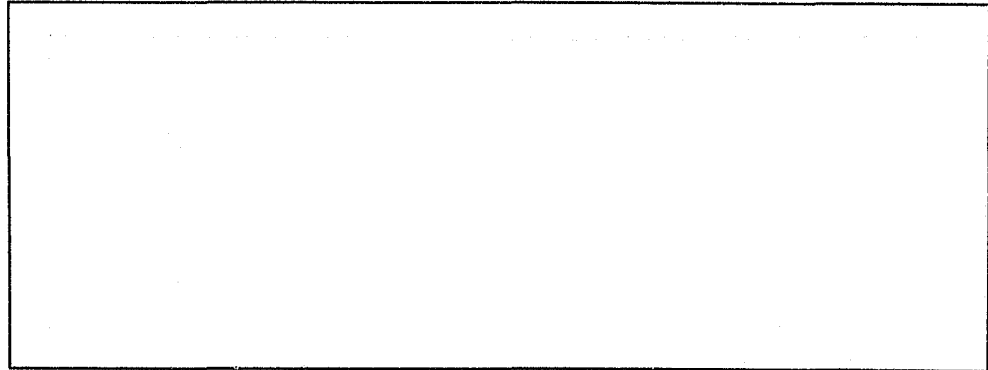


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# Bureau of Justice Statistics Discussion Paper



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## State Appellate Caseload Growth Documentary Appendix

by

Thomas B. Marvell  
Carlisle Moody

NCJRS

JAN 26 1988

ACQUISITIONS

Final Report

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## ABSTRACT

This documentary appendix supplies background descriptions of the variables and analysis for various publications growing out of the project, "Documenting Analyzing, and Forecasting Appellate Court Caseload Trends," which was supported by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The publications include the Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, The Growth of Appeals, 1973-83 Trends (1985); "Factors Behind State Appellate Caseload Growth," (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1985), "Growth in State Judgeships, 1970-1984: What factor are important?" 68 Judicature 274 (1985); "Caseloads are Greatly Affected by the Economy and the Number of Trial Judges," Judicature (1985); "The Appellate Caseload Deluge," Judges' Journal (Spring 1985); and "Judicial Salaries: Doing More Work for Less Pay," 24 Judges' Journal 34 (Winter 1985).

This report supersedes an earlier version of the documentary appendix prepared in October 1983. The original project was completed in 1983; subsequently the Bureau of Justice Statistics supported a continuation of the research to add 1983 caseload data. This report, therefore, updates the 1983 version to include the additional data, and it contains a reanalysis of the data.

STATE APPELLATE CASELOAD GROWTH

DOCUMENTARY APPENDIX

Updated, March 1985

by

Thomas B. Marvell, Carlisle E. Moody, Paul Dempsey,  
Kenneth J. Lasky, and Gerard M. Mackarevich

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## INTRODUCTION

This documentary appendix supplies background descriptions of the variables and analysis for various publications growing out of the project, Documenting, Analyzing, and Forecasting Appellate Court Caseload Trends, which was supported by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The publications include the Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, The Growth of Appeals, 1973-83 Trends (1985); "Factors Behind State Appellate Caseload Growth," (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1985); "Growth in State Judgeships, 1970-1984: What factors are important?" 68 Judicature 274 (1985); "Caseloads are Greatly Affected by the Economy and the Number of Trial Judges," Judicature (1985); "The Appellate Caseload Deluge," Judges' Journal (Spring 1985); and "Judicial Salaries: Doing More Work for Less Pay," 24 Judges' Journal 34 (Winter 1985).

This report supersedes an earlier version of the documentary appendix prepared in October 1983. The original project was completed in 1983; subsequently the Bureau of Justice Statistics supported a continuation of the research to add 1983 caseload data. This report, therefore, updates the 1983 version to include the extra data, and it contains a reanalysis of the data.

The first part of the report presents the basic findings of the research and describes the research design and method of analysis.

Part II discusses the sources of caseload statistics and other data used in the analysis, and describes the checking procedure which comprised most of the work done for the study. The primary sources were court annual reports, unpublished materials sent by the courts, and interviews with court clerks and administrative personnel.

Parts III through V define appeals and other appellate court statistics used in the analysis. Because these are key data elements, the definitions must be exact. The numerous variations between case types and court structure make the concepts complicated. These parts also describe problems encountered in gathering appellate court data and other factors that can make some data misleading.

Part VI describes the trial court statistics with emphasis on the numerous problems with the data. The seventh part details the sources of the trial and appellate judgeship data, and the eighth part describes the sources of the demographic variables (population, personal income, crime rate, and prison commitments). Unlike all other data in the study, the demographic statistics did not require original data collection.

The ninth and tenth parts describe miscellaneous variables. For civil cases these include interest rates on appeal, the trial court dollar jurisdictional limit, prehearing settlement conferences, and new rules of trial and appellate procedure. Additional variables in criminal cases include sentence appeal procedures and new court rules.

The next two parts describe the data coding. Part XI gives the values for the dichotomous (dummy) variables. Part XII describes the continuous variables both as they exist in the data set and as adjusted for the regression analysis. The final part lists the trial and appellate statistics and explains in detail the sources of data for each state, the variations in definitions of data elements, adjustments and estimations made, and any problems that remain unresolved.

## II. SOURCES OF APPELLATE AND TRIAL COURT DATA

This part describes the data-gathering effort, the sources of caseload statistics, the sources of other information, including the dichotomous variables, and finally, potential problems in interpreting the statistics. Later parts will discuss in more detail the content of specific data types and problems encountered.

### a) Sources of Statistics

The appellate and trial court statistics were gathered from three primary sources and then were checked against a wide variety of secondary sources. The state-by-state descriptions in Part XIII list the primary sources for statistics in each state. In order of frequency of use, the primary sources are:

1. State Court Annual Reports. These reports, issued by the state court administrative offices or judicial councils, are published annually in all but a few states. They are available for at least ten years in most states and consist largely of statistical compilations of greatly varying completeness. The statistics presented are based on information received from the various trial and appellate courts in the state. The initial data collection in appellate courts is almost always performed by staff in the clerk's office. In trial courts it is performed by either the clerk's office or a separate court administrator's office. Usually a specific member of the central state administrator's office is assigned to receive and compile statistics. To varying degrees, the central offices set uniform standards for data collection and audit the trial

court statistics. Statistics in court annual reports, it should be added, are quite often revised in later reports, although the changes are seldom substantial. The later versions were used in this research.

2. Unpublished Statistics. Whenever the appellate statistics in the annual reports are incomplete, unpublished information was sought from the court clerks. For the most part, unpublished statistics were used only to supplement the annual reports by obtaining data for missing years or for variables not found in the annual reports. In a few states, though, all the appellate statistics came directly from the clerk's office. Unpublished trial court statistics were also used in several states.

3. Count of Cases in Docket Books. The appellate filing statistics for six states were obtained partly (Alaska, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Nebraska) or completely (New Hampshire and Virginia) by counting cases in docket books or computer printouts of filings.

The statistics compiled from these three sources were checked with statistics in several secondary sources. Whenever there was a conflict, considerable effort was made to determine whether the primary sources were incorrect and, if so, what implications that might have for the accuracy of other data elements. In rare instances the secondary sources were the only source of a particular statistic (see Part XIII). The secondary sources are:

1. State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report (1975-1977). These reports, prepared by the National Center for State Courts, are compilations of trial and appellate statistics from all states. The reports are based, initially, on statistics given in annual reports and,

then, on corrections and additions submitted by state court officials upon review of the initial compilation.

2. Advance Reports. These are compilations, again by the National Center, of court statistics, including appellate filings, in 1981 (and occasionally fiscal year 1982) and 1983.

3. W. Kramer, Outline of Basic Appellate Court Structures and Procedures in the United States (1975, 1978, and 1983). These three books, published by West Publishing Co, are based on questionnaires answered by appellate court clerks in nearly all states. The volumes give filing statistics for 1974, 1976, 1977, 1981, and 1982, with varying degrees of completeness in the different states.

4. Criminal Justice Plans. Almost all states prepared criminal justice plans during the early and mid-1970's. Most contained lengthy sections that described the current status of the criminal justice system, and many presented considerable trial and appellate court statistics.

5. Reports and Law Review Articles. Appellate statistics are often found in special reports (generally unpublished) on the problems of particular appellate courts. Law review articles occasionally present statistics obtained from courts.

In all, therefore, the secondary sources provided checks for most of the appellate statistics and many of the trial statistics. The value of this check, however, is limited because the secondary sources typically derive their information from state court annual reports, which also were the major source of statistics compiled for this study. Hence, the secondary sources help little with problems that are not evident in the

annual reports themselves. Information about such problems was obtained from literature searches and from interviews with court officials, as described in the next two sections.

b) Literature Searches

A thorough study was made of the literature concerning the appellate systems in the 38 states for which criminal and civil appellate data were obtained. The purpose of this research, performed by the principal investigator and law student assistants, was: 1) to locate events that might have rendered the statistics misleading, and 2) to obtain information for the many independent variables, described in Parts VII to XII. The potential problems, which are numerous, are discussed throughout this report, but especially in Part III with respect to appellate court statistics definitions and adjustments, and in Part XIII, with respect to the problems in individual states. The literature search was comprehensive, based mainly on the following sources:

- narrative and statistical portions of state court annual reports and judicial council reports.
- annotated rules of appellate procedure.
- annotated statutes and constitutional provisions concerning appellate court jurisdiction, operations, and procedure.
- law review articles, state and local bar journals, and court administrative office newsletters.
- unpublished monographs.
- state criminal justice plans.



The research was aimed at 34 specific areas that either pertained to independent variables or were known potential problems (e.g. jurisdictional changes). Because not all problems could be anticipated, changes in the rules and statutes pertaining to appellate courts made during the period of the study also were researched. For most states the published sources contained sufficient information on nearly all the specific areas, but for some states interviews supplied a substantial portion of the information.

c) Interviews

The literature search was supplemented by interviews with appellate court clerks and with state court administrative staff responsible for data collection. The findings from these interviews are discussed throughout this report. Staff were interviewed in all the states for which filing data was available. The main purpose of the interviews was to check the accuracy of the caseload statistics. The interviews also checked and supplemented the results of the literature search with respect to the independent variables. The questionnaire used in interviewing the appellate clerks is found at the end of this report; additional questions formulated after the review of the literature were included in almost all appellate clerk interviews. The interviews averaged about half an hour.

The interviews with administrative office staff were much shorter and were conducted without a formal questionnaire. The questions varied from state to state depending on the problems encountered when gathering the trial statistics; all, however, were asked whether there were problems that might make the statistics misleading.

### III. Appellate Court Filings

A major endeavor in this research was to compile appellate filing statistics that are comparable from state to state and from year to year within states. The first requirement is a uniform definition of an appellate court filing: it is a direct appeal from a trial court or administrative agency. Further refinement of this definition requires considerable exploration of appellate court structure, caseload composition, and operations. These three topics are discussed in the following four sections, and the discussion concludes with a description of the estimations made to adjust misleading statistics and to fill in missing data elements.

#### a) Courts included

Appellate filings, for the purpose of this study, include filings in all appellate courts of a state. This presents no problems in the 16 states (including D.C.) without intermediate courts before 1985. In the remaining 35 states, the caseload measure includes initial appeals filed in both the supreme courts and intermediate courts. Only initial appeals are counted. The caseload measure excludes appeals that are filed in one appellate court after having been filed in another. For example, it does not include supreme court reviews of intermediate court decisions, regardless of whether they are petitions for review or mandatory appeals. Nor does it include cases transferred to one appellate court after being filed in, but not decided by, another appellate court. (In several states the supreme courts balance caseloads by transferring cases to the intermediate courts. Also, cases filed in the wrong court

generally are transferred automatically to the correct court.)' Transfers are particularly numerous when intermediate courts are first created; failure to delete them from filing statistics greatly exaggerates the impact of intermediate courts on caseload volume.

In a few states, the supreme court filing statistics do not distinguish between criminal and civil appeals or between appeals and reviews of intermediate court decisions. In these states the intermediate court filings are considered the total filings for the state if they comprise at least 98 percent of all initial appeals.

The appellate filing statistics do not include appeals to general jurisdiction trial courts, which in almost all states hear appeals from some divisions within the court or from limited jurisdiction courts. In New Jersey and New York, however, the appellate divisions of the trial courts are regular intermediate courts manned by full-time appellate judges.

b) Types of cases

The great variety of case types hinder comparisons of appellate caseloads. We have tried to use a uniform measure: regular appeals from trial courts and administrative agencies, excluding discretionary writs and original jurisdiction cases. The following paragraphs expound on this definition, and Part XIII shows where statistics for specific states depart from the definition.

All regular appeals are included. The filings include all mandatory criminal and civil appeals from trial court and agency rulings, regardless of subject matter. The distinction between criminal and civil

appeals is generally clear-cut, with the few exceptions, such as juvenile delinquency cases, discussed below. Filings include appeals filed and later dismissed, which generally comprise a small portion of criminal cases and a sizeable portion of civil cases.

Discretionary appeals are excluded. Most appellate courts, even at the intermediate level, have discretionary jurisdiction in limited areas (generally interlocutory appeals or appeals involving small sums). The courts review these cases quickly and decide whether to dismiss them summarily or put them on the track for a "merits" decision. Only then does the court review the case fully. Typically, only a small portion (roughly ten percent) of discretionary writs are granted. Whenever possible, discretionary cases are not counted even if full review is granted. Several courts, however, count writs granted as regular filings, but such cases comprise only a very small percentage of total initial appeals. For a few courts, discretionary writs are counted as filings because they are not stated separately in the court statistics reports, but only if such cases comprise a small portion of the total caseload.

Virginia Supreme Court appeals are counted as regular appeals even though almost all are discretionary. Although the court's jurisdiction is discretionary, the review procedure is very similar to procedures in regular appeals: the court receives briefs, hears oral arguments, and considers the merits of the cases. If the court grants the appeal, the case is rebriefed, reargued, and decided with a published opinion.

Original writs filed directly are excluded. The caseload measure excludes original jurisdiction writs and prisoner petitions filed

initially in the appellate court. These cases, like petitions for appeal, generally involve much less work than regular appeals because the great majority are dismissed summarily.

On the other hand, original jurisdiction cases and prisoner petitions are included in the filing statistics if they were filed and decided in the trial court before reaching the appellate court. Most appellate courts include these cases in their statistics for regular criminal appeals. If, however, these original jurisdiction appeals are screened and otherwise processed as discretionary appeals, they are considered discretionary cases and are not included in the filing statistics.

Agency appeals are included. The caseload measure includes appeals from administrative agencies, whether they are direct filings or appeals from trial court reviews of agency decisions. Agency appeals are counted as civil cases.

Agency appeal routes vary greatly among the states. An appellate court probably receives more agency cases if it, rather than the trial court, receives the initial appeals from the agency. Nevertheless, even in states where almost all agency appeals go directly to the appellate courts, they constitute less than a quarter of all civil appeals.

Agency appeal statistics were not available in 10 of the 32 states in the basic civil regression analyses. In the remaining 23 states there was very little change in the regression analyses when agency appeals were excluded from civil appeals.

Sentence appeals to appellate courts are included. Sentence appeals, even if the only issue is the length of sentence, are counted as criminal appeals if filed in the same manner as ordinary criminal appeals. The

measure of criminal appeals, however, does not include sentence review by panels of trial judges. It also does not include sentence appeals in Maine, which go to a separate division of the Supreme Judicial Court, nor automatic review of certain sentences in Colorado. (See Part V-6.)

Other Categories.

- Juvenile delinquency appeals are counted as civil appeals whenever possible because most courts include them in their civil appeals statistics. Less than two percent of appeals are juvenile delinquency cases.
- Appeals in post conviction writ cases are counted as criminal appeals.
- Cross appeals, reinstated appeals, and rehearing petitions are not counted separately from the original appeals except in a few states where this was not possible. In general, any motion or new filing in a case already docketed is not counted as an appeal.
- Cases consolidated after having been filed are counted as separate appeals. Cases consolidated beforehand are counted as one appeal.
- Requests for advisory opinions and certified questions from the federal courts are not counted as appeals whenever possible. These comprise less than one percent of the caseload of almost all courts that receive them. Certified questions from trial courts, however, are counted if they are mandatory appeals.
- Whenever possible, bar and judicial discipline cases, which also form a very small part of the appellate caseload, are not counted as appeals.

Table IIIa Appellate Case-Counting Procedures

	<u>State</u>	<u>Year used for Appellate Statistics</u>	<u>When Case is Counted+</u>	<u>Notes</u>
01	Alabama	FY 9/30	NOA	
02	Alaska	FY 6/30*	NOA	*Calendar before 1981.
03	Arizona	Calendar	NOA*	*Rec. in civil cases.
05	California	FY 6/30	Rec.	
06	Colorado	FY 6/30	Rec.	
07	Connecticut	FY 6/30	NOA*	*Changed from Rec. in Oct. 1974 for criminal cases and in Sept. 1975 for civil.
08	Delaware	FY 6/30	NOA	
09	Dist. Col.	Calendar	NOA	
12	Hawaii	FY 6/30	Rec.	
13	Idaho	Calendar	NOA	
14	Illinois	Calendar	NOA*	*Change from Rec. in July 1979.
16	Iowa	Calendar	NOA*	*Change from Rec. in civil cases in Jan. 1973.
17	Kansas	Calendar*	NOA	*FY 6/30 before 1979.
18	Kentucky	Calendar*	NOA*	*FY 6/30 before 1971; Cases counted when briefs arrive before 1979.
19	Louisiana	Calendar*	Rec.	*FY 6/30 before 1975.
20	Maine	Calendar	NOA*	*Change from Rec. in civil cases in Sept. 1980.
21	Maryland	FY 2/28	Rec.	
22	Massachusetts	Calendar	Rec.	
23	Michigan	Calendar	NOA	
24	Minnesota	Calendar	NOA	
25	Mississippi	Calendar*	Rec.	*FY 6/30 before 1974.
26	Missouri	FY 6/30	NOA	
27	Montana	Calendar	Rec.	
28	Nebraska	FY 8/31	NOA	
29	Nevada	Calendar	Rec.	
30	New Hampshire	FY 6/30*	NOA*	*FY 7/31 before 1979; change from Rec. in July 1979.
31	New Jersey	FY 8/31	NOA	
32	New Mexico	FY 6/30*	NOA	*Calendar before 1980.
37	Oklahoma	FY 6/30*	Rec.*	*NOA for civil cases; calendar before 1982
38	Oregon	Calendar	NOA	
40	Rhode Island	FY 9/30	Rec.	
43	Tennessee	Calendar	Rec.	
44	Texas	Calendar	NOA*	*Rec. for civil; when briefs arrived for criminal until 9/81.
45	Utah	Calendar	NOA	
46	Vermont	FY 6/30	NOA	
47	Virginia	Calendar	Rec.*	*When the petition to appeal arrives, which is after the record is filed.
48	Washington	Calendar	NOA	
51	Wyoming	Calendar	Rec.	

+NOA means the case is counted soon after the notice of appeal is filed.

Rec. means that the case is filed when the record is received.

Table IIIb

Appellate Data Available

State	<u>Appellate Court Filings</u>			<u>Pending &amp; Disposed Cases</u>	
	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Civil &amp; Criminal</u>
01 Alabama	71	71	71	72 <sup>+</sup>	+
02 Alaska	70	70	70	68	*
03 Arizona	67	67	67	69	69
04 Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--
05 California	67	67	67	67	67
06 Colorado	72	72	72	67	--
07 Connecticut	67	67	67	67	*
08 Delaware	67	67	67	67	67
09 Dist. of Col.	73	73	73	72	72
10 Florida	--	--	69	--	--
11 Georgia	--	--	--	--	--
12 Hawaii	70	70	70	69	69
13 Idaho	73	73	67	72	72
14 Illinois	72	72	72	69	69
15 Indiana	--	--	--	--	--
16 Iowa	73	73	73	71	*
17 Kansas	73	73	73	71	*
18 Kentucky	67	67	67	67	*
19 Louisiana	67	67	67	67 <sup>+</sup>	+
20 Maine	73	73	73	*	--
21 Maryland	67	67	67	--	--
22 Massachusetts	70	70	70	--	--
23 Michigan	68	68	68	*	*
24 Minnesota	73	73	73	--	--
25 Mississippi	73	73	70	72	--
26 Missouri	73	73	69	72	*
27 Montana	70	70	70	--	--
28 Nebraska	67	67	67	67	*
29 Nevada	70	70	70	69	--
30 New Hampshire	70	70	67	67	--
31 New Jersey	73	73	67	67	--
32 New Mexico	68	68	68	67	--
33 New York	--	--	67	--	--
34 North Carolina	--	--	--	--	--
35 North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--
36 Ohio	--	--	69	--	--
37 Oklahoma	73	69	73	69 <sup>+</sup>	+
38 Oregon	73	73	67	67	--
39 Pennsylvania	--	--	71	--	--
40 Rhode Island	70	70	70	69	--
41 South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--
42 South Dakota	--	--	71	--	--



<u>Appellate Court Filings</u>				<u>Pending &amp; Disposed Cases</u>	
<u>State</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Civil &amp; Criminal</u>
43 Tennessee	68	68	68	--	--
44 Texas	67	67	67	67	67
45 Utah	73	73	73	*	--
46 Vermont	69	69	69	69	--
47 Virginia	73	73	73	70	--
48 Washington	67	67	67	67	*
49 West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--
50 Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--
51 Wyoming	67	67	67	69	*
TOTAL STATES	38	38	43	32	8
STATES TO 1967	11	11	16		
STATES TO 1970	11	12	14		
STATES TO 1973	16	15	13		
FY 84 DATA	14	14	14		

\*Partial

+Civil only in Louisiana and Oklahoma; criminal only in Alabama before 1978.

Departures from these rules were made occasionally when the available statistics did not permit the categorizations described. These departures, which involve very small percentages of the total appellate caseloads, are described in Table IVa and Part XIII. The categorization remains the same within a given state, following the principle that statistics should be as comparable as possible from year to year, but limited differences between states are permissible.

c) Court year

Most appellate courts present statistics for calendar years, although 16 of the 38 states studied use a fiscal year (see Table IIIa). Moreover, eight courts changed their fiscal year during the period of the study. Statistics are presented for the year in which the fiscal year ends. (An exception is Maryland. Its fiscal year ends in February--the only fiscal year ending before midyear--but is counted for the prior year ending December 31.) Whenever possible, the variables compiled for the research are in terms of the individual court's fiscal year. (See the description of dichotomous variables in Appendix XI, for example.) The demographic variables such as state population and personal income are according to calendar year.

d) When cases are counted

A major problem is that courts count cases at different points in the progress of an appeal. Filing statistics are affected greatly by when appeals are "docketed", that is, entered into the court's records (typically a docket book or a computer record). The earlier cases are

docketed, the higher the number of filings. Most courts docket cases early in the life of an appeal. In a few states the appellant sends the notice of appeal directly to the appellate court and the case is docketed at the very beginning of the appeal. More often, the notice of appeal is filed with the trial court clerk who is required to send a copy within a few days to the appellate court, which then docket the case.

In other states, though, the appeal is not docketed until the record arrives, several months after the notice of appeal is filed. During this time the trial court reporter prepares the transcript of testimony and the trial court clerk compiles the papers in the case file and transmits them and the transcript to the appellate court. The court usually still has not received a copy of the notice of appeal, and may first learn of the case only when the record arrives.

Thirteen of the 38 states in the study count cases when the record arrives. In addition, until two years ago, criminal appeals in Texas were counted when the briefs arrived. The Kentucky appellate courts count appeals when the appellant's brief arrives (but for the last six years Kentucky is considered to have counted cases when the notice of appeal arrived because the courts count cases which are dismissed because no briefs were submitted as filings). Besides Texas and Kentucky, appellate courts in five states changed their methods of counting appeals during the period under study. Table IIIa lists the docketing procedure used in each state and shows which states changed their procedures.

The docketing procedure affects the statistics because many cases are dropped during the early stages of appeal. Courts that count cases when the record is filed necessarily exclude appeals that are dropped before

the record is prepared; hence they tend to report lower filing statistics. This affects civil filings especially because many appellants settle or abandon appeals before incurring the expense of transcript production. A few criminal cases also are abandoned early in the appellate process.

A dummy variable was used to indicate, by year, whether states docket cases when the notice of appeal is filed. The dummy variable, of course, also indicates when a court changed its docketing procedure. Hence, the caseloads of courts that docket cases late are adjusted upward in the regression analysis of caseload trends. This adjustment, however, is not exact because it treats all courts with later docketing times uniformly. Actually, the time required to prepare the record varies substantially from state to state, and varies somewhat from year to year within states. Also, cases were not counted in two states until the briefing stage, which occurs well after the record is prepared. Information about the exact times, however, is too incomplete to permit more precise adjustments.

A further problem is that when courts change from docketing at a later stage to docketing when the notice of appeal arrives (no court changed the other way), there is a great influx of filings. Cases are counted under both the old and new systems for the several months required to complete the filing of the earlier appeals. Even more dramatic, the rules may be changed to require that all cases pending, but without a record filed, be docketed immediately when the new docketing procedure goes into effect. Therefore, appellate statistics during the change of docketing procedures are inflated considerably. Statistics for such years were adjusted, as discussed below.

e) Estimations

The statistics, including appellate filing statistics, occasionally are estimated when the published statistics are misleading or when statistics are not available. All such estimations are explained in the state-by-state descriptions in Part XIII. Estimations are made more cautiously for appellate filing data than for other variables. Only scattered points, where data is missing for one year (or, rarely, two or three years) are estimated from series of yearly statistics. Almost all estimations are made for one of the following reasons:

Change in filing procedure. In three states appellate filing data is adjusted for years when the docketing procedure changes, generally by taking the average of the filings in the prior and following years. Similarly, in four states adjustments were made for years when the time limit for filing the notice of appeal changed. If the length of time from trial decision to filing the notice of appeal decreases, an influx of appeals follows because appellants usually wait until near the end of the time limit to file. Likewise, appellate statistics understate the volume of appeals whenever the time for filing the notice of appeal is lengthened. Adjustments were made for such changes but after consulting with the court clerks concerning whether the attorneys actually filed near the end of the period (see Part XIII).

Changes in appellate court jurisdiction. Jurisdictional changes can affect a court's caseload and render filing trends misleading, especially in comparison with other states. Jurisdictional statutes in each state were searched for changes, and the findings, described in Part XIII, were double checked in the interviews with appellate court clerks. With few

exceptions, it was possible to adjust the filing statistics to compensate for the changes, usually by excluding categories of cases (typically agency appeals or appeals from limited jurisdiction trial courts) which were added to a court's jurisdiction. As shown in Table XIc, adjustments were not possible in four states and the changes are indicated by dummy variables.

Missing data adjustments. Adjustments were made for missing data in a small percentage of the appellate filing statistics. The adjustments were almost always made on the basis of partial data available. Estimates were made most commonly when the numbers of civil and criminal appeals were not available, but the number of total appeals was. The proportion of criminal and civil appeals in other years was applied to the total filing figures for the year in question to approximate the civil/criminal breakdown. This occurred in 11 states, for a total of 19 years. Filings also were estimated by using information about subparts of the caseload which, judging from data for other years, are closely related to caseload components needed to compute total criminal or civil caseload. Estimation in 6 states (9 years of criminal filings and 18 of civil filings) were for major portions of this data. Also, such estimates will make for small parts of criminal or civil caseloads (e.g., the number of criminal or civil transfers) for 7 states (52 criminal filings and 63 civil filings). In all, estimates for these various reasons were made for 7 percent of the filing figures, excluding the minor adjustments.

f) Years Data Obtained For

The goal for each state was to obtain separate criminal and civil appellate filing statistics for at least 11 years, 1973-1983. This was accomplished in 38 states, as shown in Table IIb. In 22 states, filing statistics were obtained back to 1970, and in 11 back to 1967. The total number of appeals were obtained in 43 states back to at least 1973.

#### IV. APPELLATE COURT BACKLOG RATIO

The backlog ratio is a measure of appellate court delay, which is calculated by dividing the number of appeals pending at the end of a year by the number disposed during the year. The result is a number, generally between 0.5 and 1.5, that approximates the length of time, in years, needed to dispose of the average case.

The ratio is used not as an absolute indication of appellate court delay, but as a comparison of the extent of delay from year to year and from court to court. Such a measure of delay is used regularly by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals (see United States Court for the Second Circuit, 1982, 4-5; it is called an "inventory control index"). A similar measure is advocated in Clark and Merryman, "Measuring the Duration of Judicial and Administrative Proceedings" 75 Michigan L. Rev. 89 (1976). The Clark and Merryman measure is the number of cases pending at the end of the year divided by the number of new filings in the year minus the increase (or plus the decrease) in pending cases.

The backlog ratio includes the pending and disposed cases for all appellate courts that handle an appreciable portion of the initial appeals in a given state. The ratio is obtained from the total number of pending and disposed appeals, except that separate ratios were compiled for criminal and civil cases in a few states where separate courts handle initial criminal and civil appeals. The backlog ratio for the same year as the appellate filings is entered in the regression analysis.

Appellants, however, are influenced by what they believe about delay, not necessarily by the actual delay in the particular year. Attorneys'



views may be shaped by delays experienced in the one or two years before filing. Perhaps their views also are shaped by estimates that differ from delay in recent years because, for example, needed judges were or were not added. In any event the regression analysis showed that the backlog ratio for the current year, for the year prior to the filing year in question, and for two years prior bore little relation to the volume of filings.

Plots IVa and IVb show the relationships of these backlog ratios to criminal and civil appeals. The outlying points to the far right are the Hawaii Supreme Court which had extreme delays before the creation of an intermediate court in 1980. Deleting Hawaii from the analysis does not affect the overall findings concerning the impact of the backlog ratio on appellate volume.

Delay was not measured directly by using statistics for the average time from filing to decision, partly because such statistics are not available for most courts and partly because the average time to decision can be a misleading measure of delay. It necessarily is based on cases decided in a particular year; hence, it pertains to appeals filed in the past year or two, and may not reflect a court's current operations. For example, when a court strives to reduce its backlog, the average time to decision often increases because judges decide many long-delayed cases.

The backlog ratio, on the other hand, measures the delay at the time the appeal is filed. The ratio decreases when a court increases output relative to the number of filings and changes in court operating conditions are reflected immediately. Nevertheless, several problems with the backlog ratio require discussion:

1) The ratio, unlike time to decision measures, includes all cases, even those not decided. This generates uncertainties that hinder comparisons between courts. The proportion of cases disposed without decision (i.e., dismissed) varies between courts and varies between criminal and civil cases. Because cases dismissed tend to be disposed sooner than those decided, an increase in the number of dismissals lowers the backlog ratio, even if the time required to decide cases is the same. This impact probably is not large, though, because the portion of appeals dismissed in the various states is roughly the same--about a quarter to a half of civil cases are disposed without decision after the notice of appeal is filed. (Trial court delay cannot be measured by the backlog ratio because the vast majority of cases filed are not decided by the courts.)

2) Different courts have somewhat different procedures for dismissing cases for lack of progress. Backlog ratios in courts which strive to dismiss cases as soon as it becomes apparent that the appellant will not pursue the case (for example, because the parties settled) are lower than in courts that permit large accumulations of "deadwood" on the docket. This probably does not render the backlog ratio misleading, though, because the latter courts generally have substantial delay problems in any event. The accumulation of deadwood indicates that the court monitors the attorneys' progress loosely, meaning either that a) the court permits delay by letting the attorneys and court reporters control the pace of appeals, or, more likely, b) the court is so far behind that expediting brief and record production would increase the backlog of cases ready for argument rather than expedite decisions.

3) The third problem also results from the inclusion in the backlog ratio of both cases dismissed and decided. In more than a third of the 38 states in the analysis, cases are not docketed until after the record arrives. These courts have fewer pending and disposed cases than otherwise comparable courts that docket appeals when the notice of appeal is filed. There are fewer dispositions because they do not include cases dropped before the record is filed and fewer pending cases because they do not include cases in which the notice of appeal has been filed, but the record has not. By using the same backlog ratio for all courts, we assume that these two reductions generally balance each other. In fact, the ratios are very similar in the two types of courts. The mean backlog ratio is 1.00 for civil cases in courts that docket appeals when the notice of appeal arrives, and .94 for other courts. In criminal cases the ratios are .99 and .97 for the two types of courts. Although the backlog ratios could be adjusted to account for overall differences, the differences are not large enough to merit such action. In any event, a dummy variable controls for the effect of docketing time on the relation between backlog and appellate filings.

4) There was not enough information to calculate the pending and disposed statistics in all states with filing data, and separate ratios for criminal and civil cases were seldom possible. The analysis of the impact of backlog on appellate filings, therefore, was limited to 32 states (see Table IIIb). The lack of separate statistics for criminal and civil cases necessitated the use of an overall backlog ratio for both types of cases. That is, the amount of delay is assumed to be the same in criminal and civil cases.

Using the total backlog ratio for both criminal and civil cases, of course, assumes that the courts handle both types of cases. This assumption cannot be made where separate appellate courts process initial criminal and civil appeals--that is, in Alabama, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas; here separate backlog ratios were compiled for civil and criminal cases. (In Alaska, Colorado, and Maryland criminal and civil cases were handled separately for a short time during the period encompassed by the research; here the total backlog ratio was used.)

5) The disposed and especially the pending statistics are typically less accurate than the filing statistics. They require more elaborate recordkeeping systems than the simple docket books used to compile filing data. For example, courts occasionally adjust pending statistics by as much as ten percent after they inventory case records. Statistics for cases pending at the beginning of a year regularly differ (but seldom by much) from those pending at the end of the prior year. As always in this study, statistics from later reports are used in preference to reports for the year in question.

6) The final problem is obtaining measures that include comparable types of cases. Here as elsewhere every effort was made to obtain statistics consistent from year to year within a state and between states, although more leeway was permitted in the latter than the former. The aim was to use disposition and pending data for appeals only and to exclude extraordinary writs and discretionary writs. That is, "appeals" are defined in the same manner as filings. Cases other than appeals tend to be decided very quickly because they seldom go through

the full decision process. Because the number of writs decided varies greatly between courts, inclusion of writs would render the backlog ratios incomparable.

The pending cases do not include cases awaiting rehearing, and the dispositions do not include cases transferred to another appellate court. Cases are considered disposed when decided or dismissed, and not when the mandate is issued, often several weeks after the final decision. Similarly, cases decided but awaiting mandate are not considered pending cases.

Incomplete data, however, often required departures from the general rule that the backlog ratio includes appeals only. The departures, as described in Part XIII, are greater than those permitted for the appellate filing statistics. The main departure is that the pending figures often include writs because the court did not exclude them from statistics on pending cases. Writs are decided so quickly that they comprise only a small percentage of the pending caseload (except in supreme courts with discretionary review where the writs are excluded because they are not initial appeals). Writs were either included or excluded as pending cases in a particular court; year to year changes were not permitted. Disposition figures, however, exclude writs unless the filing data showed that the court handles few writs. In Virginia, the pending and disposed cases, like the filings, are writs because they comprise virtually the entire appellate caseload.

Quite often, disposition data was not available for the year prior to the last year with filing data; in such situations the figure was usually estimated to be the same as the following year's. (As discussed earlier,

this prior year backlog ratio was not used in the final regression analysis; hence these adjustments had no impact). Also, pending statistics were sometimes calculated for a year by using the filing and disposition figures for that year to extrapolate from later or earlier pending figures. Such calculations were undertaken with caution, and for only two or three years in a state, because extrapolations can compound errors resulting from the general inaccuracy of the pending data.

A final problem is that in a few states adequate pending and disposition statistics could be obtained only for the intermediate court (typically because the supreme court pending statistics consisted primarily of writs). Here the intermediate court data alone was used, but only if the court received at least 75 percent of the filings.

## V. OTHER APPELLATE COURT CASE STATISTICS

In addition to the criminal and civil filing statistics, several other categories of appellate court statistics were gathered for use in supplementary analysis. These are the total number of appeals, the percentage of cases in intermediate courts, sentence appeals, administrative agency appeals, and reversal rates.

### a) Total appeals.

While the focus of the research was to study the growth of civil and criminal appeals, the dependent variables in the regression analysis, an attempt was made to measure the total number of appeals as well. This involved more than simply adding the figures for criminal and civil appeals. For example, some criminal and civil figures were increased or decreased to compensate for jurisdictional changes that would hinder year-to-year comparisons in the regression analysis. The original figures, however, must be used to calculate the overall growth of appeals.

The same reasoning applies to adjustments made to compensate for changes in the notice of appeal time limit; such changes caused real increases or decreases in the cases presented to the court. On the other hand, adjustments made for changes in the docketing system are retained when calculating the total number of appeals. Those changes affect the way cases are counted, but not the number of cases. In addition, total appeals figures for early years were obtained for some states where the criminal/civil breakdown was not available before 1973. The total number of appeals, however, was not used in the regression analysis because criminal and civil appeals are affected by quite different factors..

Statistics for total appeals were also available for five states where the criminal/civil breakdown was not available (see Table IIIb).

b) Intermediate appellate court percentages

A major focus of the research was to determine the impact of intermediate appellate courts on the number of filings. The presence or absence of an intermediate court, however, is not a clear-cut variable. Intermediate courts vary greatly in their size and in the portion of the caseload they receive. The appellate court structure in a state like New Jersey, where the intermediate court receives virtually all initial appeals, cannot easily be compared to a state like Iowa where less than a third of the initial filings go to the intermediate court. Moreover, the portion of appeals filed in intermediate courts sometimes differs greatly between criminal and civil appeals.

As a result, the variable used is the percentage of appeals filed in the intermediate court. This shows the amount of intermediate court activity in criminal and civil cases separately, as illustrated in Plots Va and Vb for each state. Little variation occurs within states; most either have no intermediate court or have one that receives almost all initial appeals. Substantial changes were made, however, in 14 states. Intermediate courts were created in Massachusetts (1972), Iowa (1976), Kentucky (1976), Kansas (1977), Alaska (1980), Hawaii (1980), Idaho (1982), Connecticut (1983) and Minnesota (1983). Alaska, however, was not used in the analysis of criminal cases (the intermediate court receives only criminal cases). Also, intermediate court jurisdiction was expanded greatly in Arizona (1974), Maryland (1974), Colorado (1975), Oregon (1978), Texas (1981), and Louisiana (1982). In Louisiana and



Texas the effect of the changes was to transfer almost all initial criminal appeals from the supreme court to the intermediate court level, but without affecting civil appeals.

Appellate structures were changed, it should be added, in several of the 13 states outside our sample. Intermediate courts were created in Wisconsin (1978), Arkansas (1979), and South Carolina (1983) and intermediate court jurisdiction was increased greatly in Pennsylvania (1980). The impact of these changes, however, could not be studied because the appellate filing data was insufficient. Also, as shown in Table XIa, several changes were made outside the 1973-84 period. Filing data is available for Oklahoma and Washington before and after the changes, which occurred in 1970 and 1969 respectively.

As a practical matter, the percentage of cases filed in intermediate courts is only an approximate measure of the amount of intermediate court use in the states. The major complication is transfers between the supreme and intermediate courts. In Hawaii, Oklahoma, Iowa, and Idaho the intermediate court receives only cases transferred by the supreme court, where all cases are filed initially. For the purposes of this study, the number of appeals in the intermediate court is considered to be the number transferred, and the number in the supreme court is the total number of appeals less those transferred. This is only approximate, because all cases that are dismissed in the early stages are included in the supreme court's filings, thereby inflating its portion of the caseload. In several other states, some cases are transferred between courts to balance caseloads. These transfers have not been taken into account; only in Massachusetts are the numbers transferred large

enough to affect the intermediate court percentage appreciably, and thereby only about 10 to 20 percent. Finally, in states where supreme court statistics were not used because figures for civil and criminal initial filings were not available (see Part III), the intermediate court percentage is 100. Including supreme court filings would reduce the percentage by only one or two points.

Plots Vc and Vd show the relationships between criminal and civil appeals and the intermediate court percentages. It is clearly a bimodal variable, with the great majority of the points either zero or close to 100. In addition, as seen in Table XIa, a dummy variable distinguished between states with and without an intermediate court; substitution of this variable for the intermediate court percentage produced similar, but less pronounced effects in the regression analysis.

A problem encountered when studying the impact of intermediate courts on appellate caseloads is that other changes often are made when an intermediate court is created. These changes almost always inflate the caseload statistics after the new court is created, and every attempt was made to account for them. The most frequent and most important changes are:

- a) The supreme court generally transfers pending cases to the new court as soon as it is created. These transfers often are included in the filing statistics for the new court. For the purposes of this study, though, these transfers are subtracted from the intermediate court filings because they were already counted as supreme court filings in earlier years.
- b) The supreme court's caseload, after the intermediate court is created, includes petitions to review the intermediate court

decisions. A few supreme courts, at least initially, include these petitions in their statistics for appeals. They have been deleted for this study.

- c) Laws creating intermediate courts frequently make additional appellate jurisdiction changes, most commonly by adding categories of appeals. (Presumably the lawmakers believe that the new court enables the appellate system to decide more appeals.) Cases arising under this extra jurisdiction have been deleted from the appellate filings. But these deletions could not be definitely calculated in Connecticut and Minnesota, and estimations had to be used.
- d) Trial court structure or jurisdiction may be changed when the intermediate court is created. For example, the new appellate court may be part of a comprehensive restructuring of the court system. In as much as this changed appellate jurisdiction, it was dealt with as described above. If it changed trial court jurisdiction, it was dealt with through variables signaling changes in the trial court system, such as "changes in dollar jurisdictional limit", "changes in trial court jurisdiction", and "unification of trial courts" (see Parts VI, IX, and XII).
- e) Changes in appellate jurisdiction sometimes were accompanied by changes in docketing procedures such as changing the time of docketing from when the record arrived to when the notice of appeal arrived. This problem, and how it was addressed are discussed in Part III.

Many of these problems required adjustments to the appellate court statistics; these are described in the state-by-state discussion in Part XIII. A considerable amount of detective work was required to locate all changes made when intermediate courts were created and to determine the impact of the changes. Admittedly, no assurance can be given that all changes were located or even that those located were dealt with adequately through adjustments and extra variables.

c) Sentence and Agency Appeals

Because sentence and agency appeals are distinctly different from other criminal and civil appeals, separate statistics were gathered whenever possible. In the end, though, not enough states provided information to make the data very useful.

As explained in Part X, 12 states in our sample of 38 have appellate sentence review. Of the 12, Alaska alone has separate filing statistics for appeals in which the sentence is the only issue (usually appeals from guilty pleas). Of course, though, there were additional appeals which concerned both the sentence and other issues.

The appeal routes from state agencies vary greatly from state to state and even from agency to agency within many states. For the purposes of this study, the major difference is between appeals directly to the appellate court and appeals to the trial court with further review (either discretionary or mandatory) in the appellate courts. Direct appellate court review probably increases appellate caseloads, although this is not necessarily so because direct review often is accompanied by a narrower scope of review. There may be many more agency appeals when initial review is in the trial courts, and subsequent appeals to the

appellate courts may be as numerous as direct appeals would be under a narrow standard of review.

In any event, civil appellate statistics in 24 of the 38 states contained at least some agency appeals filed directly in the appellate courts. In almost all of these states, some agency appeals also went to the trial courts and these usually far outnumbered those going to the appellate courts. Not enough courts, however, presented separate agency appeals statistics to provide an accurate measure of the volume of agency appeals. The number of agency appeals is available in only 12 of the 24 states; agency appeals varied from about a quarter of all civil appeals in New Jersey to less than 5 percent in several other states.

d) Reversal rates

Reversal rate statistics are very difficult to gather. They are not compiled by most appellate courts, and when compiled the types of cases considered affirmances or reversals vary from court to court. Nevertheless, we gathered what we could to obtain evidence concerning whether more reversals attract more appeals.

The courts used a wide variety of designations for dispositions, and it was necessary to compile a dictionary of terms. Initially, only cases decided are included, leaving out cases dismissed for lack of progress or other reasons not requiring a decision by the appellate court. The remaining cases were broken down into three categories, affirmed, reversed, and other. The terms used by the courts were placed in each category as follows:

Affirmed - affirmed, dismissed with opinion.

Reversed - reversed, reversed and remanded, appeal sustained (rare).

Other - remanded, modified, reversed in part and affirmed in part, affirmed as modified (rare), affirmed with directions (rare).

The "other" category presents the major problem, because each disposition category listed above under "other" is considered either an affirmance or a reversal by some courts. In fact, a few courts classified all cases in the "other" category as either affirmances or reversals. Every effort was made to make the statistics consistent within a state, but differences between states remain.

Another problem is that the courts often do not prepare separate statistics for criminal and civil cases. Reversal rates in criminal cases are ordinarily much lower than those in civil cases; hence the combined reversal rate may poorly reflect both the civil or criminal rate. Nevertheless, the combined rate was used here because it is often the only information available.

Of the 37 states with criminal and civil filing data, 23 had reversal rate statistics for at least some years. Thirteen had data for 1973 through 1982 (1983 statistics were not gathered). Two measures of reversal rates were used in the analysis: 1) "reversed" and "other", divided by the sum of "affirmed", "reversed", and "other"; 2) "reversed", divided "affirmed" and "reversed". The variables were placed, separately, in the basic regression analysis for civil and criminal cases, as described in Part I. The prior year reversal rate was used since the litigant is not likely to be aware of the reversal rate for the year in question. Neither variable showed a significant impact on filings in criminal or civil appeals.

We cannot say, however, that the lack of impact of reversal rates in these analyses shows that litigants are not motivated by the proportion of cases that are reversed. As was said, combining civil and criminal cases weakens the analysis, and the available data is scattered. Another important point is that most individual courts appear to vary reversal rates only slightly over time, hence it is difficult to test the impact of reversal rates in any one court. (On the other hand, there is tremendous variation between states; appellate courts in Alaska, Nevada, and Vermont, among others, reverse a third to a half of their cases, while the Virginia Supreme Court reverses less than 5 percent.)

## VI. TRIAL COURT FILINGS AND TRIALS

The major trial court statistics used in the analysis are the number of criminal and civil filings. Criminal filings statistics were gathered for 29 states and civil statistics for 33 states (see Table VIa). The statistics go back at least to 1972 and as far back as 1967 for some states. Trial court statistics were not gathered for states without usable appellate filing statistics.

Statistics from fewer states were gathered for:

- civil filings excluding domestic relations (23 states);
- civil trials (15 states);
- criminal trials (18 states);
- convictions (3 states).

These variables were used for more restricted analyses. It was found that they added little to the analysis beyond that contributed by other variables, especially trial filings and the number of trial judges.

As described below, the criminal and civil trial court filing statistics include only major cases--that is, cases likely to reach appellate courts. They comprise a small percentage of the total trial court caseload, which is composed mostly of minor, routine cases.

Trial court statistics are generally inferior in quality to appellate statistics primarily because of the decentralization of trial court data gathering; there are far more trial courts than appellate courts in a state. Hence, trial court statistics are the cumulative work of many local clerks and court administrators, often politically and organizationally independent of the central court administration office.



In contrast, most states have only one appellate clerk, and the highest number is sixteen in Texas. The trial court caseloads also are far larger and more varied than appellate caseloads, making compilation of court statistics more complicated. The central state administrative offices exercise varying amounts of control in directing, monitoring and checking the data gathered locally.

The state court administrative staff who oversee trial court data collection in their states were asked to estimate the reliability of the statistics and to point out special problems. Generally they answered that the statistics are better in recent years than in the past, and that to varying degrees the past statistics are suspect. More often than not, the staff interviewed were saying, explicitly or implicitly, that the data collection has been much better during their tenure (typically some 3 to 7 years) than in earlier years. Their responses, therefore, may have been largely boasts. On the other hand, it is likely that the staff members were hired specifically to improve data collection. In any event, the staff were especially forthcoming about the problems with earlier data.

Almost uniformly, the staff said that the most reliable trial court statistics are filing statistics. These data are collected from the trial court docket books, generally by subtracting the last docket number of the prior year from the last number for the current year. Several mentioned that the accuracy was best when the data elements were kept simple; attempts to tabulate the volume of specific case types tend to confuse local clerks and result in less useful data. Trial statistics other than filing statistics are highly suspect in many states.

Table VIa  
Trial Court Statistics Available

State	<u>Filings</u>			<u>Trials</u>		
	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil Alone</u>	<u>Civil &amp; Domestic Relations</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Criminal Convictions</u>
01 Alabama	72	72	72	--	--	--
02 Alaska	72	--	72	*	*	*
03 Arizona	72	72	72	72	72	--
05 California	67	67	67	67	67	--
06 Colorado	69	69	69	--	--	--
07 Connecticut	72	72	72	72	--	--
08 Delaware	67	67	67	*	*	--
09 Dist. of Col.	72	72	72	72	*	--
12 Hawaii	71	71	71	71	71	--
13 Idaho	71	71	71	--	--	--
14 Illinois	69	69	69	69	69	--
16 Iowa	67	--	67	67	67	--
17 Kansas	*	67	67	67	*	67
18 Kentucky	72	72	72	--	--	--
19 Louisiana	--	--	67	--	--	--
20 Maine	72	--	72	*	*	--
21 Maryland	--	67	67	--	67	--
22 Massachusetts	--	67	67	--	--	--
23 Michigan	*	*	*	--	--	--
24 Minnesota	67	--	--	67	*	--
25 Mississippi	*	--	--	--	--	--
26 Missouri	67	--	67	72	*	--
27 Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 Nebraska	73	73	73	--	--	--
29 Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 New Hampshire	69	69	69	--	--	--
31 New Jersey	67	67	67	71	73	71
32 New Mexico	67	--	67	--	--	--
37 Oklahoma	69	69	69	69	69	--
38 Oregon	72	72	72	71	71	--
40 Rhode Island	69	69	69	--	--	--
43 Tennessee	67	--	67	--	--	--
44 Texas	67	67	67	70	67	70
45 Utah	67	--	69	73	73	--
46 Vermont	70	70	70	70	70	--
47 Virginia	--	67	67	--	73	--
48 Washington	67	*	67	67	67	--
51 Wyoming	71	--	71	70	72	--
TOTAL	29	23	33	18	15	3

\*Partial data available

Note: this table only includes the 38 states for which appellate data was obtained.

Table VIb

Trial Court Statistics Description

State	<u>Designation in annual report</u>		<u>Domestic relations cases are just divorce (and separation) or broad categories</u>	<u>Court</u>
	<u>Regular Civil</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		
01 Alabama	civil	criminal filings	broad	Circuit
02 Alaska	other civil; domestic relations*	felony	divorce	Superior
03 Arizona	civil	felony	divorce	Superior
05 California	personal injury; death & property damage; eminent domain; other civil complaints	criminal	divorce	Superior
06 Colorado	civil	criminal offense	broad	District
07 Connecticut	civil	Part A criminal	divorce	Superior; Common Pleas; Circuit
08 Delaware	civil cases	criminal cases	divorce	Superior; Chancery; Family
09 Dist. Col.	civil actions	felony indictments	divorce	Superior
12 Hawaii	civil actions	criminal actions	divorce	Circuit+
13 Idaho	personal injury; property damage; other complaints and petitions	felony	divorce <sup>0</sup>	District
14 Illinois	Law; chancery; miscellaneous remedies; eminent domain; municipal corporations (excludes tax)	felony	divorce	Circuit
16 Iowa	regular civil*	regular criminal	broad	District
17 Kansas	regular civil original actions	felonies <sup>#</sup>	broad	District
18 Kentucky	other civil	criminal	divorce	Circuit
19 Louisiana	civil*	criminal	broad	District
20 Maine	civil*	criminal	divorce	Superior
21 Maryland	law	criminal indict- ments and informa- tion	divorce	Circuit; Baltimore City Court
22 Massachusetts	civil	N/A	divorce	Superior
23 Michigan	N/A	N/A	N/A	Circuit; Recorders

24	Minnesota	N/A	criminal	divorce	District
25	Mississippi	N/A	criminal	N/A	Circuit; Chancery
26	Missouri	civil#	criminal	broad	Circuit
27	Montana	N/A	N/A	N/A	---
28	Nebraska	other civil	criminal	broad	District
30	New Hampshire	law entries; civil entries	indictments and complaints	broad	Superior <sup>+</sup>
31	New Jersey	civil cases; other general equity	indictments and accusations	divorce	Superior; County
32	New Mexico	civil cases*	criminal defendants	broad	District
37	Oklahoma	civil litigation	felony	broad <sup>o</sup>	District
38	Oregon	civil	criminal	divorce	Circuit
40	Rhode Island	civil	indictments and informations	divorce	Superior; Family
43	Tennessee	civil*	criminal	broad	Circuit; Chancery; Law & Equity; Criminal District
44	Texas	civil-less divorce; annulment; and non-adversary cases	criminal	divorce	District
45	Utah	civil (except probate)*	criminal	broad	District
46	Vermont	civil	felony#	divorce	Superior, (District for criminal)
47	Virginia	law cases	felony cases	broad	Circuit
48	Washington	civil*	criminal	broad	Superior
51	Wyoming	civil*	criminal	broad <sup>o</sup>	District

\* The civil filings include domestic relations

+ More than 10% of the appeals come from other courts in Hawaii (District Court) and New Hampshire (Probate and District)

<sup>o</sup> The District Court receives only some divorce cases in Idaho; Wyoming domestic relations includes probate and Oklahoma includes juvenile.

# The trial disposition statistics differ. In Kansas and Vermont criminal trials include misdemeanors; in Missouri civil trials have case categories different from the filing data.

Disposition statistics and, especially, pending statistics were often considered unreliable.

a) Trial Court Filing Data

The filing statistics, although the most accurate trial court statistics, are far from trouble-free. Trial filing statistics were used even if the administrative officials interviewed had reservations about them. The statistics were not used, though, if after their intended use was explained the official said they were not sufficiently accurate.

In all, criminal filing statistics were obtained for 29 of the 38 states with criminal appellate filing data, and in 33 of the 38 states with sufficient civil appellate filing data. Table VIa lists these states.

Civil filings, are defined as "regular" civil and divorce cases. Criminal cases are felony indictments. These definitions will be further specified later. The general goals in gathering trial court data were to include only major cases and cases likely to be appealed, and to make every effort to obtain statistics that are consistent from year to year and from state to state. More leeway was allowed, however, for state-to-state variations than for year-to-year variations. Towards these ends, we included only trial courts from which cases were taken to the appellate courts. These are listed in Table VIb. As a general rule, they are single trial courts of general jurisdiction, although in eight states an additional court or two is included because their decisions often are appealable directly to the appellate courts. Most states also have lower trial courts, from which appeals are taken to the general jurisdiction trial courts. Court systems in a few of these

states were unified during the period of the study, requiring special care to ensure comparability of case types before and after the merger of limited jurisdiction courts into the general jurisdiction court.

b) Criminal Filings

In selecting criminal case types for inclusion in trial court filings, a major aim was to delete minor cases that are highly unlikely to reach the appellate courts. Cases such as traffic violations, ordinance violations, and misdemeanors comprise the vast bulk of criminal cases in trial courts, but they cannot reasonably be compared to appellate filings because they comprise a small portion of the appellate caseload. The statistics compiled for this research usually exclude these cases. The criminal trial filings for most states are felony indictments exclusively, although in several states they include some major misdemeanors, either appealed to or filed directly in the general jurisdiction court. The 11 states where these constituted more than a quarter of the filings were marked with a dummy variable (Table XIc). Misdemeanors generally comprise less than half of the caseloads of these courts and they never outnumber felonies.

Two major problems can affect criminal filings statistics. The first is the time when the case is counted. The great majority of courts in this study counted criminal cases after some sort of preliminary determination of probable cause--e.g., a grand jury indictment or a preliminary hearing. In three states, however, the cases are counted at the complaint stage, when charges are first brought. Because counting complaints greatly increases the number of criminal filings, these states also have been marked with a dummy variable (see Table XIc).

The second problem is differences in how cases are counted. Courts use three basic methods to count criminal cases: counting the number of charges, the number of indictments, or the number of defendants. The number of indictments is slightly lower than the number of defendants because joint defendants are not counted separately. The number of charges tends to be much higher because prosecutors often bring multiple charges. For the purposes of this study, the number of defendants and the number of indictments are considered permissible measures, but the number of charges is not. However, in at least one state included in the study, Illinois, some local courts counted the number of charges (see Part XIII).

The relationship between per capita criminal filings and appeals is shown in Plot VIc. The trial filings are lagged one year. As in other areas, the District of Columbia and Alaska, with very high appellate volume for their population size, are outlying states. The relationship between appellate and trial criminal filings, however, is closer than it appears from the plot, because where the trial filing statistics are very high, more misdemeanor cases than usual are included (these states are marked with a dummy variable).

c) Civil Filings

On the civil side, also, many types of cases virtually never reach the appellate courts. Some are minor matters, such as small claims cases and other cases involving small amounts. Some can be characterized more as administrative matters than as litigation and are almost never contested. These include probate, adoption, and child support cases. Others simply are seldom appealed. For example, civil commitment,

Inclusion of domestic relations cases, however, raises definitional problems. As a general rule, only divorce and other dissolution cases are included in the filing statistics, leaving out several types of cases, such as child support, that can comprise as much as a quarter to a third of the domestic relations caseload. This was not possible in all states, as is indicated by Table VIb, where the term "broad" means that a broad definition of domestic relations was used. The relationship between civil appeals and trial court civil filings is shown in Plot VIb. The trial filings are lagged one year. The District of Columbia, with high rates of litigation, is in the upper right section of the plot.

d) Trials

The initial research plan called for comparison of appellate volume to trial volume, resulting in an "appeal rate". This was impossible because of the poor quality of the trial data. The court administration staff interviewed often stressed that there is little agreement among judges and local clerks concerning what a trial is. For example, a large number of civil cases in some states are settled soon after a trial starts; these may or may not be counted as trials. The same problem occurs when criminal defendants plead guilty.

Determining when a trial begins is another confounding factor, although most states seem to accept the definition that a jury trial starts when the first juror is sworn and a non-jury trial starts when the first witness is sworn. The problem that affects trial statistics most is whether to count uncontested trials and, if not, what constitutes a contested trial. There are perhaps ten times as many uncontested as contested trials, particularly in divorces. Several states count guilty



## VII. TRIAL AND APPELLATE COURT JUDGESHIPS

(The content and sources of trial and appellate court judgeships are described in Marvell and Dempsey, "Growth in State Judgeships, 1970-1984: What Factors are Important?" 68 Judicature 274 (1985)).

### VIII. DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

The demographic variables were obtained from statistics published by federal agencies. They are the only variables not compiled especially for this research. The variables are: population, real personal income, FBI crime statistics, and prison commitments. The population variable was used mainly to control for the differences in state sizes. These differences are so large that the variation in appeals can be explained largely by the variation in the demographic variables that reflect state size.

The following paragraphs will explain the source and content of the demographic variables and show the general relationship between the variables and the number of civil and criminal appeals filed.

a) Population. The population variable is the number (in thousands) of people in each state. The source of the data is, of course, the U.S. Census Bureau reports, which are based on decennial censuses and estimates made by the Bureau for intervening years.

Population itself as a variable proved to be highly skewed, as shown in Plots VIIa and VIIb. There is a strong negative relation between population and per capita appeals, due primarily to the relatively high number of per capita appeals in Alaska and D.C. and the small number in California, the outlying state on the far right.

b) Real Personal Income. The personal income variable is annual total personal income (in hundreds of millions of dollars) for each state, as found in the Survey of Current Business, published by the Federal Reserve Board. It is divided by the yearly Consumer Price Index

(prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics) to obtain inflation-adjusted personal income. The real personal income variable is converted into per capita personal income for reasons explained above. The relationships between per capita criminal and civil appeals and per capita personal income in 1970-82 are shown in Plots VIIIc and VIId.

c) FBI Crime Index. The annual FBI total crime index, expressed in terms of hundreds of crimes is given for each state. It includes violent crimes--murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault--and property crimes--burglary, larceny and theft. Pre <sup>1971</sup>~~1972~~ statistics were not included because they exclude larceny of less than \$50. The variables are expressed in per capita terms. Plot VIIIE shows the relationship between the crime index in a given year and criminal appeals in the following year. The impact of the outlier states, Alaska and D.C., is particularly evident here. As seen in Plot VIIIf, the high appellate volume is not matched by a comparable increase in crime statistics, and thereby raises the slope of the relationship between the two variables. The FBI violent crime index was used also, but it showed no stronger relationship to appeals than the total crime index. The same was true of violent crimes plus burglaries.

In the regression analysis the crime indices are used with a lag of one year. It takes roughly a year for the amount of crime to affect appeals, because roughly a year passes between the commission of a crime and the completion of trial. Indeed, stepwise regression consistently picked the crime index with a lag of one year over the current year or lags of two or three years.

d) Prison Commitments. This variable is the total number of persons committed to prison each year in each state, starting in 1972 when reliable information first became available. The 1983 statistics are the latest available at the time of this research. The statistics are prepared by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The variable includes: (a) commitments from courts, (b) parole or conditional release violators returned, and (c) escapees returned. Other prison admissions such as returns from authorized temporary absences and transfers from other jurisdictions are excluded. The prison commitments are generally for terms of one year or more. Statistics for the District of Columbia are not used because they include many sentences shorter than one year, and because the numbers of court commitments before and after 1978 do not appear to be comparable.

Perhaps commitments from courts, without returned parolees and escapees, would be a better variable for the purposes of this study, but this information is not available before 1974. For the period 1974-81, also, the court commitment variable showed a slightly weaker relationship to appeals than total commitments.

IX. OTHER VARIABLES PERTAINING TO CIVIL CASES

This part describes several variables, in addition to those described in Parts IV through VIII, that pertain specifically to civil cases. They are the interest rate differential on appeal, the trial court dollar jurisdictional limit, prehearing settlement conferences, and revision of civil rules of procedure.

a) Interest Rate Differential

The interest rate differential is the difference between the cost of money and the interest rate on judgments. The latter is the interest that the losing party pays on the amount awarded in the trial court while the appeal is pending. It is, for example, the rate an insurance company must pay while it appeals an adverse judgment in a tort case.

Presumably, the party suffering a large judgment in the trial court will benefit if payment is delayed, with interest to be paid accumulating at a lower rate than can be earned in the open market.

The interest rates on judgments for each state are shown in Table IXa. These rates are established by statute and were located through research in the state statutes. This research was checked by reviewing the last 16 editions of Volume VII of Martindale-Hubbell, where interest rates on appeal are published annually. The data is in terms of percentages and is entered according to the appellate court year. When statutory interest rates changed during a year, the value of the variable for that year was prorated according to the court year. When the statutes specify variable interest rates, the actual rates were

Table IXa Interest Rates on Judgments for Civil Appeals, 1966-83

01	Alabama	6% to 12% (1981)
02	Alaska	6% to 8% (1969) to 10.5 (1980)
03	Arizona	6% to 10% (1979)
04	Arkansas	6% to 10% (1975)
05	California	7% to 10% (1976)
06	Colorado	6% to 8% (1975)*
07	Connecticut	6% to 8% (1980)
08	Delaware	6% to variable (1974)*
09	Dist. of Col.	6% to variable (1982)*
10	Florida	6% to 8% (1977) to 10 (1980) to 12% (1981)
11	Georgia	7% to 12% (1980)
12	Hawaii	6% to 8% (1979) to 10% (1981)
13	Idaho	6% to 8% (1974) to 18% (1981)
14	Illinois	5% to 6% (1969) to 8% (1977) to 9% (1980)
15	Indiana	6% to 8% (1974) to 12% (1981)
16	Iowa	6% to 7% (1974) to 10% (1981)
17	Kansas	6% to 8% (1969) to 12% (1980) to 15% (1982)
18	Kentucky	6% to 8% (1976) to 12% (1982)
19	Louisiana	5% to 7% (1970) to 10% (1980) to 12% (1981)
20	Maine	6% to 10% (1971) to 12% (1980) to 15% (1981)
21	Maryland	6% to 10% (1980)
22	Massachusetts	6% to 8% (1974) to 10% (1980) to 12% (1982)
23	Michigan	5% to 6% (1973) to 12% (1980)
24	Minnesota	6% to variable (1980)*
25	Mississippi	6% to 8% (1975)
26	Missouri	6% to 9% (1979)
27	Montana	6% to 10% (1979)
28	Nebraska	6% to 8% (1972) to 12% (1980)
29	Nevada	7% to 8% (1979) to 12% (1981)
30	New Hampshire	6% to 10% (1981)
31	New Jersey	6% to 8% (1975) to 12% (1981)
32	New Mexico	6% to 10% (1980) to 15% (1983)
33	New York	6% to 9% (1981)
34	North Carolina	6% to 8% (1981)
35	North Dakota	4% to 6% (1975) to 12% (1982)
36	Ohio	6% to 8% (1980) to 10% (1982)
37	Oklahoma	6% to 10% (1968) to 12% (1979) to 15% (1982)
38	Oregon	6% to 9% (1979)
39	Pennsylvania	6% (no change)
40	Rhode Island	6% to 8% (1976) to 12% (1981)
41	South Carolina	6% to 8.75% (1979) to 14% (1982)
42	South Dakota	6% to 8% (72) to 10% (75) to 12% (80) to 18% (82) to 15% (83)
43	Tennessee	6% to 8% (1976) to 10% (1981)
44	Texas	6% to 9% (1975) to variable (1983)*
45	Utah	8% to 12% (1981)
46	Vermont	6% to 6.5% (1968) to 7.5% (1969) to 8.5% (1974) to 12% (1980)
47	Virginia	6% to 8% (1974) to 10% (1981)
48	Washington	6% to 8% (1969) to 10% (1980) to variable* (1982)
49	West Virginia	6% to 10% (1981)
50	Wisconsin	5% to 7% (1971) to 12% (1980)
51	Wyoming	7% to 10% (1973)

\*Colorado--Two percentage points above the Federal Reserve Discount Rate. (Jan. 1983). Delaware--4 percentage points above the Discount Rate, then 5 percent above in 1980. D.C.--70 percent of interest set by the Treasury Department for unpaid taxes. Minnesota--Treasury bill rate for prior year. Texas--Date on one year treasury bills (within limits of 10 and 20 percent). Washington--Higher of 12 percent or 4 points above rate on six month treasury bills.

Table IXb  
Average Monthly Interest Rates, 1966-1982

<u>Year</u>	<u>Treasury Bills</u>	<u>Bankers' Ninety Day Acceptances</u>
1966	4.9	5.4
1967	4.3	4.8
1968	5.4	5.8
1969	6.7	7.6
1970	6.4	7.3
1971	4.3	4.9
1972	4.1	4.5
1973	7.0	8.0
1974	7.9	9.9
1975	5.8	6.3
1976	5.0	5.2
1977	5.3	5.6
1978	7.2	8.1
1979	10.1	11.1
1980	11.4	12.8
1981	14.0	15.3
1982	10.6	11.9

determined according to the statutory formula, or, as was necessary in two states, by telephoning court administrative office staff.

The cost of money was calculated from two different indices, the average yearly rate of three month treasury bills and the average yearly rate of three month bankers' acceptances. Treasury bills are U.S. government obligations and thus the safest short-term investment. The bankers' acceptances rate represents what banks charge regular customers, specially trading firms, for short term loans.

The rates on bankers acceptances are generally one half to one percentage point higher than the treasury bill rates, as can be seen in table IXb. The two rates fluctuate somewhat independently. There was a difference of two percentage points in 1974 and only two tenths of a percentage point in 1976. Both rates were used to calculate the interest rate differential, which is the money market rate minus the interest rate on appeal. In general, the interest differential was negative throughout most of the period, but became strongly positive in the 1979 to 1982 period. The differential, of course, varied greatly between the states and varied depending on whether the treasury bill or the bankers acceptances rates were used. The differential based on the treasury bill rate was used in the regression analysis because it was selected in stepwise regression over the differential based on bankers acceptances.

b) Trial Court Dollar Jurisdictional Limit.

The trial court dollar jurisdictional limit is the highest amount in controversy that can be sought in the limited jurisdiction trial court.



In a few states this is also the lower limit of the general jurisdiction courts, but jurisdiction usually overlaps between limited and general jurisdiction courts. In states with a single unified court, the dollar jurisdiction limit is the upper limit for the small claims division of the court; these cases could also be filed in the regular civil division of the court, but usually are not because procedures there are more expensive.

The dollar limitation amounts were obtained from state statutes, and were verified in most states through information in the court annual reports and other secondary literature. When the jurisdiction limit was changed during a year, it was prorated according to the trial court fiscal year, which is generally the same as the appellate court fiscal year (compare Tables IIb and IVc). The dollar amounts are listed in Table IXc.

The dollar jurisdiction amount was adjusted for the declining value of the dollar by dividing it by the Consumer Price Index. In the regression analysis, it was found that the jurisdictional amount was most closely related to civil appeals two years later (rather than the same year or one or three years later). Plot IXa shows the relationship between the adjusted dollar jurisdiction limit and the number of civil appeals two years later. Plot IXb shows the relationship to the number of trial court filings in the same year. A strong relationship between the jurisdictional limit and both appellate and trial filings is apparent. The outlying values to the right are Maine, which has a very high jurisdictional amount, and correspondingly low filings. Deleting Maine from the analysis of civil appeals lowers coefficient for trial jurisdictional limit only slightly.

Table IXC Trial Court Monetary Jurisdiction Limit, 1969-84

State and Court

Alabama (Dist.)	Varied then \$5,000 (Oct. 1977)
Alaska (Dist.)	\$3,000 to \$10,000 (1972)
Arizona (J.P.)	\$500 to \$1,000 (Nov. 1972) to \$2,500 (April 1980)
Arkansas (Mun.)	\$300
California (Mun.)	\$5,000 to \$15,000 (June 1979)
Colorado (Co.)	\$500 to \$1,000 (Oct. 1975) to \$5,000 (July 1981)
Connecticut (Sup.+)	\$250 to \$750 (Sept. 1971) to \$1,000 (Oct. 1981)
Delaware (C.P.)	\$2,500 to \$3,000 (July 1973) to \$5,000 (July 1975) to \$15,000 (April 1982)
Dist. Col. (Sup.+)	\$750
Florida (Co.)	\$500 to \$2,500 (1972) to \$5,000 (July 1980)
Georgia (Mag.)	Varied then \$2,500 (July 1983)
Hawaii (Dist.)	\$2,000 to 5,000 (Jan. 1972) to \$10,000 (June 1983)
Idaho (Mag. Div.)	\$2,500 to \$5,000 (June 1978) to \$10,000 (Jan. 1981)
Illinois (Cir.+)	\$500 to \$1,000 (July 1969) to \$2,500 (Feb. 1981)
Indiana (Co.)	\$500 to \$3,000 (Jan. 1976) to \$5,000 (1983)
Iowa (Mag. Div.+)	\$300 to \$1,000 (July 1973) to \$2,000 (July 1983)
Kansas (Dist. Ass.)	\$1,000 to \$3,000 (Jan. 1977) to \$5,000 (April 1979)
Kentucky (Dist.)	\$500 to \$1,500 (Jan. 1978) to \$2,500 (July 1982)
Louisiana (City)	\$1,000 to \$2,000 (Oct. 1976) to \$3,000 (Jan. 1980) to \$5,000 (Aug. 1983)
Maine (Dist.)	\$20,000 to \$30,000 (Sept. 1983)
Maryland (Dist.)	\$2,500 to \$5,000 (July 1971) to \$10,000 (1980)
Massachusetts (Dist.)	\$2,000 to \$4,000 (Sept. 1974) to \$7,500 (July 1978)
Michigan (Dist.)	\$3,000 to \$10,000 (Jan. 1972)
Minnesota (Co.)	\$1,000 to \$5,000 (July 1972) to \$15,000 (July 1982)
Mississippi (Co.)	\$10,000 (to \$25,000 in July 1984)
Missouri (Ass. Cir.)	\$2,000 to \$5,000 (Aug. 1976)
Montana (Just.)	\$300 to \$1,500 (1975) to \$3,500 (Oct. 1981)
Nebraska (Co.)	\$1,000 to \$5,000 (Jan. 1973) to \$10,000 (Aug. 1983)
Nevada (Just.)	\$300 to \$750 (July 1979) to \$1,250 (May 1981)
New Hampshire (Dist.)	\$1,500 to \$3,000 (Aug. 1973) to \$5,000 (Aug. 1979) to \$10,000 (Jan. 1984)
New Jersey (Dist.)	\$1,000 to \$3,000 (Oct. 1969) to \$5,000 (July 1981)
New Mexico (Mag.)	\$500 to \$2,000 (June 1973)
New York (City)	\$6,000
North Carolina (Dist.)	\$5,000 to \$10,000 (July 1982)
North Dakota (Co.)	\$1,000 to \$10,000 (Jan. 1983)
Ohio (Mun.)	\$5,000 to \$10,000 (May 1974)
Oklahoma (Dist.+)	\$400 to \$600 (Oct. 1976) to \$1,000 (Oct. 1981) to \$1,500 (Nov. 1983)
Oregon (Dist.)	\$2,500 to \$3,000 (June 1975)
Pennsylvania (J.P.)	\$1,000 to \$2,000 (1976) to \$4,000 (Jan. 1983)
Rhode Island (Dist.)	\$1,000 to \$5,000 (Sept. 1969) to \$10,000 (May 1981)
South Carolina (Co.)	Varies
South Dakota (Mag.)	\$1,000 to \$2,000 (July 1977)
Tennessee (Gen. Sess.)	\$3,000 to \$5,000 (May 1977) to \$10,000 (April 1982)
Texas (Co.)	Varied, then generally \$5,000 (June 1971)
Utah (Cir.)	\$1,000 to \$2,500 (May 1975) to \$5,000 (July 1978) to \$10,000 (July 1983)
Vermont (Dist.)	\$5,000
Virginia (Dist.)	\$3,000 to \$5,000 (July 1973) to \$7,000 (July 1981)
Washington (Dist.)	\$1,000 to \$3,000 (May 1979) to \$5,000 (July 1981) to \$7,500 (July 1983)
West Virginia (Mag.)	\$300 to \$1,500 (March 1976) to \$2,000 (July 1983)
Wisconsin (Cir.+)	\$500 to \$1,000 (June 1976)
Wyoming (Just.)	\$200 to \$1,000 (Jan. 1975)

+ small claims limits. The D.C. initial limit is as of the establishment of the Superior Court in 1970.

Table IXd Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences in 38 States

<u>State</u>	<u>Prehearing Settlement Conferences<sup>0</sup></u>	<u>Coded as Dummy Variable<sup>+</sup></u>	<u>Notes</u>
01 Alabama	---	---	
02 Alaska	---	---	
03 Arizona	---	---	
05 California	1975	---	One of five divisions.
06 Colorado	1977	77-84	
07 Connecticut	Dec. 1978	79-84	
08 Delaware	---	---	
09 Dist. Col.	fall 1978	79-84	
12 Hawaii	---	---	
13 Idaho	---	---	
14 Illinois	---	---	
16 Iowa	---	---	
17 Kansas	---	---	
18 Kentucky	---	---	
19 Louisiana	---*	---	PHSCs were used in one division in 1976-77 but are not included here because they were held before the record was filed.
20 Maine	---	---	
21 Maryland	---*	---	PHSCs began in July 1980, but are not included in analysis because they occur before cases are filed.
22 Massachusetts	---	---	
23 Michigan	1979-80	---	PHSC tried experimental for one year beginning April 1979. Not coded as a dummy variable.
24 Minnesota	1976-79	77-78	Sept. 1976 to Jan. 1979.
25 Mississippi	---	---	
26 Missouri	Dec. 1976	79-84	Initially one division only.
27 Montana	---	---	
28 Nebraska	April 1979	80-84	
29 Nevada	---	---	
30 New Hampshire	July 1979	80-84	
31 New Jersey	fall 1981	1984	
32 New Mexico	---	---	
37 Oklahoma	Jan. 1976	77-84	Initially one division only.
38 Oregon	---	---	
40 Rhode Island	Jan. 1979	79-84	
43 Tennessee	---	---	
44 Texas	---*	---	Limited use of PHSCs in 1978 and 1979 in one of 14 intermediate court divisions. Held in April to December.
45 Utah	1978 only	1978	
46 Vermont	---	---	
47 Virginia	---	---	
48 Washington	March 1976	77-84	
51 Wyoming	---	---	

<sup>0</sup>Date the settlement conferences began (or period during which they were held).

<sup>+</sup>According to the appellate fiscal year.

c) Prehearing Settlement Conferences

Prehearing settlement conferences (PHSCs) are conferences held by the court, usually presided over by a judge, and intended to persuade the parties to settle. For the purposes of this study, the PHSCs exclude conferences with attorneys held primarily for reasons other than prompting settlement, such as scheduling cases. Courts that use PHSCs were located in the literature search and in the telephone interviews with court clerks. Table IXd shows the states in our sample of 37 with civil appellate data that have used PHSCs. In the regression analysis, 13 courts are considered to have used the settlement conferences. Note that for two states, Maryland and Louisiana, PHSCs were not included in the analysis because they were held before cases are docketed (i.e. before the record was filed), and their impact on the volume of appeals counted is very uncertain. Presumably those filing appeals just to make use of the settlement procedures would seldom proceed further in the case.

A major problem encountered when analyzing PHSCs is that in some states they are used for only some civil appeals. For the purposes of this study, a court is considered to use PHSCs even though some cases did not go through the conferences, unless the PHSC use was very limited. In several states, one appellate court used PHSCs while others did not; in other states PHSCs were often used for only part of the year in which they were initiated or terminated. Consequently, the PHSCs were represented by a continuous variable, 0 for no PHSC to 9 for use by all appellate courts hearing initial civil appeals. When PHSCs were used by only one of several courts, the use was prorated, such that the variable had a value of 1 to 8, depending on the portion of civil appeals filed in

the court with the PHSC. A similar calculation was made to adjust for the initiation or termination of PHSCs during a year.

The PHSCs were also represented by a dummy variable, in which states were counted as having a PHSC if the value of the variable was 5 or more. The two variables gave very similar results in the regression analysis.

d) New Civil Rules

The variables for new civil trial court and appellate court rules are dummy variables, as described in Part XI. New rules include only totally new rules. In the analysis, this variable is given a value for the year in which the rule changes were made and for the following four years. That is, it is assumed that the impact on appellate volume, if any, will continue for about four years after the rules go into effect.

## X. OTHER VARIABLES PERTAINING TO CRIMINAL CASES

This section describes several additional independent variables entered into the analysis of criminal appeals. They are sentence appeals, determinant sentencing laws, criminal code revisions, new rules of criminal procedure, and appellate procedure modifications. The analysis constitutes, in effect, an experiment to determine whether, and by how much, these factors affect the volume of appeals.

### a) Sentence Appeals

States have established three types of sentence review. The traditional and still predominant system limits review to the legality of the sentence, allowing trial courts complete discretion within the statutory maximums and minimums. For all practical purposes, sentence review does not exist in these states. The second system is appellate court review of sentences, permitting reduction (and often increase) even if the sentence is legal. Although the guidelines for such review are varied, appellate courts in these states are generally more likely to modify sentences than in states where a legal sentence cannot be attacked. The third system, although similar to the second, operates outside the regular appellate process, consisting usually of a panel of trial judges.

In practice, it proved difficult to determine which states have which type of sentence review. We initially studied the law review and other literature on the topic, and found considerable inconsistency. The most informative writing is R. Labbe, "Appellate Review of Sentences:

Penology on the Judicial Doorstep," 66 J. Criminal Law & Criminology 122 (1977), which describes the sentence review procedures in 23 states, giving the extent of use in each, information obtained from library research and a questionnaire survey of state attorneys general. Other surveys of sentence review laws can be found in Mueller, "Penology on Appeal: Appellate Review of Legal but Excessive Sentences," 15 Vand. L. Rev. 671 (1962); Comment, "Appellate Review of Sentences: A Survey," 17 St. Louis U. L. J. 221 (1972); E. Edmunds, "Disparity and Discretion in Sentencing: A Proposal for Uniformity," 25 UCLA L. Rev. 323 (1977); C. Cooper, et al, Judicial and Executive Discretion in the Sentencing Process: Analysis of State Felony Code Provisions (American University, 1982); and W. Kramer, Comparative Outline of Basic Appellate Court Structure and Procedures in the United States (West Publishing Company 1975, 1978, 1983). The last is based on a survey of appellate court clerks; the remainder are based on statutory research.

The information in these writings is very inconsistent. One reason is the lack of a clear definition of sentence review. Another is that statutes alone are an incomplete source of information; appellate courts sometimes initiate sentence review even though it is not specifically authorized by statute, and at least one court has held statutory sentence review schemes unconstitutional. Also, in some states sentence review procedures are technically on the books but in practice do not exist; the courts have established such strict standards for modifying sentences that the laws provide little or no review beyond the traditional review of legality. These sources were supplemented by a review of current statutes, current caseload statistics in states where sentence review is governed by case law, and interviews with appellate court clerks.

Regular appellate sentence review, we discovered, is authorized in 21 states:

*Alaska	Indiana (1970)	New York
*Arizona	*Iowa	Oklahoma
*California	*Louisiana (1979)	Oregon
*Colorado	Michigan (Oct. 1983)	Rhode Island (1975)
Hawaii	*Minnesota (1980)	Tennessee (1982)
*Idaho	*Nebraska	Wisconsin
*Illinois	*New Jersey	Washington (1984)

The dates mark the initiation of sentence review; states without dates had sentence review before 1970. The list does not include states that review death sentences only. Twelve of these 21 states, marked with asterisks, are counted as having sentence review for the purposes of this research and were entered as dummy variables, as described in Part XI. Of the remaining states, Indiana, New York and Wisconsin were not included in the sample of 38 states studied here; the laws in Michigan and Washington did not become effective until after the period of the research; and the use of appellate review in Hawaii, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Rhode Island, (and also in Tennessee under sentence review laws before 1982) is so infrequent that it is not available for all practical purposes.

The second type of sentence review--review outside the regular appellate process--was found in 8 states (making 28 states with sentence review; Colorado was in both categories). The states are:

*Colorado (1979-82)	*Maryland
*Connecticut	*Massachusetts
Georgia	*Montana
*Maine	*New Hampshire (1976)



All but Georgia are included in the sample of 38 states in the study; Colorado and New Hampshire initiated sentence review during the period of the study. With two exceptions, sentence review in these states is by a panel of trial court judges. The first exception is Maine where sentence review is by a special division of the Supreme Court. The review division is considered a separate court and sentence review filings are separate from those in the Supreme Court (even though the same case often results in both types of filings). The second exception is Colorado where a short-lived law provided automatic review of sentences falling outside statutory guidelines; these cases were separate from other appeals that might have been taken in the same case.

As discussed in Part III, regular sentence appeals were counted as criminal appeals for the purpose of this study, even if sentencing is the sole issue in the case. In the analysis, the presence or absence of such review is indicated by a dummy variable (see Part XI). The presence of sentence review other than the regular appellate review is indicated by a separate dummy variable (also described in Part XI) because one would expect its effect on appeals to be opposite that of regular sentence review.

b) Determinant Sentencing

The research also attempted to study the effects of determinant and mandatory sentencing on appellate court caseloads. Information about this topic was even more difficult to gather than information about sentence appeals. Law review articles and other written sources contain less information, categorizing the statutory procedures is more difficult, and many appellate court clerks were unable to give

information about sentencing laws. The one comprehensive study of the topic, S. Cooper, et al., supra, presents an incomplete and unpersuasive categorization of determinant sentencing provisions.

The sentencing laws in question are variously called mandatory, determinant, and presumptive. They specify that judges must give (or must give unless reasons are stated for not doing so) sentences of at least a certain length in specified circumstances. The net effect of the laws, many of which were passed in the last 10 years, is probably to increase the number of defendants given prison sentences.

The sentences specified and the types of cases encompassed vary greatly. For the purposes of this study, a state is considered to have determinant (or mandatory or determinant) sentencing if the law requires a specified minimum prison sentence for broad categories of felonies either upon first conviction or for repeat convictions. In the latter situation, the minimum specified must be at least two years greater than the minimum for the first offense. Presumptive sentencing minimums are included, but extensions of the limits for ordinary discretionary sentencing are not included. Determinant sentencing for crimes involving guns or deadly weapons in general were not included because they encompass a small minority of felony convictions.

In all, however, after considerable statutory research it must be admitted that the uncertainties on this topic remain substantial. The results of the research are entered as dummy variables, as shown in Table XIb. Fifteen of the 38 states in the sample are counted as having determinant sentencing for at least one year from 1970 to 1982. In thirteen, the laws were new, generally enacted in 1978 to 1980.

c) Criminal Code Revision and New Criminal Rules of Procedure

It is sometimes contended that major changes in criminal laws lead to more appeals because the changes create new legal issues. The research here includes two such changes, new criminal codes and new trial court rules of criminal procedure. Both were entered as dummy variables, as shown in Table XIb, for the appellate court fiscal year when the new law took effect and three years thereafter.

Criminal code revision, to be included, must have been total rather than mere amendment of the existing code. Amendments in a very few states, however, were so comprehensive that they were counted in the study as new codes. Most of the 38 states have passed new codes since 1970.

Revisions of trial court criminal rules were similarly defined. As can be seen in Table IXb, half of the 38 states passed new rules of criminal procedure from 1970 to 1982.

d) Appellate procedure

The criminal appeals analysis, like the analysis of civil appeals, included variables indicating the method of record and brief production and the adoption of new appellate rules. Tables XIa and XIb list these variables.

## XI. DICHOTOMOUS VARIABLE CODING

The dichotomous variables are those with only two values; that is, either the event happened or did not during the year, or a state had a certain trait or did not during the year. The following sections describe these variables and explain how they are coded. Several tables which follow present the variables used in the analysis and give their values by state.

The variables are coded according to the court's statistical reporting year--usually the calendar year, but often a fiscal year ending, for example, on June 30. Hence, if a change occurred in September 1978 and the statistics are given for the fiscal year ending June 30, the change is considered to have occurred in 1979.

The dichotomous variables are used in two ways. First, some are events that took place in only one year. An example is a new criminal code; the impact probably results from the change itself, and the effect on appellate volume is probably only temporary. In the analysis these are considered to have an impact in the year of the change and in the following three years.

Most variables, however, are coded as permanent changes, because their impact, if any, continues as long as the change is in effect. Examples are changes from printed to typed briefs and initiation of sentence review.

The following list of the dichotomous variables explains how they are defined and coded. The variable names on the computer are the paragraph letters--A, B, etc.

## INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURT

### A. Existence of Intermediate Court

X = An IAC existed since 1967. (Code: 1)

-- = No IAC during the period. (Code: 0)

date = the year in which an IAC became operational.

### B. Expansion of an Intermediate Appellate Court

X = The IAC takes at least 90 percent of the initial  
appeals from trial courts and administrative agencies.  
(Code: 1)

-- = Otherwise. (Code: 0)

date = The year in which the IAC jurisdiction was expanded to  
include at least 90 percent of initial appeals.

## SENTENCE REVIEW

### C. Sentence Review by Appellate Courts

X = Sentence review by the appellate courts since 1970.  
(Code: 0)

-- = No such review. (Code: 1)

date = Year when such review was initiated or the next year  
if the change occurred after the midpoint. (Note--if  
a change occurs at the midpoint, it is coded at the  
year made. E.g., if a change is effective July 1,  
1978 it is considered to have been made in 1978 if the  
state is a calendar year state.)

### D. Sentence Review Outside the Appellate Court

X = Sentence review outside the appellate court process. This  
is usually by a panel of trial judges. (Code: 0)

-- = No such review. (Code: 1)

date = When such review was initiated or the next year if the  
change occurred after the midpoint.

#### RECORD PREPARATION

##### E. Record Condensing - Criminal

X = The parties must condense the record into a narrative  
version. (Code: 0)

-- = Otherwise. (Code: 1)

date = Year of change from narrative version, except Mississippi,  
where the change was to the narrative version.

The year after the year of change is used if the change  
occurred after the midpoint.

##### EE. Record Condensing - Civil

See E for coding.

##### F. Record Duplication - Criminal

X = The original record is not used; either the papers in the  
clerk's file must be retyped or the record must be printed  
for the appellate court. (Code: 0)

-- = The original record, or a photocopy, is sent to the appellate  
court. (Code: 1)

date = Year of change to original record, or the next year if the  
change occurred after the midpoint.

##### FF. Record Duplication - Civil

See F for coding.

#### APPELLATE RULES

##### G. New Criminal Appellate Rules

date = Year in which a new version of the criminal appellate

rules became effective. (Code: 0)

-- = No change in rules. (Code: 1 for each year that a new version of appellate rules was not issued)

GG. New Civil Appellate Rules

See G for coding.

H. Abbreviated Briefs - Criminal (Variable 15, Column 31).

X = Counsel have the option, by court rule, to file short, informal briefs (25 pages or under) in criminal appeals. (Code: 0)

-- = No such program was initiated. (Code: 1)

date = The year counsel were allowed to file abbreviated briefs, or the next year if the change occurred after the midpoint.

HH. Abbreviated Briefs - Civil

See H for coding.

I. Duplicating Briefs - Criminal

X = Briefs must be printed, including offset printing. (Code: 0)

-- = Briefs are photocopied; includes a few states where briefs can be so duplicated with the court's permission and permission is routinely granted. (Code: 1)

date = Year when the court abolished the requirement for printed briefs, or the next year if the change occurred after the midpoint.

II. Duplicating Briefs - Civil

See I for coding.

## NEW CODES, PROCEDURE RULES, AND SENTENCING LAWS

### J. New Criminal Code

- date = The year when a new criminal code became effective or, in Arizona, when the code was thoroughly rewritten. (Code: 0)
- = No such change was made. (Code: 1 for any year in which a change was not made.)

### K. New Criminal Rules

- date = The year when new rules of criminal procedure became effective. (Code: 0)
- = No such change was made. (Code: 1 for any year in which a change was not made.)

### KK. New Civil Rules

See K for coding.

### L. Determinant or Presumptive Sentencing

- X = The state has a determinant or presumptive sentencing law.  
(Note: This variable was not considered sufficiently accurate for analysis.)
- This variable includes determinant or presumptive sentencing for initial and repeat offenders. The determinant sentencing for repeat offenders must be substantially higher than the minimum sentence for initial offenders. This variable does not include determinant or presumptive sentencing solely for crimes committed with dangerous weapons. (Code: 0)
- = The state does not have such a law. (Code: 1)
- date = Year when a determinant or presumptive sentencing law went into effect, or the next year if the change occurred after the midpoint.



## APPELLATE JURISDICTIONAL CHANGES

### M. Changes in Criminal Appellate Jur.

date = Year, 1973 or after, when a change was made that substantially affected appellate court jurisdiction over criminal appeals excluding changes for which adjustments were made in the filing statistics. (Code: If the change increased appellate jurisdiction, code as 0 on the year of the change, or the next year if the change occurred after the midpoint, and for every later year. Changes in 1981 reduced jurisdiction in Washington. The reduction is coded 0 for the years prior to the change, and for the year of the change if the change occurred after the midpoint.)

-- = No such change. (Code: 1 for all years.)

### MM. Changes in Civil Appellate Jur.

See M for coding.

## TRIAL COURT DICHOTOMOUS VARIABLES

### N. When Criminal Cases are Counted

X = Counted when the complaint is filed. (Code: 0)

-- = Counted when the defendant is indicted. (Code: 1)

date = Date that the courts changed the time of counting (irrespective of the time of year if the practical impact was to file most cases in the year according to the new system).

NN. When Civil Cases are Counted

- X = Counted at the time of readiness or time the case is brought to issue; that is, typically, the time the plaintiff asks for trial. (Code: 0)
- = Counted when the complaint is originally filed. (Code: 1)
- date = See N for coding.

O. Composition of Criminal Statistics

- X = . The criminal filing statistics include a substantial proportion of misdemeanor cases. A "substantial proportion" means at least a quarter of the filings, although in a few states exact percentages are not available and the proportion is based on estimates given by state court administrative office staff. (Code: 0)
- = Totally or mainly felony--see the criteria above. (Code: 1)
- date = Year when the criminal filings switched from one category to another.

P. Change in Trial Court Structure - Crim.

- date = Year when there was a major change in the trial court structure with respect to criminal cases, generally a new limited jurisdiction court or a merger of limited jurisdiction courts into the general jurisdiction court. (Code: 0)
- = There was no such change. (Code: 1 for every year in which there was no change.)

PP. Change in Trial Court Structure - Civil

See P for coding.

Q. Changes in Content of Filings - Crim.

date = Year when there was a major change in the composition of the cases in the "criminal" category of trial court statistics, either a major jurisdictional change or to a different method of counting cases. The change is considered to have occurred in the year when most of its impact was first felt. (Code: if the change increased the volume of cases in the statistics, it is coded as 0 after the change, and 1 beforehand. If the change reduced the volume of cases, the opposite coding is used.)

-- = There was no such change. (Code: 1)

QQ. Changes in Content of Filings - Civil

See Q for coding. (Changes in dollar amount jurisdiction are not included because they are a separate variable.)

Table XIa  
Table of Dichotomous Variables, Part I

State and FY		Intermediate Court		Sentence	Review	Record		Record		New Appellate Rules	
		Exist	Expanded	App.	Other	Condensing		Duplication			
		A <sup>0</sup>	B <sup>0</sup>	C	D	Crim E	Civil EE	Crim F	Civil FF	Crim G <sup>0</sup>	Civil GG <sup>0</sup>
01	Ala.-9/30	X	--	--	--	1976	1976	1976	1976	1975	1975
02	Alas.-6/30*	1980	--	X	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
03	Ariz.-C	X	1974	X	--	--	1978	--	--	1973	1978
05	Cal.-6/30	X	X	X	--	--	--	1972	1972	--	--
06	Col.-6/30	1970	1975	X	1980	--	--	--	--	1970	1970
07	Conn.-6/30	1984	--	--	X	1975	1980	1984	1984	1980	1980
08	Del.-6/30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1978	1978
09	D.C.-C	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	Hawaii-6/30	1980	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	Idaho-C	1982	--	X	--	--	--	--	--	1977	1977
14	Ill.-C	X	1971	X	--	1980	1980	--	--	--	--
16	Iowa-C	1976	--	X	--	1977	1973	--	--	1977	1973
17	Kansas-C*	1977	--	--	--	1977	1977	1977	1977	1977	1977
18	Ky.-C*	1976	1976	--	--	1978	1978	--	1973	1978	1978
19	La.-C*	X	1982	1979	--	1975	--	--	--	1974	1978
20	Maine-C	--	--	--	X	--	--	--	1978	--	--
21	Md.-2/28	1967	1974	--	X	--	X	--	1973	--	--
22	Mass.-C	1972	--	--	X	1974	1974	1974	1974	1979	1974
23	Mich.-C	X	X	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24	Minn.-C	1983	1983	1980	--	1975	--	--	--	75&83	1983
25	Miss.-C*	--	--	--	--	1976 <sup>+</sup>	1976 <sup>+</sup>	--	--	1975	1975
26	Mo.-6/30	X	1972	--	--	--	--	1980	1980	1980	1980
27	Mont.-C	--	--	--	X	--	--	--	--	--	--
28	Neb.-8/31	--	--	X	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29	Nevada-C	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1973	1973
30	N.H.-6/30*	--	--	--	1976	--	--	--	--	1979	1979
31	N.J.-8/31	X	X	X	--	--	--	--	--	1969	1969
32	N.M.-6/30*	X	1983	--	--	1974	--	1974	1974	1975	1974
37	Okla.-6/30*	1970	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1970	1970

State and FY	Intermediate Court		Sentence App.	Review Other	Record		Record		New Appellate Rules	
	Exist	Expansion			Condensing		Duplication		Crim G <sup>o</sup>	Civil GG <sup>o</sup>
	<u>A<sup>o</sup></u>	<u>B<sup>o</sup></u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u> <u>EE</u>	<u>F</u> <u>FF</u>	<u>G<sup>o</sup></u> <u>GG<sup>o</sup></u>	<u>G<sup>o</sup></u> <u>GG<sup>o</sup></u>		
38 Oregon-C	1969	1978	--	--	--	--	--	--	74 & 82	74 & 82
40 R.I.-9/31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1973	1973
43 Tenn.-C	X	1978	1983	--	--	--	--	--	1979	1979
44 Texas-C	X	1981	--	--	--	--	--	--	1981	--
45 Utah-C	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
46 Vt.-6/30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1972	1972
47 Va.-C	1985	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1972	1972
48 Wash.-C	1969	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	1976	1976
51 Wy.-C	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1978	1978

\*Alaska-Calendar through 1980  
 Kansas-6/30 through 1970  
 Kentucky-6/30 through 1970  
 Louisiana-6/30 through 1974  
 Mississippi-6/30 through 1973  
 New Hampshire-7/31 through 1978  
 New Mexico-Calendar through 1979.  
 Oklahoma-Calendar through 1981

+Mississippi changed to the narrative  
 record in 1976.

o--The event is counted in the year it occurred (and these variables are considered to have an effect that year and the following 3 years). For other variables the event is counted as occurring in the following year if it occurred after the mid-point of the year.

Table XIb  
Table of Dichotomous Variables, Part II

	State and FY	Abbreviated Briefs		Printing Briefs		New Criminal Code	New Trial Court Rules		Determinant Sentencing
		Crim <u>H</u>	Civil <u>HH</u>	Crim <u>I</u>	Civil <u>II</u>	<u>JO</u>	Crim <u>KO</u>	Civil <u>KKO</u>	<u>L</u>
01	Ala.-9/30	--	--	1976	1976	1980	1980	1973	1979
02	Alaska-6/30*	--	--	--	--	1980	--	--	1980
03	Ariz.-C	--	--	--	--	1978	1973	--	1979
05	Cal.-6/30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1978
06	Col.-6/30	1980	1980	--	--	1973	1974	1970	1980
07	Conn.-6/30	--	--	X	X	--	--	--	--
08	Del.-6/30	--	--	--	--	1974	--	--	--
09	D.C. - C	--	--	--	--	--	1971	1971	--
12	Hawaii-6/30	--	--	--	--	1973	1977	1973	1977
13	Idaho-C	--	--	--	1977	1972	72 & 80	1975	1979
14	Ill.-C	--	--	1975	1975	--	--	1982	1978
16	Iowa-C	--	--	--	--	1978	1978	--	--
17	Kansas-C*	--	--	--	--	1971	1970	--	--
18	Ky.-C*	76-78	76-78	--	1976	1975	--	--	--
19	La.-C*	--	--	1974	--	--	--	--	X
20	Maine-C	--	--	--	--	1976	--	--	--
21	Md.-2/28	--	--	1973	1973	--	1977	1984	1976
22	Mass.-C	--	--	1973	1973	--	1979	1974	--
23	Mich.-C	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24	Minn.-C	--	1981	--	1981	--	1975	--	1980
25	Miss.-C*	--	--	--	--	1974	1979	1982	--
26	Mo.-6/30	--	--	--	--	1979	1980	--	--
27	Mont.-C	--	--	--	--	1974	1968	--	1979
28	Neb.-8/31	--	--	X	X	1979	--	--	--
29	Nevada-C	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30	N.H.-6/30*	--	--	--	--	1974	1980	1980	--
31	N.J.-8/31	1979	1979	--	--	1980	--	--	1980
32	N.M.-6/30*	--	--	--	--	--	1972	--	1980
37	Okla.-6/30*	--	--	--	--	--	1982	1982	--

	State and FY	Abbreviated Briefs		Printed Briefs		New Criminal Code <u>Jo</u>	New Trial Court Rules		Determinant Sentencing <u>L</u>
		Crim <u>H</u>	Civil <u>HH</u>	Crim <u>I</u>	Civil <u>II</u>		Crim <u>Ko</u>	Civil <u>KKo</u>	
38	Oregon-C	--	--	--	--	1972	1974	1979	--
40	R.I.-9/31	1982	1982	--	--	--	1973	--	--
43	Tenn.-C	--	--	--	--	--	1978	1971	--
44	Texas-C	--	--	--	--	1974	--	--	X
45	Utah-C	--	--	1975	1975	1973	1980	--	--
46	Vt.-6/30	--	--	--	--	--	1974	1972	--
47	Va.-C	--	--	--	--	1975	--	1972	--
48	Wash.-C	--	--	--	1976	1976	1973	--	--
51	Wy.-C	--	--	--	--	1983	--	--	1983

See notes to Table XIa

Table XIc  
Table of Dichotomous Variables, Part 3

	State and FY	Appellate Jurisdictional Changes		When Cases Are Counted in Trial Court		Composition of Criminal Trial Court Statistics O	Change in Trial Court Structure		Change in Content of Trial Court Filings	
		Crim M	Civil MM	Crim N	Civil NN		Crim PO	Civil PPO	Crim Q	Civil QQ
01	Ala.-9/30	--	--	--	--	1977	1977	1977	1977	1977
02	Alaska-6/30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
03	Ariz.-C	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
05	Cal.-6/30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
06	Col.-6/30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
07	Conn.-6/30	--	--	--	--	--	1979	74&79	--	--
08	Del.-6/30	--	--	--	--	--	--	1971	--	1971
09	D.C. - C	--	--	--	--	--	1970	1970	1974	1974
12	Hawaii-6/30	1973	1973	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	Idaho-C	--	--	--	--	--	1971	1971	--	--
14	Ill.-C	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1973	--
16	Iowa-C	--	--	--	--	X	1973	1973	--	--
17	Kansas-C*	1978	1978	1977	--	--	1977	1977	1977	--
18	Ky.-C*	--	--	--	--	1978	1978	1978	1978	--
19	La.-C*	--	--	X	--	X	--	--	--	--
20	Maine-C	--	--	--	--	X	--	--	--	--
21	Md.-2/28	--	--	--	--	X	1971	1971	--	--
22	Mass.-C	--	--	--	--	--	1978	1978	--	--
23	Mich.-C	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24	Minn.-C	1982	--	--	X	1982	1972	1972	1982	--
25	Miss.-C*	--	--	--	--	X	--	--	--	--
26	Mo.-6/30	--	--	--	--	--	1979	1979	--	--
27	Mont.-C	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28	Neb.-8/31	--	--	--	--	--	1973	1973	--	--
29	Nevada-C	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30	N.H.-6/30*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31	N.J.-8/31	--	--	--	X	--	1979	1979	--	--
32	N.M.-6/30*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37	Okl.-6/30	--	--	X	--	--	1969	1969	--	--



	State and FY	Appellate Jurisdictional Changes		When Cases Are Counted in Trial Court		Composition of Criminal Trial Court Statistics O	Change in Trial Court Structure		Change in Content of Trial Court Filings	
		Crim M	Civil MM	Crim N	Civil NN		Crim pO	Civil ppO	Crim Q	Civil QQ
38	Oregon-C	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40	R.I.-9/31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
43	Tenn.-C	--	--	--	--	X	--	--	--	--
44	Texas-C	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45	Utah-C	--	--	--	--	--	1979	1979	--	--
46	Vt.-6/30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
47	Va.-C	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
48	Wash.-C	78&81	1981	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
51	Wy.-C	--	--	--	--	X	--	1975	--	--

See notes to Table XIa

## XII. CONTINUOUS VARIABLE CODING

This part describes how the continuous variables are coded and entered into the regression analysis. The variables are listed in the following order: 1) appellate filings, 2) variables common to criminal and civil appeals, 3) variables used in the analysis of criminal appeals, and 4) variables used in the analysis of civil appeals. This part explains only the form of the variables entered into the computer. How the variable values were derived is discussed in Parts II to XI.

The tables which follow show the form of each variable as entered into the data set, and the form in which each was used in the regression analysis. Any variables that reflect the size of the state are expressed in per capita terms, usually in terms of the number per million population.

# 1) Appellate Filings

	<u>Originally Entered</u>	<u>Used in Regression Analysis</u>
Criminal Appeals	FIKRT number of cases	FIKRTP = FIKRT/POP times 1000
Civil Appeals	FICIT number of cases	FICITP = FICIT/POP times 1000
Total Appeals	ALLAPP= FICIT+FIKRT+EXAPP or ALLAPP=TOTAPP (EXAPP is adjustments made for changes in jurisdiction and filing times. TOTAPP is the total number of appeals where a criminal/civil breakdown is not available.)	--

# 2) Variables Common to Civil and Criminal Appeals

Population	POP numbers in thousands	POP
Income	INCOME Personal income in tens of millions of dollars	RINCOMP = INCOME/CPI/POP times 1000
Inflation Adjustment	CPI consumer price index, 1967=1.0	CPI
Trial Judges	TRJ number of judges	TRJP = TRJ/POP times 1000
Appellate Judges	XAPPCJ (sum of XIACJ and XSUPCJ, the numbers of intermediate and supreme court judges)	XAPPCJP = XAPPJ/POP times 1000
Appellate Court Fiscal Year	FYAPP month in which the fiscal year ends (Feb.=14)	--
Trial Court Fiscal Year	FYTR see above	--

Reversal Rate

REVRATE  
(sum of REVB+OTHBT divided  
by the sum of AFFBT+REVB+  
OTHBT, the total numbers of  
affirmances, reversals, and  
other decisions.)  
REVRATX  
(REVB divided by AFFBT+REVB)

3) Variables Pertaining to Criminal Appeals Only

	<u>Originally Entered</u>	<u>Used in Regression Analysis</u>
FBI Crime Index	FBI number of crimes in hundreds	FBIP1 = FBI/POP times 1,000 (number per 10,000 persons) lagged one year
FBI Violent Crime	FBIV number of crimes FBIB number of burglaries	FBIV1 = FBIV/POP times 10 (number per 10,000 persons) lagged one year
Prison Commitments	TOTCOM number of court commitments, parolees returned, and escapees returned.	TOTCOMP = TOTCOM/POP times 1000
Court Commitments	CTCOM number of court commitments	CTCOMP = CTCOM/POP times 1000
Trial court filings	FIKR number of cases	FIKRP1 = FIKR/POP times 1000 lagged on year
Criminal Trials	TRKR number of trials	TRKRP = FIKR/POP times 1000
Convictions	COKR number of trial convictions	COKRP = COKR/POP times 1000
Intermediate Court Percentage	IACPCTKR number of criminal appeals filed in the intermediate court divided by the total number of criminal appeals, multiplied by 100	IACPCTKR

Backlog Ratio	BKLOGKR total pending cases divided by dispositions (for several states this is limited to criminal cases)	BKLOGKR
Docketing Time	KRDOCK coded: 0=when the notice of appeals is filed; 1= when the record is filed; 2=when the first brief is filed; 3= when the briefs arrive.	DK1 Coded: 0=when the notice of appeals is filed; 1=all other
Number of Sentence Appeals	NOSENTAP number of cases	--

4) Variables Pertaining to Civil Appeals Only

	<u>Originally entered</u>	<u>Used in Regression Analysis</u>
Civil Trial Court Filings	FICI number of cases	FICIP1 = FICI/POP times 1000 lagged one year
Domestic Relations Filings	FIDR number of cases	--
Civil and Domestic Filings	FICD number of cases	FICDP1 = FICD/POP times 1000 lagged one year
Civil Trials	TRCI number of trials	TRCIP = TRCI/POP times 1000
Trial Court Jurisdictional Dollar Limit	TRJLIM dollar amount	TRJLIM2 = TRJLIM/CP1 lagged two years
Intermediate Court Percentage	IACPCTCI (number of civil appeals filed in the intermediate court divided by the total number of civil appeals, multiplied by 100)	IACPCTCI
Backlog Ratio	BKLOGCI total pending cases divided by dispositions (for several states limited to civil cases)	BKLOGCI

Use of Prehearing Settlement Conference	PHSC 0=PHSC is not held; 1 to 9 proportion of courts and part of year PHSCs are held	PHSCD = 0=PHSC if 5 or more 1=PHSC if 4 or less
Interest Rate Differential	INTDIF2 rate on three month annual U.S. Treasury Bills less the statutory interest rate on appeal (INTDIF uses the rate on three month bankers acceptances)	INTDIF2
	INTDIFFY same as INTDIF2, except that Treasury Bill rates are for years corresponding to the court fiscal year.	INTDIFFY
Administrative Agency Appeals	AGAPP number of cases	--
Docketing Time	CIDOCK see description of KRDOCK in the criminal variables	DC1 (see DK1)

### XIII. STATE BY STATE DESCRIPTIONS

The following pages present the appellate and trial court statistics used in this research and explain the procedures used in compiling the statistics. The material is organized according to the 38 states studied, first presenting appellate statistics, then trial statistics, and finally a narrative discussion. Definitions of the various statistics categories are given in Parts III through VI. Not all the data given were actually used in the analysis--for example, dispositions and pending statistics were sometimes available for one court in a state but could not be used because information from other courts was missing.

This section was updated in late 1984 to include 1) 1983 and FY 1984 appellate court filing, backlog, and pending statistics and 2) 1983 trial court filing statistics.

The narrative contains the following sections:

1) Sources. The term "Annual Report" refers to the annual report of the state court system, generally published by the state court administrative office. These reports are available in the National Center for State Courts library. The term "criminal justice plan" refers to the state's comprehensive criminal justice plan prepared pursuant to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Act. References to the State Court Statistics Report are to the State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report series, which is prepared by the National Center for State Courts. References to "Kramer" refer to W. Kramer, Outline of Basic Appellate Court Structures and Procedures in the United States, published by West Publishing Co. in 1975, 1978, and 1983.

Unpublished statistics received from the appellate courts or state court administrative offices are on file at the Appellate Justice Center, with the exception of some '984 data received over the telephone.

2) Special Features of the Statistics. This section describes departures from the general rules concerning the definitions of the various categories of appellate statistics which were discussed in parts II and IV. For departures concerning the trial data, see Table VIb.

3) Estimations. As described in parts II to IV, statistics were estimated when information was not available or when the available statistics were misleading. Estimations were made, for example, to compensate for changes in appellate court jurisdiction and for changes in docketing procedures.

4) Special Problems. This section describes problems with specific statistics that might make them misleading, but for which estimations were not possible (if important, these factors were entered as dummy variables; see Part XI). Also included are major changes (other than those entered as variables elsewhere) in each state that might affect the volume of appeals.

The appellate filing statistics listed here are adjusted for changes in jurisdiction, as explained in the text following the statistics for each state. The statistics listed, therefore, differ from the actual number of appeals in several states.



1 ALABAMA (FY 9/30)

APPEALS FILED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	
1971	554	146	208
1972	625	157	184
1973	612	196	260
1974	602	211	280
1975	878	251	333
1976	1,084	283	336
1977	853	308	454
1978	912	361	545
1979	829	419	563
1980	838	464	651
1981	1,030	475	579
1982	1,180	485	687
1983	1,452	562	723
1984	1,400	530	749

REVERSAL RATES  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Civil</u>		
	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1977	129	32	18
1978	164	50	15
1979	166	64	16
1980	200	66	23
1981	229	69	26
1982	---	--	--

TIME TO DECISION  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1976	6.2
1977	5.8
1978	5.5
1979	5.9
1980	6.0
1981	6.2
1982	5.9

ALABAMA

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
INTERMEDIATE COURTS

	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1972	614	484	---	---
1973	647	503	---	---
1974	562	426	---	---
1975	634	523	---	---
1976	904	671	---	124
1977	976	548	292	140
1978	838	622	346	155
1979	949	502	370	204
1980	803	537	429	239
1981	982	585	474	240
1982	1,044	721	484	241

TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

	<u>Filings</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>
1972	17,421	30,690	29,928
1973	19,272	30,338	32,360
1974	22,956	34,353	33,804
1975	25,777	37,863	37,919
1976	25,466	38,920	39,096
1977	24,143	23,539	41,080
1978	23,326	24,917	45,548
1979	24,302	26,302	46,809
1980	26,896	29,287	47,176
1981	31,129	28,460	47,353
1982	33,055	29,403	46,217
1983	32,072	30,591	46,663

## ALABAMA

Sources: Annual reports for 1973-84; 1971-72 in National Center for State Courts, Report on the Appellate Process in Alabama, 44-45 (1973). See also, Note, "Appellate Courts," 43 Alabama Lawyer 7 (1982); Note, "Certiorari in Alabama," 30 Alabama Law Rev. 471, 494 (1979); John Tyson, "Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals Ten Year Survey," 43 Alabama Lawyer 326 (1982). Trial data is from court annual reports.

### Estimations

The number of criminal appeals in 1973 is not available. Instead, it was calculated by taking the average of 1972 and 1974 (622 and 602 filings respectively).

Data for the Court of Civil Appeals was not available for 1973-75. It was estimated by averaging the percentage of civil cases filed in the Court of Civil Appeals (as opposed to the Supreme Court) in 1971-72 and 1976-81. (The average was 43, range 40 to 46 percent.)

New rules effective on December 1, 1975, reduced the time for filing appeals from 6 months to 42 days. This increased the number of appeals filed in fiscal 1976 (ending Sept. 30) because both the normal filings, plus the filings that without the new rules would not have come in until the next year were received. An estimated 1.5 months of additional civil filings (or 13.5 months in all) came in. The preceding estimate is arrived at as follows: A study of 1971 and 1972 filings showed median times of 84 and 81 days between the trial judgment and filings in the Supreme Court and Court of Civil Appeals (but a median of zero for the Court of Criminal Appeals). It is assumed that this time was reduced to just under 40 days after the rules became effective (i.e., that most appellants waited until nearly the end of the filing time) making a difference of roughly a month and a half. In 1976 there were 378 filings in the Supreme Court and 318 in the Court of Civil Appeals. To take into account the change in filing time, these figures are multiplied by .89 (12 divided by 13.5).

There was no regular dollar limit to the jurisdiction of the County Courts before the 1977 merger of limited jurisdiction courts into the District Court; the limit varied up to \$10,000 from county to county. It is assumed that the limit was about the same before the change as afterwards (\$5,000).

### Special Problems

The large rise in criminal filings in 1976 was probably due to the new rules of appellate procedure. It is likely that some defendants filed appeals sooner because they were unsure about the availability of post trial motions (which toll the time for appeal).

Two laws increased the appellate court jurisdiction:

## ALABAMA

1) Starting in 1977, appeals are allowed from courts of limited jurisdiction if the only issue is one of law. These cases number five or ten a year, according to the clerk of the Court of Civil Appeals.

2) Effective March 1, 1982, appeals in juvenile cases go directly to the appellate courts, delinquency to the Court of Criminal Appeals, and other juvenile matters to the Court of Civil Appeals. (Rule 28, Rules of Juvenile Procedure). There were about five such appeals in the Court of Criminal Appeals in 1982; the number in the court of civil appeals is not known. Before the new rules, delinquency appeals (upon second appeal, from the general jurisdiction trial court) were filed in the Supreme Court, and are counted as civil cases here.

Civil cases filed in the wrong court are transferred; unless the jurisdictional mistake is discovered upon the filing of the appeal, the case is docketed in the first court and again in the court to which it is transferred. The figures here include this double counting. At present there are roughly 100 transfers, about half to the Supreme Court and half to the Court of Civil Appeals. On November 9, 1976, a new notice of appeal form was issued, designed to specify jurisdiction so that fewer transfers would be required. The number of transfers in the Court of Civil Appeals decreased from 51 in 1976 to 25 in 1978.

2 ALASKA (FY 6/30-Calendar before 1981)

APPEALS FILED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>
	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
1970	---	60	112
1971	---	68	121
1972	---	63	120
1973	---	50	142
1974	---	61	148
1975	---	98	151
1976	---	152	214
1977	---	219	251
1978	---	191	256
1979	---	173	305
1980	43	153	255
1981	139	48	303
1982	251	0	257
1983	365	0	271
1984	334	0	300

REVERSAL RATES  
ALL COURTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>			<u>Civil</u>		
	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1976	29	17	3	32	31	15
1977	54	20	1	48	31	22
1978	87	29	19	50	37	36
1979	94	25	26	81	43	17
1980	87	30	15	72	54	24
1981	74	54	26	86	60	46
1982	199	115	36	81	55	39

TIME TO DECISION  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1976	---	14.0
1977	19.5	15.9
1978	20.1	17.7
1979	19.7	20.0
1980	22.9	20.6
1981	24.2	21.6
1982	20.1	20.5
1983		19.5
1984		18.3

# ALASKA

## PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES ALL COURTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u> (IAC after 1979)		<u>Civil</u> (Supreme Court)		<u>All Cases</u>	
	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1967	---	---	---	---	---	91
1968	---	---	---	---	89	107
1969	---	---	---	---	112	100
1970	---	---	---	---	127	145
1971	---	---	---	---	165	175
1972	---	---	---	---	175	188
1973	---	---	---	---	210	172
1974	---	---	---	---	178	193
1975	---	93	---	148	205	241
1976	100	148	141	218	241	366
1977	128	239	201	268	329	507
1978	174	260	225	297	399	557
1979	194	239	254	346	448	585
1980	181	269	247	351	428	620
1981	210	302	264	316	474	618
1982	237	331	273	353	510	684
1983	518	418	307	316	825	734
1984	444	432	325	291	769	723

## TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Filings</u>			<u>Trials</u>		
	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil (including domestic Relations)</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>	<u>Convictions</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1972	1,016	5,418	--	--	--	--
1973	1,218	5,667	--	--	--	--
1974	1,171	6,373	--	--	--	--
1975	875	7,778	--	37	65	--
1976	782	9,125	5,536	107	153	172
1977	752	9,696	6,038	103	157	226
1978	778	9,601	5,668	108	166	164
1979	691	9,318	5,445	85	127	130
1980	906	9,007	5,650	102	126	148
1981	1,194	9,775	6,429	--	--	--
1982	1,317	11,886	8,257	--	--	--
1983	1,607	12,684	8,546			

## ALASKA

Sources: Appellate statistics 1971-73 from count of cases on court's docket sheet; 1970-74, 1977-84 reports sent by the court clerk; and 1975-83 annual reports. Trial statistics: 1972-1975 data sent by the state court administrator's office; 1974-83, annual reports.

### Estimations

Criminal and civil filings in 1970 are estimated by using the total number of appeals (supplied by the court administrator's office and taking the average percentage of criminal cases in 1971 and 1972--35%, range 34 and 36; the percentage dropped to 25 and 29 percent in the following two years).

Filings exclude direct appeals from the district court, which first went to the appellate courts in 1980. After 1980, when the Court of Criminal Appeals was created, the criminal filing and pending data is for the new court, and the civil statistics are for the Supreme Court. Dispositions in criminal cases are for both courts in 1981 and for the Court of Appeals only in 1981 when the Supreme Court had little role in deciding initial appeals in criminal cases.

Pending and disposed cases include those awaiting mandate. The time to disposition statistics are the time of notice of appeal to the mandate (only a small percentage of the cases at any one time are awaiting mandate).

### Special Problems

When the new Court of Appeals was created in September 1980, the appeal route for misdemeanor cases from the District Court (limited jurisdiction) was changed. Formerly, appeals were taken to the Superior Court, with further review in the Supreme Court; after September 1980, defendants were given the option of appealing directly to the Court of Appeals from the District Court. These direct appeals have been deleted from the statistics in the analysis. This adjustment means that the increase in criminal appeals is slightly understated, because the changes reduced the number of appeals from Superior Court reviews of District Court convictions. Virtually all appeals from the District Court went to the Court of Appeals after the change, and almost no appeals to the Court of Appeals came up from the District Court via the Superior Court. A rough estimate is that the jurisdiction change caused a reduction of about 12 percent in the number of appeals from the Superior Court. This estimate is based on the fact that 30 appeals (all merits appeals) from Superior Court reviews of the district court were pending at the end of 1980, out of the total of 259 pending appeals (55 sentence appeals and 204 merits appeals.)

### 3 ARIZONA (Calendar)

#### APPEALS FILED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
1967	63	90	395	3
1968	78	99	410	1
1969	111	91	466	1
1970	125	119	560	15
1971	124	157	522	9
1972	120	118	617	8
1973	145	180	597	8
1974	512	192	639	6
1975	960	63	633	4
1976	1,004	63	786	4
1977	1,008	35	814	2
1978	1,054	25	948	11
1979	893	30	928	0
1980	898	53	984	5
1981	1,073	49	1,080	1
1982	1,349	53	1,008	5
1983	1,288	57	1,024	2

#### PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	
	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1970	148	263
1971	113	308
1972	124	304
1973	224	283
1974	238	238
1975	178	201
1976	155	215
1977	139	45
1978	108	59
1979	72	72
1980	95	66
1981	89	50
1982	44	62
1983	40	82



## ARIZONA

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1967	63	50	328	323
1968	63	61	325	389
1969	101	71	392	398
1970	92	105	503	431
1971	101	128	508	434
1972	140	104	492	542
1973	165	96	508	628
1974	223	378	549	670
1975	620	633	695	580
1976	852	655	681	719
1977	872	734	749	787
1978	969	710	925	756
1979	961	597	860	774
1980	791	647	782	870
1981	849	841	902	1,013
1982	1,027	1,145	955	1,036
1983	1,189	1,231	1,101	957

# ARIZONA

## TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Filings</u>			<u>Trials</u>	
	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1972	8,033	22,583	16,531	717	2,844
1973	9,724	22,850	18,016	725	2,835
1974	11,665	29,008	21,153	1,005	2,786
1975	11,812	31,216	21,623	1,142	2,740
1976	10,514	28,992	22,025	928	3,254
1977	10,320	28,678	23,571	945	3,147
1978	10,048	29,321	25,741	908	2,158
1979	10,987	32,417	26,511	710	2,442
1980	13,806	36,830	27,899	735	2,559
1981	14,182	35,162	28,023	826	2,157
1982	14,638	38,329	25,573	849	2,120
1983	14,519	37,797	26,765		

## ARIZONA

Sources: Annual reports; Arizona Courts Summary Report, History, Structure, and Operation (1977).

### Special Features of the Statistics

Civil filings include civil appeals, Industrial Commission appeals, and juvenile appeals. Unemployment insurance appeals are excluded because they are discretionary.

### Estimations

The new rules of civil appellate procedure, effective January 1, 1978, reduced the time for notice of appeal in civil cases from 60 to 30 days. Consequently, about 30 extra days' worth of civil appeals were filed that year, and the number of filings was multiplied by .924, reducing the 851 filings to 786.

Statistics for criminal and civil pending and disposed cases in the Supreme Court are not available for 1969. They are estimated to be the same as the figures for 1970.

The new rules of criminal procedure, effective September 1, 1973, changed the time for notice of appeal from 60 to 20 days. Consequently about 40 extra days' worth of criminal cases were filed in 1973, and the number of filings was multiplied by .901. Hence, the filings in the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court have been reduced from 161 and 200 to 145 and 180 respectively.

### Special Problems

The court of appeals criminal jurisdiction was expanded in 1974. Post-conviction relief procedures were revised greatly in 1973. See Rule 32 of the rules of criminal procedure.

The cause of the great rise in criminal appeals during 1974 and 1975 is uncertain. It may be due to a change in sentencing practices which resulted in more defendants being sentenced to prison.

5 CALIFORNIA (FY 6/30)

APPEALS FILED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
1967	1,945	22	1,306	189
1968	2,037	30	1,657	19
1969	2,120	15	1,751	0
1970	2,562	17	1,981	0
1971	3,025	38	1,921	0
1972	2,764	11	2,191	0
1973	3,106	0	2,277	0
1974	3,300	0	2,380	0
1975	3,229	18	2,686	0
1976	3,279	21	3,183	0
1977	4,040	27	3,283	0
1978	3,947	3	3,518	0
1979	4,279	15	3,662	0
1980	4,586	22	4,249	0
1981	4,730	27	4,464	0
1982	4,808	43	4,152	0
1983	5,137	34	5,003	0
1984	5,399	34	4,718	0

REVERSAL RATES  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		
	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1976	1,979	155	217
1977	2,375	223	314
1978	2,553	325	376
1979	2,334	326	368
1980	2,588	306	424
1981	3,020	383	488

# CALIFORNIA

## TIME TO DECISION INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1969	16	19
1970	16	22
1971	14	17
1972	12	17
1973	12	17
1974	11	19
1975	11	17
1976	10	14
1977	11	14
1978	11	16
1979	11	17
1980	13	16
1981	12	17
1982	13	19

## PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1967	1,586	1,659	1,475	1,767
1968	2,006	1,758	1,593	1,949
1969	2,282	1,695	1,768	1,980
1970	2,551	1,866	1,923	2,111
1971	2,880	2,036	2,064	1,995
1972	2,940	1,993	2,196	2,057
1973	2,965	2,252	2,128	2,258
1974	3,331	2,366	2,242	2,454
1975	3,672	2,096	2,758	2,579
1976	3,500	1,989	3,485	2,555
1977	3,690	2,566	3,639	2,597
1978	4,100	2,628	3,404	2,895
1979	3,991	3,069	3,716	3,250
1980	4,341	3,649	4,131	3,813
1981	4,795	3,781	4,067	4,421
1982	4,890	4,185	4,538	4,649
1983	4,812	4,764	4,682	5,109
1984	4,694	5,053	5,040	4,962

CALIFORNIA  
TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Filings</u>			<u>Convictions</u>	<u>Trials</u>	
	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>		<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1967	46,328	101,492	109,589	--	--	--
1968	55,067	100,264	116,381	--	5,704	9,422
1969	68,159	98,378	120,740	--	6,490	7,979
1970	71,422	103,749	131,571	--	7,203	8,111
1971	76,386	111,151	139,019	--	7,015	8,378
1972	65,487	116,131	145,148	--	6,114	8,644
1973	61,605	126,611	149,062	--	6,189	9,024
1974	54,635	142,163	154,793	--	6,509	8,759
1975	55,635	161,925	162,938	--	6,373	8,096
1976	54,816	168,882	168,602	4,242	5,089	7,781
1977	54,619	170,085	172,211	5,025	6,133	7,838
1978	55,639	177,803	175,160	4,668	5,823	7,591
1979	53,955	194,315	175,837	4,258	5,200	7,622
1980	58,004	175,080	176,279	4,175	5,094	7,225
1981	64,993	176,605	177,255	4,290	5,241	7,616
1982	67,411	186,377	167,902	4,660	5,609	7,543
1983	72,421	195,462	161,361			

## CALIFORNIA

Source: Annual Reports.

### Estimations

The figures given for dispositions in the annual reports include cases disposed before the record arrives, while pending cases include only those in which the record is filed. The difference is small in criminal cases (97 and 99 percent of the appeals were disposed after the record arrived in 1980 and 1981, years for which data are available). In civil cases, however, there are many dispositions before the record arrives, and the civil disposition data is adjusted to include only dispositions occurring after the record arrives. That information is available for 1973-1982. For earlier years it is estimated by adding dispositions with opinions to 54 percent of the dispositions without opinions. The 54 percent is the average percentage for 1973-82 (the range is 48 to 60 percent with no evident trend).

The delay statistics are the median figures among the court divisions.

Figures for Supreme Court 1984 filings were not available and are assumed to be the same as 1983 filings.

### Special Problems

Effective January 1, 1972, the time for notice of appeal in criminal cases was extended from 10 to 60 days. No adjustments were made for this because the clerk interviewed stated that notices of appeal continued to be filed in about ten days, the same length of time as before the rule change.

A change effective January 1, 1982, changed the time for filing the notice of appeal in civil cases from 60 days of service of notice of entry of judgment to 60 days from when the prevailing party filed proof of service of the notice of entry. The change was rescinded effective September 22, 1982. The impact of the change is minimal according to the clerk interviewed.

A rule effective January 1, 1972, required trial judges to advise convicted defendants of their right to appeal and their right to free counsel if indigent. This may have increased criminal appeals.

6 COLORADO (FY 6/30)

APPEALS FILED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
1970	0	---	113	---
1971	0	---	317	---
1972	0	183	418	37
1973	0	240	465	38
1974	0	231	441	36
1975	278	40	572	51
1976	259	33	651	56
1977	321	47	799	62
1978	315	75	797	47
1979	340	78	868	62
1980	276	79	912	32
1981	280	62	951	40
1982	352	88	1,081	58
1983	387	64	1,037	61
1984	404	74	1,164	49

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>All Cases</u>	
	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1967	542	844
1968	519	899
1969	496	1,023
1970	484	847



COLORADO

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>All Cases</u> Dispo- sitions	Pending at end
1970	161	208
1971	432	376
1972	438	355
1973	447	356
1974	411	359
1975	592	592
1976	752	673
1977	843	884
1978	934	1,002
1979	1,030	1,097
1980	1,030	1,141
1981	1,155	1,211
1982	1,245	1,403
1983	1,326	1,475
1984	1,372	1,644

COLORADO

TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Filings</u> Criminal	Civil	Domestic Relations
1969	5,880	16,102	14,863
1970	6,171	17,484	16,141
1971	7,953	20,735	18,890
1972	9,067	20,528	21,475
1973	8,521	22,744	23,491
1974	9,807	28,230	25,389
1975	11,032	34,073	28,300
1976	10,972	27,843	30,361
1977	10,882	25,771	30,406
1978	10,604	25,523	31,677
1979	10,622	30,566	33,888
1980	12,477	37,365	34,505
1981	13,868	42,723	36,137
1982	14,379	35,340	35,188
1983	15,752	36,355	33,728
1984	14,773	38,336	32,821

## COLORADO

Source: Annual Reports.

### Special Features of the Data

Filings in the Supreme Court do not include "interlocutories", which are civil interlocutories and criminal prosecution appeals. They numbered 17 to 31 cases in 1978 to 1982, with no noticeable trend.

Non-adversary sentences review is excluded. The rules for sentence appeals were changed effective Nov. 13, 1979, and repealed in 1982. In cases affected by the presumptive sentencing law, appeal was no longer allowed if the sentence was within the presumptive range, and an automatic, non-adversary appeal was provided in cases outside the range. The latter numbered 13, 47, 71, 17 and 0 in FY 80-84. There is no information on the number of regular sentence appeals in those or earlier years. When there was a regular appeal and a non-adversary sentence appeal in the same case, the two were counted separately by the court, although a regular sentence appeal was not counted separately from an appeal on the merits in the same case. For the purpose of this study the non-adversary appeals are considered sentence review outside the appellate system, and are not counted as appeals.

### Estimations

The data in the annual reports for appeals to the Supreme Court includes cases transferred from the Court of Appeals prior to decision there. Hence, these cases are double counted. The total number of cases transferred is available, but the breakdown between criminal and civil cases is not. The clerk stated that the transfers are generally about 75 percent criminal cases. Hence, for 1975-1982, when the Court of Appeals had criminal jurisdiction, the number of civil filings from the trial courts directly to the Supreme Court is estimated by subtracting 25 percent of the transfers, and the number of direct criminal appeals is estimated by subtracting 75 percent of the transfers.

Criminal trial filings for 1969-1972 and 1982-83 are estimated. From 1973 to 1982, the statistics are the "total offense filings" excluding appeals from limited jurisdiction courts and non-offense cases. The statistics given for 1969-72 include these cases and are adjusted by subtracting 7.2%, the average percentage from 73 to 78 (range 6.2 to 8.3, with no evident trend). The figures for 1983 and 1984 are obtained by subtracting 1012 from the figures for all criminal. This is the average of the appeals and non-offense figures.

The number of pending and disposed cases in the Supreme Court is not available for 1971 through 1974, when it heard all criminal cases. The Court of Appeals pending and disposed figures are used to compile the backlog estimate for all cases for those years (as well as later years, when the Court of Appeals received nearly all first appeals).

## COLORADO

### Special problems

The jurisdiction of the court of appeals was expanded slightly in 1973 and in later years by adding appeals from several administrative agencies. These appeals, according to the clerk, now number about 20 to 30 cases a year.

7 CONNECTICUT (FY 6/30)

APPEALS FILED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>IAC</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>	<u>IAC</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
1967	0	22	0	167
1968	0	29	0	156
1969	0	30	0	139
1970	0	30	0	170
1971	0	30	0	169
1972	0	34	0	167
1973	0	35	0	175
1974	0	35	0	203
1975	0	65	0	196
1976	0	55	0	242
1977	0	67	0	342
1978	0	81	0	393
1979	0	90	0	425
1980	0	121	0	437
1981	0	133	0	504
1982	0	121	0	537
1983	0	194	0	646
1984	120	111	533	172

REVERSAL RATES  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>
1967	99	58
1968	91	44
1969	94	34
1970	71	49
1971	80	47
1972	97	62
1973	95	40
1974	106	44
1975	140	58
1976	138	54
1977	102	60
1978	128	88
1979	---	---
1980	---	---
1981	---	---
1982	---	---

TIME TO DECISION  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>All Cases</u>
1974	30.4	19.1	21.1
1975	32.4	20.3	22.4
1976	29.4	21.0	23.0
1977	31.7	20.0	23.1

# CONNECTICUT

## PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES SUPREME COURT

(Includes Intermediate Appellate Court in 1984)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>		<u>All Cases</u>	
	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1967	---	---	---	---	203	156
1968	---	---	---	---	179	170
1969	---	---	---	---	158	189
1970	---	---	---	---	168	212
1971	---	---	---	---	176	241
1972	---	---	---	---	199	239
1973	---	---	---	---	195	244
1974	---	---	---	---	220	288
1975	---	---	---	---	256	307
1976	---	81	---	299	301	380
1977	59	89	243	398	302	487
1978	49	121	304	487	353	608
1979	57	154	390	522	447	676
1980	94	203	459	507	553	710
1981	84	252	401	610	485	862
1982	74	299	485	599	559	898
1983	133	360	535	636	668	996
1984	228	497	832	860	1060	1357

## TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Filings</u>		<u>Trials</u>	
	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>	<u>Convictions</u>	<u>Criminal</u>
1971	--	--	155	231
1972	39,914	11,601	107	146
1973	35,448	12,246	75	114
1974	38,681	14,594	98	146
1975	39,734	15,374	84	139
1976	41,138	15,453	78	133
1977	41,528	15,453	78	152
1978	41,513	15,704	92	149
1979	41,544	16,561	--	207
1980	45,017	17,068	--	214
1981	47,434	17,862	--	169
1982	46,121	16,435	--	138

## CONNECTICUT

Sources: Appellate filings in 1967-1976 were obtained by counting cases in the supreme court docket book. Other statistics are from annual reports. Some trial court data for 1971 to 1978 was obtained from unpublished reports and from Evaluation of the Various Proposals for Reorganization and Unification of the Trial Courts (Commission to Study Reorganization and Unification of the Courts, 1974). Data for 1983 and 1984 were obtained from unpublished reports of the Supreme Court.

### Special Features of Statistics

Civil filings in the Supreme Court include bar discipline cases, which average about one case a year.

### Estimations and Special Problems

The procedures for filing appeals and counting cases changed twice. Initially, cases were counted when the assignment of errors was filed by the appellant. This was prepared after the transcript was completed; the parties submitted proposed findings to the trial court, the trial court made the findings, and the appellant based the assignment of errors on these findings. On October 1, 1974, the requirement for the findings was abolished in appeals from jury verdicts, and on July 1, 1978 it was abolished for all appeals. Under the old system, the cases were not counted until, on the average, about 6 months from the notice of appeal, with a variation from less than a month to a year and a half. (This information is based on dates given in the docket books.) Because almost all criminal cases are appeals from jury verdicts, criminal cases are counted as filed under the new rules pertaining to jury trials, beginning on October 24, 1974, when such appeals started coming in. That is, cases with notices of appeal before that date, but docketed afterwards because the assignment or error came afterwards, are not counted. There were 12 such cases in FY 1975.

Because about 80 percent of the civil appeals are from non-jury verdicts, the October 1974 rule change had little effect on their docketing; hence the figures for civil filings are the total number of filings for fiscal year 1975. Beginning in September 1975, however, the clerk's office started counting civil as well as criminal cases when the notice of appeal was filed. The trial court clerks were required to send copies of the notices of appeal to the Supreme Court, and the cases were docketed when the copies arrived. This also resulted in substantial double counting of appeals. Therefore, after September 15, 1975, when the cases started coming in under the new system, cases docketed when the assignment of error was filed (but with the notice of appeal filed earlier) are deleted from the civil filing figures for fiscal years 1976 and 1977.

## CONNECTICUT

The Court of Appeals began operations in July 1983, at the beginning of FY 84. It received some of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court plus the jurisdiction of the Appellate Session of the Superior Court. The latter was a trial court appellate panel (its judges sat also as trial judges); so its filings were not counted as appeals. The criminal and civil filings for 1984 are adjusted to delete the cases that would have been filed in the old Appellate Session; such cases are estimated to be the number filed there in 1983 (224 and appeals and 70 criminal appeals).

Several recent laws reduced supreme court jurisdiction by routing appeals to the Appellate Session of the Superior Court. The changes are: Workmen's Compensation appeals (Oct. 1979); appeals from an order prohibiting a person from attending a session of court (1980); appeals from Superior Court reviews of state and local administrative agencies (July 1981); and juvenile cases (July 1981). Also in July 1981, the dollar jurisdiction level for the appellate session was raised from \$7,500 to \$15,000. The impact of these changes on the caseload statistics, however, is not great. Agency cases were discretionary in the Supreme Court, hence routing them to the Appellate Session does not change the filing statistics, which exclude discretionary appeals. The juvenile change applied only to cases filed in the trial court after July 1, 1981, and not many such cases could have reached the appellate level by the end of fiscal year 1982. In fiscal year 1983, however, the Supreme Courts caseload reduced because of the transfer of juvenile appeals.

The change in dollar amount applied to appeals filed after July 1, 1981. An unpublished study conducted by the court found that in 1979 the appeals to the Supreme Court involving \$7,500 to \$15,000 constituted 13 percent of the civil appeals. Hence, the civil appeals statistic used here for 1982, 536, is 13 percent more than the actual number of appeals, 474. The statistic for 1983 is 646, 13 percent more than 572.

The trial court civil filings are the total of those filed in the Superior, Common Pleas and Circuit Courts. The latter two courts were limited jurisdiction courts (but with jurisdiction over claims of at least \$7,500). The Circuit Court was merged into the Common Pleas Court at the end of 1974, and the Common Pleas Court was merged with the Superior Court in 1978. Statistics for Circuit Court are not available for 1974 and 1975, and the total Common Pleas and Circuit Court filings for those years are estimated to be the average of the filings in 1972, 1973 and 1976-78 (30,105, with a range of 27,415 and 31,693, and with no evident trend).

8 DELAWARE (FY 6/30)

APPEALS FILED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u> <u>Supreme</u> <u>Court</u>	<u>Civil</u> <u>Supreme</u> <u>Court</u>
1967	38	85
1968	42	84
1969	60	120
1970	49	144
1971	69	107
1972	111	139
1973	90	157
1974	70	185
1975	97	176
1976	123	218
1977	111	251
1978	135	226
1979	126	213
1980	107	225
1981	130	207
1982	163	225
1983	163	
1984	129	

TIME TO DECISION  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>All</u> <u>Cases</u>
1979	11.1	10.5	10.6
1980	12.0	9.8	10.3
1981	13.1	9.3	10.4
1982	12.5	8.0	9.7



DELAWARE

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1968	45	21	96	39
1969	36	45	87	72
1970	48	46	124	92
1971	67	48	149	50
1972	80	79	113	76
1973	102	67	140	93
1974	80	57	169	109
1975	83	71	173	112
1976	93	101	155	175
1977	128	84	223	203
1978	86	133	233	196
1979	124	135	234	175
1980	111	131	255	145
1981	116	145	230	122
1982	153	155	207	140

REVERSAL RATES  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>
1979	79	21	102	39
1980	73	11	110	59
1981	52	30	100	43
1982	98	24	64	48

DELAWARE  
TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Filings</u>			<u>Trials</u>	
	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>	<u>Convictions</u>	<u>Criminal</u>
1967	1,642	2,311	955	--	--
1968	1,845	2,187	1,183	--	--
1969	1,556	2,395	2,007	--	--
1970	2,094	2,417	2,042	--	--
1971	2,491	2,991	2,160	--	--
1972	3,275	3,094	2,410	--	--
1973	3,042	3,397	2,662	--	--
1974	3,177	3,495	2,689	--	--
1975	4,087	4,443	3,116	268	413
1976	3,786	3,973	3,269	302	441
1977	4,097	4,192	3,357	263	449
1978	3,293	4,315	3,473	225	406
1979	2,950	4,538	3,560	185	330
1980	3,115	4,840	3,695	146	255
1981	3,305	4,508	3,765	207	330
1982	3,697	4,871	4,099	262	368
1983	3,661	4,886	3,500		

## DELAWARE

Source: Annual Reports.

### Special Features of the Statistics

Civil appeals include advisory opinions, certifications, and original applications. These numbered 17, 22, 10, 17 and 18 in 1978-1982, the only years for which data are available. Also, the civil appeal figures include discretionary interlocutory appeals, which number less than 20 a year, according to the court clerk.

The delay statistics (1979-1982) are for all cases, including those dismissed or withdrawn.

### Estimations

Trial court domestic relations (divorce and annulments) figures are from the Superior Court to 1976, and the Family Court thereafter. Data for domestic relations are not available for 1972 and is estimated by using the average percentage of such cases in 69-71, and 73-76 (47 percent, range 43 to 50; no evident trend).

### Special Problems

In September 1980, the appeal route for the family court was changed. Formerly appellants could appeal to either the Superior or Supreme Court; now they can appeal only to the Supreme Court. Appeals from Family Court judgments in domestic relations are somewhat more restricted than they were from the Superior Court.

The Superior Court received jurisdiction over terminations and adoptions in 1971. This jurisdiction was transferred to the Family Court in 1981. These cases, which number three to four hundred a year are included in the statistics for 1971-1982.

9 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (Calendar)

APPEALS FILED

	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Year</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
1973	569	411
1974	702	426
1975	706	515
1976	826..	516
1977	684	643
1978	742	527
1979	653	543
1980	801	568
1981	844	741
1982	796	789
1983	800	780

REVERSAL RATES  
SUPREME COURT

	<u>Criminal</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1972	49	26	0
1973	167	41	11
1974	229	160	15
1975	211	143	51
1976	296	35	39
1977	364	29	15
1978	424	49	31
1979	312	19	26
1980	---	---	---
1981	---	---	---
1982	---	---	---

# DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## TIME TO DECISION SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>All Cases</u>
1971	8.0
1972	8.7
1973	9.4
1974	10.2
1975	12.5
1976	14.2
1977	15.0
1978	15.5
1979	14.8
1980	15.6
1981	16.7
1982	17.9

## PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1971	502	268
1972	608	462
1973	789	653
1974	945	842
1975	1,120	951
1976	1,197	1,110
1977	1,288	1,161
1978	1,331	1,109
1979	1,278	1,050
1980	1,194	1,275
1981	1,235	1,600
1982	1,546	1,778
1983	1,587	1,800

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Filings</u>			<u>Trials</u>	
	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1972	2,348	9,734	4,062	546	--
1973	3,354	10,981	4,309	493	--
1974	3,514	11,361	4,251	827	--
1975	4,138	11,716	4,155	730	--
1976	3,737	12,674	3,990	877	394
1977	3,044	12,862	4,334	635	479
1978	3,083	14,063	4,320	710	412
1979	3,655	16,607	4,161	575	347
1980	3,138	17,705	4,077	549	365
1981	3,631	18,587	4,078	646	496
1982	3,934	16,569	3,309	583	376
1983	4,161	15,486	3,051		

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Sources: Annual Reports; pending statistics through 1978 are from District of Columbia Court of Appeals: Workload Problems and Possible Solutions (D.C. Judicial Planning Committee, 1979).

### Estimations

Pending cases in 1979-81 and 1983 are estimated from a graph.

### Special Problems

During the early 1970's, the local D.C. jurisdiction was transferred in stages from the U.S. District Court to the D.C. Superior Court. The transfer was not completed until August 1, 1973, when major felony cases and civil cases with amount in controversy exceeding \$50,000 were transferred. During 1973 and a year or two thereafter, the cases decided in the Superior Court were increasingly more important and, thus, more likely to be appealed, probably causing much of the appellate growth during that period.

The number of prosecution appeals was very high in 1973-75, 71 in 1973; 280 in 1974, and 93 in 1975, as opposed to about 35 a year in later years. Review of the published opinions indicates that these appeals were on a wide variety of issues, but particularly suppression of evidence. The trial court was reversed in the vast majority of the cases; hence reversal rates for 1974 and 1975 were very high.

12 Hawaii (FY 6/30)

APPEALS FILED

<u>Year</u>	<u>SUPREME COURT</u>		<u>IAC</u>	
	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1970	21	76	0	0
1971	35	116	0	0
1972	28	88	0	0
1973	41	118	0	0
1974	69	103	0	0
1975	78	111	0	0
1976	99	154	0	0
1977	114	189	0	0
1978	146	212	0	0
1979	122	181	0	0
1980	151	218	6	22
1981	126	82	32	85
1982	113	108	37	88
1983	216	172	23	68
1984	230	198	26	74

REVERSAL RATES  
SUPREME COURT

ALL CASES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1970	47	22	1
1971	53	35	2
1972	47	28	2
1973	73	24	2
1974	54	36	1
1975	56	32	6
1976	52	27	5
1977	54	22	6
1978	60	29	3
1979	127	49	10
1980	103	29	3
1981	215	94	14
1982	224	103	20



# HAWAII

## TIME TO DECISION ALL COURTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1976	17.8	21.8
1977	20.7	25.3
1978	---	---
1979	---	---
1980	24.0	43.0
1981	---	---
1982	---	---

## PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES ALL COURTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1970	31	14	95	75
1971	21	28	102	89
1972	32	24	86	91
1973	39	26	98	111
1974	46	49	94	120
1975	65	62	75	156
1976	50	111	105	205
1977	41	184	103	291
1978	68	262	98	405
1979	149	235	117	469
1980	171	221	92	607
1981	181	200	280	498
1982	168	185	335	371
1983	199	227	379	236
1984	250	233	289	224

## HAWAII

## TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Filings</u>			<u>Trials</u>	
	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1971	2,547	3,184	4,450	497	359
1972	2,476	3,220	4,926	320	284
1973	2,048	3,262	5,353	215	265
1974	2,006	3,556	5,786	240	215
1975	2,045	3,835	5,704	256	253
1976	1,988	4,204	6,395	281	275
1977	1,986	4,212	7,051	326	218
1978	2,061	4,090	8,218	283	203
1979	2,809	4,479	7,987	224	167
1980	2,426	4,862	8,379	290	189
1981	2,667	5,421	7,894	183	132
1982	2,810	7,733	8,497	284	132
1983	3,220	8,921	7,579		

## HAWAII

Source: Annual reports.

### Estimations

The number of criminal and civil appeals in 1970 is estimated by considering criminal cases as 22 percent of the total number, 97 cases. (Twenty-two percent is a progression from the percentages for the years 1971-74: 23, 24, 26, and 40 percent respectively.)

All appeals are filed in the Supreme Court and then apportioned between the two courts. The number of filings in the Court of Appeals in 1981 and 1982 is the portion transferred to it, and the number in the Supreme Court is the total filings less that number. In 1980 the Supreme Court transferred a large number of pending cases. The figure used for Court of Appeals filings is derived by multiplying the total number of appeals by the portion of the year the court existed (.2) and by the average portion of cases transferred to that court in 1981 and 1982.

The published data for 1981 to 1983 include some cases that were filed with both appellate courts. In 1981 and 1982, 1 and 3 cases respectively were transferred from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court and 6, 12 and 5 applications for leave to appeal were granted and counted as appeals. It is assumed that these cases were criminal and civil in proportion to the number of criminal and civil cases decided by the Court of Appeals in the same years, and these are subtracted from the published figures.

Statistics for pending and disposed cases are not available for 1969 and are estimated to the same as the 1970 figures.

### Special Problems

Effective July 1, 1972, all appeals from the District Court were appealed directly to the Supreme Court; formerly, the Supreme Court heard appeals only on points of law. Cases with factual issues (presumably most cases) were tried de novo in the Circuit Court. Roughly 15 percent of the appellate caseload are District Court appeals.

13 IDAHO (Calendar)

APPEALS FILED

CRIMINAL

CIVIL

<u>Year</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>	<u>Intermediate Court</u>
1973	63	0	180	0
1974	66	0	186	0
1975	85	0	222	0
1976	88	0	207	0
1977	107	0	238	0
1978	90	0	233	0
1979	104	0	276	0
1980	132	0	270	0
1981	128	1	253	0
1982	58	66	189	106
1983	79	63	174	102

TIME TO DECISION  
ALL COURTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>All Cases</u>
1977	16.8	20.8	---
1978	21.2	22.2	---
1979	24.3	26.1	25.1
1980	26.1	27.1	26.4
1981	29.0	28.7	28.7
1982	27.5	27.8	27.5

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
ALL COURTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1972	55	70	172	163
1973	41	91	133	211
1974	62	95	197	200
1975	86	95	204	217
1976	74	111	154	269
1977	90	127	177	331
1978	71	146	207	351
1979	93	157	238	391
1980	110	181	231	428
1981	89	220	206	475
1982	112	233	242	527
1983				

IDAHO

TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

Filings

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>
1971	1,110	5,268	6,816
1972	1,147	4,237	6,673
1973	2,403	5,735	8,407
1974	2,309	4,873	7,924
1975	2,495	4,095	8,032
1976	2,620	4,320	8,259
1977	2,937	4,788	8,902
1978	2,845	5,127	9,373
1979	2,752	5,852	9,548
1980	3,085	6,278	9,747
1981	3,459	5,083	9,632
1982	3,566	4,921	8,641
1983	3,558	4,999	8,931

## IDAHO

Sources: Annual reports; 1982 data from the administrative office of the courts.

### Estimations

Civil appeals include "appeals by certification," which are cases certified by the federal courts and interlocutory appeals certified by the trial courts. A few of the latter may be criminal appeals. (Appeals by certification constitute only about three percent of all appeals).

The number of criminal and civil dispositions in 1972 is estimated by applying the portion of criminal and civil dispositions in 1973 and 1974 (24 percent criminal) to the total number of dispositions.

There is no clear way to apportion the filing statistics between the Supreme Court (5 judges) and the intermediate court (3 judges) after the latter's creation in 1982, because the latter's caseload consists mainly of cases transferred from the Supreme Court's backlog. The distribution is calculated by multiplying the criminal and civil filings (which all come to the Supreme Court) by the percentage of the cases assigned (out of current filings and backlog) to each court.

### Special Problems

The notice of appeal time was changed in July 1978 from 30 and 60 days for criminal and civil appeals respectively to 42 days for all appeals. The impact on the number of appeals, however, is uncertain.

14 ILLINOIS (Calendar)

APPEALS FILED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Intermediate Court</u>
1972	1,716	1,304
1973	1,628	1,416
1974	1,797	1,462
1975	2,414	1,721
1976	2,115	1,858
1977	2,442	1,939
1978	2,309	2,102
1979	2,856	2,876
1980	3,420	3,183
1981	3,116	3,478
1982	3,001	3,802
1983	2,933	4,026

REVERSAL RATES  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>			<u>Civil</u>		
	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1969	332	84	54	352	212	84
1970	338	93	97	364	210	111
1971	525	195	121	389	226	109
1972	662	187	92	460	285	73
1973	711	315	179	542	286	78
1974	850	316	219	511	266	90
1975	1,099	329	194	643	375	94
1976	1,297	291	231	650	379	112
1977	1,482	386	224	853	434	149
1978	1,339	307	159	839	502	178
1979	1,540	293	170	875	524	203
1980	1,888	319	241	1,110	541	234
1981	1,927	298	242	1,318	616	238
1982	1,960	262	258	1,262	548	261

# ILLINOIS

## PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1968	---	674	---	988
1969	509	830	945	1,071
1970	565	1,055	931	1,206
1971	922	1,376	1,022	1,440
1972	1,216	1,876	1,310	1,434
1973	1,639	1,865	1,319	1,531
1974	1,769	1,893	1,302	1,691
1975	2,035	2,270	1,610	1,803
1976	2,257	2,128	1,678	1,983
1977	2,488	2,081	2,091	1,832
1978	2,308	2,082	2,164	1,770
1979	2,352	2,586	2,308	2,338
1980	3,040	2,967	3,113	2,407
1981	2,973	3,110	3,360	2,525
1982	3,021	3,090	3,479	2,848
1983	3,302	2,721	4,094	2,780

## TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Filings</u>		<u>Domestic Relations</u>	<u>Convictions</u>	<u>Trials</u>
	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>			<u>Criminal</u>
1969	15,194	159,155	51,772	1,026	1,649
1970	13,559	152,075	49,822	1,084	1,669
1971	16,051	151,827	53,778	1,226	1,974
1972	16,955	149,929	56,388	1,397	2,107
1973	22,227	148,088	61,412	1,386	2,172
1974	30,597	166,076	62,718	1,201	2,058
1975	34,777	181,862	66,256	1,584	2,585
1976	32,426	180,489	66,496	1,577	2,567
1977	31,924	215,311	64,612	2,351	3,756
1978	34,040	230,073	69,366	1,984	3,340
1979	37,135	245,723	68,345	2,416	3,782
1980	42,608	258,874	69,298	3,113	4,936
1981	42,749	243,602	69,036	3,619	6,044
1982	42,056	225,308	62,786	4,096	6,760



## ILLINOIS

Source: Annual reports

### Special Features of the Statistics

The appeals filed are those filed in the intermediate courts. Because data is not available before 1976, Supreme Court direct filings are not included, but they constitute less than one percent of the criminal appeals and less than three percent of the civil appeals (almost all direct filings in civil cases are workmen's compensation cases).

Filings include reinstated cases which comprise about 2 percent of the caseloads. Filings also include discretionary appeals - "permissive interlocutory appeals" - which constitute a very small portion of the filings.

### Special Problems

Effective October 15, 1979, the filing of cases was changed from receipt of the record to filing of the notice of appeal. This increased the filings by an uncertain number: between 1978-79 the pending criminal cases increased by 504 and the pending civil by 568, probably good measures of the increase in filings caused by the change in docketing procedures. The time between notice of appeal and record filing averaged 97 days in civil cases and 127 in criminal cases during the early 1970's.

At the trial level, felony cases are counted at time of indictment in most cases, but many down state counties count them at the time of complaint. Also, the definition of "felony" was expanded at the beginning of 1973, and this accounted for an unknown portion of the 31 percent increase in felony filings that year.

Trial dispositions in felony cases does not include felony defendants convicted of misdemeanors because a very large one year jump in such convictions in 1973 (98 to 719 to 87) looks suspicious.

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APPEALS FILED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
1973	0	327	0	466
1974	0	325	0	453
1975	0	344	0	533
1976	13	400	56	486
1977	82	366	274	311
1978	125	283	245	520
1979	114	299	263	542
1980	116	350	344	516
1981	149	353	305	604
1982	134	421	397	551
1983	119	330	330	559

REVERSAL RATES  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>			<u>Civil</u>			<u>All Cases</u>		
	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1967	---	---	---	---	---	---	141	64	23
1968	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1969	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1970	---	---	---	---	---	---	149	62	29
1971	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1972	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1973	---	---	---	---	---	---	190	87	34
1974	---	---	---	---	---	---	267	91	28
1975	141	34	5	134	60	30	242	97	22
1976	244	47	5	98	40	30	263	89	35
1977	93	22	1	145	84	20	237	111	22
1978	---	---	---	---	---	---	219	94	35
1979	96	15	3	90	66	21	161	43	28
1980	104	23	6	86	58	28	144	89	38
1981	188	28	10	115	47	27	254	87	38
1982	226	18	12	155	77	44	---	---	---

IOWA

REVERSAL RATES  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

ALL CASES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1977	207	77	45
1978	258	73	51
1979	235	70	72
1980	148	76	66
1981	337	81	83
1982	---	---	---

TIME TO DECISION  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>All Cases</u>
1976	---	---	---
1977	15.4	25.3	21.7
1978	13.8	15.9	14.3
1979	14.0	13.7	13.4
1980	15.3	13.2	13.7
1981	16.4	14.5	14.8
1982	15.7	14.3	14.3

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1976	0	13	0	56
1977	73	22	260	70
1978	117	30	267	48
1979	120	24	259	52
1980	94	46	303	93
1981	163	32	348	50
1982	116	50	307	140
1983	150	19	405	65

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TIME TO DECISION  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal (Months)</u>	<u>Civil (Months)</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>
1969	---	---	20.0
1970	---	---	19.7
1971	---	---	13.7
1972	---	---	---
1973	---	---	---
1974	---	---	---
1975	14.0	16.5	15.2
1976	13.3	28.8	18.1
1977	14.0	25.7	21.0
1978	12.6	16.2	14.7
1979	12.6	12.9	12.4
1980	12.8	14.6	13.2
1981	14.9	14.0	14.2
1982	13.5	14.3	13.8

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>		<u>All Cases</u>	
	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1971	---	---	---	---	384	498
1972	---	273	---	326	444	599
1973	---	269	---	498	752	767
1974	---	236	---	624	746	860
1975	284	337	503	662	787	999
1976	422	322	459	756	881	1,147
1977	365	307	520	541	885	848
1978	341	275	581	605	922	880
1979	248	350	571	618	819	968
1980	296	485	618	544	914	1,029
1981	424	422	583	743	1,007	1,165
1982	420	356	748	799	1,145	1,155
1983	417	358	742	749	1,159	1,107

## IOWA

## TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Filings</u>		<u>Trials</u>	
	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil (including Domestic Relations)</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1967	7,496	31,646	795	2,865
1968	8,367	33,617	914	2,716
1969	9,505	35,574	821	2,733
1970	10,140	37,965	998	2,837
1971	11,300	40,315	1,246	3,120
1972	10,699	40,483	1,184	3,376
1973	12,816	38,057	1,221	3,472
1974	15,403	36,216	1,933	4,021
1975	15,183	37,963	2,894	4,515
1976	17,866	40,103	3,466	3,832
1977	17,859	43,324	1,974	4,335
1978	15,073	46,498	1,612	5,301
1979	16,566	51,031	1,762	6,186
1980	18,135	58,442	1,610	6,299
1981	21,340	58,225	1,769	6,818
1982	20,231	55,763	1,624	6,657
1983	19,210	51,476		

## IOWA

Sources: Annual reports for 1973-84; data supplied by the administrative office of the courts for 1976-1984; Institute of Judicial Administration, The Supreme Court of Iowa, A Study of its Procedures and Administration (1971); W. Stuart, "Iowa Supreme Court Congestion: Can We Avert a Crisis," 55 Iowa L. Rev. 594 (1970); M. McCormick, "Appellate Congestion in Iowa: Dimensions and Remedies," 25 Drake L. Rev. 133 (1975).

### Special Features of the Statistics

Criminal appeals include postconviction relief appeals, which are categorized as civil by the courts.

The time to decision in civil cases excludes priority civil cases. Disposition figures exclude denials of discretionary jurisdiction. Pending cases include discretionary jurisdiction cases. Criminal cases affirmed include cases dismissed for failure to state a cause of action.

### Estimations

Criminal appeals for 1973 and 1974 are estimated from the total number of criminal filings by subtracting the average number of non-appeal filings in 1975 and 1976 (43, average of 31 and 54) and adding the average number of post convictions appeals (6, average of 5 and 6). The number of criminal appeals in 1978 is estimated by taking the number of total criminal filings and subtracting the average of non-appeal filings in 1979 and 1980 (90, average of 92 and 88--the non appeal jurisdiction was greatly expanded in 1979) and adding the average number of post conviction appeals for 1977 and 1979 (11, average of 10 and 12). Civil appeals are estimated for 1973, 1974, and 1978 by multiplying the total number of civil filings each year by the average percent of filings that are appeals (rather than writs, discretionary appeals, etc.) in 1975-77, 1979-83 (76.3 percent--range 73.4 to 79.6, no evident trend).

The disposition figures available for 1972-1973 include denial of discretionary jurisdiction cases. These denials have been estimated by subtracting the average of the denials for 1974 to 1978 (101, range 75 to 117, with no evident trend) from the figures given. The number of cases pending in 1971 is estimated by using the numbers filed, disposed, and pending in 1972.

### Special Problems

The trial courts were consolidated on July 1, 1973, and cases formerly filed in the Justice of the Peace and Municipal Courts were then filed in the District Court, the court of general jurisdiction. The statistics for criminal cases after the change exclude cases assigned to district court magistrates and associate judges. These cases are generally the same as those formerly filed in limited jurisdiction courts. On the civil side, the filings are "general civil" filings, which exclude cases involving \$1,000 or less. Before 1973, the

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statistics for civil cases are for all civil cases filed in the District Court, which had jurisdiction over cases involving \$300 or more, except that the municipal courts had concurrent jurisdiction over cases involving less than \$2,000. (Municipal courts existed in most of the large towns in the state).

17 KANSAS (Calendar; FY 6/30 before 1979)

APPEALS FILED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
1973	0	111	0	428
1974	0	178	0	414
1975	0	202	0	428
1976	0	232	0	489
1977	95	205	275	229
1978	190	106	602	21
1979	191	107	686	12
1980	161	121	749	7
1981	187	118	818	10
1982	234	122	800	6
1983	245	103	769	5
1984	228	107	801	10

REVERSAL RATES  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>			<u>Civil</u>		
	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1967	46	11	2	116	44	13
1968	46	8	3	137	41	8
1969	57	4	3	109	47	11
1970	58	3	1	124	47	13
1971	58	10	1	118	45	7
1972	55	16	1	122	59	21
1973	47	26	4	180	61	14
1974	52	14	0	142	71	22
1975	83	19	3	122	55	8
1976	93	14	6	102	51	10
1977	112	17	5	86	29	6
1978	131	21	10	69	29	6
1979	98	19	12	84	42	16
1980	---	---	---	---	---	---
1981	---	---	---	---	---	---
1982	---	---	---	---	---	---



KANSAS

REVERSAL RATES  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>			<u>Civil</u>			<u>All Cases</u>		
	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1977	6	3	0	72	14	3	---	---	---
1978	79	21	3	140	39	23	---	---	---
1979	111	16	6	221	36	19	---	---	---
1980	---	---	---	---	---	---	331	81	24
1981	---	---	---	---	---	---	457	102	45
1982	---	---	---	---	---	---	518	153	42

TIME TO DECISION  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1977	19.5	19.2
1978	9.4	9.9
1979	---	---
1980	---	---
1981	---	---
1982	---	---

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>All Cases</u>	
	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1977	131	385
1978	447	712
1979	836	645
1980	682	833
1981	888	638
1982	998	820
1983	986	707
1984	852	724

KANSAS

TIME TO DECISION  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1970	16.0	18.6
1971	17.5	19.8
1972	19.8	20.8
1973	17.5	17.9
1974	19.0	15.9
1975	17.6	14.9
1976	16.5	17.1
1977	18.3	17.6
1978	11.2	13.7
1979	---	---
1980	---	---
1981	---	---
1982	---	---

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
SUPREME COURT

All Cases

<u>Year</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1971	337	633
1972	436	672
1973	535	671
1974	594	650
1975	541	732
1976	443	1,003
1977	306	341
1978	300	196
1979	294	207
1980	307	147
1981	252	116
1982	274	141
1983	378	163
1984	340	216

# KANSAS

## TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Filings</u>			<u>Convictions</u>	<u>Trials</u>	
	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>		<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1967	3,235	12,211	12,974	323	472	--
1968	2,876	11,745	13,712	555	774	--
1969	2,915	11,454	14,541	443	652	--
1970	3,401	12,786	15,951	488	735	--
1971	3,567	13,782	16,044	625	871	--
1972	3,743	14,061	17,588	873	1,234	--
1973	3,621	13,421	18,067	781	1,069	--
1974	4,312	14,020	19,471	933	1,240	--
1975	5,164	14,281	21,031	995	1,289	--
1976	5,514	15,212	22,599	1,096	1,431	--
1977	9,444	15,353	23,099	1,053	1,339	--
1978	10,303	15,131	23,807	1,049	1,409	3,625
1979	9,901	16,744	24,668	915	1,244	2,556
1980	10,944	17,372	25,856	995	1,374	2,395
1981	12,121	17,659	27,869	1,063	1,450	2,316
1982	12,775	19,638	26,073	1,159	1,567	2,632
1983	12,006	19,101	23,138			

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Sources: Annual Reports, 1977-1982; data supplied by the state court administrator's office and the clerk of the Supreme Court; "Report of the Kansas Judicial Study Advisory Committee--Recommendations for Improving the Kansas Judicial System," 13 Washburn L. J. 1974.

### Special Features of the Statistics

The figures for dispositions and pending cases for 1978-82 include original jurisdictions cases, which comprise less than 5 percent of the caseload.

### Estimations

For 1974, the total number of appeals is available, but the civil/criminal breakdown is not. The number of criminal appeals was estimated by using the portion of criminal appeals in 1971, 1973, and 1975-1982 (30 percent, varying between 21 and 37 percent with no evident trend; the 21 percent, however, was in 1973).

The number of cases disposed in 1972 is not available. It was estimated by averaging the number of cases disposed in 1971 and 1973.

### Special problems:

There was a change in counting cases on January 10, 1977. Up to that time, the count is the number of NOAs filed in the trial court; afterwards it is the number received by the appellate court. (The rules specify that the NOA must be sent up within 3 weeks after filing.) The number of filings after 1977 does not include cases settled between the time the NOA was filed but before it was sent to the appellate court. Also, the 1977 statistics may understate the number of filings because of delay (of uncertain extent, up to three weeks) in counting the cases.

Appeals in post conviction cases ("60-1507" cases) are counted as civil cases. They constitute about 5 percent of the civil cases (24 in 1973, 24 in 1977, 27 in 1983, 39 in 1984).

The appellate filing figures exclude transfers. The number of filings in the intermediate courts is overstated (and the number in this supreme court correspondingly understated) in the 1980's by transfers to the supreme court made to even the caseload. These numbered 193 in fiscal year 1984.

When the intermediate court was created and the trial courts were unified on January 10, 1977, the appellate jurisdiction was enlarged. Misdemeanor appeals and civil decisions from limited jurisdiction courts were taken to the Supreme Court, rather than to the court of general jurisdiction (except that cases handled by judges not law trained are appealed de novo within the District Court). Also, effective January 10, 1977 a new law removed a \$500 minimum limit on cases that could be appealed to the Supreme Court.

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At the same time that appellate courts were reorganized in 1977, the trial courts were unified. Also, new appellate rules in 1977 abolished the printed record, of which 20 copies were required, and adopted the original record system. Printing the record required the attorney to spend considerable time arranging the record's content. The procedures for counting criminal cases changed after unification and the filings before 1977 are not used in the analysis.

The reorganization probably caused the number of criminal trials to increase because the District (general jurisdiction) Court received wider jurisdiction in misdemeanor cases. About half the trials in 1982 were misdemeanor trials. There is no information about the proportion before unification.

18 KENTUCKY (Calendar)

APPEALS FILED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
1967	0	92	0	558
1968	0	124	0	548
1969	0	159	0	528
1970	0	234	0	534
1971	0	255	0	622
1972	0	246	0	686
1973	0	279	0	682
1974	0	296	0	661
1975	0	308	0	743
1976	141	259	440	417
1977	321	78	1,183	0
1978	305	96	1,178	0
1979	380	116	1,535	0
1980	491	125	1,700	0
1981	562	139	1,780	0
1982	663	173	1,781	0
1983	649	187	1,911	0

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>		<u>All Cases</u>	
	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1976	4	0	46	0	50	812
1977	280	228	1,174	892	1,454	1,254
1978	317	216	1,340	741	1,657	1,073
1979	381	341	1,485	1,303	1,866	1,733
1980	437	433	1,720	1,338	2,157	1,851
1981	512	506	1,796	1,348	2,308	1,947
1982	593	610	1,674	1,456	2,267	2,135
1983	469	699	1,502	1,907	1,971	2,606

# KENTUCKY

## PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES SUPREME COURT

### All Cases

<u>Year</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1967	760	577
1968	793	401
1969	741	488
1970	787	547
1971	767	676
1972	775	893
1973	887	920
1974	929	848
1975	907	886
1976	835	513
1977	-	-
1978	-	-
1979	-	-
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	-	-
1983	-	-

## TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

### Filings

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>
1972	12,268	28,254	19,595
1973	11,455	29,484	20,806
1974	12,296	32,756	22,928
1975	11,328	34,187	24,672
1976	12,824	36,488	26,730
1977	12,699	37,075	28,703
1978	9,582	26,434	28,172
1979	10,124	29,208	30,917
1980	11,162	33,812	34,999
1981	13,007	33,624	36,899
1982	13,115	34,447	36,419
1983	14,268	31,391	35,149

## KENTUCKY

Sources: Annual reports through 1978; Appellate statistics are from data supplied by the court for 1978-1983; 1977 Supreme Court filings are from State Court Statistics, 1977. The 1974 and 1976 Supreme Court filings are from Kramer (1975 and 1978); trial court data is from the annual reports through 1981, and from the administrative office of the courts in 1982.

### Special Features of the Statistics

The pending and disposition statistics are for the Supreme Court through 1975, the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals in 1976 when the latter was created, and in later years for the court of appeals only. Afterwards dispositions are appeals only.

Pending cases include original actions, discretionary writs, and rehearing applications; these constitute about 10 percent of the pending cases. (The figures for civil and criminal pending cases in the intermediate court include appeals only.) The number of pending cases in 1979-81 is estimated as described below in the problem section.

### Estimations

All direct filings in the Supreme Court after the intermediate court was created are assumed to be criminal cases, although one or two a year may be civil cases. The Supreme Court filings for 1978 and 1980 are for fiscal years ending June 30; other data is for calendar years. The number of appeal dispositions in the Supreme Court was not available for 1974-76 although the number of total dispositions (including original jurisdiction cases and requests to appeal) is available. The appeal dispositions in 1974-76 are estimated by using the percentage of total dispositions in 1972 and 1973 that were appeals (78.5 percent in both years; the percentages in 1970 and 1971 were 75 and 76 percent) and applying it to the total dispositions in 1974, 1975, and 1976.

Statistics for pending cases in the Supreme Court are not available for 1973-1975, and they are estimated by using pending figures for 1972 and 1976, and calculating the number pending in intervening years by using filing and disposition statistics. Pending figures are obtained by working backward and forward, and for 1974 by using the average of the two estimations. There is a difference of 84 between the two methods for that year. (The 1974 annual report, it should be noted contains an "inventory of pending matters" which shows 1,087 pending matters at the end of that year; there is no explanation for the difference between this and other pending statistics.)

Trial court filings include mental health cases through 1982 when they were shifted to the limited jurisdiction court. Therefore the number of mental health cases filed in 1982 (2,402) is added to the 1983 figures.



## KENTUCKY

### Problems

The extent of discretionary and mandatory jurisdiction in appeals from trial courts in minor cases changed twice. Until March 1976 the Supreme Court had discretionary jurisdiction over claims involving less than \$2,500 (and no jurisdiction over claims involving less than \$500). The number of such cases varied from 56 in 1967 to 26 in 1975. In January 1978 further review of appeals from limited jurisdiction courts through the general jurisdiction court became discretionary in the court of appeals; formerly they were mandatory. These numbered 63 in 1981, and 65 in 1982. In both situations, these discretionary appeals are not counted as appellate filings. This increases slightly the number of appeals in the years 1976-78 in comparison to other years because some mandatory appeals in those years were discretionary in earlier and later years.

The number of appeals counted as filed and as disposed is artificially high after 1978. Cases are not docketed until the appellant brief or a motion is filed. Typical motions are motions for extension of time or motions to dismiss. A new rule effective at the beginning of 1978 required the appellant to forward a copy of the notice of appeal to the appellate court. Although this did not trigger docketing, it did increase the number of docketings for the following reason: the courts in 1978 and 1979 decided to weed out the "deadwood" cases, and issued sua sponte motions to dismiss after a notice of appeal had been pending 150 days or more. These motions meant that the cases were docketed, whereas in earlier years, the court would not have known of their existence. Because of this change, starting in 1979 the time of filing is coded as being when the notice of appeal is filed. But these cases are not counted as "pending" cases until well after the notice of appeal is filed, and remain pending for a very short time. Hence the pending figures given by the court for 1979-83 have been increased by an amount equal to one third of the filings (the time limit from notice of appeal to briefing is 90 days, with extensions up to 60 days by the trial court permitted.)

The time for filing the notice of appeal in civil cases was changed from 30 to 20 days in July 1976, and then back to 30 days in January 1978. In 1978, however, the maximum extension of time (for filing the notice of appeal) allowed by the trial court was reduced from 30 days to 10 days. Also in 1979, time for filing the appellant brief was reduced from 40 to 30 days after the record was completed. All of these changes may have affected the time in which appeals were filed, but the impact is uncertain.

Effective July 1, 1981 appellants were given the option of using tape recordings instead of the written transcript (Rule 75.07).

19 LOUISIANA (Calendar)

APPEALS FILED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	
	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>	<u>Intermediate Court</u>
1967	1,226	71	0
1968	1,312	74	0
1969	1,282	74	0
1970	1,262	105	0
1971	1,318	151	0
1972	1,573	214	0
1973	1,429	204	0
1974	1,407	235	0
1975	1,812	358	0
1976	1,947	461	0
1977	2,092	608	0
1978	2,042	563	0
1979	2,269	493	0
1980	2,417	661	0
1981	2,426	817	0
1982	2,386	646	301
1983	2,768	104	1,027

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
ALL COURTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1967	65	1,216	361
1968	61	1,249	413
1969	91	1,234	415
1970	86	1,288	503
1971	100	1,239	608
1972	202	1,476	746
1973	238	1,462	603
1974	250	1,593	507
1975	365	1,641	738
1976	405	1,802	918
1977	490	2,054	909
1978	574	2,068	1,395
1979	444	2,046	1,147
1980	506	2,236	1,346
1981	602	2,063	1,740
1982	692	2,550	1,149
1983	--	2,551	1,604

LOUISIANA

TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Civil (including Domestic Relations)</u>
1967	91,441
1968	90,287
1969	94,717
1970	100,881
1971	98,612
1972	97,970
1973	104,106
1974	117,932
1975	122,633
1976	133,124
1977	133,369
1978	141,000
1979	152,965
1980	161,884
1981	151,977
1982	160,801
1983	170,520

## LOUISIANA

Source: Annual reports

### Special Features of the Statistics

Statistics for criminal appeals in the Supreme Court are the total number of direct appeals, although there are a very few direct civil appeals. Scattered available information shows that 10 of the Supreme Court's direct appeals were civil in 1973 (5 percent of the direct appeals), 17 in 1975 (5 percent), 8 in 1976 (2 percent) and 9 to 16 in 1978-82 (one to three percent).

Criminal post conviction writs appealed from the trial courts are not counted as appeals because they are treated as discretionary reviews. Less than 10 percent of the 951 post-conviction writs in 1982 were granted full review.

Statistics for cases pending in the Court of Appeals include writs.

### Estimations

The statistics for 1976 trial court filings are not broken down into civil and criminal as in other years. The proportion of cases is estimated by taking the average portion for the years 1973-75 and 1977-79 (38 percent, with a variation of 36 to 40 percent and no evident trend).

### Special Problems

In 1975, there was a change from fiscal year, ending June 30, to the calendar year.

There is no apparent explanation for the large increase in civil and criminal appeals in 1975, nor the increase in civil cases pending in 1978.

In 1981 and 1982 the Supreme Court conducted a program to expedite transcript production. Since cases are docketed when the transcript is filed, the program may have increased the number of cases docketed (but probably by not more than 30 cases each year). The same program was undertaken in the state's Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals (and the Fifth Circuit which split from it in 1982), but the civil filings actually decreased by 6 percent there, while civil filings in the other circuits remained at the same level as in 1981.

The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals conducted settlement conferences in 1976 and 1977. Because the conferences were held before the record was filed, they may have reduced the number of filings by causing settlements before docketing. They also may have delayed record production, delaying some filings to a later year.

## LOUISIANA

The 1974 Constitution enlarged the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals by small amounts--adding cases involving \$100 or less and moving jurisdiction from the Supreme Court in cases involving the legality of taxes, election contests, and appeals from the Public Service Commission. The reduction in Supreme Court jurisdiction reduced Supreme Court civil filings by a few cases (see comments above).

20 MAINE (Calendar)

APPEALS FILED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
	<u>Supreme Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
1973	111	75
1974	124	99
1975	137	131
1976	124	145
1977	152	174
1978	125	240
1979	118	238
1980	131	382
1981	137	384
1982	153	384
1983	154	384

REVERSAL RATES  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>
1976	63	9	69	25
1977	65	9	56	34
1978	141	20	137	81
1979	73	27	94	80
1980	65	17	112	48
1981	79	35	138	100
1982	69	22	111	78

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
ALL COURTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>		<u>All Cases</u>	
	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1974	---	104	---	79	---	183
1975	114	127	91	119	205	246
1976	115	136	121	143	236	279
1977	124	164	112	205	236	369
1978	219	70	258	187	477	257
1979	132	56	245	180	377	236
1980	110	77	274	288	384	365
1981	147	54	402	270	549	302
1982	125	82	343	230	468	312
1983	167	69	313	294	480	318

MAINE

TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Filings</u>		<u>Convictions</u>	<u>Trials</u>	
	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil (including Domestic Relations)</u>		<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1972	5,300	4,400	--	--	--
1973	7,543	4,610	--	--	--
1974	9,785	4,819	--	--	--
1975	8,734	5,158	--	600	288
1976	6,533	5,851	--	604	477
1977	7,800	6,314	537	765	393
1978	7,457	6,462	536	759	481
1979	8,260	6,457	511	717	356
1980	8,866	6,446	477	680	443
1981	9,190	6,370	485	655	426
1982	9,271	6,077	378	576	392
1983	9,256	5,827			

## MAINE

Sources: Annual Reports, 1976-1982; State Court Statistics Report (1975); criminal justice plan, 1974.

### Special Features of the Statistics

The appellate filings do not include sentence appeals. These are heard by a panel of three Supreme Court justices who constitute the Appellate Division, technically a separate court. Many of the sentence appeals involve cases appealed to the Supreme Court itself, and these are counted as separate filings.

Attorney discipline cases, which number about one a year, are counted as civil cases. Criminal appeals include requests for certificates of probable cause in post conviction review and extraditions which are discretionary appeals. These constitute about 15 percent of criminal appeals.

### Estimations

The total number of filings, but without a civil/criminal breakdown, is available for 1973 and 1974. The proportion of criminal cases is estimated by taking the average decline from 1976 to 1981 in the percentage of cases that are criminal cases (4.3 percent, variation 12.4 percent decline to a 0.5 percent increase; with no evident deviation from the trend until the portion of criminal cases increased again in 1982). Hence, it is estimated that criminal cases comprise 59.7 and 55.4 percent of the filings in 1973 and 1974, followed by the known figure of 51.5 percent in 1975. These estimates probably are close because criminal cases comprised 56 percent of the dispositions in 1975, and 57 and 52 percent of the pending cases in 1974 and 1975.

The number of civil filings in 1982 and 1983 are estimated to be the same as the number in 1981, rather than the 325 and 332 filings that actually occurred. In late 1981, workmen's compensation appeals started going to a new Appellate Division of the Workers Compensation Commission with discretionary review thereafter by the Supreme Court, instead of going directly to the Supreme Court. The 1982 annual report claims that this accounts for the drop in civil appeals between 1981 and 1982. The Supreme Court disposed of 89 workmen's compensation cases in 1981 and then 51 and 42 (generally discretionary reviews) in 1982 and 1983.

The annual reports contain trial court civil and criminal filings starting in 1974. The 1972 figures are estimated from a chart in the criminal justice plan; and the statistics for 1973 are estimated to be the average of 1972 and 1974 figures.

### Special Problems

Advisory opinions were counted as appeals during the early years of the statistics, but not in later years. They amounted, however, to only about 2 or 3 cases a year.



In 1981 a new probate code routed probate appeals to the Supreme Court, rather than the trial courts; the clerk estimated that this increased the caseload by about a dozen cases a year.

Pending and disposed include workmen's compensation cases, which became discretionary appeals in 1981.

21 MARYLAND (FY 2/28)

APPEALS FILED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	
1967	382	0	408
1968	500	0	400
1969	593	0	430
1970	553	86	470
1971	542	174	381
1972	678	189	313
1973	610	323	227
1974	631	494	70
1975	762	622	0
1976	675	708	0
1977	684	728	0
1978	665	751	0
1979	796	875	0
1980	820	902	0
1981	870	872	0
1982	1,106	862	0
1983	1,083	850	0

REVERSAL RATES  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>			<u>Civil</u>		
	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1967	190	13	9	0	0	0
1968	348	47	20	0	0	0
1969	363	47	17	0	0	0
1970	443	49	29	0	0	0
1971	465	43	28	98	14	12
1972	479	40	12	110	24	16
1973	516	56	25	79	28	14
1974	553	38	18	160	41	20
1975	414	48	17	212	83	33
1976	483	79	35	254	59	39
1977	506	67	32	264	81	45
1978	489	54	38	315	74	43
1979	399	90	28	293	83	44
1980	486	103	17	330	100	45
1981	611	139	43	402	112	54
1982	564	74	66	325	83	52

MARYLAND

REVERSAL RATES  
SUPREME COURT

Civil

<u>Year</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1967	167	73	28
1968	183	79	19
1969	203	79	34
1970	224	75	28
1971	190	61	17
1972	178	57	36
1973	149	55	40
1974	120	43	22
1975	---	---	---
1976	---	---	---
1977	---	---	---
1978	---	---	---
1979	---	---	---
1980	---	---	---
1981	---	---	---
1982	---	---	---

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal Dispositions</u>	<u>Civil Dispositions</u>
1967	241	---
1968	462	---
1969	496	---
1970	588	---
1971	574	172
1972	580	189
1973	659	179
1974	659	282
1975	572	461
1976	726	535
1977	749	609
1978	666	704
1979	620	664
1980	715	708
1981	960	892
1982	851	681
1983	983	894

MARYLAND

TIME TO DECISION  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>All Cases</u>
1973	9.5
1974	8.8
1975	8.9
1976	7.6
1977	8.3
1978	8.3
1979	9.6
1980	10.3
1981	10.7
1982	10.5

TIME TO DECISION  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>All Cases</u>
1967	9.4
1968	8.9
1969	7.6
1970	5.7
1971	5.5
1972	5.4
1973	6.0
1974	7.0
1975	6.0
1976	3.3
1977	---
1978	---
1979	---
1980	---
1981	---
1982	---

MARYLAND

TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Filings</u>		<u>Trials</u>
	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1967	26,081	10,735	4,035
1968	25,583	12,109	3,739
1969	25,235	12,776	3,995
1970	27,140	13,651	4,980
1971	27,436	14,573	4,881
1972	19,021	17,104	4,410
1973	18,306	19,158	3,727
1974	17,505	20,890	3,678
1975	18,930	21,303	3,928
1976	18,724	24,015	3,633
1977	19,372	25,923	2,539
1978	21,089	28,526	2,393
1979	21,454	30,371	2,479
1980	25,319	32,444	2,416
1981	21,608	24,482	2,647
1982	21,852	31,879	2,307
1983	22,915	36,266	---
1984	25,138	38,017	---

## MARYLAND

Sources: Annual Reports; Report of the Commission to Study the Judicial Branch of the Government (1982); Final Report of the Commission on Judicial Reform to the Governor and the General Assembly of Maryland (1974).

### Special Features of the Statistics

The filings include appeals and applications for leave to the intermediate court that have been granted full review. There are few such cases.

Appellate filings include cases that had been dismissed for procedural defects in the record and then refiled after the defects were corrected. The clerk estimated that two or three percent of the cases fell in this category, and that the proportion has not changed much over the years.

After 1973 the data for reversals, delay and dispositions are for the fiscal year ending June 30, while the filing data is for the year ending February 28.

After 1974, all appeals are considered intermediate court appeals, even though 5 to 10 percent of its filings are transferred to the Supreme Court for initial review there.

### Estimations

The number of criminal appeals in 1983 is 927, down from the previous year because as of July 1, 1983, appeals from guilty pleas became discretionary. Hence, the figure is adjusted to compensate for this change. The number of post conviction writs terminated for FY ending June 30, 1984 increased to 252 from 96 the previous year. It is assumed that this difference is due to the addition of appeals from guilty pleas and that dispositions approximate filings for the fiscal year ending in February (used for filings statistics). Hence 156 cases are added to criminal appeals for 1983.

In 1970 to 1974, when both the Court of Appeals and the Court of Special Appeals had jurisdiction in civil cases, there were transfers between the courts that were counted as filings in both courts. The filing statistics for the Court of Appeals also included certioraris granted. The number of criminal and civil transfers is available for the fiscal year ending June 30, and not for the court year which includes filings up to February 28. Likewise, the number of appeals granted certiorari is available for 1972 through 1974. (In earlier years there were almost no civil certioraris granted.) The number of filings, therefore, is estimated by subtracting the number of transfers and certioraris granted in civil cases in the fiscal year from the filings in the nearest court year.

## MARYLAND

### Special Problems

In 1978, the mandatory jurisdiction over appeals from inmate administrative grievances became discretionary. There are, however, very few of these appeals.

The prehearing settlement conference procedure, adopted on July 3, 1980, extends the time for filing the record in some civil cases; the time limits for record production run from the conference, if one is held, and may be extended after the conference if settlement is likely. Because filings are counted when the record arrives, this has the effect of reducing the number of filings. Also, any additional settlements effected by the conferences would reduce the number of filings if, as is ordinarily the case, the settlement is reached before the record is filed.

The trial court filings statistics, especially the divorce filings, in 1983 are slightly inflated because reopened cases, which are included in the figure, were counted when heard until 1983, and when filed afterwards, thus including cases that drop between the filing and hearing. (See page 8 of the 1983 annual report).

The reason for the reduction in civil trial court filings in 1981 is apparently that the court changed counting systems for reopened cases. Previously, such cases were counted when the petition was filed; starting in 1981 they were counted when heard.

22 MASSACHUSETTS (Calendar)

APPEALS FILED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
1970	0	96	0	335
1971	0	94	0	365
1972	39	71	137	245
1973	133	45	363	79
1974	109	29	448	93
1975	109	46	545	85
1976	151	48	642	84
1977	183	51	978	90
1978	187	47	821	103
1979	281	55	858	63
1980	358	42	859	100
1981	417	54	947	90
1982	430	51	977	98
1983	477	41	939	115

TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

Filings

<u>Year</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>
1967	40,646	14,241
1968	39,089	15,546
1969	39,984	16,692
1970	41,047	18,290
1971	40,830	19,974
1972	38,692	21,001
1973	33,213	21,767
1974	31,980	22,993
1975	32,247	24,218
1976	31,085	23,483
1977	31,395	24,418
1978	31,951	25,465
1979	31,793	25,144
1980	31,786	25,601
1981	29,072	25,098
1982	30,497	25,048
1983	31,218	25,566



## MASSACHUSETTS

Sources: Data supplied by the Appeals Court for 1975-83; otherwise, counts of the docket books of the Supreme Judicial Court and the Appeals Court.

### Special Features of the Statistics

Civil appeals in the supreme court include requests for advisory opinions, certified cases from the federal courts, and bar cases. These constitute less than two percent of the civil appeals each year.

### Estimations

Civil filings in fiscal year 1975 were inflated by a change in the rules effective July 1, 1974. The new rules abolished the requirement for the printed record and bill of exceptions, which took considerable time to prepare. Hence in 1975 there was a double dose of appeals, those filed under the new rules and those originally filed under the old rules, but reaching the appellate courts later because of the time required to prepare the printed record. The statistics for civil filings in the intermediate court in 1975 are estimated to be the average of the 1974 and 1976 filings (as opposed to 819 actual filings). No adjustments were made for supreme court filings, and no adjustments were made for the possibility of extra appeals in late 1974; in both situations, there seems to have been little, if any, impact from the new rules.

Civil trial filings are not available for 1978. Nor are divorce filings available for 1974. All are estimated to be the average of the prior and following years.

### Special Problems

The statistics for the two courts are the number of cases filed in each. As a practical matter, roughly 200 cases a year filed in the appeals court since 1973 were transferred to the Supreme Court for hearing.

There were two important changes in the jurisdiction of the appellate courts: appeals from district court decisions in cases tried by jury, starting in about 1980, went to the appellate courts instead of the Superior Court, with further appellate review to the appellate courts. In the fiscal year ending August 1982, there were 88 appeals from the District Court, as opposed to 287 from the Superior Court, or about a quarter of the appeals. There is no information, however, about how many District Court cases were appealed to the appellate courts (through the superior court) before the jurisdictional change.

The second change is that the appellate courts received jurisdiction over appeals from the Labor Relations Commission in about 1981. Court staff estimated that there were about 20 such appeals in 1982.

Divorce filings for 1973 (or perhaps 1975) and earlier are calendar year statistics.

23 MICHIGAN (Calendar)

APPEALS FILED

Intermediate Court

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1968	459	648
1969	853	633
1970	736	676
1971	834	736
1972	801	816
1973	1,097	764
1974	1,554	913
1975	2,106	984
1976	1,911	1,096
1977	2,319	1,353
1978	2,314	1,389
1979	2,414	1,448
1980	2,664	1,539
1981	2,727	1,780
1982	2,829	1,977
1983	2,819	2,142

TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

Filings

Trials

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1967	14,129	38,714	42,802	--	3,078
1968	15,338	39,708	45,849	--	3,182
1969	15,837	36,253	46,974	--	3,447
1970	18,090	39,919	47,198	--	3,299
1971	20,371	43,863	53,100	--	3,502
1972	19,027	47,418	56,893	--	3,485
1973	19,970	54,139	59,506	2,030	3,132
1974	21,659	57,640	58,179	2,040	3,002
1975	26,191	68,557	60,591	2,154	2,724
1976	26,985	65,774	61,205	2,460	3,004
1977	26,992	68,478	--	2,415	2,917
1978	--	--	--	--	--
1979	--	--	--	--	--
1980	--	--	--	--	--
1981	--	--	--	--	--
1982	--	--	--	--	--

MICHIGAN

DELAY, DISPOSITIONS, AND PENDING CASES

Intermediate Court

<u>Year</u>	<u>Delay</u>		<u>Criminal</u>			
	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Pending</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Pending</u>
1968	--	--	341	579	629	825
1969	--	--	485	677	701	757
1970	139	137	626	787	674	762
1971	126	125	772	849	687	811
1972	126	132	758	892	746	882
1973	136	133	928	1,061	773	873
1974	128	132	1,018	1,597	752	1,034
1975	124	120	1,307	2,396	879	1,139
1976	128	120	2,208	2,099	1,001	1,234
1977	--	--	--	--	--	--

## MICHIGAN

Sources: State court annual reports; Annual reports of the Court of Appeals through 1976 (unpublished for 1975 and 1976); Kramer for 1977; and information given by the court for 1980-83.

### Estimations

Filing statistics for 1978-80 are estimated from available statistics on the total number of appeals. The 1980 figure for all criminal filings, including discretionary cases, is available, and the figure for criminal appeals was obtained by subtracting the average number of discretionary cases for 1976-77 and 1981-83 (611, range 591 to 641 with no evident trend). The 1978 and 1979 criminal filings were estimated by taking the average percent of all appeals that are criminal appeals for 1974-77 and 1981-83 (62.5, range 56.3 to 68.2 with a downward trend, and 1978-79 as at the center for that trend.)

24 MINNESOTA (Calendar)

APPEALS FILED  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1973	124	498
1974	144	549
1975	236	548
1976	175	548
1977	229	632
1978	237	757
1979	242	776
1980	166	831
1981	263	908
1982	276	989
1983	261	826

APPEALS FILED  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
75	267

TIME TO DECISION  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>All Cases</u>
1967	16.0
1968	17.5
1969	15.6
1970	15.6
1971	15.4
1972	15.5
1973	15.1
1974	16.3
1975	14.9
1976	14.9
1977	14.3
1978	12.7
1979	14.9
1980	12.9
1981	10.9
1982	9.1

# MINNESOTA

## TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Filings</u>		<u>Trials</u>	
	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil (including Domestic Relations)</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1967	2,926	14,795	463	3,361
1968	3,492	14,570	469	3,293
1969	3,644	15,533	552	3,175
1970	4,586	16,924	759	3,514
1971	5,392	19,102	716	3,960
1972	5,613	17,786	611	4,465
1973	6,043	19,501	589	6,878
1974	6,125	19,549	651	9,919
1975	7,991	21,342	717	10,528
1976	8,919	21,643	669	10,081
1977	10,012	18,843	819	8,564
1978	10,678	16,461	763	7,699
1979	9,756	--	733	--
1980	14,039	--	733	--
1981	14,304	--	699	--
1982	18,045	--	957	--
1983	13,629			

## MINNESOTA

Sources: 1973-78 appellate data is in Harmon and Lang, "A Needs Analysis of an Intermediate Appellate Court," 6 William Mitchell L. Rev. 51, 87 (1981). The remaining appellate data is from unpublished statistics received from the court administrator's office. The trial data is from annual reports through 1979, and unpublished data thereafter.

### Estimations

The number of criminal appeals rose to 476 in 1982, largely due to a new sentencing law which permitted retroactive review of sentences. This was a unique occurrence, and the number of appeals is expected to return to lower levels. The figure here for criminal appeals in 1982 (276) is 58 percent of the total. This percentage is an approximation of the number of criminal appeals with other than retroactive sentencing issues, based on the statistics maintained by the court commissioner: 105 of the 250 cases processed in the commissioner's office in 1982 contained only such issues, and the office processes nearly all criminal cases.

The number of appeals after 1982 was greatly increased because appeals from limited jurisdiction courts were routed to the court of appeals, instead of to the general jurisdiction trial court. In 1983 the court of appeals received 175 criminal and 467 civil appeals. The additional appeals resulting from the new jurisdiction was calculated by applying the monthly average of appeals to the general jurisdiction court in Jan.-June 1984 to the five months, August through December of the court of appeals existence, or 60 times 5, for 300. The state court administrator estimated that a third are criminal, judging from a study of dockets.

The number of civil and criminal appeals for 1979 is estimated by multiplying the total filings in that year (1212) by the average percentage of cases that are criminal and civil during 1974-81 (criminal: 20 percent, varying from 14 to 25 with no evident trend, although the number of appeals in the prior year, 1978, was very low; civil: 64 percent, varying between 59 and 70, with no evident trend; the remaining cases are original jurisdiction.)

The average time to decision for 1979 is missing also, and is estimated by taking the average time in 1978 and 1980. The time to decision for 1981 and 1982 is the average of time for summary affirmances and cases decided with opinion, although there were a few more of the latter (499 as opposed to 439 summary affirmances in 1981).

The state instituted a new statistical system in 1980 which seems to have caused an increase in the volume of filings reported. The trial data available for 1980 is for the second half of the year; the criminal filings statistics for that year are double the six-month figures. The six month trial data is unusable because there probably are far more trials in the first half of the year; the criminal trials for 1979 and 1980 are estimated by taking the average for 1974 to 1981. There is no evident trend, although trials increase rapidly in 1982 because of expanded jurisdiction in the district courts.

### Special Problems

In 1982, the district courts obtained jurisdiction over more classifications of gross misdemeanors, especially some DWI cases.

The increase in criminal trial filings in 1980 may be the result of a new caseload reporting system. The drop in 1983 is a result of transferring most gross misdemeanor cases to the limited jurisdiction trial court.

The reason for the drop in criminal appeals in 1980 is not clear.



25 MISSISSIPPI (Calendar; FY 6/30 before 1974)

APPEALS FILED  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1973	222	399
1974	208	390
1975	184	422
1976	273	507
1977	224	434
1978	216	440
1979	210	487
1980	251	497
1981	304	575
1982	319	464
1983	335	522

REVERSAL RATES  
SUPREME COURT

All Cases

<u>Year</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1968	257	96	31
1969	248	103	25
1970	286	97	16
1971	266	112	14
1972	265	101	29
1973	284	88	25
1974	301	134	31
1975	343	111	26
1976	325	141	25
1977	450	152	32
1978	480	149	27
1979	426	128	49
1980	441	119	32
1981	469	122	25
1982	401	117	37

# MISSISSIPPI

## TIME TO DECISION SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>
1972	7.9
1973	8.4
1974	12.3
1975	11.0
1976	12.5
1977	10.6
1978	10.1
1979	8.1
1980	7.9
1981	7.7
1982	9.7

## PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES SUPREME COURT

### All Cases

<u>Year</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1972	472	429
1973	482	553
1974	559	592
1975	598	607
1976	662	725
1977	780	553
1978	776	433
1979	722	411
1980	746	421
1981	775	536
1982	794	633
1983	632	870

## TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

### Filings

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>
1972	--
1973	5,989
1974	6,679
1975	7,444
1976	7,441
1977	7,442
1978	8,082
1979	8,205
1980	8,788
1981	--
1982	--

## MISSISSIPPI

Sources: Annual reports; Courts Strategy, A Master Plan for Courts in Mississippi (1976) for years 1973-1975; trial data after 1975 sent by the courts. The numbers of cases pending in 1974-76 were obtained from the State Court Statistics Report (1975 and 1976).

### Special Features of the Statistics

The statistics for time to decision are from the time the record is filed, which is also the time the case is docketed.

### Estimations

Statistics for cases pending and disposed before 1974 are not available. The number of dispositions is estimated for 1972 and 1973 by adding the number of cases disposed on the merits to an estimate of the number of dismissals, 77 and 85 for 1972 and 1973. These estimates were computed by applying the average rate of increase in 1975 to 1978 to the number dismissed in 1974, or 93 cases. (The average rate of increase was 10 percent, but the increase was very uneven--up 26 and 45 percent in 1975 and 1976, and down 15 and 18 percent in 1977 and 1978). The number of pending cases in 1972 and 1973 is estimated by using the numbers filed, disposed, and pending in the following years (the 1972 pending is, thus, in turn based on the estimated dispositions for 1973).

26 MISSOURI (FY 6/30)

APPEALS FILED

	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
1973	446	13	829	109
1974	504	12	901	81
1975	527	19	1,025	100
1976	599	31	1,206	139
1977	607	24	1,190	134
1978	688	35	1,207	120
1979	484	45	1,332	125
1980	615	88	1,565	92
1981	654	119	1,773	212
1982	737	116	1,814	115
1983	782	46	1,824	101
1984	665	28	1,750	106

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
SUPREME COURT

	<u>All Cases</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1972	618	1,073
1973	713	493
1974	430	249
1975	252	116
1976	215	71
1977	119	110
1978	183	82
1979	171	81
1980	151	110
1981	198	243
1982	216	258
1983	332	--
1984	158	--

# MISSOURI

## PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>		<u>All Cases</u>	
	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1968	---	---	---	---	---	562
1969	---	---	---	---	615	439
1970	---	---	---	---	534	474
1971	---	---	---	---	587	554
1972	---	---	---	---	711	834
1973	---	---	---	---	873	1,171
1974	361	548	708	923	1,069	1,507
1975	386	698	722	1,117	1,145	1,815
1976	596	694	1,021	1,309	1,617	2,003
1977	630	675	1,227	1,244	1,907	1,919
1978	620	741	1,141	1,312	1,761	2,053
1979	557	667	1,270	1,441	1,827	2,092
1980	613	645	1,600	1,430	2,213	2,075
1981	563	744	1,627	1,610	2,190	2,354
1982	649	832	1,741	1,683	2,390	2,515
1983	715	909	1,829	1,712	2,544	2,621
1984	762	742	1,990	1,434	2,752	2,176

## TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Filings</u>		<u>Trials</u>	
	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil (including Domestic Relations)</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1967	12,686	58,976	--	10,846
1968	13,846	58,191	--	8,886
1969	14,197	59,037	--	10,855
1970	15,267	71,166	--	9,666
1971	14,177	67,796	--	8,864
1972	15,326	65,954	2,224	6,618
1973	14,449	63,259	2,237	7,301
1974	16,341	66,591	2,154	6,110
1975	17,760	74,314	2,078	6,087
1976	18,080	74,474	2,239	6,456
1977	18,130	72,152	3,590	--
1978	19,020	79,578	3,825	8,357
1979	18,503	88,478	3,839	--
1980	21,660	91,747	3,853	--
1981	23,052	96,767	4,202	--
1982	22,668	88,863	3,953	--
1983	22,979	85,688		

## MISSOURI

Sources: Annual reports; information about Supreme Court civil and criminal filings in 1975-78 was obtained from the court.

### Special Features of the Statistics

Appeals from trial court rulings in postconviction cases are counted as civil cases. The clerk interviewed estimated that they constitute 10 to 15 percent of the civil filings.

The statistics for Court of Appeals filings and Supreme Court dispositions include transfers from the Supreme Court. The number of transfers amounts to less than 2 percent of the total filings and dispositions. (Transfers were deleted from the Court of Appeals filings in 1972 and 1973; the Supreme Court transferred a large number of cases after its jurisdiction was restricted, and that of the Court of Appeals expanded, in January 1972.)

### Estimations

The civil/criminal breakdown for 1973 is not available. The number of criminal cases in the Court of Appeals is estimated by using the average portion of criminal cases in 1974-78 (35 percent, with a range of 33 to 36, with no evident trend, but a decrease to about 27 percent after 1979.)

1981 and 1982 Supreme Court pending cases are computed from the 1980 pending data by using the filings and dispositions for the next two years.

The available statistics for pending cases in 1972 and 1973 include writs pending. The number of writs pending in the Court of Appeals, however, is negligible. Writs constitute a sizeable portion of the Supreme Court caseload so the published pending statistics are reduced by an estimated 80 writs pending in each year. This estimate is based on the average number of writs pending in the next four years (range 35 to 119, with no evident trend until the number increased greatly in 1981).

The number of criminal trial dispositions in 1979 is not available, and is estimated by taking the average of the 1978 and 1980 figures, (which were very close, 3825 and 3853, in a generally rising trend).

### Special Problems

The civil jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals was expanded in late 1978 by the addition of appeals from the Administrative Hearing Commission and the Industrial Labor Commission. Formerly these were appealed to the trial courts, with appeal thereafter to the Court of Appeals. A rough estimate by the clerk interviewed is that these direct agency appeals now constitute 10 percent of the civil appeals.

## MISSOURI

Cross-appeals are counted as separate appeals, although the Western District Court of Appeals did not do so until about 1980.

In January 1979 the trial courts were merged; limited jurisdiction court judges became associate judges of the Circuit Court, and could be assigned to cases formerly heard only by circuit judges. This probably increased substantially the number of cases decided at the circuit level and, thus, the number of appeals.

27 MONTANA (Calendar)

APPEALS FILED  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1970	19	102
1971	24	111
1972	22	145
1973	30	124
1974	31	155
1975	37	149
1976	44	247
1977	102	275
1978	84	287
1979	74	288
1980	89	292
1981	76	348
1982	93	292
1983	95	347



## MONTANA

Sources: Statistics supplied by the court for 1978-83; annual reports for earlier years.

### Special Problems

There is no obvious explanation for the large jump in criminal filings in 1977.

### Estimations

The 1983 civil/criminal breakdown is calculated by dividing the total number of appeals, 442, by the average percent criminal and civil in 1980-82.

28 NEBRASKA (FY 8/31)

APPEALS FILED  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1967	92	228
1968	107	216
1969	92	228
1970	144	216
1971	223	253
1972	196	250
1973	261	285
1974	214	279
1975	278	294
1976	352	364
1977	263	344
1978	254	392
1979	238	400
1980	314	427
1981	389	540
1982	368	543
1983	320	595

REVERSAL RATES  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>			<u>Civil</u>		
	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1972	121	17	0	148	44	0
1973	117	8	0	126	62	0
1974	86	22	0	135	57	0
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	---	---	---	---	---	---
1977	---	---	---	---	---	---
1978	---	---	---	---	---	---
1979	---	---	---	---	---	---
1980	---	---	---	---	---	---
1981	---	---	---	---	---	---
1982	---	---	---	---	---	---

NEBRASKA

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>		<u>All Cases</u>	
	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1967	---	---	---	---	297	225
1968	---	---	---	---	341	207
1969	---	---	---	---	316	213
1970	---	---	---	---	316	280
1971	---	---	---	---	407	320
1972	229	---	250	---	478	294
1973	249	141	251	185	520	326
1974	193	162	269	195	462	357
1975	258	183	283	205	545	388
1976	309	226	325	244	634	470
1977	306	183	303	264	609	447
1978	302	133	329	345	631	478
1979	240	126	420	317	660	443
1980	258	180	393	350	651	530
1981	379	192	407	482	786	674
1982	355	192	583	454	938	646
1983	---	---	---	---	914	643

TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>
1973	3,649	6,750	7,911
1974	3,649	6,750	8,307
1975	3,978	6,793	8,436
1976	4,124	5,970	8,823
1977	3,477	5,931	9,390
1978	3,477	6,620	10,163
1979	3,204	7,613	9,976
1980	3,518	8,746	10,122
1981	3,642	10,561	11,890
1982	3,661	10,321	10,541
1983	3,061	8,544	10,561

## NEBRASKA

Sources: Data for 1972 and afterwards were obtained from unpublished reports from the clerk's office. Filing data through 1972 were obtained by counting cases on the docket (data compiled by Mick Garcia and John Coriotto). Disposition data through 1976 was obtained from the court annual reports.

### Estimations

Pending data for 1979-1981 were calculated by using the filing and disposition figures to determine the change in pending cases since 1978; and the numbers pending in 1971-74 were estimated by calculating back from the 1975 pending figures.

The trial court filings before 1974 are not available. The general civil and criminal filings in 1973 were estimated to be the same as the filings in 1974 because the civil filings remained rather steady from 1974 to 1978 and the criminal filings remained at about the same level through 1982, although rising about 10 percent in 1975 and 1976. The domestic relations filings were estimated to have increased at the rate of 5 percent a year, the average rate of increase from 1974 to 1978. (The rate of increase varied from 2 to 8 percent, with the rate of increase increasing, but the number of cases decreased in 1979).

29 NEVADA (Calendar)

APPEALS FILED  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1970	125	182
1971	81	145
1972	77	159
1973	105	163
1974	105	177
1975	131	194
1976	162	249
1977	250	243
1978	248	252
1979	194	257
1980	207	273
1981	197	336
1982	232	323
1983	318	376

REVERSAL RATES  
SUPREME COURT

ALL CASES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1968	94	34	5
1969	122	33	4
1970	159	41	7
1971	97	45	8
1972	130	33	10
1973	142	39	6
1974	99	33	5
1975	168	67	13
1976	162	66	10
1977	135	67	7
1978	145	50	18
1979	139	63	17
1980	145	72	15
1981	102	73	12
1982	69	75	18

NEVADA

TIME TO DECISION  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>All Cases</u>
1970	7.1	8.7	7.9
1971	---	---	---
1972	---	---	---
1973	---	---	---
1974	---	---	---
1975	3.5	8.6	4.9
1976	---	---	---
1977	---	---	---
1978	---	---	---
1979	---	---	---
1980	---	---	---
1981	---	---	---
1982	---	---	---

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
SUPREME COURT

<u>All Cases</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1967	---	143
1968	---	186
1969	430	202
1970	338	219
1971	256	208
1972	294	266
1973	338	277
1974	341	334
1975	411	256
1976	406	259
1977	344	467
1978	356	667
1978	371	713
1980	383	744
1981	315	633
1982	272	708
1983	292	751

NEVADA

TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

<u>Filings</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>
1968	10,846
1969	11,113
1970	9,592
1971	10,284
1972	10,215
1973	10,308
1974	10,944
1975	11,057
1976	11,157
1977	10,554
1978	--
1979	--
1980	--
1981	--
1982	--

## NEVADA

Sources: Information supplied by the clerk's office; the Nevada 1980 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan contains trial and appellate data for 1968 to 1977.

### Special Features of the Statistics

Criminal filings include postconviction habeas appeals, but exclude pre-trial habeas appeals, which were abolished in 1978 and typically were decided summarily.

### Estimations

The number of pending and disposed cases in the court's statistics include writs, which are decided quickly. The number of writs filed expanded greatly until the mid-1970's and then decreased considerably. Because the writs are decided very quickly, few are in the pending statistics. The disposition statistics were adjusted to account for the writs. The disposition figures used here are the number of cases decided (with opinion) divided by the proportion (over the years 1970 to 1982) of the cases decided to the number of dispositions less the number of writs filed. This proportion was .66, and it essentially assumes that for each two appeals decided, one is dismissed in any given year.



30 NEW HAMPSHIRE (FY 6/30)

APPEALS FILED  
SUPREME COURT

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
SUPREME COURT

All Cases

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Disposition</u>	<u>Pending</u>
1970	31	96	137	114
1971	44	116	141	159
1972	36	136	149	198
1973	51	161	196	242
1974	71	174	274	238
1975	88	150	277	249
1976	69	169	320	202
1977	69	197	348	169
1978	60	212	358	146
1979	50	207	303	145
1980	69	281	435	244
1981	87	355	416	310
1982	113	385	542	357
1983	142	375	579	308
1984	120	391	--	--

TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

Filings

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>
1969	1,458	5,788	3,558
1970	1,756	5,876	3,779
1971	1,766	5,614	3,941
1972	2,364	5,626	4,686
1973	2,207	5,502	5,257
1974	2,802	6,351	5,444
1975	3,374	6,188	5,590
1976	3,032	5,685	5,841
1977	3,032	5,400	5,824
1978	2,811	6,422	6,357
1979	3,056	6,473	6,518
1980	3,460	6,702	6,581
1981	3,652	6,316	7,959
1982	3,597	6,479	7,100
1983	3,994	6,061	7,370

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Sources: The number of criminal cases was obtained by counting the cases in the docket books. The number of civil cases was obtained by subtracting criminal cases and original writs from the totals given in the annual reports. Trial court figures are from the annual reports, except that 1979 and 1980 divorce filings were obtained from the judicial council.

### Special Features of the Statistics

The criminal appellate filings are for FY ending June 30. The civil filings are calculated by subtracting the criminal filings from the total number of appeals filed; the latter figures before 1979, however, are for fiscal year ending July 31.

Disposition and pending data include non-appeals (original jurisdiction cases, advisory opinions, and cases certified from the federal court) which constitute less than 10 percent of the filings. The disposition and pending figures for 1981-83 are calendar year figures.

### Estimations

The figures for the 1980 appeals are the average of the 1979 and 1981 numbers (rather than the actual 102 criminal and 465 civil filings). New rules, effective at the beginning of fiscal year 1980, changed the time of docketing from receipt of the transcript to arrival of the notice of appeal. Hence, there was a double dose of appeals in 1980--new appeals filed and appeals with notices of appeals filed in the year earlier.

### Special Problems

In January 1976, the Supreme Court received jurisdiction over probate appeals involving questions of law; formerly such appeals went to the superior court, with further review by the Supreme Court. These constitute less than two percent of the appeals.

In September 1973, the Supreme Court received jurisdiction over Tax Commission appeals, which formerly went to the Superior Court. According to the clerk's office these number about 10 to 12 a year.

The new appellate rules, effective July 1979, put into effect a summary screening mechanism that may have encouraged appeals. The court screens cases before the transcript is prepared, summarily dismissing those found to have no merit. Hence, some litigants may appeal now, but would not have done so under the old rules, because they pay for the transcript only if the case passes the screening stage.

Cross appeals were counted as separate filings until 1981.

The criminal trial filings from some districts are counted by the number of charges.

31 NEW JERSEY (FY 8/31)

APPEALS FILED  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1973	1,479	2,401
1974	1,408	2,393
1975	1,642	2,741
1976	1,662	3,157
1977	2,023	3,185
1978	1,657	3,649
1979	1,642	3,143
1980	1,749	3,336
1981	2,082	3,634
1982	2,056	3,928
1983	2,541	3,732
1984	2,579	3,607

REVERSAL RATES  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

	<u>Criminal</u>			<u>Civil</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1973	973	120	0	837	267	0
1974	1,051	146	0	821	388	0
1975	1,011	239	0	938	461	0
1976	1,197	257	0	1,199	490	0
1977	975	246	0	1,205	575	0
1978	1,057	261	0	1,134	580	0
1979	1,227	268	0	1,345	587	0
1980	1,478	283	0	1,353	624	0
1981	1,446	247	0	1,405	652	0
1982	---	---	---	---	---	---

# NEW JERSEY

## REVERSAL RATES INTERMEDIATE COURT

### ALL CASES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1967	636	215	54
1968	771	186	41
1969	803	179	63
1970	924	197	107
1971	1,273	220	122
1972	1,493	262	176
1973	1,746	370	184
1974	1,796	365	292
1975	1,942	397	319
1976	2,342	439	362
1977	2,134	586	281
1978	2,160	538	334
1979	2,532	544	351
1980	2,810	568	360
1981	2,826	539	382
1982	3,096	536	440

## TIME TO DECISION INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>All Cases</u>
1967	---	---	7.3
1968	---	---	8.0
1969	---	---	9.4
1970	---	---	10.1
1971	---	---	12.1
1972	---	---	11.7
1973	13.0	11.9	11.1
1974	13.4	12.7	11.9
1975	15.3	14.8	13.4
1976	14.5	14.1	13.0
1977	12.9	13.7	12.5
1978	---	---	12.3
1979	15.8	11.6	13.0
1980	18.0	13.0	15.3
1981	15.6	12.3	13.7
1982	14.5	12.6	13.4

NEW JERSEY

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

All Cases

<u>Year</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1967	1,399	991
1968	1,539	1,266
1969	1,619	1,673
1970	1,885	2,185
1971	2,349	2,521
1972	2,977	3,092
1973	3,411	3,514
1974	3,568	3,725
1975	3,877	4,266
1976	4,333	4,746
1977	4,237	5,641
1978	4,741	6,171
1979	5,622	5,380
1980	5,400	5,033
1981	5,001	5,845
1982	5,423	6,460
1983	6,457	6,396

TRIAL COURT CASELOADS.

Filings

Trials

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>	<u>Convictions</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1967	12,123	34,917	9,974	--	--	--
1968	14,273	38,191	11,152	--	--	--
1969	17,209	36,814	12,185	--	--	--
1970	19,924	36,425	13,642	--	--	--
1971	25,159	35,131	14,817	2,014	4,145	--
1972	29,127	34,074	26,348	2,019	4,047	--
1973	25,134	35,051	23,787	2,047	4,164	7,051
1974	24,170	35,764	24,223	1,650	3,705	6,114
1975	27,567	40,045	25,623	1,779	3,485	5,211
1976	27,663	40,902	27,829	1,809	3,590	5,176
1977	25,748	43,273	27,449	1,620	3,229	4,863
1978	24,311	44,256	27,669	1,441	3,822	4,702
1979	22,198	49,006	29,973	1,327	2,812	4,994
1980	22,980	52,489	30,262	1,280	2,403	5,284
1981	29,101	56,287	31,059	1,400	2,547	4,805
1982	28,049	57,938	29,531	--	--	--
1983	28,361	62,750	30,270	--	--	--

## NEW JERSEY

Sources: Through 1980, Annual Reports; data sent from the court for 1981-82.

### Special Features of the Statistics

Appellate Statistics include only cases filed in the Appellate Division of the Superior Court. It does not include a small number of cases, about 1.5 percent of the total, filed directly in the Supreme Court (these are not included because they are not broken down into criminal and civil cases).

The criminal appeals are only those from the County or Superior Court, and exclude some designated as criminal in the annual report (about 9 percent of the criminal appeals there). Most of these are juvenile appeals, but about 2 percent of the other appeals designated as criminal in the report are counted as civil here, mainly administrative appeals from the department of corrections.

There are two sources of reversal rates: 1) statistics compiled by the clerk's office giving the number of appeals affirmed, reversed, and otherwise decided, and 2) statistics compiled by the staff attorney's office giving the number reversed and affirmed for criminal and civil cases separately.

The time to decision statistics for criminal and civil cases in 1973-76 are for cases processed by the staff attorney's office, the great majority of all cases, but excluding sentence appeals.

The civil trial filing data is the number of cases docketed which is about 75 percent of the number of complaints filed.

### Estimations

Before 1976 the appellate data are not broken down into criminal and civil cases. The number of criminal filings in 1973-1975 is estimated by using data available on the number of appeals from various trial court divisions. The divisions with criminal jurisdiction are the law divisions of the County and Superior Courts. In 1976-1980 the appeals from these sources averaged 59 percent criminal (range 55 to 65, with no discernable trend). Criminal filings for 1973-1975 were estimated by taking 59 percent of the Superior and County Court law division appeals in each of these years. The figures for civil appeals in these years are total appeals minus criminal appeals.

Criminal trial filing data given in the court reports switched from the number of indictments to number of defendants. Both statistics were given for 1977 to 1982. The 1983 indictments were estimated as 79.1 percent of defendants (the percentage was progressively lower - 80.3 to 79.2 percent - between 1977 and 1982).

32 NEW MEXICO (FY 6/30; Calendar before 1980)

APPEALS FILED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
1967	41	---	39	---
1968	41	26	67	100
1969	56	11	80	115
1970	64	13	74	101
1971	97	8	112	93
1972	88	11	133	90
1973	157	11	142	125
1974	263	15	182	185
1975	259	15	188	197
1976	221	7	212	195
1977	333	22	222	231
1978	299	28	221	221
1979	252	28	257	190
1980	295	32	267	211
1981	242	18	248	199
1982	312	32	279	246
1983	248	27	305	259
1984	252	16	371	143

REVERSAL RATES  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>			<u>Civil</u>		
	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1972	65	21	0	55	33	8
1973	81	22	1	58	22	9
1974	114	31	5	79	29	8
1975	164	60	4	109	43	3
1976	185	42	8	104	66	23
1977	202	55	9	55	40	6
1978	191	49	8	61	37	4
1979	145	51	10	111	56	9
1980	185	69	7	108	65	9
1981	155	73	20	128	63	5
1982	179	49	13	121	60	18

# NEW MEXICO

## REVERSAL RATES SUPREME COURT

### ALL CASES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1967	161	58	30
1968	106	36	22
1969	92	31	21
1970	80	29	9
1971	76	34	9
1972	47	22	5
1973	70	49	7
1974	56	31	11
1975	115	55	22
1976	123	71	16
1977	109	50	16
1978	134	61	24
1979	119	54	15
1980	119	66	24
1981	128	67	34
1982	124	100	33

## TIME TO DECISION INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>All Cases</u>
1971	9.4	9.7	9.6
1972	8.6	9.4	9.0
1973	9.0	9.8	9.4
1974	11.2	13.9	11.9
1975	8.4	10.0	9.1
1976	6.5	8.5	7.4
1977	4.2	6.7	5.0
1978	4.5	10.0	6.6
1979	7.0	12.1	9.5
1980	5.3	10.0	7.3
1981	4.5	9.2	6.6
1982	---	---	---



NEW MEXICO

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

All Cases

<u>Year</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1967	46	47
1968	115	59
1969	134	82
1970	137	101
1971	209	112
1972	214	108
1973	247	161
1974	343	264
1975	506	249
1976	540	145
1977	484	218
1978	444	294
1979	477	299
1980	578	269
1981	557	239
1982	534	280
1983	499	--
1984	503	--

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
SUPREME COURT

All Cases

<u>Year</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1967	290	141
1968	168	115
1969	167	101
1970	145	70
1971	140	67
1972	101	96
1973	151	101
1974	135	173
1975	252	168
1976	270	123
1977	234	169
1978	269	197
1979	247	207
1980	---	165
1981	---	181
1982	---	261
1983	---	---
1984	---	---

NEW MEXICO

TIME TO DECISION  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>All Cases</u>
1972	10.6
1973	13.3
1974	14.0
1975	12.7
1976	---
1977	7.9
1978	8.3
1979	10.2
1980	10.5
1981	10.6
1982	10.4

TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

Filings

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil (including Domestic Relations)</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1967	2,480	20,669	---
1968	2,292	19,991	---
1969	2,494	20,461	---
1970	2,699	21,501	---
1971	3,315	23,355	---
1972	3,704	24,153	---
1973	4,266	27,226	---
1974	4,483	30,679	---
1975	4,771	30,374	---
1976	4,706	33,990	---
1977	4,656	39,217	---
1978	4,949	40,568	17,998
1979	5,289	44,069	18,236
1980	5,186	45,627	18,493
1981	5,927	43,918	19,249
1982	5,631	43,055	18,061
1983	6,866	46,957	19,345

## NEW MEXICO

Source: Annual reports.

### Estimations

The Supreme Court civil filings include applications for interlocutory appeals. There were 12 in FY 84.

Transfers between the two courts are included in the filing statistics in the annual reports. The transfers occur when the appellant files in a court that lacks the appropriate jurisdiction. The number transferred from the Supreme Court (about 10 a year) has been deducted from the Court of Appeals filings (this data is not available for 1980-84, and is estimated at 8 a year, the same as in 1979, because the Supreme Court clerk said that the number has remained about the same since then.)

Also, the transfers from the Court of Appeals (about 20 a year) to the Supreme Court have been deleted from the Supreme Court filings. The court statistics give the total number of transfers, but not the number of civil or criminal cases; the clerks of the two courts, said however, that the great majority are civil cases, and they are all counted as civil cases here.

The number of appeals disposed by the Supreme Court for 1980-82 is not available. It is estimated by taking the average disposition for the years 1975-79 (254, range 234 to 270, with no evident trend).

### Special Problems

The filings exclude "Rule 93" cases, which, until abolished in 1976, were appeals from habeas corpus rulings in the trial courts. These cases averaged about 25 a year.

Legislation effective July 1, 1972, for civil cases and March 2, 1971, for criminal cases gave the courts jurisdiction over interlocutory appeals. The filings include interlocutory appeals, which even though discretionary, usually are granted review. In the Court of Appeals they averaged about 15 criminal and 20 civil cases a year from 1974 through 1984, years for which data is available. The Supreme Court clerk estimated about 15 to 20 interlocutories a year in civil filings there.

37 OKLAHOMA (FY 6/30; Calendar through 1981)

APPEALS FILED  
OKLAHOMA

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
	<u>Supreme Court</u>	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	
1969	----	70	509
1970	----	32	621
1971	----	445	221
1972	----	472	245
1973	413	365	397
1974	488	406	417
1975	518	327	654
1976	667	418	714
1977	651	353	770
1978	385	449	659
1979	415	482	741
1980	515	369	1,057
1981	522	395	1,072
1982	528	1,080	416
1983	480	763	928

REVERSAL RATES  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		
	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1972	368	112	43
1973	436	119	48
1974	414	66	17
1975	345	63	12
1976	401	61	23
1977	398	63	50
1978	263	55	32
1979	315	90	14
1980	247	66	6
1981	----	----	----
1982	435	47	24

OKLAHOMA

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
ALL COURTS

	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1969	----	---	442	1,153
1970	----	---	445	1,373
1971	----	---	814	1,215
1972	570	337	767	1,076
1973	643	213	762	1,045
1974	537	220	808	1,092
1975	468	244	831	1,294
1976	528	336	925	1,473
1977	549	398	1,170	1,475
1978	366	382	986	1,620
1979	426	480	975	1,903
1980	330	518	1,143	2,267
1981	563	608	1,268	2,508
1982	563	626	1,486	2,436
1983	656	503	2,027	2,434

TIME TO DECISION  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>All Cases</u>
1967	13.3
1968	13.7
1969	15.5
1970	15.4
1971	12.6
1972	11.2
1973	11.3
1974	10.4
1975	9.7
1976	9.1
1977	10.8
1978	---
1979	---
1980	---
1981	---
1982	---

OKLAHOMA  
TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

	<u>Filings</u>			<u>Trials</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1969	14,286	27,973	29,280	805	7,425
1970	15,959	30,522	32,894	1,290	9,519
1971	15,200	31,301	33,973	1,283	8,933
1972	14,968	31,209	37,299	1,471	7,367
1973	16,622	34,441	39,470	1,340	7,320
1974	18,727	38,603	41,723	1,536	7,261
1975	20,439	41,434	45,016	2,141	8,026
1976	20,179	42,787	45,763	2,203	7,728
1977	20,819	43,778	47,688	1,578	7,840
1978	22,165	46,628	47,785	2,266	8,066
1979	22,753	48,525	48,682	1,956	8,573
1980	23,696	52,492	52,004	2,094	8,644
1981	24,886	53,549	53,091	2,000	9,974
1982	26,076	54,506	54,177	1,875	11,828
1983	28,285	64,167	54,474		

## OKLAHOMA

Sources: Annual reports; Kramer (1975) for 1974 criminal appeals.

### Special Features of the Statistics

Criminal cases are those filed in the Court of Criminal Appeals. They include juvenile delinquency cases and postconviction appeals. Civil cases are those filed in the Supreme Court; the statistics here for Court of Appeals filings are the number of cases transferred there by the Supreme Court, and the statistics for Supreme Court filings are the total filings less the number transferred.

Pending data, but not disposed data, includes "special matters", which are original jurisdiction cases. They form about 10 percent of the civil caseload, and about one third of the criminal caseload.

### Estimations

The number of civil dispositions in 1971 is estimated by using the total number of dispositions (900) and subtracting the average of the 1970 and 1972 writs disposed (76). The 1969-70 pending cases were estimated using the number pending in 1971 and adjusting for filings and dispositions in that year and in 1970.

The number of criminal appeals in 1973 is estimated by subtracting from the total number of filings the average number of original jurisdiction cases in the years 1973-1982 (306, range 242-355 with no evident trend).

Statistics for Supreme Court filings in 1971 and 1981 do not distinguish between appeals and original jurisdiction cases. The number of original jurisdiction cases was estimated by taking the average of the number in 1970 and 1972 and 1980 and 1982 (76, the average of 67 and 84; and 216, the average of 210 and 220; the number steadily rose from 1969, when data are first available, through 1979 and then dropped slightly).

The court changed from calendar year to fiscal year; the last calendar year data is for 1980 (and civil appeals for 1981), and the first fiscal year data is for 1982, leaving a gap of six months. The criminal appeals filings, and the portion of civil appeals transferred to the court of appeals are estimated by assuming a constant rate of change in 1981 and 1982, and applying the rate of change calculated to the calendar 1980 and fiscal year 1982 statistics. The trial court statistics for 1981 are the average of the calendar 1980 and FY 82 figures.

The domestic relations cases include juvenile filings, and statistics for juvenile filings in 1983 are not available. They are assumed to be the same as the 1982 figure (8063).

## OKLAHOMA

### Special Problems

There is no apparent explanation for the jump in criminal filings in 1976 and 1977 (the increase is due almost completely to an increase in regular appeals, rather than postconviction appeals).

Statistics in the annual reports for the three components of the criminal appeals (appeals, postconviction appeals, and original jurisdiction) add up to less than figures for the total number of appeals in 1978 and 1980 by 100 and 45 respectively. It is assumed that the figures for regular appeals and postconviction appeals given in the annual reports are correct.



38 OREGON (Calendar)

APPEALS FILED

Year	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
1967	-	207	-	383
1968	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-
1970	-	0	-	294
1971	-	0	-	363
1972	-	0	-	353
1973	514	0	294	347
1974	452	0	365	338
1975	760	0	467	405
1976	765	0	597	440
1977	997	0	649	466
1978	1,206	0	1,133	28
1979	1,281	0	1,289	13
1980	1,411	3	1,257	9
1981	1,278	0	1,313	24
1982	1,259	0	1,431	35
1983	1,258	0	1,453	12

REVERSAL RATES  
SUPREME COURT

Year	<u>All Cases</u>		
	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1967	201	84	16
1968	226	92	18
1969	159	73	14
1970	120	69	11
1971	142	56	20
1972	154	60	15
1973	155	58	17
1974	143	75	18
1975	147	78	33
1976	150	108	23
1977	172	113	29
1978	138	81	29
1979	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-

OREGON

REVERSAL RATES  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

All Cases

<u>Year</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1969	63	17	4
1970	267	69	12
1971	370	72	22
1972	420	114	22
1973	443	95	22
1974	425	120	29
1975	634	144	52
1976	992	187	47
1977	1,219	232	60
1978	1,452	433	73
1979	1,709	424	107
1980	---	---	---
1981	---	---	---
1982	---	---	---

TIME TO DECISION  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>All Cases</u>
1970	12.2
1971	8.8
1972	6.8
1973	5.8
1974	5.6
1975	5.4
1976	5.6
1977	5.8
1978	6.3
1979	7.1
1980	7.3
1981	7.4
1982	8.2

OREGON

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>All Cases</u> <u>Dispo-</u> <u>sitions</u>	<u>Pending</u> <u>at end</u>
1969	168	395
1970	546	426
1971	719	329
1972	804	291
1973	822	312
1974	929	429
1975	1,298	669
1976	1,786	730
1977	2,054	1,024
1978	2,684	1,446
1979	3,369	1,533
1980	3,310	1,659
1981	3,239	1,823
1982	3,329	2,129
1983	3,423	2,424

TIME TO DECISION  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>All Cases</u>
1967	13.3
1968	13.7
1969	15.5
1970	15.4
1971	12.6
1972	11.2
1973	11.3
1974	10.4
1975	9.7
1976	9.1
1977	10.8
1978	---
1979	---
1980	---
1981	---
1982	---

OREGON

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
SUPREME COURT

All Cases

<u>Year</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1967	577	505
1968	576	558
1969	414	288
1970	352	243
1971	387	237
1972	389	222
1973	370	217
1974	379	250
1975	424	298
1976	500	347
1977	577	383
1978	---	---
1979	---	---
1980	---	---
1981	---	---
1982	---	---

TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

Filings

Trials

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1967	--	--	--	1,236	--
1968	--	--	--	--	--
1969	6,675	--	--	1,340	--
1970	--	--	--	--	--
1971	--	--	--	1,716	2,606
1972	10,400	14,565	16,575	1,715	2,693
1973	11,224	16,099	17,769	1,678	2,548
1974	13,244	18,019	19,724	1,642	2,536
1975	14,360	20,539	20,153	1,839	2,835
1976	14,485	19,587	22,817	1,636	2,877
1977	14,174	19,192	24,139	1,550	2,614
1978	16,097	20,926	27,399	1,878	2,681
1979	16,643	23,410	26,873	1,905	2,783
1980	19,007	28,961	27,103	1,991	2,676
1981	20,198	30,823	26,291	1,980	2,531
1982	20,224	32,955	23,901	1,762	2,471
1983	19,348	30,033	23,824		

## OREGON

Sources: Annual Reports; 1982 data from court administrator's office.

### Special Features of the Statistics

Criminal appeals are those designated "criminal" and "postconviction" "habeas corpus". Civil appeals are those designated "civil" and "administrative agency review".

Several additions were made to the jurisdiction of the appellate system in the past decade, and, when possible, cases coming in under new jurisdiction were excluded. Corrections disciplinary appeals and parole board reviews were added to the Court of Appeals jurisdiction in 1974, and they are not included in the number of criminal and civil filings. In 1977, the Court of Appeals received jurisdiction over direct appeals in workmen's compensation cases; whereas formerly, such appeals went to the trial courts, with appeal thereafter to the Court of Appeals. The civil data excludes all workmen's compensation appeals, whether from the trial courts or the agency. Also in 1977, the Court of Appeals received jurisdiction over appeals from the District Court (limited jurisdiction court). This includes traffic cases, as well as some criminal and civil cases.

### Estimations

The number of civil and criminal appeals from the District Court is not available for 1980-84. It is estimated as the average of such cases in 1978 and 1979, the first full years when the Court of Appeals received District Court appeals (criminal: 137, average of 140 and 133; Civil: 63, average of 56 and 69). These appeals constitute less than 10 percent of the total appeals.

### Special Problems

A 1981 law required the notice of appeal to be filed in the Court of Appeals in civil cases; formerly it was filed in the trial court, which was required to certify it to the Court of Appeals in 10 days. Hence, in 1981 there were a few additional civil appeal filed because the notice of appeal reached the court earlier.

40 RHODE ISLAND (FY 9/30)

APPEALS FILED  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1970	40	166
1971	72	153
1972	47	153
1973	64	174
1974	49	164
1975	52	188
1976	61	197
1977	51	241
1978	82	205
1979	73	257
1980	111	293
1981	84	315
1982	804	345
1983	90	409
1984	82	358

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
SUPREME COURT

All Cases

<u>Year</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1969	344	227
1970	344	227
1971	346	257
1972	342	240
1973	291	311
1974	330	326
1975	326	355
1976	330	447
1977	364	516
1978	418	556
1979	478	577
1980	544	641
1981	581	703
1982	629	666
1983	619	699
1984	665	645

RHODE ISLAND  
TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

Filings

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>
1969	1,746	6,292	3,764
1970	2,003	4,542	3,327
1971	2,269	4,646	4,114
1972	3,121	3,804	4,411
1973	2,837	4,458	4,571
1974	2,451	4,721	4,737
1975	2,374	5,589	4,149
1976	2,159	5,799	4,727
1977	2,267	5,511	5,096
1978	2,396	5,677	4,569
1979	2,144	6,283	5,188
1980	3,103	6,316	5,191
1981	4,023	6,702	5,228
1982	3,873	6,202	5,137

## RHODE ISLAND

Sources: Annual reports through 1978. Unpublished data received from the court for 1979-82.

### Special Features of the Statistics

The appellate filings do not include public utility appeals, which number about 10 per year. They are categorized by the court as certiorari cases, even though jurisdiction is mandatory.

The pending and disposed statistics include original writs and discretionary jurisdiction cases. These comprise about 30 percent of the filings and dispositions, but only about 15 percent of the pending cases in 1979-82, years for which information is available.

### Estimations

A 1981 law limited appeals from support rulings. The number of domestic relations cases in 1979-84 was 25, 41, 64, 24, 25, and 30. It is assumed that domestic relations filings, without support cases, would be 25 in 1980 and 1981.

Statistics for pending and disposed appeals in 1969 are not available, and the figures are assumed to be the same as the 1970 figures.

The civil trial filings for 1982 are not available. The number of civil cases along with probate appeals and miscellaneous petitions is available, and that number as well as the number of civil cases alone is available for earlier years. The 1982 civil figure is estimated by applying the 1981 percentage (86 percent; from 1978 to 1980 the percentage had been decreasing--89, 89, and 88 percent). Workmen's compensation cases were changed from mandatory to discretionary appeals in 1984; the statistics for 1984 appeals given here include the workmen's compensation discretionary writs but the change from mandatory to discretionary jurisdictions may have decreased the incentive to appeal.

### Special Problems

Criminal filings may have been increased by a law, effective September 1974, that required all post-conviction writs to be filed in the trial court. Formerly defendants could file in the trial or appellate court. The change may have increased the number of appeals from trial court denials of post-conviction relief (counted as criminal appeals), while reducing the direct post-conviction filings in the Supreme Court (which are not counted as appeals).

Zoning board cases were appealed to the Supreme Court until a law effective in September 1979 routed them to the trial court.



43 TENNESSEE (Calendar)

APPEALS FILED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	
1968	411	400	156
1969	430	430	138
1970	375	488	163
1971	407	452	160
1972	544	498	166
1973	598	494	156
1974	531	485	191
1975	630	649	241
1976	636	694	246
1977	714	758	232
1978	685	730	138
1979	650	775	159
1980	704	806	131
1981	783	884	124
1982	776	897	122
1983	888	998	133

REVERSAL RATES  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>			<u>Civil</u>		
	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1978	590	47	51	429	149	92
1979	487	46	39	425	156	112
1980	461	71	32	366	147	95
1981	522	68	42	437	160	78
1982	---	---	---	---	---	---

REVERSAL RATES  
SUPREME COURT

ALL CASES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1978	119	72	23
1979	81	62	27
1980	91	66	24
1981	92	48	25
1982	---	---	---

TENNESSEE

TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

Filings

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil (including Domestic Relations)</u>
1967	17,497	46,091
1968	18,068	52,773
1969	19,401	58,648
1970	20,890	63,507
1971	21,882	60,113
1972	20,104	61,168
1973	21,953	66,091
1974	26,583	74,799
1975	29,462	80,907
1976	29,612	82,739
1977	31,626	86,520
1978	31,508	85,911
1979	30,723	89,894
1980	34,564	93,497
1981	37,213	94,631
1982	39,294	93,208
1983	40,554	99,437

## TENNESSEE

Sources: Annual Reports; Le Clercq, "The Tennessee Court System," 8 Memphis St. U. L. Rev. 185, 191-240 (1978).

### Special Features of the Statistics

The filings include civil writs and discretionary appeals from the trial court if they are granted. (They are not counted if refused.) These constitute a very small portion of the caseload.

The statistics include cases transferred from one appellate court to another, but these number less than 2 percent of the filings.

The supreme court filings are all counted as civil, although a few are criminal (cases involving a death penalty or a constitutional issue). In 1976, 1977, and 1982, years for which data is available, 6, 11, and 9 percent of the Supreme Court direct filings (and 2, 3, and 1 percent of the total civil appeals) are criminal appeals.

### Estimations

Before 1974, the figures available for Supreme Court filings include both direct appeals from the trial courts and cases granted certiorari from the intermediate court rulings. The direct appeals in 1968-72 are approximated by subtracting the number of certioraris granted from the total appeals filed. The number of certioraris granted in 1973 is not available and is estimated by multiplying the total number of appeals (certioraris granted and direct appeals) by the average percentage of the total appeals for 1968-75 that are direct appeals (76 percent, with a range of 72 to 80 percent with no evident trend).

### Special Problems

Statistics from different sources do not always match. The number of criminal appeals is based on material in the 1978 annual report, but the reports for individual years give somewhat lower figures for several years. Also, figures given in the Memphis law review article for 1974 and 1975, based on a count of the cases by the authors, differ from the figures in the annual reports. These differences are small, though, except for total Supreme Court filings, which is 355 in the law review and 327 in the annual report.

The criminal filings include appeals from post-conviction rulings in the trial courts. These decreased from 40 percent of the criminal filings in 1970 to 11 percent in 1977, the last year for which statistics on these cases are available.

New Appellate rules in 1979 made many changes, mostly eliminating technical procedural requirements. For example, the rules abolished the requirement that a motion for new trial is a prerequisite to an appeal.

• 44 TEXAS (Calendar)

APPEALS FILED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>
	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>	<u>Intermediate Court</u>
1967	---	947	1,199
1968	0	811	1,133
1969	0	893	1,153
1970	0	1,057	1,228
1971	0	1,328	1,328
1972	0	1,394	1,397
1973	0	1,628	1,332
1974	0	1,546	1,502
1975	0	1,863	1,764
1976	0	2,458	1,824
1977	0	3,267	1,969
1978	0	3,104	2,172
1979	0	3,166	2,445
1980	0	3,072	2,621
1981	1,511	2,278	2,830
1982	4,350	156	2,862
1983	3,875	149	3,087

REVERSAL RATES  
ALL COURTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>			<u>Civil</u>		
	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1967	689	48	11	---	---	---
1968	663	50	11	---	---	---
1969	606	40	5	656	310	114
1970	753	40	12	665	303	109
1971	864	60	16	738	339	143
1972	1,036	131	29	764	353	141
1973	1,394	146	39	767	314	160
1974	1,472	145	30	745	313	180
1975	1,330	136	60	851	352	202
1976	1,646	134	52	867	396	252
1977	1,825	283	65	988	443	248
1978	1,958	174	66	973	492	271
1979	1,812	225	52	1,149	487	320
1980	1,650	173	45	1,183	483	364
1981	1,642	217	35	1,925	544	369
1982	3,533	316	300	1,242	466	308

TEXAS

TIME TO DECISION  
ALL COURTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1971	16.5	5.0
1972	20.5	4.7
1973	15.5	4.8
1974	15.5	4.8
1975	---	4.9
1976	---	5.5
1977	---	6.0
1978	---	6.0
1979	---	7.0
1980	---	6.0
1981	---	7.0
1982	---	6.7

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
ALL COURTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1967	875	219	1,199	647
1968	865	144	1,266	516
1969	774	282	1,166	501
1970	944	376	1,175	556
1971	1,070	606	1,330	586
1972	1,303	700	1,392	601
1973	1,708	618	1,404	542
1974	1,773	391	1,383	674
1975	1,638	575	1,608	847
1976	2,046	1,022	1,717	978
1977	2,452	1,819	1,898	1,080
1978	2,511	2,390	1,987	1,304
1979	2,477	3,155	2,299	1,479
1980	2,311	3,868	2,457	1,672
1981	2,977	6,577	2,609	1,954
1982	4,395	4,463	2,442	2,432
1983	5,037	3,518	3,001	2,574

TEXAS

TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Filings</u>			<u>Convictions</u>	<u>Trials</u>	
	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>		<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1967	31,222	83,712	67,430	--	--	--
1968	37,486	86,057	72,903	--	--	15,828
1969	39,337	88,663	79,426	--	--	18,573
1970	50,962	93,162	83,210	2,125	2,771	19,211
1971	61,523	94,708	88,154	2,375	3,098	20,272
1972	65,864	87,035	93,739	2,426	3,145	20,284
1973	66,206	95,428	100,261	2,894	3,586	19,999
1974	65,971	108,365	106,926	2,890	3,758	19,582
1975	71,664	121,203	115,926	2,665	4,053	22,844
1976	67,296	125,382	118,585	2,554	3,865	23,635
1977	71,839	130,375	123,907	2,820	4,084	27,005
1978	75,740	135,097	129,156	3,147	4,544	27,366
1979	85,056	142,422	136,638	3,226	4,469	28,394
1980	87,677	158,294	140,591	2,955	4,236	27,313
1981	92,703	164,880	143,958	2,878	4,161	26,630
1982	105,913	177,541	139,544	3,494	4,987	28,449
1983	108,206	186,649	136,779			

## TEXAS

Source: Annual reports.

### Special Features of the Statistics

Criminal filings include postconviction writs that are accepted for full review; they amount to less than 5 percent of the filings.

Civil cases include original jurisdiction cases, which constitute roughly 5 percent of the filings.

The figures for pending criminal cases and dispositions include both the Court of Criminal Appeals and the Court of Appeals for 1981, but just the latter court in 1982, the first year in which it has jurisdiction over almost all initial appeals.

### Estimations

On January 1, 1976, the time limit for filing civil appeals was changed from 10 to 30 days. This means that 1976 civil filings were reduced by about 20 days worth of appeals (assuming that appellants tended to wait until near the end of the time allowed for appeal). Hence, the civil filings statistics used here in 1976 are increased by 5.5 percent over the published statistics.

In the trial court statistics, civil filings include annulments, for which data was provided through 1979. After that date annulments were included in the category "other civil", which are included in civil filings. For 1980-83, therefore, 1,620 was subtracted from the civil filings; this is the average of the number of annulment filings in 1975-79 (range, 1,567-1,677; slight downward trend). The annulments, including the estimated number after 1979, are included in the domestic relations filings.

The number of civil filings and civil trial dispositions are reduced by the number of "non-adversary" proceedings (adoptions, etc.). The number is not available before 1974. It is estimated by using the portion of such cases in 1974-1981 (19 percent of the filings, with a range of 18 to 20 percent; 41 percent of the trials, with a range of 37 to 46 percent; in both situations the percentages were higher in the earlier and later years).

When jurisdiction in criminal appeals was transferred from the Court of Criminal Appeals to the Court of Appeals in September 1981, the docketing of the cases changed from when the appellant's brief was filed to when the notice of appeal was filed, thus greatly increasing the number of filings by adding the cases that were pending between the notice of appeal stage and the briefing stage and by adding cases that

## TEXAS

would ordinarily have been dropped or dismissed before the appellate brief was filed.. The 1981 criminal filing statistic used here is the average of the 1980 and 1982 statistics. The Court of Criminal Appeals figure for 1981 criminal appeals is 2,278, the actual number received. The figure for the Court of Appeals is the remainder (the actual figure is 3,321, rather than 1,511 in the statistics used).

### Special Problems

In a series of changes, the time from trial judgment to the filing of civil appeals has been adjusted, but the impact of the changes of counting cases is not likely to be great. Cases are docketed when the trial court clerk sends the transcript (the papers in the case file) to the Court of Appeals. A change effective January 1, 1976 eliminated, for most cases, a requirement that the notice of appeal be filed within 10 days of judgment (or decision on motion for new trial), making the operative time for appeal the 30 day limit for paying filing fees. On January 1, 1978, the requirement for filing a motion for new trial before filing an appeal was eliminated for most civil jury cases; and the requirement was further reduced in 1981. A 1982 rule amendment changed the time limits for filing an appeal to 30 days from the trial judgement, or 90 days if a motion for new trial was filed. The prior rule specified 30 days for filing the motion for new trial, and then 45 days (with a 45 day extension possible) after a new trial motion. In civil appeals, a January 1, 1981, rule change required the trial court clerk to file the transcript (the step which triggers the docketing of the appeal) 60 days after the judgment, or 100 days after if there is a motion for new trial. Under the old rule, the trial clerk filed the transcript (i.e., the papers in the file) only after being designated by the parties, and the step was to be performed in 60 days after judgment, including judgment in a motion for new trial.

Appeals from guilty pleas were greatly restricted in 1975; the clerk interviewed estimated that this reduced the caseload roughly 5 percent.

The reversal rate data for 1982 differs from the data for 1981 and earlier (especially the "other category") probably because the counting system used in the court of appeals differs from that used in the court of criminal appeals.



45 UTAH (Calendar)

APPEALS FILED  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1973	74	246
1974	73	253
1975	128	278
1976	111	369
1977	129	413
1978	131	407
1979	107	415
1980	108	439
1981	121	467
1982	143	461
1983	125	566

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
SUPREME COURT

All Cases

<u>Year</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1970	---	226
1971	---	263
1972	---	---
1973	---	---
1974	313	186
1975	368	280
1976	396	440
1977	659	415
1978	635	405
1979	534	490
1980	638	503
1981	577	641
1982	672	694
1983	691	784

UTAH

TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

Filings

Trials

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil (including Domestic Relations)</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1969	1,551	13,799	--	--
1970	1,900	15,243	--	--
1971	1,920	15,445	--	--
1972	2,098	17,194	--	--
1973	2,328	18,410	213	1,841
1974	2,062	21,786	266	1,898
1975	2,643	22,884	349	1,893
1976	3,074	22,307	486	2,034
1977	3,334	23,526	435	2,050
1978	3,444	25,116	566	2,481
1979	2,396	24,046	425	1,979
1980	2,798	26,986	437	2,175
1981	3,530	29,783	407	1,668
1982	3,878	29,663	423	1,941
1983	3,986	30,614		

## UTAH

Sources: Annual reports; data from the clerk's office for 1978, 1982, and 1983. Utah Foundation, Research Report: The Utah Supreme Court (1983).

### Special Features of the Statistics

Appellate filings include "criminal" and "civil" filings, as designated by the clerk's statistics, and exclude "miscellaneous" cases (except that administrative appeals are included in civil appeals). "Miscellaneous" cases include a few appeals of right, including juvenile appeals (which numbered 2 to 6 in 1981-83). Also, filings do not include appeals in post conviction cases, which number only one or two a year.

The number of disposed and pending cases includes all miscellaneous cases, which excluding administrative appeals comprise about 15 percent of the filings.

### Estimations

Statistics for civil and criminal appeals in 1973 were not available. They were estimated by taking the average percent of filings in 1974-1982 that were civil and criminal appeals (20 percent for criminal, range of 17 to 28, with no evident trend; 57 percent for civil, range of 53 to 61, with no evident trend).

The number of pending cases in 1974 and 1975 is estimated by starting with the 1976 pending figure and using the number disposed and filed. Pending cases in 1983 are similarly estimated from 1982 pending statistics.

For civil appellate filings, the number of agency cases is not available for 1973-1977, and are included in figures for "miscellaneous cases", which include original jurisdiction filings. The agency appeals in these years were estimated by taking the average proportion of miscellaneous cases that are agency cases in 1978 (36 percent with a range of 28 to 43 percent, with no evident trend), and multiplying this by the number of miscellaneous cases in the earlier years. Agency cases constitute about 15 percent of the civil appeals.

The trial dispositions data is available only for 1974-1981. The 1982 data was estimated by taking the average of the 1979-1980 figures. (There was no evident trend in these years.) Because there was an upward trend after 1973, the 1973 data is approximated by calculating the average increase in 1975-77 and applying that to the 1974 data.

46 VERMONT (FY 6/30)

APPEALS FILED  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1969	34	110
1970	54	97
1971	40	138
1972	52	148
1973	60	176
1974	59	180
1975	68	242
1976	69	286
1977	65	281
1978	69	276
1979	99	314
1980	111	351
1981	129	349
1982	140	398
1983	162	397
1984	169	441

REVERSAL RATES  
SUPREME COURT

ALL CASES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1969	43	15	8
1970	52	32	7
1971	58	30	2
1972	47	27	11
1973	67	31	19
1974	71	32	12
1975	61	42	21
1976	74	52	23
1977	71	49	19
1978	56	51	22
1979	75	31	34
1980	98	38	23
1981	94	74	18
1982	115	50	16

VERMONT

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
SUPREME COURT

All Cases

<u>Year</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1968	---	108
1969	127	110
1970	173	118
1971	162	134
1972	176	158
1973	207	187
1974	223	203
1975	269	250
1976	339	266
1977	334	287
1978	346	291
1979	362	349
1980	456	355
1981	431	401
1982	456	484
1983	497	546
1984	519	637

TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

Filings

Trials

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1970	1,497	2,102	1,799	265	588
1971	1,452	2,406	1,981	386	585
1972	1,389	2,486	2,428	398	609
1973	1,902	2,957	2,498	317	638
1974	2,455	3,296	2,700	253	805
1975	2,381	3,175	2,741	269	952
1976	2,341	3,537	2,798	226	710
1977	2,670	3,520	2,753	203	662
1978	2,686	3,335	3,194	222	746
1979	2,915	3,485	3,288	213	504
1980	3,127	3,970	3,341	230	546
1981	3,055	4,195	3,303	260	566
1982	2,088	4,429	3,081	287	947
1983	2,035	4,619	2,888		
1984	1,845	4,576	2,924		

## VERMONT

Sources: Court annual reports; statistics sent by the court for years 1973-76 and 1981-2.

### Special Features of the Statistics

Criminal filings exclude bail cases. Filings include discretionary appeals granted, which number less than five a year according to the clerk.

47 VIRGINIA (Calendar)

APPEALS FILED  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1973	686	374
1974	660	425
1975	911	497
1976	954	524
1977	940	595
1978	963	571
1979	874	698
1980	998	709
1981	1,069	805
1982	1,122	792
1983	956	745

REVERSAL RATES  
SUPREME COURT

All Cases

<u>Year</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1967	954	77	0
1968	1,064	78	0
1969	997	75	0
1970	982	87	0
1971	1,581	117	0
1972	1,276	133	0
1973	1,191	100	0
1974	1,071	84	0
1975	1,286	98	0
1976	1,393	76	0
1977	1,529	89	0
1978	1,693	73	0
1979	1,562	86	0
1980	1,667	86	0
1981	1,647	90	0
1982	2,109	81	0

# VIRGINIA

## PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES SUPREME COURT

### All Cases

<u>Year</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1970	1,206	1,155
1971	1,824	647
1972	1,492	574
1973	1,389	451
1974	1,240	469
1975	1,459	527
1976	1,556	617
1977	1,741	770
1978	1,894	797
1979	1,778	881
1980	1,858	1,066
1981	1,931	1,437
1982	2,384	1,331
1983	2,031	1,322

## TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

### Filings

### Trials

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1967	9,275	20,825	23,355	--	--
1968	9,536	20,140	25,197	--	--
1969	10,594	20,279	26,750	--	--
1970	12,034	21,515	27,761	--	--
1971	14,829	20,097	29,546	--	--
1972	15,593	20,565	31,047	--	--
1973	15,724	20,835	32,403	--	5,190
1974	18,224	24,094	34,676	--	5,626
1975	22,427	26,170	36,768	--	6,530
1976	23,772	26,584	37,392	--	7,044
1977	27,762	25,481	42,204	8,288	6,218
1978	29,354	27,950	44,025	8,697	5,864
1979	31,896	29,247	46,094	9,103	5,777
1980	36,378	31,509	47,223	11,161	6,707
1981	40,729	30,886	49,366	12,562	7,403
1982	42,383	31,015	51,096	12,821	7,371
1983	42,521	31,493	50,800		



## VIRGINIA

Sources: The filing data was obtained by counting cases from the court's records. The data concerning dispositions, pending cases, and reversals, are from the annual reports.

### Special Features of the Statistics

Virtually all appeals in Virginia are discretionary, but they are counted as appeals here. The petitions for review in Virginia are briefed and argued in a manner similar to regular appeals, although the decisions on petitions are not accompanied by written opinions.

In calculating reversal rate, petitions denied are counted as affirmances. The dispositions statistics for cases granted full review are for affirmances and reversals only; the latter includes cases remanded or reversed in part.

The dispositions and pending data include original jurisdiction writs, about 15 percent of the filings, but these cases are processed in a manner similar to most criminal cases.

### Estimations

The number of civil and criminal appeals in 1973 is estimated by using incomplete information in the docket books. The docket books began in mid-1973, and of the 1,248 filings (appeals and original jurisdiction writs) in that year, 959, or 76.8 percent, were in the docket books. The figures used here for criminal and civil appeals in 1973 are the number of such appeals in the docket books, divided by .768.

The number of cases disposed includes discretionary writs denied, appeals decided on the merits, and writs and appeals withdrawn or dismissed. The number of pending cases is the number of pending writs, the number of appeals awaiting oral argument, and the number of cases in the post argument stage. The latter figure is not given for most years and is estimated by taking 15 percent of the number of cases decided the previous year; this amounts to about 25 cases a year. The number of pending petitions in 1972 and 1973 is estimated by adding the difference between disposed and filed petitions.

The rules were changed effective August 1, 1977, to require that petitions be filed within 90 days of the trial judgment, instead of 120 days. Before and after the change, the petitions generally arrived a few days before the deadlines. Hence there was an additional 30 days worth of civil filings in 1977. In criminal cases, the attorneys could request, and were routinely granted, a further 30 day extension. Court statistics show that these extensions were granted in 30 to 40 percent of the cases in 1978-82. Some extensions are for less than the 30 days, and it is estimated that the rules change led to an additional 20 days worth

## VIRGINIA

of appeals. Consequently, the number of civil and criminal cases filed (644 and 991) are multiplied by .924 and .948 respectively, for a total reduction of 49 and 51 appeals.

### Special Problems

At the trial court level, a new case counting system was initiated in 1977. This did not change the definitions of the data categories used here, but the counting became more consistent from court to court.

In April 1977, the jurisdictional amount required for appeal to the Supreme Court from the Circuit Court was raised from \$300 to \$500.

A trial court unification in March 1973 is not included in the analysis because it occurred at the beginning of the period under study and because it did not affect the appeal route.

Criminal trial data is based on the number of charges and, therefore, is not used in the analysis.

48 WASHINGTON (Calendar)

APPEALS FILED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>	
	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>	<u>Intermediate Court</u>	<u>Supreme Court</u>
1967	0	226	0	342
1968	0	201	0	368
1969	80	248	57	295
1970	336	28	416	84
1971	258	15	502	43
1972	236	36	764	122
1973	344	22	729	106
1974	401	16	866	84
1975	477	14	928	80
1976	490	17	982	80
1977	629	41	1,033	100
1978	675	35	1,061	99
1979	702	37	1,175	117
1980	835	28	1,329	89
1981	923	25	1,323	81
1982	907	29	1,444	89
1983	883	23	1,379	71

TIME TO DECISION  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>All Cases</u>
1976	15.0
1977	16.0
1978	15.0
1979	14.0
1980	---
1981	---
1982	---

WASHINGTON

PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES  
INTERMEDIATE COURT

	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>		<u>All Cases</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1969	16	104	72	312	88	416
1970	215	302	357	423	572	725
1971	320	228	442	431	762	659
1972	265	283	545	627	810	910
1973	288	308	651	672	939	980
1974	317	380	656	871	973	1,251
1975	---	---	---	---	1,007	1,630
1976	---	---	---	---	1,227	1,620
1977	---	725	---	1,107	1,272	1,832
1978	589	827	1,066	1,079	1,655	1,906
1979	773	786	1,113	1,136	1,886	1,922
1980	590	1,010	1,093	1,394	1,683	2,404
1981	726	1,234	1,232	1,529	1,958	2,763
1982	941	1,136	1,249	1,714	2,190	2,850
1983	910	1,159	1,282	1,843	2,192	3,002

TIME TO DECISION  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>All Cases</u>
1976	12.0
1977	18.0
1978	19.0
1979	17.0
1980	---
1981	---
1982	---

# WASHINGTON

## PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>		<u>All Cases</u>	
	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1967	205	205	356	405	561	610
1968	186	216	293	519	479	735
1969	223	161	250	212	473	373
1970	83	36	135	92	218	128
1971	41	21	94	113	135	134
1972	18	47	116	99	134	146
1973	33	38	117	114	150	152
1974	17	17	86	104	103	121
1975	---	---	---	---	118	134
1976	---	---	---	---	125	150
1977	---	39	---	76	173	215
1978	36	45	153	106	199	151
1979	29	42	109	135	138	177
1980	19	49	94	83	113	132
1981	23	34	62	109	95	143
1982	22	34	89	124	111	158
1983	26	28	96	99	122	127

## TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Filings</u>			<u>Trials</u>	
	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>	<u>Civil (including Domestic Relations)</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1967	5,502	--	50,799	985	5,926
1968	6,277	--	52,684	946	6,021
1969	7,598	--	57,423	1,350	6,583
1970	8,726	--	60,569	1,665	7,645
1971	10,233	--	64,029	1,761	7,878
1972	11,177	--	64,306	2,166	7,865
1973	11,715	--	65,434	2,228	8,077
1974	13,438	--	70,909	2,089	7,679
1975	14,048	37,643	72,520	2,296	7,433
1976	14,053	38,608	75,317	2,569	7,662
1977	14,141	39,974	80,026	2,763	7,957
1978	14,278	41,659	83,927	2,615	8,446
1979	15,224	42,529	90,869	2,790	7,384
1980	17,930	44,938	94,201	2,065	6,658
1981	16,713	45,317	90,817	2,315	7,393
1982	16,996	42,794	86,187	2,019	6,688
1983	16,686	41,331	82,909	2,081	

## WASHINGTON

Source: Court annual reports.

### Special Features of the Statistics

(See the special problems section.)

### Estimations

The total number of civil and criminal appeals is given in the court statistics, but not the portion filed in each court after 1978. The apportionment of civil and criminal filings between the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals after 1978 is estimated by using statistics concerning the total number of criminal appeals, the total number of civil appeals, and the number of direct appeals to each court. During 1976 to 1978 criminal appeals averaged 24 percent of the direct appeals to the supreme court; the number of direct appeals in later years was multiplied by this figure to estimate the number of criminal appeals (and hence civil appeals) filed directly in the Supreme Court. Criminal and civil filings in the Court of Appeals were estimated by subtracting the numbers filed in the Supreme Court from the total number of civil or criminal appeals.

### Special Problems

A new rule effective July 1, 1978, provided for accelerated appeals from juvenile sentences that were beyond the standard range of the offense. There were quite a few such appeals, which are counted as criminal appeals, soon after the new law, but then became infrequent.

A new law effective January 1, 1981, changed the appeals from Superior Court reviews of limited jurisdiction court decision. Formerly, all such cases were appealable by right to the Court of Appeals; the new law made such appeals discretionary if the Superior Court decision was based on the record (tape recording), rather than being a de novo review.

The trial court statistics include appeals from limited jurisdiction courts. The number of appeals decreased as a result of the 1971 change allowing appeals on the record, rather than de novo, when the proceedings below are tape recorded. The number of criminal appeals in the Superior Court decreased from 3,187 to 1,271 between 1980 and 1981, and the number of civil appeals from 1,154 to 733.

51 WYOMING (Calendar)

APPEALS FILED  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1967	9	67
1968	11	71
1969	9	60
1970	19	94
1971	25	79
1972	12	68
1973	27	88
1974	30	95
1975	26	94
1976	47	81
1977	39	96
1978	40	107
1979	37	131
1980	48	135
1981	46	140
1982	48	150
1983	80	153

REVERSAL RATES  
SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>			<u>Civil</u>			<u>All Cases</u>		
	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Affirm</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Other</u>
1970	---	---	---	---	---	---	36	22	3
1971	---	---	---	---	---	---	77	20	0
1972	---	---	---	---	---	---	64	35	0
1973	---	---	---	---	---	---	51	21	0
1974	---	---	---	---	---	---	42	22	10
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	44	12	2
1976	---	---	---	---	---	---	49	18	10
1977	---	---	---	---	---	---	67	19	8
1978	---	---	---	---	---	---	54	22	25
1979	---	---	---	---	---	---	107	43	10
1980	22	3	0	49	24	9	71	27	9
1981	34	2	1	78	23	2	112	25	3
1982	41	3	0	51	30	10	92	33	10

# WYOMING

## TIME TO DECISION SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>All Cases</u>
1975	10.0
1976	9.9
1977	15.0
1978	9.7

## PENDING AND DISPOSED CASES SUPREME COURT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Civil</u>		<u>All Cases</u>	
	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>	<u>Dispo- sitions</u>	<u>Pending at end</u>
1969	---	---	---	---	101	55
1970	---	---	---	---	80	86
1971	---	---	---	---	114	77
1972	---	---	---	---	116	41
1973	---	---	---	---	93	67
1974	---	---	---	---	95	97
1975	---	---	---	---	99	117
1976	---	---	---	---	129	127
1977	---	---	---	---	160	112
1978	---	---	---	---	139	122
1979	---	---	---	---	211	77
1980	36	25	124	73	160	101
1981	42	29	157	49	199	88
1982	57	20	128	71	185	97
1983	57	45	131	94	188	150

## TRIAL COURT CASELOADS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Filings</u>		<u>Trials</u>	
	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil (including Domestic Relations)</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
1971	841	6,678	215	593
1972	889	6,900	146	1,791
1973	1,148	7,575	201	1,392
1974	1,220	7,206	206	1,204
1975	1,629	7,987	336	1,692
1976	1,329	7,981	352	1,808
1977	1,284	9,044	316	2,372
1978	1,404	9,393	312	2,402
1979	1,613	10,069	324	2,780
1980	1,732	10,902	322	3,410
1981	1,772	11,513	273	3,802
1982	2,044	12,028	211	3,242
1983	1,745	12,147	---	3,542



## WYOMING

Sources: Statistics supplied by the court for 1970-82; the Wyoming Criminal Justice System Data Book (1972) for earlier years.

### Special features of the Statistics

Criminal appeals include bills of exceptions (about one per year); civil appeals include reserved questions and injunctions (about three a year).

Total pending cases include original jurisdictions (about 10 percent of the caseload, but less than five percent of the pending cases for 1980-83, years for which data is available).

### Estimations

The numbers of pending cases for 1969-1970 and 1973-1974 are not available, and were calculated by using the number of filings and dispositions for the years available.

### Problems

Statistics for Wyoming were available from three different unpublished sources for several years. Although the filing statistics were consistent, the pending and disposed statistics varied but almost always by no more than 10 percent.

The reversal rate statistics for 1971-73 contain only affirmances and reversals; it appears that the "other" category was included in one or both of the affirmed and reversed categories.

The reason for the large increase of criminal appeals in 1983 is not known.

APPENDIX A

Document 3740Q

Court Clerk  
Interview Questionnaire  
(draft 3/22/83)

INTERVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE OF INTERVIEW \_\_\_\_\_ COURT \_\_\_\_\_  
INTERVIEWED \_\_\_\_\_ TITLE AND HOW LONG AT THE  
COURT \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Contact the appellate court clerk and state the purpose of the project and the interview. Ask whether you should talk with him or with someone else at the office. Say the interview will take about 15 minutes. If the interview is with him ask whether it is best to set up a time later or to talk now.

Before interview starts, tell him/her that we are looking at appellate caseload trends during the past 12 years and are interested in things that affect the caseload statistics. Ask how long he/she has been at the court.

- 1) Ask him/her about suspicious looking data, if any (write down the problems before the interview, and write answers here).

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- 2) Ask about any missing data elements (write down the gaps and write answers).

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- 3) In general, can you think of anything during the past 12 years that might have affected the statistics in the Annual Reports or that might make the statistics misleading, e.g., change in definition of when a case is filed?

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- 4) WHEN CASE IS COUNTED. When is a case counted as having been filed? For example, when the Notice of Appeal is filed, or when the record is filed? (Note - write down any information given in the cover sheet, and ask "It seems from the annual reports that appeals are counted when \_\_\_\_\_; is that true?)

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Are there any exceptions?

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- 5) COMPOSITION OF FILINGS. (Write in any information in the cover sheet and ask "is it true that...?")

- a) Are CONSOLIDATED APPEALS counted as separate filings?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

- b) Are CROSS APPEALS counted as separate filings?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, very roughly what percent of the cases have cross appeals? \_\_\_\_\_ percent.

- c) Are JUVENILE DELINQUENCY APPEALS counted as criminal or civil cases?

Criminal \_\_\_\_\_ Civil \_\_\_\_\_

- 3) In general, can you think of anything during the past 12 years that might have affected the statistics in the Annual Reports or that might make the statistics misleading, e.g., change in definition of when a case is filed?

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- 4) WHEN CASE IS COUNTED. When is a case counted as having been filed? For example, when the Notice of Appeal is filed, or when the record is filed? (Note - write down any information given in the cover sheet, and ask "It seems from the annual reports that appeals are counted when \_\_\_\_\_; is that true?)

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Are there any exceptions?

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- 5) COMPOSITION OF FILINGS. (Write in any information in the cover sheet and ask "is it true that...?")

- a) Are CONSOLIDATED APPEALS counted as separate filings?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

- b) Are CROSS APPEALS counted as separate filings?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, very roughly what percent of the cases have cross appeals? \_\_\_\_\_ percent.

- c) Are JUVENILE DELINQUENCY APPEALS counted as criminal or civil cases?

Criminal \_\_\_\_\_ Civil \_\_\_\_\_

- d) Are there any appeals from trial court rulings in POST-CONVICTION WRITS?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

(if applicable) Are these counted as criminal or civil cases?

Criminal \_\_\_\_\_ Civil \_\_\_\_\_

- e) Are there any SENTENCE APPEALS to the appellate courts? I am talking here of appeals where the sentence is the only issue.

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

(if applicable) Are these counted as filings in the same manner as regular criminal appeals?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Are sentence appeals counted separately from regular appeals in the same case (that is, where there is an appeal on the merits, is it counted as a different case than the appeal of the sentence)?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

(if applicable) Have there been any changes in the right to sentence appeal in the past 12 years?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, explain.

- 
- f) Are REINSTATED or reopened appeals counted as new appeals and added to the number of cases filed?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

- g) (For supreme courts above intermediate courts only) Are PETITIONS FOR REVIEW of intermediate court decisions counted as if they were filings of appeals from trial courts?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Are they counted if the petition is granted?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

h) (In states with intermediate courts) Are there any APPEALS TRANSFERRED from the intermediate court to the supreme court before decision or vice versa?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Are these transfers counted again as filings in the court transferred to?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

6. CHANGES. Have there been any changes in any of these areas in the past 12 years? (List the areas for the respondent).

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, explain.

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Have there been any other changes in the way appeals are counted?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, explain.

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7. FILINGS - WHAT ARE INCLUDED?

- a) Are DISCRETIONARY APPEALS from trial courts or administrative agencies counted as filings - for example, discretionary interlocutory appeals?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, ask if all are counted as filings, or are counted if granted.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- b) Are CIVIL ORIGINAL WRITS counted as filings like appeals?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

(If yes) Can you give a rough estimate of the number filed each year. \_\_\_\_\_

- c) Are there any POST-CONVICTION WRITS filed directly in the appellate courts (as opposed to being appealed from the trial court)?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

(If yes) Can you give a rough estimate of the number filed each year. \_\_\_\_\_

- d) Does the court receive any "ANDERS PETITIONS" (motions by defense attorneys in criminal cases asking to withdraw because the case contains no arguable issue)?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

(If yes) Roughly, how many of these are granted each year? \_\_\_\_\_

Are cases with Anders petitions granted included in the statistics for criminal case filings?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

- e) AGENCY APPEALS - Does the court receive appeals directly from administrative agencies, state or local?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

(f) & (g) need not ask about.

- h) LAWYER DISCIPLINE CASES - Are these counted as regular filings?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

(If yes) Roughly how many are there a year. \_\_\_\_\_

8. OTHER DATA

- a) Are most defendants in JAIL PENDING APPEAL?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Can you give a rough percentage estimate of the defendants in jail pending appeal?

\_\_\_\_\_ percent

- b) Very roughly, what percent of the criminal appeals are APPEALS BY THE PROSECUTION?

\_\_\_\_\_ percent

- c) Very roughly, what percent of the civil appeals have a SUPERSEDEAS order that stays monetary judgment pending appeal? \_\_\_\_\_ percent.

9) CHANGES AFFECTING CASELOAD

We are interested in finding out what changes have taken place in the last 12 years that might have affected the volume of appellate filings. We have done research in the statutes, rules, and other literature here, but there are a few things we still need information about.

.(Here go over major gaps in the available literature.)

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- a) Have there been any major changes in the sentencing laws in the past dozen years - e.g. determinant sentencing or presumptive sentencing?

If yes, write down what the changes are and the approximate year made.

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- b) Have there been any comprehensive changes in the criminal code or rules of procedure, or in the civil rules of procedure?

If yes, explain.

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- c) Has the court adopted a settlement conference procedure for civil cases?

(If yes) When was it adopted? \_\_\_\_\_

Is it still used? \_\_\_\_\_

Roughly, what percent of the civil cases go through the conference procedures? \_\_\_\_\_

- d) In the past dozen years, have there been any major changes in the procedures for briefing or record preparation - e.g., shortening time limits, or changes in duplication methods.

If yes, explain.

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e) Have there been any changes in the time limits for filing the notice of appeal?

If yes, explain.

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DOC #70470

PLOTS

PLOT Ia	PER CAPITA CRIMINAL APPEALS BY STATE (1970-82; 38 states)
PLOT Ib	PER CAPITA CIVIL APPEALS BY STATE (1970-82; 37 states)
PLOT Ic	PER CAPITA CRIMINAL APPEALS BY YEAR (1970-82; 36 states, D.C. and Alaska excluded)
PLOT Id	PER CAPITA CIVIL APPEALS BY YEAR (1970-82; 36 states, D.C. excluded)
PLOT IVa	PER CAPITA CRIMINAL APPEALS vs. BACKLOG RATIO (1970-82; 27 states, D.C. and Alaska excluded)
PLOT IVb	PER CAPITA CIVIL APPEALS vs. BACKLOG RATIO (1970-82; 26 states, D.C. excluded)
PLOT Va	CRIMINAL INTERMEDIATE COURT PERCENTAGE BY STATE (1970-82; 36 states, D.C. and Alaska excluded)
PLOT Vb	CIVIL INTERMEDIATE COURT PERCENTAGE BY STATE (1970-82; 36 states, D.C. excluded)
PLOT Vc	PER CAPITA CRIMINAL APPEALS vs. INTERMEDIATE COURT PERCENTAGE (1970-82; 36 states, D.C. and Alaska excluded)
PLOT Vd	PER CAPITA CIVIL APPEALS vs. INTERMEDIATE COURT PERCENTAGE (1970-82; 36 states, D.C. excluded)
PLOT VIa	PER CAPITA CRIMINAL TRIAL FILINGS BY STATE (1970-82; 30 states, D.C. and Alaska excluded)
PLOT Vīb	PER CAPITA CIVIL TRIAL FILINGS BY STATE (1970-82; 32 states, D.C. excluded)
PLOT Vīc	CRIMINAL APPEALS vs. CRIMINAL TRIAL COURT FILINGS (1970-82; per capita variables; 30 states, D.C. and Alaska excluded; trial court filings for the prior year)
PLOT Vīd	CIVIL APPEALS vs. CIVIL TRIAL COURT FILINGS (1970-82; per capita variables; 32 states, D.C. excluded; trial court filings for the prior year)
PLOT Vīe	CRIMINAL APPEALS vs. TRIALS (1970-82; per capita variables; 15 states, D.C. excluded;
PLOT Vīf	CIVIL APPEALS vs. TRIALS (1970-82; per capita variables; 17 states, D.C. and Alaska excluded)

PLOT VIIa CRIMINAL APPEALS vs. TRIAL JUDGES  
(1970-82; per capita variables; 36 states, D.C. and Alaska excluded)

PLOT VIIb CIVIL APPEALS vs. TRIAL JUDGES  
(1970-82; per capita variables; 36 states, D.C. excluded)

PLOT VIIc CIVIL TRIAL FILINGS vs. TRIAL JUDGES  
(1970-82; per capita variables; 33 states, D.C. excluded)

PLOT VIIId PER CAPITA CRIMINAL APPEALS vs. POPULATION  
(1970-82; 38 states)

PLOT VIIIf PER CAPITA CIVIL APPEALS vs. POPULATION  
(1970-82; 37 states)

PLOT VIIIf CRIMINAL APPEALS vs. REAL PERSONAL INCOME  
(1970-82; per capita variables; 36 states, D.C. and Alaska excluded)

PLOT VIIId CIVIL APPEALS vs. REAL PERSONAL INCOME  
(1970-82; per capita variables; 36 states, D.C. excluded)

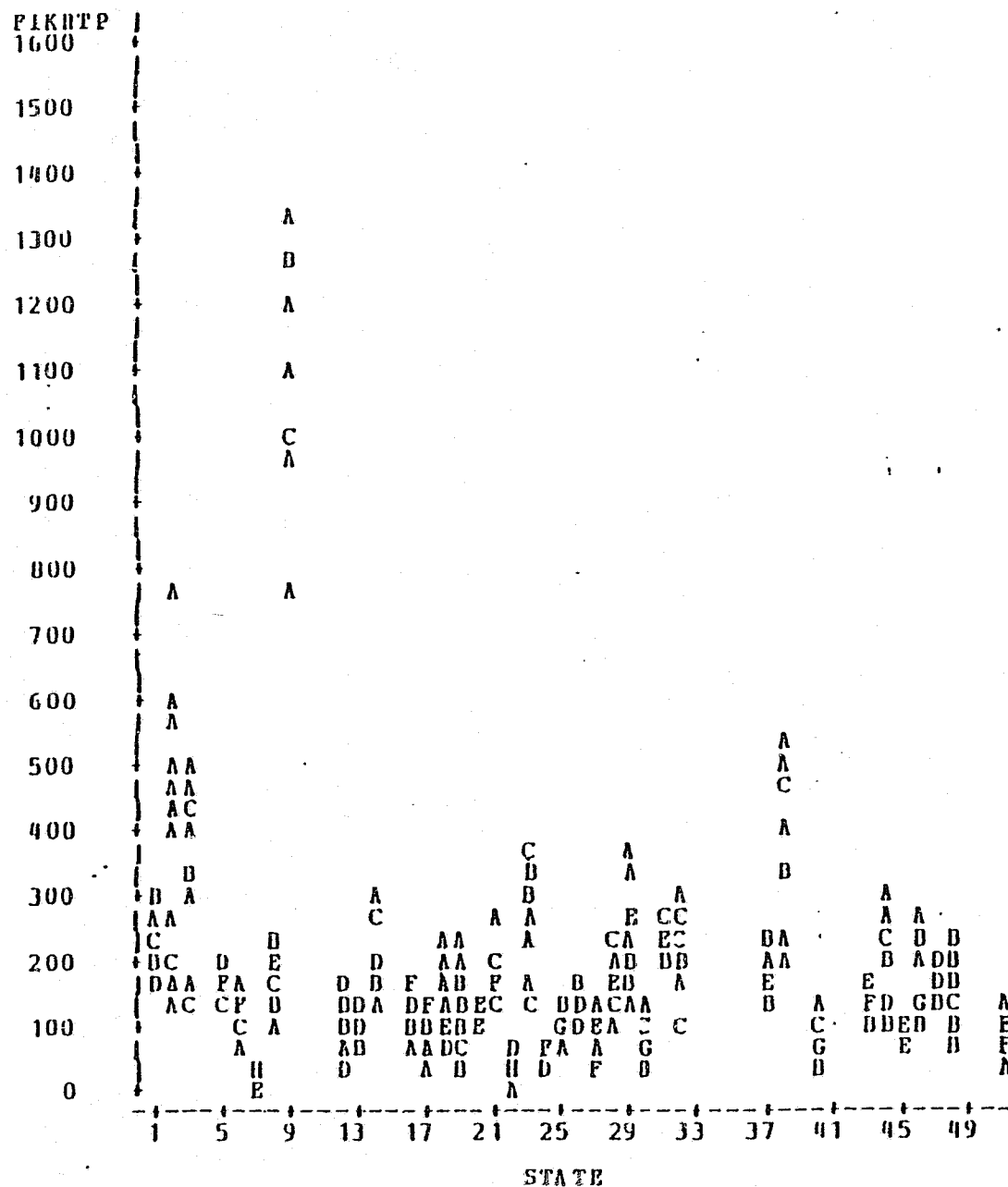
PLOT VIIIf CRIMINAL APPEALS vs. FBI CRIME INDEX I  
(1970-82; per capita variables; crime index is for the year prior to appeals; 36 states, D.C. and Alaska excluded)

PLOT VIIIf CRIMINAL APPEALS vs. FBI CRIME INDEX II  
(1970-82; per capita variables; crime index is for the year prior to appeals; 38 states)

PLOT IXa CIVIL APPEALS vs. DOLLAR JURISDICTIONAL LIMIT  
(1970-82; per capita civil appeals; jurisdictional limit is two years prior to appeals; 36 states, D.C. excluded)

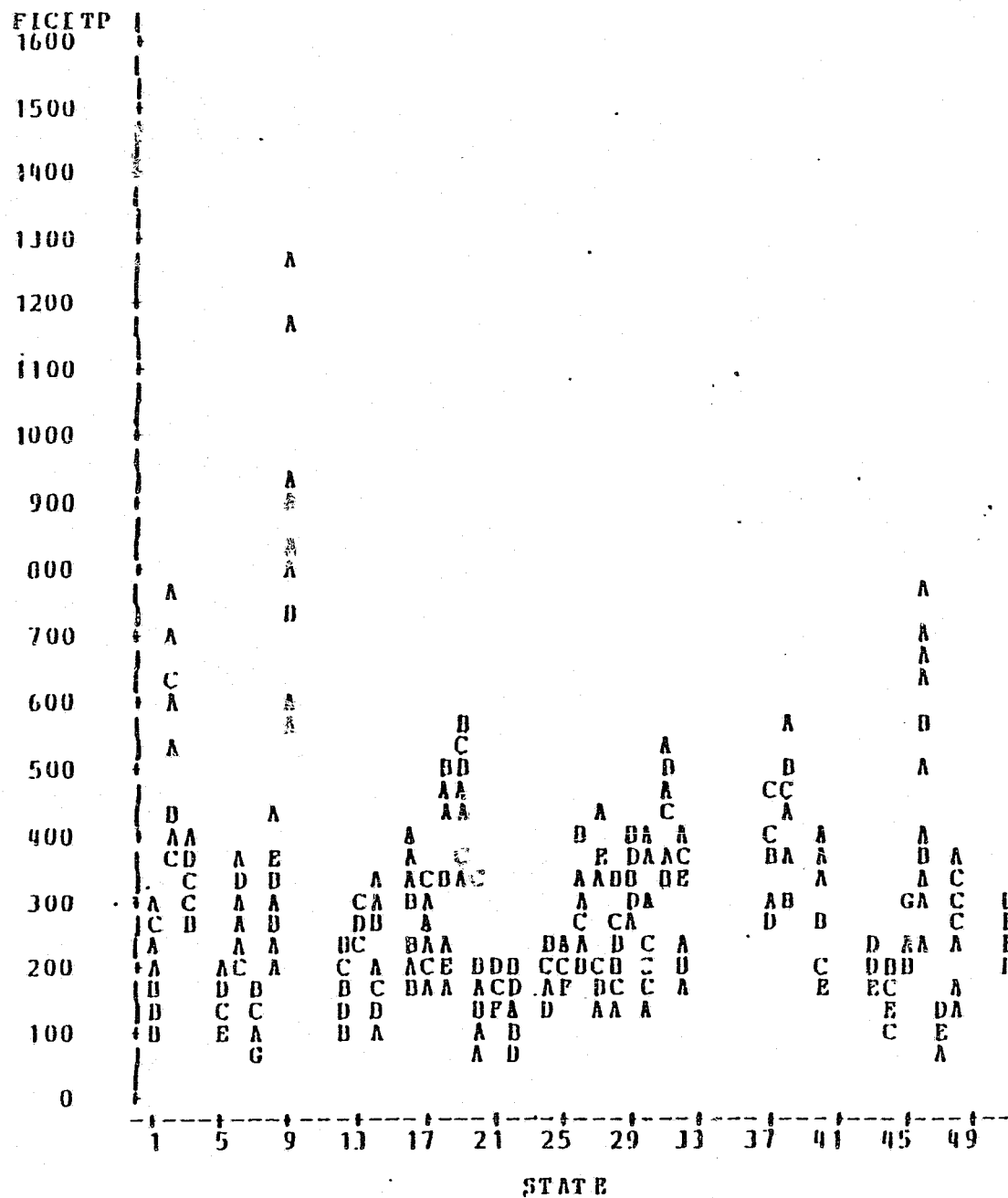
PLOT IXb CIVIL TRIAL FILINGS vs. DOLLAR JURISDICTION LIMIT  
(1970-82; per capita trial filings; 32 states, D.C. excluded)

# STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SYSTEM PLOT OF FIKHTP\*STATE      LEGEND: A = 1 OBS, B = 2 OBS, ETC.



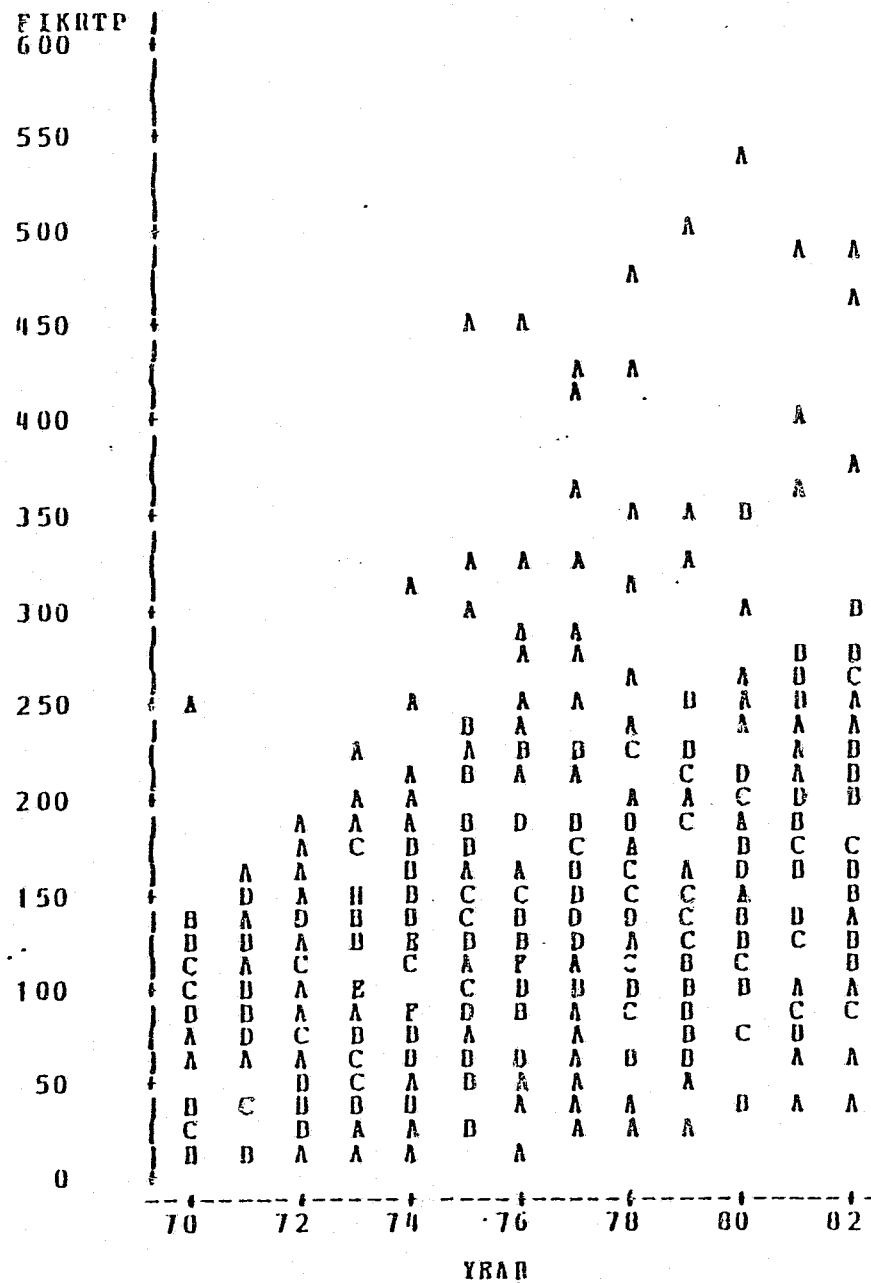
PLOT 1a      PER CAPITA CRIMINAL APPEALS BY STATE  
 (1970-82; 38 states)

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SYSTEM  
 PLOT OF PICITP\*STATE      LEGEND: A = 1 ODS, B = 2 ODS, ETC.



PLOT 1b      PER CAPITA CIVIL APPEALS BY STATE  
 (1970-82: 37 states)

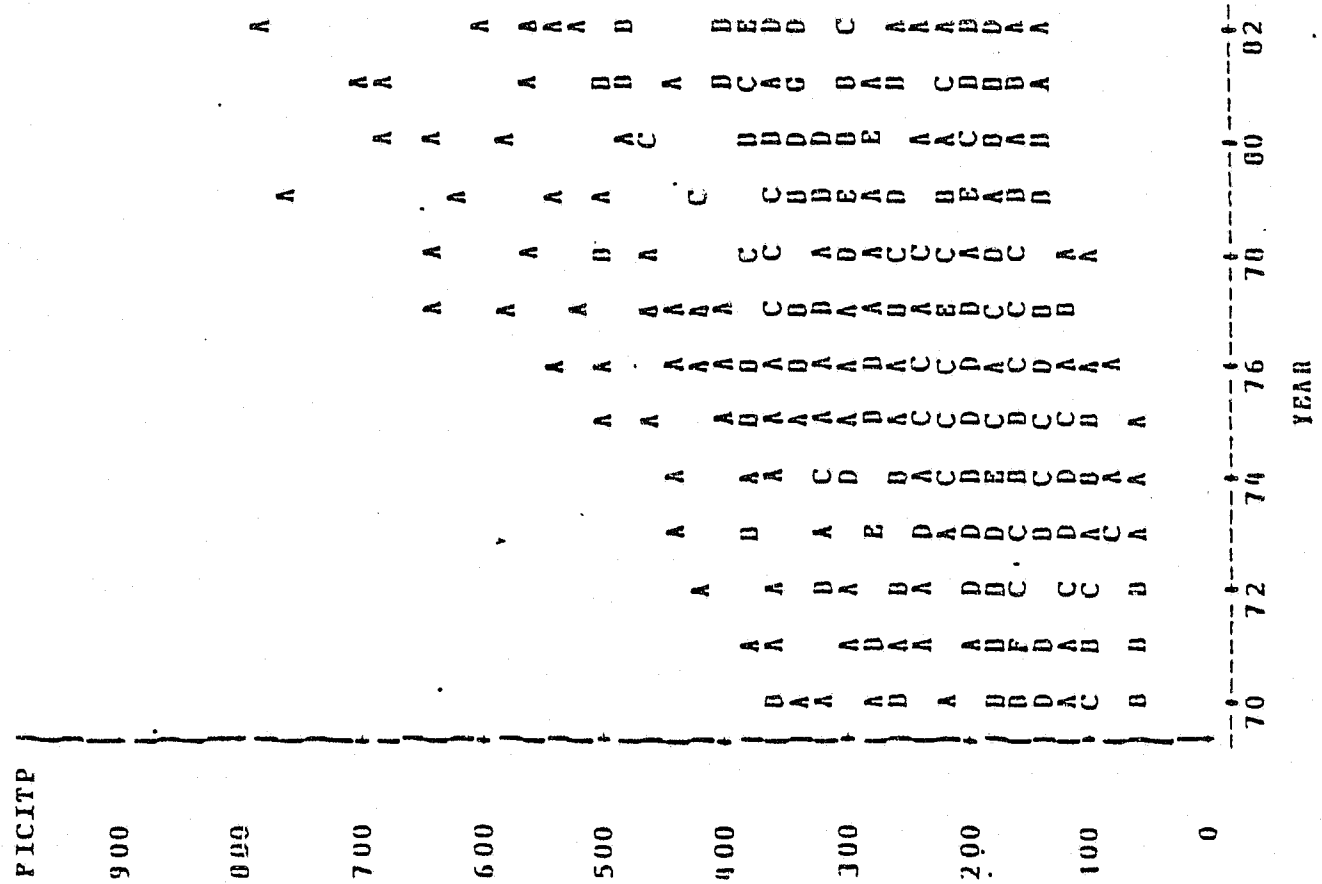
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SYSTEM  
PLOT OF FIKRTP\*YEAR      LEGEND: A = 1 OBS, B = 2 OBS, ETC.



PLOT 1c

PER CAPITA CRIMINAL APPEALS BY YEAR  
(1970-82; 36 states, D.C. and Alaska excluded)

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS 3131516  
 PLOT OF PICTP\*YEAR      LEGEND: A = 1 OBS, D = 2 OBS, ETC.

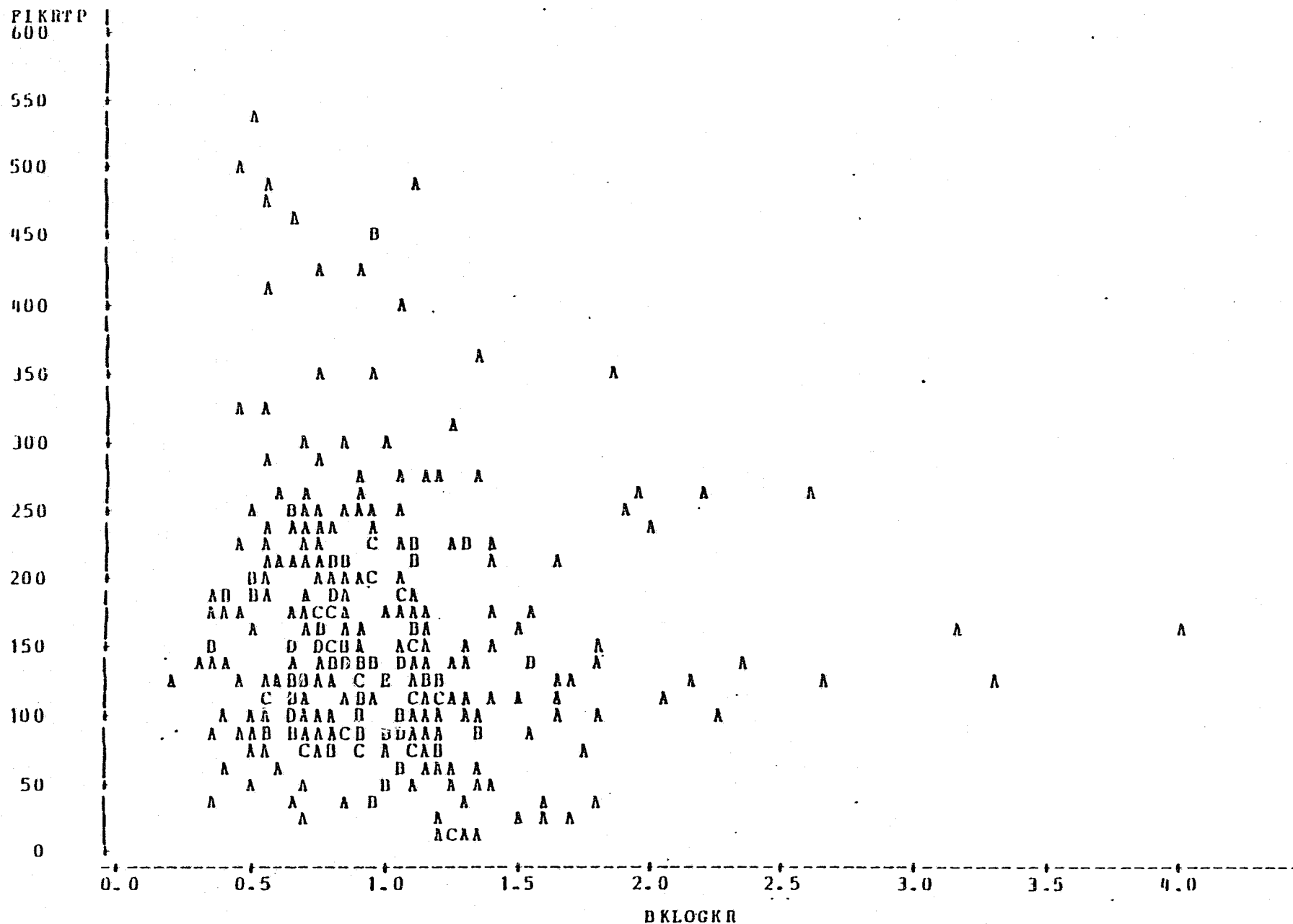


PLOT 10      PER CAPITA CIVIL APPEALS BY YEAR  
 (1970-82; 36 states, D.C. excluded)



PLOT OF FIRST BACKLOG

LEGEND: A - 1 OBS, B - 2 OBS, ETC.



91 OBS HAD MISSING VALUES

PLOT IVa

PER CAPITA CRIMINAL APPEALS vs. BACKLOG RATIO  
(1970-82; 27 states, D.C. and Alaska excluded)

PER CAPITA CIVIL APPEALS vs. BACKLOG RATIO  
(1970-02; 26 states, D.C. excluded)

PLOT 1VB

0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0

BACKLOG

0.0

3.5

3.0

2.5

2.0

1.5

1.0

0.5

0.0

0

100

200

300

400

500

600

700

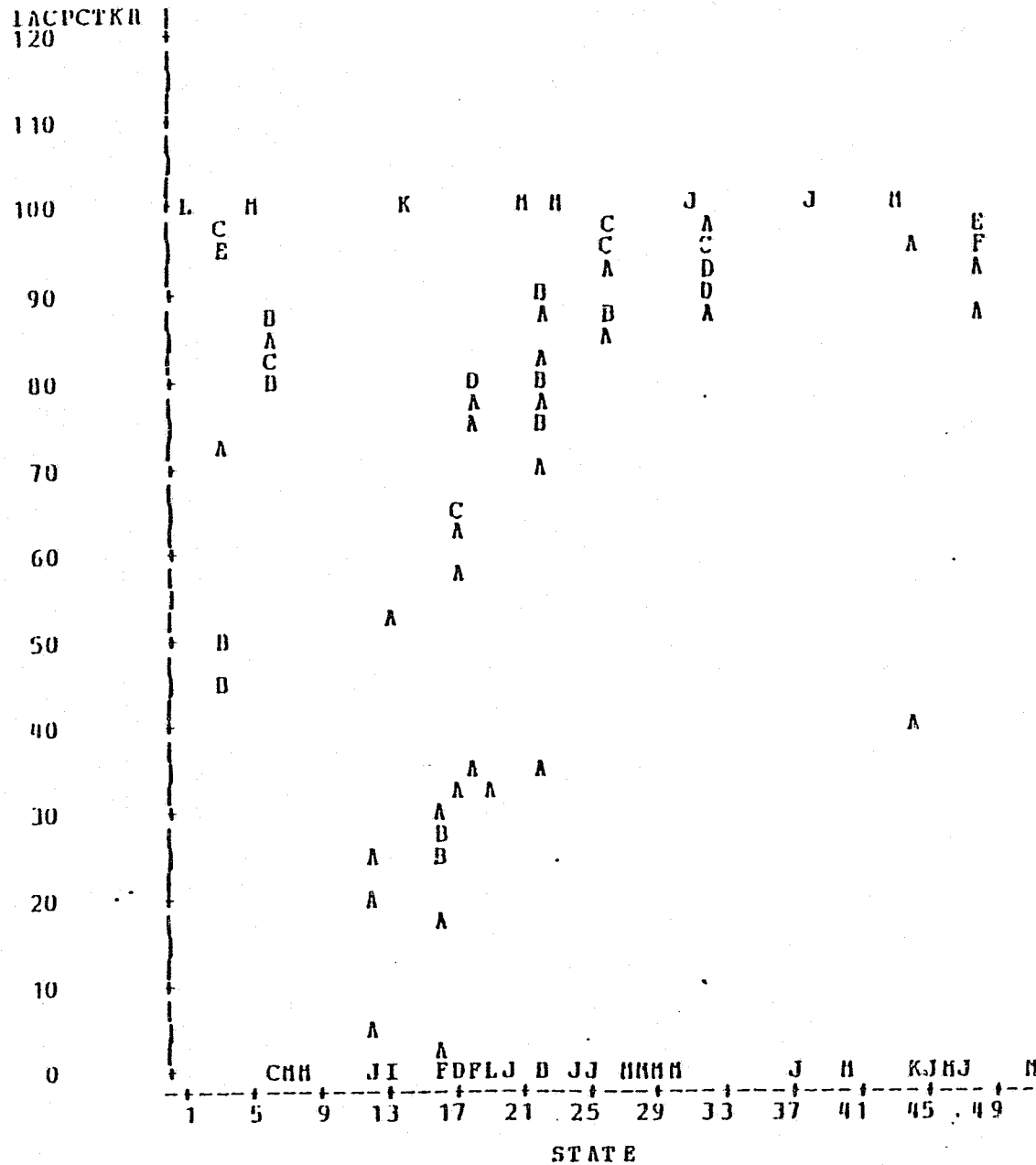
800

900

1000

PLOT OF IACPCTKR+STATE

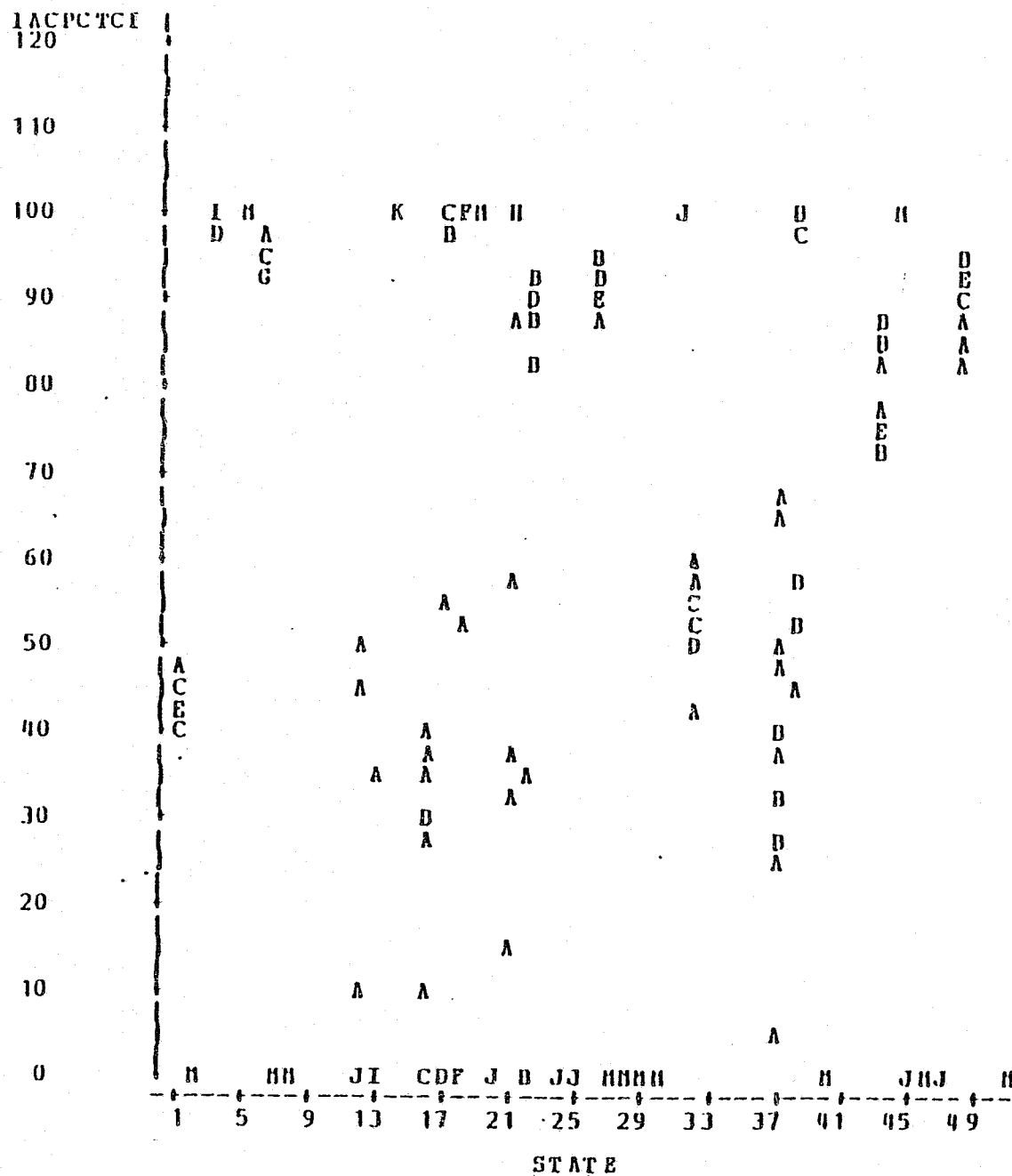
LEGEND: A = 1 OBS, B = 2 OBS, ETC.



PLOT Va

CRIMINAL INTERMEDIATE COURT PERCENTAGE BY STATE  
(1970-82; 36 states, D.C. and Alaska excluded)

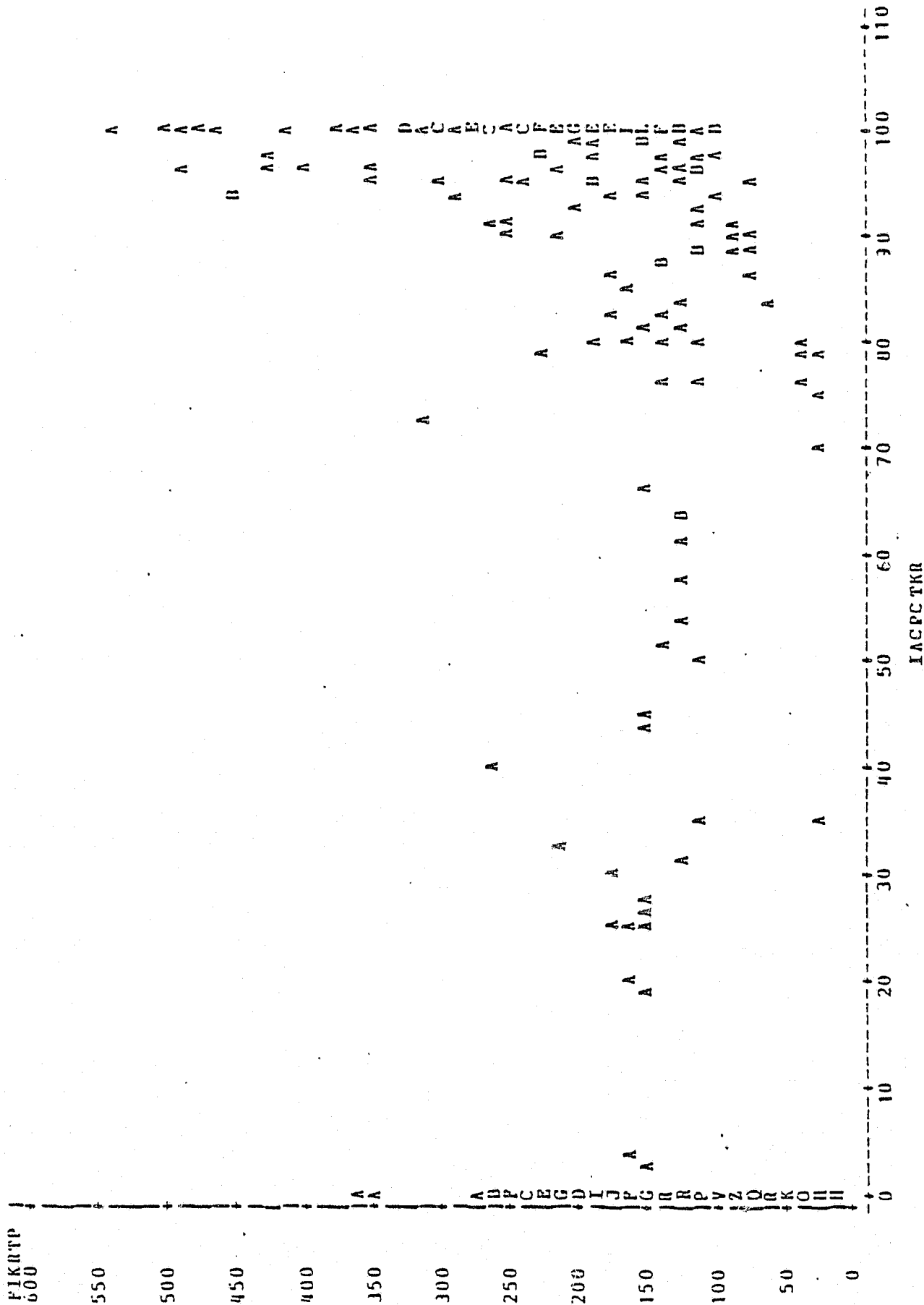
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SYSTEM  
 PLOT OF IACPCTCI\*STATE      LEGEND: A = 1 ODS, B = 2 ODS, ETC.



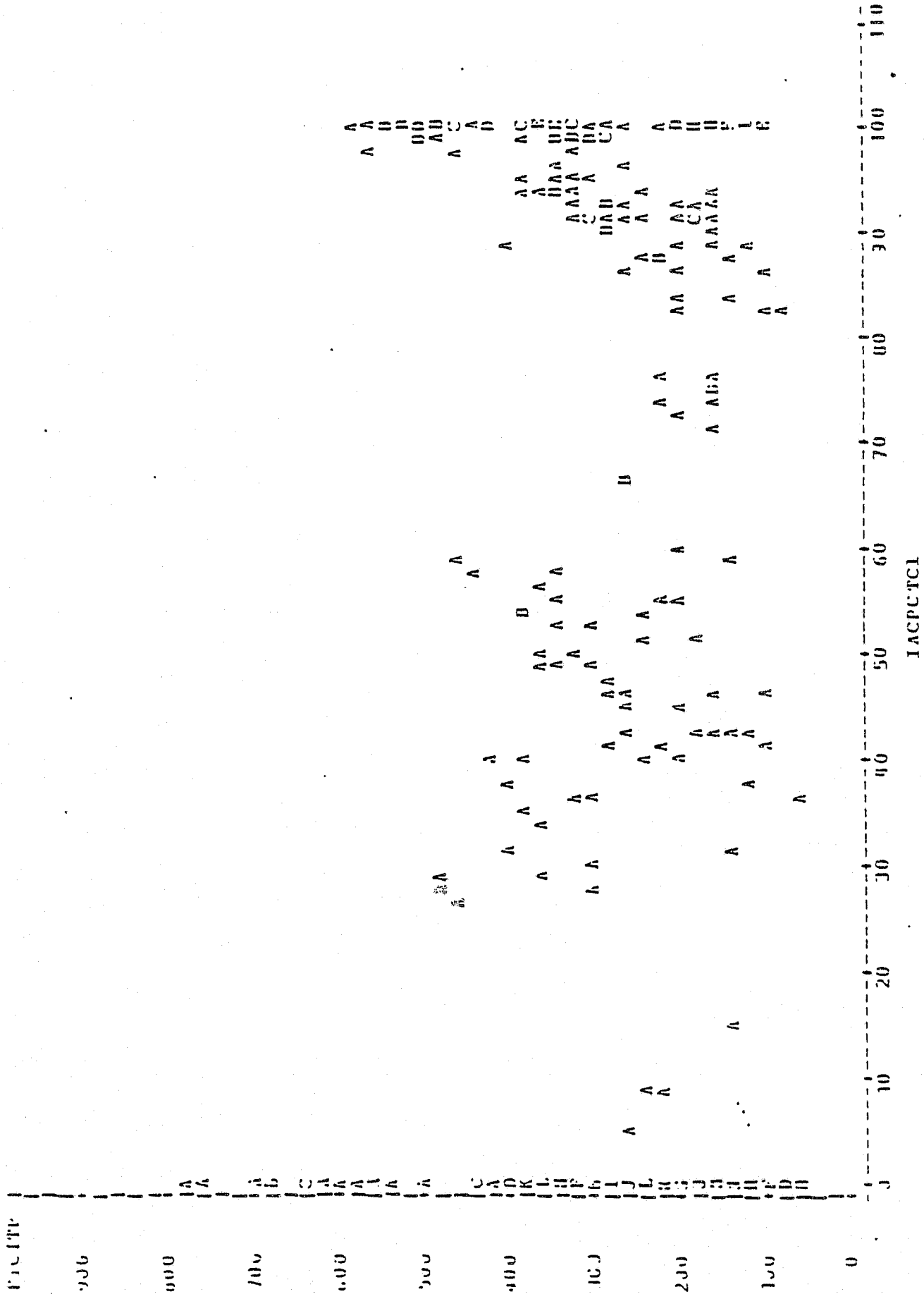
PLOT VB

CIVIL INTERMEDIATE COURT PERCENTAGE BY STATE  
 (1970-02; 36 states, D.C. excluded)

PLOT OF FIKRTP+IACPCTKR LEGEND: A = 1 OBS, B = 2 OBS, ETC.



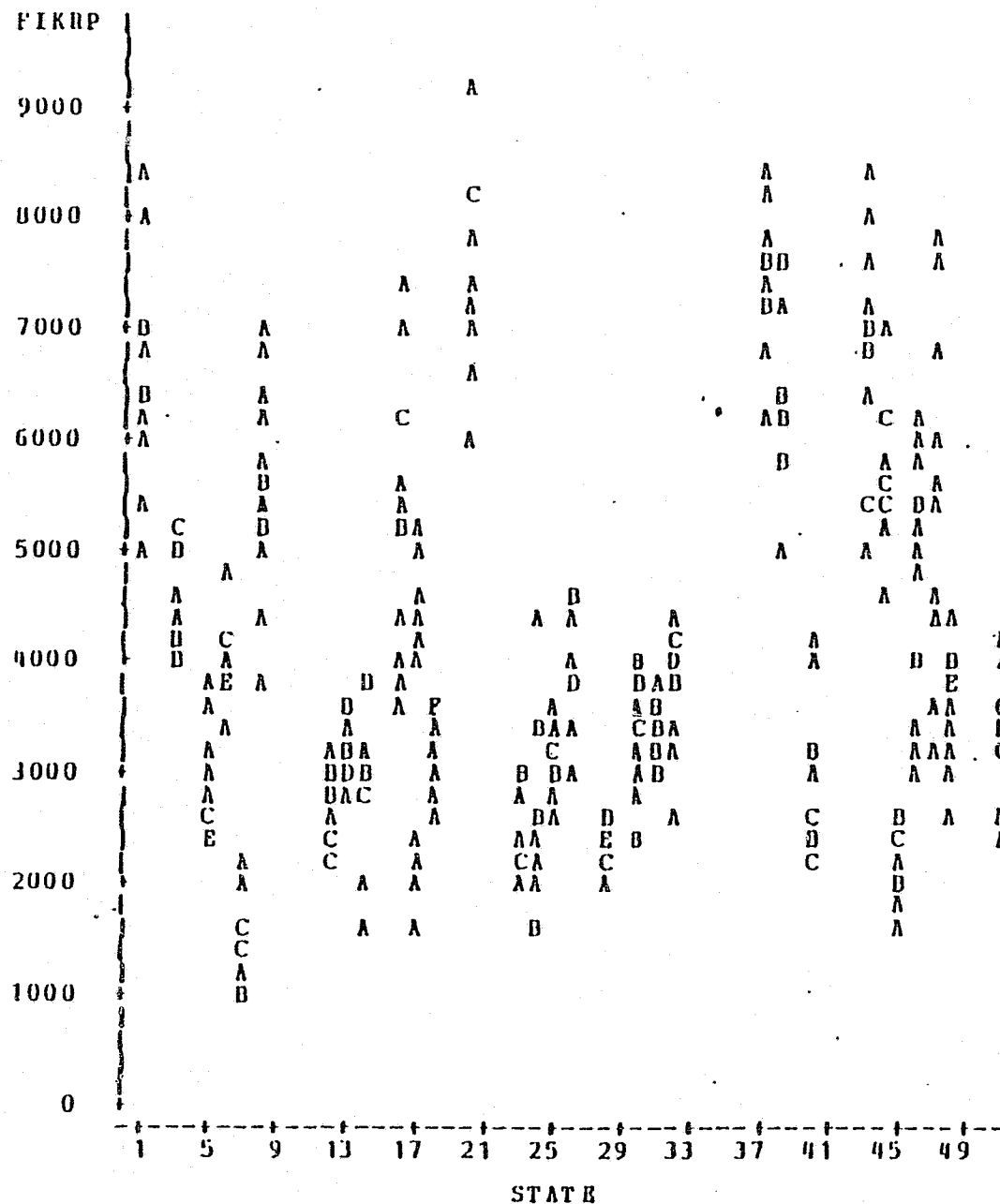
1 OBS HIDDEN PLOT VC PER CAPITA CRIMINAL APPEALS VS. INTERMEDIATE COURT PERCENTAGE (1970-02; 36 states, D.C. and Alaska excluded)



PLOT Vd PER CAPITA CIVIL APPEALS vs, INTERMEDIATE COURT PERCENTAGE  
(1970-82; 36 states, D.C. excluded)

# STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SYSTEM

PLOT OF FIKRP\*STATE LEGEND: A = 1 OBS, B = 2 OBS, ETC.



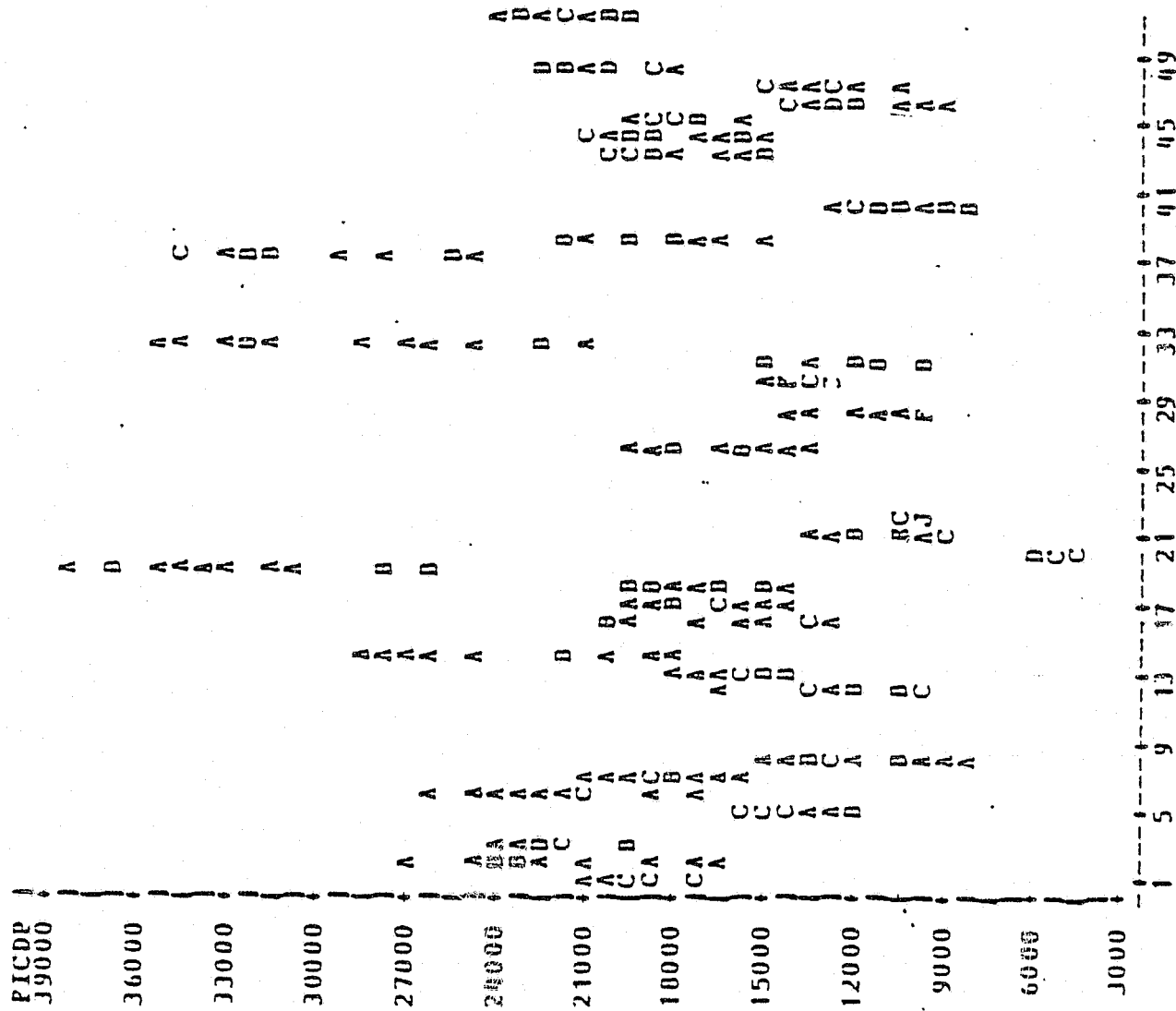
4 OBS HAD MISSING VALUES

PLOT Via

PER CAPITA CRIMINAL TRIAL FILINGS BY STATE  
(1970-82; 30 states, D.C. and Alaska excluded)

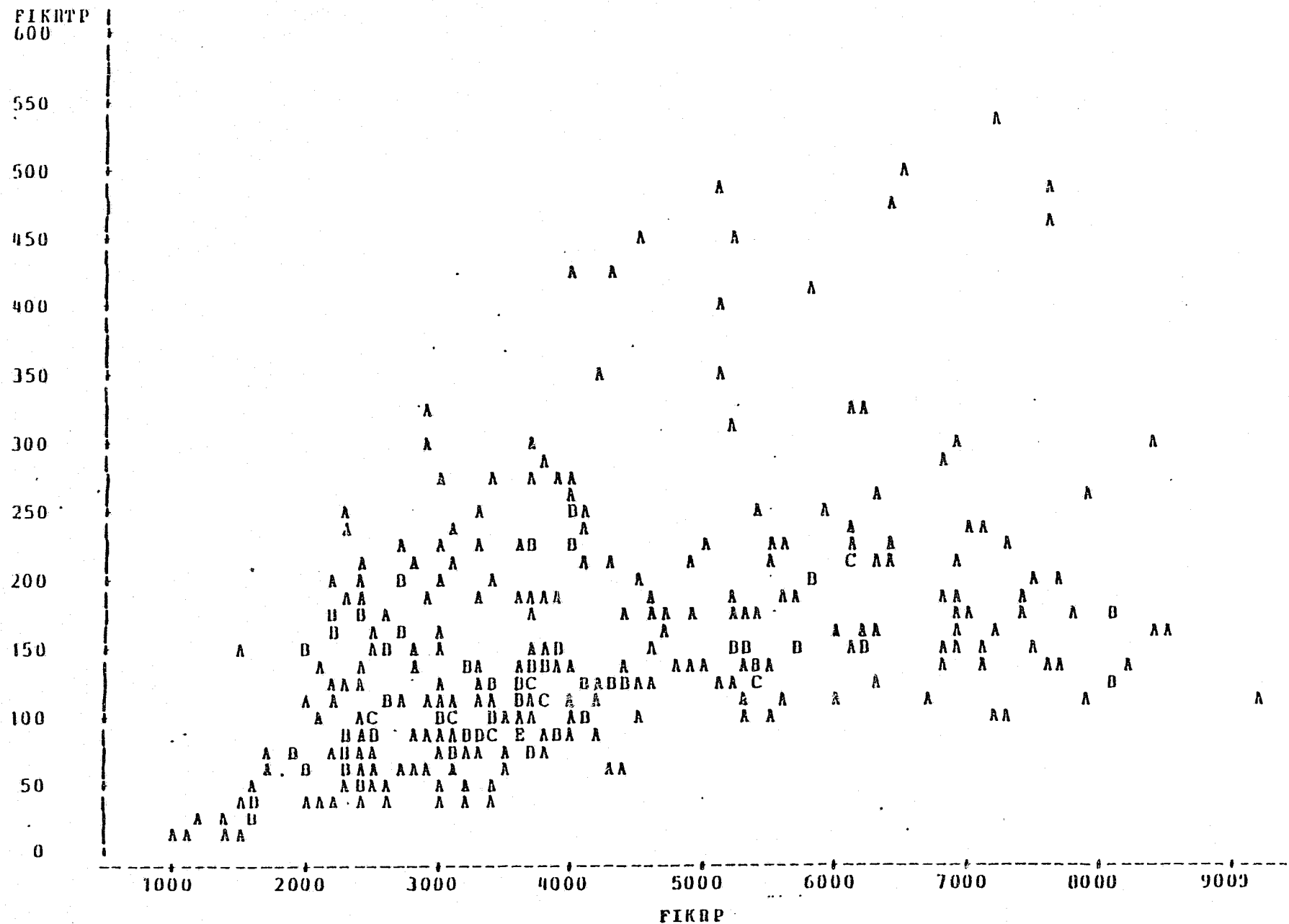
# STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SYSTEM

PLOT OF FICDP\*STATE      LEGEND: A = 1 OBS, D = 2 OBS, ETC.



OBS HAD MISSING VALUES      PLOT VIB      PER CAPITA CIVIL TRIAL FILINGS BY STATE  
(1970-82; 32 states, D.C. excluded)





04 OBS HAD MISSING VALUES

PLOT VIC

CRIMINAL APPEALS vs. CRIMINAL TRIAL COURT FILINGS  
 (1970-82; per capita variables; 30 states, D.C. and Alaska  
 excluded; trial court filings for the prior year)

ALITP

200

100

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

4000

8000

12000

16000

20000

24000

28000

32000

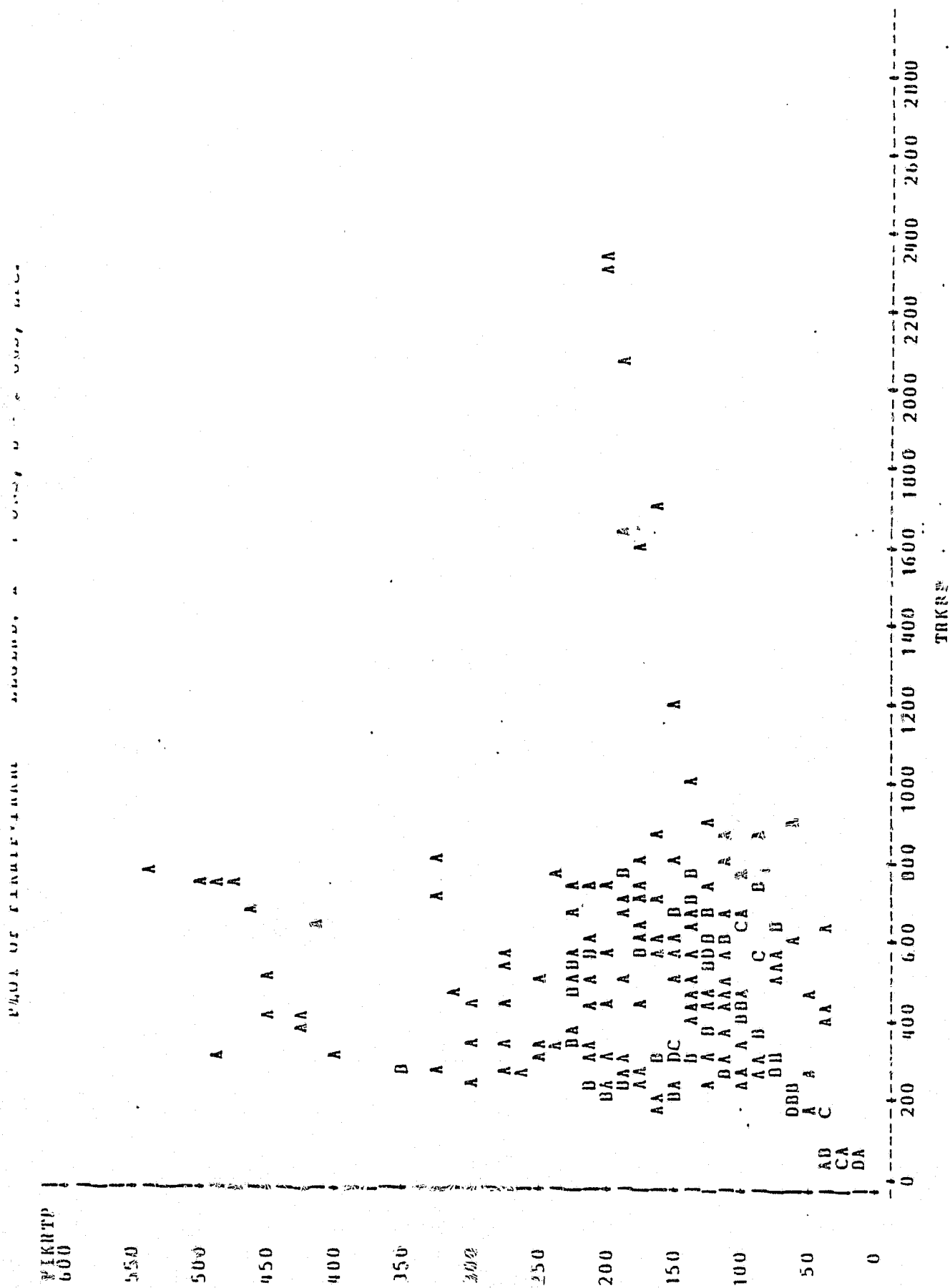
36000

FICDP1

PER CAPITA LOSSING VALUES

PLOT VI

CIVIL APPEALS vs. CIVIL TRIAL COURT FILINGS  
(1970-82; per capita variables; 32 states, D.C. excluded;  
trial court filings for the prior year)



212 DMS HAD HISSING VALVES

Plot view

CRIMINAL APPEALS vs. ~~THEIR~~<sup>THEIR</sup>  
(1970-82; per capita variables; 15 states, D.C. excluded)

PER CAPITA

900

800

700

600

500

400

300

200

100

0

0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000

TOTAL

PER CAPITA VALUES

PLOT VII

CIVIL APPEALS vs. TRIALS

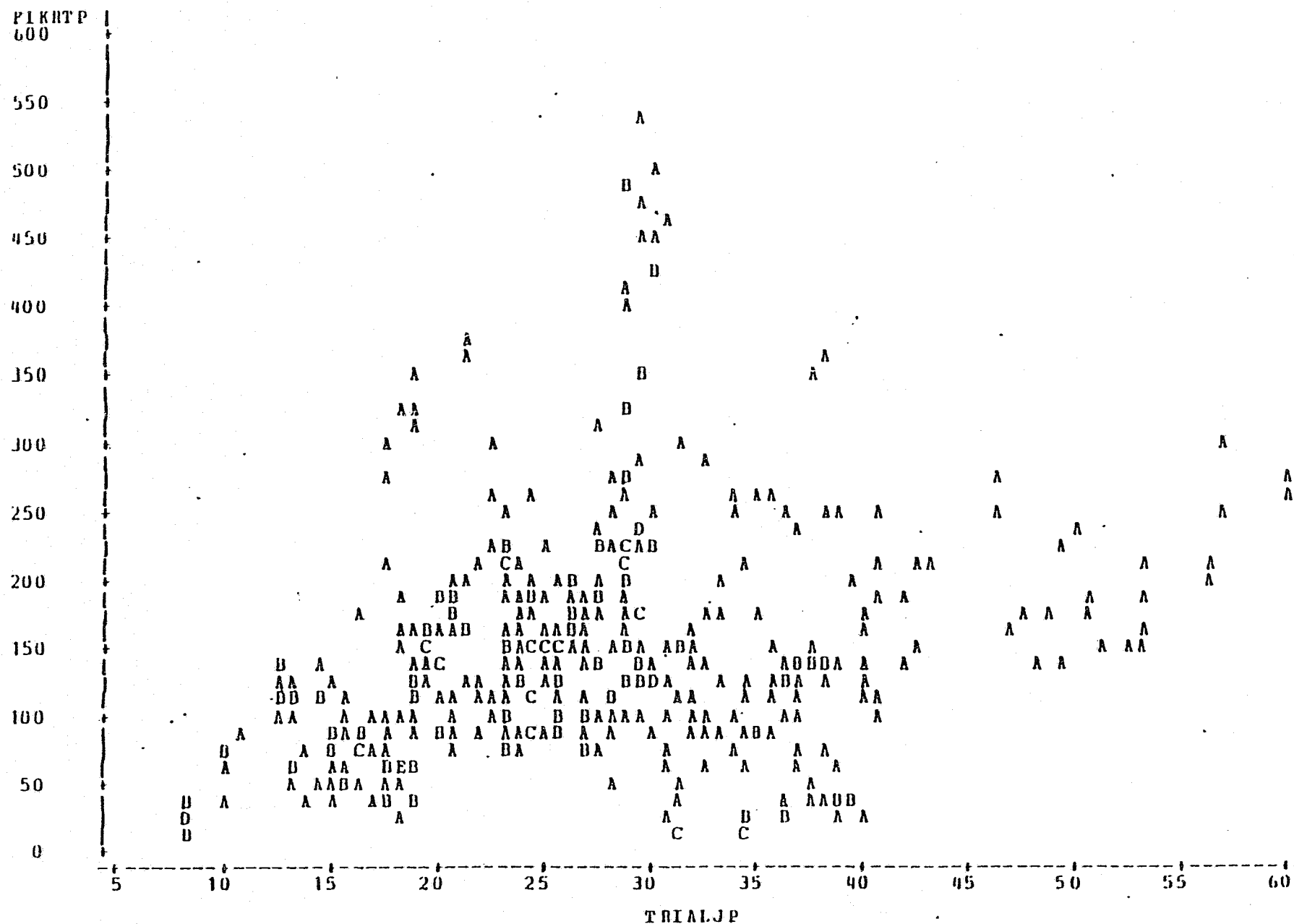
(1970-82; per capita variables; 17 states, D.C. and Alaska)

1970-82

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SYSTEM

PLOT OF PIK RTP\*TRIALJP

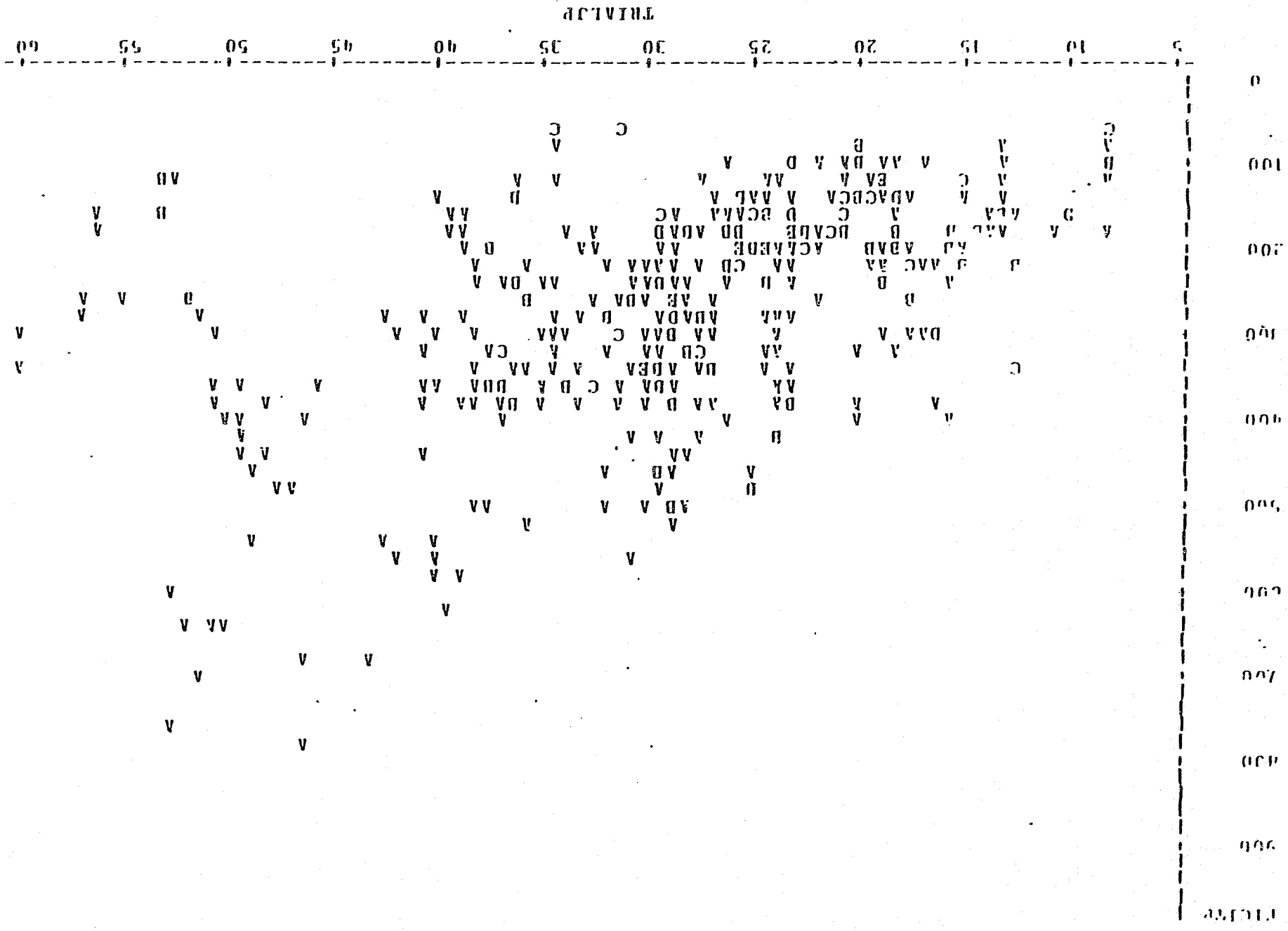
LEGEND: A = 1 OBS, D = 2 OBS, ETC.



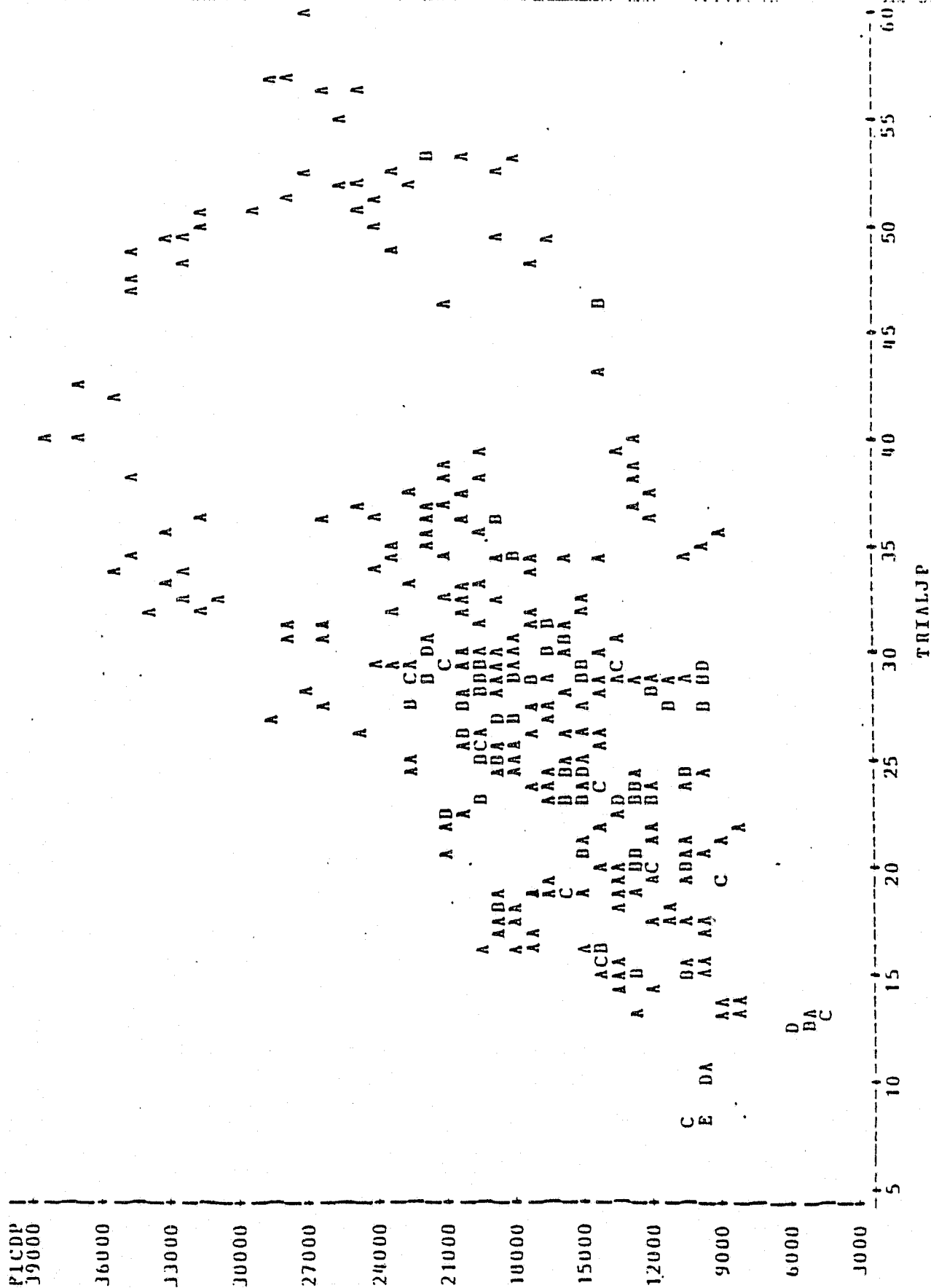
PLOT VIIa CRIMINAL APPEALS vs. TRIAL JUDGES  
(1970-82; per capita variables; 36 states, D.C. and Alaska  
excluded)

CIVIL APPEALS vs. TRIAL JUDGES  
 (1970-82; per capita variables; 36 states, D.C. excluded)

PLOT VIIIb



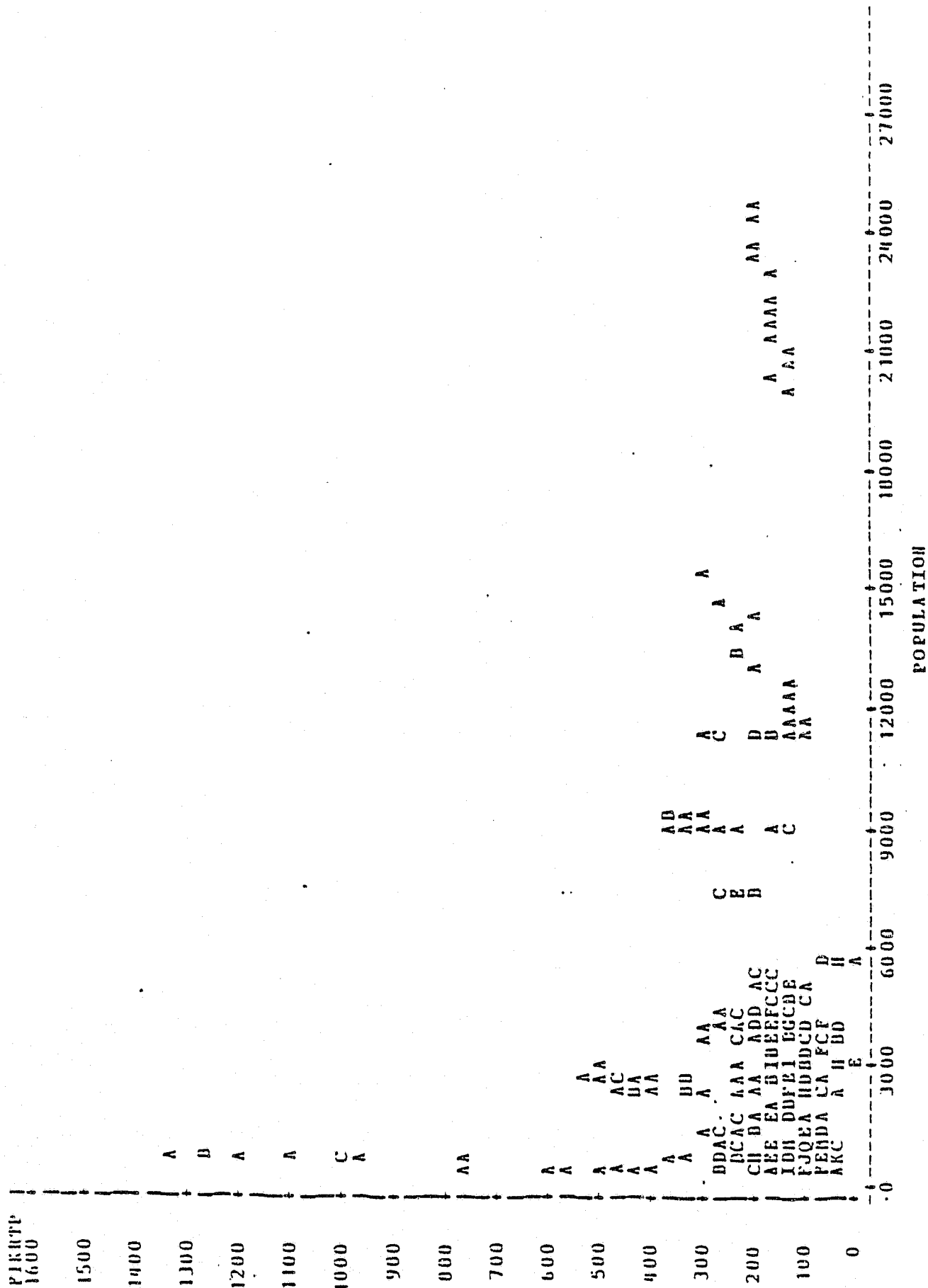
PLOT OF PICDP\*TRIALJJP LEGEND: A - 1 OBS, B - 2 OBS, ETC.



61 OBS HAD MISSING VALUES

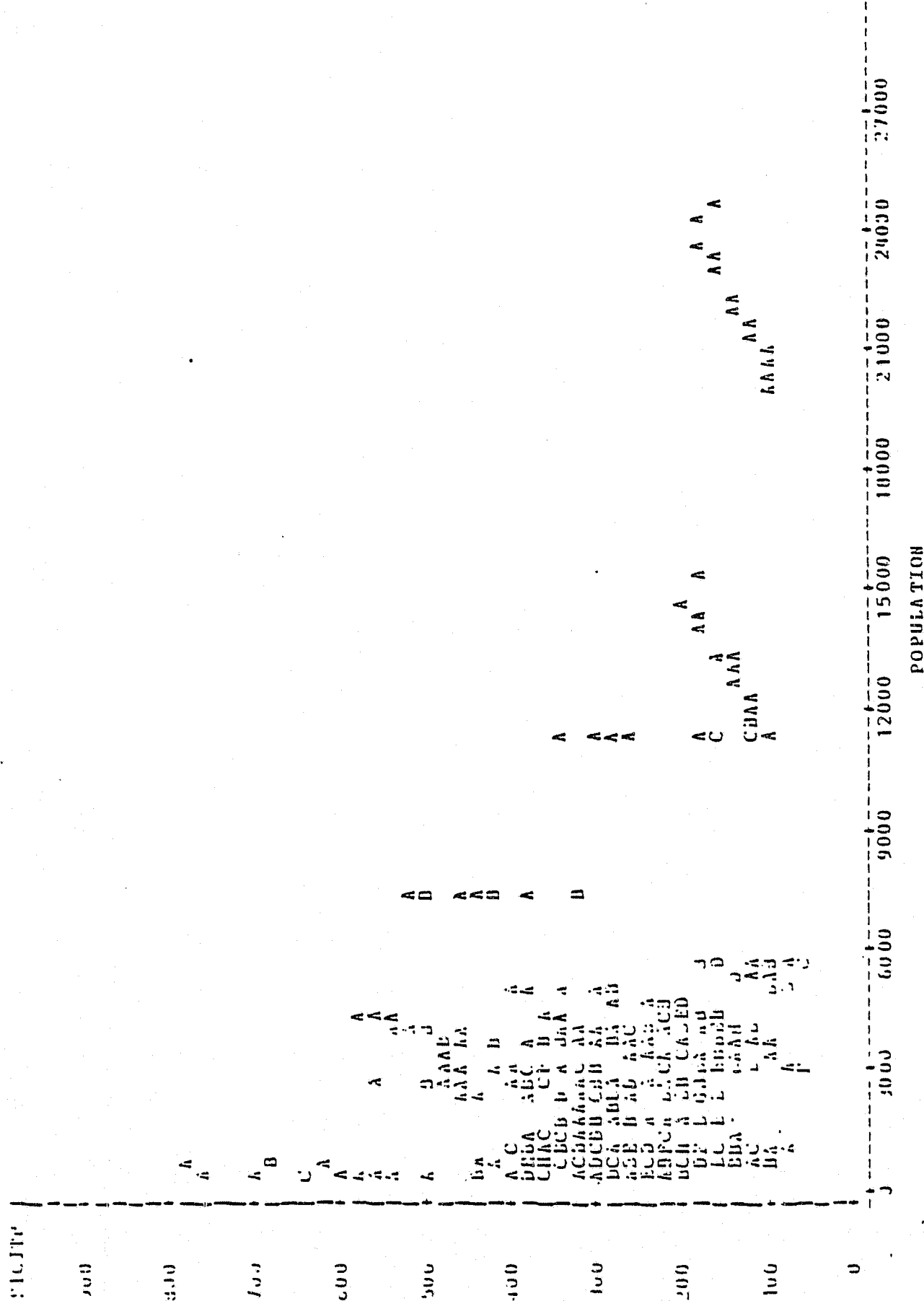
PLOT VIIc CIVIL TRIAL FILINGS vs. TRIAL JUDGES  
(1970-82; per capita variables; 33 states, D.C. excluded)

004  
1600



**PLOT VIII PER CAPITA CRIMINAL APPEALS vs. POPULATION (1970-82; 30 states)**





PLOT VIIIb PER CAPITA CIVIL APPEALS vs. POPULATION (1970-82; 37 states)

PLOT OF FIKTRP+RINCONP LEGEND: A = 1 OBS, B = 2 OBS, ETC.

FIKTRP  
000

550

500

450

400

350

300

250

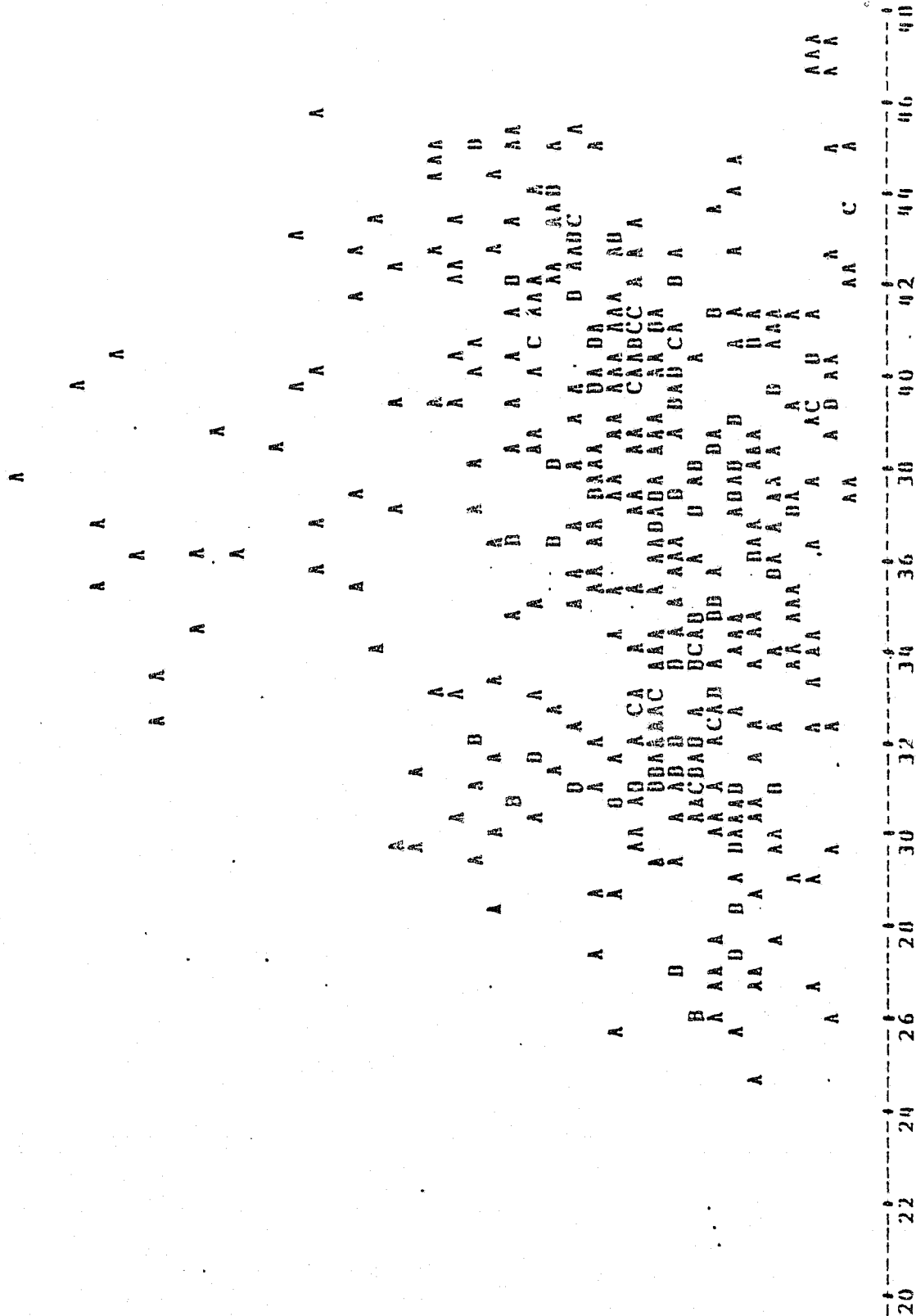
200

150

100

50

0

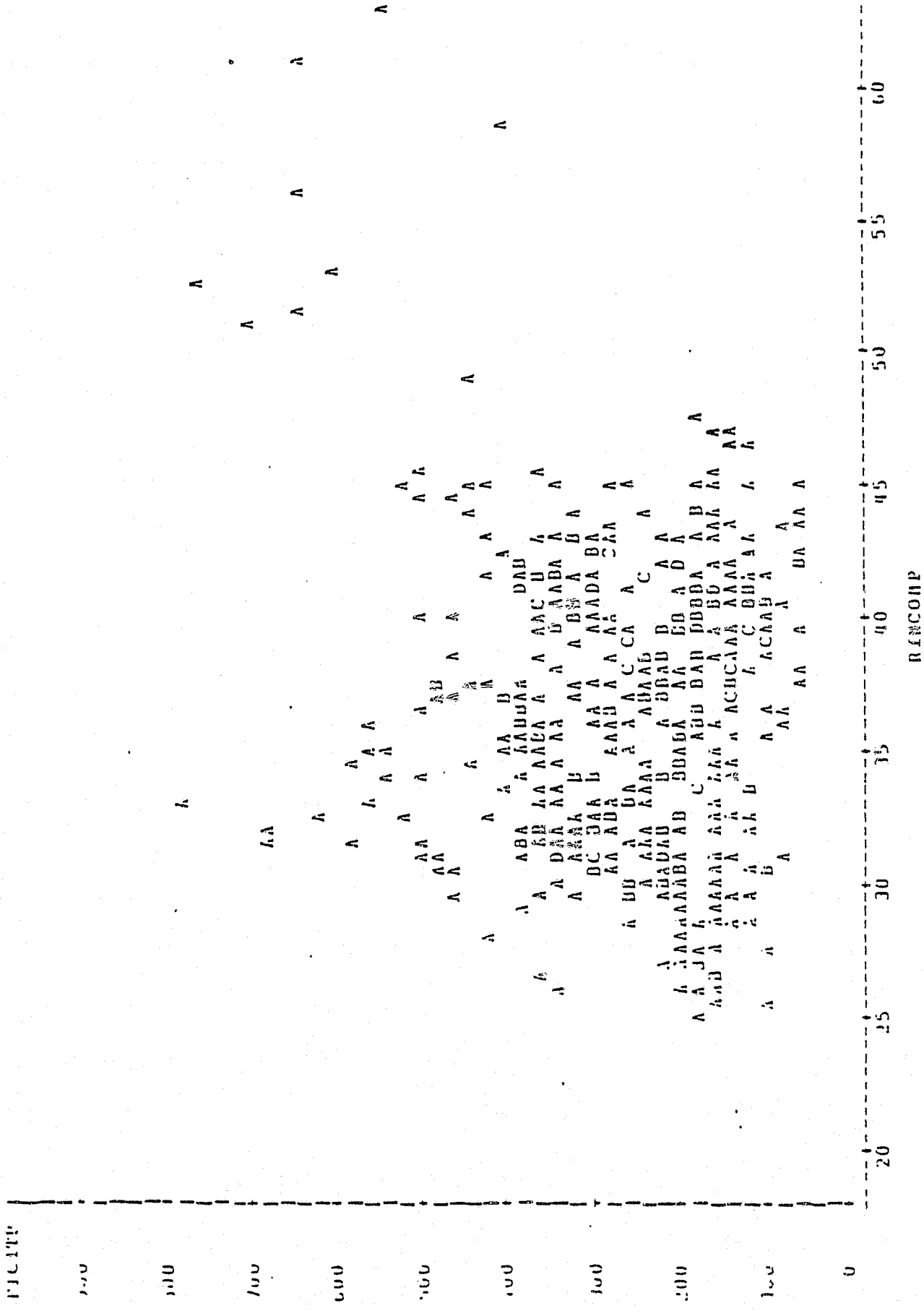


RINCON

PLOT VIIIc

CRIMINAL APPEALS vs. REAL PERSONAL INCOME

(1970-82; per capita variables; 36 states, D.C. and Alaska excluded)



PLOT VIIIID CIVIL APPEALS vs. REAL PERSONAL INCOME  
(1970-82; per capita variables; 36 states, D.C. excluded)

PERCENT

600

550

500

450

400

350

300

250

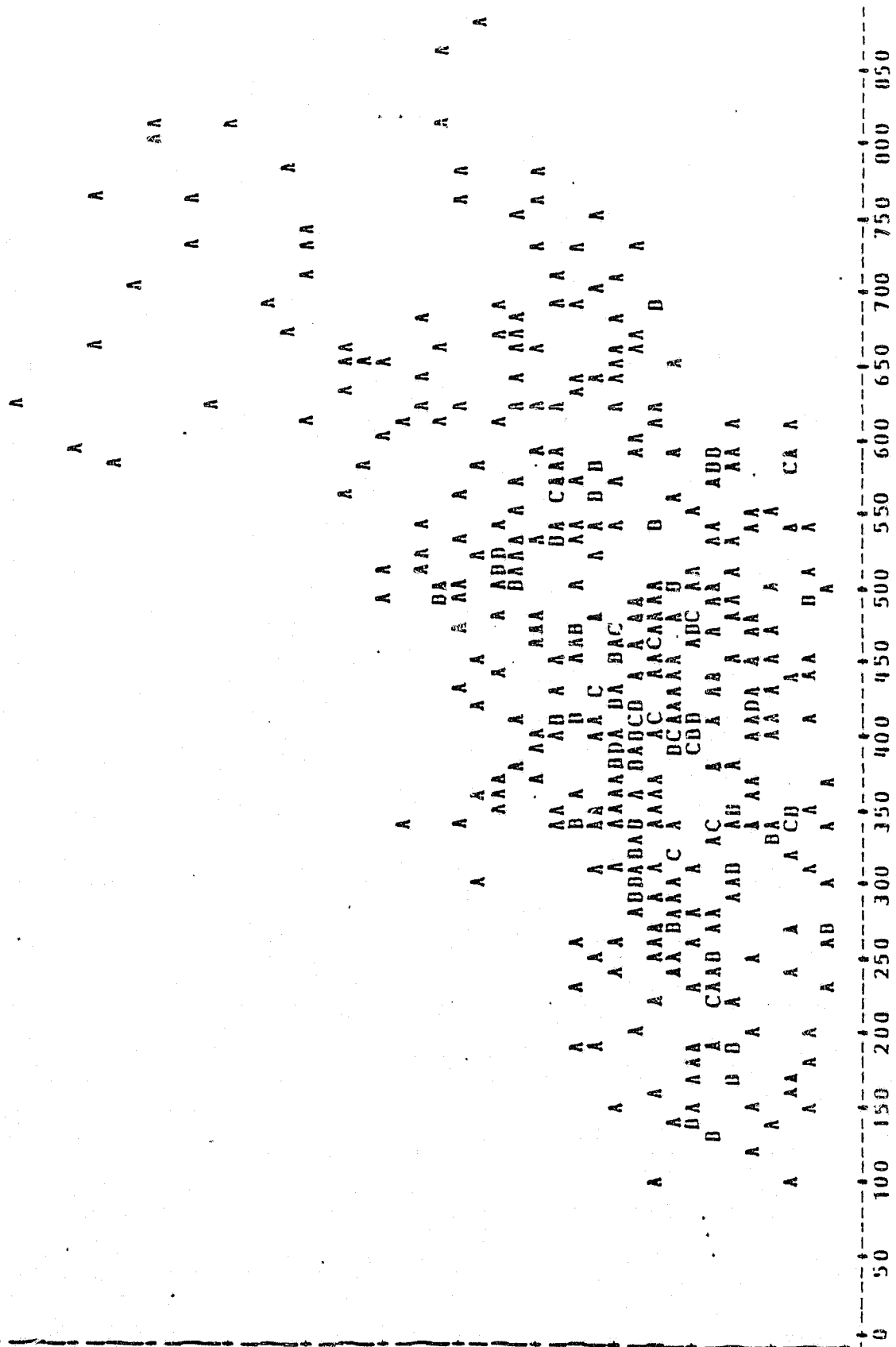
200

150

100

50

0

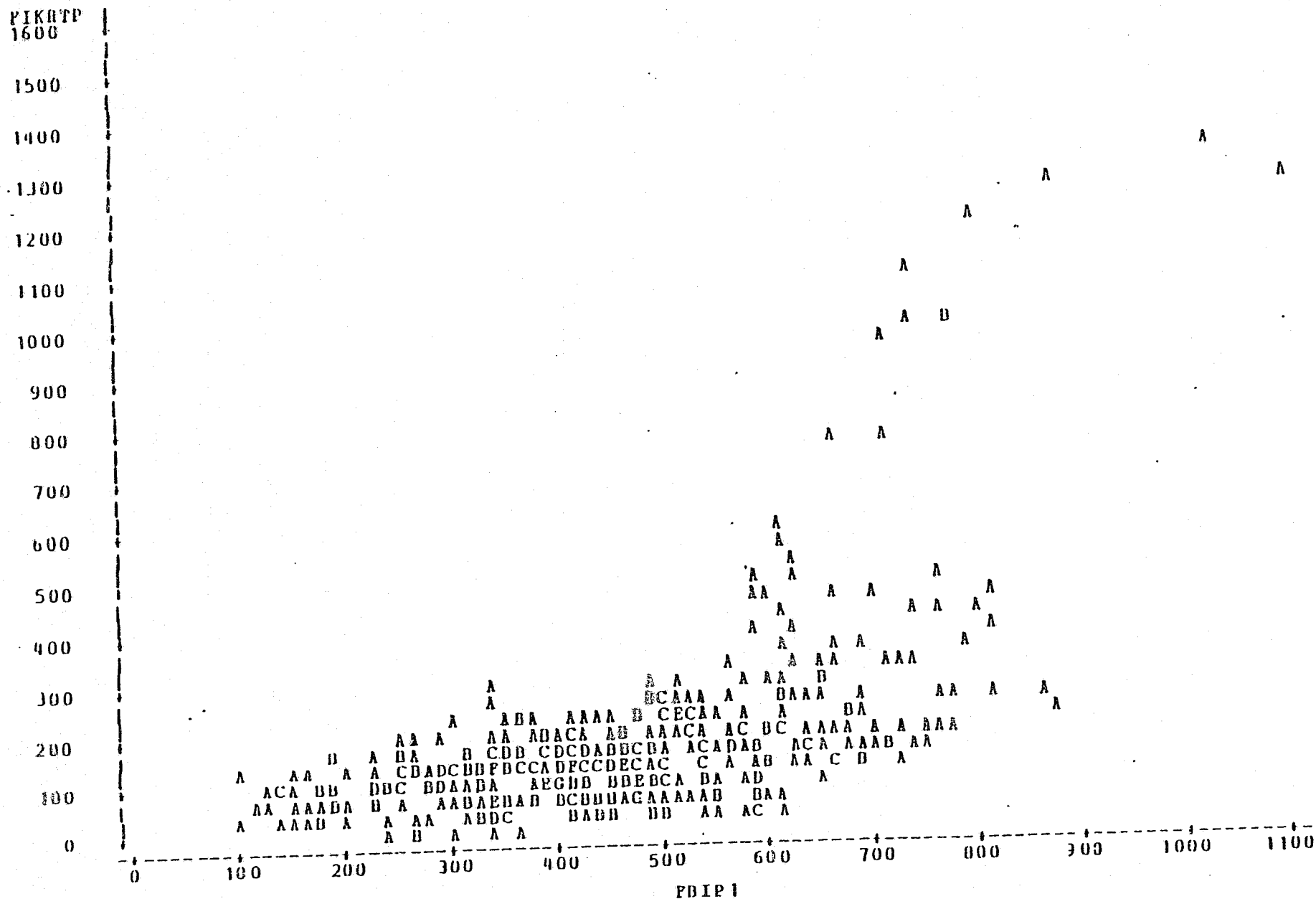


PLOT VIII CRIMINAL APPEALS vs. FBI CRIME INDEX I  
(1970-02; per capita variables; crime index is for the year  
prior to appeals; 36 states, D.C. and Alaska excluded)

FBIP

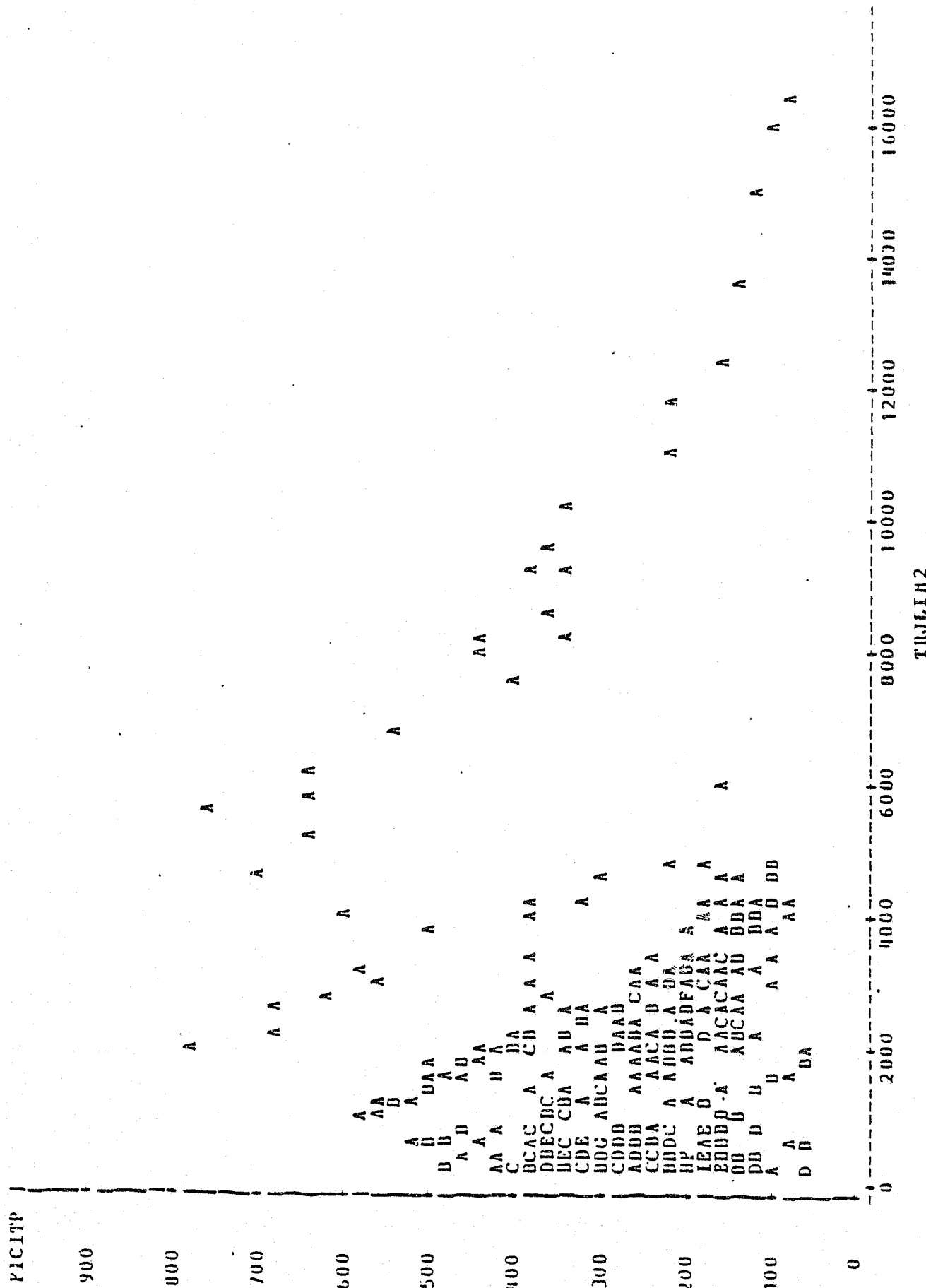
PLOT OF PIKRTF\*PBIP1

LEGEND: A = 1 OBS, B = 2 OBS, ETC.



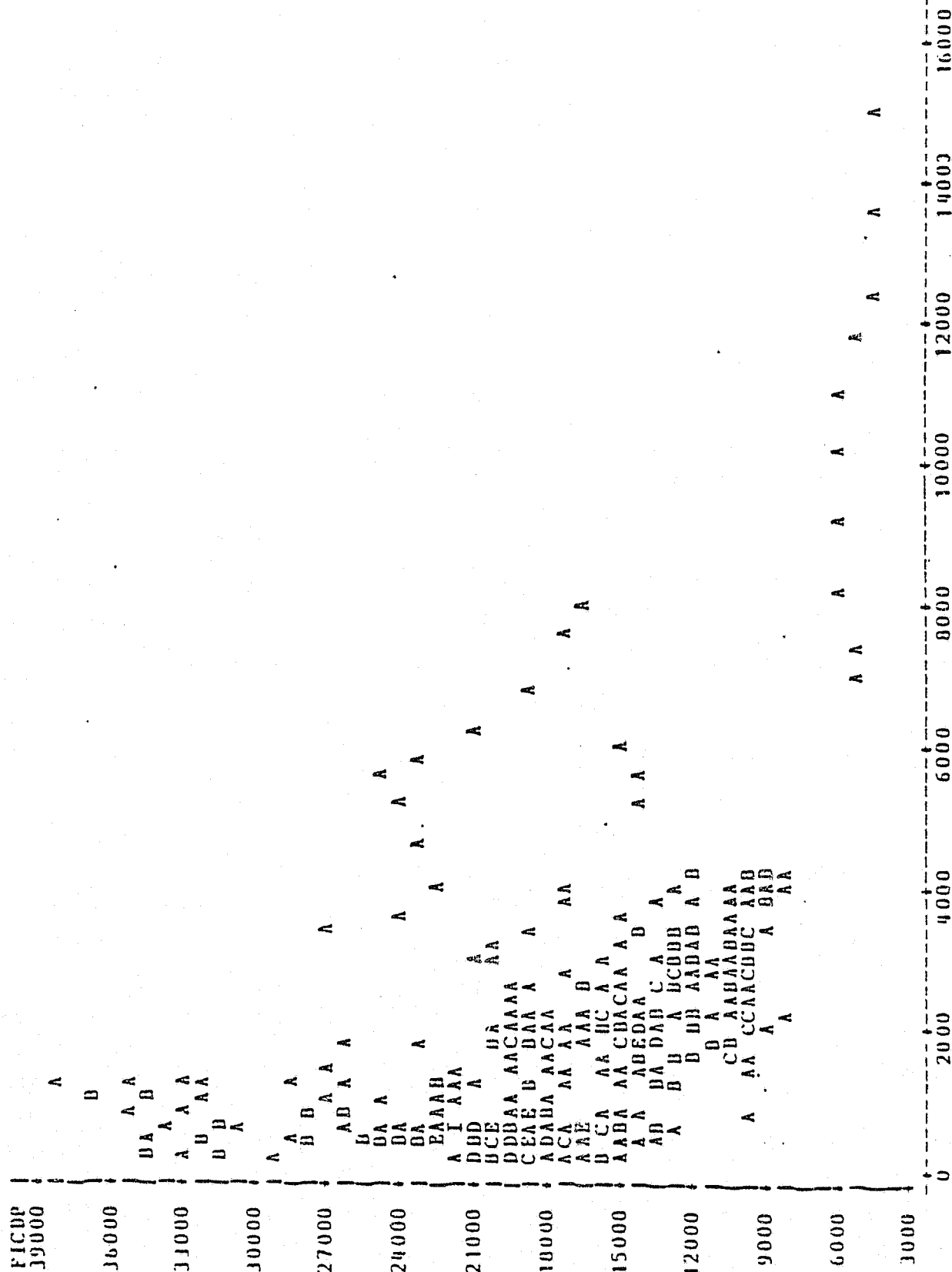
PLOT VIIIIF CRIMINAL APPEALS vs. FBI CRIME INDEX II  
(1970-82; per capita variables; crime index is for the year  
prior to appeals; 30 states)

PLOT OF FICITP\*TRJLIN2      LEGEND: A = 1 OUS, B = 2 OUS, ETC.



PLOT IXa      CIVIL APPEALS vs. DOLLAR JURISDICTIONAL LIMIT  
(1970-82; per capita civil appeals; jurisdictional limit is  
two years prior to appeals; 36 states, D.C. excluded)

PLOT OF PICDP\*TRJLIMAJ      LEGEND: A = 1 ODS, D = 2. ODS, ETC.



61 ODS HAD MISSING VALUES      PLOT IXb      TRJLIMAJ      CIVIL TRIAL FILINGS vs. DOLLAR JURISDICTION LIMIT  
(1970-82; per capita trial filings; 32 states, D.C.  
excluded)

## APPENDIX E CRIMINAL CORRELATION MATRIX

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1 FIKID	--																					
2 HUCOMP	.13	--																				
3 FIKID	.54	.65	--																			
4 HUCOMP	.24	.11	.06	--																		
5 FIKID	.40	.13	.34	.01	--																	
6 HUCOMP	.44	.27	.07	.13	.10	--																
7 FIKID	.49	.03	.20	.20	.23	.40	--															
8 HUCOMP	.11	.27	.23	.03	.11	.27	.04	--														
9 F	.22	.20	.36	.00	.06	.20*	.10*	.04	--													
10 F	.24	.00	.12	.02	.06	.23	.02	.16	.39	--												
11 G	.05	.04	.17	.04	.05	.16	.03	.05	.16	.06	--											
12 I	.10	.07	.24	.00	.11	.30	.07	.04	.29	.43	.10	--										
13 K	.01	.07	.14	.00	.11	.04	.05	.17	.13	.10	.32	.16	--									
14 H	.04	.20	.17	.13	.02	.10*	.17	.34	.09	.07	.03	.07	.02	--								
15 H	.06	.02	.05	.20	.19	.12	.01	.26	.03	.07	.00	.00	.05	.62	--							
16 P	.07	.10	.01	.07	.00	.15	.05	.04	.00	.04	.20	.11	.03	.03	.01	--						
17 Q	.03	.00	.16	.19	.16	.06	.07	.02	.37	.07	.01	.08	.14	.10	.08	.05	--					
18 C	.20	.22	.15	.29	.17	.16	.12	.00	.01	.14	.09	.09	.02	.29	.10	.04	.05	--				
19 B	.32	.16	.03	.10	.05	.03	.02	.06	.02	.22	.01	.23	.02	.14	.14	.07	.07	.20	--			
20 J	.01	.03	.02	.09	.09	.00	.00	.09	.03	.01	.02	.02	.00	.07	.07	.05	.06	.04	.00	--		
21 I	.16	.05	.25	.11	.00	.03	.21	.16	.05	.15	.10	.00	.02	.11	.25	.05	.01	.10	.02	.03	--	
22 O	.15	.15	.35	.05	.04	.31	.15	.10*	.29	.00	.02	.02	.07	.09	.07	.06	.20	.07	.03	.06	.04	--
23 PK	.30	.04	.06	.02	.19	.02	.02	.01	.00	.14	.10	.07	.12	.01	.22	.22	.05	.16	.11	.07	.14	.22

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22



DOC #75940

APPENDIX C CIVIL CORRELATION MATRIX

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1 FICITP	--																	
2 RINCMP	.00	--																
3 FICDP1	.44	-.00	--															
4 FIC1P1	.19	.11*	.06	--														
5 TRJLIM2	-.06	.03	-.50	-.59	--													
6 IACPCTC1	.04	.00	.32	.32	-.29	--												
7 TRIALJP	.40	.24	.64	.60	-.24	.00	--											
8 BKLOGC1	-.01	-.24	-.02	.13	.03	-.10	.10	--										
9 INIDIF2	.11	.11	.10	.06	-.15	.16	-.04	-.06	--									
10 DC1	-.45	-.01	-.12	-.12	.06	.21	-.34	-.11	.00	--								
11 EE	.31	-.11	.00	-.19	.11	-.08	-.06	-.16	-.01	-.21	--							
12 FF	.34	.01	.15	-.10	-.16	.12	.12	-.10	.05	.06	.42	--						
13 GG1	-.10*	.03	-.00	-.03	.06	-.05	.07	.07	-.10	.11	-.10	-.10	--					
14 KK1	.03	.13	.10	.11*	-.05	.04	.09	-.05	.00	.04	-.05	-.03	.14	--				
15 PP1	.00	-.09	.09	.02	.14	.07	-.01	-.00	-.13	.23	.03	.10	.16	-.14	--			
16 MM	-.02	-.09	-.07	-.03	.13	-.23	-.01	-.06	.06	.21	-.09	-.00	.12	-.07	.01	--		
17 II	.29	-.03	.11	-.05	.11	.22	-.04	-.10	.03	.13	.39	.37	-.13	.01	.16	.15	--	
18 QQ	.12	.17	.00	.00	.09	.03	.01	.11	.01	.15	.15	.17	.06	.21	.04	-.03	.16	--
19 PHSCD	-.16	-.14	-.19	-.30	.13	-.01	-.13	-.10	-.21	.14	-.11	.01	.12	.02	.05	.11	.05	-.05
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

With few exceptions, the .05 significance level is reached at .11 correlation and the .0001 significance level at .20 correlation. The exceptions are marked with an asterisk.