



JUDICIAL COUNCIL
OF CALIFORNIA

WORKLOAD ASSESSMENT
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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COURT EXECUTIVES ADVISORY COMMITTEE
JUDICIAL BRANCH STATISTICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM
SUBCOMMITTEE

MATERIALS FOR MAY 18, 2020

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Notice of Open Meeting of the
Court Executives Advisory Committee

THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED BY ELECTRONIC MEANS

Meeting Date: May 18, 2020
Time: 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
Public Call-In Number: 1-877-820-7831; passcode 279-7635 (Listen Only)

In accordance with California Rules of Court, rule 10.75(e)(1), public notice is hereby given that the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System Subcommittee of the Court Executives Advisory Committee will hold a meeting open to the public on May 18, 2020, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. A copy of the agenda for this meeting is available on the advisory body web page on the California Courts website listed above.

Public Comment

This meeting will be conducted by electronic means. As such, the public may only submit written comments for this meeting.

Written Comment

In accordance with California Rules of Court, rule 10.75(k)(1), written comments pertaining to any agenda item of a regularly noticed open meeting can be submitted up to one complete business day before the meeting. For this specific meeting, comments should be e-mailed to ceac@jud.ca.gov or mailed or delivered to Judicial Council of California, 455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102, attention: Ms. Emily Chirk. Only written comments received by May 15, 2020, 10:00 a.m., will be provided to advisory body members.

Audio Recording

Members of the public seeking to make an audio recording of the meeting must submit a written request at least two business days before the meeting. Requests can be e-mailed to ceac@jud.ca.gov.

Posted on: May 8, 2020



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COURT EXECUTIVES ADVISORY COMMITTEE JUDICIAL BRANCH STATISTICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM SUBCOMMITTEE OPEN MEETING AGENDA

Open to the Public (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 10.75(c)(1))
THIS MEETING IS BEING CONDUCTED BY ELECTRONIC MEANS
THIS MEETING IS BEING RECORDED

Date: May 18, 2020
Time: 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.
Public Call-in Number: 1-877-820-7831; passcode 279-7635 (Listen Only)

Meeting materials will be posted on the advisory body web page on the California Courts website at least three business days before the meeting.

Agenda items are numbered for identification purposes only and will not necessarily be considered in the indicated order.

I. OPEN MEETING (CAL. RULES OF COURT, RULE 10.75(C)(1))

Call to Order and Roll Call

Approval of Minutes

Approve minutes of the February 19, 2020, Judicial Branch Statistical Information System Subcommittee, Court Executives Advisory Committee meeting.

II. PUBLIC COMMENT (CAL. RULES OF COURT, RULE 10.75(K)(1))

Written Comment

This meeting will be conducted by electronic means with a listen only conference line available for the public. As such, the public may submit comments for this meeting in writing. In accordance with California Rules of Court, rule 10.75(k)(1), written comments pertaining to any agenda item of a regularly noticed open meeting can be submitted up to one complete business day before the meeting. For this specific meeting, comments should be e-mailed to ceac@jud.ca.gov or mailed or delivered to Judicial Council of California, 455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102, attention: Ms. Emily Chirk. Only written comments received by 10:00 a.m., May 15, 2020, will be provided to advisory body members prior to the start of the meeting.

III. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ITEMS (ITEMS 1-3)

Item 1

Restatement of Principles of Review (No Action Required)

Overview of Principles of Review determined at the last JBSIS Subcommittee meeting and review of agenda.

Presenter: Mr. Jake Chatters, Chair, JBSIS Subcommittee

Item 2

5A Limited Civil and 5B Unlimited Civil JBSIS Reports (Action Required)

Presentation of the draft 5A Limited Civil and 5B Unlimited Civil reports for state reporting, local reporting, and branch interests.

Presenter: Ms. Emily Chirk, Senior Analyst, Office of Court Research, Business Management Services

Item 3

4B Appellate Division and 13A Small Claims JBSIS Reports (Action Required)

Presentation of the draft 4B Appellate Division and 13A Small Claims reports for state reporting, local reporting, and branch interests.

Presenter: Ms. Emily Chirk, Senior Analyst, Office of Court Research, Business Management Services

IV. ADJOURNMENT

Adjourn



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COURT EXECUTIVES ADVISORY COMMITTEE JUDICIAL BRANCH STATISTICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM SUBCOMMITTEE

MINUTES OF OPEN MEETING

February 19, 2020

10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

JCC 455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102, 3rd Floor, Golden Gate Room

Advisory Body Members Present: Mr. Jake Chatters, Ms. Sherri Carter, Mr. Chad Finke, Ms. Rebecca Fleming, Mr. Kevin Harrigan, Mr. Michael D. Planet, Ms. Kim Turner

Advisory Body Members Absent: Mr. Michael M. Roddy

Others Present: Ms. Leah Rose-Goodwin, Ms. Savet Hong, Ms. Emily Chirk

OPEN MEETING

Call to Order and Roll Call

The chair called the meeting to order at 10:08 a.m., and took roll call.

Approval of Minutes

The advisory body reviewed and approved the minutes of the December 13, 2019, Judicial Branch Statistical Information System Subcommittee, Court Executives Advisory Committee meeting.

DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS (ITEMS 1-6)

Item 1

Principles of Review

Action:

The subcommittee members discussed and developed principles of review to guide decisions that would be made throughout the meeting. The subcommittee members discussed that data should be complete, consistent, and useful in describing the work of the branch. The data collected should be focused on the important areas of work, but simply because it is an available data element that does not add context.

Item 2

5A and 5B – Limited and Unlimited Civil

Action:

The subcommittee members reviewed the current data elements and discussed potential revisions. Following the principles of review, the subcommittee identified data elements that could be removed or consolidated. Additionally, the subcommittee discussed the potential for developing three tiers of reporting that would be focused how the data would be used at the local court, at the state level, and for developing a narrative of the judicial branch. Subcommittee members directed staff to develop draft reports based on the discussed revisions.

Item 3

13A – Small Claims Report

Action:

The subcommittee members reviewed the current data elements and identified areas of revisions, including revising the case aging to reflect the California Standards of Judicial Administration. The subcommittee directed staff to develop draft reports based on the revisions identified.

Item 4

Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity Filing Definition Change

(The subcommittee decided to skip and discussed this item after Item 6.)

Item 5

4A Court of Appeals Report

Action:

The subcommittee reviewed the current data elements and discussed the voluntary status of the 4A Court of Appeals report. The subcommittee considered the reporting that the District Court of Appeals also completes and considered the possibility that data collection efforts should be focused in other areas and avoid attempts that would result in duplicate efforts. The subcommittee directed staff to draft a recommendation that the 4A Court of Appeals report be removed from the collection of reports that comprise the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System.

Item 6

4B Appellate Division Appeals

Action:

The subcommittee reviewed the current data elements and noted that there were not time standards. The subcommittee indicated a desire to incorporate time standards if they were ever to be developed. The subcommittee made revisions following their principles of review and direct staff to draft revised reports.

Item 4

Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity Filing Definition Change

Action:

Staff informed the subcommittee of the current reporting standards for cases in which defendants are found Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity. Staff provided the subcommittee with information on how the data reporting may be reflected if the filing definition were to be modified. The subcommittee directed staff to draft data definitions that would reflect that the change of when the filing count should occur as well as revise any other data definitions that would be impacted by the change of the filing definition.

A D J O U R N M E N T

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 2:00 p.m.

Approved by the advisory body on enter date.

Principles of Review
JBSIS Subcommittee

Principles

- Count fewer things and count them well
- Use data to drive a narrative about the branch
- Report what is important, not just what is available
- Data should be consistently useful (as opposed to being needed rarely or periodically)
- Data reporting should be complete
- Consistent with reporting standards
 - Federal
 - NCSC Court Statistics Project
 - Court Statistics Report (California)

Three tiers of reporting

- Reporting to the state
- Reporting for the narrative of the judicial branch
- Reporting for local purposes

5A-5B Current Definitions, Reporting, and Standards

Civil Limited/Unlimited - JBSIS Report 5A and 5B			Current Use of Data			Relevant Standards and Reports		
CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = case)	DEFINITION	REPORTABLE BY	Included in 2019 CSR	10.500 Request 2016-2019	NCSC Court Statistics Project (CSP)	CA Government Code, CRC, CA Standards of Judicial Administration	Federal Judicial Caseload Statistics Report	NCSC CourTools
50	Inventory							
100	Beginning pending	Portal and JBSIS			Reported by CA, but not approved for state-specific comparison and only used to generate caseloads at the aggregate, national level		Table C: Pending Column	
200	+ Filing	Portal and JBSIS	Table 4a Table 5c Table 5d Table 5e Table 5f Table 5g		Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.		Table C: Filings Column	Measure 2- Clearance Rates
300	+ Reopened	Portal and JBSIS			Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.			Measure 2- Clearance Rates
400	+ Restored to court's control	Portal and JBSIS			Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.	Cal. Stds. Jud. Admin., § 2.2(n)(1)		Measure 2- Clearance Rates
450	+ Existing case entered in CMS	JBSIS						
460	-/+ Classification of pre-JBSIS case	JBSIS						
▼ 500	- Total dispositions (from row 900)	See row 900	Table 4b Table 5c Table 5d Table 5e Table 5f Table 5g	8/27/2019- Researcher requesting detailed disposition data (Settlement, Judgment after trial, Judgment on motion, Default judgment, Dismissal, Withdrawal, etc.) specific to civil for CY2013-2017	Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.		Table C: Terminations Column	Measure 2- Clearance Rates
▼ 550	- Removed from court's control (total rows 600 - 700)	Report removals that apply to an entire case.			Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.			Measure 2- Clearance Rates
600	Conditional settlement filed	JBSIS				3.1385, Cal. Stds. Jud. Admin., § 2.2(n)(1)		
700	Other removed	JBSIS				Cal. Stds. Jud. Admin., § 2.2(n)(1)		
800	End pending	Portal and JBSIS			Reported by CA, but not approved for state-specific comparison and only used to generate caseloads at the aggregate, national level		Table C: Pending Column	
Disposed Cases, in Ascending Stage and Outcome Hierarchy								
900	Dispositions (total rows 1000, 2800, 3500, 4200 - 4300)							
					8/27/2019- Researcher requesting detailed disposition data (Settlement, Judgment after trial, Judgment on motion, Default judgment, Dismissal, Withdrawal, etc.) specific to civil for CY2013-2017		Table C: Terminations Column	Measure 2- Clearance Rates
1000	Before trial (total rows 1050 and 2200)	Portal and JBSIS	Figure 21 Table 5c Table 5d Table 5e Table 5g		Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.			
▼ 1050	Dismissal/Transfer (total rows 1075 and 1250)	Portal and JBSIS						
▼ 1075	Transfer (total rows 1100 - 1200)	Portal and JBSIS	Aggregate					
1100	Change of venue	JBSIS						
1150	Jurisdictional transfer	JBSIS						
1200	Consolidated	JBSIS						

5A-5B Current Definitions, Reporting, and Standards

Civil Limited/Unlimited - JBSIS Report 5A and 5B				Current Use of Data			Relevant Standards and Reports		
CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = case)	DEFINITION	REPORTABLE BY	Included in 2019 CSR	10.500 Request 2016-2019	NCSC Court Statistics Project (CSP)	CA Government Code, CRC, CA Standards of Judicial Administration	Federal Judicial Caseload Statistics Report	NCSC CourTools	
▼ 1250	Dismissal (total rows 1300 and 1800)	A disposition before trial in which the case is dismissed	Portal and JBSIS						
1300	Entry of req. for dismissal (total rows 1400 - 1700)	A disposition before trial in which a request for dismissal is filed by one of the parties and entered	Portal and JBSIS	Aggregate					
1400	After settlement conference	A disposition before trial in which an entry of request for dismissal occurs within 60 days of a settlement conference.	JBSIS						
1500	After judicial arbitration	A disposition before trial in which an entry of request for dismissal occurs within 60 days of judicial arbitration	JBSIS						
1600	After court-ordered mediation	A disposition before trial in which an entry of request for dismissal occurs within 60 days of court-ordered mediation.	JBSIS		7/8/2019- Law student looking for data on ADR, specifically mediation, for 2016-2018.				
1650	After other ADR	A disposition before trial in which an entry of request for dismissal occurs within 60 days of ADR.	JBSIS						
1700	No ADR	A disposition before trial in which an entry of request for dismissal does not follow any type of ADR proceedings—i.e., dismissal occurs without a settlement conference, judicial arbitration, court-ordered mediation, or other ADR—more than 60 days has elapsed since any type of ADR.	JBSIS						
1800	Entry of court-ordered dismissal (total rows 1900 - 2100)	A disposition before trial in which the court dismisses the entire case by signed and dated order on the court's own motion or at the request of a party. Include cases where the court minutes stand as the order and no other document is prepared.	Portal and JBSIS						
1900	Dismissal—Lack of prosecution	A disposition before trial in which the court dismisses the case on its own motion or on the motion of a party if the case meets one of the conditions outlined in Code Civ. Proc., § 583 et seq.	Portal and JBSIS	Table 5c Table 5d Table 5e Table 5g					
2000	Dismissal—Delay reduction rules	A disposition before trial in which the court dismisses an action for failure to comply with delay reduction rules	Portal and JBSIS	Aggregate					
2100	Other court-ordered dismissal	Entry of any other court-ordered dismissal.	Portal and JBSIS	Aggregate					
2200	Entry of judgment (total rows 2300 - 2700)	Entry of the final determination of the rights of the parties in an action or proceeding before trial. Cases are disposed on the date of entry, which is the date the judgment is filed with the clerk	Portal and JBSIS	Aggregate					
2300	Arbitration award	Entry of an arbitration award before trial as final judgment in the case.	JBSIS						
2400	Clerk default judgment	Entry of judgment before trial by the clerk when a defendant/respondent fails to respond to the complaint or the answer is stricken.	JBSIS						
2500	Other clerk judgment	All other entries of judgment before trial by the clerk, including but not limited to enforcement of judgment, confession of judgment, Employment Development Department (EDD) judgments, sister state judgments, Labor Commissioner decisions, and judgments submitted to the court by private judges.	JBSIS						
2550	Default judgment by court	Entry of judgment before trial following a prove-up (default) hearing or default by affidavit.	JBSIS						
2600	Stipulated judgment	Entry of judgment before trial based on the terms of a stipulated settlement pursuant to Code Civ. Proc., § 664.6.	JBSIS						
2700	Summary judgment	Entry of judgment before trial based on a motion by either party contending that the action has no merit or that there is no defense to the action or proceeding, pursuant to Code Civ. Proc., § 437c.	JBSIS						
2800	After court trial (total rows 2900 - 3000)	A disposition that occurs after the introduction of the first evidence or opening statement at a trial in which the judicial officer will determine both the issues of fact and law in a case.	Portal and JBSIS	Figure 21 Figure 56 Figure 57 Figure 58 Figure 62 Figure 63 Figure 64 Table 2 Table 5c Table 5d Table 5e Table 5g	5/7/2019- Student researcher requesting CSR data in civil (bench trial, jury trial, and summary judgment) in a breakdown of casetypes that we aggregate up	Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.	Table C-4: During or After Non-Jury Trial		
2900	Entry of court-ordered dismissal	A disposition after court trial in which the court dismisses the entire case by signed and dated order on the court's own motion or at the request of a party.	JBSIS						
3000	Entry of judgment (total rows 3100 - 3400)	Entry of the final determination of the rights of the parties in an action or proceeding after court trial.	JBSIS						
3100	Default judgment by court	Entry of judgment after court trial following a court order for default judgment when the defendant/respondent fails to appear for the trial or the answer is stricken pursuant to Code Civ. Proc., § 585.	JBSIS						
3200	Stipulated judgment	Entry of judgment after court trial based on the terms of a stipulated settlement pursuant to Code Civ. Proc., § 664.6.	JBSIS						
3300	Motion for judgment granted	Entry of judgment after court trial following the court's granting of a motion for judgment pursuant to Code Civ. Proc., § 631.8.	JBSIS						
3400	Court finding	Entry of judgment after court trial following the court's decision concerning the matters at issue.	JBSIS						

5A-5B Current Definitions, Reporting, and Standards

Civil Limited/Unlimited - JBSIS Report 5A and 5B			Current Use of Data			Relevant Standards and Reports		
CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = case)	DEFINITION	REPORTABLE BY	Included in 2019 CSR	10.500 Request 2016-2019	NCSC Court Statistics Project (CSP)	CA Government Code, CRC, CA Standards of Judicial Administration	Federal Judicial Caseload Statistics Report	NCSC CourTools
3500	After jury trial (total rows 3600 - 3700)	Portal and JBSIS	Figure 21 Figure 56 Figure 57 Figure 58 Figure 62 Figure 63 Figure 64 Table 3 Table 5c Table 5d Table 5e Table 5g		Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.		Table C-4: During or After Jury Trial	
3600	Entry of court-ordered dismissal	JBSIS						
3700	Entry of judgment (total rows 3800 - 4100)	JBSIS						
3800	Default judgment by court	JBSIS						
3900	Stipulated judgment	JBSIS						
4000	Motion for nonsuit granted	JBSIS						
4100	Jury verdict	JBSIS						
4200	Before hearing	JBSIS						
4300	After trial de novo	Portal and JBSIS	Figure 21 Table 5f					
4350	Case Aging			6/10/2019- Housing Organization requesting Civil case processing time data, including dispositions, time to trial, and any docket congestion data (looked at CSR) for two specific counties that didn't report at the time 6/23/2016- Law firm asking about time to dispo. Didn't specify casetype. Provided CSR		CRC 2.2 per Government Code sections 68603 and 68620		
4400	Age of disposed cases (unlawful detainer)					Cal. Stds. Jud. Admin., § 2.2(i)	Table C-5: Average time to disposition by method of disposition	Measure 3-Time to Disposition
4500	0-30 days	Portal and JBSIS	Table 6a					
4600	31-45 days	Portal and JBSIS	Table 6a					
4700	GE 46 days	Portal and JBSIS	Table 6a					
4800	Age of pending cases (unlawful detainer)							Measure 4-Age of Active Pending Caseload
4900	0-30 days	5A- JBSIS 5B- Portal and JBSIS						
5000	31-45 days	5A- JBSIS 5B- Portal and JBSIS						
5100	GE 46 days	5A- JBSIS 5B- Portal and JBSIS						
5200	Age of disposed cases (all civil except unlawful detainers or exceptional)					Cal. Stds. Jud. Admin., § 2.2(f)	Table C-5: Average time to disposition by method of disposition	Measure 3-Time to Disposition
5300	0-LT 12 months	Portal and JBSIS	Table 6a					
5400	12-LT 18 months	Portal and JBSIS	Table 6a					
5500	18-LT 24 months	Portal and JBSIS	Table 6a					
5600	GE 24 months	Portal and JBSIS	Table 6a					
5700	Age of disposed cases (exceptional)					Cal. Stds. Jud. Admin., § 2.2(g) Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.714(d)	Table C-5: Average time to disposition by method of disposition	Measure 3-Time to Disposition
5800	0 - LT 3 years	5A- JBSIS only 5B-Portal and JBSIS						
5900	GE 3 years	5A- JBSIS only 5B-Portal and JBSIS						

5A-5B Current Definitions, Reporting, and Standards

Civil Limited/Unlimited - JBSIS Report 5A and 5B				Current Use of Data			Relevant Standards and Reports		
CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = case)		DEFINITION	REPORTABLE BY	Included in 2019 CSR	10.500 Request 2016-2019	NCSC Court Statistics Project (CSP)	CA Government Code, CRC, CA Standards of Judicial Administration	Federal Judicial Caseload Statistics Report	NCSC CourTools
6000	Age of pending cases (all civil except unlawful detainers or exceptional)	The number of all other civil cases (except unlawful detainers and exceptional)							Measure 4-Age of Active Pending Caseload
6100	0-LT 12 months		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS						
6200	12-LT 18 months		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS						
6300	18-LT 24 months		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS						
6400	GE 24 months		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS						
6500	Age of pending cases (exceptional)	The number of limited exceptional cases pending disposition					Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.714(d)		Measure 4-Age of Active Pending Caseload
6600	LT 3 years		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS						
6700	GE 3 years		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS						
WORKLOAD (unit of count = action)									
Hearings									
6800	Predisposition hearings (total rows 7200 - 7600)	Formal judicial predisposition proceedings held to decide issues of fact or law arising in the course of a court action.	Portal and JBSIS						
7200	Demurrer/motion to strike hearing	A predisposition hearing on the defendant/respondent's motion that the plaintiff/petitioner's complaint is not sufficient to oblige the defendant/respondent to answer, pursuant to Code Civ. Proc., § 430.30.	JBSIS						
7300	Summary judgment hearing	A predisposition hearing on a motion by either party contending that the action or cross-complaint has no merit or that there is no defense to the action or proceeding, pursuant to Code Civ. Proc., § 437c.	JBSIS						
7400	Discovery hearing	A predisposition hearing held on a party's motion to obtain facts and information about the case from the opposing party in order to assist in preparation for trial.	JBSIS						
7500	OSC hearing	A predisposition hearing on a court order to appear as directed and present to the court reasons that a particular order should not be confirmed.	JBSIS						
7600	Other predisposition hearing	A predisposition hearing not specified on rows 7200-7500.	JBSIS						
7650	Trial (rows 7660-7670)		JBSIS						
7660	Mistrial	A trial terminated prior to its normal conclusion.	JBSIS						
7670	Retrial	A new trial of an action that has already been tried once, regardless of the reason for the retrial.	Portal and JBSIS						
7700	Postdisposition hearings (total rows 7800 - 8000)	A proceeding at which first evidence is presented and heard by a judicial officer after final disposition. Refer to "hearing" definition on row 6800.	Portal and JBSIS						
7800	Enforcement of judgment hearing	A postdisposition hearing on a motion to carry out a mandate or decision of the court (Code Civ. Proc., § 680 et seq.).	JBSIS						
7900	OSC hearing	A postdisposition hearing on a court order to appear as directed and present to the court reasons that a particular order should not be confirmed.	JBSIS						
8000	Other postdisposition hearing	A postdisposition hearing not specified on row 7800 or 7900.	JBSIS						

5A-5B Current Definitions, Reporting, and Standards

Civil Limited/Unlimited - JBSIS Report 5A and 5B				Current Use of Data			Relevant Standards and Reports		
CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = case)	DEFINITION	REPORTABLE BY	Included in 2019 CSR	10.500 Request 2016-2019	NCSC Court Statistics Project (CSP)	CA Government Code, CRC, CA Standards of Judicial Administration	Federal Judicial Caseload Statistics Report	NCSC CourTools	
8050	Events								
8060	Settlement conference (rows 8070 - 8090)								
8070	Cases submitted	Portal and JBSIS							
8080	Trial requested	JBSIS							
8090	Trial held after settlement conference	JBSIS							
8100	Judicial arbitration (rows 8200 - 8300)					seq			
8200	Cases submitted	JBSIS							
8250	Trial de novo requested	JBSIS							
8300	Trial de novo held after arbitration	JBSIS							
8400	Court-ordered mediation (rows 8500 - 8600)								
8500	Cases submitted	JBSIS							
8550	Trial requested	JBSIS							
8600	Trial held after mediation	JBSIS							
8650	Other ADR (rows 8660 - 8680)								
8660	Cases submitted	JBSIS							
8670	Trial requested	JBSIS							
8680	Trial held after other ADR	JBSIS							
8700	Tentative decisions	JBSIS				Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.1590			
8800	Case management conference	JBSIS							
8900	Pretrial conference	JBSIS							
9000	Subsequent fee waiver requested	JBSIS							
9050	Subsequent fee waiver granted	JBSIS							
9100	Continuances (total rows 9150, 9400 - 9550)	JBSIS						Measure 5-Trial Date Certainty	
9150	Court's motion (total rows 9200 - 9300)	JBSIS							
9200	Court's motion: hearing	JBSIS				Code Civ. Proc., § 594a.			
9300	Court's motion: trial	JBSIS				Code Civ. Proc., § 594a.			
9400	Resets	JBSIS							
9500	Stipulated continuances	JBSIS							
9550	Party's motion (total rows 9600 - 9700)	JBSIS							
9600	Party's motion: hearing	JBSIS							
9700	Party's motion: trial	JBSIS							
CASE CHARACTERISTICS (unit of count = case/action)									
9900	Multiple plaintiffs/defendants	JBSIS							
10000	Pro per plaintiff/petitioner	JBSIS							
10100	Pro per defendant/respondent	JBSIS							

5A-5B Current Definitions, Reporting, and Standards

Civil Limited/Unlimited - JBSIS Report 5A and 5B			Current Use of Data			Relevant Standards and Reports		
CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = case)	DEFINITION	REPORTABLE BY	Included in 2019 CSR	10.500 Request 2016-2019	NCSC Court Statistics Project (CSP)	CA Government Code, CRC, CA Standards of Judicial Administration	Federal Judicial Caseload Statistics Report	NCSC CourTools
10200	Fee waiver requested	JBSIS		4/24/2018- Office of Governmental Affairs request specific to Unlawful Detainer				
10300	Fee waiver granted	JBSIS		4/24/2018-Office of Governmental Affairs request specific to Unlawful Detainer				
10400	Government exemption	JBSIS						
10500	Certified as class action	JBSIS		9/18/16-Consumer Financial Protection Bureau asking about a study OCR did on California Class Action Litigation. Study was discontinued due to budget cuts 3/16/16- Law firm with same question				

5A-5B Draft State Report Elements

Civil Limited/Unlimited - JBSIS Report 5A and 5B			DEFINITION	REPORTABLE BY
50	Inventory (unit of count = case)			
100		Beginning pending	Beginning July 1, 2023, the number of cases awaiting disposition before the first day of a reporting period. Does not include cases that are removed from the court's control.	Portal and JBSIS
200		+ Filing	For statistical reporting purposes, a civil case begins with the court's acceptance of the formal submission of documents alleging the facts and requesting relief.	Portal and JBSIS
300		+ Reopened/Restored to Court's Control	Count of cases that are reopened and restored to court's control. Reopened: A case that was previously reported as disposed but is resubmitted to a court. Restored to Court's Control: The status of a case that is available for court processing after it was removed from court's control	Portal and JBSIS
▼ 500		- Total dispositions	The termination of a case pending before the court.	Portal and JBSIS
▼ 550		- Removed from court's control	Report removals that apply to an entire case, including filing of a notice of conditional settlement and other events that remove case from court's control where time is excluded from case disposition time standards.	Portal and JBSIS
800		End pending	The total number of cases awaiting disposition on the last day of the reporting period.	Portal and JBSIS
	Trials (unit of count = case)			
		Court Trial	A count of cases in which a judge or judicial officer is assigned to determine both the issues of fact and law in the case. A case should be counted when the first evidence is introduced, regardless of whether a judgment is reached.	Portal and JBSIS
		Jury Trial	A count of cases in which a jury is impaneled to determine the issues of fact in the case. A jury trial should be counted when the jury has been sworn, regardless of whether a verdict is reached.	Portal and JBSIS
		Trial de Novo	A count of cases in which there is a rehearing of a small claims appeal. A case should be counted when the first evidence is introduced, regardless of whether a judgment is reached (Does not apply to 5A).	Portal and JBSIS
4350	Case Aging (unit of count = case)			
4400		Age of disposed cases (unlawful detainer)	Unlawful detainer cases is disposed at entry of judgment for possession, even though a money judgment may be pending.	
4500		0–30 days		Portal and JBSIS
4600		31–45 days		Portal and JBSIS
4700		GE 46 days		Portal and JBSIS
4800		Age of pending cases (unlawful detainer)	Unlawful detainer cases are pending until entry of judgment for possession, even though a money judgment may be pending.	

5A-5B Draft State Report Elements

Civil Limited/Unlimited - JBSIS Report 5A and 5B			
		DEFINITION	REPORTABLE BY
4900	0–30 days		5A- JBSIS 5B- Portal and JBSIS
5000	31–45 days		5A- JBSIS 5B- Portal and JBSIS
5100	GE 46 days		5A- JBSIS 5B- Portal and JBSIS
5200	Age of disposed cases (all civil except unlawful detainers or exceptional)	The number of all other disposed civil cases (except unlawful detainer and exceptional)	
5300	0–LT 12 months		Portal and JBSIS
5400	12–LT 18 months		Portal and JBSIS
5500	18–LT 24 months		Portal and JBSIS
5600	GE 24 months		Portal and JBSIS
5700	Age of disposed cases (exceptional)	The number of disposed limited exceptional cases	
5800	0 - LT 3 years		5A- JBSIS only 5B-Portal and JBSIS
5900	GE 3 years		5A- JBSIS only 5B-Portal and JBSIS
6000	Age of pending cases (all civil except unlawful detainers or exceptional)	The number of all other civil cases (except unlawful detainers and exceptional)	
6100	0–LT 12 months		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS
6200	12–LT 18 months		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS
6300	18–LT 24 months		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS
6400	GE 24 months		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS
6500	Age of pending cases (exceptional)	The number of limited exceptional cases pending disposition	
6600	LT 3 years		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS
6700	GE 3 years		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS

5A-5B CSR Impact

Civil Limited/Unlimited - JBSIS Report 5A and 5B				2019 CSR Tables
		DEFINITION	REPORTABLE BY	
50	Inventory (unit of count = case)			
100	Beginning pending	Beginning July 1, 2023, the number of cases awaiting disposition before the first day of a reporting period. Does not include cases that are removed from the court's control.	Portal and JBSIS	
200	+ Filing	For statistical reporting purposes, a civil case begins with the court's acceptance of the formal submission of documents alleging the facts and requesting relief.	Portal and JBSIS	Table 4a Table 5c Table 5d Table 5e Table 5f Table 5g
300	+ Reopened/Restored to Court's Control	Count of cases that are reopened and restored to court's control. Reopened: A case that was previously reported as disposed but is resubmitted to a court. Restored to Court's Control: The status of a case that is available for court processing after it was removed from court's control	Portal and JBSIS	
▼ 500	- Total dispositions	The termination of a case pending before the court.	Portal and JBSIS	Table 4b Table 5c Table 5d Table 5e Table 5f Table 5g
▼ 550	- Removed from court's control	Report removals that apply to an entire case, including filing of a notice of conditional settlement and other events that remove case from court's control where time is excluded from case disposition time standards.	Portal and JBSIS	
800	End pending	The total number of cases awaiting disposition on the last day of the reporting period.	Portal and JBSIS	
	Trials (unit of count = case)			Tables 5c, 5d, 5e, 5g would not be able to show dismissal for lack of prosecution before trial. Instead, it would only show method of disposition by before trial, court trial, and jury trial. Disposition before trial would be inferred by subtracting total trial count from total disposition
	Court Trial	A count of cases in which a judge or judicial officer is assigned to determine both the issues of fact and law in the case. A case should be counted when the first evidence is introduced, regardless of whether a judgment is reached.	Portal and JBSIS	Figure 21-Disposition before trial could be inferred by deducting the count of trials from total dispositions Figure 56 Figure 57 Figure 58 Figure 62 Figure 63 Figure 64 Table 2 Table 5c- impacted Table 5d- impacted Table 5e-impacted Table 5g-impacted
	Jury Trial	A count of cases in which a jury is impaneled to determine the issues of fact in the case. A jury trial should be counted when the jury has been sworn, regardless of whether a verdict is reached.	Portal and JBSIS	Figure 21-Disposition before trial could be inferred by deducting the count of trials from total dispositions Figure 56 Figure 57 Figure 58 Figure 62 Figure 63 Figure 64 Table 3 Table 5c- impacted Table 5d- impacted Table 5e-impacted Table 5g-impacted
	Trial de Novo	A count of cases in which there is a rehearing of a small claims appeal. A case should be counted when the first evidence is introduced, regardless of whether a judgment is reached (Does not apply to 5A).	Portal and JBSIS	Figure 21 and Table 5f- Would not be impacted as Before Hearing would be inferred from subtracting Trial de Novo from total dispositions

5A-5B CSR Impact

Civil Limited/Unlimited - JBSIS Report 5A and 5B				2019 CSR Tables
		DEFINITION	REPORTABLE BY	
4350	Case Aging (unit of count = case)			
4400	Age of disposed cases (unlawful detainer)	Unlawful detainer cases is disposed at entry of judgment for possession, even though a money judgment may be pending.		
4500	0-30 days		Portal and JBSIS	Table 6a
4600	31-45 days		Portal and JBSIS	Table 6a
4700	GE 46 days		Portal and JBSIS	Table 6a
4800	Age of pending cases (unlawful detainer)	Unlawful detainer cases are pending until entry of judgment for possession, even though a money judgment may be pending.		
4900	0-30 days		5A- JBSIS 5B- Portal and JBSIS	
5000	31-45 days		5A- JBSIS 5B- Portal and JBSIS	
5100	GE 46 days		5A- JBSIS 5B- Portal and JBSIS	
5200	Age of disposed cases (all civil except unlawful detainers or exceptional)	The number of all other disposed civil cases (except unlawful detainer and exceptional)		
5300	0-LT 12 months		Portal and JBSIS	Table 6a
5400	12-LT 18 months		Portal and JBSIS	Table 6a
5500	18-LT 24 months		Portal and JBSIS	Table 6a
5600	GE 24 months		Portal and JBSIS	Table 6a
5700	Age of disposed cases (exceptional)	The number of disposed limited exceptional cases		
5800	0 - LT 3 years		5A- JBSIS only 5B-Portal and JBSIS	
5900	GE 3 years		5A- JBSIS only 5B-Portal and JBSIS	
6000	Age of pending cases (all civil except unlawful detainers or exceptional)	The number of all other civil cases (except unlawful detainers and exceptional)		
6100	0-LT 12 months		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS	
6200	12-LT 18 months		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS	
6300	18-LT 24 months		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS	
6400	GE 24 months		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS	
6500	Age of pending cases (exceptional)	The number of limited exceptional cases pending disposition		
6600	LT 3 years		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS	
6700	GE 3 years		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS	

5A-5B Court Statistics Project (CSP) Impact

Beginning Pending			
	Active	Inactive	Total Beginning Pending
CA 2018 CSP	Row 100- Beginning Pending	No matching data definition	---
Draft State Report	Beginning Pending	No matching data definition	---

End Pending			
	Active	Inactive	Total End Pending
CA 2018 CSP	Row 800-End Pending	No matching data definition	---
Draft State Report	End Pending	No matching data definition	---

Case Characteristics		
	Case with SRL	Case with Interpreters
CA 2018 CSP	Row 10000 (Pro Per Plaintiff/Petitioner) and Row 10100 (Pro Per Respondent/Defendant)	No matching data definition
Draft State Report	No matching data definition	No matching data definition

Set for Review	
CA 2018 CSP	No matching data definition
Draft State Report	No matching data definition

Incoming Cases				
	New Filing	Reopened	Reactivated	Total Incoming
CA 2018 CSP	Row 200- New Filing	Row 300- Reopened	Row 400-Restored to Court's Control	---
Draft State Report	New Filing	No matching data definition	No matching data definition	---

Outgoing Cases				
	Entry of Judgment	Reopened Disposition	Placed on Inactive Status	Total Outgoing
CA 2018 CSP	Row 500-Total Disposition	No matching data definition	Row 550-Removed from Court's Control	---
Draft State Report	Total Disposition	No matching data definition	Removed from Court's Control	---

Manner of Disposition				
	Jury Trial	Bench/Non Jury Trial	Non-Trial Disposition	Total Disposition
CA 2018 CSP	Row 3500-After Jury Trial	Row 2800-Court Trial	Row 1000- Before Trial Disposition	---
Draft State Report	Jury Trial	Court Trial	Inferred data	---

5A Draft State Report Matrix

Limited Civil - JBSIS Report 5A		05	10	20	30	40	50	60	65	70	80	90	100	110
		Civil Limited	Auto Tort	Other PI/PD/WD	Other Tort	Employment	Contract	Real Property	Unlawful Detainer	Judicial Review	Provisionally Complex Litigation	Enforcement of Judgment	Other Civil Complaints and Petitions	
	P JBSIS Web Portal Case Type	P							P					
50	Inventory (unit of count = case)													
100	Beginning pending													
200	+ Filing													
300	+ Reopened/Restored to Court's Control													
▼ 500	- Total dispositions													
▼ 550	- Removed from court's control													
800	End pending													
	Trials (unit of count = case)													
	Court Trial													
	Jury Trial													
	Trial de Novo													
4350	Case Aging (unit of count = case)													
4400	Age of disposed cases (unlawful detainer)													
4500	0-30 days													
4600	31-45 days													
4700	GE 46 days													
4800	Age of pending cases (unlawful detainer)													
4900	0-30 days													
5000	31-45 days													
5100	GE 46 days													
5200	Age of disposed cases (all civil except unlawful detainers or exceptional)													
5300	0-LT 12 months													
5400	12-LT 18 months													
5500	18-LT 24 months													
5600	GE 24 months													
5700	Age of disposed cases (exceptional)													
5800	0 - LT 3 years													
5900	GE 3 years													
6000	Age of pending cases (all civil except unlawful detainers or exceptional)													
6100	0-LT 12 months													
6200	12-LT 18 months													
6300	18-LT 24 months													
6400	GE 24 months													
6500	Age of pending cases (exceptional)													
6600	LT 3 years													
6700	GE 3 years													

Key:	Unshaded cell = data expected
	Shaded cell = data not expected

5B Draft State Report Matrix

Unlimited Civil - JBSIS Report 5B		03	05	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	105	110	115	120	
		General Civil	Auto Tort		Other PI/PD/WD		Other Tort	Employment	Contract	Real Property	Unlawful Detainer	Judicial Review	Provisionally Complex Litigation	Enforcement of Judgment	Other Civil Complaints and Petitions		Small Claims Appeals		
P JBSIS Web Portal Case Type		P	P		P										P		P		
50	Inventory (unit of count = case)																		
100	Beginning pending																		
200	+ Filing																		
300	+ Reopened/Restored to Court's Control																		
▼ 500	- Total dispositions																		
▼ 550	- Removed from court's control																		
800	End pending																		
	Trials (unit of count = case)																		
	Court Trial																		
	Jury Trial																		
	Trial de Novo																		
4350	Case Aging (unit of count = case)																		
4400	Age of disposed cases (unlawful detainer)																		
4500	0-30 days																		
4600	31-45 days																		
4700	GE 46 days																		
4800	Age of pending cases (unlawful detainer)																		
4900	0-30 days																		
5000	31-45 days																		
5100	GE 46 days																		
5200	Age of disposed cases (all civil except unlawful detainers or exceptional)																		
5300	0-LT 12 months																		
5400	12-LT 18 months																		
5500	18-LT 24 months																		
5600	GE 24 months																		
5700	Age of disposed cases (exceptional)																		
5800	0 - LT 3 years																		
5900	GE 3 years																		
6000	Age of pending cases (all civil except unlawful detainers or exceptional)																		
6100	0-LT 12 months																		
6200	12-LT 18 months																		
6300	18-LT 24 months																		
6400	GE 24 months																		
6500	Age of pending cases (exceptional)																		
6600	LT 3 years																		
6700	GE 3 years																		

Key:	Unshaded cell = data expected
	Shaded cell = data not expected

5A-5B Draft Local Management Report

Civil Limited/Unlimited - JBSIS Report 5A and 5B				NCSC CourTools
		DEFINITION	CURRENTLY REPORTABLE BY	
50	Inventory (unit of count = case)			
100	Beginning pending	Beginning July 1, 2023, the number of cases awaiting disposition before the first day of a reporting period. Does not include cases that are removed from the court's control.	Portal and JBSIS	
200	+ Filing	For statistical reporting purposes, a civil case begins with the court's acceptance of the formal submission of documents alleging the facts and requesting relief.	Portal and JBSIS	Measure 2-Clearance Rates
300	+ Reopened/Restored to Court's Control	Count of cases that are reopened and restored to court's control. Reopened: A case that was previously reported as disposed but is resubmitted to a court. Restored to Court's Control: The status of a case that is available for court processing after it was removed from court's control	Portal and JBSIS	Measure 2-Clearance Rates
▼ 500	- Total dispositions	The termination of a case pending before the court.	Portal and JBSIS	Measure 2-Clearance Rates
▼ 550	- Removed from court's control	Report removals that apply to an entire case, including filing of a notice of conditional settlement and other events that remove case from court's control where time is excluded from case disposition time standards.	Portal and JBSIS	Measure 2-Clearance Rates
800	End pending	The total number of cases awaiting disposition on the last day of the reporting period.	Portal and JBSIS	
	Trials (unit of count = case)			
	Court Trial	A count of cases in which a judge or judicial officer is assigned to determine both the issues of fact and law in the case. A case should be counted when the first evidence is introduced, regardless of whether a judgment is reached.	Portal and JBSIS	
	Jury Trial	A count of cases in which a jury is impaneled to determine the issues of fact in the case. A jury trial should be counted when the jury has been sworn, regardless of whether a verdict is reached.	Portal and JBSIS	
	Trial de Novo	A count of cases in which there is a rehearing of a small claims appeal. A case should be counted when the first evidence is introduced, regardless of whether a judgment is reached (Does not apply to 5A).	Portal and JBSIS	
4350	Case Aging (unit of count = case)			
4400	Age of disposed cases (unlawful detainer)	Unlawful detainer cases is disposed at entry of judgment for possession, even though a money judgment may be pending.		Measure 3-Time to Disposition
4500	0-30 days		Portal and JBSIS	
4600	31-45 days		Portal and JBSIS	
4700	GE 46 days		Portal and JBSIS	
4800	Age of pending cases (unlawful detainer)	Unlawful detainer cases are pending until entry of judgment for possession, even though a money judgment may be pending.		Measure 4-Age of Active Pending Caseload
4900	0-30 days		5A- JBSIS 5B- Portal and JBSIS	
5000	31-45 days		5A- JBSIS 5B- Portal and JBSIS	
5100	GE 46 days		5A- JBSIS 5B- Portal and JBSIS	
5200	Age of disposed cases (all civil except unlawful detainers or exceptional)	The number of all other disposed civil cases (except unlawful detainer and exceptional)		Measure 3-Time to Disposition
5300	0-LT 12 months		Portal and JBSIS	
5400	12-LT 18 months		Portal and JBSIS	
5500	18-LT 24 months		Portal and JBSIS	
5600	GE 24 months		Portal and JBSIS	
5700	Age of disposed cases (exceptional)	The number of disposed limited exceptional cases		Measure 3-Time to Disposition
5800	0 - LT 3 years		5A- JBSIS only 5B-Portal and JBSIS	
5900	GE 3 years		5A- JBSIS only 5B-Portal and JBSIS	
6000	Age of pending cases (all civil except unlawful detainers or exceptional)	The number of all other civil cases (except unlawful detainers and exceptional)		Measure 4-Age of Active Pending Caseload
6100	0-LT 12 months		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS	
6200	12-LT 18 months		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS	
6300	18-LT 24 months		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS	
6400	GE 24 months		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS	
6500	Age of pending cases (exceptional)	The number of limited exceptional cases pending disposition		Measure 4-Age of Active Pending Caseload
6600	LT 3 years		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS	
6700	GE 3 years		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS	
8050	Events			
9300	Court's motion: trial	A continuance of a trial by motion of the court	JBSIS	Measure 5-Trial Date Certainty
9700	Party's motion: trial	A continuance of a trial by party's motion.	JBSIS	Measure 5-Trial Date Certainty

5A-5B Draft Branch Narrative

Civil Limited/Unlimited - JBSIS Report 5A and 5B			
		DEFINITION	CURRENTLY REPORTABLE BY
50	Inventory (unit of count = case)		
100	Beginning pending	Beginning July 1, 2023, the number of cases awaiting disposition before the first day of a reporting period. Does not include cases that are removed from the court's control.	Portal and JBSIS
200	+ Filing	For statistical reporting purposes, a civil case begins with the court's acceptance of the formal submission of documents alleging the facts and requesting relief.	Portal and JBSIS
300	+ Reopened/Restored to Court's Control	Count of cases that are reopened and restored to court's control. Reopened: A case that was previously reported as disposed but is resubmitted to a court. Restored to Court's Control: The status of a case that is available for court processing after it was removed from court's control	Portal and JBSIS
▼ 500	- Total dispositions	The termination of a case pending before the court.	Portal and JBSIS
▼ 550	- Removed from court's control	Report removals that apply to an entire case, including filing of a notice of conditional settlement and other events that remove case from court's control where time is excluded from case disposition time standards.	Portal and JBSIS
800	End pending	The total number of cases awaiting disposition on the last day of the reporting period.	Portal and JBSIS
	Trials (unit of count = case)		
	Court Trial	A count of cases in which a judge or judicial officer is assigned to determine both the issues of fact and law in the case. A case should be counted when the first evidence is introduced, regardless of whether a judgment is reached.	Portal and JBSIS
	Jury Trial	A count of cases in which a jury is impaneled to determine the issues of fact in the case. A jury trial should be counted when the jury has been sworn, regardless of whether a verdict is reached.	Portal and JBSIS
	Trial de Novo	A count of cases in which there is a rehearing of a small claims appeal. A case should be counted when the first evidence is introduced, regardless of whether a judgment is reached (Does not apply to 5A).	Portal and JBSIS
4350	Case Aging (unit of count = case)		
4400	Age of disposed cases (unlawful detainer)	Unlawful detainer cases is disposed at entry of judgment for possession, even though a money judgment may be pending.	
4500	0–30 days		Portal and JBSIS
4600	31–45 days		Portal and JBSIS
4700	GE 46 days		Portal and JBSIS
4800	Age of pending cases (unlawful detainer)	Unlawful detainer cases are pending until entry of judgment for possession, even though a money judgment may be pending.	
4900	0–30 days		5A- JBSIS 5B- Portal and JBSIS
5000	31–45 days		5A- JBSIS 5B- Portal and JBSIS
5100	GE 46 days		5A- JBSIS 5B- Portal and JBSIS
5200	Age of disposed cases (all civil except unlawful detainers or exceptional)	The number of all other disposed civil cases (except unlawful detainer and exceptional)	
5300	0–LT 12 months		Portal and JBSIS
5400	12–LT 18 months		Portal and JBSIS
5500	18–LT 24 months		Portal and JBSIS
5600	GE 24 months		Portal and JBSIS
5700	Age of disposed cases (exceptional)	The number of disposed limited exceptional cases	
5800	0 - LT 3 years		5A- JBSIS only 5B-Portal and JBSIS
5900	GE 3 years		5A- JBSIS only 5B-Portal and JBSIS
6000	Age of pending cases (all civil except unlawful detainers or exceptional)	The number of all other civil cases (except unlawful detainers and exceptional)	
6100	0–LT 12 months		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS
6200	12–LT 18 months		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS
6300	18–LT 24 months		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS
6400	GE 24 months		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS
6500	Age of pending cases (exceptional)	The number of limited exceptional cases pending disposition	
6600	LT 3 years		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS
6700	GE 3 years		5A- JBSIS 5B only- Portal and JBSIS
	CASE CHARACTERISTICS (unit of count = case/action)		
10200	Fee waiver requested	Application for waiver of filing fee submitted pursuant to Gov. Code, § 68634(e).	JBSIS
10300	Fee waiver granted	Application for waiver of filing fee granted in full or in part by the court.	JBSIS
	Case with a self-represented litigant	A count of disposed cases in which at any point during the life of the case one or more parties was self-represented. For plaintiffs/petitioners, the life of the case is from filing to disposition. For defendants/respondents, the life of the case is from answer to disposition	
	Case with interpreter	A count of disposed cases in which at any point during the life of the case one or more sign language or spoken language interpreters was ordered by the court. Interpretation ordered by the court may be provided by anyone the court deems qualified	

13A Current Definitions, Reporting, and Standards

13A- Small Claims			Current Use of Data		Relevant Standards and Reports		
CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = case)	Definition	Reportable by	Included in 2019 CSR	NCSC Court Statistics Project (CSP)	CA Government Code, CRC, CA Standards of Judicial Administration	Federal Judicial Caseload Statistics Report	NCSC CourTools
50	Inventory						
100	Beginning pending	The number of cases awaiting disposition in a court before the first day of a reporting period.	Portal and JBSIS		Reported by CA, but not approved for state-specific comparison and only used to generate caseloads at the aggregate, national level	Table C: Pending Column	
200	+ Filing	The beginning of a court case by the court's initial acceptance of a plaintiff's claim, a document alleging the facts and requesting relief.	Portal and JBSIS	Table 4a Table 5h	Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.	Table C: Filings Column	Measure 2-Clearance Rates
250	+ Reopened	A case that was previously reported as disposed but is resubmitted to a court.	Portal and JBSIS		Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.		Measure 2-Clearance Rates
300	+ Restored to court's control	The status of a civil case that is available for court processing after it was removed from court's control	Portal and JBSIS		Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.		Measure 2-Clearance Rates
350	+ Existing case entered into CMS	A case not previously entered in the case management system (CMS) and, therefore, not reported in pending.	JBSIS				
400	- Removed from court's control	Events that remove a civil case from court's control where time is excluded from case disposition time standards	Portal and JBSIS		Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.		Measure 2-Clearance Rates
▼500	- Total dispositions	See row 700	Portal and JBSIS	Table 4b Table 5h	Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.	Table C: Terminations Column	Measure 2-Clearance Rates
600	End pending	The number of cases awaiting disposition in a court on the last day of the reporting period.	Portal and JBSIS		Reported by CA, but not approved for state-specific comparison and only used to generate caseloads at the aggregate, national level	Table C: Pending Column	
Disposed Cases, in Ascending Stage and Outcome Hierarchy							
700	Dispositions (total rows 800 and 1500)	The termination of a case pending before the court.	Portal and JBSIS	Table 4b Table 5h	Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.	Table C: Terminations Column	Measure 2-Clearance Rates
800	Before Hearing (total rows 850 and 1400)	Disposition occurs without a court appearance or before the introduction of first evidence.	Portal and JBSIS	Figure 21 Table 5h			
▼850	Dismissal/Transfer (total rows 875 and 990)	A disposition before hearing in which the case was dismissed or transferred.	Portal and JBSIS				
▼875	Transfer (total rows 900 - 950)	A disposition before hearing in which the case was transferred to a court in another county or within the same county.	Portal and JBSIS	Aggregate			
900	Change of venue	A disposition before hearing in which the venue of a case changes to another county.	JBSIS				
950	Jurisdictional transfer	A disposition before hearing in which a case is transferred out of the court's jurisdiction to another court within the county.	JBSIS				
▼990	Dismissal (total rows 1000 - 1100)	A disposition before trial in which the case was dismissed.	Portal and JBSIS				
1000	Entry of request for dismissal	A disposition before hearing in which a request for dismissal is filed and entered.	Portal and JBSIS				
1100	Entry of court-ordered dismissal (total rows 1200 - 1300)	A disposition before hearing in which the court dismisses the entire case by signed and dated order on the court's own motion or at the request of a party.	Portal and JBSIS				
1200	Dismissal—lack of prosecution	A disposition before hearing in which the court dismisses the case on its own motion or on the motion of a party if the case meets one of the conditions outlined in Code Civ. Proc., § 583 et seq.	JBSIS	Table 5h			

13A Current Definitions, Reporting, and Standards

13A- Small Claims				Current Use of Data		Relevant Standards and Reports		
CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = case)		Definition	Reportable by	Included in 2019 CSR	NCSC Court Statistics Project (CSP)	CA Government Code, CRC, CA Standards of Judicial Administration	Federal Judicial Caseload Statistics Report	NCSC CourTools
1300	Other court-ordered dismissal	Entry of a court-ordered dismissal before hearing excluding cases dismissed for lack of prosecution.	JBSIS					
1400	Bankruptcy discharge	A disposition before hearing in which the creditor's right to recover is eliminated because of a ruling of the federal court wiping out the remaining debts of the bankrupt person.	Portal and JBSIS	Aggregate				
1500	After Hearing (total rows 1525 and 1800)	Disposition occurs after the first evidence is introduced.	Portal and JBSIS	Figure 21 Table 5h				
▼ 1525	Dismissal/Transfer (total rows 1540 and 1590)	A disposition after trial in which the case was dismissed or transferred.	JBSIS					
▼ 1540	Transfer (total rows 1550 - 1560)	The total number of cases transferred after hearing.	JBSIS					
1550	Change of venue	A disposition after hearing in which the venue of a case changes to another county.	JBSIS					
1560	Jurisdictional transfer	A disposition after hearing in which a case is transferred out of the court's jurisdiction to another court within the county.	JBSIS					
▼ 1590	Dismissal (total rows 1600 - 1700)	A disposition after hearing in which the case was dismissed.	JBSIS					
1600	Entry of request for dismissal	A disposition after hearing in which a request for dismissal is filed and entered.	JBSIS					
1700	Entry of request for dismissal after mediation	A disposition after hearing in which a request for dismissal is filed and entered following the parties' participation in court-annexed or private mediation.	JBSIS					
1800	Entry of judgment (total rows 1900 - 2000)	Entry of the final determination of the rights of the parties in an action or a proceeding after court hearing	JBSIS					
1900	Uncontested	Entry of judgment follows a hearing in which only one party appears before the court and presents evidence or in which one or both parties appear and request that the court order a stipulated judgment.	JBSIS					
2000	Contested	Entry of judgment follows a hearing in which both the plaintiff and defendant appear at the hearing and present first evidence.	JBSIS					
2090 Case aging								
2100	Age of disposed cases	Age cases from filing date to date of disposition, excluding time during which the case was removed from court's control. For cases transferred in, age the case from the date of filing in the court of original jurisdiction.				Cal. Stds. Jud. Admin., § 2.2(h)	Table C-5: Average time to disposition by method of disposition	Measure 3-Time to Disposition
▼ 2190	0-70 days (total rows 2200 - 2300)		Portal and JBSIS	Table 6a				
2200	0-40 days		JBSIS					
2300	41-70 days		JBSIS					
2400	71-90 days		Portal and JBSIS	Table 6a				
2500	GE 91 days		Portal and JBSIS	Table 6a				
2600	Age of disposed cases after submission	Age cases from the date the judge takes the case under submission for decision to date of disposition. (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 10.603.)					Table C-5: Average time to disposition by method of disposition	
2700	LE 30 days		JBSIS					
2800	GE 31days		JBSIS					

13A Current Definitions, Reporting, and Standards

13A- Small Claims				Current Use of Data		Relevant Standards and Reports		
CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = case)		Definition	Reportable by	Included in 2019 CSR	NCSC Court Statistics Project (CSP)	CA Government Code, CRC, CA Standards of Judicial Administration	Federal Judicial Caseload Statistics Report	NCSC CourTools
2900	Age of pending cases	Age from filing date, excluding time that the case was removed from court's control, to the last day of the report period. For cases transferred in, age from the filing date in the court of original jurisdiction to the last day of the report period.						Measure 4-Age of Active Pending Caseload
3000	0-40 days		JBSIS					
3100	41-70 days		JBSIS					
3200	71-90 days		JBSIS					
3300	GE 91days		JBSIS					
WORKLOAD (unit of count = action)								
3400	Predisposition hearing (total rows 3500 - 3700)	Formal judicial predisposition proceedings held to decide issues of fact or law arising in the course of a court action.	JBSIS					
3500	For evidence hearing	A court-ordered hearing for parties to provide further evidence before the court issues its ruling.	JBSIS					
3600	Venue hearing	A hearing to determine if small claims court is the proper place for trial or whether the case should be transferred to another jurisdiction because the amount requested exceeds the jurisdiction of small claims court.	JBSIS					
3700	Other predisposition hearing	A predisposition hearing not specified on rows 3500 and 3600.	JBSIS					
3800	Postdisposition hearing (total rows 3900, 4200 - 4400)	A proceeding at which first evidence is presented and heard by a judicial officer after final disposition.	Portal and JBSIS					
3900	Order of examination (total rows 4400 - 4100)	A hearing in which the judgment creditor obtains asset information from the judgment debtor under oath through a court-ordered appearance. Include hearings initiated by Applications and Orders to Produce.	JBSIS					
4000	Appealed case—judgment upheld	An order of examination hearing on a case that is returned to the small claims division because of an appeal, and in this case, the judgment is upheld in favor of (awarded to) the plaintiff.	JBSIS					
4100	Non appealed case	An order of examination hearing in a case that was not appealed.	JBSIS					
4200	Request to correct or vacate judgment	A court-ordered hearing to direct attention to any alleged error, omission, or oversight during trial.	JBSIS					
4300	Opposition to claim of exemption	A hearing on a creditor's opposition to debtor's claim of exemption to determine disposition of property or money held by levying officer.	JBSIS					
4400	Other postdisposition hearing	A postdisposition hearing not specified on rows 3900-4300.	JBSIS					
4500	Events							
4600	Referral to mediation	A referral by the court to court or voluntary mediation.	JBSIS					
4650	Subsequent fee waiver requested	Subsequent application for waiver of filing fee submitted pursuant to Gov. Code, § 68634(e).	JBSIS					
4660	Subsequent fee waiver granted	Subsequent application for waiver of filing fee granted in full or in part by the court.	JBSIS					
4690	Continuance (total rows 4700 - 4800)	A hearing set on a calendar and re-calendared to a future date for the same proceedings, at the request of a party or on the court's own motion, before any proceedings take place	JBSIS					

13A Current Definitions, Reporting, and Standards

13A- Small Claims				Current Use of Data		Relevant Standards and Reports		
CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = case)		Definition	Reportable by	Included in 2019 CSR	NCSC Court Statistics Project (CSP)	CA Government Code, CRC, CA Standards of Judicial Administration	Federal Judicial Caseload Statistics Report	NCSC CourTools
4700	Court's motion	A hearing set on a calendar and re-calendared to a future date on the court's own motion before any proceedings take place	JBSIS					
4800	Party's motion	A hearing set on a calendar and re-calendared to a future date on a party's motion before any proceedings take place	JBSIS					
CASE CHARACTERISTIC (unit of count = case/action)								
5000	Fee waiver requested	Application for waiver of filing fee submitted pursuant to Gov. Code, § 68634(e).	JBSIS					
5100	Fee waiver granted	Application for waiver of filing fee granted in full or in part by the court.	JBSIS					
5200	Government exemption	This waiver applies to "the filing of any document or paper, for the performance of any official service, or for the filing of any stipulation or agreement, which may constitute an appearance" (Gov. Code, § 6103).	JBSIS					

13A Draft State Report Elements

13A- Small Claims			
		Definition	Currently Reportable by
50	Inventory		
100	Beginning pending	Beginning July 1, 2023, the number of cases awaiting disposition in a court before the first day of a reporting period.	Portal and JBSIS
200	+ Filing	The beginning of a court case by the court's initial acceptance of a plaintiff's claim, a document alleging the facts and requesting relief.	Portal and JBSIS
250	+ Reopened/Restored to court's control	Count of cases that are reopened and restored to court's control. Reopened: A case that was previously reported as disposed but is resubmitted to a court. Restored to Court's Control: The status of a case that is available for court processing after it was removed from court's control	Portal and JBSIS
400	- Removed from court's control	Events that remove a civil case from court's control where time is excluded from case disposition time standards	Portal and JBSIS
▼500	- Total dispositions	The termination of a case pending before the court.	Portal and JBSIS
600	End pending	The number of cases awaiting disposition in a court on the last day of the reporting period.	Portal and JBSIS
2090	Case aging		
2100	Age of disposed cases	Age cases from filing date to date of disposition, excluding time during which the case was removed from court's control. For cases transferred in, age the case from the date of filing in the court of original jurisdiction.	
▼2190	0-75 days		Portal and JBSIS
2400	76-95 days		Portal and JBSIS
2500	GE 95 days		Portal and JBSIS
2900	Age of pending cases	Age from filing date, excluding time that the case was removed from court's control, to the last day of the report period. For cases transferred in, age from the filing date in the court of original jurisdiction to the last day of the report period.	
3000	0-75 days		JBSIS
3200	76-95 days		JBSIS
3300	GE 95 days		JBSIS

13A CSR Impact

13A- Small Claims				2019 CSR Tables
		Definition	Currently Reportable by	
50	Inventory			
100	Beginning pending	Beginning July 1, 2023, the number of cases awaiting disposition in a court before the first day of a reporting period.	Portal and JBSIS	
200	+ Filing	The beginning of a court case by the court's initial acceptance of a plaintiff's claim, a document alleging the facts and requesting relief.	Portal and JBSIS	Table 4a Table 5h
250	+ Reopened/Restored to court's control	Count of cases that are reopened and restored to court's control. Reopened: A case that was previously reported as disposed but is resubmitted to a court. Restored to Court's Control: The status of a case that is available for court processing after it was removed from court's control	Portal and JBSIS	
400	- Removed from court's control	Events that remove a civil case from court's control where time is excluded from case disposition time standards	Portal and JBSIS	
▼500	- Total dispositions	The termination of a case pending before the court.	Portal and JBSIS	Figure 21-Impacted. Would no longer be able to display disposition before and after hearing. Table 4b Table 5h- Impacted. Would no longer display Dismissal for Delay in Prosecution Before Trial, Other Before Trial, and After Trial
600	End pending	The number of cases awaiting disposition in a court on the last day of the reporting period.	Portal and JBSIS	
2090	Case aging			
2100	Age of disposed cases	Age cases from filing date to date of disposition, excluding time during which the case was removed from court's control. For cases transferred in, age the case from the date of filing in the court of original jurisdiction.		
▼2190	0-75 days		Portal and JBSIS	Table 6a
2400	76-95 days		Portal and JBSIS	Table 6a
2500	GE 95 days		Portal and JBSIS	Table 6a
2900	Age of pending cases	Age from filing date, excluding time that the case was removed from court's control, to the last day of the report period. For cases transferred in, age from the filing date in the court of original jurisdiction to the last day of the report period.		
3000	0-75 days		JBSIS	
3200	76-95 days		JBSIS	
3300	GE 95 days		JBSIS	

13A Court Statistics Project (CSP)

Beginning Pending			
	Active	Inactive	Total Beginning Pending
CA 2018 CSP	Row 100- Beginning Pending	No matching data definition	---
Draft State Report	Beginning Pending	No matching data definition	---

End Pending			
	Active	Inactive	Total End Pending
CA 2018 CSP	Row 600-End Pending	No matching data definition	---
Draft State Report	End Pending	No matching data definition	---

Case Characteristics		
	Case with SRL	Case with Interpreters
CA 2018 CSP	No matching data definition	No matching data definition
Draft State Report	No matching data definition	No matching data definition

Set for Review	
CA 2018 CSP	No matching data definition
Draft State Report	No matching data definition

Incoming Cases				
	New Filing	Reopened	Reactivated	Total Incoming
CA 2018 CSP	Row 200- Filing	Row 250- Reopened	Row 300- Restored to Court's Control	---
Draft State Report	Filing	No matching data definition	No matching data definition	---

Outgoing Cases				
	Entry of Judgment	Reopened Disposition	Placed on Inactive Status	Total Outgoing
CA 2018 CSP	Row 500- Total Disposition	No matching data definition	Row 400- Removed from Court's Control	---
Draft State Report	Total Disposition	No matching data definition	Removed from Court's Control	---

Manner of Disposition				
	Jury Trial	Bench/Non Jury Trial	Non-Trial Disposition	Total Disposition
CA 2018 CSP	Not applicable	Not applicable	Row 500-Total Disposition	---
Draft State Report	Not applicable	Not applicable	Total disposition	---

13A Draft State Report Matrix

13A- Small Claims			05	10
			Small Claims	
		P	JBSIS Web Portal	P
CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = case)				
50	Inventory			
100	Beginning pending			
200	+ Filing			
250	+ Reopened/Restored to court's control			
400	- Removed from court's control			
▼500	- Total dispositions			
600	End pending			
2090	Case aging			
2100	Age of disposed cases			
▼2190	0-75 days			
2400	76-95 days			
2500	GE 95 days			
2900	Age of pending cases			
3000	0-75 days			
3200	76-95 days			
3300	GE 95 days			

Key:	Unshaded cell = data expected
	Shaded cell = data not expected

13A Draft Local Management

13A- Small Claims					
			Definition	Currently Reportable by	NCSC CourTools
50	Inventory				
100		Beginning pending	Beginning July 1, 2023, the number of cases awaiting disposition in a court before the first day of a reporting period.	Portal and JBSIS	
200		+ Filing	The beginning of a court case by the court's initial acceptance of a plaintiff's claim, a document alleging the facts and requesting relief.	Portal and JBSIS	Measure 2-Clearance Rates
250		+ Reopened/Restored to court's control	Count of cases that are reopened and restored to court's control. Reopened: A case that was previously reported as disposed but is resubmitted to a court. Restored to Court's Control: The status of a case that is available for court processing after it was removed from court's control	Portal and JBSIS	Measure 2-Clearance Rates
400		- Removed from court's control	Events that remove a civil case from court's control where time is excluded from case disposition time standards	Portal and JBSIS	Measure 2-Clearance Rates
▼500		- Total dispositions	The termination of a case pending before the court.	Portal and JBSIS	Measure 2-Clearance Rates
600		End pending	The number of cases awaiting disposition in a court on the last day of the reporting period.	Portal and JBSIS	
2090	Case aging				
2100		Age of disposed cases	Age cases from filing date to date of disposition, excluding time during which the case was removed from court's control. For cases transferred in, age the case from the date of filing in the court of original jurisdiction.		
▼2190		0-75 days		Portal and JBSIS	Measure 3-Time to Disposition
2400		76-95 days		Portal and JBSIS	Measure 3-Time to Disposition
2500		GE 95 days		Portal and JBSIS	Measure 3-Time to Disposition
2900		Age of pending cases	Age from filing date, excluding time that the case was removed from court's control, to the last day of the report period. For cases transferred in, age from the filing date in the court of original jurisdiction to the last day of the report period.		
3000		0-75 days		JBSIS	Measure 4-Age of Active Pending Caseload
3200		76-95 days		JBSIS	Measure 4-Age of Active Pending Caseload
3300		GE 95 days		JBSIS	Measure 4-Age of Active Pending Caseload

13A Draft Branch Narrative

13A- Small Claims				
			Definition	Currently Reportable by
50	Inventory			
100		Beginning pending	Beginning July 1, 2023, the number of cases awaiting disposition in a court before the first day of a reporting period.	Portal and JBSIS
200		+ Filing	The beginning of a court case by the court's initial acceptance of a plaintiff's claim, a document alleging the facts and requesting relief.	Portal and JBSIS
250		+ Reopened/Restored to court's control	Count of cases that are reopened and restored to court's control. Reopened: A case that was previously reported as disposed but is resubmitted to a court. Restored to Court's Control: The status of a case that is available for court processing after it was removed from court's control	Portal and JBSIS
400		- Removed from court's control	Events that remove a civil case from court's control where time is excluded from case disposition time standards	Portal and JBSIS
▼500		- Total dispositions	The termination of a case pending before the court.	Portal and JBSIS
600		End pending	The number of cases awaiting disposition in a court on the last day of the reporting period.	Portal and JBSIS
2090	Case aging			
2100		Age of disposed cases	Age cases from filing date to date of disposition, excluding time during which the case was removed from court's control. For cases transferred in, age the case from the date of filing in the court of original jurisdiction.	
▼2190		0-75 days		Portal and JBSIS
2400		76-95 days		Portal and JBSIS
2500		GE 95 days		Portal and JBSIS
2900		Age of pending cases	Age from filing date, excluding time that the case was removed from court's control, to the last day of the report period. For cases transferred in, age from the filing date in the court of original jurisdiction to the last day of the report period.	
3000		0-75 days		JBSIS
3200		76-95 days		JBSIS

13A Draft Branch Narrative

13A- Small Claims				
			Definition	Currently Reportable by
3300		GE 95 days		JBSIS
		CASE CHARACTERISTICS (unit of count = case/action)		
5000		Fee waiver requested	Application for waiver of filing fee submitted pursuant to Gov. Code, § 68634(e).	JBSIS
5100		Fee waiver granted	Application for waiver of filing fee granted in full or in part by the court.	JBSIS
		Case with interpreter	A count of disposed cases in which at any point during the life of the case one or more sign language or spoken language interpreters was ordered by the court. Interpretation ordered by the court may be provided by anyone the court deems qualified	

4B Current Definitions, Reporting, and Standards

4B- Appellate Division Appeals			Current Use of Data		Relevant Standards and Reports	
CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = appeal)	Definition	Reportable By	Included in 2019 CSR	NCSC Court Statistics Project (CSP)	Federal Judicial Caseload Statistics Report	NCSC CourTools
50	Inventory					
100	Beginning pending	JBSIS		Reported by CA, but not approved for state-specific comparison and only used to generate caseloads at the aggregate, national level	Table C: Pending Column	
200	+ Filing	Portal and JBSIS	Table 12a Table 12e	Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.	Table C: Filings Column	Measure 2- Clearance Rates
300	+ Reopened	JBSIS		Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.		Measure 2- Clearance Rates
350	+ Existing appeal entered in CMS	JBSIS				
360	+/- Classification of pre-JBSIS case	JBSIS				
▼400	- Total dispositions (from row 600)	Portal and JBSIS	Table 12b Table 12e	Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.	Table C: Terminations Column	Measure 2- Clearance Rates
500	End pending	JBSIS		Reported by CA, but not approved for state-specific comparison and only used to generate caseloads at the aggregate, national level	Table C: Pending Column	
Disposed Cases, in Ascending Stage and Outcome Hierarchy						
600	Dispositions (total rows 650, 950)	Portal and JBSIS	Table 12b Table 12e	Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.	Table C: Terminations Column	Measure 2- Clearance Rates
650	Before Hearing (total rows 700 - 900)	Portal and JBSIS	Table 12e			
700	Remand	JBSIS				
800	Certified	JBSIS				
900	Dismissal before hearing	JBSIS				
950	After Hearing (total rows 1000 - 1200)	Portal and JBSIS	Table 12e			
1000	Dismissal after hearing	JBSIS				
1100	Judgment without opinion	JBSIS				

4B Current Definitions, Reporting, and Standards

4B- Appellate Division Appeals			Current Use of Data		Relevant Standards and Reports		
CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = appeal)		Definition	Reportable By	Included in 2019 CSR	NCSC Court Statistics Project (CSP)	Federal Judicial Caseload Statistics Report	NCSC CourTools
1200	Judgment with opinion	A disposition in which the reviewing court issues the judgment with a written statement of reasons for its decision.	JBSIS				
WORKLOAD (unit of count = action)							
Hearings							
1300	Motion filed	A motion filed to obtain a ruling or an order directing some act to be done in favor of a party.	JBSIS				
1400	Predisposition hearing	Formal judicial predisposition proceedings to decide issues of fact or law arising in the course of a court action.	JBSIS				
1490	Events						
1495	Continuances (total rows 1500 - 1600)	A hearing set on a calendar and re-calendared to a future date, at the request of a party or on the court's own motion, before any proceedings take place.	JBSIS				
1500	Court's motion	A hearing set on a calendar and re-calendared to a future date, on the court's own motion, before any proceedings take place.	JBSIS				
1600	Party's motion	A hearing set on a calendar and re-calendared to a future date, on a party's motion, before any proceedings take place.	JBSIS				
APPEAL CHARACTERISTICS (unit of count = appeal/action)							
1800	Remittitur issued	A remittitur issued by the superior court after final disposition.	JBSIS				
1900	Published opinion	An opinion published in California Appellate Reports.	JBSIS				
2000	Appointed counsel	The number of counsel appointed for criminal appeals in which the appellant is indigent (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.786).	JBSIS				
2100	Pro per appellant	A self-represented appellant.	JBSIS		Reported by CA, but not approved for state-specific comparison and only used to generate caseloads at the aggregate, national level		
2200	Fee waiver requested	Application for waiver of the court's filing fee submitted pursuant to Gov. Code, § 68634(e) (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.50–3.58).	JBSIS				
2300	Fee waiver granted	Application for waiver of filing fee that is granted in full or in part by the court.	JBSIS				
2400	Transcript fee waiver requested	An application filed with the court to obtain a court order permitting the preparation of the clerk's transcript without payment of fees.	JBSIS				
2500	Transcript fee waiver granted	Application for waiver of the clerk's transcript fees that is granted in full or in part by the court.	JBSIS				

4B Draft State Report

4B- Appellate Division Appeals				
			Definition	Currently Reportable By
50	Inventory			
100		Beginning pending	Beginning July 1, 2023 , the number of appeals awaiting disposition in a court before the first day of a reporting period.	JBSIS
200		+ Filing	The beginning of an appeal by formal submission of the record to the superior court appellate division.	Portal and JBSIS
300		+ Reopened	An appeal that was previously reported as disposed but is resubmitted to a court.	JBSIS
▼400		- Total dispositions (from row 600)	The termination of an appeal.	Portal and JBSIS
500		End pending	The number of appeals awaiting disposition in a court on the last day of a reporting period.	JBSIS

4B CSR Impact

4B- Appellate Division Appeals				2019 CSR Tables
	CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = appeal)	Definition	Currently Reportable By	
50	Inventory			
100	Beginning pending	Beginning July 1, 2023 , the number of appeals awaiting disposition in a court before the first day of a reporting period.	JBSIS	
200	+ Filing	The beginning of an appeal by formal submission of the record to the superior court appellate division.	Portal and JBSIS	Table 12a Table 12e
300	+ Reopened	An appeal that was previously reported as disposed but is resubmitted to a court.	JBSIS	
▼400	- Total dispositions (from row 600)	The termination of an appeal.	Portal and JBSIS	Table 12b Table 12e-Impacted. Will no longer show breakout of stage of disposition
500	End pending	The number of appeals awaiting disposition in a court on the last day of a reporting period.	JBSIS	

4B Court Statistics Project (CSP) Report Impact

Appellate Division JBSIS Report- 4B

	Beginning Pending		
	Active	Inactive	Total Beginning Pending
CA 2018 CSP	Row 100- Beginning Pending	No matching data definition	---
Draft State Report	Beginning Pending	No matching data definition	---

	End Pending		
	Active	Inactive	Total End Pending
CA 2018 CSP	Row 500-End Pending	No matching data definition	---
Draft State Report	End Pending	No matching data definition	---

	Case Characteristics	
	Case with SRL	Case with Interpreters
CA 2018 CSP	Row 2100- Pro Per Appellant	No matching data definition
Draft State Report	No matching data definition	No matching data definition

	Set for Review
CA 2018 CSP	No matching data definition
Draft State Report	No matching data definition

	Incoming Cases			
	New Filing	Reopened	Reactivated	Total Incoming
CA 2018 CSP	Row 200- Filing	Row 300- Reopened	No matching data definition	---
Draft State Report	Filing	Reopened	No matching data definition	---

	Outgoing Cases			
	Entry of Judgment	Reopened Disposition	Placed on Inactive Status	Total Outgoing
CA 2018 CSP	Row 400- Total Disposition	No matching data definition	No matching data definition	---
Draft State Report	Total disposition	No matching data definition	No matching data definition	---

	Manner of Disposition			
	Jury Trial	Bench/Non Jury Trial	Non-Trial Disposition	Total Disposition
CA 2018 CSP	Not applicable	Not applicable	Row 400-Total Disposition	---
Draft State Report	Not applicable	Not applicable	Total disposition	---

4B Draft State Data Matrix

4B- Appellate Division Appeals		05	10	15	20	30
		Civil		Criminal	Misdemeanor	Infraction
	P	JBSIS Web Portal		P	P	
CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = appeal)						
50	Inventory					
100	Beginning pending					
200	+ Filing					
300	+ Reopened					
▼400	- Total dispositions					
500	End pending					

Key:		Unshaded cell = data expected
		Shaded cell = data not expected

4B Draft Local Management Report

4B- Appellate Division Appeals				NCSC CourTools
		Definition	Currently Reportable By	
50	Inventory			
100	Beginning pending	Beginning July 1, 2023, the number of appeals awaiting disposition in a court before the first day of a reporting period.	JBSIS	
200	+ Filing	The beginning of an appeal by formal submission of the record to the superior court appellate division.	Portal and JBSIS	Measure 2-Clearance Rates
300	+ Reopened	An appeal that was previously reported as disposed but is resubmitted to a court.	JBSIS	Measure 2-Clearance Rates
▼400	- Total dispositions	The termination of an appeal.	Portal and JBSIS	Measure 2-Clearance Rates
500	End pending	The number of appeals awaiting disposition in a court on the last day of a reporting period.	JBSIS	

4B Draft Branch Narrative Report

4B- Appellate Division Appeals			
	CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = appeal)	Definition	Currently Reportable By
50	Inventory		
100	Beginning pending	Beginning July 1, 2023 , the number of appeals awaiting disposition in a court before the first day of a reporting period.	JBSIS
200	+ Filing	The beginning of an appeal by formal submission of the record to the superior court appellate division.	Portal and JBSIS
300	+ Reopened	An appeal that was previously reported as disposed but is resubmitted to a court.	JBSIS
▼400	- Total dispositions	The termination of an appeal.	Portal and JBSIS
500	End pending	The number of appeals awaiting disposition in a court on the last day of a reporting period.	JBSIS
CASE CHARACTERISTICS (unit of count = case/action)			
2000	Appointed counsel	The number of counsel appointed for criminal appeals in which the appellant is indigent (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.786).	JBSIS
2200	Fee waiver requested	Application for waiver of the court's filing fee submitted pursuant to Gov. Code, § 68634(e) (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.50–3.58).	JBSIS
2300	Fee waiver granted	Application for waiver of filing fee that is granted in full or in part by the court.	JBSIS
2100	Case with a self-represented appellant	A count of disposed cases in which at any point during the life of the case the appellant was self-represented.	
	Case with interpreter	A count of disposed cases in which at any point during the life of the case one or more sign language or spoken language interpreters was ordered by the court. Interpretation ordered by the court may be provided by anyone the court deems qualified	

Attachment A
Relevant Charts from Federal Judicial Caseload
Reports

Table C.
U.S. District Courts—Civil Cases Commenced, Terminated, and Pending
During the 12-Month Periods Ending March 31, 2016 and 2017

Circuit	Filings			Terminations			Pending		
	2016	2017	Percent Change ¹	2016	2017	Percent Change ¹	2016 ²	2017	Percent Change ¹
Total	274,552	292,076	6.4	270,515	287,114	6.1	344,704	349,666	1.4
DC	2,514	2,590	3.0	2,203	2,249	2.1	2,680	3,021	12.7
1st	7,984	6,872	-13.9	6,390	6,900	8.0	11,772	11,744	-0.2
ME	607	580	-4.4	547	563	2.9	467	484	3.6
MA	3,840	3,014	-21.5	3,107	3,370	8.5	7,895	7,539	-4.5
NH	528	556	5.3	521	482	-7.5	448	522	16.5
RI	580	653	12.6	762	597	-21.7	646	702	8.7
PR	2,429	2,069	-14.8	1,453	1,888	29.9	2,316	2,497	7.8
2nd	23,989	24,197	0.9	24,510	24,784	1.1	30,051	29,464	-2.0
CT	2,039	2,258	10.7	2,041	2,173	6.5	2,391	2,476	3.6
NY,N	1,720	1,711	-0.5	1,763	1,766	0.2	1,979	1,924	-2.8
NY,E	7,529	7,567	0.5	7,416	7,140	-3.7	9,573	10,000	4.5
NY,S	10,534	10,433	-1.0	11,226	11,558	3.0	13,184	12,059	-8.5
NY,W	1,876	1,919	2.3	1,792	1,846	3.0	2,617	2,690	2.8
VT	291	309	6.2	272	301	10.7	307	315	2.6
3rd	24,464	26,435	8.1	26,399	24,468	-7.3	21,669	23,636	9.1
DE	1,260	1,579	25.3	1,645	1,314	-20.1	1,628	1,893	16.3
NJ	9,433	11,244	19.2	9,440	9,791	3.7	8,849	10,302	16.4
PA,E	8,572	8,000	-6.7	10,146	8,046	-20.7	6,315	6,269	-0.7
PA,M	2,513	2,658	5.8	2,459	2,465	0.2	2,616	2,809	7.4
PA,W	2,504	2,775	10.8	2,495	2,682	7.5	1,843	1,936	5.0
VI	182	179	-1.6	214	170	-20.6	418	427	2.2
4th	34,080	31,416	-7.8	30,556	46,612	52.5	93,711	78,515	-16.2
MD	4,177	4,151	-0.6	4,002	3,996	-0.1	3,346	3,501	4.6
NC,E	1,855	2,438	31.4	1,938	1,857	-4.2	1,582	2,163	36.7
NC,M	1,104	1,491	35.1	1,348	1,271	-5.7	1,052	1,272	20.9
NC,W	1,088	1,502	38.1	1,228	1,188	-3.3	883	1,197	35.6
SC	4,677	3,876	-17.1	3,814	6,517	70.9	6,174	3,533	-42.8
VA,E	3,392	3,810	12.3	3,635	3,299	-9.2	2,183	2,694	23.4
VA,W	1,212	1,378	13.7	1,187	1,239	4.4	771	910	18.0
WV,N	700	771	10.1	740	693	-6.4	572	650	13.6
WV,S	15,875	11,999	-24.4	12,664	26,552	109.7	77,148	62,595	-18.9

Table C. (March 31, 2017—Continued)

Circuit	Filings			Terminations			Pending		
	2016	2017	Percent Change ¹	2016	2017	Percent Change ¹	2016 ²	2017	Percent Change ¹
5th	34,606	43,585	25.9	27,810	33,707	21.2	44,506	54,384	22.2
LA,E	8,344	17,258	106.8	3,282	4,946	50.7	10,820	23,132	113.8
LA,M	911	888	-2.5	807	864	7.1	971	995	2.5
LA,W	2,448	1,882	-23.1	2,165	6,014	177.8	6,739	2,607	-61.3
MS,N	696	781	12.2	672	650	-3.3	592	723	22.1
MS,S	1,623	1,800	10.9	1,714	1,824	6.4	1,633	1,609	-1.5
TX,N	5,934	5,833	-1.7	4,872	4,861	-0.2	12,092	13,064	8.0
TX,E	4,825	4,738	-1.8	4,978	4,634	-6.9	3,902	4,006	2.7
TX,S	6,025	6,371	5.7	5,883	6,089	3.5	5,021	5,303	5.6
TX,W	3,800	4,034	6.2	3,437	3,825	11.3	2,736	2,945	7.6
6th	21,311	22,066	3.5	25,495	23,218	-8.9	26,454	25,302	-4.4
KY,E	1,277	1,721	34.8	1,352	1,368	1.2	1,172	1,525	30.1
KY,W	1,432	1,474	2.9	1,253	2,421	93.2	2,418	1,471	-39.2
MI,E	4,600	4,411	-4.1	4,836	4,394	-9.1	5,012	5,029	0.3
MI,W	1,595	1,749	9.7	1,665	1,886	13.3	1,423	1,286	-9.6
OH,N	3,986	3,440	-13.7	8,765	4,434	-49.4	5,628	4,634	-17.7
OH,S	3,795	2,643	-30.4	2,654	2,621	-1.2	6,038	6,060	0.4
TN,E	1,343	1,660	23.6	1,392	1,557	11.9	1,665	1,768	6.2
TN,M	2,127	3,593	68.9	2,209	3,362	52.2	1,613	1,844	14.3
TN,W	1,156	1,375	18.9	1,369	1,175	-14.2	1,485	1,685	13.5
7th	23,693	23,627	-0.3	23,458	22,050	-6.0	27,783	29,360	5.7
IL,N	13,410	10,847	-19.1	10,010	9,794	-2.2	15,150	16,203	7.0
IL,C	1,461	1,630	11.6	1,483	1,575	6.2	1,595	1,650	3.4
IL,S	1,470	1,368	-6.9	4,346	2,274	-47.7	3,280	2,374	-27.6
IN,N	1,714	2,120	23.7	2,343	2,591	10.6	2,920	2,449	-16.1
IN,S	3,121	4,880	56.4	2,812	3,237	15.1	2,713	4,356	60.6
WI,E	1,644	1,847	12.3	1,637	1,723	5.3	1,333	1,457	9.3
WI,W	873	935	7.1	827	856	3.5	792	871	10.0
8th	14,081	16,465	16.9	16,516	15,323	-7.2	14,153	15,295	8.1
AR,E	1,962	2,036	3.8	2,074	1,934	-6.8	1,407	1,509	7.2
AR,W	1,055	1,095	3.8	1,131	1,107	-2.1	1,040	1,028	-1.2
IA,N	695	673	-3.2	655	564	-13.9	410	519	26.6
IA,S	655	808	23.4	643	667	3.7	492	633	28.7
MN	3,605	4,590	27.3	5,171	3,137	-39.3	4,678	6,131	31.1
MO,E	2,208	3,345	51.5	2,983	3,893	30.5	2,893	2,345	-18.9
MO,W	2,312	2,354	1.8	2,334	2,415	3.5	1,763	1,702	-3.5
NE	675	730	8.1	629	788	25.3	620	562	-9.4
ND	303	438	44.6	281	442	57.3	460	456	-0.9
SD	611	396	-35.2	615	376	-38.9	390	410	5.1

Table C. (March 31, 2017—Continued)

Circuit	Filings			Terminations			Pending		
	2016	2017	Percent Change ¹	2016	2017	Percent Change ¹	2016 ²	2017	Percent Change ¹
9th	44,986	49,669	10.4	44,266	44,144	-0.3	38,310	43,835	14.4
AK	351	366	4.3	309	331	7.1	362	397	9.7
AZ	4,109	5,849	42.3	3,759	4,412	17.4	3,351	4,788	42.9
CA,N	6,460	7,534	16.6	5,719	5,839	2.1	5,884	7,579	28.8
CA,E	4,486	4,941	10.1	4,702	4,666	-0.8	5,490	5,765	5.0
CA,C	14,615	14,963	2.4	15,022	14,451	-3.8	9,528	10,040	5.4
CA,S	3,326	3,321	-0.2	3,892	3,234	-16.9	2,850	2,937	3.1
HI	647	739	14.2	652	641	-1.7	549	647	17.9
ID	636	583	-8.3	601	535	-11.0	727	775	6.6
MT	638	668	4.7	617	619	0.3	576	625	8.5
NV	3,237	3,999	23.5	2,750	3,071	11.7	3,895	4,823	23.8
OR	2,485	2,395	-3.6	2,278	2,266	-0.5	2,234	2,363	5.8
WA,E	830	1,021	23.0	786	967	23.0	706	760	7.6
WA,W	3,073	3,165	3.0	3,112	3,026	-2.8	2,023	2,162	6.9
GUAM	62	98	58.1	40	53	32.5	72	117	62.5
NMI	31	27	-12.9	27	33	22.2	63	57	-9.5
10th	11,373	11,358	-0.1	11,404	10,462	-8.3	10,361	11,257	8.6
CO	2,962	3,301	11.4	3,025	3,138	3.7	2,313	2,476	7.0
KS	3,197	1,693	-47.0	3,064	1,567	-48.9	2,838	2,964	4.4
NM	1,192	1,585	33.0	1,245	1,320	6.0	1,173	1,438	22.6
OK,N	769	782	1.7	768	803	4.6	764	743	-2.7
OK,E	506	600	18.6	558	559	0.2	497	538	8.2
OK,W	1,392	1,592	14.4	1,427	1,502	5.3	1,113	1,203	8.1
UT	1,105	1,470	33.0	1,041	1,289	23.8	1,467	1,648	12.3
WY	250	335	34.0	276	284	2.9	196	247	26.0
11th	31,471	33,796	7.4	31,508	33,197	5.4	23,254	23,853	2.6
AL,N	2,427	2,229	-8.2	2,510	2,172	-13.5	2,435	2,492	2.3
AL,M	1,018	997	-2.1	1,018	907	-10.9	1,018	1,108	8.8
AL,S	645	651	0.9	605	677	11.9	533	507	-4.9
FL,N	1,943	2,210	13.7	1,907	2,022	6.0	1,661	1,849	11.3
FL,M	8,455	9,034	6.8	8,464	9,432	11.4	6,889	6,491	-5.8
FL,S	8,952	10,075	12.5	9,348	9,658	3.3	4,443	4,860	9.4
GA,N	5,546	5,900	6.4	5,192	5,550	6.9	4,081	4,431	8.6
GA,M	1,393	1,601	14.9	1,381	1,568	13.5	1,289	1,322	2.6
GA,S	1,092	1,099	0.6	1,083	1,211	11.8	905	793	-12.4

¹ Percent change not computed when fewer than 10 cases reported for the previous period.

² Revised.

Table C-4.
U.S. District Courts—Civil Cases Terminated, by Nature of Suit and Action Taken,
During the 12-Month Period Ending March 31, 2017

Nature of Suit	Total	No Court Action	Court Action						
			Total	Before Pretrial	During or After Pretrial	During or After Trial			Percent Reaching Trial
						Total	Nonjury	Jury	
Total Cases	286,738	52,531	234,207	202,144	29,298	2,765	887	1,878	1.0
United States Cases	49,902	9,009	40,893	39,255	1,396	242	178	64	0.5
Contract Actions									
Franchise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negotiable Instruments	7	1	6	5	-	1	-	1	14.3
Recovery of Overpayments and Enforcement of Judgments	1,046	431	615	600	12	3	-	3	0.3
Other Contracts	362	85	277	217	57	3	3	-	0.8
Real Property	800	158	642	600	36	6	6	-	0.8
Tort Actions									
Marine Personal Injury	18	2	16	10	5	1	1	-	5.6
Motor Vehicle Personal Injury	442	122	320	209	87	24	24	-	5.4
Health Care/Pharma	9	2	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
Other Personal Injury	1,091	192	899	634	215	50	46	4	4.6
Other Torts	175	42	133	117	14	2	-	2	1.1
Actions Under Statutes									
Consumer Credit	15	4	11	9	2	-	-	-	-
Cable/Satellite TV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antitrust	27	4	23	20	1	2	2	-	7.4
Civil Rights									
ADA—Employment	98	13	85	53	30	2	-	2	2.0
ADA—Other	35	5	30	28	2	-	-	-	-
Employment	585	95	490	376	96	18	2	16	3.1
Education	7	2	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Other Civil Rights	755	175	580	526	45	9	5	4	1.2
Deportation	9	3	6	3	2	1	1	-	11.1
Prisoner Petitions									
Motions to Vacate Sentence	14,970	2,740	12,230	12,204	19	7	2	5	-
Habeas Corpus—General	2,391	379	2,012	2,003	5	4	-	4	0.2
Habeas Corpus—Death Penalty	7	1	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
Mandamus and Other	342	48	294	253	5	36	36	-	10.5
Civil Rights	780	146	634	613	19	2	2	-	0.3
Prison Condition	253	44	209	208	1	-	-	-	-
Habeas Corpus—Alien Detainee	1,102	178	924	914	9	1	1	-	0.1
	6	1	5	4	1	-	-	-	-

Table C-4. (March 31, 2017—Continued)

Nature of Suit	Total	No Court Action	Court Action						
			Total	Before Pretrial	During or After Pretrial	During or After Trial			Percent Reaching Trial
						Total	Nonjury	Jury	
Actions Under Statutes (Continued)									
Liquor Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Forfeiture and Penalty Suits	1,048	222	826	751	68	7	2	5	0.7
Fair Labor Standards Act	129	21	108	80	23	5	3	2	3.9
FMLA ¹	10	1	9	7	2	-	-	-	-
Other Labor Litigation	157	40	117	100	14	3	3	-	1.9
Selective Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Security Laws									
Disability Insurance	8,585	1,138	7,447	7,340	106	1	1	-	-
Supplemental Security Income	8,953	1,233	7,720	7,542	171	7	3	4	0.1
Other	726	108	618	606	11	1	-	1	0.1
Tax Suits	89	14	75	67	8	-	-	-	-
Immigration	932	218	714	578	119	17	11	6	1.8
Naturalization Applications	296	120	176	160	13	3	3	-	1.0
Other Immigration Actions	1,366	434	932	893	33	6	6	-	0.4
All Other U.S. Actions	2,279	587	1,692	1,507	165	20	15	5	0.9
Federal Question	150,382	30,842	119,540	99,739	18,066	1,735	492	1,243	1.2
Contract Actions									
Franchise	40	9	31	23	8	-	-	-	-
Marine	777	164	613	464	140	9	8	1	1.2
Miller Act	238	83	155	124	29	2	1	1	0.8
Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans	73	43	30	27	3	-	-	-	-
Other Contracts	3,001	693	2,308	1,746	527	35	16	19	1.2
Real Property	2,817	629	2,188	2,076	107	5	2	3	0.2
Tort Actions									
Federal Employers Liability Act	258	28	230	102	114	14	-	14	5.4
Marine Personal Injury	1,054	135	919	617	268	34	19	15	3.2
Medical Malpractice	171	44	127	113	13	1	1	-	0.6
Health Care/Pharma	339	27	312	262	49	1	-	1	0.3
Other Personal Injury	3,728	709	3,019	2,679	316	24	1	23	0.6
Other Torts	1,514	293	1,221	940	277	4	1	3	0.3
Actions Under Statutes									
Consumer Credit	9,367	2,800	6,567	5,018	1,524	25	6	19	0.3
Cable/Satellite TV	777	238	539	442	96	1	1	-	0.1
Bankruptcy Suits	2,247	467	1,780	1,702	72	6	3	3	0.3
Antitrust	558	138	420	372	42	6	-	6	1.1

Table C-4. (March 31, 2017—Continued)

Nature of Suit	Total	No Court Action	Court Action						
			Total	Before Pretrial	During or After Pretrial	During or After Trial			Percent Reaching Trial
						Total	Nonjury	Jury	
Actions Under Statutes (Continued)									
Civil Rights									
ADA—Employment	2,000	316	1,684	1,059	591	34	3	31	1.7
ADA—Other	6,962	2,207	4,755	4,134	601	20	7	13	0.3
Employment	9,719	1,480	8,239	5,500	2,510	229	28	201	2.4
Education	483	82	401	300	97	4	4	-	0.8
Other Civil Rights	15,079	2,440	12,639	9,618	2,578	443	62	381	2.9
Prisoner Petitions									
Habeas Corpus—General	15,374	2,713	12,661	12,616	39	6	4	2	-
Habeas Corpus—Death Penalty	229	24	205	195	7	3	2	1	1.3
Mandamus and Other	516	64	452	451	1	-	-	-	-
Civil Rights	19,017	2,917	16,100	15,389	519	192	21	171	1.0
Prison Condition	9,900	1,138	8,762	8,389	251	122	28	94	1.2
	306	91	215	209	3	3	-	3	1.0
Fair Labor Standards Act	8,212	1,348	6,864	4,888	1,877	99	38	61	1.2
FMLA ¹	1,187	210	977	595	366	16	1	15	1.3
Labor Management Relations Act	623	178	445	342	99	4	1	3	0.6
Other Labor Litigation	7,499	1,745	5,754	4,432	1,271	51	35	16	0.7
Copyright	3,818	1,370	2,448	1,971	454	23	7	16	0.6
Patent	5,063	1,749	3,314	2,553	586	175	120	55	3.5
Trademark	3,655	891	2,764	1,761	955	48	16	32	1.3
Constitutionality of State Statutes	955	155	800	731	67	2	2	-	0.2
All Other Federal Question	12,826	3,224	9,602	7,899	1,609	94	54	40	0.7
Diversity of Citizenship	86,443	12,676	73,767	63,145	9,834	788	217	571	0.9
Contract Actions									
Franchise	302	41	261	194	65	2	1	1	0.7
Insurance	8,077	1,831	6,246	4,410	1,704	132	40	92	1.6
Negotiable Instruments	362	76	286	224	59	3	1	2	0.8
Other Contracts	10,284	2,245	8,039	5,741	2,056	242	110	132	2.4
Real Property	4,334	1,257	3,077	2,550	489	38	18	20	0.9
Tort Actions									
Marine Personal Injury	265	46	219	185	27	7	1	6	2.6
Motor Vehicle Personal Injury	3,446	691	2,755	1,691	984	80	4	76	2.3
Health Care/Pharma	11,858	1,320	10,538	9,532	998	8	-	8	0.1
Other Personal Injury	41,351	3,615	37,736	35,248	2,296	192	15	177	0.5
Other Torts	2,702	684	2,018	1,447	514	57	20	37	2.1

Table C-4. (March 31, 2017—Continued)

Nature of Suit	Total	No Court Action	Court Action						
			Total	Before Pretrial	During or After Pretrial	During or After Trial			Percent Reaching Trial
						Total	Nonjury	Jury	
Diversity of Citizenship (Continued)									
Consumer Credit	200	44	156	126	30	-	-	-	-
Cable/Satellite TV	10	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Rights									
ADA—Employment	65	17	48	34	13	1	-	1	1.5
ADA—Other	32	6	26	20	4	2	2	-	6.3
Employment	1,693	436	1,257	866	376	15	1	14	0.9
Education	9	2	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
Other Civil Rights	394	76	318	259	57	2	1	1	0.5
Prison Condition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Diversity	1,059	284	775	606	162	7	3	4	0.7
Local Jurisdiction	11	4	7	5	2	-	-	-	-
Contract Actions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tort Actions									
Motor Vehicle Personal Injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Personal Injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Torts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prisoner Petitions									
Habeas Corpus—General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Habeas Corpus—Death Penalty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandamus and Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prison Condition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Local	11	4	7	5	2	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Land condemnation cases omitted.

¹FMLA = Family and Medical Leave Act.

**Table C-5.
U.S. District Courts—Median Time Intervals From Filing to Disposition of Civil Cases
Terminated, by District and Method of Disposition,
During the 12-Month Period Ending March 31, 2017**

Circuit and District	Total Cases		No Court Action		Court Action					
	Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months	Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months	Before Pretrial		During or After Pretrial		Trial	
					Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months	Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months	Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months
Total	219,952	9.9	41,448	5.1	147,793	10.9	28,335	12.7	2,376	25.9
DC	1,850	7.2	917	4.4	899	10.4	16	30.8	18	34.4
1st	6,024	10.2	1,776	6.2	2,506	8.9	1,650	17.7	92	30.7
ME	484	5.9	225	3.9	233	8.3	16	18.6	10	18.3
MA	2,946	13.3	688	7.1	795	7.9	1,411	18.1	52	32.6
NH	367	8.7	61	5.9	205	7.6	96	14.0	5	-
RI	492	10.4	98	12.1	323	9.7	61	14.2	10	30.3
PR	1,735	8.6	704	6.3	950	9.8	66	27.7	15	43.3
2nd	21,227	9.7	2,835	3.9	13,415	9.7	4,690	12.9	287	31.7
CT	1,790	10.4	288	3.6	880	9.1	579	15.5	43	32.3
NY,N	1,142	11.3	181	4.1	686	12.8	257	12.3	18	31.1
NY,E	6,568	9.5	1,353	4.6	3,903	9.6	1,220	15.1	92	36.9
NY,S	10,153	9.2	843	3.1	6,593	8.7	2,596	11.5	121	27.5
NY,W	1,323	12.1	136	3.5	1,144	13.0	33	17.0	10	67.6
VT	251	10.1	34	2.5	209	10.6	5	-	3	-
3rd	17,746	7.0	1,782	3.3	11,518	5.9	4,207	11.0	239	26.7
DE	1,121	10.4	264	3.8	604	10.2	175	20.2	78	29.2
NJ	6,677	7.6	417	3.0	3,581	5.0	2,640	12.9	39	30.9
PA,E	6,510	5.7	474	3.1	4,710	5.0	1,254	8.0	72	19.2
PA,M	1,472	9.9	279	5.8	1,102	10.1	61	17.2	30	26.1
PA,W	1,803	6.1	273	2.1	1,505	6.9	10	25.4	15	28.5
VI	163	19.1	75	18.8	16	19.9	67	18.2	5	-
4th	39,827	26.4	2,039	5.7	36,018	28.6	1,623	10.9	147	20.5
MD	3,128	7.9	279	7.1	1,974	6.1	838	13.8	37	30.6
NC,E	876	9.5	269	6.5	589	11.3	11	28.5	7	-
NC,M	579	9.9	368	8.6	176	12.4	30	18.8	5	-
NC,W	775	8.7	154	6.3	552	8.7	57	13.7	12	18.7
SC	5,186	17.2	211	3.4	4,875	18.1	81	7.6	19	30.3
VA,E	2,031	5.2	567	4.2	984	4.4	437	7.9	43	13.0
VA,W	613	8.8	112	4.1	422	9.9	63	9.7	16	17.1
WV,N	342	9.2	49	9.0	214	8.2	78	12.8	1	-
WV,S	26,297	32.6	30	7.5	26,232	32.6	28	17.1	7	-

Table C-5. (March 31, 2017—Continued)

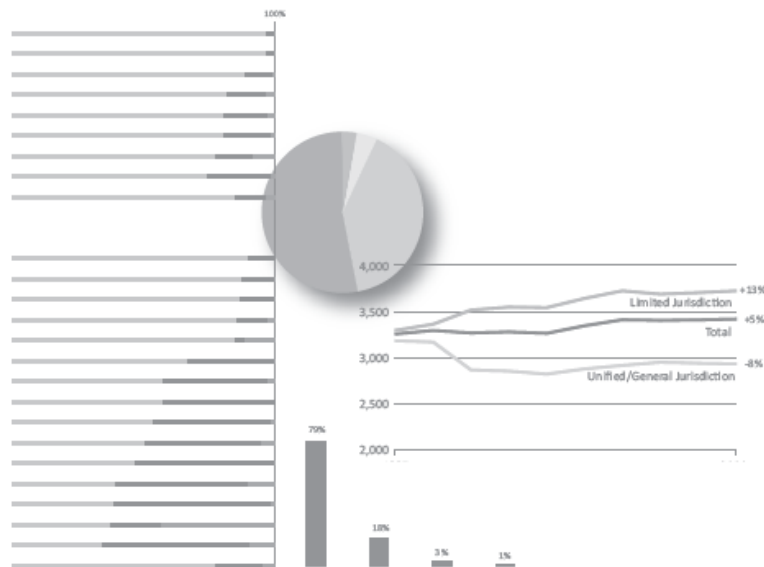
Circuit and District	Total Cases		No Court Action		Court Action					
	Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months	Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months	Before Pretrial		During or After Pretrial		Trial	
					Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months	Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months	Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months
5th	25,400	10.0	5,216	5.8	16,732	11.2	3,145	12.0	307	23.5
LA,E	4,543	7.1	168	2.4	2,688	4.8	1,638	11.4	49	17.8
LA,M	667	12.3	168	9.8	441	11.1	39	21.2	19	35.1
LA,W	5,291	28.9	218	5.3	4,719	30.8	335	16.2	19	29.9
MS,N	494	9.0	97	8.4	238	8.0	152	12.4	7	-
MS,S	1,242	10.6	614	9.8	582	11.0	27	18.1	19	28.5
TX,N	2,990	7.1	398	4.0	2,534	7.5	6	-	52	22.5
TX,E	3,298	7.2	1,357	5.5	1,869	8.4	26	19.3	46	21.4
TX,S	4,263	8.2	1,468	5.0	1,962	9.1	767	10.3	66	22.6
TX,W	2,612	6.9	728	6.2	1,699	6.5	155	13.8	30	21.7
6th	15,940	10.8	4,707	8.6	7,594	11.2	3,467	12.7	172	27.5
KY,E	961	9.4	146	6.6	798	9.5	8	-	9	-
KY,W	2,091	24.1	1,095	34.6	664	9.9	320	30.7	12	34.0
MI,E	3,287	9.0	476	3.2	1,314	6.2	1,459	13.1	38	25.4
MI,W	1,021	8.2	77	2.1	720	8.1	212	11.3	12	26.4
OH,N	3,653	12.9	798	5.3	1,992	23.8	837	9.4	26	21.5
OH,S	2,104	8.8	1,045	8.4	480	10.2	562	12.2	17	32.7
TN,E	949	12.5	323	9.4	556	12.9	51	15.9	19	25.2
TN,M	1,165	11.2	212	6.1	923	11.4	6	-	24	28.3
TN,W	709	8.9	535	8.5	147	8.3	12	18.1	15	25.8
7th	16,166	9.1	3,454	5.3	10,542	9.5	1,974	12.1	196	33.3
IL,N	7,830	7.3	1,750	4.9	5,574	7.6	417	11.0	89	36.8
IL,C	757	10.4	299	6.6	418	11.9	25	22.9	15	37.7
IL,S	1,616	34.8	537	29.3	1,067	47.3	3	-	9	-
IN,N	1,981	22.5	127	2.8	1,356	26.9	484	16.3	14	44.2
IN,S	2,257	8.1	335	3.5	1,043	6.5	840	11.1	39	36.1
WI,E	1,135	6.6	260	3.2	833	7.4	27	11.0	15	18.4
WI,W	590	6.9	146	3.3	251	6.4	178	11.5	15	18.0
8th	11,138	9.8	3,914	6.9	5,627	9.5	1,465	19.9	132	24.8
AR,E	934	10.0	208	11.1	703	9.5	0	-	23	23.7
AR,W	744	12.0	110	12.3	574	12.0	55	11.9	5	-
IA,N	365	9.0	60	8.6	294	8.6	2	-	9	-
IA,S	391	10.3	99	7.5	263	10.3	21	15.0	8	-
MN	2,769	9.0	867	3.4	609	4.1	1,284	23.6	9	-
MO,E	3,173	8.8	1,377	12.5	1,771	6.9	1	-	24	23.5
MO,W	1,686	8.7	1,063	7.3	514	10.4	91	12.0	18	24.8
NE	511	9.5	28	3.7	456	9.3	6	-	21	38.4
ND	345	20.4	6	-	332	20.4	0	-	7	-
SD	220	12.8	96	7.8	111	15.1	5	-	8	-

Table C-5. (March 31, 2017—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total Cases		No Court Action		Court Action					
	Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months	Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months	Before Pretrial		During or After Pretrial		Trial	
					Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months	Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months	Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months
9th	33,290	6.7	10,520	4.2	19,045	6.9	3,348	12.9	377	24.9
AK	252	8.9	30	5.2	214	9.6	0	-	8	-
AZ	2,692	6.5	138	2.7	1,957	5.1	577	11.7	20	34.5
CA,N	4,629	7.4	1,249	4.0	1,916	6.2	1,424	12.5	40	25.4
CA,E	2,751	8.4	1,147	5.7	1,518	11.1	65	22.4	21	29.4
CA,C	11,920	4.8	5,276	3.9	6,316	5.3	193	14.0	135	19.7
CA,S	2,376	6.4	437	3.2	1,210	5.5	682	12.1	47	35.6
HI	514	8.0	274	7.7	205	7.3	22	23.0	13	29.1
ID	342	11.7	24	2.0	247	11.1	63	18.8	8	-
MT	375	10.4	50	2.7	159	5.8	156	14.3	10	27.5
NV	2,370	9.1	723	6.2	1,494	10.3	137	9.1	16	35.5
OR	1,703	10.7	399	7.4	1,278	11.3	10	20.6	16	22.7
WA,E	749	9.0	199	5.0	539	10.3	4	-	7	-
WA,W	2,539	6.6	552	3.1	1,940	7.1	12	16.7	35	18.7
GUAM	48	10.1	7	-	38	10.9	3	-	0	-
NMI	30	11.9	15	12.6	14	11.1	0	-	1	-
10th	8,016	8.9	1,920	4.7	4,951	9.2	1,007	14.0	138	25.4
CO	2,383	7.1	847	5.0	1,394	7.8	97	20.7	45	26.4
KS	1,091	7.9	354	5.3	660	8.8	57	19.6	20	25.6
NM	1,021	10.7	69	1.8	537	9.7	404	13.6	11	36.8
OK,N	651	10.4	40	2.4	596	11.1	7	-	8	-
OK,E	468	12.7	14	1.5	442	12.7	5	-	7	-
OK,W	1,085	8.3	306	4.3	459	7.3	305	11.6	15	17.5
UT	1,133	9.6	230	5.0	834	10.4	50	28.4	19	31.2
WY	184	9.6	60	2.4	29	10.2	82	11.8	13	16.1
11th	23,328	6.0	2,368	3.7	18,946	5.8	1,743	11.4	271	20.8
AL,N	1,533	10.4	23	4.6	1,467	10.1	28	27.3	15	27.8
AL,M	514	10.0	91	6.8	409	10.4	10	18.0	4	-
AL,S	439	8.6	59	5.0	371	9.1	4	-	5	-
FL,N	1,069	7.3	22	2.0	1,014	7.2	12	12.5	21	20.5
FL,M	6,331	7.1	345	6.4	5,712	6.9	209	13.7	65	24.3
FL,S	7,769	4.1	1,104	3.3	6,526	4.2	35	13.7	104	16.1
GA,N	4,272	5.7	404	2.6	2,390	4.1	1,438	10.6	40	24.0
GA,M	860	12.6	206	6.7	638	15.0	3	-	13	17.3
GA,S	541	9.6	114	8.7	419	9.7	4	-	4	-

NOTE: Median time intervals are not computed when fewer than 10 cases reported. This table excludes land condemnations, prisoner petitions, deportation reviews, recovery of overpayments, and recovery of overpayments and enforcement of judgments.

Attachment B
**Definitions for the Civil Casetype from “State Court
Guide to Statistical Reporting,” used for the National
Center for State Courts Court Statistic Project.**



State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting

Version 2.2

Updated February 4, 2019

Trial Court Statistical Reporting

Introduction

Trial courts are courts that decide the cases brought before them; they are the first courts in which the cases are decided. Sometimes referred to as courts of first instance or courts of original jurisdiction, they are the courts in which civil, domestic relations, criminal, juvenile, and traffic/parking/ordinance violations cases are filed.

The term “trial court” is used broadly in the *Guide* and is meant to encompass single-tiered courts, courts of general and limited jurisdiction, and courts of special jurisdiction (e.g., water court, probate court, and small claims court), regardless of whether they hold trials or not.

Courts of general jurisdiction go by many names—superior court, circuit court, district court, court of chancery, court of common pleas, and more—but whatever their name, they are the highest trial court in the state for the matters they hear. Felony criminal cases and high-stakes civil cases are heard in these courts. Courts of limited jurisdiction (which also go by many names, including some names that overlap those used for general jurisdiction courts) typically have jurisdiction over misdemeanors and ordinance violations and civil cases whose remedies have a lesser dollar-value than those in the general jurisdiction court. Juvenile and domestic relations cases are heard in both general and limited jurisdiction courts depending on the state. For the purposes of reporting in the national framework, trial court matters are reported by case type. Case types are

divided into five major case categories: Civil, Domestic Relations, Criminal, Juvenile, and Traffic/Parking/Ordinance Violations. Within each case category, the *Guide* contains specific rules for how cases should be classified and counted. (See the Unit of Count and Case Type Definitions for each case category that follows for detailed descriptions.)

Trial court caseload data is divided into three sections: Status Category (e.g., Pending, Incoming, Outgoing); Case Characteristic (e.g., Case with Self-Represented Litigants, Case with Interpreters); and Manner of Disposition (e.g., Jury Trial, Bench Trial, Non-Trial Disposition). Each gathers detailed information regarding the caseload during the reporting period.

The trial court reporting framework described in the *Guide* is to be used when reporting the caseloads of trial courts to the Court Statistics Project. Reporting is accomplished by electronically submitting a NIEM-compliant XML document, which is defined in the Court Statistics Information Exchange Package Documentation (IEPD). This XML document can be generated by:

- 1) Completing the Trial Court Reporting Matrix then running the CSP Add-In to generate NIEM-compliant XML. An example of the Matrix is included in the Appendix, or
- 2) Working with your IT department, develop an application to automatically create the NIEM-compliant XML document from your CMS.

CASELOAD DATA

Caseload data is reported in three sections: Status Categories, Case Characteristics, and Manner of Disposition. Each caseload section and the elements that comprise each section are outlined in the pages to follow.

Status Categories

The Trial Court Reporting Matrix captures detailed information about case status during the calendar year reporting period. These case status categories are consistent for each of the five major case categories: Civil, Domestic Relations, Criminal, Juvenile, and Traffic/Parking/Ordinance Violation.

The court's **Begin Pending** caseload is divided between Begin Pending–Active cases and Begin Pending–Inactive cases. The definitions below articulate the distinction between active and inactive cases. Making this distinction is essential for the court to be able to accurately manage its caseload and to be able to accurately compute performance measures such as the *CourTools* Measure 2: Clearance Rates, Measure 3: Time to Disposition, and Measure 4: Age of Active Pending Caseload.

Incoming cases are those cases that have been added to the court's caseload during the reporting period and include New Filing, Reopened, and Reactivated cases.

Outgoing case status categories include Entry of Judgment, Reopened Dispositions, and Placed on Inactive Status.

At the end of the reporting period, the **End Pending** caseload is summarized in three categories: End Pending–Active, End Pending–Inactive, and Set for Review.

The **Set for Review** category is designed to capture a count of cases that, at the end of the reporting period, have been filed and disposed, and are scheduled for regular, additional reviews in the future before a judicial officer. Juvenile dependency cases are an example of these cases; the court reviews the status of a juvenile in a series of regularly scheduled hearings at known and pre-determined intervals.

Similarly, in adult guardianship cases, the court reviews the status of the adult under court supervision through hearings that take place at regular, scheduled, and known intervals. After one of these cases is originally filed (New Filing) and the court makes its original order (Entry of Judgment), the court counts this case in the Set for Review category, and not in its End Pending-Active caseload (defined in the *Guide* as "a count of cases that at the end of the reporting period are awaiting disposition"). It is not unusual for these cases to extend for a period of years. When they are finally resolved, the case is simply removed from the Set for Review inventory count.

Case Status Definitions

Begin Pending–Active: A count of cases that, at the start of the reporting period, are awaiting disposition.

Begin Pending–Inactive: A count of cases that, at the start of the reporting period, have been administratively classified as inactive.

Note:

Business rules for this classification may be defined by a rule of court or administrative order.

Total Begin Pending: The sum of the count of Begin Pending-Active and Begin Pending-Inactive cases.

New Filing: A count of cases that have been filed with the court for the first time during the reporting period.

Reopened: A count of cases in which a judgment has previously been entered but which have been restored to the court's pending caseload during the reporting period. These cases come back to the court due to the filing of a request to modify or enforce that existing judgment and a hearing before a judicial officer is requested to review the status of the case or initiate further proceedings in the case. When the reopened case is disposed, report the case in the Caseload Summary Matrix in the Outgoing Cases column labeled Reopened Dispositions.

Example:

A fraud case is filed (New Filing) and disposed (Entry of Judgment). Subsequently, the defendant files a motion to submit new evidence that is granted. The case is now Reopened and

disposed on the basis of the new evidence (a Reopened Disposition).

Reactivated: A count of cases that had previously been Placed on Inactive Status, but have been restored to the court's control during the reporting period. Further court proceedings in these cases can now be resumed during the reporting period and these cases can once again proceed toward disposition.

Note:

The rules for reactivating a case (sometimes referred to as restoring the case to the court's control) are the reverse of those listed below for placing a case on inactive status, (e.g., the lifting of a stay). The key is that courts should use the Placed on Inactive Status/Reactivated categories for specific reasons that are beyond the court's control and when events intervene (e.g., bankruptcy) that prevent the parties from being able to proceed. Delays in a case for other reasons, including inefficiencies in other parts of the justice system (e.g., delays in getting reports from crime labs or social service providers) are not a legitimate basis for placing a case on inactive status.

Total Incoming: The sum of the count of New Filing, Reopened, and Reactivated cases.

Entry of Judgment: A count of cases for which an original entry of judgment has been entered during the reporting period. For cases involving multiple parties/issues, the disposition should not be reported until all parties/issues have been resolved.

Reopened Dispositions: A count of cases that were disposed of by a modification to, and/or enforcement of, the original judgment of the court during the reporting period. For cases involving multiple parties/issues, the disposition should not be reported until all parties/issues have been resolved.

Placed on Inactive Status: A count of cases whose status has been administratively changed to inactive during the reporting period due to events beyond the court's control. These cases have been removed from court control, and the court can take no further action until an event restores the case to the court's active pending caseload.

Courts should refer to their local or statewide rules of court, statutes, or standards of administration and/or statistical reporting guidelines for precise definitions of the circumstances under which a case may be properly considered inactive. The following are illustrative examples of legitimate reasons for placing a case on inactive status:

- A stay is issued due to military duty or incarceration of one of the parties;
- A stay is issued due to filing of a bankruptcy proceeding in Federal court;
- A stay is issued due to an agreement, by the parties, to enter into *private* ADR;
- A stay is issued from a higher court (Federal or state);
- A stay is issued from an equal court in another county, district, or state; or
- Defendant absconded (i.e., fugitive)

Note:

Courts should use the Placed on Inactive Status/Reactivated categories only for specific reasons beyond the court's control and when events intervene (e.g., bankruptcy) that prevent the parties from being able to proceed. Delays in a case for other reasons, including inefficiencies in other parts of the justice system (e.g., delays in getting reports from crime labs or social service providers) are not a legitimate basis for placing a case on inactive status.

Total Outgoing: The sum of the count of Entry of Judgment, Reopened Dispositions, and Placed on Inactive Status.

End Pending–Active: A count of cases that, at the end of the reporting period, are awaiting disposition.

End Pending–Inactive: A count of cases that, at the end of the reporting period, have been administratively classified as inactive. Business rules for this classification may be defined by a rule of court or administrative order.

Total End Pending: The sum of the count of End Pending-Active and End Pending-Inactive cases.

Set for Review: A count of cases that, following an initial entry of judgment and at the end of the reporting period, are awaiting regularly scheduled reviews involving a hearing before a judicial officer.

Note:

If a case's status changes multiple times in a reporting period, each status change is counted separately. The most common occurrence is a case that is filed and disposed within a calendar year and reported as both a New Filing and an

Entry of Judgment. Another more complex example, if a case is filed, placed on inactive status, reactivated, and has an entry of judgment entered in the same reporting period, the case is reported once in each of the following categories: New Filing, Inactive, Reactivated, and Entry of

Judgment. Similarly, if a case is reactivated, then placed on inactive status, then reactivated again in the same reporting period, it is counted twice in the Reactivated category and once in the Inactive category.

Case Characteristics

Introduction

Case Characteristics data capture information of key policy interest regarding the cases decided by a trial court during the reporting period (i.e., during a calendar year). These case characteristic data provide additional details about cases that have already been counted in the court's disposed caseload.

Two characteristics are of continued policy interest:

- Case with self-represented litigant(s)
- Case with interpreter(s)

Unit of Count

For each case type, count the number of disposed cases (Entry of Judgment, Reopened Disposition) that included the case characteristic at any time during the life of the case. The unit of count is the case, not the litigant(s).

- A case should be counted at the point of disposition of the case (i.e., when a new, reopened, or reactivated case receives an entry of judgment).
- A case with self-represented litigant(s) or a case with interpreter(s) should be counted as a single case, whether that case has one, two or more self-represented litigants or interpreters.

Notes Specific to Case Characteristics

Case with Self-Represented Litigants:

Cases counted in this category must conform to the definition of a case with

self-represented litigants, as defined below.

A case should be counted as a case with self-represented litigants if one or more parties (i.e., person(s) whose name is designated on the record as a plaintiff/petitioner or defendant/respondent) were self-represented at any time during the life of the case. For plaintiffs/petitioners, the life of the case is from filing to disposition. For defendants/respondents, the life of the case is from arraignment/answer to disposition.

In criminal cases, although arraignment procedures may vary by state, the assumption is that the arraignment is the first opportunity that defendants have to provide the court with their representation status (i.e., to tell the court that an attorney has been retained, to request that the court appoint an attorney, or to inform the court of the defendant's wish to be self-represented). Therefore, in criminal cases, the arraignment (or an equivalent hearing) is considered to be the start of the case for the defendant. Do not count as cases with self-represented litigants cases where the defendant appears at arraignment without defense counsel, but requests a court-appointed attorney during the arraignment proceedings and subsequently obtains representation.

In juvenile cases, if all juveniles are assigned a guardian ad litem or a best interest attorney by statute then the Self-Represented Litigants case characteristic can be marked as No Jurisdiction (NJ).

Self-represented litigants in some states can take advantage of limited scope legal assistance (also known as limited assistance representation or unbundled legal services) to assist with the preparation of specific documents or to argue certain legal issues in a hearing before a judicial officer. While these self-represented litigants have representation for a specific and limited purpose, they remain fundamentally self-represented. Thus, cases in which self-represented litigants have obtained limited scope legal assistance are still considered cases with self-represented litigants and counted as such.

If a case is disposed by default, do not assume that the non-responding defendant/respondent was self-represented. If the plaintiff/petitioner was self-represented, the case can be correctly counted as one with a self-represented litigant. However, if the plaintiff/petitioner was represented and the defendant/respondent was at default due to a failure to respond at any point during the life of the case, the case is *not* to be counted as one with self-represented litigants.

Case with Interpreters: Cases counted in this category must conform to use of an interpreter, as defined below. Interpreter services can be provided in person, via telephone, or through other audio/visual technologies. The distinction being captured here is between interpretation as ordered by the court and interpretation that may be provided on an ad hoc basis by a family member, friend, or court employee. Interpretation ordered by the court may be provided by anyone the court deems qualified (e.g., certified interpreter, registered interpreter); the underlying assumption is that the court has formally taken note of the need for interpreter services and provided for them. Any interpreter *ordered by the court*, regardless if for a party, witness, etc., would be counted for a case with an interpreter.

Case Characteristic Definitions

Interpreter: An interpreter appointed by the court to provide interpretation services in any or all three modes of interpretation (consecutive interpretation, simultaneous interpretation, and sight translation) for a Limited English Proficient (LEP) party from that person's native language to English and vice versa. Sign language interpretation is included.

Self-Represented Litigant: A self-represented litigant is a person who advocates on his or her own behalf before a court, rather than being represented by an attorney. These litigants are also known as *pro se* or *pro per* litigants.

Case with Self-Represented Litigants:

A count of disposed cases in which at any point during the life of the case one or more parties was self-represented.

Case with Interpreters: A count of disposed cases in which at any point during the life of the case one or more sign language or spoken language interpreters was ordered by the court.

Manners of Disposition

Introduction

Manner of Disposition reporting provides a means to report three distinct disposition types: jury trials, bench trials, and non-trial dispositions. Understanding trial rates and how they vary by case type, by state, and over time is of policy interest to court management and the legal profession.

Unit of Count

For each case type, count the number of disposed cases (Entry of Judgment and Reopened Dispositions) that were disposed by the disposition type. For cases involving multiple parties/issues, the manner of disposition should not be reported until all parties/issues have been resolved. When there is more than one type of dispositive action in a case, count as the disposition the action requiring the most judicial involvement. Prioritize actions as follows: jury trials, bench/non-jury trials, non-trial dispositions.

Notes Specific to Manners of Disposition

Cases that have been placed on inactive status during the reporting period should not be counted in the Manner of Disposition categories unless the case was reactivated and an entry of judgment was issued on that case during the same reporting period. A case placed on inactive status is not disposed as there has been some action that has stopped the case from moving toward a disposition. Once reactivated, these cases can be counted in the Manner of Disposition categories when a final disposition is reached. Therefore, Manner of Disposition data should include fewer cases than those reported as Outgoing since the Outgoing data includes cases placed on inactive status.

Cases that are deferred to diversion or problem-solving court dockets (e.g., Drug Court) are not counted as dispositions until they return for final adjudication (e.g., imposition of sentence or dismissal).

Manner of Disposition Definitions

Jury Trial: A count of cases in which a jury is impaneled to determine the issues of fact in the case. A jury trial should be counted when the jury has been sworn, regardless of whether a verdict is reached.

Note:

Count juvenile delinquency cases disposed by an evidentiary hearing before a jury as a Jury Trial disposition.

Bench/Non-Jury Trial: A count of cases in which a judge or judicial officer is assigned to determine both the issues of fact and law in the case. A bench/non-jury trial should be counted when the first evidence is introduced, regardless of whether a judgment is reached.

Note:

Count juvenile delinquency cases disposed by an evidentiary hearing before a judge as a Bench/Non-Jury Trial disposition.

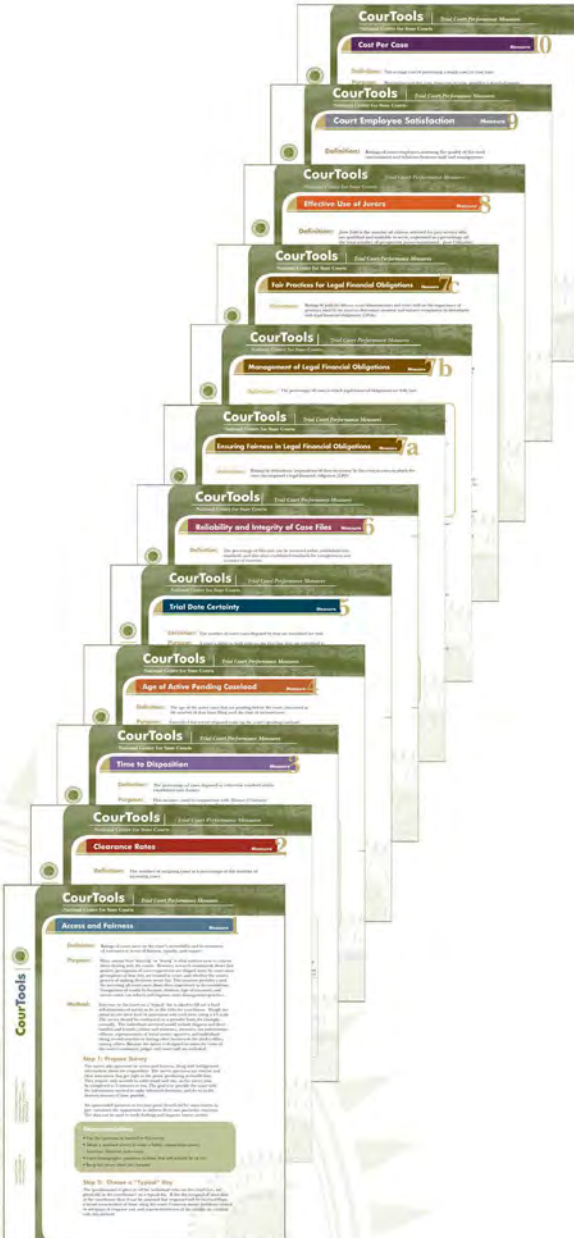
Non-Trial Disposition: A count of cases in which the disposition does not involve either a jury or a bench trial.

The following disposition types are all categorized as Non-Trial Dispositions:

- Summary judgment
- Settlement
- Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)
- Default judgment
- Dismissal
- Transfer to another court
- Bindover
- Guilty plea/Stipulation
- Nolle prosequi
- All delinquency and dependency non-trial hearings

Attachment C
CourTools, Overview and Measures 2 through
Measure 5

Giving Courts the Tools to Measure Success



CourTools

CourTools



Courts have long sought a set of balanced and realistic performance measures that are practical to implement and use. The ten **CourTools** performance measures were designed by the National Center for State Courts to answer that call.

Measuring court performance can be a challenge. Understanding the steps involved in performance measurement can make the task easier and more likely to succeed. **CourTools** supports efforts toward improved court performance by helping:

- Clarify performance goals
- Develop a measurement plan
- Document success

Effective measurement is key to managing court resources efficiently, letting the public know what your court has achieved, and helping to identify the benefits of improved court performance.

The NCSC developed **CourTools** by integrating the major performance areas defined by the Trial Court Performance

Standards with relevant concepts from other successful public- and private-sector performance measurement systems. This balanced set of court performance measures provides the judiciary with the tools to demonstrate effective stewardship of public resources. Being responsive and accountable is critical to maintaining the independence courts need to deliver fair and equal justice to the public.

Each of the ten **CourTools** measures follows a similar sequence, with steps supporting one another. These steps include a clear definition and statement of purpose, a measurement plan with instruments and data collection methods, and strategies for reporting results.

Published in a visual format, **CourTools** uses illustrations, examples, and jargon-free language to make the measures clear and easy to understand.

Access and Fairness

Measure

1

definition: Ratings of court users on the court's accessibility and its treatment of customers in terms of fairness, equality, and respect.

purpose: Many assume "winning" or "losing" is what matters most to citizens when dealing with the courts. However, research consistently shows that positive perceptions of court experience are shaped more by court users' perceptions of how they are treated in court, and whether the court's process of making decisions seems fair. This measure provides a tool for surveying all court users about their experience in the courthouse. Comparison of results by location, division, type of customer, and across courts can inform court management practices.

Clearance Rates

Measure

2

definition: The number of outgoing cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases.

purpose: Clearance rate measures whether the court is keeping up with its incoming caseload. If cases are not disposed in a timely manner, a backlog of cases awaiting disposition will grow. This measure is a single number that can be compared within the court for any and all case types, on a monthly or yearly basis, or between one court and another. Knowledge of clearance rates by case type can help a court pinpoint emerging problems and indicate where improvements can be made.

Time to Disposition

Measure

3

definition: The percentage of cases disposed or otherwise resolved within established time frames.

purpose: This measure, used in conjunction with *Measure 2 Clearance Rates* and *Measure 4 Age of Active Pending Caseload*, is a fundamental management tool that assesses the length of time it takes a court to process cases. It compares a court's performance with local, state, or national guidelines for timely case processing.

Age of Active Pending Caseload

Measure

4

definition: The age of the active cases pending before the court, measured as the number of days from filing until the time of measurement.

purpose: Having a complete and accurate inventory of active pending cases and tracking their progress is important because this pool of cases potentially requires court action. Examining the age of pending cases makes clear, for example, the cases drawing near or about to surpass the court's case processing time standards. This information helps focus attention on what is required to resolve cases within reasonable timeframes.

Trial Date Certainty

Measure

5

definition: The number of times cases disposed by trial are scheduled for trial.

purpose: A court's ability to hold trials on the first date they are scheduled to be heard (trial date certainty) is closely associated with timely case disposition. This measure provides a tool to evaluate the effectiveness of calendaring and continuance practices. For this measure, "trials" includes jury trials, bench trials (also known as non-jury or court trials), and adjudicatory hearings in juvenile cases.

Reliability and Integrity of Case Files

Measure

6

definition: The percentage of files that can be retrieved within established time standards and that meet established standards for completeness and accuracy of contents.

purpose: A reliable and accurate case file system is fundamental to the effectiveness of day-to-day court operations and fairness of judicial decisions. The maintenance of case records directly affects the timeliness and integrity of case processing. This measure provides information regarding (a) how long it takes to locate a file, (b) whether the file's contents and case summary information match up, and (c) the organization and completeness of the file.

Ensuring Fairness in Legal Financial Obligations

Measure

7a

definition: Ratings by defendants/respondents of their treatment by the court in cases in which the court has imposed a legal financial obligation (LFO).

purpose: This measure evaluates the extent to which the court is seen by its customers to demonstrate fairness, respect, equal treatment, and concern in the imposition of legal financial obligations (LFOs).

Management of Legal Financial Obligations

Measure

7b

definition: The percentage of cases in which legal financial obligations are fully met.

purpose: Integrity and public trust in the administration of justice depend in part on how and how well court orders are observed and enforced. In the context of legal financial obligations, courts seek to manage compliance to maximize a defendant's ability to successfully meet those obligations. In particular, restitution for crime victims and accountability for enforcement of sanctions imposed on offenders are issues of intense public interest and concern. The focus of this measure is on the extent to which a court successfully manages the enforcement of court orders requiring payment of legal financial obligations.



Fair Practices for Legal Financial Obligations

Measure

7c

definition: Ratings by judicial officers, court administrators, and court staff on the importance of practices used by the court to determine, monitor, and enforce compliance by defendants with legal financial obligations (LFOs).

purpose: Using a short survey, this measure provides a method of self-assessment for court personnel to evaluate the utility of their current processes and gauge the importance of incorporating additional recognized good practices to enhance defendant compliance with LFOs.

Effective Use of Jurors

Measure

8

definition: Juror Yield is the number of citizens selected for jury duty who are qualified and report to serve, expressed as a percentage of the total number of prospective jurors available. Juror Utilization is the rate at which prospective jurors are used at least once in trial or voir dire.

purpose: The percentage of citizens available to serve relates to the integrity of source lists, the effectiveness of jury management practices, the willingness of citizens to serve, the efficacy of excuse and postponement policies, and the number of exemptions allowed. The objective of this measure is to minimize the number of unused prospective jurors—the number of citizens who are summoned, qualified, report for jury service, and who are not needed.

Court Employee Satisfaction

Measure

9

definition: Ratings of court employees assessing the quality of the work environment and relations between staff and management.

purpose: Committed and loyal employees have a direct impact on a court's performance. This measure is a powerful tool for surveying employee opinion on whether staff have the materials, motivation, direction, sense of mission, and commitment to do quality work. Knowing how employees perceive the workplace is essential to facilitate organizational development and change, assess teamwork and management style, enhance job satisfaction, and thus improve service to the public.

Cost Per Case

Measure

10

definition: The average cost of processing a single case, by case type.

purpose: Monitoring cost per case, from year to year, provides a practical means to evaluate existing case processing practices and to improve court operations. Cost per case forges a direct connection between how much is spent and what is accomplished. This measure can be used to assess return on investment in new technologies, reengineering of business practices, staff training, or the adoption of "best practices." It also helps determine where court operations may be slack, including inefficient procedures or underutilized staff.

CourTools



Contact the National Center's Court Services Division
to learn more about implementing **CourTools** in your court.

Call us toll-free at:

800.466.3063

Download a free copy of **CourTools** at:

www.courttools.org



www.ncsc.org

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Williamsburg, VA 23185-4147
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Clearance Rates

Measure

2

Definition: The number of outgoing cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases.

Purpose: Clearance rate measures whether the court is keeping up with its incoming caseload. If cases are not disposed in a timely manner, a backlog of cases awaiting disposition will grow. This measure is a single number that can be compared within the court for any and all case types, from month to month and year to year, or between one court and another. Knowledge of clearance rates by case type can help a court pinpoint emerging problems and indicate where improvements may be made. Courts should aspire to clear (i.e., dispose of) at least as many cases as have been filed/reopened/reactivated in a period by having a clearance rate of 100 percent or higher.

Method: Computing a clearance rate requires a count of incoming cases and outgoing cases during a given time period (e.g., year, quarter, or month).

Step 1 Incoming cases are summed using three kinds of cases: *New Filings*, *Reopened* cases, and *Reactivated* cases. If *Reopened* and *Reactivated* cases cannot be counted, just use *New Filings*.

Sum incoming cases	New Filings	812
	Reopened Cases	+ 162
	Reactivated Cases	+ 109
	Total Incoming Cases	= 1,083

Step 2 Outgoing cases are summed by using three kinds of dispositions: *Entry of Judgment*, *Reopened Dispositions*, and *Placed on Inactive Status*. If *Reopened Dispositions* and *Placed on Inactive Status* cases cannot be counted, just use *Entry of Judgment* cases.

Sum outgoing cases	Entry of Judgment	684
	Reopened Disposition	+ 137
	Placed on Inactive Status	+ 92
	Total Outgoing Cases	= 913

Step 3 The clearance rate is calculated by dividing the result of Step 2 by the result of Step 1.

Calculate clearance rate	913 ÷ 1,083 = 84%
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Analysis and Interpretation

The process...

Plot incoming and outgoing cases over time



Calculate a clearance rate



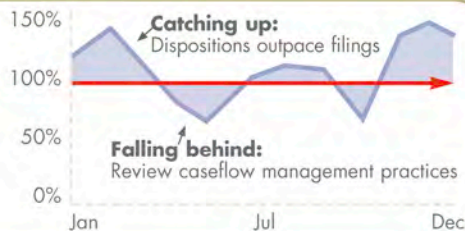
	Outgoing	Incoming	Clearance Rate
Apr	855	÷ 843	= 101%
May	734	÷ 825	= 89%
June	635	÷ 774	= 82%
July	1,016	÷ 965	= 105%

partial data shown

Set a clearance rate goal



Monitor, analyze, take action



Clearance Rates

Measure

2

This chart shows clearance rates for two case types (Civil and Criminal) for six months. The Civil clearance rate was above the target level of 100 percent at the beginning of this period. However, the Criminal clearance rate was falling significantly below the target level. The court implemented new caseload management practices and redirected resources from the Civil calendar to the Criminal calendar to improve Criminal case processing. The chart shows that the Criminal clearance rate improved. By the end of the six-month period, the clearance rates for the two case types were in balance. Clearance rate data allow the court to see whether its caseload management changes had the desired effect.



Further analysis shows how clearance rates can be compared on an annual basis to assess the impact of new policies. For example, highlighting districts that reach a clearance rate target allows court managers to assess the effectiveness of caseload management practices across court divisions, court locations, or courtroom by courtroom.

Annual Clearance Rates for assessing comparative performance

	Criminal Cases	Above 100%	Civil Cases	Above 100%
District 1	87%		103%	X
District 2	105%	X	92%	
District 3	93%		102%	X
District 4	90%		101%	X
District 5	107%	X	83%	

Three years of data provides a more representative picture of clearance rate trends by smoothing yearly fluctuations.

3-Year Clearance Rates for analyzing trends

	2002	2003	2004	3-Year Average
District 3	105%	114%	99%	106%
District 2	106%	100%	101%	102%
District 1	100%	99%	97%	99%
District 4	99%	98%	95%	97%
District 5	96%	90%	89%	91%



Terms You Need to Know

Entry of Judgment: A count of cases for which an original entry of judgment—the court’s final determination of the rights and obligations of the parties to a case—has been filed. For cases involving multiple parties/issues, the manner of disposition should not be reported until all parties/issues have been resolved.

New Filing: A count of cases that have been filed with the court for the first time.

Placed on Inactive Status: A count of cases whose status has been administratively changed to inactive because the court will take no further action in the case until an event restores the case to the court’s active pending caseload.

Reactivated: A count of cases that had previously been placed in an inactive pending status, but for which further court proceedings and activities can now be resumed so that the case can proceed to disposition.

Reopened: A count of cases in which judgments have previously been entered but which have been restored to the court’s pending caseload due to the filing of a request to modify or enforce the existing judgments. When a Reopened Case is disposed of, report the disposition as a Reopened Disposition.

Reopened Disposition: A count of cases that were disposed of by a modification to, and/or enforcement of, the original judgment of the court. For cases involving multiple parties/issues, the manner of disposition should not be reported until all parties/issues have been resolved.

For a full discussion of these definitions, see the *State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting* available at: <http://www.courtstatistics.org/Other-Pages/Publications/Guide-to-Statistical-Reporting.aspx>



CourTools

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Time to Disposition

Measure 3

Definition: The percentage of cases disposed or otherwise resolved within established time frames.

Purpose: This measure, used in conjunction with *Measure 2 Clearance Rates* and *Measure 4 Age of Active Pending Caseload*, is a fundamental management tool that assesses the length of time it takes a court to process cases. It compares a court's performance with local, state, or national guidelines for timely case processing. When the underlying data conform to the *State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting*, the measure takes into account periods of inactivity beyond the court control (e.g., absconded defendants, cases suspended pending decision on an appeal) and provides a framework for meaningful measurement across all case types.

Time standards to ensure timely justice have existed for over 40 years. The National Center for State Courts (NCSC), in conjunction with the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) and Conference of Chief Justices (CCJ), revised previous national standards, engaging practitioners in a two-year collaboration informed by empirical performance data from state courts. These standards were approved by CCJ, COSCA, the American Bar Association (ABA), and the National Association for Court Management (NACM). Courts should take note of these revised standards, as well as any additional standards specific to their jurisdiction.

Model Time Standards for State Trial Courts

Criminal		Juvenile	
Felony	75% within 90 days 90% within 180 days 98% within 365 days	Delinquency & Status Offense	For youth in detention: 75% within 30 days 90% within 45 days 98% within 90 days For youth not in detention: 75% within 60 days 90% within 90 days 98% within 150 days
Misdemeanor	75% within 60 days 90% within 90 days 98% within 180 days	Neglect & Abuse	Adjudicatory Hearing 98% within 90 days of removal Permanency Hearing 75% within 270 days of removal 98% within 360 days of removal
Traffic & Local Ordinance	75% within 30 days 90% within 60 days 98% within 90 days	Termination of Parental Rights	90% within 120 days after the filing of a termination petition 98% within 180 days after the filing of a termination petition
Habeas corpus/Post-conviction proceedings (following a criminal conviction)	98% within 180 days	Probate	
Civil		Administration of Estates	75% within 360 days 90% within 540 days 98% within 720 days
General Civil	75% within 180 days 90% within 365 days 98% within 540 days	Guardianship/Conservator of Incapacitated Adults	98% within 90 days
Summary Matters	75% within 60 days 90% within 90 days 98% within 180 days	Civil Commitment	98% within 15 days
Family			
Dissolution/Divorce/ Allocation of Parental Responsibility	75% within 120 days 90% within 180 days 98% within 365 days		
Post Judgment Motions	98% within 180 days		
Protection Orders	90% within 10 days 98% within 30 days		



Method:

This measure should be reviewed on a regular (e.g., monthly, quarterly, annual) basis. If reviewed regularly, the court can observe trends as they develop, then aggregate the data for annual reporting.

For each case type, the first task is to compile a list of all cases that were disposed or otherwise resolved during the reporting period. For the purpose of this measure, "disposed or otherwise resolved" is defined as having had an *Entry of Judgment*. If the data for the measure are not available in automated form, and data collection requires manual review of case files, then the measure will likely need to be taken on an annual basis. Sampling is an option in courts where case volumes are high.

Sampling

This measure should be calculated for all cases disposed or otherwise resolved during the reporting period. However, sampling will be necessary in courts where case volumes are high if a complete report cannot be produced by the case management system. In most instances, a sample of 300 cases will be sufficient. To obtain a random sample requires: a list of all cases in the population, a unique identification number for each case, and a method for selecting cases. A straightforward method is systematic sampling where only the first case is randomly selected and then every *n*th case from a list is selected for the sample, i.e., if the total number of civil cases in a court was 3,000 and the sample size was to be 300 cases, select every tenth case ($3000/300=10$).

Which Cases Are Included?

There are two kinds of cases for which the time to disposition can be computed. The first are typical cases that move through the system without interruption. When these cases are disposed or otherwise resolved by *Entry of Judgment* during the reporting period, they should be counted. The filing dates for these cases will vary, but what qualifies them for inclusion is the fact that the disposition dates all fall within the reporting period (e.g., the calendar year).

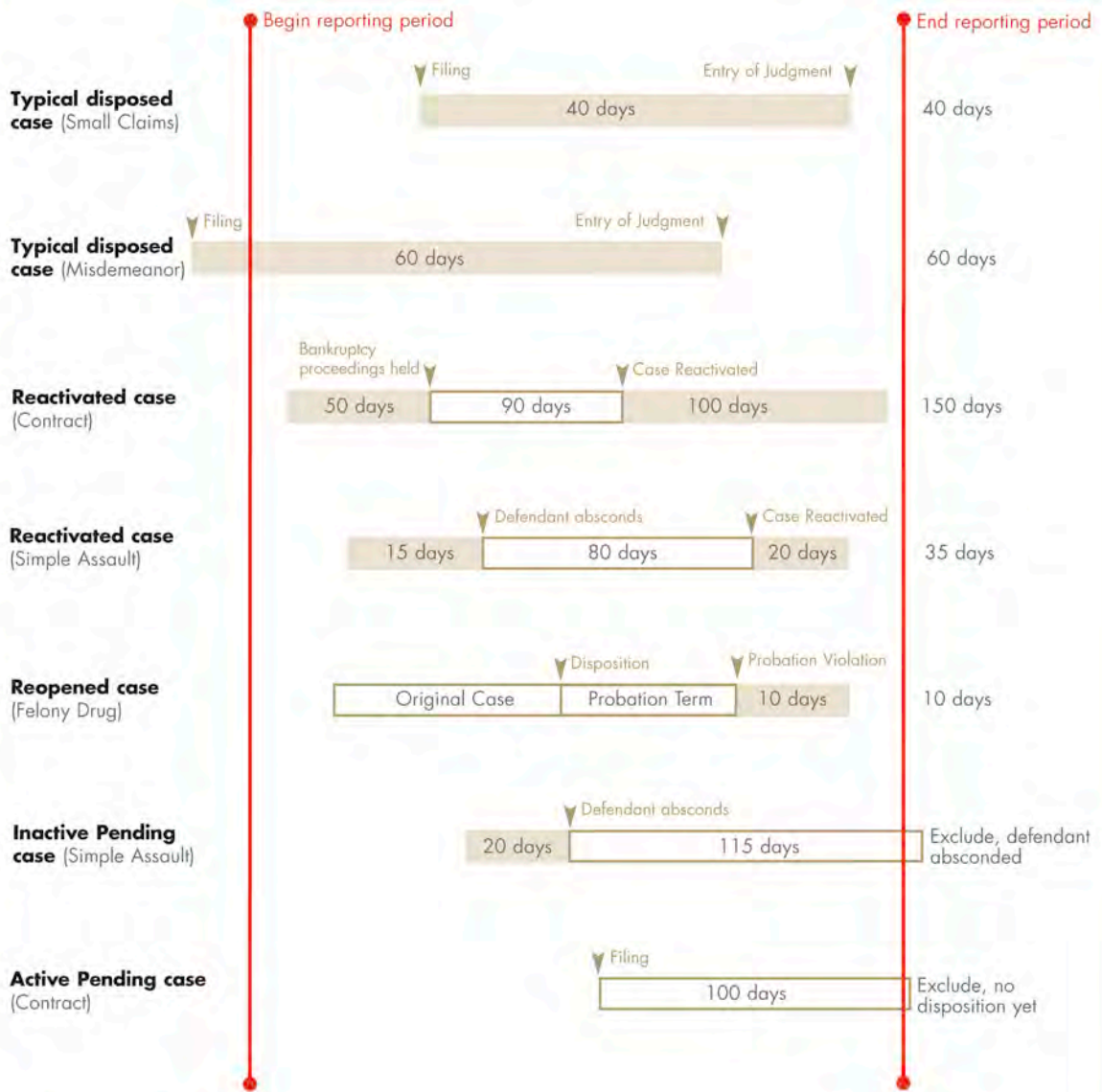
The second kind are cases that had their progress interrupted and underwent a period of inactivity, but were *Reopened* or *Reactivated* by the court and disposed of during the reporting period. An example of this is a contract case that is *Placed on Inactive Status* pending the outcome of bankruptcy proceedings. Following those proceedings, the contract case resumes and is disposed. Another example is a criminal case in which the defendant absconds after the case was filed. The case is *Placed on Inactive Status* during this time, but when the defendant is apprehended and returned to court, the case resumes and is disposed.

Cases in which judgment was previously entered but which have been *Reopened* due to a request to modify or enforce existing judgments are also included. For example, the court might grant a motion to consider newly discovered evidence, and thus reopen a case. In juvenile cases, a case might be reopened due to violation of probation, or due to failure of parents to comply with a court order. When these *Reopened* cases are disposed during the reporting period, they should be included in this measure. In all these examples, the time that is counted starts when the case is reopened, not with the date of the original filing.



Cases that are in an official period of inactivity at the end of the reporting period should *not* be included in this measure. As this type of case is considered to be among the court's *Inactive Pending* cases at the end of the reporting period (i.e., they are not moving toward disposition for a known and legitimate reason and the court is aware of this), they should be excluded from the analysis. *Active Pending* cases are excluded from analysis, since no disposition has been reached.

Time Calculation Examples





Time to Disposition

Measure **3**

Analysis and Interpretation

Superior Court

	Percentage of Cases Disposed				Number of Days	
	180 days		365 days		Mean	Median
	Current	Goal	Current	Goal		
Criminal-Felony	70%	90%	97%	98%	170	121
Civil-General	82%	75%	95%	90%	151	93
Family-Divorce	90%	90%	92%	98%	158	105

This table summarizes time to disposition in one court across three case types. The court is almost meeting its 365-day standard in criminal cases, exceeding its 365-day standard in civil cases, and lagging behind in domestic cases. The court should examine criminal caseload management in the first 180 days, the period in which the court is furthest from its goal.

Time to Disposition in Felony Cases- 98% at 365-Day Time Standard



The court has adopted the new Model Time Standards and was steadily improving, meeting this goal in June. In the months that followed, however, time to disposition increased. The court needs to examine what happened, especially in July and October, to determine and source of the decline in performance.

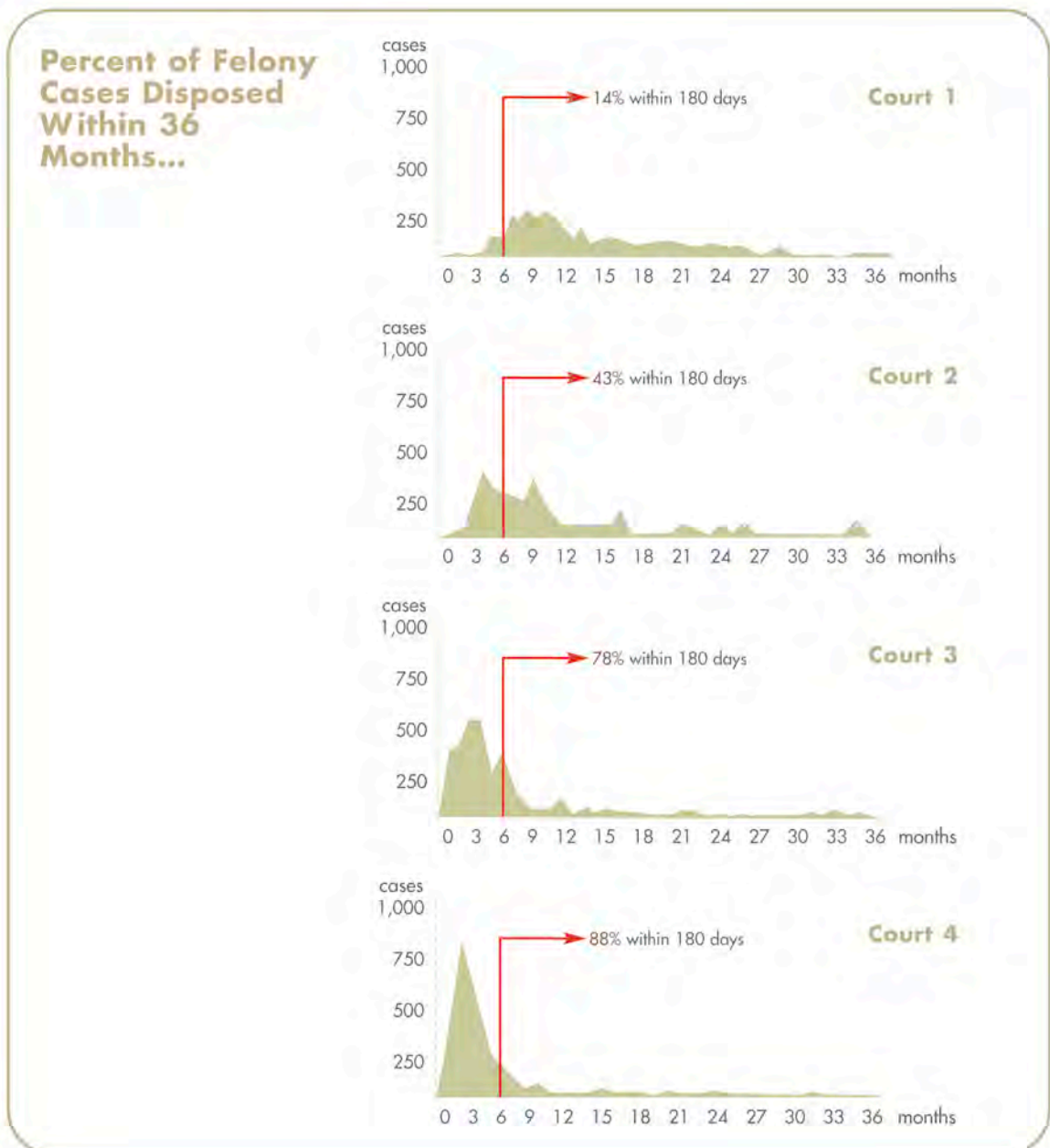
Comparing Time to Disposition in Civil and Criminal Cases (using a 365-Day Time Standard)



Increases in the criminal caseload caused the court to shift judicial officers from civil to criminal cases and initiate caseload management improvements in June. Time to disposition for criminal cases improved, but not without a corresponding decline in time to disposition performance in civil.

The graphics here show one way to display time to disposition data for felony cases in four courts. The data show that the vast majority of cases are resolved within six months in the two faster courts, compared to about eighteen months in the two slower courts. The profile of felony case time to disposition in different courts may vary due to the seriousness of the case mix, charging and pleading practices, and the manner of disposition. Of course, differences in time to disposition will also result from variation in court case management practices. Documenting differences in case processing time among courts is the first step in analyzing the reasons for those differences.

For all types of cases, time to disposition is a basic court management tool. Compiling data on the timing of key case events, consistent definition of terms, and distinguishing between active and inactive cases are basic ingredients to understanding and improving caseload management.





Terms You Need to Know

Active Pending: A count of cases that, at the end of the reporting period, are awaiting disposition.

Entry of Judgment: A count of cases for which an original entry of judgment—the court’s final determination of the rights and obligations of the parties to a case—has been filed. For cases involving multiple parties/issues, the manner of disposition should not be reported until all parties/issues have been resolved.

Mean: The average value of a set of numbers, equal to the sum of all values divided by the number of values.

Median: The middle value in a distribution of numbers. Half of the values will be above this point, half will be below.

Percentile: A percentile is a score below which a given percentage of the cases falls. Thus, if cases aged 120 days represent the 90th percentile of a court’s pending caseload, it means that 90% of those cases are aged 120 days or less. Spreadsheet and statistical software can calculate percentile ranking of data.

Placed on Inactive Status: A count of cases whose status has been administratively changed to inactive because the court will take no further action in the case until an event restores the case to the court’s active pending caseload.

Random Sample: A sample chosen that minimizes bias in the selection process. A random sample of case files is typically generated by a computer or selected from a random number table. Systematic samples require a randomly selected starting point, then the taking of every *n*th case, i.e., if the total number of civil cases in a court was 3,000 and the sample size was to be 300 cases, select every tenth case ($3,000 \div 300 = 10$).

Reactivated: A count of cases that had previously been placed in an Inactive Pending status, but for which further court proceedings and activities can now be resumed so that the case can proceed to disposition.

Reopened: A count of cases in which judgments have previously been entered but which have been restored to the court’s pending caseload due to the filing of a request to modify or enforce the existing judgment.

Reopened Disposition: A count of cases that were disposed of by a modification to and/or enforcement of the original judgment of the court.

Time Standards: An acknowledged measure of comparison, measured as the time (in days) it takes to process a case, from filing to disposition. A time standard is expressed in terms of the percentage of cases that should be resolved within a certain time frame (e.g., 98% within 180 days).



Age of Active Pending Caseload

Measure **4**

Definition: The age of the active cases that are pending before the court, measured as the number of days from filing until the time of measurement.

Purpose: Cases filed but not yet disposed make up the court's pending caseload. Having a complete and accurate inventory of active pending cases as well as tracking their number and age is important because this pool of cases potentially requires court action. Examining the age of pending cases makes clear, for example, the number and type of cases drawing near or about to surpass the court's case processing time standards. Once the age spectrum of cases is determined, the court can focus attention on what is required to ensure cases are brought to completion within reasonable timeframes.

Method: For each case type being analyzed, the court should produce a report that calculates the time, in days, from filing of the case until the date established for the reporting period being examined (e.g., last day of the month, last day of the year). A report, similar to the one below, can be used to display the age of pending cases in time periods relevant to the court. Success in achieving a particular case processing time goal is easily monitored by referring to the Cumulative Percent column. In the example below, 85 percent of the court's caseload has been pending for 540 days or less.

Age of Active Pending Caseloads

General Civil				Felony			
Age (days)	Number of Cases	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Age (days)	Number of Cases	Percent	Cumulative Percent
0-90	344	18%	18%	0-60	438	21%	21%
91-180	410	21%	39%	61-120	559	26%	47%
181-270	245	13%	52%	121-180	785	37%	84%
271-365	267	14%	66%	181-240	82	4%	88%
366-450	189	10%	76%	241-300	92	4%	92%
451-540	168	9%	85%	301-365	123	6%	98%
541-630	90	5%	90%	over 365	32	2%	100%
631-730	124	6%	96%				
over 730	76	4%	100%				
Total	1,913			Total	2,111		

Shows that 85% of the court's active pending cases are less than or equal to 540 days old.

This measure should be used in conjunction with *Measure 2 Clearance Rates* and *Measure 3 Time to Disposition* to get an accurate picture of how a court is managing its caseload. For example, a court may have a high clearance rate, and score well on Measure 2, yet still be building up an inventory of older cases (evaluated by using Measure 4). This measure differs from *Measure 3 Time to Disposition* in that the cases being analyzed here have not reached a disposition in the court.



To use this measure accurately, a court must be able to identify and count cases that have been *Placed on Inactive Status*. These are cases that have ceased movement toward a disposition as the result of events beyond the court's control (e.g., a defendant who absconds, the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings, etc.). The ability of a court to track its pending cases will also allow the court to return an *Inactive* case to *Active* status if the case has been *Reactivated*. At the time of measurement, the court should remove *Inactive* cases from the pending inventory because these cases are not directly comparable to *Active* cases and will exaggerate the age of the pending caseload.

This measure should be taken on a regular (e.g., monthly, quarterly, or annual) basis. The measure can be used to report age of the pending caseload for any case type. (Primary case types are defined in the *State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting*.)

Sampling

This measure should be calculated for all cases in the Active Pending inventory. However, sampling will be necessary in courts where case volumes are high if a complete report cannot be produced by the case management system. In most instances, a sample of 300 cases will be sufficient. To obtain a random sample requires: a list of all cases in the population, a unique identification number for each case, and a method for selecting cases. A straightforward method is systematic sampling where only the first case is randomly selected and then every *n*th case from a list is selected for the sample, i.e., if the total number of civil cases in a court was 3,000 and the sample size was to be 300 cases, select every tenth case ($3000/300=10$).

Which Cases Are Included?

Only *Active Pending* cases are included in this measure, and other cases should be excluded. Rules for counting, as defined in the *State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting*, are summarized below and illustrated in the figure.

The most straightforward cases to count are those that are moving through the system without interruption and are active and pending at the time of measurement.

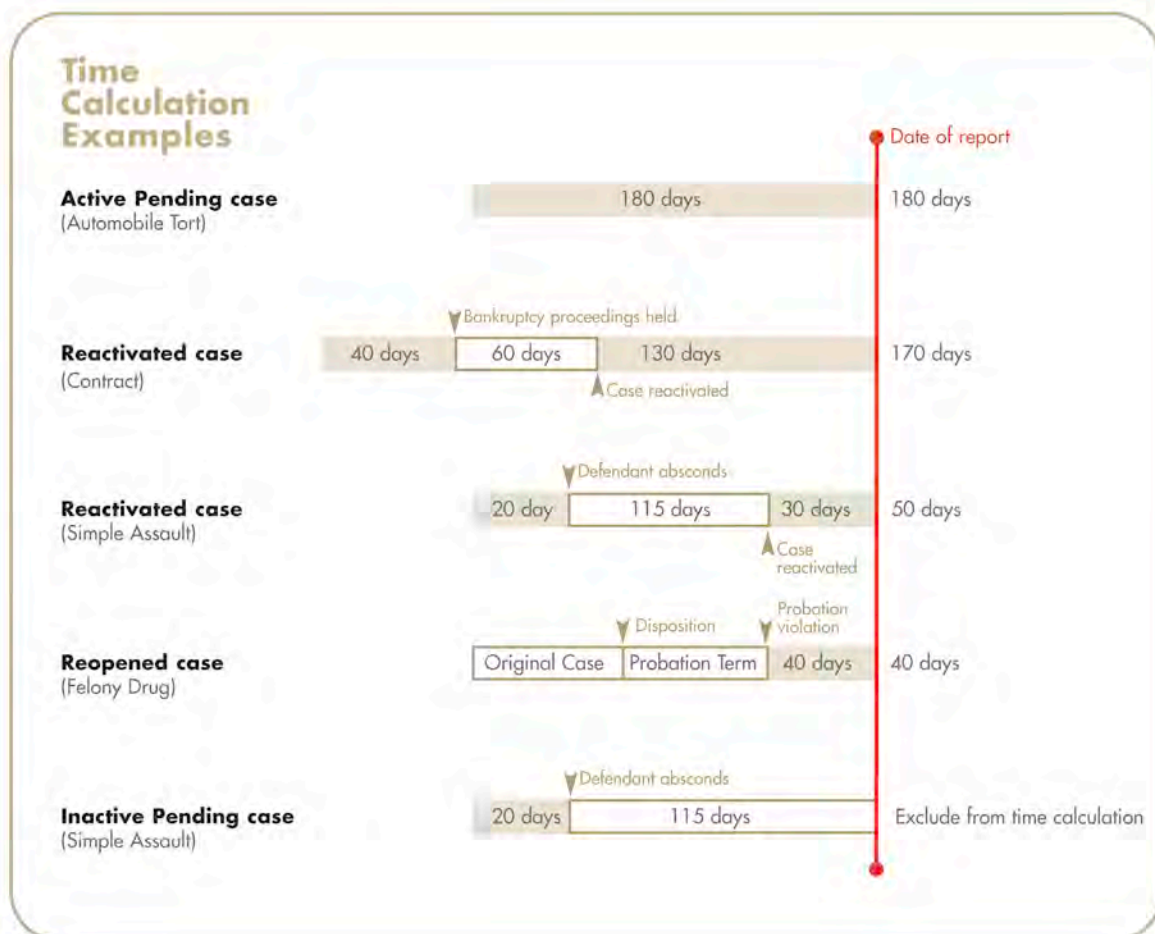
A second category are cases that had their progress interrupted and underwent a period of inactivity but were *Reactivated* by the court prior to the time of measurement. An example of this is a contract case that is *Placed on Inactive Status* pending the outcome of bankruptcy proceedings.



Following those proceedings, the contract case resumes, and is counted as a *Reactivated* case (not as a new filing). Another example is a criminal case in which the case is filed and the defendant absconds for a period of time. The case is *Placed on Inactive Status* during this time, but when the defendant is apprehended and returned to court, the case is *Reactivated*.

A third category are cases in which judgment was previously entered, but which have been *Reopened* due to a request to modify or enforce existing judgments. These cases have been restored to the court's *Active Pending* caseload. For example, the court might grant a motion to consider newly discovered evidence, and thus reopen a case.

A fourth category are cases that should not be included in this measure. These are cases that are in an official period of inactivity at the date of report. As these cases are considered to be among the court's *Inactive Pending* cases (i.e., they are not moving toward disposition for a known and legitimate reason and the court is aware of this) they should be excluded from the analysis.





Age of Active Pending Caseload

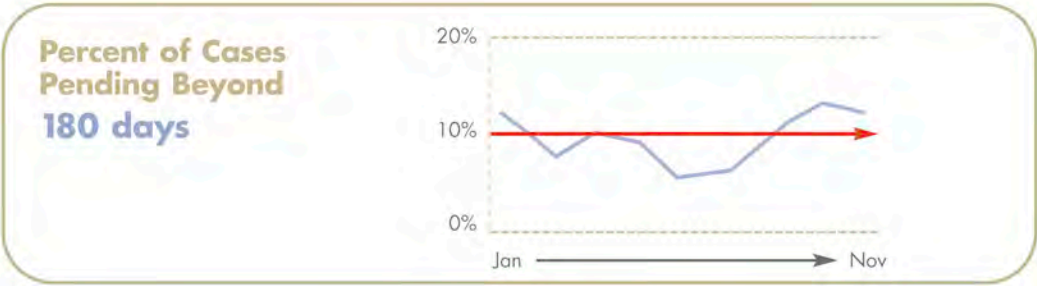
Measure 4

Analysis and Interpretation

The data collected for this measure allow the court to look at cases that are exceeding its time standards. *Measure 3 Time to Disposition* asks, "What percentage of our cases are being processed within our time standards?" Measure 4 asks, "What percentage of our cases exceed our time standards?" A court may be handling its current caseload, but at the same time have old cases that are lingering on. The top graph indicates that this court is managing its caseload effectively, and at the 180-day mark, the court is close to its goal of having no more than 10 percent of its active cases pending beyond 180 days.

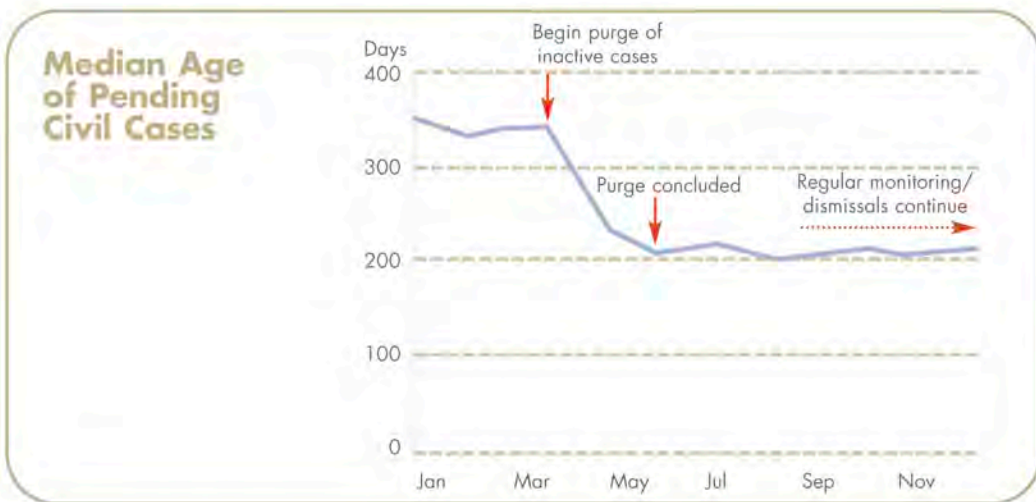
The bottom graph indicates, however, that the court is having a harder time meeting its standard at the 365-day mark. The red line indicates the goal is to have no more than 2 percent of its active caseload pending at 365 days from time of filing. The court is unable to meet this standard.

Identifying specific cases and analyzing their status (e.g., by location, by judge, by type of proceeding) will allow the court to know whether the active pending cases are being appropriately managed. In this example, the court has extracted descriptive information on cases pending beyond 365 days to begin its case-level analysis.



Focusing on the cases that exceed 365 days...

Case Numbers	Case Type	Age-Days	Next Action	Location	Judge
SC-F-136	Murder	536	Jury Trial	Scott	Jones
SC-F-468	Drug-Sale	382	Motion Hearing	Colton	Smith
SC-F-771	Fraud	439	Bench Trial	Jersey	Kearn



Analysis of the age of the *Active Pending* caseload over time can be used to determine whether caseload management practices are having their intended effects. This figure shows how a court’s decision to undertake an intensive program to identify and dispose of stagnant civil cases has caused a noticeable drop in the median age of its pending civil caseload. These stagnant cases appeared to be active cases, but examination of the files and communication with parties revealed the cases had either settled out of court or were no longer being pursued.

Model Time Standards

The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) revised state court time standards by engaging state court practitioners in a two-year collaboration grounded in empirical performance data from state courts. The Model Time Standards for State Trial Courts were approved by the American Bar Association (ABA) as well as the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA), the Conference of Chief Justices (CCJ), and the National Association for Court Management (NACM). The following are examples of the revised time standards:

General Civil cases	Divorce cases	Felony cases
75% within 180 days	75% within 120 days	75% within 90 days
90% within 365 days	90% within 180 days	90% within 180 days
98% within 540 days	98% within 365 days	98% within 365 days

Delinquency & Status Offense cases	
For youth in detention:	For youth not in detention:
75% within 30 days	75% within 60 days
90% within 45 days	90% within 90 days
98% within 90 days	98% within 150 days

Source: National Center for State Courts Web site, <http://ncsc.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/ctadmin/id/1836>



Terms You Need to Know

Active Pending: A count of cases that, at the end of the reporting period, are awaiting disposition.

Inactive Pending: A count of cases that, at the end of the reporting period, have been administratively classified as inactive. Such circumstances may be defined by statewide court administrative rule or order.

Percentile: A percentile is a score below which a given percentage of the cases falls. Thus, if cases aged 120 days are in the 90th percentile of a court's pending caseload, it means that 90% of those cases are aged 120 days or less. Spreadsheet and statistical software can calculate percentile ranking of data. The percentiles a court selects should be chosen based on its own state or local time standards or those suggested by the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) or the American Bar Association (ABA).

Placed on Inactive Status: A count of cases whose status has been administratively changed to inactive because the court will take no further action in the case until an event restores the case to the court's *Active Pending* caseload.

Random Sample: A sample chosen that minimizes bias in the selection process. A random sample of case files is typically generated by a computer or selected from a random number table. Systematic samples require a randomly selected starting point, then the taking of every n th case, i.e., if the total number of civil cases in a court was 3,000 and the sample size was to be 300 cases, select every tenth case ($3,000 \div 300 = 10$).

Reactivated: A count of cases that had previously been placed in an inactive pending status, but for which further court proceedings and activities can now be resumed so that the case can proceed to disposition.

Reopened: A count of cases in which judgments have previously been entered but which have been restored to the court's pending caseload due to the filing of a request to modify or enforce the existing judgments.



CourTools

Developed by the NCSC Court
Performance Community of Practice.

Project Directors: Brian Ostrom and Daniel Hall
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Information Design: VisualResearch, Inc.

Trial Date Certainty

Measure

5



Definition: The number of times cases disposed by trial are scheduled for trial.

Purpose: A court's ability to hold trials on the first date they are scheduled to be heard (trial date certainty) is closely associated with timely case disposition. This measure provides a tool to evaluate the effectiveness of calendaring and continuance practices. For this measure, "trials" includes jury trials, bench trials (also known as non-jury trials or court trials), and adjudicatory hearings in juvenile cases.

Method: Measuring trial date certainty requires identifying all cases disposed by trial during a given time period (e.g., a year, quarter, or month). After the cases are identified, additional information must be collected to determine whether those cases were tried on the first date they were set for trial or were continued one or more times before the trial actually began.

Step 1: Create and Sort the List of Cases Disposed by Trial

Prepare a list of all of the cases disposed by trial during the reporting period and organize them by case type. Next examine the case record to determine the number of trial dates set in the case and record them. The *minimum number* of trial dates set for any case on this list will be 1, since all the cases on the list have at least one trial setting. The list should contain the case number, the type of case, the type of trial, and the number of trial dates set (including the date upon which the trial ultimately began).

After the list is compiled, it should be sorted within case types by trial type, and then by number of trial dates set. Sorting the list in this fashion will facilitate the creation of a summary table showing the number of cases of each type with one date set for the trial to begin, those with two trial-start dates, and so on, up to the maximum number of dates on which the trial was set to begin, by case type and type of trial.

Summary Table for Capturing Trial Dates

Court Case Number	Case Type	Trial Type	Number of Trial Dates Set
CV246-357	General Civil	Jury	1
CV555-121	General Civil	Jury	1
FE123-456	Felony	Jury	3
FE654-321	Felony	Bench	4
DO369-123	Domestic	Bench	2
DO212-609	Domestic	Bench	5
∨	∨	∨	∨
∨	∨	∨	∨
∨	∨	∨	∨



Step 2: Sort the Cases by Frequency of Trial Settings

Prepare a summary table from the sorted list. In the example below, the court had 73 general civil and felony cases disposed by trial during the reporting period, and has sorted them by case type and trial type into columns indicating how many times each case was set for trial. For example, the table below indicates there were 2 Felony Jury cases disposed by trial that were set for trial 1 time; 14 cases set for trial 2 times, 6 cases set for trial 3 times, and so on.

Annual Summary Report of Trial Settings

Case Type	Trial Type	Number of Settings								Total Cases
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	
General Civil	Jury	2	3	7	2	2	0	1	1	18
General Civil	Bench	2	2	6	3	1	1	0	0	15
Felony	Jury	2	14	6	3	2	1	0	0	28
Felony	Bench	3	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	12

Analysis and Interpretation

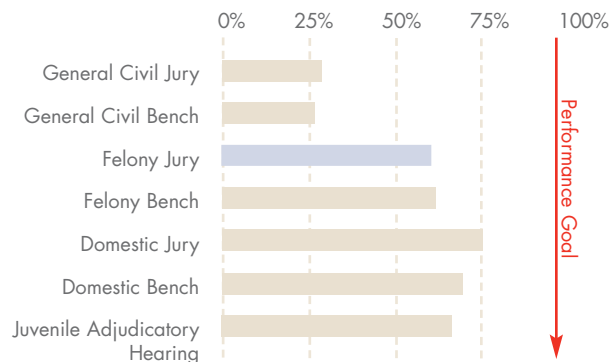
The first way to examine the data is to look at the proportion of cases that meet a specific performance goal set by the court for trial date certainty. For example, the court may seek to have 90 percent of its cases go to trial in no more than two trial settings. Excellent performance would be measured by 90 percent of the cases disposed by trial actually going to trial on the first or second scheduled trial date.

To illustrate, we use data from the table above for a single case type and a single trial type, Felony-Jury, to determine that 57 percent of the cases disposed by trial are meeting the court's goal: 90% of the cases disposed with 2 or fewer trial settings. This can also be determined for all case types and trial types, for comparison.

To determine Felony Jury performance:

Cases with 1 trial setting	2
Cases with 2 trial settings	+14
Total	16
Total Cases Disposed	28
Percentage within standard	$16 \div 28 = 57\%$

Trial Date Certainty by Case Type



Trial Date Certainty

Measure

5

Computing the Averages by Case Type

A second way to look at the data is to determine the average (mean) number of trial settings by case type. Averages should be interpreted with caution, since a few cases with a high number of trial settings will make the average appear artificially high.

To compute the average, first calculate the total number of trial settings by case type and trial type. Multiply the frequency label in the column heading by the number of cases in each row and add the results. Then divide the Total Trial Settings by the Total Cases Disposed by Trial for that case type/trial type combination to determine the average (mean) number of trial settings per case.

For example, the result in the column labeled "Three" settings for Felony Jury is 18 (3 x 6). Doing this calculation for each column across the Felony Jury row shows that there were 76 Total Trial Settings for the 28 cases of this case type and trial type. Dividing 76 by 28 results in the average: 2.7 trial settings per case.

Annual Summary Report of Trial Settings

Case Type	Trial Type	Number of Settings								Total Cases
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	
General Civil	Jury	2	3	7	2	2	0	1	1	18
General Civil	Bench	2	2	6	3	1	1	0	0	15
Felony	Jury	2	14	6	3	2	1	0	0	28
Felony	Bench	3	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	12
		$3 \times 6 = 18$								
General Civil	Jury	2	6	21	8	10	0	7	8	62
General Civil	Bench	2	4	18	12	5	6	0	0	47
Felony	Jury	2	28	18	12	10	6	0	0	76
Felony	Bench	3	8	6	8	5	0	0	0	30
										Total Trial Settings

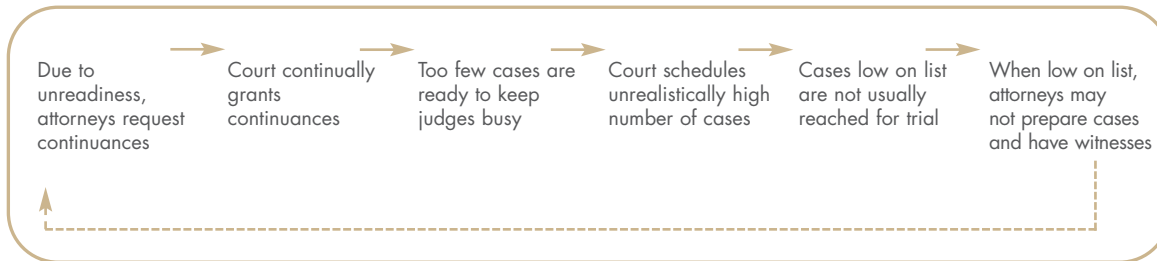
Calculate Average Number of Trial Settings

Case Type	Trial Type	Total Trial Settings	Total Cases	Average Trial Settings
General Civil	Jury	62	÷ 18	= 3.4
General Civil	Bench	47	÷ 15	= 3.1
Felony	Jury	76	÷ 28	= 2.7
Felony	Bench	30	÷ 12	= 2.5



Effect of Scheduling and Continuance Policy

Credible trial dates require a firm and consistently applied policy to limit the number of trial day continuances. If continuance practices are too lenient, attorneys are less likely to be properly prepared on the trial date, which increases the likelihood of a breakdown in the trial calendar. The result is judge and court staff time are wasted.



Source: Maureen Solomon, *Caseload Management in the Trial Court* (Chicago: American Bar Association, 1973), p.50.

Ongoing feedback on calendar dynamics greatly increases the odds that the court can sustain improvement in trial management. Addressing the larger issue of the underlying causes affecting trial date certainty is critical for creating the expectation that case events will proceed as scheduled. For example:

- *Is rescheduling often necessary because there are not enough judges to hear the cases on a given trial day?* If so, the trial-setting practices, whether explicit in formulas or intuitively applied by judges, need to be revised.
- *Are trials routinely rescheduled at the request of counsel (one or both)?* If so, it is likely that an initiative is needed to realign the attitudes of both bench and bar about the importance of trial date certainty. Judges should set trial dates in consultation with counsel to carefully consider necessary preparation time and their future schedule to avoid conflicts; bar members need to be convinced not to agree to a trial date they are not prepared to meet; the court should commit to having a judge available to try the case on the scheduled date; and requests for continuances should rarely be granted.

Terms You Need to Know

Bench Trial Disposition: A case disposition is counted as a bench trial disposition when the first evidence is introduced, regardless of whether a judgment is reached. Also known as a court trial or non-jury trial.

Jury Trial Disposition: A case disposition is counted as a jury trial disposition when the jury has been sworn, regardless of whether a verdict is reached.

Mean: The average value of a set of numbers, equal to the sum of all values divided by the number of values.

Trial Disposition: Dispositions that involve an examination of facts and law presided over by a judicial officer in order to reach a judgment in a case. These include jury trials and bench trials (also known as non-jury trials or court trials). Adjudicatory hearings in juvenile cases are also counted as trials.

Trial Setting: Action taken by the court to set a date upon which a trial is scheduled to begin.



Attachment D
National Center for State Courts Model Time
Standards

TABLE OF MODEL TIME STANDARDS

Case Category	Case Type	COSCA Standard	ABA Standard	Model Standard
CRIMINAL	Felony	100% within 180 days	90% within 120 days 98% within 180 days 100% within 365 days	75% within 90 days 90% within 180 days 98% within 365 days
	Misdemeanor	100% within 90 days	90% within 30 days 100% within 90 days	75% within 60 days 90% within 90 days 98% within 180 days
	Traffic and Local Ordinance			75% within 30 days 90% within 60 days 98% within 90 days
	<i>Habeas corpus</i> and similar Post-conviction proceedings (following a criminal conviction)			98% within 180 days
CIVIL	General Civil	100% of non-jury within 12 months 100% jury trials within 18 months	90% within 12 months 98% within 18 months 100% within 24 months	75% within 180 days 90% within 365 days 98% within 540 days
	Summary Matters			75% within 60 days 90% within 90 days 98% within 180 days
FAMILY	Dissolution/ Divorce/ Allocation of Parental Responsibility	100% uncontested within 3 months 100% contested within 6 months	90% within 3 months 98% within 6 months 100% within 12 months	75% within 120 days 90% within 180 days 98% within 365 days
	Post Judgment Motions			98% within 180 days
	Protection Orders			90% within 10 days 98% within 30 days
JUVENILE	Delinquency & Status Offense		90% within 3 months 98% within 6 months 100% within 12 months	For youth in detention: 75% within 30 days 90% within 45 days 98% within 90 days For youth not in detention: 75% within 60 days 90% with 90 days 98% within 150 days
	Neglect and Abuse		90% within 3 months 98% within 6 months 100% within 12 months	Adjudicatory Hearing 98% within 90 days of removal Permanency Hearing 75% within 270 days of removal 98% within 360 days of removal
	Termination of Parental Rights		90% within 3 months 98% within 6 months 100% within 12 months	90% within 120 days after the filing of a termination petition 98% within 180 days after the filing of a termination petition
PROBATE	Administration of Estates			75% within 360 days 90% within 540 days 98% within 720 days
	Guardianship/ Conservator of Incapacitated Adults			98% within 90 days
	Civil Commitment			98% within 15 days

Attachment E
California Standards of Judicial Administration 2.2.



2020 California Rules of Court

Standard 2.2. Trial court case disposition time goals

(a) Trial Court Delay Reduction Act

The recommended goals for case disposition time in the trial courts in this standard are adopted under Government Code sections 68603 and 68620.

(Subd (a) amended effective January 1, 2007; adopted effective July 1, 1987; relettered effective January 1, 1989; previously amended effective January 1, 2004.)

(b) Statement of purpose

The recommended time goals are intended to guide the trial courts in applying the policies and principles of standard 2.1. They are administrative, justice-oriented guidelines to be used in the management of the courts. They are intended to improve the administration of justice by encouraging prompt disposition of all matters coming before the courts. The goals apply to all cases filed and are not meant to create deadlines for individual cases. Through its case management practices, a court may achieve or exceed the goals stated in this standard for the overall disposition of cases. The goals should be applied in a fair, practical, and flexible manner. They are not to be used as the basis for sanctions against any court or judge.

(Subd (b) amended effective January 1, 2007; adopted effective July 1, 1987, as (1); relettered effective January 1, 1989; previously amended effective January 1, 2004.)

(c) Definition

The definition of "general civil case" in rule 1.6 applies to this section. It includes both unlimited and limited civil cases.

(Subd (c) amended effective January 1, 2007; adopted effective January 1, 2004.)

(d) Civil cases-processing time goals

The goal of each trial court should be to process general civil cases so that all cases are disposed of within two years of filing.

(Subd (d) amended and relettered effective January 1, 2004; adopted effective July 1, 1987, as (2); previously amended effective July 1, 1988; amended and relettered as subd (c) effective January 1, 1989.)

(e) Civil cases-rate of disposition

Each trial court should dispose of at least as many civil cases as are filed each year and, if necessary to meet the case-processing goal in (d), dispose of more cases than are filed. As the court disposes of inactive cases, it should identify active cases that may require judicial attention.

(Subd (e) amended effective January 1, 2007; adopted effective July 1, 1987, as (3); previously amended effective July 1, 1988; previously amended and relettered as subd (d) effective January 1, 1989, and as subd (e) effective January 1, 2004.)

(f) General civil cases-case disposition time goals

The goal of each trial court should be to manage general civil cases, except those exempt under (g), so that they meet the following case disposition time goals:

(1) *Unlimited civil cases:*

The goal of each trial court should be to manage unlimited civil cases from filing so that:

- (A) 75 percent are disposed of within 12 months;
- (B) 85 percent are disposed of within 18 months; and
- (C) 100 percent are disposed of within 24 months.

(2) *Limited civil cases:*

The goal of each trial court should be to manage limited civil cases from filing so that:

- (A) 90 percent are disposed of within 12 months;
- (B) 98 percent are disposed of within 18 months; and
- (C) 100 percent are disposed of within 24 months.

(3) *Individualized case management*

The goals in (1) and (2) are guidelines for the court's disposition of all unlimited and limited civil cases filed in that court. In managing individual civil cases, the court must consider each case on its merits. To enable the fair and efficient resolution of civil cases, each case should be set for trial as soon as appropriate for that individual case consistent with rule 3.729.

(Subd (f) amended effective January 1, 2007; adopted as subd (g) effective July 1, 1987; relettered as subd (h) effective January 1, 1989; amended effective July 1, 1991; previously amended and relettered as subd (f) effective January 1, 2004.)

(g) Exceptional civil cases

A general civil case that meets the criteria in rules 3.715 and 3.400 and that involves exceptional circumstances or will require continuing review is exempt from the time goals in (d) and (f). Every exceptional case should be monitored to ensure its timely disposition consistent with the exceptional circumstances, with the goal of disposing of the case within three years.

(Subd (g) amended effective January 1, 2007; adopted effective January 1, 2004.)

(h) Small claims cases

The goals for small claims cases are:

- (1) 90 percent disposed of within 75 days after filing; and
- (2) 100 percent disposed of within 95 days after filing.

(Subd (h) adopted effective January 1, 2004.)

(i) Unlawful detainer cases

The goals for unlawful detainer cases are:

- (1) 90 percent disposed of within 30 days after filing; and
- (2) 100 percent disposed of within 45 days after filing.

(Subd (i) adopted effective January 1, 2004.)

(j) Felony cases-processing time goals

Except for capital cases, all felony cases disposed of should have a total elapsed processing time of no more than one year from the defendant's first arraignment to disposition.

(Subd (j) amended effective January 1, 2007; adopted effective January 1, 2004.)

(k) Misdemeanor cases

The goals for misdemeanor cases are:

- (1) 90 percent disposed of within 30 days after the defendant's first arraignment on the complaint;
- (2) 98 percent disposed of within 90 days after the defendant's first arraignment on the complaint; and
- (3) 100 percent disposed of within 120 days after the defendant's first arraignment on the complaint.

(Subd (k) adopted effective January 1, 2004.)

(l) Felony preliminary examinations

The goal for felony cases at the time of the preliminary examination (excluding murder cases in which the prosecution seeks the death penalty) should be disposition by dismissal, by interim disposition by certified plea of guilty, or by finding of probable cause, so that:

- (1) 90 percent of cases are disposed of within 30 days after the defendant's first arraignment on the complaint;
- (2) 98 percent of cases are disposed of within 45 days after the defendant's first arraignment on the complaint; and
- (3) 100 percent of cases are disposed of within 90 days after the defendant's first arraignment on the complaint.

(Subd (l) adopted effective January 1, 2004.)

(m) Exceptional criminal cases

An exceptional criminal case is not exempt from the time goal in (j), but case progress should be separately reported under the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS) regulations.

(Subd (m) amended effective January 1, 2007; adopted effective January 1, 2004.)

(n) Cases removed from court's control excluded from computation of time

If a case is removed from the court's control, the period of time until the case is restored to court control should be excluded from the case disposition time goals. The matters that remove a case from the court's control for the purposes of this section include:

- (1) Civil cases:
 - (A) The filing of a notice of conditional settlement under rule 3.1385;
 - (B) An automatic stay resulting from the filing of an action in a federal bankruptcy court;

- (C) The removal of the case to federal court;
- (D) An order of a federal court or higher state court staying the case;
- (E) An order staying the case based on proceedings in a court of equal standing in another jurisdiction;
- (F) The pendency of contractual arbitration under Code of Civil Procedure section 1281.4;
- (G) The pendency of attorney fee arbitration under Business and Professions Code section 6201;
- (H) A stay by the reporting court for active military duty or incarceration; and
- (I) For 180 days, the exemption for uninsured motorist cases under rule 3.712(b).

(2) Felony or misdemeanor cases:

- (A) Issuance of warrant;
- (B) Imposition of a civil assessment under Penal Code section 1214.1;
- (C) Pendency of completion of diversion under Penal Code section 1000 et seq.;
- (D) Evaluation of mental competence under Penal Code section 1368;
- (E) Evaluation as a narcotics addict under Welfare and Institutions Code sections 3050 and 3051;
- (F) 90-day diagnostic and treatment program under Penal Code section 1203.3;
- (G) 90-day evaluation period for a juvenile under Welfare and Institutions Code section 707.2;
- (H) Stay by a higher court or by a federal court for proceedings in another jurisdiction;
- (I) Stay by the reporting court for active military duty or incarceration; and
- (J) Time granted by the court to secure counsel if the defendant is not represented at the first appearance.

(Subd (n) amended effective January 1, 2007; adopted effective January 1, 2004.)

(o) Problems

A court that finds its ability to comply with these goals impeded by a rule of court or statute should notify the Judicial Council.

(Subd (o) amended effective January 1, 2007; adopted effective January 1, 2004.)

Standard 2.2 amended and renumbered effective January 1, 2007; adopted as sec. 2.1 effective July 1, 1987; previously amended effective January 1, 1988, July 1, 1988, January 1, 1989, January 1, 1990, July 1, 1991, and January 1, 2004.

2

[[Back to Top](#)]

Attachment F
Figures and Tables from Court Statistics Report
Impacted by Revisions



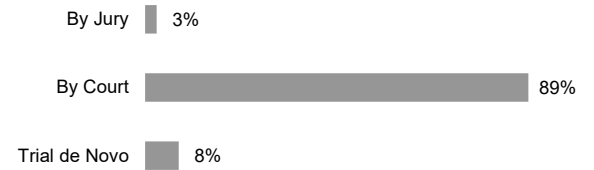
Figure 21: How and at what stage are civil cases resolved?

Unlimited Civil

Number disposed before trial



Number disposed after trial

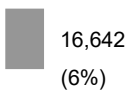


Limited Civil

Number disposed before trial



Number disposed after trial



Small Claims

Number disposed before trial

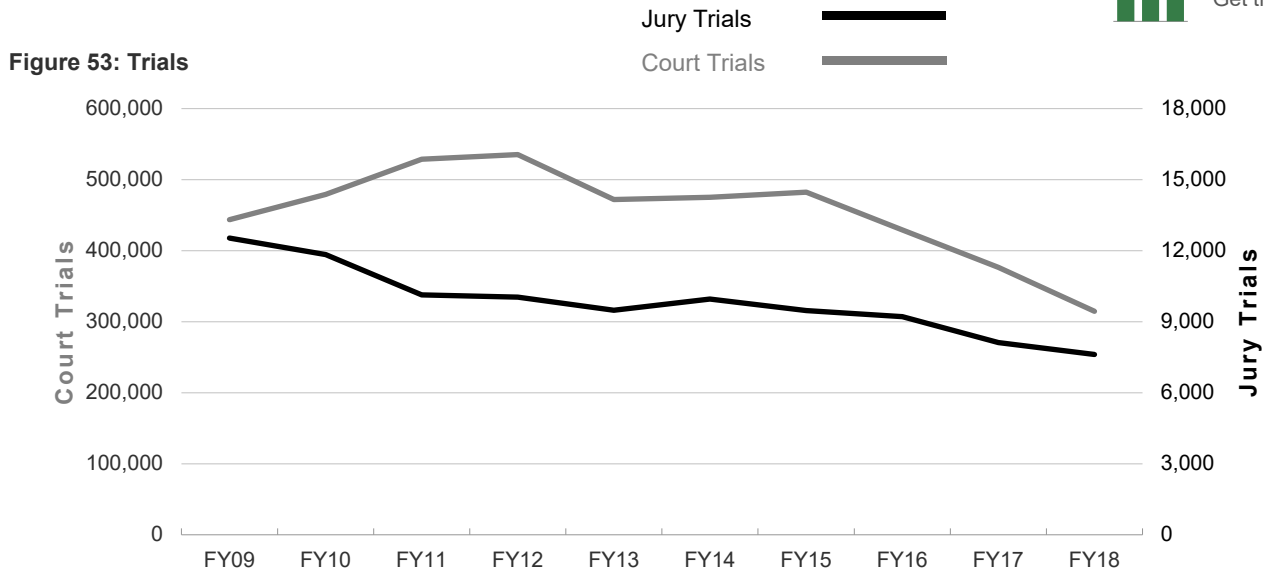


Number disposed after trial



**Caseflow Management Data
Trials By Type of Proceeding
Fiscal Years 2008–09 through 2017–18**

**Superior Courts
Figures 53–65**



Jury Trials

Figure 54: Felony

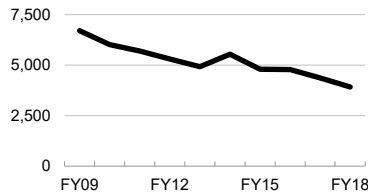


Figure 55: Misdemeanor

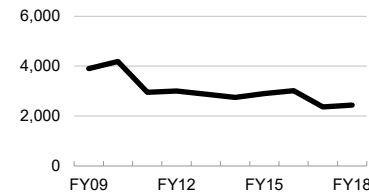


Figure 56: PI/PD/WD Civil Unlimited

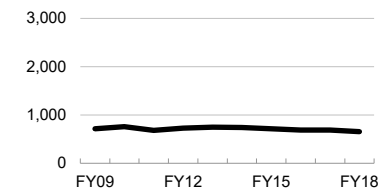


Figure 57: Other Civil Unlimited

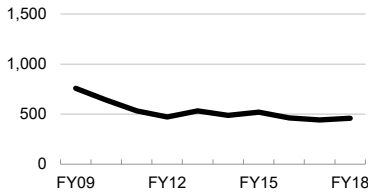


Figure 58: Civil Limited

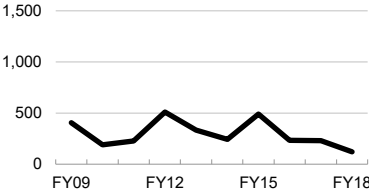
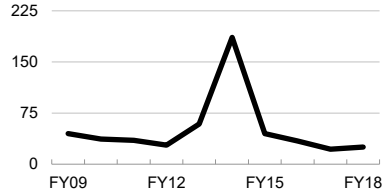


Figure 59: Probate and Mental Health



Court Trials

Figure 60: Felony

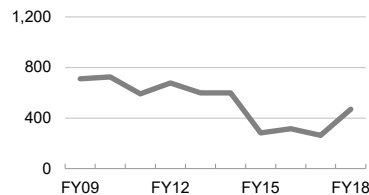


Figure 61: Misdemeanor and Infractions

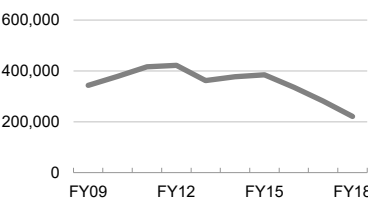


Figure 62: PI/PD/WD Civil Unlimited

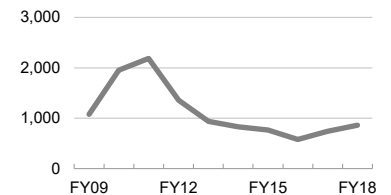


Figure 63: Other Civil Unlimited

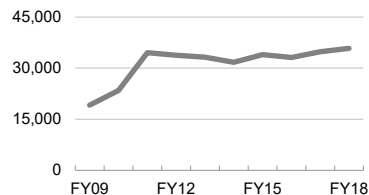


Figure 64: Civil Limited

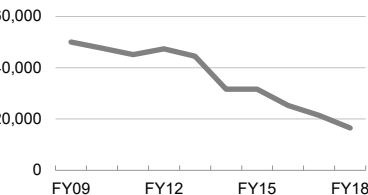
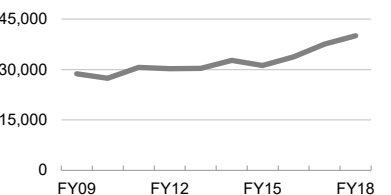


Figure 65: Probate and Mental Health



Court Trials, by County and Type of Proceeding
Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts
Table 2

COUNTY	Total (A)	Felony (B)	Misdemeanor and Infractions (C)	PI/PD/WD Unlimited Civil (D)	Other Unlimited Civil (E)	Limited Civil (F)	Probate and Mental Health (G)
STATEWIDE	314,656	470	220,941	862	35,829	16,521	40,033
Alameda	7,101	8	3,230	25	3,259	159	420
Alpine	229	1	228	0	0	0	0
Amador	3,196	19	3,061	0	65	20	31
Butte	708	13	410	0	88	92	105
Calaveras	1,089	25	948	0	73	41	2
Colusa	76	0	65	0	0	6	5
Contra Costa	(i) 25,480	1	24,457	8	370	640	(i) 4
Del Norte	1,420	36	1,023	43	91	92	135
El Dorado	863	4	645	1	106	89	18
Fresno	26,663	3	23,687	10	1,201	1,114	648
Glenn	1,777	0	1,697	0	4	28	48
Humboldt	1,424	1	796	1	245	111	270
Imperial	5,913	0	5,535	2	128	115	133
Inyo	2,396	0	2,358	0	28	8	2
Kern	5,978	5	3,578	3	492	449	1,451
Kings	756	2	604	4	16	129	1
Lake	2,768	1	2,362	0	110	84	211
Lassen	140	1	122	0	0	1	16
Los Angeles	69,387	13	35,737	121	13,114	—	20,402
Madera	2,217	0	1,832	4	162	106	113
Marin	2,724	0	2,399	1	131	107	86
Mariposa	141	2	103	2	4	24	6
Mendocino	399	1	215	64	37	68	14
Merced	1,133	9	1,067	1	5	51	0
Modoc	187	1	117	0	32	18	19
Mono	781	15	738	0	10	13	5
Monterey	2,787	6	1,707	5	331	82	656
Napa	(i) 1,090	—	(i) 844	3	147	57	39
Nevada	1,068	2	813	1	157	57	38
Orange	(i) 4,047	1	—	18	2,480	1,548	—
Placer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumas	125	0	66	0	37	15	7
Riverside	35,991	8	30,846	14	2,222	1,717	1,184
Sacramento	13,207	0	7,357	191	2,440	1,663	1,556
San Benito	144	0	67	3	47	19	8
San Bernardino	(i) 3,002	—	—	14	167	1,745	1,076
San Diego	17,967	13	9,670	149	4,451	1,230	2,454
San Francisco	3,514	4	396	5	56	32	3,021
San Joaquin	3,643	1	1,011	19	700	877	1,035
San Luis Obispo	2,341	2	1,227	2	219	103	788
San Mateo	2,509	0	2,174	0	0	8	327
Santa Barbara	2,038	13	1,438	5	149	109	324
Santa Clara	14,526	5	12,935	22	463	1,027	74
Santa Cruz	1,319	3	760	6	280	163	107
Shasta	2,071	6	1,166	4	251	283	361

Court Trials, by County and Type of Proceeding
Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts
Table 2

COUNTY	Total (A)	Felony (B)	Misdemeanor and Infractions (C)	PI/PD/WD Unlimited Civil (D)	Other Unlimited Civil (E)	Limited Civil (F)	Probate and Mental Health (G)
STATEWIDE	314,656	470	220,941	862	35,829	16,521	40,033
Sierra	15	0	7	0	2	5	1
Siskiyou	517	0	463	0	4	50	0
Solano	2,691	2	2,135	0	29	389	136
Sonoma	5,719	232	5,353	0	12	94	28
Stanislaus	4,090	4	3,681	2	9	375	19
Sutter	888	1	427	3	158	127	172
Tehama	786	0	559	14	27	76	110
Trinity	116	1	25	0	34	21	35
Tulare	9,412	0	7,788	14	218	289	1,103
Tuolumne	(i) 1,072	1	(i) 882	6	59	48	76
Ventura	9,600	3	6,907	72	889	581	1,148
Yolo	3,083	0	2,932	0	14	137	0
Yuba	332	1	291	0	6	29	5

Column Key:

(B) Includes trials for defendants whose felony charges were reduced to misdemeanors before the start of trial.

Notes:

0 or — The court reported that no cases occurred or the court did not submit a report in this category.

(i) The court reported incomplete data in this category.

Jury Trials, by County and Type of Proceeding
Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts
Table 3

COUNTY	Total (A)	Felony (B)	Misdemeanor (C)	PI/PD/WD Unlimited Civil (D)	Other Unlimited Civil (E)	Limited Civil (F)	Probate and Mental Health (G)
STATEWIDE	7,616	3,919	2,438	655	458	121	25
Alameda	165	56	80	17	7	5	0
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	6	3	2	1	0	0	0
Butte	55	41	9	3	1	1	0
Calaveras	7	2	4	0	1	0	0
Colusa	4	2	0	0	2	0	0
Contra Costa	(i) 294	85	201	6	1	1	—
Del Norte	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	44	36	1	1	2	1	3
Fresno	202	126	54	10	12	0	0
Glenn	4	1	3	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	34	17	16	0	0	1	0
Imperial	21	0	18	0	2	0	1
Inyo	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Kern	285	180	75	21	3	6	0
Kings	34	31	3	0	0	0	0
Lake	25	18	4	0	1	1	1
Lassen	5	3	2	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	2,221	1,223	621	250	125	—	2
Madera	35	26	5	2	1	0	1
Marin	48	10	32	3	3	0	0
Mariposa	13	2	10	0	0	1	0
Mendocino	38	11	15	3	4	4	1
Merced	12	8	4	0	0	0	0
Modoc	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
Mono	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Monterey	126	31	93	1	1	0	0
Napa	(i) 7	—	(i) 6	0	1	0	0
Nevada	22	8	10	1	2	1	0
Orange	440	265	—	92	71	12	0
Placer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumas	7	4	2	0	1	0	0
Riverside	563	342	167	37	16	1	0
Sacramento	298	247	0	10	38	3	0
San Benito	12	4	6	2	0	0	0
San Bernardino	(i) 61	—	—	41	15	5	0
San Diego	553	161	214	63	74	41	0
San Francisco	306	94	134	23	39	16	0
San Joaquin	42	12	20	6	4	0	0
San Luis Obispo	35	21	6	6	2	0	0
San Mateo	100	57	23	16	0	4	0
Santa Barbara	70	41	26	2	1	0	0
Santa Clara	236	158	75	1	0	0	2
Santa Cruz	121	53	64	2	2	0	0
Shasta	105	68	35	0	2	0	0

Jury Trials, by County and Type of Proceeding
Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts
Table 3

COUNTY	Total <i>(A)</i>	Felony <i>(B)</i>	Misdemeanor <i>(C)</i>	PI/PD/WD Unlimited Civil <i>(D)</i>	Other Unlimited Civil <i>(E)</i>	Limited Civil <i>(F)</i>	Probate and Mental Health <i>(G)</i>
STATEWIDE	7,616	3,919	2,438	655	458	121	25
Sierra	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	20	13	4	1	0	0	2
Solano	117	54	52	4	2	0	5
Sonoma	39	16	11	6	5	1	0
Stanislaus	173	69	99	4	1	0	0
Sutter	18	12	4	1	1	0	0
Tehama	19	14	0	1	3	1	0
Trinity	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare	110	67	38	1	1	1	2
Tuolumne	(i) 59	39	(i) 19	0	1	0	0
Ventura	289	118	136	13	9	9	4
Yolo	83	53	26	3	0	0	1
Yuba	16	2	7	1	1	5	0

Column Key:

(B) Includes trials for defendants whose felony charges were reduced to misdemeanors before the start of trial.

Notes:

0 or — The court reported that no cases occurred or the court did not submit a report in this category.

(i) The court reported incomplete data in this category.

Total Civil Filings, by County and Case Type
Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts
Table 4a

COUNTY	Total Civil (A)	Unlimited Civil					Small Claims Appeals (F)	Limited Civil (G)	Small Claims (H)
		Total Unlimited Civil (B)	Motor Vehicle PI/PD/WD (C)	Other PI/PD/WD (D)	Other Civil Complaints & Petitions (E)				
STATEWIDE	823,563	221,090	41,839	23,402	151,720	4,129	444,146	158,327	
Alameda	25,278	9,623	1,577	954	6,903	189	10,524	5,131	
Alpine	17	9	0	1	8	0	3	5	
Amador	600	184	12	18	153	1	296	120	
Butte	4,027	1,104	117	101	873	13	2,504	419	
Calaveras	771	269	21	24	224	0	390	112	
Colusa	259	67	8	7	52	0	171	21	
Contra Costa	16,572	4,577	811	392	3,285	89	9,313	2,682	
Del Norte	437	130	3	8	116	3	259	48	
El Dorado	2,534	809	126	73	590	20	1,311	414	
Fresno	20,924	5,880	854	555	4,427	44	12,187	2,857	
Glenn	365	41	9	5	27	0	287	37	
Humboldt	2,119	801	48	45	708	0	998	320	
Imperial	2,770	554	70	43	429	12	1,767	449	
Inyo	217	61	9	6	46	0	111	45	
Kern	18,445	3,434	582	349	2,481	22	11,651	3,360	
Kings	2,343	460	81	45	327	7	1,675	208	
Lake	1,360	484	46	24	409	5	657	219	
Lassen	422	137	9	7	120	1	217	68	
Los Angeles	265,855	77,720	17,339	8,296	50,389	1,696	127,697	60,438	
Madera	2,804	675	90	52	532	1	1,716	413	
Marin	3,484	1,444	181	127	1,102	34	1,231	809	
Mariposa	240	28	4	4	20	0	184	28	
Mendocino	1,393	517	31	38	448	0	658	218	
Merced	4,825	960	159	88	702	11	2,876	989	
Modoc	176	59	1	4	53	1	80	37	
Mono	181	62	9	7	45	1	64	55	
Monterey	6,096	1,567	206	177	1,148	36	3,192	1,337	
Napa	2,009	716	97	78	527	14	888	405	
Nevada	1,305	468	49	42	372	5	592	245	
Orange	65,067	18,289	3,573	1,896	12,454	366	32,331	14,447	
Placer	5,191	1,686	318	163	1,176	29	2,730	775	
Plumas	289	123	5	3	115	0	134	32	
Riverside	44,450	11,520	1,917	1,118	8,322	163	22,803	10,127	
Sacramento	72,027	9,439	1,951	877	6,471	140	57,529	5,059	
San Benito	1,174	215	47	21	146	1	514	445	
San Bernardino	52,192	10,747	2,036	1,116	7,349	246	30,401	11,044	
San Diego	59,459	18,396	3,081	1,842	13,111	362	29,923	11,140	
San Francisco	16,314	6,462	845	840	4,676	101	7,127	2,725	
San Joaquin	15,163	3,248	873	41	2,266	68	9,298	2,617	
San Luis Obispo	3,566	1,088	175	117	781	15	1,916	562	
San Mateo	9,410	2,765	467	1,298	949	51	4,878	1,767	
Santa Barbara	6,104	1,899	267	271	1,324	37	3,233	972	
Santa Clara	23,551	7,261	1,139	758	5,247	117	11,794	4,496	
Santa Cruz	3,437	1,009	88	109	796	16	1,570	858	
Shasta	3,359	864	111	67	676	10	2,053	442	

Total Civil Filings, by County and Case Type
Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts
Table 4a

COUNTY	Unlimited Civil							Limited Civil (G)	Small Claims (H)
	Total Civil	Total Unlimited Civil	Motor Vehicle PI/PD/WD	Other PI/PD/WD	Other Civil Complaints & Petitions	Small Claims Appeals			
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)			
STATEWIDE	823,563	221,090	41,839	23,402	151,720	4,129	444,146	158,327	
Sierra	39	13	0	1	12	0	25	1	
Siskiyou	750	246	13	24	209	0	440	64	
Solano	8,625	1,987	364	173	1,392	58	5,424	1,214	
Sonoma	6,303	1,716	342	208	1,153	13	3,463	1,124	
Stanislaus	9,079	1,943	390	185	1,348	20	5,533	1,603	
Sutter	1,707	493	80	56	345	12	1,015	199	
Tehama	1,242	234	24	11	197	2	671	337	
Trinity	249	130	3	2	125	0	89	30	
Tulare	8,374	1,495	290	113	1,070	22	5,372	1,507	
Tuolumne	944	347	38	17	291	1	431	166	
Ventura	13,401	3,479	694	417	2,309	59	7,407	2,515	
Yolo	2,926	809	111	58	629	11	1,640	477	
Yuba	1,343	347	48	30	265	4	903	93	

Column Key:

(B) Civil Unlimited includes columns C–F.

(E) Prior to the *2004 Court Statistics Report*, this case type included miscellaneous family law petitions that are now reported in Table 11a.

Notes:

0 or — The court reported that no cases occurred or the court did not submit a report in this category.

(i) The court reported incomplete data in this category.

Total Civil Dispositions, by County and Case Type
Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts
Table 4b

COUNTY	Total Civil (A)	Unlimited Civil					Small Claims Appeals (F)	Limited Civil (G)	Small Claims (H)
		Total Unlimited Civil (B)	Motor Vehicle PI/PD/WD (C)	Other PI/PD/WD (D)	Other Civil Complaints & Petitions (E)				
STATEWIDE	645,845	193,615	37,035	21,222	132,035	3,323	293,875	158,355	
Alameda	23,080	8,512	1,354	760	6,379	19	9,629	4,939	
Alpine	15	7	0	2	5	0	5	3	
Amador	560	188	12	21	154	1	247	125	
Butte	3,468	994	128	85	773	8	2,130	344	
Calaveras	577	235	13	26	196	0	253	89	
Colusa	168	24	3	4	17	0	130	14	
Contra Costa	16,304	4,019	790	384	2,785	60	9,505	2,780	
Del Norte	796	282	42	43	194	3	359	155	
El Dorado	2,035	671	103	62	492	14	962	402	
Fresno	17,613	4,647	826	513	3,276	32	10,166	2,800	
Glenn	252	29	9	2	18	0	203	20	
Humboldt	2,238	965	52	32	881	0	946	327	
Imperial	2,467	542	68	43	423	8	1,479	446	
Inyo	214	72	7	9	56	0	93	49	
Kern	15,933	3,122	570	310	2,216	26	9,597	3,214	
Kings	1,988	282	53	43	185	1	1,517	189	
Lake	1,270	397	27	19	350	1	662	211	
Lassen	388	119	3	4	111	1	197	72	
Los Angeles	(i) 130,789	70,968	14,442	7,997	46,877	1,652	—	59,821	
Madera	3,917	655	91	47	517	0	2,210	1,052	
Marin	3,513	1,440	168	111	1,129	32	1,254	819	
Mariposa	198	30	9	6	15	0	139	29	
Mendocino	1,679	825	360	39	423	3	669	185	
Merced	3,595	616	91	57	462	6	2,150	829	
Modoc	145	47	0	0	47	0	65	33	
Mono	158	54	5	10	37	2	55	49	
Monterey	5,134	1,324	182	136	990	16	2,519	1,291	
Napa	1,455	587	73	68	441	5	742	126	
Nevada	1,109	360	43	22	290	5	533	216	
Orange	60,368	17,050	3,302	1,783	11,642	323	28,076	15,242	
Placer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Plumas	251	109	0	7	101	1	110	32	
Riverside	46,630	11,108	1,755	1,129	8,089	135	24,626	10,896	
Sacramento	70,275	8,117	1,931	762	5,298	126	56,713	5,445	
San Benito	1,603	183	36	18	129	0	852	568	
San Bernardino	46,798	8,018	1,825	955	5,007	231	27,736	11,044	
San Diego	66,031	17,420	2,790	1,729	12,671	230	36,598	12,013	
San Francisco	13,872	5,336	841	769	3,699	27	6,053	2,483	
San Joaquin	12,056	2,496	758	36	1,654	48	7,176	2,384	
San Luis Obispo	3,195	1,012	181	108	709	14	1,626	557	
San Mateo	7,773	2,187	448	1,059	640	40	3,919	1,667	
Santa Barbara	4,801	1,453	244	198	984	27	2,392	956	
Santa Clara	17,025	4,176	1,014	467	2,620	75	8,638	4,211	
Santa Cruz	3,323	990	79	140	760	11	1,441	892	
Shasta	2,967	762	82	70	599	11	1,802	403	

Total Civil Dispositions, by County and Case Type
Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts
Table 4b

COUNTY	Unlimited Civil							Limited Civil (G)	Small Claims (H)
	Total Civil (A)	Total Unlimited Civil (B)	Motor Vehicle PI/PD/WD (C)	Other PI/PD/WD (D)	Other Civil Complaints & Petitions (E)	Small Claims Appeals (F)			
STATEWIDE	645,845	193,615	37,035	21,222	132,035	3,323	293,875	158,355	
Sierra	9	3	0	0	3	0	6	0	
Siskiyou	631	177	7	14	155	1	392	62	
Solano	7,010	1,426	302	126	953	45	4,349	1,235	
Sonoma	5,802	1,571	350	201	1,020	0	3,287	944	
Stanislaus	7,912	1,741	371	180	1,175	15	4,518	1,653	
Sutter	1,573	494	86	26	375	7	841	238	
Tehama	923	202	11	17	172	2	425	296	
Trinity	224	91	0	3	88	0	104	29	
Tulare	6,984	909	251	112	546	0	4,665	1,410	
Tuolumne	882	302	29	25	248	0	426	154	
Ventura	12,296	3,285	640	362	2,235	48	6,538	2,473	
Yolo	2,386	669	129	54	476	10	1,367	350	
Yuba	1,187	315	49	17	248	1	783	89	

Column Key:

(B) Civil Unlimited includes columns C–F.

(E) Prior to the *2004 Court Statistics Report*, this case type included miscellaneous family law petitions that are now reported in Table 11b.

Notes:

0 or — The court reported that no cases occurred or the court did not submit a report in this category.

(i) The court reported incomplete data in this category.

Total Civil—Method of Disposition, by County
Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts
Table 5a

COUNTY	Total Filings (A)	Total Dispositions (B)	Before Trial		After Trial		Trial de Novo (G)
			Dismissal for Lack of Prosecution (C)	Other Before Trial (D)	By Jury (E)	By Court (F)	
STATEWIDE	823,563	645,845	41,285	452,660	1,234	147,461	3,205
Alameda	25,278	23,080	0	16,943	29	6,089	19
Alpine	17	15	0	12	0	3	0
Amador	600	560	48	336	1	174	1
Butte	4,027	3,468	28	3,079	5	348	8
Calaveras	771	577	11	373	1	192	0
Colusa	259	168	0	154	2	12	0
Contra Costa	16,572	16,304	597	13,015	8	2,627	57
Del Norte	437	796	72	359	0	362	3
El Dorado	2,534	2,035	27	1,506	4	485	13
Fresno	20,924	17,613	18	12,720	22	4,824	29
Glenn	365	252	0	204	0	48	0
Humboldt	2,119	2,238	601	1,076	1	560	0
Imperial	2,770	2,467	95	1,852	2	510	8
Inyo	217	214	4	136	0	74	0
Kern	18,445	15,933	1,522	11,669	30	2,690	22
Kings	2,343	1,988	27	1,664	0	296	1
Lake	1,360	1,270	215	739	2	313	1
Lassen	422	388	0	338	0	49	1
Los Angeles	265,855	(i) 130,789	(i) 16,682	(i) 67,184	(i) 375	(i) 44,896	(i) 1,652
Madera	2,804	3,917	142	3,273	3	499	0
Marin	3,484	3,513	53	2,755	6	667	32
Mariposa	240	198	0	144	1	53	0
Mendocino	1,393	1,679	146	1,221	11	298	3
Merced	4,825	3,595	73	2,688	0	828	6
Modoc	176	145	3	70	0	72	0
Mono	181	158	2	103	0	51	2
Monterey	6,096	5,134	288	3,826	2	1,004	14
Napa	2,009	1,455	0	1,156	1	294	4
Nevada	1,305	1,109	52	715	4	333	5
Orange	65,067	60,368	3,633	43,042	175	13,226	292
Placer	5,191	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumas	289	251	29	148	1	72	1
Riverside	44,450	46,630	3,568	31,633	54	11,261	114
Sacramento	72,027	70,275	2,693	60,835	51	6,570	126
San Benito	1,174	1,603	393	1,004	2	204	0
San Bernardino	52,192	46,798	4,114	33,722	61	8,695	206
San Diego	59,459	66,031	3,814	49,083	178	12,726	230
San Francisco	16,314	13,872	142	11,626	78	1,999	27
San Joaquin	15,163	12,056	304	8,063	10	3,631	48
San Luis Obispo	3,566	3,195	154	2,274	8	746	13
San Mateo	9,410	7,773	129	6,243	20	1,341	40
Santa Barbara	6,104	4,801	83	3,783	3	905	27
Santa Clara	23,551	17,025	1	11,869	1	5,090	64
Santa Cruz	3,437	3,323	94	2,093	4	1,125	7
Shasta	3,359	2,967	1	2,165	2	789	10

Total Civil—Method of Disposition, by County
Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts
Table 5a

COUNTY	Total Filings (A)	Total Dispositions (B)	Before Trial		After Trial		Trial de Novo (G)
			Dismissal for Lack of Prosecution (C)	Other Before Trial (D)	By Jury (E)	By Court (F)	
STATEWIDE	823,563	645,845	41,285	452,660	1,234	147,461	3,205
Sierra	39	9	0	2	0	7	0
Siskiyou	750	631	18	528	1	83	1
Solano	8,625	7,010	0	5,404	6	1,561	39
Sonoma	6,303	5,802	185	4,711	12	894	0
Stanislaus	9,079	7,912	558	5,538	5	1,796	15
Sutter	1,707	1,573	29	1,048	2	487	7
Tehama	1,242	923	0	577	5	339	2
Trinity	249	224	7	146	0	71	0
Tulare	8,374	6,984	175	5,377	3	1,429	0
Tuolumne	944	882	5	708	1	168	0
Ventura	13,401	12,296	333	8,892	31	2,995	45
Yolo	2,926	2,386	117	1,771	3	486	9
Yuba	1,343	1,187	0	1,065	7	114	1

Column Key:

- (C)–(G) The total of the manner of disposition categories may not add up to *B* because not all courts were able to submit complete data for all manner of disposition data elements.
- (D) Includes transfers, dismissals, and judgments.
- (G) Data apply only to small claims appeals.

Notes:

- 0 or — The court reported that no cases occurred or the court did not submit a report in this category.
- (i) The court reported incomplete data in this category.

**Unlimited Civil: Motor Vehicle Personal Injury, Property Damage,
and Wrongful Death—Method of Disposition, by County**

**Superior Courts
Table 5c**

Fiscal Year 2017–18

COUNTY	Total Filings (A)	Total Dispositions (B)	Before Trial		After Trial	
			Dismissal for Lack of Prosecution (C)	Other Before Trial (D)	By Jury (E)	By Court (F)
STATEWIDE	41,839	37,035	1,223	35,057	338	417
Alameda	1,577	1,354	0	1,346	3	5
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	12	12	0	12	0	0
Butte	117	128	0	127	1	0
Calaveras	21	13	0	13	0	0
Colusa	8	3	0	3	0	0
Contra Costa	811	790	27	756	4	3
Del Norte	3	42	0	21	0	21
El Dorado	126	103	0	102	0	1
Fresno	854	826	0	816	4	6
Glenn	9	9	0	9	0	0
Humboldt	48	52	1	51	0	0
Imperial	70	68	6	61	0	1
Inyo	9	7	0	7	0	0
Kern	582	570	3	557	8	2
Kings	81	53	0	53	0	0
Lake	46	27	0	27	0	0
Lassen	9	3	0	3	0	0
Los Angeles	17,339	14,442	874	13,396	136	36
Madera	90	91	1	88	1	1
Marin	181	168	0	166	2	0
Mariposa	4	9	0	8	0	1
Mendocino	31	360	47	248	3	62
Merced	159	91	1	89	0	1
Modoc	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mono	9	5	0	5	0	0
Monterey	206	182	0	178	1	3
Napa	97	73	0	73	0	0
Nevada	49	43	1	40	1	1
Orange	3,573	3,302	32	3,225	41	4
Placer	318	—	—	—	—	—
Plumas	5	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	1,917	1,755	36	1,699	15	5
Sacramento	1,951	1,931	44	1,768	6	113
San Benito	47	36	0	34	0	2
San Bernardino	2,036	1,825	55	1,746	19	5
San Diego	3,081	2,790	31	2,659	40	60
San Francisco	845	841	9	822	9	1
San Joaquin	873	758	6	729	6	17
San Luis Obispo	175	181	5	170	4	2
San Mateo	467	448	0	440	8	0
Santa Barbara	267	244	7	233	1	3
Santa Clara	1,139	1,014	1	1,007	0	6
Santa Cruz	88	79	0	76	1	2
Shasta	111	82	0	80	0	2

**Unlimited Civil: Motor Vehicle Personal Injury, Property Damage,
and Wrongful Death—Method of Disposition, by County**

**Superior Courts
Table 5c**

Fiscal Year 2017–18

COUNTY	Total Filings (A)	Total Dispositions (B)	Before Trial		After Trial	
			Dismissal for Lack of Prosecution (C)	Other Before Trial (D)	By Jury (E)	By Court (F)
STATEWIDE	41,839	37,035	1,223	35,057	338	417
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	13	7	1	6	0	0
Solano	364	302	0	299	3	0
Sonoma	342	350	0	346	4	0
Stanislaus	390	371	28	341	1	1
Sutter	80	86	0	84	0	2
Tehama	24	11	0	5	0	6
Trinity	3	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare	290	251	0	243	1	7
Tuolumne	38	29	0	26	0	3
Ventura	694	640	4	593	11	32
Yolo	111	129	3	123	3	0
Yuba	48	49	0	48	1	0

Column Key:

(C)–(F) The total of the manner of disposition categories may not add up to B because not all courts were able to submit complete data for all manner of disposition data elements.

(D) Includes transfers, dismissals, and judgments.

Notes:

0 or — The court reported that no cases occurred or the court did not submit a report in this category.

(i) The court reported incomplete data in this category.

**Unlimited Civil: Other Personal Injury, Property Damage,
and Wrongful Death—Method of Disposition, by County**

**Superior Courts
Table 5d**

Fiscal Year 2017–18

COUNTY	Total Filings (A)	Total Dispositions (B)	Before Trial		After Trial	
			Dismissal for Lack of Prosecution (C)	Other Before Trial (D)	By Jury (E)	By Court (F)
STATEWIDE	23,402	21,222	681	19,779	317	445
Alameda	954	760	0	726	14	20
Alpine	1	2	0	2	0	0
Amador	18	21	0	20	1	0
Butte	101	85	0	83	2	0
Calaveras	24	26	0	26	0	0
Colusa	7	4	0	4	0	0
Contra Costa	392	384	13	364	2	5
Del Norte	8	43	0	21	0	22
El Dorado	73	62	0	61	1	0
Fresno	555	513	0	503	6	4
Glenn	5	2	0	2	0	0
Humboldt	45	32	3	28	0	1
Imperial	43	43	1	41	0	1
Inyo	6	9	0	9	0	0
Kern	349	310	0	296	13	1
Kings	45	43	0	39	0	4
Lake	24	19	2	17	0	0
Lassen	7	4	0	4	0	0
Los Angeles	8,296	7,997	440	7,358	114	85
Madera	52	47	0	43	1	3
Marin	127	111	1	108	1	1
Mariposa	4	6	0	5	0	1
Mendocino	38	39	2	35	0	2
Merced	88	57	3	54	0	0
Modoc	4	0	0	0	0	0
Mono	7	10	0	10	0	0
Monterey	177	136	0	134	0	2
Napa	78	68	0	65	0	3
Nevada	42	22	3	19	0	0
Orange	1,896	1,783	21	1,697	51	14
Placer	163	—	—	—	—	—
Plumas	3	7	0	7	0	0
Riverside	1,118	1,129	34	1,064	22	9
Sacramento	877	762	39	641	4	78
San Benito	21	18	1	14	2	1
San Bernardino	1,116	955	35	889	22	9
San Diego	1,842	1,729	29	1,588	23	89
San Francisco	840	769	8	743	14	4
San Joaquin	41	36	0	34	0	2
San Luis Obispo	117	108	3	103	2	0
San Mateo	1,298	1,059	0	1,051	8	0
Santa Barbara	271	198	4	191	1	2
Santa Clara	758	467	0	450	1	16
Santa Cruz	109	140	0	135	1	4
Shasta	67	70	1	67	0	2

**Unlimited Civil: Other Personal Injury, Property Damage,
and Wrongful Death—Method of Disposition, by County**
Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts
Table 5d

COUNTY	Total Filings (A)	Total Dispositions (B)	Before Trial		After Trial	
			Dismissal for Lack of Prosecution (C)	Other Before Trial (D)	By Jury (E)	By Court (F)
STATEWIDE	23,402	21,222	681	19,779	317	445
Sierra	1	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	24	14	1	12	1	0
Solano	173	126	0	125	1	0
Sonoma	208	201	1	198	2	0
Stanislaus	185	180	29	147	3	1
Sutter	56	26	0	24	1	1
Tehama	11	17	0	8	1	8
Trinity	2	3	0	3	0	0
Tulare	113	112	0	105	0	7
Tuolumne	17	25	0	22	0	3
Ventura	417	362	5	315	2	40
Yolo	58	54	2	52	0	0
Yuba	30	17	0	17	0	0

Column Key:

(C)–(F) The total of the manner of disposition categories may not add up to B because not all courts were able to submit complete data for all manner of disposition data elements.

(D) Includes transfers, dismissals, and judgments.

Notes:

0 or — The court reported that no cases occurred or the court did not submit a report in this category.

(i) The court reported incomplete data in this category.

**Unlimited Civil: Other Civil Complaints and Petitions—
Method of Disposition, by County**

Superior Courts

Table 5e

Fiscal Year 2017–18

COUNTY	Total Filings (A)	Total Dispositions (B)	Before Trial		After Trial	
			Dismissal for Lack of Prosecution (C)	Other Before Trial (D)	By Jury (E)	By Court (F)
STATEWIDE	151,720	132,035	12,665	83,083	458	35,829
Alameda	6,903	6,379	0	3,113	7	3,259
Alpine	8	5	0	5	0	0
Amador	153	154	5	84	0	65
Butte	873	773	1	683	1	88
Calaveras	224	196	9	113	1	73
Colusa	52	17	0	15	2	0
Contra Costa	3,285	2,785	220	2,194	1	370
Del Norte	116	194	21	82	0	91
El Dorado	590	492	1	383	2	106
Fresno	4,427	3,276	0	2,063	12	1,201
Glenn	27	18	0	14	0	4
Humboldt	708	881	429	207	0	245
Imperial	429	423	20	273	2	128
Inyo	46	56	0	28	0	28
Kern	2,481	2,216	124	1,597	3	492
Kings	327	185	21	148	0	16
Lake	409	350	88	151	1	110
Lassen	120	111	0	111	0	0
Los Angeles	50,389	46,877	6,033	27,605	125	13,114
Madera	532	517	9	345	1	162
Marin	1,102	1,129	1	994	3	131
Mariposa	20	15	0	11	0	4
Mendocino	448	423	42	340	4	37
Merced	702	462	68	389	0	5
Modoc	53	47	1	14	0	32
Mono	45	37	1	26	0	10
Monterey	1,148	990	151	507	1	331
Napa	527	441	0	293	1	147
Nevada	372	290	21	110	2	157
Orange	12,454	11,642	630	8,461	71	2,480
Placer	1,176	—	—	—	—	—
Plumas	115	101	24	39	1	37
Riverside	8,322	8,089	1,367	4,484	16	2,222
Sacramento	6,471	5,298	79	2,741	38	2,440
San Benito	146	129	14	68	0	47
San Bernardino	7,349	5,007	717	4,108	15	167
San Diego	13,111	12,671	1,415	6,731	74	4,451
San Francisco	4,676	3,699	45	3,559	39	56
San Joaquin	2,266	1,654	235	715	4	700
San Luis Obispo	781	709	83	405	2	219
San Mateo	949	640	0	640	0	0
Santa Barbara	1,324	984	39	795	1	149
Santa Clara	5,247	2,620	0	2,157	0	463
Santa Cruz	796	760	82	396	2	280
Shasta	676	599	0	346	2	251

**Unlimited Civil: Other Civil Complaints and Petitions—
Method of Disposition, by County**

**Superior Courts
Table 5e**

Fiscal Year 2017–18

COUNTY	Total Filings (A)	Total Dispositions (B)	Before Trial		After Trial	
			Dismissal for Lack of Prosecution (C)	Other Before Trial (D)	By Jury (E)	By Court (F)
STATEWIDE	151,720	132,035	12,665	83,083	458	35,829
Sierra	12	3	0	1	0	2
Siskiyou	209	155	12	139	0	4
Solano	1,392	953	0	922	2	29
Sonoma	1,153	1,020	164	839	5	12
Stanislaus	1,348	1,175	355	810	1	9
Sutter	345	375	27	189	1	158
Tehama	197	172	0	142	3	27
Trinity	125	88	4	50	0	34
Tulare	1,070	546	4	323	1	218
Tuolumne	291	248	0	188	1	59
Ventura	2,309	2,235	40	1,297	9	889
Yolo	629	476	63	399	0	14
Yuba	265	248	0	241	1	6

Column Key:

(C)–(F) The total of the manner of disposition categories may not add up to B because not all courts were able to submit complete data for all manner of disposition data elements.

(D) Includes transfers, dismissals, and judgments.

Notes:

0 or — The court reported that no cases occurred or the court did not submit a report in this category.

(i) The court reported incomplete data in this category.

Small Claims Appeals—Stage of Case at Disposition, by County
Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts
Table 5f

COUNTY	Total Filings (A)	Total Dispositions (B)	Stage of Case at Disposition	
			Before Hearing (C)	After Trial de Novo (D)
STATEWIDE	4,129	3,323	118	3,205
Alameda	189	19	0	19
Alpine	0	0	0	0
Amador	1	1	0	1
Butte	13	8	0	8
Calaveras	0	0	0	0
Colusa	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	89	60	3	57
Del Norte	3	3	0	3
El Dorado	20	14	1	13
Fresno	44	32	3	29
Glenn	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	0	0	0	0
Imperial	12	8	0	8
Inyo	0	0	0	0
Kern	22	26	4	22
Kings	7	1	0	1
Lake	5	1	0	1
Lassen	1	1	0	1
Los Angeles	1,696	1,652	0	1,652
Madera	1	0	0	0
Marin	34	32	0	32
Mariposa	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	0	3	0	3
Merced	11	6	0	6
Modoc	1	0	0	0
Mono	1	2	0	2
Monterey	36	16	2	14
Napa	14	5	1	4
Nevada	5	5	0	5
Orange	366	323	31	292
Placer	29	—	—	—
Plumas	0	1	0	1
Riverside	163	135	21	114
Sacramento	140	126	0	126
San Benito	1	0	0	0
San Bernardino	246	231	25	206
San Diego	362	230	0	230
San Francisco	101	27	0	27
San Joaquin	68	48	0	48
San Luis Obispo	15	14	1	13
San Mateo	51	40	0	40
Santa Barbara	37	27	0	27
Santa Clara	117	75	11	64
Santa Cruz	16	11	4	7
Shasta	10	11	1	10

Small Claims Appeals—Stage of Case at Disposition, by County
Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts
Table 5f

COUNTY	Total Filings (A)	Total Dispositions (B)	Stage of Case at Disposition	
			Before Hearing (C)	After Trial de Novo (D)
STATEWIDE	4,129	3,323	118	3,205
Sierra	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	0	1	0	1
Solano	58	45	6	39
Sonoma	13	0	0	0
Stanislaus	20	15	0	15
Sutter	12	7	0	7
Tehama	2	2	0	2
Trinity	0	0	0	0
Tulare	22	0	0	0
Tuolumne	1	0	0	0
Ventura	59	48	3	45
Yolo	11	10	1	9
Yuba	4	1	0	1

Column Key:

(C)–(D) The total of the manner of disposition categories may not add up to B because not all courts were able to submit complete data for all manner of disposition data elements.

(C) Data are available only for courts reporting data via JBSIS.

Notes:

0 or — The court reported that no cases occurred or the court did not submit a report in this category.

(i) The court reported incomplete data in this category.

Limited Civil—Method of Disposition, by County
Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts
Table 5g

COUNTY	Total Filings (A)	Total Dispositions (B)	Before Trial		After Trial	
			Dismissal for Lack of Prosecution (C)	Other Before Trial (D)	By Jury (E)	By Court (F)
STATEWIDE	444,146	293,875	4,915	272,318	121	16,521
Alameda	10,524	9,629	0	9,465	5	159
Alpine	3	5	0	5	0	0
Amador	296	247	24	203	0	20
Butte	2,504	2,130	1	2,036	1	92
Calaveras	390	253	2	210	0	41
Colusa	171	130	0	124	0	6
Contra Costa	9,313	9,505	87	8,777	1	640
Del Norte	259	359	36	231	0	92
El Dorado	1,311	962	2	870	1	89
Fresno	12,187	10,166	18	9,034	0	1,114
Glenn	287	203	0	175	0	28
Humboldt	998	946	114	720	1	111
Imperial	1,767	1,479	26	1,338	0	115
Inyo	111	93	1	84	0	8
Kern	11,651	9,597	503	8,639	6	449
Kings	1,675	1,517	0	1,388	0	129
Lake	657	662	89	488	1	84
Lassen	217	197	0	196	0	1
Los Angeles	127,697	—	—	—	—	—
Madera	1,716	2,210	3	2,101	0	106
Marin	1,231	1,254	0	1,147	0	107
Mariposa	184	139	0	114	1	24
Mendocino	658	669	39	558	4	68
Merced	2,876	2,150	1	2,098	0	51
Modoc	80	65	0	47	0	18
Mono	64	55	0	42	0	13
Monterey	3,192	2,519	2	2,435	0	82
Napa	888	742	0	685	0	57
Nevada	592	533	8	467	1	57
Orange	32,331	28,076	474	26,042	12	1,548
Placer	2,730	—	—	—	—	—
Plumas	134	110	3	92	0	15
Riverside	22,803	24,626	275	22,633	1	1,717
Sacramento	57,529	56,713	1,206	53,841	3	1,663
San Benito	514	852	258	575	0	19
San Bernardino	30,401	27,736	813	25,173	5	1,745
San Diego	29,923	36,598	327	35,000	41	1,230
San Francisco	7,127	6,053	80	5,925	16	32
San Joaquin	9,298	7,176	60	6,239	0	877
San Luis Obispo	1,916	1,626	62	1,461	0	103
San Mateo	4,878	3,919	129	3,778	4	8
Santa Barbara	3,233	2,392	33	2,250	0	109
Santa Clara	11,794	8,638	0	7,611	0	1,027
Santa Cruz	1,570	1,441	2	1,276	0	163
Shasta	2,053	1,802	0	1,519	0	283

Limited Civil—Method of Disposition, by County
Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts
Table 5g

COUNTY	Total Filings (A)	Total Dispositions (B)	Before Trial		After Trial	
			Dismissal for Lack of Prosecution (C)	Other Before Trial (D)	By Jury (E)	By Court (F)
STATEWIDE	444,146	293,875	4,915	272,318	121	16,521
Sierra	25	6	0	1	0	5
Siskiyou	440	392	1	341	0	50
Solano	5,424	(i) 4,349	0	3,960	(i)	389
Sonoma	3,463	3,287	9	3,183	1	94
Stanislaus	5,533	4,518	146	3,997	0	375
Sutter	1,015	841	2	712	0	127
Tehama	671	425	0	348	1	76
Trinity	89	104	0	83	0	21
Tulare	5,372	4,665	17	4,358	1	289
Tuolumne	431	426	0	378	0	48
Ventura	7,407	6,538	13	5,935	9	581
Yolo	1,640	1,367	49	1,181	0	137
Yuba	903	783	0	749	5	29

Column Key:

(C)–(F) The total of the manner of disposition categories may not add up to B because not all courts were able to submit complete data for all manner of disposition data elements.

(D) Includes before and after hearing dismissals, transfers, and judgments.

Notes:

0 or — The court reported that no cases occurred or the court did not submit a report in this category.

(i) The court reported incomplete data in this category.

Small Claims—Method of Disposition, by County
Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts
Table 5h

COUNTY	Total Filings (A)	Total Dispositions (B)	Before Trial		After Trial (E)
			Dismissal for Lack of Prosecution (C)	Other Before Trial (D)	
STATEWIDE	158,327	158,355	21,801	42,305	94,249
Alameda	5,131	4,939	0	2,293	2,646
Alpine	5	3	0	0	3
Amador	120	125	19	17	89
Butte	419	344	26	150	168
Calaveras	112	89	0	11	78
Colusa	21	14	0	8	6
Contra Costa	2,682	2,780	250	921	1,609
Del Norte	48	155	15	4	136
El Dorado	414	402	24	89	289
Fresno	2,857	2,800	0	301	2,499
Glenn	37	20	0	4	16
Humboldt	320	327	54	70	203
Imperial	449	446	42	139	265
Inyo	45	49	3	8	38
Kern	3,360	3,214	892	576	1,746
Kings	208	189	6	36	147
Lake	219	211	36	56	119
Lassen	68	72	0	24	48
Los Angeles	60,438	59,821	9,335	18,825	31,661
Madera	413	1,052	129	696	227
Marin	809	819	51	340	428
Mariposa	28	29	0	6	23
Mendocino	218	185	16	40	129
Merced	989	829	0	58	771
Modoc	37	33	2	9	22
Mono	55	49	1	20	28
Monterey	1,337	1,291	135	570	586
Napa	405	126	0	39	87
Nevada	245	216	19	79	118
Orange	14,447	15,242	2,476	3,586	9,180
Placer	775	—	—	—	—
Plumas	32	32	2	10	20
Riverside	10,127	10,896	1,856	1,732	7,308
Sacramento	5,059	5,445	1,325	1,844	2,276
San Benito	445	568	120	313	135
San Bernardino	11,044	11,044	2,494	1,781	6,769
San Diego	11,140	12,013	2,012	3,105	6,896
San Francisco	2,725	2,483	0	577	1,906
San Joaquin	2,617	2,384	3	346	2,035
San Luis Obispo	562	557	1	134	422
San Mateo	1,767	1,667	0	334	1,333
Santa Barbara	972	956	0	314	642
Santa Clara	4,496	4,211	0	633	3,578
Santa Cruz	858	892	10	206	676
Shasta	442	403	0	152	251

Small Claims—Method of Disposition, by County
Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts
Table 5h

COUNTY	Total Filings (A)	Total Dispositions (B)	Before Trial		After Trial (E)
			Dismissal for Lack of Prosecution (C)	Other Before Trial (D)	
STATEWIDE	158,327	158,355	21,801	42,305	94,249
Sierra	1	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	64	62	3	30	29
Solano	1,214	1,235	0	92	1,143
Sonoma	1,124	944	11	145	788
Stanislaus	1,603	1,653	0	243	1,410
Sutter	199	238	0	39	199
Tehama	337	296	0	74	222
Trinity	30	29	3	10	16
Tulare	1,507	1,410	154	348	908
Tuolumne	166	154	5	94	55
Ventura	2,515	2,473	271	749	1,453
Yolo	477	350	0	15	335
Yuba	93	89	0	10	79

Column Key:

(C)–(E) The total of the manner of disposition categories may not add up to B because not all courts were able to submit complete data for all manner of disposition data elements.

(D) Includes before- and after-hearing dismissals, transfers, and judgments.

Notes:

0 or — The court reported that no cases occurred or the court did not submit a report in this category.

(i) The court reported incomplete data in this category.

Civil Case Processing Time, by County
Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts
Table 6a

COUNTY	General Unlimited Civil Disposed of in Less Than _ Months			Limited Civil Disposed of in Less Than _ Months			Unlawful Detainers Disposed of in Less Than _ Days		Small Claims Disposed of in Less Than _ Days	
	12	18	24	12	18	24	30	45	70	90
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)
STATEWIDE	64%	77%	85%	85%	94%	96%	62%	77%	58%	68%
Alameda	72%	84%	91%	80%	95%	98%	34%	44%	8%	12%
Alpine	43%	71%	86%	67%	67%	100%	—	—	80%	80%
Amador	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butte	80%	89%	93%	85%	95%	98%	40%	58%	69%	76%
Calaveras	78%	84%	92%	82%	93%	96%	44%	61%	78%	83%
Colusa	86%	93%	97%	100%	100%	100%	52%	74%	60%	80%
Contra Costa	68%	81%	89%	84%	96%	98%	49%	65%	66%	77%
Del Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Dorado	71%	82%	89%	72%	87%	92%	30%	47%	46%	63%
Fresno	71%	82%	91%	77%	92%	96%	53%	75%	81%	86%
Glenn	66%	76%	90%	93%	96%	97%	32%	60%	74%	83%
Humboldt	60%	64%	66%	84%	96%	98%	34%	55%	65%	72%
Imperial	65%	74%	78%	85%	92%	94%	50%	67%	68%	74%
Inyo	81%	88%	92%	73%	88%	88%	59%	74%	52%	66%
Kern	72%	84%	91%	92%	98%	99%	43%	68%	44%	77%
Kings	60%	74%	84%	87%	91%	93%	56%	84%	43%	53%
Lake	86%	92%	94%	69%	93%	97%	35%	50%	53%	69%
Lassen	82%	90%	94%	76%	91%	93%	49%	64%	50%	74%
Los Angeles	49%	69%	85%	—	—	—	—	—	57%	73%
Madera	75%	85%	91%	78%	85%	88%	43%	64%	25%	29%
Marin	76%	87%	93%	85%	95%	98%	47%	60%	63%	74%
Mariposa	47%	60%	70%	76%	78%	81%	34%	45%	72%	83%
Mendocino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merced	75%	83%	90%	82%	89%	92%	61%	82%	75%	82%
Modoc	87%	93%	93%	86%	93%	98%	43%	57%	67%	85%
Mono	53%	63%	76%	85%	96%	96%	43%	57%	22%	61%
Monterey	76%	86%	91%	87%	97%	99%	61%	78%	77%	83%
Napa	84%	94%	96%	87%	94%	97%	51%	67%	86%	87%
Nevada	90%	96%	97%	90%	94%	95%	32%	52%	70%	77%
Orange	68%	85%	93%	81%	95%	98%	63%	82%	53%	65%
Placer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumas	89%	92%	96%	96%	100%	100%	62%	70%	84%	88%
Riverside	74%	86%	93%	84%	97%	99%	58%	79%	60%	67%
Sacramento	66%	75%	82%	96%	98%	99%	100%	100%	60%	66%
San Benito	70%	85%	92%	56%	62%	63%	10%	18%	73%	76%
San Bernardino	63%	80%	89%	91%	99%	100%	59%	80%	67%	77%
San Diego	66%	77%	82%	79%	88%	91%	47%	70%	19%	25%
San Francisco	—	—	—	85%	96%	98%	35%	57%	62%	72%
San Joaquin	68%	79%	87%	80%	88%	92%	52%	77%	18%	31%
San Luis Obispo	71%	84%	91%	84%	96%	98%	50%	68%	70%	76%
San Mateo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63%	73%
Santa Barbara	73%	85%	92%	82%	91%	94%	51%	68%	80%	88%
Santa Clara	52%	70%	81%	57%	81%	90%	67%	80%	76%	80%
Santa Cruz	76%	89%	94%	83%	97%	99%	42%	60%	60%	76%
Shasta	79%	87%	92%	88%	99%	99%	54%	77%	66%	77%

Civil Case Processing Time, by County
Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts
Table 6a

COUNTY	General Unlimited Civil Disposed of in Less Than _ Months			Limited Civil Disposed of in Less Than _ Months			Unlawful Detainers Disposed of in Less Than _ Days		Small Claims Disposed of in Less Than _ Days	
	12 (A)	18 (B)	24 (C)	12 (D)	18 (E)	24 (F)	30 (G)	45 (H)	70 (I)	90 (J)
STATEWIDE	64%	77%	85%	85%	94%	96%	62%	77%	58%	68%
Sierra	—	—	—	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	—
Siskiyou	79%	86%	90%	88%	94%	97%	53%	70%	59%	67%
Solano	76%	87%	92%	82%	97%	99%	47%	66%	52%	60%
Sonoma	71%	87%	94%	85%	98%	100%	57%	76%	73%	78%
Stanislaus	71%	81%	89%	72%	96%	98%	43%	67%	59%	72%
Sutter	74%	82%	87%	78%	89%	93%	57%	81%	48%	51%
Tehama	80%	86%	92%	81%	92%	96%	52%	75%	74%	88%
Trinity	90%	97%	99%	85%	97%	99%	61%	74%	72%	83%
Tulare	79%	93%	97%	85%	91%	93%	64%	83%	44%	65%
Tuolumne	82%	90%	95%	89%	97%	98%	37%	52%	36%	47%
Ventura	68%	83%	89%	86%	95%	97%	50%	69%	76%	83%
Yolo	65%	73%	80%	81%	95%	98%	37%	57%	39%	52%
Yuba	81%	89%	93%	70%	93%	95%	44%	61%	91%	95%

Column Key:

(G)–(H) Includes limited unlawful detainers only.

Note:

— The court did not submit a report in this category.

**Probate, Mental Health, Appeals, Habeas Corpus Filings,
by County and Case Type**

Superior Courts

Table 12a

Fiscal Year 2017–18

COUNTY	Probate (A)	Mental Health			Appeals			Habeas Corpus Criminal (H)
		Total (B)	Mental Health (C)	Other (D)	Total (E)	Civil (F)	Criminal (G)	
STATEWIDE	51,478	38,874	30,289	8,585	3,788	1,121	2,667	5,670
Alameda	1,942	1,026	1,026	0	168	32	136	251
Alpine	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	86	26	25	1	7	1	6	89
Butte	501	157	123	34	22	1	21	0
Calaveras	100	14	11	3	5	1	4	7
Colusa	48	18	18	0	8	4	4	6
Contra Costa	1,863	205	86	119	212	34	178	139
Del Norte	59	74	7	67	8	1	7	1
El Dorado	317	32	18	14	33	8	25	51
Fresno	1,202	1,193	884	309	78	31	47	287
Glenn	75	16	9	7	4	0	4	7
Humboldt	299	302	214	88	22	8	14	111
Imperial	214	122	121	1	24	0	24	98
Inyo	43	0	0	0	3	0	3	6
Kern	1,270	1,294	1,235	59	60	15	45	310
Kings	164	3	3	0	12	1	11	275
Lake	200	116	111	5	4	0	4	38
Lassen	57	18	18	0	6	1	5	56
Los Angeles	12,873	11,868	10,556	1,312	790	312	478	112
Madera	221	55	53	2	13	2	11	94
Marin	477	193	180	13	34	3	31	80
Mariposa	51	7	7	0	1	1	0	5
Mendocino	222	73	39	34	15	1	14	36
Merced	395	22	15	7	28	0	28	0
Modoc	36	2	1	1	1	0	1	7
Mono	17	4	3	1	1	1	0	1
Monterey	577	595	402	193	39	8	31	208
Napa	302	193	109	84	—	—	—	0
Nevada	211	19	18	1	10	2	8	16
Orange	3,525	2,566	1,763	803	232	71	161	286
Placer	514	271	271	0	28	13	15	56
Plumas	62	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Riverside	3,412	883	644	239	350	145	205	443
Sacramento	2,047	3,970	1,353	2,617	218	82	136	498
San Benito	71	20	20	0	3	0	3	0
San Bernardino	2,686	1,324	389	935	235	81	154	440
San Diego	2,977	1,509	1,165	344	258	93	165	294
San Francisco	1,004	2,557	2,491	66	128	17	111	125
San Joaquin	1,096	932	622	310	53	18	35	206
San Luis Obispo	375	1,037	966	71	20	7	13	128
San Mateo	1,289	427	427	0	53	17	36	0
Santa Barbara	581	448	395	53	44	8	36	81
Santa Clara	2,345	819	743	76	151	32	119	174
Santa Cruz	355	130	69	61	51	11	40	37
Shasta	465	327	284	43	16	3	13	66

**Probate, Mental Health, Appeals, Habeas Corpus Filings,
by County and Case Type**

**Superior Courts
Table 12a**

Fiscal Year 2017–18

COUNTY	Probate (A)	Mental Health			Appeals			Habeas Corpus Criminal (H)
		Total (B)	Mental Health (C)	Other (D)	Total (E)	Civil (F)	Criminal (G)	
STATEWIDE	51,478	38,874	30,289	8,585	3,788	1,121	2,667	5,670
Sierra	8	0	0	0	3	2	1	13
Siskiyou	159	3	3	0	5	2	3	6
Solano	633	517	492	25	61	12	49	212
Sonoma	766	743	624	119	21	4	17	44
Stanislaus	902	932	872	60	27	7	20	44
Sutter	152	81	64	17	2	1	1	10
Tehama	146	98	92	6	1	1	0	0
Trinity	48	9	9	0	1	0	1	2
Tulare	503	693	572	121	74	1	73	68
Tuolumne	100	107	97	10	—	—	—	36
Ventura	977	794	550	244	129	24	105	63
Yolo	295	20	14	6	11	1	10	32
Yuba	159	10	6	4	4	0	4	13

Column Key:

- (C) Includes most types of mental health cases, including but not limited to postcertification treatment (W&I 5300), LPS Conservatorship (W&I 5350), narcotics addict (W&I 3050/3051), commitments (PC 2966), mental competency (PC 1368), sexually violent predator (W&I 6600), juvenile (W&I 1800), mentally retarded and dangerous (W&I 6500), and W&I Code, § 4500.
- (D) Includes other mental health cases not included in C for JBSIS courts, and noncriminal habeas corpus reported by non-JBSIS courts.

Notes:

- 0 or — The court reported that no cases occurred or the court did not submit a report in this category.
- (i) The court reported incomplete data in this category.

**Probate, Mental Health, Appeals, Habeas Corpus Dispositions,
by County and Case Type**

Superior Courts

Table 12b

Fiscal Year 2017–18

COUNTY	Probate (A)	Mental Health			Appeals			Habeas Corpus Criminal (H)
		Total (B)	Mental Health (C)	Other (D)	Total (E)	Civil (F)	Criminal (G)	
STATEWIDE	36,248	32,548	25,639	6,909	3,577	1,055	2,522	4,231
Alameda	1,368	749	749	0	105	32	73	144
Alpine	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Amador	54	15	14	1	38	0	38	83
Butte	430	101	98	3	26	2	24	0
Calaveras	51	3	3	0	1	0	1	7
Colusa	34	7	7	0	13	5	8	0
Contra Costa	1,220	—	—	—	—	—	—	106
Del Norte	181	94	33	61	9	0	9	0
El Dorado	56	28	19	9	15	4	11	58
Fresno	1,193	912	626	286	72	27	45	271
Glenn	55	14	7	7	22	1	21	5
Humboldt	280	239	191	48	14	4	10	113
Imperial	203	58	57	1	21	0	21	111
Inyo	43	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
Kern	1,231	1,062	1,003	59	46	8	38	323
Kings	146	1	1	0	9	0	9	256
Lake	179	105	99	6	2	0	2	37
Lassen	79	24	24	0	0	0	0	47
Los Angeles	12,043	11,064	9,772	1,292	958	436	522	95
Madera	200	27	25	2	5	1	4	87
Marin	404	167	153	14	96	4	92	82
Mariposa	45	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	117	59	16	43	9	3	6	41
Merced	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Modoc	34	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
Mono	5	4	3	1	2	1	1	2
Monterey	429	560	378	182	17	7	10	148
Napa	246	55	0	55	—	—	—	—
Nevada	150	16	16	0	9	2	7	6
Orange	—	—	—	—	318	84	234	247
Placer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumas	56	1	1	0	1	0	1	2
Riverside	2,445	1,000	908	92	226	89	137	406
Sacramento	834	3,888	1,271	2,617	209	46	163	0
San Benito	62	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
San Bernardino	2,825	1,089	241	848	—	—	—	—
San Diego	595	2,574	2,235	339	343	129	214	478
San Francisco	617	2,598	2,532	66	308	67	241	3
San Joaquin	790	945	656	289	58	15	43	221
San Luis Obispo	337	1,073	1,001	72	15	4	11	131
San Mateo	868	539	539	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Barbara	510	453	394	59	45	3	42	79
Santa Clara	1,351	324	324	0	139	24	115	181
Santa Cruz	290	120	64	56	50	16	34	32
Shasta	695	312	274	38	4	1	3	6

**Probate, Mental Health, Appeals, Habeas Corpus Dispositions,
by County and Case Type**

Superior Courts

Table 12b

Fiscal Year 2017–18

COUNTY	Probate (A)	Mental Health			Appeals			Habeas Corpus Criminal (H)
		Total (B)	Mental Health (C)	Other (D)	Total (E)	Civil (F)	Criminal (G)	
STATEWIDE	36,248	32,548	25,639	6,909	3,577	1,055	2,522	4,231
Sierra	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Siskiyou	138	2	2	0	5	1	4	5
Solano	315	132	132	0	45	12	33	199
Sonoma	329	202	191	11	5	2	3	5
Stanislaus	721	186	185	1	20	4	16	9
Sutter	128	94	75	19	3	1	2	1
Tehama	152	90	88	2	1	1	0	0
Trinity	54	11	11	0	0	0	0	1
Tulare	470	702	590	112	32	0	32	34
Tuolumne	91	81	74	7	—	—	—	38
Ventura	675	751	544	207	240	16	224	69
Yolo	249	2	2	0	14	1	13	26
Yuba	135	6	2	4	5	1	4	18

Column Key:

- (C) Includes most types of mental health cases, including but not limited to postcertification treatment (W&I 5300), LPS Conservatorship (W&I 5350), narcotics addict (W&I 3050/3051), commitments (PC 2966), mental competency (PC 1368), sexually violent predator (W&I 6600), juvenile (W&I 1800), mentally retarded and dangerous (W&I 6500), and W&I Code, § 4500.
- (D) Includes other mental health cases not included in C for JBSIS courts, and noncriminal habeas corpus reported by non-JBSIS courts.

Notes:

- 0 or — The court reported that no cases occurred or the court did not submit a report in this category.
- (i) The court reported incomplete data in this category.

Civil and Criminal Appeals—Stage of Case at Disposition, by County Superior Courts
Fiscal Year 2017–18 **Table 12e**

COUNTY	Total Filings (A)	Total Dispositions (B)	Stage of Case at Disposition	
			Before Hearing (C)	After Hearing (D)
STATEWIDE	3,788	3,577	1,553	2,024
Alameda	168	105	28	77
Alpine	0	1	1	0
Amador	7	38	2	36
Butte	22	26	9	17
Calaveras	5	1	1	0
Colusa	8	13	6	7
Contra Costa	212	—	—	—
Del Norte	8	9	0	9
El Dorado	33	15	13	2
Fresno	78	72	31	41
Glenn	4	22	2	20
Humboldt	22	14	12	2
Imperial	24	21	10	11
Inyo	3	0	0	0
Kern	60	46	6	40
Kings	12	9	0	9
Lake	4	2	1	1
Lassen	6	0	0	0
Los Angeles	790	958	462	496
Madera	13	5	4	1
Marin	34	96	36	60
Mariposa	1	0	0	0
Mendocino	15	9	1	8
Merced	28	0	0	0
Modoc	1	0	0	0
Mono	1	2	0	2
Monterey	39	17	5	12
Napa	—	—	—	—
Nevada	10	9	4	5
Orange	232	318	112	206
Placer	28	—	—	—
Plumas	1	1	0	1
Riverside	350	226	134	92
Sacramento	218	209	106	103
San Benito	3	1	0	1
San Bernardino	235	—	—	—
San Diego	258	343	188	155
San Francisco	128	308	43	265
San Joaquin	53	58	21	37
San Luis Obispo	20	15	5	10
San Mateo	53	0	0	0
Santa Barbara	44	45	45	0
Santa Clara	151	139	48	91
Santa Cruz	51	50	50	0
Shasta	16	4	2	2

Civil and Criminal Appeals—Stage of Case at Disposition, by County Superior Courts
Fiscal Year 2017–18 **Table 12e**

COUNTY	Total Filings (A)	Total Dispositions (B)	Stage of Case at Disposition	
			Before Hearing (C)	After Hearing (D)
STATEWIDE	3,788	3,577	1,553	2,024
Sierra	3	0	0	0
Siskiyou	5	5	5	0
Solano	61	45	19	26
Sonoma	21	5	3	2
Stanislaus	27	20	7	13
Sutter	2	3	3	0
Tehama	1	1	1	0
Trinity	1	0	0	0
Tulare	74	32	0	32
Tuolumne	—	—	—	—
Ventura	129	240	123	117
Yolo	11	14	0	14
Yuba	4	5	4	1

Column Key:

(C)–(D) The total of the manner of disposition categories may not add up to B because not all courts were able to submit complete data for all manner of disposition data elements.

Notes:

0 or — The court reported that no cases occurred or the court did not submit a report in this category.

(i) The court reported incomplete data in this category.