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Methodology

Court Statistics Project: Goals and Organization

The Court Statistics Project of the National Center for State Courts compiles and reports comparable court caseload data from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Project publications and technical assistance encourage greater uniformity in how individual state courts and state court administrative offices collect and publish caseload information. Progress toward these goals should result in more meaningful and useful caseload information for judges, court managers, and court administrators.

The *State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report* series is a cooperative effort of the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) and the National Center for State Courts (NCSC). Responsibility for project management and staffing is assumed by the NCSC's Court Statistics Project. COSCA, through its Court Statistics Committee, provides policy guidance and review. The Court Statistics Committee includes members of COSCA and representatives of state court administrative offices, the National Conference of Appellate Court Clerks, the National Association for Court Management, and the academic community. Preparation of the 2007 caseload report was funded by an ongoing grant from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (2007-BJ-CX-K016) to the NCSC.

In addition to preparing publications, the Court Statistics Project responds to thousands of requests for information and assistance each year. These requests come from a variety of sources, including state court administrative offices, local courts, individual judges, federal and state agencies, legislators, the media, academic researchers, students, and NCSC staff.

Evolution of the Court Statistics Project

During the Court Statistics Project's original data compilation efforts, the *State of the Art* and *State Court Caseload Statistics: 1975 Annual Report*, classification problems arose from the multitude of categories and terms used by the states to report their caseloads. This suggested the need for a model annual report and a statistical dictionary of terms for court usage.

The *State Court Model Statistical Dictionary* provided the first set of common terminology, definitions, and usage for reporting appellate and trial court caseloads. Terms for reporting data on case disposition methods were provided in the *Dictionary* and in other project publications. The classification scheme and associated definitions served as a model framework for developing comparable and useful data. A second edition of the *State Court Model Statistical Dictionary* was published in 1989, consolidating and revising the original 1980 version and the 1984 *Supplement*.

Once a set of recommended terms was adopted, the project's focus shifted to assessing the comparability of caseload data reported by the courts to those terms. It became particularly important to detail the subject matter jurisdiction and methods of counting cases in each state court. Problems related to categorizing and counting cases in the trial and appellate courts were resolved through the development of the *1984 State Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting* and the *1984 State Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide for Statistical Reporting*. The introduction to the 1981 report detailed the impact of the *Trial Court Jurisdiction Guide* on the Court Statistics Project data collection and the introduction to the 1984 report described the effect of the *Appellate Court Jurisdiction Guide*.

The *State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting (Guide)*, originally published in 2004, represents the Court Statistics Project's new data reporting format. Building upon the *State Court Model Statistical Dictionary*, the *Guide* includes expanded case type classification matrices, definitions for case types that were not included in the original *Dictionary*, and more detailed manner of disposition categories. The *Guide* serves as the model reporting framework for developing comparable and useful data.

The *State Court Organization* series serves as a valuable complement to the annual report series. *State Court Organization 2004* is a reference book that describes in great depth the structure, organization, and management of the state trial and appellate courts.

Sources of Data

Information for the national caseload databases comes from published and unpublished sources supplied by state court administrators and appellate court clerks. Published data typically come from official state court annual reports, which vary widely in form and detail. Although constituting the most reliable and valid data available at the state level, they arrive from statistical data filed monthly, quarterly, or annually by numerous local jurisdictions and, in most states, several trial and appellate court systems. Moreover, these caseload statistics are primarily collected to assist states in managing their own systems and are not prepared specifically for inclusion in the COSCA/NCSC caseload statistics report series.

Some states either do not publish an annual report or publish only limited caseload statistics for either trial or appellate courts. The Court Statistics Project receives unpublished data from those states in a wide range of forms, including internal management memos, computer-generated output, and the project's statistical and jurisdictional profiles, which are updated by state court administrative office staff.

Extensive telephone contact and follow-up correspondence are used to collect missing data, confirm the accuracy of available data, and determine the legal jurisdiction of each court. Information is also collected concerning the number of judges per court or court system (from annual reports, offices of state court administrators, and appellate court clerks); the state population (based on Bureau of the Census revised estimates); and special characteristics regarding subject matter jurisdiction and court structure. Appendix 2 lists the source of each state's 2006 caseload statistics.

Data Collection Procedures

The following outline summarizes the major tasks involved in compiling the 2006 caseload data reported in this volume:

A. The 2006 state reports were evaluated to note changes in the categories and terminology used for data reporting, changes in the range of available data, and changes in the state's court organization or jurisdiction. This entailed a direct comparison of the 2006 material with the contents of individual states' 2005 annual reports. Project staff used a copy of each state's 2005 trial and appellate court statistical spreadsheets, trial and appellate court jurisdiction guides, and the state court structure chart as worksheets for gathering the 2006 data. Use of the previous year's spreadsheets provides the data collector with a reference point to identify and replicate the logic used in the data collection and ensures consistency over time in the report series. The caseload data were entered onto the 2006 spreadsheets. Caseload terminology is defined by the *State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting*.

2006 marked the fourth year of use for the trial court "Caseload Summary" matrices of the *State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting*. The implementation of the *Guide* matrices necessitated a review of all the trial court data elements reported by each state to ensure that the 2006 data remained consistent with the *Guide's* recommended case type definitions and classifications. Trial court trend data was also reviewed and updated, when needed, to ensure consistency both with the *Guide* recommendations and over time.

B. Caseload numbers were screened for significant changes from the previous year. A record that documents and, where possible, explains such changes is maintained. This process serves as another reliability check by identifying statutory, organizational, or procedural changes that potentially had an effect on the size of the reported court caseload.

C. The data were then transferred from the handwritten copy to computer databases that are created as Excel spreadsheets. Mathematical formulas are embedded in each spreadsheet to compute the caseload totals. Linked

spreadsheets contain the information on the number of judges, court jurisdiction, and state population needed to generate caseload tables for the 2006 report.

D. After the data were entered and checked for entry errors and internal consistency, spreadsheets were generated for the appellate and trial courts using Excel software. The spreadsheet relates the total for each model reporting category to the category or categories the state used to report its caseload numbers.

E. Trial and appellate court spreadsheets for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico are sent directly to the states' administrative offices of the courts and/or the appellate court clerks' offices for verification. This step in the data collection process (which began with the 1989 report) provides further assurance of data accuracy and often yields the bonus of additional caseload data or improved information on the content and accuracy of the data. If the states' administrative office of the courts and/or the appellate court clerks' office did not verify the spreadsheets, then the data obtained from the 2006 state reports are considered to be complete and the way in which the CSP staff has matched the case types listed in the state's report to the *Guide's* case types are considered to be accurate.

F. The final databases are stored in SPSS and Excel at the NCSC. The annual CSP databases are also archived with the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan.

Ongoing Data Collection

Four basic types of data elements are collected by the Court Statistics Project: (1) trial court caseload statistics, (2) trial court jurisdictional/organizational information, (3) appellate court caseload statistics, and (4) appellate court jurisdictional/organizational information.

For trial courts, emphasis is placed on reporting the total number of civil, domestic relations, criminal, juvenile, and traffic/other violations cases according to the model reporting format. Each of these major case categories can be reduced to more specific case sub-categories and/or case types. For example, civil consists of the sub-categories of tort, contract, real property, probate/estate, civil appeals, and miscellaneous civil as well as the case types of small claims, mental health, and "other" civil. The sub-categories, however, can be further refined into specific case types; for example, the tort sub-category can be divided into automobile tort, intentional tort, medical and legal malpractice, premises liability, product liability, and slander/libel/defamation cases.

The *State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting* recommends that trial court caseload statistics be collected for "pending", "incoming", and "outgoing" cases. Pending caseloads are the sum of active and inactive pending cases at the beginning and end of the reporting period. Incoming caseloads are the sum of those cases that are *newly filed, reopened, and reactivated*. Outgoing caseloads are the sum of *entries of judgment, reopened dispositions, and cases that were placed on inactive status*. With the implementation of the *Guide's* trial court "Caseload Summary" matrix, project staff requested that each state report caseloads in each of these ten categories. All case counts that are received are entered into the database for each case type.

The trial court jurisdictional profile collects an assortment of information relevant to the organization and jurisdiction of each trial court system. Before the use of Excel spreadsheets for reporting statistical data, the main purpose of the profile was to translate the terminology used by the states when reporting statistical information into generic terms recommended by the *State Court Model Statistical Dictionary, 1989*. The jurisdictional profile currently collects information on number of courts, number of judges, methods of counting cases, availability of jury trials, and dollar amount jurisdiction of the court.

There are also statistical spreadsheets and jurisdiction guides for each state appellate court. Two major case types are used on the statistical spreadsheet: mandatory cases that the court must hear on the merits as appeals of right and discretionary petition cases that the court decides whether to accept and then reach a decision on the merits.

The statistical spreadsheet also contains the number of petitions granted if it can be determined. Mandatory and discretionary petitions are further differentiated by whether the case is a review of a final trial court judgment or some other matter, such as a request for interlocutory or post-conviction relief. When possible, the statistics are classified according to subject matter, chiefly civil, criminal, juvenile, disciplinary, or administrative agency.

The appellate court jurisdiction guide contains information about each court, including number of court locations, number of justices/judges, number of legal support personnel, point at which appeals are counted as cases, procedures used to review discretionary petitions, and use of panels.

Supplementary Data Collection

The Court Statistics Project supplements its ongoing, general data collection efforts by collecting manner of disposition data from the state courts. All of the states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were contacted and asked to supply manner of disposition data to the project. Disposition statistics from these courts present a picture of the way cases are disposed in state trial courts nationally. They are useful in comparing court backlogs, case management systems, and the impact of specialized programs such as arbitration and mediation.

Several obstacles hinder the achievement of comprehensive national statistics on manner of disposition for court cases. First, some states do not collect any disposition data. Second, other states define disposition categories differently, so information may not be comparable. For example, many states have a different definition of what a bench trial is and what is considered a hearing before a judge. States with a very high bench trial rate are using a more liberal definition of what constitutes a bench trial. Third, the mix of cases included in disposition totals may vary. For example, some states report contested and uncontested divorce cases together, while others do not. Also, differences in subject matter jurisdiction, court structure, and units for counting cases will affect the use of manner of disposition statistics.

Completeness

States vary in their ability to report comprehensive and complete manner of disposition data. For example, in criminal cases, Arizona and Maryland reported only trial dispositions while Louisiana provided the number of criminal cases disposed by jury trials only.

Comparability

Comparability is possible when states count trials similarly, use similar methods for counting cases, and report information for a similar range of case types. The point at which a state counts a jury trial varies widely. The table below shows the relative use of alternative trial definitions.

The definitional differences for trials explain some of the variation in trial rates. Generally, most states providing data define a trial in a way that inflates the number of cases disposed at trial.

Definitions	Number of states which use definition for criminal	Number of states which use definition for civil
A) A jury trial is counted when a jury is selected, impaneled, or sworn. A nonjury trial is counted when evidence is first introduced or first witness is sworn.	36	35
B) A jury trial is counted at introduction or swearing of first witness. A nonjury trial is counted when evidence is first introduced or swearing of first witness.	2	2
C) A jury trial is counted at verdict or decision. A nonjury trial is counted at the decision.	14	15

On the criminal side, courts vary in the point at which they count a case as initially filed. Most states count a criminal case as filed at the information or indictment, although some use the arraignment. Courts also differ in case unit of count. As shown below, states differ on whether they count charges, defendants, or indictments.

<u>Definitions for unit of count—Criminal</u>	<u>Number of states</u>
Single Defendant/Single Charge	3
Single Defendant/Single Incident	28
Single Defendant/Single Incident (maximum number of charges)	0
Single Defendant/One or More Incidents	8
Single Defendant/Varies with Prosecutor	3
Single Defendant/Single Charge	0
One or More Defendants/Single Incident	4
One or More Defendants/One or More Incidents	5
One or More Defendants/Varies with Prosecutor	0
Varies with Prosecutor/Varies with Prosecutor	1

<u>Definition of point of count—Criminal</u>	<u>Number of states</u>
At the filing of the Information or Indictment	38
At the filing of the Information or Complaint	1
At the filing of Complaint (Warrant/Accusation)	6
At the Arraignment (First Appearance)	5
Varies (at filing of the complaint, information, indictment)	2

Footnotes

Footnotes indicate the degree to which a court’s statistics conform to the Court Statistics Project’s reporting categories defined in the *State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting*. Footnoted caseload statistics are either overinclusive in that they contain case types other than those defined for the term in the *Guide* or incomplete in that some case types defined for the term in the *Guide* are not included. It is possible for a caseload statistic to contain inapplicable case types while also omitting those which are applicable, making the total or subtotal simultaneously overinclusive and incomplete.

The 2006 report uses a simplified system of footnotes. An “A” footnote indicates that the caseload statistic for a statewide court system does not include some of the recommended case types; a “B” footnote indicates that the statistic includes some extraneous case types; a “C” footnote indicates that the data are both incomplete and overinclusive. The text of the footnote explains for each court system how the caseload data differ from the term defined by the *State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting*. Caseload statistics that are not qualified by a footnote conform to the *Guide*’s definition.

Incoming and outgoing caseloads are also affected by the unit and method of count used by the states, differing subject matter and dollar amount jurisdiction, and different court system structures. Most of these differences are described in the figures found in this volume and are summarized in the court structure chart for each state. The most important differences are reported in summary form in the main caseload tables.

Variations in Reporting Periods

As indicated in Figure A, some states report data by calendar year, others by fiscal year, and a few appellate courts by court term. Therefore, the 12-month period covered in this report is not the same for all courts.

This report reflects court organization and jurisdiction in 2006. Since 1975, new courts have been created at both the appellate and trial level, additional courts report data to the Court Statistics Project, and courts may have merged and/or changed counting or reporting methods. The dollar amount limits of civil jurisdiction in many trial courts also vary. Care is therefore required when comparing 2006 data to previous years. The trend analysis used in this report offers a model for undertaking such comparisons.

Final Note

Comments, corrections, suggestions, and requests for information can be sent to:

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www.ncsconline.org/D_Research/csp/CSPFORM.HTM

Sources of 2006 State Court Caseload Statistics

State	Courts of Last Resort	Intermediate Appellate	General Jurisdiction	Limited Jurisdiction
Alabama	Data provided by Supreme Court staff	Data provided by the Clerks of the Court of Civil Appeals and the Court of Criminal Appeals	FY2006 Annual Report & Statistics www.alacourt.gov	FY2006 Annual Report & Statistics www.alacourt.gov
Alaska	Data provided by the Clerk of the Appellate Courts and the Alaska Court System	Data provided by the Clerk of the Appellate Courts and the Alaska Court System	Data provided by the Office of Administrative Director	Data provided by the Office of Administrative Director
Arizona	Data provided by Supreme Court staff and The Arizona Courts, 2006 Data Book Volume 1 www.supreme.state.az.us	Data provided by Supreme Court staff and The Arizona Courts, 2006 Data Book Volume 1 www.supreme.state.az.us	The Arizona Courts, 2006 Data Book Volume 1 www.supreme.state.az.us	The Arizona Courts, 2006 Data Book Volume 2 www.supreme.state.az.us
Arkansas	Statistical Supplement to the 2006 Annual Report of the Arkansas Judiciary	Statistical Supplement to the 2006 Annual Report of the Arkansas Judiciary	Statistical Supplement to the 2006 Annual Report of the Arkansas Judiciary www.courts.state.ar.us	Statistical Supplement to the 2006 Annual Report of the Arkansas Judiciary www.courts.state.ar.us
California	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts and Judicial Council of California, 2007 Court Statistics Report www.courtinfo.ca.gov	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts and Judicial Council of California, 2007 Court Statistics Report www.courtinfo.ca.gov	2006 Court Statistics Report, Statewide Caseload Trends, 1996-1997 through 2005-2006 www.courtinfo.ca.gov	_____
Colorado	Data provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Colorado Judicial Branch FY2006 Annual Statistical Report www.courts.state.co.us	Data provided by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals and the Colorado Judicial Branch FY2006 Annual Statistical Report www.courts.state.co.us	Colorado Judicial Branch FY2006 Annual Statistical Report www.courts.state.co.us	Colorado Judicial Branch FY2006 Annual Statistical Report www.courts.state.co.us For Denver County Court, Annual Report 2006 www.denvergov.org/CountyCourt/
Connecticut	Data provided by the Chief Administrative Officer of the Supreme Court and the Biennial Report of the Judicial Branch, 2004-2006 www.jud.ct.gov	Biennial Report of the Judicial Branch, 2004-2006 www.jud.ct.gov	Data provided by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator	Data provided by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator
Delaware	2006 Annual Statistical Report of the Delaware Judiciary www.courts.state.de.us	_____	2006 Annual Report and Statistical Information for the Delaware Judiciary http://courts.delaware.gov	2006 Annual Report and Statistical Information for the Delaware Judiciary http://courts.delaware.gov
District of Columbia	Data provided by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals and District of Columbia Courts, 2006 Annual Report www.dccourts.gov	_____	District of Columbia Courts, 2006 Annual Report www.dccourts.gov	_____
Florida	Data provided by Supreme Court staff	Data provided by Supreme Court staff	Trial court statistics query tool: www.flcourts.org	Trial court statistics query tool: www.flcourts.org

Sources of 2006 State Court Caseload Statistics

State	Courts of Last Resort	Intermediate Appellate	General Jurisdiction	Limited Jurisdiction
Georgia	Supreme Court of Georgia Caseload Report for CY 2006 www.gasupreme.us	Data provided by Court of Appeals staff	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts
Hawaii	Data provided by the Clerk of the Appellate Courts and The Judiciary, State of Hawaii, 2006 Annual Report Statistical Supplement www.courts.state.hi.us	Data provided by the Clerk of the Appellate Courts and The Judiciary, State of Hawaii, 2006 Annual Report Statistical Supplement www.courts.state.hi.us	The Judiciary, State of Hawaii, 2006 Annual Report Statistical Supplement www.courts.state.hi.us	The Judiciary, State of Hawaii, 2006 Annual Report Statistical Supplement www.courts.state.hi.us
Idaho	Data provided by Supreme Court staff and Appendix to the Idaho Courts Annual Report for 2006 www.isc.idaho.gov	Data provided by Supreme Court staff and Appendix to the Idaho Courts Annual Report for 2006 www.isc.idaho.gov	Appendix to the Idaho Courts Annual Report for 2006 www.isc.idaho.gov	Appendix to the Idaho Courts Annual Report for 2006 www.isc.idaho.gov
Illinois	Data provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Annual Report of the Illinois Courts, Statistical Summary 2006 www.state.il.us/court	Annual Report of the Illinois Courts, Statistical Summary 2006 www.state.il.us/court	Annual Report of the Illinois Courts, Statistical Summary 2006	_____
Indiana	Data provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court	Data provided by the Appellate Court Clerk	2006 Indiana Judicial Service Report, Volume II www.in.gov/judiciary	2006 Indiana Judicial Service Report, Volume II www.in.gov/judiciary
Iowa	Data provided by State Court Administration staff	Data provided by State Court Administration staff	Data provided by State Court Administration staff	_____
Kansas	Data provided by the Office of Judicial Administration and Annual Report of the Courts of Kansas, FY2006 www.kscourts.org	Data provided by the Office of Judicial Administration and Annual Report of the Courts of Kansas, FY2006 www.kscourts.org	Data provided by the Office of Judicial Administration	Data provided by the Office of Judicial Administration
Kentucky	Data provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court	Data provided by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts
Louisiana	Data provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court	Data provided by the Judicial Administrator's Office	Data provided by the Judicial Administrator's Office	Data provided by the Judicial Administrator's Office
Maine	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts	_____	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts
Maryland	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts	Maryland Judiciary, Annual Statistical Abstract, Fiscal Year 2006 www.courts.state.md.us	Maryland Judiciary, Annual Statistical Abstract, Fiscal Year 2006 www.courts.state.md.us
Massachusetts	Data provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court	Data provided by the Clerk of the Appeals Court	Trial Court Case Statistics Directory, Fiscal Year 2006 www.mass.gov	Trial Court Case Statistics Directory, Fiscal Year 2006 www.mass.gov

Sources of 2006 State Court Caseload Statistics

State	Courts of Last Resort	Intermediate Appellate	General Jurisdiction	Limited Jurisdiction
Michigan	Data provided by Supreme Court staff	Data provided by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals	2006 Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report of the Michigan State Courts www.courts.michigan.gov	2006 Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report of the Michigan State Courts www.courts.michigan.gov
Minnesota	Data provided by the State Court Administrator's Office	Data provided by the State Court Administrator's Office	Data provided by the State Court Administrator's Office	_____
Mississippi	Data provided by the Appellate Court Clerk	Data provided by the Appellate Court Clerk	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts	Date provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts
Missouri	Data provided by the Office of the State Court Administrator	Data provided by the Office of the State Court Administrator	Data provided by the Office of the State Court Administrator	Data provided by the Office of the State Court Administrator
Montana	Data provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, 2006 Annual Report of the Judiciary of the State of Montana www.courts.mt.gov	_____	www.courts.mt.gov	www.courts.mt.gov
Nebraska	Data provided by the Supreme Court Clerk and The Courts of Nebraska, 2006 Supreme Court and Court of Appeal Annual Caseload Report http://court.nol.org/	Data provided by the Supreme Court Clerk and The Courts of Nebraska, 2006 Supreme Court and Court of Appeal Annual Caseload Report http://court.nol.org/	2006 Annual Caseload Report for all Nebraska Courts www.supremecourt.ne.gov	2006 Annual Caseload Report for all Nebraska Courts www.supremecourt.ne.gov
Nevada	Data provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court	_____	Annual Report of the Nevada Judiciary, FY 2006 www.nvsupremecourt.us	Annual Report of the Nevada Judiciary, FY 2006 www.nvsupremecourt.us
New Hampshire	Data provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court	_____	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts
New Jersey	Data provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court	Data provided by the Clerk of the Appellate Division of the Superior Court	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts
New Mexico	Data provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court	Data provided by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals	New Mexico State Court 2006 Annual Report www.nmcourts.com	New Mexico State Court 2006 Annual Report www.nmcourts.com
New York	Data provided by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals	Data provided by the Office of Court Administration	Data provided by the Office of Court Administration	Data provided by the Office of Court Administration
North Carolina	Data provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court	Data provided by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals	North Carolina Statistical and Operational Summary of the Judicial Branch of Government, FY 2005-2006 www.nccourts.org	North Carolina Statistical and Operational Summary of the Judicial Branch of Government, FY 2005-2006 www.nccourts.org
North Dakota	Data provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court	Data provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts	Data not available

Sources of 2006 State Court Caseload Statistics

State	Courts of Last Resort	Intermediate Appellate	General Jurisdiction	Limited Jurisdiction
Ohio	Data provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court and The 2006 Ohio Courts Summary www.sconet.state.oh.us	The 2006 Ohio Courts Summary www.sconet.state.oh.us	Ohio Courts Summary 2006 www.supremecourtofohio.gov	Ohio Courts Summary 2006 www.supremecourtofohio.gov
Oklahoma	Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma Annual Report FY 2006	Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma Annual Report FY 2006	Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma Annual Report FY 2006	Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma Annual Report FY 2006
Oregon	Data provided by the Director of Appellate Court Services	Data provided by the Director of Appellate Court Services	Data provided by the Office of the State Court Administrator	Data provided by the Office of the State Court Administrator
Pennsylvania	Data provided by the Office of the Prothonotary	Data provided by the Office of the Prothonotary, the Superior Court of Pennsylvania Annual Report 2006, and the Commonwealth Court 2006 Statistical Report	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts
Puerto Rico	Data provided by the Office of the Court Administrator	Data provided by the Office of the Court Administrator	Data provided by the Office of the Court Administrator	_____
Rhode Island	Data provided by staff of the Judicial Planning Unit	_____	Data provided by staff of the Judicial Planning Unit	Data provided by staff of the Judicial Planning Unit
South Carolina	Data provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court	Data provided by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals	Data provided by the Office of Court Administration	Data provided by the Office of Court Administration.
South Dakota	Data provided by the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the FY 2006 Annual Report of the South Dakota Unified Judicial System	_____	FY 2006 Annual Statistical Report of the South Dakota Unified Judicial System	_____
Tennessee	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts. Some Juvenile Court data provided by Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges Annual Statistical Report
Texas	Data provided by the Office of Court Administration and the Annual Report of the Texas Judicial System, FY 2006 www.courts.state.tx.us	Data provided by the Office of Court Administration and the Annual Report of the Texas Judicial System, FY 2006 www.courts.state.tx.us	Annual Statistical Report for the Texas Judiciary, Fiscal Year 2006 www.courts.state.tx.us	Annual Statistical Report for the Texas Judiciary, Fiscal Year 2006 www.courts.state.tx.us
Utah	Data provided by the Appellate Court Administrator	Data provided by the Appellate Court Administrator	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts

Sources of 2006 State Court Caseload Statistics

State	Courts of Last Resort	Intermediate Appellate	General Jurisdiction	Limited Jurisdiction
Vermont	Data provided by the Office of the Court Administrator and Supreme Court FY2006 Statistics www.vermontjudiciary.org	_____	FY2006 Statistics www.vermontjudiciary.org	FY2006 Statistics www.vermontjudiciary.org
Virginia	2006 Virginia State of the Judiciary Report www.courts.state.va.us	2006 Virginia State of the Judiciary Report www.courts.state.va.us	2006 Virginia State of the Judiciary Report www.courts.state.va.us	2006 Virginia State of the Judiciary Report www.courts.state.va.us
Washington	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts and The Supreme Court Annual Tables, 2006 www.courts.wa.gov	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts and The Supreme Court Annual Tables, 2006 www.courts.wa.gov	2006 Annual Caseload Reports www.courts.wa.gov	2006 Annual Caseload Reports www.courts.wa.gov
West Virginia	West Virginia Court System 2006 Annual Report www.state.wv.us/wvsca	_____	Data provided by Division of Court Services, WV Supreme Court of Appeals	Data provided by Division of Court Services, WV Supreme Court of Appeals
Wisconsin	Data provided by the Clerk of the Appellate Courts	Data provided by the Clerk of the Appellate Courts	Circuit Court Statistical Reports, 2006, www.courts.state.wi.us	Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts
Wyoming	Data provided by the Supreme Court of Wyoming	_____	Data not available	Data provided by the Supreme Court of Wyoming

Resident Population, 2006

Population (in thousands)

<u>State or territory</u>	<u>2006 Juvenile</u>	<u>2006 Adult</u>	<u>2006 Total</u>
ALABAMA	1,161	3,429	4,590
ALASKA	206	472	677
ARIZONA	1,640	4,526	6,166
ARKANSAS	714	2,096	2,809
CALIFORNIA	9,896	26,354	36,250
COLORADO	1,220	3,546	4,766
CONNECTICUT	863	2,632	3,496
DELAWARE	211	641	853
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	118	468	585
FLORIDA	4,117	13,940	18,058
GEORGIA	2,476	6,866	9,342
HAWAII	312	967	1,279
IDAHO	417	1,047	1,464
ILLINOIS	3,335	9,442	12,777
INDIANA	1,632	4,670	6,303
IOWA	746	2,226	2,973
KANSAS	730	2,026	2,756
KENTUCKY	1,034	3,170	4,204
LOUISIANA	1,158	3,085	4,243
MAINE	310	1,005	1,315
MARYLAND	1,434	4,168	5,602
MASSACHUSETTS	1,519	4,916	6,434
MICHIGAN	2,637	7,466	10,102
MINNESOTA	1,351	3,804	5,155
MISSISSIPPI	791	2,108	2,899
MISSOURI	1,489	4,349	5,838
MONTANA	241	705	947
NEBRASKA	464	1,300	1,764
NEVADA	638	1,854	2,492
NEW HAMPSHIRE	328	984	1,312
NEW JERSEY	2,149	6,517	8,666
NEW MEXICO	544	1,398	1,942
NEW YORK	4,763	14,519	19,282
NORTH CAROLINA	2,164	6,705	8,869
NORTH DAKOTA	159	478	637
OHIO	2,912	8,552	11,464
OKLAHOMA	927	2,651	3,578
OREGON	912	2,779	3,691
PENNSYLVANIA	2,952	9,451	12,403
PUERTO RICO	1,127	2,799	3,926
RHODE ISLAND	251	811	1,062
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,091	3,239	4,330
SOUTH DAKOTA	211	577	788
TENNESSEE	1,494	4,580	6,075
TEXAS	6,601	16,807	23,408
UTAH	831	1,749	2,580
VERMONT	150	471	621
VIRGINIA	1,880	5,761	7,640
WASHINGTON	1,638	4,737	6,375
WEST VIRGINIA	403	1,405	1,809
WISCONSIN	4,121	4,152	5,573
WYOMING	134	379	513
Total	77,903	224,778	302,681

Source for 2006 total population: Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007, released December 27, 2007.

Total State Population for Trend Tables, 1997-2006

<u>State or territory</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
Alabama	4,319	4,352	4,370	4,447	4,464	4,487	4,501	4,530	4,558	4,590
Alaska	609	614	620	627	635	644	649	655	664	677
Arizona	4,555	4,669	4,778	5,131	5,307	5,456	5,581	5,744	5,939	6,166
Arkansas	2,523	2,538	2,551	2,673	2,692	2,710	2,726	2,753	2,779	2,809
California	32,268	32,667	33,145	33,872	34,501	35,116	35,484	35,894	36,132	36,250
Colorado	3,893	3,971	4,056	4,301	4,418	4,507	4,551	4,601	4,665	4,766
Connecticut	3,270	3,274	3,282	3,406	3,425	3,461	3,483	3,504	3,510	3,496
Delaware	732	744	754	784	796	807	817	830	844	853
District of Columbia	529	523	519	572	572	571	563	554	551	585
Florida	14,654	14,916	15,111	15,982	16,397	16,713	17,019	17,397	17,790	18,058
Georgia	7,486	7,642	7,788	8,186	8,384	8,560	8,560	8,829	9,073	9,342
Hawaii	1,187	1,193	1,185	1,212	1,224	1,245	1,258	1,263	1,275	1,279
Idaho	1,210	1,229	1,252	1,294	1,321	1,341	1,366	1,393	1,429	1,464
Illinois	11,896	12,045	12,128	12,419	12,482	12,601	12,654	12,714	12,763	12,777
Indiana	5,864	5,899	5,943	6,080	6,115	6,159	6,196	6,238	6,272	6,303
Iowa	2,852	2,862	2,869	2,926	2,923	2,937	2,944	2,954	2,966	2,973
Kansas	2,595	2,629	2,654	2,688	2,695	2,716	2,724	2,736	2,745	2,756
Kentucky	3,908	3,936	3,961	4,042	4,066	4,093	4,118	4,146	4,173	4,204
Louisiana	4,352	4,369	4,372	4,469	4,465	4,483	4,496	4,516	4,524	4,243
Maine	1,242	1,244	1,253	1,275	1,287	1,294	1,306	1,317	1,322	1,315
Maryland	5,094	5,135	5,172	5,296	5,375	5,458	5,509	5,558	5,600	5,602
Massachusetts	6,118	6,147	6,175	6,349	6,379	6,428	6,433	6,417	6,399	6,434
Michigan	9,774	9,817	9,864	9,938	9,991	10,050	10,080	10,113	10,121	10,102
Minnesota	4,686	4,725	4,776	4,919	4,972	5,020	5,059	5,101	5,133	5,155
Mississippi	2,731	2,752	2,769	2,845	2,858	2,872	2,881	2,903	2,921	2,899
Missouri	5,402	5,439	5,468	5,595	5,630	5,673	5,704	5,755	5,800	5,838
Montana	879	880	883	902	904	909	918	927	936	947
Nebraska	1,657	1,663	1,666	1,711	1,713	1,729	1,739	1,747	1,759	1,764
Nevada	1,677	1,747	1,809	1,998	2,106	2,173	2,241	2,335	2,415	2,492
New Hampshire	1,173	1,185	1,201	1,236	1,259	1,275	1,288	1,300	1,310	1,312
New Jersey	8,053	8,115	8,143	8,414	8,484	8,590	8,638	8,699	8,718	8,666
New Mexico	1,730	1,737	1,740	1,819	1,829	1,855	1,875	1,903	1,928	1,942
New York	18,137	18,175	18,197	18,976	19,011	19,158	19,190	19,227	19,255	19,282
North Carolina	7,425	7,546	7,651	8,049	8,186	8,320	8,407	8,541	8,683	8,869
North Dakota	641	638	634	642	634	634	634	634	637	637
Ohio	11,186	11,209	11,257	11,353	11,374	11,421	11,436	11,459	11,464	11,464
Oklahoma	3,317	3,347	3,358	3,451	3,460	3,494	3,512	3,524	3,548	3,578
Oregon	3,243	3,282	3,316	3,421	3,473	3,522	3,560	3,595	3,641	3,691
Pennsylvania	12,020	12,001	11,994	12,281	12,287	12,335	12,365	12,406	12,430	12,403
Puerto Rico	3,806	3,857	3,890	3,809	3,857	3,859	3,879	3,895	3,912	3,926
Rhode Island	987	988	991	1,048	1,059	1,070	1,076	1,081	1,076	1,062
South Carolina	3,760	3,836	3,886	4,012	4,063	4,107	4,147	4,198	4,255	4,330
South Dakota	738	738	733	755	757	761	764	771	776	788
Tennessee	5,368	5,431	5,484	5,689	5,740	5,797	5,842	5,901	5,963	6,075
Texas	19,439	19,760	20,044	20,852	21,325	21,780	22,119	22,490	22,860	23,408
Utah	2,059	2,100	2,130	2,233	2,270	2,316	2,351	2,389	2,470	2,580
Vermont	589	591	594	609	613	617	619	621	623	621
Virginia	6,734	6,791	6,873	7,079	7,188	7,294	7,386	7,460	7,567	7,640
Washington	5,610	5,689	5,756	5,894	5,988	6,069	6,131	6,204	6,288	6,375
West Virginia	1,816	1,811	1,807	1,808	1,802	1,802	1,810	1,815	1,817	1,809
Wisconsin	5,170	5,224	5,250	5,364	5,402	5,441	5,472	5,509	5,536	5,573
Wyoming	480	481	480	494	494	499	501	507	509	513
Total	271,442	274,156	276,580	285,231	288,654	292,228	294,564	297,550	300,322	302,681

Source for 2006 total population: Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007, released December 27, 2007.