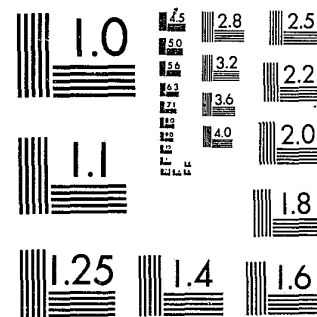


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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT REGARDING THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL SUPERIOR COURT JUDGESHIPS IN GEORGIA



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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT REGARDING
~~X~~
THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL
SUPERIOR COURT JUDGESHIPS IN GEORGIA

U.S. Department of Justice 75866
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The Eighth Annual Report Regarding the Need for Additional Superior Court Judgeships in Georgia is provided for the information of Governor George D. Busbee and members of the Georgia General Assembly pursuant to Ga. Laws 1973, p. 288.

This document was prepared under the auspices of the Administrative Office of the Courts. J. Chris Perrin, Assistant Director for Research and Courts Coordination, directed research efforts involved in this study. Holly K. O. Sparrow, Senior Research Associate, supervised the efforts of the research section and coordinated data collection efforts.

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This report would have been impossible without the cooperation of the Administrative Judges and the efforts of the District Administrative Assistants in collecting the data. District Administrative Assistants who contributed the caseload data for counties in their districts are:

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In District 4, which does not have a District Administrative Assistant, the caseload collection would not have been completed without the diligent efforts of Research Staff Interns: Ms. Paula Adams, Ms. LaDonna Andrews, Ms. Sue Berman, and Ms. Lori Nathanson.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	i
INTRODUCTION	3
Statement of Policy	5
Past Recommendations of the Judicial Council	7
Report Design	12
CHAPTER I - ANALYSIS OF JUDICIAL COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1981	15
Circuit Reports:	17
Blue Ridge	19
Conasauga	21
Douglas	22
Macon	24
Mountain	25
Pataula	27
Southwestern	29
Toombs	30
Waycross	32
CHAPTER II - CASELOAD IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS: FY1980 FILINGS . .	35
Exhibit I Superior Court Total Caseload Per Judge: FY1980 . .	37
Exhibit II Superior Court Criminal Filings Ratios: FY1980 . .	41
Exhibit III Superior Court Felony and Domestic Relations Filings per Judge: FY1980	45
Exhibit IV Rate of Change in Superior Court Filings per Judge: FY1977 - FY1980 and FY1979 - FY1980 . . .	49

	Page
CHAPTER III - CASELOAD IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS: FY1980 DISPOSITIONS	57
EXHIBIT V Total FY1980 Dispositions per Judge and Dispositions as a Percent of Filings Per Judge	59
EXHIBIT VI Total FY1980 Dispositions per Judge and Percent Disposed by Each Method	64
EXHIBIT VII FY1980 Criminal Dispositions per Judge by Case Type and Percent Disposed by Each Method	69
EXHIBIT VIII FY1980 Civil Dispositions per Judge by Case Type and Number Disposed by Each Method	76
CHAPTER IV - CIRCUIT POPULATION: 1980	83
EXHIBIT IX 1970 and 1980 Circuit Population, Rate of Change and 1980 Population per Judge	85
CHAPTER V - POTENTIAL SOURCES OF JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE: SUPPORTING COURTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS	91
EXHIBIT X Superior Court FY1980 Caseload by Administrative District	93
APPENDIX ONE - DUTIES OF THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL/ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS	99
APPENDIX TWO - JURISDICTION OF SUPERIOR, STATE, PROBATE, AND JUVENILE COURTS	103
APPENDIX THREE - EXPENDITURES FOR AN ADDITIONAL SUPERIOR COURT JUDGESHIP	109
APPENDIX FOUR - METHODOLOGY	113

	Page
APPENDIX FIVE - ADDITIONAL CASELOAD STATISTICS	134
A-I Total FY1980 Superior Court Caseload by Filing Type	136
A-II Superior Court Open Cases by Filing Type: FY1980	138
A-III State Court Caseload: FY1980	140
A-IV Probate Court Criminal Caseload: FY1980	142
A-V Assistance from Senior Judges: FY1980	145
A-VI Resident Active Attorneys	146
A-VII Judicial Personnel: Superior, State, and Juvenile Courts by Circuit and County July 1, 1980	147

INTRODUCTION

STATEMENT OF POLICY
JUDICIAL COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1981
PAST RECOMMENDATIONS
REPORT DESIGN

INTRODUCTION

The following pages represent the eighth report^a offered to the State of Georgia by the Judicial Council^b regarding the need for additional superior court judgeships in the state. The Eighth Annual Report Regarding the Need for Additional Superior Court Judgeships in Georgia^c is offered to the 1981 General Assembly and to Governor Busbee as an analysis of the need for additional superior court judgeships in Georgia. It is the strong belief of the Judicial Council that the addition of a judgeship is a matter of great gravity. The creation of new judgeships not only requires the compensation of additional judges, but also of assistant district attorneys, secretaries, bailiffs, and other personnel as well as expenditures for and the provision of office space, courtroom space, furniture and other innumerable items.

The data for the 1981 Judgeship Study was collected by the nine District Administrative Assistants in the districts in which such a position has been filled at the time of the study and by members of the Administrative Office of the Court's research staff in the remaining district, the Fourth Judicial District, with the cooperation of local court personnel. The definitions used for the collection and compilation of the data in this report are provided in the Methodology section, on pages .

The present study includes an evaluation of the need for additional superior court judgeships in all forty-two judicial circuits in Georgia. All data was collected for the 1980 fiscal year in the superior, state, probate, and juvenile courts of Georgia. The 1980 fiscal year was selected as the time

^a See p. for a summary of past Judicial Council recommendations concerning the need for additional superior court judgeships.

^b See Appendix Two for a list of the duties of the Judicial Council/Administrative Office of the Courts.

^c See p. for a summary of the 1980 Judicial Council recommendations concerning the need for additional superior court judgeships.

period for this study so that the recommendations to the 1981 General Assembly could be based on the most current data that could be collected using a manual system. The Judicial Council seeks to achieve a balanced and equitable distribution of court work among the judges of the state.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

The Judicial Council of Georgia has a policy concerning judicial assistance which states that no new part-time judgeships should be created and that multi-judge circuits should be established whenever possible to capture the benefits associated with multi-judge courts--that is, improved court administration, caseload and jury management efficiencies and economies of personnel and administrative costs.

Some of the particular advantages of a multi-judge court are that it:

1. Allows division of responsibility or internal specialization--a multi-judge court can establish necessary divisions or specialization in such areas as criminal cases, civil cases, domestic relations cases, etc.
2. Provides for accommodation of judicial absences--multi-judge circuits allow efficient management in the absence of a judge from the circuit due to illness, disqualification, vacation, and the demands of other responsibilities such as continuing legal education.
3. Makes possible more efficient use of jurors--better use of jury manpower can be effected when two judges hold court simultaneously in the same county. One judge in a multi-judge circuit may use the other judge's excess jurors for a trial of a second case rather than excusing them at an added expense to the county. Present courtroom space in many counties may not permit two trials simultaneously, but such a practice, if implemented, may justify the building of a second, small courtroom by the county affected, or the making of other arrangements.
4. Promotes greater impartiality through flexibility in case assignment--a multi-judge circuit may permit a case, where the judge is acquainted with the party or parties involved, to be considered by an out-of-town judge without the appearance that the local judge is avoiding responsibility.

PAST RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

5. Improves court administration--multi-judge circuits tend to promote impartiality and uniformity of administrative practices and procedures. Multi-judge circuits also permit economies in the employment of auxiliary court personnel.

6. Expedites handling of cases--probably most important of all, under the arithmetic of calendar management, the judges of a multi-judge court can handle substantially more cases than an equal number of judges operating in separate courts.

For the past seven years, the Judicial Council has recommended the creation of additional judgeships based on caseload and population data prepared by the Administrative Office of the Courts. Past recommendations have been made for the following circuits:

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Atlanta*	Cobb	Cherokee	Alapaha*	Alcovy*
Conasauga*	Flint*	Clayton	Chattahoochee*	Cherokee*
Coweta*	Southern*	Cobb	Cherokee	Cobb*
Dougherty*		Gwinnett	Clayton*	Lookout Mountain*
Waycross*		Middle	Cobb	Ogeechee*
		Northern	Griffin*	South Georgia*
		Oconee*	Gwinnett*	
		Tallapoosa	Middle*	
		Western*	Northern*	
			Tallapoosa*	
1979	1980			
Eastern*	Brunswick*			
Ocmulgee*	Cordele*			
Toombs	Coweta*			
	Dublin*			
	Rome*			
	Tifton*			
	Toombs			

*Circuits in which an additional judgeship was actually created

Over this eight-year period the caseloads and populations in Georgia's forty-two judicial circuits have continued to increase. Not only has the workload in the courts been rising, but the increase has been faster in some circuits than in others. It seems appropriate at this time to evaluate the Council's past recommendations in the light of their impact on statewide and average caseload. The question that must be considered is whether the additional judgeships have been placed in circuits in a manner that has provided a more equitable distribution of the judicial workload among the circuits and judges in the state.

There is no single statistical indicator of judicial workload. Although caseload data provides the primary criteria for evaluating the need for additional judgeships, it is only an approximation of workload. The case types that make up the total caseload, the number and difficulty of dispositions, pleading practices of local attorneys, and efficiency of support personnel can affect the judicial workload without affecting the caseload. Therefore, the distribution of caseload is only a close approximation of the workload distribution.

One method for evaluating the effectiveness of placement of additional judgeships is by observing the degree to which the caseloads in recommended circuits exceed the average caseload. The following table shows how the per judge caseload averages for recommended circuits compare to circuit averages for the entire state.^d

From the table on the next page it can be seen that the recommended circuits have considerably higher average total caseloads per judge than the state as a whole. Generally this difference has been manifested in each case type.

The following table demonstrates trends in statewide caseload as well as providing a comparison figure for the recommended circuits. The circuit means for both misdemeanor and juvenile case types have decreased since 1979.

^dAverage for 1975 and 1976 recommendations are omitted because statewide data is not available for those years.

COMPARISON RECOMMENDED CIRCUITS AND STATE CIRCUIT AVERAGES PER JUDGE

Year	Avg. Per Judge	Felony	Misdemeanor	Traffic	Total Criminal	General Civil	Domestic Relations	Total Civil	Juvenile	Total Filings
1974										
	Recom. Cir. Avg.	318	354	192	864	734	904	1,638	9	2,511
	State Cir. Avg.	266	343	216	825	520	536	1,056	34	1,915
1977										
	Recom. Cir. Avg.	343	356	471	1,170	592	692	1,284	26	2,480
	State Cir. Avg.	269	289	224	781	482	540	1,023	35	1,839
1978										
	Recom. Cir. Avg.	465	395	359	1,219	567	742	1,309	67	2,595
	State Cir. Avg.	301	215	169	686	379	528	907	35	1,628
1979										
	Recom. Cir. Avg.	383	417	569	1,369	350	537	887	192	2,448
	State Cir. Avg.	269	203	172	645	355	526	881	46	1,572
1980										
	Recom. Cir. Avg.	307	490	167	965	520	587	1,107	166	2,238
	State Cir. Avg.	288	220	191	699	359	552	911	75	1,685
1981										
	Recom. Cir. Avg.	345	299	218	862	484	624	1,108	65	2,035
	State Cir. Avg.	320	199	188	706	368	545	913	52	1,671

¹All criminal case figures are in terms of the number of defendants listed on separate indictments or accusations

²Total civil does not include independent motions.

³State circuit average per judge is adjusted for additional judgeships created.

The following table displays the mean circuit population per judge and the associated standard deviations. The data shows that the circuit mean populations per judge have markedly declined from 1973 to 1980. The standard deviations for most years have also declined, but the decline occurred largely between 1973 and 1975. The data for 1979 indicates slight increases in both the mean circuit population per judge and the standard deviation. The data for 1980 shows a decrease in the circuit mean population since six new superior court judges were created in 1980. The 1980 circuit mean is 77.2% of the 1973 circuit mean. The mean population per judge has been reduced by 16,000 since 1973.

	<u>1973¹</u>	<u>1975²</u>	<u>1977¹</u>	<u>1978¹</u>	<u>1979¹</u>	<u>1980³</u>
MEAN	61,512	58,076	52,010	48,524	48,548	47,477
STANDARD DEVIATION	19,632	13,608	13,690	13,067	13,317	13,239

¹Based on the previous year's population statistics and the number of superior court judges in the current year.

²Based on the same year's population statistics and the number of superior court judges.

³Based on 1980 preliminary census and the number of superior court judges in the current year. The 1980 census figures have not been finalized as of date of this printing.

The decrease in the circuit means and standard deviations for both total caseload per judge and population per judge since 1973 indicates a greater equalization of the workload imposed on each judge and population served by each judge.

Recommendations do not automatically result in additional judgeships. Each year the Judicial Council studies the need for recommendations concerning additional judgeships. Recommended circuits have consistently been above the average in the number of filings per judge. The recommendations have contributed to the achievement of a more equitable and manageable distribution of judicial workload.

REPORT DESIGN

This report could best be described as a comparative analysis of the demographic and caseload characteristics of the forty-two judicial circuits in Georgia. The report is divided into five chapters of text with accompanying appendices which include supplemental data and other relevant information.

All chapters contain only information pertinent to the consideration of additional superior court judgeships in Georgia. All material for the general information and reference of the reader is provided in the appendices.

The first chapter includes the 1981 Judicial Council recommendations followed by brief circuit reports on each of the nine circuits receiving recommendations. The circuit reports often refer to the subsequent chapters in identifying the salient characteristics of each recommended circuit.

Each of the next four chapters concentrates on one general characteristic of the forty-two circuits, while each exhibit in each chapter centers on a more specific characteristic. Chapter II is devoted entirely to filings in the superior courts. Each of the four exhibits in Chapter II centers on one aspect of the superior court filings, such as current FY1980 circuit filings levels and increases or decreases in circuit filings from 1977 through 1980.

Chapter II is devoted to a comparison of disposition characteristics of the caseload in the forty-two circuits. The four exhibits in this chapter include only current (fiscal year 1980) dispositions. Exhibit V illustrates aggregate dispositions as a function of filing levels and proceeds to Exhibits VII and VIII where criminal and civil dispositions are categorized by method of disposition.

Chapter IV presents the demographic characteristics of the circuits. Circuit population for 1970 and 1980 and percent change in circuit population is illustrated in Exhibit IX. In addition, Exhibit IX displays the 1980 population per judge of the forty-two circuits and the hypothetical 1980 population per judge assuming that an additional judge had been added to each circuit. The projected population for 1985 is also shown.

Chapter V contains the last two exhibits in the text of this report. This chapter contributes the final aspects of a comprehensive study on the need for additional resources by concentrating on potential sources of judicial assistance other than new judgeships. Circuit caseload is presented in Exhibit X for each circuit as a component of one of the ten Judicial Administrative Districts.

Within each chapter, the sequence of exhibits is arranged so as to proceed from the general characteristics to the more specific. Each exhibit is preceded by a brief narrative identifying the data elements contained in the exhibit and the appropriate qualifications and limitations upon the interpretation of the data. Each exhibit's narrative is a brief analysis of its content. In comparing data among the various exhibits, it is important that the data elements be the same. Docket numbers in one exhibit should not be compared to defendants in another exhibit even though both types of elements qualify as "filings." Filings in one exhibit should not be compared to dispositions in another, even though both elements could be characterized as "caseload data."

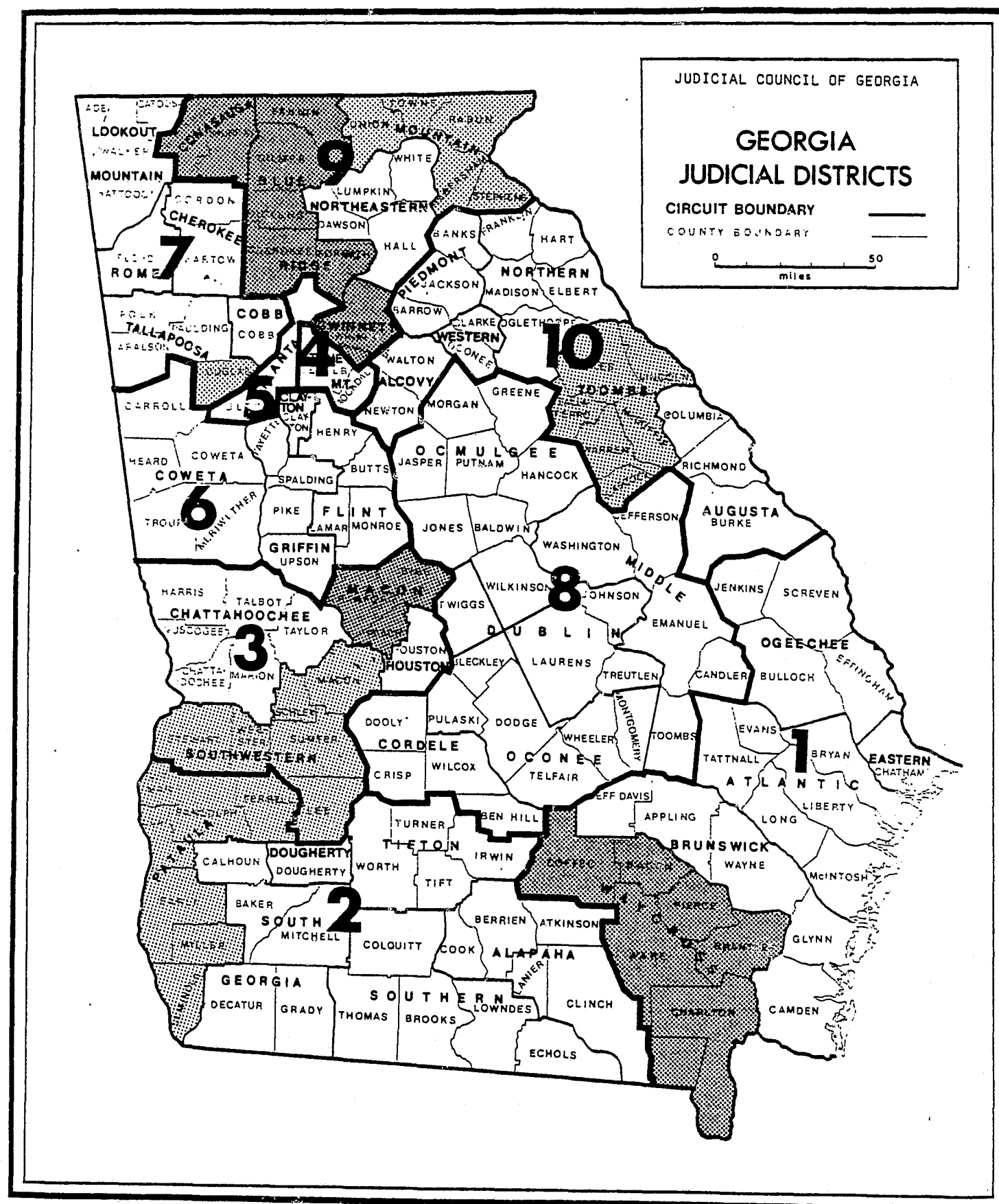
Additional material relating to this report including the Methodology is located in the appendices.

Throughout this report the caseload is standarized into the caseload per judge in each circuit. This provides easy comparison of the actual judicial workload among the circuits. For this type of study, the absolute circuit caseload is irrelevant because it does not control for the number of judges in the circuit. Therefore, unless otherwise specified, all caseload data is expressed in terms of the ratio of cases to superior court judges in the circuit.

CHAPTER I - ANALYSIS OF JUDICIAL COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1980

CIRCUIT REPORTS:

BLUE RIDGE
CONASAUGA
DOUGLAS
MACON
MOUNTAIN
PATAULA
SOUTHWESTERN
TOOMBS
WAYCROSS



CHAPTER I

CIRCUIT REPORTS

The purpose of this chapter is to present a brief analysis of the circuit recommendations of the Judicial Council of Georgia. The Judicial Council has recommended the creation of additional superior court judgeships in nine of the forty-two circuits. The Council believes that the five one-judge circuits included in the nine recommendations should be given priority in consideration. These five circuits are listed below in alphabetical order:

DOUGLASE^e
MOUNTAIN
PATAULA
SOUTHWESTERN
TOOMBS^f

Four other circuits were also recommended and are listed below in alphabetical order:

BLUE RIDGE
CONASAUGA
MACON
WAYCROSS

This chapter contains separate circuit reports for each of the nine circuits recommended. They identify the salient characteristics of each circuit. For more detail, the reader is encouraged to refer to the exhibits set out in the following chapters. Those chapters present data for all forty-two judicial circuits.

^eAn additional judgeship is recommended for Douglas County effective January 1, 1983 when Douglas County is separated from the Tallapoosa Circuit and becomes the Douglas Judicial Circuit.

^fThe Council made a recommendation for Toombs Circuit to both the 1979 and the 1980 General Assembly. The General Assembly did not pass the bill in either year.

As in the case throughout this study, the circuit caseload data is standardized to express the caseload in per judge terms for each circuit. This method facilitates comparison of the actual workload among the judges in the various circuits. Unless otherwise stated, all caseload figures cited in the circuit reports are per judge figures. The caseload per judge in a single circuit is often compared to other circuits as well as to the circuit averages for the state as a whole.

This chapter contains separate circuit reports for each of the nine circuits recommended. They identify the salient characteristics of each circuit. For more detail, the reader is encouraged to refer to the exhibits set out in the following chapters. Those chapters present data for all forty-two judicial circuits.

Another method often used in the following circuit reports is the ranking of circuits according to a given variable. All rankings have been calculated so as to place the circuit with the highest value as number one and the circuit with the lowest value as number forty-two. For example, the circuit ranked number one in domestic relations filings per judge has the highest ratio of domestic relations filings to the number of superior court judges. For convenience, such a figure may be cited in the circuit report as "the circuit ranking number one in domestic relations filings."

BLUE RIDGE JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

The geographical jurisdiction of the Blue Ridge Judicial Circuit includes five northern Georgia counties: Cherokee, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, and Pickens. It is one of five circuits in the Ninth Administrative Judicial District.

The 1980 population per superior court judge of the circuit was 58,449 -- seventh highest in the state. The Blue Ridge Circuit has experienced a high population growth rate (forty-six percent) since 1970. A rapid growth rate is expected to continue.

The current major judicial resources in the circuit are: two superior court judges, one state court judge who serves Cherokee and Forsyth counties, a juvenile court judge who serves on a circuit - wide basis, and five probate judges, three of which handle traffic cases.

Blue Ridge Circuit ranks tenth highest in the state in total filings per judge for fiscal year 1980. A substantial portion of the circuit's caseload (forty-seven percent) is composed of felonies and domestic relations cases. Since these case types are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the superior court, other supporting trial courts cannot relieve the superior court judges of the burden of any of these cases. Blue Ridge has experienced a positive caseload growth since fiscal year 1977. In fact, total filings, felonies, and domestic relations increased by over ten percent in the last fiscal year.

The Delphi Weighted Caseload value for Blue Ridge (2.91) shows that there is a need for a greater amount of judicial time to process the caseload. This is due in part to the high ratio of non-jury and jury trials to criminal filings. Blue Ridge ranked third in criminal counts per judge heard by a jury

and first in criminal counts disposed by a non-jury trial. Blue Ridge has a less outstanding Ratio Weighted Caseload (878)⁹ which emphasizes circuit filings.

In terms of dispositions, the superior court surpassed the statewide circuit mean in total dispositions. Despite this large number of dispositions, it appears the filing rate of cases is causing pending cases and backlog to accumulate at a rate of twenty percent per year.

The profile above delineates the outstanding characteristics of the Blue Ridge Judicial Circuit, one of the Judicial Council's recommendations for additional judgeships in 1981.

⁹A Ratio Weighted Caseload of 1,000 or more units per judge is evidence of a very time-consuming caseload.

CONASAUGA JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

The Conasauga Judicial Circuit is composed of two counties: Murray and Whitfield. The population of the circuit in 1980 preliminary census figures is 85,379; this is a twenty-five percent increase since the 1970 census. The circuit population is expected to continue to grow fairly rapidly. This circuit in the Ninth Judicial District is presently served by two superior court judges and one juvenile court judge in Whitfield County. There are no state courts.

Conasauga ranks sixth in total FY1980 filings per judge (2,084). Felony and domestic relations caseload was forty-seven percent of total filings per judge. The circuit had over 1,900 felony/domestic relations filings in fiscal year 1980. The civil caseload filed in this circuit is extremely heavy. The 1,444 civil filings per judge is greater than one standard deviation above the circuit mean for civil filings. Since 1977 the caseload has grown by nineteen percent. Felony filings have increased by over one hundred percent in this same period. As caseload has grown, the number of resident attorneys has also increased. Between 1976 and 1980, the number of resident attorneys increased by twenty-one percent. The Conasauga Judicial Circuit ranks fifth in total dispositions per judge and disposed of as many cases as were filed in FY1980. Conasauga has a significant number of civil jury trials per judge (22) and ranks eleventh in the state.

Both the Delphi Weighted Caseload (2.33) and the Ratio Weighted Caseload (1013) for this circuit show that the judges have an extremely heavy caseload in terms of the time needed to process the judicial workload in the circuit.

Thus, both population and caseload in the Conasauga Judicial Circuit has shown significant growth in the last few years and these two factors contribute to make Conasauga a recommended circuit.

DOUGLAS JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

At present, Douglas County is one of four counties in the Tallapoosa Judicial Circuit. The 1980 General Assembly passed legislation to make Douglas County the forty-third circuit, effective January 1, 1983.

The recommendation for an additional judgeship for Douglas Circuit is for a second superior court judgeship to be created as of the effective date of the new circuit, January 1, 1983. In addition to the superior court judge in the circuit, a part-time juvenile judge will continue to handle juvenile cases in Douglas County and the probate judge will continue to process traffic cases.

The population of Douglas County has grown by forty-six percent from 1970 to 1980. The county has an 1980 population of 53,373. If a second superior court judgeship was added, the population per judge would be 26,687 and the circuit would rank twenty-ninth of the forty-three circuits. It is expected that the circuit will continue to have a rapid population growth in the 1980's.

If Douglas County's FY1980 caseload filings per judge are compared to the caseloads of the current forty-two circuits, Douglas would rank fourth in total filings per judge. Both criminal and civil filings per judge would exceed the FY1980 statewide circuit means. Although the felony and domestic relations case total, the exclusive jurisdiction case types, would equal only thirty percent of the per judge filings, the sheer volume of cases filed in the circuit is extremely burdensome. The caseload in the county has grown by thirteen percent from fiscal year 1977 through fiscal year 1980.

The total dispositions for the county does not indicate how well the court will operate when Douglas County becomes the forty-third circuit since presently three judges are available to hear the cases and as of 1983 only one judge could hear the cases if a second judge is not added. But the number of jury trials conducted in Douglas County in FY1980 can give one an idea of how Douglas compares with the other circuits in the frequency of this time-consuming type of disposition. Douglas would rank above the statewide circuit mean in civil jury trials. Although Douglas criminal jury trials do not exceed the circuit mean, for a one-judge circuit with a high volume caseload the twenty-five counts tried by jury represent a significant number of jury trials.

If the FY1980 caseload of Douglas County was used to calculate Delphi and Ratio Weighted Caseloads, Douglas would be shown by these measures to be in need of additional judicial assistance.

The major characteristics of Douglas County are that the county has a very high volume caseload and a rapidly growing population.

MACON JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

The Macon Judicial Circuit is composed of three counties: Bibb, Crawford, and Peach. The population per superior court judge in preliminary 1980 census figures is 58,363, which is a six percent increase since 1970. This circuit ranks eighth in population per judge. The judicial resources of the circuit include: three superior court judges, a full-time state court judge, and a part-time juvenile court judge in Bibb County. Two of the three probate judges hear traffic cases.

The Macon Judicial Circuit ranks nineteenth of the forty-two circuits in total filings per judge. Although total filings per judge do not exceed the circuit mean, the domestic relations and felony cases exceed the means for these two case-types. Domestic relations cases and felony cases comprise over seventy percent of the filings. There has been a positive caseload growth from 1977-1980 despite the fact that felony caseload has decreased. The largest increase in caseload has been in domestic relations filings. The number of resident attorneys in the circuit has risen by twenty-one percent since 1976.

Macon ranks tenth in total dispositions per judge. The judges managed to dispose of as many cases as were filed in fiscal year 1980. In criminal counts and civil cases heard by a jury, Macon Circuit ranks twenty-first and thirty-third respectively.

The weighted caseload measures for Macon Circuit are: Delphi Weighted Caseload - 2.55 and Ratio Weighted Caseload 973.

MOUNTAIN JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

The Mountain Judicial Circuit, composed of Habersham, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, and Union counties, is located in the northwestern section of the state. As are Conasauga and Blue Ridge circuits, it is one of the five circuits in the Ninth Judicial Administrative District. A single judge serves the superior court, and also serves as the juvenile court judge in each county. There are two-part state court judges in the circuit and the probate court judge in each county handles some traffic court cases.

The population per judge in the 1980 preliminary census figures is 71,909, which was fourth highest in the state. Since 1970 there has been an increase in population of eighteen percent.

The criminal and civil caseload has also increased significantly in the last few years. The total filings have increased nine percent since fiscal year 1977. The circuit ranks eleventh in total FY1980 filings per judge (2,031 cases). The circuit has a particularly heavy civil caseload. Over 1,496 civil cases per judge were filed in this circuit in FY1980. The civil cases per judge exceed the state circuit mean in each of the three civil case types.

Mountain Circuit disposed of 1,955 cases which is significantly greater than the circuit mean. It disposed of almost as many cases as were filed (ninety-six percent). It disposed of 171 felonies, but a much greater number of felonies were filed in FY1980; therefore, the circuit had only an eighty-three percent disposition rate for felonies. This may be due in part to the fairly large number of felonies which required a jury trial for disposition. Mountain Circuit had forty criminal counts in FY1980 handled in a jury trial; on this variable the circuit ranks tenth in the state. For civil cases disposed by jury trial the circuit ranks seventeenth.

The Delphi Ratio Caseload for Mountain Judicial Circuit is 1.38 and the Ratio Weighted Caseload is 984.

Thus, the significant caseload features of the Mountain Judicial Circuit are a high volume caseload and a substantial number of criminal jury trials.

PATAULA JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

The Pataula Judicial Circuit is located in the southwestern portion of the state in the Second Judicial Administrative District. Seven counties comprise this circuit: Clay, Early, Miller, Quitman, Randolph, Seminole, and Terrell counties. There is one superior court judge; a part-time judge serves in the circuit as state court judge in Early and Miller counties. In all but Miller and Seminole counties a juvenile court judge (other than the superior court judge) handles the juvenile caseload.

The 1980 preliminary census figures show a 56,588 population level per judge, which ranks tenth in the state. The population growth though was nine percent between 1970 and 1980.

Pataula Judicial Circuit ranks eighth in total filings per judge. It has a very large number of felony filings per judge (476). In fact, the circuit ranks third in felony filings. Although the caseload has decreased slightly since 1977, by two percent, in the last fiscal year the caseload increased by eleven percent. This increase is particularly noteworthy because the more time-consuming case categories have experienced the fastest growth rate. Felonies, domestic relations and general civil cases have all increased by more than ten percent in both the 1977-1980 and 1979-1980 periods.

Although the Pataula Circuit had disposed of 1,725 cases which exceeded the circuit mean for dispositions (1,625), this number was significantly less than the number of filings in that circuit in fiscal year 1980. Thus, pending cases are currently accumulating at a rate of sixteen percent. The number of jury

trials held in this circuit was not unusually large. Thus, the caseload burden in Pataula is largely a product of filings volume and complexity and not of a substantial number of time-consuming type of dispositions. This is further illustrated by the fact that the Ratio Weighted Caseload was very high, (1121). In contrast, the Delphi Ratio Caseload was not as outstanding (.94).^h As previously noted, the Delphi Weighted Caseload emphasizes the disposition method as well as filing categories.

^hThe Judicial Council has set a Delphi Standard of a value greater than 1.0 as demonstrating the need for an additional judgeship in a one-judge circuit.

SOUTHWESTERN JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

The Southwestern Judicial Circuit borders the Pataula Judicial Circuit, but is in the Third, not the Second, Judicial Administrative District. Thus, both the Macon Judicial Circuit and the Southwestern Judicial Circuit are in the same Administrative District. The Southwestern Circuit is composed of six counties: Lee, Macon, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, and Webster.

The population per judge of the circuit in the 1980 census preliminary statistics was 64,116, which is the fifth largest in the state. The population growth rate was thirteen percent between 1970 and 1980.

This circuit is served by one superior court judge and this judge serves as juvenile court judge in all counties except Sumter County. Sumter County has both a part-time juvenile court judge and a part-time state court judge. There is also a part-time state court judge in Macon County. In the four counties where there is no state court, the probate court judge handles most traffic cases.

Southwestern Circuit ranks sixteenth in total filings per judge. Although its FY1980 criminal caseload was fairly small (340 cases), it has a fairly large civil and juvenile caseload, 352 cases and 158 cases, respectively. Its caseload growth rate has been twenty-one percent from FY1977 through FY1980.

The total dispositions of the Southwestern Circuit for FY1980 do not exceed the state circuit mean, and the circuit did not process as many cases as were filed in FY1980. The circuit appears to be accumulating pending cases at a current rate of fifteen percent a year. The judge's inability to keep pace with filings is particularly true for civil cases. The circuit does not have an unusually large number of jury trials as a proportion of its caseload.

The circuit has a Ratio Weighted Caseload of 1044 and a Delphi Weighted Caseload score of .89.

TOOMBS JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

The Toombs Judicial Circuit is located in the Tenth Judicial Administrative District, and is composed of six counties. These counties are: Glascock, Lincoln, McDuffie, Taliaferro, Warren and Wilkes.

This circuit had a population of 46,008 in 1980, and is served by one superior court judge. The circuit experienced an eight percent increase in population since 1970. There are no state courts to assist the superior court in the circuit. The sole superior court judge must also act as juvenile court judge in each of the six counties in the circuit.

Toombs Circuit ranks second in the total filings per judge for FY1980 (3,291). It has had comparable rankings in previous years. Toombs ranked second in filings per judge in both FY1978 and FY1979. It has been recommended by the Judicial Council for the last two years for an additional judgeship, but the legislature has not yet acted favorably on this recommendation. Since 1977 the filings per judge have increased thirty-five percent. Although Toombs does not have a large portion of its caseload in the felony and domestic relations case categories, the sheer volume of cases creates a demanding caseload.

The Toombs Circuit's total dispositions for FY1980 (3,262) exceed the circuit mean (1,625) by more than one standard deviation. The circuit disposed of almost as many cases as were filed in fiscal year 1980 (ninety-nine percent). This is due in part to the large number of minor criminal offenses which the judge must handle and which on the average take a smaller amount of time to process than other types of cases. On the other hand, in the more time-consuming case types a small disposition rate is shown. The disposition rate for felonies was only eighty-five percent and for general civil cases was only eighty percent. Toombs Circuit also has a significant number of criminal counts heard by a jury. There were thirty-six criminal counts heard by a jury in fiscal year 1980 which causes the circuit to be ranked fourteenth in criminal counts disposed by jury trial.

The Delphi Weighted Caseload (1.33) exceeded the caseload standard for a one-judge circuit, therefore demonstrating the need for additional judicial assistance. The Ratio Weighted Caseload is substantial at 969, but is not as outstanding as the Delphi Weighted Caseload.

Thus, the chief characteristic of this circuit is a multiple county circuit with little available supporting court assistance. The sheer caseload volume creates an impediment to the timely processing of caseload.

WAYCROSS JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

The Waycross Judicial Circuit is composed of six counties in the First Judicial Administrative District. These counties are: Bacon, Brantley, Charlton, Coffee, Pierce, and Ware.

The preliminary 1980 census statistics show the population per superior court judge of Waycross Circuit is 45,697. This figure represents a sixteen percent increase since the 1970 census. If an additional judgeship was created, the population per superior court judge would be 28,187.

The judicial resources of the circuit presently include: two superior court judges, three part-time state court judges, and a part-time juvenile court judge in Ware County. In the two counties in which a state court is not located, the probate court judges handle many of the traffic cases.

The Waycross Circuit had 1,623 filings per judge in fiscal year 1980, thus the circuit ranks twenty-fourth in total filings per judge. Although the felony and domestic relations filings total does not exceed the circuit mean, these time-consuming types of cases do constitute 49.5% of the FY1980 Waycross Circuit filings.

The circuit caseload growth rate is positive for both the 1977-1980 and 1979-1980 time periods, seven percent and two percent respectively.

The Waycross Circuit disposed of a greater number of cases than were filed in FY1980. The circuit disposed of 1,666 cases. Despite this high disposition rate, in one of the more complex case type categories, felonies, the disposition rate was significantly lower, eighty-five percent. Thus, it appears the circuit judges find it difficult to keep pace with the felony caseload filed in the circuit.

The circuit ranks fairly high in the number of cases disposed by jury trial -- seventeenth in criminal counts and fifth in civil cases heard by a jury.

The Ratio Weighted Caseload of the circuit is 808. The Delphi Weighted Caseload 2.45) shows a more significant need for additional judicial assistance. This is due in part to the proportion of jury trial dispositions occurring in the circuit and in part to a case counting problem.¹ Waycross showed an unusually large percentage of civil non-jury trial dispositions. If this is not an accurate count of this disposition method, it will falsely increase the Delphi Weighted Caseload for this circuit.

¹In some circuits, the dockets do not clearly distinguish civil non-trial and non-jury trial dispositions.

CHAPTER II - CASELOAD IN THE SUPERIOR
COURTS: FY1980 FILINGS

- EXHIBIT I SUPERIOR COURT FY1980 TOTAL CASELOAD PER JUDGE
- EXHIBIT II SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL FILINGS RATIOS: 1980
- EXHIBIT III SUPERIOR COURT FELONY AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS FILINGS PER JUDGE: FY1980
- EXHIBIT IV OBSERVED RATE OF CHANGE IN SUPERIOR COURT FILINGS PER JUDGE
FY1977 - FY1980 AND FY1979 - FY1980.

EXHIBIT I
Superior Court Circuit FY1980 Filings Per Judge

Exhibit I presents the distribution of caseload per judge for the Judicial Circuits^J if the total caseload of each circuit was divided equally among the superior court judges in the circuit. Both the criminal and civil caseload is shown in terms of docket entries. Criminal case docket entries correspond to the number of accusations or indictments filed. Civil case docket entries correspond to the number of civil actions (complaints or petitions) filed. Juvenile filings, included in this exhibit, represent filings from counties in which the superior court judge receives no assistance from a juvenile court judge. Total filings per judge are an indicator of a high volume caseload, but other indicators of a heavy workload should be examined such as the number of filings in the more time-consuming case categories such as felonies, domestic relations and general civil cases.

The circuits that rank in the top five in the number of total filings per judge are:

Cherokee	5,247
Atlantic	3,291
Toombs	3,291
Alapaha	2,670
Piedmont	2,233

^JNote only forty-one circuits are represented in this exhibit. Cobb Judicial Circuit data was unavailable. See Methodology page .

A different set of circuits surpass the mean by more than one standard deviation in the exclusive jurisdiction case types, felony and domestic relations.

Felony		Domestic Relations	
Chattahoochee	593	Houston	1,026
Atlanta	504	Macon	922
Eastern	493	Brunswick	904
		Clayton	810
		Chattahoochee	804
		Stone Mountain	795
		Augusta	775

The following six circuits have a general civil filings per judge figure exceeding the mean of 368 by more than one standard deviation.

Dublin	708	Atlanta	507
Southwestern	618	Cherokee	505
Piedmont	578	Brunswick	499

*Note that Dublin Circuit has an additional superior court judgeship since January 1, 1981 and, therefore, its felony filings will no longer exceed the circuit mean.

EXHIBIT I : SUPERIOR COURT FY1980 TOTAL FILINGS PER JUDGE

CIRCUIT	FILINGS	CRIMINAL FILINGS				CIVIL FILINGS				JUVENILE FILINGS
		FELONY	MISDEMEANOR	TRAFFIC	TOTAL CRIMINAL	GENERAL CIVIL	DOMESTIC RELATIONS	INDEPENDENT MOTIONS	TOTAL CIVIL	TOTAL JUVENILE
1 ALAPAHA	2670	320	623	1183	2125	240	226	80	545	0
2 ALCOVY	1387	225	258	57	539	327	369	152	848	0
3 ATLANTA	1733	504	0	0	504	507	581	141	1229	0
4 ATLANTIC	3291	232	77	1739	2047	431	548	138	1118	126
5 AUGUSTA	1871	170	79	3	251	252	775	209	1236	384
6 BLUE RIDGE	2055	323	432	274	1029	257	638	132	1027	0
7 BRUNSWICK	2084	323	85	121	529	499	904	153	1556	0
8 CHATTAHOOCHEE	1931	532	173	79	785	207	804	93	1103	42
9 CHEROKEE	5247	449	704	2809	3966	505	438	338	1281	0
10 CLAYTON	1439	233	1	0	234	279	810	116	1205	0
11 COBB										
12 CONASAUGA	2084	244	239	91	574	476	736	232	1444	67
13 CORDELE	1278	157	398	34	588	297	257	103	657	33
14 COWETA	1482	220	67	49	337	313	570	253	1136	9
15 DOUGHERTY	1455	364	0	0	364	224	727	141	1092	0
16 DUBLIN	1849	258	16	9	283	708	418	395	1521	45
17 EASTERN	1490	493	48	0	540	158	693	99	950	0
18 FLINT	1366	172	167	10	349	418	320	219	956	62
19 GRIFFIN	1986	284	220	211	714	323	666	284	1272	0
20 GWINNETT	1199	178	1	0	179	161	670	189	1020	0
21 HOUSTON	1790	346	24	3	373	298	1026	93	1417	0

* WHERE THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES HAS NO ASSISTANCE FROM A JUVENILE COURT JUDGE

EXHIBIT I: SUPERIOR COURT FY1980 TOTAL FILINGS PER JUDGE

CIRCUIT	FILINGS	CRIMINAL FILINGS				CIVIL FILINGS				JUVENILE FILINGS*
		FELONY	MISDEMEANOR	TRAFFIC	TOTAL CRIMINAL	GENERAL CIVIL	DOMESTIC RELATIONS	INDEPENDENT MOTIONS	TOTAL CIVIL	TOTAL JUVENILE
22 LOOKOUT MTN.	1779	253	354	59	666	374	527	194	1094	19
23 MACON	1779	317	89	8	414	283	922	134	1339	25
24 MIDDLE	1246	193	7	0	200	303	278	322	902	145
25 MOUNTAIN	2031	206	160	88	454	489	710	297	1496	81
26 NORTHEASTERN	1949	292	198	324	813	384	504	228	1115	21
27 NORTHERN	1396	146	226	53	424	292	413	179	883	90
28 OCMULGEE	1716	297	300	43	641	449	319	237	1005	70
29 OCONEE	1601	202	303	141	646	455	220	191	865	90
30 OGEECHEE	1166	270	25	28	323	284	354	122	759	85
31 PATAULA	2067	476	371	44	891	460	512	171	1143	33
32 PIEDMONT	2233	228	257	353	838	578	507	310	1395	0
33 ROME	1713	125	598	39	761	376	301	274	951	0
34 SOUTHERN	1386	332	69	1	403	318	526	131	976	8
35 SOUTH GEORGIA	1377	474	62	15	550	264	360	102	725	102
36 SOUTHWESTERN	1850	261	65	14	340	618	523	211	1352	158
37 STONE MTN.	1617	325	5	1	331	371	795	120	1286	0
38 TALLAPOOSA	2065	219	259	146	624	642	456	312	1409	31
39 TIFTON	1407	185	148	12	344	257	473	179	909	154
40 TOOMBS	3291	279	739	1118	2136	351	440	208	999	136
41 WAYCROSS	1623	228	128	131	486	354	576	140	1069	68
42 WESTERN	1321	326	38	28	392	286	463	168	916	13
CIRCUIT MEAN	1861	284	195	227	707	368	545	190	1102	52

* WHERE THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE HAS NO ASSISTANCE FROM A JUVENILE COURT JUDGE

EXHIBIT II

Superior Court Criminal FY1980 Ratios

Exhibit II has been included in order to provide more detailed information on the superior court criminal caseload. There are three units of the criminal caseload: the number of indictments or accusations filed in superior court, the number of defendants listed on separate indictments or accusations, and the number of counts against each defendant listed on an indictment or accusation. Each unit of a criminal case provides valuable insight into actual workload required by the criminal filings.

The ratios shown in Exhibit II illustrate the practices of the district attorney in composing charging documents. A ratio of more than one defendant to a docket would indicate that many of the criminal cases involve multiple defendants. A defendants-to-counts ratio of exactly one would indicate that the district attorney draws the indictments or accusations with only one count against each defendant. A ratio of two would indicate that, on the average, the district attorney files two counts against each defendant on the charging document.

The value of the counts-to-defendants ratio can best be observed by evaluating the extent to which the information on counts increases our understanding of criminal case activity.

There are three circuits in which the ratio of total criminal counts to total criminal defendants is greater than 1.5:

Houston	1.9
Clayton	1.8
Conasauga	1.8

The same three circuits and six others have a felony count to felony defendant ratio greater than 1.5. In fiscal year 1979, fourteen circuits had ratios exceeding 1.5. By viewing the data in this matter, it can be seen that the

criminal workload in some circuits could be under-represented if only docket numbers or defendants were considered for analysis.

When caseload per judge figures are calculated for total criminal counts, four circuits have extremely high values in the distribution. Two circuits exceed the circuit mean number of total criminal counts per judge (861) by more than one standard deviation. They are:

Cherokee	4,416
Toombs	2,444

Since January 1, 1981, the Bartow County Probate Court in Cherokee Judicial Circuit handles traffic cases and thus relieves the Superior Court to some extent of its unusually heavy criminal caseload.

When felony counts per judge are calculated to determine which circuits have the most demanding workloads in terms of time required to process their respective cases, the picture alters. Nine circuits show a felony (count) caseload higher than one standard deviation about the mean of 412. In decending order, they are:

Houston	675
Cherokee	661
Blue Ridge	619
Pataula	574
Atlanta	560
Chattahoochee	551
Eastern	545
Stone Mountain	541
Macon	540

The use of a particular filing element can distort the comparison of the circuits caseload. Therefore, the reader should consider the values in all categories -- docket entries, defendants, and counts -- in evaluating the circuits with the most imposing criminal caseload.

EXHIBIT II: SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL FILINGS FY1980:
RATIOS OF DEFENDANTS TO DOCKETS AND COUNTS TO DEFENDANTS

CIRCUIT	FELONY RATIOS		MISDEMEANOR RATIOS		TRAFFIC RATIOS		TOTAL CRIMINAL RATIOS	
	DEF/DKT	CNT/DEF	DEF/DKT	CNT/DEF	DEF/DKT	CNT/DEF	DEF/DKT	CNT/DEF
ALAPAHA	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
ALCOVY	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.5
ATLANTA	1.1	1.1	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.1
ATLANTIC	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4
AUGUSTA	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.4	1.1	1.5
BLUE RIDGE	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.4
BRUNSWICK	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
CHATTAHOOCHEE	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
CHEROKEE	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
CLAYTON	1.2	1.8	1.0	1.5	-	-	1.2	1.8
COBB								
CONASAUGA	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.8
CORDELE	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
COWETA	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3
DOUGHERTY	1.1	1.2	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.2
DUBLIN	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5
EASTERN	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	-	-	1.2	1.1
FLINT	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.3
GRIFFIN	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.4
GWINNETT	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	-	-	1.2	1.5
HOUSTON	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.9
LOOKOUT MTN.	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
MACON	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.5
MIDDLE	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	-	-	1.3	1.4
MOUNTAIN	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4
NORTHEASTERN	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
NORTHERN	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.4
OCMULGEE	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2
OCONEE	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.3
OGEECHEE	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0

EXHIBIT II: SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL FILINGS FY1980:
RATIOS OF DEFENDANTS TO DOCKETS AND COUNTS TO DEFENDANTS

CIRCUIT	FELONY RATIOS		MISDEMEANOR RATIOS		TRAFFIC RATIOS		TOTAL CRIMINAL RATIOS	
	DEF/DKT	CNT/DEF	DEF/DKT	CNT/DEF	DEF/DKT	CNT/DEF	DEF/DKT	CNT/DEF
PATAULA	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1
PIEDMONT	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
ROME	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.3
SOUTH GEORGIA	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
SOUTHERN	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3
SOUTHWESTERN	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.4
STONE MTN.	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.5
TALLAPOOSA	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.5
TIFTON	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.3
TOOMBS	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
WAYCROSS	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3
WESTERN	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.1
CIRCUIT MEAN	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2

EXHIBIT III

Superior Court FY1980 Felony and Domestic Relations Filings Per Judge

The fiscal year 1980 circuit caseload per judge by caseload are presented on the basis of the percentage of caseload composed of domestic relations and felony cases. Since felony and domestic relations cases are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the superior courts, supporting courts cannot assist the superior courts in handling these cases. Many of the cases counted in the general civil category are also within the exclusive jurisdiction of the superior court, but these cases cannot be separated here from the remainder of the general civil cases.

When the felony-domestic relations percentage of a circuit's caseload is high, there is less opportunity for expansion of the use of supporting courts to relieve the superior court of a heavy caseload burden. Secondly, since felonies and many domestic relations are very time-consuming kinds of cases, this percentage can highlight demanding caseload filings patterns. The following circuits exceed the mean (830) of the felony-domestic relations filings total by more than one standard deviation. They are descending order:

Houston	1,372
Chattahoochee	1,336
Macon	1,239
Brunswick	1,227
Eastern	1,186
Stone Mountain	1,120
Dougherty	1,091
Atlanta	1,085

In six of these eight circuits the felony-domestic relations caseload was over fifty percent of the total filings per judge for fiscal year 1980. It should be noted that almost all these circuits include fairly large urban areas. These circuits generally have supporting courts which hear a large percentage of cases filed in the other case categories.

If general civil cases are added with the felonies and domestic relations cases, the circuit mean is 1198. Eight circuits have caseloads that exceed this mean by at least one standard deviation.

Atlanta
Blue Ridge
Brunswick
Clayton
Houston
Macon
Pataula
Stone Mountain

By comparing the circuits highlighted in this exhibit analysis with the circuits in Exhibit I with high filings totals, one can see which circuits have both a demanding and high volume caseload.

The data in Exhibit III provides valuable insight into two important factors in the consideration of an additional superior court judgeship. Circuits which rank high in felony and domestic relations cases per judge have heavy caseload in time-consuming categories which cannot be shared by supporting courts. Therefore, creation of a limited jurisdiction court in such a circuit would not help alleviate the heavy volume in the felony and domestic relations categories. Conversely, if most of the caseload volume falls in the other case types, the expanded use of supporting courts may be considered as an alternative to a superior court judgeship.

EXHIBIT III : SUPERIOR COURT FY1980 FELONY AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS FILINGS PER JUDGE

CIRCUIT	FELONY	DOMESTIC RELATIONS	SUBTOTAL	% OF TOTAL	GENERAL CIVIL	INDEPENDENT MOTIONS	MISDEMEANOR	TRAFFIC	JUVENILE*	SUBTOTAL	% OF TOTAL
ALAPAHA	320	226	546	20.5	240	80	623	1,183	0	2,124	79.5
ALCOVY	225	369	594	42.8	327	152	258	57	0	793	57.2
ATLANTA	504	581	1,085	62.6	507	141	0	0	0	648	37.4
ATLANTIC	232	548	780	24.0	431	138	77	1,739	126	2,511	76.0
AUGUSTA	170	775	945	50.0	252	209	79	3	384	927	50.0
BLUE RIDGE	323	638	961	46.8	257	132	432	274	0	1,095	53.3
BRUNSWICK	323	904	1,227	58.9	499	153	85	121	0	858	41.2
CHATTAHOOCHEE	532	804	1,336	69.2	207	93	173	79	42	594	30.8
CHEROKEE	449	438	887	16.9	505	338	704	2,809	0	4,356	83.6
CLAYTON	233	810	1,043	72.5	279	116	1	0	0	396	27.5
COBB											
CONASAUGA	244	736	980	47.0	476	232	239	91	67	1,105	53.0
CORDELE	157	257	414	32.4	297	103	398	34	33	865	67.7
COWETA	220	570	790	53.3	313	253	67	49	9	691	46.6
DOUGHERTY	364	727	1,091	75.0	224	141	0	0	0	365	25.1
DUBLIN	258	418	676	36.6	708	395	16	9	45	1,173	63.4
EASTERN	493	693	1,186	79.6	158	99	48	0	0	305	20.5
FLINT	172	320	492	36.0	418	219	167	10	62	876	64.1
GRIFFIN	284	666	950	47.8	323	284	220	211	0	1,038	52.3
GWINNETT	178	670	848	70.7	161	189	1	0	0	351	29.3
HOUSTON	346	1,026	1,372	76.7	298	93	24	3	0	418	23.4

* WHERE THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE HAS NO ASSISTANCE FROM A JUVENILE COURT JUDGE.

EXHIBIT III : SUPERIOR COURT FY1980 FELONY AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS FILINGS PER JUDGE

CIRCUIT	FELONY	DOMESTIC RELATIONS	SUBTOTAL	% OF TOTAL	GENERAL CIVIL	INDEPENDENT MOTIONS	MISDEMEANOR	TRAFFIC	JUVENILE*	SUBTOTAL	% OF TOTAL
LOOKOUT MTN.	253	527	780	43.8	374	194	354	59	19	1,000	56.2
MACON	317	922	1,239	69.7	283	134	89	8	25	539	30.3
MIDDLE	193	278	471	37.8	303	322	7	0	145	777	62.4
MOUNTAIN	206	710	916	45.1	489	297	160	88	81	1,115	54.9
NORTHEASTERN	292	504	796	41.0	384	228	198	324	21	1,155	59.4
NORTHERN	146	413	559	40.0	292	179	226	53	90	840	60.2
OCMULGEE	297	319	616	35.9	449	237	300	43	70	1,099	64.0
OCONEE	202	220	422	26.4	455	191	303	141	90	1,180	73.7
OGEECHEE	270	354	624	53.5	284	122	25	28	85	544	46.7
PATAULA	476	512	988	47.8	460	171	371	44	33	1,079	52.2
PIEDMONT	228	507	735	32.9	578	310	257	353	0	1,498	67.1
ROME	125	301	426	24.9	376	274	598	39	0	1,287	75.1
SOUTH GEORGIA	474	360	834	60.6	264	102	62	15	102	545	39.6
SOUTHERN	332	526	858	61.9	318	131	69	1	8	527	38.6
SOUTHWESTERN	261	523	784	42.4	618	211	65	14	158	1,066	57.6
STONE MTN.	325	795	1,120	69.3	371	120	5	1	0	497	30.7
TALLAPOOSA	219	456	675	32.7	642	312	259	146	31	1,390	67.3
TIFTON	185	473	658	46.6	257	179	148	12	154	750	53.2
TOOMBS	279	440	719	21.9	351	208	739	1,118	156	2,572	78.2
WAYCROSS	228	576	804	49.5	354	140	128	131	68	821	50.6
WESTERN	326	463	789	59.7	286	168	38	28	13	533	40.4
CIRCUIT MEAN	284	545	830	47.9	368	190	195	227	52	1,032	52.2

* WHERE THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE HAS NO ASSISTANCE FROM A JUVENILE COURT JUDGE.

EXHIBIT IV

Observed Rate of Change in Superior Court Filings per Judge:
FY1977 - FY1980 and FY1979-FY1980

Exhibit IV represents the observed rate of change in filings per judge between 1977 and 1980 and between 1979 and 1980. This is the percent of increase or decrease in case filings from the former to the latter fiscal year.

The rate of change was calculated on the basis of the caseload per judge in each circuit for FY1977, FY1979, and FY1980. The calculations reflect the changes in the number of judges in each circuit over the four years, which is the caseload divided by the number of judges within a circuit for that year. A substantial decrease in the rates of change may be due to an increase in the number of judges rather than to a decrease in circuit filings.

Also, changes in the caseload per judge may be caused by a change in the distribution of supporting courts. Creating or abolishing a state or juvenile court within a circuit would either add to or subtract from the superior court caseload figures of that circuit. Additionally, other factors which affect caseload levels are changes in jurisdiction of a supporting court or changes in local practice concerning the courts in which certain cases are filed. For example, if the dollar limit of the civil jurisdiction of a state court is increased at the beginning of the fiscal year, then there may be a decrease in general civil findings per judge in the superior court and an increase in the general civil cases heard by supporting courts in the circuit.

Notations within the exhibit have been made to identify those circuits that have received an additional superior court judge between 1977 and 1980 and those circuits in which a state court has been created or abolished.

Another qualification to this Exhibit is that the percentage change may exaggerate the actual variation in caseload per judge when the numerical change is a small number and the initial caseload is low. This is particularly true

of the juvenile case category. Improvements in recordkeeping and changes in case counting procedures may have affected this relatively small category. For example, in Toombs circuit, Exhibit IV shows a decrease of 517 cases per judge which is a seventy-seven percent decrease in one year's time. This decrease was caused by the instruction to 1980 case counters that they were not required to collect juvenile complaints that were not entered in the docket book although they were filed in FY1980.

Exhibit IV can be used to isolate circuits with rapid caseload growth. Only one circuit, Atlantic, had an increase in total filings greater than one standard deviation above the mean for both the FY1977-FY1980 and the FY1979-FY1980 period. This large increase was due to a tremendous increase in traffic filings which resulted partially from a change in filing practices in that circuit. It is anticipated that a smaller portion of traffic cases will be filed in the superior court in the next year. Although Northeastern and Southwestern Circuits increases were not as large as Atlantic Judicial Circuit, they are the only circuits in which the percentage increase exceeded the state percentage increase for the three major case categories (felony, general-civil, and domestic relations).

When one looks at each major case type separately, there are several circuits which demonstrate substantial caseload growth. The following circuits have filing increases of more than one standard deviation above the mean for the period FY1977-FY1980 and FY1979-FY1980.

<u>Felony</u>	<u>General Civil</u>	<u>Domestic Relations</u>
Chattahoochee Western	Atlanta Dublin Oconee	Macon Pataula

An increasing caseload is not necessarily an excessive caseload. If there are significant increases in both absolute and percentage terms, the caseload may still be relatively low. The circuits which need attention are those in

which the caseload is both large and increasing. Exhibit I should be used in conjunction with Exhibit IV to identify those circuits whose caseloads are currently large and still increasing.

EXHIBIT IV: OBSERVED RATE OF CHANGE IN SUPERIOR COURT FILINGS
PER JUDGE: FY1977 - FY1980 AND FY1979 - FY1980

CIRCUIT	TOTAL FILINGS		CRIMINAL FILINGS								CIVIL FILINGS								JUVENILE FILINGS	
			FELONY		MISD.		TRAFFIC		TOTAL CRIMINAL		GENERAL CIVIL		DOMESTIC RELATIONS		INDEPENDENT MOTIONS		TOTAL CIVIL			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
ALAPAHIA*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	844	46%	123	62%	-38	-6%	696	143%	781	58%	62	35%	24	12%	-20	-20%	65	14%	-2	-
OBSERVED 1979-1980	155	6%	34	12%	80	15%	172	17%	286	16%	17	8%	-5	-2%	-20	-20%	-8	-1%	0	0
ALCOVY*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	-1186	-46%	-234	-51%	-323	-56%	-66	-54%	624	54%	-165	-34%	-191	-34%	-206	-58%	-562	-40%	0	0
OBSERVED 1979-1980	-6	-0.4%	0	-	-38	-15%	3	6%	-35	-6%	41	14%	42	13%	-54	-26%	29	4%	0	0
ATLANTA																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	455	36%	105	26%	-6	-	0	-	99	24%	203	67%	72	14%	82	139%	356	41%	0	0
OBSERVED 1979-1980	230	15%	99	24%	-1	-100%	0	-	98	24%	122	32%	-23	-4%	33	31%	132	12%	0	0
ATLANTIC																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	1789	124%	-7	-3%	11	17%	1732	24743%	1734	554%	-23	-5%	142	35%	-30	-18%	91	9%	-36	-36%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	1029	47%	8	4%	13	20%	930	115%	950	87%	107	33%	8	2%	1	1%	117	12%	-39	-38%
AUGUSTA																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	308	24%	0	-	-18	-19%	1	50%	-18	-7%	-8	-3%	124	19%	123	143%	240	24%	86	860%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	-200	-11%	23	16%	9	13%	-6	-67%	25	11%	21	9%	-21	-3%	29	16%	29	2%	-254	-73%
BLUE RIDGE																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	7	0.3%	124	62%	162	62%	-442	-62%	-155	-13%	35	16%	254	66%	22	20%	311	43%	-149	-
OBSERVED 1979-1980	238	13%	82	34%	29	7%	18	7%	129	14%	0	-	100	19%	9	7%	110	12%	0	-
BRUNSWICK*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	-706	-25%	59	22%	-22	-21%	-1027	-89%	-989	-65%	179	56%	188	27%	-83	-35%	284	22%	0	0
OBSERVED 1979-1980	246	13%	142	79%	-25	-29%	115	1917%	233	79%	85	21%	90	11%	-162	-51%	14	1%	0	0
CHATTAHOOCHEE*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	465	32%	297	126%	23	15%	42	114%	363	86%	-40	-16%	151	23%	-39	-30%	71	7%	30	250%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	108	6%	110	26%	30	21%	19	32%	160	26%	-51	-20%	41	5%	-58	-38%	-68	-6%	15	36%
CHEROKEE*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	-237	-4%	-139	-24%	-192	-21%	1003	56%	676	21%	-464	-48%	-301	-41%	-148	-30%	-913	-42%	0	0
OBSERVED 1979-1980	113	2%	102	29%	-32	-4%	-53	-2%	22	1%	79	19%	-47	-10%	58	21%	90	8%	0	0

* CIRCUITS WHERE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGESHIP HAS BEEN ADDED BETWEEN 1977 AND 1980

** CIRCUITS WHICH EITHER ADDED OR ABOLISHED A STATE COURT BETWEEN 1977 AND 1980

‡ WHERE THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE HAS NO ASSISTANCE FROM A JUVENILE COURT JUDGE

EXHIBIT IV: OBSERVED RATE OF CHANGE IN SUPERIOR COURT FILINGS
PER JUDGE: FY1977 - FY1980 AND FY1979 - FY1980

CIRCUIT	TOTAL FILINGS		CRIMINAL FILINGS								CIVIL FILINGS								JUVENILE FILINGS	
			FELONY		MISD.		TRAFFIC		TOTAL CRIMINAL		GENERAL CIVIL		DOMESTIC RELATIONS		INDEPENDENT MOTIONS		TOTAL CIVIL		TOTAL JUVENILE†	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
CLAYTON*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	8	1%	8	4%	-25	-96%	-1	-	-18	-7%	59	27%	112	16%	-145	-56%	26	2%	0	-
OBSERVED 1979-1980	-107	-7%	-3	-1%	0	-	-2	-	-6	-3%	9	3%	-40	-5%	-71	-38%	-101	-8%	0	-
COBB*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980																				
OBSERVED 1979-1980																				
CONASAUGA																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	328	19%	136	126%	-44	-16%	-27	-23%	65	13%	66	16%	256	53%	-96	-29%	226	19%	37	123%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	5	0.2%	14	6%	39	20%	17	23%	71	14%	-31	-6%	39	6%	-105	-31%	-96	-6%	30	81%
CORDELE*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	-513	-29%	-174	-53%	-50	-11%	18	53%	-207	-26%	-84	-22%	-132	-34%	-75	-42%	-291	-31%	-15	-31%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	-1094	-46%	-33	-17%	-431	-52%	-18	-35%	-483	-45%	-132	-31%	-220	-46%	-102	-50%	-454	-41%	-157	-83%
COWETA*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	-444	-23%	-15	-6%	-103	-61%	-29	-37%	-145	-30%	-135	-30%	-134	-19%	-32	-11%	-302	-21%	3	50%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	-708	-32%	-106	-33%	-13	-16%	-46	-48%	-164	-33%	-227	-42%	-217	-28%	-105	-29%	-549	-33%	4	80%
DOUGHERTY																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	120	9%	77	27%	0	-	0	-	77	27%	-38	-15%	125	21%	-43	-23%	44	4%	0	-
OBSERVED 1979-1980	140	11%	51	16%	-3	-	0	-	49	16%	12	6%	107	17%	-28	-17%	92	9%	0	-
DUBLIN*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	488	36%	91	54%	9	129%	9	-	109	63%	299	73%	-50	-11%	124	46%	373	32%	6	15%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	176	11%	-44	-15%	-12	-43%	9	-	-47	-14%	143	25%	-32	-7%	156	65%	267	21%	-44	-49%
EASTERN*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	-657	-31%	-7	-1%	-120	-71%	0	-	-127	-19%	-145	-48%	-297	-30%	-88	-47%	-530	-36%	0	-
OBSERVED 1979-1980	144	11%	90	22%	48	-	0	-	137	34%	24	18%	142	26%	-159	-62%	-7	1%	0	-
FLINT																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	333	32%	73	74%	55	49%	-5	-33%	123	54%	26	7%	70	28%	66	43%	160	20%	50	417%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	115	9%	65	61%	25	18%	-10	-50%	80	30%	-20	-5%	-6	-2%	36	20%	9	1%	26	72%
GRIFFIN*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	636	47%	151	114%	67	44%	68	48%	285	66%	35	12%	216	48%	102	56%	351	38%	0	-
OBSERVED 1979-1980	220	12%	41	17%	35	19%	48	29%	123	21%	-43	-12%	43	7%	97	52%	97	8%	0	-

* CIRCUITS WHERE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGESHIP HAS BEEN ADDED BETWEEN 1977 AND 1980

** CIRCUITS WHICH EITHER ADDED OR ABOLISHED A STATE COURT BETWEEN 1977 AND 1980

† WHERE THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE HAS NO ASSISTANCE FROM A JUVENILE COURT JUDGE

EXHIBIT IV : OBSERVED RATE OF CHANGE IN SUPERIOR COURT FILINGS
PER JUDGE: FY1977 - FY1980 AND FY1979 - FY1980

CIRCUIT	TOTAL FILINGS		CRIMINAL FILINGS								CIVIL FILINGS								JUVENILE FILINGS	
			FELONY		MISD.		TRAFFIC		TOTAL CRIMINAL		GENERAL CIVIL		DOMESTIC RELATIONS		INDEPENDENT MOTIONS		TOTAL CIVIL		TOTAL JUVENILE†	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GWINNETT*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	263	28%	56	46%	4	-80%	-1	-	51	40%	2	1%	213	47%	-3	-2%	212	26%	0	-
OBSERVED 1979-1980	109	10%	30	20%	0	-	0	-	30	20%	-14	-8%	82	14%	11	6%	79	8%	0	-
HOUSTON																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	254	17%	36	12%	24	-	3	-	63	20%	-111	-27%	367	56%	-65	-41%	191	16%	0	-
OBSERVED 1979-1980	75	4%	65	23%	22	1100%	3	-	90	32%	13	5%	99	11%	-127	-58%	-15	-1%	0	-
LOOKOUT MTN.*/**																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	-590	-25%	2	1%	-239	-40%	-27	-31%	-263	-28%	-73	-16%	-197	-27%	-76	-28%	-346	-24%	19	-
OBSERVED 1979-1980	150	9%	-6	-2%	41	13%	-11	-22%	24	4%	82	28%	14	3%	34	21%	129	13%	-2	-10%
MACON																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	6	0.3%	-101	-24%	15	20%	1	14%	85	17%	36	15%	355	63%	-307	-70%	85	7%	6	32%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	149	9%	-66	-17%	34	62%	12	60%	-44	-10%	-24	-8%	235	34%	-32	-19%	180	16%	12	92%
MIDDLE*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	483	63%	40	26%	-2	-22	0	-	38	23%	73	32%	40	17%	226	235%	338	60%	107	282%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	-103	-8%	-18	-9%	6	600%	0	-	-12	-6%	33	12%	-225	-45%	176	121%	-16	-2%	-74	-34%
MOUNTAIN																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	172	9%	92	81%	-26	-14%	-21	-19%	45	11%	-5	-1%	118	20%	36	14%	149	11%	-22	-21%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	-137	-6%	25	14%	-14	-8%	8	10%	19	4%	-38	-7%	7	1%	-42	-12%	-73	-5%	-83	-51%
NORTHEASTERN																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	346	22%	76	35%	45	29%	121	60%	241	42%	26	7%	53	12%	36	19%	115	12%	-5	-19%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	53	3%	55	23%	26	15%	13	4%	93	13%	6	2%	22	5%	-36	-14%	-9	-1%	-27	-56%
NORTHERN*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	241	21%	32	28%	104	85%	-4	-7%	131	45%	-89	-23%	112	37%	47	36%	69	8%	42	88%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	19	1%	11	8%	-101	-31%	0	-	-91	-18%	-1	-0.3%	110	36%	5	3%	114	15%	-4	-4%
OCMULGEE*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	-141	-8%	-52	-15%	-11	-4%	-69	-62%	-131	-17%	59	15%	-45	-12%	6	3%	20	2%	-30	-30%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	150	10%	47	19%	46	13%	-38	-47%	-35	-5%	168	60%	57	22%	71	43%	295	42%	-110	-61%

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** CIRCUITS WHICH EITHER ADDED OR ABOLISHED A STATE COURT BETWEEN 1977 AND 1980

† WHERE THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE HAS NO ASSISTANCE FROM A JUVENILE COURT JUDGE

EXHIBIT IV : OBSERVED RATE OF CHANGE IN SUPERIOR COURT FILINGS
PER JUDGE: FY1977 - FY1980 AND FY1979 - FY1980

CIRCUIT	TOTAL FILINGS		CRIMINAL FILINGS								CIVIL FILINGS								JUVENILE FILINGS	
			FELONY		MISD.		TRAFFIC		TOTAL CRIMINAL		GENERAL CIVIL		DOMESTIC RELATIONS		INDEPENDENT MOTIONS		TOTAL CIVIL		TOTAL JUVENILE†	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
OCONEE																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	301	23%	40	25%	54	22%	-23	-16%	71	12%	163	56%	8	4%	65	52%	235	37%	-5	-5%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	71	5%	46	29%	-30	-9%	-31	-18%	-14	-2%	113	33%	-61	-22%	72	61%	124	17%	-39	-30%
OGEECHEE*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	-892	-43%	-24	-8%	-38	-60%	24	600%	-38	-11%	-302	-52%	-292	-45%	-114	-48%	-709	-48%	-144	-63%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	95	9%	102	61%	11	79%	19	211%	132	69%	-73	-20%	16	5%	20	20%	-38	-5%	1	1%
PATAULA																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	-37	-2%	100	27%	37	11%	-421	-91%	-284	-24%	51	12%	270	112%	-62	-27%	259	29%	-12	-27%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	203	11%	115	32%	-88	-19%	9	26%	36	4%	40	10%	111	28%	33	24%	184	19%	-17	-34%
PIEDMONT																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	428	24%	57	33%	63	32%	109	45%	229	38%	87	18%	21	4%	91	42%	199	17%	0	-
OBSERVED 1979-1980	219	11%	71	45%	2	1%	-11	-3%	62	8%	66	13%	26	5%	65	27%	157	13%	0	-
ROME*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	-555	-24%	10	9%	-190	-24%	-34	-47%	-215	-22%	-94	-20%	-139	-32%	-108	-28%	-341	-26%	0	-
OBSERVED 1979-1980	-774	-31%	-50	-29%	-297	-33%	-25	-39%	-373	-33%	-177	-32%	-135	-31%	-90	-25%	-402	-30%	0	-
SOUTH GEORGIA*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	-977	-42%	-79	-14%	-141	-69%	-112	-88%	-333	-38%	-293	-53%	-191	-35%	-88	-46%	-573	-44%	-71	41%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	219	19%	145	44%	-14	-18%	1	7%	131	31%	10	4%	41	13%	0	-	51	8%	37	57%
SOUTHERN																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	-213	-13%	-5	-1%	14	25%	0	-	10	3%	-1	-0.3%	-186	-26%	-40	-23%	-226	-19%	4	100%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	-45	-3%	99	42%	-35	-34%	-1	-50%	65	19%	30	10%	-115	-18%	-30	-19%	-114	-10%	5	167%
SOUTHWESTERN																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	324	21%	72	38%	16	33%	13	1300%	101	42%	117	23%	35	7%	-60	-22%	92	7%	131	485%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	325	21%	101	39%	8	14%	12	600%	121	55%	74	14%	73	16%	11	6%	158	13%	46	41%
STONE MOUNTAIN																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	136	9%	56	21%	-9	-64%	0	-	47	17%	41	12%	76	11%	-28	-19%	89	7%	0	-
OBSERVED 1979-1980	-16	-1%	60	23%	-7	-58%	-3	-75%	50	18%	19	5%	-1	-0.1%	-84	-41%	-66	-5%	0	-

* CIRCUITS WHERE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGESHIP HAS BEEN ADDED BETWEEN 1977 AND 1980

** CIRCUITS WHICH EITHER ADDED OR ABOLISHED A STATE COURT BETWEEN 1977 AND 1980

† WHERE THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE HAS NO ASSISTANCE FROM A JUVENILE COURT JUDGE

EXHIBIT IV: OBSERVED RATE OF CHANGE IN SUPERIOR COURT FILINGS
PER JUDGE: FY1977 - FY1980 AND FY1979 - FY1980

CIRCUIT	TOTAL FILINGS		CRIMINAL FILINGS								CIVIL FILINGS								JUVENILE FILINGS	
			FELONY		MISD.		TRAFFIC		TOTAL CRIMINAL		GENERAL CIVIL		DOMESTIC RELATIONS		INDEPENDENT MOTIONS		TOTAL CIVIL		TOTAL JUVENILE†	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
TALLAPOOSA*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	275	15%	52	31%	-21	-8%	-7	5%	24	4%	61	11%	93	26%	82	36%	235	20%	15	94%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	116	6%	48	28%	-54	-17%	10	7%	4	1%	-51	-7%	9	2%	152	95%	109	8%	2	7%
TIFTON*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	-443	-24%	-222	-55%	-34	-19%	-7	-37%	-264	-43%	-206	-44%	-59	-11%	-43	-19%	-308	-25%	125	431%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	-961	-41%	-123	-40%	-24	-14%	-27	-69%	-175	-34%	-302	-54%	-270	-36%	-169	-49%	-741	-45%	-49	-24%
TOOMBES																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	858	35%	93	50%	43	6%	696	165%	832	64%	41	13%	-131	-23%	48	30%	-42	-4%	68	77%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	-314	-8%	-23	-8%	-47	-6%	205	22%	135	7%	47	15%	35	9%	-14	-6%	68	7%	517	-77%
WAYCROSS																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	99	7%	48	27%	-32	-20%	-33	-20%	-18	-4%	50	16%	68	13%	-35	-20%	83	8%	34	100%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	29	2%	12	6%	-61	-32%	-12	-8%	-62	-11%	98	38%	-4	-1%	9	7%	102	11%	-11	-14%
WESTERN*																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	431	48%	164	101%	26	217%	26	1300%	216	123%	16	6%	190	70%	-2	-1%	202	28%	13	-
OBSERVED 1979-1980	107	9%	107	49%	-56	-60%	3	12%	54	16%	-14	-5%	60	15%	2	1%	47	5%	5	63%
STATEWIDE																				
OBSERVED 1977-1980	3157	4%	1208	12%	-1079	-12%	2060	29%	2517	10%	-539	-3%	1418	7%	636	-7%	-172	-0.4%	703	47%
OBSERVED 1979-1980	894	1%	1528	15%	-1266	-14%	1158	14%	1889	7%	211	1%	197	1%	-842	-10%	-455	-3%	-949	-30%

* CIRCUITS WHERE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGESHIP HAS BEEN ADDED BETWEEN 1977 AND 1980

** CIRCUITS WHICH EITHER ADDED OR ABOLISHED A STATE COURT BETWEEN 1977 AND 1980

† WHERE THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE HAS NO ASSISTANCE FROM A JUVENILE COURT JUDGE

CHAPTER III - CASELOAD IN THE SUPERIOR

COURTS: FY1980 DISPOSITIONS

- EXHIBIT V TOTAL FY1980 DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE AND
DISPOSITIONS AS PERCENT OF FILINGS PER
JUDGE
- EXHIBIT VI TOTAL FY1980 DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE AND
PERCENT DISPOSED BY EACH METHOD
- EXHIBIT VII FY1980 CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE BY
CASE TYPE AND NUMBER DISPOSED BY EACH METHOD
- EXHIBIT VIII FY1980 CIVIL DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE BY CASE
TYPE AND NUMBER DISPOSED BY EACH METHOD

EXHIBIT V

Total FY1980 Dispositions per Judge and Dispositions as a Percent of Filings

The total fiscal year 1980 dispositions per judge and the dispositions as a percent of the total filings per judge are presented in Exhibit V for each of the criminal, civil and juvenile case types. The emphasis of this exhibit is the volume of dispositions. It does not take into consideration the different methods of case termination.

An important qualification for interpreting the data is that: criminal, civil and juvenile cases are considered as disposed only if all charges or issues have been disposed.

The number of disposed cases can be compared with the filings per judge to determine whether dispositions are keeping pace with the filing rate. But the analysis of the exhibit must be made with care. For example, if the felony disposition rate in the circuit is 95% of filings, the circuit judges appear to be processing cases at a very reasonable rate. On the other hand, the circuit may be accumulating open cases at a rate of five percent of the filings per year. Eventually, this accumulation of open cases may create a serious backlog problem. It should also be understood that if there is a high disposition rate, the judge or judges in the circuit may be working nights and weekends to keep pace with the filings.

Circuits with low disposition percentages indicate that many more cases are filed in one year than are concluded. Civil disposition rates are often lower than criminal because the speedy trial rule applies only to criminal cases and since, in civil cases, the parties have greater control over the trial readiness of a case. The statewide mean for total criminal categories is over 90%, while, as expected, the mean for the total civil category is less than 90%.

Circuits for which the total of dispositions per judge exceeds the mean by more than one standard deviation are:

Cherokee	3,987
Toombs	3,262
Atlantic	3,235
Alapaha	2,400

A different distribution of case types and disposition methods affect the judicial time consumed in case processing; therefore, a large number of dispositions per judge should not be the sole indicator of judicial capacity to process all cases. On the other hand, a small number of dispositions seems to indicate a strain on judicial personnel but this may not be true if the court is operating inefficiently. A better measure can be made by reviewing both the number of dispositions per judge and the disposition rate as a percent of filings. A circuit with a large number of dispositions and a low disposition rate, may be operating at full capacity and still unable to meet the caseload demand. Circuits in which the total number of dispositions is above the means (1655) and the disposition rate is below ninety percent are:

Cherokee	3,987 - 76%
Piedmont	1,890 - 85%
Pataula	1,725 - 84%

The following table illustrates for each criminal case type the circuits in which dispositions per judge exceed the circuit mean by more than one standard deviation and the disposition rate is less than 90%. Remember that felony cases are the most time-consuming criminal case type.

<u>Felony</u>		<u>Misdemeanor</u>	<u>Traffic</u>
Pataula	390-82%	Alapaha 496-80%	None
South Georgia	385-81%		

There are four circuits that meet the same criteria for general civil cases.

Dublin	497 - 70%
Southwestern	495 - 80%
Piedmont	476 - 82%
Cherokee	448 - 89%

In contrast, there is only one circuit, Houston, that appears to be under a strain from domestic relations caseload.

It must be remembered that although Exhibit V does indicate the ability of a court to meet its caseload demand, this data may be influenced by factors other than the judicial time available to process cases. For example, such variables as caseload complexity, terms of court, varying case-processing systems, and judicial performance may affect this disposition data.

EXHIBIT V : TOTAL FY1980 DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE AND DISPOSITIONS AS PERCENT OF FILINGS PER JUDGE

CIRCUIT	TOTAL DISPO-SITIONS		CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS								CIVIL DISPOSITIONS								JUV. DSPN.	
			FELONY		MISDEMEANOR		TRAFFIC		TOT. CRIM.		GEN. CIVIL		DOM. REL.		IND. MOTIONS		TOT. CIVIL		TOT. JUV.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
ALAPAHA	2400	90	284	89	496	80	1230	104	2009	95	149	62	194	86	48	60	391	72	0	-
ALCOVY	1302	94	191	85	240	93	53	93	483	90	283	87	394	107	143	94	819	97	0	-
ATLANTA	1654	95	493	98	0	-	0	-	493	98	402	79	636	110	123	87	1161	95	0	-
ATLANTIC	3235	98	222	96	72	94	1739	100	2032	99	414	96	581	106	114	83	1109	99	94	75
AUGUSTA	1509	81	175	103	81	103	3	100	258	103	182	72	623	80	168	80	974	79	277	72
BLUE RIDGE	1647	80	218	68	311	72	247	90	776	75	181	70	609	96	81	61	871	85	0	-
BRUNSWICK	1221	88	136	63	55	97	80	100	270	77	292	59	551	61	108	71	951	61	0	-
CHATTAHOOCHEE	1401	73	486	91	154	89	49	62	689	88	141	68	506	63	34	37	681	62	31	74
CHEROKEE	5178	99	405	90	693	98	2889	103	3987	101	448	89	498	114	295	87	1191	93	0	-
CLAYTON	1362	95	215	92	0	-	0	-	215	92	229	82	821	101	97	84	1147	95	0	-
COBB																				
CONASAUGA	2133	102	229	94	183	77	84	92	495	86	511	107	819	111	241	104	1570	109	68	102
CORDELE	1349	106	191	122	504	126	32	94	726	124	266	90	257	100	64	62	587	89	36	108
COWETA	1185	80	221	101	60	90	47	96	328	97	236	75	486	85	127	50	848	75	9	64
DOUGHERTY	1201	83	324	89	0	-	0	-	324	89	182	81	620	85	76	54	877	80	0	-
DUBLIN	1308	71	135	52	2	13	4	44	141	50	497	70	378	90	269	68	1144	75	23	100
EASTERN	1283	86	488	99	9	19	0		497	92	116	73	557	80	113	114	786	83	0	-
FLINT	1115	82	176	102	162	97	10	100	347	100	351	84	279	87	92	42	722	76	46	75
GRIFFIN	1563	79	187	66	221	101	189	90	596	84	226	70	552	83	190	67	967	76	0	-
GWINNETT	1096	91	162	91	0	-	0	-	162	91	138	86	620	93	176	93	934	92	0	-
HOUSTON	1680	94	392	113	29	121	3	100	424	114	284	95	901	88	71	76	1256	89	0	-

* WHERE THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE HAS NO ASSISTANCE FROM A JUVENILE COURT JUDGE.

EXHIBIT V : TOTAL FY1980 DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE AND DISPOSITIONS AS PERCENT OF FILINGS PER JUDGE

CIRCUIT	TOTAL DISPO-SITIONS		CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS								CIVIL DISPOSITIONS								JUV.DSPN.	
			FELONY		MISDEMEANOR		TRAFFIC		TOT.CRIM.		GEN.CIVIL		DOM.REL.		IND.MOTIONS		TOT.CIVIL		TOT.JUV.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
LOOKOUT MTN.	1640	92	220	87	258	73	57	97	535	80	354	95	577	110	161	83	1092	100	13	.67
MACON	1774	100	389	123	82	92	11	128	483	117	230	81	934	101	101	75	1264	94	27	105
MIDDLE	957	77	158	82	1	14	0	-	158	79	215	71	249	90	195	61	658	73	141	97
MOUNTAIN	1955	96	171	83	183	114	98	111	452	100	504	103	670	94	234	79	1408	94	95	117
NORTHEASTERN	1804	93	251	86	193	98	287	89	731	90	362	94	472	94	219	96	1052	94	21	102
NORTHERN	1359	97	120	82	301	133	40	76	461	109	262	90	383	93	171	96	816	92	82	91
OCMULGEE	1492	87	325	109	267	89	51	119	643	100	320	71	274	86	149	63	743	74	106	101
OCONEE	1430	89	213	106	305	101	143	101	661	102	336	74	208	95	134	70	676	78	93	103
OGEECHEE	1258	108	269	100	31	124	27	96	327	101	337	119	374	106	142	116	852	112	79	94
PATAULA	1725	84	390	82	293	79	44	100	727	82	431	94	432	84	105	61	968	85	30	91
PIEDMONT	1890	85	191	84	241	94	323	92	755	90	476	82	446	88	213	69	1135	81	0	-
ROME	1412	82	102	82	580	97	36	92	718	94	266	71	227	75	201	73	694	73	0	-
SOUTH GEORGIA	1187	86	385	81	59	94	15	100	458	83	234	89	337	94	71	70	641	88	88	86
SOUTHERN	1138	82	280	84	69	100	1	100	350	87	232	73	458	87	91	70	781	80	7	96
SOUTHWESTERN	1563	85	259	99	67	103	12	86	338	99	495	80	464	89	143	68	1102	82	123	78
STONE MTN.	1294	80	259	80	2	40	0	-	261	79	280	76	669	84	83	69	1033	80	0	-
TALLAPOOSA	2096	102	190	87	353	136	93	138	744	119	634	99	453	100	241	77	1328	94	24	77
TIFTON	955	68	107	58	85	57	11	92	202	59	190	74	343	73	92	51	624	69	129	81
TOOMBS	3262	99	238	85	829	112	1153	103	2220	104	281	80	438	100	161	77	880	88	162	104
WAYCROSS	1666	103	191	84	154	120	125	95	469	97	353	100	598	104	180	129	1131	106	66	98
WESTERN	1156	88	288	88	6	16	20	71	314	80	255	89	414	89	162	96	830	91	12	127
CIRCUIT MEAN	1655	89	252	89	186	88	225	96	665	93	307	83	495	83	143	76	944	86	45	92

* WHERE THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE HAS NO ASSISTANCE FROM A JUVENILE COURT JUDGE.

EXHIBIT VI

TOTAL FY1980 Dispositions per Judge and Percent Disposed by Each Method

A low percentage of dispositions by jury trial does not necessarily mean that jury trials are few in number; if the total number of dispositions is large, even a large number of jury trials will show up as a small percentage. Circuits with the largest number of criminal counts per judge disposed by jury trial are:

Coweta	78.6
Dougherty	61.8
Northeastern	59.8
Blue Ridge	57.5

Circuits with the largest number of civil cases per judge disposed by jury trial are:

Northeastern	52.6
Houston	37.6
Atlanta	34.7
Waycross	33.9

Attention should be paid to circuits with both a high number of dispositions and a high percentage of jury trial dispositions as these are rather time-consuming dispositions. Circuits above the mean for total dispositions and percent disposed by jury trial in criminal counts are:

Northeastern
Blue Ridge
Rome

Circuits above the mean in total cases disposed and percent disposed by jury trial in civil cases are:

Northeastern
Houston
Atlanta
Waycross
Tallapoosa
Augusta
Atlantic
Pataula
Griffin

In Houston, the number and percent of civil cases disposed by jury trial exceed the mean by one standard deviation.

The circuits with the largest number of criminal counts disposed by non-jury trial follow, since non-jury trials are the next most time-consuming disposition method.

Blue Ridge	71
Eastern	64
Houston	44
Northeastern	30

Seven circuits are above the circuit mean of both the number and percent of criminal non-jury trials.

Blue Ridge
Eastern
Houston
Northeastern
Stone Mountain
Atlanta
Cordele

EXHIBIT VI : TOTAL FY1980 DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE AND PERCENT DISPOSED
BY EACH METHOD

CIRCUIT	# DISPOSED	% NON-ADJUDICATED	% NON-TRIAL	% NON- JURY TRIAL	% JURY TRIAL
ALAPAHA					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	2019	66.9%	32.0%	0.1%	0.9%
CIVIL CASES	391	29.2%	67.6%	1.8%	1.4%
ALCOVY					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	713	20.0%	78.3%		1.6%
CIVIL CASES	819	34.4%	46.6%	16.9%	2.0%
ATLANTA					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	540	15.7%	73.6%	2.7%	8.0%
CIVIL CASES	1159	34.3%	8.3%	54.6%	2.8%
ATLANTIC					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	2232	81.9%	15.8%	0.8%	1.6%
CIVIL CASES	1109	32.5%	15.6%	49.9%	1.9%
AUGUSTA					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	483	39.6%	52.5%	0.5%	7.5%
CIVIL CASES	974	15.3%	64.5%	17.4%	2.8%
BLUE RIDGE					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	1151	12.3%	76.2%	6.2%	5.3%
CIVIL CASES	871	29.2%	7.6%	60.8%	2.5%
BRUNSWICK					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	324	43.1%	48.8%	1.1%	7.8%
CIVIL CASES	951	31.4%	16.7%	50.4%	1.4%
CHATTAHOOCHEE					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	712	26.9%	70.7%	0.6%	1.8%
CIVIL CASES	681	18.6%	13.5%	67.4%	0.5%
CHEROKEE					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	4392	70.4%	27.9%	0.4%	1.3%
CIVIL CASES	1191	33.6%	36.7%	27.6%	2.1%
CLAYTON					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	413	22.8%	70.4%	0.2%	6.5%
CIVIL CASES	1147	30.0%	68.4%	0.1%	1.5%
COBB					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	935				
CIVIL CASES	834				
CONASAUGA					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	971	25.1%	71.6%	0.2%	3.1%
CIVIL CASES	1570	34.6%	26.0%	37.9%	1.4%
CORDELE					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	833	38.4%	58.3%	2.0%	1.3%
CIVIL CASES	587	33.5%	8.2%	57.5%	0.9%
COWETA					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	605	33.5%	53.2%	0.1%	13.2%
CIVIL CASES	848	22.4%	76.1%	0.2%	1.3%

EXHIBIT VI: TOTAL FY1980 DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE AND PERCENT DISPOSED
BY EACH METHOD

CIRCUIT	# DISPOSED	% NON-ADJUDICATED	% NON-TRIAL	% NON- JURY TRIAL	% JURY TRIAL
DOUGHERTY					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	442	20.0%	65.7%	-	14.2%
CIVIL CASES	876	7.8%	90.5%	-	1.7%
DUBLIN					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	231	19.5%	67.5%	0.4%	12.5%
CIVIL CASES	1144	21.3%	10.5%	67.0%	1.2%
EASTERN					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	606	26.0%	57.9%	10.5%	5.7%
CIVIL CASES	786	23.5%	3.2%	71.7%	1.6%
FLINT					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	535	38.6%	51.6%	0.1%	9.7%
CIVIL CASES	722	27.9%	66.3%	3.8%	1.9%
GRIFFIN					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	923	60.8%	37.1%	0.2%	1.9%
CIVIL CASES	967	25.3%	72.7%	-	2.0%
WINNETT					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	258	18.3%	74.7%	0.5%	6.5%
CIVIL CASES	934	30.5%	19.4%	47.6%	2.5%
HOUSTON					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	704	44.0%	43.9%	6.3%	5.8%
CIVIL CASES	1256	33.5%	13.5%	50.3%	2.7%
LOOKOUT MTN.					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	551	49.5%	43.2%	0.2%	7.1%
CIVIL CASES	1092	31.8%	24.1%	42.7%	1.3%
MACON					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	809	53.8%	42.6%	-	3.6%
CIVIL CASES	1264	32.8%	29.4%	36.9%	0.9%
MIDDLE					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	270	5.8%	87.8%	1.5%	5.0%
CIVIL CASES	658	24.0%	3.3%	70.7%	2.0%
MOUNTAIN					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	760	43.6%	50.5%	0.7%	5.3%
CIVIL CASES	1408	33.2%	18.5%	47.1%	1.2%
NORTHEASTERN					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	855	27.4%	61.4%	3.5%	6.7%
CIVIL CASES	1052	32.9%	8.9%	53.8%	4.5%
NORTHERN					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	692	44.0%	47.0%	0.7%	8.4%
CIVIL CASES	816	34.2%	93.8%	20.0%	2.0%
OCMULGEE					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	861	30.0%	66.6%	1.2%	2.2%
CIVIL CASES	743	22.4%	12.6%	64.2%	0.9%

EXHIBIT VI : TOTAL FY1980 DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE AND PERCENT DISPOSED BY EACH METHOD

CIRCUIT	# DISPOSED	% NON-ADJUDICATED	% NON-TRIAL	% NON- JURY TRIAL	% JURY TRIAL
OCONEE					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	871	33.4%	64.6%	0.9%	1.1%
CIVIL CASES	677	28.5%	15.6%	54.0%	2.0%
OGEECHEE					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	382	20.3%	71.4%	-	8.3%
CIVIL CASES	852	25.4%	12.7%	33.5%	1.1%
PATAULA					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	814	18.3%	78.0%	0.7%	3.0%
CIVIL CASES	968	25.4%	72.2%	0.6%	1.8%
PIEDMONT					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	890	33.3%	62.7%	0.5%	3.6%
CIVIL CASES	1135	27.6%	56.8%	14.4%	1.2%
ROME					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	964	46.4%	47.7%	0.8%	5.0%
CIVIL CASES	694	24.4%	43.9%	29.3%	2.4%
SOUTH GEORGIA					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	479	16.5%	80.4%	0.2%	3.0%
CIVIL CASES	641	27.2%	70.3%	-	2.4%
SOUTHERN					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	493	42.3%	49.5%	0.6%	7.6%
CIVIL CASES	781	25.3%	73.1%	0.4%	1.2%
SOUTHWESTERN					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	504	3.0%	92.7%	0.2%	4.2%
CIVIL CASES	1102	35.2%	33.6%	30.1%	1.1%
STONE MTN.					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	446	24.5%	68.6%	4.3%	2.6%
CIVIL CASES	1033	24.8%	11.3%	62.5%	1.4%
TALLAPOOSA					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	1162	56.9%	40.1%	0.2%	2.9%
CIVIL CASES	1328	27.0%	49.1%	22.1%	1.8%
TIFTON					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	260	21.0%	75.4%	-	3.7%
CIVIL CASES	624	15.8%	82.9%	0.2%	1.1%
TOOMBS					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	1270	84.9%	14.8%	0.2%	0.2%
CIVIL CASES	880	32.8%	49.0%	16.5%	1.7%
WAYCROSS					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	641	48.4%	45.7%	0.8%	5.1%
CIVIL CASES	1131	35.0%	11.3%	51.0%	2.7%
WESTERN					
CRIMINAL COUNTS	386	28.0%	57.1%	2.6%	12.3%
CIVIL CASES	830	30.2%	43.0%	23.8%	3.0%

EXHIBIT VII

FY1980 Criminal Dispositions per Judge by Case Type and Percent Disposed by Each Method

Exhibit VII provides more detailed information on criminal dispositions by listing the case types as well as the methods of disposition. The first column of figures represents the total number of dockets and indicates the number of indictments or accusations for which all charges against all defendants listed in the charging document have been disposed. The total number of defendants and counts disposed are entered in the next two columns. The disposed counts are distributed among the remaining columns by the method of disposition. The methods of disposition are arranged from right to left with the more time-consuming methods closer to the left-hand margin of the page. It should be noted that the non-trial category includes counts disposed by a guilty plea.

Since felonies are the most serious criminal offenses, they are generally the most time-consuming criminal case type. Therefore, it is important to note the circuits which disposed of a large number of felony counts. In six circuits, felony counts disposed exceed the mean (363) by more than one standard deviation.

Houston	672
Macon	667
Cherokee	588
Atlanta	539
Eastern	533
Chattahoochee	500

It should be noted that, of these six, only Chattahoochee and Cherokee have a significant number of other criminal cases.

In contrast, although six other circuits have a smaller number of felony count dispositions, they have a higher number of felony counts disposed by jury

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

trials. In fact, in the following six circuits, felony counts disposed by jury trial are more than one standard deviation above the mean (11 counts).

Coweta	72
Dougherty	63
Northeastern	56
Blue Ridge	44
Northern	44
Western	44

Non-jury trials (or bench trials) are also usually more time-consuming than the remaining disposition methods. Therefore, circuits with an extremely large proportion of non-jury trial counts will generally require more time to process their caseloads. When all forty-two circuits are compared, the following circuits have a large number of counts disposed by non-jury trial.

Blue Ridge	71
Eastern	64
Toombs	52
Houston	44
Northeastern	30

Although misdemeanor and traffic caseload is usually less time-consuming than felony cases, an unusually large number of these cases can be associated with a large felony caseload caseload which may create a strain on the court's ability to process its caseload. Cherokee and Toombs circuits both mentioned in the previous discussion show an extremely high volume of misdemeanor counts disposed.

Thus, Exhibit VII, which displays the proportions of different criminal disposition methods, can assist the reader to pinpoint demanding caseloads.

EXHIBIT VII: FY1980 CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE BY CASE TYPE AND PERCENT DISPOSED BY EACH METHOD

CIRCUIT	# OF DISPOSED:			# OF COUNTS DISPOSED BY:					
	DOCKETS	DEFENDANTS	COUNTS	CASH BOND	DEAD DOCKET	NOL PROS/DISMISSED	NON-TRIAL	NON-JURY	JURY
ALAPAHA									
FELONY	284	284	290	0	0	73	198	3	16
MISDEMEANOR	496	497	497	65	0	146	285	0	1
TRAFFIC	1230	1231	1233	816	20	233	164	0	1
TOTAL	2009	2011	2019	881	20	452	647	3	18
ALCOVY									
FELONY	191	196	280	0	0	51	219	0	10
MISDEMEANOR	240	241	348	1	1	39	306	0	1
TRAFFIC	53	53	86	0	0	4	81	0	1
TOTAL	483	490	713	1	1	94	606	0	12
ATLANTA									
FELONY	493	515	539	0	74	13	404	22	26
MISDEMEANOR	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
TRAFFIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	493	515	540	0	74	13	405	22	26
ATLANTIC									
FELONY	222	262	343	0	14	46	242	12	30
MISDEMEANOR	72	95	134	5	6	16	95	7	5
TRAFFIC	1739	1746	1756	1737	1	2	16	0	0
TOTAL	2032	2103	2232	1742	21	64	352	19	35
AUGUSTA									
FELONY	175	214	387	0	19	94	238	2	35
MISDEMEANOR	81	81	90	50	0	24	15	1	1
TRAFFIC	3	3	6	1	0	4	1	0	0
TOTAL	258	298	483	51	19	122	254	2	36
BLUE RIDGE									
FELONY	218	258	398	0	12	67	256	20	44
MISDEMEANOR	311	341	379	5	2	25	306	29	14
TRAFFIC	247	249	374	12	0	21	316	23	4
TOTAL	776	847	1151	16	14	112	878	71	61
BRUNSWICK									
FELONY	136	159	183	0	0	35	127	2	20
MISDEMEANOR	55	55	60	12	0	27	17	2	2
TRAFFIC	80	80	80	59	0	6	15	0	0
TOTAL	270	294	324	71	0	68	158	4	23
CHATTAHOOCHEE									
FELONY	486	492	500	0	17	125	348	1	9
MISDEMEANOR	154	155	158	5	2	24	122	2	2
TRAFFIC	49	50	55	8	2	9	34	1	2
TOTAL	689	697	712	13	21	158	504	4	13
CHEROKEE									
FELONY	405	449	588	0	44	267	241	3	34
MISDEMEANOR	693	709	796	4	32	330	405	14	13
TRAFFIC	2889	2889	3008	2208	16	193	580	3	9
TOTAL	3987	4046	4392	2212	91	789	1225	20	56

EXHIBIT VII : FY1980 CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE BY CASE TYPE
AND PERCENT DISPOSED BY EACH METHOD

CIRCUIT	# OF DISPOSED:			# OF COUNTS DISPOSED BY:					
	DOCKETS	DEFEN- DANTS	COUNTS	CASH BOND	DEAD DOCKET	NOL PROS/ DISMISSED	NON- TRIAL	NON- JURY	JURY
CLAYTON									
FELONY	215	258	400	0	2	91	280	1	27
MISDEMEANOR	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
TRAFFIC	0	3	10	0	0	1	9	0	0
TOTAL	215	264	413	0	2	92	291	1	27
COBB									
FELONY									
MISDEMEANOR									
TRAFFIC									
TOTAL	632	745	935						
CONASAUGA									
FELONY	229	262	407	0	3	103	276	1	25
MISDEMEANOR	183	191	367	4	4	72	286	1	2
TRAFFIC	84	84	197	34	0	26	134	1	4
TOTAL	495	536	971	38	7	200	695	2	30
CORDELE									
FELONY	191	230	281	0	31	53	181	7	9
MISDEMEANOR	504	517	518	1	167	60	285	5	2
TRAFFIC	32	33	34	0	5	4	20	5	1
TOTAL	726	780	833	1	203	116	486	17	11
COWETA									
FELONY	221	268	471	0	110	39	249	0	72
MISDEMEANOR	60	61	70	5	0	10	51	0	5
TRAFFIC	47	48	64	38	0	2	22	0	3
TOTAL	328	378	605	42	110	51	322	1	80
DOUGHERTY									
FELONY	324	361	440	0	7	82	289	0	63
MISDEMEANOR	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
TRAFFIC	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	324	362	442	0	7	82	291	0	63
DUBLIN									
FELONY	135	155	224	0	19	25	150	1	29
MISDEMEANOR	2	3	3	0	0	1	2	0	0
TRAFFIC	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
TOTAL	141	162	231	0	19	26	156	1	29
EASTERN									
FELONY	488	517	533	0	140	2	308	50	34
MISDEMEANOR	9	69	72	3	11	2	43	13	1
TRAFFIC	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	497	586	606	3	151	4	351	64	34
FLINT									
FELONY	176	214	284	0	36	63	151	0	34
MISDEMEANOR	162	196	230	2	30	65	118	1	15
TRAFFIC	10	10	22	0	6	5	7	0	4
TOTAL	347	420	535	2	72	133	276	1	52

EXHIBIT VII : FY1980 CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE BY CASE TYPE
AND PERCENT DISPOSED BY EACH METHOD

CIRCUIT	# OF DISPOSED:			# OF COUNTS DISPOSED BY:					
	DOCKETS	DEFEN- DANTS	COUNTS	CASH BOND	DEAD DOCKET	NOL PROS/ DISMISSED	NON- TRIAL	NON- JURY	JURY
GRIFFIN									
FELONY	187	218	275	0	12	99	149	2	15
MISDEMEANOR	221	224	296	89	25	90	91	0	1
TRAFFIC	189	189	353	167	0	80	103	1	2
TOTAL	596	631	923	256	36	269	343	2	18
GWINNETT									
FELONY	162	185	253	0	0	47	188	1	17
MISDEMEANOR	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	1	0
TRAFFIC	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	162	186	258	0	0	47	193	1	17
HOUSTON									
FELONY	392	631	672	0	84	220	283	44	41
MISDEMEANOR	29	29	29	0	1	5	23	0	0
TRAFFIC	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
TOTAL	424	663	704	0	85	225	309	44	41
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN									
FELONY	220	222	232	0	0	72	123	1	36
MISDEMEANOR	258	258	260	103	0	71	83	0	3
TRAFFIC	57	57	59	9	0	18	32	0	1
TOTAL	535	537	551	112	0	161	238	1	39
MACON									
FELONY	389	463	667	0	161	200	278	0	27
MISDEMEANOR	82	85	118	0	22	35	60	0	1
TRAFFIC	11	11	24	1	2	14	6	0	1
TOTAL	483	559	809	1	186	249	344	0	29
MIDDLE									
FELONY	158	189	256	0	2	14	223	4	14
MISDEMEANOR	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
TRAFFIC	0	8	13	0	0	0	13	0	0
TOTAL	158	198	270	0	2	14	237	4	14
MOUNTAIN									
FELONY	171	216	336	0	50	56	189	5	36
MISDEMEANOR	183	199	272	37	67	55	109	0	4
TRAFFIC	98	106	152	6	30	30	86	0	0
TOTAL	452	521	760	43	147	141	384	5	40
NORTHEASTERN									
FELONY	251	283	374	0	14	58	222	25	56
MISDEMEANOR	193	194	194	88	0	13	86	5	2
TRAFFIC	287	287	287	39	0	23	223	0	0
TOTAL	731	764	855	127	14	94	531	30	58
NORTHERN									
FELONY	120	141	210	0	19	34	112	2	44
MISDEMEANOR	301	317	387	2	11	204	154	3	14
TRAFFIC	40	40	96	12	9	15	60	1	1
TOTAL	461	498	692	14	39	252	325	5	58
OCMULGEE									
FELONY	325	374	472	0	1	120	327	7	16
MISDEMEANOR	267	288	305	19	0	80	204	0	2
TRAFFIC	51	72	85	25	0	13	43	4	1
TOTAL	643	734	861	44	1	213	574	11	19

EXHIBIT VII: FY1980 CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE BY CASE TYPE
AND PERCENT DISPOSED BY EACH METHOD

CIRCUIT	# OF DISPOSED:			# OF COUNTS DISPOSED BY:					
	DOCKETS	DEFEN- DANTS	COUNTS	CASH BOND	DEAD DOCKET	NOL PROS/ DISMISSED	NON- TRIAL	NON- JURY	JURY
OCONEE									
FELONY	213	223	251	0	12	36	191	5	8
MISDEMEANOR	305	311	401	65	33	49	250	4	2
TRAFFIC	143	147	220	64	14	20	122	1	0
TOTAL	661	681	871	129	58	104	562	9	10
OGEECHEE									
FELONY	269	311	314	0	0	64	222	0	29
MISDEMEANOR	31	35	35	0	0	11	23	0	2
TRAFFIC	27	31	33	2	0	2	29	0	1
TOTAL	327	376	382	2	0	76	273	0	32
PATAULA									
FELONY	390	393	451	0	0	71	358	4	18
MISDEMEANOR	293	295	301	0	0	75	223	0	3
TRAFFIC	44	47	62	0	0	3	54	2	3
TOTAL	727	735	814	0	0	149	635	6	24
PIEDMONT									
FELONY	191	228	277	0	32	23	191	3	28
MISDEMEANOR	241	246	263	96	0	9	154	1	3
TRAFFIC	323	323	350	112	3	21	213	0	1
TOTAL	755	797	890	208	35	53	558	4	32
ROME									
FELONY	102	102	195	0	12	23	133	2	24
MISDEMEANOR	580	582	696	214	24	159	271	6	20
TRAFFIC	36	36	74	2	3	9	56	0	5
TOTAL	718	720	964	216	39	192	460	8	49
SOUTH GEORGIA									
FELONY	385	385	398	0	0	60	325	1	13
MISDEMEANOR	59	60	63	0	1	17	45	0	1
TRAFFIC	15	16	18	0	0	2	16	0	1
TOTAL	458	460	479	0	1	78	385	1	14
SOUTHERN									
FELONY	280	286	399	0	0	132	229	2	36
MISDEMEANOR	69	75	87	0	0	75	9	1	1
TRAFFIC	1	3	6	0	0	1	5	0	0
TOTAL	350	364	493	0	0	209	244	3	37
SOUTHWESTERN									
FELONY	259	270	404	0	0	15	369	1	19
MISDEMEANOR	67	78	72	0	0	0	71	0	1
TRAFFIC	12	12	28	0	0	0	27	0	1
TOTAL	338	360	504	0	0	15	469	1	21
STONE MOUNTAIN									
FELONY	259	303	434	0	20	85	300	19	11
MISDEMEANOR	2	5	9	0	2	1	5	1	0
TRAFFIC	0	2	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
TOTAL	261	311	446	0	23	86	306	19	11

EXHIBIT VII: FY1980 CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE BY CASE TYPE
AND PERCENT DISPOSED BY EACH METHOD

CIRCUIT	# OF DISPOSED:			# OF COUNTS DISPOSED BY:					
	DOCKETS	DEFEN- DANTS	COUNTS	CASH BOND	DEAD DOCKET	NOL PROS/ DISMISSED	NON- TRIAL	NON- JURY	JURY
TALLAPOOSA									
FELONY	190	245	307	0	8	80	192	1	25
MISDEMEANOR	353	378	485	89	33	209	149	1	4
TRAFFIC	201	201	370	42	6	193	124	0	4
TOTAL	744	824	1162	131	47	482	466	2	33
TIFTON									
FELONY	107	116	154	0	0	24	121	0	9
MISDEMEANOR	85	87	92	0	0	28	64	0	1
TRAFFIC	11	12	14	0	0	3	12	0	0
TOTAL	202	214	260	0	0	55	196	0	10
TOOMBS									
FELONY	238	260	325	0	12	89	183	12	29
MISDEMEANOR	829	851	917	53	12	420	389	38	5
TRAFFIC	1153	1154	1270	1009	7	62	188	2	2
TOTAL	2220	2265	2512	1062	31	571	760	52	36
WAYCROSS									
FELONY	191	225	343	0	0	54	256	4	29
MISDEMEANOR	154	156	171	101	0	29	37	1	4
TRAFFIC	125	127	128	125	0	3	1	0	0
TOTAL	469	508	641	226	0	85	293	5	33
WESTERN									
FELONY	288	286	346	0	0	96	198	9	44
MISDEMEANOR	6	7	7	0	0	5	2	0	1
TRAFFIC	20	20	34	0	0	8	21	1	4
TOTAL	314	313	386	0	0	108	221	10	48
CIRCUIT MEAN									
FELONY	252	284	363	0	24	73	232	7	28
MISDEMEANOR	186	195	224	27	12	61	118	3	3
TRAFFIC	227	230	259	159	3	25	69	1	1
TOTAL	665	708	846	186	38	159	420	11	32

EXHIBIT VIII

FY1980 Civil Dispositions per Judge by Case Type and Number Disposed by Each Method

Exhibit VIII presents the civil dispositions per judge by method and case type for each circuit. The different methods of disposition are listed across the top of the page and include settlement/dismissal, five year administrative termination, before-trial judgment, non-jury trial and jury trial. The total number of disposed cases are listed in the second column.

It should be noted that the figures in this exhibit refer to actual cases which were disposed by each method. Collectively, these figures can be interpreted as the total number of civil dispositions per judge during the 1980 fiscal year. As previous disposition exhibits have explained, the cases disposed during the fiscal year could have been filed any time between July 1, 1974 and June 30, 1980. Therefore, these figures should not be interpreted as the dispositions for the cases filed only during fiscal year 1980.

The major qualification of the data in this exhibit concerns the categories "five year administrative termination" and "before-trial judgments" and "non-jury trials". Under Georgia law, the clerk of the court is authorized to dismiss administratively those cases in which there has been no activity for five years. In some counties, the clerk takes care to mark these cases in the docket books; in other counties, the clerk does not. It cannot be assumed that cases are terminated administratively unless the clerk has officially marked the docket books. Therefore, the number of administrative terminations may vary according to the clerks' practices. In general, many more cases could be administratively terminated than the data in Exhibit VIII shows. Two civil disposition methods, "before-trial judgments" and "non-jury trial" dispositions, are not always clearly delineated in court records. Therefore, inferences concerning these methods of disposition should be studied carefully.

The number of disposed civil cases per judge exceeds the mean by more than one standard deviation in the following circuits.

Mountain	1,408
Tallapoosa	1,328
Macon	1,264
Houston	1,256
Cherokee	1,192

The number of jury trials per judge is most significant because it is the most time-consuming method of disposition. Settlements, dismissals and administrative terminations are considered the least time-consuming methods. Before trial judgments and non-jury trial dispositions are considered intermediate in terms of required judge time.

Inferences regarding the total workload per judge in each circuit on the basis of the data in Exhibit VIII should be avoided. However, the relative number of jury trials is an indicator of the demand in the circuit for this very time-consuming type of disposition. The number of civil cases disposed by jury-trial exceeded the mean by more than one standard deviation in these circuits.

Northeastern	47
Houston	34
Waycross	31
Augusta	27
Cherokee	26
Western	25

Circuits with both a high volume of civil filings and a large number of jury trials per judge may have a very demanding civil caseload. Circuits for which both these factors exceed the mean are:

Atlanta
Atlantic
Augusta
Cherokee
Conasauga
Griffin
Houston
Northeastern

EXHIBIT VIII : FY1980 CIVIL DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE BY CASE TYPE
AND NUMBER DISPOSED BY EACH METHOD

CIRCUIT	# OF DISPOSED CASES	SETTLEMENT/ DISMISSAL	5 YEAR ADMIN. TERMINATION	# OF CASES DISPOSED BY:		
				BEFORE TRIAL	NON-JURY TRIAL	JURY
ALAPAHA						
DOMESTIC REL.	194	41	0	151	2	0
GENERAL CIVIL	149	52	0	89	4	5
INDEP. MOTIONS	48	22	0	25	2	1
TOTAL	391	114	0	264	7	6
ALCOVY						
DOMESTIC REL.	394	137	11	160	86	2
GENERAL CIVIL	283	90	8	161	10	15
INDEP. MOTIONS	143	35	3	62	44	0
TOTAL	819	261	21	382	139	17
ATLANTA						
DOMESTIC REL.	636	125	0	8	499	4
GENERAL CIVIL	402	259	0	40	82	20
INDEP. MOTIONS	123	15	0	50	58	0
TOTAL	1,161	399	0	98	639	24
ATLANTIC						
DOMESTIC REL.	581	162	0	49	366	4
GENERAL CIVIL	414	156	0	87	154	18
INDEP. MOTIONS	114	43	0	38	34	0
TOTAL	1,109	361	0	173	554	22
AUGUSTA						
DOMESTIC REL.	623	52	0	509	56	6
GENERAL CIVIL	182	85	0	60	17	21
INDEP. MOTIONS	168	12	0	59	97	1
TOTAL	974	149	0	628	170	27
BLUE RIDGE						
DOMESTIC REL.	609	139	0	38	428	5
GENERAL CIVIL	181	82	0	16	72	12
INDEP. MOTIONS	81	34	0	12	30	5
TOTAL	871	254	0	66	529	22
BRUNSWICK						
DOMESTIC REL.	551	145	0	41	363	1
GENERAL CIVIL	292	103	0	80	96	12
INDEP. MOTIONS	108	51	0	37	20	0
TOTAL	951	299	0	159	480	14
CHATTAHOOCHEE						
DOMESTIC REL.	506	50	0	12	442	2
GENERAL CIVIL	141	63	0	67	10	1
INDEP. MOTIONS	34	13	0	14	7	0
TOTAL	681	126	0	92	459	4
CHEROKEE						
DOMESTIC REL.	448	107	17	113	210	2
GENERAL CIVIL	449	158	28	140	99	24
INDEP. MOTIONS	295	79	13	184	20	0
TOTAL	1,192	344	57	437	328	26
CLAYTON						
DOMESTIC REL.	821	189	0	623	0	9
GENERAL CIVIL	229	142	0	80	0	7
INDEP. MOTIONS	97	14	0	81	1	1
TOTAL	1,147	344	0	784	1	17
COBB						
DOMESTIC REL.						
GENERAL CIVIL						
INDEP. MOTIONS						
TOTAL						
CONASAUGA						
DOMESTIC REL.	819	234	0	152	432	2
GENERAL CIVIL	511	229	0	137	125	21
INDEP. MOTIONS	241	82	0	120	40	0
TOTAL	1,570	544	0	409	596	22

EXHIBIT VIII : FY1980 CIVIL DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE BY CASE TYPE
AND NUMBER DISPOSED BY EACH METHOD

CIRCUIT	# OF DISPOSED CASES	SETTLEMENT/ DISMISSAL	5 YEAR ADMIN. TERMINATION	# OF CASES DISPOSED BY:		
				BEFORE TRIAL	NON-JURY TRIAL	JURY
CORDELE						
DOMESTIC REL.	257	53	0	1	203	1
GENERAL CIVIL	266	106	0	46	111	5
INDEP. MOTIONS	64	39	0	2	24	0
TOTAL	587	197	0	48	338	5
COWETA						
DOMESTIC REL.	486	63	12	407	1	3
GENERAL CIVIL	236	64	14	149	0	9
INDEP. MOTIONS	127	32	6	89	0	0
TOTAL	848	158	32	645	1	11
DOUGHERTY						
DOMESTIC REL.	620	21	0	595	0	4
GENERAL CIVIL	182	38	0	132	0	12
INDEP. MOTIONS	76	10	0	66	0	0
TOTAL	877	69	0	793	0	15
DUBLIN						
DOMESTIC REL.	378	47	0	0	329	2
GENERAL CIVIL	497	144	0	116	225	12
INDEP. MOTIONS	269	53	0	4	212	0
TOTAL	1,144	244	0	120	766	14
EASTERN						
DOMESTIC REL.	557	72	0	0	485	1
GENERAL CIVIL	116	61	0	0	43	12
INDEP. MOTIONS	113	52	0	25	36	0
TOTAL	786	185	0	25	563	13
FLINT						
DOMESTIC REL.	279	46	0	220	14	0
GENERAL CIVIL	351	118	0	207	13	14
INDEP. MOTIONS	92	36	2	53	1	1
TOTAL	722	200	2	479	28	14
GRIFFIN						
DOMESTIC REL.	552	71	32	448	0	2
GENERAL CIVIL	226	66	29	114	0	18
INDEP. MOTIONS	190	30	19	142	0	0
TOTAL	967	167	79	703	0	19
GWINNETT						
DOMESTIC REL.	620	148	0	81	380	10
GENERAL CIVIL	138	87	0	30	8	13
INDEP. MOTIONS	176	49	0	70	57	1
TOTAL	934	284	0	181	445	24
HOUSTON						
DOMESTIC REL.	901	246	0	11	621	23
GENERAL CIVIL	284	135	0	130	8	11
INDEP. MOTIONS	71	40	0	28	3	0
TOTAL	1,256	421	0	169	632	34
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN						
DOMESTIC REL.	577	170	2	55	351	1
GENERAL CIVIL	354	140	1	86	113	14
INDEP. MOTIONS	161	30	5	123	2	0
TOTAL	1,092	340	8	263	466	15
MACON						
DOMESTIC REL.	934	273	0	213	440	8
GENERAL CIVIL	230	104	0	112	10	3
INDEP. MOTIONS	101	37	0	47	16	0
TOTAL	1,264	415	0	372	466	11
MIDDLE						
DOMESTIC REL.	249	36	0	0	208	6
GENERAL CIVIL	215	66	0	21	121	7
INDEP. MOTIONS	195	56	0	1	138	0
TOTAL	658	158	0	22	466	13

EXHIBIT VIII : FY1980 CIVIL DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE BY CASE TYPE
AND NUMBER DISPOSED BY EACH METHOD

CIRCUIT	# OF DISPOSED CASES	SETTLEMENT/ DISMISSAL	5 YEAR ADMIN. TERMINATION	# OF CASES DISPOSED BY:		
				BEFORE TRIAL	NON-JURY TRIAL	JURY
MOUNTAIN						
DOMESTIC REL.	670	133	0	57	478	2
GENERAL CIVIL	504	224	0	129	141	10
INDEP. MOTIONS	234	110	0	75	44	5
TOTAL	1,408	467	0	261	663	17
NORTHEASTERN						
DOMESTIC REL.	472	95	0	14	349	15
GENERAL CIVIL	362	177	0	46	108	31
INDEP. MOTIONS	219	75	0	33	110	2
TOTAL	1,052	346	0	93	566	47
NORTHERN						
DOMESTIC REL.	383	94	3	195	91	1
GENERAL CIVIL	262	127	0	110	10	15
INDEP. MOTIONS	171	56	0	53	62	1
TOTAL	816	277	3	358	163	17
OCMULGEE						
DOMESTIC REL.	274	39	7	0	226	2
GENERAL CIVIL	320	83	6	89	138	5
INDEP. MOTIONS	149	30	1	4	113	0
TOTAL	743	153	14	94	477	6
OCONEE						
DOMESTIC REL.	208	38	0	2	162	6
GENERAL CIVIL	336	115	0	40	173	8
INDEP. MOTIONS	134	40	0	64	30	0
TOTAL	678	193	0	106	365	14
OGEECHEE						
DOMESTIC REL.	374	94	58	60	162	1
GENERAL CIVIL	337	109	76	39	104	9
INDEP. MOTIONS	142	45	78	10	20	0
TOTAL	852	248	201	109	285	10
PATAULA						
DOMESTIC REL.	432	75	0	352	1	4
GENERAL CIVIL	431	125	0	288	5	13
INDEP. MOTIONS	105	46	0	59	0	0
TOTAL	968	246	0	699	6	17
PIEDMONT						
DOMESTIC REL.	446	60	0	291	91	4
GENERAL CIVIL	476	200	0	248	18	10
INDEP. MOTIONS	213	53	0	106	54	0
TOTAL	1,135	313	0	645	163	14
ROME						
DOMESTIC REL.	227	34	2	22	168	1
GENERAL CIVIL	266	94	2	121	33	15
INDEP. MOTIONS	201	36	0	162	3	0
TOTAL	694	165	4	305	203	17
SOUTH GEORGIA						
DOMESTIC REL.	337	65	0	269	0	3
GENERAL CIVIL	234	85	0	140	0	10
INDEP. MOTIONS	71	25	0	43	0	3
TOTAL	641	175	0	451	0	16
SOUTHERN						
DOMESTIC REL.	458	92	0	362	1	3
GENERAL CIVIL	232	75	0	149	2	7
INDEP. MOTIONS	91	31	0	60	0	0
TOTAL	781	198	0	571	3	10
SOUTHWESTERN						
DOMESTIC REL.	464	130	0	19	313	2
GENERAL CIVIL	495	162	0	313	10	10
INDEP. MOTIONS	143	96	0	38	9	0
TOTAL	1,102	388	0	370	332	12

EXHIBIT VIII : FY1980 CIVIL DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE BY CASE TYPE
AND NUMBER DISPOSED BY EACH METHOD

CIRCUIT	# OF DISPOSED CASES	SETTLEMENT/ DISMISSAL	5 YEAR ADMIN. TERMINATION	# OF CASES DISPOSED BY:		
				BEFORE TRIAL	NON-JURY TRIAL	JURY
STONE MOUNTAIN						
DOMESTIC REL.	669	87	0	46	534	3
GENERAL CIVIL	280	161	0	45	64	11
INDEP. MOTIONS	83	8	0	26	49	0
TOTAL	1,033	256	0	117	646	15
TALLAPOOSA						
DOMESTIC REL.	453	90	12	98	251	2
GENERAL CIVIL	634	169	35	371	37	22
INDEP. MOTIONS	241	46	7	182	6	0
TOTAL	1,328	304	54	651	294	24
TIFTON						
DOMESTIC REL.	343	32	0	309	0	2
GENERAL CIVIL	190	44	0	141	0	5
INDEP. MOTIONS	92	23	0	68	1	0
TOTAL	624	99	0	517	2	7
TOOMBS						
DOMESTIC REL.	438	141	0	214	81	2
GENERAL CIVIL	281	100	0	152	16	13
INDEP. MOTIONS	161	48	0	65	48	0
TOTAL	880	289	0	431	145	15
WAYCROSS						
DOMESTIC REL.	598	155	0	19	421	3
GENERAL CIVIL	353	157	0	72	97	28
INDEP. MOTIONS	180	84	0	37	59	1
TOTAL	1,131	396	0	128	577	31
WESTERN						
DOMESTIC REL.	414	88	0	193	129	5
GENERAL CIVIL	255	134	0	90	11	20
INDEP. MOTIONS	162	30	0	74	58	0
TOTAL	830	251	0	357	198	25

CHAPTER IV - CIRCUIT POPULATION: 1980

EXHIBIT IX : CIRCUIT POPULATION, RATE OF CHANGE AND POPULATION PER JUDGE

EXHIBIT IX:

Circuit Population, Rate of Changes and Population Per Judge

In Exhibit IX, the 1970 and 1980 circuit populations are presented with the percent increase or decrease in circuit population which has occurred over the same time period. All 1980 population statistics in this Exhibit are derived from preliminary 1980 census figures for Georgia's 159 counties released by the State Office of Planning and Budget.

The circuit populations per judge and the ranking for each circuit on this variable are also shown. The 1980 circuit populations per judge are ranked in descending order so that the circuit with the highest population per judge is number one, and the circuit with the lowest population per judge ranks forty-second.

The 1980 circuit population per judge ranges from 22,433 (Alapaha Judicial Circuit) to 77,206 (Houston Judicial Circuit). The statewide circuit mean population is 47,477 people per superior court judge. When a comparison to previous years is made, it is evident the circuit mean population per judge has declined substantially. This is in contrast to a statewide increase in population of 17.6% since 1970. The decrease in the circuit mean population per judge is largely due to the creation of new superior court judgeships between 1973 and 1980.

It is noteworthy that ten of the forty-two circuits have a 1980 population per judge greater than the statewide circuit mean and the increase in population since 1970 exceeded the statewide population growth rate.

Blue Ridge	58,449 - 46.3%	Houston	77,206 - 22.7%
Clayton	49,601 - 51.6%	Mountain	71,909 - 18.4%
Cobb	73,037 - 48.4%	Northeastern	49,349 - 24.1%
Griffin	55,831 - 36.7%	Piedmont	53,347 - 19.0%
Gwinnett	55,059 - 128.3%	Stone Mountain	73,097 - 18.0%

Although the population per judge may not be highly correlated to workload, the probability that increases in caseload accompany increases in population is recognized. Of the ten circuits above, only five had FY1980 filings per judge which exceeded the circuit mean:

Blue Ridge
Griffin
Mountain
Northeastern
Piedmont

EXHIBIT IX: CIRCUIT POPULATION, RATE OF CHANGE AND POPULATION PER JUDGE

CIRCUIT	# OF JUDGES 70-80	1970 POPULATION	1980 POPULATION	% CHANGE 70-80	1980 POPULATION PER JUDGE*	CIRCUIT RANK	1980 POP. PER JUDGE WITH ADD. JUDGE	CIRCUIT RANK	1985 PROJ. POP. PER JUDGE
ALAPAHA	1 2	41,018	44,865	9.4%	22,433	42	14,955	42	23,500
ALCOVY	0 2	49,686	64,664	30.1%	32,332	37	21,555	37	35,650
ATLANTA	9 11	605,210	585,270	-3.3%	53,206	15	48,773	3	53,600
ATLANTIC	1 2	59,072	85,621	31.0%	42,811	25	28,540	24	40,200
AUGUSTA	3 4	203,019	234,921	15.7%	58,730	6	46,984	4	61,225
BLUE RIDGE	2 2	79,920	116,898	46.3%	58,449	7	38,966	11	59,300
BRUNSWICK	2 3	101,871	114,356	12.3%	38,119	31	28,589	23	42,133
CHATTAHOOCHEE	3 4	224,299	225,679	0.6%	56,420	11	45,136	5	56,725
CHEROKEE	1 2	56,481	70,618	25.0%	35,309	35	23,539	34	40,200
CLAYTON	2 3	98,126	148,804	51.6%	49,601	18	37,201	14	56,100
COBB	2 4	196,793	292,149	48.4%	73,037	3	58,430	2	78,025
CONASAUGA	1 2	68,094	85,379	25.4%	42,690	26	28,460	25	48,250
CORDELE	1 2	48,660	53,170	9.3%	26,585	41	17,723	41	28,000
COWETA	1 3	146,995	172,718	17.5%	57,573	9	43,180	7	61,933
DOUGHERTY	1 2	89,639	100,470	12.1%	50,235	17	33,490	16	59,450
DUBLIN	1 2	54,334	60,453	10.1%	30,227	38	20,151	38	30,100
EASTERN	3 4	187,816	197,388	5.1%	49,347	20	39,478	9	51,775
FLINT	1 2	55,963	74,812	51.6%	37,406	33	24,937	33	38,250

EXHIBIT IX : CIRCUIT POPULATION, RATE OF CHANGE AND POPULATION PER JUDGE

CIRCUIT	# OF JUDGES 70-80	1970 POPULATION	1980 POPULATION	% CHANGE 70-80	1980 POPULATION PER JUDGE*	CIRCUIT RANK	1980 POP.PER JUDGE WITH ADD. JUDGE	CIRCUIT RANK	1985 PROJ.POP. PER JUDGE
GRIFFIN	1 2	81,699	111,661	36.7%	55,831	12	37,220	13	53,650
GWINNETT	1 3	72,349	165,177	128.3%	55,059	13	41,294	8	63,533
HOUSTON	0 1	62,924	77,206	22.7%	77,206	1	38,603	12	95,000
LOOKOUT MTN.	2 3	109,413	127,996	17.0%	42,665	27	31,999	21	46,500
MACON	3 3	165,104	175,090	6.0%	58,363	8	43,773	6	64,600
MIDDLE	1 2	78,574	87,116	10.9%	43,558	23	29,039	22	44,650
MOUNTAIN	1 1	60,725	71,909	18.4%	71,909	4	35,955	15	75,400
NORTHEASTERN	2 2	79,514	98,698	24.1%	49,349	19	32,899	18	53,600
NORTHERN	1 2	66,975	78,332	17.0%	39,166	29	26,111	30	40,400
OCMULGEE	2 3	99,192	109,663	10.6%	36,554	34	27,416	28	39,200
OCONEE	1 2	56,104	59,333	5.8%	29,667	39	19,778	40	32,100
OGEECHEE	1 2	66,140	76,305	15.4%	38,153	30	25,435	31	41,350
PATAULA	1 1	52,131	56,588	8.5%	56,588	10	28,294	26	55,100
PIEDMONT	1 1	44,785	53,347	19.0%	53,347	14	26,674	29	57,800
ROME	1 3	73,742	79,839	8.3%	26,613	40	19,960	39	29,633
SOUTH GEORGIA	1 2	69,573	75,995	9.2%	37,998	32	25,332	32	38,000
SOUTHERN	2 3	137,639	157,549	14.5%	52,516	16	39,387	10	57,767

EXHIBIT IX : CIRCUIT POPULATION, RATE OF CHANGE AND POPULATION PER JUDGE

CIRCUIT	# OF JUDGES 70-80	1970 POPULATION	1980 POPULATION	% CHANGE 70-80	1980 POPULATION PER JUDGE*	CIRCUIT RANK	1980 POP.PER JUDGE WITH ADD. JUDGE	CIRCUIT RANK	1985 PROJ. POP. PER JUDGE
SOUTHWESTERN	1 1	58,878	66,375	12.7%	66,375	5	33,188	17	70,600
STONE MTN.	5 7	433,539	511,679	18.0%	73,097	2	63,960	1	84,500
TALLAPOOSA	1 3	91,762	130,007	41.7%	43,336	24	32,502	20	51,700
TIFTON	1 2	58,884	69,196	17.5%	34,598	36	23,065	35	37,300
TOOMBS	1 1	42,727	46,008	7.7%	46,008	22	23,004	36	47,500
WAYCROSS	1 2	85,487	98,604	15.3%	49,302	21	32,868	19	48,400
WESTERN	1 2	73,092	84,562	15.7%	42,281	28	28,187	27	53,850

Preliminary 1980 census figures provided by the Office of Planning and Budget, December 1980.
Population projections for Georgia counties 1980-2010, Office of Planning and Budget, September, 1978.

CHAPTER V POTENTIAL SOURCES OF JUDICIAL
ASSISTANCE: ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

EXHIBIT X :
SUPERIOR COURT FY1980 CASELOAD
BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

EXHIBIT X :

Superior Court FY1980 Caseload by Administrative District

Exhibit X illustrates the superior court caseload of the ten judicial administrative districts. The case type filings as well as the total filings are detailed in the Exhibit by circuit and by district.

The purpose of this exhibit is to illustrate the potential for intra-district judicial assistance. For circuits experiencing only minor or temporary case processing difficulties, it may be possible for other superior court judges within the same district to assist this circuit until these problems are resolved. However, if a demanding caseload exists in each circuit in a district, such assistance cannot reasonably be expected to be available.

The reader should take note of not only the districts in which the average per judge is extremely high but also where the caseload per judge is not evenly distributed among the circuits.

The average filings per judge of the districts ranges from 1,456 (District X) to 2,469 (District VII). It is notable that over nine hundred of the District VII filings are in the less time-consuming case categories. The district mean for FY1980 is 1,723 cases. The district mean for FY1979 was almost identical (1,722). Only two districts have averages per judge exceeding the mean by more than one hundred cases.

District III	1,855
District VII	2,469

Exhibit X helps to pinpoint circuits for which the unevenly distributed caseload of a district imposes a burden upon the circuit judges. Such problem may be solved by judicial assistance from another circuit or utilization of the services of a senior judge. These alternatives may be preferable to the creation of an additional judgeship in the circuit if this excessive caseload is a temporary problem.

EXHIBIT X: SUPERIOR COURT FY1980 CASELOAD BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

CIRCUIT	# OF SUPERIOR CT. JUDGES	TOTAL FILINGS	CRIMINAL FILINGS				CIVIL FILINGS				JUVENILE FILINGS
			FELONY	MISDEMEANOR	TRAFFIC	TOTAL CRIMINAL	GENERAL CIVIL	DOMESTIC RELATIONS	INDEPENDENT MOTIONS	TOTAL CIVIL	TOTAL JUVENILE *
DISTRICT 1											
ATLANTIC	2	6,580	463	153	3,477	4,093	862	1,096	277	2,235	252
OGEECHEE	2	2,332	540	50	55	645	567	708	243	1,518	169
EASTERN	4	5,961	1,970	191	0	2,161	633	2,772	395	3,800	0
BRUNSWICK	3	4,168	646	170	241	1,057	998	1,807	306	3,111	0
WAYCROSS	2	3,245	455	255	262	972	708	1,151	279	2,138	135
TOTAL	13	22,286	4,074	819	4,035	8,928	3,768	7,534	1,500	12,802	556
AVG. PER JUDGE		1,714	313	63	310	687	290	580	115	985	43
DISTRICT 2											
PATAULA	1	2,067	476	371	44	891	460	512	171	1,143	33
SOUTH GEORGIA	2	2,753	948	123	29	1,100	527	719	203	1,449	204
DOUGHERTY	2	2,910	727	0	0	727	447	1,454	282	2,183	0
ALAPAHA	2	5,340	640	1,245	2,365	4,250	479	452	159	1,090	0
TIFTON	2	2,821	369	295	23	687	514	945	358	1,817	317
SOUTHERN	3	4,159	996	208	4	1,208	955	1,579	394	2,928	23
TOTAL	12	20,050	4,156	2,242	2,465	8,863	3,382	5,661	1,567	10,610	577
AVG. PER JUDGE		1,671	346	187	205	739	282	472	131	884	48
DISTRICT 3											
CHATTAHOOCHEE	4	7,722	2,129	691	315	3,141	827	3,216	370	4,413	168
MACON	3	5,336	952	267	23	1,242	849	2,766	403	4,018	76
HOUSTON	1	1,790	346	24	3	373	298	1,026	93	1,417	0
SOUTHWESTERN	1	1,850	261	65	14	340	618	523	211	1,352	158
TOTAL	9	16,698	3,688	1,047	355	5,096	2,592	7,531	1,077	11,200	402
AVG. PER JUDGE		1,855	410	116	39	566	288	837	120	1,244	45
DISTRICT 4											
STONE MOUNTAIN	7	11,320	2,276	34	10	2,320	2,594	5,566	840	9,000	0
AVG. PER JUDGE		1,617	325	5	1	331	371	795	120	1,286	0
DISTRICT 5											
ATLANTA	11	19,066	5,544	0	0	5,544	5,579	6,387	1,556	13,522	0
AVG. PER JUDGE		1,733	504	0	0	504	507	581	141	1,229	0
DISTRICT 6											
FLINT	2	2,732	344	334	19	697	835	640	437	1,912	123
GRIFFIN	2	3,972	568	439	421	1,428	646	1,331	567	2,544	0
COWETA	3	4,445	660	202	148	1,010	939	1,710	758	3,407	28
CLAYTON	3	4,318	698	4	0	702	837	2,430	349	3,616	0
TOTAL	10	15,467	2,270	979	588	3,837	3,257	6,111	2,111	11,479	151
AVG. PER JUDGE		1,547	227	98	59	384	326	611	211	1,148	15

* WHERE THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE HAS NO ASSISTANCE FROM A JUVENILE COURT JUDGE.

EXHIBIT X : SUPERIOR COURT FY1980 CASELOAD BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

CIRCUIT	# OF SUPERIOR CT. JUDGES	TOTAL FILINGS	CRIMINAL FILINGS				CIVIL FILINGS				JUVENILE FILINGS
			FELONY	MISDEMEANOR	TRAFFIC	TOTAL CRIMINAL	GENERAL CIVIL	DOMESTIC RELATIONS	INDEPENDENT MOTIONS	TOTAL CIVIL	TOTAL JUVENILE *
DISTRICT 7											
TALLAPOOSA	3	6,195	658	777	438	1,873	1,925	1,367	936	4,228	94
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN	3	5,336	759	1,062	176	1,997	1,121	1,580	581	3,282	57
CHEROKEE	2	10,493	897	1,417	5,617	7,931	1,010	875	677	2,562	0
ROME	3	5,138	374	1,794	116	2,284	1,128	903	823	2,854	0
COBB	4										
TOTAL	15	27,162	2,688	5,050	6,347	14,085	5,184	4,725	3,017	12,926	151
AVG. PER JUDGE		2,469	244	459	577	1,280	471	430	274	1,175	14
DISTRICT 8											
CORDELE	2	2,555	313	796	67	1,176	594	513	206	1,313	66
DUBLIN **	2	1,849	258	16	9	283	708	418	395	1,521	45
OCMULGEE	3	5,147	892	901	129	1,922	1,347	958	710	3,015	210
OCONEE	2	3,201	404	606	282	1,292	909	440	381	1,730	179
MIDDLE	2	2,492	386	13	0	399	605	555	643	1,803	290
TOTAL	11	15,244	2,253	2,332	487	5,072	4,163	3,324	2,335	9,382	790
AVG. PER JUDGE		1,386	205	212	44	461	378	302	212	853	72
DISTRICT 9											
CONASAUGA	2	4,167	488	477	182	1,147	952	1,471	464	2,887	133
BLUE RIDGE	2	4,110	646	864	547	2,057	514	1,276	263	2,053	0
GWINNETT	3	3,597	535	1	0	536	484	2,011	566	3,061	0
MOUNTAIN	1	2,031	206	160	88	454	489	710	297	1,496	81
NORTHEASTERN	2	3,897	584	395	647	1,626	767	1,007	456	2,230	41
TOTAL	10	17,802	2,459	1,897	1,464	5,820	3,206	6,475	2,046	11,727	255
AVG. PER JUDGE		1,780	246	190	146	582	321	648	205	1,173	26
DISTRICT 10											
ALCOVY	2	2,773	450	515	113	1,078	653	738	304	1,695	0
WESTERN	2	2,642	652	76	56	784	571	925	336	1,832	26
PIEDMONT	1	2,233	228	257	353	838	578	507	310	1,395	0
NORTHERN	2	2,792	292	451	105	848	583	825	357	1,765	179
AUGUSTA	4	7,481	678	316	10	1,004	1,007	3,099	836	4,942	1,535
TOOMBS	1	3,291	279	739	1,118	2,136	351	440	208	999	156
TOTAL	12	21,212	2,579	2,354	1,755	6,688	3,743	6,534	2,351	12,628	1,896
AVG. PER JUDGE		1,768	215	196	146	557	312	545	196	1,052	158

* WHERE THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE HAS NO ASSISTANCE FROM A JUVENILE COURT JUDGE.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX ONE

DUTIES OF JUDICIAL COUNCIL

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

The Judicial Council of Georgia and the Administrative Office of the Courts were created by Ga. Laws 1973, p.288, upon recommendation of a blue ribbon judicial processes study commission appointed by Governor Jimmy Carter in 1971 called the Governor's Commission on Judicial Processes. More recently, on June 12, 1978, the Judicial Council was established as an administrative arm of the Georgia Supreme Court by judicial order.

The responsibilities and duties of the Judicial Council and the Administrative Office of the Courts, as set out in Act Number 178 of the 1973 General Assembly, are as follows:

Section 5. Under the supervision and direction of the Judicial Council, the Administrative Office of the Courts shall perform the following duties:

(a) Consult with and assist judges, administrators, clerks of court and other officers and employees of the court pertaining to matters relating to court administration and provide such services as are requested.

(b) Examine the administrative and business methods and systems employed in the offices related to and serving the courts and make recommendations for necessary improvements.

(c) Compile statistical and financial data and other information on the judicial work of the courts and on the work of other officers related to and serving the courts, which shall be provided by the court.

(d) Examine the state of the dockets and practices and procedures of the courts and make recommendations for the expedition of litigation.

(e) Act as fiscal officer and prepare and submit budget estimates of state appropriations necessary for the maintenance and operation of the judicial system.

(f) Formulate and submit recommendations for the improvement of the judicial system.

(g) Perform such additional duties as may be assigned by the Judicial Council.

(h) Prepare and publish an annual report on the work of the courts and on the activities of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

The first members of the Judicial Council were sworn in during May, 1973, and the Administrative Office of the Courts began operations on July 1, 1973, although a Director and most of the staff were not employed until October, 1973. Before and during the 1974 Session of the General Assembly, the Judicial Council received several requests as to whether additional judicial manpower was needed in any of the circuits, whether the circuits should be divided, and whether any other changes were needed. These requests came from the Governor's Office, judges, and legislators, and were made pursuant to Ga.Laws 1973, p.288, paragraphs 5(c) and 5(f), which charge the Judicial Council of Georgia and the Administrative Office of the Courts with the responsibility of compiling statistical data and other information on the judicial work of the courts, and with formulating and submitting recommendations for the improvement of the judicial system. The Council performed the requested studies and five new superior court judgeships were created by the General Assembly in 1974. Since that

first study in 1974, the Council and Administrative Office of the Courts has annually conducted a study of the need for additional superior court judgeships and the following numbers of judicial positions have been created: 1975-two, 1976-two, 1977-eight, 1978-six, 1979-two, and 1980-six. Since 1977 the caseload data included in the judicial manpower study has been collected on a statewide basis.

APPENDIX TWO

JURISDICTION OF THE SUPERIOR, STATE, PROBATE AND JUVENILE COURTS OF GEORGIA

In recommending additional superior court judgeships, the Judicial Council takes into consideration the concurrent jurisdiction and mutual interdependences of the superior, state, probate, and juvenile courts. For ease of reference and for clarity, the general constitutional and statutory provisions which define the jurisdiction of the superior, state, probate, and juvenile courts are briefly described.

SUPERIOR COURT

The superior court is a constitutionally established court. This is the trial court of general jurisdiction in Georgia, and there is a superior court in each of the one hundred fifty-nine (159) counties (Ga. Code Ann. §2-3301).

Exclusive Jurisdiction: The superior court has exclusive jurisdiction in the following subject areas: divorce, equity, title to land and felonies. (Ga. Code Ann. §2-3301 and §2-3304).

Exclusive Statutory Jurisdiction: This is a type of jurisdiction which, at the present time, is placed exclusively in the superior court by statute. There would probably be no constitutional objection to the extension of all or a part of it to other courts, but this has not been done. Such matters as declaratory judgments, mandamus, quo warranto and prohibition would appear to fall within this category, but rather by virtue of Code provisions creating the remedies than by a constitutional requirement that they be confined to the superior court. (see Davis, and Shulman, Ga. Practice and Procedure §5-4).

Concurrent Jurisdiction: The superior court can hear all cases not specifically reserved to other courts. Thus, the superior court generally has concurrent trial jurisdiction with all the limited jurisdiction trial courts in the state. Juvenile matters, probate matters, and estate matters are exceptions to the rule. The juvenile court and probate court, respectively, have exclusive original jurisdiction in these subject areas.

Appellate Jurisdiction: The superior court is an appellate body as well as a trial court. Its review power extends to all the "inferior judicatories," those trial courts of limited jurisdiction which have not been provided by statute or by the Constitution with a right of direct review to the court of appeals or supreme court.

The application for a writ of certiorari from the superior court is a constitutional right general to all such "inferior judicatories" (Ga. Code Ann. §2-3304). On the other hand, the Constitution requires that specific legislation must define the right of direct appeal to the superior court, if any, from these lower trial courts. Various statutes have provided direct appeal: Ga. Code Ann. §6-201, the probate courts; Ga. Code Ann. §6-101 and §6-301, justices of the peace; and Ga. Code Ann. §92A-510, police and recorder's courts. Appeal proceedings in the superior court arising from cases initiated in one of the "inferior judicatories" are generally de novo proceedings.

In addition, the superior court has the authority to review decisions of certain administrative bodies (Ga. Code Ann. §3A-120 and §114-710). These proceedings are in the nature of an appeal although they are not designated as such.

STATE COURT

Original Concurrent Jurisdiction: In 1970, Ga. Code Ann. Chap. 24-21a was enacted for the purpose of unifying a group of courts of similar jurisdiction. Originally, many of these courts were created as city courts by local legislation to relieve the caseload pressures of a particular superior court. They were not established statewide. Ga. Code Ann. Chap. 24-21a states that these courts are of county-wide jurisdiction and share concurrent subject matter jurisdiction with the superior court in most civil and misdemeanor cases. There is no uniformity of jurisdiction of these courts in ex delicto (tort) actions. The local act creating each court and any amendments thereto control the extent of ex delicto jurisdiction. These courts have no original exclusive jurisdiction and generally no appellate jurisdiction.

Right of Review of Decisions of State Courts: Petitioners in the state courts have the right of direct review by the court of appeals and supreme court (Ga. Code Ann. §24-2107a). The 1970 legislation designated the state courts as "other like courts," which refers to that term in the Judicial Article of the Constitution (Ga. Code Ann. §2-3108). The state courts are courts below the level of and having specified concurrent jurisdiction with the superior courts.

County Courts: Although the three county courts in Georgia (Baldwin, Echols, and Putnam counties) do not, strictly speaking, fall within the class of state courts, these were created for purposes similar to those of state courts. For this reason, the county courts have jurisdiction comparable to that of the state courts. They are counted as state courts in this study. In contrast to the state courts, an appeal must be taken to the superior court from these county courts.

JUVENILE COURT

The juvenile court is a statutory court (Ga. Code Ann. §24-2401) and purely a trial court. Technically, there is one court per county. In actuality, the majority of these courts are not truly separate judicial bodies. Only in counties having a population of fifty thousand (50,000) persons or more and in a few other counties upon special recommendation of two successive grand juries are these courts created as separate bodies.

In 1980 there were fifty-eight counties which had separate juvenile courts; in the remaining counties a superior court judge heard the juvenile cases.

Whatever the structure of the court, the jurisdiction of each court is identical.

Exclusive Jurisdiction: All proceedings involving any individual under the age of seventeen years and alleged to be delinquent (except when the delinquent act is considered a capital crime when committed by an adult), unruly or in need of treatment for mental illness, or under sixteen years of age and alleged to have committed a traffic offense are heard by the juvenile court. The court has the authority to hear actions for termination of parental rights and other special proceedings. The juvenile court also has exclusive jurisdiction in proceedings alleging any individual under the age of eighteen to be a deprived child (Ga. Code Ann. §24A-301).

Concurrent Original Jurisdiction: The juvenile court has concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court to hear alleged delinquent cases which constitute capital offenses when committed by an adult. The juvenile court may transfer a case involving conduct designated a crime to the superior court if the juvenile is fifteen (15) years old at the time of the alleged crime or if the child is thirteen (13) years or older and is charged with a capital felony.

In custody cases, concurrent jurisdiction is said to exist since a juvenile court can determine the custody and support issues of a case when it is transferred to the juvenile court by an order of the superior court.

Right of Review of Decisions of Juvenile Courts: By virtue of specific constitutional provisions, the decisions of the juvenile courts are reviewed directly by the court of appeals or supreme court. The case of Whitman v. State, 96 Ga. App. 731 (1957), resolved a conflict concerning appellate review from the juvenile courts. The case struck down the validity of Ga. L. 1956, p. 69, as in conflict with a 1956 constitutional amendment (Ga. L., 1956, p. 652). The decision assured that juvenile court decisions would follow the same route of appellate review whether the juvenile court is a separate court or a superior court judge acts as a juvenile judge.

PROBATE COURT

The probate court is a limited jurisdiction trial court established by the Constitution in each county (Ga. Code Ann. §2-3501).

Exclusive Original Jurisdiction: The probate court has exclusive original jurisdiction in probate and estate matters.

Concurrent Original Jurisdiction: The probate court is empowered to hear cases arising from violations of law relating to traffic upon public roads (including litter violations) and violations of game and fish laws. The traffic subject matter jurisdiction is concurrent with that of the superior court but there is no traffic jurisdiction exercised in the probate court if a state court is located in that county. Traffic jurisdiction is then exercised by the state court (Ga. Code Ann. §92A-501, §92A-502 and §92A-511).

For the purposes of this study only the criminal jurisdiction of the probate court which is concurrent with the superior courts (misdemeanor and traffic jurisdiction) is presented.

APPENDIX THREE

EXPENDITURES FOR AN ADDITIONAL SUPERIOR COURT JUDGESHIP

The Judicial Council also directed the Administrative Office of the Courts to collect expenditure information concerning the costs associated with the addition of a superior court judgeship. For purposes of clarity, the types of costs associated with the addition of superior court judgeships can be categorized using the simple typology which follows:

- State fixed costs
- State variable costs
- County fixed costs
- County variable costs

In this instance, fixed costs are defined as those costs which will be incurred by the addition of a superior court judgeship and do not fluctuate with the volume of activity. Variable costs, as herein defined, are those costs incurred by the addition of a superior court judgeship which fluctuate according to change in the volume of activity or local preference.

The primary concern of this section is the identification of state fixed and variable costs. As a secondary goal, types of county specific court cost information are listed. The costs are as follows:

STATE FIXED COSTS

Salary	Superior Court Judge	\$41,328.21
	Secretary, Superior Court Judge	9,900.00
	*Assistant District Attorney	15,000.00
Fringe Benefits	Superior Court Judge @ 30.38%	12,555.51
	**Secretary, Superior Court Judge @ 23.63%	2,339.57
	Assistant District Attorney @ 23.63%	3,662.65
***Contingent Fee	Court Reporters	\$600.00 - 2,400.00
****Library		3,570.00
	TOTAL RANGE	\$89,455.74 - 91,255.74

* This is a maximum statutory salary figure, but represents the actual figure in virtually all cases.

** This is an approximate figure and may vary.

*** Varies according to the number of counties in the circuit served.

**** This represents a one-time fixed cost.

STATE VARIABLE COSTS

	<u>Range</u>	<u>Average</u>
Judge's Travel Expenses	0.00 - 4,642.00	1,009.63
Ass't District Attorney's Travel Expenses	0.00 - 2,672.00 \$0.00 - 7,314.06	876.00 ¹ 1,885.63

TOTAL RANGE OF STATE COSTS: \$89,455.74 - 96,769.80

As previously noted, county costs may vary greatly and are difficult to compute. Some of the costs attributable to the addition of a superior court judgeship include:

COUNTY FIXED COSTS

Salaries:

County Salary Supplement - Superior Court Judge
County Salary Supplement - Secretary, Superior Court Judge
County Salary Supplement - Assistant District Attorney
County Salary Supplement - Court Reporter
County Salary and Fringe Benefits - Investigator
County Salary and Fringe Benefits (or Federal Match) - Law Clerk
County Salary and Fringe Benefits - Secretary, Assistant District Attorney
County Salary and Fringe Benefits - Baliffs

Equipment:

Office Equipment and Furniture - Superior Court Judge
Office Equipment and Furniture - Secretary, Superior Court Judge
Office Equipment and Furniture - Court Reporter
Office Equipment and Furniture - Assistant District Attorney
Office Equipment and Furniture - Law Clerk
Office Equipment and Furniture - Investigator
Office Equipment and Furniture - Jury Holding Room
Office Equipment and Furniture - Courtroom
Office Equipment and Furniture - Witness Holding Room

¹Figure represent 1979 travel, not 1980.

COUNTY VARIABLE COSTS

Travel:

Superior Court Judges - Expenses to Seminars, etc.
Court Reporter Travel Expenses
Law Clerk Travel Expenses
Investigator's Travel Expenses

Operating Expenses:

Telephone and Telegraph
Electricity
Cost of Additional Office and Courtroom Space
Reproduction Costs
Office Supplies

APPENDIX FOUR

METHODOLOGY

The data for this report was collected under the direction of the Administrative Office of the Courts and with the cooperation of the Administrative Judges from the ten Judicial Districts. The data was collected by the District Administrative Assistants in the nine districts which had filled such a position at the time of the study and by the research staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts and interns in the remaining district. All data collection conformed to a single methodology which was sanctioned by the Judicial Council of Georgia as recommended by the Case Definition Committee.

The methods of data collection used were designed for broad application to accommodate the numerous docketing systems and court practices throughout the state. The main objectives of the methodology were to assure that the caseload data was collected uniformly throughout the state and the data would accurately reflect the judicial workload in all courts under study. Since variation in docketing systems and court practices has been the most serious obstacle to these objectives, great care has been taken to define terms for universal application.

DATA COLLECTION

The research staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts presented the methodology and collection techniques to those persons responsible for the collection of the data at a seminar held in Atlanta on June 26-27, 1980. Data collection began on July 1, 1980, and officially ended on September 30, 1980. Each District Administrative Assistant was responsible for the data collection in the circuits within his district. The data was returned to the Administrative Office of the Courts where members of the research staff verified the counting forms prior to creating computer files of all the data.

COURTS

The data collection efforts were directed toward the four principal trial courts of record in Georgia: Superior, State,^m, Juvenile, and Probate.

The following qualifications must be made concerning the caseload statistics in the specified courts.

- A. Caseload data was not reported by either the District Administrative Assistant or the local Superior Court Administrator for the Cobb Judicial Circuit. Therefore, in the following charts and analysis no data is presented for this circuit and all statewide figures were calculated from the remaining forty-one circuits.
- B. Dublin Judicial Circuit was recommended for an additional judgeship in 1980. A bill was enacted to make that judgeship effective January 1, 1981, the date of the abolishment of the Laurens County State Court. This study does not take into account the second judgeship since it is not effective until January 1, 1981.
- C. The procedures used to collect the jury trial data presented for the Atlanta Judicial Circuit have not been verified by the District Administrative Judge or his assistant as being in accordance with the uniform procedures for caseload collection. Therefore, the Atlanta figures may not be comparable to data from the remaining circuits.
- D. In District II, Southern Judicial Circuit case disposition data and Alapaha Judicial Circuit juvenile caseload data is incomplete due to recordkeeping problems.

^mCounty courts have been treated as state courts in this study.

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

The basic unit of analysis in the present study is the judicial circuit. Although caseload data was collected at the county level for each court under study, the data has been compiled into totals for the judicial circuits.

COUNTING PERIOD

The counting period for this study was the 1980 fiscal year (July 1, 1979 through June 30, 1980). The objective of the data collection effort was to measure the level of judicial activity in each court during the counting period. Therefore, all cases filed between July 1, 1979 and June 30, 1980, inclusive, were considered within the counting period. All cases disposed between July 1, 1979 and June 30, 1980, or remaining open as of June 30, 1980, were also considered within the counting period. In order to locate all dispositions during fiscal year 1980 and open cases as of June 30, 1980, the case counters were instructed to search all docket books as far back as five years prior to the beginning of the counting period for superior and state court cases. Since many of the disposed and open cases were from filings in previous years, the disposition and open data should not be interpreted as the status of FY1980 filings as of June 30, 1980.

VARIABLES

The following is a list of the data elements and case types collected for the superior courts along with their definitions. It should be noted that the case type definitions are the same for all courts with jurisdiction in a given case.

FILING CATEGORIES

Filing Types: There are three general filing categories: criminal, civil, and juvenile.

Case Types: Each filing is sub-divided into a number of case types.

The criminal case types are:

Felony: "A crime punishable by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for more than twelve months." (Ga.

Code Ann. §26-401(e))

Misdemeanor: In general, "any crime other than a felony." (Ga. Code Ann. §26-401(g) For the purpose of this report, "misdemeanor" refers to any non-traffic misdemeanor.

Traffic: Violations of motor vehicle laws except violation of motor vehicle laws that are serious charges and which may be punishable as a felony (e.g., vehicular homicide).

The civil cases types are listed and defined as:

Domestic Relations: All original litigation pertaining to marital relations and/or child custody. This includes divorce, annulment, alimony, child support (including U.R.E.S.A. actions) and custody.

General Civil: All other original civil cases such as torts, contracts, complaints in equity and land condemnation.

Independent Motions: This case type is the most difficult to define. Generally, independent motions are those actions that occur after a final judgment or verdict has been issued. Certain original actions that are thought to consume less judge-time than the domestic relations or general civil case types and are considered to be routine proceedings are also placed in this category. Examples of the former definition are post-judgment contempt and modifications. Examples of the latter are dispossessory warrants and foreclosures. No motion in a case filed prior to final disposition (motion to the proceedings) was counted as an independent motion or included in any other case type.

There are five juvenile case types which are listed below and defined in the following paragraph:

Delinquent
Unruly
Traffic
Deprived
Special Proceedings

The delinquent, unruly and deprived case types are defined in Ga. Code Ann. §24A-401. Traffic offenses are violations of any motor vehicle law by a child under the age of sixteen. Special proceedings are all juvenile cases that do not fall into any of the other case types.

Juvenile cases may be handled informally or may be heard in court before a judge. A complaint is handled without adjudication, but petitions require a court hearing. Petitions have been counted for the purpose of this study. Complaints have also been counted if these were recorded on the court's dockets.

Additional Categories: Several categories have been created from the raw data used in the compilation of this report. They, too, require definition, as they are frequently cited in the text of this report without prior qualification.

Caseload: This term has a very broad and, therefore, ambiguous usage. It can refer to all cases filed, disposed and open during a given counting period, or it can refer to any one case type or filing type separately. When used alone, the reader can generally expect the term to have a broad interpretation. Often it is used with a modifier, as in "felony caseload," which clarifies its meaning in a more specific context.

Filings: These can best be defined by distinguishing them from disposed and open cases. Filings, for any given period, refer to the number of actions (whether criminal, civil, or juvenile) initiated, as opposed to the number disposed or remaining open.

Exclusive Jurisdiction Category: This refers to the felony and domestic relations case types which are heard exclusively in the superior courts. Felony and domestic relations are the only case categories used in this study which must be heard in a superior court. Many actions included in the general civil case type also fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the superior court. However, all the actions within this case type are not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the superior court and, therefore, cannot be included in the "exclusive jurisdiction category" as defined for this report.

Concurrent Jurisdiction Category: In general, concurrent jurisdiction is "the jurisdiction of several different tribunals, each authorized to deal with the same subject matter at the choice of the suitor." (Black's Law Dictionary, Revised Fourth Edition, p. 363, 1968). For the purpose of this study, the category includes the misdemeanor, traffic, general civil, independent motions and juvenile case types. Jurisdiction over these actions are shared by limited jurisdiction courts with two exceptions. The general civil case type includes some actions within the exclusive jurisdiction of the superior courts, as explained above, and juvenile jurisdiction is not usually shared by the juvenile and superior court as is the case in the other concurrent jurisdiction case types. When a juvenile court is created, it has exclusive jurisdiction in most juvenile cases. Juvenile cases are included in the concurrent jurisdiction category because, in the absence of a juvenile court judge, these cases would be heard by the superior court judges. The distinguishing characteristic of this category is that all the actions within these case types are not exclusively within the jurisdiction of the superior court.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Filings

Criminal: There were three data elements collected for every superior court criminal case. The basic unit of a criminal case is an indictment or accusation. The derivatives of this unit are docket entries, defendants and counts. Docket entries are defined so as to correspond with indictments or accusations. Defendants are defined as the number of defendants listed on separate indictments or accusations, and counts are defined as the aggregate number of charges against each defendant listed on the charging document. An indictment filed against one defendant charged with one count would be counted as one docket entry, one defendant and one count. An indictment filed against two defendants with two charges against each of them would be counted as one docket entry, two defendants and four counts.

From calendar year 1971 to fiscal year 1976, the Administrative Office of the Courts collected data only in terms of the number of defendants, but since fiscal year 1977, it has collected this data in terms of docket entries, defendants, and counts. All comparisons of criminal data in this study will be in terms of docket entries unless otherwise specified.

Civil: A civil case is defined in general terms as a docket entry. The number of parties, counter-claims or cross-claims and issues entered on a docket number were not counted separately, but at times more than one case may be counted for a docket number. For example, many cases which fall into the independent motions case type do not appear as separate docket entries. Such actions may be recorded in the docket book with a related case. Case counters were instructed to read through the motions on each docket entry to ensure that no independent motions were missed. Conversely, not all actions recorded as docket entries were always counted as cases. For example, bond forfeitures often appear in the motion book but are considered motions to proceedings and, therefore, are not counted.

Juvenile: There is only one element which was collected for a juvenile case, the number of children introduced into the system at a given time.

DISPOSITIONS

Separate operational definitions are again required for criminal, civil and juvenile disposition types. The one standard applicable to all dispositions is that each required a formal order from the court which was either entered in the docket or filed with the original case. In certain types of civil cases this standard was difficult to maintain; discretionary judgments were often made to determine if a case was open or closed. As a general rule, however, in the absence of a formal order, the case was counted open.

Criminal: Disposition data was collected for each element of a criminal case: docket entries, defendants and counts. Docket entries were considered disposed only when all counts against all defendants listed on the docket entry were completely disposed. Similarly, a defendant was not considered disposed until all counts against the defendant were completely disposed. Since counts were collected individually and have no further subdivision, each disposed count was simply recorded appropriately.

Methods of Disposition: Although aggregate disposition data was collected on each element of a criminal case, criminal dispositions by method were collected only by counts. The most detailed criminal dispositions that appear in this report are listed and defined as follows:

Cash Bond: In certain cases, the forfeiture of a bond is accepted by the court as a form of disposition for the charges and thereby terminates the case. This occurs most frequently for traffic cases and often for some minor misdemeanors. It is important to note that only

cash bonds which terminate proceedings have been counted in this category. Cash bonds should be distinguished from "recognizance bond forfeitures" where the court issues a bench warrant on the defendant.

Dead Docket: Counts that were placed on the dead docket, either as indicated on the docket or by an order filed with the original case, were those in which all prosecutorial and judicial involvement in the case was discontinued. It should be understood that, although dead dockets were counted as dispositions, counts placed on the dead dockets may be reopened at a later time.

Nolle Prosequi: A nolle prosequi is "(i)n practice, a formal entry upon the record,...by the prosecuting officer in a criminal action by which he declares that he will no further prosecute the case." (Black's Law Dictionary, Revised Fourth Edition, p. 1198, 1968). It is important to note that a nolle prosequi must be initiated by the prosecutor and accepted by the court.

Dismissal: A dismissal is "(a)n order or judgment finally disposing of an action, suit, motion, etc., by sending it out of court, though without a trial of the issues involved." (Black's Law Dictionary Revised Fourth Edition, p. 555, 1968). Dismissals are distinguished from a nolle prosequi in that a nolle prosequi is initiated by the prosecuting attorney.

Non-trial Judgment: A non-trial judgment refers to the disposition of a count prior to the case going to trial and which is exclusive of the above-mentioned categories. The vast majority of non-trial judgments are nolo contendere or guilty pleas. Also included are cases where the defendant was extradited, deceased or declared insane and unable to stand trial.

non-jury Trial: When a court goes to full trial on the issues before a judge without a jury, and where a final judgment is reached by the judge, the disposition is that of a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial: Cases that were heard by a jury and terminated by a jury verdict were considered jury trials.

Open Cases: All cases that had not been completely disposed of were counted as open. Separate collection was made on open docket entries, defendants and counts.

Civil: Since there are no derivatives of a civil case similar to those of criminal cases, a civil case had to be closed as to all parties and all claims before it was considered disposed. If any part of the case was unresolved, the case was counted as open.

Methods of Disposition: When several actions appeared to be equally responsible for the final disposition, only the most time-consuming disposition was counted. The following is a list of all civil disposition categories and their operational definitions:

Settled: Cases in which the issues were resolved out of court by the parties themselves without judicial determination of the issues were considered settled.

Dismissed: Any case that was sent out of court by judicial order without formal adjudication was counted as a dismissal.

Administrative Termination: Cases dismissed by the clerk of the court because no written order has been taken for a period of five years were counted as administratively terminated cases. (Ga. Code Ann. §81A-141(e)).

Before Trial: Cases that were disposed on the basis of the record prior to the case going to trial on the issues were considered before trial dispositions. Included in this category are consent judgments, summary judgments, default judgments, confessions of judgment, and judgments on the pleadings.

Non-jury Trial: Cases that were disposed by full trials on the issues before a judge without a jury were considered non-jury trial dispositions. Terminology often used to describe actions that were included in this category are judgment and decrees, judgments for the plaintiff or defendant, and final judgment.

Jury Trial: Cases disposed by a jury verdict were considered as jury trial dispositions.

Open Cases: Open cases were those cases which were not completely closed as to all parties and claims.

There is some overlap among several of the civil dispositions categories which requires qualification. It is often difficult to distinguish between the settled category and the dismissed category. For example, many cases that are settled out of court by the parties are accompanied by a "dismissed with/without prejudice" order from the court. Also, in many counties, distinctions between these two types of disposition are not made in the docket books; a clerk may enter "dismissed" whether the case was settled or dismissed. There is also some overlap between the "before trial" and "non-jury" categories. As a general rule, the case counters were instructed to count a civil case as disposed by a non-jury trial only if it was clearly designated as such on the court records. Settled and dismissed are presented together in Exhibits VI-VIII, but before-trial and non-jury trial dispositions are presented as separate disposition methods.

Juvenile: Juvenile dispositions appearing in this study are aggregate numbers of children for which all charges stated in the petition or complaint have been processed by the juvenile court. Although there are specific method categories for juvenile dispositions, they do not appear in this report. For the purpose of this study, only the number of children disposed are reported.

ADDITIONAL CRITERIA VARIABLES

The preceding has been a brief outline of the caseload data elements employed in this study. Caseload is considered the primary indicator of the courts' workloads. This study also includes what are considered secondary indices: circuit population, circuit population per judge, assistance from senior judges and resident active attorneys. A secondary index is defined as a variable which is generally associated with the caseload level. For example, circuit population is not a direct indicator of superior court

STATISTICAL TOOLS OF ANALYSIS AND WEIGHTED CASELOAD

The analyses of caseload and population exhibits in this study involve the use of four statistical tools: range, rank, mean, and standard deviation.

Range: The range is defined as the difference between the highest observed value and the lowest. In filings per judge, for example, if the highest circuit had 500 filings per judge and the lowest had 100 filings per judge, the range would be 500-100 or 400.

Rank: Circuits are often ranked in descending order. The circuit with the highest observed value is ranked number one and the circuit with the lowest is number forty-two. Ties are indicated by fractional ranks, for example, 21.5 means two circuits have the same value and are both ranked twenty-first.

Mean - The mean, or average, is the sum of all observations divided by the number of observations. In this study per judge circuit means are often used. The statewide per judge circuit mean is obtained by dividing each circuit's caseload by the number of judges in the circuit and then averaging these figures. The statewide circuit mean differs from the statewide average per judge. The latter is obtained by dividing the state's caseload by the number of judges in the state.

Standard Deviation - The standard deviation is a measure of dispersion around the average. If all circuits had the same number of filings per judge, the standard deviation would be equal to zero. The greater the differences in circuit per judge caseloads, the higher the standard deviation will be. The traffic column in Exhibit I, for example, reveals a great deal of variation in the number of traffic cases per

judge filed in different circuits. Four circuits have over one thousand traffic cases per judge; several other circuits have no traffic cases at all in the superior court. With such variation, the standard deviation is high - about 539. In felony filings per judge, however, there is much less difference among the circuits and the standard deviation is much smaller - about 103. Mathematically, a standard deviation is defined as the square root of the arithmetic mean of the squared deviations from the circuit mean.

In many instances, it was necessary to round off the entries in the exhibits. The procedure was as follows: if the digit to be rounded was under "5", the previous digit was rounded off to the lower number, as appropriate, if the digit to be rounded was "5", or above, then the numbers were rounded up. For example, when only whole numbers appear in an exhibit 26.3 is rounded to 26, 26.6 is rounded to 27, 26.5 is rounded to 27, and 27.5 is rounded to 28.

Another statistical tool currently used by the Judicial Council to analyze caseload data is the weighted caseload concept. The purpose of a weighted caseload system is to provide a basis from which to compare judicial time necessary to process circuit caseloads differing not only in volumes of caseload but differing in caseload composition.

In previous years, the Judicial Council has employed a Ratio Weighted Caseload System. Based on the average responses to interviews of a small sample of superior court judges, a weight factor was determined for each case type. These weights were expressed in terms of felony equivalents since felony cases are generally considered the most time consuming case category. For example, in this system each felony

case equals one and each misdemeanor is seven. This means that seven misdemeanors are equivalent to one felony case. The equivalence factors for the remaining case types are shown below.

<u>1</u>	Felony	=
<u>7</u>	Misdemeanors	=
<u>41</u>	Traffic Cases	=
<u>1.50</u>	General Civil Cases	= <u>1</u> WEIGHTED CASE
<u>2.25</u>	Domestic Relations Cases	= (Felony-Equivalent)
<u>4.20</u>	Independent Motions	=
<u>2</u>	Juvenile Cases	=

The fiscal year 1980 caseload per judge of each of the forty-two judicial circuits weighted according to this Ratio System ranged from 531 to 1162 felony units. The statewide circuit mean ratio weighted caseload was 861.

In fiscal year 1980, in addition to the Ratio Weighted System, the Judicial Council conducted a Delphi Weighted Caseload Survey. A questionnaire was directed to each of the superior court judges requesting their response concerning the average time necessary to process different case types in their courts. This system is similar to the Ratio System in that both surveys are subjective studies utilizing the opinions of case processing experts-judges. The Delphi System does differ from the Ratio System in three important particulars:

1) All Superior Court judges were given an opportunity to participate in development of the weights;

2) Circuit variations in the frequency of different methods of case disposition as well as filing patterns were taken into consideration in calculation of the weights; and

3) The weights are the median responses of the judges expressed in terms of time (i.e., hours) not felony equivalents.

Listed below are the median time estimates for each case type. These time estimates include: all judicial time expended in case preparation, in research and in discussions or hearings with the parties.

DELPHI WEIGHTED CASELOAD SYSTEM
Case Types/Disposition Methods
Median Time Estimates

	Hours
1. felony cases, jury trial	<u>12.00</u>
2. felony cases, non-jury trial	<u>4.50</u>
3. felony cases, non-trial	<u>0.50</u>
4. misdemeanor cases, jury trial	<u>5.00</u>
5. misdemeanor cases, non-jury trial	<u>2.00</u>
6. misdemeanor cases, non-trial	<u>0.50</u>
7. traffic cases, jury trial	<u>4.00</u>
8. traffic cases, non-jury trial	<u>1.25</u>
9. traffic cases, non-trial	<u>0.25</u>
10. general civil cases, jury trial	<u>12.00</u>
11. general civil cases, non-jury trial	<u>6.00</u>
12. general civil cases, non-trial	<u>1.00</u>
13. domestic relations cases, jury trial	<u>10.00</u>
14. domestic relations cases, non-jury trial	<u>3.75</u>
15. domestic relations cases, non-trial	<u>0.50</u>
16. independent motions, jury trial	<u>4.00</u>
17. independent motions, non-jury trial	<u>2.00</u>
18. independent motions, non-trial	<u>0.83</u>
19. juvenile cases, petition, trial	<u>2.00</u>
20. juvenile cases, non-trial	<u>1.00</u>
21. juvenile cases, informal adjustment	<u>0.50</u>

To determine if a circuit is in need of additional judicial assistance, under the Delphi Weighted Caseload System, projected FY1981 caseload filings are grouped according to the percentages of FY1980 cases disposed by different disposition methods. These filings are then multiplied by the appropriate median time estimate. The sum of these values for all case type/disposition methods is equivalent to the total hours needed to process the circuit caseload. The total hours are then divided by a judge year value. The number of hours in a judge year was based on a 220 day year and ranged from 1,430 to 1,650 hours. This range was set to vary in small amounts by grouping circuits into four categories accordingly to the number of counties and superior court judges in the circuit. The final judge year figure is divided by 1.5 judge years which is the threshold point set by the Judicial Council for considering a circuit for an additional judgeship.

DELPHI WEIGHTED CASELOAD FORMULA

CIRCUIT EXAMPLE

FORMULA

Step One:
$$\frac{\text{\# disposed cases by methods: FY1980}}{\text{FY1980 filings by case type X total \# of dispositions}} = \text{FY1980 projected number of filings disposed by method in FY1981.}$$

Step Two:
$$[\text{Projected number of filings disposed by method}] \times [\text{median number of judge hours spent per case type/disposition method (Delphi time estimates)}] = \text{number of hours required for each case type/disposition method.}$$

Step Three:

The sum of the total hours for each case type/disposition method = Total judge hours required to process projected FY1981 case filings.

Step Four:

Total judge hours required to process projected FY1981 case filings ÷ judge year valueⁿ = number of judge years necessary for processing the caseload.

ⁿJudge year value = days worked per year X hours worked per day.

Step Five:

Number of judge years necessary for processing the caseload ÷ threshold factor for consideration for judgeship recommendation = the Delphi Weighted Circuit caseload.

EXAMPLE JUDICIAL CIRCUIT: FY1980

Case Type	# Superior Court FY1980 Filings		% Disposed by Jury Trial		Projected # of Filings Disposed by Jury Trial	Delphi Weights (Median # of Judge Hours Spent)		Hours for Jury-Trial Dispositions	Hours for Non-Trial Dispositions		Hours for Non-Jury Trial Dispositions		Total # of Hours
FELONY	450	x	2.5%	=	11	12	=	132	(440 x 0.5) 220	=	(0 x 4.5) 0	=	352
MISDEMEANOR	600	x	1.5%	=	9	5	=	45	(590 x 0.5) 295	=	(1 x 2) 2	=	342
TRAFFIC	100	x	0.1%	=	0	2	=	0	(110 x .25) 27.5	=	(0 x 2) 0	=	29.5
GENERAL CIVIL	575	x	3.5%	=	20	12	=	240	(515 x 1) 515	=	(40 x 6) 240	=	995
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	650	x	2.0%	=	13	10	=	130	(615 x .5) 307.5	=	(30 x 3.65) 122.5	=	550
INDEPENDENT MOTIONS	400	x	0.3%	=	1	4	=	4	(245 x 0.83) 203	=	(165 x 2) 330	=	537
JUVENILE	0	x	0	=	0	2	=	0	(0 x .5) 0	=	(0 x 2) 0	=	0
Total Judge Hours required to process all cases filed (sum of all case type totals)													2,805.5

220 (days per year) x 7.5 (hrs. per day) = 1,650 hours
1,650 is the X Circuit Judge Year Value

2,805.5 (Judge hrs. required) ÷ 1,650 (Judge year value) = 1.7

1.5 Judge Years per Judge is the threshold for consideration for an additional judgeship recommendation

1.7 ÷ 1.5 = 1.13 Delphi Weighted Caseload

If the Delphi Weighted Caseload System shows a value of greater than one for a one judge circuit, additional judicial resources may be needed. If the Delphi value is one or less, present judicial manpower is sufficient in the circuit. If a two-judge circuit has a value of greater than two, judicial assistance may be needed. It must be noted that these Weighted Caseload Systems are useful tools in analysis of caseload, but are only in the experimental stage.

APPENDIX FIVE
ADDITIONAL CASELOAD STATISTICS

EXHIBIT AI : TOTAL FY1980 SUPERIOR COURT CASELOAD BY FILING TYPE

CIRCUIT	TOTAL FILINGS	CRIMINAL FILINGS				CIVIL FILINGS				JUVENILE FILINGS
		FELONY	MISDEMEANOR	TRAFFIC	TOTAL CRIMINAL	GENERAL CIVIL	DOMESTIC RELATIONS	INDEPENDENT MOTIONS	TOTAL CIVIL	TOTAL JUVENILE*
ALAPAHA	5,340	640	1,245	2,365	4,250	479	452	159	1,090	0
ALCOVY	2,773	450	515	113	1,078	653	738	304	1,695	-
ATLANTA	19,066	5,544	0	0	5,544	5,579	6,387	1,556	13,522	-
ATLANTIC	6,580	463	153	3,477	4,093	862	1,096	277	2,235	252
AUGUSTA	7,481	678	316	10	1,004	1,007	3,099	836	4,942	1,535
BLUE RIDGE	4,110	646	864	547	2,057	514	1,276	263	2,053	0
BRUNSWICK	4,168	646	170	241	1,057	998	1,807	306	3,111	0
CHATTAHOOCHEE	7,722	2,129	691	315	3,141	827	3,216	370	4,413	168
CHEROKEE	10,493	897	1,417	5,617	7,931	1,010	875	677	2,562	0
CLAYTON	4,318	698	4	0	702	837	2430	349	3,616	-
COBB									4,475	-
CONASAUGA	4,167	488	477	182	1,147	952	1,471	464	2,887	133
CORDELE	2,555	313	796	67	1,176	594	513	206	1,313	66
COWETA	4,445	660	202	148	1,010	939	1,710	758	3,407	28
DOUGHERTY	2,910	727	0	0	727	447	1,454	282	2,183	-
DUBLIN	1,849	258	16	9	283	708	418	395	1,521	45
EASTERN	5,961	1,970	191	0	2,161	633	2,772	395	3,800	-
FLINT	2,732	344	334	19	697	835	640	437	1,912	123
GRIFFIN	3,972	568	439	421	1,428	646	1,331	567	2,544	-
GWINNETT	3,597	535	1	0	536	484	2,011	566	3,061	-
HOUSTON	1,790	346	24	3	373	298	1,026	93	1,417	-

* WHERE THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE HAS NO ASSISTANCE FROM A JUVENILE COURT JUDGE.

EXHIBIT AI : TOTAL FY1980 SUPERIOR COURT CASELOAD BY FILING TYPE

CIRCUIT	TOTAL FILINGS	CRIMINAL FILINGS				CIVIL FILINGS				JUVENILE FILINGS
		FELONY	MISDEMEANOR	TRAFFIC	TOTAL CRIMINAL	GENERAL CIVIL	DOMESTIC RELATIONS	INDEPENDENT MOTIONS	TOTAL CIVIL	TOTAL JUVENILE*
LOOKOUT MTN.	5,336	759	1,062	176	1,997	1,121	1,580	581	3,282	57
MACON	5,336	952	267	23	1,242	849	2,766	403	4,018	76
MIDDLE	2,492	386	13	0	399	605	555	643	1,803	290
MOUNTAIN	2,031	206	160	88	454	489	710	297	1,496	81
NORTHEASTERN	3,897	584	395	647	1,626	767	1,007	456	2,230	41
NORTHERN	2,792	292	451	105	848	583	825	357	1,765	179
OCMULGEE	5,147	892	901	129	1,922	1,347	958	710	3,015	210
OCONEE	3,201	404	606	282	1,292	909	440	381	1,730	179
OGEECHEE	2,332	540	50	55	645	567	708	243	1,518	169
PATAULA	2,067	476	371	44	891	460	512	171	1,143	33
PIEDMONT	2,233	228	257	353	838	578	507	310	1,395	-
ROME	5,138	374	1,794	116	2,284	1,128	903	823	2,854	-
SOUTH GEORGIA	2,753	948	123	29	1,100	527	719	203	1,449	204
SOUTHERN	4,159	996	208	4	1,208	955	1,579	394	2,928	23
SOUTHWESTERN	1,850	261	65	14	340	618	523	211	1,352	158
STONE MTN.	11,320	2,276	34	10	2,320	2,594	5,566	840	9,000	-
TALLAPOOSA	6,195	658	777	438	1,873	1,925	1,367	936	4,228	94
TIFTON	2,821	369	295	23	687	514	945	358	1,817	317
TOOMBS	3,291	279	739	1,118	2,136	351	440	208	999	156
WAYCROSS	3,245	455	255	262	972	708	1,151	279	2,138	135
WESTERN	2,642	652	76	56	784	571	925	336	1,832	26
TOTAL	186,304	31,980	16,769	17,507	66,256	37,474	59,409	18,409	115,292	4,797

* WHERE THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE HAS NO ASSISTANCE FROM A JUVENILE COURT JUDGE.

EXHIBIT AII: SUPERIOR COURT OPEN CASES: FY1980

CIRCUIT	TOTAL OPEN	CIVIL OPEN				CRIMINAL OPEN				JUVENILE OPEN
		GENERAL CIVIL	DOMESTIC RELATIONS	INDEP. MOTIONS	TOTAL CIVIL	FELONY	MISDE- MEANOR	TRAFFIC	TOTAL CRIMINAL	TOTAL JUVENILE*
1 ALAPAHA	2,425	362	233	108	703	569	774	379	1722	0
2 ALCOVY	2,546	893	492	320	1705	433	378	30	841	0
3 ATLANTA	9,240	4166	2704	742	7612	1604	24	0	1628	-
4 ATLANTIC	1,384	491	367	193	1051	212	50	3	265	68
5 AUGUSTA	6,719	2036	3296	961	6293	305	78	7	390	36
6 BLUE RIDGE	2,823	497	628	237	1362	548	549	364	1461	-
7 BRUNSWICK	3,509	1,155	1,166	447	2,768	642	91	8	741	-
8 CHATTAHOOCHEE	6,335	1378	2428	807	4613	1089	292	257	1638	84
9 CHEROKEE	4,475	1418	853	880	3151	421	535	368	1324	-
10 CLAYTON	2,888	928	1269	283	2480	402	3	3	408	-
11 COBB										
12 CONASAUGA	2,475	757	572	423	1752	251	348	92	691	32
13 CORDELE	994	368	215	216	799	66	106	22	194	1
14 COWETA	5,879	1772	2323	1673	5768	58	27	8	93	18
15 DOUGHERTY	2,014	427	710	532	1669	345	0	0	345	-
16 DUBLIN	2,382	1021	329	673	2023	335	19	5	359	0
17 EASTERN	6,620	1439	2542	1174	5155	1289	171	5	1465	-
18 FLINT	2,517	1015	491	660	2166	108	179	6	293	58
19 GRIFFIN	3,191	985	905	713	2603	345	122	119	586	2
20 GWINNETT	1,621	547	638	189	1374	246	1	0	247	-
21 HOUSTON	1,783	297	1208	111	1616	166	1	0	167	-

* WHERE THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE HAS NO ASSISTANCE FROM A JUVENILE COURT JUDGE.

EXHIBIT AII: SUPERIOR COURT OPEN CASES: FY1980

CIRCUIT	TOTAL OPEN	CIVIL OPEN				CRIMINAL OPEN				JUVENILE OPEN
		GENERAL CIVIL	DOMESTIC RELATIONS	INDEPEND. MOTIONS	TOTAL CIVIL	FELONY	MISDE- MEANOR	TRAFFIC	TOTAL CRIMINAL	TOTAL JUVENILE*
22 LOOKOUT MTN.	3,735	839	805	517	2161	526	775	220	1521	53
23 MACON	4,475	1005	2404	647	4056	270	121	18	409	10
24 MIDDLE	2,449	785	477	839	2101	302	17	0	319	29
25 MOUNTAIN	1,074	314	289	219	822	121	67	35	223	29
26 NORTHEASTERN	1,635	546	306	222	1074	203	134	211	548	13
27 NORTHERN	1,752	538	482	256	1276	212	140	70	422	54
28 OCMULGEE	3,633	1083	582	823	2488	517	538	90	1145	0
29 OCONEE	1,442	583	165	336	1084	122	156	71	349	9
30 OGEECHEE	1,611	592	494	287	1373	176	18	7	201	37
31 PATAULA	1,292	219	233	206	658	299	307	25	631	3
32 PIEDMONT	1,652	554	378	436	1368	141	62	81	284	-
33 ROME	4,799	1611	988	1199	3798	364	534	103	1001	-
34 SOUTH GEORGIA	1,180	181	256	193	630	419	57	9	485	65
35 SOUTHERN	2,474	853	892	263	2008	389	67	7	463	3
36 SOUTHWESTERN	1,577	604	549	287	1440	77	23	4	104	33
37 STONE MTN.	15,024	5208	6545	1772	13,525	1423	30	13	1466	33
38 TALLAPOOSA	7,437	3333	1572	1238	6143	555	513	151	1219	75
39 TIFTON	2,523	390	561	509	1460	548	313	37	898	165
40 TOOMBS	2,026	366	446	220	1032	239	451	295	985	9
41 WAYCROSS	1,729	552	570	163	1285	373	45	14	432	12
42 WESTERN	1,602	454	476	135	1065	446	54	31	531	6
TOTAL	136,941	42,562	42,839	22,109	107,510	17,156	8,170	3,168	28,494	937

* WHERE THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE HAS NO ASSISTANCE FROM A JUVENILE COURT JUDGE.

EXHIBIT AIII: STATE COURT CASELOAD BY CASE TYPE: FY1980

CIRCUIT	# STATE COURTS IN CIRCUIT	MISDEMEANOR		TRAFFIC		GENERAL CIVIL		INDEPENDENT MOTIONS		TOTAL CASES	
		FILINGS	DISPOSED	FILINGS	DISPOSED	FILINGS	DISPOSED	FILINGS	DISPOSED	FILINGS	DISPOSED
ALAPAHA	1	163	163	839	839	8	1	0	0	1,010	1,003
ATLANTA	1	9,595	7,175	18,730	17,085	44,847	48,496	38,859	39,369	112,031	112,125
ATLANTIC	5	937	1,030	11,326	11,069	187	214	107	102	12,557	12,415
AUGUSTA	2	7,539	6,461	12,488	11,731	419	258	106	101	20,552	18,551
BLUE RIDGE*	1	2,181	1,915	6,046	5,753	771	560	265	108	9,263	8,336
BRUNSWICK	3	1,942	2,441	8,324	8,730	1,084	1,038	900	832	12,250	13,041
CHATTAHOOCHEE	1	2,975	2,665	3,765	3,421	644	411	36	28	7,420	6,525
CLAYTON	1	3,226	3,304	11,841	11,323	3,633	3,035	1,071	667	19,771	18,329
COBB	1	7,471	6,242	15,125	14,128	7,641	5,385	3,588	2,898	33,825	28,653
COWETA	3	4,262	3,522	9,656	9,106	1,593	1,068	302	103	15,813	13,799
DOUGHERTY	1	3,940	3,719	4,845	5,267	1,344	1,059	2,522	1,429	12,651	11,474
DUBLIN **	3	1,816	1,309	10,814	11,974	710	494	154	76	13,494	13,853
EASTERN	1	3,251	2,749	2,076	1,857	4,261	3,203	2,542	1,017	12,130	8,826
GRIFFIN	1	987	910	2,286	2,514	62	47	20	10	3,355	3,481
GWINNETT	1	3,286	2,277	899	817	2,787	3,164	959	366	7,931	6,624
HOUSTON	1	2,206	1,851	5,316	5,237	1,063	845	419	173	9,004	8,106
LOOKOUT MTN.	1	780	842	1,961	2,060	39	26	12	10	2,792	2,938
MACON	1	3,438	3,270	2,481	2,499	589	455	135	65	6,643	6,289
MIDDLE	5	2,064	2,074	7,673	7,342	100	54	37	13	9,874	9,483
MOUNTAIN	2	1,261	1,384	1,657	1,976	157	116	48	46	3,123	3,522
NORTHEASTERN	1	2,410	2,384	4,494	4,633	902	875	255	229	8,061	8,121
NORTHERN	1	318	297	582	771	22	19	2	5	924	1,092
OCMULGEE *	2	2,238	2,238	2,566	2,565	0	0	0	0	4,804	4,803
OGEECHEE	4	1,124	988	6,633	6,412	516	436	150	44	8,423	7,880
PATAULA	2	443	431	1,617	1,572	9	6	5	3	2,074	2,012
PIEDMONT	1	499	425	2,728	2,600	190	153	89	27	3,506	3,205

EXHIBIT AIII: STATE COURT CASELOAD BY CASE TYPE: FY1980

CIRCUIT	# STATE COURTS IN CIRCUIT	MISDEMEANOR		TRAFFIC		GENERAL CIVIL		INDEPENDENT MOTIONS		TOTAL CASES	
		FILINGS	DISPOSED	FILINGS	DISPOSED	FILINGS	DISPOSED	FILINGS	DISPOSED	FILINGS	DISPOSED
SOUTH GEORGIA	3	1,881	1,965	4,683	4,542	49	31	28	14	6,641	6,552
SOUTHERN *	4	3,642	3,644	12,949	13,170	292	213	42	34	16,925	17,061
SOUTHWESTERN	2	1,567	1,313	1,543	1,651	208	203	83	69	3,401	3,236
STONE MTN.	1	8,786	7,677	6,228	5,226	15,208	11,821	10,489	2,512	40,711	27,236
TALLAPOOSA	1	279	222	1,191	1,167	347	291	97	52	1,914	1,732
TIFTON	2	1,689	875	2,139	1,935	248	148	160	23	4,236	2,981
WAYCROSS	3	1,936	1,733	4,486	4,155	247	268	83	46	6,752	6,202
WESTERN	1	477	266	517	414	181	175	107	68	1,282	923
TOTAL	64	90,609	79,761	190,504	185,541	90,358	84,568	63,672	50,539	435,143	400,409

* NUMBER OF STATE COURTS INCLUDES COUNTY COURTS

** LAURENS COUNTY STATE COURT WILL BE ABOLISHED EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1981

+ ONE STATE COURT SERVES TWO COUNTIES: CHEROKEE AND FORSYTH

EXHIBIT AIV: PROBATE COURT CRIMINAL AND CIVIL* FILINGS: FY1980

CIRCUIT/COUNTY	MISDEMEANOR/ TRAFFIC FILINGS	CIVIL	CIRCUIT/COUNTY	MISDEMEANOR/ TRAFFIC FILINGS	CIVIL
ALAPAHA			CHATTAHOOCHEE		
ATKINSON		200	CHATTAHOOCHEE	453	
BERRIEN	713	444	HARRIS	2072	348
CLINCH			MARION	828	104
COOK	2427		MUSCOGEE		4267
LANIER	644	105	TALBOT	2843	
TOTAL	3784	749	TAYLOR	1383	171
			TOTAL	7579	4890
ALCOVY			CHEROKEE		
NEWTON	3356	834	BARTOW		1271
WALTON	2033		GORDON	3775	
TOTAL	5389	834	TOTAL	3775	1271
ATLANTA			CLAYTON		
FULTON			CLAYTON		4911
TOTAL			TOTAL		4911
ATLANTIC			GOBB		
BRYAN			COBB		8446
EVANS		224	TOTAL		8446
LIBERTY					
LONG			CONASAUGA		
MCINTOSH	2543	172	MURRAY	2085	
TATTNALL			WHITFIELD	5036	1486
TOTAL	2543	396	TOTAL	7121	1486
AUGUSTA			CORDELE		
BURKE		310	BEN HILL	644	
COLUMBIA	3774		CRISP	4317	
RICHMOND		3202	DOOLY	2123	
TOTAL	3774	3512	WILCOX	651	
BLUE RIDGE			TOTAL	7735	
CHEROKEE		1161	COWETA		
FANNIN	488		CARROLL		
FORSYTH			COWETA		988
GILMER	323		HEARD	541	
PICKENS	1362	296	MERIWETHER	2655	
TOTAL	2173	1457	TROUP		1305
BRUNSWICK			TOTAL	3196	2293
APPLING			DOUGHERTY		
CAMDEN	3397	2863	DOUGHERTY		2715
GLYNN			TOTAL		2715
JEFF DAVIS	55				
WAYNE					
TOTAL	3452	2863			

EXHIBIT AIV: PROBATE COURT CRIMINAL AND CIVIL* FILINGS: FY1980

CIRCUIT/COUNTY	MISDEMEANOR/ TRAFFIC FILINGS	CIVIL	CIRCUIT/COUNTY	MISDEMEANOR/ TRAFFIC FILINGS	CIVIL
DUBLIN			MIDDLE		
JOHNSON			CANDLER		
LAURENS			EMANUEL		
TREUTLEN		151	JEFFERSON		
TWIGGS	791		TOOMBS		696
TOTAL	791	151	WASHINGTON		
			TOTAL		696
EASTERN					
CHATHAM		5066	MOUNTAIN		
TOTAL		5066	HABERSHAM		551
			RABUN	315	
FLINT			STEPHENS		523
BUTTS	2290	390	TOWNS	240	
HENRY	10,273	824	UNION	446	268
LAMAR	1545	254	TOTAL	1001	1342
MONROE	10,140				
TOTAL	24,248	1468	NORTHEASTERN		
			DAWSON	355	
GRIFFIN			HALL		1722
FAYETTE	1546		LUMPKIN	724	
PIKE	1385	209	WHITE	527	254
SPALDING		1674	TOTAL	1606	1976
UPSON	2792				
TOTAL	5723	1883	NORTHERN		
			ELBERT		
GWINNETT			FRANKLIN	2646	
GWINNETT		3878	HART	760	1447
TOTAL		3878	MADISON	901	
			OGLETHORPE	726	
HOUSTON			TOTAL	5033	1447
HOUSTON		2506			
TOTAL		2506	OCMULGEE		
			BALDWIN		
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN			GREENE	1684	239
CATOOSA	3377		HANCOCK	546	113
CHATTOOGA	2275		JASPER	537	189
DADE	1269		JONES	2061	
WALKER		959	MORGAN	2860	
TOTAL	6921	959	PUTNAM		355
			WILKINSON	214	
MACON			TOTAL	7902	896
BIBB		3081			
CRAWFORD	1666		OCONEE		
PEACH	1420	385	BLECKLEY	978	332
TOTAL	3086	3466	DODGE	621	402
			MONTGOMERY	598	235
			PULASKI	673	
			TELFAIR	756	
			WHEELER	408	
			TOTAL	4034	969

CONTINUED

2 OF 3

EXHIBIT AIV: PROBATE COURT CRIMINAL AND CIVIL* FILINGS: FY1980

CIRCUIT/COUNTY	MISDEMEANOR/ TRAFFIC FILINGS	CIVIL	CIRCUIT/COUNTY	MISDEMEANOR/ TRAFFIC FILINGS	CIVIL
OGEECHEE			SOUTHWESTERN		
BULLOCH			LEE	1075	
EFFINGHAM			MACON		
JENKINS		253	SCHLEY	128	
SCREVEN			STEWART	534	
TOTAL		253	SUMTER		
			WEBSTER	163	
PATAULA			TOTAL	1900	
CLAY	388		STONE MOUNTAIN		
EARLY			DEKALB		11.930
MILLER			ROCKDALE	**	
QUITMAN	294	47	TOTAL		11.930
RANDOLPH	679	214			
SEMINOLE	1419		TALLAPOOSA		
TERRELL	709	375	DOUGLAS	2508	
TOTAL	3489	636	HARALSON	2731	
			PAULDING	1460	650
PIEDMONT			POLK		847
BANKS	790	176	TOTAL	6699	1497
BARROW	530	463			
JACKSON		643	TIFTON		
TOTAL	1320	1282	IRWIN	767	
			TIFT		
ROME			TURNER	2753	
FLOYD	4052	1930	WORTH		
TOTAL	4052	1930	TOTAL	3520	
SOUTH GEORGIA			TOOMBS		
BAKER	531		GLASCOCK	153	
CALHOUN	423		LINCOLN	507	83
DECATUR		684	MCDUFFIE	3300	
GRADY		434	TALIAFERRO	526	
MITCHELL			WARREN	501	
TOTAL	954	1118	WILKES	840	
			TOTAL	5674	83
SOUTHERN					
BROOKS	1055		WAYCROSS		
COLQUITT		715	BACON	116	
ECHOLS	241	86	BRANTLEY	542	189
LOWNDES		1782	CHARLTON	607	2399
THOMAS			COFFEE		745
TOTAL	1296	2583	PIERCE		268
			WARE		888
			TOTAL	1265	4489
			WESTERN		
			CLARKE		1587
			OCONEE	1225	
			TOTAL	1225	1587

* CIVIL DATA WAS AVAILABLE FROM A LIMITED NUMBER OF THESE COURTS
** CRIMINAL DATA WAS INCOMPLETE

EXHIBIT AV: ASSISTANCE FROM SENIOR JUDGES
BY CIRCUIT: FY1980

CIRCUIT	NUMBER OF DAYS	RANK
ALAPAHA	19	19
ALCOVY	1	28.25
ATLANTA	55	11
ATLANTIC	42	13.3
AUGUSTA	114	7
BLUE RIDGE	165	3
BRUNSWICK	278	1
CHATTAHOOCHEE	26	18
CHEROKEE	29	17
CLAYTON	2	27
COBB	116	6
CONASAUGA	17	20
CORDELE	0	29.1
COWETA	0	29.1
DOUGHERTY	7	24
DUBLIN	12	23
EASTERN	1	28.25
FLINT	39	16
GRIFFIN	0	29.1
WINNETT	13	22
HOUSTON	42	13.3
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN	0	29.1
MACON	176	2
MIDDLE	0	29.1
MOUNTAIN	42	13.3
NORTHEASTERN	51	12
NORTHERN	3	26.5
OCMULGEE	0	29.1
OCONEE	0	29.1
OGEECHEE	1	28.25
PATAULA	14	21
PIEDMONT	1	28.25
ROME	66	10
SOUTH GEORGIA	4	25
SOUTHERN	70	9
SOUTHWESTERN	0	29.1
STONE MOUNTAIN	147	4
TALLAPOOSA	86	8
TIFTON	144	5
TOOMBS	0	29.1
WAYCROSS	3	26.5
WESTERN	0	29.1
TOTAL	1,786	
AVERAGE OF ALL CIRCUITS	42.5	
AVERAGE OF CIRCUITS		
WHICH USED SENIOR JUDGES	55.8	

SOURCE: GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

EXHIBIT AVI:

RESIDENT ACTIVE ATTORNEYS: 1979-1980

CIRCUIT	1976	RANK	1980	RANK	1976-1980		RANK
					CHANGE	%	
ALAPAHA	23	41.5	28	41	5	21.7	20.5
ALCOVY	40	34.5	56	31	16	40.0	4
ATLANTA	3,535	1	4,631	1	1,096	31.0	8
ATLANTIC	42	32.5	50	33	8	19.0	26
AUGUSTA	245	6	291	6	46	18.8	28
BLUE RIDGE	66	20.5	75	23	9	13.6	36
BRUNSWICK	123	8	151	10	28	22.8	19
CHATTAHOOCHEE	228	7	269	7	41	18.0	31
CHEROKEE	51	28	64	26.5	13	25.5	15
CLAYTON	91	14	149	11	58	63.7	2
COBB	307	4	435	3	128	41.7	3
CONASAUGA	62	23	80	19	18	29.0	10
CORDELE	31	38	34	39	3	9.7	39
COWETA	118	10	131	15	13	11.0	38
DOUGHERTY	108	11.5	139	13	31	28.7	11
DUBLIN	32	37	42	35.5	10	31.3	7
EASTERN	349	3	416	4	67	19.2	25
FLINT	53	26.5	64	26.5	11	20.8	22
GRIFFIN	71	18	96	18	25	35.2	5
GWINNETT	83	15.5	167	8	84	101.2	1
HOUSTON	53	26.5	63	28	10	18.9	27
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN	60	24	72	24	12	20.0	24
MACON	287	5	346	5	59	20.6	23
MIDDLE	65	22	76	21.5	11	16.9	35
MOUNTAIN	54	25	68	25	14	25.9	14
NORTHEASTERN	105	13	131	14	26	24.8	16
NORTHERN	44	30.5	58	30	14	31.8	6
OCMULGEE	66	20.5	78	20	12	18.2	29
OCONEE	34	36	40	37	6	17.6	32
OGEECHEE	42	32.5	54	32	12	28.6	12
PATAUL	29	39.5	34	39	5	17.2	33.5
PIEDMONT	29	39.5	34	39	5	17.2	33.5
ROME	82	17	97	17	15	18.3	30
SOUTH GEORGIA	44	30.5	45	34	1	2.3	42
SOUTHERN	108	11.5	140	12	32	29.6	9
SOUTHWESTERN	40	34.5	42	35.5	2	5.0	41
STONE MOUNTAIN	628	2	772	2	144	22.9	18
TALLAPOOSA	83	15.5	101	16	18	21.7	20.5
TIFTON	49	29	62	29	13	26.5	13
TOOMBS	23	41.5	26	42	3	13.0	37
WAYCROSS	70	19	76	21.5	6	8.6	40
WESTERN	122	9	152	9	30	24.6	17
TOTAL		7,775	9,935				

SOURCE: GEORGIA BAR ASSOCIATION DIRECTORY LISTING
OF ACTIVE ATTORNEYS

EXHIBIT AVII: JUDICIAL PERSONNEL: SUPERIOR, STATE AND JUVENILE COURT
BY CIRCUIT AND COUNTY - JULY 1, 1980

CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SUPERIOR	STATE		JUVENILE		
			FULL TIME	PART TIME	FULL TIME	PART TIME	REFeree
ALAPAHA	ATKINSON						
	BERRIEN						
	CLINCH						
	COOK			1			
ALCOVY	LANIER						
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	2		1			
	NEWTON						
	WALTON					1	
ATLANTA	CIRCUIT TOTAL	2				1	
	FULTON	11	8		2	2	
	BRYAN						3
	EVANS			1			
ATLANTIC	LIBERTY			1			
	LONG			1			
	MCINTOSH			1			
	TATNALL						
AUGUSTA	CIRCUIT TOTAL	2		5			
	BURKE			1			
	COLUMBIA						1
	RICHMOND						1
BLUE RIDGE	CIRCUIT TOTAL	4	1				1
	CHEROKEE		1/2*	1			3
	FANNIN					1/5*	
	FORSYTH					1/5*	
BRUNSWICK	GILMER		1/2*			1/5*	
	PICKENS					1/5*	
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	2	1			1/5*	
	APPLING					1	
BRUNSWICK	CAMDEN			1		**	
	GLYNN					1	
	JEFF DAVIS		1			1	
	WAYNE					1	
CHATTAHOOCHEE	CIRCUIT TOTAL	3	1	2		1	
	CHATTAHOOCHEE					4	
	HARRIS						
	MARION						
CHEROKEE	MUSCOGEE						
	TALBOT		1			1	
	TAYLOR						
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	4	1			1	
CLAYTON	BARTOW					1	
	GORDON					1	
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	2				2	
	CLAYTON	3	2		1		
COBB	COBB	4	4		1		
	CONASAUGA						1
	MURRAY						
	WHITFIELD						
CORDELE	CIRCUIT TOTAL	2				1	
	BEN HILL					1	
	CRISP						
	DOOLY					1	
COWETA	WILCOX						
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	2				1	
	CARROLL			1		**	
	COWETA			1		**	
COWETA	HEARD						
	MERIWETHER						
	TROUP					1	
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	3	1	2		2	

* Law Clerks serve as Referees
+ County Court
* Fractions indicate that a single judge serves more than one county
** State Court Judge Hearing Juvenile Cases
*** Judges Pro Hac Vice

EXHIBIT AVII: JUDICIAL PERSONNEL: SUPERIOR, STATE AND JUVENILE COURT
BY CIRCUIT AND COUNTY - JULY 1, 1980

CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SUPERIOR	STATE		JUVENILE		REFEREE
			FULL TIME	PART TIME	FULL TIME	PART TIME	
DOUGHERTY DUBLIN****	DOUGHERTY	2	1	2***		1	1
	JOHNSON			1			
	LAURENS			1		1	
	TREUTLEN			1			
	TWIGGS						
EASTERN FLINT	CIRCUIT TOTAL	1	1	3		1	
	CHATHAM	4	2		1		1
	BUTTS						
	HENRY					1	
	LAMAR						
GRIFFIN	MONROE						
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	2				1	
	FAYETTE					1/4*	
	PIKE					1/4*	
	SPALDING			1		1/4*	
GWINNETT HOUSTON LOOKOUT MTN.	UPSON					1/4*	
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	2		1		1	
	GWINNETT	3	1			1	
	HOUSTON	1	1			1	
	CATOOSA					1	
MACON	CHATTOOGA						1
	DADE					1	
	WALKER			1		1	
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	3		1		3	1
	BIBB		1			1	
MIDDLE	CRAWFORD						
	PEACH						
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	3	1			1	
	CANDLER			1			2/5*
	EMANUEL		1				2/5*
MOUNTAIN	JEFFERSON			1			2/5*
	TOOMBS			1			2/5*
	WASHINGTON			1			2/5*
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	2	1	4			2
	HABERSHAM			1			
NORTHEASTERN	RABUN						
	STEPHENS			1			
	TOWNS						
	UNION						
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	1		2			
NORTHERN	DAWSON						
	HALL		1			1	
	LUMPKIN						
	WHITE						
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	2	1			1	
	ELBERT			1			
	FRANKLIN						
	HART						
	MADISON						
	OGLETHORPE						
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	2		1			

* Law Clerks serve as Referees
+ County Court
* Fractions indicate that a single judge serves more than one county
** State Court Judge hearing juvenile cases
*** Judges Pro Hac Vice
**** As of January 1, 1981 there will be two Superior Court Judges and the state court judgeship in Laurens County will be abolished.

EXHIBIT AVII: JUDICIAL PERSONNEL: SUPERIOR, STATE AND JUVENILE COURTS
BY CIRCUIT AND COUNTY - JULY 1, 1980

CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SUPERIOR	STATE		JUVENILE		REFEREE
			FULL TIME	PART TIME	FULL TIME	PART TIME	
OCMULGEE	BALDWIN			1+			
	GREENE						
	HANCOCK						
	JASPER						
	JONES						
	MORGAN						
	PUTNAM						
	WILKINSON			1+			
OCONEE	CIRCUIT TOTAL	3		2			
	BLECKLEY						
	DODGE						
	MONTGOMERY						
	PULASKI						
OGEECHEE	TELFAIR						
	WHEELER						
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	2					
	BULLOCH			1			
	EFFINGHAM			1			
PATAULA	JENKINS			1			
	SCREVEN			1			
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	2		4			
	CLAY						
	EARLY					1/4*	
PIEDMONT	MILLER			1		1/4*	
	QUITMAN			1			
	RANDOLPH					1/4*	
	SEMINOLE					1/4*	
	TERRELL						
ROME	CIRCUIT TOTAL	1		2		1	
	BANKS					2	
	BARROW					1/3	
	JACKSON					1/3	
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	1		1		**	
SOUTH GEORGIA	FLOYD	3		1		1	
	BAKER					1	1
	CALHOUN						
	DECATUR			1			
	GRADY			1			
SOUTHERN	MITCHELL			1			
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	2		3			
	BROOKS						
	COLQUITT			1			
	ECHOLS			1+		1	
SOUTHWESTERN	LOWNDES			1			
	THOMAS			1		1	
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	3		4		3	
	LEE						
	MACON			1			
STONE MTN.	SCHLEY						
	STEWART						
	SUMTER			1			
	WEBSTER					1	
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	1		2		1	
	DEKALB		3		2		1
	ROCKDALE					1	
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	7	3		2	1	1

* Law Clerks serve as Referees
+ County Court
* Fractions indicate that a single judge serves more than one county
** State Court Judge hearing Juvenile Cases
*** Judges Pro Hac Vice

EXHIBIT AVII: JUDICIAL PERSONNEL: SUPERIOR, STATE AND JUVENILE COURTS
BY CIRCUIT AND COUNTY - JULY 1, 1980

CIRCUIT	COUNTY	SUPERIOR	STATE		JUVENILE		
			FULL TIME	PART TIME	FULL TIME	PART TIME	REFEREE
TALLAPOOSA	DOUGLAS					1	1
	HARALSON						
	PAULDING						
	POLK		1			**	
TIFTON	CIRCUIT TOTAL	3	1			1	1
	IRWIN						
	TIFT			1			1
	TURNER						
TOOMBS	WORTH			1			1
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	2		2			2
	GLASCOCK						
	LINCOLN						
WAYCROSS	MCDUFFIE						
	TALIAFERRO						
	WARREN						
	WILKES						
WAYCROSS	CIRCUIT TOTAL	1					
	BACON						
	BRANTLEY						
	CHARLTON						
WESTERN	COFFEE			1			1
	PIERCE			1			
	WARE			1		1	
	CIRCUIT TOTAL	2		3		1	1
TOTAL	CLARKE			1	1		
	OONEE						
TOTAL	CIRCUIT TOTAL	2		1	1		
		109	32	49	8	35	18

⌘ Law Clerks serve as Referees
+ County Court
* Fractions indicate that a single judge serves more than one county
** State Court Judge hearing Juvenile cases
*** Judges Pro Hac Vice

END