

PREFACE

Court Statistics Report

The *Court Statistics Report (CSR)* is published annually by the Judicial Council of California and is designed to fulfill the provisions of article VI, section 6 of the California Constitution, which requires the Judicial Council to survey the condition and business of the California courts. The *CSR* combines 10-year statewide summaries of superior court filings and dispositions with similar workload indicators for the California Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal. The 2016 *CSR* also provides more detailed information on filings and dispositions in the individual superior courts for the most recent fiscal year for which data are available, 2014–2015.

Caseload Data and Court Workload

California's court system is one of the largest in the world and serves a population of more than 39 million people—about 12 percent of the total U.S. population—and more than 2,000 judicial officers and approximately 19,000 judicial branch employees statewide address the full range of cases heard each year. The vast majority of cases in the California courts begin in one of the 58 superior, or trial, courts, which reside in each of the state's 58 counties. With more than 500 court buildings throughout the state, these courts hear both civil and criminal cases as well as family, probate, mental health, juvenile, and traffic cases.

The data published in the *Court Statistics Report* is used by the judicial branch in policy development, program evaluation, performance management, and in workload analysis to measure judicial and court staff resource needs in California. Because different types of cases require different amounts of judicial and staff resources, a weighted caseload approach is the standard method, nationwide, to estimate the workload and resource needs of the courts. Weighted caseload distinguishes between different categories of filings so that the resources required to process a felony case, for example, are recognized as being much greater than the resources required to process a traffic infraction. As the mix or composition of cases change over time, a weighted caseload approach is needed to assess the impact of caseload trends on court workload. The Judicial Council has adopted caseweights for two workload models used by the judicial branch—the Judicial Workload Assessment and the Resource Assessment Study (RAS) model.

With the introduction of a new budget development and allocation process for the trial courts in 2013, the data published in the *Court Statistics Report* is being used by the judicial branch for a critically important new purpose. The Judicial Council adopted the Workload-based Allocation and Funding Methodology, or WAFM, which uses the Resource Assessment Model (RAS) and other workload factors in a new budget development process that alters baseline funding for most trial courts based on court workload.

Summary of 2016 Court Statistics Report

A summary of the caseload data in the 2016 *CSR* for the California Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, and Superior Courts for fiscal year 2014–2015 are as follows:

Supreme Court

- The Supreme Court issued 76 written opinions during the year.
- Filings totaled 7,868, and dispositions totaled 7,560.
- Automatic appeals arising out of judgments of death totaled 18 cases, and the court disposed of 19 such appeals by written opinion.

- The Supreme Court ordered 21 Court of Appeal opinions depublished in this fiscal year.

Courts of Appeal

- Total contested matters for the Courts of Appeal totaled 20,661 made up of 13,607 records of appeal and 7,054 original proceedings.
- Dispositions in the Courts of Appeal totaled 22,084. Of these dispositions, 15,283 were appeals, and 6,801 were original proceedings.
- Dispositions of appeals by written opinion totaled 9,417, appeals disposed of without written opinion totaled 3,906, and appeals disposed of without a record filed totaled 1,960. Dispositions of original proceedings by written opinion totaled 442, and original proceedings disposed of without written opinion totaled 6,429.
- Statewide, 9 percent of Court of Appeal majority opinions were published.

Superior Courts

In FY 2014-15, over 6.8 million cases were filed statewide in the Superior Courts. The CSR organizes all the cases filed in the courts in four main case categories—Civil; Criminal; Family and Juvenile; Probate, Mental Health, Appeals, Habeas. The case filing totals for the individual case types reported by the courts for FY 2014-15 are as follows:

Civil: The civil case category is made up of unlimited civil, limited civil, and small claims matters. Civil unlimited cases are matters where the petitioner is seeking more than \$25,000. There were 192,761 unlimited civil cases filed in the courts. Limited civil filings are cases where the petitioner is seeking \$25,000 or less. Limited civil cases totaled 375,178 statewide. Small claims filings are cases where the petitioner is seeking \$10,000 or less and is not represented by counsel. A total of 150,382 small claims cases were filed statewide.

Criminal: The criminal case category is made up of felonies, misdemeanors, and infractions. The filing totals for the individual case types are as follows: felony filings represented 214,088 cases, misdemeanor filings totaled 922,730 cases, and infraction filings accounted for 4,424,870 cases.

Family and Juvenile: Marital filings (dissolutions, legal separations and nullities) accounted for 138,121 cases and other family law filings (e.g. paternity, child support) totaled 242,039 cases. Juvenile delinquency filings totaled 40,726 cases and juvenile dependency filings totaled 44,679 cases.

Probate, Mental Health, Appeals, and Habeas: The filing totals for the individual case types are as follows: probate filings totaled 44,456 cases; mental health filings totaled 29,718 cases; civil and criminal appeal filings totaled 5,064 cases; and criminal habeas corpus filings totaled 7,898 cases.

The largest changes in statewide filings for Superior Courts from the previous year are in limited jurisdiction case types—misdemeanors and infractions in the criminal case category and small claims and limited civil in the civil case category. Limited jurisdiction cases tend to be, on average, much less complex and resource-intensive for courts than unlimited jurisdiction case types such as felonies, civil torts, juvenile, probate, and mental health. Several of the most complex types of cases filed in the courts had an increase in filings from the previous year, which include the following case types: Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death (PI/PD/WD), Probate, and Mental Health. Felony filings decreased for the first time in several years due presumably to the passage of Proposition 47 in November 2014, which reclassified certain theft and drug possession offenses from felonies to misdemeanors.