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Statistical Reports

- Annual Report of the Director: Judicial Business of the United States Courts - The most comprehensive set of detailed statistical tables published on the work of the federal Judiciary, plus charts and text explaining why increases or decreases occurred in the courts' caseload. Provides data for the fiscal year ending September 30 for the U.S. courts of appeals, district courts and bankruptcy courts; the probation and pretrial services system; and other components of the federal Judiciary. Judicial Caseload Indicators table compares the Judiciary's current fiscal year caseload to its caseload 1, 5, and 10 years earlier. Publications dating back to 1997 available on line.

- Bankruptcy Statistics - Statistics on bankruptcy petition filings are available for 12-month and 3-month periods ending September 30 (the fiscal year), December 31 (the calendar year), March 31, and June 30. Tables dating back to 1990s–and sometimes earlier–available on line.

- PACER Bankruptcy Statistics -
Report F-5A provides data on business and non-business bankruptcy petitions filed, by chapter of the bankruptcy code, for a 12-month period. It displays totals by county, as well as for each judicial circuit and district. County codes are determined by the county of residence of the first named debtor in each bankruptcy petition.

- Federal Court Management Statistics - Provides statistical profiles for each of the 12 U.S. courts of appeals and 94 U.S. district courts–plus national totals for the appellate and district courts–for the fiscal year ending September 30. Presents data based

on the number of authorized judgeships and provides rankings among the appellate courts and among the district courts. Compares current fiscal year data to data for previous five fiscal years. Publications dating back to 1997 available on line.

- Federal Judicial Caseload Statistics - Statistical tables on the caseload of the federal Judiciary for the 12-month period ending March 31 address the work of the U.S. courts of appeals, district courts and bankruptcy courts, as well as the federal probation and pretrial services system. Contains charts and summary text discussing reasons for increases and decreases in the courts' caseload. Judicial Caseload Indicators table compares the Judiciary's current fiscal year caseload to its caseload 1, 5, and 10 years earlier. Publications dating back to 2001 available on line.

- Judicial Facts and Figures - Provides current and historical caseload statistics for the U.S. courts of appeals, district courts, and bankruptcy courts for the fiscal year ending September 30. Table 1.1 is a good source for judgeship information, including the total numbers of active and senior Article III judges (who are appointed for life), magistrate judges, and bankruptcy judges.

- Statistical Tables for the Federal Judiciary - Prepared twice each year, with one volume reporting data for the 12-month period ending June 30, and the other volume reporting data for the calendar year ending December 31. Detailed statistical tables address the work of the U.S. courts of appeals, district courts and bankruptcy courts, as well as the federal probation and pretrial services system. Judicial Caseload Indicators table compares data for the current 12-month period to that for the same period 1, 5, and 10 years earlier. Publications dating back to 2001 available on line.

- Wiretap Reports - Uses tables, text, and charts to

report information provided by federal and state officials on orders authorizing or approving interceptions of wire, oral, or electronic communications for the calendar year ending December 31. Presents data on types of offenses under investigation, nature and locations of intercept devices, costs and durations of intercepts, and intercept extensions granted. Does not include names, addresses, or phone numbers of subjects under surveillance. Publications dating back to 1997 available on line.

- Statistical Publications available from U.S. Government Printing Office (pdf)



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Judicial Business of the United States Courts

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Judicial Business of the United States Courts 1997

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1997 Caseload Highlights

U.S. Courts of Appeals

— Appeals filings rose 1 percent to reach an all-time high.
— Administrative agency appeals increased 56 percent, primarily because of an 81 percent surge in appeals of Immigration and Naturalization Service decisions.
— Civil appeals filings declined 2 percent as prisoner petition appeals dropped 5 percent.
— Criminal appeals filings fell 3 percent, with the most significant reduction occurring in drug-related appeals (down 7 percent).

U.S. District Courts

— Total filings in U.S. district courts rose 2 percent.
— Weighted filings increased 10 percent to 519 per authorized judgeship.

Civil Filings

— Civil filings grew 1 percent, mostly because filings with the United States as a party increased 23 percent.
— Civil filings per authorized judgeship reached 420, the highest level in 10 years.
— Federal question litigation dropped 2 percent as state prisoner petitions fell 31 percent.

Criminal Filings

— Criminal case filings increased 5 percent and criminal defendant filings grew 4 percent.
— Immigration case filings jumped 21 percent and accounted for 13 percent of all criminal filings.
— Drug case filings grew 13 percent, and defendants charged with drug offenses rose 8 percent.

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

— Bankruptcy petitions climbed 23 percent to a record level.
— Nonbusiness filings soared 24 percent to surpass one million; business filings rose 1 percent.
— Chapter 7 filings jumped 26 percent and chapter 13 filings grew 18 percent.

Federal Probation System/Pretrial Services

— As of September 30, 1997, a total of 91,434 persons were under the supervision of the federal probation system, a 3 percent increase over 1996.
— The number of persons serving terms of supervised release rose 11 percent, accounting for 56 percent of all persons under supervision.
— The number of pretrial services defendants grew 9 percent to 69,283.



This report contains statistical data on the business of the federal judiciary during fiscal year 1997, compares the caseload for this year to those of prior fiscal years, and, wherever possible, explains why increases or decreases occurred in the courts' caseload. Specific sections address the work of the appellate, district, and bankruptcy courts; the probation/pretrial systems; and other components of the federal judiciary. A table of judicial caseload indicators presents totals for all major segments of the federal courts.

Judicial Business

Once again, the major trend emerging from the 1997 data (see Caseload Highlights section) is that the federal courts' caseload increased in each program area. Filings of new cases in the appellate and bankruptcy courts reached record heights, rising 1 percent and 23 percent, respectively. Overall, 2 percent more cases were filed in the district courts than in fiscal year 1996, with filings of criminal cases and defendants attaining their highest levels in more than 60 years. As of September 30, 1997, the federal probation system reported having 3 percent more persons under supervision than on that date the previous year, and pretrial services cases jumped 9 percent.

The caseload and associated workload of federal judges has risen significantly over the last five years. From 1993 to 1997, the following occurred:

— the total number of weighted civil and criminal filings per district judgeship (which are based on weights that account for differences in the time judges need to resolve various types of civil and criminal actions) climbed 24 percent from 419 to 519;

— the number of appeals terminated per three-judge panel grew 7 percent;

— bankruptcy filings per authorized judgeship rose 52 percent.

Despite these increases, no new Article III judgeships have been created in seven years, and the number of bankruptcy judges authorized and funded has not changed since 1993.

U.S. Courts of Appeals

The number of appeals filed in the 12 regional courts of appeals rose 1 percent in 1997, attaining an all-time high of

Judicial Caseload Indicators

Fiscal Years 1993, 1996, and 1997

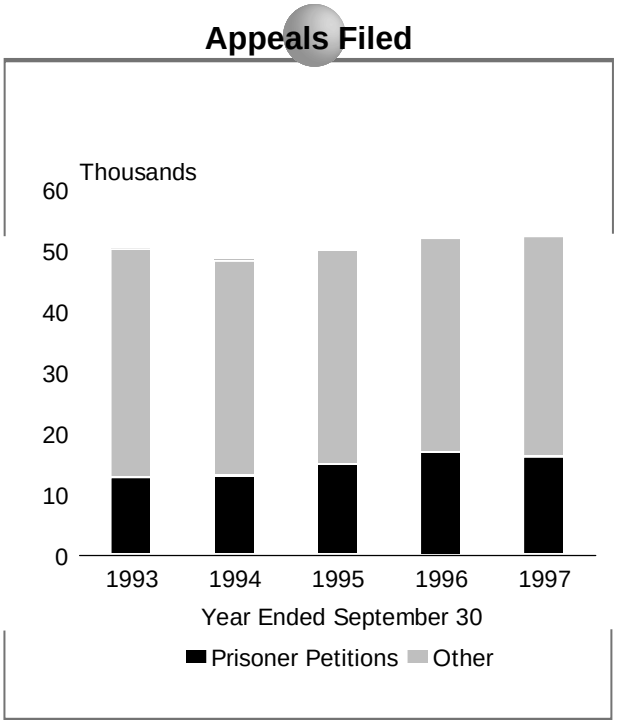
Judicial Caseload	1993	1996	1997	% Change Since 1993	% Change Since 1996
U.S. Courts of Appeals[1]					
Cases Filed	50,224	51,991	52,319	4.2	0.6
Cases Terminated	47,790	50,413	51,194	7.1	1.5
Cases Pending	38,156	38,774	39,899	4.6	2.9
U.S. District Courts					
Civil					
Cases Filed	229,850	269,132	272,027	18.3	1.1
Cases Terminated	226,165	250,387	249,641	10.4	-0.3
Cases Pending	218,041	250,934	273,320	25.4	8.9
Criminal (Includes Transfers)					
Cases Filed	46,786	47,889	50,363	7.6	5.2
Defendants Filed	65,653	67,700	70,201	6.9	3.7
Cases Terminated	44,800	45,499	46,887	4.7	3.1
Cases Pending	28,701	32,156	35,632	24.1	10.8
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts					
Cases Filed	897,231	1,111,964	1,367,364	52.4	23.0
Cases Terminated	958,408	1,005,025	1,223,967	27.7	21.8
Cases Pending	1,152,824	1,189,213	1,332,610	15.6	12.1
Federal Probation System					
Persons Under Supervision	86,823	88,966	91,434	5.3	2.8
Presentence Reports	47,454	51,662	52,174	9.9	1.0
Pretrial Services					
Pretrial Services Cases Activated	57,036	63,497	69,283	21.5	9.1
Total Released on Supervision	28,029	30,502	30,757	9.7	0.8

[1]Excludes the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

52,319. This growth resulted mainly from increases in appeals of administrative agency decisions (up 56 percent) and in original proceedings (up 16 percent). Appeals terminated rose 2 percent, which led appeals closed per authorized three-judge panel to increase from 906 to 920. Tables 1 and 2 contain summary data on the activity of the U.S. courts of appeals. Detailed data for the appeals courts appear in the B series of the appendix tables.

Eight circuits reported increases in appeals filed in 1997, with the largest growth taking place in the District of Columbia (up 14 percent), the First Circuit (up 6 percent), and the Second Circuit (up 6 percent). The greatest percentage declines in appeals filed occurred in the Third and Fourth Circuits, which had drops of 4 percent and 3 percent, respectively. The Third Circuit experienced decreases in both criminal and prisoner petition appeals, whereas the Fourth Circuit's reduction consisted primarily of a decline in prisoner petitions.

Filings of administrative agency appeals and original proceedings both increased, reversing last year's decrease for such filings and offsetting this year's drop in criminal, civil, and bankruptcy appeals (down 3 percent, 2 percent, and 19 percent, respectively). Administrative agency appeals rose 56 percent, primarily because of an 81 percent surge in appeals of Immigration and Naturalization Service decisions, which particularly affected the Ninth and Eleventh Circuits, following the enactment of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-208) on September 30, 1996. This legislation overhauled the exclusion and deportation process, revised certain grounds for excludability and deportability, and narrowed some available waivers. Growth also occurred in appeals of decisions by the Benefit Review Board (BRB), which jumped 110 percent (up 267 cases); the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), which climbed 114 percent (up 146 cases); and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which rose 148 percent (up 129 cases). Although increases in BRB appeals were widespread, the vast majority originated in the Fifth Circuit, where such filings rose 546 percent (up 142 cases). This most likely happened because the Omnibus Appropriation Act (Public Law 104-134) enacted in 1996 provides that any decision pending in the BRB for more than one year shall automatically be affirmed if not acted upon. In the Fifth Circuit, a majority of the BRB appeals were associated with the Longshore and Harbor Worker's Compensation Act. Increases in



FCC and EPA appeals, which were concentrated in the District of Columbia Circuit, occurred primarily in response to new regulations or changes in statutes. In particular, multiple EPA appeals filings involved the Clean Air Act.

The decline in criminal appeals primarily stemmed from appeals related to drug offenses, which fell 7 percent. This decrease in criminal appeals occurred despite this year's large increase in filings of immigration and drug cases in district courts along the southwestern border of the United States. However, most of these cases were disposed of in district courts by guilty pleas.

Just as much of the growth in civil appeals in recent years

Table 1

U.S. Courts of Appeals
Appeals Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 1993 Through 1997

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Filed		Terminated		Pending
		Number	Cases per Panel	Number	Cases per Panel	
1993	167	50,224	902	47,790	859	38,156
1994	167	48,322	868	49,184	884	37,269
1995	167	50,072	899	49,805	895	37,310
1996	167	51,991	934	50,413	906	38,774*
1997	167	52,319	940	51,194	920	39,899
% Chg. 1997 Over 1996	—	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.5	2.9

Note: This table excludes data for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
*Revised.

Table 2

U.S. Courts of Appeals
Sources of Appeals
Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997

Source	1996	1997	Percent Change
Total	**51,991**	**52,319**	**0.6**
U.S. District Courts			
Criminal	10,889	10,521	-3.4
Civil—Total	36,137	35,414	-2.0
Prisoner Petitions	16,996	16,188	-4.8
U.S. Civil	4,304	3,803	-11.6
Private Civil	14,837	15,423	3.9
Other Appeals			
Bankruptcy	1,434	1,158	-19.2
Administrative Agency	2,827	4,412	56.1
Original Proceedings	704	814	15.6

Note: This table excludes data for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

was linked to growth in prisoner petition appeals, the decline in civil appeals this year was associated with a 5 percent decline in prisoner petitions. This reduction resulted from the enactment of the Prison Litigation Reform Act in April 1996, which was intended to reduce the filing of frivolous petitions by, in part, imposing filing fees. Last year, many inmates filed petitions before the fee requirement took effect. This produced an 8 percent jump in filings of civil rights prisoner petitions between March and June 1996, followed by a marked decline of 32 percent from June 1996 to September 1997.

This year, the overall number of cases involving pro se litigants (65 percent of which were filed by prisoners) declined 2 percent. Pro se cases constituted 42 percent of all appeals filed in 1997, down from 43 percent last year. The number of pro se appeals increased in 5 of the 12 circuits, with the First Circuit having the greatest increase (up 24 percent). Although the number of pro se litigants filing prisoner petitions fell 6 percent, the number filing employment civil rights appeals rose 17 percent. Supplemental Table S-4 contains summary data on pro se appeals.

Bankruptcy appeals, which accounted for 2 percent of all appeals filed, dropped 19 percent this year to their lowest level since 1990. Decreases in filings were reported for 9 of the 12 circuits, with reductions ranging from 12 to 43 percent.

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

Filings in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit rose 9 percent (up 121 appeals) to 1,458, reversing direction after last year's 28 percent drop in filings, which was the lowest total since 1987. Just as last year's reduction in filings resulted primarily from a decline in appeals of Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) decisions, this year's growth stemmed largely from a 15 percent jump (up 69 cases) in MSPB appeals. Increased filings of cases from the U.S. Court of International Trade and the U.S. Court of Veterans Appeals, which climbed 66 percent (up 33 cases) and 42 percent (up 25 cases), respectively, also contributed to the overall growth. The rise in appeals of U.S. Court of International Trade decisions was linked to last year's filings of more than 2,000 actions in that court challenging the constitutionality of the Harbor Maintenance Tax. Filings of appeals involving the Patent and Trademark Office, however, dropped 19 percent (down 17 cases). Appendix Table B-8 provides summary data on the activity of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. More detailed data are available from the Office of the Clerk of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

U.S. District Courts

Filings in U.S. district courts in 1997 totaled 322,390, a 2 percent increase over 1996 (up 5,369 filings) that led filings per authorized judgeship to climb from 490 to 498. Case terminations remained relatively stable at 296,528 (a rise of less than 1 percent). Because filings outnumbered terminations, the pending caseload grew 9 percent to 308,952 on September 30, 1997.

Civil Filings

In 1997, civil filings in the U.S. district courts increased 1 percent to 272,027. This marked the fourth consecutive year in which the national civil caseload rose. As a result, civil filings per authorized judgeship grew from 416 to 420, the highest total in 10 years. The increase in filings resulted prima-

rily from growth in actions involving the United States as a plaintiff or defendant. Filings under federal question jurisdiction (i.e., the federal courts' interpretation and application of the U.S. Constitution, acts of Congress, or treaties) and diversity of citizenship declined. Summary data on civil filings in U.S. district courts appear in Tables 3 and 4.

Actions with the United States as a plaintiff or defendant rose 23 percent from 48,755 to 60,004. U.S. plaintiff cases jumped 35 percent, mainly because filings involving defaulted student loans more than doubled from 4,460 to 9,043. All 12 circuits experienced growth in such cases, and in more than half of the circuits such filings climbed 100 percent or more. U.S. Department of Justice officials attributed this increase to intensified efforts by the Department of Education to submit defaulted student loans for collection.

The number of filings with the United States as defendant grew 18 percent from 33,217 to 39,038. This increase stemmed from a 46 percent surge in social security filings and a 14 percent rise in prisoner petitions, most of which consisted of motions to vacate sentence. Higher numbers of social security disability insurance cases (up 47 percent) caused the total number of social security filings to grow by more than 2,400. In 10 of the 12 circuits, filings of disability insurance cases increased by more than 100, with the Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth

Table 3

U.S. District Courts
Civil Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 1993 Through 1997

		Cases Filed						
Year	Authorized Judgeships	Total	Cases per Judgeship	Recovery and Enforcement Cases	Prisoner Petitions	All Other Cases	Terminated	Pending
1993	649	229,850	354	4,519	53,451	171,880	226,165	218,041
1994	649	236,391	364	2,330	57,940	176,121	228,361	223,759
1995	649	248,335	383	1,822	63,550	182,963	229,820	234,008
1996	647	269,132	416	5,139	68,235	195,758	250,387	250,934*
1997	647	272,027	420	9,677	62,966	199,384	249,641	273,320
% Chg. 1997 Over 1996	—	1.1	1.0	88.3	-7.7	1.9	-0.3	8.9

*Revised.

Circuits each reporting more than 300 new cases. For the second consecutive year, the rise in social security filings resulted mostly from the speedier processing of backlogged cases by the Social Security Administration.

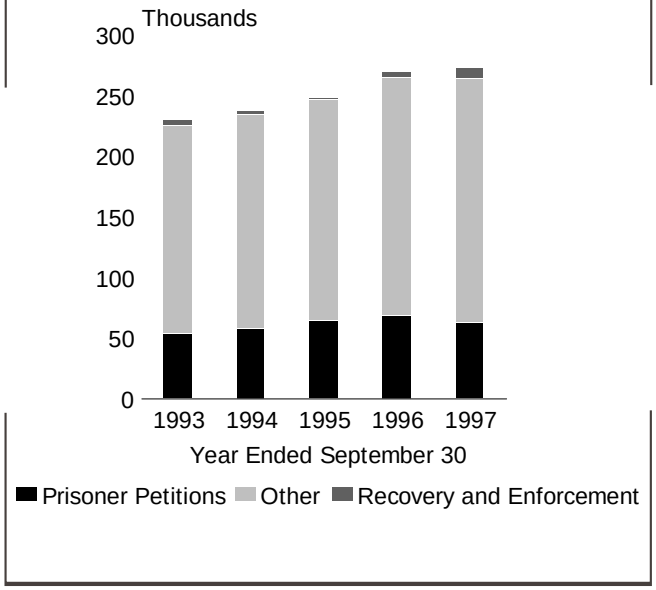
Motions to vacate sentence jumped 20 percent, partly because of the *Bailey v. United States* Supreme Court ruling and the enactment of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA) in 1996. The *Bailey* decision, which restricted the imposition of enhanced penalties for using firearms in violent crimes or drug trafficking offenses, caused many federal prisoners serving such sentences to seek to vacate them. The AEDPA established a one-year limitation period for filing prisoner petitions under 28 U.S.C. 2255, leading numerous prisoners to file motions to vacate sentence before the period expired. Another contributor to the overall rise in U.S. defendant prisoner petitions was a 12 percent increase in habeas corpus prisoner petitions.

Although total civil filings increased in 1997, private cases declined 4 percent. Federal question litigation fell 2 percent to 156,596, mostly as a result of a 31 percent drop in state prisoner petitions to 27,658 (down more than 12,000 petitions), the lowest level since 1991. This reduction stemmed primarily from the enactment of the Prison Litigation Reform Act. Despite the overall decline in federal question litigation, a 90 percent surge occurred in personal injury/product liability cases, many of which involved breast implants. Civil filings in the Eastern District of Michigan soared by more than 10,000 cases as a result of a recent decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit that led to the transfer to that district of preexisting cases or claims filed in other districts (or, in some instances, in state courts). The Eastern District of Michigan is where Chapter 11 federal bankruptcy proceedings involving the Dow Corning Corporation are now pending.

Diversity of citizenship filings fell 9 percent (down more than 5,400 filings). In the Northern District of Alabama, a decrease in personal injury/product liability cases (down 14 percent) arising from a reduction in breast implant cases made total civil filings in that district fall 59 percent (down 7,250 cases).

Civil case terminations remained stable in 1997, declining less than 1 percent from 250,387 in 1996 to 249,641. A reduction of more than 6,000 personal injury/product liability case terminations in the Southern District of Texas was the chief factor in the overall national decrease in civil terminations. In 1996, this district had an unusually high number of personal injury/product liability terminations as numerous breast implant cases were either remanded to state courts or transferred to the Northern District of Alabama.

Civil Filings



The median time interval from filing to disposition for civil cases was eight months in 1997, an increase of one month over 1996. Most of this increase involved contract, civil rights, and social security cases.

The number of civil cases pending rose 9 percent to 273,320, largely based on the growing caseload in the Eastern District of Michigan, where pending cases tripled (up nearly

Table 4

U.S. District Courts
Civil Cases Filed, by Jurisdiction,
Fiscal Years 1993 Through 1997

		U.S. Cases		Private Cases		
Year	Total	Plaintiff	Defendant	Federal Question	Diversity of Citizenship	Local Jurisdiction
1993	229,850	20,482	31,242	126,271	51,445	410
1994	236,391	15,805	29,605	135,853	54,886	242
1995	248,335	14,130	29,028	153,489	51,448	240
1996	269,132	15,538	33,217	159,513	60,685	179
1997	272,027	20,966	39,038	156,596	55,278	149
% Chg. 1997 Over 1996	1.1	34.9	17.5	-1.8	-8.9	-16.8

11,000 cases) as a result of the increase in personal injury/product liability breast implant filings. In addition, five other district courts (the Eastern District of Texas, the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the Eastern District of New York, the Southern District of Florida, and the Central District of California) reported that their pending caseloads each grew by more than 1,000 cases. Personal injury/product liability cases accounted for much of the increase in the Eastern District of Texas and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The pending caseload in the Eastern District of Texas rose as a result of filings related to the Norplant birth control device under Multidistrict Litigation Docket Number 1038; the growth in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania stemmed from filings related to the ACROMED bone screw device under Multidistrict Litigation Docket Number 1014. The increases in the Eastern District of New York, the Southern District of Florida, and the Central District of California involved a mixture of cases. The number of civil cases pending for three years or more rose 40 percent to 22,642, mainly because of the large number of personal injury/product liability breast implant cases pending in the Northern District of Alabama.

The C series of the appendix tables provides detailed information on civil matters.

Arbitration Cases

In May 1989, Public Law 100-702 established a court-annexed arbitration program to settle civil disputes without resorting to trial. This program provides for the following two types of arbitration: voluntary arbitration, whereby a court refers a case to arbitration with

both parties' consent; and mandatory arbitration, whereby a court orders arbitration for a case in which the plaintiff seeks no more than $150,000 in money damages. When a case goes to arbitration, an outside neutral party or panel of neutral parties presents the litigants with an opinion of the likely outcome of a trial. An arbitrator's decision is not binding; within 30 days after the decision's release, the parties can file for a trial, which will cause the case to be treated as if it never went through arbitration. The first districts authorized to use mandatory and voluntary arbitration were California-Northern, Florida-Middle, Michigan-Western, New Jersey, New York-Eastern, North Carolina-Middle, Oklahoma-Western, Pennsylvania-Eastern, Missouri-Western, and Texas-Western. The Judicial Conference later authorized 10 additional districts to use voluntary arbitration only.

During 1997, the seventh year of arbitration reporting, 3,827 cases were referred to arbitration in the 10 original districts, a 7 percent decrease (down 273 cases) over 1996. These cases represented 8 percent of total civil filings (48,341) in these courts, down slightly from the 9 percent they accounted for last year.

The Eastern District of Pennsylvania and the District of New Jersey made the greatest use of court-referred arbitration, reporting 1,169 cases and 1,033 new cases, respectively. The largest numerical increases in arbitration referrals occurred in the Western District of Oklahoma (up 249 referrals), the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (up 94 referrals), and the Northern District of California (up 90 referrals). Of the 10 original courts, 4 reported rises in arbitration referrals, 2 reported declines, and 4 reported they had no arbitration referrals this year. In previous years, court officials reported that the overall decrease in arbitration cases resulted from the full implementation of expense and delay reduction plans under the Civil Justice Reform Act, which, in part, authorizes arbitration courts to use other means of alternative dispute resolution. The four districts that reported no arbitration referrals (Michigan-Western, Missouri-Western, North Carolina-Middle, and Texas-Western) now use federal mediation procedures to settle cases that would have been referred to arbitration in the past. Mediation also involves litigants' meeting with outside neutral parties (often subject matter experts) for discussion, but differs from arbitration in that it places a greater emphasis on reaching a settlement rather than on providing an opinion of the likely outcome at trial.



As in the past four years, the cases that the 10 courts referred to arbitration in 1997 primarily consisted of personal injury cases (mostly motor vehicle cases), contract actions, labor suits, and civil rights actions. Supplemental Table S-12 summarizes the cases filed in 1996 and 1997 in the 10 districts authorized to use both voluntary and mandatory arbitration.

Criminal Filings

In 1997, filings of both criminal cases and defendants rose to their highest levels since 1933, the year the Prohibition Amendment was repealed. Case filings grew 5 percent to 50,363, which caused filings per authorized judgeship to in-

crease from 74 to 78 cases. Defendant filings climbed 4 percent to 70,201. Criminal case terminations rose 3 percent. With filings outpacing terminations, the pending caseload grew 11 percent to 35,632. Table 5 summarizes the number of criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending for the past five years.

This year's increase consisted primarily of filings related to drugs and immigration. Higher totals for both these offenses resulted from initiatives by the Department of Justice (DOJ) to secure the southwestern border of the United States. These initiatives emphasize the prosecution of alien smuggling and of attempted reentry by deported aliens or aliens previously convicted of felonies. The U.S. Attorneys' offices in these districts also received additional resources that led to increased prosecution of these offenses. Cases involving immigration typically have one defendant per case, so the numbers of cases and defendants rose at almost the same rate, growing by 2,474 and 2,501, respectively. Fraud filings and forgery and counterfeiting filings also grew. The combination of drugs, fraud, and immigration filings accounted for 57 percent of all criminal cases and for 63 percent of all criminal defendants, a 2 percentage point increase in both categories over last year. Some of the overall increase was offset by declines in larceny and embezzlement cases.

Filings of drug cases climbed 13 percent to 13,656,

Table 5

U.S. District Courts
Criminal Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
(Includes Transfers)
Fiscal Years 1993 Through 1997

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Filed			Terminated	Pending[2]
		Total	Cases per Judgeship	Drugs[1]		
1993	649	46,786	72	12,238	44,800	28,701
1994[3]	649	45,484	70	11,369	45,129	26,328
1995	649	45,788	71	11,520	41,527	28,738
1996	647	47,889	74	12,092	45,499	32,156*
1997	647	50,363	78	13,656	46,887	35,632
% Chg. 1997 Over 1996	—	5.2	5.4	12.9	3.1	10.8

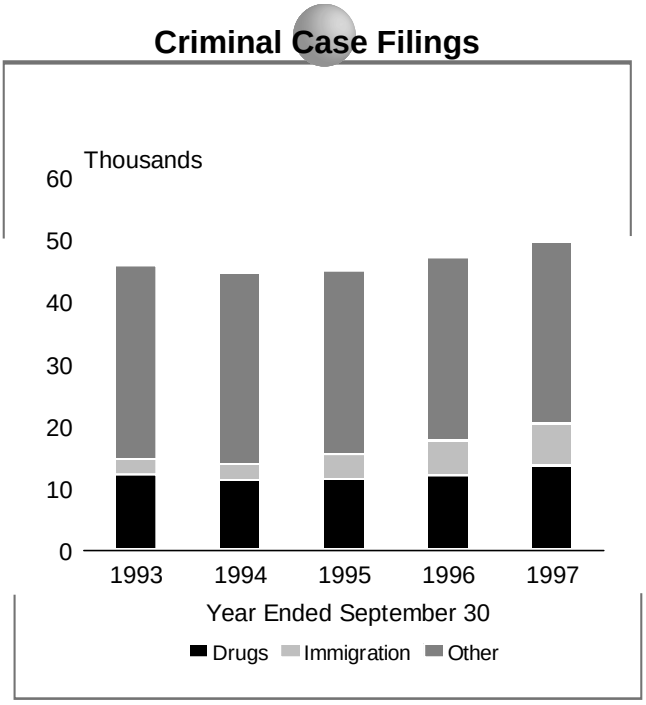
[1] Excludes transfers.
[2] Pending totals exclude cases in which all defendants were fugitives for more than one year.
[3] Data for cases have been revised.
* Revised.

while filings of drug defendants rose 8 percent to 25,885. These were record high levels for this offense, which resulted from increased resources made available to U.S. attorneys in districts along the nation's southwestern border. With the increase in drug cases exceeding the increase in drug defendants, the defendants-to-case ratio for such cases declined from 2.0 to 1.9; however, this ratio was much higher than the ratio of 1.4 defendants per case for all criminal filings. The Western District of Texas led the nation in numbers of drug cases (1,140) and drug defendants (1,699). The Southern District of California, a frequent leader in drug filings, was a close second with 1,079 cases and 1,461 defendants. Together, these two districts contributed 45 percent of the increase in all drug case filings.

Immigration case filings rose 21 percent to 6,677, while the number of defendants grew 20 percent to 7,328. Such filings amounted to 13 percent of all criminal cases and 11 percent of all criminal defendants, more than three times their proportions in 1992. The Southern District of California continued to lead the nation for this offense, having 28 percent of all immigration cases. This district's 1997 total of 1,860 immigration case filings was more than five times (up 564 percent) its total for 1992. Other southwestern districts with large numbers of immigration filings were the Western District of Texas (727 cases), the Southern District of Texas (623 cases), and the District of Arizona (578 cases). Combined, these four districts contributed 80 percent of the rise in immigration case filings.

Fraud case filings increased for the third consecutive year. This year's 3 percent growth consisted primarily of fraud filings associated with false claims and statements; filings of such cases jumped 20 percent to 2,031, while defendants rose 18 percent to 2,251. Some of these cases were related to immigration prosecutions and some involved health care fraud. With 640 filings, the Western District of Texas again led the nation in fraud cases filed. Overall, however, defendants in fraud cases declined 2 percent, primarily because of a 21 percent decline in postal, interstate wire, and radio-related fraud defendants. This decline lowered the defendants-to-case ratio for this fraud category from 1.9 to 1.5, making it consistent with the levels recorded prior to 1996. The 1996 ratio was unusually high because a large number of multi-defendant cases were filed in the District of Nevada that year.

Weapons and firearms filings remained unchanged this year after declining 13 percent in 1996 following the *Bailey v. United States* decision. Drunk driving and traffic violations also remained stable.



The number of criminal defendants convicted this year rose 6 percent (up 3,378) to 55,648. This increase, which raised the conviction rate from 87 percent to 88 percent, consisted primarily of drug, immigration, and fraud defendants in the Southern District of California, the Western District of Texas, and the District of Arizona. Defendants charged with drug and immigration offenses in these districts typically plead guilty, so higher numbers of these defendants increased the overall conviction rate.

In 1997, the median time from the filing of a criminal

case to the disposition of the criminal defendant remained 5.8 months, the same as in 1996. This stability in median time occurred despite a rise in drug cases, because the rise in cases in districts along the nation's southwest border consisted of actions that generally were less complex and were processed quickly. Historically, however, increases in drug cases have lengthened the time from filing to conviction because such cases often have multiple defendants and thus entail scheduling complexities resulting from the interrelationships among the defendants.

The D series of the appendix tables contain detailed data on the criminal caseload by district.



Savings and Loan Caseload

In 1997, data on savings and loan (S&L) cases further confirmed that S&L filings nationwide probably peaked in 1992. Criminal case filings stemming from financial fraud at S&L institutions dropped to 26 major cases (i.e., those involving $1 million or more) brought against as many defendants before federal courts by U.S. attorneys. This was a 46 percent reduction from the 48 defendants in major S&L cases filed in 1996. The number of defendants sentenced declined slightly from 48 to 46. Nationally, S&L criminal case filings constituted one tenth of one percent of all criminal cases filed.

This year, the Federal Deposit and Insurance Corporation (FDIC) again reported low numbers of noncriminal S&L filings in the U.S. Supreme Court and in the U.S. appellate, district, bankruptcy, and federal claims courts. According to FDIC officials, major S&L filings no longer are specifically tracked under their new automated reporting system because filings of such cases have declined sharply over the past five years. A total of 434 new noncriminal S&L cases were filed in the federal courts in 1997. Of these filings, 245 were litigation matters (72 percent of which were filed in the district courts), 125 were bankruptcy matters (98 percent of which were filed in the bankruptcy courts), 41 were appeals (85 percent of which were filed in the courts of appeals), and 23 were professional liability matters (91 percent of which were filed in the district courts).

Trials Completed

Trials include proceedings resulting in verdicts by juries or in final judgments by the courts, as well as other contested hearings at which evidence is presented. During 1997, the number of civil and criminal trials completed in the U.S. district courts fell 3 percent as district judges completed 16,969 trials. Fifty-three courts reported decreases in total completed trials. The overall drop stemmed from reductions in completed criminal jury and nonjury trials and in completed civil nonjury trials.

A 5 percent drop in criminal trials (down nearly 400 trials) accounted for most of the downturn in total trials. Decreases in total criminal trials completed occurred in 51 districts, of which 7 districts reported declines of 25 or more trials. Four of these courts (New York-Eastern, Texas-Southern, Texas-Northern, and Massachusetts) reported decreases of 25 or more nonjury criminal trials. Once again, court officials re-

ported that these reductions occurred because increasing numbers of defendants are pleading guilty, thereby avoiding trial.

In 1997, total civil trials fell 2 percent to 10,155. Civil nonjury trials declined 5 percent, while civil jury trials increased 2 percent.

The overall decline in total trials also reflected the impact of the many other judicial proceedings included in the caseload of federal judges. In 1997, judges terminated 203,432 civil cases before or during pretrial proceedings. The increased use of various forms of alternative dispute resolution programs, including mediation and arbitration, may have reduced the number of civil cases going to trial. In addition, judges accepted pleas from 42,945 felony defendants, an increase of 11 percent over the 1996 total.

Appendix Table C-8 shows the lengths of all trials completed by district judges during 1997. Counting hearings on contested motions, restraining orders, and preliminary injunctions (which are included in this table's figures), 44 percent of all trials were completed in a single day—the same rate achieved in the last two years. In 1997, a total of 28 percent of all trials (4,734) lasted four days or longer; this was consistent with the percentages for the past five years. Appendix Tables C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10, T-1, and T-2 provide additional data on civil and criminal trials.

Weighted Filings Per Authorized Judgeship

Weighted filings per authorized judgeship account for the different amounts of time judges require to resolve various types of civil and criminal actions. The current weighting system, which the Federal Judicial Center (FJC) developed in 1993, assigns weights to civil cases and to criminal felony defendants. Average civil cases and criminal defendants each receive a weight of approximately 1.0; those requiring more time from judges are assessed higher weights (e.g., a bankruptcy fraud case is assigned a weight of 5.31); and those demanding relatively little time from judges receive lower weights (e.g., a defaulted student loan case is assigned a weight of 0.031).

In 1997, the total number of weighted filings (i.e., the sum of all weights assigned to cases and defendants) per judgeship was 519, up 10 percent from 1996. In contrast, the total number of unweighted filings (i.e., the raw number of cases and defendants in categories that receive weights) per judgeship rose 3 percent. Appendix Table X-1A provides, by district, weighted and unweighted filings per authorized judgeship in 1997.

Weighted civil filings increased 12 percent during 1997 to 379, a much higher rate than the 1 percent rise in overall civil filings, primarily because more than 10,000 breast implant personal injury/product liability cases were filed in the Eastern District of Michigan. This type of case receives a higher weight (1.740) than the average civil case. In approximately three-fourths of the districts, total weighted civil filings per judgeship totals were lower than total unweighted civil filings. The court with the lowest ratio of weighted civil filings to unweighted civil filings per judgeship was the Northern District of Ohio (419 versus 791), which once again had a large number of asbestos personal injury filings. The Eastern District of Michigan had the highest ratio (1536 versus 1084) as a result of the large influx of breast implant cases.



The number of weighted filings per authorized judgeship was 519, up 10 percent.

The total number of weighted criminal felony defendants per judgeship grew 4 percent to 140, reflecting the 6 percent increase in criminal felony defendants filed. This was well above the 89 unweighted felony defendants per judgeship. Once

again, weighted criminal filings were higher than unweighted criminal filings in all district courts. Criminal filings generally have higher weights than civil filings because they require more attention from judges and are more likely to go to trial (7 percent of criminal defendants went to trial compared to 3 percent of civil cases).

The federal judiciary has employed a weighted filing system since 1946. The current system assigns weights only when cases are first filed in district court. Thus, data on reopens, remands, appeals from magistrate judges' judgments, and multidistrict litigation are not included among the totals for weighted and unweighted filings. Weights are not assigned to civil cases and criminal defendants in the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands.



U.S. Magistrate Judges

Magistrate judges are statutorily authorized to perform a wide array of judicial duties as assigned by district courts. Courts continue to rely on the services of magistrate judges for help in confronting the challenges of scarce judicial resources and expanding caseloads. Supplemental Table S-19 summarizes the magistrate judges' workload.

In 1997, magistrate judges performed 5 percent more duties overall than in 1996. Magistrate judges conducted 7 percent more preliminary proceedings in felony cases—a time-consuming workload category—than they did last year. Petty offense adjudications by magistrate judges rose 16 percent in 1997 following a statutory change that for some of these cases abolished the requirement that defendants consent to adjudication by a magistrate judge.

The consensual use of magistrate judges for civil case dispositions has continued to expand, facilitated in many courts by means such as including magistrate judges in the random "draw" system for assigning civil cases. In 1997, dispositions of civil cases by magistrate judges exceeded 10,000 for the first time, a 1 percent increase over 1996.

Magistrate judges conducted 23,549 settlement conferences in 1997, a rise of 5 percent over 1996. They also devoted bench time to a larger number of motion hearings and oral arguments, with increases of 2 percent for civil cases and 10 percent for felony cases. The numbers of reports and recommendations by magistrate judges declined 20 percent for prisoner civil rights cases, but grew 6 percent for habeas corpus matters.

Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation

The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation acted on 14,864 civil actions pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1407 during the 12-month period ending September 30, 1997. The Panel transferred 13,909 cases filed originally in 92 different district courts to 38 transferee districts for inclusion in coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings; 955 actions already were pending in the

transferee districts. The Panel denied the transfer of 192 actions. This year, the Panel's significant determinations included cases involving asbestos, the Norplant contraceptive device, and breast implants.

Since its creation in 1968, the Panel has centralized 124,274 civil actions for pretrial proceedings. A total of 3,781 actions have been remanded for trial, 279 have been reassigned within the transferee district, and 66,168 have been terminated in the transferee court. On September 30, 1997, a total of 54,046 actions were pending throughout 45 transferee district courts.

Supplemental Tables S-21 and S-22 provide statistics on the number of cases transferred since the Panel was created and report data on the flow of cases into and out of the districts this year and since 1968. All statistical information on multidistrict litigation traffic in the federal courts is maintained by the Clerk's Office of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation. Information on specific cases or districts may be obtained from that office.

Criminal Justice Act

In 1997, a total of 90,032 appointments of counsel were made under the Criminal Justice Act (CJA), an increase of 8 percent over 1996. The CJA provides funding for the representation of individuals with limited financial resources in federal criminal proceedings. In each district, a plan exists for providing such representation by private panel attorneys or by federal public or community defender offices.

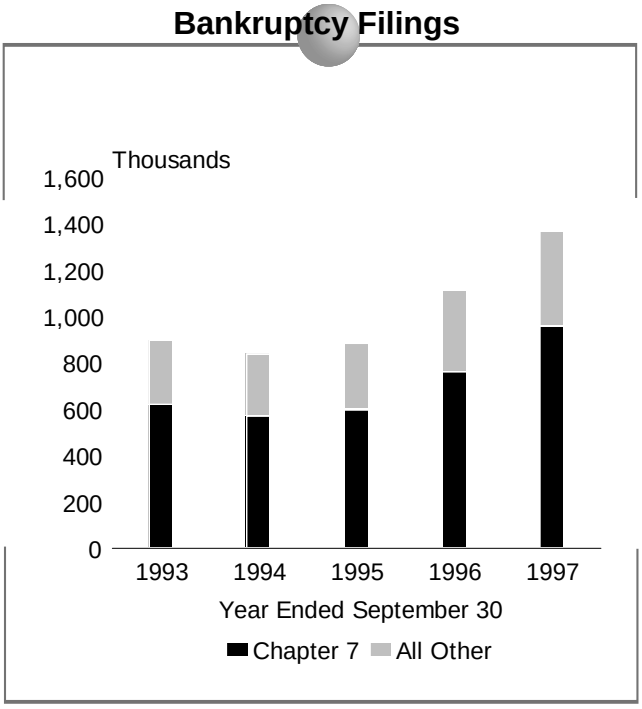
This year, representations by the 63 federal defender organizations (including representations in appeals, habeas corpus, revocation, and criminal matters) rose 9 percent to 52,195. Appointments of private panel attorneys grew 6 percent to 37,837.

Supplemental Table S-23 provides a summary of federal defender appointments under the CJA for the last five years. Appendix Table K-1 presents information on the representations each federal public and community defender organization provided during 1997.

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

Reaching an all-time high, filings in the U.S. bankruptcy courts soared 23 percent to 1,367,364 in 1997. Once again, the surge in bankruptcy filings most likely was linked to the rise in consumer debt as a percentage of personal income. Filings rose in 93 of the 94 districts, with 82 courts experiencing growth greater than 15 percent. The largest numerical increases occurred in the Central District of California (up 18,375 cases), the District of New Jersey (up 8,687), the Middle District of Florida (up 8,414 cases), and the District of Maryland (up 8,138 cases). Tables 6 and 7 contain national data on bankruptcy cases. Detailed data on filings, terminations, and pending bankruptcy cases by district appear in Appendix Tables F and F-2.

This year's appreciable growth primarily comprised nonbusiness filings, which climbed 24 percent. Nonbusiness filings have constituted an



increasingly larger percentage of overall bankruptcy filings for more than a decade, climbing from 82 percent in 1984 to 96 percent in 1997. Business filings accounted for a small part of the overall increase in 1997, rising just over one percent.

The overall growth in bankruptcy filings this year emanated from a 26 percent surge in chapter 7 cases and an 18 percent jump in chapter 13 cases. Both nonbusiness and business filings under these chapters increased, but the overall increase in filings resulted mainly from nonbusiness petitions, which rose 27 percent under chapter 7 and 18 percent under chapter 13. Under chapter 7, which accounted for more than 70 percent of all bankruptcy filings, individuals or businesses are allowed to retain certain exempt property while their remaining property is sold to repay creditors. Under chapter 13, which accounted for 29 percent of all bankruptcy filings, creditors may be repaid, in full or in part, in installments over a three- to five-year period.

Filings of petitions under chapter 11 fell 11 percent as a result of declines in both business and nonbusiness cases, which decreased 11 percent and 6 percent, respectively. This reduction most likely stemmed from an improved business environment with fewer financially troubled businesses, particularly large businesses. Chapter 11, which accounted for less than 1

Table 6

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts
Bankruptcy Code Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 1993 Through 1997

		Filed			
Year	Total	Nonbusiness	Business	Terminated	Pending
1993	897,231	832,374	64,857	958,408	1,152,824
1994	837,797	783,372	54,425	869,771	1,110,428
1995	883,457	832,415	51,042	892,796	1,086,453
1996	1,111,964	1,058,444	53,520	1,005,025	1,189,213*
1997	1,367,364	1,313,112	54,252	1,223,967	1,332,610
% Chg. 1997 Over 1996	23.0	24.1	1.4	21.8	12.1

Note: Bankruptcy Act case data are available separately.
*Revised.

Table 7

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts
Filings by Chapter of the Bankruptcy Code
Fiscal Years 1993 Through 1997

		Chapter				
Year	Total	7	11	12	13	Other
1993	897,231	621,071	20,111	1,355	254,667	27
1994	837,797	571,971	15,920	931	248,942	33
1995	883,457	598,250	12,639	883	271,650	35
1996	1,111,964	761,652	12,554	1,096	336,615	47
1997	1,367,364	958,045	11,221	966	397,097	35
% Chg. 1997 Over 1996	23.0	25.8	-10.6	-11.9	18.0	-25.5

percent of all bankruptcy filings, is generally used to allow a business to continue operations while formulating a plan to repay its creditors, although individuals also may file under this chapter. Filings under chapter 12 dropped 12 percent. Chapter 12, which accounted for less than 0.1 percent of all bankruptcy filings, addresses the needs of financially distressed family farmers.

Terminations of bankruptcy petitions jumped 22 percent to 1,223,967. Because filings exceeded terminations by more than 140,000 cases, the pending bankruptcy caseload increased 12 percent to a total of 1,332,610 cases pending as of September 30, 1997.

Filings of adversary proceedings rose 3 percent to 73,174 in 1997. Adversary proceedings arise from bankruptcy cases and include actions to object to or revoke discharges, actions to determine the dischargeability of debts, and actions to obtain injunctions or other equitable relief. Although filings of adversary proceedings grew overall, only 57 bankruptcy courts experienced increases, with 16 reporting rises greater than 20 percent. Terminated adversary proceedings declined 5 percent to 79,949, but because terminations exceeded filings, adversary cases pending dropped 10 percent to 79,933 as of September 30, 1997. Data on adversary proceedings by district appear in Appendix Table F-8.

Probation

On September 30, 1997, a total of 91,434 persons were under the supervision of the U.S. probation system, a 3 percent increase over the number reported for September 30, 1996. This growth resulted pri-

Table 8

Persons Under Supervision of the Federal Probation System Fiscal Years 1993 Through 1997

	Received		Removed		
Year	Total	Total Less Transfers	Total	Total Less Transfers	Persons Under Supervision on September 30
1993	48,722	41,275	48,032	40,568	86,823
1994	46,273	39,820	44,864	38,231	89,103
1995	45,163	38,745	45,041	38,879	85,822
1996	48,367	41,877	45,804	39,380	88,966
1997	46,190	40,117	44,757	39,024	91,434
% Chg. 1997 Over 1996	-4.5	-4.2	-2.3	-.9	2.8

Note: The decrease in persons under supervision in 1995 resulted from a review of the probation statistical data base, which identified and closed case records that had been coded incorrectly.

marily from an 11 percent jump in the number of persons serving terms of supervised release following their release from prison. Persons serving terms of supervised release totaled 51,036, up from 45,911 on September 30, 1996. Overall, persons serving terms of supervised release constituted 56 percent of all persons under supervision, compared to 52 percent one year earlier. Cases involving probation imposed by district judges declined 3 percent, those involving probation imposed by magistrate judges declined 3 percent, those involving parole fell 18 percent, and those involving mandatory release dropped 17 percent.

The number of persons received for supervision (including transfers) fell 5 percent in 1997 to 46,190, probably as a result of a freeze in assistant U.S. district attorney positions from April 1993 to September 1994. This freeze caused a 7 percent decline from 1993 to 1995 in the number of defendants imprisoned after conviction. Because nearly half of imprisoned defendants receive prison terms of three years or less, the effect of this earlier decrease in persons imprisoned is now reflected in the reduced numbers received for supervision. Unlike the total for persons under supervision, the number of persons received for terms of super-

vised release remained stable at 22,122. The number of persons received for all other forms of supervision declined 9 percent. Detailed probation data appear in Table 8 and in the E series of the appendix tables.

Investigative Reports

Probation officers prepared 172,806 investigative reports in 1997, nearly the same number they produced last year. The largest increases occurred for reports addressing alleged violations of probation and parole (up 3,088 reports), prerelease investigations for federal institutions (up 1,812 reports), and collateral reports for other districts (up 1,372 reports). Furlough/work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions and supervision reports declined the most, dropping by 3,641 reports and 1,996 reports, respectively. The number of presentence reports rose 1 percent (up 512 reports) despite a 6 percent increase in criminal convictions. This difference mainly resulted from a substantial increase in immigration cases for which presentence reports are not normally prepared. Table 9 presents data on investigative reports prepared by probation officers in 1996 and 1997.

Substance Abuse Identification and Treatment Services

Substance abuse services are available to federal offenders either from local service providers under contract to probation offices or directly from proba-

Table 9

Investigative Reports by Probation Officers
Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997

Type of Investigation	1996	1997	Percent Change
Total	**173,054**	**172,806**	**-0.1**
Presentence Report*	51,662	52,174	1.0
Collateral Report for Another District	33,589	34,961	4.1
Pretransfer (Probation and Parole)	6,590	6,088	-7.6
Alleged Violation (Probation and Parole)	26,759	29,847	11.5
Pre-Release for a Federal Institution	16,550	18,362	10.9
Special Regarding a Prisoner in Confinement	7,142	6,545	-8.4
Furlough/Work-Release Report for Bureau of Prisons Institutions	8,792	5,151	-41.4
Supervision Report	20,473	18,477	-9.7
Parole Revocation	1,497	1,201	-19.8

*Presentence report includes postsentence-for-institution investigations.

tion offices that can provide these services. The percentage of offenders receiving contract services for drug and alcohol dependency rose to 60 percent in 1997, up from 57 percent in 1996. Forty percent of all offenders receiving such services obtained them directly from probation offices. Of the drug-dependent clients, 62 percent received services from providers under contract; 47 percent of the alcohol-dependent clients received services from providers under contract.

Supplemental Table S-16 shows that the number of alcohol- and drug-dependent offenders rose 3 percent in 1997 to 23,604. The number of drug-dependent offenders increased 7 percent to 20,713; the number of alcohol-dependent offenders declined 15 percent to 2,891.

Pretrial Services

In 1997, the number of defendants activated in the pretrial services system increased 9 percent (up 5,786) to 69,283. This growth was consistent with the rise in criminal defendant filings in the district courts. Because pretrial services officers (PSOs) collected, verified, and reported information on more defendants, the number of interviews, bail hearings, bail reports, defendants supervised, and defendants detained also rose. Judicial officers use the reports to decide whether to release or detain defendants and to determine the least restrictive release conditions that offer reasonable assurance that defendants will honor future court commitments and will not endanger community safety.

The PSOs interviewed 7 percent more defendants (up 3,553) and prepared 9 percent more bail reports (up 5,620) than in 1996. Prebail reports constituted 92 percent of the bail reports prepared. The remaining reports were provided to the courts for other hearings

Table 10

Summary of Pretrial Cases
Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997

	1996	1997	Percent Change
Pretrial Cases Activated	63,497	69,283	9.1
Pretrial Diversion Cases Activated	2,198	2,402	9.3
Released on Supervision	30,502	30,757	.8
Type of Report			
Prebail	55,331	60,892	10.1
Postbail	4,005	3,939	-1.6
Other	1,514	1,639	8.3
No Report	2,647	2,813	6.3

in which pretrial services release was an issue, including hearings held for conviction and sentencing. Table 10 presents data on pretrial services cases and reports for this year.

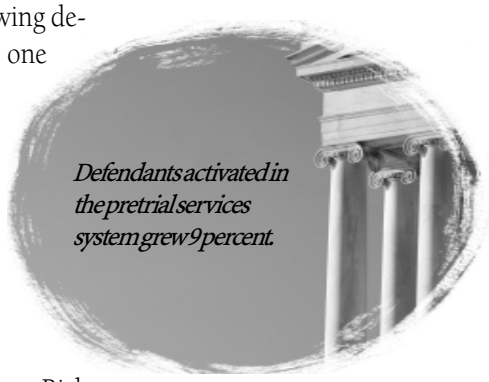
The courts released 37 percent (25,343) of activated defendants at initial hearings and 13 percent (8,688) at detention hearings. This overall 50 percent release rate was 2 percentage points lower than the rate for 1996. The decline is consistent with the increase in district courts' caseload involving drugs and immigration, because defendants charged with such offenses are more likely to be detained. Of those released, 30,757 defendants (90 percent) were placed into the custody of PSOs; 27,785 of these defendants also received restrictive conditions. For persons under supervision, the PSOs monitored compliance with the release conditions set by the courts, provided necessary support services, and informed the courts and U.S. attorneys of all apparent violations of release conditions.

The most frequently ordered restrictive conditions involved substance abuse and were imposed on 16,536 defendants (up 6 percent). From 1996 to 1997, the number of defendants receiving such conditions remained stable as a percentage of all active defendants (69,283 defendants), but rose 2 percentage points as a percentage of all defendants with restrictive conditions (27,785 defendants).

House arrest and electronic monitoring, which are less expensive alternatives to detention, were other restrictive conditions ordered for 6 percent (4,747) of activated defendants, almost the same proportion as last year. A defendant in the house arrest program must remain in his or her residence between specific hours. To ensure that this requirement is honored, some defendants must wear ankle bracelets that are electronically monitored by a monitoring center. If a defendant violates the confinement condition, the center is notified automatically and its staff in turn notifies the supervising officers.

Pretrial diversion is another program intended to preserve prosecutorial and judicial resources for more serious criminal matters. Diversion is a period of supervision proposed by the U.S. attorney and agreed to by the defendant as an alternative to prosecution of criminal charges in federal court. In 1997, a total of 2,402 defendants were placed in the pretrial diversion program, equaling approximately 3 percent of activated cases, the same percentage as in 1996.

The courts detained 34 percent (23,863) of activated defendants following detention hearings, one percentage point more than in 1996. In both years, detention was ordered for 73 percent of defendants for whom detention hearings took place. Risk of flight was the primary reason cited for 90 percent of defendants detained, the same as in 1996.



Pretrial Services statistics appear in the H series of the appendix tables.

Complaints Against Judicial Officers

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 372(c), any person alleging that a circuit judge, a district judge, a bankruptcy judge, or a magistrate judge has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the effective and expeditious administration of the business of the courts, or alleging that such an officer cannot discharge all the duties of the office because of physical or mental disability, may file a complaint with the clerk of the court of appeals for that circuit

Table 11

Judicial Complaints Filed, Concluded, and Pending

	1995*	1996*	1997	Percent Change 1997 over 1996[1]
Filed	567	529	679	28.4
Concluded	557	608	482	-20.7
By Chief Judges	401	359	270	-24.8
Dismissed	387	349	263	-24.6
Corrective Action Taken	12	3	2	—
Withdrawn	2	7	5	—
By Judicial Councils	156	249	212	-14.9
After Review of Chief Judge's Dismissal[2]				
Dismissed	155	249	212	-14.9
Action Taken	1	—	—	—
Referred to Judicial Conference	—	—	—	—
After Report by Investigative Committee				
Dismissed	—	—	—	—
Action Taken	—	—	—	—
Referred to Judicial Conference	—	—	—	—
Pending	188	109	306	180.7

[1]Percent not calculated for fewer than 10 cases.
[2]Petition for review of a chief judge's dismissal of a complaint.
*Revised.

or for the applicable national court. The number of judicial complaints filed in 1997 totaled 679, a 28 percent increase over the previous year. Table 11 summarizes judicial complaints activity from 1995 through 1997.

A single complaint may involve multiple allegations against numerous judicial officers. In 1997, the Eighth and Ninth Circuits received an unusual number of complaints filed against multiple judges. For the judiciary as a whole, the allegations cited most often were prejudice/bias, abuse of judicial power, and "other."

Of the 482 complaints terminated in 1997, chief judges dismissed 270 for which no petitions were filed for review by judicial councils. Judicial councils terminated the remaining 212 complaints on petitions for review, all of which were dismissed without any action taken. Eighty percent of the complaints dismissed by chief judges without the appointment of a special committee were found to be outside the jurisdiction of 28 U.S.C. 372(c) because

they were directly related to the merits of the decisions or procedural rulings rendered by the judges named in the complaints.

Status of Article III Judgeships

On September 30, 1997, a total of 24 vacancies existed among the 179 judgeships authorized for the U.S. courts of appeals, an increase of 33 percent over the previous year's total and more than twice the number of vacancies on September 30, 1995. One of these vacancies was in a position created on December 1, 1990, by the Federal Judgeship Act of 1990. That vacancy, along with eight others, had existed for more than 18 months. Table 12 provides information on the status of judgeship positions since 1993.

On September 30, 1997, in the U.S. district courts, 69 vacancies existed among the 647 positions authorized, a rise of 57 percent over the total reported one year earlier. Of these vacancies, 21 had existed for at least 18 months; only 13 positions had been vacant that long as of September 30, 1996. Two of these vacancies once again involved new positions created by

Table 12

Status of Judgeship Positions
1993 Through 1997 [1]

	U.S. Courts of Appeals [2]			U.S. District Courts		
Year	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Senior Judges [3]	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Senior Judges [4]
1993	179	20	72*	649	107	242
1994	179	18	81	649	60	292
1995	179	11	81	649	46	255
1996	179	18	82	647	44	274
1997	179	24	87	647	69	278

[1] Data are as of September 30.
[2] Positions in the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit are included.
[3] Sitting senior judges who participated in appeals dispositions.
[4] Senior judges with staff.
* Revised.

Table 13

Status of Bankruptcy Judgeship Positions

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Recalled Judges
1993	326	2	12
1994	326	12	22
1995	326	11	23
1996	326	13	23
1997	326	13	22

the Federal Judgeship Act of 1990.

In addition to active judges, 87 senior appellate judges and 278 senior district judges were serving to the judiciary on September 30, 1997.

Status of Bankruptcy Judge Appointments

On September 30, 1997, a total of 326 bankruptcy judgeships were authorized and funded. Of that number, 313 bankruptcy judgeship positions were filled and 13 were vacant. In addition to these positions, 22 recalled bankruptcy judges were providing service to the judiciary on September 30, 1997. Table 13 summarizes the status of bankruptcy judgeship positions through September 30, 1997.

Appointment of Magistrate Judges

During fiscal year 1997, a total of 35 full-time magistrate judges were appointed, 11 of them by reappointment. Of the 24 new appointments, 12 were for new positions. During the same period, 19 individuals were appointed to part-time magistrate judge positions, 14 of them by reappointment. Of the five new part-time appointments, two were new positions.

In 1997, the average age of new appointees to full-time magistrate judge positions was 48 years; the average age of new appointees to part-time magistrate judge positions was 40 years. New full-time appointees had been members of the bar for an average of 20 years at the time of appointment; part-time magistrate judges averaged 13 years of bar membership. Of the new full-time magistrate judges, 15 had been in private practice and 3 had been assistant U.S. attorneys. Other new appointees included a part-time U.S. magistrate judge, a state superior court judge, a state circuit judge, a state district judge, a state common pleas court judge, and a federal public defender.

Through its September 1997 session, the Judicial Conference authorized 432 full-time magistrate judge positions, 75 part-time positions, and 3 combination clerk of court/magis-

Table 14

U.S. Magistrate Judge Positions Authorized by the Judicial Conference 1992 Through 1997

	Year	Total	Full-Time	Part-Time	Combination
1992	Spring	479	369	104	6
	Fall	479	374	100	5
1993	Spring	483	381	97	5
	Fall	482	385	93	4
1994	Spring	492	396	92	4
	Fall	494	406	85	3
1995	Spring	498	413	82	3
	Fall	497	416	78	3
1996	Spring	496	416	77	3
	Fall	502	422	77	3
1997	Spring	508	429	76	3
	Fall	510	432	75	3

trate judge positions. This year, 20 retired magistrate judges served on a recall basis pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 636(h). Table 14 provides a summary of the number of magistrate judge positions authorized by the Judicial Conference since 1992.

U.S. Court of International Trade

The U.S. Court of International Trade has jurisdiction over cases arising throughout the nation, most of which involve the classification and valuation of imported merchandise, customs duties, and allegedly unfair import practices by trading partners. For 1997, the U.S. Court of International Trade reported 2,275 cases filed, a reduction of 21 percent from the 2,885 filed in 1996, but an increase of 47 percent over the 1,543 filed in 1995. Filings in 1996 had soared 87 percent over 1995 when the court received more than 2,000 filings challenging the constitutionality of the Harbor Maintenance Tax. Plaintiffs contesting the Harbor Maintenance Tax began filing actions in November 1994. After 1996, few new complaints addressing this issue were submitted.

New filings outnumbered terminations, causing pending cases to rise 29 percent to 6,996 cases on September 30, 1997. Appendix Table G-1 provides a summary of cases filed and terminated during 1996 and 1997.

U.S. Court of Federal Claims

During 1997, a total of 935 cases were filed in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, an increase of 9 percent over last



year's 857 filings. This growth consisted primarily of tax claims and vaccine injury compensation petitions. Tax filings rose to 263 (up 69 cases). Vaccine injury compensation actions jumped from 88 in 1996 to 107 in 1997, most likely because three additional vaccines were added to those covered under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Act of 1988. The 1,010 case terminations outnumbered filings, which helped reduce the pending caseload 2 percent from 3,023 on October 1, 1996, to 2,948 one year later.

For actions terminated in 1997, judgments rendered for claimants totaled $757.8 million, of which $199.1 million carried interest. Judgments rendered for the United States on counterclaims or offsets totaled $36.6 million. In nonmonetary actions under its jurisdiction, the court disposed of 28 contract cases seeking injunctive or declaratory relief, a 15-case increase that more than doubled the number disposed of last year. This growth occurred because in 1997 Congress expanded the court's jurisdiction to include procurement cases in which disappointed bidders for federal contracts file post-award actions. Previously, all federal post-award actions were reviewed by the U.S. district courts, and the Court of Federal Claims reviewed only those actions brought before contracts were awarded.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 791(c), each January the clerk of the court transmits to the U.S. Congress a report of the business of the court, which notes the names of the claimants, the nature of the claims, and their disposition. Appendix Tables G-2A and G-2B provide summary data on the caseload of Court of Federal Claims for the year ending September 30, 1997.

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1998 CASELOAD HIGHLIGHTS

U.S. Courts of Appeals

- Appeals filings rose 3 percent to an all-time high for the third consecutive year.
- Civil appeals filings increased 6 percent as prisoner petition appeals jumped 8 percent.
- Criminal appeals filings grew nearly 1 percent.

U.S. District Courts

Criminal Filings

- Criminal case filings increased 15 percent, and defendants in criminal cases filed grew 13 percent.
- Immigration case filings soared 40 percent and accounted for 16 percent of all criminal filings.
- Drug case filings jumped 19 percent, and defendants charged with drug offenses rose 14 percent.

Civil Filings

- Civil filings declined for the first time in five years, falling 6 percent due to 6 percent reductions in private cases related to federal question litigation and diversity of citizenship jurisdiction.
- Filings with the United States as defendant dropped 12 percent as federal prisoner petitions decreased 34 percent.

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

- Bankruptcy petitions increased 5 percent to a record level for the third consecutive year.
- Nonbusiness filings grew 6 percent; business filings dropped 13 percent.
- Chapter 7 filings rose 7 percent, and chapter 13 filings increased 1 percent.

Federal Probation and Pretrial Services System

- The number of persons under supervision rose 3 percent to 93,737 on September 30, 1998.
- The number of persons serving terms of supervised release rose 7 percent and accounted for 58 percent of all persons under supervision.
- The number of pretrial services defendants grew 13 percent to 78,603.

JUDICAL BUSINESS



"The major trend emerging from the 1998 data . . . is that the federal courts' caseload rose in most program areas this year. Once again, record numbers of cases were filed in the appellate and bankruptcy courts, . . . [and] the numbers of criminal case filings and criminal defendants in cases filed this year registered double-digit percentage increases for the first time since 1972. . . ."

This report contains statistical data on the business of the federal judiciary during fiscal year 1998, compares the caseload for this year to those of prior fiscal years, and, wherever possible, explains why increases or decreases occurred in the courts' caseload. Specific sections address the work of the appellate, district, and bankruptcy courts; the probation and pretrial services system; and other components of the federal judiciary. A table of judicial caseload indicators presents totals for all major segments of the federal courts (see page 16).

The major trend emerging from the 1998 data (see Caseload Highlights section) is that the federal courts' caseload rose in most program areas this year. Once again, record numbers of cases were filed in the appellate and bankruptcy courts, which reported increases of 3 percent and 5 percent, respectively. Although filings of new civil cases in U.S. district courts dropped 6 percent after five years of sustained growth, causing overall district court filings to decline 2 percent, civil case filings were 9 percent higher in 1998 than in 1994. Moreover, the numbers of criminal case filings and criminal defendants in cases filed this year registered double-digit percentage increases for the first time since 1972, rising 15 percent and 13 percent, respectively. As of September 30, 1998, the federal probation system reported having 3 percent more persons under supervision than it did one year earlier, and the number of pretrial services cases activated surged 13 percent.

Federal judges have seen their caseload and associated workload rise significantly over the last five years. From 1994 to 1998, the following occurred:

- the total number of weighted civil and criminal filings per district judgeship (which are based on weights that account for differences in the time judges need to resolve various types of civil and criminal actions) climbed 16 percent to 484;
- the number of appeals filed per three-judge panel grew 11 percent;
- bankruptcy filings per authorized judgeship soared 72 percent to 4,408.

Despite these increases, no new Article III judgeships have been created in eight years, and the number of bankruptcy judges authorized has not changed since 1993.

U.S. Courts of Appeals

Reaching a record-breaking level for the third consecutive year, filings in the 12 regional courts of appeals grew 3 percent to 53,805. Increases in civil appeals (up 6 percent) and bankruptcy appeals (up 4 percent) were responsible for the overall

Judicial Caseload Indicators

Fiscal Years 1994, 1997, and 1998

Judicial Caseload	1994	1997	1998	% Change Since 1994	% Change Since 1997
U.S. Courts of Appeals[1]					
Cases Filed	48,322	52,319	53,805	11.3	2.8
Cases Terminated	49,184	51,194	52,002	5.7	1.6
Cases Pending	37,269	39,846*	41,649	11.8	4.5
U.S. District Courts					
Criminal (Includes Transfers)					
Cases Filed	45,484	50,363	57,691	26.8	14.6
Defendants in Cases Filed	62,956	70,201	79,008	25.5	12.5
Cases Terminated	45,129	46,887	51,428	14.0	9.7
Cases Pending	26,328	37,237*	43,500	65.2	16.8
Civil					
Cases Filed	236,391	272,027	256,787	8.6	-5.6
Cases Terminated	228,361	249,641	262,301	14.9	5.1
Cases Pending	223,759	272,602*	267,088	19.4	-2.0
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts					
Cases Filed	837,797	1,367,364	1,436,964	71.5	5.1
Cases Terminated	869,771	1,223,967	1,377,206	58.3	12.5
Cases Pending	1,110,428	1,326,136*	1,385,894	24.8	4.5
Federal Probation System					
Persons Under Supervision	89,103	91,434	93,737	5.2	2.5
Presentence Reports	44,434	52,174	57,794	30.1	10.8
Pretrial Services					
Pretrial Services Cases Activated	56,070	69,283	78,603	40.2	13.5
Total Released on Supervision	24,568	26,879*	29,974	22.0	11.5

[1]Excludes the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
*Revised.

growth. A 2 percent rise in appeals terminated caused terminations per authorized three-judge panel to grow from 920 to 934. Tables 1 and 2 contain summary data on the activity of the U.S. courts of appeals. Detailed data for the appellate courts appear in the B series of the appendix tables.

Filings in the 12 regional courts of appeals reached the third consecutive all-time high, with increases reported in 7 circuits.

The number of appeals filed has climbed steadily since 1994, increasing 11 percent overall. Growth in appeals has continued despite the enactment of the Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA) and the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA) in 1996, both of which contain provisions aimed at reducing prisoner petitions. Although the number of prisoner petition filings in the appellate courts fell 5 percent in 1997 as a result of these acts, that reduction was offset by increases in appeals of administrative agency decisions and original proceedings, which jumped 56 percent and 16 percent, respectively. In 1998, prisoner petitions rose 8 percent, once again driving an overall rise in appeals filed.



This year, seven circuits reported increases in appeals filed, with the most notable growth taking place in the Fifth Circuit (up 7 percent) and the District of Columbia Circuit (up 6 percent). The greatest declines in appeals filed took place in the Seventh and Tenth Circuits, which both reported reductions of 2 percent. Filings in the First, Second, and Eighth Circuits remained relatively stable, dropping less than 1 percent.

The overall growth in civil appeals in 1998 was linked to an 8 percent increase in prisoner petition appeals and a 7 percent increase in civil rights appeals. Habeas corpus petitions surged 36 percent to surpass filings of civil rights prisoner petition appeals for the first time despite the enactment of the AEDPA. A 36 percent jump in habeas corpus filings by state prisoners was largely responsible for the overall increase, with the Fifth Circuit showing the most significant growth, a rise of 72 percent (up 575 appeals). A 5 percent increase in motions to vacate sentence also contributed to the overall rise in prisoner petitions.

In contrast, civil rights prisoner petitions (including those addressing prison conditions) fell 11 percent from 1997 to 1998. This followed a 20 percent drop from 1996 to 1997 that most likely stemmed from the enactment of the PLRA.

Table 1
U.S. Courts of Appeals
Appeals Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 1994 Through 1998

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Filed		Terminated		Pending
		Number	Cases per Panel	Number	Cases per Panel	
1994	167	48,322	868	49,184	884	37,269
1995	167	50,072	899	49,805	895	37,310
1996	167	51,991	934	50,413	906	38,774
1997	167	52,319	940	51,194	920	39,846*
1998	167	53,805	967	52,002	934	41,649
% Chg. 1998 Over 1997	—	2.8	2.8	1.6	1.6	4.5

Note: This table excludes data for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
*Revised.

Table 2
U.S. Courts of Appeals
Sources of Appeals
Fiscal Years 1997 and 1998

Source	1997	1998	Percent Change
Total	**52,319**	**53,805**	**2.8**
U.S. District Courts			
Criminal	10,521	10,535	0.1
Civil—Total	35,414	37,522	6.0
Prisoner Petitions	16,188	17,422	7.6
U.S. Civil	3,803	4,292	12.9
Private Civil	15,423	15,808	2.5
Other Appeals			
Bankruptcy	1,158	1,203	3.9
Administrative Agency	4,412	3,793	-14.0
Original Proceedings	814	752	-7.6

Note: This table excludes data for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

Cases involving pro se litigants (66 percent of them prisoners) rose 6 percent in 1998. Pro se cases constituted 44 percent of all appeals filed, up from 42 percent last year. Filings of pro se appeals increased in 8 of the 12 circuits, with the District of Columbia, Eleventh, and Fifth Circuits experiencing growth greater than 10 percent. Increases also occurred in the number of pro se litigants filing civil rights appeals (up 9 percent) and prisoner petitions appeals (up 6 percent). Supplemental Table S-4 contains summary data on pro se appeals.

Appeals involving pro se litigants rose 6 percent in 1998.

Bankruptcy appeals climbed 4 percent this year. Growth in such filings was reported in 6 of the 12 circuits, with increases ranging from 9 to 60 percent.

Criminal appeals remained relatively stable this year, rising less than 1 percent. Increases in appeals related to immigration laws (up 66 percent) and drugs (up 2 percent) offset declines in those involving weapons and firearms (down 14 percent) and fraud (down 10 percent).

Filings of administrative agency appeals and original proceedings declined 14 percent and 8 percent, respectively. Decreases in appeals of Benefits Review Board and Environmental Protection Agency decisions, which returned to more typical levels after registering unusual growth in 1997, were primarily responsible for the overall decline in administrative agency appeals.

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

Filings in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit remained constant, as totals for appeals filed in 1997 and 1998 each equaled 1,454. Overall movement in filings in the Federal Circuit typically is linked to activity involving the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB). This year, however, a 15 percent decline (down 82 cases) in appeals of MSPB decisions was offset largely by increases in appeals arising from the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, which rose 28 percent (up 42 appeals); the U.S. Court of Veterans' Appeals, which rose 45 percent (up 38 appeals); and U.S. district courts, which rose 6 percent (up 24 cases).

Since 1994, filings of appeals in the Federal Circuit have decreased 15 percent (down 251 cases). Although filings of U.S. district court appeals have increased every year for the past five years and have grown 27 percent (up 89 cases) since 1994, this has not compensated for the 43 percent drop (down 348 cases) in MSPB appeals during that period.

Appendix Table B-8 provides summary data on the activity of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. More detailed data are available from the Office of the Clerk of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

U.S. District Courts

Criminal Filings

In 1998, percentage increases for criminal cases and for defendants in cases filed both reached double digits. The last year in which criminal case filings showed a double-digit percentage increase was 1972, when filings jumped 14 percent as a result of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970. Case filings climbed 15 percent from 50,363 in 1997 to 57,691 in 1998, which caused filings per authorized judgeship to rise from 78 to 89 cases. The number of defendants grew 13 percent from 70,201 to 79,008. Criminal case terminations increased 10 percent to 51,428. With filings outpacing terminations, the pending caseload rose 17 percent to 43,500. Table 3 summarizes the number of criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending for the past five years.

Criminal case filings (excluding transfers) have increased each year since 1994 and rose 28 percent from 1994 to 1998. This growth has stemmed largely from increased filings of cases involving drug and immigration law violations. During that period, drug cases jumped 43 percent, and immigration cases soared 260 percent, primarily because of U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) initiatives to secure the southwestern border of the United States. These initiatives emphasize the prosecution of alien smuggling and of attempted reentry by deported aliens or aliens previously convicted of felonies. Also during that five-year period, fraud cases rose 18 percent, although some of these cases involved immigration-related fraud.

In 1998, filings of all major types of criminal cases increased. The combination of drug, fraud, and immigration filings accounted for 60 percent of all criminal cases and for 65 percent of all criminal defendants, a three percentage point rise in cases and a two percentage point rise in defendants over last year. For the first time in 26 years, immigration filings exceeded fraud filings to become second only to drug filings in numbers of cases. Immigration filings accounted for 16 percent of all criminal cases and 13 percent of all criminal defendants.

The 28 percent growth in criminal case filings since 1994 has stemmed largely from filings of cases involving drugs and immigration.

Drug case filings climbed 19 percent to 16,281, while defendants in drug cases filed increased 14 percent to 29,472. These record high levels resulted from increased resources made available to U.S. attorneys in districts along the nation's southwestern border. Drug case filings rose or remained stable in 57 districts, in part because U.S. attorneys prosecuted in the federal courts defendants identified by state and local law enforcement agencies. The recent rise in drug case filings is also consistent with the U.S. Office of Drug Control Policy's emphasis on the U.S.-Mexico border in the war

Table 3
U.S. District Courts
Criminal Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
(Includes Transfers)
Fiscal Years 1994 Through 1998

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Filed			Terminated	Pending[2]
		Total	Cases per Judgeship	Drugs[1]		
1994[3]	649	45,484	70	11,369	45,129	26,328
1995	649	45,788	71	11,520	41,527	28,738
1996	647	47,889	74	12,092	45,499	32,156
1997	647	50,363	78	13,656	46,887	37,237*
1998	646	57,691	89	16,281	51,428	43,500
% Chg. 1998 Over 1997	—	14.6	14.2	19.2	9.7	16.8

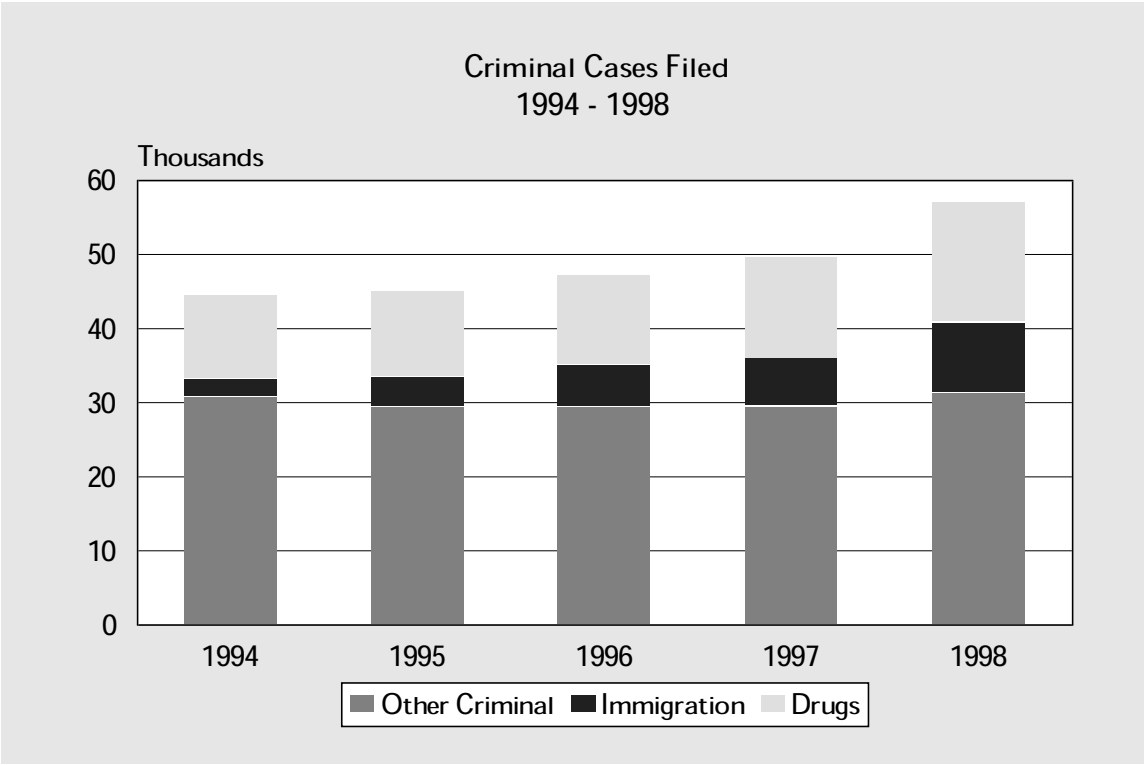
[1] Excludes transfers.
[2] Pending totals exclude cases in which all defendants were fugitives for more than one year.
[3] Data for cases have been revised.
* Revised.

against drugs and with DOJ's policies that emphasize prosecuting drug offenses and violent crimes under federal laws, which typically carry more severe sentences than state laws.

With the increase in drug cases exceeding the increase in drug defendants, the defendants-to-case ratio for such cases declined from 1.9 to 1.8; however, this ratio remained higher than the ratio of 1.4 defendants per case for all criminal filings. This reduction in the defendants-to-case ratio stemmed from a rise in drug cases associated with immigration law violations, which often had one defendant per case.

The Western District of Texas led the nation in numbers of drug cases (1,593) and drug defendants (2,320). The Southern District of California was second with 1,564 cases and 2,046 defendants. Combined, the growth in three southwestern districts—the Southern District of California, Southern District of Texas, and Western District of Texas—accounted for 57 percent of the increase in drug case filings.

Immigration case filings soared 40 percent to 9,339, while the number of defendants in immigration cases filed grew 38 percent to 10,147. Once again, the majority of immigration cases were filed in district courts along the southwestern border of the United States. The Southern District of California continued to lead the nation for



this offense, having 19 percent of all immigration cases (1,799 cases), although immigration case filings in this district remained stable. Other southwestern districts with large numbers of immigration filings were the Southern District of Texas (1,205 cases), the District of Arizona (1,165 cases), and the Western District of Texas (1,143 cases). Combined filings for these three districts accounted for 60 percent of the rise in immigration case filings.

Fraud and firearms offenses were the other major crimes for which case filings rose, also largely due to increases in filings in the southwestern border districts. Fraud case filings rose for the fourth consecutive year, growing 6 percent primarily because of fraud filings associated with immigration law violations and to a lesser extent because of lending institution and security and exchange fraud. After rising for three consecutive years, filings of false claims and statements cases declined 4 percent in 1998.

Weapons and firearms case filings rose or remained stable in 62 districts across the nation, in part because U.S. attorneys prosecuted in the federal courts defendants identified by state and local law enforcement agencies. Total weapons and firearms case filings climbed 14 percent from 3,184 to 3,641, and defendants in such cases increased 11 percent from 3,988 to 4,441.

The number of criminal defendants convicted this year rose 8 percent (up 4,237) to 59,885. The conviction rate remained stable at 88 percent. The number of defendants imprisoned grew 10 percent (up 4,061) to 45,166. The rate of imprisonment increased one percentage point from 74 percent in 1997 to 75 percent in 1998 and was five percentage points higher than in 1994. The conviction and imprisonment rates for drug, immigration, and fraud defendants in the Southern District of California, the Southern District of Texas, the Western District of Texas, and the District of Arizona remained high because these defendants typically plead guilty, and defendants who are illegal aliens are imprisoned prior to deportation.

The number of criminal defendants convicted rose 8 percent.

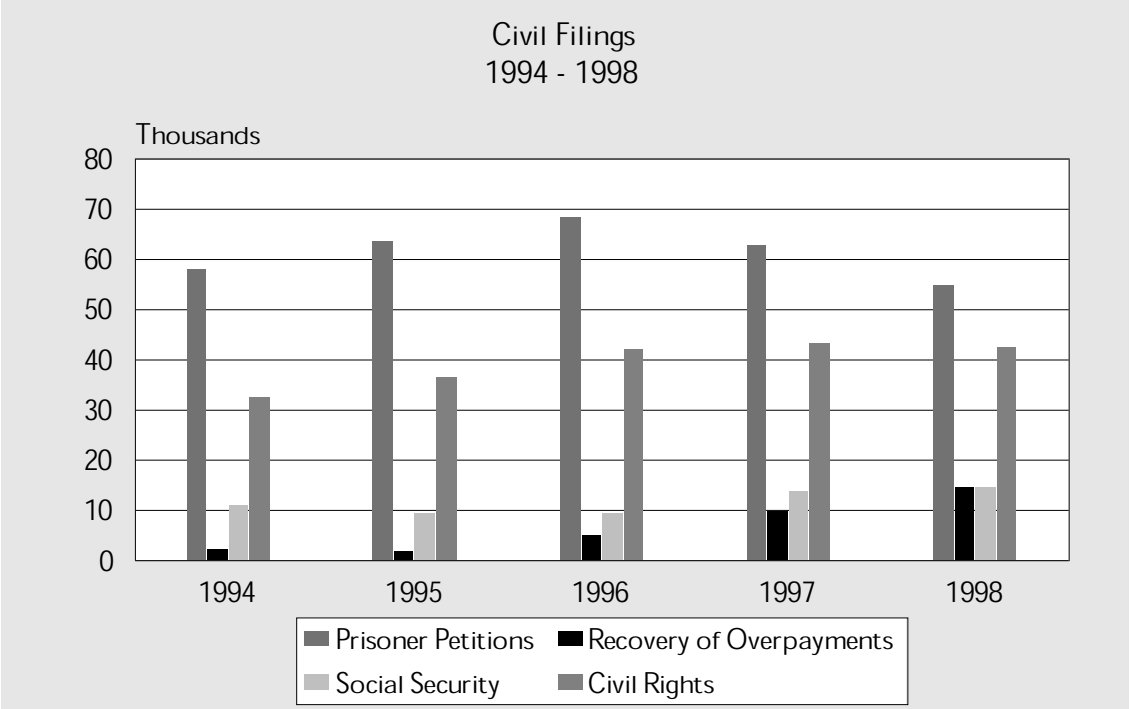
The median time from the filing of a criminal case to the disposition of the defendant declined from 5.8 months in 1997 to 5.6 months in 1998. This lower median time stemmed from a rise in cases in districts along the nation's southwest border that consisted of actions that generally were less complex and were processed quickly.

The D series of the appendix tables contains detailed data on the criminal caseload by district.

Civil Filings

Civil case filings in the U.S. district courts decreased 6 percent to 256,787—the first drop in civil filings in five years. This caused civil filings per authorized judgeship to fall from 420 to 398. The reduction in civil filings resulted primarily from declines in private cases related to federal question (i.e., the federal courts' interpretation and application of the U.S Constitution, acts of Congress, or treaties) and diversity of citizenship litigation, as well as filings involving the United States as defendant.

Despite the drop in 1998, civil filings have risen 9 percent over the past five years, primarily due to increases in contract actions (up 35 percent), mostly in cases involving defaulted student loans; civil rights filings (up 30 percent), mostly in employment cases that likely rose as a result of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1991 and the Civil Rights Act of 1991; personal injury filings (up 5 percent), mostly in personal injury/product liability cases related to breast implants and asbestos; and social security cases (up 33 percent), mostly in disability and supplemental security income claims. Since 1994, filings of prisoner petitions have declined 6 percent, mainly as a result of reductions in the number of civil rights prisoner petitions filed (down 32 percent). Civil filings per authorized judgeship have grown 9 percent from 364 cases in 1994 to 398 cases in 1998. District judges, on average, achieved a 15 percent increase in the number of civil case terminations per judge during this period. Over the past five years, pending cases increased 19 percent, however, largely because of the influx of breast implant cases in 1995 and 1996.



In 1998, private cases fell 6 percent, chiefly due to 6 percent drops in both federal question litigation (down 9,769 cases to 146,827) and diversity of citizenship filings (down 3,286 cases to 51,992). The decline in federal question litigation was attributable mostly to a 22 percent reduction in personal injury cases, of which product liability filings (mostly breast implant cases) fell 26 percent (down 4,340 cases). Filings in the Eastern District of Michigan decreased 40 percent (6,671 cases), returning to more typical levels after a year in which an unusually large number of preexisting breast implant cases or claims filed in other districts had been transferred there in accordance with a 1997 decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. This transfer caused an uncommon 10,000-case surge in civil filings in that district in 1997. In addition, federal question litigation involving state prisoner petitions fell 7 percent (down 3,234 petitions), mostly because prisoner petitions involving civil rights and prison conditions decreased 8 percent (down 2,180 petitions). (Data on prisoner petitions addressing prison conditions began to be collected as a separate category in January 1997.) The overall reduction in state prisoner petitions reflects the continued effects of the Prison Litigation Reform Act. The decrease in diversity of citizenship filings consisted mostly of an 8 percent drop (down 2,379 cases) in personal injury/product li-

Table 4
U.S. District Courts
Civil Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 1994 Through 1998

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Cases Filed: Total	Cases per Judgeship	Recovery and Enforcement Cases	Prisoner Petitions	All Other Cases	Terminated	Pending
1994	649	236,391	364	2,330	57,940	176,121	228,361	223,759
1995	649	248,335	383	1,822	63,550	182,963	229,820	234,008
1996	647	269,132	416	5,139	68,235	195,758	250,387	250,934
1997	647	272,027	420	9,677	62,966	199,384	249,641	272,602*
1998	646	256,787	398	14,577	54,715	187,495	262,301	267,088
% Chg. 1998 Over 1997	—	-5.6	-5.2	50.6	-13.1	-6.0	5.1	-2.0

*Revised.

ability filings. This resulted largely from a 10 percent reduction (down 1,591 cases) in breast implant litigation one year after the transfer of more than 10,000 of these cases to the Eastern District of Michigan.

Filings with the United States as defendant fell 12 percent from 39,038 to 34,463. This decline stemmed chiefly from a 34 percent reduction in prisoner petitions filed by federal inmates. Motions to vacate sentence dropped 46 percent (down 5,388 filings). From 1996 to 1997, such filings rose markedly because of the *Bailey v. United States* Supreme Court ruling, which restricted the imposition of enhanced penalties for using firearms in violent crimes or drug trafficking offenses, and the 1996 Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA), which provided a one-year limitation period for filing state habeas corpus petitions and federal motions to vacate sentence. District court officials now believe that the effects of *Bailey* and the AEDPA are waning and that filings are returning to lower levels. Combined, federal and state prisoner petitions declined 13 percent (down 8,251 petitions) in 1998.

Table 5
U.S. District Courts
Civil Cases Filed, by Jurisdiction,
Fiscal Years 1994 Through 1998

		U.S. Cases		Private Cases		
Year	Total	Plaintiff	Defendant	Federal Question	Diversity of Citizenship	Local Jurisdiction
1994	236,391	15,805	29,605	135,853	54,886	242
1995	248,335	14,130	29,028	153,489	51,448	240
1996	269,132	15,538	33,217	159,513	60,685	179
1997	272,027	20,966	39,038	156,596	55,278	149
1998	256,787	23,389	34,463	146,827	51,992	116
% Chg. 1998 Over 1997	-5.6	11.6	-11.7	-6.2	-5.9	-22.1

Despite the overall drop in civil filings, actions with the United States as plaintiff increased 12 percent from 20,966 to 23,389. This growth occurred primarily because filings related to defaulted student loans continued to climb, jumping 55 percent to 14,043 and accounting for 60 percent of all U.S. plaintiff filings. Growth in defaulted student loan filings occurred in 11 of 12 circuits, with large increases reported for the Second Circuit, where filings increased by more than 1,400 cases in the Eastern District of New York; the Sixth Circuit, where filings increased by more than 800 cases in the Eastern District of Michigan; the Ninth Circuit, where filings increased by more than 400 cases in the Central District of California and by nearly 250 cases in the Northern District of California; and the Fourth Circuit, where filings increased by more than 400 cases in the District of Maryland. U.S. Department of Justice officials continue to attribute these rises to intensified efforts by the U.S. Department of Education to submit defaulted student loans for collection.

Civil case terminations rose 5 percent, climbing from 249,641 to 262,301. The major reasons for this growth were significant increases in case terminations in the Northern District of Ohio (up more than 2,100 terminations), mostly in asbestos cases; the Eastern District of New York (up more than 2,000 terminations), mostly in defaulted student loans; the Middle District of Louisiana (up more than 1,200 terminations), mostly in oil refinery explosion cases; the Eastern District of Texas (up more

than 1,100 terminations), mostly in asbestos cases; and the Southern District of Florida (up more than 1,100 terminations), mostly in cases involving defaulted student loans, prisoner petitions, and civil rights cases. The median time interval from filing to disposition for civil cases remained the same as in 1997 at eight months.

As terminations exceeded filings, the number of civil cases pending fell 2 percent to 267,088. Large reductions in civil caseloads occurred in the Northern District of Ohio (down more than 2,300 cases), the Middle District of Louisiana (down 1,800 cases), and the Southern District of Florida (down nearly 700 cases).

Tables 4 and 5 summarize key data on civil filings in the U.S. district courts. The C series of appendix tables provides detailed information on civil cases.

ARBITRATION CASES

In May 1989, Public Law 100-702 established a court-annexed arbitration program to settle civil disputes without resorting to trial. This program provides for the following two types of arbitration: voluntary arbitration, whereby a court refers a case to arbitration with the consent of both parties; and mandatory arbitration, whereby a court orders arbitration for a case in which the plaintiff seeks no more than $150,000 in money damages. An arbitrator's decision is not binding; within 30 days after the decision's release, the parties can file for a trial, which will cause the case to be treated as if it never went through arbitration. The first districts authorized to use mandatory and voluntary arbitration were California-Northern, Florida-Middle, Michigan-Western, New Jersey, New York-Eastern, North Carolina-Middle, Oklahoma-Western, Pennsylvania-Eastern, Missouri-Western, and Texas-Western. The Judicial Conference later authorized 10 additional districts to use voluntary arbitration only.

The number of cases referred to arbitration grew 4 percent.



During 1998, the eighth year of arbitration reporting, 3,984 cases were referred to arbitration in 6 of the 10 original participating districts, a 4 percent increase (up 157 cases) over 1997. Arbitration cases filed represented 11 percent of total civil filings in these six courts, nearly the

same percentage they accounted for last year. Filings in the District of New Jersey and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, which have made the greatest use of court-referred arbitration since its inception, accounted for the national increase in arbitration case filings in 1998. Filings in the former jumped 60 percent to 1,631 (up 598 referrals), while filings in the latter rose 3 percent to 1,201 (up 32 referrals). Both districts' arbitration caseloads consisted primarily of filings related to contract, personal injury, civil rights, and labor suits. Arbitration case filings declined in the Middle District of Florida (down 233 referrals), the Northern District of California (down 128 referrals), and the Western District of Oklahoma (down 111 referrals). Most of these decreases occurred in contract, personal injury, civil rights, and labor suits.

For the second consecutive year, four courts—North Carolina-Middle, Texas-Western, Michigan-Western, and Missouri-Western—reported no new arbitration case filings. Each now actively uses federal mediation procedures authorized for alternative dispute resolution under the Civil Justice Reform Act. Mediation also involves litigants' meeting with outside neutral parties (often subject matter experts) for discussion, but differs from arbitration in that it places a greater emphasis on reaching a settlement rather than on providing an opinion of the likely outcome at trial.

Supplemental Table S-12 summarizes the cases filed in 1997 and 1998 in the 10 districts authorized to use both voluntary and mandatory arbitration.

Savings and Loan Filings

The continued decline of filings of savings and loan (S&L) cases in 1998 confirms that S&L filings peaked in 1992. In 1998, criminal case filings involving financial fraud at savings and loan (S&L) institutions dropped to 17 major cases brought against as many defendants by U.S. attorneys. This was a 35 percent reduction from the 26 defendants in major S&L cases filed in 1997. A major case is defined as one in which the amount of fraud or loss was $100,000 or more; the defendant was an officer, director, owner, or shareholder; the schemes involved multiple borrowers in the same institution; or other major factors were involved. The number of defendants sentenced fell from 46 to 21.

Last year, the Federal Deposit and Insurance Corporation (FDIC) again reported low numbers of S&L filings in the U.S. Supreme Court and in the district, bankruptcy, federal claims, and appellate courts. According to FDIC officials, major S&L filings are no longer specifically tracked under their new automated reporting system because filings of such cases have declined sharply over the past six years.

A total of 321 new noncriminal S&L cases were filed in the federal courts during 1998, down 26 percent from last year. Of these filings, 153 were litigation matters (97

percent of which were filed in the district courts), 126 were bankruptcy matters (98 percent of which were filed in the bankruptcy courts), 35 were appeals (97 percent of which were in the courts of appeals), and 7 were professional liability matters (of which 4 matters were filed in the district courts).

Given the significant decline in criminal and noncriminal S&L case filings in the last six years, these cases do not have a substantial impact on the overall caseload of the U.S. courts.

Trials Completed

The increased use of alternative dispute resolution programs appears to have reduced the number of civil cases going to trial.

Trials include proceedings resulting in verdicts by juries or in final judgments by the courts, as well as other contested hearings at which evidence is presented. During 1998, the number of civil and criminal trials completed in the U.S. district courts dropped 5 percent as district judges completed 16,196 trials. Nine of the 12 circuits reported decreases in total trials, with 55 district courts reporting overall declines. Seventeen districts reported reductions of 25 or more trials. The overall drop in trials stemmed from declines in civil nonjury and jury trials completed. An increase in criminal nonjury trials was nearly offset by a reduction in criminal jury trials. As a result, criminal trials remained essentially stable, rising less than one percent.



In the past five years, the increased use of various forms of alternative dispute resolution programs, including mediation and arbitration, appears to have reduced the number of civil cases going to trial. Since 1994, the total number of trials has decreased 9 percent (down 1,575 trials), with civil trials declining 11 percent and criminal trials falling 6 percent. Since 1994, civil nonjury trials have dropped 14 percent, while civil jury trials have declined 6 percent. During that period, criminal jury trials have decreased 8 percent, and criminal nonjury trials have fallen 4 percent.

In 1998, an 8 percent decrease in civil trials (down more than 800 trials) accounted for most of the decline in total trials. Drops in total civil trials occurred in 9 of the 12 circuits, with reductions reported for 57 dis-

tricts. Civil nonjury trials dropped 8 percent to 5,224 (down 440 trials), while civil jury trials fell 8 percent to 4,125 (down 366 trials). Large declines in civil jury and nonjury trials occurred in the Second and Fifth Circuits. Nonjury trials fell by 27 in the District of Connecticut, by 24 in the Eastern District of New York, and by 88 in the Northern District of Texas. Jury trials fell by 33 in the Southern District of New York, by 20 in the District of Connecticut, and by 49 in the Southern District of Texas. Overall, the reduction in total civil trials was attributable mostly to the continuing increase in the number of parties settling cases before trial.

Total criminal trials remained stable, rising less than 1 percent (up 33 trials) to 6,847. Nonjury trials rose 5 percent to 3,036, with increases occurring in 8 of the 12 circuits. Substantial growth in nonjury trials occurred in the Ninth Circuit, Sixth Circuit, and Fifth Circuit. Nonjury trials increased by 80 in the Central District of California, by 16 in the Western District of Kentucky, and by 28 in the Southern District of Texas. Criminal jury trials fell 3 percent, with declines in the Ninth Circuit and in the Second Circuit. Jury trials decreased by 44 in the District of Arizona and by 14 in the Eastern District of New York.

The overall decline in total trials also reflected the impact of the many other kinds of judicial proceedings included in the caseloads of federal judges. In 1998, judges terminated 215,354 civil cases before or during pretrial proceedings, a 6 percent increase over last year. In addition, judges accepted pleas from 46,708 felony defendants, an increase of 9 percent. Counting hearings on contested motions, restraining orders, and preliminary injunctions, 45 percent of all trials were completed within a single day (up 1 percent). This rate has changed little over the preceding five years. Twenty-six percent of all trials (4,211) lasted four days or longer, down two percent. In 1998, a total of 65 civil trials were completed that required 20 or more days, the longest being a securities, commodities, and exchange case lasting 152 days. In addition, 97 criminal trials required 20 or more days to complete, the longest being an extortion, racketeering, and threats case lasting 116 days. Appendix Tables, C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10, T-1, and T-2 provide additional data on civil and criminal trials.

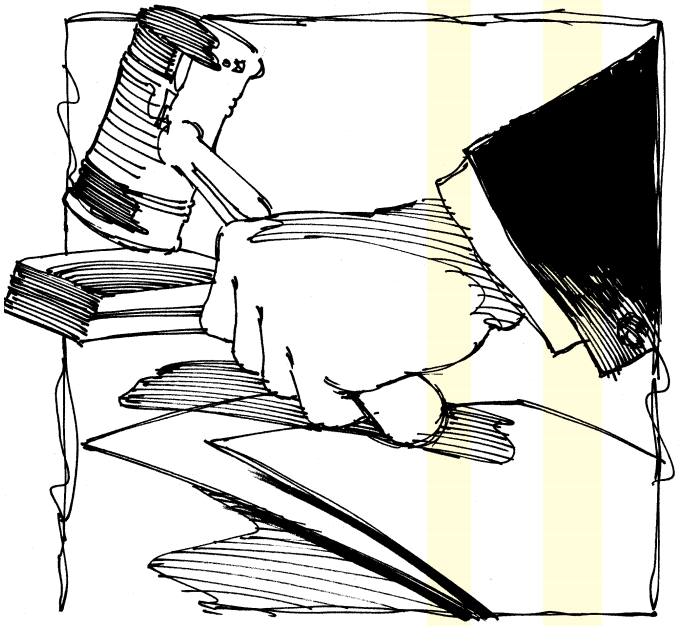
Weighted Filings per Authorized Judgeship

Weighted filings per authorized judgeship account for the different amounts of time judges require to resolve various types of civil and criminal actions. The current weighting system, which the Federal Judicial Center (FJC) developed in 1993, assigns weights to civil cases and to criminal felony defendants in the U.S. district courts. Average civil cases or criminal defendants each receive a weight of approximately 1.0; for more time-consuming cases, higher weights are assessed (e.g., a death

penalty habeas corpus case is assigned a weight of 5.99); and cases demanding relatively little time from judges receive lower weights (e.g., a defaulted student loan case is assigned a weight of 0.031).

In 1998, the total number of weighted filings (i.e., the sum of all weights assigned to cases and defendants) per judgeship in the U.S. district courts was 484, down 4 percent from 1997. The total number of unweighted filings (i.e., the raw number of cases and defendants in categories that receive weights) per judgeship fell 2 percent. Despite the recent decline, weighted filings per judgeship were 16 percent higher in 1998 than in 1994, and the total for unweighted filings was 14 percent above that for 1994. In 1998, the total number of weighted criminal felony defendants per judgeship rose 12 percent to 157, well above the 102 unweighted felony defendants per judgeship. For 1998, the total number of weighted civil filings was 327, a decrease of 10 percent from last year. Weighted criminal filings were 28 percent higher in 1998 than in 1994, and weighted civil filings increased 10 percent during that period. Appendix Table X1-A provides, by district, weighted and unweighted filings per authorized judgeship in 1998.

Weighted criminal felony defendants per judgeship rose 12 percent as criminal felony defendants increased nationwide.



This year's 12 percent increase in weighted criminal felony defendants per judgeship reflects the 13 percent rise in criminal felony defendants nationwide. As indicated by the weighting system, the typical criminal action makes more demands on a judge's time than does the average civil matter. Criminal cases generally consume more time because they require more attention from judges and are more likely to go to trial (7 percent of criminal defendants went to trial compared to 3 percent of civil cases). In 1998, weighted criminal filings were higher than unweighted criminal filings in all of the 91 district courts whose filings receive weights (weights are not assigned to civil cases and criminal defendants in the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands).

Weighted civil filings fell 10 percent during 1998, a steeper rate of decline than the 6 percent drop in overall civil filings. This reduction occurred primarily because of a 51 percent decrease in weighted civil filings in the Eastern District of Michigan, which saw its filings return to more typical levels in 1998 after the transfer to that district in 1997 of more than 10,000 personal injury/product liability cases or claims involving breast implants that previously had been filed in other districts or in state

courts (see discussion of these cases above under "Civil Filings"). Without a similar influx of such cases in 1998, personal injury/product liability filings in that district fell 56 percent to 4,582.

In 80 of the 91 districts, the totals for weighted civil filings per judgeship were lower than the totals for unweighted civil filings. The court with the lowest ratio of weighted filings to unweighted filings per judgeship was the Northern District of Ohio (376 versus 799), which once again had more personal injury filings related to asbestos than did all other courts combined. Asbestos cases receive a low weight because these cases are typically transferred to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania as part of Multidistrict Litigation Docket Number 875, and, therefore, require less work for the originating district than the usual civil case.

The federal judiciary has employed a weighted filing system since 1946. The current system, which uses the same scale derived from the FJC's previous federal district court time study of 1979, assigns weights only when cases are first filed in district court. Thus, data on reopens, remands, appeals from magistrate judges' judgments, and multidistrict litigation are not included among the totals for weighted and unweighted filings.

U.S. Magistrate Judges

Magistrate judges serve the federal judiciary and the public by performing diverse judicial duties as assigned by district judges. Their flexibility continues to be an asset to courts that must manage increasing caseloads with limited judicial resources. Supplemental Table S-19 summarizes the magistrate judges' workload.

Magistrate judges performed 6 percent more judicial duties in 1998.

In 1998, magistrate judges performed 612,440 judicial duties, a 6 percent increase over 1997. Among these were 161,889 civil pretrial duties, including 69,517 motions, 23,113 settlement conferences, and 40,107 other conferences. They also performed 53,396 felony pretrial duties, including 24,071 motions, 5,763 conferences, and 1,998 evidentiary hearings.

Magistrate judges terminated 10,339 civil cases with litigants' consent in 1998, an increase of 3 percent over 1997. This use of magistrate judges to resolve civil cases, facilitated by means such as including them in a court's civil case assignment system, has been a key component of many courts' efforts to make the best use of judicial resources.

Magistrate judges submitted 26,436 recommended dispositions in prisoner cases, a drop of 7 percent over 1997, as recently enacted prison litigation reform legislation continued to affect this segment of the workload. They completed 5,261 reports and recommendations in social security appeals, a rise of 16 percent. They disposed of 96,832 misdemeanor and petty offense cases, a 14 percent increase over 1997. Magistrate judges conducted 262,600 felony preliminary proceedings, 9 percent more than in 1997. Magistrate judges' volume of detention hearings (among the lengthiest of felony preliminary proceedings) reached 32,948 in 1998, an increase of 14 percent.

Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation

The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation acted on 16,594 civil actions pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1407 during the 12-month period ending September 30, 1998. The Panel transferred 15,735 cases originally filed in 93 different district courts to 40 transferee districts for inclusion in coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings with 859 actions already pending in the transferee districts. The Panel denied the transfer of 181 actions. This year cases involving asbestos, the Norplant contraceptive, the orthopedic bone screw, and breast implants were the subjects of the Panel's most significant determinations.

Since the Panel's creation in 1968, it has centralized 140,867 civil actions for pretrial proceedings. As of September 30, 1998, a total of 4,952 actions had been remanded for trial, 279 had been reassigned within the transferee district, and 83,107 had been terminated in the transferee court. At the end of this year, 52,529 actions were pending throughout 51 transferee district courts.

Supplemental Tables S-21 and S-22 provide statistics on the number of cases transferred since the Panel was created and report data on the flow of cases into and out of the districts this year and since 1968. All statistical information on multidistrict litigation traffic in the federal courts is maintained by the Clerk's Office of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation. Information on specific cases or districts may be obtained from that office.

In 1998, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation transferred cases involving asbestos, contraceptives, orthopedic bone screws, and breast implants.

Criminal Justice Act Representations

In 1998, a total of 101,133 appointments of counsel were made under the Criminal Justice Act (CJA), an increase of 12 percent over 1997. The CJA provides funding for the representation of individuals with limited financial resources in federal criminal proceedings. In each district, a plan exists for providing such representation either by private panel attorneys or by federal public or community defender offices.

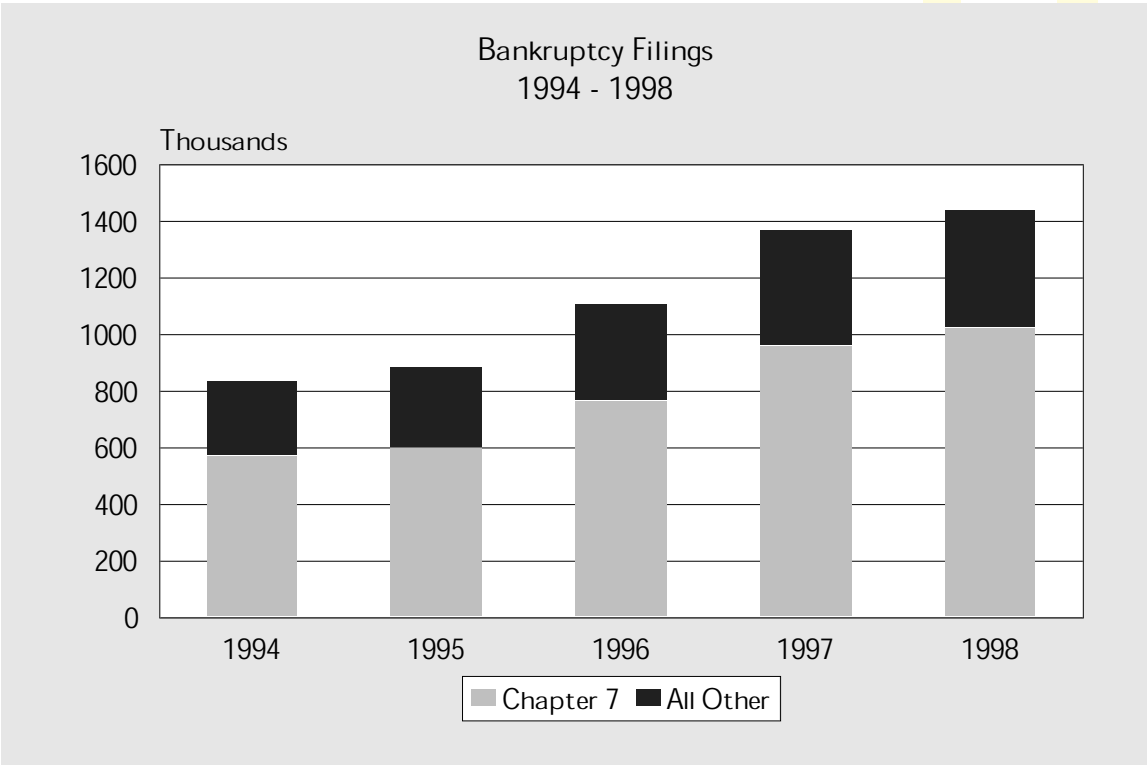
This year, representations closed by the 63 federal or traditional community defender organizations (including representation in appeals, habeas corpus, revocation, and criminal matters) rose 10 percent to 57,554. Appointments of private attorneys increased 15 percent to 43,579. The increases in the numbers for representations and counsel are consistent with the increases in both the numbers of defendants in cases disposed of and the numbers of defendants who appealed the decisions of district courts. Although representations for all defendants rose in districts across the nation, more than half of the growth consisted of representations in districts along the southwestern border of the United States, where most of the increases in criminal filings occurred.

Supplemental Table S-23 provides a summary of federal defender appointments under the CJA for the last five years. Appendix Table K-1 presents information on the representations each federal public and community defender organization provided during 1998.

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

Although bankruptcy filings hit record levels, the rate of growth slowed significantly.

Reaching another all-time high, filings in the U.S. bankruptcy courts rose 5 percent to 1,436,964. Once again, this year's record number of bankruptcy filings most likely was linked to the continued high level of consumer debt as a percentage of personal income. The rate of growth, however, slowed significantly. Last year, 93 of the 94 districts recorded increased filings, whereas this year 76 districts reported



higher numbers. Also, last year 82 districts experienced rises greater than 15 percent, whereas this year 9 districts reported such growth. The largest numerical increases this year occurred in the Central District of California (up 4,862 cases), the District of Maryland (up 4,515 cases), and the District of New Jersey (up 4,475 cases). Tables 6 and 7 contain national data on bankruptcy cases. Detailed data on filings, terminations, and pending bankruptcy cases by district appear in Appendix Tables F and F-2.

Although the growth this year was relatively modest, filings have soared 72 percent since 1994. Filings of petitions under chapters 7 and 13 jumped 79 percent and 61 percent, respectively, during this period, although filings under chapters 11 and 12 dropped 45 percent and 6 percent, respectively. Since 1994, nonbusiness filings have increased 77 percent, and business filings have declined 13 percent. During that period, terminations of bankruptcy petitions increased 58 percent, while 25 percent more bankruptcy cases were pending on September 30, 1998, than on the same date in 1994.

A 6 percent rise in nonbusiness petitions caused this year's growth. Nonbusiness filings have constituted an increasingly larger percentage of overall bankruptcy

Table 6
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts
Bankruptcy Code Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 1994 Through 1998

		Filed			
Year	Total	Nonbusiness	Business	Terminated	Pending
1994	837,797	783,372	54,425	869,771	1,110,428
1995	883,457	832,415	51,042	892,796	1,086,453
1996	1,111,964	1,058,444	53,520	1,005,025	1,189,213
1997	1,367,364	1,313,112	54,252	1,223,967	1,326,136*
1998	1,436,964	1,389,839	47,125	1,377,206	1,385,894
% Chg. 1998 Over 1997	5.1	5.8	-13.1	12.5	4.5

Note: Bankruptcy Act case data are available separately.
*Revised.

filings for more than a decade, climbing from 82 percent in 1984 to 97 percent in 1998. Business filings, which accounted for 3 percent of all filings this year, dropped 13 percent in 1998 to their lowest level since 1981.

The overall growth in bankruptcy filings this year stemmed from a 7 percent rise in chapter 7 cases and a 1 percent increase in chapter 13 cases. Because business filings under these chapters fell, the overall growth was due entirely to increases in nonbusiness petitions, which rose 8 percent under chapter 7 and 2 percent under chapter 13. Under chapter 7, which accounted for 71 percent of all bankruptcy filings this year, individuals or businesses are allowed to retain certain exempt property while their remaining property is sold to repay creditors. Under chapter 13, which accounted for 28 percent of all bankruptcy filings, creditors may be repaid, in full or in part, in installments over a three- to five-year period.

Filings of petitions under chapter 11 dropped 22 percent this year. Business and nonbusiness petitions both declined 22 percent. This reduction most likely resulted from the combined effects of an improved business environment with fewer finan-

cially troubled businesses and the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994, which raised the debt limits for filing under chapter 13 and allowed petitioners a more favorable alternative to filing under chapter 11. Chapter 11, which accounted for 0.6 percent of all bankruptcy filings this year, normally is used to allow businesses to continue operations while they formulate plans to repay their creditors, although individuals also may file under this chapter.

Filings under chapter 12 fell 9 percent. Chapter 12, which accounted for less than 0.1 percent of all bankruptcy filings, addresses the needs of financially distressed family farmers.

Terminations of bankruptcy petitions increased 13 percent to 1,377,206 this year. Pending bankruptcy cases rose 5 percent to a total of 1,385,894 cases pending as of September 30, 1998.

Filings of adversary proceedings climbed 18 percent to 86,588 in 1998. This increase primarily stemmed from adversary proceedings arising from a single bankruptcy case in the Northern District of New York, where more than 12,000 associated actions were filed. Although 42 districts experienced growth in adversary proceed-

Table 7
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts
Filings by Chapter of the Bankruptcy Code
Fiscal Years 1994 Through 1998

		Chapter				
Year	**Total**	**7**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**Other**
1994	837,797	571,971	15,920	931	248,942	33
1995	883,457	598,250	12,639	883	271,650	35
1996	1,111,964	761,652	12,554	1,096	336,615	47
1997	1,367,364	958,045	11,221	966	397,097	35
1998	1,436,964	1,026,134	8,765	879	401,151	35
% Chg. 1998 Over 1997	5.1	7.1	-21.9	-9.0	1.0	0

ings, 51 showed decreases. In 10 districts, adversary proceedings jumped 40 percent or more. Adversary proceedings arise from bankruptcy cases and include actions to object to or revoke discharges, actions to determine the dischargeability of debts, and actions to obtain injunctions or other equitable relief. The number of adversary proceedings terminated fell 1 percent to 78,932, and adversary cases pending increased 8 percent to 86,229 as of September 30, 1998. Data on adversary proceedings by district appear in Appendix Table F-8.

Probation

On September 30, 1998, the total number of persons under supervision was 93,737, a 3 percent increase over the number reported for September 30, 1997. Persons serving terms of supervised release following their release from prison rose 7 percent as persons sentenced under the Sentencing Commission's guidelines accounted for a larger portion of persons under supervision than in previous years. The number of persons received for supervision (including transfers) fell 1 percent to 45,586.

The total number of persons under supervision rose 5 percent between 1994 and 1998. The number of persons received for supervision in 1998 was 1 percent less than the number received in 1994, but this annual total underwent much fluctuation during the last five years, decreasing in 1994 and 1995, rising in 1996, and falling in 1997 and 1998.

Persons serving terms of supervised release totaled 54,819, up from 51,036 on September 30, 1997. Overall, persons serving terms of supervised release constituted 58 percent of all persons under supervision, compared to 56 percent one year earlier. Cases involving probation imposed by district judges declined 3 percent, and those involving probation imposed by magistrate judges grew 3 percent. Given the continuing reduction in cases under the responsibility of the Parole Commission, parole cases fell 13 percent, and those involving mandatory release dropped 16 percent.

Seven percent more persons were serving terms of supervised release on September 30, 1998, following their release from prison.

The number of persons received for terms of supervised release and for probation imposed by magistrate judges increased 3 percent. The number of persons received for all other forms of supervision fell 9 percent. Detailed probation data appear in Table 8 and in the E series of the appendix tables.

Although the number of illegal aliens entering the probation system in recent years has increased, this growth has not led to a corresponding increase in persons received for supervision. Illegal aliens are usually placed in inactive supervision status and deported rather than made to serve terms of supervised release.

Table 8
Persons Under Supervision of the Federal Probation System
Fiscal Years 1994 Through 1998

Year	Received		Removed		Persons Under Supervision on September 30
	Total	Total Less Transfers	Total	Total Less Transfers	
1994	46,273	39,820	44,864	38,231	89,103
1995	45,163	38,745	45,041	38,879	85,822
1996	48,367	41,877	45,804	39,380	88,966
1997	46,190	40,117	44,757	39,024	91,434
1998	45,586	39,925	43,903	38,897	93,737
% Chg. 1998 Over 1997	-1.3	-.5	-1.9	-.3	2.5

Note: The decrease in persons under supervision in 1995 resulted from a review of the probation statistical data base, which identified and closed case records that had been coded incorrectly.

The number of persons on inactive supervision status grew to 24,564. (The E series of tables in the appendix does not include data on persons on inactive supervision status.) About 50 percent of persons on inactive supervision status probably are illegal aliens who were deported, a conclusion reinforced by the relatively small number of persons under supervision for immigration offenses. Persons under supervision for immigration offenses declined 4 percent in 1998.

INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS

Probation officers prepared 186,776 investigative reports in 1998, a rise of 8 percent over last year. The largest increases occurred for presentence reports (up 5,620 reports), which are prepared for sentencing hearings; these grew 11 percent as the number of persons convicted and sentenced rose 8 percent. Increases also occurred for collateral reports (up 4,500 reports) and pre-release investigations for federal institutions (up 2,878 reports). Pre-transfer reports decreased 5 percent, and parole revoca-

Table 9
Investigative Reports by Probation Officers
Fiscal Years 1997 and 1998

Type of Investigation	1997	1998	Percent Change
Total	**172,806**	**186,776**	**8.1**
Presentence Report*	52,174	57,794	10.8
Collateral Report for Another District	34,961	39,461	12.9
Pretransfer	6,088	5,773	-5.2
Alleged Violation	29,847	29,701	-0.5
Pre-Release for a Federal Institution	18,362	20,524	11.8
Special Regarding a Prisoner in Confinement	6,545	6,686	2.2
Furlough/Work-Release Report for Bureau of Prisons Institutions	5,151	5,463	6.1
Supervision Report	18,477	20,355	10.2
Parole Revocation	1,201	1,019	-15.2

*Presentence report includes postsentence-for-institution investigations.

tion reports dropped 15 percent. Table 9 presents data for 1997 and 1998 on investigative reports by probation officers.

Substance Abuse Identification and Treatment Services

Federal offenders may receive substance abuse treatment services either from local service providers under contract to probation offices or directly from probation offices that can provide these services. The percentage of offenders receiving contract services for drug and alcohol dependency rose to 65 percent in 1998, up from 60 percent in 1997. Thirty-five percent of all offenders receiving substance abuse treatment services obtained them directly from probation offices. Sixty-six percent of the drug-dependent clients and 55 percent of the alcohol-dependent clients received services from providers under contract.

Supplemental Table S-16 indicates that the number of alcohol- and drug-dependent offenders rose 2 percent to 24,168 in 1998. The number of drug-dependent offenders increased 5 percent to 21,830; the number of alcohol-dependent offenders declined 19 percent to 2,338.

Pretrial Services

In 1998, the number of defendants in cases activated in the pretrial services system increased 13 percent (up 9,320) to 78,603. This growth was consistent with the growth in criminal filings in the district courts. Because pretrial services officers (PSOs) collected, verified, and reported information on more defendants, the number of interviews, bail hearings, bail reports, defendants supervised, and defendants detained also rose. Judicial officers use the reports to decide whether to release or detain defendants and to determine the least restrictive release conditions that offer reasonable assurance that defendants will honor future court commitments and will not endanger community safety.

The 13 percent rise in pretrial services cases activated increased judicial officers' workloads by raising the numbers of bail review hearings, detention hearings, and violation hearings.

Pretrial case activations have risen each year since 1994, and this year's total is 40 percent higher than that for 1994. During this period, the number of pretrial reports prepared jumped 41 percent, the number of persons interviewed climbed 40 percent, and the number of defendants released on supervision grew 22 percent. The increase in defendants released on supervision was relatively smaller because of the large number of defendants charged with offenses related to immigration, who typically are detained because they pose a high risk of flight.



In 1998, PSOs interviewed 59,074 defendants (up 10 percent) and prepared 75,760 pretrial reports (up 14 percent). Prebail reports constituted 92 percent of the pretrial reports prepared. The remaining reports were provided to the courts for other hearings in which pretrial services release was at issue, including

Table 10
Summary of Pretrial Cases
Fiscal Years 1997 and 1998

	1997	1998	Percent Change
Pretrial Cases Activated	69,283	78,603	13.5
Pretrial Diversion Cases Activated	2,402	2,968	23.6
Released on Supervision	26,879*	29,974	11.5
Type of Report			
Prebail	60,892	69,844	14.7
Postbail	3,939	4,424	12.3
Other	1,639	1,492	-9.0
No Report	2,813	2,843	1.1

*Revised.

hearings held for conviction and sentencing. Table 10 presents data on pretrial services cases and reports for this year.

The rise in cases activated also increased the work of judicial officers as bail review hearings grew 26 percent to 18,948, detention hearings grew 17 percent to 38,429, and violation hearings grew 9 percent to 3,393. The courts detained 37 percent (28,800) of activated defendants following detention hearings, three percentage points more than in 1997. This year, detention was ordered for 76 percent of defendants for whom detention hearings took place, three percentage points more than last year. Risk of flight was the primary reason cited for 90 percent of defendants detained, the same as in 1997.

The courts released 49 percent (36,032) of activated defendants. This overall 49 percent release rate was two percentage points lower than the rate for 1997. This decline is consistent with the increase in district courts' caseloads involving drugs and immigration, because defendants charged with such offenses are more likely to be detained. Of those released, 29,974 defendants (83 percent) were placed in the custody of PSOs, and 31,116 defendants (86 percent) were released with restrictive conditions.

For persons under supervision, the PSOs monitored compliance with the release conditions set by the courts, provided necessary support services, and informed the courts and U.S. attorneys of all apparent violations of release conditions.

The most frequently ordered restrictive conditions involved substance abuse testing and treatment and were imposed on 21 percent (16,697) of activated defendants, two percentage points more than last year. House arrest and electronic monitoring, which are less expensive alternatives to detention, were other restrictive conditions ordered for 6 percent (5,063) of activated defendants, the same percentage as last year. A defendant in the house arrest program must remain in his or her residence between specific hours. To ensure that this requirement is honored, some defendants must wear ankle bracelets that are electronically monitored by a monitoring center. If a defendant violates the confinement condition, the center is notified automatically, and its staff in turn notifies the supervising officers.

Restrictive conditions involving substance abuse testing and treatment were imposed on 21 percent of defendants.

Pretrial diversion is another program intended to preserve prosecutorial and judicial resources for more serious criminal matters. Diversion is a period of supervision proposed by the U.S. attorney and agreed to by the defendant as an alternative to prosecution of criminal charges in federal court. In 1998, a total of 2,968 defendants were placed in the pretrial diversion program, equaling approximately 4 percent of activated cases, one percentage point more than in 1997.

Pretrial services statistics appear in the H series of the appendix tables.

Complaints Against Judicial Officers

Pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. 372(c), any person alleging that a circuit judge, a district judge, a bankruptcy judge, or a magistrate judge has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the effective and expeditious administration of the business of the courts, or alleging that such an officer cannot discharge all the duties of the office because of physical or mental disability, may file a complaint with the clerk of the court of appeals for that circuit or of the applicable national court.

The number of judicial complaints filed in 1998 totaled 1,051. This larger-than-normal number of complaints filed may be attributable to the increased use of the Internet and fax-on-demand services, which publicized information on procedures to

Table 11
Judicial Complaints Filed, Concluded, and Pending

	1996*	1997*	1998
Filed	529	679	1,051
Concluded	610	486	1,002
By Chief Judges	361	273	742
Dismissed	351	266	734
Corrective Action Taken	3	2	3
Withdrawn	7	5	5
By Judicial Councils	249	213	260
After Review of Chief Judge's Dismissal[1]			
Dismissed	248	212	256
Action Taken	—	—	—
Referred to Judicial Conference	—	—	—
After Report by Investigative Committee			
Dismissed	1	—	2
Action Taken	—	1	2
Referred to Judicial Conference	—	—	—
Pending	21	214	263

[1]Petition for review of a chief judge's dismissal of a complaint.
*Revised.

file complaints and made it easier for dissatisfied litigants to organize mass filings of complaints against particular judicial officers. Table 11 summarizes judicial complaints activity from 1996 through 1998.

A single complaint may involve multiple allegations against numerous judicial officers. This year, the allegations cited most often were prejudice/bias, abuse of judicial power, and "other." Over one-half of all complaints were filed in the Third, Ninth, and Eleventh Circuits, all of which faced campaigns of mass complaint filings.

In 1998, a total of 1,002 complaints were terminated. Chief judges terminated 742 of these complaints. Seventy-two percent of the complaints terminated by chief judges were found to be outside the jurisdiction of Title 28 U.S.C. 372(c) because they were directly related to the merits of the decisions or procedural rulings rendered by

the judges named in the complaints. Of the remaining 260 complaints, judicial councils terminated 256 following receipt of petitions for review of chief judges' dismissal. The remaining four complaints were investigated by special investigating committees, which resulted in two sanctions orders and two dismissals by judicial councils under 28 U.S.C. 372(c)(6).

This year, the Judicial Conference Committee to Review Circuit Council Conduct and Disability Orders, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 372(c)(10), ruled on seven related petitions for review, all arising out of a judicial conduct complaint proceeding in the Fifth Circuit. On December 31, 1997, the Judicial Council of the Fifth Circuit, following receipt of the report of a special investigating committee, issued an order imposing sanctions against a district judge because of the judge's "intemperate, abusive and intimidating treatment of lawyers, fellow judges, and others." The judicial council ordered under 28 U.S.C. 372(c)(6)(B)(vi) that the judge receive a public reprimand, ordered under 28 U.S.C. 372(c)(6)(B)(iv) that no new cases be assigned to the judge for a period of one year, and ordered under 28 U.S.C. 372(c)(6)(B)(vii) that the judge not participate for three years in certain defined cases involving certain listed attorneys.

On September 18, 1998, the Judicial Conference Committee to Review Circuit Council Conduct and Disability Orders, ruling on seven petitions for review brought by the district judge from the order of the Judicial Council of the Fifth Circuit, substantially affirmed the order. The only change the committee made was to modify the judicial council's order such that no new cases are to be assigned to the judge for a period of one year "unless and until the Council finds that [the judge's] conduct indicates that he has seized the opportunity for self-appraisal and deep reflection in good faith and that he has made substantial progress toward improving his conduct."

Because complaint filings outnumbered terminations, 263 judicial complaints remained pending on September 30, 1998.

Status of Article III Judgeships

Eighty-six senior appellate judges and 276 senior district judges were serving the judiciary on September 30, 1998.

On September 30, 1998, a total of 17 vacancies existed among the 179 judgeships authorized for the U.S. courts of appeals, a decline of 29 percent from the previous year's total. One of those vacancies was in a position created on December 1, 1990, by the Federal Judgeship Act of 1990. That vacancy, along with 11 others, has existed for more than 18 months. Table 12 provides information on the status of judgeship positions since 1994.

Table 12
Status of Judgeship Positions
1994 Through 1998 [1]

Year	U.S. Courts of Appeals [2]			U.S. District Courts		
	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Senior Judges [3]	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Senior Judges [4]
1994	179	18	81	649	60	228
1995	179	11	81	649	46	255
1996	179	18	82	647	44	274
1997	179	24	87	647	69	278
1998	179	17	86	646	55	276

[1] Data are as of September 30.
[2] Positions in the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit are included.
[3] Sitting senior judges who participated in appeals dispositions.
[4] Senior judges with staff.

On September 30, 1998, in the U.S. district courts, 55 vacancies existed among the 646 positions authorized, a drop of 20 percent from the total reported one year earlier. Of these vacancies, 24 have existed for at least 18 months; a total of 21 positions had been vacant that long as of September 30, 1997. The two positions created by the Federal Judgeship Act of 1990 that had remained vacant as of September 30, 1997, were filled during 1998. The number of authorized district judgeships fell by one with the loss of a temporary judgeship in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania that had been created by the Federal Judgeship Act of 1990.

In addition to active judges, 86 senior appellate judges and 276 senior district judges were serving the judiciary on September 30, 1998.

Table 13
Status of Bankruptcy Judgeship Positions

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Recalled Judges
1994	326	12	22
1995	326	11	23
1996	326	13	23
1997	326	13	22
1998	326	11	25

Status of Bankruptcy Judge Appointments

On September 30, 1998, a total of 326 bankruptcy judgeships were authorized and funded. Of that number, 315 bankruptcy judgeships were filled and 11 were vacant. In addition to these positions, 25 recalled bankruptcy judges were providing service to the judiciary on September 30, 1998. Table 13 summarizes the status of bankruptcy judgeship positions through September 30, 1998.

Appointment of Magistrate Judges

During fiscal year 1998, a total of 72 full-time magistrate judges were appointed, 44 of them by reappointment. Of the 28 new appointments, 10 were for new

Table 14
U.S. Magistrate Judge Positions
Authorized by the Judicial Conference
1994 Through 1998

Year		Total	Full- Time	Part- Time	Combi-nation
1994	Spring	492	396	92	4
	Fall	494	406	85	3
1995	Spring	498	413	82	3
	Fall	497	416	78	3
1996	Spring	496	416	77	3
	Fall	502	422	77	3
1997	Spring	508	429	76	3
	Fall	510	432	75	3
1998	Spring	510	436	71	3
	Fall	512	440	69	3

positions. During the same period, 14 individuals were appointed to part-time magistrate judge positions, 7 of them by reappointment. Of the seven new appointments, one was to a new position.

In 1998, the average age of new appointees to full-time magistrate judge positions was 47; the average age of new appointees to part-time magistrate judge positions was 42. New full-time appointees had been members of the bar for an average of 19 years at the time of appointment; part-time magistrate judges averaged 15 years of bar membership. Of the new full-time magistrate judges, 13 had been in private practice, 6 had been assistant U.S. attorneys, and 2 had been state superior court judges. Other new appointees included a part-time U.S. magistrate judge, a state district judge, a federal public defender, an assistant federal public defender, a law clerk, an assistant U.S. trustee, and an assistant general counsel.

Through its September 1998 session, the Judicial Conference has authorized 440 new full-time magistrate judge positions, 69 part-time positions, and 3 combina-

tion positions. This year, 15 retired magistrate judges served on a recalled basis pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. 636(h). Table 14 provides a summary of the number of magistrate judge positions authorized by the Judicial Conference since 1994.

U.S. Court of International Trade

The jurisdiction of the U.S. Court of International Trade extends throughout the United States. The majority of cases this court hears address the classification and valuation of imported merchandise, customs duties, and alleged unfair import practices by trading partners. During 1998, a total of 3,575 cases were filed in the U.S. Court of International Trade, an increase of 57 percent. Filings soared because of 1,300 new cases seeking refunds after the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *United States Shoe Corp. v. The United States* that the Harbor Maintenance Tax was unconstitutional.

After the Supreme Court declared the Harbor Maintenance Tax unconstitutional, 1,300 cases were filed seeking refunds.

Because new filings outnumbered terminations, pending cases rose 38 percent to 9,635 cases on September 30, 1998. Appendix Table G-1 provides a summary of cases filed and terminated during 1997 and 1998.

U.S. Court of Federal Claims

During 1998, total case filings in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims rose 18 percent from 935 to 1,105. The most significant increases occurred in claims involving property taken, taxes, and vaccinations. New cases alleging unconstitutional seizure of property without compensation jumped 64 percent to 186 in response to federal restrictions on cigarette sales to minors through vending machines. Tax filings grew 19 percent to 313. Vaccine injury compensation filings rose 16 percent to 124. The 1,179 case terminations outnumbered filings, which helped reduce the pending caseload 3 percent from 2,944 on October 1, 1997, to 2,870 one year later.

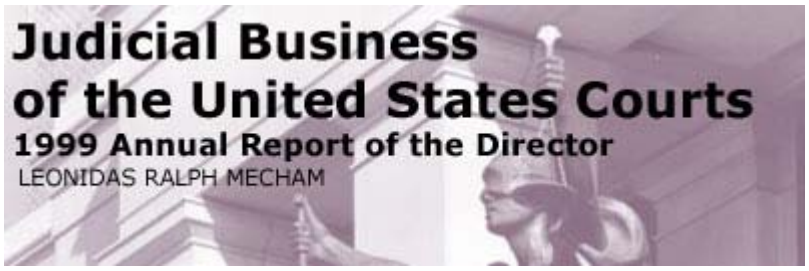
For actions terminated in 1998, judgments rendered for claimants totaled $1.7 billion, of which $1.4 billion carried interest. The high amount rendered for plaintiffs

and petitioners this year resulted from the resolution of a large number of property taken cases filed in previous years. Judgments rendered for the United States on counterclaims or offsets totalled $822,000. In nonmonetary actions under its jurisdiction, the court disposed of 37 contract cases seeking injunctive or declaratory relief, 9 more than last year. This growth occurred because in 1997 Congress expanded the court's jurisdiction to include procurement cases in which disappointed bidders for federal contracts file post-award actions. Previously, all federal post-award actions were reviewed by the U.S. district courts, and the Court of Federal Claims reviewed only those actions brought before contracts were awarded.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 791 (c), each January the clerk of the court transmits to the U.S. Congress a report of the business of the court, which notes the names of the claimants, the nature of the claims, and their dispositions. Appendix Tables G-2A and G-2B provide summary data on the caseload of the Court of Federal Claims for the year ending September 30, 1998.

Federal restrictions on cigarette sales to minors through vending machines led to a 64 percent jump in new cases alleging unconstitutional seizure of property without compensation.





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Return to Judical Business

1999 Caseload Highlights

U.S. Courts of Appeals

- Appeals filings rose 2 percent because of a reporting change involving original proceedings.
- Excluding original proceedings, appeals filings fell 3 percent.
- Civil appeals filings declined 2 percent, and criminal appeals filings fell 3 percent.

U.S. District Courts

Criminal Filings

- Filings of criminal cases increased 4 percent, and the number of defendants grew 2 percent.
- Immigration case filings climbed 14 percent and accounted for 18 percent of all criminal filings.
- Drug case filings rose 7 percent, and defendants charged with drug offenses rose 4 percent.
- Weapons and firearms case filings jumped 20 percent, and defendants charged with weapons and firearms offenses grew 15 percent.

Civil Filings

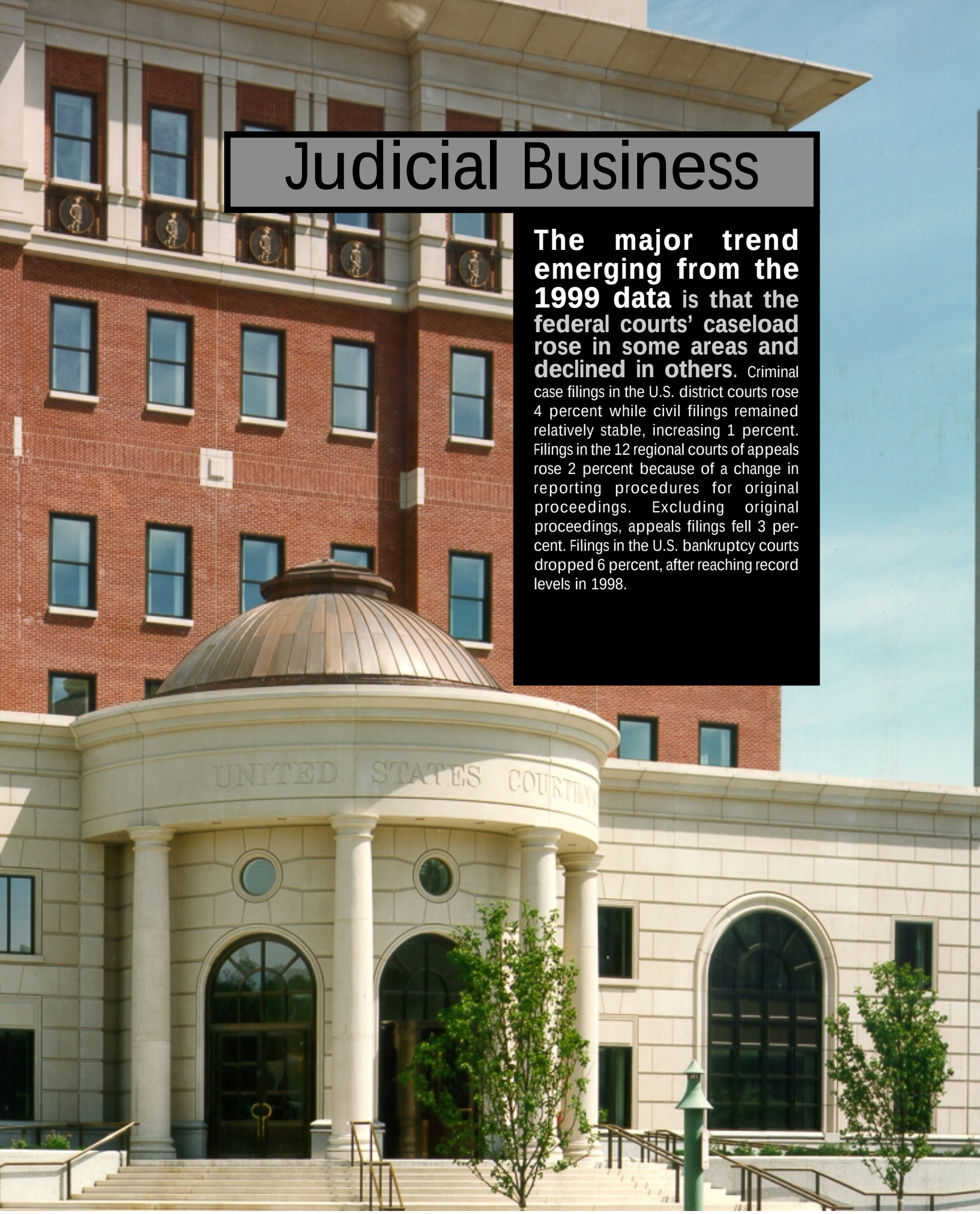
- Civil filings grew 1 percent as filings of cases with the United States as plaintiff jumped 33 percent.
- Private case filings involving federal question jurisdiction declined 1 percent, and those involving diversity of citizenship fell 4 percent.

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

- Bankruptcy petition filings dropped for the first time in four years, falling 6 percent as a result of reductions in filings under all chapters except chapter 11.
- Nonbusiness filings declined 5 percent, and business filings decreased 18 percent.
- Chapter 11 filings rose 2 percent, chapter 7 filings fell 7 percent, and chapter 13 filings dropped 4 percent.

Federal Probation and Pretrial Services System

- The number of persons under supervision rose 4 percent to 97,190 on September 30, 1999.
- The number of persons serving terms of supervised release increased 8 percent and accounted for 61 percent of all persons under supervision.
- The number of defendants in cases activated in the pretrial services system grew 2 percent to 80,154.



Judicial Business

The major trend emerging from the 1999 data is that the federal courts' caseload rose in some areas and declined in others. Criminal case filings in the U.S. district courts rose 4 percent while civil filings remained relatively stable, increasing 1 percent. Filings in the 12 regional courts of appeals rose 2 percent because of a change in reporting procedures for original proceedings. Excluding original proceedings, appeals filings fell 3 percent. Filings in the U.S. bankruptcy courts dropped 6 percent, after reaching record levels in 1998.

This report contains statistical data on the business of the federal judiciary during fiscal year 1999, compares the caseload for this year to those of prior fiscal years, and, wherever possible, explains why increases or decreases occurred in the courts' caseload. Specific sections address the workload of the appellate, district, and bankruptcy courts; the probation and pretrial services system; and other components of the federal judiciary. A table of judicial caseload indicators presents totals for the major segments of the federal court system (see page 16).

The major trend emerging from the 1999 data (see Caseload Highlights section) is that the federal courts' caseload rose in some areas and declined in others. Following a 15 percent jump in 1998, criminal case filings in the U.S. district courts continued to increase in 1999, rising 4 percent. This led to a 2 percent gain in pretrial services cases activated, while the number of persons under supervision of the probation system, which is less directly affected by criminal filings, rose 4 percent. Civil filings in the U.S. district courts remained relatively stable compared to the previous year, increasing 1 percent. Filings in the 12 regional courts of appeals rose 2 percent because of a change in reporting procedures for original proceedings. Excluding original proceedings, appeals filings fell 3 percent. Filings in the U.S. bankruptcy courts dropped 6 percent in 1999, the first decline following four years of steep growth and a record level of filings in 1998.

Federal judges have seen their caseload and associated workload rise significantly over the last five years. From 1995 to 1999, the following occurred:

- the number of appeals filed per authorized three-judge panel (excluding original proceedings) rose 4 percent;
- criminal case filings (including transfers) per authorized judgeship rose 31 percent; and
- bankruptcy filings per authorized judgeship soared 53 percent to 4,155.

U.S. Courts of Appeals

Filings in the 12 regional courts of appeals increased 2 percent to 54,693. However, this increase stemmed from a 349 percent surge in the total for original proceedings that resulted from changes in reporting procedures implemented in 1999 related to the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA) and the Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA). Excluding original proceedings, total appeals filings declined 3 percent as filings of civil appeals fell 2 percent, criminal appeals fell 3 percent, bankruptcy appeals fell 8 percent, and administrative agency appeals fell 14 percent. Terminations per authorized three-judge panel rose from 934 to 972 due to a 4 percent increase in appeals terminated. Since 1995, filings of appeals (not including original proceedings) have risen 4 percent. Tables 1 and 2 contain summary data on the activity of the U.S. courts of appeals. Detailed data for the appellate courts appear in the B series of the appendix tables.

Starting on October 1, 1998, reporting procedures were changed such that pro se mandamus petitions for which filing fees were not paid and motions for orders authorizing second or successive habeas corpus applications began to be recorded as original proceedings requiring judicial review on the merits. Previously, these types of filings had not been included in appellate statistics. Under the PLRA, a prisoner who does not pay a fee at the time a mandamus

Judicial Caseload Indicators

Fiscal Years 1995, 1998, and 1999

Judicial Caseload	1995	1998	1999	% Change Since 1995	% Change Since 1998
U.S. Courts of Appeals[1]					
Cases Filed	50,072	53,805	54,693	9.2	1.7
Cases Terminated	49,805	52,002	54,088	8.6	4.0
Cases Pending	37,310	41,666[2]	42,271	13.3	1.5
U.S. District Courts					
Criminal (Includes Transfers)					
Cases Filed	45,788	57,691	59,923	30.9	3.9
Defendants in Cases Filed	64,771	79,008	80,822	24.8	2.3
Cases Terminated	41,527	51,428	56,511	36.1	9.9
Cases Pending	28,738	40,277[2]	43,689	52.0	8.5
Civil					
Cases Filed	248,335	256,787	260,271	4.8	1.4
Cases Terminated	229,820	262,301	272,526	18.6	3.9
Cases Pending	234,008	262,573[2]	250,318	7.0	-4.7
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts					
Cases Filed	883,457	1,436,964	1,354,376	53.3	-5.7
Cases Terminated	892,796	1,377,206	1,356,026	51.9	-1.5
Cases Pending	1,086,453	1,384,179[2]	1,382,529	27.3	-0.1
Federal Probation System					
Persons Under Supervision	85,822	93,737	97,190	13.2	3.7
Presentence Reports	43,151	57,794	61,207	41.8	5.9
Pretrial Services					
Pretrial Services Cases Activated	60,020	78,603	80,154	33.5	2.0
Total Released on Supervision	23,317[2]	29,974	30,652	31.5	2.3

[1]Excludes the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
[2]Revised.

petition is filed generally must pay the full filing fee in installments, a change that has largely eliminated the distinction between fee-paid mandamus cases previously included in appellate statistics and in forma pauperis cases. The AEDPA created a new type of appellate proceeding by requiring prisoners to file motions for authorization before filing second or successive habeas corpus applications.

As a result of these changes, the number of original proceedings reported for 1999 was 2,621 higher than the number reported last year. Significant growth in original proceedings was reported in all circuits.

Excluding original proceedings, 3 of the 12 circuits reported overall increases in appeals filed in 1999. The most notable increased occurred in the Eleventh Circuit (up 6 percent) and the Tenth Circuit (up 2 percent). The greatest declines took place in the District of Columbia (down 16 percent), Third Circuit (down 10 percent), and Fourth Circuit (down 10 percent).

This year's reduction in civil appeals filings primarily stemmed from a 4 percent decrease in civil rights appeals and a 1 percent dip in prisoner petition appeals. Filings of nonemployment federal question civil rights appeals, which fell 9 percent (down 354 appeals) to the level reported in 1995, were chiefly responsible for the decline. Prisoner petition appeals dropped slightly this year because of a 17 percent reduction in motions to vacate sentence and a 10 percent decrease in prisoner civil rights appeals (including those addressing prison conditions), which offset a 16 percent rise in habeas corpus prisoner petition appeals. Since 1995, prisoner petition appeals filings have grown 15 percent overall, with habeas corpus appeals up 78 percent and motions to vacate sentence up 52 percent.

The habeas corpus reform provisions of Title I of the AEDPA appear to have contributed to the decline in filings of motions to vacate sentence, but have not reduced habeas corpus prisoner petition appeals. The AEDPA set strict time limits for filing these petitions and required that all issues be consolidated into a single appeal. In addition, it required state prisoners to exhaust all state remedies first and to obtain certificates of appealability from a district or circuit judge before filing habeas corpus petitions in U.S. courts of appeals. Motions to vacate sentence (filed by federal prisoners) and habeas corpus prisoner petition appeals (predominantly filed by state prisoners) both constitute appeals addressing the legality of sentences. However, despite the AEDPA's additional filing requirements for state prisoners, filings of habeas corpus appeals continued to increase.

The growth in habeas corpus petitions was offset by a drop in filings of prisoner civil rights/prison condition appeals. This decline occurred largely in response to the PLRA, which was intended to reduce these types of appeals.



Appeals involving pro se litigants rose 6 percent to 24,416 due to a 717 percent (up 2,301 appeals) surge in pro se original proceedings in response to the change in reporting procedures discussed above. Filings of pro se appeals increased in 10 of the 12 circuits, with the District of Columbia,

Table 1
U.S. Courts of Appeals
Appeals Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 1995 Through 1999

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Filed		Terminated		Pending
		Number	Cases per Panel	Number	Cases per Panel	
1995	167	50,072	899	49,805	895	37,310
1996	167	51,991	934	50,413	906	38,774
1997	167	52,319	940	51,194	920	39,846
1998	167	53,805	967	52,002	934	41,666*
1999	167	54,693	983	54,088	972	42,271
% Chg. 1999 Over 1998	_	1.7	1.7	4.0	4.0	1.5

Note: This table excludes data for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
*Revised.

Table 2
U.S. Courts of Appeals Sources of Appeals
Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999

Source	1998	1999	Percent Change
Total	**53,805**	**54,693**	**1.7**
U.S. District Courts			
Criminal	10,535	10,251	-2.7
Civil—Total	37,522	36,680	-2.2
Prisoner Petitions	17,422	17,191	-1.3
U.S. Civil	4,292	4,010	-6.6
Private Civil	15,808	15,479	-2.1
Other Appeals			
Bankruptcy	1,203	1,109	-7.8
Administrative Agency	3,793	3,280	-13.5
Original Proceedings*	752	3,373	348.5

Note: This table excludes data for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit
* Beginning October 1, 1998, data are reported for types of proceedings previously not presented in this table.

Tenth, and Eleventh Circuits each experiencing growth greater than 15 percent. Pro se cases constituted 45 percent of all appeals filed in 1999, up from 43 percent last year and from 40 percent in 1995. Supplemental Table S-4 contains summary data on pro se appeals.

Criminal appeals related to immigration laws and to weapons and firearms increased 9 percent and 35 percent, respectively. However, growth in these types of criminal appeals was offset by decreased filings in other categories, particularly appeals involving drugs (down 7 percent) and fraud (down 6 percent), which caused the overall decline.

Bankruptcy appeals, which constituted approximately 2 percent of all appeals filed, decreased 8 percent from 1998 to 1999, falling to their lowest level since 1990. Declines were reported in 8 of the 12 circuits, with the greatest numerical drops registered in the Fourth and Fifth Circuits, where filings fell by 38 and 30 appeals, respectively. Since 1995, filings of bankruptcy appeals have shrunk 34 percent, with 82 percent of the overall reduction involving the Fourth Circuit (down 457 appeals), which previously had received an unusually large number of appeals related to the A.H. Robbins bankruptcy case filed in the Eastern District of Virginia.

Filings of administrative agency appeals were 14 percent below the number reported in 1998, but were less than 1 percent lower than the total for 1995. Decreases in appeals of decisions of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and Internal Revenue Service primarily were responsible for this year's overall decline. Reductions in such filings were reported in 9 of the 12 circuits, with drops greater than 20 percent reported in the Second, Third, Fourth, and Eleventh Circuits.

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

Filings in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit rose 6 percent (up 89 appeals) to 1,543. This growth primarily resulted from increases in appeals of decisions of the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, previously named the Court of Veterans Appeals, which grew 59 percent (up 72 appeals); Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB), which grew 13 percent (up 61

Five-Year Analysis of Federal Circuit Filings

Since 1995, filings of appeals of decisions of the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims have jumped 159 percent (up 119 appeals), and U.S. district court appeals have grown 25 percent (up 93 appeals). Increased resources at the Board of Veterans Appeals, along with its obtaining authorization to decide cases by a single judge rather than by a panel of three, led to increases in appeals filed in the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims in recent years. Despite this rise, however, a 46 percent drop in MSPB appeals (down 447 cases) over the last five years caused total filings of appeals in the Federal Circuit to fall 16 percent (down 304 cases) since 1995.

appeals); and the U.S. district courts, which grew 11 percent (up 47 appeals). A statutory change (38 U.S.C. 7111) involving the authority of the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims' to review cases for "clear and unmistakable error" led to the larger number of appeals of rulings by this court.

Appendix Table B-8 provides summary data on the activity of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. More detailed data are available from the Office of the Clerk of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

U.S. District Courts

A total of 320,194 cases were filed in the U.S. district courts in 1999, a rise of 2 percent over the total for 1998. Case terminations increased 5 percent to 329,037. Because the number of terminations exceeded the number of filings, the pending caseload fell 3 percent to 294,007.

Criminal Filings

Filings of criminal cases rose 4 percent from 57,691 to 59,923 in 1999, the highest number since 1933, when the Prohibition Amendment was repealed. The increase caused filings per authorized judgeship to rise from 89 to 93 cases. The number of defendants grew 2 percent from 79,008 to 80,822. This growth followed double-digit percentage increases in 1998 in criminal cases and defendants filed, which last year surged 15 percent and 13 percent, respectively. Criminal case terminations grew 10 percent in 1999 to 56,511. With filings outpacing terminations, the pending caseload rose 8 percent to 43,689. Table 3 summarizes the number of criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending for the past five years.

Criminal case filings (excluding transfers) rose each of the past five years and grew 32 percent from 1995 to 1999. This growth stemmed largely from increased filings of cases involving drugs and immigration law violations. During that period, drug cases jumped 52 percent, and immigration cases soared 169 percent, primarily because of the U.S. Department of Justice's strategy to reduce crime along the U.S. borders by focusing on illegal immigration, alien smuggling, and drug trafficking. Also, during that five-year period, weapons and firearms cases rose 21 percent.

In 1999, the combined filings of cases in the three largest criminal categories—drugs, fraud, and immigration—accounted for 60 percent of all criminal cases, the same proportion as in 1998. However, the proportion of drug and immigration case filings rose and that of fraud case filings declined. Drug case filings accounted for 30 percent of all criminal cases, one percentage point more than last year; immigration filings accounted for 18 percent of all criminal cases, two percentage points more than last year; and fraud filings accounted for 13 percent of all criminal cases, two percentage points less than in 1998.

Drug case filings climbed 7 percent to 17,483 in 1999, while the number of drug defendants increased 4 percent to 30,671. The defendants-to-case ratio for drug cases remained 1.8, the same as in 1998; the ratio for all criminal filings was 1.4 defendants per case. Drug case filings rose or remained stable in 57 districts because of anti-drug efforts across the United States and along the southwestern border by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). Across the United States, the DEA supported the highway drug interdiction program carried out by state and local agencies in "high intensity drug trafficking areas" designated by the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The DEA also worked on the Southwest Border Initiative that focuses on controlling

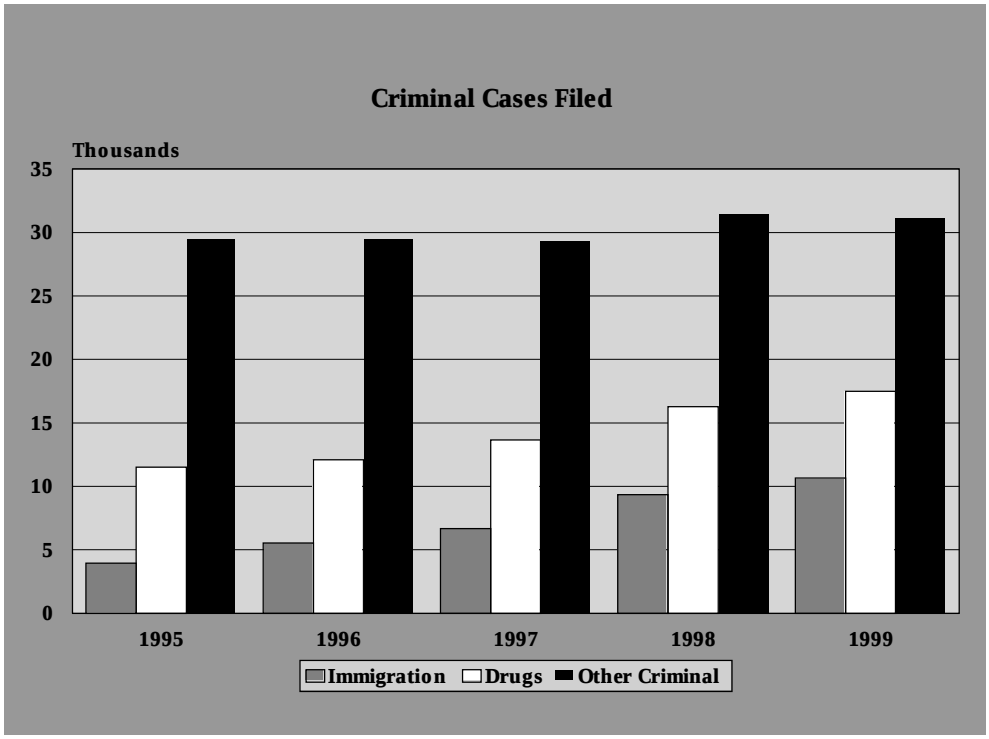
Southwestern Border Districts Receive Large Portion of Criminal Case Filings

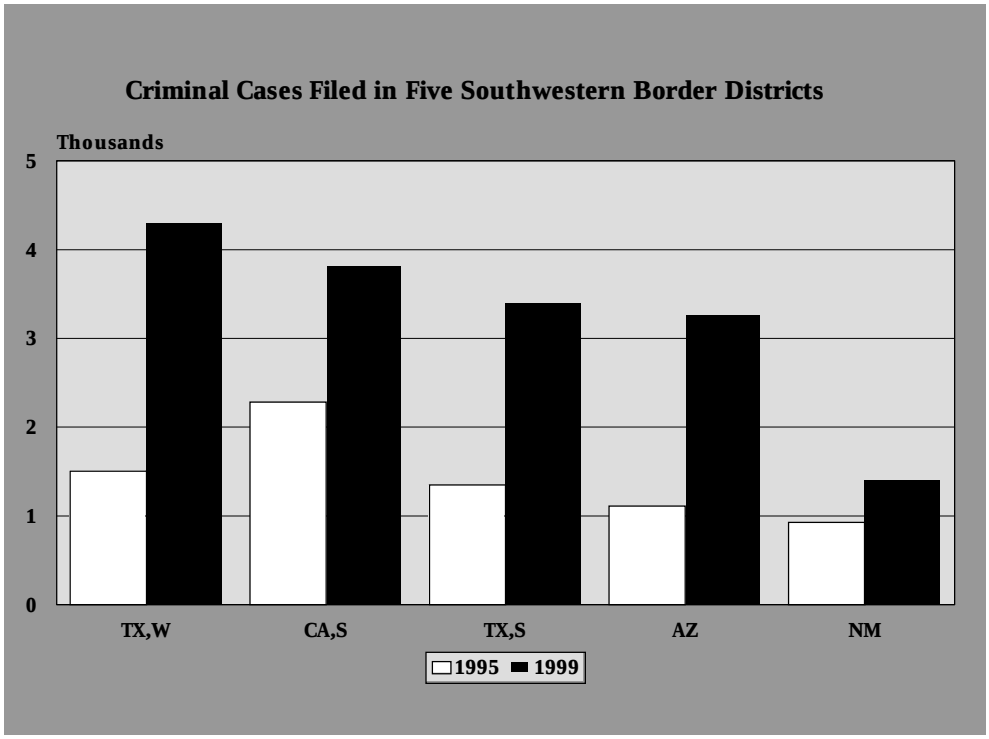
Since 1993, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has more than doubled the number of Border Patrol agents to more than 8,000, with the vast majority stationed along the southwestern border of the United States. Through programs such as Operation Gatekeeper, Operation Safeguard, and Operation Rio Grande, INS treats the entire 2,000-mile southwestern border as a single, seamless entity. INS also participates actively in the Southwest Border Initiative, an interagency drug law enforcement effort. These endeavors have resulted in phenomenal growth in case filings in some of the districts along the southwestern border. Since 1995, immigration case filings in the District of Arizona have increased 918 percent, and during that period jumped 492 percent in the district of New Mexico, 454 percent in Western District of Texas, 343 percent in the Southern District of Texas, and 49 percent in the Southern District of California. However, from 1994 to 1997, case filings soared 339 percent in the Southern District of California as early implementation there of Operation Gatekeeper caused that district to lead the nation in immigration filings. Thereafter, immigration filings in that district remained stable in 1998 and declined 14 percent in 1999. These five southwestern districts received 27 percent of all criminal case filings in the United States in 1999, a statistic attributable mostly to the large numbers of immigration and drug trafficking cases in states bordering Mexico.

drugs and violence along the southwestern border of the United States, which the DEA considers a major point of entry for approximately 70 percent of all illicit drugs smuggled into the nation. The Western District of Texas led the nation in filings of drug cases (1,870) and drug defendants (2,603). The Southern District of California was second with 1,807 cases and 2,243 defendants.

Immigration case filings climbed 14 percent to 10,641, while the number of immigration defendants filed grew 13 percent to 11,461. Although immigration case filings rose or remained stable in 65 districts, the majority of immigration cases–consistent with the trend of recent years–were filed in district courts along the southwestern border of the United States. The District of Arizona, with 1,578 cases, led the nation in immigration case filings for the first time ever. The Southern District of California, despite a 14 percent decline in filings, was second with 1,541 cases; the Western District of Texas received 1,518 cases. Other southwestern districts with large increases in immigration case filings were the District of New Mexico, which received 586 cases (up 284 cases), and the Southern District of Texas, which received 1,383 cases (up 178 cases).

Weapons and firearms case filings surged 20 percent from 3,641 to 4,367, and filings of defendants in such cases increased 15 percent from 4,441 to 5,114. These numbers represent record highs for filings for these offenses and resulted in part because U.S. attorneys prosecuted in the federal courts


Criminal Cases Filed
Thousands
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
Immigration
Drugs
Other Criminal


Criminal Cases Filed in Five Southwestern Border Districts
Thousands
5
4
3
2
1
0
TX,W
CA,S
TX,S
AZ
NM
1995
1999

defendants identified by state and local law enforcement agencies; in the past, such defendants would have been prosecuted in state courts. Aggressive federal prosecutions of firearms-related defendants, which were modeled after Project Exile underway in the Eastern District of Virginia, doubled case filings in 10 districts. Weapons and firearms case filings rose or remained stable in 56 districts across the nation.

Filings of bank and health care fraud, sex offense, and child support cases rose. However, this increase was offset by declines in filings of cases involving assault, robbery, and fraud other than bank and health care fraud. After growing for four consecutive years, overall fraud case filings declined 8 percent.

The number of criminal defendants convicted this year rose 8 percent (up 4,930) to 64,815. The conviction rate remained stable at 88 percent, and 84 percent of defendants disposed of pleaded guilty, one percentage point more than the previous year's total. The number of defendants imprisoned grew 11 percent (up 4,910) to 50,076. The rate of imprisonment increased two percentage points from 75 percent in 1998 to 77 percent in 1999 and was eight percentage points higher than in 1995. The conviction and imprisonment rates for drug and immigration defendants in the southwestern districts remained high because these defendants typically plead guilty, and defendants who are illegal aliens are imprisoned prior to deportation.

The median case disposition time for criminal defendants rose from 5.6 months in 1998 to 5.9 months in 1999, probably because of the increased workload imposed by the large number of cases courts received in 1998. That year, criminal case filings for

Table 3
U.S. District Courts
Criminal Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending (Includes Transfers)
Fiscal Years 1995 Through 1999

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Filed			Terminated	Pending[2]
		Total	Cases per Judgeship	Drugs[1]		
1995	649	45,788	71	11,520	41,527	28,738
1996	647	47,889	74	12,092	45,499	32,156
1997	647	50,363	78	13,656	46,887	37,237
1998	646	57,691	89	16,281	51,428	40,277*
1999	646	59,923	93	17,483	56,511	43,689
% Chg. 1999 Over 1998	_	3.9	3.9	7.4	9.9	8.5

[1] Excludes transfers.

[2] Pending totals exclude cases in which all defendants were fugitives for more than one year.

* Revised.

Summary of Five-Year Data for Civil Filings

Over the past five years, civil filings rose 5 percent (up 11,936 cases), mostly as a result of increases in U.S. cases involving recovery and enforcement of judgments, social security, and federal prisoner petitions. Since 1995, student loan recovery filings have exploded, rising from 1,142 to 21,915 because the U.S. Department of Education began employing greatly enhanced debt collection procedures during the mid-1990s to improve the overall processing of such filings. Social security case filings surged 49 percent (up 4,566 cases) during that period because of large increases in disability insurance and supplemental security income filings. Prisoner petitions filed by federal prisoners, which fluctuated yearly during this five-year period in response to significant court rulings and legislation, jumped 21 percent (up 1,908 petitions). Despite the overall rise in civil filings over the last five years, filings of private cases fell 5 percent (down 10,349 cases) as large declines occurred in federal question jurisdiction filings related to personal injury/product liability (mostly breast implant cases) and prisoner petitions filed by state prisoners (mostly civil rights petitions). Filings of these cases had grown substantially in 1995 and 1996, but 1999 marked the third consecutive year in which federal question personal injury/product liability filings fell and the second consecutive year in which state prisoner petition filings declined.

the first time since 1972 registered a double-digit percentage increase.

The D series of the appendix tables contains detailed data on the criminal caseload by district.

Civil Filings

Civil filings in the U.S. district courts rose 1 percent in 1999 to 260,271. This growth caused civil filings per authorized judgeship to climb from 398 to 403. The overall increase in filings of civil cases was related primarily to a rise in cases with the United States as plaintiff. Reductions occurred in private cases involving both federal question jurisdiction (i.e., actions under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States) and diversity of citizenship, as well as in cases with the United States as defendant.

Filings of breast implant cases significantly affected overall civil filings in district courts from 1995 to 1998. In 1995, more than 15,000 federal question personal injury/product liability cases were filed. Most of these consisted of breast implant cases removed from state courts to federal courts following the bankruptcy of the Dow Corning Company. Increases in breast implant filings continued in 1996, but much of that year's growth comprised cases previously removed from state courts to federal courts that subsequently were transferred to the Northern District of Alabama as part of Multidistrict Litigation Docket Number 926. In 1997, a decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals in the Sixth Circuit led to the transfer of more than 10,000 preexisting breast implant cases or claims to

the Eastern District of Michigan, where the bankruptcy case involving Dow Corning had been filed. As a result of the significant increase in breast implant cases filed or transferred during this period, total civil case filings and total personal injury/product liability filings peaked at more than 272,000 and 32,000 cases, respectively, in 1997.

In 1999, filings of cases with the United States as a party increased 13 percent from 57,852 to 65,443, up 7,591 over the total for 1998. Filings with the United States as plaintiff rose 33 percent (up 7,678 filings), largely as a result of a 54 percent jump in cases related to the recovery of overpayments and enforcement of judgments. Student loan recovery filings continued to rise sharply, growing from 14,080 filings to 21,915. This 56 percent surge reflected the continued results of intense debt collection procedures implemented by the U.S. Department of Education in the mid-1990s. Agency officials indicated that the use of additional debt collection processing centers has resulted in the more efficient overall processing of student loan cases.

Filings with the United States as defendant remained essentially stable in 1999, dropping less than 1 percent. This decrease was related mostly to a 4 percent reduction in social security cases (down 650 filings) and a 9 percent decline in motions to vacate sentence filed by federal prisoners. Social security disability insurance and supplemental security income filings dropped 6 percent and 3 percent, respectively. Motions to vacate sentence fell by 535 cases, likely indicating the conclusion of the effects of the 1995 *Bailey* v. *United States* Supreme Court ruling that restricted the imposition of enhanced penalties for using firearms. This decision had produced a

Table 4
U.S. District Courts
Civil Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 1995 Through 1999

		Cases Filed						
Year	Authorized Judgeships	Total	Cases per Judgeship	Recovery and Enforcement Cases	Prisoner Petitions	All Other Cases	Terminated	Pending
1995	649	248,335	383	1,822	63,550	182,963	229,820	234,008
1996	647	269,132	416	5,139	68,235	195,758	250,387	250,934
1997	647	272,027	420	9,677	62,966	199,384	249,641	272,602
1998	646	256,787	398	14,577	54,715	187,495	262,301	262,573*
1999	646	260,271	403	22,403	56,603	181,265	272,526	250,318
% Chg. 1999 Over 1998		1.4	1.3	53.7	3.5	-3.3	3.9	-4.7

*Revised.

Table 5
U.S. District Courts
Civil Cases Filed, by Jurisdiction
Fiscal Years 1995 Through 1999

		U.S. Cases		Private Cases		
Year	Total	Plaintiff	Defendant	Federal Question	Diversity of Citizenship	Local Jurisdiction
1995	248,335	14,130	29,028	153,489	51,448	240
1996	269,132	15,538	33,217	159,513	60,685	179
1997	272,027	20,966	39,038	156,596	55,278	149
1998	256,787	23,389	34,463	146,827	51,992	116
1999	260,271	31,067	34,376	144,898	49,793	137
% Chg. 1999 Over 1998	1.4	32.8	-0.3	-1.3	-4.2	18.1

substantial increase in motions to vacate sentence between 1996 and 1997. A 55 percent jump in federal habeas corpus filings (up 1,261 cases) largely offset the declines in other categories of cases with the United States as defendant.

Federal question jurisdiction and diversity of citizenship filings declined 1 percent and 4 percent, respectively. Federal question jurisdiction filings dropped from 146,827 to 144,898 (down 1,929 filings), mainly because filings of personal injury cases decreased 14 percent, with product liability filings (mostly breast implant cases) declining 58 percent. However, despite the overall drop in federal question jurisdiction filings, habeas corpus petitions filed by state prisoners increased 9 percent. Diversity of citizenship filings fell from 51,992 to 49,793 (down 2,199 filings) as a result of a large reduction in personal injury/product liability breast implant cases.

In 1999, civil case terminations increased 4 percent from 262,301 to 272,526. The major reason for this rise was the termination of more than 18,000 breast implant cases in the Northern District of Alabama. The large number of breast implant cases terminated in the Northern District of Alabama contributed to an increase in the national median time interval from filing to disposition and to a substantial decrease in civil cases pending. The national median time interval from filing to disposition for civil cases was nine months, an increase of one month over the 1998 total. The number of civil cases pending fell 5 percent to 250,318 (down 12,255 cases); the number of civil cases pending for three years or more fell 33 percent to 17,126.

Tables 4 and 5 summarize key data on civil filings in the U.S. district courts. The C

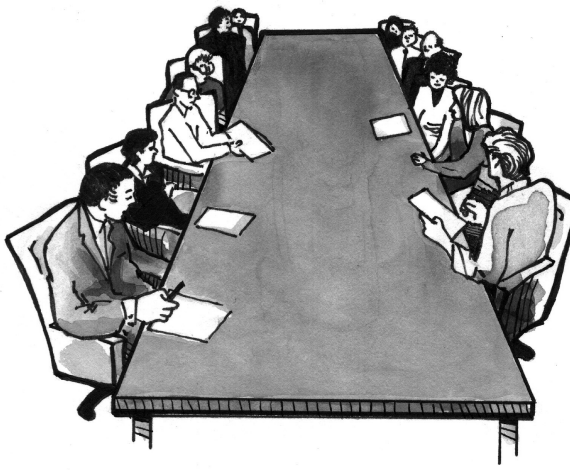
series of appendix tables provides detailed information on civil cases.

ARBITRATION CASES

In May 1989, Public Law 100-702 established a court-annexed arbitration program to settle civil disputes without resorting to trial. This program provided for the following two types of arbitration: voluntary arbitration, whereby a court refers a case to arbitration with the consent of both parties; and mandatory arbitration, whereby a court orders arbitration for a case in which the plaintiff seeks no more than $150,000 in money damages. When a case goes to arbitration, an outside neutral party or a panel of neutral parties presents to the litigants an opinion of the likely outcome of a trial. An arbitrator's decision is not binding; within 30 days after the decision's release, the parties can file for a trial, which will cause the case to be treated as if it never went through arbitration. The first districts authorized to use mandatory and voluntary arbitration were California-Northern, Florida-Middle, Michigan-Western, New Jersey, New York-Eastern, North Carolina-Middle, Oklahoma-Western, Pennsylvania-Eastern, Missouri-Western, and Texas-Western. The Judicial Conference later authorized 10 additional districts to use voluntary arbitration only.

During 1999, the ninth year of arbitration reporting, 3,122 cases were referred to arbitration in 6 of the 10 original participating districts, a 22 percent decrease (down 862 cases) from 1998. (As discussed below, four of the original participating districts reported no referrals to arbitration in 1999.) This represents the largest decline in such referrals since the inception of mandatory and voluntary arbitration, and is the first decrease since 1995. In these six courts, 8 percent of total civil filings were referred to arbitration.

The courts that have made the greatest use of arbitration since its inception are New Jersey, Florida-Middle, Pennsylvania-Eastern, and New York-Eastern. These four courts accounted for 99 percent of referrals to arbitration in 1999. However, of the courts that reported arbitration activity, Florida-Middle was the only one that had an increase in cases referred, a rise of 38 percent (up 199 referrals). Marked reductions in referrals to arbitration occurred in Pennsylvania-Eastern (down 60 percent), New York-Eastern (down 32 percent), Oklahoma-Western (down 96 percent), and California-Northern (down 58 percent). All participating districts'



arbitration referrals consisted mostly of filings related to contract, personal injury, civil rights, and labor suits.

For the third consecutive year, four courts–North Carolina-Middle, Texas-Western, Michigan-Western, and Missouri-Western–reported no new arbitration referrals. Three of these courts–North Carolina-Middle, Michigan-Western, and Missouri-Western–now actively use federal mediation procedures. Mediation also involves litigants' meeting with neutral parties (often subject matter experts) for discussion, but differs from arbitration in that it places a greater emphasis on reaching a settlement rather than on providing an opi-

nion of the likely outcome at trial. The continuing decline in arbitration referrals in the 10 original districts appears to have resulted from the increased use of federal mediation procedures to settle cases eligible for alternative dispute resolution programs (ADR). Currently, at least 35 districts courts use this method of ADR.

Supplemental Table S-12 summarizes the cases filed in 1998 and 1999 in the 10 districts authorized to use both voluntary and mandatory arbitration.

Savings and Loan Filings

In 1999, the U.S. Department of Justice and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) again reported low numbers of filings of savings and loan (S&L) cases in the U.S. Supreme Court and in the district, bankruptcy, federal claims, and appellate courts. The continued decline in filings of S&L cases confirms that S&L filings peaked in 1992. In 1999, criminal case filings involving financial fraud at savings and loan (S&L) institutions dropped to 5 major cases brought against 14 defendants by U.S. attorneys. This was an 18 percent reduction from the 17 defendants in major S&L cases filed in 1998. A "major case" is defined as one in which the amount of fraud or loss was $100,000 or more; the defendant was an officer, director, owner or shareholder; the schemes involved multiple borrowers in the same institution; or other major factors were involved. The number of defendants sentenced in 1999 fell from 21 to 14.

A total of 235 new noncriminal S&L cases were filed in the federal courts during 1999, a reduction of 27 percent from the total for 1998. These filings represent all noncriminal S&L filings, as the automated reporting system at FDIC does not identify "major" noncriminal cases. Of these filings, 125 were litigation matters (98 percent of which were filed in the district courts), 67 were bankruptcy matters (nearly one-half of last year's total, with 97 percent filed in the bankruptcy courts), 41 were appeals (80 percent of which were filed in the courts of appeals), and 2 were professional liability matters (both of which were filed in the district courts).

Given the continued significant overall decline in criminal and noncriminal S&L cases in the last seven years, such cases had little impact on the overall caseload of the U.S. courts.

Trials Completed

For statistical reporting purposes, district court trials include proceedings resulting in verdicts by juries or in final judgments by the courts, as well as other contested hearings at which evidence is presented. (Trials conducted by district or appellate judges in the district courts are included in these statistics.) During 1999, the number of



completed civil and criminal trials fell 7 percent as judges completed 14,993 trials. All 12 regional circuits experienced decreases in to-

tal trials, with 71 district courts reporting overall declines. Twenty-four districts reported reductions of 25 or more completed trials. The overall drop resulted from declines in completed civil nonjury and jury trials.

From 1995 to 1999, the total number of trials completed decreased 16 percent (2,823 fewer trials). Among the reasons for the drop in trials are: an increase in guilty pleas in criminal cases, growth in the settlement of civil cases, and greater use of alternative dispute resolution programs. Civil trials declined 18 percent over the past five years, with civil nonjury trials falling 23 percent and civil jury trials dropping 11 percent. Both criminal jury and nonjury trials decreased 13 percent.

In 1999, a 9 percent decrease in civil trials (down 817 trials) accounted for most of the decline in total trials. Drops in total civil trials occurred in all 12 circuits, with reductions reported for 53 districts. Civil nonjury trials declined 9 percent to 4,737 (down 487 trials), while civil jury trials fell 8 percent to 3,795 (down 330 trials). The overall decrease in total civil trials in 1999 was attributable mostly to the continuing increase in the numbers of parties that settled cases before trial.

Total criminal trials declined 6 percent (down 386 trials) to 6,461. Nonjury trials fell 9 percent to 2,775, with decreases occurring in 9 of the 12 circuits.

The overall decline in total trials in 1999 reflected the impact of the many other kinds of judicial proceedings included in the caseloads of federal judges. This year, judges terminated 221,962 civil cases before or during pretrial proceedings, a 3 percent increase over the total for 1998. In addition, judges accepted pleas from 52,251 felony defendants, an increase of 12 percent over 1998. Substantial growth in the acceptance of felony defendant pleas occurred in cases involving drug laws (up 2,800 pleas) and immigration (up 1,700 pleas).

Including hearings on contested motions, restraining orders, and preliminary injunctions, 44 percent of all trials were completed within a single day (down 1 percent). This rate has changed little for each of the preceding five years. In 1999, the percentage of trials lasting four days or more remained stable at 26 percent (3,947). This year, 45 civil trials took 20 days or more to reach completion, the longest being an antitrust case lasting 73 days. In addition, 89 criminal trials required 20 or more days for completion, the longest being a drug case lasting 88 days. Appendix Tables, C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10, T-1, and T-2 provide additional data on civil and criminal trials. Appendix Table M-5 provides separate data on civil trials conducted by magistrate judges.

Weighted Filings Per Authorized Judgeship

Weighted filings per authorized judgeship account for the different amounts of time judges require to resolve various types of civil and criminal actions. The federal judiciary has employed a weighted filing system since 1946. The current weighting system, which the Federal Judicial Center (FJC) developed in 1993, assigns weights to civil cases and to criminal felony defendants, but only to those cases first filed in district courts. Thus, data on reopens, remands, appeals from magistrate judges' judgments, and multidistrict litigation are not included among the totals for weighted and unweighted filings. Average civil cases or criminal defendants each receive a weight of approximately 1.0; for more time-consuming cases, higher weights are assessed (e.g., a death penalty habeas corpus case is assigned a weight of 5.99); and cases demanding relatively little time from judges receive lower weights (e.g., a defaulted student loan case is

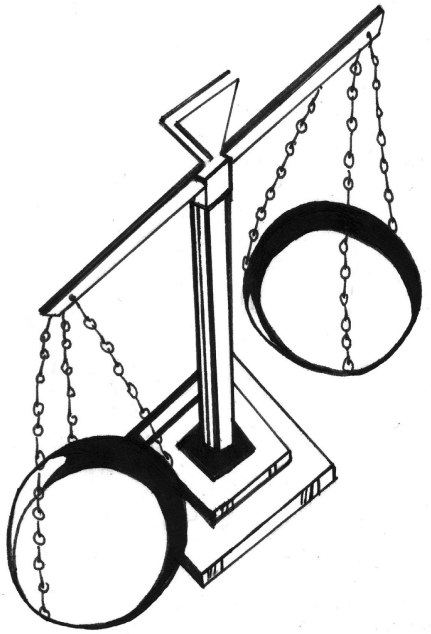
assigned a weight of 0.031).

In 1999, the total number of weighted filings (i.e., the sum of all weights assigned to cases and defendants) per judgeship was 472, down 2 percent from 484 in 1998. The total number of unweighted filings (i.e., the raw number of cases and defendants in categories that receive weights) remained stable at 476 compared to 474 for 1998. Despite the recent decline, weighted filings per judgeship were 5 percent higher in 1999 than in 1995. The total for unweighted filings in 1999 was 7 percent above that for 1995.

The total number of weighted criminal felony defendants per judgeship rose 3 percent in 1999 to 161, which was 26 percent higher than the number of weighted felony defendants in 1995. Weighted criminal filings grew in 53 of the 91 district courts whose filings receive weights (weights are not assigned to civil cases and criminal defendants in the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands), dropped in 36 districts, and remained unchanged in 2 districts. By far, the largest increase occurred in the Northern District of West Virginia, where weighted criminal filings rose 81 percent due to a 62 percent increase in unweighted criminal defendants filed and, more specifically, to an increase of greater than 100 percent for drug defendants filed from 85 to 175.

This year's 3 percent growth in weighted criminal felony defendants per judgeship reflects the 2 percent rise in criminal felony defendants nationwide. As indicated by the weighting system, the typical criminal action makes more demands on a judge's time than does the average civil matter. Criminal cases generally consume more time because they require greater attention from judges and are more likely to go to trial (7 percent of criminal defendants went to trial compared to 3 percent of civil cases). In 1999, weighted criminal filings were higher than unweighted criminal filings in all 91 district courts whose filings receive weights. Appendix Table X1-A provides, by district, weighted and unweighted filings per authorized judgeship in 1999.

The total number of weighted civil filings was 311, a decrease of 5 percent over the total for 1998. From 1995 through 1999, weighted civil filings per authorized judgeship



declined 3 percent. The drop in weighted civil filings in 1999 was consistent with the one percent drop in civil filings for which case weights are assigned. (Total civil filings rose one percent over this period due, in part, to a 58 percent increase in reopened cases, which are not among the cases that receive weights.) Overall, weighted civil filings increased in 37 districts and declined in 54. By a wide margin, the greatest decline in weighted civil filings was a 66 percent decrease in the Eastern District of Michigan (MI-E). This reduction followed a 51 percent drop in weighted civil filings in MI-E in 1998. During 1997, more than 10,000 personal injury/product liability cases or claims involving breast implants had been

transferred to the Eastern District of Michigan from other districts or from state courts. The influx of breast implant cases into this district slowed considerably in 1998 as personal injury/product liability filings fell 56 percent to 4,582, then came to a halt altogether in 1999. In 1999, personal injury/product liability filings in MI-E declined 96 percent to 168.

In 84 of the 91 districts, the totals for weighted civil filings per judgeship were lower than the totals for unweighted civil filings. The court with the lowest ratio of weighted filings to unweighted filings per judgeship was the Northern District of Ohio (318 versus 557), which once again had a substantial number of asbestos cases. Asbestos cases receive a low weight (0.19) because these cases typically are transferred to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania as part of Multidistrict Litigation Docket Number 875 and, therefore, require less work for the originating district than does the usual civil case.

U.S. Magistrate Judges

Magistrate judges serve the federal judiciary and the public by performing diverse judicial duties as assigned by district judges. Their flexibility continues to be an asset to courts that must manage increasing caseloads with limited judicial resources. Supplemental Table S-18 summarizes the magistrate judges' workload.

In 1999, magistrate judges performed 647,970 judicial duties, 6 percent more than in 1998. Among these were 163,218 civil pretrial duties, including handling 68,043 motions, 24,666 settlement conferences, and 39,265 other conferences. They also performed 55,607 felony pretrial duties, including handling 24,623 motions, 5,793 conferences, and 2,302 evidentiary hearings.

Magistrate judges terminated 11,320 civil cases with litigants' consent in 1999, an increase of 10 percent over 1998. This use of magistrate judges to resolve civil cases, facilitated by means such as including them in a court's civil case assignment system, has been a key component of many courts' efforts to make the best use of judicial resources.

Magistrate judges submitted 25,791 recommended dispositions in prisoner cases, a drop of 6 percent over 1998, as prison litigation reform legislation continued to affect this segment of the workload. They completed 6,132 reports and recommendations in social security appeals, a rise of 17 percent. They disposed of 109,101 misdemeanor and petty offense cases, a 13 percent increase over 1998. Magistrate judges conducted 282,933 felony preliminary proceedings, 8 percent more than in 1998. Magistrate judges' volume of detention hearings (which are among the lengthiest of felony preliminary proceedings) reached 36,381 in 1999, an increase of 10 percent.

Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation

The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation acted on 11,570 civil actions pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1407 during the twelve-month period ending September 30, 1999. The Panel transferred 11,219 cases originally filed in 92 different district courts to 40 transferee districts for inclusion in coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings. The Panel denied the transfer of 71 actions. This year, cases involving asbestos, diet drugs, and breast implants were featured among the Panel's major determinations.

Since the Panel's creation in 1968, it has centralized 152,424 civil actions for pretrial

proceedings. As of September 30, 1999, a total of 9,315 actions had been remanded for trial, 313 had been reassigned within the transferee district, and 103,102 had been terminated in the transferee court. At the end of this fiscal year, 39,694 actions were pending throughout 49 transferee district courts.

Supplemental Tables S-20 and S-21 provide statistics on the number of cases transferred since the Panel was created and report data on the flow of cases into and out of the districts this year and since 1968. All statistical information on multidistrict litigation processing in the federal courts is maintained by the Clerk's Office of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation. Information on specific cases or districts may be obtained from that office.

Criminal Justice Act Representations

In 1999, a total of 104,928 appointments of counsel were made under the Criminal Justice Act (CJA), an increase of 4 percent over 1998. The CJA provides funding for the representation of individuals with limited financial resources in federal criminal proceedings. In each district, a plan exists for providing such representation, either by private panel attorneys or by federal public or community defender offices.

This year, representations closed by the 64 federal or traditional community defender organizations (including representations in appeals, habeas corpus, revocation, and criminal matters) rose 4 percent to 59,862. Appointments of private attorneys increased 3 percent to 45,066. The increases in the numbers for representations and appointments of counsel are consistent with the increases in both the numbers of defendants in cases disposed of and the numbers of defendants who appealed the decisions of district courts.

Although representations for all defendants rose in a number of districts, the growth in representations once again was concentrated in the five districts along the southwestern border of the United States. These districts accounted for nearly three-fourths of the increase in representations closed by federal and traditional community defenders, although the rates of increase for closings in these districts varied considerably. Closings in the Southern and Western Districts of Texas and in the District of New Mexico grew by 1,564 representations, while closings in the Southern District of California and in the District of Arizona grew by 108 representations.

Supplemental Table S-22 provides a summary of federal defender appointments under the CJA for the last five years. Appendix Table K-1 presents information on the representations each federal public and community defender organization provided during 1999.

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

Following four years of increases to record heights, filings in the U.S. bankruptcy courts fell 6 percent to 1,354,376. The recent reduction in filings most likely resulted from lower interest rates last year, high employment, and continued general economic prosperity, which enabled consumers to pay their debts more easily. Tables 6 and 7 contain national data on bankruptcy cases. Detailed data on filings, terminations, and pending bankruptcy cases by district appear in Appendix Tables F and F-2.

This year overall drops in petitions were reported for all 12 regional circuits; 17 dis-

tricts reported increases, and 77 districts reported declines. The District of Delaware reported an increase of 47 percent primarily because it received more than 1,700 chapter 11 cases (many of those chapter 11 filings involve a few companies and are likely to be administered jointly). Fifteen districts reported decreases of 10 percent or more. The largest numerical declines this year occurred in the Central District of California (down 12,675 cases), the Northern District of California (down 5,272 cases), and the Eastern District of Virginia (down 3,105 cases).

This year's drop in petitions filed resulted from decreases in both nonbusiness and business petitions, which fell 5 percent and 18 percent, respectively. Nonbusiness filings, which constituted 97 percent of all bankruptcy filings, grew 58 percent from 1995 to 1999. Business filings, which accounted for 3 percent of all filings, were 24 percent below the 1995 total and fell to their lowest level since 1979. This year's decline in business filings resulted from drops of 20 percent in petitions under chapter 7 (down 5,730 cases), 34 percent in petitions under chapter 13 (down 3,051 cases), and 8 percent in petitions under chapter 12 (down 68 cases).

Following seven years of decline, filings of petitions under chapter 11 rose 2 percent. This increase was due mostly to the unusually large number of filings in the District of Delaware noted above. These petitions were filed primarily by health care firms, funeral homes, and a maritime support business. Chapter 11, which accounted for 1 percent of all bankruptcy filings this year, normally is used to allow businesses to continue operations while they formulate plans to repay their creditors, although individuals also may file under this chapter.

The overall decrease in petitions this year resulted from drops in filings under all other chapters. Reductions in chapter 7 petitions (down 7 percent) and chapter 13 petitions (down 4 percent) largely caused the overall decline, with drops occurring in both business and nonbusiness filings. Under chapter 7, which accounted for 71 percent of all bankruptcy filings this year, assets are liquidated for distribution to creditors. In chapter 7 cases involving businesses, all property is sold and the proceeds distributed to the creditors. In nonbusiness chapter 7 cases, individual debtors are allowed to retain certain exempt property while their remaining property is sold to raise funds for the creditors. Under chapter 13, which accounted for 28 percent of all bankruptcy filings, creditors may be repaid, in full or in part, in installments over a three- to five-year period. Filings under chapter 12 fell 8 per-

Bankruptcy Filings Undergo Steep Rise Since 1995

Beginning in 1985, bankruptcy filings grew for eight years, then declined in 1993 and 1994. Although filings dropped in 1999, the number of petitions filed this year was 53 percent greater than the number filed in 1995. Because no new bankruptcy judgeships have been approved since the Bankruptcy Judgeship Act of 1992, the ratio of filings per authorized judgeship has risen from 2,710 filings per judgeship in 1995 to 4,155 in 1999. The large number of bankruptcy filings in the last five years most likely stemmed from the high level of consumer debt relative to personal income.

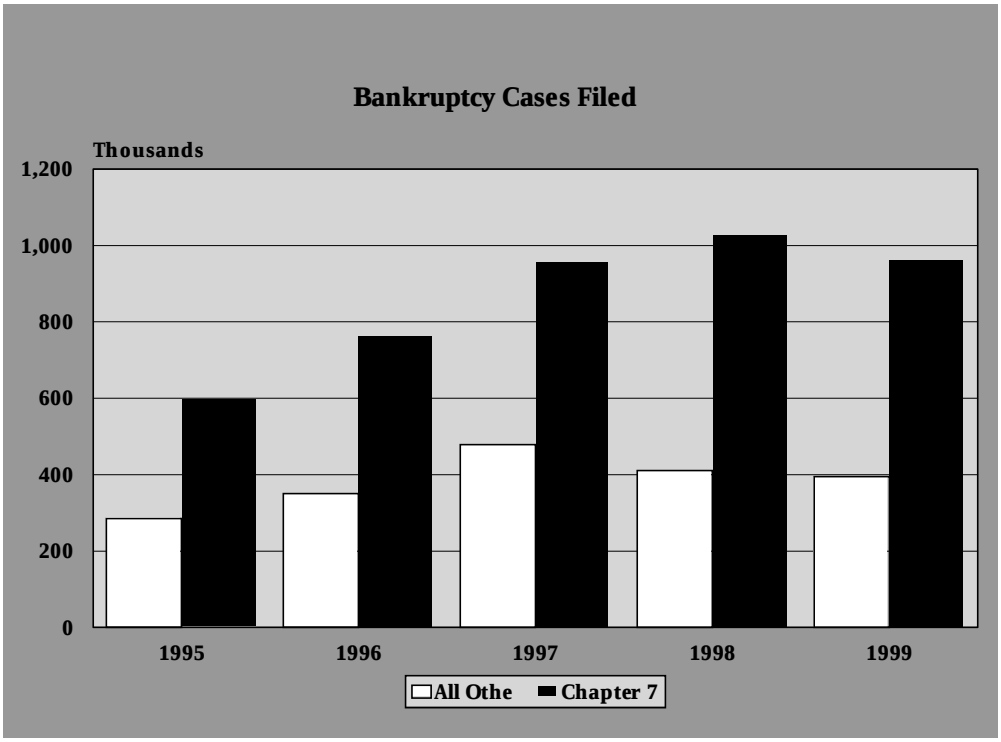
Table 6
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts
Bankruptcy Code Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 1995 Through 1999

		Filed			
Year	Total	Nonbusiness	Business	Terminated	Pending
1995	883,457	832,415	51,042	892,796	1,086,453
1996	1,111,964	1,058,444	53,520	1,005,025	1,189,213
1997	1,367,364	1,313,112	54,252	1,223,967	1,326,136
1998	1,436,964	1,389,839	47,125	1,377,206	1,384,179*
1999	1,354,376	1,315,751	38,625	1,356,026	1,382,529
% Chg. 1999 Over 1998	-5.7	-5.3	-18.0	-1.5	-0.1

Note: Bankruptcy Act case data are available separately.
*Revised.

Table 7
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts
Filings by Chapter of the Bankruptcy Code
Fiscal Years 1995 Through 1999

		Chapter				
Year	Total	7	11	12	13	Other
1995	883,457	598,250	12,639	883	271,650	35
1996	1,111,964	761,652	12,554	1,096	336,615	47
1997	1,367,364	958,045	11,221	966	397,097	35
1998	1,436,964	1,026,134	8,765	879	401,151	35
1999	1,354,376	959,291	8,982	811	385,262	30
% Chg. 1999 Over 1998	-5.7	-6.5	2.5	-7.7	-4.0	-14.3



cent. Chapter 12, which accounted for less than 0.1 percent of all bankruptcy filings, addresses the needs of financially distressed family farmers.

Terminations of bankruptcy petitions dropped 1.5 percent to 1,356,026. This total was 52 percent higher than the number of bankruptcy petitions terminated in 1995. Pending bankruptcy cases remained stable, falling 0.1 percent to a total of 1,382,529 cases pending as of September 30, 1999, although 27 percent more bankruptcy cases were pending on September 30, 1999, than on the same date in 1995.

Adversary proceedings arise from bankruptcy cases and include actions to object to or revoke discharges, to determine the dischargeability of debts, and to obtain injunctions or other equitable relief. Filings of adversary proceedings dropped 26 percent to 64,047, the lowest level since 1990. This drop, however, followed an unusual increase last year of adversary proceedings arising from a single bankruptcy case in the Northern District of New York, where more than 12,000 associated actions were filed. All circuits experienced decreases in adversary proceedings filings; 71 districts reported drops, and 23 districts reported growth. Five districts reported increases in filings greater than 30 percent. The number of adversary proceedings terminated fell 12 percent to 69,425, and adversary cases pending dropped 7 percent to 80,118 as of September 30, 1999. Data on adversary proceedings by district appear in Appendix Table F-8.

Probation

On September 30, 1999, the total number of persons under supervision was 97,190, a 4 percent rise over the number reported as of September 30, 1998. Persons serving terms of supervised release following their release from prison grew 8 percent. This

stemmed from a steady rise in both the number and percentage of convicted defendants sentenced to prison. From 1989 to 1999, the number of convicted defendants sentenced to prison jumped 99 percent, mostly because of a 49 percent increase (up 21,336 defendants) in criminal convictions. In addition, the percentage of convicted defendants sentenced to prison grew from 58 percent in 1989 to 77 percent in 1999. A higher percentage of defendants were imprisoned because of laws passed in the last 10 years requiring mandatory minimum sentences. (Although the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines could require lower sentences than the mandatory minimums set by Congress, thus far they have not done so.) As a result of these more punitive requirements and the increase in convictions, more defendants are being sentenced to prison and serving terms of supervised release upon leaving prison.

The total number of persons under supervision rose 13 percent between 1995 and 1999, largely as a result of an increase in persons convicted and sentenced. As the number of persons under supervision has increased, the proportion of persons supervised for drug offenses has grown every year, rising from 36 percent in 1995 to 41 percent in 1999. This year, persons under supervision for drug offenses increased 6 percent to 39,777.

Persons serving terms of supervised release following their release from prison totaled 59,450, up 8 percent from 54,819 on September 30, 1998. Overall, persons serving terms of supervised release constituted 61

Table 8
Persons Under Supervision of the Federal Probation System
Fiscal Years 1995 Through 1999

	Received		Removed		
Year	Total	Total Less Transfers	Total	Total Less Transfers	Persons Under Supervision on September 30
1995	45,163	38,745	45,041	38,879	85,822
1996	48,367	41,877	45,804	39,380	88,966
1997	46,190	40,117	44,757	39,024	91,434
1998	45,586	39,925	43,903	38,897	93,737
1999	48,035	42,933	44,925	40,211	97,190
% Chg. 1999 Over 19985`	.4	7.5	2.3	3.4	3.7

percent of all persons under supervision, compared to 58 percent one year earlier. Cases involving probation imposed by district judges declined one half of one percent, and those involving probation imposed by magistrate judges decreased 4 percent. Because of the continuing decline in cases under the responsibility of the Parole Commission, parole cases dropped 11 percent, and those involving mandatory release fell 10 percent.

Although the number of persons under supervision has increased every year since 1995, the number of persons received for supervision has fluctuated. For example, the number of persons received for supervision in 1999 was 1 percent less than the number received in 1996. However, in 1999, the number of persons received for supervision (including transfers) increased 5 percent over the 1998 total to 48,035. The number of persons received for terms of supervised release rose 12 percent and for probation imposed by district judges increased 6 percent; the number of persons received for all other forms of supervision declined 9 percent. Detailed probation data appear in Table 8 and in the E series of the appendix tables.

The rise in persons received for supervision stemmed in part from the 39 percent increase in persons convicted and sentenced over the last five years, but the effect of this increase was tempered by the number of aliens, both legal and illegal, among those convicted and sentenced. Over the last 10 years, Congress has passed several laws that have resulted in the increased deportation of convicted and sentenced legal aliens. This has meant that both legal and illegal aliens sentenced to supervision generally are placed on inactive supervision status and deported rather than made to serve terms of supervised release. The number of persons received for inactive supervision in 1999 increased 23 percent over the total for 1998, climbing from 7,489 to 9,178. (The E series of tables in the appendix does not include data on persons on inactive supervision status.) The types of actions in inactive supervision cases and the relatively small number of persons under supervision for immigration offenses suggest that the inactive supervision cases primarily involve aliens who have been deported. In 1999, a total of 1,885 persons were under supervision for immigration offenses, whereas the number of persons convicted and sentenced for immigration offenses rose from 3,648 persons in 1995 to 10,232 in 1999.

INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS

Probation officers prepared 192,904 investigative reports in 1999, a rise of 3 percent over last year. The largest increases occurred for collateral reports, which rose 9 percent (up 3,627 reports), and presentence reports, which grew 6 percent (up 3,413 reports). Collateral reports are written to assist another district in the preparation of a presentence report. Presentence reports are prepared for sentencing hearings.

Substance Abuse Identification/Treatment

Federal offenders may receive substance abuse treatment services either from local service providers under contract to probation offices or directly from probation offices that can provide these services. The percentage of offenders receiving contract services for drug and alcohol dependency was 65 percent, the same as in 1998. All other offenders receiving substance abuse treatment services obtained them directly from probation offices. Sixty-six percent of the drug-dependent clients and 58 percent of the alcohol-dependent clients received services from providers under contract.

Table 9
Investigative Reports by Probation Officers
Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999

Type of Investigation	1998	1999	Percent Change
Total	**186,776**	**192,904**	**3.3**
Presentence Report*	57,794	61,207	5.9
Collateral Report for Another District	39,461	43,088	9.2
Pretransfer	5,773	4,750	-17.7
Alleged Violation	29,701	28,349	-4.6
Pre-Release for a Federal Institution	20,524	22,251	8.4
Special Regarding a Prisoner in Confinement	6,686	4,982	-25.5
Furlough/Work-Release Report for Bureau of Prisons Institutions	5,463	5,336	-2.3
Supervision Report	20,355	22,225	9.2
Parole Revocation	1,019	716	-29.7

*Presentence report includes postsentence-for-institution investigations.

Supplemental Table S-15 shows that the number of alcohol- and drug-dependent offenders rose 4 percent in 1999 to 25,154. The number of drug-dependent offenders increased 7 percent to 23,298; the number of alcohol-dependent offenders declined 21 percent to 1,856.

Pretrial Services

In 1999, the number of defendants in cases activated in the pretrial services system increased 2 percent (up 1,551) to 80,154. This growth was consistent with the growth in criminal filings in the district courts. Because pretrial services officers (PSOs) collected, verified, and reported information on more defendants, the number of interviews, bail hearings, pretrial reports, defendants supervised, and defendants detained also rose. Judicial officers use the reports to decide whether to release or detain defendants and to determine the least restrictive release conditions that offer reasonable assurance that defendants will honor future court commitments and will not endanger the community.

In 1999, the PSOs interviewed 59,542 defendants (up 1 percent) and prepared

76,657 pretrial reports (up 1 percent). Prebail reports constituted 92 percent of the pretrial reports prepared. The remaining reports were provided to the courts for other hearings in which pretrial services release was at issue, including hearings held for conviction and sentencing. Table 10 presents data on pretrial services cases and reports for this year.

The rise in cases activated also increased the work of judicial officers as bail review hearings grew 18 percent to 22,267, violation hearings grew 10 percent to 3,718, and detention hearings grew 3 percent to 39,698. In 1999, the number of defendants detained rose 2 percent to 29,338; detention was ordered for 74 percent of defendants who had detention hearings. Overall, the courts detained 37 percent of activated defendants, the same percentage as in 1998. Risk of flight was the primary reason cited for 91 percent of defendants detained, one percentage point more than in 1998.

In 1999, the number of defendants released increased 1 percent to 36,213. Of those released, 30,652 defendants (85 percent) were placed into the custody of PSOs, and 32,846 defendants (91 percent) were released with restrictive conditions. For persons under supervision, the PSOs monitored compliance with the release conditions set by the courts, provided necessary support services, and informed the courts and U.S. attorneys of all apparent violations of release conditions.

The most frequently ordered restrictive conditions involved substance abuse testing and treatment and were imposed on 22 percent (17,564) of activated defendants, one percentage point more than last year. House arrest and electronic monitoring, which are less expensive alternatives to detention, were other restrictive conditions ordered for 7 percent (5,436) of activated defendants, one percentage point more than last year. A defendant in the house arrest program must remain in his or her residence between specific hours. To ensure that this requirement is honored, some defendants must wear ankle bracelets that are electronically monitored by a monitoring center. If a defendant violates the confinement condition, the center is notified automatically, and its staff in turn notifies the supervising officers.

Pretrial diversion is another program intended to preserve prosecutorial and judicial resources for more serious criminal matters. Diversion is a period of supervision proposed by the U.S. attorney and agreed to

Five-Year Review of Pretrial Services Activity

Over the past five years, case activations in pretrial services rose 34 percent. Since 1995, the number of pretrial reports prepared jumped 33 percent, the number of persons interviewed climbed 24 percent, and the number of defendants released on supervision grew 31 percent.

Table 10
Summary of Pretrial Cases
Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999

	1998	1999	Percent Change
Pretrial Cases Activated	78,603	80,154	2.0
Pretrial Diversion Cases Activated	2,968	2,716	-8.5
Released on Supervision	29,974	30,652	2.3
Type of Report			
Prebail	69,844	70,819	1.4
Postbail	4,424	4,175	-5.6
Other	1,492	1,663	11.5
No Report	2,843	3,497	23.0

by the defendant as an alternative to prosecution of criminal charges in federal court. In 1999, the number of defendants placed in the pretrial diversion program fell 8 percent to 2,716; this represented approximately 3 percent of activated cases in 1999, one percentage point less than in 1998.

Pretrial services statistics appear in the H series of the appendix tables.

Complaints Against Judicial Officers

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 372(c), any person alleging that a circuit judge, a district judge, a bankruptcy judge, or a magistrate judge has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the effective and expeditious administration of the business of the courts, or alleging that such an officer cannot discharge all the duties of the office because of physical or mental disability, may file a complaint with the clerk of the court of appeals for that circuit or for the applicable national court.

The number of judicial complaints filed in 1999 fell 24 percent to 781. This decrease marked the first time in four years that the number of complaints filed fell below the total for the previous year. In 1998, however, complaint filings grew 52 percent as a result of the use of relatively new Internet and fax-on-demand services, which made information on procedures for filing complaints more widely accessible. The number of

complaints filed in 1999 was 15 percent greater than the number filed in 1997. Table 11 summarizes judicial complaints activity from 1997 through 1999.

A single complaint may involve multiple allegations against numerous judicial officers. This year, the allegations cited most often were prejudice/bias, abuse of judicial power, and "other." More than one-half of all complaints filed originated in the Second, Fifth, and Ninth Circuits.

During 1999, a total of 826 complaints were terminated. This figure was 18 percent below the total for 1998, but 69 percent greater than the total for 1997. Chief judges terminated 406 of these complaints. Seventy-four percent of the complaints terminated by chief judges were found to be outside the jurisdiction of 28 U.S.C. 372(c) because they were directly related to the merits of the decisions or procedural rulings rendered by the judges named in the complaints. Judicial councils terminated the remaining 420 complaints, 416 on petitions for review and 4 after a report by a special investigative committee appointed pursuant to Section 372(c)(4); all were dismissed or withdrawn without any action taken.

Table 11
Judicial Complaints Filed, Concluded, and Pending

	1997*	1998*	1999
Filed	680	1,033	781
Concluded	489	1,007	826
By Chief Judges	274	747	406
Dismissed	266	739	393
Corrective Action Taken	2	3	11
Withdrawn	6	5	2
By Judicial Councils	215	260	420
After Review of Chief Judge's Dismissal[1]			
Dismissed	213	256	414
Withdrawn	—	—	2
Action Taken	—	—	—
Referred to Judicial Conference	—	—	—
After Report by Investigative Committee			
Dismissed	1	2	2
Withdrawn	—	—	2
Action Taken	1	2	—
Referred to Judicial Conference	—	—	—
Pending	202	228	183

[1]Petition for review of a chief judge's dismissal of a complaint.
*Revised.

Because the number of complaint terminations outnumbered the number of complaint filings, the number of pending judicial complaints decreased 20 percent to 183.

Status of Article III Judgeships

On September 30, 1999, a total of 24 vacancies existed among the 179 judgeships authorized for the U.S. courts of appeals, an increase of 7 vacancies from the previous year's total and the same number as two years ago. One of those vacancies was in a position created on December 1, 1990, by the Federal Judgeship Act of 1990. That vacancy, along with 11 others, has existed for more than 18 months. Table 12 provides information on the status of judgeship positions since 1995.

On September 30, 1999, in the U.S. district courts, 38 vacancies existed among the 646 positions authorized, a drop of 17 vacancies from the total reported one year earlier. This is the lowest number of vacancies since the Federal Judgeship Act of 1990 was enacted in December 1990. Of these vacancies, 17 have existed for at least 18 months; a total of 24 positions had been vacant that long as of September 30, 1998.

Table 12
Status of Judgeship Positions
1995 Through 1999[1]

	U.S. Courts of Appeals[2]			U.S. District Courts		
Year	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Senior Judges[3]	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Senior Judges[4]
1995	179	11	81	649	46	255
1996	179	18	82	647	44	274
1997	179	24	87	647	69	278
1998	179	17	86	646	55	276
1999	179	24	86	646	38	273

[1] Data are as of September 30.
[2] Positions in the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit are included.
[3] Sitting senior judges who participated in appeals dispositions.
[4] Senior judges with staff.

Table 13
Status of Bankruptcy Judgeship Positions

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Recalled Judges
1995	326	11	23
1996	326	13	23
1997	326	13	22
1998	326	11	25
1999	326	20	29

In addition to active judges, 86 senior appellate judges were serving the judiciary on September 30, 1999, the same number as one year ago. In the U.S. district courts, the number of senior judges totaled 273, three fewer than on September 30, 1998. The number of senior district judges has remained stable for several years, ranging between 273 and 278 since September 30, 1996.

Status of Bankruptcy Judge Appointments

On September 30, 1999, a total of 326 bankruptcy judgeships were authorized and funded. Of that number, 306 bankruptcy judgeships were filled and 20 were vacant. In addition to these positions, 29 recalled bankruptcy judges were providing service to the judiciary on September 30, 1999. Table 13 summarizes the status of bankruptcy judgeship positions through September 30, 1999.

Appointments of Magistrate Judges

During fiscal year 1999, a total of 47 full-time magistrate judges were appointed, 22 of them by reappointment. Of the 25 new appointments, 8 were for new positions. During the same period, 22 individuals were appointed to part-time magistrate judge positions, 20 of them by reappointment.

In 1999, the average age of new appointees to full-time magistrate judge positions was 46; the average age of new appointees to part-time magistrate judge positions was 49. New full-time appointees had been members of the bar for an average of 19 years at the time of appointment; part-time magistrate judges averaged 24 years of bar membership. Of the new full-time

Table 14
U.S. Magistrate Judge Positions
Authorized by the Judicial Conference
1995 Through 1999

	Year	Total	Full- Time	Part- Time	Combi- nation
1995	Spring	498	413	82	3
	Fall	497	416	78	3
1996	Spring	496	416	77	3
	Fall	502	422	77	3
1997	Spring	508	429	76	3
	Fall	510	432	75	3
1998	Spring	510	436	71	3
	Fall	512	440	69	3
1999	Spring	518	447	68	3
	Fall	519	454	62	3

magistrate judges, 10 had been in private practice, 7 had been assistant U.S. attorneys, and 2 had been state superior court judges. Other new appointees included a part-time U.S. magistrate judge, a state district judge, a federal public defender, an assistant federal public defender, a law clerk, and a deputy commissioner.

Through its September 1999 session, the Judicial Conference authorized 454 full-time magistrate judge positions, 62 part-time positions, and 3 combination clerk/magistrate judge positions. This year, 24 retired magistrate judges served on a recall basis pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 636(h). Table 14 provides a summary of the number of magistrate judge positions authorized by the Judicial Conference since 1995.

U.S. Court of International Trade

The jurisdiction of the U.S. Court of International Trade extends throughout the United States. The majority of the cases this court hears address the classification and valuation of imported merchandise, customs duties, and alleged unfair import practices by trading partners. For 1999, the U.S. Court of International Trade reported 6,433 cases filed, an increase of 80 percent over 1998. In the past five years, the number of filings has grown by 4,890 cases from the 1,543 cases filed in 1995. Filings have soared because of new cases seeking refunds after the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *United States Shoe Corp. v. the United States* that the Harbor

Maintenance Tax was unconstitutional.

New filings outnumbered terminations, causing pending cases to rise 1 percent to 9,725 cases on September 30, 1999. Terminations grew substantially from 936 to 6,343, a 578 percent increase due to the settlement of the Harbor Maintenance Tax cases. Appendix Table G-1 provides a summary of cases filed and terminated during 1998 and 1999.

U.S. Court of Federal Claims

During 1999, overall filings in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims declined 5 percent from 1,105 to 1,049. The most significant decreases were a 74 percent drop in filings involving property taken without compensation (down 137 cases), which had jumped 64 percent in 1998 in response to federal restrictions on sales of cigarettes to minors through vending machines, and a 68 percent reduction in filings involving taxes (down 214 cases), which had grown 19 percent in 1998. These reductions more than offset a rise in filings of vaccine injury compensation petitions from 124 to 412, which increased because claimants faced an expiring statutory deadline for filing actions related to three types of vaccines. Case terminations decreased 13 percent to 1,025, while the pending caseload grew less than 1 percent to total 2,895 on September 30, 1999.

For actions terminated in 1999, judgments rendered for claimants totaled $1.8 billion, of which $454.1 million carried interest. This high amount rendered for plaintiffs stemmed largely from judgments in actions involving savings and loan institutions, of which one resulted in an initial damages phase award of $908 million, and another produced an award of $22 million. Judgments rendered for the United States on counterclaims or offsets totaled $8.1 million, most of which was awarded in four contract cases. In nonmonetary actions under its jurisdiction, the court disposed of 51 contract cases seeking injunctive or declaratory relief, an increase of 38 percent. This rise was attributed to counselors' increasingly electing to use the U.S. Court of Federal Claims to resolve procurement cases in which disappointed bidders for federal contracts file post-contract-award actions. In 1997, Congress expanded the court's jurisdiction to cover such cases, which previously were reviewed only in the U.S. district courts.



Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 791(c), each January the clerk of the court transmits to the U.S. Congress a report of the business of the court, which notes the names of the claimants, the nature of the claims, and their dispositions. Appendix Tables G-2A and G-2B provide summary data on the case filings in the Court of Federal Claims for the year ending September 30, 1999.

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2000 CASELOAD HIGHLIGHTS

U.S. Courts of Appeals

- Appeals filings increased by only 4 appeals, yet reached another all-time high.
- Original proceedings grew 18 percent, and criminal appeals rose 4 percent.
- Bankruptcy appeals dropped 9 percent.

U.S. District Courts

Criminal Filings

- Criminal case filings climbed 5 percent.
- Filings of immigration cases rose 14 percent, with the five southwestern border districts receiving 63 percent of immigration cases.
- Cases involving firearms soared 23 percent.
- Drug case filings remained relatively stable, rising by 22 cases.
- Cases involving drugs, immigration, firearms, and fraud constituted 69 percent of filings.

Civil Filings

- Civil filings changed little, falling less than three-tenths of 1 percent.
- Filings with the United States as plaintiff or defendant jumped 9 percent.
- Cases involving federal question jurisdiction declined 4 percent, and diversity of citizenship filings decreased 2 percent.
- The median disposition time for civil cases was 8 months, two months less than in 1999.

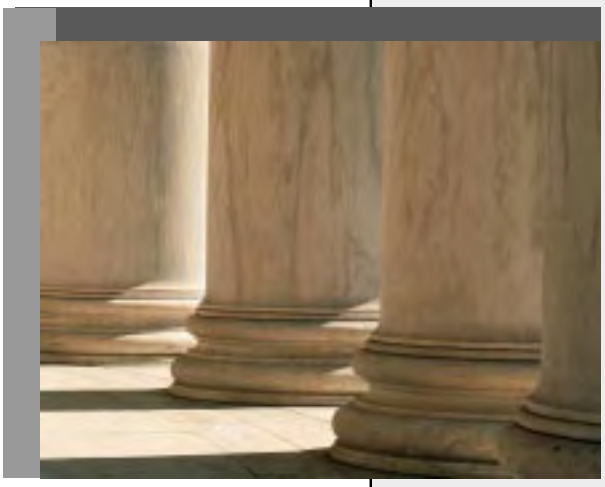
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

- Bankruptcy filings dropped 7 percent, but still exceeded one million.
- Filings under chapter 11 rose 9.5 percent.
- Filings under chapter 7 declined 9 percent, and filings under chapter 13 fell 1 percent.
- Both nonbusiness and business petitions fell 7 percent.

Federal Probation and Pretrial Services System

- The number of persons under the supervision of the federal probation system grew 3 percent to 100,395 on September 30, 2000.
- Persons serving terms of supervised release increased 7 percent and constituted 64 percent of all persons under supervision.
- The number of defendants in cases opened in the pretrial services system grew 7 percent to 85,617.

JUDICIAL BUSINESS: 2000



This report contains statistical data on the business of the federal judiciary during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, compares the caseload for this year to those of prior fiscal years, and, wherever possible, explains why increases or decreases occurred in the courts' caseload. Specific sections address the workload of the appellate, district, and bankruptcy courts; the probation and pretrial services system; and other components of the federal judiciary. A table of judicial caseload indicators presents totals for the major segments of the federal court system (see page 14).

The most significant conclusion emerging from the data for 2000 is that the caseload of the federal courts reached or approached record levels with respect to appellate and criminal filings, although overall filings remained relatively stable in the U.S. courts of appeals and district courts. Criminal case filings in the district courts grew 5 percent to the highest total since the repeal of the Prohibition Amendment in 1933. As a result, defendants in cases opened in the pretrial services system climbed 7 percent. The district courts also disposed of 58,102 criminal cases, an increase of 3 percent (this total does not include the 79,459 petty offense cases terminated by magistrate judges). The number of persons under supervision of the probation system, which is not affected immediately by changes in criminal filings, rose 3 percent. Civil filings in the district courts essentially were stable, dropping less than three-tenths of 1 percent from the previous year's amount. In the 12 regional courts of appeals, an increase of 4 appeals caused filings to attain an all-time high. Filings in the U.S. bankruptcy courts fell 7 percent, although the number of new petitions continued to exceed one million.

Over the past five years, the workload of federal judges has expanded greatly. From 1996 to 2000, the following occurred:

- the number of appeals filed per authorized three-judge appellate panel increased 5 percent;
- criminal case filings (including transfers) per authorized district judgeship grew 30 percent; and
- bankruptcy filings per authorized bankruptcy judgeship rose 14 percent.

Judicial Caseload Indicators

Fiscal Years 1996, 1999, and 2000

Judicial Caseload	1996	1999	2000	Percent Change Since 1996	Percent Change Since 1999
U.S. Courts of Appeals[1]					
Cases Filed	51,991	54,693	54,697	5.2	0.0
Cases Terminated	50,413	54,088	56,512	12.1	4.5
Cases Pending	38,774	42,225[2]	40,410	4.2	-4.3
U.S. District Courts					
Criminal (Includes Transfers)					
Cases Filed	47,889	59,923	62,745	31.0	4.7
Defendants Filed	67,700	80,822	83,963	24.0	3.9
Cases Terminated	45,499	56,511	58,102	27.7	2.8
Cases Pending	32,156	42,966[2]	47,609	48.1	10.8
Civil					
Cases Filed	269,132	260,271	259,517	-3.6	-0.3
Cases Terminated	250,387	272,526	259,637	3.7	-4.7
Cases Pending	250,934	249,381[2]	249,261	-0.7	-0.1
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts					
Cases Filed	1,111,964	1,354,376	1,262,102	13.5	-6.8
Cases Terminated	1,005,025	1,356,026	1,256,874	25.1	-7.3
Cases Pending	1,189,213	1,377,985[2]	1,383,213	16.3	0.4
Federal Probation System					
Persons Under Supervision	88,966	97,190	100,395	12.8	3.3
Presentence Reports	51,662	61,207	63,666	23.2	4.0
Pretrial Services					
Pretrial Services Cases Activated	63,497	80,154	85,617	34.8	6.8
Total Released on Supervision	26,498[2]	30,262[2]	32,388	22.2	7.0

[1]Excludes the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

[2]Revised.

U.S. Courts of Appeals

Filings in the 12 regional courts of appeals remained essentially stable at 54,697, rising by 4 appeals to a record-breaking level for the fifth consecutive year. Growth in original proceedings (up 18 percent) and criminal appeals (up 4 percent) offset declines in filings of bankruptcy appeals (down 9 percent), civil appeals (down 2 percent), and administrative agency appeals (down 1 percent). Since 1996, filings of appeals have climbed 5 percent. Case terminations also reached an all-time high, totaling 56,512 and exceeding the number of filings for the first time since 1994. Terminations per authorized three-judge panel rose from 972 in 1999 to 1,015 (up 4.5 percent). Pending appellate cases declined 4 percent to 40,410 as of September 30, 2000. Tables 1 and 2 contain summary data on the activity of the U.S. courts of appeals. Detailed data for the appellate courts appear in the B series of the appendix tables.



Sources of increases and declines varied among the circuits. The most notable growth, which occurred in the Second Circuit (up 6 percent) and the District of Columbia (up 5 percent), largely consisted of increases in prisoner petition filings. The greatest decreases took place in the Eighth Circuit (down 6 percent) and Tenth Circuit (down 5 percent), where filings of many case types fell.

The number of original proceedings filed grew 18 percent (up 593), primarily due to a 38 percent jump in petitions by persons requesting authority to file second or successive habeas corpus petitions. In 2000, second or successive habeas corpus petitions by state prisoners constituted 62 percent of original proceedings.

A 45 percent rise in appeals related to immigration laws largely caused the increase in criminal appeals, with the most notable growth emanating from the Fifth Circuit, where immigration appeals surged 121 percent (up 312 appeals). This increase in immigration filings echoes the large growth in such filings in the district courts. Higher numbers of appeals involving bank robberies (up 17 percent) and fraud (up 6 percent) also contributed to the overall rise in appeals. This growth was offset somewhat by decreased filings in other categories, particularly appeals involving firearms and weapons (down 3 percent) and drugs (down 1 percent).

Civil appeals, which decreased 4 percent in 1999, fell another 2 percent in 2000 to 35,780. Reductions in many categories of appeals contributed to the overall decline, with the most significant drops occurring in prisoner petition appeals involving motions to vacate sentence (down 685), in prisoner civil rights appeals (down 211), and in appeals related to employment civil rights (down 234). Increases in habeas corpus prisoner petition appeals (up 816) and prison condition prisoner petitions (up 132) since 1999 offset declines in other types of prisoner petitions such that prisoner petitions overall grew less than one-half of 1 percent. The drop in employment civil rights appeals was offset slightly by a 2 percent rise (up 80 appeals) in civil rights appeals unrelated to employment.

In April 1996, Congress enacted two statutes to reduce filings of prisoner petitions in federal courts: the Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA) and Title I of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA). However, since 1996, prisoner petition appeals filings have grown 9 percent overall. Although the PLRA caused a drop in prisoner civil rights and prison condition petitions (down 37 percent), and the AEDPA reduced motions to vacate sentence 13 percent, state and federal habeas corpus appeals have surged

Table 1

U.S. Courts of Appeals

Appeals Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 1996 Through 2000

Years	Authorized Judgeships	Filed		Terminated		Pending
		Number	Cases per Panel	Number	Cases per Panel	
1996	167	51,991	934	50,413	906	38,774
1997	167	52,319	940	51,194	920	39,846
1998	167	53,805	967	52,002	934	41,666
1999	167	54,693	983	54,088	972	42,225*
2000	167	54,697	983	56,512	1,015	40,410
% Chg. 2000 Over 1999	—	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.5	-4.3

Note: This table excludes data for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
* Revised.

Table 2

U.S. Courts of Appeals

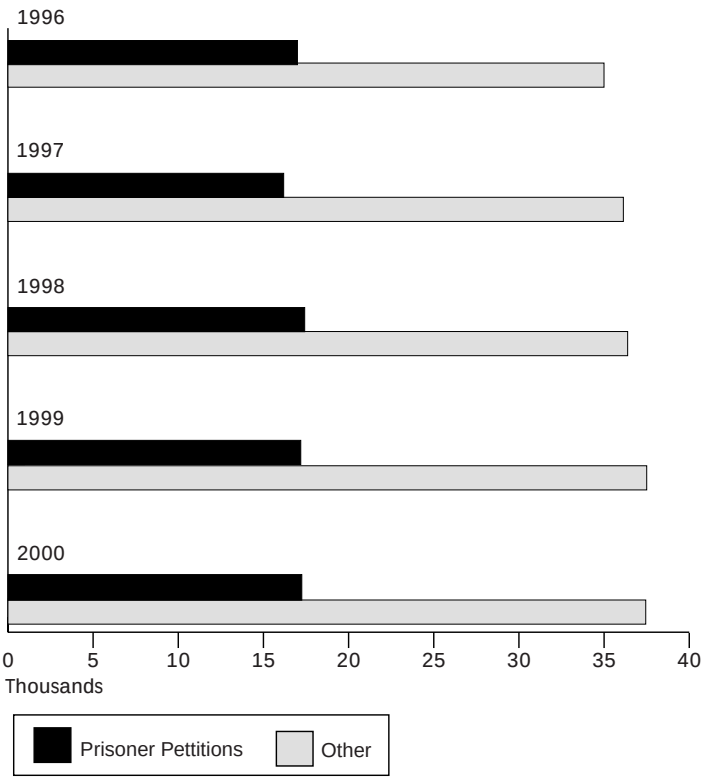
Sources of Appeals
Fiscal Years 1999 and 2000

Source	1999	2000	Percent Change
Total	54,693	54,697	0.0
U.S. District Courts			
Criminal	10,251	10,707	4.4
Civil—Total	36,680	35,780	-2.5
Prisoner Petitions	17,191	17,252	0.4
U.S. Civil	4,010	3,740	-6.7
Private Civil	15,479	14,788	-4.5
Other Appeals			
Bankruptcy	1,109	1,007	-9.2
Administrative Agency	3,280	3,237	-1.3
Original Proceedings*	3,373	3,966	17.6

Note: This table excludes data for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
* Beginning October 1, 1998, data are reported for types of proceedings previously not presented in this table.

77 percent since 1996, resulting in the overall growth.

Appeals Cases Filed



Appeals involving pro se litigants grew 2 percent to 24,938, mainly because of a 15 percent increase (up 381 appeals) in pro se original proceedings and an 18 percent rise (up 121 appeals) in appeals of administrative agency decisions. Filings of pro se appeals rose in 9 of the 12 circuits. The Tenth Circuit was the only circuit to report an increase greater than 10 percent; its rise of 14 percent primarily resulted from a 28 percent jump (up 184 appeals) in prisoner petition appeals. Pro se cases constituted 46 percent of all appeals filed in 2000, up from 45 percent in 1999. Supplemental Table S-4 contains summary data on pro se appeals.

Falling to their lowest level since 1986, bankruptcy appeals, which accounted for approximately 2 percent of all appeals filed, decreased 9 percent from 1999. Declines were reported in 9 of the 12 circuits, with the largest reductions in the Ninth Circuit (down 20 appeals), Fourth Circuit (down 19 appeals), Second and Sixth Circuits (each down 18 appeals), and Eleventh Circuit (down 17 appeals). Since 1996, drops have occurred in 11 of the 12 circuits, causing bankruptcy appeals to fall 30 percent overall in the past five years. These declines appear consistent with decreases in bankruptcy appeals filed in the U.S. district courts.

Filings of administrative agency appeals remained relatively stable, falling 1 percent to 3,237. Reductions in filings occurred in 8 of the 12 circuits, with the greatest numerical decline reported by the Second Circuit, where administrative agency filings fell by 76 appeals, primarily because of a 73-case drop in appeals of decisions by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). This decrease was offset by increases in INS appeals in the Third, Fifth, and Eleventh Circuits (which saw rises of 18, 77, and 22 appeals, respectively). Lower numbers of administrative agency appeals from various sources in the Sixth Circuit (down 28 appeals) and the Eighth Circuit (down 21 appeals) also contributed to the overall decline.

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit The number of filings in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit dropped 2 percent (down 34 appeals) to 1,509. Reductions in filings in 2000 were spread across many types of appeals, with the greatest decreases occurring in appeals of decisions by the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB), which fell 4 percent (down 22 appeals), and the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, which dropped 13 percent (down 21 appeals). The largest growth was a 32 percent increase in appeals of decisions by the Patent and Trademark Office (up 22 appeals). The number of appeals terminated rose 8 percent to 1,518. The

number of appeals pending as of September 30, 2000, totaled 1,103.

The caseload volume for the Federal Circuit historically tends to show much variability, often increasing one year, then declining the next. Since 1996, appeals filed in this court have grown 13 percent (up 172 appeals).

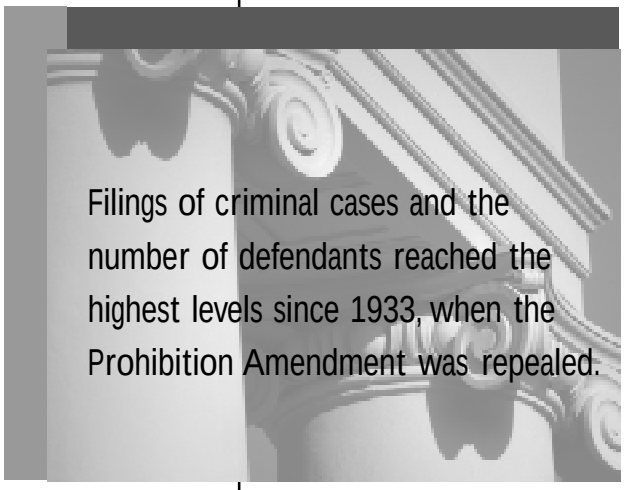
Appendix Table B-8 provides summary data on the activity of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. More detailed data are available from the Office of the Clerk of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

U.S. District Courts

In 2000, criminal and civil case filings in the U.S. district courts remained relatively constant, rising less than 1 percent to 322,262. During that period, case terminations dropped 3.5 percent to 317,739 (this figure does not include the 79,459 petty offense cases terminated by magistrate judges). Because filings outpaced terminations, the number of pending cases increased 1.5 percent to 296,870.

Criminal Filings For the sixth consecutive year, federal district courts received more criminal cases and defendants than in the previous year. Filings of criminal cases rose 5 percent to 62,745, and the number of defendants increased 4 percent to 83,963–reaching the highest totals since 1933, when the Prohibition Amendment was repealed. As a result, criminal cases per authorized district judgeship grew from 93 to 96, even though 9 additional Article III judgeships were created by the Consolidated Appropriations Act on November 29, 1999 (Pub. L. No. 106-113). The courts disposed of 3 percent more cases and 2 percent more defendants than in 1999. As filings outpaced dispositions, pending criminal cases and defendants jumped 11 percent.

Filings of criminal cases (excluding transfers) have increased 32 percent from 1996 to 2000. This increase has stemmed largely from the growth in the filings of cases involving immigration (up 120 percent), drugs (up 45 percent), and firearms law violations (up 70 percent). Although immigration and drug case filings have risen across the nation, the largest growth during this five-year period has occurred in five districts along the southwestern border of the United States: California-Southern, Arizona, Texas-Southern, Texas-Western, and New Mexico. Increases in filings have occurred there because of a strategy of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) to reduce crime along the U.S. borders by focusing on illegal immigration, alien smuggling, and drug trafficking. In addition, drug case filings have increased across the United States because of a highway drug interdiction program supported by the Drug Enforcement Agency and carried out by state and local agencies in "high intensity drug trafficking areas" designated by the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Drug filings nationwide have also increased because of prosecutions under the Comprehensive Methamphetamine Control Act of 1996, which was enacted in response to the emergence of widespread use of this drug.



In 2000, the rise in filings of criminal cases consisted largely of immigration and firearms cases. Immigration filings increased 14 percent to 12,150, and firearms filings surged 23 percent to 5,387. Filings of fraud cases rose 2 percent, and drug case filings remained stable. The combined filings of cases in the four largest catego-

ries—drugs, immigration, fraud, and firearms—accounted for 69 percent of the overall criminal caseload, one percentage point more than in 1999. However, the distribution of cases in categories of the overall criminal caseload changed. The proportion of immigration cases increased from 18 to 20 percent, firearms cases rose from 7 to 9 percent, drug cases declined from 30 to 28 percent, and fraud cases remained stable at 13 percent of total filings.

Nationwide, immigration case filings rose in 58 districts, but the district courts in the five southwestern border districts received 63 percent of the 12,150 immigration cases. The Southern District of California alone accounted for 16 percent of all new immigration cases, the highest portion of any district. Immigration cases in the Southern District of California climbed 24 percent to 1,918 cases because the DOJ provided additional border patrol positions there. Filings also grew in the following districts: Arizona (up 6 percent to 1,669), Texas-Western (up 8 percent to 1,633), Texas-Southern (up 13 percent to 1,568), and New Mexico (up 41 percent to 825). In 1995, these district courts began receiving massive numbers of criminal cases in response to Operation Gatekeeper in California, Operations Hold the Line and Rio Grande in Texas and New Mexico, and Operation Safeguard in Arizona.

Weapons and firearms case filings rose for the fourth consecutive year. In 2000, federal courts received 6,223 defendants in 5,387 firearms cases, the highest levels ever recorded. Firearms filings increased in 68 districts nationwide and at least doubled in 13 districts.

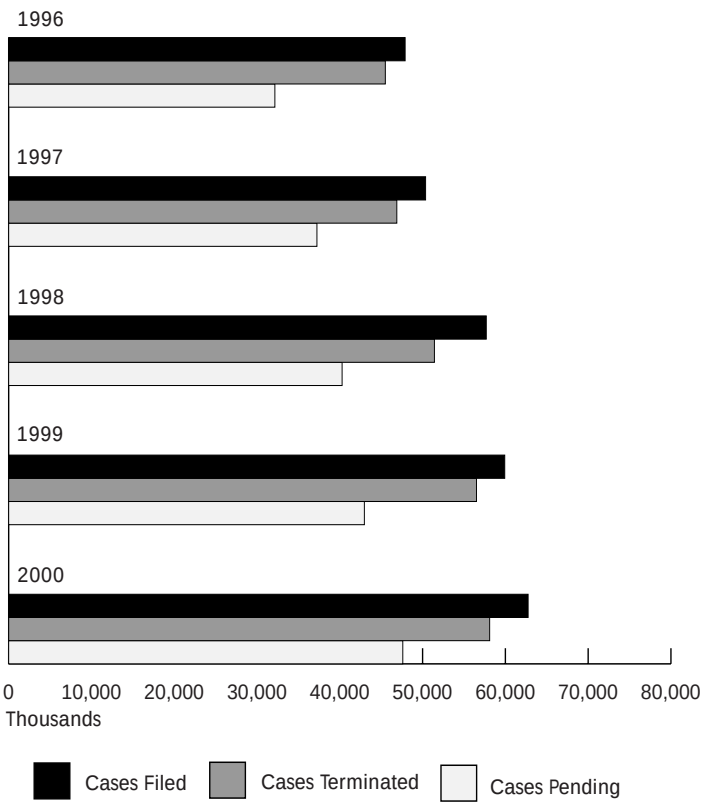
In 2000, filings of drug cases increased in 51 districts. However, such filings declined 18 percent (down 324 cases) in the Southern District of California, where, pursuant to an agreement with the state, U.S. attorneys diverted more drug cases to state courts. This reduction lowered this district's contribution to the national drug case total from 10 percent to 8 percent and offset the increases in drug filings that occurred in other federal courts, thereby causing drug filings nationwide to remain stable.

Nationally, filings of fraud cases in 2000 grew 2 percent, rising in 53 districts. However, the overall increase was tempered

Firearms Cases

Firearms case filings began growing in 1998 in many districts across the nation as U.S. attorneys in cities with the highest violent crime rates began implementing special federal programs patterned after Project Exile in Richmond, Virginia, and Operation Ceasefire in Boston, Massachusetts. In these programs, federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies seek to prosecute felons possessing firearms under federal laws, which often carry more severe penalties than do state laws.

Criminal Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending



by a significant decline in cases involving false claims and statements in the District of Arizona and the Western District of Texas, mostly in misdemeanor cases addressing fraud and related activities in connection with identification documents and information.

Among the smaller categories of criminal cases, significant increases occurred in case filings involving assault, sexually explicit material, and the failure to pay child support. Also, in 2000, a large number of national defense cases were filed, primarily in response to protests at the military facility in Vieques, Puerto Rico, which resulted mostly in misdemeanor cases with trespassing charges. Some of this growth in case filings was offset by drops in filings of cases involving robbery, larceny, embezzlement, and traffic.

In 2000, the federal courts concluded proceedings against 75,071 defendants, an increase of 2 percent. Of these, 67,036 were convicted, a rise of 3 percent. The conviction rate grew one percentage point to 89 percent. Eighty-five percent of defendants disposed of pled guilty, 1 percentage point more than in 1999. The number of defendants imprisoned rose 6 percent to 53,047. The rate of imprisonment increased 2 percentage points to 79 percent, which was 7 percentage points higher than the rate in 1996. The conviction and imprisonment rates for drug and immigration defendants in the southwestern districts remained high because these defendants typically plead guilty, and defendants who are illegal aliens are imprisoned, then deported upon completion of their prison sentences. The median case disposition time for criminal defendants remained stable at 5.9 months.

Table 3 and the D series of the appendix tables contain detailed data on the criminal caseload by district.

Table 3

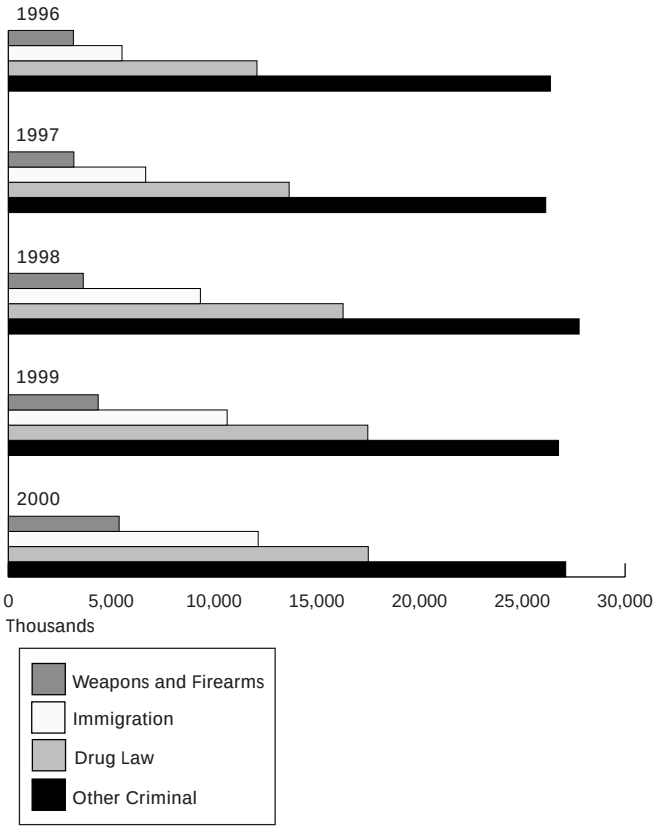
U.S. District Courts

Criminal Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending (Includes Transfers)
Fiscal Years 1996 Through 2000

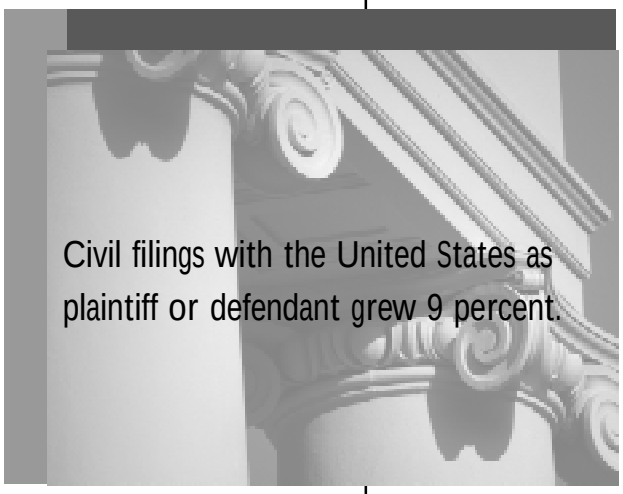
Year	Authorized Judgeships	Filed			Terminated	Pending[2]
		Total	Cases per Judgeship	Drugs[1]		
1996	647	47,889	74	12,092	45,499	32,156
1997	647	50,363	78	13,656	46,887	37,237
1998	646	57,691	89	16,281	51,428	40,277
1999	646	59,923	93	17,483	56,511	42,966*
2000	655	62,745	96	17,505	58,102	47,609
% Chg. 2000 Over 1999	—	4.7	3.2	0.1	2.8	10.8

[1] Excludes transfers.
[2] Pending totals exclude cases in which all defendants were fugitives for more than one year.
* Revised.

Major Types of Criminal Cases Filed



Civil Filings Civil filings in the U.S. district courts remained essentially stable, declining by three-tenths of one percent (down 754 cases) to 259,517 in 2000. However, the composition of the civil caseload changed as some categories underwent significant increases and others registered significant decreases. Reductions occurred in cases involving federal question jurisdiction (i.e., actions under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States) (down 4 percent) and diversity of citizenship (down 2 percent). These categories of cases caused an overall decline, leading civil filings per authorized district judgeship to fall from 403 to 396 in 2000. Growth in civil filings with the United States as plaintiff or defendant (up 9 percent) largely offset this reduction.



Since 1996, civil filings have fallen 4 percent (down 9,615 cases), mostly as a result of decreases in prisoner petitions and personal injury/product liability cases. During this period, total prisoner petitions declined 15 percent (down 9,978 petitions), chiefly in response to a 38 percent drop in state prisoner petitions involving civil rights and a 35 percent drop in federal prisoner motions to vacate sentence. The enactment of 1996 Prison Litigation Reform Act, which imposed higher filing fees and other provisions to reduce frivolous petitions, initiated the drop in prisoner petitions alleging civil rights violations. Motions to vacate sentence were greatly affected by the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in *Bailey v. United States*, 516 U.S. 137 (1995), which restricted the imposition of enhanced penalties for using firearms, and by the enactment in 1996 of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA), which provided a one-year limitation period for filing prisoner petitions. Initially, *Bailey* caused motions to vacate sentence to jump markedly from 1996 to 1997 as federal prisoners filed numerous petitions to have sentences adjusted, but thereafter such filings subsided. Although the AEDPA helped shrink the numbers of federal habeas corpus petitions seeking motions to vacate sentence, state habeas corpus petitions rose during this period. During the past five years, personal injury/product liability filings, most of which addressed breast implants or oil refinery explosions, fell 48 percent (down 13,156 cases). Filings of breast implant cases in particular significantly affected total civil filings between 1995 and 1998, causing total civil and personal injury/product liability filings to peak in 1997.

In 2000, the 4 percent decrease in federal question litigation (down 5,274 cases) from the 1999 total was chiefly attributable to a 40 percent overall decline in personal injury cases, mostly in asbestos filings and breast implant cases. The 2 percent reduction in diversity of citizenship filings to 48,626 largely resulted from drops in personal injury/product liability filings.

Total U.S. cases in 2000 grew 9 percent to 71,109 (up 5,666 filings). Filings with the United States as plaintiff climbed 10 percent (up 3,057 filings) as filings involving contracts grew 9 percent. This occurred mainly because of an 11 percent rise in cases related to the recovery of overpayments and enforcement of judgments, which in turn stemmed from a 12 percent increase in student loan recovery filings to 24,329. Since 1995, higher numbers of these recovery cases have been filed in response to ongoing intensive debt collection procedures implemented by the Department of Education in the mid-1990s.

Filings with the United States as defendant grew in 2000, mostly as a result of a 14 percent increase in social security fil-

Table 4

U.S. District Courts

Civil Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 1996 Through 2000

		Filed						
Year	Authorized Judgeships	Total	Cases per Judgeship	Recovery and Enforcement Cases	Prisoner Petitions	All Other Cases	Terminated	Pending
1996	647	269,132	416	5,139	68,235	195,758	250,387	250,934
1997	647	272,027	420	9,677	62,966	199,384	249,641	272,602
1998	646	256,787	398	14,577	54,715	187,495	262,301	262,573
1999	646	260,271	403	22,403	56,603	181,265	272,526	249,381*
2000	655	259,517	396	24,838	58,257	176,422	259,637	249,261
% Chg. 2000 Over 1999	—	-0.3	-0.2	10.9	2.9	-2.7	-4.7	-0.1

*Revised.

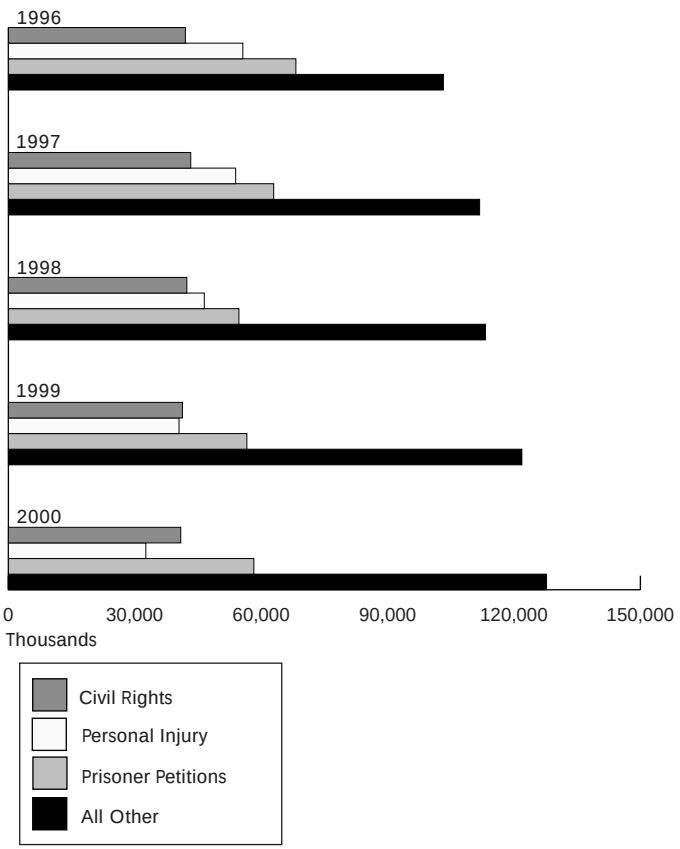
Table 5

U.S. District Courts

Civil Cases Filed, by Jurisdiction
Fiscal Years 1996 Through 2000

		U.S. Cases		Private Cases		
Year	Total	Plaintiff	Defendant	Federal Question	Diversity of Citizenship	Local Jurisdiction
1996	269,132	15,538	33,217	159,513	60,685	179
1997	272,027	20,966	39,038	156,596	55,278	149
1998	256,787	23,389	34,463	146,827	51,992	116
1999	260,271	31,067	34,376	144,898	49,793	137
2000	259,517	34,124	36,985	139,624	48,626	158
% Chg. 2000 Over 1999	-0.3	9.8	7.6	-3.6	-2.3	15.3

Civil Cases Filed



ings and a 9 percent rise in prisoner petitions. Social security supplemental security income cases jumped 19 percent (up by 1,073 cases), and disability insurance cases grew 11 percent (up 766 cases). These increases were attributed to the use of additional resources by the Social Security Administration to process a large pending backlog of social security cases dating back to 1997. The higher number of prisoner petitions stemmed from a 10 percent rise in motions to vacate sentence filed by federal prisoners and an 8 percent rise in federal habeas corpus petitions. These numbers are more consistent with filing trends reported by district courts before the *Bailey* decision and the enactment of the PLRA and AEDPA caused prisoner petitions to jump sharply, then subside.

Civil case terminations decreased 5 percent to 259,637, after rising 4 percent in 1999. The increase in 1999 had resulted from large numbers of federal question case terminations, which consisted mostly of personal injury/product liability cases transferred as multidistrict litigation. Many of these cases were returned to originating district courts or remanded to state courts; however, more than 10,000 personal injury/product liability cases remain on the pending docket of the Eastern District of Michigan awaiting final settlement activity.

The national median time interval from filing to disposition for civil cases was eight months, two months less than in 1999. The number of pending civil cases fell by one-tenth of one percent (down 120 cases) to 249,261, as the number of case terminations was only slightly higher than the number of filings.

Tables 4 and 5 summarize key data on civil filings in the U.S. district courts. The C series of appendix tables provides detailed information on civil cases.

Arbitration Cases In May 1989, Public Law 100-702 established a court-annexed arbitration program to settle civil disputes without resorting to trial. This program provides for the following two types of arbitration: voluntary arbitration, whereby a court refers a case to arbitration with the consent of both parties; and mandatory arbitration, whereby a court orders arbitration for a case in which the plaintiff seeks no more than $150,000 in money damages. When a case goes to arbitration, an outside neutral party or a panel of neutral parties presents to the litigants an opinion of the likely outcome of a trial. An arbitrator's decision is not binding; within 30 days after the decision's release, the parties can seek a trial, which will cause the

case to be treated as if it never went through arbitration. The first districts authorized to use mandatory and voluntary arbitration were California-Northern, Florida-Middle, Michigan-Western, New Jersey, New York-Eastern, North Carolina-Middle, Oklahoma-Western, Pennsylvania-Eastern, Missouri-Western, and Texas-Western. The Judicial Conference later authorized 10 additional districts to use voluntary arbitration only, but the data presented herein address only the 10 original arbitration courts.

During 2000, the tenth year of arbitration reporting, 4,326 cases were referred to arbitration in 7 of the 10 original participating districts, a 29 percent increase (up 978 cases) from 1999. This was the largest number of arbitrated cases since 1994. Arbitration cases represented 9 percent of total civil filings in the original 10 arbitration courts; however, they constituted 12 percent of civil filings in the 5 courts that reported a substantial number of new cases.

The districts that have made the greatest use of arbitration since its inception are New Jersey, Pennsylvania-Eastern, Florida-Middle, and New York-Eastern. In addition, the Northern District of California implemented a more extensive arbitration program in 2000 that has resulted in numerous arbitrations. These five courts had a combined total of 4,320 arbitrations, which accounted for 99 percent of all new arbitration cases in 2000. Marked increases occurred in New Jersey (up 482 filings), California-Northern (up 275 filings), Pennsylvania-Eastern (up 244 filings), and New York-Eastern (up 104 filings). In the Middle District of Florida, however, arbitrations declined (down 127 filings). The bulk of all participating districts' arbitration caseloads continued to consist of filings related to contract, personal injury, civil rights, and labor suits.

For the third consecutive year, North Carolina-Middle, Texas-Western, Michigan-Western, and Missouri-Western reported no new arbitrations. These four courts now actively use federal mediation procedures. Mediation also involves litigants' meeting with outside neutral parties (often subject matter experts) for discussion, but differs from arbitration in that it places a greater emphasis on reaching a settlement rather than on providing an opinion of the likely outcome at trial. Currently, a total of 35 districts courts use federal mediation procedures to settle cases eligible for alternative dispute resolution programs.

Supplemental Table S-12 summarizes the cases filed in 1999 and 2000 in the 10 districts authorized to use both voluntary and mandatory arbitration.

Trials Completed For statistical purposes, district court trials include proceedings resulting in verdicts by juries or in final judgments by the courts, as well as other contested hearings at which evidence is presented. The following statistics include trials conducted by district judges and senior judges in the district courts; however, this analysis does not cover trials conducted by magistrate judges. During 2000, the number of civil and criminal trials completed in the U.S. district courts fell 2 percent as district judges concluded 14,679 trials. Forty-five districts experienced decreases in total trials in 2000. Sixteen districts reported reductions of 25 or more trials. The overall drop in trials resulted from declines in completed civil nonjury and jury trials and in criminal jury trials. This reduction was offset somewhat by a 17 percent increase in criminal nonjury trials.

Since the early 1990s, the extensive use of various forms of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) programs, including mediation and arbitration, possibly has con-

tributed to the reduction in the number of civil cases going to trial. Judges recently have indicated that the increasing inclusion of arbitration clauses in employment and other contracts, and courts' willingness to enforce these clauses, may have been key factors in the drop in civil trials. In addition, the Federal Arbitration Act possibly prevented some cases that might have been tried from ever reaching that stage. The growing acceptance of ADR by bar associations and the increasing use of noncourt ADR, which allows the parties more privacy than they would receive by going to court, may have helped produce the declines in civil trials, although no data are available to support this assumption. From 1996 to 2000, the total number of trials decreased 16 percent (down 2,866 trials), with civil trials declining 23 percent and criminal trials falling 6 percent. Civil nonjury trials dropped 24 percent during the period, while civil jury trials dropped 23 percent. Criminal jury trials decreased 14 percent; however, criminal nonjury trials increased 4 percent.

In 2000, a 7 percent reduction in civil trials (down 599 trials) accounted for most of the decrease in total trials. Total civil trials declined in 63 districts. Civil nonjury trials decreased 4 percent to 4,529 (down 208 trials), while civil jury trials dropped 10 percent to 3,404 (down 391 trials). The continuing increase in the number of cases settled before trial–including those resulting in summary judgments, dismissals, and consent judgments–was a major factor in the overall reduction in total civil trials in 2000.

Total criminal trials rose 4 percent (up 285 trials) to 6,746. Nonjury criminal trials climbed 17 percent to 3,257, mostly due to increases in hearings on contested proceedings. Officials in district courts where nonjury criminal trials rose significantly indicated that this growth also occurred in part because more defendants, particularly those charged with violating laws involving drugs and weapons and firearms, are cooperating with U.S. attorneys and agreeing to nonjury trials in lieu of jury trials. In addition, as is true with civil trials, the increasing cost of litigation may have caused some defendants to consider jury trials financially unfeasible. Criminal jury trials declined 5 percent last year.

The overall reduction in total trials in 2000 was offset by the impact of the multiple types of judicial proceedings included in the caseloads of federal judges. Many nontrial events required significant amounts of judges' time, often in the courtroom. Such events included hearings on motions for summary judgment and other dispositive motions, contested sentencing hearings, Daubert hearings on expert witnesses, evidentiary hearings in prisoner pro se cases, various types of ADR proceedings, and settlement conferences. This year, judges terminated 210,173 civil cases before or during pretrial proceedings, a 5 percent decrease over the total for 1999. However, as in 1999, this figure represents approximately 81 percent of all terminated cases. In addition, judges accepted pleas from 55,727 felony defendants, an increase of 7 percent. Growth in the acceptance of felony defendant pleas occurred mainly in cases involving immigration (up 1,800 pleas), drugs (up 900 pleas), and weapons and firearms (up 700 pleas).

Counting hearings on contested motions, restraining orders, and preliminary injunctions, 47 percent of all trials were completed within a single day (up 3 percent). This rate has fluctuated little for each of the past six years. In 2000, the percentage of trials lasting four days or longer decreased 8 percent to 3,628. Forty civil trials took 20 or more days to reach completion, the longest being a civil rights case lasting 124 days. In addition, 70 criminal

trials required 20 or more days for completion, the longest being a fraud case lasting 141 days. Appendix Tables, C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10, T-1, and T-2 provide additional data on civil and criminal trials.

In addition to trials conducted by district judges and senior judges, 11,573 trials were conducted by magistrate judges in 2000. These consisted of 5,565 petty offense trials, 1,300 civil consent trials, 840 misdemeanor trials, and 3,868 evidentiary hearings. Appendix Tables M-1 through M-5 provide data on matters handled by magistrate judges.

Weighted Filings per Authorized Judgeship Weighted filings per authorized judgeship account for the different amounts of time judges require to resolve various types of civil and criminal actions. The federal judiciary has employed techniques for assigning weights to cases since 1946. The current weighting system, which the Federal Judicial Center (FJC) developed in 1993, assigns weights to civil cases and to criminal felony defendants. The weighted and unweighted totals for criminal felony defendants include reopens and transfers. However, data on civil cases arising by reopening, remand, and transfer to the district by order of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation are not included among the totals for weighted and unweighted filings. Average civil cases or criminal defendants each receive a weight of approximately 1.0; for more time-consuming cases, higher weights are assessed (e.g., a death penalty habeas corpus case is assigned a weight of 5.99); and cases demanding relatively little time from judges receive lower weights (e.g., a defaulted student loan case is assigned a weight of 0.031).

In 2000, the total number of weighted filings (i.e., the sum of all weights assigned to cases and defendants) per authorized judgeship was 479, up from 472 during 1999. (Weighted filings per authorized judgeship do not address whether judgeships are filled or vacant.) The total number of unweighted filings per judgeship (i.e., the raw number of cases and defendants in categories that receive weights) rose 3 percent to 488.

The 479 weighted filings per judgeship total for 2000 was 1 percent higher than the weighted filings total for 1996. The total for unweighted filings in 2000 was 3 percent above that for 1996.

Compared to 1999, the total number of weighted criminal felony defendants per judgeship increased 4 percent in 2000 to 167. This was 25 percent higher than the number of weighted felony defendants in 1996. In 2000, weighted criminal filings rose in 51 of the 91 district courts whose filings receive weights (weights are not assigned to civil cases and criminal defendants in the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands), dropped in 39 districts, and remained unchanged in one district. By far, the largest percentage increase occurred in the Northern District of New York, where weighted criminal filings jumped 76 percent due to a 67 percent increase in unweighted criminal defendants filed and, more specifically, to a 42 percent increase (214 to 303) in drug defendants filed.

This year's 4 percent growth in weighted criminal felony defendants per

Additional Judgeships

The magnitude of the increases in weighted and unweighted filings per judgeship was moderated by growth in the number of authorized judgeships in 2000. A total of nine additional Article III judgeships—two in Nevada, three in Arizona, and four in the Middle District of Florida—were created with the enactment of the Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law Number 106-113) on November 29, 1999. Without the additional authorized judgeships, weighted filings per judgeship would have grown 3 percent, and unweighted filings would have been 4 percent higher.

judgeship reflects the 5 percent rise in criminal felony defendants nationwide. As indicated by the weighting system, the typical criminal action makes more demands on a judge's time than does the average civil matter. Criminal cases generally consume more time because they require more involvement by judges and are more likely to go to trial (5 percent of criminal felony defendants went to trial compared to 2 percent of civil cases). In 2000, weighted criminal filings were higher than unweighted criminal filings in all 91 district courts whose filings receive weights. Appendix Table X-1A provides, by district, weighted and unweighted filings per authorized judgeship in 2000.

The total number of weighted civil filings per authorized judgeship was 311, the same total as for 1999. From 1996 through 2000, weighted civil filings per authorized judgeship declined 8 percent. The lack of change in weighted civil filings in 2000 was consistent with the less than one percent drop in overall civil filings. During 2000, weighted civil filings increased in 48 district courts and fell in 43. That 50 of the 91 districts experienced an increase or decrease of five percent or less provides further evidence of the stability in weighted civil filings this year. The largest increases occurred in Delaware and Idaho, where civil weighted filings increased by 28 percent and 26 percent, respectively. The largest declines, excluding the three districts that received additional authorized judgeships, were in Alaska (down 36 percent) and the Western District of Missouri (down 33 percent).

In 84 of the 91 districts, the totals for weighted civil filings per judgeship were lower than the totals for unweighted civil filings. The court with the lowest ratio of weighted filings to unweighted filings per judgeship was the Northern District of Ohio (342 versus 645), which once again had a substantial number of asbestos cases. Asbestos cases receive a low weight (0.19) because these cases typically are transferred to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania as part of Multidistrict Litigation Docket Number 875 and, therefore, require less work for the originating district than does the usual civil case.

U.S. Magistrate Judges

As growth in filings continues to outpace increases in judicial resources, magistrate judges' contributions to caseload management become ever more critical. In late 1999, the Administrative Office revamped its magistrate judge workload statistics to provide a more comprehensive depiction of these judges' contributions. Supplemental Table S-17 summarizes the magistrate judges' workload.

Magistrate judges performed 806,452 judicial duties in 2000, including (as explained in the Table S-17 footnotes) some tasks in categories previously not reported. Totals for non-case-dispositive motions, pretrial conferences, and certain other duties now include data on more types of proceedings and therefore are not directly comparable to previous years' figures. The remaining totals for 2000, however, suggest a shift in the mix of duties performed by magistrate judges. Compared to 1999, reports and recommendations increased 10 percent to 5,778 in criminal cases and rose 17 percent to 11,729 in civil cases other than prisoner and social security matters. Evidentiary hearings declined 14 percent to 1,990 in felony cases and 22 percent to 501 in civil cases. Reports and recommendations in social security appeals decreased 10 percent to 5,516. Misdemeanor and petty offense adjudications declined 19 percent to 88,449.

Continuing a long-standing trend, the volume of civil consent cases concluded by magistrate judges increased 1 percent to 11,481, although trials in such cases de-

clined 13 percent to 1,300. Magistrate judge adjudication of civil consent cases continues to figure prominently among courts' efforts to make the greatest use of limited judicial resources.

Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation

The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation acted on 8,733 civil actions pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1407 during the 12-month period ending September 30, 2000. The Panel transferred 8,329 cases originally filed in 93 different district courts to 38 transferee districts for inclusion in coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings in which 404 actions already were pending in the transferee districts. This year, cases involving asbestos and diet drugs were among the highlights of the Panel's transfer determinations. In addition, the Panel denied the transfer of 80 actions in 13 newly docketed litigations.

Since the Panel's creation in 1968, it has centralized 161,155 civil actions for pretrial proceedings. As of September 30, 2000, a total of 9,694 actions had been remanded for trial, 314 had been reassigned within the transferee district, and 111,348 had been terminated in the transferee court. At the end of this fiscal year, 39,799 actions were pending throughout 50 transferee district courts.

Supplemental Tables S-19 and S-20 provide statistics on the number of cases transferred since the Panel was created and report data on the flow of cases into and out of the districts this year and since 1968. All statistical information on multidistrict litigation traffic in the federal courts is maintained by the Clerk's Office of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation. Information on specific cases or districts may be obtained from that office.

Criminal Justice Act

In 2000, a total of 118,494 representations were provided under the Criminal Justice Act (CJA), an increase of 13 percent over 1999. The CJA provides funding for the representation of individuals with limited financial resources in federal criminal proceedings. In each district, a plan exists for providing such representation, either by private panel attorneys or by federal public or community defender offices.

This year, representations closed by the 68 federal defender organizations (including representation in appeals, habeas corpus, revocation, and criminal matters) rose 11 percent to 66,526. Appointments of private panel attorneys increased 15 percent to 51,968.

The growth in representations was concentrated mainly in the five districts along the southwestern border of the United States. These districts accounted for nearly three-fourths of the increase in representations closed by federal defenders, and closings were significantly higher in all five locations. Closings increased 23 percent in Texas-Western, 21 percent in Texas-Southern, and between 12 and 13 percent each in Arizona, California-Southern, and New Mexico.

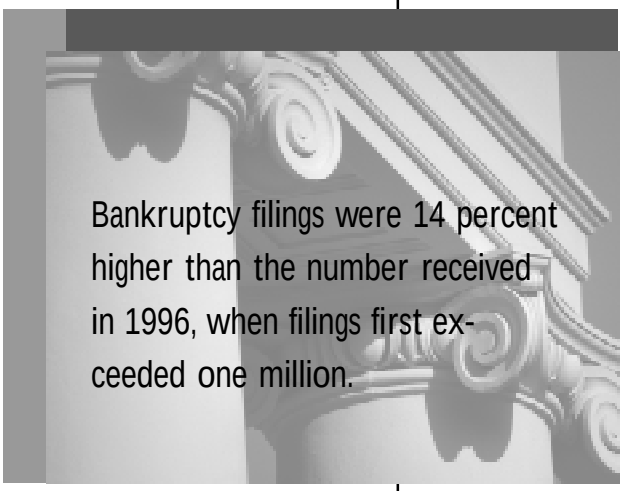
Supplemental Table S-21 provides a summary of federal defender appointments under the CJA for the last five years. Appendix Table K-1 presents information on the representations each federal defender organization provided during 2000.

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

For the second consecutive year, filings in the U.S. bankruptcy courts declined, falling 7 percent to 1,262,102. However, this amount was 14 percent greater than the number of petitions received in 1996, when filings first exceeded one million. The large

number of bankruptcy petitions filed in the last decade most likely has stemmed from the high level of consumer debt relative to personal income. Recent reductions in filings probably occurred in response to the high employment rate and continued general economic prosperity, which enabled consumers to pay their debts more easily. Tables 6 and 7 contain national data on bankruptcy cases. Detailed data on filings, terminations, and pending bankruptcy cases by district appear in Appendix Tables F and F-2.

Although filings remained near record levels and were 29 percent higher than in 1992, no new bankruptcy judgeships have been authorized since that year. Moreover, one temporary judgeship created in 1992 lapsed this year. As a result, cases per judgeship grew from 2,998 in 1992 to 3,883 in 2000 (up 30 percent). The number of cases closed fell 7 percent from the 1,356,026 terminated in 1999 to 1,256,874. Because the number of petitions filed was not much larger than the number closed, the total for cases pending remained stable, rising less than one-half percent to 1,383,213 on September 30, 2000.



Once again, overall drops in petitions were reported for all 12 regional circuits; 24 districts reported growth, and 70 districts reported declines. Sixteen districts reported decreases greater than 10 percent; three districts reported increases greater than 10 percent. The largest numerical declines occurred in California-Central (down 22,145 cases), California-Northern (down 7,831 cases), California-Eastern (down 5,254 cases), and New York-Eastern (down 5,238 cases). The largest numerical increases took place in Alabama-Northern (up 840 cases), Utah (up 796 cases), and Delaware (up 681 cases).

Filings of both nonbusiness and business petitions dropped 7 percent this year. Nonbusiness filings, which accounted for 97 percent of all bankruptcy filings, fell under all chapters of the bankruptcy code, with chapter 7 filings decreasing the most (down 9 percent). Despite this year's decline, however, since 1992 nonbusiness petitions have risen 35 percent to 1,226,037. Drops in business filings in 2000 occurred under all chapters of the bankruptcy code except chapter 11; filings under this chapter climbed 11 percent (up 897 cases). Business bankruptcies, which constituted 3 percent of all filings, have risen 50 percent since 1992.

Chapter 11 is used to allow businesses to continue operations while they formulate plans to repay their creditors, although individuals also may file under this chapter. Filings under chapter 11 generally require more involvement by judges than do filings under the other chapters of the bankruptcy code. Growing for the second consecutive year following seven years of decline, petitions under chapter 11 rose 9.5 percent in 2000. This increase stemmed primarily from a large number of filings in the District of Delaware. Filings in that district, which had soared 417 percent in 1999 (largely because a few companies filed nearly 1,700 petitions), rose an additional 47 percent in 2000 (up 792 petitions). These petitions were filed primarily by health care firms, funeral homes, and a maritime support business.

Despite the increase in chapter 11 filings, which accounted for less than 1 percent of all bankruptcy filings, drops in filings under all other chapters caused an overall decline. Chapter 7 petitions fell 9

percent, and chapter 13 petitions decreased 1 percent. Under chapter 7, which accounted for 69 percent of all bankruptcy filings this year, assets are liquidated for distribution to creditors. In chapter 7 cases involving businesses, all property is sold and the proceeds distributed to the creditors. In nonbusiness chapter 7 cases, individual debtors are allowed to retain certain exempt property while their remaining property is sold to raise funds for the creditors. Under chapter 13, which accounted for 30 percent of all bankruptcy filings, creditors may be repaid, in full or in part, in installments over a three- to five-year period.

Filings under chapter 12 dropped 32 percent (down 260 cases), in large part due to the expiration of the statutory provisions for chapter 12 on July 1, 2000. During the 106th session of Congress, legislation was introduced to re-enact Chapter 12 protections and to provide for the filing of petitions retroactively under this chapter. However, at the time this publication went to press, this chapter had not been re-authorized. Chapter 12, which accounted for less than 0.05 percent of all bankruptcy filings, was designed to help family farms reorganize their debts.

Adversary proceedings arise from bankruptcy cases and include actions to object to or revoke discharges, to obtain injunctions or other equitable relief, and to determine the dischargeability of debts. Filings of adversary proceedings declined 5 percent to 60,937, the lowest level since 1990. Five circuits registered increases in adversary proceedings filings, while 7 circuits reported decreases; 39 districts reported growth, and 54 districts reported reductions. Eleven districts reported increases in filings greater than 30 percent. The number of adversary proceedings terminated rose less than one percent to 69,682, and adversary cases pending dropped 14 percent to 68,805 as of September 30, 2000. Data on adversary proceedings by district appear in Appendix Table F-8.

Table 6

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

Bankruptcy Code Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 1996 Through 2000

		Filed			
Year	Total	Nonbusiness	Business	Terminated	Pending
1996	1,111,964	1,058,444	53,520	1,005,025	1,189,213
1997	1,367,364	1,313,112	54,252	1,223,967	1,326,136
1998	1,436,964	1,389,839	47,125	1,377,206	1,384,179
1999	1,354,376	1,315,751	38,625	1,356,026	1,377,985*
2000	1,262,102	1,226,037	36,065	1,256,874	1,383,213
% Chg. 2000 Over 1999	-6.8	-6.8	-6.6	-7.3	0.4

Note: Bankruptcy Act case data are available separately.
*Revised.

Table 7

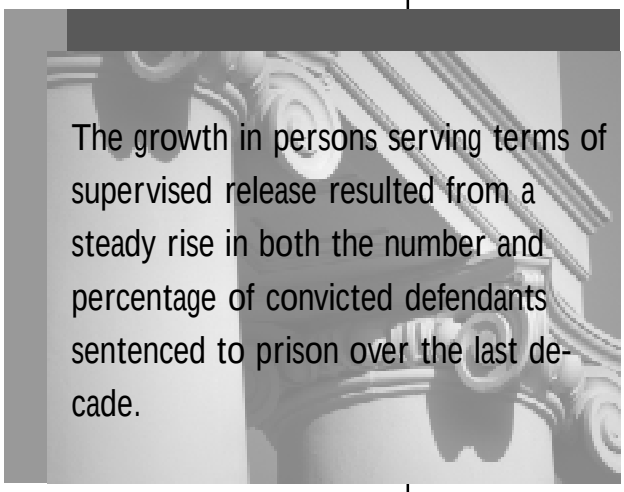
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

Filings by Chapter of the Bankruptcy Code
Fiscal Years 1996 Through 2000

Year	Total	Chapter				
		7	11	12	13	Other
1996	1,111,964	761,652	12,554	1,096	336,615	47
1997	1,367,364	958,045	11,221	966	397,097	35
1998	1,436,964`	1,026,134	8,765	879	401,151	35
1999	1,354,376	959,291	8,982	811	385,262	30
2000	1,262,102	870,805	9,835	551	380,880	31
% Chg. 2000 Over 1999	-6.8	-9.2	9.5	-32.1	-1.1	3.3

Probation

On September 30, 2000, the total number of persons under supervision was 100,395, a 3 percent increase (up 3,205 persons) over the number reported as of September 30, 1999. Persons serving terms of supervised release following their release from prison climbed 7 percent (up 4,343). The growth in persons serving terms of supervised release resulted from a steady rise in both the number and percentage of convicted defendants sentenced to prison over the last decade. From 1990 to 2000, the number of convicted defendants sentenced to prison jumped 160 percent.



Persons serving terms of supervised release following their release from prison totaled 63,793 on September 30, 2000. Overall, persons serving terms of supervised release constituted 64 percent of all persons under supervision, compared to 61 percent one year earlier. Cases involving probation imposed by district judges declined one percent, and those involving probation imposed by magistrate judges decreased 3 percent. Parole cases dropped 7 percent, and those involving mandatory release fell 16 percent.

As with criminal filings, much of the growth in persons under supervision occurred in districts along the southwestern border of the United States (Arizona, New Mexico, California-Southern, Texas-Southern, and Texas-Western). Over the past five years, persons under supervision in those districts rose 31 percent; the increase for the nation was 13 percent. This year, the growth in persons under supervision along the southwestern border accounted for 33 percent of the national increase in persons under supervision despite this region's having only 12 percent of per-

sons under supervision. The composition of cases in the southwestern border districts was quite different from that for the nation as a whole. Fifty-two percent of persons under supervision in these districts committed drug offenses, 12 percent fraud, and 10 percent immigration offenses. Nationally, 41 percent of persons under supervision committed drug offenses, 20 percent fraud, and 2 percent immigration offenses.

The number of persons received for supervision (excluding transfers) increased 2 percent to 43,923. The number of persons received for terms of supervised release rose 7 percent. Due to the District of Columbia Revitalization Act—which became effective on August 6, 2000—parole cases grew by 14 cases. This was the first increase in parole cases received in more than eight years. The act abolished the District of Columbia Parole Board and gave jurisdiction over its cases to the U.S. Parole Commission. U.S. probation offices in the District of Maryland and the Eastern District of Virginia working under the auspices of the U.S. Parole Commission now supervise D.C. parolees who left prison after the District of Columbia Parole Board was abolished. This change caused the District of Maryland to undergo a 482 percent surge in parole cases (up 217 cases) resulting from the transfer of cases of D.C. parolees residing in Maryland who previously had been supervised by state probation offices. Parole cases rose by only 1 case in the Eastern District of Virginia as it began supervising the D.C. parole cases of Virginia residents released from prison after August 6, 2000. Nationally, the number of persons received for all other forms of supervision declined 5 percent. Detailed probation data appear in Table 8 and in the E series of the appendix tables.

Although the rise in persons received for supervision stemmed from the growth in persons convicted and sentenced, the effect of this increase was tempered by the number of aliens, both legal and illegal,

Table 8

Persons Under Supervision of the Federal Probation System

Fiscal Years 1996 Through 2000

	Received		Removed		
Year	Total	Total Less Transfers	Total	Total Less Transfers	Persons Under Supervision on September 30
1996	48,367	41,877	45,804	39,380	88,966
1997	46,190	40,117	44,757	39,024	91,434
1998	45,586	39,925	43,903	38,897	93,737
1999	48,035	42,933	44,925	40,211	97,190
2000	48,653	43,923	45,051	40,545	100,395
% Chg. 2000 Over 1999	1.3	2.3	0.3	0.8	3.3

Table 9

Investigative Reports by Probation Officers

Fiscal Years 1999 and 2000

Type of Investigation	1999	2000	Percent Change
Total	**192,904**	**203,845**	**5.7**
Presentence Report*	61,207	63,666	4.0
Collateral Report for Another District	43,088	46,341	7.6
Pretransfer	4,750	4,524	-4.8
Alleged Violation	28,349	29,976	5.7
Pre-Release for a Federal Institution	22,251	23,639	6.2
Special Regarding a Prisoner in Confinement	4,982	5,357	7.5
Furlough/Work-Release			
Report for Bureau of Prisons Institutions	5,336	5,129	-3.9
Supervision Report	22,225	24,590	10.6
Parole Revocation	716	623	-13.0

*Presentence report includes postsentence-for-institution investigations and investigations for petty offenses.

among those convicted and sentenced. Over the last 10 years, the number of convicted and sentenced legal aliens who were deported has risen. As a result, both legal and illegal aliens sentenced to supervision now generally are placed on inactive supervision status and deported rather than made to serve terms of supervised release. In 2000, U.S. probation offices received 5,651 illegal aliens and 2,394 legal aliens for inactive supervision. (The E series of tables in the appendix does not include data on persons on inactive supervision status.)

Investigative Reports Probation officers prepared 203,845 investigative reports in 2000, a rise of 6 percent over last year. The largest increases occurred for supervision reports, which climbed 11 percent (up 2,365 reports), and collateral reports, which grew 8 percent (up 3,253 reports). Collateral reports are written to assist another district in the preparation of a presentence report. Presentence reports, which are prepared for sentencing hearings, increased 4 percent (2,459 reports) to a five-year high of 63,666.

Substance Abuse Treatment Federal probation offices spent $22,450,634 on federally funded substance abuse treatment in 2000. Federal offenders receive substance abuse treatment from a variety of sources: private insurance, state programs, local programs, 12-step programs, the Veterans' Administration, and federally funded substance abuse treatment services. Across the nation, 54 percent of offenders with conditions indicating substance abuse received federally funded substance abuse treatment (these data do not include offenders with substance abuse conditions who received federally funded substance abuse treatment in earlier years). Supple-

mental Table S-13 contains additional information on federally funded substance abuse treatment services.

Pretrial Services

The number of defendants in cases opened in the pretrial services system rose 7 percent (up 5,463) to 85,617. This growth was greater than the rise that occurred in 1999 and somewhat higher than the increase in criminal filings in the district courts in 2000. As pretrial services officers (PSOs) collected, verified, and reported information on more defendants, the number of interviews, bail hearings, pretrial services reports, defendants supervised, and defendants detained also rose. Judicial officers use the pretrial services reports to decide whether to release or detain defendants and to determine the least restrictive release conditions that offer reasonable assurance that defendants will honor future court commitments and will not endanger the community.

The number of pretrial services cases opened in 2000 was 35 percent greater than the number opened five years ago. Since 1996, the number of persons interviewed has climbed 26 percent, the number of pretrial services reports prepared has jumped 35 percent, and the number of defendants released on supervision has grown 22 percent. The increase in defendants released on supervision was relatively smaller than the other increases because of the growing number of defendants charged with offenses related to immigration, who typically are detained because they pose a high risk of flight. The number of pretrial services cases opened in which immigration was the major offense charged has soared 101 percent in the past five years. Immigration cases accounted for 12 percent of cases opened in pretrial services in 1996, but constituted 18 percent of cases in 2000.

During 2000, PSOs interviewed 63,059 defendants (up 6 percent) and prepared 82,115 pretrial services reports (up 7

Table 10

Summary of Pretrial Services Cases

Fiscal Years 1999 and 2000

	1999	2000	Percent Change
Pretrial Services Cases Activated	80,154	85,617	6.8
Pretrial Diversion Cases Activated	2,018*	1,896	-6.0
Released on Supervision	30,262*	32,388	7.0
Type of Report			
Prebail	70,819	75,850	7.1
Postbail	4,175	4,320	3.5
Other	1,663	1,945	17.0
No Report	3,497	3,502	.1

*Revised.

percent). Prebail reports constituted 92 percent of the pretrial services reports prepared. The remaining reports were provided to the courts for other hearings in which pretrial services release was at issue, including hearings held for conviction and sentencing. Table 10 presents data on pretrial services cases and reports for this year.

The workload of judicial officers also increased as the number of cases rose in 2000. In conjunction with all pretrial services cases closed during the year, 194,092 pretrial hearings of all types were held, an increase of 8 percent over the total for 1999. Detention hearings grew 9 percent to 43,292, bail review hearings grew 18 percent to 26,188, and violation hearings rose 4 percent to 3,884. Review hearings held at conviction and sentencing rose 5 percent to 112,113.

Detention hearings took place for 50 percent of defendants whose cases were activated during the year. Detention was ordered for 75 percent of defendants who had detention hearings, as the number of defendants detained at these hearings increased 10 percent to 32,236. Overall, the courts detained 38 percent of activated defendants following initial detention hearings, one percentage point more than in 1999. Risk of flight was identified as the reason for detention in 44 percent of cases, danger to the community was cited for 9 percent of detained defendants, and a combination of danger and flight risk was cited for the other 47 percent of defendants detained; these were the same percentages as in 1999.

The number of defendants released following hearings increased 5 percent to 37,933, of which 35,352 (93 percent) were released with restrictive conditions. In addition, 32,388 defendants released following hearings (85 percent) were placed into the custody of PSOs. For persons under supervision, PSOs monitored compliance with the release conditions set by the courts, provided necessary support services, and informed the courts and U.S. attorneys of all apparent violations of release conditions.

The most frequently ordered restrictive conditions involved substance abuse testing and substance abuse treatment and were imposed on 22 percent (18,752) of defendants whose cases were opened in 2000, the same percentage as last year. House arrest and electronic monitoring, restrictive conditions which are less expensive alternatives to detention, were ordered for 8 percent (6,452) of defendants, one percentage point more than last year. A defendant in the house arrest program must remain in his or her residence between specific hours. To ensure that this requirement is honored, some defendants must wear ankle bracelets that are electronically monitored by a monitoring center. If a defendant violates the confinement condition, the center is notified automatically, and its staff in turn notifies the supervising officers.

Pretrial diversion is a period of supervision proposed by the U.S. attorney and agreed to by the defendant as an alternative to prosecution of criminal charges in federal court. In addition, diversion preserves prosecutorial and judicial resources for more serious criminal matters. In 2000, the number of defendants placed in the pretrial diversion program fell 6 percent to 1,896; this represented approximately 2 percent of activated cases in 2000, one percentage point less than in 1999.

Pretrial services statistics appear in the H series of the appendix tables.

Complaints Against Judicial Officers

Pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. Section 372(c), any person alleging that a circuit judge, a district judge, a bankruptcy judge, or a magistrate judge has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the effective and expedi-

tious administration of the business of the courts, or alleging that such an officer cannot discharge all the duties of the office because of physical or mental disability, may file a complaint with the clerk of the court of appeals for that circuit or the clerk of the applicable national court.

The number of judicial complaints filed in 2000 declined 11 percent to 696. This decrease marked the second consecutive year that filings of complaints fell below the total for the previous year. Table 11 summarizes judicial complaints activity from 1998 through 2000.

A single complaint may involve multiple allegations against numerous judicial officers. This year, the allegations cited most often were "abuse of judicial power," "prejudice/bias," and "other." Approximately two-fifths of all complaints filed originated in the Fifth, Ninth, and Eleventh Circuits.

A total of 715 complaints were terminated during 2000, down 14 percent from 1999 and 29 percent from 1998. Chief judges terminated 359 of these complaints. Seventy-four percent of the complaints terminated by chief judges were found to be outside the jurisdiction of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 372(c) because they were directly related to the merits of the decisions or procedural rulings rendered by the judges named in the complaints. Judicial councils terminated the other 356 complaints, ter-

Table 11

Judicial Complaints Filed, Concluded, and Pending

Fiscal Years 1998, 1999, and 2000

	1998*	1999*	2000
Filed	1,035	782	696
Concluded	1,011	831	715
By Chief Judges	750	410	359
Dismissed	742	397	343
Corrective Action Taken	3	11	13
Withdrawn	5	2	3
By Judicial Councils	261	421	356
After Review of Chief Judge's Dismissal[1]			
Dismissed	257	417	354
Withdrawn	—	—	—
Action Taken	—	—	—
Referred to Judicial Conference	—	—	—
After Report by Investigative Committee			
Dismissed	2	2	—
Withdrawn	—	2	—
Action Taken	2	—	2
Referred to Judicial Conference	—	—	—
Pending	230	181	162

[1]Petition for review of a chief judge's dismissal of a complaint.
*Revised.

Table 12

Status of Judgeship Positions

1996 Through 2000[1]

Year	U.S. Courts of Appeals[2]			U.S. District Courts		
	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Senior Judges[3]	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Senior Judges[4]
1996	179	18	82	647	44	274
1997	179	24	87	647	69	278
1998	179	17	86	646	55	276
1999	179	24	86	646	38	273
2000	179	23	86	655	43	274

[1] Data are as of September 30.
[2] Positions in the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit are included.
[3] Sitting senior judges who participated in appeals dispositions.
[4] Senior judges with staff.

minating 354 on petitions for review and two after reports by a special investigative committee appointed pursuant to Section 372(c)(4). All of the 354 petitions for review were dismissed without any action taken; the remaining two complaints were consolidated and resulted in a single public censure. For more information on judicial complaints, see Table 11 and Supplemental Table S-22.

Because the number of complaint terminations outnumbered the number of complaint filings, pending judicial complaints decreased 10 percent to 162.

Status of Article III Judgeships

On September 30, 2000, a total of 23 vacancies existed among the 179 judgeships authorized for the U.S. courts of appeals, one less vacancy than occurred one year earlier, but six more than the total for two years ago. One of those vacancies was in a position created on December 1, 1990, by the Federal Judgeship Act of 1990 and never filled. That vacancy and 7 others that had existed more than 18 months have been declared "judicial emergencies." Table 12 provides information on the status of judgeship positions since 1996.

On September 30, 2000, in the U.S. district courts, 43 vacancies existed among the 655 positions authorized, an increase of five vacancies from the total reported one year earlier. One cause for the additional vacancies is the enactment of the Consolidated Appropriations Act on November 29, 1999 (Public Law Number 106-113), which created nine additional Article III judgeships. As of September 30, 2000, four of these nine new judgeships remained vacant. (Two of these new positions, as well

as two other vacancies, were filled, however, when four judicial nominees were confirmed on October 3, 2000. On December 15, 2000, the number of authorized positions rose to 665 with the enactment of Public Law Number 106-553, which created 10 new district judgeships.) Despite the slight rise in vacancies this year, the number of vacancies on September 30 was 12 fewer than two years earlier, and 26 fewer than three years earlier. Of these vacancies, 15 had existed for at least 18 months, down two from the number of positions that had been vacant that long as of September 30, 1999.

In addition to active judges, 86 senior appellate judges participating in appeals decisions were serving the judiciary on September 30, 2000, the same number as in both 1998 and 1999. In the U.S. district courts, the number of senior judges with staff providing such service totaled 274, one more than one year earlier and two fewer than two years earlier. The number of senior district judges has remained relatively stable for several years, ranging between 273 and 278 since September 30, 1996.

Status of Bankruptcy Judge Appointments

On September 30, 2000, a total of 325 bankruptcy judgeships were authorized and funded. Of that number, 307 bankruptcy judgeships were filled, and 18 were vacant. In addition to these positions, 30 recalled bankruptcy judges were providing service to the judiciary on September 30, 2000. Table 13 summarizes the status of bankruptcy judgeship positions through September 30, 2000.

Appointments of Magistrate Judges

During 2000, a total of 82 full-time magistrate judges were appointed, 48 of them by reappointment. Of the 34 new appointments, 11 were for new positions. During the same period, 13 individuals

Table 13

Status of Bankruptcy Judgeship Positions
1996 Through 2000[1]

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Recalled Judges
1996	326	13	23
1997	326	13	22
1998	326	11	25
1999	326	20	29
2000	325	18	30

[1] Data are as of September 30.

Table 14

U.S. Magistrate Judge Positions

Authorized by the Judicial Conference
1996 Through 2000

	Year	Total	Full-Time	Part-Time	Combination
1996	Spring	496	416	77	3
	Fall	502	422	77	3
1997	Spring	508	429	76	3
	Fall	510	432	75	3
1998	Spring	510	436	71	3
	Fall	512	440	69	3
1999	Spring	518	447	68	3
	Fall	519	454	62	3
2000	Spring	521	456	62	3
	Fall	529	466	60	3

were appointed to part-time magistrate judge positions, 12 of them by reappointment.

In 2000, the average age of new appointees to full-time magistrate judge positions was 49; the average age of new appointees to part-time magistrate judge positions was 42. New full-time appointees had been members of the bar for an average of 23 years at the time of appointment; part-time magistrate judges averaged 17 years of bar membership. Of the new full-time magistrate judges, 23 had been in private practice, 4 had been state court judges, and 2 had been part-time U.S. magistrate judges. Other new appointees included a U.S. attorney, an assistant U.S. attorney, a federal public defender, a general counsel, and an assistant commissioner.

As of September 2000, the Judicial Conference authorized 466 full-time magistrate judge positions, 60 part-time positions, and 3 combination clerk/magistrate judge positions. This year, 23 retired magistrate judges served on a recall basis pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 636(h). Table 14 provides a summary of the number of magistrate judge positions authorized by the Judicial Conference since 1996.

U.S. Court of International Trade

The jurisdiction of the U.S. Court of International Trade extends throughout the United States. The majority of the cases heard by this court address the classification and valuation of imported merchandise, the refund of customs duties, alleged unfair import practices by trading partners, and the administration and enforcement of customs and international trade laws of the United States. For 2000, the U.S. Court of

International Trade reported 1,063 cases filed, a decrease from 1999 of 80 percent (down 5,370 cases). However, this decline followed an 80 percent surge in 1999 and a 50 percent increase in 1998 consisting largely of new cases seeking refunds of payments of the Harbor Maintenance Tax, which was declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court in *United States Shoe Corp. v. United States,* 523 U.S. 360 (1998).

Terminations dropped from 6,343 to 1,057. However, terminations were unusually high in 1999 due to the settlement of the Harbor Maintenance Tax cases. Because filings only slightly outnumbered terminations, pending cases remained relatively stable, rising one-tenth of 1 percent to 9,731 on September 30, 2000. Appendix Table G-1 provides a summary of cases filed and terminated during 1999 and 2000.

U.S. Court of Federal Claims

During 2000, overall filings in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims declined 24 percent from 1,049 to 793. Filings involving vaccine injury compensation petitions, which had grown sharply the past several years and jumped 32 percent in 1999 alone in response to an expiring statutory deadline under the Vaccine Injury Compensation Act, dropped 60 percent (down 247 cases) to levels more typical of the number of vaccine filings this court received in previous years. In addition, contract filings fell 15 percent to 225. Case terminations declined 15 percent to 868, while the pending caseload fell 2 percent to 2,844 on September 30, 2000.

For actions terminated in 2000, judgments rendered for claimants totaled $320 million, a reduction of 15 percent, of which $114 million carried interest. Judgments rendered for the United States on counterclaims or offsets totaled $3.5 million. In nonmonetary actions under its jurisdiction, the court disposed of 49 contract cases seeking injunctive or declaratory relief, 4 percent fewer than in 1999.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 791(c), each January the clerk of the court transmits to the U.S. Congress a report of the business of the court, which notes the names of the claimants, the nature of the claims, and their dispositions. Appendix Tables G-2A and G-2B provide summary data on the case filings in the Court of Federal Claims for the year ending September 30, 2000.

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2001 Caseload Highlights

U.S. Courts of Appeals

- Rising for the seventh consecutive year, appeals filings grew 5 percent to an all-time high of 57,464.
- Original proceedings surged 48 percent, criminal appeals grew 5 percent, administrative agency appeals increased 2 percent, and civil appeals rose 1 percent.
- Bankruptcy appeals fell 5 percent.
- Both the number of appeals filed and the number terminated were 1,032 per authorized three-judge panel.

U.S. District Courts

- Filings of criminal and civil cases in the district courts dropped 3 percent to 313,615.

Criminal Filings

- Criminal case filings changed little, decreasing by 37 cases to 62,708, and the number of defendants dropped less than 1 percent.
- Drug case filings rose 5 percent, weapons and firearms case filings jumped 9 percent, and the numbers of new robbery and sex offense cases each increased 8 percent.
- Immigration case filings fell for the first time since 1992, decreasing 7 percent.
- The median case disposition time for defendants rose slightly to 6.0 months.

Civil Filings

- Civil filings declined 3 percent, largely because cases with the United States as plaintiff dropped 34 percent, primarily due to a reduction in student loan recovery filings.
- Filings with the United States as defendant climbed 10 percent.
- Private case filings remained stable, decreasing less than 1 percent.
- The median disposition time for civil cases was 8.7 months, up from 8.2 months in 2000.

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

- Bankruptcy filings grew 14 percent to 1,437,354.
- Nonbusiness petitions rose 14 percent, and business petitions increased 7 percent.
- Filings jumped 16.5 percent under chapter 7, grew 7 percent under chapter 11, and rose 8 percent under chapter 13.

Federal Probation and Pretrial Services System

- The number of persons under the supervision of the federal probation system on September 30, 2001, was 104,715, a rise of 4 percent over the previous year's total.
- Persons serving terms of supervised release increased 7 percent and constituted 65 percent of all persons under supervision.
- The number of defendants in cases opened in the pretrial services system remained stable, growing 1 percent to 86,140.
- The number of pretrial hearings rose less than 1 percent to 194,693.

Judicial Business



2001

This report on the business of the federal Judiciary for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, provides statistical data on the work of the federal Judiciary, compares data for this year to that for previous fiscal years, and, wherever possible, explains why increases or decreases occurred in the judicial workload. Specific sections discuss the work of the appellate, district, and bankruptcy courts; the probation and pretrial services system; and other components of the federal Judiciary. Totals for the major segments of the federal Judiciary appear in the table of judicial caseload indicators on page 16.

On September 11, 2001, four airplanes hijacked by terrorists crashed in New York City, near Washington, D.C., and in Shanksville, Pennsylvania. Many courts across the nation closed that day, and some courthouses remained closed longer. However, any impact of the events of September 11 on the workload of the federal Judiciary during the fiscal year–which ended a few weeks later–could not be determined by the time this report went to press. Although criminal case filings in the month of September 2001 were slightly lower than might have been expected, the number of criminal cases filed in 2001 was only 37 below that for 2000, which was the highest total since the Prohibition Amendment was repealed in 1933. The district courts terminated 58,718 criminal cases in 2001, an increase of 1 percent (this figure does not include the 75,380 petty offense cases concluded by magistrate judges). Civil filings in the district courts fell 3 percent, but were 9 percent higher than 10 years earlier. Filings in the U.S. courts of appeals increased 5 percent to an all-time high, and new petitions in the U.S. bankruptcy courts once again exceeded one million, climbing 14 percent to a fiscal year record. The number of persons under supervision of the probation system rose 4 percent.

Ten additional Article III judgeships were created on December 21, 2000, to address in part the growing workload of federal judges in

the U.S. district courts. However, even though the caseload of the U.S. appeals courts has grown 22 percent in the past decade, no new judgeships in the appellate courts have been authorized since 1990. Moreover, bankruptcy petitions have soared 47 percent over the past 10 years, but no additional bankruptcy judgeships have been authorized since 1992, and two temporary judgeships have expired since then.

U.S. Courts of Appeals

Filings in the 12 regional courts of appeals rose 5 percent (up 2,767 appeals) to 57,464, reaching a record-breaking level for the sixth consecutive year and marking seven successive years of growth. Terminations rose 2 percent to 57,422. Filings per authorized three-judge panel equaled 1,032, as did terminations. Since 1997, filings have grown 10 percent, and terminations have risen 12 percent. Pending appellate cases remained stable this year, rising 0.1 percent to 40,303 as of September 30, 2001. Tables 1 and 2 contain summary data on the activity of the U.S. courts of appeals. Detailed data for the appellate courts appear in the B series of the appendix tables.

The overall growth in appeals consisted of increases in original proceedings (up 48 percent), criminal appeals (up 5 percent), administrative agency appeals (up 2 percent), and civil appeals (up 1

Since 1997, the number of appeals related to immigrations laws has climbed 297 percent, consistent with the large growth in such filings in the district courts.

Judicial Caseload Indicators
Fiscal Years 1992, 1997, 2000, and 2001

Judicial Caseload	1992	1997	2000	2001	% Change Since 1992	% Change Since 1997	% Change Since 2000
U.S. Courts of Appeals[1]							
Cases Filed	47,013	52,319	54,697	57,464	22.2	9.8	5.1
Cases Terminated	44,373	51,194	56,512	57,422	29.4	12.2	1.6
Cases Pending	35,799	39,846	40,261[2]	40,303	12.6	1.1	0.1
U.S. District Courts							
Criminal (Includes Transfers)							
Cases Filed	48,366	50,363	62,745	62,708	29.7	24.5	-0.1
Defendants Filed	68,668	70,201	83,963	83,252	21.2	18.6	-0.8
Cases Terminated	44,147	46,887	58,102	58,718	33.0	25.2	1.1
Cases Pending	34,078	37,237	47,677[2]	51,677	51.6	38.8	8.4
Civil							
Cases Filed	230,509	272,027	259,517	250,907	8.8	-7.8	-3.3
Cases Terminated	231,304	249,641	259,637	248,174	7.3	-0.6	-4.4
Cases Pending	218,824	272,602	250,202[2]	252,935	15.6	-7.2	1.1
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts							
Cases Filed	977,478	1,367,364	1,262,102	1,437,354	47.0	5.1	13.9
Cases Terminated	900,719	1,223,967	1,256,874	1,301,016	44.4	6.3	3.5
Cases Pending	1,220,102	1,326,136	1,378,139[2]	1,514,477	24.1	14.2	9.9
Federal Probation System							
Persons Under Supervision	85,920	91,434	100,395	104,715	21.9	14.5	4.3
Presentence Reports	49,567	52,174	63,666	63,028	27.2	20.8	-1.0
Pretrial Services							
Total Cases Activated	60,478	71,107	87,513	88,049	45.6	23.8	0.6
Pretrial Services Cases Activated	58,098	69,283	85,617	86,140	48.3	24.3	0.6
Pretrial Diversion Cases Activated	2,380	1,824	1,896	1,909	-19.8	4.7	0.7
Total Released on Supervision	26,255	28,629[2]	34,547	35,082	33.6	22.5	1.5
Pretrial Supervision	24,013	26,433[2]	32,388	33,033	37.6	25.0	2.0
Diversion Supervision	2,242	2,196[2]	2,159	2,049	-8.6	-6.7	-5.1

[1]Excludes the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
[2]Revised.

Apprendi v. New Jersey

In *Apprendi v. New Jersey*, 530 U.S. 466 (2000), the U.S. Supreme Court held that any finding of fact providing grounds for an enhanced sentence greater than the statutory maximum must be made by a jury and proven beyond a reasonable doubt. This decision particularly implicates sentences for convictions in drug cases, for the maximum penalties in those cases vary depending on the type and amount of drugs involved. In response to *Apprendi,* many inmates have sought second or successive habeas corpus petitions to reduce their sentences. In 2001, rumors of a one-year deadline for filing petitions pursuant to *Apprendi* (no such deadline actually existed) resulted in a 77 percent jump in motions seeking such petitions in the U.S. courts of appeals. In the U.S. district courts, filings of motions by federal prisoners seeking to vacate their sentences grew 36 percent.

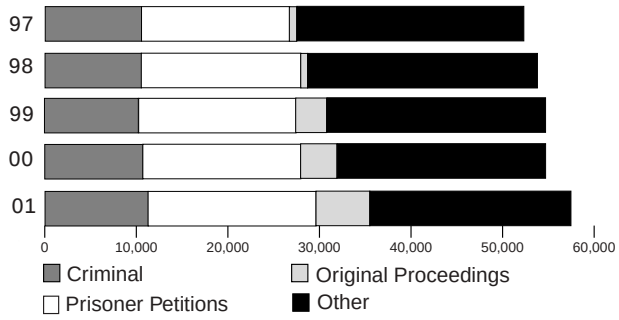
percent). Bankruptcy appeals, which accounted for 2 percent of all appeals filed, dropped 5 percent.

Higher filings were reported by seven courts of appeals, four of which had increases greater than 10 percent. Both the Ninth and Fourth Circuits had 13 percent rises. The primary sources of growth in seven circuits were original proceedings, prisoner petitions, and criminal appeals. The greatest decline occurred in the Second Circuit, where filings dropped 8 percent because of reductions in all types of appeals except original proceedings and bankruptcy appeals.

Totals for original proceedings have risen each year since 1998, when motions requesting authority to file second or successive habeas corpus prisoner petitions and pro se mandamus petitions for which filing fees were not paid were first added to the general docket for the courts of appeals. Original proceedings accounted for 1 percent of filings in the appeals courts in 1998, but accounted for 10 percent of total filings in 2001. Rumors of a one-year deadline for filing petitions pursuant to *Apprendi v. New Jersey*, 530 U.S. 466 (2000), led to a 77 percent surge in 2001 in motions by prisoners seeking to file second or successive habeas corpus petitions so that they could reduce their sentences (in fact, no such deadline existed). This year, motions requesting second or successive habeas corpus petitions by state prisoners constituted 74 percent of all original proceedings filed—a 12 percent increase over last year.

Filings of criminal appeals increased for the second consecutive year. This year's growth stemmed mainly from a 22 percent rise in appeals related both to immigration laws (up 297 appeals) and to weapons and firearms offenses (up 231 appeals). Since 1997, the number of appeals related to immigrations laws has climbed 297 percent (up 1,237 appeals), consistent with the large growth in such filings in the district courts. Although appeals related to national defense laws soared 844 percent (up 152 appeals) in 2001, this was linked to a likely one-time influx of filings in the First Circuit concerning appeals of charges related to protests at the military facility in Vieques, Puerto Rico.

Appeals Cases Filed



Following two years of decline, civil appeals filings rose 1 percent to 36,046. This increase was due predominantly to a 30 percent jump (up 799 appeals) in prisoner petition motions to vacate sentence. In addition, new tort actions surged 73 percent (up 199 appeals) as tort filings in the Third Circuit increased from 16 in 2000 to 229 in 2001, primarily due to cases related to bone screw litigation.

Appeals involving pro se litigants grew 9 percent to 27,265. A 56 percent jump (up 1,675 appeals) in pro se original proceedings contributed significantly to the rise, as did a 5 percent increase in pro se prisoner petitions (up 785 appeals) and a 21 percent climb in

pro se criminal appeals (up 197 appeals). Prisoner petitions still constituted the bulk of pro se filings, but in the past five years pro se original proceedings by prisoners moving for authority to file second or successive habeas corpus prisoner petitions have accounted for a larger portion. Pro se cases composed 42 percent of appeals filings in 1997 and 47 percent in 2001. Filings of pro se appeals grew in 10 circuits, with 4 reporting rises greater than 15 percent. The greatest numerical increases occurred in the Fourth Circuit (up 622 appeals), Ninth Circuit (up 553 appeals), and Eleventh Circuit (up 548 appeals), primarily because of growth in pro se prisoner petitions and pro se original proceedings. Supplemental Table S-4 contains summary data on pro se appeals.

Filings of administrative agency appeals rose 2 percent to 3,300. Growth in appeals of decisions by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) were the major contributors to the overall increase. In previous years, NLRB and INS filings were the driving force behind rises and declines in administrative agency appeals. However, this year's growth stemmed from filings arising from OSHA decisions (up 52 appeals). Most of these appeals involved disputes over newly adopted ergonomic regulations that subsequently were repealed.

Bankruptcy appeals fell for the third consecutive year, dropping 5 percent to 961 appeals, their lowest level since 1983. This decline is consistent with decreases in bankruptcy appeals filed in the U.S. district courts. Although half of the circuits reported higher filings, drops occurred in five circuits. The largest reductions occurred in the Eleventh

Table 1
U.S. Courts of Appeals
Appeals Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 1997 Through 2001

Years	Authorized Judgeships	Filed		Terminated		Pending
		Number	Cases per Panel	Number	Cases per Panel	
1997	167	52,319	940	51,194	920	39,846
1998	167	53,805	967	52,002	934	41,666
1999	167	54,693	983	54,088	972	42,225
2000	167	54,697	983	56,512	1,015	40,261*
2001	167	57,464	1,032	57,422	1,032	40,303
% Chg. 2001 Over 2000	—	5.1	5.1	1.6	1.6	0.1

Note: This table excludes data for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
* Revised.

Table 2
U.S. Courts of Appeals
Sources of Appeals
Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001

Source	2000	2001	Percent Change	Numerical Change
Total	54,697	57,464	5.1	2,767
U.S. District Courts				
Criminal	10,707	11,281	5.4	574
Civil—Total	35,780	36,046	0.7	266
Prisoner Petitions	17,252	18,343	6.3	1,091
U.S. Civil	3,740	3,567	-4.6	-173
Private Civil	14,788	14,136	-4.4	-652
Other Appeals				
Bankruptcy	1,007	961	-4.6	-46
Administrative Agency	3,237	3,300	1.9	63
Original Proceedings*	3,966	5,876	48.2	1,910

Note: This table excludes data for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
* Beginning October 1, 1998, data are reported for types of proceedings previously not presented in this table.

Circuit (down 36 appeals), Ninth Circuit (down 30 appeals), and Fifth Circuit (down 27 appeals). The greatest rises were reported by the Eighth Circuit (up 20 appeals) and the Second Circuit (up 18 appeals).

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

For the second consecutive year, filings in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit dropped 2 percent (down 26 appeals), falling to 1,483. Many types of appeals declined in 2001, with the greatest decreases occurring in appeals of decisions by the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB), which fell 16 percent; the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, which dropped 37 percent; and the U.S. district courts, which declined 11 percent. These reductions were offset somewhat by a 272 percent surge in appeals of decisions by the U.S. Court of International Trade, which arose largely from appeals based on a single case involving the Harbor Maintenance Tax. In addition, appeals of decisions by the U.S. Court of Federal Claims grew 35 percent. The number of appeals terminated fell slightly (down 1 percent) to 1,500, which caused appeals terminated per panel to drop from 380 to 375. Because terminations outnumbered filings, the number of appeals pending as of September 30, 2001, totaled 1,085, a decline of 2 percent since last year.

The number of appeals filed in the Federal Circuit historically has fluctuated, often increasing one year, then declining the next. The total number of appeals filed in 2001 was 2 percent higher than the total for 1997.

Appendix Table B-8 provides summary data on the activity of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. More detailed data are available from the Office of the Clerk of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

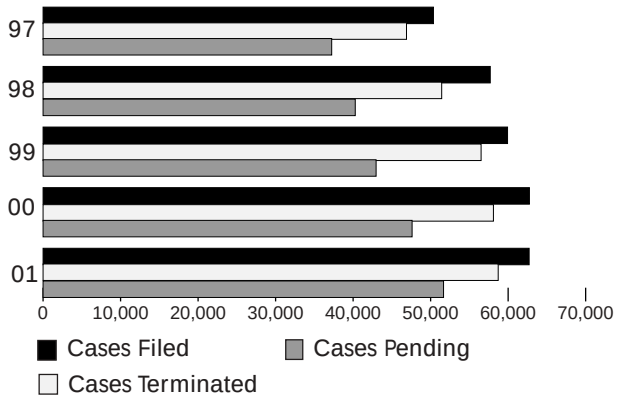
U.S. District Courts

Total filings of criminal and civil cases in the U.S. districts courts declined slightly in 2001, falling 3 percent to 313,615. A 3 percent drop also occurred in case terminations, which equaled 306,892 (this figure does not include the 75,380 petty offense cases terminated by magistrate judges this year). Because filings exceeded terminations, the pending caseload grew 2 percent to 304,602.

Criminal Filings

After six consecutive years of growth, in 2001 the number of criminal cases and defendants received by the federal district courts remained relatively stable. Filings of criminal cases dropped by 37 cases to 62,708, and the number of defendants decreased less than 1 percent to 83,252. As a result of the creation of 10 additional Article III judgeships during this period, criminal cases per authorized judgeship declined from 96 to 94. This was the first reduction in cases per judgeship since 1994, when federal courts began receiving large numbers of criminal filings involving immigration and drug law violations in districts along the southwestern border of the United States. Nationwide, district courts disposed of 1 percent more cases and 1 percent more defendants than in 2000. As filings outpaced dispositions, pending criminal cases and defendants grew 8 percent.

Criminal Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending

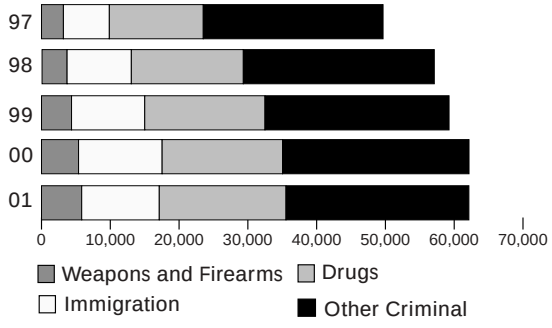


During the last month of this reporting period, many courts reported lower criminal filings than would have been expected based on historical trends for the month of September. After the attacks of September 11, 2001, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and Congress made statements regarding the need to direct resources toward preventing terrorist activities in the future. However, by the time this report went to press, no clear relationship between the events of September 11 and criminal filings in the year ending September 30, 2001, could be established. Thus, this year's report does not reflect any changes in prosecutorial policies that may have resulted from

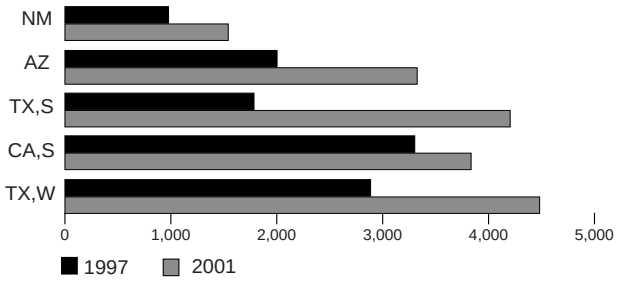
terrorist activities that occurred less than one month before the reporting period ended.

In 2001, the rise in criminal filings consisted largely of drug and firearms cases. Drug filings grew 5 percent to 18,425, and firearms filings surged 9 percent to 5,845. Filings of cases involving robbery and sex offenses increased 8 percent to 1,355 and 1,017, respectively. For the first time since 1992, immigration filings declined, falling 7 percent to 11,277.

Major Types of Criminal Cases Filed



Criminal Cases Filed in the Southwestern Border Districts



Filings of drug cases grew in 50 districts because of an ongoing highway drug interdiction program supported by the Drug Enforcement Agency and carried out by state and local agencies in "high intensity drug trafficking areas" designated by the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Drug filings also increased nationwide because of prosecutions under the Comprehensive Methamphetamine Control Act of 1996, which was enacted in response to the emergence of widespread use of this drug. Three of the five southwestern border districts received the highest number of drug cases in the nation. The Western District of Texas had 2,296 cases, the Southern District of California had 1,682 cases, and the Southern District of Texas had 1,499 cases. Nationally, the total number of defendants in drug cases rose 3 percent to 31,493.

Weapons and firearms filings increased in 55 districts as federal courts received yet another new record level of such cases. Firearms case filings began growing in 1998 in many districts across the nation as U.S. attorneys in cities with the highest violent crime rates began implementing special federal programs patterned after Project Exile in Richmond, Virginia, and Operation Ceasefire in Boston, Massachusetts. In these programs, federal, state, and local law enforce-

Southwestern Border Districts

Filings of criminal cases (excluding transfers) in the U.S. district courts jumped 25 percent from 1997 to 2001, with new immigration and drug cases accounting for much of this rise. The largest growth in immigration and drug filings occurred in five districts along the southwestern border of the United States: the Southern District of California, Arizona, the Southern District of Texas, the Western District of Texas, and New Mexico. These districts have undergone increases in filings because of a Department of Justice (DOJ) strategy to obtain additional resources to reduce crime along the U.S. borders by focusing on illegal immigration, alien smuggling, and drug trafficking. Explosive growth in firearms filings since 1998 has stemmed from a DOJ strategy of prosecuting felons possessing firearms under federal laws. As their criminal filings have climbed, these five southwestern border districts have seen a 39 percent increase in persons under supervision of the probation system during the past five years, compared to a 15 percent rise for the nation as a whole.

Table 3
U.S. District Courts
Criminal Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending (Including Transfers)
Fiscal Years 1997 Through 2001

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Filed			Terminated	Pending[2]
		Total	Cases per Judgeship	Drugs[1]		
1997	647	50,363	78	13,656	46,887	37,237
1998	646	57,691	89	16,281	51,428	40,277
1999	646	59,923	93	17,483	56,511	42,966
2000	655	62,745	96	17,505	58,102	47,677*
2001	665	62,708	94	18,425	58,718	51,667
% Chg. 2001 Over 2000	—	-.01	—	5.3	1.1	8.4

[1] Excludes transfers.
[2] Pending totals exclude cases in which all defendants were fugitives for more than one year.
* Revised.

ment agencies seek to prosecute felons possessing firearms under federal laws, which often carry more severe penalties than do state laws.

Overall filings of fraud cases declined 3 percent. The number of national defense cases fell this year after President Bush announced a plan to have the U.S. Navy cease bombing exercises on the Puerto Rican island of Vieques in 2003 (when this report went to press, the plan to halt these exercises was being reconsidered). These misdemeanor cases, which mainly involved trespassing charges against persons conducting protests at the military facility in Vieques, peaked in 2000. However, fraud cases involving health care fraud, false claims and statements, and credit card fraud rose. Significant increases also occurred in case filings involving robbery, sexually explicit material, and failure to pay child support.

In 2001, the federal courts concluded proceedings against 75,650 defendants, an increase of 1 percent. Of these, 67,731 were convicted. The conviction rate grew one percentage point to 90 percent. Eighty-five percent of defendants disposed of pled guilty, the same as in 2000. The number of defendants imprisoned rose 2 percent to 53,910. The rate of imprisonment increased 1 percentage point to 80 percent, which was 6 percentage points higher than the rate in 1997. The median case disposition time for criminal defendants rose from 5.9 months to 6.0 months.

Filings of criminal cases (excluding transfers) jumped 25 percent from 1997 to 2001. This increase stemmed largely from growth in filings involving immigration (up 69 percent), drugs (up 35 percent), and firearms law violations (up 84 percent). During that period, the contribution of these offenses to the overall criminal caseload rose from 47 percent to 57 percent.

Table 3 and the D series of the appendix tables contain detailed data on the criminal caseload by district.

Civil Filings

Civil filings in the U.S. district courts declined 3 percent (down 8,610 cases) to 250,907 in 2001. A 34 percent decrease in civil filings with the United States as plaintiff was the primary contributing factor to the year's overall reduction. Excluding student loan filings, which accounted for the bulk of the national drop in U.S. plaintiff filings, total civil filings increased 1 percent. Total private filings were more stable, falling less than 1 percent. Civil filings per authorized district judgeship dropped from 396 to 377, but a decline of this magnitude occurred because of the creation of 10 new Article III district court judgeships. Despite the overall reduction in civil filings, weighted civil filings per authorized judgeship rose 1 percent in 2001 (see section on Weighted Filings per Authorized Judgeship below).

Over the past five years, civil filings have dropped 8 percent, mostly due to decreases in personal injury cases and prisoner petitions. Since 1997, personal injury cases have fallen 45 percent, largely because of declines in personal injury/product liability filings related to breast implants or oil refinery explosions. Total prisoner petitions have dropped 7 percent during the past five years, as civil rights prisoner petitions have declined 30 percent and motions to vacate sentence have decreased 26 percent. Beginning in 1997, filings of civil rights prisoner petitions were reduced markedly by the 1996 Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA), which imposed higher filing fees and other provisions intended to discourage frivolous petitions. In addition, motions to vacate sentence were greatly affected by the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in *Bailey v. United States*, 516 U.S. 137 (1995), which

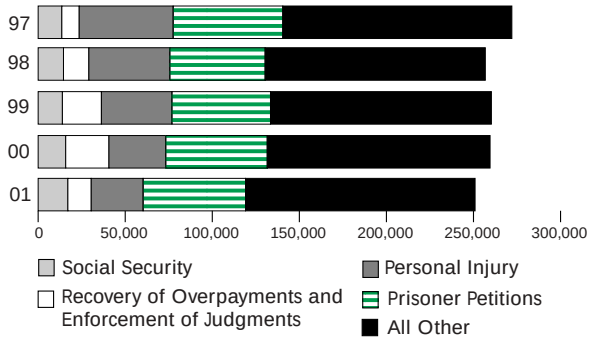
restricted the imposition of enhanced penalties for using firearms, and by the enactment of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA), which established a one-year limitation period for filing prisoner petitions. Filings of both civil rights petitions and motions to vacate sentence initially increased, but thereafter subsided.

In 2001, filings with the United States as plaintiff or defendant fell 11 percent (down 7,785 cases) from the 2000 total, primarily as a result of a 46 percent decrease in cases with the United States as plaintiff seeking the recovery of overpayments and enforcements of judgments. A 47 percent drop in student loan recovery filings to 12,908 was the chief contributing factor in this substantial decline. Prior to this year, significantly higher numbers of these recovery cases had been filed since the 1990s in response to ongoing intensive debt collection procedures implemented by the U.S. Department of Education (DOE). In 2001, DOE implemented new administrative measures that caused fewer student loan cases to be filed in the federal courts. A 17 percent decrease in forfeiture and penalty cases, most of them involving drug-related seizures of property, also contributed to the overall reduction in cases filed with the United States as plaintiff. Drug-related seizures of property fell 11 percent (down 155 cases) as 39 courts reported declines in such filings last year. Officials at the U.S. Department of Justice have indicated that, with the passage of the Civil Asset Forfeiture Reform Act in 2000, the federal government now requires a higher standard of proof before these cases can be filed in court.

Despite the overall decline in total U.S. cases, filings with the United States as defendant grew 10 percent to 40,644. This was mostly due to a 23 percent increase in federal prisoner petitions and an 8 percent rise in Social Security filings. Motions to vacate sentence filed by federal prisoners grew 36 percent (up 2,303 cases), largely in response to *Apprendi v. New Jersey,* 530 U.S. 466 (2000). Federal habeas corpus (excluding death penalty) prisoner petitions rose 15 percent to 4,430 petitions, a total consistent with filing trends prior to the *Bailey* decision and the enactment of the PLRA and AEDPA. In 2001, Social Security filings related to supplemental security income and disability insurance grew 6 percent (up 497 cases) and 9 percent (up 599 cases), respectively. These increases occurred chiefly as a result of additional resources used by the Social Security Administration to process a large pending backlog of Social Security cases dating back five years.

Total private cases remained relatively stable, decreasing less than 1 percent to 187,583 in 2001. In 2001, filings of civil cases related to federal question litigation and diversity of citizenship were greatly affected by the stabilization of personal injury/product liability case filings. Throughout much of the 1990s, the influx of cases related to breast implants, oil refinery explosions, and asbestos produced high numbers of these type of filings. Filings related to federal question jurisdiction (i.e., actions under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States) were consistent with the stability in private cases, falling less than 1 percent (down 1,183 cases) to 138,441. Diversity of citizenship filings, which include numerous civil rights cases, rose by less than 1 percent to 48,998.

Civil Cases Filed



Civil case terminations decreased for the second consecutive year, declining 4 percent (down 1,463 terminations). Substantial reductions in terminations occurred in the Southern District of New York and the Northern District of Ohio, which had a combined drop of 5,008 terminations, mostly related to personal injury/product liability asbestos cases; the Eastern District of New York, which had a decline of 1,553 terminations, mostly related to student loan recovery cases; and the Eastern District of Michigan, which had a decrease of 1,241 terminations, mostly related to personal injury/product liability breast implant cases. However, more than 18,000 personal injury/product liability breast implant cases remain pending on the civil docket of the Eastern District of Michigan, awaiting final settlement.

The national median time from filing to disposition for civil cases was 8.7 months, up from 8.2 months in 2000. This increase stemmed from substantial reductions in case terminations related to student loans (down 4,935 terminations) and asbestos (down 2,222 terminations), which are generally processed at faster rates than many other types of civil cases. The number of pending civil cases rose 1 percent (up 2,733 cases) to 252,935.

Tables 4 and 5 summarize key data on civil filings in the U.S. district courts. The C series of appendix tables provides detailed information on civil cases.

Arbitration Cases

In May 1989, Public Law 100-702 established a court-annexed arbitration program to settle civil disputes without resorting to trial. This program provides for the following two types of arbitration: voluntary arbitration, whereby a court refers a case to arbitration with the consent of both parties; and mandatory arbitration, whereby a court orders arbitration for a case in which the plaintiff seeks no more than $150,000 in money damages. When a case goes to arbitration, an outside neutral party or a panel of neutral parties presents to the litigants an opinion of the likely outcome of a trial. An arbitrator's decision is not binding; within 30 days after the decision's release, the parties can seek a trial, which will cause the case to be treated as if it never went through arbitration. The first districts authorized to use mandatory and voluntary arbitration were the Northern District of California, the Middle District of Florida, the Western District of Michigan, New Jersey, the Eastern District of New York, the Middle District of North Carolina, the Western District of Oklahoma, the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the Western District of Missouri, and the Western District of Texas. The Judicial Conference later authorized 10 additional districts to use voluntary arbitration only, but the data presented herein address only the 10 original arbitration courts as required by Public Law 100-702.

In 2001, a total of 3,294 civil cases were referred to arbitration in 5 of the 10 original participating districts. The other five original arbitration courts referred no new cases to arbitration. This case total was a 24 percent decrease (down 1,032 cases) from last year, but only 2 percent below the 1999 total. In

Table 4
U.S. District Courts
Civil Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 1997 Through 2001

		Filed						
Year	Authorized Judgeships	Total	Cases per Judgeship	Recovery and Enforcement Cases	Prisoner Petitions	All Other Cases	Terminated	Pending
1997	647	272,027	420	9,677	62,966	199,384	249,641	272,602
1998	646	256,787	398	14,577	54,715	187,495	262,301	262,573
1999	646	260,271	403	22,403	56,603	181,265	272,526	249,381
2000	655	259,517	396	24,838	58,257	176,422	259,637	250,202*
2001	665	250,907	377	13,409	58,805	178,693	248,174	252,935
% Chg. 2001 Over 2000	—	-3.3	-4.8	-46.0	0.9	1.3	-4.4	1.1

*Revised.

Table 5
U.S. District Courts
Civil Cases Filed, by Jurisdiction
Fiscal Years 1997 Through 2001

		U.S. Cases		Private Cases		
Year	Total	Plaintiff	Defendant	Federal Question	Diversity of Citizenship	Local Jurisdiction
1997	272,027	20,966	39,038	156,596	55,278	149
1998	256,787	23,389	34,463	146,827	51,992	116
1999	260,271	31,067	34,376	144,898	49,793	137
2000	259,517	34,124	36,985	139,624	48,626	158
2001	250,907	22,680	40,644	138,441	48,998	144
% Chg. 2001 Over 2000	-3.3	-33.5	9.9	-0.8	0.7	-8.4

the 11th year of arbitration reporting, arbitration cases represented 7 percent of total civil filings in the original 10 arbitration courts; however, they constituted 9 percent of civil filings in the five courts that reported new arbitration cases. The bulk of all participating districts' arbitration caseloads consisted of filings related to contracts, personal injuries, civil rights, and labor suits.

The District of New Jersey, the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the Middle District of Florida, and the Eastern District of New York have been the most actively involved in using voluntary and mandatory arbitration since its inception. These four courts, along with the Eastern District of California, accounted for all new arbitration cases in the district courts during 2001. However, each court experienced a decline in arbitration referrals, with marked decreases occurring in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (down 375 filings), New Jersey (down 333 filings), and the Northern District of California (down 207 filings). Cases referred to arbitration in the Middle District of Florida and the Eastern District of New York fell by 83 and 28, respectively. The five courts point to the increasing use of federal mediation procedures involving alternative dispute resolution as a major reason for the continuing decline in arbitration filings. Mediation also involves meeting with outside neutral parties (often subject matter experts) for discussion, but differs from arbitration in that it places a greater emphasis on reaching a settlement rather than on providing an opinion of the likely outcome at trial.

For the fourth consecutive year, the Middle District of North Carolina, the Western District of Texas, the Western District of Michigan, and the Western District of Missour reported no new arbitrations. In addition, the Western District of Oklahoma reported no new arbitration referrals in 2001. Each of these five courts now actively use federal mediation procedures. Currently, a total of 42 percent of all U.S. district courts (41 courts) use federal mediation procedures to settle cases eligible for alternative dispute resolution programs.

Supplemental Table S-12 summarizes the cases filed in 2000 and 2001 in the 10 districts authorized to use both voluntary and mandatory arbitration.

Trials Completed .....

For statistical purposes, district court trials include proceedings resulting in jury verdicts or other final judgments, as well as other contested hearings at

which evidence is presented. Except as specifically stated, the following statistics include only those trials conducted by active and senior Article III judges in the district courts.

In 2001, the total number of civil and criminal trials completed in the U.S. district courts declined 8 percent as judges in the district courts concluded 13,558 trials. Sixty-one districts reported decreases in total trials in 2001, with 20 districts reporting at least 30 fewer trials than last year. The overall drop in trials resulted from decreases in completed civil nonjury and jury trials and in criminal jury trials.

An 18 percent reduction in total civil trials (down 1,420 trials) in 2001 caused most of the decrease in total trials. The total number of civil trials dropped in 65 districts. Civil nonjury trials fell 22 percent to 3,533 (down 996 trials), and civil jury trials declined 12 percent to 2,980 (down 424 trials). Total criminal trials rose 4 percent (up 299 trials) to 7,045. Nonjury criminal trials jumped 13 percent to 3,687, mostly due to increases in hearings on contested proceedings. Criminal jury trials declined 4 percent to 3,358. Despite a 15 percent drop in the number of criminal jury trials since 1997, total criminal trials have risen 3 percent over the past five years due to the growth in the number of nonjury criminal trials.

These trends reflect the changing nature of case disposition in the federal district courts. Large numbers of cases resolved by court action before trial–including those disposed of by summary judgment, dismissal, or consent judgment–remain a major factor in the overall reduction in total civil trials this year. The implementation of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) programs in the district courts also likely has contributed to the termination of more cases without trial on the merits. ADR programs involving mediation and arbitration are currently active in 41 districts. Other possible factors include the increasing use, and judicial enforcement, of compulsory arbitration clauses in employment and other contracts. With regard to criminal matters, more defendants (particularly those charged with drug offenses and weapons or firearms violations) have been cooperating with U.S. attorneys and either reaching plea agreements or agreeing to nonjury rather than jury trials.

Judges in the district courts remain active in managing and disposing of their cases. Many case events not classified as "trials" require significant amounts of judges' time, typically in the courtroom. These events include hearings on motions for summary judgment and other dispositive motions, sentencing hearings, *Daubert* hearings on expert witnesses, hearings in prisoner cases, supervised release hearings, and various types of pretrial proceedings, including activities related to ADR and settlement conferences. Sentencing hearings in particular require time and activity from judges who must review legal standards and evaluate factual information before imposing sentences.

This year, judges terminated 200,222 civil cases before or during pretrial proceedings. This figure represents approximately 81 percent of all terminated cases, approximately the same percentage for the past five years. In addition, judges accepted pleas from 56,458 felony defendants, an increase of 1 percent. Also, 3,451 contested sentencing hearings were conducted in 2001.

Counting hearings on contested motions, restraining orders, and preliminary injunctions, 47 percent of all trials (6,332) were completed within a single day. In 2001, the number of trials lasting four days or longer decreased by 7 percent to 3,368. As in 2000, this represents 25 percent of all trials completed. Thirty-three civil trials took 20 or more days to reach completion, with the average trial in these cases lasting 30 days. The longest civil trial was an environmental case lasting 76 days. In addition, 66 criminal trials required 20 or more days for completion, with the average of these trials lasting 22 days. The longest criminal trial was a foreign relations case lasting 107 days. In 2001, the median time from filing to trial in civil cases in which a trial was conducted was 21.6 months, up from 20 months last year. Appendix Tables C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10, T-1, and T-2 provide additional data on civil and criminal trials conducted by Article III judges.

In addition to trials conducted by active and senior Article III judges, 10,663 trials were conducted by magistrate judges in 2001. These consisted of 4,768 petty offense trials, 1,079 civil consent trials, 589 misdemeanor trials, 3,690 evidentiary hearings, and 537 mental competency proceedings. Appendix Tables M-1 through M-5 provide data on matters handled by magistrate judges.

Weighted Filings per Authorized Judgeship

Weighted filings per authorized judgeship account for the different amounts of time judges require to resolve various types of civil and criminal actions. Average civil cases or criminal defendants each receive a weight of approximately 1.0; for more

time-consuming cases, higher weights are assessed (e.g., a death penalty habeas corpus case is assigned a weight of 5.99); and cases demanding relatively little time from judges receive lower weights (e.g., a defaulted student loan case is assigned a weight of 0.031).

In 2001, the total number of weighted filings (i.e., the sum of all weights assigned to cases and defendants) per authorized judgeship was 479, the same number of weighted filings as in 2000. (Weighted filings per authorized judgeship do not address whether judgeships are filled or vacant.) The total number of unweighted filings per judgeship in 2001 (i.e., the raw number of cases and defendants in categories that receive weights) declined 4 percent to 468, compared to 488 in 2000. The magnitude of this decrease stemmed largely from the creation of 10 Article III judgeships during this period. Without the additional judgeships, weighted filings per judgeship would have risen 1 percent, and unweighted filings would have fallen 3 percent. The 479 weighted filings per judgeship for 2001 was 5 percent lower than the 504 weighted filings for 1997. The total for unweighted filings in 2001 was 4 percent above that for 1997.

Compared to 2000, the total number of weighted criminal felony defendants per judgeship declined 1 percent to 165. This figure was 1 percent higher than the number of weighted felony defendants in 1997. In 2001, weighted criminal filings rose in 41 of the 91 district courts whose filings receive weights (weights are not assigned to civil cases and criminal defendants in the territorial courts of the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands), dropped in 48 districts, and remained unchanged in two districts. The largest percentage increases occurred in Idaho, the Southern District of Georgia, and the Northern District of West Virginia, where weighted filings rose 61 percent, 60 percent, and 53 percent, respectively. Significant growth in drug filings caused the increases in weighted filings in Idaho and the Southern District of Georgia, while the growth in West Virginia-Northern was caused by rises in both drug and firearms prosecutions.

This year's 1 percent decrease in weighted criminal felony defendants per judgeship reflects stability in the number of criminal felony defendants nationwide, which declined less than one percent. As indicated by the weighting system, the typical criminal action makes more demands on a judge's time than does the average civil matter. Criminal cases generally consume more time because they require greater involvement by judges and are more likely to go to trial (5 percent of criminal felony defendants went to trial compared to 2 percent of civil cases). In 2001, weighted criminal filings were higher than unweighted criminal filings in all 91 district courts whose filings receive weights. Appendix Table X-1A

New Article III Judgeships

Public Law 106-553 created 10 new Article III judgeships–one each in Arizona, the Southern District of Florida, the Eastern District of Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, the Southern District of Texas, the Western District of Texas, the Eastern District of Virginia, and the Eastern District of Wisconsin–on December 21, 2000. The additional positions, which had not been filled as of September 30, 2001, caused the number of criminal cases filed per authorized district judgeship to fall from 96 to 94, the first such decline for criminal cases since 1994. Civil filings per authorized district judgeship dropped from 396 to 377. If the new judgeships had not been created, the total for criminal cases filed per authorized judgeships would have remained 96, and civil filings per authorized judgeship would have equaled 383. The additional judgeships also affected weighted filings, which account for the different amounts of time judges require to resolve various types of civil and criminal actions. In 2001, the number of weighted filings per authorized judgeship was 479, the same as in 2000. The total number of unweighted filings per judgeship in 2001 (i.e., the raw number of cases and defendants in categories that receive weights) declined 4 percent to 468. Without the additional authorized judgeships, weighted filings per judgeship would have grown 1 percent, and unweighted filings would have been 3 percent lower.

provides, by district, weighted and unweighted filings per authorized judgeship in 2001.

The total number of weighted civil filings per authorized judgeship was 314, up 1 percent from the total for 2000. From 1997 through 2001, weighted civil filings per authorized judgeship declined 14 percent. The growth in weighted civil filings in 2001 contrasted with the 3 percent drop in overall civil filings. The decline in overall civil filings was caused by a 47 percent drop in student loan recovery cases, but because these filings have such a low case weight, the impact of this decline on weighted filings was negligible. Excluding student loan cases, both weighted and unweighted civil filings per authorized judgeship rose 1 percent in 2001. During 2001, weighted civil filings increased in 40 district courts, fell in 48, and remained unchanged in three districts. The largest increase occurred in the Western District of Missouri, where weighted civil filings soared 70 percent due to a 252 percent jump in Social Security cases and a 69 percent rise in civil rights filings. The largest decline, excluding the ten districts that received additional authorized judgeships, was in New Hampshire (down 18 percent). In that district, civil rights filings fell 38 percent and the number of securities, commodities, and exchange filings–which are assigned one of the highest civil case weights–dropped from 41 in 2000 to a single case during 2001.

In 81 of the 91 districts, the totals for weighted civil filings per judgeship were lower than the totals for unweighted civil filings. The court with the lowest ratio of weighted filings to unweighted filings per judgeship was the Eastern District of Virginia (336 versus 543), which once again had a substantial number of asbestos cases. Asbestos cases receive a low weight (0.19) because these cases typically are transferred to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania as part of Multidistrict Litigation Docket Number 875 and, therefore, require less work for the originating district than does the average civil case.

The federal Judiciary has employed techniques for assigning weights to cases since 1946. The current weighting system, which the Federal Judicial Center (FJC) developed in 1993, assigns weights to civil cases and to criminal felony defendants. The weighted and unweighted totals for criminal felony defendants include reopens and transfers. However, data on civil cases arising by reopening, remand, or transfer to the district by order of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation are not included among the totals for weighted and unweighted filings.

U.S. Magistrate Judges

Magistrate judges continue to serve as a crucial resource for the federal Judiciary. In 2000, their workload statistics were altered to give a more comprehensive depiction of their efforts. Supplemental Table S-17 summarizes these judges' workload.

Magistrate judges performed 873,948 judicial duties in 2001, including some tasks in categories for which data were not reported before 2000 (see Table S-17 footnotes). This year, magistrate judges' contributions to caseload management increased considerably, both overall and in the most time-consuming categories. Proceedings to accept felony guilty pleas rose 24 percent to 13,150 between 2000 and 2001. Probation/supervised release revocation hearings jumped 15 percent to 3,570. Reports and recommendations on case-dispositive motions grew 11 percent to 6,410 in felony cases, 5 percent to 12,294 in civil cases other than prisoner and Social Security matters, and 23 percent to 4,256 in federal habeas corpus cases. Although misdemeanor and petty offense adjudications declined 5 percent to 84,067, felony preliminary proceedings rose 8 percent to 286,299.

Continuing a long-standing trend, the volume of civil consent cases concluded by magistrate judges again increased, rising 5 percent to 12,024, although trials in such cases declined 17 percent to 1,079. Magistrate judge adjudication of civil consent cases has helped many courts make the most of their limited judicial resources.

Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation

The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation acted on 9,541 civil actions pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1407 during the 12-month period ending September 30, 2001. The Panel transferred 8,970 cases originally filed in 91 district courts to 33 transferee districts for inclusion in coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings in which 571 actions already were pending in the transferee districts. This year, cases involving asbestos and Firestone tires were among the more significant of the Panel's transfer determinations. In addition, the Panel did not order transfer in 11 newly docketed litigations involving 46 actions.

Since the Panel's creation in 1968, it has centralized 170,691 civil actions for pretrial proceedings. As of September 30, 2001, a total of 9,802 actions had been remanded for trial, 315 actions had been reas-

signed within the transferee district, and 122,403 actions had been terminated in the transferee court. At the end of this fiscal year, 38,171 actions were pending throughout 47 transferee district courts.

Supplemental tables S-19 and S-20 provide statistics on the number of cases transferred since the Panel was created and report data on the flow of cases into and out of the districts this year and since 1968. All statistical information on multidistrict litigation traffic in the federal courts is maintained by the Clerk's Office of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation. Information on specific cases or districts may be obtained from that office.

Criminal Justice Act Representations

This year, a total of 123,968 appointments of counsel took place under the Criminal Justice Act (CJA), an increase of 5 percent over the 118,494 appointments in 2000. The CJA provides funding for the representation of individuals with limited financial resources in federal criminal proceedings. In each district, a plan exists for providing such representation, either by private panel attorneys and/or by federal public or community defender offices.

This year, representations closed by the 70 federal or traditional community defender organizations (including representation in appeals, habeas corpus, revocation, and criminal matters) rose 6 percent to 70,703. Appointments of private panel attorneys increased 3 percent to 53,265.

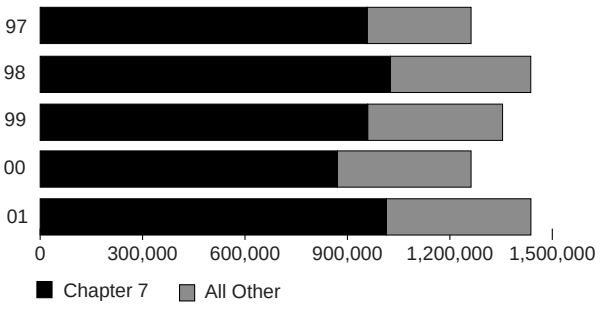
The growth in representations occurred mainly in four districts along the southwestern border of the United States. These districts accounted for more than half of the increase in representations closed by federal and traditional community defenders. Closings increased 4 percent in the Western District of Texas, 26 percent in the Southern District of Texas, 11 percent in Arizona, and 6 percent in the Southern District of California. Also of significance, the combined closings for five new offices that began taking cases after October 1, 1999–the offices of the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the Northern District of Indiana, South Dakota, and Utah, and the office serving both Vermont and the Northern District of New York–jumped from 588 to 1,506.

Supplemental Table S-21 provides a summary of federal defender appointments under the CJA for the last five years. Appendix Table K-1 presents information on the representations each federal public and community defender organization provided during 2001.

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

Following two years of decline, bankruptcy filings climbed 14 percent to 1,437,354, a fiscal year record that exceeded by 5 percent the number of petitions received in 1997 (the only larger 12-month total was the all-time high of 1,442,549 filings for the year ending December 31, 1998). Only 3 of the 94 districts reported declines in petitions in 2001 (although the nation has 90 bankruptcy courts, data on bankruptcy and adversary proceedings are collected and reported for 94 judicial districts). Twenty-nine districts reported increases greater than 20 percent, and 26 districts reported rises between 15 percent and 20 percent. The largest numerical increases occurred in the Northern District of Ohio (up 7,289 cases), the Southern District of Ohio (up 6,876 cases), and the Middle District of Florida (up 6,300 cases). The numerical declines took place in the Northern District of California (down 1,822 cases), Puerto Rico (down 1,305 cases), and Delaware (down 898 cases).

Bankruptcy Petitions Filed



Several reasons appear to explain this year's jump in filings. Many persons likely filed petitions before Congress could pass a bankruptcy bill under consideration that would impose stricter limits on consumer debt dischargeability (at the time this publication went to press, no comprehensive bankruptcy measure had been enacted). Also, consumer debt levels remained high, and the economy began to slow. The high level of consumer debt relative to personal income has most likely been responsible for the consistently large number of bankruptcy petitions

Table 6
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts
Bankruptcy Code Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 1997 Through 2001

Year	Filed			Terminated	Pending
	Total	Nonbusiness	Business		
1997	1,367,364	1,313,112	54,252	1,223,967	1,326,136
1998	1,436,964	1,389,839	47,125	1,377,206	1,384,179
1999	1,354,376	1,315,751	38,625	1,356,026	1,377,985
2000	1,262,102	1,226,037	36,065	1,256,874	1,378,139*
2001	1,437,354	1,398,864	38,490	1,301,016	1,514,477
% Chg. 2001 Over 2000	13.9	14.1	6.7	3.5	9.9

Note: Bankruptcy Act case data are available separately.
*Revised.

filed over the last decade. Tables 6 and 7 contain national data on bankruptcy cases. Detailed data on filings, closings, and pending bankruptcy cases by district appear in Appendix Tables F and F-2.

Although bankruptcy petitions have soared over the past 10 years, no additional bankruptcy judgeships have been authorized since 1992, and two temporary judgeships have expired since then, lowering the total number to 324. As a result, cases per judgeship grew from 2,998 in 1992 to 4,436 in 2001—a 48 percent increase. Cases closed in 2001 rose 4 percent to 1,301,016, or 4,003 closings per judgeship. Because the number of petitions filed exceeded the number closed, cases pending rose 10 percent to 1,514,477 as of September 30, 2001.

Overall, bankruptcy filings increased under all chapters of the bankruptcy code except chapter 12. Filings under chapter 7, which constituted 71 percent of total petitions filed, jumped 16.5 percent. Growth was reported in all districts except Puerto Rico and the Northern District of California, and 47 districts reported increases greater than 20 percent. The largest numerical growth in chapter 7 filings occurred in the Northen District of Ohio (up 6,501 petitions) and the Southern District of Ohio (up 6,042 petitions). Under chapter 7, assets are liquidated for distribution to creditors in accordance with state law.

Chapter 13 filings, which accounted for 29 percent of all new petitions, increased 8 percent. Seventy-nine districts reported higher numbers of chapter 13 petitions filed. Nineteen districts reported rises greater than 20 percent. Under chapter 13, creditors may be repaid, in full or in part, in installments over a three- to five-year period.

Chapter 11 filings, which composed less than 1 percent of all petitions filed, rose 7 percent. Seventy-one districts reported growth under this chapter. Chapter 11 is used to allow businesses to continue operations while they formulate plans to reorganize and repay their creditors, although individuals also may file under this chapter. Filings under chapter 11 generally require more involvement by judges than do filings under the other chapters of the bankruptcy code.

Filings under chapter 12, which was designed to help family farms reorganize their debts, have declined for the last five years. Large drops occurred in the last two years, primarily after the statutory provisions for chapter 12 expired on July 1, 2000. Public Law 107-8 extended the deadline for filing chapter 12 petitions to June 1, 2001; thereafter, Public Law 107-17 extended the deadline again to October 1, 2001 (legislation under consideration by Congress to re-enact and extend chapter 12 protections permanently was not passed before this report went to press). Chapter 12 filings constituted 0.07 percent of total bankruptcy filings in 1997 and 0.03 percent in 2001.

Higher totals were reported for both nonbusiness and business filings in 2001, although the overall rise stemmed primarily from the 14 percent growth in nonbusiness petitions. Over the past decade, nonbusiness (i.e., personal) filings have constituted an increasing portion of all petitions filed, ranging from 93 percent of filings in 1992, to 96 percent in 1997, to

more than 97 percent in 2001. This year, nonbusiness filings rose under all chapters of the bankruptcy code, growing 17 percent under chapter 7, growing 8 percent under chapter 13, and growing 5 percent under chapter 11.

Business filings increased 7 percent because of increases in filings under chapter 7 (up 10 percent) and chapter 11 (up 7 percent). Drops in business filings under chapter 12 (down 31 percent) and chapter 13 (down 3 percent) were not enough to offset increases in filings under the other chapters. Business bankruptcies, which have constituted a declining portion of all filings over the last 10 years, have fallen 46 percent since 1992 and 29 percent since 1997.

Following two years of reductions, filings of adversary proceedings increased 10 percent in 2001 to 67,140. However, this number was 8 percent lower than the number filed in 1997 and 26 percent below that for 1992. Adversary proceedings are civil actions that arise in bankruptcy cases and include actions to object to or revoke discharges, to obtain injunctions or other equitable relief, and to determine the dischargeability of debts.

Fifty-two districts reported growth in adversary proceedings filings, and 41 districts reported declines (filings in 1 district remained stable). Twenty-one districts reported rises greater than 30 percent, and 10 districts reported increases greater than 50 percent. The greatest growth in adversary proceedings filed was reported in the districts of Delaware (up 3,959 cases) and the Middle District of Tennessee (up 1,229 cases). The increase in Delaware arose mainly from chapter 11 cases filed by large companies; the increase in the Middle District of Tennessee resulted from one chapter 11 case filed by a large retail establishment. The number of adversary proceedings closed dropped 15 percent to 59,061. Adversary cases pending grew 8 percent to 74,141 as of September 30, 2001. Data on adversary proceedings by district appear in Appendix Table F-8.

Table 7
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts
Filings by Chapter of the Bankruptcy Code
Fiscal Years 1997 Through 2001

		Chapter				
Year	Total	7	11	12	13	Other
1997	1,367,364	958,045	11,221	966	397,097	35
1998	1,436,964	1,026,134	8,765	879	401,151	35
1999	1,354,376	959,291	8,982	811	385,262	30
2000	1,262,102	870,805	9,835	551	380,880	31
2001	1,437,354	1,014,137	10,519	379	412,272	47
% Chg. 2001 Over 2000	13.9	16.5	7.0	-31.2	8.2	51.6

Over the last decade, both the number and percentage of convicted defendants sentenced to prison have risen, and this has contributed to the growth in persons serving terms of supervised release.

Probation

The total number of persons under supervision on September 30, 2001, was 104,715, a 4 percent increase (up 4,320 persons) over the number reported on September 30, 2000, and a 15 percent rise over the number under supervision on September 30, 1997. Persons serving terms of supervised release following their release from prison climbed 7 percent (up 4,654) above the number for 2000, growing 34 percent since 1997. Over the last decade, both the number and percentage of convicted defendants sentenced to prison have risen, and this has contributed to the growth in persons serving terms of supervised release. From 1991 to 2001, the number of convicted defendants sentenced to prison soared 83 percent.

An increasing proportion of offenders supervised were serving terms of supervised release after leaving prison. Overall, persons serving terms of supervised release constituted 65 percent of all persons under supervision, compared to 64 percent one year earlier. The number of persons serving terms of supervised release following their release from prison totaled 68,447 on September 30, 2001. Cases involving probation imposed by district judges remained about the same, and those involving probation imposed by magistrate judges decreased 2 percent. Because of the continuing decline in cases under the responsibility of the Parole Commission, parole cases–including those involving special parole–dropped 10 percent, and those involving mandatory release fell 11 percent.

Table 8
Persons Under Supervision of the Federal Probation System
Fiscal Years 1997 Through 2001

	Received		Removed		
Year	Total	Total Less Transfers	Total	Total Less Transfers	Persons Under Supervision on September 30
1997	46,190	40,117	44,757	39,024	91,434
1998	45,586	39,925	43,903	38,897	93,737
1999	48,035	42,933	44,925	40,211	97,190
2000	48,653	43,923	45,051	40,545	100,395
2001	50,308	45,689	46,748	42,330	104,715
% Chg. 2001 Over 2000	3.4	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.3

Consistent with the recent increases in criminal filings in the districts along the southwestern border of the United States (Arizona, New Mexico, California-Southern, Texas-Southern, and Texas-Western), this year the rise in persons under supervision along the southwestern border accounted for 28 percent of the national increase despite this region's having only 13 percent of the total number of persons under supervision. The composition of cases in the southwestern border districts differed somewhat from that for the nation as a whole. Persons under supervision in these districts were more likely to have committed drug offenses (53 percent were drug offenders, compared to 42 percent of those under supervision nationally). Eleven percent of the persons under supervision in the southwestern border districts committed immigration offenses, compared to 2 percent of those under supervision nationally. In addition, 11 percent of persons under supervision in the southwestern border districts had been convicted of fraud offenses, whereas the total for the nation was 20 percent.

The number of persons received for supervision (excluding transfers) increased 4 percent to 45,689. The number of persons received for terms of supervised release rose 6 percent. Parole cases, including those involving special parole, fell 27 percent. The number of persons received for all other forms of supervision rose 2 percent, primarily due to the addition of Bureau of Prisons custody supervision cases to the categories of supervision included in the statistical tables beginning in 2001. This year, 873 such cases were received. Persons received in this category are typically completing periods of incarceration under the responsibility of the Bureau of Prisons, but they may be in halfway houses or other facilities and are supervised by probation officers. Detailed probation data appear in Table 8 and in the E series of the appendix tables.

The number of persons received for supervision has been affected by the number of aliens, both legal and illegal, among those convicted and sentenced. Over the last 10 years, the number of convicted and sentenced aliens deported has risen. As a result, both legal and illegal aliens sentenced to supervision now generally are placed on inactive supervision status and deported rather than made to serve terms of supervised release. In 2001, U.S. probation offices received 6,595 illegal aliens and 2,501 legal aliens for inactive supervision. (The E series of tables in the appendix does not include data on persons on inactive supervision status.)

The number of presentence reports prepared by probation officers for sentencing hearings decreased 1 percent (638 reports) to 63,028. Collateral reports written to assist other districts in the preparation of presentence reports grew 4 percent (up 2,036) to 48,377. Probation officers also prepared 4 percent more violation reports (31,298) and 7 percent more

Table 9
Investigative Reports by Probation Officers
Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001

Type of Investigation	2000	2001	Percent Change
Presentence Report*	63,666	63,028	-1.0
Collateral Report for Another District	46,341	48,377	4.4
Alleged Violation	29,976	31,298	4.4
Pre-Release for a Federal Institution	23,639	25,287	7.0

*Presentence report includes postsentence-for-institution investigations and investigations for petty offenses.

pre-release reports (25,287). See Table 9 for data on these investigative reports. Investigative reports in these four major categories rose 3 percent to 167,990.

Substance Abuse Treatment .....

Federal offenders receive substance abuse treatment from a variety of sources: private insurance, state programs, local programs, 12-step programs, the Veterans' Administration, and federally funded substance abuse treatment services. Across the nation, 56 percent of offenders with conditions indicating substance abuse received federally funded substance abuse treatment (these data do not include offenders with substance abuse conditions who received federally funded substance abuse treatment in earlier years). Supplement Table S-13 contains additional information on federally funded substance abuse treatment services.

Pretrial Services

The number of defendants in pretrial services cases opened in 2001 rose 1 percent (up 523) to 86,140. This year's growth rate, which followed a 7 percent increase in 2000, was comparable to the relative stability of criminal filings in the district courts, which fell 1 percent in 2001. Although the rate of increase in pretrial services activities was smaller this year than in 2000, the overall rise in workload in recent years has been significant. The number of pretrial services cases opened in 2001 was 24 percent greater than the number opened five years ago. Moreover, since 1997, the number of persons interviewed has climbed 16 percent, the number of pretrial services reports prepared has jumped 24 percent, and the number of defendants released on pretrial supervision has grown 25 percent.

Pretrial services officers (PSOs) collected and verified information on more defendants, and prepared more pretrial services reports, in 2001 than in 2000. Judicial officers use these reports to decide whether to release or detain defendants and to determine the least restrictive release conditions that offer reasonable assurance that defendants will honor future court commitments and will not endanger the community. PSOs prepared 82,709 pretrial services reports (up 1 percent) this year. Prebail reports constituted 93 percent of the pretrial services reports prepared. The remaining reports were provided to the courts for other hearings in which pretrial services release was at issue, including hearings held for conviction and sentencing. Table 10 presents data on pretrial services cases and reports for this year.

PSOs interviewed 62,077 defendants (down 2 percent), a decline that reflected an increase of two percentage points in the proportion of defendants refusing interviews in 2001. The percentage of defendants detained at detention hearings remained the same as last year.

The proportion of defendants charged with offenses related to immigration, who typically are detained because they pose a high risk of flight, stabilized this year. Although the number of pretrial services cases opened in which immigration was the major offense charged has risen 55 percent in the past five years, immigration cases accounted for 17 percent of cases opened in pretrial services in 2001, down from the 18 percent of cases they constituted in 2000.

The pretrial services workload of judges grew at a rate consistent with the rise in cases in 2001. In conjunction with all pretrial services cases closed during the year, 194,693 pretrial hearings of all types were held, an increase of 0.5 percent over the total for 2000. Detention hearings rose 1 percent to 43,581, but bail review hearings fell 9 percent to 23,755, and violation hearings declined 2 percent to 3,817. Review hearings held at conviction and sentencing grew 3 percent to 115,015.

Table 10
Summary of Pretrial Services Cases
Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001

	2000	2001	Percent Change
Total Cases Activated	87,513	88,049	0.6
Pretrial Services Cases	85,617	86,140	0.6
Pretrial Diversion Cases	1,896	1,909	0.7
Total Released on Supervision	34,547	35,082	1.5
Pretrial Supervision	32,388	33,033	2.0
Diversion Supervision	2,159	2,049	-5.1
Type of Report			
Prebail	75,850	76,566	0.9
Postbail	4,320	3,835	-11.2
Other	1,945	2,308	18.7
No Report	3,502	3,431	-2.0

During 2001, detention hearings took place for 50 percent of defendants whose cases were activated, the same percentage as in 2000, and detention was ordered for 75 percent of defendants who had detention hearings, also the same percentage as last year. The number of defendants detained at these hearings increased 1 percent to 32,528. Overall, the courts detained 38 percent of activated defendants following initial detention hearings, the same as in 2000. Risk of flight was identified as the reason for detention in 45 percent of cases, danger to the community was cited for 9 percent of detained defendants, and a combination of danger and flight risk was cited for 47 percent of defendants detained; these were comparable to the percentages in 2000.

The number of defendants released at some point during the year following an initial hearing, a detention hearing, or a bail review hearing rose 1 percent to 38,129, of which 35,591 (93 percent) were released with restrictive conditions. In addition, 33,033 defendants were placed into the custody of PSOs, a 2 percent increase over the number received for supervision in 2000. For persons under supervision, PSOs monitored compliance with the release conditions set by the courts, provided necessary support services, and informed the courts and U.S. attorneys of all apparent violations of release conditions.

Restrictive conditions involving substance abuse testing and substance abuse treatment, which were the types ordered most frequently, were imposed on 23 percent (19,434) of defendants whose cases were opened in 2001, one percentage point more than last year. House arrest and electronic monitoring were ordered for 7 percent (6,430) of defendants, one percentage point less than last year and the same percentage as in 1999. A defendant in the house arrest program must remain in his or her residence between specific hours. To ensure that this requirement is honored, some defendants must wear ankle bracelets that are electronically monitored by a monitoring center. If a defendant violates the confinement condition, the center is notified automatically, and its staff in turn notifies the supervising officers. Mental health treatment conditions were imposed on 1,931 defendants whose cases were opened in 2001, a rise of 17 percent over the total for 2000. This growth was the result of increased attention to mental health needs as reflected in training initiatives and technical assistance specifically designed to help districts identify mental health issues.

Pretrial diversion is a period of supervision proposed by the U.S. attorney and agreed to by the defendant as an alternative to prosecution of criminal charges in federal court. In addition, diversion preserves prosecutorial and judicial resources for more serious criminal matters. In 2001, the number of pretrial diversion cases activated rose 1 percent to 1,909; this represented approximately 2 percent of activated cases in 2001, the same percentage as in 2000.

Pretrial services statistics appear in the H series of the appendix tables.

Complaints Against Judicial Officers

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 372(c), any person alleging that a circuit judge, a district judge, a bankruptcy judge, or a magistrate judge has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the effective and expeditious administration of the business of the courts, or alleging that such an officer cannot discharge all the duties of the office because of physical or mental disability, may file a complaint with the clerk of the court of appeals for that circuit or the clerk of the applicable national court.

Following two consecutive years of declines, the number of judicial complaints filed in 2001 increased

Table 11
Judicial Complaints Filed, Concluded, and Pending
Fiscal Years 1999, 2000, and 2001

	1999*	2000*	2001
Filed	782	698	766
Concluded	831	729	668
By Chief Judges	410	374	363
Dismissed	397	357	351
Corrective Action Taken	11	14	9
Withdrawn	2	3	3
By Judicial Councils	421	355	305
After Review of Chief Judge's Dismissal[1]			
Dismissed	415	353	299
Withdrawn	2	—	1
Action Taken	—	—	—
Referred to Judicial Conference	—	—	—
After Report by Investigative Committee			
Dismissed	2	—	4
Withdrawn	2	—	—
Action Taken	—	2	1
Referred to Judicial Conference	—	—	—
Pending	181	150	248

[1]Petition for review of a chief judge's dismissal of a complaint.
*Revised.

10 percent to 766. In contrast, a total of 668 complaints were concluded during 2001, down 8 percent from 2000. Chief judges terminated 363 complaints, and judicial councils terminated the other 305.

Of the complaints concluded by chief judges, 65 percent were found to be outside the jurisdiction of 28 U.S.C. 372(c) because they were directly related to the merits of the decisions or procedural rulings rendered by the judges named in the complaints. Of the complaints concluded by judicial councils, 300 involved petitions for review of a chief judge's dismissal of a complaint and five involved reports by a special investigative committee appointed pursuant to §372(c)(4). All but one of the 300 petitions for review were dismissed without any action taken; the remaining complaint was withdrawn. Four of the five complaints concluded after a report was made by an investigative committee were dismissed; the remaining complaint resulted in private censure. Table 11 and Supplemental Table S-22 summarize judicial complaints activity from 1999 through 2001.

A single complaint may involve multiple allegations against numerous judges. This year, the allegations cited most often were abuse of judicial power, prejudice/bias, and "other." Over one-half of all complaints filed originated in the Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Circuits. The total number of judicial complaints that remained pending on September 30, 2001, was 248.

Status of Article III Judgeships

On September 30, 2001, a total of 32 vacancies existed among the 179 judgeships authorized for the U.S. courts of appeals, 9 more vacancies than reported one year earlier. This total was the highest since 38 positions were vacant on June 30, 1979. However, 35 of those previous vacancies resulted from new judgeship positions created in October 1978. None of the vacancies on September 30, 2001, arose from the creation of new judgeships, and 18 of the vacancies had existed more than 18 months. Table 12 provides information on the status of judgeship positions since 1997.

On September 30, 2001, in the U.S. district courts, 75 vacancies existed among the 665 positions authorized, an increase of 74 percent over the 43 vacancies reported one year earlier. One reason for the high number of vacancies is that 12 of the 19 Article III judgeships created by both Public Law 106-113 (which created 9 additional judgeships on November 29, 1999) and Public Law 106-553 (which created 10 new judgeships on December 21, 2000) remained unfilled as of September 30, 2001. The 75 vacancies is the highest total since 107 positions were vacant on June 30, 1993 (25 of those previous vacancies were for new positions created in December 1990). Twenty-seven of the 75 vacancies on September 30, 2001, had been unfilled for more than 18 months, nearly double the 15 positions that had been vacant that long one year earlier.

In addition to active judges, 93 senior appellate judges participating in appeals decisions were serving the Judiciary on September 30, 2001, a total of 7 more than the 86 senior judges who provided service during each of the last three years. In the U.S. district courts, the number of senior judges with staff totaled 281, also 7 more than one year earlier. The number of

Table 12
Status of Judgeship Positions
1997 Through 2001[1]

	U.S. Courts of Appeals			U.S. District Courts		
Year	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Senior Judges[3]	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Senior Judges[4]
1997	179	24	87	647	69	278
1998	179	17	86	646	55	276
1999	179	24	86	646	38	273
2000	179	23	86	655	43	274
2001	179	32	93	665	75	281

[1] Data are as of September 30.
[2] Positions in the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit are included.
[3] Sitting senior judges who participated in appeals dispositions.
[4] Senior judges with staff.

senior district judges has remained relatively stable for several years, ranging between 273 and 281 since September 30, 1997.

Status of Bankruptcy Judge Appointments

On September 30, 2001, a total of 324 bankruptcy judgeships were authorized and funded. Of that number, 312 bankruptcy judgeships were filled, and 12 were vacant. In addition to these positions, 30 recalled bankruptcy judges were providing service to the Judiciary on September 30, 2001. Table 13 summarizes the status of bankruptcy judgeship positions through September 30, 2001.

Appointments of Magistrate Judges

During 2001, a total of 68 full-time magistrate judges were appointed, 33 of them by reappointment. Of the 35 new appointments, 12 were for new positions. During the same period, 17 individuals were appointed to part-time magistrate judge positions, 9 of them by reappointment.

In 2001, the average age of new appointees to both full-time and part-time magistrate judge positions was 46. New appointees had been members of the bar for an average of 19 years at the time of appointment. Of the new full-time magistrate judges, 17 had been in private practice, 7 had been assistant U.S. attorneys, 4 had been state court judges, and 2 had been part-time U.S. magistrate judges. Other new appointees included a full-time U.S. magistrate judge transferred from one district to another, a state assistant attorney general, a deputy district attorney, a general counsel, and a law clerk.

As of its September 2001 session, the Judicial Conference authorized 471 full-time magistrate judge positions, 59 part-time positions, and 3 combination clerk/magistrate judge positions. This year, 28 retired magistrate judges served on a recall basis pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 636(h). Table 14 provides a summary of the number of magistrate judge positions authorized by the Judicial Conference since 1997.

Table 13
Status of Bankruptcy Judgeship Positions
1997 Through 2001[1]

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Recalled Judges
1997	326	13	22
1998	326	11	25
1999	326	20	29
2000	325	18	30
2001	324	12	30

[1] Data are as of September 30.

Table 14
U.S. Magistrate Judge Positions
Authorized by the Judicial Conference
1997 Through 2001

	Year	Total	Full-Time	Part-Time	Combination
1997	Spring	508	429	76	3
	Fall	510	432	75	3
1998	Spring	510	436	71	3
	Fall	512	440	69	3
1999	Spring	518	447	68	3
	Fall	519	454	62	3
2000	Spring	521	456	62	3
	Fall	529	466	60	3
2001	Spring	532	470	59	3
	Fall	533	471	59	3

U.S. Court of International Trade

The jurisdiction of the U.S. Court of International Trade extends throughout the United States. The majority of the cases heard by this court address the classification and valuation of imported merchandise, the refund of customs duties, alleged unfair import practices by trading partners, and the administration and enforcement of customs and international trade laws of the United States. For 2001, the U.S. Court of International Trade reported 975 case filings, a decrease of 9 percent (down 88 cases). This decline reflected the continued drop in cases filed under *United States Shoe Corp. v. United States*, 523 U.S. 360 (1998), which declared the Harbor Maintenance Tax unconstitutional and caused filings to surge 80 percent in 1999 and 50 percent in 1998. In addition to filings addressing this tax, new cases in 2001 also included 355 filings under the Tariff Act of 1930 that involved approximately 2,355 denied protests covering 19,139 entries of merchandise. Under the rules implemented by this court for the Customs Courts Act of 1970, importers were permitted to consolidate into a single civil action numerous denied protests and entries of merchandise, as long as these involved the same category of merchandise and presented common issues.

Case terminations decreased 25 percent from 1,057 to 792 due to the conclusion of some proceedings in the Harbor Maintenance Tax litigation. Because filings outnumbered terminations, pending cases rose 2 percent to 9,914 on September 30, 2001. Appendix Table G-1 provide a summary of cases filed and terminated during 2000 and 2001.

U.S. Court of Federal Claims

This year, total case filings in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims remained relatively stable, dropping 1 percent to 783. The most significant increase occurred in vaccine injury compensation filings, which rose 33 percent to 219. This growth stemmed from claims related to vaccines for Hepatitis B, Hemophilus Influenza Type B (HIB), and Varicella (chicken pox) that were filed pursuant to legislation passed in 1999, 42 U.S.C. 300(aa)-16(b). The largest reductions occurred in property taken filings (down 19 cases), miscellaneous filings (down 19 cases) and tax filings (down 18 cases). The 1,060 case terminations outnumbered filings, which helped reduce the pending caseload 10 percent to 2,571.

For actions terminated in 2001, judgments rendered for claimants totaled $483.2 million, a rise of 51 percent, of which $131 million carried interest. Much of the increase was attributed to an award of $156 million to oil companies in a single case. Many of the judgments were based on settlements. Judgments rendered for the United States on counterclaims or offsets totaled $6.4 million. In nonmonetary actions under its jurisdiction, the court disposed of 51 contract cases seeking injunctive or declaratory relief, two more than in 2000.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 791(c), each January the clerk of the court transmits to the U.S. Congress a report of the business of the court, which notes the names of the claimants, the nature of the claims, and their dispositions. Appendix Tables G-2A and G-2B provide summary data on the case filings in the Court of Federal Claims for the year ending September 30, 2001.

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U.S. Courts of Appeals

- Appeals filings remained at a record level, increasing by only 91 appeals to 57,555.
- Administrative agency appeals surged 75 percent, largely due to cases involving immigration, and criminal appeals rose 3 percent.
- Original proceedings dropped 34 percent, bankruptcy appeals dropped 12 percent, and civil appeals dropped 2 percent.
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- The median time from notice of appeal to final disposition was 10.7 months, and the median time from filing in a lower court to final appellate disposition was 25.9 months.

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- Filings of criminal and civil cases in the district courts grew 9 percent to 341,841.

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- Civil filings climbed 10 percent as personal injury cases surged 98 percent.
- Civil filings per authorized judgeship rose from 377 to 413.
- Filings with the United States as plaintiff or defendant fell 15 percent.
- The median time from filing to disposition for civil cases once again was 9 months.

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- Criminal case filings increased 7 percent, with growth occurring in 65 of the 94 districts.
- Firearms case filings rose 26 percent, immigration case filings rose 12 percent, drug case filings rose 4 percent, and fraud case filings rose 8 percent.
- Filings in five southwestern border districts accounted for 66 percent of all immigration cases, one percentage point more than in 2001.
- The median case disposition time for defendants rose from 6.0 months to 6.2 months.

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

- Bankruptcy filings grew 8 percent.
- Nonbusiness petitions climbed 8 percent, and business petitions increased 2 percent.
- Filings increased 11 percent under chapter 11, 9.5 percent under chapter 13, and 7 percent under chapter 7.

Federal Probation and Pretrial Services System

- The number of persons under the supervision of the federal probation system on September 30, 2002, was 108,792, a 4 percent rise over the total one year earlier.
- Persons serving terms of supervised release increased 7 percent and accounted for 67 percent of all persons under supervision.
- The number of defendants in cases opened in the pretrial services system grew 4 percent to 89,421.
- A total of 206,715 pretrial hearings took place, a rise of 6 percent.

2002



Judicial Business of the United States Courts

Annual Report of the Director
Leonidas Ralph Mecham

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Front cover: United States Courthouse, Shreveport, Louisiana. Image based on photograph by John O'Hagen. Used with permission of KPS Group, Inc., 2101 First Avenue North, Birmingham, Alabama 35203.

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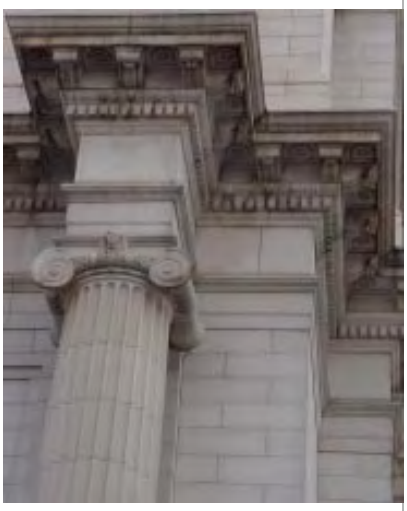
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- The number of defendants in cases opened in the pretrial services system grew 4 percent to 89,421.
- A total of 206,715 pretrial hearings took place, a rise of 6 percent.

2002 The Year...



Judicial Business

This report on the business of the federal Judiciary for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, provides statistical data on the work of the federal Judiciary, compares data for this year to that for previous fiscal years, and, wherever possible, explains why increases or decreases occurred in judicial caseload. Specific sections discuss the work of the appellate, district, and bankruptcy courts; the probation and pretrial services system; and other components of the federal Judiciary. Totals for the major programs of the federal Judiciary appear in the table of judicial caseload indicators on page 14.

The federal courts experienced record levels of activity in 2002. Bankruptcy filings grew 8 percent to an all-time high of 1,547,669. In the U.S. district courts, civil case filings climbed 10 percent to 274,841 as personal injury actions involving federal question jurisdiction more than quadrupled. Filings of criminal cases rose 7 percent to 67,000, the highest amount since the Prohibition Amendment was repealed in 1933, and criminal defendants increased 6 percent to 88,354. The number of persons on probation and supervised release went up 4 percent to a new record of 108,792. This increase was matched by a 4 percent gain in the number of defendants in pretrial services cases opened this year. Appeals filings reached their highest total ever, 57,555 (up 0.2 percent).

Bankruptcy petitions have surged 72 percent since 1993, but no additional bankruptcy judgeships have been authorized since 1992, and two temporary judgeships have expired since then. Although appeals filings have risen nearly 15 percent in the past 10 years, the last time new judgeships were authorized for the appellate courts was 1990. District court filings have increased 29 percent since 1990, but authorized judgeships have grown only 2 percent from that date through the end of 2002 (15 additional judgeships have been authorized to take effect July 15, 2003).

U.S. Courts of Appeals

Filings in the 12 regional courts of appeals remained essentially stable, rising 0.2 percent (up 91 appeals) to 57,555, attaining a record-breaking level for the seventh consecutive year and marking eight successive years of growth. Increases in administrative agency appeals (up 75 percent) and criminal appeals (up 3 percent) offset declines in original proceedings

Judicial Caseload Indicators
Fiscal Years 1993, 1998, 2001, and 2002

Judicial Caseload	1993	1998	2001	2002	% Change Since 1993	% Change Since 1998	% Change Since 2001
U.S. Courts of Appeals[1]							
Cases Filed	50,224	53,805	57,464	57,555	14.6	7.0	0.2
Cases Terminated	47,790	52,002	57,422	56,586	18.4	8.8	-1.5
Cases Pending	38,156	41,666	39,996[2]	40,965	7.4	-1.7	2.4
U.S. District Courts							
Civil							
Cases Filed	229,850	256,787	250,907	274,841	19.6	7.0	9.5
Cases Terminated	226,165	262,301	248,174	259,537	14.8	-1.1	4.6
Cases Pending	218,041	262,573	250,622[2]	265,926	22.0	1.3	6.1
Criminal (Includes Transfers)							
Cases Filed	46,786	57,691	62,708	67,000	43.2	16.1	6.8
Defendants Filed	65,653	79,008	83,252	88,354	34.6	11.8	6.1
Cases Terminated	44,800	51,428	58,718	60,991	36.1	18.6	3.9
Cases Pending	28,701	40,277	49,696[2]	55,705	94.1	38.3	12.1
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts							
Cases Filed	897,231	1,436,964	1,437,354	1,547,669	72.5	7.7	7.7
Cases Terminated	958,408	1,377,206	1,301,016	1,445,101	50.8	4.9	11.1
Cases Pending	1,152,824	1,384,179	1,512,438[2]	1,615,006	40.1	16.7	6.8
Federal Probation System							
Persons Under Supervision	86,823	93,737	104,715	108,792	25.3	16.1	3.9
Presentence Reports	47,454	57,794	63,028	65,156	37.3	12.7	3.4
Pretrial Services							
Total Cases Activated	59,106	80,882	88,049	91,314	54.5	12.9	3.7
Pretrial Services Cases Activated	57,036	78,603	86,140	89,421	56.8	13.8	3.8
Pretrial Diversion Cases Activated	2,070	2,279[2]	1,909	1,893	-8.6	-16.9	-0.8
Total Released on Supervision	30,293	31,985[2]	35,082	34,880	15.1	9.1	-0.6
Pretrial Supervision	28,029	29,474[2]	33,033	32,808	17.1	11.3	-0.7
Diversion Supervision	2,264	2,511[2]	2,049	2,072	-8.5	-17.5	1.1

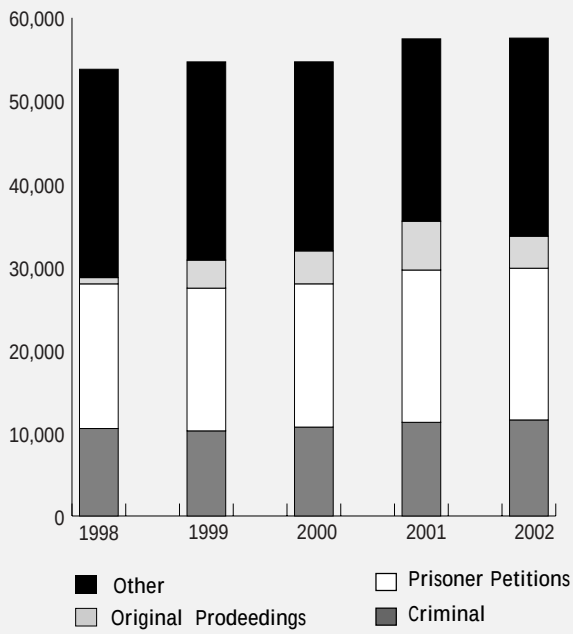
[1]Excludes the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
[2]Revised.

(down 34 percent), bankruptcy appeals (down 12 percent), and civil appeals (down 2 percent). Filings per authorized three-judge panel reached 1,034 (up 2 cases per judgeship over 2001). Terminations declined 2 percent to 56,586 (1,017 cases closed per authorized three-judge panel). Pending appellate cases rose 2 percent to 40,965 as of September 30, 2002. The median time from notice of appeal to final disposition was 10.7 months, and the median time from filing in a lower court to final appellate disposition was 25.9 months.

Increases in filings were reported by 4 of the 12 courts of appeals, with the Ninth Circuit reporting the greatest rise (up 10 percent). The primary reason for this growth in the Ninth Circuit was a high volume of appeals of administrative agency decisions related to immigration. The greatest decline occurred in the District of Columbia Circuit, where filings dropped 20 percent because of reductions in all types of appeals except bankruptcy appeals (which rose by one case).

The driving force maintaining the current high level of appellate filings was the receipt of cases related to Board of Immigration Appeals decisions. In February 2002, Attorney General Ashcroft ordered the Board of Immigration Appeals to clear its backlog of cases, stating that this step was needed to help prevent terrorist attacks and enforce the nation's immigration laws. As a direct result, immigration administrative agency appeals filed in the 12 regional courts of appeals climbed 153 percent over 2001 (up 2,689 appeals), with eight courts reporting growth greater than 100 percent. The greatest numerical increases in these cases were rises of 1,015 appeals in the Ninth Circuit (a 180 percent jump), 363 appeals in the Second Circuit (a 214 percent jump), and 177 appeals in the Eleventh Circuit (a 288 percent jump).

Appeals Cases Filed



For the third consecutive year, filings of criminal appeals grew (up 288 appeals). The largest increases were a 9 percent rise in firearms cases (up 120 appeals) and a 4 percent rise in drug-related appeals (up 159 appeals). The most notable decrease was a drop from 170 to 28 in criminal appeals involving national defense laws, which had risen by 152 appeals in 2001 due to an influx of filings in the First Circuit concerning charges arising from protests at the military facility in Vieques, Puerto Rico.

Civil appeals filings fell to 35,499 (down 547 appeals). Reductions in prisoner petitions (down less than 1 percent) and other civil appeals (down 3 percent) contributed to the decline. In 2001, two events had driven an overall rise in civil appeals. First, prisoner petitions involving motions to vacate sentence rose in response to the Supreme Court decision in *Apprendi v. New Jersey*, 530 U.S. 466 (2000), that any fact that could increase a penalty beyond the statutory maximum must be submitted to a jury and proven beyond a reasonable doubt. Second, tort actions related to bone screws were filed in the Third Circuit. Drops in these types of appeals in 2002 offset a 2 percent rise in civil rights appeals (up 158 appeals) and a 6 percent increase in civil prisoner rights petitions (up 170 appeals).

Appeals involving pro se litigants fell 2 percent to 26,624. A 35 percent drop (down 1,619 appeals) in pro se original proceedings offset an 80 percent surge (up 613 appeals) in pro se administrative agency appeals and a 2 percent increase (up 242 appeals) in pro se prisoner petitions. Pro se cases constituted 43 percent of appeals filings in 1998 and 46 percent in 2002. Filings of pro se appeals grew only in the Ninth Circuit (up 676 appeals, most of which involved administrative agency decisions on immigration) and the Fifth Circuit (up 233 appeals across

Table 1
U.S. Courts of Appeals
Appeals Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 1998 Through 2002

Years	Authorized Judgeships	Filed		Terminated		Pending
		Number	Cases per Panel	Number	Cases per Panel	
1998	167	53,805	967	52,002	934	41,666
1999	167	54,693	983	54,088	972	42,225
2000	167	54,697	983	56,512	1,015	40,261
2001	167	57,464	1,032	57,422	1,032	39,996*
2002	167	57,555	1,034	56,586	1,017	40,965
% Chg. 2002 Over 2001	—	0.2	0.2	-1.5	-1.5	2.4

Note: This table excludes data for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
* Revised.

Table 2
U.S. Courts of Appeals
Sources of Appeals
Fiscal Years 2001 and 2002

Source	2001	2002	Percent Change	Numerical Change
Total	57,464	57,555	0.2	91
U.S. District Courts				
Criminal	11,281	11,569	2.6	288
Civil—Total	36,046	35,499	-1.5	-547
Prisoner Petitions	18,343	18,272	-0.4	-71
U.S. Civil	3,567	3,359	-5.8	-208
Private Civil	14,136	13,868	-1.9	-268
Other Appeals				
Bankruptcy	961	843	-12.3	-118
Administrative Agency	3,300	5,789	75.4	2,489
Original Proceedings*	5,876	3,855	-34.4	-2,021

Note: This table excludes data for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
* Beginning October 1, 1998, data are reported for types of proceedings previously not presented in this table.

many categories). The greatest numerical decline occurred in the Fourth Circuit (down 585 appeals), primarily because of drops in pro se prisoner petitions and pro se original proceedings. Supplemental Table S-4 contains summary data on pro se appeals.

Following three years of considerable growth, filings of original proceedings fell 34 percent in 2002 to 3,855. Decreases in filings were reported in every circuit, with declines ranging from 18 percent to 53 percent, as fewer prisoners moved for permission to file second or successive habeas corpus petitions. This type of original proceeding was first added to the general docket for the courts of appeals in October 1998, after such motions were mandated by the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996. An initial rise in original proceedings occurred after these petitions began to be included in total filings, and petitions filed pursuant to *Apprendi v. New Jersey* led to a 77 percent surge in 2001 in motions by prisoners seeking to file second or successive habeas corpus petitions to reduce their sentences. In 2002, motions requesting second or successive habeas corpus petitions by state prisoners constituted 59 percent of all original proceedings filed, a 15 percentage point reduction over the previous year.

Falling to the lowest level since 1983, bankruptcy appeals declined for the fourth consecutive year to 843 appeals. This reduction was consistent with decreases in bankruptcy appeals filed in the U.S. district courts. In 2002, seven circuits had higher filings, and five circuits had lower numbers. The largest drops were in the Ninth Circuit (down 86 appeals) and Sixth Circuit (down 25 appeals). The greatest increases were reported by the First and Third Circuits (each up 11 appeals). Since 1998, bank-

ruptcy appeals filings have fallen 30 percent (down 360 appeals). During that time, bankruptcy appellate panel filings have dropped 25 percent (down 343 appeals).

From 1998 to 2002, the number of criminal appeals climbed 10 percent, with the most notable increase occurring in filings related to immigrations laws. These grew 142 percent (up 986 appeals), consistent with the large growth in immigration law filings in the district courts. Since 1998, civil appeals filings have declined 5 percent (down 2,023 appeals). During this five-year period, habeas corpus prisoner petitions jumped 30 percent (up 2,005 appeals) and prison condition prisoner petitions climbed 18 percent (up 366 appeals), but these filings were offset by reductions of 12 percent in civil rights appeals (down 1,018 appeals), 24 percent in prisoner civil rights appeals (down 1,003 appeals), and 17 percent in motions to vacate sentence (down 698 appeals). Since 1998, appeals filings have grown 7 percent, and terminations have increased 9 percent.

Tables 1 and 2 contain summary data on the activity of the U.S. courts of appeals. Detailed data for the appellate courts appear in the B series of the appendix tables.

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

After declining for two years, filings in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit climbed 18 percent (up 265 appeals) to 1,748–a level not attained since 1995. Filings of appeals in the Federal Circuit historically have fluctuated, often increasing one year, then declining the next. The increase in 2002 stemmed primarily from appeals of decisions by the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, which soared 250 percent (up 293 appeals) because of filings involving applications for attorneys' fees under the Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA). These cases addressed the issue of whether remand orders conferred prevailing party status entitling applicants to EAJA fee awards. The greatest drop in filings consisted of a 62 percent reduction (down 99 appeals) in appeals of decisions by the U.S. Court of International Trade, which had surged 272 percent (up 117 appeals) in 2001 when a high volume of appeals arose from a single case involving the Harbor Maintenance Tax.

The number of appeals terminated declined 10 percent (down 143 appeals) to 1,357, which caused appeals terminated per panel to fall from 375 to 339. Much of the decrease occurred because a large number of appeals of decisions by the Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims were stayed pending the outcomes of decisions in other cases. The total for appeals pending as of September 30, 2002, was 1,477, a 36 percent rise over the previous year.

The number of appeals filed in 2002 was 20 percent greater than the number filed in 1998 (up 294 appeals). During that five-year period, terminations of appeals declined 2 percent (down 29 appeals), which resulted in a 54 percent growth in appeals pending (up 517 appeals).

Appendix Table B-8 provides summary data on the activity of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. More detailed data are available from the Office of the Clerk of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

U.S. District Courts

Total filings of criminal and civil cases in the U.S. district courts climbed 9 percent to 341,841. Case terminations rose 4 percent to 320,528 (this figure does not include the 63,293 petty offense cases terminated in 2002 by magistrate judges). As filings once again exceeded terminations, the pending caseload increased 7 percent to 321,631.

Civil Filings

Civil filings in the U.S. district courts climbed 10 percent (up 23,934 cases) to 274,841. Filings related to personal injuries skyrocketed 98 percent, mostly as a result of marked rises in personal injury/product liability cases involving asbestos. Total private civil filings increased 18 percent, reflecting substantial growth in federal question filings (i.e., actions under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States in which the United States is not party in the case) and diversity of citizenship filings. Excluding personal injury filings, total civil filings decreased 2 percent. The overall growth in total civil filings caused civil filings per authorized judgeship to increase from 377 to 413.

Personal injury cases more than quadrupled to 29,636. More than 80 percent of these cases involved asbestos.

In 2002, filings involving federal question jurisdiction rose 18 percent (up 25,449 cases), chiefly because personal injury cases more than quadrupled to 29,636. More than 80 percent of these cases consisted of asbestos filings, which grew by 22,671 cases as more plaintiffs filed cases alleging injuries from asbestos. Increases in

total asbestos filings were reported in 53 of the 94 district courts, with the greatest activity concentrated in the Northern District of Ohio (up 9,105 filings), Eastern District of Virginia (up 3,253 cases), Eastern District of Pennsylvania (up 1,794 cases), Southern District of New York (up 1,682 filings), Southern District of Illinois (up 1,432 filings), and Northern District of California (up 1,115 filings). The vast majority of these cases are "friction products" cases that were filed in the federal courts between October 2001 and July 2002 and involve the "Big Three" automakers (Ford, General Motors, and Daimler/Chrysler) and Honeywell International, Inc. Thousands of these cases, which address purported injuries from exposure to asbestos in automotive brake pads, were moved from state courts to federal courts. Most of these cases have been returned to state courts for final settlement. Before surging

Civil Cases Filed

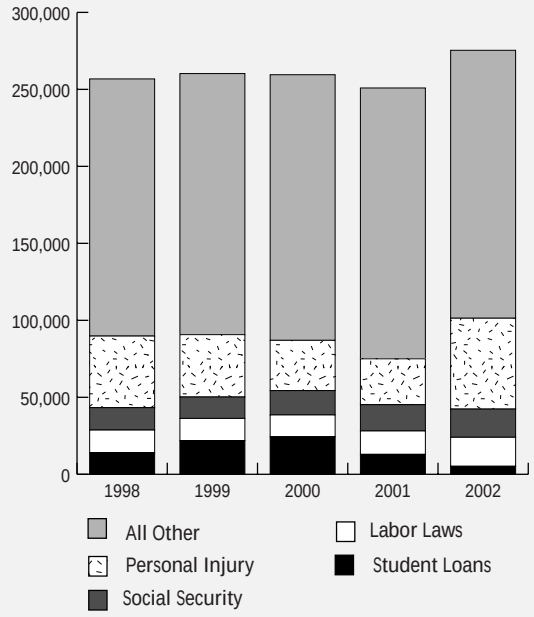


Table 3
U.S. District Courts
Civil Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 1998 Through 2002

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Filed: Total	Filed: Cases per Judgeship	Filed: Recovery and Enforcement Cases	Filed: Prisoner Petitions	Filed: Personal Injury Cases	Filed: All Other Cases	Terminated	Pending
1998	646	256,787	398	14,577	54,715	46,496	140,999	262,301	262,573
1999	646	260,271	403	22,403	56,603	40,497	140,768	272,526	249,381
2000	655	259,517	396	24,838	58,257	32,621	143,801	259,637	250,202
2001	665	250,907	377	13,409	58,805	29,789	148,904	248,174	250,622*
2002	665	274,841	413	5,651	55,295	58,997	154,898	259,537	265,926
% Chg. 2002 Over 2001	—	9.5	9.5	-57.9	-6.0	98.0	4.0	4.6	6.1

*Revised.

in 2002, national asbestos filings had dropped to 5,041 in 2001 from 7,187 in 2000.

Diversity of citizenship filings grew 16 percent, with personal injury cases accounting for most of the increase. Filings in the latter category of cases rose 32 percent, primarily because of growth in personal injury/product liability cases. The Eastern District of Pennsylvania and the District of Minnesota received large numbers of filings involving the Bayer Company (which is incorporated in Pennsylvania) in which plaintiffs alleged they experienced injurious side effects of the anti-cholesterol drug Baycol. After these cases are filed in either the plaintiff's or defendant's local jurisdiction, they are transferred as new filings to the District of Minnesota under Multidistrict Litigation Docket Number 1431.

Filings involving the United States as plaintiff or defendant dropped 15 percent (down 9,327 cases), mostly because of a 36 percent decline in cases with the United States as plaintiff. United States plaintiff cases seeking the recovery of overpayments and enforcement of judgments related to defaulted student loans fell 60 percent (down 7,716 cases) to 5,192, due, in part, to the Department of Education's implementing new administrative measures in 2001 to collect these debts, which caused fewer student loan cases to be filed in the federal courts.

Filings with the United States as defendant decreased 3 percent to 39,518, mostly because of a 17 percent decline in total federal prisoner petitions (down 2,429 petitions). Motions filed by federal prisoners to vacate sentence dropped 29 percent (down 2,537 petitions) in 2002 after rising 36 percent in 2001 in response to *Apprendi v. New Jersey*. *Apprendi* initially provided inmates with an opportunity to file second or successive prisoner petitions with the goal of reducing their sentences, but the effects of this decision now seem to be subsiding. Despite the overall decline in filings with the United States as defendant, Social Security filings increased 7 percent. Filings related to supplemental security income rose 13 percent (up 952 cases), primarily because the Social Security Administration used additional resources to process a large pending backlog of Social Security cases dating back six years.

Civil case terminations increased for the first time in three years, rising 5 percent (up 11,363 new terminations). Substantial jumps in terminations occurred in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (up 4,852 terminations), Eastern District of Virginia (up 2,608 terminations), and Southern District of Illinois (up 1,761 terminations). Most of the increase in terminations in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania involved personal injury/product liability cases that later were transferred to Minnesota for litigation under MDL Docket Number 1431. The growth in terminations in the Eastern District of Virginia resulted from the closing of asbestos cases involving brake pads in Virginia, which had surged in 2001. Forty-nine percent of the terminations (1,452) in the Southern District of Illinois concerned asbestos cases.

As in 2001, the national median time from filing to disposition for civil cases in 2002 was 9 months. This median time reflects the significant numbers of case terminations related to student loans and asbestos, which generally are processed more quickly than many other types of civil cases. The number of pending civil cases increased 6 percent (up 15,304 pending cases) to 265,926. More than 10,000 of these cases, most of which involve asbestos, are concentrated in the Northern District of Ohio and await settlement activity.

Over the past five years, civil filings rose 7 percent, primarily as a result of growth in personal injury, Social Security, and labor law cases. Personal injury cases jumped 27 percent (up 12,501 cases) during that period, reflecting

Table 4
U.S. District Courts
Civil Cases Filed, by Jurisdiction
Fiscal Years 1998 Through 2002

		U.S. Cases		Private Cases		
Year	Total	Plaintiff	Defendant	Federal Question	Diversity of Citizenship	Local Jurisdiction
1998	256,787	23,389	34,463	146,827	51,992	116
1999	260,271	31,067	34,376	144,898	49,793	137
2000	259,517	34,124	36,985	139,624	48,626	158
2001	250,907	22,680	40,644	138,441	48,998	144
2002	274,841	14,479	39,518	163,890	56,824	130
% Chg. 2002 Over 2001	9.5	-36.2	-2.8	18.4	16.0	9.7

increases in personal injury/product liability filings, most of them consisting of asbestos cases. From 1998 to 2002, Social Security filings climbed 26 percent (up 3,770 cases) as supplemental security income and disability insurance cases rose 41 percent and 12 percent, respectively. Labor law cases increased 25 percent (up 3,635 cases), with substantial growth occurring in cases involving the Fair Labor Standards Act (for which filings more than doubled, mostly in the Southern District of Mississippi) and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (up 17 percent).

Tables 3 and 4 summarize key data on civil filings in the U.S. district courts. The C series of appendix tables provides detailed information on civil cases.

Arbitration Cases

In May 1989, Public Law 100-702 established a court-annexed arbitration program to settle civil disputes without resorting to trial. This program provides for the following two types of arbitration: voluntary arbitration, whereby a court refers a case to arbitration with the consent of both parties; and mandatory arbitration, whereby a court orders arbitration for a case in which the plaintiff seeks no more than $150,000 in money damages. When a case goes to arbitration, an outside neutral party or a panel of neutral parties presents to the litigants an opinion of the likely outcome of a trial. An arbitrator's decision is not binding; within 30 days after the decision's release, the parties can seek a trial, which will cause the case to be treated as if it never went through arbitration. The first districts authorized to use mandatory and voluntary arbitration were the Northern District of California, Middle District of Florida, Western District of Michigan, District of New Jersey, Eastern District of New York, Middle District of North Carolina, Western District of Oklahoma, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Western District of Missouri, and Western District of Texas. The Judicial Conference later authorized 10 additional districts to use voluntary arbitration only, but the data presented herein address only the 10 original arbitration courts, as required by statute.

In 2002, a total of 3,965 civil cases were referred to arbitration in 7 of the 10 original participating districts. This case total was a 20 percent increase (up 671 cases) from 2001. In this 12th year of reporting, arbitration cases represented 8 percent of total civil filings in the original 10 arbitration courts; however, they constituted 9 percent of civil filings in the seven courts that reported new arbitration cases. The majority of all participating districts' arbitration caseloads consisted of filings related to contract, personal injury, civil rights, and labor suits. The District of New Jersey, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Middle District of Florida, and Eastern District of New York have consistently been the most involved in using voluntary and mandatory arbitration since 1989. These four courts and the Western District of Oklahoma, Northern District of California, and Western District of Missouri accounted for all new arbitration cases in the district courts during 2002.

With the exception of the Middle District of Florida, each of the seven courts experienced growth in arbitration referrals, with marked increases occurring in the District of New Jersey (up 416 filings), Western District of Oklahoma (up 186 filings), Eastern District of Pennsylvania (up 79 filings), and Eastern District of New York (up 60 filings). Cases referred to arbitration in the Middle District of Florida declined 17 percent in 2001.

For the fifth consecutive year, the Middle District of North Carolina, Western District of Texas, and Western District of Michigan reported no new arbitration referrals. Each of these three courts now actively uses federal mediation procedures. Mediation involves meeting with outside neutral parties (often subject matter experts) for discussion, but differs from arbitration in that it places more emphasis on reaching a settlement than on providing an opinion of the likely outcome at trial. Currently, 52 percent of all U.S. district courts use federal mediation procedures to settle cases eligible for alternative dispute resolution programs.

Supplemental Table S-12 summarizes the cases filed in 2001 and 2002 in the 10 districts authorized to use both voluntary and mandatory arbitration.

Criminal Filings

Criminal case filings rose 7 percent to 67,000, and the number of defendants grew 6 percent to 88,354. About a third of the increase in case filings was due to an administrative change initiated in June 2002 that allowed courts to report sealed cases at the time of

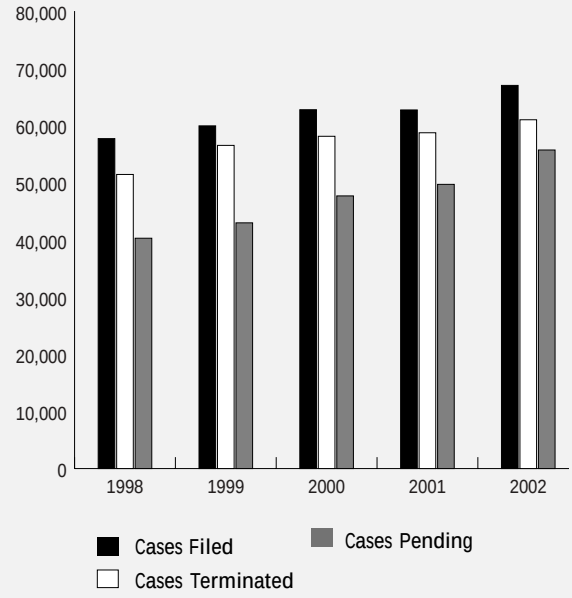
Drug defendants constituted 37 percent of all defendants for whom cases were filed. Drug case filings rose in 61 districts as prosecutions related to the production and use of methamphetamine spread across the nation.

filing. The identity of a defendant is reported only when the case is unsealed, and until this year, courts counted sealed cases as opened only after they became unsealed. As part of the administrative change, which helps produce a more accurate depiction of the courts' caseload, courts reported in July 2002 all sealed cases that had been filed previously. These cases thus were counted as filed in 2002, no matter when they were originally filed, creating a one-time jump in these numbers. According to the former procedure, they would not have been counted until they were unsealed.

Nationwide, case filings rose in 65 districts, with 50 districts receiving at least 10 percent more filings than they did last year. During the last nine years, criminal filings rose every year except 2001, when they remained relatively stable. Criminal cases per authorized judgeship climbed from 94 in 2001 to 101 in 2002. Cases per authorized judgeship also increased in each of the past nine years except 2001, when filings remained stable and 10 new district court judgeships were created. The criminal caseload began growing in 1994, when large numbers of criminal filings involving immigration and drug law violations were received in districts along the southwestern border of the United States. Nationwide, district courts terminated 4 percent more cases and defendants in 2002 than in the previous year. As filings outpaced terminations, pending criminal cases increased 12 percent, and pending defendants rose 11 percent.

This report covers the first full year of caseload statistics since the attacks of September 11, 2001. Following those attacks, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and Congress made statements regarding the need to direct resources toward preventing terrorist activities.

Criminal Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending



Since then, new and existing resources have been allocated toward securing the nation against terrorism, but the number or types of criminal cases filed in the federal courts that are directly related to prosecutions involving the events of September 11 cannot easily be identified. As noted in DOJ's *Strategic Plan 2001 - 2006*, the extent and effect of the changes in the nation's approach to crime and justice may not be clear for many years. The Attorney General asked the U.S. attorney's office in each judicial district to coordinate an anti-terrorism task force with representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), U.S. Marshals Service, Customs Service, Secret Service, and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, as well as from state and local police forces in the district. A national network of such task forces from all districts will coordinate the prevention of and response to terrorist acts.

The overall growth in criminal case filings stemmed primarily from increases in firearms, immigration, drug, and fraud cases. Firearms filings jumped 26 percent to 7,382 cases (with 8,379 defendants), fraud filings climbed 8 percent to 8,204 cases (with 11,205 defendants), and drug filings grew 4 percent to 19,215 cases (with 32,387 defendants). Immigration cases, after declining in 2001, increased 12 percent to 12,576 cases. These four types of offenses have been the focus of prosecutions for the past several years and are the responsibility of the agencies involved in the anti-terrorism task forces. However, prosecutions of firearms, immigration, and drug filings had been on the rise long before the September 11 attacks. Fraud was the only category for which filings had remained somewhat stable in recent years. The increase in fraud cases in 2002 arose

mainly from a jump in Social Security fraud filings.

Weapons and firearms filings rose in 75 districts to reach yet another record level. Sixteen districts received twice the number of these cases as they did in 2001. Firearms filings, which began growing in 1998 in many districts across the nation, received an additional impetus when President Bush announced Project Safe Neighborhoods in May 2001 and Congress appropriated $9 million in fiscal year 2002 for hiring 94 additional assistant U.S. attorneys. These assistant U.S. attorneys were assigned to coordinate with state and local law enforcement officials in identifying and prosecuting violations of federal firearms laws, including those involving school gun violence and juvenile gun offenses. This project is modeled on Project Exile in Richmond, Virginia, and Operation Ceasefire in Boston, Massachusetts. Firearms filings, both for cases and defendants, had the largest numeric increases of all offense categories in 2002. Firearms defendants rose by 1,706 to 8,379.

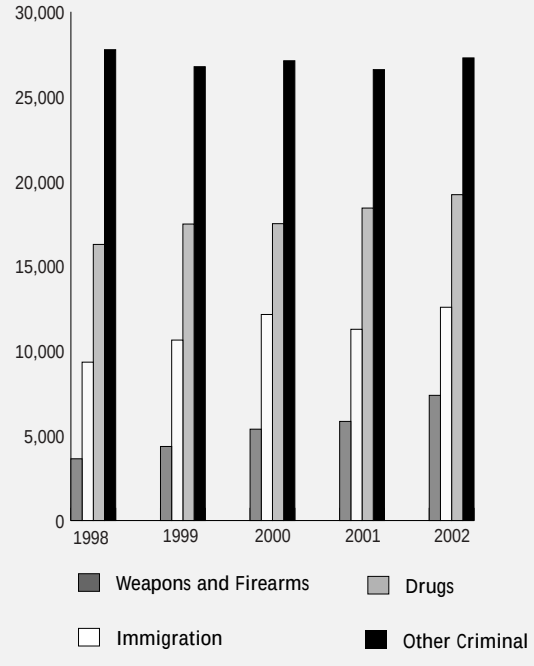
The most significant impacts on the immigration caseload occurred in courts along the southwestern border. Immigration cases more than doubled in the District of New Mexico to 1,241, rose 13 percent in the Southern District of Texas to 2,129, rose 4 percent to 1,624 in the Southern District of California, and rose 6 percent to 1,963 in the District of Arizona. Immigration cases declined 6 percent to 1,326 cases in the Western District of Texas, where immigration filings peaked in 2000.

Drug defendants constituted 37 percent of all defendants for whom cases were filed. Drug case filings rose in 61 districts as prosecutions related to the production and use of methamphetamine spread across the nation. The five southwestern border districts accounted for a third of all drug cases in the federal district courts, as the highest proportion of drugs enter the United States through this border, according to the DEA.

Filings of fraud cases rose 8 percent to 8,204, and fraud defendants climbed 9 percent to 11,205. This was the highest number of defendants ever prosecuted for fraud. The increase was due primarily to Social Security fraud case filings, which more than doubled to 1,091. The growth in defendants consisted largely of persons accused of misusing Social Security numbers and resulted from a "sweep" of identity theft prosecutions announced by the Attorney General on May 2, 2002. These prosecutions, which were intended to preserve the integrity of Social Security numbers and prevent their misuse by terrorists and identity thieves, targeted individuals using the identities of others to carry out violations of federal criminal laws, including bank fraud, credit card fraud, wire fraud, mail fraud, money laundering, bankruptcy fraud, computer crimes, terrorism, organized crime, and offenses involving fugitives. Fraud filings related to health care, false claims and statements, and securities and exchange also rose.

Other increases included a 17 percent rise in sex offense filings to 1,187 cases; a 27 percent rise in extortion, racketeering, and threats filings to 594 cases; and a 20 percent rise in filings under other federal statutes. The growth in extortion cases mainly addressed conspiracy to obstruct commerce by extortion, and the increase in filings under other federal statutes focused mostly on violations of aircraft regulations and explosives. Prosecutions for aircraft regulation violations rose as security measures at airports and by airlines tightened following the September 11 attacks. Filings addressing violations

Major Types of Criminal Cases Filed



of explosives regulations largely involved prosecutions for the use of explosives in the commission of crimes and the possession of explosives by prohibited persons. In addition, cases involving homicides increased.

National defense cases dropped 68 percent to 147. This reduction occurred as misdemeanor cases involving trespassing charges against persons conducting protests at the military facility in Vieques, Puerto Rico, fell after President Bush announced a plan to have the U.S. Navy cease bombing exercises on Vieques in 2003.

The federal courts concluded proceedings against 78,835 defendants, an increase of 4 percent. Of these, 70,882 were convicted. The conviction rate remained 90 percent, the same as last year. Eighty-six percent of defendants disposed of pled guilty, one percentage point more than in 2001. The number of defendants imprisoned rose 5 percent to 56,686. The rate of imprisonment among those sentenced remained unchanged at 80 percent. The median case disposition time for criminal defendants rose from 6.0 months to 6.2 months.

Filings of criminal cases (excluding transfers) climbed 17 percent from 1998 to 2002. This increase arose largely from growth in filings involving immigration (up 35 percent), drugs (up 18 percent), and firearms law violations (up 103 percent). During the past five years, the contribution of these offenses to the overall criminal caseload rose from 51 percent to 59 percent.

Table 5 and the D series of the appendix tables contain detailed data on the criminal caseload by district.

Table 5
U.S. District Courts
Criminal Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending (Including Transfers)
Fiscal Years 1998 Through 2002

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Filed: Total	Filed: Cases per Judgeship	Filed: Drugs[1]	Terminated	Pending[2]
1998	646	57,691	89	16,281	51,428	40,277
1999	646	59,923	93	17,483	56,511	42,966
2000	655	62,745	96	17,505	58,102	47,677
2001	665	62,708	94	18,425	58,718	49,696*
2002	665	67,000	101	19,215	60,991	55,705
% Chg. 2002 Over 2001	—	6.8	7.4	4.3	3.9	12.1

[1] Excludes transfers.
[2] Pending totals exclude cases in which all defendants were fugitives for more than one year.
* Revised.

Trials Completed

For statistical purposes, district court trials include proceedings resulting in jury verdicts or other final judgments by the courts, as well as other contested hearings at which evidence is presented. Except as specifically stated, the following data include only trials conducted by active and senior Article III judges in the district courts.

In 2002, the number of civil and criminal trials completed in the U.S. district courts by Article III judges decreased 5 percent; 12,817 cases were resolved by trial. Sixty-one districts reported fewer trials in 2002. Reductions occurred in completed civil and criminal trials. Total civil trials decreased 8 percent (down 498) nationally, with fewer trials reported in 63 districts. Civil nonjury trials dropped 5 percent to 3,365, and civil jury trials fell 11 percent to 2,650 (down 330). Total criminal trials dropped 3 percent nationwide (down 243) to 6,802. Criminal jury trials fell 4 percent to 3,232, and nonjury criminal trials declined 3 percent to 3,570. This was due largely to a substantial decrease in nonjury criminal trials in trials in the District of Puerto Rico (mostly related to trespassing charges against protestors of naval weapons testing on the island of Vieques). Forty-four districts reported decreases in criminal nonjury trials. In addition, judges accepted guilty pleas from 60,140 felony defendants, a rise of 7 percent.

These decreases reflect the changing nature of case disposition in the district courts. Despite fewer trials, judges remain active in managing and disposing of their cases. This year, judges terminated 212,838 civil cases–82 percent of all civil cases–before or during pretrial proceedings. This is approximately the same percentage reported during each of the past six years. In addition to research and opinion drafting, many case-related events not classified as "trials"–such as hearings on motions for summary judgment and other dispositive motions, hearings on

sentencing issues, *Daubert* hearings on expert witnesses, evidentiary hearings in pro se prisoner and other cases, supervised release and probation revocation hearings, and activities related to alternative dispute resolution (ADR) and settlements–involve substantial judicial activity.

The reasons for fewer trials are numerous and include, but are not limited to, increased implementation of ADR programs in many district courts. The use of ADR tends to affect the number of civil cases going to trial. In 2002, 49 districts operated mediation and arbitration programs involving more than 25,000 civil cases. Criminal trials continue to drop largely because defendants increasingly accept plea agreements to avoid both the expense of going to trial as well as the risk of more severe sentences.

The decreasing number of trials this year is part of a longer-term phenomenon. Between 1998 and 2002, the number of trials declined 21 percent (down 3,379), primarily as a result of a drop in civil trials. Over this five-year period, civil nonjury trials and civil jury trials decreased by 1,859 trials and 1,475 trials, respectively. During the same period, total criminal trials dropped slightly (by 45), but criminal nonjury trials increased (by 534).

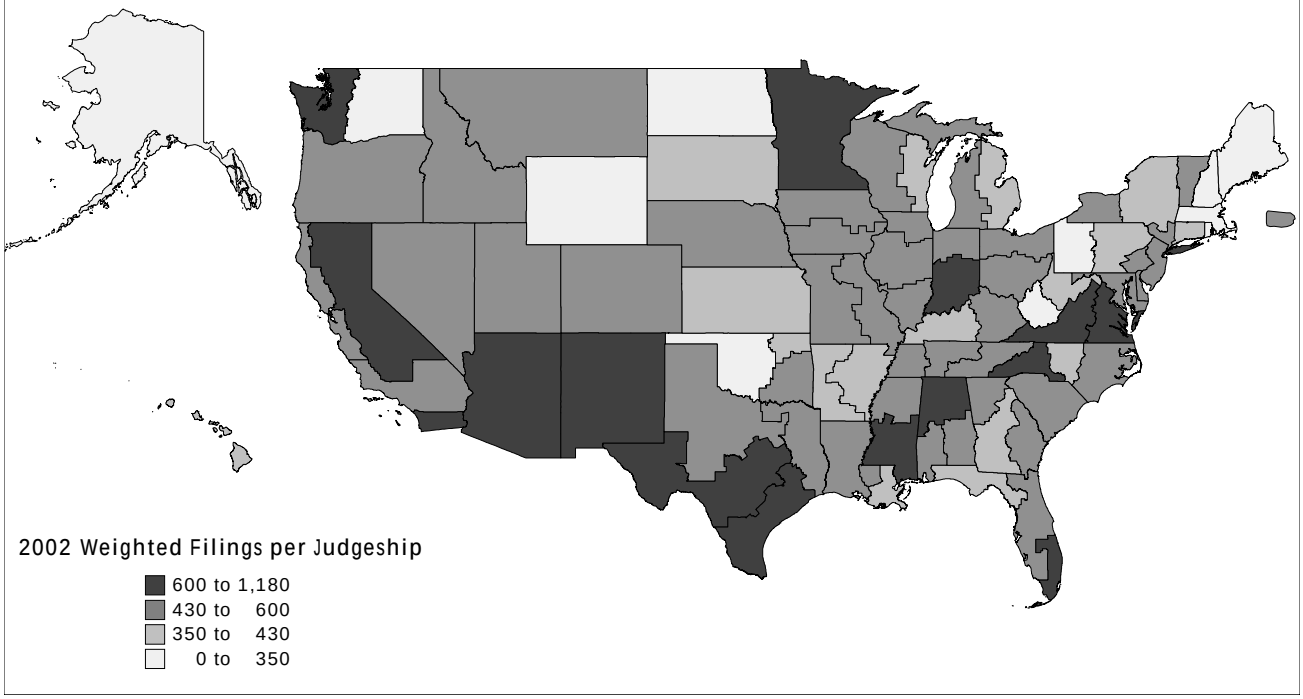
Appendix Tables C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10, T-1, and T-2 provide additional data on civil and criminal trials.

In addition to trials conducted by active and senior Article III judges, 8,149 trials were conducted by magistrate judges in 2002. These comprised 3,290 petty offense trials, 959 civil consent trials, 390 misdemeanor trials, and 3,510 evidentiary hearings. Appendix Tables M-1 through M-5 provide data on matters handled by magistrate judges.

Weighted Filings per Authorized Judgeship

Weighted filings statistics account for the different amounts of time judges require to resolve various types of civil and criminal actions. The federal Judiciary has employed techniques for assigning weights to cases since 1946. The current weighting system, which the Federal Judicial Center (FJC) developed in 1993, assigns weights to civil cases and to criminal felony defendants. The weighted and unweighted totals for criminal felony defendants include reopened and transferred cases. However, data on civil cases arising by reopening, remand, and transfer to the district by order of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation are not included among the totals for weighted and unweighted filings. Average civil cases or criminal defendants each receive a weight of approximately 1.0; for more time-consuming cases, higher

Weighted Filings per Authorized Judgeship, by District



weights are assessed (e.g., a death penalty habeas corpus case is assigned a weight of 5.99); and cases demanding relatively little time from judges receive lower weights (e.g., a defaulted student loan case is assigned a weight of 0.031).

In 2002, a new statistical indicator was added to the formula for calculating both weighted and unweighted filings nationally and in the individual U.S. district courts. This indicator, "supervised release hearings," includes data for contested supervised release hearings held in the U.S. district courts. Data collection for these hearings began on October 1, 2001, so no comparative analysis using supervised release hearings will be available until after the September 30, 2003, reporting period.

The total number of weighted filings (i.e., the sum of all weights assigned to cases and defendants) per authorized judgeship rose 9 percent in 2002 to 521. (Weighted filings per authorized judgeship do not address whether judgeships are filled or vacant. As of September 30, 2002, a total of 50 vacancies existed among the 665 positions authorized.) Excluding supervised released hearings, weighted filings per judgeship rose 8 percent to 515. The total number of weighted supervised release hearings per judgeship was 5.26; the total number of unweighted supervised release hearings per judgeship was 21.05. Each supervised release hearing receives a case weight of 0.25.

Compared to 2001, the total number of weighted criminal felony defendants per judgeship increased 7 percent to 176. The overall increase in weighted felony defendants per judgeship nationally reflected the 8 percent growth in criminal felony defendants nationally from 71,490 to 76,812 defendants. In 2002, weighted criminal filings grew in 63 of the 91 district courts whose filings receive weights (weights are not assigned to civil cases and criminal defendants in the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands) and declined in 28 districts. The largest percentage increases occurred in the District of Delaware (up 109 percent), Western District of Louisiana (up 87 percent), District of Vermont (up 59 percent), District of Idaho (up 58 percent), and District of Wyoming (up 57 percent). Increases in weapons and firearms filings (up 50 felony defendants) and drug filings (up 12 felony defendants) caused weighted filings to soar in the District of Delaware. A 53 percent increase in felony drug defendants in the Western District of Louisiana, along with significant increases in robbery, assault, fraud, and larceny felony defendants, fueled a jump in total weighted filings there. The District of Vermont had a 60 percent surge in drug felony defendants; the District of Idaho had a 53 percent increase in felony drug defendants and a 49 percent growth in immigration law defendants. A 53 percent rise in felony drug defendants and a doubling of weapons and firearms filings resulted in the large increase in weighted filings in the District of Wyoming. Weighted criminal filings were higher than unweighted criminal filings in all 91 district courts whose filings receive weights. Appendix Table X-1A provides, by district, weighted and unweighted filings per authorized judgeship in 2002.

The total number of weighted civil filings per authorized judgeship was 339, up 8 percent from 2001. The growth in weighted civil filings in 2002 was consistent with the 10 percent overall rise in civil filings from 250,907 to 274,841. During 2002, weighted civil filings increased in 51 district courts, dropped in 39, and remained unchanged in 1 district. The most substantial growth in civil weighted filings per authorized judgeship occurred in the Southern District of Mississippi (up 158 percent), the District of Minnesota (up 79 percent), and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (up 74 percent). The Southern District of Mississippi saw an increase of 1,563 filings under the Fair Labor Standards Act (which receive a case weight of 2.12) as employees of several school districts filed numerous lawsuits alleging unfair labor practices. The Eastern District of Pennsylvania received 4,134 personal injury/product liability cases, a rise of 3,576 filings, in addition to 1,827 asbestos cases (up 1,794). The District of Minnesota experienced an increase of 2,007 non-asbestos personal injury/product liability cases. As discussed in the section on civil filings, many of the non-asbestos personal injury/product liability filings in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and the District of Minnesota were suits against the Bayer Company involving its drug Baycol. Substantial increases in weighted filings also were reported by the Southern District of Illinois (up 53 percent), Northern District of Ohio (up 44 percent), and Eastern District of Virginia (up 17 percent).

Between 1998 and 2002, weighted civil filings per authorized judgeship increased 4 percent. During the same period, weighted criminal felony defendant filings per authorized judgeship increased 12 percent.

U.S. Magistrate Judges

Magistrate judges serve the federal Judiciary and the public by performing diverse judicial duties assigned by district judges. Their flexibility continues to be an asset to courts that must manage increasing caseloads with limited

judicial resources. Supplemental Table S-17 summarizes the magistrate judges' workload.

In 2002, magistrate judges performed 880,129 judicial duties, one percent more than the previous year. Among the duties performed in 2002 were 298,109 civil pretrial duties, including 192,075 motions, 24,420 settlement conferences, and 55,371 other conferences. Evidentiary hearings in civil cases increased 33 percent (from 639 to 851) between 2001 and 2002. Reports and recommendations in Social Security matters increased 21 percent (from 5,514 to 6,654).

Magistrate judges also performed 138,504 felony pretrial duties, a rise of 9 percent, including 85,693 motions and 13,532 conferences. Proceedings to accept felony guilty pleas grew 16 percent (from 13,150 to 15,275) between 2001 and 2002. Probation/supervised release revocation hearings climbed 11 percent (from 3,570 to 3,948).

The volume of civil consent cases concluded by magistrate judges increased 6 percent (from 12,024 to 12,710), continuing a long-standing trend, although trials in such cases declined 11 percent (from 1,079 to 959). Magistrate judge adjudication of civil consent cases has helped many courts make the most of their scarce judicial resources.

Overall, prisoner litigation matters decreased 6 percent, although reports and recommendations in federal habeas petitions rose 4 percent.

Magistrate judges disposed of 72,109 misdemeanor cases (14 percent fewer than in 2001), of which 63,293 were petty offense adjudications. They also conducted 293,002 felony preliminary proceedings, including 54,339 arraignments. Detention hearings increased 9 percent (from 39,468 to 43,198). Detention hearings are among the lengthiest of felony preliminary proceedings.

Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation

The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation acted on 8,381 civil actions pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1407 during the 12-month period ending September 30, 2002. The Panel transferred 7,063 cases originally filed in 92 district courts to 39 transferee districts for inclusion in coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings in which 1,318 actions already were pending in the transferee districts. Product liability cases involving asbestos and Baycol, as well as securities cases involving Enron and Global Crossing, were among the more significant of the Panel's transfer determinations. In addition, the Panel did not order transfers in 34 newly docketed litigations involving 195 actions.

Since the Panel's creation in 1968, it has centralized 179,071 civil actions for pretrial proceedings. As of September 30, 2002, a total of 10,062 actions had been remanded for trial, 319 actions had been reassigned within the transferee district, and 129,594 actions had been terminated in the transferee court. At the end of this fiscal year, 39,096 actions were pending throughout 47 transferee district courts.

Supplemental Tables S-19 and S-20 provide statistics on the number of cases transferred since the Panel was created and report data on the flow of cases into and out of the districts in 2002 and since 1968. All statistical information on multidistrict litigation traffic in the federal courts is maintained by the Clerk's Office of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation. Information on specific cases or districts may be obtained from that office.

Criminal Justice Act Representations

In 2002, a total of 134,436 appointments of counsel took place under the Criminal Justice Act (CJA), an increase of 7 percent over the 125,685 appointments in 2001. The CJA provides funding for the representation of individuals with limited financial resources in federal criminal proceedings. In each district, a plan exists for providing such representation, either by private panel attorneys or by federal public or community defender offices.

Representations opened by the 72 federal and community defender organizations (including representation in appeals, habeas corpus, revocation, and criminal matters) climbed 9 percent to 79,001. Appointments of private attorneys rose 4 percent to 55,435.

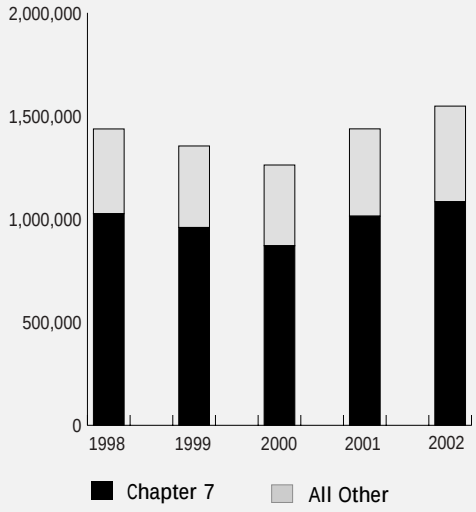
The growth in representations was concentrated mainly in districts along the southwestern border of the United States. These districts accounted for about 44 percent of the increase in representations opened by federal and community defenders. Openings increased 26 percent in the Western District of Texas, 19 percent in the Southern District of Texas, 7 percent in Arizona, and 6 percent in New Mexico. In the Southern District of California, however, openings decreased 4 percent from 5,971 cases to 5,756 cases.

Supplemental Table S-21 provides a summary of federal defender appointments under the CJA for the last five years. Appendix Table K-1 presents information on the representations each federal public and community defender organization provided during 2002.

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

Reaching a record level, filings in the U.S. bankruptcy courts increased 8 percent to 1,547,669 in

Bankruptcy Petitions Filed



2002. Although a pending bankruptcy bill in Congress may have encouraged some debtors to file bankruptcy petitions, the overriding impetus for the increase most likely was high consumer debt combined with slow economic growth. Tables 6 and 7 contain national data on bankruptcy cases.

Although this marks a second year of increased filings, the rate of growth slowed significantly. In 2001, 91 of the 94 districts reported rises in filings (although the nation has 90 bankruptcy courts, data on bankruptcy and adversary proceedings are collected and reported for 94 judicial districts), whereas the following year 77 reported higher numbers. Also, 29 districts had increases greater than 20 percent in 2001, whereas 3 districts had such growth in 2002. The largest numerical increases occurred in the Northern District of Illinois (up 7,550 cases), Eastern District of Michigan (up 6,786 cases), and Northern District of Georgia (up 5,411 cases). The greatest numerical declines took place in the Central District of California (down 1,075 cases), District of Puerto Rico (down 555 cases), and Eastern District of Louisiana (down 424 cases).

Increases in filings of both business and nonbusiness petitions occurred, although the overall growth stemmed mainly from an 8 percent rise in nonbusiness (personal) petitions. Since 1993, nonbusiness filings have constituted an increasing portion of all petitions filed, rising from 93 percent of filings in 1993, to 97 percent in 1998, to nearly 98 percent in 2002. Nonbusiness filings rose in 2002 under all chapters of the bankruptcy code, climbing 32 percent under chapter 11, 10 percent under chapter 13, and 7 percent under chapter 7. Nonbusiness filings have surged 81 percent since 1993 and have grown 9 percent since 1998.

Business filings rose 2 percent solely because filings increased 9 percent under chapter 11 (up 915 cases). Drops in business filings under chapter 12 (down 15 percent) and chapters 7 and 13 (both down 1 percent) nearly offset the growth in chapter 11 filings. Business bankruptcies, which have constituted a declining portion of all filings in the last decade, have fallen 40 percent since 1993 and 17 percent since 1998.

Table 6
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts
Bankruptcy Code Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 1998 Through 2002

Year	Total	Nonbusiness	Business	Terminated	Pending
1998	1,436,964	1,389,839	47,125	1,377,206	1,384,179
1999	1,354,376	1,315,751	38,625	1,356,026	1,377,985
2000	1,262,102	1,226,037	36,065	1,256,874	1,378,139
2001	1,437,354	1,398,864	38,490	1,301,016	1,512,438*
2002	1,547,669	1,508,578	39,091	1,445,101	1,615,006
% Chg. 2002 Over 2001	7.7	7.8	1.6	11.1	6.8

Note: Bankruptcy Act case data are available separately.
*Revised.

Overall, bankruptcy filings increased under all chapters of the bankruptcy code except chapter 12. Filings under chapter 7, which constituted 70 percent of total petitions filed, rose 7 percent. Growth was reported in 75 districts, and 13 districts reported increases greater than 15 percent. The largest numerical rise in chapter 7 filings occurred in the Northern District of Illinois (up 5,738 petitions) and Northern District of Ohio (up 4,283 petitions). Under chapter 7, assets are liquidated for distribution to creditors in accordance with state law.

Chapter 13 filings, which accounted for 29 percent of all new petitions, increased 9.5 percent. Seventy-eight districts reported higher numbers of chapter 13 petitions, and 15 districts reported growth greater than 20 percent. The greatest numerical increases occurred in the Eastern District of Michigan (up 3,206 cases) and Northern District of Texas (up 2,560 cases). Under chapter 13, an individual with regular income and debts below a specified amount may adjust debts and make installment payments to creditors pursuant to a court-confirmed plan.

Chapter 11 filings, which constituted less than 1 percent of all petitions filed, climbed 11 percent. Fifty-five districts reported growth under this chapter, and 12 districts had increases greater than 50 percent. The greatest numerical growth in petitions filed was reported by the Southern District of New York (up 460 cases). Chapter 11 allows businesses to continue operations while they formulate plans to reorganize and repay their creditors, although individuals also may file under this chapter. Filings under chapter 11 generally require more involvement by judges than do filings under the other chapters of the bankruptcy code.

Filings under chapter 12, which was designed to help family farms reorganize their debts, have declined every year since 1996 and fell 15 percent in 2002. Large drops occurred in 2000 and 2001, primarily because several times the statutory provisions for chapter 12 expired and were re-enacted. Chapter 12 filings constituted 0.15 percent of total bankruptcy filings in 1993, 0.06 percent in 1998, and 0.02 percent in 2002.

The number of cases terminated climbed 11 percent to 1,445,101, or 4,460 cases closed per authorized judgeship. Because the number of petitions filed exceeded the number closed, pending cases rose 7 percent to 1,615,006 as of September 30, 2002. Detailed data on filed, terminated, and pending bankruptcy cases by district appear in Appendix Tables F and F-2.

Although bankruptcy petitions have soared 72 percent over the past 10 years, no additional bankruptcy judgeships have been authorized since 1992, and two temporary judgeships have expired since then, reducing the number of judgeships to 324. The reduction in judgeships combined with the surge in filings caused cases filed per judgeship to soar 74 percent from 2,752 in 1993 to 4,777 in 2002.

Table 7
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts
Filings by Chapter of the Bankruptcy Code
Fiscal Years 1998 Through 2002

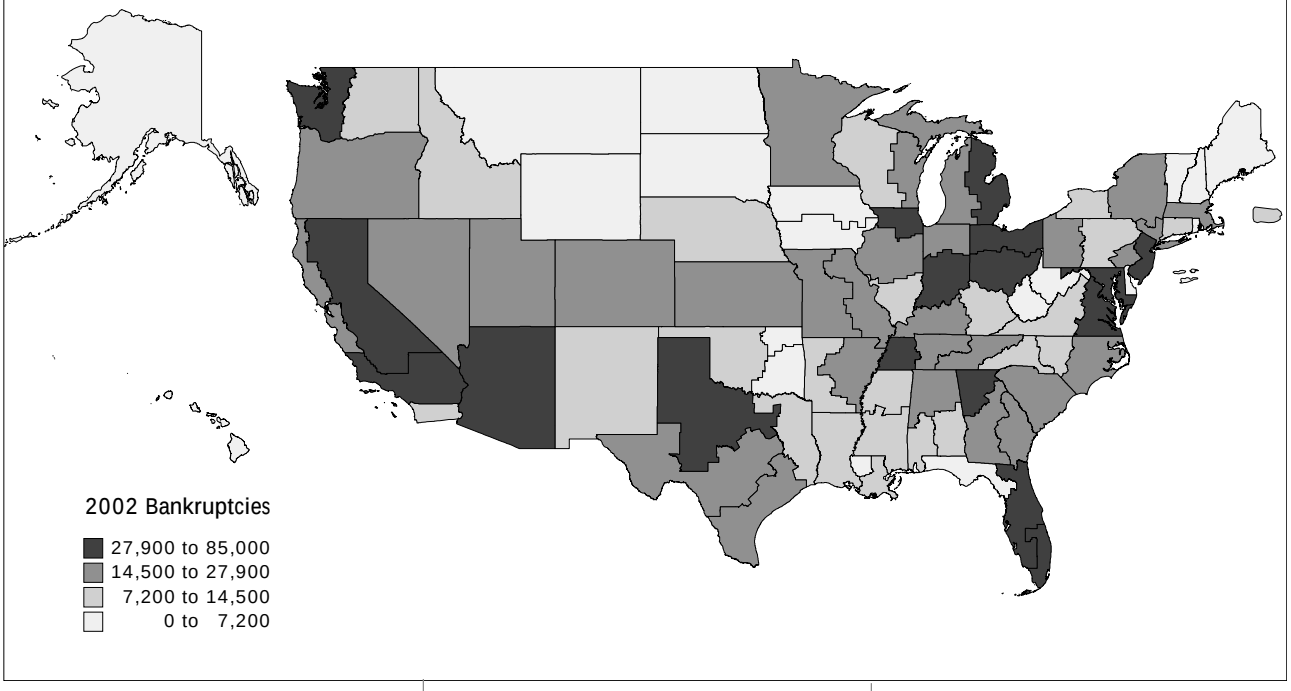
		Chapter				
Year	Total	7	11	12	13	Other
1998	1,436,964	1,026,134	8,765	879	401,151	35
1999	1,354,376	959,291	8,982	811	385,262	30
2000	1,262,102	870,805	9,835	551	380,880	31
2001	1,437,354	1,014,137	10,519	379	412,272	47
2002	1,547,669	1,084,336	11,669	322	451,258	84
% Chg. 2002 Over 2001	7.7	6.9	10.9	-15.0	9.5	78.7

Adversary Proceedings

Consistent with an increase in 2001, filings of adversary proceedings climbed 10 percent in 2002 to 73,904. These two years of growth countered two previous years of decline, although the number of filings in 2002 was 15 percent lower than the number filed in 1998 and 6 percent below that for 1993. Adversary proceedings are civil actions that arise in bankruptcy cases and include actions to object to or revoke discharges, to obtain injunctions or other equitable relief, and to determine the dischargeability of debts.

In 2002, 57 districts reported growth in adversary proceedings filings, 27 districts had rises of more than 20 percent, and 7 districts saw filings climb more than

Bankruptcy Filings, by District



50 percent. The greatest numerical increases in filings of adversary proceedings occurred in the District of Delaware (up 2,991 cases) and Northern District of California (up 1,029 cases). The growth in Delaware stemmed mainly from chapter 11 cases filed by large companies. The rise in the Northern District of California resulted from more than 600 adversary proceedings filed by one liquidating trustee against various parties and from 260 other proceedings arising from one of the court's largest chapter 11 cases. Declines in filings were reported in 36 districts, and filings in 1 district remained stable.

The number of adversary proceedings closed increased 12 percent to 66,054. Pending adversary cases fell 11 percent to 79,953 as of September 30, 2002. Data on adversary proceedings by district appear in Appendix Table F-8.

Probation

On September 30, 2002, the total number of persons under supervision was 108,792, a 4 percent increase (up 4,077 persons) over the total number reported as of September 30, 2001, and a 16 percent rise over the total number of persons under supervision as of September 30, 1998. Persons serving terms of supervised release following their release from prison climbed 7 percent (up 4,742) above the total for 2001 and 34 percent above the total for 1998. The rise in persons serving terms of supervised release resulted from steady growth in both the number and percentage of convicted defendants sentenced to prison over the last decade. From 1993 to 2002, the number of convicted defendants sentenced to prison surged 62 percent.

Persons serving terms of supervised release following their release from prison totaled 73,189 on September 30, 2002, and constituted 67 percent of all persons under supervision–up 2 percent from one year ago. Cases involving probation imposed by district judges increased 1 percent, and those involving probation imposed by magistrate judges fell 4 percent. Parole cases declined 9 percent, and those involving mandatory release dropped 21 percent.

As with criminal filings, much of the growth in persons under supervision occurred in districts along the southwestern border of the United States. Over the past five years, persons under supervision in the District of Arizona, District of New Mexico, Southern District of California, Southern District of Texas, and Western District of Texas rose 43 percent, whereas the overall increase nationwide was 16 percent.

As with criminal filings, much of the growth in persons under supervision occurred in districts along the southwestern border of the United States (the District of Arizona, District of New Mexico, Southern District of California, Southern District of Texas, and Western District of Texas). Over the past five years, persons under supervision in those districts rose 43 percent; the increase nationwide was 16 percent. In 2002, growth in persons under supervision in the southwestern border districts accounted for 34 percent of the national increase in persons under supervision. These five districts accounted for 14 percent of all persons under supervision. The composition of cases in the southwestern border districts differed from that for the nation as a whole, with persons in these districts being more likely to have committed drug and immigration offenses. Fifty-four percent of persons under supervision in these districts committed drug offenses, and 12 percent immigration offenses. Nationally, 43 percent of persons under supervision committed drug offenses, and 3 percent immigration offenses. For the category of fraud offenses, the opposite tendency prevailed, with 11 percent of persons under supervision in the southwestern border districts having committed these crimes compared to 19 percent nationwide.

The number of persons received for supervision (excluding transfers) increased 8 percent to 49,238 in 2002. The number of persons received for terms of supervised release rose 10 percent. Parole cases, including those involving special parole and military parole, climbed 17 percent to 1,306 cases (the number under parole supervision declined because the number removed exceeded the number received). Most of the increase in parole cases arose because parole cases in the District of Maryland surged 62 percent to 296 cases as a result of the December 31, 2001, deadline set by the District of Columbia Revitalization Act to transfer District of Columbia inmates to federal facilities. The Act, which became effective on August 6, 2000, abolished the District of Columbia Parole Board and gave jurisdiction over its cases to the U.S. Parole Commission. U.S. probation offices in the District of Maryland and the Eastern District of Virginia, working under the auspices of the U.S. Parole Commission, now supervise D.C. parolees who left prison after the District of Columbia Parole Board was abolished. The number of persons received for all other forms of supervision rose 4 percent, due primarily to an increase in the cases received involving probation imposed by district judges, but also due in part to growth in Bureau of Prison custody supervision cases.

Table 8
Supervision of the Federal Probation System
Fiscal Years 1998 Through 2002

	Received		Removed		
Year	Total	Total Less Transfers	Total	Total Less Transfers	Persons Under Supervision on September 30
1998	45,586	39,925	43,903	38,897	93,737
1999	48,035	42,933	44,925	40,211	97,190
2000	48,653	43,923	45,051	40,545	100,395
2001	50,308	45,689	46,748	42,330	104,715
2002	54,062	49,238	50,529	45,933	108,792
% Chg. 2002 Over 2001	7.5	7.8	8.1	8.5	3.9

Investigative Reports

Probation officers prepared 65,156 reports in 2002, a rise of 3 percent over 2001. Collateral reports written to assist other districts in the preparation of presentence reports grew 8 percent to 52,047. Probation officers also prepared 35,577 violation reports and 27,117 pre-release reports, increases of 14 percent and 7 percent, respectively, over the previous year. See Table 9 for data on these investigative reports.

Substance Abuse Treatment

Federal probation offices spent $38,773,422 on federally funded substance abuse treatment in 2002. Federal offenders receive substance abuse treatment from a variety of sources: private insurance, state programs, local programs, 12-step programs, the Department of Veterans' Affairs, and federally funded substance abuse treatment services. Across the nation, 59 percent of offenders with conditions indicating substance abuse received federally funded substance abuse treatment, up 3 percent from 2001 (these data

Table 9
Investigative Reports by Probation Officers
Fiscal Years 2001 and 2002

Type of Investigation	2001	2002	Percent Change
Presentence Report*	63,028	65,156	3.4
Collateral Report for Another District	48,377	52,047	7.6
Alleged Violation	31,298	35,577	13.7
Pre-Release for a Federal Institution	25,287	27,117	7.2

*Presentence report includes postsentence-for-institution investigations and investigations for petty offenses.

do not include offenders with substance abuse conditions who received federally funded substance abuse treatment in earlier years). Supplemental Table S-13 contains additional information on federally funded substance abuse treatment services in the federal probation system.

Pretrial Services

The number of defendants in cases opened in the pretrial services system grew 4 percent (up 3,281) to 89,421. Higher numbers of defendants charged with immigration offenses and firearms offenses were the primary source of the increase. The rise in 2002 followed a 1 percent increase in 2001 and reflects growth in filings of criminal defendants in the district courts, which rose 6 percent in 2002.

Pretrial services officers (PSOs) collected and verified information on more defendants, and prepared more pretrial services reports in 2002 than in the previous year. These reports help ensure that judicial officers have sufficient information when deciding whether to release or detain defendants and when determining the least restrictive release conditions that offer reasonable assurance that defendants will honor future court commitments and not endanger the community. PSOs prepared 85,994 pretrial services reports (up 4 percent) this year. Prebail reports constituted 91 percent of the pretrial services reports prepared. The remaining reports were provided to the courts for other hearings in which pretrial services release was at issue, including hearings on conviction and sentencing. Table 10 presents data on pretrial services cases and reports for 2002.

Detention hearings were held for 53 percent of defendants whose cases were activated, a rise of 3 percentage points over the rate for 2001. The detention hearings held for 47,047 defendants in 2002 represented an increase of 8 percent, and the number of defendants detained following these hearings also increased 8 percent to 35,266. Detention was ordered for 75 percent of defendants who had detention hearings, the same percentage as last year. Overall, the courts detained at initial detention hearings 39 percent of pretrial services defendants whose cases were activated in 2002, 1 percentage point more than in 2001. The PSOs identified risk of flight as the reason for detention in 45 percent of cases, danger to the community for 9 percent of detained defendants, and a combination of danger and flight risk for 45 percent of defendants detained; these were comparable to the percentages in 2001.

Pretrial services officers interviewed 63,528 defendants (up 2 percent) in 2002, at which time they identified alternatives to detention. As a result, 32,808 defendants were placed on supervised release, a 1 percent drop from the number received for supervision in 2001. For persons under supervision, PSOs monitored compliance with the release conditions set by the courts, provided necessary support services, and informed the courts and U.S. attorneys of all apparent violations of release conditions.

Ninety-two percent of defendants who were released following hearings were released with restrictive conditions (35,200), one percentage point fewer than in 2001. The restrictive conditions ordered most often required substance abuse testing and substance abuse treatment and were imposed on 22 percent (19,333) of defendants whose cases were opened in 2002, one percentage point less than in 2001. House arrest and electronic monitoring were ordered for 7 percent (6,655) of defendants, the same percentage as last year. A defendant in the house arrest program must remain in his or her residence between specific hours. To ensure that this requirement is honored, some defendants must wear ankle bracelets that are electronically monitored by a monitoring center. If a defendant violates the confinement condition, the center is notified automatically, and its staff in turn notifies the supervising officers. Mental health treatment conditions were imposed on 2,288 defendants whose cases were opened, an increase of 18 percent over the total for 2001 and 91 percent more than that for 1998. This growth has resulted from continuing enhancements to programs that support the districts in providing mental health assistance to defendants.

The proportion of defendants charged with offenses related to immigration, who often are detained because they pose a high risk of flight, grew 2 percentage points in 2002; immigration cases accounted for 19 percent of cases opened in pretrial services in 2002, up from 17 percent of cases last year. The number of pretrial services cases opened in which immigration was the major offense charged climbed 11 percent in 2002 and was 24 percent greater than the total five years earlier. The number of defendants in cases opened in pretrial services in which the major offense charged involved firearms jumped 25 percent in 2002 and accounted for 7 percent of cases opened in pretrial services. The increase is consistent with the additional resources made available by Congress to support Project Safe Neighborhoods, which creates federal and local partnerships to more effectively enforce existing gun laws.

The workload of judges grew at a rate consistent with the rise in cases. In conjunction with pretrial services cases closed during the year, 206,715 pretrial hearings of all types were held, an increase of 6 percent. Detention hearings grew 8 percent to 47,228, violation hearings rose 14 percent to 4,361, and review hearings held at conviction and sentencing increased 7 percent to 122,974. In contrast, bail review hearings fell 6 percent to 22,232.

Pretrial diversion is a period of supervision proposed by the U.S. attorney and agreed to by the defendant as an alternative to prosecution of criminal charges in federal court. In addition, diversion preserves prosecutorial and judicial resources for more serious criminal matters. In 2002, the number of pretrial diversion cases activated fell 1 percent to 1,893; consistent with the past two years, this represented approximately 2 percent of activated cases in 2002.

The overall workload in pretrial services over the past five years has grown, as the number of pretrial services cases opened in 2002 was 14 percent greater than the number opened in 1998. During this five-year period, the number of persons interviewed rose 8 percent, the number of pretrial services reports prepared rose 14 percent, and the number of defendants released on pretrial supervision rose 11 percent.

Pretrial services statistics appear in the H series of the appendix tables.

Table 10
Summary of Pretrial Services Cases
Fiscal Years 2001 and 2002

	2001	2002	Percent Change
Total Cases Activated	88,049	91,314	3.7
Pretrial Services Cases	86,140	89,421	3.8
Pretrial Diversion Cases	1,909	1,893	-0.8
Total Released on Supervision	35,082	34,880	-0.6
Pretrial Supervision	33,033	32,808	-0.7
Diversion Supervision	2,049	2,072	1.1
Type of Report			
Prebail	76,566	78,616	2.7
Other Reports (Including Postbail)	6,143	7,378	20.1
No Report	3,431	3,427	-0.1

Complaints Against Judicial Officers

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 372(c), any person alleging that a circuit judge, a district judge, a bankruptcy judge, or a magistrate judge has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the effective and expeditious administration of the business of the courts, or alleging that such an officer cannot discharge all the duties of the office because of physical or mental disability, may file a complaint with the clerk of the court of appeals for that circuit or the clerk of the applicable national court. A single complaint may involve multiple allegations against numerous judicial officers. In 2002, the allegations cited most often were abuse of judicial power, prejudice/bias, and "other." About one-half of all complaints filed originated in the Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Circuits.

The number of judicial complaints filed in 2002 decreased 14 percent to 657, the lowest level since 1996. In contrast, the number of complaints concluded during 2002 rose 19 percent to 780. Because the number of complaints concluded outnumbered the number of complaints filed, pending judicial complaints fell 47 percent to 139.

Chief judges terminated 403 complaints, and judicial councils terminated the other 377. Of the complaints concluded by chief judges, 62 percent were found to be outside the jurisdiction of 28 U.S.C. 372(c) because they were directly related to the merits of the

[3] Sitting
[4] Senio

Table 11
Judicial Complaints Filed, Concluded, and Pending
Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, and 2002

	2000	2001*	2002
Filed	698	767	657
Concluded	729	655	780
By Chief Judges	374	347	403
Dismissed	357	335	386
Corrective Action Taken	14	9	9
Withdrawn	3	3	8
By Judicial Councils	355	308	377
After Review of Chief Judge's Dismissal[1]			
Dismissed	353	302	375
Withdrawn	—	1	—
Action Taken	—	—	—
Referred to Judicial Conference	—	—	—
After Report of Investigative Committee			
Dismissed	—	4	—
Withdrawn	—	—	—
Action Taken	2	1	2
Referred to Judicial Conference	—	—	—
Pending	150	262	139

[1]Petition for review of a chief judge's dismissal of a complaint.
*Revised.

decisions or procedural rulings rendered by the judges named in the complaints. The remaining 38 percent were concluded because they were not in conformity with the statute, they were frivolous, the appropriate action already had been taken, action no longer was necessary because of intervening events, or the complaint had been withdrawn. Of the complaints concluded by judicial councils, 375 involved petitions for review of a chief judge's dismissal of a complaint and two involved a report by an investigative committee appointed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 372(c)(4). All of the 375 petitions for review were dismissed without any action taken. The two complaints concluded after a report was made by an investigative committee both resulted in a single public censure. Table 11 and Supplemental Table S-22 summarize judicial complaints activity from 2000 through 2002.

Status of Article III Judgeships

On September 30, 2002, a total of 27 vacancies existed among the 179 judgeships authorized for the U.S. courts of appeals, 5 fewer vacancies than the number reported in 2001. None of the vacancies on September 30, 2002, arose from the creation of new judgeships, and 15 of the vacancies had existed more than 18 months. Table 12 provides information on the status of judgeship positions since 1998.

On September 30, 2002, in the U.S. district courts, 50 vacancies existed among the 665 positions authorized, a decline of 33 percent over the 75 vacancies reported one year earlier. None of the vacancies on September 30, 2002, originated from the creation of new judgeships. Sixteen of the vacancies had been unfilled for more than 18 months, 11 fewer than the number of positions that had been vacant that long one year earlier.

In addition to active judges, 92 senior appellate judges participating in appeals decisions were serving the Judiciary on September 30, 2002, one fewer than those providing service the previous year. In the U.S. district courts, the number of senior judges with staff totaled 285, which was 4 more than the total one year ago. The number of senior district judges with staff has remained relatively stable for the past five years, ranging between 273 and 285 since September 30, 1998.

As of September 30, 2002, a total of 24 judicial emergencies had been identified in the U.S. courts of appeals and U.S. district courts, 17 fewer than on September 30, 2001. For courts of appeals, a judicial emergency is defined as any vacancy where adjusted filings (i.e., filings excluding reinstated cases and weighing pro se appeals as one-third of a case) per panel are in excess of 700, or any vacancy in existence more than 18 months where adjusted filings are between 500 to 700 per panel. For district courts, a judicial emergency is defined as a vacancy of any duration where weighted filings per judgeship are in excess of 600, or any vacancy longer than 18 months in a district court with weighted filings between 430 and 600 per judgeship, or any vacancy in a district court with more than one authorized judgeship and only one active judge.

Table 12
Status of Judgeship Positions
1998 Through 2002[1]

	U.S. Courts of Appeals[2]			U.S. District Courts		
Year	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Senior Judges[3]	Authorized Judgeships[4]	Vacancies	Senior Judges[5]
1998	179	17	86	646	55	276
1999	179	24	86	646	38	273
2000	179	23	86	655	43	274
2001	179	32	93	665	75	281
2002	179	27	92	665	50	285

[1] Data are as of September 30.
[2] Positions in the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit are included.
[3] Sitting senior judges who participated in appeals dispositions.
[4] Positions in the Districts of Virgin Islands, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands are included.
[5] Senior judges with staff.

Status of Bankruptcy Judge Appointments

On September 30, 2002, a total of 324 bankruptcy judgeships were authorized and funded. Of that number, 302 bankruptcy judgeships were filled, and 22 were vacant. In addition to these positions, 31 recalled bankruptcy judges were providing service to the Judiciary on September 30, 2002. Table 13 summarizes the status of bankruptcy judgeship positions through September 30, 2002.

Appointments of Magistrate Judges

During 2002, a total of 62 full-time magistrate judges were appointed, including 44 by reappointment. Of the 18 new appointments, 2 were for new positions. During the same period, 14 individuals were appointed to part-time magistrate judge positions, 10 of them by reappointments.

In 2002, the average age of new appointees to full-time magistrate judge positions was 46; the average age of new appointees to part-time magistrate judge positions was 39. New full-time appointees had been members of the bar for an average of 19 years at the time of appointment; new part-time magistrate judges averaged 15 years of bar membership. Of the new full-time magistrate judges, 11 had been in private practice, 4 had been assistant United States attorneys, 1 had been a part-time United States magistrate judge, 1 had been an assistant federal public defender, and 1 had been a corporate attorney.

Through its September 2002 session, the Judicial Conference authorized 486 full-time magistrate judge positions, 51 part-time positions, and 3 combination clerk/magistrate judge positions. This year, 24 retired magistrate judges were recalled to service under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 636(h). Table 14 provides a summary of the number of magistrate judge positions authorized by the Judicial Conference since 1998.

U.S. Court of International Trade

The jurisdiction of the U.S. Court of the International Trade extends throughout the United States. The majority of the cases this court hears address the classification and valuation of imported merchandise, customs duties, and alleged unfair import practices by trading part-

Table 13
Status of Bankruptcy Judgeship Positions
1998 Through 2002[1]

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Recalled Judges
1998	326	11	25
1999	326	20	29
2000	325	18	30
2001	324	12	30
2002	324	22	31

[1] Data are as of September 30.

ners. For 2002, the U.S. Court of International Trade reported 917 cases filed, a decrease of 6 percent (down 58 cases). The new cases included 492 filings under the Tarriff Act of 1930, which involved approximately 3,234 denied protests covering 57,393 entries of merchandise. The overall decline in filings reflected a further drop in cases filed in response to the United States Supreme Court's ruling in *United States Shoe Corp v. the United States*, 523 U.S. 360 (1998), which declared the Harbor Maintenance Tax unconstitutional.

Terminations decreased from 792 to 589. Because filings outnumbered terminations, pending cases rose 3 percent to 10,242 on September 30, 2002. Appendix Table G-1 provides a summary of cases filed, terminated, and pending for 2001 and 2002.

U.S. Court of Federal Claims

In 2002, filings in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims grew 90 percent to 1,486, primarily because filings involving vaccine injury compensation claims soared 336.5 percent (up 737 petitions). This increase arose from the filing of cases in which the onset of autism spectrum disorder was alleged to have been caused by the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine, the inclusion of the preservative thimerosal in some vaccines, or a combination of the two. The largest reduction occurred in contract filings, which fell by 18 cases to 193. Case terminations declined 22 percent from 1,060 to 868. As filings outnumbered terminations, pending cases rose 24 percent from 2,571 to 3,190.

For actions terminated in 2002, judgments rendered for claimants totaled $929.5 million, of which $111 million carried interest. Judgments rendered for the United States on counterclaims or offsets totaled $2 million. Many of these judgments were based on settlements. In nonmonetary actions under its jurisdiction, the court disposed of 41 contract cases seeking injunctive or declaratory relief.

Each January, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 791(c), the clerk of the court transmits to the U.S. congress a report of the business of the court, which notes the names of the claimants, the nature of the claims, and their dispositions. Appendix Tables G-2A and G-2B provide summary data on the case filings in the Court of Federal Claims for the year ending September 30, 2002.

Table 14
U.S. Magistrate Judge Positions Authorized
by the Judicial Conference
1998 Through 2002

Year		Total	Full Time	Part Time	Combination
1998	Spring	510	436	71	3
	Fall	512	440	69	3
1999	Spring	518	447	68	3
	Fall	519	454	62	3
2000	Spring	521	456	62	3
	Fall	529	466	60	3
2001	Spring	532	470	59	3
	Fall	533	471	59	3
2002	Spring	534	477	54	3
	Fall	540	486	51	3

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Caseload Highlights

U.S. Courts of Appeals

- Setting yet another record, appeals filings grew 6 percent to 60,847.
- Appeals of administrative agency decisions soared 73 percent, mainly because of cases involving the Board of Immigration Appeals.
- Criminal appeals rose 3 percent, and bankruptcy appeals increased 7 percent.
- Original proceedings fell 7 percent, and civil appeals decreased 3 percent.

U.S. District Courts

- Combined filings of criminal and civil cases in the district courts declined 5 percent to 323,604.

Criminal Filings

- Criminal case filings rose 5 percent to an all-time high of 70,642, and defendants climbed 5 percent to 92,714 (both numbers include transfers).
- Immigration case filings increased 22 percent, with filings in five southwestern border districts accounting for 68 percent of all immigration cases.
- Firearms case filings jumped 23 percent.
- Although drug case filings dropped 1 percent, filings of defendants in those cases grew 1 percent.

Civil Filings

- Civil filings fell 8 percent to 252,962, largely because of a reduction in personal injury/product liability cases involving asbestos.
- Excluding personal injury cases, civil filings otherwise were relatively stable, decreasing only 1 percent.
- Filings with the United States as plaintiff or defendant dropped 9 percent.

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

- Bankruptcy filings rose 7 percent to exceed 1.6 million, a new record.
- Nonbusiness petitions grew 8 percent.
- Business petitions dropped 7 percent.
- Filings increased 9 percent under chapter 7 and 5 percent under chapter 13, but fell 13 percent under chapter 11.

Federal Probation and Pretrial Services System

- On September 30, 2003, the number of persons under the supervision of the federal probation system was a record 110,621, a rise of 2 percent over the total one year earlier.
- Persons serving terms of supervised release grew 3 percent and accounted for 68 percent of all persons under supervision.
- The total for defendants in cases opened in the pretrial services system, including pretrial diversion cases, climbed 7 percent to a historic high of 97,317.
- The 221,199 pretrial hearings that took place represented an increase of 7 percent.

2003 Judicial Business

Annual Report of the Director
Leonidas Ralph Mecham

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Caseload Highlights

U.S. Courts of Appeals

- Setting yet another record, appeals filings grew 6 percent to 60,847.
- Appeals of administrative agency decisions soared 73 percent, mainly because of cases involving the Board of Immigration Appeals.
- Criminal appeals rose 3 percent, and bankruptcy appeals increased 7 percent.
- Original proceedings fell 7 percent, and civil appeals decreased 3 percent.

U.S. District Courts

- Combined filings of criminal and civil cases in the district courts declined 5 percent to 323,604.

Criminal Filings

- Criminal case filings rose 5 percent to an all-time high of 70,642, and defendants climbed 5 percent to 92,714 (both numbers include transfers).
- Immigration case filings increased 22 percent, with filings in five southwestern border districts accounting for 68 percent of all immigration cases.
- Firearms case filings jumped 23 percent.
- Although drug case filings dropped 1 percent, filings of defendants in those cases grew 1 percent.

Civil Filings

- Civil filings fell 8 percent to 252,962, largely because of a reduction in personal injury/product liability cases involving asbestos.
- Excluding personal injury cases, civil filings otherwise were relatively stable, decreasing only 1 percent.
- Filings with the United States as plaintiff or defendant dropped 9 percent.

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

- Bankruptcy filings rose 7 percent to exceed 1.6 million, a new record.
- Nonbusiness petitions grew 8 percent.
- Business petitions dropped 7 percent.
- Filings increased 9 percent under chapter 7 and 5 percent under chapter 13, but fell 13 percent under chapter 11.

Federal Probation and Pretrial Services System

- On September 30, 2003, the number of persons under the supervision of the federal probation system was a record 110,621, a rise of 2 percent over the total one year earlier.
- Persons serving terms of supervised release grew 3 percent and accounted for 68 percent of all persons under supervision.
- The total for defendants in cases opened in the pretrial services system, including pretrial diversion cases, climbed 7 percent to a historic high of 97,317.
- The 221,199 pretrial hearings that took place represented an increase of 7 percent.

Judicial Caseload Indicators
Fiscal Years 1994, 1999, 2002, and 2003

Judicial Caseload	1994	1999	2002	2003	% Change Since 1994	% Change Since 1999	% Change Since 2002
U.S. Courts of Appeals[1]							
Cases Filed	48,322	54,693	57,555	60,847	25.9	11.3	5.7
Cases Terminated	49,184	54,088	56,586	56,396	14.7	4.3	-0.3
Cases Pending	37,269	42,225	40,149 [2]	44,600	19.7	5.6	11.1
U.S. District Courts							
Criminal (Includes Transfers)							
Cases Filed	45,484	59,923	67,000	70,642	55.3	17.9	5.4
Defendants Filed	62,956	80,822	88,354	92,714	47.3	14.7	4.9
Cases Terminated	45,129	56,511	60,991	65,628	45.4	16.1	7.6
Cases Pending	26,328	42,966	55,518 [2]	60,532	129.9	40.9	9.0
Civil							
Cases Filed	236,391	260,271	274,841	252,962	7.0	-2.8	-8.0
Cases Terminated	228,361	272,526	259,537	253,015	10.8	-7.2	-2.5
Cases Pending	223,759	249,381	261,118	261,065	16.7	4.7	0.0
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts							
Cases Filed	837,797	1,354,376	1,547,669	1,661,996	98.4	22.7	7.4
Cases Terminated	869,771	1,356,026	1,445,101	1,568,087	80.3	15.6	8.5
Cases Pending	1,110,428	1,377,985	1,618,262 [2]	1,712,171	54.2	24.3	5.8
Federal Probation System							
Persons Under Supervision	89,103	97,190	108,792	110,621	24.1	13.8	1.7
Presentence Reports	44,434	61,207	63,668 [2]	67,744	52.5	10.7	6.4
Pretrial Services							
Total Cases Activated	58,343	82,172	91,314	97,317	66.8	18.4	6.6
Pretrial Services Cases	56,070	80,154	89,421	95,492	70.3	19.1	6.8
Pretrial Diversion Cases	2,273	2,018 [2]	1,893	1,825	-19.7	-9.6	-3.6
Total Released on Supervision	30,016	32,483	34,880	35,524	18.4	9.4	1.8
Pretrial Supervision	27,507	30,262	32,808	33,681	22.4	11.3	2.7

[1] Excludes the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
[2] Revised.

Judicial Business

This report on the business of the federal Judiciary for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, provides statistical data on the work of the federal Judiciary, compares data for this year to that for previous fiscal years, and, wherever possible, explains why increases or decreases occurred in judicial caseload. Specific sections discuss the work of the appellate, district, and bankruptcy courts; the probation and pretrial services system; and other components of the federal Judiciary. Totals for the major programs of the federal Judiciary appear in the table of judicial caseload indicators on page 11.

Filings continued to break records in most areas of the federal court caseload. New bankruptcy petitions reached another all-time high, climbing 7 percent to 1,661,996. In the U.S. district courts, filings of criminal cases grew 5 percent to 70,642, the largest number ever received, as criminal defendants increased 5 percent to 92,714 (both totals include transfers). Appeals filings rose 6 percent to a new peak of 60,847. The number of persons on probation and supervised release went up 2 percent to 110,621, exceeding the record set the previous year. Nearly matching this was the new record of 97,317 defendants in the pretrial services system in 2003, an increase of 7 percent. After growing 10 percent in 2002, civil case filings in the U.S. district courts dropped 8 percent to 252,962 in 2003; however, this total was 7 percent greater than the number filed 10 years earlier.

Appeals filings have risen 41 percent since December 1990, the last time new judgeships were authorized for the appellate courts. Fifteen additional judgeships authorized for the district courts became effective July 15, 2003. Although bankruptcy petitions have soared 98 percent in the past 10 years, no additional bankruptcy judgeships have been authorized since 1992, and two temporary judgeships have expired since then.

U.S. Courts of Appeals

Reaching a historic high, filings in the 12 regional courts of appeals rose 6 percent to 60,847, marking the eighth consecutive record-breaking year and nine successive years of growth. Increases in administrative agency appeals (up 73 percent), criminal appeals (up 3 percent), and bankruptcy appeals (up 7 percent) more than offset reduc-

As in 2002, the increase in appellate filings in 2003 largely comprised cases involving the Bureau of Immigration Appeals (BIA). In February 2002, Attorney General Ashcroft ordered the BIA to clear its backlog of cases, stating that this was required to help prevent terrorist attacks and enforce the nation's immigration laws. This directive caused filings of appeals of BIA decisions to climb 153 percent in 2002 to 4,449 appeals (up 2,689 appeals) and another 99 percent in 2003 to 8,833 appeals (up 4,384 appeals). Although all courts reported notable growth in such appeals, the greatest increases occurred in the Second Circuit, which saw filings jump from 533 appeals to 2,081 appeals (up 290 percent), and the Ninth Circuit, where filings rose from 2,670 appeals to 4,206 appeals (up 58 percent). Delays in obtaining paperwork to process the BIA appeals, along with a request by the Department of Justice for additional time to file briefs in these cases, caused the pending caseload of administrative agency appeals to jump 94 percent (up 5,060 appeals).

tions in original proceedings (down 7 percent) and civil appeals (down 3 percent). Filings per authorized three-judge panel totaled 1,093 (up from 1,034 cases per panel in 2002).

Terminations remained relatively stable, falling only 0.3 percent to 56,396 (down 4 cases per authorized three-judge panel). Pending appellate cases climbed 11 percent to 44,600, mainly due to appeals of decisions by the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA). The median time from the filing of a notice of appeal to the final disposition of the appeal decreased from 10.7 months in 2002 to 10.5 months in 2003. The median time from the filing of a case in a lower court to the final decision on appeal remained unchanged at 25.9 months.

Filings rose in 7 of the 12 regional courts of appeals, with the greatest increases reported by the Second Circuit (up 31 percent) and the Ninth Circuit (up 13 percent). The growth in these circuits consisted mainly of large numbers of administrative agency appeals involving the BIA. The greatest decline occurred in the Eleventh Circuit, where filings dropped 7 percent due to reductions in civil appeals (down 12 percent) and criminal appeals (down 2 percent).

Filings of criminal appeals rose for the fourth year in a row, climbing 3 percent (up 399 appeals) to 11,968 as firearms appeals jumped 21 percent (up 295 appeals) and appeals related to immigration law violations rose 8 percent (up 142 appeals). Drug-related appeals declined 3 percent (down 126 appeals).

Civil appeals filings fell 3 percent to 34,390 (down 1,109 appeals), largely because of a 9 percent reduction in civil rights appeals (down 683 appeals) and a 3 percent drop in prisoner petition appeals. The decline in prisoner petition appeals stemmed mainly from a 14 percent decrease in motions to vacate sentence (down 461 appeals).

Appeals involving pro se litigants fell less than 1 percent (down 131 appeals) to 26,493. Pro se prisoner petitions declined 4 percent (down 587 appeals), pro se original proceedings decreased 6 percent (down 189 cases), and pro se criminal appeals dropped 7 percent (down 90 appeals). These reductions exceeded a 1 percent rise (up 35 appeals) in pro se civil appeals (other than prisoner petitions) and a 51 percent jump in pro se administrative agency appeals (up 701 appeals). The greatest numerical declines occurred in the Eleventh Circuit (down 303 appeals) and Eighth Circuit (down 210 appeals) and resulted primarily from reductions in pro se prisoner petitions. Filings of pro se appeals increased in 7 of the 12 circuits, with the greatest growth occurring in the Second Circuit (up 230 appeals) and Ninth Circuit (up 163 appeals) as a result of appeals of BIA decisions. Supplemental Table S-4 contains summary data on pro se appeals.

Original proceedings, which fell 34 percent in 2002, dropped another 7 percent in 2003 to 3,599. Eight of the 12 regional courts of appeals reported reductions in filings, with decreases ranging from 5 percent to 27 percent, as the number of prisoners filing original proceedings motions for permission to file second or successive habeas corpus petitions continued to dwindle. In 2003, motions requesting second or successive habeas corpus petitions by state prisoners fell 9 percent (down 202 appeals), but still constituted 57 percent of all original proceedings filed.

Following four years of decline, filings of bankruptcy appeals rose 7 percent to 902 appeals. Filings increased in seven circuits and dropped in five circuits. The largest numerical growth occurred in the Ninth Circuit (up 47 appeals) and Seventh Circuit (up 20 appeals). The greatest drop in filings was reported by the Fifth Circuit, which had 33 fewer appeals.

From 1999 to 2003, appeals filings increased 11 percent (up 6,154 appeals). During that period, criminal appeals climbed 17 percent, with the greatest growth occurring in criminal appeals related to immigration law violations (up 95 percent) and firearms (up 57 percent). Civil appeals filings declined 6 percent (down 2,290 appeals), mainly due to a 17 percent reduction (down 1,341 appeals) in civil

Appeals Cases Filed

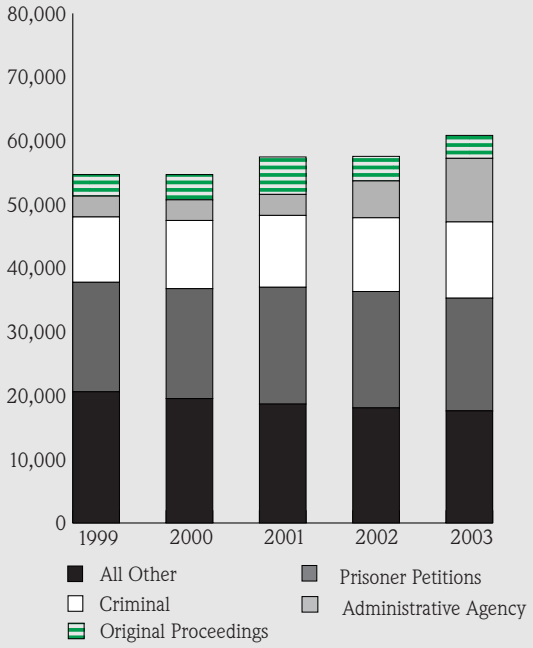


Table 1
U.S. Courts of Appeals
Appeals Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Filed		Terminated		Pending
		Number	Cases per Panel	Number	Cases per Panel	
1999	167	54,693	983	54,088	972	42,225
2000	167	54,697	983	56,512	1,015	40,261
2001	167	57,464	1,032	57,422	1,032	39,996
2002	167	57,555	1,034	56,586	1,017	40,149*
2003	167	60,847	1,093	56,396	1,013	44,600
% Chg. 2003 Over 2002	—	5.7	5.7	-0.3	-0.3	11.1

Note: This table excludes data for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
* Revised.

Table 2
U.S. Courts of Appeals
Sources of Appeals
Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003

Source	2002	2003	Percent Change
Total	57,555	60,847	5.7
U.S. District Courts			
Criminal	11,569	11,968	3.4
Civil— Total	35,499	34,390	-3.1
Prisoner Petitions	18,272	17,691	-3.2
U.S. Civil	3,359	3,239	-3.6
Private Civil	13,868	13,460	-2.9
Other Appeals			
Bankruptcy	843	902	7.0
Administrative Agency	5,789	9,988	72.5
Original Proceedings*	3,855	3,599	-6.6

Note: This table excludes data for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
* Beginning October 1, 1998, data are reported for types of proceedings previously not presented in this table.

rights appeals. Prisoner petitions rose 3 percent (up 500 appeals) in response to increases of 10 percent in habeas corpus prisoner petitions (up 816 appeals), 40 percent in mandamus/other prisoner petitions (up 181 appeals), and 2 percent in prison condition prisoner petitions (up 37 appeals). These rises more than offset a 13 percent decline in prisoner petitions related to motions to vacate sentence (down 449 appeals) and a 3 percent drop in prisoner civil rights petitions (down 83 appeals). Bankruptcy appeals filings have fallen 19 percent (down 207 appeals). In the past five years, appeals terminations have risen 4 percent, and the pending caseload has grown 6 percent.

The five bankruptcy appellate panels (BAPs) saw filings increase 4 percent (up 42 appeals) to 1,068 in 2003. Filings rose for all panels except the one in the Ninth Circuit, whose filings fell 4 percent. From 1999 to 2003, BAP filings dropped 21 percent (down 288 appeals). However, in 1999, a total of 94 appeals were filed in the Second Circuit BAP, which ceased operations in July 2000. Excluding appeals filed in the Second Circuit BAP, total BAP filings have declined 15 percent (down 194 appeals) since 1999.

Tables 1 and 2 contain summary data on the activity of the U.S. courts of appeals. Detailed data for the appellate courts and bankruptcy appellate panels appear in the B series of the appendix tables.

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

After rising 18 percent the previous year, in 2003 filings of appeals in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit fell 12 percent (down 205 appeals) to 1,543, the same number filed in 1999. In 2003, a 43 percent reduction occurred in appeals of decisions by the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims (down 178 appeals), which had surged 250 percent (up 293 appeals) in 2002 due to filings involving applications for attorneys' fees under the Equal Access to Justice Act. The overall decrease in 2003 also resulted from a 12 percent drop (down 53 appeals) in appeals of decisions by the

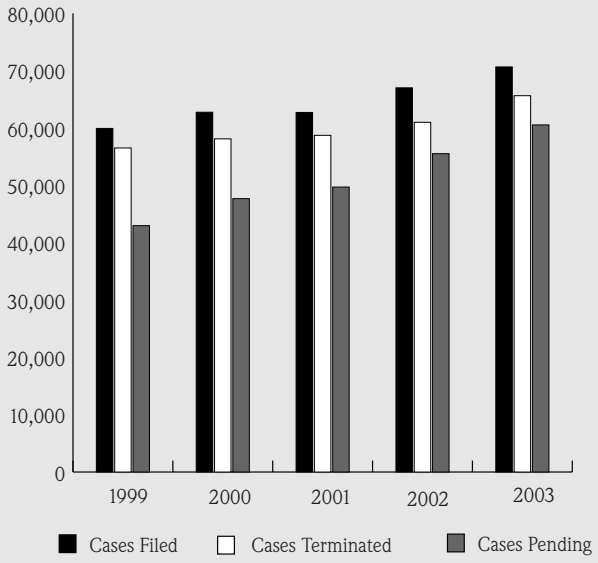
Merit Systems Protection Board, as well as declines in appeals of decisions related to several other agencies.

The number of appeals terminated in 2003 increased 16 percent (up 218 appeals) to 1,575, which caused appeals terminated per panel to grow from 339 to 394. The number of appeals pending as of September 30, 2003, fell 2 percent to 1,445.

Filings of appeals in the Federal Circuit historically have fluctuated. From 1999 to 2003, filings dropped each year except 2002. During that five-year period, terminations of appeals climbed 12 percent (up 165 appeals), and the number of appeals pending grew 32 percent (up 352 appeals).

Appendix Table B-8 provides summary data on the activity of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. More detailed data are available from the Office of the Clerk of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

Criminal Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending



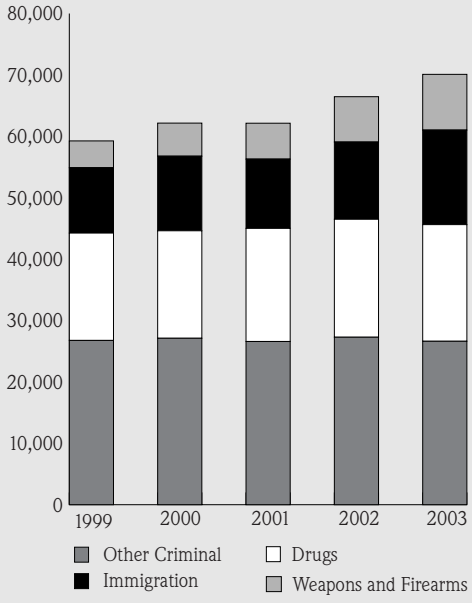
U.S. District Courts

After rising 9 percent the previous year, combined filings of criminal and civil cases in the U.S. district courts dropped 5 percent to 323,604 in 2003. Although criminal filings increased 5 percent (up 3,642 cases), this did not offset an 8 percent reduction in civil filings (down 21,879 cases). Case terminations stayed essentially unchanged, decreasing about one-half of 1 percent to 318,643 (this number does not include the 73,631 defendants in petty offense cases terminated in 2003 by magistrate judges). The pending caseload rose 1.5 percent to 321,597 cases.

Criminal Filings

Criminal case filings grew 5 percent to an all-time high of 70,642 (including transfers), surpassing the previous record number of filings reported in 1932, the year before the Prohibition Amendment was repealed. The number of defendants also rose 5 percent to reach 92,714 (including transfers). Case filings increased in 63 districts, and 35 districts received at least 10 percent more

Major Types of Criminal Cases Filed



filings than they had in 2002. Since 1993, filings of criminal cases and defendants have risen each year except 2001. The growth in filings caused criminal cases per authorized judgeship to climb from 101 in 2002 to 104 in 2003, despite the 15 additional judgeships that became effective July 15, 2003. Nationwide, district courts terminated 8 percent more cases and 6 percent more defendants in 2003 than in the previous year. As filings outpaced terminations, the totals for pending criminal cases and defendants both increased 9 percent. The median case-disposition time for defendants was 6.2 months, the same as in 2002.

In 2003, the overall growth in the criminal caseload stemmed primarily from immigration and firearms cases, as filings for both cases and defendants for these offenses reached their highest levels ever. Immigration filings jumped 22 percent to 15,400 cases (with 16,328 defendants), and firearms filings climbed 23 percent to 9,075 cases (with 10,218 defendants). Together, these two offenses rose from accounting for 30 percent of the criminal caseload in 2002 to constituting 35 percent in 2003. In contrast, drug case filings amounted to 29 percent of the criminal caseload in 2002 and 27 percent in 2003. However, drug defendants amounted to 36 percent of all criminal defendants in 2003, whereas immigration and firearms defendants combined equaled 29 percent.

Table 3
U.S. District Courts
Criminal Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending Including Transfers)
Fiscal Years 1999 Through 2003

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Filed			Terminated	Pending[2]
		Total	Cases per Judgeship	Drugs[1]		
1999	646	59,923	93	17,483	56,511	42,966
2000	655	62,745	96	17,505	58,102	47,677
2001	665	62,708	94	18,425	58,718	49,696
2002	665	67,000	101	19,215	60,991	55,518*
2003	680	70,642	104	18,996	65,628	60,532
% Chg. 2003 Over 2002	—	5.4	3.1	-1.1	7.6	9.0

[1] Includes transfers.
[2] Pending totals exclude cases in which all defendants were fugitives for more than one year.
* Revised.

In 2003, the number of immigration defendants exceeded the previous record that had been set in 1954 when the Immigration and Naturalization Service initiated a repatriation project to remove illegal Mexican immigrants, many of whom had arrived as contract laborers under an agreement between the United States and Mexico. More recently, the immigration caseload began to climb in 1995. The growth rate diminished after 2000, but in 2003 immigration cases and defendants produced the largest numeric increases of all types of criminal filings as a result of increased screening and inspections at ports of entry into the United States.

Sixty-eight percent of all immigration cases were filed in five district courts along the nation's southwestern border. In the Southern District of Texas, immigration cases jumped 38 percent to 2,931, the highest number of such filings in any one court in the nation. Filings in the Southern District of California, which had been stable in recent years, climbed 27 percent to 2,067 cases in 2003. Immigration filings increased 19 percent in both the District of Arizona and the District of New Mexico, rising to 2,336 cases and 1,480 cases, respectively. In the Western District of Texas, immigration filings grew 2.5 percent to 1,652 cases.

The number of drug defendants rose 1 percent to 32,786. Drug cases declined 1 percent to 18,996, although such filings nevertheless rose in 50 districts. The national total was affected by significant declines in drug case filings in the Southern District of California, Southern District of Florida, and Eastern District of North Carolina. These reductions were attributed by court personnel to the prosecution of drug crimes at state and local levels, instead of at the federal level, under cooperative partnerships led by U.S. attorneys; the shifting of resources to focus on immigration and immigration-related fraud cases; and tougher security measures at the nation's borders that may be deterring drug trafficking (or causing smugglers to use less detectable means of moving drugs into the country). The largest decrease occurred in the Southern District

Firearms filings reached yet another record level in 2003, totaling 9,075 and rising in 76 districts. Forty-three districts received 25 percent or more such cases in 2003 than they had the previous year. Firearms filings began growing in 1998 in many districts across the nation under Project Exile, then continued to rise pursuant to the expansion of Project Safe Neighborhoods. Both projects created and provided resources to partnerships among federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to promote the prosecution of firearms violations under federal laws, which often carry higher penalties than state laws, in communities that have been most affected by gun violence.

of California, where drug cases dropped 36 percent to 834.

Sex offense filings increased 12 percent to 1,325 cases. Seventy-five percent of this growth comprised cases addressing sexually explicit material, and 25 percent consisted of cases alleging sexual abuse. Migratory bird law filings climbed 70 percent to 126 cases, largely because of the prosecution of misdemeanor violations in the Eastern and Middle Districts of Louisiana.

Filings of fraud cases fell 1 percent to 8,092, and fraud defendants declined 2 percent to 10,999. However, fraud cases related to nationality laws increased 26 percent to 301 cases, and passport fraud cases rose 57 percent to 411 cases, as the government directed resources toward national security and tightened the enforcement of immigration and nationality laws.

National defense filings dropped 50 percent to 74 cases as the U.S. Navy ceased operations in Vieques, Puerto Rico, which led to a decrease in misdemeanor trespassing charges against persons protesting military activities on that island. The 2003 total for national defense cases was consistent with that for 1999, the year before the Vieques protests began.

Reductions also occurred in filings of other offenses, including homicide, robbery, embezzlement, forgery and counterfeiting. These declines probably resulted because the FBI is focusing on terrorism and relying more on other law enforcement agencies to address other crimes, according to the Director of the FBI.

The federal courts concluded proceedings against 83,530 defendants, an increase of 6 percent. Of these, 74,850 were convicted. The conviction rate was 90 percent, the same as in 2002. Eighty-six percent of defendants disposed of pled guilty, also the same as in 2002. The number of defendants imprisoned rose 8 percent to 61,102. The rate of imprisonment among those sentenced increased 2 percent to 82 percent.

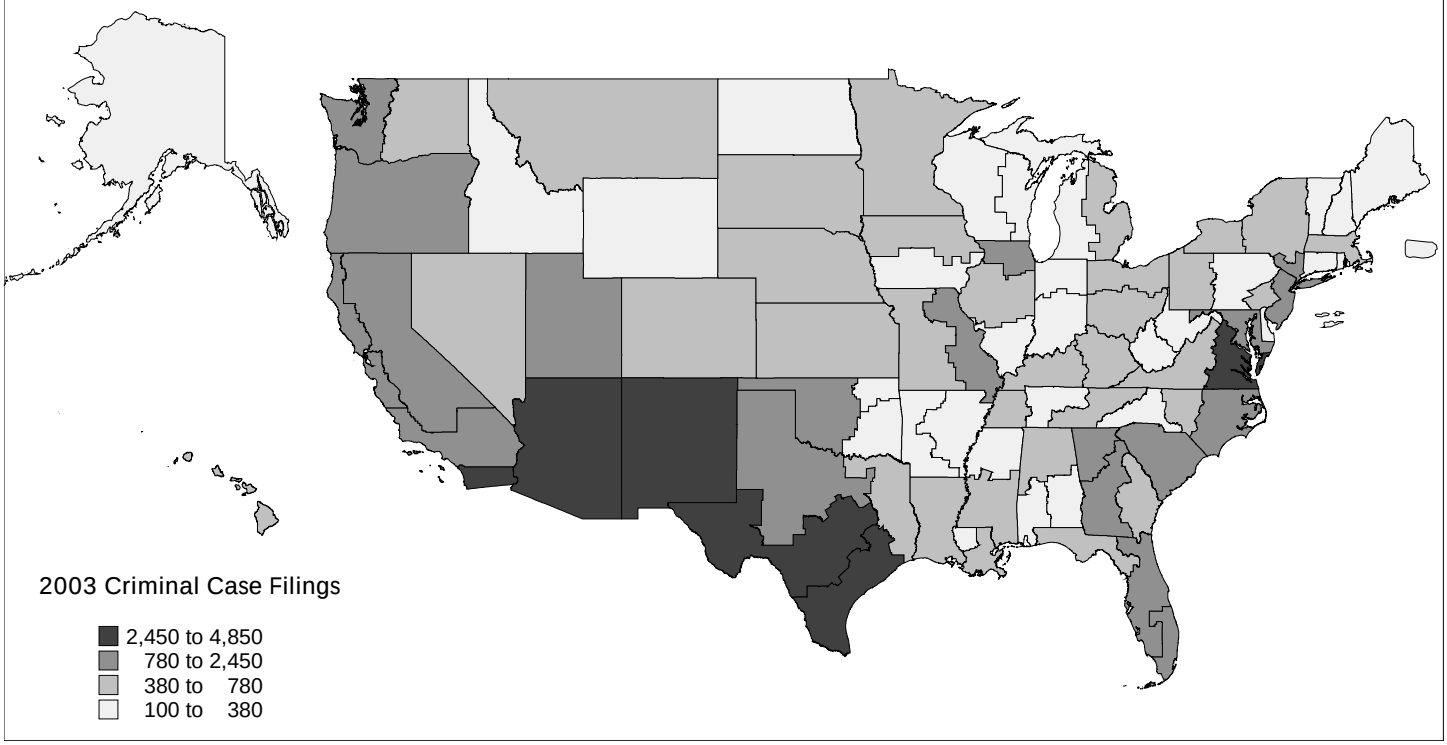
Filings of criminal cases (including transfers) climbed 18 percent from 1999 to 2003. This increase arose largely from growth in filings involving immigration (up 45 percent) and firearms law violations (up 108 percent). During the past five years, the contribution of these offenses to the overall criminal caseload rose from 25 percent to 35 percent.

Table 3 and the D series of the appendix tables contain detailed data on the criminal caseload by district.

Civil Filings

After climbing 10 percent in 2002, civil filings in the U.S. district courts declined 8 percent (down 21,879 cases) to 252,962 in 2003. Filings related to personal injuries, which had soared 98 percent in 2002, dropped 33 percent the following year, primarily as a result of decreases in personal injury/product liability cases involving asbestos. Total private civil filings fell 8 percent as

Criminal Case Filings, by District



federal-question filings (i.e., actions under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States in which the United States is not a party in the case) related to asbestos dropped 99 percent. Excluding personal injury cases, civil filings otherwise were relatively stable in 2003, falling only 1 percent. The number of civil filings per authorized judgeship decreased from 413 to 372, in part because 15 new judgeships were authorized effective July 2003.

In 2003, filings involving federal-question jurisdiction fell 13 percent (down 21,299 cases), chiefly because personal injury cases decreased 80 percent to 5,887. Asbestos filings plummeted by 23,969 cases as far fewer plaintiffs filed cases alleging injuries from asbestos in 2003 than in 2002. The vast majority of such filings in 2002 were "friction product" cases in which plaintiffs asserted that injuries arose from exposure to asbestos in automotive brake pads. Most of these cases, which had been moved from state courts to federal courts, by now have been returned to state courts for further proceedings. Declines in total asbes-

Civil Cases Filed

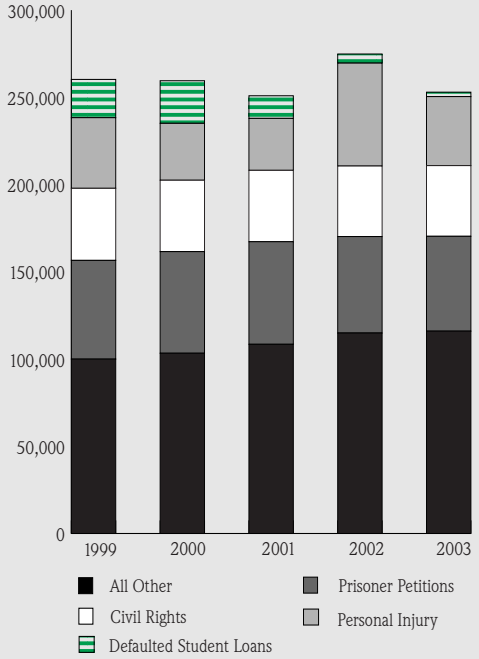


Table 4
U.S. District Courts
Civil Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 1999 Through 2003

		Filed							
Year	Authorized Judgeships	Total	Cases per Judgeship	Recovery and Enforcement Cases	Prisoner Petitions	Personal Injury Cases	All Other Cases	Terminated	Pending
1999	646	260,271	403	22,403	56,603	40,497	140,768	272,526	249,381
2000	655	259,517	396	24,838	58,257	32,621	143,801	259,637	250,202
2001	665	250,907	377	13,409	58,805	29,789	148,904	248,174	250,622
2002	665	274,841	413	5,651	55,295	58,997	154,898	259,537	261,118 *
2003	680	252,962	372	3,073	54,378	39,563	155,948	253,015	261,065
% Chg. 2003 Over 2002	2.3	-8.0	-9.9	-45.6	-1.7	-32.9	.7	-2.5	0.0

*Revised.

tos filings were reported by 33 of the 94 district courts, with the greatest reductions occurring in the Northern District of Ohio (down 10,434 cases), Eastern District of Virginia (down 4,762 cases), Eastern District of Pennsylvania (down 1,774 cases), Southern District of New York (down 1,686 cases), Southern District of Illinois (down 1,448 cases), and Northern District of California (down 1,115 cases).

Filings with the United States as plaintiff or defendant dropped 9 percent (down 4,797 cases). Cases with the United States as plaintiff fell 24 percent, largely due to a 52 percent decrease in student loan cases (down 2,683 cases), which continued a trend that began in 2001 following the implementation of administrative measures by the Department of Education to improve the collection of these debts.

For the second consecutive year, filings with the United States as defendant decreased 3 percent, dropping to 38,254 mostly because of a 6 percent reduction in cases involving Social Security. Filings related to disability insurance and supplemental security income fell by a combined total of 1,314 cases.

Diversity of citizenship filings rose 8 percent, with personal injury cases accounting for most of the increase. The Eastern District of Pennsylvania and District of Minnesota had continued growth in personal injury/product liability cases in which plaintiffs alleged that the anti-cholesterol drug Baycol caused injurious side effects. After these cases have been filed in the local jurisdiction of the plaintiff or defendant, they are transferred as new filings to the District of Minnesota under Multidistrict Litigation Docket Number 1431.

Civil case terminations declined 3 percent (down 6,522 terminations). Significant drops occurred in the Eastern District of Virginia (down 4,267 terminations), Southern District of New York (down 1,979 terminations), Eastern District of New York (down 1,918 terminations), Southern District of Illinois (down 1,878 terminations), and Eastern District of Pennsylvania (down 1,331 terminations). The decreases in the Eastern District of Virginia, the Southern District of New York, and the Southern District of Illinois largely can be attributed to fewer terminations of asbestos cases. The Eastern District of New York had fewer terminations of cases related to asbestos, defaulted student loans, and other actions.

Table 5
U.S. District Courts
Civil Cases Filed, by Jurisdiction
Fiscal Years 1999 Through 2003

		U.S. Cases		Private Cases		
Year	Total	Plaintiff	Defendant	Federal Question	Diversity of Citizenship	Local Jurisdiction
1999	260,271	31,067	34,376	144,898	49,793	137
2000	259,517	34,124	36,985	139,624	48,626	158
2001	250,907	22,680	40,644	138,441	48,998	144
2002	274,841	14,479	39,518	163,890	56,824	130
2003	252,962	10,946	38,254	142,591	61,156	15
% Chg. 2003 Over 2002	-8.0	-24.4	-3.2	-13.0	7.6	-88.5

The national median time from filing to disposition for civil cases was 9.3 months, up from 8.7 months in 2002. This growth in the median time reflects the drop in case terminations related to asbestos in 2003 following the huge spike in asbestos case terminations that occurred the previous year when a large number of friction product cases were remanded to state courts. The number of pending civil cases remained essentially stable, decreasing by 53 cases to a total of 261,065.

Over the past five years, civil filings fell 3 percent, mostly as a result of reductions in cases involving the recovery of defaulted student loans, asbestos, prisoner petitions, and civil rights. From 1999 to 2003, filings involving defaulted student loans declined 88 percent (down 19,390 filings) due to strenuous efforts by the Department of Education to collect these debts. Personal injury/product liability cases involving asbestos dropped 83 percent (down 7,386 filings) despite the substantial increase in such filings in 2002. Prisoner petitions fell 4 percent (down 2,225 petitions), primarily as a result of a 19 percent decrease in prisoner petitions involving prison conditions. Civil rights employment filings dropped 9 percent (down 1,983 cases), continuing a trend that began in 1997 with the tapering off of employment filings, which previously had risen following the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Civil Rights Acts of 1991. Following a seven-year period in which the Social Security Administration used additional resources to process administratively a large backlog of pending Social Security claims (thereby causing case filings related to these claims to increase each year after 1999), Social Security filings declined 7 percent in 2003, falling by 1,195 cases.

Tables 4 and 5 summarize key data on civil filings in the U.S. district courts. The C series of appendix tables provides detailed information on civil cases.

Arbitration Cases

In May 1989, Public Law 100-702 established a court-annexed arbitration program to settle civil disputes without resorting to trial. This program provides for the following two types of arbitration: voluntary arbitration, whereby a court refers a case to arbitration with the consent of both parties; and mandatory arbitration, whereby a court orders arbitration for a case in which the plaintiff seeks no more than $150,000 in money damages. When a case goes to arbitration, an outside neutral party or a panel of neutral parties presents to the litigants an opinion of the likely outcome of a trial. An arbitrator's decision is not binding; within 30 days after the decision's release, the parties may seek a trial, which will cause the case to be treated as if it never went through arbitration. The first district courts authorized to use mandatory and voluntary arbitration were in the Northern District of California, Middle District of Florida, Western District of Michigan, District of New Jersey, Eastern District of New York, Middle District of North Carolina, Western District of Oklahoma, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Western District of Missouri, and Western District of Texas. The Judicial Conference later authorized 10 additional districts to use voluntary arbitration only, but the data presented herein address only the 10 original arbitration courts, as required by statute.

In 2003, a total of 3,187 civil cases were referred to arbitration in 6 of the 10 original participating districts, a decline of 20 percent (down 778 cases) from 2002. This year, arbitration cases constituted 7 percent of civil filings in the original 10 arbitration courts and accounted for 8 percent of civil filings in the 6 courts that reported new arbitration cases. The District of New Jersey made the most use of arbitration, as 31 percent of its civil filings consisted of arbitration referrals. As in previous years, the majority of all participating districts' arbitration caseloads consisted of filings related to contract, personal injury, civil rights, and labor suits. The District of New Jersey, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and Eastern District of New York consistently have been the most involved in using voluntary and mandatory arbitration since 1989. These three courts and the Western District of Oklahoma, Northern District of California, and Middle District of Florida accounted for all new arbitration cases in the participating district courts during 2003.

Four of the six courts that reported new arbitration cases experienced declines, with drops in referrals occurring in the Middle District of Florida (down 414 filings), District of New Jersey (down 204 filings), Eastern District of Pennsylvania (down 173 filings), and Eastern District of New York (down 20 filings). Referrals in the Western District of Oklahoma grew by 23 cases, and the Northern District of California reported 12 new referrals.

For the sixth consecutive year, the Middle District of North Carolina, Western District of Texas, and Western District of Michigan reported no new arbitration referrals. For the first time, the Western District of Missouri reported no new arbitration referrals. These four courts now actively use federal mediation procedures. Mediation involves meeting with outside neutral parties (often subject-matter experts) for discussion, but differs from arbitration in that it places more emphasis on reaching a settlement than on providing an opinion of the likely outcome at trial. In 2003, 44 percent of all U.S. district courts used federal mediation procedures to settle cases eligible for alternative dispute resolution programs.

Supplemental Table S-12 summarizes the cases filed in 2002 and 2003 in the 10 districts authorized to use both voluntary and mandatory arbitration.

Trials Completed

For statistical purposes, district court trials include proceedings resulting in jury verdicts or other final judgments by the courts, as well as other contested hearings at which evidence is presented.

The number of civil and criminal trials completed in 2003 in the U.S. district courts by Article III judges grew to 12,948, a rise of 1 percent over the total for 2002. This growth resulted from increases in jury and nonjury criminal trials. Criminal trials climbed 5 percent (up 316) to 7,118. Fifty-six of the 94 courts reported larger numbers of criminal trials. Criminal jury trials rose 8 percent (up 268), and criminal nonjury trials grew 1 percent (up 48). In addition, judges accepted guilty pleas from 63,784 felony defendants, an increase of 6 percent. From 1999 to 2003, the number of guilty pleas accepted by judges jumped 22 percent as more defendants accepted plea agreements to avoid going to trial and the risk of more severe sentences. Total civil trials decreased 3 percent (down 185), with 50 districts reporting fewer trials. Civil nonjury trials fell 4 percent (down 138) as 41 districts experienced declines. Civil jury trials dropped 2 percent (down 47), with 47 districts reporting fewer trials.

Judges continue to remain extremely active in managing and disposing of their cases, continuing a trend that reflects the changing nature of case disposition in the district courts. In 2003, judges terminated 206,937 civil cases—82 percent of all civil cases—before or during pretrial proceedings. Besides conducting trials, judges also perform many other case-related functions, including those related to courtroom activity, research and opinion drafting for motions for summary judgment and other dispositive motions, hearings on sentencing issues, *Daubert* hearings on expert witnesses, evidentiary hearings in pro se prisoner and other cases, supervised release and probation revocation hearings, alternative dispute resolution (ADR) activities, and settlements. Forty-four districts operated mediation and nonbinding arbitration programs in 2003.

In 2003, the number of trials lasting four days or longer increased 4 percent to 3,271. Thirty-nine civil trials took 20 or more days to reach completion, with the average trial in these cases lasting 28 days. The longest civil trial, which involved a bankruptcy appeal, lasted 51 days. In addition, 67 criminal trials required 20 or more days for completion, with the average of these trials lasting 35 days. The longest criminal trial was a drug case lasting 187 days. In civil cases in which a trial was com-

pleted, the median time from filing to trial was 23 months, up from 22 months last year.

Appendix Tables C-5, C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10, T-1, and T-2 provide additional data on civil and criminal trials conducted by Article III judges.

In addition to trials conducted by active and senior Article III judges, 7,894 trials were conducted by magistrate judges in 2003. These comprised 3,330 petty offense trials, 767 civil consent trials, 368 misdemeanor trials, and 3,429 evidentiary hearings. Appendix Tables M-1 through M-5 provide data on matters handled by magistrate judges.

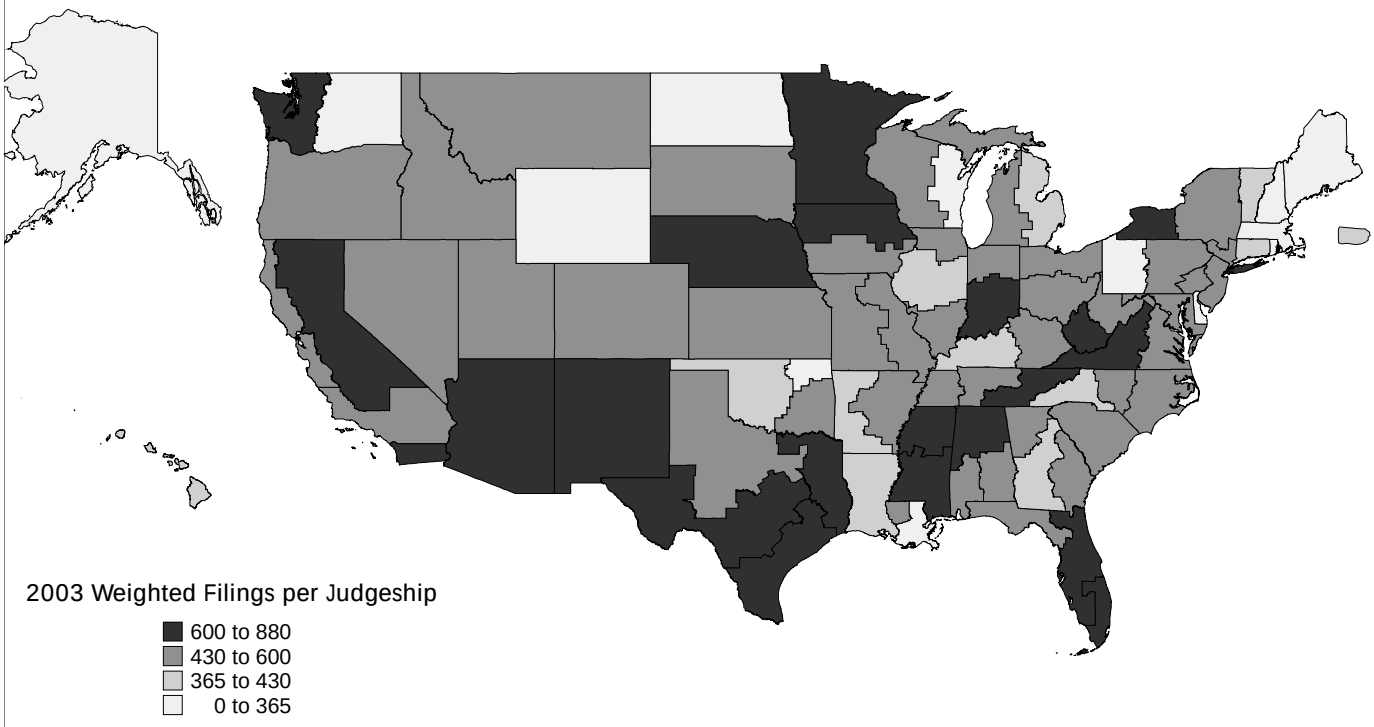
Weighted Filings per Authorized Judgeship

Weighted filings statistics account for the different amounts of time district judges require to resolve various types of civil and criminal actions. The federal Judiciary has employed techniques for assigning weights to cases since 1946. The current weighting system, which the Federal Judicial Center (FJC) developed in 1993, assigns weights to civil cases and to criminal felony defendants. The weighted and unweighted totals for criminal defendants charged with felonies include reopened and transferred cases. Data on civil cases arising by reopening, remand, and transfer to the district by order of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation are not included among the totals for weighted and unweighted filings. Average civil cases or criminal defendants each receive a weight of approximately 1.0; for more time-consuming cases, higher weights are assessed (e.g., a death-penalty habeas corpus case is assigned a weight of 5.99); and cases demanding relatively little time from judges receive lower weights (e.g., a defaulted student loan case is assigned a weight of 0.031). The FJC currently is updating these case weights.

In 2003, the total number of weighted filings (i.e., the sum of all weights assigned to cases and defendants) per authorized judgeship remained essentially stable, falling only 1 percent to 523. This reduction stemmed in part from the authorization of 15 additional district judgeships that became effective July 15, 2003. (Weighted filings per authorized judgeship do not address whether judgeships are filled or vacant.)

The total number of weighted criminal felony defendants per judgeship increased by 2 over the 184 weighted filings reported for the 661 positions authorized one year earlier. The overall rise in weighted felony defendants per judgeship reflected the 5 percent growth nationwide in criminal felony defendants from 76,282 to 80,463. In 2003, weighted criminal filings grew in 52 of the 91 district courts whose filings receive weights (weights are not assigned to civil cases and criminal defendants in the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands), fell in 38 districts, and remained un-

2003 Weighted Filings per Authorized Judgeship, by District



changed in 1 district. Substantial increases in criminal weighted filings occurred in the Middle District of Louisiana (up 105 percent), Southern District of Illinois (up 32 percent), Eastern District of Texas (up 28 percent), District of South Dakota (up 27 percent), and District of Utah (up 22 percent). Total felony defendants in the Middle District of Louisiana more than doubled due to significant increases in filings related to fraud (up 237 percent) and drugs (up 92 percent). In the Southern District of Illinois, a 37 percent rise in total felony defendants was fueled by a 40 percent jump in fraud cases and a 16 percent increase in drug filings. Total felony defendants in the District of South Dakota grew 29 percent, primarily as a result of an 81 percent surge in drug cases and increases in fraud, firearms, and homicide cases. The District of Utah reported that a 21 percent rise in total felony defendants chiefly resulted because firearms cases jumped 47 percent. Weighted criminal filings were higher than unweighted criminal filings in all district courts.

The total number of weighted supervised release hearings per judgeship rose to 5.94 from 5.26 in 2002; the total number of unweighted supervised release hearings per judgeship grew from 21.05 to 23.76. Each supervised release hearing receives a case weight of 0.25. In 2003, the following four district courts reported increases of three or more supervised release hearings per authorized judgeship: the District of Arizona (up 6.94 hearings), Northern District of Iowa (up 4.25 hearings), Eastern District of California (up 3.75 hearings), and District of Utah (up 3.35 hearings).

The total number of weighted civil filings per authorized judgeship was 331, a reduction of 2 percent from 2002. This decline in weighted civil filings was consistent with the 8 percent drop in overall civil filings from 274,841 to 252,962. During 2003, weighted civil filings fell in 45 district courts. Significant decreases in civil weighted filings per authorized judgeship occurred in the Southern District of California (down 39 percent), Southern District of Mississippi (down 34 percent), Southern District of Illinois (down 33 percent), Northern District of Ohio (down 32 percent), and District of Delaware (down 32 percent). The civil weighted caseload in the Southern District of California chiefly was affected by the addition of five new judgeships there. The Southern District of Mississippi experienced a decline of 1,603 filings under the Fair Labor Standards Act (such filings receive a case weight of 2.12); this district had received an unusually large number of lawsuits in 2002 alleging unfair labor practices. The Northern District of Ohio and Southern District of Illinois saw asbestos filings drop by 10,434 cases and 1,448 cases, respectively. A 75 percent reduction in bankruptcy withdrawals was the major reason for the decrease in civil weighted filings in the District of Delaware.

Between 1999 and 2003, total weighted civil and criminal filings per authorized judgeship increased 9 percent. During that period, criminal weighted felony defendant filings per authorized judgeship climbed 10 percent, and civil weighted filings (excluding transfers) per authorized judgeship rose 6 percent. The national total of felony defendant filings (excluding transfers) grew 19 percent from 67,627 in 1999 to 80,463 in 2003, primarily because of jumps in filings related to firearms, immigration, and fraud cases. Felony defendants in firearms cases skyrocketed 102 percent as all but one of the district courts experienced increases in such filings during the past five years. Since 1998, firearms filings have grown in many districts as more assistant U.S. attorneys have been assigned to work with state and local law enforcement officials in identifying and prosecuting violations of federal firearms laws, including those related to school gun violence and juvenile gun offenses. Fraud filings grew 14 percent in the past five years, rising in 48 district courts, mainly due to increased filings involving Social Security, health care, false claims and statements, and securities and exchange. Civil weighted filings per authorized judgeship climbed primarily because of rises in filings related to personal property (up 40 percent), Social Security (up 23 percent), and labor laws (up 20 percent).

Appendix Table X-1A provides, by district, weighted filings, unweighted filings, and supervised release hearings per authorized judgeship in 2003.

U.S. Magistrate Judges

The service of U.S. magistrate judges to the courts and to the public continues to expand. The contributions of these judges, whose roles are set by district courts under a flexible statutory scheme, are essential to the federal Judiciary's effectiveness.

In 2003, magistrate judges performed 948,570 judicial duties, an 8 percent increase over the total for 2002. Of the tasks performed, 309,720 were civil pretrial matters, including 200,068 motions, 26,506 settlement conferences, and 55,632 other conferences. The 4 percent overall growth in magistrate judges' civil pretrial duties stemmed largely from a 9 percent rise in settlement conferences, signaling the growing importance of magistrate judges to courts' efforts to save litigants the time and expense of going to trial.

Magistrate judges handled 156,115 felony pretrial matters in 2003, including 98,299 motions and 14,620 conferences, an overall increase of 13 percent over the total for 2002. Courts have increasingly assigned felony guilty plea proceedings to magistrate judges, who handled 17,018 of these critical, time-consuming matters in 2003, an increase of 11 percent from the previous year. In 2003, probation and supervised release revocation hearings by magistrate judges climbed 16 percent to 4,570.

Continuing a long-standing trend, civil cases concluded by magistrate judges with the litigants' consent grew 9 percent to 13,811. Many district courts made efforts over the years to facilitate such consent through techniques such as adding magistrate judges to the civil case assignment

"wheel." In civil consent cases, the number of trials decreased 20 percent to 767 as trials with juries increased 1 percent to 479, and nonjury trials fell 41 percent to 288.

Magistrate judges also saw other aspects of their workload grow. They disposed of 83,247 misdemeanor cases (15 percent more than in 2002), of which 73,631 involved petty offenses. They also conducted 315,455 felony preliminary proceedings (8 percent more than in 2002), including 93,991 initial appearances and 57,977 arraignments. Detention hearings, which tend to be among the more time consuming of these proceedings, increased 11 percent to 47,860.

Supplemental Table S-17 and the M series of the appendix tables provide detailed information on the work of magistrate judges.

Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation

The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (Panel) acted on 9,754 civil actions pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1407 during the 12-month period ending September 30, 2003. The Panel transferred 8,097 cases originally filed in 92 district courts to 41 transferee districts for inclusion in coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings in which 1,657 actions already were pending in the transferee districts. Product liability cases involving asbestos, diet drugs, and the anticholesterol drug Baycol were among the more significant of the Panel's transfer determinations. The Panel did not order transfers in 22 newly docketed litigations involving 130 actions.

Since the Panel's creation in 1968, it has centralized 188,806 civil actions for pretrial proceedings. As of September 30, 2003, a total of 10,684 actions had been remanded for trial, 382 actions had been reassigned within the transferee districts, and 132,730 actions had been terminated in the transferee courts. At the end of this fiscal year, 45,010 actions were pending throughout 49 transferee district courts.

Supplemental Tables S-19 and S-20 provide statistics on the number of cases transferred since the Panel was created and report data on the flow of cases into and out of the districts in 2003, and since 1968. All statistical information on multidistrict litigation in the federal courts is maintained by the clerk's office of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation. Information on specific cases or districts may be obtained from that office.

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

Attaining a record level for the third consecutive year, filings in the U.S. bankruptcy courts grew 7 percent to 1,661,996 in 2003. Increases in filings occurred under all chapters of the bankruptcy code except chapter 11. Filings have jumped 23 percent since 1999. For the last several years, the large number of petitions most likely has arisen from high consumer debt combined with slow economic growth. Tables 6 and 7 display national data on bankruptcy cases.

In 2003, growth occurred in 11 regional circuits, and 85 districts reported higher filings. Three districts had increases greater than 20 percent: the District of Colorado (up 24 percent), Southern District of Texas (up 21 percent), and Eastern District of Michigan (up 21 percent). The largest numerical increases were in the Eastern District of Michigan (up 7,713 cases), Northern District of Ohio (up 6,948 cases), and District of Colorado (up 4,940 cases). The greatest numerical declines took place in the Central District of California (down 5,686 cases), District of Hawaii (down 776 cases), and Middle District of Alabama (down 575 cases).

The overall growth stemmed from an 8 percent rise in filings of nonbusiness (i.e., personal) petitions, which more than offset a 7 percent decline in business petitions. In

Bankruptcy Petitions Filed

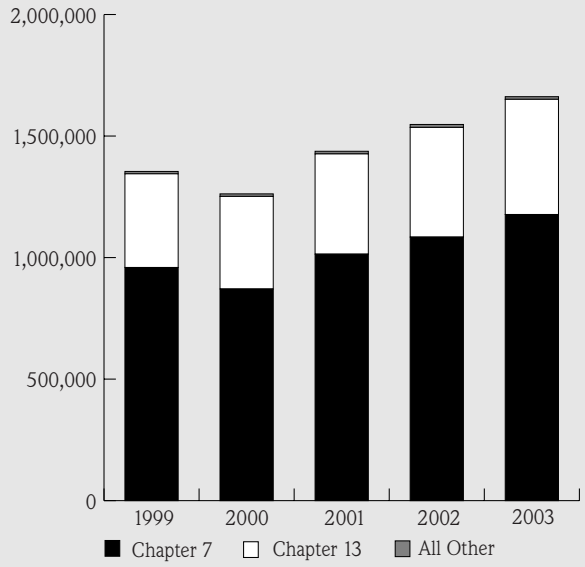


Table 6
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts
Bankruptcy Code Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 1999 Through 2003

Year	Total	Nonbusiness	Business	Terminated	Pending
1999	1,354,376	1,315,751	38,625	1,356,026	1,377,985
2000	1,262,102	1,226,037	36,065	1,256,874	1,378,139
2001	1,437,354	1,398,864	38,490	1,301,016	1,512,438
2002	1,547,669	1,508,578	39,091	1,445,101	1,618,262*
2003	1,661,996	1,625,813	36,183	1,568,087	1,712,171
% Chg. 2003 Over 2002	7.4	7.8	-7.4	8.5	5.8

Note: Bankruptcy Act case data are available separately.
*Revised.

Table 7
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts
Filings by Chapter of the Bankruptcy Code
Fiscal Years 1999 Through 2003

		Chapter				
Year	Total	7	11	12	13	Other
1999	1,354,376	959,291	8,982	811	385,262	30
2000	1,262,102	870,805	9,835	551	380,880	31
2001	1,437,354	1,014,137	10,519	379	412,272	47
2002	1,547,669	1,084,336	11,669	322	451,258	84
2003	1,661,996	1,177,292	10,144	698	473,763	99
% Chg. 2003 Over 2002	7.4	8.6	-13.1	116.8	5.0	17.9

the past five years, nonbusiness petitions have constituted an increasing portion of all filings, rising from 97 percent in 1999 to 98 percent in 2003. Filings of nonbusiness petitions climbed 9 percent under chapter 7 and 5 percent under chapter 13; they fell 1 percent under chapter 11. Nonbusiness filings have risen 24 percent since 1999.

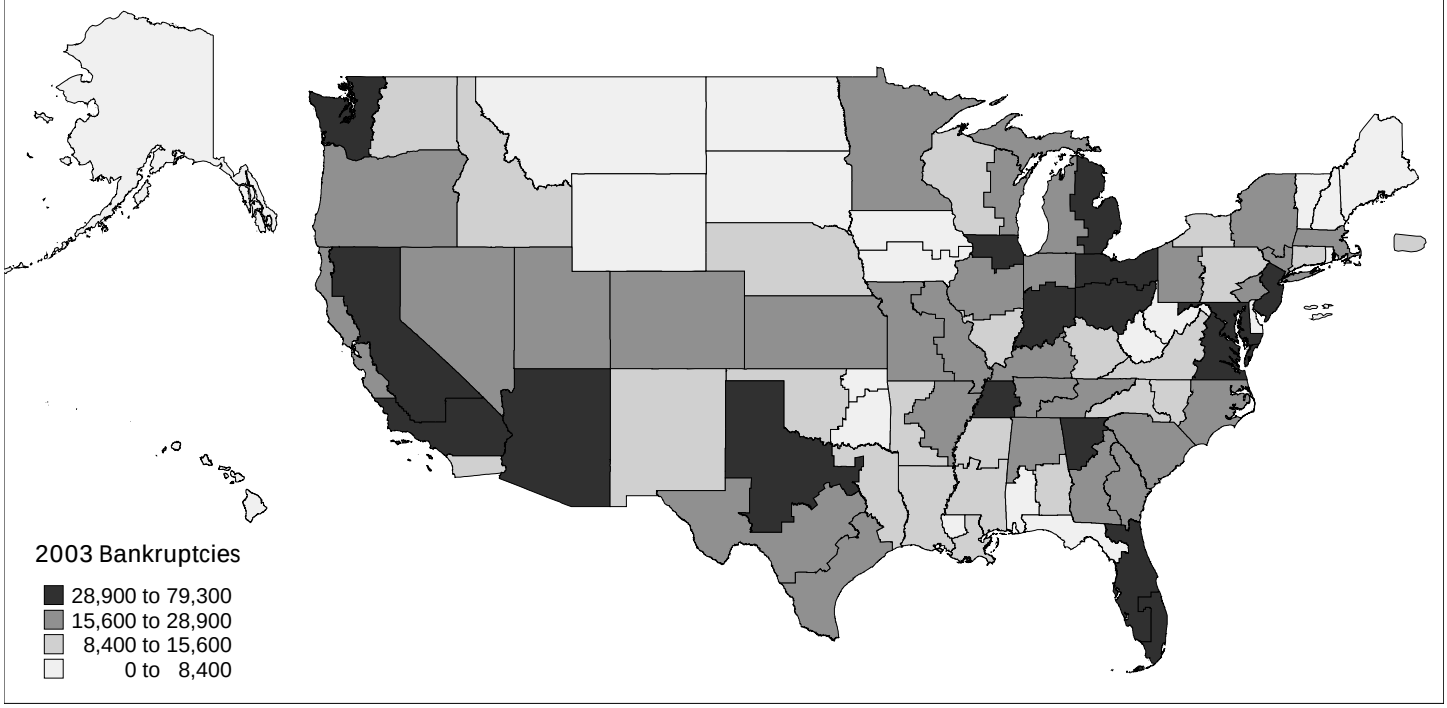
Business filings decreased 7 percent in 2003, with a 14 percent reduction in chapter 11 petitions and a 4 percent drop in chapter 13 petitions. Although filings of chapter 12 petitions soared 117 percent (up 376 cases), these equaled only 2 percent of business petitions and thus did not offset reductions in filings under the other chapters. Business bankruptcies have accounted for a declining portion of all filings in the past five years, falling 6 percent since 1999.

Chapter 7 filings, which constituted 71 percent of all petitions filed, rose 9 percent in 2003. Under chapter 7, assets are liquidated for distribution. Growth in such petitions was reported by 82 districts, and 12 districts saw filings increase 15 percent or more. The largest numerical rises in chapter 7 filings occurred in the Northern District of Ohio (up 5,863 petitions), Eastern District of Michigan (up 4,986 petitions), and District of Colorado (up 4,831 petitions).

Chapter 13 filings, which equaled 29 percent of all new petitions, rose 5 percent. Seventy-five districts reported higher numbers of chapter 13 petitions, and 16 districts had growth of 20 percent or greater. The largest numerical increases occurred in the Eastern District of Michigan (up 2,729 cases) and Northern District of Texas (up 2,408 cases). Under chapter 13, an individual with regular income and debts below a statutory threshold may adjust debts and make installment payments to creditors pursuant to a court-confirmed plan.

Chapter 11 filings, which accounted for less than 1 percent of all petitions filed, dropped 13 percent. Although 32 districts experienced growth under this chapter (10 districts had increases greater than 50 percent), 60 districts reported declines in such filings (6 districts had reductions greater than 50 percent). The greatest numerical increase was reported by the District of

Bankruptcy Filings, by District



Maryland (up 263 cases). Chapter 11 allows businesses to continue operating while they formulate plans to reorganize and repay their creditors; individuals also may file under this chapter. Filings under chapter 11 generally require more involvement by judges than do filings under the other chapters of the bankruptcy code.

Reversing a declining trend that began in 1996, filings under chapter 12 surged 117 percent (up 376 petitions). This growth most likely arose from the retroactive extension of provisions for filing under this chapter, which has occurred several times since the chapter 12 provisions first expired in 2000. The greatest numerical increases in filings occurred in the District of Nebraska (up 35 cases), Northern District of Mississippi (up 29 cases), and Western District of Louisiana (up 28 cases). Chapter 12 was designed to help family farms reorganize their debts. Chapter 12 filings constituted 0.06 percent of total filings in 1999 and 0.04 percent in 2003.

The number of bankruptcy cases closed increased 9 percent to 1,568,087, or 4,840 cases terminated per authorized judgeship. The number of petitions filed exceeded the number closed, so the pending caseload rose 6 percent to 1,712,171 as of September 30, 2003. Detailed data on filed, terminated, and pending bankruptcy cases by district appear in Appendix Tables F and F-2.

Over the past 10 years, bankruptcy petitions have climbed 98 percent. However, no additional bankruptcy judgeships have been authorized since 1992, and since that year two temporary judgeships have expired, reducing the number of judgeships to 324. The decrease in judgeships combined with the surge in filings caused cases filed per authorized judgeship to nearly double from 2,570 in 1994 to 5,130 in 2003. Although terminations per judgeship increased 81 percent during this period, they did not keep pace with filings, so the number of pending cases per judgeship has leaped 55 percent since 1994.

Adversary Proceedings

Filings of adversary proceedings jumped 31 percent in 2003 to 96,809 – the highest number reported in 20 years for the year ending September 30. This marked the third consecutive year of growth. Filings in 2003 were 51 percent greater than the total for 1999 and 46 percent larger than that for 1994. Adversary proceedings are civil actions that arise in bankruptcy cases and include actions to object to or revoke discharges, to obtain injunctions or other equitable relief, and to determine the dischargeability of debts.

In 2003, adversary proceedings filings rose in 68 districts; filings jumped more than 50 percent in 17 districts, and surged more than 100 percent in 6 districts. The greatest numerical increases occurred in the Southern District of New York (up 5,102 cases) and Northern District of Illinois (up 3,978 cases). The growth in these districts stemmed mainly from chapter 11 cases involving large companies. Filings remained constant in 3 districts and declined in 23 districts.

Closings of adversary proceedings climbed 15 percent to 76,179, but the larger number of filings caused pending adversary cases to climb 26 percent to 99,366 as of September 30, 2003. Data on adversary pro-

ceedings by district appear in Appendix Table F-8.

Criminal Justice Act

In 2003, a total of 149,542 appointments of counsel took place under the Criminal Justice Act (CJA), an increase of 11 percent over the 134,436 appointments in 2002. The CJA provides funding for the representation of individuals with limited financial resources in federal criminal proceedings. In each district, a plan exists for providing such representation, either by private panel attorneys or by federal public or community defender organizations.

Representations opened by the 73 federal public and traditional community defender organizations (including representation in appeals, habeas corpus, revocation, and criminal matters) rose 13 percent to 88,925. A new federal public defender organization in the Northern District of West Virginia in 2003 now has begun accepting cases. Nationally, appointments of private panel attorneys climbed 9 percent to 60,617.

The increase in representations mainly stemmed from growth in three districts along the southwestern border of the United States. Openings increased 11 percent in the Western District of Texas, 85 percent in the Southern District of Texas, and 14 percent in New Mexico, largely because of cases involving illegal immigrants. These three districts accounted for more than half of the rise in representations opened by federal public and community defenders. In the Southern District of California, openings remained essentially stable, falling 1 percent from 5,756 cases to 5,688 cases. In Arizona, openings decreased 33 percent because of a decline in immigration cases prosecuted as petty offense cases and assigned to magistrate judges.

Supplemental Table S-21 provides a summary of federal defender appointments under the CJA for the last five years. Appendix Table K-1 presents information on the representations each federal public and community defender organization provided during 2003.

Table 8
Supervision of the Federal Probation System
Fiscal Years 1999 Through 2003

	Received		Removed		
Year	Total	Total Less Transfers	Total	Total Less Transfers	Persons Under Supervision on September 30
1999	48,035	42,933	44,925	40,211	97,190
2000	48,653	43,923	45,051	40,545	100,395
2001	50,308	45,689	46,748	42,330	104,715
2002	54,062	49,238	50,529	45,933	108,792
2003	55,734	50,920	53,814	49,121	110,621
% Chg. 2003 Over 2002	3.1	3.4	6.5	6.9	1.7

Probation

On September 30, 2003, the number of persons under supervision totaled 110,621, a new record. This represents a 2 percent rise (up 1,829 persons) over the number for September 30, 2002, and a 14 percent increase over the number for September 30, 1999. Persons serving terms of supervised release after leaving prison grew 3 percent (up 2,491) above the number for 2002 and 27 percent above that for 1999. The rise in persons serving terms of supervised release after leaving prison occurred because the number of convicted defendants sentenced to prison soared 82 percent from 33,554 in 1994 to 61,102 in 2003.

The 75,680 persons serving terms of supervised release following their release from prison on September 30, 2003, accounted for 68 percent of all persons under supervision, compared to 67 percent the previous year. Cases involving probation imposed by district judges declined 1 percent, and those involving probation imposed by magistrate judges fell 4 percent. Parole cases, including those involving special parole, decreased 8 percent, and those involving mandatory release dropped 17 percent.

As the number of persons under supervision has increased, the proportion of persons supervised for drug offenses also has grown, rising from 41 percent in 1999 to 44 percent in 2003. The most common offense of persons under the supervision of probation officers involved illegal drugs. Fraud was the second-most common offense of persons under supervision; 19 percent of persons under supervision were convicted of fraud, down from 21 percent in 1999. Weapons and firearms offenses accounted for 6 percent of persons under supervision in 2003, up from 4 percent in 1999.

The number of persons received for supervision (excluding transfers) grew 3 percent to 50,920 as of September 30, 2003. The number of persons received for terms of supervised release climbed 5 percent. Parole cases received, including those involving special parole and military parole, fell 14 percent to 1,132 cases. More than a third of

the decline in parole cases can be attributed to reductions in cases in the District of Maryland (down 17 percent to 245) and the Eastern District of Virginia (down 29 percent to 40), which saw surges in parole cases in 2002 following the December 31, 2001, deadline for transferring District of Columbia inmates to federal facilities under the District of Columbia Revitalization Act. That legislation abolished the District of Columbia Parole Board and gave jurisdiction over its cases to the U.S. Parole Commission. U.S. probation offices in the District of Maryland and the Eastern District of Virginia, working under the auspices of the U.S. Parole Commission, now supervise D.C. parolees who left prison after the District of Columbia Parole Board was abolished.

The number of persons received for all other forms of supervision rose 2 percent. An overall 2 percent reduction in cases received involving probation and mandatory release was offset by a 64 percent jump in Bureau of Prison (BOP) custody supervision cases (up 367 cases). This followed the implementation of Monograph 109, which requires probation officers to conduct supervision planning before the prisoners are released and placed under actual probation supervision.

As of September 30, 2003, the number of persons removed from supervision (excluding persons reinstated, re-released, and deceased) rose 6 percent (up 2,602) to 44,819. Two-thirds of this increase resulted from the early termination of supervision for persons who had not violated their conditions of supervision; such terminations climbed 51 percent from 3,458 in 2002 to 5,217 in 2003. This growth followed the approval by the Judicial Conference, as recommended by the Committee on Criminal Law, of criteria for probation officers to use to identify offenders who may qualify for early termination of supervision. These criteria are intended to reduce the growth rate of the population under supervision.

Detailed probation data appear in Table 8 and in the E series of the appendix tables.

Investigative Reports

In 2003, probation officers prepared 67,744 presentence reports, a rise of 6 percent over the previous year. Collateral reports written to help other districts prepare presentence reports grew 10 percent to 51,109. Probation officers also wrote 38,569 violation reports and 27,489 pre-release reports, increases of 7 percent and 1 percent, respectively, over the 2002 totals. See Table 9 for data on these investigative reports.

Substance Abuse Treatment

Federal probation offices spent $28,568,603 on federally funded substance abuse treatment in 2003. Federal offenders receive substance abuse treatment from a variety of sources: private insurance, state programs, local programs, self-help groups, the Department of Veterans' Affairs, and federally funded substance abuse treatment services. Nationwide, 50 percent of offenders requiring substance abuse treatment received federally funded treatment, down 2 percent from 2002 (these data have been revised to exclude substance abuse testing and do not include offenders with substance abuse conditions who received federally funded substance abuse treatment in earlier years). Supplemental Table S-13 contains additional information on federally funded substance abuse treatment services in the federal probation system.

Pretrial Services

Following a 4 percent increase in 2002, the number of defendants in cases opened in the pretrial services system in 2003, including pretrial diversion cases, rose 7 percent (up 6,003) to an all-time high of 97,317. This reflects continued growth in the number of criminal defendants in the district courts. Higher numbers of defendants charged with immigration offenses and with firearms offenses were the primary sources of the increase in defendants in the pretrial services system.

The workload of pretrial services officers (PSOs) grew as they collected and verified information on more defendants and prepared more pretrial services reports in 2003 than in the previous year. These reports help ensure that judges have sufficient information for deciding whether to release or detain defendants and for selecting the least restrictive release conditions that rea-

Table 9
Investigative Reports by Probation Officers
Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003

Type of Investigation	2002*	2003	Percent Change
Presentence Report	63,668	67,744	6.4
Collateral Report for Another District	46,664	51,109	9.5
Alleged Violation	35,944	38,569	7.3
Pre-Release for a Federal Institution	27,281	27,489	0.8
Other [1]	2,417	3,319	37.3

* Revised.
[1] Includes post-sentence-for-institution investigations, investigations for petty offenses, supplemental reports to the Bureau of Prisons, and modified pre-sentence reports.

Pretrial Services Cases Activated and Defendants Received

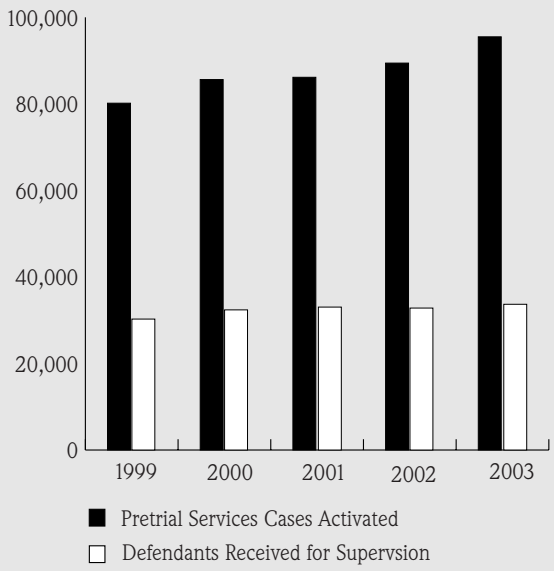


Table 10
Summary of Pretrial Services Cases
Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003

	2002	2003	Percent Change
Total Cases Activated	91,314	97,317	6.6
Pretrial Services Cases	89,421	95,492	6.8
Pretrial Diversion Cases	1,893	1,825	-3.6
Total Released on Supervision	34,880	35,524	1.8
Pretrial Supervision	32,808	33,681	2.7
Diversion Supervision	2,072	1,843	-11.1
Type of Report			
Prebail	78,616	83,798	6.6
Other Reports (Including Postbail)	7,378	8,288	12.3
No Report	3,427	3,406	-0.6

sonably ensure that defendants will honor future court commitments and will not endanger the community. PSOs prepared 92,086 pretrial services reports, an increase of 7 percent. The vast majority were prebail reports, which constituted 91 percent of pretrial services reports prepared. The remaining reports were provided to the courts for other hearings in which pretrial services release was at issue, including hearings held for conviction and sentencing. Table 10 presents data on pretrial services cases and reports for this year.

Detention hearings were held for 49,815 defendants in 2003, a rise of 6 percent over the total for 2002, and the number of defendants detained following these hearings climbed 11 percent to 39,025. Detention was ordered for 78 percent of defendants who had detention hearings, 3 percentage points more than last year. Forty-one percent of pretrial services defendants whose cases were activated in 2003 were detained at initial detention hearings, 2 percentage points more than in 2002. According to data reported by PSOs, risk of nonappearance was the reason for detention in 45 percent of cases, danger to the community in 9 percent of cases, and a combination of danger and nonappearance in 46 percent of cases; these percentages were comparable to those for 2002.

During the 66,824 interviews that PSOs conducted in 2003 (up 5 percent from the previous year), alternatives to detention were identified. As a result, 33,681 defendants were under pretrial services supervision, a 3 percent rise over the number received for supervision in 2002. For persons under pretrial services supervision, PSOs monitored compliance with the release conditions set by the courts, provided necessary support services (such as substance abuse treatment), and informed the courts and U.S. attorneys of all apparent violations of release conditions.

Ninty-three percent of defendants who were released following hearings were released with restrictive conditions (35,628), 1 percentage point more than in 2002. The

Table 11
Judicial Complaints Filed, Concluded, and Pending
Fiscal Years 2001, 2002, and 2003

	2001	2002*	2003
Filed	767	657	835
Concluded	655	778	682
By Chief Judges	347	401	365
Dismissed	335	384	346
Corrective Action Taken	9	9	11
Withdrawn	3	8	8
By Judicial Councils	308	377	317
After Review of Chief Judge's Dismissal[1]			
Dismissed	302	375	316
Withdrawn	1	—	—
Action Taken	—	—	—
Referred to Judicial Conference	—	—	—
After Report of Investigative Committee			
Dismissed	4	—	—
Withdrawn	—	—	—
Action Taken	1	2	1
Referred to Judicial Conference	—	—	—
Pending	262	141	294

*Revised.
[1] Petition for review of a chief judge's dismissal of a complaint.

most frequently ordered restrictive conditions were substance abuse testing and substance abuse treatment, which were imposed on 21 percent (19,608) of defendants whose cases were opened in 2003, a drop of 1 percentage point from the previous year. Home detention and electronic monitoring were ordered for 7 percent (6,970) of defendants, the same percentage as last year. Mental health treatment conditions were imposed on 2,367 defendants whose cases were opened in 2003, an increase of 5 percent over the total for 2002 and 73 percent more than that for 1999. This growth stems from continuing enhancements to programs that provide mental health assistance to defendants.

The proportion of defendants charged with offenses related to immigration, who often are detained because they pose a high risk of nonappearance, grew 2 percentage points from 19 percent of cases opened in pretrial services last year to 21 percent of cases in 2003. Immigration was the major offense charged in 19,868 pretrial services cases opened, an increase of 20 percent over the 2002 total and 53 percent more than the total obtained five years earlier. The number of defendants in cases opened in pretrial services in which the major offense charged involved firearms jumped 26 percent in 2003 and accounted for 8 percent of cases opened in pretrial services. This increase is consistent with the provision of resources to Project Safe Neighborhoods and Project Exile, which have supported partnerships among federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to address gun violence and which have encouraged the prosecution of weapons crime defendants in federal courts.

The judges' workload rose at a rate consistent with the growth in cases. For pretrial services cases closed during the year, 221,199 pretrial hearings of all types were held, a rise of 7 percent over the total for 2002. These included detention hearings (up 6 percent to 49,993), bail review hearings (up 7 percent to 23,692), and review hearings held at conviction and sentencing (up 9 percent to 133,455). In contrast, violation hearings fell 1 percent to 4,330.

Pretrial diversion is a period of supervision proposed by a U.S. attorney and agreed to by a defendant as an alternative to the prosecution of criminal charges in federal court. Diversion thus preserves prosecutorial and judicial resources for serious criminal matters. In 2003, the number of pretrial diversion cases activated fell 4 percent to 1,825; this represented approximately 2 percent of activated cases in 2003.

Over the past five years, the overall workload in pretrial services has risen steadily. The number of cases opened in the pretrial services system in 2003 was 18 percent greater than the number opened in 1999. During this period, the number of persons interviewed increased 12 percent, the number of pretrial services reports prepared climbed 20 percent, and the number of defendants released on pretrial supervision grew 11 percent.

Pretrial services statistics appear in the H series of the appendix tables.

Complaints Against Judges

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 351(a) and 363, any person alleging that a judge has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the effective and expeditious administration of the business of

the courts, or alleging that a judge cannot discharge all the duties of the office because of a physical or mental disability, may file a complaint with the clerk of the court of appeals for the applicable circuit or national court. (With the enactment of the Judicial Improvements Act of 2002, 28 U.S.C. 372(c), which previously had provided for complaints against judges, was revised and recodified as 28 U.S.C. 351-364.) A single complaint may involve multiple allegations against numerous judges. In 2003, the allegations cited most often were abuse of judicial power, prejudice/bias, and "other." More than one-half of all complaints filed originated in the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, and Eleventh Circuits.

The number of judicial complaints filed in 2003 increased 27 percent to 835, the highest level since 1998. The previous year, complaint filings had been at the lowest level since 1996. The number of complaints concluded during 2003 fell 12 percent to 682. Because the number of complaints filed outnumbered the number of complaints concluded, total pending judicial complaints more than doubled to 294.

Of the 682 complaints that were concluded, chief judges terminated 365 complaints, and judicial councils terminated 317. Sixty-three percent of the complaints concluded by chief judges were found to be outside the jurisdictions of 28 U.S.C. 351-364 because they were directly related to the merits of the decisions or procedural rulings rendered by the judges named in the complaints. The remaining complaints were concluded because they did not conform with the statute, they were frivolous, or action no longer was necessary. All but one of the complaints concluded by judicial councils were terminated following the review of a chief judge's dismissal; the remaining complaint was concluded (with action ordered) after a report was made by an investigative committee. All of the complaints that were concluded following the review of a chief judge's dismissal were dismissed.

Table 11 and Supplemental Table S-22 summarize judicial complaints activity from 2001 through 2003.

Status of Article III Judgeships

On September 30, 2003, a total of 19 vacancies existed among the 179 judgeships authorized for the U.S. courts of appeals, a 32 percent decline (9 fewer vacancies) from the number reported one year earlier. Twelve of the vacancies had been unfilled for more than 18 months (15 had been vacant that long one year earlier). Table 12 provides information on the status of judgeship positions since 1999.

Fifteen additional Article III judgeships authorized for the district courts in 2002 became effective on July 15, 2003. On September 30, 2003, a total of 29 vacancies existed among the 680 positions authorized in the district courts, a decline of 43 percent over the 50 vacancies reported for the 665 positions authorized at the end of the previous fiscal year. Six of the vacancies on September 30, 2003, originated from the creation of new judgeships. Five of the vacancies had existed for more than 18 months, 10 fewer than the number of positions vacant for that long one year earlier.

In addition to active judges, 91 senior circuit judges participating in appeals decisions were serving the Judiciary on September 30, 2003, one fewer than the total one year earlier. In the U.S. district courts, the number of senior judges with staff totaled 275, which was 10 fewer than the number reported at the end of the previous fiscal year. The number of senior district judges with staff has remained relatively stable for the past five years, ranging between 273 and 285 since September 30, 1999.

As of September 30, 2003, a total of 22 judicial emergencies had been identified in the U.S. courts of appeals and U.S. district courts, 2 fewer than the number identified on September 30, 2002. For courts of appeals, a judicial emergency is defined as any vacancy where adjusted filings (i.e., filings excluding reinstated cases and weighing pro se appeals as one-third of a case) per panel are in excess of 700, or any vacancy in existence more than 18 months where adjusted filings are between 500 to 700 per panel. For district courts, a judicial emergency is defined as a vacancy of any duration where weighted filings per judgeship are in excess of 600, or any vacancy longer than 18

Table 12
Status of Judgeship Positions
1999 Through 2003[1]

	U.S. Courts of Appeals[2]			U.S. District Courts		
Year	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Senior Judges[3]	Authorized Judgeships[4]	Vacancies	Senior Judges[5]
1999	179	24	86	646	38	273
2000	179	23	86	655	43	274
2001	179	32	93	665	75	281
2002	179	28 *	92	665	50	285
2003	179	19	91	680	29	275

[1] Data are as of September 30.
[2] Positions in the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit are included.
[3] Sitting senior judges who participated in appeals dispositions.
[4] Positions in the Districts of Virgin Islands, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands are included.
[5] Senior judges with staff.
* Revised.

months in a district court with weighted filings between 430 and 600 per judgeship, or any vacancy in a district court with more than one authorized judgeship and only one active judge.

Status of Bankruptcy Judge Appointments

On September 30, 2003, a total of 324 bankruptcy judgeships were authorized and funded. Of that number, 309 bankruptcy judgeships were filled, and 15 were vacant. In addition to these positions, 35 recalled bankruptcy judges were providing service to the Judiciary on September 30, 2003. Table 13 summarizes the status of bankruptcy judgeship positions through September 30, 2003.

Table 13
Status of Bankruptcy Judgeship Positions
1999 Through 2003[1]

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Recalled Judges
1999	326	20	29
2000	325	18	30
2001	324	12	30
2002	324	22	31
2003	324	15	35

[1] Data are as of September 30.

Appointments of Magistrate Judges

During 2003, a total of 84 full-time magistrate judges were appointed, including 49 by reappointment. Of the 35 new appointments, 11 were for new positions. During the same period, 11 individuals were appointed to part-time magistrate judge positions, 9 of them by reappointment.

In 2003, the average age of new appointees to full-time magistrate judge positions was 50; the average age of new appointees to part-time magistrate judge positions was 52. New full-time appointees had been members of the bar for an average of 23 years at the time of appointment; new part-time magistrate judges averaged 25 years of bar membership. Of the new full-time magistrate judges, 15 had been in private practice, 6 had been assistant U.S. attorneys, 8 had been state court judges, 2 had been part-time U.S. magistrate judges, 1 had been a U.S. district court clerk, 1 had been a federal public defender, 1 had been an assistant state prosecutor, and 1 had been a legal advisor.

Through its September 2003 session, the Judicial Conference authorized 491 full-time magistrate judge positions, 49 part-time positions, and 3 combination clerk/magistrate judge positions. That year, 40 retired magistrate judges were recalled to service under 28 U.S.C. 636(h). Table 14 provides a summary of the number of magistrate judge positions authorized by the Judicial Conference since 1999.

Court of International Trade

The jurisdiction of the U.S. Court of International Trade extends throughout the United States. The majority of the cases this court hears address the classification and valuation of imported merchandise, customs duties, and alleged unfair import practices by trading partners.

In 2003, a total of 893 cases were filed in the U.S. Court of International Trade, a reduction of 3 percent (down 24 cases). These new civil actions included 583 cases filed under 28 U.S.C. 1581(a) or (b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, which involved 4,766 denied protests covering 71,150 entries of merchandise. The overall decline in filings reflected a continued reduction in cases filed in response to the United States Supreme Court's ruling in *United States Shoe Corp v. the United States,* 523 U.S. 360 (1998), which declared the Harbor Maintenance Tax unconstitutional.

Terminations decreased from 589 to 557. Because filings outnumbered terminations, pending cases rose 3 percent to 10,578 on September 30, 2003. Appendix Table G-1 provide a summary of cases filed and terminated during 2002 and 2003.

U.S. Court of Federal Claims

The U.S. Court of Federal Claims has nationwide jurisdiction over a variety of cases against the federal government, including those involving tax refunds, federal taking of private property for public use, constitutional and statutory rights of military personnel and their dependents, back-pay demands by civil servants claiming unjust dismissal, injuries from childhood vaccines, and breach-of-contract allegations by federal government contractors. Most suits seeking money damages in excess of $10,000 from the federal government must be tried in this court.

In 2003, filings in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims increased 110 percent to 3,123, primarily because filings of cases in-

volving vaccine injury compensation claims leaped 170 percent to 2,593. The plaintiffs in most of these cases alleged that autism spectrum disorder arose from the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine and/or the inclusion of the preservative thimerosal in some vaccines. Contract filings underwent the greatest decline, falling 13 percent to 168 cases.

Case terminations increased 2 percent from 868 to 883. As filings outnumbered terminations, pending cases rose 70 percent from 3,190 to 5,435.

In cases terminated in 2003, judgments for claimants exceeded $877.8 million, of which $57.5 million carried interest. Many of these judgments were based on settlements between the parties. Judgments for the United States on counterclaims or offsets amounted to $11.8 million. Under its nonmonetary jurisdiction, the court disposed of 45 contract cases seeking injunctive or declaratory relief.

Each January, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 791(c), the clerk of the court transmits to the U.S. Congress a report of the business of the court, which notes the names of the claimants, the nature of the claims, and their dispositions. Appendix Tables G-2A and G-2B provide summary data on the case filings in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims for the year ending September 30, 2003.

Table 14
U.S. Magistrate Judge Positions Authorized by the Judicial Conference 1999 Through 2003

Year		Total	Full Time	Part Time	Combination
1999	Spring	518	447	68	3
	Fall	519	454	62	3
2000	Spring	521	456	62	3
	Fall	529	466	60	3
2001	Spring	532	470	59	3
	Fall	533	471	59	3
2002	Spring	534	477	54	3
	Fall	540	486	51	3
2003	Spring	540	487	50	3
	Fall	543	491	49	3

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Caseload Highlights

U.S. Courts of Appeals

- Filings in the regional appeals courts increased 3 percent to an all-time high of 62,762.
- A 23 percent jump in appeals of administrative agency decisions arose mostly from filings involving the Board of Immigration Appeals.
- Original proceedings grew 13 percent in response to increases in second and successive motions for habeas corpus relief.
- Criminal appeals rose 4 percent.
- Civil appeals decreased 4 percent, as did bankruptcy appeals.

U.S. District Courts

- Total filings of criminal and civil cases in the district courts climbed 9 percent to 352,360.

Civil Filings

- Civil filings increased 11 percent to 281,338, mainly in response to a 16 percent increase in federal question jurisdiction cases, most of which involved high-risk mortgage loans in one district.
- Diversity of citizenship filings rose 11 percent, largely because personal injury/product liability filings soared 62 percent.
- Filings with the United States as plaintiff or defendant declined 2 percent.
- The median time from filing of a case to disposition declined from 9.3 months in 2003 to 8.5 months in 2004.

Criminal Filings

- Criminal case filings increased by 380 cases to 71,022, and defendants grew by 635 to 93,349 (both numbers include transfers).
- Immigration case filings rose 11 percent, with 69 percent of these cases originating in the five southwestern border districts.
- Sex offense cases jumped 24 percent, and firearms cases increased 3 percent.
- Drug case filings decreased 3 percent, and defendants in those cases dropped 1 percent.

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

- Bankruptcy filings declined 3 percent, but continued to exceed 1.6 million.
- Nonbusiness petitions dropped 3 percent, and business petitions decreased 4 percent.
- Filings grew 2 percent under chapter 11, but fell 2 percent under chapter 7, 4 percent under chapter 13, and 66 percent under chapter 12.

Federal Probation and Pretrial Services System

- On September 30, 2004, the number of persons under post-conviction supervision grew 2 percent above the previous year's number, reaching a new record of 112,883.
- Persons serving terms of supervised release after leaving prison rose 4 percent and accounted for 70 percent of all persons under supervision.
- Defendants in cases opened in the pretrial services system, including pretrial diversion cases, increased 3 percent to 100,005, the highest total ever reported.
- Pretrial hearings grew 1 percent to 223,092.

Judicial Caseload Indicators
Fiscal Years 1995, 2000, 2003, and 2004

Judicial Caseload	1995	2000	2003	2004	% Change Since 1995	% Change Since 2000	% Change Since 2003
U.S. Courts of Appeals [1]							
Cases Filed	50,072	54,697	60,847	62,762	25.3	14.7	3.1
Cases Terminated	49,805	56,512	56,396	56,381	13.2	-0.2	-0.0
Cases Pending	37,310	40,261	44,690 [2]	51,071	36.9	26.9	14.3
U.S. District Courts							
Civil							
Cases Filed	248,335	259,517	252,962	281,338	13.3	8.4	11.2
Cases Terminated	229,820	259,637	253,015	252,761	10.0	-2.6	-0.1
Cases Pending	234,008	250,202	257,476 [2]	286,053	22.2	14.3	11.1
Criminal (Includes Transfers)							
Cases Filed	45,788	62,745	70,642	71,022	55.1	13.2	0.5
Defendants Filed	64,771	83,963	92,714	93,349	44.1	11.2	0.7
Cases Terminated	41,527	58,102	65,628	64,621	55.6	11.2	-1.5
Cases Pending	28,738	47,677	59,218 [2]	65,619	128.3	37.6	10.8
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts							
Cases Filed	883,457	1,262,102	1,661,996	1,618,987	83.3	28.3	-2.6
Cases Terminated	892,796	1,256,874	1,568,087	1,671,177	87.2	33.0	6.6
Cases Pending	1,086,453	1,378,139	1,710,428 [2]	1,658,238	52.6	20.3	-3.1
Post-Conviction Supervision							
Persons Under Supervision	85,822	100,395	110,621	112,883	31.5	12.4	2.0
Presentence Reports	43,151	63,666	67,744	66,182	53.4	4.0	-2.3
Pretrial Services							
Total Cases Activated	61,634	87,513	97,317	100,005	62.3	14.3	2.8
Pretrial Services Cases Activated	60,020	85,617	95,492	98,152	63.5	14.6	2.8
Pretrial Diversion Cases Activated	1,614 [2]	1,896	1,825	1,853	14.8	-2.3	1.5
Total Released on Supervision	27,152	34,547	35,524	34,840	28.3	0.8	-1.9
Pretrial Supervision	25,186 [2]	32,388	33,681	32,993	31.0	1.9	-2.0
Diversion Supervision	1,966 [2]	2,159	1,843	1,847	-6.1	-14.5	0.2

[1] Excludes the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
[2] Revised.

Judicial Business

This report on the business of the federal Judiciary for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, provides statistical data on the work of the federal courts, compares data for this year to that for previous fiscal years, and, wherever possible, explains why increases or decreases occurred in judicial caseload. Specific sections discuss the work of the appellate, district, and bankruptcy courts; the probation and pretrial services system; and other components of the federal Judiciary. Totals for the major programs of the federal Judiciary appear in the table of judicial caseload indicators on page 11.

Caseloads were high in all areas of the federal court system. Appeals filings set yet another record, rising 3 percent to 62,762. In the U.S. district courts, civil case filings climbed 11 percent to 281,338. Filings of criminal cases remained essentially stable, increasing by only 380 cases to 71,022, and criminal defendants grew by 635 to 93,349 (both totals include transfers). The number of persons under post-conviction supervision went up 2 percent to 112,883, the highest total ever reported. The 100,005 defendants in pretrial services cases opened in 2004, a rise of 3 percent, also represented a new record. New bankruptcy petitions, which had reached an all-time high in 2003, dropped 3 percent this year, but still exceeded 1.6 million.

Although appeals filings have increased 25 percent in the last 10 years, no new judgeships have been authorized for the appellate courts since 1990. Bankruptcy petitions have surged 83 percent in the past decade, but no additional bankruptcy judgeships have been authorized since 1992, and two temporary judgeships have expired. Fifteen additional judgeships were authorized for the district courts in 2003; since then, filings in the district courts have grown 9 percent, and one temporary judgeship lapsed in fiscal year 2004.

U.S. Courts of Appeals

Filings in the regional courts of appeals rose 3 percent to an all-time high of 62,762, marking the ninth consecutive record-breaking year and ten successive years of growth. Increases in appeals of administrative agency decisions (up 23 percent), criminal appeals (up 4 percent), and original proceedings (up 13 percent) more than offset 4 percent reductions in both bankruptcy appeals and civil appeals. Filings per authorized three-judge panel increased from 1,093 in 2003 to 1,127 in 2004.

Terminations remained stable, falling by only 15 appeals to 56,381. Because filings outnumbered terminations, pending appeals climbed 14 percent to 51,071. The median time from filing of a notice of appeal to final disposition stayed unchanged at the 2003 level of 10.5 months.

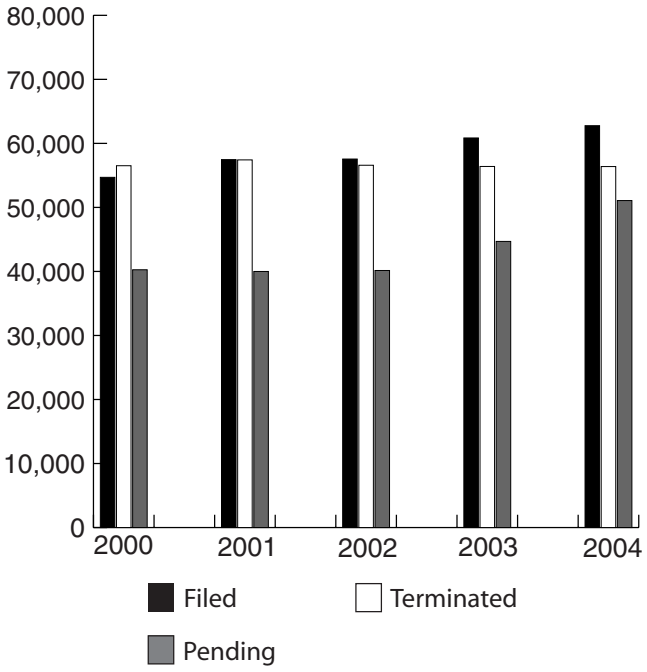
In 2004, administrative agency appeals had the largest percentage and numeric increases, climbing by 2,267 filings to 12,255. This increase caused the proportion of administrative agency appeals to grow

Table 1
U.S. Courts of Appeals
Appeals Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 2003 and 2004

		Filed		Terminated		
Year	Authorized Judgeships	Number	Cases per Panel	Number	Cases per Panel	Pending
2000	167	54,697	983	56,512	1,015	40,261
2001	167	57,464	1,032	57,422	1,032	39,996
2002	167	57,555	1,034	56,586	1,017	40,149
2003	167	60,847	1,093	56,396	1,013	44,690*
2004	167	62,762	1,127	56,381	1,013	51,071
% Chg. 2004 Over 2003	—	3.1	—	0	—	14.3

Note: This table excludes data for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
* Revised.

Appeals Filed, Terminated, and Pending



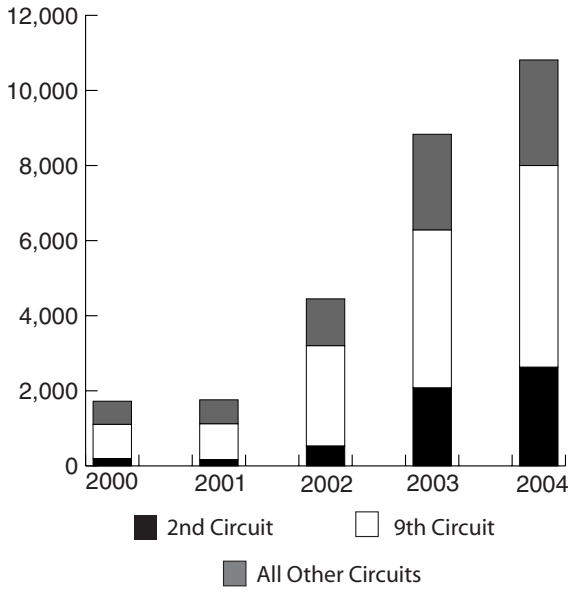
Original proceedings in the appeals courts climbed 13 percent to 4,064. This total consisted of 63 percent second or successive motions for habeas corpus relief, 35 percent motions for writs of mandamus, and 2 percent motions for writs of prohibition and other extraordinary writs. The increase in original proceedings resulted from a 23 percent jump in second or successive motions for habeas corpus relief (up 479 motions). Filings of such motions began rising as many prisoners moved to vacate judgment in response to the Supreme Court's decision in *Blakely v. Washington* (see sidebar on page 14).

Civil appeals filings fell 4 percent to 33,075 (down 1,315 appeals), largely because of a 6 percent reduction in prisoner petition appeals (down 1,130 appeals). The decline in prisoner petition appeals, which stemmed from drops in all types of prisoner petitions, outweighed a 2 percent rise in civil rights appeals (up 144 appeals).

from 16 percent of total appeals court filings to 20 percent. This year's rise consisted primarily of appeals of decisions by the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), which increased by 1,979 filings. In February 2002, Attorney General John Ashcroft reorganized the BIA, instituting new case review guidelines and processing time standards. As a result, filings of appeals of BIA decisions soared 153 percent in 2002 to 4,449 appeals, climbed 99 percent in 2003 to 8,833 appeals, and increased 22 percent in 2004 to 10,812 appeals. This year, 50 percent of BIA appeals (5,368 appeals) were filed in the Ninth Circuit, and 24 percent (2,632 appeals) were filed in the Second Circuit.

Criminal appeals rose by 538 appeals to 12,506 and constituted 20 percent of all appeals, the same proportion as in 2003. The overall increase in criminal appeals stemmed from appeals related to drug crimes (up 2 percent to 4,660), firearms (up 20 percent to 2,021), immigration law violations (up 2 percent to 1,855), fraud (up 4 percent to 1,407), and sex crimes (up 30 percent to 265).

Appeals of Board of Immigration Decisions



Appeals filings grew in 6 of the 12 regional courts of appeals. The largest numeric increases occurred in the Ninth Circuit (up 1,402 appeals) and Second Circuit (up 649 appeals) and resulted largely from growth in BIA appeals.

Appeals involving pro se litigants rose 1 percent (up 307 appeals) to 26,800. This occurred primarily because of a 47 percent surge in pro se administrative agency appeals (up 978 appeals), which mainly involved BIA decisions, and a 14 percent increase in pro se original proceedings (up 408 appeals), which largely consisted of motions for second or successive habeas corpus petitions. Pro se prisoner petitions fell 6 percent (down 937 appeals), pro se criminal appeals dropped 5 percent (down 56 appeals), pro se non-prisoner civil appeals declined 2 percent (down 78 appeals), and pro se bankruptcy appeals fell 3 percent (down 8 appeals). Supplemental Table S-4 contains summary data on pro se appeals.

From 2000 to 2004, appeals filings increased 15 percent (up 8,065 appeals). During that period, administrative agency appeals soared 279 percent (up 9,018 appeals), primarily due to the explosive 528 percent rise in BIA appeals (up 9,089 appeals). Criminal appeals grew 17 percent, with the greatest growth occurring in appeals related to firearms (up 95 percent) and immigration law violations (up 37 percent). Civil appeals filings declined 8 percent (down 2,705 appeals), largely in response to drops of 13 percent in civil rights appeals (down 1,043 appeals) and 4 percent in prisoner petitions (down 691 appeals). Bankruptcy appeals filings decreased 14 percent (down 145 appeals). In the past five years, appeals terminations have remained stable with 131 fewer terminations in 2004 than in 2000, and the pending caseload has grown 27 percent.

Tables 1 and 2 contain summary data on the activity of the regional U.S. courts of appeals. Detailed data for the appellate courts appear in the B series of the appendix tables.

Bankruptcy Appeals Panels

The five bankruptcy appellate panels (BAPs) saw filings decrease 7 percent (down 79 appeals) to 989 in 2004. Filings declined for all panels. The largest percentage reduction occurred in the First Circuit,

Blakely v. Washington

On June 24, 2004, the U.S. Supreme Court declared in *Blakely v. Washington*, 124 S. Ct. 2531 (2004), that the Washington state sentencing system was unconstitutional. Under this system, a defendant had received an enhanced sentence based on facts that were neither admitted by the defendant nor found by a jury, which the Supreme Court said violated the defendant's Sixth Amendment right to a jury trial. Although this ruling did not expressly address the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines, a number of judges in the federal district courts and appeals courts had concerns about whether or how *Blakely* affects the sentencing of federal offenders. Because of this uncertainty, in 2004 *Blakely* contributed to increased filings in the district courts of motions to vacate sentence under 28 U.S.C. 2255 and petitions for writs of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. 2241 and 2254; increased filings of original proceedings in the appeals courts related to second or successive motions for habeas corpus relief; and delays involving criminal case terminations and trials.

After the end of the fiscal year, the Supreme Court heard arguments about federal sentencing in *United States v. Booker*, No. 04-104, and *United States v. Fanfan*, No. 04-105, which were consolidated. In January 2005, the Supreme Court issued a decision in these cases. *2005 Judicial Business* will discuss this ruling and its impact on the federal courts.

which had a drop of 42 percent (111 appeals to 64). From 2000 to 2004, overall BAP filings fell 20 percent (down 254 appeals).

Detailed data for the bankruptcy appellate panels appear in the B series of the appendix tables.

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

The jurisdiction of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit is defined by subject matter rather than by geographical boundaries. This court is responsible for appeals involving U.S. customs and patents, rulings by the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, and decisions by several federal administrative boards.

Filings of appeals in the Federal Circuit historically have fluctuated. In 2004, filings in the Federal Circuit rose 3 percent (up 49 appeals) to 1,592. This growth resulted primarily from a 41 percent increase (up 155 appeals) in appeals of decisions by the Merit Systems Protection Board.

The number of appeals terminated in 2004 climbed 17 percent (up 261 appeals) to 1,836, which caused appeals terminated per panel to rise from 394 to 459. The number of appeals pending as of September 30, 2004, declined 17 percent to 1,201.

From 2000 to 2004, terminations of appeals increased 21 percent (up 318 appeals), and the number of appeals pending grew 9 percent (up 98 appeals).

Appendix Table B-8 provides summary data on the activity of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

Table 2
U.S. Courts of Appeals
Sources of Appeals
Fiscal Years 2003 and 2004

Source	2003	2004	Percent Change
Total	**60,847**	**62,762**	**3.1**
U.S. District Courts			
Criminal	11,968	12,506	4.4
Civil— Total	34,390	33,075	-3.8
Prisoner Petitions	17,691	16,561	-6.4
U.S. Civil	3,239	3,239	0
Private Civil	13,460	13,275	-1.4
Other Appeals			
Bankruptcy	902	862	-4.4
Administrative Agency	9,988	12,255	22.7
Original Proceedings*	3,599	4,064	12.9

Note: This table excludes data for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
* Beginning October 1, 1998, data are reported for types of proceedings previously not presented in this table.

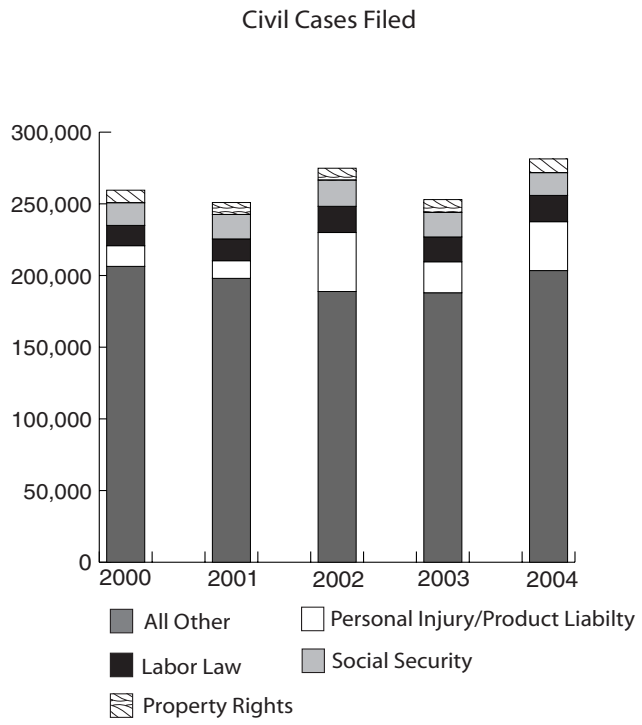
U.S. District Courts

Total filings of civil and criminal cases in the U.S. district courts rose 9 percent to 352,360 in 2004. Civil filings increased 11 percent to 281,338 cases, and criminal filings grew by 380 cases to 71,022. Case terminations remained stable, falling less than one-half of 1 percent to 317,382 (this number does not include the 83,327 petty offense cases terminated in 2004 by magistrate judges). As filings outnumbered terminations, the pending caseload grew 11 percent to 351,672.

Civil Filings

Civil filings in the U.S. district courts climbed 11 percent (up 28,376 cases) to 281,338 in 2004. This rise, which followed an 8 percent decline in 2003, largely stemmed from filings in one district of financial investment cases involving federal question jurisdiction (i.e., actions under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States in which the United States is not a party in the case). Increases also occurred in diversity of citizenship filings. As a result of the overall growth, the number of civil filings per authorized judgeship jumped from 372 to 414.

Federal question filings climbed 16 percent (up 22,650 cases), chiefly because of a doubling of special statutory actions related to financial investments. In the District of South Carolina, such actions in-



creased by 19,244 cases as two plaintiffs filed lawsuits addressing high-risk mortgages. Federal question filings related to personal injury/product liability, labor laws, and protected property rights also grew in 2004. Personal injury/product liability filings more than doubled to 2,221 cases because of a variety of new cases filed nationally; a 6 percent increase in labor law filings stemmed mainly from cases filed under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA); and a 7 percent rise in protected property rights actions consisted largely of copyright and patent cases.

Total diversity of citizenship filings increased 11 percent (up 6,468 cases), mainly as a result of a 62 percent surge in personal injury/product liability filings. Most of these cases were filed in the Northern District of Ohio (up 5,877 cases) and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (up 3,729 cases). The Northern District of Ohio had many new filings under Multidistrict Litigation Docket Number 1535, which addresses claims of

Table 3
U.S. District Courts
Civil Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 2000 Through 2004

		Filed							
Year	Authorized Judgeships	Total	Cases per Judgeship	Recovery and Enforcement Cases	Prisoner Petitions	Personal Injury Cases	All Other Cases	Terminated	Pending
2000	655	259,517	396	24,838	58,257	32,621	143,801	259,637	250,202
2001	665	250,907	377	13,409	58,805	29,789	148,904	248,174	250,622
2002	665	274,841	413	5,651	55,295	58,997	154,898	259,537	261,118
2003	680	252,962	372	3,073	54,378	39,563	155,948	253,015	257,476*
2004	679	281,338	414	2,830	55,330	50,594	172,584	252,761	286,053
% Chg. 2004 Over 2003	0.0	11.2	11.3	-7.9	1.8	27.9	10.7	-0.1	10.9

*Revised.

Table 4
U.S. District Courts
Civil Cases Filed, by Jurisdiction
Fiscal Years 2000 Through 2004

Year	Total	Plaintiff	Defendant	Federal Question	Diversity of Citizenship	Local Jurisdiction
2000	259,517	34,124	36,985	139,624	48,626	158
2001	250,907	22,680	40,644	138,441	48,998	144
2002	274,841	14,479	39,518	163,890	56,824	130
2003	252,962	10,946	38,254	142,591	61,156	15
2004	281,338	10,071	38,391	165,241	67,624	11
% Chg. 2004 Over 2003	11.2	-8.0	.04	15.9	10.6	-26.7

injuries caused by welding rods containing manganese. The Eastern District of Pennsylvania had many new filings under Multidistrict Litigation Docket Number 1203, which addresses the alleged injurious effects of certain diet drugs.

Filings with the United States as plaintiff or defendant fell 2 percent (down 738 cases). Cases with the United States as plaintiff dropped 8 percent, largely in response to a 24 percent decline in foreclosure cases (down 582 cases). Filings with the United States as defendant rose by 137 cases to 38,391. Filings of Social Security cases fell 7 percent as filings related to disability insurance declined by 849 cases. This reduction offset a 22 percent jump in motions to vacate sentence and a 13 percent increase in habeas corpus prisoner petitions. The growth in motions to vacate sentence likely was spurred, in part, by the Supreme Court's decision in *Blakely v. Washington* (see sidebar on page 14).

Civil case terminations remained essentially stable, decreasing by only 254 cases to 252,761. For the second consecutive year, this slight decline is attributable mostly to lower numbers of asbestos case terminations in the Eastern District of Virginia, the Southern District of New York, and the Southern District of Illinois. The pending civil caseload rose by 11 percent to 286,053 as substantial increases occurred in pending cases in of the District of South Carolina (most of which involved financial investments) and the Northern District of Ohio (most of which addressed welding rods). Together, these two districts reported more than 22,000 new pending civil cases.

The national median time from filing to disposition for civil cases was 8.5 months, down from 9.3 months in 2003. This drop in the median time reflects the increase in cases filed as multidistrict litigation, mostly in the Northern District of Ohio.

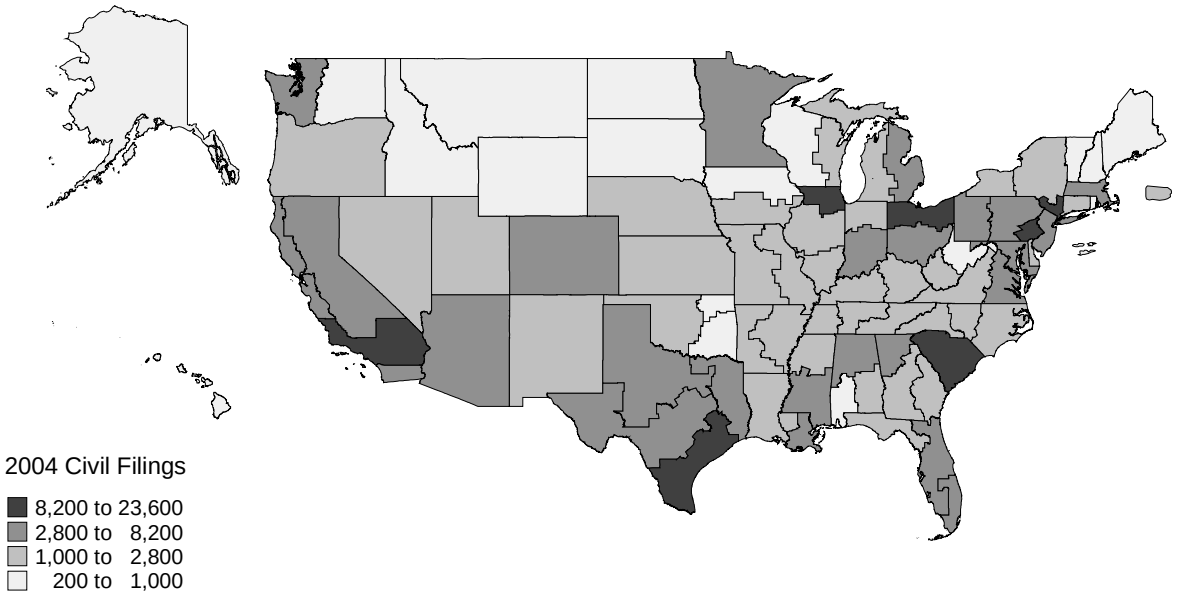
Over the past five years, civil filings rose 8 percent. From 2000 to 2004, filings involving personal injury/product liability more than doubled (up 19,672 filings). Substantial increases occurred in filings related to labor laws (up 30 percent) and protected property rights (up 10 percent) during this period.

Tables 3 and 4 summarize key data on civil filings in the U.S. district courts. The C series of appendix tables provides detailed information on civil cases.

Arbitration Cases

In May 1989, Public Law 100-702 established a court-annexed arbitration program to settle civil disputes without resorting to trial. This program provides for the following two types of arbitration: voluntary arbitration, whereby a court refers a case to arbitration with the consent of both parties; and mandatory arbitration, whereby a court orders arbitration for a case in which the plaintiff seeks no more than $150,000 in money damages. When a case goes to arbitration, an outside neutral party or a panel of neutral parties presents to the litigants an opinion of the likely outcome of a trial. An arbitrator's decision is not binding; within 30 days after the decision's release, the parties may seek a trial, which will cause the case to be treated as if it never went through arbitration. The first district courts authorized to use mandatory arbitration were in the Northern District of California, Middle District of Florida, Western District of Michigan, District of New Jersey, Eastern District of New York, Middle District of North Caro-

2004 Civil Filings, by District



lina, Western District of Oklahoma, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Western District of Missouri, and Western District of Texas. The Judicial Conference later authorized 10 additional districts to use voluntary arbitration only, but the data presented herein address only the 10 original arbitration courts, as required by statute.

The District of New Jersey, Eastern District of New York, and Eastern District of Pennsylvania consistently have been the biggest users of voluntary and mandatory arbitration since 1989. These three courts and the Western District of Oklahoma, Northern District of California, and Middle District of Florida accounted for all new arbitration cases in the participating district courts during 2004. This fiscal year, 1,788 civil cases were referred to arbitration in the six districts using arbitration, a decrease of 44 percent (down 1,399 cases) from 2003. Arbitration cases accounted for 4 percent of civil filings in these six courts. For the second consecutive year, the District of New Jersey made the most use of arbitration, as 17 percent of its civil filings consisted of arbitration referrals. As in previous years, the majority of all participating districts' arbitration caseloads consisted of filings related to contract, personal injury, civil rights, and labor suits.

All six courts reported decreases in new arbitration cases in 2004. Filings fell by 876 cases in the District of New Jersey, by 223 cases in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by 123 cases in the Eastern District of New York, by 122 cases in the Western District of Oklahoma, by 52 cases in the Northern District of California, and by 3 cases in the Middle District of Florida.

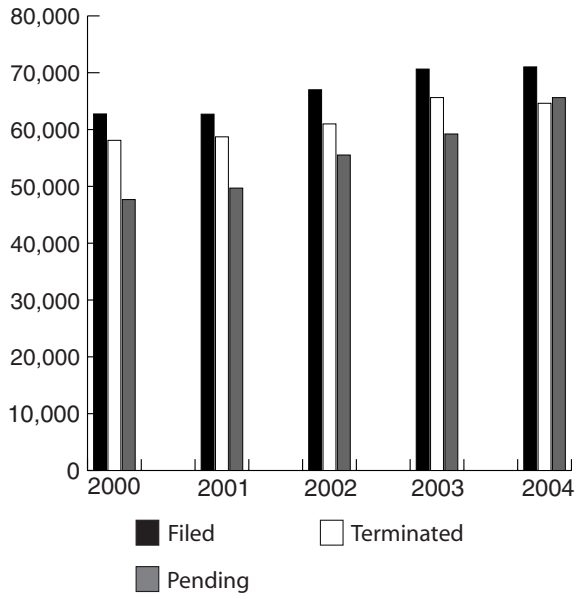
For the seventh consecutive year, the Western District of Texas and Western District of Michigan reported no new arbitration referrals. The Middle District of North Carolina and the Western District of Missouri discontinued their arbitration programs.

Supplemental Table S-12 summarizes the cases filed in 2003 and 2004 in the first 10 districts authorized to use mandatory arbitration.

Criminal Filings

Criminal case filings were relatively stable in 2004, growing by 380 cases to 71,022 (including transfers). The number of defendants rose by 635 to 93,349 (including transfers). Case filings increased in 44 districts, and 29 districts received at least 10 percent more filings than they had in 2003. However, 29 districts received at least 10 percent fewer filings this

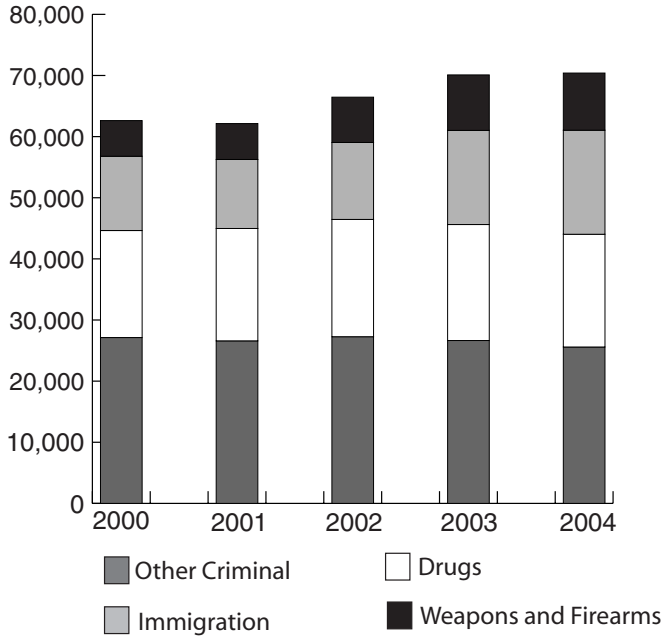
Criminal Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending



year. The slight increase in filings, coupled with the lapse of one temporary judgeship, caused criminal cases per authorized judgeship to rise from 104 in 2003 to 105 in 2004. Nationwide, district courts terminated 2 percent fewer cases in 2004 than in the previous year.

As filings outpaced terminations, pending criminal cases grew 11 percent, and defendants in pending cases increased 12 percent. As a result, the numbers for pending cases and defendants were higher than the numbers for cases and defendants disposed of during the year. The median case-disposition time for defendants was 6.4 months, about six days longer than in 2003, when the median case-disposition time was 6.2 months. The decline in criminal case terminations and rise in the pending caseload may have been accelerated by the Supreme Court's decision in *Blakely v. Washington* (see sidebar on page 14). Following the decision, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges modified case processing procedures or otherwise delayed the verdicts and sentences in many cases. The full impact of the *Blakely* decision on federal criminal case dispositions is not yet known, because the decision was handed down in June 2004, and many of the defendants convicted thereafter had not been sentenced by the end of the fiscal year. On average, defendants are sentenced about three months after conviction.

Criminal Cases Filed, by Offense



In 2004, increases occurred in cases involving immigration, sex offenses, and firearms, with filings for both cases and defendants for these offenses reaching their highest levels ever. Immigration cases and defendants both climbed 11 percent to 17,021 cases and 18,140 defendants. Sex offense cases and defendants both jumped 24 percent to 1,638 cases and 1,709 defendants. Firearms cases and defendants both grew 3 percent to 9,352 cases and 10,481 defendants.

The largest numeric increases in criminal filings involved immigration cases (up 1,621) and defendants (up 1,812). Sixty-nine percent of all immigration cases

Table 5
U.S. District Courts
Criminal Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
(Including Transfers)
Fiscal Years 2000 Through 2004

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Filed: Total	Filed: Cases per Judgeship	Filed: Drugs[1]	Terminated	Pending[2]
2000	655	62,745	96	17,505	58,102	47,677
2001	665	62,708	94	18,425	58,718	49,696
2002	665	67,000	101	19,215	60,991	55,518
2003	680	70,642	104	18,996	65,628	59,218*
2004	679	71,022	105	18,440	64,621	65,619
% Chg. 2004 Over 2003	—	.5	—	-2.9	-1.5	10.8

[1] Includes transfers.
[2] Pending totals exclude cases in which all defendants were fugitives for more than one year.
* Revised.

were filed in the five district courts along the nation's southwestern border, each of which received more immigration filings than in 2003. Cases in the Southern District of Texas jumped 26 percent to 3,691, the highest number of immigration filings in any one court in the nation. Cases climbed 21 percent to 2,002 in the Western District of Texas, increased 7 percent to 2,209 in the Southern District of California, rose 3 percent to 2,407 in the District of Arizona, and grew 2 percent to 1,508 in the District of New Mexico. Immigration filings began rising in 1995, when the Department of Justice intensified efforts to secure the southwestern U.S. border against illegal immigration. Since 2002, such filings have skyrocketed as the Department of Homeland Security has implemented strategies to defend the nation against potential acts of terrorism.

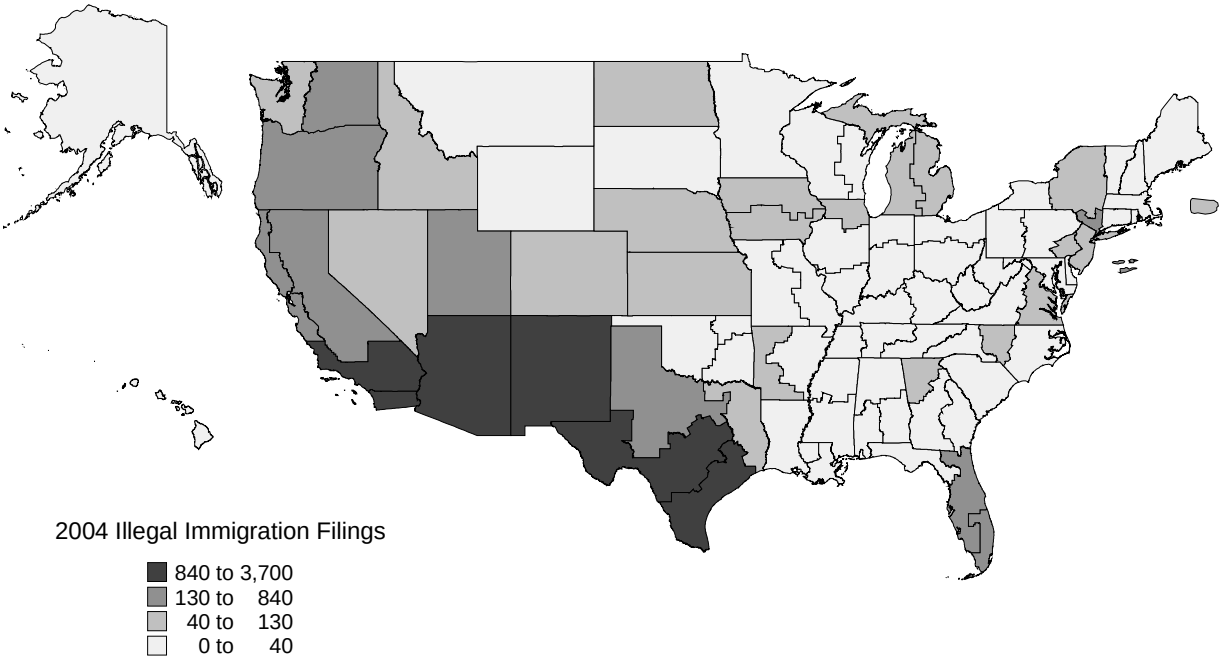
Sex offense filings grew by 313 cases and 335 defendants. Defendants charged with sexual abuse rose 11 percent, and such cases increased 10 percent. Defendants charged with offenses involving sexually explicit material jumped 34 percent, and such cases grew 33 percent. The overall increase in sex offense filings arose largely from cases in which defendants were charged with sex crimes involving juveniles.

Firearms filings rose in 52 districts, and 19 districts had at least a 25 percent increase in filings in 2004. Firearms filings began growing in 1998 in many districts across the nation as a result of Project Exile, then continued to rise pursuant to Project Safe Neighborhoods. Both projects support partnerships among federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to promote the prosecution of firearms violations under federal laws, which often carry higher penalties than state laws, in communities most affected by gun violence.

Drug defendants dropped 1 percent to 32,358, and drug cases fell 3 percent overall to 18,440, despite increases in such filings in 43 districts. The national total was affected by large reductions in drug case filings in several districts, especially the Eastern District of New York (where cases fell 30 percent to 429) and the Southern District of California (where cases fell 15 percent to 709). Court personnel in those districts attribute the decreases to an increase in the prosecution of drug crimes at state and local levels; a shift in prosecutorial focus to immigration cases; and tougher security measures at the nation's borders that may be deterring drug trafficking (or causing smugglers to use less detectable means of moving drugs into the country).

Filings of fraud cases fell 7 percent to 7,539, and fraud defendants declined 4 percent to 10,550. The most significant reduction was in Social Security fraud cases, which dropped 31 percent to 672 while defendants decreased 24 percent to 804. Filings of these cases returned to the level of 2001, the year in which the Department of Justice began prosecuting defendants for identity theft under Social Security laws. Lending institution fraud cases decreased 6 percent to 898, although defendants in such cases increased 4 percent to 1,395. Income tax fraud cases

2004 Illegal Immigration Filings, by District



climbed 15 percent to 496, and defendants rose 12 percent to 541. Passport fraud cases grew 9 percent to 449, and defendants increased 10 percent to 468.

National defense filings dropped 34 percent to 50 cases. In 2003, the U.S. Navy ceased operations in Vieques, Puerto Rico, which led to a decrease in misdemeanor trespassing charges against persons protesting military activities on that island.

Reductions also occurred in filings of other offenses, including homicide, larceny, embezzlement, forgery and counterfeiting. According to the Director of the FBI, these declines probably resulted because the FBI focused on terrorism and relied more on other law enforcement agencies to address other crimes.

The federal courts concluded proceedings against 81,717 defendants, a reduction of 2 percent over the total for 2003. Of these, 73,616 were convicted. The conviction rate was 90 percent, the same as in 2003. Eighty-seven percent of defendants disposed of (i.e., convicted or dismissed) pled guilty, 1 percent more than in 2003. The number of defendants imprisoned declined by 426 to 60,676, although the rate of imprisonment among those sentenced remained 82 percent.

Filings of criminal cases (including transfers) climbed 13 percent from 2000 to 2004. This increase arose largely from growth in filings involving immigration (up 40 percent) and firearms law violations (up 74 percent). During the past five years, the contribution of these offenses to the overall criminal caseload rose from 28 percent to 37 percent.

Table 5 and the D series of the appendix tables contain detailed data on the criminal caseload by district.

Trials Completed

For statistical purposes, district court trials include proceedings resulting in jury verdicts and other final judgments by the courts, as well as other contested hearings at which evidence is presented.

The number of civil and criminal trials completed in 2004 in the U.S. district courts by Article III judges remained essentially steady at 12,938 (down 10 trials from 2003), as increases in criminal trials offset decreases in civil trials. As in 2003, criminal trials grew 5 percent (up 328) in 2004 to 7,446. Fifty-four of the 94 district courts reported higher numbers of criminal trials. Criminal jury trials

climbed 8 percent (up 274), and criminal nonjury trials rose 1 percent (up 54). In addition, judges accepted guilty pleas from 63,161 felony defendants. From 2000 to 2004, the number of guilty pleas accepted by judges climbed 13 percent as more felony defendants accepted plea agreements to avoid going to trial and the risk of more severe sentences. Ninety percent of defendants who were convicted and sentenced during that period pled guilty.

Total civil trials declined 6 percent (down 338), with 34 districts reporting fewer civil trials. Civil nonjury trials dropped 5 percent (down 146) as 38 districts reported decreases. Civil jury trials fell 7 percent (down 192), with 38 districts reporting declines.

In addition to conducting trials, judges perform many other case-related functions, including those related to courtroom activity, research and opinion drafting for motions for summary judgment and other dispositive motions; hearings on sentencing issues; *Daubert* hearings on expert witnesses; evidentiary hearings in pro se prisoner and other cases; supervised release and probation revocation hearings; alternative dispute resolution activities; and settlements. In 2004, a total of 44 districts operated mediation and arbitration programs that involved more than 14,000 civil cases.

In 2004, the number of trials lasting four days or longer increased 1 percent to 3,301. Twenty-six civil trials took 20 or more days to reach completion, with the average trial in these cases lasting 29 days. The longest civil trial, which involved a civil rights case, lasted 98 days. In civil cases in which trials were conducted, the median time from filing to trial was 23 months, matching the median in 2003. Eighty-one criminal trials required 20 or more days for completion, with the average of these trials lasting 33 days. The longest criminal trial, which stemmed from a murder case, lasted 109 days.

Appendix Tables C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10, T-1, and T-2 provide additional data on civil and criminal trials conducted by Article III judges.

In addition to trials conducted by active and senior Article III judges, 7,321 trials were conducted by magistrate judges in 2004. These comprised 3,241 petty offense trials, 652 civil consent trials, 240 misdemeanor trials, and 3,188 evidentiary hearings. Ap-

New Case Weighting System

In 2004, following an extensive Judiciary-wide review of the case weighting system that had been developed in 1993 by the Federal Judicial Center (FJC), the Judicial Conference of the United States approved a new civil and criminal case weighting system proposed by the FJC and accepted by the Conference's Committee on Judicial Resources. In the past, case weighting studies required judges to keep detailed time records. The new case weights were developed using an "event-based" method that combines docketing information from the courts, objective information from statistical reports, and time estimates derived from the consensus of experienced district judges whenever objective information was not available. More than 100 district judges, representing nearly every Article III district court in the nation, participated in this project. In addition, nearly every district court provided docketing information.

The new case weights incorporate data from approximately 300,000 criminal defendants and civil cases closed during calendar year 2002. The event-based method for developing case weights has several other benefits, apart from the participation of such a substantial number of district judges, such as permitting the FJC to complete its study in 18 months (far less time than required for the previous case weighting study), allowing case weights to be updated more often, and greater flexibility in developing case weights for new types of civil and criminal filings.

Continued on page 23

pendix Tables M-1 through M-5 provide data on matters handled by magistrate judges.

Weighted Filings per Authorized Judgeship

Weighted filings statistics account for the different amounts of time district judges require to resolve various types of civil and criminal actions. The federal Judiciary has employed techniques for assigning weights to cases since 1946. In 2004, the Committee on Judicial Resources approved a new civil and criminal case weighting system developed by the Federal Judicial Center (see sidebar on page 22). On a national basis, weighted filings did not change substantially after the implementation of the new case weights. More than two-thirds of all district courts saw their weighted filings change by 10 percent or less. Average civil cases or criminal defendants each receive a weight of approximately 1.0; for more time-consuming cases, higher weights are assessed (e.g., a death-penalty habeas corpus case is assigned a weight of 12.89); and cases demanding relatively little time from district judges receive lower weights (e.g., a defaulted student loan case is assigned a weight of 0.10). For comparative analysis in this report, the totals for both weighted and unweighted civil and criminal filings for prior years have been revised based on the new case weighting system. The weighted and unweighted totals for criminal defendants include original filings of felony and misdemeanor cases and of petty cases assigned to district judges. All criminal defendants are weighted separately, and reopened, remanded, or retried criminal cases are excluded. Civil cases arising by reopening, remand, and transfer to the district by order of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation are not included among the totals for weighted and unweighted filings.

In 2004, the total number of weighted filings (i.e., the sum of all weights assigned to civil cases and criminal defendants) per authorized judgeship increased 6 percent to 529 (up 31 filings) over the total for the previous year. The total number of weighted civil filings per judgeship increased 8 percent to 414, compared to the 384 weighted filings reported for the 680 positions authorized one year earlier. The number of authorized judgeships fell to 679 after a temporary judgeship in the District of Nebraska lapsed on May 5, 2004.

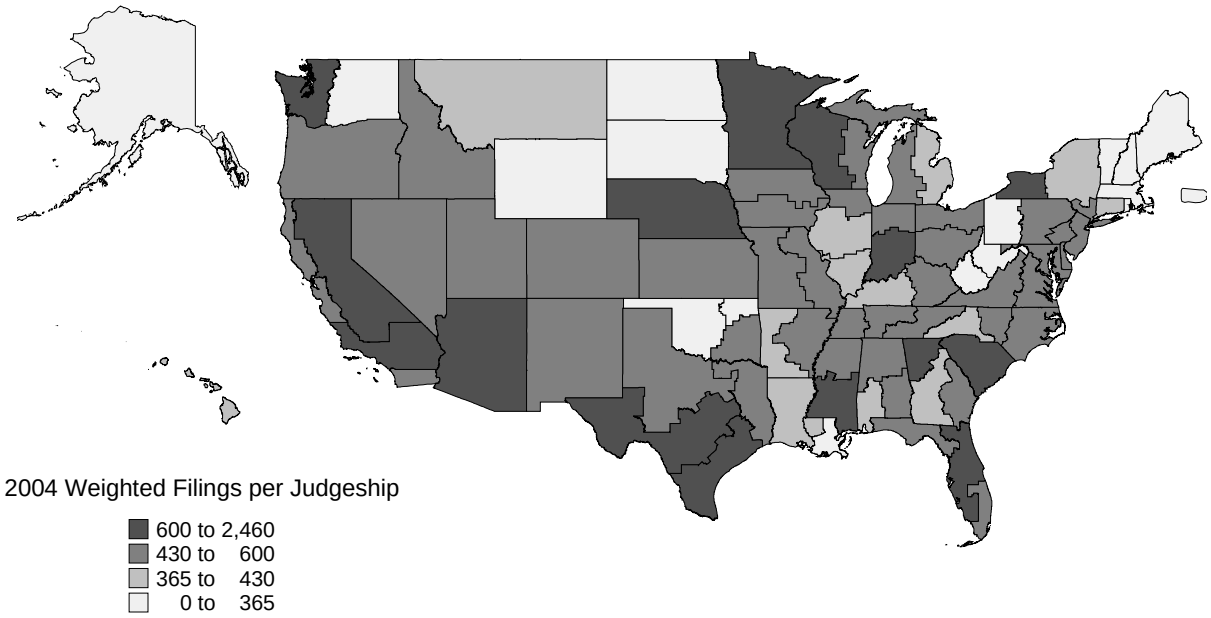
The overall rise in weighted civil filings per judgeship reflected the 11 percent increase in overall unweighted civil filings from 252,962 to 281,338. Weighted civil filings rose in 49 of the 91 district courts whose filings receive weights (weights are not assigned to civil cases and criminal defendants in the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands), dropped in 41 districts, and remained the same in 1 district. The District of South Carolina (up 1,950 filings), District of Delaware (up 108 filings), District of Nebraska (up 101 filings), and Eastern District of Pennsylvania (up 87 filings) each experienced substantial increases in weighted filings in 2004.

Case Weighting

Continued from page 22

For many types of cases, the new case weights do not differ substantially from the old weights. However, the case weights for complex types of civil litigation, such as cases involving patents and environmental matters, are significantly higher, and the weights for many types of criminal cases are substantially lower. The impact of the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines and the expanding role of magistrate judges in handling preliminary criminal matters may account for the lower case weights for criminal filings. As a result of these changes, total weighted filings based on the new case weights are likely to be lower than those based on the old weights for courts whose caseloads have a high proportion of criminal filings. The opposite is true for courts whose dockets consist predominantly of civil cases.

2004 Weighted Filings per Judgeship, by District



Criminal weighted filings per judgeship remained essentially unchanged, rising by only 1 filing over the 2003 total. Forty-nine of the 91 courts that report weighted filings experienced increases. The District of Nebraska experienced the largest rise in weighted filings per judgeship for criminal defendants (up 39 percent), mostly because of its loss of a temporary judgeship.

The total number of weighted supervised release hearings per judgeship grew from 3.87 to 4.14 in 2004. Probation revocation hearings were included in this total for the first time as part of the new case weighting system. Evidentiary supervised release hearings and probation revocation hearings receive a weight of 0.22; non-evidentiary hearings receive a weight of 0.14. Fifty-one district courts reported increases.

Between 2000 and 2004, total weighted civil and criminal filings per authorized judgeship increased 9 percent. During that period, both civil weighted filings per authorized judgeship and criminal weighted defendant filings per authorized judgeship climbed 8 percent. Over the past five years, overall unweighted civil filings rose mostly as a result of growth in cases related to personal injury/product liability, labor laws, and protected property rights.

Appendix Table X-1A provides, by district, data on weighted filings, unweighted filings, weighted supervised release hearings, and unweighted supervise release hearings per authorized judgeship in 2004.

U.S. Magistrate Judges

The role of U.S. magistrate judges continues to evolve in response to changes in judicial policies. Magistrate judges performed 960,959 judicial duties in 2004, a 1 percent increase over the total for 2003. A slight reduction in the magistrate judges' overall workload in civil matters was balanced by growth in activities related to criminal cases.

Magistrate judges handled 303,895 individual civil case duties, a drop of 2 percent from 2003. However, this number was well above the totals for all years prior to 2003, reflecting a steady increase in magistrate judges' civil assignments. In 2004, magistrate judges terminated 13,092 civil cases with the litigants' consent, 5 percent fewer than in 2003, but 3 percent more than in 2002.

As for the criminal side of the docket, magistrate judges disposed of 83,327 petty offense cases, 13 percent more than in 2003. This increase more than offset a 5 percent decline in Class A misdemeanor dispositions to 9,186. In felony cases, magistrate judges held 321,642 preliminary proceedings (up 2 percent), which included 97,296 initial appearances and 59,920 arraignments. Magistrate judges handled

159,599 felony pretrial matters (up 2 percent), including 18,086 guilty plea proceedings, a rise of 6 percent that continues an upward trend since 1993 in the assignment of such proceedings to magistrate judges.

Supplemental Table S-17 and the M series of the appendix tables provide detailed information on the work of magistrate judges.

Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation

The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation acted upon 22,516 civil actions pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1407 during the 12-month period ending September 30, 2004. The Panel transferred 10,681 cases originally filed in 91 district courts to 46 transferee districts for inclusion in coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings for 11,835 actions previously initiated in the transferee districts. Product liability cases addressing the anticholesterol medication Baycol and diet drugs constituted a sizeable portion of the cases transferred by the Panel. The Panel did not order transfer in 29 newly docketed litigations involving 268 actions.

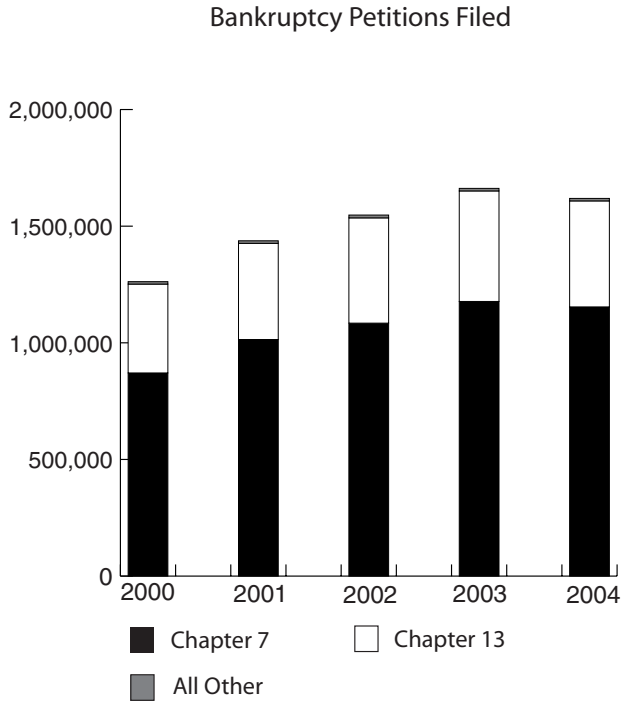
Since the Panel's creation in 1968, it has centralized 211,317 civil actions for pretrial proceedings. As of September 30, 2004, a total of 10,899 actions had been remanded for trial, 389 actions had been reassigned within the transferee districts, and 136,070 actions had been terminated in the transferee courts. At the end of this fiscal year, 63,959 actions were pending throughout 54 transferee district courts.

Supplemental Tables S-19 and S-20 provide statistics on the number of cases transferred since the Panel was created and present data on the flow of cases into and out of the districts in 2004 and since 1968. All statistical information on multidistrict litigation traffic in the federal courts is maintained by the clerk's office of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation. Information on specific cases or districts may be obtained from that office.

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

Filings in the U.S. bankruptcy courts declined for the first time since 2000, falling 3 percent to 1,618,987 in 2004. However, this total was second only to the previous year's record number, and the 2004 total was 28 percent greater than that for 2000. For the past several years, the large number of petitions most likely has arisen from high consumer debt combined with slow economic growth. Tables 6 and 7 display national data on bankruptcy cases.

In 2004, a total of 61 districts reported lower filings. Excluding districts that had fewer than 100 filings, three districts had decreases greater than 15 percent: the Central District of California (down 19 percent), the District of Hawaii (down 17 percent), and the District of the District of Columbia (down 17



percent). The largest numerical decreases occurred in the Central District of California (down 14,665 cases), the Northern District of Illinois (down 5,270 cases), and the Southern District of Florida (down 4,812 cases). The greatest numerical increases took place in the Southern District of New York (up 3,571 cases), the District of Colorado (up 2,636 cases), and the Northern District of Texas (up 1,783 cases).

Six basic types of bankruptcy cases are provided for under the Bankruptcy Code. Under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code, assets are liquidated for distribution. Chapter 7 filings fell 2 percent to 1,153,865 in 2004 and constituted 71 percent of all petitions filed. Chapter 7 filings declined in 57 districts, increased in 36, and remained stable in 1. The largest numerical reduction in chapter 7 filings occurred in the Central District of California (down 9,895 petitions). The largest numerical growth in chapter 7 filings occurred in the District of Colorado (up 2,428 petitions).

Chapter 11 allows businesses to continue operating while they formulate plans to reorganize and repay their creditors; individuals also may file under this chapter, although few do so. Filings under chapter 11 generally require more involvement by judges than do filings under the other chapters of the bankruptcy code. In 2004, chapter 11 filings, which accounted for less than 1 percent of all petitions filed, grew 2 percent to 10,368. Although 34 districts saw filings grow under this chapter (10 districts had increases greater than 50 percent), 59 districts reported declines (9 districts had reductions greater than or equal to 50 percent). (The District of the Northern Mariana Islands had no chapter 11 petitions filed in either 2003 or 2004.) The greatest numerical increase was reported by the Southern District of New York, a rise of 2,031 cases. The greatest numerical decrease was reported by the District of Maryland, a drop of 293 cases.

Chapter 12 was designed to help family farms reorganize their debts. Chapter 12 filings declined 66 percent to 238 in 2004 because the legislation authorizing chapter 12 expired on January 1, 2004. The Western District of Oklahoma had the greatest number of chapter 12 filings, a total of 13 petitions. On October 25, 2004, chapter 12 of the Bankruptcy Code was extended for 18 months, retroactive to January 1, 2004, and ending July 1, 2005. (This chapter has expired and been extended many times in recent years.)

Under chapter 13, an individual with regular income and debts below a statutory threshold may adjust debts and make installment payments to creditors pursuant to a court-confirmed plan. Chapter 13

Table 6
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts
Bankruptcy Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 2000 Through 2004

Year	Total	Nonbusiness	Business	Terminated	Pending
2000	1,262,102	1,226,037	36,065	1,256,874	1,378,139
2001	1,437,354	1,398,864	38,490	1,301,016	1,512,438
2002	1,547,669	1,508,578	39,091	1,445,101	1,618,262
2003	1,661,996	1,625,813	36,183	1,568,087	1,710,428*
2004	1,618,987	1,584,170	34,817	1,671,177	1,658,238
% Chg. 2004 Over 2003	-2.6	-2.6	-3.8	6.6	-3.1

Note: Bankruptcy Act case data are available separately.
*Revised.

Table 7
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts
Filings by Chapter of the Bankruptcy Code
Fiscal Years 2000 Through 2004

		Chapter				
Year	Total	7	11	12	13	Other
2000	1,262,102	870,805	9,835	551	380,880	31
2001	1,437,354	1,014,137	10,519	379	412,272	47
2002	1,547,669	1,084,336	11,669	322	451,258	84
2003	1,661,996	1,177,292	10,144	698	473,763	99
2004	1,618,987	1,153,865	10,368	238	454,412	104
% Chg. 2004 Over 2003	-2.6	-2.0	2.2	-65.9	-4.1	5.1

filings, which accounted for 28 percent of all new petitions, fell 4 percent to 454,412 in 2004. Fifty-two districts reported fewer chapter 13 petitions, and seven districts had declines of 20 percent or greater. The largest numerical decrease occurred in the Central District of California, a drop of 4,704 cases. The largest numerical increase occurred in the Northern District of Texas, a rise of 1,812 cases.

Cases filed under chapter 9 involve political subdivisions, public agencies, and instrumentalities of states. Cases filed under section 304 tend to arise from the need to administer estate assets subject to foreign bankruptcy proceedings. Chapter 9 and section 304 cases typically account for only a small portion of overall filings. During 2004, the combined total for both types of cases was 104, a 5 percent increase. The Southern District of New York had 75 section 304 cases, 25 more than in 2003.

Reductions occurred in both business and nonbusiness (i.e., personal) petitions. Filings of nonbusiness petitions, which accounted for 98 percent of total filings in 2004, declined 3 percent to 1,584,170. Nonbusiness filings fell 2 percent under chapter 7, 3 percent under chapter 11, and 4 percent under chapter 13. However, nonbusiness filings have risen 29 percent since 2000, and this year's figure marks the third consecutive year that nonbusiness filings have exceeded 1.5 million.

Business petitions dropped 4 percent to 34,817 during 2004, declining under all chapters except chapter 11. Filings fell 4 percent under chapter 7, 66 percent under chapter 12, and 8 percent under chapter 13. Business filings rose 3 percent under chapter 11 as a result of a 236 percent rise (up 2,065 cases) in petitions filed in the Southern District of New York, most of which involved a footwear company. Excluding the Southern District of New York, chapter 11 business cases decreased 22 percent, and overall business cases declined 10 percent. Business filings have fallen 3 percent during the last five years and have accounted for a steadily declining portion of overall filings.

The number of bankruptcy cases closed increased 7 percent to 1,671,177, or 5,158 cases terminated per authorized judgeship. Because the number of petitions closed exceeded the number filed, the pending caseload dropped 3 percent to 1,658,238 as of September 30, 2004. Detailed data on filed, terminated, and pending bankruptcy cases by district appear in Appendix Tables F and F-2.

Over the past 10 years, bankruptcy petitions have soared 83 percent. However, no additional bankruptcy judgeships have been authorized since 1992, and since that year, two temporary judgeships have expired, reducing the number of judgeships to 324. The lack of new judgeships combined with the surge in filings has caused cases filed per judgeship to rise 84 percent, from 2,710 in 1995 to 4,997 in 2004. The rapid growth in filings led the number of pending cases per judgeship to rise 53 percent since 1995.

Adversary Proceedings

After three years of steady growth, adversary proceedings declined 4 percent in 2004 to 93,017. Adversary proceedings are civil actions that arise in connection with bankruptcy cases and include actions to object to or revoke discharges, to obtain injunctions or other equitable relief, and to determine the dischargeability of debts.

In 2004, a total of 51 districts reported fewer filings of adversary proceedings. Sixteen districts had decreases of more than 20 percent, and three districts saw filings drop more than 50 percent. The greatest numerical reductions in filings of adversary proceedings occurred in the Southern District of Florida (down 1,554 cases) and the Northern District of Ohio (down 1,403 cases). Increases were reported in 42 districts. In one district, filings remained stable.

The number of adversary proceedings closed increased 25 percent to 95,175. Pending adversary cases fell 2 percent to 97,105 as of September 30, 2004. Data on adversary proceedings by district appear in Appendix Table F-8.

Criminal Justice Act Representations

In 2004, a total of 165,422 appointments of counsel were made under the Criminal Justice Act (CJA), an increase of 11 percent over the 149,542 appointments in 2003. The CJA provides funding for the representation of individuals with limited financial resources in federal criminal proceedings. In each district, a plan exists for providing such representation, either by private panel attorneys or, in most districts, by federal public or community defender offices.

This year, representations opened by the 73 federal public or traditional community defender organizations (including representations in appeals, habeas corpus, revocation, and criminal matters) rose 14 percent to 101,015. Appointments of private attorneys increased 6 percent to 64,407.

The growth in representations by federal public and community defenders arose largely from increases in four districts along the southwestern border of the United States. Openings soared 52 percent in the Southern District of Texas, 45 percent in Arizona, 25 percent in New Mexico, and 14 percent in the Western District of Texas, largely because of cases involving illegal immigration. In the Southern District of California, openings decreased 7 percent from 5,688 to 5,313, in part because of greater emphasis on the prosecution of more complex federal cases, a reduction in the board attorney staff of the community defender organization, and more reliance on panel attorneys.

Supplemental Table S-21 provides a summary of federal defender appointments under the CJA for the last five years. Appendix Table K-1 presents information on the representations each federal public and community defender organization provided during 2004.

Post-Conviction Supervision

On September 30, 2004, the number of persons under post-conviction supervision totaled 112,883, a new record. This represents a 2 percent rise (up 2,262 persons) over the number for September 30, 2003, and a 12 percent increase over the number for September 30, 2000. Persons serving terms of super-

Table 8
Federal Post-Conviction Supervision
Fiscal Years 2000 Through 2004

	Received		Removed		
Year	Total	Total Less Transfers	Total	Total Less Transfers	Persons Under Supervision on September 30
2000	48,653	43,923	45,051	40,545	100,395
2001	50,308	45,689	46,748	42,330	104,715
2002	54,062	49,238	50,529	45,933	108,792
2003	55,734	50,920	53,814	49,121	110,621
2004	64,161	59,437	62,559	57,932	112,883
% Chg. 2004 Over 2003	15.1	16.7	16.3	17.9	2.0

vised release after leaving prison grew 4 percent (up 2,914) above the number for 2003 and 23 percent above that for 2000.

The 78,594 persons serving terms of supervised release on September 30, 2004, following release from prison accounted for 70 percent of all persons under supervision, compared to 68 percent the previous year. Cases involving probation imposed by district judges declined 5 percent, and those involving probation imposed by magistrate judges fell 8 percent. Parole cases, including those involving special parole and military parole, decreased 7 percent, and those involving mandatory release dropped 13 percent. Bureau of Prisons (BOP) custody supervision cases increased by 1,352 cases (194 percent) in response to the revision in 2003 of Monograph 109, *The Supervision of Federal Offenders*, a document initially approved in 1991 by the Judicial Conference Committee on Criminal Law and the Administration of the Probation System to set national policy for the supervision of federal offenders. The 2003 revision requires probation officers to conduct supervision planning before prisoners are released and placed under actual post-conviction supervision. These cases initially were coded under the BOP custody category, but beginning in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2004, these cases were coded under the "term of supervised release" category.

The proportion of persons supervised who had been convicted of drug offenses was 44 percent in 2004, up from 41 percent in 2000. Fraud was the second-most common offense of persons under post-conviction supervision; 18 percent of persons under supervision had been convicted of fraud, down from 20 percent in 2000. Weapons and firearms offenses accounted for 7 percent of persons under post-conviction supervision in 2004, up from 5 percent in 2000.

The number of persons received for supervision (excluding transfers) grew 17 percent to 59,437 from 2003 to 2004. This increase was driven by the 405 percent surge in BOP custody supervision cases (up 7,218 cases) caused by the implementation of directives in Monograph 109. The number of persons received for terms of supervised release following release from prison climbed 6 percent.

Parole cases received, including those involving special parole and military parole, rose 2 percent to 1,154 cases. However, parole cases received included cases involving crimes prosecuted under local laws, which were received following the dissolution of the local parole board of Washington, D.C. Cases received involving probation and mandatory release declined 5 percent.

During 2004, the number of persons removed from post-conviction supervision (excluding persons reinstated, re-released, and deceased) rose 8 percent (up 3,700) to 48,519. Fifty percent of this increase resulted from the early termination of supervision for persons who had not violated their conditions of supervision; such terminations climbed 35 percent from 5,217 in 2003 to 7,057 in 2004. This rise followed the approval by the Judicial Conference, as recommended by the Committee on Criminal Law, of criteria for probation officers to use to identify stable, low-risk offenders who may qualify for early termination of supervision, thereby reducing post-conviction supervision program requirements.

Detailed data on post-conviction supervision appear in Table 8 and in the E series of the appendix tables.

Investigative Reports

In 2004, probation officers prepared 66,182 presentence reports, a decline of 2 percent over the previous year. Collateral reports written to help other districts prepare presentence reports grew 3 percent to 52,576. Probation officers also wrote 39,964 violation reports and 27,938 pre-release reports, increases of 4 percent and 2 percent, respectively, over the 2003 totals. See Table 9 for data on these investigative reports.

Substance Abuse Treatment

Federal probation offices spent $24,843,339 on federally funded substance abuse treatment in 2004. Federal offenders receive substance abuse treatment from a variety of sources: private insurance, state programs, local programs, self-help groups, the Department of Veterans' Affairs, and federally funded sub-

Table 9
Investigative Reports by Probation Officers
Fiscal Years 2003 and 2004

Type of Investigation	2003	2004	Percent Change
Presentence Report	67,744	66,182	-2.3
Collateral Report for Another District	51,109	52,576	2.9
Alleged Violation	38,569	39,964	3.6
Pre-Release for a Federal Institution	27,489	27,938	1.6
Other [1]	3,325*	4,210	26.6

[1] Includes post-sentence-for-institution investigations, investigations for petty offenses, supplemental reports to the Bureau of Prisons, and modified pre-sentence reports. Beginning in 2004, the other category also includes treaty cases. Data for 2003 were revised to include treaty cases for comparison.
* Revised.

stance abuse treatment services. Beginning in 2003, the data reflect only federally funded substance abuse treatment and exclude substance abuse testing. Nationwide, 44 percent of offenders with conditions requiring substance abuse treatment received federally funded treatment, down from 50 percent from 2003. Supplemental Table S-13 contains additional information on federally funded substance abuse treatment services in the federal probation system.

Pretrial Services

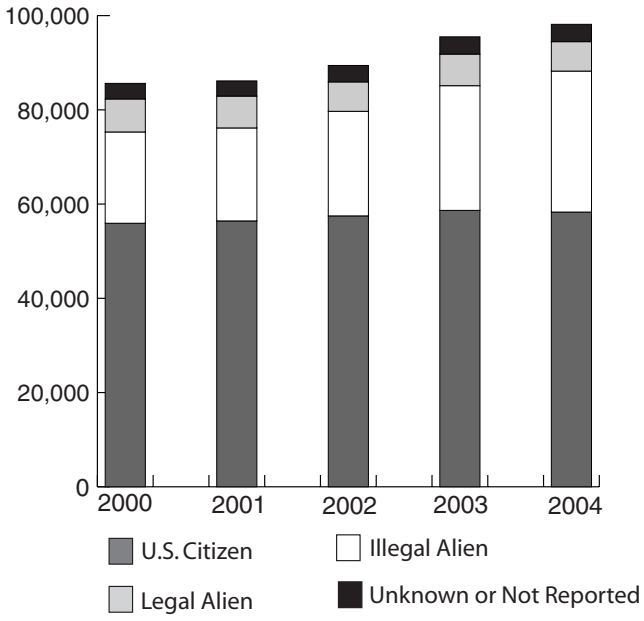
The number of defendants in cases opened in the pretrial services system in 2004, including pretrial diversion cases, rose 3 percent (up 2,688) to an all-time high of 100,005. This growth stemmed primarily from the higher numbers of defendants charged with immigration offenses and with firearms offenses.

The proportion of defendants charged with offenses related to immigration increased from 21 percent of defendants in cases opened in 2003 to 24 percent in 2004. Immigration was the major offense charged in 23,478 pretrial services cases opened, a rise of 18 percent. The number of defendants in pretrial services cases opened in which the major offense charged involved firearms grew 6 percent, after soaring 26 percent in 2003; such cases accounted for 9 percent of all pretrial services cases opened in 2004. This increase is consistent with the development of Project Safe Neighborhoods and Project Exile, which have supported partnerships among federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to address gun violence and have encouraged the prosecution of weapons crime defendants in federal courts. A total of 33,149 defendants in pretrial services cases had been charged with drug offenses, 1 percent fewer than in 2003. The proportion of defendants charged with drug offenses dropped from 35 percent in 2003 to 34 percent in 2004.

Table 10
Summary of Pretrial Services Cases
Fiscal Years 2003 and 2004

	2003	2004	Percent Change
Total Cases Activated	97,317	100,005	2.8
Pretrial Services Cases	95,492	98,152	2.8
Pretrial Diversion Cases	1,825	1,853	1.5
Total Released on Supervision	35,524	34,840	-1.9
Pretrial Supervision	33,681	32,993	-2.0
Diversion Supervision	1,843	1,847	0.2
Type of Report			
Prebail	83,798	86,855	3.6
Other Reports (Including Postbail)	8,288	7,361	-11.2
No Report	3,406	3,936	15.6

Citizenship of Defendants in Cases Activated in Pretrial Services



Pretrial Services Officers (PSOs) prepare pretrial services reports that help ensure that judicial officers have sufficient information for deciding whether to release or detain defendants and for selecting the least restrictive release conditions that reasonably ensure that defendants will honor future court commitments and will not endanger the community. PSOs prepared 94,216 pretrial services reports, a rise of 2 percent. The vast majority were prebail reports, which constituted 92 percent of the pretrial services reports prepared. The remaining reports were provided to the courts for other hearings in which pretrial services release was at issue, including hearings held for conviction and sentencing. Table 10 presents data on pretrial services cases and reports for this year.

Initial hearings were held for all pretrial services cases activated, and 27 percent of defendants were released at their initial hearings (1 percentage point fewer than in 2003). Most were detained pending separate detention hearings (54 percent), and the remainder were either detained without release conditions set at the initial hearings (9 percent), detained because they could not meet release conditions that were set (8 percent), or held in temporary detention (3 percent).

Detention hearings were held for 52,508 defendants, an increase of 5 percent over the total for 2003, and the number of defendants detained following these hearings climbed 11 percent to 43,287. Detention was ordered for 82 percent of defendants who had detention hearings, 4 percentage points more than last year. Forty-four percent of pretrial services defendants whose cases were activated in 2004 were detained at detention hearings, 3 percentage points more than in 2003. Risk of nonappearance was the reason for detention in 46 percent of cases, danger to the community in 8 percent of cases, and a combination of danger and nonappearance in 45 percent of cases; these percentages were comparable to those for 2003.

A total of 34,840 defendants were placed under supervision in the pretrial services system in 2004, 2 percent fewer than in 2003. The increase in the proportion of defendants who are illegal aliens, and the rise in the number of immigration offenders contributed to the drop in persons received for supervision, because illegal aliens and defendants charged with immigration offenses usually are detained given their high risk of flight. Thirty percent of defendants in pretrial services cases were illegal aliens, compared to 28 percent in 2003.

For persons under pretrial services supervision, PSOs monitored compliance with the release conditions set by the courts, provided necessary support services (such as substance abuse treatment), and informed the courts and U.S. attorneys of all apparent violations of release conditions. Ninty-three percent of defendants who were released following hearings were released with restrictive conditions (34,875), the same percentage as in 2003. The most frequently ordered restrictive conditions were substance abuse testing and substance abuse treatment, which were imposed on 19 percent (18,959) of defendants in cases opened in 2004. Home detention and electronic monitoring were ordered for 7 percent (6,605) of defendants. The number of defendants for whom mental health treatment conditions were ordered climbed 30 percent as mental health treatment

conditions were imposed on 3,069 defendants in 2004. This growth has resulted from continued enhancements to programs that provide mental health assistance to defendants.

For pretrial services cases closed during the year, 223,092 pretrial hearings of all types were held, a rise of 1 percent over the total for 2003. These included detention hearings (up 6 percent to 52,773), bail review hearings (down 6 percent to 22,282), and review hearings held at conviction and sentencing (up 1 percent to 134,832). Violation hearings grew 3 percent to 4,475.

Pretrial diversion is a period of supervision proposed by the U.S. attorney and agreed to by the defendant as an alternative to the prosecution of criminal charges in federal court. Diversion thus preserves prosecutorial and judicial resources for more serious criminal matters. In 2004, the number of pretrial diversion cases activated increased 2 percent to 1,853; this represented approximately 2 percent of activated cases in 2004, the same proportion as in 2003.

Over the past five years, the overall workload in pretrial services has risen. The number of cases opened in the pretrial services system in 2004 was 14 percent greater than the number opened in 2000. During this period, the number of persons interviewed increased 9 percent and the number of pretrial services reports prepared climbed 15 percent. The number of defendants placed under supervision in the pretrial services system grew 1 percent.

Pretrial services statistics appear in the H series of the appendix tables.

Complaints Against Judicial Officers

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 351(a) and 363, any person alleging that a circuit judge, a district judge, a bankruptcy judge, or a magistrate judge has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the effective and expeditious administration of the business of the courts, or alleging that such an officer cannot discharge all the duties of the office because of physical or mental disability, may file a complaint with the clerk of the court of appeals for that circuit or the clerk of the applicable national court. A single complaint may involve multiple allegations against numerous judicial officers.

Table 11
Judicial Complaints Filed, Concluded, and Pending
Fiscal Years 2002, 2003, and 2004

	2002	2003*	2004
Filed	657	859	712
Concluded	778	751	784
By Chief Judges	401	429	449
Dismissed	384	408	434
Corrective Action Taken	9	13	12
Withdrawn	8	8	3
By Judicial Councils	377	322	335
After Review of Chief Judge's Dismissal[1]			
Dismissed	375	321	333
Withdrawn	—	—	—
Action Taken	—	—	—
Referred to Judicial Conference	—	—	—
After Report of Investigative Committee			
Dismissed	—	—	2
Withdrawn	—	—	—
Action Taken	2	1	—
Referred to Judicial Conference	—	—	—
Pending	141	249	177

*Revised.
[1] Petition for review of a chief judge's dismissal of a complaint.

The number of judicial complaints filed in 2004 decreased 17 percent to 712. The previous year, complaint filings had been at the highest level since 1998. The number of complaints concluded during 2004 rose 4 percent to 784. Because the number of complaints concluded outnumbered the number of complaints filed, pending judicial complaints declined 29 percent to 177.

In 2004, the allegations cited most often were prejudice/bias, abuse of judicial power, and "other." More than one-half of all complaints filed originated in the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth Circuits.

Of the 784 complaints that were concluded, chief judges terminated 449 complaints, and judicial councils terminated 335. Of the complaints concluded by chief judges, 66 percent were found to be not covered under 28 U.S.C. 351 - 364 because they were directly related to the merits of the decisions or procedural rulings rendered by the judges named in the complaints. The remaining complaints were concluded because they did not conform with the statute, they were frivolous, appropriate action already had been taken, action no longer was necessary, or the complaint had been withdrawn. All but two of the complaints concluded by judicial councils were terminated following the review of a chief judge's dismissal; the remaining two complaints (which had been filed in the Tenth and Eleventh Circuits) were concluded after reports were made by an investigative committee. All of the complaints that were concluded by judicial councils were dismissed. Table 11 and Supplemental Table S-22 summarize judicial complaints activity from 2002 through 2004.

Table 12
Status of Judgeship Positions
Fiscal Years 2000 Through 2004[1]

	U.S. Courts of Appeals[2]			U.S. District Courts		
Year	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Senior Judges[3]	Authorized Judgeships[4]	Vacancies	Senior Judges[5]
2000	179	23	86	655	43	274
2001	179	32	93	665	75	281
2002	179	28	92	665	50	285
2003	179	17 *	91	680	29	275
2004	179	13	102	679	15	291

[1] Data are as of September 30.
[2] Positions in the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit are included.
[3] Sitting senior judges who participated in appeals dispositions.
[4] Positions in the Districts of Virgin Islands, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands are included.
[5] Senior judges with staff.
* Revised.

Status of Article III Judgeships

On September 30, 2004, a total of 13 vacancies existed among the 179 judgeships authorized for the U.S. courts of appeals, a 24 percent decline (4 fewer vacancies) from the number reported one year earlier. Nine of the vacancies had been unfilled for more than 18 months (5 had been vacant that long one year earlier). Table 12 provides information on the status of judgeship positions since 2000.

On September 30, 2004, a total of 15 vacancies existed among the 679 positions authorized in the district courts, a reduction of 48 percent over the 29 vacancies reported for the 680 positions authorized at the end of the previous fiscal year (on May 5, 2004, one temporary judgeship in the District of Nebraska lapsed). Three of the vacancies had existed for more than 18 months, 2 fewer than the number of positions vacant for that long one year earlier.

In addition to active judges, 102 senior circuit judges participating in appeals decisions were serving the Judiciary on September 30, 2004; this total was 11 more than the number serving one year earlier. In the U.S. district courts, the number of senior judges with staff equaled 291, which was 16 more than the

Table 13
Status of Bankruptcy Judgeship Positions
Fiscal Years 2000 Through 2004[1]

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Recalled Judges
2000	325	18	30
2001	324	12	30
2002	324	22	31
2003	324	15	35
2004	324	11	35

[1] Data are as of September 30.

number reported at the end of the previous fiscal year. The number of senior district judges with staff has increased 6 percent over the past five years, growing from 274 to 291.

As of September 30, 2004, a total of 15 judicial emergencies had been identified in the U.S. courts of appeals and U.S. district courts, 7 fewer than the number identified on September 30, 2003. For courts of appeals, a judicial emergency is defined as any vacancy where adjusted filings (i.e., filings excluding reinstated cases and weighting pro se appeals as one-third of a case) per panel are in excess of 700, or any vacancy in existence more than 18 months where adjusted filings are between 500 to 700 per panel. For district courts, a judicial emergency is defined as a vacancy of any duration where weighted filings per judgeship are in excess of 600, or any vacancy longer than 18 months in a district court with weighted filings between 430 and 600 per judgeship, or any vacancy in a district court with more than one authorized judgeship and only one active judge.

Status of Bankruptcy Judge Appointments

On September 30, 2004, a total of 324 bankruptcy judgeships were authorized and funded. Of that number, 313 bankruptcy judgeships were filled, and 11 were vacant. In addition to these positions, 35 recalled bankruptcy judges were providing service to the Judiciary on September 30, 2004. Table 13 summarizes the status of bankruptcy judgeship positions through September 30, 2004.

Appointments of Magistrate Judges

During 2004, a total of 84 full-time magistrate judges were appointed, including 50 by reappointment. Of the 34 new appointments, 9 were for new positions. During the same period, 15 individuals were appointed to part-time magistrate judge positions, 9 of them by reappointment.

In 2004, the average age of new appointees to full-time magistrate judge positions was 49 years; the average age of new appointees to part-time magistrate judge positions was 47 years. New full-time appointees had been members of the bar for an average of 23 years at the time of appointment; new part-time magistrate judges averaged 19 years of bar membership. Of the new full-time magistrate judges, 19 had been in private practice at the time of their appointment, 7 had been assistant U.S. attorneys, 5 had been state court judges, 2 had been part-time U.S. magistrate judges, and 1 had been an assistant federal public defender.

Through its September 2004 session, the Judicial Conference had authorized 500 full-time magistrate judge positions, 45 part-time positions, and 3 combination clerk/magistrate judge positions. During the fiscal year, 32 retired magistrate judges who had been recalled provided service under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 636(h). Table 14 provides a summary of the number of magistrate judge positions authorized by the Judicial Conference since 2000.

U.S. Court of International Trade

The jurisdiction of the U.S. Court of International Trade extends throughout the United States. Most of the cases this court hears involve the classifi-

Table 14
U.S. Magistrate Judge Positions Authorized by the Judicial Conference Fiscal Years 2000 Through 2004

Year		Total	Full Time	Part Time	Combination
2000	Spring	521	456	62	3
	Fall	529	466	60	3
2001	Spring	532	470	59	3
	Fall	533	471	59	3
2002	Spring	534	477	54	3
	Fall	540	486	51	3
2003	Spring	540	487	50	3
	Fall	543	491	49	3
2004	Spring	546	495	48	3
	Fall	548	500	45	3

cation and valuation of imported merchandise, customs duties, and alleged unfair import practices by trading partners.

In 2004, a total of 767 cases were filed in the U.S. Court of International Trade, a decrease of 14 percent (down 126 cases). New civil actions included 488 cases filed under 28 U.S.C. 1581(a) or (b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, which involved 2,793 denied protests covering 14,933 entries of merchandise. The overall decline in filings reflects a continued reduction in cases filed in response to the Supreme Court's ruling in *United States Shoe Corp v. the United States,* 523 U.S. 360 (1998), which declared the Harbor Maintenance Tax unconstitutional.

Terminations decreased 15 percent from 557 to 476. Because filings outnumbered terminations, pending cases rose 3 percent to 10,869 on September 30, 2004. Appendix Table G-1 provides a summary of cases filed and terminated during 2003 and 2004.

U.S. Court of Federal Claims

The U.S. Court of Federal Claims has nationwide jurisdiction over a variety of cases against the federal government, including those involving tax refunds, federal taking of private property for public use, constitutional and statutory rights of military personnel and their dependants, back-pay demands by civil servants claiming unjust dismissal, injuries attributed to childhood vaccines, and breach-of-contract allegations by federal government contractors. Most suits seeking money damages in excess of $10,000 from the federal government must be tried in this court.

Filings in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims decreased 23 percent to 2,382, largely because of a 53 percent drop (down 621 cases) in vaccine case filings. In 2003, the court had seen an unusual surge of 110 percent for such filings that consisted mainly of cases alleging that autism spectrum disorder arose from the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine and/or the inclusion of the preservative thimerosal in some vaccines.

In 2004, the largest increase was a 150 percent rise in contract filings to 420 cases, which included 205 new cases filed after the severance of multiple plaintiffs in 13 cases that previously had been consolidated by judicial order, but were found to have been misjoined under Rule 20(a) of the Rules of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims. Eleven of these cases involved transportation services, and two involved apartment complexes.

Case terminations grew 6 percent from 883 to 939. As filings outnumbered terminations, pending cases rose 27 percent from 5,435 to 6,913.

In cases terminated in 2004, judgments for claimants exceeded $585 million, of which nearly $15 million carried interest. Many of these judgments were based on settlements between the parties. Judgments for the United States on counterclaims or offsets amounted to $2.7 million. Under its nonmonetary jurisdiction, the court disposed of 67 contract cases seeking injunctive or declaratory relief.

Each January, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 791(c), the clerk of the court transmits to the U.S. Congress a report of the business of the court, which notes the names of the claimants, the nature of the claims, and their dispositions. Appendix Tables G-2A and G-2B provide summary data on case filings in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims for the year ending September 30, 2004.

Judicial Business of the United States Courts 2005

Judicial Business

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JUDICIAL BUSINESS











CASELOAD HIGHLIGHTS



U.S. Courts of Appeals

- In the regional appeals courts, filings rose 9 percent to an all-time high of 68,473.
- Criminal appeals jumped 28 percent.
- Appeals of administrative agency decisions grew 2 percent, mostly because of filings arising from the Board of Immigration Appeals.
- A 23 percent increase in original proceedings consisted mainly of second and successive motions for habeas corpus relief.

U.S. District Courts

- Total filings of criminal and civil cases in the district courts decreased 8 percent to 322,848.

Civil Filings

- Civil filings dropped 10 percent to 253,273, largely because of an 83 percent reduction in federal question jurisdiction cases in the District of South Carolina, which in 2004 had received more than 19,000 cases addressing personal property.
- Diversity of citizenship filings declined 8 percent as personal injury/product liability filings fell 15 percent.
- Filings with the United States as plaintiff or defendant grew 8 percent.

Criminal Filings

- Criminal case filings decreased 2 percent to 69,575, and defendants fell 1 percent to 92,226 (both numbers include transfers).
- Drug cases dropped 1 percent, but defendants in such cases rose 1 percent.
- Cases and defendants involved with firearms and explosives both declined 4 percent.
- Immigration filings grew less than 1 percent, but the 17,134 cases and 18,322 defendants received this year set new records.

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

- Bankruptcy filings climbed 10 percent to the highest total ever recorded–1,782,643–as debtors filed petitions before the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 took effect in October 2005.
- Filings grew 17 percent under chapter 7 and 53 percent under chapter 12, but dropped 36 percent under chapter 11 and 6 percent under chapter 13.
- Nonbusiness petitions rose 10 percent, but business petitions fell 2 percent
- Bankruptcy petitions filed during the three-month period ending September 30, 2005, grew 37 percent over the number filed during that same period one year earlier.

U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services System

- On September 30, 2005, the number of persons under post-conviction supervision remained relatively stable compared to one year earlier, increasing by 48 persons to 112,931.
- Presentence reports prepared by probation officers rose less than 1 percent to 66,227.
- Persons serving terms of supervised release after leaving prison rose 5 percent and accounted for 73 percent of all persons under supervision.
- Defendants in cases opened in the pretrial services system, including pretrial diversion cases, declined less than 1 percent from the previous year's record level to 99,365.
- The proportion of defendants charged with immigration offenses grew from 24 percent in 2004 to 26 percent in 2005.

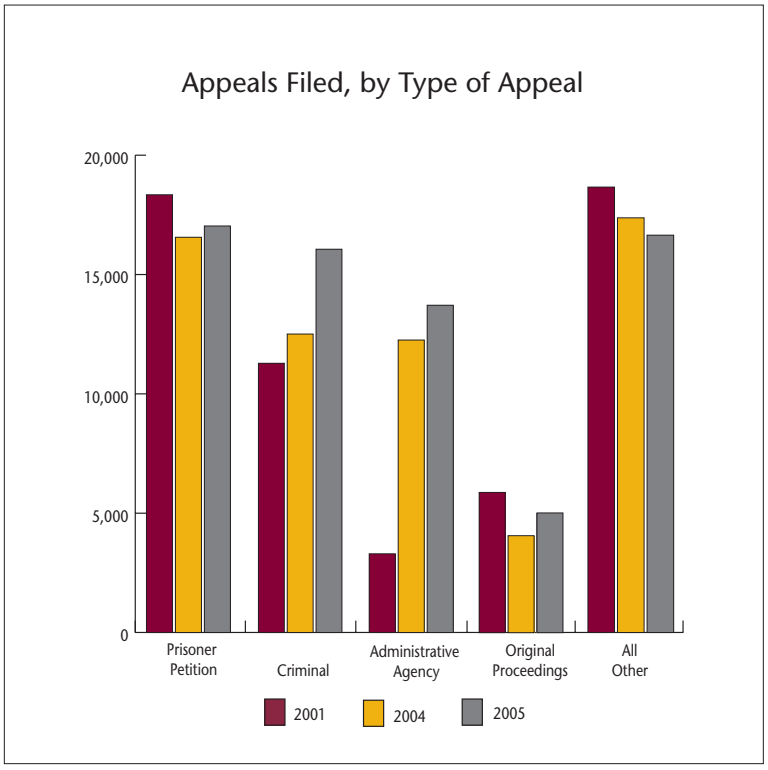
This report on the business of the federal Judiciary for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, provides statistical data on the work of the federal Judiciary, compares data for this year to that for previous fiscal years, and, wherever possible, explains why increases or decreases occurred in judicial caseload. Specific sections discuss the work of the appellate, district, and bankruptcy courts; the probation and pretrial services system; and other components of the federal Judiciary. Totals for the major programs of the federal Judiciary appear in the table of judicial caseload indicators on page 14.

Filings of bankruptcy petitions climbed 10 percent to exceed 1.7 million, the largest total ever received. Appeals filings also reached an all-time high, rising 9 percent to 68,473. Caseloads in other areas of the federal court system remained at high levels notwithstanding some reductions in filings. The number of defendants in pretrial services cases opened in 2005 stayed close to the previous year's record level, declining by less than 1 percent to 99,365. The number of persons under post-conviction supervision grew by 48 to 112,931. In the U.S. district courts, filings of criminal cases dropped 2 percent to 69,575, and criminal defendants decreased 1 percent to 92,226 (both totals include transfers). Civil case filings fell 10 percent to 253,273, after increasing 11 percent in 2004.

No new judgeships have been authorized for the appellate courts since 1990, even though appeals filings have increased 68 percent since that date. Fifteen additional judgeships were authorized for the district courts in 2003, but since that time, two temporary judgeships created in 1990 have lapsed. Filings per authorized judgeship in the district courts dropped from 514 in 2002 to 476 in 2005. Although 28 bankruptcy judgeships were added effective April 20, 2005, the surge in petitions has caused bankruptcy filings per authorized judgeship to jump 48 percent from 3,411 in 1996 to 5,064 in 2005.

U.S. COURTS OF APPEALS

Filings in the regional courts of appeals rose 9 percent to an all-time high of 68,473, marking the 10th consecutive record-breaking year and 11 consecutive years of growth. This increase stemmed from upswings in criminal appeals, original proceedings, and prisoner petitions following the U.S. Supreme Court's decisions in *Blakely v. Washington*, 124 S. Ct. 2531 (2004), and *United States v. Booker*, 125 S. Ct. 738 (2005) (see sidebar on page 16), as well as from continued growth in appeals of administrative agency decisions involving the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA). The overall increase, however, was diminished by the effects of Hurricane Katrina on the Fifth Circuit's operations (see sidebar on page 17). The Fifth Circuit reported only 92 filings for



Judicial Caseload Indicators
Fiscal Years 1996, 2001, 2004, and 2005

Judicial Caseload	1996	2001	2004	2005	% Change Since 1996	% Change Snce 2001	% Change Since 2004
U.S. Courts of Appeal [1]							
Cases Filed	51,991	57,464	62,762	68,473	31.7	19.2	9.1
Cases Terminated	50,413	57,422	56,381	61,975	22.9	7.9	9.9
Cases Pending	38,774	39,996	51,226 [2]	57,724	48.9	44.3	12.7
U.S. District Courts							
Civil							
Cases Filed	269,132	250,907	281,338	253,273	-5.9	0.9	-10.0
Cases Terminated	250,387	248,174	252,761	271,753	8.5	9.5	7.5
Cases Pending	250,934	250,622	284,696	266,216	6.1	6.2	-6.5
Criminal (Includes Transfers)							
Cases Filed	47,889	62,708	71,022	69,575	45.3	11.0	-2.0
Defendants Filed	67,700	83,252	93,349	92,226	36.2	10.8	-1.2
Cases Terminated	45,499	58,718	64,621	66,561	46.3	13.4	3.0
Cases Pending	32,156	49,696	65,900 [2]	68,914	114.3	38.7	4.6
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts							
Cases Filed	1,111,964	1,437,354	1,618,987	1,782,643	60.3	24.0	10.1
Cases Terminated	1,005,025	1,301,016	1,671,177	1,581,287	57.3	21.5	-5.4
Cases Pending	1,189,213	1,512,438	1,658,081 [2]	1,859,437	56.4	22.9	12.1
Post-Conviction Supervision							
Persons Under Supervision	88,966	104,715	112,883	112,931	26.9	7.8	0.0
Presentence Report	51,662	63,028	66,118 [2]	66,227	28.2	5.1	0.2
Pretrial Services							
Total Cases Activated	65,187	88,049	100,005	99,365	52.4	12.9	-0.6
Pretrial Services Cases Activated	63,497	86,140	98,152	97,508	53.6	13.2	-0.7
Pretrial Diversion Cases Activated	1,690 [2]	1,909	1,853	1,857	9.9	-2.7	0.2
Total Released on Supervision	28,668	35,082	34,840	34,860	21.6	-0.6	0.1
Pretrial Supervision	26,498 [2]	33,033	32,993	32,968	24.4	-0.2	-0.1
Diversion Supervision	2,170 [2]	2,049	1,847	1,892	-12.8	-7.7	2.4

[1] Excludes the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
[2] Revised.

the month of September 2005, a significant drop from the 700 to 1,000 filings it had reported for each month from October 2004 to August 2005.

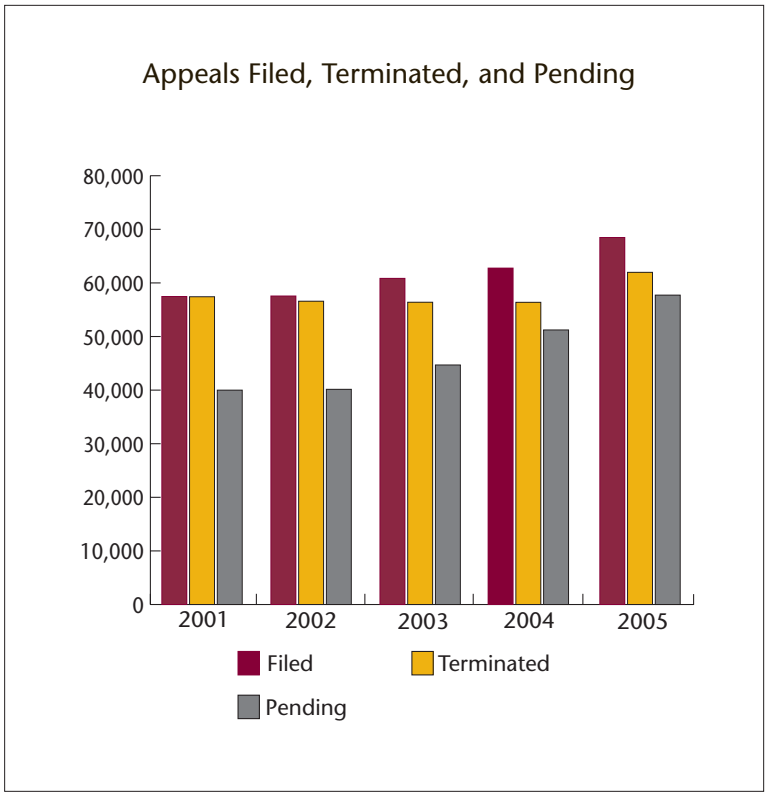
Terminations of appeals climbed 10 percent to 61,975; terminations per panel grew from 1,013 to 1,113. As filings continued to outnumber terminations, pending appeals grew 13 percent to 57,724. The median time from filing of a notice of appeal to final disposition rose from 10.5 months in 2004 to 11.8 months in 2005, in part because of the impact of *Booker*.

In 2005, the largest numeric increase was in criminal appeals, which jumped 28 percent to 16,060. Growth in such appeals involved nearly all types of crimes. The most significant rises were related to drugs (up 31 percent to 6,099), immigration (up 55 percent to 2,896), firearms and explosives (up 23 percent to 2,505), and property (up 15 percent to 1,967).

Administrative agency appeals grew 12 percent to 13,713, primarily due to challenges to BIA decisions, which increased 14 percent to 12,349. Appeals of BIA decisions began rising in 2002, when the BIA "streamlined" its procedures to expedite its processing of cases by expanding the use of summary procedures and allowing single board members–rather than three-member panels–to decide cases. These changes enabled the BIA to reduce its pending caseload by 56,000 cases and to process 40,000 more appeals annually. However, these changes also raised the proportion of BIA decisions challenged in the courts of appeals, as the new procedures allowed board members to reject appeals by affirming rulings without issuing opinions and by dismissing appeals summarily. In 2005, most BIA appeals were filed in the Ninth Circuit (53 percent) and the Second Circuit (21 percent).

Original proceedings in the appeals courts climbed 23 percent to 5,017 as state and federal prisoners filed 3,617 second or successive motions for permission to file habeas corpus petitions (up 42 percent) following the *Blakely* and *Booker* decisions.

Overall, civil appeals remained relatively stable, declining 1 percent to 32,818 appeals. A 3 percent rise in prisoner petitions (up 473 petitions) was more than offset by a 4 percent reduction in other civil appeals (down 730 appeals).



Appeals of federal civil cases grew 12 percent to 9,229, primarily because of a 41 percent jump to 3,709 in motions to vacate sentence filed by federal prisoners in response to *Booker*. Prisoner civil rights cases grew 6 percent to 3,083 as a result of increased filings by both federal and state prisoners. Bankruptcy appeals totaled 865 (up 3 appeals).

Criminal appeals accounted for a larger proportion of overall appeals, climbing from 20 percent to 23 percent. Original proceedings rose from 6 percent to 7 percent of total filings, and civil appeals fell from 53 percent to 48 percent. The proportions constituted by administrative agency appeals (20 percent) and bankruptcy appeals (1 percent) remained the same as in 2004.

Appeals filings grew in 11 of the 12 regional courts of appeals. The largest numeric increase occurred in the Ninth Circuit, a rise of 1,763 appeals, about two-thirds of which comprised BIA cases and one-third criminal appeals. Filings declined by 11 appeals in the D.C. Circuit.

Appeals involving pro se litigants climbed 7 percent (up 1,759 appeals) to 28,559. Growth occurred in all types of pro se appeals except U.S. civil and private civil appeals. The largest numeric increase was in pro se filings related to origi-

BLAKELY V. WASHINGTON AND *UNITED STATES V. BOOKER*

After the U.S. Supreme Court declared the Washington state sentencing system unconstitutional in *Blakely v. Washington*, 124 S. Ct. 2531 (2004), judges in the federal appeals courts and district courts had questions about the application of *Blakely* to the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines. Many courts delayed decisions on pending and new cases until they received guidance from the Supreme Court, which heard arguments about federal sentencing in *United States v. Booker* and *United States v. Fanfan*, which were consolidated.

On January 12, 2005, the Supreme Court held in *Booker,* 125 S. Ct. 738 (2005), that the guidelines that had governed sentencing in federal courts since 1987 henceforth were advisory rather than mandatory because, pursuant to the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, facts used to enhance a sentence must be found by a jury or admitted by the defendant.

Thereafter, prosecutors filed superseding indictments to address sentencing issues raised by *Booker*, defense attorneys challenged sentences to which *Booker* applied, and appeals courts remanded cases for retrial and resentencing pursuant to their interpretations of *Blakely* and *Booker.* The additional time required to process criminal cases in the U.S. district courts may be reflected in the increase from 6.2 months to 6.8 months in the median time from filing to sentencing for those cases. In addition, filings of criminal cases likely declined because prosecutors had to do additional work to process ongoing cases and thus had less time to initiate new prosecutions.

nal proceedings, which rose 24 percent to 4,062 appeals. Pro se petitions filed by prisoners grew 3 percent to 15,030, pro se administrative agency filings increased 15 percent to 3,501, pro se criminal filings climbed 7 percent to 1,215 appeals, and pro se bankruptcy filings rose 1 percent to 236 appeals. Pro se filings increased in all circuits except the D.C. Circuit and the Fifth Circuit.

From 2001 to 2005, appeals filings increased 19 percent (up 11,009 appeals). During that period, administrative agency appeals soared 316 percent (up 10,413 appeals) in response to a 602 percent rise in BIA appeals (up 10,589 appeals). Criminal appeals jumped 42 percent (up 4,779 appeals) as appeals involving most criminal offenses rose. Significant growth occurred in criminal appeals involving drugs, which increased 37 percent (up 1,646 appeals); immigration, which grew 74 percent (up 1,235 appeals); and firearms and explosives, which surged 91 percent (up 1,194 appeals). Civil appeals declined 9 percent (down 3,228 appeals), with the largest reductions occurring in prisoner petitions (down 7 percent to 17,034 appeals) and filings related to civil rights (down 10 percent to 6,588 petitions). Bankruptcy appeals filings decreased 10 percent (down 96 appeals). In the past five years, appeals terminations have risen 8 percent (up 4,553 appeals), and the pending caseload has grown 44 percent.

Tables 1 and 2 contain summary data on the activity of the regional U.S. courts of appeals. Detailed data for the appellate courts appear in the B series of the appendix tables. Beginning this year, a number of changes have been made in the way criminal appeals data are presented in these tables (see sidebar on page 23).

Bankruptcy Appellate Panels

The five bankruptcy appellate panels (BAPs) saw filings decrease 7 percent (down 68 appeals) to 921 in 2005. Filings declined for two of the five panels. The largest percentage reduction occurred in the Ninth Circuit, which reported a drop of 15 percent (down 99 appeals to 546). The largest percentage increase took place in the Tenth Circuit, whose filings grew 26 percent (up 26 appeals to 127). This growth stemmed primarily from the addition of the District of Colorado to the Tenth Circuit's BAP in January 2005. From 2001 to 2005, overall BAP filings fell 10 percent (down 101 appeals).

Table 1
U.S. Courts of Appeals
Appeals Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 2001 Through 2005

		Filed		Terminated		
Year	Authorized Judgeships	Number	Cases per Panel	Number	Cases per Panel	Pending
2001	167	57,464	1,032	57,422	1,032	39,996*
2002	167	57,555	1,034	56,586	1,017	40,149*
2003	167	60,847	1,093	56,396	1,013	44,690
2004	167	62,762	1,127	56,381	1,013	51,226*
2005	167	68,473	1,230	61,975	1,113	57,724
% Chg. 2005 Over 2004	—	9.1	—	9.9	—	12.7

Note: This table excludes data for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
* Revised.

Table 2
U.S. Courts of Appeals
Sources of Appeals
Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005

Source	2004	2005	Percent Change
Total	62,762	68,473	9.1
U.S. District Courts			
Criminal	12,506	16,060	28.4
Civil—Total	33,075	32,818	-0.8
Prisoner Petitions	16,561	17,034	2.9
U.S. Civil	3,239	2,971	-8.3
Private Civil	13,275	12,813	-3.5
Other Appeals			
Bankruptcy	862	865	0.3
Administrative Agency	12,255	13,713	11.9
Original Proceedings	4,064	5,017	23.4

Note: This table excludes data for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

Detailed data for the bankruptcy appellate panels appear in the B series of the appendix tables.

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

The jurisdiction of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit is defined by subject matter rather than by geographical boundaries. This court is responsible for appeals involving U.S. customs and patents, rulings by the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, and decisions by several federal administrative boards.

Filings of appeals in the Federal Circuit historically have fluctuated. In 2005, filings in the Federal Circuit fell 2 percent (down 37 appeals) to 1,555. This decline resulted from decreases in 10 of 11 sources of appeals filed in the Federal Circuit. The largest reduction occurred in appeals of decisions by the Merit Systems Protection Board, which dropped 11 percent (down 58 appeals).

The number of appeals terminated in 2005 fell 9 percent (down 174 appeals) to 1,662, which caused appeals terminated per panel to drop from 459 to 416. Despite this reduction, terminations outnumbered filings, so the number of appeals pending as of September 30, 2005, decreased 9 percent to 1,094.

From 2001 to 2005, filings in the Federal Circuit increased 5 percent (up 72 cases). During that period, terminations of appeals grew 11 percent (up 162 appeals), and the number of appeals pending stayed relatively stable, rising by 9 appeals.

Appendix Table B-8 provides summary data on the activity of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

After rising 9 percent in 2004, total filings of civil and criminal cases in the U.S. district courts fell 8 percent to 322,848 in 2005. Civil filings dropped 10 percent to 253,273 cases, and criminal filings decreased 2 percent

Hurricane Katrina

In August 2005, Hurricane Katrina caused massive damage to persons and property in the Gulf Coast region of the United States. The storm affected more than 1,500 federal Judiciary employees and disrupted phone and telecommunications services for 70 court units. The courts hit hardest were the Fifth and Eleventh Circuit Courts of Appeals and the district and bankruptcy courts in the Eastern, Middle, and Western Districts of Louisiana; the Southern District of Mississippi; and the Southern District of Alabama.

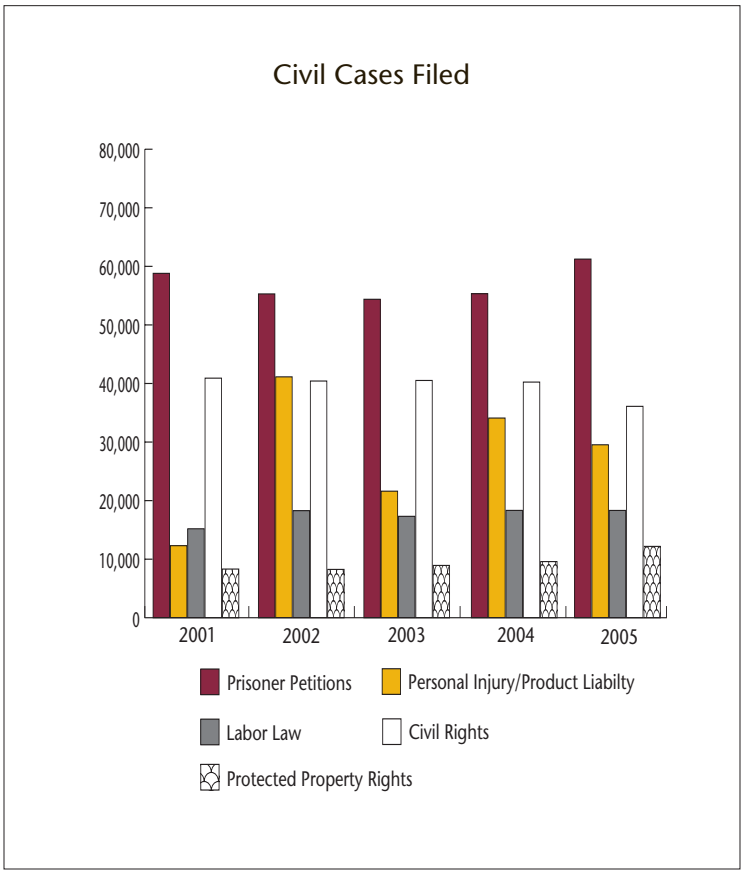
The affected courts had been preparing to respond to disasters well before Katrina's arrival and used their continuity of operations plans to safeguard staff and property. However, damage to court facilities and to the infrastructure in surrounding communities disrupted the work of many courts, causing some reductions in case filings during the final quarter of the fiscal year. One week after the storm's arrival, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals moved its headquarters from Louisiana to Texas. The Eastern District of Louisiana, which for a time was barred by statute from conducting any business outside its district boundaries, suspended operations for 90 days except to process emergency orders and new arrests; in September, Public Law 109-63 was passed to grant emergency authority for a court to conduct proceedings and other court business outside its territorial jurisdiction. The Southern District of Mississippi performed court services at alternate locations within the district.

The Eastern District of Louisiana reopened for business in New Orleans more than two months after the mandatory evacuation of that city. In December 2005, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals returned to New Orleans and planned to become fully operational in January 2006. The Southern District of Mississippi was expected to resume operations in its Gulfport courthouse in early 2006.

to 69,575 cases. Civil and criminal case terminations rose 7 percent to 338,314 (this number does not account for the 84,808 petty offense defendants terminated in 2005 by magistrate judges). As terminations exceeded filings, the number of cases pending declined 4 percent to 335,130.

Civil Filings

After growing 11 percent in 2004, civil filings in the U.S. district courts fell 10 percent (down 28,065 cases) to 253,273 in 2005. This reduction resulted largely from decreased filings related to federal question jurisdiction (i.e., actions under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States in which the United States is not a party in the case) in a single jurisdiction. Excluding these filings, civil cases dropped 3 percent from 2004 to 2005. The drop in total civil filings also was significantly affected by a decline in diversity of citizenship filings. As a result of the overall reduction in civil filings, the number of civil filings per authorized judgeship fell from 414 to 374.



Federal question filings dropped 16 percent (down 26,545 cases), primarily due to an 83 percent reduction in such filings in the District of South Carolina. In 2004, that jurisdiction had received more than 19,000 cases related to one bankruptcy case that addressed personal property financial investments and had been filed by two plaintiffs; in 2005, only 27 such cases were filed there. In addition, federal question filings involving civil rights fell 10 percent (down 3,719 cases), mostly because of declines in cases related to employment civil rights and "other civil rights."

Diversity of citizenship filings decreased 8 percent (down 5,433 cases). Personal injury/product liability filings fell 15 percent in response to reductions in product liability cases in the District of Minnesota (down 1,970 cases), the Central District of California (down 1,333 cases), and the Northern District of Ohio (down 1,323 cases). The District of Minnesota reported a large decline in cases related to the anticholesterol drug Baycol. The Central District of California received fewer cases alleging injuries arising from hormone replacement therapy (Multidistrict Litigation Docket Number 1507) and diet drugs (Multidistrict Litigation Docket Number 1203). The Northern District of Ohio had a major decrease in filings addressing injuries purportedly caused by welding rods containing manganese (Multidistrict Litigation Docket Number 1535). Excluding personal injury/product liability cases, diversity filings fell 2 percent.

Filings with the United States as plaintiff or defendant rose 8 percent (up 3,924 cases) to 52,386. Cases with the United States as defendant climbed 9 percent, as prisoner petitions jumped 29 percent (up 4,102 petitions). A 45 percent surge in motions to vacate sentence (up 3,224 petitions) and a 15 percent increase in federal habeas corpus prisoner petitions (up 760 petitions) contributed significantly to the growth in prisoner petitions. This rise can be attributed at least in part to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *United States v. Booker* (see sidebar on page 16). In contrast, state prisoner petitions increased 4 percent (up 1,808 petitions).

Two district courts, the Southern District of Mississippi and the Eastern District of Texas, had reduced filings for the month of September 2005 as a result of hurricanes Katrina and Rita (see

Table 3
U.S. District Courts
Civil Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 2001 Through 2005

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Filed						Terminated	Pending
		Total	Cases per Judgeship	Recovery and Enforcement Cases	Prisoner Petitions	Personal Injury Cases	All Other Cases		
2001	665	250,907	377	13,409	58,805	29,789	148,904	248,174	250,622
2002	665	274,841	413	5,651	55,295	58,997	154,898	259,537	261,118
2003	680	252,962	372	3,073	54,378	39,563	155,948	253,015	257,476
2004	679	281,338	414	2,830	55,330	50,594	172,584	252,761	284,696*
2005	678	253,273	374	3,309	61,238	47,364	141,362	271,753	266,216
% Chg. 2005 Over 2004	—	-10.0	-9.9	16.9	10.7	-6.4	-18.1	7.5	-6.5

*Revised.

sidebar on page 17). Civil filings for that month fell 29 percent in the Southern District of Mississippi and 7 percent in the Eastern District of Texas compared to filings for September 2004.

Civil case terminations rose 8 percent (up 18,992 terminations) to 271,753. This growth consisted primarily of more than 19,700 terminations of personal property investment cases in the District of South Carolina. In addition, the Eastern District of Pennsylvania reported an increase of more than 2,800 terminations, mostly of cases related to diet drugs. As case terminations exceeded filings, the pending civil caseload declined 6 percent to 266,216.

The national median time from filing to disposition for civil cases was 9.5 months, up from 8.5 months in 2004. Forty-eight district courts reported higher median times in 2005.

Over the past five years, civil filings have climbed 1 percent. From 2001 to 2005, filings involving personal injury/product liability have fluctuated from 12,300 cases to 41,200 cases. Excluding these cases, civil filings have declined 6 percent. Contracts filings have decreased 35 percent, and civil rights filings have fallen 12 percent. Increases have occurred in filings of prisoner petitions (up 2,443 petitions), cases involving labor laws (up 3,127 suits), and copyright cases (up 3,350 cases).

Tables 3 and 4 summarize key data on civil filings in the U.S. district courts. The C series of appendix tables provides detailed information on civil cases.

Arbitration Cases

In May 1989, Public Law 100-702 established a court-annexed arbitration program to settle civil disputes without resorting to trial. This program provides for the following two types of arbitration: voluntary arbitration, whereby a court refers a case to arbitration with the consent of both parties; and mandatory arbitration, whereby a court orders arbitration for a case in which the plaintiff seeks no more than $150,000 in money damages. When a case goes to arbitration, an outside neutral party or a panel of neutral parties presents to the litigants an opinion of the likely outcome of a trial. An arbitrator's decision is not binding;

within 30 days after the decision's release, the parties may seek a trial, which will cause the case to be treated as if it never went through arbitration. The first district courts authorized to use mandatory arbitration were the Northern District of California, Middle District of Florida, Western District of Michigan, District of New Jersey, Eastern District of New York, Middle District of North Carolina, Western District of Oklahoma, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Western District of Missouri, and Western District of Texas. The Judicial Conference later authorized 10 additional districts to use voluntary arbitration only, as required by statute.

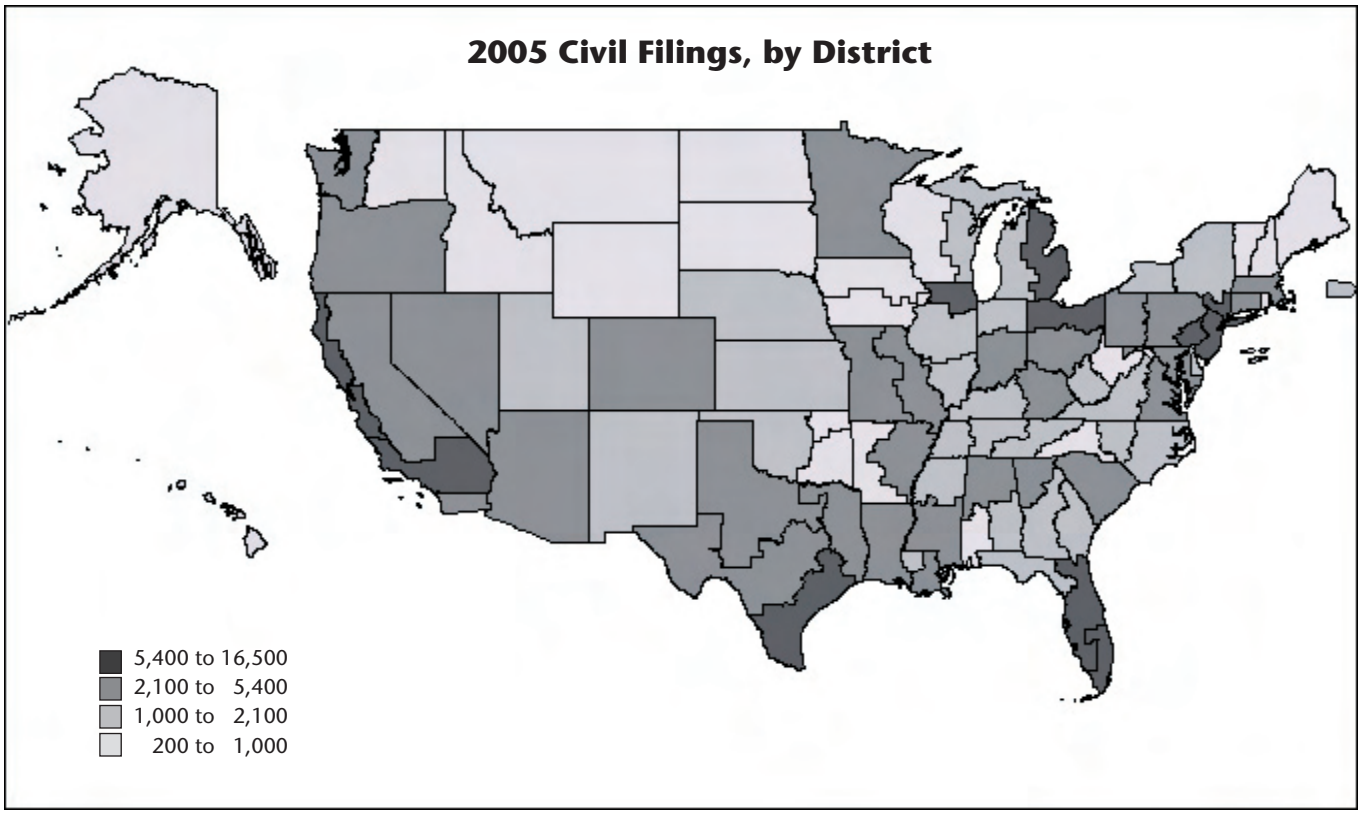
The District of New Jersey, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and Eastern District of New York have regularly reported the most voluntary and mandatory arbitration referrals since 1989. These three courts and the Western District of Oklahoma, Northern District of California, and Middle District of Florida accounted for all new arbitration cases in the original participating district courts during 2005. This fiscal year, 1,467 civil cases were referred to arbitration in the six districts using arbitration, a decline of 18 percent (down 321 cases) from 2004. Arbitration cases accounted for 3 percent of civil filings (43,584) in these six courts. For the third consecutive year, the District of New Jersey made the greatest use of arbitration, as 9 percent of its civil filings consisted of arbitration referrals. The Eastern District of New York reported that 4 percent of its civil filings were referred to arbitration, and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania reported that 4 percent of its civil filings were referred to arbitration. As in prior years, the majority of all participating districts' arbitration caseloads consisted of filings related to contract, personal injury, civil rights, and labor suits.

Four courts reported reductions in new arbitration cases in 2005. Filings fell by 521 cases in the District of New Jersey, by 74 cases in the Western District of Oklahoma, by 61 cases in the Northern District of California, and by 3 cases in the Middle District of Florida. Of the two courts who reported increases in arbitration filings, the Eastern District of Pennsylvania had an increase of 322 cases and the Eastern District of New York had a rise of 16 cases.

For the eighth consecutive year, the Middle District of North Carolina, Western District of Texas, the Western District of Michigan, and the Western District of Missouri reported no new arbitration referrals. These courts now actively use federal mediation procedures. Mediation involves meeting with outside neutral

Table 4
U.S. District Courts
Civil Cases Filed, by Jurisdiction
Fiscal Years 2001 Through 2005

Year	Total	U.S. Plaintiff	U.S. Defendant	Federal Question	Diversity of Citizenship	Local Jurisdiction
2001	250,907	22,680	40,644	138,441	48,998	144
2002	274,841	14,479	39,518	163,890	56,824	130
2003	252,962	10,946	38,254	142,591	61,156	15
2004	281,338	10,071	38,391	165,241	67,624	11
2005	253,273	10,400	41,986	138,696	62,191	—
% Chg. 2005 Over 2004	-10.0	3.3	9.4	-16.1	-8.0	-100.0



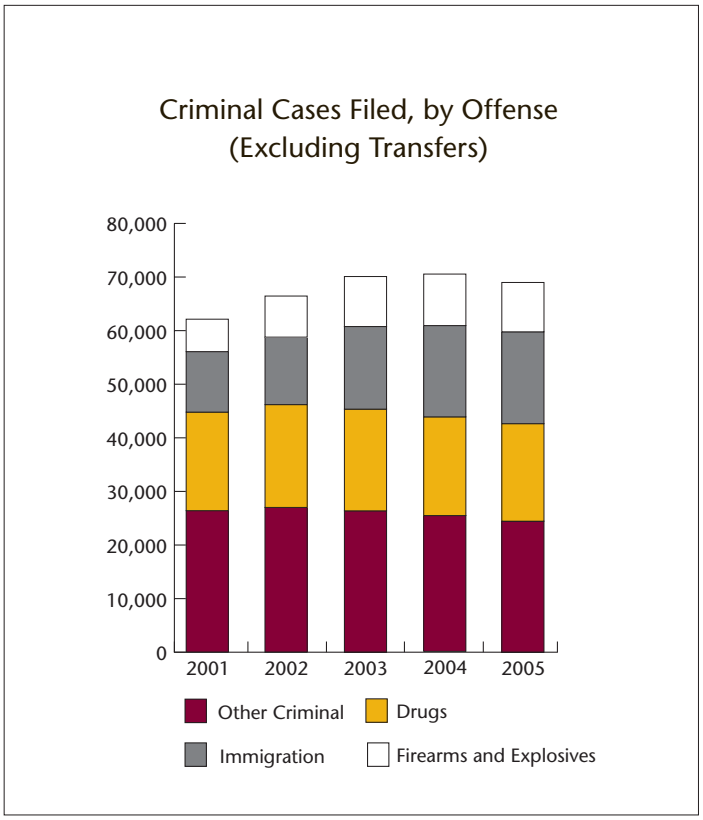
parties (often subject-matter experts) for discussion, but differs from arbitration in that it places more emphasis on reaching a settlement than on providing an opinion of the likely outcome at trial. Supplemental Table S-12 summarizes the cases filed in 2004 and 2005 in the first 10 districts authorized to use mandatory arbitration.

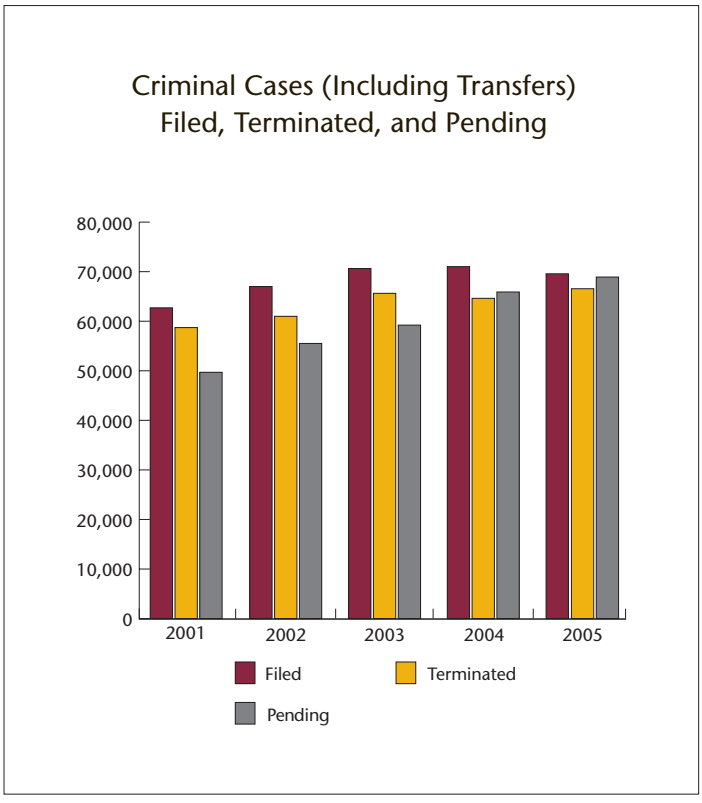
Criminal Filings

In 2005, criminal case filings decreased 2 percent to 69,575, and defendants in these cases dropped 1 percent to 92,226. Filings were affected by Hurricane Katrina (see sidebar on page 17) and by changes made in criminal case processing pursuant to the U.S. Supreme Court's decisions in *Blakely v. Washington* and *United States v. Booker* (see sidebar on page 16). Criminal cases filed per authorized judgeship fell from 105 in 2004 to 102 in 2005. Nationwide, district courts terminated 66,561 cases (up 3 percent) and 86,616 defendants (up 4 percent). Because filings exceeded terminations, pending cases rose 5 percent to 68,914, and defendants in these cases grew 6 percent to 96,668. The median case disposition time for defendants climbed from 6.2 months in 2004 to 6.8 months in 2005.

Despite the overall decline in filings, increases occurred in cases involving drugs other than marijuana, sex offenses, and immigration offenses. Overall drug cases dropped 1 percent to 18,198, although defendants charged with drug crimes rose 1 percent to 32,637. Immigration filings grew less than 1 percent to record highs of 17,134 cases and 18,322 defendants. Sex offense filings climbed 9 percent to 1,779 cases, and defendants in such cases climbed 8 percent to 1,828, primarily due to increases in filings related to sexually explicit material. Reductions occurred in property offense filings, returning filings for some such offenses to levels reported prior to September 11, 2001 (after that date, federal courts began receiving more filings of such cases as the U.S. Department of Justice directed resources toward preventing terrorist activities).

The largest numeric increase in 2005 was in drug filings other than marijuana cases. Non-marijuana drug cases rose 5 percent to 13,102, and defendants in those cases climbed 6 percent to 25,121. Filings of non-marijuana drug cases grew from 68 percent to 72 percent of total drug fil-





ings, and the defendants in those cases rose from 74 percent to 77 percent of total drug defendants.

The overall increase in sex offense filings stemmed primarily from growth in sexually explicit material cases and defendants, which both rose 18 percent to 1,102 cases and 1,112 defendants. Filings have quadrupled since 1996, when legislation was enacted to allow the federal prosecution of such cases. With regard to charges of transportation for illegal sexual activity, cases rose to 242, and defendants climbed to 256.

Charges of improper reentry by an alien accounted for 68 percent of all immigration cases and 64 percent of immigration defendants, 2 percent more for each category than in 2004. Although overall immigration cases remained stable and immigration defendants rose only 1 percent, increases occurred for alien smuggling, improper reentry, and misuse of visas. Filings declined for improper first-time entry.

Firearms and explosives cases and defendants both fell 4 percent to 9,207 cases and 10,328 defendants. Such filings, which peaked in 2004, dropped this year for the first time since 1996. These filings had increased in response to special initiatives–the most recent of which was Project Safe Neighborhoods–to build cooperative coalitions between federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to prosecute firearm law violations in federal courts.

Fraud cases rose 1 percent; defendants charged with fraud declined 1 percent. The most notable change in fraud offense filings was a 61 percent increase in the totals for identification document and information fraud, which grew to 1,069 cases and 1,338 defendants.

Overall filings for traffic offenses on federal grounds such as military facilities and national parks dropped 10 percent to 4,140 cases and 4,142 defendants. The reductions occurred because of a 26 percent drop in cases involving traffic offenses other than drunk driving. Drunk driving cases rose 26 percent, which caused drunk driving cases to grow from 31 percent of all traffic offense cases in 2004 to 44 percent in 2005.

Excluding transfers, the federal courts concluded proceedings against 86,000 defendants, an increase of 4 percent over the total for 2004. Of

Table 5
U.S. District Courts
Criminal Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
(Including Transfers)
Fiscal Years 2001 Through 2005

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Filed			Terminated	Pending[2]
		Total	Cases per Judgeship	Drugs[1]		
2001	665	62,708	94	18,383*	58,718	49,696
2002	665	67,000	101	19,184*	60,991	55,518
2003	680	70,642	104	18,973*	65,628	59,218
2004	679	71,022	105	18,414*	64,621	65,900*
2005	678	69,575	102	18,198*	66,561	68,914
% Chg. 2005 Over 2004	—	-2.0	—	-1.2	3.0	4.6

[1] Excludes transfers.
[2] Pending totals exclude cases in which all defendants were fugitives for more than one year.
* Revised.

these defendants, 77,339 were convicted, a 90 percent conviction rate, the same as in 2004. Eighty six percent of defendants disposed of (i.e., convicted or dismissed) pled guilty, also the same as in 2004.

From 2001 to 2005, filings of criminal cases (including transfers) climbed 11 percent. This increase arose largely from growth in filings involving immigration (up 52 percent) and firearms law violations (up 52 percent). During the past five years, the contribution of these offenses to the overall criminal caseload has increased from 28 percent to 38 percent.

Table 5 and the D series of the appendix tables contain detailed data on the criminal caseload by district. Beginning this year, many changes have been made in the ways data are presented in these tables (see sidebar on this page).

Trials Completed

For statistical purposes, district court trials include proceedings resulting in jury verdicts and other final judgments by the courts, as well as other contested hearings at which evidence is presented.

The number of civil and criminal trials completed in 2005 in the U.S. district courts by Article III judges remained relatively stable, dropping 1 percent to 12,771 (down 167 trials). Decreases occurred in civil jury and nonjury trials and in criminal jury trials. Civil trials fell 4 percent (down 198) to 5,294, as 57 of the 94 district courts reported lower numbers of civil trials. Civil nonjury trials declined 3 percent (down 99 trials), and civil jury trials dropped 4 percent (down 99).

Total criminal trials rose less than 1 percent to 7,477 (up 31 trials); 50 districts reported fewer criminal trials in 2005. Criminal nonjury trials grew 1 percent (up 37 trials). Judges accepted guilty pleas from 67,015 felony defendants, a rise of 6 percent. From 2001 to 2005, the number of guilty pleas accepted by judges climbed 19 percent as more felony defendants accepted plea agreements to avoid going to trial and facing the risk of more severe sentences. Criminal jury trials fell by only 6 trials to 3,768 as 41 districts reported fewer such proceedings.

Changes in Tables Presenting Criminal Data

In 2005, appendix tables presenting criminal data (the B and D series of tables) underwent some changes. These changes do not affect national and district totals for criminal cases and defendants.

First, the criminal offense classification scheme used prior to 2005, which had been established in 1961 to follow standard criminal offense classifications used at that time, was replaced. The new classification scheme is based generally on groupings of offenses for which the federal courts either receive a significant number of cases or expend significant resources. This change affects appendix tables B-1A, B-7, D-2, D-3, D-4, D-5, D-8, D-9, and D-10.

Second, the ways in which cases and defendants are counted in some tables were altered. Previously, defendants charged in two or more cases were counted only once in some tables that present data on criminal terminations. Starting in 2005, a defendant with two or more cases is counted separately for each case. This change affects all appendix tables from D-4 through D-12 except table D-8.

Because of these two changes, the data in tables for 2005 and thereafter are not comparable to the data published in prior years. To make comparisons, see tables S-25 and S-26, which present data on criminal cases and defendants, by the new offense classification scheme, for the 12-month periods ending September 30, 1996 to 2000.

In addition to conducting trials, judges perform many other case-related functions, including those requiring courtroom activity and those related to motions for summary judgment and other dispositive motions, hearings on sentencing issues, *Daubert* hearings on expert witnesses, evidentiary hearings in pro se prisoner and other cases, supervised release and probation revocation hearings; alternative dispute resolution activities, and settlements. In 2005, a total of 44 districts operated mediation and arbitration programs that involved more than 15,000 civil cases.

The number of trials lasting four days or longer decreased 4 percent to 3,180. Thirty-six civil trials took 20 or more days to reach completion, with the average trial in these cases lasting 33 days. The longest civil trial lasted 112 days. In civil cases in which trials were conducted, the median time from filing to trial was 22 months, up from 21 months in 2004. Eighty-six criminal trials required 20 or more days for completion, with the average of these trials lasting 34 days. The longest criminal trial lasted 136 days.

Appendix Tables C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10, T-1, and T-2 provide additional data on civil and criminal trials conducted by Article III judges.

In addition to trials conducted by active and senior Article III judges, 7,618 trials were conducted by magistrate judges in 2005. These comprised 3,274 petty offense trials, 613 civil consent trials, 151 misdemeanor trials, and 3,580 evidentiary hearings. Appendix Tables M-1 through M-5 provide data on matters handled by magistrate judges.

Weighted Filings per Authorized Judgeship

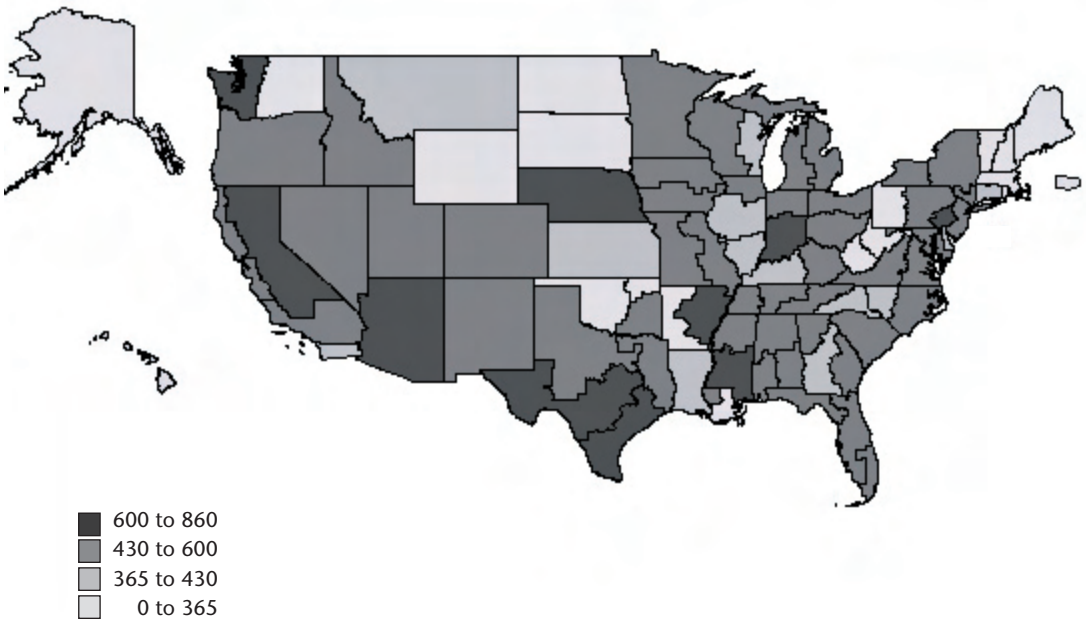
Weighted filings statistics account for the different amounts of time district judges require to resolve various types of civil and criminal actions. The federal Judiciary has employed techniques for assigning weights to cases since 1946. In 2004, the Judicial Resources Committee approved a new civil and criminal case weighting system developed by the Federal Judicial Center. Under this system, the average civil cases or criminal defendants each receive a weight of approximately 1.0; for more time-consuming cases, higher weights are assessed (e.g., a death-penalty habeas corpus case is assigned a weight of 12.89); and cases demanding relatively little time from district judges receive lower weights (e.g., a defaulted student loan case is assigned a weight of 0.10). All criminal defendants are weighted separately, and reopened, remanded, or retried criminal cases are excluded. Civil cases arising by reopening, remand, and transfer to the district by order of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation also are not included among the totals for weighted filings. Weights are not assigned to civil cases and criminal defendants in the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands. In addition, the totals for the judgeships in the civil and criminal weighted tables exclude judges in these territorial courts.

In 2005, the total number of weighted filings (i.e., the sum of all weights assigned to civil cases and criminal defendants) per authorized judgeship declined 8 percent to 489 (down 40 filings) from the total for 2004. The total number of weighted civil filings per judgeship fell 10 percent to 374 compared to the 414 weighted filings reported for the 675 positions authorized one year earlier. This decrease stemmed mostly from a reduction in civil filings in the District of South Carolina. The number of authorized judgeships fell to 674 after a temporary judgeship in the Eastern District of California lapsed on November 1, 2004.

The overall reduction in weighted civil filings per judgeship reflects the 10 percent decrease in overall unweighted civil filings in 2005. Weighted civil filings fell in 63 of the 91 district courts whose filings receive weights, rose in 27 districts, and remained the same in 1 district. A reduction of 1,953 weighted filings in the District of South Carolina stemmed from the filing of fewer personal property investment cases (more than 19,000 such cases had been filed there the previous year). Significant declines in weighted filings in 2005 also occurred in the District of Delaware (down 111 filings), District of Minnesota (down 98 filings), and Western District of Arkansas (down 79 filings).

Criminal weighted filings per judgeship remained the same as in the previous year at 111. Forty-eight of the 91 courts that report weighted filings experienced declines.

2005 Weighted Filings per Judgeship, by District



The total number of weighted supervised release hearings per judgeship increased from 4.14 to 4.23 in 2005. Probation revocation hearings are included in this total under the new case weighting system. Evidentiary supervised release hearings and probation revocation hearings receive a weight of 0.22; non-evidentiary hearings receive a weight of 0.14. Fifty-two district courts reported increases.

Between 2001 and 2005, total weighted civil and criminal filings per authorized judgeship dropped less than 1 percent. However, during that period, combined civil unweighted filings per authorized judgeship and criminal unweighted defendant filings per authorized judgeship climbed 5 percent. Over the past five years, overall unweighted civil filings have risen, mostly as a result of growth in cases related to personal injury/product liability, labor laws, and protected property rights. Most of the increase in criminal unweighted defendant filings was related to growth associated with immigration and firearms offenses.

Appendix Table X-1A provides, by district, data on weighted filings, unweighted filings, weighted supervised release hearings, and unweighted supervised release hearings per authorized judgeship in 2005.

U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGES

As district courts seek to sustain productivity, they continue to rely on magistrate judges. Although magistrate judges' civil workload decreased slightly in 2005, their criminal workload held steady, and the number of certain time-consuming duties they completed increased.

Magistrate judges handled 941,632 judicial duties, down 2 percent from 2004. They performed 289,647 individual civil case duties, a decline of 5 percent. However, they held a higher number of evidentiary hearings (up 83 percent to 942), which tend to demand much judicial time. Magistrate judges produced 5,486 reports and recommendations on Social Security ap-

peals, down 11 percent from 2004. They submitted 24,129 reports and recommendations in all categories of prisoner litigation, 1 percent fewer than in 2004, although such submissions increased by 38 percent to 4,866 for federal habeas corpus petitions, which can be highly time consuming. Magistrate judges adjudicated 12,282 civil cases with litigants' consent, down 6 percent from 2004.

As for the criminal side of the docket, magistrate judges performed 157,064 felony pretrial duties, down 2 percent from 2004, and held 321,164 felony preliminary proceedings, 478 fewer than in 2004. However, notable increases occurred in their handling of search warrant applications (up 2 percent to 34,246), arrest warrant applications (up 10 percent to 32,882), and felony pretrial conferences (up 8 percent to 15,870). Magistrate judges also completed many more time-consuming felony assignments such as evidentiary hearings (up 11 percent to 2,042) and reports and recommendations (up 27 percent to 8,044). Continuing a growth trend begun in 1993, magistrate judges conducted 19,698 felony guilty plea proceedings, a rise of 9 percent from 2004. Magistrate judges' dispositions of misdemeanor cases fell 12 percent to 8,101, but their petty offense case dispositions climbed 2 percent to 84,808.

Supplemental Table S-17 and the M series of the appendix tables provide detailed information on the work of magistrate judges.

JUDICIAL PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION

The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation acted upon 17,151 civil actions pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1407 during the 12-month period ending September 30, 2005. The Panel transferred 8,874 cases originally filed in 92 district courts to 43 transferee districts for inclusion in coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings with 8,277 actions initiated in the transferee districts. A large number of the Panel's transfer determinations addressed product liability cases involving the arthritis pain medication Vioxx and diet drugs. The Panel did not order transfer in 30 newly docketed litigations involving 291 actions.

Since the Panel's creation in 1968, it has centralized 228,466 civil actions for pretrial proceedings. As of September 30, 2005, a total of 11,289 actions had been remanded for trial, 393 actions had been reassigned within the transferee districts, and 147,688 actions had been terminated in the transferee courts. At the end of this fiscal year, 69,096 actions were pending in 53 transferee district courts.

Supplemental Tables S-19 and S-20 provide statistics on the number of cases transferred since the Panel was created, present data on the flow of cases into and out of the districts in 2005 and since 1968. All statistical information on multidistrict litigation traffic in the federal courts is maintained by the clerk's office of the Judicial Panel on Multidstrict Litigation. Information on specific cases or districts may be obtained from that office.

U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURTS

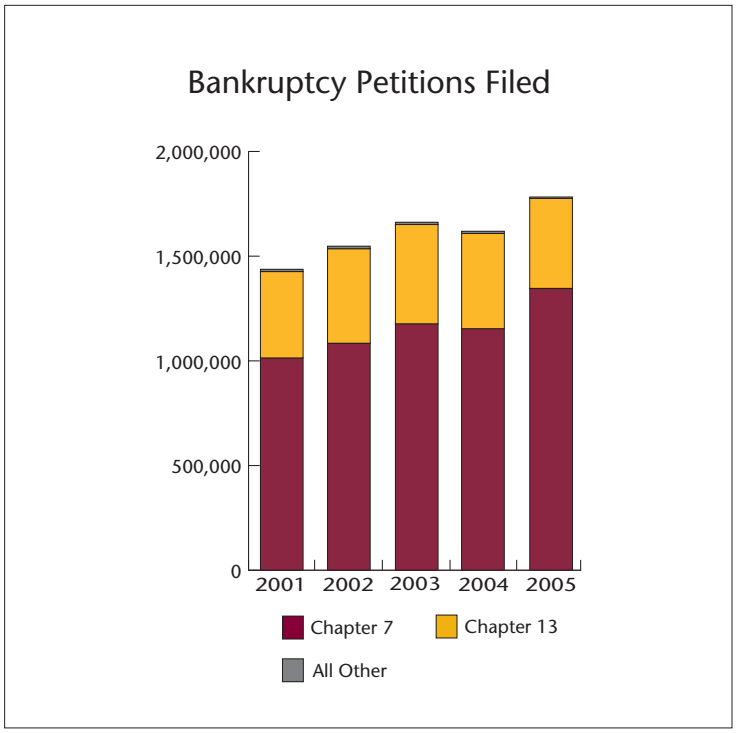
Filings in the U.S. bankruptcy courts surged to a new record, climbing 10 percent to 1,782,643. In the previous several years, the large number of petitions filed most likely arose from high consumer debt combined with slow economic growth. However, the increase in 2005 occurred largely in response to the passage of the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 (BAPCPA), as many debtors rushed to file petitions before the law's general effective date of October 17, 2005 (see sidebar on page 28). The number of petitions filed during the three-month period ending September 30, 2005, was 542,002, an increase of 37 percent over the number filed during the same period one year earlier and the highest number filed in U.S. bankruptcy courts in any three-month period. Thereafter, explosive growth occurred in bankruptcy peti-

tions filed from October 1, 2005, through October 17, 2005, which will be discussed in *2006 Judicial Business of the United States Courts*. Tables 6 and 7 display national data on bankruptcy cases.

In 2005, filings rose in 11 of the 12 regional circuits and in 81 districts. Excluding districts with fewer than 100 filings, four districts had growth of 25 percent or more: the District of Alaska (up 28 percent), the Northern District of West Virginia (up 27 percent), the District of North Dakota (up 25 percent), and the Northern District of Iowa (up 25 percent). The largest numeric increases occurred in the Northern District of Ohio (up 10,622 cases), the Eastern District of Michigan (up 8,910 cases), and the Southern District of Ohio (up 8,235 cases). The greatest numeric declines occurred in the Southern District of Georgia (down 1,501 cases), the Eastern District of Virginia (down 891 cases), and the District of Puerto Rico (down 851 cases).

With the passage of BAPCA, bankruptcy petitions are filed under six basic chapters. Under chapter 7, assets are liquidated for distribution. In 2005, chapter 7 filings rose 17 percent to 1,346,201 and constituted 76 percent of all petitions filed. In the final quarter of the fiscal year, chapter 7 petitions jumped 54 percent over the number filed during the final quarter of the prior fiscal year. Many debtors filed chapter 7 petitions before BAPCPA took effect because they believed that this law would limit their ability to make such filings thereafter. Chapter 7 filings grew in 87 districts and fell in only 7. The largest numeric increase occurred in the Eastern District of Michigan (up 10,094 petitions), and the largest numeric decline occurred in the Eastern District of Virginia (down 650 cases).

Chapter 11 allows businesses to continue operating while they formulate plans to reorganize and repay their creditors; individuals also may file under this chapter, although relatively few do. Chapter 11 petitions generally require more involvement by judges than do petitions filed under other chapters, but they account for a relatively small proportion of overall filings (less than 1 percent in 2005). During this fiscal year, chapter 11 petitions fell 36 percent to 6,637. However, much of this decline can be attributed to a reduction in filings in the Southern District of New York, which in 2004 had reported a 220 percent rise in such cases, most of which involved a footwear company. Excluding the Southern District of New York, chapter 11 cases decreased 17 percent. Although 25 districts experienced growth in these petitions, 66 districts had declines, and filings in 2 districts remained stable. The District of the Northern Mariana Islands reported no chapter 11 petitions in either 2004 or 2005. The greatest numeric increase occurred in the Eastern District of Michigan (up 59 cases), and the greatest numeric reduction was in the Southern District of New York (down 2,499 cases). The Northern District of Ohio and the Western District of Oklahoma had no change in chapter 11 filings.



Chapter 12 was designed to help family farmers reorganize their debts. Chapter 12 filings increased 53 percent to 364. The previous fiscal year, chapter 12 filings had declined 66 percent to 238, as the legislation authorizing this chapter expired on January 1, 2004. On October 25, 2004, the President signed into law an 18-month extension of chapter 12 of the Bankruptcy Code, retroactive to January 1, 2004. Reporting 30 petitions, the District of Nebraska had the greatest number of chapter 12 filings in 2005. BAPCPA made chapter 12 a permanent part of the Bankruptcy Code.

NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW

The Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 (BAPCPA), Pub. L. 109-8, was signed into law on April 20, 2005. BAPCPA, which exceeds 500 pages in length and affects virtually every aspect of bankruptcy cases, took effect on October 17, 2005.

Changes required by BAPCPA include the following:

- adjustments to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure;
- expansion of the collection and publication of bankruptcy statistics by the federal Judiciary;
- introduction of a "means test" for eligibility for relief under chapter 7 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code;
- collection of debtors' tax returns;
- permanent authorization of chapter 12 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code;
- creation of chapter 15 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code to govern cross-border insolvency and a foreign court's receipt of aid from a U.S. bankruptcy court;
- expansion of the circumstances under which judgments, orders, or decrees issued in bankruptcy cases may be appealed directly to the U.S. courts of appeals;
- establishment of audit procedures;
- establishment of credit counseling as a precondition, with some exceptions, to filing a consumer bankruptcy petition.

The effects of BAPCPA on the work of the courts are currently being examined by the Judicial Conference's Committee on the Administration of the Bankruptcy System and the Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Rules. Within the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, analysis of BAPCPA is being conducted by the Bankruptcy Judges Division, the Bankruptcy Court Administration Division, and court advisory and working groups.

Under chapter 13, an individual with regular income and with debts below a statutory threshold may adjust debts and make installment payments to creditors pursuant to a court-confirmed plan. Chapter 13 filings, which accounted for 24 percent of all new petitions, fell 6 percent to 429,316. Fifty-seven districts reported declines, and 37 reported increases. The largest numeric decrease occurred in the Central District of California (down 2,450 cases), and the largest increase occurred in the Western District of Louisiana (up 890 cases). The passage of BAPCPA apparently had little effect on chapter 13 petitions prior to the law's effective date. During the three-month period ending September 30, 2005, chapter 13 petitions decreased 4 percent from the number filed during the three-month period ending September 30, 2004. BAPCA may affect chapter 13 filings next year, as it will make it more difficult for individuals to file petitions under chapter 7.

Petitions filed under chapter 9 involve municipalities, and those filed under section 304 involve foreign entities; both types of petitions usually account for a small portion of overall filings. During 2005, the combined total for these cases was 125. BAPCPA has created a new chapter–chapter 15–to govern cross-border insolvency and a foreign court's receipt of aid from a U.S. bankruptcy court. The new chapter effectively replaces section 304 and represents the domestic adoption by the United States of the Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency promulgated by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.

During 2005, nonbusiness filings, which accounted for 98 percent of overall filings, increased 10 percent to 1,748,421. Nonbusiness chapter 7 filings climbed 17 percent, nonbusiness chapter 11 filings fell 8 percent, and nonbusiness chapter 13 filings dropped 6 percent.

Business petitions decreased 2 percent to 34,222 during 2005. Business petitions filed under chapter 7 grew 15 percent, and those filed under chapter 12 climbed 53 percent. In contrast, business petitions filed under chapter 11 and chapter 13 fell 39 percent and 3 percent, respectively. However, excluding business chapter 11 cases in the Southern District of New York, overall business bankruptcy petitions rose 6 percent during 2005.

The number of bankruptcy cases closed declined 5 percent to 1,581,287, or 4,492 cases terminated per authorized judgeship. Because filings exceeded terminations, the pending caseload increased 12 percent to 1,859,437 during 2005. Detailed data on filed, terminated, and pending bankruptcy cases by district appear in Appendix Tables F and F-2.

Table 6
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts
Bankruptcy Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 2001 Through 2005

Year	Total	Nonbusiness	Business	Terminated	Pending
2001	1,437,354	1,398,864	38,490	1,301,016	1,512,438
2002	1,547,669	1,508,578	39,091	1,445,101	1,618,262
2003	1,661,996	1,625,813	36,183	1,568,087	1,710,428
2004	1,618,987	1,584,170	34,817	1,671,177	1,658,081*
2005	1,782,643	1,748,421	34,222	1,581,287	1,859,437
% Chg. 2005 Over 2004	10.1	10.4	-1.7	-5.4	12.1

* Revised.

Table 7
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts
Filings by Chapter of the Bankruptcy Code
Fiscal Years 2001 Through 2005

		Chapter				
Year	**Total**	**7**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**Other**
2001	1,437,354	1,014,137	10,519	379	412,272	47
2002	1,547,669	1,084,336	11,669	322	451,258	84
2003	1,661,996	1,177,292	10,144	698	473,763	99
2004	1,618,987	1,153,865	10,368	238	454,412	104
2005	1,782,643	1,346,201	6,637	364	429,316	125
% Chg. 2005 Over 2004	10.1	16.7	-36.0	52.9	-5.5	20.2

Over the past five years, bankruptcy petitions have soared 24 percent. Since 2001, nonbusiness filings have risen 25 percent, and this year's total marks the fourth consecutive year that these filings have exceeded 1.5 million. Business filings have fallen 11 percent over the last five years and have accounted for a steadily declining portion of overall filings. Even with the addition of 28 judgeships under BAPCPA effective April 20, 2005, filings per judgeship have increased from 4,436 in 2001 to 5,064 in 2005, a 14 percent rise. In addition, although terminations per judgeship increased from 4,015 in 2001 to 4,492 in 2005, the tremendous growth in filings during this period led the number of pending cases per judgeship to grow 13 percent.

Adversary Proceedings

Adversary proceedings are civil actions that arise in connection with bankruptcy cases and include actions to object to or revoke discharges, to obtain injunctions or other equitable relief, and to determine the dischargeability of debts. Filings of adversary proceedings fell 13 percent in 2005 to 80,495. However, that total was 20 percent greater than the total for 2001.

In 2005, a total of 56 districts reported fewer filings of adversary proceedings. Twenty-six districts had decreases of more than 20 percent, and two districts saw filings drop more than 50 percent. The greatest numerical reduction in filings of adversary proceeding occurred in the Southern District of New York (down 5,509 cases). Increases were reported for 37 districts.

The number of adversary proceedings closed declined 4 percent to 91,307. As terminations exceeded filings, pending adversary cases fell 11 percent to 86,149 as of September 30, 2005.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT REPRESENTATIONS

The Criminal Justice Act (CJA) provides funding for the representation of individuals with limited financial resources in federal criminal proceedings. In each district, a plan exists for providing such representation, either by private panel attorneys or by federal public or community defender offices.

In 2005, a total of 163,185 appointments of counsel took place under the CJA, a decrease of 1 percent from the 165,422 appointments in 2004. Representations opened by the 74 federal public and community defender organizations (including representation in appeals, habeas corpus, revocation, and criminal matters) dropped

3 percent in 2005 to 97,777. Appointments of private attorneys increased 2 percent to 65,408.

The reduction in representations occurred mainly along the southwestern border of the United States. Openings fell 24 percent from 5,313 cases to 4,031 cases in the Southern District of California, in part because of decreases in immigration prosecutions. A drop in drug cases was largely responsible for a 15 percent reduction in openings in the Southern District of Texas. Temporary staffing limitations contributed to a 14 percent decline in openings in New Mexico. Openings decreased 2 percent in Arizona. Openings rose 10 percent in the Western District of Texas.

Supplemental Table S-21 provides a summary of federal defender appointments under the CJA for the last five years. Appendix Table K-1 presents information on the representations each federal public and community defender organization provided during 2005.

POST-CONVICTION SUPERVISION

On September 30, 2005, the number of persons under post-conviction supervision was 112,931, an increase of less than one-tenth of 1 percent (up 48 persons) over the number for September 30, 2004, and an 8 percent rise over the number for September 30, 2001. Persons serving terms of supervised release after leaving prison grew 5 percent (up 4,238) above the number for 2004 and 21 percent above that for 2001.

The 82,832 persons serving terms of supervised release on September 30, 2005, following release from prison represented a 5 percent increase over the total one year earlier and accounted for 73 percent of all persons under supervision, compared to 70 percent the previous year. Cases involving probation imposed by district judges and magistrate judges fell 8 percent and accounted for 24 percent of all persons under post-conviction supervision (down from 26 percent in 2004). Parole cases, including those involving special parole and military parole, decreased 5 percent, and those involving mandatory release dropped 9 percent. Bureau of Prisons (BOP) custody supervision cases declined by 1,686 cases (82 percent). This came in response to the revision in 2003 of Monograph 109, *The Supervision of Federal Offenders*, a document initially approved in 1991 by the Judicial Conference Committee on Criminal Law and the Administration of the Probation System to set national policy for the supervision of federal offenders. The 2003 revision requires probation officers to conduct supervision planning before prisoners are released and placed under actual post-conviction supervision. In previous years, these cases were coded under the BOP custody category, but beginning in the fourth

Table 8
Federal Post-Conviction Supervision
Fiscal Years 2001 Through 2005

	Persons Received		Persons Removed		
Year	Total	Total Less Transfers	Total	Total Less Transfers	Persons Under Supervision on September 30
2001	50,308	45,689	46,748	42,330	104,715
2002	54,062	49,238	50,529	45,933	108,792
2003	55,734	50,920	53,814	49,121	110,621
2004	64,161	59,437	62,559	57,932	112,883
2005	59,086	55,093	58,798	54,755	112,931
% Chg. 2005 Over 2004	-7.9	-7.3	-6.0	-5.5	0.0

quarter of fiscal year 2004, these cases were coded under the "term of supervised release" category.

The proportion of persons supervised who had been convicted of drug offenses was 44 percent in 2005, up from 42 percent in 2001. Fraud was the second-most common offense of persons under post-conviction supervision; 18 percent of persons under supervision had been convicted of fraud, down from 20 percent in 2001. Weapons and firearms offenses accounted for 8 percent of persons under post-conviction supervision in 2005, up from 5 percent in 2001.

The number of persons received for supervision (excluding transfers) fell 7 percent to 55,093 from 2004 to 2005. This reduction was driven by the changes to Monograph 109 whereby 6,800 cases that otherwise would have been counted as received in 2005 were counted as received in 2004 because that was the year in which officers commenced release planning in those cases for inmates due for release in 2005. The number of persons received for terms of supervised release following release from prison climbed 10 percent.

Judge probation cases received grew 5 percent over the total for 2004. Magistrate judge probation cases received decreased 24 percent. Parole cases received, including those involving special parole and military parole, declined 8 percent to 1,058 cases. Cases received involving mandatory release fell 25 percent.

During 2005, the number of persons removed from post-conviction supervision (excluding persons reinstated, re-released, and deceased) dropped 1 percent (down 609) to 47,910.

Detailed data on post-conviction supervision appear in Table 8 and in the E series of the appendix tables.

Investigative Reports

In 2005, the number of presentence reports prepared by probation officers remained essentially unchanged from 2004, rising by 109 reports to 66,227. Collateral reports written to help other districts prepare presentence reports declined 9 percent to 48,013. Probation officers also wrote 25,950 pre-release reports (down 7 percent) and 46,974 violation reports. In 2005, totals for violation reports began to include reports of minor instances of noncompliance by offenders that were reported to the courts but for which probation officers recommended no action. Thus, the total for violation reports for 2005 is not comparable to that for 2004. See Table 9 for data on these investigative reports.

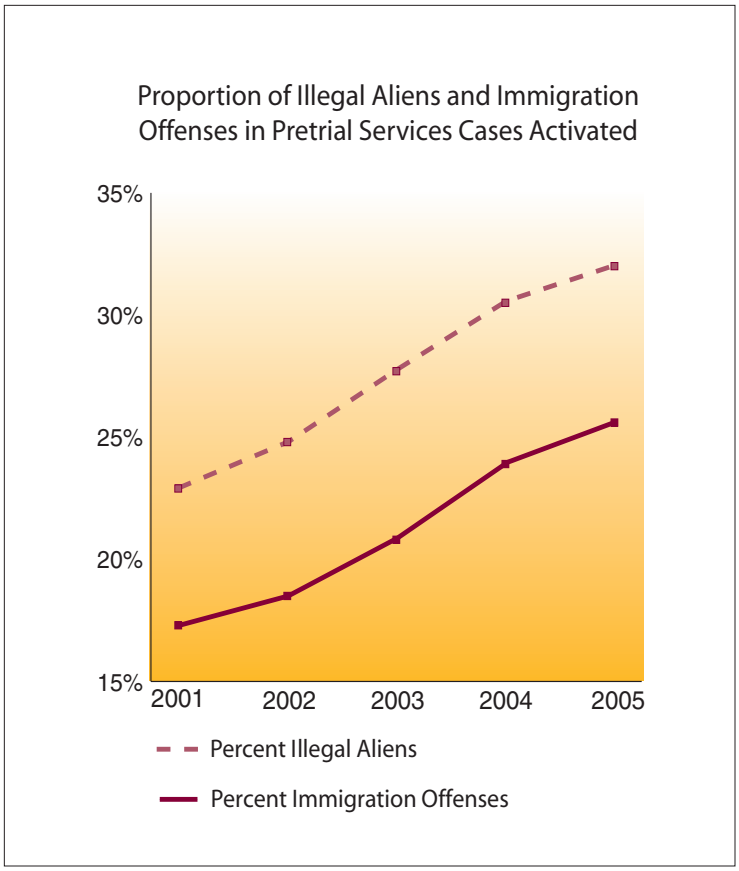
Table 9
Investigative Reports by Probation Officers
Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005

Type of Investigation	2004	2005	Percent Change
Presentence Report	66,118*	66,227	0.2
Collateral Report for Another District	52,576	48,013	-8.7
Alleged Violation[1]	39,964	46,974	N.A.
Pre-Release for a Federal Institution	27,938	25,950	-7.1
Other [2]	4,214*	5,825	38.2

[1] The violation report data for 2005 are not comparable to data published previously. Prior to 2005, districts were not required to report a violation when a probation officer had the authority to respond to the violation without further intervention by the court. However, in 2005, districts were encouraged to report such violations.
[2] Includes post-sentence-for institution investigations, investigations for petty offenses, supplemental reports to the Bureau of Prisons modified presentence reports, and treaty cases.
* Revised.

Substance Abuse Treatment

Federal probation offices spent $25,649,069 on judiciary-funded substance abuse treatment in 2005. Of the 72,553 defendants under supervision with substance abuse conditions, 29,473 received judiciary-funded substance abuse treatment. Federal offenders receive substance abuse treatment from a variety of sources: private insurance, state programs, local programs, self-help groups, the Department of Veterans' Affairs, and judiciary-funded substance abuse treatment services. The data reflect only judiciary-funded substance abuse treatment and exclude substance abuse testing. Nationwide, 41 percent of offenders with conditions requiring substance abuse treatment received judiciary-funded treatment, down from 44 percent from 2004. Supplemental Table S-13 contains additional information on judiciary-funded substance abuse treatment services in the federal probation system.



PRETRIAL SERVICES

The number of defendants in cases opened in the pretrial services system, including pretrial diversion cases, dropped less than 1 percent (down 640) to 99,365. This total for cases activated was second only to the all-time high of 100,005 reported for 2004. Growth in the number of defendants charged with immigration offenses and drug offenses–primarily those involving controlled substances (i.e., drugs other than marijuana and narcotics)–was offset by declines in cases involving other offenses, including robbery, embezzlement, and other federal statutes.

The proportion of defendants charged with immigration offenses increased from 24 percent of defendants in cases opened in 2004 to 26 percent in 2005. Immigration was the major offense charged in 24,941 pretrial services cases opened, a rise of 6 percent. The number of defendants in pretrial services cases opened in which the major offense charged involved drugs grew one-half of one percent, after falling 1 percent in 2004, but the proportion of defendants charged with drug offenses remained stable at 34 percent. Cases involving marijuana decreased 12 percent, and cases involving narcotics dropped 9 percent, but cases where the offense involved controlled substances jumped 26 percent (up 2,527). After rising steadily each year since 2001, the number of cases in which the major offense charged involved firearms remained essentially stable in 2005 (down 20 cases to 8,561).

Pretrial services officers (PSOs) prepare pretrial services reports that help ensure that judicial officers have sufficient information for deciding whether to release or detain defendants and for selecting the least restrictive release conditions that reasonably ensure that defendants will honor future court commitments and will not endanger the community. PSOs prepared 94,771 pretrial services reports, a rise of 1 percent. The vast majority were prebail reports, which constituted 93 percent of the pretrial services reports prepared. The remaining reports were provided to the courts for other hearings in which pretrial services release was at issue, including hearings held for conviction and sentencing. Table 10 presents data on pretrial services cases and reports for this year.

Initial hearings were held for all pretrial services cases activated, and 26 percent of defendants were released at their initial hearings (1 percentage point fewer than in 2004). Most were detained pending separate detention hearings (55 percent), and the remainder were either detained because they could not meet release conditions that were set (9 percent), detained without release conditions set at the initial hearings (8 percent), or held in temporary detention (2 percent).

Detention hearings were held for 53,669 defendants, an increase of 2 percent over the total for 2004, and the number of defendants detained following these hearings fell one-half of 1 percent to 43,054. Detention was ordered for 80 percent of defendants who had detention hearings, 2 percentage points fewer than last year. Forty-four percent of all pretrial services defendants whose cases were activated in 2005 were detained at detention hearings, the same per-

Table 10
Summary of Pretrial Services Cases
Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005

	2004	2005	Percent Change
Total Cases Activated	100,005	99,365	-0.6
Pretrial Services Cases	98,152	97,508	-0.7
Pretrial Diversion Cases	1,853	1,857	0.2
Total Released on Supervision	34,840	34,860	0.1
Pretrial Supervision	32,993	32,968	-0.1
Diversion Supervision	1,847	1,892	2.4
Type of Report			
Prebail	86,855	88,274	1.6
Other Reports (Including Postbail)	7,361	6,497	-11.7
No Report	3,936	2,737	-30.5

centage as in 2004. Risk of nonappearance was the reason for detention in 54 percent of cases, 8 percentage points more than last year; danger to the community was the reason in 7 percent of cases; and a combination of danger and nonappearance was the reason in 39 percent of cases.

A total of 34,860 defendants were placed under supervision in the pretrial services system in 2005, a rise of 20 defendants over the number for 2004. An increase in the proportion of defendants who were illegal aliens, along with growth in the number of immigration offenders, continued to affect the number of persons received for supervision, because illegal aliens and defendants charged with immigration offenses usually are detained given their high risk of flight. Thirty-two percent of defendants in pretrial services cases were illegal aliens, compared to 30 percent in 2004.

For persons under pretrial services supervision, PSOs monitored compliance with the release conditions set by the courts, provided necessary support services (such as substance abuse treatment), and informed the courts and U.S. attorneys of all apparent violations of release conditions. Nearly all (98 percent) of defendants who were released following hearings were released with restrictive conditions (35,638). For defendants placed under pretrial services supervision, the most frequently ordered restrictive conditions were substance abuse testing and substance abuse treatment, which were imposed on 19 percent (18,754) of defendants in cases opened in 2005, the same percentage as last year. Home detention and electronic monitoring were ordered for 6 percent (5,757) of defendants.

For pretrial services cases closed during the year, 231,060 pretrial hearings of all types were held, an increase of 4 percent over the total for 2004. These included detention hearings (up 2 percent to 53,818), bail review hearings (down 2 percent to 21,796), and review hearings at conviction hearings and sentencing hearings (up 3 percent to 138,761). Violation hearings grew 2 percent to 4,556.

Pretrial diversion is a period of supervision proposed by a U.S. attorney and agreed to by a defendant as an alternative to the prosecution of criminal charges in federal court. Diversion thus preserves prosecutorial and judicial resources for more serious criminal matters. In 2005, the number of pretrial diversion cases activated remained essentially unchanged (up 4 cases to 1,857); this represented approximately 2 percent of activated cases in 2005, the same proportion as in 2004.

Over the past five years, the overall workload in pretrial services has risen. The number of cases opened in the pretrial services system in 2005 was 13 percent greater than the number opened in 2001. During this period, the number of persons interviewed increased 13 percent, and the number of pretrial services reports prepared climbed 15 percent. The number of defendants placed under supervision in the pretrial services system dropped 1 percent.

Pretrial services statistics appear in the H series of the appendix tables.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST JUDICIAL OFFICERS

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 351(a) and 363, any person alleging that a circuit judge, a district judge, or a magistrate judge has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the effective and expeditious administration of the business of the courts, or alleging that such an officer cannot discharge all the duties of the office because of physical or mental disability, may file a complaint with the clerk of the court of appeals for that circuit or the clerk of the applicable national court. A single complaint may involve multiple allegations against numerous judicial officers.

The number of judicial complaints filed in 2005 fell 18 percent to 642. The number of complaints concluded declined 19 percent to 667. Because the number of complaints concluded outnumbered the number of complaints filed, pending judicial complaints decreased 12 percent to 187.

In 2005, the allegations cited most often were prejudice/bias, abuse of judicial power, and "other." More than one-half of all complaints filed originated in the Third, Fifth, Ninth, and Eleventh Circuits.

Of the 667 complaints that were concluded, chief judges terminated 400 complaints, and judicial councils terminated 267. Of the complaints concluded by chief judges, 80 percent were found to be not covered under 28 U.S.C. 351 - 364 because they were directly related to the merits of the decisions or to procedural rulings rendered by the judges named in the complaints. The remaining complaints were concluded because they did not conform with the statute, they were frivolous, appropriate action already had been taken, action no longer was necessary, or the complaints had been withdrawn.

All of the complaints that were concluded by judicial councils were dismissed. All but five of the complaints were terminated following the review of a chief judge's dismissal. Those five complaints, which had been filed in the Second Circuit and arose from the same matter, were concluded after a report was made by an investigative committee. For those complaints, the judicial council concluded that appropriate sanctions and corrective actions already had been taken and dismissed the complaints in all other respects.

Table 11 and Supplemental Table S-22 summarize judicial complaints activity from 2003 through 2005.

STATUS OF ARTICLE III JUDGESHIPS

On September 30, 2005, a total of 12 vacancies existed among the 179 judgeships authorized for the U.S. courts of appeals, an 8 percent decline (1 fewer vacancy) from the number reported one year earlier. Seven of the vacancies had been unfilled for more than 18 months (nine had been vacant that long one year earlier). Table 12 provides information on the status of judgeship positions since 2001.

On September 30, 2005, a total of 36 vacancies existed among the 678 positions authorized in the district courts, an increase of 20 compared to the 16 vacancies reported for the 679 positions authorized at the end of the previous fiscal year (a temporary judgeship in the Eastern District of California lapsed on Novem-

Table 11
Judicial Complaints Filed, Concluded, and Pending
Fiscal Years 2003, 2004, and 2005

	2003*	2004*	2005
Filed	859	784	642
Concluded	752	820	667
By Chief Judges	430	486	400
Dismissed	401	471	381
Corrective Action Taken	13	12	13
Withdrawn	8	3	6
By Judicial Councils	322	334	267
After Review of Chief Judge's Dismissal[1]			
Dismissed	321	332	262
Withdrawn	—	—	—
Action Taken	—	—	—
Referred to Judicial Conference	—	—	—
After Report of Investigative Committee			
Dismissed	—	2	5
Withdrawn	—	—	—
Action Taken	1	—	—
Referred to Judicial Conference	—	—	—
Pending	248	212	187

* Revised.
[1] Petition for review of a chief judge's dismissal of a complaint.

ber 1, 2004). Five of the vacancies had existed for more than 18 months, two more than the number of positions vacant for that long in 2004.

In addition to active judges, 100 senior circuit judges participating in appeals decisions were serving the Judiciary on September 30, 2005–2 fewer than the number serving one year earlier. In the U.S. district courts, the number of senior judges with staff was 292, which was 1 more than the number reported at the end of the previous fiscal year. The number of senior district judges with staff has grown 4 percent over the past five years, increasing from 281 to 292.

As of September 30, 2005, a total of 20 judicial emergencies had been identified in the U.S. courts of appeals and U.S. district courts, 5 more than the number identified on September 30, 2004. For the courts of appeals, which had 9 judicial emergencies, a judicial emergency is defined as any vacancy where adjusted filings (i.e., filings excluding reinstated cases and weighting pro se appeals as one-third of a case) per panel are in excess of 700, or any vacancy in existence more than 18 months where adjusted filings are between 500 to 700 per panel. For the district courts, which had 11 judicial emergencies, a judicial emergency is defined as a vacancy of any duration where weighted filings per judgeship are in excess of 600, or any vacancy longer than 18 months in a district court with weighted filings between 430 and 600 per judgeship, or any vacancy in a district court with more than one authorized judgeship and only one active judge.

Table 12
Status of Judgeship Positions
Fiscal Years 2001 Through 2005[1]

	U.S. Courts of Appeals[2]			U.S. District Courts		
Year	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Senior Judges[3]	Authorized Judgeships[4]	Vacancies	Senior Judges[5]
2001	179	32	93	665	75	281
2002	179	28	92	665	50	285
2003	179	17*	91	680	29	275
2004	179	13	102	679	16*	291
2005	179	12	100	678	36	292

[1] Data are as of September 30.
[2] Positions in the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit are included.
[3] Sitting senior judges who participated in appeals dispositions.
[4] Positions in the Districts of Virgin Islands, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands are included.
[5] Senior judges with staff.
* Revised.

STATUS OF BANKRUPTCY JUDGE APPOINTMENTS

On September 30, 2005, a total of 352 bankruptcy judgeships were authorized and funded. Of that number, 315 bankruptcy judgeships were filled, and 37 were vacant. In addition to these positions, 32 recalled bankruptcy judges were providing service to the Judiciary on September 30, 2005. Table 13 summarizes the status of bankruptcy judgeship positions through September 30, 2005.

Table 13
Status of Bankruptcy Judgeship Positions
Fiscal Years 2001 Through 2005[1]

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Recalled Judges
2001	324	12	30
2002	324	22	31
2003	324	15	35
2004	324	11	35
2005	352	37	32

[1] Data are as of September 30.

APPOINTMENTS OF MAGISTRATE JUDGES

During 2005, a total of 46 full-time magistrate judges were appointed, including 24 by reappointment. Of the 22 new appointments, 4 were for new positions. During the same period, 19 individuals were appointed to part-time magistrate judge positions, 14 of them by reappointment.

In 2005, the average age of new appointees to full-time magistrate judge positions was 50 years; the average age of new appointees to part-time magistrate judge positions was 57 years. New full-time appointees had been members of the bar for an average of 22 years at the time of appointment; new part-time magistrate judges averaged 27 years of bar membership. Of the new full-time magis-

trate judges, 10 had been in private practice at the time of their appointment, 5 had been part-time assistant U.S. attorneys, 3 had been state court judges, 2 had been assistant federal public defenders, 1 had been a corporate counsel, and 1 had been a Department of Justice trial attorney.

Through its September 2005 session, the Judicial Conference authorized 503 full-time magistrate judge positions, 45 part-time positions, and 3 combination clerk/magistrate judge positions. During the fiscal year, 34 retired magistrate judges were recalled to service under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 636(h). Table 14 provides a summary of the number of magistrate judge positions authorized by the Judicial Conference since 2001.

U.S. COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The jurisdiction of the U.S. Court of the International Trade extends throughout the United States. The majority of the cases this court hears address the classification and valuation of imported merchandise, customs duties, and alleged unfair import practices by trading partners. In 2005, this court reported 741 cases filed, a decrease of 3 percent from 2004 (down 26 cases). New civil actions included 407 cases filed under 28 U.S.C. of the Tariff Act of 1930, which involved 13,549 entries of merchandise.

Case terminations decreased 4 percent from 476 to 455. Because filings outnumbered terminations, pending cases rose 3 percent to 11,155 on September 30, 2005. Appendix Table G-1 provides a summary of cases filed, terminated, and pending during 2004 and 2005.

U.S. COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS

The U.S. Court of Federal Claims has nationwide jurisdiction over a variety of monetary claims against the federal government, including those involving tax refunds, federal taking of private property for public use, pay and dismiss-

Table 14
U.S. Magistrate Judge Positions Authorized by the Judicial Conference
Fiscal Years 2001 Through 2005

Year	Period	Total	Full Time	Part Time	Combination
2001	Spring	532	470	59	3
	Fall	533	471	59	3
2002	Spring	534	477	54	3
	Fall	540	486	51	3
2003	Spring	540	487	50	3
	Fall	543	491	49	3
2004	Spring	546	495	48	3
	Fall	548	500	45	3
2005	Spring	548	500	45	3
	Fall	551	503	45	3

al of federal civilian employees, pay and dismissal of military personnel, land claims raised by Native Americans and/or their tribes, contract disputes, bid protests, patents and copyright, congressional reference, and the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Act.

In 2005, filings in the court decreased 30 percent to 1,672. This largely resulted from a 40 percent reduction (down 479 cases) in vaccine case filings. Such cases had surged in 2003 and mostly alleged that autism spectrum disorder arose from the measles-mumps-rubella vaccine and/or the inclusion of the preservative thimerosal in some vaccines. Filings involving civilian pay rose 44 percen in 2005 to 82 cases. Filings related to the taking of private property dropped 52 percent to 112 cases.

Case terminations increased 12 percent from 939 to 1,051. As filings outnumbered terminations, pending cases rose 9 percent from 6,909 to 7,530.

In cases terminated in 2005, judgments for claimants exceeded $934 million, of which more than $7 million was interest. Three percent of these judgments were based on settlements between the parties. Judgments for the United States on counterclaims or offsets totaled nearly $2 million. Under its nonmonetary jurisdiction, the court disposed of 58 contract bid protest cases seeking injunctive or declaratory relief.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 791(c), each January the clerk of the court transmits to the U.S. Congress a report of the business of the court, which notes the names of the claimants, the nature of the claims, and their dispositions. Appendix Tables G-2A and G-2B provide summary data on the case filings in the Court of Federal Claims for the year ending September 30, 2005.

Judicial Business of the United States Courts 2006

PDF version (18.7 MB)

Judicial Business

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2006 Judicial Business of the United States Courts

Annual Report of the Director

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Weighted and Unweighted Filings per Authorized Judgeship 414

Suggested citation:

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. *2006 Annual Report of the Director: Judicial Business of the United States Courts*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2007.

Caseload Highlights

U.S. COURTS OF APPEALS

- In the regional appeals courts, filings declined 3 percent to 66,618.
- Criminal appeals decreased 5 percent.
- Appeals of administrative agency decisions fell 4 percent, largely because of a reduction in filings arising from the Board of Immigration Appeals.
- A 9 percent increase in original proceedings consisted mainly of second or successive motions for habeas corpus relief by state prisoners.
- Civil appeals dropped 3 percent, and bankruptcy appeals fell 5 percent.

U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

- Combined filings of civil and criminal cases in the U.S. district courts grew slightly more than 1 percent to 326,401.

Civil Filings

- A 2 percent increase in civil filings to 259,541 stemmed primarily from a 29 percent jump in diversity of citizenship filings as one court received more than 14,000 personal injury cases related to asbestos.
- Filings with the United States as plaintiff or defendant decreased 15 percent, mainly because of a 33 percent drop in prisoner petitions.
- Motions to vacate sentence fell 37 percent, and habeas corpus petitions filed by federal prisoners fell 33 percent.

Criminal Filings

- Criminal case filings decreased 4 percent to 66,860, and criminal defendants declined 4 percent to 88,216 (both numbers include transfers).
- Drug cases dropped 4 percent, and defendants in such cases fell 6 percent.
- Cases involving firearms and explosives declined 6 percent, and defendants in such cases decreased 5 percent.
- For immigration filings, cases fell 5 percent, and defendants dropped 4 percent.

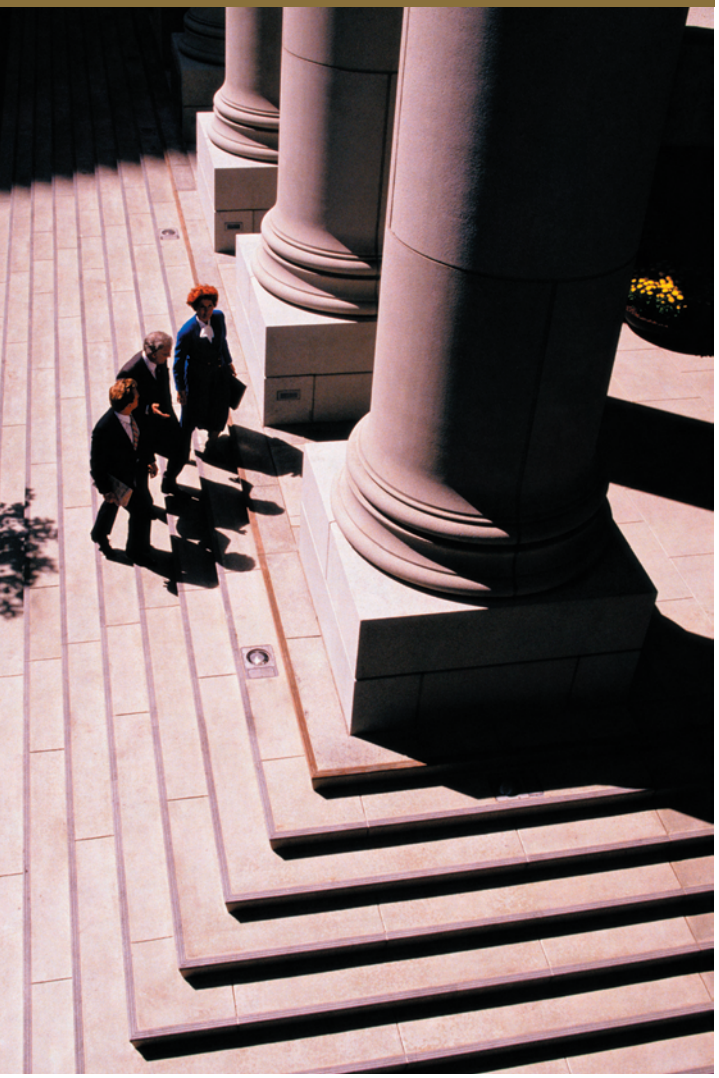
U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURTS

- Bankruptcy filings, which had soared before the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 (BAPCPA) took effect, sank 38 percent to 1,112,542.
- A total of 630,228 petitions were filed in the month of October 2005, nearly all of them in the 16 days before the BAPCPA implementation date.
- Filings declined 38 percent under chapter 7, decreased 10 percent under chapter 11, and dropped 36 percent under chapter 13, but grew 3 percent under chapter 12.
- Nonbusiness petitions fell 38 percent, and business petitions declined 20 percent.

FEDERAL PROBATION AND PRETRIAL SERVICES SYSTEM

- On September 30, 2006, the number of persons under post-conviction supervision was 114,002, an increase of less than 1 percent over the total one year earlier.
- Persons serving terms of supervised release after leaving correctional institutions grew 3 percent and constituted 75 percent of all persons under supervision.
- Defendants in cases opened in the pretrial services system, including pretrial diversion cases, dropped 3 percent to 96,479.

Judicial Business



This report on the business of the federal Judiciary for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, provides statistical data on the work of the federal Judiciary, compares data for this year to that for previous fiscal years, and, wherever possible, explains why increases or decreases occurred in judicial caseload. Specific sections discuss the work of the appellate, district, and bankruptcy courts; the probation and pretrial services system; and other components of the federal Judiciary. Totals for the major programs of the federal Judiciary appear in the table of judicial caseload indicators on page 15.

In the U.S. district courts, overall filings rose slightly more than 1 percent as the influx of asbestos product liability cases in one court caused civil case filings to grow 2 percent to 259,541. This increase more than offset a 4 percent decline in criminal case filings to 66,860. The number of defendants in pretrial services cases fell 3 percent to 96,479. The number of persons under post-conviction supervision remained stable, increasing less than 1 percent to 114,002. After reaching an all-time high in 2005 for the year ending September 30, filings of bankruptcy petitions dropped 38 percent this year, yet still exceeded one million. Filings in the U.S. courts of appeals, which had climbed 9 percent the previous fiscal year to set a new record, fell 3 percent in 2006 to 66,618.

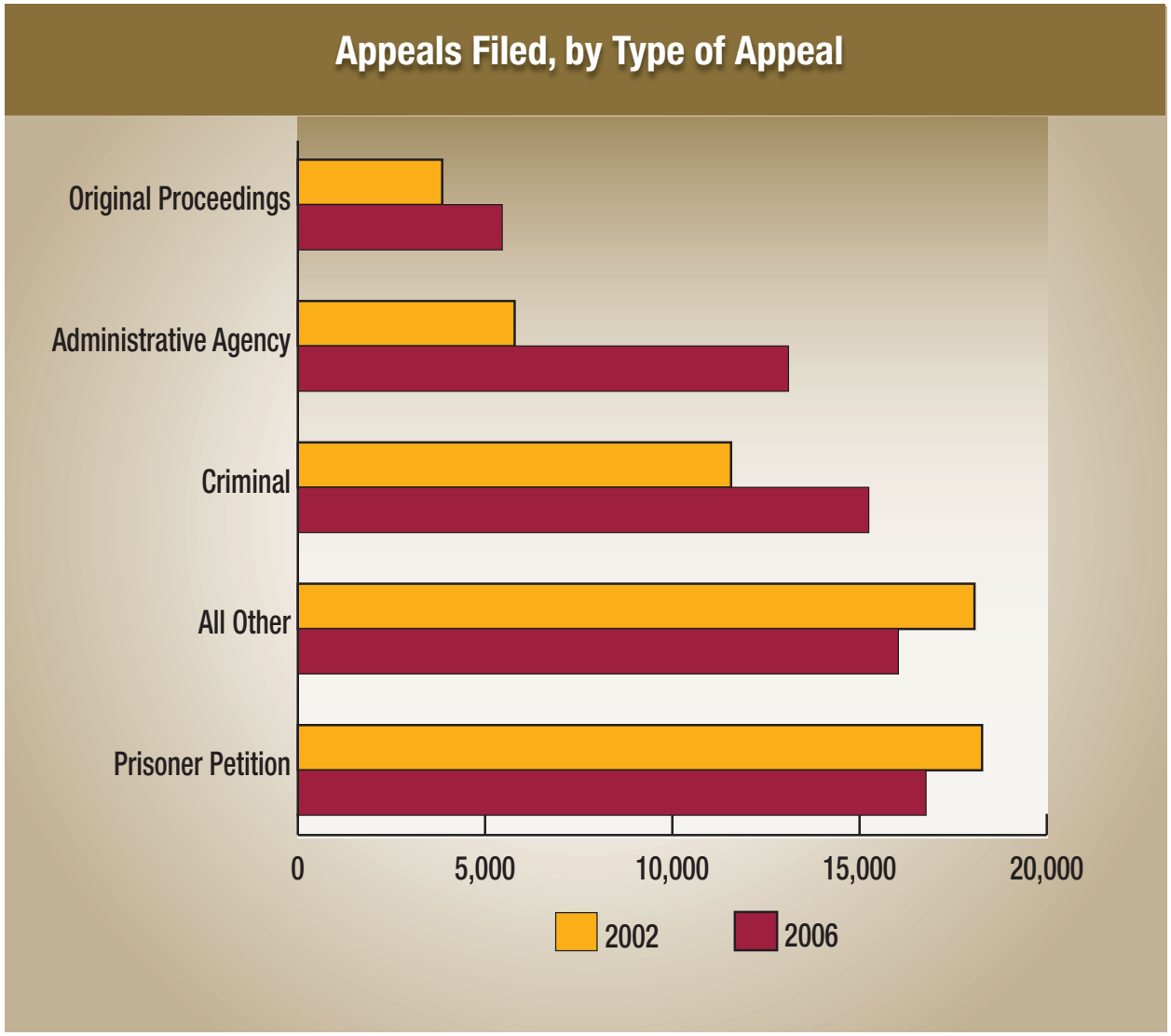
The last year that new judgeships were authorized for the appellate courts was 1990; since that year, appeals filings have increased nearly 63 percent. With the authorization of 15 additional district court judgeships in 2003, filings per authorized judgeship in the district courts have decreased from 514 in 2002 to 481 in 2006. In 2005, an additional 28 bankruptcy judgeships were authorized after a number of years in which more than one million bankruptcy petitions were filed. Bankruptcy filings per authorized judgeship fell from 4,997 in 2004 to 3,161 in 2006. ■

Judicial Caseload Indicators
12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 1997, 2002, 2005, and 2006

Judicial Caseload	1997	2002	2005	2006	% Change Since 1997	% Change Since 2002	% Change Since 2005
U.S. Courts of Appeals [1]							
Cases Filed	52,319	57,555	68,473	66,618	27.3	15.7	-2.7
Cases Terminated	51,194	56,586	61,975	67,582	32.0	19.4	9.0
Cases Pending	39,846	40,149	57,450 [2]	56,486	41.8	40.7	-1.7
U.S. District Courts							
Civil							
Cases Filed	272,027	274,841	253,273	259,541	-4.6	-5.6	2.5
Cases Terminated	249,641	259,537	271,753	273,193	9.4	5.3	0.5
Cases Pending	272,602	261,118	265,484 [2]	251,832	-7.6	-3.6	-5.1
Criminal (Includes Transfers)							
Cases Filed	50,363	67,000	69,575	66,860	32.8	-0.2	-3.9
Defendants Filed	70,201	88,354	92,226	88,216	25.7	-0.2	-4.3
Cases Terminated	46,887	60,991	66,561	67,499	44.0	10.7	1.4
Cases Pending	37,237	55,518	69,932 [2]	69,293	86.1	24.8	-0.9
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts							
Cases Filed	1,367,364	1,547,669	1,782,643	1,112,542	-18.6	-28.1	-37.6
Cases Terminated	1,223,967	1,445,101	1,581,287	1,619,142	32.3	11.3	2.4
Cases Pending	1,326,136	1,618,262	1,855,841 [2]	1,349,241	1.7	-16.6	-27.3
Post-Conviction Supervision							
Persons Under Supervision	91,434	108,792	112,931	114,002	24.7	4.8	0.9
Pretrial Services							
Total Cases Activated	71,107	91,314	99,365	96,479	35.7	5.7	-2.9
Pretrial Services Cases Activated	69,283	89,421	97,508	94,853	36.9	6.1	-2.7
Pretrial Diversion Cases Activated	1,824	1,893	1,857	1,626	-10.9	-14.1	-12.4
Total Released on Supervision	28,629	34,880	34,860	33,608	17.4	-3.6	-3.6
Pretrial Supervision	26,433	32,808	32,968	31,910	20.7	-2.7	-3.2
Diversion Supervision	2,196	2,072	1,892	1,698	-22.7	-18.1	-10.3

[1] Excludes the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
[2] Revised.

U.S. Courts of Appeals



After setting a fiscal-year record the previous year, filings in the regional courts of appeals declined 3 percent to 66,618 in 2006. Cases fell in all categories of appeals except original proceedings. Appeals filings have risen each year since 1959 except for 1978, 1994, and 2006. The reduction in 2006 stemmed mainly from drops in criminal appeals and prisoner petitions, as well as in appeals of administrative agency decisions involving the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA).

Terminations of appeals climbed 9 percent to 67,582; terminations per panel grew from 1,113 to 1,214. As terminations outnumbered filings, pending appeals fell 2 percent to 56,486. The median time from filing of a notice of appeal to final disposition rose from 11.8 months in 2005 to 12.2 months in 2006, in part because of the longer time required to process appeals affected by the Supreme Court's decision in *United States v. Booker*, 543 U.S. 220 (2005), which held that the mandatory application of the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines violates a defendant's right to trial by jury under the Sixth Amendment. The practical effect of *Booker* was to render the federal guidelines advisory rather than mandatory.

In 2006, original proceedings in the appeals courts climbed 9 percent to 5,458. This increase primarily arose from a 15 percent increase in filings of second or successive motions by state prisoners seeking permission to file habeas corpus petitions pursuant to *Blakely v. Washington*, 542 U.S. 296 (2004), in which the Supreme Court

declared the Washington state sentencing system unconstitutional. Delays occurred in the filing of these motions by state prisoners because they had to exhaust all options available to them in the state courts prior to seeking permission to file habeas petitions in the federal courts.

Criminal appeals declined 5 percent to 15,246 appeals in 2006 after rising 28 percent in 2005 in response to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Booker*. However, the total for 2006 was more than 25 percent higher than that reported prior to *Blakely*. Reductions occurred in all types of criminal appeals except those involving sex crimes. Sex crime appeals rose 19 percent to 504, consistent with increases in sex crime filings in the district courts.

Administrative agency appeals fell 4 percent to 13,102, primarily because challenges to BIA decisions dropped 4 percent to 11,911. This decline is consistent with a reduction in cases completed by the BIA in 2005. Appeals of BIA decisions rose initially in response to the reorganization of the BIA in 2002, when new case review guidelines and processing time standards were instituted. The growth in appeals of BIA decisions continued thereafter because, according to the statistical yearbook of the Executive Office for Immigration Review, the BIA received 52 percent more cases and completed 46 percent more cases between 2001 and 2005. Although the BIA's caseload peaked in 2002, the rate of challenges to BIA decisions increased thereafter. In 2006, nearly three quarters of all BIA appeals were filed in the Ninth Circuit (49 percent) and the Second Circuit (22 percent).

Overall, civil appeals declined 3 percent to 31,991 appeals. Appeals of U.S. civil cases fell 8 percent to 8,527, primarily in response to a 10 percent drop to 5,647 in prisoner petitions by federal prisoners as the statute of limitations expired for filing cases affected by *Booker*. Appeals of non-U.S. civil cases decreased 1 percent to 23,464. Despite this reduction, prisoner petitions filed by state prisoners rose 3 percent to 11,129, partly because of motions for habeas relief under *Blakely*. Bankruptcy appeals totaled 821 (down 5 percent).

Original proceedings rose from 7 percent to 8 percent of total filings. The proportions constituted by civil appeals (48 percent), criminal appeals (23 percent), administrative agency appeals (20 percent), and bankruptcy appeals (1 percent) remained the same as in 2005.

Appeals filings grew in 3 of the 12 regional courts of appeals. The largest numeric increase occurred in the Fifth Circuit, a rise of 427 appeals, most of which comprised civil appeals. All civil appeals in this circuit rose except for those filed by U.S. prisoners, which remained stable at 767 (down by 8 appeals).

Appeals involving pro se litigants rose by 112 appeals to 28,671. Pro se petitions filed by prisoners decreased by 60 appeals to 14,970; administrative agency filings dropped 3 percent to 3,395; criminal filings fell 9 percent to 1,109 appeals; and

Appeals Filed, Terminated, and Pending

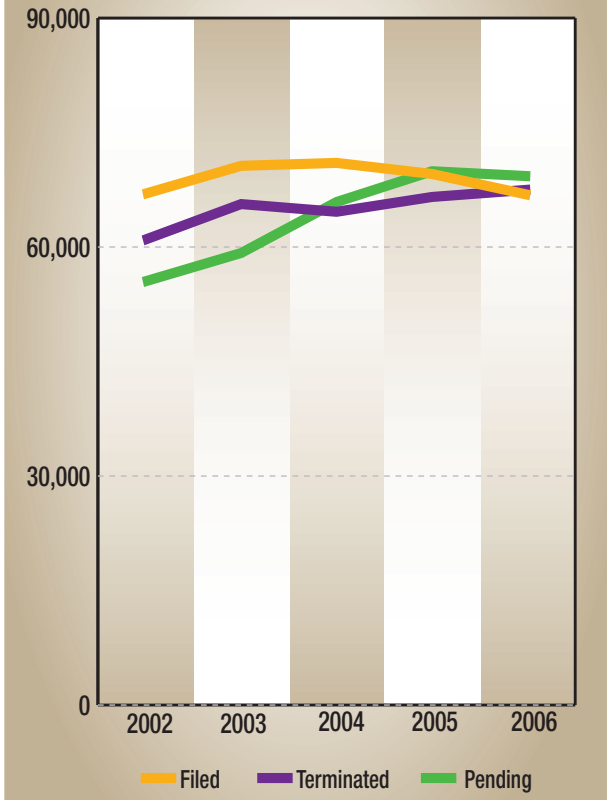


Table 1
U.S. Courts of Appeals
Appeals Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 2002 Through 2006

Year	Authorized Judge-ships	Filed		Terminated		Pending
		Number	Cases per Panel	Number	Cases per Panel	
2002	167	57,555	1,034	56,586	1,017	40,149
2003	167	60,847	1,093	56,396	1,013	44,690
2004	167	62,762	1,127	56,381	1,013	51,226
2005	167	68,473	1,230	61,975	1,113	57,450*
2006	167	66,618	1,197	67,582	1,214	56,486
% Chg. 2006 Over 2005	—	-2.7	—	9.0	—	-1.7

Note: This table excludes data for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
* Revised.

Table 2
U.S. Courts of Appeals
Sources of Appeals
Fiscal Years 2005 and 2006

Source	2005	2006	Percent Change
Total	68,473	66,618	-2.7
U.S. District Courts			
Criminal	16,060	15,246	-5.1
Civil—Total	32,818	31,991	-2.5
Prisoner Petitions	17,034	16,776	-1.5
U.S. Civil	2,971	2,880	-3.1
Private Civil	12,813	12,335	-3.7
Other Appeals			
Bankruptcy	865	821	-5.1
Administrative Agency	13,713	13,102	-4.5
Original Proceedings	5,017	5,458	8.8

Note: This table excludes data for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

bankruptcy filings rose 11 percent to 261 appeals. Pro se filings grew in 6 of the 12 circuits. Growth occurred in original proceedings and bankruptcy pro se appeals. Filings of civil, criminal, and administrative agency pro se appeals fell. The largest numeric increase was in pro se filings related to original proceedings, which rose 10 percent to 4,485 appeals.

From 2002 to 2006, appeals filings increased 16 percent (up 9,063 appeals). During that period, administrative agency appeals soared 126 percent (up 7,313 appeals) in response to a 168 percent rise in BIA appeals (up 7,462 appeals). Criminal appeals jumped 32 percent (up 3,677 appeals), with most of that growth occurring after *Blakely* and *Booker* were decided. Significant increases were reported for criminal appeals involving drugs other than marijuana, which rose 31 percent (up 1,244 appeals); immigration, which grew 62 percent (up 1,043 appeals); firearms and explosives, which surged 68 percent (up 962 appeals), and sex offenses, which climbed 140 percent (up 294 appeals). Civil appeals declined 10 percent (down 3,508 appeals), with the largest reductions occurring in prisoner petitions (down 8 percent to 16,776 appeals) and filings related to civil rights (down 15 percent to 6,327 petitions). Bankruptcy appeals filings decreased 3 percent (down 22 appeals). In the past five years, appeals terminations have risen 19 percent (up 10,996 appeals), and the pending caseload has grown 41 percent (up 16,337 appeals).

Tables 1 and 2 contain summary data on the activity of the regional U.S. courts of appeals. Detailed data for the appellate courts appear in the B series of the appendix tables.

BANKRUPTCY APPELLATE PANELS

Filings in the five bankruptcy appellate panels (BAPs) decreased 8 percent (down 70 appeals) to 851 in 2006. Filings declined for three of the panels. The largest percentage drop was a 13 percent reduction (down 69 appeals to 477) in the Ninth Circuit. The Tenth Circuit, which added Colorado to the BAP in 2006, had the largest percentage growth in filings, an increase of 6 percent (up 7 appeals to 134). From 2002 to 2006, overall BAP filings fell 17 percent (down 175 cases).

Data for the bankruptcy appellate panels appear in the B series of the appendix tables.

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

The jurisdiction of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit is defined by subject matter rather than by geographical boundaries. This court is responsible for appeals involving U.S. customs and patents, rulings by the U.S. Court of Federal Claims and the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims (CAVC), and decisions by several federal administrative boards.

Since 1997, filings of appeals in the Federal Circuit generally have been stable, except for significant growth in 2002 and 2006. This year, filings grew 14 percent (up 217 appeals) to 1,772, the highest level since 2002, when filings reached 1,748. Increases were reported for 8 of 11 sources of appeals in 2006. The largest was a 90 percent surge in appeals of decisions by the CAVC (up 182 appeals). Most of these appeals were addressed by *Smith v. Nicholson*, 451 F.3d 1344 (Fed. Cir. 2006), which held that veterans' service-related tinnitus in both ears is a single compensable injury, not a dual injury. Many other appeals challenge the CAVC's standards for the burden of proof to show that any error by the Department of Veterans' Affairs in providing assistance was prejudicial to the veteran or claimant involved.

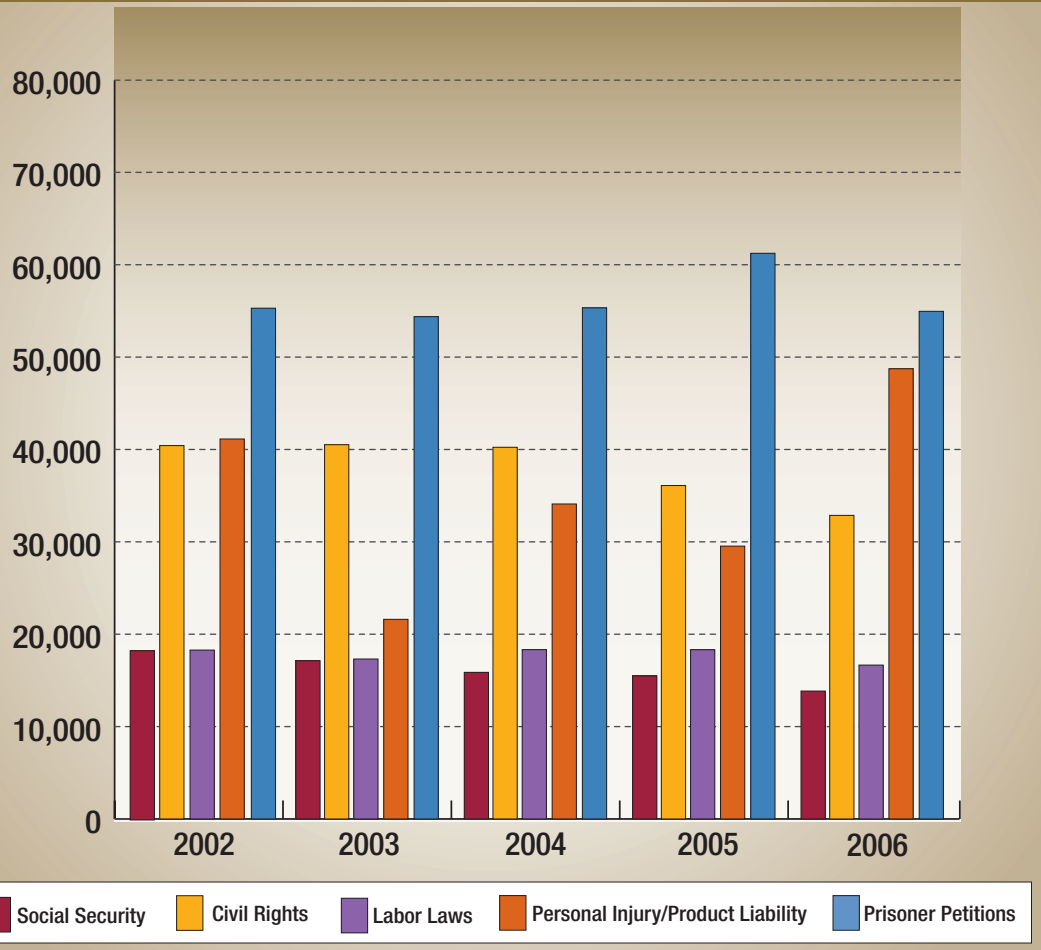
The number of appeals terminated in 2006 fell 12 percent (down 202 appeals) to 1,460, which caused appeals terminated per panel to drop from 416 to 365. Filings outnumbered terminations, so the number of appeals pending as of September 30, 2006, increased 29 percent to 1,406.

From 2002 to 2006, filings in the Federal Circuit grew 1 percent (up 24 cases). During that period, terminations of appeals rose 8 percent (up 103 appeals), and the number of appeals pending decreased 5 percent (down 71 appeals).

Appendix Table B-8 provides summary data on the activity of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. ■

U.S. District Courts

Civil Cases Filed, by Type of Case



From 2005 to 2006, total filings of civil and criminal cases in the U.S. district courts rose slightly more than 1 percent to 326,401. Civil filings grew 2 percent to 259,541 cases in response to an influx of asbestos product liability cases in one court. Criminal filings dropped nearly 4 percent to 66,860 cases. Civil and criminal case terminations remained stable, increasing less than 1 percent to 340,692 (this number does not account for the 90,591 petty offense defendants terminated in 2006 by magistrate judges). The pending caseload of the district courts fell 4 percent to 321,125.

CIVIL FILINGS

In 2006, civil filings in the U.S. district courts increased 3 percent (up 6,268 cases) to 259,541. This occurred primarily because of the addition of more than 14,000 asbestos diversity cases in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Excluding these filings, civil cases dropped 3 percent from 2005 to 2006 as federal question cases (i.e., actions under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States in which the United States is not a party in the case) involving prisoner petitions and civil rights declined significantly. The overall increase in filings caused the number of civil filings per authorized judgeship to rise from 374 to 383.

Table 3
U.S. District Courts
Civil Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 2002 Through 2006

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Filed						Terminated	Pending
		Total	Cases per Judgeship	Recovery and Enforcement Cases	Prisoner Petitions	Personal Injury Cases	All Other Cases		
2002	665	274,841	413	5,651	55,295	58,997	154,898	259,537	261,118
2003	680	252,962	372	3,073	54,378	39,563	155,948	253,015	257,476
2004	679	281,338	414	2,830	55,330	50,594	172,584	252,761	284,696
2005	678	253,273	373	3,309	61,238	47,364	141,362	271,753	265,484*
2006	678	259,541	383	2,872	54,955	64,743	136,971	273,193	251,832
% Chg. 2006 Over 2005	—	2.5	2.7	-13.2	-10.3	36.7	-3.1	0.5	-5.1

*Revised.

Diversity of citizenship filings jumped 29 percent (up 18,179 cases) mainly in response to the increase in asbestos filings in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. This year, that court issued Administrative Order Number 11, which requires that all pending and future asbestos product liability cases filed under multidistrict litigation number MDL 875 be transferred to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Court officials anticipate that this will result in higher filings of these cases for the next several years. In 2005, U.S. district courts had reported 1,243 asbestos filings for the entire nation. Excluding the asbestos cases, diversity of citizenship filings rose 3 percent because of growth in cases related to insurance and personal injury.

Filings with the United States as plaintiff or defendant dropped 15 percent (down 8,092 cases) to 44,294. Cases with the United States as defendant fell 17 percent as prisoner petitions decreased 33 percent (down 5,978 petitions). A 37 percent decline in motions to vacate sentence (down 3,846 petitions) and a 33 percent drop in habeas corpus filings (down 1,886 petitions) were the primary contributors to the overall decrease in prisoner petitions. These reductions may indicate a return to levels more consistent with the numbers of petitions filed prior to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Booker*. Cases with the United States as plaintiff dropped 11 percent,

Table 4
U.S. District Courts
Civil Cases Filed, by Jurisdiction
Fiscal Years 2002 Through 2006

Year	Total	U.S. Plaintiff	U.S. Defendant	Federal Question	Diversity of Citizenship	Local Jurisdiction
2002	274,841	14,479	39,518	163,890	56,824	130
2003	252,962	10,946	38,254	142,591	61,156	15
2004	281,338	10,071	38,391	165,241	67,624	11
2005	253,273	10,400	41,986	138,696	62,191	—
2006	259,541	9,257	35,037	134,877	80,370	—
% Chg. 2006 Over 2005	2.5	-10.9	-16.5	-2.7	29.2	—

mainly in response to declines in cases addressing defaulted student loans and foreclosures.

Civil case terminations rose less than 1 percent (up 1,440 terminations) to 273,193. The Eastern District of Pennsylvania terminated nearly 30,000 cases, most of them involving asbestos or diet drugs. Because terminations exceeded filings, the pending civil caseload decreased 5 percent to 251,832. The Eastern District of Michigan reported a decline in its pending caseload of over 14,000 cases that resulted mainly from terminations of cases related to breast implants. The increases in terminations in these two districts largely were offset by a reduction in terminations in the district of South Carolina (down 20,217 cases), which had terminated an unusually high number of personal property investment cases in 2005.

The national median time from filing to disposition for civil cases was 8.3 months, down from 9.5 months in 2005. Forty-seven district courts reported lower median times in 2006.

Over the past five years, civil filings have fallen 6 percent (down 15,300 cases). From 2002 to 2006, declines took place in filings involving civil rights (down 8,355 cases), personal injury/product liability (down 7,604 cases), and Social Security (down 4,475 cases). Reductions also occurred in cases addressing foreclosures (down 2,948 cases), defaulted student loans (down 2,817 cases), and labor laws (down 1,663 cases).

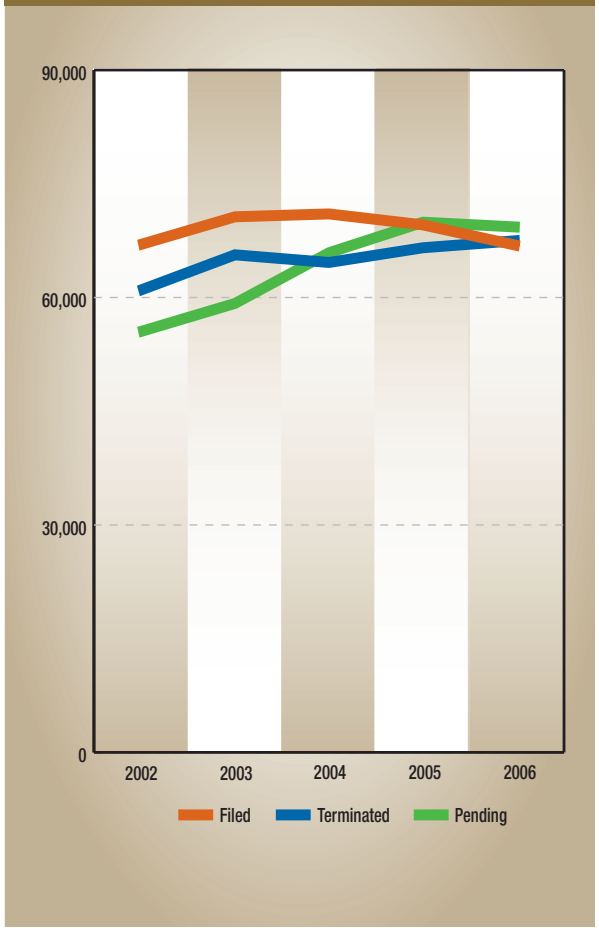
Tables 3 and 4 summarize key data on civil filings in the U.S. district courts. The C series of the appendix tables provides detailed information on civil cases.

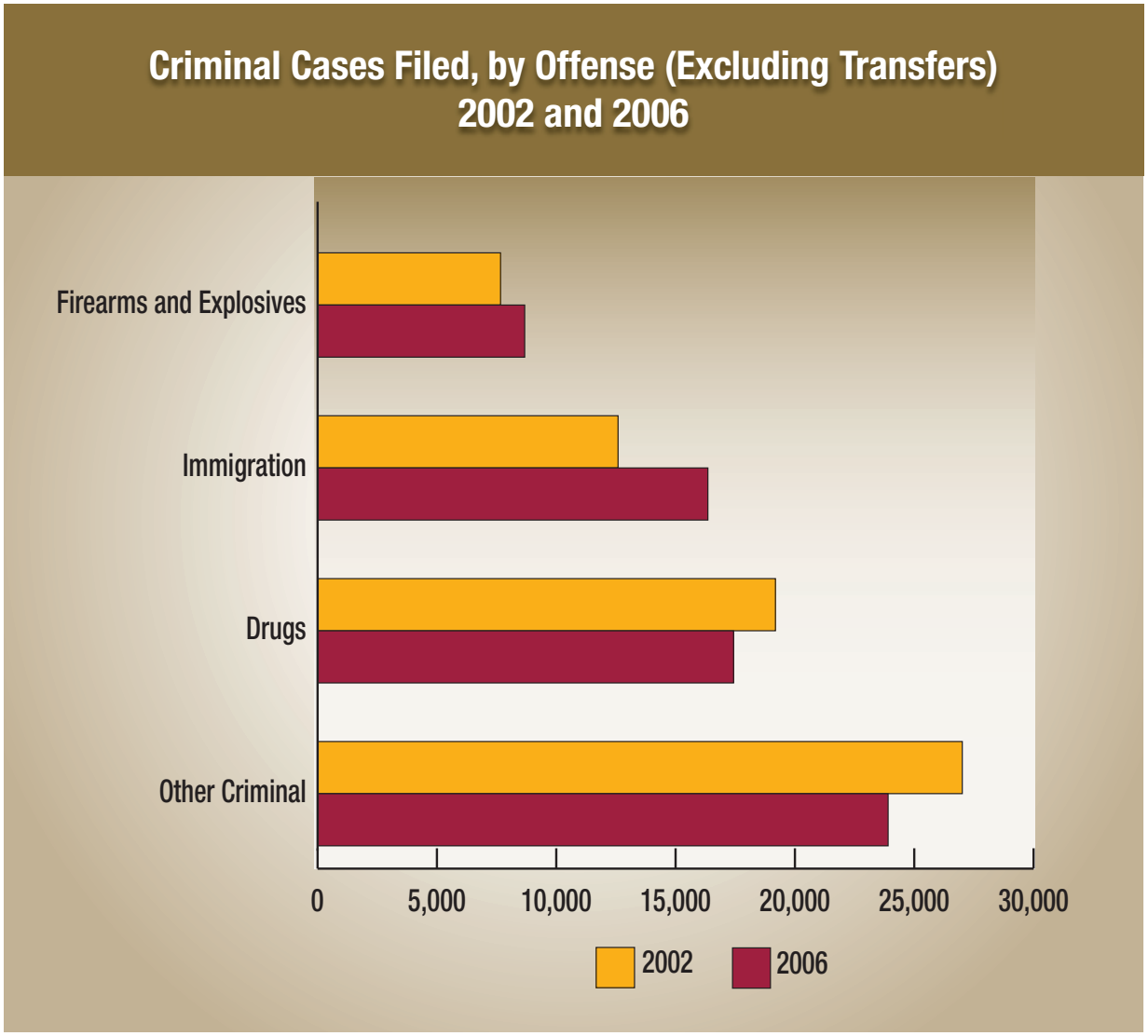
CRIMINAL FILINGS

In 2006, criminal case filings (including transfers) decreased 4 percent to 66,860, and defendants in these cases dropped 4 percent to 88,216. Criminal cases filed per authorized judgeship fell from 103 in 2005 to 99 in 2006. Nationwide, district courts terminated 67,499 cases (up 1 percent) and 88,601 defendants (up 2 percent). As terminations exceeded filings, pending cases declined 1 percent to 69,293, and defendants in these cases remained stable, dropping by 385 defendants to 96,909. The median case disposition time for defendants climbed from 6.8 months in 2005 to 7.1 months in 2006, which is 27 days longer than in 2004. This recent increase in median time may reflect the additional work required in processing criminal cases affected by U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Booker*.

Criminal filings for 2006 were close to totals for 2002, the year that case filings jumped 7 percent following the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. From 2005 to 2006, filings rose for both cases and defendants for property, sex, and regulatory offenses, but declined for crimes involv-

Criminal Cases (Including Transfers) Filed, Terminated, and Pending





ing violence, drugs, firearms and explosives, the justice system, immigration, traffic, and general offenses.

These changes in filings stemmed from shifts in priorities of the U.S. Department of Justice as resources were directed toward preventing and combating terrorism and used for counterintelligence. Terrorism cases often are prosecuted under a wide range of criminal laws, so they are not easily identifiable as such. Thus, although a decline in overall criminal filings is visible, patterns in the types of crimes associated with terrorism are not readily identifiable.

Overall drug cases dropped 4 percent to 17,429, and defendants charged with drug crimes fell 6 percent to 30,567. Immigration filings, which rose to record levels in 2005, declined 5 percent to 16,353 cases, and defendants in immigration cases decreased 4 percent to 17,651. Sex offense filings climbed 6 percent to 1,885 cases, and defendants in such cases grew 8 percent to 1,975, as filings for most categories of sex crimes rose. Property offense cases remained stable, increasing by 45 cases, and defendants in such cases rose 1 percent to 15,379.

Filings of drug cases and defendants declined for both marijuana and non-marijuana drugs. Overall non-marijuana drug cases dropped 4 percent to 12,534, and defendants in those cases declined 6 percent to 23,693, due to reductions in filings related to drug possession and manufacture. Cases involving the sale and distribution of

non-marijuana drugs grew 6 percent to 10,732, and defendants rose 3 percent to 21,289. All types of marijuana cases decreased 4 percent to 4,818, and defendants fell 8 percent to 6,764.

The overall increase in sex offense cases and defendants stemmed from growth in filings related to both sex abuse and sexually explicit materials. Sex abuse cases rose 8 percent to 729, and defendants climbed 12 percent to 805. Both cases and defendants associated with sexually explicit materials grew 5 percent, totaling 1,156 cases and 1,170 defendants, respectively. Sexually explicit materials filings have more than quadrupled since the Child Pornography Prevention Act of 1996 (CPPA) was enacted to criminalize the creation of child pornography using new technologies.

Seventy-two percent of all immigration cases (up 4 percent) and 67 percent of immigration defendants (up 3 percent) addressed charges of improper reentry by an alien. The bulk of the decline in immigration filings resulted from reductions in cases (down 5 percent) and defendants (down 4 percent) involving improper first-time entry. These filings accounted for 7 percent of all immigration cases.

Firearms and explosives cases fell 6 percent to 8,678, and defendants in such cases dropped 5 percent to 9,800. This is the second consecutive year that such filings have decreased. Firearms filings began rising in the mid-1990s and reached record levels in 2004 in response to special initia-

Criminal Cases Filed in Five Districts Along the U.S. Southwestern Border (Excluding Transfers)

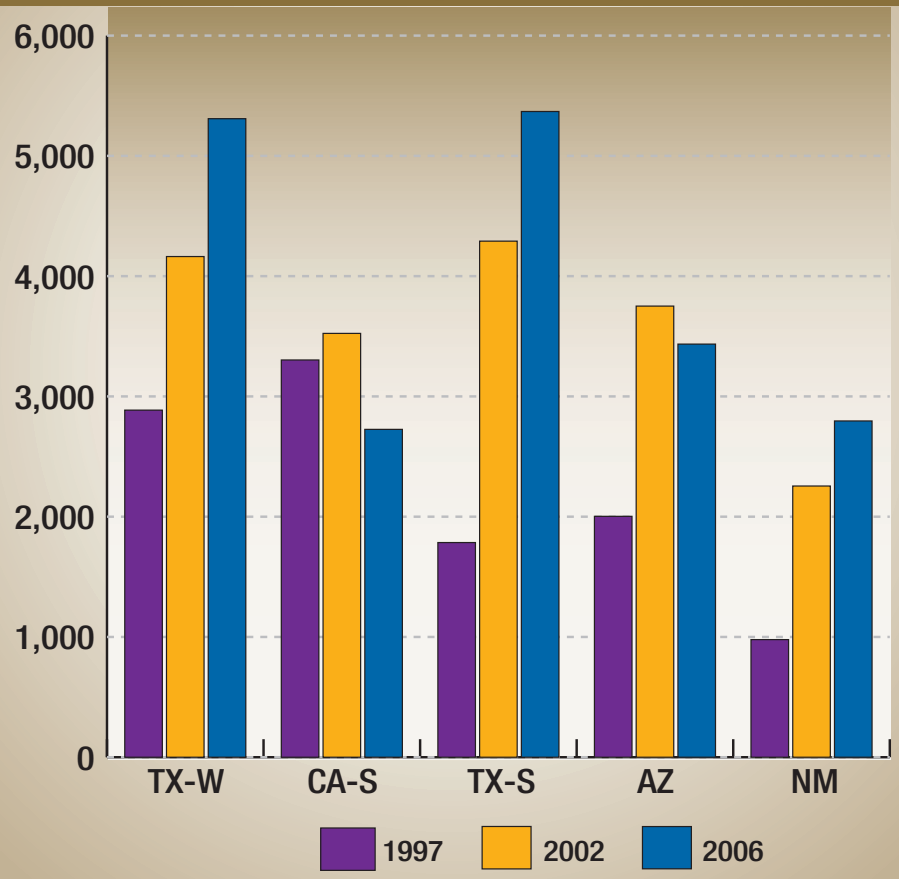


Table 5
U.S. District Courts
Criminal Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
(Including Transfers)
Fiscal Years 2002 Through 2006

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Filed			Terminated	Pending[2]
		Total	Cases per Judgeship	Drugs[1]		
2002	665	67,000	101	19,184*	60,991	55,518
2003	680	70,642	104	18,973*	65,628	59,218
2004	679	71,022	105	18,414*	64,621	65,900
2005	678	69,575	103	18,198	66,561	69,932*
2006	678	66,860	99	17,429	67,499	69,293
% Chg. 2006 Over 2005	—	-3.9	—	-4.2	1.4	-.9

[1] Data exclude transfers.
[2] Pending totals exclude cases in which all defendants were fugitives for more than one year.
* Revised.

tives–the most recent of which is Project Safe Neighborhoods–to build cooperative coalitions between federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to prosecute firearms law violations in federal courts. Explosives cases climbed 4 percent to 206, and defendants in such cases increased 18 percent to 290.

Overall property offense cases remained stable, rising by 45 cases to 11,810. Defendants in such cases grew 1 percent to 15,379. Fraud cases fell 3 percent, and defendants charged with fraud declined 1 percent. The largest reductions in fraud offense filings involved citizenship and naturalization (cases fell 37 percent to 184, and defendants decreased 37 percent to 193) and false statements (cases dropped 20 percent to 669, and defendants fell 18 percent to 786). Notable increases occurred in false claims and services filings as cases grew 79 percent to 355 and defendants jumped 70 percent to 440.

Overall filings for traffic offenses on federal grounds such as military facilities and national parks dropped 12 percent to 3,626 cases and 3,627 defendants. Drunk driving cases fell 15 percent to 1,545, and other traffic cases decreased 11 percent to 2,081.

Excluding transfers, the federal courts concluded proceedings against 87,985 defendants, an increase of 2 percent over the total for 2005. Of these defendants, 79,725 were convicted, a 91 percent conviction rate, 1 percent higher than in 2005. Eighty-seven percent of defendants dis-

posed of (i.e., convicted or dismissed) pled guilty, 1 percent more than in 2005.

Over the last five years, filings of criminal cases (including transfers) have fluctuated, but the totals for 2002 and 2006 are similar. However, compared to five years ago, filings involving immigration have risen 30 percent, and firearms and explosives filings have grown 13 percent. During the past five years, the contribution of these offenses to the overall criminal caseload has increased from 30 percent to 38 percent.

Table 3 and the D series of the appendix tables contain detailed data on the criminal caseload by district.

TRIALS COMPLETED

For statistical purposes, district court trials include proceedings resulting in jury verdicts and other final judgments by the courts, as well as other contested hearings at which evidence is presented.

The number of civil and criminal trials completed in 2006 in the U.S. district courts by Article III judges remained relatively stable, dropping 1 percent to 12,612 (down 159 trials). Total civil trials decreased 3 percent (down 163) to 5,121 as 48 of the 94 district courts reported lower numbers of civil trials. Civil jury trials fell 9 percent (down 215 trials) to 2,097, and civil nonjury trials grew 1 percent (up 42 trials) to 3,024.

Total criminal trials rose less than 1 percent to 7,491 (up 14 trials) as 43 districts reported higher numbers of criminal trials in 2006. Criminal nonjury trials climbed 11 percent (up 416 trials), with 57 districts reporting increases. Judges accepted guilty pleas from 69,857 felony defendants, a rise of 4 percent. From 2002 to 2006, the number of guilty pleas accepted by judges grew 16 percent. From 2005 to 2006, criminal jury trials decreased 11 percent to 3,366 as 63 districts reported fewer such proceedings.

In addition to conducting trials, judges perform many other case-related functions, including those related to courtroom activity; research and opinion drafting for motions for summary judgment and other dispositive motions; hearings on sentencing issues; *Daubert* hearings on expert witnesses; evidentiary hearings in pro se prisoner and other cases; supervised release and probation revocation hearings; alternative dispute resolution activities; and settlements. In 2006, a total of 45 districts operated mediation and arbitration programs that involved more than 15,500 civil cases.

The number of trials lasting four days or longer declined 9 percent to 2,894. Twenty-seven civil trials took 20 or more days to reach completion, with the average trial in these cases lasting 27 days. The longest civil trial, which involved an Economic Stabilization Act case, lasted 59 days. In civil cases in which trials were conducted, the median time from filing to trial was 24 months, up 2 months from 22 months in 2005. Seventy-four criminal trials required 20 or more days for completion, with the average of these trials lasting 36 days. The longest criminal trial, which occurred in a health care kickback case, lasted 121 days.

During the past five years, the number of total trials has fallen 2 percent as civil trials have declined 15 percent. Criminal trials, however, have increased 10 percent over the same period, partly as a result of growth in cases related to immigration, weapons and firearms, and drugs.

Appendix Tables C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10, T-1, and T-2 provide additional data on civil and criminal trials conducted by Article III judges.

In addition to trials conducted by active and senior Article III judges, 6,890 trials were conducted by magistrate judges in 2006. These comprised 2,597 petty offense trials, 577 civil consent trials, 149 misdemeanor trials, and 3,567 evidentiary hearings. Appendix Tables M-1 through M-5 provide data on matters handled by magistrate judges.

WEIGHTED FILINGS PER AUTHORIZED JUDGESHIP

Weighted filings statistics account for the different amounts of time district judges take to resolve various types of civil and criminal actions. The federal Judiciary has employed techniques

for assigning weights to cases since 1946. In 2004, the Judicial Resources Committee approved a new civil and criminal case weighting system developed by the Federal Judicial Center. Under this system, the average civil case or criminal defendant each receives a weight of approximately 1.0; for more time-consuming cases, higher weights are assessed (e.g., a death-penalty habeas corpus case is assigned a weight of 12.89); cases demanding relatively little time from district judges receive lower weights (e.g., a defaulted student loan case is assigned a weight of 0.10).

In 2006, the total number of weighted filings (i.e., the sum of all weights assigned to civil cases and criminal defendants) per authorized judgeship fell 5 percent to 464 (down 25 filings) from the total for 2005. The total number of weighted civil filings per judgeship dropped 5 percent to 354 compared to the 374 weighted filings reported for the 674 authorized positions one year earlier. The Eastern District of Pennsylvania (down 225 filings), the Eastern District of Arkansas (down 219 filings), the Southern District of Mississippi (down 175 filings), and the District of Arizona (down 83 filings) reported significant declines in weighted filings. (Because multidistrict litigation transfer cases are not included in weighted filings statistics, nearly all of the asbestos cases filed in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania are excluded from that district's data on civil weighted filings per judgeship.)

Weighted civil filings fell in 65 of the 91 district courts whose filings receive weights, rose in 25 districts, and remained the same in 1 district. Criminal weighted filings per judgeship decreased 5 percent (down 5 filings) to 106. Fifty of the 91 courts that report criminal weighted filings had reductions.

The total number of weighted supervised release hearings per judgeship grew from 4.23 to 4.48 in 2006. This total includes probation revocation hearings. Evidentiary supervised release hearings and probation revocation hearings each receive a weight of 0.22; non-evidentiary hearings receive a weight of 0.14. Fifty-seven district courts reported increases in these hearings.

Between 2002 and 2006, total weighted civil and criminal filings per authorized judgeship dropped 12 percent. During that period, combined civil unweighted filings per authorized judgeship and criminal unweighted defendant filings per authorized judgeship decreased 9 percent. Over the past five years, overall unweighted civil filings have fallen mostly as a result of declines in cases related to civil rights, personal injury/product liability, Social Security, foreclosures, and labor laws. Most of the reduction in criminal unweighted defendant filings was related to declines associated with drug laws and fraud offenses.

Appendix Table X-1A provides, by district, data on weighted filings, unweighted filings, weighted supervised release hearings, and unweighted supervised release hearings per authorized judgeship in 2006. ■

U.S. Magistrate Judges



Changes in district courts' caseloads bring shifts in the workload mix of magistrate judges. In 2006, magistrate judges performed 950,137 duties overall, up nearly one percent from the previous year. However, totals for some types of duties changed more substantially. A 4 percent reduction in magistrate judges' civil case duties to 276,626 stemmed from decreases in settlement conferences (down 9 percent to 22,113) and evidentiary hearings (down 23 percent to 730). Civil consent adjudications fell 6 percent to 11,521. However, magistrate judges submitted more reports and recommendations on case-dispositive motions in civil cases than in 2005, including those in Social Security appeals (up 2 percent to 5,558), cases involving prisoners (up 5 percent to 25,284), and other civil cases (up 3 percent to 10,815). This growth is notable because assignments requiring reports and recommendations tend to be quite time consuming.

Offsetting workload reductions on the civil side of their dockets were magistrate judges' 166,409 felony pretrial duties in 2006, 6 percent more than last year. Except for a drop in probation and supervised release hearings (down 20 percent to 3,220), increases occurred for all major categories of felony pretrial matters. Magistrate judges conducted 27 percent more felony pretrial conferences (20,127) than in 2005. Their evidentiary hearings in felony cases rose 9 percent to 2,230. They also prepared more reports and recommendations in these cases (up 2 percent to 8,196). Continuing a long-standing trend, felony guilty plea proceedings conducted by magistrate judges increased 13 percent in 2006 to 22,186–the largest annual total on record.

Felony preliminary matters, a mainstay of magistrate judges' criminal duties, rose 1 percent to 325,475 in 2006. Data for most categories of those proceedings showed only modest fluctuations from previous years' totals, except for the total for arrest warrants and summonses, which climbed 17 percent to 38,325. Although magistrate judges' Class A misdemeanor case dispositions decreased 5 percent to 7,672, their petty offense case dispositions increased 7 percent to 90,591.

Supplemental Table S-17 and the M series of the appendix tables provide detailed information on the work of magistrate judges. ■

Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation

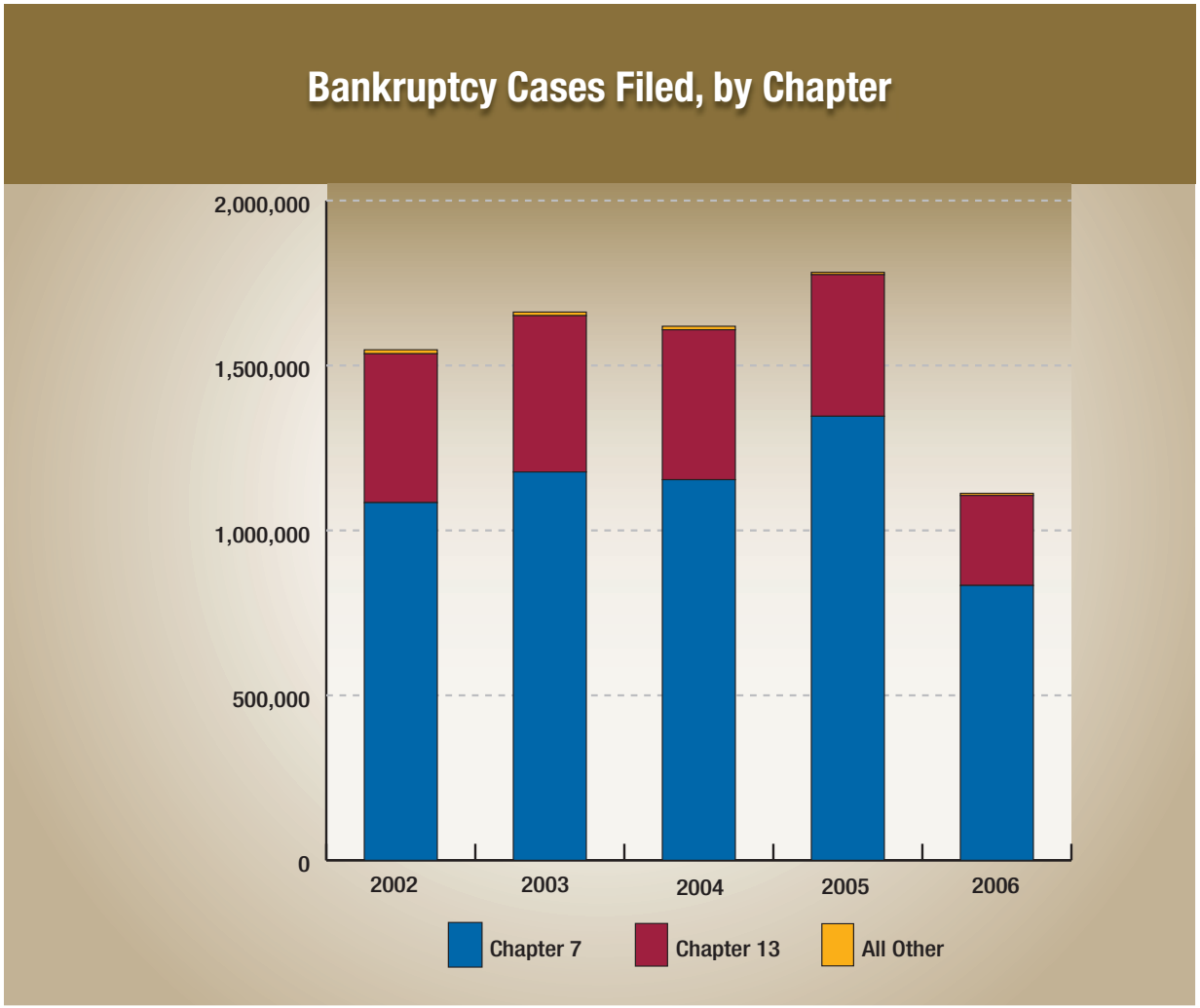


The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation acted upon 17,523 civil actions pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1407 during the 12-month period ending September 30, 2006. The Panel transferred 9,895 cases originally filed in 92 district courts to 44 transferee districts for inclusion in coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings with 7,628 actions initiated in the transferee districts. Product liability cases involving the arthritis pain drug Vioxx and the antipsychotic medication Zyprexa were among the more significant of the Panel's transfer determinations. The Panel did not order transfer in 26 newly docketed litigations involving 180 actions.

Since the Panel's creation in 1968, it has centralized 245,986 civil actions for pretrial proceedings. As of September 30, 2006, a total of 11,537 actions had been remanded for trial, 393 actions had been reassigned within the transferee districts, and 158,396 actions had been terminated in the transferee courts. At the end of this fiscal year, 75,660 actions were pending in 54 transferee district courts.

Supplemental Tables S-19 and S-20 provide statistics on the number of cases transferred since the Panel was created, presenting data on the flow of cases into and out of the districts in 2006 and since 1968. All statistical information on multidistrict litigation traffic in the federal courts is maintained by the Clerk's Office of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation. Information on specific cases or districts may be obtained from that office. ■

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts



Filings in the U.S. bankruptcy courts fell during 2006 to 1,112,542, the lowest number of filings since 1996. This total was 38 percent below the record set in 2005, when filings soared as debtors rushed to file petitions before October 17, 2005, the general effective date of the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 (BAPCPA). The surge in filings accelerated until the implementation date, and more than half of petitions filed in fiscal year 2006 (630,228 cases, or 57 percent) were filed in the first month of that year, nearly all of them in the first 16 days of October 2005. The number of petitions filed during the three-month period ending September 30, 2006, was 171,146, a decrease of 68 percent below the number filed during the same period one year earlier, but an increase of 10 percent over the number filed in the prior three-month period, the third quarter of fiscal year 2006. Tables 6 and 7 display national data on bankruptcy cases.

In 2006, filings fell in all 94 districts. Three districts had declines of 50 percent or more: the Eastern District of Louisiana (down 52 percent), the District of Utah (down 51 percent), and the District of Arizona (down 51 percent). The largest numeric decreases occurred in the Central District of California (down 25,792 cases), the Middle District of Florida (down 25,240 cases), and the Northern District of Illinois (down 22,537 cases).

Table 6
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts
Bankruptcy Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending
Fiscal Years 2002 Through 2006

Year	Filed			Terminated	Pending
	Total	Nonbusiness	Business		
2002	1,547,669	1,508,578	39,091	1,445,101	1,618,262
2003	1,661,996	1,625,813	36,183	1,568,087	1,710,428
2004	1,618,987	1,584,170	34,817	1,671,177	1,658,081
2005	1,782,643	1,748,421	34,222	1,581,287	1,855,841*
2006	1,112,542	1,085,209	27,333	1,619,142	1,349,241
% Chg. 2006 Over 2005	-37.6	-37.9	-20.1	2.4	-27.3

* Revised.

BAPCPA provides for the filing of bankruptcy petitions under six basic chapters. Under chapter 7, assets are liquidated for distribution. BAPCPA created new requirements for docketing, notices, and hearings for chapter 7, thereby increasing the amount of court effort required for chapter 7 petitions. In 2006, chapter 7 filings fell 38 percent to 833,147, although they constituted 75 percent of all petitions filed, just one percentage point less than in 2005. An extremely large number of debtors filed chapter 7 petitions in the first 16 days of October 2005, the month in which BAPCPA took effect, apparently because they believed that this law would limit their ability to file such cases thereafter. This year, chapter 7 filings fell in 93 of the 94 districts and remained constant in one of the smallest, the District of the Virgin Islands. The largest numeric decline occurred in the Central District of California (down 25,011 petitions). During the three-month period ending September 30, 2006, chapter 7 petitions decreased 77 percent from the number filed during the three-month period ending September 30, 2005. Chapter 13 filings declined 37 percent over the same period. As a result, the proportion of chapter 7 filings dropped from 79 percent of total filings in the three-month period ending September 30, 2005, to 58 percent in the three-month period ending September 30, 2006.

Chapter 11 allows businesses to continue operating while they formulate plans to reorganize and repay their creditors; individuals also may file under this chapter, although relatively few do. Chapter 11 petitions generally require more involvement by judges than do petitions filed under other chapters, but they account for a relatively small proportion of overall filings (less than 1 percent in 2006). During this fiscal year, chapter 11 petitions fell 10 percent to 6,003. Although 20 districts reported growth in these petitions, 70 districts had declines, and four districts reported that filings remained stable, including the District of the Northern Mariana Islands, which had no chapter 11 petitions in either 2005 or 2006. The greatest numeric reduction occurred in the District of New Jersey (down 112 cases), and the greatest numeric increase was in the Southern District of New York (up 260 cases).

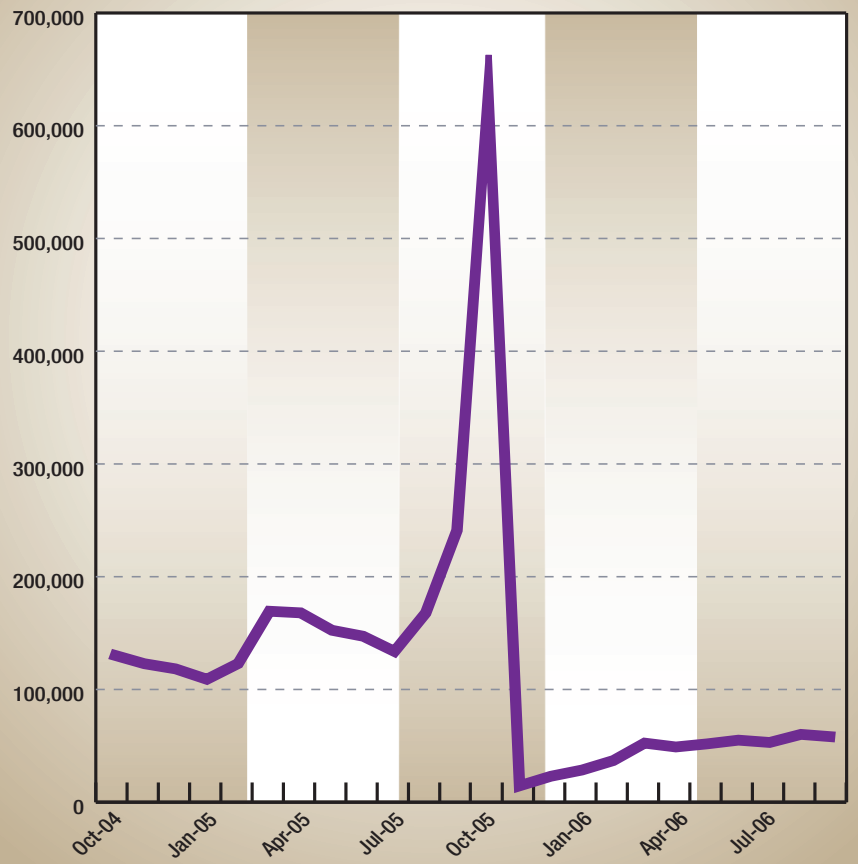
Chapter 12 was designed to help family farmers reorganize their debts. BAPCPA made chapter 12 a permanent part of the Bankruptcy Code and added family fishermen as eligible debtors under this chapter. In 2006, chapter 12 filings increased 3 percent to 376. With 26 petitions, the District of Nebraska had the largest number of chapter 12 filings in 2006.

Under chapter 13, an individual with regular income and with debts below a statutory threshold may adjust debts and make installment

Table 7
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts
Filings by Chapter of the Bankruptcy Code
Fiscal Years 2002 Through 2006

		Chapter				
Year	Total	7	11	12	13	Other
2002	1,547,669	1,084,336	11,669	322	451,258	84
2003	1,661,996	1,177,292	10,144	698	473,763	99
2004	1,618,987	1,153,865	10,368	238	454,412	104
2005	1,782,643	1,346,201	6,637	364	429,316	125
2006	1,112,542	833,147	6,003	376	272,937	79
% Chg. 2006 Over 2005	-37.6	-38.1	-9.6	3.3	-36.4	-36.8

Bankruptcy Petitions Filed, by Month
October 2004 Through September 2006



payments to creditors pursuant to a court-confirmed plan. Chapter 13 filings, which accounted for 25 percent of all new petitions, fell 36 percent to 272,937. Ninety-one districts reported declines, and three reported increases. The largest numeric decrease occurred in the Northern District of Texas (down 7,058 cases), followed by the Northern District of Georgia (down 6,054 cases). The district with the largest percentage drop was the Eastern District of Louisiana, where filings fell 83 percent (down 2,412 cases), followed by the District of Arizona with a decline of 62 percent (down 2,844 cases). The three districts with increases were in New England: the District of Massachusetts (up 220 cases), the District of New Hampshire (up 64 cases), and the District of Rhode Island (up 33 cases). During the three-month period ending September 30, 2006, chapter 13 accounted for 41 percent of total filings, compared to 20 percent in the three-month period ending September 30, 2005.

Petitions filed under chapter 9 involve municipalities, and those filed under chapter 15 involve foreign entities. Both types of petitions usually account for a small portion of overall filings. BAPCPA created chapter 15, which governs cross-border insolvency and a foreign court's receipt of aid from a U.S. bankruptcy court. This new chapter effectively replaces section 304 and represents the domestic adoption by the United States of the Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency promulgated by the United Nations

Commission on International Trade Law. During 2006, the combined total for filings for all three of these types of cases was 79.

During 2006, filings involving predominantly nonbusiness debts, which accounted for 98 percent of overall filings, decreased 38 percent to 1,085,209. Nonbusiness chapter 7 filings fell 38 percent, nonbusiness chapter 11 filings declined 24 percent, and nonbusiness chapter 13 filings dropped 37 percent.

Filings involving predominantly business debts decreased 20 percent to 27,333 during 2006. Business petitions filed under chapter 7 fell 22 percent, those filed under chapter 11 dropped 7 percent, and those filed under chapter 13 declined 30 percent. However, business petitions filed under chapter 12 rose 3 percent.

The number of bankruptcy cases closed grew 2 percent to 1,619,142. Because terminations exceeded filings, the pending caseload decreased 27 percent to 1,349,241 during 2006. Detailed data on filed, terminated, and pending bankruptcy cases by district appear in Appendix Tables F and F-2.

Between 2002 and 2005, bankruptcy filings rose to nearly 1.8 million cases, but because of the steep decline in filings in 2006, the number of bankruptcy petitions filed this year is 28 percent below the number filed in 2002. Compared to 2002, the number of nonbusiness filings in 2006 is 28 percent lower, and the number of business filings is 30 percent lower. During the past five years, business filings have accounted for between 2 percent and 3 percent of overall filings.

Filings per judgeship dropped 34 percent from 4,777 in 2002 to 3,161 in 2006. Terminations per judgeship increased from 4,460 in 2002 to 4,600 in 2006, and this, combined with the decline in filings during 2006, caused the number of pending cases per judgeship to fall 23 percent.

No consensus among bankruptcy experts nationwide yet exists as to when or whether filings will return to pre-BAPCPA levels. It is possible that the bankruptcy system may now be operating at a new "base level" below that of recent years. However, most of the filings that ordinarily would have been occurred between November 2005 and June 2006 likely were made instead before October 17, 2005, as debtors rushed to file petitions before BAPCPA's effective date. The "early filing" of these petitions increases the difficulty of assessing the impact of BAPCPA on filings. In addition, many experts note that traditional causes of bankruptcy–such as job loss, business failure, medical bills, overextended credit, and divorce–may cause filings to rebound substantially above current levels.

The effects of BAPCPA on the work of the courts are under examination by the Judicial Conference's Committee on the Administration of the Bankruptcy System and the Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Rules and by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, with assistance from court advisory and working groups.

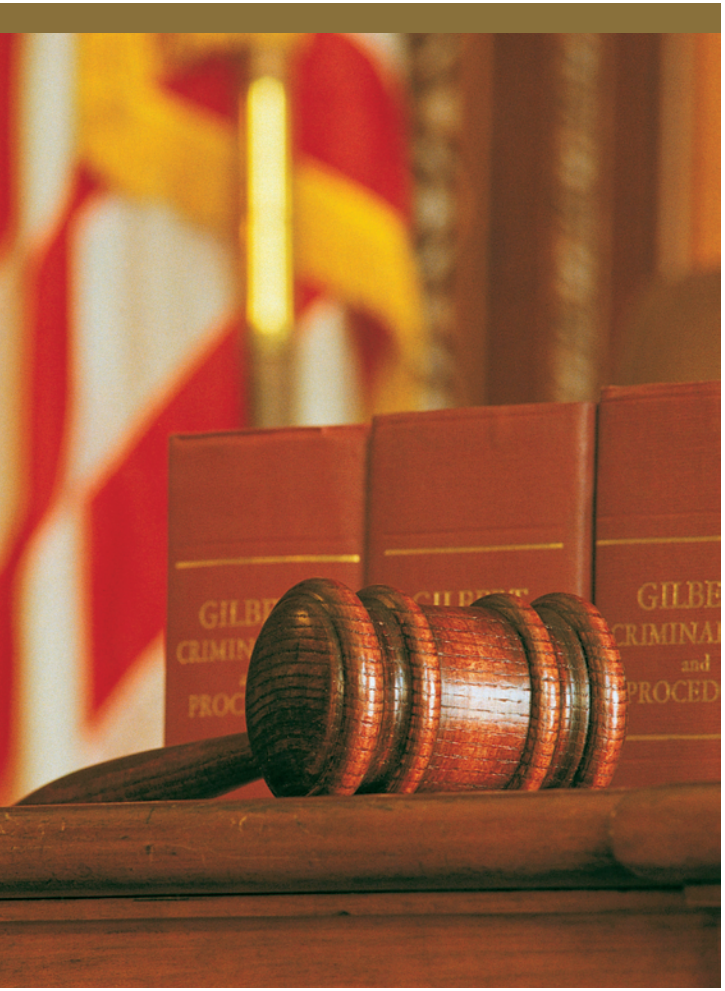
ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

Adversary proceedings are civil actions that arise in connection with bankruptcy cases and include actions to object to or revoke discharges, to obtain injunctions or other equitable relief, and to determine the dischargeability of debts. Filings of adversary proceedings dropped 19 percent in 2006 to 65,208. This total for 2006 marked the third consecutive year of reduced filings and was 12 percent lower than the total for 2002.

In 2006, a total of 58 districts reported fewer filings of adversary proceedings. Twenty-seven districts had decreases of more than 20 percent, and two districts saw filings drop more than 50 percent. Increases were reported in 33 districts; filings remained stable in 3 districts. The greatest numerical reductions in filings of adversary proceedings occurred in the District of Delaware (down 7,871 cases) and the District of Columbia (down 381 cases). Staff in these courts attributed the declines to BAPCPA.

The number of adversary proceedings closed dropped 10 percent to 82,324. As terminations exceeded filings, pending adversary cases fell 20 percent to 68,895 as of September 30, 2006. Data on adversary proceedings by district appear in Table F-8 in the appendix. ■

Criminal Justice Act



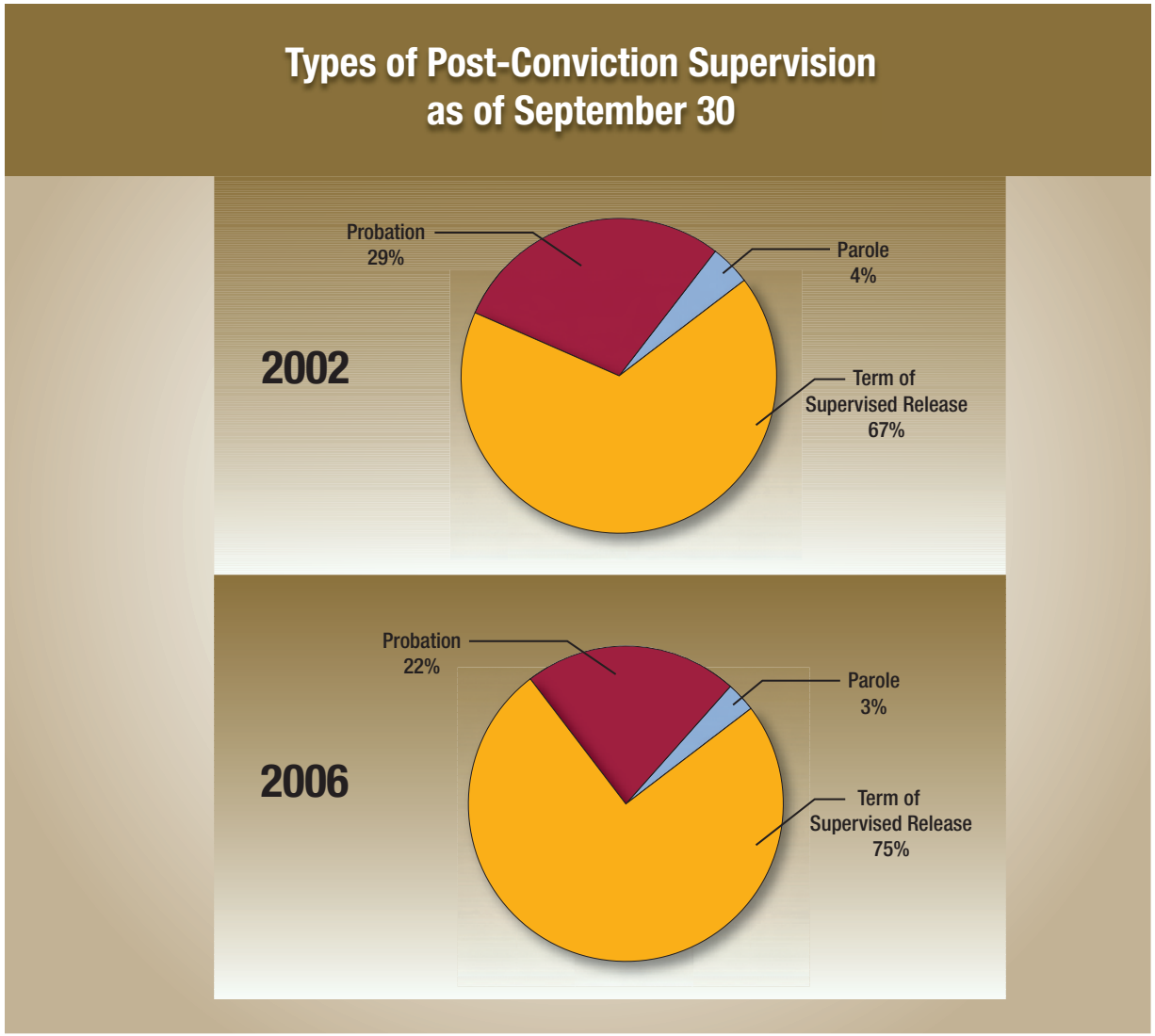
The Criminal Justice Act (CJA) provides funding for the representation of individuals with limited financial resources in federal criminal proceedings. In each district, a plan exists for providing such representation through private panel attorneys and, where established, federal public or community defender offices. In 2006, a total of 169,885 appointments of counsel took place under the CJA, a rise of 4 percent from the 163,185 appointments in 2005.

Representations by the 77 federal public and community defender organizations (including representation in criminal matters, appeals, and habeas corpus) remained relatively stable, dropping by only 364 cases to 97,413. Appointments of panel attorneys increased 11 percent to 72,472, largely because of higher representations by panel attorneys in immigration cases.

The reduction in federal defender representations occurred mainly in three districts along the southwestern border of the United States. Higher representations of 46 percent in Arizona and 8 percent in the Southern District of California, which stemmed from immigration and drug cases, were offset by decreases of 33 percent in the Western District of Texas, 12 percent in New Mexico, and 3 percent in the Southern District of Texas that were attributed mainly to decreases in immigration cases there.

Supplemental Table S-21 provides a summary of federal defender appointments under the CJA for the past five years. Appendix Table K-1 presents information on the representations each federal public and community defender organization provided during 2006. ■

Post-Conviction Supervision



On September 30, 2006, the number of persons under post-conviction supervision was 114,002, an increase of less than 1 percent over the 112,931 persons under supervision on the same date in 2005. From 2002 to 2006, persons under post-conviction supervision grew by 5,210, or nearly 5 percent. Persons released from correctional institutions who served terms of supervised release rose 3 percent from 82,832 in 2005 to 85,729 in 2006 and increased 17 percent over the past five years. The 85,729 persons released from correctional institutions who were serving terms of supervised release on September 30, 2006, accounted for 75 percent of all persons under supervision, compared to 73 percent the previous year.

Cases involving probation imposed by district and magistrate judges fell 5 percent from 26,554 cases in 2005 to 25,178 cases in 2006 and accounted for 22 percent of all persons under post-conviction supervision (down from 24 percent in 2005). Prior to 2006, all parole cases were reported in two separate categories: parole/special parole and military parole. Beginning in fiscal year 2006, all parole cases are reported under one category (parole) that includes both special parole and military parole as well as mandatory release, which previously had been reported as a separate category. Parole cases dropped nearly 10 percent from 3,183 cases in 2005 to 2,876 cases in 2006.

Of the 114,002 persons under supervision at the end of the fiscal year, 44 percent had been convicted of drug offenses, the same proportion as

in 2005 and only one percentage point above the proportion for 2002. Collectively, persons convicted of property offenses decreased from 30,642 in 2005 to 28,636 in 2006. The proportion of persons under post-conviction supervision for property offenses in 2006 was 25 percent, down from 27 percent the previous year and from 31 percent in 2002. Firearms offenses (reported in prior periods as "weapons and firearms" offenses) accounted for more than 9 percent of persons under post-conviction supervision in 2006, up from slightly more than 5 percent in 2002.

Excluding transfers, the number of persons received for supervision fell 1 percent from 55,093 in 2005 to 54,549 in 2006. This reduction stemmed from changes to Monograph 109, the document that guides the supervision of federal offenders. The revised policy guidance, which took effect in 2004, instructed officers to initiate release planning for inmates due for release. As a result, some cases that otherwise would have been counted as received in 2006 were counted as received in 2005. The number of persons received for terms of supervised release following release from correctional institutions increased almost 2 percent from 38,737 cases in 2005 to 39,365 cases in 2006. This resulted in a continuing increase in the proportion of institutional cases in the total national caseload.

Probation cases received decreased nearly 3 percent from 12,955 cases in 2005 to 12,617 cases in 2006. Parole cases received, which include cases

Table 8
Federal Post-Conviction Supervision
Fiscal Years 2002 Through 2006

	Persons Received		Persons Removed		
Year	Total	Total Less Transfers	Total	Total Less Transfers	Persons Under Supervision on September 30
2002	54,062	49,238	50,529	45,933	108,792
2003	55,734	50,920	53,814	49,121	110,621
2004	64,161	59,437	62,559	57,932	112,883
2005	59,086	55,093	58,798	54,755	112,931
2006	58,582	54,549	57,342	53,114	114,002
% Chg. 2006 Over 2005	-0.9	-1.0	-2.5	-3.0	0.9

involving special parole, military parole, and mandatory release, also declined from the previous year. Overall, parole cases dropped 13 percent (down 154 cases to 1,045).

The number of cases closed from post-conviction supervision (including those involving transfers out and deaths) decreased 2 percent from 56,325 in 2005 to 55,172 this year. The proportion of post-conviction cases terminated successfully decreased in the past year from 75 percent to 73 percent. Of those cases closed successfully, 21 percent were closed by early termination, two percentage points higher than the proportion for the previous year. Technical violations accounted for slightly more than 58 percent of the total of 13,485 revocations in 2006, a one percentage point decrease from the previous year. Revocations for new offenses accounted for 37 percent of revocations, as opposed to slightly more than 36 percent in 2005.

Detailed data on post-conviction supervision appear in Table 8 and in the E series of the appendix tables.

INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS

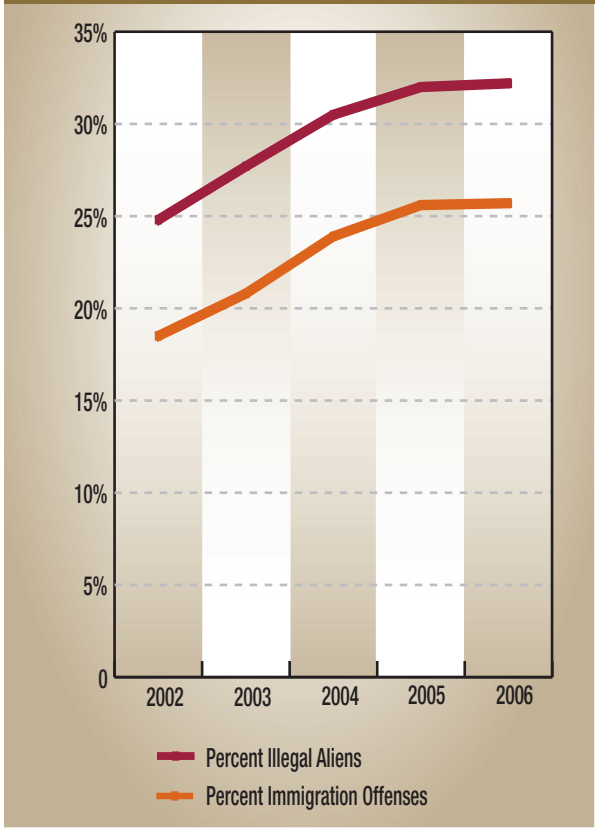
The number of presentence reports prepared by probation officers increased 11 percent from 66,227 in 2005 to 73,663 in 2006. Nearly 94 percent (68,988) were presentence guideline reports, which are comprehensive investigative reports prepared in felony or Class A misdemeanor cases for which the U.S. Sentencing Commission has promulgated guidelines. Modified presentence reports, which are less comprehensive investigative reports, represented 4 percent of total presentence investigation reports. Non-guideline reports, which are reports for cases involving offenses for which the U.S. Sentencing Commission has not promulgated guidelines, increased from 276 in 2005 to 310 in 2006.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

Federal probation offices spent $26,330,569 on Judiciary-funded substance abuse treatment in 2006. Of the 64,037 offenders under supervision with substance abuse treatment conditions, 29,654 received Judiciary-funded treatment. The federal Judiciary thus spent an average of $888 on each of these offenders this year. Federal offenders receive substance abuse treatment from a variety of sources: private insurance, state programs, local programs, self-help groups, the Department of Veterans' Affairs, and Judiciary-funded substance abuse treatment services. The data reflect only Judiciary-funded substance abuse treatment and exclude substance abuse testing. Nationwide, 46 percent of offenders with conditions requiring substance abuse treatment received Judiciary-funded treatment, up from 41 percent in 2005. Table S-13 contains additional information on Judiciary-funded substance abuse treatment services in the federal probation system. ■

Pretrial Services

Proportion of Illegal Aliens and Immigration Offenses in Pretrial Services Cases Activated



The number of cases opened in the pretrial services system, including pretrial diversion cases, dropped from 99,365 cases in 2005 to 96,479 cases in 2006, a decrease of nearly 3 percent. This reduction may be an anomaly, however, as activations remained steady during the first three quarters of the fiscal year, then fell in the last quarter. It is too early to tell if this trend will continue. Except for the decrease in the final quarter of 2006, the overall workload in pretrial services has risen over the past five years. The number of cases opened in 2006 in the pretrial services system, including pretrial diversion cases, was nearly 6 percent greater than the 91,314 opened in 2002. During this five-year period, the number of pretrial services reports prepared climbed 8 percent, and the number of persons interviewed increased nearly 1 percent from 63,528 to 64,018.

The proportion of defendants charged with immigration offenses remained virtually unchanged from the previous year at 26 percent. Immigration offenses continued to be the major offense charged. The number of pretrial services cases opened in which the major offense charged involved drugs fell 1 percentage point from 34 in 2005 to 33 in 2006. Cases involving property offenses represented 16 percent of the cases activated. In 2006, cases involving firearms offenses fell to 8,332 down from 8,561, a decrease of almost 3 percent.

Pretrial services officers (PSOs) prepare pretrial services reports that help ensure that judicial officers have sufficient information for deciding whether to release or detain defendants and for selecting the least restrictive release conditions that reasonably ensure that defendants will honor future court commitments and will not endanger the community. In 2006, PSOs prepared 92,492 pretrial services reports, a decline of 2 percent from the previous year. Ninety-four percent of pretrial services reports prepared were prebail reports. The remaining reports prepared were postbail reports. Table 9 presents data on pretrial services cases and reports for this year.

Because some cases are transferred out or dismissed prior to initial bail decisions, cases in which bail decisions were made by the activating districts constitute a subset of total cases activated (96,479). Excluding these cases, as well as cases for which release is not possible within 90 days, in 82,508 cases bail determinations were made by the courts in 2006, with 39 percent of the defendants released. These cases included immigration cases involving crimes such as illegal entry, which have a higher rate of detention than do non-immigration cases. When immigration cases were excluded, the percentage of defendants released increased to 47 percent.

A total of 33,608 defendants were placed under supervision in the pretrial services system in 2006, a decrease of nearly 4 percent below the

number for the previous year, which is consistent with the reduction in pretrial case activations. The proportion of defendants who were illegal aliens, along with growth in immigration cases, continued to affect the number of persons received for supervision, because illegal aliens and defendants charged with immigration offenses usually are detained given their high risk of flight. Thirty-two percent of defendants in pretrial services cases were illegal aliens, the same as in 2005.

For persons under pretrial services supervision, PSOs monitored compliance with the release conditions set by the courts, provided necessary support services (such as substance abuse treatment), and informed the courts and U.S. attorneys of all apparent violations of release conditions. This year, 36,134 defendants were released with specified conditions such as pretrial services supervision or home confinement. The release condition ordered most often was pretrial services supervision, which was imposed on 89 percent of defendants released, a decrease of five percentage points from the previous year. Substance abuse treatment and testing were ordered for almost 27 percent of the defendants, a two percentage point reduction from the year before. Substance abuse testing alone dropped from 25 percent of defendants last year to 22 percent this year.

Pretrial diversion is a period of supervision proposed by a U.S. attorney and agreed to by a defendant as an alternative to the prosecution of criminal charges in federal court. Diversion thus preserves prosecutorial and judicial resources for more serious criminal matters. In 2006, the number of pretrial diversion cases activated decreased by 231 cases to 1,626; this represented approximately 2 percent of activated cases in 2006, the same proportion as in 2005.

Pretrial services statistics appear in the H series of the appendix tables. ■

Table 9
Summary of Pretrial Services Cases
Fiscal Years 2005 and 2006

	2005	2006	Percent Change
Total Cases Activated	99,365	96,479	-2.9
Pretrial Services Cases	97,508	94,853	-2.7
Pretrial Diversion Cases	1,857	1,626	-12.4
Total Released on Supervision	34,860	33,608	-3.6
Pretrial Supervision	32,968	31,910	-3.2
Diversion Supervision	1,892	1,698	-10.3
Type of Report			
Prebail	88,274	87,015	-1.4
Other Reports (Including Postbail)	6,497	5,477	-15.7
No Report	2,737	2,361	-13.7

Complaints Against Judicial Officers

Table 10
Judicial Complaints Filed, Concluded, and Pending
Fiscal Years 2004, 2005, and 2006

	2004	2005*	2006
Filed	784	698	643
Concluded	820	700	619
By Chief Judges	486	425	391
Dismissed	471	405	371
Corrective Action Taken	12	13	11
Withdrawn	3	7	9
By Judicial Councils	334	275	228
After Review of Chief Judge's Dismissal [1]			
Dismissed	332	270	220
Withdrawn	0	0	0
Action Taken	0	0	0
Referred to Judicial Conference	0	0	0
After Report of Investigating Committee			
Dismissed	2	5	7
Withdrawn	0	0	0
Action Taken	0	0	1
Referred to Judicial Conference	0	0	0
Pending	212	210	234
Special Investigating Committees Appointed [2]	-	-	7

* Revised.

[1] Petition for review of a chief judge's dismissal of aa complaint.

[2] These data were not available in 2004 and 2005.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 351(a) and 363, any person alleging that a circuit judge, a district judge, a bankruptcy judge, or a magistrate judge has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the effective and expeditious administration of the business of the courts, or alleging that such an officer cannot discharge all the duties of the office because of physical or mental disability, may file a complaint with the clerk of the court of appeals for that circuit or the clerk of the applicable national court. A single complaint may involve multiple allegations against numerous judicial officers.

In 2006, the number of judicial complaints filed declined for the third consecutive year, falling 8 percent to 643. The number of complaints concluded dropped 12 percent to 619. Because the number of complaints filed outnumbered the number of complaints concluded, pending judicial complaints increased 11 percent to 234.

As in past years, the allegations cited most often were prejudice/bias, abuse of judicial power, and "other."

Of the 619 complaints that were concluded, chief judges terminated 391, and circuit judicial councils terminated 228. Of the complaints concluded by chief judges, 72 percent were found to be not covered under 28 U.S.C. 351 - 364 because they were directly related to the merits of the decisions or to procedural rulings rendered by the judges named in the complaints. The remaining complaints were con-

cluded because they did not conform with the statute, they were frivolous, appropriate action already had been taken, action no longer was necessary, or the complaint had been withdrawn.

Of the 228 complaints that were concluded by circuit judicial councils, all but one were dismissed. A total of 220 were terminated following the review of a chief judge's dismissal. Seven were concluded after a report was made by an investigating committee; those seven complaints all had been filed in the Second Circuit and had arisen from a single matter. The one complaint that was not dismissed had been filed in the Eleventh Circuit. Following a report by an investigating committee, this complaint resulted in disciplinary action taken by the Chief District Judge.

A total of seven special investigating committees were appointed this year–one each in the Second, Third, and Fourth Circuits, and two each in the Ninth and Eleventh Circuits. The work of these investigating committees may or may not have been completed this year.

Table 10 and Supplemental Table S-22 summarize judicial complaints activity from 2004 through 2006. ■

Status of Article III Judgeships

On September 30, 2006, a total of 14 vacancies existed among the 179 judgeships authorized for the U.S. courts of appeals, 1 more vacancy than the number 1 year ago. Six of the vacancies had been unfilled for more than 18 months (seven had been vacant that long one year earlier). Table 11 provides information on the status of judgeship positions since 2002.

On September 30, 2006, a total of 33 vacancies existed among the 678 positions authorized in the district courts, a decline of 3 compared to the 36 vacancies reported at the end of the previous fiscal year. Seven of the vacancies had existed for more than 18 months, two more than the number of positions vacant for that long in 2005.

In addition to active judges, 103 senior circuit judges participating in appeals decisions were serving the Judiciary on September 30, 2006–3 fewer than the number serving one year earlier. In the U.S. district courts, the number of senior judges with staff equaled 311, which was 11 more than the number at the end of the previous fiscal year. The number of senior district judges with staff has risen 12 percent over the past five years, increasing from 278 to 311.

As of September 30, 2006, a total of 21 judicial emergencies had been identified in the U.S. courts of appeals and U.S. district courts, 1 more than the number identified on September 30, 2005. For the courts of appeals, which had 12 judicial emergencies, a judicial emergency is defined as any vacancy where adjusted filings (i.e., filings excluding reinstated cases and weighting pro se appeals as one-third of a case) per panel are in excess of 700, or any vacancy in existence more than 18 months where adjusted filings are between 500 to 700 per panel. For the district courts, which had 9 judicial emergencies, a judicial emergency is defined as a vacancy of any duration where weighted filings per judgeship are in excess of 600, or any vacancy longer than 18 months in a district court with weighted filings between 430 and 600 per judgeship, or any vacancy in a district court with more than one authorized judgeship and only one active judge. ■

Table 11
Status of Judgeship Positions
Fiscal Years 2002 Through 2006 [1]

	U.S. Courts of Appeals[2]			U.S. District Courts		
Year	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Senior Judges[3]	Authorized Judgeships[4]	Vacancies	Senior Judges[5]
2002	179	28	92	665	50	278*
2003	179	17	91	680	29	287*
2004	179	13	102	679	16*	294*
2005	179	13*	106*	678	36	300*
2006	179	14	103	678	33	311

[1] Data are as of September 30.

[2] Positions in the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit are included.

[3] Senior judges who participated in appeals dispositions.

[4] Positions in the Districts of Virgin Islands, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands are included.

[5] Senior judges with staff.

* Revised.

Status of Bankruptcy Judge Appointments



On September 30, 2006, a total of 352 bankruptcy judgeships were authorized and funded. Of that number, 337 bankruptcy judgeships were filled, and 15 were vacant. In addition to these positions, 25 recalled bankruptcy judges were providing service to the Judiciary on September 30, 2006. Table 12 summarizes the status of bankruptcy judgeship positions through September 30, 2006. ■

Table 12
Status of Bankruptcy Judgeship Positions
Fiscal Years 2002 Through 2006[1]

Year	Authorized Judgeships	Vacancies	Recalled Judges
2002	324	22	31
2003	324	15	35
2004	324	11	35
2005	352	37	32
2006	352	15	25

[1] Data are as of September 30.

Appointments of Magistrate Judges

Table 13
U.S. Magistrate Judge Positions Authorized by the Judicial Conference
2002 Through 2006

Year	Period	Total	Full Time	Part Time	Combination
2002	Spring	534	477	54	3
	Fall	540	486	51	3
2003	Spring	540	487	50	3
	Fall	543	491	49	3
2004	Spring	546	495	48	3
	Fall	548	500	45	3
2005	Spring	548	500	45	3
	Fall	551	503	45	3
2006	Spring	551	503	45	3
	Fall	553	505	45	3

During fiscal year 2006, a total of 61 full-time magistrate judges were appointed, including 41 by reappointment. Of the 20 new appointments, 4 were for new positions. During the same period, six individuals were appointed to part-time magistrate judge positions, four of them by reappointment.

In 2006, the average age of new appointees to full-time magistrate judge positions was 48 years; the average age of new appointees to part-time magistrate judge positions was 57 years. New full-time appointees had been members of the bar for an average of 21 years at the time of appointment; new part-time magistrate judges averaged 17 years of bar membership. Of the new full-time magistrate judges, 11 had been in private practice, 7 had been assistant U. S. attorneys, 1 had been a state court judge, and 1 had been an assistant federal public defender.

Through September 2006, the Judicial Conference had authorized 505 full-time magistrate judge positions, 45 part-time positions, and 3 combination clerk of court/magistrate judge positions. During the fiscal year, 36 retired magistrate judges were recalled to service under 28 U.S.C. 636(h). Table 13 provides a summary of the number of magistrate judge positions authorized by the Judicial Conference since 2002. ■

U.S. Court of International Trade



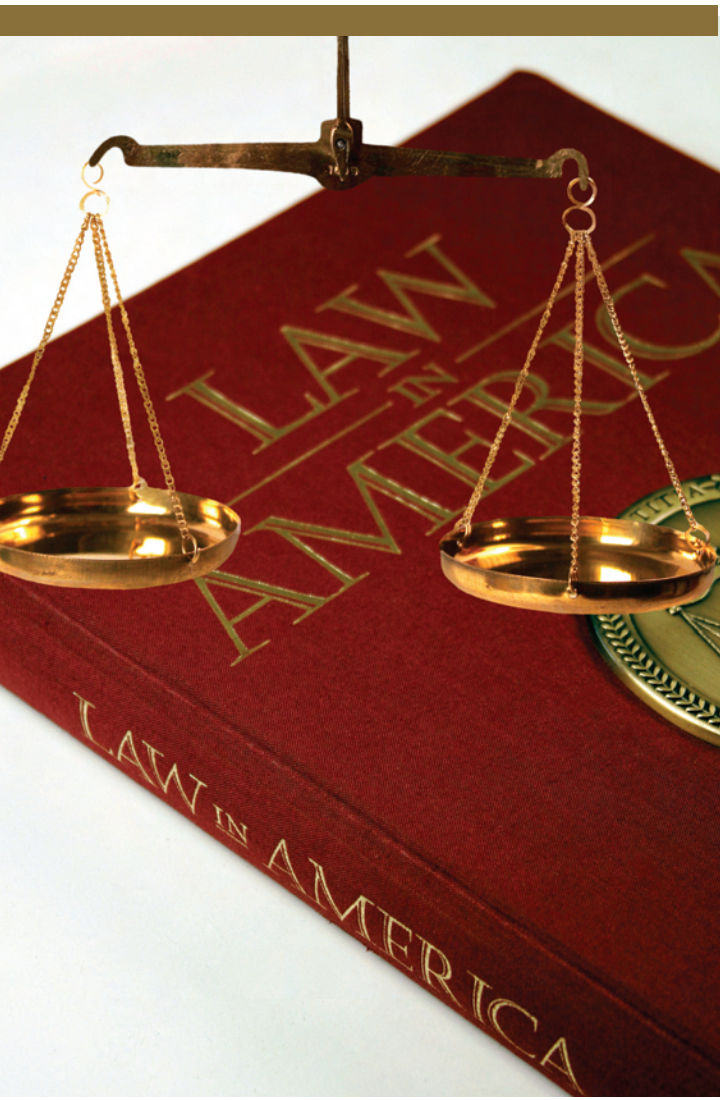
The jurisdiction of the U.S. Court of International Trade extends throughout the United States. The majority of the cases this court hears address the classification and valuation of imported merchandise, customs duties, and alleged unfair import practices by trading partners.

In 2006, this court reported 478 cases filed, a decrease of 35 percent from 2005 (down 263 cases). New civil actions included 293 cases filed under 28 U.S.C. 1581(a) or (b) that involved denied protests covering 27,360 entries of merchandise (more than double the number of entries addressed in 2005).

Case terminations increased 1,976 percent from 455 to 9,446 in response to the Supreme Court's decision in *United States Shoe Corp. v. United States*, 523 U.S. 360 (1998), which declared the Harbor Maintenance Tax (HMT) unconstitutional. This led to the dismissal of 8,864 cases involving the HMT in December 2005. Because terminations outnumbered filings, pending cases dropped 80 percent to 2,187 on September 30, 2006.

Appendix Table G-1 provides a summary of cases filed, terminated, and pending during 2005 and 2006. ■

U.S. Court of Federal Claims



The U.S. Court of Federal Claims has nationwide jurisdiction over a variety of monetary claims against the federal government, including those involving tax refunds, federal taking of private property for public use, pay and dismissal of federal civilian employees, pay and dismissal of military personnel, land claims brought by Native Americans and/or their Tribe(s) against the U.S. Government, contract disputes, bid protests, patents and copyright, congressional reference, and the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Act.

In 2006, filings in the court decreased 36 percent to 1,068, largely because of a 56 percent reduction (down 409 cases) in vaccine case filings. Such filings had soared in recent years, peaking in 2003, and mostly consisted of cases alleging that autism spectrum disorder arose from the measles-mumps-rubella vaccine and/or the inclusion of the preservative thimerosal in some vaccines. The 325 vaccine cases filed in 2006 were close to the historical norm of 350 for such filings. The total number of cases filed in the court this year was consistent with annual totals obtained prior to the surge in vaccine filings.

Case terminations decreased 20 percent from 1,051 to 837. As filings outnumbered terminations, pending cases rose 3 percent from 7,530 to 7,760.

In cases terminated in 2006, judgments for plaintiffs/petitioners exceeded $900 million, of which more than $79 million was interest. Many of these judgments were based on settlements between the parties. Judgments for the United States on counterclaims or offsets totaled over $200,000. Under its nonmonetary jurisdiction, the court disposed of 71 contract cases seeking injunctive or declaratory relief, an increase of 20 percent from the previous year.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 791(c), each January the clerk of the court transmits to the U.S. Congress a report of the business of the court, which notes the names of the claimants, the nature of the claims, and their dispositions. Appendix Tables G-2A and G-2B provide summary data on the case filings in the Court of Federal Claims for the year ending September 30, 2006. ■

Supplemental Tables

Judicial Business
of the United States Courts

2006 Annual Report of the Director

12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Table S-1.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Appeals Terminated on the Merits After Oral Hearings or Submission on Briefs During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit	Total	After Oral Hearing				After Submission on Briefs			
		Total	Percent of Total	En Banc	Panel	Total	Percent of Total	En Banc	Panel
TOTAL	**34,580**	**8,956**	**25.9**	**52**	**8,904**	**25,624**	**74.1**	**13**	**25,611**
DC	584	278	47.6	2	276	306	52.4	-	306
FIRST	1,133	380	33.5	3	377	753	66.5	-	753
SECOND	3,794	1,221	32.2	-	1,221	2,573	67.8	-	2,573
THIRD	2,305	450	19.5	1	449	1,855	80.5	-	1,855
FOURTH	3,206	380	11.9	2	378	2,826	88.1	6	2,820
FIFTH	4,688	833	17.8	2	831	3,855	82.2	-	3,855
SIXTH	2,886	1,002	34.7	5	997	1,884	65.3	-	1,884
SEVENTH	1,721	802	46.6	1	801	919	53.4	-	919
EIGHTH	2,307	752	32.6	4	748	1,555	67.4	2	1,553
NINTH	6,387	1,793	28.1	18	1,775	4,594	71.9	4	4,590
TENTH	1,730	463	26.8	6	457	1,267	73.2	1	1,266
ELEVENTH	3,839	602	15.7	8	594	3,237	84.3	-	3,237

NOTE: THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE DATA FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT.

Table S-2.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Total Case Participations in Cases Terminated on the Merits After Oral Hearings or Submission on Briefs During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit	Total	Case Participations by						
		Resident Active Circuit Judges		Resident Senior Circuit Judges		Visiting Judges		Percent by Senior and Visiting Judges
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
TOTAL	**104,645**	**81,460**	**77.8**	**18,468**	**17.6**	**4,717**	**4.5**	**22.2**
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,768	1,594	90.2	171	9.7	3	.2	9.8
FIRST	3,408	2,691	79.0	517	15.2	200	5.9	21.0
SECOND	11,382	7,988	70.2	2,546	22.4	848	7.5	29.8
THIRD	6,912	4,778	69.1	1,541	22.3	593	8.6	30.9
FOURTH	9,699	8,738	90.1	833	8.6	128	1.3	9.9
FIFTH	14,090	13,265	94.1	779	5.5	46	.3	5.9
SIXTH	8,719	5,745	65.9	1,534	17.6	1,440	16.5	34.1
SEVENTH	5,171	4,440	85.9	731	14.1	0	.0	14.1
EIGHTH	6,975	5,421	77.7	1,493	21.4	61	.9	22.3
NINTH	19,668	12,518	63.6	6,211	31.6	939	4.8	36.4
TENTH	5,254	3,717	70.7	1,442	27.4	95	1.8	29.3
ELEVENTH	11,599	10,565	91.1	670	5.8	364	3.1	8.9

NOTE: DUE TO ROUNDING, PERCENTS MAY NOT ADD UP TO 100.0. THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE DATA FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT.

Table S-3.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Types of Opinions or Orders Filed in Cases Terminated on the Merits After Oral Hearings or Submission on Briefs During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit	Total	Oral	Written, Signed*		Written, Reasoned, Unsigned*		Written, Unsigned, Without Comment		Percent Unpublished
			Published	Unpublished	Published	Unpublished	Published	Unpublished	
TOTAL	**34,580**	**1**	**5,082**	**7,277**	**353**	**20,763**	**71**	**1,033**	**84.1**
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	584	-	228	-	5	350	1	-	59.9
FIRST	1,133	-	417	22	16	677	1	-	61.7
SECOND	3,794	1	418	3,302	63	10	-	-	87.3
THIRD	2,305	-	296	1,351	2	568	-	88	87.1
FOURTH	3,206	-	199	672	2	2,333	-	-	93.7
FIFTH	4,688	-	444	87	83	4,041	-	33	88.8
SIXTH	2,886	-	410	692	3	1,765	-	16	85.7
SEVENTH	1,721	-	606	1	6	1,057	-	51	64.4
EIGHTH	2,307	-	809	9	48	725	-	716	62.9
NINTH	6,387	-	556	4	12	5,745	69	1	90.0
TENTH	1,730	-	422	1,102	6	200	-	-	75.3
ELEVENTH	3,839	-	277	35	107	3,292	-	128	90.0

NOTE: THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE DATA FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT.

* INCLUDES ONLY THOSE OPINIONS AND ORDERS THAT EXPOUND ON THE LAW AS APPLIED TO THE FACTS OF EACH CASE AND THAT DETAIL THE JUDICIAL REASONS UPON WHICH THE JUDGMENT IS BASED.

Table S-4.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Sources of Pro Se Appeals During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2005 and 2006

Source	2005		2006		Percent Change for Pro Se 2006/2005
	Total	Pro Se	Total	Pro Se	
Total	**68,473**	**28,559**	**66,618**	**28,671**	**0.4**
U.S. District Courts					
Criminal	16,060	1,215	15,246	1,109	-8.7
Civil—Total	32,818	19,545	31,991	19,421	-0.6
Prisoner Petitions	17,034	15,030	16,776	14,970	-0.4
U.S. Civil	2,971	1,110	2,880	1,110	0.0
Private Civil	12,813	3,405	12,335	3,341	-1.9
Bankruptcy Court	865	236	821	261	10.6
Administrative Agency	13,713	3,501	13,102	3,395	-3.0
Original Proceedings	5,017	4,062	5,458	4,485	10.4

NOTE: THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE DATA FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT.

Table S-5.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Appeals Under Submission More Than Three Months on September 30, 2005 and 2006

Circuit	2005 Total	2006				
		Total	3 - 5 Months	6 - 8 Months	9 - 11 Months	12 Months or More
Total	**990**	**880**	**399**	**244**	**117**	**120**
Federal	10	26	19	7	0	0
District of Columbia	2	9	1	2	3	3
First	18	13	11	2	0	0
Second	121	149	53	49	24	23
Third	93	55	21	18	5	11
Fourth	7	12	4	5	1	2
Fifth	43	36	20	11	1	4
Sixth	62	66	53	8	4	1
Seventh	184	121	51	37	11	22
Eighth	61	37	32	4	1	0
Ninth	227	198	66	44	59	29
Tenth	92	91	34	44	3	10
Eleventh	70	67	34	13	5	15

Table S-6.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Criminal Appeals Filed Under the Sentencing Guidelines During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2002 Through 2006

Year	Total Criminal Appeals Filed	Nonguidelines Appeals	Guidelines Appeals	Criminal Appeals by Type			
				Sentence	Sentence and Conviction	Conviction	Other*
2002	11,569	1,805	9,764	3,032	5,693	1,014	25
2003	11,968	1,790	10,178	2,927	6,160	1,088	3
2004	12,507	1,704	10,803	3,336	6,336	1,104	27
2005	16,060	1,782	14,278	4,732	8,423	1,084	39
2006	15,246	1,604	13,642	4,556	8,079	968	39
Percent Change 2006 Over 2005	**-5.07**	**-9.99**	**-4.45**	**-3.72**	**-4.08**	**-10.70**	**0.00**

NOTE: THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE DATA FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT. PERCENT CHANGE IS NOT COMPUTED WHEN THE TOTAL FOR THE PREVIOUS YEAR IS FEWER THAN 10 APPEALS.
* INCLUDES CASES THAT HAVE BEEN APPEALED UNDER THE SENTENCING GUIDELINES, BUT FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATE TYPE OF APPEAL WAS NOT IDENTIFIED AT THE TIME OF FILING.

Table S-7.
U.S. District Courts—Civil Cases Filed, by Origin,
During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2002 Through 2006

Year	Total Filings	Original Filings	Removals From State Courts	Remands From Courts of Appeals	Reopens	Transfers*
2002	274,841	197,960	55,480	814	11,819	8,726
2003	252,962	192,560	36,228	844	12,085	11,187
2004	281,338	217,266	34,443	697	10,217	18,672
2005	253,273	198,130	30,178	583	9,407	14,951
2006	259,541	183,511	29,437	602	25,841	20,129
Percent Change 2006/2005	**2.5**	**-7.4**	**-2.5**	**3.3**	**174.7**	**34.6**

NOTE: BEFORE 1997, TOTAL FILINGS INCLUDED APPEALS FROM MAGISTRATE JUDGMENTS. THE FEDERAL COURTS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1996, P.L. 104-317, ELIMINATED THIS RIGHT TO APPEAL.
TOTAL FILINGS FROM 1997-2006 INCLUDE CASES OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN, WHICH ARE NOT DISPLAYED SEPARATELY.
* INCLUDES TRANSFERS UNDER 28 U.S.C. 1407.

Table S-8.
U.S. District Courts—Recovery of Overpayment and Enforcement of Judgment Cases Filed During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total	Medicare	Student Loans	Veterans' Benefits	Other
TOTAL	**2,872**	**152**	**2,395**	**13**	**312**
DC	**50**	**31**	**17**	**-**	**2**
1ST	**51**	**11**	**30**	**-**	**10**
ME	1	1	-	-	-
MA	33	7	19	-	7
NH	-	-	-	-	-
RI	3	-	2	-	1
PR	14	3	9	-	2
2ND	**181**	**2**	**155**	**1**	**23**
CT	15	1	14	-	-
NY,N	9	1	7	-	1
NY,E	116	-	112	-	4
NY,S	28	-	16	-	12
NY,W	11	-	6	1	4
VT	2	-	-	-	2
3RD	**74**	**4**	**56**	**2**	**12**
DE	3	-	2	-	1
NJ	32	-	28	1	3
PA,E	13	3	6	-	4
PA,M	4	-	2	-	2
PA,W	22	1	18	1	2
VI	-	-	-	-	-
4TH	**65**	**7**	**39**	**1**	**18**
MD	15	-	12	1	2
NC,E	20	1	13	-	6
NC,M	5	2	2	-	1
NC,W	5	-	-	-	5
SC	11	2	8	-	1
VA,E	4	-	1	-	3
VA,W	2	-	2	-	-
WV,N	1	1	-	-	-
WV,S	2	1	1	-	-

Table S-8. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Medicare	Student Loans	Veterans' Benefits	Other
5TH	**875**	**19**	**807**	**2**	**47**
LA,E	9	2	5	-	2
LA,M	3	1	-	-	2
LA,W	8	-	7	-	1
MS,N	7	5	1	-	1
MS,S	1	-	-	-	1
TX,N	32	3	19	-	10
TX,E	5	-	3	-	2
TX,S	785	2	756	-	27
TX,W	25	6	16	2	1
6TH	**559**	**8**	**536**	**1**	**14**
KY,E	7	1	3	-	3
KY,W	9	-	8	-	1
MI,E	468	4	462	-	2
MI,W	6	-	5	-	1
OH,N	37	1	31	1	4
OH,S	11	-	9	-	2
TN,E	9	1	7	-	1
TN,M	2	-	2	-	-
TN,W	10	1	9	-	-
7TH	**168**	**5**	**147**	**3**	**13**
IL,N	137	3	128	-	6
IL,C	5	1	3	-	1
IL,S	2	-	2	-	-
IN,N	6	-	2	2	2
IN,S	8	1	4	1	2
WI,E	5	-	4	-	1
WI,W	5	-	4	-	1
8TH	**143**	**11**	**51**	**-**	**81**
AR,E	9	4	5	-	-
AR,W	2	-	2	-	-
IA,N	6	-	6	-	-
IA,S	16	-	7	-	9
MN	13	4	8	-	1
MO,E	12	-	12	-	-
MO,W	10	3	7	-	-
NE	73	-	3	-	70
ND	-	-	-	-	-
SD	2	-	1	-	1

Table S-8. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Medicare	Student Loans	Veterans' Benefits	Other
9TH	**397**	**37**	**303**	**-**	**57**
AK	-	-	-	-	-
AZ	39	1	28	-	10
CA,N	41	-	37	-	4
CA,E	15	-	2	-	13
CA,C	239	34	202	-	3
CA,S	6	-	4	-	2
HI	3	1	-	-	2
ID	9	-	6	-	3
MT	2	-	1	-	1
NV	16	1	-	-	15
OR	11	-	10	-	1
WA,E	5	-	5	-	-
WA,W	11	-	8	-	3
GUAM	-	-	-	-	-
NMI	-	-	-	-	-
10TH	**62**	**7**	**46**	**1**	**8**
CO	9	-	6	-	3
KS	17	-	16	-	1
NM	4	-	3	-	1
OK,N	4	-	4	-	-
OK,E	2	-	1	-	1
OK,W	11	-	9	1	1
UT	14	7	6	-	1
WY	1	-	1	-	-
11TH	**247**	**10**	**208**	**2**	**27**
AL,N	11	-	8	-	3
AL,M	3	-	3	-	-
AL,S	1	-	-	-	1
FL,N	11	1	8	-	2
FL,M	26	5	15	1	5
FL,S	157	3	142	1	11
GA,N	28	-	27	-	1
GA,M	6	1	3	-	2
GA,S	4	-	2	-	2

Table S-9.
U.S. District Courts—Social Security Cases Commenced During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total	HIA[1]	BL[2]	DIWC[3] and DIWW[4]	SSID[5]	RSI[6]
TOTAL	**13,847**	**53**	**7**	**6,480**	**6,649**	**658**
DC	**22**	**-**	**-**	**4**	**16**	**2**
1ST	**329**	**4**	**1**	**196**	**100**	**28**
ME	63	-	1	55	7	-
MA	131	2	-	50	67	12
NH	33	-	-	23	7	3
RI	57	2	-	33	13	9
PR	45	-	-	35	6	4
2ND	**1,016**	**3**	**-**	**642**	**316**	**55**
CT	40	-	-	25	12	3
NY,N	243	1	-	68	152	22
NY,E	252	1	-	225	12	14
NY,S	230	-	-	185	34	11
NY,W	232	1	-	132	94	5
VT	19	-	-	7	12	-
3RD	**954**	**6**	**1**	**437**	**474**	**36**
DE	32	-	-	19	10	3
NJ	240	-	1	126	109	4
PA,E	316	3	-	92	208	13
PA,M	118	1	-	53	58	6
PA,W	248	2	-	147	89	10
VI	-	-	-	-	-	-
4TH	**1,304**	**1**	**2**	**726**	**535**	**40**
MD	232	-	1	181	49	1
NC,E	195	-	-	73	106	16
NC,M	81	-	1	70	8	2
NC,W	67	-	-	45	20	2
SC	199	-	-	136	58	5
VA,E	86	-	-	28	57	1
VA,W	215	-	-	104	110	1
WV,N	68	-	-	36	26	6
WV,S	161	1	-	53	101	6

Table S-9. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	HIA[1]	BL[2]	DIWC[3] and DIWW[4]	SSID[5]	RSI[6]
5TH	**992**	**2**	**-**	**411**	**540**	**39**
LA,E	44	-	-	12	28	4
LA,M	36	-	-	8	25	3
LA,W	176	-	-	29	143	4
MS,N	47	-	-	31	16	-
MS,S	30	1	-	13	12	4
TX,N	187	-	-	107	74	6
TX,E	156	-	-	68	81	7
TX,S	149	-	-	76	65	8
TX,W	167	1	-	67	96	3
6TH	**1,841**	**8**	**-**	**719**	**1,022**	**92**
KY,E	600	-	-	74	512	14
KY,W	110	-	-	42	67	1
MI,E	243	3	-	162	52	26
MI,W	117	1	-	86	19	11
OH,N	283	3	-	134	126	20
OH,S	232	-	-	110	113	9
TN,E	108	-	-	59	47	2
TN,M	89	-	-	30	53	6
TN,W	59	1	-	22	33	3
7TH	**608**	**5**	**-**	**330**	**189**	**84**
IL,N	112	2	-	69	31	10
IL,C	48	1	-	22	25	
IL,S	44	-	-	7	37	
IN,N	101	-	-	76	20	5
IN,S	186	2	-	95	47	42
WI,E	69	-	-	46	21	2
WI,W	48	-	-	15	8	25
8TH	**1,358**	**3**	**-**	**656**	**610**	**89**
AR,E	250	-	-	72	177	1
AR,W	196	-	-	88	63	45
IA,N	115	-	-	63	48	4
IA,S	124	1	-	51	71	1
MN	78	-	-	25	44	9
MO,E	164	-	-	117	41	6
MO,W	345	-	-	193	137	15
NE	54	1	-	31	18	4
ND	8	-	-	3	4	1
SD	24	1	-	13	7	3

Table S-9. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	HIA[1]	BL[2]	DIWC[3] and DIWW[4]	SSID[5]	RSI[6]
9TH	**2,724**	**14**	**3**	**1,217**	**1,399**	**91**
AK	33	-	-	18	14	1
AZ	130	5	-	89	31	5
CA,N	128	1	2	63	54	8
CA,E	326	2	-	129	191	4
CA,C	994	4	1	402	582	5
CA,S	83	1	-	45	34	3
HI	2	-	-	-	2	
ID	52	-	-	32	17	3
MT	89	-	-	27	43	19
NV	21	1	-	7	11	2
OR	436	-	-	251	170	15
WA,E	175	-	-	66	97	12
WA,W	254	-	-	88	152	14
GUAM	1	-	-	-	1	-
NMI	-	-	-	-	-	-
10TH	**902**	**3**	**-**	**411**	**434**	**54**
CO	173	2	-	78	51	42
KS	150	-	-	84	65	1
NM	94	1	-	46	43	4
OK,N	87	-	-	26	57	4
OK,E	138	-	-	48	90	-
OK,W	155	-	-	74	79	2
UT	88	-	-	40	47	1
WY	17	-	-	15	2	
11TH	**1,797**	**4**	**-**	**731**	**1,014**	**48**
AL,N	406	-	-	132	271	3
AL,M	96	-	-	6	90	-
AL,S	87	-	-	1	86	-
FL,N	107	-	-	79	27	1
FL,M	599	1	-	245	348	5
FL,S	152	2	-	84	59	7
GA,N	170	1	-	101	64	4
GA,M	109	-	-	66	42	1
GA,S	71	-	-	17	27	27

[1] HIA = ALL CLAIMS FOR HEALTH INSURANCE BENEFITS (MEDICARE) UNDER TITLE XVIII, PART A, OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, AS AMENDED. ALSO INCLUDES CLAIMS BY HOSPITALS, SKILLED NURSING FACILITIES, ETC., FOR CERTIFICATION AS PROVIDERS OF SERVICES UNDER THE PROGRAM (42 U.S.C. 139FF (B)).

[2] BL = ALL CLAIMS FOR "BLACK LUNG" BENEFITS UNDER TITLE IV, PART B, OF THE FEDERAL COAL MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT OF 1969 (30 U.S.C. 923).

[3] DIWC = ALL CLAIMS FILED BY INSURED WORKERS FOR DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS UNDER TITLE II OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, AS AMENDED. ALSO INCLUDES ALL CLAIMS FILED FOR CHILDREN'S INSURANCE BENEFITS BASED ON DISABILITY (42 U.S.C. 405 (g)).

[4] DIWW= ALL CLAIMS FILED FOR WIDOWS OR WIDOWERS' INSURANCE BENEFITS BASED ON DISABILITY UNDER TITLE II OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, AS AMENDED (42 U.S.C. 405 (g)).

[5] SSID = ALL CLAIMS FOR SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PAYMENTS BASED ON DISABILITY FILED UNDER TITLE XVI OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, AS AMENDED.

[6] RSI = ALL CLAIMS FOR RETIREMENT (OLD AGE) AND SURVIVORS' BENEFITS UNDER TITLE II OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, AS AMENDED (42 U.S.C. 405 (g)).

Table S-10.
U.S. District Courts—Product Liability Cases Commenced, by Nature of Suit, During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2005 and 2006

Circuit and District	2005 Total	2006 Total	Contract Actions	Torts to Land	Personal Property Damage	Personal Injury				
						Airline	Marine	Motor Vehicle	Asbestos	Other
TOTAL	**30,295**	**49,743**	**265**	**148**	**591**	**74**	**37**	**561**	**16,547**	**31,520**
DC	**56**	**38**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**34**
1ST	**285**	**317**	**7**	**6**	**36**	**-**	**5**	**9**	**15**	**239**
ME	28	22	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	16
MA	161	224	4	4	26	-	4	1	10	175
NH	14	12	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	9
RI	18	19	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	11
PR	64	40	-	-	6	-	1	5	-	28
2ND	**1,603**	**2,673**	**24**	**7**	**118**	**7**	**2**	**39**	**45**	**2,431**
CT	59	60	3	1	10	2	-	3	1	40
NY,N	76	44	3	-	4	-	-	3	-	34
NY,E	401	1,552	6	1	16	5	1	20	34	1,469
NY,S	1,005	866	12	4	83	-	1	11	9	746
NY,W	49	140	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	135
VT	13	11	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	7
3RD	**9,554**	**25,638**	**23**	**7**	**76**	**3**	**2**	**27**	**14,829**	**10,671**
DE	9	9	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
NJ	235	364	4	3	14	-	1	5	1	336
PA,E	9,177	25,128	11	-	45	3	1	13	14,824	10,231
PA,M	47	44	1	2	7	-	-	6	-	28
PA,W	77	87	5	2	8	-	-	3	4	65
VI	9	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
4TH	**1,257**	**1,594**	**27**	**8**	**40**	**1**	**1**	**35**	**951**	**531**
MD	163	107	5	3	6	-	-	2	8	83
NC,E	60	59	2	3	6	-	-	3	25	20
NC,M	29	78	1	-	1	-	-	1	61	14
NC,W	56	180	3	1	2	1	-	4	150	19
SC	148	267	9	-	13	-	1	11	110	123
VA,E	666	652	2	-	4	-	-	3	593	50
VA,W	31	22	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	18
WV,N	20	32	2	-	2	-	-	3	1	24
WV,S	84	197	2	-	5	-	-	7	3	180

Table S-10. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	2005 Total	2006 Total	Contract Actions	Torts to Land	Personal Property Damage	Personal Injury				
						Airline	Marine	Motor Vehicle	Asbestos	Other
5TH	**3,687**	**7,233**	**41**	**32**	**82**	**6**	**8**	**258**	**504**	**6,302**
LA,E	1,954	5,146	6	1	18	-	1	7	5	5,108
LA,M	86	89	3	-	6	-	-	3	5	72
LA,W	220	205	14	2	10	-	3	6	3	167
MS,N	123	286	3	-	4	-	-	89	83	107
MS,S	368	570	4	13	4	-	1	15	383	150
TX,N	172	168	2	3	13	3	2	16	2	127
TX,E	320	330	2	1	9	1	-	82	15	220
TX,S	291	320	4	9	11	2	1	23	7	263
TX,W	153	119	3	3	7	-	-	17	1	88
6TH	**6,223**	**2,165**	**35**	**9**	**54**	**1**	**1**	**28**	**18**	**2,019**
KY,E	128	127	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	118
KY,W	123	209	3	-	3	-	-	5	1	197
MI,E	704	99	6	1	27	-	-	4	-	61
MI,W	22	12	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	8
OH,N	4,796	1,230	6	2	6	1	-	7	15	1,193
OH,S	123	104	6	-	1	-	1	3	1	92
TN,E	126	72	4	2	6	-	-	3	1	56
TN,M	84	237	5	1	1	-	-	3	-	227
TN,W	117	75	1	1	3	-	-	3	-	67
7TH	**596**	**667**	**16**	**16**	**26**	**13**	**1**	**27**	**12**	**556**
IL,N	231	207	11	7	14	13	-	8	6	148
IL,C	15	31	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	28
IL,S	149	155	2	-	-	-	1	9	1	142
IN,N	44	100	1	2	1	-	-	4	1	91
IN,S	88	124	1	1	5	-	-	5	2	110
WI,E	50	32	-	6	1	-	-	-	1	24
WI,W	19	18	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	13
8TH	**3,712**	**4,436**	**15**	**8**	**38**	**4**	**1**	**30**	**32**	**4,308**
AR,E	1,871	1,389	-	-	9	-	-	4	1	1,375
AR,W	67	62	4	-	5	1	-	5	-	47
IA,N	19	33	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	31
IA,S	30	54	1	5	4	-	-	1	1	42
MN	993	2,112	2	-	6	-	-	9	28	2,067
MO,E	479	489	3	-	6	-	1	6	-	473
MO,W	194	208	4	2	4	-	-	3	1	194
NE	39	68	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	63
ND	12	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	5
SD	8	13	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	11

Table S-10. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	2005 Total	2006 Total	Contract Actions	Torts to Land	Personal Property Damage	Personal Injury				
						Airline	Marine	Motor Vehicle	Asbestos	Other
9TH	**1,824**	**3,091**	**41**	**44**	**63**	**12**	**6**	**46**	**53**	**2,826**
AK	10	7	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
AZ	61	62	2	17	5	1	-	5	1	31
CA,N	188	2,140	7	2	13	-	1	6	37	2,074
CA,E	88	129	1	10	4	1	-	2	-	111
CA,C	625	233	11	1	10	6	-	16	2	187
CA,S	59	202	2	1	5	-	-	3	-	191
HI	11	31	1	1	2	-	3	-	-	24
ID	57	30	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	24
MT	29	14	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	9
NV	108	53	1	9	3	-	1	4	-	35
OR	62	50	2	-	9	-	-	3	1	35
WA,E	23	24	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	19
WA,W	502	115	5	3	6	3	1	4	11	82
GUAM	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NMI	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10TH	**398**	**417**	**9**	**3**	**20**	**6**	**1**	**19**	**3**	**356**
CO	55	68	1	1	5	1	1	4	-	55
KS	58	55	1	-	3	2	-	3	-	46
NM	48	39	1	1	2	-	-	4	3	28
OK,N	31	38	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	34
OK,E	22	40	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	34
OK,W	86	84	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	76
UT	75	81	1	1	4	1	-	1	-	73
WY	23	12	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	10
11TH	**1,100**	**1,474**	**26**	**7**	**37**	**21**	**9**	**42**	**85**	**1,247**
AL,N	213	231	2	1	4	-	-	4	15	205
AL,M	63	67	6	-	1	-	-	2	-	58
AL,S	45	37	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	33
FL,N	46	53	1	-	4	-	1	4	-	43
FL,M	251	520	5	1	10	1	5	7	-	491
FL,S	319	371	5	-	9	18	2	6	65	266
GA,N	102	138	2	4	6	-	1	10	-	115
GA,M	28	33	2	1	1	1	-	3	-	25
GA,S	33	24	1	-	-	1	-	6	5	11

Table S-11.
U.S. District Courts—Civil Cases Pending Three Years or More, by Basis of Jurisdiction and Nature of Suit, on September 30, 2005 and 2006

Nature of Suit	Cases Pending Three Years or More		U.S. Cases		Private Cases		
	2005	2006	Plaintiff	Defendant	Federal Question	Diversity of Citizenship	Local Jurisdiction
TOTAL CASES	**38,730**	**27,009**	**946**	**1,531**	**15,511**	**8,934**	**87**
CONTRACT ACTIONS, TOTAL	**1,724**	**2,045**	**198**	**29**	**413**	**1,387**	**18**
INSURANCE	434	503	2	2	92	401	6
MARINE	116	105	-	1	93	8	3
MILLER ACT	25	24	10	1	13	-	-
NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS	26	22	-	-	3	19	-
RECOVERY OF OVERPAYMENTS AND ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS	123	194	169	4	9	12	-
DEFAULTED STUDENT LOANS	93	161	159	2	-	-	-
VETERANS' OVERPAYMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	30	33	10	2	9	12	-
OTHER CONTRACT ACTIONS	1,000	1,197	17	21	203	947	9
REAL PROPERTY ACTIONS, TOTAL	**222**	**276**	**42**	**26**	**94**	**92**	**22**
FORECLOSURE	79	99	35	7	21	15	21
RENT, LEASE, AND EJECTMENT	6	13	2	-	4	7	-
TORTS TO LAND, INCLUDING PRODUCT LIABILITY	43	50	-	4	17	29	-
OTHER REAL PROPERTY ACTIONS	94	114	5	15	52	41	1
TORT ACTIONS, TOTAL	**26,391**	**12,512**	**16**	**147**	**4,918**	**7,395**	**36**
PERSONAL INJURY, TOTAL	**26,131**	**12,180**	**5**	**135**	**4,832**	**7,175**	**33**
PERSONAL INJURY/ PRODUCT LIABILITY, TOTAL	**17,254**	**2,962**	**-**	**10**	**507**	**2,443**	**2**
AIRPLANE	23	46	-	1	10	35	-
MARINE	7	9	-	-	5	4	-
MOTOR VEHICLE	30	27	-	1	4	22	-
ASBESTOS	318	278	-	1	159	118	-
OTHER	16,876	2,602	-	7	329	2,264	2
OTHER PERSONAL INJURY, TOTAL	**8,877**	**9,218**	**5**	**125**	**4,325**	**4,732**	**31**
AIRPLANE	263	414	-	4	292	118	-
MARINE	81	91	1	3	71	16	-
MOTOR VEHICLE	131	150	-	22	6	121	1
ASSAULT, LIBEL, AND SLANDER	35	46	-	4	16	24	2
FEDERAL EMPLOYERS LIABILITY ACT	62	45	-	8	37	-	-
MEDICAL MALPRACTICE	72	101	-	49	-	52	-
OTHER	8,233	8,371	4	35	3,903	4,401	28

Table S-11. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Nature of Suit	Cases Pending Three Years or More		U.S. Cases		Private Cases		
	2005	2006	Plaintiff	Defendant	Federal Question	Diversity of Citizenship	Local Jurisdiction
PERSONAL PROPERTY DAMAGE, TOTAL	**260**	**332**	**11**	**12**	**86**	**220**	**3**
FRAUD, INCLUDING TRUTH IN LENDING	174	217	11	1	60	145	-
OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY DAMAGE	86	115	-	11	26	75	3
ACTIONS UNDER STATUTES, TOTAL	**10,393**	**12,176**	**690**	**1,329**	**10,086**	**60**	**11**
ANTITRUST	**277**	**329**	**1**	**3**	**325**	**-**	**-**
BANKRUPTCY, TOTAL	**166**	**139**	**4**	**2**	**133**	**-**	**-**
APPEAL (28 U.S.C. 158)	79	95	4	2	89	-	-
WITHDRAWAL (28 U.S.C. 157)	87	44	-	-	44	-	-
BANKS AND BANKING	**7**	**11**	**2**	**2**	**7**	**-**	**-**
CIVIL RIGHTS, TOTAL	**2,347**	**2,751**	**63**	**223**	**2,415**	**50**	**-**
VOTING	15	25	2	5	18	-	-
EMPLOYMENT	1,036	1,204	39	134	1,002	29	-
HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATIONS	41	70	4	4	62	-	-
WELFARE	9	6	-	2	4	-	-
OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS	1,246	1,446	18	78	1,329	21	-
ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS	**240**	**242**	**51**	**56**	**135**	**-**	**-**
DEPORTATION	**10**	**10**	**-**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**-**
PRISONER PETITIONS, TOTAL	**3,311**	**3,830**	**-**	**507**	**3,315**	**-**	**8**
MOTIONS TO VACATE SENTENCE	282	302	-	302	-	-	-
HABEAS CORPUS—GENERAL	1,173	1,481	-	126	1,347	-	8
HABEAS CORPUS—DEATH PENALTY	358	387	-	17	370	-	-
MANDAMUS AND OTHER	15	25	-	12	13	-	-
CIVIL RIGHTS	1,059	1,205	-	38	1,167	-	-
PRISON CONDITION	424	430	-	12	418	-	-
FORFEITURE AND PENALTY, TOTAL	**159**	**186**	**180**	**6**	**-**	**-**	**-**
AGRICULTURAL ACTS	3	4	3	1	-	-	-
FOOD AND DRUG ACT	5	7	7	-	-	-	-
DRUG-RELATED SEIZURE OF PROPERTY	70	76	74	2	-	-	-
AIR TRAFFIC REGULATIONS	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER FORFEITURE AND PENALTY SUITS	79	97	94	3	-	-	-

Table S-11. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Nature of Suit	Cases Pending Three Years or More		U.S. Cases		Private Cases		
	2005	2006	Plaintiff	Defendant	Federal Question	Diversity of Citizenship	Local Jurisdiction
LABOR LAWS, TOTAL	**514**	**687**	**19**	**9**	**659**	**-**	**-**
FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT	96	160	9	1	150	-	-
LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT	45	61	2	2	57	-	-
LABOR MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT	4	4	-	-	4	-	-
RAILWAY LABOR ACT	5	9	-	-	9	-	-
ERISA [1]	314	390	7	1	382	-	-
OTHER LABOR LITIGATION	50	63	1	5	57	-	-
PROTECTED PROPERTY RIGHTS, TOTAL	**619**	**796**	**1**	**2**	**793**	**-**	**-**
COPYRIGHT	182	197	-	-	197	-	-
PATENT	316	418	-	2	416	-	-
TRADEMARK	121	181	1	-	180	-	-
SECURITIES, COMMODITIES, AND EXCHANGES	**1,312**	**1,353**	**117**	**5**	**1,231**	**-**	**-**
SOCIAL SECURITY LAWS, TOTAL	**228**	**313**	**-**	**313**	**-**	**-**	**-**
DISABILITY INSURANCE	121	159	-	159	-	-	-
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME	92	127	-	127	-	-	-
RETIREMENT AND SURVIVORS BENEFITS	11	20	-	20	-	-	-
OTHER	4	7	-	7	-	-	-
RICO [2]	**105**	**124**	**4**	**-**	**111**	**9**	**-**
STATE REAPPORTIONMENT SUITS	**2**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**-**
TAX SUITS	**65**	**86**	**48**	**36**	**-**	**-**	**2**
CUSTOMER CHALLENGE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT	**44**	**35**	**-**	**31**	**4**	**-**	**-**
CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATE STATUTES	**22**	**23**	**-**	**-**	**21**	**1**	**1**
OTHER STATUTORY ACTIONS	**965**	**1,259**	**200**	**124**	**935**	**-**	**-**
OTHER ACTIONS, TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

NOTE: LAND CONDEMNATION CASES ARE OMITTED.

[1] ERISA = EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT.

[2] RICO = RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS.

Table S-13.
Federal Probation System—Offenders Receiving Judiciary-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit	Defendants Under Supervision With Substance Abuse Conditions[1]	Offenders Receiving Judiciary-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment	Federal Judiciary Substance Abuse Treatment Expenditures[2]	
			Total Expenditures	Average Expenditure per Offender
TOTAL	**64,037**	**29,654**	**$26,330,569**	**$888**
DC	921	339	$683,736	$2,017
FIRST	1,468	615	$883,330	$1,436
SECOND	4,471	1,412	$2,893,017	$2,049
THIRD	2,768	631	$1,310,077	$2,076
FOURTH	8,563	2,738	$2,333,521	$852
FIFTH	9,248	6,065	$3,811,544	$628
SIXTH	5,633	2,450	$2,082,025	$850
SEVENTH	3,307	1,517	$1,621,789	$1,069
EIGHTH	5,504	2,624	$1,600,484	$610
NINTH	11,820	5,970	$4,708,443	$789
TENTH	3,665	2,187	$1,673,999	$765
ELEVENTH	6,669	3,106	$2,728,604	$878

NOTE: IN 2005, DATA INCLUDED JUDICIARY-FUNDED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT AND TESTING.
[1] INCLUDES ALL OFFENDERS ON ACTIVE SUPERVISION AT ANY TIME DURING THE 12-MONTH PERIOD IN WHICH SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT CONDITIONS WERE IN EFFECT.
[2] EXCLUDES EXPENDITURES BY LOCAL, COUNTY AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Table S-14.
U.S. District Courts—Pretrial Services Defendants Receiving Judiciary-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit	Defendants in Pretrial Services With Substance Abuse Conditions[1]	Defendants Receiving Judiciary-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment	Federal Judiciary Substance Abuse Treatment Expenditures[2]	
			Total Expenditures	Average Expenditure per Defendant
TOTAL	**19,017**	**5,972**	**$8,134,944**	**$1,362**
DC	31	7	$5,316	$759
FIRST	591	167	$395,427	$2,368
SECOND	1,992	419	$933,558	$2,228
THIRD	1,111	179	$459,390	$2,566
FOURTH	2,505	565	$519,581	$920
FIFTH	1,833	799	$821,167	$1,028
SIXTH	2,485	546	$605,024	$1,108
SEVENTH	1,030	304	$666,713	$2,193
EIGHTH	2,212	967	$766,720	$793
NINTH	2,400	921	$2,025,703	$2,199
TENTH	1,451	661	$564,062	$853
ELEVENTH	1,376	437	$372,284	$852

NOTE: IN 2005, DATA INCLUDED JUDICIARY-FUNDED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT AND TESTING.

[1] INCLUDES ALL DEFENDANTS ON ACTIVE SUPERVISION AT ANY TIME DURING THE 12-MONTH PERIOD IN WHICH SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT CONDITIONS WERE IN EFFECT.

[2] EXCLUDES EXPENDITURES BY LOCAL, COUNTY AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Table S-15.
U.S. District Courts—National Petit Juror Service During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2002 Through 2006

Service	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Overall Juror Service					
Jury Trial Days	30,233	30,506	31,067	30,775	28,621
Juror Days*	583,413	603,785	607,673	612,032	579,706
Percent Selected or Serving	58.7	58.0	60.1	60.0	59.4
Percent Challenged	20.0	20.1	20.5	20.5	20.5
Percent Not Selected or Challenged**	21.4	21.9	19.4	19.4	20.2
Average Jurors per Day of Trial	19.3	19.8	19.6	19.9	20.3
Jury Selection Day					
Jurors Present for Voir Dire	317,300	330,172	320,825	323,928	307,204
Percent Selected	24.0	23.2	24.3	24.5	23.3
Percent Challenged	36.7	36.8	38.8	38.8	38.6
Percent Not Selected or Challenged	39.3	40.0	36.8	36.7	38.1
Numbers of Juries Selected	6,967	6,906	6,925	6,839	6,193
Average Jurors Present for Jury Selection	45.5	47.8	46.3	47.4	49.6

NOTE: DUE TO ROUNDING, PERCENTS MAY NOT TOTAL 100.0 PERCENT.
* EACH JUROR IS COUNTED FOR EACH DAY SERVING, TRAVELING, OR WAITING AT THE COURTHOUSE TO SERVE.
** INCLUDES JURORS IN TRAVEL STATUS.

Table S-16.
U.S. District Courts—National Grand Juror Service During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2002 Through 2006

Year	Juries Serving	Sessions Convened	Jurors		Hours		Proceedings Filed by Indictment		Average Defendants Indicted per Session
			Total	Average per Session	Total	Average per Session	Cases	Defendants	
2002	846	9,873	197,182	20.0	50,013	5.1	45,041	65,237	6.61
2003	835	10,190	203,553	20.0	51,918	5.1	47,629	68,295	6.70
2004	791	10,402	207,245	19.9	52,452	5.0	48,118	69,184	6.65
2005	769	9,854	196,197	19.9	48,582	4.9	47,061	68,481	6.95
2006	758	9,399	187,646	20.0	45,718	4.9	44,415	64,616	6.87

Table S-17.
Matters Disposed of by U.S. Magistrate Judges
During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 1996, and September 30, 2002 Through 2006

Activity	1996	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2006/2005
Total Matters	**554,041**	**880,129**	**948,570**	**960,959**	**941,632**	**950,137**	**0.9**
Additional Duties	**240,682**	**461,848**	**490,617**	**487,871**	**470,840**	**468,319**	**-0.5**
Criminal	**55,594**	**138,504**	**156,115**	**159,599**	**157,064**	**166,409**	**5.9**
Motions 636(b)(1)(A)	23,778	79,609	92,036	93,984	88,290	91,416	**3.5**
Motions 636(b)(1)(B)	4,666	6,084	6,263	6,341	8,044	8,196	**1.9**
Evidentiary Hearings	1,990	1,899	2,041	1,836	2,042	2,230	**9.2**
Pretrial Conferences	5,837	13,532	14,620	14,760	15,870	20,127	**26.8**
Probation/Supervised Release	2,295	3,948	4,570	4,213	4,033	3,220	**-20.2**
Guilty Pleas	*	15,275	17,018	18,086	19,698	22,186	**12.6**
Other [1]	17,028	18,157	19,567	20,379	19,087	19,034	**-0.3**
Civil	**151,872**	**298,109**	**309,720**	**303,895**	**289,647**	**276,626**	**-4.4**
Settlement Conferences	22,460	24,420	26,506	25,331	24,203	22,113	**-8.6**
Other Pretrial Conferences	39,670	55,371	55,632	55,845	53,937	50,917	**-5.6**
Motions 636(b)(1)(A)	56,260	179,767	189,038	186,733	176,937	170,306	**-3.7**
Motions 636(b)(1)(B)	9,970	12,308	11,030	10,649	10,480	10,815	**3.2**
Evidentiary Hearings	602	851	646	514	942	730	**-22.5**
Social Security	4,603	6,654	6,472	6,160	5,486	5,588	**1.9**
Special Masterships	1,080	504	550	578	518	472	**-8.9**
Other [2]	17,227	18,234	19,846	18,085	17,144	15,685	**-8.5**
Prisoner Litigation	**33,216**	**25,235**	**24,782**	**24,377**	**24,129**	**25,284**	**4.8**
State Habeas	7,576	9,503	9,482	9,044	8,350	8,995	**7.7**
Federal Habeas	3,562	4,441	3,837	3,516	4,866	4,047	**-16.8**
Civil Rights	20,479	10,531	10,766	11,067	10,360	11,663	**12.6**
Evidentiary Hearings	1,599	760	697	750	553	579	**4.7**

Table S-17. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Activity	1996	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2006/2005
Civil Consent	**9,948**	**12,710**	**13,811**	**13,092**	**12,282**	**11,521**	**-6.2**
Without Trial	8,029	11,751	13,044	12,440	11,669	10,944	**-6.2**
Jury Trial	955	472	479	422	399	379	**-5.0**
Nonjury Trial	964	487	288	230	214	198	**-7.5**
Trial Jurisdiction Cases	**74,806**	**72,109**	**83,247**	**92,513**	**92,909**	**98,263**	**5.8**
Class A Misdemeanors	10,356	8,816	9,616	9,186	8,101	7,672	**-5.3**
Petty Offenses	64,450	63,293	73,631	83,327	84,808	90,591	**6.8**
Preliminary Proceedings	**202,560**	**293,002**	**315,455**	**321,642**	**321,164**	**325,475**	**1.3**
Search Warrants	27,811	29,929	32,539	33,457	34,246	32,467	**-5.2**
Arrest Warrants/Summonses	21,119	30,541	31,291	29,824	32,882	38,325	**16.6**
Initial Appearances	55,206	86,324	93,991	97,296	95,116	96,189	**1.1**
Preliminary Examinations	10,303	19,279	20,062	19,880	19,935	20,711	**3.9**
Arraignments	40,715	54,339	57,977	59,920	56,827	57,537	**1.2**
Detention Hearings	26,800	43,198	47,860	48,206	47,928	47,525	**-0.8**
Bail Reviews/Nebbia Hearings	9,919	11,052	11,397	10,879	11,031	11,545	**4.7**
Other [3]	10,687	18,340	20,338	22,180	23,199	21,176	**-8.7**
Miscellaneous Matters	**26,045**	**40,460**	**45,440**	**45,841**	**44,437**	**46,559**	**4.8**

* Data not collected or reported for time period indicated.
[1] Category includes writs, mental competency hearings and motion hearings.
[2] Category includes fee applications, summary jury trials, and motion hearings. Beginning in 2006, early neutral evaluations were added.
[3] Category includes material witness hearings and attorney appointment hearings.

Table S-18.
Three-Judge District Court Hearings, by Nature of Suit,
During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2002 Through 2006

Nature of Suit	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	**45**	**11**	**6**	**10**	**13**
Reapportionment	27	2	3	4	2
Civil Rights	18	9	3	6	11
Education	-	-	-	-	-
Voting and Election Laws	7	4	1	6	7
Employment	1	-	-	-	-
Constitutionality of Other State Statutes	3	1	-	-	-
Other	7	4	2	-	4

Table S-19.
Cases Transferred by Order of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation, Cumulative From September 1968 Through September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	12 Months Ending September 30, 2006		Cumulative 1968 - 2006		Total Pending In Transferee District
	Into District	Out of District	Into District	Out of District	
TOTAL	**9,895**	**9,895**	**194,929**	**194,929**	**75,660**
DC	**12**	**55**	**2,156**	**590**	**44**
1ST	**136**	**159**	**851**	**5,417**	**106**
ME	1	18	87	687	29
MA	134	50	600	3,841	64
NH	1	4	109	266	13
RI	-	25	-	427	-
PR	-	62	55	196	-
2ND	**1,683**	**648**	**8,112**	**17,610**	**4,982**
CT	-	47	459	2,013	121
NY,N	-	36	4	842	-
NY,E	1,282	159	2,747	3,748	1,709
NY,S	401	281	4,902	9,836	3,152
NY,W	-	119	-	1,077	-
VT	-	6	-	94	-
3RD	**1,606**	**459**	**118,755**	**10,588**	**47,569**
DE	32	15	93	213	80
NJ	71	150	803	2370	173
PA,E	1,502	255	117,566	6,498	47,293
PA,M	-	7	28	493	11
PA,W	1	32	265	904	12
VI	-	-	-	110	-
4TH	**87**	**997**	**3,019**	**21,768**	**695**
MD	11	163	1,437	2,480	501
NC,E	9	26	126	984	19
NC,M	-	57	19	570	9
NC,W	-	112	79	858	17
SC	59	148	1,057	2,879	131
VA,E	7	400	74	10,557	10
VA,W	-	8	3	1,017	-
WV,N	-	19	1	266	-
WV,S	1	64	223	2,157	8

Table S-19. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	12 Months Ending September 30, 2006		Cumulative 1968 - 2006		Total Pending In Transferee District
	Into District	Out of District	Into District	Out of District	
5TH	**2,779**	**1,470**	**9,753**	**30,297**	**6,976**
LA,E	2,769	92	5,668	1,974	6,815
LA,M	-	77	8	795	-
LA,W	-	102	9	1,544	-
MS,N	-	162	6	816	-
MS,S	-	471	14	4,051	-
TX,N	6	101	212	3,191	16
TX,E	-	206	3,448	7,205	14
TX,S	4	188	374	9,837	131
TX,W	-	71	14	884	-
6TH	**487**	**878**	**3,239**	**55,838**	**5,722**
KY,E	-	116	53	651	-
KY,W	-	248	88	869	-
MI,E	31	42	352	2,186	49
MI,W	-	7	18	155	-
OH,N	324	87	1,267	48,477	5,439
OH,S	2	72	1,271	1,025	56
TN,E	1	79	16	724	23
TN,M	126	140	149	496	142
TN,W	3	87	25	800	13
7TH	**160**	**441**	**2,655**	**9,355**	**504**
IL,N	127	106	1,493	2,562	393
IL,E*	-	-	-	9	-
IL,C	-	19	30	1,219	-
IL,S	7	135	20	848	10
IN,N	19	54	42	1,404	38
IN,S	7	89	1,026	2,056	63
WI,E	-	28	6	891	-
WIW	-	10	38	366	-
8TH	**1,694**	**2,043**	**11,729**	**8,662**	**6,386**
AR,E	1,176	32	3,661	542	3,147
AR,W	-	24	-	320	-
IA,N	-	23	4	166	-
IA,S	19	15	24	1,165	21
MN	471	1,103	7,625	3,351	3,165
MO,E	21	554	214	1,344	34
MO,W	7	240	198	872	19
NE	-	30	3	501	-
ND	-	6	-	291	-
SD	-	16	-	110	-

Table S-19. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	12 Months Ending September 30, 2006		Cumulative 1968 - 2006		Total Pending In Transferee District
	Into District	Out of District	Into District	Out of District	
9TH	**1,042**	**1,632**	**5,166**	**16,634**	**2,148**
AK	-	3	-	248	-
AR	-	15	70	1,219	5
CA,N	965	838	1,687	2,859	1,364
CA,E	-	82	11	901	-
CA,C	31	326	942	4,971	205
CA,S	3	212	126	1,983	10
HI	-	20	14	562	-
ID	-	26	6	412	-
MT	-	7	4	347	-
NV	19	16	186	840	28
OR	1	24	17	978	3
WA,E	-	11	2	297	-
WA,W	23	51	2,101	976	533
GU	-	1	-	37	-
NMI	-	-	-	4	-
10TH	**12**	**238**	**1,812**	**5,759**	**217**
CO	5	37	123	1,105	31
KS	6	42	1,283	818	99
NM	-	19	4	828	-
OK,N	-	24	14	929	-
OK,E	-	18	7	179	-
OK,W	1	42	165	763	11
UT	-	47	32	1,012	1
WY	-	9	184	125	75
11TH	**197**	**875**	**27,682**	**12,866**	**311**
AL,N	-	136	26,503	1,996	-
AL,M	-	35	19	517	-
AL,S	-	26	25	390	-
FL,N	-	28	51	553	8
FL,M	188	296	540	3,085	294
FL,S	9	274	383	2,191	6
GA,N	-	57	158	1,892	-
GA,M	-	13	-	594	-
GA,S	-	10	3	1,648	3

* NO LONGER A SEPARATE DISTRICT.

Table S-20.
Cumulative Summary of Multidistrict Litigation
During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2004 Through 2006

	Cumulative Totals as of Sept. 30, 2004	12 Months Ending Sept. 30, 2005 (Adjusted)	Cumulative Totals as of Sept. 30, 2005	12 Months Ending Sept. 30, 2006	Cumulative Totals as of Sept. 30, 2006
Total Actions Subjected to Section 1407 Proceedings	**211,315**	**17,148**	**228,463**	**17,523**	**245,986**
Actions Transferred	176,161	8,873	185,034	9,895	194,929
Actions Originally Filed in Transferee Districts	35,154	8,275	43,429	7,628	51,057
Total Terminations	**147,338**	**12,027**	**159,365**	**10,961**	**170,326**
Actions Terminated by Transferee Courts	136,050	11,633	147,683	10,713	158,396
Actions Reassigned to Transferor Judges Within Transferee Courts	389	4	393	-	393
Actions Remanded by the Panel	10,899	390	11,289	248	11,537
Total Actions Presently Pending and Subjected to Section 1407 Proceedings	**63,977**		**69,098**		**75,660**

Table S-21.
Representations by Federal Defender Organizations During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2002 Through 2006

Representations	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2006/2005
Offices in Operation	**72**	**73**	**73**	**74**	**77**	**4.1**
Total Representations						
Opened	79,001	88,925	101,015	97,777	97,413	-0.4
Closed	77,410	87,252	98,253	95,055	98,206	3.3
Pending September 30	29,685	31,375	34,182	36,922	36,172	-2.0
Criminal Representations						
Opened	48,303	55,835	68,045	62,361	62,365	0.0
Closed	47,238	54,460	66,395	62,303	63,093	1.3
Pending September 30	18,792	20,217	21,948	22,052	21,388	-3.0
Other Representations*						
Opened	30,698	33,090	32,970	35,416	35,048	-1.0
Closed	30,172	32,792	31,858	32,752	35,113	7.2
Pending September 30	10,893	11,158	12,234	14,870	14,784	-0.6

* INCLUDES APPEALS, PROBATION/PAROLE REVOCATION HEARINGS, AND MOTIONS TO CORRECT OR REDUCE SENTENCE.

Table S-22.
Report of Complaints Filed and Action Taken Under Authority of 28 U.S.C. 351-364 During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Summary of Activity	Circuits														National Courts	
	Total	Fed	DC	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	CC[1]	CIT[2]
Complaints Pending on September 30, 2005*	210	0	3	5	31	20	12	21	42	3	6	29	2	35	1	0
Complaints Filed	643	1	16	31	14	43	47	76	72	35	44	133	49	79	3	0
Complaint Type																
Written by Complainant	555	1	16	0	0	0	47	76	72	35	44	133	49	79	3	0
On Order of Chief Judges	88	0	0	31	14	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Officials Complained About**																
Judges																
Circuit	141	1	14	13	0	3	7	6	14	16	3	34	24	6	0	0
District	505	0	17	50	10	31	36	45	68	31	32	99	40	46	0	0
National Courts	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Bankruptcy Judges	33	0	0	2	0	1	2	5	2	3	0	12	2	4	0	0
Magistrate Judges	159	0	0	26	4	6	18	20	14	1	8	31	8	23	0	0
Nature of Allegations**																
Mental Disability	30	0	3	4	1	3	1	4	0	1	0	11	2	0	0	0
Physical Disability	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Demeanor	35	0	0	0	0	4	2	4	1	1	1	17	5	0	0	0
Abuse of Judicial Power	234	1	6	18	0	0	38	22	4	2	21	63	14	44	1	0
Prejudice/Bias	295	1	3	22	28	22	16	35	50	9	18	45	14	31	1	0
Conflict of Interest	43	0	1	6	1	15	2	2	0	0	4	9	2	0	1	0
Bribery/Corruption	40	0	0	8	2	4	2	0	3	0	3	16	0	2	0	0
Undue Decisional Delay	53	0	0	2	2	8	5	5	2	5	2	11	1	10	0	0
Incompetence/Neglect	37	0	1	5	0	3	1	2	0	0	7	15	0	3	0	0
Other	200	0	0	2	38	41	4	59	0	23	4	9	18	0	2	0
Complaints Concluded	619	1	13	26	45	46	59	74	58	38	35	102	37	81	4	0
Action By Chief Judges																
Complaint Dismissed																
Not in Conformity With Statute	25	0	2	1	8	0	2	0	3	2	2	3	2	0	0	0
Directly Related to Decision or Procedural Ruling	283	1	2	5	15	26	24	35	25	13	21	46	17	51	2	0
Frivolous	63	0	4	4	3	0	3	4	5	18	4	7	4	7	0	0

Table S-22. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Summary of Activity	Circuits														National Courts	
	Total	Fed	DC	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	CC[1]	CIT[2]
Appropriate Action Already Taken	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Action No Longer Necessary Because of Intervening Events	6	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Complaint Withdrawn	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0
Subtotal	391	1	9	10	28	27	30	41	34	34	28	59	24	64	2	0
Action by Judicial Councils																
Directed Chief District Judge to Take Action (Magistrate Judges only)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Certified Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Requested Voluntary Retirement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ordered Temporary Suspension of Case Assignments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Privately Censured	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Publicly Censured	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ordered Other Appropriate Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissed the Complaint	227	0	4	16	17	19	29	33	24	4	7	43	13	16	2	0
Withdrawn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Referred Complaint to Judicial Conference	0	0	0													
Subtotal	228	0	4	16	17	19	29	33	24	4	7	43	13	17	2	0
Complaints Pending on September 30, 2006	234	0	6	10	0	17	0	23	56	0	15	60	14	33	0	0
Special Investigating Committees Appointed	7	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0

NOTE: EXCLUDES COMPLAINTS NOT ACCEPTED BY THE CIRCUITS BECAUSE THEY DUPLICATED PREVIOUS FILINGS OR WERE OTHERWISE INVALID FILINGS.
[1] CC = U.S. COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS.
[2] CIT = U.S. COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE.
* REVISED.
** EACH COMPLAINT MAY INVOLVE MULTIPLE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST NUMEROUS JUDGES. NATURE OF ALLEGATIONS IS COUNTED WHEN A COMPLAINT IS CONCLUDED.

Table S-23.
Civil Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending, by Nature of Suit and District, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

District/ Circuit	Copyright	Patent	Trademark	SCE*	Bankruptcy Appeal
NATIONAL TOTALS					
FILED	4,944	2,830	3,740	1,621	2,475
TERMINATED	5,549	2,783	3,646	2,242	2,450
PENDING	3,597	3,588	3,100	4,302	1,564
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
FILED	14	17	11	46	2
TERMINATED	29	23	15	59	10
PENDING	12	21	15	39	5
MAINE					
FILED	7	4	5	-	2
TERMINATED	3	2	8	1	4
PENDING	7	6	2	1	-
MASSACHUSETTS					
FILED	99	80	62	35	47
TERMINATED	91	67	79	50	44
PENDING	126	121	67	93	29
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
FILED	7	12	14	4	9
TERMINATED	10	8	13	35	9
PENDING	6	13	10	8	4
RHODE ISLAND					
FILED	57	5	8	1	10
TERMINATED	23	5	13	2	7
PENDING	42	6	7	12	10
PUERTO RICO					
FILED	18	-	12	2	17
TERMINATED	33	2	13	5	8
PENDING	44	1	12	5	15

Table S-23. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

District/ Circuit	Copyright	Patent	Trademark	SCE*	Bankruptcy Appeal
FIRST CIRCUIT TOTAL					
FILED	188	101	101	42	85
TERMINATED	160	84	126	93	72
PENDING	225	147	98	119	58
CONNECTICUT					
FILED	61	41	28	35	14
TERMINATED	48	30	44	50	18
PENDING	40	47	34	46	20
NEW YORK, NORTHERN					
FILED	24	11	19	2	31
TERMINATED	22	12	19	-	21
PENDING	25	15	25	4	35
NEW YORK, EASTERN					
FILED	185	37	104	42	56
TERMINATED	119	48	86	66	57
PENDING	156	50	117	107	56
NEW YORK, SOUTHERN					
FILED	379	135	321	354	193
TERMINATED	384	139	293	542	170
PENDING	338	206	343	1,358	172
NEW YORK, WESTERN					
FILED	24	19	16	5	11
TERMINATED	23	18	14	2	14
PENDING	27	38	25	10	8
VERMONT					
FILED	3	2	2	3	5
TERMINATED	6	2	4	2	4
PENDING	4	4	3	2	3

Table S-23. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

District/ Circuit	Copyright	Patent	Trademark	SCE*	Bankruptcy Appeal
SECOND CIRCUIT TOTAL					
FILED	676	245	490	441	310
TERMINATED	602	249	460	662	284
PENDING	590	360	547	1,527	294
DELAWARE					
FILED	5	139	16	9	82
TERMINATED	7	154	16	19	107
PENDING	8	228	11	35	82
NEW JERSEY					
FILED	90	145	142	64	140
TERMINATED	100	99	132	81	118
PENDING	68	212	131	95	72
PENNSYLVANIA, EASTERN					
FILED	522	66	78	53	70
TERMINATED	967	130	79	37	73
PENDING	38	65	52	76	28
PENNSYLVANIA, MIDDLE					
FILED	10	9	12	-	23
TERMINATED	8	10	15	1	23
PENDING	7	6	8	1	11
PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN					
FILED	17	22	25	3	53
TERMINATED	30	23	26	12	77
PENDING	12	24	20	11	27
VIRGIN ISLANDS					
FILED	-	-	-	-	1
TERMINATED	1	-	-	-	3
PENDING	2	-	3	-	10
THIRD CIRCUIT TOTAL					
FILED	644	381	273	129	369
TERMINATED	1,113	416	268	150	401
PENDING	135	535	225	218	230

Table S-23. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

District/ Circuit	Copyright	Patent	Trademark	SCE*	Bankruptcy Appeal
MARYLAND					
FILED	52	26	38	21	59
TERMINATED	42	33	38	31	55
PENDING	36	32	27	483	32
NORTH CAROLINA, EASTERN					
FILED	36	4	9	2	6
TERMINATED	52	7	18	1	7
PENDING	41	6	7	22	6
NORTH CAROLINA, MIDDLE					
FILED	39	21	20	2	15
TERMINATED	40	25	12	9	12
PENDING	42	29	17	29	8
NORTH CAROLINA, WESTERN					
FILED	54	32	18	4	12
TERMINATED	33	18	16	4	14
PENDING	51	36	25	8	14
SOUTH CAROLINA					
FILED	48	14	18	1	14
TERMINATED	58	21	20	36	15
PENDING	40	21	13	11	7
VIRGINIA, EASTERN					
FILED	61	39	59	26	68
TERMINATED	53	40	69	10	68
PENDING	25	33	33	42	19
VIRGINIA, WESTERN					
FILED	1	8	8	-	13
TERMINATED	1	9	4	1	18
PENDING	1	5	6	3	1
WEST VIRGINIA, NORTHERN					
FILED	2	3	-	2	8
TERMINATED	3	5	2	2	7
PENDING	2	6	1	1	4

Table S-23. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

District/ Circuit	Copyright	Patent	Trademark	SCE*	Bankruptcy Appeal
WEST VIRGINIA, SOUTHERN					
FILED	4	-	1	3	13
TERMINATED	11	2	3	4	6
PENDING	2	1	2	1	9
FOURTH CIRCUIT TOTAL					
FILED	297	147	171	61	208
TERMINATED	293	160	182	98	202
PENDING	240	169	131	600	100
LOUISIANA, EASTERN					
FILED	13	4	13	10	28
TERMINATED	44	10	14	7	28
PENDING	19	5	9	34	18
LOUISIANA, MIDDLE					
FILED	5	2	2	-	15
TERMINATED	8	2	2	3	13
PENDING	4	3	4	-	8
LOUISIANA, WESTERN					
FILED	28	6	2	4	23
TERMINATED	22	7	3	2	26
PENDING	30	6	3	4	7
MISSISSIPPI, NORTHERN					
FILED	14	-	2	-	-
TERMINATED	7	-	3	-	4
PENDING	13	1	3	-	2
MISSISSIPPI, SOUTHERN					
FILED	17	1	2	2	6
TERMINATED	18	-	2	4	10
PENDING	13	4	4	2	11
TEXAS, NORTHERN					
FILED	163	58	91	41	73
TERMINATED	126	56	81	28	70
PENDING	134	57	64	58	29

Table S-23. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

District/ Circuit	Copyright	Patent	Trademark	SCE*	Bankruptcy Appeal
TEXAS, EASTERN					
FILED	23	216	14	4	26
TERMINATED	32	128	13	45	19
PENDING	23	280	12	12	20
TEXAS, SOUTHERN					
FILED	207	32	99	29	143
TERMINATED	215	44	90	50	138
PENDING	124	47	53	105	60
TEXAS, WESTERN					
FILED	126	22	40	12	46
TERMINATED	395	42	36	4	53
PENDING	101	25	30	22	25
FIFTH CIRCUIT TOTAL					
FILED	596	341	265	102	360
TERMINATED	867	289	244	143	361
PENDING	461	428	182	237	180
KENTUCKY, EASTERN					
FILED	6	1	2	8	30
TERMINATED	7	3	5	2	34
PENDING	6	9	1	6	5
KENTUCKY, WESTERN					
FILED	20	3	12	1	13
TERMINATED	21	3	12	7	12
PENDING	21	5	13	3	9
MICHIGAN, EASTERN					
FILED	92	61	99	27	89
TERMINATED	77	65	95	16	69
PENDING	61	82	82	33	50

Table S-23. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

District/ Circuit	Copyright	Patent	Trademark	SCE*	Bankruptcy Appeal
MICHIGAN, WESTERN					
FILED	34	11	10	3	6
TERMINATED	26	24	15	1	8
PENDING	14	18	6	4	4
OHIO, NORTHERN					
FILED	56	43	36	22	23
TERMINATED	53	37	40	129	30
PENDING	40	45	20	45	18
OHIO, SOUTHERN					
FILED	40	29	45	9	21
TERMINATED	73	27	49	10	15
PENDING	40	43	33	37	18
TENNESSEE, EASTERN					
FILED	10	6	11	1	14
TERMINATED	9	7	13	25	28
PENDING	8	12	13	19	6
TENNESSEE, MIDDLE					
FILED	32	9	22	10	32
TERMINATED	90	12	27	3	24
PENDING	34	11	12	19	14
TENNESSEE, WESTERN					
FILED	21	11	11	2	7
TERMINATED	12	11	14	2	8
PENDING	17	11	11	4	11
SIXTH CIRCUIT TOTAL					
FILED	311	174	248	83	235
TERMINATED	368	189	270	195	228
PENDING	241	236	191	170	135
ILLINOIS, NORTHERN					
FILED	202	138	156	37	107
TERMINATED	193	143	162	72	111
PENDING	136	169	113	111	49

Table S-23. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

District/ Circuit	Copyright	Patent	Trademark	SCE*	Bankruptcy Appeal
ILLINOIS, CENTRAL					
FILED	28	8	9	1	8
TERMINATED	23	7	10	1	5
PENDING	13	5	6	2	5
ILLINOIS, SOUTHERN					
FILED	9	4	4	-	2
TERMINATED	3	2	5	2	8
PENDING	10	5	5	-	16
INDIANA, NORTHERN					
FILED	24	16	13	-	8
TERMINATED	23	13	9	1	7
PENDING	26	20	13	-	5
INDIANA, SOUTHERN					
FILED	25	16	34	8	12
TERMINATED	26	26	31	8	11
PENDING	15	27	30	32	10
WISCONSIN, EASTERN					
FILED	37	40	26	15	17
TERMINATED	34	22	27	18	13
PENDING	19	66	23	22	7
WISCONSIN, WESTERN					
FILED	16	28	7	5	7
TERMINATED	14	27	6	3	8
PENDING	6	14	3	2	1
SEVENTH CIRCUIT TOTAL					
FILED	341	250	249	66	161
TERMINATED	316	240	250	105	163
PENDING	225	306	193	169	93
ARKANSAS, EASTERN					
FILED	11	4	5	2	2
TERMINATED	9	3	3	-	2
PENDING	10	4	3	4	1

Table S-23. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

District/ Circuit	Copyright	Patent	Trademark	SCE*	Bankruptcy Appeal
ARKANSAS, WESTERN					
FILED	3	3	6	2	5
TERMINATED	4	6	4	-	3
PENDING	1	-	3	2	3
IOWA, NORTHERN					
FILED	9	3	8	-	3
TERMINATED	13	4	7	-	3
PENDING	7	6	5	12	1
IOWA, SOUTHERN					
FILED	24	8	12	-	-
TERMINATED	43	10	11	1	4
PENDING	19	10	7	-	-
MINNESOTA					
FILED	40	67	57	40	20
TERMINATED	41	54	53	46	15
PENDING	32	99	44	56	9
MISSOURI, EASTERN					
FILED	28	40	38	6	5
TERMINATED	37	26	32	6	6
PENDING	14	45	31	11	3
MISSOURI, WESTERN					
FILED	13	15	21	11	2
TERMINATED	34	14	18	17	5
PENDING	11	16	16	10	1
NEBRASKA					
FILED	26	11	14	2	4
TERMINATED	13	6	12	-	4
PENDING	22	9	12	8	2

Table S-23. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

District/ Circuit	Copyright	Patent	Trademark	SCE*	Bankruptcy Appeal
NORTH DAKOTA					
FILED	2	4	5	-	1
TERMINATED	5	3	5	-	-
PENDING	-	6	3	-	1
SOUTH DAKOTA					
FILED	5	4	4	-	3
TERMINATED	3	-	1	1	3
PENDING	5	6	3	-	1
EIGHTH CIRCUIT TOTAL					
FILED	161	159	170	63	45
TERMINATED	202	126	146	71	45
PENDING	121	201	127	103	22
ALASKA					
FILED	2	-	-	2	3
TERMINATED	3	-	-	-	3
PENDING	2	-	-	2	-
ARIZONA					
FILED	123	37	94	12	44
TERMINATED	75	38	88	22	29
PENDING	83	53	90	47	31
CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN					
FILED	143	163	158	133	55
TERMINATED	134	173	141	142	36
PENDING	106	279	116	328	40
CALIFORNIA, EASTERN					
FILED	47	13	39	3	25
TERMINATED	32	17	36	2	20
PENDING	43	15	27	4	29
CALIFORNIA, CENTRAL					
FILED	598	281	546	112	146
TERMINATED	559	275	501	108	147
PENDING	510	289	471	147	97

Table S-23. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

District/ Circuit	Copyright	Patent	Trademark	SCE*	Bankruptcy Appeal
CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN					
FILED	56	55	66	33	21
TERMINATED	33	63	79	59	20
PENDING	51	68	51	115	12
HAWAII					
FILED	19	7	14	5	11
TERMINATED	23	5	8	4	14
PENDING	15	11	14	1	4
IDAHO					
FILED	4	1	7	4	2
TERMINATED	1	6	7	1	9
PENDING	7	4	4	8	2
MONTANA					
FILED	8	3	5	-	5
TERMINATED	8	5	5	-	8
PENDING	4	3	4	19	1
NEVADA					
FILED	39	37	116	16	22
TERMINATED	31	29	111	10	28
PENDING	39	39	85	30	12
OREGON					
FILED	37	40	38	5	13
TERMINATED	38	34	47	16	9
PENDING	25	43	23	13	7
WASHINGTON, EASTERN					
FILED	3	1	6	1	10
TERMINATED	7	2	4	1	6
PENDING	3	1	3	4	9
WASHINGTON, WESTERN					
FILED	43	35	55	14	22
TERMINATED	50	42	101	22	33
PENDING	32	33	49	14	16

Table S-23. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

District/ Circuit	Copyright	Patent	Trademark	SCE*	Bankruptcy Appeal
GUAM					
FILED	-	1	-	-	-
TERMINATED	-	-	-	-	-
PENDING	-	1	-	-	-
NORTHERN MARIANAS					
FILED	-	-	1	-	-
TERMINATED	-	-	-	-	-
PENDING	-	-	2	-	-
NINTH CIRCUIT TOTAL					
FILED	1,122	674	1,145	340	379
TERMINATED	994	689	1,128	387	362
PENDING	920	839	939	732	260
COLORADO					
FILED	38	51	69	17	23
TERMINATED	50	53	54	42	12
PENDING	22	49	46	42	16
KANSAS					
FILED	18	9	18	5	6
TERMINATED	21	2	19	9	7
PENDING	15	13	15	15	5
NEW MEXICO					
FILED	8	2	14	1	5
TERMINATED	8	1	9	1	-
PENDING	9	7	14	4	5
OKLAHOMA, NORTHERN					
FILED	16	3	6	1	11
TERMINATED	15	1	6	22	5
PENDING	10	5	3	33	8

Table S-23. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

District/ Circuit	Copyright	Patent	Trademark	SCE*	Bankruptcy Appeal
OKLAHOMA, EASTERN					
FILED	3	1	-	-	-
TERMINATED	1	1	-	-	1
PENDING	3	-	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA, WESTERN					
FILED	47	9	19	4	5
TERMINATED	25	6	15	2	2
PENDING	31	8	15	3	6
UTAH					
FILED	24	49	59	19	10
TERMINATED	24	48	63	21	10
PENDING	20	54	56	30	6
WYOMING					
FILED	-	2	1	1	-
TERMINATED	1	1	2	1	1
PENDING	-	2	-	1	2
TENTH CIRCUIT TOTAL					
FILED	154	126	186	48	60
TERMINATED	145	113	168	98	38
PENDING	110	138	149	128	48
ALABAMA, NORTHERN					
FILED	30	2	9	3	9
TERMINATED	37	11	8	4	13
PENDING	15	4	9	27	5
ALABAMA, MIDDLE					
FILED	6	-	3	-	11
TERMINATED	11	-	2	1	13
PENDING	9	-	4	2	5
ALABAMA, SOUTHERN					
FILED	13	5	1	-	3
TERMINATED	8	1	2	-	2
PENDING	13	5	2	-	2

Table S-23. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

District/ Circuit	Copyright	Patent	Trademark	SCE*	Bankruptcy Appeal
FLORIDA, NORTHERN					
FILED	58	4	11	-	7
TERMINATED	36	2	8	1	7
PENDING	36	3	9	-	3
FLORIDA, MIDDLE					
FILED	78	51	155	104	88
TERMINATED	80	47	134	58	94
PENDING	69	57	98	113	38
FLORIDA, SOUTHERN					
FILED	101	69	164	55	88
TERMINATED	97	74	135	63	91
PENDING	85	58	116	75	60
GEORGIA, NORTHERN					
FILED	111	77	82	38	38
TERMINATED	143	66	93	47	40
PENDING	61	74	58	42	18
GEORGIA, MIDDLE					
FILED	32	4	4	-	6
TERMINATED	37	2	4	5	6
PENDING	25	4	4	-	3
GEORGIA, SOUTHERN					
FILED	11	3	2	-	11
TERMINATED	11	2	3	2	18
PENDING	4	3	3	1	5
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT TOTAL					
FILED	440	215	431	200	261
TERMINATED	460	205	389	181	284
PENDING	317	208	303	260	139

* SCE = SECURITIES/COMMODITIES/EXCHANGES.

Table S-24.
Civil Pro Se And Non-Pro Se Filings, by District, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Pro Se Cases	Non-Pro Se Cases	Prisoner Petitions			Nonprisoner Petitions		
			Total Cases	Pro Se Cases	Non-Pro Se Cases	Total Cases	Pro Se Cases	Non-Pro Se Cases
TOTAL	**69,919**	**189,622**	**54,955**	**50,451**	**4,504**	**204,586**	**19,468**	**185,118**
DC	**937**	**1,445**	**491**	**406**	**85**	**1,891**	**531**	**1,360**
1ST	**1,229**	**4,658**	**796**	**633**	**163**	**5,091**	**596**	**4,495**
ME	81	304	43	40	3	342	41	301
MA	700	2,385	437	325	112	2,648	375	2,273
NH	138	363	105	87	18	396	51	345
RI	103	480	67	61	6	516	42	474
PR	207	1,126	144	120	24	1,189	87	1,102
2ND	**4,611**	**18,758**	**2,923**	**2,597**	**326**	**20,446**	**2,014**	**18,432**
CT	382	1,705	278	223	55	1,809	159	1,650
NY,N	690	900	515	498	17	1,075	192	883
NY,E	1,113	5,880	558	457	101	6,435	656	5,779
NY,S	1,772	9,021	1,147	1,022	125	9,646	750	8,896
NY,W	562	1,069	379	355	24	1,252	207	1,045
VT	92	183	46	42	4	229	50	179
3RD	**5,349**	**39,443**	**3,992**	**3,609**	**383**	**40,800**	**1,740**	**39,060**
DE	340	590	233	218	15	697	122	575
NJ	1,298	4,976	904	761	143	5,370	537	4,833
PA,E	1,769	30,228	1,231	1,104	127	30,766	665	30,101
PA,M	1,211	1,534	1,032	979	53	1,713	232	1,481
PA,W	692	1,780	569	537	32	1,903	155	1,748
VI	39	335	23	10	13	351	29	322
4TH	**6,874**	**10,736**	**5,570**	**5,360**	**210**	**12,040**	**1,514**	**10,526**
MD	1,229	2,162	871	831	40	2,520	398	2,122
NC,E	537	727	425	387	38	839	150	689
NC,M	559	617	495	477	18	681	82	599
NC,W	330	738	235	226	9	833	104	729
SC	1,402	2,223	1,184	1,157	27	2,441	245	2,196
VA,E	1,600	2,291	1,325	1,275	50	2,566	325	2,241
VA,W	697	642	620	610	10	719	87	632
WV,N	252	346	232	222	10	366	30	336
WV,S	268	990	183	175	8	1,075	93	982

Table S-24. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Pro Se Cases	Non-Pro Se Cases	Prisoner Petitions			Nonprisoner Petitions		
			Total Cases	Pro Se Cases	Non-Pro Se Cases	Total Cases	Pro Se Cases	Non-Pro Se Cases
5TH	**10,615**	**23,695**	**8,588**	**8,126**	**462**	**25,722**	**2,489**	**23,233**
LA,E	936	8,869	682	647	35	9,123	289	8,834
LA,M	430	634	384	375	9	680	55	625
LA,W	867	1,470	837	760	77	1,500	107	1,393
MS,N	323	805	274	270	4	854	53	801
MS,S	576	2,204	479	464	15	2,301	112	2,189
TX,N	2,013	2,503	1,759	1,633	126	2,757	380	2,377
TX,E	1,378	1,623	1,276	1,248	28	1,725	130	1,595
TX,S	2,815	3,652	1,835	1,741	94	4,632	1,074	3,558
TX,W	1,277	1,935	1,062	988	74	2,150	289	1,861
6TH	**5,479**	**15,915**	**4,051**	**3,673**	**378**	**17,343**	**1,806**	**15,537**
KY,E	404	1,536	319	303	16	1,621	101	1,520
KY,W	311	1,100	175	165	10	1,236	146	1,090
MI,E	1,499	4,156	1,181	1,066	115	4,474	433	4,041
MI,W	776	802	698	626	72	880	150	730
OH,N	730	3,663	490	442	48	3,903	288	3,615
OH,S	510	1,864	295	255	40	2,079	255	1,824
TN,E	353	904	262	252	10	995	101	894
TN,M	390	1,145	257	217	40	1,278	173	1,105
TN,W	506	745	374	347	27	877	159	718
7TH	**4,331**	**11,765**	**3,195**	**3,003**	**192**	**12,901**	**1,328**	**11,573**
IL,N	1,099	6,166	631	542	89	6,634	557	6,077
IL,C	415	606	336	318	18	685	97	588
IL,S	407	753	345	333	12	815	74	741
IN,N	691	1,152	559	546	13	1,284	145	1,139
IN,S	907	1,766	710	694	16	1,963	213	1,750
WI,E	524	872	371	347	24	1,025	177	848
WI,W	288	450	243	223	20	495	65	430
8TH	**3,977**	**12,539**	**3,240**	**2,935**	**305**	**13,276**	**1,042**	**12,234**
AR,E	758	2,229	668	623	45	2,319	135	2,184
AR,W	257	591	193	184	9	655	73	582
IA,N	137	414	142	120	22	409	17	392
IA,S	222	623	233	183	50	612	39	573
MN	622	4,092	479	439	40	4,235	183	4,052
MO,E	692	1,763	479	444	35	1,976	248	1,728
MO,W	887	1,514	707	686	21	1,694	201	1,493
NE	188	898	172	111	61	914	77	837
ND	65	146	40	37	3	171	28	143
SD	149	269	127	108	19	291	41	250

Table S-24. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Pro Se Cases	Non-Pro Se Cases	Prisoner Petitions			Nonprisoner Petitions		
			Total Cases	Pro Se Cases	Non-Pro Se Cases	Total Cases	Pro Se Cases	Non-Pro Se Cases
9TH	**14,431**	**26,747**	**12,404**	**10,926**	**1,478**	**28,774**	**3,505**	**25,269**
AK	82	281	42	19	23	321	63	258
AZ	2,774	1,595	2,489	2,424	65	1,880	350	1,530
CA,N	1,664	6,148	1,540	1,078	462	6,272	586	5,686
CA,E	2,672	1,862	2,396	2,254	142	2,138	418	1,720
CA,C	3,393	7,711	2,833	2,552	281	8,271	841	7,430
CA,S	956	1,904	767	707	60	2,093	249	1,844
HI	182	544	100	80	20	626	102	524
ID	172	366	132	124	8	406	48	358
MT	189	435	152	142	10	472	47	425
NV	810	1,472	606	503	103	1,676	307	1,369
OR	569	1,827	589	387	202	1,807	182	1,625
WA,E	209	492	169	161	8	532	48	484
WA,W	734	2,038	580	486	94	2,192	248	1,944
GUAM	17	27	6	6	-	38	11	27
NMI	8	45	3	3	-	50	5	45
10TH	**3,208**	**6,792**	**2,470**	**2,331**	**139**	**7,530**	**877**	**6,653**
CO	1,131	1,678	891	869	22	1,918	262	1,656
KS	495	1,003	401	382	19	1,097	113	984
NM	395	933	277	262	15	1,051	133	918
OK,N	173	557	139	129	10	591	44	547
OK,E	140	409	124	118	6	425	22	403
OK,W	406	1,100	360	317	43	1,146	89	1,057
UT	385	887	203	187	16	1,069	198	871
WY	83	225	75	67	8	233	16	217
11TH	**8,878**	**17,129**	**7,235**	**6,852**	**383**	**18,772**	**2,026**	**16,746**
AL,N	715	1,960	593	562	31	2,082	153	1,929
AL,M	635	591	445	436	9	781	199	582
AL,S	263	559	216	205	11	606	58	548
FL,N	876	757	749	723	26	884	153	731
FL,M	2,292	4,447	1,901	1,800	101	4,838	492	4,346
FL,S	1,376	5,340	1,225	1,097	128	5,491	279	5,212
GA,N	1,448	2,431	1,020	981	39	2,859	467	2,392
GA,M	584	583	501	483	18	666	101	565
GA,S	689	461	585	565	20	565	124	441

Appendix:
Detailed Statistical Tables

Judicial Business
of the United States Courts

2006 Annual Report of the Director

12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Table A-1.
Supreme Court of the United States—Cases on Docket, Disposed of, and Remaining on Docket at Conclusion of December Terms, 2001 Through 2005

Cases	Total	Original	Paid	In Forma Pauperis
2001				
Cases on docket	9,176	8	2,210	6,958
Disposed of	8,072	1	1,932	6,139
Remaining of docket	1,104	7	278	819
2002				
Cases on docket	9,406	7	2,190	7,209
Disposed of	8,388	1	1,899	6,488
Remaining of docket	1,018	6	291	721
2003				
Cases on docket	8,882	6	2,058	6,818
Disposed of	7,836	2	1,798	6,036
Remaining of docket	1,046	4	260	782
2004				
Cases on docket	8,588	4	2,041	6,543
Disposed of	7,542	0	1,727	5,815
Remaining of docket	1,046	4	314	728
2005				
Cases on docket	9,608	8	2,025	7,575
Disposed of	8,240	4	1,703	6,533
Remaining of docket	1,368	4	322	1,042

	October Terms				
Cases	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
Argued during term	88	84	91	87	90
Disposed of by full opinions	85	79	89	85	82
Disposed of by per curiam opinions	3	5	2	2	5
Set for re-argument	-	-	-	-	3
Granted review this term	88	91	87	80	78
Reviewed and decided without oral argument	72	66	52 *	826**	105
Total to be available for argument at outset of following term	47	40	47	41	31

* INCLUDES PER CURIAM OPINIONS IN 03-1261, 03-1669, 04-394, AND 04-5323.

** THIS NUMBER INCLUDES THE BIPARTISAN CAMPAIGN REFORM ACT CASES.

Table B.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Appeals Commenced, Terminated, and Pending During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2005 and 2006

Circuit	Filings			Terminations			Pending		
	2005	2006	Percent Change	2005	2006	Percent Change	2005*	2006	Percent Change
TOTAL	**68,473**	**66,618**	**-2.7**	**61,975**	**67,582**	**9.0**	**57,450**	**56,486**	**-1.7**
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,379	1,281	-7.1	1,158	1,195	3.2	1,463	1,549	5.9
FIRST	1,912	1,852	-3.1	1,888	2,027	7.4	1,663	1,488	-10.5
SECOND	7,035	7,029	-0.1	6,501	8,969	38.0	9,614	7,674	-20.2
THIRD	4,498	4,503	0.1	4,268	4,157	-2.6	3,491	3,837	9.9
FOURTH	5,307	5,460	2.9	4,754	5,628	18.4	3,320	3,152	-5.1
FIFTH	9,052	9,479	4.7	7,496	8,881	18.5	6,401	6,999	9.3
SIXTH	5,211	5,151	-1.2	5,232	5,172	-1.1	4,533	4,512	-0.5
SEVENTH	3,789	3,634	-4.1	3,706	3,803	2.6	2,468	2,299	-6.8
EIGHTH	3,611	3,312	-8.3	3,287	3,618	10.1	2,325	2,019	-13.2
NINTH	16,037	14,636	-8.7	13,399	13,424	0.2	16,087	17,299	7.5
TENTH	2,911	2,742	-5.8	2,708	3,018	11.4	2,385	2,109	-11.6
ELEVENTH	7,731	7,539	-2.5	7,578	7,690	1.5	3,700	3,549	-4.1

NOTE: THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE DATA FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT.
* REVISED.

Table B-1.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Appeals Commenced, Terminated, and Pending, by Circuit, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Cases Pending Oct. 1, 2005[1]	Cases Commenced			Cases Terminated								Cases Pending Sept. 30, 2006
							Procedural Terminations			Terminations on the Merits			
		Total	Original	Reinstated	Total	Cases Disposed of by Consolidation	Total	By Judge	By Staff	Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submission on Briefs	
ALL CIRCUITS	**57,450**	**66,618**	**64,427**	**2,191**	**67,582**	**2,356**	**30,646**	**12,321**	**18,325**	**34,580**	**8,956**	**25,624**	**56,486**
CRIMINAL	14,589	15,246	15,051	195	15,223	784	3,449	1,043	2,406	10,990	2,777	8,213	14,612
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	3,736	5,647	5,428	219	6,035	40	4,478	3,087	1,391	1,517	155	1,362	3,348
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	2,541	2,880	2,802	78	2,876	121	1,049	241	808	1,706	663	1,043	2,545
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	6,464	11,129	10,790	339	10,367	71	7,536	4,588	2,948	2,760	628	2,132	7,226
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	11,036	12,335	12,006	329	12,064	767	5,332	1,224	4,108	5,965	3,367	2,598	11,307
BANKRUPTCY	841	821	789	32	856	73	360	97	263	423	235	188	806
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	16,966	13,102	12,140	962	14,472	478	7,562	1,756	5,806	6,432	1,103	5,329	15,596
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	1,277	5,458	5,421	37	5,689	22	880	285	595	4,787	28	4,759	1,046
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	**1,463**	**1,281**	**1,273**	**8**	**1,195**	**154**	**457**	**132**	**325**	**584**	**278**	**306**	**1,549**
CRIMINAL	206	161	159	2	125	15	51	6	45	59	37	22	242
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	178	143	140	3	119	1	51	24	27	67	9	58	202
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	221	247	246	1	268	23	73	17	56	172	88	84	200
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	13	23	23	-	16	-	9	3	6	7	2	5	20
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	149	191	190	1	164	28	50	17	33	86	45	41	176
BANKRUPTCY	2	3	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	647	420	420	-	394	87	194	53	141	113	92	21	673
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	47	93	92	1	108	-	28	12	16	80	5	75	32
FIRST CIRCUIT	**1,663**	**1,852**	**1,847**	**5**	**2,027**	**120**	**774**	**282**	**492**	**1,133**	**380**	**753**	**1,488**
CRIMINAL	720	662	662	-	734	67	214	20	194	453	128	325	648
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	118	129	128	1	167	2	132	92	40	33	2	31	80
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	67	83	83	-	96	2	26	8	18	68	28	40	54
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	112	125	125	-	138	2	95	71	24	41	16	25	99
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	365	498	497	1	503	38	191	53	138	274	173	101	360
BANKRUPTCY	36	27	27	-	30	2	7	1	6	21	12	9	33
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	211	239	236	3	267	7	106	36	70	154	18	136	183
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	34	89	89	-	92	-	3	1	2	89	3	86	31

Table B-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Cases Pending Oct. 1, 2005[1]	Cases Commenced			Cases Terminated								Cases Pending Sept. 30, 2006
							Procedural Terminations			Terminations on the Merits			
		Total	Original	Reinstated	Total	Cases Disposed of by Consolidation	Total	By Judge	By Staff	Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submission on Briefs	
SECOND CIRCUIT	**9,614**	**7,029**	**6,351**	**678**	**8,969**	**418**	**4,757**	**754**	**4,003**	**3,794**	**1,221**	**2,573**	**7,674**
CRIMINAL	1,178	1,102	1,053	49	823	72	280	76	204	471	271	200	1,457
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	316	286	264	22	283	1	239	124	115	43	19	24	319
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	287	238	228	10	277	26	125	17	108	126	78	48	248
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	733	744	685	59	757	7	590	336	254	160	85	75	720
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	1,513	1,471	1,409	62	1,438	124	625	68	557	689	524	165	1,546
BANKRUPTCY	106	103	102	1	115	9	66	5	61	40	32	8	94
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	5,293	2,752	2,278	474	4,932	175	2,746	125	2,621	2,011	211	1,800	3,113
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	188	333	332	1	344	4	86	3	83	254	1	253	177
THIRD CIRCUIT	**3,491**	**4,503**	**4,440**	**63**	**4,157**	**27**	**1,825**	**815**	**1,010**	**2,305**	**450**	**1,855**	**3,837**
CRIMINAL	859	849	848	1	737	1	207	81	126	529	88	441	971
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	292	436	428	8	457	-	261	184	77	196	12	184	271
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	151	220	219	1	192	-	57	16	41	135	34	101	179
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	424	808	801	7	696	3	515	381	134	178	24	154	536
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	887	978	965	13	921	20	406	55	351	495	204	291	944
BANKRUPTCY	98	120	118	2	93	1	37	5	32	55	20	35	125
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	729	810	784	26	772	2	289	92	197	481	64	417	767
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	51	282	277	5	289	-	53	1	52	236	4	232	44
FOURTH CIRCUIT	**3,320**	**5,460**	**5,432**	**28**	**5,628**	**225**	**2,197**	**1,158**	**1,039**	**3,206**	**380**	**2,826**	**3,152**
CRIMINAL	1,355	1,333	1,332	1	1,496	122	210	57	153	1,164	99	1,065	1,192
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	548	1,074	1,063	11	1,132	18	813	625	188	301	7	294	490
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	103	199	197	2	168	9	55	9	46	104	27	77	134
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	392	1,024	1,020	4	988	12	705	374	331	271	24	247	428
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	511	729	729	-	718	46	254	38	216	418	170	248	522
BANKRUPTCY	42	53	46	7	59	4	21	5	16	34	11	23	36
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	295	406	404	2	391	9	105	49	56	277	38	239	310
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	74	642	641	1	676	5	34	1	33	637	4	633	40
FIFTH CIRCUIT	**6,401**	**9,479**	**9,127**	**352**	**8,881**	**106**	**4,087**	**1,659**	**2,428**	**4,688**	**833**	**3,855**	**6,999**
CRIMINAL	2,795	3,325	3,250	75	3,163	43	652	193	459	2,468	267	2,201	2,957
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	577	767	715	52	767	2	615	345	270	150	19	131	577
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	202	341	327	14	308	3	135	26	109	170	41	129	235
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	1,118	2,096	2,004	92	1,815	5	1,490	731	759	320	39	281	1,399
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	957	1,425	1,366	59	1,228	40	581	118	463	607	351	256	1,154
BANKRUPTCY	84	116	111	5	111	6	48	15	33	57	39	18	89
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	554	723	693	30	785	6	405	227	178	374	76	298	492
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	114	686	661	25	704	1	161	4	157	542	1	541	96

Table B-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Cases Pending Oct. 1, 2005[1]	Cases Commenced			Cases Terminated								Cases Pending Sept. 30, 2006
							Procedural Terminations			Terminations on the Merits			
		Total	Original	Reinstated	Total	Cases Disposed of by Consolidation	Total	By Judge	By Staff	Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submission on Briefs	
SIXTH CIRCUIT	**4,533**	**5,151**	**5,093**	**58**	**5,172**	**240**	**2,046**	**887**	**1,159**	**2,886**	**1,002**	**1,884**	**4,512**
CRIMINAL	1,273	1,312	1,301	11	1,162	80	285	69	216	797	302	495	1,423
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	313	378	367	11	420	1	290	219	71	129	14	115	271
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	204	220	218	2	244	11	77	16	61	156	68	88	180
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	711	988	971	17	939	17	582	430	152	340	68	272	760
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	1,217	1,188	1,179	9	1,307	94	545	97	448	668	439	229	1,098
BANKRUPTCY	58	70	70	-	62	8	17	7	10	37	27	10	66
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	470	474	466	8	458	25	142	47	95	291	82	209	486
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	287	521	521	-	580	4	108	2	106	468	2	466	228
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	**2,468**	**3,634**	**3,565**	**69**	**3,803**	**192**	**1,890**	**786**	**1,104**	**1,721**	**802**	**919**	**2,299**
CRIMINAL	762	761	760	1	829	87	203	65	138	539	293	246	694
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	199	525	500	25	559	3	467	294	173	89	8	81	165
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	106	118	116	2	134	1	55	18	37	78	50	28	90
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	347	639	609	30	682	3	521	202	319	158	52	106	304
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	689	944	937	7	885	66	447	91	356	372	252	120	748
BANKRUPTCY	46	45	45	-	55	7	24	6	18	24	16	8	36
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	300	244	240	4	306	23	99	46	53	184	130	54	238
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	19	358	358	-	353	2	74	64	10	277	1	276	24
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	**2,325**	**3,312**	**3,303**	**9**	**3,618**	**223**	**1,088**	**667**	**421**	**2,307**	**752**	**1,555**	**2,019**
CRIMINAL	800	1,028	1,024	4	1,112	98	184	49	135	830	299	531	716
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	209	361	361	-	417	6	284	255	29	127	9	118	153
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	146	144	144	-	181	13	42	14	28	126	51	75	109
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	268	568	566	2	548	5	347	262	85	196	32	164	288
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	604	665	662	3	764	90	169	63	106	505	305	200	505
BANKRUPTCY	28	29	29	-	31	1	6	2	4	24	11	13	26
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	148	157	157	-	160	6	46	15	31	108	45	63	145
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	122	360	360	-	405	4	10	7	3	391	-	391	77

Table B-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Cases Pending Oct.1, 2005[1]	Cases Commenced			Cases Terminated								Cases Pending Sept. 30, 2006
							Procedural Terminations			Terminations on the Merits			
		Total	Original	Reinstated	Total	Cases Disposed of by Consolidation	Total	By Judge	By Staff	Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submission on Briefs	
NINTH CIRCUIT	**16,087**	**14,636**	**14,141**	**495**	**13,424**	**426**	**6,611**	**2,575**	**4,036**	**6,387**	**1,793**	**4,594**	**17,299**
CRIMINAL	2,489	2,256	2,234	22	2,407	130	590	152	438	1,687	538	1,149	2,338
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	463	416	407	9	511	3	368	301	67	140	36	104	368
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	725	638	622	16	534	22	227	49	178	285	135	150	829
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	1,572	2,276	2,246	30	1,940	13	1,306	938	368	621	235	386	1,908
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	2,554	2,029	1,990	39	1,883	115	948	160	788	820	507	313	2,700
BANKRUPTCY	266	135	133	2	182	31	68	20	48	83	51	32	219
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	7,814	6,040	5,665	375	5,139	111	3,054	923	2,131	1,974	286	1,688	8,715
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	204	846	844	2	828	1	50	32	18	777	5	772	222
TENTH CIRCUIT	**2,385**	**2,742**	**2,732**	**10**	**3,018**	**55**	**1,233**	**604**	**629**	**1,730**	**463**	**1,267**	**2,109**
CRIMINAL	711	714	712	2	771	11	181	94	87	579	206	373	654
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	205	267	267	-	312	2	180	125	55	130	15	115	160
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	178	156	155	1	174	6	35	11	24	133	34	99	160
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	347	488	485	3	552	2	336	232	104	214	18	196	283
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	707	685	682	3	708	30	302	50	252	376	165	211	684
BANKRUPTCY	31	32	31	1	33	-	17	3	14	16	4	12	30
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	126	110	110	-	143	3	48	14	34	92	19	73	93
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	80	290	290	-	325	1	134	75	59	190	2	188	45
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT	**3,700**	**7,539**	**7,123**	**416**	**7,690**	**170**	**3,681**	**2,002**	**1,679**	**3,839**	**602**	**3,237**	**3,549**
CRIMINAL	1,441	1,743	1,716	27	1,864	58	392	181	211	1,414	249	1,165	1,320
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	318	865	788	77	891	1	778	499	279	112	5	107	292
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	151	276	247	29	300	5	142	40	102	153	29	124	127
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	427	1,350	1,255	95	1,296	2	1,040	628	412	254	33	221	481
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	883	1,532	1,400	132	1,545	76	814	414	400	655	232	423	870
BANKRUPTCY	44	88	74	14	84	4	48	28	20	32	12	20	48
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	379	727	687	40	725	24	328	129	199	373	42	331	381
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	57	958	956	2	985	-	139	83	56	846	-	846	30

NOTE: THIS TABLE INCLUDES APPEALS REOPENED, REMANDED, AND REINSTATED (AFTER BEING TERMINATED DUE TO PROCEDURAL DEFAULTS) AS WELL AS ORIGINAL APPEALS. THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE DATA FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT.

[1] REVISED.

Table B-1A.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Appeals Commenced, Terminated, and Pending, by Nature of Suit or Offense, in Appeals Arising From the U.S. District Courts During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Cases Pending Oct. 1, 2005	Cases Commenced			Cases Terminated								Cases Pending Sept. 30, 2006
							Procedural Terminations			Terminations on the Merits			
		Total	Original	Reinstated*	Total	Cases Disposed of by Consolidation	Total	By Judge	By Staff	Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submission on Briefs	
TOTAL CASES	**38,366**	**47,237**	**46,077**	**1,160**	**46,565**	**1,783**	**21,844**	**10,183**	**11,661**	**22,938**	**7,590**	**15,348**	**39,038**
TOTAL CRIMINAL CASES	**14,589**	**15,246**	**15,051**	**195**	**15,223**	**784**	**3,449**	**1,043**	**2,406**	**10,990**	**2,777**	**8,213**	**14,612**
TOTAL CIVIL CASES	**23,777**	**31,991**	**31,026**	**965**	**31,342**	**999**	**18,395**	**9,140**	**9,255**	**11,948**	**4,813**	**7,135**	**24,426**
U.S. CASES	**6,277**	**8,527**	**8,230**	**297**	**8,911**	**161**	**5,527**	**3,328**	**2,199**	**3,223**	**818**	**2,405**	**5,893**
U.S. PLAINTIFF	**317**	**381**	**372**	**9**	**346**	**32**	**156**	**33**	**123**	**158**	**77**	**81**	**352**
NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
OTHER CONTRACT ACTIONS	13	17	17	-	14	-	10	2	8	4	1	3	16
CONDEMNATION OF LAND	4	6	6	-	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	6
OTHER REAL PROP. ACTIONS	15	11	9	2	13	1	9	4	5	3	1	2	13
TORT ACTIONS	8	6	6	-	7	-	2	-	2	5	3	2	7
CIVIL RIGHTS:													
EMPLOYMENT	23	34	34	-	23	5	9	2	7	9	7	2	34
OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS	16	24	23	1	19	2	7	3	4	10	6	4	21
FORFEITURE AND PENALTY	43	53	52	1	47	2	17	4	13	28	12	16	49
FAIR LABOR STAND. ACT	1	5	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
OTHER LABOR	11	5	5	-	8	-	3	-	3	5	3	2	8
SECUR., COMMOD., & EXCHG.	53	41	40	1	45	4	22	3	19	19	11	8	49
TAX SUITS	29	58	56	2	64	8	33	6	27	23	4	19	23
ALL OTHER	100	119	117	2	100	9	42	8	34	49	26	23	119
U.S. DEFENDANT	**5,960**	**8,146**	**7,858**	**288**	**8,565**	**129**	**5,371**	**3,295**	**2,076**	**3,065**	**741**	**2,324**	**5,541**
CONTRACT ACTIONS	52	49	47	2	60	4	25	7	18	31	15	16	41
REAL PROPERTY ACTIONS	40	39	38	1	43	1	18	4	14	24	10	14	36
TORT ACTIONS	171	190	180	10	211	4	85	24	61	122	57	65	150
CIVIL RIGHTS:													
EMPLOYMENT	296	340	329	11	326	7	91	17	74	228	65	163	310
OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS	320	432	421	11	427	20	185	58	127	222	54	168	325
PRISONER PETITIONS:													
MOTIONS TO VACATE SEN.	2,213	3,427	3,273	154	3,672	13	3,274	2,655	619	385	59	326	1,968
HABEAS CORPUS—GEN.	964	1,177	1,140	37	1,304	6	647	270	377	651	69	582	837
HABEAS CORPUS—DEATH	4	2	2	-	4	1	2	2	-	1	1	-	2
PRISONER CIVIL RIGHTS	240	415	398	17	405	3	231	48	183	171	12	159	250

Table B-1A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Cases Pending Oct. 1, 2005	Cases Commenced			Cases Terminated								Cases Pending Sept. 30, 2006
							Procedural Terminations			Terminations on the Merits			
		Total	Original	Reinstated*	Total	Cases Disposed of by Consolidation	Total	By Judge	By Staff	Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submission on Briefs	
U.S. DEFENDANT (CONTINUED)													
PRISON CONDITION	70	203	200	3	187	2	121	14	107	64	5	59	86
OTHER PRIS. PETITIONS	245	423	415	8	463	15	203	98	105	245	9	236	205
LABOR SUITS	37	33	32	1	41	2	14	4	10	25	13	12	29
SOCIAL SECURITY LAWS	555	602	587	15	600	3	147	28	119	450	117	333	557
TAX SUITS	125	164	160	4	146	4	61	15	46	81	26	55	143
ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS	150	118	116	2	143	10	63	8	55	70	59	11	125
FREEDOM OF INFOR. ACT	64	77	76	1	74	8	27	6	21	39	22	17	67
ALL OTHER	414	455	444	11	459	26	177	37	140	256	148	108	410
PRIVATE CASES													
TOTAL	**17,500**	**23,464**	**22,796**	**668**	**22,431**	**838**	**12,868**	**5,812**	**7,056**	**8,725**	**3,995**	**4,730**	**18,533**
FEDERAL QUESTION	**14,866**	**20,793**	**20,192**	**601**	**19,780**	**628**	**11,618**	**5,570**	**6,048**	**7,534**	**3,188**	**4,346**	**15,879**
MARINE CONTRACT	40	74	71	3	54	4	24	4	20	26	18	8	60
OTHER CONTRACT ACTIONS	353	368	358	10	342	28	156	35	121	158	116	42	379
FEDERAL EMPLOYERS LIABILITY ACT	18	23	23	-	19	1	9	1	8	9	9	-	22
MARINE INJURY	57	84	79	5	59	3	22	6	16	34	26	8	82
OTHER TORT ACTIONS	410	474	465	9	439	45	218	53	165	176	86	90	445
ANTITRUST	128	127	126	1	113	17	43	6	37	53	40	13	142
CIVIL RIGHTS:													
EMPLOYMENT	1,810	2,075	2,009	66	2,141	55	894	206	688	1,192	561	631	1,744
OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS	2,774	3,422	3,318	104	3,324	188	1,386	385	1,001	1,750	783	967	2,872
PRISONER PETITIONS:													
HABEAS CORPUS–GEN.	3,771	6,351	6,145	206	5,789	25	4,809	3,978	831	955	414	541	4,333
HABEAS CORPUS–DEATH	300	189	188	1	205	11	56	47	9	138	103	35	284
PRISONER CIVIL RIGHTS	1,562	2,800	2,712	88	2,608	18	1,603	386	1,217	987	67	920	1,754
PRISON CONDITION	798	1,722	1,681	41	1,690	17	1,022	162	860	651	44	607	830
OTHER PRIS. PETITIONS	33	67	64	3	75	-	46	15	31	29	-	29	25
LABOR MGMT. RELAT. ACT	134	164	161	3	139	9	53	13	40	77	53	24	159
OTHER LABOR	792	891	873	18	891	59	391	70	321	441	297	144	792
COPYRIGHT, PATENT, & TRDMRK.	413	404	393	11	372	32	194	33	161	146	110	36	445
SECUR., COMMOD., & EXCHG.	193	218	213	5	194	14	98	13	85	82	72	10	217
CONST. OF STATE STATS.	98	114	113	1	115	13	36	9	27	66	45	21	97
ALL OTHER	1,182	1,226	1,200	26	1,211	89	558	148	410	564	344	220	1,197

Table B-1A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Cases Pending Oct. 1, 2005	Cases Commenced			Cases Terminated								Cases Pending Sept. 30, 2006
							Procedural Terminations			Terminations on the Merits			
		Total	Original	Reinstated*	Total	Cases Disposed of by Consolidation	Total	By Judge	By Staff	Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submission on Briefs	
DIVERSITY OF CITIZENSHIP	**2,633**	**2,669**	**2,602**	**67**	**2,650**	**210**	**1,250**	**242**	**1,008**	**1,190**	**806**	**384**	**2,652**
INSURANCE	610	595	583	12	587	41	270	44	226	276	203	73	618
OTHER CONTRACT ACTIONS	1,076	1,098	1,072	26	1,090	96	534	105	429	460	319	141	1,084
REAL PROPERTY ACTIONS	73	82	81	1	73	6	32	7	25	35	20	15	82
PERSONAL INJURY/PROD. LIABILITY	228	171	167	4	228	28	108	19	89	92	67	25	171
OTHER PERSONAL INJURY	400	473	460	13	439	31	192	31	161	216	124	92	434
PERSONAL PROP. DAMAGE	194	187	180	7	176	8	83	23	60	85	59	26	205
ALL OTHER	52	63	59	4	57	-	31	13	18	26	14	12	58
GENERAL LOCAL JURISDICTION	**1**	**2**	**2**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**2**
CONTRACT ACTIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REAL PROPERTY ACTIONS	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
TORT ACTIONS	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
PRISONER PETITIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL CASES													
TOTAL	**14,589**	**15,246**	**15,051**	**195**	**15,223**	**784**	**3,449**	**1,043**	**2,406**	**10,990**	**2,777**	**8,213**	**14,612**
VIOLENT OFFENSES	**742**	**792**	**781**	**11**	**744**	**50**	**173**	**56**	**117**	**521**	**166**	**355**	**790**
HOMICIDE	63	61	59	2	56	7	8	5	3	41	25	16	68
ROBBERY	313	305	304	1	333	22	67	14	53	244	62	182	285
ASSAULT	105	119	118	1	125	6	28	12	16	91	34	57	99
KIDNAPPING	36	58	58	-	46	1	22	8	14	23	7	16	48
RACKETEERING–VIOLENT CRIME	137	174	168	6	104	10	26	7	19	68	25	43	207
CARJACKING	51	39	39	-	46	2	10	5	5	34	8	26	44
TERRORISM	20	20	19	1	18	1	9	5	4	8	3	5	22
OTHER VIOLENT OFFENSES	17	16	16	-	16	1	3	-	3	12	2	10	17
PROPERTY OFFENSES	**1,792**	**1,722**	**1,700**	**22**	**1,780**	**131**	**466**	**133**	**333**	**1,183**	**411**	**772**	**1,734**
BURGLARY	**6**	**8**	**8**	**-**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**8**
LARCENY & THEFT, TOTAL	**170**	**101**	**100**	**1**	**156**	**11**	**29**	**9**	**20**	**116**	**31**	**85**	**115**
BANK	18	9	8	1	11	1	3	1	2	7	-	7	16
POSTAL	45	27	27	-	50	4	10	3	7	36	8	28	22
THEFT, U.S. PROPERTY	36	33	33	-	42	3	6	3	3	33	10	23	27
TRANSPORT, ETC. OF STOLEN PROPERTY	54	29	29	-	39	1	10	2	8	28	11	17	44
OTHER LARCENY AND THEFT OFFENSES	17	3	3	-	14	2	-	-	-	12	2	10	6

Table B-1A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Cases Pending Oct. 1, 2005	Cases Commenced			Cases Terminated								Cases Pending Sept. 30, 2006
							Procedural Terminations			Terminations on the Merits			
		Total	Original	Reinstated*	Total	Cases Disposed of by Consolidation	Total	By Judge	By Staff	Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submission on Briefs	
PROPERTY OFFENSES (CONTINUED)													
EMBEZZLEMENT	**62**	**49**	**49**	**-**	**63**	**4**	**16**	**3**	**13**	**43**	**18**	**25**	**48**
FRAUD, TOTAL	**1,392**	**1,419**	**1,400**	**19**	**1,362**	**104**	**376**	**107**	**269**	**882**	**326**	**556**	**1,449**
TAX	88	134	131	3	97	6	29	9	20	62	24	38	125
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	221	198	195	3	206	15	50	14	36	141	48	93	213
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE	42	44	44	-	40	4	17	5	12	19	16	3	46
MAIL	188	171	169	2	169	12	37	9	28	120	48	72	190
WIRE, RADIO, OR TELEVISION	104	119	119	-	103	12	29	4	25	62	22	40	120
SOCIAL SECURITY	53	37	37	-	44	3	9	5	4	32	13	19	46
CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION	11	13	13	-	11	1	2	-	2	8	1	7	13
PASSPORT	25	19	19	-	19	-	2	-	2	17	1	16	25
IDENTIFICATION													
IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS & INFO.	48	75	73	2	58	-	24	8	16	34	14	20	65
FALSE CLAIMS AND SERVICES, GOV'T.	55	36	35	1	54	16	10	4	6	28	5	23	37
FALSE STATEMENTS	70	83	82	1	77	2	27	8	19	48	15	33	76
CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE U.S.	247	250	249	1	249	20	71	16	55	158	68	90	248
UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS DEVICES	129	116	113	3	139	5	41	18	23	93	27	66	106
HEALTH CARE	69	75	74	1	56	3	17	5	12	36	14	22	88
OTHER FRAUD OFFENSES	42	49	47	2	40	5	11	2	9	24	10	14	51
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING	**143**	**126**	**124**	**2**	**169**	**10**	**40**	**12**	**28**	**119**	**27**	**92**	**100**
OTHER PROPERTY OFFENSES	**19**	**19**	**19**	**-**	**24**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**19**	**8**	**11**	**14**
DRUG OFFENSES	**5,755**	**5,858**	**5,754**	**104**	**5,851**	**365**	**1,492**	**479**	**1,013**	**3,994**	**983**	**3,011**	**5,762**
MARIJUANA, TOTAL	**580**	**529**	**517**	**12**	**593**	**27**	**173**	**59**	**114**	**393**	**102**	**291**	**516**
SELL, DISTRIBUTE, OR DISPENSE	436	390	381	9	421	22	118	45	73	281	74	207	405
IMPORT/EXPORT	89	95	93	2	103	1	35	10	25	67	13	54	81
MANUFACTURE	49	42	41	1	62	4	18	4	14	40	12	28	29
POSSESSION	6	2	2	-	7	-	2	-	2	5	3	2	1
ALL OTHER DRUGS, TOTAL	**5,014**	**5,205**	**5,114**	**91**	**5,132**	**322**	**1,289**	**412**	**877**	**3,521**	**861**	**2,660**	**5,087**
SELL, DISTRIBUTE, OR DISPENSE	4,580	4,766	4,680	86	4,692	301	1,175	379	796	3,216	787	2,429	4,654
IMPORT/EXPORT	189	205	204	1	198	4	65	19	46	129	34	95	196
MANUFACTURE	227	221	217	4	225	17	46	12	34	162	38	124	223
POSSESSION	18	13	13	-	17	-	3	2	1	14	2	12	14
OTHER DRUG OFFENSES	**161**	**124**	**123**	**1**	**126**	**16**	**30**	**8**	**22**	**80**	**20**	**60**	**159**

Table B-1A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Cases Pending Oct. 1, 2005	Cases Commenced			Cases Terminated								Cases Pending Sept. 30, 2006
							Procedural Terminations			Terminations on the Merits			
		Total	Original	Reinstated*	Total	Cases Disposed of by Consolidation	Total	By Judge	By Staff	Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submission on Briefs	
FIREARMS & EXPLOSIVES OFFENSES	**2,282**	**2,370**	**2,345**	**25**	**2,409**	**89**	**477**	**154**	**323**	**1,843**	**569**	**1,274**	**2,243**
FIREARMS, TOTAL	**2,216**	**2,318**	**2,293**	**25**	**2,347**	**77**	**462**	**150**	**312**	**1,808**	**549**	**1,259**	**2,187**
POSSESSION BY PROHIBITED PERSONS	1,452	1,473	1,457	16	1,561	30	287	97	190	1,244	388	856	1,364
FURTHERANCE OF VIOLENT/ DRUG TRAFFICKING CRIMES	447	514	509	5	452	35	103	27	76	314	82	232	509
OTHER FIREARMS OFFENSES	317	331	327	4	334	12	72	26	46	250	79	171	314
EXPLOSIVES	**66**	**52**	**52**	**-**	**62**	**12**	**15**	**4**	**11**	**35**	**20**	**15**	**56**
SEX OFFENSES	**368**	**504**	**503**	**1**	**447**	**13**	**102**	**26**	**76**	**332**	**127**	**205**	**425**
SEXUAL ABUSE OF ADULTS	21	28	28	-	24	-	3	1	2	21	9	12	25
SEXUAL ABUSE OF MINORS	86	114	113	1	104	3	13	3	10	88	35	53	96
SEXUALLY EXPLICIT MATERIAL	203	280	280	-	255	7	74	17	57	174	63	111	228
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	58	82	82	-	64	3	12	5	7	49	20	29	76
JUSTICE SYSTEM OFFENSES	**202**	**202**	**200**	**2**	**215**	**20**	**57**	**15**	**42**	**138**	**53**	**85**	**189**
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE	92	91	89	2	93	14	24	4	20	55	32	23	90
ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY	38	29	29	-	46	3	10	5	5	33	9	24	21
FAILURE TO APPEAR	21	25	25	-	21	3	6	3	3	12	4	8	25
OTHER JUSTICE SYSTEM OFFENSES	51	57	57	-	55	-	17	3	14	38	8	30	53
IMMIGRATION OFFENSES	**2,372**	**2,723**	**2,711**	**12**	**2,761**	**49**	**383**	**96**	**287**	**2,329**	**241**	**2,088**	**2,334**
ALIEN SMUGGLING	221	224	221	3	212	16	52	6	46	144	40	104	233
IMPROPER ENTRY BY ALIEN	43	42	42	-	51	4	18	4	14	29	5	24	34
IMPROPER REENTRY BY ALIEN	2,086	2,428	2,419	9	2,471	28	306	85	221	2,137	189	1,948	2,043
OTHER IMMIGRATION OFFENSES	22	29	29	-	27	1	7	1	6	19	7	12	24
GENERAL OFFENSES	**555**	**554**	**543**	**11**	**470**	**45**	**141**	**25**	**116**	**284**	**139**	**145**	**639**
MONEY LAUNDERING	351	336	330	6	285	24	89	19	70	172	79	93	402
RICO**	80	91	88	3	53	16	15	2	13	22	14	8	118
EXTORTION AND THREATS	42	50	50	-	48	2	10	2	8	36	17	19	44
OTHER GENERAL OFFENSES	82	77	75	2	84	3	27	2	25	54	29	25	75
REGULATORY OFFENSES	**130**	**128**	**126**	**2**	**112**	**4**	**35**	**12**	**23**	**73**	**38**	**35**	**146**
TRAFFIC OFFENSES	**15**	**9**	**9**	**-**	**14**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**2**	**12**	**3**	**9**	**10**
UNCLASSIFIED OFFENSES	**376**	**384**	**379**	**5**	**420**	**18**	**121**	**47**	**74**	**281**	**47**	**234**	**340**

NOTE: THIS TABLE INCLUDES APPEALS REOPENED, REMANDED, AND REINSTATED (AFTER BEING TERMINATED DUE TO PROCEDURAL DEFAULTS) AS WELL AS ORIGINAL APPEALS. THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE DATA FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT. BEGINNING IN 2005, CATEGORIES FOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES WERE MODIFIED. THEREFORE, OFFENSE DATA FOR 2005 AND THEREAFTER ARE NOT COMPARABLE TO OFFENSE DATA PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

* INCLUDES ONLY APPEALS REINSTATED AFTER BEING TERMINATED DUE TO PROCEDURAL DEFAULTS.

** RICO = RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATION.

Table B-2.
Petitions for Review on Writ of Certiorari to the Supreme Court Commenced, Terminated, and Pending During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Pending October 1, 2005 [1]	Filed	Terminated			Pending September 30, 2006
			Granted	Denied	Dismissed	
TOTAL	**3,214**	**7,002**	**137**	**6,487**	**36**	**3,556**
Criminal	984	3,437	49	3,069	4	1,299
U.S. Civil	526	1,029	29	955	18	553
Private Civil	1,607	2,423	50	2,379	14	1,587
Administrative Appeals	97	113	9	84	0	117
DC Circuit	**29**	**89**	**3**	**71**	**3**	**41**
Criminal	4	14	0	10	0	8
U.S. Civil	19	54	2	46	3	22
Private Civil	1	18	0	10	0	9
Administrative Appeals	5	3	1	5	0	2
1st Circuit	**102**	**125**	**3**	**93**	**0**	**131**
Criminal	37	75	2	51	0	59
U.S. Civil	18	10	0	12	0	16
Private Civil	42	38	1	27	0	52
Administrative Appeals	5	2	0	3	0	4
2nd Circuit	**490**	**279**	**11**	**279**	**1**	**478**
Criminal	109	94	3	90	0	110
U.S. Civil	65	33	0	34	0	64
Private Civil	307	139	8	150	1	287
Administrative Appeals	9	13	0	5	0	17
3rd Circuit	**169**	**268**	**4**	**384**	**5**	**44**
Criminal	29	66	1	77	1	16
U.S. Civil	28	61	0	81	0	8
Private Civil	111	136	3	221	4	19
Administrative Appeals	1	5	0	5	0	1

Table B-2. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Pending October 1, 2005[1]	Filed	Terminated			Pending September 30, 2006
			Granted	Denied	Dismissed	
4th Circuit	**157**	**751**	**11**	**656**	**5**	**236**
Criminal	0	366	5	291	0	70
U.S. Civil	65	178	1	151	3	88
Private Civil	90	197	4	203	2	78
Administrative Appeals	2	10	1	11	0	0
5th Circuit	**353**	**1,725**	**9**	**1,487**	**4**	**578**
Criminal	206	1,379	5	1,190	1	389
U.S. Civil	26	37	0	38	0	25
Private Civil	117	300	4	253	3	157
Administrative Appeals	4	9	0	6	0	7
6th Circuit	**222**	**546**	**14**	**512**	**2**	**240**
Criminal	43	152	0	124	0	71
U.S. Civil	32	86	3	82	0	33
Private Civil	144	295	8	298	2	131
Administrative Appeals	3	13	3	8	0	5
7th Circuit	**107**	**451**	**17**	**392**	**8**	**141**
Criminal	42	154	1	122	0	73
U.S. Civil	12	97	16	71	7	15
Private Civil	51	196	0	196	1	50
Administrative Appeals	2	4	0	3	0	3
8th Circuit	**178**	**502**	**12**	**467**	**0**	**201**
Criminal	60	251	5	234	0	72
U.S. Civil	32	97	2	93	0	34
Private Civil	77	146	2	134	0	87
Administrative Appeals	9	8	3	6	0	8

Table B-2. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Pending October 1, 2005 [1]	Filed	Terminated			Pending September 30, 2006
			Granted	Denied	Dismissed	
9th Circuit	**923**	**987**	**10**	**895**	**0**	**1,005**
Criminal	211	291	0	242	0	260
U.S. Civil	146	128	2	114	0	158
Private Civil	513	545	8	522	0	528
Administrative Appeals	53	23	0	17	0	59
10th Circuit	**123**	**394**	**6**	**361**	**0**	**150**
Criminal	50	200	3	192	0	55
U.S. Civil	13	62	0	49	0	26
Private Civil	59	127	2	118	0	66
Administrative Appeals	1	5	1	2	0	3
11th Circuit	**361**	**885**	**37**	**890**	**8**	**311**
Criminal	193	395	24	446	2	116
U.S. Civil	70	186	3	184	5	64
Private Civil	95	286	10	247	1	123
Administrative Appeals	3	18	0	13	0	8

NOTE: FILING AND TERMINATION INFORMATION IS BASED ON WHEN COURTS RECEIVE NOTIFICATION OF SUPREME COURT ACTION, NOT THE ACTUAL DATE OF SUPREME COURT ACTION. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS INCLUDE APPLICATIONS FOR ENFORCEMENT OR PETITIONS FOR REVIEW OF ORDERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE BOARDS OR AGENCIES. THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE DATA FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT.
[1] REVISED.

Table B-3.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Sources of Appeals and Original Proceedings Commenced, by Circuit, During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2002 Through 2006

Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
TOTAL APPEALS	**57,555**	**60,847**	**62,762**	**68,473**	**66,618**
US DISTRICT COURTS	47,068	46,358	45,581	48,878	47,237
BANKRUPTCY	843	902	862	865	821
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES, TOTAL	5,789	9,988	12,255	13,713	13,102
IRS	205	173	192	210	199
LABR	7	21	24	28	24
CC	125	103	126	81	51
FERC	200	141	267	255	154
NLRB	291	235	285	341	268
EPA	120	148	138	136	120
BIA	4,449	8,833	10,812	12,349	11,911
OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES	392	334	411	313	375
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	3,855	3,599	4,064	5,017	5,458
DC CIRCUIT	**1,126**	**1,121**	**1,390**	**1,379**	**1,281**
US DISTRICT COURTS	659	647	824	801	765
BANKRUPTCY	4	3	7	3	3
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES, TOTAL	400	391	474	468	420
IRS	7	8	10	15	6
NLRB	53	39	41	72	73
BIA	-	7	1	-	-
OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES	340	337	422	381	341
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	63	80	85	107	93
1ST CIRCUIT	**1,667**	**1,844**	**1,723**	**1,912**	**1,852**
ME	115	141	143	171	132
MA	621	635	578	602	610
NH	96	117	121	118	98
RI	134	122	116	131	139
PR	524	574	510	506	518
BANKRUPTCY	35	36	19	31	27
ADMIN ISTRATIVE AGENCIES, TOTAL	82	153	164	260	239
IRS	3	5	4	5	5
NLRB	10	3	4	11	6
BIA	54	140	140	222	219
OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES	15	5	16	22	9
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	60	66	72	93	89

Table B-3. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
2ND CIRCUIT	**4,870**	**6,359**	**7,008**	**7,035**	**7,029**
CT	374	358	294	354	340
NY,N	401	361	426	409	373
NY,E	1,139	1,078	1,187	1,127	870
NY,S	1,571	1,688	1,630	1,633	1,856
NY,W	358	314	267	368	337
VT	59	48	58	51	65
BANKRUPTCY	76	85	81	100	103
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES, TOTAL	603	2,166	2,747	2,626	2,752
IRS	10	11	12	10	13
NLRB	31	37	24	38	38
BIA	533	2,081	2,632	2,550	2,640
OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES	29	37	79	28	61
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	289	261	318	367	333
3RD CIRCUIT	**3,643**	**3,957**	**3,871**	**4,498**	**4,503**
DE	144	138	139	145	143
NJ	735	741	731	757	779
PA,E	1,081	1,060	1,022	1,166	1,166
PA,M	494	549	519	629	567
PA,W	489	520	532	619	558
VI	91	113	65	57	78
BANKRUPTCY	89	87	90	97	120
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES, TOTAL	274	552	586	764	810
IRS	8	20	9	10	9
NLRB	33	27	35	26	22
BIA	207	471	518	690	748
OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES	26	34	24	38	31
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	246	197	187	264	282
4TH CIRCUIT	**4,658**	**4,887**	**4,957**	**5,307**	**5,460**
MD	679	619	608	582	567
NC,E	417	462	408	542	508
NC,M	314	257	311	331	309
NC,W	327	282	250	313	427
SC	596	631	732	709	706
VA,E	1,111	1,077	1,114	1,084	1,083
VA,W	301	443	347	360	415
WV,N	111	109	110	139	137
WV,S	200	210	206	207	207
BANKRUPTCY	66	65	58	67	53
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES, TOTAL	212	379	443	433	406
IRS	8	9	8	10	10
NLRB	27	24	31	24	30
BIA	101	290	348	352	317
OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES	76	56	56	47	49
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	324	353	370	540	642

Table B-3. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
5TH CIRCUIT	**8,784**	**8,613**	**8,509**	**9,052**	**9,479**
LA,E	582	531	537	466	466
LA,M	183	164	179	195	202
LA,W	454	444	463	459	488
MS,N	256	213	240	202	196
MS,S	363	388	302	314	299
TX,N	1,363	1,234	1,400	1,369	1,436
TX,E	843	782	680	593	664
TX,S	2,162	2,159	1,999	2,274	2,461
TX,W	1,367	1,459	1,352	1,740	1,742
BANKRUPTCY	142	109	116	110	116
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES, TOTAL	388	485	577	650	723
IRS	19	27	22	20	23
NLRB	28	9	18	7	11
BIA	303	393	483	593	644
OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES	38	56	54	30	45
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	681	645	664	680	686
6TH CIRCUIT	**4,619**	**4,964**	**4,841**	**5,211**	**5,151**
KY,E	250	315	340	307	321
KY,W	236	244	239	213	234
MI,E	1,059	952	881	912	874
MI,W	382	486	483	530	465
OH,N	644	659	662	605	615
OH,S	477	507	456	509	574
TN,E	308	304	290	395	356
TN,M	306	330	265	377	279
TN,W	325	337	356	365	368
BANKRUPTCY	62	73	81	62	70
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES, TOTAL	212	423	421	438	474
IRS	8	10	10	20	19
NLRB	31	26	38	63	21
BIA	127	345	333	316	401
OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES	46	42	40	39	33
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	358	334	367	498	521

Table B-3. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
7TH CIRCUIT	**3,418**	**3,517**	**3,377**	**3,789**	**3,634**
IL,N	1,191	1,146	1,106	1,097	1,079
IL,C	311	291	291	354	322
IL,S	263	260	224	285	266
IN,N	315	334	310	298	317
IN,S	358	411	330	412	396
WI,E	349	299	265	314	358
WI,W	238	245	261	355	249
BANKRUPTCY	46	66	48	57	45
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES, TOTAL	158	293	314	325	244
IRS	16	5	9	23	15
NLRB	29	28	26	30	13
BIA	93	234	255	257	202
OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES	20	26	24	15	14
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	189	172	228	292	358
8TH CIRCUIT	**3,216**	**3,190**	**3,101**	**3,611**	**3,312**
AR,E	378	346	341	419	397
AR,W	145	137	100	111	85
IA,N	165	189	207	187	204
IA,S	198	216	206	242	225
MN	410	410	377	498	422
MO,E	513	442	432	496	431
MO,W	535	519	497	558	581
NE	203	211	245	333	246
ND	53	77	53	53	51
SD	136	131	111	160	124
BANKRUPTCY	40	36	24	29	29
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES, TOTAL	146	262	204	169	157
IRS	10	15	11	12	7
NLRB	11	14	17	10	7
BIA	78	207	167	133	124
OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES	47	26	9	14	19
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	294	214	304	356	360

Table B-3. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
9TH CIRCUIT	**11,421**	**12,872**	**14,274**	**16,037**	**14,636**
AK	106	110	103	137	112
AZ	781	870	814	833	768
CA,N	820	770	819	909	862
CA,E	893	813	758	771	795
CA,C	2,294	2,345	2,322	2,278	2,039
CA,S	577	540	488	637	569
HI	187	146	164	190	190
ID	119	159	158	118	160
MT	232	242	299	302	331
NV	466	542	633	589	550
OR	508	479	432	535	488
WA,E	168	202	236	241	237
WA,W	488	430	453	575	471
GUAM	22	20	22	28	28
NMI	16	23	15	9	15
BANKRUPTCY	174	221	217	196	135
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES, TOTAL	2,899	4,361	5,655	6,833	6,040
IRS	59	49	60	60	65
NLRB	18	21	20	36	34
BIA	2,670	4,206	5,368	6,583	5,862
OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES	152	85	207	154	79
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	671	599	686	856	846
10TH CIRCUIT	**2,661**	**2,540**	**2,646**	**2,911**	**2,742**
CO	552	531	485	565	510
KS	397	331	396	462	408
NM	338	298	339	363	357
OK,N	178	198	165	198	214
OK,E	141	126	129	127	122
OK,W	361	349	368	346	318
UT	233	261	272	315	281
WY	111	104	120	112	100
BANKRUPTCY	38	44	42	31	32
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES, TOTAL	102	128	132	113	110
IRS	22	4	11	10	6
NLRB	4	5	14	10	5
BIA	54	105	97	81	89
OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES	22	14	10	12	10
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	210	170	198	279	290

Table B-3. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
11TH CIRCUIT	**7,472**	**6,983**	**7,065**	**7,731**	**7,539**
AL,N	501	440	460	423	429
AL,M	273	280	212	223	201
AL,S	229	255	209	249	204
FL,N	506	398	415	433	418
FL,M	1,533	1,479	1,503	1,638	1,595
FL,S	1,967	1,662	1,570	1,827	1,470
GA,N	898	876	849	956	819
GA,M	353	295	336	275	271
GA,S	358	318	309	306	359
BANKRUPTCY	71	77	79	82	88
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES, TOTAL	313	395	538	634	727
IRS	35	10	26	15	21
NLRB	16	2	17	14	8
BIA	229	354	470	572	665
OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES	33	29	25	33	33
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	470	508	585	685	958

NOTE: TOTALS INCLUDE APPEALS REOPENED, REMANDED, AND REINSTATED (AFTER BEING TERMINATED DUE TO PROCEDURAL DEFAULTS) AS WELL AS ORIGINAL APPEALS. THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE DATA FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT.

Table B-3A.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Sources of Appeals in Civil and Criminal Cases From U.S. District Courts During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Appeals Commenced			Appeals Disposed of		
	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal
TOTAL	**47,237**	**31,991**	**15,246**	**46,565**	**31,342**	**15,223**
DC	**765**	**604**	**161**	**692**	**567**	**125**
1ST	**1,497**	**835**	**662**	**1,638**	**904**	**734**
ME	132	73	59	164	87	77
MA	610	397	213	624	418	206
NH	98	70	28	119	81	38
RI	139	66	73	149	68	81
PR	518	229	289	582	250	332
2ND	**3,841**	**2,739**	**1,102**	**3,578**	**2,755**	**823**
CT	340	233	107	321	247	74
NY,N	373	285	88	387	304	83
NY,E	870	602	268	948	742	206
NY,S	1,856	1,353	503	1,577	1,209	368
NY,W	337	234	103	289	217	72
VT	65	32	33	56	36	20
3RD	**3,291**	**2,442**	**849**	**3,003**	**2,266**	**737**
DE	143	114	29	161	130	31
NJ	779	626	153	681	549	132
PA,E	1,166	852	314	1,074	771	303
PA,M	567	426	141	518	392	126
PA,W	558	395	163	510	406	104
VI	78	29	49	59	18	41
4TH	**4,359**	**3,026**	**1,333**	**4,502**	**3,006**	**1,496**
MD	567	415	152	575	415	160
NC,E	508	350	158	535	324	211
NC,M	309	154	155	359	159	200
NC,W	427	211	216	377	211	166
SC	706	494	212	753	464	289
VA,E	1,083	898	185	1,158	959	199
VA,W	415	307	108	391	298	93
WV,N	137	81	56	130	85	45
WV,S	207	116	91	224	91	133

Table B-3A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Appeals Commenced			Appeals Disposed of		
	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal
5TH	**7,954**	**4,629**	**3,325**	**7,281**	**4,118**	**3,163**
LA,E	466	397	69	415	350	65
LA,M	202	156	46	211	165	46
LA,W	488	348	140	432	320	112
MS,N	196	174	22	210	177	33
MS,S	299	247	52	264	212	52
TX,N	1,436	1,016	420	1,295	882	413
TX,E	664	508	156	589	433	156
TX,S	2,461	1,124	1,337	2,309	958	1,351
TX,W	1,742	659	1,083	1,556	621	935
6TH	**4,086**	**2,774**	**1,312**	**4,072**	**2,910**	**1,162**
KY,E	321	228	93	330	245	85
KY,W	234	159	75	246	183	63
MI,E	874	695	179	854	705	149
MI,W	465	324	141	536	364	172
OH,N	615	438	177	636	466	170
OH,S	574	405	169	498	400	98
TN,E	356	144	212	335	166	169
TN,M	279	196	83	300	215	85
TN,W	368	185	183	337	166	171
7TH	**2,987**	**2,226**	**761**	**3,089**	**2,260**	**829**
IL,N	1,079	769	310	1,115	791	324
IL,C	322	241	81	311	218	93
IL,S	266	190	76	267	198	69
IN,N	317	239	78	346	269	77
IN,S	396	343	53	425	355	70
WI,E	358	276	82	321	223	98
WI,W	249	168	81	304	206	98
8TH	**2,766**	**1,738**	**1,028**	**3,022**	**1,910**	**1,112**
AR,E	397	322	75	423	354	69
AR,W	85	63	22	106	77	29
IA,N	204	50	154	200	72	128
IA,S	225	125	100	220	119	101
MN	422	278	144	495	357	138
MO,E	431	304	127	452	306	146
MO,W	581	389	192	616	390	226
NE	246	116	130	290	123	167
ND	51	27	24	54	26	28
SD	124	64	60	166	86	80

Table B-3A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Appeals Commenced			Appeals Disposed of		
	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal
9TH	**7,615**	**5,359**	**2,256**	**7,275**	**4,868**	**2,407**
AK	112	60	52	130	74	56
AZ	768	453	315	746	420	326
CA,N	862	767	95	781	676	105
CA,E	795	666	129	724	609	115
CA,C	2,039	1,565	474	2,020	1,447	573
CA,S	569	282	287	528	231	297
HI	190	112	78	185	111	74
ID	160	91	69	125	75	50
MT	331	110	221	323	109	214
NV	550	401	149	543	359	184
OR	488	396	92	438	346	92
WA,E	237	96	141	231	70	161
WA,W	471	343	128	448	318	130
GUAM	28	13	15	32	17	15
NMI	15	4	11	21	6	15
10TH	**2,310**	**1,596**	**714**	**2,517**	**1,746**	**771**
CO	510	429	81	560	461	99
KS	408	265	143	459	299	160
NM	357	179	178	347	191	156
OK,N	214	145	69	206	150	56
OK,E	122	97	25	131	89	42
OK,W	318	255	63	388	300	88
UT	281	175	106	306	189	117
WY	100	51	49	120	67	53
11TH	**5,766**	**4,023**	**1,743**	**5,896**	**4,032**	**1,864**
AL,N	429	346	83	406	326	80
AL,M	201	166	35	198	169	29
AL,S	204	100	104	201	108	93
FL,N	418	275	143	419	276	143
FL,M	1,595	1,070	525	1,632	1,033	599
FL,S	1,470	976	494	1,507	956	551
GA,N	819	616	203	918	683	235
GA,M	271	211	60	268	214	54
GA,S	359	263	96	347	267	80

NOTE: TOTALS INCLUDE REOPENED, REMANDED, AND REINSTATED APPEALS AS WELL AS ORIGINAL APPEALS. THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE DATA FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT.

Table B-4.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Median Time Intervals in Months in Cases Terminated After Hearing or Submission, by Circuit,During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit	Total Cases	From Filing of Notice of Appeal to Filing Last Brief [1]		From Filing of Last Brief to Hearing or Submission [2]		From Hearing to Final Disposition		From Submission to Final Disposition		From Filing of Notice of Appeal to Final Disposition [1]		From Filing in Lower Court to Final Disposition in Appellate Court [1]	
		Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval
ALL CASES AND ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS													
TOTAL	**34,580**	**16,840**	**5.7**	**22,250**	**4.3**	**8,956**	**2.1**	**25,624**	**.5**	**23,361**	**12.2**	**23,361**	**27.4**
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	584	209	8.8	314	3.3	278	2.2	306	.9	391	11.3	391	30.8
FIRST	1,133	706	7.2	839	1.7	380	2.5	753	2.0	890	12.0	890	30.0
SECOND	3,794	874	5.8	2,646	3.1	1,221	.7	2,573	.5	1,529	11.7	1,529	35.7
THIRD	2,305	1,217	5.4	1,598	4.5	450	2.8	1,855	2.1	1,588	12.9	1,588	30.3
FOURTH	3,206	1,071	4.8	1,282	4.1	380	2.1	2,826	.6	2,292	9.5	2,292	23.7
FIFTH	4,688	2,463	6.6	2,770	4.8	833	2.0	3,855	.3	3,772	12.8	3,772	22.7
SIXTH	2,886	1,683	6.8	1,932	4.6	1,002	1.9	1,884	1.2	2,127	13.4	2,127	28.8
SEVENTH	1,721	969	5.7	1,126	3.1	802	3.1	919	.4	1,260	11.2	1,260	28.5
EIGHTH	2,307	1,284	3.6	1,377	4.9	752	3.1	1,555	.3	1,808	11.0	1,808	25.4
NINTH	6,387	2,967	6.1	4,562	6.4	1,793	1.2	4,594	.2	3,636	15.9	3,636	33.9
TENTH	1,730	1,264	5.6	1,348	3.8	463	3.7	1,267	1.0	1,448	12.0	1,448	26.3
ELEVENTH	3,839	2,133	4.8	2,456	2.5	602	2.3	3,237	.8	2,620	9.5	2,620	24.4

NOTE: THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE DATA FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT.

[1] APPEALS FROM ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THIS INTERVAL.

[2] ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THIS INTERVAL.

Table B-4A.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Median Time Intervals in Months For Merit Terminations of Appeals Arising From the U.S. District Courts, by Circuit, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit	Total Cases	From Filing of Notice of Appeal to Filing Last Brief		From Filing of Last Brief to Hearing or Submission		From Hearing to Final Disposition		From Submission to Final Disposition		From Filing of Notice of Appeal to Final Disposition		From Filing in Lower Court to Final Disposition in Appellate Court	
		Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval
APPEALS ARISING FROM THE U.S. DISTRICT COURTS													
TOTAL	**22,938**	**16,497**	**5.7**	**16,497**	**4.3**	**7,590**	**2.2**	**15,348**	**.7**	**22,938**	**12.2**	**22,938**	**27.5**
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	391	209	8.9	209	3.0	181	2.2	210	1.1	391	11.4	391	30.9
FIRST	869	689	7.3	689	1.7	347	2.5	522	2.1	869	12.1	869	30.5
SECOND	1,489	843	5.8	843	3.3	977	.7	512	.2	1,489	11.8	1,489	36.2
THIRD	1,533	1,170	5.4	1,170	4.5	362	2.9	1,171	2.2	1,533	12.8	1,533	30.7
FOURTH	2,258	1,055	4.8	1,055	4.5	327	2.1	1,931	.7	2,258	9.5	2,258	23.8
FIFTH	3,715	2,409	6.6	2,409	4.6	717	2.0	2,998	.3	3,715	12.8	3,715	22.7
SIXTH	2,090	1,649	6.8	1,649	4.7	891	1.9	1,199	1.3	2,090	13.3	2,090	29.0
SEVENTH	1,236	950	5.7	950	2.9	655	3.3	581	.3	1,236	11.3	1,236	28.9
EIGHTH	1,784	1,262	3.6	1,262	4.7	696	3.1	1,088	.3	1,784	11.0	1,784	25.5
NINTH	3,553	2,902	6.1	2,902	6.3	1,451	1.2	2,102	.2	3,553	15.7	3,553	34.1
TENTH	1,432	1,250	5.6	1,250	3.7	438	3.7	994	1.1	1,432	12.0	1,432	26.4
ELEVENTH	2,588	2,109	4.8	2,109	2.6	548	2.3	2,040	1.0	2,588	9.5	2,588	24.5
PRISONER PETITIONS													
TOTAL	**4,277**	**2,155**	**6.6**	**2,155**	**4.5**	**783**	**1.9**	**3,494**	**.5**	**4,277**	**10.6**	**4,277**	**25.8**
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	74	15	10.0	15	2.2	11	2.0	63	1.1	74	9.0	74	19.7
FIRST	74	41	5.4	41	1.4	18	2.3	56	2.5	74	9.4	74	23.5
SECOND	203	144	10.1	144	2.9	104	.9	99	.2	203	15.2	203	46.0
THIRD	374	156	6.9	156	4.1	36	3.2	338	.8	374	9.1	374	24.2
FOURTH	572	38	5.9	38	3.5	31	2.0	541	.3	572	5.6	572	18.2
FIFTH	470	202	6.4	202	8.9	58	1.4	412	.5	470	14.9	470	25.9
SIXTH	469	236	7.7	236	4.4	82	2.4	387	1.3	469	10.3	469	21.4
SEVENTH	247	154	7.2	154	2.6	60	3.1	187	.3	247	9.1	247	24.6
EIGHTH	323	138	4.6	138	5.8	41	3.5	282	.3	323	9.5	323	20.5
NINTH	761	615	7.7	615	5.9	271	1.0	490	.2	761	15.7	761	43.0
TENTH	344	223	4.6	223	3.1	33	2.4	311	1.0	344	9.1	344	19.3
ELEVENTH	366	193	5.7	193	2.5	38	2.1	328	.8	366	8.5	366	22.2

Table B-4A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit	Total Cases	From Filing of Notice of Appeal to Filing Last Brief		From Filing of Last Brief to Hearing or Submission		From Hearing to Final Disposition		From Submission to Final Disposition		From Filing of Notice of Appeal to Final Disposition		From Filing in Lower Court to Final Disposition in Appellate Court	
		Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval
OTHER CIVIL APPEALS													
TOTAL	**7,671**	**6,506**	**5.0**	**6,506**	**4.7**	**4,030**	**2.3**	**3,641**	**1.0**	**7,671**	**12.4**	**7,671**	**31.4**
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	258	148	8.0	148	3.0	133	2.2	125	1.0	258	11.0	258	30.9
FIRST	342	301	5.1	301	1.9	201	2.4	141	2.6	342	10.1	342	29.7
SECOND	815	630	5.3	630	3.5	602	.8	213	.2	815	11.2	815	34.9
THIRD	630	573	5.0	573	4.7	238	2.9	392	2.3	630	12.8	630	31.7
FOURTH	522	293	3.9	293	5.3	197	2.1	325	.5	522	8.9	522	23.6
FIFTH	777	723	5.2	723	5.2	392	2.1	385	1.3	777	12.8	777	29.7
SIXTH	824	780	5.7	780	5.4	507	2.0	317	1.4	824	13.8	824	31.6
SEVENTH	450	400	4.8	400	3.2	302	3.4	148	.2	450	11.3	450	30.5
EIGHTH	631	548	3.5	548	5.4	356	3.3	275	.3	631	12.0	631	28.9
NINTH	1,105	881	5.6	881	11.4	642	1.6	463	.3	1,105	21.2	1,105	37.2
TENTH	509	480	4.9	480	5.0	199	4.7	310	2.0	509	13.1	509	33.8
ELEVENTH	808	749	3.6	749	2.7	261	2.1	547	1.2	808	9.3	808	28.1
CRIMINAL APPEALS													
TOTAL	**10,990**	**7,836**	**6.4**	**7,836**	**3.9**	**2,777**	**2.1**	**8,213**	**.6**	**10,990**	**12.5**	**10,990**	**25.5**
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	59	46	11.5	46	3.0	37	2.2	22	.9	59	18.3	59	39.7
FIRST	453	347	11.0	347	1.3	128	2.5	325	2.0	453	14.7	453	32.3
SECOND	471	69	12.8	69	2.8	271	.6	200	.2	471	12.0	471	35.7
THIRD	529	441	5.9	441	4.5	88	2.2	441	2.5	529	13.8	529	32.3
FOURTH	1,164	724	5.2	724	4.2	99	2.1	1,065	.9	1,164	12.0	1,164	25.5
FIFTH	2,468	1,484	7.2	1,484	4.0	267	1.8	2,201	.1	2,468	12.5	2,468	20.5
SIXTH	797	633	7.9	633	4.1	302	1.5	495	1.3	797	13.7	797	28.0
SEVENTH	539	396	6.5	396	2.9	293	3.2	246	.3	539	12.6	539	29.1
EIGHTH	830	576	3.5	576	4.1	299	2.9	531	.3	830	10.6	830	23.7
NINTH	1,687	1,406	6.1	1,406	5.3	538	1.1	1,149	.2	1,687	13.8	1,687	28.5
TENTH	579	547	6.5	547	2.8	206	3.2	373	1.0	579	12.2	579	24.8
ELEVENTH	1,414	1,167	5.5	1,167	2.6	249	2.3	1,165	1.0	1,414	10.0	1,414	23.1

NOTE: THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE DATA FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT.

Table B-4B.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Median Time Intervals in Months For Merit Terminations of Bankruptcy Appeals, by Circuit, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit	Total Cases	From Filing of Notice of Appeal to Filing Last Brief		From Filing of Last Brief to Hearing or Submission		From Hearing to Final Disposition		From Submission to Final Disposition		From Filing of Notice of Appeal to Final Disposition		From Filing in Lower Court to Final Disposition in Appellate Court	
		Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval
BANKRUPTCY APPEALS													
TOTAL	**423**	**343**	**5.0**	**343**	**5.3**	**235**	**2.0**	**188**	**.8**	**423**	**13.0**	**423**	**22.8**
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIRST	21	17	4.7	17	1.8	12	4.4	9	2.7	21	10.8	21	19.1
SECOND	40	31	5.0	31	2.7	32	.4	8	.5	40	9.4	40	24.7
THIRD	55	47	6.3	47	6.0	20	1.3	35	1.9	55	13.5	55	22.6
FOURTH	34	16	3.9	16	5.8	11	1.1	23	.3	34	11.2	34	19.8
FIFTH	57	54	4.8	54	4.7	39	2.4	18	2.0	57	12.2	57	20.0
SIXTH	37	34	6.2	34	5.6	27	2.4	10	1.5	37	15.3	37	24.4
SEVENTH	24	19	3.4	19	3.1	16	2.8	8	.5	24	10.1	24	20.0
EIGHTH	24	22	3.4	22	6.4	11	2.0	13	.2	24	11.4	24	19.8
NINTH	83	65	5.5	65	13.8	51	1.3	32	.3	83	21.8	83	30.3
TENTH	16	14	5.1	14	3.4	4	3.5	12	.1	16	12.2	16	23.3
ELEVENTH	32	24	3.9	24	4.1	12	1.6	20	.7	32	7.8	32	17.1

NOTE: THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE DATA FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT.

Table B-4C.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Median Time Intervals in Months For Merit Terminations of Administrative Agency Appeals, by Circuit, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit	Total Cases	From Filing of Notice of Appeal to Filing Last Brief		From Filing of Last Brief to Hearing or Submission		From Hearing to Final Disposition		From Submission to Final Disposition		From Filing of Notice of Appeal to Final Disposition		From Filing in Lower Court to Final Disposition in Appellate Court	
		Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY APPEALS													
TOTAL	**6,432**	**5,405**	**9.3**	**5,405**	**4.4**	**1,103**	**1.6**	**5,329**	**.5**	**6,432**	**15.0**		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	113	105	7.3	105	4.3	92	2.3	21	.8	113	14.8		
FIRST	154	133	5.6	133	1.9	18	2.9	136	2.1	154	9.8		
SECOND	2,011	1,770	14.8	1,770	3.0	211	.6	1,800	.6	2,011	19.1		
THIRD	481	380	5.4	380	4.4	64	2.3	417	2.3	481	12.3		
FOURTH	277	211	4.6	211	2.4	38	2.5	239	.7	277	8.1		
FIFTH	374	307	5.1	307	6.5	76	2.0	298	.9	374	12.9		
SIXTH	291	249	7.8	249	4.2	82	1.7	209	1.4	291	13.6		
SEVENTH	184	157	5.7	157	4.2	130	2.5	54	.4	184	12.6		
EIGHTH	108	93	4.8	93	6.1	45	3.0	63	.2	108	13.4		
NINTH	1,974	1,594	10.7	1,594	6.3	286	1.1	1,688	.2	1,974	17.4		
TENTH	92	83	5.3	83	4.1	19	4.4	73	1.8	92	12.1		
ELEVENTH	373	323	4.1	323	2.1	42	1.5	331	1.1	373	7.5		

NOTE: THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE DATA FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT.

Table B-4D.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Median Time Intervals In Months For Merit Terminations of Original Proceedings, by Circuit, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit	Total Cases	From Filing in Appellate Court to Hearing or Submission		From Hearing to Final Disposition		From Submission to Final Disposition		From Filing In Appellate Court to Final Disposition	
		Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval	Cases	Interval
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS									
TOTAL	**4,787**	**4,787**	**.9**	**28**	**1.5**	**4,759**	**.3**	**4,787**	**1.2**
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	80	80	2.5	5	1.8	75	.8	80	3.5
FIRST	89	89	.1	3	.2	86	.8	89	.9
SECOND	254	254	1.7	1	-	253	.1	254	2.0
THIRD	236	236	.9	4	5.0	232	.6	236	1.6
FOURTH	637	637	.3	4	2.3	633	.4	637	.9
FIFTH	542	542	1.1	1	-	541	.0	542	1.3
SIXTH	468	468	6.9	2	1.0	466	.3	468	7.2
SEVENTH	277	277	.0	1	.4	276	.4	277	.4
EIGHTH	391	391	2.5	-	-	391	.3	391	3.3
NINTH	777	777	2.2	5	.9	772	.0	777	2.3
TENTH	190	190	1.1	2	.1	188	.1	190	1.2
ELEVENTH	846	846	.3	-	-	846	.3	846	.6

NOTE: THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE DATA FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT.

Table B-5.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Appeals Terminated on the Merits, by Circuit, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Total Appeals Terminated[1]	Terminations on the Merits							
		Percent of Total Terminations	Total	Affirmed/ Enforced	Dismissed	Reversed	Remanded	Other	Percent Reversed[2]
ALL CIRCUITS	**67,582**	**51.2**	**34,580**	**26,300**	**2,999**	**2,703**	**1,227**	**1,351**	**8.9**
CRIMINAL	15,223	72.2	10,990	8,700	940	751	562	37	6.8
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	6,035	25.1	1,517	1,199	156	108	34	20	7.1
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	2,876	59.3	1,706	1,362	90	197	48	9	11.5
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	10,367	26.6	2,760	2,059	354	273	54	20	9.9
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	12,064	49.4	5,965	4,748	313	769	79	56	12.9
BANKRUPTCY	856	49.4	423	316	35	64	4	4	15.1
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	14,472	44.4	6,432	3,312	967	502	446	1,205	7.8
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	5,689	84.1	4,787	4,604	144	39	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	**1,195**	**48.9**	**584**	**441**	**37**	**72**	**31**	**3**	**13.9**
CRIMINAL	125	47.2	59	41	1	8	9	-	13.6
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	119	56.3	67	56	1	4	4	2	6.0
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	268	64.2	172	132	5	22	12	1	12.8
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	16	43.8	7	4	-	3	-	-	-
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	164	52.4	86	67	2	15	2	-	17.4
BANKRUPTCY	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	394	28.7	113	73	18	18	4	-	15.9
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	108	74.1	80	68	10	2	-	-	-
FIRST CIRCUIT	**2,027**	**55.9**	**1,133**	**1,009**	**26**	**88**	**9**	**1**	**8.2**
CRIMINAL	734	61.7	453	407	7	34	5	-	7.5
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	167	19.8	33	27	4	-	1	1	-
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	96	70.8	68	56	3	9	-	-	13.2
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	138	29.7	41	34	3	4	-	-	9.8
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	503	54.5	274	236	7	30	1	-	10.9
BANKRUPTCY	30	70.0	21	17	-	4	-	-	19.0
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	267	57.7	154	147	-	5	2	-	3.2
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	92	96.7	89	85	2	2	-	-	-
SECOND CIRCUIT	**8,969**	**42.3**	**3,794**	**2,180**	**409**	**354**	**70**	**781**	**9.9**
CRIMINAL	823	57.2	471	396	29	26	12	8	5.5
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	283	15.2	43	15	15	5	3	5	11.6
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	277	45.5	126	81	29	11	2	3	8.7
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	757	21.1	160	101	26	25	6	2	15.6
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	1,438	47.9	689	466	122	74	11	16	10.7
BANKRUPTCY	115	34.8	40	29	6	5	-	-	12.5
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	4,932	40.8	2,011	866	157	205	36	747	10.2
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	344	73.8	254	226	25	3	-	-	-

Table B-5. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Total Appeals Terminated[1]	Terminations on the Merits							
		Percent of Total Terminations	Total	Affirmed/ Enforced	Dismissed	Reversed	Remanded	Other	Percent Reversed[2]
THIRD CIRCUIT	**4,157**	**55.4**	**2,305**	**1,801**	**127**	**310**	**64**	**3**	**15.0**
CRIMINAL	737	71.8	529	414	11	99	4	1	18.7
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	457	42.9	196	166	17	13	-	-	6.6
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	192	70.3	135	109	6	17	3	-	12.6
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	696	25.6	178	117	31	29	-	1	16.3
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	921	53.7	495	392	17	84	2	-	17.0
BANKRUPTCY	93	59.1	55	37	8	10	-	-	18.2
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	772	62.3	481	343	24	58	55	1	12.1
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	289	81.7	236	223	13	-	-	-	-
FOURTH CIRCUIT	**5,628**	**57.0**	**3,206**	**2,802**	**192**	**165**	**45**	**2**	**6.3**
CRIMINAL	1,496	77.8	1,164	951	108	82	23	-	7.0
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	1,132	26.6	301	261	20	19	1	-	6.3
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	168	61.9	104	96	6	2	-	-	1.9
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	988	27.4	271	240	19	12	-	-	4.4
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	718	58.2	418	368	15	32	3	-	7.7
BANKRUPTCY	59	57.6	34	22	7	5	-	-	14.7
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	391	70.8	277	238	8	11	18	2	4.0
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	676	94.2	637	626	9	2	-	-	-
FIFTH CIRCUIT	**8,881**	**52.8**	**4,688**	**3,791**	**472**	**339**	**85**	**1**	**8.0**
CRIMINAL	3,163	78.0	2,468	2,053	246	158	11	-	6.4
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	767	19.6	150	104	34	10	2	-	6.7
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	308	55.2	170	145	15	9	1	-	5.3
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	1,815	17.6	320	154	124	33	8	1	10.3
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	1,228	49.4	607	478	34	88	7	-	14.5
BANKRUPTCY	111	51.4	57	43	3	10	1	-	17.5
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	785	47.6	374	288	6	25	55	-	6.7
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	704	77.0	542	526	10	6	-	-	-
SIXTH CIRCUIT	**5,172**	**55.8**	**2,886**	**2,430**	**107**	**198**	**144**	**7**	**8.1**
CRIMINAL	1,162	68.6	797	612	39	30	114	2	3.8
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	420	30.7	129	117	2	8	2	-	6.2
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	244	63.9	156	133	2	20	1	-	12.8
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	939	36.2	340	306	8	25	1	-	7.4
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	1,307	51.1	668	558	14	90	2	4	13.5
BANKRUPTCY	62	59.7	37	30	-	6	1	-	16.2
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	458	63.5	291	243	7	17	23	1	5.8
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	580	80.7	468	431	35	2	-	-	-

Table B-5. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Total Appeals Terminated[1]	Terminations on the Merits							
		Percent of Total Terminations	Total	Affirmed/ Enforced	Dismissed	Reversed	Remanded	Other	Percent Reversed[2]
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	**3,803**	**45.3**	**1,721**	**1,302**	**89**	**239**	**49**	**42**	**16.5**
CRIMINAL	829	65.0	539	364	86	65	18	6	12.1
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	559	15.9	89	73	-	11	2	3	12.4
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	134	58.2	78	59	-	15	2	2	19.2
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	682	23.2	158	125	-	29	2	2	18.4
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	885	42.0	372	277	1	77	2	15	20.7
BANKRUPTCY	55	43.6	24	21	-	2	-	1	8.3
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	306	60.1	184	109	-	39	23	13	21.2
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	353	78.5	277	274	2	1	-	-	-
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	**3,618**	**63.8**	**2,307**	**1,936**	**155**	**181**	**35**	**-**	**9.3**
CRIMINAL	1,112	74.6	830	657	83	70	20	-	8.4
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	417	30.5	127	109	10	3	5	-	2.4
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	181	69.6	126	104	5	15	2	-	11.9
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	548	35.8	196	169	8	16	3	-	8.2
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	764	66.1	505	413	28	62	2	-	12.3
BANKRUPTCY	31	77.4	24	19	2	3	-	-	12.5
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	160	67.5	108	81	14	10	3	-	9.3
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	405	96.5	391	384	5	2	-	-	-
NINTH CIRCUIT	**13,424**	**47.6**	**6,387**	**4,019**	**948**	**330**	**601**	**489**	**5.6**
CRIMINAL	2,407	70.1	1,687	1,142	171	60	304	10	3.6
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	511	27.4	140	109	11	7	8	5	5.0
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	534	53.4	285	229	8	33	13	2	11.6
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	1,940	32.0	621	525	15	43	26	12	6.9
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	1,883	43.5	820	646	22	101	31	20	12.3
BANKRUPTCY	182	45.6	83	65	5	11	-	2	13.3
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	5,139	38.4	1,974	545	711	61	219	438	3.1
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	828	93.8	777	758	5	14	-	-	-
TENTH CIRCUIT	**3,018**	**57.3**	**1,730**	**1,311**	**180**	**153**	**79**	**7**	**9.7**
CRIMINAL	771	75.1	579	453	58	30	37	1	5.2
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	312	41.7	130	84	28	10	5	3	7.7
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	174	76.4	133	93	3	25	12	-	18.8
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	552	38.8	214	146	28	32	7	1	15.0
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	708	53.1	376	305	13	46	12	-	12.2
BANKRUPTCY	33	48.5	16	11	3	2	-	-	12.5
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	143	64.3	92	60	20	4	6	2	4.3
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	325	58.5	190	159	27	4	-	-	-

Table B-5. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Total Appeals Terminated[1]	Terminations on the Merits							
		Percent of Total Terminations	Total	Affirmed/ Enforced	Dismissed	Reversed	Remanded	Other	Percent Reversed[2]
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT	**7,690**	**49.9**	**3,839**	**3,278**	**257**	**274**	**15**	**15**	**9.1**
CRIMINAL	1,864	75.9	1,414	1,210	101	89	5	9	6.3
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	891	12.6	112	78	14	18	1	1	16.1
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	300	51.0	153	125	8	19	-	1	12.4
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	1,296	19.6	254	138	92	22	1	1	8.7
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	1,545	42.4	655	542	38	70	4	1	10.7
BANKRUPTCY	84	38.1	32	22	1	6	2	1	18.8
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	725	51.4	373	319	2	49	2	1	13.1
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	985	85.9	846	844	1	1	-	-	-

NOTE: THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE DATA FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT.

[1] TOTALS INCLUDE REOPENED, REMANDED, AND REINSTATED APPEALS AS WELL AS ORIGINAL APPEALS.

[2] PERCENT NOT SHOWN WHERE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES TERMINATED ON THE MERITS IS LESS THAN 10. NO PERCENTAGES OF CASES REVERSED HAVE BEEN COMPUTED FOR ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS BECAUSE OF THEIR DIFFERENCE FROM APPEALS, NOR HAVE THEY BEEN INCLUDED IN THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL APPEALS REVERSED.

Table B-5A.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Appeals Terminated by Procedural Judgments, by Circuit, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Total Appeals Terminated	Procedural Terminations												
		Total Proc. Terms.	Cross Appeals	By Judges							By Staff			
				Total	Juris. Defects	FRAP 42*	Default	CPC Denial	Cert. Appeal-ability	Other	Total	FRAP 42*	Default	Other
ALL CIRCUITS	**67,582**	**30,713**	**67**	**12,321**	**3,707**	**558**	**52**	**9**	**6,252**	**1,743**	**18,325**	**8,275**	**8,137**	**1,913**
CRIMINAL	15,223	3,459	10	1,043	450	141	6	-	-	446	2,406	1,715	458	233
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	6,035	4,478	-	3,087	295	4	5	-	2,679	104	1,391	230	1,122	39
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	2,876	1,051	2	241	132	38	1	-	-	70	808	414	376	18
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	10,367	7,537	1	4,588	817	17	20	9	3,573	152	2,948	507	2,352	89
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	12,064	5,380	48	1,224	720	297	17	-	-	190	4,108	2,692	1,304	112
BANKRUPTCY	856	365	5	97	58	19	-	-	-	20	263	187	68	8
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	14,472	7,563	1	1,756	1,235	42	3	-	-	476	5,806	2,530	2,457	819
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	5,689	880	-	285	-	-	-	-	-	285	595	-	-	595
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	**1,195**	**457**	**-**	**132**	**65**	**12**	**3**	**-**	**20**	**32**	**325**	**226**	**55**	**44**
CRIMINAL	125	51	-	6	3	2	-	-	-	1	45	37	4	4
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	119	51	-	24	1	-	2	-	18	3	27	5	21	1
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	268	73	-	17	9	3	1	-	-	4	56	45	11	-
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	16	9	-	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	6	1	4	1
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	164	50	-	17	11	5	-	-	-	1	33	16	13	4
BANKRUPTCY	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	394	194	-	53	40	2	-	-	-	11	141	121	2	18
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	108	28	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	16	-	-	16
FIRST CIRCUIT	**2,027**	**774**	**-**	**282**	**98**	**3**	**6**	**-**	**134**	**41**	**492**	**361**	**117**	**14**
CRIMINAL	734	214	-	20	14	-	-	-	-	6	194	165	26	3
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	167	132	-	92	3	-	-	-	82	7	40	17	22	1
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	96	26	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	3	18	12	4	2
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	138	95	-	71	14	-	5	-	52	-	24	6	17	1
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	503	191	-	53	43	3	1	-	-	6	138	113	23	2
BANKRUPTCY	30	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	-
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	267	106	-	36	18	-	-	-	-	18	70	43	24	3
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	92	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
SECOND CIRCUIT	**8,969**	**4,795**	**38**	**754**	**-**	**12**	**-**	**-**	**388**	**354**	**4,003**	**1,867**	**1,798**	**338**
CRIMINAL	823	289	9	76	-	1	-	-	-	75	204	75	38	91
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	283	239	-	124	-	-	-	-	114	10	115	12	92	11
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	277	125	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	17	108	45	57	6
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	757	590	-	336	-	1	-	-	274	61	254	6	231	17
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	1,438	651	26	68	-	-	-	-	-	68	557	301	234	22
BANKRUPTCY	115	69	3	5	-	2	-	-	-	3	61	49	9	3
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	4,932	2,746	-	125	-	8	-	-	-	117	2,621	1,379	1,137	105
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	344	86	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	83	-	-	83

Table B-5A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Total Appeals Terminated	Procedural Terminations												
		Total Proc. Terms.	Cross Appeals	By Judges							By Staff			
				Total	Juris. Defects	FRAP 42*	Default	CPC Denial	Cert. Appeal-ability	Other	Total	FRAP 42*	Default	Other
THIRD CIRCUIT	**4,157**	**1,825**	**-**	**815**	**249**	**4**	**1**	**-**	**461**	**100**	**1,010**	**500**	**430**	**80**
CRIMINAL	737	207	-	81	39	-	-	-	-	42	126	117	6	3
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	457	261	-	184	16	-	-	-	151	17	77	13	62	2
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	192	57	-	16	13	-	-	-	-	3	41	20	20	1
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	696	515	-	381	61	1	-	-	310	9	134	20	111	3
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	921	406	-	55	44	2	1	-	-	8	351	254	91	6
BANKRUPTCY	93	37	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	2	32	26	5	1
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	772	289	-	92	73	1	-	-	-	18	197	50	135	12
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	289	53	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	52	-	-	52
FOURTH CIRCUIT	**5,628**	**2,197**	**-**	**1,158**	**197**	**11**	**-**	**-**	**897**	**53**	**1,039**	**485**	**500**	**54**
CRIMINAL	1,496	210	-	57	34	1	-	-	-	22	153	140	10	3
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	1,132	813	-	625	52	-	-	-	570	3	188	37	144	7
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	168	55	-	9	4	1	-	-	-	4	46	30	16	-
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	988	705	-	374	43	2	-	-	327	2	331	71	256	4
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	718	254	-	38	26	6	-	-	-	6	216	166	43	7
BANKRUPTCY	59	21	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	1	16	10	6	-
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	391	105	-	49	34	1	-	-	-	14	56	31	25	-
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	676	34	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	33	-	-	33
FIFTH CIRCUIT	**8,881**	**4,087**	**-**	**1,659**	**655**	**33**	**1**	**-**	**815**	**155**	**2,428**	**629**	**1,597**	**202**
CRIMINAL	3,163	652	-	193	94	12	-	-	-	87	459	256	190	13
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	767	615	-	345	59	-	-	-	283	3	270	12	256	2
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	308	135	-	26	12	4	-	-	-	10	109	27	81	1
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	1,815	1,490	-	731	193	1	-	-	532	5	759	74	673	12
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	1,228	581	-	118	96	5	1	-	-	16	463	207	248	8
BANKRUPTCY	111	48	-	15	4	7	-	-	-	4	33	18	15	-
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	785	405	-	227	197	4	-	-	-	26	178	35	134	9
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	704	161	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	157	-	-	157
SIXTH CIRCUIT	**5,172**	**2,046**	**-**	**887**	**317**	**30**	**5**	**-**	**503**	**32**	**1,159**	**539**	**397**	**223**
CRIMINAL	1,162	285	-	69	62	2	-	-	-	5	216	113	41	62
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	420	290	-	219	34	1	-	-	177	7	71	13	54	4
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	244	77	-	16	12	3	-	-	-	1	61	32	28	1
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	939	582	-	430	100	-	1	-	326	3	152	23	108	21
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	1,307	545	-	97	70	18	4	-	-	5	448	312	108	28
BANKRUPTCY	62	17	-	7	4	2	-	-	-	1	10	6	3	1
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	458	142	-	47	35	4	-	-	-	8	95	40	55	-
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	580	108	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	106	-	-	106

Table B-5A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Total Appeals Terminated	Procedural Terminations												
		Total Proc. Terms.	Cross Appeals	By Judges							By Staff			
				Total	Juris. Defects	FRAP 42*	Default	CPC Denial	Cert. Appeal-ability	Other	Total	FRAP 42*	Default	Other
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	**3,803**	**1,890**	**-**	**786**	**178**	**14**	**15**	**-**	**370**	**209**	**1,104**	**514**	**517**	**73**
CRIMINAL	829	203	-	65	24	5	5	-	-	31	138	130	3	5
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	559	467	-	294	45	1	-	-	225	23	173	32	135	6
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	134	55	-	18	10	-	-	-	-	8	37	18	14	5
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	682	521	-	202	26	2	6	-	145	23	319	23	283	13
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	885	447	-	91	55	5	3	-	-	28	356	259	73	24
BANKRUPTCY	55	24	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	3	18	17	-	1
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	306	99	-	46	15	1	1	-	-	29	53	35	9	9
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	353	74	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	64	10	-	-	10
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	**3,618**	**1,088**	**-**	**667**	**146**	**38**	**10**	**-**	**436**	**37**	**421**	**263**	**139**	**19**
CRIMINAL	1,112	184	-	49	38	7	1	-	-	3	135	130	4	1
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	417	284	-	255	11	-	3	-	232	9	29	9	19	1
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	181	42	-	14	9	2	-	-	-	3	28	20	7	1
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	548	347	-	262	40	4	6	-	204	8	85	13	71	1
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	764	169	-	63	41	18	-	-	-	4	106	81	25	-
BANKRUPTCY	31	6	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	160	46	-	15	6	6	-	-	-	3	31	6	13	12
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	405	10	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	3
NINTH CIRCUIT	**13,424**	**6,611**	**-**	**2,575**	**1,084**	**34**	**4**	**9**	**1,017**	**427**	**4,036**	**2,215**	**1,092**	**729**
CRIMINAL	2,407	590	-	152	33	4	-	-	-	115	438	384	13	41
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	511	368	-	301	18	-	-	-	273	10	67	46	19	2
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	534	227	-	49	34	2	-	-	-	13	178	133	44	1
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	1,940	1,306	-	938	162	4	-	9	744	19	368	189	168	11
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	1,883	948	-	160	111	17	2	-	-	30	788	692	91	5
BANKRUPTCY	182	68	-	20	16	1	-	-	-	3	48	40	7	1
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	5,139	3,054	-	923	710	6	2	-	-	205	2,131	731	750	650
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	828	50	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	32	18	-	-	18
TENTH CIRCUIT	**3,018**	**1,233**	**-**	**604**	**135**	**5**	**2**	**-**	**269**	**193**	**629**	**441**	**115**	**73**
CRIMINAL	771	181	-	94	34	2	-	-	-	58	87	78	4	5
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	312	180	-	125	18	-	-	-	98	9	55	27	28	-
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	174	35	-	11	8	-	-	-	-	3	24	21	3	-
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	552	336	-	232	40	-	2	-	171	19	104	52	49	3
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	708	302	-	50	32	3	-	-	-	15	252	225	23	4
BANKRUPTCY	33	17	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	14	9	4	1
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	143	48	-	14	1	-	-	-	-	13	34	29	4	1
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	325	134	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	75	59	-	-	59

Table B-5A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Total Appeals Terminated	Procedural Terminations												
		Total Proc. Terms.	Cross Appeals	By Judges							By Staff			
				Total	Juris. Defects	FRAP 42*	Default	CPC Denial	Cert. Appeal-ability	Other	Total	FRAP 42*	Default	Other
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT	**7,690**	**3,710**	**29**	**2,002**	**583**	**362**	**5**	**-**	**942**	**110**	**1,679**	**235**	**1,380**	**64**
CRIMINAL	1,864	393	1	181	75	105	-	-	-	1	211	90	119	2
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	891	778	-	499	38	2	-	-	456	3	279	7	270	2
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	300	144	2	40	16	23	-	-	-	1	102	11	91	-
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	1,296	1,041	1	628	137	2	-	-	486	3	412	29	381	2
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	1,545	836	22	414	191	215	5	-	-	3	400	66	332	2
BANKRUPTCY	84	50	2	28	20	6	-	-	-	2	20	2	18	-
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	725	329	1	129	106	9	-	-	-	14	199	30	169	-
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	985	139	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	83	56	-	-	56

NOTE: TOTALS INCLUDE REOPENED, REMANDED, AND REINSTATED APPEALS AS WELL AS ORIGINAL APPEALS. JURIS. DEFECTS = JURISDICTIONAL DEFECTS. CPC = CERTIFICATE OF PROBABLE CAUSE. CERT. APPEALABILITY = CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY. THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE DATA FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT.

* VOLUNTARY DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 42(B), FEDERAL RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE.

Table B-6.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Appeals Filed, Terminated, and Pending, by Circuit
During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Filings		Terminations		Pending	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
ALL CIRCUITS	**66,618**	**100.0**	**67,582**	**100.0**	**56,486**	**100.0**
CRIMINAL	15,246	22.9	15,223	22.5	14,612	25.9
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	5,647	8.5	6,035	8.9	3,348	5.9
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	2,880	4.3	2,876	4.3	2,545	4.5
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	11,129	16.7	10,367	15.3	7,226	12.8
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	12,335	18.5	12,064	17.9	11,307	20.0
BANKRUPTCY	821	1.2	856	1.3	806	1.4
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	13,102	19.7	14,472	21.4	15,596	27.6
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	5,458	8.2	5,689	8.4	1,046	1.9
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	**1,281**	**100.0**	**1,195**	**100.0**	**1,549**	**100.0**
CRIMINAL	161	12.6	125	10.5	242	15.6
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	143	11.2	119	10.0	202	13.0
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	247	19.3	268	22.4	200	12.9
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	23	1.8	16	1.3	20	1.3
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	191	14.9	164	13.7	176	11.4
BANKRUPTCY	3	0.2	1	0.1	4	0.3
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	420	32.8	394	33.0	673	43.4
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	93	7.3	108	9.0	32	2.1
FIRST CIRCUIT	**1,852**	**100.0**	**2,027**	**100.0**	**1,488**	**100.0**
CRIMINAL	662	35.7	734	36.2	648	43.5
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	129	7.0	167	8.2	80	5.4
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	83	4.5	96	4.7	54	3.6
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	125	6.7	138	6.8	99	6.7
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	498	26.9	503	24.8	360	24.2
BANKRUPTCY	27	1.5	30	1.5	33	2.2
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	239	12.9	267	13.2	183	12.3
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	89	4.8	92	4.5	31	2.1
SECOND CIRCUIT	**7,029**	**100.0**	**8,969**	**100.0**	**7,674**	**100.0**
CRIMINAL	1,102	15.7	823	9.2	1,457	19.0
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	286	4.1	283	3.2	319	4.2
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	238	3.4	277	3.1	248	3.2
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	744	10.6	757	8.4	720	9.4
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	1,471	20.9	1,438	16.0	1,546	20.1
BANKRUPTCY	103	1.5	115	1.3	94	1.2
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	2,752	39.2	4,932	55.0	3,113	40.6
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	333	4.7	344	3.8	177	2.3

Table B-6. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Filings		Terminations		Pending	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
THIRD CIRCUIT	**4,503**	**100.0**	**4,157**	**100.0**	**3,837**	**100.0**
CRIMINAL	849	18.9	737	17.7	971	25.3
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	436	9.7	457	11.0	271	7.1
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	220	4.9	192	4.6	179	4.7
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	808	17.9	696	16.7	536	14.0
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	978	21.7	921	22.2	944	24.6
BANKRUPTCY	120	2.7	93	2.2	125	3.3
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	810	18.0	772	18.6	767	20.0
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	282	6.3	289	7.0	44	1.1
FOURTH CIRCUIT	**5,460**	**100.0**	**5,628**	**100.0**	**3,152**	**100.0**
CRIMINAL	1,333	24.4	1,496	26.6	1,192	37.8
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	1,074	19.7	1,132	20.1	490	15.5
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	199	3.6	168	3.0	134	4.3
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	1,024	18.8	988	17.6	428	13.6
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	729	13.4	718	12.8	522	16.6
BANKRUPTCY	53	1.0	59	1.0	36	1.1
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	406	7.4	391	6.9	310	9.8
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	642	11.8	676	12.0	40	1.3
FIFTH CIRCUIT	**9,479**	**100.0**	**8,881**	**100.0**	**6,999**	**100.0**
CRIMINAL	3,325	35.1	3,163	35.6	2,957	42.2
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	767	8.1	767	8.6	577	8.2
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	341	3.6	308	3.5	235	3.4
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	2,096	22.1	1,815	20.4	1,399	20.0
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	1,425	15.0	1,228	13.8	1,154	16.5
BANKRUPTCY	116	1.2	111	1.2	89	1.3
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	723	7.6	785	8.8	492	7.0
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	686	7.2	704	7.9	96	1.4
SIXTH CIRCUIT	**5,151**	**100.0**	**5,172**	**100.0**	**4,512**	**100.0**
CRIMINAL	1,312	25.5	1,162	22.5	1,423	31.5
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	378	7.3	420	8.1	271	6.0
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	220	4.3	244	4.7	180	4.0
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	988	19.2	939	18.2	760	16.8
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	1,188	23.1	1,307	25.3	1,098	24.3
BANKRUPTCY	70	1.4	62	1.2	66	1.5
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	474	9.2	458	8.9	486	10.8
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	521	10.1	580	11.2	228	5.1

Table B-6. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Filings		Terminations		Pending	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	**3,634**	**100.0**	**3,803**	**100.0**	**2,299**	**100.0**
CRIMINAL	761	20.9	829	21.8	694	30.2
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	525	14.4	559	14.7	165	7.2
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	118	3.2	134	3.5	90	3.9
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	639	17.6	682	17.9	304	13.2
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	944	26.0	885	23.3	748	32.5
BANKRUPTCY	45	1.2	55	1.4	36	1.6
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	244	6.7	306	8.0	238	10.4
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	358	9.9	353	9.3	24	1.0
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	**3,312**	**100.0**	**3,618**	**100.0**	**2,019**	**100.0**
CRIMINAL	1,028	31.0	1,112	30.7	716	35.5
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	361	10.9	417	11.5	153	7.6
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	144	4.3	181	5.0	109	5.4
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	568	17.1	548	15.1	288	14.3
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	665	20.1	764	21.1	505	25.0
BANKRUPTCY	29	0.9	31	0.9	26	1.3
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	157	4.7	160	4.4	145	7.2
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	360	10.9	405	11.2	77	3.8
NINTH CIRCUIT	**14,636**	**100.0**	**13,424**	**100.0**	**17,299**	**100.0**
CRIMINAL	2,256	15.4	2,407	17.9	2,338	13.5
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	416	2.8	511	3.8	368	2.1
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	638	4.4	534	4.0	829	4.8
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	2,276	15.6	1,940	14.5	1,908	11.0
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	2,029	13.9	1,883	14.0	2,700	15.6
BANKRUPTCY	135	0.9	182	1.4	219	1.3
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	6,040	41.3	5,139	38.3	8,715	50.4
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	846	5.8	828	6.2	222	1.3
TENTH CIRCUIT	**2,742**	**100.0**	**3,018**	**100.0**	**2,109**	**100.0**
CRIMINAL	714	26.0	771	25.5	654	31.0
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	267	9.7	312	10.3	160	7.6
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	156	5.7	174	5.8	160	7.6
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	488	17.8	552	18.3	283	13.4
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	685	25.0	708	23.5	684	32.4
BANKRUPTCY	32	1.2	33	1.1	30	1.4
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	110	4.0	143	4.7	93	4.4
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	290	10.6	325	10.8	45	2.1

Table B-6. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Filings		Terminations		Pending	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT	**7,539**	**100.0**	**7,690**	**100.0**	**3,549**	**100.0**
CRIMINAL	1,743	23.1	1,864	24.2	1,320	37.2
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	865	11.5	891	11.6	292	8.2
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	276	3.7	300	3.9	127	3.6
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	1,350	17.9	1,296	16.9	481	13.6
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	1,532	20.3	1,545	20.1	870	24.5
BANKRUPTCY	88	1.2	84	1.1	48	1.4
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	727	9.6	725	9.4	381	10.7
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	958	12.7	985	12.8	30	0.8

NOTE: TOTALS INCLUDE REOPENED, REMANDED, AND REINSTATED APPEALS AS WELL AS ORIGINAL APPEALS. THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE DATA FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT.

Table B-7.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Nature of Suit or Offense in Cases Arising From the U.S. District Courts, by Circuit, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Nature of Suit or Offense	Circuit												
	Total	D.C.	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Tenth	Eleventh
TOTAL CASES	**47,237**	**765**	**1,497**	**3,841**	**3,291**	**4,359**	**7,954**	**4,086**	**2,987**	**2,766**	**7,615**	**2,310**	**5,766**
TOTAL CRIMINAL CASES	**15,246**	**161**	**662**	**1,102**	**849**	**1,333**	**3,325**	**1,312**	**761**	**1,028**	**2,256**	**714**	**1,743**
TOTAL CIVIL CASES	**31,991**	**604**	**835**	**2,739**	**2,442**	**3,026**	**4,629**	**2,774**	**2,226**	**1,738**	**5,359**	**1,596**	**4,023**
U.S. CASES	**8,527**	**390**	**212**	**524**	**656**	**1,273**	**1,108**	**598**	**643**	**505**	**1,054**	**423**	**1,141**
U.S. PLAINTIFF	**381**	**2**	**20**	**40**	**9**	**29**	**54**	**26**	**20**	**18**	**87**	**22**	**54**
NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER CONTRACT ACTIONS	17	-	1	5	1	-	4	-	1	-	1	3	1
CONDEMNATION OF LAND	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
OTHER REAL PROP. ACTIONS	11	-	1	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	4	-	-
TORT ACTIONS	6	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
CIVIL RIGHTS:													
EMPLOYMENT	34	-	-	-	1	1	8	3	4	6	6	3	2
OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS	24	1	-	6	-	-	7	-	1	2	2	-	5
FORFEITURE AND PENALTY	53	-	8	6	1	5	5	4	2	1	10	2	9
FAIR LABOR STAND. ACT	5	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER LABOR	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
SECUR., COMMOD., & EXCHG.	41	-	1	6	-	-	5	3	3	1	10	3	9
TAX SUITS	58	-	1	1	-	14	7	5	1	2	14	3	10
ALL OTHER	119	1	7	11	6	4	14	7	8	6	35	6	14
U.S. DEFENDANT	**8,146**	**388**	**192**	**484**	**647**	**1,244**	**1,054**	**572**	**623**	**487**	**967**	**401**	**1,087**
CONTRACT ACTIONS	49	2	3	1	2	7	4	7	-	2	12	3	6
REAL PROPERTY ACTIONS	39	-	-	2	1	4	7	4	5	3	6	5	2
TORT ACTIONS	190	8	12	14	14	10	32	15	7	6	38	7	27
CIVIL RIGHTS:													
EMPLOYMENT	340	49	8	13	25	47	35	35	16	14	46	11	41
OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS	432	55	9	51	40	26	54	37	13	17	77	13	40
PRISONER PETITIONS:													
MOTIONS TO VACATE SEN.	3,427	12	90	217	195	576	504	244	328	237	222	134	668
HABEAS CORPUS—GEN.	1,177	68	23	48	148	123	185	93	99	75	150	68	97
HABEAS CORPUS—DEATH	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRISONER CIVIL RIGHTS	415	60	14	10	70	10	54	34	-	27	26	47	63

Table B-7. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Nature of Suit or Offense	Circuit												
	Total	D.C.	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Tenth	Eleventh
U.S. DEFENDANT (CONTINUED)													
PRISON CONDITION	203	-	-	2	14	98	8	4	37	12	2	-	26
OTHER PRIS. PETITIONS	423	3	2	9	9	265	16	3	61	10	16	18	11
LABOR SUITS	33	2	1	-	4	4	4	5	7	2	3	-	1
SOCIAL SECURITY LAWS	602	3	7	49	71	34	71	43	17	45	151	61	50
TAX SUITS	164	-	8	21	11	6	15	17	5	14	45	9	13
ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS	118	12	2	6	2	2	4	3	4	3	60	10	10
FREEDOM OF INFOR. ACT	77	33	1	10	3	1	2	4	1	2	11	2	7
ALL OTHER	455	81	12	31	38	29	59	24	23	18	102	13	25
PRIVATE CASES													
TOTAL	**23,464**	**214**	**623**	**2,215**	**1,786**	**1,753**	**3,521**	**2,176**	**1,583**	**1,233**	**4,305**	**1,173**	**2,882**
FEDERAL QUESTION	**20,793**	**175**	**509**	**1,960**	**1,522**	**1,566**	**3,079**	**1,956**	**1,468**	**1,111**	**3,901**	**979**	**2,567**
MARINE CONTRACT	74	-	4	28	-	3	12	-	1	-	10	-	16
OTHER CONTRACT ACTIONS	368	7	9	66	23	27	47	34	14	33	51	22	35
FEDERAL EMPLOYERS													
LIABILITY ACT	23	-	-	4	4	1	2	-	6	-	3	1	2
MARINE INJURY	84	-	6	2	4	2	45	2	5	1	11	-	6
OTHER TORT ACTIONS	474	16	13	42	28	24	35	44	81	29	102	13	47
ANTITRUST	127	2	8	15	10	6	6	13	8	10	43	4	2
CIVIL RIGHTS:													
EMPLOYMENT	2,075	22	85	254	147	118	232	199	228	127	240	122	301
OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS	3,422	62	137	393	282	176	303	370	250	195	616	201	437
PRISONER PETITIONS:													
HABEAS CORPUS—GEN.	6,351	2	82	455	530	444	1,179	600	326	259	1,481	266	727
HABEAS CORPUS—DEATH	189	-	-	-	7	18	64	36	1	8	16	8	31
PRISONER CIVIL RIGHTS	2,800	14	42	270	182	7	742	216	7	172	616	210	322
PRISON CONDITION	1,722	5	1	19	88	547	100	130	303	125	149	-	255
OTHER PRIS. PETITIONS	67	2	-	-	1	8	11	6	2	4	14	4	15
LABOR MGMT. RELAT. ACT	164	4	9	26	14	10	2	33	13	8	32	3	10
OTHER LABOR	891	11	36	81	76	57	89	115	72	67	127	29	131
CPYRGHT., PATENT, & TRDMRK.	404	7	21	67	18	30	34	46	21	5	110	14	31
SECUR., COMMOD., & EXCHG.	218	2	3	57	18	11	24	10	15	3	37	8	30
CONST. OF STATE STATS.	114	2	3	14	3	5	17	10	9	7	27	10	7
ALL OTHER	1,226	17	50	167	87	72	135	92	106	58	216	64	162

Table B-7. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Nature of Suit or Offense	Circuit												
	Total	D.C.	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Tenth	Eleventh
DIVERSITY OF CITIZENSHIP	**2,669**	**39**	**114**	**255**	**262**	**187**	**442**	**220**	**115**	**122**	**404**	**194**	**315**
INSURANCE	595	1	12	26	63	40	122	37	50	27	95	49	73
OTHER CONTRACT ACTIONS	1,098	13	48	152	109	74	138	104	61	39	180	67	113
REAL PROPERTY ACTIONS	82	-	4	6	6	6	11	4	-	1	16	19	9
PERSONAL INJURY/PRODUCT LIABILITY	171	1	9	10	13	16	44	14	-	13	10	9	32
OTHER PERSONAL INJURY	473	20	30	35	47	29	89	40	3	28	63	40	49
PERSONAL PROP. DAMAGE	187	3	8	17	23	20	26	17	-	12	30	6	25
ALL OTHER	63	1	3	9	1	2	12	4	1	2	10	4	14
GENERAL LOCAL JURISDICTION	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
CONTRACT ACTIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REAL PROPERTY ACTIONS	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TORT ACTIONS	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRISONER PETITIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL CASES													
TOTAL	**15,246**	**161**	**662**	**1,102**	**849**	**1,333**	**3,325**	**1,312**	**761**	**1,028**	**2,256**	**714**	**1,743**
VIOLENT OFFENSES	**792**	**11**	**28**	**63**	**74**	**90**	**82**	**115**	**39**	**42**	**125**	**40**	**83**
HOMICIDE	61	1	-	3	7	2	4	4	3	8	16	11	2
ROBBERY	305	3	9	6	31	40	40	56	21	18	45	6	30
ASSAULT	119	3	-	1	9	13	17	14	4	10	26	13	9
KIDNAPPING	58	-	2	7	2	5	10	15	3	1	6	2	5
RACKETEERING—VIOLENT CRIME	174	4	9	41	18	18	10	20	6	4	18	4	22
CARJACKING	39	-	8	2	6	6	1	1	-	-	2	1	12
TERRORISM	20	-	-	2	-	5	-	1	2	1	8	-	1
OTHER VIOLENT OFFENSES	16	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	-	-	4	3	2
PROPERTY OFFENSES	**1,722**	**23**	**49**	**156**	**129**	**165**	**229**	**141**	**120**	**111**	**326**	**67**	**206**
BURGLARY	**8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**5**	**-**	**-**
LARCENY & THEFT, TOTAL	**101**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**5**	**17**	**13**	**7**	**9**	**7**	**15**	**8**	**13**
BANK	9	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	2
POSTAL	27	-	-	1	-	5	4	1	1	-	9	4	2
THEFT, U.S. PROPERTY	33	1	-	2	-	5	4	-	2	2	6	3	8
TRANSPORT, ETC. OF STOLEN PROPERTY	29	-	-	1	3	6	4	6	4	3	-	1	1
OTHER LARCENY AND THEFT OFFENSES	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

Table B-7. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Nature of Suit or Offense	Total	Circuit D.C.	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Tenth	Eleventh
PROPERTY OFFENSES (CONTINUED)													
EMBEZZLEMENT	**49**	**2**	**-**	**2**	**11**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**5**	**1**	**9**	**2**	**2**
FRAUD, TOTAL	**1,419**	**19**	**42**	**143**	**102**	**130**	**178**	**109**	**103**	**85**	**280**	**53**	**175**
TAX	134	-	6	9	13	11	14	9	17	5	33	8	9
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	198	1	6	20	14	20	23	18	10	14	37	7	28
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE	44	-	1	20	-	-	7	3	-	-	3	4	6
MAIL	171	2	9	17	14	12	24	14	18	11	23	2	25
WIRE, RADIO, OR TELEVISION	119	2	1	10	9	13	12	3	19	10	25	5	10
SOCIAL SECURITY	37	-	2	2	1	7	2	5	2	7	5	-	4
CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION	13	-	-	1	1	2	4	1	-	-	3	-	1
PASSPORT	19	-	-	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	10	-	1
IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS & INFO.	75	-	5	6	4	10	7	12	3	3	14	3	8
FALSE CLAIMS AND SERVICES, GOV'T.	36	-	1	5	2	2	5	6	-	3	3	1	8
FALSE STATEMENTS	83	2	1	10	3	7	9	8	4	1	24	3	11
CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE U.S.	250	11	8	21	23	31	21	13	18	14	45	12	33
UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS DEVICES	116	-	1	17	12	9	19	7	4	6	21	4	16
HEALTH CARE	75	-	-	3	3	5	16	9	4	5	18	1	11
OTHER FRAUD OFFENSES	49	1	1	1	2	1	9	1	4	6	16	3	4
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING	**126**	**1**	**6**	**5**	**9**	**10**	**31**	**16**	**3**	**16**	**10**	**4**	**15**
OTHER PROPERTY OFFENSES	**19**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**-**	**3**	**-**	**1**	**7**	**-**	**1**
DRUG OFFENSES	**5,858**	**59**	**341**	**469**	**327**	**585**	**929**	**500**	**317**	**496**	**708**	**253**	**874**
MARIJUANA, TOTAL	**529**	**-**	**11**	**10**	**5**	**11**	**225**	**51**	**12**	**22**	**115**	**23**	**44**
SELL, DISTRIBUTE, OR DISPENSE	390	-	10	9	3	10	184	40	9	20	59	17	29
IMPORT/EXPORT	95	-	-	1	-	-	40	-	1	-	47	3	3
MANUFACTURE	42	-	1	-	2	1	1	11	2	2	9	2	11
POSSESSION	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
ALL OTHER DRUGS, TOTAL	**5,205**	**50**	**327**	**444**	**310**	**563**	**699**	**427**	**301**	**470**	**570**	**221**	**823**
SELL, DISTRIBUTE, OR DISPENSE	4,766	48	303	392	296	539	639	395	285	409	498	210	752
IMPORT/EXPORT	205	-	20	43	6	13	27	2	5	-	33	-	56
MANUFACTURE	221	2	3	8	8	8	28	29	10	61	38	11	15
POSSESSION	13	-	1	1	-	3	5	1	1	-	1	-	-
OTHER DRUG OFFENSES	**124**	**9**	**3**	**15**	**12**	**11**	**5**	**22**	**4**	**4**	**23**	**9**	**7**
FIREARMS & EXPLOSIVES OFFENSES	**2,370**	**32**	**103**	**161**	**154**	**318**	**303**	**368**	**136**	**199**	**230**	**127**	**239**
FIREARMS, TOTAL	**2,318**	**32**	**102**	**154**	**152**	**314**	**296**	**358**	**131**	**199**	**223**	**124**	**233**
POSSESSION BY PROHIBITED PERSONS	1,473	24	59	82	84	191	188	236	87	146	133	85	158

Table B-7. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Nature of Suit or Offense	Total	Circuit D.C.	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Tenth	Eleventh
FIREARMS & EXPLOSIVES OFFENSES (CONTINUED)													
FURTHERANCE OF VIOLENT/ DRUG TRAFFICKING CRIMES	514	7	20	42	30	89	70	83	16	33	55	22	47
OTHER FIREARMS OFFENSES	331	1	23	30	38	34	38	39	28	20	35	17	28
EXPLOSIVES	**52**	**-**	**1**	**7**	**2**	**4**	**7**	**10**	**5**	**-**	**7**	**3**	**6**
SEX OFFENSES	**504**	**4**	**14**	**27**	**37**	**43**	**46**	**58**	**25**	**69**	**89**	**32**	**60**
SEXUAL ABUSE OF ADULTS	28	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	7	14	3	-
SEXUAL ABUSE OF MINORS	114	2	4	8	7	12	6	10	5	27	12	6	15
SEXUALLY EXPLICIT MATERIAL	280	-	9	15	23	22	38	39	14	25	48	16	31
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	82	2	1	4	6	8	2	7	6	10	15	7	14
JUSTICE SYSTEM OFFENSES	**202**	**1**	**9**	**23**	**10**	**13**	**28**	**17**	**14**	**17**	**35**	**7**	**28**
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE	91	1	4	17	6	7	6	6	9	7	12	4	12
ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY	29	-	1	-	-	1	5	5	1	5	5	1	5
FAILURE TO APPEAR	25	-	-	3	-	3	2	2	4	-	6	1	4
OTHER JUSTICE SYSTEM OFFENSES	57	-	4	3	4	2	15	4	-	5	12	1	7
IMMIGRATION OFFENSES	**2,723**	**1**	**62**	**93**	**51**	**45**	**1,596**	**41**	**38**	**35**	**530**	**131**	**100**
ALIEN SMUGGLING	224	-	11	2	7	3	120	1	2	-	57	5	16
IMPROPER ENTRY BY ALIEN	42	-	1	1	-	-	13	-	4	1	22	-	-
IMPROPER REENTRY BY ALIEN	2,428	1	50	87	38	38	1,458	38	32	31	449	125	81
OTHER IMMIGRATION OFFENSES	29	-	-	3	6	4	5	2	-	3	2	1	3
GENERAL OFFENSES	**554**	**22**	**25**	**90**	**40**	**24**	**59**	**32**	**48**	**27**	**85**	**16**	**86**
MONEY LAUNDERING	336	17	18	43	15	13	39	27	33	16	54	8	53
RICO*	91	-	4	34	16	2	3	2	11	2	8	-	9
EXTORTION AND THREATS	50	1	-	5	5	5	5	1	4	5	11	3	5
OTHER GENERAL OFFENSES	77	4	3	8	4	4	12	2	-	4	12	5	19
REGULATORY OFFENSES	**128**	**5**	**11**	**6**	**5**	**9**	**17**	**11**	**15**	**4**	**29**	**10**	**6**
TRAFFIC OFFENSES	**9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**
UNCLASSIFIED OFFENSES	**384**	**3**	**20**	**14**	**22**	**35**	**35**	**29**	**9**	**27**	**99**	**31**	**60**

NOTE: THIS TABLE INCLUDES APPEALS REOPENED, REMANDED, AND REINSTATED (AFTER BEING TERMINATED DUE TO PROCEDURAL DEFAULTS) AS WELL AS ORIGINAL APPEALS.
THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE DATA FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT. BEGINNING IN 2005, CATEGORIES FOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES WERE MODIFIED. THEREFORE, OFFENSE DATA FOR 2005 AND THEREAFTER ARE NOT COMPARABLE TO OFFENSE DATA FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.
* RICO = RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS.

Table B-8.
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit—Appeals Filed, Terminated, and Pending During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Sources of Appeals	Pending October 1, 2005	Filed	Terminations				Pending September 30, 2006
			Total	By Judges	Other	Percent Reversed	
Total [1]	**1,094**	**1,772**	**1,460**	**1,015**	**445**	**12**	**1,406**
Board of Contract Appeals	22	33	30	25	5	13	25
U.S. Court of International Trade	56	58	67	49	18	25	47
U.S. Court of Federal Claims	124	154	137	105	32	19	141
U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims	216	384	119	85	34	12	481
U.S. District Courts	376	522	496	357	139	13	402
Department of Veterans' Affairs	2	3	3	2	1	0	2
International Trade Commission	8	9	10	6	4	40	7
Merit Systems Protection Board	244	508	506	329	177	8	246
Office of Compliance	4	0	4	4	0	0	0
Patent & Trademark Office	39	72	60	31	29	3	51
Writs [2]	3	29	28	22	6	0	4

[1] NO APPEALS WERE MADE FROM DECISIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, OR THE OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.

[2] THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES WRITS OF MANDAMUS, OTHER EXTRAORDINARY WRITS, PETITIONS FOR PERMISSION TO APPEAL, AND DISCRETIONARY PETITIONS FOR REVIEW.

Table B-9.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Pro Se Appeals Commenced and Terminated, by Circuit During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Total Cases Commenced	Pro Se at Filing	Total Cases Terminated	Pro Se at Termination
ALL CIRCUITS	**66,618**	**28,671**	**67,582**	**27,977**
CRIMINAL	15,246	1,109	15,223	1,418
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	5,647	5,039	6,035	5,236
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	2,880	1,110	2,876	1,093
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	11,129	9,931	10,367	8,883
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	12,335	3,341	12,064	3,132
BANKRUPTCY	821	261	856	240
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	13,102	3,395	14,472	3,291
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	5,458	4,485	5,689	4,684
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	**1,281**	**407**	**1,195**	**397**
CRIMINAL	161	9	125	7
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	143	83	119	104
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	247	100	268	97
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	23	21	16	14
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	191	92	164	62
BANKRUPTCY	3	3	1	-
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	420	16	394	20
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	93	83	108	93
FIRST CIRCUIT	**1,852**	**488**	**2,027**	**550**
CRIMINAL	662	31	734	42
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	129	103	167	125
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	83	27	96	33
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	125	88	138	100
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	498	119	503	124
BANKRUPTCY	27	9	30	11
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	239	37	267	37
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	89	74	92	78
SECOND CIRCUIT	**7,029**	**2,282**	**8,969**	**2,410**
CRIMINAL	1,102	37	823	73
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	286	226	283	208
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	238	104	277	133
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	744	631	757	614
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	1,471	474	1,438	434
BANKRUPTCY	103	18	115	16
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	2,752	512	4,932	636
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	333	280	344	296

Table B-9. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Total Cases Commenced	Pro Se at Filing	Total Cases Terminated	Pro Se at Termination
THIRD CIRCUIT	**4,503**	**2,082**	**4,157**	**1,804**
CRIMINAL	849	128	737	78
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	436	397	457	366
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	220	85	192	74
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	808	752	696	607
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	978	256	921	201
BANKRUPTCY	120	47	93	32
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	810	160	772	193
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	282	257	289	253
FOURTH CIRCUIT	**5,460**	**3,068**	**5,628**	**3,086**
CRIMINAL	1,333	18	1,496	18
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	1,074	1,014	1,132	1,074
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	199	102	168	88
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	1,024	972	988	925
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	729	246	718	237
BANKRUPTCY	53	25	59	29
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	406	69	391	64
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	642	622	676	651
FIFTH CIRCUIT	**9,479**	**3,780**	**8,881**	**3,615**
CRIMINAL	3,325	298	3,163	443
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	767	693	767	692
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	341	140	308	124
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	2,096	1,962	1,815	1,692
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	1,425	347	1,228	324
BANKRUPTCY	116	35	111	18
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	723	225	785	228
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	686	80	704	94
SIXTH CIRCUIT	**5,151**	**2,246**	**5,172**	**2,294**
CRIMINAL	1,312	111	1,162	128
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	378	338	420	367
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	220	95	244	101
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	988	844	939	792
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	1,188	278	1,307	286
BANKRUPTCY	70	18	62	19
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	474	66	458	60
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	521	496	580	541

Table B-9. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Total Cases Commenced	Pro Se at Filing	Total Cases Terminated	Pro Se at Termination
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	**3,634**	**1,771**	**3,803**	**1,918**
CRIMINAL	761	13	829	115
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	525	492	559	517
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	118	45	134	53
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	639	587	682	598
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	944	258	885	271
BANKRUPTCY	45	8	55	9
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	244	48	306	38
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	358	320	353	317
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	**3,312**	**1,538**	**3,618**	**1,583**
CRIMINAL	1,028	94	1,112	132
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	361	334	417	362
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	144	57	181	52
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	568	507	548	476
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	665	185	764	163
BANKRUPTCY	29	7	31	6
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	157	19	160	18
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	360	335	405	374
NINTH CIRCUIT	**14,636**	**5,868**	**13,424**	**5,031**
CRIMINAL	2,256	103	2,407	85
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	416	327	511	346
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	638	193	534	169
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	2,276	1,878	1,940	1,394
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	2,029	500	1,883	447
BANKRUPTCY	135	50	182	50
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	6,040	2,071	5,139	1,814
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	846	746	828	726
TENTH CIRCUIT	**2,742**	**1,205**	**3,018**	**1,345**
CRIMINAL	714	57	771	79
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	267	230	312	256
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	156	38	174	40
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	488	433	552	477
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	685	149	708	157
BANKRUPTCY	32	9	33	9
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	110	21	143	21
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	290	268	325	306

Table B-9. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Nature of Proceeding	Total Cases Commenced	Pro Se at Filing	Total Cases Terminated	Pro Se at Termination
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT	**7,539**	**3,936**	**7,690**	**3,944**
CRIMINAL	1,743	210	1,864	218
U.S. PRISONER PETITIONS	865	802	891	819
OTHER U.S. CIVIL	276	124	300	129
PRIV. PRISONER PETITIONS	1,350	1,256	1,296	1,194
OTHER PRIVATE CIVIL	1,532	437	1,545	426
BANKRUPTCY	88	32	84	41
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS	727	151	725	162
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS	958	924	985	955

NOTE: THIS TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE DATA FOR THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT.

Table B-10.
U.S. Bankruptcy Appellate Panels—Appeals Commenced, Terminated, and Pending, by Circuit, During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2005 and 2006

Circuit	Filed			Terminated			Pending		
	2005	2006	Percent Change	2005	2006	Percent Change	2005*	2006	Percent Change
TOTAL	**921**	**851**	**-7.6**	**870**	**893**	**2.6**	**425**	**383**	**-9.9**
FIRST	67	65	-3.0	72	55	-23.6	23	33	43.5
SIXTH	96	99	3.1	85	89	4.7	48	58	20.8
EIGHTH	85	76	-10.6	82	81	-1.2	27	22	-18.5
NINTH	546	477	-12.6	538	523	-2.8	267	221	-17.2
TENTH	127	134	5.5	93	145	55.9	60	49	-18.3

NOTE: THE SECOND CIRCUIT BANKRUPTCY APPELLATE PANEL CEASED OPERATIONS ON JULY 1, 2000.
* REVISED.

Table B-11.
U.S. Bankruptcy Appellate Panels—Appeals Commenced, Terminated, and Pending, by Circuit, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and Chapter	Cases Pending Oct. 1, 2005[1]	Cases Commenced			Cases Terminated									Cases Pending Sept. 30, 2006
								Procedural Terminations			Terminations on the Merits			
		Total	Original	Reinstated	Total	Cases Disposed of by Consolidation	Elections	Total	By Judge	By Staff	Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submission on Briefs	
ALL CIRCUITS	**425**	**851**	**844**	**7**	**893**	**10**	**142**	**433**	**190**	**243**	**308**	**248**	**60**	**383**
TOTAL BUSINESS	**73**	**147**	**145**	**2**	**148**	**1**	**33**	**74**	**35**	**39**	**40**	**33**	**7**	**72**
CHAPTER 7	24	53	51	2	45	-	9	23	10	13	13	11	2	32
CHAPTER 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHAPTER 11	43	90	90	-	99	1	24	48	23	25	26	21	5	34
CHAPTER 12	6	4	4	-	4	-	-	3	2	1	1	1	-	6
CHAPTER 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NONBUSINESS	**210**	**376**	**372**	**4**	**428**	**3**	**49**	**219**	**86**	**133**	**157**	**128**	**29**	**158**
CHAPTER 7	116	203	202	1	230	1	29	114	42	72	86	68	18	89
CHAPTER 11	24	35	35	-	49	-	11	23	8	15	15	12	3	10
CHAPTER 13	70	138	135	3	149	2	9	82	36	46	56	48	8	59
TOTAL ADVERSARY[2]	**141**	**328**	**327**	**1**	**316**	**6**	**60**	**140**	**69**	**71**	**110**	**87**	**23**	**153**
TOTAL OTHER	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**1**	**-**
FIRST CIRCUIT	**23**	**65**	**65**	**-**	**55**	**-**	**3**	**33**	**12**	**21**	**19**	**18**	**1**	**33**
TOTAL BUSINESS	**4**	**12**	**12**	**-**	**6**	**-**	**-**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**-**	**10**
CHAPTER 7	2	5	5	-	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	5
CHAPTER 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHAPTER 11	2	7	7	-	4	-	-	2	1	1	2	2	-	5
CHAPTER 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHAPTER 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NONBUSINESS	**16**	**53**	**53**	**-**	**46**	**-**	**3**	**29**	**10**	**19**	**14**	**13**	**1**	**23**
CHAPTER 7	8	35	35	-	28	-	2	18	6	12	8	7	1	15
CHAPTER 11	2	3	3	-	4	-	-	3	-	3	1	1	-	1
CHAPTER 13	6	15	15	-	14	-	1	8	4	4	5	5	-	7
TOTAL ADVERSARY[2]	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**3**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL OTHER	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Table B-11. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Chapter	Cases Pending Oct. 1, 2005[1]	Cases Commenced			Cases Terminated									Cases Pending Sept. 30, 2006
								Procedural Terminations			Terminations on the Merits			
		Total	Original	Reinstated	Total	Cases Disposed of by Consolidation	Elections	Total	By Judge	By Staff	Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submission on Briefs	
SIXTH CIRCUIT	**48**	**99**	**99**	**-**	**89**	**1**	**19**	**46**	**19**	**27**	**23**	**12**	**11**	**58**
TOTAL BUSINESS	**20**	**13**	**13**	**-**	**23**	**1**	**4**	**8**	**4**	**4**	**10**	**5**	**5**	**10**
CHAPTER 7	3	5	5	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	6
CHAPTER 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHAPTER 11	17	8	8	-	21	1	3	8	4	4	9	5	4	4
CHAPTER 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHAPTER 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NONBUSINESS	**21**	**52**	**52**	**-**	**45**	**-**	**6**	**30**	**11**	**19**	**9**	**6**	**3**	**28**
CHAPTER 7	9	27	27	-	22	-	3	16	4	12	3	2	1	14
CHAPTER 11	4	8	8	-	10	-	-	8	4	4	2	1	1	2
CHAPTER 13	8	17	17	-	13	-	3	6	3	3	4	3	1	12
TOTAL ADVERSARY[2]	**7**	**34**	**34**	**-**	**21**	**-**	**9**	**8**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**20**
TOTAL OTHER	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	**27**	**76**	**76**	**-**	**81**	**5**	**3**	**37**	**17**	**20**	**36**	**22**	**14**	**22**
TOTAL BUSINESS	**3**	**8**	**8**	**-**	**9**	**-**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**-**	**2**
CHAPTER 7	2	1	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	-
CHAPTER 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHAPTER 11	1	6	6	-	6	-	2	3	1	2	1	1	-	1
CHAPTER 12	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CHAPTER 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NONBUSINESS	**18**	**36**	**36**	**-**	**44**	**2**	**-**	**22**	**9**	**13**	**20**	**10**	**10**	**10**
CHAPTER 7	13	16	16	-	24	1	-	10	3	7	13	7	6	5
CHAPTER 11	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-
CHAPTER 13	5	17	17	-	17	1	-	11	6	5	5	3	2	5
TOTAL ADVERSARY[2]	**6**	**32**	**32**	**-**	**28**	**3**	**1**	**11**	**7**	**4**	**13**	**9**	**4**	**10**
TOTAL OTHER	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Table B-11. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and Chapter	Cases Pending Oct. 1, 2005[1]	Cases Commenced			Cases Terminated									Cases Pending Sept. 30, 2006
								Procedural Terminations			Terminations on the Merits			
		Total	Original	Reinstated	Total	Cases Disposed of by Consolidation	Elections	Total	By Judge	By Staff	Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submission on Briefs	
NINTH CIRCUIT	**267**	**477**	**474**	**3**	**523**	**3**	**104**	**239**	**112**	**127**	**177**	**168**	**9**	**221**
TOTAL BUSINESS	**37**	**83**	**83**	**-**	**81**	**-**	**25**	**38**	**20**	**18**	**18**	**17**	**1**	**39**
CHAPTER 7	11	24	24	-	21	-	8	8	2	6	5	5	-	14
CHAPTER 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHAPTER 11	20	57	57	-	56	-	17	27	16	11	12	11	1	21
CHAPTER 12	6	2	2	-	4	-	-	3	2	1	1	1	-	4
CHAPTER 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NONBUSINESS	**134**	**190**	**188**	**2**	**248**	**1**	**38**	**111**	**47**	**64**	**98**	**93**	**5**	**76**
CHAPTER 7	78	97	97	-	130	-	22	56	25	31	52	49	3	45
CHAPTER 11	11	20	20	-	25	-	11	5	-	5	9	9	-	6
CHAPTER 13	45	73	71	2	93	1	5	50	22	28	37	35	2	25
TOTAL ADVERSARY*	**96**	**204**	**203**	**1**	**194**	**2**	**41**	**90**	**45**	**45**	**61**	**58**	**3**	**106**
TOTAL OTHER	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TENTH CIRCUIT	**60**	**134**	**130**	**4**	**145**	**1**	**13**	**78**	**30**	**48**	**53**	**28**	**25**	**49**
TOTAL BUSINESS	**9**	**31**	**29**	**2**	**29**	**-**	**2**	**20**	**8**	**12**	**7**	**6**	**1**	**11**
CHAPTER 7	6	18	16	2	17	-	-	12	7	5	5	4	1	7
CHAPTER 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHAPTER 11	3	12	12	-	12	-	2	8	1	7	2	2	-	3
CHAPTER 12	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CHAPTER 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NONBUSINESS	**21**	**45**	**43**	**2**	**45**	**-**	**2**	**27**	**9**	**18**	**16**	**6**	**10**	**21**
CHAPTER 7	8	28	27	1	26	-	2	14	4	10	10	3	7	10
CHAPTER 11	7	1	1	-	7	-	-	6	4	2	1	1	-	1
CHAPTER 13	6	16	15	1	12	-	-	7	1	6	5	2	3	10
TOTAL ADVERSARY[2]	**29**	**58**	**58**	**-**	**70**	**1**	**9**	**31**	**13**	**18**	**29**	**16**	**13**	**17**
TOTAL OTHER	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**1**	**-**

NOTE: TABLE INCLUDES REOPENED, REMANDED, AND REINSTATED APPEALS AS WELL AS ORIGINAL APPEALS.

[1] REVISED.

[2] AS OF JANUARY 1, 2000, APPEALS FROM ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS ARE SHOWN SEPARATELY.

Table C.
U.S. District Courts—Civil Cases Commenced, Terminated, and Pending During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2005 and 2006

Circuit	Filings			Terminations			Pending		
	2005	2006	Percent Change[1]	2005	2006	Percent Change[1]	2005[2]	2006	Percent Change[1]
TOTAL	**253,273**	**259,541**	**2.5**	**271,753**	**273,193**	**0.5**	**265,484**	**251,832**	**-5.2**
DC	**2,698**	**2,382**	**-11.7**	**2,595**	**2,836**	**9.3**	**3,316**	**2,862**	**-13.7**
1ST	**6,319**	**5,887**	**-6.8**	**6,483**	**6,267**	**-3.3**	**7,382**	**7,002**	**-5.2**
ME	478	385	-19.5	511	430	-15.9	320	275	-14.1
MA	3,270	3,085	-5.7	3,189	3,397	6.5	4,088	3,776	-7.6
NH	483	501	3.7	577	495	-14.2	424	430	1.4
RI	572	583	1.9	565	545	-3.5	777	815	4.9
PR	1,516	1,333	-12.1	1,641	1,400	-14.7	1,773	1,706	-3.8
2ND	**23,679**	**23,369**	**-1.3**	**22,508**	**21,274**	**-5.5**	**31,702**	**33,797**	**6.6**
CT	2,172	2,087	-3.9	2,331	2,300	-1.3	2,920	2,707	-7.3
NY,N	1,659	1,590	-4.2	1,583	1,415	-10.6	2,644	2,819	6.6
NY,E	6,343	6,993	10.2	6,537	5,909	-9.6	7,395	8,479	14.7
NY,S	11,453	10,793	-5.8	9,872	9,766	-1.1	15,825	16,852	6.5
NY,W	1,661	1,631	-1.8	1,789	1,568	-12.4	2,563	2,626	2.5
VT	391	275	-29.7	396	316	-20.2	355	314	-11.6
3RD	**29,986**	**44,792**	**49.4**	**28,759**	**41,536**	**44.4**	**24,357**	**27,613**	**13.4**
DE	1,055	930	-11.9	1,290	1,284	-0.5	1,694	1,340	-20.9
NJ	6,572	6,274	-4.5	6,559	6,433	-1.9	6,059	5,900	-2.6
PA,E	16,427	31,997	94.8	14,732	27,962	89.8	10,805	14,840	37.3
PA,M	2,740	2,745	0.2	2,989	2,747	-8.1	2,038	2,036	-0.1
PA,W	2,801	2,472	-11.8	2,924	2,828	-3.3	2,661	2,305	-13.4
VI	391	374	-4.4	265	282	6.4	1,100	1,192	8.4
4TH	**18,765**	**17,610**	**-6.2**	**41,777**	**18,480**	**-55.8**	**14,704**	**13,834**	**-5.9**
MD	3,779	3,391	-10.3	4,451	3,537	-20.5	3,103	2,957	-4.7
NC,E	1,440	1,264	-12.2	1,347	1,435	6.5	1,481	1,310	-11.6
NC,M	1,190	1,176	-1.2	1,232	1,221	-0.9	1,053	1,008	-4.3
NC,W	987	1,068	8.2	1,130	1,133	0.3	1,036	971	-6.3
SC	3,969	3,625	-8.7	24,178	3,961	-83.6	3,264	2,928	-10.3
VA,E	4,054	3,891	-4.0	4,491	3,865	-13.9	1,961	1,987	1.3
VA,W	1,334	1,339	0.4	1,562	1,407	-9.9	852	784	-8.0
WV,N	670	598	-10.8	636	622	-2.2	733	709	-3.3
WV,S	1,342	1,258	-6.3	2,750	1,299	-52.8	1,221	1,180	-3.4

Table C. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit	Filings			Terminations			Pending		
	2005	2006	Percent Change[1]	2005	2006	Percent Change[1]	2005[2]	2006	Percent Change[1]
5TH	**32,671**	**34,310**	**5.0**	**30,151**	**31,364**	**4.0**	**36,968**	**39,914**	**8.0**
LA,E	4,774	9,805	105.4	2,994	3,247	8.5	5,397	11,955	121.5
LA,M	1,421	1,064	-25.1	1,020	1,546	51.6	9,240	8,758	-5.2
LA,W	2,458	2,337	-4.9	2,660	2,536	-4.7	2,392	2,193	-8.3
MS,N	1,194	1,128	-5.5	1,309	1,187	-9.3	1,438	1,379	-4.1
MS,S	4,145	2,780	-32.9	3,330	4,609	38.4	4,399	2,570	-41.6
TX,N	4,790	4,516	-5.7	5,126	4,581	-10.6	3,451	3,386	-1.9
TX,E	3,004	3,001	-0.1	3,037	3,014	-0.8	2,522	2,509	-0.5
TX,S	7,172	6,467	-9.8	7,229	7,225	-0.1	5,345	4,587	-14.2
TX,W	3,713	3,212	-13.5	3,446	3,419	-0.8	2,784	2,577	-7.4
6TH	**25,759**	**21,394**	**-17.0**	**21,944**	**38,052**	**73.4**	**39,922**	**23,264**	**-41.7**
KY,E	2,287	1,940	-15.2	2,256	2,241	-0.7	1,841	1,540	-16.4
KY,W	1,443	1,411	-2.2	1,535	1,431	-6.8	1,342	1,322	-1.5
MI,E	5,625	5,655	0.5	5,002	20,133	302.5	19,911	5,433	-72.7
MI,W	1,619	1,578	-2.5	1,724	1,410	-18.2	1,168	1,336	14.4
OH,N	7,951	4,393	-44.8	3,995	5,980	49.7	8,059	6,472	-19.7
OH,S	2,552	2,374	-7.0	2,789	2,575	-7.7	3,079	2,878	-6.5
TN,E	1,484	1,257	-15.3	1,697	1,417	-16.5	1,629	1,469	-9.8
TN,M	1,369	1,535	12.1	1,690	1,516	-10.3	1,285	1,304	1.5
TN,W	1,429	1,251	-12.5	1,256	1,349	7.4	1,608	1,510	-6.1
7TH	**17,602**	**16,096**	**-8.6**	**18,032**	**16,463**	**-8.7**	**15,012**	**14,645**	**-2.5**
IL,N	8,128	7,265	-10.6	8,027	7,432	-7.4	6,897	6,730	-2.4
IL,C	1,139	1,021	-10.4	1,138	1,087	-4.5	1,015	949	-6.5
IL,S	1,266	1,160	-8.4	1,295	1,226	-5.3	1,307	1,241	-5.1
IN,N	1,927	1,843	-4.4	2,035	1,826	-10.3	1,642	1,659	1.0
IN,S	2,887	2,673	-7.4	3,172	2,786	-12.2	2,536	2,423	-4.5
WI,E	1,394	1,396	0.1	1,414	1,414	0.0	1,366	1,348	-1.3
WI,W	861	738	-14.3	951	692	-27.2	249	295	18.5
8TH	**16,246**	**16,516**	**1.7**	**15,736**	**18,431**	**17.1**	**19,109**	**17,194**	**-10.0**
AR,E	3,700	2,987	-19.3	2,389	2,302	-3.7	3,740	4,425	18.3
AR,W	844	848	0.5	1,117	944	-15.5	762	666	-12.6
IA,N	666	551	-17.3	617	605	-2.0	598	544	-9.0
IA,S	965	845	-12.4	1,008	886	-12.1	903	862	-4.6
MN	3,215	4,714	46.6	3,969	6,725	69.4	7,449	5,438	-27.0
MO,E	2,637	2,455	-6.9	2,492	2,668	7.1	2,163	1,950	-9.9
MO,W	2,518	2,401	-4.7	2,360	2,734	15.8	2,055	1,722	-16.2
NE	1,020	1,086	6.5	1,033	991	-4.1	840	935	11.3
ND	269	211	-21.6	264	224	-15.2	233	220	-5.6
SD	412	418	1.5	487	352	-27.7	366	432	18.0

Table C. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit	Filings			Terminations			Pending		
	2005	2006	Percent Change[1]	2005	2006	Percent Change[1]	2005[2]	2006	Percent Change[1]
9TH	**41,662**	**41,178**	**-1.2**	**43,349**	**40,760**	**-6.0**	**40,560**	**40,978**	**1.0**
AK	360	363	0.8	381	347	-8.9	387	403	4.1
AZ	4,887	4,369	-10.6	4,057	5,296	30.5	4,564	3,637	-20.3
CA,N	5,465	7,812	42.9	6,073	6,159	1.4	5,626	7,279	29.4
CA,E	4,290	4,534	5.7	4,238	3,824	-9.8	5,390	6,100	13.2
CA,C	12,598	11,104	-11.9	13,951	11,732	-15.9	11,286	10,658	-5.6
CA,S	2,708	2,860	5.6	2,823	2,582	-8.5	1,933	2,211	14.4
HI	791	726	-8.2	783	739	-5.6	759	746	-1.7
ID	591	538	-9.0	609	618	1.5	714	634	-11.2
MT	652	624	-4.3	651	669	2.8	884	839	-5.1
NV	2,410	2,282	-5.3	2,424	2,026	-16.4	2,399	2,655	10.7
OR	2,614	2,396	-8.3	2,508	2,561	2.1	2,523	2,358	-6.5
WA,E	808	701	-13.3	883	725	-17.9	597	573	-4.0
WA,W	3,411	2,772	-18.7	3,856	3,398	-11.9	3,405	2,779	-18.4
GUAM	41	44	7.3	71	49	-31.0	44	39	-11.4
NMI	36	53	47.2	41	35	-14.6	49	67	36.7
10TH	**10,612**	**10,000**	**-5.8**	**11,043**	**10,616**	**-3.9**	**9,674**	**9,058**	**-6.4**
CO	2,661	2,809	5.6	2,803	2,993	6.8	2,288	2,104	-8.1
KS	1,700	1,498	-11.9	1,784	1,659	-7.0	1,555	1,394	-10.4
NM	1,424	1,328	-6.8	1,557	1,317	-15.4	1,353	1,364	0.8
OK,N	821	730	-11.1	819	890	8.7	999	839	-16.0
OK,E	572	549	-4.0	583	513	-12.0	518	554	6.9
OK,W	1,768	1,506	-14.8	1,753	1,602	-8.6	1,178	1,082	-8.2
UT	1,294	1,272	-1.7	1,371	1,347	-1.8	1,416	1,341	-5.3
WY	372	308	-17.2	373	295	-20.9	367	380	3.5
11TH	**27,274**	**26,007**	**-4.7**	**29,376**	**27,114**	**-7.7**	**22,778**	**21,671**	**-4.9**
AL,N	2,937	2,675	-8.9	3,817	3,132	-18.0	2,871	2,414	-15.9
AL,M	1,296	1,226	-5.4	1,248	1,322	5.9	1,266	1,170	-7.6
AL,S	788	822	4.3	811	741	-8.6	683	764	11.9
FL,N	1,505	1,633	8.5	1,878	1,484	-21.0	1,191	1,340	12.5
FL,M	7,009	6,739	-3.9	7,067	6,715	-5.0	5,397	5,421	0.4
FL,S	7,138	6,716	-5.9	7,380	7,076	-4.1	6,045	5,685	-6.0
GA,N	4,210	3,879	-7.9	5,002	4,180	-16.4	3,191	2,890	-9.4
GA,M	1,159	1,167	0.7	1,178	1,173	-0.4	1,093	1,087	-0.6
GA,S	1,232	1,150	-6.7	995	1,291	29.7	1,041	900	-13.6

NOTE: PENDING CASES EXCLUDE ASBESTOS CASES TRANSFERRED TO PA,E UNDER ORDER 875 OF THE JUDICIAL PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION.

[1] PERCENT CHANGE NOT COMPUTED WHEN FEWER THAN 10 CASES REPORTED FOR THE PREVIOUS PERIOD.

[2] REVISED.

Table C-1.
U.S. District Courts—Civil Cases Commenced, Terminated, and Pending During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total Civil Cases				U.S. Civil Cases				Private Civil Cases			
	Pending Sept. 30, 2005	Commenced	Terminated	Pending Sept. 30, 2006	Pending Sept. 30, 2005	Commenced	Terminated	Pending Sept. 30, 2006	Pending Sept. 30, 2005	Commenced	Terminated	Pending Sept. 30, 2006
TOTAL	**265,484**	**259,541**	**273,193**	**251,832**	**43,596**	**44,294**	**47,607**	**40,283**	**221,888**	**215,247**	**225,586**	**211,549**
DC	**3,316**	**2,382**	**2,836**	**2,862**	**1,882**	**1,280**	**1,573**	**1,589**	**1,434**	**1,102**	**1,263**	**1,273**
1ST	**7,382**	**5,887**	**6,267**	**7,002**	**1,311**	**1,374**	**1,374**	**1,311**	**6,071**	**4,513**	**4,893**	**5,691**
ME	320	385	430	275	83	114	122	75	237	271	308	200
MA	4,088	3,085	3,397	3,776	672	636	644	664	3,416	2,449	2,753	3,112
NH	424	501	495	430	80	109	107	82	344	392	388	348
RI	777	583	545	815	114	126	116	124	663	457	429	691
PR	1,773	1,333	1,400	1,706	362	389	385	366	1,411	944	1,015	1,340
2ND	**31,702**	**23,369**	**21,274**	**33,797**	**4,017**	**3,118**	**3,183**	**3,952**	**27,685**	**20,251**	**18,091**	**29,845**
CT	2,920	2,087	2,300	2,707	341	280	299	322	2,579	1,807	2,001	2,385
NY,N	2,644	1,590	1,415	2,819	587	378	324	641	2,057	1,212	1,091	2,178
NY,E	7,395	6,993	5,909	8,479	1,256	954	1,073	1,137	6,139	6,039	4,836	7,342
NY,S	15,825	10,793	9,766	16,852	1,180	955	939	1,196	14,645	9,838	8,827	15,656
NY,W	2,563	1,631	1,568	2,626	548	472	432	588	2,015	1,159	1,136	2,038
VT	355	275	316	314	105	79	116	68	250	196	200	246
3RD	**24,357**	**44,792**	**41,536**	**27,613**	**2,942**	**3,409**	**3,698**	**2,653**	**21,415**	**41,383**	**37,838**	**24,960**
DE	1,694	930	1,284	1,340	157	91	90	158	1,537	839	1,194	1,182
NJ	6,059	6,274	6,433	5,900	941	980	1,135	786	5,118	5,294	5,298	5,114
PA,E	10,805	31,997	27,962	14,840	632	865	944	553	10,173	31,132	27,018	14,287
PA,M	2,038	2,745	2,747	2,036	475	853	853	475	1,563	1,892	1,894	1,561
PA,W	2,661	2,472	2,828	2,305	548	543	631	460	2,113	1,929	2,197	1,845
VI	1,100	374	282	1,192	189	77	45	221	911	297	237	971
4TH	**14,704**	**17,610**	**18,480**	**13,834**	**3,916**	**4,230**	**4,614**	**3,532**	**10,788**	**13,380**	**13,866**	**10,302**
MD	3,103	3,391	3,537	2,957	683	788	834	637	2,420	2,603	2,703	2,320
NC,E	1,481	1,264	1,435	1,310	519	539	526	532	962	725	909	778
NC,M	1,053	1,176	1,221	1,008	355	352	393	314	698	824	828	694
NC,W	1,036	1,068	1,133	971	218	235	263	190	818	833	870	781
SC	3,264	3,625	3,961	2,928	721	763	869	615	2,543	2,862	3,092	2,313
VA,E	1,961	3,891	3,865	1,987	303	590	577	316	1,658	3,301	3,288	1,671
VA,W	852	1,339	1,407	784	291	463	494	260	561	876	913	524
WV,N	733	598	622	709	327	215	256	286	406	383	366	423
WV,S	1,221	1,258	1,299	1,180	499	285	402	382	722	973	897	798

Table C-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total Civil Cases				U.S. Civil Cases				Private Civil Cases			
	Pending Sept. 30, 2005	Commenced	Terminated	Pending Sept. 30, 2006	Pending Sept. 30, 2005	Commenced	Terminated	Pending Sept. 30, 2006	Pending Sept. 30, 2005	Commenced	Terminated	Pending Sept. 30, 2006
5TH	**36,968**	**34,310**	**31,364**	**39,914**	**4,699**	**5,171**	**5,589**	**4,281**	**32,269**	**29,139**	**25,775**	**35,633**
LA,E	5,397	9,805	3,247	11,955	278	350	273	355	5,119	9,455	2,974	11,600
LA,M	9,240	1,064	1,546	8,758	70	122	97	95	9,170	942	1,449	8,663
LA,W	2,392	2,337	2,536	2,193	621	601	736	486	1,771	1,736	1,800	1,707
MS,N	1,438	1,128	1,187	1,379	120	103	98	125	1,318	1,025	1,089	1,254
MS,S	4,399	2,780	4,609	2,570	286	161	233	214	4,113	2,619	4,376	2,356
TX,N	3,451	4,516	4,581	3,386	643	776	825	594	2,808	3,740	3,756	2,792
TX,E	2,522	3,001	3,014	2,509	526	519	557	488	1,996	2,482	2,457	2,021
TX,S	5,345	6,467	7,225	4,587	1,394	1,652	1,906	1,140	3,951	4,815	5,319	3,447
TX,W	2,784	3,212	3,419	2,577	761	887	864	784	2,023	2,325	2,555	1,793
6TH	**39,922**	**21,394**	**38,052**	**23,264**	**3,994**	**4,509**	**4,615**	**3,888**	**35,928**	**16,885**	**33,437**	**19,376**
KY,E	1,841	1,940	2,241	1,540	866	998	1,163	701	975	942	1,078	839
KY,W	1,342	1,411	1,431	1,322	269	309	304	274	1,073	1,102	1,127	1,048
MI,E	19,911	5,655	20,133	5,433	743	1,090	1,044	789	19,168	4,565	19,089	4,644
MI,W	1,168	1,578	1,410	1,336	195	247	221	221	973	1,331	1,189	1,115
OH,N	8,059	4,393	5,980	6,472	429	680	622	487	7,630	3,713	5,358	5,985
OH,S	3,079	2,374	2,575	2,878	582	484	497	569	2,497	1,890	2,078	2,309
TN,E	1,629	1,257	1,417	1,469	335	238	298	275	1,294	1,019	1,119	1,194
TN,M	1,285	1,535	1,516	1,304	253	223	230	246	1,032	1,312	1,286	1,058
TN,W	1,608	1,251	1,349	1,510	322	240	236	326	1,286	1,011	1,113	1,184
7TH	**15,012**	**16,096**	**16,463**	**14,645**	**2,184**	**2,264**	**2,559**	**1,889**	**12,828**	**13,832**	**13,904**	**12,756**
IL,N	6,897	7,265	7,432	6,730	905	811	933	783	5,992	6,454	6,499	5,947
IL,C	1,015	1,021	1,087	949	193	182	220	155	822	839	867	794
IL,S	1,307	1,160	1,226	1,241	283	246	294	235	1,024	914	932	1,006
IN,N	1,642	1,843	1,826	1,659	229	247	274	202	1,413	1,596	1,552	1,457
IN,S	2,536	2,673	2,786	2,423	360	428	482	306	2,176	2,245	2,304	2,117
WI,E	1,366	1,396	1,414	1,348	164	177	198	143	1,202	1,219	1,216	1,205
WI,W	249	738	692	295	50	173	158	65	199	565	534	230
8TH	**19,109**	**16,516**	**18,431**	**17,194**	**2,889**	**3,198**	**3,597**	**2,490**	**16,220**	**13,318**	**14,834**	**14,704**
AR,E	3,740	2,987	2,302	4,425	522	544	681	385	3,218	2,443	1,621	4,040
AR,W	762	848	944	666	293	252	326	219	469	596	618	447
IA,N	598	551	605	544	250	215	244	221	348	336	361	323
IA,S	903	845	886	862	206	258	249	215	697	587	637	647
MN	7,449	4,714	6,725	5,438	248	424	381	291	7,201	4,290	6,344	5,147
MO,E	2,163	2,455	2,668	1,950	393	409	443	359	1,770	2,046	2,225	1,591
MO,W	2,055	2,401	2,734	1,722	634	659	820	473	1,421	1,742	1,914	1,249
NE	840	1,086	991	935	175	245	268	152	665	841	723	783
ND	233	211	224	220	71	76	71	76	162	135	153	144
SD	366	418	352	432	97	116	114	99	269	302	238	333

Table C-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total Civil Cases				U.S. Civil Cases				Private Civil Cases			
	Pending Sept. 30, 2005	Commenced	Terminated	Pending Sept. 30, 2006	Pending Sept. 30, 2005	Commenced	Terminated	Pending Sept. 30, 2006	Pending Sept. 30, 2005	Commenced	Terminated	Pending Sept. 30, 2006
9TH	**40,560**	**41,178**	**40,760**	**40,978**	**8,254**	**8,442**	**8,852**	**7,844**	**32,306**	**32,736**	**31,908**	**33,134**
AK	387	363	347	403	139	132	117	154	248	231	230	249
AZ	4,564	4,369	5,296	3,637	784	854	884	754	3,780	3,515	4,412	2,883
CA,N	5,626	7,812	6,159	7,279	733	929	887	775	4,893	6,883	5,272	6,504
CA,E	5,390	4,534	3,824	6,100	1,032	738	778	992	4,358	3,796	3,046	5,108
CA,C	11,286	11,104	11,732	10,658	2,685	2,774	3,114	2,345	8,601	8,330	8,618	8,313
CA,S	1,933	2,860	2,582	2,211	471	557	551	477	1,462	2,303	2,031	1,734
HI	759	726	739	746	132	95	114	113	627	631	625	633
ID	714	538	618	634	184	124	166	142	530	414	452	492
MT	884	624	669	839	236	212	188	260	648	412	481	579
NV	2,399	2,282	2,026	2,655	324	322	266	380	2,075	1,960	1,760	2,275
OR	2,523	2,396	2,561	2,358	781	711	768	724	1,742	1,685	1,793	1,634
WA,E	597	701	725	573	209	288	291	206	388	413	434	367
WA,W	3,405	2,772	3,398	2,779	519	677	698	498	2,886	2,095	2,700	2,281
GUAM	44	44	49	39	15	16	19	12	29	28	30	27
NMI	49	53	35	67	10	13	11	12	39	40	24	55
10TH	**9,674**	**10,000**	**10,616**	**9,058**	**2,223**	**2,390**	**2,479**	**2,134**	**7,451**	**7,610**	**8,137**	**6,924**
CO	2,288	2,809	2,993	2,104	356	480	435	401	1,932	2,329	2,558	1,703
KS	1,555	1,498	1,659	1,394	370	415	490	295	1,185	1,083	1,169	1,099
NM	1,353	1,328	1,317	1,364	369	387	400	356	984	941	917	1,008
OK,N	999	730	890	839	211	169	205	175	788	561	685	664
OK,E	518	549	513	554	203	200	159	244	315	349	354	310
OK,W	1,178	1,506	1,602	1,082	283	346	376	253	895	1,160	1,226	829
UT	1,416	1,272	1,347	1,341	327	322	361	288	1,089	950	986	1,053
WY	367	308	295	380	104	71	53	122	263	237	242	258
11TH	**22,778**	**26,007**	**27,114**	**21,671**	**5,285**	**4,909**	**5,474**	**4,720**	**17,493**	**21,098**	**21,640**	**16,951**
AL,N	2,871	2,675	3,132	2,414	564	571	584	551	2,307	2,104	2,548	1,863
AL,M	1,266	1,226	1,322	1,170	241	192	240	193	1,025	1,034	1,082	977
AL,S	683	822	741	764	166	163	157	172	517	659	584	592
FL,N	1,191	1,633	1,484	1,340	343	366	366	343	848	1,267	1,118	997
FL,M	5,397	6,739	6,715	5,421	1,204	1,358	1,427	1,135	4,193	5,381	5,288	4,286
FL,S	6,045	6,716	7,076	5,685	1,837	1,231	1,542	1,526	4,208	5,485	5,534	4,159
GA,N	3,191	3,879	4,180	2,890	508	605	669	444	2,683	3,274	3,511	2,446
GA,M	1,093	1,167	1,173	1,087	251	253	286	218	842	914	887	869
GA,S	1,041	1,150	1,291	900	171	170	203	138	870	980	1,088	762

Table C-2.
U.S. District Courts—Civil Cases Commenced, by Basis of Jurisdiction and Nature of Suit, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2005 and 2006

Nature of Suit	2005	2006					
			U.S. Cases		Private Cases		
		Total	Plaintiff	Defendant	Federal Question	Diversity of Citizenship	Local Jurisdiction
TOTAL CASES	**253,273**	**259,541**	**9,257**	**35,037**	**134,877**	**80,370**	**-**
CONTRACT ACTIONS, TOTAL	**28,020**	**30,044**	**2,655**	**432**	**5,987**	**20,970**	**-**
INSURANCE	7,804	9,792	20	144	1,758	7,870	-
MARINE	1,435	1,700	6	10	1,573	111	-
MILLER ACT	387	359	97	5	257	-	-
NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS	447	336	12	4	44	276	-
RECOVERY OF OVERPAYMENTS AND ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS	3,309	2,872	2,397	118	213	144	-
DEFAULTED STUDENT LOANS	2,883	2,395	2,361	34	-	-	-
VETERANS' OVERPAYMENT	8	13	10	3	-	-	-
OTHER	418	464	26	81	213	144	-
OTHER CONTRACT ACTIONS	14,638	14,985	123	151	2,142	12,569	-
REAL PROPERTY ACTIONS, TOTAL	**4,561**	**4,414**	**1,543**	**265**	**808**	**1,798**	**-**
CONDEMNATION OF LAND	251	316	126	7	170	13	-
FORECLOSURE	3,012	2,644	1,369	97	233	945	-
RENT, LEASE, AND EJECTMENT	154	142	12	5	39	86	-
TORTS TO LAND, INCLUDING PRODUCT LIABILITY	380	467	8	50	105	304	-
OTHER REAL PROPERTY ACTIONS	764	845	28	106	261	450	-
TORT ACTIONS, TOTAL	**51,335**	**68,804**	**62**	**1,994**	**9,508**	**57,240**	**-**
PERSONAL INJURY, TOTAL	**47,364**	**64,743**	**19**	**1,801**	**8,035**	**54,888**	**-**
PERSONAL INJURY/ PRODUCT LIABILITY, TOTAL	**29,537**	**48,739**	**-**	**29**	**3,225**	**45,485**	**-**
AIRPLANE	79	74	-	1	13	60	-
MARINE	46	37	-	-	23	14	-
MOTOR VEHICLE	531	561	-	2	36	523	-
ASBESTOS	1,243	16,547	-	5	512	16,030	-
OTHER	27,638	31,520	-	21	2,641	28,858	-
OTHER PERSONAL INJURY, TOTAL	**17,827**	**16,004**	**19**	**1,772**	**4,810**	**9,403**	**-**
AIRPLANE	351	294	-	25	112	157	-
MARINE	1,667	1,584	4	37	1,288	255	-
MOTOR VEHICLE	4,091	3,938	-	413	254	3,271	-
ASSAULT, LIBEL, AND SLANDER	647	587	-	41	168	378	-
FEDERAL EMPLOYERS LIABILITY ACT	748	700	-	80	620	-	-
MEDICAL MALPRACTICE	1,221	1,221	-	633	-	588	-
OTHER	9,102	7,680	15	543	2,368	4,754	-

Table C-2. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Nature of Suit	2005	2006					
			U.S. Cases		Private Cases		
		Total	Plaintiff	Defendant	Federal Question	Diversity of Citizenship	Local Jurisdiction
PERSONAL PROPERTY DAMAGE, TOTAL	**3,971**	**4,061**	**43**	**193**	**1,473**	**2,352**	**-**
FRAUD, INCLUDING TRUTH IN LENDING	2,465	2,313	34	23	1,027	1,229	-
OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY DAMAGE	1,506	1,748	9	170	446	1,123	-
ACTIONS UNDER STATUTES, TOTAL	**169,265**	**156,177**	**4,984**	**32,340**	**118,510**	**343**	**-**
ANTITRUST	**818**	**986**	**16**	**3**	**967**	**-**	**-**
BANKRUPTCY, TOTAL	**3,000**	**3,389**	**8**	**16**	**3,365**	**-**	**-**
APPEAL (28 U.S.C. 158)	2,435	2,475	7	13	2,455	-	-
WITHDRAWAL (28 U.S.C. 157)	565	914	1	3	910	-	-
BANKS AND BANKING	**258**	**201**	**2**	**13**	**186**	**-**	**-**
CIVIL RIGHTS, TOTAL	**36,096**	**32,865**	**499**	**1,961**	**30,276**	**129**	**-**
VOTING	166	150	16	12	122	-	-
EMPLOYMENT	16,930	14,353	373	938	12,990	52	-
HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATIONS	885	643	32	18	593	-	-
WELFARE	54	56	-	7	49	-	-
OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS	18,061	17,663	78	986	16,522	77	-
ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS	**714**	**871**	**147**	**209**	**515**	**-**	**-**
DEPORTATION	**201**	**130**	**-**	**105**	**25**	**-**	**-**
PRISONER PETITIONS, TOTAL	**61,238**	**54,955**	**-**	**12,032**	**42,922**	**1**	**-**
MOTIONS TO VACATE SENTENCE	10,361	6,515	-	6,515	-	-	-
HABEAS CORPUS–GENERAL	24,633	22,745	-	3,786	18,959	-	-
HABEAS CORPUS–DEATH PENALTY	240	239	-	3	236	-	-
MANDAMUS AND OTHER	1,390	1,217	-	612	605	-	-
CIVIL RIGHTS	16,005	16,428	-	897	15,531	-	-
PRISON CONDITION	8,609	7,811	-	219	7,591	1	-
FORFEITURE AND PENALTY, TOTAL	**2,298**	**2,224**	**2,115**	**109**	**-**	**-**	**-**
AGRICULTURAL ACTS	27	18	9	9	-	-	-
FOOD AND DRUG ACT	49	42	38	4	-	-	-
DRUG–RELATED SEIZURE OF PROPERTY	1,359	1,328	1,297	31	-	-	-
AIR TRAFFIC REGULATIONS	6	2	2	-	-	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT	5	8	6	2	-	-	-
OTHER FORFEITURE AND PENALTY SUITS	852	826	763	63	-	-	-

Table C-2. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Nature of Suit	2005	2006					
			U.S. Cases		Private Cases		
		Total	Plaintiff	Defendant	Federal Question	Diversity of Citizenship	Local Jurisdiction
LABOR LAWS, TOTAL	**18,322**	**16,659**	**386**	**86**	**16,187**	**-**	**-**
FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT	4,039	4,207	143	19	4,045	-	-
LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT	1,674	1,239	32	8	1,199	-	-
LABOR MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT	88	63	12	1	50	-	-
RAILWAY LABOR ACT	104	108	-	3	105	-	-
ERISA[1]	11,171	9,748	172	16	9,560	-	-
OTHER LABOR LITIGATION	1,246	1,294	27	39	1,228	-	-
PROTECTED PROPERTY RIGHTS, TOTAL	**12,184**	**11,514**	**7**	**21**	**11,486**	**-**	**-**
COPYRIGHT	5,796	4,944	-	-	4,944	-	-
PATENT	2,720	2,830	2	21	2,807	-	-
TRADEMARK	3,668	3,740	5	-	3,735	-	-
SECURITIES, COMMODITIES, AND EXCHANGES	**2,038**	**1,621**	**241**	**7**	**1,373**	**-**	**-**
SOCIAL SECURITY LAWS, TOTAL	**15,487**	**13,847**	**53**	**13,794**	**-**	**-**	**-**
DISABILITY INSURANCE	7,024	6,480	52	6,428	-	-	-
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME	7,675	6,649	-	6,649	-	-	-
RETIREMENT AND SURVIVORS BENEFITS	710	658	-	658	-	-	-
OTHER	78	60	1	59	-	-	-
RICO[2]	**781**	**687**	**1**	**-**	**624**	**62**	**-**
STATE REAPPORTIONMENT SUITS	**8**	**6**	**-**	**-**	**6**	**-**	**-**
TAX SUITS	**1,385**	**1,490**	**762**	**728**	**-**	**-**	**-**
CUSTOMER CHALLENGE	**21**	**17**	**-**	**17**	**-**	**-**	**-**
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT	**404**	**312**	**-**	**256**	**56**	**-**	**-**
CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATE STATUTES	**310**	**304**	**8**	**24**	**243**	**29**	**-**
OTHER STATUTORY ACTIONS	**13,702**	**14,099**	**739**	**2,959**	**10,279**	**122**	**-**
OTHER ACTIONS, TOTAL	**92**	**102**	**13**	**6**	**64**	**19**	**-**

[1] ERISA = EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT.
[2] RICO = RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS.

Table C-2A.
U.S. District Courts—Civil Cases Commenced, by Nature of Suit, During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2002 Through 2006

NATURE OF SUIT	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2006/2005
TOTAL CASES	**274,841**	**252,962**	**281,338**	**253,273**	**259,541**	**2.5**
CONTRACT ACTIONS, TOTAL	**35,843**	**31,263**	**29,404**	**28,020**	**30,044**	**7.2**
INSURANCE	8,793	8,629	8,460	7,804	9,792	25.5
MARINE	2,122	1,912	1,676	1,435	1,700	18.5
MILLER ACT	528	442	386	387	359	-7.2
NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS	595	524	440	447	336	-24.8
RECOVERY OF OVERPAYMENTS AND						
ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS	5,651	3,073	2,830	3,309	2,872	-13.2
DEFAULTED STUDENT LOANS	5,212	2,525	2,438	2,883	2,395	-16.9
VETERANS' OVERPAYMENT	98	84	18	8	13	-
OTHER	341	464	374	418	464	11.0
OTHER CONTRACT ACTIONS	18,154	16,683	15,612	14,638	14,985	2.4
REAL PROPERTY ACTIONS, TOTAL	**8,059**	**7,373**	**5,845**	**4,561**	**4,414**	**-3.2**
CONDEMNATION OF LAND	938	408	197	251	316	25.9
FORECLOSURE	5,592	5,319	4,306	3,012	2,644	-12.2
RENT, LEASE, AND EJECTMENT	216	160	169	154	142	-7.8
TORTS TO LAND, INCLUDING						
PRODUCT LIABILITY	353	791	385	380	467	22.9
OTHER REAL PROPERTY ACTIONS	960	695	788	764	845	10.6
TORT ACTIONS, TOTAL	**62,919**	**45,054**	**55,023**	**51,335**	**68,804**	**34.0**
PERSONAL INJURY, TOTAL	**58,997**	**39,563**	**50,594**	**47,364**	**64,743**	**36.7**
PERSONAL INJURY/ PRODUCT LIABILITY, TOTAL	**41,135**	**21,611**	**34,100**	**29,537**	**48,739**	**65.0**
AIRPLANE	120	101	100	79	74	-6.3
MARINE	42	34	32	46	37	-19.6
MOTOR VEHICLE	564	609	618	531	561	5.6
ASBESTOS	26,818	1,562	1,471	1,243	16,547	1,231.2
OTHER	13,591	19,305	31,879	27,638	31,520	14.0
OTHER PERSONAL INJURY, TOTAL	**17,862**	**17,952**	**16,494**	**17,827**	**16,004**	**-10.2**
AIRPLANE	846	659	483	351	294	-16.2
MARINE	1,978	1,814	1,841	1,667	1,584	-5.0
MOTOR VEHICLE	4,525	4,480	4,229	4,091	3,938	-3.7
ASSAULT, LIBEL, AND SLANDER	693	892	668	647	587	-9.3
FEDERAL EMPLOYERS LIABILITY ACT	944	975	782	748	700	-6.4
MEDICAL MALPRACTICE	1,463	1,607	1,313	1,221	1,221	0.0
OTHER	7,413	7,525	7,178	9,102	7,680	-15.6

Table C-2A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

NATURE OF SUIT	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2006/2005
PERSONAL PROPERTY DAMAGE, TOTAL	**3,922**	**5,491**	**4,429**	**3,971**	**4,061**	**2.3**
FRAUD, INCLUDING TRUTH IN LENDING	2,359	3,860	2,909	2,465	2,313	-6.2
OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY DAMAGE	1,563	1,631	1,520	1,506	1,748	16.1
ACTIONS UNDER STATUTES, TOTAL	**168,010**	**169,253**	**191,017**	**169,265**	**156,177**	**-7.7**
ANTITRUST	**826**	**762**	**752**	**818**	**986**	**20.5**
BANKRUPTCY, TOTAL	**4,100**	**3,305**	**4,145**	**3,000**	**3,389**	**13.0**
APPEAL (28 U.S.C. 158)	2,636	2,658	2,822	2,435	2,475	1.6
WITHDRAWAL (28 U.S.C. 157)	1,464	647	1,323	565	914	61.8
BANKS AND BANKING	**251**	**223**	**366**	**258**	**201**	**-22.1**
CIVIL RIGHTS, TOTAL	**40,420**	**40,516**	**40,239**	**36,096**	**32,865**	**-9.0**
VOTING	234	147	173	166	150	-9.6
EMPLOYMENT	20,955	20,507	19,746	16,930	14,353	-15.2
HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATIONS	1,313	1,315	1,222	885	643	-27.4
WELFARE	71	65	61	54	56	3.7
OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS	17,847	18,482	19,037	18,061	17,663	-2.2
ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS	**790**	**947**	**978**	**714**	**871**	**22.0**
DEPORTATION	**325**	**278**	**316**	**201**	**130**	**-35.3**
PRISONER PETITIONS, TOTAL	**55,295**	**54,378**	**55,330**	**61,238**	**54,955**	**-10.3**
MOTIONS TO VACATE SENTENCE	6,107	5,832	7,137	10,361	6,515	-37.1
HABEAS CORPUS–GENERAL	23,863	23,070	23,344	24,633	22,745	-7.7
HABEAS CORPUS–DEATH PENALTY	236	243	225	240	239	-0.4
MANDAMUS AND OTHER	1,125	1,160	1,175	1,390	1,217	-12.5
CIVIL RIGHTS	14,039	14,690	15,478	16,005	16,428	2.6
PRISON CONDITION	9,925	9,383	7,971	8,609	7,811	-9.3
FORFEITURE AND PENALTY, TOTAL	**2,119**	**2,073**	**2,146**	**2,298**	**2,224**	**-3.2**
AGRICULTURAL ACTS	47	49	43	27	18	-33.3
FOOD AND DRUG ACT	69	72	42	49	42	-14.3
DRUG–RELATED SEIZURE OF PROPERTY	1,200	1,217	1,292	1,359	1,328	-2.3
AIR TRAFFIC REGULATIONS	6	19	6	6	2	-
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT	5	6	7	5	8	-
OTHER FORFEITURE AND PENALTY SUITS	792	710	756	852	826	-3.1

Table C-2A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

NATURE OF SUIT	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2006/2005
LABOR LAWS, TOTAL	**18,285**	**17,318**	**18,330**	**18,322**	**16,659**	**-9.1**
FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT	3,904	2,751	3,617	4,039	4,207	4.2
LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT	1,529	1,618	1,641	1,674	1,239	-26.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT	84	101	81	88	63	-28.4
RAILWAY LABOR ACT	126	101	111	104	108	3.8
ERISA*	11,232	11,304	11,421	11,171	9,748	-12.7
OTHER LABOR LITIGATION	1,410	1,443	1,459	1,246	1,294	3.9
PROTECTED PROPERTY RIGHTS, TOTAL	**8,254**	**8,934**	**9,590**	**12,184**	**11,514**	**-5.5**
COPYRIGHT	2,084	2,448	3,007	5,796	4,944	-14.7
PATENT	2,700	2,814	3,075	2,720	2,830	4.0
TRADEMARK	3,470	3,672	3,508	3,668	3,740	2.0
SECURITIES, COMMODITIES, AND EXCHANGES	**3,465**	**3,189**	**3,094**	**2,038**	**1,621**	**-20.5**
SOCIAL SECURITY LAWS, TOTAL	**18,322**	**17,127**	**15,873**	**15,487**	**13,847**	**-10.6**
DISABILITY INSURANCE	8,739	7,931	7,061	7,024	6,480	-7.8
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME	8,313	7,792	7,916	7,675	6,649	-13.4
RETIREMENT AND SURVIVORS BENEFITS	1,164	1,324	831	710	658	-7.3
OTHER	106	80	65	78	60	-23.1
RICO**	**760**	**743**	**777**	**781**	**687**	**-12.0**
STATE REAPPORTIONMENT SUITS	**24**	**1**	**5**	**8**	**6**	**-**
TAX SUITS	**1,151**	**1,244**	**1,314**	**1,385**	**1,490**	**7.6**
CUSTOMER CHALLENGE	**7**	**11**	**16**	**21**	**17**	**-19.1**
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT	**271**	**283**	**315**	**404**	**312**	**-22.8**
CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATE STATUTES	**256**	**267**	**317**	**310**	**304**	**-1.9**
OTHER STATUTORY ACTIONS	**13,089**	**17,654**	**37,114**	**13,702**	**14,099**	**2.9**
OTHER ACTIONS, TOTAL	**10**	**19**	**49**	**92**	**102**	**10.9**

NOTE: PERCENT CHANGE NOT COMPUTED WHEN FEWER THAN 10 CASES REPORTED FOR THE PREVIOUS PERIOD.
* ERISA = EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT.
** RICO = RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS.

Table C-3.
U.S. District Courts—Civil Cases Commenced, by Nature of Suit and District, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total Civil Cases	U.S. Cases														
		Total U.S. Civil	Contract	Real Property	Tort Actions	Civil Rights	Prisoner Petitions						Forfeitures and Penalties	Labor Suits	Social Security	All Other
							Motions to Vacate Sentence	Habeas Corpus General	Death Penalty	Prison Civil Rights	Prison Condition	Mandamus and Other				
TOTAL	**259,541**	**44,294**	**3,087**	**1,808**	**2,056**	**2,460**	**6,515**	**3,786**	**3**	**897**	**219**	**612**	**2,224**	**472**	**13,847**	**6,308**
DC	**2,382**	**1,280**	**60**	**2**	**67**	**230**	**31**	**178**	**-**	**177**	**2**	**8**	**17**	**14**	**22**	**472**
1ST	**5,887**	**1,374**	**56**	**118**	**78**	**96**	**197**	**87**	**-**	**24**	**4**	**38**	**83**	**32**	**329**	**232**
ME	385	114	2	7	3	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	63	9
MA	3,085	636	34	6	34	43	55	80	-	20	2	38	20	14	131	159
NH	501	109	1	1	6	3	14	-	-	-	-	-	16	3	33	32
RI	583	126	5	1	8	6	23	3	-	1	1	-	8	5	57	8
PR	1,333	389	14	103	27	41	87	4	-	3	1	-	33	7	45	24
2ND	**23,369**	**3,118**	**201**	**98**	**183**	**144**	**353**	**229**	**1**	**24**	**10**	**65**	**205**	**44**	**1,016**	**545**
CT	2,087	280	20	3	9	19	31	57	-	2	-	6	24	4	40	65
NY,N	1,590	378	7	3	21	13	33	-	-	1	1	-	32	4	243	20
NY,E	6,993	954	132	13	73	52	79	51	-	9	-	25	31	17	252	220
NY,S	10,793	955	30	7	66	42	168	79	1	10	9	32	58	11	230	212
NY,W	1,631	472	11	52	11	15	28	40	-	2	-	2	48	6	232	25
VT	275	79	1	20	3	3	14	2	-	-	-	-	12	2	19	3
3RD	**44,792**	**3,409**	**91**	**224**	**166**	**192**	**293**	**657**	**1**	**173**	**26**	**43**	**128**	**43**	**954**	**418**
DE	930	91	2	3	10	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	32	14
NJ	6,274	980	40	4	55	67	61	244	-	31	-	25	34	19	240	160
PA,E	31,997	865	17	38	59	56	140	71	-	1	-	10	8	5	316	144
PA,M	2,745	853	6	161	13	20	49	319	1	121	7	4	18	4	118	12
PA,W	2,472	543	21	9	19	30	34	22	-	17	19	-	57	11	248	56
VI	374	77	5	9	10	7	1	1	-	3	-	4	3	2	-	32
4TH	**17,610**	**4,230**	**90**	**279**	**185**	**236**	**1,002**	**346**	**-**	**95**	**16**	**84**	**235**	**25**	**1,304**	**333**
MD	3,391	788	21	1	41	92	134	4	-	7	-	56	70	7	232	123
NC,E	1,264	539	35	11	16	21	68	105	-	13	4	15	34	1	195	21
NC,M	1,176	352	5	1	10	15	174	8	-	8	1	-	41	2	81	6
NC,W	1,068	235	-	1	8	9	92	-	-	3	-	1	32	4	67	18
SC	3,625	763	14	261	26	14	127	54	-	2	7	3	16	4	199	36
VA,E	3,891	590	7	2	44	64	197	48	-	11	3	6	24	4	86	94
VA,W	1,339	463	2	-	11	8	125	64	-	18	-	1	9	-	215	10
WV,N	598	215	1	1	10	9	41	46	-	28	1	2	2	1	68	5
WV,S	1,258	285	5	1	19	4	44	17	-	5	-	-	7	2	161	20

Table C-3. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Private Cases															
										Prisoner Petitions						
	Total Private Civil Cases	Contract	Real Property	FELA*	Marine Personal Injury	Motor Vehicle Personal Injury	Other Personal Injury	Other Tort Actions	Civil Rights	Habeas Corpus General	Death Penalty	Conditions and Civil Rights	Mandamus and Other	Copyright, Patent, Trademark	Labor Suits	All Other
TOTAL	**215,247**	**26,957**	**2,606**	**620**	**1,580**	**4,084**	**56,639**	**3,825**	**30,405**	**18,959**	**236**	**23,123**	**605**	**11,486**	**16,187**	**17,935**
DC	**1,102**	**168**	**19**	**-**	**-**	**21**	**133**	**23**	**284**	**36**	**-**	**58**	**1**	**39**	**121**	**199**
1ST	**4,513**	**880**	**89**	**27**	**70**	**78**	**595**	**128**	**806**	**225**	**-**	**206**	**15**	**390**	**436**	**568**
ME	271	55	5	1	5	4	32	4	79	7	-	17	1	16	21	24
MA	2,449	491	24	26	51	27	305	76	359	151	-	82	9	241	245	362
NH	392	65	4	-	1	4	35	5	60	34	-	57	-	33	34	60
RI	457	92	6	-	7	14	36	35	67	21	-	15	3	70	40	51
PR	944	177	50	-	6	29	187	8	241	12	-	35	2	30	96	71
2ND	**20,251**	**3,160**	**111**	**128**	**104**	**454**	**3,963**	**448**	**3,408**	**1,018**	**2**	**1,212**	**9**	**1,411**	**1,951**	**2,872**
CT	1,807	281	20	21	5	38	121	68	479	62	-	120	-	130	123	339
NY,N	1,212	104	16	15	6	26	85	18	257	193	-	286	1	54	85	66
NY,E	6,039	427	33	30	34	206	1,750	86	1,076	300	-	91	3	326	663	1,014
NY,S	9,838	2,227	31	59	57	139	1,808	260	1,332	334	2	507	5	835	934	1,308
NY,W	1,159	88	8	3	2	24	176	12	220	118	-	189	-	59	135	125
VT	196	33	3	-	-	21	23	4	44	11	-	19	-	7	11	20
3RD	**41,383**	**2,567**	**409**	**118**	**66**	**543**	**26,492**	**331**	**3,164**	**1,160**	**29**	**1,582**	**28**	**1,296**	**1,478**	**2,120**
DE	839	74	3	-	4	11	22	11	120	74	1	147	3	160	18	191
NJ	5,294	991	22	7	39	173	680	110	802	149	2	378	14	376	826	725
PA,E	31,132	944	30	94	17	244	25,475	151	1,322	534	15	454	6	665	355	826
PA,M	1,892	245	303	8	-	73	112	30	357	213	5	311	2	31	88	114
PA,W	1,929	284	13	9	3	34	139	25	535	184	6	286	1	64	190	156
VI	297	29	38	-	3	8	64	4	28	6	-	6	2	-	1	108
4TH	**13,380**	**1,822**	**182**	**12**	**57**	**423**	**2,105**	**254**	**1,768**	**1,335**	**17**	**2,502**	**173**	**612**	**975**	**1,143**
MD	2,603	373	59	2	9	117	226	52	441	122	1	417	130	116	236	302
NC,E	725	120	11	-	18	23	66	12	150	97	10	111	2	49	21	35
NC,M	824	103	7	1	-	10	91	15	123	168	2	134	-	80	37	53
NC,W	833	121	10	2	-	16	198	13	127	42	2	95	-	104	41	62
SC	2,862	402	25	-	13	110	410	61	406	302	1	670	18	80	285	79
VA,E	3,301	378	19	2	11	50	739	54	307	400	1	642	17	156	220	305
VA,W	876	93	37	1	-	29	70	13	96	105	-	305	2	17	53	55
WV,N	383	94	5	-	-	26	53	8	25	44	-	68	2	5	26	27
WV,S	973	138	9	4	6	42	252	26	93	55	-	60	2	5	56	225

Table C-3. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total Civil Cases	U.S. Cases														
		Total U.S. Civil	Contract	Real Property	Tort Actions	Civil Rights	Prisoner Petitions						Forfeitures and Penalties	Labor Suits	Social Security	All Other
							Motions to Vacate Sentence	Habeas Corpus General	Death Penalty	Prison Civil Rights	Prison Condition	Mandamus and Other				
5TH	**34,310**	**5,171**	**970**	**69**	**279**	**230**	**1,000**	**644**	**-**	**111**	**10**	**31**	**240**	**33**	**992**	**562**
LA,E	9,805	350	103	13	61	26	41	12	-	2	1	2	6	1	44	38
LA,M	1,064	122	3	2	6	4	26	10	-	-	-	-	7	-	36	28
LA,W	2,337	601	11	24	44	17	52	243	-	5	8	3	-	2	176	16
MS,N	1,128	103	4	5	8	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	47	7
MS,S	2,780	161	7	9	16	13	32	13	-	1	-	1	15	3	30	21
TX,N	4,516	776	31	3	32	42	155	110	-	9	-	5	19	4	187	179
TX,E	3,001	519	6	3	7	8	116	102	-	59	-	10	11	-	156	41
TX,S	6,467	1,652	767	7	38	65	307	104	-	13	1	7	53	17	149	124
TX,W	3,212	887	38	3	67	50	255	50	-	22	-	3	119	5	167	108
6TH	**21,394**	**4,509**	**592**	**331**	**139**	**180**	**429**	**230**	**-**	**51**	**10**	**33**	**192**	**66**	**1,841**	**415**
KY,E	1,940	998	7	143	8	6	28	120	-	31	7	1	12	6	600	29
KY,W	1,411	309	10	113	11	8	19	1	-	1	-	-	15	2	110	19
MI,E	5,655	1,090	479	14	29	48	74	8	-	3	-	11	60	14	243	107
MI,W	1,578	247	8	4	7	6	45	18	-	1	1	-	14	5	117	21
OH,N	4,393	680	39	9	34	46	71	40	-	9	-	12	18	13	283	106
OH,S	2,374	484	17	6	15	27	46	9	-	3	-	8	36	16	232	69
TN,E	1,257	238	15	8	9	8	68	-	-	-	1	-	4	4	108	13
TN,M	1,535	223	6	30	13	10	30	2	-	1	-	-	7	4	89	31
TN,W	1,251	240	11	4	13	21	48	32	-	2	1	1	26	2	59	20
7TH	**16,096**	**2,264**	**178**	**225**	**95**	**121**	**354**	**111**	**-**	**19**	**4**	**15**	**129**	**35**	**608**	**370**
IL,N	7,265	811	146	10	42	74	81	20	-	5	1	5	20	19	112	276
IL,C	1,021	182	3	55	2	7	43	5	-	1	-	-	7	2	48	9
IL,S	1,160	246	4	31	22	6	44	62	-	6	-	5	7	2	44	13
IN,N	1,843	247	8	42	8	7	45	-	-	1	-	1	19	3	101	12
IN,S	2,673	428	8	70	15	15	78	4	-	1	2	-	20	6	186	23
WI,E	1,396	177	4	6	5	4	32	6	-	-	1	4	30	1	69	15
WI,W	738	173	5	11	1	8	31	14	-	5	-	-	26	2	48	22
8TH	**16,516**	**3,198**	**109**	**133**	**106**	**145**	**505**	**334**	**-**	**34**	**35**	**17**	**129**	**20**	**1,358**	**273**
AR,E	2,987	544	17	22	7	16	26	157	-	5	30	1	3	-	250	10
AR,W	848	252	4	7	2	6	18	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	196	10
IA,N	551	215	7	13	3	4	52	2	-	1	-	-	15	-	115	3
IA,S	845	258	9	14	6	2	65	1	-	-	-	3	17	-	124	17
MN	4,714	424	12	3	16	18	53	112	-	17	-	1	18	11	78	85
MO,E	2,455	409	16	5	18	41	94	6	-	7	-	5	21	3	164	29
MO,W	2,401	659	16	1	20	31	109	37	-	2	4	6	15	3	345	70
NE	1,086	245	10	46	10	7	50	9	-	1	-	1	22	3	54	32
ND	211	76	5	19	11	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	9
SD	418	116	13	3	13	13	24	10	-	1	-	-	7	-	24	8

Table C-3. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Private Cases															
										Prisoner Petitions						
	Total Private Civil Cases	Contract	Real Property	FELA*	Marine Personal Injury	Motor Vehicle Personal Injury	Other Personal Injury	Other Tort Actions	Civil Rights	Habeas Corpus General	Death Penalty	Conditions and Civil Rights	Mandamus and Other	Copyright, Patent, Trademark	Labor Suits	All Other
5TH	**29,139**	**5,516**	**375**	**71**	**700**	**863**	**8,063**	**482**	**2,612**	**3,444**	**60**	**3,225**	**63**	**1,200**	**983**	**1,482**
LA,E	9,455	2,131	134	9	320	183	5,357	193	238	376	9	230	9	30	83	153
LA,M	942	124	3	-	6	38	177	18	82	83	-	262	3	9	55	82
LA,W	1,736	294	28	-	114	99	312	46	162	188	-	335	3	36	64	55
MS,N	1,025	133	8	1	4	124	271	8	171	89	2	167	-	16	17	14
MS,S	2,619	853	49	2	24	115	671	27	315	168	2	261	1	20	37	74
TX,N	3,740	530	43	4	4	46	228	69	492	825	15	609	31	311	185	348
TX,E	2,482	276	24	14	10	137	339	28	219	543	8	432	6	253	94	99
TX,S	4,815	823	57	40	217	77	532	62	496	737	16	645	5	337	330	441
TX,W	2,325	352	29	1	1	44	176	31	437	435	8	284	5	188	118	216
6TH	**16,885**	**2,142**	**675**	**68**	**80**	**366**	**2,739**	**305**	**3,090**	**1,773**	**16**	**1,481**	**28**	**731**	**1,699**	**1,692**
KY,E	942	170	20	4	2	67	200	22	160	58	2	70	2	9	53	103
KY,W	1,102	178	13	2	18	61	281	17	157	63	1	90	-	35	125	61
MI,E	4,565	579	56	21	36	41	251	99	732	787	1	293	4	251	604	810
MI,W	1,331	138	13	5	2	7	33	25	187	231	-	398	4	55	101	132
OH,N	3,713	363	476	16	8	42	1,280	43	476	250	6	90	12	134	310	207
OH,S	1,890	296	14	10	5	30	162	39	541	135	1	91	2	114	275	175
TN,E	1,019	154	9	7	3	59	126	30	272	62	2	128	1	27	80	59
TN,M	1,312	132	72	-	2	19	276	17	314	70	2	150	2	63	103	90
TN,W	1,011	132	2	3	4	40	130	13	251	117	1	171	1	43	48	55
7TH	**13,832**	**1,651**	**158**	**86**	**33**	**235**	**993**	**341**	**2,996**	**1,071**	**2**	**1,610**	**9**	**838**	**2,109**	**1,700**
IL,N	6,454	831	100	40	9	78	352	219	1,416	167	2	348	2	496	1,382	1,012
IL,C	839	87	9	6	4	15	54	7	166	76	-	210	1	45	97	62
IL,S	914	93	7	24	18	43	197	24	147	48	-	177	3	17	80	36
IN,N	1,596	164	13	6	1	55	143	26	348	233	-	278	1	53	162	113
IN,S	2,245	248	16	4	-	36	184	45	568	326	-	298	1	75	205	239
WI,E	1,219	131	10	4	1	2	36	13	253	159	-	168	1	103	128	210
WI,W	565	97	3	2	-	6	27	7	98	62	-	131	-	49	55	28
8TH	**13,318**	**1,242**	**60**	**23**	**10**	**286**	**5,025**	**339**	**1,756**	**801**	**8**	**1,471**	**35**	**490**	**1,128**	**644**
AR,E	2,443	103	9	2	1	40	1,429	24	273	123	4	321	1	20	62	31
AR,W	596	62	3	-	-	33	75	11	98	15	-	158	1	12	35	93
IA,N	336	51	2	1	1	3	48	6	66	38	-	49	-	20	31	20
IA,S	587	70	8	2	4	8	80	14	139	61	-	103	-	44	29	25
MN	4,290	328	10	3	-	21	2,401	207	336	176	-	118	2	164	347	177
MO,E	2,046	200	7	7	3	81	578	24	344	163	4	199	1	106	221	108
MO,W	1,742	212	17	1	1	61	265	34	297	165	-	361	23	49	139	117
NE	841	144	3	3	-	14	87	13	145	21	-	83	7	51	224	46
ND	135	23	-	3	-	13	14	3	10	8	-	18	-	11	24	8
SD	302	49	1	1	-	12	48	3	48	31	-	61	-	13	16	19

Table C-3. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total Civil Cases	U.S. Cases															
		Total U.S. Civil	Contract	Real Property	Tort Actions	Civil Rights	Prisoner Petitions						Forfeitures and Penalties	Labor Suits	Social Security	All Other
							Motions to Vacate Sentence	Habeas Corpus General	Death Penalty	Prison Civil Rights	Prison Condition	Mandamus and Other				
9TH	**41,178**	**8,442**	**404**	**106**	**529**	**523**	**970**	**466**	**-**	**104**	**4**	**176**	**481**	**96**	**2,724**	**1,859**
AK	363	132	5	4	21	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	33	22
AZ	4,369	854	37	4	59	34	393	44	-	4	-	17	52	7	130	73
CA,N	7,812	929	44	6	75	102	38	29	-	5	2	21	32	13	128	434
CA,E	4,534	738	13	6	44	32	64	65	-	28	-	1	47	4	326	108
CA,C	11,104	2,774	228	8	105	118	129	189	-	42	-	30	167	35	994	729
CA,S	2,860	557	8	8	77	49	87	12	-	11	1	63	67	1	83	90
HI	726	95	3	5	11	12	21	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	2	35
ID	538	124	8	9	9	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	52	18
MT	624	212	4	32	15	8	41	2	-	1	-	-	3	1	89	16
NV	2,282	322	11	8	24	57	49	8	-	5	1	23	25	4	21	86
OR	2,396	711	15	4	31	27	54	20	-	3	-	15	21	14	436	71
WA,E	701	288	7	8	13	7	27	5	-	1	-	1	24	1	175	19
WA,W	2,772	677	19	4	41	47	35	91	-	2	-	2	17	10	254	155
GUAM	44	16	1	-	3	4	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	1
NMI	53	13	1	-	1	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2
10TH	**10,000**	**2,390**	**69**	**157**	**95**	**148**	**386**	**107**	**-**	**37**	**65**	**8**	**104**	**25**	**902**	**287**
CO	2,809	480	10	8	14	36	17	54	-	12	33	1	17	7	173	98
KS	1,498	415	19	31	5	22	70	46	-	8	32	3	7	5	150	17
NM	1,328	387	12	3	26	47	134	1	-	-	-	-	44	2	94	24
OK,N	730	169	4	21	4	4	28	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	87	13
OK,E	549	200	1	13	9	3	12	2	-	13	-	-	3	-	138	6
OK,W	1,506	346	14	72	22	13	24	1	-	1	-	2	5	2	155	35
UT	1,272	322	8	7	10	22	76	1	-	3	-	-	21	7	88	79
WY	308	71	1	2	5	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	17	15
11TH	**26,007**	**4,909**	**267**	**66**	**134**	**215**	**995**	**397**	**1**	**48**	**33**	**94**	**281**	**39**	**1,797**	**542**
AL,N	2,675	571	13	1	4	30	51	19	-	4	-	3	17	3	406	20
AL,M	1,226	192	6	-	8	13	38	8	-	-	-	1	13	-	96	9
AL,S	822	163	4	5	6	3	40	1	-	-	1	-	10	-	87	6
FL,N	1,633	366	19	5	15	22	100	56	-	-	9	4	16	-	107	13
FL,M	6,739	1,358	27	31	38	41	270	114	-	19	18	40	37	6	599	118
FL,S	6,716	1,231	156	16	30	50	288	142	-	10	1	18	74	16	152	278
GA,N	3,879	605	33	6	13	41	112	36	-	12	3	26	68	9	170	76
GA,M	1,167	253	6	1	10	7	58	11	1	-	-	1	30	2	109	17
GA,S	1,150	170	3	1	10	8	38	10	-	3	1	1	16	3	71	5

Table C-3. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Private Cases															
										Prisoner Petitions						
	Total Private Civil Cases	Contract	Real Property	FELA*	Marine Personal Injury	Motor Vehicle Personal Injury	Other Personal Injury	Other Tort Actions	Civil Rights	Habeas Corpus General	Death Penalty	Conditions and Civil Rights	Mandamus and Other	Copyright, Patent, Trademark	Labor Suits	All Other
9TH	**32,736**	**3,712**	**254**	**46**	**235**	**216**	**3,633**	**685**	**5,101**	**4,988**	**51**	**5,528**	**117**	**2,931**	**2,035**	**3,204**
AK	231	66	2	-	12	9	22	3	51	14	-	13	-	2	15	22
AZ	3,515	337	33	2	2	25	102	29	380	348	4	1,668	11	254	90	230
CA,N	6,883	533	17	4	23	19	2,192	286	643	772	6	650	17	461	474	786
CA,E	3,796	222	29	4	2	18	170	25	727	998	9	1,223	8	98	107	156
CA,C	8,330	1,102	50	10	19	39	367	168	1,070	1,730	9	702	2	1,425	719	918
CA,S	2,303	196	13	-	12	7	231	40	614	335	1	234	23	172	66	359
HI	631	107	16	-	23	7	49	10	218	20	-	52	4	39	29	57
ID	414	73	16	-	-	8	49	7	77	33	1	85	-	12	23	30
MT	412	107	12	3	-	18	31	9	51	34	-	74	-	16	18	39
NV	1,960	376	29	3	2	21	91	26	388	239	18	261	2	192	107	205
OR	1,685	191	13	6	3	26	111	36	456	244	2	204	47	115	104	127
WA,E	413	57	6	7	-	3	40	7	71	36	1	96	2	10	26	51
WA,W	2,095	336	15	7	136	12	169	38	331	184	-	265	1	133	248	220
GUAM	28	2	3	-	1	2	1	1	13	1	-	1	-	1	-	2
NMI	40	7	-	-	-	2	8	-	11	-	-	-	-	1	9	2
10TH	**7,610**	**1,198**	**87**	**34**	**2**	**245**	**774**	**121**	**1,749**	**745**	**4**	**1,106**	**12**	**465**	**391**	**677**
CO	2,329	375	23	4	1	36	168	34	377	221	-	551	2	158	105	274
KS	1,083	160	9	9	-	48	121	20	281	89	-	150	3	45	87	61
NM	941	123	17	11	-	50	110	16	349	85	-	57	-	24	38	61
OK,N	561	112	5	2	-	15	55	9	127	54	2	49	2	25	48	56
OK,E	349	45	1	2	-	28	50	5	96	54	-	43	-	3	13	9
OK,W	1,160	176	14	2	-	31	127	10	280	185	2	143	2	75	39	74
UT	950	158	10	1	1	8	102	23	207	39	-	81	3	132	51	134
WY	237	49	8	3	-	29	41	4	32	18	-	32	-	3	10	8
11TH	**21,098**	**2,899**	**187**	**7**	**223**	**354**	**2,124**	**368**	**3,671**	**2,363**	**47**	**3,142**	**115**	**1,083**	**2,881**	**1,634**
AL,N	2,104	308	10	3	1	66	304	46	563	191	6	316	3	41	139	107
AL,M	1,034	162	8	-	-	36	111	20	204	96	2	274	26	9	27	59
AL,S	659	162	7	-	12	26	70	30	108	85	1	88	-	19	31	20
FL,N	1,267	136	3	-	4	23	74	16	259	250	6	318	6	73	60	39
FL,M	5,381	639	31	-	25	60	662	50	764	775	21	623	21	284	992	434
FL,S	5,485	889	26	-	177	29	534	89	713	382	7	351	26	332	1,417	513
GA,N	3,274	450	55	3	1	68	260	90	716	284	2	520	25	269	159	372
GA,M	914	81	6	1	1	19	66	9	189	103	1	321	5	40	29	43
GA,S	980	72	41	-	2	27	43	18	155	197	1	331	3	16	27	47

* FELA = FEDERAL EMPLOYERS LIABILITY ACT.

Table C-3A.
U.S. District Courts—Civil Cases Pending, by Nature of Suit and District, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total Civil Cases	U.S. Cases														
		Total U.S. Civil	Contract	Real Property	Tort Actions	Civil Rights	Prisoner Petitions						Forfeitures and Penalties	Labor Suits	Social Security	All Other
							Motions to Vacate Sentence	Habeas Corpus General	Death Penalty	Prison Civil Rights	Prison Condition	Mandamus and Other				
TOTAL	**251,832**	**40,283**	**1,884**	**1,806**	**2,332**	**3,102**	**5,795**	**2,197**	**27**	**674**	**166**	**314**	**2,260**	**390**	**13,500**	**5,836**
DC	**2,862**	**1,589**	**106**	**1**	**63**	**392**	**74**	**194**	**-**	**124**	**1**	**4**	**22**	**18**	**37**	**553**
1ST	**7,002**	**1,311**	**43**	**45**	**100**	**125**	**243**	**60**	**-**	**22**	**6**	**28**	**92**	**26**	**282**	**239**
ME	275	75	2	3	3	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	39	11
MA	3,776	664	26	7	53	52	71	54	-	19	5	27	26	16	135	173
NH	430	82	-	-	4	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	22	3	14	29
RI	815	124	6	-	9	5	35	-	-	1	-	-	6	2	50	10
PR	1,706	366	9	35	31	61	124	6	-	2	1	1	32	4	44	16
2ND	**33,797**	**3,952**	**147**	**82**	**293**	**248**	**503**	**194**	**2**	**38**	**15**	**62**	**213**	**43**	**1,419**	**693**
CT	2,707	322	14	3	23	34	20	39	-	2	-	3	35	6	56	87
NY,N	2,819	641	6	3	41	23	45	1	-	1	1	-	21	2	463	34
NY,E	8,479	1,137	82	21	122	94	173	30	-	14	1	25	55	13	257	250
NY,S	16,852	1,196	32	12	85	65	223	91	2	13	13	33	49	16	290	272
NY,W	2,626	588	11	33	18	28	34	32	-	7	-	1	38	5	335	46
VT	314	68	2	10	4	4	8	1	-	1	-	-	15	1	18	4
3RD	**27,613**	**2,653**	**60**	**88**	**183**	**226**	**268**	**285**	**-**	**152**	**23**	**22**	**145**	**35**	**804**	**362**
DE	1,340	158	2	3	6	11	26	-	-	-	-	-	55	2	32	21
NJ	5,900	786	20	4	67	75	74	87	-	28	-	11	27	17	235	141
PA,E	14,840	553	12	13	45	56	87	21	-	2	-	5	3	3	225	81
PA,M	2,036	475	5	28	18	27	32	130	-	95	8	2	14	1	100	15
PA,W	2,305	460	7	5	24	31	32	20	-	22	15	-	38	7	211	48
VI	1,192	221	14	35	23	26	17	27	-	5	-	4	8	5	1	56
4TH	**13,834**	**3,532**	**84**	**183**	**181**	**245**	**698**	**205**	**-**	**48**	**15**	**25**	**212**	**22**	**1,301**	**313**
MD	2,957	637	14	4	38	88	85	-	-	3	-	10	54	5	219	117
NC,E	1,310	532	37	16	18	29	86	61	-	6	8	11	51	-	179	30
NC,M	1,008	314	3	1	10	22	95	1	-	3	-	-	40	1	126	12
NC,W	971	190	2	2	7	14	60	-	-	1	-	-	26	5	53	20
SC	2,928	615	6	153	32	12	128	31	-	1	1	1	14	4	194	38
VA,E	1,987	316	14	2	35	48	25	29	-	3	5	1	11	4	82	57
VA,W	784	260	1	3	16	11	29	9	-	4	-	-	7	-	169	11
WV,N	709	286	3	2	10	10	83	56	-	23	1	2	3	2	82	9
WV,S	1,180	382	4	-	15	11	107	18	-	4	-	-	6	1	197	19

Table C-3A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Private Cases																
										Prisoner Petitions							
	Total Private Civil Cases	Contract	Real Property	FELA*	Marine Personal Injury	Motor Vehicle Personal Injury	Other Personal Injury	Other Tort Actions	Civil Rights	Habeas Corpus General	Death Penalty	Conditions and Civil Rights	Mandamus and Other	Copyright, Patent, Trademark	Labor Suits	All Other
TOTAL	**211,549**	**26,162**	**2,174**	**789**	**1,884**	**4,310**	**57,919**	**4,087**	**34,933**	**18,003**	**795**	**17,776**	**224**	**10,256**	**13,351**	**18,886**
DC	**1,273**	**181**	**16**	**1**	**-**	**28**	**201**	**32**	**361**	**12**	**-**	**49**	**-**	**43**	**115**	**234**
1ST	**5,691**	**977**	**90**	**42**	**98**	**98**	**935**	**153**	**1,238**	**229**	**-**	**228**	**15**	**468**	**464**	**656**
ME	200	37	3	1	6	3	29	4	52	4	-	15	-	15	10	21
MA	3,112	586	50	41	72	45	323	103	583	185	-	110	14	313	259	428
NH	348	50	2	-	2	4	41	13	65	16	-	59	-	29	29	38
RI	691	104	6	-	9	9	284	22	74	14	-	9	-	55	33	72
PR	1,340	200	29	-	9	37	258	11	464	10	-	35	1	56	133	97
2ND	**29,845**	**3,575**	**144**	**200**	**169**	**613**	**7,203**	**621**	**5,453**	**1,909**	**1**	**2,065**	**12**	**1,497**	**2,045**	**4,338**
CT	2,385	377	22	30	11	42	130	74	794	74	-	198	-	121	140	372
NY,N	2,178	144	21	27	8	47	158	38	459	392	-	613	-	65	113	93
NY,E	7,342	551	44	45	69	248	1,950	118	1,607	499	-	116	6	323	696	1,070
NY,S	15,656	2,313	41	94	79	212	4,789	363	2,089	645	1	632	5	887	871	2,635
NY,W	2,038	144	12	3	2	45	137	20	462	291	-	479	1	90	206	146
VT	246	46	4	1	-	19	39	8	42	8	-	27	-	11	19	22
3RD	**24,960**	**2,288**	**249**	**117**	**91**	**529**	**11,782**	**327**	**3,410**	**890**	**47**	**1,317**	**15**	**893**	**951**	**2,054**
DE	1,182	100	3	-	7	15	24	15	181	63	3	160	-	247	30	334
NJ	5,114	942	22	21	49	182	742	119	1,076	115	2	376	4	409	443	612
PA,E	14,287	656	29	68	17	186	10,530	128	1,029	361	19	183	5	155	263	658
PA,M	1,561	208	63	13	-	78	129	28	404	176	11	276	-	21	67	87
PA,W	1,845	262	9	15	9	38	113	22	586	150	12	306	1	56	136	130
VI	971	120	123	-	9	30	244	15	134	25	-	16	5	5	12	233
4TH	**10,302**	**1,609**	**172**	**13**	**69**	**398**	**1,306**	**322**	**1,622**	**820**	**41**	**1,341**	**29**	**537**	**705**	**1,318**
MD	2,320	289	46	2	9	113	193	45	365	56	1	250	21	95	160	675
NC,E	778	111	10	-	24	24	67	16	177	75	16	103	1	54	33	67
NC,M	694	122	5	1	-	9	55	13	127	75	9	74	-	88	38	78
NC,W	781	163	10	2	-	13	107	17	152	19	7	24	-	112	48	107
SC	2,313	352	25	2	16	107	301	129	415	203	3	456	2	74	158	70
VA,E	1,671	246	10	1	8	37	237	42	190	212	5	244	2	88	134	215
VA,W	524	77	45	-	-	27	76	21	76	51	-	65	-	12	44	30
WV,N	423	118	7	-	1	27	46	9	35	54	-	57	1	9	34	25
WV,S	798	131	14	5	11	41	224	30	85	75	-	68	2	5	56	51

Table C-3A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total Civil Cases	U.S. Cases														
		Total U.S. Civil	Contract	Real Property	Tort Actions	Civil Rights	Prisoner Petitions						Forfeitures and Penalties	Labor Suits	Social Security	All Other
							Motions to Vacate Sentence	Habeas Corpus General	Death Penalty	Prison Civil Rights	Prison Condition	Mandamus and Other				
5TH	**39,914**	**4,281**	**439**	**78**	**288**	**294**	**943**	**279**	**2**	**90**	**11**	**12**	**265**	**31**	**1,046**	**503**
LA,E	11,955	355	103	13	63	38	29	-	-	1	1	-	5	3	54	45
LA,M	8,758	95	4	5	8	2	11	4	-	1	-	-	2	-	35	23
LA,W	2,193	486	11	32	56	23	60	84	-	6	4	1	-	2	180	27
MS,N	1,379	125	3	3	12	10	33	1	-	-	-	-	9	1	47	6
MS,S	2,570	214	7	12	20	23	33	19	-	1	5	1	33	-	36	24
TX,N	3,386	594	22	2	20	47	106	31	-	16	-	4	14	7	201	124
TX,E	2,509	488	4	3	6	18	84	80	2	50	-	4	16	-	174	47
TX,S	4,587	1,140	261	6	32	78	380	37	-	5	1	1	42	14	174	109
TX,W	2,577	784	24	2	71	55	207	23	-	10	-	1	144	4	145	98
6TH	**23,264**	**3,888**	**251**	**206**	**139**	**212**	**549**	**105**	**3**	**27**	**3**	**19**	**259**	**60**	**1,654**	**401**
KY,E	1,540	701	5	76	8	4	37	26	1	16	3	-	11	4	472	38
KY,W	1,322	274	6	64	12	15	19	-	-	-	-	-	21	2	96	39
MI,E	5,433	789	184	8	30	50	90	5	-	-	-	4	70	12	238	98
MI,W	1,336	221	3	4	9	11	21	7	-	1	-	-	22	5	117	21
OH,N	6,472	487	12	3	18	29	65	16	1	5	-	9	11	8	247	63
OH,S	2,878	569	14	8	19	44	58	8	1	2	-	5	73	16	239	82
TN,E	1,469	275	11	6	14	14	131	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	75	14
TN,M	1,304	246	5	30	16	12	29	1	-	-	-	-	12	3	119	19
TN,W	1,510	326	11	7	13	33	99	42	-	3	-	1	35	4	51	27
7TH	**14,645**	**1,889**	**152**	**148**	**110**	**166**	**236**	**57**	**-**	**14**	**10**	**8**	**96**	**27**	**536**	**329**
IL,N	6,730	783	141	8	56	112	77	8	-	2	3	6	19	12	111	228
IL,C	949	155	1	24	3	10	32	3	-	3	-	-	13	1	53	12
IL,S	1,241	235	2	33	25	7	38	38	-	6	6	1	8	2	45	24
IN,N	1,659	202	4	25	8	9	26	-	-	-	-	-	16	5	92	17
IN,S	2,423	306	3	48	11	14	30	4	-	1	-	-	11	5	152	27
WI,E	1,348	143	-	7	6	9	26	1	-	-	1	1	17	1	57	17
WI,W	295	65	1	3	1	5	7	3	-	2	-	-	12	1	26	4
8TH	**17,194**	**2,490**	**58**	**84**	**120**	**163**	**363**	**127**	**4**	**14**	**20**	**7**	**119**	**14**	**1,197**	**200**
AR,E	4,425	385	7	9	10	24	9	32	-	-	20	1	5	-	256	12
AR,W	666	219	3	5	4	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	180	9
IA,N	544	221	2	6	3	2	104	2	-	-	-	-	18	-	79	5
IA,S	862	215	9	18	7	4	38	-	-	-	-	2	18	-	105	14
MN	5,438	291	6	2	24	21	27	42	-	11	-	-	16	8	73	61
MO,E	1,950	359	9	5	17	44	86	3	1	2	-	2	11	1	154	24
MO,W	1,722	473	7	-	16	32	46	40	3	1	-	1	14	1	272	40
NE	935	152	6	21	10	10	20	1	-	-	-	1	15	4	51	13
ND	220	76	4	14	13	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	8	11
SD	432	99	5	4	16	13	15	7	-	-	-	-	9	-	19	11

Table C-3A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Private Cases																
										Prisoner Petitions							
	Total Private Civil Cases	Contract	Real Property	FELA*	Marine Personal Injury	Motor Vehicle Personal Injury	Other Personal Injury	Other Tort Actions	Civil Rights	Habeas Corpus General	Death Penalty	Conditions and Civil Rights	Mandamus and Other	Copyright, Patent, Trademark	Labor Suits	All Other
5TH	**35,633**	**5,098**	**346**	**67**	**829**	**882**	**17,109**	**531**	**2,914**	**2,299**	**122**	**2,198**	**26**	**1,070**	**938**	**1,204**
LA,E	11,600	2,068	136	9	420	178	7,344	220	379	310	6	262	6	33	84	145
LA,M	8,663	138	5	3	15	43	7,969	22	154	49	2	145	2	11	41	64
LA,W	1,707	310	20	2	160	119	248	45	227	133	1	262	1	39	90	50
MS,N	1,254	180	15	1	6	132	413	25	214	84	13	103	-	17	27	24
MS,S	2,356	754	56	2	25	128	317	36	371	199	14	258	2	21	98	75
TX,N	2,792	431	31	5	3	39	132	51	453	539	27	422	10	254	158	237
TX,E	2,021	227	15	13	13	135	214	24	213	357	20	268	3	315	98	106
TX,S	3,447	679	42	31	187	66	334	77	485	368	26	326	-	224	250	352
TX,W	1,793	311	26	1	-	42	138	31	418	260	13	152	2	156	92	151
6TH	**19,376**	**2,280**	**442**	**100**	**96**	**426**	**5,350**	**344**	**3,721**	**1,850**	**107**	**899**	**12**	**666**	**1,493**	**1,590**
KY,E	839	190	11	7	4	63	140	24	190	40	2	27	1	16	52	72
KY,W	1,048	207	9	9	24	73	145	19	203	54	3	83	-	39	113	67
MI,E	4,644	566	49	22	32	48	542	92	857	847	1	196	1	224	495	672
MI,W	1,115	125	10	6	1	6	40	54	181	263	-	216	2	38	79	94
OH,N	5,985	366	264	23	12	41	3,887	48	468	261	26	58	5	104	227	195
OH,S	2,309	336	18	17	7	35	161	40	731	170	53	84	2	116	291	248
TN,E	1,194	193	14	11	5	83	144	31	397	50	6	63	-	33	91	73
TN,M	1,058	123	59	1	5	27	174	13	323	54	5	38	-	57	93	86
TN,W	1,184	174	8	4	6	50	117	23	371	111	11	134	1	39	52	83
7TH	**12,756**	**1,618**	**142**	**104**	**43**	**254**	**950**	**332**	**3,441**	**690**	**8**	**1,365**	**7**	**723**	**1,442**	**1,637**
IL,N	5,947	809	61	51	11	69	390	219	1,657	151	5	300	-	418	873	933
IL,C	794	75	5	8	5	17	56	9	231	37	-	197	1	24	72	57
IL,S	1,006	87	7	15	20	43	131	19	170	44	-	316	4	20	76	54
IN,N	1,457	189	11	14	3	67	164	24	406	141	1	143	-	59	130	105
IN,S	2,117	278	54	5	3	53	156	42	620	155	2	201	1	72	189	286
WI,E	1,205	137	2	10	1	2	40	15	318	153	-	150	1	108	82	186
WI,W	230	43	2	1	-	3	13	4	39	9	-	58	-	22	20	16
8TH	**14,704**	**1,165**	**71**	**40**	**14**	**300**	**7,388**	**283**	**1,914**	**630**	**22**	**989**	**18**	**449**	**913**	**508**
AR,E	4,040	106	13	4	2	56	3,047	22	350	110	9	202	5	17	70	27
AR,W	447	49	2	-	-	27	52	6	110	6	4	137	-	4	29	21
IA,N	323	64	3	-	2	5	40	6	80	19	-	28	-	18	33	25
IA,S	647	77	11	6	3	9	86	20	185	49	-	89	-	36	42	34
MN	5,147	307	10	5	2	31	3,575	150	355	80	-	73	-	175	217	167
MO,E	1,591	187	5	8	4	55	299	27	285	239	6	149	1	90	153	83
MO,W	1,249	199	10	5	1	70	127	34	316	61	3	175	6	43	119	80
NE	783	72	13	9	-	20	84	10	154	33	-	77	6	43	217	45
ND	144	40	2	2	-	10	22	4	15	3	-	13	-	9	16	8
SD	333	64	2	1	-	17	56	4	64	30	-	46	-	14	17	18

Table C-3A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total Civil Cases	U.S. Cases														
		Total U.S. Civil	Contract	Real Property	Tort Actions	Civil Rights	Prisoner Petitions						Forfeitures and Penalties	Labor Suits	Social Security	All Other
							Motions to Vacate Sentence	Habeas Corpus General	Death Penalty	Prison Civil Rights	Prison Condition	Mandamus and Other				
9TH	**40,978**	**7,844**	**330**	**148**	**583**	**616**	**837**	**379**	**13**	**92**	**3**	**92**	**503**	**58**	**2,727**	**1,463**
AK	403	154	10	8	31	11	22	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	25	31
AZ	3,637	754	21	11	84	64	234	30	-	8	-	13	50	6	134	99
CA,N	7,279	775	25	7	69	103	47	17	1	4	2	3	55	9	157	276
CA,E	6,100	992	16	11	44	41	165	98	1	38	-	1	60	7	404	106
CA,C	10,658	2,345	199	6	88	134	96	146	10	20	-	12	142	20	1,017	455
CA,S	2,211	477	4	8	82	48	79	10	-	9	-	29	46	3	82	77
HI	746	113	4	4	21	31	10	-	-	1	1	2	7	-	3	29
ID	634	142	2	17	10	11	9	3	-	-	-	-	10	-	46	34
MT	839	260	2	42	32	14	42	11	-	2	-	-	6	1	73	35
NV	2,655	380	12	11	34	73	52	12	1	6	-	23	32	4	25	95
OR	2,358	724	8	6	26	29	35	16	-	1	-	8	31	4	475	85
WA,E	573	206	8	11	14	12	18	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	89	25
WA,W	2,779	498	18	5	42	40	26	36	-	2	-	1	15	3	197	113
GUAM	39	12	1	-	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
NMI	67	12	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	1
10TH	**9,058**	**2,134**	**43**	**110**	**104**	**166**	**293**	**76**	**-**	**20**	**38**	**5**	**109**	**22**	**847**	**301**
CO	2,104	401	7	11	18	45	22	25	-	7	21	1	22	4	138	80
KS	1,394	295	8	14	2	21	31	35	-	3	17	1	12	3	124	24
NM	1,364	356	10	5	32	51	96	-	-	-	-	-	40	2	79	41
OK,N	839	175	3	17	6	6	38	4	-	-	-	2	2	1	80	16
OK,E	554	244	-	7	5	2	7	11	-	9	-	-	3	-	197	3
OK,W	1,082	253	4	39	16	18	13	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	128	26
UT	1,341	288	10	15	18	22	43	1	-	1	-	-	22	9	85	62
WY	380	122	1	2	7	1	43	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	16	49
11TH	**21,671**	**4,720**	**171**	**633**	**168**	**249**	**788**	**236**	**3**	**33**	**21**	**30**	**225**	**34**	**1,650**	**479**
AL,N	2,414	551	7	1	4	38	69	18	-	4	-	-	18	3	368	21
AL,M	1,170	193	2	-	7	11	51	5	-	-	-	-	14	-	89	14
AL,S	764	172	4	7	4	9	63	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	70	5
FL,N	1,340	343	13	8	18	23	95	43	-	-	7	2	9	-	110	15
FL,M	5,421	1,135	20	36	49	49	174	83	1	13	9	9	44	5	543	100
FL,S	5,685	1,526	109	572	40	61	197	62	1	7	2	11	54	14	164	232
GA,N	2,890	444	15	6	21	39	85	11	1	7	2	8	38	7	141	63
GA,M	1,087	218	1	2	14	14	35	6	-	-	-	-	28	1	95	22
GA,S	900	138	-	1	11	5	19	7	-	2	1	-	11	4	70	7

Table C-3A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Private Cases															
										Prisoner Petitions						
	Total Private Civil Cases	Contract	Real Property	FELA*	Marine Personal Injury	Motor Vehicle Personal Injury	Other Personal Injury	Other Tort Actions	Civil Rights	Habeas Corpus General	Death Penalty	Conditions and Civil Rights	Mandamus and Other	Copyright, Patent, Trademark	Labor Suits	All Other
9TH	**33,134**	**3,737**	**227**	**63**	**274**	**220**	**3,540**	**660**	**5,392**	**6,142**	**292**	**4,815**	**49**	**2,687**	**1,753**	**3,283**
AK	249	77	4	-	11	8	28	-	58	18	-	7	-	2	16	20
AZ	2,883	373	30	3	2	34	143	38	492	368	60	749	9	226	101	255
CA,N	6,504	519	20	6	29	16	1,369	272	745	981	40	664	7	496	404	936
CA,E	5,108	260	29	14	4	20	138	27	705	1,564	45	1,893	5	85	119	200
CA,C	8,313	981	29	13	22	30	536	146	1,219	2,057	94	500	-	1,269	539	878
CA,S	1,734	187	9	-	14	8	196	34	425	202	7	128	5	168	67	284
HI	633	139	17	-	45	4	75	14	190	12	-	30	-	39	32	36
ID	492	84	13	-	-	5	43	7	100	43	14	101	-	15	27	40
MT	579	123	15	5	-	23	60	16	68	66	-	105	-	11	23	64
NV	2,275	448	28	2	2	24	126	30	491	341	26	261	2	162	135	197
OR	1,634	192	9	6	6	28	101	32	438	340	4	123	20	90	105	140
WA,E	367	65	6	7	-	5	35	7	91	19	1	49	-	7	20	55
WA,W	2,281	276	15	7	136	13	677	35	349	130	1	205	1	114	156	166
GUAM	27	3	3	-	1	1	4	1	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	7
NMI	55	10	-	-	2	1	9	1	16	-	-	-	-	2	9	5
10TH	**6,924**	**1,153**	**93**	**28**	**2**	**223**	**668**	**133**	**1,839**	**596**	**35**	**612**	**8**	**396**	**364**	**774**
CO	1,703	368	23	8	1	39	120	32	354	143	-	210	2	117	95	191
KS	1,099	163	11	8	-	44	104	24	320	58	-	103	-	43	58	163
NM	1,008	126	18	4	-	50	104	19	442	71	-	43	-	29	40	62
OK,N	664	113	5	2	-	14	50	15	146	115	14	28	-	18	57	87
OK,E	310	23	-	1	-	17	64	4	58	83	7	38	2	3	7	3
OK,W	829	131	9	1	-	23	100	12	232	66	11	88	2	54	35	65
UT	1,053	194	23	2	1	15	89	25	254	41	2	82	2	130	65	128
WY	258	35	4	2	-	21	37	2	33	19	1	20	-	2	7	75
11TH	**16,951**	**2,481**	**182**	**14**	**199**	**339**	**1,487**	**349**	**3,628**	**1,936**	**120**	**1,898**	**33**	**827**	**2,168**	**1,290**
AL,N	1,863	264	13	5	2	58	207	39	597	162	24	226	2	28	128	108
AL,M	977	144	9	-	-	35	85	16	260	88	9	228	6	13	35	49
AL,S	592	106	4	-	14	19	52	29	106	81	8	109	-	20	24	20
FL,N	997	126	4	-	5	17	64	12	197	220	9	217	2	48	42	34
FL,M	4,286	547	25	2	31	46	443	49	691	815	45	243	7	224	777	341
FL,S	4,159	740	26	-	140	33	293	70	663	267	8	256	11	258	959	435
GA,N	2,446	389	34	5	1	71	218	104	753	153	9	141	4	193	141	230
GA,M	869	76	6	1	2	30	73	11	247	64	3	259	1	33	25	38
GA,S	762	89	61	1	4	30	52	19	114	86	5	219	-	10	37	35

* FELA = FEDERAL EMPLOYERS LIABILITY ACT.

Table C-3B.
U.S. District Courts—Civil Cases Terminated, by Nature of Suit and District, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total Civil Cases	U.S. Cases														
		Total U.S. Civil	Contract	Real Property	Tort Actions	Civil Rights	Prisoner Petitions						Forfeitures and Penalties	Labor Suits	Social Security	All Other
							Motions to Vacate Sentence	Habeas Corpus General	Death Penalty	Prison Civil Rights	Prison Condition	Mandamus and Other				
TOTAL	**273,193**	**47,607**	**3,103**	**2,345**	**2,093**	**2,668**	**7,740**	**4,178**	**9**	**970**	**253**	**569**	**2,184**	**494**	**15,045**	**5,956**
DC	**2,836**	**1,573**	**119**	**9**	**59**	**260**	**50**	**177**	**-**	**215**	**10**	**11**	**14**	**8**	**34**	**607**
1ST	**6,267**	**1,374**	**52**	**130**	**100**	**95**	**214**	**83**	**2**	**26**	**2**	**30**	**79**	**29**	**304**	**228**
ME	430	122	4	4	7	8	23	2	-	-	-	-	7	3	55	9
MA	3,397	644	32	13	47	44	89	68	2	20	1	27	25	15	103	158
NH	495	107	2	1	2	5	13	-	-	-	-	1	24	-	37	22
RI	545	116	1	2	4	5	18	5	-	1	1	-	7	3	53	16
PR	1,400	385	13	110	40	33	71	8	-	5	-	2	16	8	56	23
2ND	**21,274**	**3,183**	**193**	**127**	**198**	**175**	**399**	**301**	**-**	**27**	**5**	**71**	**200**	**52**	**913**	**522**
CT	2,300	299	12	7	18	21	18	79	-	6	-	5	25	6	48	54
NY,N	1,415	324	13	4	17	16	39	1	-	-	-	-	29	8	180	17
NY,E	5,909	1,073	136	17	89	75	94	89	-	8	-	33	35	18	241	238
NY,S	9,766	939	19	6	56	43	188	98	-	10	4	31	55	12	226	191
NY,W	1,568	432	13	60	12	15	37	33	-	3	-	2	41	7	194	15
VT	316	116	-	33	6	5	23	1	-	-	1	-	15	1	24	7
3RD	**41,536**	**3,698**	**80**	**256**	**184**	**206**	**391**	**727**	**1**	**155**	**15**	**34**	**116**	**47**	**1,140**	**346**
DE	1,284	90	3	2	12	19	7	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	32	9
NJ	6,433	1,135	41	1	67	75	99	316	-	28	2	20	30	21	313	122
PA,E	27,962	944	12	34	48	67	187	64	-	1	-	8	6	6	386	125
PA,M	2,747	853	3	178	20	14	57	315	1	112	4	3	12	6	111	17
PA,W	2,828	631	20	32	29	27	38	29	-	13	9	2	67	10	298	57
VI	282	45	1	9	8	4	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	16
4TH	**18,480**	**4,614**	**92**	**301**	**192**	**240**	**1,251**	**375**	**-**	**98**	**18**	**99**	**248**	**26**	**1,377**	**297**
MD	3,537	834	19	2	55	77	169	6	-	6	-	70	80	6	252	92
NC,E	1,435	526	30	1	17	29	90	104	-	13	4	17	29	2	171	19
NC,M	1,221	393	6	-	8	16	202	11	-	10	1	1	54	2	66	16
NC,W	1,133	263	-	6	7	14	127	-	-	2	-	1	17	2	70	17
SC	3,961	869	12	281	33	23	146	55	-	14	10	3	22	2	231	37
VA,E	3,865	577	9	4	40	63	185	54	-	8	2	5	24	6	90	87
VA,W	1,407	494	5	3	7	5	133	66	-	19	-	1	10	-	238	7
WV,N	622	256	5	2	10	10	61	44	-	21	1	1	6	1	81	13
WV,S	1,299	402	6	2	15	3	138	35	-	5	-	-	6	5	178	9

Table C-3B. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Private Cases															
	Total Private Civil Cases	Contract	Real Property	FELA*	Marine Personal Injury	Motor Vehicle Personal Injury	Other Personal Injury	Other Tort Actions	Civil Rights	Prisoner Petitions				Copyright, Patent, Trademark	Labor Suits	All Other
										Habeas Corpus General	Death Penalty	Conditions and Civil Rights	Mandamus and Other			
TOTAL	**225,586**	**25,216**	**2,329**	**652**	**1,608**	**4,146**	**64,781**	**3,380**	**32,820**	**17,937**	**203**	**23,623**	**615**	**11,953**	**17,424**	**18,899**
DC	**1,263**	**155**	**32**	**-**	**1**	**22**	**148**	**17**	**316**	**33**	**-**	**100**	**1**	**66**	**163**	**209**
1ST	**4,893**	**893**	**91**	**27**	**78**	**98**	**642**	**129**	**961**	**219**	**-**	**190**	**15**	**369**	**498**	**683**
ME	308	59	6	-	5	11	41	4	85	9	-	26	1	13	22	26
MA	2,753	507	21	27	52	43	324	89	465	150	-	89	10	236	289	451
NH	388	63	5	-	-	8	36	4	55	31	-	42	-	31	28	85
RI	429	97	5	-	11	8	31	22	79	19	-	12	3	41	57	44
PR	1,015	167	54	-	10	28	210	10	277	10	-	21	1	48	102	77
2ND	**18,091**	**2,952**	**100**	**124**	**104**	**562**	**1,987**	**324**	**3,312**	**1,015**	**1**	**1,241**	**19**	**1,309**	**1,987**	**3,054**
CT	2,001	301	21	39	11	41	134	56	502	69	-	166	4	122	156	379
NY,N	1,091	96	16	7	2	21	85	13	188	173	-	260	1	53	93	83
NY,E	4,836	449	30	28	30	278	609	75	1,077	225	-	108	3	252	733	939
NY,S	8,827	1,978	26	48	57	186	938	164	1,281	405	1	518	10	815	891	1,509
NY,W	1,136	97	6	2	4	22	177	11	223	137	-	176	1	55	99	126
VT	200	31	1	-	-	14	44	5	41	6	-	13	-	12	15	18
3RD	**37,838**	**2,465**	**435**	**135**	**69**	**539**	**21,958**	**321**	**3,336**	**1,416**	**19**	**1,524**	**27**	**1,796**	**1,510**	**2,288**
DE	1,194	68	4	-	4	15	17	16	106	93	-	165	3	177	21	505
NJ	5,298	907	33	15	32	188	590	116	845	317	1	375	11	331	832	705
PA,E	27,018	928	23	84	17	214	21,036	132	1,352	526	15	450	5	1,175	356	705
PA,M	1,894	235	330	11	-	83	105	22	323	234	-	309	3	33	77	129
PA,W	2,197	303	19	25	14	28	142	29	678	244	2	224	-	79	223	187
VI	237	24	26	-	2	11	68	6	32	2	1	1	5	1	1	57
4TH	**13,866**	**1,962**	**155**	**15**	**44**	**427**	**1,987**	**263**	**1,925**	**1,321**	**21**	**2,368**	**177**	**633**	**1,135**	**1,433**
MD	2,703	432	32	3	11	126	272	56	445	124	-	357	136	113	227	369
NC,E	909	122	11	-	4	17	67	11	168	105	12	144	1	77	38	132
NC,M	828	88	7	1	1	9	82	10	156	137	2	117	-	76	49	93
NC,W	870	137	8	1	-	14	145	16	129	64	1	106	-	67	56	126
SC	3,092	450	16	4	13	128	390	55	496	270	3	634	18	99	360	156
VA,E	3,288	380	17	2	8	47	762	56	324	403	1	596	18	161	246	267
VA,W	913	89	54	2	-	27	71	16	107	110	2	304	2	14	54	61
WV,N	366	110	1	-	2	24	68	5	34	30	-	39	1	10	24	18
WV,S	897	154	9	2	5	35	130	38	66	78	-	71	1	16	81	211

Table C-3B. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total Civil Cases	U.S. Cases														
		Total U.S. Civil	Contract	Real Property	Tort Actions	Civil Rights	Prisoner Petitions						Forfeitures and Penalties	Labor Suits	Social Security	All Other
							Motions to Vacate Sentence	Habeas Corpus General	Death Penalty	Prison Civil Rights	Prison Condition	Mandamus and Other				
5TH	**31,364**	**5,589**	**921**	**71**	**259**	**285**	**1,189**	**753**	**1**	**121**	**10**	**29**	**218**	**45**	**1,192**	**495**
LA,E	3,247	273	16	5	38	21	47	21	-	1	-	2	2	1	89	30
LA,M	1,546	97	1	3	3	10	22	6	-	-	-	-	5	-	28	19
LA,W	2,536	736	11	27	28	20	53	270	-	6	9	3	1	5	281	22
MS,N	1,187	98	6	8	7	4	16	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	42	9
MS,S	4,609	233	7	14	21	21	61	17	-	1	1	1	22	4	43	20
TX,N	4,581	825	31	3	25	42	170	118	-	8	-	1	16	15	249	147
TX,E	3,014	557	9	2	10	17	135	108	1	64	-	11	10	1	151	38
TX,S	7,225	1,906	805	7	50	86	396	167	-	23	-	6	65	16	163	122
TX,W	3,419	864	35	2	77	64	289	46	-	18	-	5	91	3	146	88
6TH	**38,052**	**4,615**	**487**	**315**	**147**	**221**	**511**	**229**	**-**	**59**	**13**	**20**	**165**	**64**	**1,976**	**408**
KY,E	2,241	1,163	2	151	12	13	41	129	-	40	9	2	11	2	728	23
KY,W	1,431	304	10	108	15	12	20	2	-	1	-	-	14	2	107	13
MI,E	20,133	1,044	396	15	35	53	99	11	-	4	-	9	55	15	243	109
MI,W	1,410	221	9	1	7	16	52	14	-	-	1	-	7	7	85	22
OH,N	5,980	622	36	13	35	51	64	33	-	8	-	5	18	16	239	104
OH,S	2,575	497	18	9	16	28	46	5	-	3	-	3	37	16	253	63
TN,E	1,417	298	7	4	6	5	92	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	163	14
TN,M	1,516	230	4	12	10	17	23	2	-	1	-	-	11	2	109	39
TN,W	1,349	236	5	2	11	26	74	33	-	2	2	1	9	1	49	21
7TH	**16,463**	**2,559**	**219**	**333**	**110**	**149**	**485**	**111**	**-**	**18**	**19**	**13**	**138**	**35**	**590**	**339**
IL,N	7,432	933	178	14	52	97	135	24	-	6	4	5	27	23	131	237
IL,C	1,087	220	6	87	5	6	43	5	-	-	1	-	10	2	47	8
IL,S	1,226	294	5	40	20	8	72	60	-	4	12	4	7	1	45	16
IN,N	1,826	274	7	58	9	10	59	-	-	1	-	1	15	1	98	15
IN,S	2,786	482	10	118	14	14	88	-	-	1	2	-	26	4	185	20
WI,E	1,414	198	5	3	6	6	59	8	-	-	-	3	30	3	55	20
WI,W	692	158	8	13	4	8	29	14	-	6	-	-	23	1	29	23
8TH	**18,431**	**3,597**	**89**	**151**	**110**	**141**	**583**	**395**	**1**	**43**	**37**	**18**	**108**	**26**	**1,625**	**270**
AR,E	2,302	681	13	26	8	21	39	209	-	7	29	2	5	-	312	10
AR,W	944	326	1	2	5	8	31	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	267	5
IA,N	605	244	7	16	2	4	74	3	-	3	1	-	11	-	120	3
IA,S	886	249	3	17	3	2	82	4	-	1	-	2	13	2	104	16
MN	6,725	381	14	6	18	21	40	96	-	17	-	1	18	8	75	67
MO,E	2,668	443	11	1	21	42	94	6	-	8	-	5	23	8	190	34
MO,W	2,734	820	14	4	25	26	115	53	1	3	5	7	10	8	474	75
NE	991	268	6	54	6	5	72	13	-	1	-	1	16	-	48	46
ND	224	71	5	18	7	6	6	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	14	8
SD	352	114	15	7	15	6	30	10	-	3	-	-	1	-	21	6

Table C-3B. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Private Cases																
										Prisoner Petitions						
	Total Private Civil Cases	Contract	Real Property	FELA*	Marine Personal Injury	Motor Vehicle Personal Injury	Other Personal Injury	Other Tort Actions	Civil Rights	Habeas Corpus General	Death Penalty	Conditions and Civil Rights	Mandamus and Other	Copyright, Patent, Trademark	Labor Suits	All Other
5TH	**25,775**	**3,754**	**228**	**60**	**714**	**712**	**5,297**	**425**	**3,017**	**3,316**	**49**	**3,300**	**69**	**1,397**	**1,671**	**1,766**
LA,E	2,974	509	34	3	345	136	615	110	299	344	5	206	8	68	87	205
LA,M	1,449	112	4	3	7	30	201	13	124	90	-	224	4	12	501	124
LA,W	1,800	195	33	2	117	87	368	39	226	199	1	315	2	32	80	104
MS,N	1,089	204	5	-	2	44	295	16	178	87	-	173	-	10	28	47
MS,S	4,376	765	31	3	6	95	2,399	49	279	175	2	330	1	20	132	89
TX,N	3,756	529	31	1	1	36	241	63	546	816	15	635	28	263	210	341
TX,E	2,457	258	25	10	8	164	366	32	235	464	3	478	7	173	97	137
TX,S	5,319	896	42	34	226	74	643	75	646	766	15	660	7	347	401	487
TX,W	2,555	286	23	4	2	46	169	28	484	375	8	279	12	472	135	232
6TH	**33,437**	**2,114**	**427**	**71**	**84**	**420**	**19,631**	**302**	**3,241**	**1,495**	**23**	**1,436**	**29**	**827**	**1,777**	**1,560**
KY,E	1,078	193	21	6	4	65	230	20	185	63	2	86	1	15	68	119
KY,W	1,127	186	10	5	19	63	334	20	149	61	1	77	-	36	98	68
MI,E	19,089	537	57	14	38	43	15,334	73	770	570	-	287	7	237	621	501
MI,W	1,189	116	12	6	2	13	36	13	170	182	-	366	2	65	97	109
OH,N	5,358	376	273	15	9	58	2,938	56	504	233	7	93	11	130	315	340
OH,S	2,078	289	17	12	7	35	168	36	615	168	5	86	3	149	293	195
TN,E	1,119	157	8	9	-	79	192	21	243	50	3	118	1	29	98	111
TN,M	1,286	131	20	2	1	31	205	30	306	69	4	150	2	129	128	78
TN,W	1,113	129	9	2	4	33	194	33	299	99	1	173	2	37	59	39
7TH	**13,904**	**1,635**	**208**	**109**	**38**	**255**	**921**	**274**	**3,240**	**1,053**	**2**	**1,498**	**6**	**804**	**2,174**	**1,687**
IL,N	6,499	830	159	50	5	87	280	157	1,554	159	-	317	4	498	1,418	981
IL,C	867	82	8	4	-	8	43	8	217	80	-	207	-	40	121	49
IL,S	932	93	7	23	19	45	213	30	138	48	1	178	1	10	80	46
IN,N	1,552	160	13	11	8	43	105	23	376	225	-	266	1	44	166	111
IN,S	2,304	246	11	13	6	56	195	33	601	293	1	279	-	83	200	287
WI,E	1,216	145	9	7	-	10	56	18	252	174	-	133	-	83	139	190
WI,W	534	79	1	1	-	6	29	5	102	74	-	118	-	46	50	23
8TH	**14,834**	**1,304**	**62**	**27**	**15**	**280**	**6,343**	**307**	**2,012**	**823**	**9**	**1,492**	**40**	**474**	**964**	**682**
AR,E	1,621	107	5	3	2	30	487	15	337	117	6	345	12	15	101	39
AR,W	618	86	10	-	2	20	70	16	127	17	-	124	1	14	42	89
IA,N	361	41	4	1	1	6	58	7	84	38	-	45	-	24	29	23
IA,S	637	76	5	1	4	10	54	13	149	54	-	128	1	64	31	47
MN	6,344	319	11	1	-	14	4,472	189	392	175	-	113	4	148	373	133
MO,E	2,225	238	10	-	5	104	696	27	367	179	2	193	1	95	195	113
MO,W	1,914	198	12	13	1	56	345	27	339	178	-	378	19	66	129	153
NE	723	174	4	6	-	15	88	7	164	33	1	107	2	31	37	54
ND	153	20	-	2	-	14	25	4	22	8	-	14	-	13	18	13
SD	238	45	1	-	-	11	48	2	31	24	-	45	-	4	9	18

Table C-3B. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total Civil Cases	U.S. Cases														
		Total U.S. Civil	Contract	Real Property	Tort Actions	Civil Rights	Prisoner Petitions						Forfeitures and Penalties	Labor Suits	Social Security	All Other
							Motions to Vacate Sentence	Habeas Corpus General	Death Penalty	Prison Civil Rights	Prison Condition	Mandamus and Other				
9TH	**40,760**	**8,852**	**478**	**135**	**467**	**506**	**1,075**	**492**	**-**	**125**	**6**	**143**	**485**	**94**	**3,190**	**1,656**
AK	347	117	8	2	22	16	10	-	-	2	-	-	6	1	26	24
AZ	5,296	884	45	3	49	36	373	83	-	15	1	7	48	3	139	82
CA,N	6,159	887	79	3	74	87	42	33	-	3	2	25	25	11	151	352
CA,E	3,824	778	13	11	30	44	51	43	-	35	-	1	32	5	430	83
CA,C	11,732	3,114	253	12	104	127	185	208	-	45	-	25	184	33	1,261	677
CA,S	2,582	551	7	27	50	60	93	9	-	9	1	67	73	1	83	71
HI	739	114	6	5	19	13	22	1	-	1	1	1	7	2	6	30
ID	618	166	10	17	13	6	33	-	-	-	-	-	12	7	41	27
MT	669	188	6	32	15	9	34	2	-	5	-	-	3	-	59	23
NV	2,026	266	7	10	23	27	51	10	-	3	1	2	41	5	17	69
OR	2,561	768	17	5	17	28	68	17	-	3	-	8	20	16	487	82
WA,E	725	291	9	5	15	6	38	5	-	2	-	1	9	1	187	13
WA,W	3,398	698	15	3	33	39	68	80	-	1	-	6	21	9	302	121
GUAM	49	19	1	-	3	3	5	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	1
NMI	35	11	2	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
10TH	**10,616**	**2,479**	**61**	**160**	**105**	**154**	**429**	**106**	**-**	**37**	**66**	**12**	**132**	**20**	**881**	**316**
CO	2,993	435	9	8	15	38	38	38	-	10	17	4	19	6	133	100
KS	1,659	490	16	37	13	20	90	63	-	8	49	5	15	5	152	17
NM	1,317	400	6	7	34	38	104	1	-	-	-	-	51	1	118	40
OK,N	890	205	3	16	3	6	30	1	-	1	-	1	7	2	120	15
OK,E	513	159	3	15	10	4	12	-	-	14	-	-	3	-	92	6
OK,W	1,602	376	14	71	18	20	42	1	-	1	-	1	10	1	168	29
UT	1,347	361	10	6	12	26	93	2	-	3	-	1	23	5	88	92
WY	295	53	-	-	-	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	10	17
11TH	**27,114**	**5,474**	**312**	**357**	**162**	**236**	**1,163**	**429**	**4**	**46**	**52**	**89**	**281**	**48**	**1,823**	**472**
AL,N	3,132	584	9	2	10	39	75	25	-	4	1	3	21	4	362	29
AL,M	1,322	240	5	-	4	14	53	10	-	-	-	1	16	2	125	10
AL,S	741	157	1	2	10	3	40	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	89	7
FL,N	1,484	366	8	7	14	27	96	57	-	-	18	2	16	1	104	16
FL,M	6,715	1,427	37	16	63	40	314	120	2	16	29	41	24	4	605	116
FL,S	7,076	1,542	210	325	22	57	331	136	1	5	-	12	78	26	119	220
GA,N	4,180	669	28	5	23	38	134	52	-	17	3	28	80	7	202	52
GA,M	1,173	286	11	-	7	6	62	7	1	-	-	1	20	2	154	15
GA,S	1,291	203	3	-	9	12	58	22	-	4	-	1	22	2	63	7

Table C-3B. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Private Cases															
										Prisoner Petitions						
	Total Private Civil Cases	Contract	Real Property	FELA*	Marine Personal Injury	Motor Vehicle Personal Injury	Other Personal Injury	Other Tort Actions	Civil Rights	Habeas Corpus General	Death Penalty	Conditions and Civil Rights	Mandamus and Other	Copyright, Patent, Trademark	Labor Suits	All Other
9TH	**31,908**	**3,783**	**357**	**42**	**256**	**218**	**3,165**	**464**	**5,304**	**4,099**	**40**	**5,984**	**99**	**2,802**	**2,122**	**3,173**
AK	230	76	4	-	12	4	24	4	33	13	-	17	-	3	22	18
AZ	4,412	352	16	1	1	19	100	26	491	286	8	2,493	4	201	129	285
CA,N	5,272	463	155	3	42	14	1,033	107	693	587	1	631	13	446	485	599
CA,E	3,046	250	22	5	2	30	143	29	673	617	6	928	6	84	93	158
CA,C	8,618	1,220	51	9	14	25	682	145	1,284	1,479	1	672	5	1,334	738	959
CA,S	2,031	202	15	-	7	6	100	34	494	302	-	254	24	171	57	365
HI	625	107	17	-	25	11	42	8	197	23	-	47	4	36	34	74
ID	452	83	12	1	-	12	58	5	83	42	-	66	-	14	30	46
MT	481	119	14	3	-	15	49	8	57	52	-	83	3	18	26	34
NV	1,760	312	17	2	-	27	102	28	354	233	23	198	-	170	86	208
OR	1,793	206	13	2	10	30	111	21	470	281	1	227	38	119	119	145
WA,E	434	49	5	8	-	7	41	4	90	36	-	99	2	13	27	53
WA,W	2,700	339	14	8	142	13	673	43	368	146	-	267	-	193	267	227
GUAM	30	3	1	-	1	1	3	-	14	2	-	2	-	-	1	2
NMI	24	2	1	-	-	4	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
10TH	**8,137**	**1,310**	**92**	**30**	**-**	**250**	**802**	**132**	**1,980**	**789**	**9**	**1,113**	**13**	**425**	**490**	**702**
CO	2,558	403	23	4	-	51	179	38	506	236	-	549	2	157	110	300
KS	1,169	175	8	3	-	46	135	26	271	93	-	167	5	42	127	71
NM	917	136	14	10	-	33	90	15	391	66	-	55	-	18	37	52
OK,N	685	136	7	1	-	14	54	8	158	66	3	57	2	22	82	75
OK,E	354	53	6	4	-	25	39	4	84	59	2	47	2	1	11	17
OK,W	1,226	181	14	1	-	38	138	16	300	218	4	148	1	46	60	61
UT	986	172	15	1	-	14	118	20	241	37	-	64	1	135	54	114
WY	242	54	5	6	-	29	49	5	29	14	-	26	-	4	9	12
11TH	**21,640**	**2,889**	**142**	**12**	**205**	**363**	**1,900**	**422**	**4,176**	**2,358**	**30**	**3,377**	**120**	**1,051**	**2,933**	**1,662**
AL,N	2,548	343	8	1	3	60	311	51	655	238	4	450	1	56	245	122
AL,M	1,082	147	3	-	-	27	80	15	242	113	3	320	24	13	36	59
AL,S	584	150	9	-	12	28	79	24	105	42	1	73	1	11	28	21
FL,N	1,118	103	5	-	4	16	59	16	237	220	3	315	5	46	46	43
FL,M	5,288	646	29	5	26	65	493	66	977	680	15	672	27	261	917	409
FL,S	5,534	858	20	1	159	29	502	95	797	376	3	397	27	305	1,414	551
GA,N	3,511	511	57	3	-	82	241	130	825	256	1	550	26	300	183	346
GA,M	887	73	7	1	-	25	62	8	184	109	-	280	6	43	38	51
GA,S	1,088	58	4	1	1	31	73	17	154	324	-	320	3	16	26	60

* FELA = FEDERAL EMPLOYERS LIABILITY ACT.

Table C-4.
U.S. District Courts—Civil Cases Terminated, by Nature of Suit and Action Taken, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Nature of Suit	Total	No Court Action	Court Action						
			Total	Before Pretrial	During or After Pretrial	During or After Trial			
						Total	Nonjury	Jury	Percent Reaching Trial
TOTAL CASES	**272,644**	**60,863**	**211,781**	**170,028**	**38,198**	**3,555**	**1,140**	**2,415**	**1.3**
UNITED STATES CASES	**47,190**	**11,229**	**35,961**	**34,358**	**1,297**	**306**	**201**	**105**	**0.6**
CONTRACT ACTIONS									
NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS	30	9	21	19	2	-	-	-	-
RECOVERY OF OVERPAYMENTS AND ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS	2,625	1,177	1,448	1,413	33	2	2	-	0.1
OTHER CONTRACTS	448	160	288	261	21	6	4	2	1.3
REAL PROPERTY	**1,928**	**443**	**1,485**	**1,438**	**38**	**9**	**6**	**3**	**0.5**
TORT ACTIONS									
MARINE PERSONAL INJURY	47	14	33	19	11	3	2	1	6.4
MOTOR VEHICLE PERSONAL INJURY	494	149	345	231	88	26	25	1	5.3
OTHER PERSONAL INJURY	1,318	326	992	759	164	69	64	5	5.2
OTHER TORTS	234	65	169	146	21	2	2	-	0.9
ACTIONS UNDER STATUTES									
ANTITRUST	23	3	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
CIVIL RIGHTS									
EMPLOYMENT	1,581	320	1,261	965	225	71	18	53	4.5
OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS	1,087	269	818	746	62	10	2	8	0.9
DEPORTATION	111	38	73	71	2	-	-	-	-
PRISONER PETITIONS									
MOTIONS TO VACATE SENTENCE	7,740	1,533	6,207	6,191	10	6	4	2	0.1
HABEAS CORPUS–GENERAL	4,178	994	3,184	3,167	15	2	2	-	0.0
HABEAS CORPUS–DEATH PENALTY	9	5	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
MANDAMUS AND OTHER	569	156	413	406	6	1	1	-	0.2
CIVIL RIGHTS	970	243	727	718	7	2	1	1	0.2
PRISON CONDITION	253	72	181	176	2	3	2	1	1.2
LIQUOR FORFEITURES	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER FORFEITURE AND PENALTY SUITS	2,182	536	1,646	1,508	122	16	8	8	0.7
FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT	170	38	132	115	15	2	1	1	1.2
OTHER LABOR LITIGATION	324	92	232	203	29	-	-	-	-
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT	3	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-

Table C-4. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Nature of Suit	Total	No Court Action	Court Action						
			Total	Before Pretrial	During or After Pretrial	During or After Trial			
						Total	Nonjury	Jury	Percent Reaching Trial
ACTIONS UNDER STATUTES (CONTINUED)									
SOCIAL SECURITY LAWS									
DISABILITY INSURANCE	6,823	1,216	5,607	5,543	62	2	2	-	0.0
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME	7,479	1,212	6,267	6,232	30	5	1	4	0.1
RETIREMENT AND SERVICES BENEFITS	674	105	569	560	9	-	-	-	-
OTHER	69	8	61	61	-	-	-	-	-
TAX SUITS	1,392	369	1,023	888	109	26	22	4	1.9
ALL OTHER U.S. ACTIONS	4,427	1,676	2,751	2,494	214	43	32	11	1.0
FEDERAL QUESTION	**150,879**	**34,246**	**116,633**	**86,839**	**27,550**	**2,244**	**655**	**1,589**	**1.5**
CONTRACT ACTIONS									
MARINE	1,424	383	1,041	884	133	24	22	2	1.7
MILLER ACT	282	116	166	138	25	3	3	-	1.1
OTHER CONTRACTS	3,479	1,043	2,436	1,961	425	50	19	31	1.4
REAL PROPERTY	**599**	**174**	**425**	**382**	**40**	**3**	**3**	**-**	**0.5**
TORT ACTIONS									
FEDERAL EMPLOYERS LIABILITY ACT	652	191	461	285	146	30	1	29	4.6
MARINE PERSONAL INJURY	1,343	250	1,093	593	438	62	34	28	4.6
OTHER PERSONAL INJURY	18,710	966	17,744	2,265	15,430	49	10	39	0.3
OTHER TORTS	1,330	385	945	712	212	21	13	8	1.6
ACTIONS UNDER STATUTES									
BANKRUPTCY SUITS	3,400	741	2,659	2,299	342	18	12	6	0.5
ANTITRUST	613	180	433	375	38	20	1	19	3.3
CIVIL RIGHTS									
EMPLOYMENT	15,259	3,450	11,809	8,273	3,012	524	63	461	3.4
OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS	17,349	3,884	13,465	10,347	2,547	571	101	470	3.3
PRISONER PETITIONS									
HABEAS CORPUS–GENERAL	17,937	3,577	14,360	14,306	41	13	5	8	0.1
HABEAS CORPUS–DEATH PENALTY	203	38	165	162	3	-	-	-	-
MANDAMUS AND OTHER	615	133	482	478	1	3	2	1	0.5
CIVIL RIGHTS	14,793	3,073	11,720	11,284	257	179	31	148	1.2
PRISON CONDITION	8,826	1,549	7,277	6,992	150	135	60	75	1.5
FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT	4,116	1,132	2,984	2,553	374	57	27	30	1.4
LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT	1,279	416	863	675	175	13	5	8	1.0
OTHER LABOR LITIGATION	12,029	3,966	8,063	6,587	1,362	114	83	31	0.9
COPYRIGHT	5,549	1,865	3,684	3,332	311	41	18	23	0.7
PATENT	2,768	838	1,930	1,470	354	106	35	71	3.8
TRADEMARK	3,636	1,335	2,301	1,874	378	49	33	16	1.3
CONSTITUTIONALITY									
OF STATE STATUTES	230	59	171	148	17	6	6	-	2.6

Table C-4. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Nature of Suit	Total	No Court Action	Court Action						
			Total	Before Pretrial	During or After Pretrial	During or After Trial			
						Total	Nonjury	Jury	Percent Reaching Trial
ALL OTHER FEDERAL QUESTION	**14,458**	**4,502**	**9,956**	**8,464**	**1,339**	**153**	**68**	**85**	**1.1**
DIVERSITY OF CITIZENSHIP	**74,548**	**15,384**	**59,164**	**48,812**	**9,348**	**1,004**	**284**	**720**	**1.3**
CONTRACT ACTIONS									
INSURANCE	6,813	1,875	4,938	3,852	951	135	49	86	2.0
NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS	265	84	181	140	37	4	4	-	1.5
OTHER CONTRACTS	12,947	3,828	9,119	6,964	1,828	327	154	173	2.5
REAL PROPERTY	**1,593**	**592**	**1,001**	**875**	**109**	**17**	**8**	**9**	**1.1**
TORT ACTIONS									
MARINE PERSONAL INJURY	265	52	213	147	62	4	-	4	1.5
MOTOR VEHICLE PERSONAL INJURY	3,847	970	2,877	1,954	779	144	13	131	3.7
OTHER PERSONAL INJURY	46,355	7,320	39,035	33,504	5,220	311	36	275	0.7
OTHER TORTS	2,050	552	1,498	1,124	325	49	14	35	2.4
CIVIL RIGHTS									
EMPLOYMENT	152	30	122	96	17	9	3	6	5.9
OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS	60	18	42	36	5	1	-	1	1.7
PRISON CONDITION	4	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
ALL OTHER DIVERSITY	197	61	136	119	14	3	3	-	1.5
LOCAL JURISDICTION	**27**	**4**	**23**	**19**	**3**	**1**	**-**	**1**	**3.7**
CONTRACT ACTIONS	**6**	**-**	**6**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**1**	**16.7**
REAL PROPERTY	**5**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TORT ACTIONS									
MOTOR VEHICLE PERSONAL INJURY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER PERSONAL INJURY	15	2	13	11	2	-	-	-	-
OTHER TORTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRISONER PETITIONS									
HABEAS CORPUS–GENERAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HABEAS CORPUS–DEATH PENALTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANDAMUS AND OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIVIL RIGHTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRISON CONDITION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL OTHER LOCAL	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

NOTE: LAND CONDEMNATION CASES OMITTED.

Table C-4A.
U.S. District Courts—Civil Cases Terminated, by District and Action Taken, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total	No Court Action	Court Action						
			Total	Before Pretrial	During or After Pretrial	During or After Trial			
						Total	Nonjury	Jury	Percent Reaching Trial
TOTAL	**272,644**	**60,863**	**211,781**	**170,028**	**38,198**	**3,555**	**1,140**	**2,415**	**1.3**
DC	**2,834**	**1,231**	**1,603**	**1,533**	**35**	**35**	**12**	**23**	**1.2**
1ST	**6,258**	**2,367**	**3,891**	**2,832**	**885**	**174**	**44**	**130**	**2.8**
ME	429	170	259	216	25	18	4	14	4.2
MA	3,396	1,674	1,722	1,237	385	100	32	68	2.9
NH	495	144	351	157	188	6	-	6	1.2
RI	545	89	456	303	137	16	5	11	2.9
PR	1,393	290	1,103	919	150	34	3	31	2.4
2ND	**21,262**	**5,967**	**15,295**	**12,567**	**2,389**	**339**	**88**	**251**	**1.6**
CT	2,299	1,464	835	713	67	55	15	40	2.4
NY,N	1,412	275	1,137	806	287	44	11	33	3.1
NY,E	5,908	1,158	4,750	3,798	874	78	22	56	1.3
NY,S	9,764	2,617	7,147	6,025	985	137	36	101	1.4
NY,W	1,565	424	1,141	953	169	19	3	16	1.2
VT	314	29	285	272	7	6	1	5	1.9
3RD	**41,526**	**4,741**	**36,785**	**33,324**	**3,103**	**358**	**129**	**229**	**0.9**
DE	1,284	166	1,118	879	191	48	25	23	3.7
NJ	6,429	1,921	4,508	2,957	1,480	71	36	35	1.1
PA,E	27,960	1,091	26,869	25,463	1,285	121	34	87	0.4
PA,M	2,745	817	1,928	1,822	57	49	14	35	1.8
PA,W	2,826	704	2,122	1,998	57	67	19	48	2.4
VI	282	42	240	205	33	2	1	1	0.7
4TH	**18,422**	**4,111**	**14,311**	**12,949**	**1,139**	**223**	**81**	**142**	**1.2**
MD	3,532	1,373	2,159	1,919	190	50	12	38	1.4
NC,E	1,434	451	983	971	3	9	2	7	0.6
NC,M	1,220	284	936	767	159	10	7	3	0.8
NC,W	1,128	395	733	638	87	8	1	7	0.7
SC	3,960	449	3,511	3,296	159	56	26	30	1.4
VA,E	3,863	696	3,167	2,606	515	46	24	22	1.2
VA,W	1,365	167	1,198	1,162	12	24	5	19	1.8
WV,N	621	236	385	371	8	6	2	4	1.0
WV,S	1,299	60	1,239	1,219	6	14	2	12	1.1

Table C-4A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	No Court Action	Court Action						
			Total	Before Pretrial	During or After Pretrial	During or After Trial			
						Total	Nonjury	Jury	Percent Reaching Trial
5TH	**31,325**	**8,030**	**23,295**	**20,611**	**2,218**	**466**	**184**	**282**	**1.5**
LA,E	3,245	124	3,121	1,887	1,171	63	29	34	1.9
LA,M	1,546	826	720	691	20	9	2	7	0.6
LA,W	2,520	851	1,669	1,596	31	42	21	21	1.7
MS,N	1,181	231	950	818	95	37	10	27	3.1
MS,S	4,601	2,166	2,435	2,337	36	62	29	33	1.3
TX,N	4,580	241	4,339	4,271	3	65	19	46	1.4
TX,E	3,013	851	2,162	2,078	40	44	14	30	1.5
TX,S	7,221	1,900	5,321	4,427	802	92	38	54	1.3
TX,W	3,418	840	2,578	2,506	20	52	22	30	1.5
6TH	**38,011**	**5,055**	**32,956**	**14,244**	**18,433**	**279**	**64**	**215**	**0.7**
KY,E	2,237	294	1,943	1,911	21	11	2	9	0.5
KY,W	1,429	246	1,183	1,056	115	12	-	12	0.8
MI,E	20,128	1,311	18,817	2,179	16,577	61	14	47	0.3
MI,W	1,409	203	1,206	1,185	8	13	2	11	0.9
OH,N	5,979	1,103	4,876	4,042	792	42	10	32	0.7
OH,S	2,572	1,033	1,539	1,070	425	44	9	35	1.7
TN,E	1,416	187	1,229	747	451	31	8	23	2.2
TN,M	1,494	181	1,313	1,267	15	31	9	22	2.1
TN,W	1,347	497	850	787	29	34	10	24	2.5
7TH	**16,457**	**4,795**	**11,662**	**9,926**	**1,442**	**294**	**76**	**218**	**1.8**
IL,N	7,432	2,592	4,840	4,215	520	105	33	72	1.4
IL,C	1,087	380	707	671	11	25	6	19	2.3
IL,S	1,224	444	780	720	25	35	10	25	2.9
IN,N	1,824	322	1,502	1,166	306	30	9	21	1.6
IN,S	2,786	812	1,974	1,650	290	34	7	27	1.2
WI,E	1,413	183	1,230	1,108	84	38	7	31	2.7
WI,W	691	62	629	396	206	27	4	23	3.9
8TH	**18,425**	**5,319**	**13,106**	**8,683**	**4,116**	**307**	**113**	**194**	**1.7**
AR,E	2,301	359	1,942	1,850	12	80	39	41	3.5
AR,W	943	87	856	802	29	25	8	17	2.7
IA,N	605	61	544	522	3	19	8	11	3.1
IA,S	886	143	743	588	131	24	9	15	2.7
MN	6,724	1,966	4,758	852	3,874	32	8	24	0.5
MO,E	2,666	889	1,777	1,731	1	45	9	36	1.7
MO,W	2,734	1,411	1,323	1,276	21	26	5	21	1.0
NE	990	110	880	809	32	39	21	18	3.9
ND	224	87	137	121	3	13	5	8	5.8
SD	352	206	146	132	10	4	1	3	1.1

Table C-4A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	No Court Action	Court Action						
			Total	Before Pretrial	During or After Pretrial	During or After Trial			
						Total	Nonjury	Jury	Percent Reaching Trial
9TH	**40,743**	**13,469**	**27,274**	**25,055**	**1,686**	**533**	**192**	**341**	**1.3**
AK	347	102	245	240	1	4	2	2	1.2
AZ	5,295	1,157	4,138	4,042	40	56	25	31	1.1
CA,N	6,158	2,853	3,305	1,965	1,275	65	25	40	1.1
CA,E	3,822	1,389	2,433	2,368	27	38	3	35	1.0
CA,C	11,730	4,146	7,584	7,345	87	152	60	92	1.3
CA,S	2,578	148	2,430	2,401	3	26	11	15	1.0
HI	739	413	326	249	58	19	8	11	2.6
ID	618	60	558	503	43	12	4	8	1.9
MT	667	236	431	346	64	21	6	15	3.1
NV	2,025	891	1,134	1,093	15	26	14	12	1.3
OR	2,561	799	1,762	1,684	16	62	14	48	2.4
WA,E	723	224	499	452	31	16	8	8	2.2
WA,W	3,396	1,020	2,376	2,324	20	32	11	21	0.9
GUAM	49	15	34	27	5	2	1	1	4.1
NMI	35	16	19	16	1	2	-	2	5.7
10TH	**10,607**	**1,838**	**8,769**	**7,229**	**1,357**	**183**	**50**	**133**	**1.7**
CO	2,991	67	2,924	2,735	140	49	10	39	1.6
KS	1,659	749	910	743	137	30	5	25	1.8
NM	1,316	98	1,218	720	479	19	5	14	1.4
OK,N	888	74	814	771	20	23	9	14	2.6
OK,E	512	301	211	177	23	11	3	8	2.1
OK,W	1,601	365	1,236	820	391	25	6	19	1.6
UT	1,345	85	1,260	1,218	27	15	9	6	1.1
WY	295	99	196	45	140	11	3	8	3.7
11TH	**26,774**	**3,940**	**22,834**	**21,075**	**1,395**	**364**	**107**	**257**	**1.4**
AL,N	3,130	986	2,144	2,054	43	47	5	42	1.5
AL,M	1,322	466	856	764	66	26	8	18	2.0
AL,S	741	132	609	577	23	9	3	6	1.2
FL,N	1,483	339	1,144	1,121	11	12	3	9	0.8
FL,M	6,700	692	6,008	5,830	103	75	26	49	1.1
FL,S	6,756	93	6,663	6,161	401	101	35	66	1.5
GA,N	4,178	794	3,384	2,598	725	61	23	38	1.5
GA,M	1,173	192	981	957	5	19	4	15	1.6
GA,S	1,291	246	1,045	1,013	18	14	-	14	1.1

NOTE: LAND CONDEMNATION CASES OMITTED.

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 September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total Cases		No Court Action		Court Action					
					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	Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months	Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months
TOTAL	**213,494**	**8.3**	**48,137**	**6.3**	**124,497**	**7.2**	**37,654**	**33.9**	**3,206**	**23.5**
DC	**2,122**	**10.2**	**943**	**11.5**	**1,112**	**10.2**	**32**	**17.5**	**35**	**36.0**
1ST	**5,425**	**9.9**	**2,043**	**7.9**	**2,366**	**8.3**	**854**	**15.9**	**162**	**23.0**
ME	367	7.7	162	5.7	164	7.3	25	14.0	16	14.0
MA	2,904	9.0	1,424	8.5	1,005	8.3	381	15.5	94	25.0
NH	408	8.7	127	4.4	116	6.7	162	14.8	3	-
RI	486	8.9	79	4.6	254	7.5	137	11.7	16	15.0
PR	1,260	12.8	251	9.0	827	10.9	149	21.0	33	31.0
2ND	**17,992**	**9.2**	**5,210**	**7.5**	**10,200**	**9.3**	**2,280**	**15.4**	**302**	**28.5**
CT	1,939	11.6	1,304	9.5	527	15.9	59	23.7	49	30.0
NY,N	928	13.3	202	6.1	431	11.6	266	18.4	29	30.0
NY,E	5,216	10.5	1,044	7.2	3,244	9.8	852	16.1	76	31.0
NY,S	8,473	8.3	2,343	7.4	5,053	8.0	945	11.4	132	24.0
NY,W	1,167	10.9	294	6.1	712	10.0	151	24.0	10	53.0
VT	269	8.8	23	5.0	233	8.4	7	-	6	-
3RD	**37,146**	**1.0**	**3,984**	**5.8**	**29,806**	**1.0**	**3,024**	**13.0**	**332**	**23.1**
DE	1,014	16.8	137	13.3	640	13.4	191	19.5	46	33.0
NJ	5,228	8.2	1,607	5.9	2,115	5.1	1,439	14.2	67	31.0
PA,E	26,692	1.0	1,020	3.1	24,300	1.0	1,256	10.6	116	16.2
PA,M	1,702	5.9	556	4.9	1,048	6.0	51	17.2	47	22.0
PA,W	2,245	8.3	625	5.5	1,512	9.5	54	25.8	54	25.5
VI	265	20.0	39	8.0	191	20.5	33	38.0	2	-
4TH	**12,622**	**7.6**	**3,546**	**6.0**	**7,740**	**8.4**	**1,125**	**9.9**	**211**	**19.5**
MD	2,649	7.4	1,284	7.5	1,128	6.9	188	13.3	49	23.0
NC,E	929	12.5	439	11.4	478	13.9	3	-	9	-
NC,M	733	11.0	204	6.0	361	12.1	158	13.4	10	23.0
NC,W	826	9.8	330	11.5	407	8.1	82	14.4	7	-
SC	2,795	9.5	376	4.0	2,211	9.8	156	13.5	52	23.5
VA,E	2,583	5.9	566	3.7	1,460	4.2	512	7.7	45	9.8
VA,W	724	8.6	160	7.4	533	8.6	12	9.0	19	14.0
WV,N	421	11.7	151	8.7	256	13.3	8	-	6	-
WV,S	962	8.7	36	4.8	906	8.7	6	-	14	18.0

Table C-5. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total Cases		No Court Action		Court Action					
					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	Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months	Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months
5TH	**21,584**	**8.8**	**5,644**	**6.6**	**13,396**	**8.2**	**2,138**	**13.6**	**406**	**20.5**
LA,E	2,598	11.6	105	3.2	1,322	7.3	1,115	15.5	56	21.0
LA,M	1,199	6.4	611	6.8	560	11.7	20	20.0	8	-
LA,W	1,655	12.8	571	9.2	1,015	12.8	29	20.0	40	25.0
MS,N	904	12.3	201	6.3	574	12.2	94	18.0	35	21.5
MS,S	4,010	6.2	1,871	6.9	2,065	6.6	33	22.4	41	18.8
TX,N	2,766	7.4	152	6.8	2,557	7.5	3	-	54	20.0
TX,E	1,737	9.0	335	4.3	1,328	10.1	37	12.5	37	15.0
TX,S	4,353	8.6	1,201	5.6	2,280	8.3	787	10.8	85	19.4
TX,W	2,362	9.5	597	7.5	1,695	10.7	20	11.0	50	16.0
6TH	**33,681**	**23.4**	**3,878**	**5.3**	**11,167**	**10.9**	**18,375**	**101.3**	**261**	**24.0**
KY,E	1,852	9.3	232	5.5	1,591	10.1	19	21.0	10	19.5
KY,W	1,259	8.7	223	7.5	911	7.8	115	17.6	10	20.0
MI,E	18,713	101.2	770	4.4	1,336	6.7	16,550	101.4	57	22.5
MI,W	783	8.0	126	3.3	638	9.0	8	-	11	20.0
OH,N	5,491	13.5	944	3.3	3,728	19.8	779	10.2	40	19.5
OH,S	2,237	12.6	918	10.6	855	12.4	421	14.5	43	25.4
TN,E	1,148	12.7	177	6.0	499	9.4	442	16.9	30	25.0
TN,M	1,241	10.2	136	3.8	1,063	11.3	14	16.0	28	22.0
TN,W	957	11.8	352	8.2	546	12.9	27	22.5	32	25.5
7TH	**13,032**	**7.2**	**3,901**	**5.6**	**7,504**	**7.9**	**1,382**	**12.1**	**245**	**25.0**
IL,N	6,598	6.5	2,360	5.0	3,632	6.9	503	12.0	103	28.0
IL,C	745	8.7	297	7.5	425	8.3	10	22.0	13	27.0
IL,S	839	8.4	224	6.9	576	8.5	21	20.8	18	20.0
IN,N	1,264	10.8	238	5.4	705	9.5	297	16.0	24	20.0
IN,S	2,114	10.9	556	6.7	1,246	10.3	282	13.9	30	23.0
WI,E	1,030	8.8	171	3.6	740	8.0	83	14.0	36	66.0
WI,W	442	4.4	55	2.5	180	3.0	186	5.0	21	11.4
8TH	**14,870**	**11.1**	**4,420**	**5.8**	**6,080**	**9.9**	**4,103**	**37.3**	**267**	**20.9**
AR,E	1,532	12.4	326	11.7	1,143	12.4	11	15.0	52	19.7
AR,W	767	11.9	74	10.0	639	12.6	29	1.0	25	14.8
IA,N	436	10.7	59	5.8	357	10.2	3	-	17	23.0
IA,S	608	10.4	117	8.0	342	8.4	126	16.4	23	21.0
MN	6,266	23.8	1,803	3.4	562	5.3	3,869	37.6	32	26.5
MO,E	2,171	7.4	771	7.4	1,357	7.8	1	-	42	21.2
MO,W	1,967	8.2	1,020	6.6	904	9.4	20	18.0	23	23.5
NE	688	9.6	38	1.0	583	8.1	31	20.5	36	20.5
ND	195	11.8	75	6.3	104	12.9	3	-	13	23.0
SD	240	10.5	137	8.4	89	11.7	10	20.0	4	-

Table C-5. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total Cases		No Court Action		Court Action					
					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	Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months	Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months
9TH	**28,221**	**8.5**	**10,667**	**6.8**	**15,412**	**9.5**	**1,651**	**14.0**	**491**	**25.9**
AK	303	9.2	92	7.3	206	10.4	1	-	4	-
AZ	1,991	11.8	801	9.1	1,099	11.4	38	20.8	53	32.8
CA,N	4,740	7.4	2,384	5.9	1,044	6.7	1,251	12.0	61	27.0
CA,E	2,116	10.1	849	7.1	1,218	12.2	25	20.5	24	31.0
CA,C	8,851	7.2	3,353	6.2	5,266	8.7	85	19.0	147	21.7
CA,S	1,813	6.6	131	2.7	1,659	7.6	2	-	21	26.0
HI	634	9.3	355	7.2	204	8.2	57	17.0	18	25.0
ID	470	13.8	50	3.9	367	13.3	42	23.0	11	29.5
MT	485	11.7	193	10.0	210	9.4	63	17.0	19	27.5
NV	1,494	9.1	739	9.2	717	10.5	15	10.0	23	30.5
OR	1,905	11.6	640	9.9	1,188	11.5	16	15.0	61	24.5
WA,E	533	8.1	170	5.7	319	9.5	30	15.5	14	17.5
WA,W	2,815	9.1	885	6.2	1,879	11.1	20	16.0	31	19.4
GUAM	38	13.0	11	8.0	20	6.0	5	-	2	-
NMI	33	8.6	14	7.0	16	8.4	1	-	2	-
10TH	**7,982**	**9.8**	**1,259**	**6.7**	**5,213**	**8.0**	**1,332**	**12.2**	**178**	**21.2**
CO	2,088	8.8	55	4.4	1,856	7.2	129	19.9	48	30.5
KS	1,164	9.5	375	7.2	630	8.8	131	18.1	28	21.0
NM	1,089	10.7	97	6.4	494	9.9	479	11.0	19	18.5
OK,N	723	11.5	61	4.4	619	12.8	20	18.0	23	19.0
OK,E	375	8.0	221	7.7	121	8.6	22	9.5	11	13.0
OK,W	1,173	9.1	309	5.7	455	8.6	385	11.7	24	14.0
UT	1,135	10.3	82	5.6	1,013	10.9	26	19.0	14	28.0
WY	235	9.4	59	4.2	25	8.7	140	10.0	11	17.0
11TH	**18,817**	**8.3**	**2,642**	**6.4**	**14,501**	**7.3**	**1,358**	**13.4**	**316**	**20.9**
AL,N	2,322	9.6	751	6.5	1,493	10.2	42	18.5	36	24.0
AL,M	796	11.0	252	7.2	458	10.9	64	15.0	22	16.5
AL,S	581	8.8	78	7.9	471	8.8	23	15.2	9	-
FL,N	761	7.6	185	5.1	560	7.2	9	-	7	-
FL,M	4,752	8.6	478	5.5	4,100	8.4	102	16.7	72	19.8
FL,S	5,267	6.7	57	2.6	4,748	5.0	378	7.6	84	17.2
GA,N	3,083	9.5	582	5.9	1,724	8.0	717	13.6	60	23.0
GA,M	700	11.3	137	8.8	540	12.5	5	-	18	22.0
GA,S	555	8.0	122	5.2	407	8.8	18	29.7	8	-

NOTE: MEDIAN TIME INTERVALS NOT COMPUTED WHEN FEWER THAN 10 CASES REPORTED. THIS TABLE EXCLUDES LAND CONDEMNATIONS, PRISONER PETITIONS, DEPORTATION REVIEWS, RECOVERY OF OVERPAYMENTS, AND ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS. FOR FISCAL YEARS PRIOR TO 2001, THIS TABLE INCLUDED DATA ON RECOVERY OF OVERPAYMENTS AND ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS.

Table C-6.
U. S. District Courts—Civil Cases Pending, by District and Length of Time Pending, as of September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total	Length of Time Pending				
		Less Than 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	3 Years or More	
					Number	Percent*
TOTAL	**251,832**	**150,363**	**50,434**	**23,458**	**27,577**	**11.0**
DC	**2,862**	**1,398**	**695**	**336**	**433**	**15.1**
1ST	**7,002**	**3,800**	**1,532**	**875**	**795**	**11.4**
ME	275	205	38	9	23	8.4
MA	3,776	1,970	841	388	577	15.3
NH	430	304	87	26	13	3.0
RI	815	365	141	274	35	4.3
PR	1,706	956	425	178	147	8.6
2ND	**33,797**	**16,293**	**7,991**	**4,319**	**5,194**	**15.4**
CT	2,707	1,411	652	305	339	12.5
NY,N	2,819	1,235	756	393	435	15.4
NY,E	8,479	5,179	1,718	751	831	9.8
NY,S	16,852	7,159	4,168	2,418	3,107	18.4
NY,W	2,626	1,130	623	417	456	17.4
VT	314	179	74	35	26	8.3
3RD	**27,613**	**18,575**	**4,380**	**3,126**	**1,532**	**5.5**
DE	1,340	656	372	170	142	10.6
NJ	5,900	3,766	1,218	610	306	5.2
PA,E	14,840	10,916	1,653	1,821	450	3.0
PA,M	2,036	1,358	413	152	113	5.6
PA,W	2,305	1,566	467	175	97	4.2
VI	1,192	313	257	198	424	35.6
4TH	**13,834**	**9,351**	**2,392**	**1,305**	**786**	**5.7**
MD	2,957	1,806	429	546	176	6.0
NC,E	1,310	871	270	108	61	4.7
NC,M	1,008	675	204	78	51	5.1
NC,W	971	583	208	110	70	7.2
SC	2,928	2,133	511	193	91	3.1
VA,E	1,987	1,463	204	80	240	12.1
VA,W	784	582	94	45	63	8.0
WV,N	709	431	213	49	16	2.3
WV,S	1,180	807	259	96	18	1.5

Table C-6. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Length of Time Pending				
		Less Than 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	3 Years or More	
					Number	Percent*
5TH	**39,914**	**22,311**	**6,420**	**1,698**	**9,485**	**23.8**
LA,E	11,955	8,559	2,546	281	569	4.8
LA,M	8,758	550	189	112	7,907	90.3
LA,W	2,193	1,481	445	166	101	4.6
MS,N	1,379	723	273	97	286	20.7
MS,S	2,570	1,700	534	245	91	3.5
TX,N	3,386	2,374	634	232	146	4.3
TX,E	2,509	1,805	457	167	80	3.2
TX,S	4,587	3,236	842	280	229	5.0
TX,W	2,577	1,883	500	118	76	2.9
6TH	**23,264**	**13,447**	**6,256**	**2,333**	**1,228**	**5.3**
KY,E	1,540	1,123	267	76	74	4.8
KY,W	1,322	882	258	90	92	7.0
MI,E	5,433	3,497	1,352	376	208	3.8
MI,W	1,336	891	297	110	38	2.8
OH,N	6,472	2,741	2,404	1,006	321	5.0
OH,S	2,878	1,674	667	297	240	8.3
TN,E	1,469	854	370	148	97	6.6
TN,M	1,304	931	252	74	47	3.6
TN,W	1,510	854	389	156	111	7.4
7TH	**14,645**	**9,256**	**3,283**	**1,210**	**896**	**6.1**
IL,N	6,730	4,073	1,567	590	500	7.4
IL,C	949	601	234	85	29	3.1
IL,S	1,241	737	295	132	77	6.2
IN,N	1,659	1,132	376	107	44	2.7
IN,S	2,423	1,616	501	179	127	5.2
WI,E	1,348	813	302	117	116	8.6
WI,W	295	284	8	-	3	1.0
8TH	**17,194**	**10,322**	**3,723**	**1,826**	**1,323**	**7.7**
AR,E	4,425	2,261	1,604	433	127	2.9
AR,W	666	547	90	19	10	1.5
IA,N	544	316	143	48	37	6.8
IA,S	862	542	188	72	60	7.0
MN	5,438	2,888	680	934	936	17.2
MO,E	1,950	1,357	413	144	36	1.8
MO,W	1,722	1,291	300	84	47	2.7
NE	935	695	170	38	32	3.4
ND	220	138	56	19	7	3.2
SD	432	287	79	35	31	7.2

Table C-6. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Length of Time Pending				
		Less Than 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	3 Years or More	
					Number	Percent*
9TH	**40,978**	**25,050**	**8,208**	**4,112**	**3,608**	**8.8**
AK	403	242	87	36	38	9.4
AZ	3,637	2,183	884	325	245	6.7
CA,N	7,279	4,962	1,223	566	528	7.3
CA,E	6,100	3,310	1,423	725	642	10.5
CA,C	10,658	6,273	1,879	1,266	1,240	11.6
CA,S	2,211	1,552	366	140	153	6.9
HI	746	440	185	60	61	8.2
ID	634	375	155	59	45	7.1
MT	839	462	188	100	89	10.6
NV	2,655	1,594	646	294	121	4.6
OR	2,358	1,609	531	138	80	3.4
WA,E	573	387	107	45	34	5.9
WA,W	2,779	1,599	518	352	310	11.2
GUAM	39	22	10	4	3	7.7
NMI	67	40	6	2	19	28.4
10TH	**9,058**	**5,996**	**1,781**	**603**	**678**	**7.5**
CO	2,104	1,404	424	138	138	6.6
KS	1,394	918	251	100	125	9.0
NM	1,364	939	285	82	58	4.3
OK,N	839	486	169	85	99	11.8
OK,E	554	370	121	25	38	6.9
OK,W	1,082	851	157	43	31	2.9
UT	1,341	814	317	118	92	6.9
WY	380	214	57	12	97	25.5
11TH	**21,671**	**14,564**	**3,773**	**1,715**	**1,619**	**7.5**
AL,N	2,414	1,639	467	137	171	7.1
AL,M	1,170	741	276	59	94	8.0
AL,S	764	551	137	46	30	3.9
FL,N	1,340	958	229	95	58	4.3
FL,M	5,421	3,881	1,047	358	135	2.5
FL,S	5,685	3,396	628	699	962	16.9
GA,N	2,890	2,071	558	178	83	2.9
GA,M	1,087	716	245	85	41	3.8
GA,S	900	611	186	58	45	5.0

* PERCENT NOT COMPUTED WHEN FEWER THAN 10 CASES REPORTED.

Table C-7.
U.S. District Courts—Civil and Criminal Trials Completed, by District, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total All Trials	Civil*			Criminal		
		Total	Nonjury	Jury	Total	Nonjury	Jury
TOTAL	**12,612**	**5,121**	**3,024**	**2,097**	**7,491**	**4,125**	**3,366**
DC	**106**	**32**	**12**	**20**	**74**	**25**	**49**
1ST	**487**	**205**	**106**	**99**	**282**	**140**	**142**
ME	59	18	10	8	41	25	16
MA	232	100	49	51	132	71	61
NH	35	13	6	7	22	12	10
RI	51	26	15	11	25	10	15
PR	110	48	26	22	62	22	40
2ND	**839**	**462**	**249**	**213**	**377**	**161**	**216**
CT	99	70	31	39	29	8	21
NY,N	72	42	15	27	30	18	12
NY,E	202	105	61	44	97	40	57
NY,S	373	204	128	76	169	74	95
NY,W	70	31	13	18	39	14	25
VT	23	10	1	9	13	7	6
3RD	**928**	**501**	**297**	**204**	**427**	**241**	**186**
DE	61	39	25	14	22	13	9
NJ	187	113	81	32	74	48	26
PA,E	278	174	96	78	104	12	92
PA,M	153	70	35	35	83	71	12
PA,W	224	100	58	42	124	96	28
VI	25	5	2	3	20	1	19
4TH	**1,482**	**509**	**361**	**148**	**973**	**609**	**364**
MD	182	70	46	24	112	65	47
NC,E	71	33	27	6	38	14	24
NC,M	111	27	24	3	84	53	31
NC,W	92	10	6	4	82	35	47
SC	389	223	174	49	166	114	52
VA,E	379	72	51	21	307	220	87
VA,W	120	42	18	24	78	42	36
WV,N	53	13	8	5	40	12	28
WV,S	85	19	7	12	66	54	12

Table C-7. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total All Trials	Civil*			Criminal		
		Total	Nonjury	Jury	Total	Nonjury	Jury
5TH	**1,756**	**776**	**493**	**283**	**980**	**567**	**413**
LA,E	152	97	69	28	55	42	13
LA,M	73	34	29	5	39	36	3
LA,W	109	45	28	17	64	30	34
MS,N	79	49	16	33	30	20	10
MS,S	123	68	31	37	55	24	31
TX,N	285	109	72	37	176	122	54
TX,E	165	95	53	42	70	35	35
TX,S	442	173	118	55	269	143	126
TX,W	328	106	77	29	222	115	107
6TH	**1,139**	**450**	**248**	**202**	**689**	**347**	**342**
KY,E	77	15	7	8	62	28	34
KY,W	108	31	16	15	77	42	35
MI,E	158	89	35	54	69	19	50
MI,W	86	37	29	8	49	25	24
OH,N	164	70	40	30	94	51	43
OH,S	159	56	39	17	103	74	29
TN,E	117	48	25	23	69	28	41
TN,M	115	64	42	22	51	32	19
TN,W	155	40	15	25	115	48	67
7TH	**797**	**341**	**181**	**160**	**456**	**255**	**201**
IL,N	245	119	60	59	126	32	94
IL,C	132	52	33	19	80	63	17
IL,S	109	36	17	19	73	59	14
IN,N	111	22	12	10	89	60	29
IN,S	122	73	51	22	49	32	17
WI,E	38	11	1	10	27	5	22
WI,W	40	28	7	21	12	4	8
8TH	**951**	**391**	**223**	**168**	**560**	**296**	**264**
AR,E	128	87	42	45	41	27	14
AR,W	39	29	9	20	10	4	6
IA,N	87	16	9	7	71	45	26
IA,S	130	36	28	8	94	62	32
MN	83	32	11	21	51	21	30
MO,E	101	61	38	23	40	8	32
MO,W	137	58	40	18	79	48	31
NE	116	46	32	14	70	42	28
ND	32	9	3	6	23	3	20
SD	98	17	11	6	81	36	45

Table C-7. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total All Trials	Civil*			Criminal		
		Total	Nonjury	Jury	Total	Nonjury	Jury
9TH	**1,820**	**615**	**351**	**264**	**1,205**	**705**	**500**
AK	30	5	4	1	25	9	16
AZ	231	78	45	33	153	64	89
CA,N	115	66	35	31	49	23	26
CA,E	97	44	12	32	53	29	24
CA,C	340	171	106	65	169	88	81
CA,S	293	40	20	20	253	155	98
HI	46	19	16	3	27	11	16
ID	37	14	10	4	23	13	10
MT	137	11	9	2	126	68	58
NV	104	57	42	15	47	18	29
OR	117	36	13	23	81	72	9
WA,E	122	22	11	11	100	79	21
WA,W	133	49	28	21	84	71	13
GUAM	13	1	-	1	12	4	8
NMI	5	2	-	2	3	1	2
10TH	**851**	**303**	**179**	**124**	**548**	**342**	**206**
CO	164	88	50	38	76	51	25
KS	197	47	31	16	150	120	30
NM	162	42	29	13	120	60	60
OK,N	78	29	17	12	49	29	20
OK,E	46	18	15	3	28	11	17
OK,W	61	31	7	24	30	9	21
UT	107	38	27	11	69	49	20
WY	36	10	3	7	26	13	13
11TH	**1,456**	**536**	**324**	**212**	**920**	**437**	**483**
AL,N	182	49	17	32	133	95	38
AL,M	82	30	19	11	52	33	19
AL,S	91	11	6	5	80	47	33
FL,N	192	38	26	12	154	100	54
FL,M	277	121	75	46	156	63	93
FL,S	334	138	83	55	196	44	152
GA,N	183	107	76	31	76	34	42
GA,M	55	20	8	12	35	13	22
GA,S	60	22	14	8	38	8	30

NOTE: THIS TABLE INCLUDES TRIALS CONDUCTED BY DISTRICT AND APPELLATE JUDGES ONLY; ALL TRIALS CONDUCTED BY MAGISTRATE JUDGES ARE EXCLUDED. THIS TABLE INCLUDES LAND CONDEMNATION TRIALS, HEARINGS ON TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDERS AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTIONS, HEARINGS ON CONTESTED MOTIONS, MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CASES, AND OTHER CONTESTED PROCEEDINGS IN WHICH EVIDENCE IS INTRODUCED.

* INCLUDES TRIALS OF MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Table C-8.
U.S. District Courts—Lengths of Civil and Criminal Trials Completed, by District, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total All Trials	Civil Trials							Criminal Trials						
		Total	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 to 9 Days	10 to 19 Days	20 Days or More	Total	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 to 9 Days	10 to 19 Days	20 Days or More
TOTAL	**12,612**	**5,121**	**2,381**	**748**	**541**	**1,217**	**207**	**27**	**7,491**	**4,055**	**1,147**	**846**	**1,185**	**184**	**74**
DC	**106**	**32**	**7**	**3**	**3**	**17**	**2**	**-**	**74**	**13**	**12**	**15**	**29**	**3**	**2**
1ST	**487**	**205**	**67**	**31**	**21**	**62**	**20**	**4**	**282**	**113**	**45**	**40**	**66**	**12**	**6**
ME	59	18	5	2	4	4	3	-	41	24	11	4	2	-	-
MA	232	100	29	15	7	38	9	2	132	47	18	18	41	5	3
NH	35	13	6	-	-	6	1	-	22	16	2	2	2	-	-
RI	51	26	8	6	6	5	-	1	25	8	4	6	5	2	-
PR	110	48	19	8	4	9	7	1	62	18	10	10	16	5	3
2ND	**839**	**462**	**161**	**82**	**46**	**135**	**36**	**2**	**377**	**126**	**43**	**39**	**123**	**32**	**14**
CT	99	70	24	9	6	27	4	-	29	9	4	2	9	4	1
NY,N	72	42	11	17	8	4	2	-	30	17	-	6	7	-	-
NY,E	202	105	44	17	6	29	9	-	97	30	14	13	30	5	5
NY,S	373	204	63	32	20	67	20	2	169	54	18	13	60	18	6
NY,W	70	31	17	6	2	5	1	-	39	9	4	5	15	5	1
VT	23	10	2	1	4	3	-	-	13	7	3	-	2	-	1
3RD	**928**	**501**	**232**	**71**	**52**	**122**	**21**	**3**	**427**	**224**	**54**	**49**	**76**	**13**	**11**
DE	61	39	15	4	1	17	2	-	22	13	7	1	1	-	-
NJ	187	113	50	16	8	29	9	1	74	36	9	7	14	3	5
PA,E	278	174	76	28	26	36	7	1	104	13	15	23	44	5	4
PA,M	153	70	36	12	8	11	2	1	83	69	6	2	5	-	1
PA,W	224	100	54	9	9	27	1	-	124	90	12	10	8	3	1
VI	25	5	1	2	-	2	-	-	20	3	5	6	4	2	-
4TH	**1,482**	**509**	**329**	**59**	**47**	**63**	**10**	**1**	**973**	**648**	**131**	**82**	**90**	**18**	**4**
MD	182	70	36	10	4	16	4	-	112	57	10	13	22	7	3
NC,E	71	33	24	2	3	4	-	-	38	17	8	3	9	1	-
NC,M	111	27	14	6	3	4	-	-	84	46	25	9	4	-	-
NC,W	92	10	5	1	1	3	-	-	82	42	17	13	9	1	-
SC	389	223	184	9	12	14	4	-	166	124	15	17	10	-	-
VA,E	379	72	30	14	10	15	2	1	307	232	32	13	22	7	1
VA,W	120	42	24	9	8	1	-	-	78	61	7	4	4	2	-
WV,N	53	13	8	3	1	1	-	-	40	15	8	9	8	-	-
WV,S	85	19	4	5	5	5	-	-	66	54	9	1	2	-	-

Table C-8. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total All Trials	Civil Trials							Criminal Trials						
		Total	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 to 9 Days	10 to 19 Days	20 Days or More	Total	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 to 9 Days	10 to 19 Days	20 Days or More
5TH	**1,756**	**776**	**441**	**111**	**90**	**114**	**20**	**-**	**980**	**622**	**163**	**94**	**87**	**8**	**6**
LA,E	152	97	58	15	9	10	5	-	55	42	4	4	5	-	-
LA,M	73	34	30	1	2	1	-	-	39	37	1	1	-	-	-
LA,W	109	45	23	6	6	10	-	-	64	32	16	6	9	1	-
MS,N	79	49	21	10	8	7	3	-	30	22	5	2	1	-	-
MS,S	123	68	26	16	10	15	1	-	55	37	10	3	3	1	1
TX,N	285	109	64	16	12	13	4	-	176	131	15	11	17	1	1
TX,E	165	95	56	8	10	18	3	-	70	40	11	8	11	-	-
TX,S	442	173	97	25	21	27	3	-	269	160	52	28	22	3	4
TX,W	328	106	66	14	12	13	1	-	222	121	49	31	19	2	-
6TH	**1,139**	**450**	**198**	**80**	**34**	**116**	**18**	**4**	**689**	**367**	**121**	**77**	**106**	**16**	**2**
KY,E	77	15	7	1	4	1	1	1	62	33	16	6	7	-	-
KY,W	108	31	17	4	2	7	1	-	77	49	11	5	11	1	-
MI,E	158	89	24	16	3	36	7	3	69	20	13	12	20	4	-
MI,W	86	37	24	4	2	7	-	-	49	27	6	9	6	1	-
OH,N	164	70	30	18	3	14	5	-	94	44	13	8	23	5	1
OH,S	159	56	27	9	3	14	3	-	103	71	9	6	13	3	1
TN,E	117	48	22	9	7	10	-	-	69	35	19	8	7	-	-
TN,M	115	64	34	9	7	14	-	-	51	29	10	4	6	2	-
TN,W	155	40	13	10	3	13	1	-	115	59	24	19	13	-	-
7TH	**797**	**341**	**152**	**59**	**51**	**67**	**11**	**1**	**456**	**233**	**65**	**53**	**91**	**12**	**2**
IL,N	245	119	32	21	30	28	7	1	126	25	15	20	57	7	2
IL,C	132	52	39	6	2	4	1	-	80	61	6	7	6	-	-
IL,S	109	36	16	6	1	12	1	-	73	52	6	6	9	-	-
IN,N	111	22	12	2	4	4	-	-	89	57	12	9	8	3	-
IN,S	122	73	43	11	10	9	-	-	49	28	10	7	2	2	-
WI,E	38	11	-	5	1	3	2	-	27	4	13	2	8	-	-
WI,W	40	28	10	8	3	7	-	-	12	6	3	2	1	-	-
8TH	**951**	**391**	**178**	**63**	**46**	**98**	**4**	**2**	**560**	**286**	**81**	**91**	**92**	**9**	**1**
AR,E	128	87	26	17	15	26	2	1	41	25	4	3	9	-	-
AR,W	39	29	7	11	5	6	-	-	10	5	-	2	3	-	-
IA,N	87	16	7	3	-	6	-	-	71	38	12	12	9	-	-
IA,S	130	36	23	5	2	6	-	-	94	61	13	13	6	1	-
MN	83	32	8	1	6	16	1	-	51	20	5	7	14	5	-
MO,E	101	61	34	11	3	11	1	1	40	12	12	11	5	-	-
MO,W	137	58	42	7	4	5	-	-	79	49	14	7	6	3	-
NE	116	46	21	7	7	11	-	-	70	35	10	10	15	-	-
ND	32	9	1	-	1	7	-	-	23	3	5	5	9	-	1
SD	98	17	9	1	3	4	-	-	81	38	6	21	16	-	-

Table C-8. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total All Trials	Civil Trials							Criminal Trials						
		Total	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 to 9 Days	10 to 19 Days	20 Days or More	Total	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 to 9 Days	10 to 19 Days	20 Days or More
9TH	**1,820**	**615**	**207**	**80**	**57**	**221**	**44**	**6**	**1,205**	**625**	**203**	**136**	**203**	**25**	**13**
AK	30	5	4	-	-	1	-	-	25	7	4	2	11	1	-
AZ	231	78	21	10	12	32	-	3	153	56	37	30	28	2	-
CA,N	115	66	14	8	7	28	8	1	49	16	5	1	23	4	-
CA,E	97	44	9	8	4	17	6	-	53	21	13	7	9	2	1
CA,C	340	171	63	18	17	61	11	1	169	60	23	22	45	12	7
CA,S	293	40	8	9	4	15	4	-	253	135	50	34	30	1	3
HI	46	19	15	3	-	1	-	-	27	16	-	3	8	-	-
ID	37	14	4	1	1	7	1	-	23	12	2	1	8	-	-
MT	137	11	8	1	-	2	-	-	126	73	38	10	5	-	-
NV	104	57	26	12	3	15	1	-	47	22	6	5	10	2	2
OR	117	36	9	5	6	15	1	-	81	61	12	4	3	1	-
WA,E	122	22	8	2	3	6	3	-	100	73	11	9	7	-	-
WA,W	133	49	18	3	-	20	8	-	84	68	1	7	8	-	-
GUAM	13	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	5	1	-	6	-	-
NMI	5	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	2	-	-
10TH	**851**	**303**	**131**	**33**	**38**	**91**	**9**	**1**	**548**	**335**	**71**	**56**	**74**	**8**	**4**
CO	164	88	30	11	9	31	6	1	76	45	11	6	11	3	-
KS	197	47	24	6	6	10	1	-	150	110	17	10	8	3	2
NM	162	42	22	7	7	6	-	-	120	66	23	15	15	-	1
OK,N	78	29	15	-	2	12	-	-	49	29	2	5	12	1	-
OK,E	46	18	12	3	2	1	-	-	28	11	7	5	4	-	1
OK,W	61	31	8	3	5	15	-	-	30	11	5	8	5	1	-
UT	107	38	18	3	6	11	-	-	69	51	5	5	8	-	-
WY	36	10	2	-	1	5	2	-	26	12	1	2	11	-	-
11TH	**1,456**	**536**	**278**	**76**	**56**	**111**	**12**	**3**	**920**	**463**	**158**	**114**	**148**	**28**	**9**
AL,N	182	49	18	12	5	14	-	-	133	94	21	6	9	3	-
AL,M	82	30	18	3	4	5	-	-	52	32	10	5	4	-	1
AL,S	91	11	6	2	1	2	-	-	80	63	7	4	5	1	-
FL,N	192	38	22	8	4	4	-	-	154	115	24	12	1	2	-
FL,M	277	121	59	16	17	25	3	1	156	56	30	30	30	7	3
FL,S	334	138	69	21	10	29	7	2	196	39	38	39	65	12	3
GA,N	183	107	66	11	9	19	2	-	76	31	8	9	25	2	1
GA,M	55	20	4	2	3	11	-	-	35	18	7	3	6	1	-
GA,S	60	22	16	1	3	2	-	-	38	15	13	6	3	-	1

NOTE: THIS TABLE INCLUDES TRIALS CONDUCTED BY DISTRICT AND APPELLATE JUDGES ONLY. ALL TRIALS CONDUCTED BY MAGISTRATE JUDGES AND SENTENCING HEARINGS ARE EXCLUDED. THIS TABLE INCLUDES TRIALS OF MISCELLANEOUS CASES, HEARINGS ON TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDERS AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTIONS, HEARINGS ON CONTESTED MOTIONS, AND OTHER CONTESTED PROCEEDINGS IN WHICH EVIDENCE IS INTRODUCED.

Table C-9.
U. S. District Courts—Civil and Criminal Trials Terminated That Required 20 or More Days During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Civil					
District	Case/Defendant Name			Nature of Proceeding*	Trial Days	Type of Trial
CO	Rice, Michael Dean	v	Dow Chemical Co.	Economic Stabilization Act	59	Jury
FL,S	Alphamed Corp.	v	Arriva, Inc.	Contract	44	Jury
NY,S	Astrazeneca Ab et al.	v	Apotex Corporation	Patent	41	Nonjury
IL,N	SEC	v	Buntrock et al.	Securities, Commodities, Exchange	41	Jury
MA	First Act, Inc.	v	Brook Mays Music Co.	Defamation	37	Jury
RI	Young et al.	v	City of Providence	Civil Rights	35	Jury
MO,E	Cedar Hill Hardware	v	Insurance Corp.	Insurance Contract	35	Jury
AZ	Agster et al.	v	County of Maricopa	Civil Rights	32	Jury
PR	Oriental Financial	v	Federal Insurance Co.	Insurance Contract	29	Jury
NY,S	Karmel et al.	v	City of New York et al.	Civil Rights —Employment	25	Jury
AZ	Gilmartin et al.	v	City of Tucson et al.	Civil Rights	24	Jury
CA,C	Applied Medical Reso	v	Johnson & Johnson	Antitrust	24	Jury
KY,E	Beaven et al.	v	U.S. Dept. of Justice	Federal Tort Claim	23	Nonjury
NJ	Valentini	v	Ford Motor Company	Motor Vehicle Product Liability	22	Jury
MI,E	Sparton Tech, Inc.	v	Util-link LLC et al.	Contract	22	Jury
NMI	Chung	v	World Corporation	Contract	22	Jury
MA	Ethos Technologies	v	Realnetworks, Inc.	Patent	21	Jury
PA,E	Glass et al.	v	The City of Phila.	Civil Rights	21	Nonjury
PA,M	Kitzmiller	v	Dover Area School Dist.	Civil Rights	21	Nonjury
MI,E	VSI Holdings, Inc.	v	SPX Corp.	Bankruptcy Withdrawal	21	Jury
MI,E	Torno et al.	v	2SI LLC et al.	Airplane Product Liability	21	Jury
CA,N	Hyundai Electronics	v	Rambus, Inc.	Contract	21	Jury
VA,E	Eplus, Inc.	v	Sap America, Inc. et al.	Patent	20	Jury
AR,E	Reeves	v	Wyeth, Inc.	Personal Injury/Product Liability	20	Jury
AZ	Kobar	v	Novartis Corp et al.	Personal Injury/Product Liability	20	Jury
FL,M	State Farm Mutual	v	Goldstein et al.	Civil RICO	20	Jury
FL,S	Friends Everglades	v	South Florida Water	Environmental Matters	20	Nonjury
				Total	**27**	**Cases**

Table C-9. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Criminal				
District	Case/Defendant Name	Nature of Proceeding*	Trial Days	Type of Trial
CA,S	Alvarado Hospital	Health Care-Soliciting Remunerations	121	Jury
FL,S	Battle, Sr., Jose Miguel	Racketeering	100	Jury
FL,S	Argento, Salvatore	Fraud	93	Jury
PR	Ayala-Lopez, Carlos L.	Firearms	69	Jury
PA,E	Williams, Vincent	Racketeering/Murder	66	Jury
TX,S	Skilling, Jeffrey K.	Securities & Exchange Fraud	60	Jury
CT	Forbes, Walter	Securities & Exchange Fraud	56	Jury
TX,N	Setser, Gregory Earl	Postal, Wire, Radio Fraud	56	Jury
FL,S	Orlansky, Eduardo	Bank Fraud	56	Nonjury
VT	Chase, David S.	Health Care Fraud	53	Jury
CA,C	Mills, Barry Byron	Murder	53	Jury
NY,E	Defilippo, Patrick	Racketeering/Murder	48	Jury
NJ	Hoffecker, Charles Paul	Postal, Wire, Radio Fraud	47	Jury
NY,S	Rudaj, Alex	Assault	45	Jury
NJ	Atlantic States Cast Iron	Obstruction of Justice	43	Jury
CA,E	Hayat, Hamid	Terrorist Activity	43	Jury
MA	Decologero, John P.	Burglary-Interstate Commerce	42	Jury
CA,S	Sealed Defendant	Income Tax Evasion	42	Jury
MD	Ali, Lanora N.	Drug Laws	40	Jury
VA,E	Moussaoui, Zacarias	Terrorist Activity	40	Jury
AL,M	Siegelman, Don Eugene	Extortion/Racketeering/Threats	40	Jury
OK,E	Barrett, Kenneth Eugene	Drug Laws	39	Jury
DC	Tobon-Tobon, Candido	Drug Laws	38	Jury
NJ	Curry, Hakeem	Drug Laws	38	Jury
MS,S	Woodard, William, Jr.	Drug Laws	38	Jury
NY,S	Morges, Luis	Firearms	37	Jury
TX,S	Kramer, Timothy	Racketeering	36	Jury
PA,E	Rey-Gonzalez, Leyda	Drug Laws	35	Jury
GA,N	Campbell, William C.	Income Tax	35	Jury
ND	Rodriguez, Alfonso	Kidnapping	34	Jury
NY,S	Jackson, Frederick E.	Firearms	33	Jury
PA,E	Savage, Kaboni	Drug Laws	33	Jury

Table C-9. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Criminal				
District	Case/Defendant Name	Nature of Proceeding*	Trial Days	Type of Trial
PA,M	Hammer, David Paul	Murder	33	Nonjury
CA,C	Wolff, Stuart H.	Securities & Exchange Fraud	32	Jury
GA,S	Bradley, Martin J., III	Racketeering	32	Jury
NY,E	Sealed Defendant	Securities & Exchange Fraud	31	Jury
IL,N	Caputo, Ross A.	Postal, Wire, Radio Fraud	31	Jury
KS	Hargrove, Demetrius R.	Firearms	31	Jury
NV	Herrera, Dario	Extortion/Racketeering/Threats	30	Jury
NY,S	Jackson, Frederick E.	Firearms	29	Jury
NY,W	Pike, Aaron B.	Drug Laws	28	Jury
NJ	Teo, Alfred S., Sr.	Intimidation of Witnesses/Jurors	28	Jury
TX,S	Otufale, Otukayode Adelek	Bank Fraud	28	Jury
PR	Marti Lon, Rosario	Counterfeiting	26	Jury
NY,E	Cammarano, Joseph	Conspiracy to Murder and Kidnap	26	Jury
NY,S	Kone, Musah S.	Securities & Exchange Fraud	26	Jury
PR	Lugo-Rios, Hector Rene	Embezzlement	25	Jury
NJ	Duronio, Roger	Computer Fraud	25	Jury
MD	Briscoe, Richard Donnell	Drug Laws	25	Jury
CA,C	Rubin, Thomas Edward	Intimidation of Witnesses/Jurors	25	Jury
FL,M	Al-Arian, Sami Amin	Burglary-Interstate Commerce	25	Jury
CA,C	Richards, Paul H., II	Extortion/Racketeering/Threats	24	Jury
CA,C	Stodder, John	Postal, Wire, Radio Fraud	24	Jury
CA,S	York, Linda Selick	Postal, Wire, Radio Fraud	24	Jury
KS	Kaufman, Linda Joyce	Health Care Fraud	24	Jury
MA	Konaxis, James S.	Fraud	23	Nonjury
MA	Hart, Jonathan	Racketeering/Murder	23	Jury
FL,M	Wey, Danny Lee	Fraud	23	Jury
NY,E	Schiff, Irwin A.	Attempt to Evade Tax	22	Jury
PA,E	Bansal, Akhil	Drug Laws	22	Jury
PA,W	Ferguson, Larry Lewis	Drug Laws	22	Jury
OH,N	Martinez, Jorge A.	Drug Laws	22	Jury
IL,N	Udstuen, Donald	Fraud	22	Jury
CA,C	Graf, James	Health Care Fraud	22	Jury
NV	Cohen, Lawrence	Fraud	22	Jury
FL,M	Rosin, Michael A.	Health Care Fraud	22	Jury

Table C-9. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Criminal				
District	**Case/Defendant Name**	**Nature of Proceeding***	**Trial Days**	**Type of Trial**
DC	Sealed Defendant	Drug Laws	21	Jury
MD	Irby, James Allen, III	Intimidation of Witnesses/Jurors	21	Jury
NY,E	Caracappa, Stephen	Drug Laws	20	Jury
NY,S	Jackson, Kevin	Drug Laws	20	Jury
TX,S	Howard, Kevin	Postal, Wire, Radio Fraud	20	Jury
OH,S	Taylor, Ronald	Drug Laws	20	Jury
CA,C	Martinez, Alejandro	Civil Rights	20	Jury
NM	Sealed Defendant	Fraud	20	Jury
		Total	**74**	**Cases**

NOTE: SENTENCING HEARINGS ARE INCLUDED.
*RICO = RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS.

Table C-10.
U.S. District Courts—Median Time Intervals from Filing to Trial of Civil Cases in Which Trials Were Completed, by District, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total Trials		Nonjury Trials		Jury Trials	
	Number of Trials	Median Time Interval in Months*	Number of Trials	Median Time Interval in Months*	Number of Trials	Median Time Interval In Months*
TOTAL	**3,201**	**23.2**	**1,107**	**21.0**	**2,094**	**24.8**
DC	**29**	**37.0**	**9**	**-**	**20**	**34.0**
1ST	**154**	**26.7**	**55**	**26.0**	**99**	**26.0**
ME	14	17.0	6	-	8	-
MA	80	28.0	29	28.5	51	27.0
NH	7	-	-	-	7	-
RI	19	19.0	8	-	11	15.0
PR	34	33.0	12	28.0	22	34.0
2ND	**320**	**29.9**	**108**	**25.0**	**212**	**31.8**
CT	52	29.8	13	26.0	39	29.0
NY,N	33	42.0	6	-	27	42.0
NY,E	62	29.0	19	30.5	43	29.0
NY,S	143	25.7	67	23.4	76	26.4
NY,W	21	41.8	3	-	18	41.9
VT	9	-	-	-	9	-
3RD	**308**	**24.3**	**104**	**22.4**	**204**	**26.0**
DE	26	26.0	12	24.0	14	26.0
NJ	61	33.0	29	30.5	32	34.0
PA,E	117	18.0	39	19.0	78	18.4
PA,M	47	20.0	12	9.0	35	20.9
PA,W	52	33.5	10	19.0	42	34.5
VI	5	-	2	-	3	-
4TH	**238**	**19.5**	**90**	**17.0**	**148**	**20.6**
MD	33	25.0	9	-	24	21.0
NC,E	28	22.0	22	18.0	6	-
NC,M	8	-	5	-	3	-
NC,W	5	-	1	-	4	-
SC	67	21.8	18	27.0	49	20.8
VA,E	48	9.3	27	8.5	21	10.0
VA,W	29	18.4	5	-	24	16.0
WV,N	5	-	-	-	5	-
WV,S	15	20.0	3	-	12	19.0

Table C-10. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total Trials		Nonjury Trials		Jury Trials	
	Number of Trials	Median Time Interval in Months*	Number of Trials	Median Time Interval in Months*	Number of Trials	Median Time Interval In Months*
5TH	**471**	**21.1**	**188**	**19.7**	**283**	**22.8**
LA,E	64	20.0	36	22.0	28	19.2
LA,M	6	-	1	-	5	-
LA,W	36	25.5	19	25.0	17	25.0
MS,N	37	24.0	4	-	33	24.0
MS,S	63	25.5	26	25.0	37	24.0
TX,N	59	20.0	22	17.0	37	23.0
TX,E	50	17.7	8	-	42	17.0
TX,S	106	18.8	51	13.0	55	22.0
TX,W	50	14.6	21	11.0	29	19.8
6TH	**256**	**25.9**	**54**	**23.5**	**202**	**25.6**
KY,E	9	-	1	-	8	-
KY,W	16	27.5	1	-	15	27.5
MI,E	66	24.0	12	15.0	54	25.8
MI,W	11	36.0	3	-	8	-
OH,N	39	22.3	9	-	30	22.8
OH,S	26	27.0	9	-	17	30.4
TN,E	31	26.5	8	-	23	23.0
TN,M	28	25.4	6	-	22	26.0
TN,W	30	24.7	5	-	25	24.0
7TH	**217**	**24.4**	**58**	**24.0**	**159**	**25.7**
IL,N	91	26.4	32	26.0	59	26.5
IL,C	23	30.0	4	-	19	30.5
IL,S	24	20.0	6	-	18	19.0
IN,N	10	25.0	-	-	10	25.0
IN,S	33	26.0	11	23.0	22	26.0
WI,E	11	28.0	1	-	10	28.0
WI,W	25	13.4	4	-	21	13.4
8TH	**244**	**21.4**	**76**	**21.3**	**168**	**21.5**
AR,E	72	21.7	27	21.0	45	21.0
AR,W	27	13.0	7	-	20	13.5
IA,N	10	17.0	3	-	7	-
IA,S	12	24.0	4	-	8	-
MN	26	26.4	5	-	21	27.0
MO,E	31	21.5	8	-	23	19.0
MO,W	24	23.4	6	-	18	23.0
NE	26	21.0	12	22.0	14	20.0
ND	9	-	3	-	6	-
SD	7	-	1	-	6	-

Table C-10. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total Trials		Nonjury Trials		Jury Trials	
	Number of Trials	Median Time Interval in Months*	Number of Trials	Median Time Interval in Months*	Number of Trials	Median Time Interval In Months*
9TH	**462**	**26.0**	**199**	**22.2**	**263**	**28.9**
AK	1	-	-	-	1	-
AZ	57	32.0	24	31.0	33	33.0
CA,N	56	25.0	25	26.0	31	25.0
CA,E	41	34.0	9	-	32	36.0
CA,C	134	21.3	70	16.9	64	25.0
CA,S	31	33.0	11	30.0	20	33.0
HI	12	10.0	9	-	3	-
ID	10	30.0	6	-	4	-
MT	6	-	4	-	2	-
NV	32	29.5	17	25.5	15	30.0
OR	30	27.0	7	-	23	32.5
WA,E	15	17.0	4	-	11	17.0
WA,W	34	19.0	13	21.0	21	18.3
GUAM	1	-	-	-	1	-
NMI	2	-	-	-	2	-
10TH	**175**	**22.5**	**51**	**21.0**	**124**	**22.0**
CO	53	32.0	15	32.0	38	29.0
KS	22	21.0	6	-	16	22.0
NM	21	15.8	8	-	13	16.5
OK,N	13	19.0	1	-	12	18.0
OK,E	5	-	2	-	3	-
OK,W	29	16.4	5	-	24	16.7
UT	24	25.0	13	30.0	11	23.0
WY	8	-	1	-	7	-
11TH	**327**	**21.9**	**115**	**18.2**	**212**	**23.2**
AL,N	39	28.5	7	-	32	28.0
AL,M	14	20.0	3	-	11	20.0
AL,S	7	-	2	-	5	-
FL,N	19	19.0	7	-	12	17.0
FL,M	74	19.2	28	18.5	46	22.0
FL,S	98	16.3	43	14.8	55	19.7
GA,N	49	31.0	18	27.0	31	31.5
GA,M	17	23.0	5	-	12	28.0
GA,S	10	44.0	2	-	8	-

NOTE: INCLUDES TRIALS CONDUCTED BY DISTRICT AND APPELLATE JUDGES ONLY. ALL TRIALS CONDUCTED BY MAGISTRATE JUDGES ARE EXCLUDED. EXCLUDES THE FOLLOWING TRIALS: LAND CONDEMNATION; FORFEITURES AND PENALTY CASES; PRISONER PETITIONS (HABEAS CORPUS, MOTIONS TO VACATE SENTENCE UNDER 28 U.S.C. 2255, HEARINGS ON EVIDENTIARY MATTERS); BANKRUPTCY PETITIONS; AND THREE-JUDGE COURT CASES. FOR CIVIL CASES RESULTING IN A COMPLETED TRIAL, THE MEDIAN TIME IS BASED ON THE ORIGINAL FILING DATE AND THE DATE THE TRIAL WAS COMPLETED. FOR REOPENED CIVIL CASES RESULTING IN A SECOND COMPLETED TRIAL, THE MEDIAN TIME REMAINS BASED ON THE ORIGINAL FILING DATE AND THE DATE THE TRIAL WAS COMPLETED.

* TIME INTERVALS COMPUTED ONLY FOR 10 OR MORE TRIALS.

Table D. Cases
U.S. District Courts—Criminal Cases Commenced, Terminated, and Pending During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2005 and 2006

Circuit and District	Filings			Terminations			Pending		
	2005	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005 [2]	2006	Percent Change [1]
TOTAL	**69,575**	**66,860**	**-3.9**	**66,561**	**67,499**	**1.4**	**69,932**	**69,293**	**-0.9**
DC	**462**	**380**	**-17.7**	**489**	**437**	**-10.6**	**1,376**	**1,319**	**-4.1**
1ST	**1,286**	**1,327**	**3.2**	**1,290**	**1,317**	**2.1**	**1,781**	**1,791**	**0.6**
ME	199	178	-10.6	236	218	-7.6	177	137	-22.6
MA	378	342	-9.5	364	390	7.1	854	806	-5.6
NH	212	273	28.8	192	242	26.0	220	251	14.1
RI	134	126	-6.0	130	121	-6.9	218	223	2.3
PR	363	408	12.4	368	346	-6.0	312	374	19.9
2ND	**3,421**	**3,302**	**-3.5**	**3,487**	**3,299**	**-5.4**	**7,528**	**7,531**	**0.0**
CT	275	303	10.2	279	272	-2.5	397	428	7.8
NY,N	443	407	-8.1	435	376	-13.6	535	566	5.8
NY,E	817	735	-10.0	861	734	-14.8	2,060	2,061	0.0
NY,S	1,153	1,021	-11.4	1,165	1,181	1.4	3,707	3,547	-4.3
NY,W	583	709	21.6	597	579	-3.0	619	749	21.0
VT	150	127	-15.3	150	157	4.7	210	180	-14.3
3RD	**2,980**	**2,845**	**-4.5**	**3,048**	**3,062**	**0.5**	**3,897**	**3,680**	**-5.6**
DE	133	126	-5.3	170	117	-31.2	172	181	5.2
NJ	1,026	1,032	0.6	1,124	1,089	-3.1	1,181	1,124	-4.8
PA,E	701	627	-10.6	815	770	-5.5	1,019	876	-14.0
PA,M	509	447	-12.2	462	442	-4.3	536	541	0.9
PA,W	461	493	6.9	362	516	42.5	522	499	-4.4
VI	150	120	-20.0	115	128	11.3	467	459	-1.7
4TH	**8,699**	**8,175**	**-6.0**	**7,458**	**7,619**	**2.2**	**9,736**	**10,292**	**5.7**
MD	1,541	1,755	13.9	1,277	1,374	7.6	2,477	2,858	15.4
NC,E	1,343	978	-27.2	937	985	5.1	1,821	1,814	-0.4
NC,M	392	395	0.8	343	387	12.8	281	289	2.8
NC,W	540	518	-4.1	389	531	36.5	713	700	-1.8
SC	775	821	5.9	753	809	7.4	790	802	1.5
VA,E	3,207	2,803	-12.6	2,931	2,572	-12.2	2,656	2,887	8.7
VA,W	397	374	-5.8	350	415	18.6	567	526	-7.2
WV,N	273	278	1.8	212	272	28.3	215	221	2.8
WV,S	231	253	9.5	266	274	3.0	216	195	-9.7

Table D. Cases (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Filings			Terminations			Pending		
	2005	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005 [2]	2006	Percent Change [1]
5TH	**14,559**	**13,820**	**-5.1**	**13,747**	**14,130**	**2.8**	**10,486**	**10,176**	**-3.0**
LA,E	348	318	-8.6	322	319	-0.9	293	292	-0.3
LA,M	236	243	3.0	179	184	2.8	403	462	14.6
LA,W	484	502	3.7	426	508	19.2	391	385	-1.5
MS,N	132	152	15.2	163	139	-14.7	129	142	10.1
MS,S	345	460	33.3	397	428	7.8	307	339	10.4
TX,N	747	784	5.0	704	829	17.8	1,062	1,017	-4.2
TX,E	585	662	13.2	507	617	21.7	538	583	8.4
TX,S	6,262	5,379	-14.1	5,731	5,794	1.1	4,714	4,299	-8.8
TX,W	5,420	5,320	-1.8	5,318	5,312	-0.1	2,649	2,657	0.3
6TH	**4,485**	**4,536**	**1.1**	**4,398**	**4,642**	**5.5**	**4,908**	**4,802**	**-2.2**
KY,E	427	492	15.2	383	446	16.4	372	418	12.4
KY,W	627	742	18.3	555	643	15.9	584	683	17.0
MI,E	556	554	-0.4	579	614	6.0	878	818	-6.8
MI,W	365	346	-5.2	349	409	17.2	278	215	-22.7
OH,N	690	592	-14.2	681	675	-0.9	503	420	-16.5
OH,S	554	598	7.9	464	601	29.5	636	633	-0.5
TN,E	466	425	-8.8	494	465	-5.9	487	447	-8.2
TN,M	287	262	-8.7	304	252	-17.1	273	283	3.7
TN,W	513	525	2.3	589	537	-8.8	897	885	-1.3
7TH	**2,502**	**2,390**	**-4.5**	**2,191**	**2,357**	**7.6**	**2,491**	**2,524**	**1.3**
IL,N	769	611	-20.5	618	613	-0.8	1,011	1,009	-0.2
IL,C	384	374	-2.6	372	371	-0.3	333	336	0.9
IL,S	229	243	6.1	194	265	36.6	214	192	-10.3
IN,N	382	416	8.9	317	392	23.7	382	406	6.3
IN,S	224	232	3.6	205	227	10.7	163	168	3.1
WI,E	280	288	2.9	255	258	1.2	293	323	10.2
WI,W	234	226	-3.4	230	231	0.4	95	90	-5.3
8TH	**4,488**	**4,530**	**0.9**	**4,366**	**4,666**	**6.9**	**4,055**	**3,919**	**-3.4**
AR,E	291	353	21.3	238	285	19.7	294	362	23.1
AR,W	216	229	6.0	197	192	-2.5	113	150	32.7
IA,N	340	420	23.5	313	396	26.5	296	320	8.1
IA,S	376	331	-12.0	321	327	1.9	369	373	1.1
MN	393	388	-1.3	412	440	6.8	403	351	-12.9
MO,E	829	925	11.6	816	887	8.7	513	551	7.4
MO,W	725	676	-6.8	578	656	13.5	850	870	2.4
NE	611	558	-8.7	785	814	3.7	784	528	-32.7
ND	280	250	-10.7	256	258	0.8	129	121	-6.2
SD	427	400	-6.3	450	411	-8.7	304	293	-3.6

Table D. Cases (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Filings			Terminations			Pending		
	2005	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005 [2]	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005 [2]	2006	Percent Change [1]
9TH	**14,140**	**12,819**	**-9.3**	**13,996**	**13,057**	**-6.7**	**12,798**	**12,560**	**-1.9**
AK	166	158	-4.8	191	171	-10.5	128	115	-10.2
AZ	4,050	3,446	-14.9	3,978	3,719	-6.5	2,904	2,631	-9.4
CA,N	688	661	-3.9	722	642	-11.1	1,080	1,099	1.8
CA,E	945	942	-0.3	814	862	5.9	1,072	1,152	7.5
CA,C	1,388	1,149	-17.2	1,641	1,316	-19.8	2,030	1,863	-8.2
CA,S	2,540	2,731	7.5	2,560	2,552	-0.3	1,421	1,600	12.6
HI	456	377	-17.3	537	426	-20.7	511	462	-9.6
ID	249	216	-13.3	217	223	2.8	213	206	-3.3
MT	518	408	-21.2	473	434	-8.2	389	363	-6.7
NV	615	497	-19.2	506	470	-7.1	701	728	3.9
OR	690	662	-4.1	680	679	-0.1	707	690	-2.4
WA,E	445	393	-11.7	534	396	-25.8	313	310	-1.0
WA,W	1,232	1,086	-11.9	996	1,045	4.9	1,228	1,269	3.3
GUAM	131	77	-41.2	115	99	-13.9	73	51	-30.1
NMI	27	16	-40.7	32	23	-28.1	28	21	-25.0
10TH	**6,577**	**6,629**	**0.8**	**6,287**	**6,680**	**6.3**	**5,034**	**4,983**	**-1.0**
CO	658	598	-9.1	621	506	-18.5	839	931	11.0
KS	714	774	8.4	692	756	9.2	720	738	2.5
NM	2,915	2,826	-3.1	2,692	3,026	12.4	1,697	1,497	-11.8
OK,N	205	191	-6.8	223	218	-2.2	172	145	-15.7
OK,E	93	67	-28.0	100	85	-15.0	59	41	-30.5
OK,W	709	881	24.3	709	749	5.6	425	557	31.1
UT	1,042	952	-8.6	1,043	997	-4.4	788	743	-5.7
WY	241	340	41.1	207	343	65.7	334	331	-0.9
11TH	**5,976**	**6,107**	**2.2**	**5,804**	**6,233**	**7.4**	**5,842**	**5,716**	**-2.2**
AL,N	479	579	20.9	449	485	8.0	389	483	24.2
AL,M	267	283	6.0	264	277	4.9	279	285	2.2
AL,S	312	282	-9.6	246	294	19.5	327	315	-3.7
FL,N	454	538	18.5	407	489	20.1	505	554	9.7
FL,M	1,148	1,243	8.3	1,097	1,288	17.4	1,292	1,247	-3.5
FL,S	1,595	1,373	-13.9	1,737	1,496	-13.9	983	860	-12.5
GA,N	641	666	3.9	649	699	7.7	885	852	-3.7
GA,M	500	495	-1.0	516	500	-3.1	434	429	-1.2
GA,S	580	648	11.7	439	705	60.6	748	691	-7.6

NOTE: PENDING TOTALS EXCLUDE EACH CASE IN WHICH THE DEFENDANT HAS BEEN A FUGITIVE SINCE BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 2005. HOWEVER, NO CASE WITH MULTIPLE DEFENDANTS HAS BEEN EXCLUDED UNLESS ALL DEFENDANTS IN THE CASE HAVE BEEN FUGITIVES SINCE BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 2005. THIS TABLE INCLUDES ALL FELONY AND CLASS A MISDEMEANOR CASES, BUT INCLUDES ONLY THOSE PETTY OFFENSE CASES THAT HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT JUDGES.

[1] PERCENT CHANGE NOT COMPUTED WHEN FEWER THAN 10 CASES REPORTED FOR THE PREVIOUS PERIOD.

[2] REVISED.

Table D. Defendants
U.S. District Courts—Criminal Defendants Commenced, Terminated, and Pending During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2005 and 2006

Circuit and District	Filings			Terminations			Pending		
	2005	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005 [2]	2006	Percent Change [1]
TOTAL	**92,226**	**88,216**	**-4.3**	**86,616**	**88,601**	**2.3**	**97,294**	**96,909**	**-0.4**
DC	**698**	**521**	**-25.4**	**607**	**583**	**-4.0**	**1,986**	**1,924**	**-3.1**
1ST	**2,037**	**2,058**	**1.0**	**1,846**	**1,967**	**6.6**	**2,880**	**2,971**	**3.2**
ME	222	217	-2.3	272	249	-8.5	209	177	-15.3
MA	654	514	-21.4	527	614	16.5	1,388	1,288	-7.2
NH	222	309	39.2	209	252	20.6	237	294	24.1
RI	160	152	-5.0	155	146	-5.8	263	269	2.3
PR	779	866	11.2	683	706	3.4	783	943	20.4
2ND	**5,514**	**5,022**	**-8.9**	**5,069**	**5,059**	**-0.2**	**12,193**	**12,156**	**-0.3**
CT	466	484	3.9	467	429	-8.1	697	752	7.9
NY,N	585	562	-3.9	567	495	-12.7	788	855	8.5
NY,E	1,329	1,241	-6.6	1,310	1,155	-11.8	3,387	3,473	2.5
NY,S	2,171	1,727	-20.5	1,792	2,008	12.1	5,989	5,708	-4.7
NY,W	735	842	14.6	708	746	5.4	1,026	1,122	9.4
VT	228	166	-27.2	225	226	0.4	306	246	-19.6
3RD	**3,892**	**3,722**	**-4.4**	**4,039**	**3,939**	**-2.5**	**5,240**	**5,023**	**-4.1**
DE	158	147	-7.0	190	139	-26.8	203	211	3.9
NJ	1,240	1,189	-4.1	1,318	1,285	-2.5	1,506	1,410	-6.4
PA,E	1,039	882	-15.1	1,169	1,120	-4.2	1,512	1,274	-15.7
PA,M	724	706	-2.5	723	613	-15.2	810	903	11.5
PA,W	563	629	11.7	493	624	26.6	651	656	0.8
VI	168	169	0.6	146	158	8.2	558	569	2.0
4TH	**11,048**	**10,406**	**-5.8**	**9,553**	**9,900**	**3.6**	**12,271**	**12,777**	**4.1**
MD	1,769	1,998	12.9	1,547	1,597	3.2	2,858	3,259	14.0
NC,E	1,494	1,132	-24.2	1,106	1,115	0.8	1,963	1,980	0.9
NC,M	476	542	13.9	426	501	17.6	329	370	12.5
NC,W	944	877	-7.1	690	927	34.3	1,240	1,190	-4.0
SC	1,387	1,412	1.8	1,229	1,397	13.7	1,360	1,375	1.1
VA,E	3,619	3,121	-13.8	3,276	2,934	-10.4	2,998	3,185	6.2
VA,W	644	612	-5.0	640	672	5.0	917	857	-6.5
WV,N	443	406	-8.4	302	434	43.7	354	326	-7.9
WV,S	272	306	12.5	337	323	-4.2	252	235	-6.7

Table D. Defendants (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Filings			Terminations			Pending		
	2005	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005 [2]	2006	Percent Change [1]
5TH	**18,112**	**17,325**	**-4.3**	**17,130**	**17,603**	**2.8**	**13,590**	**13,312**	**-2.0**
LA,E	554	396	-28.5	538	436	-19.0	482	442	-8.3
LA,M	253	298	17.8	204	211	3.4	429	516	20.3
LA,W	625	687	9.9	579	648	11.9	577	616	6.8
MS,N	183	206	12.6	214	192	-10.3	199	213	7.0
MS,S	445	604	35.7	510	567	11.2	404	441	9.2
TX,N	1,176	1,165	-0.9	1,059	1,285	21.3	1,564	1,444	-7.7
TX,E	974	1,040	6.8	811	986	21.6	899	953	6.0
TX,S	7,271	6,372	-12.4	6,733	6,778	0.7	5,708	5,302	-7.1
TX,W	6,631	6,557	-1.1	6,482	6,500	0.3	3,328	3,385	1.7
6TH	**6,506**	**6,531**	**0.4**	**6,331**	**6,529**	**3.1**	**7,075**	**7,077**	**0.0**
KY,E	653	699	7.0	576	664	15.3	564	599	6.2
KY,W	750	889	18.5	647	751	16.1	711	849	19.4
MI,E	862	941	9.2	872	947	8.6	1,394	1,388	-0.4
MI,W	475	492	3.6	440	542	23.2	367	317	-13.6
OH,N	1,184	1,000	-15.5	1,128	1,097	-2.7	889	792	-10.9
OH,S	818	771	-5.7	711	811	14.1	898	858	-4.5
TN,E	660	653	-1.1	775	655	-15.5	662	660	-0.3
TN,M	368	393	6.8	397	346	-12.8	379	426	12.4
TN,W	736	693	-5.8	785	716	-8.8	1,211	1,188	-1.9
7TH	**3,862**	**3,596**	**-6.9**	**3,156**	**3,480**	**10.3**	**4,142**	**4,258**	**2.8**
IL,N	1,453	1,101	-24.2	1,030	1,146	11.3	1,982	1,937	-2.3
IL,C	429	449	4.7	412	420	1.9	378	407	7.7
IL,S	394	349	-11.4	299	420	40.5	383	312	-18.5
IN,N	498	523	5.0	413	486	17.7	546	583	6.8
IN,S	379	426	12.4	329	368	11.9	303	361	19.1
WI,E	431	487	13.0	393	374	-4.8	437	550	25.9
WI,W	278	261	-6.1	280	266	-5.0	113	108	-4.4
8TH	**6,029**	**6,079**	**0.8**	**5,754**	**6,264**	**8.9**	**5,552**	**5,367**	**-3.3**
AR,E	476	546	14.7	359	461	28.4	468	553	18.2
AR,W	245	254	3.7	223	216	-3.1	134	172	28.4
IA,N	418	516	23.4	405	481	18.8	360	395	9.7
IA,S	507	436	-14.0	432	443	2.5	500	493	-1.4
MN	563	617	9.6	589	646	9.7	576	547	-5.0
MO,E	1,080	1,212	12.2	1,104	1,156	4.7	705	761	7.9
MO,W	1,036	941	-9.2	806	981	21.7	1,254	1,214	-3.2
NE	811	709	-12.6	962	1,026	6.7	989	672	-32.1
ND	354	328	-7.3	302	324	7.3	182	186	2.2
SD	539	520	-3.5	572	530	-7.3	384	374	-2.6

Table D. Defendants (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Filings			Terminations			Pending		
	2005	2006	Percent Change[1]	2005	2006	Percent Change[1]	2005[2]	2006	Percent Change[1]
9TH	**18,097**	**16,457**	**-9.1**	**17,412**	**16,657**	**-4.3**	**17,669**	**17,469**	**-1.1**
AK	212	219	3.3	264	209	-20.8	160	170	6.3
AZ	5,192	4,303	-17.1	4,993	4,738	-5.1	3,859	3,424	-11.3
CA,N	953	894	-6.2	946	855	-9.6	1,596	1,635	2.4
CA,E	1,334	1,317	-1.3	1,073	1,176	9.6	1,596	1,737	8.8
CA,C	1,974	1,751	-11.3	2,186	1,875	-14.2	3,008	2,884	-4.1
CA,S	2,892	3,180	10.0	2,907	2,915	0.3	1,829	2,094	14.5
HI	572	489	-14.5	701	558	-20.4	708	639	-9.7
ID	355	277	-22.0	286	318	11.2	314	273	-13.1
MT	638	536	-16.0	587	562	-4.3	510	484	-5.1
NV	815	654	-19.8	619	639	3.2	1,159	1,174	1.3
OR	878	777	-11.5	811	807	-0.5	896	866	-3.3
WA,E	536	493	-8.0	535	495	-7.5	390	388	-0.5
WA,W	1,525	1,435	-5.9	1,307	1,336	2.2	1,508	1,607	6.6
GUAM	189	98	-48.1	157	132	-15.9	102	68	-33.3
NMI	32	34	6.3	40	42	5.0	34	26	-23.5
10TH	**7,884**	**7,922**	**0.5**	**7,488**	**7,857**	**4.9**	**6,159**	**6,224**	**1.1**
CO	932	721	-22.6	814	724	-11.1	1,148	1,145	-0.3
KS	875	1,013	15.8	894	942	5.4	890	961	8.0
NM	3,342	3,235	-3.2	3,071	3,385	10.2	1,908	1,758	-7.9
OK,N	262	226	-13.7	269	258	-4.1	213	181	-15.0
OK,E	103	103	0.0	113	104	-8.0	64	63	-1.6
OK,W	759	937	23.5	773	804	4.0	489	622	27.2
UT	1,262	1,206	-4.4	1,245	1,201	-3.5	1,000	1,005	0.5
WY	349	481	37.8	309	439	42.1	447	489	9.4
11TH	**8,547**	**8,577**	**0.4**	**8,231**	**8,763**	**6.5**	**8,537**	**8,351**	**-2.2**
AL,N	629	711	13.0	553	620	12.1	525	616	17.3
AL,M	321	371	15.6	307	335	9.1	346	382	10.4
AL,S	469	401	-14.5	332	428	28.9	476	449	-5.7
FL,N	582	671	15.3	514	641	24.7	648	678	4.6
FL,M	1,790	1,822	1.8	1,735	1,942	11.9	1,973	1,853	-6.1
FL,S	2,310	2,123	-8.1	2,593	2,287	-11.8	1,649	1,485	-9.9
GA,N	1,106	1,062	-4.0	1,004	1,078	7.4	1,507	1,491	-1.1
GA,M	658	643	-2.3	647	642	-0.8	563	564	0.2
GA,S	682	773	13.3	546	790	44.7	850	833	-2.0

NOTE: PENDING TOTALS EXCLUDE DEFENDANTS WHO HAVE BEEN FUGITIVES SINCE BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 2005. THIS TABLE INCLUDES DEFENDANTS IN ALL FELONY AND CLASS A MISDEMEANOR CASES, BUT INCLUDES ONLY THOSE PETTY OFFENSE DEFENDANTS WHOSE CASES HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT JUDGES.

[1] PERCENT CHANGE NOT COMPUTED WHEN FEWER THAN 10 DEFENDANTS REPORTED FOR THE PREVIOUS PERIOD.

[2] REVISED.

Table D-1. Cases
U.S. District Courts—Criminal Cases Commenced, Terminated, and Pending During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Pending Oct.1, 2005				Commenced						
						Original Proceedings					
	Total[1]	Felony	Class A Misdemeanor	Other[2]	Total Commenced	Total	Felony	Class A Misdemeanor	Other[2]	Reopens[3]	Transfers
TOTAL	**69,932**	**58,990**	**10,444**	**498**	**66,860**	**66,060**	**56,233**	**9,532**	**295**	**305**	**495**
DC	**1,376**	**1,309**	**65**	**2**	**380**	**373**	**365**	**8**	**-**	**2**	**5**
1ST	**1,781**	**1,751**	**26**	**4**	**1,327**	**1,315**	**1,289**	**23**	**3**	**3**	**9**
ME	177	172	4	1	178	177	174	3	-	1	-
MA	854	842	9	3	342	336	330	6	-	-	6
NH	220	217	3	-	273	272	265	7	-	-	1
RI	218	211	7	-	126	124	123	1	-	-	2
PR	312	309	3	-	408	406	397	6	3	2	-
2ND	**7,528**	**6,972**	**518**	**38**	**3,302**	**3,238**	**3,002**	**201**	**35**	**19**	**45**
CT	397	383	13	1	303	295	278	17	-	2	6
NY,N	535	455	78	2	407	400	341	57	2	-	7
NY,E	2,060	1,979	80	1	735	721	713	8	-	2	12
NY,S	3,707	3,371	302	34	1,021	988	930	58	-	14	19
NY,W	619	577	42	-	709	708	617	58	33	-	1
VT	210	207	3	-	127	126	123	3	-	1	-
3RD	**3,897**	**3,625**	**254**	**18**	**2,845**	**2,781**	**2,557**	**216**	**8**	**30**	**34**
DE	172	150	22	-	126	123	116	7	-	1	2
NJ	1,181	1,003	176	2	1,032	1,023	862	161	-	-	9
PA,E	1,019	1,002	14	3	627	619	604	11	4	-	8
PA,M	536	509	27	-	447	410	386	24	-	26	11
PA,W	522	516	6	-	493	486	471	12	3	3	4
VI	467	445	9	13	120	120	118	1	1	-	-
4TH	**9,736**	**5,055**	**4,502**	**179**	**8,175**	**8,120**	**4,713**	**3,364**	**43**	**19**	**36**
MD	2,477	692	1,759	26	1,755	1,742	454	1,288	-	2	11
NC,E	1,821	564	1,192	65	978	977	516	443	18	-	1
NC,M	281	278	2	1	395	394	392	2	-	1	-
NC,W	713	704	6	3	518	508	477	30	1	4	6
SC	790	763	20	7	821	810	786	23	1	4	7
VA,E	2,656	1,097	1,500	59	2,803	2,795	1,220	1,563	12	3	5
VA,W	567	532	18	17	374	367	357	9	1	3	4
WV,N	215	211	3	1	278	276	264	2	10	1	1
WV,S	216	214	2	-	253	251	247	4	-	1	1

Table D-1. Cases (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Terminated							Pending Sept. 30, 2006			
		Original Proceedings									
	Total Terminated	Total	Felony	Class A Misdemeanor	Other[2]	Reopens[3]	Transfers	Total	Felony	Class A Misdemeanor	Other[2]
TOTAL	**67,499**	**66,676**	**57,518**	**8,127**	**1,031**	**307**	**516**	**69,293**	**57,174**	**11,594**	**525**
DC	**437**	**436**	**428**	**8**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1,319**	**1,252**	**65**	**2**
1ST	**1,317**	**1,307**	**1,278**	**26**	**3**	**3**	**7**	**1,791**	**1,764**	**23**	**4**
ME	218	217	211	6	-	-	1	137	136	-	1
MA	390	385	382	3	-	1	4	806	791	12	3
NH	242	240	230	10	-	-	2	251	250	1	-
RI	121	121	121	-	-	-	-	223	215	8	-
PR	346	344	334	7	3	2	-	374	372	2	-
2ND	**3,299**	**3,252**	**3,026**	**178**	**48**	**21**	**26**	**7,531**	**6,947**	**545**	**39**
CT	272	268	250	18	-	1	3	428	414	13	1
NY,N	376	372	314	48	10	1	3	566	484	79	3
NY,E	734	728	714	14	-	2	4	2,061	1,982	78	1
NY,S	1,181	1,160	1,107	50	3	11	10	3,547	3,195	318	34
NY,W	579	574	494	46	34	-	5	749	696	53	-
VT	157	150	147	2	1	6	1	180	176	4	-
3RD	**3,062**	**2,999**	**2,762**	**233**	**4**	**42**	**21**	**3,680**	**3,420**	**238**	**22**
DE	117	116	106	10	-	1	-	181	161	20	-
NJ	1,089	1,075	904	169	2	6	8	1,124	955	168	1
PA,E	770	765	753	11	1	1	4	876	856	14	6
PA,M	442	411	380	31	-	28	3	541	521	20	-
PA,W	516	505	492	12	1	6	5	499	492	6	1
VI	128	127	127	-	-	-	1	459	435	10	14
4TH	**7,619**	**7,555**	**4,819**	**2,389**	**347**	**22**	**42**	**10,292**	**4,915**	**5,182**	**195**
MD	1,374	1,371	479	888	4	1	2	2,858	675	2,161	22
NC,E	985	977	547	302	128	1	7	1,814	526	1,220	68
NC,M	387	382	377	4	1	1	4	289	287	1	1
NC,W	531	523	490	31	2	5	3	700	688	8	4
SC	809	797	762	29	6	5	7	802	777	18	7
VA,E	2,572	2,553	1,228	1,121	204	5	14	2,887	1,072	1,748	67
VA,W	415	412	405	6	1	2	1	526	488	21	17
WV,N	272	267	264	2	1	2	3	221	209	3	9
WV,S	274	273	267	6	-	-	1	195	193	2	-

Table D-1. Cases (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Pending Oct.1, 2005				Commenced						
						Original Proceedings					
	Total[1]	Felony	Class A Misdemeanor	Other[2]	Total Commenced	Total	Felony	Class A Misdemeanor	Other[2]	Reopens[3]	Transfers
5TH	**10,486**	**10,020**	**374**	**92**	**13,820**	**13,715**	**12,722**	**904**	**89**	**51**	**54**
LA,E	293	280	13	-	318	316	273	41	2	-	2
LA,M	403	386	14	3	243	242	223	19	-	-	1
LA,W	391	323	67	1	502	492	353	136	3	5	5
MS,N	129	127	2	-	152	147	147	-	-	-	5
MS,S	307	294	10	3	460	448	421	25	2	1	11
TX,N	1,062	984	37	41	784	762	750	12	-	17	5
TX,E	538	527	10	1	662	652	644	8	-	6	4
TX,S	4,714	4,601	76	37	5,379	5,350	5,226	91	33	19	10
TX,W	2,649	2,498	145	6	5,320	5,306	4,685	572	49	3	11
6TH	**4,908**	**4,335**	**546**	**27**	**4,536**	**4,463**	**3,782**	**653**	**28**	**21**	**52**
KY,E	372	363	9	-	492	482	450	11	21	1	9
KY,W	584	236	343	5	742	733	257	476	-	7	2
MI,E	878	858	20	-	554	536	520	11	5	1	17
MI,W	278	269	9	-	346	344	331	13	-	1	1
OH,N	503	500	3	-	592	586	571	14	1	-	6
OH,S	636	576	59	1	598	587	488	98	1	2	9
TN,E	487	469	15	3	425	424	412	12	-	-	1
TN,M	273	270	3	-	262	254	243	11	-	7	1
TN,W	897	794	85	18	525	517	510	7	-	2	6
7TH	**2,491**	**2,372**	**111**	**8**	**2,390**	**2,336**	**2,176**	**155**	**5**	**29**	**25**
IL,N	1,011	985	26	-	611	599	569	28	2	7	5
IL,C	333	269	64	-	374	366	290	76	-	1	7
IL,S	214	211	3	-	243	234	228	6	-	5	4
IN,N	382	378	3	1	416	414	395	19	-	-	2
IN,S	163	157	4	2	232	227	214	11	2	2	3
WI,E	293	279	9	5	288	282	276	6	-	2	4
WI,W	95	93	2	-	226	214	204	9	1	12	-
8TH	**4,055**	**3,981**	**66**	**8**	**4,530**	**4,473**	**4,285**	**166**	**22**	**30**	**27**
AR,E	294	289	5	-	353	350	343	6	1	2	1
AR,W	113	109	4	-	229	224	191	33	-	-	5
IA,N	296	296	-	-	420	411	385	5	21	6	3
IA,S	369	366	2	1	331	326	326	-	-	1	4
MN	403	398	5	-	388	385	385	-	-	1	2
MO,E	513	498	15	-	925	915	831	84	-	6	4
MO,W	850	823	25	2	676	667	656	11	-	8	1
NE	784	776	6	2	558	549	537	12	-	2	7
ND	129	127	2	-	250	250	244	6	-	-	-
SD	304	299	2	3	400	396	387	9	-	4	-

Table D-1. Cases (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Terminated							Pending Sept. 30, 2006			
		Original Proceedings									
	Total Terminated	Total	Felony	Class A Misdemeanor	Other[2]	Reopens[3]	Transfers	Total	Felony	Class A Misdemeanor	Other[2]
5TH	**14,130**	**14,054**	**13,132**	**740**	**182**	**34**	**42**	**10,176**	**9,541**	**547**	**88**
LA,E	319	317	268	47	2	-	2	292	283	9	-
LA,M	184	183	157	26	-	-	1	462	453	6	3
LA,W	508	503	357	142	4	2	3	385	324	60	1
MS,N	139	137	137	-	-	-	2	142	140	2	-
MS,S	428	424	395	27	2	2	2	339	327	8	4
TX,N	829	801	778	18	5	13	15	1,017	940	38	39
TX,E	617	611	600	8	3	2	4	583	570	13	-
TX,S	5,794	5,780	5,646	82	52	7	7	4,299	4,170	96	33
TX,W	5,312	5,298	4,794	390	114	8	6	2,657	2,334	315	8
6TH	**4,642**	**4,576**	**3,947**	**592**	**37**	**26**	**40**	**4,802**	**4,152**	**615**	**35**
KY,E	446	440	403	21	16	-	6	418	411	2	5
KY,W	643	633	213	408	12	5	5	683	276	403	4
MI,E	614	607	587	19	1	2	5	818	798	16	4
MI,W	409	403	381	20	2	1	5	215	211	4	-
OH,N	675	672	662	10	-	1	2	420	412	7	1
OH,S	601	593	520	69	4	3	5	633	544	87	2
TN,E	465	462	437	23	2	-	3	447	439	7	1
TN,M	252	234	222	12	-	12	6	283	278	5	-
TN,W	537	532	522	10	-	2	3	885	783	84	18
7TH	**2,357**	**2,310**	**2,145**	**158**	**7**	**37**	**10**	**2,524**	**2,399**	**120**	**5**
IL,N	613	608	571	36	1	4	1	1,009	981	26	2
IL,C	371	368	297	71	-	2	1	336	267	69	-
IL,S	265	259	253	6	-	4	2	192	188	4	-
IN,N	392	390	374	16	-	1	1	406	398	7	1
IN,S	227	222	207	12	3	3	2	168	164	3	1
WI,E	258	251	239	10	2	5	2	323	316	6	1
WI,W	231	212	204	7	1	18	1	90	85	5	-
8TH	**4,666**	**4,614**	**4,378**	**204**	**32**	**18**	**34**	**3,919**	**3,851**	**58**	**10**
AR,E	285	279	272	7	-	3	3	362	357	4	1
AR,W	192	190	160	30	-	1	1	150	142	8	-
IA,N	396	389	364	6	19	2	5	320	317	-	3
IA,S	327	321	319	1	1	2	4	373	371	1	1
MN	440	438	430	8	-	-	2	351	349	2	-
MO,E	887	881	793	87	1	2	4	551	540	11	-
MO,W	656	645	623	21	1	4	7	870	850	19	1
NE	814	811	795	15	1	-	3	528	520	7	1
ND	258	256	241	14	1	-	2	121	120	1	-
SD	411	404	381	15	8	4	3	293	285	5	3

Table D-1. Cases (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Pending Oct.1, 2005				Commenced						
						Original Proceedings					
	Total[1]	Felony	Class A Misdemeanor	Other[2]	Total Commenced	Total	Felony	Class A Misdemeanor	Other[2]	Reopens[3]	Transfers
9TH	**12,798**	**11,194**	**1,520**	**84**	**12,819**	**12,661**	**11,196**	**1,416**	**49**	**69**	**89**
AK	128	99	27	2	158	156	108	44	4	-	2
AZ	2,904	2,790	103	11	3,446	3,424	3,254	168	2	11	11
CA,N	1,080	851	228	1	661	647	507	140	-	-	14
CA,E	1,072	884	175	13	942	917	793	121	3	18	7
CA,C	2,030	1,915	82	33	1,149	1,116	985	125	6	14	19
CA,S	1,421	1,387	33	1	2,731	2,716	2,696	16	4	10	5
HI	511	412	98	1	377	374	235	115	24	-	3
ID	213	204	8	1	216	213	199	13	1	1	2
MT	389	359	29	1	408	406	383	23	-	1	1
NV	701	689	11	1	497	491	477	12	2	3	3
OR	707	691	12	4	662	650	631	19	-	3	9
WA,E	313	311	1	1	393	387	381	5	1	6	-
WA,W	1,228	509	706	13	1,086	1,073	472	600	1	2	11
GUAM	73	65	7	1	77	75	67	8	-	-	2
NMI	28	28	-	-	16	16	8	7	1	-	-
10TH	**5,034**	**3,650**	**1,365**	**19**	**6,629**	**6,549**	**5,200**	**1,341**	**8**	**20**	**60**
CO	839	495	341	3	598	589	423	164	2	2	7
KS	720	476	244	-	774	758	607	151	-	6	10
NM	1,697	1,388	306	3	2,826	2,795	2,749	44	2	1	30
OK,N	172	169	2	1	191	188	187	1	-	2	1
OK,E	59	59	-	-	67	65	63	2	-	2	-
OK,W	425	141	282	2	881	874	220	652	2	-	7
UT	788	669	116	3	952	940	723	217	-	7	5
WY	334	253	74	7	340	340	228	110	2	-	-
11TH	**5,842**	**4,726**	**1,097**	**19**	**6,107**	**6,036**	**4,946**	**1,085**	**5**	**12**	**59**
AL,N	389	339	49	1	579	573	468	105	-	2	4
AL,M	279	231	47	1	283	281	217	64	-	2	-
AL,S	327	323	4	-	282	280	278	2	-	1	1
FL,N	505	296	208	1	538	525	321	204	-	1	12
FL,M	1,292	1,269	18	5	1,243	1,223	1,178	43	2	-	20
FL,S	983	966	17	-	1,373	1,355	1,342	13	-	6	12
GA,N	885	728	147	10	666	659	549	108	2	-	7
GA,M	434	296	138	-	495	494	300	194	-	-	1
GA,S	748	278	469	1	648	646	293	352	1	-	2

Table D-1. Cases (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Terminated							Pending Sept. 30, 2006			
		Original Proceedings									
	Total Terminated	Total	Felony	Class A Misdemeanor	Other[2]	Reopens[3]	Transfers	Total	Felony	Class A Misdemeanor	Other[2]
9TH	**13,057**	**12,957**	**11,366**	**1,254**	**337**	**60**	**40**	**12,560**	**10,847**	**1,627**	**86**
AK	171	171	126	35	10	-	-	115	80	31	4
AZ	3,719	3,705	3,466	209	30	12	2	2,631	2,524	96	11
CA,N	642	635	468	162	5	1	6	1,099	878	221	-
CA,E	862	850	715	123	12	6	6	1,152	957	183	12
CA,C	1,316	1,294	1,139	149	6	15	7	1,863	1,743	82	38
CA,S	2,552	2,538	2,519	16	3	12	2	1,600	1,565	33	2
HI	426	423	333	63	27	-	3	462	314	148	-
ID	223	221	203	14	4	1	1	206	195	9	2
MT	434	431	407	23	1	2	1	363	330	33	-
NV	470	464	434	24	6	1	5	728	720	7	1
OR	679	674	586	28	60	2	3	690	674	14	2
WA,E	396	389	381	7	1	5	2	310	305	4	1
WA,W	1,045	1,043	485	390	168	2	-	1,269	501	755	13
GUAM	99	96	84	9	3	1	2	51	46	5	-
NMI	23	23	20	2	1	-	-	21	15	6	-
10TH	**6,680**	**6,443**	**5,221**	**1,205**	**17**	**27**	**210**	**4,983**	**3,433**	**1,533**	**17**
CO	506	504	434	68	2	1	1	931	488	439	4
KS	756	745	575	170	-	7	4	738	502	236	-
NM	3,026	2,825	2,774	47	4	-	201	1,497	1,186	307	4
OK,N	218	213	204	9	-	4	1	145	143	1	1
OK,E	85	84	82	2	-	1	-	41	40	1	-
OK,W	749	747	186	557	4	-	2	557	178	379	-
UT	997	982	765	212	5	14	1	743	618	124	1
WY	343	343	201	140	2	-	-	331	278	46	7
11TH	**6,233**	**6,173**	**5,016**	**1,140**	**17**	**17**	**43**	**5,716**	**4,653**	**1,041**	**22**
AL,N	485	480	415	65	-	2	3	483	394	88	1
AL,M	277	274	227	47	-	2	1	285	218	66	1
AL,S	294	287	285	2	-	4	3	315	311	4	-
FL,N	489	485	299	185	1	1	3	554	329	224	1
FL,M	1,288	1,271	1,229	40	2	-	17	1,247	1,210	30	7
FL,S	1,496	1,481	1,453	27	1	8	7	860	853	7	-
GA,N	699	698	598	100	-	-	1	852	684	156	12
GA,M	500	498	261	237	-	-	2	429	331	98	-
GA,S	705	699	249	437	13	-	6	691	323	368	-

NOTE: PENDING TOTALS EXCLUDE EACH CASE IN WHICH THE DEFENDANT HAS BEEN A FUGITIVE SINCE BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 2005. HOWEVER, NO CASE WITH MULTIPLE DEFENDANTS HAS BEEN EXCLUDED UNLESS ALL DEFENDANTS IN THE CASE HAVE BEEN FUGITIVES SINCE BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 2005. THIS TABLE INCLUDES ALL FELONY AND CLASS A MISDEMEANOR CASES, BUT INCLUDES ONLY THOSE PETTY OFFENSE CASES THAT HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT JUDGES.

[1] REVISED.

[2] PRIMARILY PETTY OFFENSES ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT JUDGES.

[3] INCLUDES APPEALS FROM MAGISTRATE JUDGES, REOPENS, AND REMANDS.

Table D-1. Defendants
U.S. District Courts—Criminal Defendants Commenced, Terminated, and Pending During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Pending October 1, 2005			Commenced						
					Original Proceedings					
	Total[1]	Nonfugitive	Fugitive	Total Commenced	Total	Felony	Class A Misdemeanor	Other[2]	Reopens[3]	Transfers
TOTAL	**122,785**	**97,294**	**25,491**	**88,216**	**87,349**	**77,250**	**9,777**	**322**	**350**	**517**
DC	**2,284**	**1,986**	**298**	**521**	**514**	**506**	**8**	**-**	**2**	**5**
1ST	**3,189**	**2,880**	**309**	**2,058**	**2,046**	**2,019**	**24**	**3**	**3**	**9**
ME	235	209	26	217	216	213	3	-	1	-
MA	1,593	1,388	205	514	508	501	7	-	-	6
NH	277	237	40	309	308	301	7	-	-	1
RI	281	263	18	152	150	149	1	-	-	2
PR	803	783	20	866	864	855	6	3	2	-
2ND	**15,625**	**12,193**	**3,432**	**5,022**	**4,950**	**4,689**	**226**	**35**	**24**	**48**
CT	818	697	121	484	473	456	17	-	2	9
NY,N	1,058	788	270	562	555	494	59	2	-	7
NY,E	4,520	3,387	1,133	1,241	1,226	1,216	10	-	3	12
NY,S	7,672	5,989	1,683	1,727	1,690	1,630	60	-	18	19
NY,W	1,107	1,026	81	842	841	731	77	33	-	1
VT	450	306	144	166	165	162	3	-	1	-
3RD	**5,856**	**5,240**	**616**	**3,722**	**3,654**	**3,416**	**230**	**8**	**34**	**34**
DE	204	203	1	147	144	137	7	-	1	2
NJ	1,775	1,506	269	1,189	1,180	1,018	162	-	-	9
PA,E	1,665	1,512	153	882	874	859	11	4	-	8
PA,M	887	810	77	706	665	630	35	-	30	11
PA,W	718	651	67	629	622	605	14	3	3	4
VI	607	558	49	169	169	167	1	1	-	-
4TH	**14,704**	**12,271**	**2,433**	**10,406**	**10,346**	**6,897**	**3,405**	**44**	**21**	**39**
MD	3,021	2,858	163	1,998	1,980	688	1,292	-	4	14
NC,E	2,163	1,963	200	1,132	1,131	650	462	19	-	1
NC,M	361	329	32	542	541	539	2	-	1	-
NC,W	1,307	1,240	67	877	867	836	30	1	4	6
SC	1,632	1,360	272	1,412	1,401	1,374	26	1	4	7
VA,E	4,572	2,998	1,574	3,121	3,113	1,526	1,575	12	3	5
VA,W	1,000	917	83	612	605	592	12	1	3	4
WV,N	392	354	38	406	404	392	2	10	1	1
WV,S	256	252	4	306	304	300	4	-	1	1

Table D-1. Defendants (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Terminated							Pending September 30, 2006		
		Original Proceedings								
	Total Terminated	Total	Felony	Class A Misdemeanor	Other[2]	Reopens[3]	Transfers	Total	Nonfugitive	Fugitive
TOTAL	**88,601**	**87,636**	**77,960**	**8,547**	**1,129**	**349**	**616**	**124,162**	**96,909**	**27,253**
DC	**583**	**582**	**574**	**8**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**2,277**	**1,924**	**353**
1ST	**1,967**	**1,952**	**1,921**	**27**	**4**	**6**	**9**	**3,326**	**2,971**	**355**
ME	249	248	242	6	-	-	1	204	177	27
MA	614	604	599	4	1	4	6	1,493	1,288	205
NH	252	250	240	10	-	-	2	342	294	48
RI	146	146	146	-	-	-	-	289	269	20
PR	706	704	694	7	3	2	-	998	943	55
2ND	**5,059**	**4,985**	**4,706**	**229**	**50**	**25**	**49**	**15,745**	**12,156**	**3,589**
CT	429	425	405	20	-	1	3	885	752	133
NY,N	495	491	430	51	10	1	3	1,136	855	281
NY,E	1,155	1,130	1,113	17	-	2	23	4,614	3,473	1,141
NY,S	2,008	1,980	1,907	69	4	14	14	7,513	5,708	1,805
NY,W	746	741	637	70	34	-	5	1,205	1,122	83
VT	226	218	214	2	2	7	1	392	246	146
3RD	**3,939**	**3,864**	**3,618**	**242**	**4**	**47**	**28**	**5,691**	**5,023**	**668**
DE	139	138	128	10	-	1	-	212	211	1
NJ	1,285	1,264	1,090	172	2	7	14	1,713	1,410	303
PA,E	1,120	1,114	1,102	11	1	1	5	1,429	1,274	155
PA,M	613	578	542	36	-	32	3	993	903	90
PA,W	624	613	599	13	1	6	5	726	656	70
VI	158	157	157	-	-	-	1	618	569	49
4TH	**9,900**	**9,825**	**7,028**	**2,440**	**357**	**23**	**52**	**15,366**	**12,777**	**2,589**
MD	1,597	1,594	697	893	4	1	2	3,422	3,259	163
NC,E	1,115	1,105	662	312	131	1	9	2,183	1,980	203
NC,M	501	496	490	5	1	1	4	402	370	32
NC,W	927	917	882	32	3	5	5	1,275	1,190	85
SC	1,397	1,384	1,342	36	6	5	8	1,663	1,375	288
VA,E	2,934	2,910	1,569	1,135	206	6	18	4,866	3,185	1,681
VA,W	672	668	648	19	1	2	2	947	857	90
WV,N	434	429	422	2	5	2	3	369	326	43
WV,S	323	322	316	6	-	-	1	239	235	4

Table D-1. Defendants (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Pending October 1, 2005			Commenced						
					Original Proceedings					
	Total[1]	Nonfugitive	Fugitive	Total Commenced	Total	Felony	Class A Misdemeanor	Other[2]	Reopens[3]	Transfers
5TH	**16,645**	**13,590**	**3,055**	**17,325**	**17,209**	**16,143**	**972**	**94**	**59**	**57**
LA,E	594	482	112	396	394	348	44	2	-	2
LA,M	429	429	-	298	297	271	26	-	-	1
LA,W	609	577	32	687	674	535	136	3	8	5
MS,N	200	199	1	206	201	201	-	-	-	5
MS,S	427	404	23	604	590	555	30	5	1	13
TX,N	1,905	1,564	341	1,165	1,139	1,126	13	-	21	5
TX,E	977	899	78	1,040	1,029	1,019	10	-	7	4
TX,S	7,023	5,708	1,315	6,372	6,343	6,209	99	35	19	10
TX,W	4,481	3,328	1,153	6,557	6,542	5,879	614	49	3	12
6TH	**7,913**	**7,075**	**838**	**6,531**	**6,455**	**5,755**	**672**	**28**	**21**	**55**
KY,E	590	564	26	699	689	654	14	21	1	9
KY,W	818	711	107	889	880	399	481	-	7	2
MI,E	1,771	1,394	377	941	921	904	12	5	1	19
MI,W	403	367	36	492	490	474	16	-	1	1
OH,N	985	889	96	1,000	994	978	15	1	-	6
OH,S	964	898	66	771	760	656	103	1	2	9
TN,E	713	662	51	653	652	639	13	-	-	1
TN,M	391	379	12	393	385	374	11	-	7	1
TN,W	1,278	1,211	67	693	684	677	7	-	2	7
7TH	**5,121**	**4,142**	**979**	**3,596**	**3,540**	**3,376**	**158**	**6**	**31**	**25**
IL,N	2,668	1,982	686	1,101	1,089	1,058	29	2	7	5
IL,C	427	378	49	449	441	365	76	-	1	7
IL,S	420	383	37	349	338	331	7	-	7	4
IN,N	586	546	40	523	521	502	19	-	-	2
IN,S	352	303	49	426	421	407	11	3	2	3
WI,E	524	437	87	487	481	474	7	-	2	4
WI,W	144	113	31	261	249	239	9	1	12	-
8TH	**6,003**	**5,552**	**451**	**6,079**	**6,018**	**5,819**	**177**	**22**	**31**	**30**
AR,E	482	468	14	546	542	530	11	1	3	1
AR,W	139	134	5	254	248	214	34	-	-	6
IA,N	395	360	35	516	507	481	5	21	6	3
IA,S	548	500	48	436	431	431	-	-	1	4
MN	665	576	89	617	614	613	1	-	1	2
MO,E	766	705	61	1,212	1,202	1,116	86	-	6	4
MO,W	1,304	1,254	50	941	931	920	11	-	8	2
NE	1,110	989	121	709	699	687	12	-	2	8
ND	192	182	10	328	328	322	6	-	-	-
SD	402	384	18	520	516	505	11	-	4	-

Table D-1. Defendants (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Terminated							Pending September 30, 2006		
		Original Proceedings								
	Total Terminated	Total	Felony	Class A Misdemeanor	Other[2]	Reopens[3]	Transfers	Total	Nonfugitive	Fugitive
5TH	**17,603**	**17,512**	**16,473**	**818**	**221**	**42**	**49**	**16,624**	**13,312**	**3,312**
LA,E	436	433	377	52	4	-	3	563	442	121
LA,M	211	210	175	35	-	-	1	516	516	-
LA,W	648	638	491	142	5	5	5	654	616	38
MS,N	192	190	190	-	-	-	2	214	213	1
MS,S	567	563	523	35	5	2	2	465	441	24
TX,N	1,285	1,251	1,220	24	7	17	17	1,786	1,444	342
TX,E	986	978	962	9	7	3	5	1,031	953	78
TX,S	6,778	6,763	6,609	92	62	7	8	6,711	5,302	1,409
TX,W	6,500	6,486	5,926	429	131	8	6	4,684	3,385	1,299
6TH	**6,529**	**6,455**	**5,795**	**623**	**37**	**27**	**47**	**7,987**	**7,077**	**910**
KY,E	664	658	615	27	16	-	6	625	599	26
KY,W	751	741	315	414	12	5	5	956	849	107
MI,E	947	937	915	21	1	2	8	1,783	1,388	395
MI,W	542	536	507	27	2	1	5	361	317	44
OH,N	1,097	1,093	1,082	11	-	1	3	907	792	115
OH,S	811	800	723	73	4	4	7	926	858	68
TN,E	655	652	623	27	2	-	3	727	660	67
TN,M	346	327	314	13	-	12	7	440	426	14
TN,W	716	711	701	10	-	2	3	1,262	1,188	74
7TH	**3,480**	**3,425**	**3,246**	**171**	**8**	**39**	**16**	**5,314**	**4,258**	**1,056**
IL,N	1,146	1,140	1,094	45	1	4	2	2,647	1,937	710
IL,C	420	415	344	71	-	2	3	474	407	67
IL,S	420	412	403	9	-	6	2	353	312	41
IN,N	486	482	466	16	-	1	3	637	583	54
IN,S	368	362	346	12	4	3	3	421	361	60
WI,E	374	367	354	11	2	5	2	643	550	93
WI,W	266	247	239	7	1	18	1	139	108	31
8TH	**6,264**	**6,204**	**5,942**	**229**	**33**	**19**	**41**	**5,926**	**5,367**	**559**
AR,E	461	454	446	8	-	4	3	575	553	22
AR,W	216	214	183	31	-	1	1	180	172	8
IA,N	481	474	448	7	19	2	5	433	395	38
IA,S	443	437	435	1	1	2	4	558	493	65
MN	646	644	630	13	1	-	2	650	547	103
MO,E	1,156	1,148	1,059	88	1	2	6	847	761	86
MO,W	981	966	942	23	1	4	11	1,269	1,214	55
NE	1,026	1,023	1,001	21	1	-	3	817	672	145
ND	324	322	305	16	1	-	2	197	186	11
SD	530	522	493	21	8	4	4	400	374	26

Table D-1. Defendants (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Pending October 1, 2005			Commenced						
					Original Proceedings					
	Total[1]	Nonfugitive	Fugitive	Total Commenced	Total	Felony	Class A Misdemeanor	Other[2]	Reopens[3]	Transfers
9TH	**24,202**	**17,669**	**6,533**	**16,457**	**16,289**	**14,765**	**1,455**	**69**	**77**	**91**
AK	191	160	31	219	217	169	44	4	-	2
AZ	4,466	3,859	607	4,303	4,278	4,100	176	2	13	12
CA,N	2,297	1,596	701	894	880	740	140	-	-	14
CA,E	1,985	1,596	389	1,317	1,289	1,156	130	3	21	7
CA,C	4,643	3,008	1,635	1,751	1,716	1,583	127	6	16	19
CA,S	3,741	1,829	1,912	3,180	3,165	3,144	17	4	10	5
HI	883	708	175	489	486	338	124	24	-	3
ID	326	314	12	277	274	258	15	1	1	2
MT	588	510	78	536	534	508	26	-	1	1
NV	1,382	1,159	223	654	648	633	13	2	3	3
OR	1,054	896	158	777	764	744	20	-	3	10
WA,E	505	390	115	493	487	481	5	1	6	-
WA,W	1,969	1,508	461	1,435	1,421	820	600	1	3	11
GUAM	132	102	30	98	96	81	8	7	-	2
NMI	40	34	6	34	34	10	10	14	-	-
10TH	**7,400**	**6,159**	**1,241**	**7,922**	**7,842**	**6,479**	**1,355**	**8**	**20**	**60**
CO	1,584	1,148	436	721	712	545	165	2	2	7
KS	1,030	890	140	1,013	997	839	158	-	6	10
NM	2,367	1,908	459	3,235	3,204	3,158	44	2	1	30
OK,N	256	213	43	226	223	222	1	-	2	1
OK,E	74	64	10	103	101	99	2	-	2	-
OK,W	618	489	129	937	930	276	652	2	-	7
UT	1,023	1,000	23	1,206	1,194	974	220	-	7	5
WY	448	447	1	481	481	366	113	2	-	-
11TH	**13,843**	**8,537**	**5,306**	**8,577**	**8,486**	**7,386**	**1,095**	**5**	**27**	**64**
AL,N	560	525	35	711	705	600	105	-	2	4
AL,M	376	346	30	371	368	304	64	-	3	-
AL,S	577	476	101	401	399	397	2	-	1	1
FL,N	897	648	249	671	654	450	204	-	1	16
FL,M	2,718	1,973	745	1,822	1,802	1,756	44	2	-	20
FL,S	5,430	1,649	3,781	2,123	2,090	2,076	14	-	20	13
GA,N	1,784	1,507	277	1,062	1,055	943	110	2	-	7
GA,M	592	563	29	643	642	443	199	-	-	1
GA,S	909	850	59	773	771	417	353	1	-	2

Table D-1. Defendants (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Terminated							Pending September 30, 2006		
		Original Proceedings								
	Total Terminated	Total	Felony	Class A Misdemeanor	Other[2]	Reopens[3]	Transfers	Total	Nonfugitive	Fugitive
9TH	**16,657**	**16,533**	**14,832**	**1,330**	**371**	**69**	**55**	**24,398**	**17,469**	**6,929**
AK	209	209	164	35	10	-	-	201	170	31
AZ	4,738	4,723	4,450	233	40	12	3	4,098	3,424	674
CA,N	855	847	670	171	6	1	7	2,336	1,635	701
CA,E	1,176	1,159	1,013	129	17	8	9	2,131	1,737	394
CA,C	1,875	1,841	1,680	154	7	19	15	4,626	2,884	1,742
CA,S	2,915	2,899	2,874	22	3	14	2	4,035	2,094	1,941
HI	558	555	460	68	27	-	3	850	639	211
ID	318	316	293	19	4	1	1	285	273	12
MT	562	559	534	24	1	2	1	575	484	91
NV	639	632	598	28	6	1	6	1,409	1,174	235
OR	807	802	707	34	61	2	3	1,050	866	184
WA,E	495	487	478	7	2	5	3	531	388	143
WA,W	1,336	1,334	772	394	168	2	-	2,138	1,607	531
GUAM	132	128	113	10	5	2	2	101	68	33
NMI	42	42	26	2	14	-	-	32	26	6
10TH	**7,857**	**7,614**	**6,338**	**1,250**	**26**	**28**	**215**	**7,622**	**6,224**	**1,398**
CO	724	722	628	88	6	1	1	1,622	1,145	477
KS	942	928	747	181	-	8	6	1,138	961	177
NM	3,385	3,181	3,123	49	9	-	204	2,276	1,758	518
OK,N	258	253	242	11	-	4	1	232	181	51
OK,E	104	103	100	3	-	1	-	73	63	10
OK,W	804	802	240	558	4	-	2	751	622	129
UT	1,201	1,186	965	216	5	14	1	1,040	1,005	35
WY	439	439	293	144	2	-	-	490	489	1
11TH	**8,763**	**8,685**	**7,487**	**1,180**	**18**	**24**	**54**	**13,886**	**8,351**	**5,535**
AL,N	620	614	549	65	-	3	3	658	616	42
AL,M	335	332	283	49	-	2	1	417	382	35
AL,S	428	421	418	3	-	4	3	561	449	112
FL,N	641	636	450	185	1	2	3	941	678	263
FL,M	1,942	1,925	1,876	46	3	-	17	2,653	1,853	800
FL,S	2,287	2,260	2,223	36	1	13	14	5,338	1,485	3,853
GA,N	1,078	1,074	971	103	-	-	4	1,833	1,491	342
GA,M	642	640	389	251	-	-	2	593	564	29
GA,S	790	783	328	442	13	-	7	892	833	59

NOTE: FUGITIVE TOTALS INCLUDE DEFENDANTS WHO HAVE BEEN FUGITIVES SINCE BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 2005. THIS TABLE INCLUDES DEFENDANTS IN ALL FELONY AND CLASS A MISDEMEANOR CASES, BUT INCLUDES ONLY THOSE PETTY OFFENSE DEFENDANTS WHOSE CASES HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT JUDGES.

[1] REVISED.

[2] PRIMARILY PETTY OFFENSES ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT JUDGES.

[3] INCLUDES APPEALS FROM MAGISTRATE JUDGES, REOPENS, AND REMANDS.

Table D-2. Cases
U.S. District Courts—Criminal Cases Commenced, by Major Offense (Excluding Transfers), During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2002 Through 2006

Major Offense	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2006 Over 2005[1]
TOTAL	**66,452**	**70,092**	**70,397**	**68,996**	**66,365**	**-3.8**
VIOLENT OFFENSES, TOTAL	**2,665**	**2,558**	**2,701**	**2,483**	**2,435**	**-1.9**
HOMICIDE	161	179	159	158	157	-0.6
ROBBERY, TOTAL	1,290	1,118	1,201	1,004	1,058	5.4
BANK	1,238	1,081	1,174	976	1,019	4.4
OTHER ROBBERY OFFENSES	52	37	27	28	39	39.3
ASSAULT	787	897	935	928	828	-10.8
KIDNAPPING	64	94	97	73	70	-4.1
RACKETEERING–VIOLENT	194	140	171	171	145	-15.2
CARJACKING	87	78	85	83	89	7.2
TERRORISM	31	8	10	20	30	50.0
OTHER VIOLENT OFFENSES	51	44	43	46	58	26.1
PROPERTY OFFENSES, TOTAL	**13,358**	**13,046**	**11,896**	**11,765**	**11,810**	**0.4**
BURGLARY	**44**	**46**	**61**	**54**	**38**	**-29.6**
LARCENY AND THEFT, TOTAL	**2,959**	**2,933**	**2,703**	**2,658**	**2,816**	**5.9**
BANK	172	177	96	82	63	-23.2
POSTAL SERVICE	450	431	383	274	314	14.6
INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS	60	46	27	34	30	-11.8
THEFT–U.S. PROPERTY	1,799	1,762	1,771	1,752	1,913	9.2
THEFT–MARITIME JURISDICTION	206	224	206	200	190	-5.0
TRANSPORTATION, ETC., STOLEN PROPERTY	211	165	150	132	129	-2.3
OTHER LARCENY AND THEFT OFFENSES	61	128	70	184	177	-3.8
EMBEZZLEMENT, TOTAL	**985**	**885**	**772**	**634**	**664**	**4.7**
BANK	505	395	321	213	259	21.6
POSTAL SERVICE	274	282	242	228	193	-15.4
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	51	44	38	26	24	-7.7
OTHER EMBEZZLEMENT OFFENSES	155	164	171	167	188	12.6
FRAUD, TOTAL	**7,979**	**7,919**	**7,316**	**7,397**	**7,169**	**-3.1**
TAX	464	447	516	574	514	-10.5
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	1,051	916	856	705	721	2.3
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE	122	118	95	101	65	-35.6
MAIL	673	596	574	503	530	5.4
WIRE, RADIO, OR TELEVISION	405	418	403	344	387	12.5
BANKRUPTCY	91	92	74	87	72	-17.2

Table D-2. Cases (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Major Offense	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2006 Over 2005[1]
FRAUD (CONTINUED)						
SOCIAL SECURITY	1,092	979	672	653	589	-9.8
FALSE PERSONATION	38	27	30	48	40	-16.7
CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION	239	301	242	290	184	-36.6
PASSPORT	261	411	449	381	298	-21.8
IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION	629	572	665	1,069	1,077	0.7
FALSE CLAIMS AND SERVICES–GOVERNMENT	155	158	168	198	355	79.3
FALSE STATEMENTS	967	1,007	916	832	669	-19.6
CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE UNITED STATES	699	735	631	628	578	-8.0
UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS DEVICES	710	722	556	523	561	7.3
COMPUTER	83	104	78	104	106	1.9
HEALTH CARE	198	238	240	242	246	1.7
OTHER FRAUD OFFENSES	102	78	151	115	177	53.9
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING	**1,212**	**1,072**	**881**	**898**	**962**	**7.1**
AUTO THEFT	**63**	**52**	**54**	**23**	**28**	**21.7**
OTHER PROPERTY OFFENSES	**116**	**139**	**109**	**101**	**133**	**31.7**
DRUG OFFENSES, TOTAL	**19,184**	**18,973**	**18,414**	**18,198**	**17,429**	**-4.2**
MARIJUANA, TOTAL	**6,112**	**5,916**	**5,746**	**4,994**	**4,818**	**-3.5**
SELL, DISTRIBUTE, OR DISPENSE	3,263	3,062	3,103	2,447	2,495	2.0
IMPORT/EXPORT	1,548	1,373	1,208	1,122	1,114	-0.7
MANUFACTURE	176	153	139	118	111	-5.9
POSSESSION	1,125	1,328	1,296	1,307	1,098	-16.0
ALL OTHER DRUGS, TOTAL	**12,961**	**12,889**	**12,530**	**13,102**	**12,534**	**-4.3**
SELL, DISTRIBUTE, OR DISPENSE	9,233	9,495	9,575	10,147	10,732	5.8
IMPORT/EXPORT	1,150	998	933	936	983	5.0
MANUFACTURE	559	634	561	502	332	-33.9
POSSESSION	2,019	1,762	1,461	1,517	487	-67.9
OTHER DRUG OFFENSES	**111**	**168**	**138**	**102**	**77**	**-24.5**
FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES OFFENSES, TOTAL	**7,666**	**9,328**	**9,609**	**9,207**	**8,678**	**-5.7**
FIREARMS, TOTAL	**7,412**	**9,111**	**9,403**	**9,008**	**8,472**	**-6.0**
POSSESSION BY PROHIBITED PERSONS	4,516	5,658	5,838	5,685	5,314	-6.5
FURTHERANCE OF VIOLENT/DRUG TRAFFICKING CRIMES	1,492	1,846	2,090	2,007	1,962	-2.2
OTHER FIREARMS OFFENSES	1,404	1,607	1,475	1,316	1,196	-9.1
EXPLOSIVES	**254**	**217**	**206**	**199**	**206**	**3.5**

Table D-2. Cases (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Major Offense	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2006 Over 2005[1]
SEX OFFENSES, TOTAL	**1,181**	**1,324**	**1,632**	**1,779**	**1,885**	**6.0**
SEXUAL ABUSE OF ADULTS	100	121	123	99	98	-1.0
SEXUAL ABUSE OF MINORS	310	325	359	333	373	12.0
SEXUALLY EXPLICIT MATERIAL	586	687	930	1,102	1,156	4.9
TRANSPORTATION FOR ILLEGAL SEXUAL ACTIVITY	177	178	211	242	251	3.7
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	8	13	9	3	7	-
JUSTICE SYSTEM OFFENSES, TOTAL	**1,139**	**1,040**	**1,092**	**979**	**961**	**-1.8**
AIDING, ABETTING, ACCESSORY, ETC.	154	189	194	215	196	-8.8
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE	176	202	203	208	223	7.2
ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY	274	244	264	247	251	1.6
FAILURE TO APPEAR	315	248	267	183	182	-0.5
PERJURY	113	84	80	62	54	-12.9
CONTEMPT	107	73	84	64	55	-14.1
IMMIGRATION OFFENSES, TOTAL	**12,589**	**15,413**	**17,033**	**17,134**	**16,353**	**-4.6**
ALIEN SMUGGLING	1,703	1,961	2,506	2,728	2,714	-0.5
IMPROPER ENTRY BY ALIEN	2,104	2,428	2,602	2,000	1,100	-45.0
IMPROPER REENTRY BY ALIEN	8,401	10,448	11,241	11,648	11,827	1.5
FRAUD AND MISUSE OF VISA/PERMIT	362	552	506	719	679	-5.6
OTHER IMMIGRATION OFFENSES	19	24	178	39	33	-15.4
GENERAL OFFENSES, TOTAL	**2,011**	**1,832**	**1,859**	**1,685**	**1,527**	**-9.4**
BRIBERY	119	107	144	123	136	10.6
MONEY LAUNDERING	616	586	645	589	588	-0.2
RICO[2]	29	30	29	29	28	-3.4
RACKETEERING–GENERAL	56	42	33	40	34	-15.0
EXTORTION AND THREATS	226	181	165	180	126	-30.0
GAMBLING AND LOTTERY	32	32	38	52	25	-51.9
FAILURE TO PAY CHILD SUPPORT	172	176	96	92	80	-13.0
OTHER GENERAL OFFENSES	761	678	709	580	510	-12.1
REGULATORY OFFENSES, TOTAL	**1,510**	**1,494**	**1,568**	**1,626**	**1,661**	**2.2**
CIVIL RIGHTS	64	53	58	81	74	-8.6
COPYRIGHT	7	10	9	23	56	143.5
FOOD AND DRUG	52	38	42	41	51	24.4
HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, DISPOSAL, AND STORAGE	16	22	19	27	23	-14.8
TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND RADIOGRAPH	26	22	26	11	11	0.0
NATIONAL DEFENSE	16	15	17	29	38	31.0
ANTITRUST	24	11	12	25	18	-28.0

Table D-2. Cases (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Major Offense	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2006 Over 2005[1]
REGULATORY OFFENSES (CONTINUED)						
LABOR	91	75	65	75	85	13.3
GAME AND CONSERVATION	103	103	136	141	217	53.9
NATIONAL PARKS	124	118	118	104	103	-1.0
CUSTOMS	78	71	75	55	44	-20.0
POSTAL SERVICE	129	121	116	104	105	1.0
REPORTING OF MONETARY TRANSACTIONS	165	182	226	231	189	-18.2
MIGRATORY BIRD	74	126	81	69	38	-44.9
MARITIME AND SHIPPING	62	49	60	88	94	6.8
AIRCRAFT REGULATIONS	228	197	134	88	84	-4.5
OTHER REGULATORY OFFENSES	251	281	374	434	431	-0.7
TRAFFIC OFFENSES, TOTAL	**5,149**	**5,084**	**4,593**	**4,140**	**3,626**	**-12.4**
DRUNK DRIVING	1,445	1,622	1,439	1,808	1,545	-14.5
OTHER TRAFFIC OFFENSES	3,704	3,462	3,154	2,332	2,081	-10.8

NOTE: THIS TABLE INCLUDES ALL FELONY AND CLASS A MISDEMEANOR CASES, BUT INCLUDES ONLY THOSE PETTY OFFENSE CASES THAT HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT JUDGES.

[1] PERCENT NOT COMPUTED WHEN FEWER THAN 10 CASES REPORTED FOR THE PREVIOUS PERIOD.

[2] RICO = RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS.

Table D-2. Defendants
U.S. District Courts—Criminal Defendants Commenced, by Major Offense (Excluding Transfers), During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2002 Through 2006

Major Offense	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2006 Over 2005[1]
TOTAL	**87,784**	**92,134**	**92,697**	**91,632**	**87,699**	**-4.3**
VIOLENT OFFENSES, TOTAL	**3,332**	**3,193**	**3,389**	**3,092**	**2,950**	**-4.6**
HOMICIDE	201	217	190	204	186	-8.8
ROBBERY, TOTAL	1,552	1,346	1,425	1,181	1,223	3.6
BANK	1,477	1,298	1,387	1,139	1,171	2.8
OTHER ROBBERY OFFENSES	75	48	38	42	52	23.8
ASSAULT	848	968	1,027	988	885	-10.4
KIDNAPPING	115	122	205	137	138	0.7
RACKETEERING–VIOLENT	363	343	345	364	258	-29.1
CARJACKING	139	129	132	134	132	-1.5
TERRORISM	41	15	12	26	59	126.9
OTHER VIOLENT OFFENSES	73	53	53	58	69	19.0
PROPERTY OFFENSES, TOTAL	**17,400**	**16,817**	**15,565**	**15,292**	**15,379**	**0.6**
BURGLARY	**55**	**68**	**85**	**76**	**48**	**-36.8**
LARCENY AND THEFT, TOTAL	**3,464**	**3,359**	**3,052**	**3,012**	**3,116**	**3.5**
BANK	198	198	100	96	72	-25.0
POSTAL SERVICE	612	579	500	387	401	3.6
INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS	126	98	46	56	44	-21.4
THEFT–U.S. PROPERTY	1,888	1,846	1,867	1,859	2,022	8.8
THEFT– MARITIME JURISDICTION	220	233	217	208	207	-0.5
TRANSPORTATION, ETC., STOLEN PROPERTY	356	267	251	218	177	-18.8
OTHER LARCENY AND THEFT OFFENSES	64	138	71	188	193	2.7
EMBEZZLEMENT, TOTAL	**1,062**	**944**	**837**	**710**	**719**	**1.3**
BANK	520	402	338	225	263	16.9
POSTAL SERVICE	281	284	244	232	196	-15.5
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	60	47	38	26	26	0.0
OTHER EMBEZZLEMENT OFFENSES	201	211	217	227	234	3.1
FRAUD, TOTAL	**10,786**	**10,617**	**10,038**	**9,929**	**9,825**	**-1.0**
TAX	507	497	564	644	588	-8.7
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	1,419	1,270	1,250	1,016	994	-2.2
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE	268	211	173	142	97	-31.7
MAIL	942	943	947	695	770	10.8
WIRE, RADIO, OR TELEVISION	574	594	559	495	542	9.5
BANKRUPTCY	99	107	83	112	89	-20.5

Table D-2. Defendants (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Major Offense	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2006 Over 2005[1]
FRAUD (CONTINUED)						
SOCIAL SECURITY	1,243	1,058	804	738	651	-11.8
FALSE PERSONATION	38	27	30	49	45	-8.2
CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION	265	301	243	307	193	-37.1
PASSPORT	283	426	468	394	304	-22.8
IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION	774	716	833	1,338	1,358	1.5
FALSE CLAIMS AND SERVICES–GOVERNMENT	247	247	242	259	440	69.9
FALSE STATEMENTS	1,094	1,114	1,037	960	786	-18.1
CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE UNITED STATES	1,413	1,469	1,278	1,168	1,262	8.0
UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS DEVICES	973	1,030	810	744	823	10.6
COMPUTER	86	117	94	115	125	8.7
HEALTH CARE	404	361	413	447	391	-12.5
OTHER FRAUD OFFENSES	157	129	210	306	367	19.9
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING	**1,805**	**1,578**	**1,373**	**1,394**	**1,468**	**5.3**
AUTO THEFT	**105**	**84**	**66**	**57**	**42**	**-26.3**
OTHER PROPERTY OFFENSES	**123**	**167**	**114**	**114**	**161**	**41.2**
DRUG OFFENSES, TOTAL	**32,234**	**32,671**	**32,210**	**32,637**	**30,567**	**-6.3**
MARIJUANA, TOTAL	**8,356**	**8,432**	**8,182**	**7,349**	**6,764**	**-8.0**
SELL, DISTRIBUTE, OR DISPENSE	5,033	4,814	4,836	4,233	4,181	-1.2
IMPORT/EXPORT	1,829	1,683	1,470	1,327	1,260	-5.0
MANUFACTURE	288	250	243	227	188	-17.2
POSSESSION	1,206	1,685	1,633	1,562	1,135	-27.3
ALL OTHER DRUGS, TOTAL	**23,678**	**23,985**	**23,808**	**25,121**	**23,693**	**-5.7**
SELL, DISTRIBUTE, OR DISPENSE	18,138	18,672	19,148	20,672	21,289	3.0
IMPORT/EXPORT	1,677	1,565	1,380	1,279	1,259	-1.6
MANUFACTURE	1,228	1,368	1,212	1,040	630	-39.4
POSSESSION	2,635	2,380	2,068	2,130	515	-75.8
OTHER DRUG OFFENSES	**200**	**254**	**220**	**167**	**110**	**-34.1**
FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES OFFENSES, TOTAL	**8,803**	**10,540**	**10,811**	**10,328**	**9,800**	**-5.1**
FIREARMS, TOTAL	**8,413**	**10,257**	**10,538**	**10,083**	**9,510**	**-5.7**
POSSESSION BY PROHIBITED PERSONS	4,696	5,908	6,126	5,973	5,606	-6.1
FURTHERANCE OF VIOLENT/DRUG TRAFFICKING CRIMES	2,047	2,392	2,657	2,527	2,447	-3.2
OTHER FIREARMS OFFENSES	1,670	1,957	1,755	1,583	1,457	-8.0
EXPLOSIVES	**390**	**283**	**273**	**245**	**290**	**18.4**

Table D-2. Defendants (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Major Offense	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2006 Over 2005[1]
SEX OFFENSES, TOTAL	**1,243**	**1,371**	**1,690**	**1,828**	**1,975**	**8.0**
SEXUAL ABUSE OF ADULTS	112	124	129	104	101	-2.9
SEXUAL ABUSE OF MINORS	336	351	385	353	417	18.1
SEXUALLY EXPLICIT MATERIAL	600	692	942	1,112	1,170	5.2
TRANSPORTATION FOR ILLEGAL SEXUAL ACTIVITY	186	190	225	256	278	8.6
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	9	14	9	3	9	-
JUSTICE SYSTEM OFFENSES, TOTAL	**1,308**	**1,211**	**1,317**	**1,229**	**1,144**	**-6.9**
AIDING, ABETTING, ACCESSORY, ETC.	195	237	282	307	253	-17.6
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE	252	300	307	336	332	-1.2
ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY	285	250	280	257	254	-1.2
FAILURE TO APPEAR	325	251	268	184	187	1.6
PERJURY	135	93	89	73	61	-16.4
CONTEMPT	116	80	91	72	57	-20.8
IMMIGRATION OFFENSES, TOTAL	**13,461**	**16,343**	**18,158**	**18,322**	**17,651**	**-3.7**
ALIEN SMUGGLING	2,453	2,698	3,504	3,773	3,831	1.5
IMPROPER ENTRY BY ALIEN	2,165	2,554	2,670	2,067	1,184	-42.7
IMPROPER REENTRY BY ALIEN	8,405	10,456	11,247	11,653	11,837	1.6
FRAUD AND MISUSE OF VISA/PERMIT	414	607	551	782	743	-5.0
OTHER IMMIGRATION OFFENSES	24	28	186	47	56	19.1
GENERAL OFFENSES, TOTAL	**3,068**	**3,059**	**3,015**	**2,800**	**2,585**	**-7.7**
BRIBERY	155	212	198	182	182	0.0
MONEY LAUNDERING	1,311	1,348	1,491	1,303	1,347	3.4
RICO [2]	212	199	139	159	173	8.8
RACKETEERING–GENERAL	84	57	48	72	49	-31.9
EXTORTION AND THREATS	276	230	204	222	150	-32.4
GAMBLING AND LOTTERY	69	110	108	159	61	-61.6
FAILURE TO PAY CHILD SUPPORT	172	176	96	92	80	-13.0
OTHER GENERAL OFFENSES	789	727	731	611	543	-11.1
REGULATORY OFFENSES, TOTAL	**1,781**	**1,841**	**1,947**	**1,962**	**2,021**	**3.0**
CIVIL RIGHTS	101	107	95	116	122	5.2
COPYRIGHT	7	10	11	24	97	304.2
FOOD AND DRUG	67	55	51	44	61	38.6
HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, DISPOSAL, AND STORAGE	26	41	27	37	30	-18.9
TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND RADIOGRAPH	28	27	31	11	13	18.2
NATIONAL DEFENSE	24	23	21	41	54	31.7
ANTITRUST	30	14	22	37	32	-13.5

Table D-2. Defendants (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Major Offense	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2006 Over 2005[1]
REGULATORY OFFENSES (CONTINUED)						
LABOR	103	85	70	78	91	16.7
GAME AND CONSERVATION	142	139	200	202	274	35.6
NATIONAL PARKS	134	124	127	110	112	1.8
CUSTOMS	89	89	105	79	60	-24.1
POSTAL SERVICE	132	125	118	110	106	-3.6
REPORTING OF MONETARY TRANSACTIONS	212	224	310	292	244	-16.4
MIGRATORY BIRD	99	190	138	107	52	-51.4
MARITIME AND SHIPPING	79	57	78	96	110	14.6
AIRCRAFT REGULATIONS	235	211	139	96	91	-5.2
OTHER REGULATORY OFFENSES	273	320	404	482	472	-2.1
TRAFFIC OFFENSES, TOTAL	**5,154**	**5,088**	**4,595**	**4,142**	**3,627**	**-12.4**
DRUNK DRIVING	1,445	1,624	1,439	1,809	1,546	-14.5
OTHER TRAFFIC OFFENSES	3,709	3,464	3,156	2,333	2,081	-10.8

NOTE: BEGINNING IN 2005, CATEGORIES FOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES WERE MODIFIED. THEREFORE, DATA FOR 2005 AND THEREAFTER ARE NOT COMPARABLE TO DATA PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS. THIS TABLE INCLUDES DEFENDANTS IN ALL FELONY AND CLASS A MISDEMEANOR CASES, BUT INCLUDES ONLY THOSE PETTY OFFENSE DEFENDANTS WHOSE CASES HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT JUDGES.

[1] PERCENT CHANGE NOT COMPUTED WHEN FEWER THAN 10 DEFENDANTS REPORTED FOR THE PREVIOUS PERIOD.

[2] RICO = RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS.

Table D-3. Cases
U.S. District Courts—Criminal Cases Commenced, by Major Offense and District (Excluding Transfers), During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total	Violent Offenses				Property Offenses				
		Homicide	Robbery	Assault	Other Violent Offenses	Burglary, Larceny, and Theft	Embezzlement	Fraud	Forgery and Counterfeiting	Other Property Offenses
TOTAL	**66,365**	**157**	**1,058**	**828**	**392**	**2,854**	**664**	**7,169**	**962**	**161**
DC	**375**	**-**	**6**	**1**	**13**	**13**	**13**	**78**	**2**	**-**
1ST	**1,318**	**1**	**37**	**7**	**28**	**17**	**10**	**240**	**14**	**2**
ME	178	-	6	1	1	1	2	20	-	1
MA	336	1	11	2	3	9	6	84	6	-
NH	272	-	12	-	3	5	-	59	4	-
RI	124	-	8	2	1	-	1	22	1	-
PR	408	-	-	2	20	2	1	55	3	1
2ND	**3,257**	**1**	**37**	**23**	**42**	**78**	**40**	**635**	**32**	**3**
CT	297	-	4	1	4	6	12	76	3	-
NY,N	400	-	7	7	5	9	2	66	1	1
NY,E	723	-	5	5	13	6	6	124	12	2
NY,S	1,002	-	12	7	17	40	16	236	12	-
NY,W	708	1	7	1	2	16	3	123	4	-
VT	127	-	2	2	1	1	1	10	-	-
3RD	**2,811**	**8**	**91**	**17**	**47**	**120**	**55**	**544**	**104**	**2**
DE	124	-	-	1	-	14	5	21	5	-
NJ	1,023	1	32	4	24	57	19	192	26	-
PA,E	619	1	38	1	15	16	13	131	18	1
PA,M	436	-	3	4	4	23	4	79	22	-
PA,W	489	-	15	3	4	10	14	82	32	-
VI	120	6	3	4	-	-	-	39	1	1
4TH	**8,139**	**6**	**119**	**107**	**26**	**536**	**70**	**722**	**130**	**24**
MD	1,744	-	19	48	4	189	12	89	3	6
NC,E	977	1	15	9	4	63	3	51	14	3
NC,M	395	1	27	1	4	1	2	31	8	-
NC,W	512	2	20	3	3	7	5	58	6	3
SC	814	-	25	2	3	32	24	157	63	1
VA,E	2,798	1	11	34	5	212	10	262	23	10
VA,W	370	1	1	3	2	15	7	22	6	-
WV,N	277	-	-	5	-	6	3	22	6	1
WV,S	252	-	1	2	1	11	4	30	1	-

Table D-3. Cases (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Drug Offenses		Firearms and Explosives Offenses	Sex Offenses	Justice System Offenses	Immigration Offenses		General Offenses	Regulatory Offenses	Traffic Offenses
	Marijuana	All Other Drugs				Improper Reentry by Alien	Other Immigration Offenses			
TOTAL	**4,818**	**12,611**	**8,678**	**1,885**	**961**	**11,827**	**4,526**	**1,527**	**1,661**	**3,626**
DC	**1**	**106**	**63**	**10**	**5**	**8**	**4**	**23**	**29**	**-**
1ST	**24**	**354**	**263**	**57**	**25**	**129**	**32**	**42**	**36**	**-**
ME	6	35	70	13	2	12	4	2	2	-
MA	4	71	50	21	9	30	5	13	11	-
NH	11	125	34	2	3	5	-	7	2	-
RI	2	36	24	1	2	21	-	2	1	-
PR	1	87	85	20	9	61	23	18	20	-
2ND	**68**	**999**	**433**	**144**	**62**	**307**	**138**	**111**	**88**	**16**
CT	2	69	48	21	5	3	11	20	12	-
NY,N	10	85	53	36	6	38	31	13	16	14
NY,E	6	310	75	18	11	50	15	46	19	-
NY,S	5	277	112	28	25	159	11	24	19	2
NY,W	33	216	121	39	12	52	54	7	17	-
VT	12	42	24	2	3	5	16	1	5	-
3RD	**105**	**692**	**470**	**115**	**76**	**137**	**69**	**88**	**68**	**3**
DE	1	26	29	2	2	14	-	4	-	-
NJ	85	270	129	40	27	31	17	38	31	-
PA,E	11	126	138	18	17	36	2	14	22	1
PA,M	2	138	61	27	21	17	10	15	5	1
PA,W	6	110	104	27	9	35	19	10	9	-
VI	-	22	9	1	-	4	21	7	1	1
4TH	**404**	**1,728**	**1,287**	**143**	**88**	**188**	**100**	**177**	**179**	**2,105**
MD	8	283	125	18	12	26	4	13	8	877
NC,E	82	165	184	8	5	24	7	15	18	306
NC,M	9	123	132	5	5	25	9	10	2	-
NC,W	8	98	180	25	6	37	5	20	22	4
SC	5	145	251	23	13	31	15	15	9	-
VA,E	282	468	235	40	22	37	59	79	91	917
VA,W	4	168	92	8	11	5	-	14	10	1
WV,N	3	140	47	11	9	3	1	7	13	-
WV,S	3	138	41	5	5	-	-	4	6	-

Table D-3. Cases (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Violent Offenses				Property Offenses				
		Homicide	Robbery	Assault	Other Violent Offenses	Burglary, Larceny, and Theft	Embezzlement	Fraud	Forgery and Counterfeiting	Other Property Offenses
5TH	**13,766**	**7**	**74**	**132**	**30**	**414**	**73**	**986**	**132**	**8**
LA,E	316	1	1	5	2	15	-	37	-	1
LA,M	242	-	-	-	1	12	5	84	3	1
LA,W	497	-	1	5	2	94	8	86	13	-
MS,N	147	-	3	-	2	6	3	21	5	-
MS,S	449	2	3	3	5	30	13	98	12	-
TX,N	779	2	41	2	3	35	19	101	46	1
TX,E	658	1	7	6	-	25	6	68	16	-
TX,S	5,369	-	4	8	6	15	6	167	6	1
TX,W	5,309	1	14	103	9	182	13	324	31	4
6TH	**4,484**	**4**	**141**	**42**	**35**	**282**	**100**	**634**	**120**	**18**
KY,E	483	1	6	10	-	9	9	46	7	2
KY,W	740	-	4	13	3	167	6	30	8	8
MI,E	537	-	16	3	9	18	9	142	21	1
MI,W	345	-	12	4	-	7	15	49	17	1
OH,N	586	-	41	2	6	20	26	103	26	2
OH,S	589	-	20	3	3	32	14	109	21	-
TN,E	424	2	10	5	4	4	6	40	10	1
TN,M	261	1	19	1	3	8	9	32	7	1
TN,W	519	-	13	1	7	17	6	83	3	2
7TH	**2,365**	**6**	**90**	**8**	**11**	**58**	**64**	**414**	**57**	**4**
IL,N	606	1	55	1	4	22	21	147	12	1
IL,C	367	-	8	3	1	7	6	31	11	1
IL,S	239	2	6	-	2	3	3	49	7	-
IN,N	414	-	6	-	3	11	13	64	11	-
IN,S	229	-	-	2	1	2	4	49	6	-
WI,E	284	3	5	2	-	6	9	39	6	1
WI,W	226	-	10	-	-	7	8	35	4	1
8TH	**4,503**	**28**	**86**	**87**	**25**	**88**	**46**	**548**	**89**	**7**
AR,E	352	1	13	2	1	9	5	68	22	1
AR,W	224	-	1	-	-	9	1	53	1	1
IA,N	417	-	4	3	-	-	-	38	2	-
IA,S	327	1	5	-	-	7	2	37	4	-
MN	386	2	25	3	-	2	10	46	7	-
MO,E	921	-	9	1	2	21	6	130	23	1
MO,W	675	-	18	4	6	11	8	55	13	-
NE	551	-	8	4	9	4	1	44	5	-
ND	250	7	2	16	6	4	3	32	3	1
SD	400	17	1	54	1	21	10	45	9	3

Table D-3. Cases (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Drug Offenses		Firearms and Explosives Offenses	Sex Offenses	Justice System Offenses	Immigration Offenses		General Offenses	Regulatory Offenses	Traffic Offenses
	Marijuana	All Other Drugs				Improper Reentry by Alien	Other Immigration Offenses			
5TH	**1,829**	**1,765**	**1,158**	**166**	**144**	**4,971**	**1,478**	**134**	**203**	**62**
LA,E	2	71	43	5	5	71	9	6	42	-
LA,M	2	38	61	2	5	8	-	3	17	-
LA,W	38	86	82	27	10	11	12	8	11	3
MS,N	3	46	39	6	3	2	-	3	5	-
MS,S	10	71	109	15	16	15	10	16	19	2
TX,N	10	139	160	24	14	125	29	13	13	2
TX,E	13	188	196	22	12	75	4	8	11	-
TX,S	551	568	184	25	50	2,783	920	26	35	14
TX,W	1,200	558	284	40	29	1,881	494	51	50	41
6TH	**221**	**1,071**	**881**	**202**	**96**	**179**	**85**	**195**	**149**	**29**
KY,E	24	136	110	23	7	18	57	5	13	-
KY,W	107	112	64	24	16	4	2	111	36	25
MI,E	17	119	79	31	7	26	10	12	17	-
MI,W	9	101	43	20	11	39	5	5	7	-
OH,N	5	144	100	32	17	28	3	18	13	-
OH,S	36	156	108	31	5	10	3	14	23	1
TN,E	7	139	122	14	9	23	2	11	13	2
TN,M	6	40	76	8	7	19	-	10	14	-
TN,W	10	124	179	19	17	12	3	9	13	1
7TH	**28**	**686**	**444**	**122**	**35**	**95**	**33**	**59**	**72**	**79**
IL,N	1	161	63	23	5	33	11	15	30	-
IL,C	7	104	66	16	3	12	13	2	7	69
IL,S	4	68	51	9	10	11	1	6	6	1
IN,N	10	110	117	37	7	5	3	9	8	-
IN,S	1	63	50	16	2	8	-	11	8	6
WI,E	2	101	54	13	5	16	2	11	9	-
WI,W	3	79	43	8	3	10	3	5	4	3
8TH	**69**	**1,444**	**992**	**202**	**65**	**319**	**154**	**119**	**132**	**3**
AR,E	14	66	109	9	10	13	2	1	5	1
AR,W	1	56	20	8	5	38	11	14	4	1
IA,N	2	160	64	11	7	53	57	13	3	-
IA,S	2	122	71	20	3	37	7	7	2	-
MN	14	169	58	11	4	17	2	8	8	-
MO,E	16	322	209	32	12	28	2	25	82	-
MO,W	9	173	284	28	7	33	8	11	7	-
NE	10	257	116	18	6	59	-	2	8	-
ND	-	30	33	19	3	20	58	7	5	1
SD	1	89	28	46	8	21	7	31	8	-

Table D-3. Cases (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Violent Offenses				Property Offenses				
		Homicide	Robbery	Assault	Other Violent Offenses	Burglary, Larceny, and Theft	Embezzlement	Fraud	Forgery and Counterfeiting	Other Property Offenses
9TH	**12,730**	**54**	**216**	**228**	**70**	**526**	**100**	**1,195**	**108**	**53**
AK	156	-	7	4	-	5	4	12	3	-
AZ	3,435	26	11	102	30	87	12	129	7	5
CA,N	647	-	12	5	3	23	11	145	10	4
CA,E	935	1	14	14	3	47	1	189	18	3
CA,C	1,130	1	37	11	7	54	15	316	44	5
CA,S	2,726	2	12	23	2	2	6	95	-	1
HI	374	2	13	13	3	43	9	39	2	2
ID	214	5	2	11	2	6	5	19	3	1
MT	407	9	-	20	6	15	8	49	5	7
NV	494	1	39	7	3	11	9	58	5	-
OR	653	2	52	4	4	36	9	62	6	1
WA,E	393	2	3	6	4	11	1	10	4	3
WA,W	1,075	3	14	7	3	183	9	62	1	21
GUAM	75	-	-	1	-	2	1	8	-	-
NMI	16	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
10TH	**6,569**	**34**	**85**	**128**	**22**	**272**	**46**	**380**	**52**	**17**
CO	591	7	20	20	2	24	3	68	8	5
KS	764	-	14	8	2	74	8	99	9	4
NM	2,796	19	12	42	4	15	5	36	9	1
OK,N	190	-	8	1	1	11	12	28	4	-
OK,E	67	1	-	6	-	3	6	9	1	-
OK,W	874	1	13	27	4	125	8	50	13	3
UT	947	6	17	5	7	16	2	72	5	1
WY	340	-	1	19	2	4	2	18	3	3
11TH	**6,048**	**8**	**76**	**48**	**43**	**450**	**47**	**793**	**122**	**23**
AL,N	575	1	9	-	7	51	7	49	16	4
AL,M	283	-	3	-	1	78	4	28	7	-
AL,S	281	1	14	-	2	16	2	33	13	-
FL,N	526	-	6	13	1	23	3	33	2	5
FL,M	1,223	1	7	7	6	54	10	182	20	2
FL,S	1,361	2	7	14	11	47	9	315	32	2
GA,N	659	1	15	7	7	24	5	106	15	4
GA,M	494	1	9	5	2	99	3	21	7	3
GA,S	646	1	6	2	6	58	4	26	10	3

Table D-3. Cases (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Drug Offenses		Firearms and Explosives Offenses	Sex Offenses	Justice System Offenses	Immigration Offenses		General Offenses	Regulatory Offenses	Traffic Offenses
	Marijuana	All Other Drugs				Improper Reentry by Alien	Other Immigration Offenses			
9TH	**1,328**	**1,725**	**1,007**	**363**	**182**	**2,800**	**1,866**	**238**	**298**	**373**
AK	1	41	28	7	1	6	2	3	20	12
AZ	422	311	215	53	23	1,579	347	14	60	2
CA,N	19	70	70	29	15	98	38	23	52	20
CA,E	53	155	81	72	23	201	1	21	17	21
CA,C	3	151	88	46	26	156	82	32	53	3
CA,S	708	350	14	3	20	350	1,110	15	13	-
HI	36	105	32	11	1	5	6	13	9	30
ID	2	37	29	15	3	59	1	4	10	-
MT	6	80	80	42	8	28	6	16	14	8
NV	1	93	105	17	20	89	14	13	9	-
OR	18	104	88	27	12	40	164	8	16	-
WA,E	14	46	78	17	8	168	6	8	3	1
WA,W	44	153	85	22	20	21	77	66	13	271
GUAM	1	26	14	2	1	-	11	2	1	5
NMI	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	8	-
10TH	**581**	**708**	**706**	**163**	**81**	**2,268**	**199**	**148**	**265**	**414**
CO	8	49	83	11	9	135	10	26	14	89
KS	47	163	145	21	19	70	20	10	27	24
NM	320	195	99	43	13	1,794	148	10	6	25
OK,N	1	23	85	3	3	2	-	6	1	1
OK,E	1	22	11	3	1	-	-	2	1	-
OK,W	34	52	44	13	13	7	3	77	125	262
UT	117	131	159	57	19	224	11	14	83	1
WY	53	73	80	12	4	36	7	3	8	12
11TH	**160**	**1,333**	**974**	**198**	**102**	**426**	**368**	**193**	**142**	**542**
AL,N	13	72	207	29	4	12	3	11	35	45
AL,M	4	37	81	15	6	6	2	3	3	5
AL,S	7	89	68	6	5	10	10	2	3	-
FL,N	12	118	56	10	12	10	55	30	11	126
FL,M	36	320	145	50	11	226	97	23	25	1
FL,S	34	339	103	44	32	100	180	42	48	-
GA,N	26	129	127	31	21	43	15	54	12	17
GA,M	20	134	80	8	2	6	-	12	3	79
GA,S	8	95	107	5	9	13	6	16	2	269

NOTE: THIS TABLE INCLUDES ALL FELONY AND CLASS A MISDEMEANOR CASES, BUT INCLUDES ONLY THOSE PETTY OFFENSE CASES THAT HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT JUDGES.
BEGINNING IN 2005, CATEGORIES FOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES WERE MODIFIED. THEREFORE, DATA FOR 2005 AND THEREAFTER ARE NOT COMPARABLE TO DATA PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Table D-3. Defendants
U.S. District Courts—Criminal Defendants Commenced, by Major Offense and District (Excluding Transfers), During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total	Violent Offenses				Property Offenses				
		Homicide	Robbery	Assault	Other Violent Offenses	Burglary, Larceny, and Theft	Embezzlement	Fraud	Forgery and Counterfeiting	Other Property Offenses
TOTAL	**87,699**	**186**	**1,223**	**885**	**656**	**3,164**	**719**	**9,825**	**1,468**	**203**
DC	**516**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**32**	**13**	**13**	**85**	**2**	**-**
1ST	**2,049**	**1**	**40**	**7**	**45**	**19**	**16**	**302**	**15**	**2**
ME	217	-	6	1	1	1	2	21	-	1
MA	508	1	11	2	4	11	10	120	7	-
NH	308	-	14	-	4	5	-	64	4	-
RI	150	-	9	2	1	-	1	30	1	-
PR	866	-	-	2	35	2	3	67	3	1
2ND	**4,974**	**1**	**40**	**24**	**95**	**88**	**43**	**921**	**38**	**9**
CT	475	-	4	1	5	6	13	108	3	-
NY,N	555	-	8	8	7	9	2	74	1	1
NY,E	1,229	-	6	5	34	9	8	215	15	8
NY,S	1,708	-	13	7	45	46	16	389	15	-
NY,W	841	1	7	1	3	17	3	125	4	-
VT	166	-	2	2	1	1	1	10	-	-
3RD	**3,688**	**9**	**94**	**17**	**56**	**127**	**57**	**657**	**145**	**2**
DE	145	-	-	1	-	14	5	23	6	-
NJ	1,180	1	34	4	28	60	20	216	30	-
PA,E	874	1	39	1	20	17	14	180	25	1
PA,M	695	-	3	4	4	25	4	94	42	-
PA,W	625	-	15	3	4	11	14	105	41	-
VI	169	7	3	4	-	-	-	39	1	1
4TH	**10,367**	**8**	**136**	**114**	**43**	**572**	**73**	**1,023**	**222**	**25**
MD	1,984	-	22	49	6	195	12	133	4	6
NC,E	1,131	1	22	9	9	71	3	64	17	3
NC,M	542	1	29	1	6	1	2	41	18	-
NC,W	871	4	21	3	4	9	5	83	12	4
SC	1,405	-	26	2	5	43	25	291	115	1
VA,E	3,116	1	13	36	9	218	10	323	40	10
VA,W	608	1	2	6	3	17	8	31	9	-
WV,N	405	-	-	6	-	7	4	25	6	1
WV,S	305	-	1	2	1	11	4	32	1	-

Table D-3. Defendants (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Drug Offenses		Firearms and Explosives Offenses	Sex Offenses	Justice System Offenses	Immigration Offenses		General Offenses	Regulatory Offenses	Traffic Offenses
	Marijuana	All Other Drugs				Improper Reentry by Alien	Other Immigration Offenses			
TOTAL	**6,764**	**23,803**	**9,800**	**1,975**	**1,144**	**11,837**	**5,814**	**2,585**	**2,021**	**3,627**
DC	**2**	**204**	**66**	**10**	**5**	**8**	**6**	**28**	**34**	**-**
1ST	**42**	**786**	**331**	**59**	**32**	**129**	**45**	**136**	**42**	**-**
ME	17	54	71	13	2	12	4	9	2	-
MA	7	170	54	23	13	30	6	26	13	-
NH	13	147	37	2	3	5	-	7	3	-
RI	3	48	25	1	2	21	-	5	1	-
PR	2	367	144	20	12	61	35	89	23	-
2ND	**99**	**2,051**	**499**	**155**	**71**	**312**	**174**	**230**	**108**	**16**
CT	2	170	59	27	5	3	12	43	14	-
NY,N	25	186	59	36	6	38	39	26	16	14
NY,E	8	603	88	23	14	50	22	90	31	-
NY,S	5	712	136	28	29	159	23	60	23	2
NY,W	37	319	132	39	13	57	56	9	18	-
VT	22	61	25	2	4	5	22	2	6	-
3RD	**121**	**1,191**	**541**	**126**	**95**	**138**	**81**	**140**	**88**	**3**
DE	1	38	31	2	6	14	-	4	-	-
NJ	85	341	142	43	29	31	19	64	33	-
PA,E	26	228	179	18	19	36	2	29	38	1
PA,M	2	319	70	35	30	17	16	24	5	1
PA,W	7	199	108	27	10	36	22	12	11	-
VI	-	66	11	1	1	4	22	7	1	1
4TH	**441**	**3,103**	**1,460**	**155**	**110**	**188**	**125**	**252**	**212**	**2,105**
MD	8	426	139	19	15	26	6	26	15	877
NC,E	93	224	201	11	7	24	11	20	35	306
NC,M	13	215	156	5	5	25	9	12	3	-
NC,W	12	375	203	26	9	37	5	32	23	4
SC	7	472	280	24	18	31	22	34	9	-
VA,E	294	581	288	45	29	37	71	99	95	917
VA,W	5	368	101	9	12	5	-	17	13	1
WV,N	6	254	51	11	10	3	1	7	13	-
WV,S	3	188	41	5	5	-	-	5	6	-

Table D-3. Defendants (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Violent Offenses				Property Offenses				
		Homicide	Robbery	Assault	Other Violent Offenses	Burglary, Larceny, and Theft	Embezzlement	Fraud	Forgery and Counterfeiting	Other Property Offenses
5TH	**17,268**	**9**	**89**	**147**	**57**	**492**	**82**	**1,248**	**214**	**10**
LA,E	394	2	1	5	4	15	-	47	-	1
LA,M	297	-	-	-	1	13	10	92	4	1
LA,W	682	-	2	7	2	101	10	129	33	-
MS,N	201	-	4	-	2	6	3	35	9	-
MS,S	591	3	5	4	7	34	13	143	14	-
TX,N	1,160	2	45	2	5	59	19	140	67	1
TX,E	1,036	1	10	9	-	35	6	94	28	-
TX,S	6,362	-	5	9	18	18	7	202	7	3
TX,W	6,545	1	17	111	18	211	14	366	52	4
6TH	**6,476**	**5**	**157**	**43**	**52**	**305**	**104**	**946**	**185**	**23**
KY,E	690	1	6	10	-	11	9	82	12	4
KY,W	887	-	7	13	4	169	7	51	12	8
MI,E	922	-	18	3	13	23	10	226	28	1
MI,W	491	-	12	4	-	9	15	63	23	2
OH,N	994	-	47	2	12	26	26	154	59	3
OH,S	762	-	21	3	5	33	14	139	23	-
TN,E	652	3	10	6	6	5	6	54	13	1
TN,M	392	1	22	1	4	8	10	51	12	1
TN,W	686	-	14	1	8	21	7	126	3	3
7TH	**3,571**	**6**	**111**	**8**	**16**	**67**	**70**	**582**	**73**	**6**
IL,N	1,096	1	65	1	8	29	24	236	18	2
IL,C	442	-	9	3	1	7	6	41	14	1
IL,S	345	2	7	-	2	3	3	58	7	1
IN,N	521	-	11	-	4	12	16	106	15	-
IN,S	423	-	-	2	1	2	4	56	6	-
WI,E	483	3	7	2	-	7	9	49	9	1
WI,W	261	-	12	-	-	7	8	36	4	1
8TH	**6,049**	**29**	**100**	**91**	**32**	**108**	**59**	**747**	**154**	**11**
AR,E	545	1	14	2	1	11	5	97	39	2
AR,W	248	-	2	-	-	9	1	59	2	1
IA,N	513	-	4	3	-	-	-	40	5	-
IA,S	432	1	8	-	-	10	2	45	7	-
MN	615	3	28	3	-	2	16	58	16	-
MO,E	1,208	-	10	1	3	23	6	176	32	1
MO,W	939	-	20	4	7	13	8	123	20	-
NE	701	-	10	4	12	4	1	56	9	-
ND	328	7	2	16	8	6	3	36	5	3
SD	520	17	2	58	1	30	17	57	19	4

Table D-3. Defendants (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Drug Offenses		Firearms and Explosives Offenses	Sex Offenses	Justice System Offenses	Immigration Offenses		General Offenses	Regulatory Offenses	Traffic Offenses
	Marijuana	All Other Drugs				Improper Reentry by Alien	Other Immigration Offenses			
5TH	**2,512**	**3,260**	**1,305**	**169**	**158**	**4,974**	**2,031**	**201**	**247**	**63**
LA,E	4	127	45	5	5	71	10	7	45	-
LA,M	5	62	63	2	8	8	-	4	24	-
LA,W	38	179	86	29	12	11	13	16	11	3
MS,N	4	76	41	6	3	2	-	3	7	-
MS,S	14	136	111	15	17	15	16	19	23	2
TX,N	18	368	190	24	17	125	41	19	16	2
TX,E	21	472	220	22	12	75	5	11	15	-
TX,S	753	874	232	26	52	2,786	1,270	42	43	15
TX,W	1,655	966	317	40	32	1,881	676	80	63	41
6TH	**312**	**2,166**	**992**	**211**	**111**	**179**	**145**	**328**	**183**	**29**
KY,E	39	233	122	24	9	18	78	11	21	-
KY,W	110	198	75	24	16	4	4	115	45	25
MI,E	42	280	100	37	14	26	30	53	18	-
MI,W	13	206	50	21	12	39	6	6	10	-
OH,N	15	359	112	32	19	28	18	66	16	-
OH,S	41	259	120	32	5	10	3	28	25	1
TN,E	24	304	131	14	10	23	2	23	15	2
TN,M	16	114	83	8	8	19	1	16	17	-
TN,W	12	213	199	19	18	12	3	10	16	1
7TH	**41**	**1,474**	**513**	**136**	**45**	**95**	**45**	**93**	**111**	**79**
IL,N	1	459	92	26	9	33	17	25	50	-
IL,C	9	134	80	22	3	12	15	2	14	69
IL,S	6	151	56	9	12	11	1	6	9	1
IN,N	10	145	124	42	9	5	4	9	9	-
IN,S	5	231	53	16	3	8	2	16	12	6
WI,E	5	249	65	13	6	16	2	29	11	-
WI,W	5	105	43	8	3	10	4	6	6	3
8TH	**142**	**2,423**	**1,059**	**208**	**81**	**320**	**166**	**162**	**154**	**3**
AR,E	20	179	116	9	20	13	3	3	9	1
AR,W	2	66	20	9	5	38	11	15	7	1
IA,N	2	230	79	11	7	53	61	15	3	-
IA,S	2	202	76	20	3	37	9	8	2	-
MN	37	333	62	13	4	17	2	13	8	-
MO,E	32	503	220	32	13	28	2	41	85	-
MO,W	23	307	295	29	11	34	13	15	17	-
NE	23	358	125	18	7	59	-	7	8	-
ND	-	86	35	21	3	20	58	13	5	1
SD	1	159	31	46	8	21	7	32	10	-

Table D-3. Defendants (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Violent Offenses				Property Offenses				
		Homicide	Robbery	Assault	Other Violent Offenses	Burglary, Larceny, and Theft	Embezzlement	Fraud	Forgery and Counterfeiting	Other Property Offenses
9TH	**16,366**	**70**	**248**	**250**	**109**	**593**	**105**	**1,665**	**170**	**67**
AK	217	-	7	4	-	8	5	13	4	-
AZ	4,291	30	18	109	47	101	12	202	15	6
CA,N	880	-	12	5	5	28	11	184	13	6
CA,E	1,310	1	16	22	3	49	1	254	31	3
CA,C	1,732	6	45	17	8	63	15	435	59	6
CA,S	3,175	5	13	23	4	2	6	113	-	1
HI	486	2	13	13	10	47	10	47	2	4
ID	275	5	2	11	2	7	5	26	4	1
MT	535	11	-	20	9	20	10	64	9	8
NV	651	1	49	7	4	13	9	114	17	-
OR	767	2	56	4	6	41	9	72	7	8
WA,E	493	2	3	7	4	16	2	32	8	3
WA,W	1,424	5	14	7	6	194	9	96	1	21
GUAM	96	-	-	1	1	2	1	11	-	-
NMI	34	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
10TH	**7,862**	**39**	**108**	**135**	**33**	**290**	**48**	**505**	**75**	**19**
CO	714	7	21	20	2	27	3	92	17	6
KS	1,003	-	22	8	3	75	8	130	12	4
NM	3,205	24	18	48	5	16	6	37	9	1
OK,N	225	-	10	1	1	12	13	40	4	-
OK,E	103	1	-	6	-	4	6	9	1	1
OK,W	930	1	14	27	6	128	8	64	23	3
UT	1,201	6	22	5	14	22	2	114	5	1
WY	481	-	1	20	2	6	2	19	4	3
11TH	**8,513**	**8**	**94**	**48**	**86**	**490**	**49**	**1,144**	**175**	**29**
AL,N	707	1	12	-	10	56	8	67	24	4
AL,M	371	-	3	-	3	83	4	36	12	-
AL,S	400	1	17	-	3	17	2	43	27	-
FL,N	655	-	7	13	2	24	3	42	3	5
FL,M	1,802	1	11	7	7	64	10	243	21	2
FL,S	2,110	2	7	14	31	57	10	424	41	3
GA,N	1,055	1	19	7	13	26	5	196	26	9
GA,M	642	1	11	5	4	104	3	45	8	3
GA,S	771	1	7	2	13	59	4	48	13	3

Table D-3. Defendants (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Drug Offenses		Firearms and Explosives Offenses	Sex Offenses	Justice System Offenses	Immigration Offenses		General Offenses	Regulatory Offenses	Traffic Offenses
	Marijuana	All Other Drugs				Improper Reentry by Alien	Other Immigration Offenses			
9TH	**2,009**	**3,037**	**1,155**	**372**	**227**	**2,800**	**2,306**	**429**	**381**	**373**
AK	1	84	29	7	4	6	3	9	21	12
AZ	820	408	262	53	27	1,579	495	32	73	2
CA,N	65	151	76	30	18	98	40	32	86	20
CA,E	87	348	107	73	31	201	1	39	22	21
CA,C	7	446	99	47	30	156	149	78	63	3
CA,S	808	463	14	3	22	350	1,272	60	16	-
HI	41	179	34	11	5	5	7	16	10	30
ID	6	78	31	15	3	59	1	7	12	-
MT	8	146	90	44	10	28	8	23	19	8
NV	1	141	112	17	23	89	24	20	10	-
OR	31	147	106	27	17	40	164	11	19	-
WA,E	22	96	79	17	9	168	10	11	3	1
WA,W	111	313	102	25	26	21	98	89	15	271
GUAM	1	34	14	2	1	-	20	2	1	5
NMI	-	3	-	1	1	-	14	-	11	-
10TH	**800**	**1,327**	**770**	**169**	**92**	**2,268**	**278**	**204**	**288**	**414**
CO	8	103	96	11	13	135	20	29	15	89
KS	63	312	158	21	19	70	24	16	34	24
NM	513	340	106	45	15	1,794	181	14	8	25
OK,N	1	36	91	3	3	2	-	6	1	1
OK,E	3	54	11	3	1	-	-	2	1	-
OK,W	37	61	47	13	16	7	4	80	129	262
UT	122	227	173	58	20	224	41	53	91	1
WY	53	194	88	15	5	36	8	4	9	12
11TH	**243**	**2,781**	**1,109**	**205**	**117**	**426**	**412**	**382**	**173**	**542**
AL,N	16	138	219	32	5	12	5	17	36	45
AL,M	8	91	89	15	6	6	2	5	3	5
AL,S	9	164	76	6	9	10	10	2	4	-
FL,N	13	207	66	10	13	10	56	38	17	126
FL,M	70	746	156	50	13	226	109	36	29	1
FL,S	60	772	130	45	35	100	201	113	65	-
GA,N	28	290	156	34	24	43	22	126	13	17
GA,M	30	221	93	8	3	6	-	15	3	79
GA,S	9	152	124	5	9	13	7	30	3	269

NOTE; THIS TABLE INCLUDES DEFENDANTS IN ALL FELONY AND CLASS A MISDEMEANOR CASES, BUT INCLUDES ONLY THOSE PETTY OFFENSE DEFENDANTS WHOSE CASES HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT JUDGES. BEGINNING IN 2005, CATEGORIES FOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES WERE MODIFIED. THEREFORE, DATA FOR 2005 AND THEREAFTER ARE NOT COMPARABLE TO DATA PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Table D-4.
U.S. District Courts—Criminal Defendants Disposed of, by Type of Disposition and Major Offense (Excluding Transfers), During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Nature of Offense	Total Defendants	Not Convicted				Convicted and Sentenced			
		Total	Dismissed	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of Guilty	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury			Court	Jury
TOTAL	**87,985**	**8,260**	**7,755**	**141**	**364**	**79,725**	**76,610**	**245**	**2,870**
VIOLENT OFFENSES, TOTAL	**3,021**	**336**	**293**	**12**	**31**	**2,685**	**2,448**	**10**	**227**
HOMICIDE	165	26	20	-	6	139	125	-	14
ROBBERY, TOTAL	1,348	48	43	4	1	1,300	1,236	1	63
BANK	1,294	40	35	4	1	1,254	1,194	1	59
OTHER ROBBERY OFFENSES	54	8	8	-	-	46	42	-	4
ASSAULT	876	195	181	5	9	681	629	7	45
KIDNAPPING	97	14	13	-	1	83	59	1	23
RACKETEERING–VIOLENT	370	35	24	3	8	335	278	-	57
CARJACKING	77	9	5	-	4	68	56	1	11
TERRORISM	24	3	3	-	-	21	17	-	4
OTHER VIOLENT OFFENSES	64	6	4	-	2	58	48	-	10
PROPERTY OFFENSES, TOTAL	**15,248**	**1,816**	**1,717**	**32**	**67**	**13,432**	**12,902**	**47**	**483**
BURGLARY	**59**	**6**	**6**	**-**	**-**	**53**	**52**	**-**	**1**
LARCENY AND THEFT, TOTAL	**2,712**	**746**	**726**	**13**	**7**	**1,966**	**1,915**	**18**	**33**
BANK	94	5	4	-	1	89	87	1	1
POSTAL SERVICE	349	29	29	-	-	320	317	-	3
INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS	36	5	3	1	1	31	28	-	3
THEFT–U.S. PROPERTY	1,713	517	504	8	5	1,196	1,161	17	18
THEFT–MARITIME JURISDICTION	210	86	84	2	-	124	124	-	-
TRANSPORTATION, ETC., STOLEN PROPERTY	171	27	26	1	-	144	136	-	8
OTHER LARCENY AND THEFT OFFENSES	139	77	76	1	-	62	62	-	-
EMBEZZLEMENT, TOTAL	**679**	**46**	**43**	**-**	**3**	**633**	**614**	**-**	**19**
BANK	225	12	12	-	-	213	208	-	5
POSTAL SERVICE	197	20	20	-	-	177	176	-	1
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	28	1	1	-	-	27	27	-	-
OTHER EMBEZZLEMENT OFFENSES	229	13	10	-	3	216	203	-	13
FRAUD, TOTAL	**10,386**	**841**	**773**	**18**	**50**	**9,545**	**9,124**	**24**	**397**
TAX	616	34	30	-	4	582	532	4	46
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	1,240	100	90	4	6	1,140	1,105	-	35
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE	160	34	24	1	9	126	113	1	12
MAIL	880	77	70	1	6	803	734	4	65
WIRE, RADIO, OR TELEVISION	657	53	50	-	3	604	565	3	36

Table D-4. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Nature of Offense	Total Defendants	Not Convicted				Convicted and Sentenced			
		Total	Dismissed	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of Guilty	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury			Court	Jury
FRAUD (CONTINUED)									
BANKRUPTCY	91	18	17	1	-	73	64	-	9
SOCIAL SECURITY	469	69	67	1	1	400	390	3	7
FALSE PERSONATION	43	5	5	-	-	38	37	-	1
CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION	171	19	18	-	1	152	148	-	4
PASSPORT	379	14	14	-	-	365	362	-	3
IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION	1,196	79	77	1	1	1,117	1,103	3	11
FALSE CLAIMS AND SERVICES–GOVERNMENT	313	21	21	-	-	292	281	-	11
FALSE STATEMENTS	821	107	98	3	6	714	692	-	22
CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE UNITED STATES	2,146	98	86	3	9	2,048	1,970	5	73
UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS DEVICES	616	46	46	-	-	570	562	-	8
COMPUTER	121	11	9	1	1	110	103	-	7
HEALTH CARE	340	44	39	2	3	296	256	1	39
OTHER FRAUD OFFENSES	127	12	12	-	-	115	107	-	8
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING	**1,240**	**128**	**122**	**-**	**6**	**1,112**	**1,086**	**2**	**24**
AUTO THEFT	**49**	**9**	**8**	**-**	**1**	**40**	**34**	**-**	**6**
OTHER PROPERTY OFFENSES	**123**	**40**	**39**	**1**	**-**	**83**	**77**	**3**	**3**
DRUG OFFENSES, TOTAL	**30,887**	**2,576**	**2,443**	**28**	**105**	**28,311**	**27,113**	**49**	**1,149**
MARIJUANA, TOTAL	**6,827**	**736**	**703**	**6**	**27**	**6,091**	**5,985**	**12**	**94**
SELL, DISTRIBUTE, OR DISPENSE	4,225	284	265	1	18	3,941	3,860	4	77
IMPORT/EXPORT	1,413	97	91	-	6	1,316	1,305	1	10
MANUFACTURE	216	19	17	-	2	197	193	-	4
POSSESSION	973	336	330	5	1	637	627	7	3
ALL OTHER DRUGS, TOTAL	**23,877**	**1,813**	**1,714**	**22**	**77**	**22,064**	**20,994**	**37**	**1,033**
SELL, DISTRIBUTE, OR DISPENSE	21,176	1,475	1,398	13	64	19,701	18,723	28	950
IMPORT/EXPORT	1,290	181	161	8	12	1,109	1,074	1	34
MANUFACTURE	942	55	54	-	1	887	841	3	43
POSSESSION	469	102	101	1	-	367	356	5	6
OTHER DRUG OFFENSES	**183**	**27**	**26**	**-**	**1**	**156**	**134**	**-**	**22**

Table D-4. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Nature of Offense	Total Defendants	Not Convicted				Convicted and Sentenced			
				Acquitted by				Convicted by	
		Total	Dismissed	Court	Jury	Total	Plea of Guilty	Court	Jury
FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES									
OFFENSES, TOTAL	**9,792**	**897**	**789**	**20**	**88**	**8,895**	**8,306**	**36**	**553**
FIREARMS, TOTAL	**9,566**	**860**	**760**	**15**	**85**	**8,706**	**8,129**	**36**	**541**
POSSESSION BY PROHIBITED PERSONS	6,117	525	462	9	54	5,592	5,245	19	328
FURTHERANCE OF VIOLENT/DRUG TRAFFICKING CRIMES	1,615	138	121	2	15	1,477	1,323	7	147
OTHER FIREARMS OFFENSES	1,834	197	177	4	16	1,637	1,561	10	66
EXPLOSIVES	**226**	**37**	**29**	**5**	**3**	**189**	**177**	**-**	**12**
SEX OFFENSES, TOTAL	**1,807**	**143**	**130**	**3**	**10**	**1,664**	**1,587**	**4**	**73**
SEXUAL ABUSE OF ADULTS	104	12	10	-	2	92	79	1	12
SEXUAL ABUSE OF MINORS	308	32	26	-	6	276	252	-	24
SEXUALLY EXPLICIT MATERIAL	1,109	56	52	2	2	1,053	1,027	3	23
TRANSPORTATION FOR ILLEGAL SEXUAL ACTIVITY	256	27	26	1	-	229	216	-	13
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	30	16	16	-	-	14	13	-	1
JUSTICE SYSTEM OFFENSES, TOTAL	**1,565**	**187**	**171**	**3**	**13**	**1,378**	**1,318**	**4**	**56**
AIDING, ABETTING, ACCESSORY, ETC.	702	31	30	1	-	671	665	3	3
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE	259	61	49	1	11	198	165	-	33
ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY	260	27	26	-	1	233	228	-	5
FAILURE TO APPEAR	191	46	46	-	-	145	139	-	6
PERJURY	103	13	11	1	1	90	83	-	7
CONTEMPT	50	9	9	-	-	41	38	1	2
IMMIGRATION OFFENSES, TOTAL	**18,055**	**599**	**583**	**8**	**8**	**17,456**	**17,328**	**19**	**109**
ALIEN SMUGGLING	3,784	201	194	3	4	3,583	3,541	3	39
IMPROPER ENTRY BY ALIEN	1,548	68	67	1	-	1,480	1,471	3	6
IMPROPER REENTRY BY ALIEN	11,997	302	296	3	3	11,695	11,632	12	51
FRAUD AND MISUSE OF VISA/PERMIT	688	22	22	-	-	666	658	1	7
OTHER IMMIGRATION OFFENSES	38	6	4	1	1	32	26	-	6
GENERAL OFFENSES, TOTAL	**2,492**	**414**	**372**	**12**	**30**	**2,078**	**1,890**	**16**	**172**
BRIBERY	147	15	9	-	6	132	123	-	9
MONEY LAUNDERING	1,092	158	146	3	9	934	825	2	107
RICO [1]	205	21	12	2	7	184	153	1	30
RACKETEERING–GENERAL	123	5	5	-	-	118	117	-	1
EXTORTION AND THREATS	186	17	12	2	3	169	150	2	17
GAMBLING AND LOTTERY	92	2	2	-	-	90	90	-	-
FAILURE TO PAY CHILD SUPPORT	84	10	10	-	-	74	72	-	2
OTHER GENERAL OFFENSES	563	186	176	5	5	377	360	11	6

Table D-4. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Nature of Offense	Total Defendants	Not Convicted				Convicted and Sentenced			
		Total	Dismissed	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of Guilty	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury			Court	Jury
REGULATORY OFFENSES, TOTAL	**1,898**	**295**	**280**	**4**	**11**	**1,603**	**1,535**	**21**	**47**
CIVIL RIGHTS	99	22	17	-	5	77	61	2	14
FOOD AND DRUG	68	2	2	-	-	66	66	-	-
HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, DISPOSAL, AND STORAGE	29	2	1	-	1	27	26	-	1
TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND RADIOGRAPH	20	2	2	-	-	18	18	-	-
NATIONAL DEFENSE	33	5	5	-	-	28	21	3	4
ANTITRUST	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-
LABOR	91	3	3	-	-	88	84	-	4
GAME AND CONSERVATION	231	21	18	2	1	210	207	3	-
NATIONAL PARKS	112	70	69	1	-	42	42	-	-
CUSTOMS	82	10	10	-	-	72	65	-	7
POSTAL SERVICE	139	10	10	-	-	129	127	-	2
REPORTING OF MONETARY TRANSACTIONS	281	17	15	-	2	264	258	-	6
MIGRATORY BIRD	65	3	3	-	-	62	61	1	-
MARITIME AND SHIPPING	94	8	8	-	-	86	82	1	3
AIRCRAFT REGULATIONS	74	10	9	-	1	64	62	-	2
OTHER REGULATORY OFFENSES	456	110	108	1	1	346	331	11	4
TRAFFIC OFFENSES, TOTAL	**3,220**	**997**	**977**	**19**	**1**	**2,223**	**2,183**	**39**	**1**
DRUNK DRIVING	1,221	283	270	12	1	938	914	23	1
OTHER TRAFFIC OFFENSES	1,999	714	707	7	-	1,285	1,269	16	-

NOTE: THIS TABLE INCLUDES DEFENDANTS IN ALL FELONY AND CLASS A MISDEMEANOR CASES, BUT INCLUDES ONLY THOSE PETTY OFFENSE DEFENDANTS WHOSE CASES HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT JUDGES. BEGINNING IN 2005, CATEGORIES FOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES WERE MODIFIED. ALSO BEGINNING IN 2005, DEFENDANTS CHARGED IN TWO OR MORE CASES THAT WERE TERMINATED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD ARE COUNTED SEPARATELY FOR EACH CASE. PREVIOUSLY, SUCH DEFENDANTS WERE COUNTED ONLY ONCE. THEREFORE, DATA FOR 2005 AND THEREAFTER ARE NOT COMPARABLE TO DATA PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

[1] RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS.

Table D-5.
U.S. District Courts—Criminal Defendants Sentenced After Conviction, by Major Offense (Excluding Transfers), During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Nature of Offense	Total Defendants Sentenced	Type of Sentence																	
		Regular Sentences to Imprisonment[1]							Other Sentences to Imprisonment			Probation							Fine Only
		Total Imprisoned	6 Months or Less	7 to 12 Months	13 to 35 Months	36 to 60 Months	More Than 60 Months	Average Sentence in Months[2]	Life	Death	Other[3]	Total	6 Months or Less	7 to 12 Months	13 to 35 Months	36 Months or More	Average Sentence in Months[4]	Other[5]	
TOTAL	**79,725**	**67,257**	**6,003**	**5,685**	**16,880**	**14,418**	**20,293**	**63.7**	**279**	**8**	**3,691**	**10,522**	**354**	**2,315**	**1,903**	**5,162**	**32.6**	**788**	**1,946**
VIOLENT OFFENSES	**2,685**	**2,438**	**90**	**77**	**319**	**588**	**1,274**	**102.8**	**28**	**3**	**59**	**217**	**9**	**41**	**42**	**113**	**33.7**	**12**	**30**
HOMICIDE	139	135	2	5	24	30	63	113.2	8	1	2	4	-	-	1	1	30.0	2	-
ROBBERY, TOTAL	1,300	1,271	8	8	105	358	782	103.7	2	-	8	29	1	2	2	23	40.6	1	-
BANK	1,254	1,232	6	8	101	344	764	104.4	2	-	7	22	-	1	1	19	43.4	1	-
OTHER ROBBERY OFFENSES	46	39	2	-	4	14	18	82.8	-	-	1	7	1	1	1	4	32.1	-	-
ASSAULT	681	494	70	52	138	114	88	45.0	-	-	32	158	8	37	34	72	31.0	7	29
KIDNAPPING	83	81	1	1	1	8	64	234.7	4	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	30.0	-	-
RACKETEERING—VIOLENT	335	324	7	6	39	60	187	130.5	12	-	13	10	-	-	-	8	43.5	2	1
CARJACKING	68	68	-	-	1	1	64	210.1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TERRORISM	21	18	-	2	2	4	8	104.5	1	-	1	3	-	-	2	1	28.0	-	-
OTHER VIOLENT OFFENSES	58	47	2	3	9	13	18	81.0	-	-	2	11	-	2	2	7	50.2	-	-
PROPERTY OFFENSES	**13,432**	**8,373**	**1,586**	**1,243**	**2,722**	**1,180**	**574**	**27.6**	**2**	**-**	**1,066**	**4,746**	**103**	**709**	**966**	**2,704**	**35.5**	**264**	**313**
BURGLARY	**53**	**42**	**3**	**6**	**26**	**6**	**1**	**25.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**5**	**5**	**30.0**	**-**	**1**
LARCENY AND THEFT	**1,966**	**749**	**207**	**154**	**188**	**80**	**33**	**20.8**	**-**	**-**	**87**	**979**	**62**	**255**	**180**	**460**	**31.1**	**22**	**238**
BANK	89	49	11	13	15	4	4	26.9	-	-	2	40	-	3	6	31	42.6	-	-
POSTAL SERVICE	320	233	50	57	67	25	5	19.1	-	-	29	86	1	3	16	64	37.7	2	1
INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS	31	21	2	2	13	2	1	23.2	-	-	1	10	-	1	4	4	33.3	1	-
THEFT—U.S. PROPERTY	1,196	278	102	49	54	19	5	14.9	-	-	49	718	50	213	129	310	29.9	16	200
THEFT—MARITIME JURISDICTION	124	47	26	12	2	3	-	9.5	-	-	4	60	4	20	13	23	28.1	-	17
TRANSPORT., ETC., STOLEN PROP.	144	111	12	20	35	26	17	37.4	-	-	1	33	2	2	6	20	38.9	3	-
OTHER LARCENY AND THEFT	62	10	4	1	2	1	1	23.8	-	-	1	32	5	13	6	8	24.0	-	20

Table D-5. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Nature of Offense	Total Defendants Sentenced	Type of Sentence																	
		Regular Sentences to Imprisonment[1]							Other Sentences to Imprisonment			Probation							
		Total Imprisoned	6 Months or Less	7 to 12 Months	13 to 35 Months	36 to 60 Months	More Than 60 Months	Average Sentence in Months[2]	Life	Death	Other[3]	Total	6 Months or Less	7 to 12 Months	13 to 35 Months	36 Months or More	Average Sentence in Months[4]	Other[5]	Fine Only
EMBEZZLEMENT, TOTAL	**633**	**326**	**93**	**61**	**106**	**28**	**11**	**18.7**	**-**	**-**	**27**	**305**	**4**	**45**	**77**	**170**	**34.3**	**9**	**2**
BANK	213	175	48	30	57	12	7	18.4	-	-	21	38	2	7	8	15	30.1	6	-
POSTAL SERVICE	177	20	9	3	4	1	-	12.1	-	-	3	155	2	30	51	70	31.1	2	2
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	27	25	10	4	8	3	-	16.2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	36.0	1	-
OTHER EMBEZZLEMENT OFFENSES	216	106	26	24	37	12	4	21.0	-	-	3	110	-	8	18	84	39.9	-	-
FRAUD	**9,545**	**6,435**	**1,150**	**877**	**2,067**	**960**	**485**	**29.3**	**2**	**-**	**894**	**3,048**	**33**	**382**	**604**	**1,810**	**37.0**	**219**	**62**
TAX	582	359	72	69	151	38	21	23.1	-	-	8	217	4	28	69	111	35.4	5	6
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	1,140	900	154	104	312	128	75	30.5	-	-	127	238	2	18	31	132	39.6	55	2
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE	126	96	7	8	29	16	28	56.0	-	-	8	30	-	6	5	18	31.9	1	-
MAIL	803	570	66	80	202	106	80	39.5	-	-	36	228	-	14	48	157	38.8	9	5
WIRE, RADIO, OR TELEVISION	604	412	48	58	161	74	59	38.0	-	-	12	189	1	11	22	146	41.1	9	3
BANKRUPTCY	73	38	9	3	15	5	2	25.8	-	-	4	35	-	3	13	18	34.2	1	-
SOCIAL SECURITY	400	240	67	41	50	11	9	17.9	-	-	62	160	1	9	25	103	48.2	22	-
FALSE PERSONATION	38	15	4	5	3	1	1	18.4	-	-	1	21	-	4	5	12	33.1	-	2
CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION	152	126	46	19	12	5	1	10.6	-	-	43	26	-	5	2	13	33.9	6	-
PASSPORT	365	285	56	22	15	10	4	14.2	-	-	178	80	1	14	11	30	29.7	24	-
IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION	1,117	929	226	77	253	99	33	22.5	-	-	241	180	5	54	34	65	28.7	22	8
FALSE CLAIMS AND SERVICES—GOVERNMENT	292	159	31	30	49	35	8	27.6	-	-	6	130	1	8	16	105	41.2	-	3
FALSE STATEMENTS	714	334	99	56	74	24	11	17.8	-	-	70	361	8	78	99	166	31.4	10	19
CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE UNITED STATES	2,048	1,310	184	215	496	279	69	29.5	-	-	67	730	-	96	150	441	36.1	43	8

Table D-5. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Nature of Offense	Total Defendants Sentenced	Type of Sentence																	
		Regular Sentences to Imprisonment[1]							Other Sentences to Imprisonment			Probation							Fine Only
		Total Imprisoned	6 Months or Less	7 to 12 Months	13 to 35 Months	36 to 60 Months	More Than 60 Months	Average Sentence in Months[2]	Life	Death	Other[3]	Total	6 Months or Less	7 to 12 Months	13 to 35 Months	36 Months or More	Average Sentence in Months[4]	Other[5]	
FRAUD (CONTINUED)																			
UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS DEVICES	570	410	53	53	155	81	49	31.3	-	-	19	160	1	6	19	128	45.9	6	-
COMPUTER	110	46	3	4	16	11	8	56.4	-	-	4	59	1	11	15	32	32.7	-	5
HEALTH CARE	296	167	15	26	60	32	27	41.0	2	-	5	129	5	9	22	88	41.7	5	-
OTHER FRAUD OFFENSES	115	39	10	7	14	5	-	16.4	-	-	3	75	3	8	18	45	33.5	1	1
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING	**1,112**	**744**	**112**	**135**	**311**	**97**	**37**	**24.6**	**-**	**-**	**52**	**367**	**2**	**17**	**94**	**241**	**36.7**	**13**	**1**
AUTO THEFT	**40**	**36**	**6**	**2**	**15**	**6**	**5**	**40.9**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**2**	**48.0**	**1**	**-**
OTHER PROPERTY OFFENSES	**83**	**41**	**15**	**8**	**9**	**3**	**2**	**17.7**	**-**	**-**	**4**	**33**	**2**	**10**	**5**	**16**	**29.0**	**-**	**9**
DRUG OFFENSES TOTAL	**28,311**	**26,488**	**798**	**1,237**	**4,438**	**6,159**	**12,805**	**87.9**	**195**	**3**	**853**	**1,721**	**50**	**463**	**246**	**789**	**31.8**	**173**	**102**
MARIJUANA,TOTAL	**6,091**	**5,335**	**467**	**805**	**2,094**	**1,071**	**600**	**35.6**	**1**	**-**	**297**	**677**	**40**	**302**	**90**	**201**	**23.7**	**44**	**79**
SELL, DISTRIBUTE, OR DISPENSE	3,941	3,749	175	451	1,591	887	514	40.0	1	-	130	191	2	11	22	125	38.1	31	1
IMPORT/EXPORT	1,316	1,256	169	330	445	129	57	23.1	-	-	126	60	3	1	7	44	42.1	5	-
MANUFACTURE	197	172	9	11	58	55	29	49.4	-	-	10	25	1	1	8	14	31.9	1	-
POSSESSION	637	158	114	13	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	31	401	34	289	53	18	14.8	7	78
ALL OTHER DRUGS	**22,064**	**21,028**	**320**	**425**	**2,321**	**5,077**	**12,152**	**100.8**	**182**	**-**	**551**	**1,013**	**10**	**160**	**153**	**561**	**37.3**	**129**	**23**
SELL, DISTRIBUTE, OR DISPENSE	19,701	18,986	224	354	2,012	4,484	11,305	103.0	175	-	432	714	3	63	84	459	40.9	105	1
IMPORT/EXPORT	1,109	1,037	10	33	203	382	328	67.3	1	-	80	69	2	17	9	33	33.6	8	3
MANUFACTURE	887	842	12	14	97	201	500	103.2	6	-	12	44	2	7	4	27	50.9	4	1
POSSESSION	367	163	74	24	9	10	19	23.0	-	-	27	186	3	73	56	42	22.9	12	18
OTHER DRUG OFFENSES	**156**	**125**	**11**	**7**	**23**	**11**	**53**	**116.3**	**12**	**3**	**5**	**31**	**-**	**1**	**3**	**27**	**39.5**	**-**	**-**

Table D-5. (September 2006—Continued)

Nature of Offense	Total Defendants Sentenced	Type of Sentence																	
		Regular Sentences to Imprisonment[1]							Other Sentences to Imprisonment			Probation							Fine Only
		Total Imprisoned	6 Months or Less	7 to 12 Months	13 to 35 Months	36 to 60 Months	More Than 60 Months	Average Sentence in Months[2]	Life	Death	Other[3]	Total	6 Months or Less	7 to 12 Months	13 to 35 Months	36 Months or More	Average Sentence in Months[4]	Other[5]	
FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES OFFENSES	**8,895**	**8,330**	**221**	**409**	**1,951**	**2,123**	**3,462**	**82.4**	**32**	**1**	**131**	**553**	**3**	**39**	**113**	**349**	**38.9**	**49**	**12**
FIREARMS, TOTAL	**8,706**	**8,179**	**209**	**394**	**1,923**	**2,080**	**3,413**	**82.3**	**32**	**1**	**127**	**517**	**3**	**33**	**102**	**333**	**39.3**	**46**	**10**
POSSESSION BY PROHIBITED PERSONS	5,592	5,334	113	275	1,408	1,495	1,958	68.1	2	-	83	252	2	11	45	160	38.8	34	6
FURTHERANCE OF VIOLENT/DRUG TRAFFICKING CRIMES	1,477	1,470	4	6	29	297	1,105	159.4	17	-	12	7	-	-	-	6	52.0	1	-
OTHER FIREARMS OFFENSES	1,637	1,375	92	113	486	288	350	55.1	13	1	32	258	1	22	57	167	39.4	11	4
EXPLOSIVES	**189**	**151**	**12**	**15**	**28**	**43**	**49**	**83.7**	**-**	**-**	**4**	36	-	6	11	16	33.5	3	2
SEX OFFENSES, TOTAL	**1,664**	**1,591**	**18**	**33**	**264**	**438**	**828**	**100.3**	**7**	**-**	**3**	**71**	**1**	**3**	**7**	**50**	**48.0**	**10**	**2**
SEXUAL ABUSE OF ADULTS	92	82	1	2	7	20	50	114.6	2	-	-	10	-	1	-	7	44.5	2	-
SEXUAL ABUSE OF MINORS	276	256	1	2	50	25	175	189.6	3	-	-	19	-	-	2	16	46.1	1	1
SEXUALLY EXPLICIT MATERIAL	1,053	1,021	11	22	192	294	501	80.5	-	-	1	32	-	-	2	25	56.7	5	-
TRANSPORTATION FOR ILLEGAL SEXUAL ACTIVITY	229	225	2	5	15	99	101	87.1	1	-	2	4	-	-	1	1	36.0	2	-
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	14	7	3	2	-	-	1	16.0	1	-	-	6	1	2	2	1	23.0	-	1
JUSTICE SYSTEM OFFENSES	**1,378**	**983**	**162**	**180**	**371**	**115**	**61**	**28.7**	**9**	**1**	**84**	**391**	**4**	**50**	**102**	**215**	**35.1**	**20**	**4**
AIDING, ABETTING, ACCESSORY, ETC.	671	380	54	49	181	36	10	22.0	-	-	50	291	3	35	76	167	35.3	10	-
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE	198	154	19	14	43	24	39	70.2	9	1	5	44	1	5	13	24	38.7	1	-
ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY	233	220	37	58	73	34	1	18.9	-	-	17	13	-	2	1	5	33.0	5	-
FAILURE TO APPEAR	145	138	32	44	44	5	8	19.9	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	1	48.0	2	4
PERJURY	90	62	12	14	20	13	-	21.2	-	-	3	28	-	1	10	16	34.4	1	-
CONTEMPT	41	29	8	1	10	3	3	32.4	-	-	4	12	-	7	2	2	18.0	1	-

Table D-5. (September 2006—Continued)

Nature of Offense	Total Defendants Sentenced	Type of Sentence																	
		Regular Sentences to Imprisonment[1]							Other Sentences to Imprisonment			Probation							
		Total Imprisoned	6 Months or Less	7 to 12 Months	13 to 35 Months	36 to 60 Months	More Than 60 Months	Average Sentence in Months[2]	Life	Death	Other[3]	Total	6 Months or Less	7 to 12 Months	13 to 35 Months	36 Months or More	Average Sentence in Months[4]	Other[5]	Fine Only
IMMIGRATION OFFENSES	**17,456**	**16,753**	**2,762**	**2,300**	**6,282**	**3,362**	**858**	**25.6**	**1**	**-**	**1,188**	**693**	**11**	**85**	**75**	**312**	**34.3**	**210**	**10**
ALIEN SMUGGLING	3,583	3,240	381	755	1,628	216	57	19.1	-	-	203	337	7	37	50	206	35.0	37	6
IMPROPER ENTRY BY ALIEN	1,480	1,398	475	141	497	111	-	17.8	-	-	174	80	3	29	7	30	26.7	11	2
IMPROPER REENTRY BY ALIEN	11,695	11,498	1,696	1,360	4,087	3,018	791	28.6	1	-	545	195	-	12	6	54	41.0	123	2
FRAUD AND MISUSE OF VISA/PERMIT	666	589	203	39	62	14	8	13.8	-	-	263	77	-	7	11	20	30.3	39	-
OTHER IMMIGRATION OFFENSES	32	28	7	5	8	3	2	22.3	-	-	3	4	1	-	1	2	31.5	-	-
GENERAL OFFENSES	**2,078**	**1,454**	**110**	**118**	**359**	**398**	**382**	**59.8**	**3**	**-**	**84**	**430**	**13**	**68**	**97**	**232**	**34.7**	**20**	**194**
BRIBERY	132	76	13	17	27	8	8	28.0	-	-	3	54	-	10	9	31	32.2	4	2
MONEY LAUNDERING	934	799	32	51	210	226	247	62.7	-	-	33	134	-	12	31	80	36.5	11	1
RICO [6]	184	177	2	6	39	37	83	105.2	3	-	7	7	-	-	1	6	49.7	-	-
RACKETEERING—GENERAL	118	107	4	2	11	75	10	56.1	-	-	5	11	-	1	1	9	41.5	-	-
EXTORTION AND THREATS	169	139	8	18	42	35	29	45.8	-	-	7	30	1	3	11	13	34.0	2	-
GAMBLING AND LOTTERY	90	37	11	10	6	2	-	11.2	-	-	8	53	1	6	24	22	30.6	-	-
FAILURE TO PAY CHILD SUPPORT	74	26	7	5	9	-	-	13.2	-	-	5	48	2	2	2	42	53.9	-	-
OTHER GENERAL OFFENSES	377	93	33	9	15	15	5	23.0	-	-	16	93	9	34	18	29	24.0	3	191
REGULATORY OFFENSES	**1,603**	**548**	**124**	**77**	**164**	**50**	**48**	**33.7**	**2**	**-**	**83**	**830**	**50**	**231**	**189**	**341**	**29.2**	**19**	**225**
CIVIL RIGHTS	77	56	6	7	14	5	19	77.0	2	-	3	20	-	5	5	9	27.3	1	1
FOOD AND DRUG	66	18	1	4	6	2	-	20.5	-	-	5	42	4	16	7	15	23.2	-	6
HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, DISPOSAL, AND STORAGE	27	8	3	1	3	1	-	14.3	-	-	-	19	1	3	6	9	30.6	-	-

Table D-5. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Nature of Offense	Total Defendants Sentenced	Type of Sentence																	
		Regular Sentences to Imprisonment[1]							Other Sentences to Imprisonment			Probation							Fine Only
		Total Imprisoned	6 Months or Less	7 to 12 Months	13 to 35 Months	36 to 60 Months	More Than 60 Months	Average Sentence in Months[2]	Life	Death	Other[3]	Total	6 Months or Less	7 to 12 Months	13 to 35 Months	36 Months or More	Average Sentence in Months[4]	Other[5]	
REGULATORY OFFENSES (CONTINUED)																			
TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND RADIOGRAPH	18	5	1	2	2	-	-	12.0	-	-	-	13	-	2	2	9	41.5	-	-
NATIONAL DEFENSE	28	13	1	1	1	3	7	204.7	-	-	-	10	-	3	3	4	32.4	-	5
ANTITRUST	24	9	3	5	-	-	-	6.5	-	-	1	10	-	1	3	6	43.2	-	5
LABOR	88	20	11	2	6	1	-	11.2	-	-	-	67	-	7	16	43	35.5	1	1
GAME AND CONSERVATION	210	34	19	4	7	-	-	8.6	-	-	4	131	15	38	27	48	24.3	3	45
NATIONAL PARKS	42	10	7	1	1	-	-	5.9	-	-	1	25	1	14	2	8	21.4	-	7
CUSTOMS	72	32	2	5	9	8	1	26.1	-	-	7	37	-	5	8	22	37.0	2	3
POSTAL SERVICE	129	23	11	2	-	-	-	5.5	-	-	10	98	8	29	30	29	24.1	2	8
REPORTING OF MONETARY TRANSACTIONS	264	171	28	22	71	13	7	21.8	-	-	30	92	1	17	22	48	32.8	4	1
MIGRATORY BIRD	62	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	37	10	7	14	6	19.6	-	23
MARITIME AND SHIPPING	86	30	5	7	12	2	1	17.9	-	-	3	48	2	13	11	20	51.7	2	8
AIRCRAFT REGULATIONS	64	28	7	3	3	4	5	69.4	-	-	6	31	1	11	4	13	27.8	2	5
OTHER REGULATORY OFFENSES	346	89	19	11	29	11	8	28.3	-	-	11	150	7	60	29	52	26.5	2	107
TRAFFIC OFFENSES	**2,223**	**299**	**132**	**11**	**10**	**5**	**1**	**5.8**	**-**	**-**	**140**	**870**	**110**	**626**	**66**	**57**	**14.1**	**11**	**1,054**
DRUNK DRIVING	938	175	73	6	5	3	1	5.9	-	-	87	657	61	495	54	44	14.4	3	106
OTHER TRAFFIC OFFENSES	1,285	124	59	5	5	2	-	5.6	-	-	53	213	49	131	12	13	12.9	8	948

NOTE: THIS TABLE INCLUDES DEFENDANTS IN ALL FELONY AND CLASS A MISDEMEANOR CASES, BUT INCLUDES ONLY THOSE PETTY OFFENSE DEFENDANTS WHOSE CASES HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT JUDGES. BEGINNING IN 2005, CATEGORIES FOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES WERE MODIFIED. ALSO BEGINNING IN 2005, DEFENDANTS CHARGED IN TWO OR MORE CASES THAT WERE TERMINATED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD ARE COUNTED SEPARATELY FOR EACH CASE. PREVIOUSLY, SUCH DEFENDANTS WERE COUNTED ONLY ONCE. THEREFORE, DATA FOR 2005 AND THEREAFTER ARE NOT COMPARABLE TO DATA PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

[1] INCLUDES SENTENCES OF AT LEAST ONE MONTH, WHICH MAY BE FOLLOWED BY TERMS OF PROBATION (MIXED SENTENCES).

[2] EXCLUDES LIFE SENTENCES, DEATH SENTENCES, AND OTHER (SEE FOOTNOTE 3).

[3] INCLUDES DEPORTATION, SUSPENDED SENTENCES, SEALED SENTENCES, IMPRISONMENT OF FOUR DAYS OR LESS, AND NO SENTENCE.

[4] EXCLUDES OTHER (SEE FOOTNOTE 5).

[5] INCLUDES SUPERVISED RELEASE, PROBATION OF FOUR DAYS OR LESS, SUSPENDED SENTENCES, SEALED SENTENCES, AND NO SENTENCE.

[6] RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS.

Table D-6.
U.S. District Courts—Median Time Intervals From Filing to Disposition for Criminal Defendants Disposed of, by District (Excluding Transfers), During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total		Dismissed		Plea of Guilty		Court Trial		Jury Trial	
	Number	Median (in Months)*	Number	Median (in Months)*	Number	Median (in Months)*	Number	Median (in Months)*	Number	Median (in Months)*
TOTAL	**87,985**	**7.1**	**7,755**	**6.5**	**76,610**	**6.9**	**386**	**6.7**	**3,234**	**15.7**
DC	**582**	**14.3**	**59**	**15.0**	**469**	**12.9**	**-**	**-**	**54**	**21.4**
1ST	**1,958**	**10.9**	**122**	**14.1**	**1,683**	**10.4**	**23**	**11.2**	**130**	**20.1**
ME	248	7.9	15	23.2	220	7.6	2	-	11	11.2
MA	608	18.4	26	19.9	512	17.8	17	21.5	53	25.7
NH	250	9.6	21	8.5	222	9.6	1	-	6	-
RI	146	7.1	3	-	130	7.0	1	-	12	25.6
PR	706	9.4	57	14.1	599	9.0	2	-	48	11.5
2ND	**5,010**	**14.4**	**199**	**14.3**	**4,533**	**13.8**	**14**	**31.7**	**264**	**27.6**
CT	426	13.0	23	23.9	387	12.6	-	-	16	33.6
NY,N	492	9.4	32	20.9	447	8.7	-	-	13	17.2
NY,E	1,132	15.6	37	28.4	1,016	15.1	7	-	72	27.4
NY,S	1,994	16.4	82	10.6	1,783	15.9	2	-	127	27.8
NY,W	741	8.2	17	22.3	690	7.5	4	-	30	26.4
VT	225	14.7	8	-	210	14.6	1	-	6	-
3RD	**3,911**	**10.8**	**389**	**10.3**	**3,213**	**9.9**	**19**	**17.0**	**290**	**21.6**
DE	139	9.3	14	10.0	113	8.6	-	-	12	21.1
NJ	1,271	10.8	146	4.7	1,069	10.8	3	-	53	28.4
PA,E	1,115	12.7	62	18.8	884	11.1	3	-	166	20.0
PA,M	610	9.0	48	11.0	542	8.7	6	-	14	15.5
PA,W	619	9.7	64	5.7	515	9.5	5	-	35	20.4
VI	157	11.0	55	21.8	90	6.9	2	-	10	20.3
4TH	**9,848**	**6.6**	**1,591**	**4.1**	**7,718**	**6.8**	**121**	**3.0**	**418**	**13.8**
MD	1,595	4.7	600	2.5	907	6.4	18	3.3	70	20.5
NC,E	1,106	7.3	132	5.4	943	7.3	6	-	25	16.0
NC,M	497	6.3	24	3.4	442	6.3	-	-	31	8.1
NC,W	922	13.3	65	9.8	814	13.3	2	-	41	16.1
SC	1,389	8.9	119	6.7	1,220	8.9	-	-	50	15.0
VA,E	2,916	4.1	563	4.2	2,172	4.0	89	2.4	92	10.8
VA,W	670	10.5	33	12.6	569	10.3	5	-	63	17.1
WV,N	431	6.3	43	8.7	365	6.0	-	-	23	8.9
WV,S	322	6.9	12	4.3	286	6.8	1	-	23	12.9

Table D-6. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total		Dismissed		Plea of Guilty		Court Trial		Jury Trial	
	Number	Median (in Months)*	Number	Median (in Months)*	Number	Median (in Months)*	Number	Median (in Months)*	Number	Median (in Months)*
5TH	**17,554**	**5.5**	**975**	**6.2**	**16,174**	**5.5**	**50**	**9.2**	**355**	**11.9**
LA,E	433	9.7	21	19.2	408	9.6	-	-	4	-
LA,M	210	8.0	4	-	204	8.1	1	-	1	-
LA,W	643	8.3	95	6.4	507	8.2	6	-	35	22.0
MS,N	190	8.6	13	10.7	162	8.1	-	-	15	13.0
MS,S	565	7.4	106	8.9	419	7.0	3	-	37	12.0
TX,N	1,268	7.1	117	13.6	1,083	7.0	4	-	64	12.5
TX,E	981	9.2	83	8.6	867	9.2	1	-	30	13.5
TX,S	6,770	4.9	264	3.3	6,419	4.9	15	11.7	72	12.0
TX,W	6,494	5.1	272	5.7	6,105	5.1	20	8.9	97	8.0
6TH	**6,482**	**8.7**	**612**	**6.5**	**5,500**	**8.5**	**23**	**11.9**	**347**	**16.3**
KY,E	658	6.6	59	6.8	570	6.3	-	-	29	11.0
KY,W	746	5.0	216	2.5	504	6.4	9	-	17	8.8
MI,E	939	12.4	82	12.6	793	11.9	5	-	59	26.1
MI,W	537	7.3	50	9.6	454	7.1	-	-	33	14.5
OH,N	1,094	7.0	47	4.5	981	6.9	2	-	64	15.4
OH,S	804	8.3	28	6.5	744	8.0	3	-	29	17.8
TN,E	652	10.1	50	13.6	552	9.6	2	-	48	15.2
TN,M	339	10.4	23	5.7	281	10.4	1	-	34	18.1
TN,W	713	13.7	57	14.4	621	13.5	1	-	34	19.2
7TH	**3,464**	**9.2**	**221**	**7.6**	**3,035**	**9.0**	**7**	**-**	**201**	**17.0**
IL,N	1,144	13.6	41	13.0	1,017	13.1	1	-	85	19.8
IL,C	417	7.8	39	2.7	366	7.8	-	-	12	25.7
IL,S	418	9.1	20	10.6	391	8.9	1	-	6	-
IN,N	483	8.7	33	10.7	412	8.3	-	-	38	17.3
IN,S	365	7.4	42	7.3	294	7.3	3	-	26	14.2
WI,E	372	8.7	24	5.7	321	8.6	1	-	26	12.4
WI,W	265	4.9	22	4.6	234	4.8	1	-	8	-
8TH	**6,223**	**8.7**	**405**	**7.5**	**5,577**	**8.7**	**23**	**6.7**	**218**	**13.6**
AR,E	458	11.5	57	11.5	389	11.3	1	-	11	21.8
AR,W	215	5.8	16	8.1	195	5.6	-	-	4	-
IA,N	476	8.9	21	7.6	415	8.7	2	-	38	11.1
IA,S	439	11.5	21	13.0	399	11.5	4	-	15	13.0
MN	644	9.8	36	8.0	571	9.4	-	-	37	19.1
MO,E	1,150	6.3	99	2.3	1,032	6.5	2	-	17	16.9
MO,W	970	11.0	18	9.3	925	11.0	6	-	21	18.0
NE	1,023	9.9	78	14.2	911	9.5	2	-	32	15.5
ND	322	5.4	17	8.7	287	5.1	-	-	18	9.2
SD	526	7.3	42	7.5	453	7.3	6	-	25	11.2

Table D-6. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total		Dismissed		Plea of Guilty		Court Trial		Jury Trial	
	Number	Median (in Months)*	Number	Median (in Months)*	Number	Median (in Months)*	Number	Median (in Months)*	Number	Median (in Months)*
9TH	**16,602**	**7.0**	**1,542**	**7.0**	**14,651**	**6.8**	**42**	**7.7**	**367**	**16.5**
AK	209	6.0	30	4.7	156	6.1	3	-	20	9.3
AZ	4,735	6.2	223	18.9	4,455	6.0	4	-	53	17.4
CA,N	848	9.8	104	15.4	722	9.0	4	-	18	28.6
CA,E	1,167	9.1	65	10.0	1,087	9.0	1	-	14	31.6
CA,C	1,860	11.2	115	9.8	1,662	10.5	7	-	76	23.3
CA,S	2,913	3.9	292	2.2	2,582	3.9	4	-	35	11.8
HI	555	11.9	81	6.7	456	12.0	1	-	17	38.5
ID	317	8.3	36	6.4	272	8.4	-	-	9	-
MT	561	8.0	53	6.6	459	7.9	8	-	41	9.6
NV	633	11.2	64	15.9	546	11.0	-	-	23	19.3
OR	804	9.8	110	13.3	669	9.3	6	-	19	46.0
WA,E	492	8.2	92	6.3	384	8.4	2	-	14	12.2
WA,W	1,336	6.0	245	3.3	1,075	6.6	1	-	15	12.8
GUAM	130	8.7	26	8.8	94	8.4	1	-	9	-
NMI	42	5.1	6	-	32	3.6	-	-	4	-
10TH	**7,642**	**5.0**	**680**	**4.7**	**6,761**	**5.0**	**22**	**4.3**	**179**	**13.8**
CO	723	8.0	75	7.7	634	8.0	1	-	13	15.5
KS	936	7.7	174	3.8	731	8.0	2	-	29	18.1
NM	3,181	3.4	137	9.2	3,009	3.3	1	-	34	17.9
OK,N	257	7.4	25	21.8	212	7.1	2	-	18	14.1
OK,E	104	6.4	11	1.9	72	6.5	2	-	19	7.7
OK,W	802	1.6	127	.9	644	1.6	3	-	28	11.3
UT	1,200	6.9	122	8.3	1,039	6.6	11	2.8	28	13.1
WY	439	5.7	9	-	420	5.6	-	-	10	9.5
11TH	**8,709**	**6.7**	**960**	**9.6**	**7,296**	**6.5**	**42**	**5.7**	**411**	**11.6**
AL,N	617	6.0	76	4.1	504	6.0	1	-	36	12.5
AL,M	334	8.1	66	6.1	256	8.1	-	-	12	15.3
AL,S	425	7.1	8	-	388	6.9	-	-	29	9.8
FL,N	638	4.6	68	2.1	529	4.6	7	-	34	7.5
FL,M	1,925	7.0	109	10.6	1,720	6.9	7	-	89	11.5
FL,S	2,273	5.8	107	13.1	2,064	5.6	7	-	95	7.4
GA,N	1,074	9.9	211	12.2	802	8.6	7	-	54	22.0
GA,M	640	8.2	83	5.6	521	8.3	9	-	27	12.6
GA,S	783	7.3	232	24.2	512	5.6	4	-	35	12.2

NOTE: THIS TABLE INCLUDES DEFENDANTS IN ALL FELONY AND CLASS A MISDEMEANOR CASES, BUT INCLUDES ONLY THOSE PETTY OFFENSE DEFENDANTS WHOSE CASES HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT JUDGES. BEGINNING IN 2005, DEFENDANTS CHARGED IN TWO OR MORE CASES THAT WERE TERMINATED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD ARE COUNTED SEPARATELY FOR EACH CASE. PREVIOUSLY, SUCH DEFENDANTS WERE COUNTED ONLY ONCE. THEREFORE, DATA FOR 2005 AND THEREAFTER ARE NOT COMPARABLE TO DATA PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

* MEDIAN COMPUTED ONLY FOR 10 OR MORE DEFENDANTS.

Table D-7.
U.S. District Courts—Criminal Defendants Disposed of, by Type of Disposition and District (Excluding Transfers), During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total Defendants	Not Convicted				Convicted and Sentenced				Type of Sentence	
				Acquitted by				Convicted by			
		Total	Dismissed	Court	Jury	Total	Plea of Guilty	Court	Jury	Fine Only	Imprisonment
TOTAL	**87,985**	**8,260**	**7,755**	**141**	**364**	**79,725**	**76,610**	**245**	**2,870**	**1,946**	**67,257**
DC	**582**	**64**	**59**	**-**	**5**	**518**	**469**	**-**	**49**	**-**	**435**
1ST	**1,958**	**150**	**122**	**13**	**15**	**1,808**	**1,683**	**10**	**115**	**7**	**1,588**
ME	248	19	15	1	3	229	220	1	8	-	212
MA	608	42	26	10	6	566	512	7	47	2	466
NH	250	22	21	1	-	228	222	-	6	2	192
RI	146	4	3	1	-	142	130	-	12	1	133
PR	706	63	57	-	6	643	599	2	42	2	585
2ND	**5,010**	**242**	**199**	**8**	**35**	**4,768**	**4,533**	**6**	**229**	**35**	**3,874**
CT	426	24	23	-	1	402	387	-	15	2	303
NY,N	492	33	32	-	1	459	447	-	12	19	373
NY,E	1,132	54	37	2	15	1,078	1,016	5	57	5	886
NY,S	1,994	94	82	2	10	1,900	1,783	-	117	3	1,588
NY,W	741	27	17	3	7	714	690	1	23	6	532
VT	225	10	8	1	1	215	210	-	5	-	192
3RD	**3,911**	**426**	**389**	**8**	**29**	**3,485**	**3,213**	**11**	**261**	**24**	**2,833**
DE	139	14	14	-	-	125	113	-	12	1	93
NJ	1,271	149	146	1	2	1,122	1,069	2	51	15	838
PA,E	1,115	84	62	2	20	1,031	884	1	146	2	894
PA,M	610	51	48	2	1	559	542	4	13	4	451
PA,W	619	68	64	1	3	551	515	4	32	2	465
VI	157	60	55	2	3	97	90	-	7	-	92
4TH	**9,848**	**1,665**	**1,591**	**46**	**28**	**8,183**	**7,718**	**75**	**390**	**695**	**6,023**
MD	1,595	613	600	12	1	982	907	6	69	165	594
NC,E	1,106	137	132	4	1	969	943	2	24	153	570
NC,M	497	29	24	-	5	468	442	-	26	-	453
NC,W	922	69	65	2	2	853	814	-	39	8	756
SC	1,389	121	119	-	2	1,268	1,220	-	48	1	1,025
VA,E	2,916	597	563	27	7	2,319	2,172	62	85	362	1,456
VA,W	670	40	33	1	6	630	569	4	57	6	559
WV,N	431	45	43	-	2	386	365	-	21	-	347
WV,S	322	14	12	-	2	308	286	1	21	-	263

Table D-7. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total Defendants	Not Convicted				Convicted and Sentenced				Type of Sentence	
				Acquitted by				Convicted by			
		Total	Dismissed	Court	Jury	Total	Plea of Guilty	Court	Jury	Fine Only	Imprisonment
5TH	**17,554**	**1,018**	**975**	**11**	**32**	**16,536**	**16,174**	**39**	**323**	**85**	**15,004**
LA,E	433	21	21	-	-	412	408	-	4	14	318
LA,M	210	4	4	-	-	206	204	1	1	28	119
LA,W	643	97	95	-	2	546	507	6	33	11	390
MS,N	190	14	13	-	1	176	162	-	14	-	156
MS,S	565	118	106	2	10	447	419	1	27	-	368
TX,N	1,268	128	117	3	8	1,140	1,083	1	56	3	1,021
TX,E	981	84	83	1	-	897	867	-	30	5	829
TX,S	6,770	265	264	1	-	6,505	6,419	14	72	2	6,104
TX,W	6,494	287	272	4	11	6,207	6,105	16	86	22	5,699
6TH	**6,482**	**672**	**612**	**8**	**52**	**5,810**	**5,500**	**15**	**295**	**167**	**4,758**
KY,E	658	64	59	-	5	594	570	-	24	-	482
KY,W	746	230	216	5	9	516	504	4	8	152	283
MI,E	939	90	82	1	7	849	793	4	52	1	742
MI,W	537	51	50	-	1	486	454	-	32	1	437
OH,N	1,094	60	47	-	13	1,034	981	2	51	3	867
OH,S	804	30	28	1	1	774	744	2	28	7	614
TN,E	652	58	50	1	7	594	552	1	41	1	536
TN,M	339	26	23	-	3	313	281	1	31	-	270
TN,W	713	63	57	-	6	650	621	1	28	2	527
7TH	**3,464**	**231**	**221**	**2**	**8**	**3,233**	**3,035**	**5**	**193**	**34**	**2,760**
IL,N	1,144	41	41	-	-	1,103	1,017	1	85	-	911
IL,C	417	39	39	-	-	378	366	-	12	28	327
IL,S	418	21	20	-	1	397	391	1	5	2	353
IN,N	483	37	33	-	4	446	412	-	34	4	347
IN,S	365	44	42	2	-	321	294	1	26	-	295
WI,E	372	27	24	-	3	345	321	1	23	-	294
WI,W	265	22	22	-	-	243	234	1	8	-	233
8TH	**6,223**	**452**	**405**	**12**	**35**	**5,771**	**5,577**	**11**	**183**	**29**	**5,060**
AR,E	458	59	57	1	1	399	389	-	10	-	317
AR,W	215	17	16	-	1	198	195	-	3	3	181
IA,N	476	25	21	-	4	451	415	2	34	2	419
IA,S	439	29	21	4	4	410	399	-	11	-	377
MN	644	43	36	-	7	601	571	-	30	-	539
MO,E	1,150	101	99	1	1	1,049	1,032	1	16	13	888
MO,W	970	22	18	2	2	948	925	4	19	1	834
NE	1,023	83	78	-	5	940	911	2	27	1	894
ND	322	19	17	-	2	303	287	-	16	5	250
SD	526	54	42	4	8	472	453	2	17	4	361

Table D-7. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total Defendants	Not Convicted				Convicted and Sentenced				Type of Sentence	
				Acquitted by				Convicted by			
		Total	Dismissed	Court	Jury	Total	Plea of Guilty	Court	Jury	Fine Only	Imprisonment
9TH	**16,602**	**1,598**	**1,542**	**16**	**40**	**15,004**	**14,651**	**26**	**327**	**288**	**12,999**
AK	209	36	30	2	4	173	156	1	16	8	129
AZ	4,735	231	223	1	7	4,504	4,455	3	46	5	4,191
CA,N	848	107	104	-	3	741	722	4	15	7	549
CA,E	1,167	66	65	-	1	1,101	1,087	1	13	18	912
CA,C	1,860	126	115	3	8	1,734	1,662	4	68	1	1,409
CA,S	2,913	299	292	2	5	2,614	2,582	2	30	1	2,490
HI	555	82	81	-	1	473	456	1	16	12	390
ID	317	36	36	-	-	281	272	-	9	1	240
MT	561	54	53	1	-	507	459	7	41	5	428
NV	633	66	64	-	2	567	546	-	21	6	467
OR	804	114	110	3	1	690	669	3	18	-	607
WA,E	492	98	92	2	4	394	384	-	10	1	349
WA,W	1,336	247	245	1	1	1,089	1,075	-	14	223	755
GUAM	130	30	26	1	3	100	94	-	6	-	65
NMI	42	6	6	-	-	36	32	-	4	-	18
10TH	**7,642**	**711**	**680**	**7**	**24**	**6,931**	**6,761**	**15**	**155**	**365**	**5,696**
CO	723	76	75	1	-	647	634	-	13	11	544
KS	936	180	174	-	6	756	731	2	23	20	625
NM	3,181	142	137	1	4	3,039	3,009	-	30	2	2,914
OK,N	257	27	25	1	1	230	212	1	17	-	198
OK,E	104	13	11	1	1	91	72	1	18	-	68
OK,W	802	134	127	2	5	668	644	1	23	276	223
UT	1,200	128	122	1	5	1,072	1,039	10	23	44	817
WY	439	11	9	-	2	428	420	-	8	12	307
11TH	**8,709**	**1,031**	**960**	**10**	**61**	**7,678**	**7,296**	**32**	**350**	**217**	**6,227**
AL,N	617	82	76	-	6	535	504	1	30	4	433
AL,M	334	66	66	-	-	268	256	-	12	-	203
AL,S	425	8	8	-	-	417	388	-	29	-	352
FL,N	638	73	68	1	4	565	529	6	30	46	422
FL,M	1,925	115	109	2	4	1,810	1,720	5	85	5	1,614
FL,S	2,273	140	107	3	30	2,133	2,064	4	65	4	1,845
GA,N	1,074	220	211	1	8	854	802	6	46	51	650
GA,M	640	87	83	2	2	553	521	7	25	19	383
GA,S	783	240	232	1	7	543	512	3	28	88	325

NOTE: THIS TABLE INCLUDES DEFENDANTS IN ALL FELONY AND CLASS A MISDEMEANOR CASES, BUT INCLUDES ONLY THOSE PETTY OFFENSE DEFENDANTS WHOSE CASES HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT JUDGES. BEGINNING IN 2005, DEFENDANTS CHARGED IN TWO OR MORE CASES THAT WERE TERMINATED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD ARE COUNTED SEPARATELY FOR EACH CASE. PREVIOUSLY, SUCH DEFENDANTS WERE COUNTED ONLY ONCE. THEREFORE, DATA FOR 2005 AND THEREAFTER ARE NOT COMPARABLE TO DATA PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Table D-8.
U.S. District Courts—All Criminal Defendants Pending, by Major Offense and District (Excluding Transfers), During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total	Violent Offenses				Property Offenses				
		Homicide	Robbery	Assault	Other Violent Offenses	Burglary, Larceny, and Theft	Embezzle-ment	Fraud	Forgery and Counterfeiting	Other Property Offenses
TOTAL	**96,178**	**309**	**1,233**	**1,060**	**1,247**	**3,473**	**678**	**11,846**	**1,404**	**272**
DC	**1,908**	**15**	**15**	**8**	**59**	**32**	**16**	**172**	**12**	**3**
1ST	**2,952**	**1**	**45**	**7**	**60**	**48**	**25**	**387**	**33**	**1**
ME	177	-	3	-	-	1	1	15	-	1
MA	1,272	1	23	4	11	23	14	226	14	-
NH	293	-	13	-	4	4	-	68	3	-
RI	267	-	6	2	1	18	8	41	13	-
PR	943	-	-	1	44	2	2	37	3	-
2ND	**12,018**	**12**	**68**	**47**	**378**	**233**	**109**	**2,146**	**109**	**33**
CT	739	1	5	2	11	8	8	143	5	-
NY,N	847	1	8	14	9	14	-	89	3	-
NY,E	3,413	1	19	10	143	32	23	680	42	18
NY,S	5,654	8	30	15	206	165	73	1,079	56	12
NY,W	1,119	1	2	4	5	11	3	136	2	3
VT	246	-	4	2	4	3	2	19	1	-
3RD	**4,974**	**39**	**94**	**56**	**88**	**157**	**53**	**806**	**139**	**8**
DE	210	2	4	-	-	14	4	40	8	-
NJ	1,396	1	17	11	45	86	23	284	52	2
PA,E	1,262	-	36	3	28	16	10	196	17	2
PA,M	883	1	5	4	1	26	4	101	32	-
PA,W	656	-	21	4	2	11	9	126	27	-
VI	567	35	11	34	12	4	3	59	3	4
4TH	**12,721**	**22**	**125**	**255**	**62**	**827**	**51**	**1,027**	**188**	**52**
MD	3,248	1	21	113	11	339	7	176	19	6
NC,E	1,979	2	23	24	12	183	6	125	14	20
NC,M	370	2	16	-	5	1	-	36	11	-
NC,W	1,183	6	27	4	8	6	2	98	18	3
SC	1,365	2	27	4	8	30	17	204	76	2
VA,E	3,172	2	6	88	15	236	6	268	38	16
VA,W	847	4	3	12	3	21	7	79	11	4
WV,N	326	-	1	8	-	6	4	16	-	1
WV,S	231	3	1	2	-	5	2	25	1	-

Table D-8. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Drug Offenses		Firearms and Explosives Offenses	Sex Offenses	Justice System Offenses	Immigration Offenses		General Offenses	Regulatory Offenses	Traffic Offenses
	Marijuana	All Other Drugs				Improper Reentry By Alien	Other Immigration Offenses			
TOTAL	**6,198**	**32,438**	**10,706**	**1,983**	**1,667**	**6,026**	**3,588**	**4,855**	**2,231**	**4,964**
DC	**8**	**1,065**	**275**	**9**	**11**	**10**	**22**	**83**	**85**	**8**
1ST	**76**	**1,295**	**439**	**63**	**49**	**103**	**35**	**239**	**44**	**2**
ME	20	58	56	8	1	2	1	10	-	-
MA	35	530	163	36	25	36	10	93	26	2
NH	11	123	42	3	5	3	-	12	2	-
RI	6	82	41	-	9	30	-	8	2	-
PR	4	502	137	16	9	32	24	116	14	-
2ND	**262**	**5,381**	**935**	**179**	**318**	**327**	**181**	**990**	**256**	**54**
CT	5	339	76	28	7	6	12	65	18	-
NY,N	41	389	78	31	9	25	43	51	22	20
NY,E	45	1,536	242	51	63	60	29	365	54	-
NY,S	56	2,477	354	33	220	205	58	437	136	34
NY,W	61	557	150	34	15	29	22	65	19	-
VT	54	83	35	2	4	2	17	7	7	-
3RD	**109**	**1,868**	**704**	**143**	**111**	**82**	**140**	**251**	**119**	**7**
DE	6	63	35	2	5	8	-	9	10	-
NJ	62	431	164	33	27	16	17	87	37	1
PA,E	29	490	243	20	19	30	2	73	48	-
PA,M	4	500	71	37	35	12	13	31	4	2
PA,W	7	240	126	35	6	6	5	26	5	-
VI	1	144	65	16	19	10	103	25	15	4
4TH	**744**	**3,678**	**1,521**	**133**	**136**	**115**	**84**	**382**	**306**	**3,013**
MD	24	724	199	14	31	12	15	60	26	1,450
NC,E	237	237	191	13	13	18	6	43	75	737
NC,M	8	139	108	6	2	14	7	12	3	-
NC,W	19	551	293	26	14	35	2	51	16	4
SC	17	598	257	20	17	14	19	42	6	5
VA,E	406	603	284	33	33	19	33	135	141	810
VA,W	26	477	119	9	13	2	2	24	24	7
WV,N	4	216	36	8	6	1	-	7	12	-
WV,S	3	133	34	4	7	-	-	8	3	-

Table D-8. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Violent Offenses				Property Offenses				
		Homicide	Robbery	Assault	Other Violent Offenses	Burglary, Larceny, and Theft	Embezzle-ment	Fraud	Forgery and Counterfeiting	Other Property Offenses
5TH	**13,247**	**19**	**82**	**105**	**94**	**332**	**64**	**1,202**	**186**	**23**
LA,E	442	6	1	3	17	8	-	47	5	1
LA,M	512	-	1	-	4	13	12	158	4	1
LA,W	614	-	1	6	3	51	7	109	33	2
MS,N	208	-	4	-	2	4	2	27	8	-
MS,S	435	3	8	1	6	25	6	85	10	-
TX,N	1,433	-	38	7	13	66	11	239	57	4
TX,E	950	4	9	8	1	32	6	84	24	-
TX,S	5,275	4	13	16	33	21	8	245	14	8
TX,W	3,378	2	7	64	15	112	12	208	31	7
6TH	**7,003**	**11**	**128**	**54**	**85**	**284**	**64**	**1,016**	**128**	**22**
KY,E	570	2	4	8	-	13	9	73	10	1
KY,W	848	2	5	24	4	135	4	64	11	7
MI,E	1,367	-	20	5	26	34	6	265	25	1
MI,W	317	-	9	4	2	5	4	42	9	2
OH,N	788	-	22	1	12	14	12	113	34	-
OH,S	849	-	17	2	4	30	9	151	14	2
TN,E	658	4	12	4	7	6	5	52	6	1
TN,M	425	3	20	-	6	7	8	54	6	2
TN,W	1,181	-	19	6	24	40	7	202	13	6
7TH	**4,236**	**2**	**107**	**8**	**29**	**69**	**47**	**744**	**71**	**9**
IL,N	1,929	1	75	4	12	30	21	446	41	3
IL,C	400	-	10	1	1	10	5	31	7	1
IL,S	312	-	4	1	2	3	1	29	2	-
IN,N	581	-	8	-	10	11	10	135	13	-
IN,S	360	-	-	-	1	1	2	30	1	-
WI,E	546	1	5	2	3	11	5	54	6	4
WI,W	108	-	5	-	-	3	3	19	1	1
8TH	**5,342**	**30**	**82**	**57**	**39**	**97**	**42**	**602**	**111**	**10**
AR,E	553	3	12	1	3	10	2	86	35	2
AR,W	166	-	5	-	1	7	-	28	-	1
IA,N	392	-	3	2	2	-	-	26	5	-
IA,S	490	-	7	-	-	11	2	58	4	-
MN	546	2	22	2	1	1	9	54	13	-
MO,E	761	1	7	-	5	8	3	92	20	1
MO,W	1,210	1	14	8	9	34	12	159	14	-
NE	664	1	9	2	11	5	3	55	10	-
ND	186	6	1	10	7	3	1	13	4	3
SD	374	16	2	32	-	18	10	31	6	3

Table D-8. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Drug Offenses		Firearms and Explosives Offenses	Sex Offenses	Justice System Offenses	Immigration Offenses		General Offenses	Regulatory Offenses	Traffic Offenses
	Marijuana	All Other Drugs				Improper Reentry By Alien	Other Immigration Offenses			
5TH	**1,868**	**3,358**	**1,159**	**141**	**230**	**2,437**	**1,380**	**323**	**178**	**66**
LA,E	6	210	67	2	10	30	8	7	14	-
LA,M	6	109	155	3	14	5	-	14	13	-
LA,W	31	240	55	29	10	9	9	18	1	-
MS,N	10	91	36	6	3	1	-	5	9	-
MS,S	12	119	72	6	11	10	9	26	19	7
TX,N	51	443	157	17	45	86	109	59	22	9
TX,E	21	471	176	19	9	50	9	16	11	-
TX,S	884	987	220	32	113	1,482	1,015	108	50	22
TX,W	847	688	221	27	15	764	221	70	39	28
6TH	**366**	**2,591**	**1,090**	**182**	**116**	**107**	**96**	**395**	**165**	**103**
KY,E	32	205	112	23	10	8	35	10	15	-
KY,W	93	204	81	17	22	1	4	82	44	44
MI,E	89	515	168	36	22	16	29	82	28	-
MI,W	12	149	31	13	8	20	-	5	2	-
OH,N	15	335	84	24	12	15	13	74	8	-
OH,S	68	315	116	29	10	4	3	55	19	1
TN,E	23	335	132	10	6	19	3	23	8	2
TN,M	20	135	88	10	9	13	4	26	14	-
TN,W	14	398	278	20	17	11	5	38	27	56
7TH	**56**	**1,954**	**504**	**112**	**50**	**68**	**36**	**210**	**87**	**73**
IL,N	9	880	142	29	20	27	24	120	44	1
IL,C	3	147	71	15	2	8	2	7	11	68
IL,S	18	172	47	5	4	9	2	7	5	1
IN,N	12	184	115	41	11	6	3	17	5	-
IN,S	5	232	44	7	4	4	-	21	6	2
WI,E	6	294	68	12	8	12	5	35	15	-
WI,W	3	45	17	3	1	2	-	3	1	1
8TH	**198**	**2,381**	**965**	**207**	**68**	**143**	**55**	**170**	**81**	**4**
AR,E	35	176	132	11	13	8	2	12	9	1
AR,W	2	56	16	9	5	21	2	8	4	1
IA,N	3	217	62	11	6	21	18	15	1	-
IA,S	2	245	86	31	2	17	7	15	3	-
MN	31	303	63	10	6	7	-	14	8	-
MO,E	40	351	150	21	5	11	-	34	12	-
MO,W	61	437	319	45	15	22	15	20	24	1
NE	22	385	93	14	10	25	2	9	7	1
ND	-	79	23	13	1	4	5	10	3	-
SD	2	132	21	42	5	7	4	33	10	-

Table D-8. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Violent Offenses				Property Offenses				
		Homicide	Robbery	Assault	Other Violent Offenses	Burglary, Larceny, and Theft	Embezzle-ment	Fraud	Forgery and Counterfeiting	Other Property Offenses
9TH	**17,312**	**112**	**297**	**271**	**205**	**641**	**114**	**2,156**	**233**	**67**
AK	169	-	4	1	-	5	5	13	4	-
AZ	3,409	47	19	107	69	72	14	172	17	5
CA,N	1,603	-	20	10	19	65	28	284	22	12
CA,E	1,725	2	14	28	10	54	2	280	26	9
CA,C	2,833	25	93	29	49	108	20	641	104	9
CA,S	2,087	8	14	18	8	4	5	120	1	1
HI	634	5	18	8	14	43	9	60	3	5
ID	272	4	2	7	2	5	3	22	5	2
MT	482	10	-	20	9	13	7	76	7	5
NV	1,167	-	47	7	8	15	4	282	24	-
OR	859	3	50	5	4	34	6	71	7	9
WA,E	387	3	1	5	4	5	3	22	2	2
WA,W	1,594	5	15	25	8	215	8	108	11	8
GUAM	66	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-
NMI	25	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-
10TH	**6,188**	**38**	**88**	**139**	**40**	**372**	**31**	**463**	**54**	**14**
CO	1,137	10	23	33	1	92	5	115	16	5
KS	956	-	17	18	4	86	4	83	9	1
NM	1,749	19	16	50	8	11	3	27	3	1
OK,N	179	-	6	1	4	6	7	33	3	1
OK,E	63	2	-	2	-	2	3	4	1	-
OK,W	615	3	4	14	6	138	5	48	18	3
UT	1,004	4	20	7	14	26	2	131	2	-
WY	485	-	2	14	3	11	2	22	2	3
11TH	**8,277**	**8**	**102**	**53**	**108**	**381**	**62**	**1,125**	**140**	**30**
AL,N	612	-	12	1	9	43	24	71	16	1
AL,M	380	-	2	-	6	62	5	30	10	-
AL,S	449	1	14	3	9	11	4	43	18	2
FL,N	666	-	13	20	-	22	3	40	4	4
FL,M	1,833	1	8	7	13	57	8	305	19	1
FL,S	1,475	3	10	8	26	34	6	264	19	4
GA,N	1,471	1	24	7	32	32	7	247	40	11
GA,M	562	1	13	4	3	55	2	64	5	1
GA,S	829	1	6	3	10	65	3	61	9	6

Table D-8. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Drug Offenses		Firearms and Explosives Offenses	Sex Offenses	Justice System Offenses	Immigration Offenses		General Offenses	Regulatory Offenses	Traffic Offenses
	Marijuana	All Other Drugs				Improper Reentry By Alien	Other Immigration Offenses			
9TH	**1,697**	**4,396**	**1,415**	**465**	**361**	**1,694**	**1,198**	**968**	**509**	**513**
AK	-	66	13	2	3	1	2	17	20	13
AZ	685	493	290	72	25	841	305	103	70	3
CA,N	116	421	122	42	37	82	50	107	123	43
CA,E	123	581	150	92	61	106	8	94	51	34
CA,C	27	826	174	66	52	102	154	209	132	13
CA,S	470	518	21	6	41	268	483	82	18	1
HI	32	278	41	12	8	4	7	27	11	49
ID	17	97	34	14	1	35	6	7	6	3
MT	17	120	68	46	7	19	6	19	18	15
NV	1	315	203	30	70	76	20	58	7	-
OR	58	227	128	38	17	35	77	73	17	-
WA,E	20	92	61	19	7	108	6	22	5	-
WA,W	130	327	99	24	31	17	57	146	23	337
GUAM	1	29	9	-	-	-	16	3	-	2
NMI	-	6	2	2	1	-	1	1	8	-
10TH	**512**	**1,568**	**660**	**166**	**91**	**710**	**134**	**249**	**253**	**606**
CO	48	215	97	14	18	97	14	90	44	200
KS	81	354	132	14	14	35	16	21	16	51
NM	271	348	93	48	17	460	59	10	20	285
OK,N	1	38	61	4	4	1	-	7	1	1
OK,E	-	37	6	3	1	-	-	1	1	-
OK,W	50	77	34	7	9	4	2	46	80	67
UT	53	268	154	53	21	94	40	65	50	-
WY	8	231	83	23	7	19	3	9	41	2
11TH	**302**	**2,903**	**1,039**	**183**	**126**	**230**	**227**	**595**	**148**	**515**
AL,N	21	137	151	31	5	7	3	18	32	30
AL,M	14	102	83	16	7	3	2	21	2	15
AL,S	20	211	76	3	11	2	-	13	7	1
FL,N	39	187	57	6	12	4	39	53	18	145
FL,M	88	794	163	39	22	104	74	94	34	2
FL,S	36	632	88	37	35	57	38	148	30	-
GA,N	35	410	204	44	24	39	63	191	16	44
GA,M	34	232	86	5	2	5	-	12	8	30
GA,S	15	198	131	2	8	9	8	45	1	248

NOTE: PENDING TOTALS EXCLUDE DEFENDANTS WHO HAVE BEEN FUGITIVES SINCE BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 2005. THIS TABLE INCLUDES DEFENDANTS IN ALL FELONY AND CLASS A MISDEMEANOR CASES, BUT INCLUDES ONLY THOSE PETTY OFFENSE DEFENDANTS WHOSE CASES HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT JUDGES. BEGINNING IN 2005, CATEGORIES FOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES WERE MODIFIED. THEREFORE, DATA FOR 2005 AND THEREAFTER ARE NOT COMPARABLE TO DATA PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Table D-9.
U.S. District Courts—Criminal Defendants Terminated, by Major Offense and District (Excluding Transfers), During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Violent Offenses					Property Offenses				
	Total	Homicide	Robbery	Assault	Other	Burglary, Larceny, and Theft	Embezzlement	Fraud	Forgery and Counterfeiting	Other
TOTAL	**87,985**	**165**	**1,348**	**876**	**632**	**2,771**	**679**	**10,386**	**1,240**	**172**
DC	**582**	**1**	**7**	**5**	**13**	**17**	**11**	**77**	**3**	**-**
1ST	**1,958**	**2**	**48**	**12**	**29**	**16**	**6**	**298**	**10**	**1**
ME	248	-	8	3	5	1	1	22	-	-
MA	608	1	15	1	8	7	3	103	1	-
NH	250	-	10	-	5	3	-	63	3	-
RI	146	-	13	-	-	1	-	21	2	-
PR	706	1	2	8	11	4	2	89	4	1
2ND	**5,010**	**2**	**42**	**15**	**95**	**111**	**34**	**953**	**49**	**10**
CT	426	-	8	-	12	5	7	71	3	-
NY,N	492	-	3	4	4	12	5	85	2	5
NY,E	1,132	1	6	2	29	10	4	211	21	2
NY,S	1,994	1	10	8	44	59	17	456	17	2
NY,W	741	-	12	1	5	21	-	112	6	1
VT	225	-	3	-	1	4	1	18	-	-
3RD	**3,911**	**6**	**114**	**17**	**87**	**112**	**54**	**812**	**115**	**4**
DE	139	-	2	2	-	6	2	24	5	-
NJ	1,271	1	38	4	32	64	18	308	23	1
PA,E	1,115	1	42	2	47	12	18	207	29	-
PA,M	610	2	7	4	3	18	2	115	19	2
PA,W	619	1	25	3	4	9	13	124	39	-
VI	157	1	-	2	1	3	1	34	-	1
4TH	**9,848**	**5**	**189**	**91**	**73**	**478**	**53**	**1,165**	**180**	**17**
MD	1,595	-	30	35	18	146	5	111	4	5
NC,E	1,106	-	19	9	8	59	5	110	16	-
NC,M	497	-	51	1	5	4	4	49	11	2
NC,W	922	2	27	6	7	18	7	120	17	1
SC	1,389	-	30	4	16	44	12	295	87	1
VA,E	2,916	3	17	31	12	185	12	339	29	7
VA,W	670	-	4	2	4	11	4	70	5	-
WV,N	431	-	4	1	2	4	1	33	9	1
WV,S	322	-	7	2	1	7	3	38	2	-

Table D-9. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Drug Offenses		Firearms and Explosives Offenses	Sex Offenses	Justice System Offenses	Immigration Offenses		General Offenses	Regulatory Offenses	Traffic Offenses
	Marijuana	All Other Drugs				Improper Reentry by Alien	Other			
TOTAL	**6,827**	**24,060**	**9,792**	**1,807**	**1,565**	**11,997**	**6,058**	**2,492**	**1,898**	**3,220**
DC	**3**	**207**	**148**	**7**	**4**	**9**	**17**	**28**	**25**	**-**
1ST	**44**	**842**	**242**	**47**	**32**	**131**	**51**	**99**	**48**	**-**
ME	17	75	67	14	4	14	7	5	5	-
MA	21	258	66	17	16	27	5	44	15	-
NH	6	108	25	5	4	6	-	7	5	-
RI	-	57	27	2	1	21	1	-	-	-
PR	-	344	57	9	7	63	38	43	23	-
2ND	**150**	**1,955**	**494**	**101**	**95**	**310**	**160**	**342**	**84**	**8**
CT	4	211	47	15	6	8	-	19	10	-
NY,N	28	153	52	15	6	46	26	30	9	7
NY,E	17	507	82	23	26	54	21	88	28	-
NY,S	20	742	168	25	33	157	31	180	23	1
NY,W	39	269	109	22	19	37	56	21	11	-
VT	42	73	36	1	5	8	26	4	3	-
3RD	**136**	**1,211**	**551**	**103**	**91**	**159**	**79**	**163**	**94**	**3**
DE	3	41	29	1	-	19	-	1	4	-
NJ	83	371	111	38	31	30	15	65	38	-
PA,E	30	354	228	12	14	38	7	42	31	1
PA,M	3	251	58	22	34	17	10	35	7	1
PA,W	16	169	103	22	9	40	21	11	10	-
VI	1	25	22	8	3	15	26	9	4	1
4TH	**347**	**3,141**	**1,376**	**151**	**125**	**200**	**98**	**261**	**162**	**1,736**
MD	13	346	154	26	16	37	10	14	16	609
NC,E	60	229	203	12	9	20	5	24	13	305
NC,M	10	152	144	13	4	32	3	8	4	-
NC,W	18	380	202	14	9	39	5	22	27	1
SC	12	519	252	27	22	23	13	19	13	-
VA,E	221	696	188	36	30	42	61	120	67	820
VA,W	2	353	133	7	20	3	-	38	13	1
WV,N	9	268	60	9	10	4	1	14	1	-
WV,S	2	198	40	7	5	-	-	2	8	-

Table D-9. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Violent Offenses					Property Offenses				
	Total	Homicide	Robbery	Assault	Other	Burglary, Larceny, and Theft	Embezzlement	Fraud	Forgery and Counterfeiting	Other
5TH	**17,554**	**7**	**132**	**107**	**41**	**365**	**88**	**1,289**	**180**	**6**
LA,E	433	-	7	3	7	24	3	60	6	-
LA,M	210	-	-	-	-	4	2	66	3	-
LA,W	643	3	2	8	5	82	4	120	6	2
MS,N	190	-	5	1	1	6	1	21	6	-
MS,S	565	2	22	8	4	23	28	138	15	2
TX,N	1,268	1	39	5	5	52	21	221	52	-
TX,E	981	-	21	15	3	14	12	72	21	-
TX,S	6,770	-	14	8	9	16	6	191	14	-
TX,W	6,494	1	22	59	7	144	11	400	57	2
6TH	**6,482**	**7**	**190**	**50**	**53**	**293**	**93**	**908**	**165**	**14**
KY,E	658	1	4	8	6	6	4	57	15	3
KY,W	746	1	7	10	1	174	3	45	11	1
MI,E	939	1	32	4	9	20	13	151	25	-
MI,W	537	1	16	12	-	7	15	52	17	2
OH,N	1,094	-	68	2	4	16	24	180	50	3
OH,S	804	1	30	3	4	32	14	146	21	-
TN,E	652	1	10	5	9	11	10	77	6	1
TN,M	339	1	6	2	10	2	4	60	8	3
TN,W	713	-	17	4	10	25	6	140	12	1
7TH	**3,464**	**4**	**84**	**17**	**28**	**58**	**61**	**671**	**61**	**3**
IL,N	1,144	-	49	5	12	33	29	314	17	-
IL,C	417	-	4	2	1	4	2	50	14	-
IL,S	418	1	9	4	-	1	4	59	6	1
IN,N	483	-	6	2	7	7	11	91	5	1
IN,S	365	-	3	2	5	6	3	62	9	-
WI,E	372	3	3	2	3	4	6	54	4	1
WI,W	265	-	10	-	-	3	6	41	6	-
8TH	**6,223**	**24**	**111**	**109**	**31**	**110**	**69**	**694**	**110**	**15**
AR,E	458	-	16	3	1	11	7	77	15	6
AR,W	215	-	7	-	1	5	4	42	8	2
IA,N	476	-	2	1	3	1	1	33	4	-
IA,S	439	1	7	-	1	8	4	31	5	1
MN	644	2	26	6	1	2	13	96	13	2
MO,E	1,150	-	22	-	1	21	7	171	26	-
MO,W	970	2	18	2	4	18	5	89	18	-
NE	1,023	-	8	6	12	3	4	62	3	-
ND	322	5	2	17	6	9	6	33	7	-
SD	526	14	3	74	1	32	18	60	11	4

Table D-9. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Drug Offenses		Firearms and Explosives Offenses	Sex Offenses	Justice System Offenses	Immigration Offenses		General Offenses	Regulatory Offenses	Traffic Offenses
	Marijuana	All Other Drugs				Improper Reentry by Alien	Other			
5TH	**2,346**	**3,167**	**1,285**	**154**	**319**	**5,203**	**2,314**	**244**	**257**	**50**
LA,E	6	98	68	4	25	55	12	9	46	-
LA,M	2	32	52	4	4	4	2	5	30	-
LA,W	39	190	94	17	13	9	8	14	22	5
MS,N	6	85	34	10	6	2	-	1	5	-
MS,S	4	129	104	13	17	14	8	27	6	1
TX,N	14	332	197	29	39	139	50	49	21	2
TX,E	15	440	218	21	22	57	13	22	15	-
TX,S	737	916	262	21	77	2,944	1,429	56	59	11
TX,W	1,523	945	256	35	116	1,979	792	61	53	31
6TH	**408**	**2,090**	**1,154**	**191**	**107**	**191**	**108**	**241**	**191**	**28**
KY,E	84	239	97	18	6	17	61	10	22	-
KY,W	96	135	65	20	14	10	1	95	35	22
MI,E	98	311	144	18	7	34	27	26	19	-
MI,W	21	176	97	25	16	37	10	21	12	-
OH,N	25	425	161	42	19	29	6	26	14	-
OH,S	44	264	129	25	11	18	2	26	32	2
TN,E	21	277	154	11	12	15	-	17	12	3
TN,M	14	93	77	7	7	19	-	10	16	-
TN,W	5	170	230	25	15	12	1	10	29	1
7TH	**79**	**1,294**	**489**	**96**	**59**	**112**	**64**	**105**	**106**	**73**
IL,N	8	409	79	23	19	44	15	55	33	-
IL,C	10	138	55	18	2	14	23	11	7	62
IL,S	36	177	56	10	15	11	7	4	17	-
IN,N	13	134	161	11	11	5	7	4	7	-
IN,S	5	168	38	15	3	11	2	15	10	8
WI,E	3	155	64	10	5	14	6	14	21	-
WI,W	4	113	36	9	4	13	4	2	11	3
8TH	**204**	**2,518**	**1,025**	**213**	**117**	**345**	**219**	**146**	**159**	**4**
AR,E	45	108	77	11	37	12	6	19	7	-
AR,W	11	40	20	11	3	30	17	9	3	2
IA,N	6	196	69	15	4	57	62	18	4	-
IA,S	7	205	67	15	7	39	33	7	1	-
MN	51	294	53	18	6	25	5	17	14	-
MO,E	51	442	215	30	19	30	3	20	92	-
MO,W	11	394	305	33	9	27	12	17	6	-
NE	18	638	148	7	18	75	3	4	14	-
ND	1	67	39	25	4	24	61	9	6	1
SD	3	134	32	48	10	26	17	26	12	1

Table D-9. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Violent Offenses					Property Offenses				
	Total	Homicide	Robbery	Assault	Other	Burglary, Larceny, and Theft	Embezzlement	Fraud	Forgery and Counterfeiting	Other
9TH	**16,602**	**68**	**249**	**264**	**85**	**516**	**97**	**1,754**	**148**	**60**
AK	209	-	6	3	-	11	3	26	2	1
AZ	4,735	46	20	132	24	88	10	189	6	10
CA,N	848	-	16	9	1	32	9	150	8	6
CA,E	1,167	-	9	8	1	46	2	235	22	-
CA,C	1,860	-	64	16	11	69	21	510	61	4
CA,S	2,913	2	10	10	3	-	7	142	1	-
HI	555	-	12	12	5	26	3	52	2	1
ID	317	3	2	14	2	6	2	18	2	2
MT	561	9	3	23	11	24	10	55	9	7
NV	633	1	25	11	5	13	11	99	7	1
OR	804	4	67	8	5	47	7	95	5	4
WA,E	492	1	2	3	4	10	3	47	12	1
WA,W	1,336	2	13	15	12	136	7	121	11	23
GUAM	130	-	-	-	1	5	1	13	-	-
NMI	42	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-
10TH	**7,642**	**31**	**76**	**126**	**29**	**245**	**62**	**501**	**69**	**16**
CO	723	6	14	14	4	18	5	100	10	2
KS	936	-	17	8	8	76	8	88	12	8
NM	3,181	17	9	46	4	8	6	41	11	-
OK,N	257	-	6	2	1	18	11	41	7	-
OK,E	104	1	-	6	1	5	7	11	2	-
OK,W	802	1	14	24	-	104	19	60	11	3
UT	1,200	6	16	8	9	12	4	140	8	1
WY	439	-	-	18	2	4	2	20	8	2
11TH	**8,709**	**8**	**106**	**63**	**68**	**450**	**51**	**1,264**	**150**	**26**
AL,N	617	1	9	1	2	29	4	65	18	3
AL,M	334	-	6	-	3	55	1	35	8	-
AL,S	425	-	13	1	1	15	2	32	19	-
FL,N	638	-	7	14	2	24	3	37	2	2
FL,M	1,925	1	8	6	6	41	11	250	26	2
FL,S	2,273	2	15	16	34	51	11	575	36	1
GA,N	1,074	4	24	5	16	33	11	184	19	9
GA,M	640	-	13	7	1	124	3	42	6	2
GA,S	783	-	11	13	3	78	5	44	16	7

Table D-9. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Drug Offenses		Firearms and Explosives Offenses	Sex Offenses	Justice System Offenses	Immigration Offenses		General Offenses	Regulatory Offenses	Traffic Offenses
	Marijuana	All Other Drugs				Improper Reentry by Alien	Other			
9TH	**2,068**	**3,183**	**1,206**	**372**	**373**	**2,692**	**2,322**	**384**	**391**	**370**
AK	1	63	31	11	8	6	3	3	17	14
AZ	1,031	462	264	70	80	1,587	600	30	82	4
CA,N	14	196	111	30	12	74	52	28	71	29
CA,E	61	293	102	72	38	204	17	14	26	17
CA,C	10	402	128	49	26	190	152	83	64	-
CA,S	781	390	13	5	26	248	1,215	33	27	-
HI	20	278	66	5	1	6	5	11	12	38
ID	1	117	37	9	14	68	3	5	12	-
MT	14	165	79	54	16	32	6	24	11	9
NV	-	147	97	17	58	86	20	23	12	-
OR	26	165	111	15	34	53	133	6	19	-
WA,E	19	135	86	10	14	120	9	10	5	1
WA,W	89	296	75	21	40	18	75	102	26	254
GUAM	-	61	6	4	5	-	18	8	4	4
NMI	1	13	-	-	1	-	14	4	3	-
10TH	**749**	**1,328**	**791**	**186**	**96**	**2,267**	**288**	**166**	**237**	**379**
CO	11	201	116	10	16	109	16	22	11	38
KS	50	257	135	24	30	74	51	22	35	33
NM	451	338	135	57	18	1,791	195	15	14	25
OK,N	4	65	82	6	2	2	-	7	3	-
OK,E	5	36	18	2	1	1	1	3	4	-
OK,W	23	52	36	18	13	10	2	72	76	264
UT	120	250	186	58	15	251	15	18	82	1
WY	85	129	83	11	1	29	8	7	12	18
11TH	**293**	**3,124**	**1,031**	**186**	**147**	**378**	**338**	**313**	**144**	**569**
AL,N	12	179	189	22	10	15	5	10	9	34
AL,M	15	88	90	6	6	5	6	1	3	6
AL,S	18	178	83	11	15	10	12	12	3	-
FL,N	14	245	75	10	11	15	27	34	9	107
FL,M	66	937	142	48	21	198	97	46	16	3
FL,S	78	833	136	36	41	80	159	95	74	-
GA,N	49	348	138	33	28	45	30	66	17	15
GA,M	32	194	87	9	11	3	1	14	6	85
GA,S	9	122	91	11	4	7	1	35	7	319

NOTE: THIS TABLE INCLUDES DEFENDANTS IN ALL FELONY AND CLASS A MISDEMEANOR CASES, BUT INCLUDES ONLY THOSE PETTY OFFENSE DEFENDANTS WHOSE CASES HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT JUDGES. BEGINNING IN 2005, CATEGORIES FOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES WERE MODIFIED. ALSO BEGINNING IN 2005, DEFENDANTS CHARGED IN TWO OR MORE CASES THAT WERE TERMINATED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD ARE COUNTED SEPARATELY FOR EACH CASE. PREVIOUSLY, SUCH DEFENDANTS WERE COUNTED ONLY ONCE. THEREFORE, DATA FOR 2005 AND THEREAFTER ARE NOT COMPARABLE TO DATA PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Table D-10.
U.S. District Courts—Median Time Intervals from Filing to Dispostion for Criminal Defendants Disposed of, by Major Offense (Excluding Transfers), During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Nature of Offense	Total		Dismissed		Plea of Guilty		Court Trial		Jury Trial	
	Number	Median (in Months) [1]	Number	Median (in Months) [1]	Number	Median (in Months) [1]	Number	Median (in Months) [1]	Number	Median (in Months) [1]
TOTAL	**87,985**	**7.1**	**7,755**	**6.5**	**76,610**	**6.9**	**386**	**6.7**	**3,234**	**15.7**
VIOLENT OFFENSES, TOTAL	**3,021**	**8.7**	**293**	**5.9**	**2,448**	**8.4**	**22**	**8.0**	**258**	**2.8**
HOMICIDE	165	12.0	20	30.6	125	11.1	-	-	20	13.3
ROBBERY, TOTAL	1,348	8.0	43	5.2	1,236	7.8	5	-	64	15.0
BANK	1,294	8.0	35	6.3	1,194	7.8	5	-	60	16.3
OTHER ROBBERY OFFENSES	54	6.8	8	-	42	7.1	-	-	4	-
ASSAULT	876	6.7	181	4.5	629	6.9	12	3.9	54	10.8
KIDNAPPING	97	15.9	13	5.2	59	14.4	1	-	24	18.1
RACKETEERING–VIOLENT	370	14.7	24	11.4	278	13.4	3	-	65	19.7
CARJACKING	77	10.8	5	-	56	9.7	1	-	15	23.3
TERRORISM	24	15.7	3	-	17	10.9	-	-	4	-
OTHER VIOLENT OFFENSES	64	9.0	4	-	48	8.5	-	-	12	22.8
PROPERTY OFFENSES, TOTAL	**15,248**	**7.0**	**1,717**	**6.8**	**12,902**	**6.9**	**79**	**7.8**	**550**	**7.2**
BURGLARY	**59**	**7.5**	**6**	**-**	**52**	**7.1**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**
LARCENY AND THEFT, TOTAL	**2,712**	**5.1**	**726**	**3.6**	**1,915**	**5.3**	**31**	**4.5**	**40**	**12.8**
BANK	94	7.2	4	-	87	7.2	1	-	2	-
POSTAL SERVICE	349	6.9	29	6.4	317	6.9	-	-	3	-
INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS	36	7.7	3	-	28	6.0	1	-	4	-
THEFT–U.S. PROPERTY	1,713	4.4	504	3.4	1,161	4.6	25	4.3	23	9.4
THEFT–MARITIME JURISDICTION	210	4.8	84	3.2	124	5.1	2	-	-	-
TRANSPORTATION, ETC., STOLEN PROPERTY	171	9.1	26	25.9	136	7.8	1	-	8	-
OTHER LARCENY AND THEFT	139	3.0	76	2.9	62	3.3	1	-	-	-
EMBEZZLEMENT, TOTAL	**679**	**5.8**	**43**	**8.3**	**614**	**5.7**	**-**	**-**	**22**	**16.7**
BANK	225	5.3	12	10.0	208	5.2	-	-	5	-
POSTAL SERVICE	197	5.5	20	13.0	176	5.3	-	-	1	-
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	28	5.6	1	-	27	5.5	-	-	-	-
OTHER EMBEZZLEMENT OFFENSE	229	6.9	10	4.8	203	6.5	-	-	16	16.7
FRAUD, TOTAL	**10,386**	**7.9**	**773**	**12.0**	**9,124**	**7.4**	**42**	**12.1**	**447**	**18.3**
TAX	616	9.7	30	14.7	532	8.1	4	-	50	15.7
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	1,240	8.6	90	13.3	1,105	8.2	4	-	41	16.5
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE	160	17.4	24	37.2	113	16.5	2	-	21	17.3
MAIL	880	10.1	70	9.6	734	9.4	5	-	71	20.4

Table D-10. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Nature of Offense	Total		Dismissed		Plea of Guilty		Court Trial		Jury Trial	
	Number	Median (in Months) [1]	Number	Median (in Months) [1]	Number	Median (in Months) [1]	Number	Median (in Months) [1]	Number	Median (in Months) [1]
FRAUD (CONTINUED)										
WIRE, RADIO, OR TELEVISION	657	8.6	50	12.4	565	8.2	3	-	39	23.6
BANKRUPTCY	91	10.6	17	15.3	64	9.3	1	-	9	-
SOCIAL SECURITY	469	6.2	67	23.7	390	5.6	4	-	8	-
FALSE PERSONATION	43	6.3	5	-	37	6.2	-	-	1	-
CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION	171	4.1	18	6.9	148	4.0	-	-	5	-
PASSPORT	379	3.4	14	12.7	362	3.2	-	-	3	-
IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION	1,196	4.6	77	5.6	1,103	4.4	4	-	12	10.7
FALSE CLAIMS AND SERVICES–GOVERNMENT	313	6.9	21	7.6	281	6.7	-	-	11	33.6
FALSE STATEMENTS	821	6.7	98	12.3	692	6.2	3	-	28	10.9
CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE UNITED STATES	2,146	10.8	86	12.1	1,970	10.4	8	-	82	23.2
UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS DEVICES	616	8.1	46	10.8	562	7.9	-	-	8	-
COMPUTER	121	6.7	9	-	103	6.5	1	-	8	-
HEALTH CARE	340	8.4	39	13.8	256	6.5	3	-	42	24.6
OTHER FRAUD OFFENSES	127	5.6	12	11.0	107	5.2	-	-	8	-
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING	**1,240**	**6.5**	**122**	**6.2**	**1,086**	**6.5**	**2**	**-**	**30**	**9.0**
AUTO THEFT	**49**	**9.9**	**8**	**-**	**34**	**9.3**	**-**	**-**	**7**	**-**
OTHER PROPERTY OFFENSES	**123**	**6.2**	**39**	**3.7**	**77**	**6.7**	**4**	**-**	**3**	**-**
DRUG OFFENSES, TOTAL	**30,887**	**9.3**	**2,443**	**9.0**	**27,113**	**9.1**	**77**	**8.7**	**1,254**	**16.1**
MARIJUANA, TOTAL	**6,827**	**5.6**	**703**	**6.0**	**5,985**	**5.5**	**18**	**4.2**	**121**	**10.4**
SELL, DISTRIBUTE, OR DISPENSE	4,225	6.6	265	10.7	3,860	6.5	5	-	95	11.7
IMPORT/EXPORT	1,413	4.4	91	4.8	1,305	4.4	1	-	16	9.4
MANUFACTURE	216	9.6	17	21.1	193	9.1	-	-	6	-
POSSESSION	973	3.3	330	4.2	627	3.0	12	2.8	4	-
ALL OTHER DRUGS, TOTAL	**23,877**	**10.5**	**1,714**	**10.3**	**20,994**	**10.2**	**59**	**11.3**	**1,110**	**16.6**
SELL, DISTRIBUTE, OR DISPENSE	21,176	10.6	1,398	11.2	18,723	10.4	41	12.4	1,014	16.8
IMPORT/EXPORT	1,290	7.8	161	5.7	1,074	7.7	9	-	46	14.7
MANUFACTURE	942	11.4	54	8.8	841	11.4	3	-	44	20.9
POSSESSION	469	5.0	101	3.9	356	5.5	6	-	6	-
OTHER DRUG OFFENSES	**183**	**12.4**	**26**	**19.3**	**134**	**10.2**	**-**	**-**	**23**	**27.5**

Table D-10. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Nature of Offense	Total		Dismissed		Plea of Guilty		Court Trial		Jury Trial	
	Number	Median (in Months) [1]	Number	Median (in Months) [1]	Number	Median (in Months) [1]	Number	Median (in Months) [1]	Number	Median (in Months) [1]
FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES OFFENSES	**9,792**	**8.8**	**789**	**7.3**	**8,306**	**8.7**	**56**	**11.7**	**641**	**13.3**
FIREARMS, TOTAL	**9,566**	**8.8**	**760**	**7.3**	**8,129**	**8.7**	**51**	**12.2**	**626**	**13.3**
POSSESSION BY PROHIBITED PERSONS	6,117	8.5	462	7.0	5,245	8.5	28	9.4	382	12.5
FURTHERANCE OF VIOLENT/ DRUG TRAFFICKING CRIMES.	1,615	10.6	121	8.7	1,323	10.3	9	-	162	15.2
OTHER FIREARMS OFFENSES	1,834	8.7	177	7.8	1,561	8.5	14	16.4	82	3.8
EXPLOSIVES	**226**	**8.1**	**29**	**5.9**	**177**	**7.6**	**5**	**-**	**15**	**14.7**
SEX OFFENSES, TOTAL	**1,807**	**8.5**	**130**	**11.3**	**1,587**	**8.2**	**7**	**-**	**83**	**1.4**
SEXUAL ABUSE OF ADULTS	104	8.7	10	9.3	79	8.7	1	-	14	8.5
SEXUAL ABUSE OF MINORS	308	9.4	26	9.8	252	9.0	-	-	30	10.9
SEXUALLY EXPLICIT MATERIAL	1,109	8.0	52	10.4	1,027	7.8	5	-	25	13.0
TRANSPORTATION FOR ILLEGAL SEXUAL ACTIVITY	256	9.5	26	12.0	216	9.1	1	-	13	19.4
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	30	28.3	16	194.3	13	4.6	-	-	1	-
JUSTICE SYSTEM OFFENSES, TOTAL	**1,565**	**8.8**	**171**	**13.1**	**1,318**	**8.4**	**7**	**-**	**69**	**.8**
AIDING, ABETTING, ACCESSORY, ETC.	702	9.4	30	9.0	665	9.4	4	-	3	-
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE	259	11.8	49	10.7	165	11.5	1	-	44	16.3
ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY	260	5.3	26	4.9	228	5.3	-	-	6	-
FAILURE TO APPEAR	191	10.4	46	34.9	139	8.1	-	-	6	-
PERJURY	103	10.5	11	15.7	83	10.1	1	-	8	-
CONTEMPT	50	6.5	9	-	38	6.5	1	-	2	-
IMMIGRATION OFFENSES, TOTAL	**18,055**	**4.4**	**583**	**3.5**	**17,328**	**4.4**	**27**	**7.5**	**117**	**1.1**
ALIEN SMUGGLING	3,784	4.7	194	3.8	3,541	4.7	6	-	43	11.3
IMPROPER ENTRY BY ALIEN	1,548	2.5	67	2.9	1,471	2.5	4	-	6	-
IMPROPER REENTRY BY ALIEN	11,997	4.6	296	3.7	11,632	4.6	15	10.6	54	10.7
FRAUD AND MISUSE OF VISA/PERMIT	688	2.6	22	3.1	658	2.6	1	-	7	-
OTHER IMMIGRATION OFFENSES	38	6.8	4	-	26	4.6	1	-	7	-
GENERAL OFFENSES, TOTAL	**2,492**	**11.4**	**372**	**9.1**	**1,890**	**10.8**	**28**	**8.1**	**202**	**1.6**
BRIBERY	147	7.4	9	-	123	6.5	-	-	15	11.9
MONEY LAUNDERING	1,092	16.0	146	29.4	825	15.1	5	-	116	17.6
RICO[2]	205	25.5	12	25.5	153	24.1	3	-	37	46.2
RACKETEERING–GENERAL	123	8.9	5	-	117	8.7	-	-	1	-
EXTORTION AND THREATS	186	10.8	12	19.8	150	9.9	4	-	20	14.6
GAMBLING AND LOTTERY	92	12.5	2	-	90	12.5	-	-	-	-
FAILURE TO PAY CHILD SUPPORT	84	9.2	10	7.8	72	9.2	-	-	2	-
OTHER GENERAL OFFENSES	563	3.1	176	3.1	360	3.3	16	2.4	11	21.5

Table D-10. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Nature of Offense	Total		Dismissed		Plea of Guilty		Court Trial		Jury Trial	
	Number	Median (in Months) [1]	Number	Median (in Months) [1]	Number	Median (in Months) [1]	Number	Median (in Months) [1]	Number	Median (in Months) [1]
REGULATORY OFFENSES, TOTAL	**1,898**	**5.2**	**280**	**4.3**	**1,535**	**5.1**	**25**	**4.8**	**58**	**2.3**
CIVIL RIGHTS	99	9.6	17	6.2	61	9.2	2	-	19	23.4
FOOD AND DRUG	68	4.3	2	-	66	4.3	-	-	-	-
HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, DISPOSAL, AND STORAGE	29	7.1	1	-	26	7.1	-	-	2	-
TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND RADIOGRAPH	20	8.9	2	-	18	8.1	-	-	-	-
NATIONAL DEFENSE	33	5.5	5	-	21	4.6	3	-	4	-
ANTITRUST	24	2.5	-	-	24	2.5	-	-	-	-
LABOR	91	5.6	3	-	84	5.2	-	-	4	-
GAME AND CONSERVATION	231	3.0	18	8.5	207	2.5	5	-	1	-
NATIONAL PARKS	112	2.4	69	1.7	42	5.4	1	-	-	-
CUSTOMS	82	11.4	10	19.9	65	9.2	-	-	7	-
POSTAL SERVICE	139	5.3	10	7.6	127	5.2	-	-	2	-
REPORTING OF MONETARY TRANSACTIONS	281	6.5	15	4.3	258	6.5	-	-	8	-
MIGRATORY BIRD	65	1.7	3	-	61	1.7	1	-	-	-
MARITIME AND SHIPPING	94	5.0	8	-	82	4.5	1	-	3	-
AIRCRAFT REGULATIONS	74	6.1	9	-	62	5.4	-	-	3	-
OTHER REGULATORY OFFENSES	456	4.4	108	3.8	331	4.4	12	4.3	5	-
TRAFFIC OFFENSES, TOTAL	**3,220**	**2.2**	**977**	**2.6**	**2,183**	**2.1**	**58**	**2.5**	**2**	**-**
DRUNK DRIVING	1,221	2.5	270	3.3	914	2.3	35	2.5	2	-
OTHER TRAFFIC OFFENSES	1,999	2.1	707	2.3	1,269	1.9	23	1.8	-	-

NOTE: THIS TABLE INCLUDES DEFENDANTS IN ALL FELONY AND CLASS A MISDEMENOR CASES, BUT INCLUDES ONLY THOSE PETTY OFFENSE DEFENDANTS WHOSE CASES HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT JUDGES. BEGINNING IN 2005, CATEGORIES FOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES WERE MODIFIED. ALSO BEGINNING IN 2005, DEFENDANTS CHARGED IN TWO OR MORE CASES THAT WERE TERMINATED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD ARE COUNTED SEPARATELY FOR EACH CASE. PREVIOUSLY, SUCH DEFENDANTS WERE COUNTED ONLY ONCE. THEREFORE, DATA FOR 2005 AND THEREAFTER ARE NOT COMPARABLE TO DATA PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

[1] MEDIAN COMPUTED ONLY FOR 10 OR MORE DEFENDANTS.

[2] RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS.

Table D-12.
U.S. District Courts—Median Time from Conviction to Sentencing for Criminal Defendants Convicted (Excluding Transfers), During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total Convicted Defendants	Median (in Days)	Defendants Sentenced 45 Days or Less After Conviction			Defendants Sentenced More Than 45 Days After Conviction	
			Total	Percent of Total	Median (in Days)	Total	Median (in Days)
TOTAL	**78,337**	**96**	**16,559**	**21.1**	**1**	**61,778**	**110**
DC	**518**	**129**	**14**	**2.7**	**10**	**504**	**135**
1ST	**1,801**	**106**	**256**	**14.2**	**1**	**1,545**	**115**
ME	226	130	15	6.6	1	211	138
MA	565	119	96	17.0	1	469	137
NH	228	103	36	15.8	1	192	108
RI	142	108	4	2.8	41	138	110
PR	640	97	105	16.4	1	535	102
2ND	**4,718**	**153**	**354**	**7.5**	**1**	**4,364**	**165**
CT	402	177	10	2.5	1	392	181
NY,N	449	138	71	15.8	1	378	155
NY,E	1,078	208	83	7.7	1	995	223
NY,S	1,896	151	89	4.7	1	1,807	157
NY,W	680	123	90	13.2	1	590	135
VT	213	129	11	5.2	1	202	132
3RD	**3,479**	**135**	**339**	**9.7**	**1**	**3,140**	**147**
DE	125	102	8	6.4	1	117	104
NJ	1,120	167	106	9.5	1	1,014	185
PA,E	1,028	151	43	4.2	1	985	157
PA,M	559	121	47	8.4	1	512	128
PA,W	550	102	127	23.1	1	423	117
VI	97	115	8	8.2	25	89	126
4TH	**7,723**	**97**	**1,751**	**22.7**	**1**	**5,972**	**112**
MD	867	78	291	33.6	1	576	100
NC,E	839	65	417	49.7	1	422	120
NC,M	467	117	5	1.1	1	462	117
NC,W	850	228	37	4.4	1	813	234
SC	1,262	120	98	7.8	1	1,164	124
VA,E	2,117	83	805	38.0	1	1,312	95
VA,W	630	96	25	4.0	1	605	100
WV,N	383	88	67	17.5	1	316	96
WV,S	308	98	6	1.9	1	302	100

Table D-12. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total Convicted Defendants	Median (in Days)	Defendants Sentenced 45 Days or Less After Conviction			Defendants Sentenced More Than 45 Days After Conviction	
			Total	Percent of Total	Median (in Days)	Total	Median (in Days)
5TH	**16,316**	**86**	**4,252**	**26.1**	**1**	**12,064**	**100**
LA,E	408	110	35	8.6	1	373	116
LA,M	206	112	62	30.1	1	144	125
LA,W	541	116	49	9.1	1	492	119
MS,N	176	82	50	28.4	1	126	97
MS,S	442	80	36	8.1	1	406	81
TX,N	1,133	101	100	8.8	1	1,033	103
TX,E	890	144	117	13.1	1	773	154
TX,S	6,443	88	1,313	20.4	1	5,130	105
TX,W	6,077	68	2,490	41.0	1	3,587	88
6TH	**5,776**	**109**	**844**	**14.6**	**1**	**4,932**	**118**
KY,E	578	111	83	14.4	1	495	116
KY,W	505	92	189	37.4	12	316	117
MI,E	848	132	31	3.7	1	817	136
MI,W	484	112	13	2.7	1	471	113
OH,N	1,034	89	213	20.6	1	821	98
OH,S	770	120	125	16.2	1	645	138
TN,E	594	110	28	4.7	1	566	114
TN,M	313	83	136	43.5	1	177	115
TN,W	650	122	26	4.0	1	624	125
7TH	**3,222**	**105**	**326**	**10.1**	**1**	**2,896**	**110**
IL,N	1,102	124	32	2.9	1	1,070	126
IL,C	378	124	45	11.9	1	333	129
IL,S	397	103	15	3.8	1	382	104
IN,N	446	97	46	10.3	1	400	102
IN,S	317	62	138	43.5	1	179	90
WI,E	341	105	30	8.8	1	311	109
WI,W	241	70	20	8.3	1	221	70
8TH	**5,708**	**110**	**521**	**9.1**	**1**	**5,187**	**119**
AR,E	399	132	61	15.3	1	338	141
AR,W	197	104	38	19.3	1	159	117
IA,N	432	161	56	13.0	7	376	181
IA,S	409	153	69	16.9	1	340	171
MN	594	177	15	2.5	1	579	180
MO,E	1,048	85	36	3.4	1	1,012	86
MO,W	947	152	33	3.5	1	914	155
NE	939	92	18	1.9	1	921	93
ND	298	69	118	39.6	1	180	86
SD	445	90	77	17.3	1	368	94

Table D-12. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total Convicted Defendants	Median (in Days)	Defendants Sentenced 45 Days or Less After Conviction			Defendants Sentenced More Than 45 Days After Conviction	
			Total	Percent of Total	Median (in Days)	Total	Median (in Days)
9TH	**14,586**	**88**	**3,864**	**26.5**	**1**	**10,722**	**106**
AK	165	75	49	29.7	1	116	85
AZ	4,404	92	326	7.4	1	4,078	97
CA,N	735	94	283	38.5	1	452	137
CA,E	1,087	73	383	35.2	1	704	84
CA,C	1,728	122	247	14.3	1	1,481	140
CA,S	2,606	1	1,820	69.8	1	786	104
HI	467	143	153	32.8	1	314	244
ID	276	87	13	4.7	1	263	88
MT	492	103	101	20.5	1	391	110
NV	561	92	131	23.4	1	430	101
OR	630	83	116	18.4	1	514	95
WA,E	393	104	37	9.4	1	356	107
WA,W	924	100	184	19.9	1	740	113
GUAM	96	117	17	17.7	1	79	159
NMI	22	121	4	18.2	1	18	185
10TH	**6,906**	**82**	**2,148**	**31.1**	**1**	**4,758**	**100**
CO	642	87	73	11.4	1	569	90
KS	756	89	103	13.6	1	653	94
NM	3,028	92	728	24.0	32	2,300	104
OK,N	230	101	2	.9	12	228	101
OK,E	91	129	3	3.3	5	88	132
OK,W	665	1	438	65.9	1	227	120
UT	1,068	71	388	36.3	1	680	81
WY	426	1	413	96.9	1	13	86
11TH	**7,584**	**83**	**1,890**	**24.9**	**1**	**5,694**	**94**
AL,N	535	109	61	11.4	1	474	115
AL,M	268	99	14	5.2	1	254	100
AL,S	417	111	21	5.0	1	396	113
FL,N	563	83	121	21.5	1	442	89
FL,M	1,807	78	674	37.3	1	1,133	94
FL,S	2,132	76	522	24.5	1	1,610	82
GA,N	780	91	95	12.2	1	685	97
GA,M	552	90	130	23.6	1	422	104
GA,S	530	60	252	47.5	1	278	88

NOTE: THIS TABLE'S FIGURES FOR DEFENDANTS CONVICTED ARE LESS THAN THE FIGURES IN TABLES D-4, D-5, AND D-7 BECAUSE, OF THE 79,725 TOTAL DEFENDANTS CONVICTED DURING THE PERIOD, THIS TABLE EXCLUDES 1,050 PETTY OFFENDERS AND 338 DEFENDANTS WHOSE CASES STEMMED FROM PETITIONS FOR REMOVAL, APPEALS TO DISTRICT COURT CASES, JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS, AND VIOLATION NOTICES. THIS TABLE INCLUDES DEFENDANTS IN ALL FELONY AND CLASS A MISDEMEANOR CASES, BUT INCLUDES ONLY THOSE PETTY OFFENSE DEFENDANTS WHOSE CASES HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT JUDGES. BEGINNING IN 2005, DEFENDANTS CHARGED IN TWO OR MORE CASES THAT WERE TERMINATED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD ARE COUNTED SEPARATELY FOR EACH CASE. PREVIOUSLY, SUCH DEFENDANTS WERE COUNTED ONLY ONCE. THEREFORE, DATA FOR 2005 AND THEREAFTER ARE NOT COMPARABLE TO DATA PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Table D-13. Cases
U.S. District Courts—Criminal Cases Commenced, by Type of Proceedings (Excluding Transfers), During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2002 Through 2006

Type of Proceedings	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2006 Over 2005[1]
TOTAL	**66,452**	**70,092**	**70,397**	**68,996**	**66,365**	**-3.8**
PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED BY						
INDICTMENT	45,041	47,629	48,118	47,061	44,415	-5.6
INFORMATION—INDICTMENT WAIVED	10,104	11,088	11,116	10,996	11,758	6.9
INFORMATION—OTHER	7,975	7,653	8,473	8,253	7,824	-5.2
REMANDED FROM APPELLATE COURT	123	96	47	46	1	-97.8
REMOVED FROM STATE COURT	24	30	26	44	31	-29.5
REOPENED/REINSTATED	61	69	78	220	148	-32.7
APPEAL FROM U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE	105	81	59	98	74	-24.5
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROCEEDINGS	160	185	150	155	117	-24.5
CONSENT BEFORE MAGISTRATE JUDGE	1,071	1,442	1,239	1,201	1,159	-3.5
RETRIAL ON MISTRIAL	69	55	39	65	79	21.5
RETRIAL—REMAND FROM APPEALS COURT	71	84	84	89	77	-13.5
VIOLATION NOTICE	1,648	1,680	968	768	682	-11.2

NOTE: THIS TABLE INCLUDES ALL FELONY AND CLASS A MISDEMEANOR CASES, BUT INCLUDES ONLY THOSE PETTY OFFENSE CASES THAT HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT JUDGES.

[1] PERCENT CHANGE NOT COMPUTED WHEN FEWER THAN 10 CASES REPORTED FOR THE PREVIOUS PERIOD.

Table D-13. Defendants
U.S. District Courts—Criminal Defendants Commenced, by Type of Proceedings (Excluding Transfers), During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2002 Through 2006

Type of Proceedings	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2006 Over 2005[1]
TOTAL	**87,784**	**92,134**	**92,697**	**91,632**	**87,699**	**-4.3**
PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED BY						
INDICTMENT	65,237	68,295	69,184	68,481	64,616	-5.6
INFORMATION—INDICTMENT WAIVED	10,916	11,937	11,849	11,774	12,595	7.0
INFORMATION—OTHER	8,159	7,843	8,713	8,491	8,045	-5.3
REMANDED FROM APPELLATE COURT	147	115	55	52	1	-98.1
REMOVED FROM STATE COURT	24	30	27	46	33	-28.3
REOPENED/REINSTATED	81	75	89	240	176	-26.7
APPEAL FROM U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE	107	83	59	99	74	-25.3
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROCEEDINGS	180	200	165	167	128	-23.4
CONSENT BEFORE MAGISTRATE JUDGE	1,094	1,716	1,450	1,334	1,175	-11.9
RETRIAL ON MISTRIAL	73	61	42	72	83	15.3
RETRIAL—REMAND FROM APPEALS COURT	102	92	93	104	90	-13.5
VIOLATION NOTICE	1,664	1,687	971	772	683	-11.5

NOTE: THIS TABLE INCLUDES DEFENDANTS IN ALL FELONY AND CLASS A MISDEMEANOR CASES, BUT INCLUDES ONLY THOSE PETTY OFFENSE DEFENDANTS WHOSE CASES HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT JUDGES.

[1] PERCENT CHANGE NOT COMPUTED WHEN FEWER THAN 10 DEFENDANTS REPORTED FOR THE PREVIOUS PERIOD.

Table E-1.
Federal Probation System—Persons Received for and Removed From Post-Conviction Supervision
For the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Persons Under Supervision Oct. 1, 2005	Received for Post-Conviction Supervision						
		Total Received	Total Less Transfers	Probation [1]	Term of Supervised Release	Parole [2]	BOP Custody [3]	Received by Transfer
TOTAL	**112,630**	**58,582**	**54,549**	**12,617**	**39,365**	**1,045**	**1,522**	**4,033**
DC	**1,464**	**605**	**536**	**174**	**356**	**6**	**0**	**69**
1ST	**3,456**	**1,427**	**1,357**	**186**	**1,143**	**16**	**12**	**70**
ME	372	188	184	19	157	2	6	4
MA	1,229	520	486	88	393	5	0	34
NH	234	134	124	20	98	1	5	10
RI	238	95	90	8	80	1	1	5
PR	1,383	490	473	51	415	7	0	17
2ND	**9,026**	**3,614**	**3,304**	**745**	**2,499**	**42**	**18**	**310**
CT	879	347	319	83	230	6	0	28
NY,N	784	379	363	58	300	1	4	16
NY,E	3,535	1,205	1,069	258	798	13	0	136
NY,S	2,698	1,097	992	179	796	17	0	105
NY,W	920	446	428	144	276	3	5	18
VT	210	140	133	23	99	2	9	7
3RD	**6,815**	**3,310**	**3,103**	**877**	**1,891**	**49**	**286**	**207**
DE	260	128	118	26	88	2	2	10
NJ	2,487	1,224	1,131	458	654	19	0	93
PA,E	2,423	1,137	1,089	170	649	13	257	48
PA,M	612	383	346	111	219	1	15	37
PA,W	870	362	343	89	239	10	5	19
VI	163	76	76	23	42	4	7	0
4TH	**13,370**	**7,794**	**7,192**	**2,673**	**4,056**	**324**	**139**	**602**
MD	3,077	1,817	1,639	769	658	204	8	178
NC,E	1,389	713	662	279	349	23	11	51
NC,M	858	428	377	42	314	10	11	51
NC,W	1,156	534	480	90	374	7	9	54
SC	2,133	981	910	246	637	20	7	71
VA,E	2,863	2,140	2,031	1,030	923	50	28	109
VA,W	871	629	580	138	375	4	63	49
WV,N	431	241	214	30	182	2	0	27
WV,S	592	311	299	49	244	4	2	12

Table E-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Removed From Post-Conviction Supervision							Persons Under Supervision Sept. 30, 2006
	Total Removed	Total Less Transfers	Probation [1]	Term of Supervised Release	Parole [2]	BOP Custody [3]	Removed by Transfer	
TOTAL	**57,342**	**53,114**	**13,875**	**36,277**	**1,333**	**1,629**	**4,228**	**114,002**
DC	**658**	**592**	**196**	**378**	**18**	**0**	**66**	**1,412**
1ST	**1,404**	**1,306**	**243**	**1,021**	**31**	**11**	**98**	**3,481**
ME	180	166	26	132	4	4	14	380
MA	557	526	118	395	13	0	31	1,194
NH	115	107	21	79	3	4	8	253
RI	99	93	18	70	2	3	6	234
PR	453	414	60	345	9	0	39	1,420
2ND	**3,852**	**3,480**	**1,016**	**2,387**	**59**	**18**	**372**	**8,787**
CT	322	293	88	198	7	0	29	903
NY,N	437	415	90	315	4	6	22	726
NY,E	1,463	1,292	436	834	22	0	171	3,278
NY,S	1,056	938	217	699	22	0	118	2,738
NY,W	450	425	158	258	4	5	25	915
VT	124	117	27	83	0	7	7	227
3RD	**3,323**	**3,081**	**964**	**1,735**	**87**	**295**	**242**	**6,820**
DE	118	106	43	60	2	1	12	271
NJ	1,211	1,063	466	575	22	0	148	2,499
PA,E	1,213	1,187	238	651	32	266	26	2,366
PA,M	366	332	110	204	6	12	34	628
PA,W	361	346	95	224	20	7	15	871
VI	54	47	12	21	5	9	7	185
4TH	**7,449**	**6,779**	**2,724**	**3,593**	**323**	**139**	**670**	**13,726**
MD	1,822	1,695	895	599	193	8	127	3,074
NC,E	674	627	260	338	17	12	47	1,432
NC,M	417	378	53	303	13	9	39	869
NC,W	472	436	73	339	13	11	36	1,219
SC	875	810	237	546	19	8	65	2,243
VA,E	2,153	1,867	994	800	46	27	286	2,850
VA,W	512	467	107	290	9	61	45	988
WV,N	212	195	42	145	8	0	17	460
WV,S	312	304	63	233	5	3	8	591

Table E-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Persons Under Supervision Oct. 1, 2005	Received for Post-Conviction Supervision						
		Total Received	Total Less Transfers	Probation [1]	Term of Supervised Release	Parole [2]	BOP Custody [3]	Received by Transfer
5TH	**16,192**	**8,990**	**8,322**	**1,526**	**6,698**	**95**	**3**	**668**
LA,E	981	357	293	49	235	9	0	64
LA,M	337	186	167	56	108	3	0	19
LA,W	683	419	393	112	275	6	0	26
MS,N	515	215	199	61	132	6	0	16
MS,S	992	463	416	133	281	2	0	47
TX,N	2,467	1,166	1,018	167	832	16	3	148
TX,E	1,108	600	542	81	451	10	0	58
TX,S	4,972	3,061	2,881	375	2,491	15	0	180
TX,W	4,137	2,523	2,413	492	1,893	28	0	110
6TH	**9,425**	**4,600**	**4,367**	**1,016**	**3,265**	**58**	**28**	**233**
KY,E	696	431	417	87	325	5	0	14
KY,W	579	320	292	96	191	5	0	28
MI,E	1,887	700	685	111	560	6	8	15
MI,W	541	322	310	54	251	5	0	12
OH,N	1,709	826	798	163	627	8	0	28
OH,S	1,423	750	681	276	376	9	20	69
TN,E	1,083	471	444	71	364	9	0	27
TN,M	566	266	242	70	165	7	0	24
TN,W	941	514	498	88	406	4	0	16
7TH	**5,809**	**2,819**	**2,672**	**493**	**1,961**	**41**	**177**	**147**
IL,N	2,456	1,000	945	242	685	18	0	55
IL,C	601	254	233	22	207	4	0	21
IL,S	572	333	315	29	281	5	0	18
IN,N	665	409	388	87	278	2	21	21
IN,S	575	265	252	40	207	5	0	13
WI,E	639	440	425	56	213	4	152	15
WI,W	301	118	114	17	90	3	4	4
8TH	**7,776**	**4,003**	**3,786**	**690**	**2,990**	**52**	**54**	**217**
AR,E	661	303	277	64	208	5	0	26
AR,W	339	178	157	51	101	5	0	21
IA,N	506	306	293	31	222	3	37	13
IA,S	482	231	213	30	181	2	0	18
MN	1,008	477	446	76	346	8	16	31
MO,E	1,673	805	784	135	642	7	0	21
MO,W	1,379	734	710	106	594	9	1	24
NE	836	388	370	36	332	2	0	18
ND	243	160	147	53	91	3	0	13
SD	649	421	389	108	273	8	0	32

Table E-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Removed From Post-Conviction Supervision							Persons Under Supervision Sept. 30, 2006
	Total Removed	Total Less Transfers	Probation [1]	Term of Supervised Release	Parole [2]	BOP Custody [3]	Removed by Transfer	
5TH	**8,748**	**7,991**	**1,704**	**6,170**	**116**	**1**	**757**	**16,439**
LA,E	490	328	90	230	8	0	162	847
LA,M	134	116	26	89	1	0	18	389
LA,W	403	368	128	233	7	0	35	700
MS,N	223	200	59	136	5	0	23	507
MS,S	465	425	150	272	3	0	40	991
TX,N	1,199	1,079	225	831	22	1	120	2,435
TX,E	601	514	93	413	8	0	87	1,109
TX,S	2,912	2,776	442	2,309	25	0	136	5,120
TX,W	2,321	2,185	491	1,657	37	0	136	4,341
6TH	**4,584**	**4,352**	**1,159**	**3,078**	**86**	**29**	**232**	**9,449**
KY,E	412	391	88	293	10	0	21	718
KY,W	325	295	103	177	15	0	30	575
MI,E	842	809	171	621	12	5	33	1,745
MI,W	318	309	43	261	5	0	9	546
OH,N	735	699	182	501	16	0	36	1,802
OH,S	769	738	274	421	19	24	31	1,405
TN,E	465	447	95	348	4	0	18	1,089
TN,M	274	247	98	145	4	0	27	558
TN,W	444	417	105	311	1	0	27	1,011
7TH	**2,604**	**2,453**	**483**	**1,760**	**63**	**147**	**151**	**6,031**
IL,N	948	897	241	629	27	0	51	2,513
IL,C	262	235	33	197	5	0	27	592
IL,S	286	266	35	226	5	0	20	620
IN,N	364	343	70	247	8	18	21	712
IN,S	253	244	41	194	9	0	9	587
WI,E	389	371	54	184	8	125	18	690
WI,W	102	97	9	83	1	4	5	317
8TH	**3,619**	**3,402**	**684**	**2,587**	**73**	**58**	**217**	**8,169**
AR,E	283	264	66	194	4	0	19	684
AR,W	152	131	49	76	6	0	21	365
IA,N	240	222	29	153	3	37	18	573
IA,S	236	227	40	186	1	0	9	477
MN	501	478	104	346	9	19	23	984
MO,E	689	664	107	544	13	0	25	1,790
MO,W	658	630	93	512	24	1	28	1,460
NE	287	273	47	225	1	0	14	936
ND	158	140	38	99	3	0	18	246
SD	415	373	111	252	9	1	42	654

Table E-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Persons Under Supervision Oct. 1, 2005	Received for Post-Conviction Supervision						
		Total Received	Total Less Transfers	Probation [1]	Term of Supervised Release	Parole [2]	BOP Custody [3]	Received by Transfer
9TH	**19,287**	**11,117**	**10,416**	**2,007**	**7,643**	**188**	**578**	**701**
AK	300	147	140	39	98	3	0	7
AZ	3,006	1,855	1,786	377	1,385	18	6	69
CA,N	1,392	786	734	200	518	16	0	52
CA,E	1,438	845	758	188	521	19	30	87
CA,C	5,558	2,942	2,811	463	1,782	51	515	131
CA,S	1,716	1,159	1,046	87	944	14	1	113
HI	776	357	342	71	269	2	0	15
ID	385	247	224	58	155	1	10	23
MT	611	445	424	80	342	0	2	21
NV	1,028	545	505	141	323	41	0	40
OR	1,129	625	579	84	484	11	0	46
WA,E	467	229	201	30	170	0	1	28
WA,W	1,291	802	752	155	585	12	0	50
GUAM	144	103	87	19	56	0	12	16
NMI	46	30	27	15	11	0	1	3
10TH	**5,656**	**3,753**	**3,521**	**800**	**2,502**	**40**	**179**	**232**
CO	1,090	692	626	158	459	9	0	66
KS	852	467	447	83	357	7	0	20
NM	1,335	1,060	1,005	154	722	9	120	55
OK,N	406	186	173	35	111	2	25	13
OK,E	229	87	76	16	53	2	5	11
OK,W	637	411	385	154	227	4	0	26
UT	839	664	645	168	443	6	28	19
WY	268	186	164	32	130	1	1	22
11TH	**14,354**	**6,550**	**5,973**	**1,430**	**4,361**	**134**	**48**	**577**
AL,N	1,075	482	472	136	327	9	0	10
AL,M	492	239	218	58	144	2	14	21
AL,S	691	335	318	63	246	6	3	17
FL,N	732	371	337	91	230	6	10	34
FL,M	3,424	1,621	1,393	247	1,120	26	0	228
FL,S	4,643	1,816	1,710	326	1,341	43	0	106
GA,N	1,928	866	760	193	535	20	12	106
GA,M	775	445	418	190	211	13	4	27
GA,S	594	375	347	126	207	9	5	28

Table E-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Removed From Post-Conviction Supervision							Persons Under Supervision Sept. 30, 2006
	Total Removed	Total Less Transfers	Probation [1]	Term of Supervised Release	Parole [2]	BOP Custody [3]	Removed by Transfer	
9TH	**11,055**	**10,358**	**2,358**	**7,036**	**252**	**712**	**697**	**19,389**
AK	139	126	50	73	2	1	13	309
AZ	1,876	1,819	531	1,253	28	7	57	2,988
CA,N	799	752	239	485	28	0	47	1,384
CA,E	801	727	210	457	31	29	74	1,484
CA,C	3,221	3,020	618	1,694	64	644	201	5,286
CA,S	1,091	1,021	85	927	8	1	70	1,789
HI	351	319	63	252	4	0	32	786
ID	194	172	47	108	6	11	22	439
MT	402	367	80	282	2	3	35	654
NV	448	419	102	283	34	0	29	1,123
OR	647	616	85	505	20	6	31	1,117
WA,E	249	224	45	176	3	0	25	449
WA,W	733	682	172	489	21	0	51	1,362
GUAM	79	70	24	37	1	8	9	168
NMI	25	24	7	15	0	2	1	51
10TH	**3,494**	**3,259**	**853**	**2,190**	**46**	**170**	**235**	**5,923**
CO	554	506	143	354	9	0	48	1,230
KS	430	399	78	311	10	0	31	891
NM	1,072	1,029	189	691	5	144	43	1,329
OK,N	172	156	30	107	3	16	16	420
OK,E	109	98	28	63	4	3	11	207
OK,W	390	361	166	186	9	0	29	658
UT	618	578	185	383	4	6	40	883
WY	149	132	34	95	2	1	17	305
11TH	**6,552**	**6,061**	**1,491**	**4,342**	**179**	**49**	**491**	**14,376**
AL,N	492	470	147	312	11	0	22	1,066
AL,M	185	172	48	112	2	10	13	546
AL,S	324	300	60	231	7	2	24	702
FL,N	390	354	108	219	15	12	36	716
FL,M	1,593	1,473	273	1,158	42	0	120	3,458
FL,S	1,904	1,754	368	1,317	69	0	150	4,568
GA,N	835	775	185	557	16	17	60	1,959
GA,M	476	439	174	254	7	4	37	745
GA,S	353	324	128	182	10	4	29	616

[1] INCLUDES JUDGE AND MAGISTRATE JUDGE PROBATION.
[2] INCLUDES PAROLE, SPECIAL PAROLE, MANDATORY RELEASE, AND MILITARY PAROLE.
[3] BOP = BUREAU OF PRISONS.

Table E-2.
Federal Probation System—Persons Under Post-Conviction Supervision as of September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Persons Under Supervision	From Courts	From Institutions		
		Probation[1]	Term of Supervised Release	Parole[2]	BOP Custody[3]
TOTAL	**114,002**	**25,178**	**85,729**	**2,876**	**219**
DC	**1,412**	**386**	**959**	**67**	**0**
1ST	**3,481**	**473**	**2,946**	**56**	**6**
ME	380	50	322	5	3
MA	1,194	238	942	14	0
NH	253	39	207	4	3
RI	234	32	198	4	0
PR	1,420	114	1,277	29	0
2ND	**8,787**	**2,232**	**6,375**	**175**	**5**
CT	903	271	618	14	0
NY,N	726	158	553	15	0
NY,E	3,278	887	2,339	52	0
NY,S	2,738	552	2,103	83	0
NY,W	915	320	587	6	2
VT	227	44	175	5	3
3RD	**6,820**	**1,934**	**4,669**	**194**	**23**
DE	271	79	186	5	1
NJ	2,499	843	1,596	60	0
PA,E	2,366	573	1,735	43	15
PA,M	628	196	424	4	4
PA,W	871	204	626	41	0
VI	185	39	102	41	3
4TH	**13,726**	**3,864**	**8,951**	**882**	**29**
MD	3,074	1,083	1,388	601	2
NC,E	1,432	437	941	52	2
NC,M	869	102	740	24	3
NC,W	1,219	184	1,007	26	2
SC	2,243	605	1,585	51	2
VA,E	2,850	1,050	1,697	97	6
VA,W	988	218	742	16	12
WV,N	460	87	363	10	0
WV,S	591	98	488	5	0

Table E-2. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Persons Under Supervision	From Courts	From Institutions		
		Probation[1]	Term of Supervised Release	Parole[2]	BOP Custody[3]
5TH	**16,439**	**2,953**	**13,263**	**221**	**2**
LA,E	847	193	636	18	0
LA,M	389	105	281	3	0
LA,W	700	188	501	11	0
MS,N	507	126	375	6	0
MS,S	991	249	733	9	0
TX,N	2,435	418	1,962	53	2
TX,E	1,109	168	923	18	0
TX,S	5,120	663	4,409	48	0
TX,W	4,341	843	3,443	55	0
6TH	**9,449**	**1,888**	**7,384**	**167**	**10**
KY,E	718	133	574	11	0
KY,W	575	120	438	17	0
MI,E	1,745	314	1,399	29	3
MI,W	546	73	463	10	0
OH,N	1,802	341	1,442	19	0
OH,S	1,405	450	915	33	7
TN,E	1,089	153	913	23	0
TN,M	558	130	414	14	0
TN,W	1,011	174	826	11	0
7TH	**6,031**	**1,190**	**4,642**	**135**	**64**
IL,N	2,513	631	1,827	55	0
IL,C	592	58	525	9	0
IL,S	620	70	537	13	0
IN,N	712	154	538	15	5
IN,S	587	101	469	17	0
WI,E	690	123	494	15	58
WI,W	317	53	252	11	1
8TH	**8,169**	**1,563**	**6,465**	**127**	**14**
AR,E	684	157	517	10	0
AR,W	365	111	243	11	0
IA,N	573	68	488	7	10
IA,S	477	56	412	9	0
MN	984	177	783	20	4
MO,E	1,790	311	1,453	26	0
MO,W	1,460	268	1,170	22	0
NE	936	106	824	6	0
ND	246	95	147	4	0
SD	654	214	428	12	0

Table E-2. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Persons Under Supervision	From Courts	From Institutions		
		Probation[1]	Term of Supervised Release	Parole[2]	BOP Custody[3]
9TH	**19,389**	**4,467**	**14,529**	**372**	**21**
AK	309	95	211	3	0
AZ	2,988	784	2,175	29	0
CA,N	1,384	408	935	41	0
CA,E	1,484	354	1,087	33	10
CA,C	5,286	1,178	4,006	101	1
CA,S	1,789	171	1,585	33	0
HI	786	153	629	4	0
ID	439	131	302	2	4
MT	654	167	484	3	0
NV	1,123	294	764	65	0
OR	1,117	254	833	30	0
WA,E	449	69	377	2	1
WA,W	1,362	332	1,005	25	0
GUAM	168	53	109	1	5
NMI	51	24	27	0	0
10TH	**5,923**	**1,402**	**4,395**	**93**	**33**
CO	1,230	310	893	27	0
KS	891	185	688	18	0
NM	1,329	295	1,016	18	0
OK,N	420	97	310	4	9
OK,E	207	66	135	4	2
OK,W	658	161	487	10	0
UT	883	239	612	10	22
WY	305	49	254	2	0
11TH	**14,376**	**2,826**	**11,151**	**387**	**12**
AL,N	1,066	286	758	22	0
AL,M	546	125	411	4	6
AL,S	702	153	539	9	1
FL,N	716	137	560	18	1
FL,M	3,458	597	2,782	79	0
FL,S	4,568	749	3,663	156	0
GA,N	1,959	431	1,477	49	2
GA,M	745	204	508	32	1
GA,S	616	144	453	18	1

[1] INCLUDES JUDGE AND MAGISTRATE JUDGE PROBATION.
[2] INCLUDES PAROLE, SPECIAL PAROLE, MANDATORY RELEASE, AND MILITARY PAROLE.
[3] BOP = BUREAU OF PRISONS.

Table E-3.
Federal Probation System—Persons Under Post-Conviction Supervision, by Offense, as of September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total	Offenses								
		Violence [1]	Drugs [2]	Immigration	Firearms [3]	Sex Offenses	Property [4]	Public [5] Order	Escape/ Obstruction	Other [6]
TOTAL	**114,002**	**7,708**	**50,536**	**3,660**	**10,815**	**2,417**	**28,636**	**6,095**	**329**	**3,806**
DC	**1,412**	**63**	**643**	**13**	**195**	**10**	**271**	**146**	**3**	**68**
1ST	**3,481**	**163**	**1,954**	**45**	**342**	**72**	**646**	**39**	**7**	**213**
ME	380	18	134	2	94	21	86	12	0	13
MA	1,194	80	559	13	127	34	268	9	4	100
NH	253	16	116	1	41	4	61	5	1	8
RI	234	15	100	2	41	4	62	4	1	5
PR	1,420	34	1,045	27	39	9	169	9	1	87
2ND	**8,787**	**633**	**3,793**	**114**	**722**	**150**	**2,700**	**331**	**28**	**316**
CT	903	52	402	11	89	20	257	13	2	57
NY,N	726	19	343	8	93	27	188	16	5	27
NY,E	3,278	310	1,115	54	160	45	1,244	216	8	126
NY,S	2,738	207	1,353	34	187	24	789	59	10	75
NY,W	915	38	449	6	155	24	190	25	2	26
VT	227	7	131	1	38	10	32	2	1	5
3RD	**6,820**	**531**	**2,557**	**67**	**623**	**134**	**2,271**	**370**	**20**	**247**
DE	271	19	93	1	47	1	90	9	0	11
NJ	2,499	197	820	20	148	52	927	214	10	111
PA,E	2,366	159	1,009	6	276	18	759	60	0	79
PA,M	628	34	204	1	70	26	215	67	3	8
PA,W	871	91	377	4	65	31	260	16	4	23
VI	185	31	54	35	17	6	20	4	3	15
4TH	**13,726**	**1,127**	**5,613**	**92**	**1,485**	**265**	**3,048**	**1,708**	**45**	**343**
MD	3,074	468	861	6	302	72	550	729	11	75
NC,E	1,432	114	624	10	181	27	270	160	4	42
NC,M	869	95	429	10	105	19	170	17	5	19
NC,W	1,219	119	627	6	113	25	275	27	4	23
SC	2,243	142	892	42	260	41	757	60	4	45
VA,E	2,850	116	1,138	17	235	42	617	636	5	44
VA,W	988	28	492	0	154	18	199	57	8	32
WV,N	460	23	258	1	55	9	74	14	2	24
WV,S	591	22	292	0	80	12	136	8	2	39

Table E-3. (Continued—September 30, 2006)

Circuit and District	Total	Offenses								
		Violence [1]	Drugs [2]	Immigration	Firearms [3]	Sex Offenses	Property [4]	Public [5] Order	Escape/ Obstruction	Other [6]
5TH	**16,439**	**537**	**8,517**	**1,624**	**1,300**	**212**	**3,093**	**730**	**44**	**382**
LA,E	847	45	369	6	101	10	231	40	1	44
LA,M	389	13	126	2	74	1	78	90	0	5
LA,W	700	16	296	7	68	30	220	41	1	21
MS,N	507	23	236	7	42	6	126	29	1	37
MS,S	991	58	414	9	93	17	287	83	1	29
TX,N	2,435	120	1,032	165	187	32	725	107	2	65
TX,E	1,109	48	489	53	128	28	289	43	4	27
TX,S	5,120	124	2,813	962	366	54	578	103	24	96
TX,W	4,341	90	2,742	413	241	34	559	194	10	58
6TH	**9,449**	**664**	**4,208**	**81**	**1,046**	**179**	**2,604**	**387**	**31**	**249**
KY,E	718	39	353	6	93	17	158	16	1	35
KY,W	575	37	274	3	64	15	146	29	2	5
MI,E	1,745	98	801	32	201	18	502	47	3	43
MI,W	546	57	226	3	63	18	142	11	3	23
OH,N	1,802	125	762	6	190	39	589	67	1	23
OH,S	1,405	110	555	7	101	20	438	124	7	43
TN,E	1,089	72	593	4	140	17	185	35	6	37
TN,M	558	64	240	9	59	7	127	38	2	12
TN,W	1,011	62	404	11	135	28	317	20	6	28
7TH	**6,031**	**432**	**2,453**	**38**	**601**	**110**	**2,005**	**203**	**16**	**173**
IL,N	2,513	171	888	21	134	36	1,103	88	9	63
IL,C	592	35	295	2	63	17	149	12	0	19
IL,S	620	24	387	1	64	6	115	3	1	19
IN,N	712	61	281	3	149	11	154	25	2	26
IN,S	587	34	234	2	66	21	189	24	1	16
WI,E	690	88	263	3	105	10	182	31	2	6
WI,W	317	19	105	6	20	9	113	20	1	24
8TH	**8,169**	**551**	**3,868**	**68**	**1,079**	**276**	**1,778**	**331**	**19**	**199**
AR,E	684	52	290	4	67	18	188	56	3	6
AR,W	365	19	128	14	28	18	114	32	1	11
IA,N	573	8	361	15	81	13	64	15	5	11
IA,S	477	20	299	4	57	13	64	7	0	13
MN	984	89	456	7	63	21	272	50	2	24
MO,E	1,790	68	882	4	290	35	413	35	1	62
MO,W	1,460	79	668	13	303	22	295	58	1	21
NE	936	50	565	4	112	23	150	14	0	18
ND	246	42	48	2	40	23	46	18	5	22
SD	654	124	171	1	38	90	172	46	1	11

Table E-3. (Continued—September 30, 2006)

Circuit and District	Total	Offenses								
		Violence [1]	Drugs [2]	Immigration	Firearms [3]	Sex Offenses	Property [4]	Public [5] Order	Escape/ Obstruction	Other [6]
9TH	**19,389**	**1,736**	**7,465**	**1,151**	**1,395**	**559**	**5,189**	**959**	**65**	**870**
AK	309	15	112	1	20	5	118	13	1	24
AZ	2,988	323	1,157	376	178	169	541	161	10	73
CA,N	1,384	143	441	29	138	45	406	115	11	56
CA,E	1,484	89	566	37	112	37	515	68	3	57
CA,C	5,286	506	1,985	220	194	88	1,714	218	8	353
CA,S	1,789	82	967	415	33	17	172	33	3	67
HI	786	43	426	2	73	14	164	52	2	10
ID	439	50	147	8	62	25	104	24	1	18
MT	654	58	248	1	79	36	173	33	2	24
NV	1,123	123	348	14	137	24	371	64	10	32
OR	1,117	150	331	17	189	32	310	36	8	44
WA,E	449	31	177	6	73	17	99	24	1	21
WA,W	1,362	118	486	6	95	49	427	109	5	67
GUAM	168	4	61	5	10	1	60	7	0	20
NMI	51	1	13	14	2	0	15	2	0	4
10TH	**5,923**	**442**	**2,276**	**156**	**934**	**238**	**1,363**	**330**	**10**	**174**
CO	1,230	83	468	26	187	22	302	90	2	50
KS	891	55	387	16	116	22	223	48	1	23
NM	1,329	142	638	93	137	100	142	47	1	29
OK,N	420	24	109	3	60	14	186	8	2	14
OK,E	207	14	67	1	35	3	75	9	0	3
OK,W	658	46	245	8	60	25	176	83	2	13
UT	883	52	236	9	277	36	204	37	0	32
WY	305	26	126	0	62	16	55	8	2	10
11TH	**14,376**	**829**	**7,189**	**211**	**1,093**	**212**	**3,668**	**561**	**41**	**572**
AL,N	1,066	63	391	9	177	25	317	51	6	27
AL,M	546	34	272	4	61	0	130	27	1	17
AL,S	702	61	305	6	110	5	159	21	0	35
FL,N	716	38	387	5	72	15	131	59	2	7
FL,M	3,458	203	1,905	44	173	71	843	52	9	158
FL,S	4,568	190	2,554	88	175	32	1,156	112	16	245
GA,N	1,959	149	780	42	191	43	620	88	5	41
GA,M	745	54	332	10	69	13	173	63	1	30
GA,S	616	37	263	3	65	8	139	88	1	12

[1] INCLUDES DATA REPORTED FOR PREVIOUS PERIODS AS “HOMICIDE,” “ROBBERY,” AND “ASSAULT.”

[2] INCLUDES DATA REPORTED FOR PREVIOUS PERIODS AS “DRUG LAWS.”

[3] INCLUDES DATA REPORTED FOR PREVIOUS PERIODS AS “WEAPONS AND FIREARMS.”

[4] INCLUDES DATA REPORTED FOR PREVIOUS PERIODS AS “BURGLARY,” “LARCENY,” “EMBEZZLEMENT,” “FRAUD,” “AUTO THEFT,” “FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING,” AND “POSTAL LAWS.”

[5] INCLUDES DATA REPORTED FOR PREVIOUS PERIODS AS "GENERAL OFFENSES," “TRAFFIC,” AND "OTHER.“

[6] INCLUDES DATA REPORTED FOR PREVIOUS PERIODS AS “NONPAYMENT” AND “OTHER (FEDERAL STATUTES).”

Table F.
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts—Bankruptcy Cases Commenced, Terminated, and Pending During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2005 and 2006

Circuit and District	Filings			Terminations			Pending		
	2005	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005 [2]	2006	Percent Change [1]
TOTAL	**1,782,643**	**1,112,542**	**-37.6**	**1,581,287**	**1,619,142**	**2.4**	**1,855,841**	**1,349,241**	**-27.3**
DC	**1,951**	**1,313**	**-32.7**	**1,958**	**2,362**	**20.6**	**2,040**	**991**	**-51.4**
1ST	**50,451**	**31,705**	**-37.2**	**49,064**	**44,429**	**-9.4**	**55,070**	**42,346**	**-23.1**
ME	5,459	3,096	-43.3	4,548	4,666	2.6	3,590	2,020	-43.7
MA	21,952	15,181	-30.8	20,593	19,518	-5.2	15,126	10,789	-28.7
NH	5,341	3,214	-39.8	4,008	4,986	24.4	4,797	3,025	-36.9
RI	4,855	3,047	-37.2	4,531	4,316	-4.7	2,482	1,213	-51.1
PR	12,844	7,167	-44.2	15,384	10,943	-28.9	29,075	25,299	-13.0
2ND	**105,373**	**68,079**	**-35.4**	**91,984**	**99,753**	**8.4**	**96,547**	**64,873**	**-32.8**
CT	12,777	8,895	-30.4	11,536	12,184	5.6	8,478	5,189	-38.8
NY,N	20,525	13,123	-36.1	16,965	17,690	4.3	22,538	17,971	-20.3
NY,E	30,481	18,531	-39.2	28,004	28,247	0.9	19,289	9,573	-50.4
NY,S	21,705	13,496	-37.8	18,544	23,961	29.2	22,650	12,185	-46.2
NY,W	17,937	12,536	-30.1	15,293	15,746	3.0	21,894	18,684	-14.7
VT	1,948	1,498	-23.1	1,642	1,925	17.2	1,698	1,271	-25.1
3RD	**113,761**	**71,869**	**-36.8**	**106,001**	**104,952**	**-1.0**	**109,828**	**76,745**	**-30.1**
DE	3,798	2,562	-32.5	4,247	3,972	-6.5	7,895	6,485	-17.9
NJ	42,829	25,982	-39.3	41,362	39,351	-4.9	42,968	29,599	-31.1
PA,E	25,570	15,255	-40.3	25,551	23,642	-7.5	24,086	15,699	-34.8
PA,M	16,337	10,309	-36.9	14,479	14,750	1.9	15,126	10,685	-29.4
PA,W	25,180	17,718	-29.6	20,320	23,179	14.1	19,626	14,165	-27.8
VI	47	43	-8.5	42	58	38.1	127	112	-11.8
4TH	**140,643**	**82,789**	**-41.1**	**134,299**	**126,478**	**-5.8**	**169,653**	**125,964**	**-25.8**
MD	30,448	18,608	-38.9	33,836	32,136	-5.0	32,793	19,265	-41.3
NC,E	15,905	9,451	-40.6	13,401	14,080	5.1	23,839	19,210	-19.4
NC,M	12,527	7,332	-41.5	11,802	10,776	-8.7	20,251	16,807	-17.0
NC,W	11,485	7,740	-32.6	10,656	10,769	1.1	16,380	13,351	-18.5
SC	15,209	8,527	-43.9	14,097	12,272	-12.9	25,574	21,829	-14.6
VA,E	28,030	15,979	-43.0	27,056	24,285	-10.2	30,393	22,087	-27.3
VA,W	12,557	6,979	-44.4	10,908	9,352	-14.3	10,796	8,423	-22.0
WV,N	5,837	3,166	-45.8	5,130	4,682	-8.7	3,142	1,626	-48.2
WV,S	8,645	5,007	-42.1	7,413	8,126	9.6	6,485	3,366	-48.1

Table F. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Filings			Terminations			Pending		
	2005	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005 [2]	2006	Percent Change [1]
5TH	**158,791**	**98,326**	**-38.1**	**139,649**	**144,796**	**3.7**	**201,144**	**154,674**	**-23.1**
LA,E	10,376	5,003	-51.8	9,397	8,933	-4.9	11,035	7,105	-35.6
LA,M	4,542	2,803	-38.3	4,292	3,826	-10.9	5,273	4,250	-19.4
LA,W	17,216	11,929	-30.7	15,374	15,868	3.2	26,892	22,953	-14.6
MS,N	9,064	5,517	-39.1	8,589	7,705	-10.3	11,655	9,467	-18.8
MS,S	12,778	7,600	-40.5	10,877	12,328	13.3	18,024	13,296	-26.2
TX,N	35,944	22,333	-37.9	31,163	31,419	0.8	41,708	32,622	-21.8
TX,E	14,869	8,668	-41.7	12,861	14,391	11.9	19,932	14,209	-28.7
TX,S	30,879	20,264	-34.4	26,123	29,004	11.0	37,770	29,030	-23.1
TX,W	23,123	14,209	-38.6	20,973	21,322	1.7	28,855	21,742	-24.7
6TH	**281,334**	**189,236**	**-32.7**	**227,838**	**278,148**	**22.1**	**327,761**	**238,849**	**-27.1**
KY,E	15,311	10,271	-32.9	12,008	14,731	22.7	13,114	8,654	-34.0
KY,W	17,792	12,223	-31.3	14,357	17,085	19.0	15,779	10,917	-30.8
MI,E	55,845	40,168	-28.1	31,278	71,227	127.7	72,450	41,391	-42.9
MI,W	19,915	13,186	-33.8	16,974	19,023	12.1	21,548	15,711	-27.1
OH,N	59,058	39,765	-32.7	49,675	52,484	5.7	53,924	41,205	-23.6
OH,S	50,355	32,838	-34.8	40,434	44,556	10.2	55,815	44,097	-21.0
TN,E	20,708	12,832	-38.0	19,247	20,684	7.5	30,275	22,423	-25.9
TN,M	15,836	9,532	-39.8	15,284	13,793	-9.8	22,758	18,497	-18.7
TN,W	26,514	18,421	-30.5	28,581	24,565	-14.1	42,098	35,954	-14.6
7TH	**187,036**	**121,760**	**-34.9**	**159,799**	**164,727**	**3.1**	**158,015**	**115,048**	**-27.2**
IL,N	61,548	39,011	-36.6	57,630	56,828	-1.4	47,539	29,722	-37.5
IL,C	18,244	11,085	-39.2	16,029	15,593	-2.7	13,219	8,711	-34.1
IL,S	11,368	6,927	-39.1	8,954	9,065	1.2	11,939	9,801	-17.9
IN,N	24,012	17,692	-26.3	19,985	22,301	11.6	21,433	16,824	-21.5
IN,S	39,146	27,214	-30.5	28,259	33,948	20.1	39,392	32,658	-17.1
WI,E	22,021	13,185	-40.1	19,608	17,528	-10.6	17,725	13,382	-24.5
WI,W	10,697	6,646	-37.9	9,334	9,464	1.4	6,768	3,950	-41.6
8TH	**126,620**	**77,705**	**-38.6**	**105,454**	**107,971**	**2.4**	**116,714**	**86,448**	**-25.9**
AR,E	17,736	9,897	-44.2	15,306	14,453	-5.6	23,387	18,831	-19.5
AR,W	9,872	5,865	-40.6	8,253	8,259	0.1	10,560	8,166	-22.7
IA,N	6,314	3,535	-44.0	5,359	5,277	-1.5	3,344	1,602	-52.1
IA,S	9,769	5,588	-42.8	8,305	7,561	-9.0	5,833	3,860	-33.8
MN	22,025	13,631	-38.1	17,204	19,179	11.5	20,732	15,184	-26.8
MO,E	22,765	14,319	-37.1	19,245	21,122	9.8	19,918	13,115	-34.2
MO,W	21,216	14,546	-31.4	17,628	18,540	5.2	19,036	15,042	-21.0
NE	10,515	6,678	-36.5	9,096	8,326	-8.5	9,441	7,793	-17.5
ND	2,878	1,726	-40.0	2,369	2,536	7.0	1,672	862	-48.4
SD	3,530	1,920	-45.6	2,689	2,718	1.1	2,791	1,993	-28.6

Table F. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Filings			Terminations			Pending		
	2005	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005 [2]	2006	Percent Change [1]
9TH	**279,461**	**168,324**	**-39.8**	**254,278**	**254,225**	**0.0**	**230,197**	**144,296**	**-37.3**
AK	1,885	1,300	-31.0	1,592	1,802	13.2	1,641	1,139	-30.6
AZ	35,570	17,457	-50.9	31,723	30,596	-3.6	34,757	21,618	-37.8
CA,N	24,490	15,468	-36.8	23,546	21,826	-7.3	23,497	17,139	-27.1
CA,E	30,649	19,526	-36.3	26,835	30,325	13.0	24,333	13,534	-44.4
CA,C	67,721	41,929	-38.1	56,209	66,190	17.8	45,073	20,812	-53.8
CA,S	13,012	8,300	-36.2	11,636	11,782	1.3	8,951	5,469	-38.9
HI	3,716	2,233	-39.9	3,280	3,419	4.2	2,717	1,531	-43.7
ID	10,462	5,865	-43.9	9,273	8,743	-5.7	9,187	6,309	-31.3
MT	4,929	3,246	-34.1	3,941	3,921	-0.5	4,448	3,773	-15.2
NV	18,220	12,759	-30.0	23,265	18,847	-19.0	23,012	16,924	-26.5
OR	27,909	16,236	-41.8	24,187	22,233	-8.1	21,109	15,112	-28.4
WA,E	10,364	5,928	-42.8	9,862	8,820	-10.6	8,959	6,067	-32.3
WA,W	30,172	17,836	-40.9	28,628	25,404	-11.3	22,209	14,641	-34.1
GUAM	330	220	-33.3	281	292	3.9	267	195	-27.0
NMI	32	21	-34.4	20	25	25.0	37	33	-10.8
10TH	**119,195**	**71,090**	**-40.4**	**101,117**	**104,099**	**2.9**	**107,837**	**74,828**	**-30.6**
CO	34,772	22,207	-36.1	27,133	30,555	12.6	26,964	18,616	-31.0
KS	18,936	12,179	-35.7	15,555	15,972	2.7	24,362	20,569	-15.6
NM	10,921	5,559	-49.1	9,869	8,648	-12.4	6,094	3,005	-50.7
OK,N	8,864	5,395	-39.1	7,592	8,275	9.0	5,831	2,951	-49.4
OK,E	5,504	3,467	-37.0	5,308	4,777	-10.0	3,526	2,216	-37.2
OK,W	16,854	10,657	-36.8	12,442	18,370	47.6	17,159	9,446	-45.0
UT	20,611	10,015	-51.4	20,922	15,539	-25.7	21,585	16,061	-25.6
WY	2,733	1,611	-41.1	2,296	1,963	-14.5	2,316	1,964	-15.2
11TH	**218,027**	**130,346**	**-40.2**	**209,846**	**187,202**	**-10.8**	**281,035**	**224,179**	**-20.2**
AL,N	28,439	17,595	-38.1	27,204	23,934	-12.0	38,473	32,134	-16.5
AL,M	9,132	6,001	-34.3	8,443	7,611	-9.9	13,790	12,180	-11.7
AL,S	7,313	4,142	-43.4	6,578	6,131	-6.8	14,410	12,421	-13.8
FL,N	6,659	3,658	-45.1	6,124	5,734	-6.4	6,523	4,447	-31.8
FL,M	56,332	31,092	-44.8	54,944	51,243	-6.7	64,256	44,105	-31.4
FL,S	30,907	17,396	-43.7	30,213	28,939	-4.2	30,481	18,938	-37.9
GA,N	47,865	32,429	-32.2	44,895	39,144	-12.8	48,753	42,038	-13.8
GA,M	17,027	9,500	-44.2	17,149	14,255	-16.9	30,132	25,377	-15.8
GA,S	14,353	8,533	-40.5	14,296	10,211	-28.6	34,217	32,539	-4.9

[1] PERCENT CHANGE NOT COMPUTED WHEN FEWER THAN 10 CASES REPORTED FOR THE PREVIOUS PERIOD.

[2] REVISED.

Table F-2.
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts—Business and Nonbusiness Cases Commenced, by Chapter of the Bankruptcy Code, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total Filings	Total Chapter 7	Total Chapter 11	Total Chapter 12	Total Chapter 13	Predominant Nature of Debt [1]								
						Business Filings					Nonbusiness Filings			
						Total	Chapter 7	Chapter 11	Chapter 12	Chapter 13	Total	Chapter 7	Chapter 11	Chapter 13
TOTAL	**1,112,542**	**833,147**	**6,003**	**376**	**272,937**	**27,333**	**18,258**	**5,345**	**376**	**3,277**	**1,085,209**	**814,889**	**658**	**269,660**
DC	**1,313**	**1,080**	**12**	**-**	**221**	**34**	**24**	**9**	**-**	**1**	**1,279**	**1,056**	**3**	**220**
1ST	**31,705**	**22,634**	**248**	**23**	**8,800**	**1,156**	**735**	**212**	**23**	**186**	**30,549**	**21,899**	**36**	**8,614**
ME	3,096	2,798	16	2	280	116	81	16	2	17	2,980	2,717	-	263
MA	15,181	12,267	116	2	2,796	290	188	98	2	2	14,891	12,079	18	2,794
NH	3,214	2,669	13	1	531	335	268	11	1	55	2,879	2,401	2	476
RI	3,047	2,750	7	-	290	99	88	7	-	4	2,948	2,662	-	286
PR	7,167	2,150	96	18	4,903	316	110	80	18	108	6,851	2,040	16	4,795
2ND	**68,079**	**56,046**	**1,038**	**10**	**10,933**	**2,062**	**898**	**978**	**10**	**124**	**66,017**	**55,148**	**60**	**10,809**
CT	8,895	7,477	122	-	1,296	235	120	108	-	7	8,660	7,357	14	1,289
NY,N	13,123	10,114	33	6	2,970	241	156	32	6	47	12,882	9,958	1	2,923
NY,E	18,531	15,915	130	-	2,486	287	164	113	-	10	18,244	15,751	17	2,476
NY,S	13,496	11,635	716	-	1,093	938	189	690	-	7	12,558	11,446	26	1,086
NY,W	12,536	9,643	36	2	2,855	306	231	34	2	39	12,230	9,412	2	2,816
VT	1,498	1,262	1	2	233	55	38	1	2	14	1,443	1,224	-	219
3RD	**71,869**	**51,448**	**605**	**14**	**19,800**	**1,811**	**1,054**	**547**	**14**	**196**	**70,058**	**50,394**	**58**	**19,604**
DE	2,562	1,641	179	-	742	218	37	179	-	2	2,344	1,604	-	740
NJ	25,982	18,562	173	1	7,246	575	394	149	1	31	25,407	18,168	24	7,215
PA,E	15,255	10,006	67	-	5,180	279	183	55	-	41	14,976	9,823	12	5,139
PA,M	10,309	7,483	35	8	2,783	276	154	35	8	79	10,033	7,329	-	2,704
PA,W	17,718	13,730	143	5	3,840	454	284	123	5	42	17,264	13,446	20	3,798
VI	43	26	8	-	9	9	2	6	-	1	34	24	2	8
4TH	**82,789**	**55,236**	**389**	**17**	**27,146**	**1,622**	**1,047**	**334**	**17**	**223**	**81,167**	**54,189**	**55**	**26,923**
MD	18,608	13,523	105	-	4,980	500	310	92	-	98	18,108	13,213	13	4,882
NC,E	9,451	5,218	51	7	4,175	192	96	48	7	41	9,259	5,122	3	4,134
NC,M	7,332	4,056	14	2	3,259	175	124	14	2	34	7,157	3,932	-	3,225
NC,W	7,740	4,989	31	1	2,719	100	67	23	1	9	7,640	4,922	8	2,710
SC	8,527	3,457	39	-	5,031	121	84	27	-	10	8,406	3,373	12	5,021
VA,E	15,979	11,330	87	4	4,558	245	159	72	4	10	15,734	11,171	15	4,548
VA,W	6,979	4,992	26	1	1,960	99	66	26	1	6	6,880	4,926	-	1,954
WV,N	3,166	2,947	8	-	211	124	105	8	-	11	3,042	2,842	-	200
WV,S	5,007	4,724	28	2	253	66	36	24	2	4	4,941	4,688	4	249

Table F-2. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total Filings	Total Chapter 7	Total Chapter 11	Total Chapter 12	Total Chapter 13	Predominant Nature of Debt [1]								
						Business Filings					Nonbusiness Filings			
						Total	Chapter 7	Chapter 11	Chapter 12	Chapter 13	Total	Chapter 7	Chapter 11	Chapter 13
5TH	**98,326**	**64,015**	**919**	**53**	**33,336**	**3,558**	**2,157**	**858**	**53**	**487**	**94,768**	**61,858**	**61**	**32,849**
LA,E	5,003	4,417	75	-	511	150	75	73	-	2	4,853	4,342	2	509
LA,M	2,803	2,248	13	-	542	33	22	11	-	-	2,770	2,226	2	542
LA,W	11,929	5,939	54	18	5,918	355	134	50	18	153	11,574	5,805	4	5,765
MS,N	5,517	3,576	27	7	1,907	99	55	27	7	10	5,418	3,521	-	1,897
MS,S	7,600	5,261	22	9	2,308	101	63	22	9	7	7,499	5,198	-	2,301
TX,N	22,333	13,287	353	6	8,686	1,138	632	345	6	154	21,195	12,655	8	8,532
TX,E	8,668	6,202	48	-	2,417	349	269	43	-	36	8,319	5,933	5	2,381
TX,S	20,264	13,137	237	10	6,880	739	472	203	10	54	19,525	12,665	34	6,826
TX,W	14,209	9,948	90	3	4,167	594	435	84	3	71	13,615	9,513	6	4,096
6TH	**189,236**	**137,191**	**567**	**38**	**51,437**	**3,110**	**2,230**	**483**	**38**	**356**	**186,126**	**134,961**	**84**	**51,081**
KY,E	10,271	8,622	21	2	1,626	147	114	21	2	10	10,124	8,508	-	1,616
KY,W	12,223	9,644	32	3	2,544	160	114	30	3	13	12,063	9,530	2	2,531
MI,E	40,168	30,006	147	10	10,002	601	434	123	10	31	39,567	29,572	24	9,971
MI,W	13,186	11,346	41	4	1,795	313	244	39	4	26	12,873	11,102	2	1,769
OH,N	39,765	33,112	92	5	6,556	838	625	84	5	124	38,927	32,487	8	6,432
OH,S	32,838	25,156	63	1	7,618	580	415	59	1	105	32,258	24,741	4	7,513
TN,E	12,832	8,231	28	8	4,565	159	113	22	8	16	12,673	8,118	6	4,549
TN,M	9,532	5,257	84	5	4,186	154	86	57	5	6	9,378	5,171	27	4,180
TN,W	18,421	5,817	59	-	12,545	158	85	48	-	25	18,263	5,732	11	12,520
7TH	**121,760**	**96,659**	**371**	**35**	**24,693**	**1,868**	**1,370**	**329**	**35**	**132**	**119,892**	**95,289**	**42**	**24,561**
IL,N	39,011	30,830	152	4	8,023	633	460	145	4	22	38,378	30,370	7	8,001
IL,C	11,085	9,380	20	8	1,677	170	131	18	8	13	10,915	9,249	2	1,664
IL,S	6,927	4,434	22	1	2,470	45	25	19	1	-	6,882	4,409	3	2,470
IN,N	17,692	14,635	43	3	3,011	166	115	32	3	16	17,526	14,520	11	2,995
IN,S	27,214	20,664	83	7	6,460	459	331	76	7	45	26,755	20,333	7	6,415
WI,E	13,185	10,832	19	3	2,331	192	150	17	3	22	12,993	10,682	2	2,309
WI,W	6,646	5,884	32	9	721	203	158	22	9	14	6,443	5,726	10	707
8TH	**77,705**	**61,060**	**165**	**76**	**16,400**	**2,144**	**1,687**	**143**	**76**	**234**	**75,561**	**59,373**	**22**	**16,166**
AR,E	9,897	5,931	20	15	3,931	225	142	19	15	49	9,672	5,789	1	3,882
AR,W	5,865	4,028	14	8	1,814	117	77	12	8	19	5,748	3,951	2	1,795
IA,N	3,535	3,344	5	3	183	192	181	3	3	5	3,343	3,163	2	178
IA,S	5,588	5,112	6	1	469	125	108	6	1	10	5,463	5,004	-	459
MN	13,631	11,422	34	3	2,170	758	652	28	3	73	12,873	10,770	6	2,097
MO,E	14,319	11,015	29	4	3,271	155	111	24	4	16	14,164	10,904	5	3,255
MO,W	14,546	11,687	30	11	2,818	203	139	28	11	25	14,343	11,548	2	2,793
NE	6,678	5,216	25	26	1,410	220	150	21	26	22	6,458	5,066	4	1,388
ND	1,726	1,598	1	2	125	53	48	1	2	2	1,673	1,550	-	123
SD	1,920	1,707	1	3	209	96	79	1	3	13	1,824	1,628	-	196

Table F-2. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total Filings	Total Chapter 7	Total Chapter 11	Total Chapter 12	Total Chapter 13	Predominant Nature of Debt [1]								
						Business Filings					Nonbusiness Filings			
						Total	Chapter 7	Chapter 11	Chapter 12	Chapter 13	Total	Chapter 7	Chapter 11	Chapter 13
9TH	**168,324**	**144,801**	**891**	**55**	**22,566**	**4,958**	**3,470**	**754**	**55**	**668**	**163,366**	**141,331**	**137**	**21,898**
AK	1,300	1,184	7	-	109	60	49	7	-	4	1,240	1,135	-	105
AZ	17,457	15,584	149	1	1,722	339	190	130	1	17	17,118	15,394	19	1,705
CA,N	15,468	11,645	107	-	3,714	709	470	70	-	167	14,759	11,175	37	3,547
CA,E	19,526	16,907	56	6	2,554	581	414	47	6	111	18,945	16,493	9	2,443
CA,C	41,929	38,425	286	3	3,213	1,425	1,105	254	3	61	40,504	37,320	32	3,152
CA,S	8,300	7,186	42	2	1,070	254	201	35	2	16	8,046	6,985	7	1,054
HI	2,233	2,016	11	-	205	43	32	9	-	1	2,190	1,984	2	204
ID	5,865	5,108	18	11	728	91	55	14	11	11	5,774	5,053	4	717
MT	3,246	2,935	14	8	289	66	41	12	8	5	3,180	2,894	2	284
NV	12,759	10,535	82	-	2,142	214	123	78	-	13	12,545	10,412	4	2,129
OR	16,236	13,717	15	7	2,497	629	431	14	7	177	15,607	13,286	1	2,320
WA,E	5,928	4,847	17	14	1,050	176	111	16	14	35	5,752	4,736	1	1,015
WA,W	17,836	14,488	87	3	3,256	362	239	68	3	50	17,474	14,249	19	3,206
GUAM	220	203	-	-	17	7	7	-	-	-	213	196	-	17
NMI	21	21	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	19	19	-	-
10TH	**71,090**	**61,850**	**189**	**29**	**9,022**	**2,099**	**1,718**	**170**	**29**	**182**	**68,991**	**60,132**	**19**	**8,840**
CO	22,207	20,210	76	4	1,917	752	636	68	4	44	21,455	19,574	8	1,873
KS	12,179	9,820	17	12	2,330	248	176	17	12	43	11,931	9,644	-	2,287
NM	5,559	5,170	28	2	359	303	256	26	2	19	5,256	4,914	2	340
OK,N	5,395	5,026	10	1	358	197	171	10	1	15	5,198	4,855	-	343
OK,E	3,467	3,213	4	2	248	69	58	4	2	5	3,398	3,155	-	243
OK,W	10,657	9,282	14	7	1,354	195	167	11	7	10	10,462	9,115	3	1,344
UT	10,015	7,639	32	1	2,343	268	197	28	1	42	9,747	7,442	4	2,301
WY	1,611	1,490	8	-	113	67	57	6	-	4	1,544	1,433	2	109
11TH	**130,346**	**81,127**	**609**	**26**	**48,583**	**2,911**	**1,868**	**528**	**26**	**488**	**127,435**	**79,259**	**81**	**48,095**
AL,N	17,595	9,457	60	1	8,077	175	100	48	1	26	17,420	9,357	12	8,051
AL,M	6,001	2,673	19	-	3,309	68	43	17	-	8	5,933	2,630	2	3,301
AL,S	4,142	2,140	21	-	1,981	42	26	12	-	4	4,100	2,114	9	1,977
FL,N	3,658	2,986	17	-	655	98	77	16	-	5	3,560	2,909	1	650
FL,M	31,092	23,872	153	4	7,062	733	541	136	4	51	30,359	23,331	17	7,011
FL,S	17,396	14,652	111	-	2,633	451	331	100	-	20	16,945	14,321	11	2,613
GA,N	32,429	18,733	182	-	13,514	1,075	614	160	-	301	31,354	18,119	22	13,213
GA,M	9,500	4,314	25	10	5,151	148	86	21	10	31	9,352	4,228	4	5,120
GA,S	8,533	2,300	21	11	6,201	121	50	18	11	42	8,412	2,250	3	6,159

NOTE: THESE FIGURES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING CASES NOT REFLECTED ELSEWHERE:

CHAPTER 9	TX,E	= 001	IL,N	= 001	CA,C	= 001	CHAPTER 15	NY,S	= 050	PA,E	= 002	NC,M	= 001	
	NE	= 001	CA,N	= 001				TX,N	= 001	TX,W	= 001	MI,E	= 002	
	FL,M	= 001	AR,W	= 001				IL,N	= 001	MN	= 002	AZ	= 001	
								CA,N	= 001	CA,E	= 003	CA,C	= 001	
SECTION 304	NY,S	= 002	MI,E	= 001				HI	= 001	WA,W	= 002			

CHAPTER 15 WAS ADDED AND SECTION 304 WAS TERMINATED BY CHANGES IN THE BANKRUPTCY LAWS EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 17, 2005.

[1] SECTION 101 OF THE U.S. BANKRUPTCY CODE DEFINES CONSUMER NONBUSINESS) DEBT AS THAT INCURRED BY AN INDIVIDUAL PRIMARILY FOR A PERSONAL, FAMILY, OR HOUSEHOLD PURPOSE. IF THE DEBTOR IS A CORPORATION OR PARTNERSHIP, OR IF DEBT RELATED TO OPERATION OF A BUSINESS PREDOMINATES, THE NATURE OF THE DEBT IS BUSINESS.

Table F-8.
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts—Adversary Proceedings Commenced, Terminated, and Pending Under the Bankruptcy Code, During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2005 and 2006

Circuit and District	Filings			Terminations			Pending		
	2005	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005 [2]	2006	Percent Change [1]
TOTAL	**80,495**	**65,208**	**-19.0**	**91,307**	**82,324**	**-9.8**	**86,011**	**68,895**	**-19.9**
DC	**446**	**65**	**-85.4**	**343**	**221**	**-35.6**	**294**	**138**	**-53.1**
1ST	**1,860**	**1,831**	**-1.6**	**2,114**	**1,972**	**-6.7**	**2,807**	**2,666**	**-5.0**
ME	270	180	-33.3	326	238	-27.0	138	80	-42.0
MA	992	882	-11.1	1,046	1,211	15.8	2,044	1,715	-16.1
NH	204	393	92.6	383	166	-56.7	147	374	154.4
RI	83	113	36.1	95	97	2.1	70	86	22.9
PR	311	263	-15.4	264	260	-1.5	408	411	0.7
2ND	**5,668**	**5,006**	**-11.7**	**7,456**	**6,819**	**-8.5**	**18,589**	**16,776**	**-9.8**
CT	386	383	-0.8	309	438	41.7	614	559	-9.0
NY,N	574	627	9.2	935	748	-20.0	5,832	5,711	-2.1
NY,E	1,586	1,173	-26.0	1,457	1,331	-8.6	1,294	1,136	-12.2
NY,S	2,426	2,305	-5.0	4,062	3,671	-9.6	10,200	8,834	-13.4
NY,W	623	453	-27.3	613	559	-8.8	588	482	-18.0
VT	73	65	-11.0	80	72	-10.0	61	54	-11.5
3RD	**16,166**	**7,598**	**-53.0**	**19,597**	**14,281**	**-27.1**	**13,888**	**7,205**	**-48.1**
DE	10,227	2,356	-77.0	13,171	8,186	-37.8	8,690	2,860	-67.1
NJ	2,303	2,424	5.3	2,223	2,645	19.0	2,914	2,693	-7.6
PA,E	1,232	967	-21.5	1,655	1,278	-22.8	858	547	-36.2
PA,M	565	477	-15.6	667	589	-11.7	581	469	-19.3
PA,W	1,838	1,374	-25.2	1,879	1,581	-15.9	803	596	-25.8
VI	1	-	-	2	2	-	42	40	-4.8
4TH	**5,517**	**4,005**	**-27.4**	**5,662**	**5,672**	**0.2**	**5,704**	**4,037**	**-29.2**
MD	1,316	998	-24.2	1,836	1,588	-13.5	1,838	1,248	-32.1
NC,E	571	425	-25.6	472	464	-1.7	353	314	-11.0
NC,M	343	253	-26.2	453	249	-45.0	203	207	2.0
NC,W	835	523	-37.4	685	682	-0.4	641	482	-24.8
SC	389	283	-27.2	409	373	-8.8	157	67	-57.3
VA,E	944	596	-36.9	1,076	1,322	22.9	1,348	622	-53.9
VA,W	556	300	-46.0	264	399	51.1	475	376	-20.8
WV,N	214	243	13.6	205	246	20.0	184	181	-1.6
WV,S	349	384	10.0	262	349	33.2	505	540	6.9

Table F-8. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Filings			Terminations			Pending		
	2005	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005 [2]	2006	Percent Change [1]
5TH	**5,243**	**4,772**	**-9.0**	**5,591**	**5,788**	**3.5**	**5,037**	**4,021**	**-20.2**
LA,E	272	322	18.4	331	277	-16.3	272	317	16.5
LA,M	182	195	7.1	161	187	16.1	88	96	9.1
LA,W	371	348	-6.2	373	475	27.3	386	259	-32.9
MS,N	298	256	-14.1	319	275	-13.8	428	409	-4.4
MS,S	419	285	-32.0	331	748	126.0	974	511	-47.5
TX,N	1,385	1,131	-18.3	1,554	1,339	-13.8	969	761	-21.5
TX,E	510	473	-7.3	523	525	0.4	408	356	-12.7
TX,S	1,221	1,076	-11.9	1,335	1,241	-7.0	1,039	874	-15.9
TX,W	585	686	17.3	664	721	8.6	473	438	-7.4
6TH	**11,653**	**11,162**	**-4.2**	**11,787**	**12,426**	**5.4**	**9,820**	**8,556**	**-12.9**
KY,E	1,245	740	-40.6	1,101	882	-19.9	571	429	-24.9
KY,W	426	554	30.0	557	530	-4.8	238	262	10.1
MI,E	2,469	2,294	-7.1	2,023	2,236	10.5	1,371	1,429	4.2
MI,W	1,862	1,022	-45.1	1,168	1,577	35.0	1,719	1,164	-32.3
OH,N	1,852	2,516	35.9	2,391	2,274	-4.9	2,042	2,284	11.9
OH,S	1,329	1,663	25.1	1,770	1,771	0.1	1,508	1,400	-7.2
TN,E	542	729	34.5	616	836	35.7	447	340	-23.9
TN,M	794	660	-16.9	801	1,235	54.2	1,431	856	-40.2
TN,W	1,134	984	-13.2	1,360	1,085	-20.2	493	392	-20.5
7TH	**7,295**	**6,355**	**-12.9**	**8,375**	**7,389**	**-11.8**	**6,447**	**5,413**	**-16.0**
IL,N	3,231	2,413	-25.3	4,188	3,332	-20.4	3,899	2,980	-23.6
IL,C	846	710	-16.1	835	730	-12.6	414	394	-4.8
IL,S	691	619	-10.4	742	650	-12.4	169	138	-18.3
IN,N	804	952	18.4	787	913	16.0	501	540	7.8
IN,S	827	922	11.5	834	955	14.5	823	790	-4.0
WI,E	631	491	-22.2	687	528	-23.1	498	461	-7.4
WI,W	265	248	-6.4	302	281	-7.0	143	110	-23.1
8TH	**3,936**	**4,033**	**2.5**	**4,348**	**4,345**	**-0.1**	**2,474**	**2,162**	**-12.6**
AR,E	341	438	28.4	429	381	-11.2	184	241	31.0
AR,W	211	219	3.8	210	241	14.8	122	100	-18.0
IA,N	220	203	-7.7	238	211	-11.3	146	138	-5.5
IA,S	226	275	21.7	241	278	15.4	148	145	-2.0
MN	888	1,291	45.4	902	1,093	21.2	527	725	37.6
MO,E	478	510	6.7	487	596	22.4	259	173	-33.2
MO,W	1,150	588	-48.9	1,370	1,058	-22.8	804	334	-58.5
NE	207	267	29.0	247	230	-6.9	183	220	20.2
ND	48	69	43.8	67	68	1.5	23	24	4.3
SD	167	173	3.6	157	189	20.4	78	62	-20.5

Table F-8. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Filings			Terminations			Pending		
	2005	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005	2006	Percent Change [1]	2005 [2]	2006	Percent Change [1]
9TH	**11,405**	**9,969**	**-12.6**	**14,434**	**11,377**	**-21.2**	**10,637**	**9,229**	**-13.2**
AK	106	61	-42.5	87	84	-3.4	85	62	-27.1
AZ	1,302	1,414	8.6	1,600	1,731	8.2	1,485	1,168	-21.3
CA,N	1,829	1,075	-41.2	2,589	1,660	-35.9	1,917	1,332	-30.5
CA,E	1,016	964	-5.1	1,156	1,105	-4.4	830	689	-17.0
CA,C	3,747	3,129	-16.5	5,201	3,070	-41.0	3,549	3,608	1.7
CA,S	549	543	-1.1	562	607	8.0	433	369	-14.8
HI	161	90	-44.1	87	179	105.7	146	57	-61.0
ID	273	226	-17.2	285	318	11.6	224	132	-41.1
MT	152	150	-1.3	179	161	-10.1	77	66	-14.3
NV	447	394	-11.9	550	386	-29.8	514	522	1.6
OR	777	917	18.0	829	929	12.1	432	420	-2.8
WA,E	234	203	-13.2	324	249	-23.1	250	204	-18.4
WA,W	807	802	-0.6	977	894	-8.5	685	593	-13.4
GUAM	2	1	-	7	3	-	7	5	-
NMI	3	-	-	1	1	-	3	2	-
10TH	**4,244**	**4,200**	**-1.0**	**4,007**	**5,056**	**26.2**	**4,369**	**3,513**	**-19.6**
CO	1,027	1,165	13.4	1,017	1,360	33.7	938	743	-20.8
KS	1,211	1,020	-15.8	814	1,266	55.5	1,600	1,354	-15.4
NM	280	268	-4.3	299	327	9.4	247	188	-23.9
OK,N	260	314	20.8	306	328	7.2	140	126	-10.0
OK,E	147	210	42.9	155	203	31.0	85	92	8.2
OK,W	405	422	4.2	379	613	61.7	611	420	-31.3
UT	832	735	-11.7	959	875	-8.8	688	548	-20.3
WY	82	66	-19.5	78	84	7.7	60	42	-30.0
11TH	**7,062**	**6,212**	**-12.0**	**7,593**	**6,978**	**-8.1**	**5,945**	**5,179**	**-12.9**
AL,N	926	736	-20.5	1,047	828	-20.9	582	490	-15.8
AL,M	291	396	36.1	431	359	-16.7	203	240	18.2
AL,S	198	213	7.6	190	220	15.8	144	137	-4.9
FL,N	82	89	8.5	86	104	20.9	84	69	-17.9
FL,M	1,650	1,302	-21.1	1,890	1,813	-4.1	2,359	1,848	-21.7
FL,S	1,403	1,275	-9.1	1,440	1,311	-9.0	825	789	-4.4
GA,N	1,131	1,338	18.3	1,218	1,300	6.7	1,048	1,086	3.6
GA,M	774	545	-29.6	753	519	-31.1	275	301	9.5
GA,S	607	318	-47.6	538	524	-2.6	425	219	-48.5

[1] PERCENT CHANGE NOT COMPUTED WHEN FEWER THAN 10 CASES REPORTED FOR THE PREVIOUS PERIOD.

[2] REVISED.

Table G-1.
U.S. Court of International Trade—Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2005 and 2006

Summary of Workload	2005	2006	Increase/Decrease
Cases Pending on October 1	**10,869**	**11,155**	**+286**
Total Cases Filed	**741**	**478**	**-263**
Total Cases Terminated	**455**	**9,446**	**+8,991**
After trial, hearing, or submission	132	139	+7
After submission on agreed statement of facts	72	103	+31
After dispositive order	14	8,886	+8,872
After dismissal	237	318	+81
Cases Pending on September 30	**11,155**	**2,187**	**-8,968**

Table G-2A.
U.S. Court of Federal Claims—Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending for the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Type of Case	Pending October 1, 2005	Total Filed	Original Filings	Reopened Cases	Terminated Cases	Pending September 30, 2006
Total Cases	**7,529**	**1,068**	**1,046**	**22**	**837**	**7,760**
Tax	348	160	156	4	74	434
Contract	765	300	296	4	190	875
Civilian Pay	482	51	49	2	60	473
Military Pay	46	35	33	2	30	51
Common Carrier	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copyright/Patent	19	8	7	1	8	19
Native American	28	9	7	2	6	31
Oil Spill	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property Taken	419	29	26	3	63	385
Declaratory Judgments (Contract)	29	73	73	0	71	31
CLA Review	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	43	77	74	3	69	51
INCC Transfer	6	0	0	0	0	6
INFO Reward	1	0	0	0	0	1
Spent Nuclear Fuel	58	0	0	0	2	56
Vaccine Compensation [1]	5,285	326	325	1	264	5,347

[1] THE VACCINE COMPENSATION CASES ARE RECEIVED PURSUANT TO 42 U.S.C. 300AA-1 *ET SEQ*.

Table G-2B.
U.S. Court of Federal Claims—Judgments and Appeals for the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Judgment Amounts	
Amount claimed in fiscal year 2006	$6,394,511,000.00
Number of cases terminated	837
Judgments for plaintiffs/petitioners*	$900,748,792.99
Amount of above judgments for plaintiffs carrying interest	$79,208,397.94
Judgments on defendants' counterclaims or offsets	$234,143.48
Amount of above judgments for defendants on counterclaims or offsets carrying interests	$227,178.99
Judgments for third-party plaintiffs/petitoners	$0.00
Appeals to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	
Appeals pending October 1, 2005	176
Appeals filed October 1, 2005, to September 30, 2006	126
Appeals terminated October 1, 2005, to September 30, 2006	128
Affirmed	74
Reversed (including those reversed in part)	21
Dismissed	32
Vacated	1
Appeals pending September 30, 2006	174

* ANNUITY AMOUNTS INCLUDED WHEN AVAILABLE.

Table H-1.
U.S. District Courts—Pretrial Services Cases Activated for the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total Pretrial Services Cases Activated	Types of Pretrial Services Cases Activated		
		Within District [1]	Transfers In [2]	Pretrial Diversions
TOTAL	**94,853**	**91,399**	**3,454**	**1,626**
1ST	**2,101**	**2,002**	**99**	**45**
ME	213	191	22	1
MA	575	533	42	3
NH	276	249	27	11
RI	151	150	1	0
PR	886	879	7	30
2ND	**5,453**	**5,118**	**335**	**127**
CT	510	487	23	6
NY,N	496	481	15	1
NY,E	1,472	1,398	74	50
NY,S	1,887	1,724	163	66
NY,W	905	858	47	4
VT	183	170	13	0
3RD	**4,067**	**3,915**	**152**	**212**
DE	157	151	6	0
NJ	1,350	1,314	36	160
PA,E	901	884	17	3
PA,M	729	658	71	20
PA,W	649	629	20	28
VI	281	279	2	1
4TH	**8,425**	**8,094**	**331**	**329**
MD	742	707	35	138
NC,E	1,360	1,328	32	54
NC,M	453	441	12	1
NC,W	861	823	38	0
SC	1,462	1,402	60	41
VA,E	2,125	2,038	87	80
VA,W	654	637	17	8
WV,N	383	354	29	1
WV,S	385	364	21	6

Table H-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total Pretrial Services Cases Activated	Types of Pretrial Services Cases Activated		Pretrial Diversions
		Within District [1]	Transfers In [2]	
5TH	**19,748**	**19,247**	**501**	**234**
LA,E	383	352	31	6
LA,M	284	265	19	4
LA,W	509	472	37	10
MS,N	216	197	19	5
MS,S	630	583	47	1
TX,N	1,379	1,344	35	27
TX,E	1,037	930	107	29
TX,S	7,845	7,752	93	2
TX,W	7,465	7,352	113	150
6TH	**6,814**	**6,466**	**348**	**89**
KY,E	794	761	33	4
KY,W	425	405	20	6
MI,E	1,161	1,083	78	59
MI,W	515	485	30	10
OH,N	1,041	984	57	4
OH,S	1,106	1,068	38	0
TN,E	707	667	40	1
TN,M	399	370	29	3
TN,W	666	643	23	2
7TH	**3,668**	**3,536**	**132**	**28**
IL,N	1,198	1,156	42	7
IL,C	386	368	18	10
IL,S	363	344	19	0
IN,N	519	497	22	3
IN,S	440	439	1	5
WI,E	523	502	21	0
WI,W	239	230	9	3
8TH	**6,283**	**6,012**	**271**	**168**
AR,E	520	504	16	16
AR,W	243	237	6	4
IA,N	562	526	36	6
IA,S	437	410	27	1
MN	693	681	12	0
MO,E	1,342	1,319	23	105
MO,W	951	913	38	22
NE	705	669	36	8
ND	317	298	19	2
SD	513	455	58	4

Table H-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total Pretrial Services Cases Activated	Types of Pretrial Services Cases Activated		Pretrial Diversions
		Within District [1]	Transfers In [2]	
9TH	**22,587**	**22,054**	**533**	**190**
AK	220	212	8	1
AZ	8,217	8,145	72	15
CA,N	927	873	54	8
CA,E	1,186	1,110	76	8
CA,C	2,299	2,240	59	9
CA,S	4,959	4,924	35	0
HI	447	423	24	24
ID	294	289	5	7
MT	487	449	38	0
NV	875	830	45	8
OR	832	773	59	9
WA,E	472	462	10	2
WA,W	1,250	1,204	46	99
GUAM	86	85	1	0
NMI	36	35	1	0
10TH	**7,493**	**7,282**	**211**	**112**
CO	648	623	25	2
KS	894	841	53	19
NM	4,277	4,236	41	4
OK,N	236	225	11	0
OK,E	108	103	5	2
OK,W	369	361	8	70
UT	507	472	35	9
WY	454	421	33	6
11TH	**8,214**	**7,673**	**541**	**92**
AL,N	579	561	18	2
AL,M	246	221	25	12
AL,S	415	397	18	5
FL,N	551	498	53	0
FL,M	2,063	1,900	163	42
FL,S	2,554	2,425	129	4
GA,N	993	924	69	4
GA,M	412	382	30	13
GA,S	401	365	36	10

NOTE: THIS TABLE EXCLUDES DATA FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND INCLUDES TRANSFERS RECEIVED.

[1] INCLUDES COMPLAINTS, INDICTMENT/INFORMATION, MATERIAL WITNESS, SUPERSEDING, AND OTHER CASES.

[2] PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AS "TRANSFERS RECEIVED."

Table H-2.
U.S. District Courts—Pretrial Services Interviews and Types of Pretrial Services Reports for the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Cases Activated	Interview Status				Type of Pretrial Services Reports					
		Interviewed		Not Interviewed [1]		Prebail Report [2]		Postbail Report		No Report Made	
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
TOTAL	**94,853**	**64,018**	**67.5**	**30,835**	**32.5**	**87,015**	**91.7**	**5,477**	**5.8**	**2,361**	**2.5**
1ST	**2,101**	**1,757**	**83.6**	**344**	**16.4**	**2,057**	**97.9**	**7**	**0.3**	**37**	**1.8**
ME	213	170	79.8	43	20.2	176	82.6	5	2.3	32	15.0
MA	575	345	60.0	230	40.0	573	99.7	2	0.3	0	.0
NH	276	245	88.8	31	11.2	273	98.9	0	.0	3	1.1
RI	151	150	99.3	1	0.7	149	98.7	0	.0	2	1.3
PR	886	847	95.6	39	4.4	886	100.0	0	.0	0	.0
2ND	**5,453**	**4,597**	**84.3**	**856**	**15.7**	**5,102**	**93.6**	**229**	**4.2**	**122**	**2.2**
CT	510	273	53.5	237	46.5	235	46.1	185	36.3	90	17.6
NY,N	496	409	82.5	87	17.5	480	96.8	2	0.4	14	2.8
NY,E	1,472	1,467	99.7	5	0.3	1,472	100.0	0	.0	0	.0
NY,S	1,887	1,637	86.8	250	13.2	1,850	98.0	31	1.6	6	0.3
NY,W	905	660	72.9	245	27.1	892	98.6	8	0.9	5	0.6
VT	183	151	82.5	32	17.5	173	94.5	3	1.6	7	3.8
3RD	**4,067**	**3,455**	**85.0**	**612**	**15.0**	**4,026**	**99.0**	**34**	**0.8**	**7**	**0.2**
DE	157	121	77.1	36	22.9	152	96.8	5	3.2	0	.0
NJ	1,350	1,313	97.3	37	2.7	1,348	99.9	2	0.1	0	.0
PA,E	901	895	99.3	6	0.7	897	99.6	4	0.4	0	.0
PA,M	729	373	51.2	356	48.8	723	99.2	1	0.1	5	0.7
PA,W	649	609	93.8	40	6.2	649	100.0	0	.0	0	.0
VI	281	144	51.2	137	48.8	257	91.5	22	7.8	2	0.7
4TH	**8,425**	**6,883**	**81.7**	**1,542**	**18.3**	**7,349**	**87.2**	**507**	**6.0**	**569**	**6.8**
MD	742	689	92.9	53	7.1	675	91.0	13	1.8	54	7.3
NC,E	1,360	827	60.8	533	39.2	1,331	97.9	2	0.1	27	2.0
NC,M	453	452	99.8	1	0.2	452	99.8	0	.0	1	0.2
NC,W	861	689	80.0	172	20.0	548	63.6	257	29.8	56	6.5
SC	1,462	1,207	82.6	255	17.4	1,321	90.4	102	7.0	39	2.7
VA,E	2,125	1,885	88.7	240	11.3	1,934	91.0	127	6.0	64	3.0
VA,W	654	582	89.0	72	11.0	631	96.5	1	0.2	22	3.4
WV,N	383	283	73.9	100	26.1	76	19.8	4	1.0	303	79.1
WV,S	385	269	69.9	116	30.1	381	99.0	1	0.3	3	0.8

Table H-2. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Cases Activated	Interview Status				Types of Pretrial Services Report					
		Interviewed		Not Interviewed [1]		Prebail Report [2]		Postbail Report		No Report Made	
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
5TH	**19,748**	**14,927**	**75.6**	**4,821**	**24.4**	**19,351**	**98.0**	**43**	**0.2**	**354**	**1.8**
LA,E	383	191	49.9	192	50.1	383	100.0	0	.0	0	.0
LA,M	284	271	95.4	13	4.6	283	99.6	0	.0	1	0.4
LA,W	509	379	74.5	130	25.5	468	91.9	1	0.2	40	7.9
MS,N	216	183	84.7	33	15.3	185	85.6	2	0.9	29	13.4
MS,S	630	538	85.4	92	14.6	614	97.5	1	0.2	15	2.4
TX,N	1,379	809	58.7	570	41.3	1,376	99.8	1	0.1	2	0.1
TX,E	1,037	977	94.2	60	5.8	1,014	97.8	7	0.7	16	1.5
TX,S	7,845	7,394	94.3	451	5.7	7,727	98.5	20	0.3	98	1.2
TX,W	7,465	4,185	56.1	3,280	43.9	7,301	97.8	11	0.1	153	2.0
6TH	**6,814**	**5,477**	**80.4**	**1,337**	**19.6**	**6,371**	**93.5**	**308**	**4.5**	**135**	**2.0**
KY,E	794	611	77.0	183	23.0	739	93.1	22	2.8	33	4.2
KY,W	425	347	81.6	78	18.4	411	96.7	8	1.9	6	1.4
MI,E	1,161	1,129	97.2	32	2.8	1,096	94.4	45	3.9	20	1.7
MI,W	515	298	57.9	217	42.1	509	98.8	3	0.6	3	0.6
OH,N	1,041	917	88.1	124	11.9	1,033	99.2	2	0.2	6	0.6
OH,S	1,106	839	75.9	267	24.1	1,070	96.7	7	0.6	29	2.6
TN,E	707	665	94.1	42	5.9	697	98.6	1	0.1	9	1.3
TN,M	399	112	28.1	287	71.9	393	98.5	5	1.3	1	0.3
TN,W	666	559	83.9	107	16.1	423	63.5	215	32.3	28	4.2
7TH	**3,668**	**2,887**	**78.7**	**781**	**21.3**	**3,119**	**85.0**	**415**	**11.3**	**134**	**3.7**
IL,N	1,198	997	83.2	201	16.8	888	74.1	273	22.8	37	3.1
IL,C	386	284	73.6	102	26.4	370	95.9	4	1.0	12	3.1
IL,S	363	253	69.7	110	30.3	311	85.7	0	.0	52	14.3
IN,N	519	487	93.8	32	6.2	514	99.0	1	0.2	4	0.8
IN,S	440	274	62.3	166	37.7	395	89.8	41	9.3	4	0.9
WI,E	523	456	87.2	67	12.8	416	79.5	92	17.6	15	2.9
WI,W	239	136	56.9	103	43.1	225	94.1	4	1.7	10	4.2
8TH	**6,283**	**4,835**	**77.0**	**1,448**	**23.0**	**5,929**	**94.4**	**14**	**0.2**	**340**	**5.4**
AR,E	520	370	71.2	150	28.8	436	83.8	4	0.8	80	15.4
AR,W	243	168	69.1	75	30.9	240	98.8	3	1.2	0	.0
IA,N	562	285	50.7	277	49.3	548	97.5	0	.0	14	2.5
IA,S	437	199	45.5	238	54.5	237	54.2	2	0.5	198	45.3
MN	693	641	92.5	52	7.5	690	99.6	2	0.3	1	0.1
MO,E	1,342	1,337	99.6	5	0.4	1,340	99.9	2	0.1	0	.0
MO,W	951	884	93.0	67	7.0	951	100.0	0	.0	0	.0
NE	705	499	70.8	206	29.2	697	98.9	0	.0	8	1.1
ND	317	153	48.3	164	51.7	289	91.2	0	.0	28	8.8
SD	513	299	58.3	214	41.7	501	97.7	1	0.2	11	2.1

Table H-2. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Cases Activated	Interview Status				Types of Pretrial Services Report					
		Interviewed		Not Interviewed [1]		Prebail Report [2]		Postbail Reports		No Report Made	
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
9TH	**22,587**	**9,299**	**41.2**	**13,288**	**58.8**	**21,755**	**96.3**	**635**	**2.8**	**197**	**0.9**
AK	220	104	47.3	116	52.7	205	93.2	0	.0	15	6.8
AZ	8,217	1,802	21.9	6,415	78.1	8,174	99.5	11	0.1	32	0.4
CA,N	927	446	48.1	481	51.9	542	58.5	378	40.8	7	0.8
CA,E	1,186	593	50.0	593	50.0	1,128	95.1	58	4.9	0	.0
CA,C	2,299	1,643	71.5	656	28.5	2,293	99.7	6	0.3	0	.0
CA,S	4,959	2,279	46.0	2,680	54.0	4,914	99.1	43	0.9	2	0.0
HI	447	357	79.9	90	20.1	446	99.8	1	0.2	0	.0
ID	294	291	99.0	3	1.0	290	98.6	0	.0	4	1.4
MT	487	266	54.6	221	45.4	468	96.1	3	0.6	16	3.3
NV	875	465	53.1	410	46.9	872	99.7	2	0.2	1	0.1
OR	832	305	36.7	527	63.3	826	99.3	0	.0	6	0.7
WA,E	472	178	37.7	294	62.3	246	52.1	130	27.5	96	20.3
WA,W	1,250	481	38.5	769	61.5	1,237	99.0	3	0.2	10	0.8
GUAM	86	72	83.7	14	16.3	78	90.7	0	.0	8	9.3
NMI	36	17	47.2	19	52.8	36	100.0	0	.0	0	.0
10TH	**7,493**	**3,221**	**43.0**	**4,272**	**57.0**	**3,983**	**53.2**	**3,230**	**43.1**	**280**	**3.7**
CO	648	385	59.4	263	40.6	619	95.5	8	1.2	21	3.2
KS	894	755	84.5	139	15.5	821	91.8	1	0.1	72	8.1
NM	4,277	816	19.1	3,461	80.9	1,103	25.8	3,148	73.6	26	0.6
OK,N	236	232	98.3	4	1.7	226	95.8	10	4.2	0	.0
OK,E	108	69	63.9	39	36.1	95	88.0	1	0.9	12	11.1
OK,W	369	258	69.9	111	30.1	326	88.3	0	.0	43	11.7
UT	507	454	89.5	53	10.5	429	84.6	54	10.7	24	4.7
WY	454	252	55.5	202	44.5	364	80.2	8	1.8	82	18.1
11TH	**8,214**	**6,680**	**81.3**	**1,534**	**18.7**	**7,973**	**97.1**	**55**	**0.7**	**186**	**2.3**
AL,N	579	369	63.7	210	36.3	551	95.2	1	0.2	27	4.7
AL,M	246	234	95.1	12	4.9	245	99.6	0	.0	1	0.4
AL,S	415	336	81.0	79	19.0	401	96.6	8	1.9	6	1.4
FL,N	551	395	71.7	156	28.3	538	97.6	0	.0	13	2.4
FL,M	2,063	1,581	76.6	482	23.4	2,010	97.4	7	0.3	46	2.2
FL,S	2,554	2,437	95.4	117	4.6	2,537	99.3	15	0.6	2	0.1
GA,N	993	700	70.5	293	29.5	912	91.8	14	1.4	67	6.7
GA,M	412	378	91.7	34	8.3	399	96.8	9	2.2	4	1.0
GA,S	401	250	62.3	151	37.7	380	94.8	1	0.2	20	5.0

NOTE: THIS TABLE EXCLUDES DATA FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND INCLUDES TRANSFERS RECEIVED.

[1] INCLUDES CASES IN WHICH INTERVIEWS WERE REFUSED, INCLUDES DEFENDANTS NOT AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW, AND INCLUDES TRANSFER-RECEIVED CASES IN WHICH DEFENDANTS WERE INTERVIEWED IN OTHER CASES.

[2] INCLUDES PREBAIL REPORTS BOTH WITH AND WITHOUT RECOMMENDATIONS AND INCLUDES TYPES OF REPORTS CATEGORIZED IN PREVIOUS PERIODS AS “OTHER REPORTS.”

Table H-3.
U.S. District Courts—Pretrial Services Recommendations Made at Initial Hearings for the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Cases Activated	Type of PSO[1] Recommendation Made [2]								Type of AUSA[3] Recommendation Made [2]							
		PSO Recommended		Detention		Financial		Nonfinancial		AUSA Recommended		Detention		Financial		Nonfinancial	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
TOTAL	**94,853**	**83,283**	**88**	**50,378**	**60**	**14,564**	**17**	**18,341**	**22**	**80,964**	**85**	**52,319**	**65**	**13,078**	**16**	**15,567**	**19**
1ST	**2,101**	**1,849**	**88**	**1,171**	**63**	**317**	**17**	**361**	**20**	**1,948**	**93**	**1,463**	**75**	**151**	**8**	**334**	**17**
ME	213	179	84	81	45	39	22	59	33	180	85	93	52	36	20	51	28
MA	575	446	78	251	56	47	11	148	33	560	97	380	68	37	7	143	26
NH	276	244	88	139	57	2	1	103	42	244	88	142	58	3	1	99	41
RI	151	150	99	117	78	7	5	26	17	148	98	117	79	8	5	23	16
PR	886	830	94	583	70	222	27	25	3	816	92	731	90	67	8	18	2
2ND	**5,453**	**4,725**	**87**	**2,430**	**51**	**1,218**	**26**	**1,077**	**23**	**4,828**	**89**	**2,986**	**62**	**852**	**18**	**990**	**21**
CT	510	321	63	207	64	57	18	57	18	370	73	245	66	62	17	63	17
NY,N	496	444	90	259	58	56	13	129	29	457	92	289	63	52	11	116	25
NY,E	1,472	1,361	92	749	55	494	36	118	9	1,358	92	914	67	341	25	103	8
NY,S	1,887	1,694	90	772	46	501	30	421	25	1,711	91	1,020	60	312	18	379	22
NY,W	905	755	83	372	49	104	14	279	37	782	86	450	58	79	10	253	32
VT	183	150	82	71	47	6	4	73	49	150	82	68	45	6	4	76	51
3RD	**4,067**	**3,489**	**86**	**1,797**	**52**	**304**	**9**	**1,388**	**40**	**3,526**	**87**	**1,940**	**55**	**275**	**8**	**1,311**	**37**
DE	157	153	97	91	59	12	8	50	33	153	97	89	58	14	9	50	33
NJ	1,350	1,177	87	615	52	152	13	410	35	1,178	87	640	54	139	12	399	34
PA,E	901	810	90	406	50	44	5	360	44	833	92	466	56	29	3	338	41
PA,M	729	530	73	275	52	8	2	247	47	528	72	283	54	9	2	236	45
PA,W	649	576	89	241	42	22	4	313	54	581	90	276	48	24	4	281	48
VI	281	243	86	169	70	66	27	8	3	253	90	186	74	60	24	7	3
4TH	**8,425**	**6,086**	**72**	**2,973**	**49**	**581**	**10**	**2,532**	**42**	**6,535**	**78**	**3,600**	**55**	**571**	**9**	**2,364**	**36**
MD	742	675	91	314	47	31	5	330	49	701	94	393	56	18	3	290	41
NC,E	1,360	1,072	79	537	50	24	2	511	48	1,119	82	582	52	26	2	511	46
NC,M	453	382	84	298	78	48	13	36	9	385	85	307	80	43	11	35	9
NC,W	861	447	52	342	77	16	4	89	20	628	73	446	71	19	3	163	26
SC	1,462	982	67	293	30	274	28	415	42	1,080	74	320	30	324	30	436	40
VA,E	2,125	1,609	76	638	40	70	4	901	56	1,661	78	965	58	47	3	649	39
VA,W	654	549	84	328	60	105	19	116	21	545	83	348	64	82	15	115	21
WV,N	383	80	21	72	90	4	5	4	5	148	39	79	53	4	3	65	44
WV,S	385	290	75	151	52	9	3	130	45	268	70	160	60	8	3	100	37

Table H-3. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Cases Activated	Type of PSO[1] Recommendation Made[2]								Type of AUSA[3] Recommendation Made[2]							
		PSO Recommended		Detention		Financial		Nonfinancial		AUSA Recommended		Detention		Financial		Nonfinancial	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
5TH	**19,748**	**17,792**	**90**	**11,997**	**67**	**4,162**	**23**	**1,633**	**9**	**15,640**	**79**	**10,697**	**68**	**3,621**	**23**	**1,322**	**8**
LA,E	383	372	97	251	67	23	6	98	26	371	97	272	73	15	4	84	23
LA,M	284	232	82	103	44	3	1	126	54	232	82	108	47	2	1	122	53
LA,W	509	412	81	210	51	72	17	130	32	372	73	236	63	55	15	81	22
MS,N	216	197	91	79	40	87	44	31	16	194	90	101	52	74	38	19	10
MS,S	630	534	85	298	56	25	5	211	40	550	87	293	53	33	6	224	41
TX,N	1,379	1,105	80	716	65	98	9	291	26	1,077	78	794	74	35	3	248	23
TX,E	1,037	820	79	506	62	25	3	289	35	806	78	625	78	12	1	169	21
TX,S	7,845	7,215	92	4,912	68	2,181	30	122	2	6,053	77	3,148	52	2,792	46	113	2
TX,W	7,465	6,905	92	4,922	71	1,648	24	335	5	5,985	80	5,120	86	603	10	262	4
6TH	**6,814**	**5,755**	**84**	**2,813**	**49**	**529**	**9**	**2,413**	**42**	**5,564**	**82**	**3,082**	**55**	**445**	**8**	**2,037**	**37**
KY,E	794	610	77	345	57	23	4	242	40	627	79	391	62	20	3	216	34
KY,W	425	364	86	193	53	53	15	118	32	365	86	229	63	36	10	100	27
MI,E	1,161	858	74	315	37	2	0	541	63	874	75	331	38	1	0	542	62
MI,W	515	435	84	222	51	190	44	23	5	421	82	251	60	158	38	12	3
OH,N	1,041	943	91	477	51	21	2	445	47	942	90	472	50	16	2	454	48
OH,S	1,106	989	89	346	35	26	3	617	62	667	60	366	55	14	2	287	43
TN,E	707	671	95	433	65	33	5	205	31	675	95	458	68	27	4	190	28
TN,M	399	294	74	175	60	8	3	111	38	341	85	221	65	7	2	113	33
TN,W	666	591	89	307	52	173	29	111	19	652	98	363	56	166	25	123	19
7TH	**3,668**	**2,808**	**77**	**1,548**	**55**	**155**	**6**	**1,105**	**39**	**3,225**	**88**	**2,008**	**62**	**132**	**4**	**1,085**	**34**
IL,N	1,198	834	70	385	46	85	10	364	44	1,121	94	639	57	73	7	409	36
IL,C	386	337	87	234	69	7	2	96	28	350	91	248	71	6	2	96	27
IL,S	363	268	74	122	46	4	1	142	53	304	84	196	64	3	1	105	35
IN,N	519	489	94	284	58	27	6	178	36	483	93	298	62	17	4	168	35
IN,S	440	365	83	250	68	3	1	112	31	365	83	263	72	2	1	100	27
WI,E	523	345	66	184	53	28	8	133	39	431	82	265	61	30	7	136	32
WI,W	239	170	71	89	52	1	1	80	47	171	72	99	58	1	1	71	42
8TH	**6,283**	**5,623**	**89**	**3,229**	**57**	**404**	**7**	**1,990**	**35**	**5,498**	**88**	**3,718**	**68**	**462**	**8**	**1,318**	**24**
AR,E	520	434	83	180	41	9	2	245	56	446	86	189	42	6	1	251	56
AR,W	243	225	93	156	69	20	9	49	22	224	92	156	70	20	9	48	21
IA,N	562	483	86	303	63	2	0	178	37	509	91	372	73	4	1	133	26
IA,S	437	251	57	163	65	1	0	87	35	409	94	295	72	1	0	113	28
MN	693	645	93	390	60	6	1	249	39	644	93	426	66	3	0	215	33
MO,E	1,342	1,303	97	701	54	310	24	292	22	1,234	92	734	59	404	33	96	8
MO,W	951	853	90	397	47	26	3	430	50	590	62	523	89	2	0	65	11
NE	705	679	96	452	67	3	0	224	33	682	97	490	72	4	1	188	28
ND	317	279	88	179	64	5	2	95	34	283	89	192	68	3	1	88	31
SD	513	471	92	308	65	22	5	141	30	477	93	341	71	15	3	121	25

Table H-3. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Cases Activated	Type of PSO[1] Recommendation Made [2]								Type of AUSA[3] Recommendation Made [2]							
		PSO Recommended		Detention		Financial		Nonfinancial		AUSA Recommended		Detention		Financial		Nonfinancial	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
9TH	**22,587**	**21,126**	**94**	**13,136**	**62**	**5,097**	**24**	**2,893**	**14**	**19,828**	**88**	**12,572**	**63**	**4,938**	**25**	**2,318**	**12**
AK	220	181	82	107	59	11	6	63	35	182	83	110	60	14	8	58	32
AZ	8,217	7,912	96	7,200	91	86	1	626	8	6,614	80	6,088	92	75	1	451	7
CA,N	927	835	90	369	44	318	38	148	18	851	92	412	48	279	33	160	19
CA,E	1,186	1,131	95	734	65	180	16	217	19	1,147	97	939	82	78	7	130	11
CA,C	2,299	2,139	93	1,476	69	615	29	48	2	2,162	94	1,514	70	587	27	61	3
CA,S	4,959	4,670	94	731	16	3,796	81	143	3	4,657	94	702	15	3,847	83	108	2
HI	447	432	97	200	46	19	4	213	49	429	96	251	59	10	2	168	39
ID	294	240	82	174	73	0	0	66	28	240	82	175	73	0	0	65	27
MT	487	417	86	230	55	4	1	183	44	417	86	234	56	4	1	179	43
NV	875	816	93	559	69	4	0	253	31	800	91	588	74	10	1	202	25
OR	832	771	93	554	72	9	1	208	27	773	93	601	78	7	1	165	21
WA,E	472	336	71	268	80	39	12	29	9	394	83	338	86	12	3	44	11
WA,W	1,250	1,139	91	462	41	14	1	663	58	1,057	85	562	53	10	1	485	46
GUAM	86	73	85	49	67	0	0	24	33	70	81	47	67	0	0	23	33
NMI	36	34	94	23	68	2	6	9	26	35	97	11	31	5	14	19	54
10TH	**7,493**	**6,716**	**90**	**5,338**	**79**	**580**	**9**	**798**	**12**	**6,976**	**93**	**5,670**	**81**	**549**	**8**	**757**	**11**
CO	648	459	71	349	76	49	11	61	13	601	93	480	80	56	9	65	11
KS	894	815	91	553	68	66	8	196	24	814	91	584	72	49	6	181	22
NM	4,277	4,189	98	3,691	88	325	8	173	4	4,137	97	3,725	90	302	7	110	3
OK,N	236	188	80	96	51	71	38	21	11	199	84	109	55	70	35	20	10
OK,E	108	69	64	32	46	25	36	12	17	70	65	41	59	18	26	11	16
OK,W	369	255	69	103	40	37	15	115	45	279	76	138	49	30	11	111	40
UT	507	367	72	221	60	3	1	143	39	484	95	273	56	22	5	189	39
WY	454	374	82	293	78	4	1	77	21	392	86	320	82	2	1	70	18
11TH	**8,214**	**7,314**	**89**	**3,946**	**54**	**1,217**	**17**	**2,151**	**29**	**7,396**	**90**	**4,583**	**62**	**1,082**	**15**	**1,731**	**23**
AL,N	579	406	70	156	38	58	14	192	47	402	69	163	41	60	15	179	45
AL,M	246	235	96	102	43	2	1	131	56	235	96	105	45	1	0	129	55
AL,S	415	372	90	206	55	2	1	164	44	374	90	263	70	1	0	110	29
FL,N	551	419	76	287	68	14	3	118	28	443	80	317	72	14	3	112	25
FL,M	2,063	1,954	95	1,145	59	181	9	628	32	1,957	95	1,418	72	118	6	421	22
FL,S	2,554	2,331	91	1,220	52	600	26	511	22	2,408	94	1,448	60	553	23	407	17
GA,N	993	926	93	537	58	125	13	264	29	937	94	587	63	96	10	254	27
GA,M	412	312	76	82	26	161	52	69	22	317	77	91	29	182	57	44	14
GA,S	401	359	90	211	59	74	21	74	21	323	81	191	59	57	18	75	23

NOTE: THIS TABLE EXCLUDES DATA FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND INCLUDES TRANSFERS RECEIVED.

[1] PSO = PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFICER.

[2] EXCLUDES DISMISSALS AND CASES IN WHICH RELEASE IS NOT POSSIBLE WITHIN 90 DAYS.

[3] AUSA = ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY.

Table H-3A.
U.S. District Courts—Pretrial Services Recommendations Made for Initial Pretrial Release, Excluding Immigration Cases, for the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Cases Activated	Type of PSO [1] Recommendation Made[2]								Type of AUSA [3] Recommendation Made[2]							
		PSO Recommended [3]		Detention		Financial		Nonfinancial		AUSA Recommended		Detention		Financial		Nonfinancial	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
TOTAL	**94,853**	**64,335**	**67.8**	**35,008**	**54.4**	**11,102**	**17.3**	**18,225**	**28.3**	**64,348**	**67.8**	**39,406**	**61.2**	**9,503**	**14.8**	**15,439**	**24.0**
1ST	**2,101**	**1,695**	**80.7**	**1,029**	**60.7**	**309**	**18.2**	**357**	**21.1**	**1,788**	**85.1**	**1,311**	**73.3**	**146**	**8.2**	**331**	**18.5**
ME	213	166	77.9	69	41.6	39	23.5	58	34.9	167	78.4	80	47.9	36	21.6	51	30.5
MA	575	424	73.7	229	54.0	47	11.1	148	34.9	531	92.3	351	66.1	37	7.0	143	26.9
NH	276	233	84.4	131	56.2	2	0.9	100	42.9	233	84.4	134	57.5	3	1.3	96	41.2
RI	151	126	83.4	93	73.8	7	5.6	26	20.6	124	82.1	93	75.0	8	6.5	23	18.5
PR	886	746	84.2	507	68.0	214	28.7	25	3.4	733	82.7	653	89.1	62	8.5	18	2.5
2ND	**5,453**	**4,423**	**81.1**	**2,144**	**48.5**	**1,210**	**27.4**	**1,069**	**24.2**	**4,516**	**82.8**	**2,689**	**59.5**	**845**	**18.7**	**982**	**21.7**
CT	510	307	60.2	193	62.9	57	18.6	57	18.6	355	69.6	230	64.8	62	17.5	63	17.7
NY,N	496	390	78.6	207	53.1	54	13.8	129	33.1	402	81.0	235	58.5	51	12.7	116	28.9
NY,E	1,472	1,308	88.9	696	53.2	494	37.8	118	9.0	1,305	88.7	861	66.0	341	26.1	103	7.9
NY,S	1,887	1,596	84.6	683	42.8	499	31.3	414	25.9	1,612	85.4	930	57.7	310	19.2	372	23.1
NY,W	905	679	75.0	301	44.3	100	14.7	278	40.9	699	77.2	372	53.2	75	10.7	252	36.1
VT	183	143	78.1	64	44.8	6	4.2	73	51.0	143	78.1	61	42.7	6	4.2	76	53.1
3RD	**4,067**	**3,335**	**82.0**	**1,646**	**49.4**	**304**	**9.1**	**1,385**	**41.5**	**3,369**	**82.8**	**1,786**	**53.0**	**275**	**8.2**	**1,308**	**38.8**
DE	157	138	87.9	76	55.1	12	8.7	50	36.2	138	87.9	74	53.6	14	10.1	50	36.2
NJ	1,350	1,146	84.9	584	51.0	152	13.3	410	35.8	1,147	85.0	609	53.1	139	12.1	399	34.8
PA,E	901	776	86.1	375	48.3	44	5.7	357	46.0	796	88.3	432	54.3	29	3.6	335	42.1
PA,M	729	522	71.6	267	51.1	8	1.5	247	47.3	520	71.3	275	52.9	9	1.7	236	45.4
PA,W	649	529	81.5	194	36.7	22	4.2	313	59.2	534	82.3	229	42.9	24	4.5	281	52.6
VI	281	224	79.7	150	67.0	66	29.5	8	3.6	234	83.3	167	71.4	60	25.6	7	3.0
4TH	**8,425**	**5,849**	**69.4**	**2,748**	**47.0**	**574**	**9.8**	**2,527**	**43.2**	**6,264**	**74.4**	**3,340**	**53.3**	**565**	**9.0**	**2,359**	**37.7**
MD	742	673	90.7	312	46.4	31	4.6	330	49.0	699	94.2	391	55.9	18	2.6	290	41.5
NC,E	1,360	946	69.6	411	43.4	24	2.5	511	54.0	992	72.9	455	45.9	26	2.6	511	51.5
NC,M	453	361	79.7	277	76.7	48	13.3	36	10.0	364	80.4	286	78.6	43	11.8	35	9.6
NC,W	861	439	51.0	334	76.1	16	3.6	89	20.3	602	69.9	421	69.9	19	3.2	162	26.9
SC	1,462	954	65.3	272	28.5	269	28.2	413	43.3	1,049	71.8	296	28.2	318	30.3	435	41.5
VA,E	2,125	1,565	73.6	599	38.3	68	4.3	898	57.4	1,605	75.5	912	56.8	47	2.9	646	40.2
VA,W	654	544	83.2	323	59.4	105	19.3	116	21.3	540	82.6	343	63.5	82	15.2	115	21.3
WV,N	383	79	20.6	71	89.9	4	5.1	4	5.1	147	38.4	78	53.1	4	2.7	65	44.2
WV,S	385	288	74.8	149	51.7	9	3.1	130	45.1	266	69.1	158	59.4	8	3.0	100	37.6

Table H-3A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Cases Activated	Type of PSO [1] Recommendation Made[2]								Type of AUSA[3] Recommendation Made[2]							
		PSO Recommended [3]		Detention		Financial		Nonfinancial		AUSA Recommended		Detention		Financial		Nonfinancial	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
5TH	**19,748**	**12,047**	**61.0**	**7,255**	**60.2**	**3,193**	**26.5**	**1,599**	**13.3**	**11,244**	**56.9**	**7,409**	**65.9**	**2,531**	**22.5**	**1,304**	**11.6**
LA,E	383	299	78.1	178	59.5	23	7.7	98	32.8	298	77.8	199	66.8	15	5.0	84	28.2
LA,M	284	226	79.6	97	42.9	3	1.3	126	55.8	226	79.6	102	45.1	2	0.9	122	54.0
LA,W	509	405	79.6	203	50.1	72	17.8	130	32.1	365	71.7	229	62.7	55	15.1	81	22.2
MS,N	216	196	90.7	78	39.8	87	44.4	31	15.8	193	89.4	100	51.8	74	38.3	19	9.8
MS,S	630	516	81.9	280	54.3	25	4.8	211	40.9	532	84.4	275	51.7	33	6.2	224	42.1
TX,N	1,379	962	69.8	573	59.6	98	10.2	291	30.2	936	67.9	653	69.8	35	3.7	248	26.5
TX,E	1,037	772	74.4	458	59.3	25	3.2	289	37.4	752	72.5	571	75.9	12	1.6	169	22.5
TX,S	7,845	4,268	54.4	2,391	56.0	1,769	41.4	108	2.5	4,005	51.1	2,023	50.5	1,882	47.0	100	2.5
TX,W	7,465	4,403	59.0	2,997	68.1	1,091	24.8	315	7.2	3,937	52.7	3,257	82.7	423	10.7	257	6.5
6TH	**6,814**	**5,495**	**80.6**	**2,560**	**46.6**	**526**	**9.6**	**2,409**	**43.8**	**5,292**	**77.7**	**2,815**	**53.2**	**443**	**8.4**	**2,034**	**38.4**
KY,E	794	506	63.7	243	48.0	21	4.2	242	47.8	518	65.2	284	54.8	18	3.5	216	41.7
KY,W	425	360	84.7	190	52.8	52	14.4	118	32.8	362	85.2	226	62.4	36	9.9	100	27.6
MI,E	1,161	826	71.1	286	34.6	2	0.2	538	65.1	842	72.5	301	35.7	1	0.1	540	64.1
MI,W	515	400	77.7	187	46.8	190	47.5	23	5.8	386	75.0	216	56.0	158	40.9	12	3.1
OH,N	1,041	916	88.0	451	49.2	21	2.3	444	48.5	915	87.9	446	48.7	16	1.7	453	49.5
OH,S	1,106	979	88.5	336	34.3	26	2.7	617	63.0	657	59.4	356	54.2	14	2.1	287	43.7
TN,E	707	644	91.1	406	63.0	33	5.1	205	31.8	648	91.7	431	66.5	27	4.2	190	29.3
TN,M	399	282	70.7	163	57.8	8	2.8	111	39.4	321	80.5	201	62.6	7	2.2	113	35.2
TN,W	666	582	87.4	298	51.2	173	29.7	111	19.1	643	96.5	354	55.1	166	25.8	123	19.1
7TH	**3,668**	**2,746**	**74.9**	**1,488**	**54.2**	**155**	**5.6**	**1,103**	**40.2**	**3,137**	**85.5**	**1,922**	**61.3**	**132**	**4.2**	**1,083**	**34.5**
IL,N	1,198	822	68.6	374	45.5	85	10.3	363	44.2	1,088	90.8	607	55.8	73	6.7	408	37.5
IL,C	386	322	83.4	219	68.0	7	2.2	96	29.8	335	86.8	233	69.6	6	1.8	96	28.7
IL,S	363	262	72.2	116	44.3	4	1.5	142	54.2	294	81.0	186	63.3	3	1.0	105	35.7
IN,N	519	482	92.9	277	57.5	27	5.6	178	36.9	476	91.7	291	61.1	17	3.6	168	35.3
IN,S	440	357	81.1	242	67.8	3	0.8	112	31.4	357	81.1	255	71.4	2	0.6	100	28.0
WI,E	523	335	64.1	174	51.9	28	8.4	133	39.7	421	80.5	255	60.6	30	7.1	136	32.3
WI,W	239	166	69.5	86	51.8	1	0.6	79	47.6	166	69.5	95	57.2	1	0.6	70	42.2
8TH	**6,283**	**5,230**	**83.2**	**2,859**	**54.7**	**402**	**7.7**	**1,969**	**37.6**	**5,063**	**80.6**	**3,302**	**65.2**	**461**	**9.1**	**1,300**	**25.7**
AR,E	520	421	81.0	167	39.7	9	2.1	245	58.2	433	83.3	176	40.6	6	1.4	251	58.0
AR,W	243	180	74.1	112	62.2	20	11.1	48	26.7	179	73.7	112	62.6	20	11.2	47	26.3
IA,N	562	410	73.0	230	56.1	2	0.5	178	43.4	424	75.4	287	67.7	4	0.9	133	31.4
IA,S	437	244	55.8	157	64.3	1	0.4	86	35.2	370	84.7	257	69.5	1	0.3	112	30.3
MN	693	581	83.8	344	59.2	5	0.9	232	39.9	580	83.7	377	65.0	2	0.3	201	34.7
MO,E	1,342	1,269	94.6	668	52.6	309	24.3	292	23.0	1,202	89.6	702	58.4	404	33.6	96	8.0
MO,W	951	807	84.9	353	43.7	26	3.2	428	53.0	544	57.2	479	88.1	2	0.4	63	11.6
NE	705	617	87.5	390	63.2	3	0.5	224	36.3	620	87.9	428	69.0	4	0.6	188	30.3
ND	317	249	78.5	149	59.8	5	2.0	95	38.2	253	79.8	162	64.0	3	1.2	88	34.8
SD	513	452	88.1	289	63.9	22	4.9	141	31.2	458	89.3	322	70.3	15	3.3	121	26.4

Table H-3A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Cases Activated	Type of PSO [1] Recommendation Made[2]								Type of AUSA [3] Recommendation Made[2]							
		PSO Recommended [3]		Detention		Financial		Nonfinancial		AUSA Recommended		Detention		Financial		Nonfinancial	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
9TH	**22,587**	**13,026**	**57.7**	**7,439**	**57.1**	**2,719**	**20.9**	**2,868**	**22.0**	**12,875**	**57.0**	**8,020**	**62.3**	**2,585**	**20.1**	**2,270**	**17.6**
AK	220	173	78.6	101	58.4	11	6.4	61	35.3	174	79.1	104	59.8	14	8.0	56	32.2
AZ	8,217	3,379	41.1	2,667	78.9	86	2.5	626	18.5	3,223	39.2	2,698	83.7	74	2.3	451	14.0
CA,N	927	720	77.7	255	35.4	317	44.0	148	20.6	736	79.4	297	40.4	279	37.9	160	21.7
CA,E	1,186	941	79.3	544	57.8	180	19.1	217	23.1	957	80.7	749	78.3	78	8.2	130	13.6
CA,C	2,299	1,805	78.5	1,209	67.0	558	30.9	38	2.1	1,813	78.9	1,247	68.8	526	29.0	40	2.2
CA,S	4,959	2,317	46.7	704	30.4	1,478	63.8	135	5.8	2,332	47.0	675	28.9	1,556	66.7	101	4.3
HI	447	420	94.0	189	45.0	19	4.5	212	50.5	417	93.3	240	57.6	10	2.4	167	40.0
ID	294	186	63.3	121	65.1	0	.0	65	34.9	186	63.3	122	65.6	0	.0	64	34.4
MT	487	383	78.6	197	51.4	4	1.0	182	47.5	383	78.6	201	52.5	4	1.0	178	46.5
NV	875	731	83.5	475	65.0	4	0.5	252	34.5	716	81.8	504	70.4	10	1.4	202	28.2
OR	832	578	69.5	361	62.5	9	1.6	208	36.0	580	69.7	408	70.3	7	1.2	165	28.4
WA,E	472	225	47.7	159	70.7	37	16.4	29	12.9	274	58.1	218	79.6	12	4.4	44	16.1
WA,W	1,250	1,075	86.0	399	37.1	14	1.3	662	61.6	993	79.4	499	50.3	10	1.0	484	48.7
GUAM	86	73	84.9	49	67.1	0	.0	24	32.9	70	81.4	47	67.1	0	.0	23	32.9
NMI	36	20	55.6	9	45.0	2	10.0	9	45.0	21	58.3	11	52.4	5	23.8	5	23.8
10TH	**7,493**	**3,630**	**48.4**	**2,336**	**64.4**	**499**	**13.7**	**795**	**21.9**	**3,877**	**51.7**	**2,655**	**68.5**	**468**	**12.1**	**754**	**19.4**
CO	648	358	55.2	248	69.3	49	13.7	61	17.0	464	71.6	343	73.9	56	12.1	65	14.0
KS	894	737	82.4	475	64.5	66	9.0	196	26.6	736	82.3	506	68.8	49	6.7	181	24.6
NM	4,277	1,333	31.2	918	68.9	244	18.3	171	12.8	1,304	30.5	975	74.8	221	16.9	108	8.3
OK,N	236	187	79.2	95	50.8	71	38.0	21	11.2	198	83.9	108	54.5	70	35.4	20	10.1
OK,E	108	69	63.9	32	46.4	25	36.2	12	17.4	70	64.8	41	58.6	18	25.7	11	15.7
OK,W	369	251	68.0	100	39.8	37	14.7	114	45.4	275	74.5	135	49.1	30	10.9	110	40.0
UT	507	367	72.4	221	60.2	3	0.8	143	39.0	484	95.5	273	56.4	22	4.5	189	39.0
WY	454	328	72.2	247	75.3	4	1.2	77	23.5	346	76.2	274	79.2	2	0.6	70	20.2
11TH	**8,214**	**6,859**	**83.5**	**3,504**	**51.1**	**1,211**	**17.7**	**2,144**	**31.3**	**6,923**	**84.3**	**4,157**	**60.0**	**1,052**	**15.2**	**1,714**	**24.8**
AL,N	579	394	68.0	146	37.1	58	14.7	190	48.2	390	67.4	153	39.2	60	15.4	177	45.4
AL,M	246	231	93.9	98	42.4	2	0.9	131	56.7	231	93.9	101	43.7	1	0.4	129	55.8
AL,S	415	355	85.5	189	53.2	2	0.6	164	46.2	357	86.0	246	68.9	1	0.3	110	30.8
FL,N	551	406	73.7	274	67.5	14	3.4	118	29.1	423	76.8	297	70.2	14	3.3	112	26.5
FL,M	2,063	1,713	83.0	911	53.2	179	10.4	623	36.4	1,719	83.3	1,185	68.9	118	6.9	416	24.2
FL,S	2,554	2,238	87.6	1,131	50.5	596	26.6	511	22.8	2,299	90.0	1,378	59.9	524	22.8	397	17.3
GA,N	993	866	87.2	477	55.1	125	14.4	264	30.5	878	88.4	529	60.3	95	10.8	254	28.9
GA,M	412	307	74.5	77	25.1	161	52.4	69	22.5	313	76.0	87	27.8	182	58.1	44	14.1
GA,S	401	349	87.0	201	57.6	74	21.2	74	21.2	313	78.1	181	57.8	57	18.2	75	24.0

NOTE: THIS TABLE EXCLUDES DATA FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND INCLUDES TRANSFERS RECEIVED.

[1] PSO = PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFICER.

[2] EXCLUDES DISMISSALS, IMMIGRATION CASES, AND CASES IN WHICH RELEASE IS NOT POSSIBLE WITHIN 90 DAYS.

[3] AUSA = ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY.

Table H-6.
U.S. District Courts—Pretrial Services Defendants Released on Bond as of September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Released on Bond[1]	Unsecured[2]	Secured[3]	Corporate Survey
TOTAL	**21,246**	**16,548**	**3,500**	**1,198**
1ST	**562**	**404**	**97**	**61**
ME	57	52	4	1
MA	214	195	19	0
NH	93	90	1	2
RI	27	21	1	5
PR	171	46	72	53
2ND	**2,208**	**1,471**	**636**	**101**
CT	221	161	14	46
NY,N	176	132	41	3
NY,E	576	360	215	1
NY,S	748	438	281	29
NY,W	389	287	85	17
VT	98	93	0	5
3RD	**1,460**	**1,203**	**198**	**59**
DE	55	52	3	0
NJ	546	401	145	0
PA,E	303	258	26	19
PA,M	196	188	4	4
PA,W	290	285	3	2
VI	70	19	17	34
4TH	**2,029**	**1,790**	**68**	**171**
MD	289	267	13	9
NC,E	176	171	3	2
NC,M	52	36	15	1
NC,W	257	256	1	0
SC	483	354	12	117
VA,E	395	375	1	19
VA,W	181	139	20	22
WV,N	114	110	3	1
WV,S	82	82	0	0

Table H-6. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Released on Bond[1]	Unsecured[2]	Secured[3]	Corporate Survey
5TH	**2,589**	**1,702**	**756**	**131**
LA,E	99	64	15	20
LA,M	88	80	8	0
LA,W	139	131	0	8
MS,N	76	26	45	5
MS,S	195	167	11	17
TX,N	167	143	10	14
TX,E	231	218	9	4
TX,S	734	336	387	11
TX,W	860	537	271	52
6TH	**2,275**	**2,037**	**181**	**57**
KY,E	204	195	7	2
KY,W	156	150	5	1
MI,E	525	523	0	2
MI,W	135	130	3	2
OH,N	345	322	15	8
OH,S	341	318	12	11
TN,E	159	152	2	5
TN,M	127	123	3	1
TN,W	283	124	134	25
7TH	**1,214**	**1,019**	**172**	**23**
IL,N	553	428	124	1
IL,C	100	97	3	0
IL,S	77	68	6	3
IN,N	167	164	2	1
IN,S	95	92	2	1
WI,E	188	136	35	17
WI,W	34	34	0	0
8TH	**1,920**	**1,687**	**179**	**54**
AR,E	257	256	1	0
AR,W	43	40	1	2
IA,N	116	115	1	0
IA,S	127	126	1	0
MN	213	213	0	0
MO,E	419	220	156	43
MO,W	362	351	7	4
NE	198	192	4	2
ND	66	58	5	3
SD	119	116	3	0

Table H-6. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Released on Bond[1]	Unsecured[2]	Secured[3]	Corporate Survey
9TH	**3,745**	**2,780**	**771**	**194**
AK	46	39	0	7
AZ	549	474	52	23
CA,N	439	325	94	20
CA,E	333	199	126	8
CA,C	601	375	147	79
CA,S	543	221	304	18
HI	178	156	19	3
ID	83	79	2	2
MT	92	88	2	2
NV	216	203	11	2
OR	207	199	7	1
WA,E	70	45	1	24
WA,W	361	351	5	5
GUAM	17	17	0	0
NMI	10	9	1	0
10TH	**1,243**	**1,121**	**40**	**82**
CO	119	102	9	8
KS	197	188	7	2
NM	463	400	11	52
OK,N	69	69	0	0
OK,E	24	23	0	1
OK,W	107	103	0	4
UT	192	164	13	15
WY	72	72	0	0
11TH	**2,001**	**1,334**	**402**	**265**
AL,N	157	147	4	6
AL,M	101	97	0	4
AL,S	84	84	0	0
FL,N	79	75	0	4
FL,M	480	328	112	40
FL,S	554	285	163	106
GA,N	275	184	1	90
GA,M	159	70	83	6
GA,S	112	64	39	9

NOTE: THIS TABLE EXCLUDES DATA FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND INCLUDES TRANSFERS RECEIVED.

[1] INCLUDES DEFENDANTS RELEASED AT INITIAL DETENTION OR FIRST REVIEW HEARING AND EXCLUDES CASES DISMISSED.

[2] INCLUDES DATA REPORTED FOR PREVIOUS PERIODS AS “PERSONAL RECOGNIZANCE.”

[3] INCLUDES DATA REPORTED FOR PREVIOUS PERIODS AS “CASH BOND” AND “COLLATERAL.”

Table H-7.
U.S. District Courts—Pretrial Services Defendants Received for and Under Supervision for the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Defendants Under Supervision as of October 1, 2005	Defendants Received for Supervision					Defendants Removed From Supervision	Defendants Under Supervision as of September 30, 2006
		Total	Pretrial Services			Pretrial Diversion [1]		
			Total Pretrial Services	Regular	Courtesy			
TOTAL	**28,527**	**33,608**	**31,910**	**26,567**	**5,343**	**1,698**	**33,917**	**28,218**
1ST	**900**	**848**	**806**	**655**	**151**	**42**	**813**	**935**
ME	68	98	96	76	20	2	99	67
MA	422	330	326	235	91	4	308	444
NH	88	97	92	73	19	5	98	87
RI	29	42	42	31	11	0	31	40
PR	293	281	250	240	10	31	277	297
2ND	**3,078**	**2,503**	**2,388**	**1,985**	**403**	**115**	**2,597**	**2,984**
CT	301	292	285	238	47	7	269	324
NY,N	217	169	166	144	22	3	180	206
NY,E	894	742	702	529	173	40	731	905
NY,S	1,035	799	738	595	143	61	849	985
NY,W	530	414	410	395	15	4	459	485
VT	101	87	87	84	3	0	109	79
3RD	**2,129**	**2,171**	**1,946**	**1,614**	**332**	**225**	**2,101**	**2,199**
DE	33	61	60	44	16	1	53	41
NJ	1,060	1,044	874	691	183	170	1,024	1,080
PA,E	471	416	410	332	78	6	457	430
PA,M	168	221	206	179	27	15	195	194
PA,W	263	318	287	259	28	31	268	313
VI	134	111	109	109	0	2	104	141
4TH	**2,792**	**3,655**	**3,348**	**2,843**	**505**	**307**	**3,992**	**2,455**
MD	458	577	466	338	128	111	561	474
NC,E	262	325	285	233	52	40	377	210
NC,M	112	154	148	71	77	6	148	118
NC,W	487	317	313	268	45	4	438	366
SC	562	775	729	657	72	46	814	523
VA,E	448	810	726	650	76	84	902	356
VA,W	238	306	296	271	25	10	326	218
WV,N	144	209	208	201	7	1	248	105
WV,S	81	182	177	154	23	5	178	85

Table H-7. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Defendants Under Supervision as of October 1, 2005	Defendants Received for Supervision					Defendants Removed From Supervision	Defendants Under Supervision as of September 30, 2006
		Total	Pretrial Services			Pretrial Diversion [1]		
			Total Pretrial Services	Regular	Courtesy			
5TH	**3,243**	**5,244**	**4,987**	**4,113**	**874**	**257**	**5,336**	**3,151**
LA,E	235	149	143	112	31	6	148	236
LA,M	67	97	92	72	20	5	80	84
LA,W	149	141	131	107	24	10	170	120
MS,N	71	117	114	80	34	3	103	85
MS,S	116	223	220	198	22	3	188	151
TX,N	435	608	563	290	273	45	668	375
TX,E	203	315	289	204	85	26	327	191
TX,S	934	1,383	1,375	1,146	229	8	1,400	917
TX,W	1,033	2,211	2,060	1,904	156	151	2,252	992
6TH	**2,577**	**3,318**	**3,185**	**2,804**	**381**	**133**	**3,218**	**2,677**
KY,E	200	241	234	208	26	7	304	137
KY,W	122	176	171	150	21	5	137	161
MI,E	801	892	808	728	80	84	862	831
MI,W	139	226	211	192	19	15	244	121
OH,N	322	514	508	465	43	6	448	388
OH,S	351	521	521	432	89	0	530	342
TN,E	166	258	256	226	30	2	246	178
TN,M	127	136	131	103	28	5	120	143
TN,W	349	354	345	300	45	9	327	376
7TH	**1,611**	**1,629**	**1,589**	**1,280**	**309**	**40**	**1,553**	**1,687**
IL,N	953	692	674	500	174	18	681	964
IL,C	97	129	119	106	13	10	108	118
IL,S	115	108	108	101	7	0	150	73
IN,N	131	163	159	126	33	4	170	124
IN,S	123	202	197	149	48	5	167	158
WI,E	155	232	232	210	22	0	181	206
WI,W	37	103	100	88	12	3	96	44
8TH	**2,168**	**2,839**	**2,648**	**2,387**	**261**	**191**	**2,684**	**2,323**
AR,E	234	332	311	290	21	21	261	305
AR,W	61	86	79	55	24	7	80	67
IA,N	114	169	159	153	6	10	166	117
IA,S	130	142	141	123	18	1	140	132
MN	245	338	337	271	66	1	306	277
MO,E	470	715	606	563	43	109	575	610
MO,W	460	499	471	423	48	28	481	478
NE	270	278	270	248	22	8	332	216
ND	59	84	82	75	7	2	97	46
SD	125	196	192	186	6	4	246	75

Table H-7. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Defendants Under Supervision as of October 1, 2005	Defendants Received for Supervision					Defendants Removed From Supervision	Defendants Under Supervision as of September 30, 2006
		Total	Pretrial Services			Pretrial Diversion [1]		
			Total Pretrial Services	Regular	Courtesy			
9TH	**5,867**	**6,109**	**5,938**	**4,936**	**1,002**	**171**	**6,230**	**5,746**
AK	46	89	88	88	0	1	80	55
AZ	934	972	952	785	167	20	1,064	842
CA,N	598	472	460	376	84	12	372	698
CA,E	442	510	500	405	95	10	446	506
CA,C	1,750	1,178	1,166	808	358	12	1,362	1,566
CA,S	485	1,062	1,061	1,019	42	1	955	592
HI	261	258	244	234	10	14	301	218
ID	93	99	93	72	21	6	123	69
MT	96	202	202	173	29	0	210	88
NV	321	272	265	174	91	7	310	283
OR	314	294	277	240	37	17	344	264
WA,E	127	132	130	104	26	2	156	103
WA,W	328	494	425	384	41	69	405	417
GUAM	65	44	44	44	0	0	80	29
NMI	7	31	31	30	1	0	22	16
10TH	**1,440**	**1,808**	**1,702**	**1,415**	**287**	**106**	**1,844**	**1,404**
CO	246	220	217	132	85	3	282	184
KS	154	252	229	193	36	23	219	187
NM	527	562	554	479	75	8	578	511
OK,N	86	118	118	105	13	0	127	77
OK,E	24	43	40	25	15	3	38	29
OK,W	97	240	181	149	32	59	208	129
UT	246	270	266	243	23	4	284	232
WY	60	103	97	89	8	6	108	55
11TH	**2,722**	**3,484**	**3,373**	**2,535**	**838**	**111**	**3,549**	**2,657**
AL,N	189	243	240	200	40	3	249	183
AL,M	130	159	148	124	24	11	167	122
AL,S	129	148	142	129	13	6	186	91
FL,N	87	156	154	121	33	2	163	80
FL,M	572	818	772	551	221	46	805	585
FL,S	784	1,063	1,055	818	237	8	1,030	817
GA,N	539	523	516	311	205	7	570	492
GA,M	174	199	183	148	35	16	206	167
GA,S	118	175	163	133	30	12	173	120

NOTE: THIS TABLE EXCLUDES DATA FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND INCLUDES TRANSFERS RECEIVED.

[1] INCLUDES COURTESY SUPERVISION OF DIVERSION CASES.

Table H-8.
U.S. District Courts—Pretrial Service Defendants With Conditions of Release for the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Defendants Released [1]	Type of Release Condition						
		Pretrial Services Supervision	Third Party Custody [2]	Subtance Abuse Testing		Home Confinement [4]	Mental Health	Other [5]
				Testing Only [3]	Treatment and Testing			
TOTAL	**36,134**	**31,983**	**3,400**	**7,957**	**9,629**	**4,726**	**2,774**	**30,683**
1ST	**3,518**	**807**	**93**	**175**	**274**	**189**	**133**	**750**
ME	106	96	12	12	63	15	15	89
MA	323	326	30	107	56	60	24	290
NH	131	92	11	6	66	14	15	90
RI	43	42	1	0	30	4	8	40
PR	254	251	39	50	59	96	71	241
2ND	**2,661**	**2,400**	**98**	**300**	**803**	**489**	**279**	**2,220**
CT	294	286	26	2	105	45	31	254
NY,N	185	170	0	13	90	26	34	159
NY,E	795	705	27	37	209	148	74	658
NY,S	854	740	25	42	205	147	46	684
NY,W	410	412	19	197	138	110	76	383
VT	123	87	1	9	56	13	18	82
3RD	**1,842**	**1,948**	**241**	**405**	**535**	**334**	**180**	**1,534**
DE	72	60	9	11	29	9	18	57
NJ	781	875	115	14	288	120	114	622
PA,E	425	410	7	128	90	79	25	372
PA,M	187	206	20	102	14	16	14	144
PA,W	276	288	26	65	110	89	9	244
VI	101	109	64	85	4	21	0	95
4TH	**3,601**	**3,353**	**426**	**1,148**	**1,319**	**775**	**259**	**3,037**
MD	482	464	127	197	114	173	54	463
NC,E	284	285	38	63	126	57	25	238
NC,M	161	148	24	70	56	34	2	144
NC,W	316	316	53	15	235	129	10	266
SC	747	730	17	391	235	184	35	657
VA,E	922	727	112	99	349	129	58	665
VA,W	273	296	41	146	44	31	7	246
WV,N	229	210	7	33	138	14	62	193
WV,S	187	177	7	134	22	24	6	165

Table H-8. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Defendants Released [1]	Type of Release Condition						
		Pretrial Services Supervision	Third Party Custody [2]	Subtance Abuse Testing		Home Confinement [4]	Mental Health	Other [5]
				Testing Only [3]	Treatment and Testing			
5TH	**5,424**	**4,991**	**593**	**1,618**	**1,111**	**494**	**254**	**5,471**
LA,E	156	143	16	26	40	12	15	131
LA,M	43	92	3	38	1	4	0	38
LA,W	128	130	21	18	48	16	3	109
MS,N	116	114	7	56	40	4	3	106
MS,S	224	220	7	155	10	6	3	190
TX,N	606	563	60	127	204	70	47	540
TX,E	365	290	51	116	63	36	33	272
TX,S	1,520	1,379	231	419	257	229	77	1,620
TX,W	2,266	2,060	197	663	448	117	73	2,465
6TH	**3,187**	**3,198**	**164**	**521**	**1,362**	**503**	**327**	**2,811**
KY,E	262	238	7	68	104	39	22	217
KY,W	193	172	36	30	83	41	16	152
MI,E	759	810	37	51	383	147	69	664
MI,W	232	213	9	36	108	17	34	220
OH,N	535	511	20	41	224	97	62	476
OH,S	539	522	16	121	225	92	66	480
TN,E	284	257	14	119	53	29	25	258
TN,M	144	130	21	17	60	15	22	138
TN,W	239	345	4	38	122	26	11	206
7TH	**1,644**	**1,595**	**252**	**459**	**518**	**329**	**191**	**1,453**
IL,N	674	676	211	183	244	142	105	634
IL,C	130	119	6	4	51	25	22	112
IL,S	136	109	1	16	69	11	13	117
IN,N	186	160	10	44	56	19	21	125
IN,S	207	199	8	78	39	27	9	197
WI,E	263	232	7	113	39	88	16	224
WI,W	48	100	9	21	20	17	5	44
8TH	**2,767**	**2,659**	**195**	**667**	**1,223**	**277**	**227**	**2,570**
AR,E	335	315	32	34	178	58	25	283
AR,W	77	79	2	19	25	7	7	62
IA,N	194	158	2	1	125	12	13	164
IA,S	152	141	12	66	43	11	3	149
MN	316	336	2	202	29	10	19	265
MO,E	620	606	26	3	406	54	53	628
MO,W	492	472	20	189	159	22	32	459
NE	289	279	26	44	170	41	41	261
ND	88	83	13	43	14	16	2	87
SD	204	190	60	66	74	46	32	212

Table H-8. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Defendants Released [1]	Type of Release Condition						
		Pretrial Services Supervision	Third Party Custody [2]	Subtance Abuse Testing		Home Confinement [4]	Mental Health	Other [5]
				Testing Only [3]	Treatment and Testing			
9TH	**5,949**	**5,949**	**677**	**1,343**	**1,047**	**518**	**465**	**5,721**
AK	84	88	14	26	0	17	3	83
AZ	974	953	178	368	336	61	136	981
CA,N	479	461	93	39	95	72	37	472
CA,E	526	501	142	125	104	51	21	489
CA,C	1,150	1,169	43	57	106	45	81	1,108
CA,S	1,059	1,060	1	202	25	50	12	925
HI	242	246	63	79	67	46	33	284
ID	94	92	13	36	21	24	1	82
MT	207	202	35	73	55	17	10	174
NV	272	265	25	45	88	37	22	275
OR	263	280	12	100	60	27	59	266
WA,E	128	130	6	11	31	17	2	112
WA,W	413	426	40	161	56	46	48	413
GUAM	31	45	5	15	2	3	0	30
NMI	27	31	7	6	1	5	0	27
10TH	**1,878**	**1,704**	**411**	**269**	**740**	**208**	**218**	**1,940**
CO	213	224	9	69	71	29	23	215
KS	278	227	18	16	176	42	40	241
NM	618	553	316	50	208	50	65	809
OK,N	124	118	1	0	67	13	26	117
OK,E	44	40	4	19	12	6	4	38
OK,W	198	180	18	52	72	22	19	176
UT	281	265	2	18	105	20	31	260
WY	122	97	43	45	29	26	10	84
11TH	**3,663**	**3,379**	**250**	**1,052**	**697**	**610**	**241**	**3,176**
AL,N	253	240	20	106	50	30	36	223
AL,M	143	149	1	38	46	13	10	122
AL,S	156	142	8	84	16	39	16	132
FL,N	166	155	12	77	25	46	8	141
FL,M	866	775	173	358	57	228	56	749
FL,S	1,152	1,055	19	114	283	107	91	1,040
GA,N	525	517	7	146	82	83	8	451
GA,M	211	183	0	17	107	9	5	162
GA,S	191	163	10	112	31	55	11	156

NOTE: THIS TABLE EXCLUDES DATA FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND INCLUDES TRANSFERS RECEIVED.

1 INCLUDES COURTESY SUPERVISION CASES.

2 INCLUDES DATA FOR THIRD-PARTY CUSTODY FOR ALL HEARINGS.

3 INCLUDES DATA REPORTED IN PREVIOUS PERIODS AS “TESTING.”

4 INCLUDES DATA REPORTED IN PREVIOUS PERIODS AS “HOUSE ARREST” AND “ELECTRONIC MONITORING” AND CASES THAT HAVE CURFEW CONDITIONS.

5 INCLUDES RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL, PLACE OF ABODE, POSSESSION OF FIREARMS, PERSONAL ASSOCIATION, ETC.

Table H-13.
U.S. District Courts—Pretrial Services Cases Closed, by Type of Disposition, for the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Cases Closed	Dismissed	Acquitted	Execution of Sentence [1]	Closed by Tramsfer	Waived to PTD [2]	Fugitive [3]	Other [4]
TOTAL	**93,682**	**6,121**	**410**	**76,726**	**4,774**	**575**	**638**	**4,438**
1ST	**1,954**	**169**	**16**	**1,592**	**112**	**28**	**14**	**23**
ME	245	16	2	215	8	0	3	1
MA	602	28	10	492	57	0	1	14
NH	237	18	0	207	7	1	1	3
RI	129	1	0	116	9	0	0	3
PR	741	106	4	562	31	27	9	2
2ND	**5,512**	**466**	**37**	**4,499**	**284**	**100**	**62**	**64**
CT	411	13	0	364	21	6	3	4
NY,N	461	47	0	390	13	1	6	4
NY,E	1,485	158	18	1,119	119	27	13	31
NY,S	2,110	123	9	1,751	109	66	31	21
NY,W	827	115	8	675	19	0	7	3
VT	218	10	2	200	3	0	2	1
3RD	**3,809**	**227**	**20**	**2,988**	**194**	**185**	**39**	**156**
DE	145	10	0	121	8	0	1	5
NJ	1,314	60	1	972	97	154	21	9
PA,E	1,010	57	10	871	49	0	8	15
PA,M	603	28	2	543	25	0	2	3
PA,W	450	20	4	374	13	30	7	2
VI	287	52	3	107	2	1	0	122
4TH	**8,294**	**665**	**36**	**6,921**	**297**	**76**	**75**	**224**
MD	763	49	2	631	60	2	14	5
NC,E	1,340	158	0	1,103	57	8	8	6
NC,M	327	8	0	293	21	2	0	3
NC,W	925	53	4	810	34	0	13	11
SC	1,281	57	0	1,128	40	40	7	9
VA,E	2,135	229	19	1,620	48	17	30	172
VA,W	707	33	6	632	18	5	1	12
WV,N	437	40	3	384	6	0	0	4
WV,S	379	38	2	320	13	2	2	2

Table H-13. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Cases Closed	Dismissed	Acquitted	Execution of Sentence [1]	Closed by Tramsfer	Waived to PTD [2]	Fugitive [3]	Other [4]
5TH	**20,087**	**1,327**	**63**	**16,191**	**745**	**46**	**125**	**1,590**
LA,E	375	9	0	345	17	3	0	1
LA,M	222	24	0	174	20	3	0	1
LA,W	470	40	2	411	10	2	0	5
MS,N	188	7	1	168	9	1	1	1
MS,S	536	97	10	400	22	1	0	6
TX,N	1,446	130	11	1,063	217	2	8	15
TX,E	953	45	2	850	28	5	2	21
TX,S	8,290	673	17	6,350	306	3	30	911
TX,W	7,607	302	20	6,430	116	26	84	629
6TH	**6,508**	**613**	**53**	**5,389**	**334**	**11**	**44**	**64**
KY,E	772	55	4	680	26	0	1	6
KY,W	337	18	10	285	17	1	1	5
MI,E	1,182	286	6	782	67	2	19	20
MI,W	481	39	3	430	6	0	0	3
OH,N	1,042	36	10	942	39	3	2	10
OH,S	1,120	82	2	948	64	1	13	10
TN,E	603	39	6	529	27	1	0	1
TN,M	377	19	3	300	46	2	3	4
TN,W	594	39	9	493	42	1	5	5
7TH	**3,625**	**250**	**16**	**3,061**	**228**	**6**	**27**	**37**
IL,N	1,310	83	8	1,051	134	3	23	8
IL,C	358	16	0	327	13	0	0	2
IL,S	420	15	0	386	15	0	0	4
IN,N	487	30	4	429	18	3	2	1
IN,S	402	42	2	321	32	0	2	3
WI,E	399	49	2	320	12	0	0	16
WI,W	249	15	0	227	4	0	0	3
8TH	**5,828**	**229**	**39**	**5,132**	**256**	**19**	**34**	**119**
AR,E	393	0	2	348	11	3	3	26
AR,W	237	16	1	191	18	1	0	10
IA,N	504	12	4	447	19	0	0	22
IA,S	416	14	5	377	16	0	0	4
MN	694	42	6	564	69	0	6	7
MO,E	1,001	31	2	891	41	11	1	24
MO,W	987	38	4	893	34	0	8	10
NE	745	26	5	655	38	0	14	7
ND	330	17	1	303	3	1	0	5
SD	521	33	9	463	7	3	2	4

Table H-13. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Cases Closed	Dismissed	Acquitted	Execution of Sentence [1]	Closed by Tramsfer	Waived to PTD [2]	Fugitive [3]	Other [4]
9TH	**22,407**	**1,324**	**48**	**17,661**	**1,286**	**49**	**133**	**1,906**
AK	204	22	4	164	11	1	0	2
AZ	8,540	263	4	7,988	204	9	42	30
CA,N	793	76	2	598	77	13	11	16
CA,E	1,102	43	2	967	77	3	5	5
CA,C	2,416	177	7	1,601	445	3	9	174
CA,S	4,583	349	11	2,577	111	1	23	1,511
HI	533	46	1	458	20	0	4	4
ID	323	13	0	283	18	1	0	8
MT	549	39	6	479	15	0	1	9
NV	792	36	1	579	154	4	9	9
OR	792	68	2	640	60	6	11	5
WA,E	447	67	3	344	23	1	5	4
WA,W	1,159	110	2	831	70	7	13	126
GUAM	139	14	3	119	1	0	0	2
NMI	35	1	0	33	0	0	0	1
10TH	**7,589**	**324**	**22**	**6,731**	**270**	**30**	**41**	**171**
CO	791	50	1	626	91	0	3	20
KS	809	40	3	701	34	17	6	8
NM	4,438	137	5	4,093	60	0	18	125
OK,N	251	15	1	211	19	0	0	5
OK,E	104	4	0	87	7	0	0	6
OK,W	307	24	5	230	43	1	3	1
UT	488	48	5	407	7	8	11	2
WY	401	6	2	376	9	4	0	4
11TH	**8,069**	**527**	**60**	**6,561**	**768**	**25**	**44**	**84**
AL,N	577	38	3	502	25	0	0	9
AL,M	231	21	5	180	19	2	0	4
AL,S	427	13	4	397	6	5	0	2
FL,N	504	29	2	419	51	1	0	2
FL,M	2,056	113	5	1,724	179	5	10	20
FL,S	2,526	150	33	2,069	239	4	13	18
GA,N	1,000	105	4	661	202	4	13	11
GA,M	417	31	3	327	37	1	5	13
GA,S	331	27	1	282	10	3	3	5

NOTE: THIS TABLE EXCLUDES DATA FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND INCLUDES TRANSFERS RECEIVED.

[1] INCLUDES DATA REPORTED FOR PREVIOUS PERIODS AS “CONVICTED” AND “CONVICTED/FINE ONLY.”

[2] PTD = PRETRIAL DIVERSION.

[3] INCLUDES DATA REPORTED FOR PREVIOUS PERIODS AS “FAILURE TO APPEAR.”

[4] INCLUDES DATA REPORTED FOR PREVIOUS PERIODS AS “ESCAPED FROM CUSTODY” AND “NGRI” (NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY).

Table H-14.
U.S. District Courts—Pretrial Services Release and Detention for the 12-month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Cases [1]	Detained and Never Released [2]		Released [3]	
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent
TOTAL	**82,508**	**49,997**	**60.6**	**32,511**	**39.4**
1ST	**1,867**	**1,154**	**61.8**	**713**	**38.2**
ME	187	83	44.4	104	55.6
MA	502	255	50.8	247	49.2
NH	236	121	51.3	115	48.7
RI	141	106	75.2	35	24.8
PR	801	589	73.5	212	26.5
2ND	**4,677**	**2,184**	**46.7**	**2,493**	**53.3**
CT	479	198	41.3	281	58.7
NY,N	448	233	52.0	215	48.0
NY,E	1,229	624	50.8	605	49.2
NY,S	1,606	810	50.4	796	49.6
NY,W	770	282	36.6	488	63.4
VT	145	37	25.5	108	74.5
3RD	**3,376**	**1,552**	**46.0**	**1,824**	**54.0**
DE	144	69	47.9	75	52.1
NJ	1,095	486	44.4	609	55.6
PA,E	778	389	50.0	389	50.0
PA,M	547	230	42.0	317	58.0
PA,W	571	220	38.5	351	61.5
VI	241	158	65.6	83	34.4
4TH	**6,874**	**3,111**	**45.3**	**3,763**	**54.7**
MD	646	244	37.8	402	62.2
NC,E	1,118	514	46.0	604	54.0
NC,M	364	278	76.4	86	23.6
NC,W	609	331	54.4	278	45.6
SC	1,100	430	39.1	670	60.9
VA,E	1,868	846	45.3	1,022	54.7
VA,W	540	261	48.3	279	51.7
WV,N	309	85	27.5	224	72.5
WV,S	320	122	38.1	198	61.9

Table H-14. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Cases [1]	Detained and Never Released [2]		Released [3]	
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent
5TH	**17,294**	**12,443**	**71.9**	**4,851**	**28.1**
LA,E	356	241	67.7	115	32.3
LA,M	212	81	38.2	131	61.8
LA,W	418	208	49.8	210	50.2
MS,N	197	89	45.2	108	54.8
MS,S	526	223	42.4	303	57.6
TX,N	895	563	62.9	332	37.1
TX,E	833	510	61.2	323	38.8
TX,S	6,937	5,735	82.7	1,202	17.3
TX,W	6,920	4,793	69.3	2,127	30.7
6TH	**5,691**	**2,484**	**43.6**	**3,207**	**56.4**
KY,E	678	364	53.7	314	46.3
KY,W	362	154	42.5	208	57.5
MI,E	808	240	29.7	568	70.3
MI,W	436	199	45.6	237	54.4
OH,N	903	400	44.3	503	55.7
OH,S	930	267	28.7	663	71.3
TN,E	652	404	62.0	248	38.0
TN,M	308	165	53.6	143	46.4
TN,W	614	291	47.4	323	52.6
7TH	**3,087**	**1,523**	**49.3**	**1,564**	**50.7**
IL,N	992	431	43.4	561	56.6
IL,C	348	226	64.9	122	35.1
IL,S	305	144	47.2	161	52.8
IN,N	479	242	50.5	237	49.5
IN,S	368	212	57.6	156	42.4
WI,E	430	185	43.0	245	57.0
WI,W	165	83	50.3	82	49.7
8TH	**5,749**	**3,151**	**54.8**	**2,598**	**45.2**
AR,E	471	167	35.5	304	64.5
AR,W	211	139	65.9	72	34.1
IA,N	508	318	62.6	190	37.4
IA,S	394	241	61.2	153	38.8
MN	577	307	53.2	270	46.8
MO,E	1,267	702	55.4	565	44.6
MO,W	891	474	53.2	417	46.8
NE	647	381	58.9	266	41.1
ND	306	171	55.9	135	44.1
SD	477	251	52.6	226	47.4

Table H-14. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Cases [1]	Detained and Never Released [2]		Released [3]	
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent
9TH	**20,255**	**13,555**	**66.9**	**6,700**	**33.1**
AK	177	86	48.6	91	51.4
AZ	7,815	6,937	88.8	878	11.2
CA,N	786	288	36.6	498	63.4
CA,E	1,071	660	61.6	411	38.4
CA,C	1,744	991	56.8	753	43.2
CA,S	4,563	2,476	54.3	2,087	45.7
HI	408	174	42.6	234	57.4
ID	258	124	48.1	134	51.9
MT	424	208	49.1	216	50.9
NV	681	399	58.6	282	41.4
OR	710	466	65.6	244	34.4
WA,E	398	283	71.1	115	28.9
WA,W	1,116	418	37.5	698	62.5
GUAM	70	40	57.1	30	42.9
NMI	34	5	14.7	29	85.3
10TH	**6,877**	**5,078**	**73.8**	**1,799**	**26.2**
CO	516	333	64.5	183	35.5
KS	806	486	60.3	320	39.7
NM	4,136	3,587	86.7	549	13.3
OK,N	181	82	45.3	99	54.7
OK,E	79	38	48.1	41	51.9
OK,W	250	84	33.6	166	66.4
UT	475	213	44.8	262	55.2
WY	434	255	58.8	179	41.2
11TH	**6,761**	**3,762**	**55.6**	**2,999**	**44.4**
AL,N	392	125	31.9	267	68.1
AL,M	226	80	35.4	146	64.6
AL,S	370	207	55.9	163	44.1
FL,N	420	262	62.4	158	37.6
FL,M	1,788	1,095	61.2	693	38.8
FL,S	2,187	1,320	60.4	867	39.6
GA,N	746	382	51.2	364	48.8
GA,M	281	96	34.2	185	65.8
GA,S	351	195	55.6	156	44.4

NOTE: THIS TABLE EXCLUDES DATA FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND INCLUDES TRANSFERS RECEIVED. INCLUDES DATA REPORTED FOR PREVIOUS PERIODS ON TABLE H-9.

[1] DATA REPRESENT DEFENDANTS WHOSE CASES WERE ACTIVATED DURING THE 12-MONTH PERIOD. EXCLUDES DISMISSALS, CASES IN WHICH RELEASE IS NOT POSSIBLE WITHIN 90 DAYS, TRANSFERS OUT, AND CASES THAT WERE LATER CONVERTED TO DIVERSION CASES DURING THE PERIOD.

[2] INCLUDES DATA REPORTED FOR PREVIOUS PERIODS AS "NEVER RELEASED."

[3] INCLUDES DATA REPORTED FOR PREVIOUS PERIODS AS "LATER RELEASED," "RELEASED AND LATER DETAINED," AND "NEVER DETAINED."

Table H-14A.
U.S. District Courts—Pretrial Services Release and Detention, Excluding Immigration Cases, for the 12-month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Cases [1]	Detained and Never Released [2]		Released [3]	
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent
TOTAL	**63,585**	**33,504**	**52.7**	**30,081**	**47.3**
1ST	**1,711**	**1,012**	**59.1**	**699**	**40.9**
ME	174	74	42.5	100	57.5
MA	477	230	48.2	247	51.8
NH	226	114	50.4	112	49.6
RI	117	82	70.1	35	29.9
PR	717	512	71.4	205	28.6
2ND	**4,378**	**1,925**	**44.0**	**2,453**	**56.0**
CT	464	183	39.4	281	60.6
NY,N	395	189	47.8	206	52.2
NY,E	1,178	576	48.9	602	51.1
NY,S	1,516	730	48.2	786	51.8
NY,W	686	214	31.2	472	68.8
VT	139	33	23.7	106	76.3
3RD	**3,232**	**1,423**	**44.0**	**1,809**	**56.0**
DE	129	58	45.0	71	55.0
NJ	1,069	460	43.0	609	57.0
PA,E	743	357	48.0	386	52.0
PA,M	538	221	41.1	317	58.9
PA,W	530	187	35.3	343	64.7
VI	223	140	62.8	83	37.2
4TH	**6,605**	**2,858**	**43.3**	**3,747**	**56.7**
MD	645	243	37.7	402	62.3
NC,E	992	389	39.2	603	60.8
NC,M	344	258	75.0	86	25.0
NC,W	584	307	52.6	277	47.4
SC	1,065	399	37.5	666	62.5
VA,E	1,813	801	44.2	1,012	55.8
VA,W	536	257	47.9	279	52.1
WV,N	308	84	27.3	224	72.7
WV,S	318	120	37.7	198	62.3

Table H-14A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Cases [1]	Detained and Never Released [2]		Released [3]	
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent
5TH	**11,592**	**7,312**	**63.1**	**4,280**	**36.9**
LA,E	284	170	59.9	114	40.1
LA,M	206	75	36.4	131	63.6
LA,W	411	201	48.9	210	51.1
MS,N	196	88	44.9	108	55.1
MS,S	511	208	40.7	303	59.3
TX,N	774	445	57.5	329	42.5
TX,E	781	458	58.6	323	41.4
TX,S	4,008	2,850	71.1	1,158	28.9
TX,W	4,421	2,817	63.7	1,604	36.3
6TH	**5,388**	**2,198**	**40.8**	**3,190**	**59.2**
KY,E	529	225	42.5	304	57.5
KY,W	358	151	42.2	207	57.8
MI,E	778	215	27.6	563	72.4
MI,W	401	164	40.9	237	59.1
OH,N	878	375	42.7	503	57.3
OH,S	921	258	28.0	663	72.0
TN,E	625	378	60.5	247	39.5
TN,M	290	147	50.7	143	49.3
TN,W	608	285	46.9	323	53.1
7TH	**3,005**	**1,443**	**48.0**	**1,562**	**52.0**
IL,N	962	401	41.7	561	58.3
IL,C	333	211	63.4	122	36.6
IL,S	296	135	45.6	161	54.4
IN,N	473	237	50.1	236	49.9
IN,S	361	205	56.8	156	43.2
WI,E	420	175	41.7	245	58.3
WI,W	160	79	49.4	81	50.6
8TH	**5,352**	**2,767**	**51.7**	**2,585**	**48.3**
AR,E	459	155	33.8	304	66.2
AR,W	168	96	57.1	72	42.9
IA,N	427	237	55.5	190	44.5
IA,S	356	204	57.3	152	42.7
MN	547	280	51.2	267	48.8
MO,E	1,233	668	54.2	565	45.8
MO,W	847	432	51.0	415	49.0
NE	585	319	54.5	266	45.5
ND	271	143	52.8	128	47.2
SD	459	233	50.8	226	49.2

Table H-14A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Cases [1]	Detained and Never Released [2]		Released [3]	
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent
9TH	**12,221**	**7,147**	**58.5**	**5,074**	**41.5**
AK	168	80	47.6	88	52.4
AZ	3,247	2,371	73.0	876	27.0
CA,N	676	178	26.3	498	73.7
CA,E	890	479	53.8	411	46.2
CA,C	1,416	724	51.1	692	48.9
CA,S	2,284	1,740	76.2	544	23.8
HI	402	168	41.8	234	58.2
ID	204	71	34.8	133	65.2
MT	390	175	44.9	215	55.1
NV	600	319	53.2	281	46.8
OR	520	276	53.1	244	46.9
WA,E	279	164	58.8	115	41.2
WA,W	1,055	358	33.9	697	66.1
GUAM	70	40	57.1	30	42.9
NMI	20	4	20.0	16	80.0
10TH	**3,777**	**2,067**	**54.7**	**1,710**	**45.3**
CO	38	203	53.4	177	46.6
KS	733	413	56.3	320	43.7
NM	1,288	822	63.8	466	36.2
OK,N	181	82	45.3	99	54.7
OK,E	79	38	48.1	41	51.9
OK,W	247	81	32.8	166	67.2
UT	475	213	44.8	262	55.2
WY	394	215	54.6	179	45.4
11TH	**6,324**	**3,352**	**53.0**	**2,972**	**47.0**
AL,N	380	115	30.3	265	69.7
AL,M	222	76	34.2	146	65.8
AL,S	354	194	54.8	160	45.2
FL,N	407	249	61.2	158	38.8
FL,M	1,564	878	56.1	686	43.9
FL,S	2,089	1,237	59.2	852	40.8
GA,N	691	327	47.3	364	52.7
GA,M	276	91	33.0	185	67.0
GA,S	341	185	54.3	156	45.7

NOTE: THIS TABLE EXCLUDES DATA FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND INCLUDES TRANSFERS RECEIVED. INCLUDES DATA REPORTED FOR PREVIOUS PERIODS ON TABLE H-9.

[1] DATA REPRESENT DEFENDANTS WHOSE CASES WERE ACTIVATED DURING THE 12-MONTH PERIOD. EXCLUDES DISMISSALS, CASES IN WHICH RELEASE IS NOT POSSIBLE WITHIN 90 DAYS, TRANSFERS OUT, AND CASES THAT WERE LATER CONVERTED TO DIVERSION CASES DURING THE PERIOD.

[2] INCLUDES DATA REPORTED FOR PREVIOUS PERIODS AS "NEVER RELEASED."

[3] INCLUDES DATA REPORTED FOR PREVIOUS PERIODS AS "LATER RELEASED," "RELEASED AND LATER DETAINED," AND "NEVER DETAINED."

Table J-1.
U.S. District Courts—Grand Juror Service
During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

District	Total Serving in the Period	Sessions Convened	Jurors in Session	Hours in Session	Average Number Jurors per Session	Average Number Hours per Session
TOTAL	**758**	**9,399**	**187,646**	**45,718**	**20.0**	**4.9**
DC	**6**	**269**	**5,249**	**1,182**	**19.5**	**4.4**
1ST						
ME	4	58	1,194	431	20.6	7.4
MA	20	316	6,212	1,308	19.7	4.1
NH	3	37	789	171	21.3	4.6
RI	9	50	1,044	179	20.9	3.6
PR	5	86	1,695	396	19.7	4.6
2ND						
CT	18	169	3,374	843	20.0	5.0
NY,N	13	126	2,442	552	19.4	4.4
NY,E	20	371	7,378	937	19.9	2.5
NY,S	38	438	8,569	1,537	19.6	3.5
NY,W	9	178	3,552	837	20.0	4.7
VT	6	81	1,611	298	19.9	3.7
3RD						
DE	4	28	564	121	20.1	4.3
NJ	14	277	5,238	1,184	18.9	4.3
PA,E	15	268	5,355	1,138	20.0	4.2
PA,M	10	86	1,723	405	20.0	4.7
PA,W	12	102	2,087	509	20.5	5.0
VI	4	36	691	130	19.2	3.6
4TH						
MD	8	200	3,982	927	19.9	4.6
NC,E	8	67	1,390	431	20.7	6.4
NC,M	2	22	457	127	20.8	5.8
NC,W	4	52	1,045	372	20.1	7.2
SC	10	94	1,937	550	20.6	5.9
VA,E	19	244	4,916	1,275	20.1	5.2
VA,W	12	139	2,777	756	20.0	5.4
WV,N	8	37	783	218	21.2	5.9
WV,S	8	60	1,215	368	20.3	6.1

Table J-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

District	Total Serving in the Period	Sessions Convened	Jurors in Session	Hours in Session	Average Number Jurors per Session	Average Number Hours per Session
5TH						
LA,E	11	69	1,317	286	19.1	4.1
LA,M	5	56	1,065	261	19.0	4.7
LA,W	4	41	865	205	21.1	5.0
MS,N	3	30	643	171	21.4	5.7
MS,S	4	41	843	236	20.6	5.8
TX,N	9	72	1,440	380	20.0	5.3
TX,E	5	59	1,175	340	19.9	5.8
TX,S	20	231	4,614	942	20.0	4.1
TX,W	26	171	3,526	723	20.6	4.2
6TH						
KY,E	5	53	1,072	285	20.2	5.4
KY,W	3	55	1,146	171	20.8	3.1
MI,E	17	228	4,606	1,192	20.2	5.2
MI,W	6	88	1,800	494	20.5	5.6
OH,N	16	101	2,031	589	20.1	5.8
OH,S	8	133	2,573	801	19.3	6.0
TN,E	9	54	1,098	269	20.3	5.0
TN,M	4	52	1,040	294	20.0	5.7
TN,W	7	76	1,573	458	20.7	6.0
7TH						
IL,N	9	199	3,976	1,135	20.0	5.7
IL,C	4	45	896	253	19.9	5.6
IL,S	4	43	870	169	20.2	3.9
IN,N	7	74	1,535	409	20.7	5.5
IN,S	5	54	1,074	293	19.9	5.4
WI,E	5	52	1,072	236	20.6	4.5
WI,W	2	25	507	157	20.3	6.3
8TH						
AR,E	2	22	463	150	21.0	6.8
AR,W	1	15	273	116	18.2	7.7
IA,N	6	86	1,640	576	19.1	6.7
IA,S	6	53	1,086	318	20.5	6.0
MN	7	64	1,334	411	20.8	6.4
MO,E	5	101	2,069	549	20.5	5.4
MO,W	10	90	1,843	591	20.5	6.6
NE	1	41	878	289	21.4	7.0
ND	2	27	543	188	20.1	7.0
SD	5	25	511	193	20.4	7.7

Table J-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

District	Total Serving in the Period	Sessions Convened	Jurors in Session	Hours in Session	Average Number Jurors per Session	Average Number Hours per Session
9TH						
AK	1	24	506	114	21.1	4.8
AZ	10	128	2,542	676	19.9	5.3
CA,N	10	195	3,767	810	19.3	4.2
CA,E	10	125	2,452	571	19.6	4.6
CA,C	28	439	8,604	1,892	19.6	4.3
CA,S	8	182	3,614	1,022	19.9	5.6
HI	4	71	1,421	254	20.0	3.6
ID	7	43	909	228	21.1	5.3
MT	4	33	650	260	19.7	7.9
NV	3	112	2,185	579	19.5	5.2
OR	11	122	2,452	650	20.1	5.3
WA,E	6	38	803	198	21.1	5.2
WA,W	4	85	1,743	507	20.5	6.0
GUAM	2	30	640	120	21.3	4.0
NMI	1	11	205	32	18.6	2.9
10TH						
CO	4	62	1,250	270	20.2	4.4
KS	5	60	1,212	398	20.2	6.6
NM	6	60	1,238	385	20.6	6.4
OK,N	5	50	1,004	328	20.1	6.6
OK,E	2	10	215	84	21.5	8.4
OK,W	4	34	698	217	20.5	6.4
UT	5	72	1,399	379	19.4	5.3
WY	2	18	368	143	20.4	7.9
11TH						
AL,N	6	56	1,210	358	21.6	6.4
AL,M	4	21	439	113	20.9	5.4
AL,S	9	30	613	181	20.4	6.0
FL,N	6	51	1,059	320	20.8	6.3
FL,M	21	215	4,310	989	20.0	4.6
FL,S	22	362	6,964	1,539	19.2	4.3
GA,N	9	84	1,676	502	20.0	6.0
GA,M	4	30	615	132	20.5	4.4
GA,S	3	29	617	155	21.3	5.3

Table J-2.
U.S. District Courts—Petit Juror Service on Days Jurors Were Selected for Trial During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

District	Number of Jurors Present for Jury Selection or Orientation						Total Juries Selected (Civil and Criminal)
	Total	Percent Selected	Percent Challenged	Percent Not Selected or Challenged			
				Overall	Voir Dire[1]	Non-Voir Dire[2]	
TOTAL	**307,204**	**23.3**	**38.6**	**38.1**	**24.5**	**13.7**	**6,193**
DC	**5,930**	**18.5**	**34.4**	**47.2**	**23.1**	**24.1**	**84**
1ST							
ME	902	41.1	33.8	25.1	15.9	9.2	58
MA	6,307	24.4	48.1	27.6	22.9	4.7	131
NH	846	24.2	48.9	26.8	26.5	0.4	16
RI	1,312	24.0	41.5	34.5	14.4	20.1	26
PR	4,066	17.4	47.5	35.1	31.5	3.6	60
2ND							
CT	4,120	19.7	47.9	32.4	32.2	0.2	78
NY,N	1,419	33.6	45.0	21.4	16.8	4.6	49
NY,E	14,335	14.1	45.3	40.6	20.3	20.3	143
NY,S	21,579	10.5	29.1	60.4	42.6	17.7	224
NY,W	2,741	20.8	42.3	36.9	35.1	1.8	45
VT	384	38.5	25.3	36.2	10.4	25.8	14
3RD							
DE	990	26.2	49.7	24.1	22.8	1.3	25
NJ	5,695	13.3	47.5	39.2	26.1	13.1	64
PA,E	14,761	15.1	44.0	40.9	16.7	24.2	201
PA,M	1,937	26.7	29.8	43.4	31.4	12.0	48
PA,W	3,077	25.5	40.5	33.9	23.5	10.4	76
VI	2,510	14.1	35.5	50.4	17.0	33.4	30
4TH							
MD	5,253	20.5	43.6	35.9	14.2	21.7	92
NC,E	1,366	38.4	39.9	21.7	9.6	12.2	38
NC,M	1,373	30.6	33.4	36.1	25.0	11.1	33
NC,W	1,638	49.2	32.7	18.1	18.1	0.0	60
SC	4,748	32.0	51.1	17.0	11.0	6.0	121
VA,E	6,101	23.5	40.0	36.4	30.0	6.5	121
VA,W	2,899	26.7	50.8	22.5	6.9	15.6	70
WV,N	1,367	24.9	46.0	29.0	16.7	12.4	39
WV,S	645	38.9	58.4	2.6	2.6	0.0	24

Table J-2. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

District	Number of Jurors Present for Jury Selection or Orientation						Total Juries Selected (Civil and Criminal)
				Percent Not Selected or Challenged			
	Total	Percent Selected	Percent Challenged	Overall	Voir Dire[1]	Non-Voir Dire[2]	
5TH							
LA,E	1,741	22.6	33.1	44.3	31.4	12.9	46
LA,M	340	40.6	42.6	16.8	11.5	5.3	14
LA,W	2,112	29.3	38.1	32.6	17.2	15.4	52
MS,N	1,119	34.9	37.6	27.4	19.8	7.6	43
MS,S	2,406	28.8	34.0	37.2	22.5	14.7	68
TX,N	4,073	27.3	36.5	36.2	20.7	15.6	103
TX,E	3,136	29.0	40.8	30.1	22.0	8.1	85
TX,S	8,834	27.2	35.4	37.4	22.1	15.3	199
TX,W	7,756	23.4	30.1	46.5	21.3	25.2	140
6TH							
KY,E	2,269	22.5	32.0	45.6	30.0	15.6	40
KY,W	2,220	30.3	49.1	20.6	17.0	3.6	51
MI,E	5,262	23.3	28.8	47.8	36.4	11.4	108
MI,W	1,545	27.2	29.8	43.0	29.6	13.3	38
OH,N	2,673	34.6	34.4	31.1	21.2	9.8	78
OH,S	3,188	20.7	30.6	48.6	28.9	19.7	63
TN,E	2,263	36.0	36.1	27.9	16.7	11.2	66
TN,M	2,214	20.8	31.3	47.9	39.0	8.9	47
TN,W	3,735	27.4	25.6	47.0	30.7	16.3	87
7TH							
IL,N	7,888	26.3	42.9	30.9	18.0	12.9	175
IL,C	1,236	36.3	41.2	22.5	22.2	0.3	71
IL,S	1,232	37.3	41.8	20.9	16.5	4.5	44
IN,N	1,953	33.6	34.6	31.8	30.0	1.8	55
IN,S	1,559	28.0	40.5	31.5	14.9	16.5	39
WI,E	1,575	28.4	38.0	33.7	23.4	10.2	38
WI,W	742	35.0	42.3	22.6	22.6	0.0	27
8TH							
AR,E	2,943	23.6	26.9	49.4	40.2	9.2	54
AR,W	1,387	19.4	27.3	53.4	32.5	20.8	26
IA,N	1,608	28.4	38.1	33.5	31.6	1.9	33
IA,S	1,980	30.1	40.4	29.5	29.5	0.0	48
MN	2,218	30.8	39.6	29.6	17.3	12.3	51
MO,E	2,648	24.8	41.2	34.0	24.5	9.4	61
MO,W	3,171	18.1	34.2	47.7	15.3	32.4	53
NE	1,378	40.6	50.6	8.8	7.0	1.7	47
ND	1,723	16.4	32.2	51.4	42.3	9.2	25
SD	2,181	25.5	37.2	37.3	25.4	11.9	46

Table J-2. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

District	Number of Jurors Present for Jury Selection or Orientation						Total Juries Selected (Civil and Criminal)
	Total	Percent Selected	Percent Challenged	Percent Not Selected or Challenged			
				Overall	Voir Dire[1]	Non-Voir Dire[2]	
9TH							
AK	888	24.1	41.8	34.1	34.1	0.0	16
AZ	8,549	17.2	34.3	48.5	21.8	26.7	124
CA,N	3,959	17.8	39.1	43.2	37.6	5.5	67
CA,E	2,466	25.4	39.5	35.0	28.7	6.3	57
CA,C	10,830	17.7	26.6	55.7	48.1	7.7	169
CA,S	6,490	23.0	34.9	42.2	16.6	25.5	121
HI	1,609	18.4	50.0	31.6	31.6	0.0	24
ID	626	33.5	51.9	14.5	14.5	0.0	19
MT	3,046	27.5	39.7	32.9	19.7	13.2	70
NV	2,597	22.9	42.0	35.1	30.7	4.5	50
OR	2,261	20.2	61.9	17.9	10.7	7.2	51
WA,E	1,256	28.9	30.9	40.2	32.6	7.6	29
WA,W	1,676	24.6	35.4	39.9	25.3	14.6	37
GUAM	451	23.3	41.7	35.0	33.7	1.3	8
NMI	207	28.0	28.0	44.0	39.1	4.8	5
10TH							
CO	2,866	26.3	30.2	43.5	33.3	10.2	70
KS	2,655	27.8	31.3	40.9	24.3	16.6	56
NM	3,286	28.7	46.5	24.8	18.0	6.8	80
OK,N	1,429	27.6	38.6	33.9	20.8	13.1	36
OK,E	985	33.6	31.4	35.0	31.8	3.2	28
OK,W	1,611	28.0	29.2	42.8	34.6	8.2	43
UT	1,688	24.3	41.9	33.8	20.1	13.6	35
WY	663	33.9	39.4	26.7	26.7	0.0	20
11TH							
AL,N	2,875	29.8	36.4	33.8	21.4	12.4	82
AL,M	995	46.8	31.5	21.7	21.7	0.0	40
AL,S	2,842	29.3	70.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	62
FL,N	1,991	38.7	37.3	24.0	16.6	7.3	61
FL,M	5,425	33.6	37.7	28.7	16.2	12.5	153
FL,S	11,231	25.2	47.9	26.9	9.2	17.7	227
GA,N	3,531	26.8	35.6	37.6	25.6	12.1	77
GA,M	1,702	35.0	28.0	37.0	21.0	15.9	41
GA,S	1,909	28.4	37.6	34.0	22.5	11.5	44

NOTE: THIS TABLE INCLUDES DATA ON JURY SELECTION DAYS ONLY. DATA ON JUROR SERVICE AFTER THE SELECTION DAY ARE NOT INCLUDED. DUE TO ROUNDING, PERCENTS MAY NOT TOTAL 100.0 PERCENT.
[1] JURORS WHO COMPLETED PRE-SCREENING QUESTIONNAIRES OR WERE IN THE COURTROOM DURING THE CONDUCTING OF VOIR DIRE, BUT WERE NOT SELECTED OR CHALLENGED.
[2] OTHER JURORS NOT SELECTED OR CHALLENGED WHO WERE NOT CALLED TO THE COURTROOM OR OTHERWISE DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE ACTUAL VOIR DIRE.

Table K-1.
Federal Defender Organizations—Summary of Representations, by District, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Representations by District	Pending October 1, 2005	Cases Opened	Cases Closed	Pending September 30, 2006
TOTAL	**36,965**	**97,413**	**98,206**	**36,172**
CRIMINAL	22,116	62,365	63,093	21,388
APPEALS	6,768	5,591	5,930	6,429
OTHER**	8,081	29,457	29,183	8,355
AK	**108**	**287**	**291**	**104**
CRIMINAL	46	175	172	49
APPEALS	33	19	32	20
OTHER	29	93	87	35
AL, M*	**141**	**305**	**303**	**143**
CRIMINAL	104	224	222	106
APPEALS	8	10	9	9
OTHER	29	71	72	28
AL, S*	**166**	**279**	**341**	**104**
CRIMINAL	90	126	157	59
APPEALS	51	38	62	27
OTHER	25	115	122	18
TOTAL: AR E/W	**343**	**668**	**621**	**390**
CRIMINAL	217	412	368	261
APPEALS	24	24	23	25
OTHER	102	232	230	104
AR, E	**258**	**432**	**387**	**303**
CRIMINAL	157	243	197	203
APPEALS	16	14	16	14
OTHER	85	175	174	86
AR, W	**85**	**236**	**234**	**87**
CRIMINAL	60	169	171	58
APPEALS	8	10	7	11
OTHER	17	57	56	18

Table K-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Representations by District	Pending October 1, 2005	Cases Opened	Cases Closed	Pending September 30, 2006
AZ	**1,162**	**8,116**	**8,092**	**1,186**
CRIMINAL	823	7,071	7,023	871
APPEALS	72	85	95	62
OTHER	267	960	974	253
CA, C	**1,505**	**3,180**	**3,324**	**1,361**
CRIMINAL	741	1,470	1,658	553
APPEALS	285	168	232	221
OTHER	479	1,542	1,434	587
CA, E	**775**	**2,089**	**2,019**	**845**
CRIMINAL	457	1,168	1,105	520
APPEALS	86	85	90	81
OTHER	232	836	824	244
CA, N	**437**	**815**	**860**	**392**
CRIMINAL	307	505	526	286
APPEALS	31	24	37	18
OTHER	99	286	297	88
CA, S*	**1,046**	**4,361**	**4,134**	**1,273**
CRIMINAL	662	1,589	1,430	821
APPEALS	204	148	102	250
OTHER	180	2624	2602	202
TOTAL: CO/WY	**435**	**1,005**	**1,076**	**364**
CRIMINAL	267	609	649	227
APPEALS	124	92	118	98
OTHER	44	304	309	39
CO	**343**	**766**	**821**	**288**
CRIMINAL	196	430	463	163
APPEALS	112	79	103	88
OTHER	35	257	255	37

Table K-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Representations by District	Pending October 1, 2005	Cases Opened	Cases Closed	Pending September 30, 2006
WY	**92**	**239**	**255**	**76**
CRIMINAL	71	179	186	64
APPEALS	12	13	15	10
OTHER	9	47	54	2
CT	**169**	**298**	**278**	**189**
CRIMINAL	127	190	172	145
APPEALS	10	19	14	15
OTHER	32	89	92	29
DC	**583**	**604**	**655**	**532**
CRIMINAL	315	289	339	265
APPEALS	98	81	62	117
OTHER	170	234	254	150
DEL	**89**	**159**	**163**	**85**
CRIMINAL	54	97	96	55
APPEALS	14	14	16	12
OTHER	21	48	51	18
FL, M	**618**	**1,515**	**1,569**	**564**
CRIMINAL	339	835	826	348
APPEALS	151	139	169	121
OTHER	128	541	574	95
FL, N	**171**	**718**	**692**	**197**
CRIMINAL	91	443	404	130
APPEALS	56	61	74	43
OTHER	24	214	214	24
FL, S	**1,061**	**1,926**	**2,014**	**973**
CRIMINAL	539	1044	1089	494
APPEALS	231	153	180	204
OTHER	291	729	745	275

Table K-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Representations by District	Pending October 1, 2005	Cases Opened	Cases Closed	Pending September 30, 2006
GA, N*	**486**	**1,203**	**1,187**	**502**
CRIMINAL	255	651	607	299
APPEALS	113	61	100	74
OTHER	118	491	480	129
GU	**45**	**151**	**147**	**49**
CRIMINAL	34	103	105	32
APPEALS	4	1	3	2
OTHER	7	47	39	15
HI	**459**	**516**	**548**	**427**
CRIMINAL	187	308	369	126
APPEALS	22	14	9	27
OTHER	250	194	170	274
TOTAL: IA, S/N	**315**	**851**	**851**	**315**
CRIMINAL	233	440	431	242
APPEALS	51	45	62	34
OTHER	31	366	358	39
IA, N	**101**	**393**	**365**	**129**
CRIMINAL	73	221	198	96
APPEALS	13	20	18	15
OTHER	15	152	149	18
IA, S	**214**	**458**	**486**	**186**
CRIMINAL	160	219	233	146
APPEALS	38	25	44	19
OTHER	16	214	209	21
IL, C	**298**	**570**	**570**	**298**
CRIMINAL	108	220	219	109
APPEALS	146	194	188	152
OTHER	44	156	163	37

Table K-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Representations by District	Pending October 1, 2005	Cases Opened	Cases Closed	Pending September 30, 2006
IL, N*	**544**	**789**	**790**	**543**
CRIMINAL	316	361	376	301
APPEALS	27	28	30	25
OTHER	201	400	384	217
IL, S	**158**	**593**	**580**	**171**
CRIMINAL	78	176	175	79
APPEALS	9	26	20	15
OTHER	71	391	385	77
IN, N*	**168**	**322**	**314**	**176**
CRIMINAL	105	198	187	116
APPEALS	22	21	29	14
OTHER	41	103	98	46
IN, S*	**131**	**316**	**334**	**113**
CRIMINAL	78	112	125	65
APPEALS	23	17	25	15
OTHER	30	187	184	33
KS	**344**	**912**	**940**	**316**
CRIMINAL	223	577	583	217
APPEALS	67	51	67	51
OTHER	54	284	290	48
KY, W*	**147**	**314**	**300**	**161**
CRIMINAL	111	194	188	117
APPEALS	29	27	28	28
OTHER	7	93	84	16
LA, E	**230**	**408**	**430**	**208**
CRIMINAL	131	230	228	133
APPEALS	27	37	29	35
OTHER	72	141	173	40

Table K-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Representations by District	Pending October 1, 2005	Cases Opened	Cases Closed	Pending September 30, 2006
TOT: LA, M/W	**310**	**689**	**729**	**270**
CRIMINAL	148	400	401	147
APPEALS	85	50	72	63
OTHER	77	239	256	60
LA, M	**74**	**123**	**145**	**52**
CRIMINAL	43	82	93	32
APPEALS	16	4	11	9
OTHER	15	37	41	11
LA, W	**236**	**566**	**584**	**218**
CRIMINAL	105	318	308	115
APPEALS	69	46	61	54
OTHER	62	202	215	49
TOTAL: MA/NH/RI	**407**	**668**	**570**	**505**
CRIMINAL	276	339	304	311
APPEALS	62	78	65	75
OTHER	69	251	201	119
MA	**205**	**389**	**283**	**311**
CRIMINAL	127	185	120	192
APPEALS	38	42	37	43
OTHER	40	162	126	76
NH	**126**	**139**	**162**	**103**
CRIMINAL	101	84	115	70
APPEALS	11	7	6	12
OTHER	14	48	41	21
RI	**76**	**140**	**125**	**91**
CRIMINAL	48	70	69	49
APPEALS	13	29	22	20
OTHER	15	41	34	22

Table K-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Representations by District	Pending October 1, 2005	Cases Opened	Cases Closed	Pending September 30, 2006
MD	**609**	**1,768**	**1,742**	**635**
CRIMINAL	450	1,296	1,279	467
APPEALS	40	38	50	28
OTHER	119	434	413	140
MI, E*	**486**	**935**	**954**	**467**
CRIMINAL	294	480	510	264
APPEALS	51	62	54	59
OTHER	141	393	390	144
MI, W	**189**	**315**	**382**	**122**
CRIMINAL	81	155	185	51
APPEALS	62	48	70	40
OTHER	46	112	127	31
MN	**195**	**514**	**530**	**179**
CRIMINAL	118	190	209	99
APPEALS	40	41	51	30
OTHER	37	283	270	50
MO, E	**445**	**998**	**943**	**500**
CRIMINAL	297	617	565	349
APPEALS	53	23	42	34
OTHER	95	358	336	117
MO, W	**555**	**982**	**1,010**	**527**
CRIMINAL	315	548	540	323
APPEALS	95	70	89	76
OTHER	145	364	381	128
MS, S	**152**	**672**	**624**	**200**
CRIMINAL	119	385	356	148
APPEALS	19	29	21	27
OTHER	14	258	247	25

Table K-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Representations by District	Pending October 1, 2005	Cases Opened	Cases Closed	Pending September 30, 2006
MT*	**272**	**586**	**606**	**252**
CRIMINAL	120	218	236	102
APPEALS	104	97	86	115
OTHER	48	271	284	35
NC, E	**610**	**1,315**	**1,275**	**650**
CRIMINAL	246	636	617	265
APPEALS	157	79	88	148
OTHER	207	600	570	237
NC, M	**333**	**439**	**483**	**289**
CRIMINAL	160	257	257	160
APPEALS	121	75	103	93
OTHER	52	107	123	36
NE	**301**	**659**	**662**	**298**
CRIMINAL	185	384	388	181
APPEALS	39	45	53	31
OTHER	77	230	221	86
NC, W*	**12**	**736**	**509**	**239**
CRIMINAL	11	653	457	207
APPEALS	0	18	0	18
OTHER	1	65	52	14
NJ	**656**	**1,250**	**1,243**	**663**
CRIMINAL	508	804	804	508
APPEALS	46	48	48	46
OTHER	102	398	391	109
NM	**1,146**	**2,081**	**2,472**	**755**
CRIMINAL	934	1,610	1,943	601
APPEALS	63	83	81	65
OTHER	149	388	448	89

Table K-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Representations by District	Pending October 1, 2005	Cases Opened	Cases Closed	Pending September 30, 2006
NV	**806**	**1,145**	**1,251**	**700**
CRIMINAL	410	684	743	351
APPEALS	180	122	166	136
OTHER	216	339	342	213
TOTAL: NY, S/E/A*	**1,357**	**1,851**	**1,908**	**1,300**
CRIMINAL	970	1,140	1,193	917
APPEALS	115	119	114	120
OTHER	272	592	601	263
NY, S*	**636**	**896**	**946**	**586**
CRIMINAL	505	582	624	463
APPEALS	0	0	0	0
OTHER	131	314	322	123
NY, E*	**606**	**834**	**846**	**594**
CRIMINAL	465	558	569	454
APPEALS	2	0	0	2
OTHER	139	276	277	138
NY, A*	**115**	**121**	**116**	**120**
CRIMINAL	0	0	0	0
APPEALS	113	119	114	118
OTHER	2	2	2	2
NY, N	**203**	**434**	**450**	**187**
CRIMINAL	139	201	214	126
APPEALS	33	22	33	22
OTHER	31	211	203	39
NY, W	**374**	**738**	**682**	**430**
CRIMINAL	284	440	414	310
APPEALS	39	37	40	36
OTHER	51	261	228	84

Table K-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Representations by District	Pending October 1, 2005	Cases Opened	Cases Closed	Pending September 30, 2006
OH, N	**178**	**490**	**472**	**196**
CRIMINAL	111	246	250	107
APPEALS	28	35	19	44
OTHER	39	209	203	45
OH, S	**316**	**798**	**815**	**299**
CRIMINAL	228	577	586	219
APPEALS	32	26	27	31
OTHER	56	195	202	49
TOTAL: OK N/E	**153**	**293**	**316**	**130**
CRIMINAL	92	146	163	75
APPEALS	32	44	37	39
OTHER	29	103	116	16
OK, E	**47**	**84**	**94**	**37**
CRIMINAL	23	39	44	18
APPEALS	11	9	10	10
OTHER	13	36	40	9
OK, N	**106**	**209**	**222**	**93**
CRIMINAL	69	107	119	57
APPEALS	21	35	27	29
OTHER	16	67	76	7
OK, W	**239**	**441**	**447**	**233**
CRIMINAL	85	148	147	86
APPEALS	39	17	31	25
OTHER	115	276	269	122
OR	**875**	**1,548**	**1,524**	**899**
CRIMINAL	341	560	538	363
APPEALS	110	91	95	106
OTHER	424	897	891	430

Table K-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Representations by District	Pending October 1, 2005	Cases Opened	Cases Closed	Pending September 30, 2006
PA, E*	**996**	**1,194**	**1,165**	**1,025**
CRIMINAL	412	388	418	382
APPEALS	101	84	83	102
OTHER	483	722	664	541
PA, M	**270**	**606**	**551**	**325**
CRIMINAL	133	355	299	189
APPEALS	46	42	40	48
OTHER	91	209	212	88
PA, W	**374**	**552**	**514**	**412**
CRIMINAL	178	294	256	216
APPEALS	91	90	72	109
OTHER	105	168	186	87
PR	**322**	**822**	**841**	**303**
CRIMINAL	156	376	351	181
APPEALS	38	99	103	34
OTHER	128	347	387	88
SC	**489**	**1,108**	**1,106**	**491**
CRIMINAL	306	668	641	333
APPEALS	88	73	101	60
OTHER	95	367	364	98
SD/ND	**203**	**734**	**711**	**226**
CRIMINAL	141	452	427	166
APPEALS	36	32	45	23
OTHER	26	250	239	37
TN, E*	**303**	**563**	**542**	**324**
CRIMINAL	170	332	302	200
APPEALS	64	51	48	67
OTHER	69	180	192	57

Table K-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Representations by District	Pending October 1, 2005	Cases Opened	Cases Closed	Pending September 30, 2006
TN, M	**342**	**458**	**494**	**306**
CRIMINAL	195	285	313	167
APPEALS	37	36	40	33
OTHER	110	137	141	106
TN, W	**376**	**545**	**524**	**397**
CRIMINAL	234	333	310	257
APPEALS	78	77	63	92
OTHER	64	135	151	48
TX, E	**294**	**632**	**602**	**324**
CRIMINAL	188	390	343	235
APPEALS	70	34	57	47
OTHER	36	208	202	42
TX, N	**628**	**1,314**	**1,320**	**622**
CRIMINAL	300	673	684	289
APPEALS	246	185	165	266
OTHER	82	456	471	67
TX, S	**3,837**	**19,355**	**19,852**	**3,340**
CRIMINAL	2,297	16,294	16,785	1,806
APPEALS	1,244	777	845	1176
OTHER	296	2,284	2,222	358
TX, W	**2,599**	**6,074**	**6,255**	**2,418**
CRIMINAL	1,780	4,287	4,550	1,517
APPEALS	639	579	526	692
OTHER	180	1208	1,179	209
UT	**362**	**812**	**802**	**372**
CRIMINAL	284	550	542	292
APPEALS	36	32	36	32
OTHER	42	230	224	48

Table K-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Representations by District	Pending October 1, 2005	Cases Opened	Cases Closed	Pending September 30, 2006
VT	**76**	**143**	**152**	**67**
CRIMINAL	58	95	92	61
APPEALS	2	4	5	1
OTHER	16	44	55	5
VI	**112**	**117**	**156**	**73**
CRIMINAL	84	91	117	58
APPEALS	9	5	7	7
OTHER	19	21	32	8
VA, E	**598**	**2,283**	**2,252**	**629**
CRIMINAL	379	1300	1334	345
APPEALS	56	76	64	68
OTHER	163	907	854	216
VA, W	**0**	**90**	**12**	**78**
CRIMINAL	0	80	12	68
APPEALS	0	6	0	6
OTHER	0	4	0	4
TOTAL: WA, E/ID*	**463**	**1,081**	**1,065**	**479**
CRIMINAL	279	548	561	266
APPEALS	98	101	75	124
OTHER	86	432	429	89
WA, E*	**280**	**761**	**736**	**305**
CRIMINAL	152	346	346	152
APPEALS	82	79	61	100
OTHER	46	336	329	53
ID*	**183**	**320**	**329**	**174**
CRIMINAL	127	202	215	114
APPEALS	16	22	14	24
OTHER	40	96	100	36

Table K-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Representations by District	Pending October 1, 2005	Cases Opened	Cases Closed	Pending September 30, 2006
WA, W	**534**	**1,904**	**1,934**	**504**
CRIMINAL	362	1183	1200	345
APPEALS	39	41	44	36
OTHER	133	680	690	123
TOTAL: WI, E/W*	**166**	**643**	**603**	**206**
CRIMINAL	100	193	173	120
APPEALS	15	30	28	17
OTHER	51	420	402	69
WI, E*	**129**	**465**	**440**	**154**
CRIMINAL	71	128	109	90
APPEALS	12	21	21	12
OTHER	46	316	310	52
WI, W*	**37**	**178**	**163**	**52**
CRIMINAL	29	65	64	30
APPEALS	3	9	7	5
OTHER	5	104	92	17
WV, N	**104**	**351**	**319**	**136**
CRIMINAL	52	156	136	72
APPEALS	15	13	14	14
OTHER	37	182	169	50
WV, S	**204**	**417**	**412**	**209**
CRIMINAL	68	111	119	60
APPEALS	57	45	29	73
OTHER	79	261	264	76

[1] OTHER REPRESENTATIONS INCLUDE COURT-DIRECTED PRISONER, BAIL/PRESENTMENT, WITNESS, PROBATION REVOCATION, AND PAROLE REVOCATION REPRESENTATIONS.

* COMMUNITY DEFENDER ORGANIZATION.

Table M-1.
U.S. District Courts—Class A Misdemeanor Defendants Disposed of by U.S. Magistrate Judges, by Major Offense, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total	Traffic	Theft	Food/Drug	Weapons	Trespass	Mail	Assault	Fraud	Other
TOTAL	**7,717**	**2,627**	**1,417**	**1,379**	**45**	**89**	**65**	**259**	**745**	**1,091**
DC	**8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**4**	**3**
1ST	**14**	**-**	**1**	**6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**3**	**2**
ME	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
MA	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
NH	8	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	1
RI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2ND	**176**	**6**	**37**	**47**	**1**	**-**	**3**	**7**	**38**	**37**
CT	11	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	4
NY,N	49	5	9	7	1	-	1	1	7	18
NY,E	10	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	3
NY,S	41	1	11	8	-	-	1	5	10	5
NY,W	64	-	15	26	-	-	-	-	16	7
VT	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3RD	**215**	**2**	**53**	**84**	**8**	**-**	**5**	**1**	**44**	**18**
DE	9	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	3	1
NJ	167	-	42	80	6	-	1	-	29	9
PA,E	9	1	1	1	-	-	3	-	1	2
PA,M	28	1	7	2	2	-	1	-	11	4
PA,W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
VI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4TH	**2,359**	**1,392**	**322**	**389**	**13**	**1**	**2**	**56**	**62**	**122**
MD	866	588	131	97	5	-	1	30	3	11
NC,E	305	189	32	59	2	-	-	1	12	10
NC,M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
NC,W	27	-	1	9	-	-	1	2	5	9
SC	30	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	19	1
VA,E	1,123	615	155	215	6	1	-	23	19	89
VA,W	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
WV,N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WV,S	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table M-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Traffic	Theft	Food/Drug	Weapons	Trespass	Mail	Assault	Fraud	Other
5TH	**706**	**28**	**178**	**155**	**5**	**3**	**-**	**37**	**192**	**108**
LA,E	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
LA,M	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
LA,W	136	4	54	37	-	-	-	-	30	11
MS,N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MS,S	20	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	12	3
TX,N	15	1	1	1	1	2	-	3	3	3
TX,E	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
TX,S	71	3	-	57	-	-	-	2	5	4
TX,W	401	20	119	59	4	1	-	31	139	28
6TH	**561**	**19**	**190**	**126**	**2**	**3**	**11**	**19**	**26**	**165**
KY,E	12	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	6
KY,W	413	15	172	83	2	-	-	9	-	132
MI,E	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
MI,W	26	-	3	2	-	2	4	5	3	7
OH,N	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	3
OH,S	68	2	11	35	-	-	4	1	1	14
TN,E	20	1	4	2	-	-	-	1	11	1
TN,M	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	1
TN,W	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7TH	**128**	**65**	**12**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**11**	**-**	**20**	**19**
IL,N	26	-	8	-	-	-	9	-	8	1
IL,C	68	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
IL,S	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
IN,N	15	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	3	6
IN,S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WI,E	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
WI,W	7	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
8TH	**155**	**-**	**7**	**5**	**-**	**61**	**2**	**8**	**27**	**45**
AR,E	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	1
AR,W	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	7
IA,N	6	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	1
IA,S	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
MN	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
MO,E	79	-	1	-	-	58	1	-	3	16
MO,W	18	-	5	1	-	-	1	1	4	6
NE	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	5
ND	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
SD	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3

Table M-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Traffic	Theft	Food/Drug	Weapons	Trespass	Mail	Assault	Fraud	Other
9TH	**1,139**	**211**	**191**	**166**	**5**	**13**	**25**	**54**	**300**	**174**
AK	29	8	4	4	-	-	-	1	2	10
AZ	202	4	4	53	-	7	10	9	90	25
CA,N	153	27	9	17	2	-	8	5	58	27
CA,E	116	14	21	29	3	-	3	4	27	15
CA,C	115	-	7	-	-	-	-	2	95	11
CA,S	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	7	-
HI	65	15	19	16	-	-	-	8	4	3
ID	14	-	-	2	-	3	1	2	1	5
MT	18	8	-	-	-	3	-	1	3	3
NV	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	4	3
OR	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
WA,E	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
WA,W	387	132	122	41	-	-	3	10	9	70
GUAM	8	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NMI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10TH	**1,147**	**348**	**181**	**275**	**9**	**6**	**-**	**44**	**16**	**268**
CO	21	7	3	2	-	-	-	3	-	6
KS	168	33	62	29	-	-	-	6	4	34
NM	44	25	2	2	-	-	-	5	3	7
OK,N	7	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
OK,E	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
OK,W	554	264	99	28	4	-	-	20	5	134
UT	210	1	5	124	1	-	-	2	1	76
WY	140	18	4	90	4	5	-	6	3	10
11TH	**1,109**	**556**	**245**	**125**	**2**	**2**	**5**	**31**	**13**	**130**
AL,N	62	33	9	10	1	-	-	-	1	8
AL,M	46	6	37	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
AL,S	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
FL,N	187	107	14	21	-	-	-	12	-	33
FL,M	30	-	-	7	-	-	2	3	4	14
FL,S	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
GA,N	94	15	3	30	-	2	2	1	1	40
GA,M	242	84	110	30	-	-	-	4	-	14
GA,S	443	311	72	25	1	-	1	9	7	17

NOTE: TOTALS INCLUDE DISMISSED DEFENDANTS.

Table M-1A.
U.S. District Courts—Class A Misdemeanor Defendants Disposed of by U.S. Magistrate Judges, by Type of Disposition, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total	Dismissed	Not Convicted		Convicted		
			After Court Trial	After Jury Trial	Plea of Guilty	After Court Trial	After Jury Trial
TOTAL	**7,717**	**2,601**	**50**	**4**	**4,967**	**82**	**13**
DC	**8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8**	**-**	**-**
1ST	**14**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**12**	**-**	**-**
ME	4	1	-	-	3	-	-
MA	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
NH	8	1	-	-	7	-	-
RI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2ND	**176**	**14**	**1**	**-**	**161**	**-**	**-**
CT	11	-	-	-	11	-	-
NY,N	49	11	-	-	38	-	-
NY,E	10	-	-	-	10	-	-
NY,S	41	3	1	-	37	-	-
NY,W	64	-	-	-	64	-	-
VT	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
3RD	**215**	**93**	**1**	**-**	**121**	**-**	**-**
DE	9	3	-	-	6	-	-
NJ	167	85	1	-	81	-	-
PA,E	9	-	-	-	9	-	-
PA,M	28	5	-	-	23	-	-
PA,W	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
VI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4TH	**2,359**	**1,106**	**34**	**1**	**1,171**	**46**	**1**
MD	866	528	9	1	326	2	-
NC,E	305	96	-	-	209	-	-
NC,M	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
NC,W	27	3	1	-	23	-	-
SC	30	2	-	-	28	-	-
VA,E	1,123	477	24	-	578	43	1
VA,W	4	-	-	-	3	1	-
WV,N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WV,S	1	-	-	-	1	-	-

Table M-1A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Dismissed	Not Convicted		Convicted		
			After Court Trial	After Jury Trial	Plea of Guilty	After Court Trial	After Jury Trial
5TH	**706**	**125**	**2**	**-**	**572**	**3**	**4**
LA,E	29	2	-	-	27	-	-
LA,M	29	-	-	-	28	1	-
LA,W	136	49	-	-	85	2	-
MS,N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MS,S	20	-	-	-	20	-	-
TX,N	15	2	-	-	13	-	-
TX,E	5	1	-	-	4	-	-
TX,S	71	5	-	-	66	-	-
TX,W	401	66	2	-	329	-	4
6TH	**561**	**211**	**5**	**-**	**340**	**4**	**1**
KY,E	12	2	-	-	10	-	-
KY,W	413	199	4	-	206	4	-
MI,E	4	-	-	-	4	-	-
MI,W	26	2	-	-	23	-	1
OH,N	9	2	-	-	7	-	-
OH,S	68	5	1	-	62	-	-
TN,E	20	-	-	-	20	-	-
TN,M	7	1	-	-	6	-	-
TN,W	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
7TH	**128**	**32**	**-**	**-**	**95**	**-**	**1**
IL,N	26	2	-	-	23	-	1
IL,C	68	29	-	-	39	-	-
IL,S	4	-	-	-	4	-	-
IN,N	15	-	-	-	15	-	-
IN,S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WI,E	8	1	-	-	7	-	-
WI,W	7	-	-	-	7	-	-
8TH	**155**	**65**	**-**	**-**	**89**	**1**	**-**
AR,E	6	-	-	-	6	-	-
AR,W	24	1	-	-	23	-	-
IA,N	6	-	-	-	6	-	-
IA,S	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
MN	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
MO,E	79	60	-	-	19	-	-
MO,W	18	2	-	-	16	-	-
NE	9	-	-	-	8	1	-
ND	4	2	-	-	2	-	-
SD	5	-	-	-	5	-	-

Table M-1A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Dismissed	Not Convicted		Convicted		
			After Court Trial	After Jury Trial	Plea of Guilty	After Court Trial	After Jury Trial
9TH	**1,139**	**307**	**2**	**1**	**826**	**3**	**-**
AK	29	11	1	-	17	-	-
AZ	202	7	1	-	193	1	-
CA,N	153	39	-	-	113	1	-
CA,E	116	20	-	-	96	-	-
CA,C	115	3	-	-	112	-	-
CA,S	12	-	-	-	12	-	-
HI	65	26	-	-	38	1	-
ID	14	4	-	-	10	-	-
MT	18	6	-	-	12	-	-
NV	14	-	-	-	14	-	-
OR	4	-	-	-	4	-	-
WA,E	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
WA,W	387	187	-	1	199	-	-
GUAM	8	4	-	-	4	-	-
NMI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10TH	**1,147**	**287**	**2**	**-**	**847**	**10**	**1**
CO	21	7	-	-	14	-	-
KS	168	120	-	-	48	-	-
NM	44	16	-	-	28	-	-
OK,N	7	-	-	-	7	-	-
OK,E	3	1	-	-	2	-	-
OK,W	554	110	2	-	441	1	-
UT	210	30	-	-	170	9	1
WY	140	3	-	-	137	-	-
11TH	**1,109**	**359**	**3**	**2**	**725**	**15**	**5**
AL,N	62	24	-	-	38	-	-
AL,M	46	28	-	-	18	-	-
AL,S	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
FL,N	187	54	-	-	129	4	-
FL,M	30	3	-	1	26	-	-
FL,S	4	-	-	-	3	1	-
GA,N	94	8	1	1	79	4	1
GA,M	242	47	2	-	184	5	4
GA,S	443	195	-	-	247	1	-

Table M-2.
U.S. District Courts—Petty Offense Defendants Disposed of by U.S. Magistrate Judges, by Nature of Offense, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total	DUI/DWI[1]	Other Traffic	Immigration	Food/Drugs	Littering	Drunk/ Disorderly	Hunting/ Fishing/Camping	Trespassing	Theft	Other
TOTAL	**90,591**	**3,451**	**39,463**	**31,646**	**2,772**	**357**	**2,776**	**1,282**	**1,738**	**1,185**	**5,921**
DC	**74**	**0**	**24**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**47**
1ST	**434**	**37**	**198**	**1**	**49**	**4**	**69**	**7**	**9**	**17**	**43**
ME	62	7	16	1	12	1	18	1	0	0	6
MA	272	28	144	0	28	0	35	3	5	1	28
NH	13	0	5	0	1	0	3	2	2	0	0
RI	59	2	24	0	4	1	11	1	2	7	7
PR	28	0	9	0	4	2	2	0	0	9	2
2ND	**1,035**	**11**	**606**	**143**	**37**	**7**	**57**	**4**	**45**	**26**	**99**
CT	150	1	124	0	9	0	4	0	2	2	8
NY,N	239	5	165	47	1	3	8	0	1	0	9
NY,E	265	5	147	0	18	1	14	4	36	14	26
NY,S	240	0	145	0	6	2	30	0	6	7	44
NY,W	130	0	22	96	1	0	1	0	0	2	8
VT	11	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	4
3RD	**3,044**	**146**	**1,679**	**21**	**295**	**18**	**258**	**29**	**194**	**72**	**332**
DE	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
NJ	2,357	81	1,394	21	175	16	157	6	185	68	254
PA,E	154	4	63	0	9	1	35	1	3	2	36
PA,M	480	61	198	0	111	0	59	19	1	1	30
PA,W	43	0	22	0	0	1	7	0	3	0	10
VI	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
4TH	**23,498**	**1,921**	**18,025**	**44**	**727**	**42**	**718**	**133**	**192**	**254**	**1,442**
MD	11,860	1,189	9,231	0	351	15	200	40	59	182	561
NC,E	2,967	52	2,619	5	13	7	51	3	22	19	176
NC,M	100	3	61	0	4	0	17	1	0	4	10
NC,W	715	55	241	0	206	2	80	21	8	7	95
SC	75	4	19	15	7	2	1	8	4	4	11
VA,E	6,797	545	5,336	24	30	6	234	36	97	37	452
VA,W	817	66	421	0	101	6	109	8	0	1	105
WV,N	125	6	55	0	8	1	12	16	2	0	25
WV,S	42	1	10	0	7	3	14	0	0	0	7

Table M-2. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	DUI/DWI[1]	Other Traffic	Immigration	Food/Drugs	Littering	Drunk/ Disorderly	Hunting/ Fishing/Camping	Trespassing	Theft	Other
5TH	**28,744**	**264**	**2,975**	**24,386**	**180**	**17**	**157**	**157**	**121**	**136**	**351**
LA,E	38	0	9	0	2	4	1	15	1	0	6
LA,M	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	19
LA,W	440	17	222	0	16	4	13	59	8	50	51
MS,N	282	27	112	0	33	0	48	28	2	0	32
MS,S	305	23	175	0	41	2	7	2	3	14	38
TX,N	275	5	79	93	8	4	14	14	4	29	25
TX,E	44	2	10	0	4	0	2	8	3	1	14
TX,S	12,428	38	261	11,949	67	0	25	18	11	5	54
TX,W	14,910	152	2,107	12,344	9	3	47	13	89	34	112
6TH	**2,242**	**199**	**1,311**	**1**	**114**	**10**	**214**	**48**	**60**	**18**	**267**
KY,E	55	0	30	0	4	0	0	1	2	1	17
KY,W	1,083	121	687	0	10	3	68	21	44	4	125
MI,E	69	2	33	1	4	0	11	6	2	0	10
MI,W	10	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
OH,N	120	3	54	0	6	0	17	12	5	3	20
OH,S	234	28	153	0	4	0	32	0	2	4	11
TN,E	562	38	285	0	75	5	82	8	5	6	58
TN,M	98	6	66	0	11	1	3	0	0	0	11
TN,W	11	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
7TH	**410**	**7**	**102**	**5**	**14**	**4**	**60**	**21**	**17**	**24**	**156**
IL,N	241	0	34	0	3	0	46	0	9	13	136
IL,C	26	0	19	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4
IL,S	24	3	5	0	1	0	0	1	1	9	4
IN,N	7	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	1	0
IN,S	70	3	37	0	1	1	1	14	5	1	7
WI,E	27	0	2	5	4	1	10	4	0	0	1
WI,W	15	1	4	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	4
8TH	**1,117**	**60**	**594**	**28**	**83**	**15**	**94**	**27**	**29**	**15**	**172**
AR,E	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
AR,W	271	18	127	0	48	3	25	3	5	2	40
IA,N	21	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
IA,S	79	0	46	0	3	1	7	3	1	4	14
MN	127	2	59	0	11	0	11	4	2	3	35
MO,E	24	13	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	5
MO,W	414	25	312	0	11	7	6	1	12	0	40
NE	16	0	6	0	0	0	2	3	4	0	1
ND	25	0	8	8	0	0	2	3	1	0	3
SD	137	2	33	1	8	4	40	9	4	6	30

Table M-2. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	DUI/DWI[1]	Other Traffic	Immigration	Food/Drugs	Littering	Drunk/ Disorderly	Hunting/ Fishing/Camping	Trespassing	Theft	Other
9TH	**19,275**	**554**	**7,861**	**5,718**	**782**	**159**	**636**	**570**	**787**	**378**	**1,830**
AK	393	3	283	0	16	7	16	23	8	2	35
AZ	7,349	118	852	5,633	193	25	149	79	51	19	230
CA,N	1,128	13	821	2	36	8	11	75	46	5	111
CA,E	1,710	53	880	0	84	45	115	126	40	26	341
CA,C	2,086	139	1,222	70	63	6	84	39	82	111	270
CA,S	1,626	38	916	1	143	10	48	13	135	164	158
HI	415	54	343	0	3	1	5	0	7	0	2
ID	64	3	11	6	0	3	1	16	7	0	17
MT	188	25	66	2	7	1	15	23	13	4	32
NV	1,607	62	749	0	132	27	89	63	170	29	286
OR	643	2	217	0	46	20	43	92	75	1	147
WA,E	37	0	7	0	17	0	2	3	4	0	4
WA,W	1,973	43	1,485	4	42	6	57	9	132	7	188
GU	56	1	9	0	0	0	1	9	17	10	9
10TH	**7,117**	**151**	**3,782**	**1,259**	**293**	**51**	**347**	**160**	**149**	**143**	**782**
CO	830	13	228	0	155	11	29	60	9	28	297
KS	425	11	383	0	2	1	4	5	4	0	15
NM	2,361	20	723	1,259	29	13	47	24	36	71	139
OK,N	16	0	8	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	3
OK,E	46	0	8	0	7	0	8	12	1	1	9
OK,W	2,204	10	1,925	0	20	4	99	5	41	24	76
UT	479	19	218	0	9	11	52	24	27	5	114
WY	756	78	289	0	71	9	106	30	30	14	129
11TH	**3,601**	**101**	**2,306**	**40**	**198**	**30**	**163**	**126**	**135**	**102**	**400**
AL,N	329	5	131	0	77	0	16	6	7	13	74
AL,M	76	0	65	0	0	0	1	4	1	2	3
AL,S	5	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
FL,N	178	3	117	1	13	0	9	1	3	9	22
FL,M	521	16	322	5	9	3	54	17	17	14	64
FL,S	246	14	86	0	14	0	19	45	6	3	59
GA,N	528	8	193	34	73	25	44	15	14	9	113
GA,M	842	53	623	0	8	0	5	8	68	45	32
GA,S	876	1	769	0	0	2	15	30	19	7	33

NOTE: TOTALS INCLUDE DISMISSED DEFENDANTS.
[1] DUI/DWI = DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OR DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED.

Table M-2A.
U.S. District Courts—Petty Offense Defendants Disposed of by U.S. Magistrate Judges, by Type of Disposition, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total	Not Convicted		Convicted	
		Dismissed	After Trial	Plea of Guilty	After Trial
TOTAL	**90,591**	**22,839**	**889**	**65,155**	**1,708**
DC	**74**	**0**	**0**	**58**	**16**
1ST	**434**	**71**	**23**	**310**	**30**
ME	62	12	3	38	9
MA	272	40	17	201	14
NH	13	3	0	9	1
RI	59	15	0	44	0
PR	28	1	3	18	6
2ND	**1,035**	**408**	**33**	**565**	**29**
CT	150	143	0	7	0
NY,N	239	0	2	230	7
NY,E	265	160	2	103	0
NY,S	240	77	29	112	22
NY,W	130	25	0	105	0
VT	11	3	0	8	0
3RD	**3,044**	**1,000**	**37**	**1,949**	**58**
DE	3	2	0	1	0
NJ	2,357	757	0	1,600	0
PA,E	154	50	21	65	18
PA,M	480	190	8	271	11
PA,W	43	1	8	9	25
VI	7	0	0	3	4
4TH	**23,498**	**12,551**	**230**	**10,169**	**548**
MD	11,860	6,261	70	5,408	121
NC,E	2,967	1,809	0	1,142	16
NC,M	100	58	0	37	5
NC,W	715	507	9	191	8
SC	75	0	2	72	1
VA,E	6,797	3,663	110	2,803	221
VA,W	817	211	32	464	110
WV,N	125	34	6	23	62
WV,S	42	8	1	29	4

Table M-2A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Not Convicted		Convicted	
		Dismissed	After Trial	Plea of Guilty	After Trial
5TH	**28,744**	**2,201**	**29**	**26,418**	**96**
LA,E	38	0	0	38	0
LA,M	22	0	0	22	0
LA,W	440	32	7	370	31
MS,N	282	5	1	273	3
MS,S	305	103	0	200	2
TX,N	275	41	5	222	7
TX,E	44	2	1	41	0
TX,S	12,428	1,017	3	11,374	34
TX,W	14,910	1,001	12	13,878	19
6TH	**2,242**	**218**	**56**	**1,788**	**180**
KY,E	55	21	0	25	9
KY,W	1,083	22	30	905	126
MI,E	69	4	5	43	17
MI,W	10	2	3	4	1
OH,N	120	19	7	87	7
OH,S	234	21	1	206	6
TN,E	562	124	4	429	5
TN,M	98	0	6	83	9
TN,W	11	5	0	6	0
7TH	**410**	**106**	**57**	**198**	**49**
IL,N	241	87	54	60	40
IL,C	26	0	1	25	0
IL,S	24	9	1	9	5
IN,N	7	0	0	7	0
IN,S	70	6	1	60	3
WI,E	27	1	0	25	1
WI,W	15	3	0	12	0
8TH	**1,117**	**176**	**46**	**767**	**128**
AR,E	3	0	0	3	0
AR,W	271	77	0	191	3
IA,N	21	0	0	21	0
IA,S	79	2	32	18	27
MN	127	15	9	62	41
MO,E	24	7	0	17	0
MO,W	414	61	4	314	35
NE	16	1	0	15	0
ND	25	0	0	16	9
SD	137	13	1	110	13

Table M-2A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Not Convicted		Convicted	
		Dismissed	After Trial	Plea of Guilty	After Trial
9TH	**19,275**	**3,503**	**118**	**15,402**	**252**
AK	393	170	14	189	20
AZ	7,349	230	1	7,108	10
CA,N	1,128	39	9	1,079	1
CA,E	1,710	213	25	1,441	31
CA,C	2,086	1,044	5	1,020	17
CA,S	1,626	759	0	866	1
HI	415	2	2	356	55
ID	64	26	0	38	0
MT	188	33	7	123	25
NV	1,607	578	14	994	21
OR	643	1	2	635	5
WA,E	37	1	1	29	6
WA,W	1,973	401	37	1,476	59
GU	56	6	1	48	1
10TH	**7,117**	**1,748**	**23**	**5,244**	**102**
CO	830	66	2	730	32
KS	425	290	1	132	2
NM	2,361	629	8	1,699	25
OK,N	16	2	0	14	0
OK,E	46	5	0	41	0
OK,W	2,204	414	2	1,776	12
UT	479	183	2	283	11
WY	756	159	8	569	20
11TH	**3,601**	**857**	**237**	**2,287**	**220**
AL,N	329	118	0	211	0
AL,M	76	19	15	36	6
AL,S	5	0	0	5	0
FL,N	178	66	3	94	15
FL,M	521	285	3	221	12
FL,S	246	34	10	162	40
GA,N	528	234	9	245	40
GA,M	842	9	195	555	83
GA,S	876	92	2	758	24

Table M-3.
U.S. District Courts—Felony Preliminary Proceedings Handled by U.S. Magistrate Judges Under 28 U.S.C. 636(a) During the 12- Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit & District	Total	Search Warrants	Arrest Warrants	Summonses	Initial Appearances	Preliminary Examinations	Arraignments	Detention Hearings	Bail Review & Nebbia	Attorney Appointment Hearings	Material Witness Hearings
TOTAL	**325,475**	**32,467**	**34,584**	**3,741**	**96,189**	**20,711**	**57,537**	**47,525**	**11,545**	**15,408**	**5,768**
DC	**2,385**	**1,156**	**301**	**4**	**274**	**194**	**191**	**213**	**31**	**21**	**0**
1ST	**8,482**	**1,221**	**917**	**67**	**2,048**	**464**	**1,740**	**1,233**	**524**	**260**	**8**
ME	1,085	90	142	6	207	112	146	136	72	174	0
MA	2,914	472	362	60	676	184	501	494	93	71	1
NH	712	60	54	0	265	10	198	58	64	3	0
RI	422	54	65	0	61	4	150	83	5	0	0
PR	3,349	545	294	1	839	154	745	462	290	12	7
2ND	**14,734**	**2,053**	**2,522**	**96**	**4,660**	**386**	**2,212**	**1,633**	**533**	**625**	**14**
CT	1,877	427	230	8	447	0	342	275	79	69	0
NY,N	1,775	200	180	20	587	2	306	316	64	96	4
NY,E	3,169	462	412	2	1,032	1	682	484	78	9	7
NY,S	4,643	673	803	0	1,679	271	442	327	120	327	1
NY,W	2,862	256	871	66	776	90	299	210	168	124	2
VT	408	35	26	0	139	22	141	21	24	0	0
3RD	**12,959**	**2,133**	**1,912**	**72**	**3,292**	**466**	**2,122**	**1,484**	**455**	**1,003**	**20**
DE	619	150	87	28	152	10	107	78	4	3	0
NJ	3,014	506	712	0	912	3	124	173	345	232	7
PA,E	4,746	959	523	0	955	275	666	618	44	705	1
PA,M	1,733	135	155	14	607	9	529	260	16	1	7
PA,W	2,276	337	373	30	517	96	557	271	31	62	2
VI	571	46	62	0	149	73	139	84	15	0	3
4TH	**27,005**	**2,820**	**3,599**	**328**	**7,266**	**1,402**	**4,729**	**4,487**	**1,198**	**1,159**	**17**
MD	4,089	923	444	0	999	0	494	559	291	375	4
NC,E	1,580	98	114	0	712	41	193	421	0	0	1
NC,M	1,401	79	118	0	496	104	222	308	38	36	0
NC,W	3,490	147	275	71	939	112	670	815	278	183	0
SC	4,726	413	1,360	6	685	103	1,535	295	290	39	0
VA,E	6,493	860	697	156	1,954	767	528	1,274	61	184	12
VA,W	2,511	79	246	25	740	76	518	523	182	122	0
WV,N	1,362	168	95	5	371	83	276	119	27	218	0
WV,S	1,353	53	250	65	370	116	293	173	31	2	0

Table M-3. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit & District	Total	Search Warrants	Arrest Warrants	Summonses	Initial Appearances	Preliminary Examinations	Arraignments	Detention Hearings	Bail Review & Nebbia	Attorney Appointment Hearings	Material Witness Hearings
5TH	**55,325**	**2,716**	**5,582**	**651**	**21,612**	**4,476**	**8,238**	**6,712**	**1,602**	**1,406**	**2,330**
LA,E	1,882	188	82	37	514	9	419	358	66	208	1
LA,M	976	36	67	29	379	23	243	130	5	64	0
LA,W	2,151	91	377	88	609	85	515	254	65	50	17
MS,N	882	18	45	0	230	75	216	129	11	158	0
MS,S	1,752	93	307	83	421	87	466	237	31	27	0
TX,N	3,872	308	420	24	1,563	363	605	474	25	43	47
TX,E	3,432	164	295	67	1,278	171	974	424	17	42	0
TX,S	24,869	1,169	1,245	194	9,863	2,434	4,111	2,906	899	375	1,673
TX,W	15,509	649	2,744	129	6,755	1,229	689	1,800	483	439	592
6TH	**21,460**	**2,971**	**3,482**	**548**	**5,766**	**863**	**4,561**	**2,629**	**307**	**297**	**36**
KY,E	1,910	252	320	128	551	48	405	187	2	2	15
KY,W	1,930	188	518	0	400	116	402	259	16	31	0
MI,E	3,686	1,176	362	0	1,018	34	807	243	26	8	12
MI,W	2,229	97	464	1	618	118	510	347	56	13	5
OH,N	2,429	362	390	64	530	194	530	313	35	9	2
OH,S	2,750	314	597	335	651	204	212	390	45	2	0
TN,E	2,348	356	119	1	745	58	636	251	49	133	0
TN,M	1,329	122	92	8	475	84	310	181	27	30	0
TN,W	2,849	104	620	11	778	7	749	458	51	69	2
7TH	**13,208**	**2,025**	**1,990**	**260**	**3,393**	**554**	**2,278**	**1,903**	**311**	**443**	**51**
IL,N	3,153	379	376	0	804	202	577	691	84	38	2
IL,C	1,989	167	366	98	529	131	353	257	48	23	17
IL,S	1,570	213	38	0	518	22	270	215	25	269	0
IN,N	2,576	194	753	73	646	122	414	276	44	23	31
IN,S	1,199	253	124	18	601	40	2	152	5	4	0
WI,E	2,288	776	326	71	190	29	476	228	105	86	1
WI,W	433	43	7	0	105	8	186	84	0	0	0
8TH	**24,537**	**1,804**	**3,418**	**218**	**7,302**	**1,390**	**5,647**	**3,642**	**855**	**198**	**63**
AR,E	1,563	113	154	108	458	3	518	101	100	8	0
AR,W	438	54	87	4	114	0	161	17	1	0	0
IA,N	1,929	98	370	9	582	50	578	191	21	20	10
IA,S	2,233	76	527	28	618	108	526	277	23	20	30
MN	2,933	386	273	4	879	350	458	532	35	8	8
MO,E	4,606	579	231	0	1,347	327	1,083	793	240	6	0
MO,W	4,454	204	820	7	1,378	433	899	498	128	77	10
NE	3,244	193	734	54	845	30	721	532	119	14	2
ND	812	47	47	0	326	48	210	120	9	2	3
SD	2,325	54	175	4	755	41	493	581	179	43	0

Table M-3. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit & District	Total	Search Warrants	Arrest Warrants	Summonses	Initial Appearances	Preliminary Examinations	Arraignments	Detention Hearings	Bail Review & Nebbia	Attorney Appointment Hearings	Material Witness Hearings
9TH	**81,919**	**8,219**	**5,237**	**827**	**23,546**	**5,448**	**14,174**	**13,746**	**3,664**	**4,135**	**2,923**
AK	288	41	69	1	29	9	87	26	22	4	0
AZ	27,885	948	565	143	9,319	4,159	3,920	5,725	1,010	1,027	1,069
CA,N	5,660	743	401	56	1,246	43	864	705	1,022	561	19
CA,E	6,154	859	922	25	1,090	4	1,194	1,328	201	527	4
CA,C	9,227	1,972	616	94	2,529	236	1,399	1,396	194	740	51
CA,S	12,449	1,237	80	2	4,192	707	2,936	632	629	345	1,689
HI	1,820	545	100	1	299	15	348	236	252	24	0
ID	842	93	34	16	275	20	204	189	0	11	0
MT	1,537	77	69	61	489	45	512	247	9	25	3
NV	4,560	428	471	183	1,528	20	779	845	92	209	5
OR	4,531	577	415	33	975	79	673	1,208	5	562	4
WA,E	2,374	248	538	110	616	63	455	274	49	21	0
WA,W	4,306	432	927	93	852	48	737	924	170	45	78
GU	286	19	30	9	107	0	66	11	9	34	1
10TH	**29,605**	**1,846**	**1,684**	**171**	**7,650**	**3,791**	**4,193**	**6,035**	**456**	**3,543**	**236**
CO	3,581	648	138	4	914	328	631	723	135	58	2
KS	2,655	167	39	64	1,069	57	845	324	72	18	0
NM	15,007	484	316	4	3,525	3,107	938	3,231	190	3,000	212
OK,N	828	81	78	0	283	30	249	94	4	6	3
OK,E	414	57	65	8	93	31	96	40	0	24	0
OK,W	987	149	151	2	178	92	206	128	23	43	15
UT	4,720	233	812	89	1,082	18	895	1,163	30	394	4
WY	1,413	27	85	0	506	128	333	332	2	0	0
11TH	**33,856**	**3,503**	**3,940**	**499**	**9,380**	**1,277**	**7,452**	**3,808**	**1,609**	**2,318**	**70**
AL,N	2,424	302	203	10	447	85	603	197	170	407	0
AL,M	1,090	133	14	114	396	47	303	64	11	8	0
AL,S	1,386	90	210	4	372	57	441	174	11	24	3
FL,N	1,985	115	405	67	640	46	424	223	10	55	0
FL,M	7,627	609	931	65	2,414	229	1,573	1,270	373	139	24
FL,S	11,736	1,229	1,254	34	3,195	509	2,492	1,212	615	1,163	33
GA,N	4,192	908	184	4	1,122	250	886	537	75	224	2
GA,M	1,834	57	253	119	366	23	350	71	298	289	8
GA,S	1,582	60	486	82	428	31	380	60	46	9	0

Table M-3A.
U.S. District Courts—Miscellaneous Matters Handled by U.S. Magistrate Judges
During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit & District	Total	Seizure/ Inspection Warrants & Orders of Entry	IRS Enforcement[1]	Judgment Debtor Exams	Extradition Hearings	Contempt Proceedings	CJA Fee Applications[2]	International Prisoner Transfer Proceedings	Calendar Calls	Voir Dire	Grand/ Other Jury	Naturalization Proceedings
TOTAL	**46,559**	**2,891**	**275**	**428**	**196**	**34**	**18,813**	**290**	**10,833**	**513**	**11,359**	**927**
DC	**122**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**25**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**90**	**0**
1ST	**828**	**63**	**9**	**7**	**12**	**2**	**123**	**0**	**65**	**62**	**458**	**27**
ME	106	13	0	2	2	1	38	0	0	20	30	0
MA	147	4	5	5	7	0	2	0	0	12	97	15
NH	285	7	2	0	0	1	42	0	0	2	231	0
RI	103	21	2	0	0	0	34	0	0	21	21	4
PR	187	18	0	0	3	0	7	0	65	7	79	8
2ND	**5,715**	**126**	**6**	**5**	**23**	**0**	**654**	**31**	**3,033**	**53**	**1,635**	**149**
CT	670	23	1	5	4	0	52	7	3	3	515	57
NY,N	425	30	5	0	0	0	22	24	224	2	110	8
NY,E	1,618	9	0	0	12	0	86	0	1,180	35	231	65
NY,S	1,322	18	0	0	6	0	353	0	353	12	580	0
NY,W	1,529	22	0	0	1	0	110	0	1,273	1	107	15
VT	151	24	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	92	4
3RD	**1,053**	**120**	**2**	**14**	**10**	**4**	**320**	**18**	**85**	**7**	**456**	**17**
DE	32	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0
NJ	252	29	0	0	1	1	76	12	0	0	130	3
PA,E	512	34	0	0	0	2	208	0	77	0	191	0
PA,M	76	7	0	0	9	0	17	0	0	6	37	0
PA,W	135	38	0	0	0	1	19	6	0	0	62	9
VI	46	4	0	13	0	0	0	0	8	1	15	5
4TH	**3,002**	**369**	**78**	**28**	**7**	**2**	**568**	**3**	**1,132**	**3**	**753**	**59**
MD	412	80	67	9	1	0	25	0	0	2	206	22
NC,E	154	14	0	1	1	0	15	2	88	0	32	1
NC,M	149	63	1	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	37	0
NC,W	99	32	1	0	1	0	41	0	0	0	23	1
SC	189	34	5	1	1	0	96	0	0	1	51	0
VA,E	1,429	125	4	0	2	0	78	1	1,044	0	146	29
VA,W	444	10	0	0	0	2	249	0	0	0	178	5
WV,N	44	3	0	17	0	0	4	0	0	0	19	1
WV,S	82	8	0	0	1	0	12	0	0	0	61	0

Table M-3A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit & District	Total	Seizure/ Inspection Warrants & Orders of Entry	IRS Enforcement[1]	Judgment Debtor Exams	Extradition Hearings	Contempt Proceedings	CJA Fee Applications[2]	International Prisoner Transfer Proceedings	Calendar Calls	Voir Dire	Grand/ Other Jury	Naturalization Proceedings
5TH	**13,318**	**237**	**19**	**20**	**12**	**5**	**9,585**	**164**	**571**	**183**	**2,472**	**50**
LA,E	225	0	12	10	0	0	81	0	62	1	58	1
LA,M	670	0	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	0	656	0
LA,W	222	11	0	0	0	1	106	0	72	0	32	0
MS,N	29	2	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	3	2
MS,S	39	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	21	1
TX,N	264	64	1	0	2	0	52	58	17	0	57	13
TX,E	146	21	1	0	0	0	87	0	0	4	23	10
TX,S	2,538	46	1	0	9	0	560	6	418	10	1,481	7
TX,W	9,185	82	4	0	1	4	8,673	98	2	164	141	16
6TH	**4,486**	**273**	**24**	**6**	**8**	**2**	**1,032**	**8**	**246**	**63**	**2,706**	**118**
KY,E	279	26	7	0	0	0	34	0	195	0	17	0
KY,W	1,898	1	0	0	0	0	113	0	37	0	1,740	7
MI,E	444	159	1	0	1	0	41	1	0	9	198	34
MI,W	131	3	0	1	0	0	23	0	0	22	73	9
OH,N	570	0	0	0	3	1	0	6	0	19	514	27
OH,S	401	66	16	5	0	0	210	0	0	11	57	36
TN,E	593	2	0	0	0	0	513	0	14	2	57	5
TN,M	128	15	0	0	0	1	90	0	0	0	22	0
TN,W	42	1	0	0	4	0	8	1	0	0	28	0
7TH	**1,168**	**89**	**1**	**59**	**8**	**1**	**574**	**2**	**5**	**11**	**307**	**111**
IL,N	359	9	0	0	8	0	154	0	0	2	120	66
IL,C	57	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	30	9
IL,S	115	18	1	34	0	0	40	0	0	0	20	2
IN,N	82	7	0	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	45	9
IN,S	113	24	0	5	0	0	37	2	0	0	32	13
WI,E	364	0	0	0	0	0	316	0	0	0	36	12
WI,W	78	25	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	2	24	0
8TH	**2,390**	**180**	**67**	**16**	**0**	**5**	**929**	**3**	**817**	**48**	**273**	**52**
AR,E	264	9	3	5	0	0	12	0	225	0	10	0
AR,W	55	11	0	0	0	0	34	1	0	0	7	2
IA,N	382	4	0	5	0	0	328	0	0	38	7	0
IA,S	115	10	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	3	43	7
MN	413	25	2	0	0	0	358	0	0	0	23	5
MO,E	81	9	10	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	28	12
MO,W	189	0	5	5	0	0	116	0	0	7	54	2
NE	768	103	0	1	0	2	0	2	592	0	62	6
ND	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
SD	110	5	47	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	36	12

Table M-3A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit & District	Total	Seizure/ Inspection Warrants & Orders of Entry	IRS Enforcement[1]	Judgment Debtor Exams	Extradition Hearings	Contempt Proceedings	CJA Fee Applications[2]	International Prisoner Transfer Proceedings	Calendar Calls	Voir Dire	Grand/ Other Jury	Naturalization Proceedings
9TH	**10,248**	**823**	**17**	**200**	**63**	**2**	**3,185**	**17**	**4,441**	**8**	**1,198**	**294**
AK	14	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	3	1
AZ	1,276	64	1	6	5	1	1,064	7	0	0	98	30
CA,N	1,408	41	1	15	1	0	293	0	906	3	148	0
CA,E	2,108	56	3	0	2	0	320	0	1,564	0	121	42
CA,C	2,455	192	0	94	9	0	20	0	1,846	3	246	45
CA,S	1,141	130	0	42	6	0	784	5	0	0	167	7
HI	556	163	4	3	0	0	253	0	0	0	63	70
ID	163	2	0	0	3	0	114	0	0	1	39	4
MT	151	6	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	0	25	2
NV	297	78	0	18	31	1	40	0	1	0	97	31
OR	329	74	5	18	2	0	113	0	33	1	71	12
WA,E	174	16	0	0	1	0	5	0	91	0	32	29
WA,W	79	0	3	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	64	0
GU	97	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	24	21
10TH	**1,203**	**67**	**20**	**56**	**2**	**7**	**508**	**1**	**254**	**15**	**250**	**23**
CO	85	1	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	1	49	2
KS	93	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	71	2	5	6
NM	470	8	0	0	0	6	230	0	182	0	41	3
OK,N	104	4	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	5	50	7
OK,E	39	2	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	6	18	4
OK,W	271	11	0	16	0	0	218	0	1	0	24	1
UT	134	35	19	0	0	1	14	1	0	1	63	0
WY	7	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
11TH	**3,026**	**538**	**32**	**17**	**51**	**4**	**1,310**	**43**	**184**	**59**	**761**	**27**
AL,N	252	15	2	3	0	0	201	0	0	1	30	0
AL,M	44	1	0	13	0	0	19	0	1	2	7	1
AL,S	71	35	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	34	0	0
FL,N	286	8	0	0	0	0	5	0	172	5	87	9
FL,M	479	169	7	1	3	0	90	0	0	0	193	16
FL,S	916	155	18	0	20	0	312	38	10	5	357	1
GA,N	721	143	3	0	21	2	484	0	0	0	68	0
GA,M	92	5	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	4	0	0
GA,S	165	7	2	0	7	0	116	5	1	8	19	0

NOTE: TOTALS INCLUDE BOTH CIVIL AND CRIMINAL MATTERS.
[1] IRS = INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.
[2] CJA = CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT.

Table M-4.
U.S. District Courts—Criminal Pretrial Matters Handled by U.S. Magistrate Judges Under 28 U.S.C. 636(b) During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total	Pretrial Conferences	Motions Under Section 636(b)(1)(A)	Guilty Plea Proceedings	Probation Revocation Hearings	Supervised Release Hearings	Mental Competency	Motion Hearings	Writs
TOTAL	**155,983**	**20,127**	**91,416**	**22,186**	**550**	**2,670**	**833**	**8,269**	**9,932**
DC	**716**	**430**	**149**	**26**	**10**	**88**	**13**	**0**	**0**
1ST	**8,262**	**1,875**	**5,545**	**331**	**25**	**72**	**13**	**289**	**112**
ME	674	46	472	16	4	9	7	64	56
MA	4,893	1,762	2,945	9	0	2	1	160	14
NH	920	3	893	10	0	0	3	11	0
RI	276	40	174	1	14	17	0	28	2
PR	1,499	24	1,061	295	7	44	2	26	40
2ND	**8,020**	**3,396**	**2,375**	**1,220**	**27**	**111**	**1**	**180**	**710**
CT	934	8	699	80	4	24	0	28	91
NY,N	251	18	8	1	3	34	1	3	183
NY,E	750	158	19	516	5	5	0	22	25
NY,S	1,768	6	1,019	610	8	48	0	1	76
NY,W	4,007	3,206	342	13	7	0	0	126	313
VT	310	0	288	0	0	0	0	0	22
3RD	**3,963**	**104**	**3,071**	**100**	**19**	**102**	**19**	**158**	**390**
DE	12	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	9
NJ	273	24	25	35	0	0	3	7	179
PA,E	601	0	436	4	18	94	15	13	21
PA,M	903	5	841	3	0	1	0	0	53
PA,W	793	1	657	1	0	4	0	2	128
VI	1,381	74	1,112	55	1	3	0	136	0
4TH	**11,415**	**975**	**6,286**	**1,285**	**49**	**86**	**77**	**276**	**2,381**
MD	582	1	56	0	0	0	0	1	524
NC,E	2,194	0	1,827	35	22	2	5	13	290
NC,M	777	1	447	0	0	0	0	0	329
NC,W	2,620	15	1,486	797	0	1	34	21	266
SC	2,314	845	893	1	7	0	17	64	487
VA,E	834	1	288	331	8	46	2	26	132
VA,W	999	83	671	53	8	3	15	69	97
WV,N	616	24	343	67	4	34	4	78	62
WV,S	479	5	275	1	0	0	0	4	194

Table M-4. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Pretrial Conferences	Motions Under Section 636(b)(1)(A)	Guilty Plea Proceedings	Probation Revocation Hearings	Supervised Release Hearings	Mental Competency	Motion Hearings	Writs
5TH	**24,051**	**2,037**	**13,412**	**5,625**	**117**	**368**	**87**	**471**	**1,934**
LA,E	1,140	0	702	1	1	0	4	0	432
LA,M	393	4	150	2	0	9	0	7	221
LA,W	2,570	478	1,804	41	14	30	1	32	170
MS,N	660	0	594	0	18	3	0	2	43
MS,S	682	5	566	6	2	2	0	3	98
TX,N	1,365	3	838	331	1	4	0	62	126
TX,E	1,893	1	698	632	7	143	26	20	366
TX,S	6,460	1,546	1,797	2,399	58	81	31	302	246
TX,W	8,888	0	6,263	2,213	16	96	25	43	232
6TH	**7,331**	**965**	**4,436**	**786**	**10**	**122**	**90**	**307**	**615**
KY,E	507	93	219	93	2	64	2	16	18
KY,W	452	21	301	51	0	1	4	6	68
MI,E	223	32	56	2	0	1	5	18	109
MI,W	1,415	558	275	366	0	4	20	41	151
OH,N	832	40	564	201	2	14	5	6	0
OH,S	739	71	555	10	1	3	8	4	87
TN,E	2,630	73	2,078	59	5	33	44	191	147
TN,M	251	5	206	1	0	0	2	2	35
TN,W	282	72	182	3	0	2	0	23	0
7TH	**7,660**	**1,386**	**5,234**	**199**	**7**	**58**	**18**	**164**	**594**
IL,N	1,936	487	1,377	1	0	0	0	55	16
IL,C	832	188	453	76	1	0	7	34	73
IL,S	857	7	686	97	0	2	0	19	46
IN,N	1,379	305	972	20	0	2	2	12	66
IN,S	648	1	576	2	6	51	4	3	5
WI,E	1,275	240	790	2	0	0	0	7	236
WI,W	733	158	380	1	0	3	5	34	152
8TH	**20,535**	**1,986**	**14,194**	**1,145**	**19**	**166**	**137**	**1,781**	**1,107**
AR,E	492	0	163	0	2	16	1	34	276
AR,W	368	0	323	0	1	2	1	7	34
IA,N	1,395	168	682	427	1	4	10	25	78
IA,S	1,587	706	614	152	0	2	1	30	82
MN	3,475	1	2,694	0	1	8	14	659	98
MO,E	2,780	4	1,720	0	3	50	59	786	158
MO,W	4,079	1,059	2,590	176	0	0	37	43	174
NE	4,378	43	3,714	342	0	0	12	111	156
ND	87	0	61	0	7	14	0	0	5
SD	1,894	5	1,633	48	4	70	2	86	46

Table M-4. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Pretrial Conferences	Motions Under Section 636(b)(1)(A)	Guilty Plea Proceedings	Probation Revocation Hearings	Supervised Release Hearings	Mental Competency	Motion Hearings	Writs
9TH	**25,987**	**2,488**	**11,283**	**6,685**	**171**	**1,020**	**228**	**3,414**	**698**
AK	166	4	135	0	2	5	0	12	8
AZ	12,949	910	6,632	4,173	112	605	135	257	125
CA,N	1,204	556	471	38	6	6	1	68	58
CA,E	617	165	212	28	11	51	0	35	115
CA,C	129	2	55	29	9	5	1	5	23
CA,S	4,254	22	55	1,414	2	170	37	2,550	4
HI	1,955	237	1,022	219	9	65	38	309	56
ID	347	17	188	76	3	1	0	10	52
MT	183	2	127	0	4	2	0	0	48
NV	893	16	583	97	6	20	10	95	66
OR	1,296	438	679	7	6	44	2	16	104
WA,E	1,069	7	1,006	2	0	0	0	16	38
WA,W	790	111	99	539	0	21	0	19	1
GU	135	1	19	63	1	25	4	22	0
10TH	**14,437**	**1,872**	**8,711**	**2,819**	**12**	**157**	**21**	**456**	**389**
CO	870	471	189	20	6	65	0	119	0
KS	789	303	401	1	0	2	0	21	61
NM	9,206	0	6,490	2,597	1	23	12	67	16
OK,N	453	3	388	35	0	0	0	27	0
OK,E	267	3	183	66	1	0	1	6	7
OK,W	293	8	161	10	3	11	2	3	95
UT	2,531	1,084	885	86	0	50	6	210	210
WY	28	0	14	4	1	6	0	3	0
11TH	**23,606**	**2,613**	**16,720**	**1,965**	**84**	**320**	**129**	**773**	**1,002**
AL,N	1,735	451	1,163	7	4	40	16	54	0
AL,M	1,990	525	1,152	254	0	7	3	49	0
AL,S	1,332	394	701	1	1	0	0	21	214
FL,N	531	93	227	83	0	1	0	2	125
FL,M	7,611	38	5,386	1,471	24	136	83	332	141
FL,S	3,142	401	2,207	81	16	87	16	164	170
GA,N	3,243	690	2,265	59	35	41	9	85	59
GA,M	325	10	174	0	0	0	0	12	129
GA,S	3,697	11	3,445	9	4	8	2	54	164

Table M-4A.
U.S. District Courts—Civil Pretrial Matters Handled by U.S. Magistrate Judges Under 28 U.S.C. 636(b) During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total	Settlement Conferences	Other Pretrial Conferences	Motions Under Section 636(b)(1)(A)	Fee Applications	Summary Jury/ Other ADR[1]	Motion Hearings
TOTAL	**259,020**	**22,113**	**50,917**	**170,306**	**1,442**	**957**	**13,285**
DC	**1,133**	**319**	**121**	**641**	**1**	**0**	**51**
1ST	**7,133**	**283**	**594**	**5,626**	**4**	**131**	**495**
ME	1,060	14	97	854	2	0	93
MA	2,514	30	328	1,881	1	130	144
NH	746	0	17	720	1	0	8
RI	1,315	206	41	843	0	0	225
PR	1,498	33	111	1,328	0	1	25
2ND	**40,026**	**3,213**	**12,270**	**23,688**	**23**	**4**	**828**
CT	2,869	656	415	1,697	4	1	96
NY,N	3,717	68	1,109	2,449	1	0	90
NY,E	23,193	1,218	7,456	14,110	9	2	398
NY,S	8,330	881	2,598	4,747	4	1	99
NY,W	1,658	390	686	461	5	0	116
VT	259	0	6	224	0	0	29
3RD	**24,020**	**3,892**	**8,933**	**10,733**	**11**	**1**	**450**
DE	696	290	399	5	0	0	2
NJ	14,056	1,499	6,764	5,537	0	0	256
PA,E	3,194	1,796	192	1,124	7	0	75
PA,M	506	48	112	315	1	1	29
PA,W	1,752	135	383	1,211	3	0	20
VI	3,816	124	1,083	2,541	0	0	68
4TH	**11,972**	**1,076**	**1,032**	**8,477**	**120**	**0**	**1,267**
MD	1,204	593	65	416	10	0	120
NC,E	1,633	40	62	1,435	41	0	55
NC,M	1,303	1	52	1,211	0	0	39
NC,W	1,156	1	63	1,075	0	0	17
SC	1,612	5	70	1,406	2	0	129
VA,E	3,080	278	615	1,528	5	0	654
VA,W	1,000	144	26	658	23	0	149
WV,N	328	7	18	247	8	0	48
WV,S	656	7	61	501	31	0	56

Table M-4A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Settlement Conferences	Other Pretrial Conferences	Motions Under Section 636(b)(1)(A)	Fee Applications	Summary Jury/ Other ADR[1]	Motion Hearings
5TH	**32,228**	**4,288**	**3,727**	**22,863**	**166**	**15**	**1,169**
LA,E	6,852	3,670	139	2,567	5	0	471
LA,M	2,535	33	513	1,960	1	1	27
LA,W	4,787	67	554	3,963	62	0	141
MS,N	3,889	74	496	3,310	1	5	3
MS,S	6,655	267	1,174	5,169	4	0	41
TX,N	1,754	48	8	1,414	17	4	263
TX,E	1,781	62	158	1,501	2	0	58
TX,S	2,546	54	673	1,699	14	3	103
TX,W	1,429	13	12	1,280	60	2	62
6TH	**18,373**	**891**	**3,809**	**12,135**	**92**	**2**	**1,444**
KY,E	1,201	162	238	683	0	0	118
KY,W	1,586	201	687	696	0	0	2
MI,E	2,605	110	87	1,782	8	1	617
MI,W	1,759	70	472	1,013	0	0	204
OH,N	599	84	157	311	1	1	45
OH,S	3,925	71	950	2,792	26	0	86
TN,E	2,041	12	54	1,680	43	0	252
TN,M	2,698	162	815	1,654	10	0	57
TN,W	1,959	19	349	1,524	4	0	63
7TH	**29,850**	**2,037**	**8,907**	**17,284**	**12**	**17**	**1,593**
IL,N	10,027	975	4,670	3,190	9	0	1,183
IL,C	2,741	87	483	2,007	0	0	164
IL,S	2,542	119	447	1,915	2	0	59
IN,N	4,131	44	872	3,099	1	0	115
IN,S	9,942	739	2,235	6,883	0	17	68
WI,E	130	68	24	37	0	0	1
WI,W	337	5	176	153	0	0	3
8TH	**14,182**	**679**	**2,283**	**10,091**	**97**	**44**	**988**
AR,E	266	69	0	153	39	0	5
AR,W	338	57	0	240	41	0	0
IA,N	844	22	75	703	0	0	44
IA,S	1,963	30	416	1,430	1	0	86
MN	6,872	322	1,173	4,536	6	43	792
MO,E	490	0	0	486	4	0	0
MO,W	507	103	57	324	6	0	17
NE	2,272	16	399	1,832	0	0	25
ND	570	30	162	358	0	1	19
SD	60	30	1	29	0	0	0

Table M-4A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Settlement Conferences	Other Pretrial Conferences	Motions Under Section 636(b)(1)(A)	Fee Applications	Summary Jury/ Other ADR[1]	Motion Hearings
9TH	**27,010**	**3,426**	**4,215**	**15,301**	**419**	**731**	**2,918**
AK	45	0	0	45	0	0	0
AZ	568	132	72	331	1	0	32
CA,N	3,142	591	189	1,988	1	18	355
CA,E	2,921	129	430	1,698	215	0	449
CA,C	4,834	542	98	3,443	121	11	619
CA,S	4,053	1,099	1,422	890	0	544	98
HI	3,014	436	1,088	1,045	1	0	444
ID	226	17	1	190	5	0	13
MT	350	37	42	263	0	0	8
NV	3,322	189	322	2,077	24	156	554
OR	4,022	134	512	2,997	51	2	326
WA,E	144	64	23	53	0	0	4
WA,W	350	55	4	279	0	0	12
GU	19	1	12	2	0	0	4
10TH	**25,535**	**1,602**	**4,120**	**18,888**	**72**	**7**	**846**
CO	10,010	720	1,723	7,239	0	0	328
KS	4,228	32	1,009	3,126	0	0	61
NM	6,372	403	910	4,886	11	4	158
OK,N	1,525	57	74	1,202	12	0	180
OK,E	219	106	0	97	13	2	1
OK,W	879	246	6	615	5	1	6
UT	1,438	25	212	1,066	31	0	104
WY	864	13	186	657	0	0	8
11TH	**27,558**	**407**	**906**	**24,579**	**425**	**5**	**1,236**
AL,N	1,164	24	49	1,030	16	0	45
AL,M	722	83	40	570	0	0	29
AL,S	1,021	12	67	874	1	0	67
FL,N	844	1	0	820	15	0	8
FL,M	10,358	89	194	9,548	102	1	424
FL,S	8,649	125	500	7,263	228	4	529
GA,N	2,829	68	49	2,522	63	0	127
GA,M	23	0	1	22	0	0	0
GA,S	1,948	5	6	1,930	0	0	7

[1] ADR = ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION.

Table M-4B.
U.S. District Courts—Reports and Recommendations Issued by U.S. Magistrate Judges Under 28 U.S.C. 636(b) During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total	Prisoner Petitions			Social Security	Special Master References	Other Civil Motions Under Section 636(b)(1)(B)	Criminal Motions Under Section 636(b)(1)(B)
		State Habeas	Federal Habeas	Civil Rights				
TOTAL	**49,748**	**8,995**	**4,047**	**11,663**	**5,588**	**444**	**10,815**	**8,196**
DC	**80**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**29**	**51**
1ST	**1,119**	**109**	**74**	**144**	**55**	**3**	**557**	**177**
ME	288	16	17	21	20	0	177	37
MA	273	43	11	11	6	0	197	5
NH	146	37	1	70	3	0	35	0
RI	154	10	0	42	20	1	59	22
PR	258	3	45	0	6	2	89	113
2ND	**1,929**	**273**	**82**	**342**	**185**	**7**	**864**	**176**
CT	208	0	1	13	43	0	127	24
NY,N	312	27	3	141	73	0	68	0
NY,E	405	64	21	30	0	2	283	5
NY,S	696	167	42	91	36	5	321	34
NY,W	260	8	2	52	26	0	59	113
VT	48	7	13	15	7	0	6	0
3RD	**2,465**	**690**	**156**	**494**	**326**	**1**	**678**	**120**
DE	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
NJ	113	0	0	15	0	0	98	0
PA,E	561	318	30	2	170	0	19	22
PA,M	490	71	84	164	94	0	77	0
PA,W	1,148	301	42	313	62	0	423	7
VI	152	0	0	0	0	1	60	91
4TH	**4,487**	**666**	**554**	**1,155**	**792**	**0**	**1,149**	**171**
MD	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
NC,E	126	0	3	0	66	0	49	8
NC,M	665	128	199	109	75	0	135	19
NC,W	112	0	0	0	5	0	87	20
SC	1,873	372	69	847	163	0	417	5
VA,E	382	87	19	44	77	0	155	0
VA,W	213	0	5	10	175	0	22	1
WV,N	311	26	82	43	63	0	39	58
WV,S	803	53	177	102	167	0	244	60

Table M-4B. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Prisoner Petitions			Social Security	Special Master References	Other Civil Motions Under Section 636(b)(1)(B)	Criminal Motions Under Section 636(b)(1)(B)
		State Habeas	Federal Habeas	Civil Rights				
5TH	**9,539**	**1,858**	**1,140**	**2,102**	**828**	**21**	**1,520**	**2,070**
LA,E	427	148	6	143	74	21	13	22
LA,M	451	50	14	139	21	0	222	5
LA,W	1,309	183	239	302	203	0	300	82
MS,N	158	35	0	71	44	0	8	0
MS,S	391	81	13	161	57	0	79	0
TX,N	1,060	475	132	253	125	0	70	5
TX,E	2,154	524	241	638	137	0	318	296
TX,S	2,639	216	244	221	63	0	260	1,635
TX,W	950	146	251	174	104	0	250	25
6TH	**3,978**	**730**	**193**	**527**	**855**	**0**	**1,127**	**546**
KY,E	259	47	33	6	87	0	22	64
KY,W	166	24	7	10	41	0	12	72
MI,E	680	63	67	126	236	0	183	5
MI,W	510	122	7	237	65	0	71	8
OH,N	678	205	13	19	44	0	180	217
OH,S	1,099	253	57	98	186	0	469	36
TN,E	280	1	2	0	105	0	38	134
TN,M	238	15	4	31	78	0	105	5
TN,W	68	0	3	0	13	0	47	5
7TH	**852**	**56**	**16**	**184**	**103**	**3**	**319**	**171**
IL,N	83	1	0	3	18	1	28	32
IL,C	134	0	0	0	16	0	113	5
IL,S	241	21	16	174	20	0	7	3
IN,N	73	1	0	7	0	0	56	9
IN,S	154	0	0	0	33	2	86	33
WI,E	85	13	0	0	0	0	0	72
WI,W	82	20	0	0	16	0	29	17
8TH	**4,617**	**301**	**402**	**1,314**	**465**	**0**	**716**	**1,419**
AR,E	858	81	109	584	81	0	1	2
AR,W	243	12	30	112	59	0	18	12
IA,N	494	17	7	7	162	0	17	284
IA,S	69	1	0	16	0	0	22	30
MN	1,520	90	202	157	78	0	543	450
MO,E	327	63	1	0	72	0	14	177
MO,W	714	5	46	396	0	0	69	198
NE	167	0	0	0	0	0	23	144
ND	35	10	0	6	12	0	7	0
SD	190	22	7	36	1	0	2	122

Table M-4B. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Prisoner Petitions			Social Security	Special Master References	Other Civil Motions Under Section 636(b)(1)(B)	Criminal Motions Under Section 636(b)(1)(B)
		State Habeas	Federal Habeas	Civil Rights				
9TH	**8,666**	**2,600**	**430**	**2,515**	**919**	**96**	**999**	**1,107**
AK	70	6	6	0	1	0	13	44
AZ	674	138	85	216	26	0	40	169
CA,N	120	0	0	0	7	1	58	54
CA,E	2,477	693	93	1,280	262	0	122	27
CA,C	2,029	1,299	141	278	152	1	152	6
CA,S	401	138	4	42	33	0	18	166
HI	102	8	2	12	0	76	1	3
ID	36	0	0	1	7	0	12	16
MT	224	30	1	93	10	0	89	1
NV	285	7	3	126	16	0	75	58
OR	669	70	14	64	104	0	392	25
WA,E	71	10	2	39	3	16	1	0
WA,W	1,505	200	79	364	298	0	26	538
GU	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
10TH	**2,061**	**397**	**161**	**458**	**321**	**0**	**539**	**185**
CO	411	33	14	127	0	0	236	1
KS	142	0	0	7	99	0	35	1
NM	346	84	65	34	9	0	27	127
OK,N	136	0	0	0	13	0	106	17
OK,E	115	27	2	0	59	0	7	20
OK,W	758	245	79	266	134	0	30	4
UT	151	8	1	24	7	0	98	13
WY	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
11TH	**9,955**	**1,315**	**839**	**2,428**	**739**	**313**	**2,318**	**2,003**
AL,N	753	133	58	143	0	0	240	179
AL,M	893	147	62	486	20	0	131	47
AL,S	219	42	1	94	52	0	30	0
FL,N	964	186	155	350	70	1	172	30
FL,M	1,606	1	5	0	266	0	466	868
FL,S	2,607	469	331	574	111	0	828	294
GA,N	1,371	165	71	5	90	312	310	418
GA,M	537	63	13	311	79	0	5	66
GA,S	1,005	109	143	465	51	0	136	101

NOTE: TOTALS INCLUDE BOTH CIVIL AND CRIMINAL REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Table M-4C.
U.S. District Courts—Evidentiary Proceedings Conducted by U.S. Magistrate Judges Under 28 U.S.C. 636(b) During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total	Criminal	Civil	Prisoner	Special Master
TOTAL	**3,567**	**2,230**	**730**	**579**	**28**
DC	**5**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**0**
1ST	**90**	**55**	**19**	**15**	**1**
ME	23	20	2	1	0
MA	10	7	3	0	0
NH	17	1	5	11	0
RI	0	0	0	0	0
PR	40	27	9	3	1
2ND	**195**	**109**	**81**	**4**	**1**
CT	94	53	41	0	0
NY,N	4	1	1	2	0
NY,E	34	9	25	0	0
NY,S	15	1	11	2	1
NY,W	48	45	3	0	0
VT	0	0	0	0	0
3RD	**55**	**2**	**42**	**11**	**0**
DE	0	0	0	0	0
NJ	39	2	36	1	0
PA,E	9	0	5	4	0
PA,M	4	0	0	4	0
PA,W	3	0	1	2	0
VI	0	0	0	0	0
4TH	**216**	**150**	**40**	**26**	**0**
MD	3	0	3	0	0
NC,E	11	8	2	1	0
NC,M	9	0	5	4	0
NC,W	26	22	4	0	0
SC	17	10	7	0	0
VA,E	5	2	1	2	0
VA,W	19	0	7	12	0
WV,N	118	107	6	5	0
WV,S	8	1	5	2	0

Table M-4C. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Criminal	Civil	Prisoner	Special Master
5TH	**403**	**48**	**63**	**291**	**1**
LA,E	55	1	5	48	1
LA,M	28	4	24	0	0
LA,W	28	16	0	12	0
MS,N	51	0	0	51	0
MS,S	14	2	5	7	0
TX,N	68	0	5	63	0
TX,E	88	14	18	56	0
TX,S	55	10	4	41	0
TX,W	16	1	2	13	0
6TH	**266**	**149**	**93**	**23**	**1**
KY,E	27	25	1	1	0
KY,W	42	27	11	4	0
MI,E	14	6	5	3	0
MI,W	20	7	12	1	0
OH,N	20	13	6	1	0
OH,S	29	9	13	6	1
TN,E	73	51	20	2	0
TN,M	6	0	3	3	0
TN,W	35	11	22	2	0
7TH	**128**	**84**	**37**	**7**	**0**
IL,N	18	5	10	3	0
IL,C	15	6	9	0	0
IL,S	3	1	0	2	0
IN,N	23	4	17	2	0
IN,S	0	0	0	0	0
WI,E	61	61	0	0	0
WI,W	8	7	1	0	0
8TH	**908**	**757**	**88**	**63**	**0**
AR,E	46	4	1	41	0
AR,W	16	2	0	14	0
IA,N	48	41	7	0	0
IA,S	33	22	3	8	0
MN	217	210	7	0	0
MO,E	144	143	1	0	0
MO,W	217	149	68	0	0
NE	120	120	0	0	0
ND	0	0	0	0	0
SD	67	66	1	0	0

Table M-4C. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Criminal	Civil	Prisoner	Special Master
9TH	**373**	**274**	**34**	**45**	**20**
AK	12	11	0	1	0
AZ	162	159	2	1	0
CA,N	3	3	0	0	0
CA,E	16	10	0	6	0
CA,C	32	0	3	28	1
CA,S	9	6	2	1	0
HI	26	1	5	2	18
ID	0	0	0	0	0
MT	6	3	1	2	0
NV	46	40	3	3	0
OR	4	0	3	1	0
WA,E	7	4	2	0	1
WA,W	44	34	10	0	0
GU	6	3	3	0	0
10TH	**161**	**94**	**54**	**13**	**0**
CO	10	0	5	5	0
KS	10	5	5	0	0
NM	13	2	8	3	0
OK,N	77	58	16	3	0
OK,E	12	7	3	2	0
OK,W	1	0	1	0	0
UT	38	22	16	0	0
WY	0	0	0	0	0
11TH	**767**	**506**	**177**	**80**	**4**
AL,N	24	15	3	6	0
AL,M	60	53	1	6	0
AL,S	7	4	2	1	0
FL,N	10	5	2	3	0
FL,M	75	45	27	3	0
FL,S	353	176	122	55	0
GA,N	160	140	16	0	4
GA,M	27	25	1	1	0
GA,S	51	43	3	5	0

Table M-5.
U.S. District Courts—Civil Consent Cases Terminated by U.S. Magistrate Judges Under 28 U.S.C. 636(c) During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total	Without Trial	Jury Trial	Nonjury Trial
TOTAL	**11,521**	**10,944**	**379**	**198**
DC	**32**	**28**	**1**	**3**
1ST	**305**	**260**	**26**	**19**
ME	12	7	5	0
MA	166	137	16	13
NH	60	59	1	0
RI	10	10	0	0
PR	57	47	4	6
2ND	**708**	**632**	**61**	**15**
CT	36	28	8	0
NY,N	26	21	4	1
NY,E	260	240	13	7
NY,S	222	186	30	6
NY,W	126	119	6	1
VT	38	38	0	0
3RD	**233**	**198**	**29**	**6**
DE	0	0	0	0
NJ	37	35	2	0
PA,E	75	52	20	3
PA,M	79	73	6	0
PA,W	42	38	1	3
VI	0	0	0	0
4TH	**809**	**783**	**18**	**8**
MD	315	301	13	1
NC,E	27	26	1	0
NC,M	50	50	0	0
NC,W	159	159	0	0
SC	48	44	0	4
VA,E	145	139	4	2
VA,W	20	20	0	0
WV,N	1	1	0	0
WV,S	44	43	0	1

Table M-5. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Without Trial	Jury Trial	Nonjury Trial
5TH	**896**	**796**	**55**	**45**
LA,E	71	63	4	4
LA,M	33	31	2	0
LA,W	95	91	3	1
MS,N	46	40	4	2
MS,S	94	75	6	13
TX,N	176	163	8	5
TX,E	107	95	5	7
TX,S	202	177	15	10
TX,W	72	61	8	3
6TH	**735**	**701**	**27**	**7**
KY,E	39	38	1	0
KY,W	24	22	2	0
MI,E	7	6	1	0
MI,W	77	75	2	0
OH,N	264	259	4	1
OH,S	177	164	10	3
TN,E	83	77	5	1
TN,M	46	44	1	1
TN,W	18	16	1	1
7TH	**1,155**	**1,100**	**36**	**19**
IL,N	460	441	13	6
IL,C	97	94	0	3
IL,S	39	28	8	3
IN,N	238	221	12	5
IN,S	129	127	2	0
WI,E	192	189	1	2
WI,W	0	0	0	0
8TH	**1,821**	**1,765**	**29**	**27**
AR,E	456	452	0	4
AR,W	213	213	0	0
IA,N	124	114	5	5
IA,S	100	90	6	4
MN	36	35	1	0
MO,E	461	452	7	2
MO,W	318	312	5	1
NE	91	76	5	10
ND	10	9	0	1
SD	12	12	0	0

Table M-5. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total	Without Trial	Jury Trial	Nonjury Trial
9TH	**2,884**	**2,819**	**42**	**23**
AK	0	0	0	0
AZ	131	126	1	4
CA,N	572	562	5	5
CA,E	339	335	3	1
CA,C	1,064	1,059	3	2
CA,S	23	19	2	2
HI	27	20	4	3
ID	90	89	1	0
MT	138	132	6	0
NV	13	11	1	1
OR	203	184	16	3
WA,E	165	164	0	1
WA,W	119	118	0	1
GU	0	0	0	0
10TH	**573**	**553**	**19**	**1**
CO	56	55	1	0
KS	48	41	6	1
NM	252	250	2	0
OK,N	114	110	4	0
OK,E	82	76	6	0
OK,W	15	15	0	0
UT	5	5	0	0
WY	1	1	0	0
11TH	**1,370**	**1,309**	**36**	**25**
AL,N	233	221	9	3
AL,M	207	201	3	3
AL,S	92	92	0	0
FL,N	13	12	1	0
FL,M	529	513	6	10
FL,S	155	141	9	5
GA,N	54	48	3	3
GA,M	77	76	0	1
GA,S	10	5	5	0

Table T-1.
U.S. District Courts—Civil and Criminal Trials, by District, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total All Trials[1]	Civil				Criminal				
		Total	On the Issue[2]		Motions, Injunctions, and Other[3]	Total	On Charge(s)[2]		Motions, Orders, and Other[3]	Sentencing Hearings[4]
			Jury	Nonjury			Jury	Nonjury		
TOTAL	**16,305**	**5,121**	**2,097**	**1,114**	**1,910**	**11,184**	**3,366**	**397**	**3,728**	**3,693**
DC	**108**	**32**	**20**	**9**	**3**	**76**	**49**	**11**	**14**	**2**
1ST	**617**	**205**	**99**	**55**	**51**	**412**	**142**	**15**	**125**	**130**
ME	132	18	8	6	4	114	16	3	22	73
MA	255	100	51	29	20	155	61	9	62	23
NH	47	13	7	-	6	34	10	-	12	12
RI	60	26	11	8	7	34	15	2	8	9
PR	123	48	22	12	14	75	40	1	21	13
2ND	**891**	**462**	**213**	**108**	**141**	**429**	**216**	**35**	**126**	**52**
CT	108	70	39	13	18	38	21	2	6	9
NY,N	73	42	27	6	9	31	12	2	16	1
NY,E	216	105	44	19	42	111	57	6	34	14
NY,S	384	204	76	67	61	180	95	25	49	11
NY,W	76	31	18	3	10	45	25	-	14	6
VT	34	10	9	-	1	24	6	-	7	11
3RD	**1,098**	**501**	**204**	**105**	**192**	**597**	**186**	**16**	**225**	**170**
DE	65	39	14	13	12	26	9	-	13	4
NJ	202	113	32	29	52	89	26	4	44	15
PA,E	289	174	78	39	57	115	92	2	10	11
PA,M	171	70	35	12	23	101	12	2	69	18
PA,W	346	100	42	10	48	246	28	7	89	122
VI	25	5	3	2	-	20	19	1	-	-
4TH	**2,075**	**509**	**148**	**91**	**270**	**1,566**	**364**	**55**	**554**	**593**
MD	278	70	24	9	37	208	47	2	63	96
NC,E	99	33	6	23	4	66	24	6	8	28
NC,M	142	27	3	5	19	115	31	2	51	31
NC,W	118	10	4	1	5	108	47	3	32	26
SC	512	223	49	18	156	289	52	1	113	123
VA,E	494	72	21	27	24	422	87	33	187	115
VA,W	230	42	24	5	13	188	36	6	36	110
WV,N	88	13	5	-	8	75	28	1	11	35
WV,S	114	19	12	3	4	95	12	1	53	29

Table T-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total All Trials[1]	Civil				Criminal				
		Total	On the Issue[2]		Motions, Injunctions, and Other[3]	Total	On Charge(s)[2]		Motions, Orders, and Other[3]	Sentencing Hearings[4]
			Jury	Nonjury			Jury	Nonjury		
5TH	**2,237**	**776**	**283**	**189**	**304**	**1,461**	**413**	**74**	**493**	**481**
LA,E	162	97	28	36	33	65	13	1	41	10
LA,M	93	34	5	1	28	59	3	2	34	20
LA,W	123	45	17	19	9	78	34	1	29	14
MS,N	96	49	33	4	12	47	10	-	20	17
MS,S	134	68	37	26	5	66	31	3	21	11
TX,N	354	109	37	22	50	245	54	3	119	69
TX,E	251	95	42	8	45	156	35	-	35	86
TX,S	631	173	55	52	66	458	126	48	95	189
TX,W	393	106	29	21	56	287	107	16	99	65
6TH	**1,521**	**450**	**202**	**54**	**194**	**1,071**	**342**	**16**	**331**	**382**
KY,E	82	15	8	1	6	67	34	-	28	5
KY,W	183	31	15	1	15	152	35	2	40	75
MI,E	175	89	54	12	23	86	50	1	18	17
MI,W	122	37	8	3	26	85	24	-	25	36
OH,N	183	70	30	9	31	113	43	4	47	19
OH,S	208	56	17	9	30	152	29	6	68	49
TN,E	183	48	23	8	17	135	41	1	27	66
TN,M	187	64	22	6	36	123	19	1	31	72
TN,W	198	40	25	5	10	158	67	1	47	43
7TH	**1,055**	**341**	**160**	**58**	**123**	**714**	**201**	**12**	**243**	**258**
IL,N	263	119	59	32	28	144	94	4	28	18
IL,C	220	52	19	4	29	168	17	1	62	88
IL,S	178	36	19	6	11	142	14	1	58	69
IN,N	163	22	10	-	12	141	29	-	60	52
IN,S	142	73	22	11	40	69	17	3	29	20
WI,E	42	11	10	1	-	31	22	2	3	4
WI,W	47	28	21	4	3	19	8	1	3	7
8TH	**1,633**	**391**	**168**	**76**	**147**	**1,242**	**264**	**20**	**276**	**682**
AR,E	151	87	45	27	15	64	14	1	26	23
AR,W	53	29	20	7	2	24	6	-	4	14
IA,N	319	16	7	3	6	303	26	1	44	232
IA,S	172	36	8	4	24	136	32	4	58	42
MN	104	32	21	5	6	72	30	2	19	21
MO,E	117	61	23	8	30	56	32	1	7	16
MO,W	262	58	18	6	34	204	31	6	42	125
NE	222	46	14	12	20	176	28	2	40	106
ND	34	9	6	3	-	25	20	-	3	2
SD	199	17	6	1	10	182	45	3	33	101

Table T-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total All Trials[1]	Civil				Criminal				
		Total	On the Issue[2]		Motions, Injunctions, and Other[3]	Total	On Charge(s)[2]		Motions, Orders, and Other[3]	Sentencing Hearings[4]
			Jury	Nonjury			Jury	Nonjury		
9TH	**2,096**	**615**	**264**	**199**	**152**	**1,481**	**500**	**98**	**607**	**276**
AK	45	5	1	-	4	40	16	1	8	15
AZ	250	78	33	24	21	172	89	23	41	19
CA,N	120	66	31	25	10	54	26	6	17	5
CA,E	105	44	32	9	3	61	24	3	26	8
CA,C	345	171	65	70	36	174	81	20	68	5
CA,S	305	40	20	11	9	265	98	25	130	12
HI	55	19	3	9	7	36	16	-	11	9
ID	68	14	4	6	4	54	10	-	13	31
MT	207	11	2	4	5	196	58	9	59	70
NV	120	57	15	17	25	63	29	4	14	16
OR	153	36	23	7	6	117	9	2	70	36
WA,E	142	22	11	4	7	120	21	-	79	20
WA,W	159	49	21	13	15	110	13	4	67	26
GUAM	15	1	1	-	-	14	8	-	4	2
NMI	7	2	2	-	-	5	2	1	-	2
10TH	**1,023**	**303**	**124**	**51**	**128**	**720**	**206**	**23**	**319**	**172**
CO	177	88	38	15	35	89	25	8	43	13
KS	250	47	16	6	25	203	30	3	117	53
NM	185	42	13	8	21	143	60	5	55	23
OK,N	100	29	12	1	16	71	20	2	27	22
OK,E	59	18	3	2	13	41	17	-	11	13
OK,W	68	31	24	5	2	37	21	2	7	7
UT	111	38	11	13	14	73	20	3	46	4
WY	73	10	7	1	2	63	13	-	13	37
11TH	**1,951**	**536**	**212**	**119**	**205**	**1,415**	**483**	**22**	**415**	**495**
AL,N	202	49	32	7	10	153	38	1	94	20
AL,M	113	30	11	3	16	83	19	-	33	31
AL,S	167	11	5	2	4	156	33	-	47	76
FL,N	268	38	12	8	18	230	54	2	98	76
FL,M	366	121	46	29	46	245	93	6	57	89
FL,S	384	138	55	44	39	246	152	9	35	50
GA,N	301	107	31	18	58	194	42	4	30	118
GA,M	66	20	12	5	3	46	22	-	13	11
GA,S	84	22	8	3	11	62	30	-	8	24

[1] CONTESTED PROCEEDINGS BEFORE A COURT OR JURY AT WHICH EVIDENCE IS INTRODUCED.

[2] PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING A JUDGMENT IN A CIVIL CASE OR A VERDICT IN A CRIMINAL CASE. INCLUDES SUMMARY TRIALS.

[3] CONTESTED HEARINGS ON MOTIONS FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTIONS, TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDERS, EVIDENCE, OR OTHER MATTERS NOT RESULTING IN A FINAL JUDGMENT OR VERDICT.

[4] HEARINGS UNDER FED. R. CRIM. P. 32 AT WHICH CONTESTED EVIDENCE OR TESTIMONY IS PRESENTED CONCERNING SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS AFTER CONVICTION. NOT ALL SENTENCING HEARINGS QUALIFY AS TRIALS.

Table T-2.
U.S. District Courts—Lengths of Civil and Criminal Trials Resulting in Verdicts or Judgments, by District, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Total All Trials	Civil Trials							Criminal Trials						
		Total	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 to 9 Days	10 to 19 Days	20 Days or More	Total	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 to 9 Days	10 to 19 Days	20 Days or More
TOTAL	**6,974**	**3,211**	**707**	**587**	**503**	**1,187**	**200**	**27**	**3,763**	**701**	**862**	**797**	**1,151**	**180**	**72**
DC	**89**	**29**	**5**	**2**	**3**	**17**	**2**	**-**	**60**	**8**	**6**	**12**	**29**	**3**	**2**
1ST	**311**	**154**	**26**	**25**	**19**	**60**	**20**	**4**	**157**	**21**	**23**	**36**	**59**	**12**	**6**
ME	33	14	1	2	4	4	3	-	19	5	8	4	2	-	-
MA	150	80	13	12	7	37	9	2	70	6	5	16	35	5	3
NH	17	7	-	-	-	6	1	-	10	4	2	2	2	-	-
RI	36	19	4	4	5	5	-	1	17	2	3	6	4	2	-
PR	75	34	8	7	3	8	7	1	41	4	5	8	16	5	3
2ND	**572**	**321**	**52**	**60**	**43**	**129**	**35**	**2**	**251**	**30**	**18**	**36**	**121**	**32**	**14**
CT	75	52	8	7	6	27	4	-	23	5	2	2	9	4	1
NY,N	47	33	4	15	8	4	2	-	14	2	-	6	6	-	-
NY,E	126	63	9	11	6	29	8	-	63	5	6	12	30	5	5
NY,S	263	143	18	24	18	61	20	2	120	17	8	11	60	18	6
NY,W	46	21	11	2	2	5	1	-	25	-	-	5	14	5	1
VT	15	9	2	1	3	3	-	-	6	1	2	-	2	-	1
3RD	**511**	**309**	**69**	**57**	**45**	**116**	**19**	**3**	**202**	**22**	**39**	**45**	**73**	**13**	**10**
DE	36	27	4	3	1	17	2	-	9	-	7	1	1	-	-
NJ	91	61	10	11	7	25	7	1	30	3	2	3	14	3	5
PA,E	211	117	29	23	22	35	7	1	94	5	15	23	42	5	4
PA,M	61	47	15	11	7	11	2	1	14	5	3	2	4	-	-
PA,W	87	52	10	7	8	26	1	-	35	6	7	10	8	3	1
VI	25	5	1	2	-	2	-	-	20	3	5	6	4	2	-
4TH	**658**	**239**	**81**	**45**	**42**	**60**	**10**	**1**	**419**	**126**	**106**	**80**	**85**	**18**	**4**
MD	82	33	4	6	4	15	4	-	49	4	5	12	18	7	3
NC,E	59	29	21	1	3	4	-	-	30	9	8	3	9	1	-
NC,M	41	8	2	3	-	3	-	-	33	3	17	9	4	-	-
NC,W	55	5	1	-	1	3	-	-	50	10	17	13	9	1	-
SC	120	67	28	9	12	14	4	-	53	16	10	17	10	-	-
VA,E	168	48	11	12	8	14	2	1	120	50	28	13	21	7	1
VA,W	71	29	12	8	8	1	-	-	42	27	6	3	4	2	-
WV,N	34	5	1	2	1	1	-	-	29	4	8	9	8	-	-
WV,S	28	15	1	4	5	5	-	-	13	3	7	1	2	-	-

Table T-2. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total All Trials	Civil Trials							Criminal Trials						
		Total	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 to 9 Days	10 to 19 Days	20 Days or More	Total	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 to 9 Days	10 to 19 Days	20 Days or More
5TH	**959**	**472**	**151**	**100**	**89**	**112**	**20**	**-**	**487**	**152**	**145**	**89**	**87**	**8**	**6**
LA,E	78	64	28	12	9	10	5	-	14	5	2	2	5	-	-
LA,M	11	6	3	-	2	1	-	-	5	3	1	1	-	-	-
LA,W	71	36	15	6	6	9	-	-	35	6	14	5	9	1	-
MS,N	47	37	9	10	8	7	3	-	10	2	5	2	1	-	-
MS,S	97	63	21	16	10	15	1	-	34	16	10	3	3	1	1
TX,N	116	59	14	16	12	13	4	-	57	17	11	10	17	1	1
TX,E	85	50	12	7	10	18	3	-	35	5	11	8	11	-	-
TX,S	281	107	36	22	20	26	3	-	174	69	48	28	22	3	4
TX,W	173	50	13	11	12	13	1	-	123	29	43	30	19	2	-
6TH	**614**	**256**	**32**	**57**	**31**	**115**	**17**	**4**	**358**	**57**	**104**	**76**	**103**	**16**	**2**
KY,E	43	9	1	1	4	1	1	1	34	6	16	6	6	-	-
KY,W	53	16	3	3	2	7	1	-	37	9	11	5	11	1	-
MI,E	117	66	6	12	3	35	7	3	51	8	8	11	20	4	-
MI,W	35	11	1	2	1	7	-	-	24	2	6	9	6	1	-
OH,N	86	39	7	11	2	14	5	-	47	2	9	8	22	5	1
OH,S	61	26	1	6	3	14	2	-	35	8	5	6	12	3	1
TN,E	73	31	7	7	7	10	-	-	42	8	19	8	7	-	-
TN,M	48	28	2	6	6	14	-	-	20	-	8	4	6	2	-
TN,W	98	30	4	9	3	13	1	-	68	14	22	19	13	-	-
7TH	**431**	**218**	**45**	**51**	**47**	**65**	**9**	**1**	**213**	**14**	**45**	**50**	**91**	**11**	**2**
IL,N	189	91	15	17	27	26	5	1	98	4	9	20	57	6	2
IL,C	41	23	11	5	2	4	1	-	18	2	4	6	6	-	-
IL,S	40	25	5	6	1	12	1	-	15	1	-	5	9	-	-
IN,N	39	10	-	2	4	4	-	-	29	-	9	9	8	3	-
IN,S	53	33	7	8	9	9	-	-	20	2	8	6	2	2	-
WI,E	35	11	-	5	1	3	2	-	24	2	12	2	8	-	-
WI,W	34	25	7	8	3	7	-	-	9	3	3	2	1	-	-
8TH	**528**	**244**	**49**	**47**	**45**	**97**	**4**	**2**	**284**	**32**	**63**	**88**	**91**	**9**	**1**
AR,E	87	72	13	16	14	26	2	1	15	2	1	3	9	-	-
AR,W	33	27	5	11	5	6	-	-	6	1	-	2	3	-	-
IA,N	37	10	4	-	-	6	-	-	27	2	7	9	9	-	-
IA,S	48	12	2	2	2	6	-	-	36	6	10	13	6	1	-
MN	58	26	2	1	6	16	1	-	32	2	4	7	14	5	-
MO,E	64	31	7	8	3	11	1	1	33	5	12	11	5	-	-
MO,W	61	24	11	4	4	5	-	-	37	8	13	7	6	3	-
NE	56	26	4	5	7	10	-	-	30	-	6	10	14	-	-
ND	29	9	1	-	1	7	-	-	20	-	5	5	9	-	1
SD	55	7	-	-	3	4	-	-	48	6	5	21	16	-	-

Table T-2. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Total All Trials	Civil Trials							Criminal Trials						
		Total	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 to 9 Days	10 to 19 Days	20 Days or More	Total	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 to 9 Days	10 to 19 Days	20 Days or More
9TH	**1,061**	**463**	**79**	**62**	**55**	**218**	**43**	**6**	**598**	**117**	**129**	**123**	**193**	**23**	**13**
AK	18	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	17	2	2	2	10	1	-
AZ	169	57	5	6	11	32	-	3	112	24	32	30	24	2	-
CA,N	88	56	6	7	7	27	8	1	32	4	1	1	22	4	-
CA,E	68	41	8	7	4	16	6	-	27	3	6	7	8	2	1
CA,C	236	135	32	14	17	61	10	1	101	12	9	20	42	11	7
CA,S	154	31	1	8	3	15	4	-	123	27	33	29	30	1	3
HI	28	12	9	2	-	1	-	-	16	6	-	2	8	-	-
ID	20	10	-	1	1	7	1	-	10	-	1	1	8	-	-
MT	73	6	3	1	-	2	-	-	67	22	30	10	5	-	-
NV	65	32	6	7	3	15	1	-	33	8	6	5	10	2	2
OR	41	30	4	4	6	15	1	-	11	2	4	2	3	-	-
WA,E	36	15	1	2	3	6	3	-	21	3	4	7	7	-	-
WA,W	51	34	4	3	-	19	8	-	17	3	-	6	8	-	-
GUAM	9	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	1	1	-	6	-	-
NMI	5	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	2	-	-
10TH	**404**	**175**	**22**	**21**	**32**	**90**	**9**	**1**	**229**	**43**	**48**	**52**	**74**	**8**	**4**
CO	86	53	5	4	7	30	6	1	33	8	6	5	11	3	-
KS	55	22	1	5	5	10	1	-	33	6	6	8	8	3	2
NM	86	21	4	5	6	6	-	-	65	16	18	15	15	-	1
OK,N	35	13	-	-	1	12	-	-	22	2	2	5	12	1	-
OK,E	22	5	-	2	2	1	-	-	17	1	6	5	4	-	1
OK,W	52	29	7	2	5	15	-	-	23	5	4	8	5	1	-
UT	47	24	5	3	5	11	-	-	23	5	5	5	8	-	-
WY	21	8	-	-	1	5	2	-	13	-	1	1	11	-	-
11TH	**836**	**331**	**96**	**60**	**52**	**108**	**12**	**3**	**505**	**79**	**136**	**110**	**145**	**27**	**8**
AL,N	78	39	8	12	5	14	-	-	39	3	18	6	9	3	-
AL,M	33	14	2	3	4	5	-	-	19	1	8	5	4	-	1
AL,S	40	7	3	1	1	2	-	-	33	16	7	4	5	1	-
FL,N	76	20	5	7	4	4	-	-	56	18	23	12	1	2	-
FL,M	174	75	21	12	14	24	3	1	99	10	24	27	29	6	3
FL,S	260	99	38	15	9	28	7	2	161	15	30	38	64	12	2
GA,N	95	49	12	7	9	19	2	-	46	4	6	9	24	2	1
GA,M	39	17	2	2	3	10	-	-	22	5	7	3	6	1	-
GA,S	41	11	5	1	3	2	-	-	30	7	13	6	3	-	1

NOTE: INCLUDES TRIALS CONDUCTED BY DISTRICT AND APPELLATE JUDGES ONLY. ALL TRIALS CONDUCTED BY MAGISTRATE JUDGES ARE EXCLUDED. EXCLUDES HEARINGS ON TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDERS AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTIONS, SUPERVISED RELEASE PROCEEDINGS, PROBATION REVOCATION PROCEEDINGS, HEARINGS ON CONTESTED MOTIONS, AND OTHER CONTESTED PROCEEDINGS NOT RESULTING IN A VERDICT OR JUDGMENT.

Table V-1.
U.S. District Courts—Services Provided to and Received From Other District Courts
During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit and District	Services Provided to Other District Courts					Services Received From Other District Courts				
	Judges Providing Service		Civil Cases Terminated	Criminal Defendants Terminated	Trials Completed*	Judges Providing Service		Civil Cases Terminated	Criminal Defendants Terminated	Trials Completed*
	Status	Number				Status	Number			
TOTAL	**ACTIVE**	**108**	**506**	**426**	**91**	**ACTIVE**	**108**	**506**	**426**	**91**
	SENIOR	**82**	**848**	**750**	**94**	**SENIOR**	**82**	**848**	**750**	**94**
DC	**ACTIVE**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**ACTIVE**	**4**	**8**	**1**	**-**
	SENIOR	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**SENIOR**	**3**	**9**	**3**	**2**
APPEALS	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE				
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR				
1ST	**ACTIVE**	**7**	**9**	**4**	**-**	**ACTIVE**	**8**	**9**	**4**	**-**
	SENIOR	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**SENIOR**	**1**	**109**	**7**	**3**
ME	ACTIVE	3	4	-	-	ACTIVE	1	-	2	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
MA	ACTIVE	1	2	-	-	ACTIVE	1	-	2	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	1	109	7	3
NH	ACTIVE	2	1	4	-	ACTIVE	3	5	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
RI	ACTIVE	1	2	-	-	ACTIVE	1	1	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
PR	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	2	3	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
APPEALS	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE				
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR				

Table V-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Services Provided to Other District Courts					Services Received From Other District Courts				
	Judges Providing Service		Civil Cases Terminated	Criminal Defendants Terminated	Trials Completed*	Judges Providing Service		Civil Cases Terminated	Criminal Defendants Terminated	Trials Completed*
	Status	Number				Status	Number			
2ND	**ACTIVE**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**ACTIVE**	**4**	**15**	**1**	**4**
	SENIOR	**7**	**115**	**33**	**13**	**SENIOR**	**8**	**35**	**-**	**6**
CT	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	1	1	-	4	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
NY,N	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	1	2	-	-
	SENIOR	1	1	-	-	SENIOR	4	26	-	5
NY,E	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	2	9	-	4
	SENIOR	2	3	26	5	SENIOR	3	8	-	1
NY,S	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	1	4	1	-
	SENIOR	3	110	7	4	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
NY,W	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	1	1	-	-
VT	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
APPEALS	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE				
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR				
3RD	**ACTIVE**	**8**	**10**	**-**	**6**	**ACTIVE**	**8**	**9**	**-**	**6**
	SENIOR	**10**	**32**	**-**	**1**	**SENIOR**	**11**	**30**	**-**	**1**
DE	ACTIVE	1	1	-	-	ACTIVE	2	4	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	3	17	-	-
NJ	ACTIVE	2	2	-	-	ACTIVE	1	-	-	1
	SENIOR	5	18	-	1	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
PA,E	ACTIVE	4	5	-	6	ACTIVE	3	3	-	-
	SENIOR	4	12	-	-	SENIOR	5	7	-	-
PA,M	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	1	2	-	-	SENIOR	1	2	-	-
PA,W	ACTIVE	1	2	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
VI	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	2	2	-	5
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	2	4	-	1
APPEALS	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE				
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR				

Table V-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Services Provided to Other District Courts					Services Received From Other District Courts				
	Judges Providing Service		Civil Cases Terminated	Criminal Defendants Terminated	Trials Completed*	Judges Providing Service		Civil Cases Terminated	Criminal Defendants Terminated	Trials Completed*
	Status	Number				Status	Number			
4TH	**ACTIVE**	**5**	**9**	**4**	**6**	**ACTIVE**	**7**	**9**	**4**	**6**
	SENIOR	**5**	**5**	**2**	**3**	**SENIOR**	**8**	**11**	**26**	**6**
MD	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	1	2	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
NC,E	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	2	1	2	2
NC,M	ACTIVE	3	-	4	2	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	1	1	-	1	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
NC,W	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	2	-	2	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	3	4	-	-
SC	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
VA,E	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	3	2	2	2	SENIOR	2	5	24	4
VA,W	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	2	-	2	2
	SENIOR	1	2	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
WV,N	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	2	7	-	4
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	1	1	-	-
WV,S	ACTIVE	2	9	-	4	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
APPEALS	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE				
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR				

Table V-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Services Provided to Other District Courts					Services Received From Other District Courts				
	Judges Providing Service		Civil Cases Terminated	Criminal Defendants Terminated	Trials Completed*	Judges Providing Service		Civil Cases Terminated	Criminal Defendants Terminated	Trials Completed*
	Status	Number				Status	Number			
5TH	**ACTIVE**	**8**	**9**	**91**	**6**	**ACTIVE**	**15**	**13**	**196**	**9**
	SENIOR	**6**	**233**	**576**	**20**	**SENIOR**	**8**	**223**	**576**	**17**
LA,E	ACTIVE	4	5	46	4	ACTIVE	2	2	2	-
	SENIOR	1	1	83	1	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
LA,M	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
LA,W	ACTIVE	1	-	43	2	ACTIVE	1	1	-	-
	SENIOR	1	9	64	6	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
MS,N	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	1	2	-	-
	SENIOR	1	161	-	1	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
MS,S	ACTIVE	1	2	-	-	ACTIVE	3	5	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	1	161	-	1
TX,N	ACTIVE	1	2	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	1	1	-	-
TX,E	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	1	48	375	9	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
TX,S	ACTIVE	1	-	2	-	ACTIVE	6	2	185	7
	SENIOR	1	1	-	-	SENIOR	5	13	201	7
TX,W	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	2	1	9	2
	SENIOR	1	13	54	3	SENIOR	1	48	375	9
APPEALS	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE				
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR				

Table V-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Services Provided to Other District Courts					Services Received From Other District Courts				
	Judges Providing Service		Civil Cases Terminated	Criminal Defendants Terminated	Trials Completed*	Judges Providing Service		Civil Cases Terminated	Criminal Defendants Terminated	Trials Completed*
	Status	Number				Status	Number			
6TH	**ACTIVE**	**12**	**57**	**38**	**7**	**ACTIVE**	**11**	**46**	**38**	**6**
	SENIOR	**8**	**91**	**53**	**18**	**SENIOR**	**10**	**91**	**53**	**18**
KY,E	ACTIVE	1	-	3	1	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	2	4	1	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
KY,W	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	2	1	2	-
MI,E	ACTIVE	7	45	25	4	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	2	2	2	2	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
MI,W	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	9	46	35	4
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	4	84	50	18
OH,N	ACTIVE	1	2	-	1	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	1	-	12	1	SENIOR	1	1	-	-
OH,S	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	1	-	3	1
	SENIOR	1	1	-	-	SENIOR	1	4	-	-
TN,E	ACTIVE	1	7	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	2	84	38	15	SENIOR	1	-	1	-
TN,M	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	1	1	-	-
TN,W	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	1	-	-	1
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
APPEALS	ACTIVE	2	3	10	1	ACTIVE				
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR				

Table V-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Services Provided to Other District Courts					Services Received From Other District Courts				
	Judges Providing Service		Civil Cases Terminated	Criminal Defendants Terminated	Trials Completed*	Judges Providing Service		Civil Cases Terminated	Criminal Defendants Terminated	Trials Completed*
	Status	Number				Status	Number			
7TH	**ACTIVE**	**11**	**23**	**103**	**2**	**ACTIVE**	**9**	**25**	**3**	**2**
	SENIOR	**2**	**6**	**-**	**-**	**SENIOR**	**5**	**5**	**-**	**3**
IL,N	ACTIVE	1	-	95	-	ACTIVE	2	3	-	2
	SENIOR	1	5	-	-	SENIOR	3	3	-	3
IL,C	ACTIVE	3	-	6	1	ACTIVE	1	1	-	-
	SENIOR	1	1	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
IL,S	ACTIVE	2	17	-	-	ACTIVE	1	1	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	1	1	-	-
IN,N	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	1	1	-	-
IN,S	ACTIVE	1	1	-	-	ACTIVE	1	-	1	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
WI,E	ACTIVE	3	4	2	-	ACTIVE	1	16	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
WI,W	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	3	4	2	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
APPEALS	ACTIVE	1	1	-	1	ACTIVE				
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR				

Table V-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Services Provided to Other District Courts					Services Received From Other District Courts				
	Judges Providing Service		Civil Cases Terminated	Criminal Defendants Terminated	Trials Completed*	Judges Providing Service		Civil Cases Terminated	Criminal Defendants Terminated	Trials Completed*
	Status	Number				Status	Number			
8TH	**ACTIVE**	**12**	**26**	**11**	**14**	**ACTIVE**	**13**	**22**	**6**	**12**
	SENIOR	**15**	**218**	**18**	**19**	**SENIOR**	**14**	**16**	**3**	**9**
AR,E	ACTIVE	1	2	-	-	ACTIVE	2	3	-	-
	SENIOR	1	3	-	-	SENIOR	7	11	1	4
AR,W	ACTIVE	2	6	9	3	ACTIVE	1	1	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	1	1	-	-
IA,N	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	2	1	1	4
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	3	2	1	2
IA,S	ACTIVE	1	1	1	2	ACTIVE	1	-	1	2
	SENIOR	2	5	-	1	SENIOR	1	1	-	-
MN	ACTIVE	2	4	-	1	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	2	10	-	-	SENIOR	1	1	-	-
MO,E	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	2	172	13	2	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
MO,W	ACTIVE	1	1	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	1	1	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
NE	ACTIVE	1	-	1	2	ACTIVE	6	16	4	6
	SENIOR	2	19	4	8	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
ND	ACTIVE	1	1	-	1	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	2	7	1	6	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
SD	ACTIVE	2	3	-	4	ACTIVE	1	1	-	-
	SENIOR	2	1	-	1	SENIOR	1	-	1	3
APPEALS	ACTIVE	1	8	-	1	ACTIVE				
	SENIOR	1	-	-	1	SENIOR				

Table V-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Services Provided to Other District Courts					Services Received From Other District Courts				
	Judges Providing Service		Civil Cases Terminated	Criminal Defendants Terminated	Trials Completed*	Judges Providing Service		Civil Cases Terminated	Criminal Defendants Terminated	Trials Completed*
	Status	Number				Status	Number			
9TH	**ACTIVE**	**30**	**315**	**120**	**30**	**ACTIVE**	**38**	**311**	**118**	**30**
	SENIOR	**20**	**126**	**54**	**16**	**SENIOR**	**32**	**131**	**52**	**16**
AK	ACTIVE	2	196	-	1	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	3	78	3	2	SENIOR	1	-	4	-
AZ	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	3	170	-	6
	SENIOR	1	1	9	-	SENIOR	5	90	7	1
CA,N	ACTIVE	2	5	17	2	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	1	3	7	-	SENIOR	2	1	-	3
CA,E	ACTIVE	1	-	8	1	ACTIVE	3	43	-	-
	SENIOR	1	1	1	5	SENIOR	2	12	-	1
CA,C	ACTIVE	4	18	2	5	ACTIVE	4	43	17	1
	SENIOR	2	-	1	1	SENIOR	2	2	9	-
CA,S	ACTIVE	4	7	24	7	ACTIVE	1	2	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
HI	ACTIVE	1	6	-	2	ACTIVE	2	5	-	-
	SENIOR	1	1	-	-	SENIOR	4	9	1	-
ID	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	8	11	-	7
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	9	7	2	8
MT	ACTIVE	1	3	6	-	ACTIVE	2	1	5	3
	SENIOR	1	1	1	1	SENIOR	1	-	3	-
NV	ACTIVE	2	9	15	4	ACTIVE	1	6	-	2
	SENIOR	3	1	13	3	SENIOR	1	-	2	-
OR	ACTIVE	1	1	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	2	3	10	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
WA,E	ACTIVE	4	55	16	1	ACTIVE	1	1	-	-
	SENIOR	3	33	9	4	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
WA,W	ACTIVE	5	9	30	6	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	1	3	-	-	SENIOR	2	3	-	-
GUAM	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	13	29	96	11
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	3	7	24	3
NMI	ACTIVE	1	-	1	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
APPEALS	ACTIVE	2	6	1	1	ACTIVE				
	SENIOR	1	1	-	-	SENIOR				

Table V-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Services Provided to Other District Courts					Services Received From Other District Courts				
	Judges Providing Service		Civil Cases Terminated	Criminal Defendants Terminated	Trials Completed*	Judges Providing Service		Civil Cases Terminated	Criminal Defendants Terminated	Trials Completed*
	Status	Number				Status	Number			
10TH	**ACTIVE**	**8**	**38**	**3**	**6**	**ACTIVE**	**12**	**38**	**3**	**6**
	SENIOR	**4**	**12**	**5**	**3**	**SENIOR**	**6**	**12**	**5**	**7**
CO	ACTIVE	1	1	-	-	ACTIVE	2	8	-	1
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	1	-	4	2
KS	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
NM	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	2	23	-	1
	SENIOR	2	4	5	3	SENIOR	3	8	-	4
OK,N	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	2	2	2	3
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
OK,E	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	3	1	1	1
	SENIOR	1	2	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
OK,W	ACTIVE	3	3	3	4	ACTIVE	2	3	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
UT	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	1	3	1	1
WY	ACTIVE	3	21	-	1	ACTIVE	1	1	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	1	1	-	-
APPEALS	ACTIVE	1	13	-	1	ACTIVE				
	SENIOR	1	6	-	-	SENIOR				

Table V-1. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit and District	Services Provided to Other District Courts					Services Received From Other District Courts				
	Judges Providing Service		Civil Cases Terminated	Criminal Defendants Terminated	Trials Completed*	Judges Providing Service		Civil Cases Terminated	Criminal Defendants Terminated	Trials Completed*
	Status	Number				Status	Number			
11TH	**ACTIVE**	**3**	**1**	**52**	**10**	**ACTIVE**	**3**	**1**	**52**	**10**
	SENIOR	**4**	**10**	**6**	**1**	**SENIOR**	**7**	**176**	**25**	**6**
AL,N	ACTIVE	1	-	51	10	ACTIVE	1	-	1	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	2	1	4	1
AL,M	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	1	-	51	10
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	2	4	5	3
AL,S	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	1	1	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	1	1	-	-
FL,N	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	2	8	4	1	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
FL,M	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
FL,S	ACTIVE	1	-	1	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	1	-	3	-
GA,N	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	2	2	2	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
GA,M	ACTIVE	1	1	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-
GA,S	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	1	170	13	2
APPEALS	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE				
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR				
SPECIAL COURTS										
INTERNATIONAL TRADE	ACTIVE	4	9	-	4	ACTIVE				
	SENIOR	1	-	3	-	SENIOR				
FEDERAL CIRCUIT	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE				
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR				
FEDERAL CLAIMS	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE				
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	SENIOR				

* INCLUDES ALL TRIALS COMPLETED DURING THE PERIOD, WHETHER OR NOT A RELATED CASE WAS ALSO TERMINATED.

Table V-2.
U.S. Courts of Appeals—Services Provided by Visiting Judges in Appeals Terminated During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

Circuit	Services Provided to Courts of Appeals: Judges Providing Service Status	No.	Participations in Appeals Disposed of: Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submission on Briefs	After Other Judicial Action	Services Received From Other Courts: Judges Providing Service Status	No.	Participations in Appeals Disposed of: Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submission on Briefs	After Other Judicial Action
TOTAL		**342**	**5,072**	**2,529**	**2,114**	**429**		**342**	**5,072**	**2,529**	**2,114**	**429**
	APPEALS						APPEALS					
	ACTIVE	17	368	177	154	37	ACTIVE	17	368	177	154	37
	SENIOR	60	838	466	312	60	SENIOR	60	838	466	312	60
	DISTRICT						DISTRICT					
	ACTIVE	161	1,993	1,044	747	202	ACTIVE	161	1,993	1,044	747	202
	SENIOR	104	1,873	842	901	130	SENIOR	104	1,873	842	901	130
DC		**2**	**83**	**26**	**46**	**11**		**3**	**3**	**-**	**3**	**-**
	APPEALS						APPEALS					
	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	2	2	-	2	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	-
	DISTRICT						DISTRICT					
	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	2	83	26	46	11	SENIOR	1	1	-	1	-

Table V-2. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit	Services Provided to Courts of Appeals: Judges Providing Service — Status	Judges Providing Service — No.	Participations in Appeals Disposed of — Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submission on Briefs	After Other Judicial Action	Services Received From Other Courts: Judges Providing Service — Status	Judges Providing Service — No.	Participations in Appeals Disposed of — Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submission on Briefs	After Other Judicial Action
1ST		**10**	**42**	**28**	**14**	**-**		**24**	**202**	**162**	**38**	**2**
	APPEALS						APPEALS					
	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	3	45	35	10	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	8	83	70	12	1
	DISTRICT						DISTRICT					
	ACTIVE	9	35	24	11	-	ACTIVE	9	35	24	11	-
	SENIOR	1	7	4	3	-	SENIOR	4	39	33	5	1
2ND		**49**	**844**	**414**	**254**	**176**		**56**	**1,074**	**476**	**347**	**251**
	APPEALS						APPEALS					
	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	4	138	55	48	35
	SENIOR	2	2	1	1	-	SENIOR	8	129	48	49	32
	DISTRICT						DISTRICT					
	ACTIVE	32	655	313	191	151	ACTIVE	32	655	313	191	151
	SENIOR	15	187	100	62	25	SENIOR	12	152	60	59	33
3RD		**23**	**434**	**130**	**282**	**22**		**31**	**611**	**167**	**426**	**18**
	APPEALS						APPEALS					
	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	3	101	30	70	1
	SENIOR	2	20	17	3	-	SENIOR	8	148	37	105	6
	DISTRICT						DISTRICT					
	ACTIVE	3	21	5	16	-	ACTIVE	3	21	5	16	-
	SENIOR	18	393	108	263	22	SENIOR	17	341	95	235	11

Table V-2. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit	Services Provided to Courts of Appeals: Judges Providing Service Status	No.	Participations in Appeals Disposed of: Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submission on Briefs	After Other Judicial Action	Services Received From Other Courts: Judges Providing Service Status	No.	Participations in Appeals Disposed of: Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submission on Briefs	After Other Judicial Action
4TH		**18**	**127**	**115**	**8**	**4**		**22**	**132**	**118**	**10**	**4**
	APPEALS						APPEALS					
	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	-	SENIOR	4	5	3	2	-
	DISTRICT						DISTRICT					
	ACTIVE	16	119	108	8	3	ACTIVE	16	119	108	8	3
	SENIOR	2	8	7	-	1	SENIOR	2	8	7	-	1
5TH		**15**	**114**	**80**	**33**	**1**		**9**	**46**	**46**	**-**	**-**
	APPEALS						APPEALS					
	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	3	46	24	21	1	SENIOR	1	6	6	-	-
	DISTRICT						DISTRICT					
	ACTIVE	8	40	40	-	-	ACTIVE	8	40	40	-	-
	SENIOR	4	28	16	12	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	-
6TH		**58**	**1,277**	**440**	**749**	**88**		**69**	**1,543**	**507**	**918**	**118**
	APPEALS						APPEALS					
	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	3	34	15	19	-
	SENIOR	5	105	51	52	2	SENIOR	6	94	28	57	9
	DISTRICT						DISTRICT					
	ACTIVE	32	637	222	381	34	ACTIVE	33	648	229	385	34
	SENIOR	21	535	167	316	52	SENIOR	27	767	235	457	75

Table V-2. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit	Services Provided to Courts of Appeals						Services Received From Other Courts					
	Judges Providing Service		Participations in Appeals Disposed of				Judges Providing Service		Participations in Appeals Disposed of			
	Status	No.	Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submis-sion on Briefs	After Other Judicial Action	Status	No.	Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submis-sion on Briefs	After Other Judicial Action
7TH		**11**	**199**	**112**	**78**	**9**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	APPEALS						APPEALS					
	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	5	63	32	26	5	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	-
	DISTRICT						DISTRICT					
	ACTIVE	1	11	7	4	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	5	125	73	48	4	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	-
8TH		**29**	**435**	**297**	**111**	**27**		**6**	**63**	**51**	**10**	**2**
	APPEALS						APPEALS					
	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	20	335	210	100	25	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	-
	DISTRICT						DISTRICT					
	ACTIVE	3	13	9	4	-	ACTIVE	3	13	9	4	-
	SENIOR	6	87	78	7	2	SENIOR	3	50	42	6	2
9TH		**65**	**852**	**512**	**302**	**38**		**75**	**958**	**625**	**313**	**20**
	APPEALS						APPEALS					
	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	1	22	17	5	-
	SENIOR	11	170	77	74	19	SENIOR	16	256	169	79	8
	DISTRICT						DISTRICT					
	ACTIVE	35	333	210	115	8	ACTIVE	35	333	210	115	8
	SENIOR	19	349	225	113	11	SENIOR	23	347	229	114	4

Table V-2. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

Circuit	Services Provided to Courts of Appeals: Judges Providing Service — Status	Judges Providing Service — No.	Participations in Appeals Disposed of — Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submission on Briefs	After Other Judicial Action	Services Received From Other Courts: Judges Providing Service — Status	Judges Providing Service — No.	Participations in Appeals Disposed of — Total	After Oral Hearing	After Submission on Briefs	After Other Judicial Action
10TH		**18**	**93**	**57**	**34**	**2**		**14**	**82**	**53**	**27**	**2**
	APPEALS						APPEALS					
	ACTIVE	1	1	-	1	-	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	-
	SENIOR	3	10	4	6	-	SENIOR	-	-	-	-	-
	DISTRICT						DISTRICT					
	ACTIVE	13	65	53	10	2	ACTIVE	13	65	53	10	2
	SENIOR	1	17	-	17	-	SENIOR	1	17	-	17	-
11TH		**20**	**121**	**94**	**21**	**6**		**33**	**358**	**324**	**22**	**12**
	APPEALS						APPEALS					
	ACTIVE	-	-	-	-	-	ACTIVE	1	26	25	-	1
	SENIOR	1	3	3	-	-	SENIOR	9	117	105	8	4
	DISTRICT						DISTRICT					
	ACTIVE	9	64	53	7	4	ACTIVE	9	64	53	7	4
	SENIOR	10	54	38	14	2	SENIOR	14	151	141	7	3
SPECIAL COURTS		**24**	**451**	**224**	**182**	**45**						
INTERNATIONAL TRADE		14	293	154	105	34						
	ACTIVE	11	270	134	102	34						
	SENIOR	3	23	20	3	-						
FEDERAL CIRCUIT		10	158	70	77	11						
	ACTIVE	5	97	43	51	3						
	SENIOR	5	61	27	26	8						

Table X-1A.
U.S. District Courts—Weighted and Unweighted Filings per Authorized Judgeship During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2006

District	Judgeships	Weighted Filings per Judgeship				Unweighted Filings per Judgeship			
		Civil	Criminal	Supervised Release Hearings	Total	Civil	Criminal	Supervised Release Hearings	Total
TOTAL	**674**	**354**	**106**	**4.48**	**464**	**321**	**130**	**30.94**	**482**
DC	**15**	**202**	**34**	**2.10**	**239**	**151**	**35**	**15.00**	**200**
1ST									
ME	3	146	68	3.18	217	125	72	21.00	218
MA	13	266	38	2.04	306	213	40	14.00	267
NH	3	187	103	2.01	292	158	103	14.00	275
RI	3	224	47	.89	272	189	51	6.33	246
PR	7	196	115	2.56	314	182	123	18.14	324
2ND									
CT	8	315	59	1.92	376	244	60	13.75	318
NY,N	5	314	102	6.39	422	305	112	45.40	463
NY,E	15	444	78	4.31	527	365	83	30.40	478
NY,S	28	441	58	2.45	501	356	61	17.39	435
NY,W	4	394	181	16.27	591	397	211	115.50	723
VT	2	136	76	3.99	216	128	83	28.50	239
3RD									
DE	4	332	33	1.15	367	199	37	7.50	243
NJ	17	417	62	1.28	481	346	70	9.00	425
PA,E	22	344	40	2.43	386	285	40	17.32	342
PA,M	6	400	110	2.74	514	440	113	17.83	570
PA,W	10	267	58	1.20	326	236	63	7.40	306

Table X-1A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

District	Judgeships	Weighted Filings per Judgeship				Unweighted Filings per Judgeship			
		Civil	Criminal	Supervised Release Hearings	Total	Civil	Criminal	Supervised Release Hearings	Total
4TH									
MD	10	368	93	2.74	463	331	197	18.80	547
NC,E	4	318	182	5.36	505	311	283	38.25	632
NC,M	4	271	132	5.50	409	290	135	35.75	461
NC,W	5	221	168	3.75	393	208	174	24.60	407
SC	10	322	135	4.55	462	347	141	30.70	519
VA,E	11	302	164	7.51	474	346	282	50.00	678
VA,W	4	285	157	3.84	446	326	152	24.75	503
WV,N	3	171	139	5.76	316	192	132	40.00	364
WV,S	5	363	62	4.20	429	245	61	27.60	334
5TH									
LA,E	12	540	27	1.23	568	522	33	8.00	563
LA,M	3	299	90	1.28	390	332	99	8.00	440
LA,W	7	284	80	2.27	367	317	97	14.71	429
MS,N	3	340	69	2.29	411	358	69	14.67	441
MS,S	6	445	93	3.30	541	441	101	22.83	564
TX,N	12	402	86	5.05	493	366	95	32.42	494
TX,E	8	424	125	.28	550	367	129	1.63	497
TX,S	19	301	222	13.36	536	328	334	93.84	756
TX,W	13	255	361	12.18	629	240	504	85.85	830
6TH									
KY,E	5.50	297	117	3.63	418	337	127	25.64	490
KY,W	4.50	298	109	2.32	410	303	196	14.89	514
MI,E	15	375	62	2.14	440	367	63	14.93	444
MI,W	4	379	114	3.49	497	382	123	23.25	528
OH,N	12	318	80	3.41	402	323	83	23.67	430
OH,S	8	348	85	4.18	437	285	96	27.88	409
TN,E	5	269	131	3.13	402	242	131	21.20	394
TN,M	4	384	92	2.85	479	339	97	19.50	455
TN,W	5	275	137	3.82	416	244	138	27.20	410

Table X-1A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

District	Judgeships	Weighted Filings per Judgeship				Unweighted Filings per Judgeship			
		Civil	Criminal	Supervised Release Hearings	Total	Civil	Criminal	Supervised Release Hearings	Total
7TH									
IL,N	22	396	46	1.64	443	309	50	11.73	370
IL,C	4	251	93	4.35	349	245	112	28.25	385
IL,S	4	262	86	5.09	352	275	86	33.50	394
IN,N	5	370	102	2.76	475	355	105	18.00	478
IN,S	5	558	85	1.13	645	516	85	6.00	607
WI,E	5	322	99	2.38	423	269	97	16.80	383
WI,W	2	408	117	1.90	527	355	125	13.00	493
8TH									
AR,E	5	317	105	3.01	425	332	109	20.60	461
AR,W	3	331	67	1.59	399	273	85	11.33	369
IA,N	2	230	231	6.62	467	245	255	39.00	539
IA,S	3	276	141	3.18	420	267	145	17.00	429
MN	7	592	88	4.56	685	606	88	32.00	726
MO,E	8	317	141	3.27	461	297	151	23.00	470
MO,W	6	371	151	6.46	529	382	156	43.00	581
NE	3	360	230	10.26	600	352	236	69.67	657
ND	2	104	155	3.43	262	99	164	24.50	287
SD	3	148	175	8.19	331	136	172	56.00	364
9TH									
AK	3	137	61	3.25	202	114	72	21.67	208
AZ	13	308	245	15.24	568	327	330	108.62	765
CA,N	14	565	51	4.12	621	480	64	29.29	573
CA,E	6	735	183	8.06	927	728	216	57.17	1001
CA,C	28	460	54	4.35	518	378	62	30.82	471
CA,S	13	250	157	13.94	421	204	244	99.15	547
HI	4	244	96	5.08	345	178	122	35.75	336
ID	2	298	131	5.35	434	256	138	36.50	430
MT	3	208	172	7.15	387	202	178	46.67	427
NV	7	389	83	4.42	476	306	93	30.86	430
OR	6	442	106	6.79	555	383	129	47.33	559
WA,E	4	149	98	7.30	255	150	121	47.75	319
WA,W	7	425	141	5.70	572	377	205	37.29	618

Table X-1A. (September 30, 2006—Continued)

District	Judgeships	Weighted Filings per Judgeship				Unweighted Filings per Judgeship			
		Civil	Criminal	Supervised Release Hearings	Total	Civil	Criminal	Supervised Release Hearings	Total
10TH									
CO	7	447	72	3.50	522	389	103	24.86	517
KS	6	258	140	4.65	402	241	168	31.33	440
NM	7	219	318	10.67	548	188	462	76.00	726
OK,N	3.50	220	62	2.41	284	201	64	16.86	281
OK,E	1.50	342	68	1.31	411	352	67	9.33	429
OK,W	6	263	66	2.42	331	241	156	17.17	415
UT	5	331	195	7.07	533	243	240	50.40	533
WY	3	113	127	3.36	243	99	160	24.00	284
11TH									
AL,N	8	342	76	4.34	422	322	89	25.00	436
AL,M	3	403	104	2.75	510	397	123	15.67	535
AL,S	3	284	127	6.55	418	268	133	43.33	445
FL,N	4	413	119	5.98	538	399	167	34.00	600
FL,M	15	445	110	3.81	559	423	121	26.40	570
FL,S	18	390	107	3.62	501	357	117	25.44	499
GA,N	11	412	86	1.73	500	341	97	11.82	449
GA,M	4	283	122	1.40	406	279	161	10.00	449
GA,S	3	358	159	2.84	520	372	258	19.33	649

NOTE: CASE WEIGHTS ARE BASED ON THE 2003-2004 DISTRICT COURT CASE WEIGHTING STUDY CONDUCTED BY THE FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER. THIS TABLE EXCLUDES CIVIL CASES ARISING BY REOPENING, REMAND, OR TRANSFER TO THE DISTRICT BY THE ORDER OF THE JUDICIAL PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION. THIS TABLE INCLUDES DEFENDANTS IN ALL FELONY AND CLASS A MISDEMEANOR CASES, BUT INCLUDES ONLY THOSE PETTY OFFENSE DEFENDANTS WHOSE CASES HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO DISTRICTJUDGES. REMANDS AND REOPENINGS FOR CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS ARE EXCLUDED. THIS TABLE EXCLUDES DATA FOR THE TERRITORIAL COURTS. DATA ARE REPORTED FOR SUPERVISED RELEASE AND PROBATION HEARINGS (BOTH EVIDENTIARY AND NON-EVIDENTIARY) PREVIOUSLY NOT PRESENTED IN THIS TABLE. DATA ARE OBTAINED FROM THE MONTHLY REPORTS OF TRIALS AND OTHER COURT ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY RESIDENT AND VISITING JUDGES. DUE TO ROUNDING, SUBTOTALS FOR WEIGHTED AND UNWEIGHTED CIVIL, CRIMINAL, AND REVOCATION FILINGS MAY NOT EQUAL TOTALS FOR WEIGHTED AND UNWEIGHTED FILINGS.