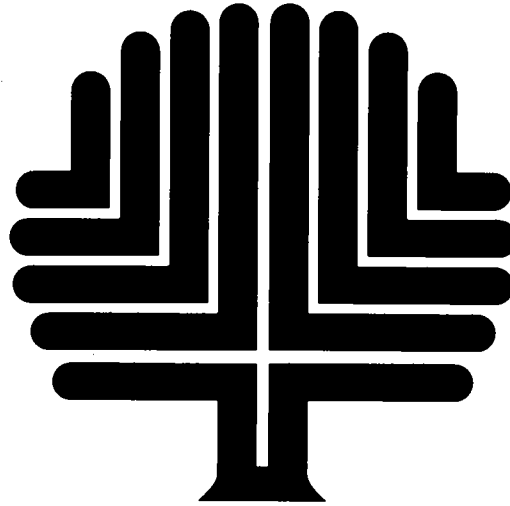




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Annual Report 1986



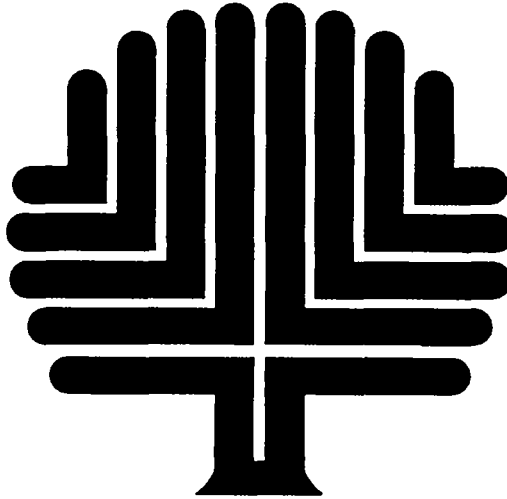
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Third, the members of the Court Statistics and Information Systems (CSIS) Committee of the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) provided policy direction throughout the preparation of the 1986 annual caseload statistics report and reviewed the report in draft form. The guidance and support provided by the Committee is gratefully acknowledged.

The contribution made by former members of the CSIM Project Staff is also gratefully acknowledged. Robert Roper was the Project Director during the data collection

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Finally, we wish to thank Debra Ballen of the American Insurance Association for information on state tort legislation and helpful advice.

Errors, omissions, and unnecessary ambiguity may still be present in the report despite the direction, advice, and assistance provided by all the above groups and individuals. Responsibility for both this report and the continuing process of improving the accuracy and usefulness of state court statistics lies with the NCSC management and CSIM Project staff, working with the policy direction of the COSCA-CSIS Committee. Questions, corrections, or suggestions about this or future caseload statistics annual reports should be sent directly to the staff of the NCSC's Court Statistics and Information Management Project.

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Overview of the Report

This is the tenth in a series of annual reports describing the caseloads of the nation's state appellate and trial courts.¹ It has five main parts. Part I is a summary of caseload statistics in 1986: case filing and case disposition in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Part II examines 1986 civil caseload levels in the context of caseload trends since 1981. Part III describes the organization of each state court system in the form of a chart. Part IV is the heart of the report. It consists of 12 tables, six that present appellate court caseloads and six that present trial court caseloads. Part V gives information on statutory provisions and recordkeeping practices that vary between states and thus affect the comparability of court caseloads. A methodological appendix completes the report, explaining the manner in which the statistics from 52 state court systems have been combined for presentation.²

How to Use the Report

The purpose for which the report is to be used should determine the Parts that are consulted and the order in which they are consulted. Three potential purposes are to examine the national picture, to make comparisons between particular states or courts, and to analyze caseload patterns. This "Overview" is written as a starting point for first-time users of the caseload statistics annual report series regardless of their purpose. It explains the contents of the five Parts and how they are interrelated.

The Overview and Part I should suffice for the purpose of obtaining a general description of the work of the state courts in 1986. Part I is written to highlight the main findings from the 1986 caseload statistics and to alert the reader to the complexities involved in making statements that compare caseloads between courts or between states.

Part I is limited in the number of topics that it considers and offers an interpretation of the caseload statistics. Readers who wish to make comparisons or draw their own conclusions should proceed from the Overview to Appendix A, which describes the methodology used to compile the report. The text of Part I identifies some of the problems of comparability that are present, but focuses on those

findings that are indicative of the national situation. Once the methodology is understood, the reader should consult the relevant court structure charts in Part III and the relevant background information in Part V before abstracting the caseload statistics of interest. This is essential preparation for examining the court caseloads of particular states.

If the statistics in this report are to be used for comparing a number of states or to determine patterns in filings or dispositions, it is necessary to consult all five Parts. The variation in state court caseloads reported here reflects both differences in the levels of case filings *and* differences in the organization and jurisdiction of appellate and trial courts from state to state, as well as differences in how states collect and disseminate caseload statistics.

To summarize, Part IV of the report contains caseload statistics for 1986 and Parts III and V describe, respectively, the organization of the court systems for which caseload statistics are presented and the way in which each court counts and reports case filings and dispositions. Parts I and II offer the conclusions drawn by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) staff from that evidence.

The Court Statistics and Information Management Project

The Court Statistics and Information Management (CSIM) Project is designed to overcome obstacles to a meaningful statistical portrait of the work of the state courts. The annual caseload statistics report and other CSIM Project publications seek to encourage greater uniformity in how individual courts and state administrative offices of the courts collect and publish caseload information.

The CSIM Project is a cooperative venture between the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) and the NCSC. COSCA, through its Court Statistics and Information Systems Committee, provides policy guidance for the tasks of developing generic categories for collecting court statistics and of devising an appropriate format for presenting the results. The Committee also reviews in draft form the annual reports. The NCSC provides staff and support facilities for the Project. Previous volumes in the annual report series were prepared and published with funding from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, and the NCSC. The 1986 volume in the caseload statistics series was funded by the NCSC. A grant from the State Justice Institute (SJI) supports the 1988 activities of the CSIM Project.

¹Data were collected on 1982 and 1983 caseloads but were not published as part of the annual caseload statistics report series.

²In this report, the District of Columbia court system and the Puerto Rico court system are treated as equivalent to state court systems.

Summary of Parts I-V

Part I highlights the main findings from 1986 caseload statistics. The text uses the 1986 statistics for filings and dispositions of cases in the various individual states to put together a national picture. Maps display the levels of caseload filings and dispositions found in the states. The resulting overview is a summary of, not a substitute for, the core statistical tables in Part IV of this report. In particular, comparisons between states require reference to the footnotes in the core tables, as a minimum step, before drawing conclusions.

Part II of the report is also a commentary on the caseload statistics. It places the findings for 1986 civil caseloads in the context of recent trends. Statistics covering the period 1981-86 for tort cases and 1984-86 for total civil, general civil, and small claims filings are presented to address the question of whether civil litigation in the state courts has increased.

Part III of the report offers another basic reference source to aid in interpreting differences between states in their levels of case filings and case dispositions. It presents an organization chart for each of the 52 state court structures. In addition to providing an overview of the courts that constitute a state court system, the charts indicate the subject matter jurisdiction of each court (the kinds of cases that it can or, at times, must accept) using the generic terminology developed by the CSIM Project. Each chart also provides information on the appellate route that links the various courts, the number of judges appointed to serve in the courts, and the primary source of funding. This information is basic to understanding why a state has a particular caseload level, relative to other states.

Part IV of the report consists of 12 core tables of statistical information that summarize the caseloads in the 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The text from the initial two parts of the report refer to the tables of Part IV. The level of detail provided in the tables is commensurate with their purpose as a basic reference source. Footnotes to the core tables explain the status of the totals for each state or type of court within a state. These footnotes are important when interpreting any particular state or court's data. The footnotes indicate when similar data are being compared. Information contained in the tables can thus be used to answer a variety of questions

about the work of appellate and trial courts within a particular state or about differences between states in their caseloads and their success in coping with those caseloads.

Part V of the report presents additional information about court jurisdiction to aid in interpreting reported caseload levels. Figures A through I describe how each state resolves important issues affecting how cases are counted and classified, such as when a case is first entered into the statistics as a filing and whether criminal cases are counted by defendant or by charge. The figures also address some key differences in court subject matter jurisdiction and in statutory law. For example, one state may have a relatively low rate of juvenile filings because its statutory law defines "juvenile" with a narrower age band than other states. The appellate caseloads of 36 states and the trial caseloads of 44 states are the product of two or more levels of courts. These levels do not necessarily maintain caseload statistics in the same manner. Figures A through I, therefore, present background information on each court having relevant jurisdiction.

The final section of the report is a methodological appendix. It describes the process by which the CSIM Project seeks to render as comparable as possible the results of the diverse ways in which states collect and report statistics on their courts. Over an 11-year period—the project began in 1977—staff, under the guidance of the Conference of State Court Administrators, have refined the classifications and procedures that are used to compile caseload statistics. The methodological appendix reviews the approach employed and describes the steps taken to produce the 1986 caseload statistics annual report.

The CSIM Project staff are aware of the complexity of the information presented in this report and of the table formats required to summarize it. Users of the report are encouraged to consult with CSIM Project staff as questions arise about the content of the tables and about issues of comparability. Also, the information in the 12 core tables does not exhaust what is available from the CSIM databases. The full range of information is indicated in the prototype statistical profiles (Appendix C). Special tabulations of the unpublished information will be provided on request. A copy of the complete database can be obtained through the University of Michigan Inter-University Consortium of Political and Social Research.

Part I

Caseload Statistics in 1986

Caseload Statistics in 1986

More than 15.7 million new civil cases and 11 million new criminal cases were filed in the state trial courts during 1986. These figures represent a 5 percent increase in the number of civil filings from the figures reported to the NCSC for 1985. Civil filings include torts, contracts, small claims, and domestic relations cases. Reported filings in criminal civil and criminal cases grew by nearly 3 percent over the previous year's total. This growth in the number of reported civil and criminal case filings is independent of the increase in the number of courts providing information to the NCSC.

In 1986, more than 208,000 appeals and petitions were filed in state supreme courts and intermediate courts of appeals. This is a 10 percent increase over the total appellate court caseload reported in 1985. The percentage increase excludes the cases from three appellate courts reporting case filing statistics to the NCSC for the first time in 1986.

These case filing statistics represent the most complete portrait available of the activities of state appellate and trial courts. Each state collects and reports court filings and dispositions according to its own statutes, rules, and recordkeeping practices. The Court Statistics and Information Management Project has developed categories for translating data provided by the states into standard categories that are comparable between states. The CSIM Project also recommends procedures for counting the number of cases and deciding when cases should be regarded as closed. Individual appellate and trial courts comply to varying degrees with these suggestions. Differences between states that result in undercounting or overcounting of caseloads relative to the CSIM Project's recommended approach are noted in the footnotes to the caseload tables in Part IV. Only by examining the footnotes and the material in Part V is it possible to determine which information is complete and comparable.

The text of Part I and Part II draws on the data that is sufficiently complete and uniform to allow valid comparisons between the states. The text often relies on caseload statistics expressed as rates per 100,000 population, which facilitates comparisons between states with very different populations. It does not, however, eliminate the considerable variation in the economic bases or economic fortunes of the states, their demographic differences, or the weight of tradition. The impact of such factors requires analysis that lie outside the scope of this report. Instead, the text places states within the context of their regions and, where possible, explains discrepancies in filing rates on the basis of court organization, statutory provisions, or recordkeeping practices.

Maps offer a convenient way to summarize how the various states fit into national patterns. The detailed information used to compile the maps is located in Tables 1-12 (pages 116-195). Most maps convey two kinds of information. First, the maps provide an overview of the groupings of states in terms of number of case filings or dispositions. Second, the maps indicate the status of the information reported for particular states. In some maps, for example, different symbols indicate whether specific information is not applicable, not available, or available only in a form that is not complete and comparable for particular states.

Appellate Court Caseloads in 1986

This section reviews appellate court caseloads by examining, in turn, filings and clearance rates (the number of dispositions as a percentage of total filings). It treats these topics separately for mandatory and discretionary cases, a distinction that requires some background explanation.

Appellate Court Jurisdiction

The complexity of the appellate statistics stems from the diversity of appellate court structures found in the states. One basic difference is the number of appellate courts. Most states initially followed the federal model (until 1891 the U.S. Supreme Court was the only federal appellate court) and established a single appellate court. There has been a subsequent trend towards creation of dual level systems. By 1986, 36 states had at least one intermediate court of appeals (IAC).³ A second basic difference between state systems is the provision for mandatory and discretionary appeals. Mandatory jurisdiction refers to appeals of right, those cases in which the court is required to hear the appeal on the merits. Discretionary jurisdiction refers to types of cases in which a party must petition the court to hear the case. The appellate court must then decide whether it will exercise its jurisdiction and then consider the case on the merits.

Map 1.1 provides an overview of the ways in which the states organize their appellate courts. In 1986, 14 states and the District of Columbia had a single appellate court (Delaware, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming).

³Utah became the 37th state to establish an intermediate appellate court when the Utah Court of Appeals became operational on February 1, 1987.

Two states had a single IAC but separate courts of last resort (COLRs) for civil and criminal cases (Oklahoma and Texas). Four states had two IACs and a single COLR (Alabama, New York, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee). The remaining 30 states had one court of last resort and one intermediate court of appeals.

State appellate courts reported 153,974 mandatory appeals and 54,512 discretionary petitions in 1986. This total is not complete because not all appellate courts provide this information. Three COLRs reported case filings in 1986 that had not done so for 1985: Connecticut Supreme Court (204 filings), Iowa Supreme Court (1,880), and the New York Court of Appeals (680).

Of the total number of appeals and petitions reported as filed in 1986, there were 62,148 (29.8 percent) filed in courts of last resort, and the remaining 146,338 (70.2 percent) were filed in intermediate appellate courts (IACs). This distribution of filings reflects the role of the IACs. In many states, the IAC has mandatory jurisdiction over many types of cases: 89.1 percent of IAC filings fell within this mandatory jurisdiction in 1986. By comparison, only 38 percent of all filings in courts of last resort in 1986 were mandatory appeals. Most discretionary petitions (70.8 percent) were filed in courts of last resort. These percentages are derived from Part IV, Table 1, p. 116, which provides national caseload statistics for courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. The table divides the filings at each appellate level into mandatory cases and discretionary petitions and indicates the degree to which the data are complete and comparable.

The rate of appellate filings per state, expressed per 100,000 population, is related to the distribution of mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction. Text Table 1.1 summarizes the situation in the various states by listing their mandatory caseloads as a percentage of the total caseload. More detailed information on each appellate court can be found in Part IV. The appellate courts of Nevada, North Dakota, and Wyoming have totally mandatory jurisdiction, while New Hampshire and West Virginia have entirely discretionary jurisdiction. In other states, the percentage of mandatory appeals as a part of overall appellate caseloads varies from 98 to nearly 100 percent in Delaware, Mississippi,⁴ and South Carolina to a low of 41 percent in Louisiana.

The basic caseload information for appellate courts is contained in Table 2 (p. 118), which reports the number of mandatory filings, the number of discretionary petitions filed, and the number of discretionary petitions granted. States are listed in the table according to their court structure, with states with one COLR and one IAC first, then states with only a COLR, and finally states with more than one COLR or IAC. Table 3 provides more detailed information on mandatory caseloads, and Table 4 looks in detail at discretionary caseloads.

Mandatory Appellate Court Caseloads in 1986

MANDATORY APPEALS FILED IN STATE APPELLATE COURTS. Map 1.2 provides an overview of the filing rates

⁴Mandatory appeals are actually 99.7 percent of the total appeals and petitions filed in Mississippi, rounded to 100 percent in Table 1.1.

TABLE 1.1

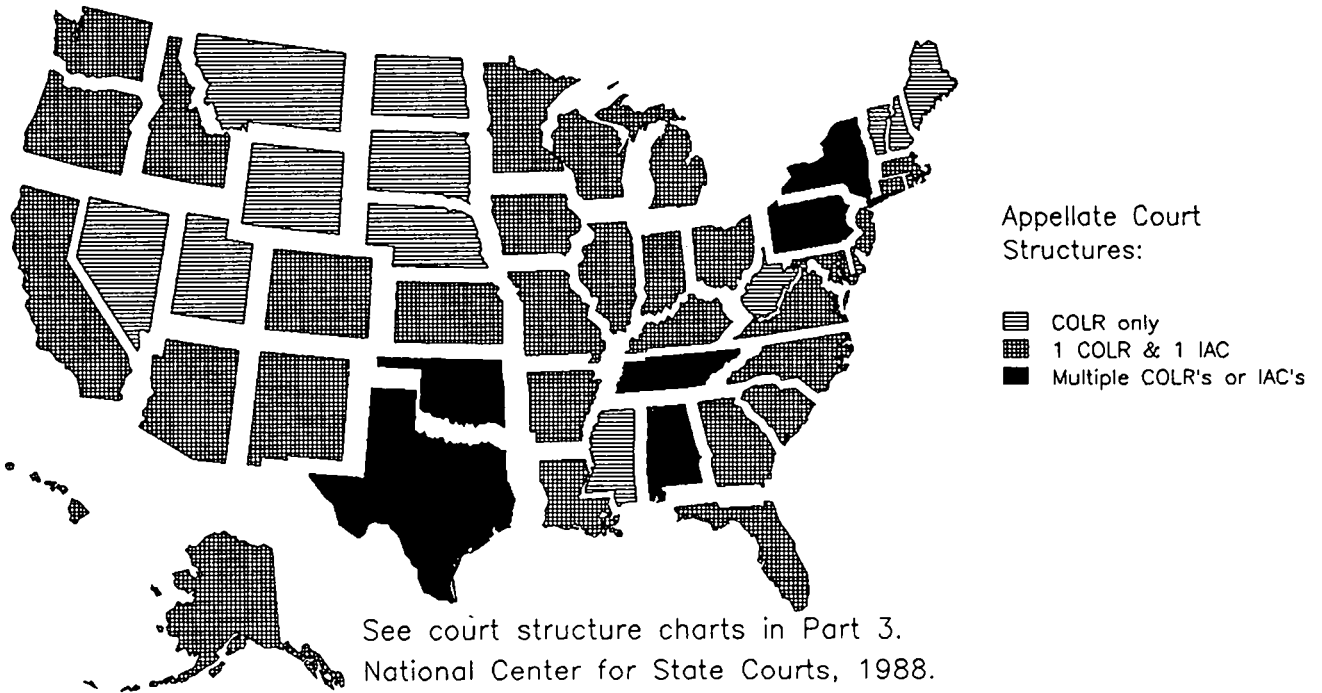
Mandatory Appeals Filed as a Percent of Mandatory Appeals and Discretionary Petitions Filed in 1986

State	Percent
West Virginia	0%
New Hampshire	0%
Louisiana	41%
California	48%
Massachusetts	49%
North Carolina	56%
Wisconsin	66%
Georgia	67%
Alaska	68%
Minnesota	69%
Maryland	69%
Rhode Island	70%
Tennessee	72%
Colorado	73%
Pennsylvania	73%
Arizona	74%
Washington	74%
Kentucky	76%
Missouri	77%
Alabama	79%
Texas	80%
Florida	81%
Oregon	81%
New Jersey	82%
Illinois	83%
New Mexico	85%
Ohio	85%
Idaho	86%
South Dakota	92%
Utah	92%
Montana	94%
Hawaii	95%
District of Columbia	95%
Vermont	96%
South Carolina	98%
Delaware	99%
Mississippi	100%
Wyoming	100%
North Dakota	100%
Nevada	100%

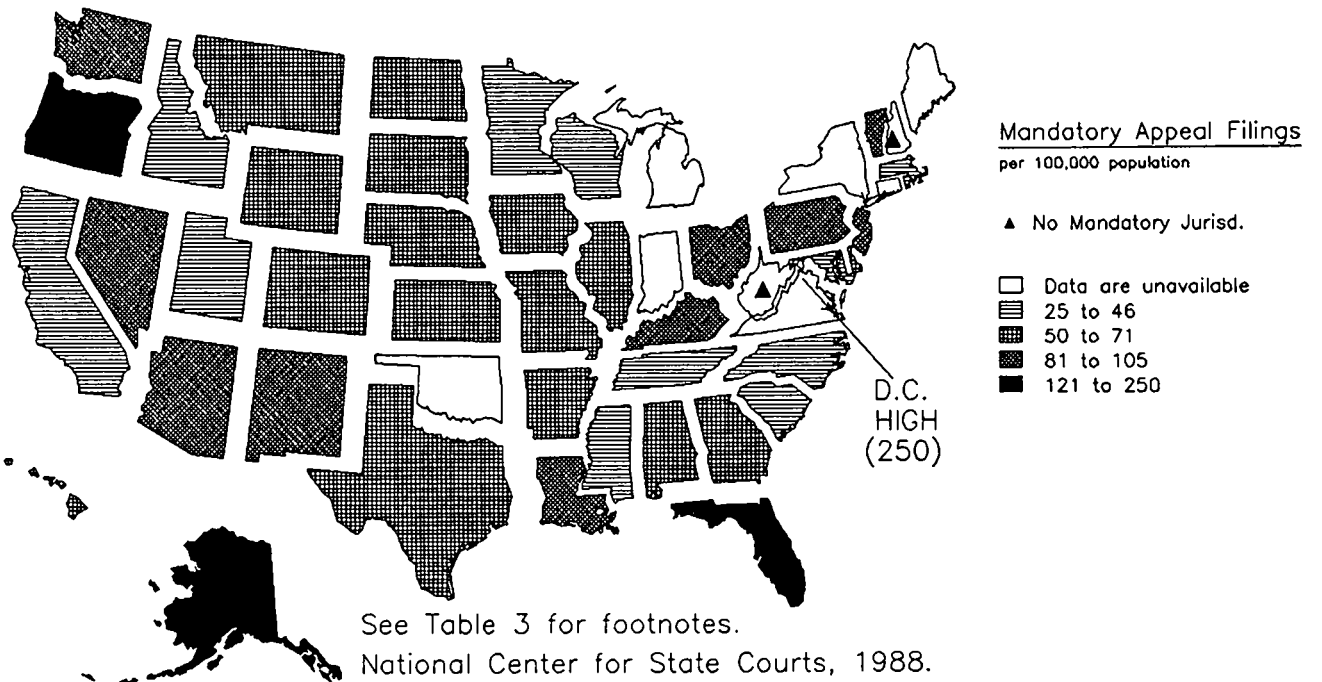
See Table 2 for footnotes.
National Center for State Courts, 1988.

for mandatory appeals in 1986, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population in each state. A triangle on the map indicates that a state's appellate court lacks mandatory jurisdiction, while states are left blank when relevant data are not available. Filing rates varied from a low of 25 per 100,000 population in Massachusetts to a high of 250 in the District of Columbia, duplicating the range found in 1985. After the District of Columbia, there is a gap to the next-highest filing rate: 159 per 100,000 population in Oregon. Florida (121), Arizona (104.5), and Vermont (101.7) also had rates of greater than 100 appeals filed per 100,000 of population. The filing rates per 100,000 population are

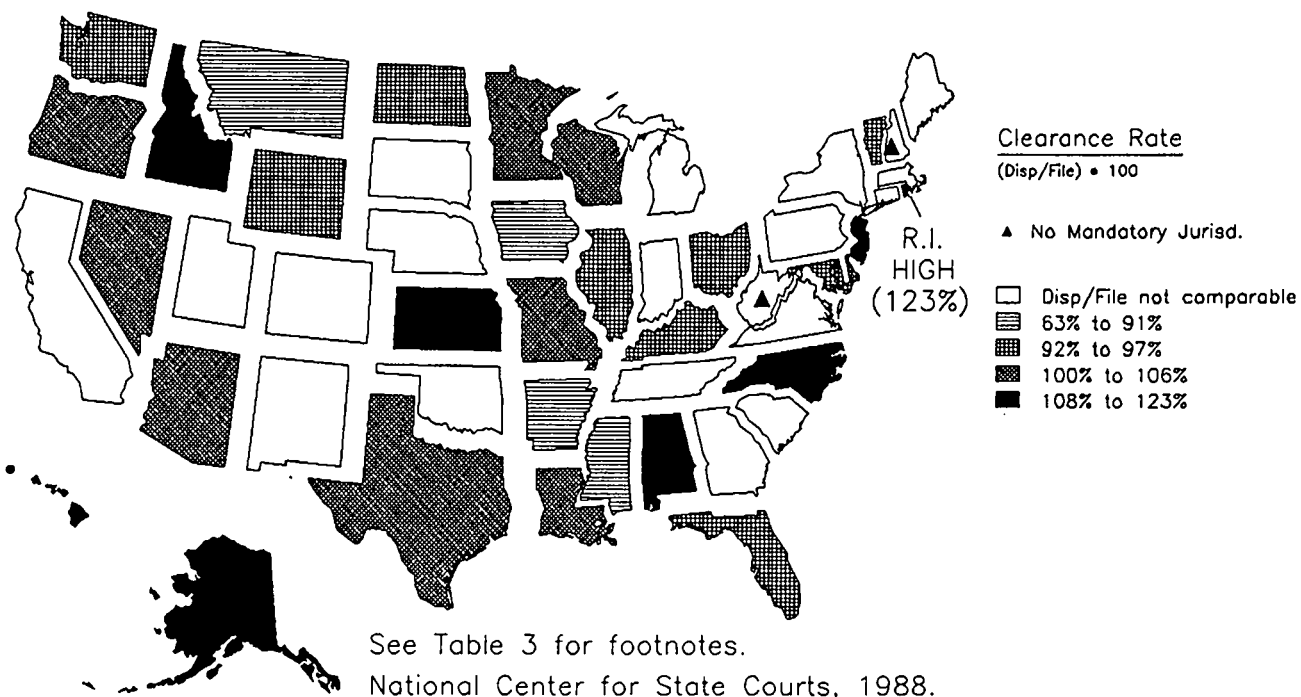
MAP 1.1: Appellate Court Structures, 1986



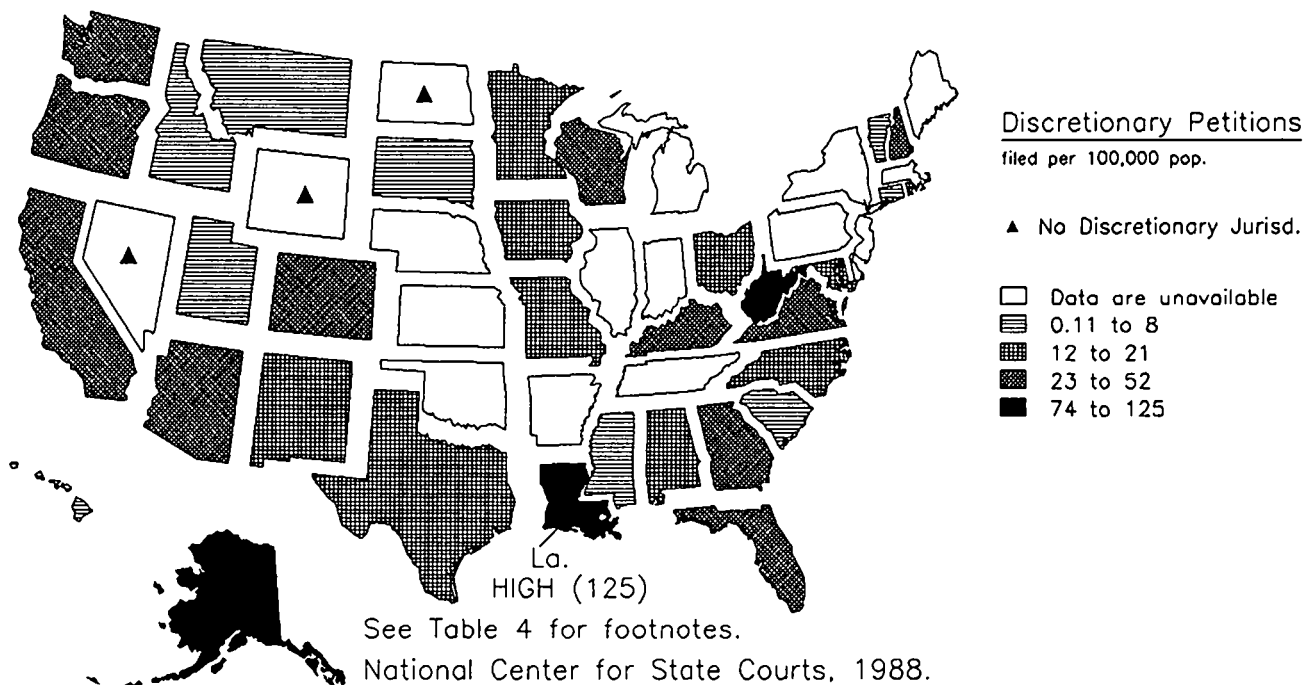
MAP 1.2: Mandatory Appellate Filings per 100,000 Population, 1986



MAP 1.3: Clearance Rates for Mandatory Appellate Filings, 1986



MAP 1.4: Discretionary Appellate Filings per 100,000 Population, 1986



calculated from the caseload statistics in Table 3 and the state population figures in Appendix D.

Mandatory case filing rates do not appear to be related to particular appellate court structures. The District of Columbia and Vermont with high filing rates have a single appellate court, while the other states (such as Alaska, Florida, and Oregon) with high filing rates have one COLR and one IAC. States with a COLR with discretionary jurisdiction and an IAC with strictly mandatory jurisdiction had filing rates covering the low to middle range, from South Carolina (25.8) to Alabama (71.4). Where all appellate jurisdiction is mandatory, filing rates were in the middle ranges: Nevada (88.5), North Dakota (55.5), and Wyoming (67.5).

Filing rates appear to be related to three factors. The first is the way in which jurisdiction and functions are organized in an appellate system. This explains a limited amount of the variation across the states. The second factor is the economic, social, and cultural characteristics that influence litigation and resulting appellate filings. The third factor, as noted in the footnotes to the tables, is the differences in the counting procedures (e.g., unit of count) that states use to generate their statistics and their methods of resolving recordkeeping problems, such as whether a reinstated appeal is treated as a new filing. The footnotes also note situations in which an appellate court does not provide information or where the data is not consistent with the categories recommended by the *State Court Model Statistical Dictionary*.

The accounting differences that form the third factor affecting comparisons between states often have substantial impact. California's filing rate of 38.1 mandatory appeals per 100,000 population is among the lowest nationwide. Some states that have higher filing rates, such as Washington and Oregon, count filings at the notice of appeal. California's appellate courts, however, count mandatory filings at a later stage, the filing of the record, a point at which some cases have already been closed. California's filing rate for mandatory appeals is also affected by the fact that, unlike many states, California's COLR has no jurisdiction over judicial discipline cases. Some of the neighboring states with higher levels of filings count appellate filings in a manner that inflates their caseloads relative to California's. For example, the footnote for Oregon in Table 3 indicates that its totals are overinclusive in that some granted discretionary petitions are counted with the mandatory appeals.

There is only slight evidence of regional patterns. The northeastern states (with the exception of Massachusetts) and the western states (with the exception of California) have filing rates clustered near the second highest range shown on Map 1.2 (81 to 105 filings per 100,000 population). The southeastern states (again, with an exception—Florida) tend to fall in the lowest range of 25 to 46 filings per 100,000 population. The midwestern states tend to report filing rates in the low middle range, shown in the map as 50-71 filings per 100,000 population.

The typical pattern in most states with one or more IACs is for the COLR to receive only a small portion of the mandatory cases filed. There are exceptions. In Hawaii, Idaho, and New Mexico, the COLR receives more mandatory appeals than the IAC. Table 3 provides information on

the relative distribution of mandatory appeals between COLRs and IACs. The organization charts in Part III indicate the underlying division of subject matter jurisdiction within each state with more than one appellate court.

CLEARANCE RATES FOR MANDATORY APPEALS IN 1986. Map 1.3 displays variations in the clearance rates for mandatory appeals. The map again gives statewide ranges, combining all appellate courts in the state and showing mandatory appeals decided in 1986 as a percentage of those filed in that year for both COLRs and IACs. Where filings and dispositions are not reported in a manner comparable to other states, the state is left blank on the map.

A clearance rate is calculated by dividing the number of dispositions in a year by the number of filings in that year and then multiplying by 100. A percentage over 100 indicates that the appellate courts in a state disposed of more appeals than were filed, thus reducing their pending caseload. Clearance rates range from a low of 63 percent in Montana to a high of 123 percent in Rhode Island. The extent of that range suggests that clearance rates may fluctuate with short-term trends that affect the work of the appellate courts. Prior caseload statistics reports reveal that a state's clearance rate often changes sharply from year to year.

Thirty states and the District of Columbia report comparable data and are included in the map. Of these, 17 have clearance of greater than 100 percent and are reducing the size of their pending caseload. There is only one apparent consistency in the ranking of these jurisdictions: those with one appellate court tend to be found in the lower range of clearance rates. Six out of the 14 jurisdictions that had clearance rates of 97 percent or less (Delaware, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming) have one appellate court. Only three with one appellate court had clearance rates of over 100 percent and are thus reducing their pending caseloads (the District of Columbia, Nevada, and Rhode Island).

Discretionary Appellate Caseloads in 1986

DISCRETIONARY PETITIONS FILED. The 54,512 discretionary petitions recorded in Table 3 (and with additional details in Table 4) are an incomplete count of the total number filed nationally in 1986. Most states have an appellate system in which the COLR, and many of the IACs, have split mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction. The tendency, however, is for mandatory filings to predominate in the intermediate appellate courts.

Map 1.4 draws upon Table 4 to show the pattern of discretionary petitions per 100,000 population for 1986. States with totally mandatory jurisdiction are indicated by a triangle, and states with partial discretionary jurisdiction for which rates are not available are left blank on the map. Of the 33 states for which comparable data are available, Louisiana has the highest filing rate: 122 per 100,000 population. This rate is considerably higher than its mandatory case filing rate of 85. In most states, however, the gap is more substantial, since the bulk of their total appellate case filings is in the form of mandatory appeals.

Generally, there is a closer association between filing rates and jurisdiction for discretionary filings than was evident for mandatory filings. West Virginia and New

TABLE 1.2

**Discretionary Petitions Granted
as a Percent of Total Discretionary Cases Filed**

State	Percent Granted Review
Missouri	7%
Ohio	12%
Oregon	14%
Texas	14%
Hawaii	16%
Louisiana	23%
Minnesota	25%
New Mexico	31%
West Virginia	37%

See Table 2 for footnotes.
National Center for State Courts, 1988.

Hampshire, the two states with completely discretionary appellate jurisdiction, for example, stand in the top range of filings (82.6 and 52, respectively). Alaska, with the third highest filing rate (74.3), has a supreme court with criminal jurisdiction that is totally discretionary and civil jurisdiction that is totally mandatory. The Alaska Court of Appeals (an IAC) has no civil jurisdiction but has jurisdiction for criminal case appeals that is mandatory or discretionary depending on the type of appeal. There remains, however, substantial variation between states. Some of that variation can be explained by different units of count and filing procedures.

Filing a discretionary petition does not guarantee appellate review. Table 5 provides the available information regarding discretionary filings in 1986, including the number of petitions filed and decided. Text Table 1.2 summarizes the percentages granted for those states for which complete and comparable data are available. Percentages are given for states when all appellate courts with discretionary jurisdiction are included. In some states, only the COLR has discretionary jurisdiction, and, therefore, its petition data are the basis for calculation of the state's overall percentage.

In West Virginia, 37 percent of discretionary petitions were granted. That is the highest rate of the nine states for which complete and comparable data are available. West Virginia's appellate court has no mandatory jurisdiction. More than one in five discretionary petitions were granted in the appellate courts of Louisiana (23 percent), Minnesota (25 percent), and New Mexico (31 percent). By contrast, the appellate courts of Missouri granted less than one of every 14 petitions (7 percent).

CLEARANCE RATES FOR DISCRETIONARY PETITIONS.

Text Table 1.3 provides information on discretionary petitions that were decided during 1986 as a percentage of those filed in that year (more detailed breakdowns can be found in the source table, Table 4). Comparable disposition and filing data are available for 24 states and the District of Columbia. The resulting clearance rates show considerable variation, although not as much as was found for man-

TABLE 1.3

**Discretionary Petitions Decided as a Percentage
Discretionary of Petitions Filed**

State	Percent
Montana	53%
Alabama	76%
New Hampshire	78%
Virginia	86%
Washington	87%
Vermont	88%
Texas	88%
West Virginia	88%
Ohio	88%
Florida	89%
Idaho	92%
District of Columbia	95%
Alaska	98%
Illinois	99%
Arizona	100%
Mississippi	100%
Minnesota	101%
Louisiana	102%
North Carolina	102%
Oregon	102%
Maryland	104%
Hawaii	105%
Kentucky	107%
Rhode Island	118%
Iowa	148%

See Table 4 for footnotes.
National Center for State Courts, 1988.

datory appeals. Iowa, with 148 percent, has the highest rate. Eight other states (Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oregon, and Rhode Island) were reducing their pending petition caseload through clearance rates of over 100 percent. Four of these states—Louisiana, North Carolina, Oregon, and Rhode Island—also reduced their statewide mandatory caseload during 1986. Montana, with 53 percent, had the lowest discretionary petition clearance rate among the states in the Text Table. The position of Montana and Rhode Island at opposite ends of the spectrum parallels that found for mandatory appeals clearance rates. If overall clearance rates are calculated for both appeals and discretionary petitions, Rhode Island has the highest (121 percent) and Montana the lowest (58 percent). Both states have a single appellate court, but Montana receives a greater share of its caseload in the form of mandatory appeals.

Appellate Court Workloads in 1986

One index of appellate court workloads is the total number of mandatory appeals filed and discretionary petitions granted. Overall, 20 percent of the petitions filed in the states with complete and comparable data were subsequently granted by the appellate court. For 16 states and the District of Columbia, it is possible to combine the number of mandatory appeals filed with the number of

TABLE 1.4

**State Appellate Caseloads in 1986:
Mandatory Appeals Filed and Discretionary
Petitions Granted**

State	Rate per 100,000 Population	Mandatory Appeals as Percent of Total*
South Carolina	26.5	97%
North Carolina	29.0	89%
West Virginia	30.2	0%
California	41.4	92%
Minnesota	51.2	90%
North Dakota	55.5	100%
Arkansas	57.4	100%
Texas	62.4	97%
Missouri	66.7	98%
Wyoming	67.5	100%
Hawaii	69.9	99%
Nevada	88.5	100%
Ohio	96.5	98%
New Mexico	101.1	95%
Louisiana	112.9	75%
Oregon	164.3	97%
District of Columbia	249.6	100%

*Appellate courts in Arkansas, Nevada, North Dakota, and Wyoming have no discretionary jurisdiction; of the states included in the table, West Virginia's COLR has exclusively discretionary jurisdiction.

Source: Table 2 and Appendix D.

discretionary petitions granted in order to determine appellate court workloads. The result is shown in Text Table 1.4, expressed as a number of filings per 100,000 population. The rates vary from a low of 26.5 filings per 100,000 population in South Carolina to a high of 249.6 per 100,000 population in the District of Columbia. Comparatively low filing rates were also found in North Carolina (29.0) and West Virginia (30.2). The rate for California's appellate courts was relatively low (41.4 filings per capita). Ohio (96.5), New Mexico (101.1), Louisiana (112.9), and Oregon (164.3) had high workloads, as measured in Text Table 1.4.

Appellate Court Opinions in 1986

Table 6 provides the number of majority opinions published by state appellate courts, shown separately for each COLR and IAC. To facilitate comparisons between appellate courts, which range in size from three judges (Alaska Court of Appeals) to 77 judges (California Courts of Appeal), the volume of opinions is also shown as a rate per judge/justice.

The preparation of opinions is another important index of the work of the appellate courts. However, problems of comparability exist between courts in what is defined as an opinion and in how opinions are counted. The number of opinions prepared in a court will reflect the relative weight of its mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction and the

court's place in the state's appellate hierarchy. Table 6 provides extensive information on the subject matter jurisdiction of each appellate court, whether opinions are counted by case or by written document, and whether the count includes majority opinions, per curiam opinions, and memos/orders. Information on the size of the lawyer support staff available to the court is also included to aid in interpreting the opinion statistics.

The number of written opinions for COLRs varies considerably. Most courts of last resort in states with an IAC report several hundred opinions for 1986. The range extends from 58 in the Supreme Court of New Jersey to 696 in the South Carolina Supreme Court. There was limited variation for COLRs in states without intermediate appellate courts.

The number of written majority opinions in the IACs is tied more directly to the size of the state. The highest number of dispositions by opinion was in California, with a total of 9,458. IACs in states like Louisiana, Michigan, New Jersey, and Ohio reported more than 3,500 opinions. The subject matter jurisdiction of appellate courts, as portrayed in Table 6, does not differ significantly among courts within a state or between states. The impact of differences in the allocation of mandatory and discretionary appellate jurisdiction, however, is evident.

The discussion of Table 6, like that referring to the contents of the other five tables on appellate court caseloads, illustrates the range and quality of the information available. Those interested in particular topics or in particular states are directed to the organization charts in Part III and the detailed tables in Part IV.

Trial Court Caseloads in 1986

This section summarizes the contents of Tables 7-12, in Part III. Those tables describe the 1986 caseloads of the nation's state trial courts for general civil, criminal, and juvenile cases. As with the discussion of appellate caseloads, the focus of the text is on statewide levels. Maps report the aggregate activity of all courts with relevant jurisdiction in a state. The tables in Part IV, however, report statistics for individual trial court systems in each state and for the state total caseload. The tables also contain footnotes that outline the differences between states in the unit of count, the allocation of jurisdiction for particular types of cases, and state-defined categories of cases that overlap several CSIM casetypes.

**General and Limited Trial Court
Jurisdiction**

The distinction between a limited and general jurisdiction court is basic to understanding patterns in the distribution of trial court caseloads. Limited jurisdiction trial courts are variously called municipal courts, magistrates courts, or justice of the peace courts. They share a limited range of subject matter jurisdiction, generally minor civil and minor criminal cases, as defined by law. Traffic and local ordinance violations form the bulk of the work of most state limited jurisdiction trial courts.

Limited jurisdiction courts often have subject matter jurisdiction that overlaps with that of a state's general jurisdiction trial courts, which are the major courts of record

from which there is a right of appeal. In preparing the criminal caseload statistics reported in this series, violations of traffic laws or ordinances are not counted (see the *State Court Model Statistical Dictionary*). This leaves misdemeanors and certain types of felonies (termed "triable felonies" as a caseload category, because the case can be tried to completion in the court in which it is filed) as the main component of most limited jurisdiction court's caseloads. The majority of cases reaching general jurisdiction trial courts are civil filings. Of the cases filed in 1986 included in these statistics, criminal cases represented exactly one half of limited jurisdiction caseloads nationally and 27.2 percent of general jurisdiction court caseloads. Defining a court as an administratively distinct entity, there were, in 1986, some 2,250 general jurisdiction and 13,230 limited jurisdiction courts in the United States (totals derived from court structure charts in Part III).

The District of Columbia offers an example of the factors that need to be considered when making comparisons. The District of Columbia's court organization is fully unified, with one trial court assuming all civil and criminal jurisdiction. The defendant is the unit of count in criminal cases. If the unit of count were informations or indictments, which may contain multiple defendants, the number of filings would be less; if the unit of count were charges, reported filings would be greater (see Figure D, p. 215). Further, the District of Columbia is a high-density urban area, and its economic and social structure is not comparable to that of the states, which include areas that range from low to high population density.

Total Civil Filings in 1986

Map 1.5 shows the allocation of the 15.7 million civil filings recorded in Table 7. Caseload levels are indicated by shading that becomes darker as the per capita population filing rate increases. The caseloads include tort, contract, real property rights, small claims, domestic relations, estate, and mental health cases. In addition, the total civil caseload for many states includes appeals from decisions by administrative agencies and appeals from limited jurisdiction trial courts to general jurisdiction trial courts.

Civil caseload statistics are available in 1986 from eight trial court systems not included in previous annual caseload reports. Filings in those eight courts account for nearly one half of the increase between 1985-1986 in the number of civil cases reported. A total of 126 court systems, defined here as a level in a state trial court hierarchy, are included in Table 8.⁵

The organization charts in Part III are the basic source of information on the types of courts found in each state and the allocation of subject matter jurisdiction among them. The main obstacle to comparability between states is the incompleteness of data from limited jurisdiction courts. In 18 of the 47 states reporting comparable civil filing data, one or more statewide limited jurisdiction court systems did not provide the relevant information. In Map 1.5, states missing one limited jurisdiction court system are included but marked with a dot. This accounts for 16 of the 18 states with incomplete reporting at the lower jurisdiction court level. In the remaining two states, Tennessee and Oregon, two limited jurisdiction court systems did not report, and the states are therefore left blank on the map. The map is

therefore useful primarily as a summary of the contents of Table 8. It is more informative to examine patterns in state caseload information for general and limited jurisdiction courts separately. This alleviates some of the problems of comparability between states with different court structures: the District of Columbia and five states—Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and South Dakota—did not have limited jurisdiction courts in 1986.⁶

Map 1.5 does, however, provide a broad overview of the magnitude of civil caseloads. The District of Columbia has the highest filing level, 23,242 per 100,000 population, and Montana the lowest, 3,445. If we place each state in the context of its regional pattern, the impact of incomplete limited jurisdiction court data is evident. States such as Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and South Carolina are shown with filing rates lower than their neighbors, and inclusion of the missing limited jurisdiction court would make their caseloads more consistent with that typical of their region. The map does, however, indicate a basic ranking of states. States such as Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, and Oklahoma are among those with the highest civil filing levels despite the absence of data from a limited jurisdiction court.

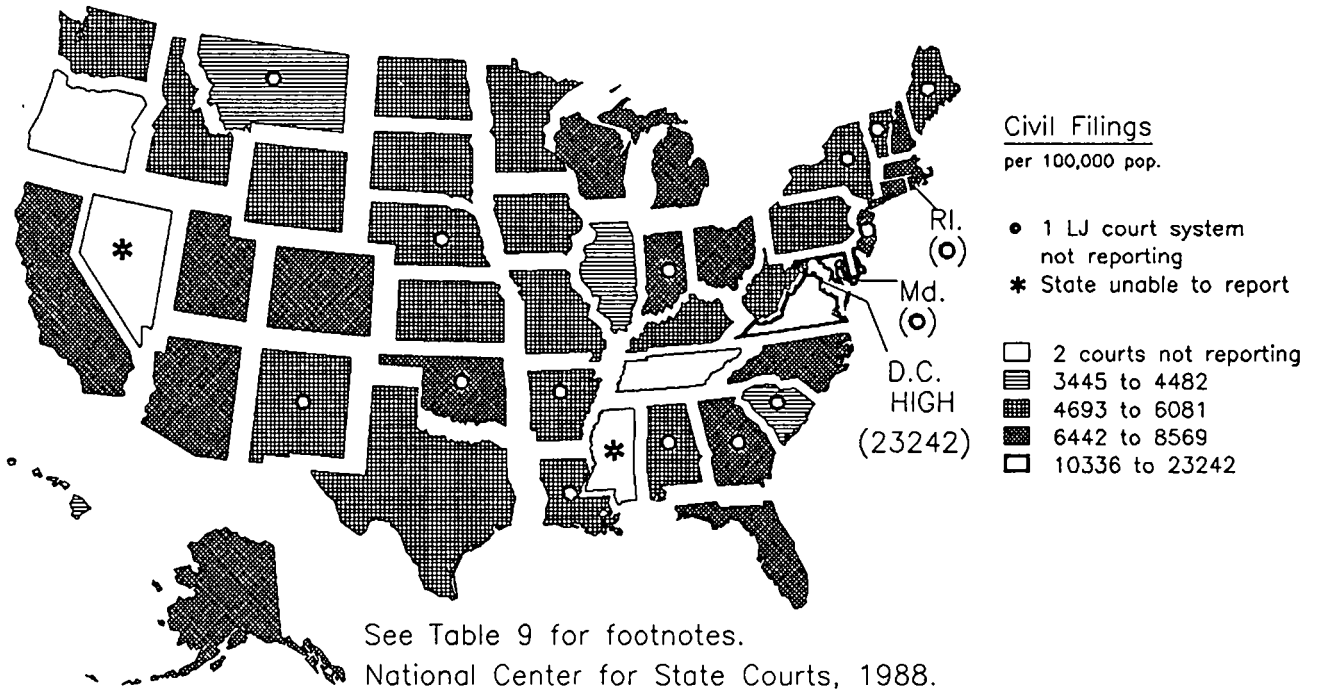
CIVIL FILINGS IN GENERAL JURISDICTION TRIAL COURTS. Table 9 provides detailed information on civil filings and dispositions per court. Map 1.6 extracts state-wide per capita filings for general jurisdiction courts. States with only general jurisdiction trial courts can be expected to have higher filing rates on the map than those states with both general and limited jurisdiction courts. They are marked with a triangle. Mississippi and Nevada did not report 1986 trial caseload statistics to the NCSC.

Filings range from the low of 565 per 100,000 population in Maine to 23,242 in the District of Columbia. Maine is atypical of the New England states, which tend to have filing rates above 1,000. This divergence from the regional pattern is partly attributable to the allocation of civil jurisdiction among Maine's trial courts. In Maine, the limited jurisdiction courts assume the bulk of the non-tort civil caseload. It also reflects the way in which Maine's trial courts treat reopened cases. Similar to Rhode Island, which also has a low filing rate, Maine does not count reopened cases as new filings, while other states in the region—Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont (partially)—do (see Figure H, p. 235).

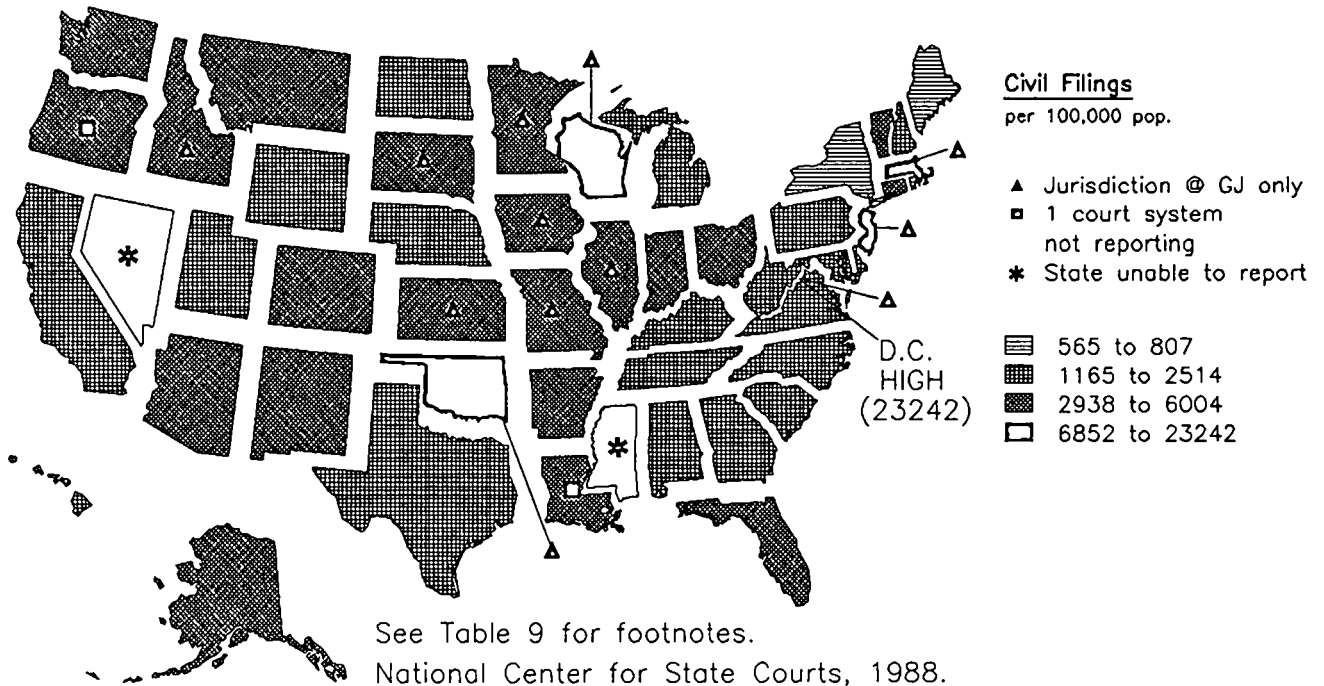
⁵The eight court systems are Colorado County (144,766), Georgia Probate (22,946), Georgia Magistrates (183,166), Tennessee General Sessions (3,073), Texas Municipal (561), Texas Justice of the Peace (268,337), Wyoming Justice of the Peace (4,334), and Wyoming County (15,896). Four courts included in the 1985 report are not listed in Table 8. The Minnesota County Court was consolidated into the state's unified trial court system. The Nebraska Municipal Court was merged with the County Court. The Guam Superior Court is not included in the 1986 report, although it was in previous annual caseload statistics reports. Filing statistics for the Indiana Probate Court were not available for 1986, although they were included in the 1985 annual caseload report. Finally, two courts (the Delaware Alderman's Court and the Maine Administrative Court) did not report any civil case filings in 1986, although they reported filings in the previous year.

⁶The general and limited jurisdiction trial courts in Minnesota were merged into a unified court system in 1987. Caseload statistics for 1986 were collected in anticipation of that change and thus Tables 1-12 in Part IV list a single trial court for the state.

MAP 1.5: Civil Caseload per 100,000 Population, 1986



MAP 1.6: General Jurisdiction Civil Caseload per 100,000 Population, 1986



The method used to count domestic relations cases also varies among the states in a manner that affects their ranking (see the footnotes in Table 9). In some states, support/custody cases are counted as separate filings, while in other states such cases are treated as part of the original filing for a divorce. Most states count support/custody proceedings as part of the original filing unless they involve issues that arise at a later point in time or as a post-decree filing.

Consideration of the bookkeeping underlying the statistics often offers a partial explanation for states that seem to deviate from a clear regional pattern. For example, all states in the southeastern region, except Florida, have filing rates ranging from 1,100 to 2,500 per 100,000 population. Florida's substantially higher filing rate (3,793) reflects in part the practice of counting all support/custody matters as separate cases. Other states in the region combine marriage dissolution and support/custody as a single case filing, unless there is an independent filing on the support/custody issue.

General jurisdiction filings are highest in states without limited jurisdiction courts. Other states with high filing levels (greater than 2,900 per capita) include Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Indiana, Montana, New Mexico, Ohio, and Washington; Oregon also falls into that category, despite the absence of filing data for one of its general jurisdiction courts. The relatively lower levels of filings in New England are partially explained by the caseloads carried by their limited jurisdiction courts.

CLEARANCE RATES FOR CIVIL CASES IN GENERAL JURISDICTION TRIAL COURTS. Map 1.7 displays clearance rates for general jurisdiction court civil caseloads in 1986. Each state's rate is calculated by dividing the number of dispositions in that year by the number of filings and expressing the result as a percentage. The source is Table 9. Civil clearance rates range from 75 percent in Washington to 129 percent in Utah. Eleven of the 44 states with comparable filing and disposition data cleared more than 100 percent of their 1986 caseload, and thus reduced their pending caseload. With the exception of Idaho, states with particularly high clearance rates (104 percent or above) fell in the middle range of states in terms of per capita filings. These states include Hawaii, Maine, Nebraska, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

Overall, with the exception of Idaho and New Jersey, a high filing rate seems to be associated with a low clearance rate. Maine, for example, had the lowest per 100,000 population filing rate and one of the highest clearance rates (107 percent). A full interpretation of the relationship, however, requires consideration of the distribution within each state of the subject matter jurisdiction between limited and general jurisdiction courts.

Total Criminal Filings in 1986

The 11 million criminal case filings recorded in Table 7 are an aggregate of felony, misdemeanors, driving while intoxicated (DWI) cases, and criminal cases that originated at the limited jurisdiction level and are heard through appeal in a general jurisdiction court (see Figure H, p. 235). In calculating state trial court caseloads, filings in limited jurisdiction courts of felony cases for the purpose of holding a preliminary hearing are excluded from the total if the result

is a defendant being bound over for trial in a court of general jurisdiction. The case is thus only counted once, as a filing at the general jurisdiction level. Data on criminal case filings were available for 52 general jurisdiction court systems and 58 limited jurisdiction court systems in 1986 (with a court system defined as a level in a state's court hierarchy—see Table 8 for a listing). This is an increase of six over the number of limited jurisdiction courts included in the 1985 caseload statistics. Filings from those court systems account for 1,161,786 of the 1,438,277 additional criminal cases filed in 1986 over the 1985 reported total.⁷

Filing rates per 100,000 population are calculated on the basis of the adult population in each state and can be found in Table 10. Map 1.8 displays statewide filing rates, which combine all trial courts that have criminal jurisdiction.

The range extends from a low of 1,833 per 100,000 population in Kansas to a high of 16,767 in Delaware, a very substantial range. Generally, the highest filing rates (10,000 per 100,000 population or greater) are found in the mid-Atlantic region (District of Columbia, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia) and in the south/southwestern region (Arizona, Arkansas, New Mexico, and Texas). In two of these states—Arkansas and West Virginia—the high filing rate is without the inclusion of statistics from a limited jurisdiction trial court. Alaska, Idaho, Kentucky, Nebraska (despite incomplete reporting), and South Dakota also had relatively high filing rates (greater than 5,900 per 100,000 population). The pattern seems to be that high filing rates are concentrated in the southern half of the country, and that the availability of complete data from other states in that geographic area would probably reinforce this pattern.⁸

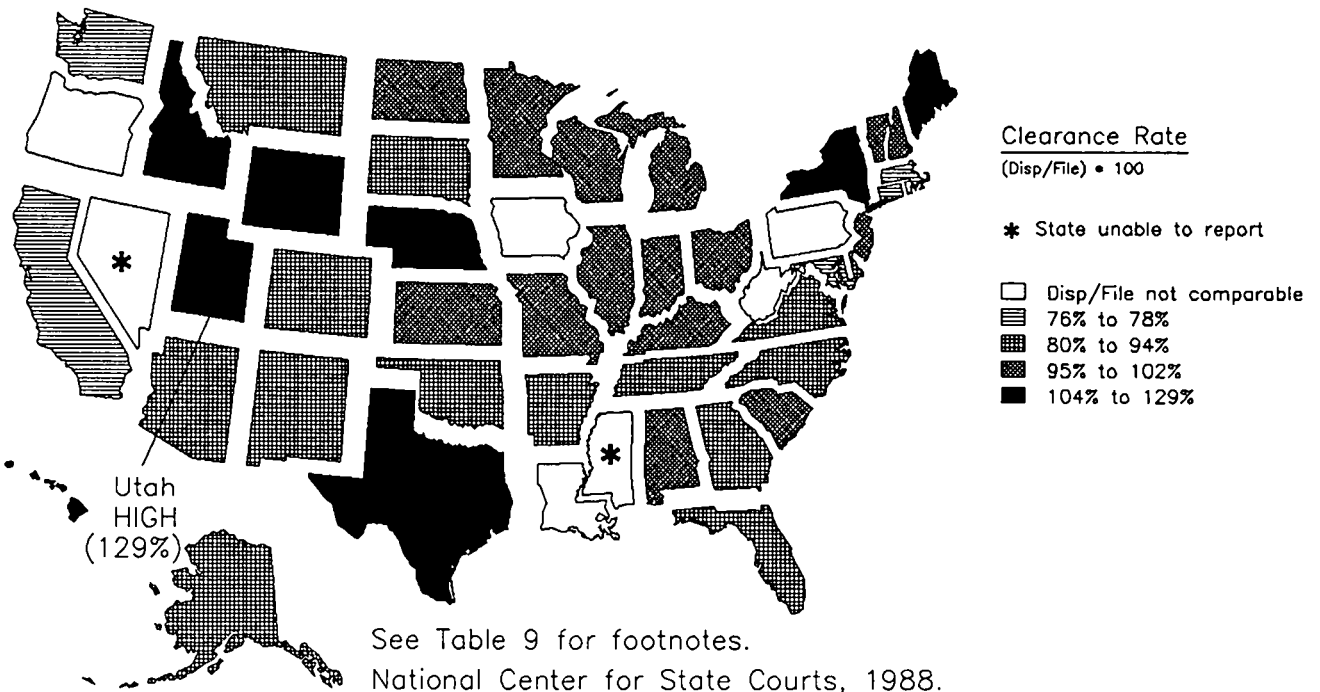
Despite the evidence of regional differences, the filing rates for particular states only become explicable with reference to the detailed information in Table 10. The statistics for many states are based on categories and counting methods that differ from the CSIM Project approach. As a result, the statewide rates shown in Map 1.8 are the product of some factors that cause the number of criminal filings to include some cases that are not relevant and to exclude still others that are relevant. The rates cited for Arkansas, Delaware, North Carolina, and Virginia, for example, all include some ordinance violations that cannot be separated from the category of criminal caseload as defined in the *State Court Model Statistical Dictionary*.

The distribution of high and low filing rates among the states does not correspond to what is known from police

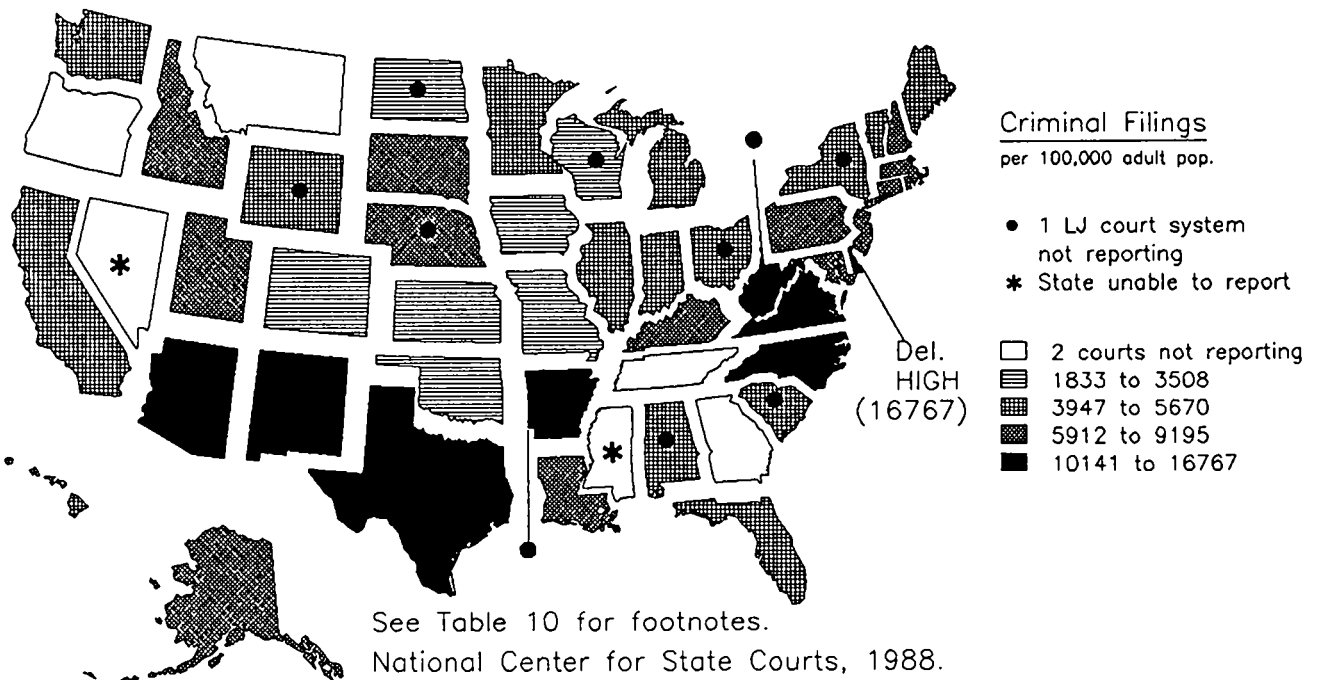
⁷The six courts are Georgia State (113,056 filings), Georgia Probate (5,146), Texas Justice of the Peace (555,580), Texas Municipal (472,992), Wyoming County (11,233), and Wyoming Justice of the Peace (3,776). The trial courts of Minnesota and Nebraska are consolidated in the 1986 caseload report; caseload figures are not provided for the Guam Superior Court.

⁸The number of criminal cases filed in the Louisiana District Court is estimated based on information provided by the Office of the Judicial Administrator, Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Published caseload statistics for the district court include traffic/other violation cases as part of the criminal caseload. To make the definition of criminal filings consistent with the CSIM Project casetype, which does exclude traffic/other violations, a sample of the 1986 district court cases was examined. Thirty percent of the cases in the sample fell within the CSIM Project casetype, and that percentage was applied to obtain estimated criminal filings.

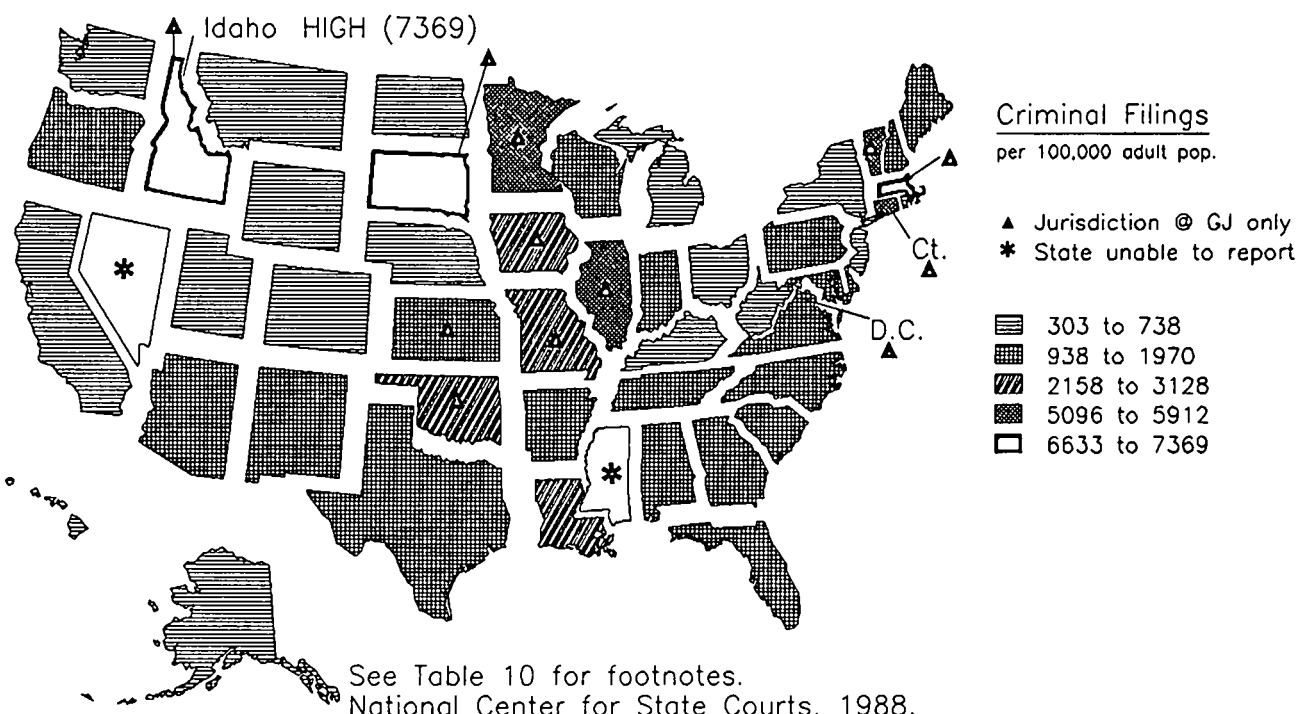
MAP 1.7: Civil Clearance Rates for General Jurisdiction Courts, 1986



MAP 1.8: Criminal Caseload per 100,000 Population, 1986



MAP 1.9: General Jurisdiction Criminal Caseload per 100,000 Population, 1986



statistics or crime victimization surveys about variation in crime rates. Instead, there is evidence of a strong regional pattern in the way in which cases are processed through the criminal justice system. This replicates the conclusions drawn from other sources of court statistics. In its 1985 census of felony courts, the Bureau of Justice Statistics found that the South accounted for 34 percent of all reported crime, 38 percent of all arrests, and 59 percent of all felony filings: "a person arrested for a crime in the South was more likely to be prosecuted and convicted in a felony court than a person arrested for a crime in any other region."⁹

CRIMINAL FILINGS IN GENERAL JURISDICTION TRIAL COURTS. As with civil filings, the national pattern is complicated by the restricted amount of information available from limited jurisdiction courts. This makes it difficult to make comparisons between states with and without limited jurisdiction courts or to focus on the more serious types of cases, which tend to be tried in general jurisdiction courts. Map 1.9 focuses on state criminal filings in general jurisdiction courts (see Table 10, p. 176). States not reporting data are noted with asterisks, and triangles are used to designate those states with only a general jurisdiction court.

The information summarized in Map 1.9 modifies the extent to which filings can be viewed as concentrated in the South. The highest filing rate is in Idaho (7,368 per 100,000 population), but the other states with rates over 6,000 per 100,000 population, are diversely located: Massachusetts

and South Dakota. All three are states that do not have limited jurisdiction courts.

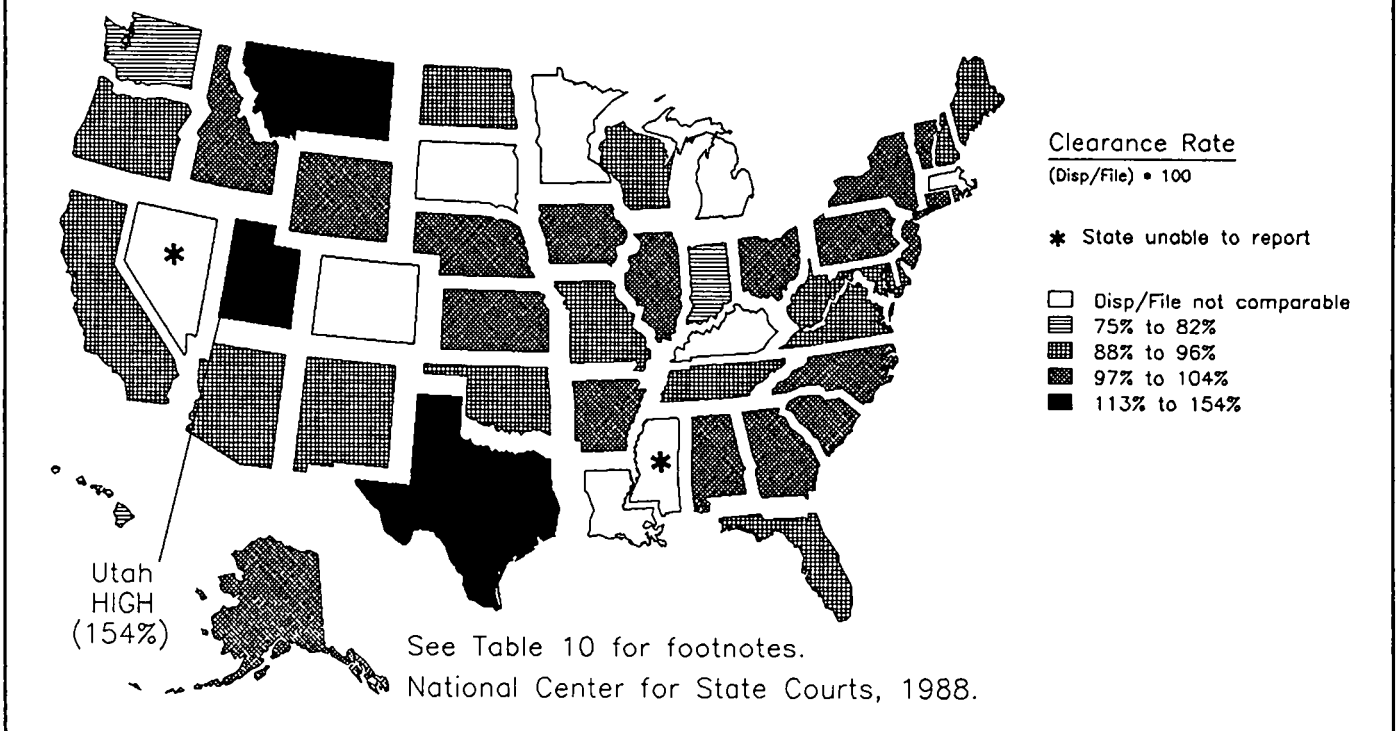
The states with high overall criminal filing rates, as shown in Map 1.8, are in the bottom part of the range for filing rates in general jurisdiction courts (roughly 900 to 2,000). This points to the role of the limited jurisdiction court as the predominant point at which criminal cases are filed in the South. All of the southern states have both general and limited jurisdiction trial courts. This fits with the pattern of low to average levels of recorded crime in the South, combined with a higher than typical propensity to prosecute minor offenses. This results in a more extensive use of limited jurisdiction courts than in other regions. Limited jurisdiction courts in many states can dispose of some felony offenses (called "limited felony" cases in the court organization charts located in Part III). Minor offenses, however, form the bulk of their filings.

Criminal caseloads are concentrated in the limited jurisdiction courts of the 37 states that initiate criminal proceedings in both limited and general jurisdiction trial courts. In both Utah and West Virginia, for example, 95 percent of criminal case filings occur in a limited jurisdiction trial court. Ninety percent or more of the criminal filings in 14 other states occur in limited jurisdiction courts, with at least three quarters of the filings in most of the remaining states occurring at that court level. The caseloads of the general jurisdiction courts will tend to consist of more serious offenses, such as felonies, and to lead to jury rather than bench trials.

The remaining 11 states (excluding Mississippi and Nevada, for which statistics are not available) are marked

⁹Pat Langan and Wayne Logan, *State Felony Courts and Felony Laws*, Washington D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, NCJ-106273.

MAP 1.10: Criminal Clearance Rates for General Jurisdiction Courts, 1986



with a triangle in Map 1.9. Connecticut, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Vermont have limited jurisdiction courts, but criminal cases cannot be filed in those courts. Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and South Dakota have unified their trial courts into a single level. Case filings in the general jurisdiction courts will represent the full range of offenses in the state's criminal code.

The highest filing rates per 100,000 population in Map 1.9 are found in states with unified trial courts or with limited jurisdiction courts that do not receive criminal case filings. All of their 1986 criminal caseloads are thus included in the map. That partly explains why Idaho, Massachusetts, and South Dakota emerge as the states with the highest filing rates in general jurisdiction trial courts. However, the three states also have relatively high filing rates as noted in Map 1.8, where filings in limited jurisdiction courts are included.

Most states are rather differently situated in the rankings presented in Maps 1.8 and 1.9. The summary presentations of state criminal caseloads in the two maps therefore highlight the importance of examining the court organization charts in Part III when interpreting the filing rates of particular states. Rates per 100,000 population combine the statistics received for all courts in a state that have relevant subject matter jurisdiction.

CLEARANCE RATES FOR CRIMINAL CASES IN GENERAL JURISDICTION TRIAL COURTS. Map 1.10, which refers to the information contained in Table 10, provides clearance rates for criminal cases achieved by general jurisdiction trial courts in 1986. Comparable filing and disposition data are available for 41 states and the District of Columbia. Of these, Utah reported the highest clearance

rate (154 percent) and Hawaii the lowest (75 percent). Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Texas all cleared more than 100 percent of their criminal caseload during the year. Many east coast states maintained clearance rates close to 100 percent despite the fact that the highest rates were in the western states.

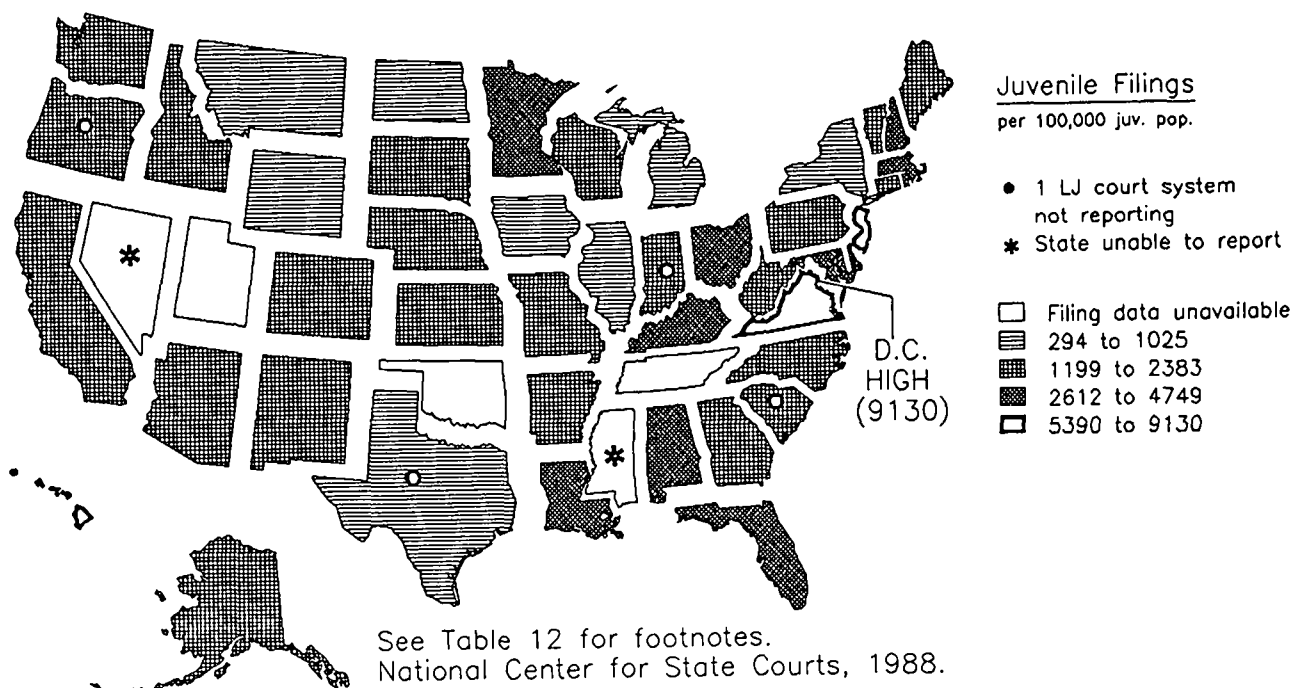
There is no evidence that associates high clearance rates with a particular type of court system structure. There is as much diversity among states without limited jurisdiction courts in their clearance rates as among those states with both levels of trial courts. The data for 1986, however, do suggest some relationship between the magnitude of the filing rate and clearance rates. Most states with low filing rates fall in the upper part of the range for clearance rates, while low clearance rates usually exist for those states with filing rates that are high compared to the national average.

Total Juvenile Caseloads in 1986

Juvenile caseload data reflect the use made of the various special procedures (often special courts) that have been established to handle cases involving persons defined as juveniles. Forty-five states provided information on juvenile caseloads in 1986, yielding a total of 708,598 case filings. Filing and disposition statistics, along with explanatory footnotes, for each court with juvenile subject matter jurisdiction can be found in Table 12 (p. 191).

JUVENILE FILINGS IN STATE TRIAL COURTS. Map 1.11 displays the rates per 100,000 juvenile population for each of the 45 states for which caseload information is

MAP 1.11: Juvenile Caseload per 100,000 Juvenile Population, 1986



available. Here, the denominator used to construct the rate is the number of residents age 17 or younger, because it is the most common definition of age of majority. Where a state's total is incomplete because one limited jurisdiction court did not report data, a dot is used to highlight the lack of comparability (Indiana, Oregon, South Carolina, and Texas). States are left blank on the map when more than one limited jurisdiction court did not provide data or where no juvenile statistics were available (Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Utah). In most states, jurisdiction for juvenile cases rests with a trial court at the general jurisdiction level.

Juvenile filing rates per 100,000 juvenile population vary from 294 in Texas to 9,130 in the District of Columbia. Hawaii, New Jersey, and Virginia also had high 1986 juvenile filing rates. At the opposite end of the range, low filing rates were found in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, New York, North Dakota, and Wyoming. Texas would be consistent with its surrounding states if all of its limited jurisdiction courts reported. Overall, the western part of the country has the most consistent filing rates where states range between 1,200 and 2,400, with the exception being the cluster of Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming. There is no clear tendency for southern states to replicate their high criminal filing rates with high juvenile caseloads.

Most states use the age of 18 to define adulthood, usually with provision for treating juveniles charged with specific offenses as adults. The states with the highest juvenile filing rates per 100,000 population transfer defendants to adult courts at age 18. Louisiana is the exception. By contrast, some of the states with comparatively low levels of juvenile filings—Illinois, Michigan, and New York—

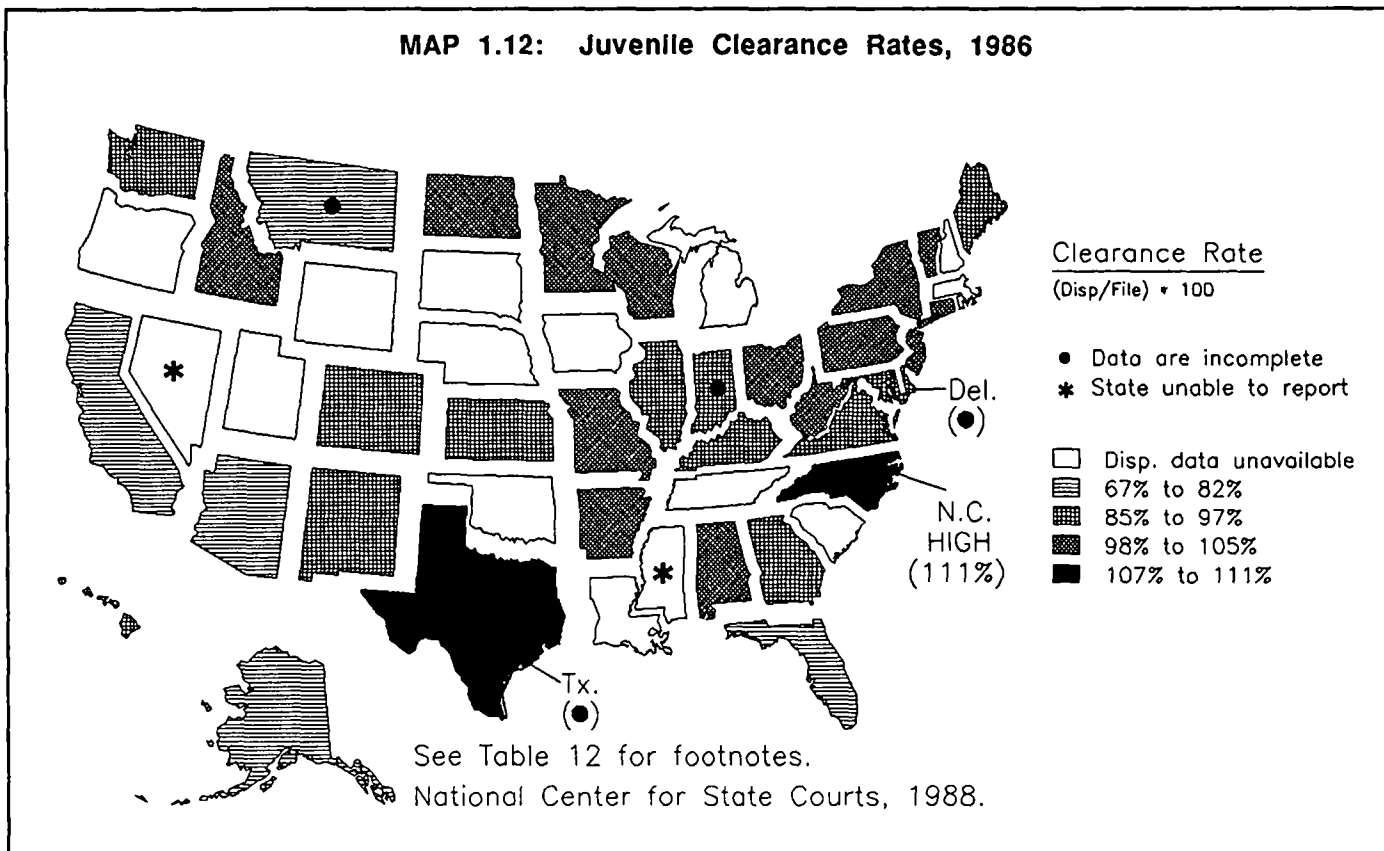
draw the boundary at a lower age, and thus decrease the potential caseload of their juvenile courts relative to other states. Figure E (p. 221) provides background information on the jurisdiction of each state's juvenile courts and the idiosyncrasies of how each tabulates its juvenile caseload. The definition of juvenile, the unit of count, and the point at which counting takes place clearly has an impact on the rates in Map 1.11. For example, the District of Columbia counts juvenile cases at the point of referral, an earlier stage in proceedings than in most of the states, and this contributes to its high caseload rate. This may also be a factor in the relatively high filing rate noted for Hawaii, another state that counts filings at the point of referral.

Juvenile filing rates do not appear to vary among the states in a manner that suggests regional or other patterns. As with criminal case filings, juvenile caseload statistics do not manifest clear relationships to the economic and social conditions that are usually associated with high levels of crime and social problems. Indeed, there is only a slight tendency for states with high rates of criminal filings to have high juvenile filing rates. Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire tend to be in the top categories for both types of case filings.

Differences in recordkeeping may serve to obscure whatever patterns do exist for juvenile filings. It is certainly likely that the relatively low filing rates, in states like Illinois, Michigan, and New York, are attributable, in part, to the use of a lower than typical age to transfer cases to the adult court.

CLEARANCE RATES FOR JUVENILE CASES. Clearance rates for juvenile cases are shown in Map 1.12, based

MAP 1.12: Juvenile Clearance Rates, 1986



on information in Table 12. The map includes 35 states that report comparable filing and disposition data. For those states, clearance rates range from 67 percent in Florida to 111 percent in North Carolina. Texas also has a high clearance rate, as do a diverse group of states, including Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, New York, and West Virginia. There is a tendency for states with low filing rates per 100,000 population to also be the ones with high clearance rates. The highest clearance rates are found in states such as New York and Texas, which had among the lowest filings per 100,000 juvenile population; conversely, those states with the highest filings per 100,000 population tend to have low clearance rates (e.g., the District of Columbia and Florida). When we move in from the extremes of the range, however, consistency is not evident. States such as Alaska, California, and New Mexico have moderate levels of juvenile filings but also are among those with the lowest clearance rates. The extent to which courts cleared their juvenile caseloads in 1986, therefore, was only slightly influenced by the volume of filings that the courts received in that year.

Conclusion

This report offers the most comprehensive review available of state court caseloads in 1986. Part I sought to

document the differences that exist between states in their caseloads and to highlight some of the national patterns that emerge. It also sought to demonstrate the extent to which differences in state court caseloads are often attributable to differences in how filings and dispositions are categorized and counted. Appellate and trial court filing rates vary greatly between states in the same region or between states with broadly similar economic and population characteristics. This suggests that the caseload differences reported here reflect, in large measure, the diversity of ways in which states generate statistics on their court caseloads.

Part I should therefore be viewed as an example of how the report can be used. The caseload statistics reported in Part IV can be understood only in the context of the information on court organization and jurisdiction in Part III and the material in Part V describing how each state prepares its statistics. The text and maps in Part I indicate the factors to be considered when making comparisons between states or examining the national picture.

Part II of the report demonstrates other possible uses for caseload statistics. It examines trends in civil litigation over the 1981-1986 period by assembling information on case filings that is comparable across courts and over time.

Part II

Civil Litigation in the State Trial Courts, 1981-1986

Civil Litigation in the State Trial Courts, 1981-1986

Part II presents the evidence from caseload statistics on recent trends in the extent of civil litigation in the state courts. The central question is whether there has been an increase in the number of tort cases being filed. Torts are claims of injury or wrong. The main conclusion is that the general upward drift in tort filings found in the 1984-1985 data has continued and even accelerated during 1985-1986. Within an overall national picture of increasing civil and tort caseloads, however, the data continue to suggest state-by-state and year-to-year variations—a fact that renders national generalizations problematic.

Torts are the focus because they are the type of court case likely to consume the most court resources and also because they have been adopted as a key measure by both sides of the debate on whether the level of litigation in this country is rising. In addressing that question, changes in several categories of civil caseloads are examined in terms of their consistency across the United States and over the 1981-1986 period. The intent is to build a context in which the reader can gauge what is now occurring in tort litigation.

Trends in tort litigation have been the focus of the last two volumes (1984 and 1985) in the NCSC's caseload statistics annual report series (*Report*). The results strongly suggest the need to consider variation in trends between states, between levels of trial courts, and types of cases. The evidence is therefore provided in steps. Each step considers trends over the recent past and builds toward a foundation upon which to draw conclusions. However, Part II is primarily concerned with setting out the evidence available from state court caseload statistics and with pointing to explanations for changing caseloads based on factors such as changes in court jurisdiction, new legislation (e.g., caps on tort awards), or alterations to the method by which cases are counted.

The evidence from caseload statistics will be considered as follows. The first step is to compare the direction and degree of change in the rate of total civil case filings between 1984-1985 to that experienced between 1985-1986. The change in total civil filings provides a point of comparison through which the extent of change in the level of tort cases, one type of civil case, can be assessed. By presenting rates of caseload filings in a state per 100,000 population, Part II standardizes for differences in population size.

The second step is to examine the 1981-1986 change in the level of torts. Change recorded between 1985 and 1986 can thus be viewed in terms of its consistency with the preceding years. As before, the number of filings in each

state is adjusted to allow for population differences. Trends in the rate of tort cases are calculated separately for cases involving automobiles and all other torts. This is relevant to the issue of change in the nature of tort litigation in this country, specifically the extent to which new sources of dispute are expanding the size of the civil caseload.

The third step in the presentation considers torts as a percentage of total civil filings in 1985 and 1986. This provides another basis for measuring the amount of change in tort litigation. A change in the percentage indicates whether torts are becoming a larger component of state court caseloads. It also provides another way to judge the amount of change in tort litigation. Rates per 100,000 population adjust for the number of people who are potential litigants in a state. But such rates do not allow for other factors, such as population density, age of the population, and economic conditions. A rise or fall in the percentage of civil cases formed by torts is an index of change in the extent of tort litigation.

A fourth step in the presentation is to offer a more refined standard to judge the size of changes to tort litigation. This takes the form of 1981-1986 trends in general civil case filings. General civil cases include real property rights and contract cases, in addition to torts. Examining trends in general civil cases allows us to draw conclusions on whether torts are increasing more sharply and more consistently than other major forms of civil cases.

Finally, trends in small claim cases are considered. They provide a further point of comparison by which to assess the change in tort litigation and in the general pattern by which Americans use their courts to resolve disputes.

Total Civil Filing Rates

Total civil data consist of all cases requesting the enforcement or protection of a right, or the redress or prevention of a wrong (*State Court Model Statistical Dictionary*). This casetype includes torts (auto, medical malpractice, other professional malpractice, product liability, and miscellaneous), contracts, real property rights, small claims, domestic relations (marriage dissolution, support/custody, URESA, adoptions, paternity and bastardy, and miscellaneous), mental health, estates, civil appeals, and miscellaneous civil cases.

Chart 1 (compiled from Table 2.1) presents total civil filing trends for general jurisdiction courts reporting complete data. Trends are measured as percentage changes in the number of cases filed per 100,000 population over a

given period of time. Percentages for all charts have been rounded to whole numbers and are derived from source tables that may be found in the Appendix to this chapter.

Comparing the change between 1984-1985 to that between 1985-1986, it is evident that total civil filings per 100,000 population had a greater increase in more courts during 1985 than in 1986. Ten fewer courts reported an increase of three percent or more in total civil cases during 1986 than had done so in 1985, while eight more reported a decrease of three percent or more.

The direction of change in both years, however, was upward. Of the 12 courts that reported a decrease between 1985 and 1986, ten had experienced an increase of 3 percent or more in filings during 1985 (only the New York Supreme and County Courts and the Texas District Court did not). Over the 1984 to 1986 period, then, there was a clear tendency for the level of total civil filings to increase. More courts had some increase (44 of 55 in 1984-1985 and 37 of 55 in 1985-1986), rather than a decrease, in total civil filings on a year-to-year basis.

The data, therefore, suggest an upward shift in total civil filings. Of the 55 courts included in Chart 1, 14 reported a 3 percent or more increase in their filing rates for both 1984-1985 and 1985-1986. Not one court reported the reverse: a 3 percent or more decrease for both years. In addition, nearly one-half of the courts experienced an increase of 3 percent or more in their civil filing rate during 1985-1986, while only one-fifth had a decrease of that magnitude. In general, the total civil filing rate across the country increased slightly over the period, but fewer courts were reporting significant increases in 1985-1986 compared to 1984-1985.

Many of the inconsistencies in the direction of changes in filing rates have explanations that can be readily identified. For example, in the Alaska Superior Court, filings per 100,000 population increased 6 percent in 1985 but decreased 12 percent in 1986. This turnaround coincided with an increase in the jurisdictional limit on civil case filings in the limited jurisdiction district court from \$10,000 (\$15,000 for auto torts) to \$25,000 in July 1985. Cases were filed in the district court in 1986 that would have been initiated in the superior court during 1985. Thus, the superior court experienced a large decrease in filings, while the district court had a significant increase (see Table 2.3).

Other explanations for variation in filing rates are identifiable for specific courts. The Colorado Water Court had a 57 percent increase in its filing rate during 1985, but a 31 percent decrease in 1986. This decrease can be attributed to an unusually high filing rate during the 1985 fiscal year when protests to an abandonment list were allowed.

In the Maine Superior Court, filings per 100,000 population increased by 5 percent in 1985 but decreased by nine percent in 1986. The 1985 filing rate appears to be a statistical anomaly, however, because filings have decreased every year in the superior court since 1980, except for 1985. Thus, whatever factors are causing the civil caseload to decrease in that court seem to be persisting.

In the Vermont Superior Court, the filing rate increased by 16 percent in 1985 but decreased by 3 percent in 1986. This directional change is perhaps explained by the fact that in 1985 reopened cases were added to the court's total

civil filings by CSIM Project staff for the first time to make the figures comparable to other general jurisdiction or trial courts.

The Vermont District Court also experienced a large 25 percent filing rate increase during 1985, while it decreased slightly in 1986. The 1985 increase in the Vermont District Court was formed mainly by a 46 percent rise in the number of small claims filings, which coincided with an increase in the court's dollar limit jurisdiction from \$500 in 1984 to \$2,000 in 1985.

The Superior Court in the District of Columbia had a 6 percent filing rate increase during 1985, and a 2 percent decrease in 1986. A 42 percent rise in small claims filings accounts for the 6 percent increase in total civil filings. The growth in small claims filings coincided with an increase in the maximum dollar limit for small claims cases from \$750 in 1984 to \$2,000 in 1985.

A change in recordkeeping also explains the 18 percent filing rate increase recorded during 1986 in the Oregon Circuit Court. Most of the increase can be attributed to the increase of more than 12,000 domestic relations cases during the period. Not all domestic relations filings were recorded during previous years by Oregon clerks, but they were completely recorded in 1986. This new counting method largely accounts for the large increase in domestic relations filings and, consequently, in total civil filings.

Some of the swings in total civil filings do not have such clear explanations. For example, the filing rate increased 7 percent in the Illinois Circuit Court during 1985, while decreasing by 20 percent in 1986. Also, the Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas experienced a 24 percent increase in 1985, but a 3 percent decrease in 1986. Given the time and resources, it is probable that more of these filing variations could be explained with procedural and methodological reasons.

In summary, total civil filing rates for 1986 indicate that civil filings increased slightly for nearly one-half of the courts, but fewer courts were reporting significant increases (defined as 3 percent or more) in 1986 as compared to 1985. Civil filing rates increased when jurisdictional limits increased (e.g., Alaska), when protests were allowed (e.g., Colorado), when reopened cases were added to reported totals (e.g., Vermont Superior), or when new counting methods were employed (e.g., Oregon). Thus, in many instances, changes in civil caseloads were due to changes in procedures, jurisdiction levels, or counting methods.

Tort Filing Rates

All Torts

Torts are defined as those cases involving a court action resulting from an injury or wrong committed either against a person or against a person's property by a party who either did something that they were obligated not to do, or failed to do something that they were obligated to do (*State Court Model Statistical Dictionary*). Chart 2A presents available comparable tort data in general jurisdiction courts for 1984-1986 (Table 2.2 also provides 1981 data for five-year trend analysis).

Chart 2A indicates that there was a significant increase in tort filing rates during 1985-1986. Of the 26 courts

CHART 1: Total civil filing trends in general jurisdiction courts, 1984-1986

	<u>1984-1985</u>	<u>1985-1986</u>		
DOWN: Courts reporting a decrease in total civil filings of 3 percent or more	WYOMING District	-16%	COLORADO Water	-31%
	VIRGINIA Circuit	-5%	ILLINOIS Circuit	-20%
	CONNECTICUT Superior	-4%	WEST VIRGINIA Circuit	-13%
	DELAWARE Court of Chancery	-4%	ALASKA Superior	-12%
	(4 courts)		MAINE Superior	-9%
			TEXAS District	-9%
			KENTUCKY Circuit	-8%
			NEBRASKA District	-6%
			NEW YORK Supreme and County	-5%
			IOWA District	-3%
		PENNSYLVANIA Court of Common Pleas	-3%	
		VERMONT Superior	-3%	
		(12 courts)		
NO CHANGE: Courts reporting essentially no change in total civil filings (i.e., a decrease or an increase no greater than 2 percent)	TEXAS District	-1%	VERMONT District	-2%
	PUERTO RICO Superior	-1%	WISCONSIN Circuit	-2%
	GEORGIA Superior	0%	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Superior	-2%
	HAWAII Circuit	0%	HAWAII Circuit	-1%
	MICHIGAN Circuit	0%	NEW HAMPSHIRE Superior	-1%
	MICHIGAN Court of Claims	0%	IDAHO District	0%
	OHIO Court of Common Pleas	0%	ARIZONA Superior	1%
	MARYLAND Circuit	1%	GEORGIA Superior	1%
	NEW MEXICO District	1%	RHODE ISLAND Superior	1%
	NEW YORK Supreme and County	1%	TENNESSEE Circuit, Criminal and Chancery	1%
	UTAH District	1%	ALABAMA Circuit	2%
	CALIFORNIA Superior	2%	ARKANSAS Chancery and Probate	2%
	COLORADO District, Denver Superior and Juvenile and Probate	2%	CALIFORNIA Superior	2%
	IDAHO District	2%	CONNECTICUT Superior	2%
	TENNESSEE Circuit, Criminal and Chancery	2%	FLORIDA Circuit	2%
(15 courts)		NEW MEXICO District	2%	
		OKLAHOMA District	2%	
		(17 Courts)		
UP: Courts reporting an increase in total civil filings of 3 percent or more	ALABAMA Circuit	3%	DELAWARE Court of Chancery	3%
	KENTUCKY Circuit	3%	MICHIGAN Circuit	3%
	OKLAHOMA District	3%	MONTANA District	3%
	OREGON Circuit	3%	WYOMING District	3%
	SOUTH DAKOTA Circuit	3%	NEW JERSEY Superior	4%
	ARKANSAS Chancery and Probate	4%	NORTH CAROLINA Superior	4%
	MASSACHUSETTS Trial	4%	MARYLAND Circuit	5%
	NORTH DAKOTA District	4%	MASSACHUSETTS Trial	5%
	MAINE Superior	5%	MISSOURI Circuit	5%
	MINNESOTA District	5%	SOUTH DAKOTA Circuit	5%
	MISSOURI Circuit	5%	VIRGINIA Circuit	5%
	MONTANA District	5%	ARKANSAS Circuit	6%
	NEW HAMPSHIRE Superior	5%	LOUISIANA District	6%
	NEW JERSEY Superior	5%	DELAWARE Superior	7%
	NORTH CAROLINA Superior	5%	KANSAS District	7%
	ALASKA Superior	6%	NORTH DAKOTA District	7%
	FLORIDA Circuit	6%	INDIANA Superior and Circuit	9%
	KANSAS District	6%	UTAH District	9%
	RHODE ISLAND Superior	6%	PUERTO RICO Superior	9%
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Superior	6%	WASHINGTON Superior	10%
	ILLINOIS Circuit	7%	SOUTH CAROLINA Circuit	11%
	INDIANA Superior and Circuit	7%	OHIO Court of Common Pleas	12%
	LOUISIANA District	7%	MINNESOTA District	13%
	WASHINGTON Superior	7%	COLORADO District, Denver Superior and Juvenile and Probate	16%
	DELAWARE Court of Chancery	8%	OREGON Circuit	18%
	ARIZONA Superior	9%	MICHIGAN Court of Claims	50%
	IOWA District	9%	(26 Courts)	
	NEBRASKA District	11%		
	WISCONSIN Circuit	11%		
	SOUTH CAROLINA Circuit	12%		
	ARKANSAS Circuit	16%		
	VERMONT Superior	16%		
	PENNSYLVANIA Court of Common Pleas	24%		
	VERMONT District	25%		
	COLORADO Water	57%		
	(36 Courts)			

Total Number of Courts (55)

Total Number of Courts (55)

Source: TABLE 2.1

CHART 2A: Tort filing trends in general jurisdiction courts, 1984-1986

	1984-1985	1985-1986		
DOWN: Courts reporting a decrease in tort filings of 3 percent or more	UTAH District	-13%	NEW YORK Supreme and County (1 Court)	-10%
	MARYLAND Circuit	-8%		
	NEW YORK Supreme and County ..	-6%		
	NORTH DAKOTA District	-6%		
	MASSACHUSETTS Trial	-5%		
	(5 Courts)			
NO CHANGE: Courts reporting essentially no change in tort filings (i.e., a decrease or an increase no greater than 2 percent)	MAINE Superior	-1%	MAINE Superior	-2%
	NEW JERSEY Superior	0%	MONTANA District	-1%
	KANSAS District	1%	TEXAS District	0%
	CONNECTICUT Superior	2%		
		(4 Courts)		(3 Courts)
UP: Courts reporting an increase in tort filings of 3 percent or more	HAWAII Circuit	3%	ARKANSAS Circuit	3%
	MISSOURI Circuit	4%	HAWAII Circuit	4%
	COLORADO District, Denver Superior and Juvenile and Probate ...	6%	MASSACHUSETTS Trial	4%
	TENNESSEE Circuit, Criminal and Chancery	6%	TENNESSEE Circuit, Criminal and Chancery	4%
	TEXAS District	7%	PUERTO RICO Superior	4%
	WASHINGTON Superior	7%	KANSAS District	5%
	FLORIDA Circuit	8%	ARIZONA Superior	6%
	PUERTO RICO Superior	11%	IDAHO District	6%
	ARIZONA Superior	12%	CONNECTICUT Superior	7%
	CALIFORNIA Superior	12%	NEW JERSEY Superior	7%
	MONTANA District	14%	ALASKA Superior	9%
	IDAHO District	16%	NORTH CAROLINA Superior	9%
	OHIO Court of Common Pleas ...	16%	MISSOURI Circuit	10%
		(13 Courts)	OHIO Court of Common Pleas .	10%
			NORTH DAKOTA District	11%
			MICHIGAN Circuit	13%
			CALIFORNIA Superior	14%
			FLORIDA Circuit	16%
			MARYLAND Circuit	20%
			COLORADO District, Denver Superior and Juvenile and Probate	34%
			WASHINGTON Superior	98%
			UTAH District	100%
			(22 Courts)	
	Total Number of Courts (22)		Total Number of Courts (26)	

Source: TABLE 2.2

reporting comparable data, 22 reported an increase in their tort filing rate of three percent or more. Only the New York Supreme and County Courts reported a significant decrease in their filing rate (3 percent or greater), while the Maine Superior Court, Montana District Court, and Texas District Court remained essentially unchanged.

Filing rates from limited jurisdiction courts reporting tort filing information during 1985-1986 (see Table 2.2) parallel the rates found in general jurisdiction courts. Four of the five courts reporting data experienced a significant increase in their tort filing rate: Alaska District (up 362 percent), Hawaii District (up 11 percent), Ohio Municipal (up 7 percent), and Texas County level (up 18 percent); the Ohio County Court's filing rate did not change during the period. An increase in the Alaska District Court's dollar amount jurisdiction was cited in the previous section of this chapter as being chiefly responsible for its extremely large growth in tort filings. Though only five limited jurisdiction courts reported tort information, the evidence suggests

increases in tort filings per 100,000 population in 1986 occurred at both levels of state trial courts.

Chart 2B summarizes the pattern to filing rates during the full 1984-1986 period for general jurisdiction courts. The most common pattern in tort filing rates has been "Up-Up" (an increase in the filing rate in both 1984-1985 and 1985-1986), experienced by 11 of the 22 courts reporting data during the period.

If we examine the five-year period, 1981-1986, tort filings per capita increased (see Table 2.2). Of the 14 courts reporting comparable data over the 1981-1986 period, 12 of the 14 had a rise in their filing rate of 3 percent or more, and the average increase was 24 percent. Only two courts, the Kansas District and the New York Supreme and County Courts, had a lower tort filing rate per 100,000 population in 1986 as compared to 1981.

There are many reasons that may explain why the 1986 rise in tort filing rates was stronger than in total civil filings. More tort cases may be filed due to changing

CHART 2B: Tort filing patterns in general jurisdiction courts, 1984-1986

A. Courts reporting increases, 1985-1986:

Up (1984-1985) Up (1985-1986)

ARIZONA Superior Court
 CALIFORNIA Superior Court
 COLORADO District and Superior Courts
 FLORIDA Circuit Court
 HAWAII Circuit Court
 IDAHO District Court
 MISSOURI Circuit Court
 OHIO Court of Common Pleas
 PUERTO RICO Superior Court
 TENNESSEE Circuit, Criminal and Chancery Courts
 WASHINGTON Superior Court

No Change (1984-1985) Up (1985-1986)

CONNECTICUT Superior Court
 KANSAS District Court
 NEW JERSEY Superior Court

Down (1984-1985) Up (1985-1986)

MARYLAND Circuit Court
 MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court
 NORTH DAKOTA District Court
 UTAH District Court

B. Courts reporting no change or decreases, 1985-1986:

Up (1984-1985) No Change (1985-1986)

MONTANA District Court
 TEXAS District Court

No Change (1984-1985) No Change (1985-1986)

MAINE Superior Court

Down (1984-1985) Down (1985-1986)

NEW YORK Supreme and County Courts

Source: TABLE 2.2

Up = An increase in filings of three percent or more.
 No Change = An increase or a decrease in filings no greater than two percent.
 Down = A decrease in filings of three percent or more.

economic conditions and demographics; more accidents, more lawyers, more lawyer advertising; or heightened awareness of the tort system as a remedy to injury or wrong. All of these may have contributed to some extent to the increase in tort filings in 1986.

Another possible factor is that as the debate over the existence of a "litigation crisis" received national attention, especially from state legislatures, tort liability laws were passed in many states. The result may have been a "race to the courthouse" by litigants to avoid the limits imposed by the legislation before it went into effect. For example, in Washington State, legislation setting caps on award amounts was passed during 1986. Much of the 98 percent increase in the Washington Superior Court's tort filing rate during 1986 may have occurred as litigants tried to file their cases before the new law went into effect.

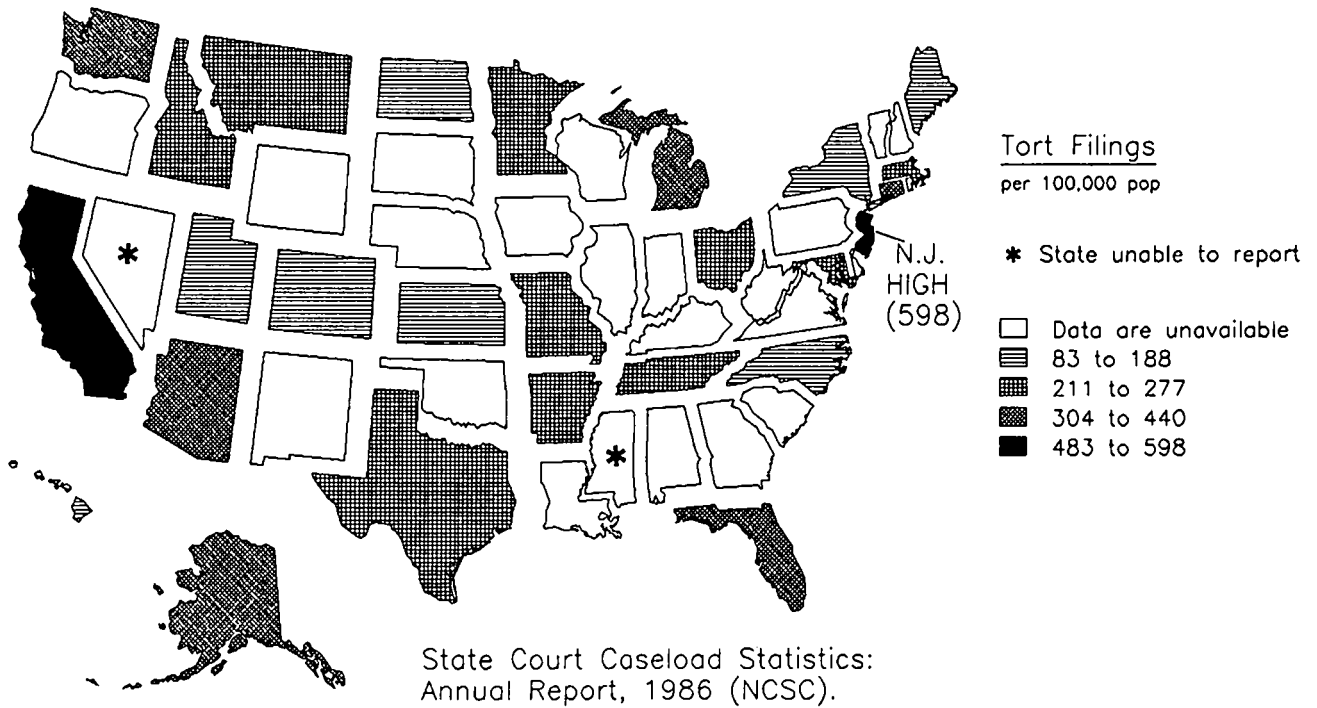
Utah may have undergone a similar experience. The Utah District Court's 100 percent tort filing rate increase followed passage of legislation which, among other things,

capped noneconomic damages, modified the doctrine of joint and several liability, and required structured settlements for certain awards. In fact, tort reform legislation (e.g., caps on noneconomic awards) was enacted in all but two of the 22 general jurisdiction courts that reported tort filing rate increases between 1985 and 1986 (National Conference of State Legislatures, 1986).

Chart 2A also illustrates the year-to-year variation in filing rates that exists alongside the general upward drift. The Utah District Court is an extreme illustration of year-to-year fluctuation: during 1984-1985, it experienced the largest reported *decrease* (13 percent); however, the court also reported the largest *increase* (100 percent) during 1985-1986. The Maryland Circuit Court is another example of such inconsistency (from 8 percent down during 1984-1985 to 20 percent up during 1985-1986).

Map 2.1 plots the states that reported comparable data according to their tort filing rate for 1986. There does not appear to be regional or geographical patterns for filing

MAP 2.1: Tort Filing Rates in State General Jurisdiction Courts, 1986



MAP 2.2: Trends in Tort Filing Rates in State General Jurisdiction Courts, 1985-1986

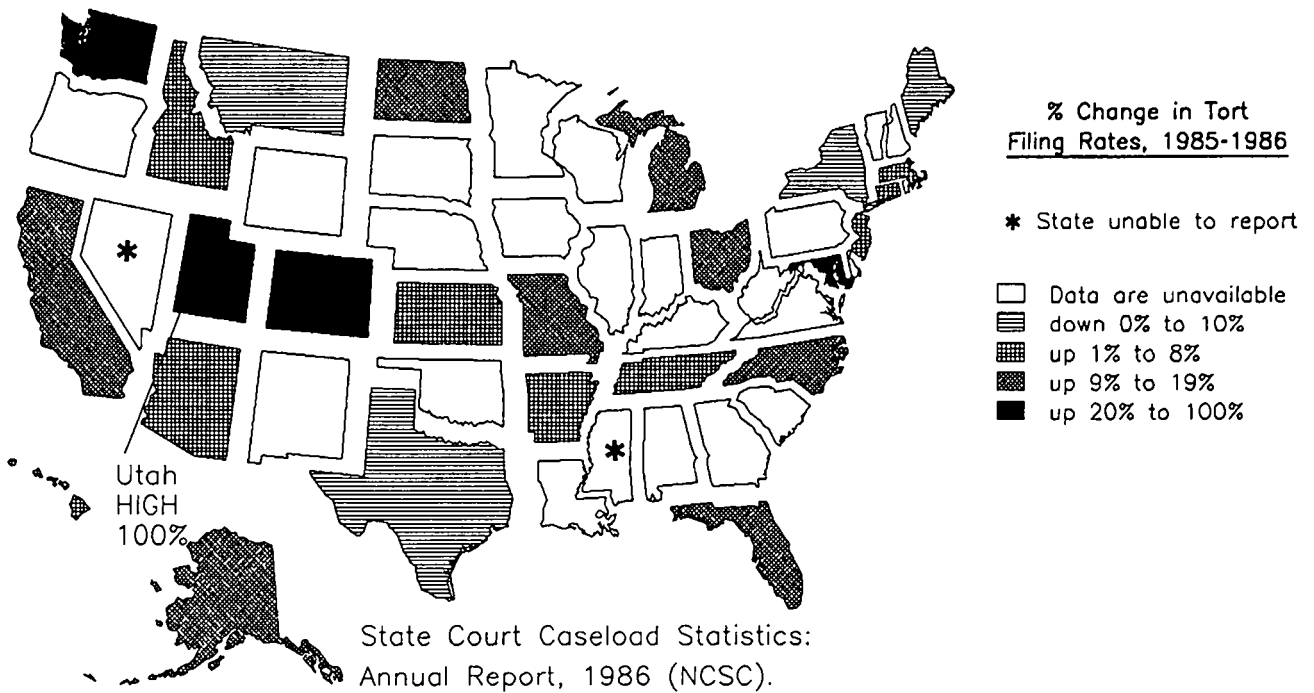


CHART 3 : Differences in auto and nonauto tort filing rates, 1985-1986

Trend in auto tort filings per 100,000 population higher than trend in non-auto tort filings per 100,000 population, 1985-1986	CALIFORNIA Superior	29% higher
	NEW JERSEY Superior	19% higher
	MARYLAND Circuit	14% higher
	CONNECTICUT Superior	6% higher
	ARIZONA Superior	5% higher
	MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth	2% higher
Trend in auto tort filings per 100,000 population lower than trend in non-auto tort filings per 100,000 population, 1985-1986.	NEW YORK Supreme and County ..	1% lower
	HAWAII Circuit	7% lower
	TEXAS District	9% lower
	MICHIGAN Circuit	19% lower

Source: TABLE 2.3

rates. This suggests that no one reason or even a set of reasons adequately explains the 1986 tort filing rate increases. Instead, a combination of factors, varying in their impact by state, probably explain the increases seen in Charts 2A and 2B.

Map 2.1 only plots 1986 tort filings rather than trends in the filing rate over a period of time. When the change in tort filing rates for 1985 and 1986 are mapped, some regional patterns do appear. Map 2.2 suggests that the upward trend in tort filings was most prominent in western states during this two-year period. Five of the nine general jurisdiction courts reporting data in the west reported an increase in their tort filing rate of 9 percent or more—Utah District (100 percent), Washington Superior (98 percent), Colorado District and Denver Superior (34 percent), California Superior (14 percent), and Alaska Superior (9 percent). In contrast, upward trends in tort filings were least common in the northeastern part of the country. None of the five northeastern courts reporting data reported an increase above 7 percent. The causes of these geographical patterns lie beyond the scope of this report.

In sum, more courts reported an increase in their tort filing rates in 1986 than in 1985. This contrasts with what was found for total civil filings. In 1986, 22 courts (13 in 1985) reported an increase of 3 percent or more, one court (five in 1985) reported a 3 percent or more decrease, while three other courts (four in 1985) fell between these two cut-off points. Whether the 1986 data are an anomaly or represent an upward trend in tort filing rates cannot be determined until caseload data for later years are available.

Auto Torts

Auto torts may be distinguished from other tort categories to better understand tort filing rates. The 1985 *Report* noted the claim that auto tort lawsuits are decreasing for a variety of reasons, while the number of nonauto torts (the alleged source of the litigation crisis problem) are significantly increasing. This would suggest that auto torts (the largest category of torts) mask large increases being recorded in nonauto torts. Chart 3 (derived from Table 2.3) examines the evidence for this assertion through a comparison of changes in auto and nonauto torts for ten general jurisdiction courts reporting comparable data during 1984-1986.

The data in Chart 3 suggest that rather than masking even larger increases in nonauto tort filings, auto torts may actually have had a greater impact on 1986 tort filing rate increases in Chart 2A than did nonauto torts. For the ten general jurisdiction courts reporting 1984-1985 and 1985-1986 changes, six experienced a larger increase in auto torts than nonauto; only three courts experienced a larger increase in nonauto torts; and the New York Supreme and County Courts had similar decreases in both areas. In these ten courts, then, an increase in auto tort filing rates had a greater effect on the rise in total tort filing rates than did nonauto tort filings.

Auto no-fault insurance laws may influence filing rates for auto torts. No-fault auto insurance laws specify that an accident victim is compensated up to a stipulated limit for actual losses, but not for noneconomic damages, by his own insurance company regardless of who is responsible for the accident. Under no-fault laws, each state sets a certain threshold of loss that must be reached before a tort is filed. Three states, Florida, Michigan, and New York, used a "verbal" threshold (one that describes the type of injury eligible for litigation), while the other states that have no-fault insurance use "dollar" value thresholds ranging from \$200 to \$5,600 (23 states and the District of Columbia have no-fault insurance).

The data in Chart 3 (and Table 2.3) suggest the possibility that verbal thresholds stabilize caseloads more than dollar thresholds. Also, in dollar threshold jurisdictions, the higher the threshold, the more likely are auto tort caseloads to remain steady. In California, a state without no-fault, auto tort filing rates increased 26 percent, compared to a 3 percent decline in nonauto tort filing rates (i.e. the increase in auto torts was 29 percent higher). In Maryland, where no-fault benefits are available in addition to, not as a substitute for, tort remedies, auto tort filings increased 25 percent as compared to a 9 percent increase in nonauto torts (i.e. the increase in auto torts was 14 percent higher). In New Jersey, with the lowest dollar threshold in the nation, auto torts increased 9 percent compared to a 10 percent decrease in nonauto torts (i.e. the increase in auto torts was 19 percent higher). In Hawaii, the state with the largest dollar threshold, auto torts remained static, compared to a 7 percent growth in nonauto torts (i.e. the change in auto torts was 7 percent lower).

By contrast, two of the three verbal threshold states, Michigan and New York, demonstrated the opposite trend. In Michigan, auto torts grew just 6 percent, compared to a 25 percent increase in nonauto torts (i.e. 19 percent lower); and in New York, auto torts declined by 10 percent, compared to a 9 percent decrease in nonauto torts (i.e. one percent lower). Comparable data for Florida were not available.

Generally, the evidence from 1985 and 1986 shows that auto tort filings were increasing more rapidly than nonauto torts. Also, variation in auto tort filing rates was often associated with the type of no-fault insurance system employed by a state.

Tort Summary

The aggregate statistics of Part II do not address the question of whether more cases with higher awards are being handled by the courts. For example, the Institute for Civil Justice at the RAND Corporation in *Trends in Tort Litigation: The Story Behind the Statistics* claims that there are three types of tort litigation: routine personal injury torts (i.e. auto torts), high-stakes personal injury suits (i.e. product liability and malpractice), and mass latent injury cases (i.e. suits arising from mass exposure to drugs, chemicals, or toxic substances). Thus, more litigation may be occurring in the last two types, which are likely to involve substantial awards, than in routine tort cases.

Court caseload filing rates also address only one dimension of civil litigation. The following list indicates other (some would argue more important) dimensions of the level of litigation:

- the total scope of disputing in society
- 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.

Increases or decreases in filings (the incidence of formal litigation) are not reliable indexes of all or perhaps any of the above dimensions. Case filings, the subject of this report, are limited to numbers and types of civil cases filed, their frequency, and whether the frequency has changed over time.

Nevertheless, tort filing rates, one important dimension of civil litigation, significantly increased during 1986. A 3 percent or more increase was found in 22 of the 26 courts reporting tort filing data. During a five-year period, 1981-1986, the filing rate increased an average of 24 percent in the 12 courts that reported comparable and complete tort filing data. Tort filing trends continued to exhibit a strong upward pattern during 1986.

Tort Filing Rates as a Percentage of Total Civil

This section introduces a new basis for measuring trends in litigation. Tort filing rates are expressed as a percentage of total civil filing rates. Filings per 100,000 population as a standardization mechanism (i.e. to control

for population) for tort filings may be criticized for oversimplifying the relationship between caseload and population. Instead, total civil filing rates may embody other extraneous factors (e.g., population density, age of the population, and economic conditions), which account for variation (increases) in tort filing rates. Torts as a percentage of total civil filings may, therefore, be a more meaningful index of changing tort caseloads. Since tort cases represent a small slice of the total civil caseload, an increase in torts as a percentage of total civil filings is likely to be significant.

Chart 4 summarizes the 1985-1986 change in tort filings as a percentage of total civil filings. The actual percentages for the two years can be found in the two far right columns of Table 2.4. Two points are significant. First, torts as a percentage of total civil caseloads went up in 16 of the 25 courts reporting comparable data for 1985 and 1986. Only two courts reported a decrease in tort filings as a percentage of total civil filings (the Arkansas Circuit and New York Supreme and County Courts each reported a 1 percent decrease), while the total civil caseload in six courts retained the same proportion of torts during the period. Given the fact that the tort caseload is such a small percent of total civil cases, these increases are significant.

Chart 4 indicates as well, however, that only three of the 16 courts reporting an increase in torts as a percentage of total civil filings had an increase of 3 percent or more during 1986. As part of the total civil caseload, then, tort filings did not increase to such an extent that they had a major impact on total civil filing rates. Tort filings generally increased only 1 or 2 percent of the total civil caseload. However, given that tort cases are more likely to go to trial than other civil cases (Sipes et al., 1988), even such increases may produce increased resource demands for courts, in general, and for judges handling civil trials, in particular.

The three courts that experienced a 3 percent or more increase in the proportion of tort filings are in Alaska, Utah, and Washington. Possible explanations for their large increases have already been discussed. In the Alaska Superior Court, tort filings increased from 11 percent to 14 percent of total civil filings during 1985-1986. This increase occurred because tort filings grew 3 percent while total civil filings decreased 12 percent (as noted above, many of the civil filings, which would normally have gone to the superior court, went to the limited jurisdiction district court because of its increased dollar amount jurisdiction). Therefore, the increase experienced by the superior court in tort filings (3 percent) had an abnormal impact on tort filings as a percent of total civil filings. As previously mentioned, Utah (an increase of 4 percent) and Washington (an increase of 6 percent) passed liability legislation, which may account for much of their large increases in tort filings.

An interesting side note concerns why civil caseloads in some general jurisdiction courts have an extremely high percentage of tort filings while other court caseloads have a low proportion of torts. Torts as a percentage of civil filings are very high when limited jurisdiction courts handle a large amount of the state's civil caseload. For example in Maine, where torts make up about 30 percent of the total civil caseload, limited jurisdiction courts have exclusive jurisdiction over adoptions, miscellaneous domestic relations, estate, and mental health casetypes. This significantly lessens the superior court's civil caseload so that

CHART 4 : Tort filings as a percent of total civil filings, 1985-1986

General jurisdiction courts:

DOWN: Courts reporting a one percent or more decrease in tort filings as a percent of total civil filings

ARKANSAS Circuit	-1%
NEW YORK Supreme and County	-1%
(2 Courts)	

NO CHANGE: Courts reporting no change in tort filings as a percent of total civil filings

KANSAS District	0%
MONTANA District	0%
NEW JERSEY Superior	0%
NORTH DAKOTA District	0%
OHIO Court of Common Pleas	0%
TENNESSEE Circuit, Criminal and Chancery Courts	0%
PUERTO RICO Superior	0%
(7 Courts)	

UP: Courts reporting a one percent or more increase in tort filings as a percent of total civil filings

ARIZONA Superior	1%
COLORADO District, Denver Superior and Juvenile and Probate	1%
CONNECTICUT Superior	1%
FLORIDA Circuit	1%
HAWAII Circuit	1%
IDAHO District	1%
MISSOURI Circuit	1%
NORTH CAROLINA Superior	1%
TEXAS District	1%
CALIFORNIA Superior	2%
MAINE Superior	2%
MARYLAND Circuit	2%
MICHIGAN Circuit	2%
ALASKA Superior	3%
UTAH District	4%
WASHINGTON Superior	6%
(16 Courts)	

Total Number of Courts (25)

Source: TABLE 2.4

torts make up a larger percentage of its total civil cases filed. The same is true in New York, where the general jurisdiction supreme and county courts have even less jurisdiction over domestic relations cases. New York has seven limited jurisdiction courts that handle a large share of the state's civil caseload.

In short, tort filing rates increased as part of total civil filings in 16 of the 25 courts reporting data. Though the increase was small (2 percent or less) in all but three of these courts, the change is significant because torts are such a small percentage of the total civil caseload. Dollar amount jurisdiction change and tort reform legislation are plausible explanations for the increases in the three courts that reported an increase of 3 percent or more. The evidence from this section indicates that increases in tort filing rates exceeded the rises previously described for total civil filing rates.

General Civil Filing Rates

Tort, contract, and real property rights filings are combined as "general civil" cases in this section to give another picture of torts in the context of civil litigation trends. A contract case is a major classification category for civil cases that includes cases involving a dispute over a promissory agreement between two or more individuals or organizations; a real property rights case includes cases

arising out of the ownership, use, or disposition of land or real estate (*State Court Model Statistical Dictionary*).

When comparing torts as a percentage of total civil filings, large increases in tort filing rates may be concealed because torts are so small a percentage of all civil cases (i.e. because small claims, domestic relations, estates, mental health cases, and civil appeals filings are included in total civil). General civil filings are used to present the clearest and most reliable basis for interpreting tort filing trends.

Chart 5A presents changes in filing rates for general civil cases (defined as torts, contracts, and real property rights) during 1984-1985 and 1985-1986 for both limited and general jurisdiction courts (Table 2.5 also provides 1981 data for five-year trend analysis). The data in Chart 5A indicate that general civil filing rates grew significantly during the 1985-1986 period. Fourteen of the 19 general jurisdiction courts reporting data had an increase of 3 percent or more, and 15 of the 25 limited jurisdiction courts had a similar increase during the period. By comparison, nine of the 13 general jurisdiction courts reported an increase of 3 percent or more during 1984-1985, but only seven of 18 limited jurisdiction courts reported the same trend. Also, just over half (seven) of the 12 general jurisdiction courts reporting complete and comparable data during 1981-1986 reported an increase of 3 percent or more, and less than half (seven) of the 17 limited jurisdic-

CHART 5B : General civil filing patterns in general jurisdiction courts, 1984-1986

A. Courts reporting increases, 1985-1986:

Up (84-85) Up (85-86)

ALABAMA Circuit Court
ARKANSAS Chancery and Probate Courts
COLORADO District Court
KANSAS District Court
MONTANA District Court
TENNESSEE Circuit, Criminal and Chancery Courts
WASHINGTON Superior Court

No Change (84-85) Up (85-86)

DELAWARE Superior Court
NORTH DAKOTA District Court

B. Courts reporting no change or decreases, 1985-1986:

Up (84-85) No Change (85-86)

NORTH CAROLINA Superior Court

Down (84-85) No Change (85-86)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Superior Court
HAWAII Circuit Court

Up (84-85) Down (85-86)

TEXAS District Court

Source: TABLE 2.5

Up = An increase in filings of three percent or more.
No Change = An increase or a decrease in filings no greater than two percent.
Down = A decrease in filings of three percent or more.

tion courts during the period had an increase of 3 percent or more (see Table 2.5). Thus, the movement upward during 1985-1986 was generally greater in comparison to previous years.

Fifteen of the general jurisdiction courts in Chart 5A report tort cases separately from contract and real property rights cases. A review of these courts indicates that changes in tort filings for 1985-1986 (Chart 2A) generally parallel those found in general civil filing trends in Chart 5A. The increase in tort filings was significantly greater in only four of the 15 courts reporting combined tort, contract, and real property rights trends (North Carolina Superior, North Dakota District, Utah District, and Washington Superior). Tort filing trends in four other courts were significantly smaller than the combined tort, contract, and real property rights filing change (Alaska Superior, Kansas District, Michigan Circuit, and Montana District). Meanwhile, tort filings varied in a comparable manner to general civil cases in the seven remaining courts. Thus, it can be concluded that large increases for 1985-1986 are not solely attributable to increases in tort filings (with the exception of Washington and Utah, where tort reform appeared to have initiated large increases) because in only four of the 15 courts did the tort filing trend significantly exceed the overall trend in general civil filings.

The increase in 1986 filings, therefore, can be attributed to increased litigation in the general civil area—torts, contracts, and real property rights—and not just torts. As Chart 5B summarizes, there is an upward pattern in tort,

contract, and real property rights filings during 1984-1985 and 1985-1986 in general jurisdiction courts. Seven of the 13 general jurisdiction courts during the 1984-1986 period experienced an "Up-Up" pattern in their general civil filing trends. The pattern in limited jurisdiction courts as shown in Table 2.5 was more mixed—only five of 18 courts experienced the "Up-Up" pattern. Nevertheless, the general upward trend during 1984-1986 is in sharp contrast to the 1981-1984 period when aggregate general civil filings went down 4 percent, while the population increased 3 percent (see the 1984 *Report*, Table 31).

In summary, tort, contract, and real property rights filing rates increased during both 1985 and 1986. However, the trend in 1986, with 29 of 44 general and limited jurisdiction courts reporting a per capita increase of 3 percent or more, was even greater than the growth found in 1985. Whether the 1986 data in Chart 5A are an anomaly or form part of a significant trend cannot be determined until caseload data from later years are analyzed. Also, other factors that affect filing rates must be considered: changes in the court's jurisdiction (e.g., dollar amount limitations), new legislation in the states (e.g., caps on tort liability), and alterations in the method of counting cases.

Small Claims Filing Rates

The small claims casetype includes cases governed by special summary procedures specified by statute, involving either tort, contract, or real property rights claims in

CHART 6 : Small claims filing trends in state trial courts, 1984-1986

General jurisdiction courts:	1984-1985	1985-1986
DOWN: Courts reporting a decrease in small claims filings of 3 percent or more	CONNECTICUT Superior -10% (1 Court)	ILLINOIS Circuit -14% IOWA District -6% (2 Courts)
NO CHANGE: Courts reporting essentially no change in small claims filings (i.e., a decrease or an increase no greater than 2 percent)	ILLINOIS Circuit -1% NEW JERSEY Superior -1% KANSAS District 1% MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth 2% OKLAHOMA District 2% (5 courts)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Superior -2% NEW JERSEY Superior -2% CONNECTICUT Superior 1% MINNESOTA District 2% OKLAHOMA District 2% WISCONSIN Circuit 2% (6 courts)
UP: Courts reporting an increase in small claims filings of 3 percent or more	MISSOURI Circuit 3% SOUTH DAKOTA Circuit 3% IOWA District 4% WISCONSIN Circuit 8% INDIANA Superior and Circuit ... 12% IDAHO District 18% DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Superior .. 42% (7 courts)	IDAHO District 4% KANSAS District 4% MISSOURI Circuit 5% SOUTH DAKOTA Circuit 9% MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth 10% INDIANA Superior and Circuit . 50% (6 courts)
	Total Number of Courts (13)	Total Number of Courts (14)
<hr/>		
Limited jurisdiction courts:		
DOWN: Courts reporting a decrease in small claims filings of 3 percent or more	NEW HAMPSHIRE Municipal -34% ARIZONA Justice of the Peace Court -6% CALIFORNIA Justice -5% NEW HAMPSHIRE District -5% HAWAII District -3% (5 courts)	INDIANA County -15% UTAH Justice of the Peace -11% CALIFORNIA Justice -10% NORTH DAKOTA County -7% OHIO County -5% NEBRASKA County -4% TEXAS Justice of the Peace ... -3% (7 courts)
NO CHANGE: Courts reporting essentially no change in small claims filings (i.e., a decrease or an increase no greater than 2 percent)	CALIFORNIA Municipal -1% RHODE ISLAND District -1% COLORADO County 0% KENTUCKY District 1% NEBRASKA County 2% OREGON District 2% (6 courts)	ARIZONA Justice of the Peace . -1% KENTUCKY District -1% VERMONT District -1% MICHIGAN Municipal 0% NEW YORK District and City ... 0% CALIFORNIA Municipal 1% NEW HAMPSHIRE District 1% FLORIDA County 2% NEW YORK Civil Court of New York City 2% UTAH Circuit 2% (10 courts)
UP: Courts reporting an increase in small claims filings of 3 percent or more	OHIO Municipal 3% NORTH CAROLINA District 4% NORTH DAKOTA County 4% WASHINGTON District 5% NEW YORK District and County .. 6% INDIANA Small Claims Court of Marion County 7% OHIO County 7% INDIANA County 8% MAINE District 9% NEW YORK Civil Court of New York City 9% MICHIGAN District 10% ALABAMA District 22% FLORIDA County 23% ALASKA District 28% PENNSYLVANIA Philadelphia Municipal 38% VERMONT District 46% (16 courts)	ALASKA District 3% OHIO Municipal 3% INDIANA Small Claims Court of Marion County 4% HAWAII District 5% RHODE ISLAND District 5% WASHINGTON District 5% MAINE District 8% NORTH CAROLINA District 9% NEW HAMPSHIRE Municipal 11% OREGON District 11% PENNSYLVANIA Philadelphia Municipal 11% MICHIGAN District 20% ALABAMA District 21% COLORADO County 30% (14 courts)
	Total Number of Courts (27)	Total Number of Courts (31)

Source: TABLE 2.6

which the remedy sought is a specific, limited amount of monetary damages (*State Court Model Statistical Dictionary*). Chart 6 (compiled from Table 2.6) lists small claims filing trends for both limited and general jurisdiction courts reporting comparable data for the 1984-1986 period.

Chart 6 illustrates that during 1984-1986, a general upward pattern appears where more courts were reporting increases in their small claims filing rates rather than decreases. In general jurisdiction courts, seven of the 13 courts reporting data in 1984-1985 had an increase of 3 percent or more, and only the Connecticut Superior Court reported a significant decrease (10 percent). Ten of these 13 courts reported some increase in their filing rate (i.e. 1 percent or more). Similarly, six of the 14 general jurisdiction courts reporting data in 1985-1986 experienced an increase of 3 percent or more, and only the Illinois Circuit and Iowa District Courts reported decreases greater than 2 percent in their filing rates. Ten of these 14 courts had some increase in their small claims filing rates. In general, the change for small claims filing rates in general jurisdiction courts during 1985-1986 continued the upward shift seen during 1984-1985.

A similar upward movement is observed for limited jurisdiction courts. During 1984-1985, 16 of 27 limited jurisdiction courts reported an increase of 3 percent or more, and 19 of these 27 had at least a 1 percent increase in their filing rate. During 1985-1986, 14 of 31 courts had an increase of 3 percent or more (ten courts reported essentially no change), and 19 of these 31 had some growth. Again, a general upward trend in small claims filing rates for 1985-1986 continued the movement observed for 1984-1985.

Many of the courts that experienced increases in their small claims filing rate (especially large increases) also had a recent increase in their dollar amount jurisdiction (i.e. they could hear small claims cases involving larger dollar amounts). Increases in dollar amount jurisdiction appear to be the most plausible explanations for rising small claims filing rates.

State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report, 1985 found that increases in small claims filings during 1985 were largely attributable to changes in dollar amount jurisdiction. This conclusion was based upon the fact that in those courts where the dollar amount jurisdiction did not change, the aggregate small claims filing rate rose only 1 percent. The small claims filing rate increased by 17 percent in the 12 states that reported dollar amount jurisdiction increases for 1985.

The 1986 small claims data in Chart 6 present a similar picture of small claims filing levels in relation to dollar amount jurisdiction changes. Of the 20 limited and general jurisdiction courts in Chart 6 that experienced an increase of 3 percent or more in their small claims filing rate during 1986, 15 had an increase in their dollar amount jurisdiction during 1985 or 1986 (see Table 2.6 for dollar limit jurisdiction amounts). In contrast, of the 25 courts that had a decrease in their filing rate or no significant change during 1986, only 11 experienced a dollar amount jurisdiction increase. In other words, a recent increase in the dollar amount jurisdiction is usually, but not invariably, associated with an increased filing rate.

A dollar amount jurisdiction increase is likely to have occurred for courts reporting a very large growth in their

filing rate. For example, 17 general and limited jurisdiction courts in Chart 6 had an increase in their small claims filing rate of 10 percent or more during either 1984-1985 or 1985-1986. Of these 17, only two courts (Idaho District and New Hampshire Municipal) did not have an increase in their dollar amount jurisdiction during 1985 and 1986.

Map 2.3 illustrates that the highest small claims filing rates were in the District of Columbia, Indiana, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Contributing to its high 1986 filing rate, the District of Columbia experienced a 42 percent increase in small claims filings during 1985. This increase coincided with a rise in its dollar amount jurisdiction from \$750 to \$2,000. Indiana's high filing rate is apparently related to its high dollar limit jurisdiction of \$3,000, the second highest amount reported in Table 2.6. Thus, increased or high dollar limit jurisdictions can have a large impact on a state's small claims filing rate.

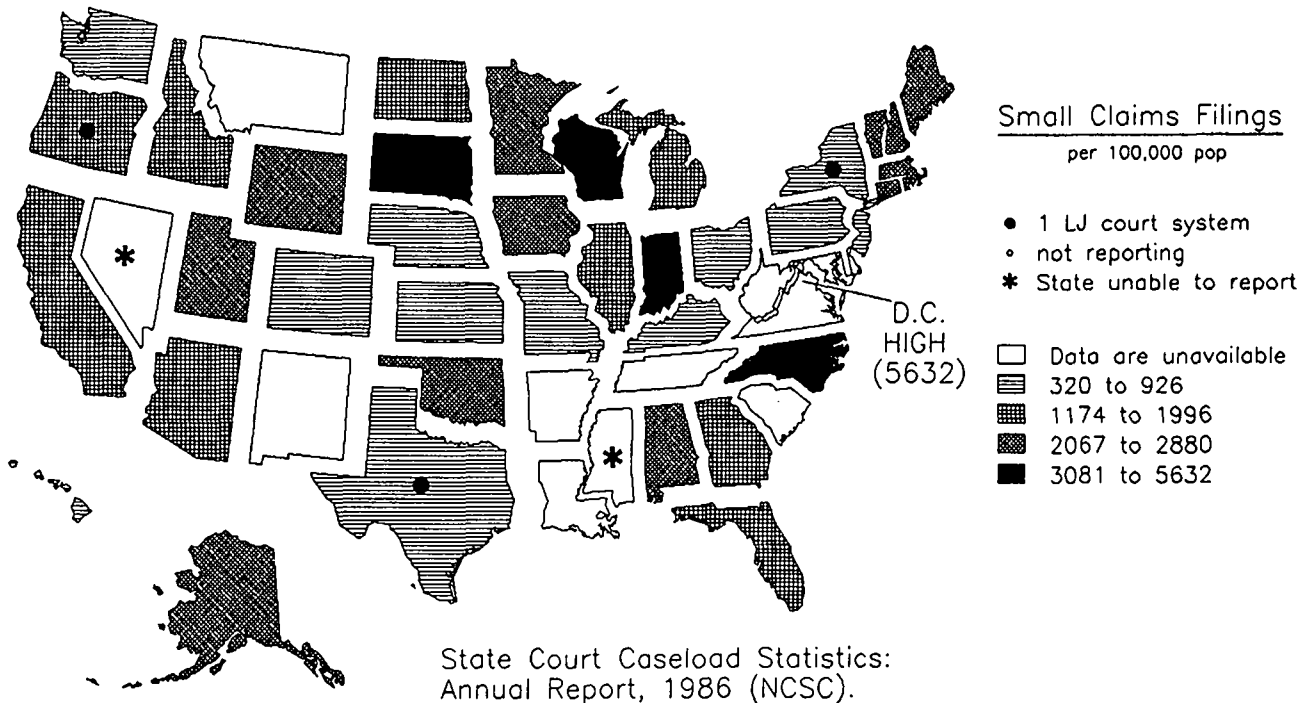
Finally, there appear to be two major clusters of high small claims filing rates in Map 2.3. First, a geographic cluster of western and midwestern states—Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming—report high rates. Second, there is a cluster of high small claims filing rates in the northeastern part of the country. These high filing rates in the northeast are in contrast to low tort filing rates and stable trends for tort filings rates found in Maps 2.1 and 2.2. A variety of other factors besides a court's dollar amount jurisdiction may explain high small claims rates and large variation in the rates of small claims filings for the country as a whole: 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; and local legal/political cultures.

In summary, rising 1986 small claims filing rates indicate an association between increases in the filing rate and increases in a court's jurisdiction to hear cases of higher dollar amounts. During 1985-1986, ten of 14 general jurisdiction courts and 19 of 31 limited jurisdiction courts had an increase in their small claims filing rate. In 15 of the 20 courts that reported an increase in their small claims filing rate of 3 percent or more during 1986, the increase paralleled an increase in the court's dollar amount jurisdiction.

Conclusion

According to the caseload statistics presented in Part II, more civil cases per capita were filed during 1986 than in previous years. The growth in filings was especially prominent in the areas of tort, contract, and real property rights cases. Overall, a majority of courts were reporting increases in their total civil filing rates during 1986, though there were fewer courts reporting significant increases in 1986 than in 1985. Tort filing rates increased significantly in most states reporting complete and comparable data during 1986, and that growth often paralleled tort reform legislation. For the years 1985 and 1986, upward trends in tort filing rates appeared most commonly in the west. Torts consistently increased 1 or 2 percent as part of total civil caseloads. General civil filing rates increased to an even greater extent in 1986 than the significant growth found in

MAP 2.3: Small Claims Filing Rates in State Trial Courts, 1986



1985. Also, upward and stable small claims filing rates paralleled changes in dollar amount jurisdiction.

Though the data in Part II indicate a general growth in civil litigation, as measured by civil filing rates, national generalizations are problematic because the data continue to suggest state-by-state and year-to-year variations. There are many factors that may account for the growth. Among the most prominent identifiable explanations for an increase in civil filing rates are a change in the court's jurisdiction (e.g., dollar amount limitations), changes in substantive law (e.g., caps on tort liability), and alterations in the method of counting cases.

Part II has demonstrated that filing rates increase when dollar amount jurisdictions are expanded. As evidenced by the section on small claims, when dollar amount limitations rise, so does the level of filing. This suggests that there may be an increase in litigation because higher awards are available or because more cases deal with higher award amounts. Other factors may explain the increase in civil litigation found in Part II, but lie beyond the evidence presented. For example, American society may be becoming more prone to litigate.

In summary, using the most complete and comparable available data (i.e. aggregate civil and tort filings) to address the question of whether the rate of civil litigation in state trial courts is increasing, it must be concluded that significant increases (defined here as 3 percent or more) in civil filing rates occurred in a majority of courts during 1985-1986. Despite state-by-state and year-to-year variation, tort and general civil filing increases were especially prominent during the period. Future caseload data, however, will

be needed to determine whether the upward trend in filings continues or is a short-term trend.

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Appendix

Part II

TABLE 2.1: Total Civil Filings in General Jurisdiction Courts, 1984-1986

State/Court name:	1984			1985		
	Number of filings and qualifying footnotes		Filings per 100,000 population	Number of filings and qualifying footnotes		Filings per 100,000 population
ALABAMA Circuit Court	76,009	D	1,905	79,248	D	1,971
ALASKA Superior Court	16,630	D	3,326	18,315	D	3,515
ARIZONA Superior Court	85,355	J	2,796	97,262	J	3,052
ARKANSAS Circuit Court	28,879		1,229	33,637		1,426
ARKANSAS Chancery and Probate Courts	49,416	B	2,104	51,612	B	2,188
CALIFORNIA Superior Court	598,330	B	2,335	626,496	B	2,376
COLORADO District, Denver Superior and Juvenile and Probate Courts ...	86,930		2,735	89,995		2,785
COLORADO Water Court	1,688		53	2,680		83
CONNECTICUT Superior Court	155,681	D	4,936	150,323	D	4,736
DELAWARE Court of Chancery	2,882		470	3,155		507
DELAWARE Superior Court	3,825		624	3,745		602
FLORIDA Circuit Court	383,516		3,494	421,694		3,710
GEORGIA Superior Court	132,703	D	2,273	136,138	D	2,278
HAWAII Circuit Court	25,916	D	2,494	26,283	D	2,494
IDAHO District Court	59,117	B	5,906	60,347	B	6,005
ILLINOIS Circuit Court	661,199	D	5,744	709,374	D	6,150
INDIANA Superior and Circuit Courts	190,563	I	3,466	203,207	I	3,695
IOWA District Court	146,080	J	5,020	157,564	D	5,463
KANSAS District Court	117,888	B	4,835	124,995	B	5,102
KENTUCKY Circuit Court	65,629	D	1,763	67,438	D	1,810
LOUISIANA District Court	164,207	D	3,680	175,972	D	3,927
MAINE Superior Court	6,775	B	586	7,199	B	618
MARYLAND Circuit Court	97,674		2,246	99,842		2,273
MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth	433,606		7,479	451,972		7,763
MICHIGAN Circuit Court	149,713	I	1,650	149,316		1,643
MICHIGAN Court of Claims	539		6	516		6
MINNESOTA District Court	194,038	D	4,662	205,241	D	4,895
MISSOURI Circuit Court	213,533	P	4,264	224,651	P	4,467
MONTANA District Court	26,346	B	3,197	27,648	D	3,347
NEBRASKA District Court	35,519	J	2,212	39,323	J	2,449
NEW HAMPSHIRE Superior Court	16,622	B	1,701	17,861	B	1,790
NEW JERSEY Superior Court	566,791	J	7,542	597,399	J	7,900
NEW MEXICO District Court	50,271	D	3,530	51,532	D	3,554
NEW YORK Supreme and County Courts ..	126,717	O	707	126,776	O	713
NORTH CAROLINA Superior Court	82,604		1,340	87,670		1,402
NORTH DAKOTA District Court	13,734	B	2,002	14,239	B	2,079
OHIO Court of Common Pleas	290,980		2,706	290,520	E	2,704
OKLAHOMA District Court	214,644	B	6,508	220,914	B	6,692
OREGON Circuit Court	64,487	D	2,412	67,014	D	2,494
PENNSYLVANIA Court of Common Pleas ..	219,992	I	1,849	270,881	I	2,285
RHODE ISLAND Superior Court	7,239	E	753	7,732	E	799
SOUTH CAROLINA Circuit Court	41,835	C	1,268	47,466	C	1,418
SOUTH DAKOTA Circuit Court	38,910		5,511	40,316		5,694
TENNESSEE Circuit, Criminal, and Chancery Courts	101,543	D	2,153	104,430	D	2,193
TEXAS District Court	443,159	D	2,772	451,035	D	2,755
UTAH District Court	29,760	C	1,801	30,009	C	1,824
VERMONT Superior Court	8,233	B	1,553	9,634	B	1,801
VERMONT District Court	15,226		2,873	19,227		3,594
VIRGINIA Circuit Court	82,514	B	1,464	79,678	B	1,396
WASHINGTON Superior Court	113,150	D	2,602	122,505	D	2,779
WEST VIRGINIA Circuit Court	45,912	B	2,352	47,501	B	2,454
WISCONSIN Circuit Court	314,612	D	6,601	350,227	D	7,335
WYOMING District Court	11,278	P	2,207	9,429	D	1,852
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Superior Court ..	140,261	B	22,514	148,859	B	23,779
PUERTO RICO Superior Court	63,181	I	1,934	62,393	O	1,910

State/Court name:	1986		Percent change in filings per 100,000 population 1984-1985	Percent change in filings per 100,000 population 1985-1986	
	Number of filings and qualifying footnotes	Filings per 100,000 population			
ALABAMA Circuit Court	81,262	D	2,005	3%	2%
ALASKA Superior Court	16,506	D	3,097	6%	-12%
ARIZONA Superior Court	102,140	B	3,077	9%	1%
ARKANSAS Circuit Court	35,784		1,509	16%	6%
ARKANSAS Chancery and Probate Courts	53,016	B	2,235	4%	2%
CALIFORNIA Superior Court	654,283	B	2,425	2%	2%
COLORADO District, Denver Superior and Juvenile and Probate Courts ...	105,688		3,235	2%	16%
COLORADO Water Court	1,870		57	57%	-31%
CONNECTICUT Superior Court	154,581	D	4,847	-4%	2%
DELAWARE Court of Chancery	3,309		523	8%	3%
DELAWARE Superior Court	4,067		643	-4%	7%
FLORIDA Circuit Court	442,809		3,793	6%	2%
GEORGIA Superior Court	140,803	D	2,307	0%	1%
HAWAII Circuit Court	26,171	D	2,462	0%	-1%
IDAHO District Court	60,121	B	6,000	2%	0%
ILLINOIS Circuit Court	569,152	D	4,926	7%	-20%
INDIANA Superior and Circuit Courts .	221,975	I	4,034	7%	9%
IOWA District Court	150,849	D	5,293	9%	-3%
KANSAS District Court	134,131	B	5,452	6%	7%
KENTUCKY Circuit Court	62,212	D	1,668	3%	-8%
LOUISIANA District Court	187,145	D	4,157	7%	6%
MAINE Superior Court	6,622	B	565	5%	-9%
MARYLAND Circuit Court	106,716		2,391	1%	5%
MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth	476,684		8,174	4%	5%
MICHIGAN Circuit Court	154,327		1,688	0%	3%
MICHIGAN Court of Claims	814		9	0%	50%
MINNESOTA District Court	233,927	B	5,551	5%	13%
MISSOURI Circuit Court	237,782	P	4,694	5%	5%
MONTANA District Court	28,212	D	3,445	5%	3%
NEBRASKA District Court	36,805	J	2,305	11%	-6%
NEW HAMPSHIRE Superior Court	18,208	B	1,773	5%	-1%
NEW JERSEY Superior Court	624,828	J	8,200	5%	4%
NEW MEXICO District Court	53,424	D	3,612	1%	2%
NEW YORK Supreme and County Courts ..	120,038	O	675	1%	-5%
NORTH CAROLINA Superior Court	92,031		1,453	5%	4%
NORTH DAKOTA District Court	15,085	B	2,222	4%	7%
OHIO Court of Common Pleas	324,779	E	3,020	0%	12%
OKLAHOMA District Court	226,467	B	6,852	3%	2%
OREGON Circuit Court	79,268	D	2,938	3%	18%
PENNSYLVANIA Court of Common Pleas ..	264,305	I	2,223	24%	-3%
RHODE ISLAND Superior Court	7,867	E	807	6%	1%
SOUTH CAROLINA Circuit Court	52,895	C	1,567	12%	11%
SOUTH DAKOTA Circuit Court	42,510		6,004	3%	5%
TENNESSEE Circuit, Criminal, and Chancery Courts	106,890	D	2,225	2%	1%
TEXAS District Court	419,434	D	2,514	-1%	-9%
UTAH District Court	33,042	C	1,985	1%	9%
VERMONT Superior Court	9,489	D	1,754	16%	-3%
VERMONT District Court	19,007		3,513	25%	-2%
VIRGINIA Circuit Court	84,408	B	1,459	-5%	5%
WASHINGTON Superior Court	135,933	D	3,046	7%	10%
WEST VIRGINIA Circuit Court	41,107	B	2,142	4%	-13%
WISCONSIN Circuit Court	343,755	D	7,184	11%	-2%
WYOMING District Court	9,694	D	1,912	-16%	3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Superior Court .	145,263	B	23,242	6%	-2%
PUERTO RICO Superior Court	68,295	O	2,090	-1%	9%

(continued on next page)

TABLE 2.1: Total civil filings in general jurisdiction courts, 1984-1986. (continued)

QUALIFYING FOOTNOTES:

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

- Arizona--Superior Court (1986)
- Arkansas--Chancery and Probate Court
- California--Superior Court
- District of Columbia--Superior Court
- Idaho--District Court
- Kansas--District Court
- Maine--Superior Court
- Minnesota--District Court (1986)
- Montana--District Court (1984)
- New Hampshire--Superior Court
- North Dakota--District Court
- Oklahoma--District Court
- South Carolina--Family Court
- Vermont--Superior Court (1984 & 1985)
- Virginia--Circuit Court
- West Virginia--Circuit Court

C: The following courts' data are overinclusive:

- South Carolina--Circuit Court--Total civil filings include criminal appeals and postconviction remedy proceedings.
- Utah--District Court--Total civil filings include some 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 filings include postconviction remedy proceedings, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- Alaska--Superior Court--Total civil filings include postconviction remedy proceedings, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- Connecticut--Superior Court--Total civil filings include postconviction remedy proceedings, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- Georgia--Superior Court--Total civil filings include probation revocation hearings, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- Hawaii--Circuit Court--Total civil filings include criminal postconviction remedy proceedings and some criminal and traffic/other violation cases, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- Illinois--Circuit Court--Total civil filings include miscellaneous criminal cases, and are

not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
Iowa--District Court--Total civil filings for 1985 and 1986 include postconviction remedy proceedings and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

Kentucky--Circuit Court--Total civil filings include postconviction remedy proceedings, but are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

Louisiana--District Court--Total civil filings include postconviction remedy proceedings, but are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

Minnesota--District Court--Total civil filings for 1984 include criminal appeals cases and for both 1984 and 1985 include cases from the County Court, Conciliation and Probate Division and County Municipal Court which merged with the District Court in 1985. The figures were merged for 1984 to allow for comparability between years.

Montana--District Court--Total civil filings for 1985 and 1986 include appeals of trial court cases and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

New Mexico--District Court--Total civil filings include postconviction remedy proceedings and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

Oregon--Circuit Court--Total civil filings include criminal appeals cases, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

Tennessee--Circuit, Criminal and Chancery Court--Total civil filings include postconviction remedy proceedings and miscellaneous criminal cases, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

Texas--District Court--Total civil filings include some juvenile cases, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

Vermont--Superior Court--Total civil filings for 1986 include postconviction remedy proceedings and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

Washington--Superior Court--Total civil filings include postconviction remedy proceedings and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

Wisconsin--Circuit Court--Total civil filings include criminal appeals cases, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

Wyoming--District Court--Total civil filings for 1985 and 1986 include criminal appeals cases and postconviction remedy proceedings, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

TABLE 2.1: Total civil filings in general jurisdiction courts, 1984-1986. (continued)

- E: The following courts' data include postconviction remedy proceedings:
Ohio--Court of Common Pleas (1985 & 1986)
Rhode Island--Superior Court
- I: The following courts' data are 75% complete:
Indiana--Superior and Circuit Court--Total civil filings do not include mental health cases and a few civil cases which are reported as "redocketed civil."
Michigan--Circuit Court--Total civil filings for 1984 do not include data from four small counties.
Pennsylvania--Court of Common Pleas--Total civil filings do not include some unclassified civil cases.
Puerto Rico--Superior Court--Total civil filings for 1984 do not include estate cases.
- J: The following courts' data are 75% complete and are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases:
Arizona--Superior Court--Total civil filings do not include mental health cases, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
Iowa--District Court--Total civil filings for 1984 do not include mental health cases, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
Nebraska--District Court--Total civil filings do not include civil appeals, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- New Jersey--Superior Court--Total civil filings do not include a few domestic relations cases, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- O: The following courts' data are 75% complete and are overinclusive:
New York--Supreme and County Court--Total civil filings include postconviction remedy proceedings, and only those cases that are counted at the trial note of issue, but do not include civil appeals cases.
Puerto Rico--Superior Court--Total civil filings for 1985 and 1986 include transfers and reopened cases, but do not include estate cases which are unavailable.
- P: The following courts' data are 75% complete, overinclusive, and are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases:
Missouri--Circuit Court--Total civil filings include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include some domestic relations cases, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
Wyoming--District Court--Total civil filings for 1984 include criminal appeals and juvenile cases and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases. Data do not include cases for a 6-month period from one county.

TABLE 2.2: Tort Filings in State Trial Courts, 1981-1986 and 1985-1986

State/Court name:	1981		1984		1985	
	Number of filings and qualifying footnotes	Filings per 100,000 population	Number of filings and qualifying footnotes	Filings per 100,000 population	Number of filings and qualifying footnotes	Filings per 100,000 population
<u>General jurisdiction courts:</u>						
ALASKA Superior Court	nc	--	nc	--	2,096	402
ARIZONA Superior Court	N/A	--	9,173	300	10,748	337
ARKANSAS Circuit Court	N/A	--	N/A	--	5,382	228
CALIFORNIA Superior Court	80,970	335	97,068	379	112,049	425
COLORADO District and Denver Superior Courts	5,089	172	4,199	132	4,537	140
CONNECTICUT Superior Court	11,471	366	12,391	393	12,742	401
FLORIDA Circuit Court	nc	--	26,815	1	29,864	1
HAWAII Circuit Court	1,468	1	1,611	1	1,676	1
IDAHO District Court	1,744	1	1,729	1	2,010	1
KANSAS District Court	4,517	190	4,033	165	4,061	166
MAINE Superior Court	1,914	169	2,083	180	2,072	178
MARYLAND Circuit Court	nc	--	10,826	1	10,120	1
MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth	N/A	--	15,151	261	14,405	247
MICHIGAN Circuit Court	N/A	--	23,186	nc	23,742	261
MISSOURI Circuit Court	N/A	--	9,259	1	9,678	1
MONTANA District Court	nc	--	1,640	C	1,870	C
NEW JERSEY Superior Court	41,376	1	41,722	1	42,141	1
NEW YORK Supreme and County Courts	39,234	1	37,847	1	35,549	1
NORTH CAROLINA Superior Court	N/A	--	N/A	--	8,062	C
NORTH DAKOTA District Court	516	78	550	80	512	75
OHIO Court of Common Pleas	21,906	203	22,149	206	25,518	238
TENNESSEE Circuit and Chancery Courts	12,046	261	11,775	250	12,565	264
TEXAS District Court	28,698	194	34,224	214	37,596	230
UTAH District Court	nc	--	1,433	C	1,245	C
WASHINGTON Superior Court	7,919	188	8,997	207	9,747	221
PUERTO RICO Superior Court	3,760	118	3,968	C	4,388	C
<u>Limited jurisdiction courts:</u>						
ALASKA District Court	nc	--	nc	--	860	1
HAWAII District Court	1,037	106	693	67	652	62
OHIO County Court	705	7	519	5	464	4
OHIO Municipal Court	18,992	176	13,503	126	12,992	121
TEXAS County-level Courts	nc	--	nc	--	8,242	50

<u>State/Court name:</u>	<u>1986</u>		<u>Percent change in filings per 100,000 population 1981-1986</u>	<u>Percent change in filings per 100,000 population 1985-1986</u>
	<u>Number of filings and qualifying footnotes</u>	<u>Filings per 100,000 population</u>		
<u>General jurisdiction courts:</u>				
ALASKA Superior Court	2,344	440	--	9%
ARIZONA Superior Court	11,888	358	--	6%
ARKANSAS Circuit Court	5,541	234	--	3%
CALIFORNIA Superior Court	130,206	483	44%	14%
COLORADO District and Denver Superior Court	6,145	188	9%	34%
CONNECTICUT Superior Court	13,754	431	18%	7%
FLORIDA Circuit Court	35,535	304	--	16%
HAWAII Circuit Court	1,749 1	165	10%	4%
IDAHO District Court	2,118 1	211	6%	6%
KANSAS District Court	4,274	174	-8%	5%
MAINE Superior Court	2,044	174	3%	-2%
MARYLAND Circuit Court	12,373 1	277	--	20%
MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth	15,040	258	--	4%
MICHIGAN Circuit Court	27,046	296	--	13%
MISSOURI Circuit Court	10,746 1	212	--	10%
MONTANA District Court	1,836 C	224	--	-1%
NEW JERSEY Superior Court	45,547 1	598	7%	7%
NEW YORK Supreme and County Courts	32,011 1	180	-19%	-10%
NORTH CAROLINA Superior Court	8,897 C	140	--	9%
NORTH DAKOTA District Court	561	83	6%	11%
OHIO Court of Common Pleas	28,225	262	29%	10%
TENNESSEE Circuit and Chancery Courts	13,167	274	5%	4%
TEXAS District Court	38,238	229	18%	0%
UTAH District Court	2,527 C	152	--	100%
WASHINGTON Superior Court	19,515	437	132%	98%
PUERTO RICO Superior Court	4,558 C	140	19%	4%
<u>Limited jurisdiction courts:</u>				
ALASKA District Court	4,069 1	763	--	362%
HAWAII District Court	738	69	-35%	11%
OHIO County Court	463	4	-43%	0%
OHIO Municipal Court	13,999	130	74%	7%
TEXAS County-level Courts	9,833	59	--	18%

(continued on next page)

TABLE 2.2: Tort filings in the state trial courts, 1981-1986 and 1985-1986. (continued)

N/A = Data are unavailable.

-- = Data element is not applicable.

QUALIFYING FOOTNOTES:

nc: The following courts' data are not comparable:

Alaska--Superior and District Courts--The 1981 and 1984 data are not comparable to the 1985 and 1986 data because torts are separated from the unclassified civil figure in significantly greater quantities during 1985 and 1986 than in previous years.

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, 1985, and 1986 data. Data for 1984 and 1985 do not include professional tort cases reported with other civil cases.

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.

Montana--District Court--1981 data are not comparable with 1984, 1985, and 1986 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.

C: The following courts' data are overinclusive:

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.

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

Alaska--District Court--Data do not include filings in the low volume District Courts, which are reported with unclassified 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, 1985, and 1986 respectively are: 141, 146, and 16.

Idaho--District Court--Data do not include some filings reported with unclassified civil cases. The unclassified figures for 1984, 1985, and 1986 respectively are: 20,365, 20,644, and 21,281.

Maryland--Circuit Court--Data do not include some filings reported with unclassified civil cases. The unclassified figures for 1984, 1985, and 1986 respectively are: 827, 1,438 and 976.

Missouri--Circuit Court--Data do not include filings from St. Louis County and do not include torts filed in the associate divisions with civil jurisdiction under \$5,000. 1984 and 1985 data also do not include filings from Boone County.

New Jersey--Superior Court--Data do not include some torts reported with unclassified civil cases. The unclassified figures for 1984, 1985, and 1986 respectively are: 38,025, 40,026, and 46,865.

New York--Supreme and County Courts--Data include only those cases that were counted at the trial note of issue.

TABLE 2.3: State Courts Reporting Auto and Nonauto Tort Filings, 1985-1986

State/Court name:	Auto Tort Filings				Percent change in filings per 100,000 population 1985-1986	
	1985		1986			
	Number of filings and qualifying footnotes	Filings per 100,000 population	Number of filings and qualifying footnotes	Filings per 100,000 population		
<u>General jurisdiction courts:</u>						
ARIZONA Superior Court	7,140	224	8,047	242		
CALIFORNIA Superior Court	63,750	242	82,258	305		
CONNECTICUT Superior Court	7,455 C	236	8,233 C	258		
FLORIDA Circuit Court	N/A	--	20,138	172		
HAWAII Circuit Court	874 1	83	883 1	83		
MARYLAND Circuit Court	7,174 1	163	9,099 1	204		
MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth	7,084	121	7,446	128		
MICHIGAN Circuit Court	8,756	96	9,375	102		
NEW JERSEY Superior Court	37,512	496	41,333	542		
NEW YORK Supreme and County Courts .	16,458 1	93	14,862 1	84		
NORTH CAROLINA Superior Court	N/A	--	4,620	73		
TEXAS District Court	18,533	133	17,941	108		
<u>Limited jurisdiction courts:</u>						
TEXAS County-level Courts	6,395	39	7,621	46		
<u>General jurisdiction courts:</u>						
	Non-Auto Tort Filings				Auto Torts	Non-Auto Torts
ARIZONA Superior Court	3,608	113	3,841	116	8%	3%
CALIFORNIA Superior Court	48,299	183	47,948	178	26%	-3%
CONNECTICUT Superior Court	5,287 C	168	5,521 C	173	9%	3%
FLORIDA Circuit Court	N/A	--	15,397	132	--	--
HAWAII Circuit Court	802 1	76	866 1	81	0%	7%
MARYLAND Circuit Court	2,946 1	67	3,274 1	73	25%	9%
MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth	7,321	125	7,594	130	6%	4%
MICHIGAN Circuit Court	14,055	155	17,671	193	6%	25%
NEW JERSEY Superior Court	4,629 1	61	4,214 1	55	9%	-10%
NEW YORK Supreme and County Courts .	19,091 1	107	17,149 1	96	-10%	-9%
NORTH CAROLINA Superior Court	N/A	--	4,277	68	--	--
TEXAS District Court	19,063	116	20,297	122	-4%	5%
<u>Limited jurisdiction courts:</u>						
TEXAS County-level Courts	1,847	11	2,212	13	18%	18%

N/A = Data are not available.
 -- = Data are not applicable.

QUALIFYING FOOTNOTES:

C: The following court's data are overinclusive:
 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.

1: The following courts' data are 75% complete:
 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 976 unclassified civil cases in 1986 and 1,438 in 1985.)
 New Jersey--Superior Court--Non-auto tort filings are from the Special Civil Part only, and do not represent general jurisdiction claims.
 New York--Supreme and County Courts--Data include only those cases that were counted at the trial note of issue.

TABLE 2.4: Total Civil and Tort Filings in State Trial Courts, 1985-1986

State/Court name:	1985					
	Civil		Tort			
	Number of filings and qualifying footnotes	Filings per 100,000 population	Number of filings and qualifying footnotes	Filings per 100,000 population		
<u>General jurisdiction courts:</u>						
ALASKA Superior Court	18,315	D	3,515	2,096	402	
ARIZONA Superior Court	97,262	J	3,052	10,748	337	
ARKANSAS Circuit Court	33,637		1,426	5,382	228	
CALIFORNIA Superior Court	626,496	B	2,376	112,049	425	
COLORADO District, Denver Superior and Juvenile and Probate Courts	89,995		2,785	4,537	140	
CONNECTICUT Superior Court	150,323	D	4,736	12,742	401	
FLORIDA Circuit Court	421,694		3,710	29,864	1	263
HAWAII Circuit Court	26,283	D	2,494	1,676	1	159
IDAHO District Court	60,347	B	6,005	2,010	1	200
KANSAS District Court	124,995	B	5,102	4,061		166
MAINE Superior Court	7,199	B	618	2,072		178
MARYLAND Circuit Court	99,842		2,273	10,120	1	230
MICHIGAN Circuit Court	149,316		1,643	23,742		261
MINNESOTA District Court	205,241	D	4,895	--		--
MISSOURI Circuit Court	224,651	P	4,467	9,678	1	192
MONTANA District Court	27,648	D	3,347	1,870		226
NEW JERSEY Superior Court	597,399	J	7,900	42,141	1	557
NEW YORK Supreme and County Courts	126,776	O	713	35,549	1	200
NORTH CAROLINA Superior Court ..	87,670		1,402	8,062	C	129
NORTH DAKOTA District Court	14,239	B	2,079	512		75
OHIO Court of Common Pleas	290,520	E	2,704	25,518		238
TENNESSEE Circuit, Criminal and Chancery Courts	104,430	D	2,193	12,565		264
TEXAS District Court	451,035	D	2,755	37,596		230
UTAH District Court	30,009	C	1,824	1,245	C	76
WASHINGTON Superior Court	122,505	D	2,779	9,747		221
PUERTO RICO Superior Court	62,393	O	1,910	4,388	C	134
<u>Limited jurisdiction courts:</u>						
ALASKA District Court	24,046	B	4,615	860	1	165
FLORIDA County Court	323,241		2,844	--		--
HAWAII District Court	20,622		1,957	652		62
OHIO County Court	24,542		228	464		4
OHIO Municipal Court	326,127		3,035	12,992		121
TEXAS County-Level Courts.....	161,754	C	988	8,242		50
PUERTO RICO District Court	46,074	C	1,410	1,579	C	48

-- = Data element is not applicable.

QUALIFYING FOOTNOTES:

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

- Alaska--District Court
- Arizona--Superior Court (1986)
- California--Superior Court
- Idaho--District Court
- Kansas--District Court
- Maine--Superior Court
- Minnesota--District Court (1986)
- North Dakota--District Court

C: The following courts' data are overinclusive:

- North Carolina--Superior Court--Tort filings include some miscellaneous civil cases.
- Puerto Rico--Superior Court--Tort filings include transfers and reopened cases.
- District Court--Civil and tort filings include transfers and reopened cases.
- Texas--County-Level Courts--Civil filings include some juvenile cases.
- Utah--District Court--Civil filings include some postconviction remedy proceedings. Tort filings include de novo appeals from the Justice of the Peace Courts.

State/Court name:	1986							
	Civil				Tort		Tort filings as a percent of civil filings	
	Number of filings and qualifying footnotes	Filings per 100,000 population		Number of filings and qualifying footnotes	Filings per 100,000 population	1985	1986	
General jurisdiction courts:								
ALASKA Superior Court	16,506	D	3,097	2,344	440	11%	14%	
ARIZONA Superior Court	102,140	B	3,077	11,888	358	11%	12%	
ARKANSAS Circuit Court	35,784		1,509	5,541	234	16%	15%	
CALIFORNIA Superior Court	654,283	B	2,425	130,206	483	18%	20%	
COLORADO District, Denver Superior and Juvenile and Probate Courts	105,688		3,235	6,145	188	5%	6%	
CONNECTICUT Superior Court	154,581	D	4,847	13,754	431	8%	9%	
FLORIDA Circuit Court	442,809		3,793	35,535	304	7%	8%	
HAWAII Circuit Court	26,171	D	2,462	1,749	165	6%	7%	
IDAHO District Court	60,121	B	6,000	2,118	211	3%	4%	
KANSAS District Court	134,131	B	5,452	4,274	174	3%	3%	
MAINE Superior Court	6,622	B	565	2,044	174	29%	31%	
MARYLAND Circuit Court	106,716		2,391	12,373	277	10%	12%	
MICHIGAN Circuit Court	154,327		1,688	27,046	296	16%	18%	
MINNESOTA District Court	233,927	B	5,551	10,356	246	--	4%	
MISSOURI Circuit Court	237,782	P	4,694	10,746	212	4%	5%	
MONTANA District Court	28,212	D	3,445	1,836	224	7%	7%	
NEW JERSEY Superior Court	624,828	J	8,200	45,547	598	7%	7%	
NEW YORK Supreme and County Courts	120,038	O	675	32,011	180	28%	27%	
NORTH CAROLINA Superior Court ..	92,031		1,453	8,897	140	9%	10%	
NORTH DAKOTA District Court	15,085	B	2,222	561	83	4%	4%	
OHIO Court of Common Pleas	324,779	E	3,020	28,225	262	9%	9%	
TENNESSEE Circuit, Criminal and Chancery Courts	106,890	D	2,225	13,167	274	12%	12%	
TEXAS District Court	419,434	D	2,514	38,238	229	8%	9%	
UTAH District Court	33,042	C	1,985	2,527	152	4%	8%	
WASHINGTON Superior Court	135,933	D	3,046	19,515	437	8%	14%	
PUERTO RICO Superior Court	68,295	O	2,086	4,558	140	7%	7%	
Limited jurisdiction courts:								
ALASKA District Court	26,328	B	4,940	4,069	763	4%	15%	
FLORIDA County Court	349,645		2,995	42,229	362	--	12%	
HAWAII District Court	21,263		2,000	738	69	3%	3%	
OHIO County Court	23,759		221	463	4	2%	2%	
OHIO Municipal Court	342,714		3,187	13,999	130	4%	4%	
TEXAS County-Level Courts.....	178,265	C	1,068	9,833	59	5%	6%	
PUERTO RICO District Court	46,911	C	1,433	1,779	54	3%	4%	

D: The following courts' data are overinclusive and are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases:
 Alaska--Superior Court--Civil filings include postconviction remedy proceedings, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
 Connecticut--Superior Court--Civil filings include postconviction remedy proceedings, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
 Hawaii--Circuit Court--Civil filings include criminal postconviction remedy proceedings and some criminal and traffic/other violation

cases, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
 Minnesota--District Court--Civil filings for 1985 include cases from the County Court and Conciliation and Probate Division and County Municipal Court which merged with the District Court in 1985.
 Montana--District Court--Civil filings include appeals of trial court cases and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
 Tennessee--Circuit, Criminal and Chancery Court--Civil filings include postconviction remedy proceedings and miscellaneous criminal cases, and are not comparable with other

(continued on next page)

TABLE 2.4: Total civil and tort filings in state trial courts, 1985-1986. (continued)

- states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- Texas--District Court--Civil filings include some juvenile cases, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- Washington--Superior Court--Civil filings include postconviction remedy proceedings, but are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- E: The following court's data include postconviction remedy proceedings:
Ohio--Court of Common Pleas
- I: The following courts' data are 75% complete:
Alaska--District Court--Tort filings do not include cases from low volume District Courts, which are reported with other civil cases.
Florida--Circuit Court--Tort filings for 1985 do not include professional tort cases which are reported with the unclassified civil data.
Hawaii--Circuit Court--Tort filings do not include a small number of District Court transfers reported with unclassified civil data. The number of District Court transfers in 1985 and 1986 respectively are 146 and 16.
Idaho--District Court--Tort filings do not include some cases which are reported with unclassified civil data. The unclassified figures for 1985 and 1986 respectively are 20,644 and 21,281.
Maryland--Circuit Court--Tort filings do not include some cases which are reported with unclassified civil data. The unclassified figures for 1985 and 1986 respectively are 1,438 and 976.
Missouri--Circuit Court--Tort data do not include filings from St. Louis County and do not include torts filed in the associate divisions with civil jurisdiction under \$5,000. 1985 data also do not include tort filings from Boone County.
- New Jersey--Superior Court--Tort filings do not include some cases which are reported with unclassified civil data. The unclassified figures for 1985 and 1986 respectively are 40,026 and 46,865.
- New York--Supreme and County Court--Tort filings include only those cases which are counted at the trial note of issue.
- J: The following courts' data are 75% complete and are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases:
Arizona--Superior Court--Civil filings for 1985 do not include mental health cases, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
New Jersey--Superior Court--Civil filings do not include a few domestic relations cases, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- O: The following courts' data are 75% complete and are overinclusive:
New York--Supreme and County Court--Civil filings include postconviction remedy proceedings and include only those cases which are counted at the trial note of issue, but do not include civil appeals cases.
Puerto Rico--Superior Court--Civil filings include transfers and reopened cases, but do not include estate cases which are unavailable.
- P: The following court's data are 75% complete, overinclusive, and are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases:
Missouri--Circuit Court--Total civil filings include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include some domestic relations cases, and are not comparable with other states' data due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

TABLE 2.5: General Civil Filings in the State Trial Courts, 1981-1986 and 1985-1986

State/Court name:	1981		1984		1985	
	Number of filings and qualifying footnotes	Filings per 100,000 population	Number of filings and qualifying footnotes	Filings per 100,000 population	Number of filings and qualifying footnotes	Filings per 100,000 population
<u>General jurisdiction courts:</u>						
ALABAMA Circuit Court	28,460	C 727	29,650	743	32,447	C 807
ALASKA Superior Court	nc	nc	nc	nc	4,906	942
ARIZONA Superior Court	nc	nc	29,580	5,916	33,143	1,040
ARKANSAS Chancery and Probate Courts	7,545	329	5,151	219	6,117	259
Circuit Court	nc	nc	nc	nc	30,475	1,292
COLORADO District, Denver Superior and Juvenile and Probate Courts	36,168	1,220	32,032	1,008	35,928	1,112
CONNECTICUT Superior Court	nc	nc	nc	nc	47,286	1,490
DELAWARE Superior Court	2,522	C 422	2,520	411	2,564	C 412
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Superior Court	108,426	17,183	96,975	15,566	93,877	14,996
HAWAII Circuit Court	3,830	1 390	3,992	384	3,764	1 357
KANSAS District Court	54,005	1 2,266	57,140	2,344	62,501	1 2,551
MICHIGAN Circuit Court	nc	nc	nc	nc	47,917	527
MONTANA District Court	nc	nc	6,651	807	7,347	889
NORTH CAROLINA Superior Court ..	13,756	C 231	12,482	C 202	13,654	C 218
NORTH DAKOTA District Court	5,632	856	5,674	827	5,713	834
TENNESSEE Circuit and Chancery Courts	23,442	508	21,505	456	22,529	473
TEXAS District Court	68,451	464	85,873	537	95,659	584
UTAH District Court	nc	nc	nc	nc	3,856	C 234
WASHINGTON Superior Court	34,922	828	33,140	762	36,904	837
<u>Limited jurisdiction courts:</u>						
ALABAMA District Court	55,818	1,425	51,805	1,298	44,326	1,102
ARIZONA Justice of the Peace Court	nc	nc	nc	nc	53,650	1,683
COLORADO County Court	45,423	1 1,532	65,485	1 2,061	72,174	1 2,234
DELAWARE Court of Common Pleas .	3,740	625	3,755	613	3,498	562
HAWAII District Court	13,549	1,381	13,968	1,344	14,974	1,421
INDIANA County Court	5,573	102	3,664	67	4,407	1 80
KENTUCKY District Court	57,627	1,574	56,359	1,514	52,997	1,422
MAINE District Court	nc	nc	16,146	C 1,397	15,901	C 1,366
MICHIGAN Municipal Court	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	869	1 10
NEBRASKA County Court	nc	nc	nc	nc	22,571	C 1,405
NEW HAMPSHIRE District Court ...	10,382	1,109	9,815	1,005	9,566	959
NEW MEXICO Magistrate Court	14,117	1,063	18,308	1,286	16,633	1,147
Metropolitan Court of Bernalillo County	8,290	624	9,744	684	8,465	584
NEW YORK Civil Court of the City of New York	151,159	859	195,163	1,100	189,790	1,067
Court of Claims	1,330	8	1,678	9	1,953	11
District and City Courts	nc	nc	nc	nc	65,263	367
NORTH CAROLINA District Court ..	52,100	875	45,636	740	42,864	685
NORTH DAKOTA County Court	nc	nc	nc	nc	5,534	C 808
OHIO Municipal Court	260,068	1 2,412	221,523	1 2,060	225,593	1 2,100
County Court	11,302	1 105	9,542	1 89	9,316	1 87
OREGON District Court	33,862	1,277	24,518	917	26,299	979
PENNSYLVANIA District Justice Court	nc	nc	183,143	1,539	194,610	1,642
RHODE ISLAND District Court	23,689	2,486	18,759	1,950	21,396	2,210
TEXAS Justice of the Peace Court	nc	nc	nc	nc	204,952	V 1,252
UTAH Circuit Court	nc	nc	nc	nc	39,838	2,422

State/Court name:	1986		Percentage change in filings per 100,000 population 1981-1986	Percentage change in filings per 100,000 population 1985-1986
	Number of filings and qualifying footnotes	Filings per 100,000 population		
<u>General jurisdiction courts:</u>				
ALABAMA Circuit Court	33,984	C 839	14%	4%
ALASKA Superior Court	2,998	562	--	68%
ARIZONA Superior Court	38,224	1,152	--	10%
ARKANSAS Chancery and Probate Courts	7,027	296	-11%	13%
Circuit Court	32,495	1,370	--	6%
COLORADO District, Denver Superior and Juvenile and Probate Courts	47,787	1,463	17%	30%
CONNECTICUT Superior Court	50,474	1,583	--	6%
DELAWARE Superior Court	2,950	C 466	9%	12%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Superior Court	91,918	14,707	-17%	-2%
HAWAII Circuit Court	3,780	† 356	-10%	0%
KANSAS District Court	70,449	[T] 2,864	21%	11%
MICHIGAN Circuit Court	61,611	674	--	22%
MONTANA District Court	7,633	932	--	5%
NORTH CAROLINA Superior Court ..	14,842	C 234	1%	1%
NORTH DAKOTA District Court	5,974	880	3%	5%
TENNESSEE Circuit and Chancery Courts	23,568	491	-4%	4%
TEXAS District Court	94,258	565	18%	-3%
UTAH District Court	3,838	231	--	-1%
WASHINGTON Superior Court	47,289	1,060	22%	21%
<u>Limited jurisdiction courts:</u>				
ALABAMA District Court	44,492	1,198	-30%	0%
ARIZONA Justice of the Peace Court	64,036	1,929	--	13%
COLORADO County Court	122,683	3,755	59%	41%
DELAWARE Court of Common Pleas .	5,190	820	24%	31%
HAWAII District Court	15,497	1,458	5%	3%
INDIANA County Court	4,991	† 91	-12%	12%
KENTUCKY District Court	60,598	1,625	3%	13%
MAINE District Court	15,771	1,345	--	-2%
MICHIGAN Municipal Court	900	10	--	0%
NEBRASKA County Court	33,304	2,085	--	33%
NEW HAMPSHIRE District Court ...	10,804	1,052	-5%	9%
NEW MEXICO Magistrate Court	15,415	1,042	-2%	-10%
Metropolitan Court of Bernalillo County	9,237	625	0%	7%
NEW YORK Civil Court of the City of New York	196,216	1,104	22%	3%
Court of Claims	2,290	13	39%	15%
District and City Courts	87,234	491	--	25%
NORTH CAROLINA District Court ..	44,295	699	-25%	2%
NORTH DAKOTA County Court	4,908	723	--	-12%
OHIO Municipal Court	237,516	† 2,210	9%	5%
County Court	9,031	† 84	-25%	-4%
OREGON District Court	31,268	1,160	-10%	16%
PENNSYLVANIA District Justice Court	198,615	1,671	--	2%
RHODE ISLAND District Court	21,116	2,166	-15%	-2%
TEXAS Justice of the Peace Court	210,171	V 1,249	--	0%
UTAH Circuit Court	49,452	2,970	--	18%

(continued on next page)

TABLE 2.5: General civil filings in the state trial courts, 1981-1986 and 1985-1986. (continued)

N/A = Data are not available.

-- = Data element is not applicable.

[T] = Data include reopened cases.

nc = Data are not comparable with other years.

QUALIFYING FOOTNOTES:

C: The following courts' data are overinclusive:

Alabama--Circuit Court--Data include civil appeals and postconviction remedy proceedings.

Delaware--Superior Court--Data include administrative agency appeals.

Maine--District Court--1981-1985 data include some domestic relations and juvenile cases.

Nebraska--County Court--Data include cases from the Municipal Court from July 1, 1985 to December 31, 1985.

North Carolina--Superior Court--1981-1985 data include administrative agency appeals. 1986 data include miscellaneous civil cases.

North Dakota--County Court--1985 data include criminal appeals cases.

Utah--District Court--1985 data include de novo appeals.

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

Colorado--County Court--1981-1985 data do not include cases from Denver County Court.

Hawaii--Circuit Court--Data do not include "unreported cases."

Indiana--County Court--Data do not include "other" cases or "redocketed civil" cases.

Kansas--District Court--1981-1985 data do not include all real property rights cases.

Michigan--District Court--1985 data do not include cases from the city of Dearborn. Municipal Courts for Grosse Pointe Municipal and Grosse Pointe Shores did not report 1985 data.

Ohio--Municipal Court and County Court--Data do not include cases classified as miscellaneous civil.

V: The following court's data are less than 75% complete:

Texas--Justice of the Peace Court--Data represent a reporting rate of 74%.

TABLE 2.6: Small Claims Filings in the State Trial Courts, 1984-1986

State/Court name:	1984		1985	
	Number of filings and qualifying footnotes	Filings per 100,000 population	Number of filings and qualifying footnotes	Filings per 100,000 population
<u>General jurisdiction courts:</u>				
CONNECTICUT Superior Court	73,096	2,318	66,167	2,085
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Superior Court	25,323	4,065	36,046	5,758
IDAHO District Court	14,174 C	1,416	16,808 C	1,672
ILLINOIS Circuit Court	217,641	1,891	215,471	1,868
INDIANA Superior and Circuit Courts	35,042 f	637	39,257 f	714
IOWA District Court	71,666	2,463	73,752	2,557
KANSAS District Court	14,229	584	14,429	589
MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth	134,254 f	2,316	137,826 f	2,367
MINNESOTA District Court	90,271 C	2,169	100,122 C	2,388
MISSOURI Circuit Court	19,106	382	19,717	392
NEW JERSEY Superior Court	51,137	680	50,956	674
OKLAHOMA District Court	85,181	2,583	87,008	2,636
SOUTH DAKOTA Circuit Court	19,259	2,728	19,961	2,819
WISCONSIN Circuit Court	168,563	3,537	182,523	3,822
<u>Limited jurisdiction courts:</u>				
ALABAMA District Court	76,694	1,922	94,594	2,353
ALASKA District Court	10,735 f	2,147	14,284 f/nc	2,742
ARIZONA Justice of the Peace Court	41,715	1,366	40,850	1,282
CALIFORNIA Municipal Court	482,579	1,883	492,104	1,867
CALIFORNIA Justice Court	30,225	118	29,518	112
COLORADO County Court	16,460 f	518	16,739 f	519
FLORIDA County Court	163,171	1,487	207,492	1,826
GEORGIA Magistrate Court	N/A	--	N/A	--
HAWAII District Court	5,388	519	5,298	503
INDIANA County Court	67,283 f	1,224	72,964 f	1,327
INDIANA Small Claims Court of Marion County	54,380	989	58,223	1,059
KENTUCKY District Court	28,525	766	28,680	770
MAINE District Court	22,718	1,965	24,880	2,137
MICHIGAN District Court	81,012 nc	893	88,950 nc	979
MICHIGAN Municipal Court	N/A	--	224 f	2
NEBRASKA County Court	14,674 C	914	14,974 C	933
NEW HAMPSHIRE District Court	28,993	2,968	28,077	2,813
NEW HAMPSHIRE Municipal Court ...	520	53	348	35
NEW YORK District Court and City Court	47,887	270**	50,847	286**
NEW YORK Civil Court of NY City .	52,065	294**	56,691	319**
NORTH CAROLINA District Court....	194,321	3,152	204,071	3,263
NORTH DAKOTA County Court	8,523	1,242	8,822	1,288
OHIO County Court	11,662	108	12,468	116
OHIO Municipal Court	82,155	764	84,916	790
OREGON District Court	37,548	1,404	38,308	1,426
PENNSYLVANIA Philadelphia Municipal Court	26,253	1,555***	36,242	2,147***
RHODE ISLAND District Court	12,087	1,256	11,997	1,239
TEXAS Justice of the Peace Courts	nc	--	73,155 nc	447
UTAH Circuit Court	31,467	1,905	29,904	1,818
UTAH Justice of the Peace Court .	nc	--	3,878	236
VERMONT District Court	8,952	1,689	13,164	2,461
WASHINGTON District Court	26,433 nc	608	28,180	639
WYOMING Justice of the Peace Court	N/A	--	N/A	--
WYOMING County Court	9,731	1,904	N/A	--

State/Court name:	1986		Percent change in filings per 100,000 population 1985-86	Dollar limit jurisdiction (1984/1985/1986)
	Number of filings and qualifying footnotes	Filings per 100,000 population		
<u>General jurisdiction courts:</u>				
CONNECTICUT Superior Court	67,450	2,115	1%	1,000/1,000/1,500*
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Superior Court	35,197	5,632	-2%	750/2,000*/2,000
IDAHO District Court	17,366 C	1,733	4%	--
ILLINOIS Circuit Court	184,538	1,598	-14%	2,500/2,500/2,500
INDIANA Superior and Circuit Courts	58,788 I	1,068	50%	1,500/3,000*/3,000
IOWA District Court	68,465	2,402	-6%	2,000/2,000/2,000
KANSAS District Court	15,096	614	4%	500/500/1,000*
MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth	152,331 I	2,612	10%	1,200/1,200/1,500*
MINNESOTA District Court	102,873	2,441	2%	1,250/2,000*/2,000
MISSOURI Circuit Court	20,801	411	5%	1,000/1,000/1,000
NEW JERSEY Superior Court	50,291	660	-2%	1,000/1,000/1,000
OKLAHOMA District Court	89,193	2,699	2%	1,500/1,500/1,500
SOUTH DAKOTA Circuit Court	21,814	3,081	9%	1,500/2,000*/2,000
WISCONSIN Circuit Court	186,034	3,888	2%	1,000/1,000/1,000
<u>Limited jurisdiction courts:</u>				
ALABAMA District Court	115,203	2,842	21%	500/1,000*/1,000
ALASKA District Court	15,069 I	2,827	3%	--/2,000/5,000*
ARIZONA Justice of the Peace Court	41,931	1,263	-1%	500/500/500
CALIFORNIA Municipal Court	511,126	1,894	1%	1,500/1,500/1,500
CALIFORNIA Justice Court	27,287	101	-10%	1,500/1,500/1,500
COLORADO County Court	22,083	676	30%	1,000/1,000/1,500*
FLORIDA County Court	217,738	1,865	2%	1,500/2,500*/2,500
GEORGIA Magistrate Court	105,413 I	1,727	--	--/--/2,500
HAWAII District Court	5,592	526	5%	2,500/2,500/2,500
INDIANA County Court	61,850 I	1,124	-15%	1,500/3,000*/3,000
INDIANA Small Claims Court of Marion County	60,602 C	1,101	4%	1,500/3,000*/3,000
KENTUCKY District Court	28,582	766	-1%	1,000/1,000/1,000
MAINE District Court	26,981	2,300	8%	1,000/1,400*/1,400
MICHIGAN District Court	107,152	1,172	20%	--/1,000/1,500*
MICHIGAN Municipal Court	228	2	0%	--/1,000/1,500*
NEBRASKA County Court	14,342 C	898	-4%	1,000/1,500*/1,500
NEW HAMPSHIRE District Court	29,182	2,841	1%	1,500/1,500/1,500
NEW HAMPSHIRE Municipal Court ...	398	39	11%	1,500/1,500/1,500
NEW YORK District Court and City Court	50,791	286**	0%	1,000/1,500*/1,500
NEW YORK Civil Court of NY City .	57,954	326**	2%	1,500/1,500/1,500
NORTH CAROLINA District Court....	226,044	3,569	9%	1,000/1,000/1,500*
NORTH DAKOTA County Court	8,139	1,199	-7%	1,500/2,000*/2,000
OHIO County Court	11,792	110	-5%	1,000/1,000/1,000
OHIO Municipal Court	87,740	816	3%	1,000/1,000/1,000
OREGON District Court	42,686	1,582	11%	1,000/1,500*/1,500
PENNSYLVANIA Philadelphia Municipal Court	40,386	2,393***	11%	1,000/5,000*/5,000
RHODE ISLAND District Court	12,654	1,298	5%	500/1,000*/1,000
TEXAS Justice of the Peace Courts	72,448 nc	434	-3%	--/1,000/1,000
UTAH Circuit Court	30,926	1,857	2%	600/600/1,000*
UTAH Justice of the Peace Court .	3,494	210	-11%	--/600/1,000*
VERMONT District Court	13,166	2,434	-1%	500/2,000*/2,000
WASHINGTON District Court	29,910	670	5%	--/1,000/1,000
WYOMING Justice of the Peace Court	3,708	731	--	750/750/750
WYOMING County Court	7,850	1,548	--	750/750/750

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TABLE 2.6: Small claims filings in the state trial courts, 1984-1986. (continued)

*There was a change in dollar amount jurisdiction during the statistical reporting year.

**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.

***Filings per 100,000 population in the Philadelphia Municipal Court were computed based upon Philadelphia's 1986 population estimate.

N/A = Data are unavailable.

-- = Data element is not applicable.

QUALIFYING FOOTNOTES:

nc: The following courts' data are not comparable:

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. Thus, 1985 data are not comparable to data from 1984.

Michigan--District Court--Data are missing from four courts in 1984, and from three courts in 1985.

Texas--Justice of the Peace Courts--In 1984 data are available from 8,558 justices, in 1985 data are available from 8,428 justices, and in 1986 data are available from 8,557 justices. Remaining data was estimated.

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.

C: The following courts' data are overinclusive:
Idaho--District Court--Data include appeals of small claims cases.

Minnesota--District Court--Data for 1984 and 1985 include appeals of small claims cases. The County Court and Conciliation and Probate Division and County Municipal Court merged with the District Court in 1985. Data have been merged for 1984, also, to ensure comparability.

Nebraska--County Court--Data include cases from the Municipal Court which merged with the County Court effective July 1, 1985. Municipal Court data were added to the County Court caseload for 1984 so that the data across the three-year period is comparable.

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

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 for 1984 and 1985.

Georgia--Magistrate Court--Data include cases from only 140 of the 159 counties.

Indiana--Superior and Circuit Courts--Data do not include some cases reported with unclassified civil data.

Indiana--County Court--Data do not include some cases reported with unclassified civil data.

Massachusetts--Trial Court of the Commonwealth--Data do not include some filings of the District Court Department which are reported with unclassified civil data.

Michigan--Municipal Court--Data are unavailable from two courts in 1985.

Part III

1986 State Court System Charts

1986 State Court System Charts

Court System Charts: An Explanatory Note

The charts in Part III summarize the key features of each state's court organization into a one-page diagram. The format is designed to meet two objectives: (1) to be comprehensive, indicating all court systems in the state and their interrelationships; and (2) to describe the jurisdiction of court systems using a comparable set of terminology and symbols. The common terminology is that developed by the NCSC's Court Statistics and Information Management (CSIM) Project for reporting caseload statistics.

The first chart is a prototype. It represents a state court organization in which there is one of each of the four court system levels recognized by the CSIM Project: courts of last resort, intermediate appellate courts, general jurisdiction trial courts, and limited jurisdiction trial courts. Routes of appeal from one court to another are indicated by lines, with an arrow showing which court receives the appeal or petition.

The charts also provide basic descriptive information, such as the number of authorized justices, judges, and magistrates (or other judicial officers). Each court system's subject matter jurisdiction is indicated using the CSIM Project casetypes. Information is also provided on the use of districts, circuits, or divisions in organizing the courts within the system and the number of courts, where this coincides with a basic government unit.

The casetypes, which define a court system's subject matter jurisdiction, require the most explanation. This is done separately for appellate and trial court systems.

Appellate Courts

The rectangle representing each appellate court contains information on the number of authorized justices; the number of geographic divisions, if any, that are maintained; whether court decisions are made en banc, in panels or both; and the CSIM Project casetypes that are heard by the court. The casetypes are shown separately for mandatory and discretionary cases. The casetypes themselves are defined in other CSIM Project publications, especially *1984 State Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting* and *State Court Model Statistical Dictionary*.

An appellate court can have both mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction over the same CSIM Project casetype. This arises, in part, because the CSIM Project casetypes are defined broadly in order to be applicable to every state's courts. There are, for example, only two appellate CSIM casetypes for criminal appeals: capital

and noncapital. A court may have mandatory jurisdiction over felony cases but discretionary jurisdiction over misdemeanors. The listing of casetypes would include "criminal" for both mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction. The duplication of a casetype under both headings can also occur if appeals from one lower court for that casetype are mandatory, while appeals from another lower court are discretionary. Also, statutory provisions or court rules in some states automatically convert a mandatory appeal into a discretionary petition—for example, when an appeal is not filed within a specified time limit. A more comprehensive description of each appellate court's subject matter jurisdiction can be found in the *1984 State Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting*.

Trial Courts

The rectangle representing each trial court also lists the applicable CSIM Project casetypes. These include civil, criminal, traffic/other violation, and juvenile. Where a casetype is simply listed, it means that the court system shares jurisdiction over it with other courts. The presence of exclusive jurisdiction is always explicitly stated. The absence of a casetype from a list means that the court does not have that subject matter jurisdiction. The dollar amount jurisdiction is shown where there is an upper or a lower limit to the cases that can be filed in a court. In criminal cases, jurisdiction is distinguished between "triable felony," where the court can try a felony case to verdict and sentencing, and "limited felony," which applies to those limited jurisdiction courts that can conduct preliminary hearings that bind a defendant over for trial in a higher court.

Trial courts can have what is termed incidental appellate jurisdiction. The presence of such jurisdiction over the decisions of other courts is noted in the list of casetypes as either "civil appeals," "criminal appeals," or "administrative agency appeal." A trial court that hears appeals directly from an administrative agency has an "A" in the upper right corner of the rectangle.

For each trial court, the chart states the authorized number of judges and whether the court can empanel a jury. The rectangle representing the court also indicates the number of districts, divisions, or circuits into which the court system is divided. These subdivisions are stated using the court system's own terminology. The descriptions are therefore not standardized across states or court systems.

Trial courts are differentiated into those that are totally funded from local sources and those that receive some

form of state funds. Locally funded court systems are drawn with broken lines. A solid line indicates some or all of the funding is derived from state funds.

Symbols and Abbreviations

An "A" in the upper right corner of a rectangle representing either an appellate or a trial court indicates that the court receives appeals directly from the decisions of an administrative agency. Where "administrative agency appeals" is listed as a casetype, it indicates that the court hears appeals from decisions of another court on an administrative agency's actions. It is possible for a court to both have an "A" designation and to have "administrative agency appeals" listed as a casetype. Such a court hears appeals directly from an administrative agency ("A") and has appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of a lower court that has already reviewed the decision of the administrative agency (and is thus listed as a casetype).

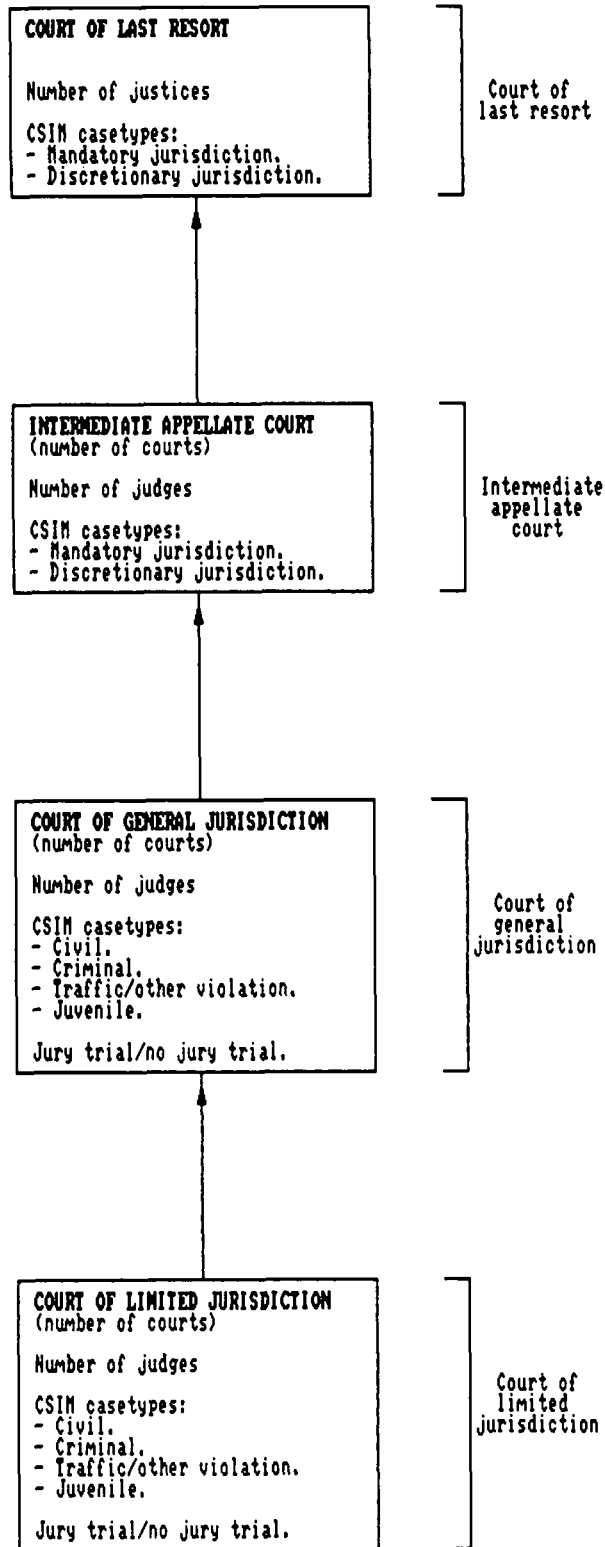
The number of justices or judges is sometimes stated as "FTE." This represents "full time equivalent" authorized

judicial positions. "DWI/DUI" stands for "driving while intoxicated/driving under the influence. The abbreviation, "SC", stands for "small claims."

Conclusion

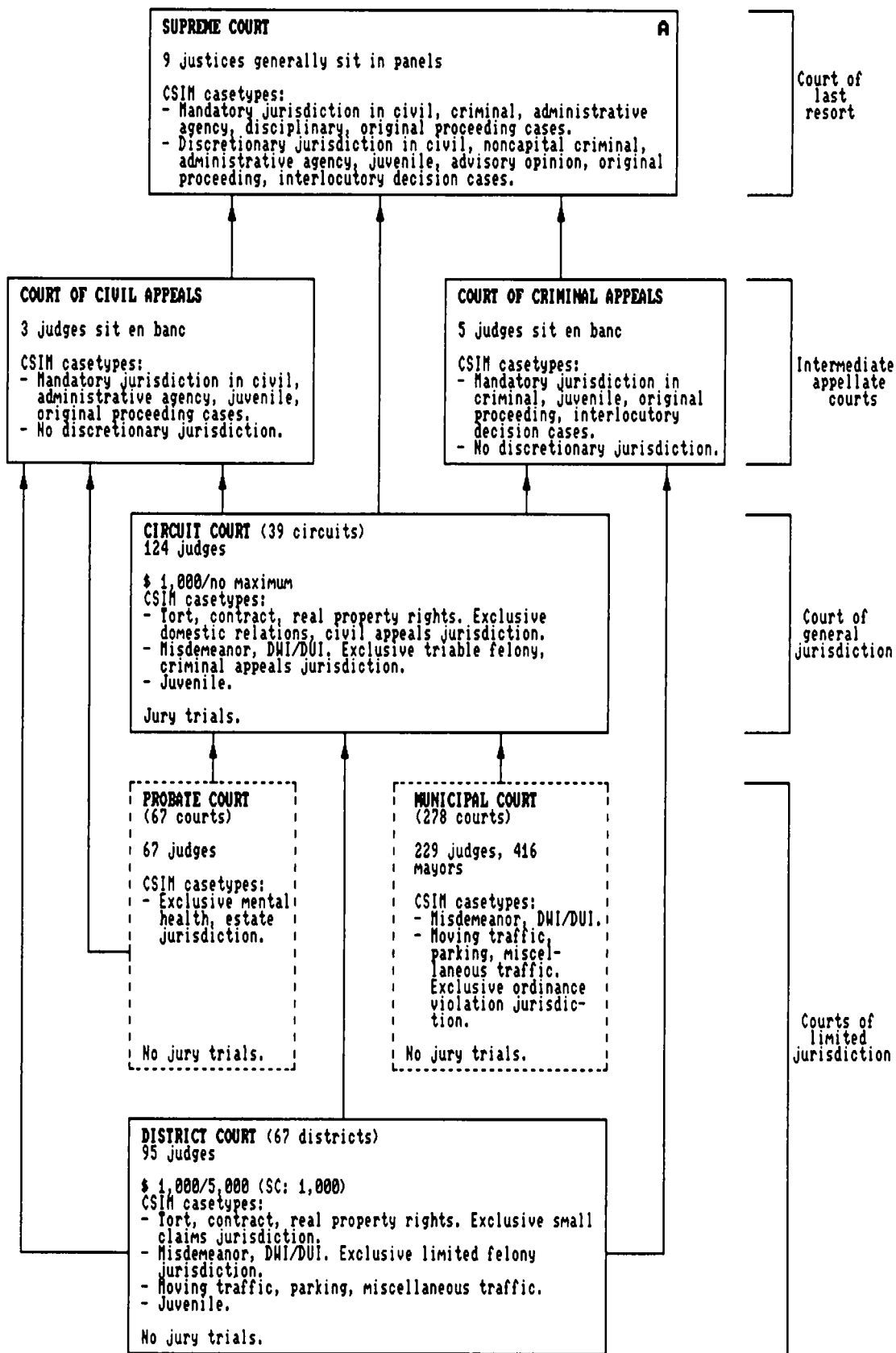
The court organization charts are convenient summaries. They do not substitute for the detailed descriptive material contained in *State Organization 1987*, another CSIM Project publication. Moreover, they are based on the CSIM Project's terminology and categories. This means that a state may have established courts that are not included in these charts. Some states have courts of special jurisdiction to receive complaints on matters that are more typically directed to administrative boards and agencies. Since these courts receive cases that do not fall within the CSIM Project casetypes, they are not included in the charts. However, the existence of such courts is recognized in a footnote to the state's organization chart.

STATE COURT STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE, 1986



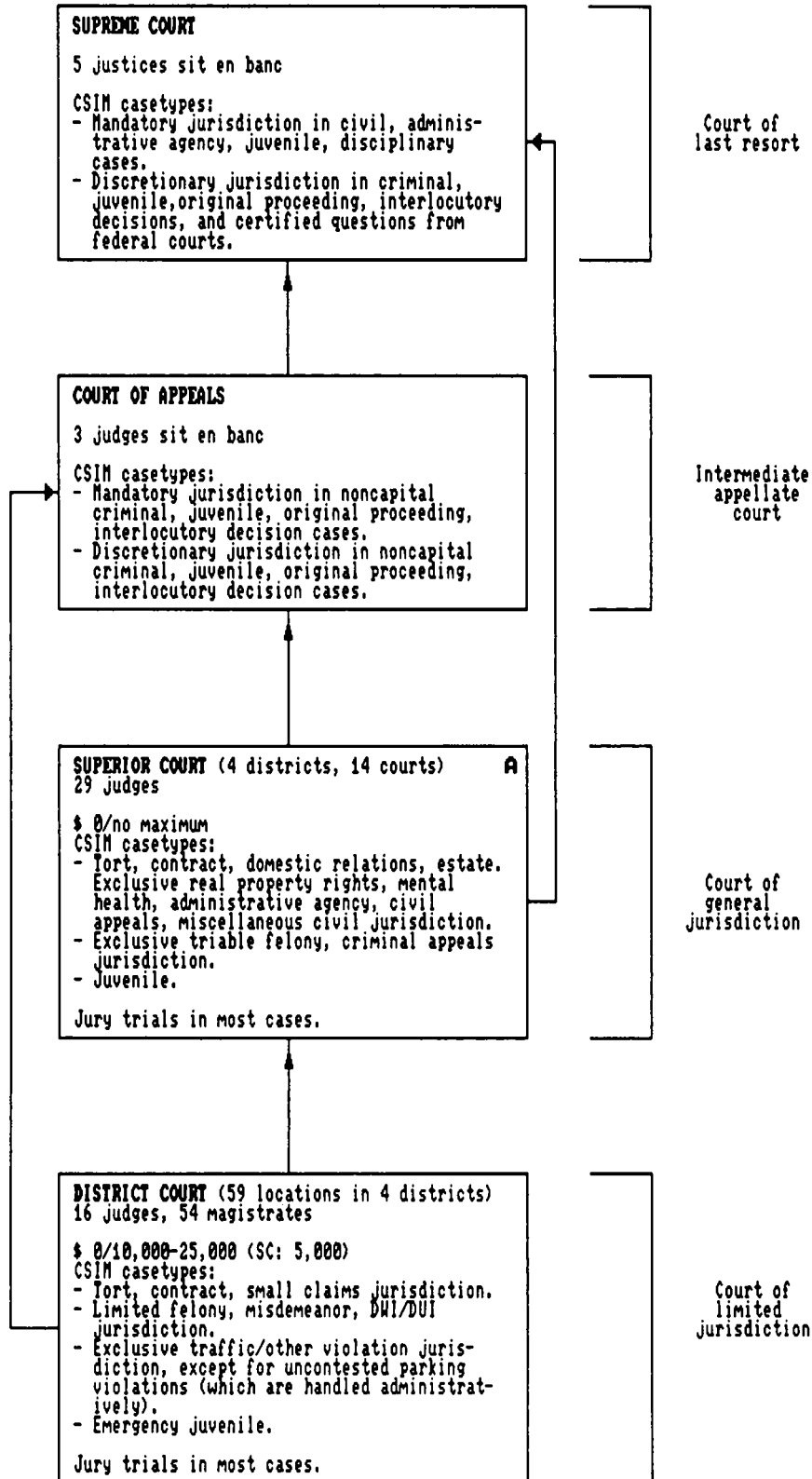
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

ALABAMA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



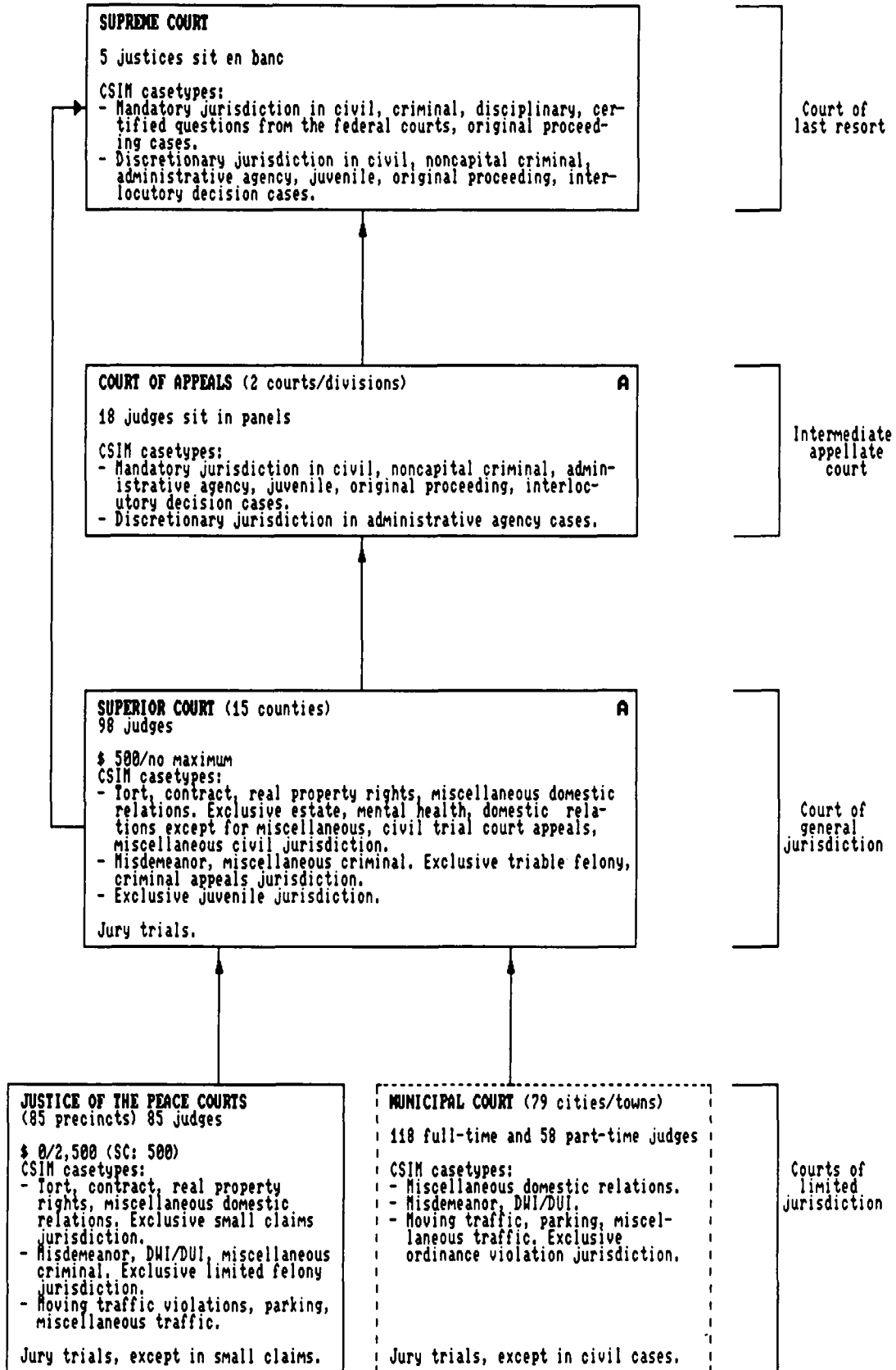
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

ALASKA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



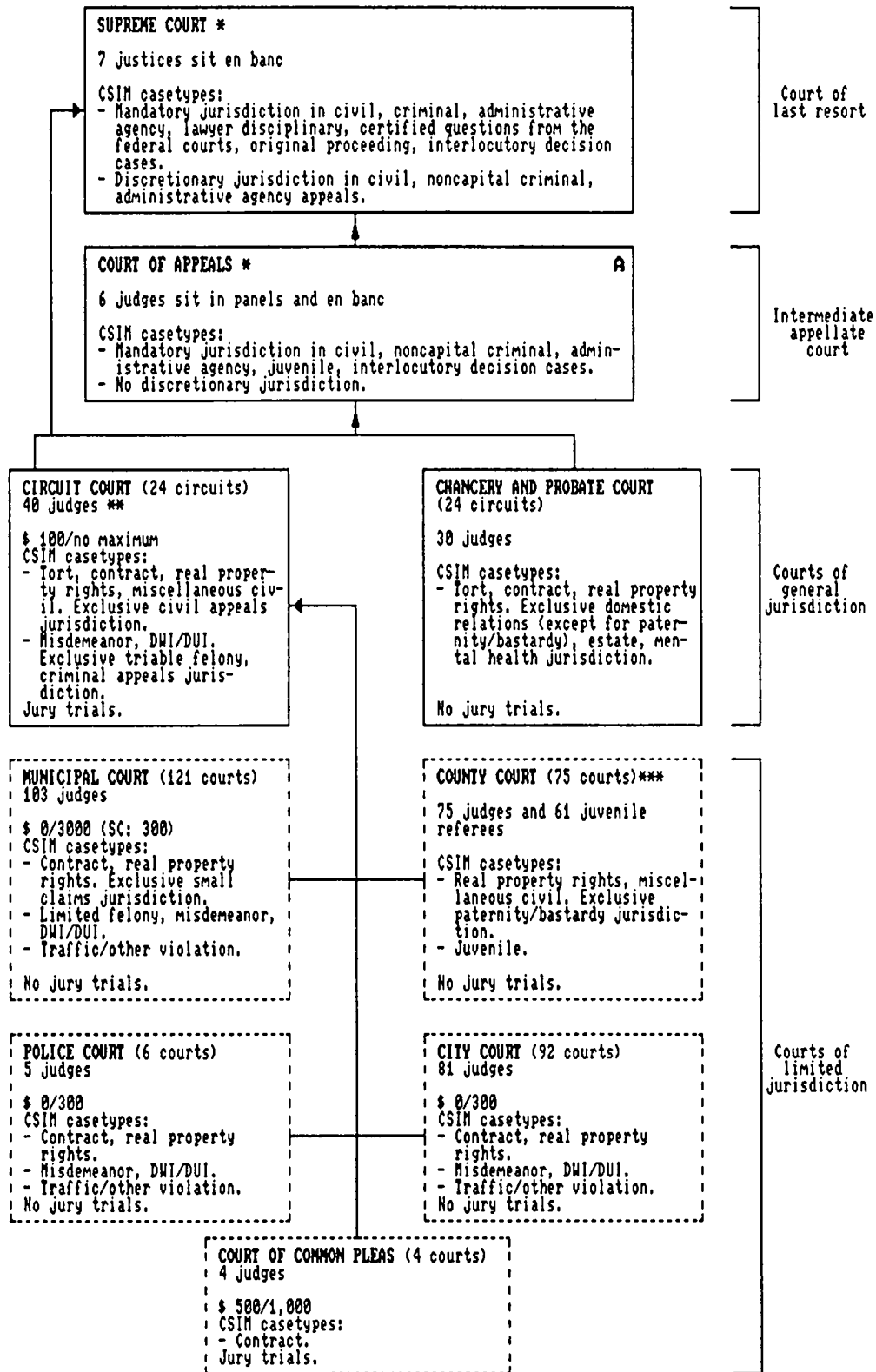
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

ARIZONA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



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

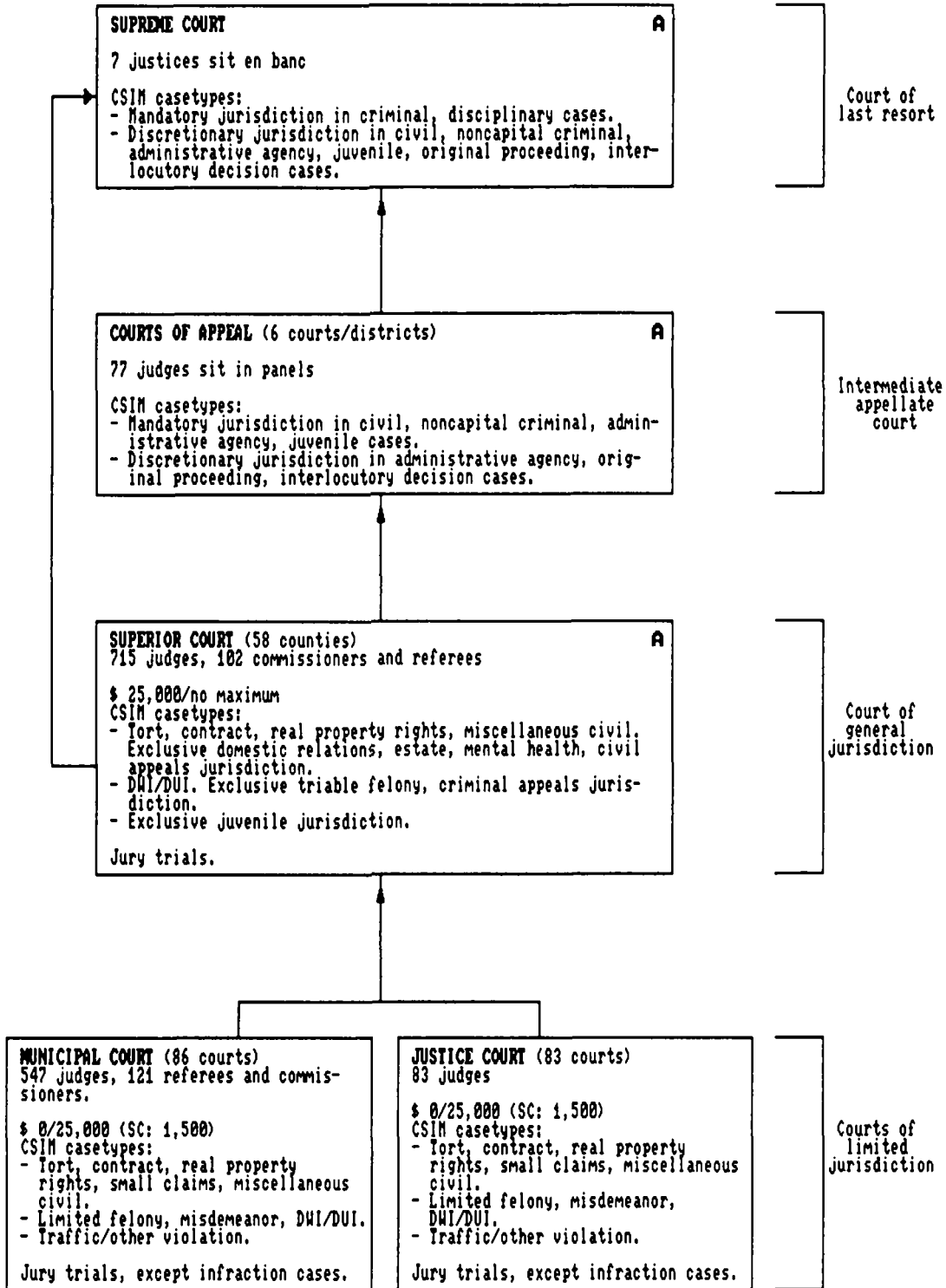
ARKANSAS COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



* Each of the appellate courts is the court of last resort for specific casetypes. Only a very few cases are ever appealed to the Supreme Court from the Court of Appeals.
 ** Eight judges also serve the Chancery and Probate Court.
 *** Referred to as the Juvenile Court when handling juvenile matters.

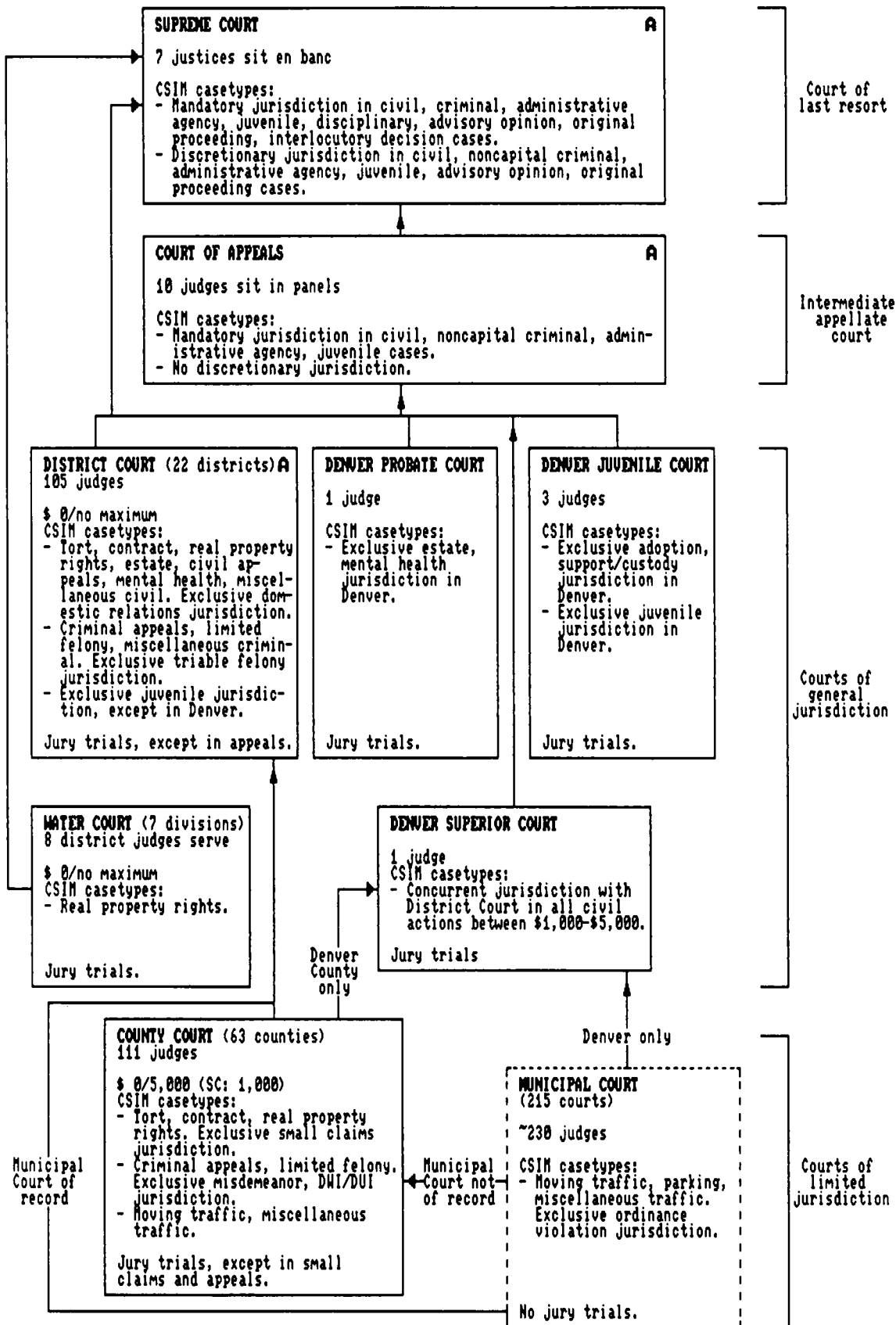
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

CALIFORNIA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



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

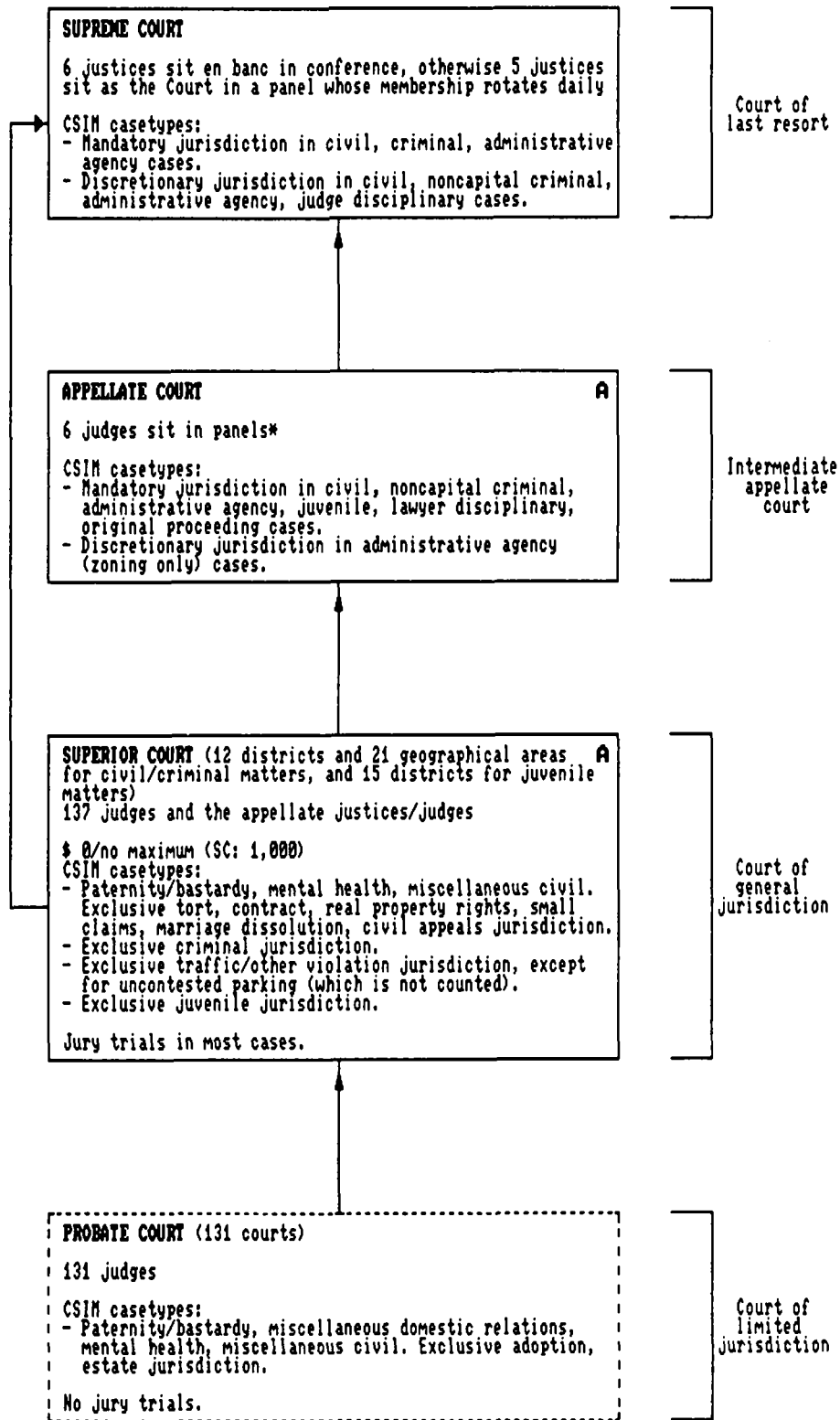
COLORADO COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



The Denver Superior Court was abolished 11/14/86.

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

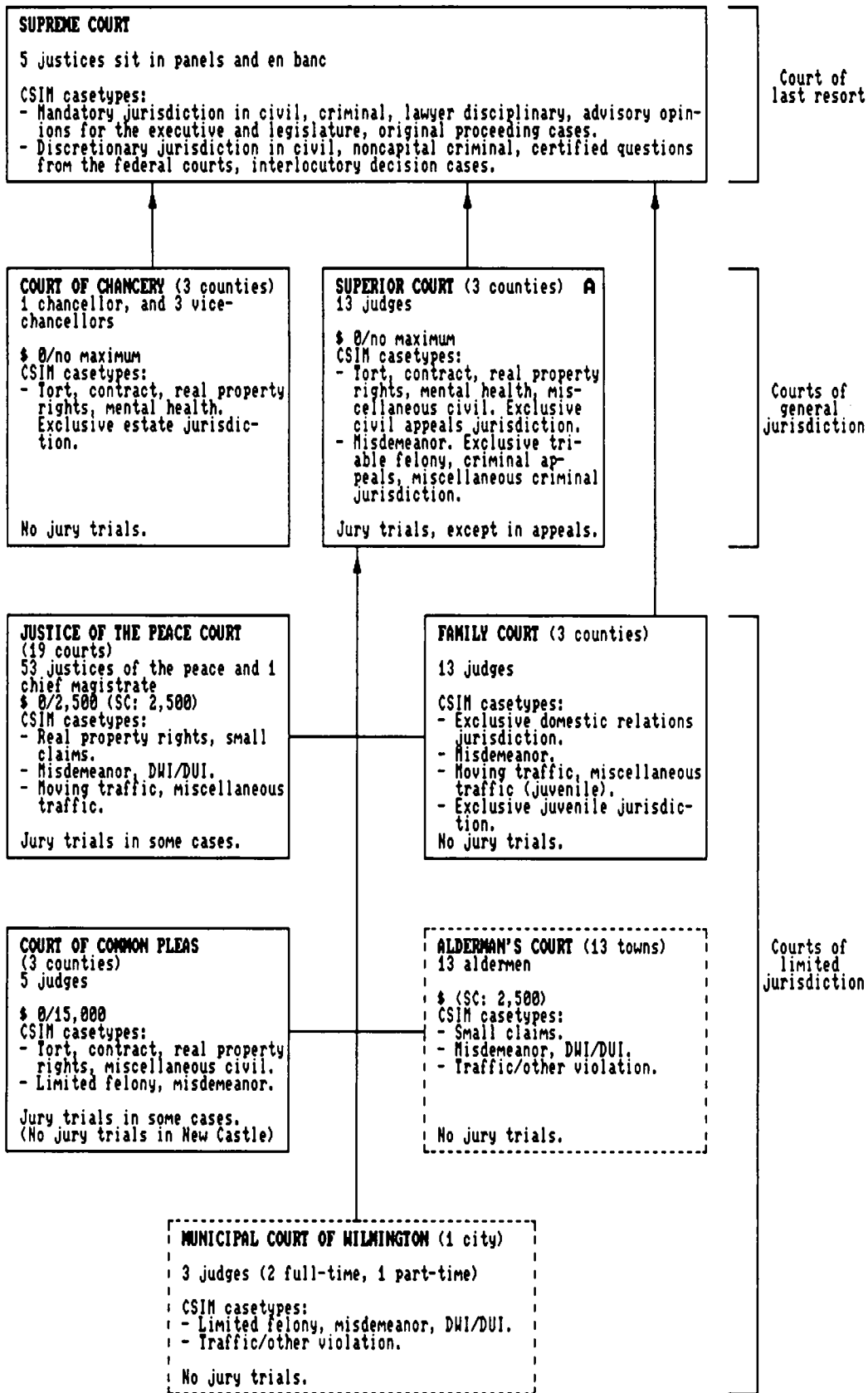
CONNECTICUT COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



* Increased to 6 effective June 30, 1986.

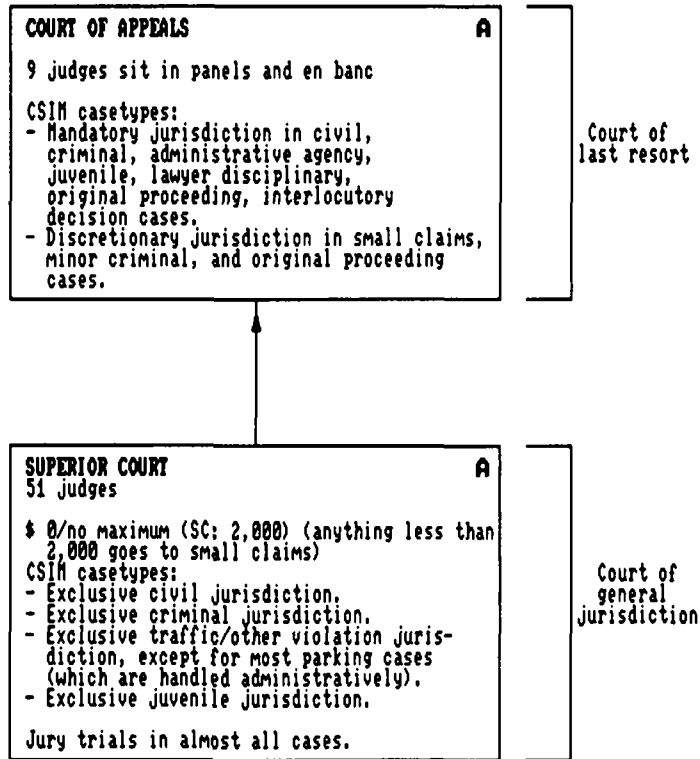
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

DELAWARE COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



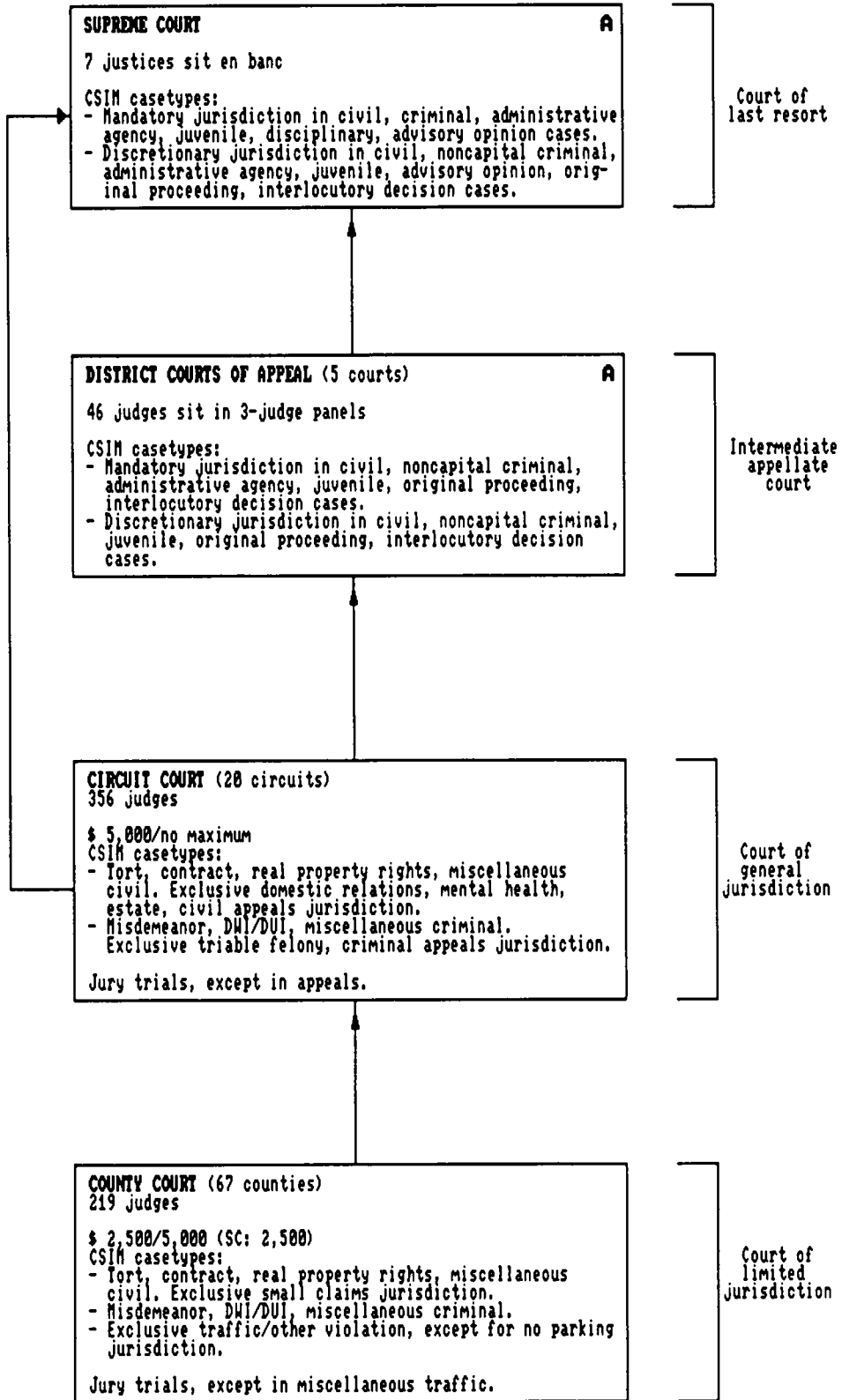
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



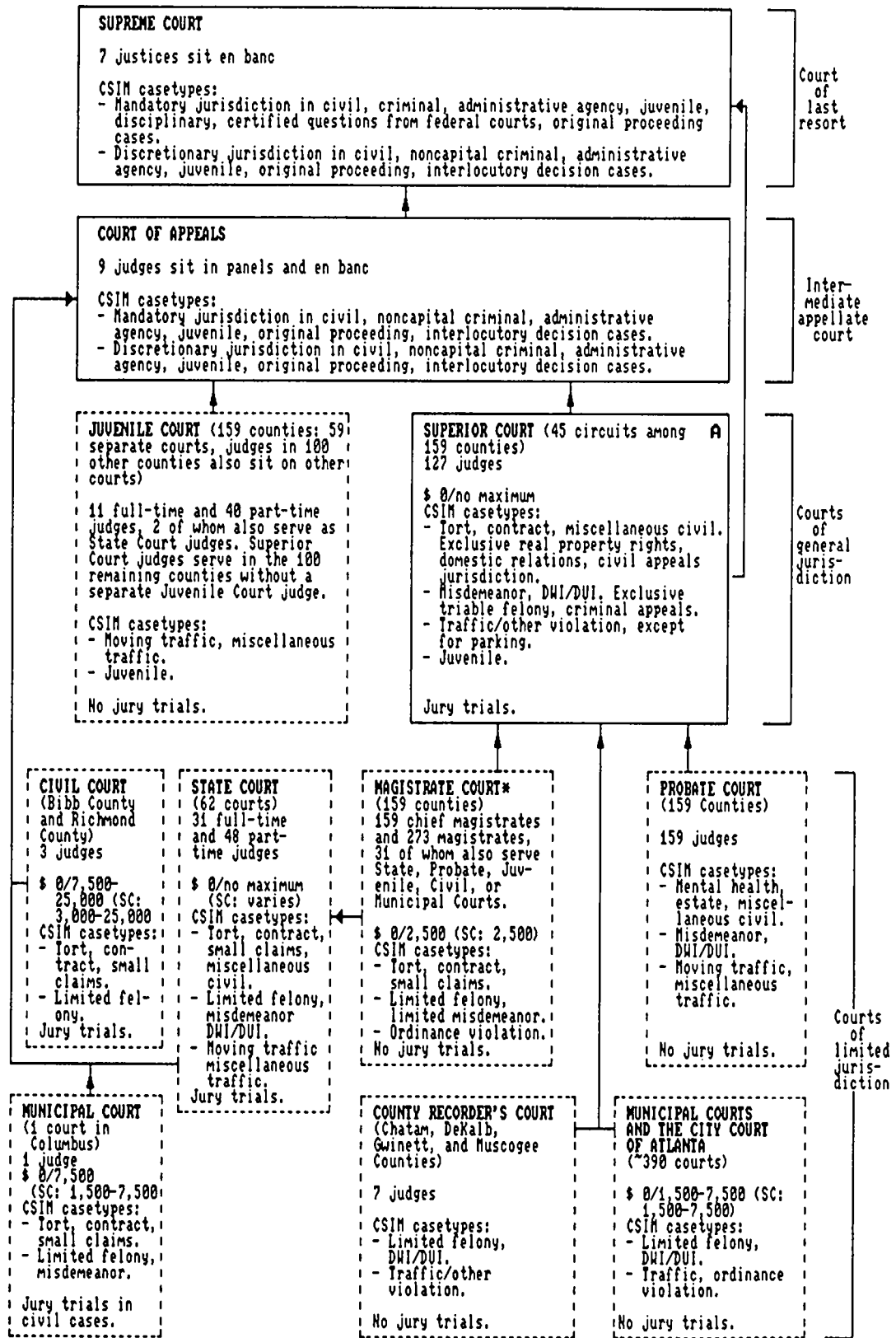
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

FLORIDA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



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

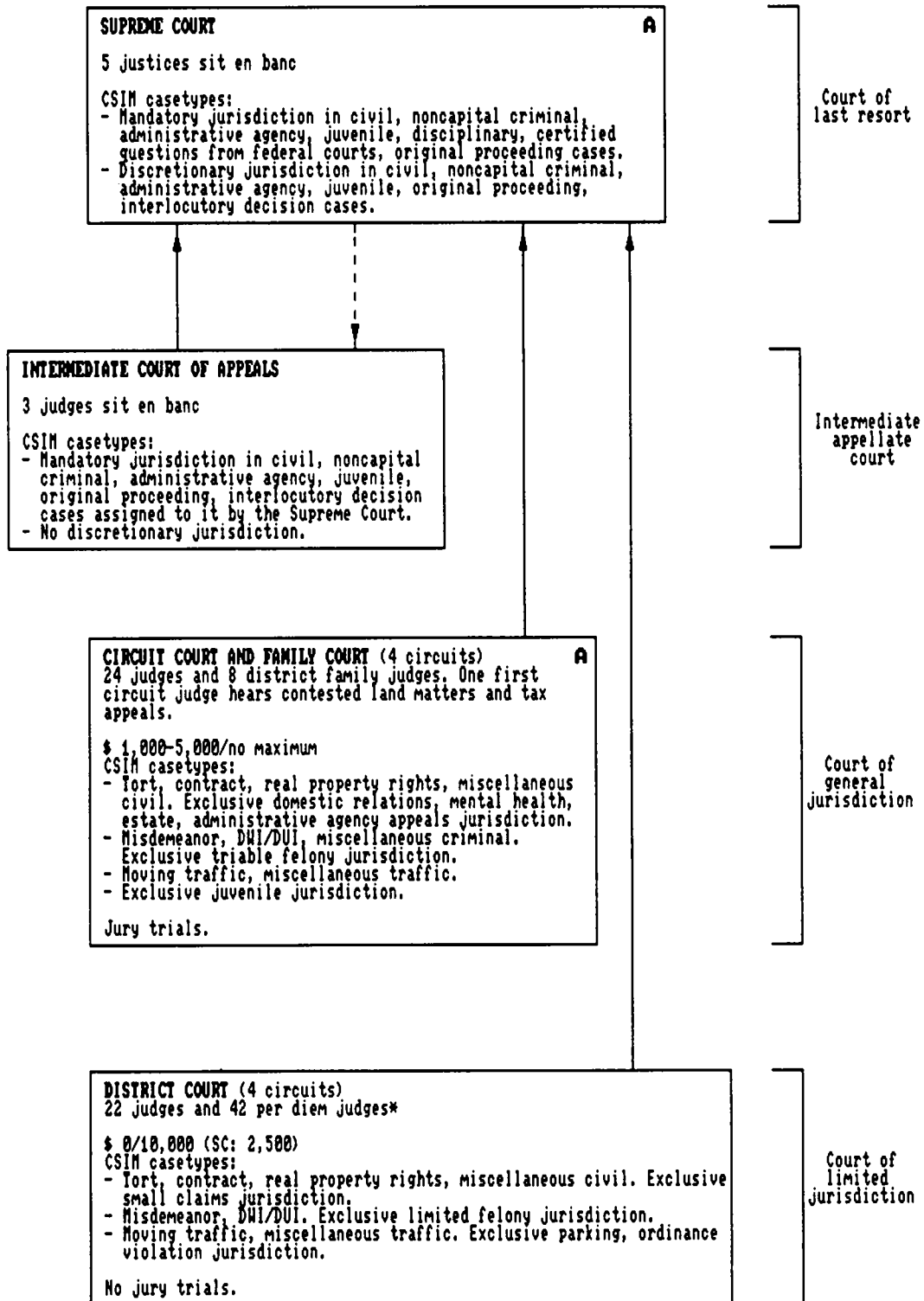
GEORGIA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



*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.

HAWAII COURT STRUCTURE, 1986

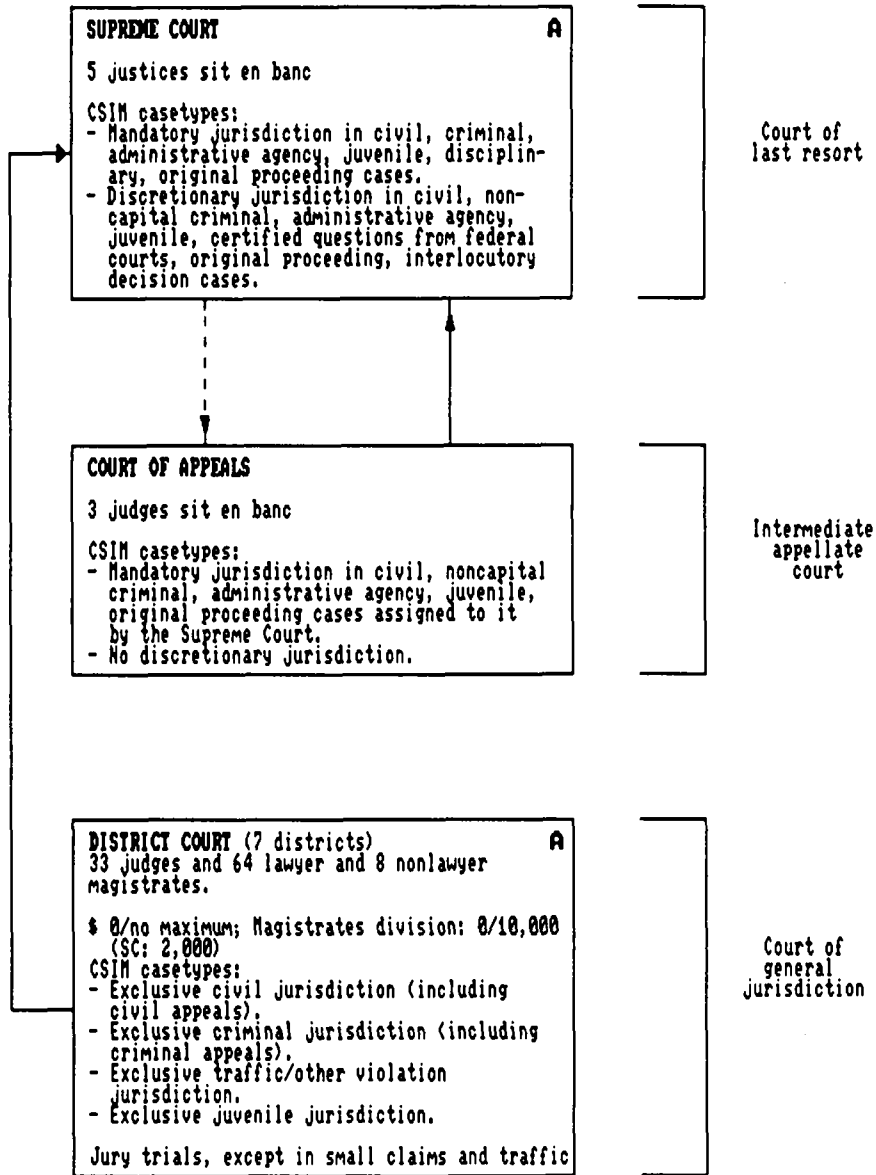


---- Indicates assignment of cases.

* 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.

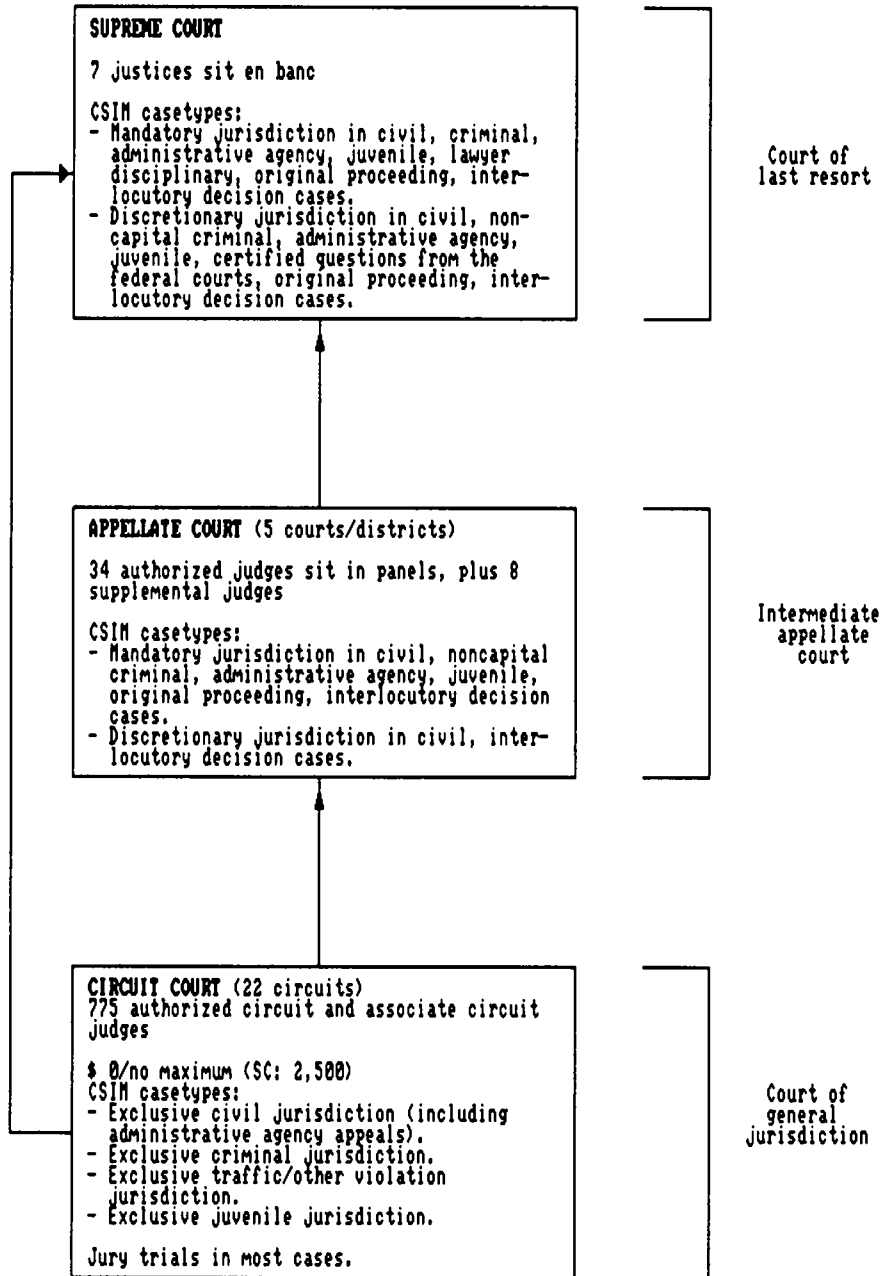
IDAHO COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



---- indicates assignment of cases.

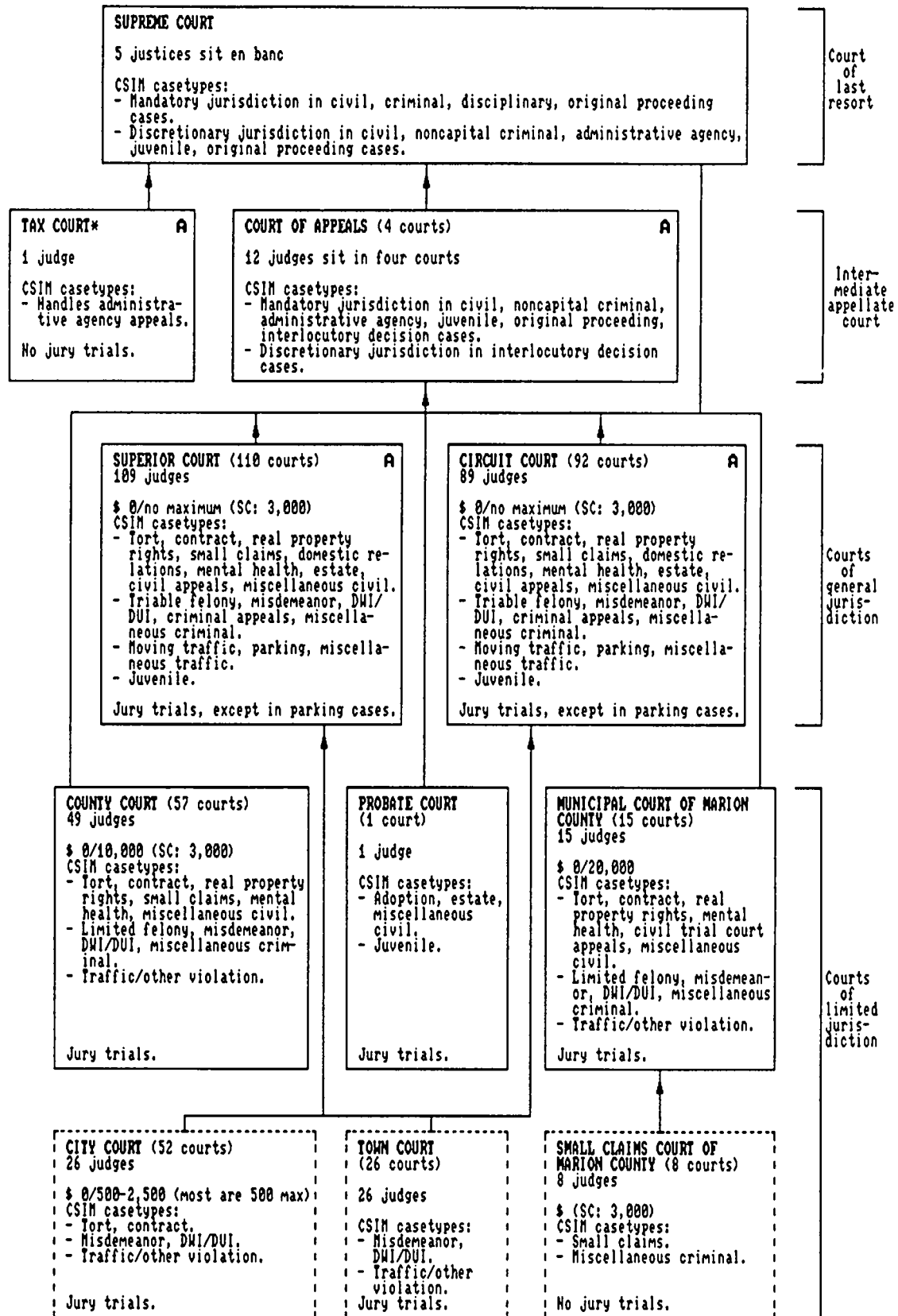
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

ILLINOIS COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



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

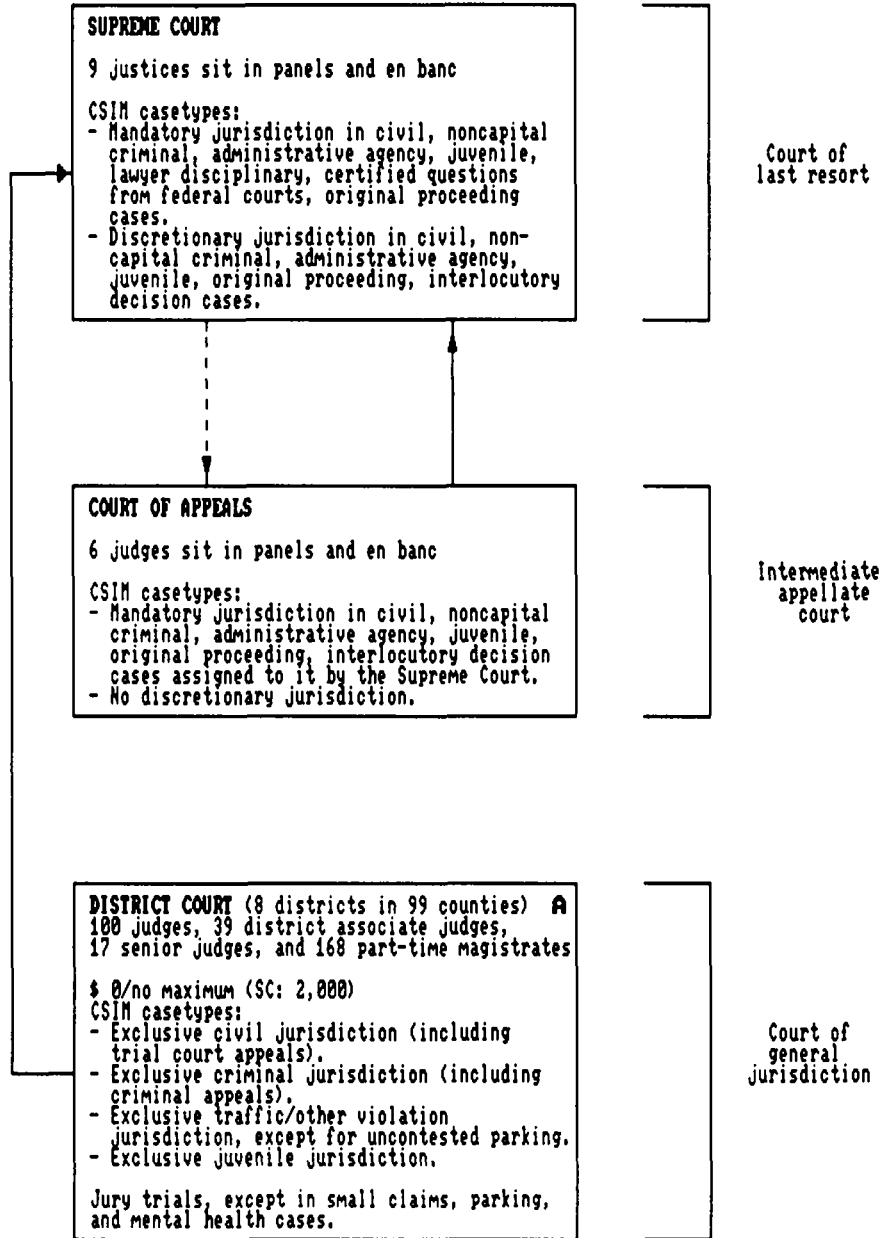
INDIANA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



* The Tax Court was established in the beginning of 1986.

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

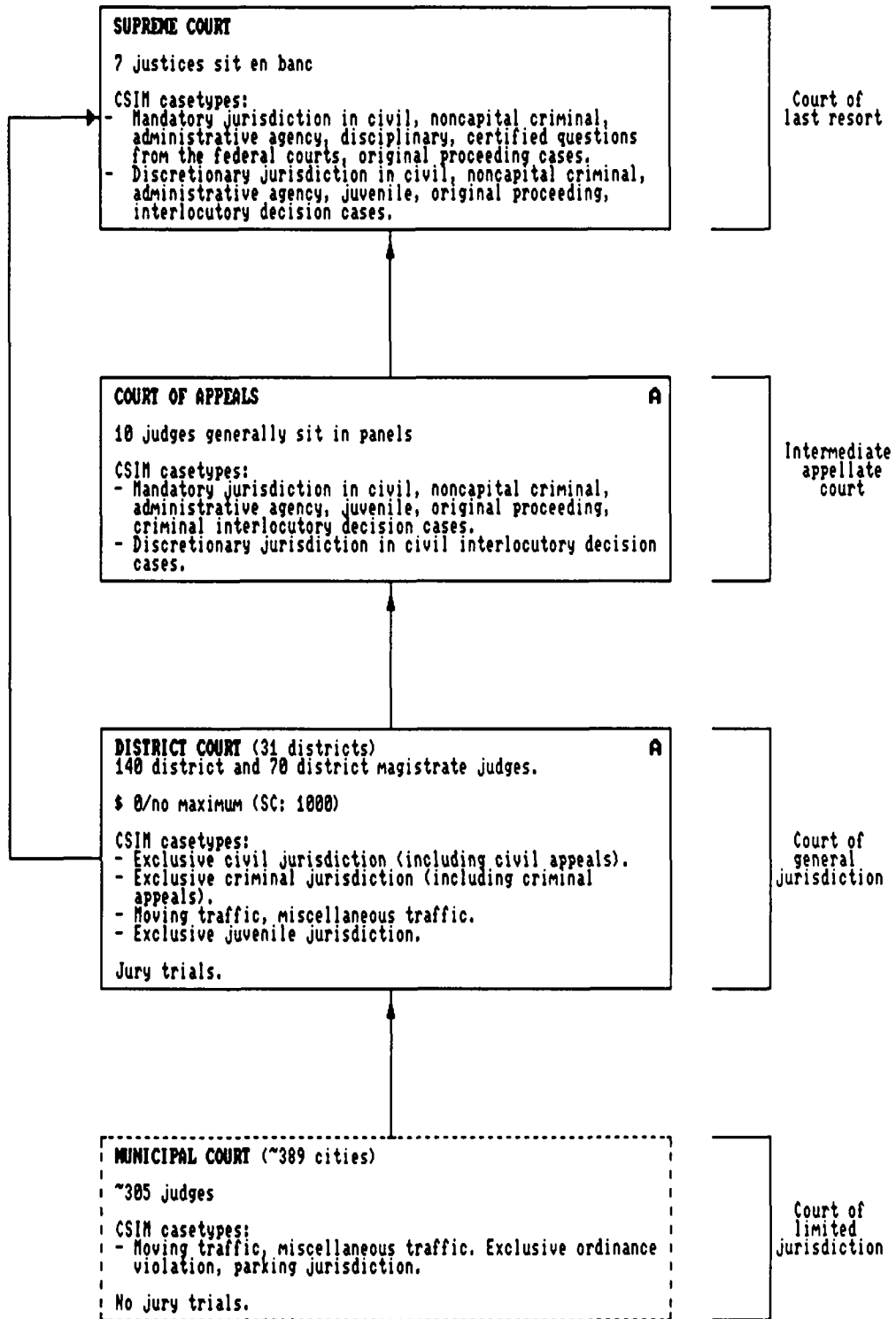
IOWA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



---- Indicates assignment of cases.

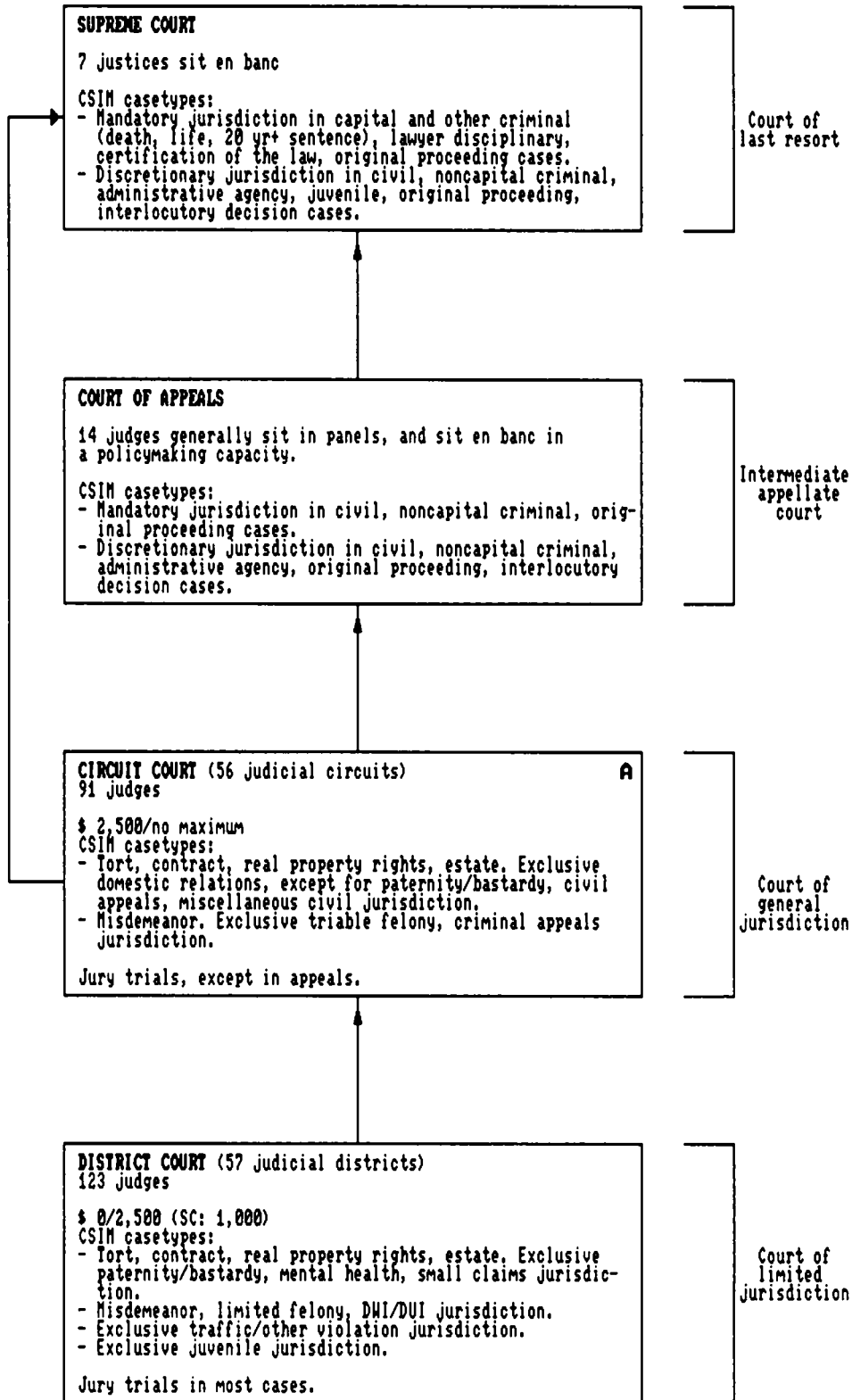
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each court.

KANSAS COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



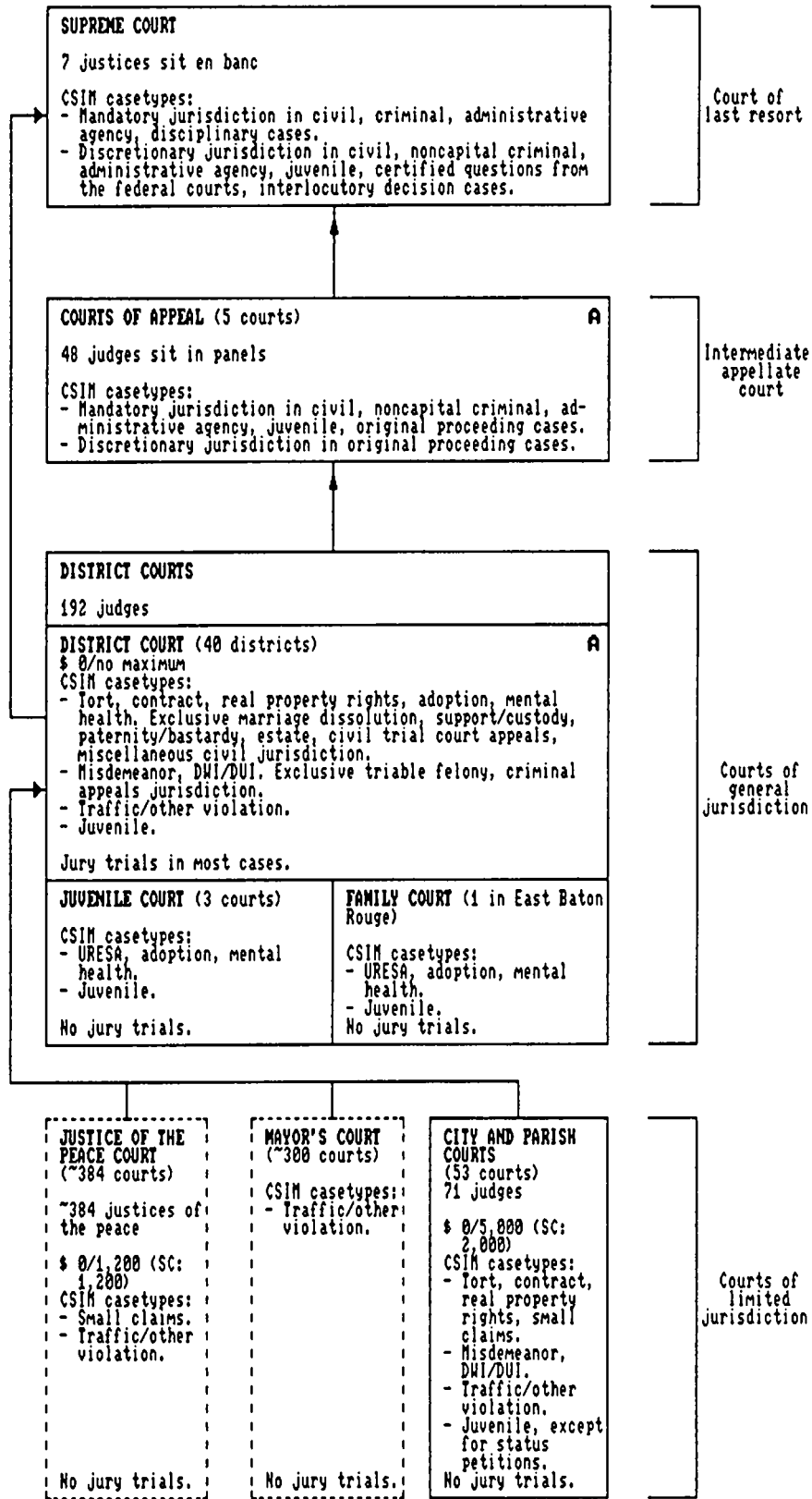
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

KENTUCKY COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



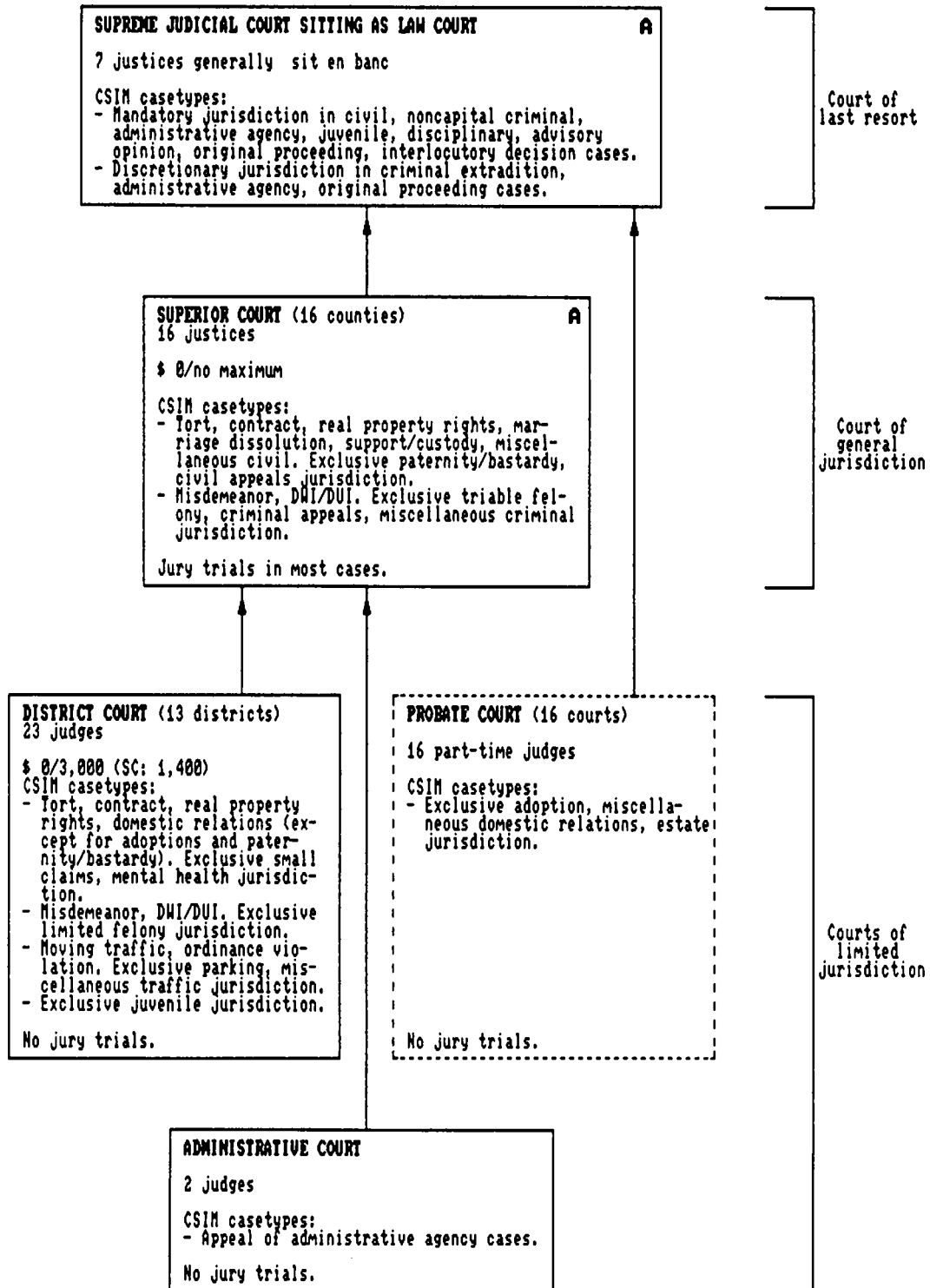
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

LOUISIANA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



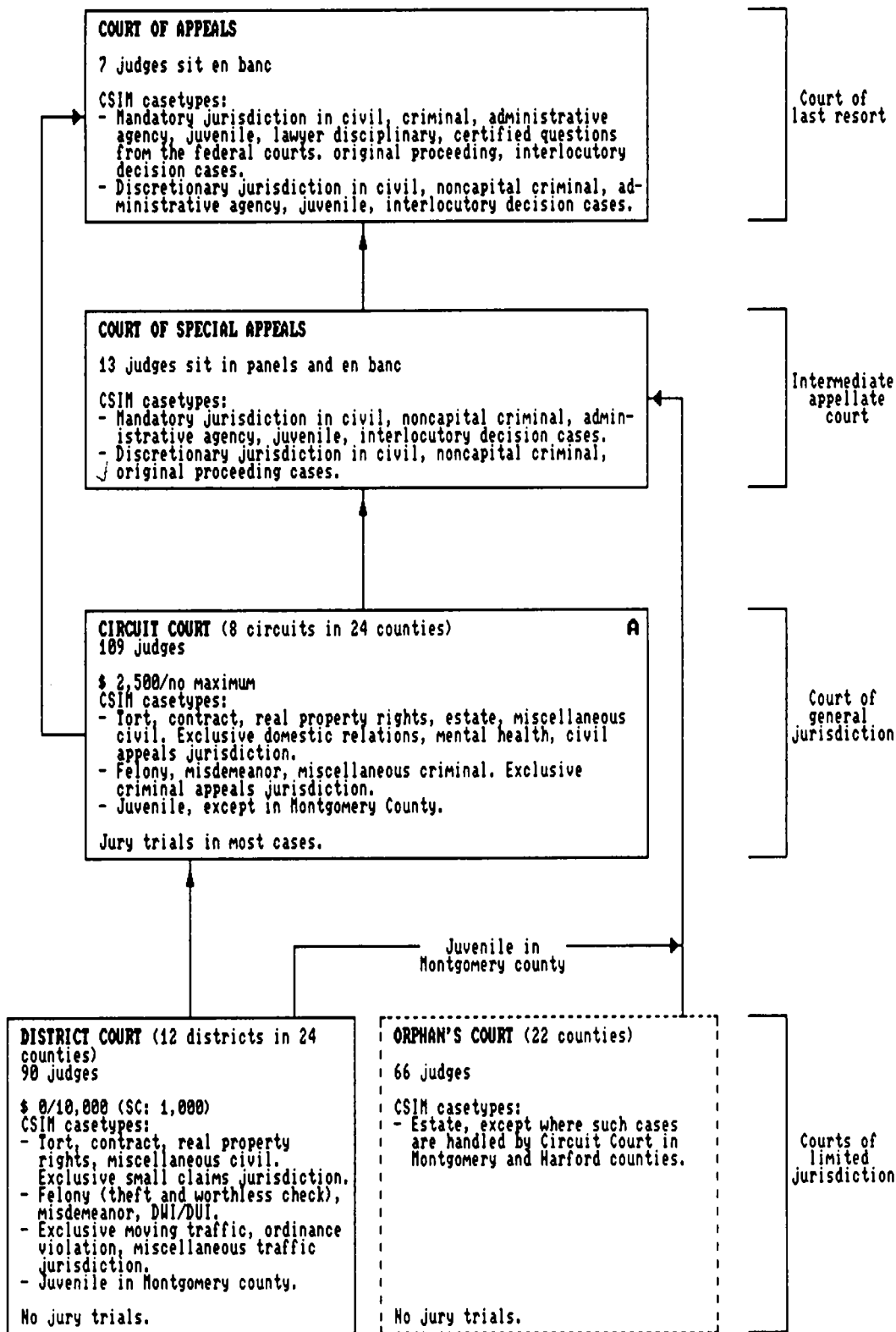
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

MAINE COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



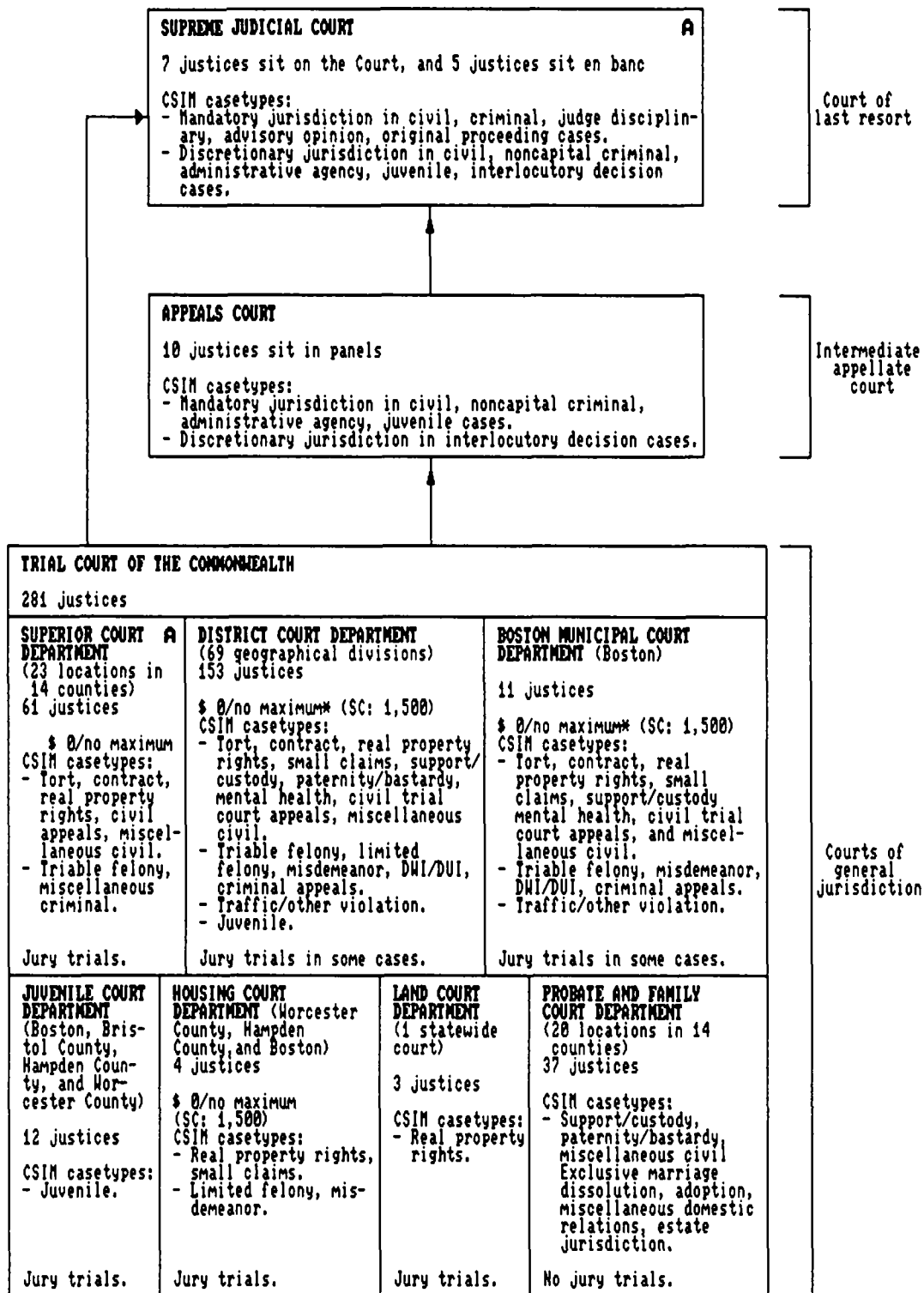
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

MARYLAND COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



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

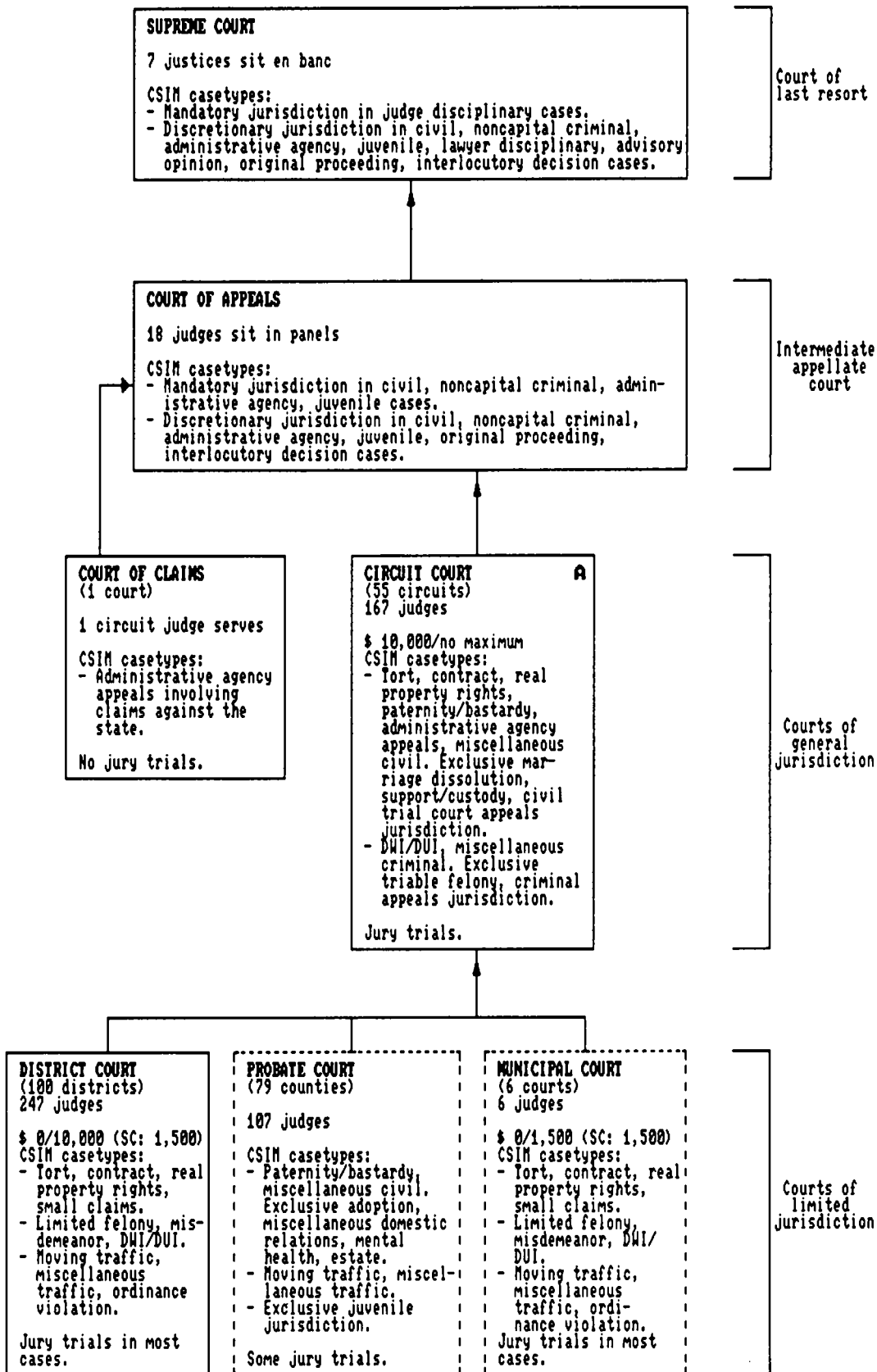
MASSACHUSETTS COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



* Limited dollar jurisdiction in tort and contract cases is \$ 25,000.

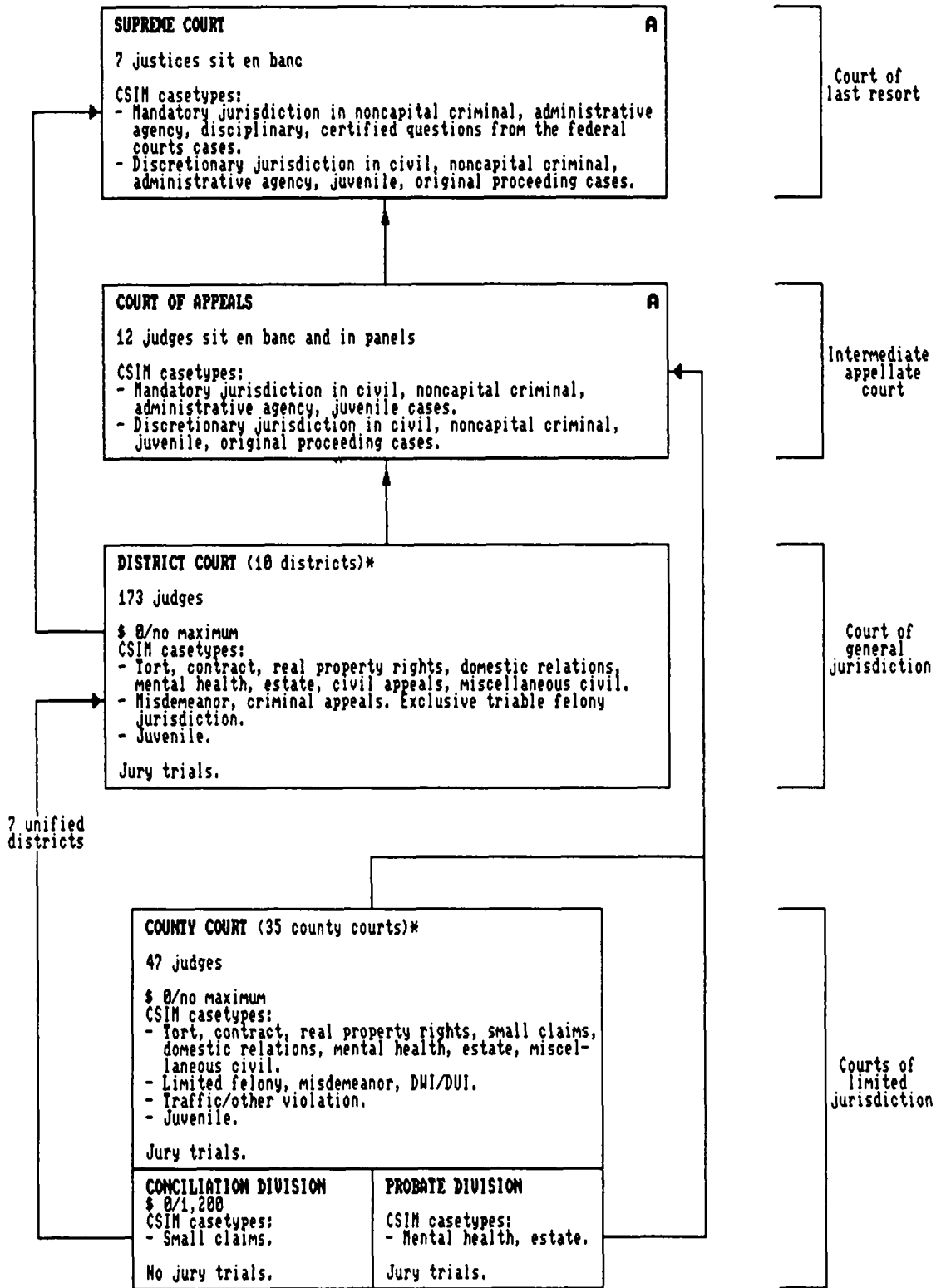
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

MICHIGAN COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



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

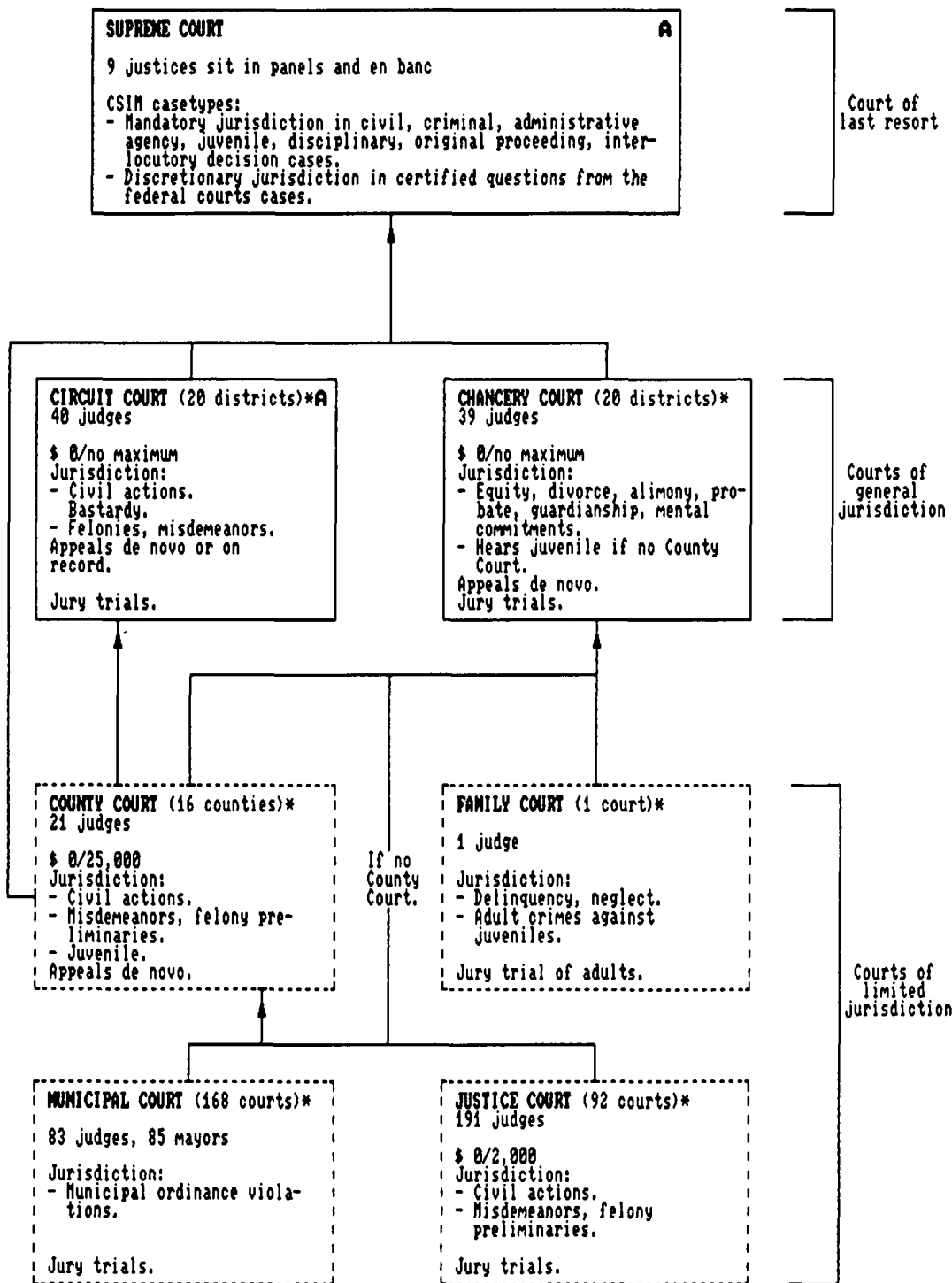
MINNESOTA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



* The County Courts of Hennepin and Ramsey counties were unified in 1986. The District and County Courts were consolidated in September, 1987, and the 1986 data were collected in anticipation of this change.

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

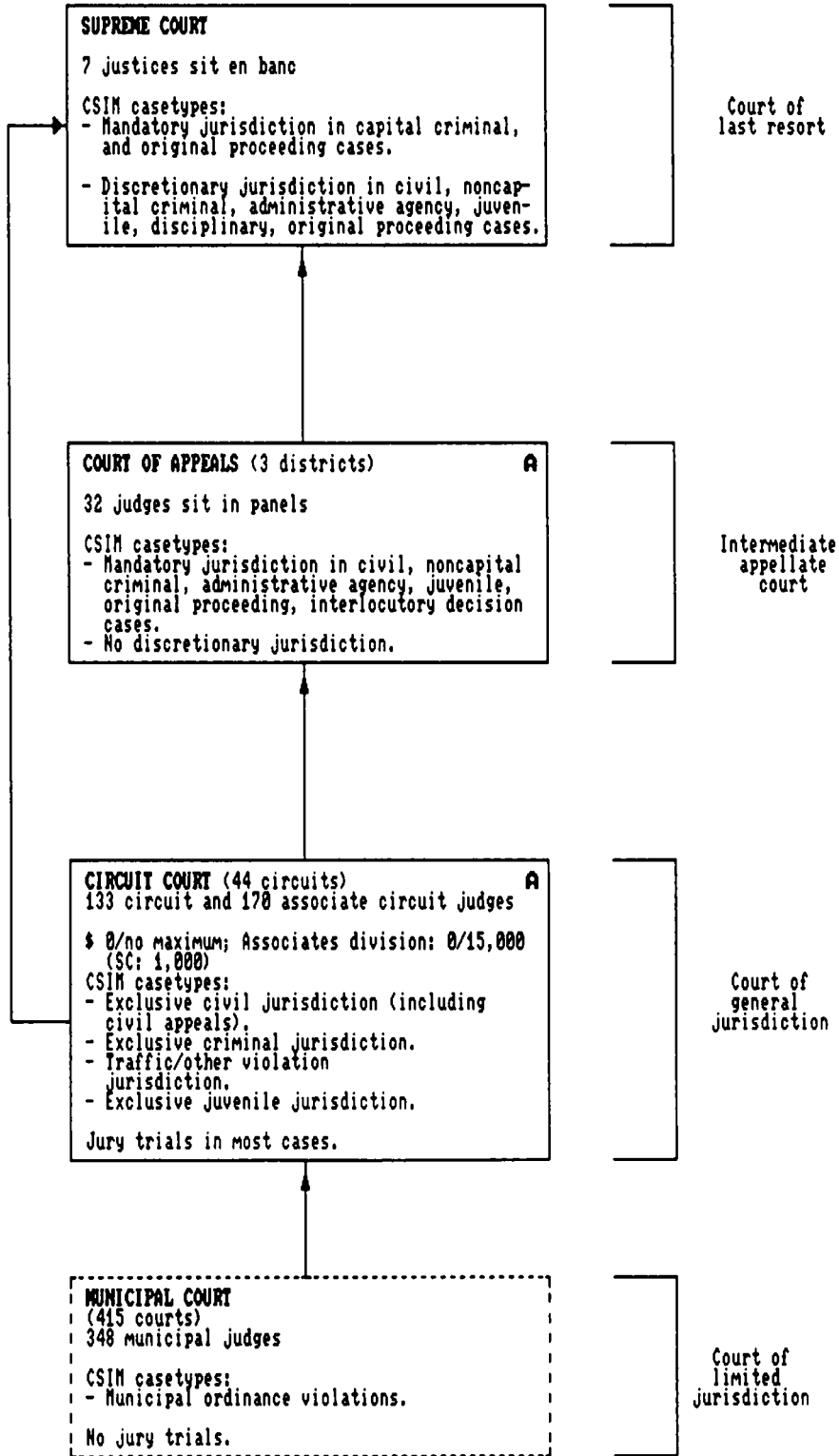
MISSISSIPPI COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



* 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.

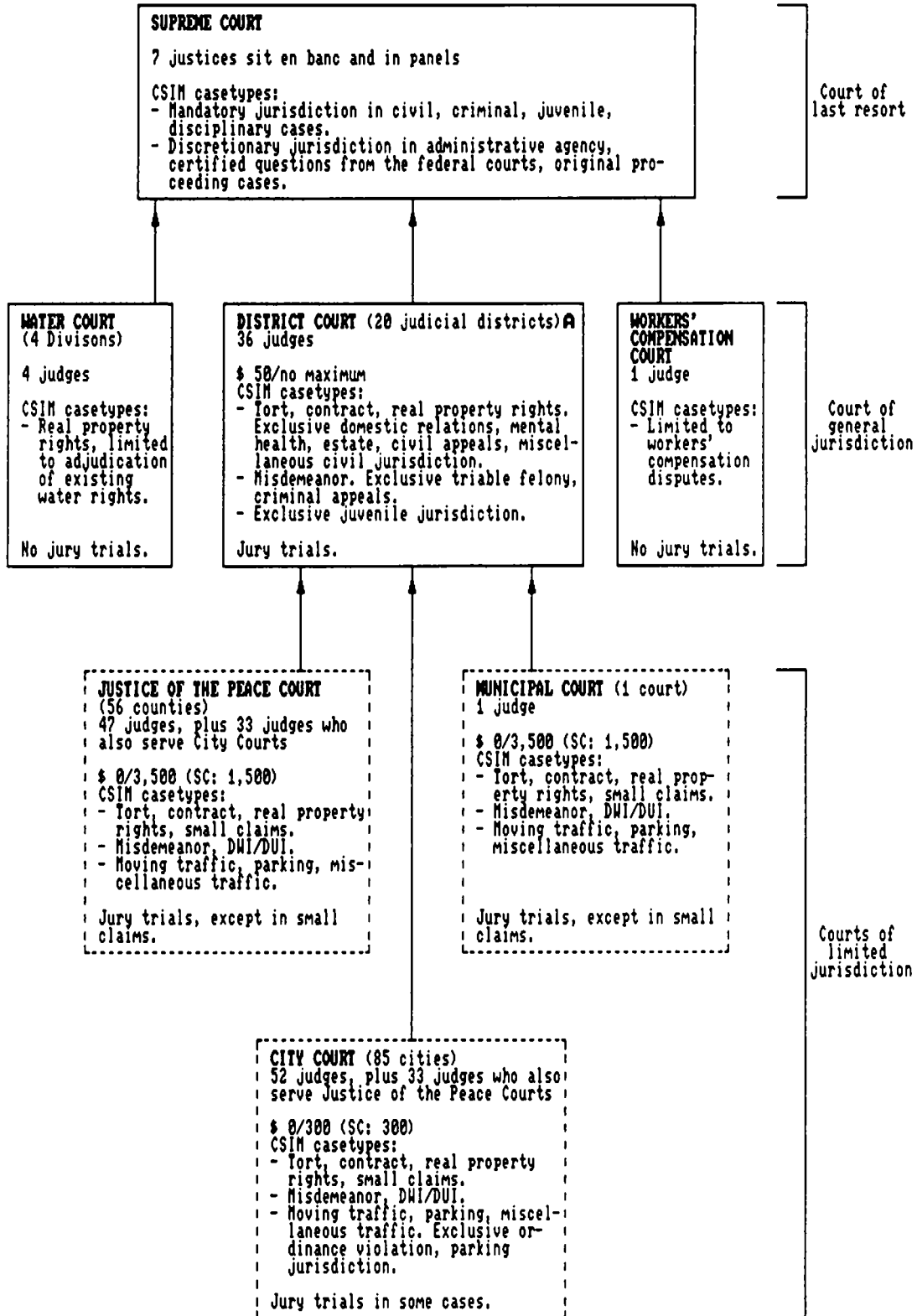
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

MISSOURI COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



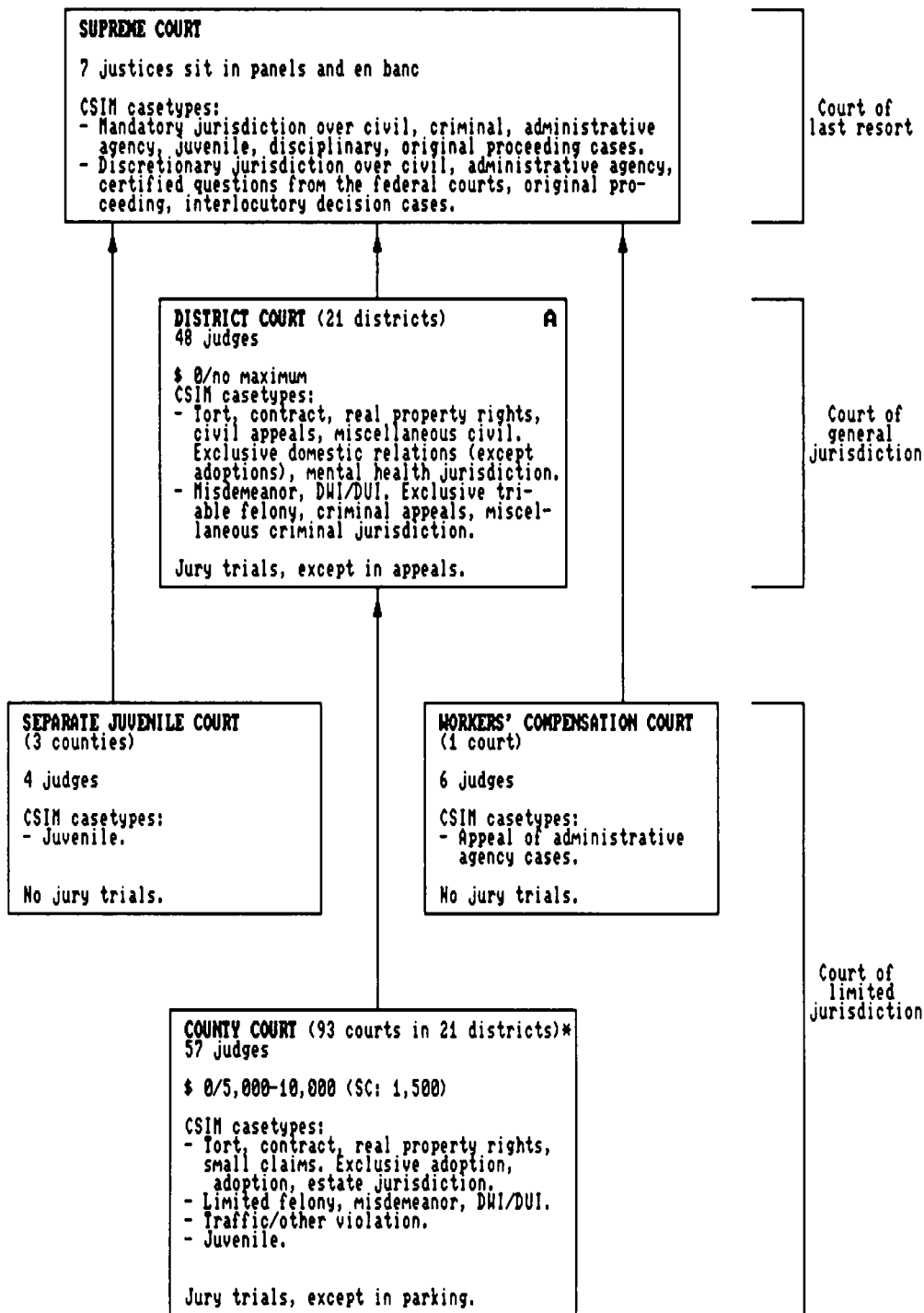
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

MONTANA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



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

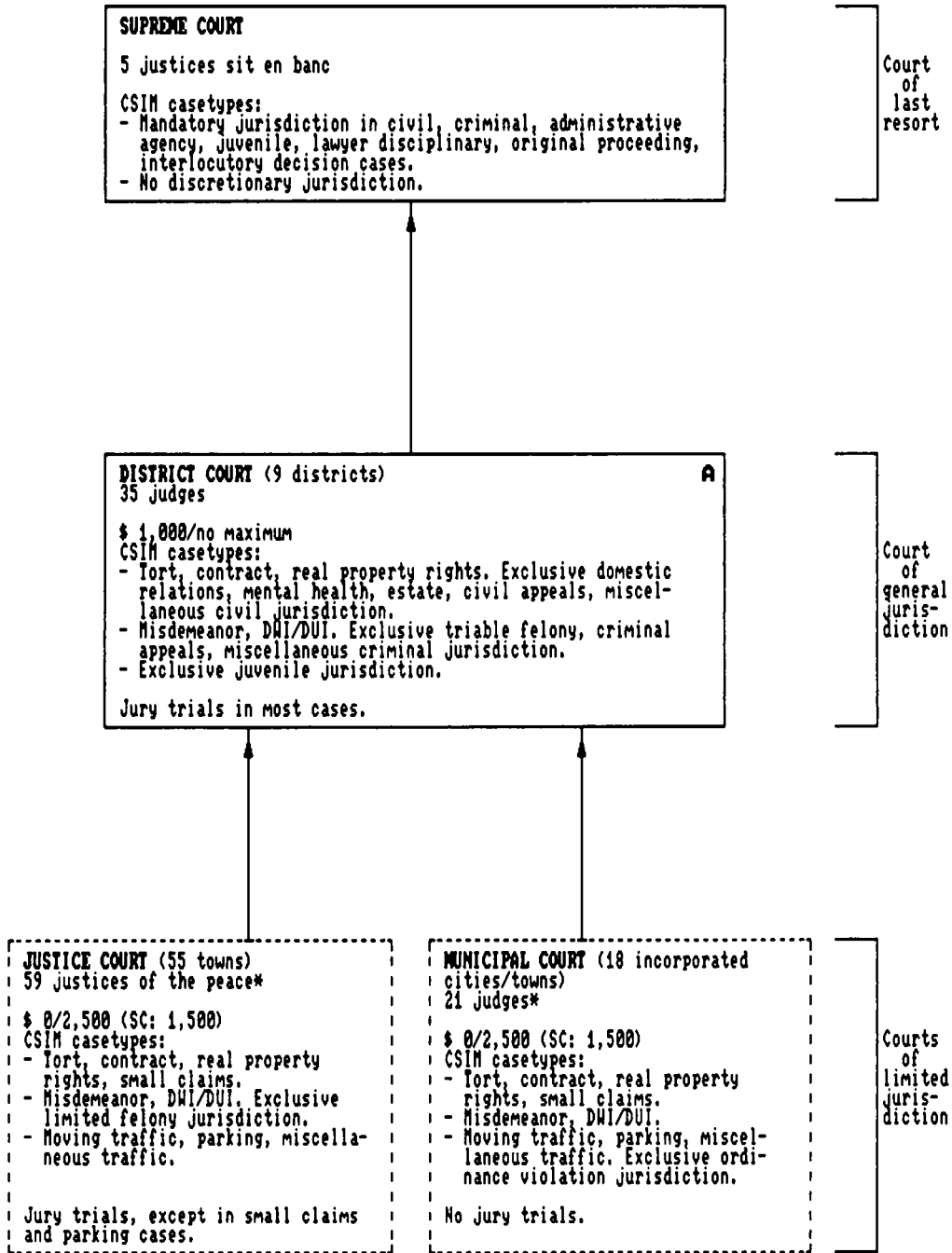
NEBRASKA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



* In July 1985, 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.

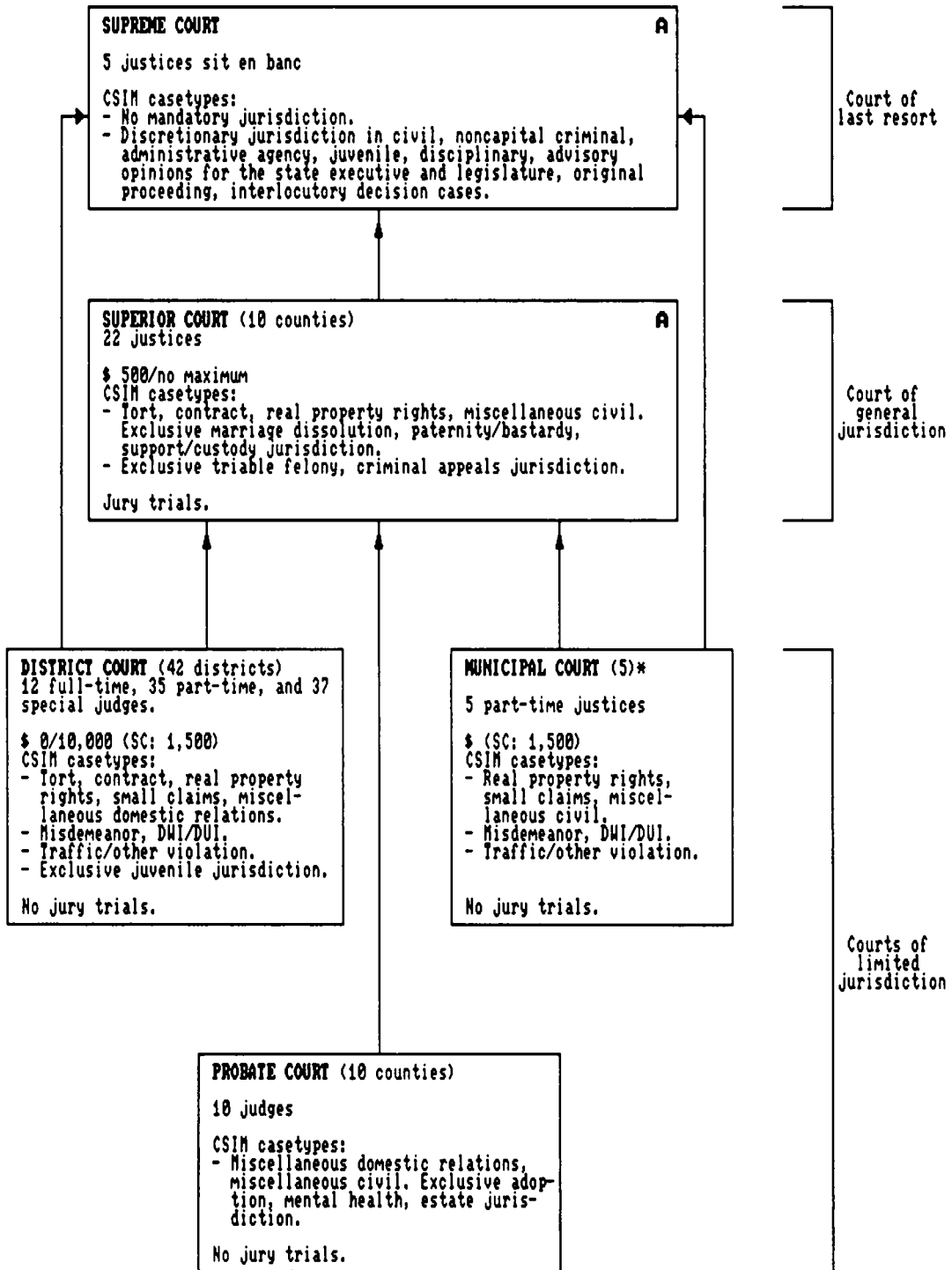
NEVADA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



* 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.

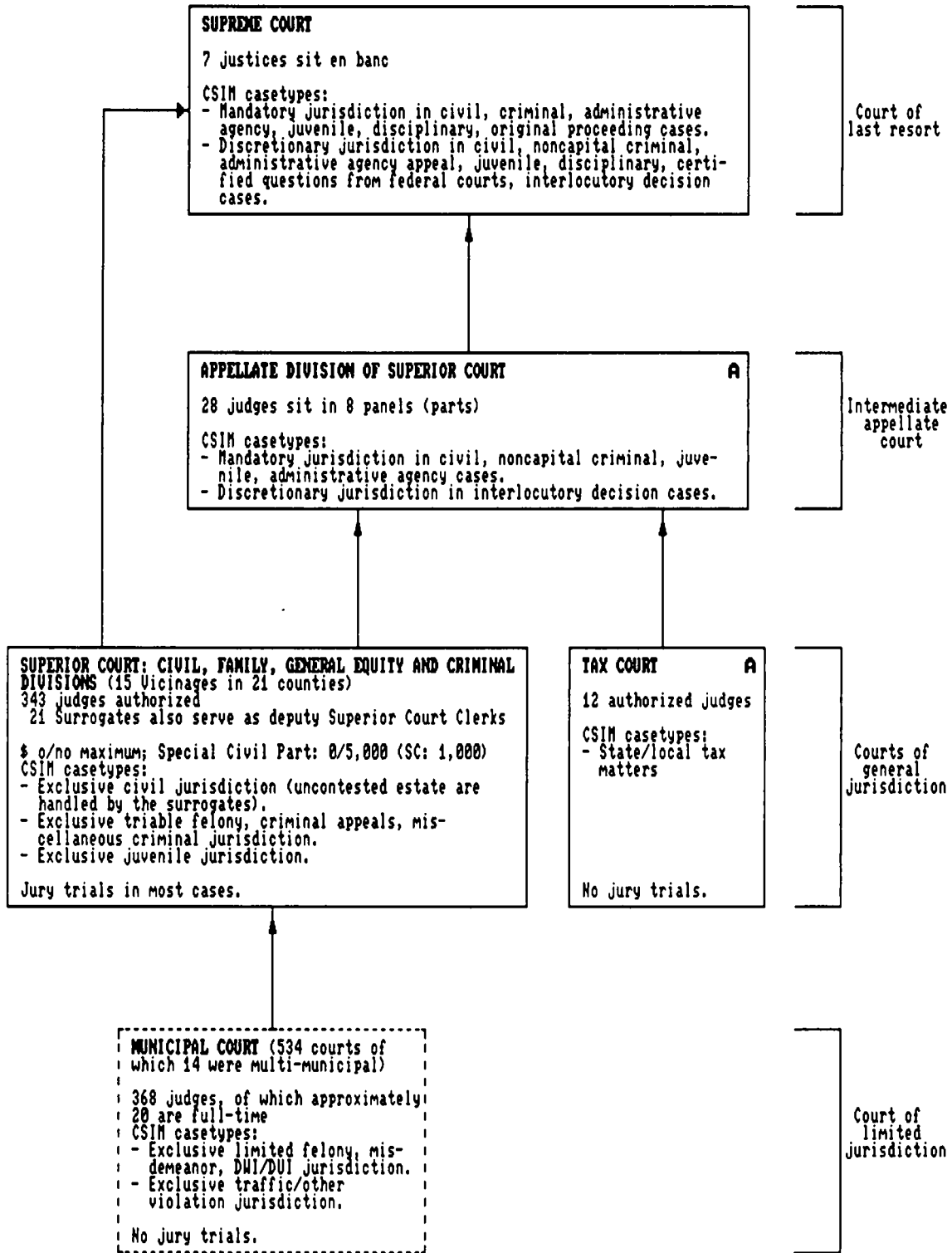
NEW HAMPSHIRE COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



* The Municipal Court is being phased out (by statute) upon retirement and/or resignation of sitting justices.

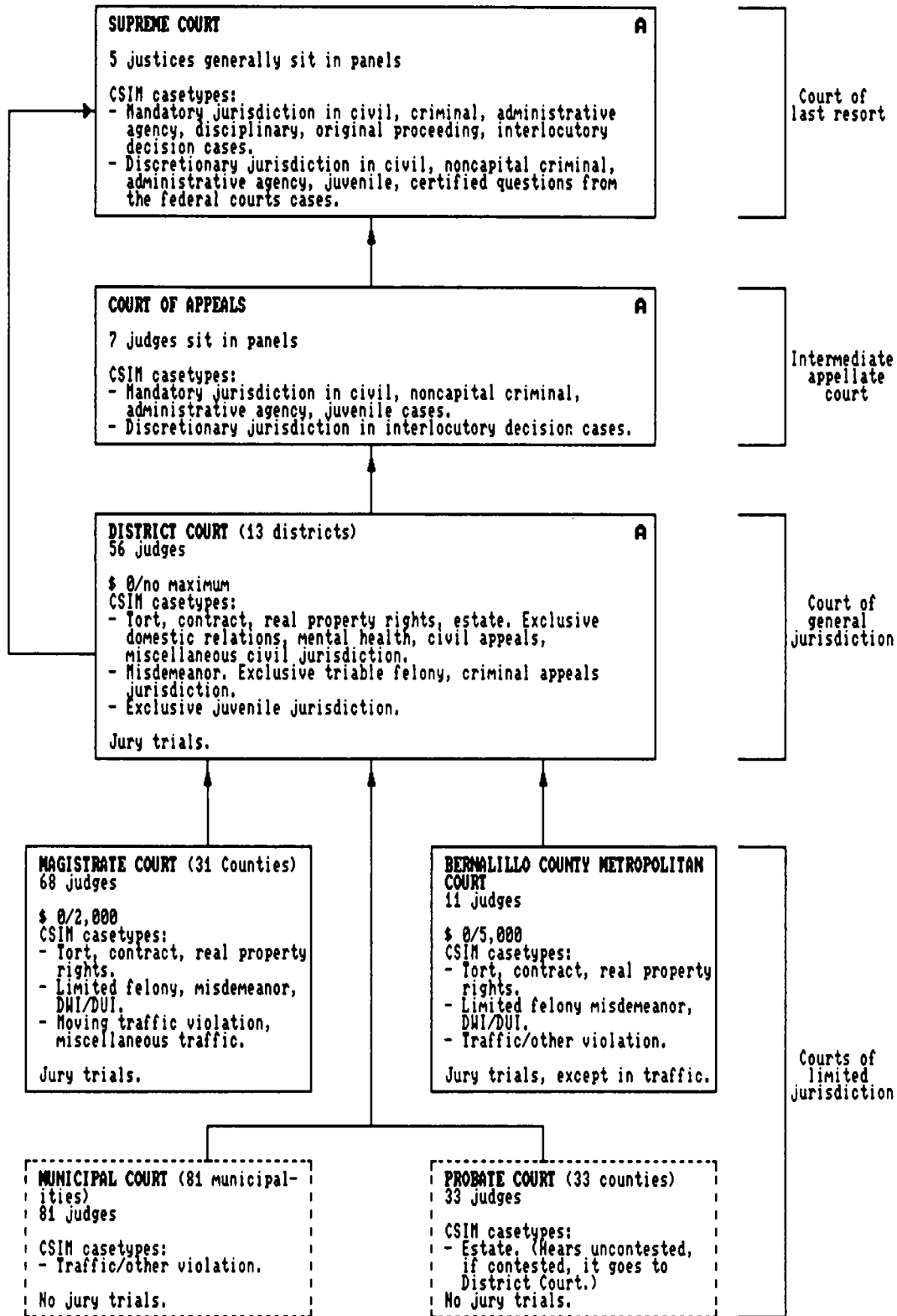
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

NEW JERSEY COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



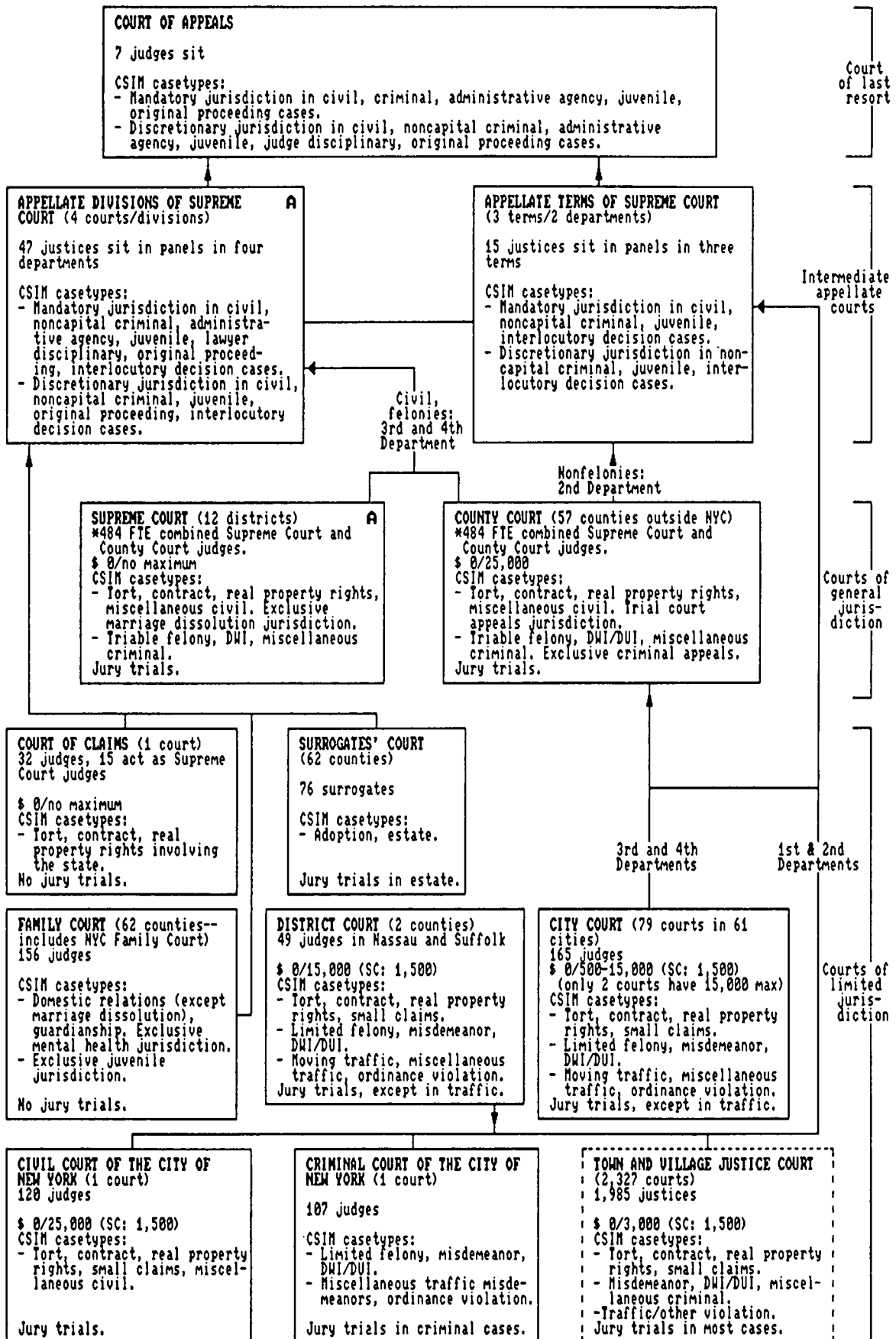
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

NEW MEXICO COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



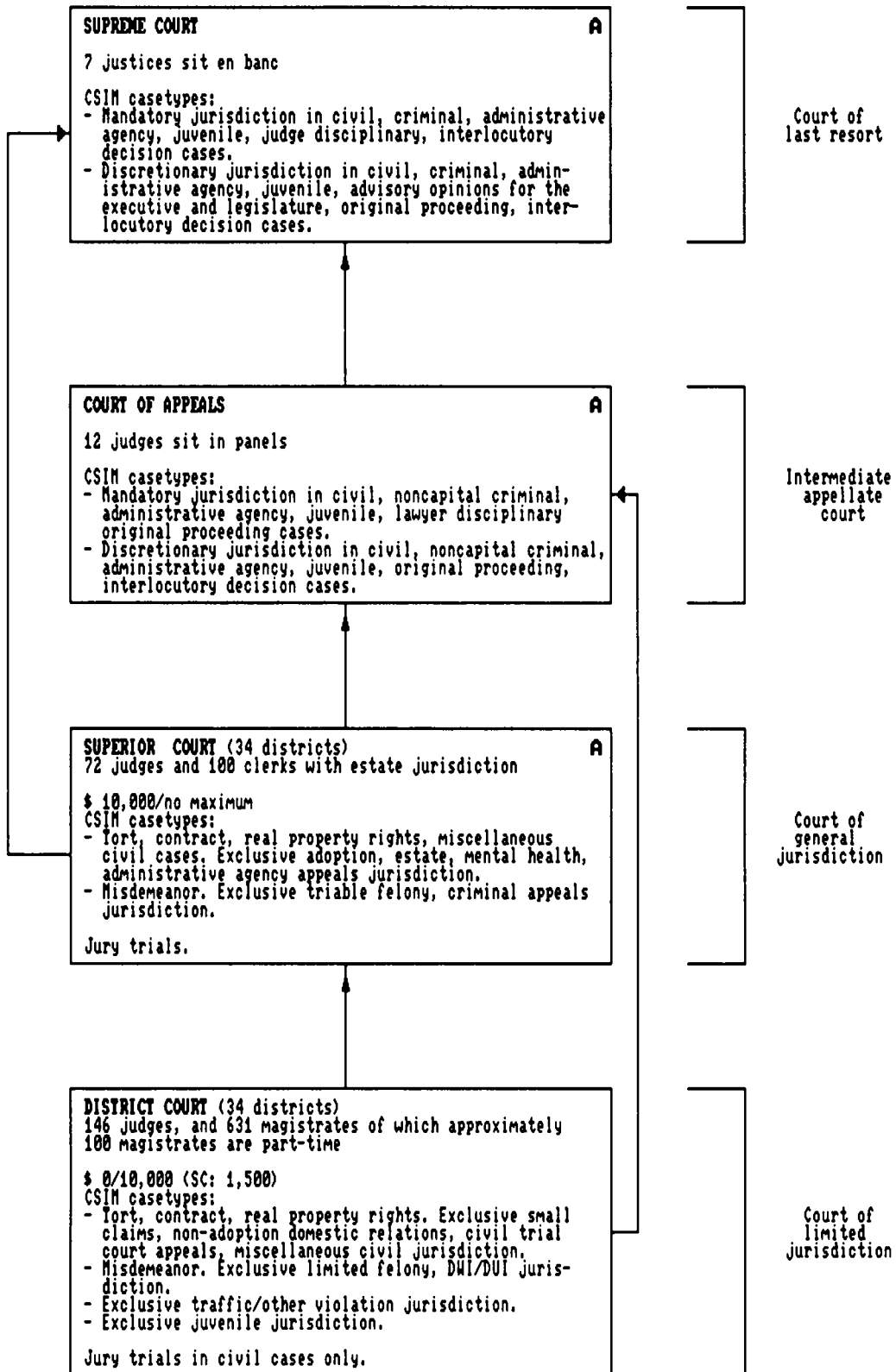
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

NEW YORK COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



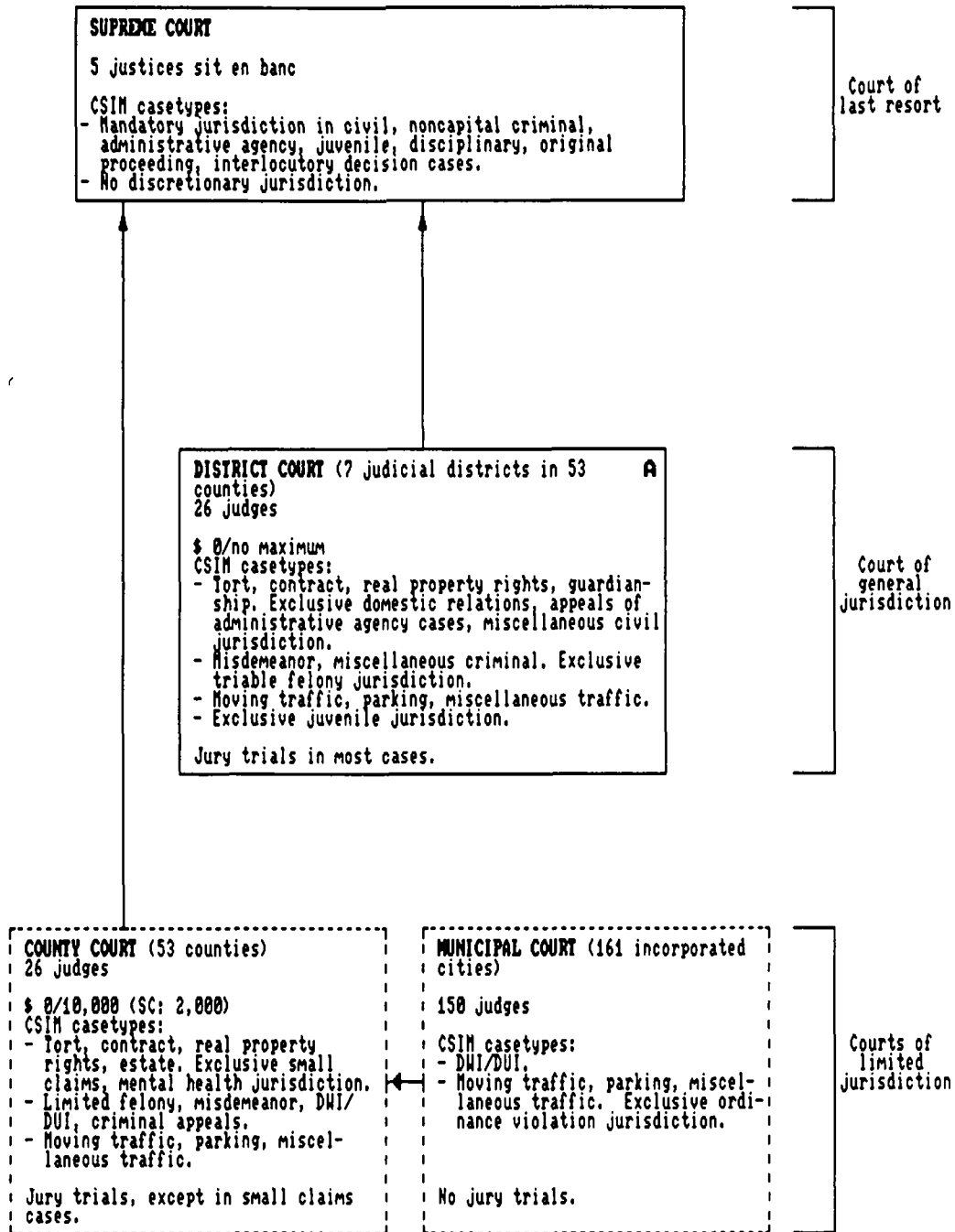
* Includes Acting Supreme Court Justices assigned administratively. Increase due to manner of reporting.
 NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

NORTH CAROLINA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



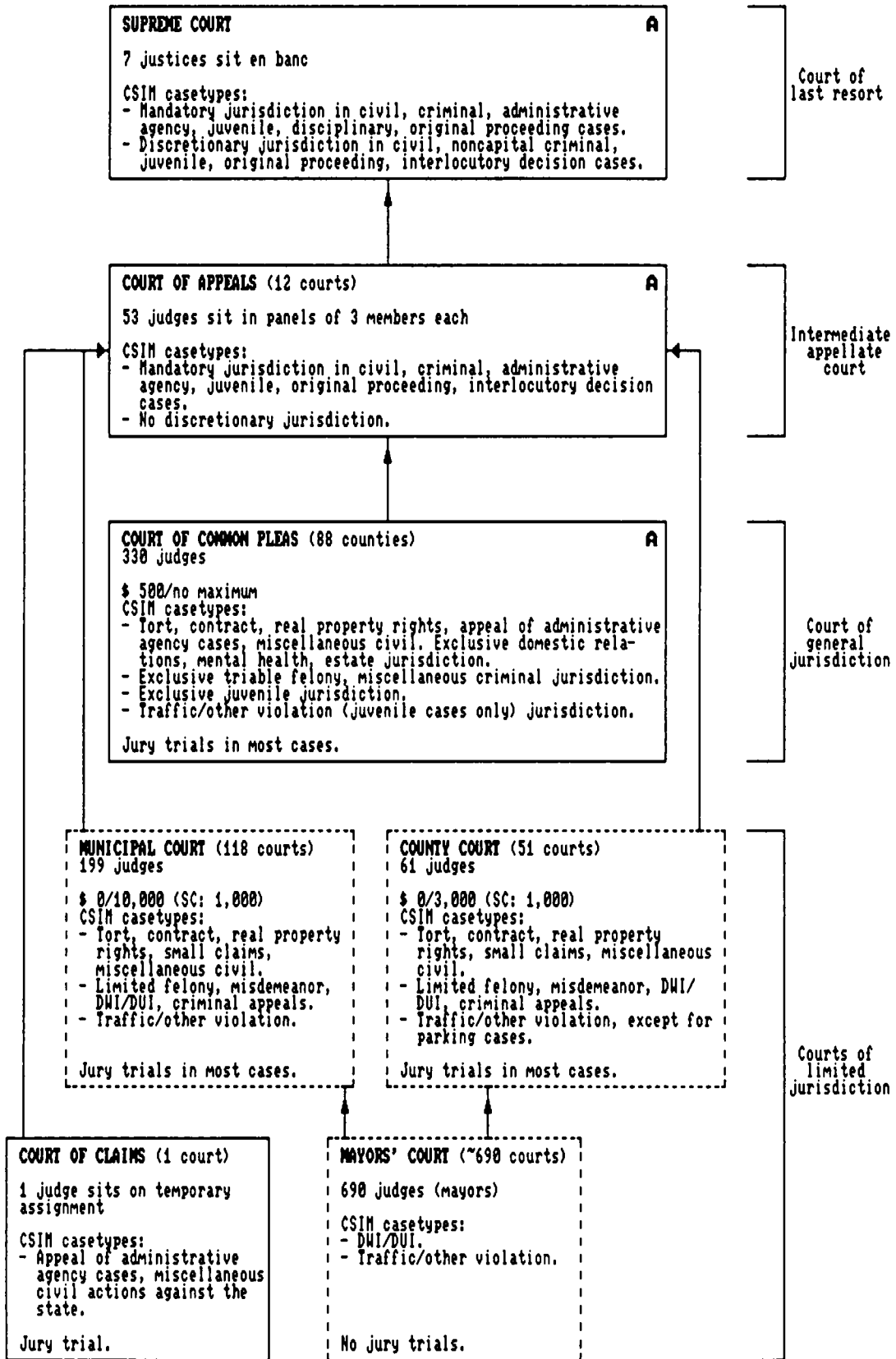
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

NORTH DAKOTA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



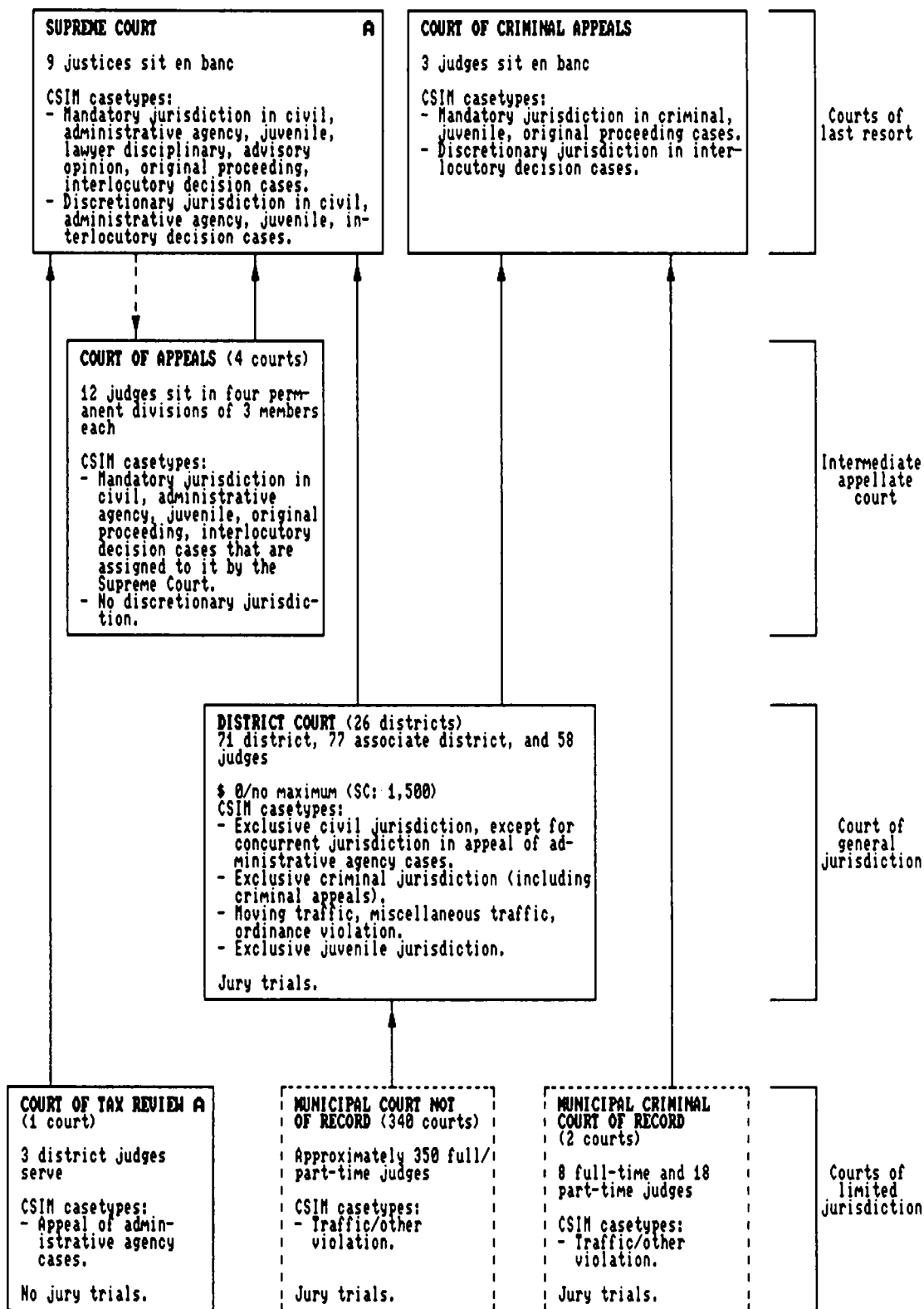
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

OHIO COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



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

OKLAHOMA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986

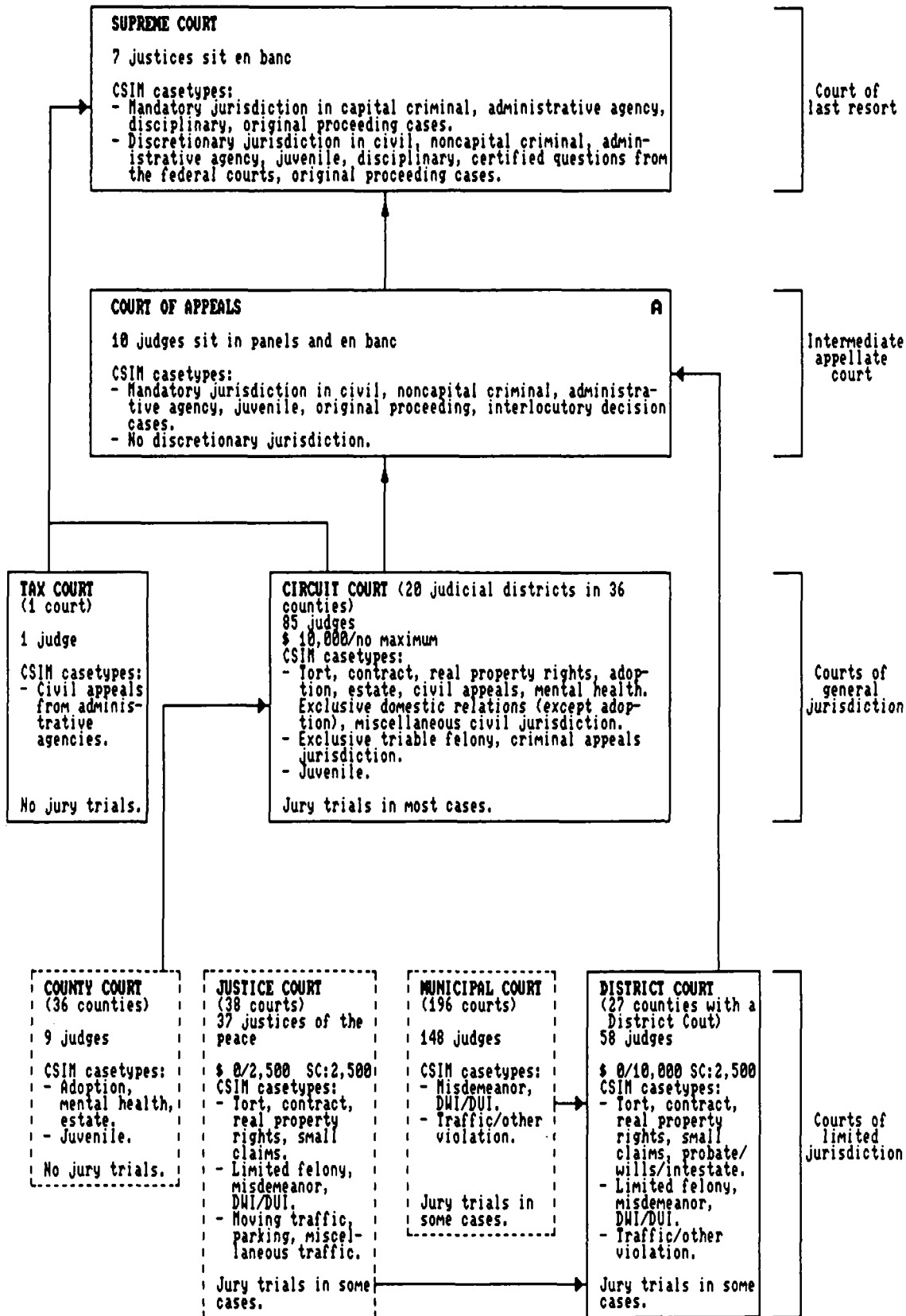


---- Indicates assignment of cases.

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

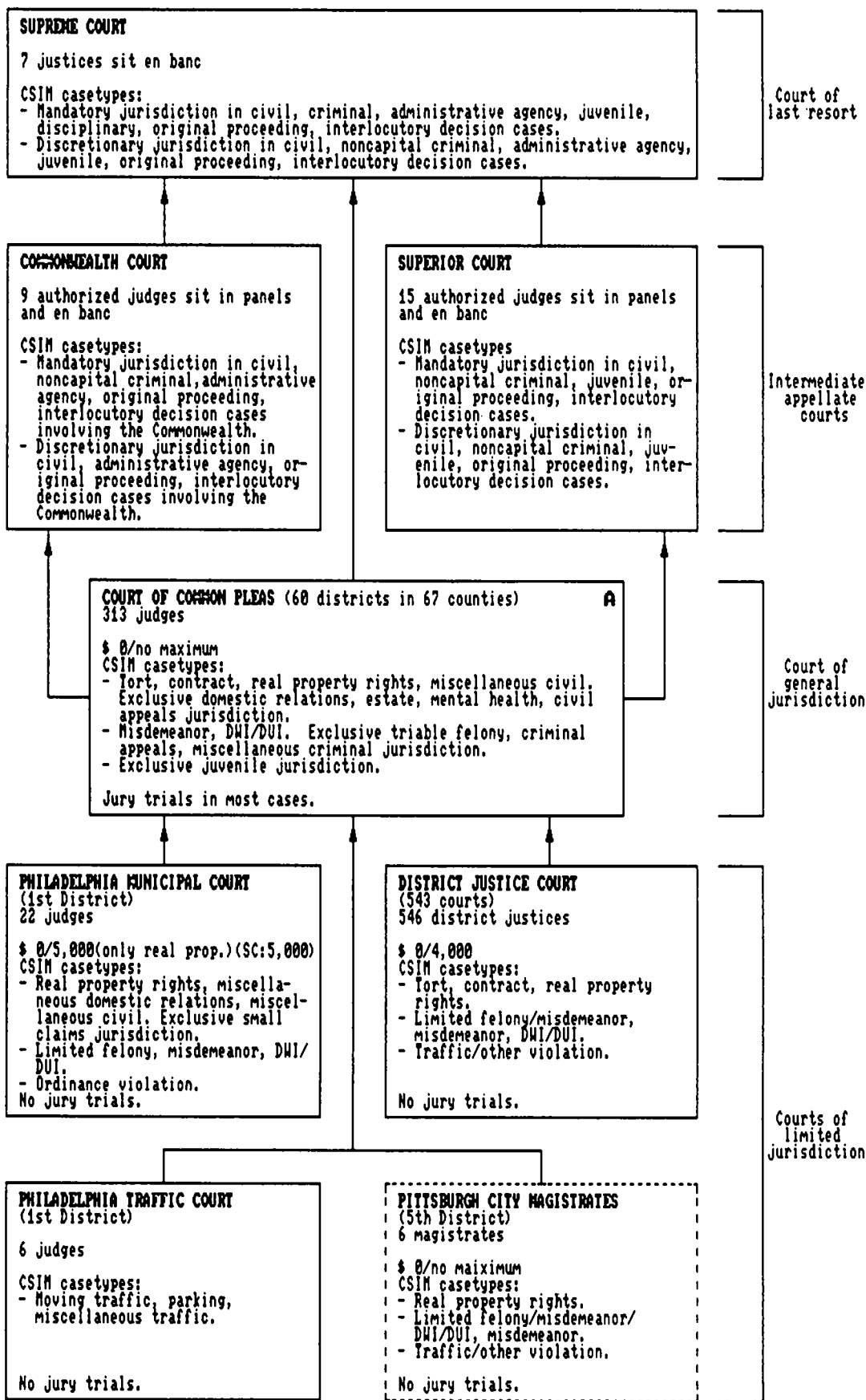
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

OREGON COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



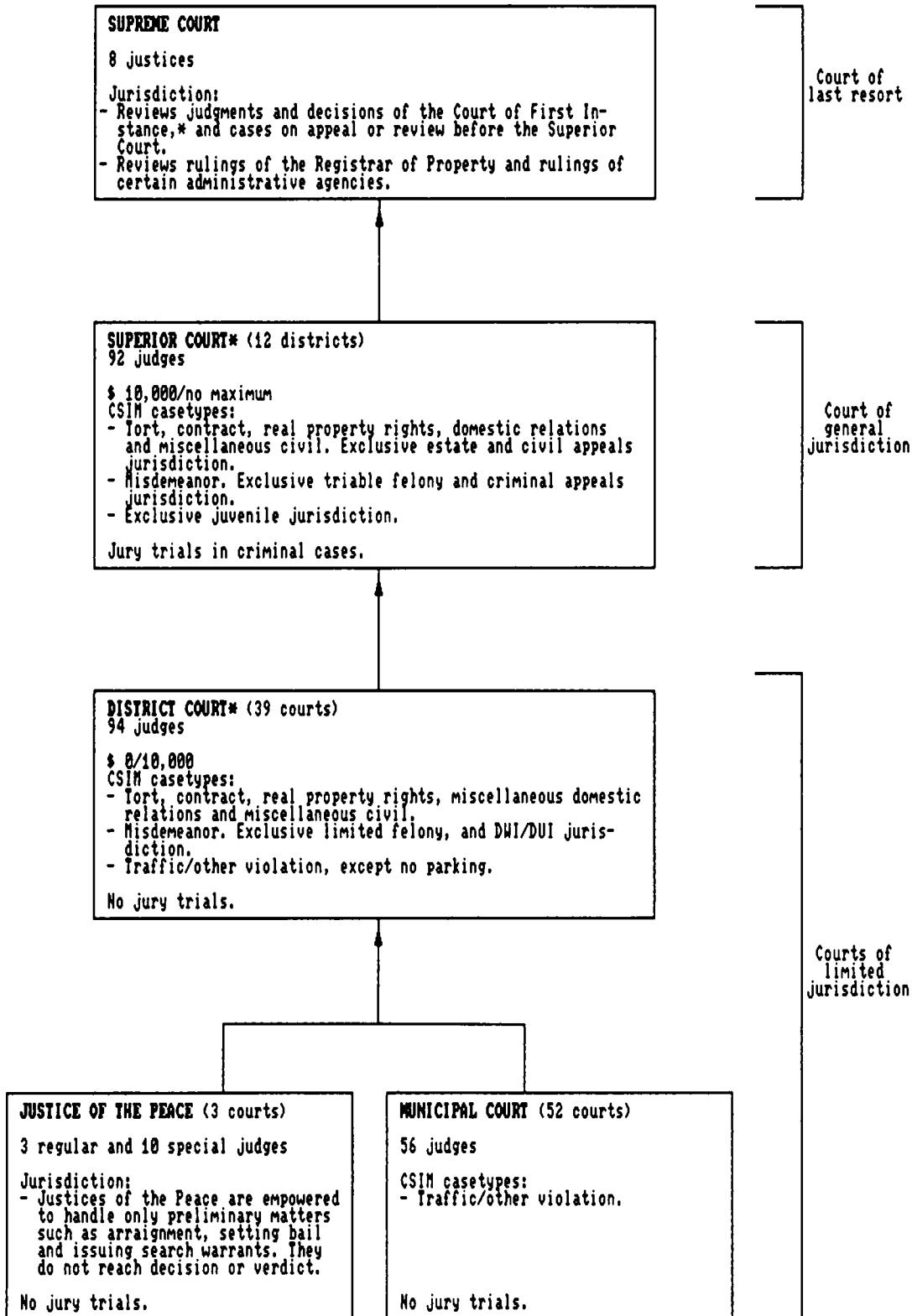
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

PENNSYLVANIA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



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

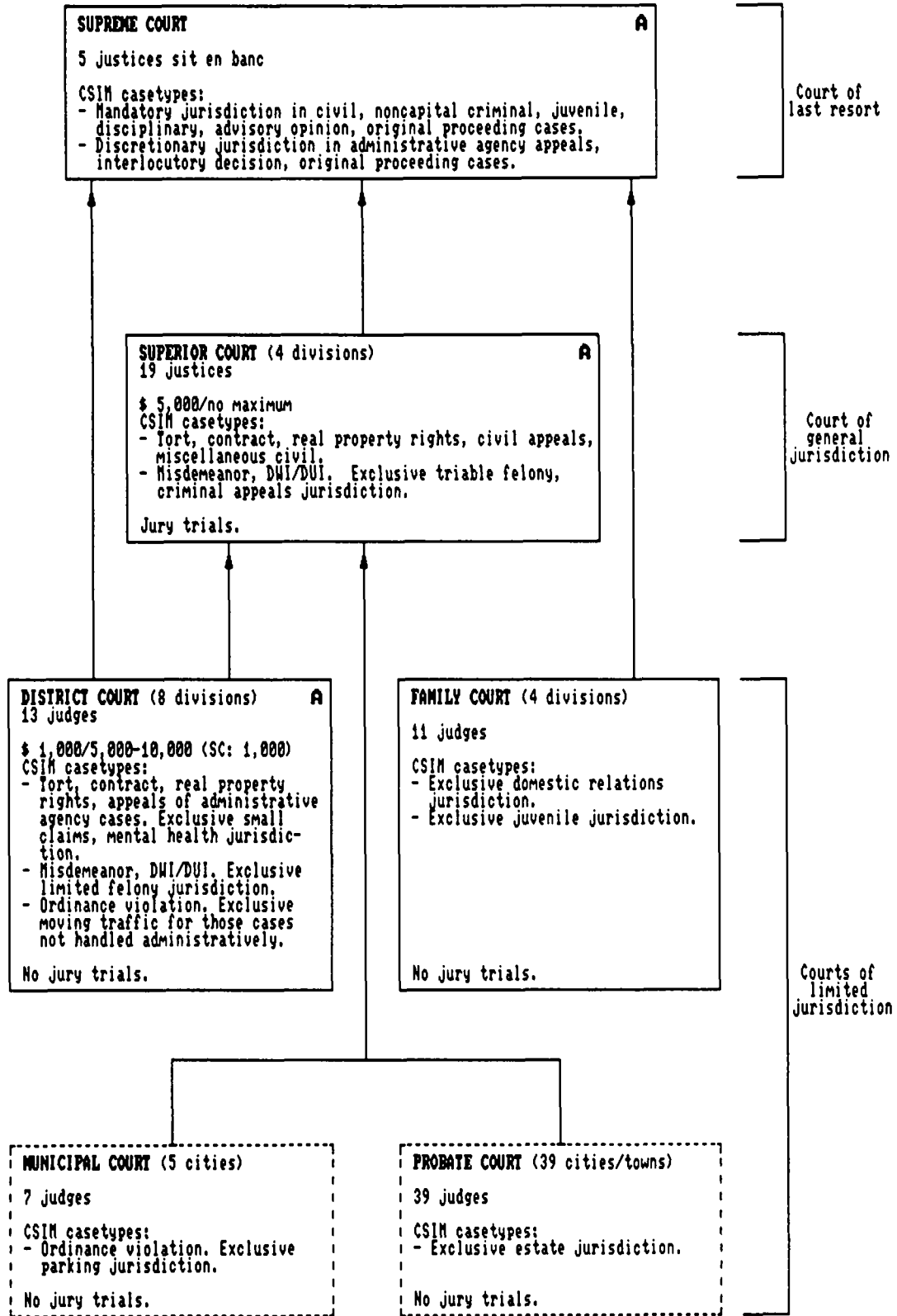
PUERTO RICO COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



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

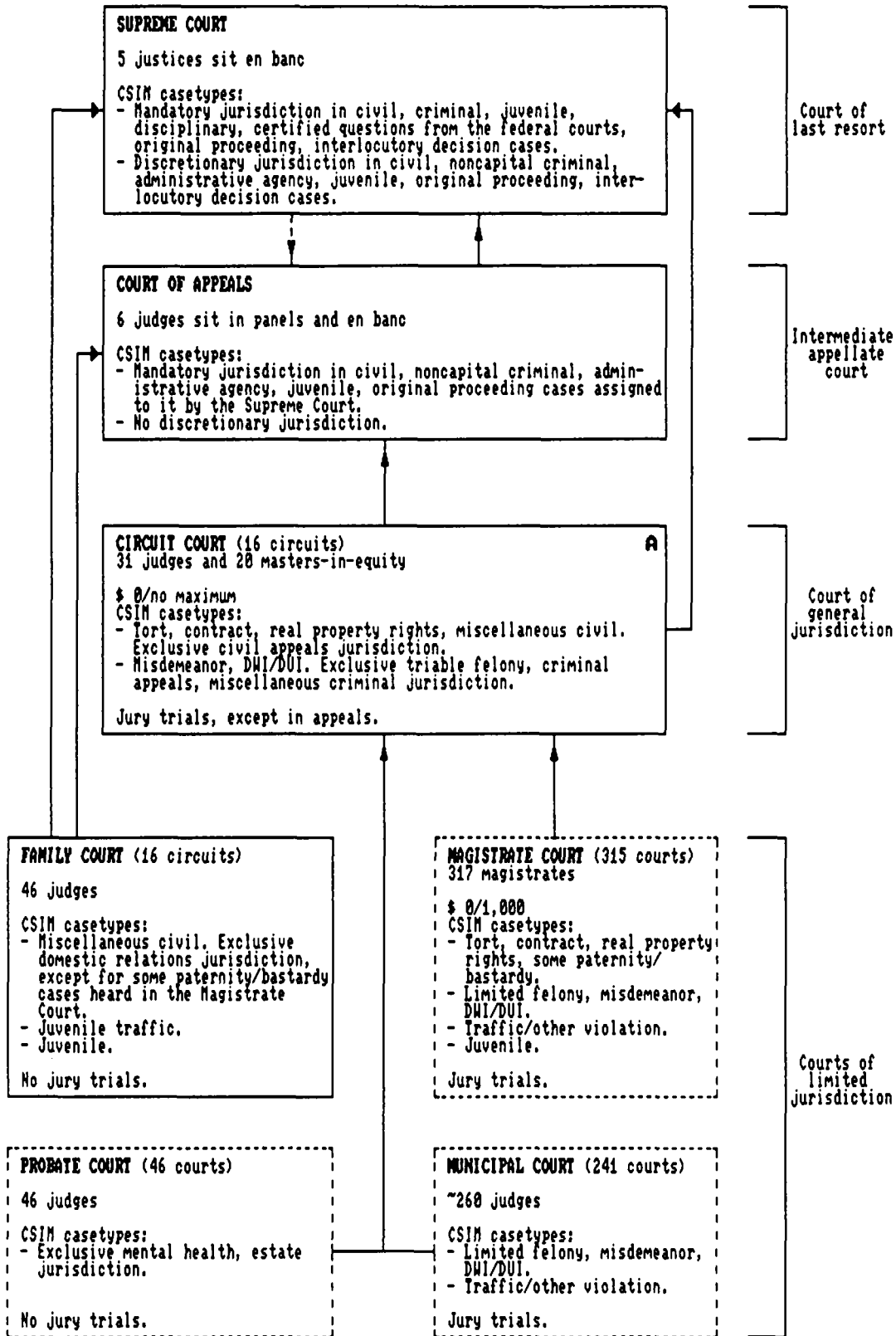
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

RHODE ISLAND COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



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

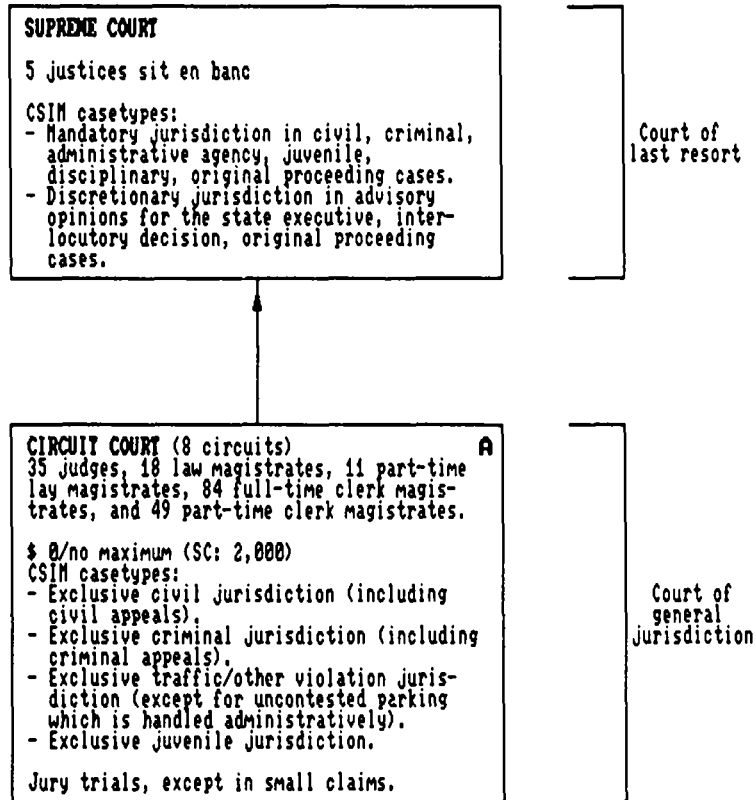
SOUTH CAROLINA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



---- Indicates assignment of cases.

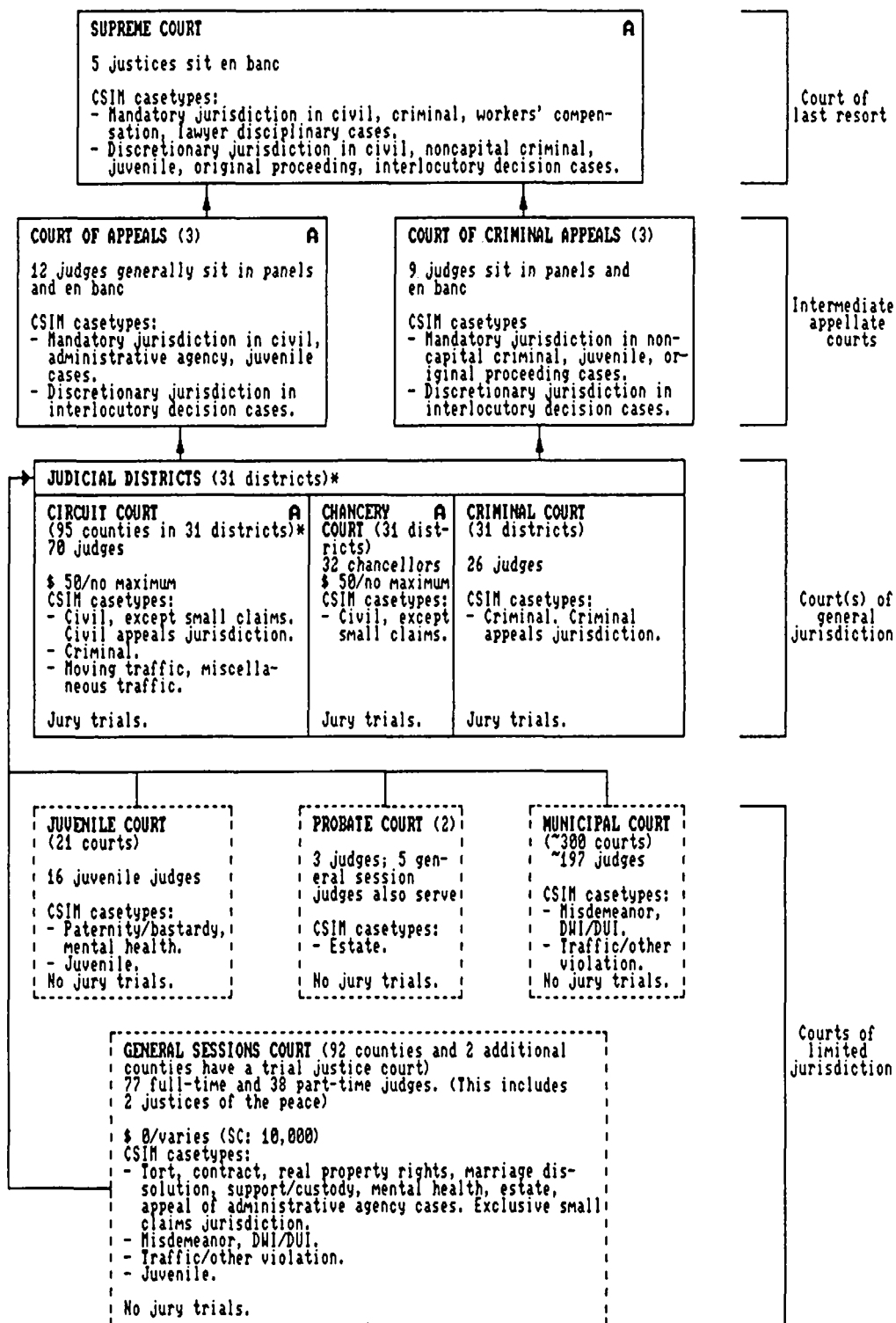
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

SOUTH DAKOTA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



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

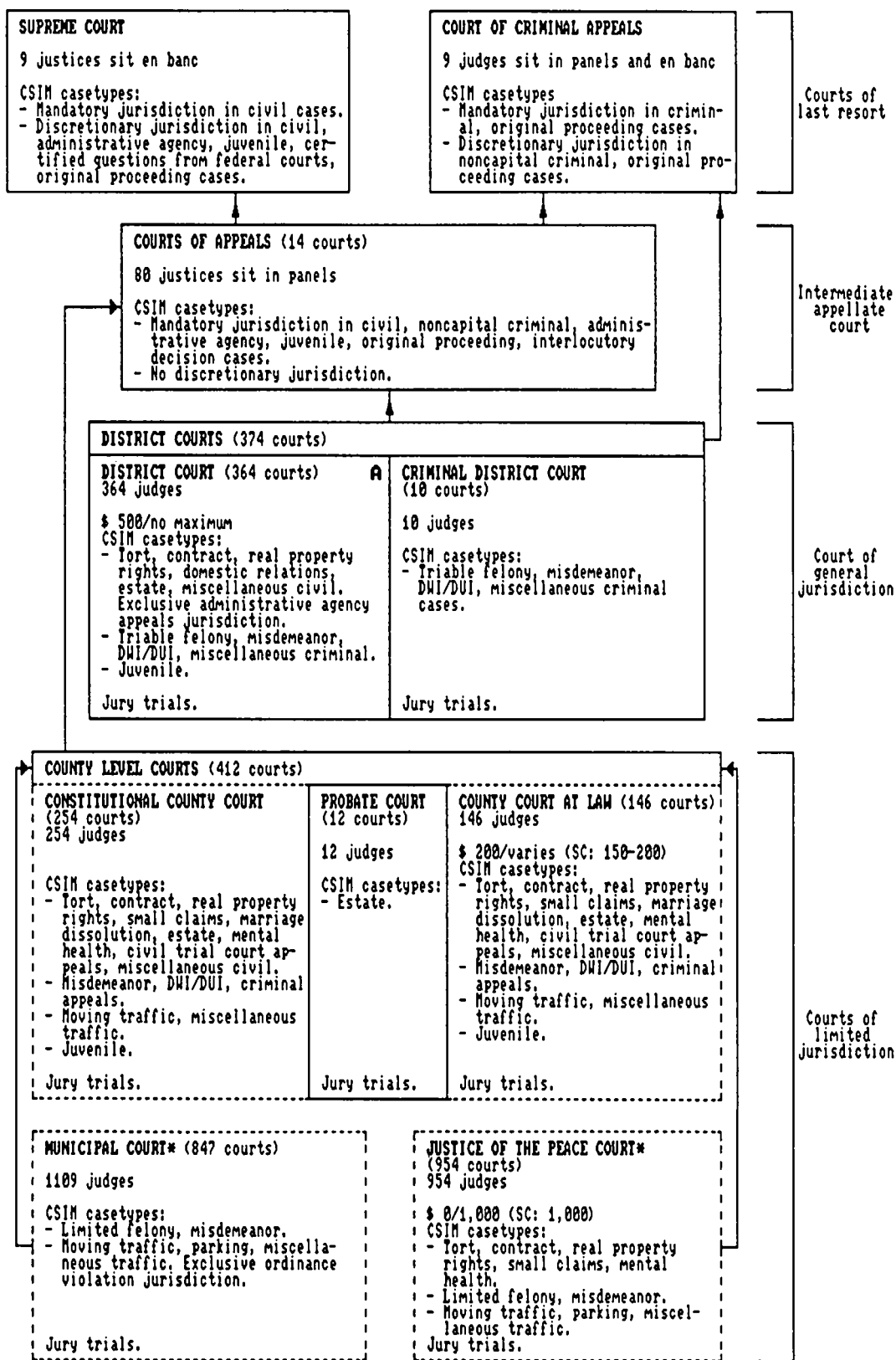
TENNESSEE COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



*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.

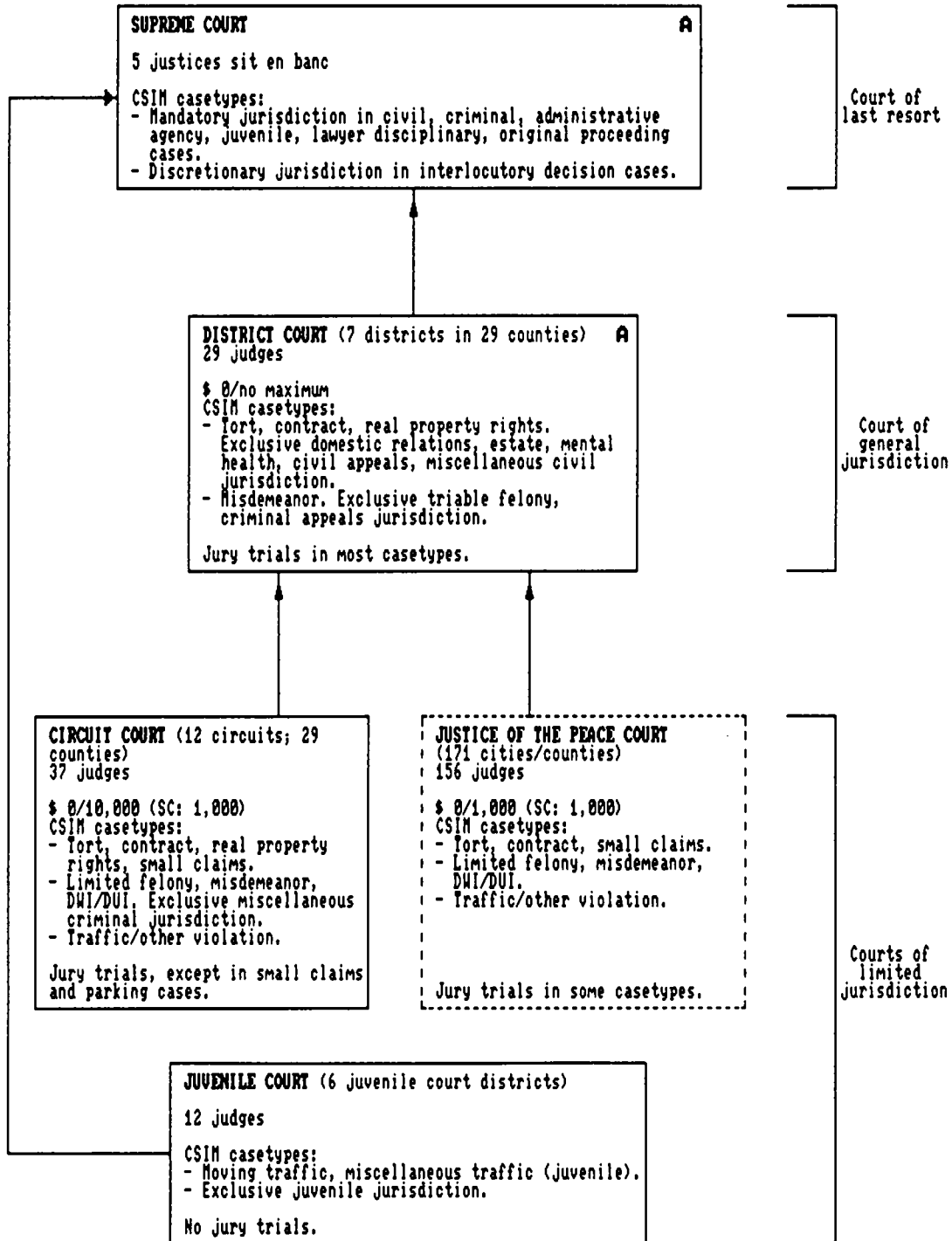
TEXAS COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



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

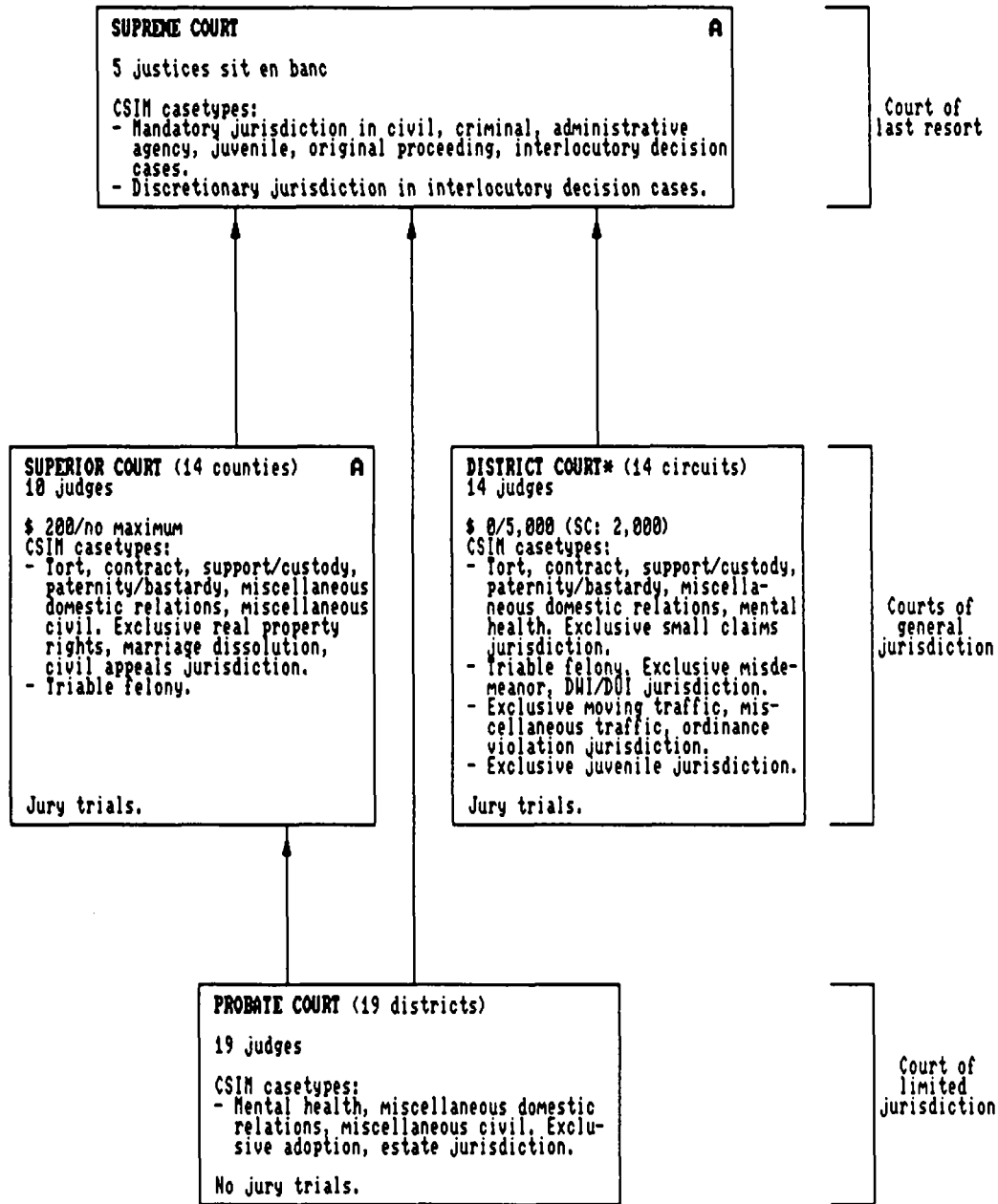
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

UTAH COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



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

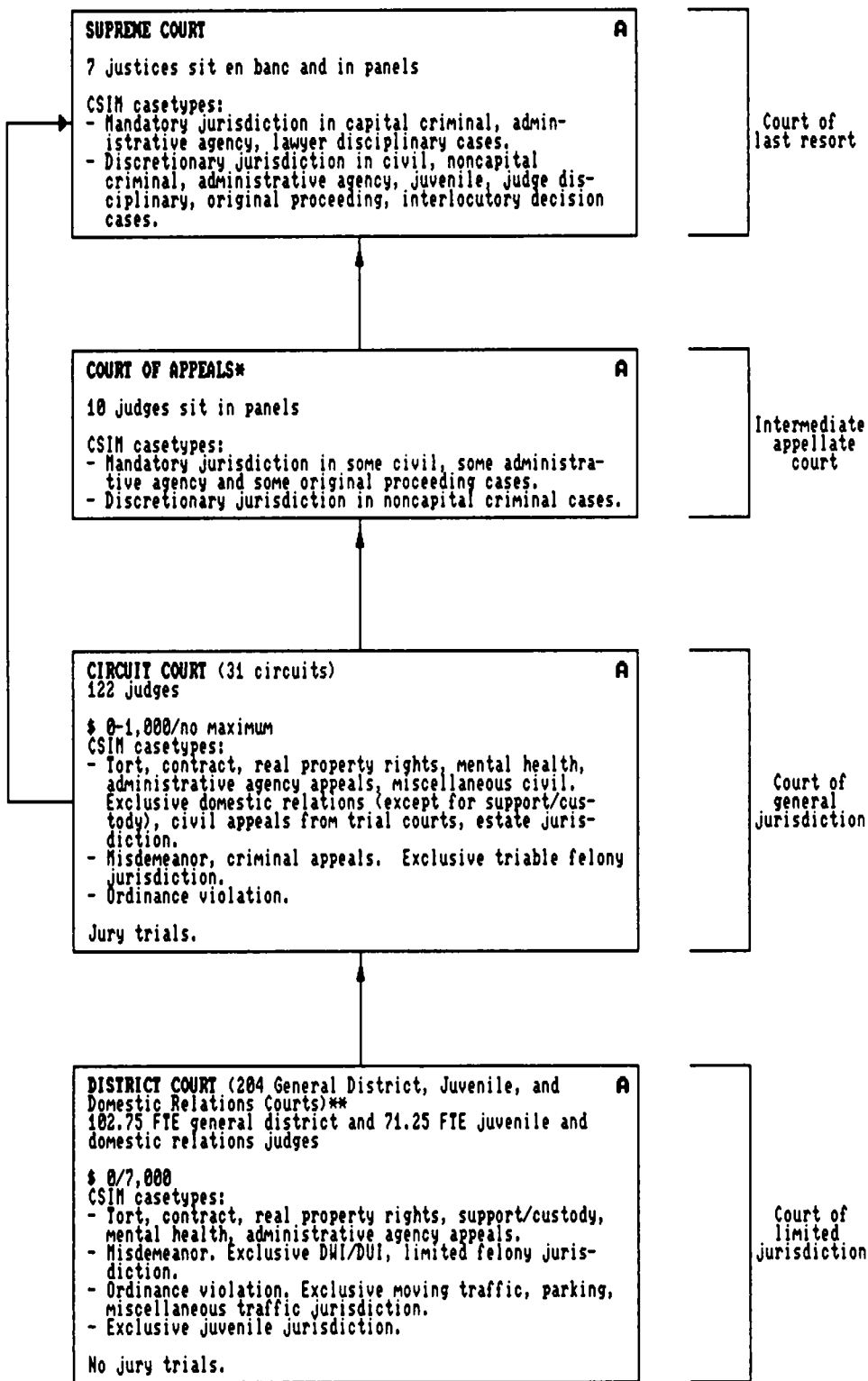
VERMONT COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



* 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. A small number of appeals go to the Superior Court.

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

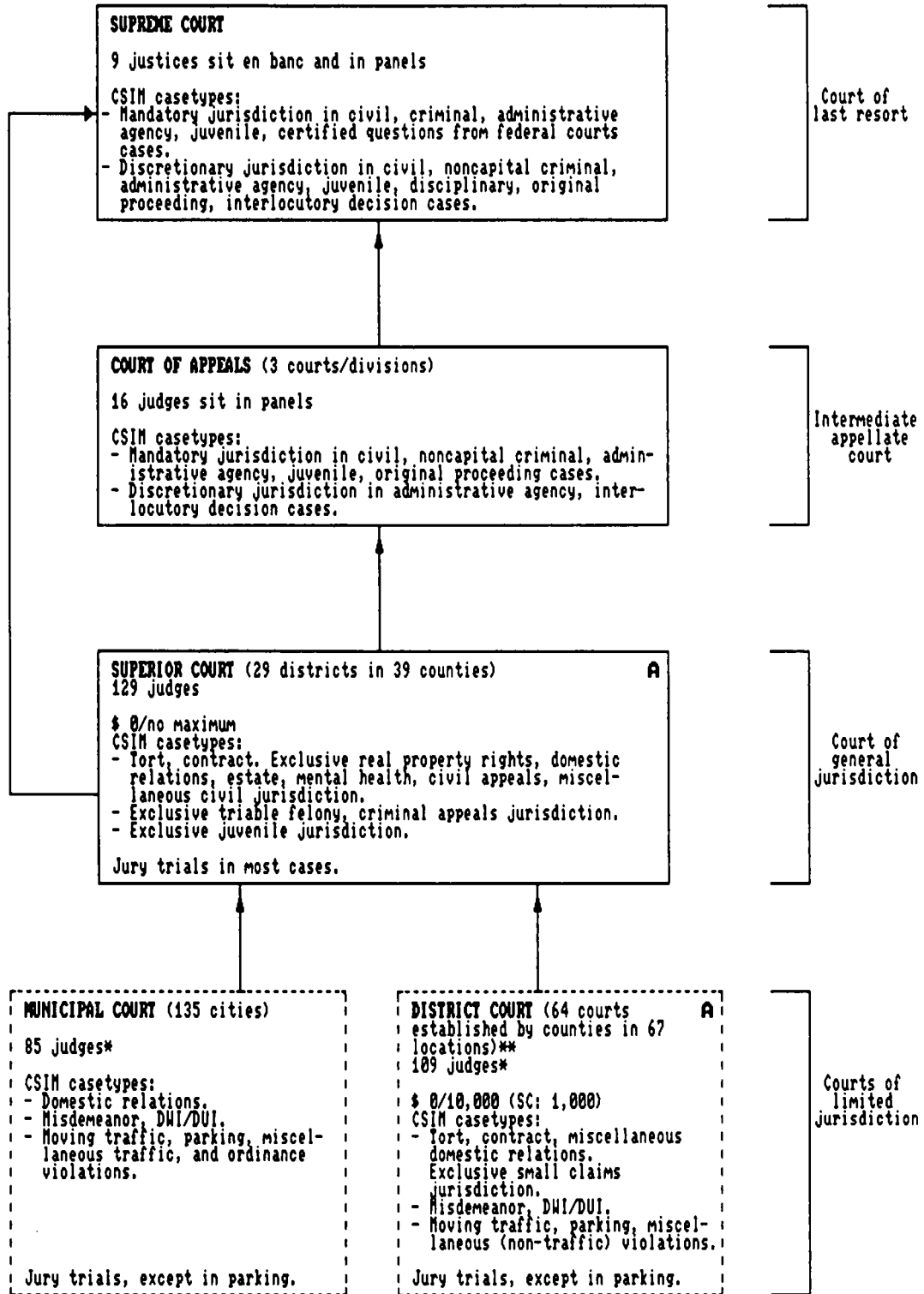
VIRGINIA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



* 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.

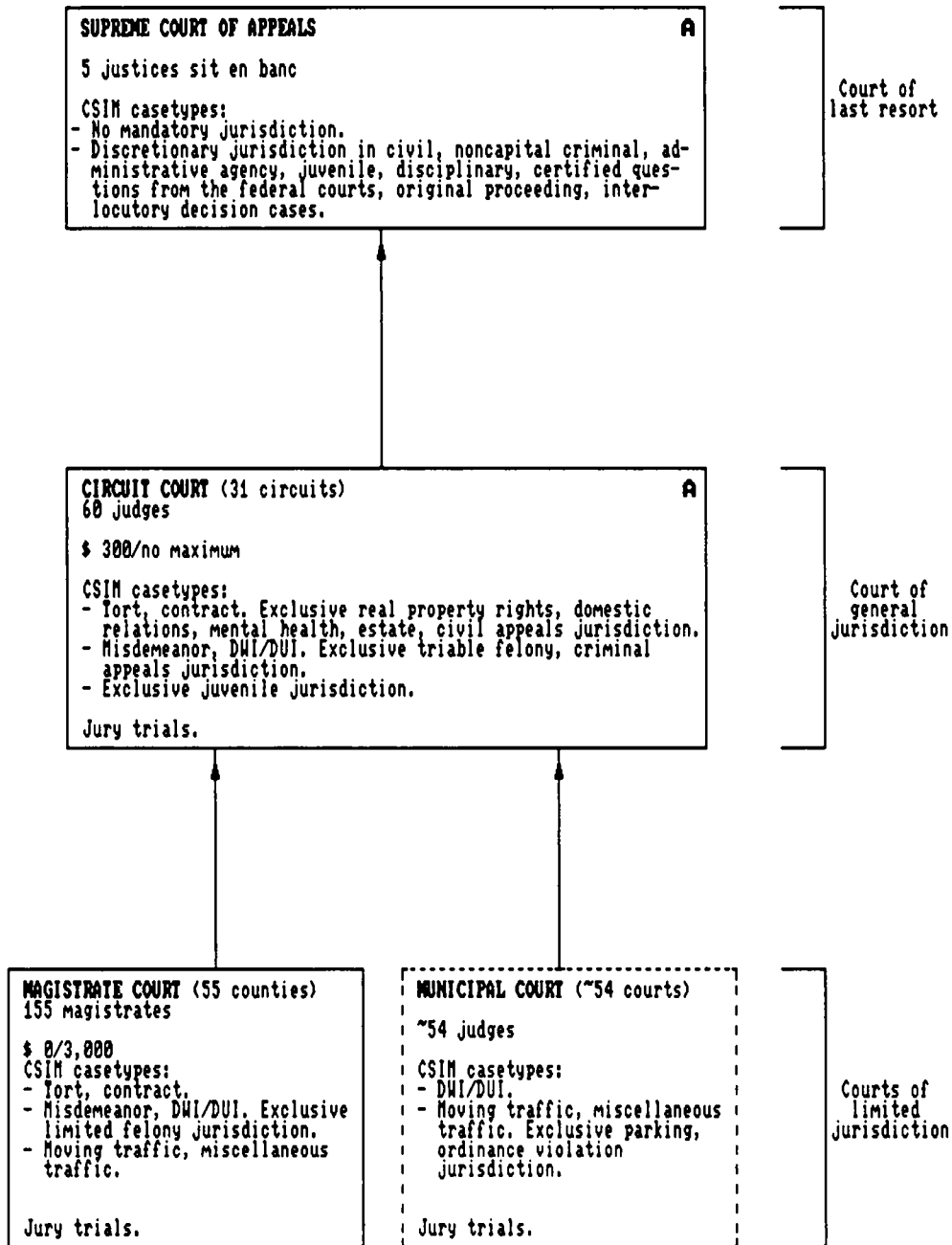
WASHINGTON COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



* There are 194 judges assigned to the Municipal Court and District Court: 169 are attorneys, 25 are non-attorneys; 87 are full-time, 107 are part-time.
 ** District Court provides services to municipalities that do not have a Municipal Court.

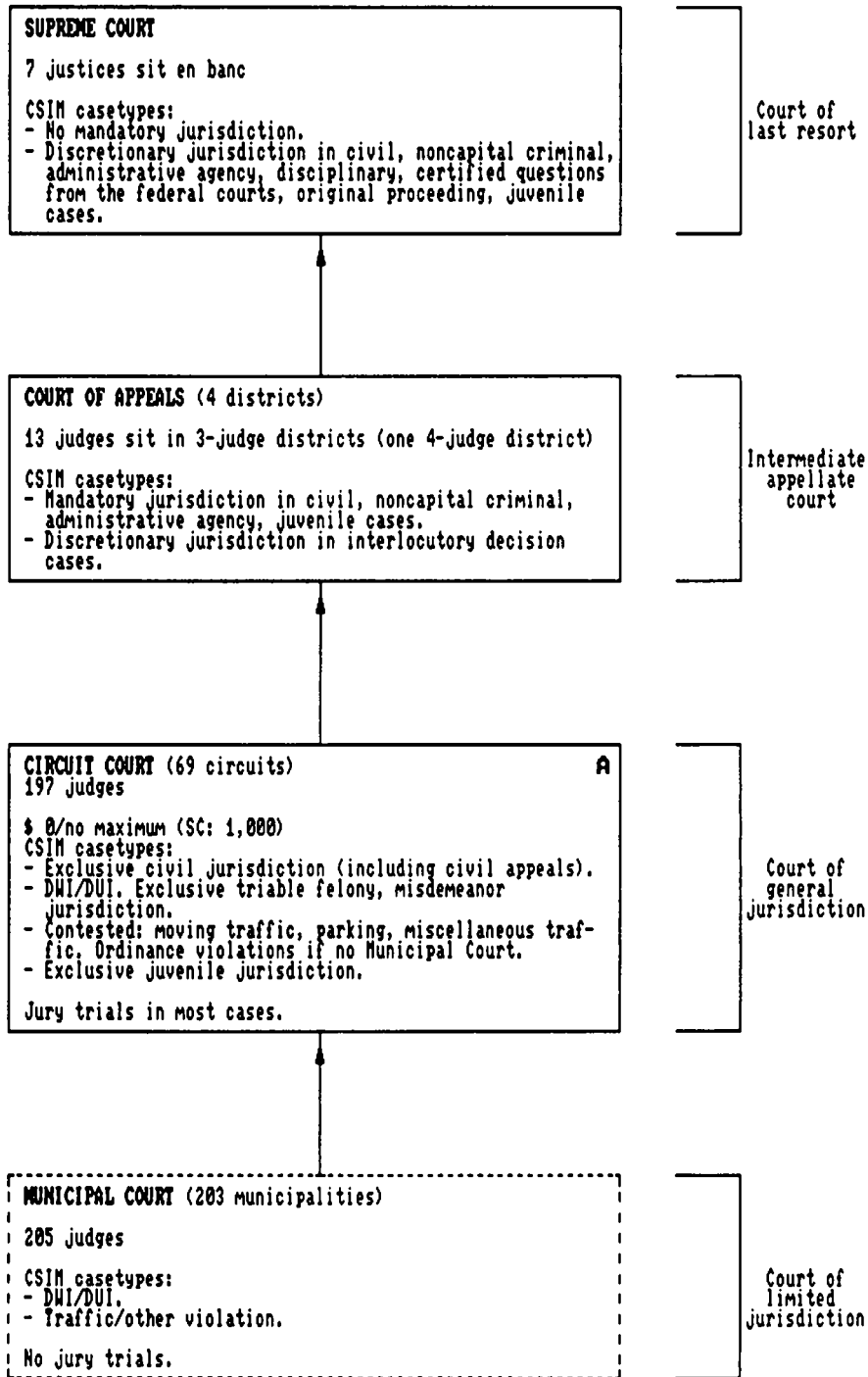
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

WEST VIRGINIA COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



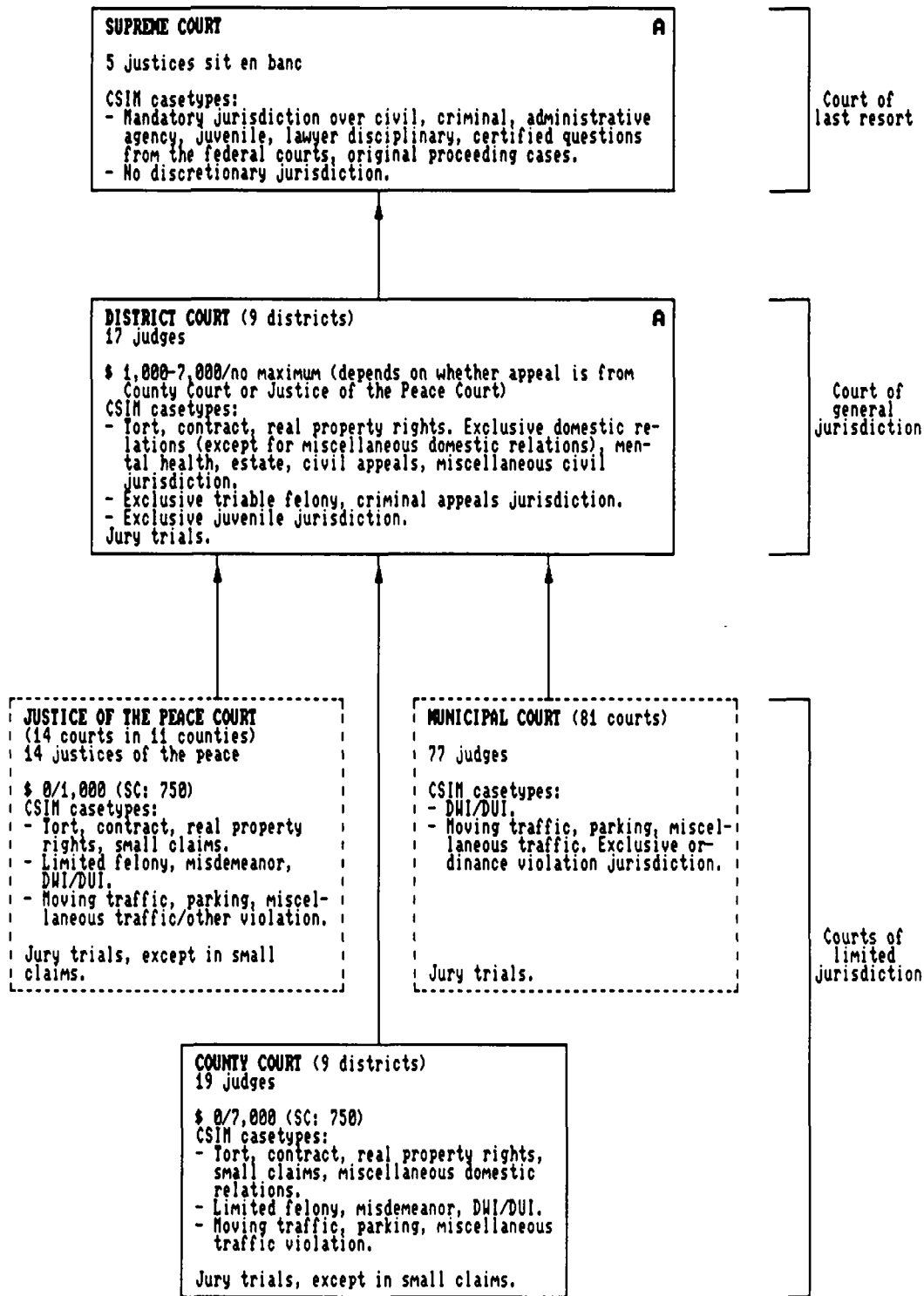
NOTE: Be sure to read the text at the beginning of this section which contains important information relevant to each chart.

WISCONSIN COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



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

WYOMING COURT STRUCTURE, 1986



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

Part IV

1986 State Court Caseload Tables

TABLE 1: Reported National Caseload for State Appellate Courts, 1986

Reported Caseload	Filed	Disposed
Courts of last resort:		
I. Mandatory jurisdiction cases:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable cases	15,561	11,380
Number of cases per judge/justice	79	79
Number of courts reporting complete and comparable data	29	23
Number of states with courts of last resort reporting complete and comparable mandatory jurisdiction data	28	22
Percent of the total population of states with mandatory jurisdiction represented by complete and comparable data	62%	50%
B. Number of reported complete cases that include some discretionary petitions	6,226	7,156
Number of cases per judge/justice	93	94
Number of courts reporting complete data with some discretionary petitions	11	12
Number of states with courts of last resort reporting complete mandatory jurisdiction data that include some discretionary petitions	11	12
Percent of the total population of states with mandatory jurisdiction represented by complete data that include some discretionary petitions ..	12%	14%
C. Number of reported cases that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include some discretionary petitions	1,762	1,378
Number of cases per judge/justice	36	37
Number of courts reporting incomplete data, or incomplete and include some discretionary petitions	7	5
Number of states with courts of last resort reporting either incomplete mandatory jurisdiction data or data that are both incomplete and include some discretionary petitions	7	5
Percent of the total population of states with mandatory jurisdiction represented by incomplete data, or incomplete and include some discretionary petitions	19%	6%
II. Discretionary jurisdiction petitions:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable petitions	27,295	20,564
Number of petitions per judge/justice	123	121
Number of courts reporting complete and comparable petitions	32	25
Number of states with courts of last resort reporting complete and comparable discretionary jurisdiction petitions	32	25
Percent of the total population of states with discretionary jurisdiction represented by complete and comparable data	75%	56%
B. Number of reported complete petitions that include some mandatory cases ...	5,608	7,813
Number of petitions per judge/justice	295	206
Number of courts reporting complete petitions with some mandatory cases ...	3	6
Number of states with courts of last resort reporting complete petitions that include some mandatory cases	3	6
Percent of the total population of states with discretionary jurisdiction represented by complete data that include some mandatory cases	8%	13%
C. Number of reported petitions that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include some mandatory cases	5,696	4,748
Number of petitions per judge/justice	116	90
Number of courts reporting incomplete petitions, or incomplete and include some mandatory cases	8	8
Number of states with courts of last resort reporting either incomplete petitions or incomplete and include some mandatory cases	8	8
Percent of the total population of states with discretionary jurisdiction represented by incomplete data, or incomplete and include some mandatory cases	11%	13%

(continued on next page)

TABLE 1: Reported national caseload for state appellate courts, 1986. (continued)

Reported Caseload	Filed	Disposed
Intermediate appellate courts:		
I. Mandatory jurisdiction cases:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable cases	77,030	65,874
Number of cases per judge/justice	162	145
Number of courts reporting complete and comparable data	26	24
Number of states with intermediate appellate courts reporting complete and comparable mandatory jurisdiction data	25	23
Percent of the total population of states with mandatory jurisdiction represented by complete and comparable data	64%	48%
B. Number of reported complete cases that include some discretionary cases ...	53,395	54,306
Number of cases per judge/justice	207	236
Number of courts reporting complete data with some discretionary petitions	14	14
Number of states with intermediate appellate courts reporting complete data that include some discretionary petitions	13	12
Percent of the total population of states with mandatory jurisdiction represented by complete data that include some discretionary petitions ..	43%	39%
C. Number of reported cases that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include some discretionary petitions	0	0
II. Discretionary jurisdiction petitions:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable petitions	13,248	5,130
Number of petitions per judge/justice	53	17
Number of courts reporting complete and comparable petitions	14	9
Number of states with intermediate appellate courts reporting complete and comparable discretionary jurisdiction petitions	14	9
Percent of the total population of states with discretionary jurisdiction represented by complete and comparable data	48%	23%
B. Number of reported complete petitions that include some mandatory cases ...	371	317
Number of petitions per judge/justice	23	20
Number of courts reporting complete petitions that include some mandatory cases	1	1
Number of states with intermediate appellate courts reporting complete petitions that include some mandatory cases	1	1
Percent of the total population of states with discretionary jurisdiction represented by complete data that include some mandatory cases	3%	3%
C. Number of reported petitions that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include some mandatory cases	2,294	2,012
Number of petitions per judge/justice	50	35
Number of courts reporting incomplete data, or incomplete and include some mandatory cases	1	2
Number of states with intermediate appellate courts reporting either incomplete petitions or incomplete and include some mandatory cases	1	2
Percent of the total population of states with discretionary jurisdiction represented by incomplete data, or incomplete and include some mandatory cases	7%	10%

Summary section for all appellate courts:

	Reported filings		
	COLR	IAC	Total
A. Number of reported complete and comparable cases/petitions	42,856	90,278	133,134
B. Number of reported complete cases/petitions that include other case types	11,834	53,766	65,600
C. Number of reported cases/petitions that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include other casetypes	7,458	2,294	9,752
Total	62,148	146,338	208,486

TABLE 2: Reported Total Caseload for All State Appellate Courts, 1986

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
STATES WITH ONE COURT OF LAST RESORT AND ONE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT							
ALASKA--STATE TOTAL	823	396	N/A	1,219	152		
Supreme Court	318	313	N/A	631	126		
Court of Appeals	505	83	N/A	588	196		
ARIZONA--STATE TOTAL	3,470*	1,205*	N/A	4,675	234		
Supreme Court	118 ¹	1,156 ^C	N/A	1,274	255		
Court of Appeals	3,352	49	N/A	3,401	227		
ARKANSAS--STATE TOTAL	1,362*			1,362*	105*		
Supreme Court	411 ^P	(P)	N/A	411 ¹	59 ¹		
Court of Appeals	951	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
CALIFORNIA--STATE TOTAL	10,271*	11,042	892*	21,313*	254*	11,163*	133*
Supreme Court	236 ¹	4,808	278 ¹	5,044 ¹	721 ¹	514 ¹	73 ¹
Courts of Appeal	10,035	6,234	614	16,269	211	10,649	138
COLORADO--STATE TOTAL	2,067	783		2,850	168		
Supreme Court	205	783	N/A	988	141		
Court of Appeals	1,862	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
CONNECTICUT--							
Supreme Court	N/A	204 ^P	N/A				
Appellate Court	953 ^C	47	(C)	1,000 ^C	200 ^C		
FLORIDA--STATE TOTAL	14,131	3,391		17,522	331		
Supreme Court	629	1,097	N/A	1,726	247		
District Courts of Appeal	13,502	2,294	N/A	15,796	343		
GEORGIA--STATE TOTAL	3,282*	1,627		4,909*	307*		
Supreme Court	616 ^B	980	127	1,596 ^B	228 ^B	743 ^B	106 ^B
Court of Appeals	2,666 ^B	647	N/A	3,313 ^B	366 ^B		
HAWAII--STATE TOTAL	736*	43	7	779*	97*	743*	93*
Supreme Court	604 ^B	43	7	647 ^B	129 ^B	611 ^B	122 ^B
Court of Appeals	132	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
IDAHO--STATE TOTAL	462*	77		539*	67*		
Supreme Court	288 ^C	77	(C)	365 ^C	73 ^C		
Court of Appeals	174	NH	NH	--	--	--	--

State/Court name:	Total cases disposed					Court type	Point at which cases are counted
	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		
STATES WITH ONE COURT OF LAST RESORT AND ONE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT							
ALASKA--STATE TOTAL .	944	389		1,333			
Supreme Court	355	290	N/A	645		COLR	1
Court of Appeals ..	589	99	N/A	688		IAC	1
ARIZONA--STATE TOTAL	3,515*	1,204*		4,719			
Supreme Court	70 ¹	1,156 ^C	124 ^C	1,226	194	COLR	6
Court of Appeals ..	3,445	48	N/A	3,493		IAC	6
ARKANSAS--STATE TOTAL	1,244*						
Supreme Court	404 ^P	(P)	(P)	404 ¹	404 ^P	COLR	2
Court of Appeals ..	840	NH	NH	--	--	IAC	2
CALIFORNIA--							
Supreme Court	N/A	N/A	N/A			COLR	6
Courts of Appeal ..	N/A	N/A	N/A			IAC	2
COLORADO--STATE TOTAL	1,590*	973*		2,563			
Supreme Court	(C)	973 ^C	N/A	973		COLR	1
Court of Appeals ..	1,590	NH	NH	--	--	IAC	1
CONNECTICUT--							
Supreme Court	N/A	338 ^P	N/A			COLR	1
Appellate Court ...	1,055 ^C		(C)		1,055	IAC	1
FLORIDA--STATE TOTAL	13,491	3,011		16,502			
Supreme Court	644	1,260	N/A	1,904		COLR	1
District Courts of Appeal	12,847	1,751	N/A	14,598		IAC	1
GEORGIA--STATE TOTAL	2,545*	1,656*		4,201*			
Supreme Court	(C)	1,656 ^C	N/A	1,656 ^C		COLR	2
Court of Appeals ..	2,545 ^C	(C)	N/A	2,545 ^C		IAC	2
HAWAII--STATE TOTAL .	823*	45		868*			
Supreme Court	691 ^B	45	(B)	736 ^B		COLR	2
Court of Appeals ..	132	NH	NH	--	--	IAC	2
IDAHO--STATE TOTAL ..	533*	71		604*			
Supreme Court	359 ^C	71	(C)	430 ^C		COLR	1
Court of Appeals ..	174	NH	NH	--	--	IAC	4

(continued on next page)

TABLE 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1986. (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
ILLINOIS--STATE TOTAL	8,113*	1,637*		9,750	199		
Supreme Court	563	1,637	156	2,200	314	719	103
Appellate Court	7,550 ^C	(C)	N/A	7,550	180		
INDIANA--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Court of Appeals	1,073 ^C	(C)	N/A	1,073	89		
IOWA--STATE TOTAL	2,080	352*		2,432	162		
Supreme Court	1,528	352	N/A	1,880	209		
Court of Appeals	552	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
KANSAS--STATE TOTAL	1,320*						
Supreme Court	189	N/A	151				
Court of Appeals	1,131 ^C	N/A	(C)				
KENTUCKY--STATE TOTAL	3,030	941		3,971	189		
Supreme Court	261	847	135	1,108	158	396	57
Court of Appeals	2,769	94	N/A	2,863	205		
LOUISIANA--STATE TOTAL	3,807	5,471	1,276	9,278	169	5,083	92
Supreme Court	112	2,455	427	2,567	367	539	77
Courts of Appeal	3,695	3,016	849	6,711	140	4,544	95
MARYLAND--STATE TOTAL	1,882*	847		2,729*	136*		
Court of Appeals	238 ^B	607	104	845 ^B	121 ^B	342 ^B	49 ^B
Court of Special Appeals	1,644	240	N/A	1,884	145	--	--
MASSACHUSETTS--STATE TOTAL ..	1,438*	1,473*		2,911	171		
Supreme Judicial Court	86	1,473	205	1,559	223	291	42
Appeals Court	1,352 ^C	(C)	N/A	1,352	135		
MICHIGAN--STATE TOTAL	7,970*	2,042*		10,012	400		
Supreme Court	4	2,042	124	2,046	292	128	18
Court of Appeals	7,966 ^C	(C)	N/A	7,966	443		
MINNESOTA--STATE TOTAL	1,942	879*	216*	2,821*	141*	2,158*	108*
Supreme Court	175	589	126	764	96	301	38
Court of Appeals	1,767	290 ¹	90 ¹	2,057 ¹	171 ¹	1,857 ¹	155 ¹
MISSOURI--STATE TOTAL	3,311*	989	66	4,304*	110*	3,377*	87*
Supreme Court	164 ^B	993	66	1,157 ^B	165 ^B	230 ^B	33 ^B
Court of Appeals	3,147	NH	NH	--	--	--	--

Total cases disposed

State/Court name:	Totals						Point at which cases are counted
	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	Court type	
ILLINOIS--STATE TOTAL	7,537	1,622*		9,159			
Supreme Court	530	1,622	162	2,152	692	COLR	1
Appellate Court ...	7,007 ^C	(C)	N/A	7,007		IAC	1
INDIANA--STATE TOTAL	1,586*	355*		1,941 ^o			
Supreme Court	470	355 ¹	147	825 ¹	617	COLR	6
Court of Appeals ..	1,116 ^C	(C)	N/A	1,116		IAC	6
IOWA--STATE TOTAL ...	1,522*	520*	70*	2,042	1,592		
Supreme Court	933 ^C	520 ¹	70 ¹	1,453	1,003	COLR	1
Court of Appeals ..	589	NH	NH	--	--	IAC	4
KANSAS--STATE TOTAL .	1,437*						
Supreme Court	331	N/A	N/A			COLR	5
Court of Appeals ..	1,106 ^C	N/A	(C)		1,106	IAC	5
KENTUCKY--STATE TOTAL	2,914	1,005		3,919			
Supreme Court	253	898	N/A	1,151		COLR	6
Court of Appeals ..	2,661	107	N/A	2,768		IAC	3
LOUISIANA--STATE TOTAL	4,015	5,165	1,302	9,180	5,317		
Supreme Court	71	2,230	451	2,301	522	COLR	2
Courts of Appeal ..	3,944	2,935	851	6,879	4,795	IAC	2
MARYLAND--STATE TOTAL	1,740*	885		2,625*			
Court of Appeals ..	188 ^B	700	(B)	888 ^B		COLR	2
Court of Special Appeals	1,552	185	N/A	1,737		IAC	2
MASSACHUSETTS--							
Supreme Court	N/A	N/A	N/A			COLR	2
Court of Appeals ..	N/A	N/A	N/A			IAC	2
MICHIGAN--							
Supreme Court	(C)	2,397 ^C	N/A	2,397		COLR	1
Court of Appeals ..	6,573 ^C	(C)	N/A	6,573		IAC	1
MINNESOTA--STATE TOTAL	2,005	883*		2,888*			
Supreme Court	157	622	N/A	779		COLR	1
Court of Appeals ..	1,848	261 ¹	91 ¹	2,109 ¹	1,939 ¹	IAC	1
MISSOURI--STATE TOTAL	3,321*	956*		4,277*			
Supreme Court	115 ^B	956 ¹	(B)	1,071 ^B		COLR	1
Court of Appeals ..	3,206	NH	NH	--	--	IAC	1

(continued on next page)

TABLE 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1986. (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 JERSEY--STATE TOTAL	6,342*						
Supreme Court	236	1,382 ¹	N/A	1,618 ¹	231 ¹		
Appellate Division of Superior Court	6,106 ^C	N/A	(C)			6,106	218
NEW MEXICO--STATE TOTAL	1,415	254	80	1,669	139	1,495	125
Supreme Court	744	202	67	946	189	811	162
Court of Appeals	671	52	13	723	103	684	98
NORTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL	1,630*	1,281	207*	2,911*	153*	1,837*	97*
Supreme Court	249	735	57	984	141	306	44
Court of Appeals	1,381 ^B	546	150 ^C	1,927 ^B	161 ^B	1,531 ^D	128 ^D
OHIO--STATE TOTAL	10,174	1,733	202	11,907	198	10,376	173
Supreme Court	491	1,733	202	2,224	318	693	99
Court of Appeals	9,683	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
OREGON--STATE TOTAL	4,291	967	140	5,258	309	4,431	261
Supreme Court	145	967	140	1,112	159	285	41
Court of Appeals	4,146	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
SOUTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL ..	870	24	24	894	81	894	81
Supreme Court	519	24	24	543	109	543	109
Court of Appeals	351	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
VIRGINIA--STATE TOTAL		2,306	426*				
Supreme Court	N/A	1,193	191				
Court of Appeals	419	1,113	235 ¹	1,532	153	654 ¹	65 ¹
WASHINGTON--STATE TOTAL	3,697*	1,268*		4,965	199		
Supreme Court	162 ^P	897 ^P	N/A	1,059	118		
Court of Appeals	3,535	371	N/A	3,906	244		
WISCONSIN--STATE TOTAL	2,053	1,077		3,130	157		
Supreme Court	NH	836	103	--	--	--	--
Court of Appeals	2,053	241	N/A	2,294	176		
STATES WITH NO INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT							
DELAWARE--Supreme Court	417 ^C	3 ^V	(C)	420	84	417	83
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA--Court of Appeals	1,560 ^C	76	(C)	1,636 ^C	182 ^C	1,560	173

State/Court name:	Total cases disposed					Court type	Point at which cases are counted
	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 JERSEY--STATE TOTAL	6,848*		144*		6,992		
Supreme Court	237	1,378 ¹	144	1,615 ¹	381	COLR	1
Appellate Division of Superior Court	6,611 ^C	N/A	(C)		6,611	IAC	1
NEW MEXICO--STATE TOTAL							
Court of Appeals ..	N/A	N/A	N/A			COLR	5
Supreme Court	532 ^C	(C)	N/A	532		IAC	5
NORTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL	1,871*	1,308	66*	3,179*	1,937*		
Supreme Court	245	748	66	993	311	COLR	2
Court of Appeals ..	1,626 ^B	560	(B)	2,186 ^B	1,626 ^B	IAC	2
OHIO--STATE TOTAL	9,710	1,532	225	11,242	9,935		
Supreme Court	414	1,532	225	1,946	639	COLR	1
Court of Appeals ..	9,296	NH	NH	--	--	IAC	1
OREGON--STATE TOTAL	4,276*	1,013		5,289	4,276		
Supreme Court	262 ^C	1,013	(C)	1,275	262	COLR	1
Court of Appeals ..	4,014	NH	NH	--	--	IAC	1
SOUTH CAROLINA--							
Supreme Court	N/A	N/A	N/A			COLR	2
Court of Appeals ..	374	NH	NH	--	--	IAC	4
VIRGINIA--STATE TOTAL		1,976					
Supreme Court	N/A	1,095	N/A			COLR	1
Court of Appeals ..	476	881	N/A	1,357		IAC	1
WASHINGTON--STATE TOTAL	3,447*	1,103*		4,550			
Supreme Court	209 ^P	786 ^P	62	995	271	COLR	1
Court of Appeals ..	3,238	317	N/A	3,555		IAC	1
WISCONSIN--STATE TOTAL		1,006		3,184			
Supreme Court	NH	765	178	--	--	COLR	5
Court of Appeals ..	2,178	241	N/A	2,419		IAC	1
STATES WITH NO INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT							
DELAWARE--Supreme Court	415 ^C	3 ^V	(C)	418	415	COLR	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA--							
Court of Appeals ..	1,568 ^C	72	(C)	1,640	1,568	COLR	1

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TABLE 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1986. (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
MAINE--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court	579 ^P	(P)	N/A	579 ¹	83 ¹		
MISSISSIPPI--Supreme Court	1,010	3	N/A	1,013	113		
MONTANA--Supreme Court	566	36	N/A	602	86		
NEBRASKA--Supreme Court	1,014 ^C	(C)	N/A	1,014 ^C	145 ^C		
NEVADA--Supreme Court	853	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
NEW HAMPSHIRE--Supreme Court	NH	534 ¹	N/A	--	--		
NORTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court	377	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
RHODE ISLAND--Supreme Court	389	168	N/A	557	111		
SOUTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court	363 ^C	32 ¹	N/A	395	79		
UTAH--Supreme Court	623	51	N/A	674	135		
VERMONT--Supreme Court	550	24	N/A	574	115		
WEST VIRGINIA--Supreme Court of Appeals	NH	1,585	580	--	--	--	--
WYOMING--Supreme Court	342	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
STATES WITH MULTIPLE APPELLATE COURTS AT ANY LEVEL							
ALABAMA--STATE TOTAL	2,894	763		3,657	215		
Supreme Court	827	763	N/A	1,590	177		
Court of Civil Appeals	530	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
Court of Criminal Appeals	1,537	NH	NH	--	--	--	--

State/Court name:	Total cases disposed					Court type	Point at which cases are counted
	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		
MAINE--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court	521 ¹	67	N/A	588 ¹		COLR	1
MISSISSIPPI--Supreme Court	912	3	3	915	915	COLR	2
MONTANA--Supreme Court	355	19	N/A	374		COLR	1
NEBRASKA--Supreme Court	945 ^C	(C)	(C)	945 ^C		COLR	1
NEVADA--Supreme Court	854	NH	NH	--	--	COLR	2
NEW HAMPSHIRE--Supreme Court	NH	415 ¹	N/A	--		COLR	1
NORTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court	357	NH	NH	--	--	COLR	1
RHODE ISLAND--Supreme Court	478	199	N/A	677		COLR	2
SOUTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court	419 ^C	(C)	N/A	419		COLR	1
UTAH--Supreme Court .	565 ^C	(C)	N/A	565		COLR	1
VERMONT--Supreme Court	535	21	N/A	556		COLR	1
WEST VIRGINIA--Supreme Court of Appeals ..	NH	1,396	498	--	--	COLR	1
WYOMING--Supreme Court	327	NH	NH	--	--	COLR	1
STATES WITH MULTIPLE APPELLATE COURTS AT ANY LEVEL							
ALABAMA--STATE TOTAL	3,233	582		3,815			
Supreme Court	940	582	N/A	1,522		COLR	1
Court of Civil Appeals	548	NH	NH	--	--	IAC	1
Court of Criminal Appeals	1,745	NH	NH	--	--	IAC	1

(continued on next page)

TABLE 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1986. (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
NEW YORK--							
Court of Appeals	680	N/A	N/A				
Appellate Divisions of Supreme Court	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	N/A	N/A	N/A				
OKLAHOMA--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court	2,628*	340*	160	2,968	124	2,788	116
Court of Criminal Appeals	788	340	77	1,128	125	865	96
Court of Appeals	869 ^C	(C)	83	869	290	952	317
	971	NH	NH	--	--	--	--
PENNSYLVANIA--							
STATE TOTAL	9,818*						
Supreme Court	92	3,709 ^C	254 ¹	3,801 ^C	543 ^C	346 ¹	49 ¹
Superior Court	5,989 ^C	N/A	(C)			5,989	272
Commonwealth Court	3,737	N/A	N/A				
TENNESSEE--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court	2,204*	839*		3,043	117		
Court of Appeals	146	765	N/A	911	182		
Court of Criminal Appeals	1,173	74	18	1,247	104	1,191	99
	885 ^C	(C)	N/A	885	98		
TEXAS--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court	10,055	2,588	352	12,643	129	10,407	106
Court of Criminal Appeals	2	1,228	143	1,230	137	145	16
Courts of Appeals	2,221	1,360	209	3,581	398	2,430	270
	7,832	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.

N/A = Data are not available.

JURISDICTION CODES:

COLR = Court of last resort
 IAC = Intermediate appellate court
 NH = This casetype 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

QUALIFYING FOOTNOTES:

An absence of a qualifying footnote indicates that data are not incomplete or overinclusive.

*See the qualifying footnote for each court within the state. Each footnote will have impact on the state's total.

State/Court name:	Total cases disposed			Totals			Point at which cases are counted
	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	Court type	
NEW YORK--							
Court of Appeals ..	350	3,549	253	3,899	603	COLR	1
Appellate Divisions of Supreme Court .	N/A	N/A	N/A			IAC	2
Appellate Terms of Supreme Court.....	N/A	N/A	N/A			IAC	2
OKLAHOMA--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court	1,566* 174 [†]	1,403 1,139	N/A	2,969* 1,313 [†]		COLR	1
Court of Criminal Appeals	536	264	N/A	800		COLR	2
Court of Appeals ..	856	NH	NH	--	--	IAC	4
PENNSYLVANIA--							
STATE TOTAL	11,585*						
Supreme Court	N/A	N/A	N/A			COLR	6
Superior Court	7,410 ^C	N/A	(C)		7,410	IAC	1
Commonwealth Court	4,175 ^C	(C)	N/A	4,175		IAC	1
TENNESSEE--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court	2,276* (C)	940* 866 ^C	N/A	866		COLR	1
Court of Appeals ..	1,330	74	N/A	1,404		IAC	1
Court of Criminal Appeals	946 ^C	(C)	N/A	946		IAC	1
TEXAS--STATE TOTAL ..							
Supreme Court	10,190 2	2,266 1,166	398 137	12,456 1,168	10,588 139	COLR	1
Court of Criminal Appeals	2,027	1,100	261	3,127	2,288	COLR	5
Courts of Appeals .	8,161	NH	NH	--	--	IAC	1

B: Data 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):

- Georgia--Court of Appeals
- Supreme Court
- Hawaii--Supreme Court
- Maryland--Court of Appeals
- Missouri--Supreme Court
- North Carolina--Court of Appeals

C: The following courts' data are overinclusive:

- Arizona--Supreme Court--Data include mandatory judge disciplinary cases.
- Colorado--Supreme Court--Data include mandatory jurisdiction cases.
- Connecticut--Appellate Court--Data include a few discretionary petitions that were granted review.
- Delaware--Supreme Court--Data include some discretionary petitions and discretionary petitions that were granted review.
- District of Columbia--Court of Appeals--Data include discretionary petitions that were granted review, and refiled as appeals.

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TABLE 2: Reported total caseload for all state appellate courts, 1986. (continued)

Georgia--Supreme Court--Disposed data include all mandatory jurisdiction cases. --Court of Appeals--Disposed data include all discretionary petitions.	D: Data for the following court are overinclusive and represent some double counting (discretionary petitions that are granted review are counted once as a petition and then are refilled as mandatory cases and cannot be separated from mandatory cases): North Carolina--Court of Appeals--Data include some situations where relief, not review, was granted.
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 petitions that were dismissed by the Court.	1: The following courts' data are 75% complete: Arizona--Supreme Court--Data do not include mandatory judge disciplinary cases. Arkansas--Supreme Court--The sum of mandatory cases and discretionary petitions does not include mandatory attorney disciplinary cases, and certified questions from the federal courts. California--Supreme Court--Total mandatory filed 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. 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 petitions 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. Maine--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court--Data do not include mandatory disciplinary and advisory opinion cases. Minnesota--Court of Appeals--Total discretionary petitions do not include discretionary petitions of final judgments that were denied review. Total discretionary petitions granted review do not include other discretionary petitions granted review. 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. Oklahoma--Supreme Court--Data do not include mandatory appeals of final judgments, mandatory disciplinary cases and mandatory interlocutory decisions.
Kansas--Court of Appeals--Data include a few discretionary petitions that were granted review.	
Massachusetts--Appeals Court--Data include a small number of discretionary interlocutory decision petitions.	
Michigan--Supreme Court--Data include a few mandatory jurisdiction cases. --Court of Appeals--Total mandatory data include discretionary petitions.	
Nebraska--Supreme Court--Data include all discretionary petitions, and disposed discretionary petitions granted review.	
New Jersey--Appellate Division of Superior Court--Data include discretionary interlocutory decisions that were granted review.	
New Mexico--Court of Appeals--Data include all discretionary petitions.	
North Carolina--Court of Appeals--Data include some situations where relief, not review, was granted.	
Oklahoma--Court of Criminal Appeals--Data include all discretionary petitions.	
Oregon--Supreme Court--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. --Commonwealth Court--Data include all discretionary petitions.	
South Dakota--Data include discretionary advisory opinions. Mandatory jurisdiction dispositions include all discretionary petitions.	
Tennessee--Supreme Court--Data include all mandatory jurisdiction cases. --Court of criminal Appeals--Data include discretionary petitions.	
Utah--Supreme Court--Disposed data include all discretionary petitions.	

Pennsylvania--Supreme Court--Discretionary petitions granted review 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.

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

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

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

Connecticut--Supreme Court--Data include some mandatory cases left from the previous year, but do not include some unclassified appeals and judge disciplinary cases, and only include those cases heard by the Court.

Maine--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court--Total mandatory jurisdiction filed data include discretionary petitions but do not include mandatory disciplinary and advisory opinion cases.

Washington--Supreme Court--Mandatory jurisdiction data include some discretionary petitions, but do not include mandatory certified questions from the federal courts. Total discretionary petitions include mandatory certified questions from federal courts, but do not include some discretionary petitions reported with mandatory jurisdiction caseload.

V: The following court's data are less than 75% complete:

Delaware--Supreme Court

TABLE 3: Selected Caseload and Processing Measures for Mandatory Cases in State Appellate Courts, 1986

State/Court name:	Court type	Mandatory cases					
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (disposed) per judge	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
STATES WITH ONE COURT OF LAST RESORT AND ONE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT							
ALASKA--STATE TOTAL		823	944		8	103	154
Supreme Court	COLR	318	355	112%	5	64	60
Court of Appeals	IAC	505	589	117%	3	168	95
ARIZONA--STATE TOTAL		3,470*	3,515*		20	174	105
Supreme Court	COLR	118 ¹	70 ¹	59%	5	24	4
Court of Appeals	IAC	3,352	3,445	103%	15	223	101
ARKANSAS--STATE TOTAL		1,362*	1,244*		13	105	58
Supreme Court	COLR	411 ^P	404 ^P	98%	7	59	17
Court of Appeals	IAC	951	840	88%	6	159	40
CALIFORNIA--STATE TOTAL		10,271*			84	122	38
Supreme Court	COLR	236 ¹	N/A		7	34	1
Courts of Appeal	IAC	10,035	N/A		77	130	37
COLORADO--STATE TOTAL		2,067			17	122	63
Supreme Court	COLR	205	(C)		7	29	6
Court of Appeals	IAC	1,862	1,590	85%	10	186	57
CONNECTICUT--							
Supreme Court	COLR	N/A	N/A		6		
Appellate Court	IAC	953 ^C	1,055 ^C	111%	5	191	30
FLORIDA--STATE TOTAL		14,131	13,491		53	267	121
Supreme Court	COLR	629	644	102%	7	90	5
District Courts of Appeal.	IAC	13,502	12,847	95%	46	294	116
GEORGIA--STATE TOTAL		3,282*			16	205	54
Supreme Court	COLR	616 ^B	(C)		7	88	10
Court of Appeals	IAC	2,666 ^B	2,545 ^C	95%	9	296	44
HAWAII--STATE TOTAL		736*	823*		8	92	69
Supreme Court	COLR	604 ^B	691 ^B	114%	5	121	57
Intermediate Court of Appeals	IAC	132	132	100%	3	44	12
IDAHO--STATE TOTAL		462*	533*		8	58	46
Supreme Court	COLR	288 ^C	359 ^C	125%	5	58	29
Court of Appeals	IAC	174	174	100%	3	58	17

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TABLE 3: Selected caseload and processing measures for mandatory cases in state appellate courts, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Mandatory cases					
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (disposed) per judge	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
ILLINOIS--STATE TOTAL		8,113*	7,537*		41	198	70
Supreme Court	COLR	563	530	94%	7	80	5
Appellate Court	IAC	7,550 ^C	7,007 ^C	93%	34	222	65
INDIANA--STATE TOTAL			1,586*		17	(93)	(29)
Supreme Court	COLR	N/A	470		5	(94)	(9)
Court of Appeals	IAC	1,073 ^C	1,116 ^C	104%	12	89	20
IOWA--STATE TOTAL		2,080	1,522*		15	139	73
Supreme Court	COLR	1,528	933 ^C	61%	9	170	54
Court of Appeals	IAC	552	589	107%	6	92	19
KANSAS--STATE TOTAL		1,320*	1,437*		14	94	54
Supreme Court	COLR	189	331	175%	7	27	7
Court of Appeals	IAC	1,131 ^C	1,106 ^C	98%	7	162	46
KENTUCKY--STATE TOTAL		3,020	2,914		21	144	81
Supreme Court	COLR	251	253	101%	7	36	7
Court of Appeals	IAC	2,769	2,661	96%	14	198	74
LOUISIANA--STATE TOTAL		3,807	4,015		55	69	85
Supreme Court	COLR	112	71	63%	7	16	2
Courts of Appeal	IAC	3,695	3,944	107%	48	77	82
MARYLAND--STATE TOTAL		1,882*	1,740*		20	94	42
Court of Appeals	COLR	238 ^B	188 ^B	79%	7	34	5
Court of Special Appeals	IAC	1,644	1,552	94%	13	126	37
MASSACHUSETTS--STATE TOTAL		1,438*			17	85	25
Supreme Judicial Court ...	COLR	86	N/A		7	12	1
Appeals Court	IAC	1,352 ^C	N/A		10	135	23
MICHIGAN--STATE TOTAL		7,970*			25	319	87
Supreme Court	COLR	4	(C)		7	1	0
Court of Appeals	IAC	7,966 ^C	6,573 ^C	83%	18	443	87
MINNESOTA--STATE TOTAL		1,942	2,005		20	97	46
Supreme Court	COLR	175	157	90%	8	22	4
Court of Appeals	IAC	1,767	1,848	105%	12	147	42
MISSOURI--STATE TOTAL		3,311*	3,321*		39	85	65
Supreme Court	COLR	164 ^B	115 ^B	70%	7	23	3
Court of Appeals	IAC	3,147	3,206	102%	32	98	62

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TABLE 3: Selected caseload and processing measures for mandatory cases in state appellate courts, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Mandatory cases					
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (disposed) per judge	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
NEW JERSEY--STATE TOTAL		6,342*	6,848*		35	181	83
Supreme Court	COLR	236	237	100%	7	34	3
Appellate Division of Superior Court	IAC	6,106 ^C	6,611 ^C	108%	28	218	80
NEW MEXICO--STATE TOTAL		1,415			12	118	96
Supreme Court	COLR	744	N/A		5	149	50
Court of Appeals	IAC	671	532 ^C	79%	7	96	46
NORTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL.		1,630*	1,871*		19	86	26
Supreme Court	COLR	249	245	98%	7	36	4
Court of Appeals	IAC	1,381 ^B	1,626 ^B	118%	12	115	22
OHIO--STATE TOTAL		10,174	9,710		60	170	95
Supreme Court	COLR	491	414	84%	7	70	5
Court of Appeals	IAC	9,683	9,296	96%	53	183	90
OREGON--STATE TOTAL		4,291	4,276*		17	252	159
Supreme Court	COLR	145	262 ^C	181%	7	21	5
Court of Appeals	IAC	4,146	4,014	97%	10	415	154
SOUTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL.		870			11	79	26
Supreme Court	COLR	519	N/A		5	104	15
Court of Appeals	IAC	351	374	107%	6	59	10
VIRGINIA--							
Supreme Court	COLR	N/A	N/A		7		
Court of Appeals	IAC	419	476	114%	10	42	7
WASHINGTON--STATE TOTAL		3,697*	3,447*		25	148	83
Supreme Court	COLR	162 ^P	209 ^P	129%	9	18	4
Court of Appeals	IAC	3,535	3,238	92%	16	221	79
WISCONSIN--							
Court of Appeals	IAC	2,053	2,178	106%	13	158	43
STATES WITH NO INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT							
DELAWARE--Supreme Court	COLR	417 ^C	415 ^C	100%	5	83	66
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA--							
Court of Appeals	COLR	1,560 ^C	1,568 ^C	101%	9	173	250

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TABLE 3: Selected caseload and processing measures for mandatory cases in state appellate courts, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Mandatory cases					
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (disposed) per judge	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
MAINE--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court	COLR	579 ^P	521 ¹	90%	7	83	49
MISSISSIPPI--Supreme Court	COLR	1,010	912	90%	9	112	38
MONTANA--Supreme Court	COLR	566	355	63%	7	81	69
NEBRASKA--Supreme Court ...	COLR	1,014 ^C	945 ^C	93%	7	145	63
NEVADA--Supreme Court	COLR	853	854	100%	5	171	88
NORTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court	COLR	377	357	95%	5	75	56
RHODE ISLAND--Supreme Court	COLR	389	478	123%	5	78	40
SOUTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court	COLR	363 ^C	419 ^C		5	73	51
UTAH--Supreme Court	COLR	623	565 ^C		5	125	37
VERMONT--Supreme Court	COLR	550	535	97%	5	110	102
WYOMING--Supreme Court	COLR	342	327	96%	5	68	67
STATES WITH MULTIPLE APPELLATE COURTS AT ANY LEVEL							
ALABAMA--STATE TOTAL		2,894	3,233		17	170	71
Supreme Court	COLR	827	940	114%	9	92	20
Court of Civil Appeals ...	IAC	530	548	103%	3	177	13
Court of Criminal Appeals.	IAC	1,537	1,745	114%	5	307	38
NEW YORK--							
Court of Appeals	COLR	680	350	52%	7	97	4
Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court	IAC	N/A	N/A		45		
Appellate Terms of the Supreme Court	IAC	N/A	N/A		15		
OKLAHOMA--STATE TOTAL		2,628 [*]	1,566 [*]		24	110	80
Supreme Court	COLR	788	174 ¹	22%	9	88	24
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR	869 ^C	536	62%	3	290	26
Court of Appeals	IAC	971	856	88%	12	81	29

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TABLE 3: Selected caseload and processing measures for mandatory cases in state appellate courts, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Mandatory cases					
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (disposed) per judge	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
PENNSYLVANIA--STATE TOTAL ..							
Supreme Court	COLR	9,818*			31	317	83
Superior Court	IAC	92	N/A		7	13	1
Commonwealth Court	IAC	5,989 ^C	7,410 ^C	124%	15	399	50
		3,737	4,175 ^C	112%	9	415	31
TENNESSEE--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court	COLR	2,204*			26	85	46
Court of Criminal Appeals.	IAC	146	(C)		5	29	3
Court of Appeals	IAC	885 ^C	946 ^C	107%	9	98	18
		1,173	1,330	113%	12	98	24
TEXAS--STATE TOTAL							
Supreme Court	COLR	10,055	10,190		98	103	60
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR	2	2	100%	9	1	0
Courts of Appeals	IAC	2,221	2,027	91%	9	247	13
		7,832	8,161	104%	80	98	47

NOTE: All available data that are at least 75% complete are included in the table. N/A indicates 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.

B: Data for the following courts represent some double counting. Discretionary petitions that are granted review are counted once as a petition and then are refiled as mandatory cases and cannot be separated from mandatory cases:

- Georgia--Court of Appeals
- Supreme Court
- Hawaii--Supreme Court
- Maryland--Court of Appeals
- Missouri--Supreme Court
- North Carolina--Court of Appeals

JURISDICTION CODES:

COLR = Court of Last Resort
IAC = Intermediate Appellate Court

QUALIFYING FOOTNOTES:

An absence of a qualifying footnote indicates that data are not incomplete or overinclusive.

*See the qualifying footnote written for each court in the state. Each footnote will have an impact on the state total.

C: The following courts' data are over-inclusive:

- Connecticut--Appellate Court--Data include a few discretionary petitions that were granted review.
- Delaware--Supreme Court--Data include some discretionary petitions and discretionary petitions that were granted review.
- District of Columbia--Court of Appeals--Data include discretionary cases that were granted review, and refiled as appeals.
- Georgia--Court of Appeals--Mandatory jurisdiction disposed data include all discretionary cases.
- Idaho--Supreme Court--Data include discretionary petitions reviewed on their merits.
- Illinois--Appellate Court--Data include discretionary petitions.

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TABLE 3: Selected caseload and processing measures for mandatory cases in state appellate courts, 1986. (continued)

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

Iowa--Supreme Court--Disposed data include some discretionary cases that were dismissed.

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

Massachusetts--Appeals Court--Data include a small number of discretionary interlocutory decision petitions.

Michigan--Court of Appeals--Data include discretionary petitions.

Nebraska--Supreme Court--Data include a few discretionary petitions, and disposed discretionary petitions granted review.

New Jersey--Appellate Division of Superior Court--Data include discretionary interlocutory petitions that were granted review.

New Mexico--Court of Appeals--Data include discretionary petitions.

Oklahoma--Court of Criminal Appeals--Data include all discretionary jurisdiction cases.

Oregon--Supreme Court--Disposed data include discretionary petitions that were granted review.

Pennsylvania--Superior Court--Data include final decisions of discretionary petitions that were granted review.
--Commonwealth Court--Data include discretionary petitions.

South Dakota--Supreme Court--Data include all discretionary jurisdiction cases.

Tennessee--Court of Criminal Appeals--Data include discretionary petitions.

Utah--Supreme Court--Disposed data include discretionary petitions.

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

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.

California--Supreme Court--Data do not include judge disciplinary cases.

Maine--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court--Disposed data do not include disciplinary or advisory opinion cases.

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

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

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

Maine--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court--Filed data include discretionary petition cases, but do not include mandatory disciplinary and advisory opinion cases.

Washington--Supreme Court--Data include some discretionary petitions, but do not include certified questions from the federal courts.

TABLE 4: Selected Caseload and Processing Measures for Discretionary Petitions in State Appellate Courts, 1986

State/Court name:	Court type	Discretionary petitions					
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (disposed) per judge	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
STATES WITH ONE COURT OF LAST RESORT AND ONE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT							
ALASKA--STATE TOTAL		396	389		8	50	74
Supreme Court	COLR	313	290	93%	5	63	59
Court of Appeals	IAC	83	99	119%	3	28	16
ARIZONA--STATE TOTAL		1,205*	1,204*		20	60	36
Supreme Court	COLR	1,156 ^C	1,156 ^C	100%	5	231	35
Court of Appeals	IAC	49	48	98%	15	3	1
CALIFORNIA--STATE TOTAL		11,042			84	131	41
Supreme Court	COLR	4,808	N/A		7	687	18
Courts of Appeal	IAC	6,234	N/A		77	81	23
COLORADO--Supreme Court	COLR	783	973 ^C	124%	7	112	24
CONNECTICUT--STATE TOTAL ...		251*	338*		11	23	8
Supreme Court	COLR	204 ^P	338 ^P	166%	6	34	6
Appellate Court	IAC	47	N/A		5	9	1
FLORIDA--STATE TOTAL		3,391	3,011		53	64	29
Supreme Court	COLR	1,097	1,260	115%	7	157	9
District Courts of Appeal.	IAC	2,294	1,751	76%	46	50	20
GEORGIA--STATE TOTAL		1,627			16	102	27
Supreme Court	COLR	980	1,656 ^C	169%	7	140	16
Court of Appeals	IAC	647	N/A		9	72	11
HAWAII--Supreme Court	COLR	43	45	105%	5	9	4
IDAHO--Supreme Court	COLR	77	71	92%	5	15	8
ILLINOIS--Supreme Court	COLR	1,637	1,622	99%	7	234	14
INDIANA--Supreme Court	COLR	N/A	355 ¹		5	(71)	(6)
IOWA--Supreme Court	COLR	352	520 ¹	148%	9	39	12
KENTUCKY--STATE TOTAL		941	1,005		21	45	25
Supreme Court	COLR	847	898	106%	7	121	23
Court of Appeals	IAC	94	107	114%	14	7	3

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TABLE 4: Selected caseload and processing measures for discretionary petitions in state appellate courts, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Discretionary petitions					Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (disposed) per judge	
LOUISIANA--STATE TOTAL		5,471	5,165		55	99	122
Supreme Court	COLR	2,455	2,230	91%	7	351	55
Courts of Appeal	IAC	3,016	2,935	97%	48	63	67
MARYLAND--STATE TOTAL		847	885		20	42	19
Court of Appeals	COLR	607	700	115%	7	87	14
Court of Special Appeals ..	IAC	240	185	77%	13	18	5
MASSACHUSETTS--Supreme Judicial Court	COLR	1,473	N/A		7	210	25
MICHIGAN--Supreme Court	COLR	2,042	2,397 ^C	117%	7	292	22
MINNESOTA--STATE TOTAL		879	883		20	44	21
Supreme Court	COLR	589	622	106%	8	74	14
Court of Appeals	IAC	290 [†]	261 [†]	90%	12	24	7
MISSOURI-- Supreme Court	COLR	989	953 [†]	96%	7	141	20
NEW JERSEY--Supreme Court ..	COLR	1,382 [†]	1,378 [†]	100%	7	197	18
NEW MEXICO--STATE TOTAL		254			12	21	17
Supreme Court	COLR	202	N/A		5	40	14
Court of Appeals	IAC	52	N/A		7	8	4
NORTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL.		1,281	1,308		19	67	20
Supreme Court	COLR	735	748	102%	7	105	12
Court of Appeals	IAC	546	560	103%	12	46	9
OHIO--Supreme Court	COLR	1,733	1,532	88%	7	248	16
OREGON--Supreme Court	COLR	990	1,013	102%	7	141	37
SOUTH CAROLINA--Supreme Court	COLR	24	N/A		5	5	1
VIRGINIA--STATE TOTAL		2,306	1,976		17	136	40
Supreme Court	COLR	1,193	1,095	92%	7	170	21
Court of Appeals	IAC	1,113	881	79%	10	111	19
WASHINGTON--STATE TOTAL		1,268 [*]	1,103 [*]		25	51	28
Supreme Court	COLR	897 ^P	786 ^P	88%	9	100	20
Court of Appeals	IAC	371	317	85%	16	23	8

(continued on next page)

TABLE 4: Selected caseload and processing measures for discretionary petitions in state appellate courts, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Discretionary petitions					Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (disposed) per judge	
WISCONSIN--STATE TOTAL		1,077	1,006	93%	20	54	23
Supreme Court	COLR	836	765	92%	7	119	17
Court of Appeals	IAC	241	241	100%	13	19	5
STATES WITH NO INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT							
DELAWARE--Supreme Court	COLR	3 ^V	3 ^V	100%	5		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-- Court of Appeals	COLR	76	72	95%	9	8	12
MAINE--Supreme Judicial Court	COLR	N/A	67		7	(10)	(6)
MISSISSIPPI--Supreme Court .	COLR	3	3	100%	9	.3	.1
MONTANA--Supreme Court	COLR	36	19	53%	7	5	4
NEW HAMPSHIRE--Supreme Court	COLR	534 ¹	415 ¹	78%	5	107	52
RHODE ISLAND--Supreme Court	COLR	168	199	118%	5	34	17
SOUTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court	COLR	32 ¹	N/A		5	6	5
UTAH--Supreme Court	COLR	51	N/A		5	10	3
VERMONT--Supreme Court	COLR	24	21	88%	5	5	4
WEST VIRGINIA-- Supreme Court of Appeals .	COLR	1,585	1,396	88%	5	317	83
STATES WITH MULTIPLE APPELLATE COURTS AT ANY LEVEL							
ALABAMA--Supreme Court	COLR	763	582	76%	9	85	19
NEW YORK--Court of Appeals .	COLR	N/A	3,549		7	(507)	(20)
OKLAHOMA-- Supreme Court	COLR	340	1,139	335%	9	38	10
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR	N/A	264		3	(88)	(8)

(continued on next page)

TABLE 4: Selected caseload and processing measures for discretionary petitions in state appellate courts, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Discretionary petitions					Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (dis-posed) per judge	
PENNSYLVANIA-- Supreme Court	COLR	3,709 ^C	N/A		7	530	31
TENNESSEE--STATE TOTAL		839	940*	112%	17	49	
Supreme Court	COLR	765	866 ^C	113%	5	153	16
Court of Appeals	IAC	74	74	100%	12	6	2
TEXAS--STATE TOTAL		2,588	2,266		18	144	
Supreme Court	COLR	1,228	1,166	95%	9	136	7
Court of Criminal Appeals	COLR	1,360	1,100	81%	9	151	8

NOTE: All available data that are at least 75% complete are included in the table. N/A indicates 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

QUALIFYING FOOTNOTES:

An absence of a qualifying footnote indicates that data are not incomplete or overinclusive.

*See the qualifying footnote written for each court in the state. Each footnote will have an impact on the state's total.

- C: The following courts' data are overinclusive:
 Arizona--Supreme Court--Data include mandatory judge disciplinary cases.
 Georgia--Supreme Court--Disposed data include all mandatory jurisdiction cases.
 Michigan--Supreme Court--Disposed 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--Disposed data include all mandatory jurisdiction cases.

- I: The following courts' data are 75% complete:
 Indiana--Supreme Court--Disposed data do not include criminal petitions.
 Iowa--Supreme Court--Disposed data do not include discretionary cases that were dismissed by the court.
 Minnesota--Court of Appeals--Data do not include 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.

- P: The following courts' data are 75% complete and overinclusive:
 Connecticut--Supreme Court--Data include some mandatory cases left from the previous year, but do not include some unclassified appeals and judge disciplinary cases, and only include those cases heard by the Court.
 Washington--Supreme Court--Data include mandatory certified questions from the federal courts, but do not include some discretionary petitions.

- V: Data are less than 75% complete:
 Delaware--Supreme Court--Both filing and disposition data.

TABLE 5: Selected Caseload and Processing Measures for Discretionary Petitions Granted Review in State Appellate Courts, 1986

State/Court name:	Court type	Discretionary petitions granted review			Number of judges	Filed (disposed) per judge	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed			
STATES WITH ONE COURT OF LAST RESORT AND ONE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT							
ARIZONA--Supreme Court	COLR	N/A	124 ^C		5	(25)	(4)
CALIFORNIA--STATE TOTAL		892 [*]			84	11	3
Supreme Court	COLR	278 ¹	N/A		7	40	1
Courts of Appeal	IAC	614	N/A		77	8	2
GEORGIA--Supreme Court	COLR	127	N/A		7	18	2
HAWAII--Supreme Court	COLR	7	N/A		5	1	1
ILLINOIS--Supreme Court	COLR	156	162	104%	7	22	1
INDIANA--Supreme Court	COLR	N/A	147		5	(29)	(3)
IOWA--Supreme Court	COLR	N/A	70 ¹		9	(8)	
KANSAS--Supreme Court	COLR	151	N/A		7	22	6
KENTUCKY--Supreme Court	COLR	135	N/A		7	19	4
LOUISIANA--STATE TOTAL		1,276	1,302	102%	55	23	28
Supreme Court	COLR	427	451	106%	7	61	9
Courts of Appeal	IAC	849	851	100%	48	18	19
MARYLAND--Court of Appeals	COLR	104	N/A		7	15	2
MASSACHUSETTS--Supreme Judicial Court	COLR	205	N/A		7	29	4
MICHIGAN--Supreme Court	COLR	124	N/A		7	18	1

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TABLE 5: Selected caseload and processing measures for discretionary petitions granted review in state appellate courts, 1986. (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	Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
MINNESOTA--STATE TOTAL		216			20	11	5
Supreme Court	COLR	126	N/A		8	16	3
Court of Appeals	IAC	90 ¹	91 ¹	101%	12	8	2
MISSOURI--Supreme Court	COLR	66	N/A		7	9	1
NEW JERSEY--Supreme Court ..	COLR	N/A	144		7	(21)	(2)
NEW MEXICO--STATE TOTAL		80			12	7	5
Supreme Court	COLR	67	N/A		5	13	5
Court of Appeals	IAC	13	N/A		7	2	1
NORTH CAROLINA--STATE TOTAL.		207*			19	11	3
Supreme Court	COLR	57	66	116%	7	8	1
Court of Appeals	IAC	150	N/A		12	13	2
OHIO--Supreme Court	COLR	202	225	111%	7	29	2
OREGON--Supreme Court	COLR	140	N/A		7	20	5
SOUTH CAROLINA--Supreme Court	COLR	24	N/A		5	5	1
VIRGINIA--STATE TOTAL		426*			17	25	7
Supreme Court	COLR	191	N/A		7	27	3
Court of Appeals	IAC	235 ¹	N/A		10	24	4
WASHINGTON--Supreme Court ..	COLR	N/A	62		9	(7)	(1)
WISCONSIN--Supreme Court ...	COLR	103	178	173%	7	15	2
STATES WITH NO INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT							
MISSISSIPPI--Supreme Court .	COLR	N/A	3		9	(.3)	(0)
WEST VIRGINIA--Supreme Court of Appeals	COLR	580	498	86%	5	116	30

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TABLE 5: Selected caseload and processing measures for discretionary petitions granted review in state appellate courts, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Discretionary petitions granted review					Filed (disposed) per 100,000 population
		Filed	Disposed	Disposed as a percent of filed	Number of judges	Filed (disposed) per judge	
STATES WITH MULTIPLE APPELLATE COURTS AT ANY LEVEL							
NEW YORK--Court of Appeals .	COLR	N/A	253		7	(36)	(1)
OKLAHOMA--STATE TOTAL		160					
Supreme Court	COLR	77	N/A		9	9	2
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR	83	N/A		3	28	3
PENNSYLVANIA--							
Supreme Court	COLR	254 ¹	N/A		7	36	2
TENNESSEE--							
Court of Appeals	IAC	18	N/A		12	2	.4
TEXAS--STATE TOTAL		352	398	113%			
Supreme Court	COLR	143	137	96%	9	16	1
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR	209	261	125%	9	23	1

NOTE: All available data that are at least 75% complete are included in the table. N/A indicates 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

QUALIFYING FOOTNOTES:

An absence of a qualifying footnote indicates that data are not incomplete or overinclusive.

*See the qualifying footnote for each court in the state. Each footnote will have an impact on the state's total.

C: The following courts' data are overinclusive:
Arizona--Supreme Court--Data include mandatory judge disciplinary cases.

i: The following courts' data are 75% complete:
California--Supreme Court--Data do not include original proceedings initially heard in the Supreme Court that were granted review.
Iowa--Supreme Court--Disposed data do not include some original proceedings.
Minnesota--Court of Appeals--Data do not include some petitions.
Pennsylvania--Supreme Court--Data do not include original proceedings petitions that were granted review.
Virginia--Court of Appeals--Data do not include original proceedings petitions granted review.

TABLE 6: Opinions Reported by State Appellate Courts in 1986

State/Court name:	Court type	Civil appeals	Criminal appeals	Administrative agency appeals	All other case-types	Total dispositions by opinion	Total mandatory appeals and discretionary petitions disposed
STATES WITH ONE COURT OF LAST RESORT AND ONE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT							
ALASKA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	158	645
Court of Appeals	IAC	--	X	--	X	149	688
ARIZONA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	142	1,226
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	366	3,493
ARKANSAS--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	354	404 ¹
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	548	840
CALIFORNIA--Supreme Court ..	COLR	X	X	X	X	144	N/A
Courts of Appeal	IAC	X	X	X	X	9,458	N/A
COLORADO--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	207	973
Courts of Appeal	IAC	X	X	X	X	950	1,590
CONNECTICUT--Supreme Court ..	COLR	123	87	X	--	230	338 ¹
Appellate Court	IAC	314	40	X	X	487	1,055 ¹
FLORIDA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	602	1,904
District Courts of Appeal	IAC	X	X	X	X	8,678	14,598
GEORGIA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	331	1,656 ^B
HAWAII--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	377	736 ^B
Intermediate Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	124	132
IDAHO--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	174	430 ^B
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	168	174
ILLINOIS--Appellate Court ..	IAC	X	X	X	X	1,761	7,007
INDIANA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	445	825
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	1,099	1,116
IOWA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	272	1,453
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	518	589
KANSAS--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	268 ¹	331 ¹
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	728	1,106 ¹

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
	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	32	11
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	0	3	50	9
ARIZONA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	5	28	16
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	15	24	42
ARKANSAS--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	X	7	--	15
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	0	6	90	16
CALIFORNIA--Supreme Court ..	X	0	X	X	some	7	21	50
Courts of Appeal	X	0	X	X	some	77	123	206
COLORADO--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	7	30	14
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	some	10	--	26
CONNECTICUT--Supreme Court .	X	0	X	X	some	6	38	11
Appellate Court	X	0	X	X	some	5	97	9
FLORIDA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	7	86	15
District Courts of Appeal	X	0	X	X	0	46	189	102
GEORGIA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	7	47	17
HAWAII--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	5	75	13
Intermediate Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	X	3	41	6
IDAHO--Supreme Court	0	X	X	X	X	5	35	11
Court of Appeals	0	X	X	X	0	3	56	6
ILLINOIS--Appellate Court ..	X	0	X	X	some	34	52	88
INDIANA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	5	89	11
Court of Appeals	X	X	X	X	X	12	92	36
IOWA--Supreme Court	0	X	X	0	0	9	30	16
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	0	6	86	6
KANSAS--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	7	38 ¹	7
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	7	104	15

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TABLE 6: Opinions reported by state appellate courts, 1986. (continued)

<u>State/Court name:</u>	<u>Court type</u>	<u>Civil appeals</u>	<u>Criminal appeals</u>	<u>Admin- istrative agency appeals</u>	<u>All other case- types</u>	<u>Total dispositions by opinion</u>	<u>Total mandatory appeals and discretionary petitions disposed</u>
KENTUCKY--Supreme Court Court of Appeals	COLR IAC	X X	X X	X X	X X	335 2,064	1,151 2,768
LOUISIANA--Supreme Court ... Courts of Appeal	COLR IAC	X X	X X	X X	X X	165 3,601	2,301 6,879
MARYLAND--Court of Appeals .	COLR	X	X	X	X	104	888 ^B
MASSACHUSETTS--Supreme Judicial Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	279	N/A
Appeals Court	IAC	X	X	X	X	190	N/A
MICHIGAN--Supreme Court Court of Appeals	COLR IAC	X X	X X	X X	X X	115 3,858	2,397 6,573
MINNESOTA--Supreme Court ... Court of Appeals	COLR IAC	X X	X X	X X	X X	318 2,082	779 2,109 ¹
MISSOURI--Supreme Court Court of Appeals	COLR IAC	X X	X X	X X	X X	72 1,675	1,071 ^B 3,206
NEW JERSEY--Supreme Court .. Appellate Division of Superior Court	COLR IAC	X X	X X	X X	X X	58 3,801 ^C	1,615 ¹ 6,611 ¹
NEW MEXICO--Supreme Court .. Court of Appeals	COLR IAC	X X	X X	X X	X X	158 121	N/A 532
NORTH CAROLINA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	170	993
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	1,493	2,186 ^B
OHIO--Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	4,464	9,296
OREGON--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	134	1,275
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	641	4,014
SOUTH CAROLINA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	696	696 ¹
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	374	374

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
	case	written document	Majority opinion	Per curiam opinion	Memos/orders			
KENTUCKY--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	7	48	11
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	14	147	22
LOUISIANA--Supreme Court ...	0	X	X	X	some	7	24	26
Courts of Appeal	0	X	X	X	X	48	75	102
MARYLAND--Court of Appeals .	X	0	X	0	0	7	15	17
MASSACHUSETTS--Supreme								
Judicial Court	0	X	X	0	0	7	40	20
Appeals Court	0	X	X	0	0	10	19	27
MICHIGAN--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	7	16	15
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	18	214	84
MINNESOTA--Supreme Court ...	X	0	X	0	0	7	45	11
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	0	12	174	34
MISSOURI--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	7	10	10
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	32	52	74
NEW JERSEY--Supreme Court ..	0	X	X	0	0	7	8	18
Appellate Division of Superior Court	X	0	X	X	X	28	136	45
NEW MEXICO--Supreme Court ..	X	0	X	0	some	5	32	10
Court of Appeals	0	X	X	0	0	7	17	20
NORTH CAROLINA--Supreme								
Court	X	0	X	0	some	7	24	14
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	X	12	124	28
OHIO--Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	X	53	84	54
OREGON--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	7	19	9
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	0	10	64	18
SOUTH CAROLINA--Supreme								
Court	X	0	X	X	0	5	139	19
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	0	6	56	11

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TABLE 6: Opinions reported by state appellate courts, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Civil appeals	Criminal appeals	Administrative agency appeals	All other case-types	Total dispositions by opinion	Total mandatory appeals and discretionary petitions disposed
VIRGINIA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	152	1,095 ¹
WASHINGTON--Supreme Court ..	COLR	X	X	X	X	197	995
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	1,195	3,555
WISCONSIN--Supreme Court ...	COLR	X	X	X	X	94	765
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	X	X	X	1,097	2,419
STATES WITH NO INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT							
DELAWARE--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	57	418
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-- Court of Appeals	COLR	X	X	X	X	279	1,567 ¹
MAINE--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	234 ¹	588 ¹
MISSISSIPPI--Supreme Court .	COLR	X	X	X	X	476	915
MONTANA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	374	374
NEBRASKA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	441	945 ^B
NEVADA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	138	854
NEW HAMPSHIRE--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	209	415 ¹
NORTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court.	COLR	X	X	X	X	263 ^C	357
RHODE ISLAND--Supreme Court.	COLR	100	28	6	4	134	677
SOUTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court.	COLR	X	X	X	X	252 ^C	419
UTAH--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	265	565
VERMONT--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	146	556 ^B

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
	case	written document	Majority opinion	Per curiam opinion	Memos/orders			
VIRGINIA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	7	22	23
WASHINGTON--Supreme Court ..	X	0	X	X	some	9	22	23
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	16	75	32
WISCONSIN--Supreme Court ...	X	0	X	X	0	7	13	10
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	0	0	13	84	25
STATES WITH NO INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT								
DELAWARE--Supreme Court	X	0	X	0	0	5	11	5
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-- Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	0	9	31	25
MAINE--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law Court	0	X	X	0	0	7	33 ¹	11
MISSISSIPPI--Supreme Court .	X	0	X	0	X	9	53	20
MONTANA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	0	0	7	53	14
NEBRASKA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	X	7	63	14
NEVADA--Supreme Court	0	X	X	X	0	5	28	20
NEW HAMPSHIRE--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	5	42	10
NORTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court.	X	0	X	X	0	5	53 ^C	10
RHODE ISLAND--Supreme Court.	X	0	X	X	some	5	27	17
SOUTH DAKOTA--Supreme Court.	X	0	X	X	0	5	50	8
UTAH--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	5	53	12
VERMONT--Supreme Court	X	0	X	0	0	5	29	8

(continued on next page)

TABLE 6: Opinions reported by state appellate courts, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Court type	Civil appeals	Criminal appeals	Administrative agency appeals	All other case-types	Total dispositions by opinion	Total mandatory appeals and discretionary petitions disposed
WEST VIRGINIA--Supreme Court of Appeals	COLR	X	X	X	X	213	1,396
WYOMING--Supreme Court	COLR	X	X	X	X	207	327
STATES WITH MULTIPLE APPELLATE COURTS AT ANY LEVEL							
ALABAMA--Supreme Court	COLR					581	1,522
Court of Civil Appeals ...	IAC	X	--	X	X	368	548
Court of Criminal Appeals.	IAC	--	504	--	X	534	1,745
NEW YORK--Court of Appeals .	COLR	X	X	X	X	107	3,899
OKLAHOMA--Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	X	X	715	1,313 ¹
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	0	X	X	851	856
PENNSYLVANIA--Supreme Court.	COLR	X	X	X	X	290	N/A
Superior Court	IAC	X	X	0	X	5,032	7,410 ¹
Commonwealth Court	IAC	X	X	X	X	1,541	4,175
TENNESSEE--Supreme Court ...	COLR	X	X	X	X	152	866
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	0	X	X	1,141	1,404
Court of Criminal Appeals.	IAC	0	0	X	X	849	946
TEXAS--Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	X	X	84	1,168
Court of Criminal Appeals.	COLR	0	X	0	X	229	3,127
Courts of Civil Appeals ..	IAC	X	X	X	X	4,773	8,161

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

QUALIFYING FOOTNOTES:

An absence of a qualifying footnote indicates that data are not incomplete or overinclusive.

B: The following courts' data are complete with some double-counting:

- Georgia--Supreme Court--Court of Appeals
- Hawaii--Supreme Court
- Idaho--Supreme Court
- Maryland--Court of Appeals
- Missouri--Supreme Court
- North Carolina--Court of Appeals
- Vermont--Supreme Court

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
	case	document	Majority opinion	Per curiam opinion	Memos/orders			
WEST VIRGINIA--Supreme Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	5	43	20
WYOMING--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	5	41	12
STATES WITH MULTIPLE APPELLATE COURTS AT ANY LEVEL								
ALABAMA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	some	9	65	18
Court of Civil Appeals ...	X	0	X	X	X	3	123	6
Court of Criminal Appeals.	X	0	X	0	some	5	107	10
NEW YORK--Court of Appeals .	0	X	X	0	0	7	15	28
OKLAHOMA--Supreme Court	X	0	X	X	0	9	79	16
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	X	12	71	12
PENNSYLVANIA--Supreme Court.			X	0	0	7	41	33.5
Superior Court	X	0	X	X	X	22	229	85.5
Commonwealth Court	0	X	X	X	X	12	128	51
TENNESSEE--Supreme Court ...	X	0	X	X	some	5	30	9
Court of Appeals	X	0	X	X	some	12	95	12
Court of Criminal Appeals.	X	0	X	X	some	9	94	9
TEXAS--Supreme Court	0	X	X	0	0	9	9	26
Court of Criminal Appeals.	X	0	X	0	0	9	25	24
Courts of Appeals	X	0	X	0	0	80	60	137

C: The following courts' data are overinclusive:
 New Jersey--Appellate Division of Superior Court--Total mandatory jurisdiction cases include discretionary petitions that were granted review.
 North Dakota--Supreme Court--Opinion and order manners of disposition include preargument dispositions.
 South Dakota--Supreme Court--Civil and criminal appeals disposed of by opinion include appeals of administrative agency and juvenile cases, and interlocutory decisions.

i: The following courts' data are 75% complete:
 Arkansas--Supreme Court--Grand total cases do not include attorney disciplinary cases, certified questions from the federal courts, which were unreported for this year, and a small number of discretionary petitions that were denied review or dismissed.
 Connecticut--Supreme Court--Grand total cases include only those cases heard by the court, and do not include some unclassified appeals and judge disciplinary cases.
 --Appellate Court--Grand total cases disposed do not include discretionary petitions that were denied or dismissed.

TABLE 6: Opinions reported by state appellate courts, 1986. (continued)

District of Columbia--Court of Appeals--
Grand total disposed cases do not include
petitions of final judgments.
Indiana--Supreme Court--Grand total cases do
not include discretionary criminal
petitions.
Kansas--Supreme Court--Grand total cases do
not include attorney disciplinary cases,
certified questions from the federal
courts, which were unreported for this
year, and a small number of discretionary
petitions that were denied review or
dismissed.
--Court of Appeals--Grand total cases do
not include the few petitions for review
that were denied access.
Maine--Supreme Judicial Court Sitting as Law
Court--Grand total cases do not include
mandatory disciplinary and mandatory ad-
visory opinions.
Minnesota--Court of Appeals--Grand total cases
do not include discretionary petitions of
final judgments that were denied review.

New Hampshire--Supreme Court--Data do not
include discretionary judge disciplinary
petitions.
Oklahoma--Supreme Court--Grand total cases
disposed do not include disciplinary cases.
Pennsylvania--Superior Court--Grand total cases
do not include petitions for review that were
denied.
South Carolina--Supreme Court--Grand total
disposed cases do not include discretionary
petitions that were denied review, or
otherwise dismissed/withdrawn/settled.
Virginia--Supreme Court--Grand total cases
do not include mandatory jurisdiction cases.

TABLE 7: Reported National Civil and Criminal Caseload for State Trial Courts, 1986

Reported Caseload	Filed	Disposed
Civil cases:		
I. General jurisdiction courts:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable cases	1,828,223	1,472,883
Number of reported complete cases that are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases	1,774,778	1,574,617
Total number of reported complete cases	3,603,001	3,047,500
Number of courts reporting complete civil data	27	26
Number of states with general jurisdiction courts reporting complete data	23	22
Percent of the total population of states with general jurisdiction courts reporting complete civil data	44%	46%
B. Number of reported complete and comparable civil cases that include other casetypes	93,804	93,012
Number of reported complete civil cases that include other casetypes, but are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases	2,523,384	1,866,871
Total number of reported complete civil cases that include other casetypes	2,617,188	1,959,883
Number of courts reporting complete civil data that include other casetypes	21	15
Number of states with general jurisdiction courts reporting complete civil data that include other casetypes	21	15
Percent of the total population of states with general jurisdiction courts reporting complete civil data that include other casetypes	33%	27%
C. Number of reported cases that are comparable but are either incomplete or incomplete and include noncivil casetypes	839,143	851,752
Number of reported cases that are either incomplete or incomplete and include noncivil casetypes, but are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases	899,415	1,250,175
Total number of reported cases that are either incomplete or incomplete and include noncivil casetypes	1,738,558	2,101,927
Number of courts reporting cases that are incomplete or incomplete and include noncivil casetypes	7	12
Number of states with general jurisdiction courts reporting cases that are incomplete or incomplete and include noncivil casetypes	7	12
Percent of the total population of states with general jurisdiction courts reporting cases that are incomplete or incomplete and include noncivil casetypes	22%	24%
II. Limited jurisdiction courts:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable cases	5,954,025	4,551,549
Number of reported complete cases that are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases	496,833	476,055
Total number of reported complete cases	6,450,858	5,027,604
Number of courts reporting complete civil data	50	41
Number of states with limited jurisdiction courts reporting complete data ..	28	25
Percent of the total population of states with limited jurisdiction courts reporting complete civil data	66%	60%
B. Number of reported complete and comparable civil cases that include other casetypes	531,670	616,887
Number of reported complete civil cases that include other casetypes, but are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases ..	0	0
Total number of reported complete civil cases that include other casetypes.	531,670	616,887
Number of courts reporting complete civil data that include other casetypes	6	7
Number of states with limited jurisdiction courts reporting complete civil data that include other casetypes	6	7
Percent of the total population of states with limited jurisdiction courts reporting complete civil data that include other casetypes	19%	21%

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TABLE 7: Reported national civil and criminal caseload for state trial courts, 1986. (continued)

Reported Caseload	Filed	Disposed
C. Number of reported cases that are comparable but are either incomplete or incomplete and include noncivil casetypes	745,755	663,384
Number of reported cases that are either incomplete or incomplete and include noncivil casetypes, but are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases	8,216	2,730
Total number of reported cases that are either incomplete or incomplete and include noncivil casetypes	753,971	666,114
Number of courts reporting cases that are incomplete or incomplete and include noncivil casetypes	13	12
Number of states with limited jurisdiction courts reporting cases that are incomplete or incomplete and include noncivil casetypes	8	9
Percent of the total population of states with limited jurisdiction courts reporting cases that are incomplete or incomplete and include noncivil casetypes	18%	29%
Criminal Cases		
I. General jurisdiction courts:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable cases	1,136,868	772,853
Number of courts reporting complete and comparable data	18	16
Number of states with general jurisdiction courts reporting complete and comparable data	18	16
Percent of the total population of states with general jurisdiction courts reporting complete criminal data	48%	45%
B. Number of reported complete criminal cases that include other casetypes ...	489,353	487,051
Number of courts reporting complete criminal data that include other casetypes	16	15
Number of states with general jurisdiction courts reporting complete criminal data	15	14
Percent of the total population of states with general jurisdiction courts reporting complete criminal data that include other casetypes	16%	16%
C. Number of reported cases that are either incomplete or incomplete and include noncriminal casetypes	1,344,331	1,219,563
Number of courts reporting either incomplete data or incomplete data that include noncriminal casetypes	18	20
Number of states with general jurisdiction courts reporting either incomplete criminal data or incomplete data that include noncriminal casetypes	18	20
Percent of the total population of states with general jurisdiction courts reporting either incomplete criminal data or incomplete data that include noncriminal casetypes	35%	36%
II. Limited jurisdiction courts:		
A. Number of reported complete and comparable cases	1,577,025	760,807
Number of courts reporting complete and comparable data	11	6
Number of states with limited jurisdiction courts reporting complete and comparable data	9	5
Percent of the total population of states with limited jurisdiction courts reporting complete criminal data	28%	17%
B. Number of reported complete criminal cases that include other casetypes ...	2,236,513	1,948,522
Number of courts reporting complete criminal data that include other casetypes	13	12
Number of states with limited jurisdiction courts reporting complete criminal data that include other casetypes	12	11
Percent of the total population of states with limited jurisdiction courts reporting complete criminal data that include other casetypes	30%	27%

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TABLE 7: Reported national civil and criminal caseload for state trial courts, 1986. (continued)

Reported Caseload	Filed	Disposed
C. Number of reported cases that are either incomplete or incomplete and include noncriminal casetypes	3,996,492	3,827,106
Number of courts reporting either incomplete data or incomplete data that include noncriminal casetypes	34	32
Number of states with limited jurisdiction courts reporting either incomplete criminal data or incomplete data that include noncriminal casetypes	24	23
Percent of the total population of states with limited jurisdiction courts reporting either incomplete criminal data or incomplete data that include noncriminal casetypes	52%	52%

Summary section for all trial courts:

	Reported filings					
	General Jurisdiction		Limited Jurisdiction		Total (incomplete)	
	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
1. Total number of reported complete cases	3,603,001*	1,136,868	6,450,858*	1,577,025	10,053,859*	2,713,893
2. Total number of reported complete cases that include other casetypes	2,617,188*	489,353	531,670*	2,236,513	3,148,858*	2,725,866
3. Total number of reported cases that are either incomplete, or incomplete and include other casetypes	1,738,558*	1,344,331	753,971*	3,996,492	2,492,529*	5,534,773
Total (incomplete)	7,958,747*	2,970,552	7,736,499*	7,810,030	15,695,246*	10,780,582

*Data reflect a total of complete and comparable civil data and complete civil data which are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases in some courts.

TABLE 8: Reported Grand Total, State Trial Court Caseload, 1986

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Parking	Criminal unit of count	Criminal point of filing	Grand total filings and qualifying footnotes	Grand total dispositions and qualify- ing footnotes	Disposi- tions as a percentage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
ALABAMA Circuit	1	2	G	A	131,646 D	133,207 D	101	3,248
ALABAMA District	2	1	B	B	537,844 C	498,096 C	93	13,270
ALABAMA Probate	2	2	I	I	N/A	N/A		
ALABAMA Municipal	2	1	M	B	N/A	N/A		
ALABAMA State Total.					669,490 •	631,303 •	94	16,518
ALASKA Superior	1	1	B	A	21,071 P	18,706 P	89	3,953
ALASKA District	2	3	B	B	52,921 J	126,997 B		9,929
ALASKA State Total .					73,992 *	145,703 •		13,882
ARIZONA Superior	1	2	D	A	136,777 B	125,299 B	92	4,121
ARIZONA Justice of the Peace	2	1	Z	B	592,198 I	555,464 I	94	17,843
ARIZONA Municipal	2	1	Z	B	1,098,032 I	1,063,749 I	97	33,083
ARIZONA State Total.					1,827,007 •	1,744,512 •	95	55,047
ARKANSAS Circuit	1	2	A	A	65,662	64,042 C		2,768
ARKANSAS Chancery and Probate	1	2	I	I	53,016 B	49,650 B	94	2,235
ARKANSAS Court of Common Pleas	2	2	I	I	N/A	N/A		
ARKANSAS County	2	2	I	I	12,357 I	11,175 I	90	521
ARKANSAS Municipal ...	2	1	A	B	500,963 V	343,422 V		
ARKANSAS City	2	1	A	B	20,847 V	13,176 V		
ARKANSAS Police	2	1	A	B				
ARKANSAS State Total					652,845 •	481,465 •		
CALIFORNIA Superior ..	1	2	B	A	838,895 B	671,294 B	80	3,109
CALIFORNIA Municipal .	2	3	B	B	17,541,419 C	14,299,819 C	82	65,014
CALIFORNIA Justice ...	2	3	B	B	603,658 C	513,076 C	85	2,237
CALIFORNIA State Total					18,983,972 *	15,484,189 •	82	70,361
COLORADO District, Denver Superior & Juvenile & Probate .	1	2	D	G	137,780 C	128,859 C	94	4,217
COLORADO Water	1	2	I	I	1,870	2,348	126	57
COLORADO County	2	2	D	B	373,175	358,517	96	11,423
COLORADO Municipal ...	2	1	I	I	N/A	N/A		
COLORADO State Total					512,825 *	489,724 •	95	15,697
CONNECTICUT Superior .	1	1	E	A	836,176 Y	777,524 Y		
CONNECTICUT Probate ..	2	2	I	I	50,856	N/A		1,595
CONNECTICUT State Total					887,032 •	777,524 *		

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TABLE 8: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Parking	Criminal unit of count	Criminal point of filing	Grand total filings and qualifying footnotes	Grand total disposi- tions and qualif- ing footnotes	Disposi- tions as a percentage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
DELAWARE Court of Chancery	1	2	I	I	3,309	2,888	87	522
DELAWARE Superior	1	2	B	A	8,709 E	7,642 E	88	1,376
DELAWARE Court of Common Pleas	2	2	A	B	23,522 I	22,151 I	94	3,716
Municipal Court of Wilmington, DELAWARE	2	4	A	B	30,541 K	30,514 K	100	4,825
DELAWARE Family	2	2	B	B	36,287 J	35,953 J	99	5,733
DELAWARE Justice of the Peace	2	2	A	B	192,982	192,444	100	30,487
DELAWARE Alderman's ..	2	4	A	B	24,620	23,828	97	3,889
DELAWARE State Total					319,970 *	315,420 *	99	50,548
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Superior	1	3	B	G	218,847 B	221,581 B	101	35,016
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Total					218,847 *	221,581 *	101	35,016
FLORIDA Circuit	1	2	E	A	678,640	557,453	82	5,813
FLORIDA County	2	1	A	B	3,681,012	3,457,121	94	31,529
FLORIDA State Total					4,359,652	4,014,574	92	37,342
GEORGIA Superior	1	2	G	A	202,901 D	194,736 D	96	3,324
GEORGIA State	2	2	G	A	520,580 O	481,732 O	93	8,529
GEORGIA Probate	2	2	B	A	218,623 V	190,610 V		
GEORGIA Juvenile	1	2	I	I	41,788	37,244	89	684
GEORGIA Municipal	2	2	M	M	N/A	N/A		
GEORGIA Civil	2	2	M	M	N/A	N/A		
GEORGIA Magistrate ...	2	2	B	B	217,093 I	131,837 I	61	3,557
GEORGIA County Recorder's	2	1	M	M	N/A	N/A		
GEORGIA Municipal & City of Atlanta	2	1	M	M	N/A	N/A		
GEORGIA State Total					1,200,985 *	1,036,159 *		
HAWAII Circuit	1	2	G	B	45,098 D	44,805 D	99	4,243
HAWAII District	2	4	A	G	959,176	898,428	94	90,233
HAWAII State Total .					1,004,274 *	943,233 *	94	94,475
IDAHO District	1	3	D	F	333,558 I	340,164 I	102	33,289
IDAHO State Total ..					333,558 *	340,164 *	102	33,289
ILLINOIS Circuit	1	4	G	A	7,329,530 B	4,766,064 B	65	63,454
ILLINOIS State Total					7,329,530 *	4,766,064 *	65	63,454

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TABLE 8: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Parking	Criminal unit of count	Criminal point of filing	Grand total filings and qualifying footnotes	Grand total dispositions and qualify- ing footnotes	Disposi- tions as a percentage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
INDIANA Superior and Circuit	1	3	B	A	481,838 1	460,665 1	96	8,756
INDIANA County	2	4	B	F	268,393 1	261,435 1	97	4,877
Municipal Court of Marion County, INDIANA	2	3	B	F	201,367	177,499	88	3,659
INDIANA Probate	2	2	I	I	N/A	N/A		
INDIANA City and Town Small Claims Court of Marion County, INDIANA	2	3	B	F	200,012	198,947	99	3,635
INDIANA State Total					1,212,962 *	1,156,547 *	95	22,042
IOWA District	1	3	B	A	888,940 D	880,443 P		31,191
IOWA State Total ...					888,940 *	880,443 *		31,191
KANSAS District	1	2	B	G	415,195 B	405,656 B	98	16,878
KANSAS Municipal	2	1	I	I	N/A	N/A		
KANSAS State Total .					415,195 *	405,656 *	98	16,878
KENTUCKY Circuit	1	2	B	A	75,931 D	72,608 D	96	2,036
KENTUCKY District	2	3	B	F	618,744 O	614,885 O	99	16,593
KENTUCKY State Total					694,675 *	687,493 *	99	18,629
LOUISIANA District ...	1	2	Z	A	482,176 D	N/A		10,710
LOUISIANA Family and Juvenile	1	2	I	I	29,076	N/A		645
LOUISIANA City and Parish	2	1	B	F	641,120	508,085	79	14,241
LOUISIANA Justice of the Peace	2	1	I	I	N/A	N/A		
LOUISIANA Mayor's	2	1	I	I	N/A	N/A		
LOUISIANA State Total					1,152,372 *	508,085 *		25,597
MAINE Superior	1	2	B	A	18,024 D	17,943 D	100	1,537
MAINE District	2	4	B	A	264,238 J	253,232 J	96	22,527
MAINE Probate	2	2	I	I	N/A	N/A		
MAINE Administrative .	2	2	I	I	0	0		
MAINE State Total ..					282,262 *	271,175 *	96	24,063
MARYLAND Circuit	1	2	B	A	185,920 C	155,526 C	84	4,166
MARYLAND District	2	2	B	A	1,603,748	935,861 V		35,934
MARYLAND Orphan's	2	2	I	I	N/A	N/A		
MARYLAND State Total					1,789,668 *	1,091,387 *		40,100

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TABLE 8: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Parking	Criminal unit of count	Criminal point of filing	Grand total filings and qualifying footnotes	Grand total dispositions and qualify- ing footnotes	Disposi- tions as a percentage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth:								
Superior Court								
Department	1	1	D	A	39,980	39,187	98	686
Housing, District, Boston Municipal Court Departments	1	1	D	B	2,129,540	1,416,251	V	36,515
MASSACHUSETTS State Total					2,169,520	* 1,455,438	*	37,201
MICHIGAN Circuit								
MICHIGAN Court of Claims	1	2	B	A	219,794	218,781	100	2,404
MICHIGAN District	1	2	I	I	825	536	65	9
MICHIGAN District	2	4	B	B	2,937,101	2,731,221	93	32,121
MICHIGAN Municipal ...	2	4	B	B	42,331	41,740	99	463
MICHIGAN Probate	2	2	I	I	107,972	1 37,821	V	1,181
MICHIGAN State Total					3,308,023	* 3,030,099	*	36,177
MINNESOTA District ...								
MINNESOTA State Total	1	4	B	B	1,964,932	B 1,925,766	B 98	46,629
					1,964,932	* 1,925,766	* 98	46,629
MISSOURI Circuit								
MISSOURI State Total	1	3	Z	A	800,342	P 761,341	P 95	15,798
					800,342	* 761,341	* 95	15,798
MONTANA District								
MONTANA Justice of the Peace	1	2	G	A	32,740	D 27,910	B	3,998
MONTANA City	2	1	B	B	N/A	N/A		
MONTANA Municipal	2	1	B	B	N/A	N/A		
MONTANA State Total					32,740	* 27,910	*	
NEBRASKA District								
NEBRASKA County	1	2	B	A	42,771	D 44,448	D 104	2,678
NEBRASKA Separate Juvenile	2	1	B	F	401,157	1 403,302	1 101	25,119
NEBRASKA Workmen's Compensation	2	2	I	I	1,979	N/A		124
NEBRASKA State Total	2	2	I	I	327	325	99	20
	2				446,234	* 448,075	* 99	27,942
NEVADA District								
NEVADA Justice	1	2	Z	A	N/A	N/A		
NEVADA Municipal	2	1	Z	B	N/A	N/A		
NEVADA State Total .	2	1	Z	B	N/A	N/A		

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TABLE 8: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Parking	Criminal unit of count	Criminal point of filing	Grand total filings and qualifying footnotes	Grand total dispositions and qualify- ing footnotes	Disposi- tions as a percentage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
NEW HAMPSHIRE Superior	1	2	A	A	25,890 B	25,533 B	99	2,521
NEW HAMPSHIRE District	2	4	A	B	355,816 K	N/A		34,646
NEW HAMPSHIRE Probate	2	2	I	I	15,807	N/A		1,539
NEW HAMPSHIRE Municipal	2	4	A	B	8,176 K	N/A		796
NEW HAMPSHIRE State Total					405,689 *	25,533 *		39,502
NEW JERSEY Superior ..	1	2	B	A	775,882 B	768,033 B	99	10,182
NEW JERSEY Municipal .	2	4	B	B	5,478,384	4,628,396	84	71,895
NEW JERSEY Surrogates. NEW JERSEY State Total	2	2	I	I	N/A	N/A		
					6,254,266 *	5,396,429 *	86	82,077
NEW MEXICO District ..	1	2	E	B	70,900 D	65,063 D	92	4,794
NEW MEXICO Magistrate.	2	3	E	B	115,023 C	N/A		7,777
NEW MEXICO Probate ...	2	2	I	I	N/A	N/A		
NEW MEXICO Municipal .	2	1	I	I	N/A	N/A		
Metropolitan Court of Bernalillo County, NEW MEXICO	2	4	E	B	415,101 K	291,137 K	70	28,066
NEW MEXICO State Total					601,024 *	356,200 *		40,637
NEW YORK Supreme and County	1	2	E	A	340,924 O	225,135 O	66	1,918
Civil Court of the City of NEW YORK ...	2	2	I	I	254,170	246,352	97	1,430
Criminal Court of the City of NEW YORK ...	2	4	E	D	389,431 I	361,421 I	93	2,191
NEW YORK Court of Claims	2	2	I	I	2,290	2,172	95	12
NEW YORK Surrogates' .	2	2	I	I	108,773	59,869 V		612
NEW YORK Family	2	2	I	I	421,830	420,851	100	2,374
NEW YORK District and City	2	4	E	D	354,006 V	1,341,922		
NEW YORK Town and Village	2	1	E	B	N/A	N/A		
NEW YORK State Total					1,871,424 *	2,657,722 *		10,530
NORTH CAROLINA Superior	1	2	B	A	168,210	159,589	95	2,656
NORTH CAROLINA District	2	3	C	G	1,669,633 B	1,623,049 B	97	26,360
NORTH CAROLINA State Total					1,837,843 *	1,782,638 *	97	29,016
NORTH DAKOTA District	1	4	B	A	18,423 D	17,609 D	96	2,713
NORTH DAKOTA County ..	2	1	E	F	89,605 K	89,731 K	100	13,197
NORTH DAKOTA Municipal	2	1	B	B	N/A	45,002 V		
NORTH DAKOTA State Total					108,028 *	152,342 *		15,910

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TABLE 8: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Parking	Criminal unit of count	Criminal point of filing	Grand total filings and qualifying footnotes	Grand total dispositions and qualify- ing footnotes	Disposi- tions as a percentage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
<hr/>								
OHIO Court of Common Pleas	1	2	B	C	589,740	576,994	98	5,484
OHIO County	2	2	B	E	275,757	270,079	98	2,564
OHIO Municipal	2	2	B	E	2,171,709	2,154,721	99	20,196
OHIO Court of Claims .	2	2	I	I	4,047	2,588	64	37
OHIO Mayors'	2	1	M	M	N/A	N/A		
OHIO State Total ...					3,041,253 *	3,004,382 *	99	28,283
<hr/>								
OKLAHOMA District	1	2	J	A	514,840 J	479,313 J	93	15,578
OKLAHOMA Court of Tax Review	2	2	I	I	N/A	N/A		
OKLAHOMA Municipal Criminal Court of Record	2	1	I	I	N/A	N/A		
OKLAHOMA Municipal Court Not of Record. OKLAHOMA State Total	2	1	I	I	N/A 514,840 *	N/A 479,313 *		
<hr/>								
OREGON Circuit	1	2	E	G	118,149 P	99,066 P	84	4,379
OREGON Tax	1	2	I	I	N/A	N/A		
OREGON District	2	1	E	G	451,824 K	421,029 K	93	16,747
OREGON County	2	2	I	I	N/A	N/A		
OREGON Justice	2	3	E	B	N/A	N/A		
OREGON Municipal	2	3	A	B	N/A	N/A		
OREGON State Total .					569,973 *	520,095 *		
<hr/>								
PENNSYLVANIA Court of Common Pleas	1	2	B	A	411,569 I	433,573		3,647
PENNSYLVANIA District Justice Court	2	4	B	B	1,869,029	739,568	93	15,722
Philadelphia Municipal Court, PENNSYLVANIA. Pittsburgh City Magistrates, PENNSYLVANIA	2	2	B	B	143,792 K	144,350 K	100	1,210
Philadelphia Traffic Court, PENNSYLVANIA. PENNSYLVANIA State Total	2	4	B	B	389,774 I	N/A		3,279
Philadelphia Traffic Court, PENNSYLVANIA. PENNSYLVANIA State Total	2	1	I	I	N/A	N/A		
PENNSYLVANIA State Total					2,814,164 *	2,317,491 *		23,857
<hr/>								
PUERTO RICO Superior .	1	2	A	B	101,167 O	97,305 O	96	3,097
PUERTO RICO District .	2	2	A	B	165,320 C	164,441 C	99	5,060
PUERTO RICO Municipal. PUERTO RICO Total ..	2	1	I	I	N/A 266,487 *	N/A 261,746 *	98	8,157
<hr/>								
RHODE ISLAND Superior.	1	2	D	A	13,389 E	5,404 V		1,373
RHODE ISLAND Family ..	2	2	I	I	11,713 J	N/A		1,201
RHODE ISLAND District.	2	2	A	B	75,342 O	64,055 O	85	7,727
RHODE ISLAND Municipal	2	1	I	I	N/A	N/A		
RHODE ISLAND Probate .	2	2	I	I	N/A	N/A		
RHODE ISLAND State Total					100,444 *	69,459 *		10,302

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TABLE 8: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Parking	Criminal unit of count	Criminal point of filing	Grand total filings and qualifying footnotes	Grand total dispositions and qualify- ing footnotes	Disposi- tions as a percentage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
SOUTH CAROLINA Circuit	1	2	B	A	100,952 E	97,334 E	96	2,990
SOUTH CAROLINA Family	2	2	I	I	63,781 B	64,049 B	100	1,889
SOUTH CAROLINA Magistrate	2	4	B	E	620,175 K	621,625 K	100	18,370
SOUTH CAROLINA Probate	2	2	I	I	20,459	19,552	96	606
SOUTH CAROLINA Municipal	2	4	B	E	364,265 K	64,298 K	100	10,790
SOUTH CAROLINA State Total					1,169,632 *	1,166,858 *	100	34,645
SOUTH DAKOTA Circuit .	1	3	B	B	209,676	195,943 1		29,615
SOUTH DAKOTA State Total					209,676	195,943 *		29,615
TENNESSEE Circuit, Criminal, and Chancery	1	2	Z	A	151,393 O	136,749 O	90	3,152
TENNESSEE Probate	2	2	I	I	N/A	N/A		
TENNESSEE Juvenile ...	2	2	I	I	N/A	N/A		
TENNESSEE General Sessions	2	1	M	M	3,073 W	2,730 W		
TENNESSEE Municipal ..	2	1	M	M	N/A	N/A		
TENNESSEE State Total					154,466 *	139,479 *		
TEXAS District	1	2	B	A	559,671 B	617,406 B	110	3,354
TEXAS Municipal	2	4	A	B	6,568,777 1	5,214,948 1	79	39,369
TEXAS Justice of the Peace	2	4	A	B	2,357,091 V	1,909,655 V		
TEXAS County-Level ...	2	2	B	F	650,807	667,161	103	3,901
TEXAS State Total ..					10,136,346 *	8,409,170 *		60,751
UTAH District	1	2	J	A	38,097 C	50,324 C	132	2,288
UTAH Circuit	2	4	B	A	616,538 E	500,231 E	81	37,029
UTAH Justice of the Peace	2	4	B	B	314,398	298,565	95	18,883
UTAH Juvenile	2	2	I	I	N/A	N/A		
UTAH State Total ...					969,033 *	849,120 *	88	58,200
VERMONT Superior	1	2	I	I	9,490 D	9,355 D	99	1,754
VERMONT District	1	2	D	C	156,692	147,601	94	28,963
VERMONT Probate	2	2	I	I	3,456 V	4,175		
VERMONT State Total.					169,638 *	161,131 *		31,356
VIRGINIA Circuit	1	2	A	A	155,691 B	145,830 B	94	2,690
VIRGINIA District	2	4	A	E	2,693,074	2,650,652	98	46,537
VIRGINIA State Total					2,848,765 *	2,796,482 *	98	49,227

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TABLE 8: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Parking	Criminal unit of count	Criminal point of filing	Grand total filings and qualifying footnotes	Grand total disposi- tions and qualif- ing footnotes	Disposi- tions as a percentage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
WASHINGTON Superior ..	1	2	G	A	179,210 D	140,625 D	78	4,015
WASHINGTON District ..	2	4	C	B	774,344 C	85,546 V		17,350
WASHINGTON Municipal .	2	4	C	B	1,146,356	N/A		25,686
WASHINGTON State Total					2,099,910 *	226,171 *		47,052
WEST VIRGINIA Circuit.	1	2	J	A	54,293 D	57,985 P		2,829
WEST VIRGINIA Magistrate	2	2	J	E	292,752 K	282,989 K	97	15,255
WEST VIRGINIA Municipal	2	1	A	B	N/A	N/A		
WEST VIRGINIA State Total					347,045 *	340,974 *		18,085
WISCONSIN Circuit	1	3	D	C	569,668 B	555,050 B	97	11,905
WISCONSIN Municipal ..	2	3	A	B	N/A	325,896 V		
WISCONSIN State Total					569,668 *	880,946 *		
WYOMING District	1	2	J	A	11,926 D	11,877 D	100	2,352
WYOMING Justice of the Peace	2	1	J	B	34,449	34,047	99	6,795
WYOMING Municipal	2	1	A	B	N/A	N/A		
WYOMING County	2	1	J	B	105,967	106,660	101	20,901
WYOMING State Total.					152,342 *	152,584 *	100	30,048

NOTE: Mississippi is not included in this table because it did not report trial level data for 1986, 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 "filings per 100,000 population" State Total figure may not equal the sum of the individual state courts due to rounding.

N/A = Data are not available.

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/maximum number charges (usually two)
- D = Single defendant--one/more incidents
- E = Single defendant--content varies with prosecutor
- F = One/more defendants--single charge

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TABLE 8: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1986. (continued)

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 components 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)

QUALIFYING FOOTNOTES:

An absence of a qualifying footnote indicates that data are not incomplete or overinclusive.

*See the qualifying footnote for each court within the state. Each footnote will have impact on the state's total.

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

- Alaska--District Court
- Arizona--Superior Court
- Arkansas--Chancery and Probate Court
- California--Superior Court
- District of Columbia--Superior Court
- Illinois--Circuit Court
- Kansas--District Court
- Minnesota--District Court
- Montana--District Court
- New Hampshire--Superior Court
- New Jersey--Superior Court
- North Carolina--District Court
- South Carolina--Family Court
- Texas--District Court
- Virginia--Circuit Court
- Wisconsin--Circuit 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.
 Maryland--Circuit Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include some post-conviction remedy proceedings.
 New Mexico--Magistrate Court--Grand total filed data include preliminary hearings.
 Puerto Rico--District Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include transfers and reopened cases.
 Utah--District Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy and sentence review only proceedings.
 Washington--District Court--Grand total filed data include some Municipal Court cases.

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.
- 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.
- Iowa--District Court--Grand total filed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- Kentucky--Circuit Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include sentence review only and some postconviction remedy proceedings, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- Louisiana--District Court--Grand total filed data include 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 and 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.

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TABLE 8: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1986. (continued)

<p>Montana--District Court--Grand total filed data include reopened cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/ custody cases.</p> <p>Nebraska--District 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.</p> <p>New Mexico--District 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.</p> <p>North Dakota--District Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include sentence review only and postconviction remedy proceedings, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.</p> <p>Vermont--Superior 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.</p> <p>Washington--Superior 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.</p> <p>West Virginia--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.</p> <p>Wyoming--District 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.</p>	<p>Delaware--Court of Common Pleas--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include some limited felony cases.</p> <p>Georgia--Magistrate Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include criminal cases.</p> <p>Idaho--District Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include felony, parking, and some DWI/DUI cases.</p> <p>Indiana--Superior and Circuit Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include some civil, all mental health, criminal appeals, miscellaneous criminal, "redocketed civil," and "other" cases.</p> <p>--County Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include mental health, miscellaneous civil, and miscellaneous criminal cases.</p> <p>Massachusetts--Trial Court of the Commonwealth (Housing, District, Boston Municipal Departments)--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.</p> <p>Michigan--Probate Court--Grand total filed data do not include status offense petitions.</p> <p>Nebraska--County Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include limited felony or parking cases.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Pennsylvania--Court of Common Pleas--Grand total filed data do not include some unclassified civil cases and postconviction criminal appeals.</p> <p>--Pittsburgh City Magistrates Court--Grand total filed data do not include limited felony, misdemeanor, and DWI/DUI cases.</p> <p>South Dakota--Circuit Court--Grand total disposed data do not include adoption, miscellaneous domestic relations, estate, mental health, administrative agency appeals, and juvenile data.</p> <p>Texas--Municipal Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include limited felony cases and represent only a 76% reporting rate.</p> <p>Wisconsin--Municipal Court--Grand total disposed data do not include cases from 59 courts which were not reported.</p>
<p>E: The following courts' data include postconviction remedy proceedings:</p> <p>Delaware--Superior Court</p> <p>Rhode Island--Superior Court</p> <p>South Carolina--Circuit Court</p> <p>Utah--Circuit Court</p>	
<p>1: The following courts' data are 75% complete:</p> <p>Arizona--Justice of the Peace Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include limited felony, parking, or miscellaneous traffic cases.</p> <p>--Municipal Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include ordinance violation, parking, and miscellaneous traffic cases.</p> <p>Arkansas--County Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include real property rights and miscellaneous civil cases. Several counties did not report data.</p>	

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TABLE 8: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1986. (continued)

- 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 most traffic/other violation cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
 - Delaware--Family Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include status offense petitions and child victim petitions, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
 - 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.
 - 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.
- Rhode Island--District Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include preliminary hearing proceedings, but do not include administrative agency appeals 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.
- P: The following courts' data are 75% complete, overinclusive, and are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases:
- Alaska--Superior Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include criminal appeals cases and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
 - Iowa--District Court--Grand total disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include some domestic relations and juvenile cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
 - Missouri--Circuit Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include some ordinance violation and some parking cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
 - Oregon--Circuit Court--Grand total filed data do not include some juvenile cases, but do include postconviction remedy proceedings, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases. Grand total disposed data do not include adoption, mental health and some juvenile cases, but do include postconviction remedy proceedings, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
 - West Virginia--Circuit Court--Grand total disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include civil trial court appeals and criminal appeals 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--Metropolitan Court of Bernalillo County
 - North Dakota--County Court
 - Oregon--District Court
 - Pennsylvania--Philadelphia Municipal Court
 - South Carolina--Magistrate Court--Municipal Court
 - West Virginia--Magistrate Court
- O: The following courts' data are 75% complete and are overinclusive:
- Georgia--State Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include probation revocation hearings, but do not include limited felony cases.
 - Kentucky--District Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include sentence review only proceedings, but do not include limited felony cases.
 - New York--Supreme and County Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include civil appeals and criminal appeals cases.
 - Puerto Rico--Superior Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include transfers and reopened cases, but do not include estate cases.
- V: The following courts' data are less than 75% complete:
- Arkansas--Municipal Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include parking and cases from several municipalities.
 - City Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include parking and data from several courts.

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TABLE 8: Reported grand total state trial court caseload, 1986. (continued)

Georgia--Probate Court--Grand total filed and disposed data represent less than 75% of the Probate courts.

Maryland--District Court--Grand total disposed data do not include civil and ordinance violation cases.

Massachusetts--Trial Court of the Commonwealth (Housing, District, Boston Municipal Court Departments)--Grand total disposed data do not include civil cases from the Housing Court Department, miscellaneous civil data from the Probate/ Family Court Department, criminal cases from the Boston Municipal, Housing and District Court Departments, moving traffic cases from the Boston Municipal Court Department, parking, ordinance violation and miscellaneous traffic cases, and juvenile data from the Juvenile Court Department.

Michigan--Probate Court--Grand total disposed data do not include paternity/bastardy, miscellaneous domestic relations, mental health, miscellaneous civil, traffic and juvenile cases.

New York--Surrogates' Court--Grand total disposed data do not include miscellaneous estate cases.

--District and City Court--Grand total filed data do not include moving traffic, parking, miscellaneous traffic and unclassified traffic violation cases.

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

Rhode Island--Superior Court--Grand total disposed data do not include civil cases.

Texas--Justice of the Peace Court--Grand total filed and disposed data do not include limited felony cases.

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

Washington--District Court--Grand total disposed data do not include criminal or traffic cases.

Wisconsin--Municipal Court--Grand total disposed data represent only 144 of the 203 Municipal Courts.

W: The following court's data are less than 75% complete and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/ custody cases:

Tennessee--General Sessions Court--Grand total filed and disposed data are missing all but domestic relations cases, and represent only 16 of 94 courts.

Y: The following court's data are overinclusive, less than 75% complete, and are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases:

Connecticut--Superior Court--Grand total filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include parking and some small claims cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

TABLE 9: Reported Total State Trial Court Civil Caseload, 1986

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Total civil filings and qualifying footnotes	Total civil dispositions and qualifying footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a per- centage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
ALABAMA Circuit	1	81,262 D	78,579 D	97	2,005
ALABAMA District	2	159,695	147,175	92	3,940
ALABAMA Probate	2	N/A	N/A		
ALABAMA State Total		240,957 *	225,754 *	94	5,945
ALASKA Superior	1	16,506 D	14,642 D	89	3,097
ALASKA District	2	26,328 B	17,739 B	67	4,940
ALASKA State Total		42,834 *	32,381 *	76	8,036
ARIZONA Superior	1	102,140 B	96,447 B	94	3,077
ARIZONA Justice of the Peace	2	112,004	102,251	91	3,375
ARIZONA Municipal	2	1,971	1,971	100	59
ARIZONA State Total		216,115 *	200,669 *	93	6,511
ARKANSAS Circuit	1	35,784	33,856	95	1,509
ARKANSAS Chancery and Probate	1	53,016 B	49,650 B	94	2,235
ARKANSAS Court of Common Pleas	2	N/A	N/A		
ARKANSAS County	2	3,698 1	2,293 1	62	156
ARKANSAS Municipal	2	38,756 1	21,463 1	55	1,634
ARKANSAS City	2	90 1	50 1	56	4
ARKANSAS Police	2	N/A	N/A		
ARKANSAS State Total		131,344 *	107,312 *	82	5,537
CALIFORNIA Superior	1	654,283 B	510,572 B	78	2,425
CALIFORNIA Municipal	2	1,049,569	777,606	74	3,890
CALIFORNIA Justice	2	41,982	31,956	76	156
CALIFORNIA State Total		1,745,834 *	1,320,134 *	76	6,471
COLORADO District, Denver Superior and Juvenile and Probate	1	105,688	99,194	94	3,235
COLORADO Water	1	1,870	2,348	126	57
COLORADO County	2	144,766	136,825	95	4,431
COLORADO State Total		252,324	238,367	94	7,723
CONNECTICUT Superior	1	154,581 D	92,916 P		4,847
CONNECTICUT Probate	2	50,856	N/A		1,595
CONNECTICUT State Total		205,437 *	92,916 *		6,442
DELAWARE Court of Chancery	1	3,309	2,888	87	523
DELAWARE Superior	1	4,067	3,470	85	643
DELAWARE Court of Common Pleas	2	5,681	4,630	81	898
DELAWARE Family	2	26,419 B	26,610 B	101	4,174
DELAWARE Justice of the Peace	2	25,955	27,232	105	4,100
DELAWARE Alderman's	2	0	0		
DELAWARE State Total		65,431 *	64,830 *	99	10,337
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Superior	1	145,263 B	147,714 B	102	23,242
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Total		145,263 *	147,714 *		23,242
FLORIDA Circuit	1	442,809	366,912	83	3,793
FLORIDA County	2	349,645	301,038	86	2,995
FLORIDA State Total		792,454	667,950	84	6,788

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TABLE 9: Reported total state trial court civil caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Total civil filings and qualifying footnotes	Total civil dispositions and qualifying footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a per- centage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
GEORGIA Superior	1	140,803 D	130,195 D	92	2,307
GEORGIA State	2	176,095 C	152,718 C	87	2,885
GEORGIA Probate	2	22,946 1	N/A		376
GEORGIA Municipal	2	N/A	N/A		
GEORGIA Civil	2	N/A	N/A		
GEORGIA Magistrate	2	183,166 1	121,430 1	66	3,001
GEORGIA State Total		523,010 *	404,343 *		8,568
HAWAII Circuit	1	26,171 D	29,047 D	111	2,462
HAWAII District	2	21,263	20,354	96	2,000
HAWAII State Total		47,434 *	49,401 *		4,462
IDAHO District	1	60,121 B	66,345 B	110	6,000
IDAHO State total		60,121 *	66,345 *		6,000
ILLINOIS Circuit	1	517,756 D	490,629 D	95	4,482
ILLINOIS State Total		517,756 *	490,629 *	95	4,482
INDIANA Superior and Circuit	1	221,975 1	219,546 1	99	4,034
INDIANA County	2	66,841 1	67,213 1	101	1,215
Municipal Court of Marion County, INDIANA	2	11,241 C	10,865 C	97	204
INDIANA Probate	2	N/A	N/A		
INDIANA City and Town	2	17,384	17,695	102	316
Small Claims Court of Marion County, INDIANA	2	60,602	57,306	95	1,101
INDIANA State Total		378,043 *	372,625 *	99	6,870
IOWA District	1	150,849 D	151,856 P		5,293
IOWA State Total		150,849 *	151,856 *		5,293
KANSAS District	1	134,131 B	130,350 B	97	5,452
KANSAS State Total		134,131 *	130,350 *	97	5,452
KENTUCKY Circuit	1	62,212 D	59,342 D	95	1,668
KENTUCKY District	2	124,134 1	130,637 1	105	3,329
KENTUCKY State Total		186,346 *	189,979 *		4,997
LOUISIANA District	1	187,145 D	N/A		4,157
LOUISIANA Family and Juvenile	1	N/A	N/A		
LOUISIANA City and Parish	2	86,612	55,057	64	1,924
LOUISIANA State Total		273,757 *	55,057		6,081
MAINE Superior	1	6,622 B	7,074 B	107	565
MAINE District	2	50,810 B	47,900 B	94	4,332
MAINE Probate	2	N/A	N/A		
MAINE Administrative	2	0	0		
MAINE State Total		57,432 *	54,974 *	96	4,896

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TABLE 9: Reported total state trial court civil caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Total civil filings and qualifying footnotes	Total civil dispositions and qualifying footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a per- centage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
MARYLAND Circuit	1	106,716	83,646	78	2,391
MARYLAND District	2	586,635	N/A		13,144
MARYLAND Orphan's	2	N/A	N/A		
MARYLAND State Total		693,351	83,646		15,536
MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth	1	476,684	360,513 V		8,174
MASSACHUSETTS State Total		476,684	360,513 *	76	8,174
MICHIGAN Circuit	1	172,144	172,655	100	1,883
MICHIGAN Court of Claims	1	825	536	65	9
MICHIGAN District	2	366,072	354,044	97	4,003
MICHIGAN Municipal	2	1,128	1,017	90	12
MICHIGAN Probate	2	90,650	37,821 V		991
MICHIGAN State Total		630,819	566,073 *	90	6,899
MINNESOTA District	1	233,927 B	221,297 B	95	5,551
MINNESOTA State Total		233,927 *	221,297 *	95	5,551
MISSOURI Circuit	1	237,782 P	224,860 P	95	4,694
MISSOURI State Total		237,782 *	224,860 *	95	4,694
MONTANA District	1	28,212 D	23,220 B		3,445
MONTANA Justice of the Peace	2	N/A	N/A		
MONTANA City	2	N/A	N/A		
MONTANA Municipal	2	N/A	N/A		
MONTANA State Total		28,212 *	23,220 *		3,445
NEBRASKA District	1	36,805 J	38,408 J	104	2,305
NEBRASKA County	2	57,514	57,592	100	3,601
NEBRASKA Workmen's Compensation ...	2	327	325	99	21
NEBRASKA State Total		94,646 *	96,325 *		5,926
NEVADA District	1	N/A	N/A		
NEVADA Justice	2	N/A	N/A		
NEVADA Municipal	2	N/A	N/A		
NEVADA State Total					
NEW HAMPSHIRE Superior	1	18,208 B	18,246 B	100	1,773
NEW HAMPSHIRE District	2	42,789	N/A		4,166
NEW HAMPSHIRE Probate	2	15,807	N/A		1,539
NEW HAMPSHIRE Municipal	2	479	N/A		47
NEW HAMPSHIRE State Total		77,283 *	18,246 *		7,525
NEW JERSEY Superior	1	624,828 J	619,617 J	99	8,200
NEW JERSEY Surrogates	2	N/A	N/A		
NEW JERSEY State Total		624,828 *	619,617 *	99	8,200

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TABLE 9: Reported total state trial court civil caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Total civil filings and qualifying footnotes	Total civil dispositions and qualifying footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a per- centage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
NEW MEXICO District	1	53,424 D	48,663 D	91	3,612
NEW MEXICO Magistrate	2	15,415	N/A		1,042
NEW MEXICO Probate	2	N/A	N/A		
Metropolitan Court of Bernalillo County, NEW MEXICO	2	9,237	7,983	86	625
NEW MEXICO State Total		78,076 *	56,646 *		5,279
NEW YORK Supreme and County Civil Court of the City of NEW YORK	1	284,568 D	169,638 D	60	1,601
NEW YORK Court of Claims	2	254,170	246,352	97	1,430
NEW YORK Surrogates'	2	2,290	2,172	95	13
NEW YORK Family	2	108,773	59,869 V		612
NEW YORK District and City	2	376,979	375,200	100	2,121
NEW YORK Town and Village	2	138,025	112,806	82	777
NEW YORK State Total		1,164,805 *	966,037 *	83	6,554
NORTH CAROLINA Superior	1	92,031	85,589	93	1,453
NORTH CAROLINA District	2	341,730 B	331,876 B	97	5,395
NORTH CAROLINA State Total		433,761 *	417,465 *	96	6,848
NORTH DAKOTA District	1	15,085 B	14,440 B	96	2,222
NORTH DAKOTA County	2	17,813 H	17,277 H	97	2,623
NORTH DAKOTA State Total		32,898 *	31,717 *	96	4,845
OHIO Court of Common Pleas	1	324,779 E	316,776 E	98	3,020
OHIO County	2	23,759	23,642	100	221
OHIO Municipal	2	342,714	331,311	97	3,187
OHIO Court of Claims	2	4,047	2,588	64	38
OHIO State Total		695,299 *	674,317 *	97	6,466
OKLAHOMA District	1	226,467 B	211,376 B	93	6,852
OKLAHOMA Court of Tax Review	2	N/A	N/A		
OKLAHOMA State Total		226,467 *	211,376 *	93	6,852
OREGON Circuit	1	79,268 D	77,335 P		2,938
OREGON Tax	1	N/A	N/A		
OREGON District	2	73,954	72,176	98	2,741
OREGON County	2	N/A	N/A		
OREGON Justice	2	N/A	N/A		
OREGON State Total		153,222 *	149,511 *	98	5,679
PENNSYLVANIA Court of Common Pleas	1	264,305 1	286,758		2,412
PENNSYLVANIA District Justice Court	2	198,615	191,305	96	1,671
Philadelphia Municipal Court, PENNSYLVANIA	2	101,345 C	102,336 C	101	853
Pittsburgh City Magistrates, PENNSYLVANIA	2	5,501			46
PENNSYLVANIA State Total		569,766 *	580,399 *		4,982

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TABLE 9: Reported total state trial court civil caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Total civil filings and qualifying footnotes	Total civil dispositions and qualifying footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a per- centage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
PUERTO RICO Superior	1	68,295 O	66,550 O	97	2,090
PUERTO RICO District	2	46,911 C	45,898 C	98	1,436
PUERTO RICO Total		115,206 *	112,448 •	98	3,526
RHODE ISLAND Superior	1	7,867 E	N/A		807
RHODE ISLAND Family	2	5,143 J	N/A		528
RHODE ISLAND District	2	33,770 I	27,261 I	81	3,464
RHODE ISLAND Probate	2	N/A	N/A		
RHODE ISLAND State Total		46,780 •	27,261 •		4,798
SOUTH CAROLINA Circuit	1	52,895 C	50,475 C	95	1,567
SOUTH CAROLINA Family	2	51,546 B	51,930 B	101	1,527
SOUTH CAROLINA Magistrate	2	N/A	111,271		3,296
SOUTH CAROLINA Probate	2	20,459	19,552	96	606
SOUTH CAROLINA State Total		124,900 *	233,228 *		6,996
SOUTH DAKOTA Circuit	1	42,510	35,505 I		6,004
SOUTH DAKOTA State Total		42,510	35,505 *	84	6,004
TENNESSEE Circuit, Criminal, and Chancery	1	106,890 D	96,643 D	90	2,225
TENNESSEE Probate	2	N/A	N/A		
TENNESSEE Juvenile	2	N/A	N/A		
TENNESSEE General Sessions	2	3,073 W	2,730 W	89	
TENNESSEE State Total		109,963 •	99,373 •	90	2,225
TEXAS District	1	419,434 D	458,875 D	109	2,514
TEXAS Municipal	2	561 I	561 I	100	3
TEXAS Justice of the Peace	2	268,337 V	194,786 V	73	
TEXAS County-Level	2	178,265 C	202,247 C	113	1,068
TEXAS State Total		866,597 •	856,469 •	99	3,586
UTAH District	1	33,042 C	42,537 C	129	1,985
UTAH Circuit	2	80,378	55,345	69	4,828
UTAH Justice of the Peace	2	3,562	3,538	99	214
UTAH State Total		116,982 •	101,420 •	87	7,026
VERMONT Superior	1	9,489 D	9,351 D	99	1,754
VERMONT District	1	19,007	18,255	96	3,513
VERMONT Probate	2	3,456 V	4,175		772
VERMONT State Total		31,952 •	31,781 *	99	6,039
VIRGINIA Circuit	1	84,408 B	77,886 B	92	1,459
VIRGINIA District	2	834,375	827,289	99	14,418
VIRGINIA State Total		918,783 •	905,175 •	99	15,877
WASHINGTON Superior	1	135,933 D	102,411 D	75	3,046
WASHINGTON District	2	101,814	85,546 C		2,281
WASHINGTON Municipal	2	704	N/A		16
WASHINGTON State Total		238,451 •	187,957 •		5,343

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TABLE 9: Reported total state trial court civil caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Total civil filings and qualifying footnotes	Total civil dispositions and qualifying footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a per- centage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
WEST VIRGINIA Circuit	1	41,107 B	45,183 J		2,142
WEST VIRGINIA Magistrate	2	49,638	50,559	102	2,587
WEST VIRGINIA State Total		90,745 *	95,742 *		4,729
WISCONSIN Circuit	1	343,755 D	338,078 D	98	7,184
WISCONSIN State Total		343,755 *	338,078 *	98	7,184
WYOMING District	1	9,694 D	10,416 D	107	1,912
WYOMING Justice of the Peace	2	4,334	4,137	95	855
WYOMING County	2	15,896	16,074	101	3,135
WYOMING State Total		29,924 *	30,627 *		5,902

NOTE: Mississippi is not included in this table because it did not report civil data for 1986, 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 "filings 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

QUALIFYING FOOTNOTES:

An absence of a qualifying footnote indicates that data are not incomplete or overinclusive.

*See the qualifying footnote for each court within the state. Each footnote will have impact on the state's total.

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

- Alaska--District Court
- Arizona--Superior Court
- Arkansas--Chancery and Probate Court
- California--Superior Court
- Delaware--Family Court
- District of Columbia--Superior Court
- Idaho--District Court
- Kansas--District Court
- Maine--Superior Court, District Court
- Minnesota--District Court

- Montana--District Court
- New Hampshire--Superior Court
- North Carolina--District Court
- North Dakota--District Court
- Oklahoma--District Court
- South Carolina--Family Court
- Virginia--Circuit Court
- West Virginia--Circuit Court

C: The following courts' data are overinclusive:

- Georgia--State Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include probation revocation hearings.
- Indiana--Municipal Court of Marion County--Total civil filed and disposed data include miscellaneous criminal cases.
- Pennsylvania--Philadelphia Municipal Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include some ordinance violation cases.
- Puerto Rico--District Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include transfers and re-opened 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 and disposed data include juvenile cases.
- Utah--District Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include some postconviction remedy proceedings.
- Washington--District Court--Total civil disposed data include some domestic relations cases from the Municipal Court.

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TABLE 9: Reported total state trial court civil caseload, 1986. (continued)

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--Superior 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.
- Connecticut--Superior Court--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.
- 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.
- Iowa--District Court--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.
- Kentucky--Circuit Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include some post-conviction remedy proceedings and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- Louisiana--District Court--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.
- Montana--District Court--Total civil filed data include appeals of trial court cases, reopened cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- New Mexico--District Court--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.
- Oregon--Circuit Court--Total civil filed data include criminal appeals cases and postconviction remedy proceedings 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.
- Vermont--Superior Court--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.
- Washington--Superior Court--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.
- 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.
- Wyoming--District Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include criminal appeals cases and postconviction remedy 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:
Ohio--Court of Common Pleas
Rhode Island--Superior Court

H: The following court's data include criminal appeals cases:
North Dakota--County Court

I: The following courts' data are 75% complete:
Arkansas--County Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include real property rights and miscellaneous civil cases and data from several counties.
--Municipal Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include data from approximately 25% of the courts.
--City Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include cases from several counties.
Georgia--Probate Court--Total civil filed data do not include cases from several counties.
--Magistrate Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include cases from several counties.
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."

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TABLE 9: Reported total state trial court civil caseload, 1986. (continued)

- 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."
- Kentucky--District Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include paternity/bastardy cases.
- Pennsylvania--Court of Common Pleas--Total civil filed data do not include some unclassified civil cases.
- Rhode Island--District Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include administrative agency appeals and mental health cases.
- South Dakota--Circuit Court--Total civil disposed data do not include adoption, miscellaneous domestic relations, estate, mental health and administrative agency appeals cases.
- Texas--Municipal Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include 24% of the caseload due to the reporting rate.
- J: The following courts' data are 75% complete and are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases:
- Nebraska--District Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include civil appeals and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- New Jersey--Superior Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include a few domestic relations cases 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 and adoption cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- West Virginia--Circuit Court--Total civil disposed data do not include trial court appeals and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- O: The following courts' data are 75% complete and are overinclusive:
- New York--Supreme and County Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include civil appeals cases.
- Puerto Rico--Superior Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include transfers and reopened cases but do not include estate cases.
- P: The following courts' data are 75% complete, overinclusive, and are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases:
- Connecticut--Superior Court--Total civil disposed data do not include some small claims cases, but do include postconviction remedy proceedings, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- Iowa--District Court--Total civil disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include a few domestic relations cases and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- Missouri--Circuit Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include postconviction remedy proceedings, but do not include some domestic relations cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- Oregon--Circuit Court--Total civil disposed data include criminal appeals and postconviction remedy proceedings but do not include adoption or mental health cases, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.
- V: The following courts' data are less than 75% complete:
- Massachusetts--Trial Court of the Commonwealth--Total civil disposed data do not include real property rights and small claims cases from the Housing Court Department and miscellaneous civil cases from the Probate/Family Court Department.
- Michigan--Probate Court--Total civil disposed data do not include paternity/bastardy, miscellaneous domestic relations, and mental health cases.
- New York--Surrogates' Court--Total civil disposed data do not include many estate cases.
- Texas--Justice of the Peace Court--Total civil filed and disposed data do not include 26% of the caseload due to the reporting rate.
- Vermont--Probate Court--Total civil filed data do not include mental health and miscellaneous civil cases, and some domestic relations and estate cases.
- W: The following court's data are less than 75% complete and are not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases:
- Tennessee--General Sessions Court--Total civil filed and disposed data include only domestic relations cases for 16 of 94 courts, and are not comparable with other state totals due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

TABLE 10: Reported Total State Trial Court Criminal Caseload, 1986

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Unit of count	Point of filing	Total criminal filings and qualifying footnotes		Total criminal dispositions and qualifying footnotes		Dispo- sitions as a percen- tage of filings	Filings per 100,000 adult popula- tion
ALABAMA Circuit	1	G	A	32,192	E	31,707	E	98	1,096
ALABAMA District	2	B	B	109,629	C	101,819	C	93	3,731
ALABAMA Municipal	2	M	B	N/A		N/A			
ALABAMA State Total				141,821	*	133,526	*	94	4,827
ALASKA Superior	1	B	A	2,658	M	2,590	M	97	734
ALASKA District	2	B	B	26,450	C	25,441	C	96	7,307
ALASKA State Total				29,108	*	28,031	*	96	8,041
ARIZONA Superior	1	D	A	23,184		20,912		90	963
ARIZONA Justice of the Peace	2	Z	B	59,380	1	50,644	1	85	2,466
ARIZONA Municipal	2	Z	B	190,250		178,052		94	7,901
ARIZONA State Total				272,814	*	249,608	*	91	11,329
ARKANSAS Circuit	1	A	A	29,878		30,186	C		1,730
ARKANSAS Municipal	2	A	B	140,141	0	105,787	0	75	8,115
ARKANSAS City	2	A	B	5,108	0	3,682	0	72	296
ARKANSAS Police	2	A	B	N/A		N/A			
ARKANSAS State Total				175,127	*	139,655	*	80	10,141
CALIFORNIA Superior	1	B	A	98,067		90,873		93	493
CALIFORNIA Municipal	2	B	B	816,490	0	698,446	0	86	4,109
CALIFORNIA Justice	2	B	B	58,679	0	49,415	0	84	295
CALIFORNIA State Total				973,236	*	838,734	*	86	4,898
COLORADO District, Denver Superior and Juvenile and Probate	1	D	G	16,963	C	16,414	C	97	707
COLORADO County	2	D	B	33,016	1	32,006	1	97	1,375
COLORADO State Total				49,979	*	48,420	*	97	2,082
CONNECTICUT Superior	1	E	A	143,719	L	141,585	L	99	5,912
CONNECTICUT State Total				143,719	*	141,585	*	99	5,912
DELAWARE Superior	1	B	A	4,642	E	4,172	E	90	981
DELAWARE Court of Common Pleas	2	A	B	17,841	1	17,521	1	98	3,772
Municipal Court of Wilmington, DELAWARE.	2	A	B	12,740	C	12,988	0	102	2,693
DELAWARE Family	2	B	B	3,172		2,940		93	671
DELAWARE Justice of the Peace	2	A	B	37,809	1	37,084	1	98	7,993
DELAWARE Alderman's	2	A	B	3,106	F	2,822	F	91	657
DELAWARE State Total				79,310	*	77,527	*	98	16,767
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Superior	1	B	G	37,820	L	38,281	L	101	7,750
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Total				37,820	*	38,281	*		7,750
FLORIDA Circuit	1	E	A	147,727		131,219		89	1,633
FLORIDA County	2	A	B	365,137		310,143		85	4,037
FLORIDA State Total				512,864		441,362		86	5,670

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TABLE 10: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris-diction	Unit of count	Point of filing	Total criminal filings and qualifying footnotes		Total criminal dispositions and qualifying footnotes		Dispo-sitions as a per-centage of filings	Filings per 100,000 adult popula-tion
GEORGIA Superior	1	G	A	55,129	0	57,559	0	104	1,255
GEORGIA State	2	G	A	113,056	1	105,072	1	93	2,575
GEORGIA Probate	2	B	A	5,149	V	4,915	V	95	
GEORGIA Municipal	2	M	M	N/A		N/A			
GEORGIA Civil	2	M	M	N/A		N/A			
GEORGIA Magistrate	2	B	B	N/A		N/A			
GEORGIA County Recorder's	2	M	M	N/A		N/A			
GEORGIA Municipal and City of Atlanta ..	2	M	M	N/A		N/A			
GEORGIA State Total				173,334	*	167,546	*	97	3,830
HAWAII Circuit	1	G	B	3,334	1	2,502	1	75	429
HAWAII District	2	A	C	29,551	1	28,937	1	98	3,803
HAWAII State Total				32,885	•	31,439	•	96	4,232
IDAHO District	1	D	F	50,916	0	50,280	0	99	7,368
IDAHO State Total				50,916	•	50,280	•	99	7,368
ILLINOIS Circuit	1	G	A	473,177	0	474,721	0	100	5,571
ILLINOIS State Total				473,177	•	474,721	*		5,571
INDIANA Superior and Circuit	1	B	A	56,893	1	44,262	1	78	1,413
INDIANA County	2	B	F	38,911	1	42,363	1	109	967
Municipal Court of Marion County, INDIANA	2	B	F	39,492	1	32,594	1	83	981
INDIANA City and Town	2	B	F	29,735		28,613		96	739
Small Claims Court of Marion County, INDIANA	2	I	I	750		695		93	19
INDIANA State Total				165,781	*	148,527	•	90	4,118
IOWA District	1	B	A	45,391	1	46,197	1	102	2,158
IOWA State Total				45,391	*	46,197	•		2,158
KANSAS District	1	B	G	33,249		34,644		104	1,833
KANSAS State Total				33,249		34,644			1,833
KENTUCKY Circuit	1	B	A	13,719	C	13,266	C	97	504
KENTUCKY District	2	B	F	175,858	0	169,063	0	96	6,465
KENTUCKY State Total				189,577	•	182,329	•	96	6,970
LOUISIANA District	1	Z	A	83,121	L	N/A			2,635
LOUISIANA City and Parish	2	B	F	145,906	X	118,372	X	81	4,625
LOUISIANA State Total				229,027	*	118,372	*		7,259
MAINE Superior	1	B	A	8,418	0	8,064	0	96	967
MAINE District	2	B	F	34,096	V	29,506	V	87	
MAINE State Total				42,514	•	37,570	•	88	967
MARYLAND Circuit	1	B	A	48,563	C	42,943	C	88	1,449
MARYLAND District	2	B	A	173,125		132,228	L		5,165
MARYLAND State Total				221,688	•	175,171	*	79	6,614

(continued on next page)

TABLE 10: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Unit of court	Point of filing	Total criminal filings and qualifying footnotes	Total criminal dispositions and qualifying footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a percen- tage of filings	Filings per 100,000 adult popula- tion
MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth: Superior Court Dept. ...	1	D	A	5,893	5,626	95	131
MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth: Housing, District, Boston Municipal and Juvenile Court Dept.	1	D	B	316,809 1	N/A		7,054
MASSACHUSETTS State Total				322,702 *	5,626 •		7,186
MICHIGAN Circuit	1	B	A	47,650	46,126	97	714
MICHIGAN District	2	B	B	227,309 0	223,262 0	98	3,406
MICHIGAN Municipal	2	B	B	2,849 0	2,341 0	82	43
MICHIGAN State Total				277,808 •	271,729 •	98	4,163
MINNESOTA District	1	B	B	158,190 F	152,924 F	97	5,096
MINNESOTA State Total				158,190 •	152,924 •	97	5,096
MISSOURI Circuit	1	Z	A	117,511	107,797	92	3,128
MISSOURI State Total				117,511	107,797	92	3,128
MONTANA District	1	G	A	3,147 C	3,563		606
MONTANA Justice of the Peace	2	B	B	N/A	N/A		
MONTANA City	2	B	B	N/A	N/A		
MONTANA Municipal	2	B	B	N/A	N/A		
MONTANA State Total				3,147 •	3,563		606
NEBRASKA District	1	B	A	5,966 C	6,040 C	101	510
NEBRASKA County	2	B	F	64,254 0	60,152 0	94	5,492
NEBRASKA State Total				70,220 •	66,192 •	94	6,002
NEVADA District	1	Z	A	N/A	N/A		
NEVADA Justice	2	Z	B	N/A	N/A		
NEVADA Municipal	2	Z	B	N/A	N/A		
NEVADA State Total				N/A	N/A		
NEW HAMPSHIRE Superior	1	A	A	7,682	7,287	95	1,002
NEW HAMPSHIRE District	2	A	B	41,381 K	N/A		5,395
NEW HAMPSHIRE Municipal	2	A	B	1,471 K	N/A		192
NEW HAMPSHIRE State Total				50,534 •	7,287		6,589
NEW JERSEY Superior	1	B	A	41,857	40,711	97	723
NEW JERSEY Municipal	2	B	B	377,521 F	356,716 F	94	6,521
NEW JERSEY State Total				419,378 *	397,427 *	95	7,244
NEW MEXICO District	1	E	B	9,713	9,102	94	939
NEW MEXICO Magistrate	2	E	B	67,028 C			6,476
Metropolitan Court of Bernalillo County, NEW MEXICO	2	E	B	52,298 0	56,278 0	108	5,053
NEW MEXICO State Total				129,039 •	65,380 •		12,468

(continued on next page)

TABLE 10: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Unit of count	Point of filing	Total criminal filings and qualifying footnotes	Total criminal dispositions and qualifying Footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a percen- tage of filings	Filings per 100,000 adult popula- tion
NEW YORK Supreme and County	1	E	A	56,356 M	55,497 M	98	421
Criminal Court of the City of NEW YORK .	2	E	D	265,719	240,364	90	1,983
NEW YORK District and City	2	E	D	215,981 F	204,650 F	95	1,612
NEW YORK Town and Village	2	E	B	N/A	N/A		
NEW YORK State Total				538,056 *	500,511 *	93	4,016
NORTH CAROLINA Superior	1	B	A	76,179	74,000	97	1,617
NORTH CAROLINA District	2	C	G	410,026 F	396,393 F	97	8,705
NORTH CAROLINA State Total				486,205 *	470,393 *	97	10,323
NORTH DAKOTA District	1	B	A	1,482 C	1,313 C	89	303
NORTH DAKOTA County	2	E	F	15,670 I	16,332 I	104	3,204
NORTH DAKOTA Municipal	2	B	B	N/A	N/A		
NORTH DAKOTA State Total				17,152 *	17,645 *		3,508
OHIO Court of Common Pleas	1	B	C	38,374	38,009	99	486
OHIO County	2	B	E	40,100 F	38,684 F	96	508
OHIO Municipal	2	B	E	366,871 F	376,429 F	103	4,645
OHIO Mayors'	2	M	M	N/A	N/A		
OHIO State Total				445,345 *	453,122 *		5,638
OKLAHOMA District	1	J	A	71,419 F	65,273 F	91	2,968
OKLAHOMA State Total				71,419 *	65,273 *	91	2,968
OREGON Circuit	1	E	G	22,533 M	21,731 M	96	1,120
OREGON District	2	E	G	72,927 K	67,604 K	93	3,625
OREGON Justice	2	E	B	N/A	N/A		
OREGON Municipal	2	A	B	N/A	N/A		
OREGON State Total				95,460 *	89,335 *	94	4,745
PENNSYLVANIA Court of Common Pleas	1	B	A	98,880 I	98,963 I	100	1,094
PENNSYLVANIA District Justice Court	2	B	B	420,018 F	364,668 F	87	4,647
Philadelphia Municipal Court, PENNSYLVANIA	2	B	B	19,738 I	19,691 I	100	218
Pittsburgh City Magistrates, PENNSYLVANIA	2	B	B	10,904 O	N/A		121
PENNSYLVANIA State Total				549,540 *	483,322 *		6,080
PUERTO RICO Superior	1	A	B	27,629 C	25,778 C	93	
PUERTO RICO District	2	A	B	53,294 O	53,220 O	100	
PUERTO RICO Total				80,923 *	78,998 *	98	
RHODE ISLAND Superior	1	D	A	5,522	5,404	98	738
RHODE ISLAND District	2	A	B	41,572 C	36,794 C	89	5,558
RHODE ISLAND State Total				47,094 *	42,198 *	90	6,296
SOUTH CAROLINA Circuit	1	B	A	48,057 M	46,859 M	98	1,970
SOUTH CAROLINA Magistrate	2	B	E	N/A	110,649 V		
SOUTH CAROLINA Municipal	2	B	E	67,224 K	N/A		2,756
SOUTH CAROLINA State Total				115,281 *	157,508 *		4,727

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TABLE 10: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Unit of count	Point of filing	Total criminal filings and qualifying footnotes	Total criminal dispositions and qualifying footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a percen- tage of filings	Filings per 100,000 adult popula- tion
SOUTH DAKOTA Circuit	1	B	B	33,827	17,662 V		6,633
SOUTH DAKOTA State Total				33,827	17,662 *		6,633
TENNESSEE Circuit, Criminal, and Chancery	1	Z	A	44,503 1	40,106 1	90	1,253
TENNESSEE General Sessions	2	M	M	N/A	N/A		
TENNESSEE Municipal	2	M	M	N/A	N/A		
TENNESSEE State Total				44,503 *	40,106 *	90	1,253
TEXAS District	1	B	A	128,612	146,074	114	1,094
TEXAS Municipal	2	A	B	472,992 1	343,257 1	73	4,024
TEXAS Justice of the Peace	2	A	B	555,580 V	368,080 V	66	
TEXAS County-Level	2	B	F	450,519	398,571 1		3,833
TEXAS State Total				1,607,703 *	1,255,982 *	78	8,950
UTAH District	1	J	A	5,055 C	7,787 C	154	483
UTAH Circuit	2	B	A	44,012 O	40,480 O	92	4,208
UTAH Justice of the Peace	2	B	B	47,109 C	41,305 C	88	4,504
UTAH State Total				96,176 *	89,572 *	93	9,195
VERMONT Superior	1	I	I	1	4	400	.3
VERMONT District	1	D	C	20,706 F	20,576 F	99	5,164
VERMONT State Total				20,707 *	20,580 *	99	5,164
VIRGINIA Circuit	1	A	A	71,283 F	67,944 F	95	1,639
VIRGINIA District	2	A	E	394,813 L	379,739 L	96	9,078
VIRGINIA State Total				466,096 *	447,683 *	96	10,717
WASHINGTON Superior	1	G	A	20,763	17,128	82	628
WASHINGTON District	2	C	B	111,102 C	N/A		2,555
WASHINGTON Municipal	2	C	B	83,609	N/A		2,528
WASHINGTON State Total				215,474 *	17,128		5,711
WEST VIRGINIA Circuit	1	J	A	6,931 E	6,445 O		490
WEST VIRGINIA Magistrate	2	J	E	136,553 K	127,476 K	93	9,650
WEST VIRGINIA Municipal	2	A	B	N/A	N/A		
WEST VIRGINIA State Total				143,484 *	133,921 *	93	10,140
WISCONSIN Circuit	1	D	C	66,329 1	59,172 1	89	1,888
WISCONSIN Municipal	2	A	B	N/A	N/A		
WISCONSIN State Total				66,329 *	59,172 *	89	1,888
WYOMING District	1	J	A	1,466 M	1,461 M	100	415
WYOMING Justice of the Peace	2	J	B	3,776	N/A		1,070
WYOMING Municipal	2	A	B	N/A	N/A		
WYOMING County	2	J	B	11,233	2,801 M		3,182
WYOMING State Total				16,475 *	4,262 *		4,667

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TABLE 10: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1986. (continued)

NOTE: Mississippi is not included in this table because it did not report criminal data for 1986, 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 "filings per 100,000 population" State Total figure may not equal the sum of the individual state courts due to rounding.

*See the qualifying footnote for each court within the state. Each footnote will have impact on the state's total.

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 filed and 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.
 Kentucky--Circuit Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include sentence review only and some postconviction remedy proceedings.
 Maryland--Circuit Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include some postconviction remedy proceedings.
 Montana--District Court--Total criminal filed data include reopened cases.
 Nebraska--District Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include civil appeals cases and postconviction remedy proceedings.
 New Mexico--Magistrate Court--Total criminal filed data include preliminary hearing proceedings.
 North Dakota--District Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include sentence review only and postconviction remedy proceedings.
 Puerto Rico--Superior Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include transfers and reopened cases.
 Rhode Island--District Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include preliminary hearing proceedings, moving traffic, and ordinance violation cases.
 Utah--District Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include some postconviction remedy and all sentence review only proceedings.
 --Justice of the Peace Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include traffic cases.
 Washington--District Court--Total criminal filed data include some Municipal Court cases.

E: The following courts' data include post-conviction remedy proceedings:
 Alabama--Circuit Court
 Delaware--Superior Court
 West Virginia--Circuit Court (filed data)

N/A = Data are not available.

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 components vary within the state

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)

QUALIFYING FOOTNOTES:

An absence of a qualifying footnote indicates that data are not incomplete or overinclusive.

(continued on next page)

TABLE 10: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1986. (continued)

- F: The following courts' data include ordinance violation cases:
 Delaware--Family Court
 Minnesota--District 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
 Vermont--District Court
 Virginia--Circuit Court
- i: The following courts' data are 75% complete:
 Arizona--Justice of the Peace Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include limited felony cases.
 Colorado--County Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include limited felony and DWI/DUI cases.
 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.
 Georgia--State Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include limited felony and 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.
 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.
 --Municipal Court of Marion County--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include miscellaneous criminal cases.
 Iowa--District Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include some misdemeanor cases.
 Massachusetts--Trial Court of the Commonwealth (Housing, District, Boston Municipal, and Juvenile Court Departments)--Total criminal filed data do not include felony/misdemeanor, DWI/DUI and miscellaneous criminal cases from the Boston Municipal Court Department.
 North Dakota--County Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include limited felony and criminal appeals cases.
 Pennsylvania--Court of Common Pleas--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include some criminal appeals cases.
 --Philadelphia Municipal Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include some misdemeanor and all limited felony cases.
- 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.
 Texas--Municipal Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include limited felony cases and represent a 76% reporting rate.
 --County-Level Courts--Total criminal disposed data do not include some criminal appeals cases.
 Wisconsin--Circuit Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data do not include criminal appeals and some DWI/DUI cases.
- K: The following courts' data do not include limited felony cases:
 New Hampshire--District Court--Municipal Court
 Oregon--District Court
 South Carolina--Municipal Court
 Washington--District Court
 West Virginia--Magistrate Court
- L: The following courts' data do not include DWI/DUI cases:
 Connecticut--Superior Court
 District of Columbia--Superior Court
 Louisiana--District Court--This figure is estimated by the State Court Administrator's Office on the basis that 70% of criminal cases reported (277,072) are traffic cases.
 Maryland--District Court (disposed data)
 Virginia--District Court
- M: The following courts' data do not include criminal appeals cases:
 Alaska--Superior Court
 New York--Supreme and County Court
 Oregon--Circuit Court
 South Carolina--Circuit Court
 Wyoming--District Court--County Court (disposed data)
- O: The following courts' data are 75% complete and are overinclusive:
 Arkansas--Municipal Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases, but do not include cases from several municipalities.
 --City Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include ordinance violation cases, but do not include data from all courts.
 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.
 --Justice Court--Total criminal filed and disposed data include preliminary hearing bindovers and transfers, and ordinance violation cases, but do not include DWI/DUI cases.

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TABLE 10: Reported total state trial court criminal caseload, 1986. (continued)

Delaware--Municipal Court of Wilmington--
Total criminal filed and disposed data
include ordinance violation cases, and a
few DWI/DUI cases, but do not include
limited felony cases.

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.

Idaho--District Court--Total criminal filed
and disposed data include ordinance
violation cases, postconviction remedy and
sentence review only proceedings, but do
not include felony and some DWI/DUI cases.

Illinois--Circuit Court--Total criminal filed
and disposed data include some preliminary
hearings and some ordinance violation
cases, but do not include DWI/DUI and
miscellaneous criminal cases.

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

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.

Michigan--District Court--Total criminal
filed and disposed data include ordinance
violation cases, but do not include DWI/DUI
cases.

--Municipal Court--Total criminal filed and
disposed data include ordinance violation
cases, but do not include DWI/DUI cases.

Nebraska--County Court--Total criminal data
include ordinance violations, but do not
include limited felony cases.

New Mexico--Metropolitan Court of Bernalillo
County--Total criminal filed and disposed
data include ordinance violation cases, but
do not include limited felony cases.

Pennsylvania--Pittsburgh City Magistrates
Court--Total criminal filed data include
ordinance violation cases, but do not
include limited felony and limited DWI/DUI
cases.

Puerto Rico--District Court--Total criminal
filed and disposed data include ordinance
violation cases, but do not include DWI/DUI
cases.

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

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

V: The following courts' data are less than 75%
complete:

Georgia--Probate Court--Total criminal
filed and disposed data do not include
DWI/DUI and most misdemeanor cases.

Maine--District Court--Total criminal filed
and disposed data do not include limited
felony, DWI/DUI and some misdemeanor
cases.

South Carolina--Magistrate Court--Total
criminal disposed data do not include
limited felony and DWI/DUI cases.

South Dakota--Circuit Court--Total criminal
disposed data do not include some
misdemeanor cases.

Texas--Justice of the Peace Court--Total
criminal filed and disposed data do not
include limited felony cases.

X: The following courts' data are less than 75%
complete and are overinclusive:

Louisiana--City and Parish Court--Total
criminal filed and disposed data include
ordinance violation cases, but do not
include DWI/DUI cases.

TABLE 11: Reported Total State Trial Court Traffic/Other Violation Caseload, 1986

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Park- ing	Total traffic fillings and qualifying footnotes	Total traffic dispositions and qualifying footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a percen- tage of fillings	Filings per 100,000 total population
ALABAMA District	2	1	236,628	219,604	93	5,838
ALABAMA Municipal	2	1	N/A	N/A		
ALABAMA State Total			236,628	219,604	93	5,838
ALASKA District	2	3	N/A	83,744 1		
ALASKA State Total			N/A	83,744 *		
ARIZONA Justice of the Peace	2	1	420,814 1	402,569 1	96	12,679
ARIZONA Municipal	2	1	757,050 1	743,517 1	98	22,810
ARIZONA State Total			1,177,864 *	1,146,086 *	97	35,489
ARKANSAS Municipal	2	1	322,066 V	216,172 V	67	
ARKANSAS City	2	1	15,649 V	9,444 V	60	
ARKANSAS Police	2	1	N/A	N/A		
ARKANSAS State Total			337,715 *	225,616 *	67	
CALIFORNIA Municipal	2	3	15,675,360 0	12,823,767 0	82	58,098
CALIFORNIA Justice	2	3	502,997 0	431,705 0	86	1,864
CALIFORNIA State total			16,178,357 *	13,255,472 *	82	59,962
COLORADO County	2	2	195,393 G	189,686 G	97	5,981
COLORADO Municipal	2	1	N/A	N/A		
COLORADO State Total			195,393 *	189,686 *	97	5,981
CONNECTICUT Superior	1	1	525,257 0	530,380 0	101	16,471
CONNECTICUT State Total			525,257 *	530,380 *		16,471
Municipal Court of Wilmington, DELAWARE	2	4	17,801 0	17,526 0	98	2,812
DELAWARE Family	2	2	459	472	103	73
DELAWARE Justice of the Peace	2	2	129,218 C	128,128 C	99	20,414
DELAWARE Alderman's	2	4	21,514 N	21,006 N	98	3,399
DELAWARE State Total			168,992 *	167,132 *	99	26,697
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Superior	1	3	23,256 G	23,146 G	100	3,721
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Total			23,256 *	23,146 *		3,721
FLORIDA County	2	1	2,966,230	2,845,940	96	25,407
FLORIDA State Total			2,966,230	2,845,940	96	25,407
GEORGIA Superior	1	2	6,969 0	6,982 0	100	114
GEORGIA State	2	2	231,429 C	223,942 C	97	3,791
GEORGIA Probate	2	2	190,528 X	185,695 X	97	
GEORGIA Juvenile	1	2	2,057	1,771	86	34
GEORGIA Magistrate	2	2	33,927 1	10,407 1	31	556
GEORGIA County Recorder's	2	1	N/A	N/A		
GEORGIA Municipal and City of Atlanta ..	2	1	N/A	N/A		
GEORGIA State Total			464,910 *	428,797 *	92	4,495

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TABLE 11: Reported total state trial court traffic/other violation caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Park- ing	Total traffic filings and qualifying footnotes	Total traffic dispositions and qualifying footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a percen- tage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
HAWAII Circuit	1	2	178 1	154 1	87	17
HAWAII District	2	4	908,362 C	849,137 C	93	85,453
HAWAII State Total			908,540 *	849,291 •	93	85,469
IDAHO District	1	3	215,841 V	216,604 V	100	
IDAHO State Total			215,841 •	216,604 •		
ILLINOIS Circuit	1	4	6,310,072 0	3,773,178 0	60	54,628
ILLINOIS State Total			6,310,072 •	3,773,178 •	60	54,628
INDIANA Superior and Circuit	1	3	172,501	168,495	98	3,135
INDIANA County	2	4	162,641	151,859	93	2,955
Municipal Court of Marion County, INDIANA	2	3	150,634	134,040	89	2,737
INDIANA City and Town	2	3	152,893	152,639	100	2,778
INDIANA State Total			638,669	607,033	95	11,606
IOWA District	1	3	686,348 C	682,390 C	99	24,082
IOWA State Total			686,348 •	682,390 •	99	24,082
KANSAS District	1	2	235,992 1	229,780 1	97	9,593
KANSAS Municipal	2	1	N/A	N/A		
KANSAS State Total			235,992 •	229,780 •	97	9,593
KENTUCKY District	2	3	279,498 N	280,405 N	100	7,495
KENTUCKY State Total			279,498 *	280,405 •		7,495
LOUISIANA District	1	1	193,951 G	N/A		4,308
LOUISIANA City and Parish	2	1	398,003 C	324,647 C	82	8,841
LOUISIANA Justice of the Peace	2	1	N/A	N/A		
LOUISIANA Mayor's	2	1	N/A	N/A		
LOUISIANA State Total			591,954 •	324,647 •		13,149
MAINE Superior	1	2	2,984 0	2,805 0	94	254
MAINE District	2	4	172,269 C	169,615 C	98	14,686
MAINE State Total			175,253 •	172,420 •	98	14,941
MARYLAND District	2	2	840,305	799,863 G		18,828
MARYLAND State Total			840,305	799,863 •	95	18,828
MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth	1	1	1,324,696 1	1,065,357 1	80	22,714
MASSACHUSETTS State Total			1,324,696 •	1,065,357 •	80	22,714
MICHIGAN District	2	4	2,343,720 0	2,153,915 0	92	25,631
MICHIGAN Municipal	2	4	38,354 0	38,382 0	100	419
MICHIGAN Probate	2	2	N/A	N/A		
MICHIGAN State Total			2,382,074 •	2,192,297 •	92	26,051

(continued on next page)

TABLE 11: Reported total state trial court traffic/other violation caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Park- ing	Total traffic filings and qualifying footnotes	Total traffic dispositions and qualifying footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a percen- tage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
MINNESOTA District	1	4	1,520,106 0	1,499,575 0	99	36,073
MINNESOTA State Total			1,520,106 *	1,499,575 *	99	36,073
MISSOURI Circuit	1	3	425,919 1	409,932 1	96	8,407
MISSOURI State Total			425,919 *	409,932 *	96	8,407
MONTANA Justice of the Peace	2	1	N/A	N/A		
MONTANA City	2	1	N/A	N/A		
MONTANA Municipal	2	1	N/A	N/A		
MONTANA State Total			N/A	N/A		
NEBRASKA County	2	1	275,970 1	282,079 1	102	17,281
NEBRASKA State Total			275,970 *	282,079 *		17,281
NEVADA Justice	2	1	N/A	N/A		
NEVADA Municipal	2	1	N/A	N/A		
NEVADA State Total			N/A	N/A		
NEW HAMPSHIRE District	2	4	264,856	N/A		25,789
NEW HAMPSHIRE Municipal	2	4	6,226	N/A		606
NEW HAMPSHIRE State Total			271,082	N/A		26,396
NEW JERSEY Municipal	2	4	5,100,863 N	4,271,680 N	84	66,940
NEW JERSEY State Total			5,100,863 *	4,271,680 *	84	66,940
NEW MEXICO Magistrate	2	3	32,580	N/A		2,203
NEW MEXICO Municipal	2	1	N/A	N/A		
Metropolitan Court of Bernalillo County, NEW MEXICO	2	4	353,566 N	226,876 1		23,906
NEW MEXICO State Total			386,146 *	226,876 *		26,109
Criminal Court of the City of NEW YORK . NEW YORK District and City	2	4	123,712 V	121,057 V	98	
NEW YORK Town and Village	2	4	N/A	1,024,466 N		
NEW YORK State Total	2	1	N/A	N/A		
			123,712 *	1,145,523 *		
NORTH CAROLINA District	2	3	895,340 N	813,632 1	91	14,135
NORTH CAROLINA State Total			895,340 *	813,632 *	91	14,135
NORTH DAKOTA District	1	4	415	415	100	61
NORTH DAKOTA County	2	1	56,122	56,122	100	8,265
NORTH DAKOTA Municipal	2	1	N/A	45,002 X		
NORTH DAKOTA State Total			56,537	101,539 *		8,327

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TABLE 11: Reported total state trial court traffic/other violation caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Park- ing	Total traffic filings and qualifying footnotes	Total traffic dispositions and qualifying footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a per- centage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
OHIO Court of Common Pleas	1	2	110,559	107,533	97	1,028
OHIO County	2	2	211,898 N	207,753 N	98	1,971
OHIO Municipal	2	2	1,462,124 N	1,446,981 N	99	13,597
OHIO Mayors'	2	1	N/A	N/A		
OHIO State Total			1,784,581 *	1,762,267 *	99	16,596
OKLAHOMA District	1	2	216,954 N	202,664 N	93	6,564
OKLAHOMA Municipal Criminal Court of Record	2	1	N/A	N/A		
OKLAHOMA Municipal Court Not of Record OKLAHOMA State Total	2	1	N/A 216,954 *	N/A 202,664 *	93	6,564
OREGON District	2	1	304,943	281,249	92	11,303
OREGON Justice	2	3	N/A	N/A		
OREGON Municipal	2	3	N/A	N/A		
OREGON State Total			304,943	281,249	92	11,303
PENNSYLVANIA District Justice Court Philadelphia Municipal Court, PENNSYLVANIA	2	4	1,250,396 N	1,183,595 N	95	10,518
Pittsburgh City Magistrates, PENNSYLVANIA	2	2	22,709 O	22,323 O	98	191
Philadelphia Traffic Court, PENNSYLVANIA	2	4	373,369 N	N/A		3,141
PENNSYLVANIA State Total	2	1	N/A 1,646,474 *	N/A 1,205,918 *		13,850
PUERTO RICO District	2	2	65,115 O	65,323 O	100	1,993
PUERTO RICO Municipal	2	1	N/A	N/A		
PUERTO RICO Total			65,115 *	65,323 *		1,993
RHODE ISLAND District	2	2	N/A	N/A		
RHODE ISLAND Municipal	2	1	N/A	N/A		
RHODE ISLAND State Total			N/A	N/A		
SOUTH CAROLINA Family	2	2	N/A	N/A		
SOUTH CAROLINA Magistrate	2	4	N/A	399,705 C		
SOUTH CAROLINA Municipal	2	4	297,041	N/A		8,799
SOUTH CAROLINA State Total			297,041	399,705 *		8,799
SOUTH DAKOTA Circuit	1	3	130,873	142,776 C		18,485
SOUTH DAKOTA State Total			130,873	142,776 *		18,485
TENNESSEE Circuit, Criminal, and Chancery	1	2	N/A	N/A		
TENNESSEE General Sessions	2	1	N/A	N/A		
TENNESSEE Municipal	2	1	N/A	N/A		
TENNESSEE State Total			N/A	N/A		
TEXAS Municipal	2	4	6,095,224 I	4,871,130 I	80	36,531
TEXAS Justice of the Peace	2	4	1,533,174 V	1,346,789 V	88	
TEXAS County-Level	2	2	19,160	63,364 C		115
TEXAS State Total			7,647,558 *	6,281,283 *	82	36,646

(continued on next page)

TABLE 11: Reported total state trial court traffic/other violation caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Park- ing	Total traffic filings and qualifying footnotes		Total traffic dispositions and qualifying footnotes		Dispo- sitions as a percen- tage of filings	Filings per 100,000 total population
UTAH Circuit	2	4	492,148	C	404,406	C	82	29,558
UTAH Justice of the Peace	2	4	263,727	I	253,722	I	96	15,839
UTAH Juvenile	2	2	N/A		N/A			
UTAH State Total			755,875	*	658,128	*	87	45,398
VERMONT District	1	2	115,126	N	106,924	N	93	21,280
VERMONT State Total			115,126	*	106,924	*	93	21,280
VIRGINIA Circuit	1	2	N/A		N/A			
VIRGINIA District	2	4	1,381,673	G	1,367,303	G	99	23,875
VIRGINIA State Total			1,381,673	*	1,367,303	*	99	23,875
WASHINGTON District	2	4	557,696		N/A			12,496
WASHINGTON Municipal	2	4	1,062,043		N/A			23,797
WASHINGTON State Total			1,619,739		N/A			36,293
WEST VIRGINIA Magistrate	2	2	106,561		104,954		98	5,553
WEST VIRGINIA Municipal	2	1	N/A		N/A			
WEST VIRGINIA State Total			106,561		104,954		98	5,553
WISCONSIN Circuit	1	3	141,255		139,581		99	2,952
WISCONSIN Municipal	2	3	N/A		325,896	V		
WISCONSIN State Total			141,255		465,477	*		2,952
WYOMING Justice of the Peace	2	1	26,339		29,910	C		5,195
WYOMING Municipal	2	1	N/A		N/A			
WYOMING County	2	1	81,858		87,785	C		16,146
WYOMING State Total			108,197		117,695	*		21,341

NOTE: Mississippi is not included in this table because it did not report traffic/other violation data for 1986, 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 "filings per 100,000 population" State Total figure may not equal the sum of the individual state courts due to rounding.

N/A = Data are not available.

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

QUALIFYING FOOTNOTES:

An absence of a qualifying footnote indicates that data are not incomplete or overinclusive.

*See the qualifying footnote for each court within the state. Each footnote will have impact on the state's total.

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.

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TABLE 11: Reported total state trial court traffic/other violation caseload, 1986. (continued)

<p>Georgia--State Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include most of the DWI/DUI cases.</p> <p>Hawaii--District Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include some misdemeanor cases.</p> <p>Iowa--District Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include some misdemeanor cases.</p> <p>Louisiana--City and Parish Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include DWI/DUI cases.</p> <p>Maine--District Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include some misdemeanor and all DWI/DUI cases.</p> <p>South Carolina--Magistrate Court--Total traffic/other violation disposed data include DWI/DUI and juvenile cases.</p> <p>South Dakota--Circuit Court--Total traffic/other violation disposed data include some misdemeanor and some criminal appeals cases.</p> <p>Texas--County-Level Courts--Total traffic/other violation disposed data include criminal appeals cases.</p> <p>Utah--Circuit Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include some miscellaneous criminal cases.</p> <p>Wyoming--Justice of the Peace Court--Total traffic/other violation disposed data include all criminal cases.</p> <p>--County Court--Total traffic/other violation disposed data include misdemeanor and DWI/DUI cases.</p>	<p>Massachusetts--Trial Court of the Commonwealth--Total traffic/other violation filed data do not include parking, and some miscellaneous traffic cases. Disposed data do not include parking, ordinance violation, some moving traffic, and some miscellaneous traffic cases.</p> <p>Missouri--Circuit Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include ordinance violation and parking cases heard by Municipal Judges.</p> <p>Nebraska--County Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include ordinance violation or parking cases.</p> <p>New Mexico--Metropolitan Court of Bernalillo County--Total traffic/other violation disposed data do not include ordinance violations and some miscellaneous traffic cases.</p> <p>North Carolina--District Court--Total traffic/other data disposed do not include ordinance violations and some miscellaneous traffic cases.</p> <p>Texas--Municipal Court--Total traffic/other violation data do not include some cases due to a reporting rate of only 76%.</p> <p>Utah--Justice of the Peace Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include some moving traffic cases.</p>
<p>G: The following courts' data include DWI/DUI cases:</p> <p>Colorado--County Court</p> <p>Louisiana--District Court--This figure is estimated by the State Court Administrator's Office on the basis that 70% of criminal cases reported (277,072) are traffic cases.</p> <p>District of Columbia--Superior Court</p> <p>Virginia--District Court</p> <p>Maryland--District Court (disposed data)</p>	<p>N: The following courts' data do not include ordinance violation cases:</p> <p>Delaware--Alderman's Court</p> <p>Kentucky--District Court</p> <p>New Jersey--Municipal Court</p> <p>New Mexico--Metropolitan Court of Bernalillo County (filed data)</p> <p>New York--District and City Court (disposed data)</p> <p>North Carolina--District Court (filed data)</p> <p>Ohio--County Court--Municipal Court</p> <p>Oklahoma--District Court</p> <p>Pennsylvania--District Justice Court--Pittsburgh City Magistrates</p> <p>Vermont--District Court</p>
<p>I: The following courts' data are 75% complete:</p> <p>Alaska--District Court--Total traffic/other violation disposed data do not include some moving traffic violation cases and all ordinance violation cases.</p> <p>Arizona--Justice of the Peace--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include parking and miscellaneous traffic cases.</p> <p>--Municipal Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include ordinance violation, parking and miscellaneous traffic cases.</p> <p>Georgia--Magistrate Court--Total traffic/other violation data do not include cases from 19 counties.</p> <p>Hawaii--Circuit Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include reopened prior cases reported with the civil data.</p> <p>Kansas--District Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include juvenile traffic cases.</p>	<p>O: The following courts' data are 75% complete and are overinclusive:</p> <p>California--Municipal Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include DWI/DUI cases, but do not include some ordinance violation cases.</p> <p>--Justice Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include DWI/DUI cases, but do not include some ordinance violation cases.</p>

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TABLE 11: Reported total state trial court traffic caseload, 1986. (continued)

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

Delaware--Municipal Court of Wilmington--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include most 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.

Illinois--Circuit Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include DWI/DUI cases, but do not include ordinance violation cases from Cook County and parking cases from anywhere but Cook County.

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.

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

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

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

Pennsylvania--Philadelphia Municipal Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include some misdemeanors but do not include all ordinance violation cases.

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

V: The following courts' data are less than 75% complete:

Arkansas--Municipal Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include ordinance violation and parking cases, and are missing all data from several municipalities.

--City Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include ordinance violation and parking cases and are missing all traffic data from several courts.

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

New York--Criminal Court of the City of New York--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data do not include moving traffic, miscellaneous traffic, and some ordinance violation cases.

Texas--Justice of the Peace Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data represent a reporting rate of 74%.

Wisconsin--Municipal Court--Total traffic/other violation disposed data represent only 144 of the 203 municipal courts.

X: The following courts' data are less than 75% complete and are overinclusive:

Georgia--Probate Court--Total traffic/other violation filed and disposed data include DWI/DUI cases but represent a traffic data reporting rate of less than 75%.

North Dakota--Municipal Court--Total traffic/other violation disposed data include DWI/DUI cases, but do not include ordinance violation or parking cases.

TABLE 12: Reported Total State Trial Court Juvenile Caseload, 1986

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Point of filing	Total juvenile filings and qualifying footnotes	Total juvenile dispositions and qualify- ing footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a per- centage of filings	Filings per 100,000 juvenile population
ALABAMA Circuit	1	A	18,192 C	22,921 C	126	1,632
ALABAMA District	2	A	31,892	29,498	92	2,860
ALABAMA State Total			50,084 •	52,419 •		4,492
ALASKA Superior	1	C	1,907	1,474	77	1,115
ALASKA District	2	I	143	73	51	84
ALASKA State Total			2,050	1,547	75	1,199
ARIZONA Superior	1	C	11,453	7,940	69	1,257
ARIZONA State Total			11,453	7,940	69	1,257
ARKANSAS County	2	B	8,659 1	8,882 1	103	1,342
ARKANSAS State Total			8,659 •	8,882 •		1,342
CALIFORNIA Superior	1	C	86,545	69,849	81	1,217
CALIFORNIA State Total			86,545	69,849	81	1,217
COLORADO District, Denver Superior and Juvenile and Probate	1	A	15,129	13,251	88	1,747
COLORADO State Total			15,129	13,251	88	1,747
CONNECTICUT Superior	1	F	12,619	12,643	100	1,665
CONNECTICUT State Total			12,619	12,643		1,665
DELAWARE Family	2	C	6,237 V	5,931 V	95	
DELAWARE State Total			6,237 *	5,931 •	95	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Superior	1	B	12,508	12,440	99	9,130
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Total			12,508	12,440	99	9,130
FLORIDA Circuit	1	A	88,104	59,322	67	3,350
FLORIDA State Total			88,104	59,322	67	3,350
GEORGIA Juvenile	1	A	39,731	35,473	89	2,319
GEORGIA State Total			39,731	35,473	89	2,319
HAWAII Circuit	1	F	15,415	13,102	85	5,390
HAWAII State Total			15,415	13,102	85	5,390
IDAHO District	1	C	6,680	6,935	104	2,148
IDAHO State Total			6,680	6,935		2,148
ILLINOIS Circuit	1	C	28,525	27,536	97	933
ILLINOIS State Total			28,525	27,536	97	933

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TABLE 12: Reported total state trial court juvenile caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Point of filing	Total juvenile filings and qualifying footnotes	Total juvenile dispositions and qualify- ing footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a per- centage of filings	Filings per 100,000 juvenile population
INDIANA Superior and Circuit	1	C	30,469 C	28,362 C	93	2,063
INDIANA Probate	2	C	N/A	N/A		
INDIANA State Total			30,469 *	28,362 *	93	2,063
IOWA District	1	A	6,352	N/A		850
IOWA State Total			6,352	N/A		850
KANSAS District	1	A	11,823 C	10,882 C	92	1,830
KANSAS State Total			11,823 *	10,882 *	92	1,830
KENTUCKY District	2	A	39,254 C	34,780 C	89	3,890
KENTUCKY State Total			39,254 *	34,780 *	89	3,890
LOUISIANA District	1	C	17,959	N/A		1,333
LOUISIANA Family and Juvenile	1	C	29,076 C	N/A		2,159
LOUISIANA City and Parish	2	C	10,599	10,009	94	787
LOUISIANA State Total			57,634 *	10,009		4,279
MAINE District	2	C	3,840	3,392	88	1,272
MAINE State Total			3,840	3,392	88	1,272
MARYLAND Circuit	1	C	30,641	28,937	94	2,758
MARYLAND District	2	C	3,683	3,770	102	332
MARYLAND State Total			34,324	32,707	95	3,089
MASSACHUSETTS Trial Court of the Commonwealth	1	C	45,438	23,942 V		3,388
MASSACHUSETTS State Total			45,438	23,942 *		3,388
MICHIGAN Probate	2	C	17,322 O	N/A		701
MICHIGAN State Total			17,322 *	N/A		701
MINNESOTA District	1	C	52,709	51,970	99	47,486
MINNESOTA State Total			52,709	51,970	99	47,486
MISSOURI Circuit	1	C	19,130 C	18,752 C	98	1,461
MISSOURI State Total			19,130 *	18,752 *	98	1,461
MONTANA District	1	C	1,381 C	1,127		488
MONTANA State Total			1,381 *	1,127		488
NEBRASKA County	2	C	3,419	3,479	102	801
NEBRASKA Separate Juvenile	2	C	1,979	N/A		464
NEBRASKA State Total			5,398	3,479		1,264
NEVADA District	1	C	N/A	N/A		
NEVADA State Total			N/A	N/A		

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TABLE 12: Reported total state trial court juvenile caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Point of filing	Total juvenile filings and qualifying footnotes	Total juvenile dispositions and qualify- ing footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a per- centage of filings	Filings per 100,000 juvenile population
NEW HAMPSHIRE District	2	C	6,790	N/A		2,612
NEW HAMPSHIRE State Total			6,790	N/A		2,612
NEW JERSEY Superior	1	C	109,197 C	107,705 C	99	5,964
NEW JERSEY State Total			109,197 *	107,705 *	99	5,964
NEW MEXICO District	1	C	7,763	7,298	94	1,748
NEW MEXICO State Total			7,763	7,298	94	1,748
NEW YORK Family	2	C	44,851 C	45,651 C	102	1,025
NEW YORK State Total			44,851 *	45,651 *		1,025
NORTH CAROLINA District	2	C	22,537	24,976	111	1,388
NORTH CAROLINA State Total			22,537	24,976		1,388
NORTH DAKOTA District	1	C	1,441	1,441	100	758
NORTH DAKOTA State Total			1,441	1,441		758
OHIO Court of Common Pleas	1	E	116,028	114,676	99	4,065
OHIO State Total			116,028	114,676	99	4,065
OKLAHOMA District	1	G	N/A	N/A		
OKLAHOMA State Total			N/A	N/A		
OREGON Circuit	1	C	16,348 1	N/A		2,383
OREGON County	2	C	N/A	N/A		
OREGON State Total			16,348 *	N/A		2,383
PENNSYLVANIA Court of Common Pleas	1	F	48,384	47,852	99	1,698
PENNSYLVANIA State Total			48,384	47,852	99	1,698
PUERTO RICO Superior	1	C	5,243 C	4,977 C	95	
PUERTO RICO Total			5,243 *	4,977 *	95	
RHODE ISLAND Family	2	F	6,570	N/A		2,894
RHODE ISLAND State Total			6,570	N/A		2,894
SOUTH CAROLINA Family	2	C	12,235 C	12,119 C	99	1,306
SOUTH CAROLINA Magistrate	2	I	N/A	N/A		
SOUTH CAROLINA State Total			12,235 *	12,119 *	99	1,306
SOUTH DAKOTA Circuit	1	B	2,466	N/A		1,245
SOUTH DAKOTA State Total			2,466	N/A		1,245
TENNESSEE Juvenile	2	B	N/A	N/A		
TENNESSEE General Sessions	2	B	N/A	N/A		
TENNESSEE State Total						

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TABLE 12: Reported total state trial court juvenile caseload, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Point of filing	Total juvenile filings and qualifying footnotes	Total juvenile dispositions and qualify- ing footnotes	Dispo- sitions as a per- centage of filings	Filings per 100,000 juvenile population
TEXAS District	1	C	11,625 1	12,457 1	107	236
TEXAS County-Level	2	C	2,863 V	2,979 V	104	
TEXAS State Total			14,488 *	15,436 *		
UTAH Juvenile	2	C	N/A	N/A		
UTAH State Total			N/A	N/A		
VERMONT District	1	C	1,853	1,846	100	1,324
VERMONT State Total			1,853	1,846		1,324
VIRGINIA District	2	A	82,213	76,321	93	5,717
VIRGINIA State Total			82,213	76,321	93	5,717
WASHINGTON Superior	1	A	22,514	21,086	94	1,948
WASHINGTON State Total			22,514	21,086	94	1,948
WEST VIRGINIA Circuit	1	C	6,255	6,357	102	1,241
WEST VIRGINIA State Total			6,255	6,357		1,241
WISCONSIN Circuit	1	C	18,329	18,219	99	1,442
WISCONSIN State Total			18,329	18,219	99	1,442
WYOMING District	1	C	766	N/A		497
WYOMING State Total			766	N/A		497

NOTE: Mississippi is not included in this table because it did not report juvenile data for 1986, 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 "filings per 100,000 population" State Total figure may not equal the sum of the individual state courts due to rounding.

N/A = Data are not available.

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

(continued on next page)

TABLE 12: Reported total state trial court juvenile caseload, 1986. (continued)

QUALIFYING FOOTNOTES:

An absence of a qualifying footnote indicates that data are not incomplete or overinclusive.

• See the qualifying footnote for each court within the state. Each footnote will have impact on the state's total.

- C: The following courts' data are overinclusive:
- Alabama--Circuit Court--Total juvenile filed and disposed data include some domestic relations cases.
 - Indiana--Superior and Circuit Court--Total juvenile filed and disposed data include 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.
 - Missouri--Circuit Court--Total juvenile filed and disposed data include adoption and termination of parental rights cases.
 - Montana--District Court--Total juvenile filed data include reopened cases.
 - 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.
 - Puerto Rico--Superior Court--Total juvenile filed and disposed data include transfers and reopened cases.
 - South Carolina--Family Court--Total juvenile filed and disposed data include traffic/other violation cases.

- I: The following courts' data are 75% complete:
- Arkansas--County Court--Total juvenile filed and disposed data do not include cases from several counties.
 - Oregon--Circuit Court--Total juvenile filed data do not include petitions filed in Marion County.
 - Texas--District Court--Total juvenile filed and disposed data do not include child-victim petitions.

- O: The following court's data are 75% complete and are overinclusive:
- Michigan--Probate Court--Total juvenile filed data include traffic/other violation cases, but do not include status petitions.

- V: The following courts' data are less than 75% complete:
- Delaware--Family Court--Total juvenile filed and disposed data do not include status petitions and child-victim petitions.
 - Massachusetts--Trial Court of the Commonwealth--Total juvenile disposed data do not include any cases from the Juvenile Court Department and appeals from the District Court Department.
 - Texas--County-Level Courts--Total juvenile filed and disposed data do not include child-victim petitions.

Part V

Figures

FIGURE A: Reporting Periods for All State Trial Courts, 1986

State	Reporting periods			
	January 1, 1986 to December 31, 1986	July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986	September 1, 1985 to August 31, 1986	October 1, 1985 to September 30, 1986
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, 1985 - July 31, 1986)	
Hawaii		X		
Idaho	X			
Illinois	X			
Indiana	X			
Iowa	X			
Kansas		X		
Kentucky		X		
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 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		

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FIGURE A: Reporting periods for all state courts, 1986. (continued)

State	Reporting periods			
	January 1, 1986 to December 31, 1986	July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986	September 1, 1985 to August 31, 1986	October 1, 1985 to September 30, 1986
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	
Utah	X Supreme Court	X Trial Courts		
Vermont		X		
Virginia	X			
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 1986 State Trial and Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide profiles and State Administrative Offices of the Courts.

FIGURE B: Methods of Counting Cases in State Appellate Courts, 1986

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*	X*	0	X*	X (except industrial cases & civil petition for special action)	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
Courts of Appeal	IAC	0	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
COLORADO:										
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	0	X	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 (if motion to reconsider)	0	X (if new appeal)
Appellate Court	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	0	X (if remand by COLR)	0	X (all others reopened)
DELAWARE:										
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0

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FIGURE B: Methods of counting cases in state appellate courts, 1986. (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
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Court of Appeals	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
FLORIDA: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	IAC	X	0	0
District Court of Appeals	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	(Adm. Agg. 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	X (original proceeding)	0	0	X
Intermediate Court of Appeals	IAC	0	X	0	0	0	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	X	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 and/or sentence over 10 years)	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

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FIGURE B: Methods of counting cases in state appellate court, 1986. (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
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
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	0	0	0	X*	X	X (COLR if review is sought from IAC)	X	0	0
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
LOUISIANA:										
Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	0	0	X	X	0	0
Court of Appeals	IAC	0	X	0	0	0	X	X	0	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

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FIGURE B: Methods of counting cases in state appellate courts, 1986. (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
MICHIGAN: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	0	X	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		
MISSOURI: Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
Court of Appeals	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

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FIGURE B: Methods of counting cases in state appellate courts, 1986. (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
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	X	0	X	0	0
Court of Appeals	IAC	0	0	0	(within 30 days of notice) X	X	0	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
NEW YORK:										
Court of Appeals	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	X
Appellate Divisions of Supreme Court	IAC	0	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	X (if re-mand for new trial)
Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	IAC	0	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA:										
Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	0	X	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 reconsidering dismissal)	X	0
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

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FIGURE B: Methods of counting cases in state appellate courts, 1986. (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? Yes, or frequently as new case		
		Notice of appeal	Filing of the trial record	Record plus briefs	Other point	Trial court	Appellate court	No	Rarely	as new case
OKLAHOMA:										
Supreme Court	COLR	X*	0	0	0	X	0	X*	0	X*
Court of Criminal Appeals	COLR	0	X (notice plus transcript)	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 (discretionary certiorari granted)	X*	X*	X (if reinstated to enforce 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
SOUTH CAROLINA:										
Supreme Court	COLR	0	X	0	0	X	X	X	0	0
Court of Appeals	IAC	0	0	0	TRANSFER	X	0	X	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA:										
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	0

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FIGURE B: Methods of counting cases in state appellate courts, 1986. (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
TENNESSEE:										
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	0	X	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
Court of Appeals	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	X	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
Court of Criminal Appeals	COLR	0	0	0	any first filing	X	X (Court of Crim. Appeals)	IDENTIFIED SEPARATELY		
Court of Appeals	IAC	X (Civil only)	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	0	0	0	X (Petition for appeal)	0	X	X	0	0
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	X
WASHINGTON:										
Supreme Court	COLR	X	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	X
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	X

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FIGURE B: Methods of counting cases in state appellate courts, 1986. (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	When accepted by court	0	X	0	0	X
Court of Appeals	IAC	X	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	X
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.

Kentucky--Cases are counted at either the filing of the brief or request for intermediate relief.

Source: Data were gathered from the 1986 State Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide profiles and State Administrative Offices of the Courts.

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 appeals after 1/1/87.

FIGURE C: Dollar Amount Jurisdiction for Original Tort, Contract, Real Property Rights, and Small Claims Filings in State Trial Courts, 1986

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
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/\$25,000	\$5,000	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	\$25,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Municipal Court	L	--	0/\$25,000	\$1,500	No	Yes	No
Justice Court	L	--	0/\$25,000	\$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	--	\$1,500	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	--	0/ \$2,500	\$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, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Unlimited dollar amount torts, contracts, real property Minimum/maximum	Limited dollar amount torts, contracts real property Minimum/maximum	Small claims			
				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	--	No max	Yes	No	Yes
State Court	L	0/No maximum (No real property)	--	No max	Yes	Yes	Yes
Civil Court	L	--	0/ \$7,500- 25,000	\$7,500- \$25,000	No	Yes	Yes
Magistrate Court	L	--	0/ \$2,500 (No real property)	\$2,500	No	Yes	Yes
Municipal Court	L	--	0/ \$7,500	\$7,500	No	Yes	Yes
HAWAII:							
Circuit Court	G	\$5,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0/\$10,000 (No maximum in summary posses- sion or eject- ment)	\$2,500 (Except in residential security de- posit cases.	No	Yes	Yes
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/\$10,000	\$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	--	\$1,000	No	Yes	No

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FIGURE C: Dollar amount jurisdiction for original tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims filings in state trial courts, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Unlimited dollar amount torts, contracts, real property Minimum/maximum	Limited dollar amount torts, contracts real property Minimum/maximum	Small claims			
				Maximum dollar amount	Jury trials	Summary proce- dures	Lawyers per- mitted
KENTUCKY:							
Circuit Court	G	\$2,500/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0/ \$2,500	\$1,000	No	Yes	Yes
LOUISIANA:							
District Court	G	0/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
City Court, Parish Court	L	--	0/ \$5,000	\$2,000	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	0/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Housing Court Dept.	G	0/No maximum	--	\$1,500	No	No	Yes
District Court Dept.	G	0/No maximum	--	\$1,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
Boston Municipal Court Dept.	G	0/No maximum	--	\$1,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
MICHIGAN:							
Circuit Court	G	\$10,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0/\$10,000	\$1,500	No	Yes	No
Municipal Court	L	--	0/ \$1,500	\$1,500	No	Yes	No
MINNESOTA:							
District Court	G	0/No maximum	--	\$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	Yes
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

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FIGURE C: Dollar amount jurisdiction for original tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims filings in state trial courts, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Unlimited dollar amount torts, contracts, real property Minimum/maximum	Limited dollar amount torts, contracts real property Minimum/maximum	Small claims			
				Maximum dollar amount	Jury trials	Summary proce- dures	Lawyers per- mitted
NEBRASKA:							
District Court	G	0/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
County Court	L	--	0/\$10,000 (\$5,000 for real property)	\$1,500	No	Yes	No
NEVADA:							
District Court	G	\$1,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Justice Court	L	--	0/ \$2,500	\$1,500	No	Yes	Yes
Municipal Court	L	--	0/ \$2,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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	No	Yes	Yes
					(only landlord-tenant, and small claims)		
NEW JERSEY:							
Superior Court (Law Division and Chancery Division)	G	0/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
(Law Division, Special Civil Part)	L	--	0/ \$5,000	\$1,000	No	Yes	Yes
NEW MEXICO:							
District Court	G	0/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Magistrate Court	L	--	0/ \$2,000	--	--	--	--
Metropolitan Court of Bernalillo County	L	--	0/ \$5,000	--	--	--	--
NEW YORK:							
Supreme Court	G	0/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
County Court	G	--	0/\$25,000	--	--	--	--
Civil Court of the City of New York	L	--	0/\$25,000	\$1,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
City Court	L	--	0/ \$500- \$15,000	\$1,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
District Court	L	--	0/\$15,000	\$1,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
Court of Claims	L	0/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Town Court and Village Justice Court	L	--	0/ \$3,000	\$1,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
NORTH CAROLINA:							
Superior Court	G	\$10,000/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
District Court	L	--	0/\$10,000	\$1,500	No	Yes	Yes
NORTH DAKOTA:							
District Court	G	0/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
County Court	L	--	0/\$10,000	\$2,000	No	Yes	Varies

(continued on next page)

FIGURE C: Dollar amount jurisdiction for original tort, contract, real property rights, and small claims filings in state trial courts, 1986. (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
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	L	--	\$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/No maximum (Forcible entry, detainer, and in actions to recover personal property)	0/\$10,000 (All civil actions in counties with population under 700,000) 0/\$15,000 (All civil actions in counties with population over 700,000)	\$25,000	No	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, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Unlimited dollar amount torts, contracts, real property Minimum/maximum	Limited dollar amount torts, contracts real property Minimum/maximum	Small claims			
				Maximum dollar amount	Jury trials	Summary procedures	Lawyers permitted
TEXAS:							
District Court	G	\$500/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
County Court at Law, Constitutional County Court	L	--	\$200/varies	--	--	--	--
Justice of the Peace Court	L	--	/ \$2,500 (No max. in real property)	\$1,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
UTAH:							
District Court	G	0/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
Circuit Court	L	--	0/\$10,000	\$1,000	No	Yes	Yes
Justice of the Peace Court	L	--	0/ \$1,000	\$1,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
VERMONT:							
Superior Court	G	\$200/No maximum	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--
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 1986 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide profiles, and State Administrative Offices of the Courts.

FIGURE D: Criminal Case Unit of Count Used by State Trial Courts, 1986

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)	One or more incl- dents
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				X
Justice of the Peace Court	L	Complaint			Varies with prosecutor*		
Municipal Court	L	Complaint			Varies with prosecutor*		
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/informa- tion for cases coming up from County Court.	X				X
County Court	L	Complaint/summons	X				X
CONNECTICUT:							
Superior Court	G	Information	X			(Varies among local police departments)	
DELAWARE:							
Superior Court	G	Information/indictment	X			X	
Family Court	L	Complaint/petition	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	

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FIGURE D: Criminal case unit of count used by state trial courts, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	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 (unlimited # of charges)
FLORIDA:						
Circuit Court	G	Information/indictment	X			(Prosecutor decides)
County Court	L	Complaint	X	X		
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	First appearance/information	X	X		
IDAHO:						
District Court (Magistrates Division)	G	Information	X			X
	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 consistent)
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

(continued on next page)

FIGURE D: Criminal case unit of count used by state trial courts, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Point of counting a criminal case	Number of defendants One or One more	Contents of charging document		
				Single charge	Single incident (set # of charges per case)	Single incident (unlim- ited # of charges)
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
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
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			X (not con- sistently observed statewide)
County Court	L	Information/complaint	X			X

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FIGURE D: Criminal case unit of count used by state trial courts, 1986. (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)
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		
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 (May vary with prosecutor)
Magistrate Court	L	Complaint	X			X
Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court	L	Complaint	X			X
NEW YORK:						
Supreme Court	G	Defendant/Indictment	X	Varies depending on prosecutor		
County Court	L	Defendant/Indictment	X	Varies depending on prosecutor		
Criminal Court of the City of New York	L	Docket number	X	Varies depending on prosecutor		
District Court and City Court	L	Docket number	X	Varies depending on prosecutor		
Town Court and Village Justice Court	L	Complaint	X	Varies depending on prosecutor		
NORTH CAROLINA:						
Superior Court	G	Indictment/information	X			X
District Court	L	Warrant/summons (includes citations, Magistrates order, misdemeanor statement of charges)	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				

(continued on next page)

FIGURE D: Criminal case unit of count used by state trial courts, 1986. (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)
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		
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
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		

(continued on next page)

FIGURE D: Criminal case unit of count used by the state trial courts, 1986. (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)	One or more incidents	
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				
WISCONSIN:									
Circuit Court	G	Initial appearance	X						X
Municipal Court	L	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.

FOOTNOTES

*Arizona--Varies in Limited Jurisdiction courts.
Prosecutor can file either long or short form.
Long form can involve one or more defendants and/
or charges; short form involves one defendant and
a single charge.

**Wisconsin--Municipal Court--First offense DWI/DUI
cases only.

Source: Data were gathered from the 1986 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide profiles, and State
Administrative Offices of the Courts.

FIGURE E: Juvenile Unit of Count Used in State Trial Courts, 1986

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		18
District Court	L		X	X		18
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 (Jurisdiction may be retained until full term of the order expires, provided term does not extend beyond time juvenile reaches age 20)

(continued on next page)

FIGURE E: Juvenile unit of count used in state trial courts, 1986. (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	
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)
INDIANA:						
Superior Court and Circuit Court	G		X	X		18
Probate Court	L		X	X		18
IOWA:						
District Court	G		X		Disposition data are not collected	18
KANSAS:						
District Court	G		X		X	18 14 (for traffic violation) 16 (for fish and game or charged with felony with two prior juvenile adjudications, which would be considered a felony)
KENTUCKY:						
District Court	L		X	X		18
LOUISIANA:						
District Court	G		X	X		17
Family Court and Juvenile Court	G		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

(continued on next page)

FIGURE E: Juvenile unit of count used in state trial courts, 1986. (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	
MARYLAND:						
Circuit Court	G		X		X	18
District Court	L		X		X	18
MASSACHUSETTS:						
Trial Court of the Commonwealth:						
District Court Dept.	G		X	X		17
Juvenile Court Dept.			X	X		17
MICHIGAN:						
Probate Court	L		X		X	17
MINNESOTA:						
District Court	G		X	X		18
MISSISSIPPI (Data are unavailable)						
MISSOURI:						
Circuit Court	G		X	X		17
MONTANA:						
District Court	G		X		X	18
NEBRASKA:						
Separate Juvenile Court	L		X		X	18
County Court	L		X		X	18
NEVADA:						
District Court	G		X		X	18
NEW HAMPSHIRE:						
District Court	L		X		X	18 16 (for traffic violation) 15 (for some felony charges)
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 and kidnapping)

(continued on next page)

FIGURE E: Juvenile unit of count used in state trial courts, 1986. (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	
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		(Dispositions are not counted)	18
County Court	L		X			18
PENNSYLVANIA: Court of Common Pleas	G	X		X		18
PUERTO RICO: Superior Court	G		X	X		18
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

(continued on next page)

FIGURE E: Juvenile unit of count used in state trial courts, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Filings are counted		Disposition counted		Age at which juvenile jurisdiction transfers to adult courts
		At in- take or referral	At filing of peti- tion or complaint	At adjudi- cation of petition	At dispo- sition of juvenile	
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 1986 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide profiles, and State Administrative Offices of the Courts.

FIGURE F: State Trial Courts with Incidental Appellate Jurisdiction, 1986

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Administrative Agency Appeals	Trial Court Appeals		Type of appeal	Source of Trial Court Appeal
			Civil	Criminal		
ALABAMA: Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	de novo	District, Probate, and Municipal Courts
ALASKA: Superior Court	G	X	0	0	de novo	
		0	X	X	on the record	District Court
ARIZONA: Superior Court	G	0	X	X	de novo on the record	Justices of the Peace and Municipal Courts
ARKANSAS: Circuit Court	G	0	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	0	on the record	County and Municipal Court of Record
		0	0	X	de novo	County and Municipal Court of Record
County Court	L	0	X	X	de novo	Municipal Court Not of Record
CONNECTICUT: Superior Court	G	X	0	0	on the record	
DELAWARE: Superior Court	G	0	X	X	de novo	Municipal Court of Wilmington, Alderman'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	Merit Protection Board, Administrative Traffic Agency
FLORIDA: Circuit Court	G	0	X	0	de novo on the record	County Court
		X	0	X	on the record	County Court

(continued on next page)

FIGURE F: State trial courts with incidental appellate jurisdiction, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Administrative Agency Appeals	Trial Court Appeals		Type of appeal	Source of Trial Court Appeal
			Civil	Criminal		
GEORGIA: Superior Court	G	X	X	0	de novo or on the record (varies by county)	Probate and Magistrate Courts
		0	0	X	de novo or on the record (Probate varies)	Probate and Municipal Courts
HAWAII: Circuit Court	G	X	0	0	de novo	
IDAHO: District Court	G	X	X (small claims only)	X	de novo	Magistrates Division
		0	X	0	on the record	Magistrates Division
ILLINOIS: Circuit Court	G	X	0	0	on the record	
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	0	de novo	
		0	X	0	on the record	Magistrates
		0	0	X	de novo on the record	Magistrates
KANSAS: District Court	G	X	X	X	de novo	Municipal Court
KENTUCKY: Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	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

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FIGURE F: State trial courts with incidental appellate jurisdiction, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Adminis- trative Agency Appeals	Trial Court Appeals		Type of appeal	Source of Trial Court Appeal
			Civil	Criminal		
MARYLAND:						
Circuit Court	G	X	0	0	on the record	
		0	X	X	de novo	District Court
MASSACHUSETTS:						
Superior Court Department	G	X	X	X	on the record	Other departments
District Court Department and Boston Municipal Court	G	0	0	X	de novo	Other departments
MICHIGAN:						
Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	de novo	Municipal Court
		0	X	0	on the record	District, Municipal Courts, and Probate Courts
MINNESOTA:						
District Court	G	0	X	X	de novo	County Court
MISSISSIPPI: (DATA ARE UNAVAILABLE)						
MISSOURI:						
Circuit Court	G	X	0	0	on the record	
		X	X	0	de novo	Municipal and Associate Divisions
MONTANA:						
District Court	G	X	X	0	de novo and on the record	Justice of Peace, Municipal and City Courts
		0	0	X	de novo	
NEBRASKA:						
District Court	G	X	0	0	de novo on the record	
		0	X	X	on the record	County Court
NEVADA:						
District Court	G	X	X	X	de novo on the record	Justice and Muni- cipal Courts
		0	0	X	de novo	Municipal Court on the record
NEW HAMPSHIRE:						
Superior Court	G	0	0	X	de novo	District and Municipal Courts

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FIGURE F: State trial courts with incidental appellate jurisdiction, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Adminis- trative Agency Appeals	Trial Court Appeals		Type of appeal	Source of Trial Court Appeal
			Civil	Criminal		
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	Magistrate, Probate, Municipal, and Bernalillo County Metropolitan Courts
NEW YORK: County Court	G	0	X	X	on the record	City, Town, and Village Justice Court
NORTH CAROLINA: Superior Court	G	X X X	0 0 0	X 0 0	de novo de novo on the record on the record	District Court
NORTH DAKOTA: District Court	G	X 0	0 X	0 X	Varies de novo	Limited Jurisdiction Courts
OHIO: Court of Common Pleas	G	X	0	0	de novo and on the record	Mayor's Court
County Court	L	0	0	X	de novo	
Municipal Court	L	0	0	X	de novo	
Court of Claims	L	X	0	0	de novo	
OKLAHOMA: District Court	G	X	0	X	de novo on the record	Municipal Court Not of Record
Court of Tax Review	L	X	0	0	de novo on the record	
OREGON: Circuit Court	G	X	X	0	on the record	County, Justice, and Municipal Courts
Tax Court	G	X	0	0	on the record	
PENNSYLVANIA: Court of Common Pleas	G	X 0	X 0	0 X	on the record de novo	District Justice District Justice

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FIGURE F: State trial courts with incidental appellate jurisdiction, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Adminis- trative Agency Appeals	Trial Court Appeals		Type of appeal	Source of Trial Court Appeal
			Civil	Criminal		
PUERTO RICO: Superior Court	G	0	X	X	--	District Court
RHODE ISLAND: Superior Court	G	X	0	0	on the record	
		0	X	X	de novo	District, Municipal, and Probate Courts
District Court	L	X	0	0	on the record	
SOUTH CAROLINA: Circuit Court	G	X	X	X	de novo on the record	Magistrate, Probate and Municipal Courts
SOUTH DAKOTA: Circuit Court	G	X	0	0	de novo and on the record	
		0	X	X	de novo	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	
County-Level Courts	L	0	X	X	de novo	Municipal and Justice of the Peace Courts
UTAH: District Court	G	X	X	X	on the record	Limited Jurisdiction Courts
		0	X	X	de novo	Justice of the Peace Court
VERMONT: Superior Court	G	0	X	0	de novo on the record	District Court and Probate Court

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FIGURE F: State trial courts with incidental appellate jurisdiction, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Jurisdiction	Administrative Agency Appeals	Trial Court Appeals		Type of appeal	Source of Trial Court Appeal
			Civil	Criminal		
VIRGINIA:						
Circuit Court	G	X	0	0	on the record	
		0	X	X	de novo	District Court
District Court	L	X	0	0	de novo	District Court
WASHINGTON:						
Superior Court	G	X	X	X	de novo on the record	District and Municipal Courts
WEST VIRGINIA:						
Circuit Court	G	X	0	0	on the record	
		0	X	X	de novo	Magistrate Court
WISCONSIN:						
Circuit Court	G	X	0	X (first offense DWI/DUI only)	de novo	Municipal Court
		0	X	X (first offense DWI/DUI only)	on the record	Municipal Court
WYOMING:						
District Court	G	0	X	X	de novo on the record	Limited Jurisdiction Courts

JURISDICTION CODES:

G = General jurisdiction court.
 L = Limited jurisdiction court.
 -- = Information not available.

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 1986 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide profiles and State Administrative Offices of the Courts.

FIGURE G: Number of Judges/Justices in the State Courts, 1986

State:	Court(s) of last resort	Intermediate appellate court(s)	General jurisdiction court(s)	Limited jurisdiction court(s)
Alabama	9	8	124	807 (includes 416 mayors)
Alaska	5	3	29	70 (includes 54 magistrates)
Arizona	5	18	98	261 (includes 85 justices of the peace, 58 part-time judges)
Arkansas	7	6	70	329 (includes 61 juvenile referees)
California	7	77	817 (includes 102 commissioners or referees)	751 (includes 121 commissioners or referees)
Colorado	7	10	118	341
Connecticut	6	6	149 (includes the 12 appellate justices/judges)	131
Delaware	5	--	17	88 (includes 53 justices of the peace, 1 chief magistrate, 13 aldermen, 1 part-time judge)
District of Columbia	9	--	51	--
Florida	7	46	356	219
Georgia	7	9	178 (includes 40 part-time judges)	1,071 (includes 48 part-time judges, 159 chief magistrates, 273 magistrates)
Hawaii	5	3	32 (includes 8 District Court judges)	64 (includes 42 per diem judges)
Idaho	5	3	105 (includes 64 lawyer and 8 non-lawyer magistrates)	--
Illinois	7	42 (includes 8 supplemental judges)	775	--
Indiana	5	13	198	125
Iowa	9	6	324 (includes 168 part-time magistrates)	--
Kansas	7	10	210 (includes 70 district magistrate judges)	305
Kentucky	7	14	91	123
Louisiana	7	48	192	755 (includes 384 justices of the peace, 300 mayors)
Maine	7	--	16	41 (includes 16 part-time judges)
Maryland	7	13	109	156
Massachusetts	7	10	281	--
Michigan	7	18	168	360
Minnesota	7	12	220*	---*
Mississippi	9	--	79	381 (includes 85 mayors, 191 justices of the peace)

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FIGURE G: Number of judges/justices in the state courts, 1986. (continued)

State:	Court(s) of last resort	Intermediate appellate court(s)	General jurisdiction court(s)	Limited jurisdiction court(s)
Missouri	7	32	303	348
Montana	7	--	41	133
Nebraska	7	--	48	67
Nevada	5	--	35	71 (includes 59 justices of the peace)
New Hampshire	5	--	22	99 (includes 40 part-time judges and 37 special judges)
New Jersey	7	28	355	368 (includes 348 part-time judges)
New Mexico	5	7	56	193
New York	7	62	484	2,690 (includes 76 surrogates, 1,985 justices of the peace)
North Carolina	7	12	172 (includes 100 clerks who hear uncontested probate)	777 (includes 631 magistrates of which 100 are part-time)
North Dakota	5	--	26	176
Ohio	7	53	330	951 (includes 690 mayors)
Oklahoma	12	12	206	379 (includes unknown number of part-time judges)
Oregon	7	10	86	252 (includes 37 justices of the peace)
Pennsylvania	7	24	313	580 (includes 546 justices of the peace and 6 magistrates)
Puerto Rico	8	--	92	163 (includes 10 special judges)
Rhode Island	5	--	19	63 (data are incomplete)
South Carolina	5	6	51 (includes 20 masters-in-equity)	669 (includes 317 magistrates)
South Dakota	5	--	197 (includes 11 part-time lay magistrates, 18 law magistrates, 84 full-time magistrate/clerks, 49 part-time lay magistrate/clerks)	--
Tennessee	5	21	128 (includes 32 chancellors)	331 (includes 38 part-time judges, and 2 justices of the peace)
Texas	18	80	374	2,475 (includes 954 justices of the peace)
Utah	5	--	29	205 (includes 156 justices of the peace)
Vermont	5	--	24	19
Virginia	7	10	122	174

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FIGURE G: Number of judges/justices in the state courts, 1986. (continued)

State:	Court(s) of last resort	Intermediate appellate court(s)	General jurisdiction court(s)	Limited jurisdiction court(s)
Washington	9	16	129	194 (includes 169 attorneys and 25 non-attorneys of which 107 are part-time)
West Virginia	5	--	60	209 (includes 155 magistrates)
Wisconsin	7	13	197	205
Wyoming	5	--	17	110 (includes 14 justices of the peace)
Total	354	761	8,723	18,279

-- = 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 titled judges/justices. Some states may have given the title "judge" to officials who are called magistrates, justices of the peace, etc., in other states.

*Minnesota--General Jurisdiction and Limited Jurisdiction Courts were consolidated in 1987.

Source: Data were gathered from the 1986 State Trial and Appellate Court statistical profiles.

FIGURE H: Method of Counting Civil Cases in State Trial Courts, 1986

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Are reopened cases counted as new filings, or identified separately as reopened cases?	Qualifications or Conditions	Are enforcement/ collection proceed- ings counted? If yes, are they counted separately from new case filings?	Are temporary injunc- tions counted? If yes, are they counted separately from new case filings?
ALABAMA:					
Circuit Court	G	Reopened		Yes/No	Yes/No
District Court	L	Reopened		No	Yes/No
ALASKA:					
Superior Court	G	Reopened		No	Yes
District Court	L	Reopened		No	No
ARIZONA:					
Superior Court	G	Reopened	When trans- ferred in	No	Yes/No
Justice of the Peace Court	L	Reopened	When trans- ferred in	No	Yes/No
ARKANSAS:					
Circuit Court	G	Reopened		No	No
Chancery and Probate Court	G	Reopened		No	No
CALIFORNIA:					
Superior Court	G	Reopened	Retried cases	No	No
Municipal Court	L	Reopened	Retried cases	No	N/A
Justice Court	L	Reopened	Retried cases	No	N/A
COLORADO:					
District Court	G	Reopened	Post Activities	No	No
Water Court	G	Reopened	Post Activities	No	No
Denver Superior Court	G	Reopened	Post Activities	No	No
County Court	L	Reopened	Post Activities	No	No
Municipal Court	L	N/A		N/A	N/A
CONNECTICUT:					
Superior Court	G	New filing		No	No
DELAWARE:					
Court of Chancery	G	Reopened		No	No
Superior Court	G	New filing Reopened	If remanded Case rehearing	No	Yes/No
Justice of the Peace Court	L	Rarely occurs		No	Yes/No
Family Court	L	New filing is heard separately Reopened - if rehearing of total case	If part of orig- inal proceeding	No	No
Court of Common Pleas	L	N/A		N/A	N/A
Alderman's Court	L	N/A		N/A	N/A

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FIGURE H: Method of counting civil cases in state trial courts, 1986. (continued)

<u>State/Court name:</u>	<u>Juris-</u> <u>diction</u>	<u>Are reopened</u> <u>cases counted</u> <u>as new filings,</u> <u>or identified</u> <u>separately as</u> <u>reopened cases?</u>	<u>Qualifications</u> <u>or</u> <u>Conditions</u>	<u>Are enforcement/</u> <u>collection proceed-</u> <u>ings counted? If</u> <u>yes, are they counted</u> <u>separately from</u> <u>new case filings?</u>	<u>Are temporary injunc-</u> <u>tions counted? If</u> <u>yes, are they counted</u> <u>separately from new</u> <u>case filings?</u>
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:					
Superior Court	G	Reopened		No	No
FLORIDA:					
Circuit Court	G	Reopened		Yes/No	Yes/No
County Court	L	Reopened		Yes/No	Yes/No
GEORGIA:					
Superior Court	G	New filing		No	No
Civil Court	L	N/C		No	No
State Court	L	New filing		No	No
Probate Court	L	New filing		No	No
Magistrate Court	L	New filing		No	No
Municipal Court	L	N/C		No	No
HAWAII:					
Circuit Court and Family Court	G	Reopened	Supplemental proceedings	Yes/Yes Special proceedings	Yes/Yes Circuit Court: Special Pro- ceedings
District Court	L	Reopened	Supplemental proceedings	No	Yes/No
IDAHO:					
District Court	G	Reopened		Yes/No	No
ILLINOIS:					
Circuit Court	G	Reopened		No	No
INDIANA:					
Superior Court	G	Reopened	Redocketed	No	No
Circuit Court	G	Reopened	Redocketed	No	No
County Court	L	Reopened	Redocketed	No	No
Municipal Court of Marion County	L	Reopened	Redocketed	No	No
City Court	L	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Small Claims Court of Marion County	L	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IOWA:					
District Court	G	New filing		Yes/No	No
KANSAS:					
District Court	G	Reopened		No	No

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FIGURE H: Method of counting civil cases in state trial courts, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Are reopened cases counted as new filings, or identified separately as reopened cases?	Qualifications or Conditions	Are enforcement/ collection proceed- ings counted? If yes, are they counted separately from new case filings?	Are temporary injunc- tions counted? If yes, are they counted separately from new case filings?
KENTUCKY:					
Circuit Court	G	Reopened		No	Yes/Yes
District Court	L	Reopened		No	Yes/Yes
LOUISIANA:					
District Court	G	Reopened	As action on open case	Yes/Yes	Yes/No
Juvenile Court	G	Reopened	As action on open case	Yes/Yes	No
Family Court	G	Reopened	As action on open case	No	No
City & Parish Courts	L	New filing	As action on open case	Yes/No	No
MAINE:					
Superior Court	G	New filing		Yes/No	Yes/No
District Court	L	N/C		No	No
Probate Court	L	N/C		No	No
MARYLAND:					
Circuit Court	G	New filing		No	N/A
District Court	L	N/A		N/A	Yes/No
MASSACHUSETTS:					
Trial Court of the Commonwealth					
Superior Court Dept.	G	N/C		N/Applicable	Yes/Yes
District Court Dept.	G	N/C		Yes/Yes	N/Applicable
Boston Municipal Court Dept.	G	N/C		Yes/Yes	N/Applicable
Housing Court Dept.	G	N/C		Yes/Yes	N/Applicable
Land Court Dept.	G	N/C		N/Applicable	N/Applicable
MICHIGAN:					
Court of Claims	G	Reopened		No	No
Circuit Court	G	Reopened		No	No
District Court	L	N/A		N/A	N/A
Municipal Court	L	N/A		N/A	N/A
MINNESOTA:					
District Court	G	Identified separately		No	No
MISSISSIPPI:					
Data are unavailable					
MISSOURI:					
Circuit Court	G	New filings		Yes/No	Yes/No
MONTANA:					
District Court	G	Reopened		Yes/Yes	Yes/No
Justice of the Peace Court	L	N/A		N/A	N/A
Municipal Court	L	N/A		N/A	N/A
City Court	L	N/A		N/A	N/A

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FIGURE H: Method of counting civil cases in state trial courts, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris- diction	Are reopened cases counted as new filings, or identified separately as reopened cases?	Qualifications or Conditions	Are enforcement/ collection proceed- ings counted? If yes, are they counted separately from new case filings?	Are temporary injunc- tions counted? If yes, are they counted separately from new case filings?
NEBRASKA:					
District Court	G	Reopened		No	No
County Court	L	Reopened		No	No
NEVADA:					
Varies based on local practice					
NEW HAMPSHIRE:					
Superior Court	G	Reopened		No	No
District Court	L	N/C		No	No
Municipal Court	L	N/C		No	No
NEW JERSEY:					
Superior Court: Civil, Family, General Equity, and Criminal Divisions	G	Reopened		Yes/Yes	Yes/No (except for domestic violence)
NEW MEXICO:					
District Court	G	Reopened		No	No
Magistrate Court	L	Reopened		No	No
Metropolitan Court of Bernalillo County	L	Reopened		No	No
NEW YORK:					
Supreme Court	G	Reopened		Yes/No	Yes/No
County Court	L	N/C		No	No
Court of Claims	L	N/C		No	No
Family Court	L	Reopened		Yes/No	No
District Court	L	N/C		No	No
City Court	L	N/C		No	No
Civil Court of the City of New York	L	N/C		No	No
Town & Village Justice Court	L	N/C		No	No
NORTH CAROLINA:					
Superior Court	G	N/C		No	No
District Court	L	N/C		Yes/No	No
NORTH DAKOTA:					
District Court	G	New filing		Yes/Yes (only counted if a hearing was held)	Yes/Yes
County Court	L	New filing		N/Applicable	N/Applicable

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FIGURE H: Method of counting civil cases in state trial courts, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris-diction	Are reopened cases counted as new filings, or identified separately as reopened cases?	Qualifications or Conditions	Are enforcement/collection proceedings counted? If yes, are they counted separately from new case filings?	Are temporary injunctions counted? If yes, are they counted separately from new case filings?
OHIO:					
Court of Common Pleas	G	Reopened		Yes/No (are counted separately in domestic relations cases)	Yes/No
Municipal Court	L	Reopened		No	No
County Court	L	Reopened		No	No
Court of Claims	L	N/A		N/A	N/A
OKLAHOMA:					
District Court	G	Reopened		No	No
OREGON:					
Circuit Court	G	Reopened		Yes/No	Yes/No
Justice Court	L	N/A		N/A	N/A
Municipal Court	L	N/A		N/A	N/A
District Court	L	Reopened		N/A	N/A
PENNSYLVANIA:					
Court of Common Pleas	G	Reopened		No	No
District Justice Court	L	New filing		N/A	N/A
PUERTO RICO:					
Superior Court	G	New filing		Yes/No	N/A
District Court	L	New filing		Yes/No	N/A
RHODE ISLAND:					
Superior Court	G	Reopened		N/A	No
District Court	L	Reopened		Yes/Yes	No
Family Court	L	Reopened		Yes/Yes	No
Probate Court	L	N/A		N/A	N/A
SOUTH CAROLINA:					
Circuit Court	G	New filing		No	No (Permanent in-
Family Court	L	New filing		No	No junctions are
Magistrate Court	L	New filing		No	No counted as a
Probate Court	L	New filing		No	No new filing)
SOUTH DAKOTA:					
Circuit Court	G	N/C		No	Yes/No
TENNESSEE:					
Circuit Court	G	Reopened	(Varies based on local practice)		(Varies based on local practice)
Chancery Court	G	Reopened	(Varies based on local practice)		(Varies based on local practice)
General Sessions Court	L	Reopened	(Varies based on local practice)		(Varies based on local practice)

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FIGURE H: Method of counting civil cases in state trial courts, 1986. (continued)

State/Court name:	Juris-diction	Are reopened cases counted as new filings, or identified separately as reopened cases?	Qualifications or Conditions	Are enforcement/collection proceedings counted? If yes, are they counted separately from new case filings?	Are temporary injunctions counted? If yes, are they counted separately from new case filings?
TEXAS:					
District Court	G	Reopened		No	No
Constitutional County Court	L	Reopened		No	No
County Court at Law	L	Reopened		No	No
Justice of the Peace Court	L	New filing		No	No
UTAH:					
District Court	G	N/C	(called -	No	Yes/Yes
Circuit Court	L	N/C	abstract of	No	Yes/Yes
Justice of the Peace Court	L	N/C	judgment filed)	No	Yes/Yes
VERMONT:					
Superior Court	G	N/C		No	Yes/No
District Court	G	N/C		No	Yes/No
Probate Court	L	N/C		No	N/A
VIRGINIA:					
Circuit Court	G	Reopened	Reinstated cases	Yes/Yes	Yes/No
District Court	L	New filing		Yes/No	No
WASHINGTON:					
Superior Court	G	New filing		No	Yes/No
Municipal Court	L	New filing		N/A	N/A
District Court	L	New filing		Yes/Yes	N/A
WEST VIRGINIA:					
Circuit Court	G	Reopened		No	No
Magistrate Court	L	New filing		No	No
WISCONSIN:					
Circuit Court	G	New filing	Identified with R suffix, but included in total count	No	Yes/Yes
WYOMING:					
District Court	G	Reopened		No	No
Justice of the Peace Court	L	Reopened		N/A	N/A
County Court	L	Reopened		N/A	N/A

- G - General Jurisdiction Court
- L - Limited Jurisdiction Court
- N/A - Information is not available
- N/C - Information is not collected/counted
- N/Applicable - Civil casetypes heard by this court are not applicable to this figure.

Source: Data were gathered from the 1986 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide profiles and State Administrative Offices of the Courts.

FIGURE I: Method of Counting Support/Custody Cases in State Trial Courts, 1986

<u>State/Court name:</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Is support/custody a proceeding within a marriage dissolution case?</u>	<u>Do the support/custody and marriage dissolution case counts include uncontested cases as well as contested cases?</u>	<u>Are changes in decree counted as new filings or as reopened cases?</u>
ALABAMA:				
Circuit Court	G	Yes, unless S/C is filed separately	Yes	Reopened cases
District Court	L	N/A	Yes (S/C only)	Reopened cases
ALASKA:				
Superior Court	G	Yes, unless S/C is filed separately	Yes	Reopened cases
ARIZONA:				
Superior Court	G	Yes	Yes	Reopened cases
ARKANSAS:				
Chancery and Probate Court	G	No	Yes	Reopened cases
CALIFORNIA:				
Superior Court	G	Yes	Yes	N/C
COLORADO:				
District Court	G	Yes, unless S/C is filed separately	Yes	Reopened cases
CONNECTICUT:				
Superior Court	G	Yes	Yes	Reopened cases
DELAWARE:				
Family Court	L	Yes, unless S/C is filed separately	Yes	Reopened cases
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:				
Superior Court	G	Yes, unless S/C is filed separately	Yes	Reopened cases
FLORIDA:				
Circuit Court	G	No	Yes	Reopened cases
GEORGIA:				
Superior Court	G	Yes, except URESA cases, which are filed separately	Yes	New filings
HAWAII:				
Circuit and Family Court	G	Yes	Yes	N/C

(continued on next page)

FIGURE I: Method of counting support/custody cases in state trial courts, 1986. (continued)

<u>State/Court name:</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Is support/custody a proceeding within a marriage dissolution case?</u>	<u>Do the support/custody and marriage dissolution case counts include uncontested cases as well as contested cases?</u>	<u>Are changes in decree counted as new filings or as reopened cases?</u>
IDAHO: District Court	G	Yes, unless S/C is filed separately	Yes	New filings
ILLINOIS: Circuit Court	G	Yes, unless S/C is filed separately	Yes	Reopened cases
INDIANA: Superior Court	G	Yes	Yes	Reopened cases (redocketed)
Circuit Court	G	Yes	Yes	Reopened cases (redocketed)
IOWA: District Court	G	Yes, except URESA cases, which are filed separately	Yes	New filings
KANSAS: District Court	G	Yes, unless S/C is filed separately	Yes	N/C
KENTUCKY: Circuit Court	G	Yes	Yes	Reopened cases
LOUISIANA: District Court	G	Yes	Yes	Reopened cases
Juvenile Court	G	No	Yes	Reopened cases
Family Court	G	Yes	Yes	Reopened cases
MAINE: Superior Court	G	Yes, except URESA cases, which are filed separately	Yes	N/C
District Court	L	Yes, except URESA cases, which are filed separately	Yes	N/C
MARYLAND: Circuit Court	G	Yes, unless S/C is filed separately	Yes	New filings
MASSACHUSETTS: Trial Court of the Commonwealth Probate and Family Court Department	G	Yes, unless S/C is filed separately	No	Reopened cases (Modifications)

(continued on next page)

FIGURE I: Method of counting support/custody cases in state trial courts, 1986: (continued)

<u>State/Court name:</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Is support/custody a proceeding within a marriage dissolution case?</u>	<u>Do the support/custody and marriage dissolution case counts include uncontested cases as well as contested cases?</u>	<u>Are changes in decree counted as new filings or as reopened cases?</u>
MICHIGAN: Circuit Court	G	Yes	Yes	N/C
MINNESOTA: District Court	G L	Yes, except URESA cases, which are filed separately	Yes	Reopened cases
County Court		Yes, except URESA cases, which are filed separately		Reopened cases
MISSISSIPPI:	Data are unavailable			
MISSOURI: Circuit Court	G	Yes, except petitions for separate maintenance, URESA cases, motions to modify and motions for contempt involving support and custody decrees on habeas corpus actions, which are filed separately from marriage dissolution cases	Yes	New Filings
MONTANA: District Court	G	Yes, unless S/C is filed separately	Yes	Reopened cases
NEBRASKA: District Court	G	Yes	Yes	Reopened cases
NEVADA:	Data are unavailable			
NEW HAMPSHIRE: Superior Court	G	Yes	Yes	Reopened cases
NEW JERSEY: Superior Court: Civil, Family, General Equity and Criminal Divisions	G	Yes, unless S/C is brought after original proceeding	Yes	Reopened cases
NEW MEXICO: District Court	G	Yes, unless S/C is filed separately	Yes	Reopened cases

(continued on next page)

FIGURE I: Method of counting support/custody cases in state trial courts, 1986. (continued)

<u>State/Court name:</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Is support/custody a proceeding within a marriage dissolution case?</u>	<u>Do the support/custody and marriage dissolution case counts include uncontested cases as well as contested cases?</u>	<u>Are changes in decree counted as new filings or as reopened cases?</u>
NEW YORK: Supreme Court	G	Yes	Yes	Reopened cases
Family Court	L	No (support/custody jurisdiction only)	N/Applicable	Reopened cases (heard in Supreme Court only)
NORTH CAROLINA: District Court	L	Yes, unless S/C is filed separately	Yes	Reopened cases
NORTH DAKOTA: District Court	G	Yes, unless S/C is filed separately	Yes	New filings
OHIO: Court of Common Pleas	G	Yes	Yes	New filings
OKLAHOMA: District Court	G	Yes, except URESA cases, which are filed separately	Yes	New filings
OREGON: Circuit Court	G	Yes, unless S/C is filed separately	Yes	N/C
PENNSYLVANIA: Court of Common Pleas	G	No	Yes	New filings
PUERTO RICO: Superior Court	G	Yes, except URESA cases, which are filed separately	Yes	Reopened cases
RHODE ISLAND: Family Court	L	Yes	No	Reopened cases
SOUTH CAROLINA: Family Court	L	Yes, unless S/C is filed separately	Yes	New filings (Not counted)
SOUTH DAKOTA: Circuit Court	G	Yes	Yes	N/C

(continued on next page)

FIGURE I: Method of counting support/custody cases in state trial courts, 1986. (continued)

<u>State/Court name:</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Is support/custody a proceeding within a marriage dissolution case?</u>	<u>Do the support/custody and marriage dissolution case counts include uncontested cases as well as contested cases?</u>	<u>Are changes in decree counted as new filings or as reopened cases?</u>
TENNESSEE:				
Circuit Court	G	Yes, unless S/C is brought after original proceeding	Yes	Reopened cases
Chancery Court	G	Yes, unless S/C is brought after original proceeding	Yes	Reopened cases
General Sessions Court	L	Yes, unless S/C is brought after original proceeding	Yes	Reopened cases
TEXAS:				
District Court	G	Yes, unless S/C is filed separately	Yes	Reopened cases
UTAH:				
District Court	G	Yes	Yes	Reopened cases
VERMONT:				
Superior Court	G	Yes	Yes	N/C
District Court	G	No	Yes	N/C
VIRGINIA:				
Circuit Court	G	Varies*	Yes	Reopened cases (cases commenced)
District Court	L	No	Yes	Reopened cases (reinstated cases)
WASHINGTON:				
Superior Court	G	Yes, unless paternity, which is counted separately	Yes	Reopened cases
WEST VIRGINIA:				
Circuit Court	G	Yes, unless S/C is an out-of-state issue	Yes	Reopened cases
WISCONSIN:				
Circuit Court	G	Yes, unless S/C is brought after original proceeding	Yes	Reopened cases (new action to modify Jurisdiction)
WYOMING:				
District Court	G	Yes	Yes	Reopened cases

(continued on next page)

FIGURE I: Method of counting support/custody cases in state trial courts, 1986.

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- S/C - Support/Custody
 - N/A - Information is not available
 - N/C - Information is not collected/counted
 - N/Applicable - Civil casetypes heard by this court are not applicable to this figure.
 - URESAs - Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act

*FOOTNOTES:

Virginia--If a custody/support issue is considered at the same time as the divorce action, it is counted as one divorce case. Sometimes custody/support issues are referred to the juvenile and domestic relations court where they are counted as new cases. Sometimes custody/support issues arise after the final decree in a divorce case is entered. When this happens, the custody/support issue is counted as a reinstatement of an "other equity" case. A reinstatement is counted as a case commenced.

Appendices

Appendix A

Methodology

Methodology

Court Statistics and Information Management Project: Organization and Goals

The State Court Caseload Statistics (Report) series is a cooperative effort of 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 policy guidance and review 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 two primary goals of the Court Statistics and Information Management (CSIM) 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 *State Court Caseload Statistics* series responds directly to the first goal by compiling all available state court caseload data from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Evolution of the CSIM Project

During compilation of the *State of the Art* and the 1975 *State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report* (the CSIM Project's original research efforts), classification problems arose from the multitude of terms used by the states to report their caseloads.¹ This suggested the need for a model annual report and a statistical dictionary of terms for court usage.

The *State Court Model Annual Report* outlines the basic management data that should, at a minimum, be included in state court annual reports.² The *State Court Model Statistical Dictionary*, published in 1980, and a 1984 *Supplement* provide common terminology, definitions, and usage for reporting civil, criminal, traffic, juvenile, and

appellate caseload inventory. Terms for use in reporting manner of disposition data are provided in the dictionary and in other Project publications.³ The classification structure and definitions serve as models of preferred terminology for purposes of developing comparable data. A consolidated and revised edition of *State Court Model Statistical Dictionary*, which incorporates many new appellate court reporting categories, will be completed in 1988.

Another publication by which the CSIM Project seeks to enhance the usefulness of court statistics 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.⁴ This manual provides a methodology for building court information systems that provide the data needed for both daily court operations and long-term case management, resource allocation, and strategic planning.

The process of assessing the comparability of caseload data focused on the subject matter jurisdiction and methods of counting cases in 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 1984 *State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting*.⁵ Information from this jurisdiction guide was incorporated into the caseload database for 1981.

The second stage involved preparation of the 1984 *State Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting*, which was used in conjunction with the 1984 appellate court database.⁶ The introduction to the 1981 *Report* contained a complete description of the impact of the *Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide* on the CSIM data collection effort and the introduction of the 1984 *Report* provided a complete description of the impact of the *Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide*.

The first *Report* (1975) presented available caseload data for state appellate courts, trial courts of general

¹National 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).

²National Court Statistics Project, National Center for State Courts, *State Court Model Annual Report* (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1980).

³National Court Statistics Project, National Center for State Courts, *State Court Model Statistical Dictionary* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980); *Supplement* (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1984).

⁴Clifford and Jensen, *Court Case Management Information Systems Manual* (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1983).

⁵Clifford and Roper, *Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting* (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1985).

⁶Roper, *1984 State Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting* (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1985).

jurisdiction, and for selected categories (juvenile, domestic relations, probate, and mental health) in limited jurisdiction courts. The second *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 1979 and 1980 *Reports* eliminated repetitiveness in the summary tables and reorganized the data in the summary tables based on completeness and comparability. The 1981 volume, incorporating the structure detailed in the *Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide*, organized the caseload data by comparable jurisdictions. The 1982 and 1983 reports were postponed to make the series current with the publication of the 1984 volume.

In addition to preparing publications, the CSIM Project responds to about 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 that involve statistical analysis. The requests come from a variety of sources, including state administrative offices of the courts, local courts, individual justices and judges, federal agencies, legislators, the media, academic researchers, and NCSC staff. The composition of the flow of requests for information influences the topics emphasized in the caseload statistics reports.

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. The volumes represent the most reliable and valid data available at the aggregate state level. The data, however, are the product of statistical reports from numerous local jurisdictions and, in many states, several trial court systems. The caseload statistics are used by the states to manage their own systems and are not prepared specifically for presentation in the NCSC caseload statistics series.

A dozen states either do not publish an annual report or publish only limited caseload statistics for either trial or appellate courts. The CSIM Project receives unpublished data from those states 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.

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 1986 revised estimates)⁷; and spe-

cial characteristics regarding subject matter jurisdiction and court structure.

The data collection strategy for unpublished data by and large duplicates that for the published data. Unpublished data are subjected to the same screening procedures. Appendix B lists the source of each state's caseload statistics for 1986.

Data Collection Procedures

The following outline summarizes the major tasks involved in collecting the 1986 caseload 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 1986 data. Use of the previous year's profiles provided the data collector with a reference point that was used to trace the logic behind the organization of the profiles and charts. Prototypes of the appellate and trial court statistical profiles can be found in Appendix C.

b. The 1986 state published reports were evaluated to note changes in the terminology used to report the data, changes in the range of available data, and changes in the state's court organization or jurisdiction. This process involved a direct comparison of the 1986 material with the 1985 individual state annual reports. The specific location of the 1985 number was noted so that a direct link could be traced to the comparable 1986 number. In addition, the CSIM Project maintained state files that included research notes or other state publications that described changes in the state court systems.

c. Project staff were alert for significant changes from a previous year. A formal record that documented and, where possible, explained such changes was maintained. This process served as another reliability check by catching erroneously reported information, and it forced staff to identify the possible impact certain organizational, structural, or procedural changes had on court caseloads.

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 (codebooks are available upon request). The data entry program used (SPSS's Data Entry) automatically checked for certain data entry errors common in keypunching. The software allows the programmer to establish a range of acceptable values for each variable. If a value was entered that fell outside the parameters, SPSS would not incorporate the number within the database until several attempts were made to enter the value. After the data were key entered, a batch error-detection program checked for other user-specified logic violations, mostly mathematical checks on the consistency of subtotals and totals. A final manual edit of the original, handwritten data instrument and the data entry printout was conducted.

f. Finally, the caseload statistics in the body of this report were generated from the database whenever possible.

⁷U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Local Population Estimates Series P-26*, No., 86-A (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, August, 1987).

Variables

There are four basic types 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 C).

The caseload statistics consist of two dimensions: the specific casetypes and the data elements collected for each casetype. 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 marriage dissolution, 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 were identified. Some courts provided data that included active cases only, while others included active and inactive cases. At that point, COSCA's CSIS Committee recommended against collecting pending caseload data until a study could determine whether the data could be rendered comparable across states.

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 *State Court 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 that 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 (although 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). These general areas are subdivided by substantive casetypes (such as, civil, criminal, and juvenile).

As 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.

Mapping as a Method of Displaying Caseloads

Since 1985, the state court caseload statistics reports have used maps to illustrate and summarize the data presented in table form. The shading on these maps is designed to darken as the values listed in the legends increase.

The legend on a map indicates where categorical breaks occur in the data distribution. Unless otherwise noted, a nonshaded 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. Where there are several reasons why data for a state might not be included in a map, symbols are used to make the distinction.

Footnotes

Footnotes show the extent to which a court's statistics conform to the CSIM reporting categories. The most common reasons for nonconformity are incomplete or overinclusive data. An incomplete data element can result from several courts not reporting any data or from the state using a classification scheme that does not fit the definition approved by COSCA's CSIS Committee for 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 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 describing the juvenile data element as overinclusive because it includes casetypes other than those defined for that term in the *State Court Model Statistical Dictionary*.

Other explanations of differences in filing rates may be found in the different units of count used by states, different subject matter and dollar amount jurisdictions, and different court system structures. Most of these differences are described in the Figures found in Part V of this volume.

The footnotes do not cover all of the features that affect comparability across all of the states. For example, different definitions of a felony exist—what may be a misdemeanor in one state may be a felony in another. More importantly, in terms of influence on the total number of filings, what may be an ordinance violation in one state may be classified as a misdemeanor in another.

Variations in Reporting Periods

As indicated on profile headings and in Figure A, most states report data by calendar year, some by fiscal year, and a few appellate court courts report 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 12 months. Pending data will be greatly affected, however, since they represent a "snapshot" in time and can vary greatly depending on when that snapshot was taken.

The 1986 *Report* reflects court organization and jurisdiction in 1986. Since 1975, new courts have been created at both the appellate and trial level, new courts report data to the CSIM Project, courts may have merged, and courts may have changed counting or reporting methods. The dollar amount limits of civil jurisdiction in many trial courts also vary. Therefore, caution is required when comparing the 1986 data to previous years'.

Conclusion

Finally, comments, corrections, and suggestions by readers are a vital part of the work of the CSIM Project and should be sent to the Director, Court Statistics and Information Management Project, National Center for State Courts, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, Virginia, 23187-8798.

Appendix B

Sources of 1986 State Court Caseload Statistics

Sources of 1986 State Court Caseload Statistics*

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, 1986 Annual Report* (Anchorage, Alaska: 1987).

ARIZONA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Courts, *The Arizona Courts, 1986 Judicial Report* (Phoenix, Arizona: 1987).

ARKANSAS:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Executive Secretary of the Judicial Department, *Annual Report of the Judiciary of Arkansas, FY 85-86* (Little Rock, Arkansas: 1987).

CALIFORNIA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Judicial Council of California, *1987 Annual Report, Judicial Council of California* (San Francisco, California: 1987).

COLORADO:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: State Court Administrator, *Annual Report of the Colorado Judiciary 1985-86* (Denver, Colorado: 1986).

CONNECTICUT:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: *Biennial Report of the Connecticut Judicial Department, 1984-86* (Hartford, Connecticut: 1987).

DELAWARE:

COLR, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Courts, *1986 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, *1986 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, *Thirteenth Report on the Work of the Georgia Courts* (Atlanta, Georgia: 1987). 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, *Thirteenth Report on the Work of the Georgia Courts* (Atlanta, Georgia: 1987).

HAWAII:

COLR, IAC: Administrative Director of the Courts, *The Judiciary, State of Hawaii: Annual Report 1985-86 and Statistical Supplement, July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986* (Honolulu, Hawaii: 1986).
GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Courts, *The Judiciary, State of Hawaii: Annual Report 1985-86* (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 1986 Annual Report Appendix* (Boise, Idaho: 1987).

ILLINOIS:

COLR, IAC, GJC: Unpublished data were provided by the Administrative Director of the Courts.

INDIANA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Executive Director of the Division of State Court Administration, *1986 Indiana Judicial Report* (Indianapolis, Indiana: 1987).

IOWA:

COLR: State Court Administrator, *1986 Annual Statistical Report* (Des Moines, Iowa: 1987). Additional unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.
IAC: State Court Administrator, *1986 Annual Statistical Report* (Des Moines, Iowa: 1987). Additional unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.
GJC: State Court Administrator, *1986 Annual Statistical Report* (Des Moines, Iowa: 1987).

* COLR = Court of last resort.
IAC = Intermediate appellate court.
LJC = Limited jurisdiction court.
GJC = General jurisdiction court.

KANSAS:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Judicial Administrator, *Annual Report of the Courts of Kansas: 1985-1986 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 1985-86* (Frankfort, Kentucky: 1987).

LOUISIANA:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.
IAC, GJC, LJC: Judicial Administrator, *1986 Annual Report of the Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana* (New Orleans, Louisiana: 1987).

MAINE:

COLR, GJC, LJC: State Court Administrator, *State of Maine Judicial Department 1986 Annual Report*, (Portland, Maine: 1987).

MARYLAND:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: State Court Administrator, *Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary 1985-86* (Annapolis, Maryland: 1986).

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, 1986* (Boston, Massachusetts: 1987).

MICHIGAN:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: State Court Administrator, *1986 Annual Report of the State Court Administrator and Statistical Supplement* (Lansing, Michigan: 1987).

MINNESOTA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: State Court Administrator, *Minnesota State Court Report 1985-1986* (St. Paul, Minnesota: 1987).

MISSISSIPPI:

COLR: Staff Attorney, *Mississippi Supreme Court Annual Report 1986* (Jackson, Mississippi: 1987).
GJC, LJC: No data were available for cases handled by these courts in 1986.

MISSOURI:

COLR, IAC, GJC: State Courts Administrator, *Missouri Judicial Report Fiscal Year 1986* (Jefferson City, Missouri: 1986).

MONTANA:

COLR: Unpublished data were provided by the Court Administrator 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 1986.

NEBRASKA:

COLR, GJC, LJC: State Court Administrator, *Nebraska Supreme Court 1986 Annual Report* (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 1986.

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, 1985-June 30, 1986* (Santa Fe, New Mexico: 1986).

NEW YORK:

COLR, IAC: Clerk of the Court, *1986 Annual Report of the Clerk of the Court, Court of Appeals of the State of New York* (New York: 1987). Additional unpublished data were provided by the Clerks of the Appellate Division and Appellate Terms of the Supreme Court.
GJC, LJC: Chief Administrator of the Courts, *Ninth Annual Report 1987* (New York: 1987).

NORTH CAROLINA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director, Administrative Office of the Courts, *North Carolina Courts, 1985-86* (Raleigh, North Carolina: 1986).

NORTH DAKOTA:

COLR, GJC, LJC: State Court Administrator, *Annual Report of the North Dakota Judicial System, 1986* (Bismarck, North Dakota: 1987).

OHIO:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Supreme Court, *Ohio Courts Summary 1986* (Columbus, Ohio: 1987).

OKLAHOMA:

COLR: Administrative Director of the Courts, *State of Oklahoma, The Judiciary: Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1986* (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: 1987). 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 1986 and Statistical Appendix* (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: 1987).

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, *South Carolina Judicial Department, Annual Report, 1986* (Columbia, South Carolina: 1987).

SOUTH DAKOTA:

COLR, GJC: State Court Administrator, *Benchmark 1986: Annual Report of the South Dakota Unified Judicial System* (Pierre, South Dakota: 1987).

TENNESSEE:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Tennessee, *1986 Annual Report* (Nashville, Tennessee: 1987).

TEXAS:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Administrative Director of the Courts, *Texas Judicial System Annual Report, September 1, 1985 - August 31, 1986* (Austin, Texas: 1986).

UTAH:

COLR, GJC, LJC: Unpublished data were provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

VERMONT:

COLR, GJC, LJC: Court Administrator, *Judicial Statistics for Year Ending June 30, 1986* (Montpelier, Vermont: 1986).

VIRGINIA:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: Executive Secretary, Supreme Court, *Virginia State of the Judiciary Report 1986* (Richmond, Virginia: 1987).

WASHINGTON:

COLR, IAC, GJC, LJC: State Court Administrator, *Annual Report of the Courts of Washington, 1986* (Olympia, Washington: 1987).

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 1986.

* COLR = Court of last resort.
IAC = Intermediate appellate court.
LJC = Limited jurisdiction court.
GJC = General jurisdiction court.

Appendix C

Prototype Statistical Profiles

Prototype of State Appellate Court Statistical Profile

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 matters:				
Attorney				
Judge				
Total disciplinary				
Original proceedings (e.g., extraordinary writs, postconviction remedy, sentence review only, election cases)				
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 matters:				
Attorney		()	()	
Judge		()	()	
Total disciplinary		()	()	
Original proceedings (e.g., extraordinary writs, postconviction remedy, sentence review only, election cases)		()	()	
Interlocutory decisions		()	()	
Advisory opinions:				
Intra-state (legislature, executive, courts) ..		()	()	
Federal courts (e.g., certified question)		()	()	
Total advisory opinions		()	()	
Total other discretionary petitions		()	()	
Total discretionary jurisdiction cases		()	()	
<hr/>				
Grand total cases		()	()	
Other proceedings:				
Rehearing/reconsideration requests				
Motions				
Other matters (e.g., bar admissions)				

Prototype of state appellate court statistical profile

Manner of Disposition

	Preargument disposition (dismissed/ withdrawn/ settled)	<u>Opinions</u>		Decision without opinion (memo/ order)	Trans- ferred	Other
		Signed opinion	Per curiam opinion			
Mandatory jurisdiction:						
Appeals of final judgments:						
Civil						
Criminal						
Juvenile						
Administrative agency						
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue) ..						
Other mandatory cases:						
Disciplinary matters						
Original proceedings (e.g., election cases)						
Interlocutory decisions						
Total mandatory jurisdiction cases						
Discretionary jurisdiction (cases granted only):						
Petitions of final judgments:						
Civil						
Criminal						
Juvenile						
Administrative agency						
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue) ..						
Other discretionary petitions						
Disciplinary matters						
Original proceedings (e.g., election cases)						
Total discretionary jurisdiction cases						
Grand total						

Type of decision in mandatory cases/granted petitions of final judgment

	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Juvenile</u>	<u>Adminis- trative Agency</u>	<u>Other Mandatory cases</u>	<u>Total</u>
Opinions:						
Affirmed						
Modified						
Reversed						
Remanded						
Mixed						
Dismissed						
Other						
Decisions without opinion:						
Affirmed						
Modified						
Reversed						
Remanded						
Mixed						
Dismissed						
Other						

Type of decision in other discretionary petitions

	<u>Relief granted</u>	<u>Relief denied</u>	<u>Other</u>
Other discretionary petitions			
Disciplinary matters			
Original proceedings (e.g., election cases)			
Total discretionary jurisdiction cases			

Prototype of state appellate court statistical profile

Time interval dataⁿ (months/days)

	Notice of appeal to ready for hearing Number of cases	Mean	Median	Ready for hearing to under advisement (submitted or oral argument completed) Number of cases	Mean	Median	Under advisement (submitted or oral argument completed) to decision Number of cases	Mean	Median	Notice of appeal to decision Number of cases	Mean	Median
--	---	------	--------	---	------	--------	--	------	--------	---	------	--------

Mandatory Jurisdiction:

Appeals of final judgments:												
Civil												
Criminal												
Juvenile												
Administrative agency												
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue) ..												
Other mandatory cases:												
Disciplinary matters												
Original proceedings (e.g., election cases)												
Interlocutory decisions												
Total mandatory jurisdiction cases												

Discretionary Jurisdiction:

Petitions of final judgments:												
Civil												
Criminal												
Juvenile												
Administrative agency												
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue) ..												
Other discretionary petitions												
Disciplinary matters												
Original proceedings (e.g., election cases)												
Interlocutory decisions												
Advisory opinions												
Total discretionary jurisdiction cases												
Grand total												

Prototype of state appellate court statistical profile

Age of pending case load (days)

	Awaiting court reporter's transcript			Not ready for hearing			Awaiting appellant's brief			Awaiting respondent's brief			Ready for hearing			Under advisement (submitted or oral argument completed)			Average age of pending caseload
	0-60 days	61-120 days	Over 120 days	0-60 days	61-120 days	Over 120 days	0-60 days	61-120 days	Over 120 days	0-60 days	61-120 days	Over 120 days	0-60 days	61-120 days	Over 120 days				
Mandatory Jurisdiction:																			
Appeals of final judgments:																			
Civil																			
Criminal																			
Juvenile																			
Administrative agency																			
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue) ...																			
Other mandatory cases:																			
Disciplinary matters																			
Original proceedings (e.g., election cases) ..																			
Interlocutory decisions ...																			
Total mandatory jurisdiction cases																			
Discretionary Jurisdiction:																			
Petitions of final judgments:																			
Civil																			
Criminal																			
Juvenile																			
Administrative agency																			
Unclassified (e.g., constitutional issue) ...																			
Other discretionary petitions																			
Disciplinary matters																			
Original proceedings (e.g., election cases) ..																			
Interlocutory decisions ...																			
Advisory opinions																			
Total discretionary jurisdiction cases																			
Grand total																			

Prototype of state appellate court statistical profile

Boldface headings indicate the classifications used by the CSIM Project.
N/A = The casetype is handled by the court, but the data are unavailable.
X = The data for this casetype 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:

For the qualifying footnotes below, "d" = double counting and "j" = overinclusive.

A = The data element is complete with no footnotes.

B = The data element is complete with a "d" footnote only.

C = The data element is complete with a "j" footnote and no "d" footnote.

D = The data element is complete with a "j" footnote and a "d" footnote.

i (enter as lower case) = The data element is 75% complete, with no "j" or "d" footnotes.

J = The data element is 75% complete, with a "d" footnote, but with no "j" footnote.

P = The data element is 75% complete with a "j" footnote and no "d" footnote.

Q = The data element is 75% complete with a "j" footnote and a "d" footnote.

V = The data element is less than 75% complete with no "j" footnote and no "d" footnote.

W = The data element is less than 75% complete with no "j" footnote and a "d" footnote.

X = The data element is less than 75% complete with a "j" footnote and no "d" footnote.

Y = The data element is less than 75% complete with a "j" footnote and a "d" footnote.

Z = The data are missing for this data element (i.e., the primary data element was coded a "-5" to a "-1").

R = Judge information.

S = Figure was computed.

T = Additional information.

U = The data element is included in the unclassified category.

Prototype of State Trial Court Statistical Profile Used in 1986 Data Collection

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				
Medical malpractice				
Other professional malpractice				
Product liability tort				
Miscellaneous tort				
Total tort				
Contract				
Real property rights				
Small claims				
Domestic relations:				
Marriage dissolution				
Support/custody				
URESAs				
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 juvenile petition				
Status offense				
Child-victim petition				
Miscellaneous juvenile petition	—	—	—	—
Total juvenile				
<hr/>				
Grand total cases				
Other proceedings:				
Postconviction remedy				
Preliminary hearings				
Sentence review only				
Extraordinary writs				
Total other proceedings				

Prototype of state trial court statistical profile

Manner of disposition: trials

	<u>Trial</u>			<u>Trial</u>		
	<u>Jury</u>	<u>Non-jury</u>	<u>total</u>	<u>Jury</u>	<u>Non-jury</u>	<u>Total</u>
Civil:						
Tort:						
Auto tort						
Medical malpractice						
Other professional malpractice						
Product liability tort						
Miscellaneous tort						
Total tort						
Contract						
Real property rights						
Small claims						
Domestic relations:						
Marriage dissolution						
Support/custody						
URESAs						
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						
Ordinance violation						
Parking violation						
Miscellaneous traffic						
Total traffic/other violation						
Juvenile:						
Criminal-type juvenile petition .						
Status petition						
Child-victim petition						
Miscellaneous juvenile petition .						
Total juvenile						
Grand total trials						

Manner of civil dispositions

	<u>Uncontested/ Default</u>	<u>Dismissed</u>	<u>Withdrawn</u>	<u>Settled</u>	<u>Transferred</u>	<u>Arbitration</u>	<u>Total</u>
Civil:							
Tort:							
Auto tort							
Medical malpractice							
Other professional malpractice							
Product liability tort							
Miscellaneous tort							
Total tort							
Contract							
Real property rights							
Small claims							
Domestic relations:							
Marriage dissolution							
Support/custody							
URESAs							
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							

Prototype of state trial court statistical profile

Manner of criminal dispositions and type of decision

	<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						

Manner of traffic/other violation dispositions and type of decision

	<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>
------------------	-------------------	-------------------	--------------------	---------------------	---------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------------

Civil:

Tort:	
Auto tort	
Medical malpractice	
Other professional malpractice ...	
Product liability tort	
Miscellaneous tort	
Total tort	
Contract	
Real property rights	
Small claims	
Domestic relations:	
Marriage dissolution	
Support/custody	
URESAs	
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	

Prototype of state trial court statistical profile

Age of pending caseload (days)

<u>0-30</u>	<u>31-60</u>	<u>61-90</u>	<u>91-180</u>	<u>181-360</u>	<u>361-720</u>	<u>Over 720</u>	<u>Average age</u>
<u>days</u>	<u>days</u>	<u>days</u>	<u>days</u>	<u>days</u>	<u>days</u>	<u>days</u>	<u>of pending cases</u>

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 petition ..
Total juvenile

Boldface headings indicate the classifications used by the CSIM project.
 N/A = This casetype is handled by the court, but the data are unavailable.
 X = The data for this casetype 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.

For the qualifying footnotes below, "j" = overinclusive and "nc" = not comparable due to the method of counting support/custody cases.

A = The data element is complete with no footnotes.

B = The data element is complete with an "nc" footnote only.

C = The data element is complete with a "j" footnote that could not be identified in codes E-H below, and no "nc" footnote.

D = The data element is complete with a "j" footnote and an "nc" footnote.

E = The data element is complete with a "j" footnote that indicates the data include all postconviction remedy proceedings only, and no "nc" footnote.

F = The data element is complete with a "j" footnote that indicates the data include all ordinance violation cases only, and no "nc" footnote.

G = The data element is complete with a "j" footnote that indicates the data include all DWI/DUI cases only, and no "nc" footnote.

H = The data element is complete with a "j" footnote that indicates the data include all criminal appeals cases only, and no "nc" footnote.

I (enter as lower case) = the data element is 75% complete, with no "j" or "nc" footnotes, and is missing more information than can be specifically identified in codes K-N below.

J = The data element is 75% complete, with an "nc" footnote, but with no "j" footnote.

K = The data element is 75% complete, with no "j" or "nc" footnotes, and does not include any limited felony cases only.

L = The data element is 75% complete, with no "j" or "nc" footnotes, and does not include any DWI/DUI cases only.

M = The data element is 75% complete, with no "j" or "nc" footnotes, and does not include any criminal appeal cases only.

N = The data element is 75% complete, with no "j" or "nc" footnotes, and does not include any ordinance violation cases only.

O = The data element is 75% complete with a "j" footnote and no "nc" footnote.

P = The data element is 75% complete with a "j" footnote and an "nc" footnote.

V = The data element is less than 75% complete with no "nc" footnote.

W = The data element is less than 75% complete with an "nc" footnote.

X = The data element is less than 75% complete with a "j" footnote and no "nc" footnote.

Y = The data element is less than 75% complete with a "j" footnote and an "nc" footnote.

Q = Additional court information.

R = Judge information.

S = Figure was computed.

T = Additional information; reopened cases are added to the data element.

U = The data element is included in the unclassified category.

Z = The data are missing for this data element (i.e., the primary data element was coded a "-5" to a "-1").

Appendix D

State Populations

Resident Population, 1986

State or territory	Population (in thousands)		1986 Total
	1986 Juvenile	1986 Adult	
Alabama	1,115	2,938	4,053
Alaska	171	362	533
Arizona	911	2,408	3,319
Arkansas	645	1,727	2,372
California	7,109	19,872	26,981
Colorado	866	2,401	3,267
Connecticut	758	2,431	3,189
Delaware	160	473	633
District of Columbia	137	488	625
Florida	2,630	9,045	11,675
Georgia	1,713	4,391	6,104
Hawaii	286	777	1,063
Idaho	311	691	1,002
Illinois	3,058	8,493	11,551
Indiana	1,477	4,026	5,503
Iowa	747	2,103	2,850
Kansas	646	1,814	2,460
Kentucky	1,009	2,720	3,729
Louisiana	1,347	3,155	4,502
Maine	302	871	1,173
Maryland	1,111	3,352	4,463
Massachusetts	1,341	4,491	5,832
Michigan	2,470	6,674	9,144
Minnesota	1,110	3,104	4,214
Mississippi	801	1,824	2,625
Missouri	1,309	3,757	5,066
Montana	231	588	819
Nebraska	427	1,170	1,597
Nevada	240	724	964
New Hampshire	260	767	1,027
New Jersey	1,831	5,789	7,620
New Mexico	444	1,035	1,479
New York	4,375	13,397	17,772
North Carolina	1,624	4,710	6,334
North Dakota	190	489	679
Ohio	2,854	7,899	10,753
Oklahoma	899	2,406	3,305
Oregon	686	2,012	2,698
Pennsylvania	2,850	9,038	11,888
Puerto Rico	N/A	N/A	3,274
Rhode Island	227	748	975
South Carolina	937	2,439	3,376
South Dakota	198	510	708
Tennessee	1,250	3,553	4,803
Texas	4,930	11,755	16,685
Utah	619	1,046	1,665
Vermont	140	401	541
Virginia	1,438	4,349	5,787
Washington	1,156	3,307	4,463
West Virginia	504	1,415	1,919
Wisconsin	1,271	3,514	4,785
Wyoming	154	353	507

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, series P-25, No. 1010, September 1987.

Total State Population for Trend Tables, 1981, 1984, 1985, and 1986

State or territory	Population (in thousands)			
	1981	1984	1985	1986
Alabama	3,917	3,990	4,021	4,053
Alaska	412	500	521	533
Arizona	2,794	3,053	3,187	3,319
Arkansas	2,296	2,349	2,359	2,372
California	24,196	25,622	26,365	26,981
Colorado	2,965	3,178	3,231	3,267
Connecticut	3,134	3,154	3,174	3,189
Delaware	598	613	622	633
District of Columbia	631	623	626	625
Florida	10,183	10,976	11,366	11,675
Georgia	5,574	5,837	5,976	6,104
Hawaii	981	1,039	1,054	1,063
Idaho	959	1,001	1,005	1,002
Illinois	11,462	11,511	11,535	11,551
Indiana	5,468	5,498	5,499	5,503
Iowa	2,899	2,910	2,884	2,850
Kansas	2,383	2,438	2,450	2,460
Kentucky	3,662	2,723	3,726	3,729
Louisiana	4,308	4,462	4,481	4,502
Maine	1,133	1,156	1,164	1,173
Maryland	4,263	4,349	4,392	4,463
Massachusetts	5,773	5,798	5,822	5,832
Michigan	9,204	9,075	9,088	9,144
Minnesota	4,094	4,162	4,193	4,214
Mississippi	2,531	2,598	2,613	2,625
Missouri	4,941	5,008	5,029	5,066
Montana	793	824	826	819
Nebraska	1,577	1,606	1,606	1,597
Nevada	845	911	936	964
New Hampshire	936	977	998	1,027
New Jersey	7,404	7,515	7,562	7,620
New Mexico	1,328	1,424	1,450	1,479
New York	17,602	17,735	17,783	17,772
North Carolina	5,953	6,165	6,255	6,334
North Dakota	658	686	685	679
Ohio	10,781	10,752	10,744	10,753
Oklahoma	3,100	3,298	3,301	3,305
Oregon	2,651	2,674	2,687	2,698
Pennsylvania	11,871	11,901	11,853	11,888
Puerto Rico	3,197	3,267	3,267	3,274
Rhode Island	953	962	968	975
South Carolina	3,167	3,300	3,347	3,376
South Dakota	686	706	708	708
Tennessee	4,612	4,717	4,762	4,803
Texas	14,766	15,989	16,370	16,685
Utah	1,518	1,652	1,645	1,665
Vermont	516	530	535	541
Virginia	5,430	5,636	5,706	5,787
Washington	4,217	4,349	4,409	4,463
West Virginia	1,952	1,952	1,936	1,919
Wisconsin	4,742	4,766	4,775	4,785
Wyoming	492	511	509	507

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, series P-25.

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.

***State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report
1985***

Available caseload information from all appellate and trial courts are presented in this report. 1987, 312 pages, 28 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.

State Court Organization 1987

Updates the 1980 reference guide to the organization and practices of all state appellate and trial courts. 1988, 420 pages, 43 oz., paperback, \$15.00 plus shipping.

The following publications 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 organizations, jurisdiction, and time standards in the state appellate courts. 1985, 117 pages. Single copies available free of charge.

The following publications will soon be available from the National Center for State Courts:

State Court Model Statistical Dictionary

Contains definitions of terms used to classify and count court caseload. Gives the court statistical usage for each term. Merges the 1980 edition and 1984 *Supplement*, defines new terms. Forthcoming, 1988.

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.