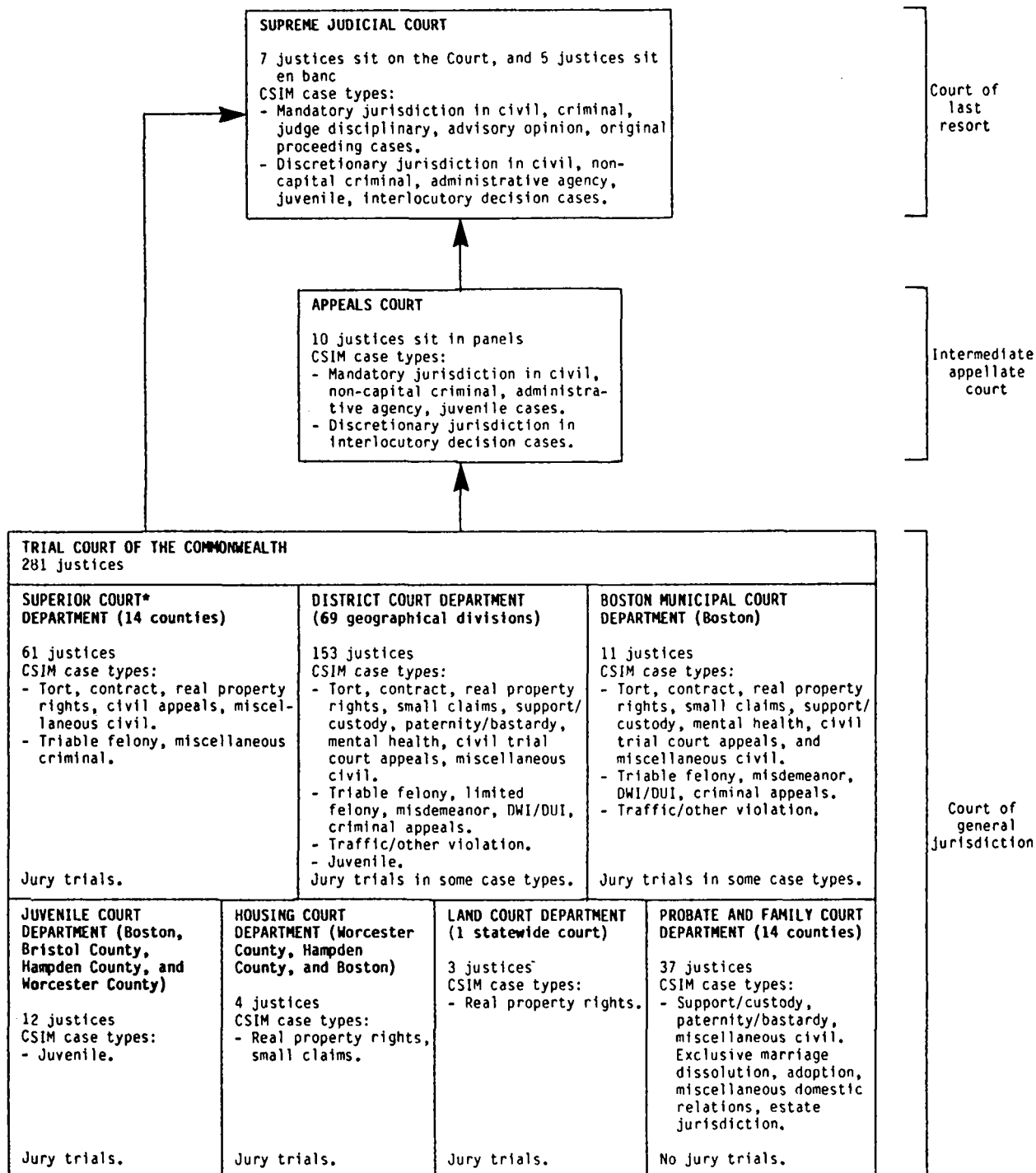
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

MARYLAND COURT SYSTEM, 1985



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

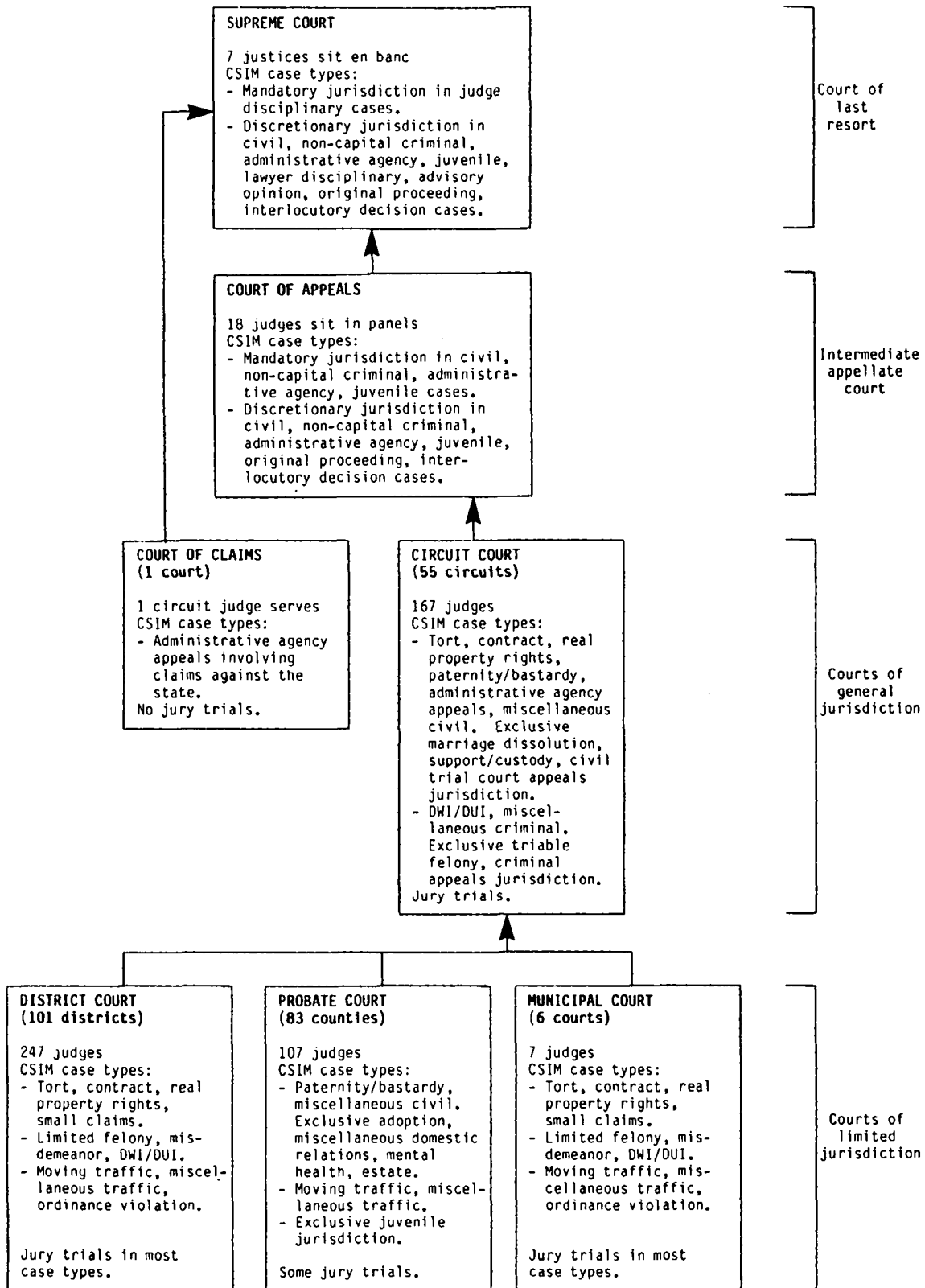
MASSACHUSETTS COURT SYSTEM, 1985



* The Superior Court is the general trial court.

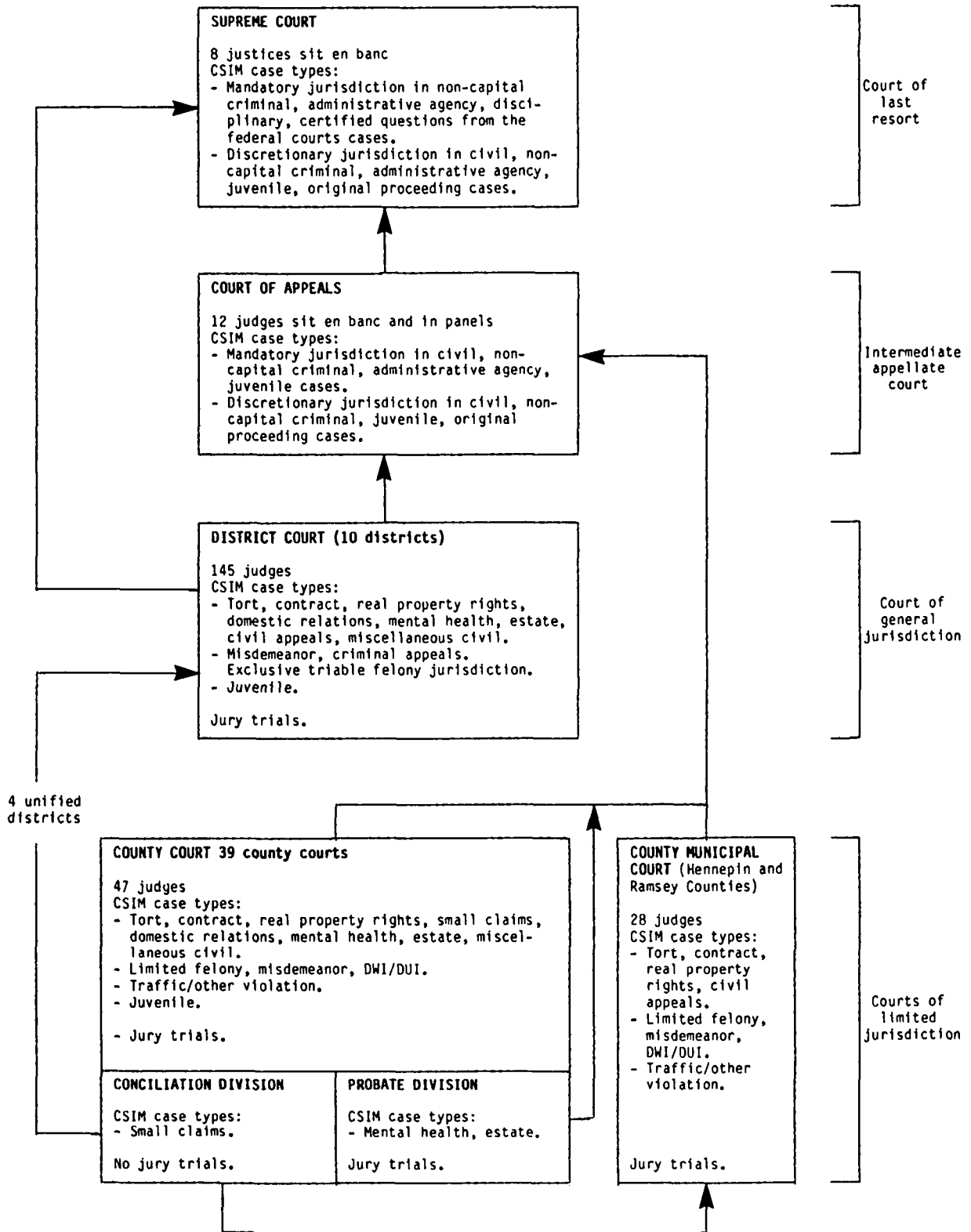
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MICHIGAN COURT SYSTEM, 1985



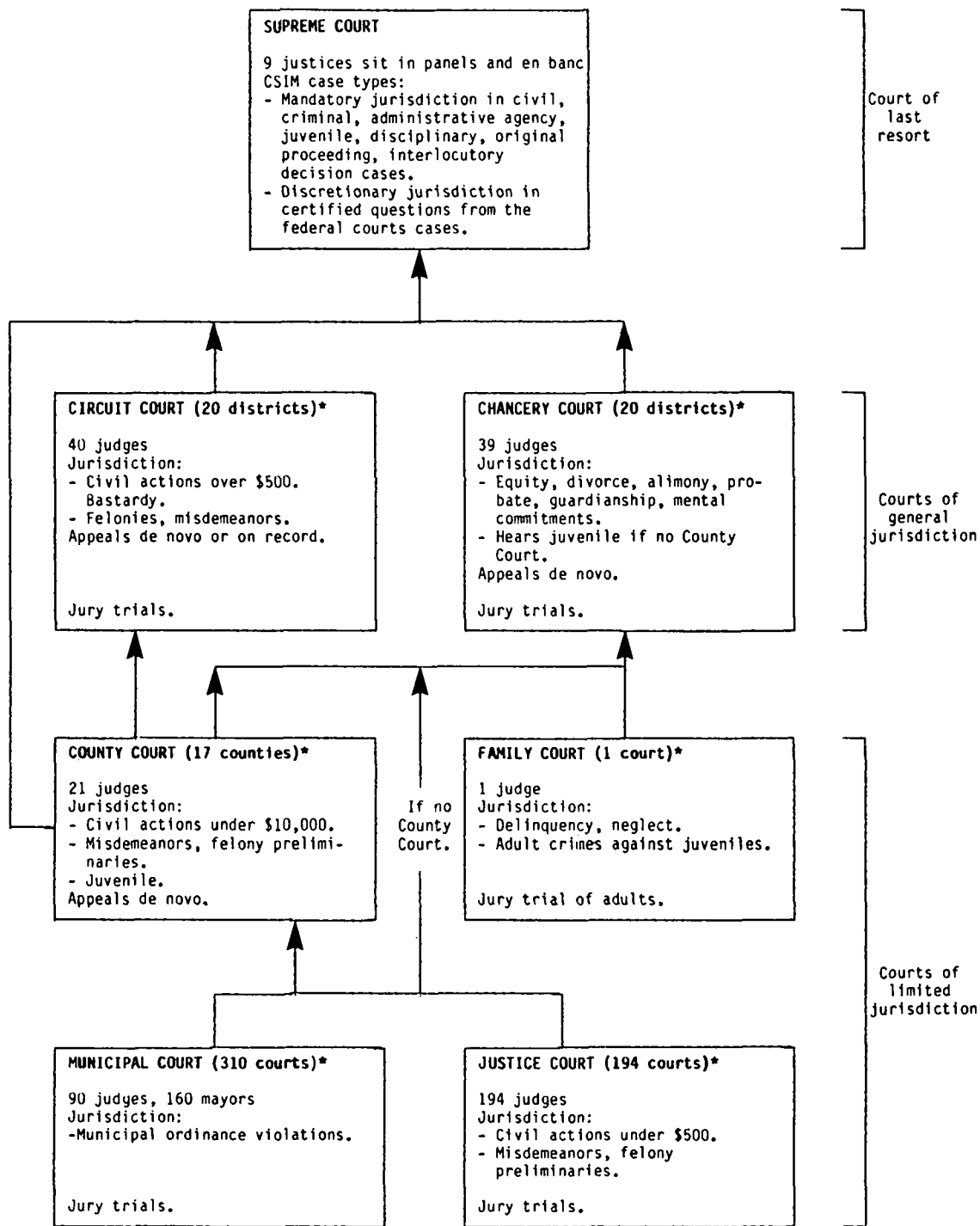
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MINNESOTA COURT SYSTEM, 1985



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

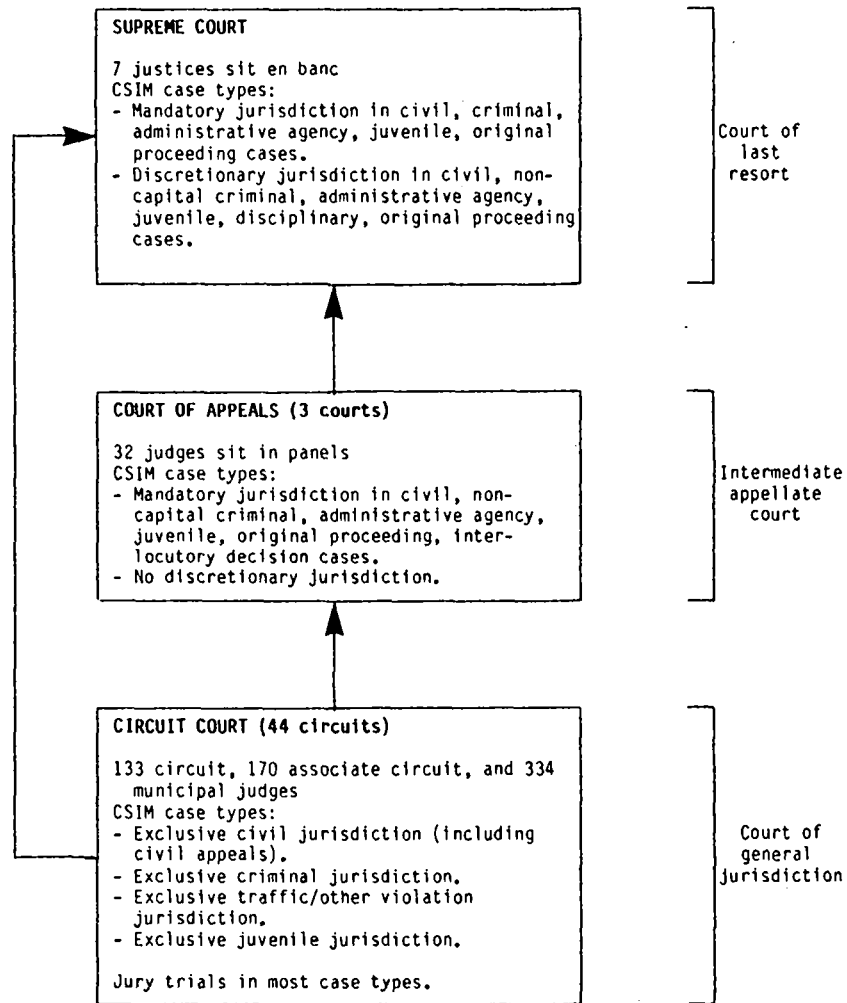
MISSISSIPPI COURT SYSTEM, 1985



* A trial court jurisdiction guide was never completed by Mississippi, and data are unavailable for the trial courts; therefore, the trial court terminology reported in this court system chart does not reflect CSIM Project model reporting terms.

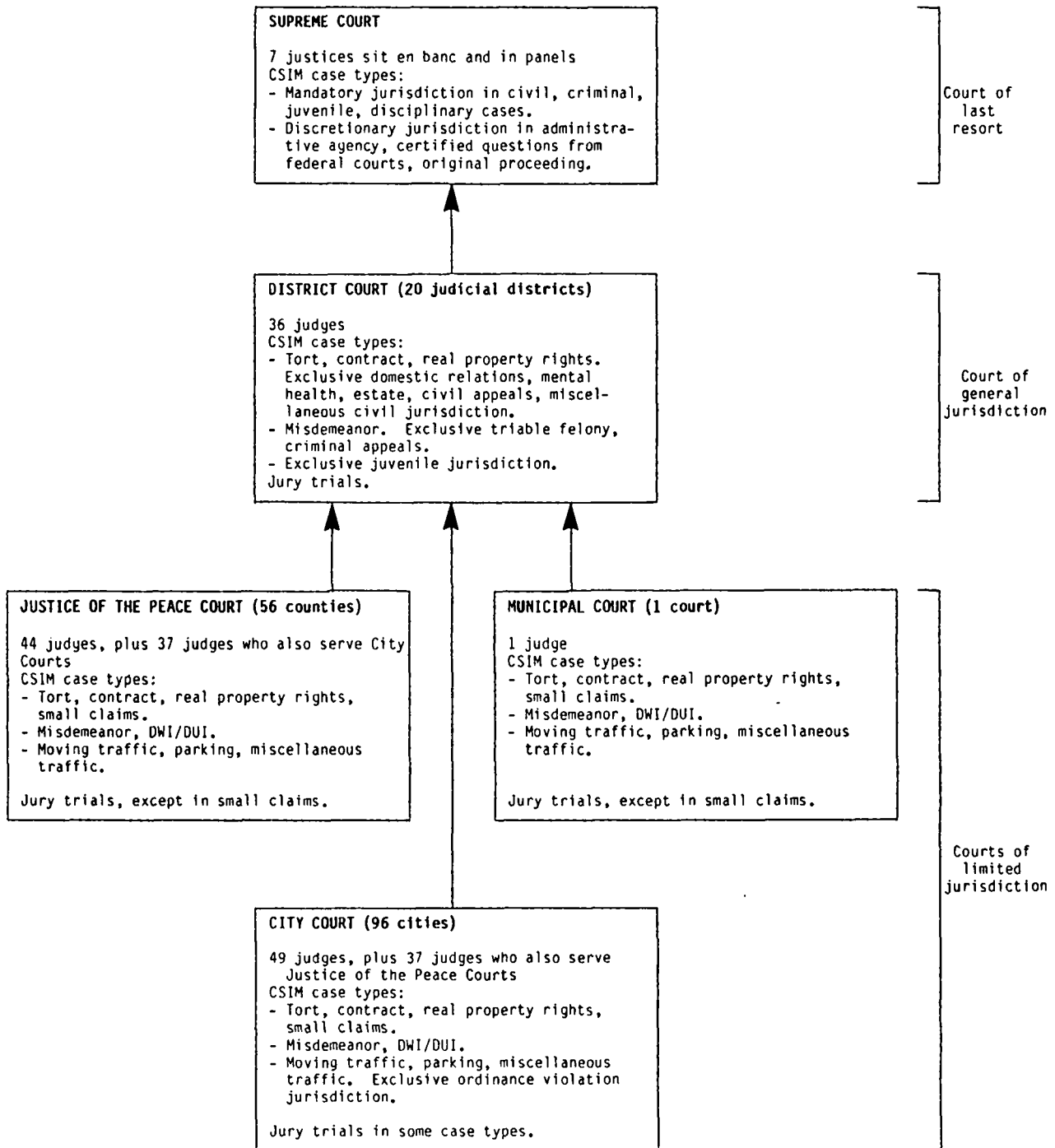
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

MISSOURI COURT SYSTEM, 1985



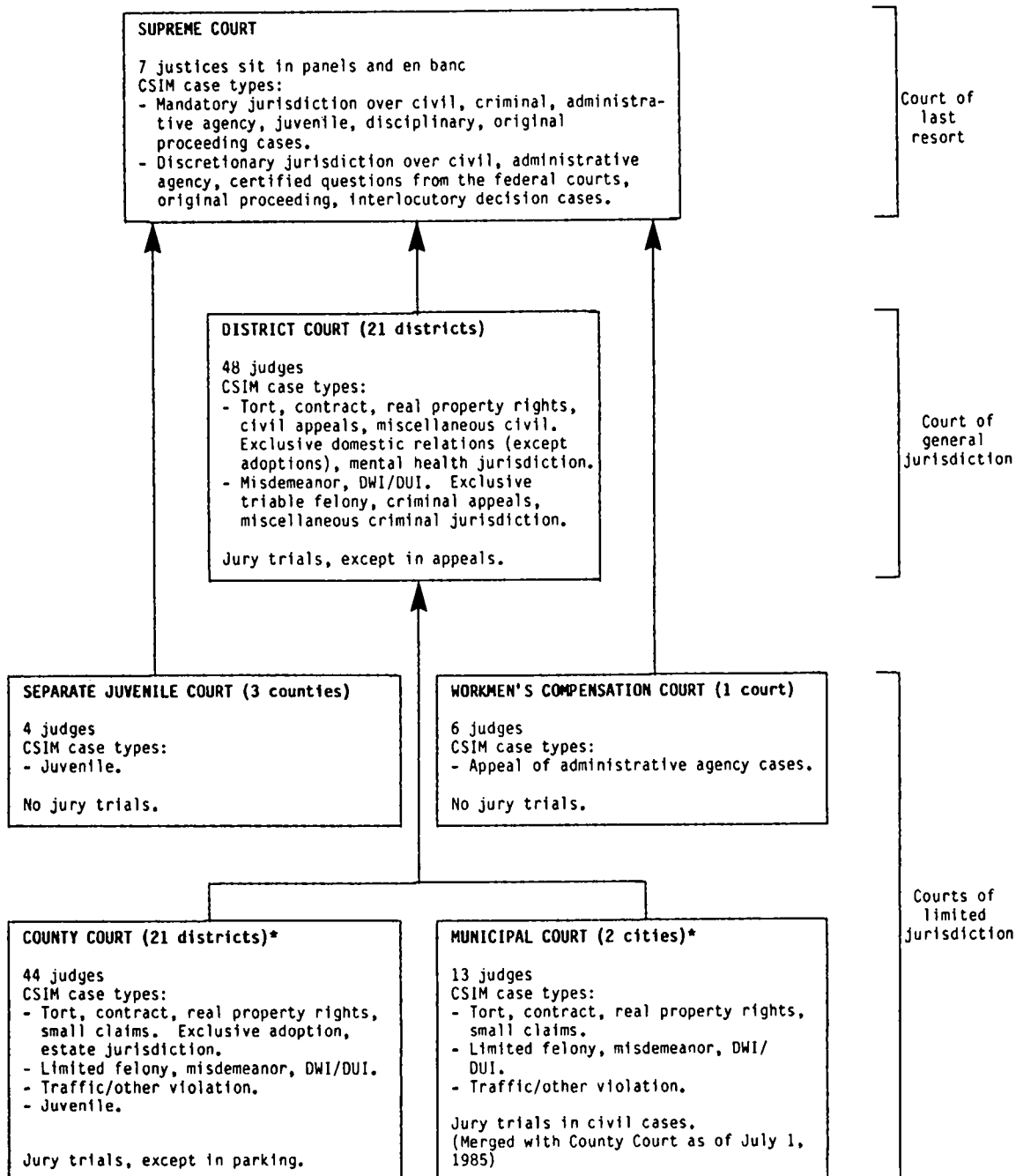
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

MONTANA COURT SYSTEM, 1985



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

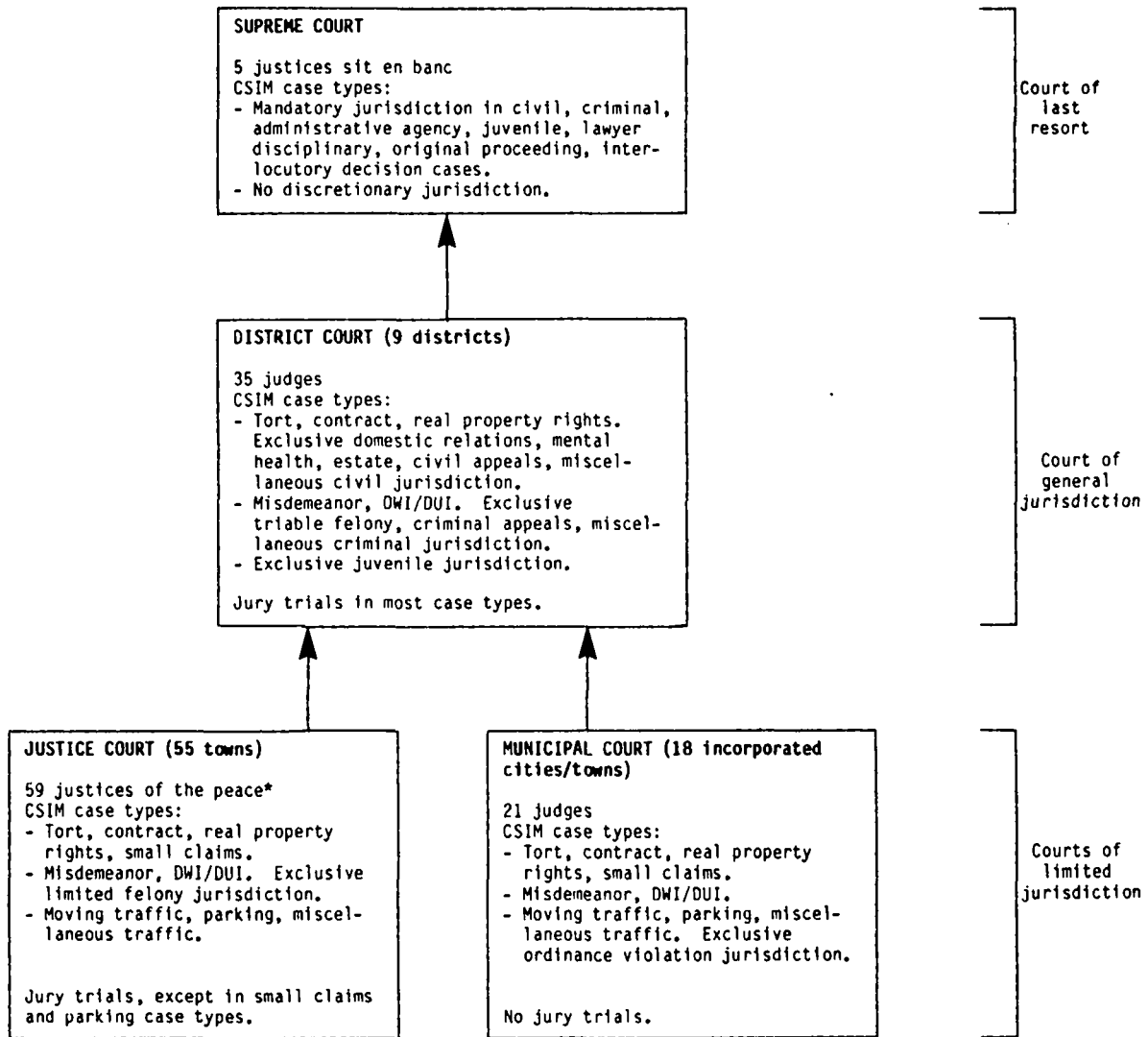
NEBRASKA COURT SYSTEM, 1985



*In July 1986, the Municipal Courts were merged with the County Courts.

NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

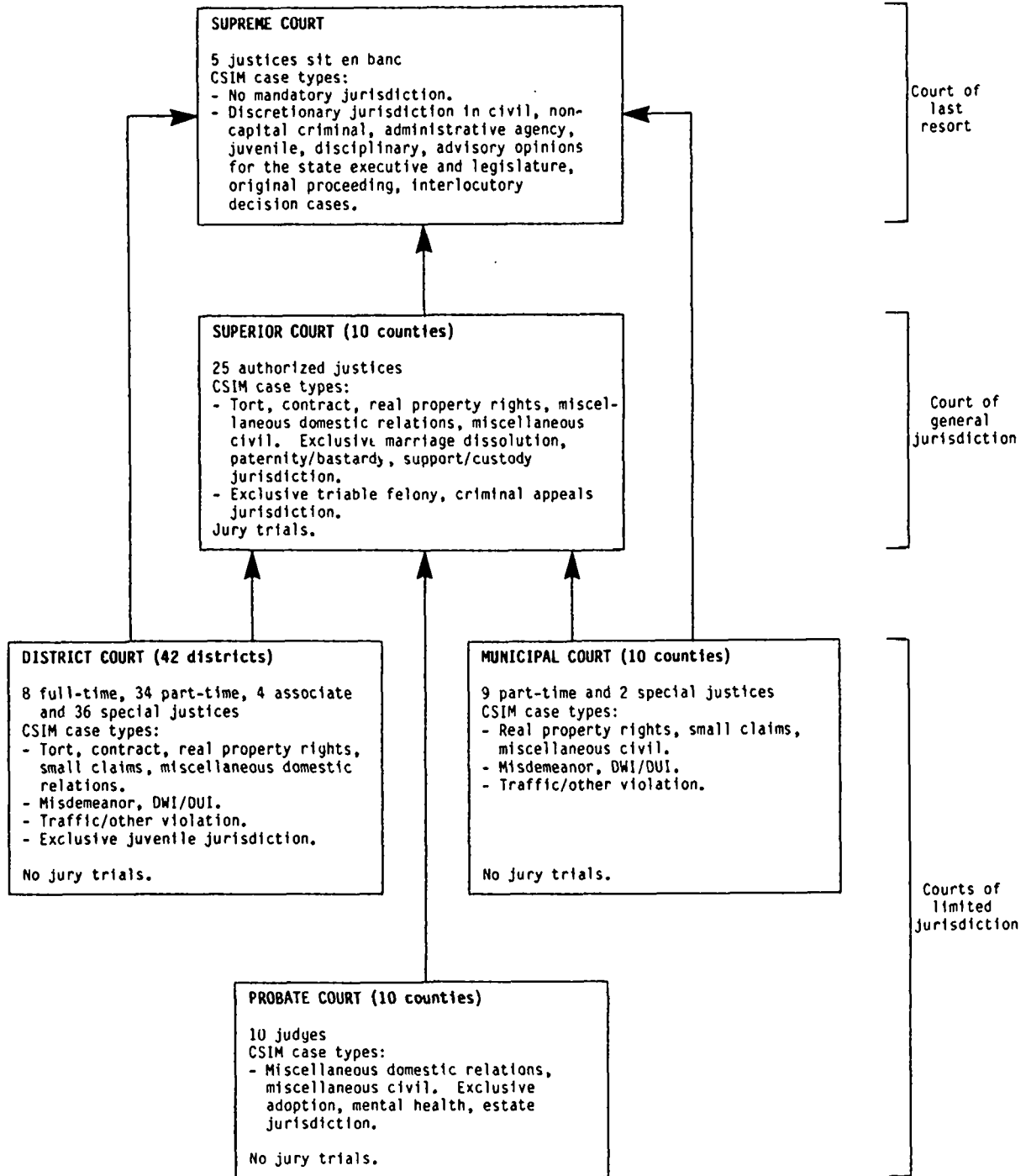
NEVADA COURT SYSTEM, 1985



* Nine justices of the peace also serve as Municipal Court judges.

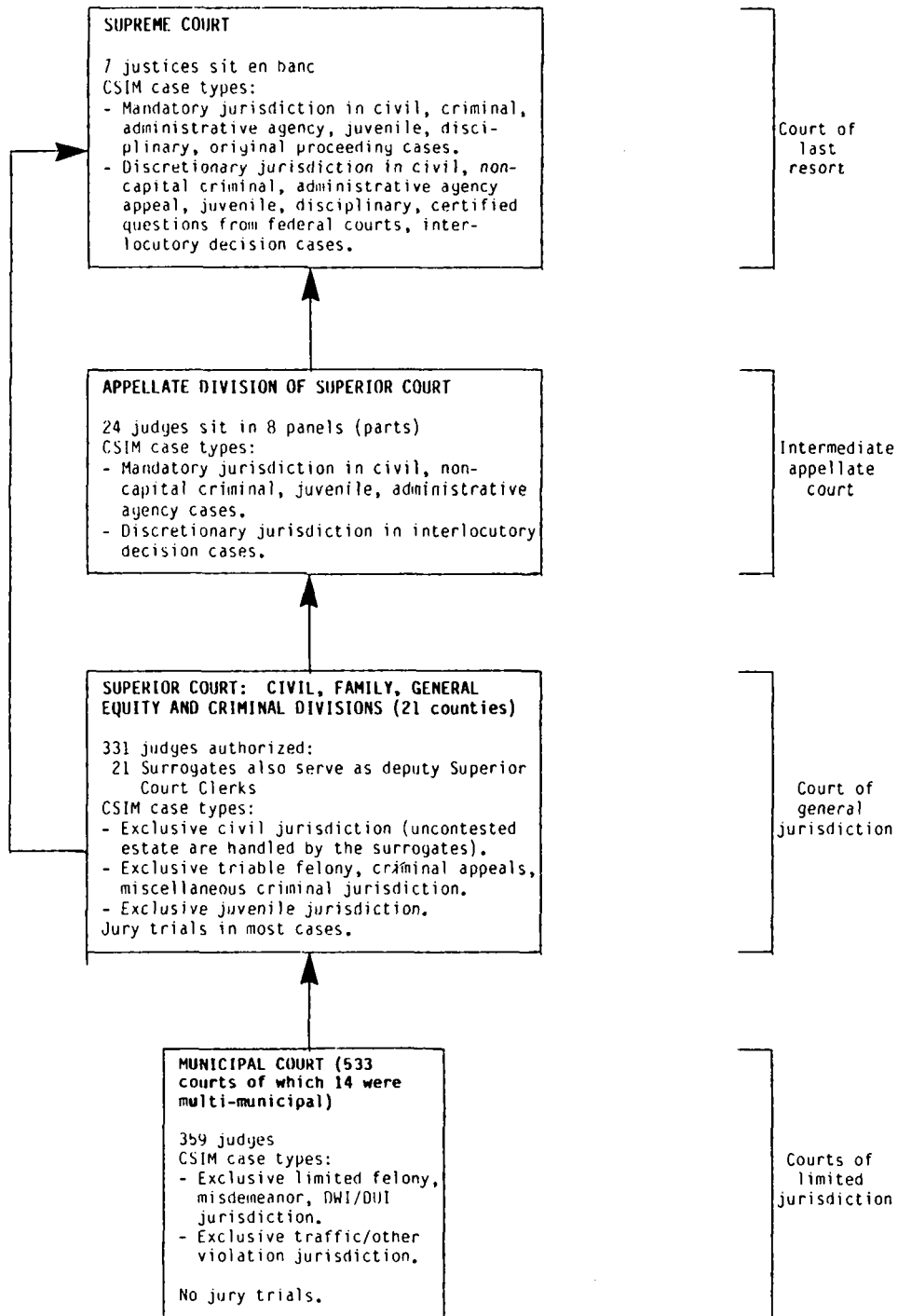
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COURT SYSTEM, 1985



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

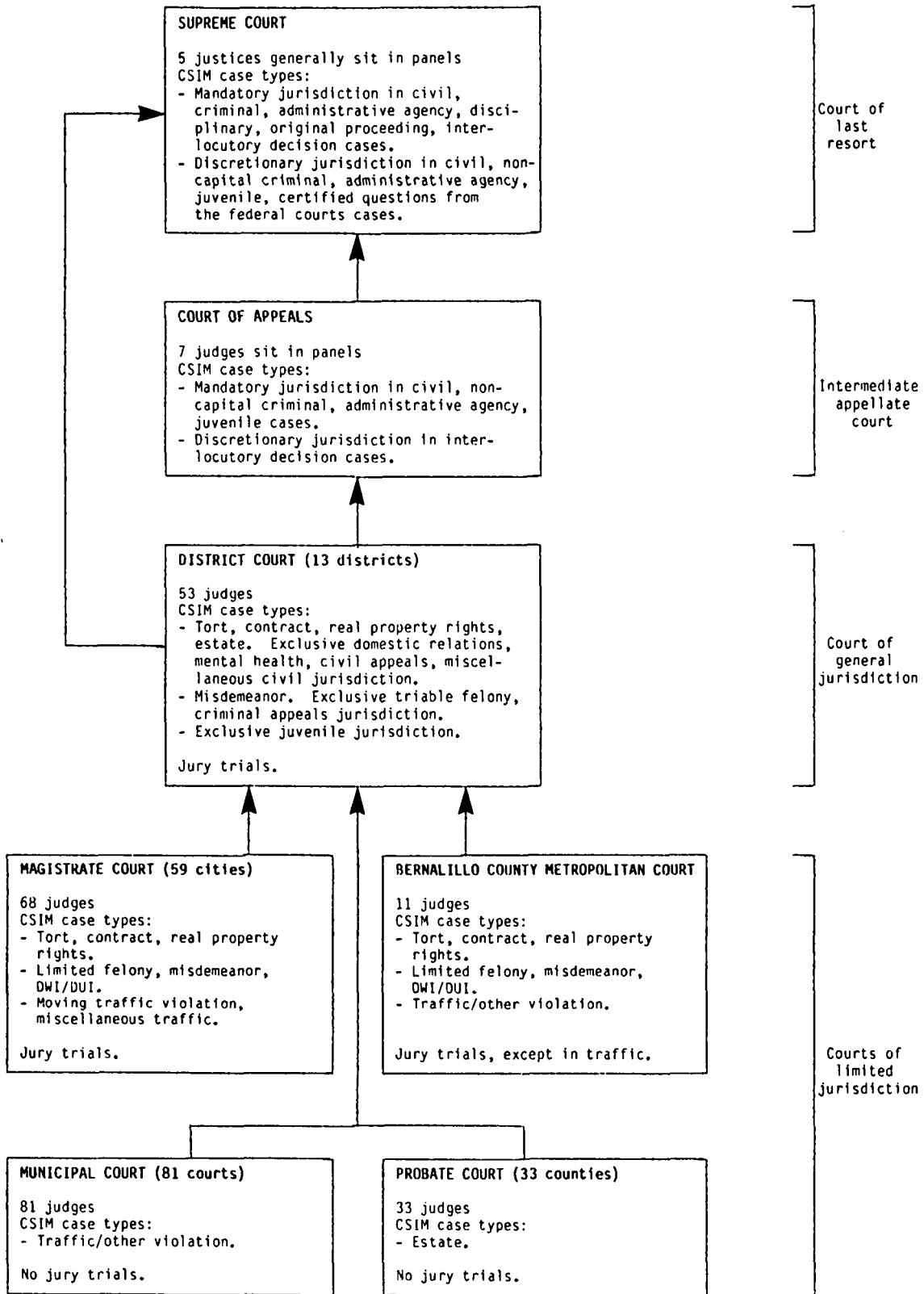
NEW JERSEY COURT SYSTEM, 1985



New Jersey has a Tax Court which hears complaints that are handled exclusively by administrative agencies in other states.

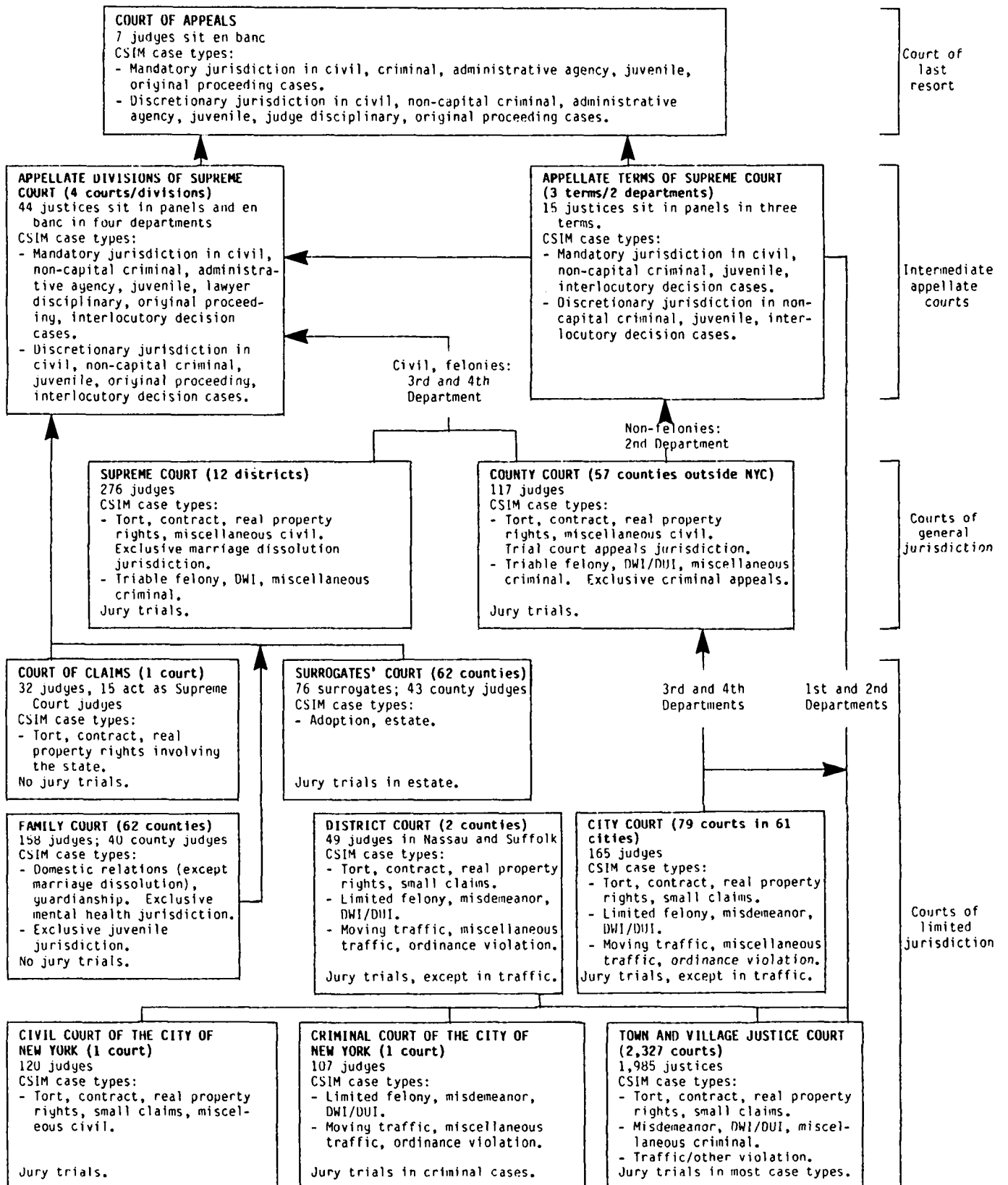
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

NEW MEXICO COURT SYSTEM, 1985



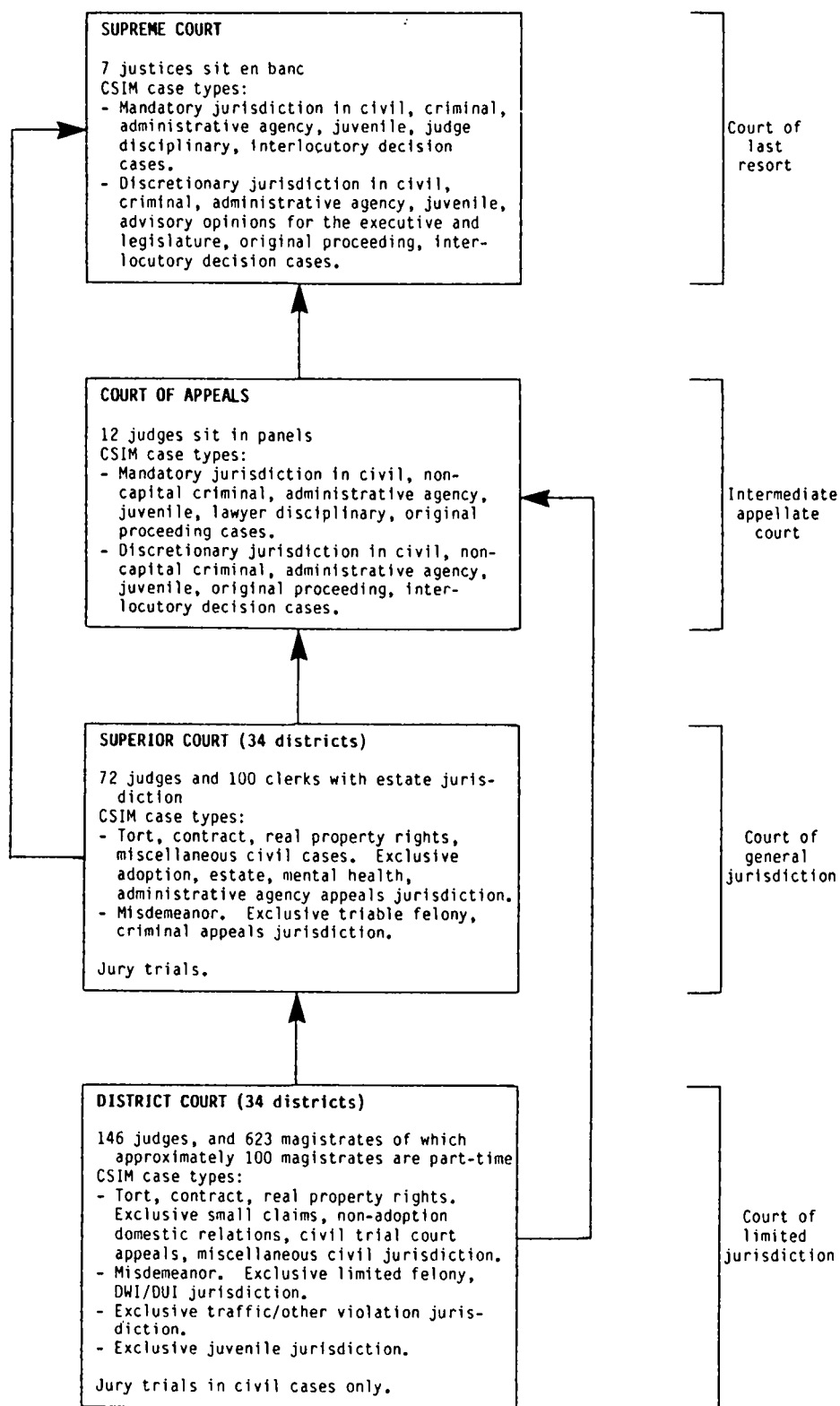
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

NEW YORK COURT SYSTEM, 1985



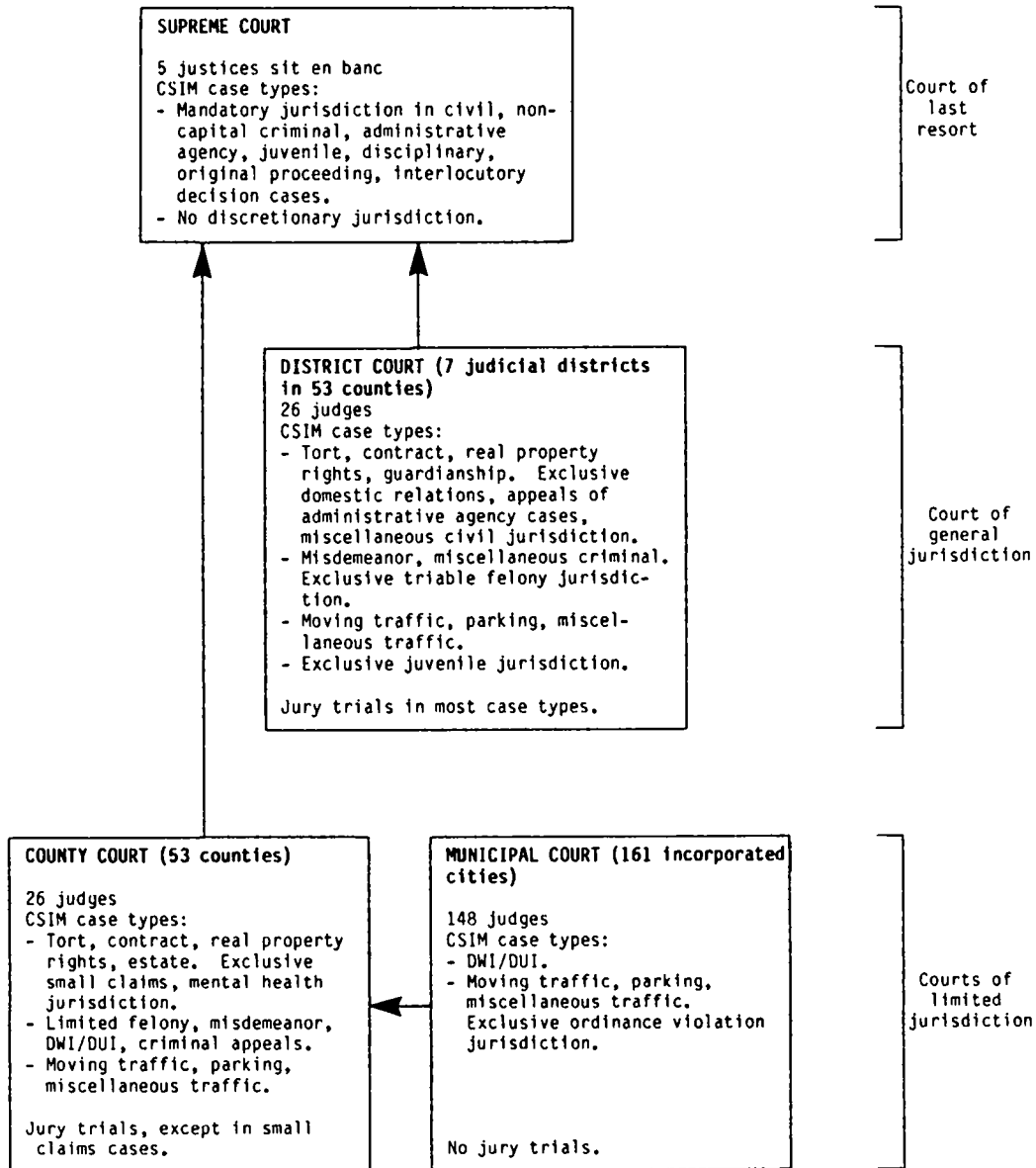
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

NORTH CAROLINA COURT SYSTEM, 1985



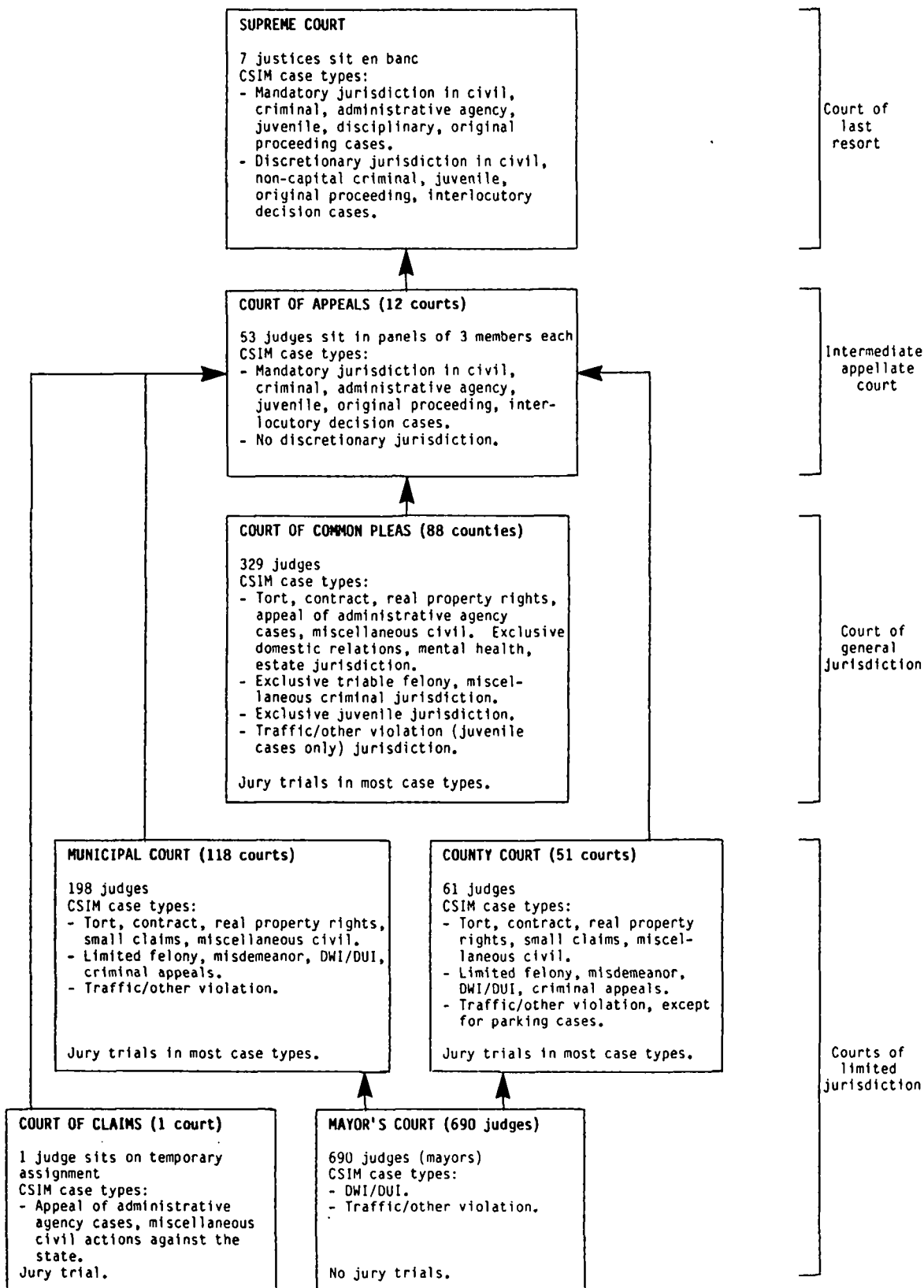
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

NORTH DAKOTA COURT SYSTEM, 1985



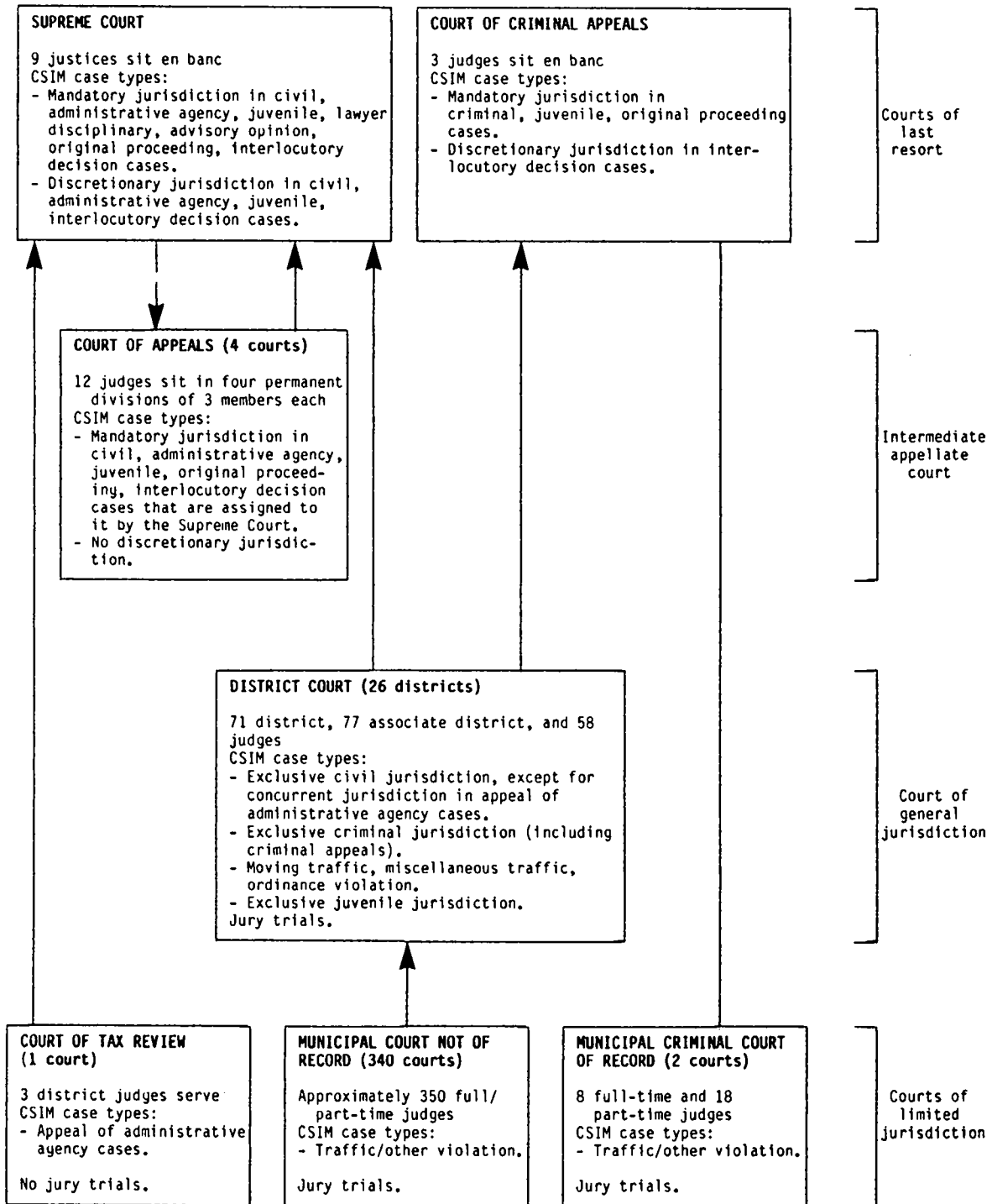
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

OHIO COURT SYSTEM, 1985



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

OKLAHOMA COURT SYSTEM, 1985

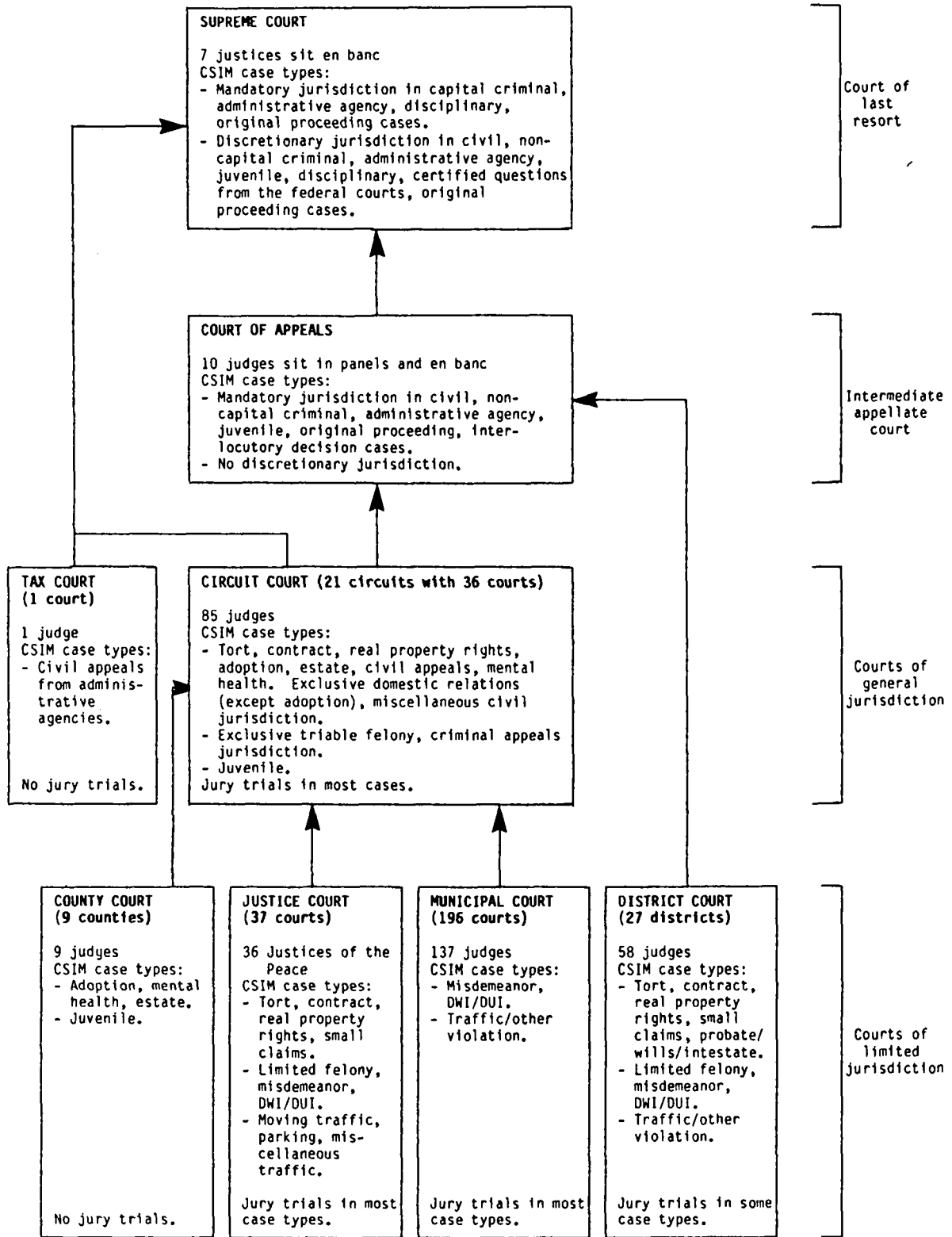


↑ Indicates assignment of cases.

Oklahoma has a Workers' Compensation Court which hears complaints that are handled exclusively by administrative agencies in other states.

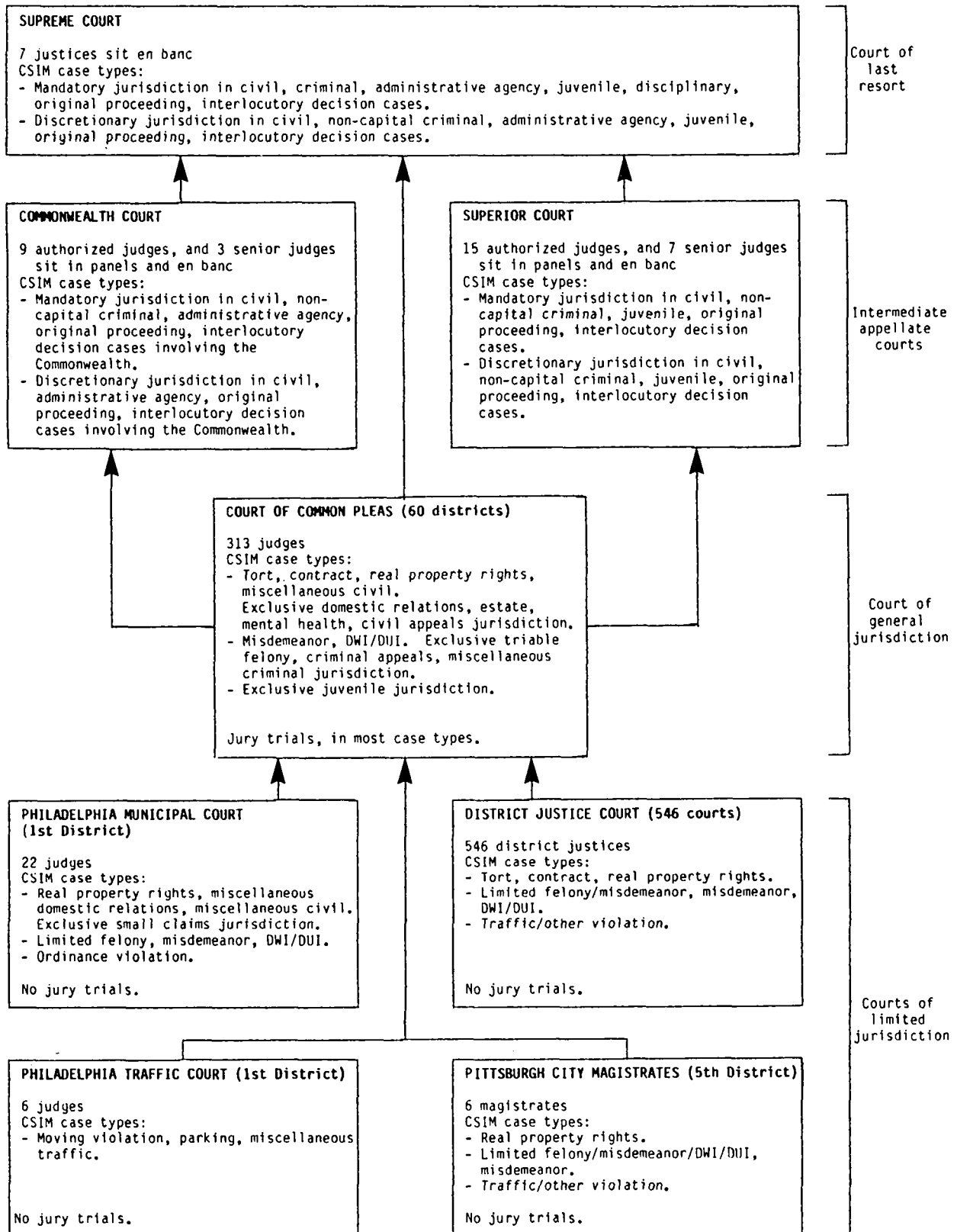
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

OREGON COURT SYSTEM, 1985



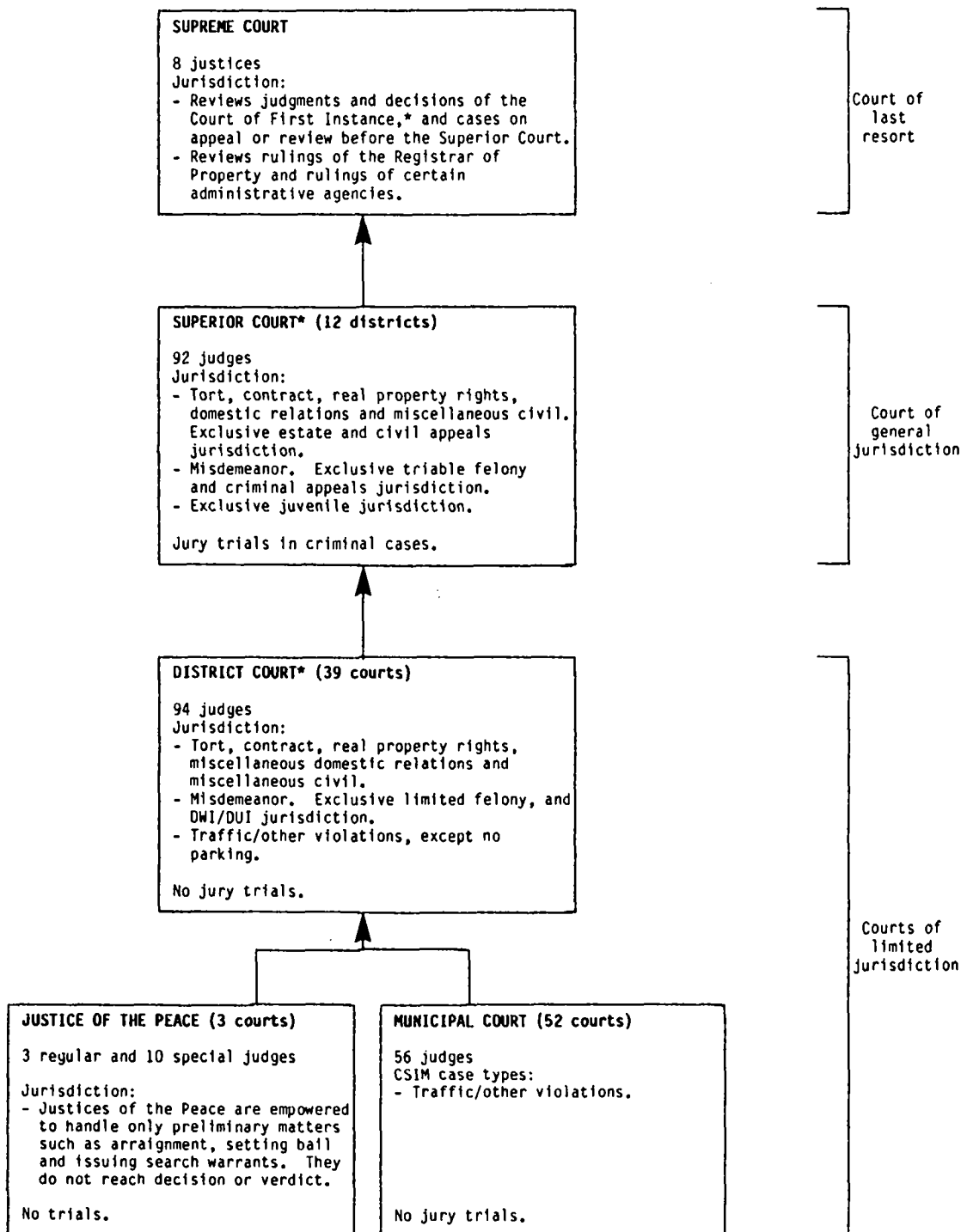
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

PENNSYLVANIA COURT SYSTEM, 1985



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

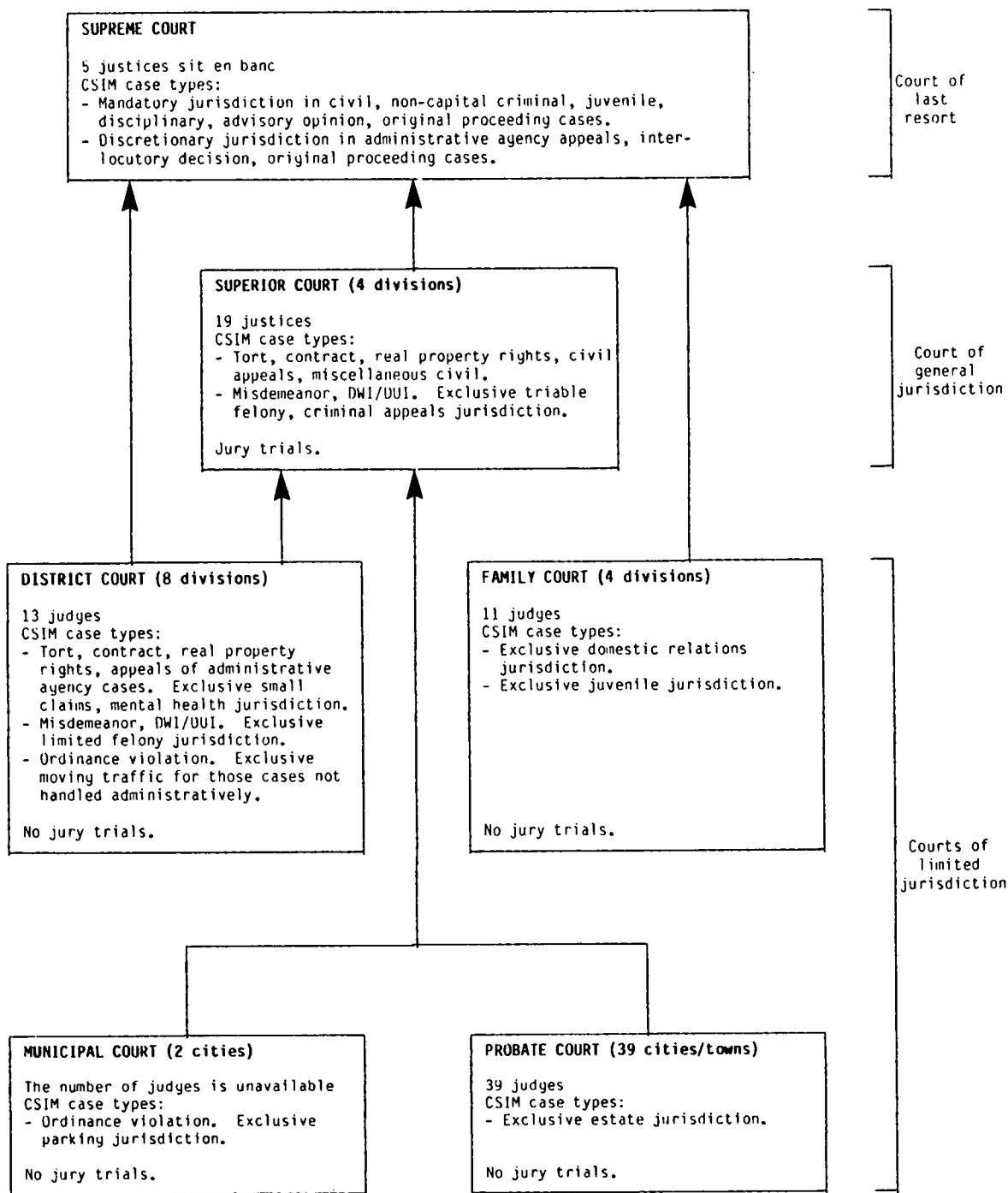
PUERTO RICO COURT SYSTEM, 1985



*The Court of First Instance consists of two divisions: the Superior Court and the District Court.

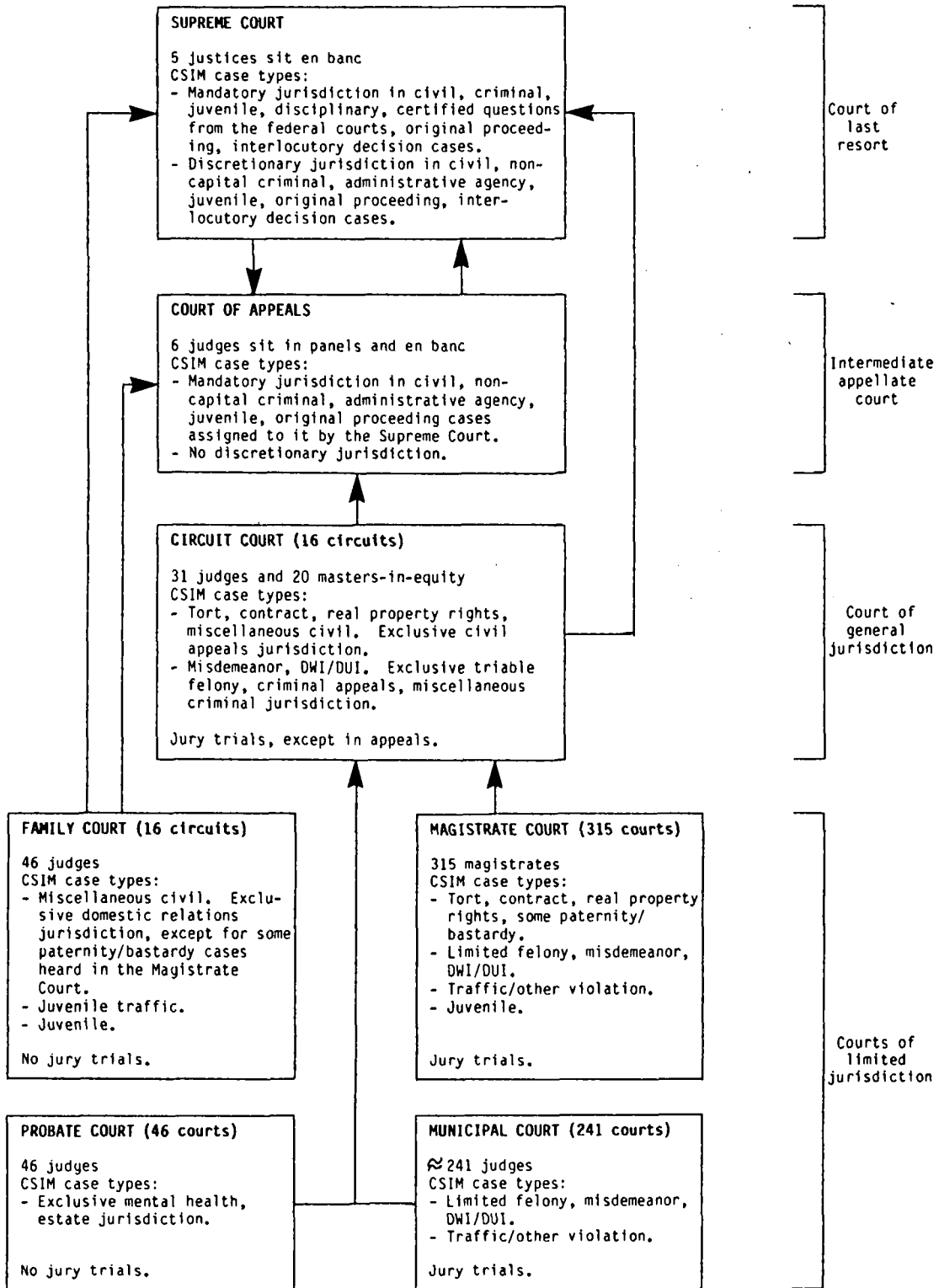
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

RHODE ISLAND COURT SYSTEM, 1985



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

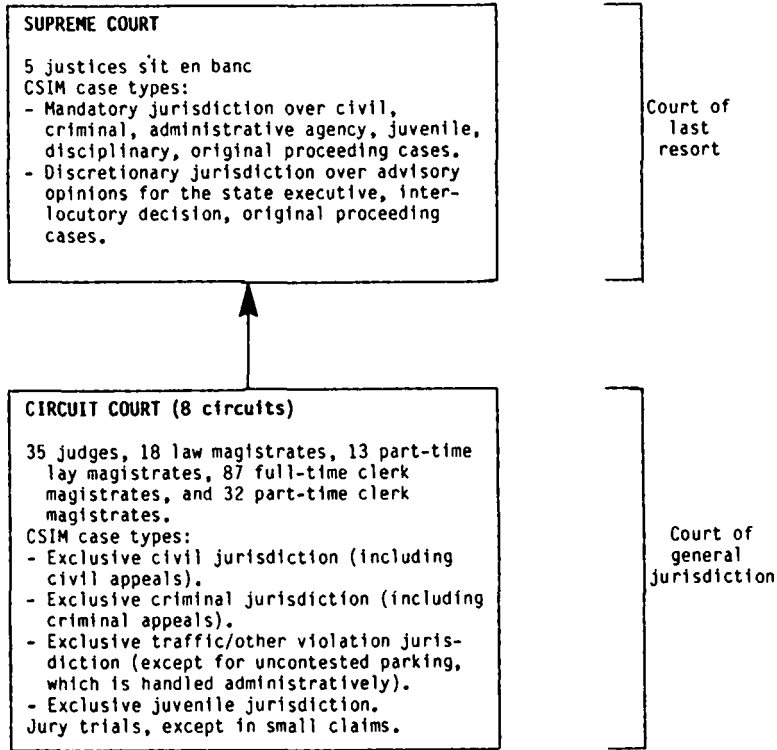
SOUTH CAROLINA COURT SYSTEM, 1985



| Indicates assignment of cases.

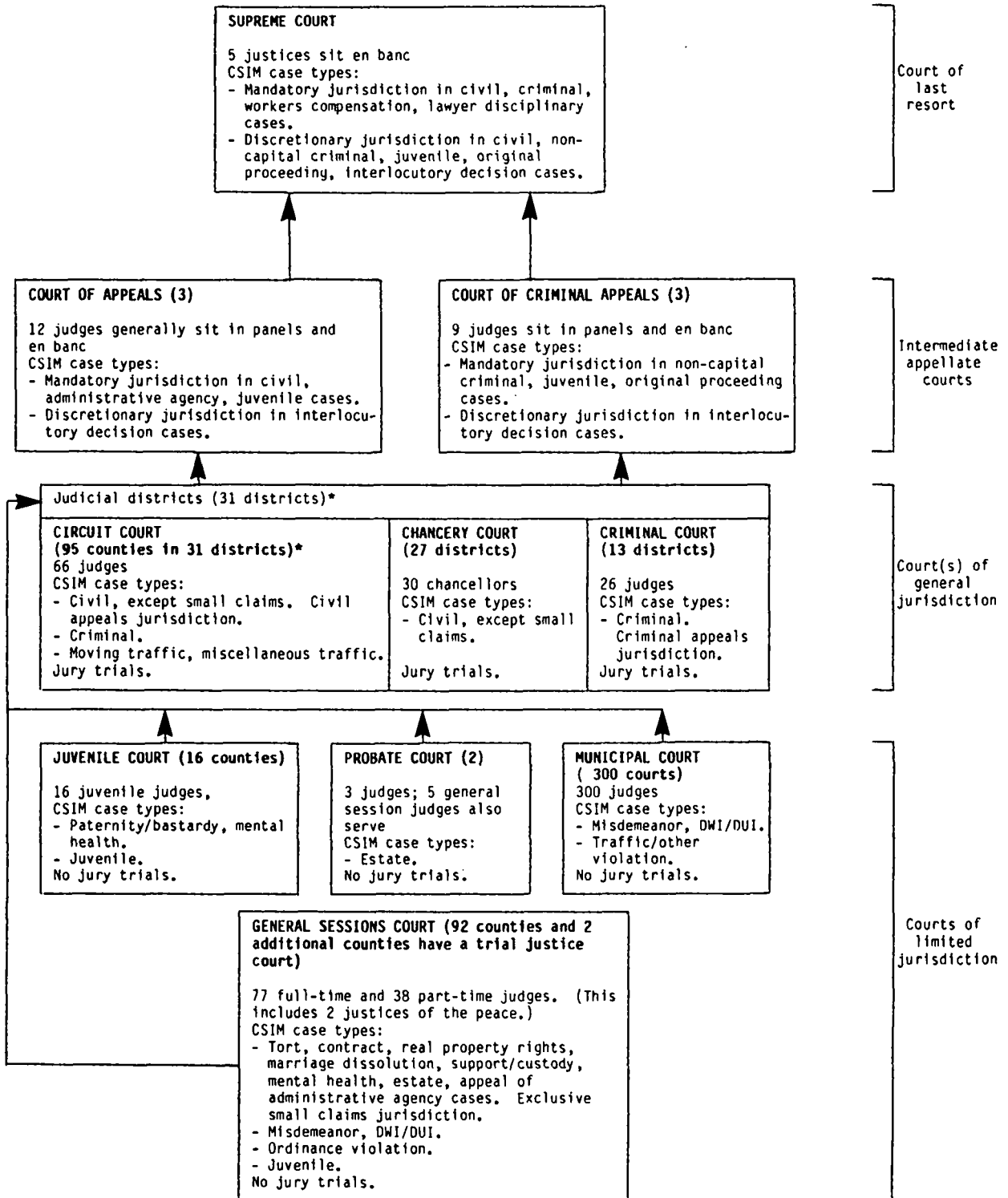
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

SOUTH DAKOTA COURT SYSTEM, 1985



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

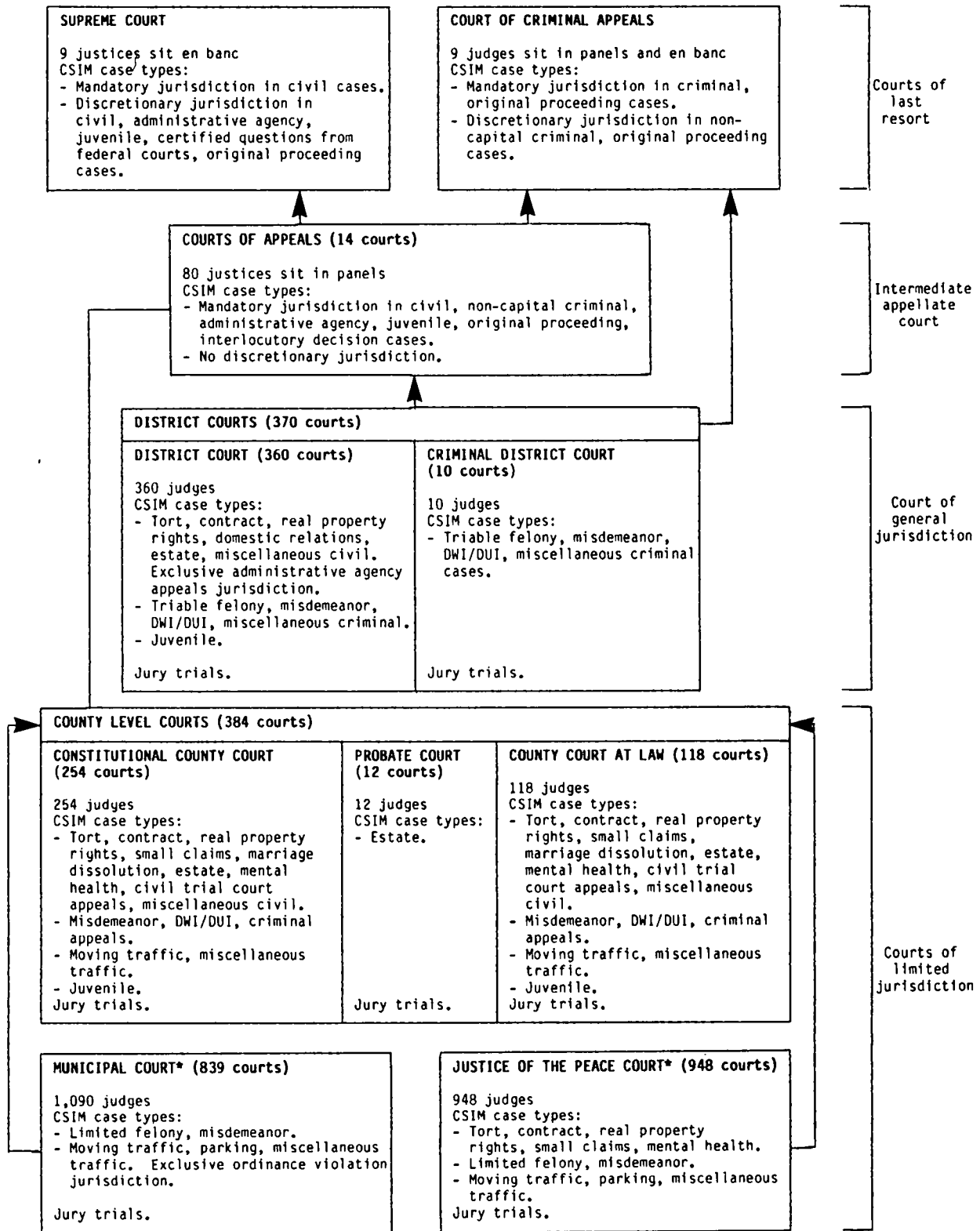
TENNESSEE COURT SYSTEM, 1985



*The state of Tennessee was divided into 31 judicial districts on September 1, 1984. There is a Circuit in each district. Twenty seven districts have separate Chancery Courts, and thirteen districts have separate Criminal Courts. The Circuit Court has jurisdiction over Chancery and Criminal matters in the remaining circuits. There is one presiding judge for each district. As a result of the redistricting, two Law and Equity Courts became Circuit Courts and the other two became Chancery Courts.

NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

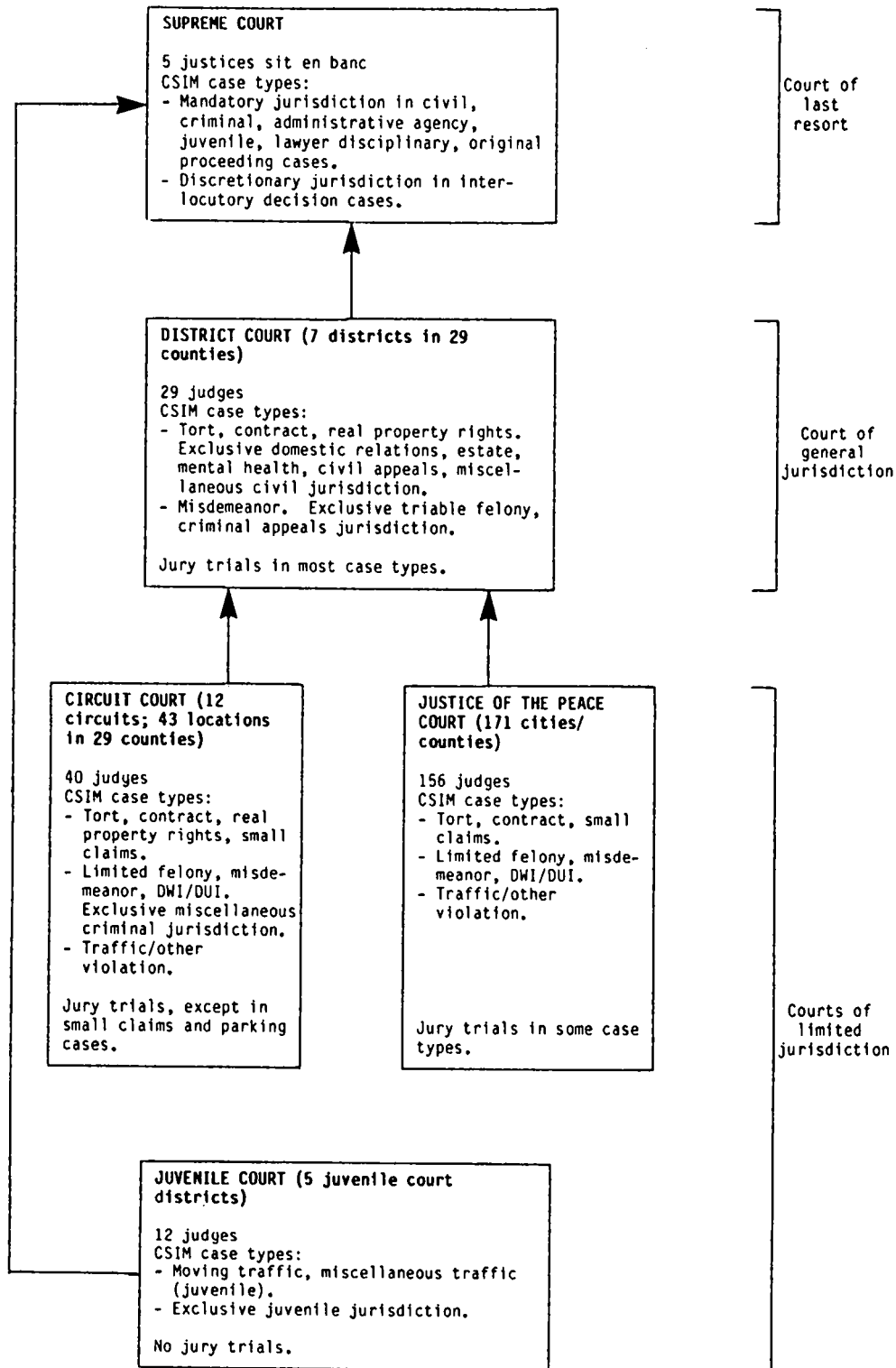
TEXAS COURT SYSTEM, 1985



*Some Municipal and Justice of the Peace Courts may appeal to the District Court.

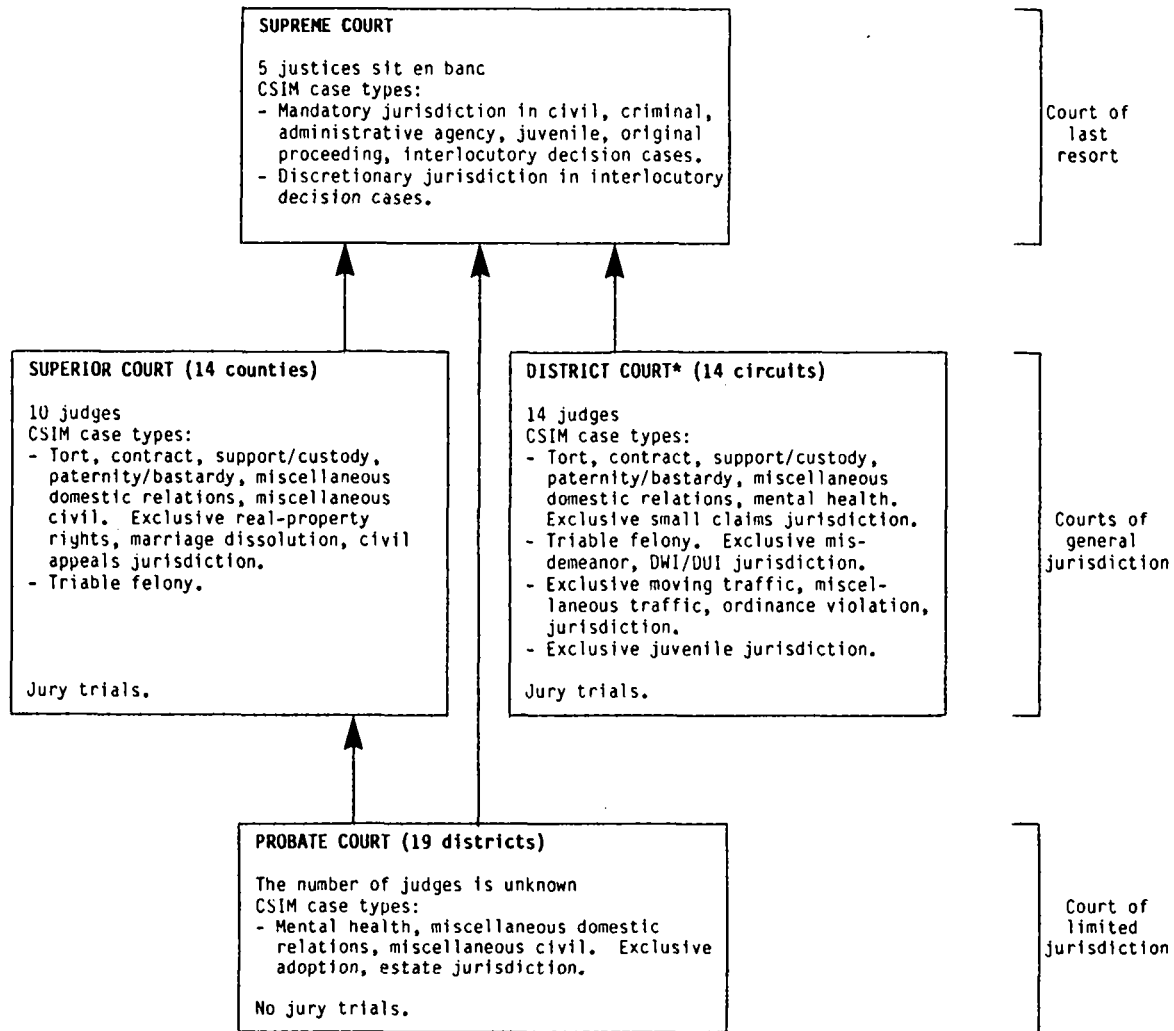
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

UTAH COURT SYSTEM, 1985



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

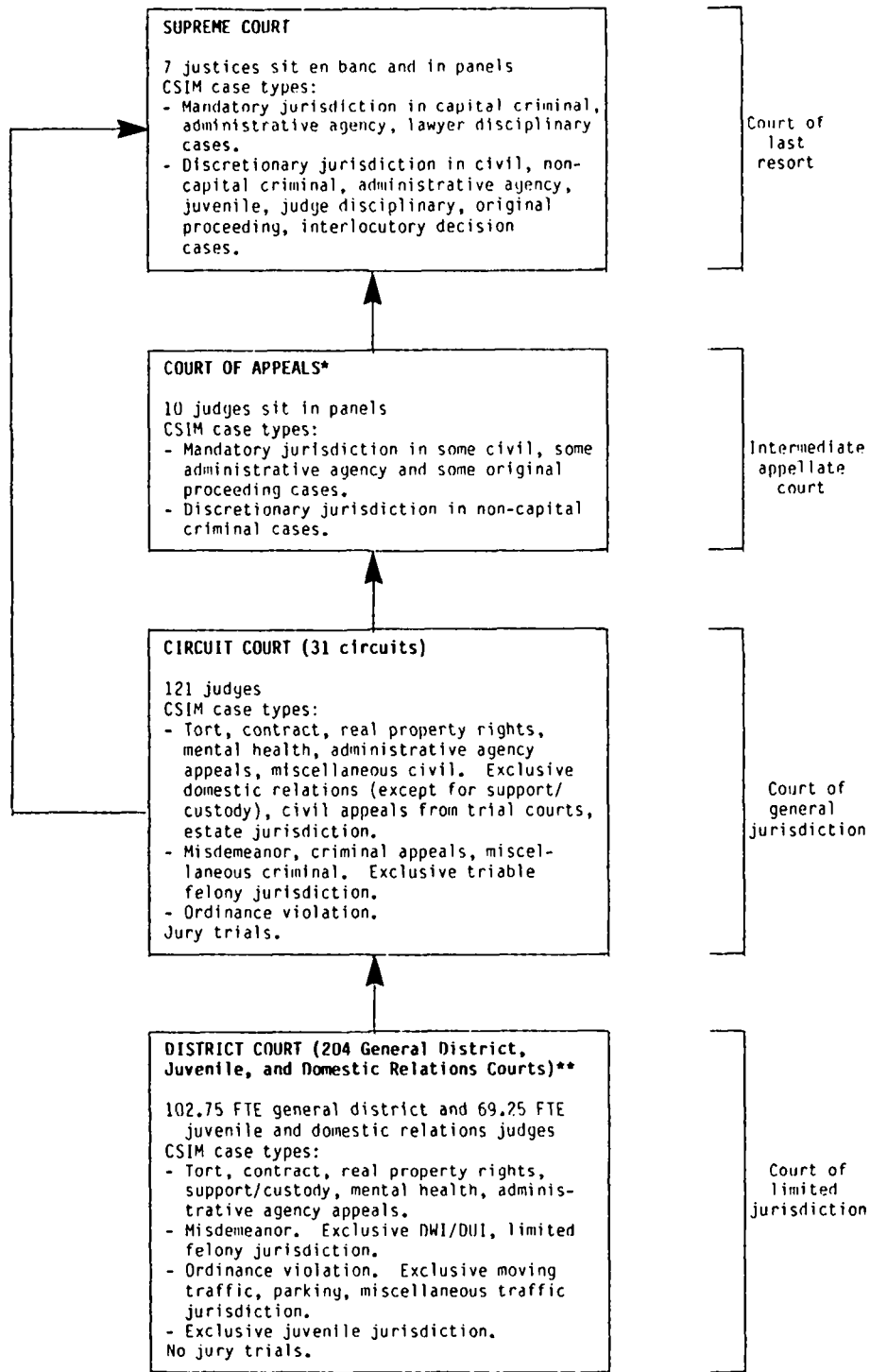
VERMONT COURT SYSTEM, 1985



*The District Court was created as a court of limited jurisdiction, but since its creation, has steadily increased its scope to include almost all criminal business. In 1983, the District Court was granted jurisdiction over all criminal cases, and has become the court of general jurisdiction for most criminal matters.

NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

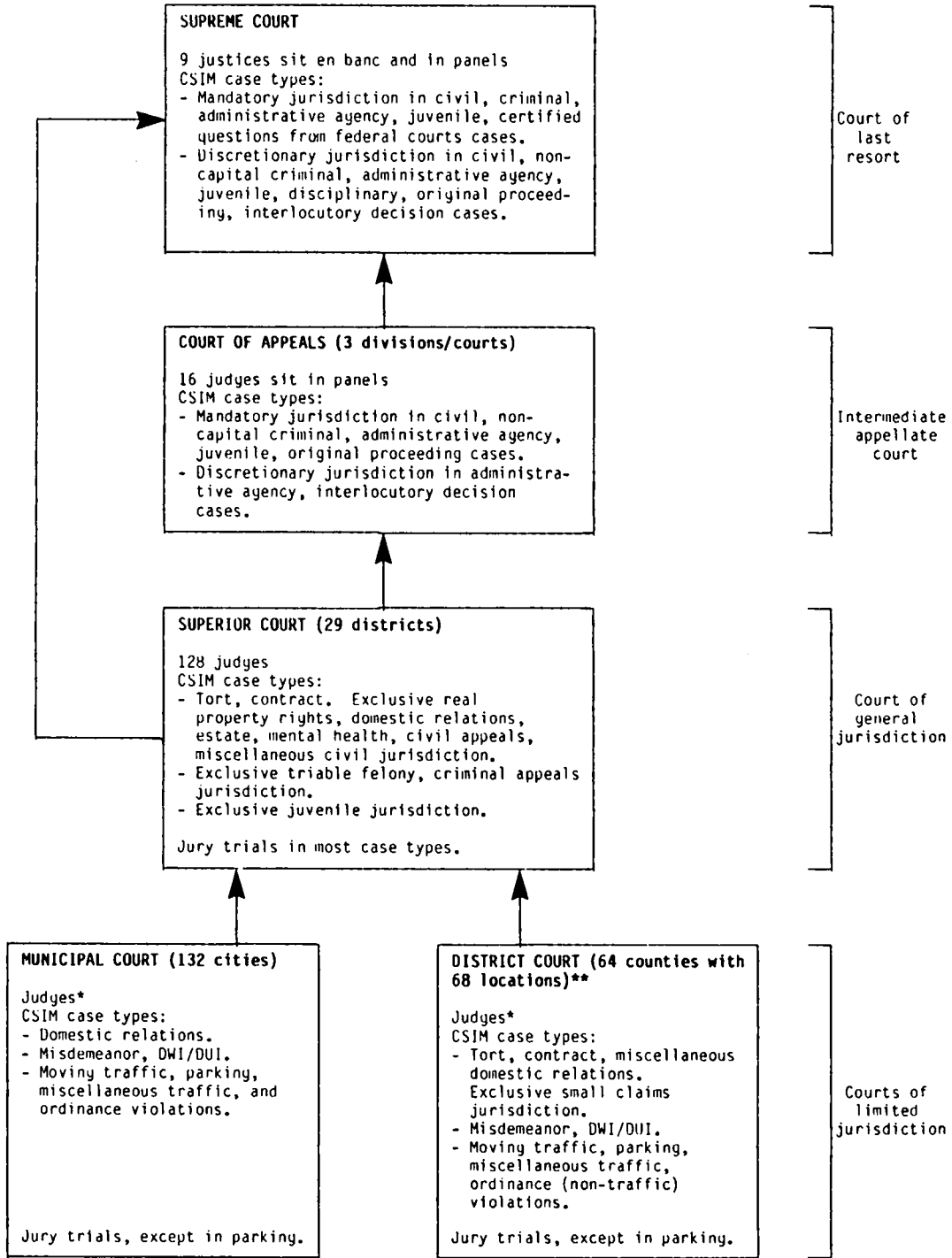
VIRGINIA COURT SYSTEM, 1985



*The Virginia Court of Appeals, an intermediate appellate court, became effective January 1, 1985.
 **The District Court is referred to as the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court when hearing juvenile and domestic relations cases, and as the General District Court for the balance of the cases.

NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

WASHINGTON COURT SYSTEM, 1985

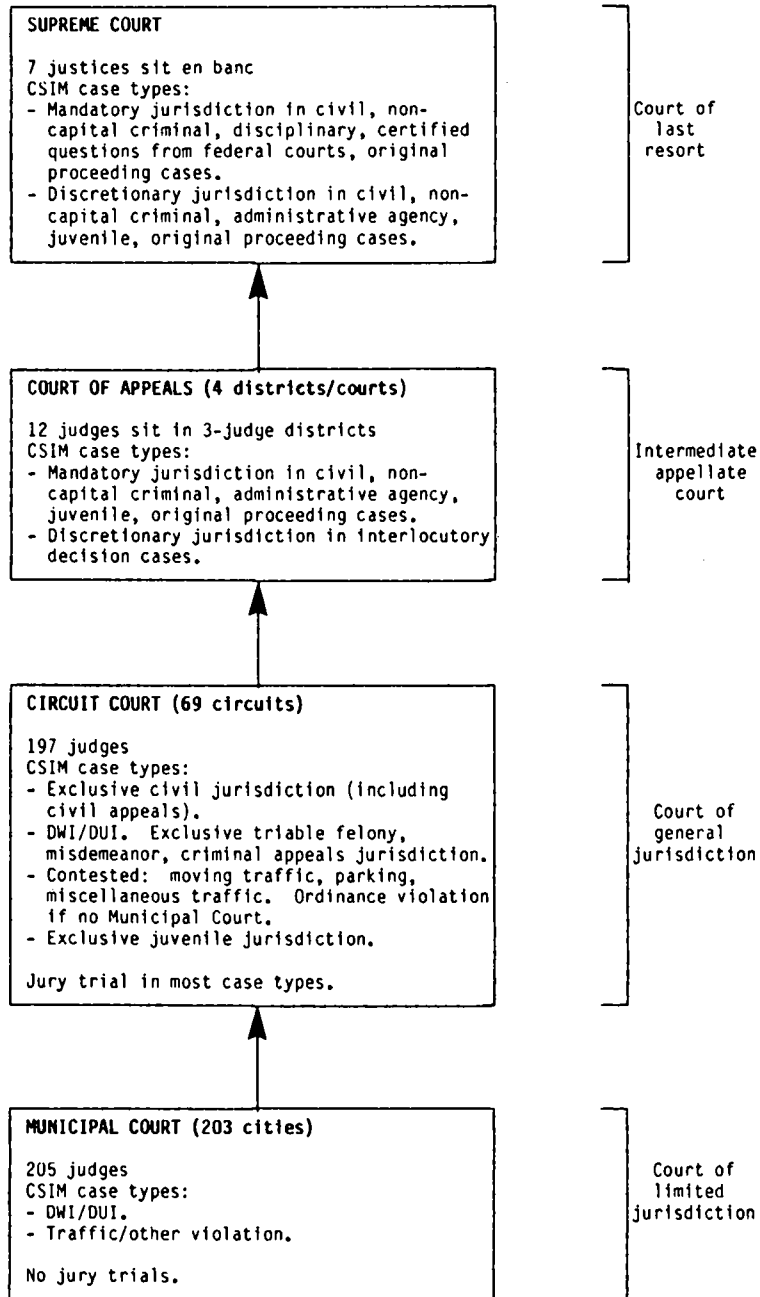


*There are 206 judges assigned to the Municipal Court and District Court: 172 are attorneys, 34 are non-attorneys; 92 are full-time, 114 are part-time.

**District Court provides services to municipalities that do not have a Municipal Court.

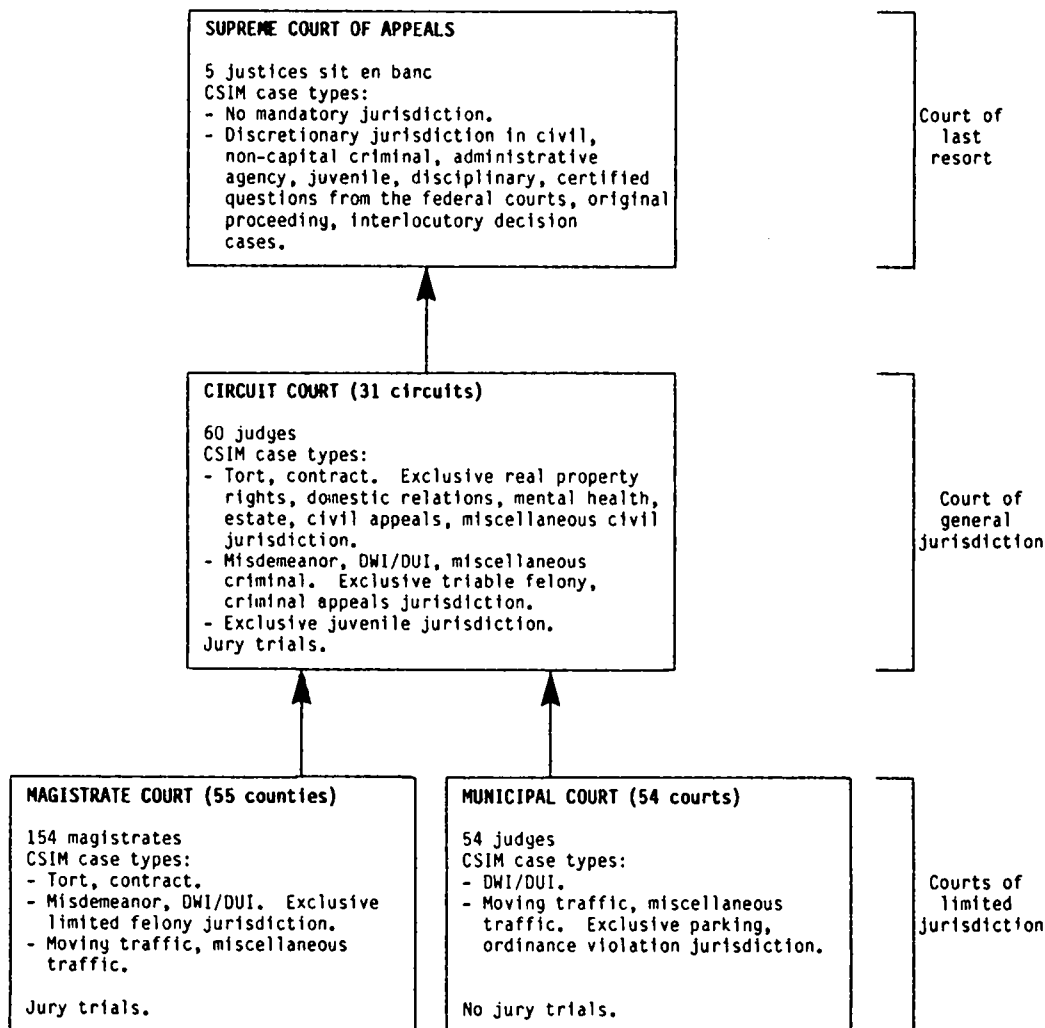
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

WISCONSIN COURT SYSTEM, 1985



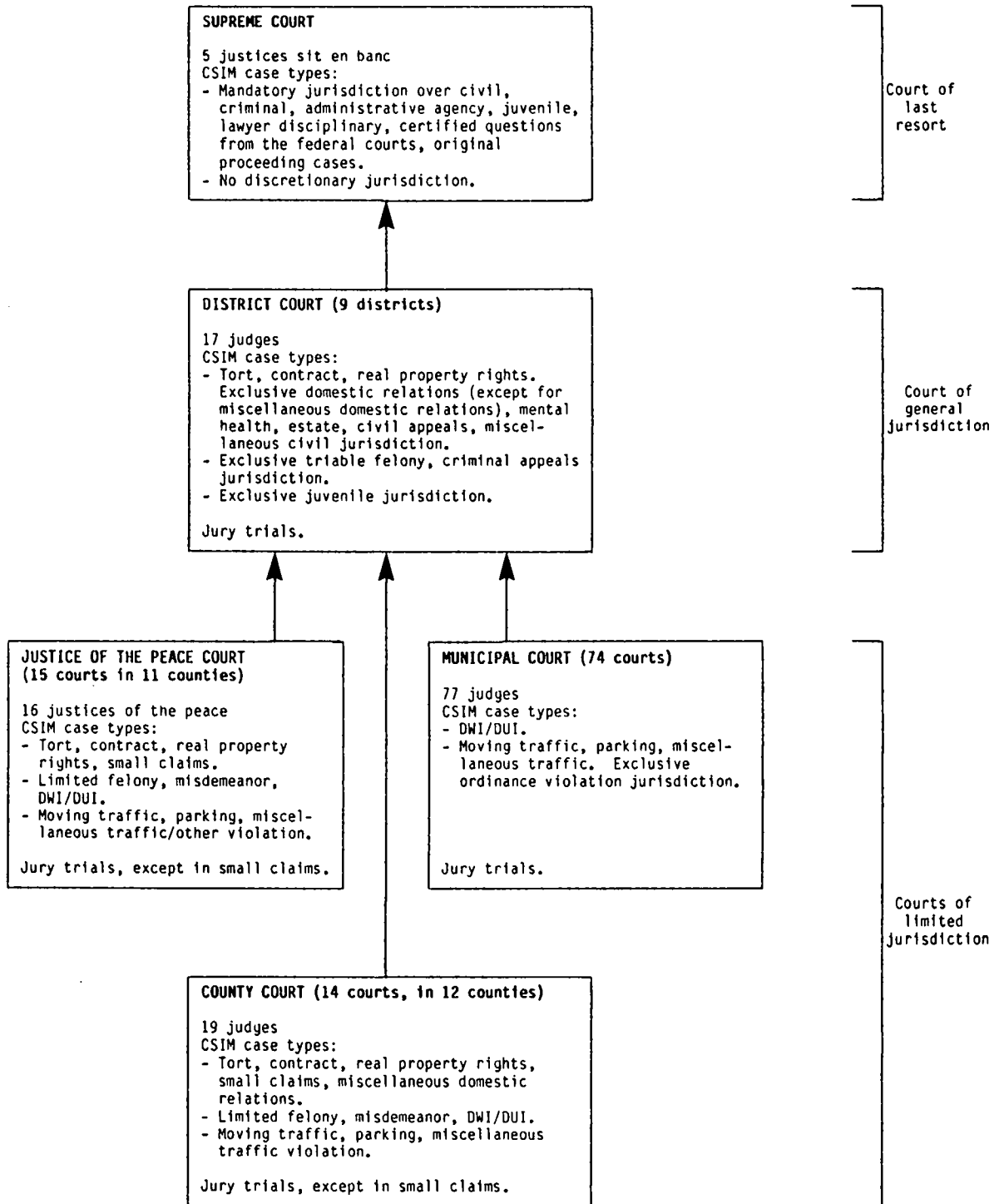
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

WEST VIRGINIA COURT SYSTEM, 1985



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

WYOMING COURT SYSTEM, 1985



NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

Appendices

1



Appendix A

State court caseload tables

TABLE 1: Reported national caseload for state appellate courts, 1985

Reported Caseload	Filed	Disposed
Courts of last resort:		
I. Mandatory jurisdiction cases:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable cases	12,739	10,518
1. Number of cases per judge/justice	66	76
2. Number of cases per lawyer support personnel	28	34
3. Number of courts reporting complete and comparable data	28	20
4. Number of courts with mandatory jurisdiction	51*	51*
5. Percent of the total population of states with mandatory jurisdiction represented by complete and comparable data	58%	47%
B. Number of reported complete cases that include some discretionary cases	7,006	6,910
1. Number of cases per judge/justice	92	89
2. Number of cases per lawyer support personnel	43	46
3. Number of courts reporting complete data with some discretionary cases	12	12
4. Number of courts with mandatory jurisdiction	51	51
5. Percent of the total population of states with mandatory jurisdiction represented by complete data that include some discretionary cases	13%	10%
C. Number of reported cases that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include some discretionary cases	1,600	1,377
1. Number of cases per judge/justice	46	37
2. Number of cases per lawyer support personnel	16	16
3. Number of courts reporting incomplete data, or incomplete and include some discretionary cases	5	5
4. Number of courts with mandatory jurisdiction	51	51
5. Percent of the total population of states with mandatory jurisdiction represented by incomplete data, or incomplete and include some discretionary cases	16%	6%
II. Discretionary jurisdiction petitions:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable petitions	26,790	18,015
1. Number of petitions per judge/justice	126	115
2. Number of petitions per lawyer support personnel	51	50
3. Number of courts reporting complete and comparable petitions	31	23
4. Number of courts with discretionary jurisdiction	50**	50**
5. Percent of the total population of states with discretionary jurisdiction represented by complete and comparable data	68%	48%
B. Number of reported complete petitions that include some mandatory cases	5,228	7,627
1. Number of petitions per judge/justice	436	201
2. Number of petitions per lawyer support personnel	106	76
3. Number of courts reporting complete data with some mandatory cases	2	6
4. Number of courts with discretionary jurisdiction	50	50
5. Percent of the total population of states with discretionary jurisdiction represented by complete data that include some mandatory cases	6%	13%
C. Number of reported petitions that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include some mandatory cases	4,866	4,338
1. Number of petitions per judge/justice	128	92
2. Number of petitions per lawyer support personnel	57	48
3. Number of courts reporting incomplete data, or incomplete and include some mandatory cases	6	7
4. Number of courts with discretionary jurisdiction	50	50
5. Percent of the total population of states with discretionary jurisdiction represented by incomplete data, or incomplete and include some mandatory cases	8%	11%

(continued on next page)

Table 1: Reported national caseload for state appellate courts, 1985 (continued)

Reported Caseload	Filed	Disposed
Intermediate appellate courts:		
I. Mandatory jurisdiction cases:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable cases	80,316	59,864
1. Number of cases per judge/justice	162	155
2. Number of cases per lawyer support personnel	82	89
3. Number of courts reporting complete and comparable data	27	23
4. Number of courts with mandatory jurisdiction	40	40
5. Percent of the total population of states with mandatory jurisdiction represented by complete and comparable data	68%	46%
B. Number of reported complete cases that include some discretionary cases	31,634	32,796
1. Number of cases per judge/justice	171	229
2. Number of cases per lawyer support personnel	60	79
3. Number of courts reporting complete data with some discretionary cases ...	11	11
4. Number of courts with mandatory jurisdiction	40	40
5. Percent of the total population of states with mandatory jurisdiction represented by complete data that include some discretionary cases	31%	27%
C. Number of reported cases that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include some discretionary cases	0	0
II. Discretionary jurisdiction petitions:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable petitions	16,149	3,753
1. Number of petitions per judge/justice	49	24
2. Number of petitions per lawyer support personnel	21	12
3. Number of courts reporting complete and comparable petitions	17	10
4. Number of courts with discretionary jurisdiction	27	27
5. Percent of the total population of states with discretionary jurisdiction represented by complete and comparable data	67%	30%
B. Number of reported complete petitions that include some mandatory cases	0	0
C. Number of reported petitions that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include some mandatory cases	222	244
1. Number of petitions per judge/justice	19	20
2. Number of petitions per lawyer support personnel	11	12
3. Number of courts reporting incomplete data, or incomplete and include some mandatory cases	1	1
4. Number of courts with discretionary jurisdiction	27	27
5. Percent of the total population of states with discretionary jurisdiction represented by incomplete data, or incomplete and include some mandatory cases	3%	3%

Summary section for all appellate courts:

	Reported filings		
	COLR	IAC	Total
A. Number of reported complete and comparable cases/petitions	39,529	99,465	135,994
B. Number of reported complete cases/petitions that include other case types	12,529	31,634	44,163
C. Number of reported cases/petitions that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include other case types	6,752	222	6,974
Total	58,810	128,321	187,131

*Data for courts of last resort that reported complete and comparable mandatory jurisdiction cases include data from two courts who have virtually no mandatory jurisdiction: the Michigan Supreme Court reported only three filings, and the Texas Supreme Court reported only one filing.

** Data for courts of last resort that reported complete and comparable discretionary petitions include data from the Mississippi Supreme Court which reported only four filings.

COLR = Court of last resort
IAC = Intermediate appellate court

TABLE 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1985

State/Court name:	Total cases filed						
	Total mandatory cases	Total discretionary petitions	Total discretionary petitions granted review	Totals			
				Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions	Filed per judge	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions granted review	Filed per judge
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
STATES WITH ONE COURT OF LAST RESORT AND ONE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT							
ALASKA--STATE TOTAL	780	258		1,038	130		
Supreme Court	334	194		528	106		
Court of Appeals	446	64		510	170		
ARIZONA--STATE TOTAL	2,924 ⁱ	1,201 ^j		4,125	179		
Supreme Court	81 ⁱ	1,161 ^j		1,242	248		
Court of Appeals	2,843	40		2,883	160		
ARKANSAS--STATE TOTAL	1,285 ^{i,j}			1,285 ⁱ	99 ⁱ		
Supreme Court	439 ^j	(j)		439 ⁱ	63 ⁱ		
Court of Appeals	846	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
CALIFORNIA--STATE TOTAL	10,536 ⁱ	10,284	866 ⁱ	20,820 ⁱ	245 ⁱ	11,402 ⁱ	136 ⁱ
Supreme Court	284 ⁱ	4,346	318 ⁱ	4,630 ⁱ	661 ⁱ	602 ⁱ	86 ⁱ
Courts of Appeal	10,252	5,938	548	16,190	210	10,800	140
COLORADO--STATE TOTAL	1,826	767		2,593	153		
Supreme Court	200	767		967	138		
Court of Appeals	1,626	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
CONNECTICUT--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court			286 ^j				
Appellate Court	934 ^j	50	(j)	984 ^d	197 ^d		
FLORIDA--STATE TOTAL	12,859	3,150		16,009	302		
Supreme Court	597	1,175		1,772	253		
District Courts of Appeal	12,262	1,975		14,237	310		
GEORGIA--STATE TOTAL	2,638 ^j	1,616	352	4,254 ^d	266 ^d	2,990 ^d	187 ^d
Supreme Court	692 ^j	975	146	1,667 ^d	238 ^d	838 ^d	120 ^d
Court of Appeals	1,946 ^j	641	206	2,587 ^d	287 ^d	2,152 ^d	239 ^d
HAWAII--STATE TOTAL	628 ^j	41	11	669 ^d		639 ^d	
Supreme Court	496 ^j	41	11	537 ^d	107 ^d	507 ^d	101 ^d
Intermediate Court of Appeals	132	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
IDAHO--STATE TOTAL	497 ^j	92	(j)	589 ^d	74 ^d		
Supreme Court	348 ^j	92	(j)	440 ^d	88 ^d		
Court of Appeals	149	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
ILLINOIS--STATE TOTAL	8,104 ^j	1,579 ⁱ		9,683	198		
Supreme Court	493	1,579	165	2,072	296	658	94
Appellate Court	7,611 ^j	(j)		7,611	181		

State/Court name:	Court type	Point at which cases are counted	Total cases disposed				
			Total mandatory cases	Total discretionary petitions	Total discretionary petitions granted review	Totals	
						Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions granted review
STATES WITH ONE COURT OF LAST RESORT AND ONE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT							
ALASKA--STATE TOTAL			693	251	57	944	750
Supreme Court	COLR	1	287	197	42	484	329
Court of Appeals	IAC	1	406	54	15	460	421
ARIZONA--STATE TOTAL			3,040 ⁱ	1,123 ^j		4,163	
Supreme Court	COLR	6	87 ⁱ	1,078 ^j	81 ^j	1,165	168
Court of Appeals	IAC	6	2,953	45		2,998	
ARKANSAS--STATE TOTAL			1,346 ^{ij}				1,346 ^{ij}
Supreme Court	COLR	2	451 ^{ij}	(j)	(j)	451 ⁱ	451 ^{ij}
Court of Appeals	IAC	2	895	NH	NH	--	--
CALIFORNIA--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court	COLR	6					
Courts of Appeal	IAC	2					
COLORADO--STATE TOTAL			1,396 ⁱ	1,011 ^j		2,407	
Supreme Court	COLR	1	(j)	1,011 ^j		1,011	
Court of Appeals	IAC	1	1,396	NH	NH	--	--
CONNECTICUT--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court	COLR	1		373 ^j			
Appellate Court	IAC	1	877 ^j		(j)		877
FLORIDA--STATE TOTAL			13,179	2,806		15,985	
Supreme Court	COLR	1	639	1,123		1,762	
District Courts of Appeal	IAC	1	12,540	1,683		14,223	
GEORGIA--STATE TOTAL			1,691 ⁱ	1,602 ^j		3,293 ^d	
Supreme Court	COLR	2	(j)	1,602 ^j		1,602 ^d	
Court of Appeals	IAC	2	1,691 ^j	(j)		1,691 ^d	
HAWAII--STATE TOTAL			621 ^j	39	(j)	660 ^d	
Supreme Court	COLR	2	516 ^j	39	(j)	555 ^d	
Intermediate Court of Appeals	IAC	2	105	NH	NH	--	--
IDAHO--STATE TOTAL			615 ^j	99	(j)	714 ^d	
Supreme Court	COLR	1	333 ^j	99	(j)	432 ^d	
Court of Appeals	IAC	4	282	NH	NH	--	--
ILLINOIS--STATE TOTAL			7,457 ^j	1,673 ⁱ		16,091	
Supreme Court	COLR	1	496	1,673	187	9,130	683
Appellate Court	IAC	1	6,961 ^j	(j)		6,961	

(continued on next page)

Table 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Total cases filed				Totals		
	Total mandatory cases	Total discretionary petitions	Total discretionary petitions granted review	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions		Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions granted review	
				Number	Filed per judge	Number	Filed per judge
INDIANA--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court							
Court of Appeals	1,037j	(j)		1,037	86		
IOWA--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court							
Court of Appeals	730	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
KANSAS--STATE TOTAL	1,264j					1,381	99
Supreme Court	177		117			294	42
Court of Appeals	1,087j		(j)			1,087	155
KENTUCKY--STATE TOTAL	3,438	909		4,347	207		
Supreme Court	282	813	156	1,095	156	438	63
Court of Appeals	3,156	96		3,252	232		
LOUISIANA--STATE TOTAL	3,657j	4,851 ⁱ	1,143 ⁱ	8,508 ^d	155 ^d	4,800 ^d	87 ^d
Supreme Court	79j	2,313 ⁱ	470 ⁱ	2,392	342	549	78
Courts of Appeal	3,578j	2,538	673	6,116 ^d	127 ^d	4,251 ^d	89 ^d
MARYLAND--STATE TOTAL	1,860j	905	107	2,765 ^d	138 ^d	1,967 ^d	98 ^d
Court of Appeals	218j	713	90	931 ^d	133 ^d	308 ^d	44 ^d
Court of Special Appeals ..	1,642	192	17	1,834	141	1,659	128
MASSACHUSETTS--STATE TOTAL ..	1,430j			2,766	163		
Supreme Judicial Court	129	1,336	210	1,465	209	339	48
Appeals Court	1,301j	(j)		1,301	130		
MICHIGAN--STATE TOTAL	5,190	4,318		9,508	380		
Supreme Court	3	2,069	125	2,072	296	128	18
Court of Appeals	5,187	2,249		7,436	413		
MINNESOTA--STATE TOTAL	2,158	797 ⁱ	258 ⁱ	2,955 ⁱ	148 ⁱ	2,416 ⁱ	121 ⁱ
Supreme Court	211	575	178	786	98	389	49
Court of Appeals	1,947	222 ⁱ	80 ⁱ	2,169 ⁱ	181 ⁱ	2,027 ⁱ	169 ⁱ
MISSOURI--STATE TOTAL	3,353j	981	106	4,334 ^d	11 ^d	3,459 ^d	89 ^d
Supreme Court	187j	981	106	1,168 ^d	167 ^d	293 ^d	42 ^d
Court of Appeals	3,166	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
NEW JERSEY--STATE TOTAL	6,264						
Supreme Court	227	1,053		1,280	183		
Appellate Division of Superior Court	6,037j		(j)			6,037	252

State/Court name:	Court type	Point at which cases are counted	Total cases disposed				Totals	
			Total mandatory cases	Total discretionary petitions	Total discretionary petitions granted review	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions granted review	
INDIANA--STATE TOTAL			1,421 ^j					
Supreme Court	COLR	6	359	325 ⁱ	134	1,746 ⁱ	684 ⁱ	493
Court of Appeals	IAC	6	1,062 ^j	(j)		1,062		
IOWA--STATE TOTAL			1,505 ^j	497 ⁱ	77 ⁱ	2,002		1,582
Supreme Court	COLR	1	868 ^j	497 ⁱ	77 ⁱ	1,365		945
Court of Appeals	IAC	4	637	NH	NH	--		--
KANSAS--STATE TOTAL			1,333 ^j					
Supreme Court	COLR	5	344					
Court of Appeals	IAC	5	989 ^j		(j)			989
KENTUCKY--STATE TOTAL			3,016	1,131		4,147		
Supreme Court	COLR	6	259	1,044		1,303		
Court of Appeals	IAC	3	2,757	87		2,844		
LOUISIANA--STATE TOTAL								
Supreme Court	COLR	2						
Courts of Appeal	IAC	2						
MARYLAND--STATE TOTAL			2,039 ^j	870		2,909 ^d		
Court of Appeals	COLR	2	232 ^j	678	(j)	910 ^d		
Court of Special Appeals ..	IAC	2	1,807	192		1,999		
MASSACHUSETTS--STATE TOTAL ..								
Supreme Judicial Court	COLR	2						
Appeals Court	IAC	2						
MICHIGAN--STATE TOTAL								
Supreme Court	COLR	1	(j)	2,314 ^j		2,314		
Court of Appeals	IAC	1						
MINNESOTA--STATE TOTAL			2,230	870 ⁱ		3,100 ⁱ		
Supreme Court	COLR	1	329	626		955		
Court of Appeals	IAC	1	1,901	244 ⁱ	84 ⁱ	2,145 ⁱ		1,985 ⁱ
MISSOURI--STATE TOTAL			3,347 ^j	980 ⁱ	(j)	4,327 ^d		
Supreme Court	COLR	1	170 ^j	980 ⁱ	(j)	1,150 ^d		
Court of Appeals	IAC	1	3,177	NH	NH	3,177		3,177
NEW JERSEY--STATE TOTAL			6,307 ^j					
Supreme Court	COLR	1	251	1,025 ⁱ	134	1,276 ⁱ		6,441
Appellate Division of Superior Court	IAC	1	6,056 ^j		(j)			385

(continued on next page)

Table 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Total cases filed						
	Total mandatory cases	Total discretionary petitions	Total discretionary petitions granted review	Totals			
				Number	Filed per judge	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions granted review
				Number	Filed per judge	Number	Filed per judge
NEW MEXICO--STATE TOTAL	1,314	223	93	1,537	128	1,407	117
Supreme Court	652	155	66	807	161	718	144
Court of Appeals	662	68	27	730	104	689	98
NORTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL .	1,597j	1,104	158j	2,701d	142d	1,755d	92d
Supreme Court	222	620	67	842	120	289	41
Court of Appeals	1,375j	484	91j	1,859d	155d	1,466d	122d
OHIO--STATE TOTAL	9,964	1,644	172	11,608	193	10,136	169
Supreme Court	442	1,644	172	2,086	298	614	88
Court of Appeals	9,522	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
OREGON--STATE TOTAL	4,161	903	93	5,064	298	4,254	250
Supreme Court	180	903	93	1,083	155	273	39
Court of Appeals	3,981	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
SOUTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL .	842		24			866	79
Supreme Court	451		24			475	95
Court of Appeals	391	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
VIRGINIA--STATE TOTAL		2,146	422 ¹				
Supreme Court		1,043	239				
Court of Appeals	538	1,103	183 ¹	1,641	164	721 ¹	72 ¹
WASHINGTON--STATE TOTAL	3,464 ^{1j}	1,266 ^{1j}		4,690	188		
Supreme Court	194 ^{1j}	906 ^{1j}		1,100	122		
Court of Appeals	3,270	320		3,590	224		
WISCONSIN--STATE TOTAL	2,449	989		3,438	181		
Supreme Court	91	761	98j	852	122	189j	27j
Court of Appeals	2,358	228		2,586	216		
STATES WITH NO INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT							
DELAWARE--Supreme Court	406j	3 ⁱ	(j)	409	82	406	81
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-- Court of Appeals	1,770j	81	(j)	1,851d	206d	1,770	354
MAINE--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court	602 ^{1j}	(j)		602 ⁱ	86 ^f		
MISSISSIPPI--Supreme Court ..	815	4		819	91		
MONTANA--Supreme Court	639j	(j)		639	91		

State/Court name:	Court type	Point at which cases are counted	Total cases disposed				Totals	
			Total mandatory cases	Total discretionary petitions	Total discretionary petitions granted review	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions granted review	
NEW MEXICO--STATE TOTAL								
Supreme Court	COLR	5	(j)					
Court of Appeals	IAC	5	522	(j)		522		
NORTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL .			1,647 ^j	1,127	57 ⁱ	2,774 ^d		
Supreme Court	COLR	2	183	665	57	848	240	
Court of Appeals	IAC	2	1,464 ^j	462	(j)	1,926 ^d		
OHIO--STATE TOTAL			9,874	1,428	157	11,302	10,031	
Supreme Court	COLR	1	383	1,428	157	1,811	540	
Court of Appeals	IAC	1	9,491	NH	NH	--	--	
OREGON--STATE TOTAL			4,080 ^j	873	(j)	4,953	4,080	
Supreme Court	COLR	1	296 ^j	873	(j)	1,169	296	
Court of Appeals	IAC	1	3,784	NH	NH	--	--	
SOUTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL .								
Supreme Court	COLR	2						
Court of Appeals	IAC	4	398	NH	NH	--	--	
VIRGINIA--STATE TOTAL				1,958				
Supreme Court	COLR	1		1,321				
Court of Appeals	IAC	1	216	637				
WASHINGTON--STATE TOTAL			3,178 ^{ij}	1,190 ^{ij}		4,368		
Supreme Court	COLR	1	184 ^{ij}	907 ^{ij}	56 ^{ij}	1,091	240	
Court of Appeals	IAC	1	2,994	283		3,277		
WISCONSIN--STATE TOTAL				927 ^j				
Supreme Court	COLR	5	(j)	699 ^j	189 ^j	699		
Court of Appeals	IAC	1	2,501	228		2,729		
STATES WITH NO INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT								
DELAWARE--Supreme Court	COLR	1	373 ^j	2 ⁱ	(j)	375	373	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-- Court of Appeals	COLR	1	1,568 ^j	77	(j)	1,645	1,568	
MAINE--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court	COLR	1	506 ⁱ	68		574 ⁱ		
MISSISSIPPI--Supreme Court ..	COLR	2	853	4	4	857	857	
MONTANA--Supreme Court	COLR	1	580 ^j	(j)		580		

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Table 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Total cases filed						
	Total mandatory cases	Total discretionary petitions	Total discretionary petitions granted review	Totals			
				Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions		Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions granted review	
Number	Filed per judge	Number	Filed per judge	Number	Filed per judge	Number	Filed per judge
NEBRASKA--Supreme Court	997 ^j	(j)		997 ^d	142 ^d		
NEVADA--Supreme Court	777	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
NEW HAMPSHIRE--Supreme Court.	NH	574 ⁱ					
NORTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court .	338	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
RHODE ISLAND--Supreme Court .	403	288		691	138		
SOUTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court .	358 ^j	17 ⁱ		375	75		
UTAH--Supreme Court	628	42		670	134		
VERMONT--Supreme Court	575	19		594	119		
WEST VIRGINIA--Supreme Court of Appeals	NH	1,372	483	--	--	--	--
WYOMING--Supreme Court	306	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
STATES WITH MULTIPLE APPELLATE COURTS AT ANY LEVEL							
ALABAMA--STATE TOTAL	2,866	606		3,472	204		
Supreme Court	798	606		1,404	156		
Court of Civil Appeals	548	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
Court of Criminal Appeals .	1,520	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
NEW YORK--STATE TOTAL							
Court of Appeals							
Appellate Divisions of Supreme Court							
Appellate Terms of Supreme Court							
OKLAHOMA--STATE TOTAL	2,579 ^j	295 ⁱ	122	2,874	120	2,701	113
Supreme Court	1,128	295	65	1,423	158 ^j	1,193	133
Court of Criminal Appeals .	816 ^j	(j)	57	816	272	873	291
Court of Appeals	635	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
PENNSYLVANIA--STATE TOTAL ...	9,574 ^j	4,067 ^j	223 ⁱ	4,209 ^j	601 ^j	365 ⁱ	52 ⁱ
Supreme Court	142		(j)			5,878	
Superior Court	5,878 ^j						
Commonwealth Court	3,554	81		3,635	404		

State/Court name:	Court type	Point at which cases are counted	Total cases disposed				Totals	
			Total mandatory cases	Total discretionary petitions	Total discretionary petitions granted review	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions granted review	
NEBRASKA--Supreme Court	COLR	1	975 ^j	(j)	(j)	975 ^d		
NEVADA--Supreme Court	COLR	2	867	NH	NH	--	--	
NEW HAMPSHIRE--Supreme Court.	COLR	1	NH	602 ^f		--		
NORTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court .	COLR	1	335	NH	NH	--	--	
RHODE ISLAND--Supreme Court .	COLR	2	393	219		612		
SOUTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court .	COLR	1	369 ^j	(j)		369		
UTAH--Supreme Court	COLR	1	631 ^j	(j)		631		
VERMONT--Supreme Court	COLR	1	506	20		526		
WEST VIRGINIA--Supreme Court of Appeals	COLR	1	NH	1,268	479	--	--	
WYOMING--Supreme Court	COLR	1	347	NH	NH	--	--	
STATES WITH MULTIPLE APPELLATE COURTS AT ANY LEVEL								
ALABAMA--STATE TOTAL			2,737	588	115	3,325	2,852	
Supreme Court	COLR	1	797	588	115	1,385	912	
Court of Civil Appeals	IAC	1	516	NH	NH	--	--	
Court of Criminal Appeals .	IAC	1	1,424	NH	NH	--	--	
NEW YORK--STATE TOTAL								
Court of Appeals	COLR	1	401	3,505	318	3,906	719	
Appellate Divisions of Supreme Court	IAC	2						
Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	IAC	2						
OKLAHOMA--STATE TOTAL			1,246 ¹					
Supreme Court	COLR	1	149 ¹					
Court of Criminal Appeals .	COLR	2	404	267		671		
Court of Appeals	IAC	4	693	NH	NH	--	--	
PENNSYLVANIA--STATE TOTAL ...								
Supreme Court	COLR	6						
Superior Court	IAC	1	8,355 ^j		(j)		8,355	
Commonwealth Court	IAC	1	3,928 ^j					

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Table 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Total cases filed						
	Total mandatory cases	Total discretionary petitions	Total discretionary petitions granted review	Totals			
				Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions	Filed per judge	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions granted review	Filed per judge
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
TENNESSEE--STATE TOTAL	1,988 ^j	854 ⁱ		2,842	109		
Supreme Court	139	772		911	182		
Court of Appeals	999	82	23	1,081	90	1,022	85
Court of Criminal Appeals .	850 ^j	(j)		850	94		
TEXAS--STATE TOTAL	9,953	2,529	432	12,482	127	10,385	106
Supreme Court	1	1,169	172	1,170	130	173	19
Court of Criminal Appeals .	1,998	1,360	260	3,358	373	2,258	251
Courts of Appeals	7,954	NH	NH	--	--	--	--

Note: All available data that are at least 75% complete are included in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 75% complete or that the calculations are inappropriate.

JURISDICTION CODES:

COLR = Court of last resort
 IAC = Intermediate appellate court
 NH = This case type is not handled in this court.
 -- = Inapplicable

Points at which cases are counted:

1 = At the notice of appeal
 2 = At the filing of trial record
 3 = At the filing of trial record, and complete briefs
 4 = At transfer
 5 = Other
 6 = Varies

FOOTNOTES:

^dData for the following courts represent some double counting:
 Discretionary petitions that are granted review are counted once as a petition, and are then refiled as mandatory cases and cannot be separated from mandatory cases.
 Connecticut Appellate Court
 District of Columbia Court of Appeals
 Georgia Court of Appeals
 Georgia Supreme Court
 Hawaii Supreme Court
 Idaho Supreme Court
 Louisiana Courts of Appeal
 Maryland Court of Appeals
 Missouri Supreme Court
 Nebraska Supreme Court
 North Carolina Court of Appeals

ⁱData are incomplete:

Arizona--Supreme Court--Data do not include mandatory judge disciplinary cases.

Arkansas--Supreme Court--Data do not include mandatory attorney disciplinary cases, and certified questions from the federal courts.

California--Supreme Court--Total mandatory filing data do not include mandatory judge disciplinary cases. Total discretionary petitions granted review data do not include original proceedings initially heard in Supreme Court that were granted and administrative agency cases.

Colorado--State total--Mandatory cases do not include cases from the Supreme Court.

Delaware--Supreme Court--Data do not include some discretionary interlocutory decision cases which are reported with mandatory jurisdiction cases.

Georgia--Total state mandatory cases filed do not include data from the Supreme Court.

Illinois--State total--Discretionary data do not include discretionary petitions from the Appellate Court.

Indiana--Supreme Court--Data do not include discretionary criminal petitions.

Iowa--Supreme Court--Data do not include discretionary cases that were dismissed by the court, which are reported with mandatory jurisdiction cases.

Discretionary petitions granted review do not include some discretionary original proceedings which are reported with unclassified discretionary cases.

Louisiana--Supreme Court--Some discretionary jurisdiction cases cannot be separated from the mandatory caseload.

Maine--Data do not include mandatory disciplinary and advisory opinion cases.

Minnesota--Court of Appeals--Total discretionary jurisdiction petitions, do not include discretionary petitions of final judgments that were denied review. Total discretionary petitions granted review.

Maine--Supreme Judicial Court sitting as Law Court--Data include all discretionary jurisdiction cases.

State/Court name:	Court type	Point at which cases are counted	Total cases disposed				Totals	
			Total mandatory cases	Total discretionary petitions	Total discretionary petitions granted review	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions	Sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions granted review	
			TENNESSEE--STATE TOTAL					
Supreme Court	COLR	1	(j)	923j		923		
Court of Appeals	IAC	1	1,010	82		1,092		
Court of Criminal Appeals .	IAC	1	891j	(j)		891		
TEXAS--STATE TOTAL			10,066	2,233	460	12,299	10,526	
Supreme Court	COLR	1	1	1,187	177	1,188	178	
Court of Criminal Appeals .	COLR	5	2,084	1,046	283	3,130	2,367	
Courts of Appeal	IAC	1	7,981	NH	NH	--	--	

Missouri--Supreme Court--Data do not include a few discretionary original proceedings.

New Hampshire--Supreme Court--Data do not include discretionary judge disciplinary cases.

New Jersey--Supreme Court--Data do not include discretionary interlocutory decisions.

North Carolina--State total--Discretionary petition granted review data do not include petitions from the Court of Appeals.

Oklahoma--Supreme Court--Data do not include mandatory appeals of final judgments, mandatory disciplinary cases and mandatory interlocutory decisions.

State Total--Total discretionary petitions do not include cases from Court of Criminal Appeals.

Pennsylvania--Supreme Court--Mandatory jurisdiction data do not include original proceeding petitions that were granted review.

South Dakota--Supreme Court--Data do not include advisory opinions reported with mandatory jurisdiction cases.

Tennessee--State Total--Data do not include cases from Court of Criminal Appeals.

Virginia--Court of Appeals--Data do not include original proceeding petitions granted review.

Washington--Supreme Court--Data do not include mandatory certified questions from the federal courts which are reported with discretionary jurisdiction cases.

Discretionary jurisdiction data do not include some cases reported with mandatory jurisdiction cases.

Connecticut--Supreme Court--Data include some mandatory cases left from the previous year.

Appellate Court--Data include a few discretionary petitions that were granted review.

Delaware--Supreme Court--Data include some discretionary petitions that were granted review.

District of Columbia--Court of Appeals--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review, and refiled as appeals.

Georgia--Supreme Court--Filed data include discretionary petitions that were granted review and refiled as appeals. Disposed data include all mandatory jurisdiction cases.

Court of Appeals--Filed data include petitions of final judgments, discretionary original proceeding and interlocutory decision cases that were granted review. Disposed data include all discretionary jurisdiction cases.

Hawaii--Supreme Court--Data include a small number of discretionary petitions that were granted review.

Idaho--Supreme Court--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review.

Illinois--Appellate Court--Data include all discretionary petitions.

Indiana--Court of Appeals--Data include discretionary interlocutory decision petitions.

Iowa--Supreme Court--Data include some discretionary cases that were dismissed by the Court.

Kansas--Court of Appeals--Data include a few discretionary cases that were granted review.

Louisiana--Supreme Court--Data include a few discretionary cases.

--Courts of Appeal--Data include refiled discretionary petitions that were granted review.

JExplanation of data included in the category:

Arizona--Supreme Court--Data include mandatory judge disciplinary cases.

Arkansas--Supreme Court--Data include a few discretionary petitions.

Colorado--Supreme Court--Data include mandatory jurisdiction cases.

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Table 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1985 (continued)

Maryland--Court of Appeals--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review.	Pennsylvania--Supreme Court--Data include some motions that could not be separated from caseload.--Superior Court--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review.
Massachusetts--Appeals Court--Data include a small number of discretionary interlocutory decision petitions.	--Commonwealth Court--Data include all discretionary jurisdiction cases.
Michigan--Supreme Court--Data include a few mandatory jurisdiction cases.	South Dakota--Data include discretionary advisory opinions. Mandatory jurisdiction dispositions include all discretionary jurisdiction cases.
Missouri--Supreme Court--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review.	Tennessee--Supreme Court--Data include all mandatory jurisdiction cases.
Montana--Supreme Court--Data include all discretionary jurisdiction cases.	--Court of Criminal Appeals--Data include discretionary interlocutory decision cases.
Nebraska--Supreme Court--Data include all discretionary petitions.	Utah--Supreme Court--Disposed data include all discretionary jurisdiction cases.
New Jersey--Appellate Division of Superior Court--Data include discretionary interlocutory decisions that were granted review.	Virginia--Court of Appeals--Discretionary petitions granted review filings do not include original proceeding petitions granted review.
New Mexico--Court of Appeals--Data include all discretionary jurisdiction cases.	Washington--Supreme Court--Mandatory jurisdiction data include some discretionary petitions. Total discretionary jurisdiction cases include mandatory certified questions from federal courts.
North Carolina--Court of Appeals--Data include a small number of discretionary petitions that were granted review. Discretionary petitions granted review include some situations when relief, not review, was granted.	Wisconsin--Supreme Court--Data include all disposed mandatory jurisdiction cases. Total discretionary petitions of final judgments filed include discretionary original proceedings.
Oklahoma--Court of Criminal Appeals--Data include all discretionary jurisdiction cases.	
Oregon--Supreme Court--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review.	

TABLE 3: Selected caseload and processing measures for mandatory cases in state appellate courts, 1985

State/Court name:	Court type	Mandatory cases							
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (disposed) per judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
STATES WITH ONE COURT OF LAST RESORT AND ONE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT									
ALASKA--STATE TOTAL		780	693	89%	8	98	22.5	35	150
Supreme Court	COLR	334	287	86%	5	67	13.5	25	64
Court of Appeals	IAC	446	406	91%	3	149	9.0	50	86
ARIZONA--STATE TOTAL		2,924 ⁱ	3,040 ⁱ	104% ⁱ	23	127 ⁱ	61	48 ⁱ	92 ⁱ
Supreme Court	COLR	81 ⁱ	87 ⁱ	107% ⁱ	5	16 ⁱ	16	5 ⁱ	3 ⁱ
Court of Appeals	IAC	2,843	2,953	104%	18	158	45	63	89
ARKANSAS--STATE TOTAL		1,285 ^{ij}	1,346 ^{ij}	105% ^{ij}	13	99 ^{ij}	31	41 ^{ij}	54 ^{ij}
Supreme Court	COLR	439 ^{ij}	451 ^{ij}	103% ^{ij}	7	63 ^{ij}	15	29 ^{ij}	19 ^{ij}
Court of Appeals	IAC	846	895	106%	6	141	16	53	36
CALIFORNIA--STATE TOTAL		10,536 ⁱ			84	125 ⁱ	245	43 ⁱ	40 ⁱ
Supreme Court	COLR	284 ⁱ			7	41 ⁱ	42	7 ⁱ	1 ⁱ
Courts of Appeal	IAC	10,252			77	133	203	51	39
COLORADO--STATE TOTAL		1,826			17	107	37	49	57
Supreme Court	COLR	200			7	29	14	14	6
Court of Appeals	IAC	1,626	1,396	86%	10	163	23	71	50
CONNECTICUT-- Appellate Court	IAC	934 ^j	877 ^j	94% ^j	5	187 ^j	7.25	129 ^j	29 ^j
FLORIDA--STATE TOTAL		12,859	13,179	102%	53	243	109	118	113
Supreme Court	COLR	597	639	107%	7	85	15	40	5
District Courts of Appeal.	IAC	12,262	12,540	102%	46	267	94	130	108
GEORGIA--STATE TOTAL		2,638 ^j			16	165 ^j	43	61 ^j	44 ^j
Supreme Court	COLR	692 ^j			7	99 ^j	15	46 ^j	12 ^j
Court of Appeals	IAC	1,946 ^j	1,691 ^j	87% ^j	9	216 ^j	28	70 ^j	33 ^j
HAWAII--STATE TOTAL		628 ^j	621 ^j	99% ^j	8	79 ^j	18	35 ^j	60 ^j
Supreme Court	COLR	496 ^j	516 ^j	104% ^j	5	99 ^j	12	41 ^j	47 ^j
Intermediate Court of Appeals	IAC	132	105	80%	3	44	6	22	13
IDAHO--STATE TOTAL		497 ^j	615 ^j	124% ^j	8	62 ^j	14	36 ^j	49 ^j
Supreme Court	COLR	348 ^j	333 ^j	96% ^j	5	70 ^j	10.5	33 ^j	35 ^j
Court of Appeals	IAC	149	282	189%	3	50	3.5	43	15
ILLINOIS--STATE TOTAL		8,104 ^j	7,457 ^j	92% ^j	41	198 ^j	139	58 ^j	70 ^j
Supreme Court	COLR	493	496	101%	7	70	25	20	4
Appellate Court	IAC	7,611 ^j	6,961 ^j	91% ^j	34	224 ^j	114	67 ^j	66 ^j
INDIANA--STATE TOTAL			1,421 ^j		17	(84) ^j	47	(30) ^j	(26) ^j
Supreme Court	COLR		359		5	(72)	11	(33)	(7)
Court of Appeals	IAC	1,037 ^j	1,062 ^j	102% ^j	12	86 ^j	36	29 ^j	19 ^j

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Table 3: Selected caseload and processing measures for mandatory cases in state appellate courts, 1985
(continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Mandatory cases							
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (dis-posed) per judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
IOWA--STATE TOTAL			1,505J		15	(100)J	21	(72)J	(52)J
Supreme Court	COLR		868J		9	(96)J	12	(72)J	(30)J
Court of Appeals	IAC	730	637	87%	6	122	9	81	25
KANSAS--STATE TOTAL		1,264J	1,333J	105%J	14	90J	22	57J	52J
Supreme Court	COLR	177	344	194%J	7	25	7	25	7
Court of Appeals	IAC	1,087J	989J	91%J	7	155J	15	72J	44J
KENTUCKY--STATE TOTAL		3,438	3,016	88%	21	164	37	93	92
Supreme Court	COLR	282	259	92%	7	40	12	24	8
Court of Appeals	IAC	3,156	2,757	87%	14	225	25	126	85
LOUISIANA--STATE TOTAL		3,657J			55	66J	162	23J	82J
Supreme Court	COLR	79J			7	11J	27	3J	2J
Courts of Appeal	IAC	3,578J			48	75J	135	27J	80J
MARYLAND--STATE TOTAL		1,860J	2,039J	110%J	20	93J	43	43J	42J
Court of Appeals	COLR	218J	232J	106%J	7	31J	14	16J	5J
Court of Special Appeals ..	IAC	1,642	1,807	110%	13	126	29	57	37
MASSACHUSETTS--STATE TOTAL ..		1,430J			17	84J	41	35J	25J
Supreme Judicial Court ...	COLR	129			7	18	19	7	2
Appeals Court	IAC	1,301J			10	130J	22	59J	22J
MICHIGAN--STATE TOTAL		5,190			25	208	96	54	57
Supreme Court	COLR	3			7	1	35	1	1
Court of Appeals	IAC	5,187			18	288	61	85	57
MINNESOTA--STATE TOTAL		2,158	2,230	103%	20	108	33	65	51
Supreme Court	COLR	211	329	156%	8	26	12	18	5
Court of Appeals	IAC	1,947	1,901	98%	12	162	21	93	46
MISSOURI--STATE TOTAL		3,353J	3,347J	100%J	39	86J	65	52J	67J
Supreme Court	COLR	187J	170J	91%J	7	27J	15	12J	4J
Court of Appeals	IAC	3,166	3,177	100%	32	99	50	63	63
NEW JERSEY--STATE TOTAL		6,264J	6,307J	101%J	31	202J	63	99J	83J
Supreme Court	COLR	227	251	111%	7	32	17	13	3
Appellate Division of Superior Court	IAC	6,037J	6,056J	100%J	24	252J	46	131J	80J
NEW MEXICO--STATE TOTAL		1,314			12	110	24	55	91
Supreme Court	COLR	652			5	130	10	65	45
Court of Appeals	IAC	662	522J		7	95	14	47	46
NORTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL ..		1,597J	1,647J	103%J	19	84J	31	52J	26J
Supreme Court	COLR	222	183	82%	7	32	8	28	4
Court of Appeals	IAC	1,375J	1,464J	106%J	12	115J	23	60J	22J

Table 3: Selected caseload and processing measures for mandatory cases in state appellate courts, 1985
(continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Mandatory cases							
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (disposed) per judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
OHIO--STATE TOTAL		9,964	9,874	99%	60	166	74	135	93
Supreme Court	COLR	442	383	87%	7	63	20	22	4
Court of Appeals	IAC	9,522	9,491	100%	53	180	54	176	89
OREGON--STATE TOTAL		4,161	4,080j		17	245	28	149	155
Supreme Court	COLR	180	296j		7	26	8.5	21	7
Court of Appeals	IAC	3,981	3,784	95%	10	398	19.5	204	148
SOUTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL		842			11	77	30	28	25
Supreme Court	COLR	451			5	90	19	24	13
Court of Appeals	IAC	391	398	102%	6	65	11	36	12
VIRGINIA-- Court of Appeals	IAC	538	216	40%	10	54	10	54	9
WASHINGTON--STATE TOTAL		3,464ij	3,178ij	92%ij	25	139ij	51	68ij	79ij
Supreme Court	COLR	194ij	184ij	95%ij	9	22ij	19	10ij	4ij
Court of Appeals	IAC	3,270	2,994	92%	16	204	32	102	74
WISCONSIN--STATE TOTAL		2,449			19	129	33	74	51
Supreme Court	COLR	91			7	13	11	8	2
Court of Appeals	IAC	2,358	2,501	106%	12	197	22	107	49
STATES WITH NO INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT									
DELAWARE--Supreme Court	COLR	406j	373j	92%j	5	81j	5	81j	65j
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-- Court of Appeals	COLR	1,770j	1,568j	89%j	9	197j	25	71j	283j
MAINE--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court	COLR	602ij	506j		7	86ij	11	55ij	52ij
MISSISSIPPI--Supreme Court .	COLR	815	853	105%	9	91	18	45	31
MONTANA--Supreme Court	COLR	639j	580j	91%j	7	91j	14	46j	77j
NEBRASKA--Supreme Court	COLR	997j	975j	98%j	7	142j	14	71j	62j
NEVADA--Supreme Court	COLR	777	867	112%	5	155	14	56	83
NORTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court	COLR	338	335	99%	5	68	9	38	49
RHODE ISLAND--Supreme Court.	COLR	403	393	98%	5	81	16	25	42

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Table 3: Selected caseload and processing measures for mandatory cases in state appellate courts, 1985
(continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Mandatory cases							
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (disposed) per judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
SOUTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court.	COLR	358J	369J	103%J	5	72J	7	51J	51J
UTAH--Supreme Court	COLR	628	631J		5	126	13	48	38
VERMONT--Supreme Court	COLR	575	506	88%	5	115	8	72	107
WYOMING--Supreme Court	COLR	306	347	113%	5	61	7	44	60
STATES WITH MULTIPLE APPELLATE COURTS AT ANY LEVEL									
ALABAMA--STATE TOTAL		2,866	2,737	95%	17	169	37	77	71
Supreme Court	COLR	798	797	100%	9	89	21	38	20
Court of Civil Appeals ...	IAC	548	516	94%	3	183	6	91	14
Court of Criminal Appeals.	IAC	1,520	1,424	94%	5	304	10	152	38
NEW YORK--									
Court of Appeals	COLR		401		7	(57)	23	(17)	(2)
OKLAHOMA--STATE TOTAL		2,579J	1,246 ⁱ		24	107J	53	49J	78J
Supreme Court	COLR	1,128	149 ⁱ		9	125	23	49	34
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR	816J	404		3	272J	6	136J	25J
Court of Appeals	IAC	635	693	109%	12	53	24	26	19
PENNSYLVANIA--STATE TOTAL ..		9,574J			31	309J	155	62J	81J
Supreme Court	COLR	142			7	20	33.5	4	1
Superior Court	IAC	5,878J	8,355J	142%J	15	392J	85.5	69J	50J
Commonwealth Court	IAC	3,554	3,928J		9	395	36	99	30
TENNESSEE--STATE TOTAL		1,988J			26	76J	33	60J	42J
Supreme Court	COLR	139			5	28	9.3	15	3
Court of Appeals	IAC	999	1,010	101%	12	83	13.3	75	21
Court of Criminal Appeals.	IAC	850J	891J	105%J	9	94J	10.3	83J	18J
TEXAS--STATE TOTAL		9,953	10,066	101%	98	102	185	54	61
Supreme Court	COLR	1	1	100%	9	1	25	1	1
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR	1,998	2,084	104%	9	222	23	87	12
Courts of Appeals	IAC	7,954	7,981	100%	80	99	137	58	49

Note: All available data that are at least 75% complete are included in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 75% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. States and/or courts omitted from this table did not specifically report caseload data on mandatory cases, or did not have mandatory jurisdiction. State courts with mandatory jurisdiction can be identified in the state court system charts identified in Part III of this Report.

JURISDICTION CODES:

COLR = Court of Last Resort
IAC = Intermediate Appellate Court

FOOTNOTES:

ⁱData are incomplete:

Arizona--Supreme Court--Data do not include judge disciplinary cases.
Arkansas--Supreme Court--Data do not include mandatory attorney disciplinary cases or certified questions from the federal courts which were unreported for this year.

Table 3: Selected caseload and processing measures for mandatory cases in state appellate courts, 1985
(continued)

<p>California--Supreme Court--Data do not include judge disciplinary cases.</p> <p>Maine--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court--Data do not include disciplinary or advisory opinion cases.</p> <p>Oklahoma--Supreme Court--Disposition data do not include mandatory appeals of final judgments, mandatory disciplinary cases, and mandatory interlocutory decisions.</p> <p>Washington--Supreme Court--Data do not include certified questions from the federal courts.</p> <p>JExplanation of data included in the category:</p> <p>Arkansas--Supreme Court--Data include a few discretionary petitions that were granted review.</p> <p>Connecticut--Appellate Court--Data include a few discretionary petitions that were granted review.</p> <p>Delaware--Supreme Court--Data include some discretionary interlocutory decisions that were granted review.</p> <p>District of Columbia--Court of Appeals--Data include discretionary cases that were granted review, and refiled as appeals.</p> <p>Georgia--Supreme Court--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review and refiled as appeals.</p> <p>--Court of Appeals--Data include petitions of final judgments, discretionary original proceeding and interlocutory decision cases that were granted review. Mandatory jurisdiction cases include all discretionary cases.</p> <p>Hawaii--Supreme Court--Data include a small number of discretionary cases that were granted review.</p> <p>Idaho--Supreme Court--Data include discretionary petitions reviewed on their merits.</p> <p>Illinois--Appellate Court--Data include discretionary civil and discretionary interlocutory decision petitions.</p> <p>Indiana--Court of Appeals--Data include discretionary interlocutory decision cases.</p> <p>Iowa--Supreme Court--Disposition data include some discretionary cases that were dismissed.</p> <p>Kansas--Court of Appeals--Data include a few discretionary cases that were granted review.</p>	<p>Louisiana--Supreme Court--Data include a few discretionary appeals.</p> <p>--Courts of Appeal--Data include refiled discretionary petitions that are granted review.</p> <p>Maine--Supreme Judicial Court sitting as Law Court--Data include all discretionary jurisdiction cases.</p> <p>Maryland--Court of Appeals--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review.</p> <p>Massachusetts--Appeals Court--Data include a small number of discretionary interlocutory decision petitions.</p> <p>Missouri--Supreme Court--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review.</p> <p>Montana--Supreme Court--Data include all discretionary jurisdiction cases.</p> <p>Nebraska--Supreme Court--Data include a few discretionary petitions.</p> <p>New Jersey--Appellate Division of Superior Court--Data include discretionary interlocutory petitions that were granted review.</p> <p>New Mexico--Court of Appeals--Disposition data include all discretionary jurisdiction cases.</p> <p>North Carolina--Court of Appeals--Data include a small number of discretionary petitions that were granted review.</p> <p>Oklahoma--Court of Criminal Appeals--Filing data include all discretionary jurisdiction cases.</p> <p>Oregon--Supreme Court--Disposed data include discretionary petitions that were granted review.</p> <p>Pennsylvania--Superior Court--Data include final decisions of discretionary petitions that were granted review.</p> <p>--Commonwealth Court--Disposition data include all discretionary jurisdiction cases.</p> <p>South Dakota--Supreme Court--Data include all discretionary jurisdiction cases.</p> <p>Tennessee--Court of Criminal Appeals--Data include discretionary interlocutory decision cases that were granted review.</p> <p>Utah--Supreme Court--Disposition data include all discretionary jurisdiction cases.</p> <p>Washington--Supreme Court--Data include some discretionary petitions.</p>
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TABLE 4: Selected caseload and processing measures for discretionary petitions in state appellate courts, 1985

State/Court name:	Court type	Discretionary petitions							
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (disposed) per judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
STATES WITH ONE COURT OF LAST RESORT AND ONE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT									
ALASKA--STATE TOTAL		258	251	97%	8	32	22.5	11	50
Supreme Court	COLR	194	197	102%	5	39	13.5	14	37
Court of Appeals	IAC	64	54	84%	3	21	9.0	7	12
ARIZONA--STATE TOTAL		1,201j	1,123j	94%j	23	52j	61	20j	38j
Supreme Court	COLR	1,161j	1,078j	93%j	5	232j	16	73j	36j
Court of Appeals	IAC	40	45	113%	18	2	45	1	1
CALIFORNIA--STATE TOTAL		10,284			84	122	245	42	39
Supreme Court	COLR	4,346			7	621	42	103	16
Courts of Appeal	IAC	5,938			77	77	203	29	23
COLORADO--STATE TOTAL		767	1,011j		7	110	14	55	24
Supreme Court	COLR	767	1,011j		7	110	14	55	24
CONNECTICUT--STATE TOTAL ...					11				
Supreme Court	COLR				6				
Appellate Court	IAC	50			5	10	7.25	7	2
FLORIDA--STATE TOTAL		3,150	2,806	89%	53	59	109	29	28
Supreme Court	COLR	1,175	1,123	96%	7	168	15	78	10
District Courts of Appeal.	IAC	1,975	1,683	85%	46	43	94	21	17
GEORGIA--STATE TOTAL		1,616			16	101	43	38	27
Supreme Court	COLR	975	1,602j		7	139	15	65	16
Court of Appeals	IAC	641			9	71	28	23	11
HAWAII--STATE TOTAL		41	39	95%	5	8	12	3	4
Supreme Court	COLR	41	39	95%	5	8	12	3	4
IDAHO--STATE TOTAL		92	99	108%	5	18	10.5	9	9
Supreme Court	COLR	92	99	108%	5	18	10.5	9	9
ILLINOIS--Supreme Court	COLR	1,579	1,673	106%	7	226	25	63	14
INDIANA--Supreme Court	COLR		325 ⁱ		5	65 ⁱ	11	30 ⁱ	6 ⁱ
IOWA--STATE TOTAL			497 ⁱ		9	(55) ⁱ	12	(41) ⁱ	(17) ⁱ
Supreme Court	COLR		497 ⁱ		9	(55) ⁱ	12	(41) ⁱ	(17) ⁱ
KENTUCKY--STATE TOTAL		909	1,131	124%	21	43	37	25	24
Supreme Court	COLR	813	1,044	128%	7	116	12	68	22
Court of Appeals	IAC	96	87	91%	14	7	25	4	3

Table 4: Selected caseload and processing measures for discretionary petitions in state appellate courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Discretionary petitions							
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (disposed) per judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
LOUISIANA--STATE TOTAL		4,851 ⁱ			55	88 ⁱ	162	30 ⁱ	108 ⁱ
Supreme Court	COLR	2,313 ⁱ			7	330 ⁱ	27	86 ⁱ	52 ⁱ
Courts of Appeal	IAC	2,538			48	53	135	19	57
MARYLAND--STATE TOTAL		905	870	96%	20	45	43	21	21
Court of Appeals	COLR	713	678	95%	7	102	14	51	16
Court of Special Appeals ..	IAC	192	192	100%	13	15	29	7	4
MASSACHUSETTS--Supreme Judicial Court	COLR	1,336			7	191	19	70	23
MICHIGAN--STATE TOTAL		4,318			25	173	96	45	48
Supreme Court	COLR	2,069	2,314 ^j		7	296	35	59	23
Court of Appeals	IAC	2,249			18	125	61	37	25
MINNESOTA--STATE TOTAL		797 ⁱ	870 ⁱ	109% ⁱ	20	40 ⁱ	33	24 ⁱ	19 ⁱ
Supreme Court	COLR	575	626	109%	8	72	12	48	14
Court of Appeals	IAC	222 ⁱ	244 ⁱ	110% ⁱ	12	19 ⁱ	21	11 ⁱ	5 ⁱ
MISSOURI--STATE TOTAL		981	980 ⁱ		7	140	15	65	20
Supreme Court	COLR	981	980 ⁱ		7	140	15	65	20
NEW JERSEY--Supreme Court ..	COLR	1,053 ⁱ	1,025 ⁱ	97% ⁱ	7	150 ⁱ	17	62 ⁱ	14 ⁱ
NEW MEXICO--STATE TOTAL		223			12	19	24	9	15
Supreme Court	COLR	155			5	31	10	16	11
Court of Appeals	IAC	68			7	10	14	5	5
NORTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL ..		1,104	1,127	102%	19	58	31	36	18
Supreme Court	COLR	620	665	107%	7	89	8	78	10
Court of Appeals	IAC	484	462	95%	12	40	23	21	8
OHIO--STATE TOTAL		1,644	1,428	87%	7	235	20	82	15
Supreme Court	COLR	1,644	1,428	87%	7	235	20	82	15
OREGON--STATE TOTAL		903	873	97%	7	129	8.5	106	34
Supreme Court	COLR	903	873	97%	7	129	8.5	106	34
VIRGINIA--STATE TOTAL		2,146	1,958	91%	17	126	26	93	38
Supreme Court	COLR	1,043	1,321	127%	7	149	16	65	19
Court of Appeals	IAC	1,103	637	58%	10	110	10	110	19
WASHINGTON--STATE TOTAL		1,226 ^{ij}	1,190 ^{ij}	97% ^{ij}	25	49 ^{ij}	51	24 ^{ij}	28 ^{ij}
Supreme Court	COLR	906 ^{ij}	907 ^{ij}	100% ^{ij}	9	101 ^{ij}	19	48 ^{ij}	21 ^{ij}
Court of Appeals	IAC	320	283	88%	16	20	32	10	7
WISCONSIN--STATE TOTAL		989	927 ^j		19	52	33	30	21
Supreme Court	COLR	761	699 ^j		7	109	11	69	16
Court of Appeals	IAC	228	228	100%	12	19	22	10	5

(continued on next page)

Table 4: Selected caseload and processing measures for discretionary petitions in state appellate courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Discretionary petitions							
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (disposed) per judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
STATES WITH NO INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT									
DELAWARE--STATE TOTAL	COLR	3 ⁱ	2 ⁱ	67% ⁱ	5	1 ⁱ	5	1 ⁱ	1 ⁱ
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-- Court of Appeals	COLR	81	77	95%	9	9	25	3	13
MAINE--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court	COLR		68		7	(10)	11	(6)	(6)
MISSISSIPPI--Supreme Court .	COLR	4	4	100%	9	1	18	1	1
NEW HAMPSHIRE--Supreme Court	COLR	574 ⁱ	602 ⁱ	105% ⁱ	5	115 ⁱ	11	52 ⁱ	58 ⁱ
RHODE ISLAND--Supreme Court.	COLR	288	219	76%	5	58	16	18	30
SOUTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court.	COLR	17 ⁱ			5	3 ⁱ	7	2 ⁱ	2 ⁱ
UTAH--Supreme Court	COLR	42			5	8	13	3	3
VERMONT--Supreme Court	COLR	19	20	105%	5	4	8	2	4
WEST VIRGINIA--Supreme Court of Appeals	COLR	1,372	1,268	92%	5	274	18	76	71
STATES WITH MULTIPLE APPELLATE COURTS AT ANY LEVEL									
ALABAMA--STATE TOTAL		606	588	97%	9	67	21	29	15
Supreme Court	COLR	606	588	97%	9	67	21	29	15
NEW YORK--Court of Appeals .	COLR		3,505		7	(501)	23	(152)	(20)
OKLAHOMA-- Supreme Court	COLR	295			9	33	23	13	9
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR		267		3	(89)	6	(45)	(8)
PENNSYLVANIA-- Supreme Court	COLR	4,067 ^J			7	581 ^J	33.5	121 ^J	34 ^J
Commonwealth Court	IAC	81			9	9	36	2	1
TENNESSEE--Supreme Court ...	COLR	772	923 ^J		5	154	9.3	83	16
Court of Appeals	IAC	82	82	100%	12	7	13.3	6	2

Table 4: Selected caseload and processing measures for discretionary petitions in state appellate courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Discretionary petitions							
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (disposed) per judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
TEXAS--STATE TOTAL		2,529	2,233	88%	18	141	48	53	15
Supreme Court	COLR	1,169	1,187	102%	9	130	25	47	7
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR	1,360	1,046	77%	9	151	23	59	8

Note: All available data that are at least 75% complete are included in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 75% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. States and/or courts omitted from this table did not specifically report caseload data on discretionary petitions, or did not have discretionary jurisdiction. State courts with discretionary jurisdiction can be identified in the state court system charts identified in Part III of this Report.

JURISDICTION CODES:

COLR = Court of Last Resort
IAC = Intermediate Appellate Court

FOOTNOTES:

ⁱData are incomplete:
Connecticut--Supreme Court--Data include only those cases heard by the Court, and do not include some unclassified appeals and judge disciplinary cases.
Delaware--Supreme Court--Data do not include some discretionary interlocutory decision cases which are reported with mandatory jurisdiction cases.
Indiana--Supreme Court--Data do not include discretionary criminal petitions.
Iowa--Supreme Court--Data do not include discretionary cases that were dismissed by the court which are reported with mandatory jurisdiction cases.
Louisiana--Supreme Court--Some discretionary jurisdiction cases cannot be separated from the mandatory caseload.
Minnesota--Court of Appeals--Data do not include discretionary petitions of final judgments that were denied review.

Missouri--Supreme Court--Disposition data do not include a few original proceedings.
New Hampshire--Supreme Court--Data do not include discretionary judge disciplinary cases.
New Jersey--Supreme Court--Data do not include discretionary interlocutory decision petitions which could not be separated from a "motions" category.
South Dakota--Supreme Court--Data do not include advisory opinions which are reported with mandatory jurisdiction cases.
Washington--Supreme Court--Data do not include some cases reported with mandatory jurisdiction cases.

Explanation of data included in the category:

Arizona--Supreme Court--Data include mandatory judge disciplinary cases.
Colorado--Supreme Court--Disposition data include all mandatory jurisdiction cases.
Connecticut--Supreme Court--Data include some mandatory cases left from the previous year.
Georgia--Supreme Court--Disposition data include all mandatory jurisdiction cases.
Michigan--Supreme Court--Disposition data include a few mandatory jurisdiction cases.
Pennsylvania--Supreme Court--Data include non-case motions that could not be separated from the caseload.
Tennessee--Supreme Court--Data include all mandatory jurisdiction cases.
Washington--Supreme Court--Data include mandatory certified questions from federal courts.
Wisconsin--Supreme Court--Disposition data include all mandatory cases and discretionary original proceedings.

TABLE 5: Selected caseload and processing measures for discretionary petitions granted review in state appellate courts, 1985

State/Court name:	Court type	Discretionary petitions granted review							
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (disposed) per judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
STATES WITH ONE COURT OF LAST RESORT AND ONE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT									
ALASKA--STATE TOTAL			57		8	(7)	22.5	(3)	(11)
Supreme Court	COLR		42		5	(8)	13.5	(3)	(8)
Court of Appeals	IAC		15		3	(5)	9	(2)	(3)
ARIZONA--Supreme Court	COLR		81 ^j		5	(16) ^j	16	(5) ^j	(3) ^j
CALIFORNIA--STATE TOTAL		866 ⁱ			84	10 ⁱ	245	4 ⁱ	3 ⁱ
Supreme Court	COLR	318 ⁱ			7	45 ⁱ	42	8 ⁱ	1 ⁱ
Courts of Appeal	IAC	548			77	7	203	3	2
CONNECTICUT--Supreme Court	COLR	286 ^j	373 ^j	130% ^j	6	48 ^j	9.25	31 ^j	9 ^j
GEORGIA--STATE TOTAL		352			16	22	43	8	6
Supreme Court	COLR	146			7	21	15	10	2
Court of Appeals	IAC	206			9	23	28	7	3
HAWAII--STATE TOTAL		11			5	2	12	1	1
Supreme Court	COLR	11			5	2	12	1	1
ILLINOIS--Supreme Court	COLR	165	187	113%	7	24	25	7	1
INDIANA--Supreme Court	COLR		134		5	(27)	11	(12)	(2)
IOWA--STATE TOTAL			77 ⁱ		9	(9) ⁱ	12	(6) ⁱ	(3) ⁱ
Supreme Court	COLR		77 ⁱ		9	(9) ⁱ	12	(6) ⁱ	(3) ⁱ
KANSAS--Supreme Court	COLR	117			7	17	7	17	5
KENTUCKY--Supreme Court	COLR	156			7	22	12	13	4
LOUISIANA--STATE TOTAL		1,143 ⁱ			55	21 ⁱ	162	7 ⁱ	26 ⁱ
Supreme Court	COLR	470 ⁱ			7	67 ⁱ	27	17 ⁱ	10 ⁱ
Courts of Appeal	IAC	673			48	14	135	5	15
MARYLAND--STATE TOTAL		107			20	5	43	2	2
Court of Appeals	COLR	90			7	13	14	6	2
Court of Special Appeals	IAC	17			13	1	29	1	1
MASSACHUSETTS--Supreme Judicial Court	COLR	210			7	30	19	11	4
MICHIGAN--Supreme Court	COLR	125			7	18	35	4	1
MINNESOTA--STATE TOTAL		258 ⁱ			20	13 ⁱ	33	8 ⁱ	6 ⁱ
Supreme Court	COLR	178			8	22	12	15	4
Court of Appeals	IAC	80 ⁱ	84 ⁱ	105% ⁱ	12	7 ⁱ	21	4 ⁱ	2 ⁱ

Table 5: Selected caseload and processing measures for discretionary petitions granted review in state appellate courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Discretionary petitions granted review							
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (disposed) per judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
MISSOURI--STATE TOTAL		106			7	15	15	7	2
Supreme Court	COLR	106			7	15	15	7	2
NEW JERSEY--Supreme Court ..	COLR		134		7	(19)	17	(8)	(2)
NEW MEXICO--STATE TOTAL		93			12	8	24	4	6
Supreme Court	COLR	66			5	13	10	7	5
Court of Appeals	IAC	27			7	4	14	2	2
NORTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL		158 ^j			19	8 ^j	31	5 ^j	3 ^j
Supreme Court	COLR	67	57	85%	7	10	8	8	1
Court of Appeals	IAC	91 ^j			12	8 ^j	23	4 ^j	1 ^j
OHIO--STATE TOTAL		172	157	91%	7	25	20	9	2
Supreme Court	COLR	172	157	91%	7	25	20	9	2
OREGON--STATE TOTAL		93			7	13	8.5	11	3
Supreme Court	COLR	93			7	13	8.5	11	3
SOUTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL		24			5	5	19	1	1
Supreme Court	COLR	24			5	5	19	1	1
VIRGINIA--STATE TOTAL		422 ⁱ		17	25 ⁱ	26	16 ⁱ	7	
Supreme Court	COLR	239			7	34	16	15	4
Court of Appeals	IAC	183 ⁱ		10	18 ⁱ	10	18 ⁱ	3	
WASHINGTON--Supreme Court ..	COLR		56 ^{ij}		9	(6) ^{ij}	19	(3) ^{ij}	(1) ^{ij}
WISCONSIN--Supreme Court ...	COLR	98 ^j	189 ^j	193% ^j	7	14 ^j	11	9 ^j	2 ^j
STATES WITH NO INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT									
MISSISSIPPI--Supreme Court .	COLR		4		9	(1)	18	(1)	(1)
WEST VIRGINIA--Supreme Court of Appeals	COLR	483	479	99%	5	97	18	27	25
STATES WITH MULTIPLE APPELLATE COURTS AT ANY LEVEL									
NEW YORK--Court of Appeals .	COLR		318		7	(45)	23	(14)	(2)
OKLAHOMA--STATE TOTAL		122			12	10	29	4	4
Supreme Court	COLR	65			9	7	23	3	2
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR	57			3	19	6	10	2
PENNSYLVANIA--Supreme Court.	COLR	223 ⁱ			7	32 ⁱ	33.5	7 ⁱ	2 ⁱ

(continued on next page)

Table 5: Selected caseload and processing measures for discretionary petitions granted review in state appellate courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Discretionary petitions granted review							
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (disposed) per judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per lawyer support personnel	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
TEXAS--STATE TOTAL		432	460	106%	18	24	48	9	3
Supreme Court	COLR	172	177	103%	9	19	25	7	1
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR	260	283	109%	9	29	23	11	2

Note: All available data that are at least 75% complete are included in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 75% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. States and/or courts omitted from this table did not specifically report caseload data on discretionary petitions granted review, or did not have discretionary jurisdiction. State courts with discretionary jurisdiction can be identified in the state court system charts identified in Part III of this Report.

JURISDICTION CODES:

COLR = Court of Last Resort
IAC = Intermediate Appellate Court

FOOTNOTES:

Data are incomplete:
California--Supreme Court--Data do not include original proceedings initially heard in the Supreme Court that were granted review.
Iowa--Supreme Court--Data do not include some discretionary original proceedings reported with unclassified discretionary cases.

Louisiana--Supreme Court--Some discretionary cases granted review could not be separated from the mandatory jurisdiction caseload.
Minnesota--Court of Appeals--Data do not include other discretionary petitions granted review.
Pennsylvania--Supreme Court--Data do not include original proceedings petitions that were granted review.
Virginia--Court of Appeals--Data do not include original proceeding petitions granted review.
Washington--Supreme Court--Data do not include some cases reported with mandatory jurisdiction cases.

Explanation of data included in the category:

Arizona--Supreme Court--Data include mandatory judge disciplinary cases.
Connecticut--Supreme Court--Data include pending caseload from the previous year.
North Carolina--Court of Appeals--Data include some situations where relief, not review, were granted.
Washington--Supreme Court--Data include mandatory certified questions from federal courts.
Wisconsin--Supreme Court--Data include all mandatory jurisdiction cases that were disposed.

TABLE 6: Opinions reported by state appellate courts, 1985

State/Court name:	Court type	Civil appeals	Criminal appeals	Administrative agency appeals	All other case types	Total dispositions by opinion	Total cases disposed	Opinions as a percent of cases disposed
STATES WITH ONE COURT OF LAST RESORT AND ONE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT								
ALASKA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	125	329	38%
Court of Appeals	IAC	--	X	--	X	103	421	24%
ARIZONA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	120	168	71%
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	297	2,998 ^P	10% ^P
ARKANSAS--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	340 ⁱ	451 ⁱ	75% ⁱ
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	573	895	64%
CALIFORNIA--Supreme Court ..	COLR	X	X	X	X	125	N/A	--
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	8,599	N/A	--
COLORADO--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	239	1,011 ^P	24% ^P
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	472 ^k	1,396	34% ^k
CONNECTICUT--Supreme Court .	COLR	123	87			210	N/A	--
Appellate Court	IAC	314	40	X	X	354	877 ⁱ	--
FLORIDA--District Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	N/A	12,540 ^P	--
GEORGIA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	387	1,602 ^{dp}	24% ^{dp}
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	N/A	1,691 ^{dp}	--
HAWAII--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	283	555 ^{dp}	51% ^{dp}
Intermediate Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	98	105	93% ^{dp}
IDAHO--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	161	432 ^{dp}	37% ^{dp}
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	276	282	98%
ILLINOIS--Appellate Court ..	IAC	X	X	X	X	4,519	6,961 ^P	65% ^P
INDIANA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	330	493	67%
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	1,040	1,062 ^P	98% ^P
IOWA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	273	945	29%
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	567	637	89%
KANSAS--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	286 ⁱ	344 ⁱ	83% ⁱ
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	663	989	67%

State/Court name:	Opinion count is by:		Does the opinion count include?			Number of justices/judges	Number of opinions per justice/judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Number of opinions per justice/judge plus lawyer support personnel
	case	document	Majority opinion	Per curiam opinion	Memos/orders				
STATES WITH ONE COURT OF LAST RESORT AND ONE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT									
ALASKA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	0	0	5	25	13.5	7
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	0	3	34	9	9
ARIZONA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	5	24	16	6
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	15	20	45	5
ARKANSAS--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	X	7	49 ⁱ	15	15 ⁱ
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	0	6	96	16	26
CALIFORNIA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	7	18	42	3
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	83 ^k	104 ^k	203	30 ^k
COLORADO--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	7	34	14	11
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	some	10	47 ^k	23	14 ^k
CONNECTICUT--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	6	35	9.25	14
Appellate Court	X	0	X	X	some	5	71	7.25	29
FLORIDA--District Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	0	N/A	N/A	46	N/A
GEORGIA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	7	55	15	18
Court of Appeals	0	X	X	0	0	9	N/A	28	N/A
HAWAII--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	5	57	12	17
Intermediate Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	X	3	33	6	11
IDAHO--Supreme Court	0	X	X	X	X	5	32	10.5	10
Court of Appeals	0	X	X	X	0	3	92	3.5	42
ILLINOIS--Appellate Court	X	0	X	X	some	34	133	114	31
INDIANA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	5	66	11	21
Court of Appeals	X	X	X	X	X	12	87	36	22
IOWA--Supreme Court	0	X	X	0	0	9	30	12	13
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	0	6	95	9	38
KANSAS--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	7	41 ⁱ	7	20 ⁱ
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	7	95	15	30

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Table 6: Opinions reported by state appellate courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Civil appeals	Criminal appeals	Administrative agency appeals	All other case types	Total dispositions by opinion	Total cases disposed	Opinions as a percent of cases disposed
KENTUCKY--Supreme Court Court of Appeals	COLR IAC	X X	X X	X X	X X	306 ^k 1,885	1,303 ^P 2,844 ^P	23% ^{kP} 66% ^P
LOUISIANA--Supreme Court ... Courts of Appeal	COLR IAC	X X	X X	X X	X X	131 3,188	N/A N/A	-- --
MARYLAND--Court of Appeals .	COLR	X	X	X	X	123	910 ^{dp}	14% ^{dp}
MASSACHUSETTS--Supreme Judicial Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	307	N/A	--
Appeals Court	IAC	X	X	X	X	221	N/A	--
MICHIGAN--Supreme Court Court of Appeals	COLR IAC	X X	X X	X X	X X	135 3,791	2,314 ^P 6,386 ^P	6% ^P 59% ^P
MINNESOTA--Supreme Court ... Court of Appeals	COLR IAC	X X	X X	X X	X X	236 1,233	995 2,145	25% 57%
MISSOURI--Supreme Court Court of Appeals	COLR IAC	X X	X X	X X	X X	95 1,639	170 3,177	56% 52%
NEW JERSEY--Supreme Court .. Appellate Division of Superior Court	COLR IAC	X X	X X	X X	X X	69 3,239	385 6,056	18% 53%
NEW MEXICO--Supreme Court .. Court of Appeals	COLR IAC	X X	X X	X X	X X	153 144	N/A 522 ^P	-- 28% ^P
NORTH CAROLINA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	149	240	62%
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	1,326	1,464	91%
OHIO--Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	4,643	9,491	49%
OREGON--Court of Appeals ...	IAC	X	X	X	X	560	3,784	15%
SOUTH CAROLINA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	556 ^k	556	100% ^k
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	336 ^k	398	84% ^k
VIRGINIA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	174	N/A	N/A

State/Court name:	Opinion count is by:		Does the opinion count include?			Number of justices/judges	Number of opinions per justice/judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Number of opinions per justice/judge plus lawyer support personnel
	case	document	Majority opinion	Per curiam opinion	Memos/orders				
KENTUCKY--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	7	44k	12	16k
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	14	135	25	48
LOUISIANA--Supreme Court ...	X	0	X	0	some	7	19	27	4
Courts of Appeal	X	0	X	0	X	48	66	135	17
MARYLAND--Court of Appeals .	X	0	X	0	0	7	18	14	6
MASSACHUSETTS--Supreme									
Judicial Court	0	X	X	0	0	7	44	19	12
Appeals Court	0	X	X	0	0	10	22	22	7
MICHIGAN--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	7	19	35	3
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	18	211	61	48
MINNESOTA--Supreme Court ...	X	0	X	0	0	8	30	12	10
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	0	12	103	21	37
MISSOURI--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	7	14	15	4
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	32	51	50	20
NEW JERSEY--Supreme Court ..	0	X	X	0	0	7	10	17	3
Appellate Division of									
Superior Court	X	0	X	X	X	24	135	46	46
NEW MEXICO--Supreme Court ..	X	0	X	0	some	5	31	10	10
Court of Appeals	0	X	X	0	0	7	21	14	7
NORTH CAROLINA--Supreme									
Court	X	0	X	0	some	7	21	8	10
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	X	12	111	23	38
OHIO--Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	X	53	88	54	43
OREGON--Court of Appeals ...	X	0	X	0	0	10	56	19.5	19
SOUTH CAROLINA--Supreme									
Court	X	0	X	X	0	5	111k	19	23k
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	0	6	56k	11	20k
VIRGINIA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	9.5k	18k	10	7k

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Table 6: Opinions reported by state appellate courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Civil appeals	Criminal appeals	Administrative agency appeals	All other case types	Total dispositions by opinion	Total cases disposed	Opinions as a percent of cases disposed
WASHINGTON--Supreme Court .. Court of Appeals	COLR	X	X	X	X	134	240	56%
	IAC	X	X	X	X	1,279	2,994	43%
WISCONSIN--Supreme Court ... Court of Appeals	COLR	X	X	X	X	122	189	65%
	IAC	X	X	X	X	1,113	2,729 ^P	41% ^P
STATES WITH NO INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT								
DELAWARE--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	60	375	16%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-- Court of Appeals	COLR	X	X	X	X	318 ^k	1,567	20% ^k
MAINE--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	242 ⁱ	574 ⁱ	42% ⁱ
MISSISSIPPI--Supreme Court .	COLR	X	X	X	X	410 ^k	857 ^P	98% ^{kP}
MONTANA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	305	580 ^P	53% ^P
NEBRASKA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	462	975 ^{dp}	47% ^{dp}
NEVADA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	164	867	19%
NEW HAMPSHIRE--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	263 ⁱ	602 ^P	44% ^{iP}
NORTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court.	COLR	X	X	X	X	243 ^j	335	
RHODE ISLAND--Supreme Court.	COLR	100	28	6	4	138	612 ^P	23% ^P
SOUTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court.	COLR	X	X	X	X	223	369 ^P	60% ^P
UTAH--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	305	631 ^P	48% ^P
VERMONT--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	129	526 ^{dp}	25% ^{dp}
WEST VIRGINIA--Supreme Court of Appeals	COLR	X	X	X	X	244	479	51%

State/Court name:	Opinion count is by:		Does the opinion count include?			Number of justices/judges	Number of opinions per justice/judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Number of opinions per justice/judge plus lawyer support personnel
	case	written document	Majority opinion	Per curiam opinion	Memos/orders				
WASHINGTON--Supreme Court ..	X	0	X	X	some	9	15	19	5
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	16	80	32	27
WISCONSIN--Supreme Court ...	X	0	X	X	0	7	17	11	7
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	0	12	93	22	33
STATES WITH NO INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT									
DELAWARE--Supreme Court	X	0	X	0	0	5	12	5	6
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-- Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	0	9	35k	25	9k
MAINE--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court	0	X	X	0	0	7	35 ⁱ	11	13 ⁱ
MISSISSIPPI--Supreme Court .	X	0	X	0	X	9	46 ^k	18	15 ^k
MONTANA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	0	0	7	44	14	15
NEBRASKA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	X	7	66	14	22
NEVADA--Supreme Court	0	X	X	X	0	5	33	14	9
NEW HAMPSHIRE--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	5	53 ⁱ	11	16 ⁱ
NORTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court.	X	0	X	X	0	5	49 ^j	9	17 ^j
RHODE ISLAND--Supreme Court.	X	0	X	X	some	5	28	16	7
SOUTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court.	X	0	X	X	0	5	45	7	19
UTAH--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	5	61	13	17
VERMONT--Supreme Court	X	0	X	0	0	5	26	8	10
WEST VIRGINIA--Supreme Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	5	49	18	11

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Table 6: Opinions reported by state appellate courts, 1985. (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Civil appeals	Criminal appeals	Administrative agency appeals	All other case types	Total dispositions by opinion	Total cases disposed	Opinions as a percent of cases disposed
WYOMING--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	235	347	68%
STATES WITH MULTIPLE APPELLATE COURTS AT ANY LEVEL								
ALABAMA--Supreme Court	COLR					588	1,385	43%
Court of Civil Appeals ...	IAC	X	--	X	X	347	516	67%
Court of Criminal Appeals.	IAC	--	504	--	X	504 ^k	1,424	35% ^k
NEW YORK--Court of Appeals .	COLR	X	X	X	X	143	719	20%
Appellate Term of Supreme Court	IAC	X	X	0	X	829	1,663	50%
OKLAHOMA--Supreme Court ...	COLR	X	0	X	X	282	948 ^P	30% ^P
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR	0	X	0	X	155	671 ^P	23% ^P
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	0	X	X	647	693	93%
PENNSYLVANIA--Supreme Court.	COLR	X	X	X	X	196 ^k		
Superior Court	IAC	X	X	0	X	5,980	8,355	72%
Commonwealth Court	IAC	X	X	X	X	1,591		
TENNESSEE--Supreme Court ...	COLR	X	X	X	X	186	923 ^P	20% ^P
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	0	X	X	848	1,092 ^P	78% ^P
Court of Criminal Appeals.	IAC	0	0	X	X	826	891 ^P	93% ^P
TEXAS--Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	X	X	106	178	60%
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR	0	X	0	X	279	2,367	12%
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	4,721	7,981	59%

Note: All available data that are at least 75% complete are included in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either the data are unavailable or less than 75% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. States and/or courts omitted from this table did not specifically report caseload data on mandatory cases, or did not have mandatory jurisdiction. State courts with mandatory jurisdiction can be identified in the state court system charts identified in Part III of this Report.

JURISDICTION CODES:

COLR = Court of Last Resort
 IAC = Intermediate Appellate Court
 X = Court has jurisdiction
 0 = Court does not have jurisdiction
 -- = Data not applicable
 N/A = Data not available

FOOTNOTES:

^dThis figure includes discretionary petitions that are granted review and counted once as petitions, and then refiled as mandatory cases and counted again.

^PThis figure includes discretionary petitions that are granted and denied review.

ⁱData are incomplete:

Arkansas--Supreme Court--Data do not include disciplinary and advisory opinion cases.
 Connecticut--Appellate Court--Data do not include discretionary petitions that were denied or dismissed.
 Kansas--Supreme Court--Data do not include discretionary cases.
 Maine--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court--Data do not include mandatory

State/Court name:	Opinion count is by:		Does the opinion count include?			Number of justices/judges	Number of opinions per justice/judge	Number of lawyer support personnel	Number of opinions per justice/judge plus lawyer support personnel
	case	document	Majority opinion	Per curiam opinion	Memos/orders				
WYOMING--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	5	47	7	20
STATES WITH MULTIPLE APPELLATE COURTS AT ANY LEVEL									
ALABAMA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	9	65	21	20
Court of Civil Appeals ...	X	0	X	X	X	3	116	6	39
Court of Criminal Appeals.	X	0	X	0	some	5	101 ^k	10	34 ^k
NEW YORK--Court of Appeals .	0	X	X	0	0	7	20	23	5
Appellate Term of Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	15	55	41	15
OKLAHOMA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	9	31	23	9
Court of Criminal Appeals.	X	0	X	X	0	3	52	6	17
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	X	12	54	24	18
PENNSYLVANIA--Supreme Court.			X	0	0	7	28 ^k	33.5	5 ^k
Superior Court	X	0	X	X	X	22 ^k	272 ^k	85.5	56 ^k
Commonwealth Court	0	X	X	X	X	12 ^k	133 ^k	36	33 ^k
TENNESSEE--Supreme Court ...	X	0	X	X	some	5	37	9.3	13
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	12	71	13.3	34
Court of Criminal Appeals.	X	0	X	X	some	9	92	10.3	43
TEXAS--Supreme Court	0	X	X	0	0	9	12	25	3
Court of Criminal Appeals.	X	0	X	0	0	9	31	23	9
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	0	80	59	137	22

disciplinary and mandatory advisory opinion cases.

New Hampshire--Supreme Court--Data do not include judge disciplinary cases.

^Explanation of data included in the category:
North Dakota--Supreme Court--Data include preargument dispositions.

^kAdditional information:

Alabama--Court of Criminal Appeals--The computed figure does not include 56 opinions written by retired and other active judges.

California--Courts of Appeal--The number of judges are FTEs (full-time equivalent), because the number of opinions written by authorized judges could not be identified separately.

Colorado--Court of Appeals--This figure does not include 478 unpublished opinions.

District of Columbia--Court of Appeals--The opinion count does not include 481 memo opinions and judgments.

Kentucky--Supreme Court--Data include 121 published and 185 unpublished opinions.

Mississippi--Supreme Court--Data include 25 unpublished opinions on the merits.

Pennsylvania--Supreme Court--It is not clear whether this number is an opinion or case count.

--Superior Court--The number of judges includes 7 supplemental judges because the number of opinions written by the authorized judges could not be identified separately.

--Commonwealth Court--The number of judges includes 3 supplemental judges because the number of opinions written by the authorized judges could not be identified separately.

South Carolina--Supreme Court--Data include 323 unpublished opinions.

--Court of Appeals--Data include 85 unpublished full opinions.

Virginia--Supreme Court--The number of judges includes 2.5 supplemental judges because the number of opinions written by the authorized judges could not be identified separately.

TABLE 7: Reported national civil and criminal caseload for state trial courts, 1985

Reported Caseload	Filed	Disposed
Civil cases:		
I. General jurisdiction courts:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable cases	1,930,996	1,594,014
1. Number of courts reporting complete and comparable data	20	19
2. Number of states with general jurisdiction civil courts	52	52
3. Percent of the total population of states with general jurisdiction courts represented by complete and comparable civil data	23%	25%
B. Number of reported complete civil cases that include other casetypes	3,962,306*	3,309,488*
1. Number of courts reporting complete civil cases that include other casetypes	26	23
2. Number of states with general jurisdiction civil courts	52	52
3. Percent of the total population of states with general jurisdiction courts represented by complete civil data that include some other casetypes	50%	47%
C. Number of reported cases that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include non-civil casetypes	1,657,267	1,531,022
1. Number of courts reporting either incomplete civil data or incomplete civil data that include non-civil casetypes	10	11
2. Number of states with general jurisdiction civil courts	52	52
3. Percent of the total population of states with general jurisdiction courts represented by either incomplete civil data, or incomplete civil data that include non-civil casetypes	25%	22%
II. Limited jurisdiction courts:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable cases	5,475,614	4,170,093
1. Number of state courts reporting complete and comparable data	46	36
2. Number of states with limited jurisdiction civil courts	42	42
3. Percent of the total population of states with limited jurisdiction courts represented by complete and comparable civil data	36%	32%
B. Number of reported complete civil cases that include other casetypes	597,921	419,199
1. Number of courts reporting complete civil cases that include other casetypes	8	7
2. Number of states with limited jurisdiction civil courts	42	42
3. Percent of the total population of states with limited jurisdiction courts represented by complete civil data that include some other casetypes	2%	2%
C. Number of reported cases that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include non-civil casetypes	733,653	818,850
1. Number of courts reporting either incomplete civil data or incomplete civil data that include non-civil casetypes	12	12
2. Number of states with limited jurisdiction civil courts	42	42
3. Percent of the total population of states with limited jurisdiction courts represented by either incomplete civil data, or incomplete civil data that include non-civil casetypes	2%	2%
Criminal cases:		
I. General jurisdiction courts:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable cases	1,263,802	845,372
1. Number of courts reporting complete and comparable data	20	18
2. Number of states with general jurisdiction criminal courts	52	52
3. Percent of the total population of states with general jurisdiction courts represented by complete and comparable criminal data	54%	51%
B. Number of reported complete criminal cases that include other casetypes ...	341,344*	350,440*
1. Number of courts reporting complete criminal cases that include other casetypes	14	14
2. Number of states with general jurisdiction criminal courts	52	52
3. Percent of the total population of states with general jurisdiction courts represented by complete criminal data that include some other casetypes	13%	14%

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Table 7: Reported national civil and criminal caseload for state trial courts, 1985 (continued)

Reported Caseload	Filed	Disposed
C. Number of reported cases that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include non-criminal casetypes	1,370,522	1,012,394
1. Number of courts reporting either incomplete criminal data or incomplete criminal data that include non-criminal casetypes	18	18
2. Number of states with general jurisdiction criminal courts	52	52
3. Percent of the total population of states with general jurisdiction courts represented by either incomplete criminal data, or incomplete criminal data that include non-criminal casetypes	32%	30%
II. Limited jurisdiction courts:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable cases	947,858	237,950
1. Number of state courts reporting complete and comparable data	6	3
2. Number of states with limited jurisdiction criminal courts	40	40
3. Percent of the total population of states with limited jurisdiction courts represented by complete and comparable criminal data	0%	0%
B. Number of reported complete criminal cases that include other casetypes ...	2,007,372	1,933,978
1. Number of courts reporting complete criminal cases that include other casetypes	13	13
2. Number of states with limited jurisdiction criminal courts	40	40
3. Percent of the total population of states with limited jurisdiction courts represented by complete criminal data that include some other casetypes	6%	6%
C. Number of reported cases that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include non-criminal casetypes	3,411,407	2,972,478
1. Number of courts reporting either incomplete criminal data or incomplete criminal data that include non-criminal casetypes	33	28
2. Number of states with limited jurisdiction criminal courts	40	40
3. Percent of the total population of states with limited jurisdiction courts represented by either incomplete criminal data, or incomplete criminal data that include non-criminal casetypes	30%	29%

Summary section for all trial courts:

	Reported filings					
	General Jurisdiction		Limited Jurisdiction		Total (incomplete)	
	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
1. Number of reported complete and comparable cases	1,930,996	1,263,802	5,475,614	947,858	7,406,610	2,211,660
2. Number of reported complete cases that include other casetypes	3,962,306	341,344	597,921	2,007,372	4,560,227	2,348,716
3. Number of reported cases that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include other casetypes	1,657,267	1,370,522	733,653	3,411,407	2,390,920	4,781,929
Total (incomplete)	7,550,569	2,975,668	6,807,188	6,366,637	14,357,757	9,342,305

*Data are from Minnesota's limited and general jurisdiction courts.

TABLE 8: Reported grand total, state trial court caseload, 1985

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Parking	Criminal unit of count	Criminal point of filing	Grand total filings and quality footnotes	Grand total dispositions and quality footnotes	Disposi- tions as a percentage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
ALABAMA Circuit	1	2	B	A	129,664 D	130,621 D	101	3,225
ALABAMA District	2	1	B	B	480,352 C	482,895 C	96	11,946
ALABAMA Probate	2	2	I	I				
ALABAMA Municipal	2	1	M	B	610,016 P	593,516 P	97	15,171
ALABAMA State Total								
ALASKA Superior	1	2	G	A	21,626 0	18,561 0	86	4,151
ALASKA District	2	3	G	B	51,860 J	128,757 B		9,954
ALASKA State Total					73,486 P	147,318 P		14,105
ARIZONA Superior	1	2	D	A	128,810 J	116,749 B		4,042
ARIZONA Justice of the Peace	2	1	L	B	517,860 i	523,631 i	101	16,249
ARIZONA Municipal	2	1	A	B	850,287 i	873,844 i	103	26,680
ARIZONA State Total					1,496,963 J	1,514,224 J		46,971
ARKANSAS Circuit	1	2	A	A	65,473	61,166 C	91	2,775
ARKANSAS Chancery and Probate	1	2	I	I	51,612	46,777		2,188
ARKANSAS Court of Common Pleas	2	2	I	I				
ARKANSAS County	2	2	I	I	12,429 i	10,767 i	87	527
ARKANSAS Municipal	2	1	A	B	452,082 i	306,546 i	68	19,164
ARKANSAS City	2	1	A	B	21,963	13,791	63	931
ARKANSAS Police	2	1	A	B				
ARKANSAS State Total					603,559 i	439,047 0		25,585
CALIFORNIA Superior	1	2	B	A	792,858 B	641,070 B	81	3,007
CALIFORNIA Municipal	2	4	B	B	17,331,807 C	14,999,792 C	87	65,737
CALIFORNIA Justice	2	4	B	B	647,236 C	565,170 C	87	2,455
CALIFORNIA State Total					18,771,701 D	16,206,032 D	86	71,199
COLORADO District, Denver Superior and Juvenile and Probate	1	2	D	G	119,844 C	111,967 C	93	3,709
COLORADO Water	1	2	I	I	2,680	1,868	70	83
COLORADO County	2	2	D	B				
COLORADO Municipal	2	1	I	I				
COLORADO State Total					816,654 0	734,501 0		25,729
CONNECTICUT Superior	1	1	A	A	50,408			1,588
CONNECTICUT Probate	2	2	I	I	867,062 0	734,501 0		27,318
CONNECTICUT State Total								
DELAWARE Court of Chancery	1	2	I	I	3,155	2,702	86	507
DELAWARE Superior	1	2	B	A	8,141 E	7,355 E	90	1,309
DELAWARE Court of Common Pleas	2	2	A	B	19,619 i	19,531 i	100	3,154
DELAWARE Municipal Court of Wilmington, DELAWARE	2	4	A	B	27,396 K	26,472 K	97	4,405
DELAWARE Family	2	4	B	B	33,427 i	31,960 i	96	5,374
DELAWARE Justice of the Peace	2	2	A	B	172,086	174,646	101	27,667
DELAWARE Alderman's	2	2	A	B	20,877	20,514	98	3,356
DELAWARE State Total					284,701 0	283,180 0	99	45,772

Table 8: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Parking count	Criminal unit of count	Criminal point of filing	Grand total filings and quality footnotes	Grand total dispositions and quality footnotes	Disposi- tions as a percentage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Superior	1	1	A	G	220,535	216,630	98	35,229
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Total					220,535	216,630	98	35,229
FLORIDA Circuit	1	2	Z	A	688,681	557,936	81	6,059
FLORIDA County	2	1	A	B	3,549,558	3,333,862	94	31,230
FLORIDA State Total					4,238,239	3,891,798	92	37,289
GEORGIA Superior	1	2	G	A	195,907	188,824	96	3,278
GEORGIA State	2	2	G	A	435,433	405,437	93	7,286
GEORGIA Probate	2	2	B	A				
GEORGIA Juvenile	1	2	I	I	40,759	37,604	92	682
GEORGIA Municipal	2	2	M	M				
GEORGIA Civil	2	2	M	M				
GEORGIA Magistrate	2	2	B	B				
GEORGIA County Recorder's	2	1	M	M				
GEORGIA Municipal and City of Atlanta... ..	2	1	M	M				
GEORGIA State Total								
GUAM Superior	1	4	M	M	39,503	39,209	99	
GUAM Total					39,503	39,209	99	
HAWAII Circuit	1	2	A	B	42,328	39,416	93	4,016
HAWAII District	2	4	A	B	928,891	899,475	97	88,130
HAWAII State Total					971,219	938,891	97	92,146
IDAHO District	1	1	D	A	325,134	324,905	100	32,352
IDAHO State Total					325,134	324,905	100	32,352
ILLINOIS Circuit	1	4	G	G	7,604,726	5,151,340	68	65,927
ILLINOIS State Total					7,604,726	5,151,340	68	65,927
INDIANA Superior and Circuit	1	4	G	A	374,714	368,899	98	6,814
INDIANA County	2	4	Z	F	336,993	318,321	94	6,128
Municipal Court of Marion County, INDIANA	2	4	Z	F	193,299	172,640	89	3,515
INDIANA Probate	2	2	I	I	3,076	2,741	89	56
INDIANA City and Town	2	4	Z	F	189,940	182,335	96	3,454
Small Claims Court of Marion County, INDIANA	2	2	M	M	58,925	58,617	99	1,072
INDIANA State Total					1,156,947	1,103,553	95	21,039
IOWA District	1	3	B	A	860,506	849,063	0	29,837
IOWA State Total					860,506	849,063	0	29,837

(continued on next page)

Table 8: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Parking	Criminal unit of count	Criminal point of filing	Grand total filings and quality footnotes	Grand total dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispositions as a percentage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
KANSAS District	1	2	B	A	387,682	383,395	99	15,824
KANSAS Municipal	2	1	I	I	387,682	383,395	99	15,824
KANSAS State Total								
KENTUCKY Circuit	1	2	B	A	81,236	83,776	103	2,180
KENTUCKY District	2	3	B	B	606,732	582,489	96	16,284
KENTUCKY State Total					687,968	666,265	97	18,464
LOUISIANA District	1	2	Z	A	537,404	E		11,993
LOUISIANA Family and Juvenile	1	2	I	I	30,017			670
LOUISIANA City and Parish	2	1	G	F	632,954	512,264	81	14,125
LOUISIANA Justice of the Peace	2	1	I	I				
LOUISIANA Mayor's	2	1	I	I				
LOUISIANA State Total					1,200,375	0		26,788
MAINE Superior	1	2	B	A	17,965	16,688	D	1,543
MAINE District	2	4	J	F	244,909	232,023	J	21,040
MAINE Probate	2	2	I	I				
MAINE Administrative	2	2	I	I	1	1	100	0
MAINE State Total					262,875	248,712	P	22,584
MARYLAND Circuit	1	2	B	A	169,421	151,023	C	3,857
MARYLAND District	2	2	B	A	1,451,268			33,043
MARYLAND Orphan's	2	2	I	I	1,620,689	0		36,901
MARYLAND State Total								
MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth	1	1	M	M	2,003,111	i		34,406
MASSACHUSETTS State Total					2,003,111	i		34,406
MICHIGAN Circuit	1	2	E	A	188,171	203,785	108	2,071
MICHIGAN Court of Claims	1	2	I	I	516	532	103	6
MICHIGAN District	2	4	B	B	2,465,537	2,354,845	i	27,130
MICHIGAN Municipal	2	4	B	B	35,811	41,320	i	394
MICHIGAN Probate	2	2	I	I	104,584		115	1,151
MICHIGAN State Total					2,794,619	2,600,482	i	30,751
MINNESOTA District	1	2	A	B				
MINNESOTA County, Conciliation, Probate and County Municipal	2	4	A	B	1,833,833	1,981,718	C	43,736
MINNESOTA State Total					1,833,833	1,981,718	i	43,736
MISSOURI Circuit	1	4	Z	G	777,685	733,818	0	15,464
MISSOURI State Total					777,685	733,818	0	15,464

Table 8: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Parking	Criminal unit of count	Criminal point of filing	Grand total filings and quality footnotes	Grand total dispositions and quality footnotes	Disposi- tions as a percentage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
MONTANA District	1	2	G	A	32,057 B	27,082 B	84	3,881
MONTANA Justice of the Peace	2	1	B	B				
MONTANA City	2	1	B	B				
MONTANA Municipal	2	1	B	B				
MONTANA State Total								
NEBRASKA District	1	2	B	A	44,300 E	44,936 E	101	2,758
NEBRASKA County	2	1	B	A	334,222 I	340,141 I	102	20,811
NEBRASKA Separate Juvenile	2	2	I	I	2,017			126
NEBRASKA Municipal	2	1	B	B	77,355 I			4,817
NEBRASKA Workmen's Compensation	2	2	I	I	311	316	102	19
NEBRASKA State Total					458,205 0	385,393 0		28,331
NEVADA District	1	2	Z	A				
NEVADA Justice	2	1	Z	B				
NEVADA Municipal	2	1	Z	B				
NEVADA State Total								
NEW HAMPSHIRE Superior	1	2	A	A	24,986 B	23,929 B	96	2,504
NEW HAMPSHIRE District	2	4	A	B	312,124 K			31,275
NEW HAMPSHIRE Probate	2	2	I	I	15,463			1,549
NEW HAMPSHIRE Municipal	2	4	A	B	7,717 K			773
NEW HAMPSHIRE State Total					360,290 J			36,101
NEW JERSEY Superior	1	2	B	A	743,778	749,854	101	9,836
NEW JERSEY Municipal	2	4	B	B	5,260,571	4,551,286	87	69,566
NEW JERSEY Surrogates	2	2	I	I				
NEW JERSEY State Total					6,004,349 I	5,301,140 I	88	79,402
NEW MEXICO District	1	2	B	B	67,449 E	66,321 E	98	4,652
NEW MEXICO Magistrate	2	2	B	B	105,812 K			7,297
NEW MEXICO Probate	2	2	I	I				
NEW MEXICO Municipal	2	1	I	I				
Metropolitan Court of Bernalillo County, NEW MEXICO	2	4	B	B	333,383 K	278,816 K	84	22,992
NEW MEXICO State Total					506,644 0			34,541
NEW YORK Supreme and County	1	2	Z	A	177,810 0	184,980 0	104	1,300
Civil Court of the City of NEW YORK	2	4	I	I	246,481	247,242	100	1,386
Criminal Court of the City of NEW YORK	2	4	J	D	400,217 I	398,297 I	100	2,251
NEW YORK Court of Claims	2	2	I	I	1,953	1,731	89	11
NEW YORK Surrogates'	2	2	I	I	106,091			597
NEW YORK Family	2	2	I	I	391,322	377,879	97	2,201
NEW YORK District and City	2	4	B	B		1,249,591 I		
NEW YORK Town and Village	2	1	A	B		2,459,720 0		
NEW YORK State Total								

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Table 8: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Parking	Criminal unit of count	Criminal point of filing	Grand total filings and quality footnotes	Grand total dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispositions as a percentage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
NORTH CAROLINA Superior	1	2	B	A	159,585	154,212	97	2,551
NORTH CAROLINA District	2	3	C	B	1,542,906	1,466,618	i	24,667
NORTH CAROLINA State Total					1,702,491	1,620,830	i	27,218
NORTH DAKOTA District	1	3	Z	A	17,452	17,133	C	2,548
NORTH DAKOTA County	2	1	Z	F	88,939	89,188	K	12,984
NORTH DAKOTA Municipal	2	1	B	B		47,799	i	
NORTH DAKOTA State Total					154,120	0		
OHIO Court of Common Pleas	1	2	B	C	527,305	520,889	E	4,908
OHIO County	2	2	B	E	256,550	254,937	99	2,388
OHIO Municipal	2	3	B	E	2,013,962	2,006,573	100	18,745
OHIO Court of Claims	2	2	I	I	3,320	3,026	91	31
OHIO Mayors'	2	1	M	M				
OHIO State Total					2,801,137	2,785,425	0	26,072
OKLAHOMA District	1	2	J	A	508,864	470,430	J	15,415
OKLAHOMA Court of Tax Review	2	2	I	I				
OKLAHOMA Municipal Criminal Court of Record	2	1	I	I				
OKLAHOMA Municipal Court Not of Record	2	1	I	I				
OKLAHOMA State Total								
OREGON Circuit	1	2	Z	F	102,472	i		3,814
OREGON Tax	1	2	I	I				
OREGON District	2	1	Z	F	424,496	K	101	15,798
OREGON County	2	2	I	I				
OREGON Justice	2	1	Z	B				
OREGON Municipal	2	1	A	B				
OREGON State Total								
PENNSYLVANIA Court of Common Pleas	1	2	B	G	404,656	i	428,992	3,619
PENNSYLVANIA District Justice Court	2	4	B	B	1,913,086	1,730,065	90	16,140
Philadelphia Municipal Court, Pennsylvania	2	2	B	B	150,515	K	145,370	1,270
Pittsburgh City Magistrates, Pennsylvania	2	4	B	B	398,518	K		3,362
Philadelphia Traffic Court, Pennsylvania	2	1	I	I	2,866,775	i	2,304,427	24,391
PENNSYLVANIA State Total								
PUERTO RICO Superior	1	2	A	B	89,794	i	89,757	2,749
PUERTO RICO District	2	2	A	B	153,172	150,659	98	4,688
PUERTO RICO Municipal	2	1	I	I	242,966	i	240,416	7,437
PUERTO RICO State Total								

Table 8: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Parking	Criminal unit of count	Criminal point of filing	Grand total filings and quality footnotes	Grand total dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispositions as a percentage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
RHODE ISLAND Superior	1	2	D	A	13,442 E			1,389
RHODE ISLAND Family	2	2	I	I	11,599 J			1,198
RHODE ISLAND District	2	2	A	B	74,161 0	61,487 0	83	7,661
RHODE ISLAND Municipal	2	1	I	I				
RHODE ISLAND Probate	2	2	I	I				
RHODE ISLAND State Total					99,202 P			10,248
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SOUTH CAROLINA Circuit	1	2	B	A	88,902 E	87,057 E	98	2,656
SOUTH CAROLINA Family	2	2	I	I	61,824 B	61,930 B	100	1,847
SOUTH CAROLINA Magistrate	2	4	A	E	613,282 K	612,180 K	100	18,323
SOUTH CAROLINA Probate	2	2	I	I	19,703 i	17,088 i	87	589
SOUTH CAROLINA Municipal	2	4	A	E	347,819 K	346,621 K	100	10,392
SOUTH CAROLINA State Total					1,131,530 P	1,124,876 P	99	33,807
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SOUTH DAKOTA Circuit	1	3	B	B	204,370 K	196,204 K	96	28,866
SOUTH DAKOTA State Total					204,370 K	196,204 K	96	28,866
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TENNESSEE Circuit, Criminal, and Chancery	1	2	Z	A	145,014 0	132,473 0	91	3,045
TENNESSEE Probate	2	2	I	I				
TENNESSEE Juvenile	2	2	I	I				
TENNESSEE General Sessions	2	1	M	M				
TENNESSEE Municipal	2	1	M	M				
TENNESSEE State Total								
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TEXAS District	1	2	B	A	575,472	547,871	95	3,515
TEXAS Municipal	2	4	A	B				
TEXAS Justice of the Peace	2	4	A	B				
TEXAS County-Level	2	2	B	F	646,499	524,292 i		3,949
TEXAS State Total								
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UTAH District	1	2	J	A	33,846 C	34,743 C	103	2,058
UTAH Circuit	2	4	A	A	708,612 E	603,826 0		43,077
UTAH Justice of the Peace	2	4	B	B	291,443	275,530	95	17,717
UTAH Juvenile	2	2	I	I				
UTAH State Total					1,033,901 0	914,099 0		62,851
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VERMONT Superior	1	2	I	I	9,640 D	9,231 D	96	1,802
VERMONT District	1	2	D	C	147,430	144,385	98	27,557
VERMONT Probate	2	2	I	I	3,412 i	5,353		1,001
VERMONT State Total					160,482 P	158,969 D		30,359
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VIRGINIA Circuit	1	2	A	A	147,191	137,591	93	2,580
VIRGINIA District	2	4	A	E	2,537,863	2,488,753	98	44,477
VIRGINIA State Total					2,685,054	2,626,344	98	47,057

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Table 8: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Parking	Criminal unit of count	Criminal point of filing	Grand total filings and quality footnotes	Grand total dispositions and quality footnotes	Disposi- tions as a percentage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
WASHINGTON Superior	1	2	G	A	163,699 E	131,988 E	81	3,713
WASHINGTON District	2	4	C	B	722,470 K			16,386
WASHINGTON Municipal	2	4	C	B	968,223			21,960
WASHINGTON State Total					1,854,392 0			42,059
WEST VIRGINIA Circuit	1	2	J	A	60,454 E	56,274 0		3,123
WEST VIRGINIA Magistrate	2	2	J	E	289,798 K	277,157 K	96	14,969
WEST VIRGINIA Municipal	2	1	A	B				
WEST VIRGINIA State Total								
WISCONSIN Circuit	1	3	D	C	574,616	571,407	99	12,034
WISCONSIN Municipal	2	3	A	B		325,706 i		
WISCONSIN State Total						897,113 i		
WYOMING District	1	2	J	A	12,311 E	12,448 E	101	2,419
WYOMING Justice of the Peace	2	1	J	B				
WYOMING Municipal	2	1	A	B				
WYOMING County	2	1	J	B				
WYOMING State Total								

NOTE: Mississippi is not included in this table because it did not report trial level data for 1985, and did not respond to the Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide. All other state courts are listed in this table, regardless of whether data are available. All data that are at least 75% complete are entered in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either data are unavailable or less than 75% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. The "filed per 100,000 population" STATE TOTAL figure may not equal the sum of the individual state courts due to rounding.

JURISDICTION CODES:

- 1 = General Jurisdiction
- 2 = Limited Jurisdiction

PARKING CODES:

- 1 = Parking data are unavailable
- 2 = Court does not have parking jurisdiction
- 3 = Only contested parking cases are included
- 4 = Both contested and uncontested parking cases are included

CRIMINAL UNIT OF COUNT CODES:

- M = Missing Data
- I = Data element is inapplicable
- A = Single defendant--single charge
- B = Single defendant--single incident (one/more charges)
- C = Single defendant--single incident (one/more charges) (usually two)

- D = Single defendant--one/more incidents
- E = Single defendant--content varies with prosecutor
- F = One/more defendants--single charge
- G = One/more defendants--single incident (one/more charges)
- H = One/more defendants--single incident (one/more charges) (usually two)
- J = One/more defendants--one/more incidents
- K = One/more defendants--content varies with prosecutor
- L = Inconsistent during reporting year
- Z = Both the defendant and charge component vary within the state

CRIMINAL POINT OF FILING CODES:

- M = Missing Data
- I = Data element is inapplicable
- A = At the filing of the information/indictment
- B = At the filing of the complaint
- C = When defendant enters plea/initial appearance
- D = When docketed
- E = At issuing of warrant
- F = At filing of information, complaint
- G = Varies (At filing of the complaint, information, indictment)

QUALITY FOOTNOTES:

- B: The following courts' data are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases:
Alaska--District Court
Arizona--Superior Court
California--Superior Court

Table 8: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1985 (continued)

Montana--District Court
 New Hampshire--Superior Court
 South Carolina--Family Court

C: The following courts' data are overinclusive:

Alabama--District Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include preliminary hearings.
 Arkansas--Circuit Court--Grand total disposed data include postconviction remedy and probation revocation proceedings.
 California--Municipal Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include preliminary hearing cases.
 --Justice Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include preliminary hearing cases bound over and other transfers.
 Colorado--District, Denver Superior, Denver Juvenile, Denver Probate Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include extraditions, revocations, parole, and release from commitment hearings.
 Idaho--District Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings and sentence review only cases, but do not include preliminary hearing and parking cases.
 Kentucky--Circuit Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy and sentence review only proceedings.
 Maryland--Circuit Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include some postconviction remedy proceedings.
 Minnesota--County Court and Conciliation Division and Probate Division and County Municipal Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include domestic relations, estate, mental health and juvenile cases from the District Court.
 North Dakota--District Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include sentence review only and postconviction remedy proceedings.
 Utah--District Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy and sentence review only proceedings.

D: The following courts' data are overinclusive and are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases:

Alabama--Circuit Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
 California--State Total--Grand total filed and disposed data include preliminary hearing cases from the Municipal Court; preliminary hearing cases bound over and other transfers from the Justice Court; and are not comparable to other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases in the Superior Court.
 Georgia--Superior Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include probation revocation hearings, and are not comparable to other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
 Hawaii--Circuit Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include criminal postconviction remedy proceedings, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
 Maine--Superior Court--Grand total filed data include cases that were refilled and postconviction remedy and sentence review only proceedings, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases. Grand total disposed data include postconviction remedy and sentence review only proceedings, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

E: The following courts' data include postconviction remedy proceedings:

Delaware--Superior Court
 Louisiana--District Court
 Nebraska--District Court
 New Mexico--District Court
 Ohio--Court of Common Pleas
 Rhode Island--Superior Court
 South Carolina--Circuit Court
 Utah--Circuit Court--Grand total filed data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
 Washington--Superior Court
 West Virginia--Circuit Court--Grand total filed data include postconviction remedy proceedings.
 Wyoming--District Court

I: The following courts' data are 75% complete:

Arizona--Justice of the Peace Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include limited felony, parking, or miscellaneous traffic cases.
 --Municipal Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include ordinance violation, parking, and miscellaneous traffic cases.
 Arkansas--County Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include real property rights and miscellaneous civil cases. Five counties did not report data, and four counties only reported data for a partial year.
 --Municipal Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include data from all courts and parking cases.
 --State Total--Grand total filed data do not include any cases from the Police Court; real property rights and miscellaneous civil cases, all data from five counties and partial year data from four counties from the County Court; and parking cases and some unreported cases from the Municipal Court.
 Delaware--Court of Common Pleas--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include some limited felony cases.
 --Family Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include status petitions or child-victim petitions.
 Illinois--Circuit Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include parking cases from outside Cook County.
 Indiana--Superior and Circuit Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include some civil, all mental health, criminal appeal, miscellaneous criminal, "redocketed civil," and "other" cases. Data are not comparable with previous years' figures, due to changes in classification of County Court function, such as Adams and Gibson Counties.
 --County Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include mental health, miscellaneous civil, and miscellaneous criminal cases.
 --City and Town--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include some cases that could not be identified by case category.
 --State Total--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include mental health, miscellaneous civil and miscellaneous criminal cases from the County Court; some cases that could not be identified

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Table 8: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1985 (continued)

by case category from the City and Town Court; and some civil, all mental health, criminal appeals, miscellaneous criminal, "redocketed civil," and "other" cases from the Superior and Circuit Court. Data are not comparable with previous years' figures due to changes in classification of County Court function, such as Adams and Gibson Counties.

Kansas--State Total--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include any cases from the Municipal Court.

Massachusetts--Trial Court of the Commonwealth--Grand total filed data do not include criminal and traffic cases from the Boston Municipal Court Department, or parking data from the District Court Department.

Michigan--District Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include cases from the city of Dearborn and two other courts that did not report data for the entire year.

--Municipal Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include cases from two courts which did not report data.

--Probate Court--Grand total filed data do not include status offense petitions.

--State Total--Grand total filed data do not include some cases which were not reported from the District and Municipal Courts, and all status offense petitions from the Probate Court. Grand total disposed data do not include some cases which were not reported from the District and Municipal Courts, and all cases from the Probate Court.

Minnesota--State Total--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include all cases from the District Court.

Nebraska--County Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include limited felony or parking cases.

--Municipal Court--Grand total filed data do not include limited felony or parking cases.

New Jersey--State Total--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include all cases from the Surrogates Court.

New York--Criminal Court of the City of New York--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include moving traffic, miscellaneous traffic, some ordinance violation cases and all parking cases from cities that have Parking Violations Bureaus (i.e., all cities with greater than 100,000 population).

New York--District and City--Grand total disposed data do not include parking cases from cities that have Parking Violations Bureaus (i.e., all cities with greater than 100,000 population).

North Carolina--District Court--Grand total disposed data do not include some miscellaneous traffic cases.

North Dakota--Municipal Court--Grand total disposed data do not include ordinance violation and parking cases.

Oregon--Circuit Court--Grand total filed data do not include some juvenile cases.

Pennsylvania--Court of Common Pleas--Grand total filed data do not include some unclassified civil cases.

--State Total--Grand total filed data do not include limited felony cases from the Philadelphia Municipal Court and Pittsburgh City Magistrates Court, some unclassified civil cases from the Court of Common Pleas, and all cases from the Philadelphia Traffic Court. Grand total disposed data do not include limited felony cases from the Philadelphia Municipal Court, and all cases from the Pittsburgh City Magistrates and Philadelphia Traffic Courts.

Puerto Rico--Superior Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include estate cases.

South Carolina--Probate Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include mental health cases.

Texas--County-Level Courts--Grand total disposed data do not include estate and mental health cases.

Vermont--Probate Court--Grand total filed data do not include miscellaneous domestic relations, gifts to minors, mental health, or miscellaneous civil cases.

Wisconsin--Municipal Court--Grand total disposed data do not include cases from 53 courts which were not reported.

J: The following courts' data are 75% complete and are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases:

Alaska--District Court--Grand total filed data do not include limited felony or most traffic/other violation cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

Arizona--Superior Court--Grand total filed data do not include mental health cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

--State Total--Grand total filed data do not include mental health miscellaneous traffic cases from the Justices of the Peace Court; ordinance violation, parking, and miscellaneous traffic violation cases from the Municipal Court; and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases in the Superior Court. Grand total disposed data do not include limited felony cases from the Justices of the Peace Court; ordinance violation cases from the Municipal Court; parking and miscellaneous traffic cases from both the Justices of the Peace Court and the Municipal Court; and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases in the Superior Court.

Maine--District Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include limited felony cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

New Hampshire--State Total--Grand total filed data do not include limited felony cases from the District and Municipal Courts, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

Oklahoma--District Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include any juvenile data, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

Rhode Island--Family Court--Grand total filed data do not include paternity/bastardy cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

K: The following courts' data do not include limited felony cases:

Delaware--Municipal Court of Wilmington

New Hampshire--District Court--Municipal Court

New Mexico--Magistrate Court--Metropolitan Court of Bernalillo County

North Dakota--County Court

Oregon--District Court

Pennsylvania--Philadelphia Municipal Court--Pittsburgh City Magistrates

South Carolina--Magistrate Court--Municipal Court

South Dakota--Circuit Court

Washington--District Court

West Virginia--Magistrate Court

Table 8: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1985 (continued)

0: The following courts' data are 75% complete and are overinclusive:

Alaska--Superior Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include criminal appeals cases.

Arkansas--State Total--Grand total disposed data include postconviction remedy and probation revocation proceedings from the Circuit Court; but do not include any cases from the Court of Common Pleas and Police Court; real property rights and miscellaneous civil cases, all data from five counties and partial year data from four counties from the County Court; and parking and some unreported cases from the Municipal Court.

Connecticut--Superior Court--Grand total filed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include uncontested parking cases. Grand total disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings and only the small claims cases from the Housing Session; but do not include uncontested parking cases.

--State Total--Grand total filed data include postconviction remedy proceedings from the Superior Court, but do not include uncontested parking cases from the Superior Court. Grand total disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings from the Superior Court and only the small claims cases from the Housing Session of the Superior Court, but do not include uncontested parking cases from the Superior Court.

Delaware--State Total--Grand total filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings from the Superior Court, but do not include status petitions and child-victim petitions from the Family Court, some limited felony cases from the Court of Common Pleas, and all limited felony cases from the Municipal Court of Wilmington.

Georgia--State Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include probation revocation hearings, but do not include limited felony cases.

Iowa--District Court--Grand total filed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include limited felony cases. Grand total disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include family in need of assistance, guardianship/conservatorship/trusteeship, limited felony and juvenile cases.

Kentucky--District Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include sentence review only proceedings, but do not include limited felony cases.

--State Total--Grand total filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings from the Circuit Court, and sentence review only proceedings from the Circuit and District Courts, but do not include limited felony cases from the District Court.

Louisiana--State Total--Grand total filed data include postconviction remedy proceedings from the District Court, but do not include any cases from the Justice of the Peace and Mayor's Courts.

Maryland--State Total--Grand total filed data include some postconviction remedy proceedings from the Circuit Court, but do not include any cases from the Orphan's Court.

Missouri--Circuit Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include ordinance violation and municipal parking cases heard by Municipal judges.

Nebraska--State Total--Grand total filed data include postconviction remedy proceedings from the District Court, but do not include limited felony and parking cases from the County and Municipal Courts. Grand total disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings from the District Court, but do not include limited felony and parking cases from the County Court and all cases from the Municipal and Separate Juvenile Courts.

New Mexico--State Total--Grand total filed data include postconviction remedy proceedings from the District Court, but do not include limited felony cases from the Magistrate Court and the Metropolitan Court of Bernalillo County and all cases from the Probate and Municipal Courts.

New York--Supreme and County Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include civil appeals, criminal appeals and miscellaneous criminal cases.

--State Total--Grand total disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings from the Supreme and County Court, but do not include civil appeals, criminal appeals, and miscellaneous criminal cases from the Supreme and County Court; moving traffic, miscellaneous traffic and some ordinance violation cases from the Criminal Court of the City of New York; and all cases from the Surrogate's Court.

North Dakota--State Total--Grand total disposed data include sentence review only and postconviction remedy proceedings from the District Court, but do not include limited felony cases from the County Court and ordinance violation and parking cases from the Municipal Court.

Ohio--State Total--Grand total filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings from the Court of Common Pleas, but do not include cases from the Mayor's Court.

Rhode Island--District Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include preliminary hearing proceedings, but do not include appeals of administrative agency and mental health cases.

Tennessee--Circuit, Criminal and Chancery Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include traffic/other violation cases.

Utah--Circuit Court--Grand total disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings but do not include unclassified traffic/other violation cases.

--State Total--Grand total filed data include postconviction remedy proceedings from the District and Circuit Courts, and sentence review only proceedings from the District Court, but do not include any cases from the Juvenile Court. Grand total disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings from the District and Circuit Courts, and sentence review only proceedings from the District Court, but do not include unclassified traffic/other violation cases from the Circuit Court or any cases from the Juvenile Court.

Washington--State Total--Grand total filed data include postconviction remedy proceedings from the Superior Court, but do not include limited felony cases from the District Court.

West Virginia--Circuit Court--Grand total disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings and extraordinary writs, but do not include criminal appeals cases.

P: The following courts' data are 75% complete, overinclusive, and are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases:

(continued on next page)

Table 8: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1985 (continued)

Alabama--State Total--Grand total filed and disposed data include preliminary hearing proceedings from the District Court, and postconviction remedy proceedings from the Circuit Court, but do not include any cases from the Probate and Municipal Courts, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases in the Circuit Court.

Alaska--State Total--Grand total filed data include postconviction remedy proceedings from the Superior Court, but do not include criminal appeals cases from the Superior Court, limited felony and most traffic/other violation cases from the District Court, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases in the District Court. Grand total disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings from the Superior Court, but do not include criminal appeals cases from the Superior Court, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases in the District Court.

Maine--State Total--Grand total filed data include cases that were refiled and postconviction remedy and sentence review only proceedings from the Superior Court, but do not include limited felony cases from the District Court or any cases from the Probate Court, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases in the Superior and District Courts. Grand total disposed data include postconviction remedy and sentence review only proceedings from the Superior Court, but do not include limited felony cases from the District Court, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases in the Superior Court.

Rhode Island--State Total--Grand total filed data include postconviction remedy proceedings from the Superior Court and preliminary hearing proceedings from the District Court, but do not include paternity/bastardy cases from the Family Court, appeals of administrative agency and mental health cases from the District Court, and all cases from the Municipal and Probate Courts, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases in the Family Court.

South Carolina--State Total--Grand total filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings from the Circuit Court, but do not include mental health cases from the Probate Court and limited felony cases from the Magistrate and Municipal Courts, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases in the Family Court.

Vermont--State Total--Grand total filed data include postconviction remedy proceedings from the Superior Court; do not include miscellaneous domestic relations, gifts to minors, mental health and miscellaneous civil cases from the Probate Court; and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases in the Superior Court.

TABLE 9: Reported total, state trial court civil caseload, 1985

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Total civil filings and quality footnotes	Total civil dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispositions as a percentage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
ALABAMA Circuit	1	79,248 D	77,372 D	98	1,971
ALABAMA District	2	138,920	131,189	94	3,455
ALABAMA Probate	2				
ALABAMA State Total		218,168 P	208,561 P	96	5,426
ALASKA Superior	1	18,315 E	15,833 E	86	3,515
ALASKA District	2	24,046 B	13,559 B	56	4,615
ALASKA State Total		42,361 D	29,392 D	69	8,131
ARIZONA Superior	1	97,262 J	90,771 B		3,052
ARIZONA Justice of the Peace	2	99,264	95,541	96	3,115
ARIZONA Municipal	2	1,524	1,524	100	48
ARIZONA State Total		198,050 J	187,836 B		6,214
ARKANSAS Circuit	1	33,637	30,000	89	1,426
ARKANSAS Chancery and Probate	1	51,612	46,777	91	2,188
ARKANSAS Court of Common Pleas	2				
ARKANSAS County	2	4,123 i	2,571 i	62	175
ARKANSAS Municipal	2	33,679 i	17,342 i	51	1,428
ARKANSAS City	2	66	48	73	3
ARKANSAS Police	2				
ARKANSAS State Total		123,117 i	96,738 i	78	5,219
CALIFORNIA Superior	1	626,496 B	498,602 B	80	2,376
CALIFORNIA Municipal	2	994,901	773,332	78	3,774
CALIFORNIA Justice	2	44,598	33,843	76	169
CALIFORNIA State Total		1,665,995 B	1,305,777 B	78	6,319
COLORADO District, Denver Superior and Juvenile and Probate	1	89,995	83,082	92	2,785
COLORADO Water	1	2,680	1,868	70	83
COLORADO County	2				
COLORADO State Total					
CONNECTICUT Superior	1	150,323 E	90,630 E	60	4,736
CONNECTICUT Probate	2	50,408			1,588
CONNECTICUT State Total		200,731 E	90,630 O		6,324
DELAWARE Court of Chancery	1	3,155	2,702	86	507
DELAWARE Superior	1	3,745	3,213	86	602
DELAWARE Court of Common Pleas	2	3,747	4,102	109	602
DELAWARE Family	2	23,895	22,113	93	3,842
DELAWARE Justice of the Peace	2	24,164	20,015	108	3,885
DELAWARE Alderman's	2	0	0		
DELAWARE State Total		58,706	58,145	99	9,438
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Superior	1	148,859	144,611	97	23,779
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Total		148,859	144,611	97	23,779
FLORIDA Circuit	1	421,694	335,403	80	3,710
FLORIDA County	2	323,241	250,537	78	2,844
FLORIDA State Total		744,935	585,940	79	6,554

(continued on next page)

Table 9: Reported total state trial court civil caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Total civil filings and quality footnotes	Total civil dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a per- centage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
GEORGIA Superior	1	136,138 D	129,487 D	95	2,278
GEORGIA State	2	104,774 0	86,556 0	83	1,753
GEORGIA Probate	2				
GEORGIA Municipal	2				
GEORGIA Civil	2				
GEORGIA Magistrate	2				
GEORGIA State Total					
GUAM Superior	1	5,526 i	4,801 i	87	
GUAM Total		5,526 i	4,801 i	87	
HAWAII Circuit	1	26,283 D	24,127 D	92	2,494
HAWAII District	2	20,622	19,509	95	1,957
HAWAII State Total		46,905 D	43,636 D	93	4,450
IDAHO District	1	60,347	61,464	102	6,005
IDAHO State Total		60,347	61,464	102	6,005
ILLINOIS Circuit	1	709,374 D	664,533 D	94	6,150
ILLINOIS State Total		709,374 D	664,533 D	94	6,150
INDIANA Superior and Circuit	1	203,207 i	204,171 i	100	3,695
INDIANA County	2	77,371 i	72,850 i	94	1,407
Municipal Court of Marion County, INDIANA	2	10,711 C	10,799 C	101	195
INDIANA Probate	2	1,530	1,320	86	28
INDIANA City and Town	2	16,216 i	15,539 i	96	295
Small Claims Court of Marion County, INDIANA	2	58,223	57,890	99	1,059
INDIANA State Total		367,258 0	362,569 0	99	6,679
IOWA District	1	157,564 E	147,598 0		5,463
IOWA State Total		157,564 E	147,598 0		5,463
KANSAS District	1	124,995	121,388	97	5,102
KANSAS State Total		124,995	121,388	97	5,102
KENTUCKY Circuit	1	67,438 E	69,724 E	103	1,810
KENTUCKY District	2	115,170 i	106,981 i	93	3,091
KENTUCKY State Total		182,608 0	176,705 0	97	4,901
LOUISIANA District	1	175,972 E			3,927
LOUISIANA Family and Juvenile	1				
LOUISIANA City and Parish	2	90,350	56,252	62	2,016
LOUISIANA State Total		266,322 0			5,943
MAINE Superior	1	7,199 B	7,236 B	101	619
MAINE District	2	49,223 B	45,971 B	93	4,229
MAINE Probate	2				
MAINE Administrative	2	1	1	100	1
MAINE State Total		56,423 J	53,208 J	94	4,847

Table 9: Reported total state trial court civil caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Total civil filings and quality footnotes	Total civil dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispositions as a percentage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
MARYLAND Circuit	1	99,842	85,383	86	2,273
MARYLAND District	2	563,283			12,825
MARYLAND Orphan's	2				
MARYLAND State Total		663,125 i			15,098
MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth	1	451,972			7,763
MASSACHUSETTS State Total		451,972			7,763
MICHIGAN Circuit	1	149,316	159,441	107	1,643
MICHIGAN Court of Claims	1	516	532	103	6
MICHIGAN District	2	319,005 i	317,517 i	100	3,510
MICHIGAN Municipal	2	1,093 i	1,050 i	96	12
MICHIGAN Probate	2	87,841			967
MICHIGAN State Total		557,771 i	514,444 i		6,137
MINNESOTA District	1	29,849 X	24,202 X		
MINNESOTA County, Conciliation, Probate and County Municipal	2	175,392 C	176,081 C	100	4,183
MINNESOTA State Total		205,241	200,283	98	4,895
MISSOURI Circuit	1	224,651 0	204,522 0	91	4,467
MISSOURI State Total		224,651 0	204,522 0	91	4,467
MONTANA District	1	27,648 B	22,564 B	82	3,347
MONTANA Justice of the Peace	2				
MONTANA City	2				
MONTANA Municipal	2				
MONTANA State Total					
NEBRASKA District	1	39,323 i	39,939 i	102	2,449
NEBRASKA County	2	46,191	47,351	103	2,876
NEBRASKA Municipal	2	11,383			709
NEBRASKA Workmen's Compensation	2	311	316	102	19
NEBRASKA State Total		97,208 i	87,606 i		6,053
NEVADA District	1				
NEVADA Justice	2				
NEVADA Municipal	2				
NEVADA State Total					
NEW HAMPSHIRE Superior	1	17,861 B	17,551 B	98	1,790
NEW HAMPSHIRE District	2	40,089			4,017
NEW HAMPSHIRE Probate	2	15,463			1,549
NEW HAMPSHIRE Municipal	2	416			42
NEW HAMPSHIRE State Total		73,829 B			7,398
NEW JERSEY Superior	1	597,399 i	604,040 i	101	7,900
NEW JERSEY Surrogates	2				
NEW JERSEY State Total		597,399 i	604,040 i	101	7,900

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Table 9: Reported total state trial court civil caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Total civil filings and quality footnotes	Total civil dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a per- centage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
NEW MEXICO District	1	51,532 E	50,544 E	98	3,554
NEW MEXICO Magistrate	2	16,633			1,147
NEW MEXICO Probate	2				
Metropolitan Court of Bernalillo County, NEW MEXICO	2	8,465	8,721	103	584
NEW MEXICO State Total		76,630 0			5,285
NEW YORK Supreme and County	1	126,776 0	134,190 0	106	713
Civil Court of the City of NEW YORK	2	246,481	247,242	100	1,386
NEW YORK Court of Claims	2	1,953	1,731	89	11
NEW YORK Surrogates'	2	106,091			597
NEW YORK Family	2	348,929	333,128	95	1,962
NEW YORK District and City	2	116,110	106,509	92	653
NEW YORK Town and Village	2				
NEW YORK State Total		946,340 0	822,800 0		5,322
NORTH CAROLINA Superior	1	87,670	83,243	95	1,402
NORTH CAROLINA District	2	311,998	305,340	98	4,988
NORTH CAROLINA State Total		399,668	388,583	97	6,390
NORTH DAKOTA District	1	14,239	13,902	98	2,079
NORTH DAKOTA County	2	19,629 H	18,679 H	95	2,866
NORTH DAKOTA State Total		33,868 H	32,581 H	96	4,944
OHIO Court of Common Pleas	1	290,520 E	282,693 E	97	2,704
OHIO County	2	24,542	24,403	99	228
OHIO Municipal	2	326,127	316,582	97	3,035
OHIO Court of Claims	2	3,320	3,026	91	31
OHIO State Total		644,509 E	626,704 E	97	5,999
OKLAHOMA District	1	220,914 B	203,255 B	92	6,692
OKLAHOMA Court of Tax Review	2				
OKLAHOMA State Total		220,914 B	203,255 B	92	6,692
OREGON Circuit	1	67,014 H	61,151 0		2,494
OREGON Tax	1				
OREGON District	2	64,607	64,471	100	2,404
OREGON County	2				
OREGON Justice	2				
OREGON State Total					
PENNSYLVANIA Court of Common Pleas	1	270,881 i	292,736		2,470
PENNSYLVANIA District Justice Court	2	194,610	184,833	95	1,642
Philadelphia Municipal Court, PENNSYLVANIA	2	106,326 C	102,895 C	97	897
Pittsburgh City Magistrates, PENNSYLVANIA	2	5,191			44
PENNSYLVANIA State Total		577,008 0	580,464 0		5,052
PUERTO RICO Superior	1	62,393 i	62,955 i	101	1,910
PUERTO RICO District	2	46,074	46,219	100	1,410
PUERTO RICO Total		108,467 i	109,174 i	101	3,320

Table 9: Reported total state trial court civil caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Total civil filings and quality footnotes	Total civil dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a per- centage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
RHODE ISLAND Superior	1	7,732 E			799
RHODE ISLAND Family	2	5,714 J			590
RHODE ISLAND District	2	33,393 i	22,761 i	68	3,450
RHODE ISLAND Probate	2				
RHODE ISLAND State Total		46,839 P			4,839
SOUTH CAROLINA Circuit	1	47,466 C	45,389 C	96	1,418
SOUTH CAROLINA Family	2	50,840 B	51,215 B	101	1,519
SOUTH CAROLINA Magistrate	2		108,527		
SOUTH CAROLINA Probate	2	19,703 i	17,088 i	87	589
SOUTH CAROLINA State Total			222,219 P		
SOUTH DAKOTA Circuit	1	40,316	39,209	97	5,694
SOUTH DAKOTA State Total		40,316	39,209	97	5,694
TENNESSEE Circuit, Criminal, and Chancery	1	104,430 D	95,423 D	91	2,193
TENNESSEE Probate	2				
TENNESSEE Juvenile	2				
TENNESSEE General Sessions	2				
TENNESSEE State Total		101,455 P	92,922 P	91	2,193
TEXAS District	1	451,035 D	426,817 D	95	2,755
TEXAS Municipal	2				
TEXAS Justice of the Peace	2				
TEXAS County-Level	2	161,754 C			988
TEXAS State Total					
UTAH District	1	30,009 C	31,027 C	103	1,824
UTAH Circuit	2	69,742	51,092	73	4,240
UTAH Justice of the Peace	2	3,925	3,454	88	239
UTAH State Total		103,676 C	85,573 C	83	6,302
VERMONT Superior	1	9,634 B	9,222 B	96	1,801
VERMONT District	1	19,227	16,214	84	3,594
VERMONT Probate	2	3,412 i	5,353		1,001
VERMONT State Total		32,273 J	30,789 B		6,395
VIRGINIA Circuit	1	79,678	72,936	92	1,396
VIRGINIA District	2	783,492	781,333	100	13,731
VIRGINIA State Total		863,170	854,269	99	15,127
WASHINGTON Superior	1	122,505 E	95,498 E	78	2,779
WASHINGTON District	2	98,697	72,368 i		2,239
WASHINGTON Municipal	2	1,202			27
WASHINGTON State Total		222,404 E	167,866 0		5,044
WEST VIRGINIA Circuit	1	47,501	43,453 i		2,454
WEST VIRGINIA Magistrate	2	56,994	57,245	100	2,944
WEST VIRGINIA State Total		104,495	100,698 i		5,397
WISCONSIN Circuit	1	350,227 D	350,218 D	100	7,335
WISCONSIN State Total		350,227 D	350,218 D	100	7,335

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Table 9: Reported total state trial court civil caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Total civil filings and quality footnotes	Total civil dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a per- centage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
WYOMING District	1	9,429 C	10,972 C	116	1,852
WYOMING Justice of the Peace	2				
WYOMING County	2				
WYOMING State Total					

NOTE: Mississippi is not included in this table because it did not report civil data for 1985, and did not respond to the Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide. All other state courts are listed in this table, regardless of whether data are available. All data that are at least 75% complete are entered in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either data are unavailable or less than 75% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. The "filed per 100,000 population" STATE TOTAL figure may not equal the sum of the individual state courts due to rounding.

JURISDICTION CODES:

- 1 = General Jurisdiction
- 2 = Limited Jurisdiction

QUALITY FOOTNOTES:

B: The following courts' data are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases:

- Alaska--District Court
- Arizona--Superior Court
- California--Superior Court
- Maine--Superior Court, District Court
- Montana--District Court
- New Hampshire--Superior Court
- Oklahoma--District Court
- South Carolina--Family Court
- Vermont--Superior Court

C: The following courts' data are overinclusive:

- Indiana--Municipal Court of Marion County--Total civil filed and disposed data include miscellaneous criminal cases.
- Minnesota--County Court and Conciliation and Probate Division and County Municipal Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include cases from the District Court.
- Pennsylvania--Philadelphia Municipal Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include some ordinance violation cases.
- South Carolina--Circuit Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include criminal appeals and postconviction remedy proceedings.
- Texas--County-Level Courts--Total civil filed data include juvenile cases.
- Utah--District Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include some postconviction remedy proceedings.

Wyoming--District Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include criminal appeals cases and postconviction remedy proceedings.

D: The following courts' data are overinclusive and are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases:

- Alabama--Circuit Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, and are not comparable with other state totals due to method of counting support/custody cases.
- Alaska--State Total--Total civil filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, and are not comparable with other state totals due to method of counting support/custody cases.
- Georgia--Superior Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include probation revocation hearings, and are not comparable with other state totals due to method of counting support/custody cases.
- Hawaii--Circuit Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include criminal postconviction remedy proceedings and some criminal and traffic/other violation cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- Illinois--Circuit Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include miscellaneous criminal cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- Tennessee--Circuit, Criminal and Chancery Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings and miscellaneous criminal cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- Texas--District Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include some juvenile cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- Wisconsin--Circuit Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include criminal appeals cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

E: The following courts' data include postconviction remedy proceedings:

- Alaska--Superior Court

Table 9: Reported total state trial court civil caseload, 1985 (continued)

<p>Connecticut--Superior Court Iowa--District Court--Total civil filed data include <i>postconviction remedy proceedings</i>. Kentucky--Circuit Court Louisiana--District Court New Mexico--District Court Ohio--Court of Common Pleas Rhode Island--Superior Court Washington--Superior Court</p> <p>H: The following courts' data include criminal appeals cases:</p> <p>North Dakota--County Court Oregon--Circuit Court--Total civil filed data include criminal appeals cases.</p> <p>i: The following courts' data are 75% complete:</p> <p>Arkansas--County Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include cases from five counties. --Municipal Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include data from approximately 20% of the courts. Guam--Superior Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include some domestic relations and estate cases. Indiana--Superior and Circuit Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include mental health cases and a few civil cases which are reported as "redocketed civil." --County Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include mental health or miscellaneous civil cases, and a few civil cases which are reported as "redocketed civil." --City and Town Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include cases which were not identified by case category but are included in the grand total caseload. Kentucky--District Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include paternity/bastardy cases. Maryland--State Total--Total civil filed data do not include cases from the Orphan's Court. Michigan--District Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include cases from a few courts. --Municipal Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include cases from a few courts. --State Total--Total civil filed data do not include cases from a few District and Municipal Courts. --State Total--Total civil disposed data do not include cases from a few District and Municipal Courts and all cases from the Probate Court. Nebraska--District Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include civil appeals. --State Total--Total civil disposed data do not include civil appeals from the District Court and all cases from the Municipal Court. New Jersey--Superior Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include a few domestic relations cases.</p>	<p>--State Total--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include a few domestic relations cases from the Superior Court and all cases from the Surrogates. Pennsylvania--Court of Common Pleas--Total civil filed data do not include some unclassified civil cases. Puerto Rico--Superior Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include estate cases. Rhode Island--District Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include administrative agency appeals and mental health cases. South Carolina--Probate Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include mental health cases. Vermont--Probate Court--Total civil filed data do not include miscellaneous domestic relations, miscellaneous estate, mental health, and miscellaneous civil cases. Washington--District Court--Total civil disposed data do not include domestic relations cases. West Virginia--Circuit Court--Total civil disposed data do not include appeal of trial court cases.</p> <p>J: The following courts' data are 75% complete and are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases:</p> <p>Arizona--Superior Court--Total civil filed data do not include mental health cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases. Maine--State Total--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include cases from the Probate Court, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases. Rhode Island--Family Court--Total civil filed data do not include paternity/bastardy cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases. Vermont--State Total--Total civil filed data do not include miscellaneous domestic relations, miscellaneous estate, miscellaneous civil, and mental health cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.</p> <p>O: The following courts' data are 75% complete and are overinclusive:</p> <p>Connecticut--State Total--Total civil disposed data include <i>postconviction remedy proceedings</i>, but do not include cases from the Probate Court. Georgia--State Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include probation revocation hearings, but do not include cases from Fulton County. Indiana--State Total--Total civil filed and disposed data include miscellaneous criminal cases, but do not include any</p>
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Table 9: Reported total state trial court civil caseload, 1985 (continued)

<p>mental health cases, some miscellaneous civil cases, and a few civil cases which are not identified by case type.</p> <p>Iowa--District Court--Total civil disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include any guardianship cases and a few domestic relations cases.</p> <p>Kentucky--State Total--Total civil filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include paternity/bastardy cases from the District Court.</p> <p>Louisiana--State Total--Total civil filed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include data from Family Court.</p> <p>Missouri--Circuit Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include some domestic relations cases.</p> <p>New Mexico--State Total--Total civil filed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include cases from the Probate Court.</p> <p>New York--Supreme and County Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include civil appeals cases.</p> <p>--State Total--Total civil filed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include civil appeals from the Supreme and County Court and all cases from the Town and Village Court.</p> <p>--State Total--Total civil disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include civil appeals from the Supreme and County Court and all cases from the Surrogate's Court and the Town and Village Court.</p> <p>Oregon--Circuit Court--Total civil disposed data include criminal appeals cases, but do not include adoption and mental health cases.</p> <p>Pennsylvania--State Total--Total civil filed data include some ordinance violation cases, but do not include some unclassified civil cases.</p> <p>--State Total--Total civil disposed data include some ordinance violation cases, but do not include any data from the Pittsburgh City Magistrate's Court.</p>	<p>Washington--State Total--Total civil disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include domestic relations cases from the District Court and all cases from the Municipal Court.</p> <p>P: The following courts' data are 75% complete, overinclusive, and are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases:</p> <p>Alabama--State Total--Total civil filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases. Data also do not include cases from the Probate Court.</p> <p>Rhode Island--State Total--Total civil filed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases. Data also do not include paternity/bastardy cases from the Family Court and administrative agency appeals and mental health cases from the District Court.</p> <p>South Carolina--State Total--Total civil disposed data include criminal appeals and postconviction remedy proceedings from the Circuit Court, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases. Data also do not include mental health cases from the Probate Court.</p> <p>Tennessee--State Total--Total civil filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings and miscellaneous criminal cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases. Data also do not include cases from the Probate, Juvenile, and General Sessions Courts.</p> <p>X: The following courts' data are less than 75% complete and are overinclusive:</p> <p>Minnesota--District Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include criminal appeals cases, but do not include cases reported with County, Conciliation, and Probate Courts.</p>
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TABLE 10: Reported total, state trial court criminal caseload, 1985

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Unit of count	Point of filing	Total criminal filings and quality footnotes	Total criminal dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a percen- tage of filings	Filings per 100,000 adult popula- tion
ALABAMA Circuit	1	B	A	31,469 E	31,685 E	101	1,084
ALABAMA District	2	B	B	98,087 C	95,334 C	97	3,378
ALABAMA Municipal	2	M	B				
ALABAMA State Total				129,556 0	127,019 0	98	4,461
ALASKA Superior	1	G	A	1,782 M	1,620 M	91	508
ALASKA District	2	G	B	27,707 0	26,379 C		7,894
ALASKA State Total				29,489 0	27,999 0		8,401
ARIZONA Superior	1	D	A	19,764	17,730	90	855
ARIZONA Justice of the Peace	2	L	B	52,775 K			2,283
ARIZONA Municipal	2	A	B	167,735	100,587 L		7,255
ARIZONA State Total				240,274 K			10,392
ARKANSAS Circuit	1	A	A	31,836	31,166 C		1,858
ARKANSAS Municipal	2	A	B	138,199 0	99,653 0	72	8,068
ARKANSAS City	2	A	B	5,304 F	4,045 F	76	310
ARKANSAS Police	2	A	B				
ARKANSAS State Total				175,339 0	134,864 0		10,236
CALIFORNIA Superior	1	B	A	85,760	77,721	91	439
CALIFORNIA Municipal	2	B	B	773,716 0	661,842 0	86	3,963
CALIFORNIA Justice	2	B	B	61,848 0	51,907 0	84	317
CALIFORNIA State Total				921,324 0	791,470 0	86	4,719
COLORADO District, Denver Superior and Juvenile and Probate	1	D	G	16,851 C	15,959 C	95	712
COLORADO County	2	D	B				
COLORADO State Total							
CONNECTICUT Superior	1	A	A	130,481 0	124,303 0	95	5,396
CONNECTICUT State Total				130,481 0	124,303 0	95	5,396
DELAWARE Superior	1	B	A	4,396 E	4,142 E	94	945
DELAWARE Court of Common Pleas	2	A	B	15,872 i	15,429 i	97	3,413
Municipal Court of Wilmington, DELAWARE.	2	A	B	11,841 0	11,386 0	96	2,546
DELAWARE Family	2	B	B	2,682	2,624	98	577
DELAWARE Justice of the Peace	2	A	B	35,663 i	35,963 i	101	7,669
DELAWARE Alderman's	2	A	B	2,443 F	2,304 F	94	525
DELAWARE State Total				72,897 0	71,848 0	99	15,677
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Superior	1	A	G	37,412 L	37,688 L	101	7,573
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Total				37,412 L	37,688 L	101	7,573
FLORIDA Circuit	1	Z	A	184,067	160,809	87	2,085
FLORIDA County	2	A	B	266,993 L	239,754 L	90	3,024
FLORIDA State Total				451,060 L	400,563 L	89	5,108

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Table 10: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Unit of count	Point of filing	Total criminal filings and quality footnotes		Total criminal dispositions and quality footnotes		Dispo- sitions as a percen- tage of filings	Filings per 100,000 adult popula- tion
GEORGIA Superior	1	G	A	53,785	0	53,385	0	99	1,246
GEORGIA State	2	G	A						
GEORGIA Probate	2	B	A						
GEORGIA Municipal	2	M	M						
GEORGIA Civil	2	M	M						
GEORGIA Magistrate	2	B	B						
GEORGIA County Recorder's	2	M	M						
GEORGIA Municipal and City of Atlanta ..	2	M	M						
GEORGIA State Total									
GUAM Superior	1	M	M	1,380	C	806	C	58	
GUAM Total				1,380	C	806	C	58	
HAWAII Circuit	1	A	B	3,204	i	3,062	i	96	419
HAWAII District	2	A	B	31,056	i	30,360	i	98	4,065
HAWAII State Total				34,260	i	33,422	i	98	4,484
IDAHO District	1	D	A	53,173	C	52,547	C	99	7,808
IDAHO State Total				53,173	C	52,547	C	99	7,808
ILLINOIS Circuit	1	G	G	493,852	0	452,266	0	92	5,854
ILLINOIS State Total				493,852	0	452,266	0	92	5,854
INDIANA Superior and Circuit	1	G	A	35,988	i	33,079	i	92	901
INDIANA County	2	Z	F	50,813	i	45,159	i	89	1,273
Municipal Court of Marion County, INDIANA	2	Z	F	58,721	i	47,485	i	81	1,471
INDIANA City and Town	2	Z	F	31,186	i	26,856	i	86	781
Small Claims Court of Marion County, INDIANA	2	M	M	702		727		104	18
INDIANA State Total				177,410	i	153,306	i	86	4,443
IOWA District	1	B	A	41,116	i	40,897	i	99	1,948
IOWA State Total				41,116	i	40,897	i	99	1,948
KANSAS District	1	B	A	31,583		32,748		104	1,769
KANSAS State Total				31,583		32,748		104	1,769
KENTUCKY Circuit	1	B	A	13,798	C	14,052	C	102	511
KENTUCKY District	2	B	B	190,821	0	180,652	0	95	7,060
KENTUCKY State Total				204,619	0	194,704	0	95	7,570
LOUISIANA District	1	Z	A	346,885					11,097
LOUISIANA City and Parish	2	G	F	138,199	0	110,628	0	80	4,421
LOUISIANA State Total				485,084	0				15,518
MAINE Superior	1	B	A	8,058	0	6,989	0	87	937
MAINE District	2	J	F	35,749	i	30,402	i	85	4,157
MAINE State Total				43,807	0	37,391	0	85	5,094

Table 10: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Unit of count	Point of filing	Total criminal filings and quality footnotes	Total criminal dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a percen- tage of filings	Filings per 100,000 adult popula- tion
MARYLAND Circuit	1	B	A	42,385 C	39,385 C	93	1,286
MARYLAND District	2	B	A	129,659 0	129,655 0	100	3,935
MARYLAND State Total				172,044 0	169,040 0	98	5,221
MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth	1	M	M	310,225 i			6,959
MASSACHUSETTS State Total				310,225 i			6,959
MICHIGAN Circuit	1	E	A	38,855	44,344	114	588
MICHIGAN District	2	B	B	207,002 0	203,202 0	98	3,134
MICHIGAN Municipal	2	B	B	2,285 0	2,035 0	89	35
MICHIGAN State Total				248,142 0	249,581 0	101	3,757
MINNESOTA District	1	A	B	18,829 M	26,202 M	139	617
MINNESOTA County, Conciliation, Probate and County Municipal	2	A	B	113,339 0	121,976 0	108	3,711
MINNESOTA State Total				132,168 0	148,178 0	112	4,328
MISSOURI Circuit	1	Z	G	110,694	100,152	90	2,990
MISSOURI State Total				110,694	100,152	90	2,990
MONTANA District	1	G	A	3,124	3,506	112	528
MONTANA Justice of the Peace	2	B	B				
MONTANA City	2	B	B				
MONTANA Municipal	2	B	B				
MONTANA State Total							
NEBRASKA District	1	B	A	4,977 C	4,997 C	100	430
NEBRASKA County	2	B	A	51,942 0	51,325 0	99	4,485
NEBRASKA Municipal	2	B	B				
NEBRASKA State Total				56,919 0	56,322 0	99	4,915
NEVADA District	1	Z	A				
NEVADA Justice	2	Z	B				
NEVADA Municipal	2	Z	B				
NEVADA State Total							
NEW HAMPSHIRE Superior	1	A	A	7,125	6,378	90	956
NEW HAMPSHIRE District	2	A	B	38,634 K			5,186
NEW HAMPSHIRE Municipal	2	A	B	1,411 K			189
NEW HAMPSHIRE State Total				47,170 K			6,332
NEW JERSEY Superior	1	B	A	41,569	41,227	99	129
NEW JERSEY Municipal	2	B	B	369,487 F	368,805 F	100	6,482
NEW JERSEY State Total				411,056 F	410,032 F	100	7,212
NEW MEXICO District	1	B	B	8,880	8,630	97	886
NEW MEXICO Magistrate	2	B	B	55,466 K			5,536
Metropolitan Court of Bernalillo County, NEW MEXICO	2	B	B	50,601 0	45,165 0	89	5,050
NEW MEXICO State Total				114,947 0			11,472

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Table 10: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Unit of count	Point of filing	Total criminal filings and quality footnotes	Total criminal dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a percen- tage of filings	Filings per 100,000 adult popula- tion
NEW YORK Supreme and County	1	Z	A	51,034 i	50,790 i	100	380
Criminal Court of the City of NEW YORK .	2	J	D	242,903	234,599	97	1,811
NEW YORK District and City	2	B	B	224,366 F	215,989 F	96	1,673
NEW YORK Town and Village	2	A	B				
NEW YORK State Total				518,303 0	501,378 0	97	3,864
NORTH CAROLINA Superior	1	B	A	71,915	70,969	99	1,541
NORTH CAROLINA District	2	C	B	380,522 F	370,262 F	97	8,155
NORTH CAROLINA State Total				452,437 F	441,231 F	98	9,696
NORTH DAKOTA District	1	Z	A	1,366 C	1,384 C	101	280
NORTH DAKOTA County	2	Z	F	14,921 i	16,120 i	108	3,058
NORTH DAKOTA Municipal	2	B	B				
NORTH DAKOTA State Total				16,287 0	17,504 0	107	3,338
OHIO Court of Common Pleas	1	B	C	36,249	36,854	102	461
OHIO County	2	B	E	39,478 F	39,423 F	100	502
OHIO Municipal	2	B	E	355,482 F	361,457 F	102	4,510
OHIO Mayors'	2	M	M				
OHIO State Total				431,209 0	437,734 0	102	5,478
OKLAHOMA District	1	J	A	73,001 F	66,940 F	92	3,071
OKLAHOMA State Total				73,001 F	66,940 F	92	3,071
OREGON Circuit	1	Z	F	20,682 i	21,056 i	102	1,047
OREGON District	2	Z	F	83,942 0	81,778 0	97	4,248
OREGON Justice	2	Z	B				
OREGON Municipal	2	A	B				
OREGON State Total							
PENNSYLVANIA Court of Common Pleas	1	B	G	85,952	91,482	106	958
PENNSYLVANIA District Justice Court	2	B	B	397,529 F	335,931 F	85	4,429
Philadelphia Municipal Court, PENNSYLVANIA	2	B	B	21,665 i	20,008 i	92	241
Pittsburgh City Magistrates, PENNSYLVANIA	2	B	B	12,599 F			140
PENNSYLVANIA State Total				517,745 0	447,421 0		5,768
PUERTO RICO Superior	1	A	B	22,565	22,366	99	
PUERTO RICO District	2	A	B	48,346 0	47,536 0	98	
PUERTO RICO Total				70,911 0	69,902 0	99	
RHODE ISLAND Superior	1	D	A	5,710	4,878	85	769
RHODE ISLAND District	2	A	B	40,768 C	38,726 C	95	5,487
RHODE ISLAND State Total				46,478 C	43,604 C	94	6,255
SOUTH CAROLINA Circuit	1	B	A	41,436 i	41,668 i	101	1,709
SOUTH CAROLINA Magistrate	2	A	E		104,788 K		
SOUTH CAROLINA Municipal	2	A	E	64,303 K			2,652
SOUTH CAROLINA State Total							
SOUTH DAKOTA Circuit	1	B	B	19,227 i	16,266 i	85	3,830
SOUTH DAKOTA State Total				19,227 i	16,266 i	85	3,830

Table 10: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Unit of count	Point of filing	Total criminal filings and quality footnotes	Total criminal dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a percen- tage of filings	Filings per 100,000 adult popula- tion
TENNESSEE Circuit, Criminal, and Chancery	1	Z	A	40,584 i	37,050 i	91	1,149
TENNESSEE Juvenile	2	I	I				
TENNESSEE General Sessions	2	M	M				
TENNESSEE Municipal	2	M	M				
TENNESSEE State Total							
TEXAS District	1	B	A	112,361	109,226	97	971
TEXAS Municipal	2	A	B				
TEXAS Justice of the Peace	2	A	B				
TEXAS County-Level	2	B	F	456,292			3,943
TEXAS State Total							
UTAH District	1	J	A	3,837 C	3,716 C	97	372
UTAH Circuit	2	A	A	42,113 O	35,964 O	85	4,085
UTAH Justice of the Peace	2	B	B	45,644 C	39,360 C	86	4,427
UTAH State Total				91,594 O	79,040 O	86	8,884
VERMONT Superior	1	I	I	b	9	150	2
VERMONT District	1	D	C	20,067 F	19,006 F	95	5,080
VERMONT State Total				20,073 F	19,015 F	95	5,082
VIRGINIA Circuit	1	A	A	67,513 F	64,655 F	96	1,584
VIRGINIA District	2	A	E	357,285 L	336,320 L	94	8,383
VIRGINIA State Total				424,798 O	400,975 O	94	9,967
WASHINGTON Superior	1	G	A	18,902	16,343	86	585
WASHINGTON District	2	C	B	109,542 K			3,392
WASHINGTON Municipal	2	C	B	77,544			2,401
WASHINGTON State Total				205,988 K			6,379
WEST VIRGINIA Circuit	1	J	A	7,131 C	7,233 O		502
WEST VIRGINIA Magistrate	2	J	E	133,455 K	124,506 K	93	9,398
WEST VIRGINIA Municipal	2	A	B				
WEST VIRGINIA State Total							
WISCONSIN Circuit	1	D	C	61,359 M	57,364 M	93	1,758
WISCONSIN Municipal	2	A	B				
WISCONSIN State Total							
WYOMING District	1	J	A	1,468 M	1,476 M	101	421
WYOMING Justice of the Peace	2	J	B				
WYOMING Municipal	2	A	B				
WYOMING County	2	J	B				
WYOMING State Total							

NOTE: Mississippi is not included in this table because it did not report criminal data for 1985, and did not respond to the Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide. All other state courts are listed in this table, regardless of whether data are available. All data that are at least 75% complete are entered in the

table. Blank spaces indicate that either data are unavailable or less than 75% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. The "filed per 100,000 population" STATE TOTAL figure may not equal the sum of the individual state courts due to rounding.

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Table 10: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1985 (continued)

JURISDICTION CODES:

1 = General Jurisdiction
2 = Limited Jurisdiction

UNIT OF COUNT CODES:

M = Missing Data
I = Data element is inapplicable
A = Single defendant--single charge
B = Single defendant--single incident (one/more charges)
C = Single defendant--single incident/maximum number charges (usually two)
D = Single defendant--one/more incidents
E = Single defendant--content varies with prosecutor
F = One/more defendants--single charge
G = One/more defendants--single incident (one/more charges)
H = One/more defendants--single incident/maximum number charges (usually two)
J = One/more defendants--one/more incidents
K = One/more defendants--content varies with prosecutor
L = Inconsistent during reporting year
Z = Both the defendant and charge component vary within the state

POINT OF FILING:

M = Missing Data
I = Data element is inapplicable
A = At the filing of the information/indictment
B = At the filing of the complaint
C = When defendant enters plea/initial appearance
D = When docketed
E = At issuing of warrant
F = At filing of information/complaint
G = Varies (At filing of the complaint, information, indictment)

QUALITY FOOTNOTES:

C: The following courts' data are overinclusive:

Alabama--District Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include preliminary hearing proceedings.
Alaska--District Court--Total criminal disposed data include some moving traffic cases and all ordinance violation cases.
Arkansas--Circuit Court--Total criminal disposed data include postconviction remedy and probation revocation proceedings.
Colorado--District, Denver Superior, Denver Juvenile, and Denver Probate Courts--Total criminal filed and disposed data include extraditions, revocations, parole and release from commitment hearings.
Guam--Superior Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include some traffic and ordinance violation cases.
Idaho--District Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases, postconviction remedy and sentence review only proceedings.
Kentucky--Circuit Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy and sentence review only proceedings.

Maryland--Circuit Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include some postconviction remedy proceedings.
Nebraska--District Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include civil appeals cases and postconviction remedy proceedings.
North Dakota--District Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include sentence review only and postconviction remedy proceedings.
Rhode Island--District Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include preliminary hearing proceedings.
Utah--District Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include some postconviction remedy and sentence review only proceedings.
--Justice of the Peace Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include traffic cases.
West Virginia--Circuit Court--Total criminal filed data include postconviction remedy proceedings and extraordinary writs.

E: The following courts' data include postconviction remedy proceedings:

Alabama--Circuit Court
Delaware--Superior Court

F: The following courts' data include ordinance violation cases:

Arkansas--City Court
Delaware--Alderman's Court
New Jersey--Municipal Court
New York--District and City Court
North Carolina--District Court
Ohio--County Court--Municipal Court
Oklahoma--District Court
Pennsylvania--District Justice Court--Pittsburgh City Magistrates
Vermont--District Court
Virginia--Circuit Court

i: The following courts' data are 75% complete:

Delaware--Court of Common Pleas--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include some limited felony cases.
--Justice of the Peace Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include most DWI/DUI cases.
Hawaii--Circuit Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include reopened prior cases.
--District Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include some criminal cases that could not be separated from ordinance violation cases.
--State Total--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include reopened prior cases from the Circuit Court and some criminal cases from the District Court that could not be separated from ordinance violation cases.
Indiana--Superior Court and Circuit Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include appeals or miscellaneous criminal cases.
--County Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include miscellaneous criminal cases.

Table 10: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1985 (continued)

<p>--Municipal Court of Marion County--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include miscellaneous criminal cases.</p> <p>--City Court and Town Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include some cases that were not identified by case category.</p> <p>--State Total--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include appeals cases from the Superior and Circuit Courts, miscellaneous criminal cases from the Superior and Circuit Courts, County Court, and Municipal Court of Marion County, and some cases from the City and Town Court that were not identified by case category.</p> <p>Iowa--District Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include limited felony cases and some misdemeanor cases.</p> <p>Maine--District Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include limited felony, DWI/DUI, and some misdemeanor cases.</p> <p>Massachusetts--Trial Court of the Commonwealth--Total criminal filed data do not include felony/misdemeanor, DWI/DUI and miscellaneous criminal cases from the Boston Municipal Court Department.</p> <p>New York--Supreme Court and County Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include criminal appeals and miscellaneous criminal cases.</p> <p>North Dakota--County Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include limited felony and criminal appeals cases.</p> <p>Oregon--Circuit Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include criminal appeals cases.</p> <p>Pennsylvania--Philadelphia Municipal Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include some misdemeanor and all limited felony cases.</p> <p>South Carolina--Circuit Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include criminal appeals cases.</p> <p>South Dakota--Circuit Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include criminal appeals, limited felony, and some misdemeanor cases.</p> <p>Tennessee--Circuit, Criminal and Chancery Court--Total criminal filed data do not include miscellaneous criminal cases. Total criminal disposed data do not include miscellaneous criminal and DWI/DUI cases.</p>	<p>District of Columbia--Superior Court</p> <p>Florida--County Court</p> <p>Virginia--District Court</p>
<p>K: The following courts' data do not include limited felony cases:</p> <p>Arizona--Justice of the Peace Court</p> <p>New Hampshire--District Court--Municipal Court</p> <p>New Mexico--Magistrate Court</p> <p>South Carolina--Magistrate Court--Municipal Court</p> <p>Washington--District Court</p> <p>West Virginia--Magistrate Court</p>	<p>M: The following courts' data do not include criminal appeals cases:</p> <p>Alaska--Superior Court</p> <p>Minnesota--District Court</p> <p>Wisconsin--Circuit Court</p> <p>Wyoming--District Court</p>
<p>L: The following courts' data do not include DWI/DUI cases:</p> <p>Arizona--Municipal Court--Total criminal disposed data do not include DWI/DUI cases.</p>	<p>O: The following courts' data are 75% complete and are overinclusive:</p> <p>Alabama--State Total--Total criminal filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings from the Circuit Court, and preliminary hearings from the District Court, but do not include data from the Municipal Court.</p> <p>Alaska--District Court--Total criminal filed data include ordinance violation and misdemeanor traffic cases, but do not include limited felony cases.</p> <p>--State Total--Total criminal filed data include ordinance violation and misdemeanor traffic cases from the District Court, but do not include limited felony cases from the District Court, and criminal appeals cases from the Superior Court.</p> <p>--State Total--Total criminal disposed data include some moving traffic and all ordinance violation cases from the District Court, but do not include criminal appeals cases from the Superior Court.</p> <p>Arkansas--Municipal Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases.</p> <p>--State Total--Total criminal filed data include ordinance violation cases from the City Court and Municipal Court, but do not include data from the Police Court.</p> <p>--State Total--Total criminal disposed data include postconviction remedy and probation revocation proceedings from the Circuit Court; ordinance violation cases from the Municipal Court and the City Court; but do not include data from the Police Court.</p> <p>California--Municipal Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include some ordinance violation cases and preliminary hearing bindovers and transfers, but do not include DWI/DUI cases.</p> <p>--Justice Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include preliminary hearing bindovers and transfers, but do not include DWI/DUI cases.</p> <p>--State Total--Total criminal filed and disposed data include preliminary hearing bindovers and transfers from the Municipal Court and the Justice Court; and some ordinance violation cases from the Municipal Court; but do not include DWI/DUI cases from the Municipal Court and Justice Court.</p> <p>Connecticut--Superior Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases, but do not include DWI/DUI cases.</p>

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Table 10: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1985 (continued)

<p>Delaware--Municipal Court of Wilmington--Total criminal filed and disposed data include misdemeanor, ordinance violation, and a few DWI/DUI cases, but do not include limited felony cases.</p> <p>--State Total--Total criminal filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings from the Superior Court; misdemeanors and a few DWI/DUI from the Municipal Court of Wilmington; ordinance violation cases from the Alderman's Court and Municipal Court of Wilmington; but do not include most DWI/DUI cases from the Justice of the Peace Court; limited felony cases from the Municipal Court of Wilmington; and some limited felony cases from the Court of Common Pleas.</p> <p>Georgia--Superior Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases, but do not include some criminal appeals and some DWI/DUI cases.</p> <p>Illinois--Circuit Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include some preliminary hearings and some ordinance violation cases, but do not include limited felony, DWI/DUI, and miscellaneous criminal cases.</p> <p>Kentucky--District Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include sentence review only proceedings, but do not include limited felony cases.</p> <p>--State Total--Total criminal filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings from the Circuit Court, sentence review only proceedings from the Circuit Court and District Court, but do not include limited felony cases from the District Court.</p> <p>Louisiana--City and Parish Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases, but do not include DWI/DUI cases.</p> <p>Maine--Superior Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases, postconviction remedy and sentence review only proceedings, but do not include some criminal appeals cases.</p> <p>--State Total--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases and postconviction remedy and sentence review only proceedings from the Superior Court, but do not include some criminal appeals cases from the Superior Court and limited felony, DWI/DUI and some misdemeanor cases from the District Court.</p> <p>Maryland--District Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases, but do not include DWI/DUI cases.</p> <p>--State Total--Total criminal filed and disposed data include some postconviction remedy proceedings from the Circuit Court, and all ordinance violation cases from the District Court, but do not include DWI/DUI cases from the District Court.</p> <p>Michigan--District Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases, but do not include DWI/DUI cases.</p> <p>--Municipal Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases, but do not include DWI/DUI cases.</p>	<p>Minnesota--County, Conciliation, Probate and County Municipal--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases, but do not include DWI/DUI cases.</p> <p>--State Total--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases from the County, Conciliation, Probate and County Municipal Court, but do not include DWI/DUI cases from the County, Conciliation, Probate and County Municipal Court, and criminal appeals cases from the District Court.</p> <p>Nebraska--County Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases, but do not include limited felony cases. County Court data include cases from the Municipal Court from July 1, 1985 to December 31, 1985.</p> <p>--State Total--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases from the County Court, civil appeals and postconviction remedy proceedings from the District Court, but do not include limited felony cases from the County Court.</p> <p>New Mexico--Metropolitan Court of Bernalillo County--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases, but do not include limited felony cases.</p> <p>--State Total--Total criminal filed data include ordinance violation cases, but do not include limited felony cases.</p> <p>New York--State Total--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases, but do not include any data from the Town and Village Court and criminal appeals and miscellaneous criminal cases from the Supreme and County Court.</p> <p>North Dakota--State Total--Total criminal filed and disposed data include sentence review only and postconviction remedy proceedings. Data do not include any cases from the Municipal Court and criminal appeals and limited felony cases from the County Court.</p> <p>Ohio--State Total--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases from the Municipal Court, but do not include any data from the Mayor's Court.</p> <p>Oregon--District Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases, but do not include limited felony cases.</p> <p>Pennsylvania--State Total--Total criminal filed data include ordinance violation cases, but do not include limited felony and some misdemeanors from Philadelphia Municipal Court. Total criminal disposed data include ordinance violation cases, but do not include any data from the Pittsburgh City Magistrates and limited felony and some misdemeanors from the Philadelphia Municipal Court.</p> <p>Puerto Rico--District Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases, but do not include DWI/DUI cases.</p> <p>Utah--Circuit Court--Total criminal filed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include some miscellaneous criminal cases.</p>
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Table 10: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1985 (continued)

--Circuit Court--Total criminal disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include criminal traffic and some miscellaneous criminal cases.

--State Total--Total criminal filed data include some postconviction remedy and sentence review only proceedings from the District Court; traffic cases from the Justice of the Peace Court; and postconviction remedy proceedings from the Circuit Court; but do not include some miscellaneous criminal cases from the Circuit Court.

--State Total--Total criminal disposed data include some postconviction remedy and sentence review only proceedings from the

District Court; traffic cases from the Justice of the Peace Court; and postconviction remedy proceedings from the Circuit Court; but do not include criminal traffic and some miscellaneous criminal cases from the Circuit Court.

Virginia--State Total--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases from the Circuit Court, but do not include DWI/DUI cases from the District Court.

West Virginia--Circuit Court--Total criminal disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings and extraordinary writs, but do not include criminal appeals cases.

TABLE 11: Reported total, state trial court traffic/other violation caseload, 1985

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Park- ing	Total traffic filings and quality footnotes	Total traffic dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a percen- tage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
ALABAMA District	2	1	211,123	206,911	98	5,251
ALABAMA Municipal	2	1				
ALABAMA State Total			211,123	206,911	98	5,251
ALASKA District	2	3		88,777 i		
ALASKA State Total				88,777 i		
ARIZONA Justice of the Peace	2	1	365,821 i	398,229 0		11,479
ARIZONA Municipal	2	1	681,028 i	771,733 0		21,369
ARIZONA State Total			1,046,849 i	1,169,962 0		32,847
ARKANSAS Municipal	2	1	280,204 i	189,551 i	68	11,878
ARKANSAS City	2	1	16,593 i	9,698 i	58	703
ARKANSAS Police	2	1				
ARKANSAS State Total			296,797 i	199,249 i	67	12,581
CALIFORNIA Municipal	2	4	15,562,990 0	13,564,618 0	87	59,029
CALIFORNIA Justice	2	4	540,790 0	479,420 0	89	2,051
CALIFORNIA State Total			16,103,780 0	14,044,038 0	87	61,080
COLORADO County	2	2				
COLORADO Municipal	2	1				
COLORADO State Total						
CONNECTICUT Superior	1	1	522,908 0	506,910 0	97	16,475
CONNECTICUT State Total			522,908 0	506,910 0	97	16,475
Municipal Court of Wilmington, DELAWARE.	2	4	15,555 0	15,086 0	97	2,501
DELAWARE Family	2	2	453	411	91	73
DELAWARE Justice of the Peace	2	2	112,259 C	112,668 C	100	18,048
DELAWARE Alderman's	2	4	18,434 N	18,210 H	99	2,964
DELAWARE State Total			146,701 0	146,375 0	100	23,585
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Superior	1	1	22,317 G	22,681 G	102	3,565
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Total			22,317 G	22,681 G	102	3,565
FLORIDA County	2	1	2,959,324 G	2,843,571 G	96	26,037
FLORIDA State Total			2,959,324 G	2,843,571 G	96	26,037
GEORGIA Superior	1	2	5,984 0	5,952 0	99	100
GEORGIA State	2	2	242,006 C	239,789 C	99	4,050
GEORGIA Probate	2	2	183,035 G	180,663 G	99	3,063
GEORGIA Juvenile	1	2	1,766	1,519	86	30
GEORGIA Magistrate	2	2				
GEORGIA County Recorder's	2	1				
GEORGIA Municipal and City of Atlanta ..	2	1				
GEORGIA State Total						
GUAM Superior	1	4	31,939 i	33,401 i	105	
GUAM Total			31,939 i	33,401 i	105	

Table 11: Reported total state trial court traffic caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Park- ing	Total traffic filings and quality footnotes	Total traffic dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a percen- tage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
HAWAII Circuit	1	2	165 i	140 i	85	16
HAWAII District	2	4	877,213 C	849,606 C	97	83,227
HAWAII State Total			877,378 0	849,746 0	97	83,243
IDAHO District	1	1	204,866 i	203,836 i	99	20,385
IDAHO State Total			204,866 i	203,836 i	99	20,385
ILLINOIS Circuit	1	4	6,373,864 0	4,007,434 0	63	55,257
ILLINOIS State Total			6,373,864 0	4,007,434 0	63	55,257
INDIANA Superior and Circuit	1	4	107,802 i	103,801 i	96	1,960
INDIANA County	2	4	208,809 i	200,312 i	96	3,797
Municipal Court of Marion County, INDIANA	2	4	123,867	114,356	92	2,253
INDIANA City and Town	2	4	142,538 i	139,940 i	98	2,592
INDIANA State Total			583,016 i	558,409 i	96	10,602
IOWA District	1	3	655,787 C	660,568 C	101	22,739
IOWA State Total			655,787 C	660,568 C	101	22,739
KANSAS District	1	2	219,927 i	220,220 i	100	8,977
KANSAS Municipal	2	1				
KANSAS State Total						
KENTUCKY District	2	3	258,102 N	255,502 N	99	6,927
KENTUCKY State Total			258,102 N	255,502 N	99	6,927
LOUISIANA City and Parish	2	1	393,708 0	335,471 0	85	8,786
LOUISIANA Justice of the Peace	2	1				
LOUISIANA Mayor's	2	1				
LOUISIANA State Total						
MAINE Superior	1	2	2,708 0	2,463 0	91	233
MAINE District	2	4	156,041 C	152,374 C	98	13,406
MAINE State Total			158,749 0	154,837 0	98	13,638
MARYLAND District	2	2	754,512 0	754,512 0	100	17,179
MARYLAND State Total			754,512 0	754,512 0	100	17,179
MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth	1	1	1,196,949 i	975,833 i	82	20,559
MASSACHUSETTS State Total			1,196,949 i	975,833 i	82	20,559
MICHIGAN District	2	4	1,939,530 0	1,834,126 0	95	21,342
MICHIGAN Municipal	2	4	32,433 0	38,235 0	118	357
MICHIGAN Probate	2	2				
MICHIGAN State Total			1,971,963 0	1,872,361 0	95	21,699
MINNESOTA County, Conciliation, Probate and County Municipal	2	4	1,515,494 N	1,636,735 N	108	36,143
MINNESOTA State Total			1,515,494 N	1,636,735 N	108	36,143

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Table 11: Reported total state trial court traffic caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Park- ing	Total traffic filings and quality footnotes	Total traffic dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a percen- tage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
MISSOURI Circuit	1	4	424,553 i	410,970 i	97	8,442
MISSOURI State Total			424,553 i	410,970 i	97	8,442
MONTANA Justice of the Peace	2	1				
MONTANA City	2	1				
MONTANA Municipal	2	1				
MONTANA State Total						
NEBRASKA County	2	1	232,702 N	238,169 N	102	14,490
NEBRASKA Municipal	2	1	65,972 0			4,108
NEBRASKA State Total			298,674 0			18,597
NEVADA Justice	2	1				
NEVADA Municipal	2	1				
NEVADA State Total						
NEW HAMPSHIRE District	2	4	226,109			22,656
NEW HAMPSHIRE Municipal	2	4	5,890			590
NEW HAMPSHIRE State Total			231,999			23,246
NEW JERSEY Municipal	2	4	4,891,084 N	4,182,481 N	86	64,680
NEW JERSEY State Total			4,891,084 N	4,182,481 N	86	64,680
NEW MEXICO Magistrate	2	2	33,713			2,325
NEW MEXICO Municipal	2	1				
Metropolitan Court of Bernalillo County, NEW MEXICO	2	4	274,317 N	224,930 N	82	18,918
NEW MEXICO State Total			308,030 N			21,243
Criminal Court of the City of NEW YORK .	2	4				
NEW YORK Family	2	2				
NEW YORK District and City	2	4		927,093 i		
NEW YORK Town and Village	2	1				
NEW YORK State Total						
NORTH CAROLINA District	2	3	830,087 N	768,298 i		13,271
NORTH CAROLINA State Total			830,087	768,298	93	13,271
NORTH DAKOTA District	1	3	473	473	100	69
NORTH DAKOTA County	2	1	54,389	54,389	100	7,940
NORTH DAKOTA Municipal	2	1		47,799 0		
NORTH DAKOTA State Total				102,661 0		
OHIO Court of Common Pleas	1	2	93,051	92,396	99	866
OHIO County	2	2	192,530 N	191,111 N	99	1,792
OHIO Municipal	2	3	1,332,353 N	1,328,534 N	100	12,401
OHIO Mayors'	2	1				
OHIO State Total			1,617,934 i	1,612,041 i	100	15,059

Table 11: Reported total state trial court traffic caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Park- ing	Total traffic filings and quality footnotes	Total traffic dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a percen- tage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
OKLAHOMA District	1	2	214,949 N	200,235 N	93	6,512
OKLAHOMA Municipal Criminal Court of Record	2	1				
OKLAHOMA Municipal Court Not of Record . OKLAHOMA State Total	2	1				
OREGON District	2	1	275,947 N	281,853 N	102	10,270
OREGON Justice	2	1				
OREGON Municipal	2	1				
OREGON State Total						
PENNSYLVANIA District Justice Court Philadelphia Municipal Court, PENNSYLVANIA	2	4	1,320,947 N	1,209,301 N	92	11,144
Pennsylvania Pittsburgh City Magistrates, PENNSYLVANIA	2	2	22,524 0	22,467 0	100	190
Philadelphia Traffic Court, PENNSYLVANIA	2	4	380,728 N			3,212
PENNSYLVANIA State Total	2	1	1,724,199 0			14,547
PUERTO RICO District	2	2	58,752 0	56,904 0	97	1,798
PUERTO RICO Municipal	2	1				
PUERTO RICO Total						
RHODE ISLAND District	2	2				
RHODE ISLAND Municipal	2	1				
RHODE ISLAND State Total						
SOUTH CAROLINA Family	2	2				
SOUTH CAROLINA Magistrate	2	4		398,865 C		
SOUTH CAROLINA Municipal	2	4	283,516			8,471
SOUTH CAROLINA State Total						
SOUTH DAKOTA Circuit	1	3	142,485 C	138,387 C	97	20,125
SOUTH DAKOTA State Total			142,485 C	138,387 C	97	20,125
TENNESSEE Circuit, Criminal, and Chancery	1	2				
TENNESSEE Juvenile	2	2				
TENNESSEE General Sessions	2	1				
TENNESSEE Municipal	2	1				
TENNESSEE State Total						
TEXAS Municipal	2	4				
TEXAS Justice of the Peace	2	4				
TEXAS County-Level	2	2	25,244	63,127 C		154
TEXAS State Total						
UTAH Circuit	2	4	596,757 C	516,770 C	87	36,277
UTAH Justice of the Peace	2	4	241,874 i	232,716 i	96	14,704
UTAH Juvenile	2	2				
UTAH State Total			838,631 0	749,486 0	89	50,981

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Table 11: Reported total state trial court traffic caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Parking	Total traffic filings and quality footnotes	Total traffic dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispositions as a percentage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
VERMONT District	1	2	106,403 N	107,452 N	101	19,888
VERMONT State Total			106,403 N	107,452 N	101	19,888
VIRGINIA Circuit	1	2				
VIRGINIA District	2	4	1,319,234 G	1,300,136 G	99	23,120
VIRGINIA State Total			1,319,234 0	1,300,136 0	99	23,120
WASHINGTON District	2	4	514,231			11,663
WASHINGTON Municipal	2	4	889,477			20,174
WASHINGTON State Total			1,403,708			31,837
WEST VIRGINIA Magistrate	2	2	99,349	95,406	96	5,132
WEST VIRGINIA Municipal	2	1				
WEST VIRGINIA State Total						
WISCONSIN Circuit	1	3	132,845	133,697	101	2,782
WISCONSIN Municipal	2	3		325,706 0		
WISCONSIN State Total				459,403 0		
WYOMING Justice of the Peace	2	1				
WYOMING Municipal	2	1				
WYOMING County	2	1				
WYOMING State Total						

NOTE: Mississippi is not included in this table because it did not report traffic/other violation data for 1985, and did not respond to the Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide. All other state courts are listed in this table, regardless of whether data are available. All data that are at least 75% complete are entered in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either data are unavailable or less than 75% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. The "filed per 100,000 population" STATE TOTAL figure may not equal the sum of the individual state courts due to rounding.

JURISDICTION CODES:

- 1 = General Jurisdiction
- 2 = Limited Jurisdiction

PARKING CODES:

- 1 = Parking data are unavailable
- 2 = Court does not have parking jurisdiction
- 3 = Only contested parking cases are included
- 4 = Both contested and uncontested parking cases are included

QUALITY FOOTNOTES:

C: The following courts' data are overinclusive:

- Delaware--Justice of the Peace Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed

data include most of the DWI/DUI cases.
 Georgia--State Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include most of the DWI/DUI cases.
 Hawaii--District Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include some misdemeanor cases.
 Iowa--District Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include some misdemeanor cases.
 Maine--District Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include some misdemeanor and all DWI/DUI cases.
 South Carolina--Magistrate Court--Total traffic/other violation disposed data include DWI/DUI and juvenile cases.
 South Dakota--Circuit Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include some misdemeanor cases.
 Texas--County-Level Court--Total traffic/other violation disposed data include criminal appeals cases.
 Utah--Circuit Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include miscellaneous criminal cases.

G: The following courts' data include DWI/DUI cases:

- District of Columbia--Superior Court
- Florida--County Court
- Georgia--Probate Court
- Virginia--District Court

Table 11: Reported total state trial court traffic caseload, 1985 (continued)

i: The following courts' data are 75% complete:

Alaska--District Court--Total traffic/other violation disposed data do not include some moving traffic violation cases and all ordinance violation cases.

Arizona--Justice of the Peace--Total traffic/other violation filed data do not include parking and miscellaneous traffic cases.
--Municipal Court--Total traffic/other violation filed data do not include ordinance violation, parking and miscellaneous traffic cases.

Arkansas--Municipal Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include ordinance violation and parking cases.
--City Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include ordinance violation and parking cases.
--State Total--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include ordinance violation and parking cases from the Municipal and City courts and all cases from the Police Court.

Guam--Superior Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include cases reported with misdemeanor cases.

Hawaii--Circuit Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include reopened prior cases reported with the civil data.

Idaho--District Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include ordinance violation and parking cases.

Indiana--Superior and Circuit Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include cases which could not be identified by case type.
--County Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include cases which could not be identified by case type.
--City and Town Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include cases which could not be identified by case type.

Kansas--District Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include juvenile traffic cases.

Massachusetts--Trial Court of the Commonwealth--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include parking, miscellaneous traffic, ordinance violation and some moving traffic cases.

Missouri--Circuit Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include ordinance violation and parking cases heard by Municipal judges.

New York--District and City Court--Total traffic/other violation disposed data do not include ordinance violation cases and parking cases from cities that have Parking Violations Bureaus (i.e., cities with greater than 100,000 population).

North Carolina--District Court--Total traffic/other violation disposed data do not include ordinance violation cases and some miscellaneous traffic cases.

Ohio--State Total--Total traffic/other violation data do not include ordinance violation cases from the County and Municipal courts and all cases from the Mayors' Court.

Utah--Justice of the Peace Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include some moving traffic cases.

N: The following courts' data do not include ordinance violation cases:

Delaware--Alderman's Court
Kentucky--District Court
Minnesota--County Court and Conciliation Division, Probate Division and County Municipal Court
Nebraska--County Court
New Jersey--Municipal Court
New Mexico--Metropolitan Court of Bernalillo County
North Carolina--District Court--Total traffic/other violation filed data do not include ordinance violation cases.
Ohio--County Court--Municipal Court
Oklahoma--District Court
Oregon--District Court
Pennsylvania--District Justice Court--Pittsburgh City Magistrates
Vermont--District Court

O: The following courts' data are 75% complete and are overinclusive:

Arizona--Justice of the Peace--Total traffic/other violation disposed data include DWI/DUI cases, but do not include parking and miscellaneous traffic cases.
--Municipal Court--Total traffic/other violation disposed data include DWI/DUI cases, but do not include ordinance violation, parking, and miscellaneous traffic cases.

California--Municipal Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include DWI/DUI cases, but do not include some ordinance violation cases.
--Justice Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include DWI/DUI cases, but do not include some ordinance violation cases.

Connecticut--Superior Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include DWI/DUI cases, but do not include ordinance violation cases.

Delaware--Municipal Court of Wilmington--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include DWI/DUI cases, but do not include ordinance violation cases.
--State Total--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include DWI/DUI cases, but do not include ordinance violation cases.

Georgia--Superior Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include some DWI/DUI cases and some criminal appeals cases, but do not include ordinance violation cases.

Hawaii--State Total--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include some misdemeanor cases, but do not include reopened prior cases.

Illinois--Circuit Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include DWI/DUI cases, but do not include ordinance

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Table 11: Reported total state trial court traffic caseload, 1985 (continued)

<p>violation cases from Cook County and parking cases from anywhere but Cook County.</p> <p>Louisiana--City and Parish Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include DWI/DUI cases, but do not include ordinance violation cases.</p> <p>Maine--Superior Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include DWI/DUI and some criminal appeals cases, but do not include ordinance violation cases.</p> <p>--State Total--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include some misdemeanor, some criminal appeals, and all DWI/DUI cases, but do not include ordinance violation cases.</p> <p>Maryland--District Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include ordinance violation cases, but do include DWI/DUI cases.</p> <p>Michigan--District Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include ordinance violation cases, but do include DWI/DUI cases.</p> <p>--Municipal Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include ordinance violation cases, but do include DWI/DUI cases.</p> <p>--State Total--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include ordinance violation and cases from the Probate Court, but do include DWI/DUI cases.</p> <p>Nebraska--Municipal Court--Total traffic/other violation filed data include DWI/DUI cases, but do not include parking cases.</p>	<p>--State Total--Total traffic/other violation filed data include DWI/DUI cases, but do not include ordinance violation and parking cases.</p> <p>North Dakota--Municipal Court--Total traffic/other violation disposed data include DWI/DUI cases, but do not include ordinance violation or parking cases.</p> <p>Pennsylvania--Philadelphia Municipal Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include some misdemeanors but do not include all ordinance violation cases.</p> <p>--State Total--Total traffic/other violation filed data include some misdemeanors, but do not include all ordinance violation cases and cases from the Philadelphia Traffic Court.</p> <p>Puerto Rico--District Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include DWI/DUI cases, but do not include ordinance violation cases.</p> <p>Utah--State Total--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include miscellaneous criminal cases from the Circuit Court, but do not include any cases from the Juvenile Court and some moving traffic cases from the Justice of the Peace Court.</p> <p>Virginia--State Total--Total traffic/other violation data include DWI/DUI cases, but do not include any cases from the Circuit Court.</p> <p>Wisconsin--Municipal Court--Total traffic/other violation disposed data include DWI/DUI cases, but do not include cases from all courts.</p>
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TABLE 12: Reported total, state trial court juvenile caseload, 1985

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Point of filing	Total juvenile filings and quality footnotes	Total juvenile dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a per- centage of filings	Filings per 100,000 juvenile population
ALABAMA Circuit	1	A	18,947	21,564	114	1,696
ALABAMA District	2	A	32,222	29,461	91	2,885
ALABAMA State Total			51,169	51,025	100	4,581
ALASKA Superior	1	C	1,529	1,108	72	899
ALASKA District	2	I	107	42	39	63
ALASKA State Total			1,636	1,150	70	962
ARIZONA Superior	1	C	11,790	8,248	70	1,347
ARIZONA State Total			11,790	8,248	70	1,347
ARKANSAS County	2	B	8,306 i	8,196 i	99	1,286
ARKANSAS State Total			8,306 i	8,196 i	99	1,286
CALIFORNIA Superior	1	C	80,602	64,747	80	1,178
CALIFORNIA State Total			80,602	64,747	80	1,178
COLORADO District, Denver Superior and Juvenile and Probate	1	A	12,998	12,926	99	1,504
COLORADO State Total			12,998	12,926	99	1,504
CONNECTICUT Superior	1	A	12,942	12,658	98	1,712
CONNECTICUT State Total			12,942	12,658	98	1,712
DELAWARE Family	2	C				
DELAWARE State Total						
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Superior	1	B	11,947	11,650	98	9,051
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Total			11,947	11,650	98	9,051
FLORIDA Circuit	1	A	82,920	61,724	74	3,270
FLORIDA State Total			82,920	61,724	74	3,270
GEORGIA Juvenile	1	A	38,993	36,085	93	2,352
GEORGIA State Total			38,993	36,085	93	2,352
GUAM Superior	1	M	658 C	201 C	31	
GUAM Total			658 C	201 C	31	
HAWAII Circuit	1	F	12,676	12,087	95	4,371
HAWAII State Total			12,676	12,087	95	4,371
IDAHO District	1	C	6,748	7,058	105	2,083
IDAHO State Total			6,748	7,058	105	2,083
ILLINOIS Circuit	1	C	27,636	27,107	98	892
ILLINOIS State Total			27,636	27,107	98	892

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Table 12: Reported total state trial court juvenile caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Point of filing	Total juvenile filings and quality footnotes	Total juvenile dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a per- centage of filings	Filings per 100,000 juvenile population
INDIANA Superior and Circuit	1	C	27,717 0	27,848 0	100	1,840
INDIANA Probate	2	C	1,546	1,421	92	103
INDIANA State Total			29,263 0	29,269 0	100	1,943
IOWA District	1	A	6,039			781
IOWA State Total			6,039			781
KANSAS District	1	A	11,177 C	9,039 C	81	1,681
KANSAS State Total			11,177 C	9,039 C	81	1,681
KENTUCKY District	2	A	42,639 C	39,354 C	92	4,168
KENTUCKY State Total			42,639 C	39,354 C	92	4,168
LOUISIANA District	1	C	14,547			1,074
LOUISIANA Family and Juvenile	1	C	30,017 C			2,215
LOUISIANA City and Parish	2	C	10,697	9,913	93	789
LOUISIANA State Total			55,261 C			4,078
MAINE District	2	C	3,896	3,276	84	1,282
MAINE State Total			3,896	3,276	84	1,282
MARYLAND Circuit	1	C	27,194	26,255	97	2,479
MARYLAND District	2	C	3,814	3,627	95	348
MARYLAND State Total			31,008	29,882	96	2,827
MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth	1	C	43,965			3,223
MASSACHUSETTS State Total			43,965			3,223
MICHIGAN Probate	2	C				
MICHIGAN State Total						
MINNESOTA District	1	C				
MINNESOTA County, Conciliation, Probate and County Municipal	2	C	29,608 C	46,926 C	158	2,599
MINNESOTA State Total			29,608 C	46,926 C	158	2,599
MISSOURI Circuit	1	C	17,787 C	18,174 C	102	1,340
MISSOURI State Total			17,787 C	18,174 C	102	1,340
MONTANA District	1	C	1,285	1,012	79	549
MONTANA State Total			1,285	1,012	79	549
NEBRASKA County	2	C	3,387	3,296	97	756
NEBRASKA Separate Juvenile	2	C	2,017			450
NEBRASKA State Total			5,404			1,206
NEVADA District	1	C				
NEVADA State Total						

Table 12: Reported total state trial court juvenile caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Point of filing	Total juvenile filings and quality footnotes	Total juvenile dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a per- centage of filings	Filings per 100,000 juvenile population
NEW HAMPSHIRE District	2	C	7,292			2,882
NEW HAMPSHIRE State Total			7,292			2,882
NEW JERSEY Superior	1	F	104,810 C	104,587 C	100	5,629
NEW JERSEY State Total			104,810 C	104,587 C	100	5,629
NEW MEXICO District	1	C	7,037	7,147	102	1,571
NEW MEXICO State Total			7,037	7,147	102	1,571
NEW YORK Family	2	C	42,393 C	44,751 C	106	971
NEW YORK State Total			42,393 C	44,751 C	106	971
NORTH CAROLINA District	2	C	20,299	22,718	112	1,277
NORTH CAROLINA State Total			20,299	22,718	112	1,277
NORTH DAKOTA District	1	C	1,374	1,374	100	698
NORTH DAKOTA State Total			1,374	1,374	100	698
OHIO Court of Common Pleas	1	E	107,485	108,946	101	3,741
OHIO State Total			107,485	108,946	101	3,741
OKLAHOMA District	1	G				
OKLAHOMA State Total						
OREGON Circuit	1	C	14,776 i			2,078
OREGON County	2	C				
OREGON State Total			14,776 i			2,078
PENNSYLVANIA Court of Common Pleas	1	F	47,823	44,774	94	1,662
PENNSYLVANIA State Total			47,823	44,774	94	1,662
PUERTO RICO Superior	1		4,836	4,436	92	
PUERTO RICO Total			4,836	4,436	92	
RHODE ISLAND Family	2	F	5,885			2,616
RHODE ISLAND State Total			5,885			2,616
SOUTH CAROLINA Family	2	C	10,984 C	10,715 C	98	1,191
SOUTH CAROLINA Magistrate	2	I				
SOUTH CAROLINA State Total			10,984 0	10,715 0	98	1,191
SOUTH DAKOTA Circuit	1	C	2,342	2,342	100	1,137
SOUTH DAKOTA State Total			2,342	2,342	100	1,137
TENNESSEE Juvenile	2	B				
TENNESSEE General Sessions	2	B				
TENNESSEE State Total						

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Table 12: Reported total state trial court juvenile caseload, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Point of filing	Total juvenile filings and quality footnotes	Total juvenile dispositions and quality footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a per- centage of filings	Filings per 100,000 juvenile population
TEXAS District	1	C				
TEXAS County-Level	2	C				
TEXAS State Total						
UTAH Juvenile	2	C				
UTAH State Total						
VERMONT District	1	C	1,733	1,713	99	1,238
VERMONT State Total			1,733	1,713	99	1,238
VIRGINIA District	2	A	77,852	70,964	91	5,391
VIRGINIA State Total			77,852	70,964	91	5,391
WASHINGTON Superior	1	A	22,292	20,147	90	1,889
WASHINGTON State Total			22,292	20,147	90	1,889
WEST VIRGINIA Circuit	1	C	5,822	5,588	96	1,128
WEST VIRGINIA State Total			5,822	5,588	96	1,128
WISCONSIN Circuit	1	C	30,185	30,128	100	2,351
WISCONSIN State Total			30,185	30,128	100	2,351
WYOMING District	1	C	1,414			884
WYOMING State Total			1,414			884

NOTE: Mississippi is not included in this table because it did not report juvenile data for 1985, and did not respond to the Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide. All other state courts are listed in this table, regardless of whether data are available. All data that are at least 75% complete are entered in the table. Blank spaces indicate that either data are unavailable or less than 75% complete, or that the calculations are inappropriate. The "filed per 100,000 population" STATE TOTAL figure may not equal the sum of the individual state courts due to rounding.

JURISDICTION CODES:

1 = General Jurisdiction
2 = Limited Jurisdiction

POINT OF FILING CODES:

M = Missing Data
I = Data element is inapplicable
A = Filing of complaint
B = At initial hearing (intake)
C = Filing of petition
E = Issuance of warrant
F = At referral
G = Varies

QUALITY FOOTNOTES:

C: The following courts' data are overinclusive:

- Guam--Superior Court--Total juvenile filed and disposed data include some miscellaneous domestic relations and estate cases involving juveniles and all paternity/bastardy cases.
- Kansas--District Court--Total juvenile filed and disposed data include some traffic/other violation data.
- Kentucky--District Court--Total juvenile filed and disposed data include paternity/bastardy cases.
- Louisiana--Family and Juvenile Court--Total juvenile filed data include domestic relations and mental health cases.
--State Total--Total juvenile filed data include domestic relations and mental health cases from the Family and Juvenile Court.
- Minnesota--County, Conciliation, Probate and County Municipal--Total juvenile filed and disposed data include cases from the District Court which has concurrent jurisdiction over these case types.
- Missouri--Circuit Court--Total juvenile filed and disposed data include adoption and termination of parental rights cases.

Table 12: Reported total state trial court juvenile caseload, 1985 (continued)

<p>New Jersey--Superior Court--Total juvenile filed and disposed data include termination of parental rights cases. New York--Family Court--Total juvenile filed and disposed data include juvenile traffic cases. South Carolina--Family Court--Total juvenile filed and disposed data include traffic/other violation cases.</p>	<p>0: The following courts' data are 75% complete and are overinclusive:</p>
<p>i: The following courts' data are 75% complete: Arkansas--County Court--Total juvenile filed and disposed data do not include figures from five counties. Four counties only reported for a partial year. Oregon--Circuit Court--Total juvenile filed data do not include petitions filed in Marion County. --State Total--Total juvenile filed data do not include petitions filed in Marion County and all cases from County Court.</p>	<p>Indiana--Superior and Circuit Court--Total juvenile filed and disposed data include paternity/bastardy cases, but do not include some cases which could not be identified by case type. --State Total--Total juvenile filed and disposed data include paternity/bastardy cases from the Superior and Circuit Court, but do not include some cases from the Superior and Circuit Court which could not be identified by case type. South Carolina--State Total--Total juvenile filed and disposed data include traffic/other violation cases from the Family Court, but do not include any cases from the Magistrate Court as they are reported with traffic/other violation cases.</p>

Appendix B

Figures

FIGURE A: Reporting periods all state courts, 1985

State	Reporting periods			
	January 1, 1985 to December 31, 1985	July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985	September 1, 1984 to August 31, 1985	October 1, 1984 to September 30, 1985
Alabama				X
Alaska		X		
Arizona	X			
Arkansas		X		
California		X		
Colorado		X		
Connecticut		X		
Delaware		X		
District of Columbia	X			
Florida	X			
Georgia	X Court of Appeals	X Trial Courts	X Supreme Court (Aug. 1, 1984 - July 31, 1985)	
Hawaii		X		
Idaho	X			
Illinois	X			
Indiana	X			
Iowa	X			
Kansas		X		
Kentucky	X Supreme Court Court of Appeals	X Trial Courts		
Louisiana	X			
Maine	X			
Maryland		X		
Massachusetts		X Trial Courts	X Supreme Judicial Court Appeals Court	
Michigan	X Trial Courts Court of Appeals	X Supreme Court		
Minnesota	X			
Mississippi	X Supreme Court			
Missouri		X		
Montana	X Supreme Court District Court	X Justice of the Peace City Court Municipal Court		
Nebraska	X District Court County Court Municipal Court Separate Juvenile	X Workmen's Compensation Court	X Supreme Court	
Nevada	X			
New Hampshire	X Supreme Court Municipal Court Superior Court District Court	X Probate Court		

Figure A: Reporting periods for all state courts, 1985 (continued)

State	Reporting periods			
	January 1, 1985 to December 31, 1985	July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985	September 1, 1984 to August 31, 1985	October 1, 1984 to September 30, 1985
New Jersey		X		
New Mexico		X		
New York	X			
North Carolina		X		
North Dakota	X			
Ohio	X			
Oklahoma		X		
Oregon	X			
Pennsylvania	X			
Puerto Rico		X		
Rhode Island	X Trial Courts			X Supreme Court
South Carolina	X			
South Dakota		X		
Tennessee	X			
Texas	X Municipal Court		X District Court County-level Courts Justice of the Peace Court Supreme Court Courts of Appeals Court of Criminal Appeals	
Utah	X Supreme Court	X Trial Courts		
Vermont		X		
Virginia	X Trial Courts Intermediate Court of Appeals Supreme Court (Jan. 16, 1985 to Jan. 11, 1986)			
Washington	X			
West Virginia	X			
Wisconsin	X			
Wyoming	X			

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, an "X" means that all of the trial and appellate courts in that state report data for the time period indicated by the column.

Source: Data were gathered from the 1985 State Trial and Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide profiles.

FIGURE B: Methods of counting cases in state appellate courts, 1985

State/Court name:	Court type	Case counted at:				Case filed with:		Does the court count reinstated/reopened cases in its count of new filings?		
		Notice of appeal	Filing of the trial record	Record plus briefs	Other point	Trial court	Appellate court	No	Rarely	Yes, or frequently as new case
ALABAMA:										
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
Court of Civil Appeals	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
Court of Criminal Appeals	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	X
ALASKA:										
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	0	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
ARIZONA:										
Supreme Court	COLR	X-CRIM	0	0	X*	X	0	0	0	X
Court of Appeals	IAC	X-CRIM*	0*	0	X*	X (except industrial cases & civil petition for special action)	0 X (only industrial cases & civil petition for special action)	0	0	X
ARKANSAS:										
Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
Court of Appeals	IAC	0	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
CALIFORNIA:										
Supreme Court	COLR	X*	X	0	0	X (death penalty only)	COLR (if petition for review of IAC)	X	0	0
Court of Appeals	IAC	0	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
COLORADO:										
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	0	COLR	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	0	0	0	0	X	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
CONNECTICUT:										
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	X (if new appeal)
Appellate Court	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	0	X (if motion to reconsider) X (if remand by COLR)	0	0
DELAWARE:										
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:										
Court of Appeals	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		

Figure B: Methods of counting cases in state appellate courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Case counted at:				Case filed with:		Does the court count reinstated/reopened cases in its count of new filings?		
		Notice of appeal	Filing of the trial record	Record plus briefs	Other point	Trial court	Appellate court	No	Rarely	Yes, or frequently as new case
FLORIDA:										
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	IAC	X	0	0
District Court of Appeals	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	(Adm.Agy. and Workers Comp.)	X	0	0
GEORGIA:										
Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0	X (if new appeal)
Court of Appeals	IAC	0	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
HAWAII:										
Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0	X
Intermediate Court of Appeals	IAC	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0	X
IDAHO:										
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X (appeal from trial court)	X (COLR if appeal from IAC)	0	X	0
Court of Appeals	IAC	0	0	0	(when assigned by COLR)	0	0	0	X	0
ILLINOIS:										
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	0	COLR	X	0	0
Appellate Court	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	0	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
INDIANA:										
Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	0	(any first filing, notice, record, brief or motion)	X (only death penalty)	COLR (if petition for transfer from IAC)	0	0	X
Court of Appeals	IAC	0	0	0	(any first filing)	X (precipe)	0	0	0	X
IOWA:										
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X (if appeal from trial court)	X (COLR if appeal from IAC)	X	0	0
Court of Appeals	IAC	0	0	0	TRANSFER	X (if appeal from trial court)	0	X	0	0

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Figure B: Methods of counting cases in state appellate courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Case counted at:				Case filed with:		Does the court count reinstated/reopened cases in its count of new filings?		
		Notice of appeal	Filing of the trial record	Record plus briefs	Other point	Trial court	Appellate court	No	Rarely	Yes, or frequently as new case
KANSAS:										
Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	0	X*	X	0	0	0	X
Court of Appeals	IAC	0	0	0	X*	X	0	0	0	X
KENTUCKY:										
Supreme Court	COLR	X (if discretionary)	0	X (for mandatory cases)	0	X	X (COLR if appeal from IAC)	X	0	0
Court of Appeals	IAC	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	0
LOUISIANA:										
Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	0	0	X	0	X	0
Court of Appeals	IAC	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0
MAINE:										
Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	X (if remanded)	0	X (if new appeal)
MARYLAND:										
Court of Appeals	COLR	0	X	0	0	X (if direct appeal)	X (IAC if appeal from IAC)	0	0	X
Court of Special Appeals	IAC	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0	X
MASSACHUSETTS:										
Supreme Judicial Court	COLR	0	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
Appeals Court	IAC	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	X (if originally dismissed as premature)	0
MICHIGAN:										
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	0	COLR	X (if remanded w/ jurisdiction retained)	0	X (if new appeal)
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	X
MINNESOTA:										
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0
MISSISSIPPI:										
Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	0	X (file with both, eff. 1/1/87)	0	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		

Figure B: Methods of counting cases in state appellate courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Case counted at:				Case filed with:		Does the court count reinstated/reopened cases in its count of new filings?		
		Notice of appeal	Filing of the trial record	Record plus briefs	Other point	Trial court	Appellate court	No	Rarely	Yes, or frequently as new case
MISSOURI: Supreme Court Court of Appeals	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
MONTANA: Supreme Court	COLR	X (notice plus any other filing: fee, record, motion)	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
NEBRASKA: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	X
NEVADA: Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	0	X	X (if re-manded & jurisdiction retained)	0	X
NEW JERSEY: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	0	(COLR if direct appeal, otherwise with IAC)	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
Appellate Division of Superior Court	IAC	X	0	0	0	0	X	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
NEW MEXICO: Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	0	X (within 30 days of notice)	X	0	X	0	0
Court of Appeals	IAC	0	0	0	X (within 30 days of notice)	X	0	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
NEW YORK: Court of Appeals Appellate Division of Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	X
	IAC	0	X	0	0	X	0	X (if remit for specific issues)	0	X (if remand for new trial)
Appellate Term of Supreme Court	IAC	0	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0

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Figure B: Methods of counting cases in state appellate courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Case counted at:				Case filed with:		Does the court count reinstated/reopened cases in its count of new filings?		
		Notice of appeal	Filing of the trial record	Record plus briefs	Other point	Trial court	Appellate court	No	Rarely	Yes, or frequently as new case
NORTH CAROLINA: Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	0	X (If direct appeal)	X (COLR if appeal from IAC)	X (if petition to re-hear)	X	0
Court of Appeals	IAC	0	X	0	0	X	0	X (if recon- sidering dismissal)	0	X
NORTH DAKOTA: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	X
OHIO: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	0	IAC	X	0	0
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	0	0	0	X*	0	X	0	0
OKLAHOMA: Supreme Court	COLR	X*	0	0	0	X	0	X*	0	X*
Court of Criminal Appeals	COLR	0	X (notice plus trans-cript)	0	0	X	0	X*	0	X*
Court of Appeals	IAC	0	0	0	TRANSFER	0	COLR	X*	0	X*
OREGON: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	0	X	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	0	0	0	0	X	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
PENNSYLVANIA: Supreme Court	COLR	X (direct appeal only)	0	0	X (discre- tionary certiorari granted)	X*	COLR*	X (if re- instated to en- force order)	X (if new appeal)	0
Superior Court	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
Commonwealth Court	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	X (Admin. Agency)	0	0	X
PUERTO RICO: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X-CR	X-CV	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
RHODE ISLAND: Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0

Figure 8: Methods of counting cases in state appellate courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Case counted at:				Case filed with:		Does the court count reinstated/reopened cases in its count of new filings?		
		Notice of appeal	Filing of the trial record	Record plus briefs	Other point	Trial court	Appellate court	No	Rarely	Yes, or frequently as new case
SOUTH CAROLINA: Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	0	X	COLR	X	0	0
	IAC	0	0	0	TRANSFER	X	COLR	X	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
TENNESSEE: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	0	COLR	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
	IAC	X	0	0	0	0	X (Court of Appeals)	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
Court of Criminal Appeals	IAC	X	0	0	0	0	X (Court of Criminal Appeals)	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
TEXAS: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	0	COLR	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
	COLR	0	0	0	any first filing	X	X (Court of Crim. Appeals)	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
Court of Appeals	IAC (Civil only)	X	0	0	0	X	0	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
UTAH: Supreme Court	COLR	X*	0	0	0	X (court from which appealed)	X (Admin. Agency)	X	0	0
VERMONT: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	X (if dismissed & reinstated)	0	X (if after final decision or if statistical period has ended)
VIRGINIA: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0
	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
WASHINGTON: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	X
	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	X

(continued on next page)

Figure B: Methods of counting cases in state appellate courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Case counted at:				Case filed with:		Does the court count reinstated/reopened cases in its count of new filings?		
		Notice of appeal	Filing of the trial record	Record plus briefs	Other point	Trial court	Appellate court	No	Rarely	Yes, or frequently as new case
WEST VIRGINIA: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
								(Counted as new filings as of 8/86)		
WISCONSIN: Supreme Court	COLR	0	0	0	Accepts Jurisdic.	0	COLR	X	0	0
								(if court retained jurisdiction)		
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
WYOMING: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	X

-- = Data element is inapplicable.
 ADM, AGY. = Administrative agency cases only.
 CR = Criminal cases only.
 CV = Civil cases only.
 DP = Death penalty cases only.
 COLR = Court of last resort.
 IAC = Intermediate appellate court.

***FOOTNOTES:**

Arizona--Supreme Court: Civil cases: A case is counted when the fee is paid within 30 days after trial record is filed.

Arizona--Court of Appeals: Civil cases: A case is counted when the fee is paid within 30 days after trial record is filed. For juvenile/industrial/habeas corpus cases, a case is counted at receipt of notice, or at receipt of the trial record.

California--Supreme Court: Cases are counted at the notice of appeal for discretionary review cases from the IAC.

Kansas: Cases are counted at the docketing which occurs 21 days after a notice of appeal is filed in the trial court.

Ohio--Court of Appeals: The clerk of the trial court is also the clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Oklahoma--The notice of appeal refers to the petition in error. The courts do not count reinstated cases as new filings, but do count any subsequent appeal of an earlier decided case as a new filing.

Pennsylvania--Supreme Court: Mandatory cases are filed with the trial court, and discretionary cases are filed with the appellate court.

Utah--Supreme Court: Mandatory appeals are no longer in effect as of 1/1/86; and there will be an intermediate court of appeal after 1/1/87.

Source: Data were gathered from the 1985 State Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide profiles.

FIGURE C: Dollar amount jurisdiction for original tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims filings in state trial courts, 1985

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Unlimited dollar amount	Limited dollar amount	Small claims			
		torts, contracts, real property Minimum/maximum	torts, contracts, real property Minimum/maximum	Maximum dollar amount	Jury trials	Summary procedures	Lawyers permitted
ALABAMA:							
Circuit Court	G	\$1,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	\$1,000/ \$5,000	\$1,000	No	Yes	Optional
ALASKA:							
Superior Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 /\$10,000 \$15,000 auto tort	\$2,000	No	Yes	No
ARIZONA:							
Superior Court	G	\$500/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Justice of the Peace Court	L	--	0 / \$2,500	\$500	No	Yes	No
ARKANSAS:							
Circuit Court	G	\$100/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Court of Common Pleas	L	--	\$500/ \$1,000 (contract only)	--	--	--	--
Municipal Court	L	--	0 / \$300 (contract and real property)	\$300	No	Yes	No
City Court, Police Court	L	--	0 / \$300 (contract and real property)	--	--	--	--
CALIFORNIA:							
Superior Court	G	\$15,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Justice Court	L	--	0 /\$15,000	\$1,500	No	Yes	No
Municipal Court	L	--	0 /\$15,000	\$1,500	No	Yes	No
COLORADO:							
District Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Water Court	G	0 /No maximum (only real property)	--	--	--	--	--
County Court	L	--	0 / \$5,000	\$1,000	No	Yes	No
CONNECTICUT:							
Superior Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	\$1,000	No	Yes	Yes
DELAWARE:							
Court of Chancery	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Superior Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Court of Common Pleas	L	--	0 /\$15,000	--	--	--	--
Justice of the Peace Court	L	--	0 / \$2,500	\$2,500	No	Yes	Yes
Alderman's Court	L	--	--	\$2,500	No	Yes	Yes
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:							
Superior Court	G	\$2,000/No maximum (no minimum for real property)	--	\$2,000	Yes	Yes	Yes

(continued on next page)

Figure C: Dollar amount jurisdiction for original tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims filings in state trial courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Unlimited dollar amount	Limited dollar amount	Small claims			
		torts, contracts, real property Minimum/maximum	torts, contracts, real property Minimum/maximum	Maximum dollar amount	Jury trials	Summary proce- dures	Lawyers per- mitted
FLORIDA:							
Circuit Court	G	\$5,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
County Court	L	--	\$2,500/ \$5,000	\$2,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
GEORGIA:							
Superior Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
State Court	L	0 /Varies (No real property)	--	Varies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Civil Court	L	--	0 / \$3,000- 25,000	\$3,000- \$25,000	No	Yes	Yes
Magistrate Court	L	--	0 / \$2,500 (No real property)	\$2,500	No	Yes	Yes
Municipal Court	L	--	0 / \$1,500- 7,500	\$1,500- 7,500	No	Yes	Yes
HAWAII:							
Circuit Court	G	\$5,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 /\$10,000	\$2,500	No	Yes	No
IDAHO:							
District Court: (Magistrates Division)	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
	L	--	0 /\$10,000 0 / \$2,000 (only real property)	\$2,000	No	Yes	No
ILLINOIS:							
Circuit Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	\$2,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
INDIANA:							
Superior Court and Circuit Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	\$3,000	No	Yes	Yes
County Court	L	--	0 / \$5,000	\$3,000	No	Yes	Yes
Municipal Court of Marion County	L	--	0 /\$20,000	--	--	--	--
Small Claims Court of Marion County	L	--	--	\$3,000	No	Yes	Yes
City Court	L	--	0 / \$500- 2,500 (No real property)	--	--	--	--
IOWA:							
District Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	\$2,000	No	Yes	Yes
KANSAS:							
District Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	\$500	No	Yes	No
KENTUCKY:							
Circuit Court	G	\$2,500/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 / \$2,500	\$1,000	No	Yes	Yes

Figure C: Dollar amount jurisdiction for original tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims filings in state trial courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Unlimited dollar amount	Limited dollar amount	Small claims			
		torts, contracts, real property Minimum/maximum	torts, contracts real property Minimum/maximum	Maximum dollar amount	Jury trials	Summary procedures	Lawyers permitted
LOUISIANA:							
District Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
City Court, Parish Court	L	--	0 / \$5,000	\$1,500	No	Yes	Yes
Justice of the Peace Court	L	--	0 / \$1,200	\$1,200	No	Yes	Yes
MAINE:							
Superior Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 /\$30,000	\$1,400	No	Yes	Yes
MARYLAND:							
Circuit Court	G	\$2,500/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 /\$10,000 (No maximum real property)	\$1,000	No	Yes	Yes
MASSACHUSETTS:							
Trial Court of the Commonwealth: (Superior Court Dept.)	G	\$7,500/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
(Housing Court Dept.)	L	--	0 / \$7,500 (only real property)	\$1,200	No	No	Yes
(District Court Dept.) (Boston Municipal Court Dept.)	L	--	0 / \$7,500	\$1,200	No	Yes	Yes
(Boston Municipal Court Dept.)	L	--	0 / \$7,500	\$1,200	No	Yes	Yes
MICHIGAN:							
Circuit Court	G	\$10,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 /\$10,000	\$1,000	No	Yes	No
Municipal Court	L	--	0 / \$1,500	\$1,000	No	Yes	No
MINNESOTA:							
District Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
County Court	L	--	\$1,000/\$15,000	\$2,000	No	Yes	Yes
County Municipal Court	L	--	\$1,000/\$15,000	\$2,000	No	Yes	Yes
(Conciliation Division of County Court)	L	--	\$1,000/\$15,000 (except land titles)	\$2,000	No	Yes	Yes
MISSISSIPPI:							
(NO DATA AVAILABLE)							
MISSOURI:							
Circuit Court (Associates Division)	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
	L	--	0 / \$5,000	\$1,000	No	Yes	No
MONTANA:							
District Court	G	\$50/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Justice of the Peace Court and Municipal Court	L	--	0 / \$3,500	\$1,500	No	Yes	No
City Court	L	--	0 / \$300	\$300	No	Yes	No

(continued on next page)

Figure C: Dollar amount jurisdiction for original tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims filings in state trial courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Unlimited dollar amount	Limited dollar amount	Small claims			
		torts, contracts, real property Minimum/maximum	torts, contracts, real property Minimum/maximum	Maximum dollar amount	Jury trials	Summary procedures	Lawyers permitted
NEBRASKA:							
District Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
County Court	L	--	0 /\$10,000 (\$5,000 for real property)	\$1,500	No	Yes	No
Municipal Court	L	--	0 /\$10,000	\$1,500	No	Yes	No
NEVADA:							
District Court	G	\$1,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Justice Court	L	--	0 / \$1,250	\$1,000	No	Yes	Yes
Municipal Court	L	--	0 / \$1,250	\$1,000	No	Yes	Yes
NEW HAMPSHIRE:							
Superior Court	G	\$500/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 /\$10,000	\$1,500	No	Yes	Yes
Municipal Court	L	--	0 / \$1,500	\$1,500 (only landlord-tenant, and small claims)	No	Yes	Yes
NEW JERSEY:							
Superior Court (Law Division and Chancery Division) (Law Division, Special Civil Part)	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
	L	--	0 / \$5,000	\$1,000	No	Yes	Yes
NEW MEXICO:							
District Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Magistrate Court Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court	L	--	0 / \$2,000	--	--	--	--
	L	--	0 / \$5,000	--	--	--	--
NEW YORK:							
Supreme Court	G	\$6,000-\$25,000/ No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
County Court	G	--	0 / \$6,000- 25,000	--	--	--	--
Civil Court of the City of New York	L	--	0 /\$25,000	\$1,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
District Court and City Court	L	--	0 / \$2,000- 6,000	\$1,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
Court of Claims Town Court and Village Justice Court	L	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
	L	--	0 / \$3,000	\$1,500	No	Yes	Yes
NORTH CAROLINA:							
Superior Court	G	\$10,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 /\$10,000	\$1,000	No	Yes	Yes
NORTH DAKOTA:							
District Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
County Court	L	--	0 /\$10,000	\$2,000	No	Yes	Varies

Figure C: Dollar amount jurisdiction for original tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims filings in state trial courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Unlimited dollar amount	Limited dollar amount	Small claims			
		torts, contracts, real property Minimum/maximum	torts, contracts, real property Minimum/maximum	Maximum dollar amount	Jury trials	Summary procedures	Lawyers permitted
OHIO:							
Court of Common Pleas	G	\$500/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
County Court	L	--	0 / \$3,000	\$1,000	No	Yes	Yes
Municipal Court	L	--	0 / \$10,000	\$1,000	No	Yes	Yes
OKLAHOMA:							
District Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	\$1,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
OREGON:							
Circuit Court	G	\$3,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 / \$3,000	\$1,500	No	Yes	No
Justice Court	L	--	0 / \$2,500	\$1,500	No	Yes	No
PENNSYLVANIA:							
Court of Common Pleas	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Justice Court	L	--	0 / \$4,000	--	--	--	--
Philadelphia Municipal Court	L	--	0 / \$5,000 (only real property)	\$5,000	No	Yes	Yes
Pittsburgh City Magistrates Court	L	--	0 /No maximum (only real property)	--	--	--	--
PUERTO RICO:							
Superior Court	G	\$10,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 /\$10,000	--	--	--	--
RHODE ISLAND:							
Superior Court	G	\$5,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	G	--	\$1,000/ \$5,000-10,000	\$1,000	No	Yes	Yes
SOUTH CAROLINA:							
Circuit Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Magistrate Court	L	--	0 / \$1,000 (no max. in landlord-tenant)	--	--	--	--
SOUTH DAKOTA:							
Circuit Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	\$2,000	No	Yes	Yes
TENNESSEE:							
Circuit Court, Chancery Court	G	\$50/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
General Sessions Court	L	--	0 / \$5,000 (only torts) 0 /\$10,000 (contracts and real property)	\$5,000	No	Yes	Yes

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Figure C: Dollar amount jurisdiction for original tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims filings in state trial courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Unlimited dollar amount	Limited dollar amount	Small claims			
		torts, contracts, real property Minimum/maximum	torts, contracts, real property Minimum/maximum	Maximum dollar amount	Jury trials	Summary proce- dures	Lawyers per- mitted
TEXAS:							
District Court	G	\$500/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
County Court at Law, Constitutional County Court	L	--	\$200/ varies	\$150- 200	Yes	Yes	Yes
Justice of the Peace Court	L	--	0 /\$ 1,000 (No max. in real property)	\$1,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
UTAH:							
District Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Circuit Court	L	--	0 /\$10,000	\$600	No	Yes	Yes
Justice Court	L	--	0 / \$750	\$600	Yes	Yes	Yes
VERMONT:							
Superior Court	G	\$ 200/No maximum	0 --	--	--	--	--
District Court	G	--	0 / \$5,000	\$2,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
VIRGINIA:							
Circuit Court	G	\$1,000/No maximum (0 /No maximum real property)	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 / \$7,000	--	--	--	--
WASHINGTON:							
Superior Court	G	0 /No maximum	0 --	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0 /\$10,000 tort 0 / \$7,500 Contract. No real property.	\$1,000	No	Yes	Yes
WEST VIRGINIA:							
Circuit Court	G	\$300/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Magistrate Court	L	--	0 / \$2,000 (No real property)	--	--	--	--
WISCONSIN:							
Circuit Court	G	0 /No maximum	--	\$1,000	Yes	No	Yes
WYOMING:							
District Court	G	\$4,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
County Court	L	--	0 / \$7,000	\$750	No	Yes	Yes
Justice of the Peace Court	L	--	0 / \$1,000	\$750	No	Yes	Yes

JURISDICTION CODES:

G = General jurisdiction court.
L = Limited jurisdiction court.
-- = Data element is inapplicable.

Source: Data were gathered from the 1985 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide profiles.

FIGURE D: Criminal case unit of count used by the state trial courts, 1985

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Point of counting a criminal case	Number of defendants		Contents of charging document		
			One	One or more	Single charge	Single incident (set # of charges per case)	Single incident (unlimited # of charges)
ALABAMA:							
Circuit Court	G	Indictment	X				X
District Court	L	Complaint	X				X
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X			(No data reported)	
ALASKA:							
Superior Court	G	Indictment		X			X
District Court	L	Complaint		X			X
ARIZONA:							
Superior Court	G	Information/indictment	X				
Justice of the Peace Court	L	Complaint	X				X
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X		X		
ARKANSAS:							
Circuit Court	G	Information/indictment	X		X		
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X		X		
City Court, Police Ct.	L	Complaint	X		X		
CALIFORNIA:							
Superior Court	G	Information/indictment	X				X
Justice Court	L	Complaint	X				X
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X				X
COLORADO:							
District Court	G	First appearance for some counties/information for cases coming up from County Court.	X				X
County Court	L	Complaint/summons	X				X
CONNECTICUT:							
Superior Court	G	Information/indictment	X				X
DELAWARE:							
Superior Court	G	Information/indictment	X				X
Family Court	L	Complaint	X				X
Justice of the Peace Ct.	L	Complaint	X		X		
Court of Common Pleas	L	Complaint	X		X		
Municipal Court of Wilmington	L	Complaint	X		X		
Alderman's Court	L	Complaint	X		X		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:							
Superior Court	G	Complaint/information/indictment	X				X
FLORIDA:							
Circuit Court	G	Information/indictment or sworn complaint	X			(Prosecutor decides)	
County Court	L	Complaint	X		X		

(continued on next page)

Figure D: Criminal case unit of count used by the state trial courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Point of counting a criminal case	Number of defendants		Contents of charging document		
			One	or more	Single charge	Single incident (set # of charges per case)	Single incident (unlim- ited # of charges)
GEORGIA:							
Superior Court	G	Indictment/accusation		X			X
State Court	L	Accusation		X			X
Magistrate Court	L	Complaint	X				X
Probate Court	L	Accusation	X				X
Municipal Court	L	No data reported					
Civil Court	L	No data reported					
County Recorder's Court	L	No data reported					
Municipal Courts and the City Court of Atlanta	L	No data reported					
HAWAII:							
Circuit Court	G	Complaint/indictment	X				X (Most serious charge)
District Court	L	Information/complaint	X				X (Most serious charge)
IDAHO:							
District Court	G	Information	X				X
(Magistrates Division)	L	Complaint	X				X
ILLINOIS:							
Circuit Court	G	Information/indictment		X			X
INDIANA:							
Superior Court and Circuit Court	G	Information/indictment		X			X (may not be consistent)
County Court	L	Information/complaint		X			X (may not be consistent)
Municipal Court of Marion County	L	Information/complaint		X			X (may not be consistent)
City Court and Town Court	L	Information/complaint	X				X (may not be con- sistent)
IOWA:							
District Court	G	Information/indictment	X				X
KANSAS:							
District Court	G	First appearance/ information/indictment		X			X
KENTUCKY:							
Circuit Court	G	Information/indictment	X				X
District Court	L	Complaint/citation	X				X
LOUISIANA:							
District Court	G	Information/indictment	Varies			Varies	
City Court and Parish Court	L	Information/complaint		X			X
MAINE:							
Superior Court	G	Information/indictment	X				X
District Court	L	Information/complaint		X			X

Figure D: Criminal case unit of count used by the state trial courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Point of counting a criminal case	Number of defendants One or more	Contents of charging document		
				Single charge	Single incident (set # of charges per case)	Single incident (unlimited # of charges)
MARYLAND:						
Circuit Court	G	Information/indictment	X			X
District Court	L	Citation/information	X			X
MASSACHUSETTS:						
Trial Court of the Commonwealth:						
Superior Court Dept.	G	Information/indictment	X			X
Housing Court Dept.	L	Complaint	X			X
District Court Dept.	L	Complaint	X			X
Boston Municipal Ct.	L	Complaint	X			X
MICHIGAN:						
Circuit Court	G	Information	X			X
District Court	L	Complaint	X			X
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X			X
MINNESOTA:						
District Court	G	Complaint	X			X
County Court	L	Complaint	X	X		
County Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X	X		
MISSISSIPPI: DATA ARE UNAVAILABLE						
MISSOURI:						
Circuit Court	G	Information/indictment	Varies			Varies, depending on prosecutor
(Associate Division)	L	Complaint	Varies			Varies, depending on prosecutor
MONTANA:						
District Court	G	Information/indictment		X		X
Justice of Peace Court and Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X			X
City Court	L	Complaint	X			X
NEBRASKA:						
District Court	G	Information/indictment	X			(not consistently observed statewide)
County Court	L	Information/complaint	X			X
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X			X
NEVADA:						
District Court	G	Information/indictment	Varies			Varies, depending on prosecutor
Justice Court	L	Complaint	Varies			Varies, depending on prosecutor
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	Varies			Varies, depending on prosecutor
NEW HAMPSHIRE:						
Superior Court	G	Information/indictment	X	X		
District Court	L	Complaint	X			X
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X			X

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Figure D: Criminal case unit of count used by the state trial courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Point of counting a criminal case	Number of defendants		Contents of charging document		
			One	One or more	Single incident (set # of charges per case)	Single incident (unlimited # of charges)	One or more incidents
NEW JERSEY:							
Superior Court (Law Division)	G	Accusation/indictment	X				X
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X				X
NEW MEXICO:							
District Court	G	Complaint	X				X
Magistrate Court	L	Complaint	X				X
Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court	L	Complaint	X				X
NEW YORK:							
Supreme Court	G	Information/indictment		X			X (may vary with prosecutor)
County Court	G	Information/indictment		X			X
Criminal Court of the City of New York	L	Docket number		X			X
District Court and City Court	L	Complaint		X			X
Town Court and Village Justice Court	L	Complaint		X	X		
NORTH CAROLINA:							
Superior Court	G	Information/indictment	X				X
District Court	L	Warrant/summons	X			X (2 max)	
NORTH DAKOTA:							
District Court	G	Information/indictment	X				X (may vary)
County Court	L	Complaint/information	X				Varies
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X				X
OHIO:							
Court of Common Pleas	G	Arraignment	X				X
County Court	L	Warrant/summons	X				X
Municipal Court	L	Warrant/summons	X				X
Mayor's Court	L	No data reported					
OKLAHOMA:							
District Court	G	Information/indictment		X			X
OREGON:							
Circuit Court	G	Complaint/indictment	X			(Number of charges not consistent statewide)	
District Court	L	Complaint/indictment	X			(Number of charges not consistent statewide)	
Justice Court	L	Complaint	X			(Number of charges not consistent statewide)	
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X		X	(Number of charges not consistent statewide)	
PENNSYLVANIA:							
Court of Common Pleas	G	Information/docket transcript	X				X
District Justice Court	L	Complaint	X				X
Philadelphia Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X				X
Pittsburgh City Magistrates Court	L	Complaint	X				X

Figure D: Criminal case unit of count used by the state trial courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Point of counting a criminal case	Number of defendants		Contents of charging document		
			One	or more	Single charge	Single incident (set # of charges per case)	Single incident (unlimited # of charges)
PUERTO RICO:							
Superior Court	G	Accusation	X		X		
District Court	L	Charge	X		X		
RHODE ISLAND:							
Superior Court	G	Information/indictment	X				X
District Court	L	Complaint	X		X		
SOUTH CAROLINA:							
Circuit Court	G	Indictment	X			X	
Magistrate Court	L	Warrant/summons	X			X	
Municipal Court	L	Warrant/summons	X			X	
SOUTH DAKOTA:							
Circuit Court	G	Complaint	X			X	
TENNESSEE:							
Circuit Court and Criminal Court	G	Information/indictment	Not consistent statewide				
General Sessions Court	L	No data reported					
Municipal Court	L	No data reported					
TEXAS:							
District Court and Criminal District Court	G	Information/indictment	X			X	
County Level Courts	L	Complaint/information	X			X	
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X		X		
Justice of the Peace Ct.	L	Complaint	X		X		
UTAH:							
District Court	G	Information		X			X
Circuit Court	L	Information/citation	X		X		
Justice of the Peace Court	L	Citation	X			X	
VERMONT:							
District Court	G	Arraignment	X				X
VIRGINIA:							
Circuit Court	G	Information/indictment	X		X		
District Court	L	Warrant/summons	X		X		
WASHINGTON:							
Superior Court	G	Information		X			X
District Court	L	Complaint/citation	X			X (2 max)	
Municipal Court	L	Complaint/citation	X			X (2 max)	
WEST VIRGINIA:							
Circuit Court	G	Information/indictment		X			X
Magistrate Court	L	Warrant		X			X
Municipal Court	L	Complaint	X		X		

(continued on next page)

Figure D: Criminal case unit of count used by the state trial courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Point of counting a criminal case	Contents of charging document			
			Number of defendants One or more	Single charge	Single incident (set # of charges per case)	Single incident (unlim- ited # of charges)
WISCONSIN:						
Circuit Court	G	Initial appearance	X			X
Municipal Court	L	Complaint/citation	X	X		
WYOMING:						
District Court	G	Information/indictment		X		X
County Court	L	Complaint/information		X		X
Justice of the Peace Court	L	Complaint/information		X		X
Municipal Court	L	Citation/complaint	X		X	

G = General jurisdiction court.
L = Limited jurisdiction court.

Source: Data were gathered from the 1985 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide profiles.

FIGURE E: Minimum statutory definitions of a felony by state, 1985

State	No minimum*	Less than 1 year	1 year	One year plus a day	2 years or more
Alabama				X	
Alaska			X		
Arizona			X		
Arkansas			X		
California			X		
Colorado		6 months			
Connecticut			X		
Delaware	X				
District of Columbia			X		
Florida			X		
Georgia				X	
Hawaii				X	
Idaho				X	
Illinois			X		
Indiana				X	
Iowa	X				
Kansas			X		
Kentucky				X	
Louisiana	X				
Maine			X		
Maryland	X				
Massachusetts	X				
Michigan			X		
Minnesota				X	
Mississippi		DATA ARE UNAVAILABLE			
Missouri				X	
Montana	X				
Nebraska	X (Class 4)		X (Class 1, 2 & 3)		
Nevada	X				
New Hampshire				X	
New Jersey			X		
New Mexico				X	
New York				X	
North Carolina			X		
North Dakota				X	
Ohio		6 months			
Oklahoma				X	
Oregon			X		
Pennsylvania					5 years
Puerto Rico		6 months			
Rhode Island			X		
South Carolina		3 months			
South Dakota				X	
Tennessee			X		
Texas					X
Utah				X	
Vermont	X				
Virginia				X	
Washington				X	
West Virginia			X		
Wisconsin				X	
Wyoming			X		

*In many jurisdictions, felonies are defined by statutes, not by length of sentence.

Source: Data were gathered from the 1985 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide profiles.

FIGURE F: Juvenile unit of count used in state trial courts, 1985

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Filings are counted		Disposition counted		Age at which juvenile jurisdiction transfers to adult courts
		At intake or referral	At filing of petition or complaint	At adjudication of petition	At disposition of juvenile	
ALABAMA:						
Circuit Court	G		X	X		19
District Court	L		X	X		19
ALASKA:						
Superior Court	G		X	X		18
ARIZONA:						
Superior Court	G		X		X	18
ARKANSAS:						
County Court	L	X			X	18
CALIFORNIA:						
Superior Court	G		X		X	18
COLORADO:						
District Court (includes Denver Juvenile Court)	G		X		X	18
CONNECTICUT:						
Superior Court	G	X			X	16
DELAWARE:						
Family Court	L		X		X	18
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:						
Superior Court	G	X			X	18
FLORIDA:						
Circuit Court	G		X	X		18
GEORGIA:						
Superior Court and Juvenile Court	G		X		X	17
HAWAII:						
Circuit Court	G	X			X	18
IDAHO:						
District Court	G		X	X		18
ILLINOIS:						
Circuit Court	G		X		X	17 (15 for murder, criminal sexual assault, and armed robbery with a firearm)

Figure F: Juvenile unit of count used in state trial courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Filings are counted		Disposition counted		Age at which juvenile jurisdiction transfers to adult courts
		At intake or referral	At filing of petition or complaint	At adjudication of petition	At disposition of juvenile	
INDIANA:						
Circuit Court and Superior Court	G		X	X		18
Probate Court	L		X	X		18
IOWA:						
District Court	G		X	At maturity of juvenile		18
KANSAS:						
District Court	G		X		X	18
KENTUCKY:						
District Court	L		X	X		18
LOUISIANA:						
District Court	G		X	X		17
Family Court and Juvenile Court	L		X	X		15 (for first and second-degree murder, manslaughter and aggravated rape)
City Court	L		X	X		16 (for armed robbery, aggravated burglary and aggravated kidnapping)
MAINE:						
District Court	L		X		X	18
MARYLAND:						
Circuit Court	G		X		X	18
District Court	L		X		X	18
MASSACHUSETTS:						
Trial Court of the Commonwealth:	G					
District Court Dept.			X	X		17
Juvenile Court Dept.			X	X		17
MICHIGAN:						
Probate Court	L		X		X	17
MINNESOTA:						
District Court and County Court	G/L		X	X		18
MISSISSIPPI (Data are unavailable)						
MISSOURI:						
Circuit Court	G		X	X		17

(continued on next page)

Figure F: Juvenile unit of count used in state trial courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Filings are counted		Disposition counted		Age at which juvenile jurisdiction transfers to adult courts
		At intake or referral	At filing of petition or complaint	At adjudication of petition	At disposition of juvenile	
MONTANA: District Court	G		X		X	18
NEBRASKA: Separate Juvenile Court	L		X		X	18
NEBRASKA: County Court	L		X		X	18
NEVADA: District Court	G		X		X	18
NEW HAMPSHIRE: District Court	L		X		X	18
NEW JERSEY: Superior Court	G	X			X	18
NEW MEXICO: District Court	G		X		X	18
NEW YORK: Family Court	L		X		X	16 13 (for murder & kidnapping)
NORTH CAROLINA: District Court	L		X	X		16
NORTH DAKOTA: District Court	G		X		X	18
OHIO: Court of Common Pleas	G	X (warrant)			X	18
OKLAHOMA: District Court	G		X (case number)	X		18
OREGON: Circuit Court	G		X		X	18
OREGON: County Court	L		X		X	18
PENNSYLVANIA: Court of Common Pleas	G	X		X		18
PUERTO RICO: Superior Court	G		X	X		18

Figure F: Juvenile unit of count used in state trial courts, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Filings are counted		Disposition counted		Age at which juvenile jurisdiction transfers to adult courts
		At intake or referral	At filing of petition or complaint	At adjudication of petition	At disposition of juvenile	
RHODE ISLAND: Family Court	L	X		X		18
SOUTH CAROLINA: Family Court	L		X	X		17
SOUTH DAKOTA: Circuit Court	G		X	X		18
TENNESSEE: General Sessions Court	L	X			X	18
Juvenile Court	L	X			X	18
TEXAS: District Court	G		X		X	17
County Court at Law, Constitutional County Court, Probate Court	L		X		X	17
UTAH: Juvenile Court	L		X		X	18
VERMONT: District Court	G		X		X	16
VIRGINIA: District Court	L		X		X	18
WASHINGTON: Superior Court	G		X	X (dependency)	X (delinquency)	18
WEST VIRGINIA: Circuit Court	G		X		X	18
WISCONSIN: Circuit Court	G		X		X	18
WYOMING: District Court	G		X	X		19

JURISDICTION CODES:

G = General jurisdiction court.
 L = Limited jurisdiction court.
 X = This court has jurisdiction in this casetype.

Source: Data were gathered from the 1985 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide profiles.

FIGURE G: State trial courts with incidental appellate jurisdiction, 1985

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Adminis- trative Agency Appeals	Trial Court Appeals		Type of appeal	Source of appeal
			Civil	Criminal		
ALABAMA: Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	de novo	District, Probate, and Municipal Courts
ALASKA: Superior Court	G	X	X	X	on the record	District Court
ARIZONA: Superior Court	G	0	X	X	de novo and on the record	Justices of the Peace and Municipal Courts
ARKANSAS: Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	de novo	Court of Common Pleas, County, Municipal, City and Police Courts
CALIFORNIA: Superior Court	G	X	X	X	de novo on the record	Justice and Municipal Courts
COLORADO: District Court	G	X	X	X	on the record	County and Municipal Court of Record
County Court	L	0	0	X	de novo	Municipal Court Not of Record
CONNECTICUT: Superior Court	G	X	0	0	de novo on the record	Administrative Agency Probate Court
DELAWARE: Superior Court	G	0	X	X	de novo	Municipal Court of Wilmington, Alder- man's, and Justice of Peace Courts
		X	X	X	on the record	Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Superior Court	G	X	0	0	on the record	Administrative Agency
FLORIDA: Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	on the record	County Court
GEORGIA: Superior Court	G	X	X	0	de novo	Probate and Magistrate Courts
		0	0	X	de novo	County Recorder's and Municipal Courts
HAWAII: Circuit Court	G	X	0	0	de novo	Administrative Agency
IDAHO: District Court	G	X	X	X	de novo and de novo on the record	Magistrates Division

Figure G: State trial courts with incidental appellate jurisdiction, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Adminis- trative Agency Appeals	Trial Court Appeals		Type of appeal	Source of appeal
			Civil	Criminal		
ILLINOIS: Circuit Court	G	X	0	0	on the record	Administrative Agency
INDIANA: Superior Court and Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	de novo	City and Town Courts
Municipal Court of Marion County	L	0	X	0	de novo	Small Claims Court of Marion County
IOWA: District Court	G	X 0	X X	X X	de novo de novo on the record	Magistrates Associate judges
KANSAS: District Court	G	X 0	X 0	X X	on the record de novo on the record	Magistrate judges Municipal Court
KENTUCKY: Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	de novo on the record	District Court
LOUISIANA: District Court	G	0	X	X	de novo on the record	City and Parish, Justice of the Peace, and Mayor's Courts
MAINE: Superior Court	G	X	X	X	on the record	District and Administrative Courts
MARYLAND: Circuit Court	G	X 0	X X	0 X	on the record de novo	District Court District Court
MASSACHUSETTS: Superior Court Department	G	X	X	X	de novo and on the record	Other departments
MICHIGAN: Circuit Court	G	X 0	X X	X 0	de novo on the record	Municipal Court District and Probate Courts
MINNESOTA: District Court	G	X	X	X	de novo	County Court
MISSISSIPPI:	(DATA ARE UNAVAILABLE)					
MISSOURI: Circuit Court	G	X	X	0	de novo	Municipal and Associate Divisions
MONTANA: District Court	G	X	X	X	unknown	Justice of Peace, Municipal and City Courts
NEBRASKA: District Court	G	X	X	X	de novo on the record	County and Municipal Courts

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Figure G: State trial courts with incidental appellate jurisdiction, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Adminis- trative Agency Appeals	Trial Court Appeals		Type of appeal	Source of appeal
			Civil	Criminal		
NEVADA: District Court	G	X	X	X	de novo on the record (de novo if jury trial requested)	Justice and Municipal Courts
NEW HAMPSHIRE: Superior Court	G	0	0	X	de novo	District and Municipal Courts
NEW JERSEY: Superior Court	G	0	0	X	de novo on the record	Municipal Court
NEW MEXICO: District Court	G	X	X	X	de novo on the record	Magistrate, Probate, Municipal, and Bernalillo County Metropolitan Courts
NEW YORK: County Court	G	0	X	X	de novo on the record	District and City, Town and Village Justice Courts
NORTH CAROLINA: Superior Court	G	X	0	X	de novo	District Court
NORTH DAKOTA: District Court County Court	G L	X 0	0 0	0 X	de novo de novo on the record	Administrative Agency Municipal Court
OHIO: Court of Common Pleas County Court Municipal Court Court of Claims	G L L L	X 0 0 X	0 0 0 0	0 X X 0	de novo and on the record de novo de novo on the record	Administrative Agency Mayor's Court Mayor's Court Administrative Agency
OKLAHOMA: District Court Court of Tax Review	G L	X X	0 0	X 0	de novo on the record	Municipal Court Not of Record Administrative Agency
OREGON: Circuit Court Tax Court	G G	X X	X 0	X 0	de novo de novo	County, Justice, and Municipal Courts Administrative Agency
PENNSYLVANIA: Court of Common Pleas	G	X 0	0 X	0 X	on the record de novo	Administrative Agency District Justice, Philadelphia Muni- cipal, Philadelphia Traffic, and Pitts- burgh City Magistrate Courts
PUERTO RICO: Superior Court	G	X	X	X	de novo	District Court

Figure G: State trial courts with incidental appellate jurisdiction, 1985 (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Adminis- trative Agency Appeals	Trial Court Appeals		Type of appeal	Source of appeal
			Civil	Criminal		
RHODE ISLAND:						
Superior Court	G	X	X	X	de novo on the record	District, Municipal and Probate Courts
District Court	L	X	0	0	on the record	Administrative Agency
SOUTH CAROLINA:						
Circuit Court	G	0 X	X X	0 X	de novo de novo on the record	Probate Court Magistrate and Municipal Courts
SOUTH DAKOTA:						
Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	de novo (usually)	Magistrates Division
TENNESSEE:						
Circuit, Chancery and Criminal Courts	G	X	X	X	de novo	General Sessions, Probate, Municipal and Juvenile Courts
TEXAS:						
District Court	G	X	0	0	de novo and de novo on the record	Administrative Agency
County-Level Courts	L	0	X	X	de novo	Municipal and Justice of Peace Courts
UTAH:						
District Court	G	X 0	X X	X X	on the record de novo	Circuit Court Justice of the Peace Court
VERMONT:						
Superior Court	G	X	X	0	on the record de novo	District Court Probate Court
VIRGINIA:						
Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	de novo	District Court
District Court	L	X	0	0	de novo	Administrative Agency
WASHINGTON:						
Superior Court	G	X	X	X	de novo on the record	District and Municipal Courts
WEST VIRGINIA:						
Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	de novo	Magistrate and Municipal Courts
WISCONSIN:						
Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	de novo	Municipal Court
WYOMING:						
District Court	G	X	X	X	de novo on the record	County, Justice of the Peace, and Municipal Courts

JURISDICTION CODES:

G = General jurisdiction court.
L = Limited jurisdiction court.

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Figure G: State trial courts with incidental appellate jurisdiction, 1985 (continued)

Definitions of types of appeal:

de novo: An appeal from one trial court to another trial court which results in a totally new set of proceedings, in order to reach a new trial court judgment.

de novo
on the record: An appeal from one trial court to another trial court which is based on the record, in order to reach a new trial court judgment.

on the record: An appeal from one trial court to another trial court in which procedural challenges to the original trial proceedings are claimed, and an evaluation of those challenges are made--there is not a new trial court judgment on the case.

Source: Data were gathered from the 1985 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide profiles.

FIGURE H: Number of judges/justices in the state courts, 1985

State:	Court(s) of last resort	Intermediate appellate court(s)	General jurisdiction court(s)	Limited jurisdiction court(s)
Alabama	9	8	124	805 (includes 416 mayors)
Alaska	5	3	29	70 (includes 54 magistrates)
Arizona	5	18	95	266 (includes 84 justices of the peace, 69 part-time judges)
Arkansas	13	--	70	325 (includes 61 juvenile referees)
California	7	77	777 (includes 82 commissioners, 18 referees)	724 (includes 101 commissioners, 11 referees)
Colorado	7	10	117	341
Connecticut	6	5	147 (includes 11 appellate justices/ judges)	131
Delaware	5	--	15	87 (includes 53 justices of the peace, 1 chief magistrate, 12 aldermen)
District of Columbia	9	--	53	--
Florida	7	46	348	214
Georgia	7	9	175 (includes 41 part-time judges)	1,064 (includes 48 part-time judges, 159 chief magistrates, 266 magistrates)
Hawaii	5	3	31	68 (includes 46 per diem judges)
Idaho	5	3	107 (includes 72 lawyer and non- lawyer magistrates)	--
Illinois	7	34	775	--
Indiana	5	12	198	130
Iowa	9	6	320 (includes 168 part-time mag- istrates)	--
Kansas	7	7	214 (includes 74 district magis- trate judges)	328
Kentucky	7	14	91	123
Louisiana	7	48	192	705 (includes 384 justices of the peace, 250 mayors)
Maine	7	--	15	39 (includes 16 part-time judges)
Maryland	7	13	107	156
Massachusetts	7	10	281	--
Michigan	7	18	168	361
Minnesota	8	12	145	75
Mississippi	9	--	79	466 (includes 160 mayors, 194 jus- tices of the peace)
Missouri	7	32	637 (includes 334 Municipal judges)	--
Montana	7	--	36	131
Nebraska	7	--	48	67
Nevada	5	--	35	80 (includes 59 justices of the peace)
New Hampshire	5	--	25	103 (includes 43 part-time judges)
New Jersey	7	24	331	380 (includes 21 surrogates)
New Mexico	5	7	53	193
New York	7	59	393	2,692 (includes 76 surrogates, 1,985 justices of the peace)
North Carolina	7	12	172 (includes 100 clerks who hear uncontested probate)	769 (includes 623 magistrates)
North Dakota	5	--	26	174
Ohio	7	53	329	950 (includes 690 mayors)
Oklahoma	12	12	206	379 (includes unknown number of part-time judges)

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Figure H: Number of judges/justices in the state courts, 1985 (continued)

State:	Court(s) of last resort	Intermediate appellate court(s)	General jurisdiction court(s)	Limited jurisdiction court(s)
Oregon	7	10	86	240
Pennsylvania	7	24	313	580 (includes 546 justices of the peace)
Puerto Rico	8	--	92	163
Rhode Island	5	--	19	63 (data are incomplete)
South Carolina	5	6	51 (includes 20 masters-in-equity)	648 (includes 315 magistrates)
South Dakota	5	--	185 (includes 13 part-time lawyer magistrates, 18 lay magistrates, 87 full-time magistrate/clerks, 32 part-time lay magistrate/clerks)	--
Tennessee	5	21	122	434 (includes 38 part-time judges)
Texas	18	80	370	2,422 (includes 948 justices of the peace)
Utah	5	--	29	208 (includes 156 justices of the peace)
Vermont	5	--	24	33 (1982 figure)
Virginia	7	10	121	172
Washington	9	16	128	206 (includes 114 part-time judges)
West Virginia	5	--	60	208 (includes 154 magistrates)
Wisconsin	7	12	197	205
Wyoming	5	--	17	112 (includes 16 justices of the peace)
Total	361	734	8,778	18,090

-- = The state does not have a court at the indicated level.

NOTE: This table identifies, in parentheses, all individuals who hear cases but are not entitled judges/justices. Some states, however, may have given the title "judge" to officials who are called magistrates, justices of the peace, etc., in other states.

Source: Data were gathered from the 1985 State Trial and Appellate Court Statistical profiles.

Appendix C

Procedures and sources

Technical discussion of estimation
procedures used in previous volumes of this series

Calculation of Missing and Incomplete Data

Least squares linear regression was used to estimate the total volume of filings and dispositions in appellate courts and for the total civil, criminal, and juvenile caseloads in trial courts in the 1981 Annual Report. That procedure was similar to the one that was used to estimate national totals for previous editions of the Annual Report. As available from state to state, a group of independent variables was used in a series of regression equations to predict 1981 filings and dispositions for states for whom data were not available. Each regression equation was calculated using data from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and, for trial courts, Guam.

The best predictive equation for each dependent variable was identified, using a stepwise procedure. Variables were added to the predictive equation only if their addition was statistically significant at the $p \leq .001$ level. This equation was then used to provide the estimates for all courts for which all the independent variables included in the predictive equation were available. The regression was calculated again using a reduced number of independent variables, tailored to the data available for the remaining states. This resulted in a hierarchy of regression equations for each figure to be predicted. The predictive equations that were used to estimate filings and dispositions are available in the previous editions of this series.

In the 1984 Annual Report and the 1985 Annual Report, it was determined that when the numerous variations in the way cases are counted in the trial and appellate courts are considered with the number of courts that report complete and comparable data for the various case types, any effort to compute national estimates for missing data would be based on too small a sample, resulting in an unreliable set of figures. These figures, therefore, were not computed. We hope to reinstate this procedure for the 1986 Annual Report, depending on the quantity and quality of data. For this Report, we have included only totals of reported cases in the appellate and trial courts.

Sources of 1985 state court caseload statistics

NOTE: Although most of the data reported in this volume were gathered from published reports prepared by the office of the state court administrator, these data were originally supplied to the state by trial court administrators and clerks of the appellate courts.

ALABAMA:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

IAC, GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the Administrative Director of Courts.

ALASKA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Courts, Alaska Court System, 1985 Annual Report (Anchorage, Alaska: 1986).

ARIZONA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Courts, The Arizona Courts, 1985 Judicial Report (Phoenix, Arizona: 1986).

ARKANSAS:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Executive Secretary of the Judicial Department, Annual Report of the Judiciary of Arkansas, FY 84-85 (Little Rock, Arkansas: 1986).

CALIFORNIA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Judicial Council of California, 1986 Annual Report, Judicial Council of California (San Francisco, California: 1986).

COLORADO:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: State Court Administrator, Annual Report, Colorado Judiciary 1984-85 (Denver, Colorado: 1985).

CONNECTICUT:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the Chief Court Administrator.

DELAWARE:

COLR, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Courts, 1985 Annual Report of the Delaware Judiciary (Wilmington, Delaware: 1986). Additional unpublished data were provided by the Administrative Director of the Courts.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

COLR, GJC: Executive Officer of the Courts, 1985 Annual Report, District of Columbia Courts (Washington, D.C.: 1986). Additional unpublished data were provided by the Executive Officer.

FLORIDA:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the State Courts Administrator and Clerk of the Supreme Court.

IAC, GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the State Courts Administrator.

GEORGIA:

COLR: The Judicial Council of Georgia and the Administrative Director of the Courts, Twelfth Annual Report on the Work of the Georgia Courts (Atlanta, Georgia: 1986). Additional unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

IAC: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

GJC, LJC: The Judicial Council of Georgia and the Administrative Director of the Courts, Twelfth Annual Report on the Work of the Georgia Courts (Atlanta, Georgia: 1986).

GUAM:

GJC: Administrative Director of the Courts, 1985 Annual Report of the Territory of Guam Judiciary (Agana, Guam: 1986).

HAWAII:

COLR, IAC: Administrative Director of the Courts, The Judiciary, State of Hawaii: Annual Report 1984-1985 and Statistical Supplement, July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985 (Honolulu, Hawaii: 1986).

GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Courts, The Judiciary, State of Hawaii: Annual Report 1984-1985 (Honolulu, Hawaii: 1986). Additional unpublished data were provided by the Administrative Director of the Courts.

IDAHO:

COLR, IAC, GJC: Administrative Director of the Courts, The Idaho Courts 1985 Annual Report Appendix (Boise, Idaho: 1986).

ILLINOIS:

COLR, IAC, GJC: Unpublished data were provided by the Administrative Director of the Courts, and will be published in the 1985 Annual Report of the Supreme Court of Illinois (Springfield, Illinois: 1987).

INDIANA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Executive Director of the Division of State Court Administration, 1985 Indiana Judicial Report (Indianapolis, Indiana: 1986).

IOWA:

COLR: State Court Administrator, 1985 Annual Statistical Report (Des Moines, Iowa: 1986). Additional unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

IAC: State Court Administrator, 1985 Annual Statistical Report (Des Moines, Iowa: 1986). Additional unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

GJC: State Court Administrator, 1985 Annual Statistical Report (Des Moines, Iowa: 1986).

KANSAS:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Judicial Administrator, Annual Report of the Courts of Kansas: 1984-1985 Fiscal Year (Topeka, Kansas: 1986).

KENTUCKY:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

IAC: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Courts, Annual Report, Kentucky Court of Justice 1984-1985 (Frankfort, Kentucky: 1986).

LOUISIANA:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

IAC, GJC, LJC: Judicial Administrator, 1985 Annual Report of the Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana (New Orleans, Louisiana: 1986).

MAINE:

COLR, GJC, LJC: State Court Administrator, State of Maine Judicial Department 1985 Annual Report, (Portland, Maine: 1986).

MARYLAND:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: State Court Administrator, Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary 1984-85 and Statistical Abstract 1984-85 (Annapolis, Maryland: 1985).

MASSACHUSETTS:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court.

IAC: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Appeals Court.

GJC: Chief Administrative Justice, Annual Report of the Massachusetts Trial Court, 1985 (Boston, Massachusetts: 1986).

MICHIGAN:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: State Court Administrator, 1985 Report of the State Court Administrator and Circuit Court Supplement (Lansing, Michigan: 1986).

MINNESOTA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the State Court Administrator.

MISSISSIPPI:

COLR: Staff Attorney, Mississippi Supreme Court Annual Report 1985 (Jackson, Mississippi: 1986).

GJC, LJC: No data were available for cases handled by these courts in 1985.

MISSOURI:

COLR, IAC, GJC: State Courts Administrator, Missouri Judicial Report Fiscal Year 1985 (Jefferson City, Missouri: 1986).

MONTANA:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

GJC: Unpublished data were provided by the State Court Administrator.

LJC: No data were available for cases handled by these courts in fiscal year 1985.

NEBRASKA:

COLR, GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the State Court Administrator, and will be published in The Courts of Nebraska 1985 (Lincoln, Nebraska: 1986).

NEVADA:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

GJC, LJC: No data were available for cases handled by these courts in 1985.

NEW HAMPSHIRE:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the Director, Administrative Office of the Courts.

NEW JERSEY:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

IAC: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Court.

GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the Administrative Director, Administrative Office of the Courts.

NEW MEXICO:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director, Judicial Department, State of New Mexico, Annual Report July 1, 1984-June 30, 1985 (Santa Fe, New Mexico: 1985).

NEW YORK:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the Chief Administrator of the Courts, New York Office of Court Administration, and will be published in the Eighth Annual Report 1986 (New York, New York: 1986).

NORTH CAROLINA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director, Administrative Office of the Courts, North Carolina Courts, 1984-85 (Raleigh, North Carolina: 1986).

NORTH DAKOTA:

COLR, GJC, LJC: State Court Administrator, Annual Report of the North Dakota Judicial System, 1985 (Bismarck, North Dakota: 1986).

OHIO:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Supreme Court, Ohio Courts Summary 1985 (Columbus, Ohio: 1986).

OKLAHOMA:

COLR: Administrative Director of the Courts, State of Oklahoma, the Judiciary: Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1985 (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: 1986). Additional unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Court of Criminal Appeals.

IAC, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Courts, State of Oklahoma, the Judiciary: Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1985 (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: 1986).

OREGON:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the State Court Administrator.

PENNSYLVANIA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the Court Administrator.

PUERTO RICO:

GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the Administrative Director of the Courts.

RHODE ISLAND:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the State Court Administrator.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Director of the Judicial Department, Annual Report, 1985, the Judicial Department of South Carolina (Columbia, South Carolina: 1986).

SOUTH DAKOTA:

COLR: State Court Administrator, Benchmark 1985: Annual Report of the South Dakota Unified Judicial System (Pierre, South Dakota: 1986)
Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

GJC: State Court Administrator, Benchmark 1985: Annual Report of the South Dakota Unified Judicial System (Pierre, South Dakota: 1986).

TENNESSEE:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Tennessee, 1985 Annual Report (Nashville, Tennessee: 1986).

TEXAS:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Courts, Texas Judicial System Annual Report, September 1, 1984 - August 31, 1985 (Austin, Texas: 1986).

UTAH:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

GJC, LJC: State Court Administrator, 1984-1985 Utah Courts Annual Report (Salt Lake City, Utah: 1986).

VERMONT:

COLR, GJC, LJC: Court Administrator, Judicial Statistics for Year Ending June 30, 1985 (Montpelier, Vermont: 1985).

VIRGINIA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Executive Secretary, Supreme Court, State of the Judiciary Report 1985 (Richmond, Virginia: 1986).

WASHINGTON:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: State Court Administrator, Annual Report of the Courts of Washington, 1985 (Olympia, Washington: 1986).

WEST VIRGINIA:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the Administrative Director of the Courts.

WISCONSIN:

COLR, IAC: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the Director of State Courts.

WYOMING:

COLR, GJC: Unpublished data were provided by the Court Coordinator.

LJC: No data were available for cases handled in these courts in 1985.

CODES:

COLR = Court of last resort.

IAC = Intermediate appellate court.

GJC = General jurisdiction court.

LJC = Limited jurisdiction court.

Appendix D

Prototypes of statistical profiles

Prototype of state appellate court statistical profile used in 1985 data collection

STATE NAME, COURT NAME
 Court of last resort or intermediate appellate court
 Number of divisions/departments, Number of authorized justices/judges
 Time period covered

	Beginning pending	Filed	Disposed	End pending
Cases:				
Mandatory jurisdiction:				
Appeals of final judgments:				
Civil				
Criminal:				
Capital crimes (death/life)				
Other criminal				
Total criminal				
Juvenile				
Administrative agency				
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue)				
Total appeals of final judgments				
Other mandatory cases:				
Disciplinary:				
Attorney				
Judge				
Total disciplinary				
Original proceedings (e.g., writs)				
Interlocutory decisions				
Advisory opinions:				
Intra-state (legislature, executive, courts) ..				
Federal courts (i.e., certified question) ...				
Total advisory opinions				
Total other mandatory cases				
Total mandatory jurisdiction cases				
Discretionary jurisdiction:				
Petitions of final judgments:				
Civil		()		()
Criminal		()		()
Juvenile		()		()
Administrative agency		()		()
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue)		()		()
Total petitions of final judgments		()		()
Other discretionary petitions:				
Disciplinary:				
Attorney		()		()
Judge		()		()
Total disciplinary		()		()
Original proceedings (e.g., writs)		()		()
Interlocutory decisions		()		()
Advisory opinions:				
Intra-state (legislature, executive, courts) ..		()		()
Federal courts (i.e., certified question)		()		()
Total advisory opinions		()		()
Total other discretionary petitions		()		()
Total discretionary jurisdiction cases		()		()
Grand total cases		()		()
Other proceedings:				
Rehearing/reconsideration requests				
Motions				
Other matters (e.g., bar admissions)				

Manner of Disposition

	Preargument disposition (dismissed/ withdrawn/ settled)	Opinions		Decision without opinion (memo/ order)	Trans- ferred	Other
		Signed opinion	Per curiam opinion			
Mandatory jurisdiction:						
Appeals of final judgments:						
Civil						
Criminal						
Juvenile						
Administrative agency						
Miscellaneous (e.g., postconviction writ)						
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue)						
Other mandatory cases:						
Disciplinary						
Original jurisdiction (e.g., election cases) ..						
Interlocutory decisions						
Total mandatory jurisdiction cases						
Discretionary jurisdiction (cases granted only):						
Petitions of final judgments:						
Civil						
Criminal						
Juvenile						
Administrative agency						
Miscellaneous (e.g., postconviction writ)						
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue)						
Other discretionary petitions						
Disciplinary						
Original jurisdiction (e.g., election cases) ..						
Total discretionary jurisdiction cases						
Grand total						

Decisions on appeal from final judgments

	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Juvenile</u>	<u>Adminis- trative agency</u>	<u>Unclas- sified</u>	<u>Total</u>
Opinions:						
Affirmed						
Modified						
Reversed						
Remanded						
Mixed						
Dismissed						
Other						
Decisions without opinion:						
Affirmed						
Modified						
Reversed						
Remanded						
Mixed						
Dismissed						
Other						

Decisions on appeal of other cases

	<u>Relief granted</u>	<u>Relief denied</u>	<u>Petition granted</u>	<u>Petition denied</u>	<u>Other</u>
Discretionary jurisdiction:					
Petitions of final judgments:					
Civil					
Criminal					
Juvenile					
Administrative agency					
Miscellaneous (e.g., postconviction writ)					
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue)					
Other discretionary petitions					
Disciplinary					
Original jurisdiction (e.g., election cases) ..					
Total discretionary jurisdiction cases					

(continued on next page)

Prototype of state appellate court statistical profile used in 1985 data collection (continued)

	Age of pending caseload (days)									
	Awaiting court reporter's transcript		Not ready for hearing		Awaiting respondent's brief		Ready for hearing		Under advisement (submitted or oral argument completed)	
	Over 0-60 days	61-120 days	Over 0-60 days	61-120 days	Over 0-60 days	61-120 days	Over 0-60 days	61-120 days	Over 0-60 days	61-120 days
Mandatory jurisdiction:										
Appeals of final judgments:										
Civil										
Criminal										
Juvenile										
Administrative agency										
Miscellaneous (e.g., postconviction writ)										
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue)										
Other mandatory cases:										
Disciplinary										
Original jurisdiction (e.g., election cases)										
Interlocutory decisions										
Total mandatory jurisdiction cases										
Discretionary jurisdiction:										
Petitions of final judgments:										
Civil										
Criminal										
Juvenile										
Administrative agency										
Miscellaneous (e.g., postconviction writ)										
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue)										
Other discretionary petitions:										
Disciplinary										
Original jurisdiction (e.g., election cases)										
Interlocutory decisions										
Advisory opinions										
Total discretionary jurisdiction cases										
Grand total										

Prototype of state appellate court statistical profile used in 1985 data collection (continued)

	Notice of appeal to ready for hearing		Time interval data ⁿ (months/days) Under advisement (submitted or oral argument completed)		Ready for hearing to under advisement (submitted or oral argument completed)		Time interval data ⁿ (months/days) Under advisement (submitted or oral argument completed)		Notice of appeal to decision			
	Number of cases	Mean	Median	Number	Mean	Median	Number of cases	Mean	Median	Number of cases	Mean	Median
Mandatory jurisdiction:												
Appeals of final judgments:												
Civil												
Criminal												
Juvenile												
Administrative agency												
Miscellaneous (e.g., postconviction writ) ..												
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue) ..												
Other mandatory cases:												
Disciplinary												
Original jurisdiction (e.g., election cases)												
Interlocutory decisions												
Total mandatory jurisdiction cases												
Discretionary jurisdiction:												
Petitions of final judgments:												
Civil												
Criminal												
Juvenile												
Administrative agency												
Miscellaneous (e.g., postconviction writ) ..												
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue) ..												
Other discretionary petitions												
Disciplinary												
Original jurisdiction (e.g., election cases)												
Interlocutory decisions												
Advisory opinions												
Total discretionary jurisdiction cases												
Grand total												

(continued on next page)

Boldface headings indicate the classifications used by the CSIM Project.

N/A = The case type is handled by the court, but the data are unavailable.

X = The data for this case type are known to be included in the total but are unavailable by category.

-- = Data element is not applicable.

NOTE: Begin pending, filed outside the parentheses, disposed outside the parentheses, and end pending figures reported as discretionary jurisdiction cases represent petitions/motions for review. Filed figures inside the parentheses represent those newly filed petitions/motions that were granted review during the time period covered on this profile. For those interested, filed figures inside the parentheses can then be added to total mandatory jurisdiction cases filed, to arrive at the number of new cases that the court will ultimately consider "on the merits." Disposed figures inside the parentheses represent the number of discretionary petitions granted review that were disposed of "on the merits." This number is rarely available, and is usually included in either the total discretionary petitions disposed, or the mandatory jurisdiction cases. For those interested, disposed figures inside the parentheses can be added to total mandatory jurisdiction cases disposed to arrive at the number of cases that the court disposed of "on the merits."

OPINION COUNT:

CASE COUNT:

^aCourt Jurisdiction.

^bParticular court or reporting system information.

^cJudge information.

^fBeginning pending figure for the 1981 court year does not equal the end pending figure for the 1980 year.

^gChange in pending does not equal the difference between filings and dispositions.

^hFigure was computed.

ⁱData are incomplete.

^jExplanation of data included in the category.

^kAdditional information.

^lSpecial source or revision in the data.

^mInformation on disposition type or trial data.

ⁿInformation on age of pending caseload data.

Source:

Prototype of state trial court statistical profile used in 1985 data collection

Criminal dispositions

	<u>Felony</u>	<u>Misdemeanor</u>	<u>DWI/DUI</u>	<u>Appeal</u>	<u>Miscellaneous criminal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Jury trial:						
Conviction						
Guilty plea						
Acquittal						
Dismissed						
Non-jury trial:						
Conviction						
Guilty plea						
Acquittal						
Dismissed						
Dismissed/nolle prosequi .						
Bail forfeiture						
Bound over						
Transferred						
Other						
Total dispositions						

Traffic/other violation dispositions

	<u>Moving traffic violation</u>	<u>Ordinance violation</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Miscellaneous traffic/other violation</u>	<u>Total</u>
Jury trial:					
Conviction					
Acquittal					
Non-jury trial:					
Conviction					
Acquittal					
Guilty plea					
Dismissed/nolle prosequi .					
Bail forfeiture					
Parking fines					
Transferred					
Other					
Total					

Age of pending caseload (days)

<u>0-30 days</u>	<u>31-60 days</u>	<u>61-90 days</u>	<u>91-180 days</u>	<u>181-360 days</u>	<u>361-720 days</u>	<u>Over 720 days</u>	<u>Average age of pending cases</u>
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Civil:

Tort:

Auto tort
Professional tort
Product liability tort
Miscellaneous tort
Total tort

Contract
Real property rights
Small claims

Domestic relations:

Marriage dissolution
Support/custody
Adoption
Paternity/bastardy
Miscellaneous domestic relations .
Total domestic relations

Estate:

Probate/wills/intestate
Guardianship/conservatorship/
trusteeship
Miscellaneous estate
Total estate

Mental health

Appeal:

Appeal of administrative
agency case
Appeal of trial court case
Total appeal
Miscellaneous civil
Total civil

(continued on next page)

	Trial				Trial		
	Jury	Non-jury	Total		Jury	Non-jury	Total
Civil:				Criminal:			
Tort:				Felony:			
Auto tort				Triable felony			
Professional tort				Limited felony			
Product liability tort				Misdemeanor			
Miscellaneous tort				Felony/misdemeanor			
Total tort				DWI/DUI			
Contract				Appeal			
Real property rights				Miscellaneous criminal			
Small claims				Total criminal			
Domestic relations:				Traffic/other violation:			
Marriage dissolution				Moving traffic			
Support/custody				Ordinance violation			
Adoption				Parking violation			
Paternity/bastardy				Miscellaneous traffic			
Miscellaneous domestic relations ..				Total traffic/other violation			
Total domestic relations				Juvenile:			
Estate:				Criminal-type juvenile petition ..			
Probate/wills/intestate				Status petition			
Guardianship/conservatorship/ trusteeship				Child-victim petition			
Miscellaneous estate				Miscellaneous juvenile			
Total estate				Total juvenile			
Mental health				Grand total trials			
Appeal:							
Appeal of administrative agency case							
Appeal of trial court case							
Total civil appeals							
Miscellaneous civil							
Total civil							

Civil dispositions

	Uncontested/Default	Dismissed/ withdrawn/ settled	Transferred	Arbitration	Total
Tort:					
Auto tort					
Professional tort					
Product liability tort					
Miscellaneous tort					
Total tort					
Contract					
Real property rights					
Small claims					
Domestic relations:					
Marriage dissolution					
Support/custody					
Adoption					
Paternity/bastardy					
Miscellaneous domestic relations ..					
Total domestic relations					
Estate:					
Probate/wills/intestate					
Guardianship/conservatorship/ trusteeship					
Miscellaneous estate					
Total estate					
Mental health					
Appeal:					
Appeal of administrative agency case					
Appeal of trial court case					
Total civil appeal					
Miscellaneous civil					
Total civil					

STATE NAME, COURT NAME
 Court of general jurisdiction or court of limited jurisdiction
 Number of circuits or districts, Number of judges
 Time period covered

	Beginning pending	Filed	Disposed	End pending
Civil:				
Tort				
Auto tort				
Professional tort				
Product liability tort				
Miscellaneous tort				
Total tort				
Contract				
Real property rights				
Small claims				
Domestic relations:				
Marriage dissolution				
Support/custody				
Adoption				
Paternity/bastardy				
Miscellaneous domestic relations				
Total domestic relations				
Estate:				
Probate/wills/intestate				
Guardianship/conservatorship/trusteeship				
Miscellaneous estate				
Total estate				
Mental health				
Appeal:				
Appeal of administrative agency case				
Appeal of trial court case				
Total civil appeals				
Miscellaneous civil				
Total civil				
Criminal:				
Felony:				
Triable felony				
Limited felony				
Misdemeanor				
Felony/misdemeanor				
DWI/DUI				
Appeal				
Miscellaneous criminal				
Total criminal				
Traffic/other violation:				
Moving traffic violation				
Ordinance violation				
Parking violation				
Miscellaneous traffic				
Total traffic/other violation				
Juvenile:				
Criminal-type offense				
Status offense				
Child-victim petition				
Miscellaneous juvenile				
Total juvenile				
Grand total cases				
Other proceedings:				
Postconviction remedy				
Preliminary hearings				
Sentence review only				
Total other proceedings				

(continued on next page)

Prototype of state trial court statistical profile used in 1985 data collection (continued)

	Age of pending caseload (days)						Average age of pending cases
	0-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-180 days	181-360 days	361-720 days	
Criminal:							
Felony							
Triable felony							
Limited felony							
Misdemeanor							
Felony/misdemeanor							
DWI/DUI							
Appeal							
Miscellaneous criminal							
Total criminal							
Traffic/other violation:							
Moving traffic							
Ordinance violation							
Parking violation							
Miscellaneous traffic							
Total traffic/other violation							
Juvenile:							
Criminal-type juvenile petition ..							
Status petition							
Child-victim petition							
Miscellaneous juvenile							
Total juvenile							

Boldface headings indicate the classifications used by the CSIM project.
 N/A = This case type is handled by the court, but the data are unavailable.
 X = The data for this case type are known to be included in the total but are unavailable by category.
 -- = Not applicable.

Units of count:
 Civil unit of count.
 Criminal unit of count.
 Traffic/other violation unit of count.
 Juvenile unit of count.

Trial definitions:
 Jury trial definition.
 Non-jury trial definition.

^aCourt jurisdiction.
^bParticular court or reporting system information.
^cJudge information.
^fBeginning pending figure for the 1981 court year does not equal the end pending figure for the 1980 court year.
^gChange in pending does not equal the difference between filings and dispositions.
^hFigure was computed.
ⁱData are incomplete.
^jExplanation of data included in the category.
^kAdditional information.
^lSpecial source or revision in the data.
^mInformation on disposition type or trial data.
ⁿInformation on age of pending caseload data.

Source:

Appendix E

State populations

Resident population, 1985

State or territory	Population (in thousands)		
	1985 Juvenile	1985 Adult	1985 Total
Alabama	1,117	2,904	4,021
Alaska	170	351	521
Arizona	875	2,312	3,187
Arkansas	646	1,713	2,359
California	6,840	19,525	26,365
Colorado	864	2,367	3,231
Connecticut	756	2,418	3,174
Delaware	157	465	622
Dist. of Columbia	132	494	626
Florida	2,536	8,830	11,366
Georgia	1,658	4,318	5,976
Hawaii	290	764	1,054
Idaho	324	681	1,005
Illinois	3,099	8,436	11,535
Indiana	1,506	3,993	5,499
Iowa	773	2,111	2,884
Kansas	665	1,785	2,450
Kentucky	1,023	2,703	3,726
Louisiana	1,355	3,126	4,481
Maine	304	860	1,164
Maryland	1,097	3,295	4,392
Massachusetts	1,364	4,458	5,822
Michigan	2,483	6,605	9,088
Minnesota	1,139	3,054	4,193
Mississippi	789	1,824	2,613
Missouri	1,327	3,702	5,029
Montana	234	592	826
Nebraska	448	1,158	1,606
Nevada	220	716	936
New Hampshire	253	745	998
New Jersey	1,862	5,700	7,562
New Mexico	448	1,002	1,450
New York	4,368	13,415	17,783
North Carolina	1,589	4,666	6,255
North Dakota	197	488	685
Ohio	2,873	7,871	10,744
Oklahoma	924	2,377	3,301
Oregon	711	1,976	2,687
Pennsylvania	2,877	8,976	11,853
Rhode Island	225	743	968
South Carolina	922	2,425	3,347
South Dakota	206	502	708
Tennessee	1,231	3,531	4,762
Texas	4,798	11,572	16,370
Utah	614	1,031	1,645
Vermont	140	395	535
Virginia	1,444	4,262	5,706
Washington	1,180	3,229	4,409
West Virginia	516	1,420	1,936
Wisconsin	1,284	3,491	4,775
Wyoming	160	349	509
1983 Puerto Rico	N/A	N/A	3,267

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, series P-25, No. 970. Puerto Rico's data are unavailable except for the total.

Total state population for trend tables, 1981, 1984, and 1985

State or territory	Population (in thousands)		
	1981	1984	1985
Alabama	3,917	3,990	4,021
Alaska	412	500	521
Arizona	2,794	3,053	3,187
Arkansas	2,296	2,349	2,359
California	24,196	25,622	26,365
Colorado	2,965	3,178	3,231
Connecticut	3,134	3,154	3,174
Delaware	598	613	622
Dist. of Columbia	631	623	626
Florida	10,183	10,976	11,366
Georgia	5,574	5,837	5,976
Hawaii	981	1,039	1,054
Idaho	959	1,001	1,005
Illinois	11,462	11,511	11,535
Indiana	5,468	5,498	5,499
Iowa	2,899	2,910	2,884
Kansas	2,383	2,438	2,450
Kentucky	3,662	3,723	3,726
Louisiana	4,308	4,462	4,481
Maine	1,133	1,156	1,164
Maryland	4,263	4,349	4,392
Massachusetts	5,773	5,798	5,822
Michigan	9,204	9,075	9,088
Minnesota	4,094	4,162	4,193
Mississippi	2,531	2,598	2,613
Missouri	4,941	5,008	5,029
Montana	793	824	826
Nebraska	1,577	1,606	1,606
Nevada	845	911	936
New Hampshire	936	977	998
New Jersey	7,404	7,515	7,562
New Mexico	1,328	1,424	1,450
New York	17,602	17,735	17,783
North Carolina	5,953	6,165	6,255
North Dakota	658	686	685
Ohio	10,781	10,752	10,744
Oklahoma	3,100	3,298	3,301
Oregon	2,651	2,674	2,687
Pennsylvania	11,871	11,901	11,853
Rhode Island	953	962	968
South Carolina	3,167	3,300	3,347
South Dakota	686	706	708
Tennessee	4,612	4,717	4,762
Texas	14,766	15,989	16,370
Utah	1,518	1,652	1,645
Vermont	516	530	535
Virginia	5,430	5,636	5,706
Washington	4,217	4,349	4,409
West Virginia	1,952	1,952	1,936
Wisconsin	4,742	4,766	4,775
Wyoming	492	511	509

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, series
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Other publications from the Court Statistics and Information Management Project

Available from the National Center for State Courts:

State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report 1976-1979

Each of these four volumes (1976-1979) has available caseload information from all appellate and trial courts. 1980-1984, paperback, \$12.50 each volume, plus shipping.

State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report 1980-1981

The 1981 Report is available free of charge from the Court Statistics and Information Management Project.

State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report 1984

Available caseload information from all appellate and trial courts are presented in this report. 1986, 276 pages, 25 oz., paperback, \$12.50, plus shipping.

Court Case Management Information Systems Manual

This manual reviews local and statewide case management information requirements and presents sets of model data elements, data collection forms and case management output reports for each level of court. 1983, 342 pages, 29 oz., paperback, \$15.00, plus shipping.

The Business of State Trial Courts

Defining courts business as cases filed, serious cases, and contested cases, this monograph tests six myths about courts, their work and decisions. 1983, 158 pages, 14 oz., paperback, \$10.00, plus shipping.

The following publication may be ordered from the Court Statistics and Information Management Project, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 23187-8798:

State Court Model Annual Report

Suggested formats to be used in preparing state court annual reports. Discusses topics to be considered for inclusion in court reports. 1980, 88 pages. Single copies available free of charge.

1984 State Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting

Contains information on the organization, jurisdiction, and time standards in the state appellate courts. 1985, 117 pages. Single copies available free of charge.

Available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850:

State Court Model Statistical Dictionary

Contains definitions of terms used to classify and count court caseload. Gives the court statistical usage for each term. 129 pages. Also ask for the 1984 Supplement, 81 pages. Single copies available free of charge.