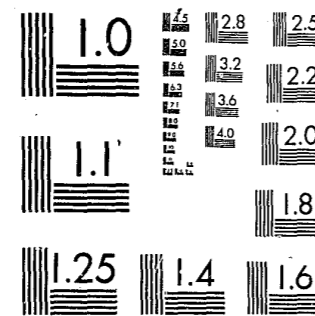


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NEW JERSEY 1979-80
JUDICIARY
ANNUAL REPORT

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National Institute of Justice

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ANNUAL REPORT
NEW JERSEY JUDICIARY

SEPTEMBER 1, 1979 - AUGUST 31, 1980

Administrative Office of the Courts
State House Annex • CN-037 • Trenton • New Jersey • 08625

NCJRS

JUL 16 1980

ACQUISITIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
STATE OF NEW JERSEY

ROBERT D. LIPSCHER
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR OF THE COURTS



STATE HOUSE ANNEX
CN-037
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625
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To the Honorable Chief Justice and
Justices of the Supreme Court:

The purpose of this report is to provide an accounting of the work of the judicial branch of government for court year 1980. In this year's report the sections on individual court performance have been expanded and, for the first time, the report contains profiles of the work of each vicinage.

Improved trial court performance has been one special concern this year. Judges, trial court administrators, court clerks, assignment clerks, Administrative Office of the Courts' staff, and other members of the judicial family have all worked together to get cases moving more promptly. Many members of the bar also have cooperated in this effort. The result has been a substantial improvement in our calendar situation.

Over the years the judges and their support staffs, under the leadership of the Chief Justice and the Supreme Court, have developed in New Jersey one of the outstanding judicial organizations in the nation. This year tested whether the same commitment to excellence shown in the past would serve as the standard for the future. Although only sustained performance over the coming years will give the final answer to that question, it is my pleasure to report the results of this year's work, which show clearly that the qualities which gave rise to our tradition of judicial excellence - dedication, professionalism and the will to improve - continue to thrive in the State of New Jersey.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert D. Lipscher

Robert D. Lipscher

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Highlights of the Year

This was a year of momentum and new direction for the courts of New Jersey. Fundamental changes were made in several areas, among them: calendar clearance, case management, controlling the cost of court operations, improving efficiency, and enhancing public access to the courts. The major thrusts of these programs are highlighted below. Together they epitomize the vitality and activity that characterized the year's work.

CALENDAR CLEARANCE

Over the years the inability of the court system to match incoming filings with an equivalent number of dispositions has resulted in backlog accumulations which recently had reached alarming levels.

Determined to stem future backlog growth, Chief Justice Wilentz this year announced that henceforth a basic goal of the New Jersey court system would be to maintain dispositions at least at the level of new filings, that is, to achieve calendar clearance, without in any way compromising the quality of justice the system provides.

The calendar clearance goal provides an objective standard to measure performance, and its formal adoption introduces a more active case management philosophy to the New Jersey courts. Under the new approach, cases will be subject to judge management at earlier stages. Also, the general flow of cases will be more closely monitored and supervised.

This year, to meet the calendar clearance goal, each court searched for ways to become more efficient and more productive. As a result, certain cumbersome procedures have been eliminated, many dead-wood cases have been purged from the lists and closer attention has been paid to the movement of all cases toward trial. The success of the approach is demonstrated by the results attained:

675,835 cases were disposed of against 655,517 new filings. This backlog reduction of 20,318 cases was the greatest ever in the courts' history.

DELAY REDUCTION

Faced with mounting delays in the movement of cases to trial, the New Jersey Judiciary began a major effort this year to accelerate dispositions. Over the past decade, the average time from arrest to trial has increased gradually from eight months to 12 months, with the average interval between arrest and trial approaching two years in some counties. Civil cases have slowed to a median time to trial of over 24 months.

Criminal delay reduction has been the target of one of the most complex and difficult self-reform efforts ever undertaken in New Jersey. Under the guidance of the Speedy Trial Coordinating Committee, the program has mobilized elements of the criminal justice system accustomed to functioning independently or locally, with separate leadership, missions and constituencies, to participate in a massive coordinated effort.

Prior to this program neither the structure nor the process existed to address and solve by joint efforts the many delays and problems resulting from imperfect coordination among independent groups.

To overcome these difficulties, the speedy trial program relies not on rules or sanctions, but on the problem-solving abilities of professionals who, although representing different organizational viewpoints, are all committed to fundamental improvement of the criminal justice system.

To give various criminal justice components a voice in determining how the speedy trial program would be shaped, new

forums were provided. The most significant of these forums have been the local planning groups. These are countywide coordinating committees composed of criminal justice leaders who, under the direction of the Assignment Judges, are responsible to seek out the causes of delay in their counties and develop a speedy trial plan to eliminate them. At the state level, these groups are coordinated by the Speedy Trial Coordinating Committee, headed by Chief Justice Wilentz who is personally directing the entire effort.

In the course of the year, hierarchical thinking has given way to more participative leadership styles. The process has sparked major managerial and legal innovations such as the judge-manager concept, the central intake unit and central judicial processing, whose impact is already being felt statewide. In the absence of huge public investment in terms of additional financial resources, this joint administrative restructuring has proven to be the best, perhaps the only, way to overhaul the system.

By the end of 1980, almost all local planning groups had hammered out their local delay reduction programs, which after review and occasional modification, were approved by the Supreme Court. Thus, after a year of intensive planning and preparation, New Jersey has developed a statewide speedy trial program, becoming the only state in the nation to do so. Designed to reduce criminal disposition time to 135 days over a three-year period, its operational success lies squarely in the hands of the same judges, prosecutors, public defenders, private defense bar, sheriffs and other local officials who have participated thus far, energetically and creatively, in one of the broadest and most important local planning efforts ever conducted in New Jersey's history.

On the civil side, tests are being made of individual calendars for complex cases, earlier and closer judicial controls over the pretrial stages of the

adjudication process, differentiated calendar management techniques in which different categories of cases are placed on particular management tracks best suited to their specific needs, the elimination or substantial change in calendar call practices, the use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms including arbitration and mediation and other innovative programs which offer the hope of moving cases to disposition more promptly and with less cost and complexity for all those who use the courts.

APPELLATE DIVISION CASE MANAGEMENT

In January 1980, the Supreme Court authorized experimentation with a new case management system for the Appellate Division designed to streamline the movement of appeals through the appellate court.

The system provides individual attention to each appeal from the moment the notice of appeal is filed until disposition. Each case receives its own scheduling order based upon information received from the attorneys and the court reporter who prepares the transcript. Flexibility in scheduling is emphasized from the earliest stages forward to meet the reasonable requirements of all concerned with the litigation. Once fixed, the scheduling order governs the movement of the case to the panel of judges who will hear it.

To operate this new system, the Clerk radically reorganized her office. Newly formed case processing teams, replacing assembly line units, take charge of all aspects of the cases and shepherd them through the entire appellate process. The new system replaces the anonymity of bureaucratic control with one responsible case manager who knows the case and who maintains direct contact with the attorneys for the parties.

After pilot testing, the new system has recently been installed on a courtwide basis. While it is still being perfected, early results show significant benefits: reduced paperwork, fewer motions, a dramatic drop in the need for sanctions to enforce court rules, shorter disposition time and increased productivity. Just as important is the warm reception attorneys have given the program.

SENTENCING REFORM

Sentencing continues to be one of the most awesome and difficult responsibilities of the trial judge. Since different judges exercising their best judgment often weigh the relevant factors differently, individuals with similar backgrounds who commit comparable crimes all too often receive disparate sentences. Concern with this problem arose this year in connection with the resentencing required under the new Criminal Code of offenders serving sentences under the former law in excess of the new maximum. The Supreme Court, determined to achieve consistency in resentencing, appointed a special three-judge panel to make all resentencing determinations under the Code. During the year the special panel received 688 requests for resentencing. It meted out 107 new sentences.

The new Criminal Code reduces judicial discretion in sentencing but this does not eliminate sentence disparities. For this reason development of sentencing guidelines, in which New Jersey has been a pioneer, continues. Sentencing guidelines provide judges with information on sentences previously imposed on comparable offenders. This information guides and informs the judges and is intended to narrow the range of disparity of sentences in New Jersey.

The new Criminal Code substantially affects sentencing patterns. To study the law's effect, the Legislature created a 10-member Criminal Disposition Commission with representatives of the

Judiciary and other branches and agencies of government. The Chief Justice called the first meeting of the Commission early in 1980 and assisted its organization under the chairmanship of Superior Court Judge Leo Yanoff. The AOC has provided substantial staff work to the Commission, including studies this year which warned of potential serious overcrowding problems as a result of more frequent and lengthier prison terms under the new Code.

PRESENTENCE RESEARCH PROJECT

In addition to the other efforts that were made during the court year to equalize sentencing in the courts, the AOC joined seven other jurisdictions, with the assistance of a grant from the American Justice Institute, to seek ways and means to improve the presentence report process. The main objectives of this research are to enhance the efficiency of the investigatory process, to develop a more useful presentence report format and to use probation staff more effectively. After several months of preliminary research, testing of a revised presentence report format has begun in seven counties. The project is expected to be concluded in May 1981 with development of a final format suitable for adoption by the Supreme Court for use throughout the State.

CONTROLLING THE COST OF COURT OPERATIONS AT THE COUNTY LEVEL

Funding for the courts of New Jersey is derived from all three levels of government: state, county and municipal. County governments make by far the largest contribution, providing \$74.7 million or 61% of the total cost of court operation. Many counties, especially older urbanized ones, have virtually exhausted their ability to raise additional funds through an increased property tax. Even those which could more readily seek additional revenues are prohibited from doing so by the State's

DEVELOPMENT OF PROCEDURES TO RESOLVE BUDGET DISPUTES

"CAP" law which places ceilings upon budget increases.

The Judiciary this past court year embarked on a series of reforms to make trial courts more efficient, to improve financial management, and to overhaul court budget procedures at the vicinage level. The objective is to make our courts more accountable and more efficient internally, and to assist them to cooperate more effectively with county governments in the search for more economic operations. Three important steps were taken:

IMPLEMENTATION OF IMPROVED FINANCIAL CONTROLS

By direction of the Chief Justice, all Assignment Judges have moved to develop centralized financial control and oversight of all court expenditures in their vicinages.

In the past, many court units exercised considerable budgetary autonomy, often bypassing the Assignment Judges completely or merely advising them of appropriations requests made independently to the county. In the future, budget-making for the Judiciary at the county level will be a centralized responsibility of the Assignment Judge who will establish spending priorities, make adjustments among competing court programs and scrutinize all expenditure requests.

At the same time, the AOC has developed standard budget report forms so that the Judiciary can make intercounty cost comparisons. Presently, because each county accounts for court expenditures differently, it is difficult, sometimes impossible, to determine the cost of specific court operations. Meaningful comparisons among counties offer a major advance toward improved management of resources. With them, productivity measures and standards of performance can be developed.

In the past, competition for resources has marred the good relationship between the Judiciary and county government officials. Recognizing that this antagonism was detrimental to all, the Chief Justice appointed the Committee on Budget Procedures, chaired by Associate Justice Sidney M. Schreiber, to devise a means whereby budget disputes could be fairly, equitably and expeditiously resolved. The Committee, composed of both judges and county representatives, developed an efficient dispute resolution process. This represents a substantial step forward in the effort to achieve economy and efficiency through better communication, understanding and cooperation.

STUDY OF OPERATIONS

Another major step towards efficiency and one with tremendous import for the future of the Judiciary in New Jersey was the creation of the Committee on Efficiency in the Support Operations of the Courts. The Chief Justice asked this Committee, composed of the chief executive officers of some of New Jersey's major corporations, including Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; American Cyanamid Co.; Merck and Company, Inc.; Nabisco, Inc.; and New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, together with government and judicial officials, to conduct a critical survey of trial court support operations and to identify ways to improve their management. The committee chairman is Robert V. Van Fossan, Chairman of the Board of Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

The Committee on Efficiency represents two important "firsts." One, it is the first time the Judiciary has undertaken such a comprehensive and critical look at its own trial court support operations. Two, it is also the first time that experts from outside the judicial system have been invited to apply their knowledge gathered in the private sector, with its premium on efficiency and economy, to judicial operations.

The Committee has spent the last year intensively scrutinizing the operations of the trial courts. Each support operation has been examined. Assessments have been made of such disparate functions as docketing, service of process, probating of wills, storage of files and collection of fees. Duplication, inefficiency and the absence of applicable modern technology has been documented.

The final report of the Committee will be presented at the Judicial Conference in June 1981. It will provide a critical blueprint for the future of the Judiciary by outlining those organizational, managerial and technological reforms necessary for the development of an efficient, cost-effective and responsive judicial system at the trial court level.

THE HIGH COST OF LITIGATION

Helping to control the spiraling cost of litigation is one important way to preserve the right of every member of society to have his or her day in court. To keep the general public from being priced out of the courts, the Judiciary has taken several steps this year to help reduce litigation expense.

MOTIONS

Proliferation of motions has been blamed for increasing the overall cost of cases. The Supreme Court hopes that proposed innovations in judicial handling of motions will make the process more efficient. This efficiency should translate into cost savings for attorneys and their clients while decreasing time and costs for the courts.

A project is under way to test the use of telephone conferencing for oral argument of motions. For those motions where the judge deems oral argument necessary, argument is scheduled for a telephone conference call, outside of regular court

hours. This procedure eliminates the cost of travel and waiting time for attorneys and litigants. It also frees substantial court time for other purposes.

The AOC is conducting this experiment in cooperation with the American Bar Association Action Commission to Reduce Court Costs and Delays and the Institute for Court Management.

In addition, the Supreme Court Civil Practice Committee this year commenced a priority study of New Jersey motion practice.

To reduce the necessity for motions, the judges of the Chancery Division are experimenting with a new case management approach under which case conferences are held soon after issue is joined. By meeting with counsel at the early stage, it is hoped many problems which otherwise would generate motion activity can be identified and resolved.

VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITIONS

To reduce the high cost and inconvenience of expert testimony, the Supreme Court adopted a new rule this year to permit use at trial of videotaped depositions of treating physicians and other expert witnesses. This is the first time in New Jersey's history that such testimony has been allowed in the courtroom as a matter of course. Litigants will be spared the expense of needless trips by expert witnesses to the courtroom to testify.

ALTERNATIVES TO TRIAL

Alternatives to trial are also being pursued. Settlement programs for civil and matrimonial cases have been established in many counties. Among the most effective are the early settlement programs administered by the courts in cooperation with the county bar associations. Prior to trial, litigants and their attorneys meet with a panel of two or three volunteer attorneys who

attempt to mediate a settlement or arrange agreement as to stipulations. If the case is not settled it then proceeds to trial.

At the present time, there are matrimonial panels in 11 counties and civil panels in 12.

Mediation also is being used for the first time this year in the District Court to resolve landlord/tenant disputes where a habitability defense is raised by the tenants prior to a formal court hearing. If the mediation attempt fails the case is processed to trial in normal fashion.

COURT TECHNOLOGY

Faced with unyielding caseload increases and dependent upon a labor intensive information system which strains to keep up with workload, the Judiciary this year embarked upon a major program to apply modern technology to improve both the efficiency and economy of court operations.

Although New Jersey was one of the first states to explore court computerization, little progress has been made in the development of a critically needed statewide automated court information system. Instead, various courts have gone in their own direction, taking advantage of federal funds or such county computer facilities as were placed at their disposal, to create their own systems without regard to statewide compatibility or cost benefits.

A "crazy quilt" pattern thereby has developed. Wealthy counties have some computer support. Poorer counties have none. Computers containing court data cannot communicate and exchange valuable information. Systems are duplicated in various counties at great expense, and the immense technical knowledge accumulated in the development of one

system is wasted when not passed on to other courts.

Due to the obvious need for centralized direction and control of computer systems development, the AOC this year took two important actions.

It first moved to create a blueprint to guide the future course of court computerization within the State. A one-year contract was let to the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) to study the State's information requirements and to prepare a master plan for future systems development.

Second, it instituted a statewide moratorium on computer systems development. The moratorium can be lifted provided that any proposed new system is compatible with the overall state plan and does not duplicate systems already in existence or previously authorized to be developed.

To provide the computerization effort with continuing advice and oversight, the Supreme Court appointed an Advisory Committee on Computerization. The task of this Committee is two-fold. First, it will serve in an advisory capacity to the NCSC as it conducts its study into the computer needs of the New Jersey Judiciary. Second, once the NCSC's master plan for computer systems is developed, the Committee will oversee the implementation of the plan. Chaired by Justice Stewart Pollock, the Committee includes the Clerks of the Appellate and Law Divisions, data processing experts and representatives from the Judiciary and private industry.

In another area the AOC has continued its cooperation with the Attorney General's Office in the development of the PROMIS/GAVEL system, a computer system designed to support the criminal case management needs of the courts and prosecutors' offices in certain counties.

Also during the year, the AOC provided support for the Superior Court's Matrimonial Division by computerizing the Clerk's office dockets with a computer assisted micrographics system (CAMIS). CAMIS has eliminated manual docketing, duplicate filing and bulky paper files; accelerated document processing and file retrieval; reduced the incidence of misfilings or lost documents, and resulted in the ability to produce computerized managerial statewide status reports.

ATTORNEY ADVERTISING AND FEE FINANCING

A number of studies over the years have shown that substantial numbers of people would seek legal advice or legal redress of wrongs done to them if they felt they had access to legal services. The fear that legal fees will be too high and the lack of knowledge of whom to consult frequently deters them.

The Judiciary and the bar took important steps this year to make the justice system more accessible to the public through broadening permissible advertising and putting into effect a program by which legal fees can be financed.

Attorney advertising has been permissible in New Jersey since 1979 when the Supreme Court authorized it by rule. Attorneys may advertise any truthful and not misleading information including their prices for service. This year to assure the free flow of attorney advertising, the Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Professional Ethics approved advertisement by direct mail addressed to a particular group in the society whose members may have a common interest or grievance. The hope is that the public will find it easier to find legal help at a price it can afford. The advertisement of fees alone does not remove the financial bar to greater use of legal services. Another approach initiated this year is a "fee financing" program designed by the New Jersey State

Bar Foundation. This is a loan program established with cooperating banks under which a client, if his attorney has entered into a fee financing agreement with a cooperating bank, can apply to that bank for credit to finance his legal bills. This arrangement permits the attorney to receive prompt payment and the client to pay over a period of time. The Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Professional Ethics approved this program, and its operation will be monitored by the Supreme Court in its first year.

JURY REFORM

Jury duty is an aspect of the judicial system which touches almost every citizen. Unfortunately, it often is a boring and inconvenient experience which imposes great cost on those selected for jury service and their employers. The AOC, therefore, has undertaken a major effort to reform the operations of the jury system.

Five counties have been selected to participate in the effort. Each has developed programs to test new management techniques designed to shorten the term of service, insure the likelihood of service on a jury if summoned, eliminate endless hours of waiting in the jury room, reduce the costs to the county associated with qualifying and summoning jurors, and increase the number of individuals eligible for jury service, thereby decreasing the burden on each individual.

Based on information collected for the first time this year, it is now possible to project with certainty how many individuals can reasonably be expected to actually serve on a jury on any given day. This will eliminate calling in large numbers of people who simply sit and wait for days and are never called. Camden County laid the foundation this year for testing the "one-day one-trial" system under which the court calls each day only the number of jurors it expects

to need that day. A juror is either picked to serve to the end of the trial, or is released from jury duty that day. Either way, the jury obligation for the year has been fulfilled.

Telephone call-in systems installed this year permit potential jurors to contact the courthouse the day before they are scheduled to report to determine if they are actually needed. This will provide greater certainty for jurors and minimize disruption to their schedules by eliminating useless trips to the courthouse.

Finally, as a part of this project, the AOC has been working closely with the Division of Motor Vehicles and county data processors to include all licensed drivers within the pool of potential jurors. Previously, only registered voters were eligible for service. This change, mandated by statute, has greatly increased the number of eligible individuals and thereby more equitably distributes the responsibility for jury service.

TRUST FUNDS

The Judiciary is responsible for substantial sums of money held in court. There are two types of trust funds governed by court rule. At the county level, money judgments payable to minors must be placed on deposit with the Surrogate. At the state level, the Superior Court Trust Fund holds deposits for such matters as condemnations, foreclosures, estates and settlement offers from insurance companies. The Chief Justice took positive steps this year to increase the interest paid to depositors of funds with the courts.

There are some \$88 million held by surrogates for minors. To increase the interest these funds earn, a plan was developed this year to allow courts to intermingle accounts under \$100,000 into one central account in each county. These accounts will then be put out to bid at the highest interest payable.

Under federal regulations, banks may pay higher interest on such an account than they may on other types of savings accounts. These accounts will continue to be insured by either FDIC or FSLIC. Pursuant to carefully drawn guidelines, the banks will maintain bookkeeping records of all withdrawals and deposits for each individual's account, thus facilitating the audits of the Surrogates' books.

The Superior Court Trust Funds has in excess of 7,000 separate deposits which total \$61.3 million, including a reserve of approximately \$10 million. Interest rates payable to depositors are set by the Chief Justice pursuant to statute and court rule. In the past, this rate corresponded to that paid on passbook savings accounts. Because of high interest rates on the federal instruments in which the Fund is invested, interest earned by the Fund for the past several years has been significantly higher than that earned by passbook savings accounts. It has been the practice following an Attorney General's opinion several years ago, to turn the excess interest in the form of unnecessary reserves over to the State's general treasury.

Chief Justice Wilentz, however, has determined that the rightful owners of this interest are those persons whose money earned it. In May 1980, he appointed a Committee on the Disposition of Excess Reserves to develop a plan to distribute the excess reserve to its rightful owners. Further, in order to avoid the future accumulation of excess, the Chief Justice, in April, 1980 raised the interest rate on these funds from 6% to 8%, and also requested that accounting procedures be developed to assure that, in the future, interest on these accounts is paid from day of deposit to day of withdrawal.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT (TITLE IV-D)

About one out of every nine children in New Jersey depends on the Child Support Enforcement Program for the money to feed and clothe him or her.

The staff of this program, through actions in the appropriate courts, collects support payments from parents who have failed in their obligation to support their children. This money is sent either directly to the families or to the county welfare boards as reimbursement for the public funds spent on welfare support for abandoned families.

To increase these collections and to improve management practices, this program was placed this year under the direct supervision of the Administrative Director. In the past year, the court system collected \$113 million -- an \$11 million increase over 1979 -- from absentee parents involved in 130,998 cases.

OPENING THE COURTS TO THE PUBLIC

The Supreme Court took several steps to increase the public's knowledge of the Judiciary and to increase public confidence in the bench and the bar.

Chief Justice Wilentz announced that the Supreme Court would add eight nonattorneys to four of the Court's most important committees that previously had included only judges and attorneys. The four are the Advisory Committee on Professional Ethics, Committee on Unauthorized Practice of Law, Clients' Security Fund and the Committee on Relations with the Media.

In addition, nonattorneys are members of the Supreme Court's Advisory Committee on Judicial Conduct, Disciplinary Review Board, District Ethics and Fee Arbitration Committee, Committee on Efficiency in the Operations of the Courts and the Committee on Budget Procedures.

During 1980, coverage of appellate and certain trial court proceedings by television, still photography and radio was expanded by the Supreme Court.

In May 1979, the Supreme Court initiated an experiment to gain experience with and to evaluate the impact of cameras and microphones in the courts, especially on jury trials. The Court felt this experience and evaluation would enable it to make an informed decision on whether more extensive coverage by the media should be permitted. The experiment began in the Appellate Division and in the trial courts in two counties, Atlantic and Bergen, under Supreme Court guidelines. To avoid distractions in the courtroom, the guidelines limited the number, type and placement of cameras in the court. They prohibited television, still photography or radio coverage of proceedings in juvenile court or in cases involving rape, custody of children, divorce or matrimonial disputes and trade secrets. Under the experiment, coverage could occur only with the approval of the Presiding Judge of the Appellate Division or Assignment Judge, confirmed by the Court or by the Committee on Relations with the Media.

This year, Chief Justice Wilentz expanded the test to trial courts statewide, and extended it to July 1, 1981. Also this year, the Court made permanent the authority of the Presiding Judge or the Assignment Judge to approve appellate arguments and ceremonial proceedings in appellate or trial courts on a routine basis. The court's approval came after experience showed that no adverse impact on appellate or ceremonial proceedings resulted from camera or audio coverage. New Jersey thus became one of 13 states that permit such permanent coverage. The Assignment Judge in each vicinage now has the authority to give final approval to media requests for coverage of trials.

SUPREME COURT COMMITTEES

During the past year, much work has been begun by various Supreme Court Committees and special task forces not previously mentioned in these Highlights. These committees, composed of attorneys, judges

and laymen, are addressing many critical issues facing the Judiciary today.

MATRIMONIAL LITIGATION STUDY COMMISSION

During the past year, Chief Justice Wilentz directed an in-depth study of those areas of matrimonial litigation previously identified as major areas of public concern. He appointed a committee of judges and attorneys headed by Justice Morris Pashman which has met continuously throughout the year and has held several public hearings to solicit public comment. The areas under scrutiny include child custody procedures, court enforcement procedures for payment of alimony and child support, the use of conciliation hearings, developing guidelines for counsel fee awards and reducing the time periods for matrimonial cases at both the appellate and trial court level. A final report will be issued in mid-1981.

TASK FORCE ON LABOR RELATIONS

A nine-member Task Force on Labor Relations chaired by Judge John L. Ard was recently formed to assess the current state of judicial labor relations, explore basic issues concerning the nature and scope of judicial labor relations and consider the legitimate interests of those affected. The members of the task force represent a variety of experiences in the labor field and include judges, attorneys and labor professionals. It is anticipated that the final report and recommendations of the Task Force will shape the direction of labor relations within the Judiciary for years to come.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE TAX COURT

The Supreme Court also established a permanent committee on the operations of the Tax Court headed by Judge Lawrence L. Lasser, Presiding Judge of the Tax Court. This committee is assisting the Supreme Court in the administration of the Tax Court by providing a forum for discussion of the administration of this

new court and the practice and procedure before it. The committee membership was chosen specifically to reflect all groups affected by the court including the Judiciary, the practicing bar, the State Bar Association, the State Division of Taxation, municipal and county assessors, certified public accountants, the Attorney General's Office, the League of Women Voters and the New Jersey Taxpayers Association. By providing a permanent mechanism for dialogue on the operations of the Tax Court, this committee will contribute substantially to its effectiveness and efficiency.

COMMITTEE TO EVALUATE BAR ADMISSIONS

The bar examination is familiar to all law students; recently, it has become the focus of more general attention because of a declining passage rate. The Committee to Evaluate Bar Admissions was formed to determine whether the present bar examination procedures adequately fulfill the goals of insuring that only those qualified to practice law pass the bar examination and that none of those who are qualified fail. Chaired by retired Justice Nathan L. Jacobs, the committee is composed of judges, the Deans of Seton Hall and Rutgers, Newark Law Schools, members of the State Bar Association, several past and present members of the Board of Bar Examiners, a public representative and a former Attorney General. The committee is studying whether the exam unjustifiably limits the number of attorneys, thereby contributing to the high cost of legal services; whether the standards for admission should be changed; whether present legal training is sufficient; and whether present policies governing post-admission residency requirements and the recognition to be given to admission or examination in other states should be altered.

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL EVALUATION AND PERFORMANCE

A new, permanent committee was appointed early in the year to oversee a new

program to evaluate judicial performance. The appointment of the Committee on Judicial Evaluation and Performance, under the direction of retired Justice Worrall F. Mountain, was the first step in the implementation of the judicial evaluation program which itself had been recommended by a special Supreme Court committee chaired by Justice Handler. The Committee on Judicial Evaluation and Performance has been working on the design of the evaluation program. Its goal is to devise a system which will improve the performance of judges on the bench, further judicial education, and improve the quality of judicial decisions without impairing the independence, confidence or integrity which presently characterize the New Jersey system. The first of its kind in the country, the program will encourage the development and full utilization of each judge's individual area of expertise.

Administrative Office of the Courts

The New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts, which enjoys constitutional status and a national reputation for leadership and excellence in court administration, occupies a unique and important role in New Jersey's judicial system.

In 1947 the framers of the New Jersey Constitution designated the Chief Justice as administrative head of the entire court system. The Administrative Office of the Courts ("AOC") was created to assist the Chief Justice in performing his administrative functions. Initially, the AOC filled a keenly perceived need for unified, statewide, businesslike administrative direction to supervise a traditionally fragmented court system. Over the years the duties and responsibilities of the AOC have expanded immensely from its early emphasis on record keeping and statistical functions.

Through the AOC, the Chief Justice not only exercises general oversight of the administration of the judicial system, but now also sets the direction towards major reform. This year, the reform objectives have been wide ranging and ambitious, aimed at improving the administration of the entire court system and providing better service to the public. The major objectives have been to achieve calendar clearance, delay reduction in all trial courts and the Appellate Division, control of the cost of litigation to the parties, increased court and administrative efficiency, enhanced professional responsibility, improved quality of court services, and greater public access to the judicial system.

The Administrative Director is responsible for the enforcement of the rules, policies and directives of the Chief Justice and the Supreme Court. The AOC investigates complaints concerning the ethics of lawyers and judges, prepares policy recommendations and staff studies for consideration by the Court, maintains liaison with the

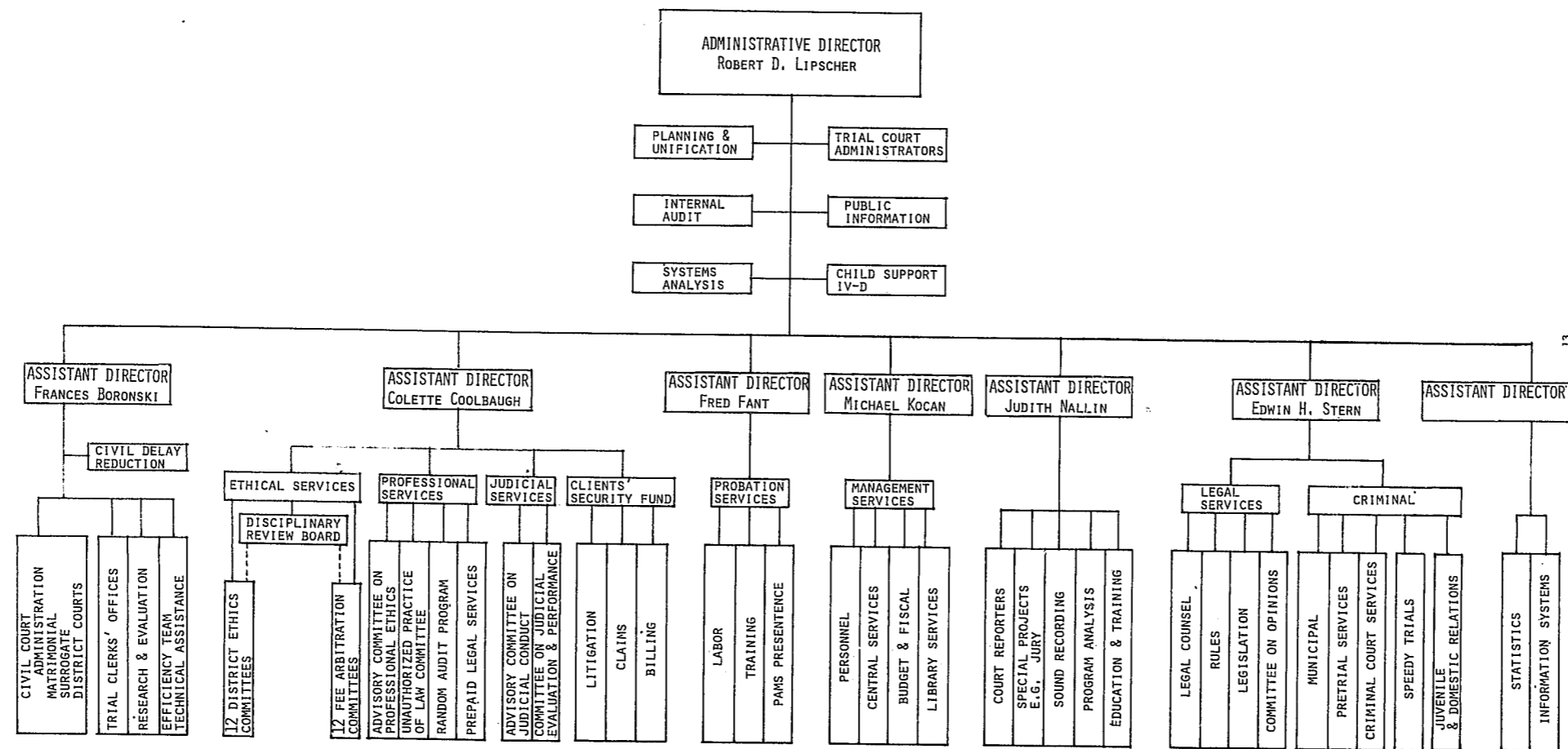
Legislature and other branches of Government, provides public information services, supervises the clerks offices and court reporters, provides administrative direction to all court support personnel and, when appropriate, drafts, implements and advises judges about new legislation. It also conducts educational conferences and training programs for judges, clerks, probation officers and others, handles labor relations matters, conducts surveys and audits of the municipal courts, and performs other essential management services.

To meet current statewide needs, the AOC reorganized this year in response to recommendations in a recent National Center for State Courts report on the AOC's operations, so that it could offer more technical assistance and support services at the trial court level. As a result, the AOC now has six Assistant Directors in place who coordinate direct services to trial courts in areas as diverse as probation, labor relations, jury management, computerization, design of budget forms, statistical analysis and legal research.

Particular attention and effort have been directed this year to improving calendar management and moving cases to trial in an expeditious manner. Two major programs, Speedy Trial in the criminal area and Civil Delay Reduction, have involved extraordinary and close cooperation of AOC staff with Trial Court Administrators, Assignment Judges, their staffs and the local bench and bar. These cooperative efforts provide a means to balance the needs of statewide cohesiveness and uniformity under the direction of the Chief Justice with the advantages of local initiative and problem solving.

It is this unique combination of flexibility and control that gives the New Jersey court system its well deserved reputation among the states of the nation as a leader in court administration.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
(AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1980)



Statistical Overview

The demand for judicial resolution of disputes increased again this year. The total volume of cases brought during court year 1980 (September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980) numbers 655,517 and stands at the highest level in New Jersey's history. For every 11 inhabitants of the State there has been one complaint filed in court this year exclusive of the municipal courts.

The Judiciary mounted a major effort to meet this heavy demand for services. Chief Justice Wilentz redirected court goals from emphasis on moving older cases to the avoidance of backlog in the first instance. Thus the goal set for the year was to match filings with an equal number of terminations.

Filings this year increased by 4.6%, but the percentage increase in terminations was double that or 9.2%. The result was that this year's program succeeded better than expected. Not only did the courts clear their calendars by matching terminations with filings, but they also cut into the backlog by more than 20,000 cases, reducing it by over 9%.

The impressive results of this year's work are set forth below.

CASELOAD			
	1979	1980	% Change
Added.....	626,506	655,517	+ 4.6
Terminations...	618,969	675,835	+ 9.2
Pending.....	212,790	192,472	- 9.6

Almost all vicinages contributed to the success of the effort. Backlog reduction occurred statewide, and affected most calendars. As the data below show, pending cases were reduced in seven of 10 dockets. Even those dockets which did not clear this year came very close to so doing and in the process showed improved performance levels. Overall, the calendar clearance program sparked or renewed case management initiatives in every court in every county. It marked a successful beginning of a major attack on the difficult and deep-seated problem of eliminating backlogs and delays from the court system.

CASES PENDING by CALENDAR 1979 • 1980			
	1979	1980	% Change
Civil.....	58,759	59,799	+ 1.8
Criminal.....	29,495	29,309	- 0.6
General Equity.....	3,114	3,118	+ 0.1
Matrimonial.....	7,272	5,655	-22.2
Juvenile Del. & JINS.....	15,682	13,644	-13.0
Domestic Rel.	7,437	6,722	- 9.6
County District.....	58,503	46,699	-20.2
Tax Court.....	26,000	21,376	-17.8
Superior Court			
Appellate Div.	5,380	5,034	- 6.4
Supreme Court.....	122	131	+ 7.4

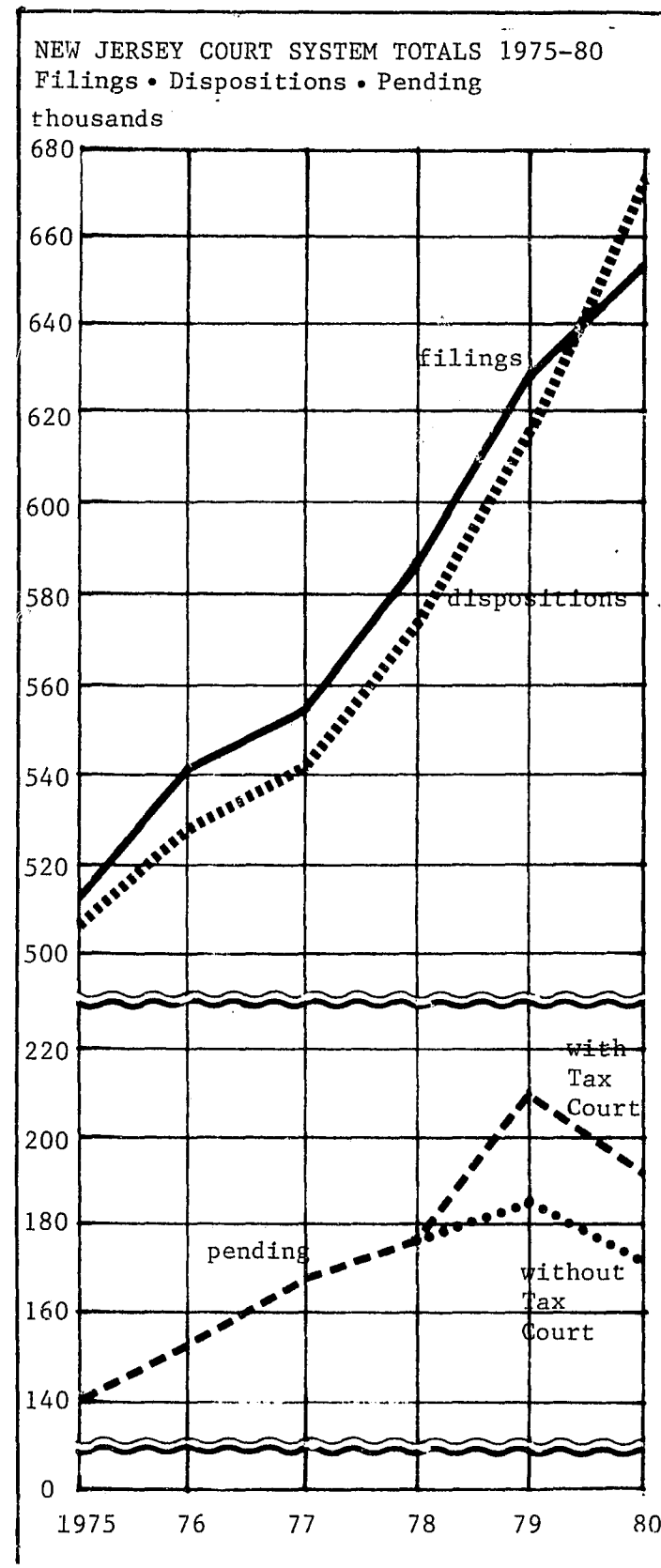
In the five years preceding 1980, terminations had fallen short of filings, leaving a backlog of cases to be dealt with in succeeding years. With terminations of 675,835, a 9.2% increase over 1979, this year's performance reversed that pattern of backlog growth. The table below shows the percentage of filings terminated since 1975.

	Filings	Dispositions	Terminated	% Filings
1975	513,801	506,741	.....	98.6
76	541,867	529,271	.....	97.7
77	555,371	541,211	.....	97.5
78	588,519	577,472	.....	98.1
79	626,506	618,969	.....	98.8
80	655,517	675,835	.....	103.1

In 1980, pending cases were reduced by 20,318, the greatest one-year reduction in the 32-year history of the modern court system. This year marks the first time in six years, and only the eighth time since 1948, that the courts were able to reduce backlog.

	Pending	Change
1975	141,346	+ 7,060
76	153,651	+12,596
77	167,981	+14,160
78	178,645	+11,047
79	212,790	+ 7,537 (186,790)*
80	192,472	-20,318 (171,096)*

*Without Tax Court



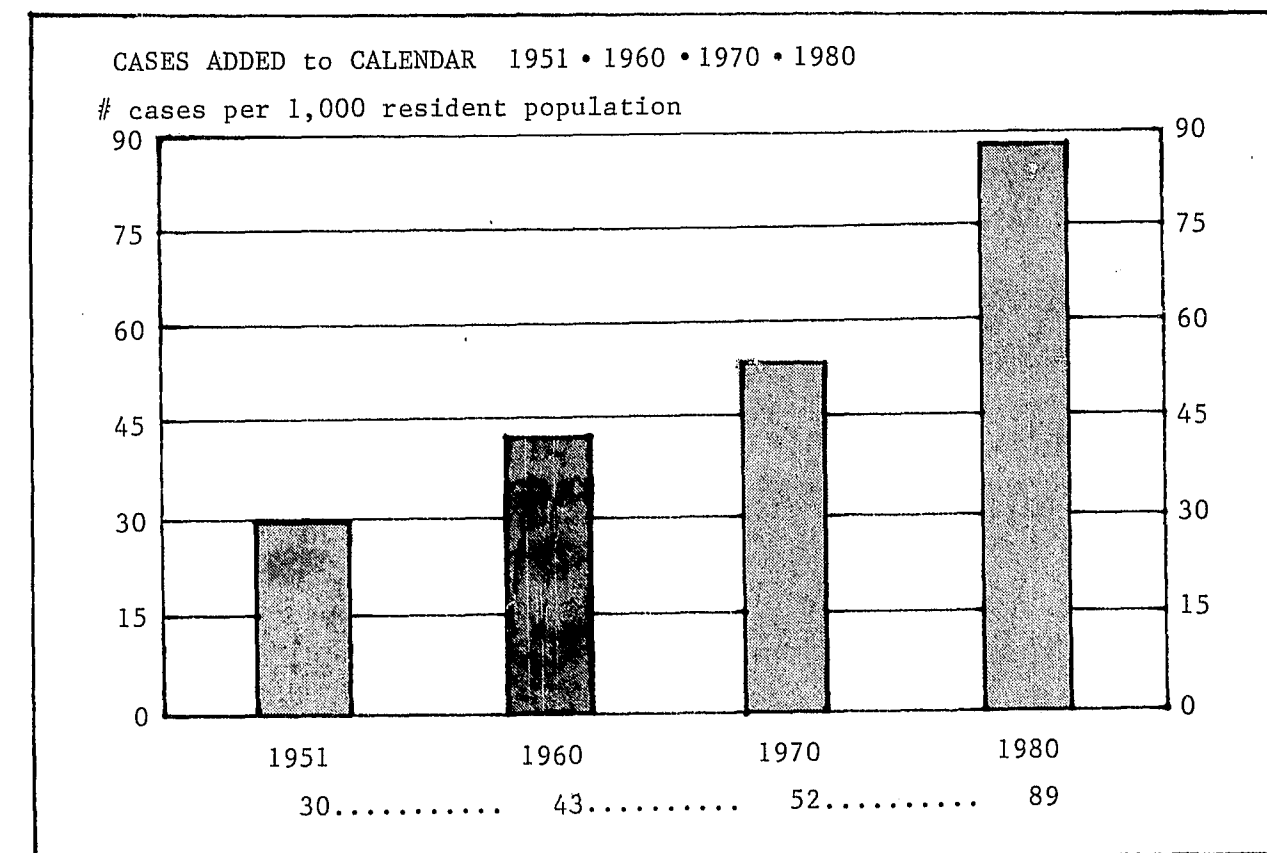
Between 1951 and 1980, filings have mushroomed from 143,551 cases to the present level of 655,517. It is interesting to trace the source of this growth. In 1951, the first year for which full court data is available, there were approximately 30 filings per thousand of population. During the 1950's the population of New Jersey grew by 25% (or 1.2 million); however, case filings grew even faster (plus 46%), so by 1960 there were 261,246 filings, or 35 filings per thousand of population. In the decade of the sixties, while population growth slowed to 18% (or 1.1 million), rapid caseload expansion continued, increasing by 43% to 374,404, or a rate of 52 filings per thousand. Finally, in the past 10 years, during which the population of the State stabilized (up only 2.3%, less than 0.2 million), cases filed jumped another 75.1% to the current total, or a rate of 89 filings per thousand.

Two important factors about filings in the New Jersey court system can be seen.

First, population increases have not been the driving force behind caseload growth. Were this so, court filings would have stabilized as the population of the State leveled off during the past decade. The filing rate of 30 filings per thousand in 1951 has nearly tripled to 89 per thousand in 1980. In one sense, the heavy reliance on the court is a tribute to the institutional success of the Judiciary during this period.

POPULATION & CASELOAD COMPARED

Year	Population	Caseload	Filings per 1000 Population
1951	4,835,329	143,551	30
60	6,066,782	261,246	43
70	7,171,112	374,404	52
80	7,364,158	655,517	89

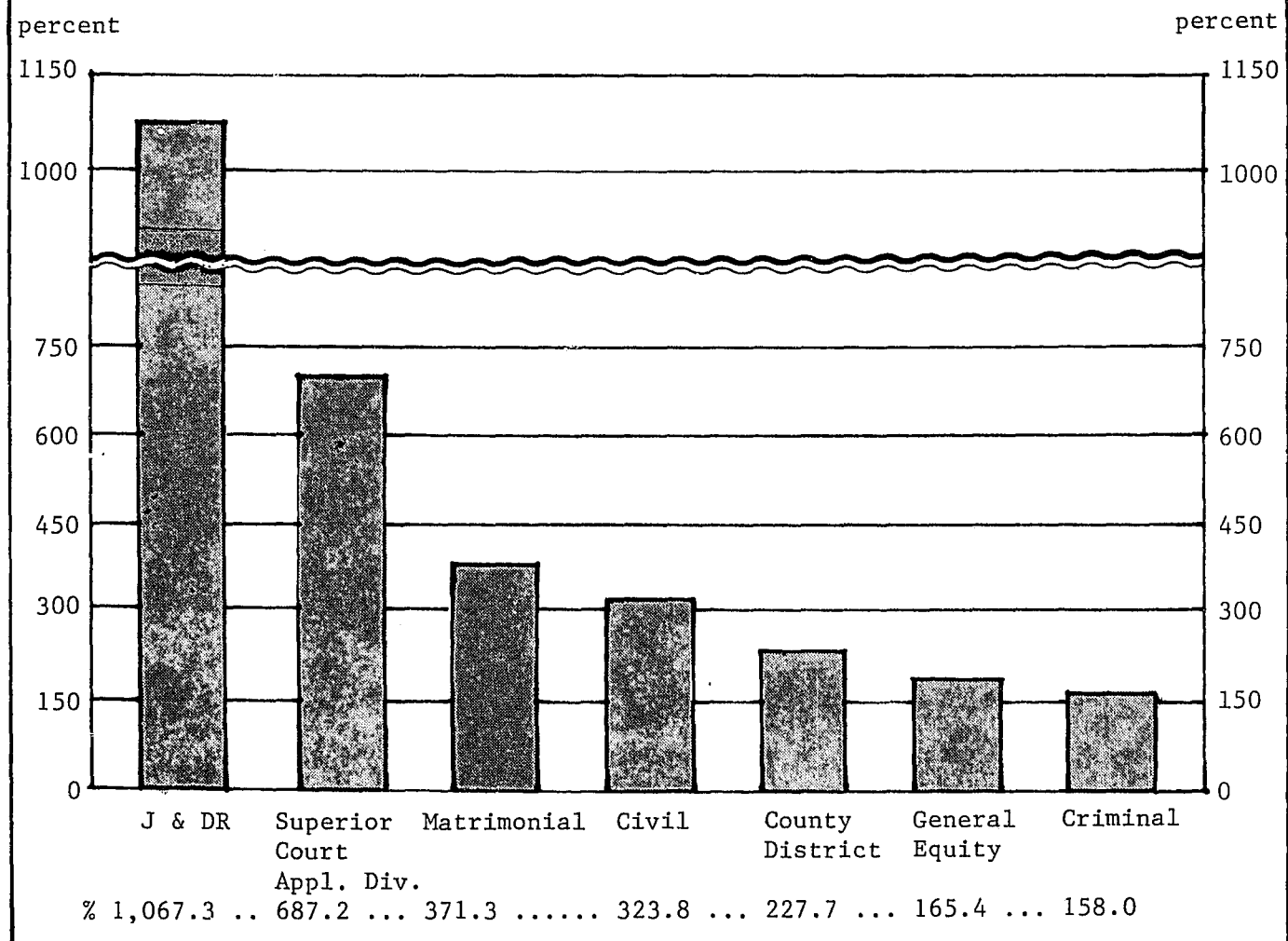


COMPOSITION OF THE CASELOAD

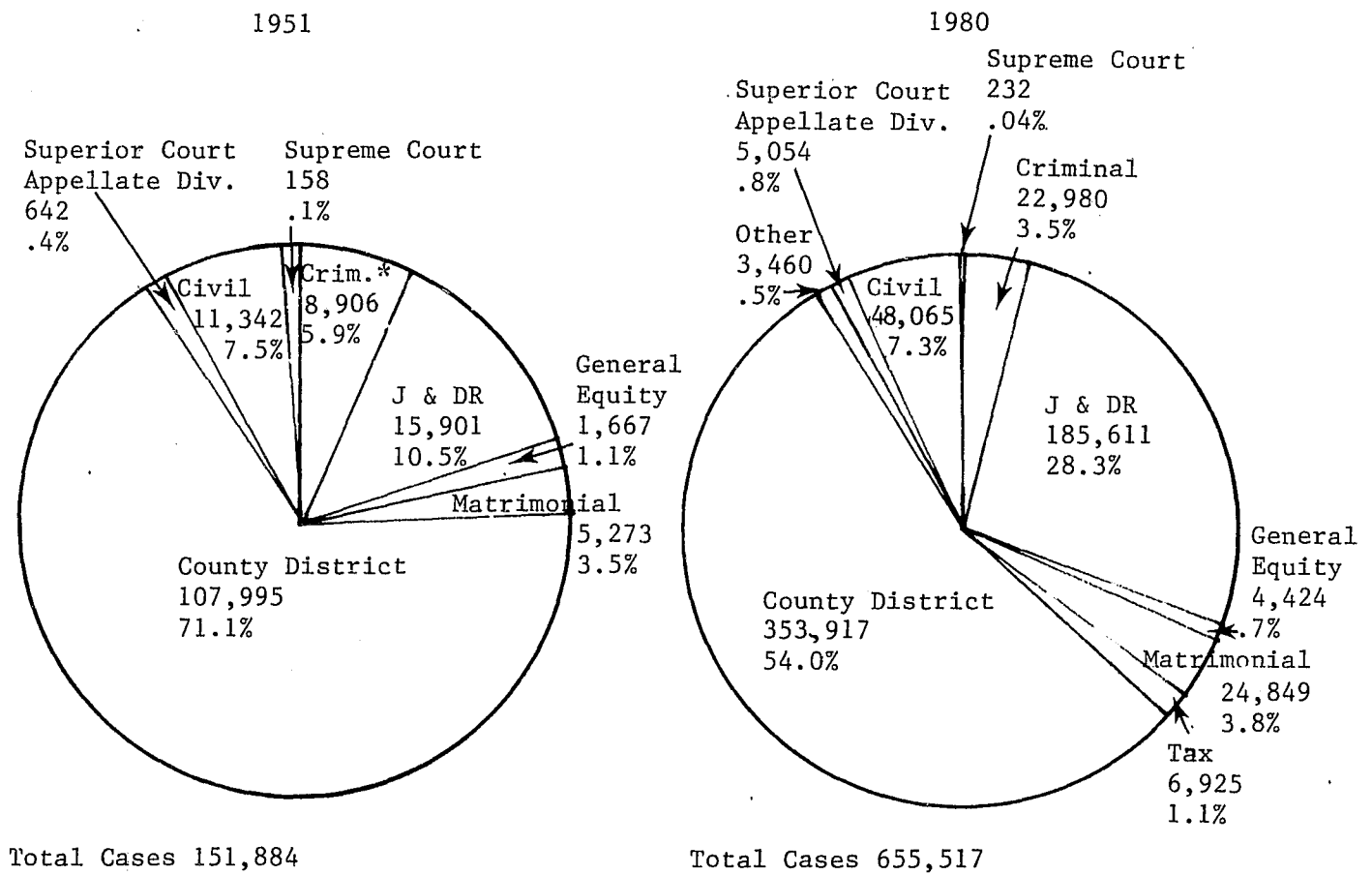
The composition of the caseload has changed markedly over the years to reflect new filing trends. The fastest growing calendars have been those of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations, Matrimonial, and Appellate Courts. The Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court calendars have grown more than tenfold from 15,901 cases in 1951 to 185,611 cases in 1980, an increase of 1,067%. The Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court is now the second largest volume component of the court system.

The Matrimonial calendar also has exhibited enormous growth during the past decades. In 1951 there were 5,273 matrimonial cases on the calendar. This number now stands at 24,849, an increase of 371%. Combined, the family-related courts (Matrimonial and Juvenile and Domestic Relations) presently constitute nearly one-third of all filings compared with 15% several decades ago. While more liberalized divorce laws enacted in 1971 have contributed to this growth, more

PERCENTAGE INCREASE by COURT in CASES ADDED 1951-80



CASES & PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION of ALL COURT FILINGS 1951 v. 1980



* Criminal cases added 1952 figures

significant factors are growth in juvenile crime as well as less stable family units (and higher illegitimate birthrates) which have caused the citizenry to seek court help more frequently for resolution of family-related issues.

Conversely, there has been a reduction in the prominence of the District Court within the court system. In the 1950's District Court filings accounted for approximately 75% of all cases filed. Despite enormous increases in District Court filings since then, (from 107,995 in 1955 to 353,917 in 1980, an increase of 228%) they now account for only 54.0% of all cases filed during 1980.

The number of appeals filed has also greatly increased over the past decades.

In 1951, a total of 642 appeals were filed compared with 5,054 appeals in 1980, an increase of 687%. Since 1970 alone, the number of Appellate Division cases filed has more than doubled.

The Supreme Court calendar, largely controlled by the Court, has grown more slowly during the past decades. In 1951, 158 cases were filed in this court of last resort, while in 1980, 232 appeals were added (an increase of 47% over 1951). Since 1970, the ratio of petitions disposed of to appeals disposed of has increased from 2½:1 to 5:1, indicating that the State's highest court has become twice as selective in accepting discretionary appeals.

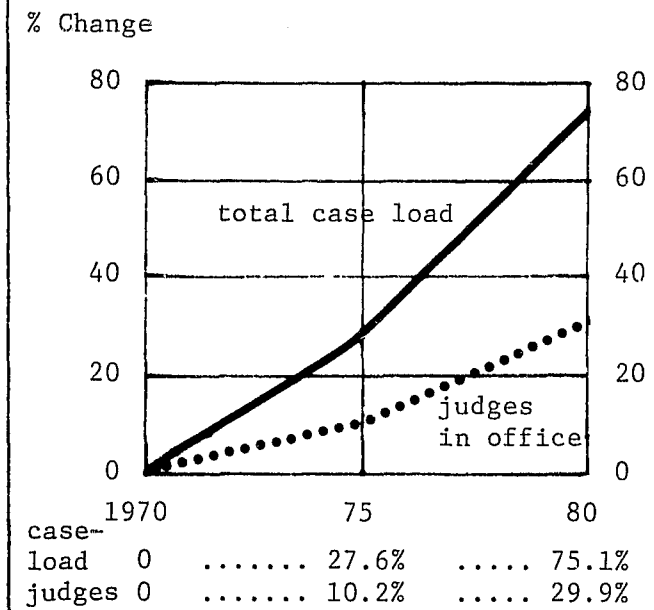
Judicial Workload

During the past decade, New Jersey judges, with only modest increases in judicial strength, have faced sharply increasing workloads. Total cases added in the New Jersey court system increased from 374,404 in 1970 to 655,517 in 1980, an increase of 75%. However, as the graph below shows, the number of judges in office has increased by less than 30%.

achievement. Judicial productivity in 1980 increased by 10%, compared to the 3.9% average of the decade.

It is noteworthy that this backlog reduction was achieved without new resources being added to the court system in 1980. There were five fewer judges available to hear non-Tax Court matters this year than last. The 2,325 cases disposed of per judge during 1980 was 203 more cases per judge than in 1979. This figure sets a judicial productivity record.

PERCENTAGE GROWTH in JUDGES in OFFICE v. TOTAL CASELOAD 1970 • 1975 • 1980

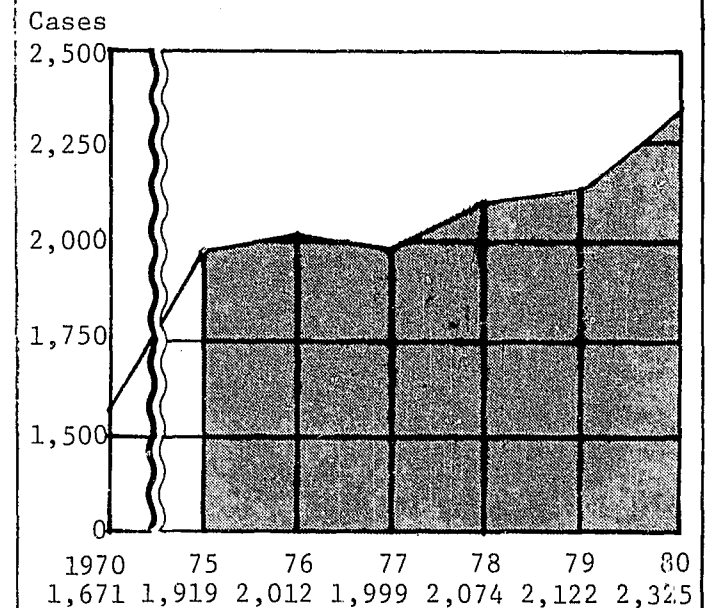


Because cases added have grown more than twice as fast as judicial strength, on average, each judge today must handle significantly larger caseloads than judges ten years ago.

The sharply growing caseload has necessitated increased judicial productivity in order to keep pace with the inflow of cases. Cases disposed of per full time judge in office* increased from 1,671 in 1970 to 2,325 in 1980--an increase of 39.1% in per judge production during the decade.

It is greater judicial productivity that led to the 1980 backlog reduction

CASES DISPOSED OF per JUDGE 1970 • 1975-80



*For meaningful comparison to 1980, the figure is exclusive of the Tax Court judges and dispositions since there was no Tax Court in the comparison years. The 1980 figure represents cases disposed of per average number of judges in office per court day. The 1975 and 1970 figures represent cases disposed of per full time judge sitting at the close of the year.

GROWTH IN AUTHORIZED JUDGESHIPS BY COURT

The number of judges authorized is always higher than judges in office due to death, resignation and other reasons for vacancies in office.

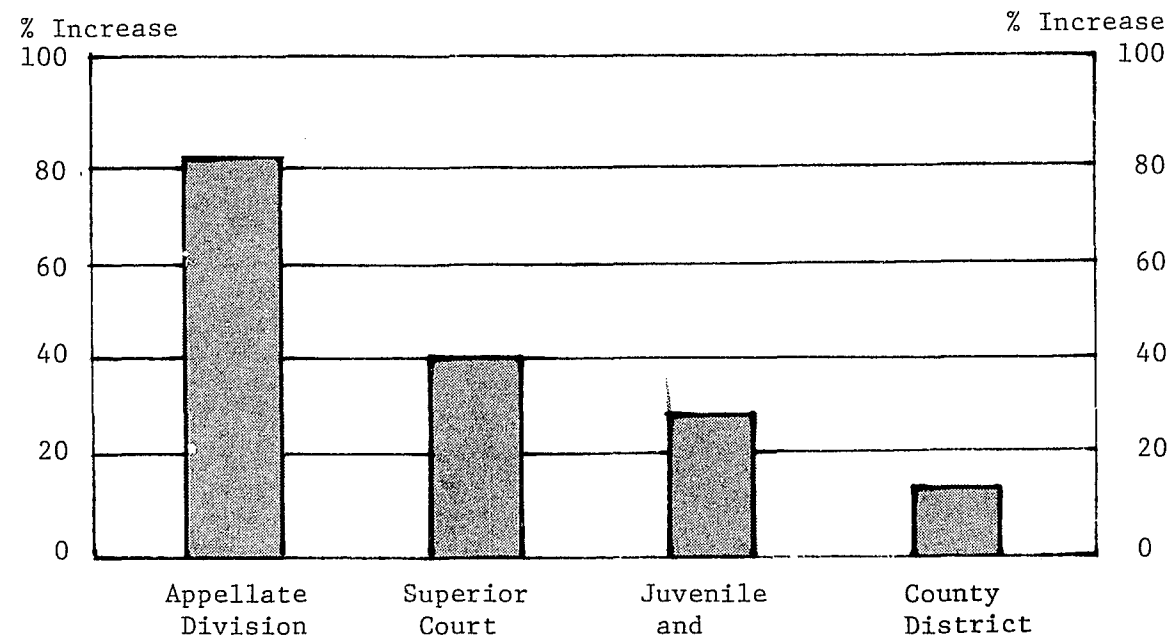
NUMBER of JUDGES & JUDGESHIPS 1970 • 1980		
	1970	1980 • Change
Judicial Positions	234	329
Judgeships Authorized	234	329
Judges in office	224	291

The tables on this page examine the growth in authorized judgeships over the last decade in terms of the court to which the judgeships have been assigned.

**AUTHORIZED JUDGESHIPS by COURT
1970 v. 1980**

	1970	1980	% Change
Supreme Court	7	7	0.0
Superior Court	12	22	83.3
Appellate Div.	12	22	83.3
Trial Divisions	154	214	39.0
Superior Court (including former county court judgeships)	154	214	39.0
Juvenile & Domestic Relations	27	35	29.6
Tax Court	0	12	100.0
County District	34	39	14.7
Total	234	329	40.6

PERCENTAGE INCREASE in AUTHORIZED JUDGESHIPS by COURT 1970 v. 1980



*Includes former County Court judge positions, merged with the Superior Court 12/7/78.

BENCH HOURS

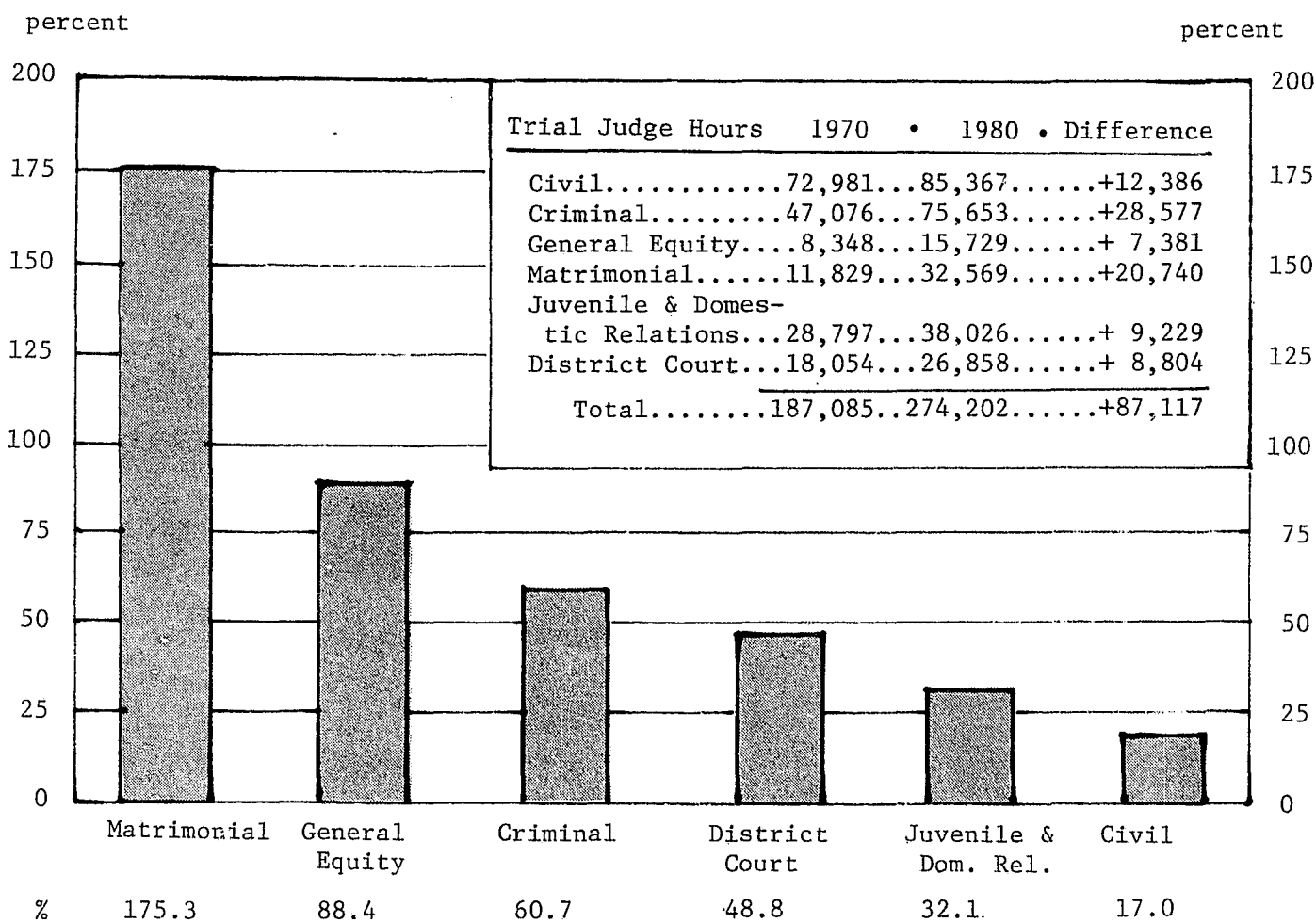
During the past decade total judge hours on bench and in settlement have jumped from 187,085 to 274,202, an increase of 87,117 hours. The greatest percentage growth came in hours devoted to the Matrimonial Court which rose from 11,829 in 1970 to 32,569 in 1980, an increase of 175.3%. General Equity hours have nearly doubled, increasing from 8,348 to 15,729, an 88.4% hike.

The Law Criminal calendar represented the third highest percentage increase, now totaling 75,653 compared with 47,076 in 1970, up 60.7%. Judge hours required in District Court have grown by 48.8% since 1970. Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court hours have increased by 32.1% while Law Civil hours have increased only 17%.

Of the 87,117 additional trial judge hours in 1980 over 1970, the Criminal calendar received the largest portion--an additional 28,577 hours (32.8% of total additional judge time). Matrimonial Courts received the second greatest increase, 20,740 hours (23.8%), Law Civil Courts received 12,386 hours (14.2%), and the remaining Superior Court calendar, General Equity, received 7,381 hours (8.5%).

The State's two highest volume courts showed increased hours of 9,229 for Juvenile and Domestic Relations (10.6% of the total increase), while District Court received 8,804 hours (10.1%).

PERCENTAGE INCREASE in TRIAL JUDGE HOURS between 1970 & 1980



TRIALS

There are fewer civil and criminal cases being tried, while judge hours devoted to these calendars have increased substantially. Criminal trials have fallen from 3,516 to 2,403 since 1970 (a decrease of 31.7%) at the same time that judge hours spent on criminal matters have increased by 60%. Civil trials have fallen from 5,681 in 1970 to 4,299 in 1980 (nearly one-fourth), while bench hours increased by 17%.

The General Equity calendar is the only time-intensive calendar that has exhibited a net increase in trials, 734 to 816 (an increase of 11.2%) since 1970. However, in the past ten years, judicial hours devoted to the General Equity calendar have increased by 88.4%.

With trials consuming a smaller portion of judge time in Criminal, Civil, and General Equity calendars, judges are devoting more time to hearing motions, seeking settlements and conducting hearings other than trials.

On the other hand, the growth in Matrimonial trials conducted from 10,722 in 1970 to 25,562 in 1980 (+138.4%) was nearly commensurate with the increase in judge hours devoted to Matrimonial

matters. Since 1970, judicial hours devoted to the Matrimonial Calendar have grown from 11,829 to 32,569 -- an increase of 175.3%.

There are no formal trial proceedings on juvenile matters and the most analogous figure to trials is the number of hearings on juvenile matters completed during the year. In 1970, a total of 74,325 Juvenile and Domestic Relations complaints were disposed of by trial (including Domestic Relations initial complaint and enforcement hearings). In 1980 this total has risen to 124,345, an increase of 67.3%. During the decade the number of Juvenile and Domestic Relations bench hours has increased from 28,797 to 38,026, an increase of 32%.

In the County District Courts the number of cases tried has increased more slowly than bench hours. In 1970, 53,636 District Court cases were concluded by trial, and by 1980 that figure had increased to 60,441, an increase of only 12.7%. Trial judge hours devoted to District Court matters have increased from 18,054 in 1970 to 26,858 in 1980, an increase of 48.8% -- far greater than the increase in cases concluded by trial.

CASES CONCLUDED by TRIAL • CALENDAR YEAR 1970 • 1980					
	1970	•	1980	•	Difference • %
Civil.....	5,681.....		4,299.....		- 1,382..... - 24.3
Criminal.....	3,516.....		2,403.....		- 1,113..... - 31.7
General Equity*.....	734.....		816.....		+ 82..... + 11.2
Matrimonial*.....	10,722.....		25,562.....		+14,840..... +138.4
Juvenile & Domestic Relations Hearings.....	74,325.....		124,345.....		+50,020..... + 67.3
District Court.....	53,636.....		60,441.....		+ 6,805..... + 12.7

* Actual trials held 1980 and 1970, data concerning complaints disposed of by trial for 1970, n.a.

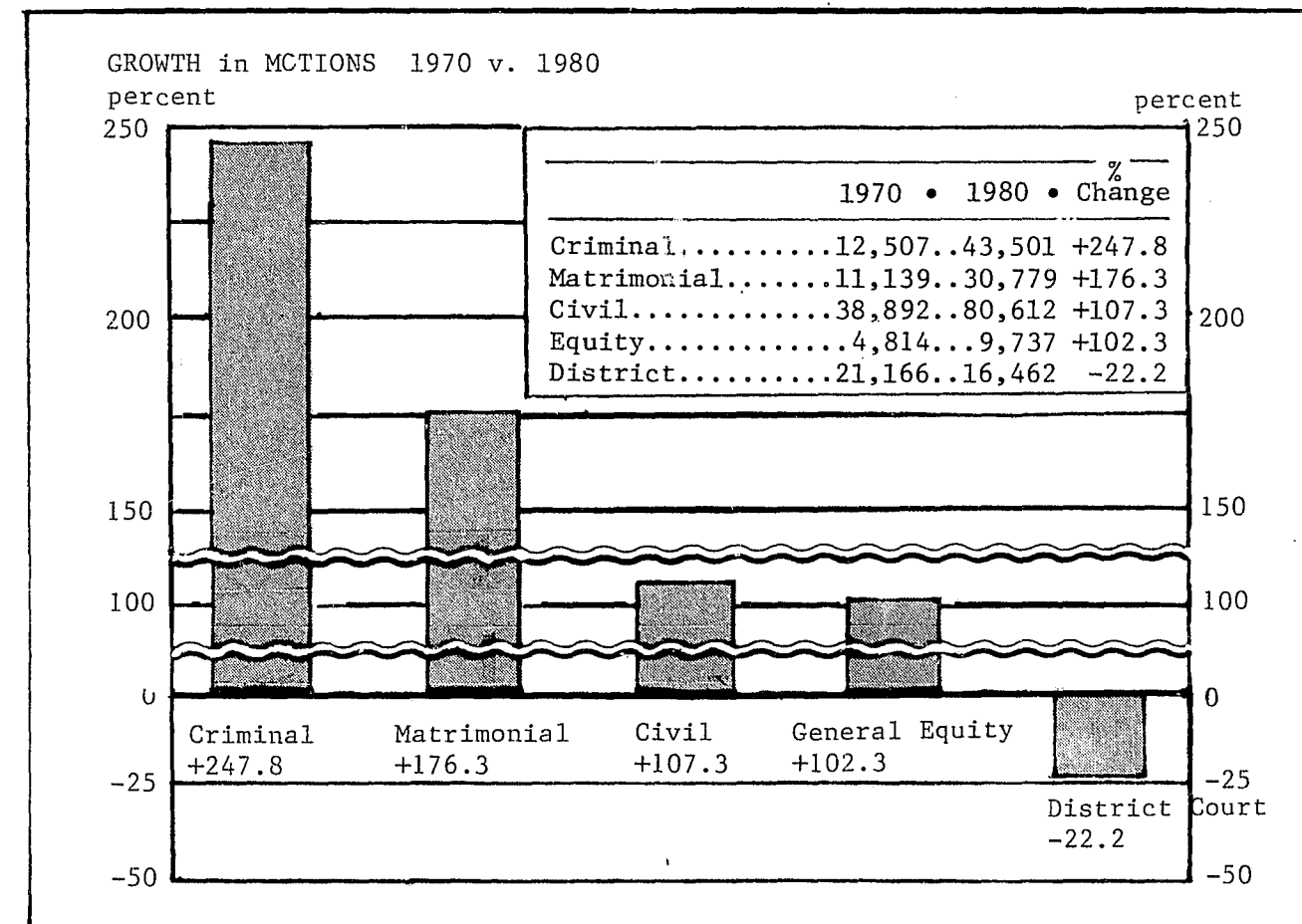
MOTIONS

During the past decade, total motion activity (contested and uncontested) has more than doubled. However, as the table below indicates, the increase in motions activity varies significantly among courts*.

The three divisions of the Superior Court which require the greatest average judge time per disposition (Law Civil, Law Criminal, and General Equity), have experienced a staggering 134.4% increase in motion activity over the past ten years. By comparison, dispositions from these three intensive judge-time calendars have increased only by 46.9%. This means that motion activity has grown at nearly three times the pace of dispositions during the decade. Further, it is clear that the proportion of total judge hours devoted to motions has increased significantly during the past ten years.

The increase in motion activity has been the greatest on the Criminal calendar. The 43,501 criminal motions heard in 1980 represent an increase of 248% over the 12,507 motions heard in 1970. On the Civil calendar of the Superior Court, motion activity has grown from 38,892 in 1970 to 80,612 in 1980, an increase of 107.3%. The growth in motions heard on the Equity calendar has been almost as great. The 9,737 motions heard in 1980 represent an increase of 102.3% over the 4,814 motions heard in 1970.

In the Matrimonial courts, the use of motions (+176.3%) has closely paralleled the increase in dispositions (+153%) since 1970. During the past ten years, motion activity in the County District courts has shown a net decline of 22.2% while dispositions increased 76.5%.



* No Motions are recorded for the J&DR Courts. Matters which generally involve motion hearings are recorded as additional hearings.

SETTLEMENTS

Statistics are presented here on the number of civil case settlements achieved with the aid of court, and the time spent by judges in settlement conferences during the 1980 court year as compared with the 1975 court year.

Focusing on the Civil and General Equity courts (the most time-intensive calendars), there have been substantial increases in both the amount of judge time spent on settlement conferences and the number of settlements achieved with the aid of court before trial. On the Civil calendar of the Superior Court, judges are devoting 29.1% more time in settlement conferences than they were in 1975; however, the number of settlements achieved has increased at a faster pace, from 8,435 to 12,668, an increase of 50.2%. On the General Equity calendar,

time devoted to settlement conferences has increased from 867 hours in 1975 to 1,830 hours in 1980--an increase of 111% but the number of cases settled with the aid of court has increased only from 368 to 490 -- an increase of 33.2%. In total, the growth in settlements achieved from these two calendars (+49.5%) has outstripped the growth in judge hours devoted to settlements (+33.8%) since 1975.

The growth in settlements achieved (Matrimonial +369.8% and District Court +22.6%) on the two calendars requiring less judge time per disposition has nearly doubled the growth in settlement hours on these courts (Matrimonial +182.2% and District Court +13.3%). However, the number of settlements achieved constitutes only a small percentage of total dispositions for each of these courts.

CIVIL SETTLEMENT • JUDGE HOURS • 1975 • 1980

	1975	•	1980	•	Difference	•	%
Civil.....	14,328.7.....		18,494.0.....		+4,165.3.....		+ 29.1
General Equity.....	867.1.....		1,830.4.....		+ 963.3.....		+111.1
Matrimonial.....	1,268.2.....		3,578.7.....		+2,310.5.....		+182.2
District Court.....	1,502.0.....		1,701.5.....		+ 199.5.....		+ 13.3

NUMBER of CIVIL SETTLEMENTS with AID of COURT 1975 • 1980

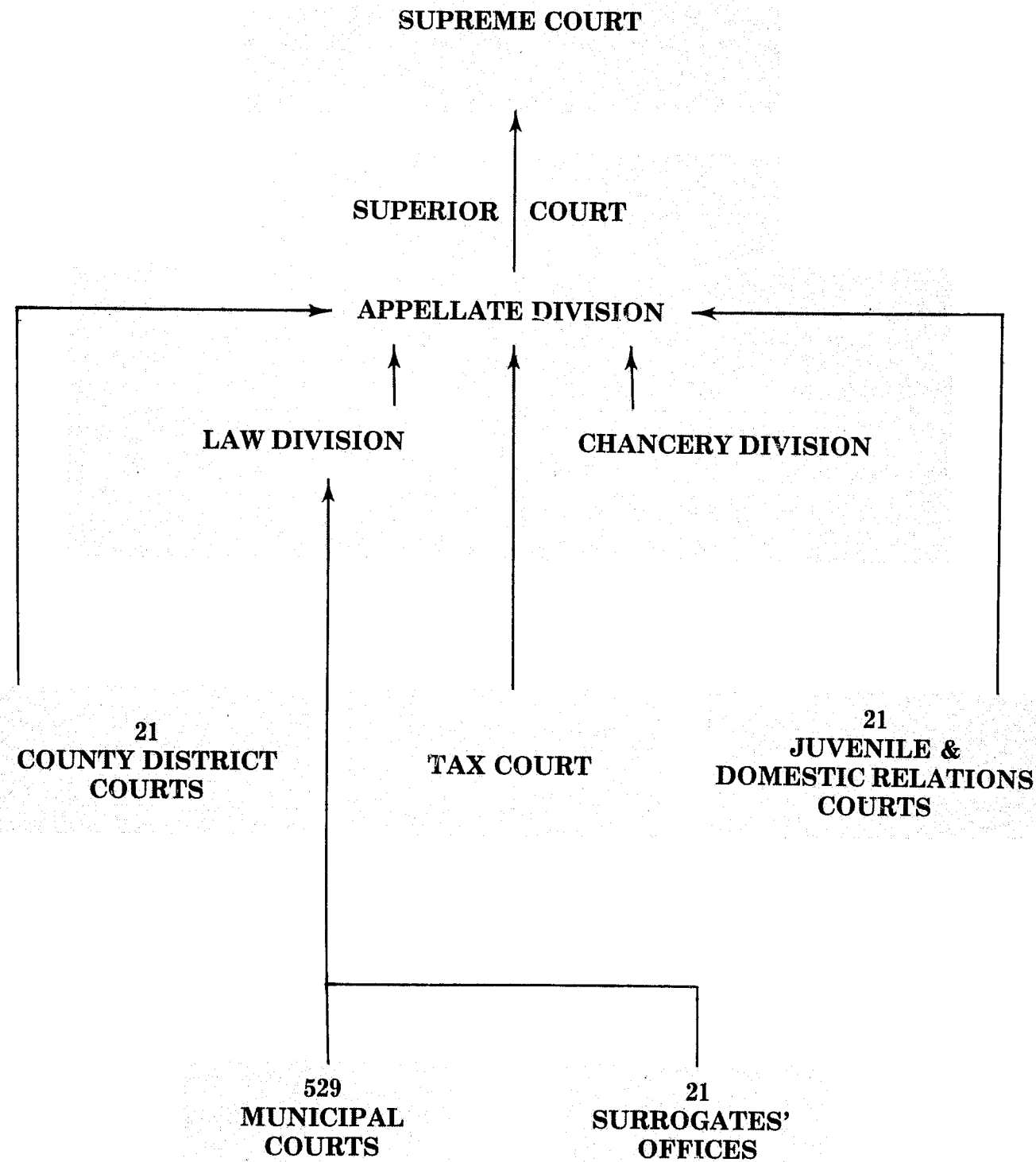
	1975	•	1980	•	Difference	•	%
Civil.....	8,435.....		12,668.....		+4,233.....		+ 50.2
General Equity.....	368.....		490.....		+ 122.....		+ 33.2
Matrimonial.....	63.....		296.....		+ 233.....		+369.8
District Court.....	3,756.....		4,604.....		+ 848.....		+ 22.6

1 Court Operations

- APPELLATE COURTS
- TRIAL COURTS of GENERAL JURISDICTION
- TRIAL COURTS of LIMITED JURISDICTION
- MUNICIPAL COURTS

(AS OF AUGUST 31, 1980)

The Court System



of New Jersey

(JUSTICES, JUDGES AND JURISDICTIONS)

SUPREME COURT: Chief Justice and 6 Associate Justices. Initial term of 7 years with tenure on reappointment. Mandatory retirement at 70.

Final Appeal in:

1. Constitutional questions
2. Issues where dissent in Appellate Division
3. Capital causes
4. Certifications
5. In such causes as provided by law

SUPERIOR COURT: 236 Judges authorized. Term, tenure and retirement same as Supreme Court. (Tenured former County Court judges have tenure on the Superior Court, and former County Court judges not having tenure as of December 7, 1978 hold office for the unexpired portion of their terms and acquire tenure upon reappointment.)

APPELLATE DIVISION

Appeals from:

1. Law and Chancery Divisions
2. County District Courts
3. Juvenile & Domestic Relations Courts
4. State Administrative Agencies
5. Tax Court
6. As provided by law

LAW DIVISION

1. General jurisdiction in all causes, civil and criminal
2. Proceedings in lieu of prerogative writs, except review of state administrative agencies
3. Appeals from Municipal Courts and Wage Collection Section, Office of Wage and Hour Compliance
4. Probate

CHANCERY DIVISION

1. General equity
2. Matrimonial
3. Probate

COUNTY DISTRICT COURTS: 39 Judges authorized. Term: 5 years. Tenure after 10 years and third appointment. Mandatory retirement at 70.

1. Contract, penalty, and tort actions at \$3,000
2. Landlord and tenant
3. Small claims at \$500
4. Concurrent criminal and quasi-criminal jurisdiction with Municipal Courts
5. Bastardy and filiation proceedings
6. Actions by creditors against an estate up to \$3,000
7. Up to \$5,000 for disciplinary sanctions by professional and occupational boards of the Division of Consumer Affairs.

TAX COURT (Effective July 1, 1979): 12 Judges authorized. Term same as Supreme Court except for the 1979 appointments. Tenure and retirement same as Supreme Court. The Tax Court reviews the determinations of agencies and officials charged with administration of state and local taxes and in particular:

1. Local property tax assessments
2. State tax assessments
3. Equalization tables promulgated by the director of the Division of Taxation or the County Boards of Taxation

JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURTS: 35 Judges authorized. Term: 5 years. Tenure after 10 years and third appointment. Mandatory retirement at 70.

1. Exclusive jurisdiction over juvenile delinquency* and "juveniles in need of supervision."
2. Child abuse matters
3. Support
4. Temporary custody of children
5. Bastardy and filiation proceedings

MUNICIPAL COURTS: 374 Judges. Term: 3 years.

1. Traffic and motor vehicle violations
2. Ordinance violations
3. Disorderly persons offenses
4. Fish and game and navigation violations
5. Bastardy and filiation proceedings
6. Other specified crimes (where penalty does not exceed 1 year incarceration or \$1,000 fine) and offenses (where value of property does not exceed \$500), including some

- crimes where indictment and trial by jury can be waived.
7. Probable cause hearings on indictable offenses.

SURROGATES' OFFICES: 21 Surrogates. Elected. Term: 5 years.

1. Uncontested probate matters
2. Deputy clerk of the Superior Court for probate matters

*"Juvenile delinquency" excludes violations of chapters 3, 4, 6 and 8 of Title 39 of the N.J. Statutes where juveniles are 17 years old.

Supreme Court

The Chief Justice and six Associate Justices sit on the Supreme Court, the highest court in the State. It hears appeals as of right from final judgments in cases which present substantial constitutional questions or in which there was a dissent by the Appellate Division. Other cases are heard at the Court's discretion once it determines that the litigant's petition for certification requesting the Court's review presents an issue of substantial merit or interest.

In addition to its juridical duties, the Court has considerable administrative responsibilities, including admitting attorneys to practice, disciplining them if necessary, and promulgating the rules of court governing administration, procedure and practice in all courts in the State.

JURISDICTION

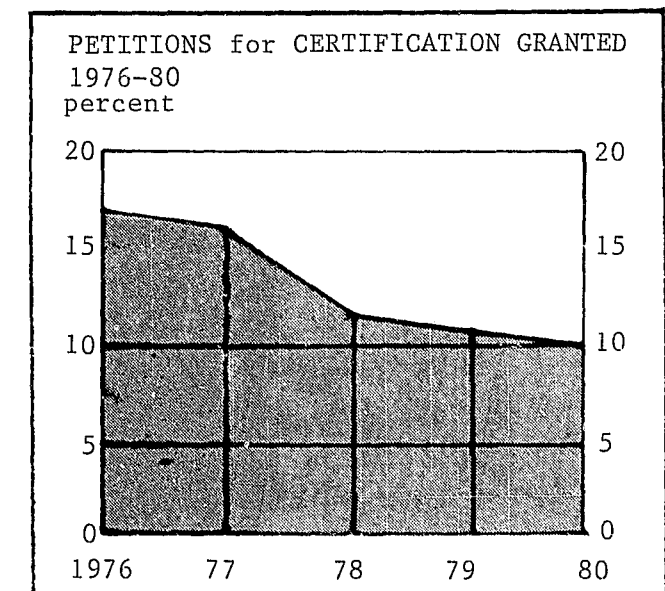
The Court's jurisdiction over litigated matters is invoked in the following ways. If the judgment sought to be reviewed is a final one entered by the Appellate Division, litigants may petition for certification or file an appeal as of right. Although 29% of the appeals added in the 1980 court term were appeals as of right, the rules of court are actually heavily weighted in favor of the certification process.

An appeal as of right is permitted in the Supreme Court only if it involves a substantial constitutional question not previously passed upon by an appellate court or if a dissent was entered in the Appellate Division. The latter occurs rarely and the former, although attempted more frequently, meets with a singular lack of success. In 1980, for example, 68 notices of appeal as of right were filed. Counter-balancing that was the dismissal of 55 appeals prior to argument, substantially all of which involved appeals assertedly as of

right that did not meet the Court's stringent standards.

To invoke the Court's discretionary review process, parties must petition for certification. In a relatively brief 20 pages, they must discuss the case and ask the Court to review the Appellate Division's decision. Certification will be granted only if: 1) the case involves a matter of general public importance that has not been, but should be, settled by the Court; 2) the question is similar to one already on appeal; 3) the decision below conflicts with another appellate decision or calls for the general supervisory powers of the Court; or 4) the interest of justice requires it.

These certification standards are not easy to meet. In fact, the percentage of petitions for certification granted has declined over the last five years from a high in 1976 of 17% of filings to a low of 10% in 1980.

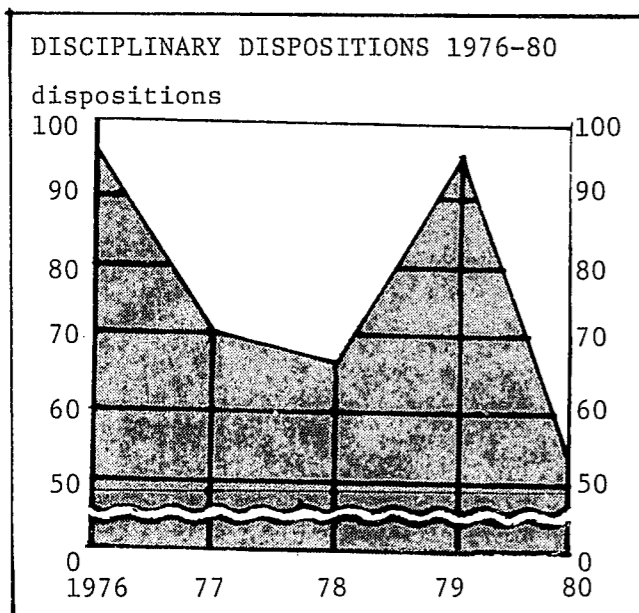


In addition to matters arising out of final judgments, the Supreme Court has jurisdiction to consider interlocutory

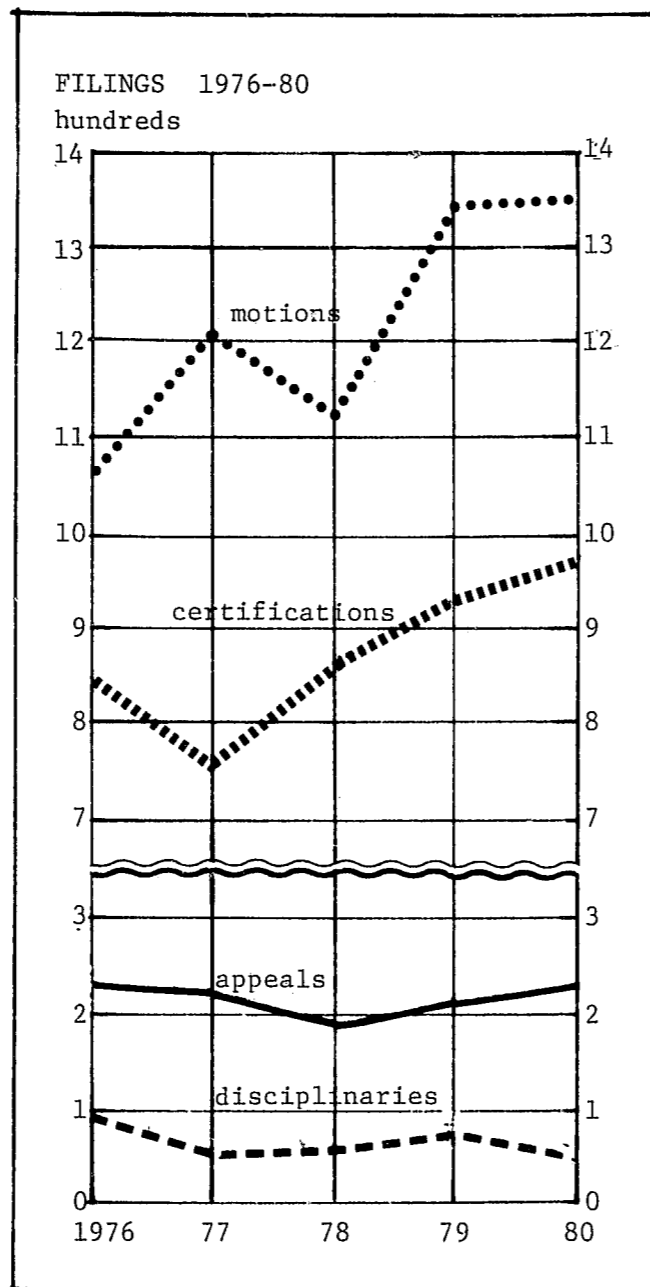
matters passing through the trial courts and the Appellate Division. The Court considers a great variety of motions. The most frequent involve requests for leave to appeal (181 in 1980), extensions of time (199 in 1980), stays (118 in 1980), and direct certification (58 in 1980). The Court's jurisdiction over admissions to the bar generated an additional 383 applications in 1980. These included requests for the relaxation of educational requirements, extensions of temporary licenses, admission without further examination and numerous other, more esoteric, applications for relief.

The final area of the Court's jurisdiction is attorney discipline. In 1980, 54 disciplinary matters were disposed of: 39 resulted in the imposition of sanctions, seven involved restoration to the practice of law, and the balance included miscellaneous applications. The ethics process begins with the filing of a complaint with a District Ethics Committee. Presentments from those Committees are filed with the Disciplinary Review Board, which, in turn, files with the Supreme Court a report and recommendation on the discipline to be imposed.

The effect of the creation of the Disciplinary Review Board in 1978 is reflected in the graph below on Supreme Court disciplinary dispositions.



Although a more detailed analysis of the filings in the foregoing areas appears later in this section, the following chart shows, in a nutshell, the trends involved over the last five years. Although appeal filings have remained almost constant and disciplinary filings have declined somewhat, the overall picture on petitions for certification and motions is one showing substantial increases. Certifications, except for 1977, have increased steadily to 975 in 1980. Motions, with a similar one-year aberration in 1978, have also dramatically increased from a low of 1,058 in 1976 to a high of 1,353 in 1980.



FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

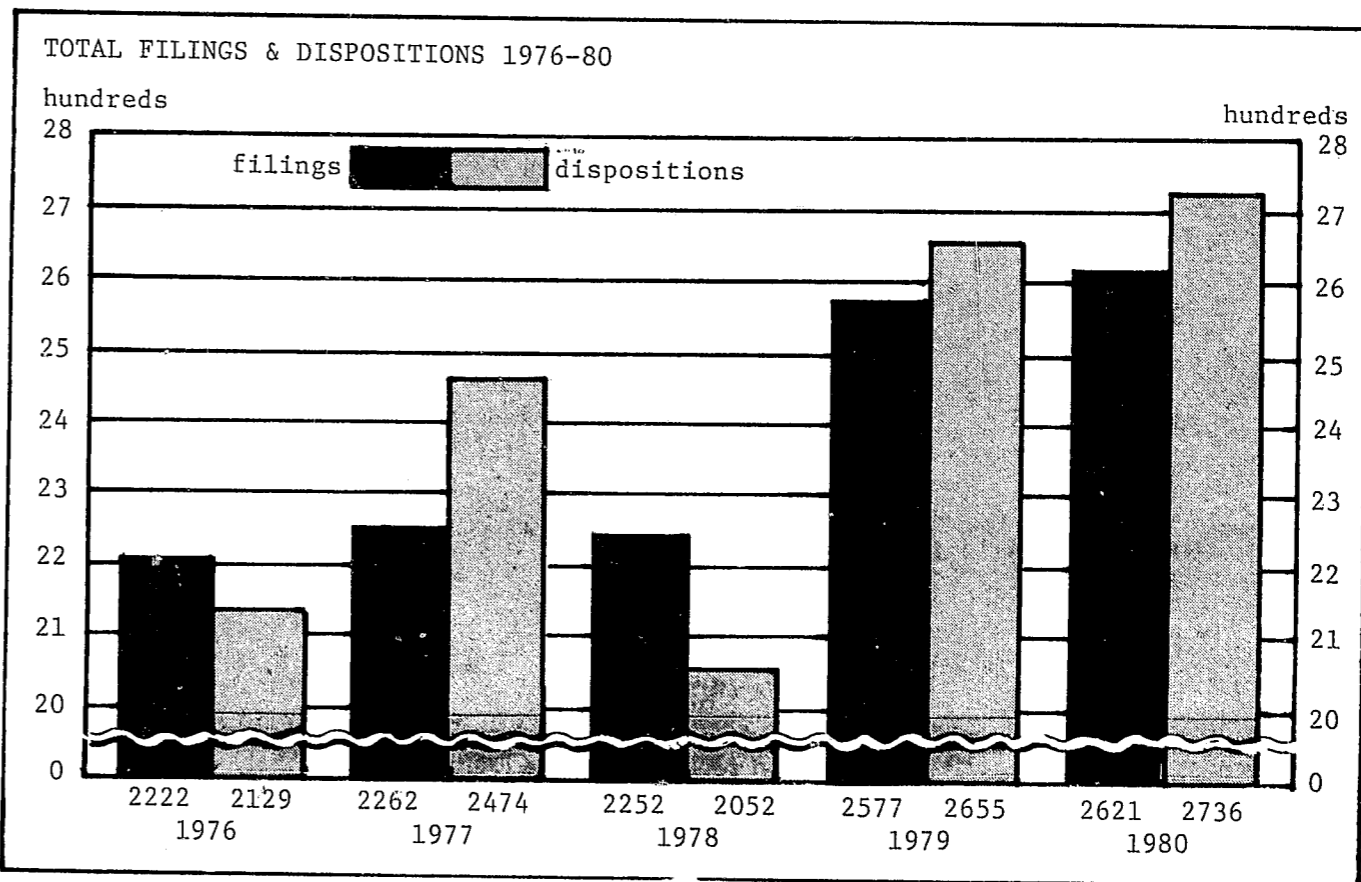
Case filings (appeals, certifications, motions and disciplinaries) increased by 44 in 1980 for a combined total of 2,621. At the same time, overall dispositions for the term amounted to 2,736, an increase of 81 over the previous year. The chart below shows how well the Court has kept pace with the increased demands upon its time.

As can be readily seen, the Supreme Court has done better than keep even with increased filings. This is particularly significant in light of the sharp rise in filings in 1979 (which continued in 1980).

The growth in the Court's caseload was practically across the board in 1980. Only disciplinary actions saw fewer filings and dispositions than in the previous term. Appeals and certifications saw significant increases in filings with the latter rising by 5% and the former by 8%. The accompanying table sets

forth a breakdown of the filings and dispositions for 1980 as compared with 1979.

	1979	1980
Appeals		
added.....	214.....	232
disposed of.....	243.....	223
Certifications		
added.....	931.....	979
disposed of.....	975.....	1,075
Motions		
added.....	1,348.....	1,353
disposed of.....	1,343.....	1,384
Disciplinaries		
added.....	84.....	57
disposed of.....	94.....	54
Total		
added.....	2,577.....	2,621
disposed of.....	2,655.....	2,736



The increased filings on matters involving discretionary review reflects, in part, the increasing numbers of appeals handled by the Appellate Division. A comparison of the dispositions of the Appellate Division with the filings of notices of petition for certification in the Supreme Court over the last five years shows that while the absolute numbers have risen substantially, the percentage of cases in which certification is sought has remained fairly constant, about 18%. A 2% decrease in 1979 reflected the creation of a procedure for administrative dismissals. Hundreds of inactive cases were dismissed and few, if any, were brought to the Supreme Court for review.

APPELLATE DIVISION DISPOSITIONS COMPARED to SUPREME COURT FILINGS of PETITIONS for CERTIFICATION 1976-80

	Appellate Div. Disp.	Petitions for Cert.	% of Certs.
1976	4,333	837	19
77	4,237	765	18
78	4,741	866	18
79	5,622	916	16
80	5,400	975	18

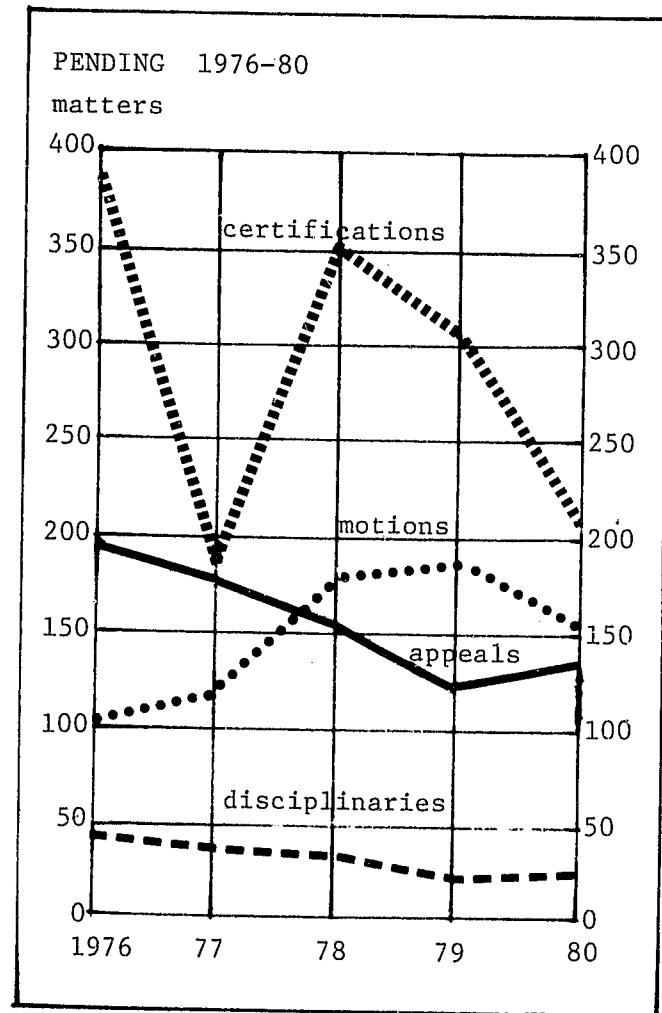
Although the Court was unable to clear the appeals calendar during the 1980 court term (nine fewer appeals were disposed of than were filed), certification dispositions exceeded filings by 10% and motion dispositions exceeded filings by 2%.

PENDING CASES

A review of the status of matters pending at the end of the 1980 court term shows that compared with previous years the Supreme Court is in a good position with regard to all case filings. There remained, for example, 131 appeals, up

nine from 1979. Despite that small increase, the Court's pending appeals marked the second lowest number recorded in the last five years. Pending certifications were reduced to 211, a sharp decrease from the high of 351 recorded in 1978. Even motions on hand were reduced from 183 in 1979 to 152. Disciplinary pending showed a small increase but, as with the appeals, the 25 pending on Aug. 31, 1980 amounted to the second smallest total in the last five years.

The table below demonstrates the matters pending for the last five years.



The general reduction in pending matters is particularly important when compared with the trends in filing. As can be seen from the "Filings 1976-80" chart, the last two years have shown a steady increase in filings in all areas but disciplinary.

OPINIONS FILED

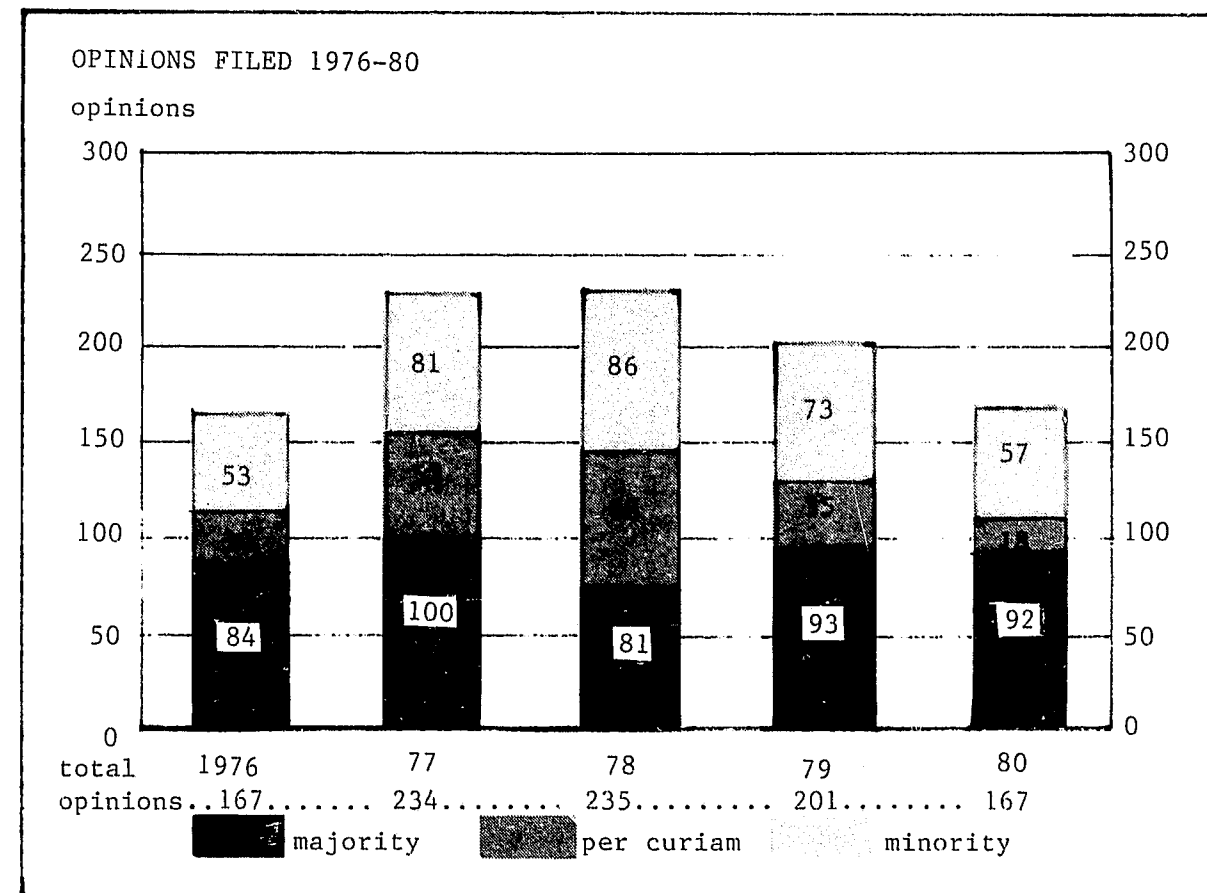
Keeping abreast of filings is an important goal of every court and one not easily met. However, that is only one aspect of the Supreme Court's multi-faceted role as the keystone of New Jersey's court system. Despite the considerable time and effort spent on matters for discretionary review, the opinions of the Court remain the most visible evidence of its work. The Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, discusses each case argued before it at the conference following oral arguments. If the Court is unanimous or if the Chief Justice is in majority, the opinion is assigned by the Chief Justice. In cases in which the Chief Justice does not participate or is one of the members in the minority, the opinion is assigned by the senior justice voting with the majority.

Although more than 20 opinions may be in circulation at any given time, each member of the Court must be conversant

with every opinion before him, whether a first or a final draft. Circulating opinions hold the highest priority at Court conferences and every effort is made to ensure that the decisions of the Court are truly collegial in nature.

The Supreme Court in 1980 filed 167 opinions deciding 134 appeals and nine disciplinary matters. Of those opinions, 34% (57) were minority opinions, either dissents or concurrences. Although the total number of opinions was down from 201 in the 1979 court term, the number of signed majority opinions was reduced by only one.

The composition of the Supreme Court's opinions workload can and does vary significantly. Although certain categories of matters appear before the Court regularly, the Court's power of discretionary review is reflected in the changes in subject matter emphasis from term to term.

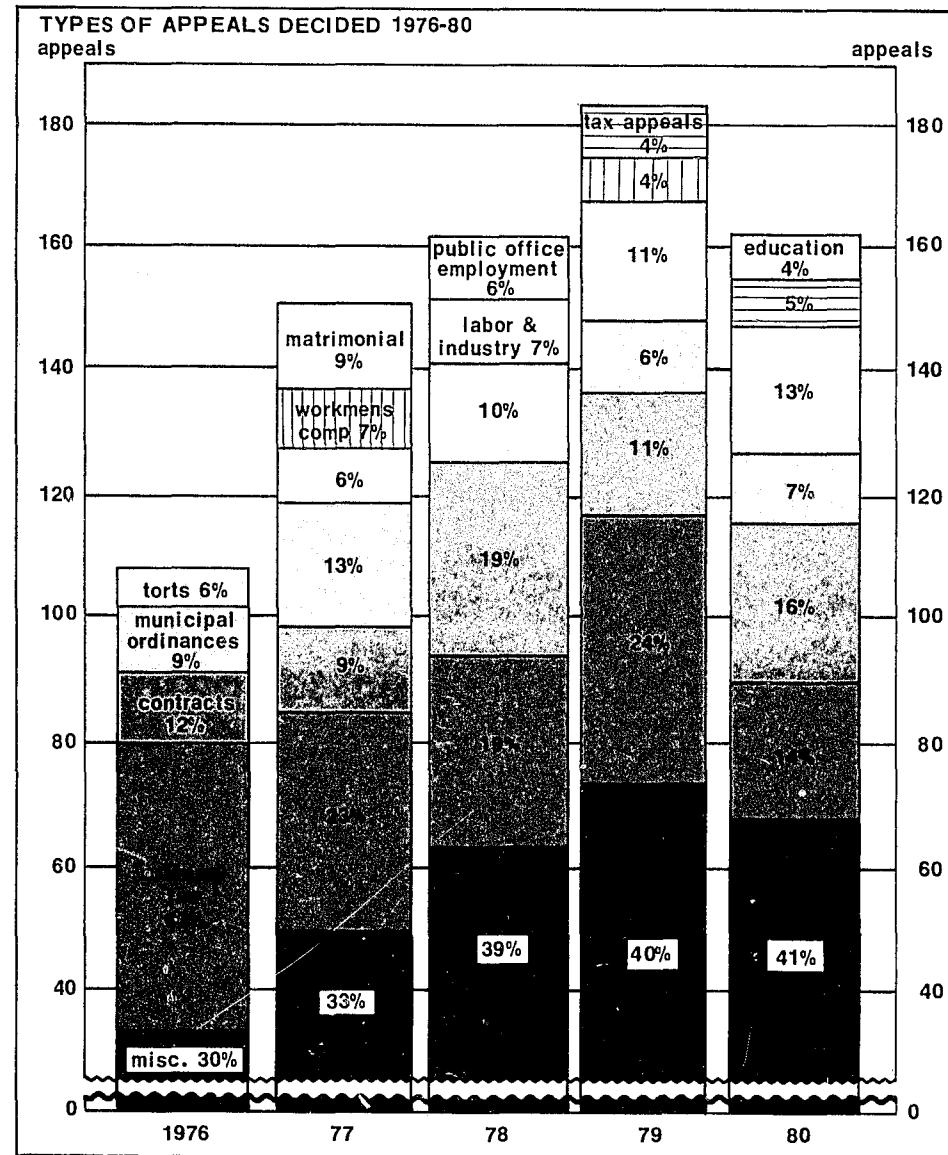


SUBJECT MATTER OF APPEALS

An analysis of the subject matter of appeals over the last five years shows that in most years the most significant category of cases is "miscellaneous." In short, there has been no one area of consistent emphasis. Even such a category as "Criminal Law" has occupied a varying place in the composition of the appeal calendars. In 1976, 43 percent of the Court's appeals involved criminal law. In 1980, only 14% of the Court's appeals fell into that category. The other two general areas of the law, contracts and torts, fared similarly. Contracts cases ranged from a high of 19% in 1978 to a low of 9% in 1977. In 1980,

16% of the appeals involved contracts. Tort matters have ranged from a high of 13% of the calendar in 1980 to a low of 6% in 1976 and 1977.

Beyond these general categories, 7% of the Court's cases during the 1980 court term dealt with municipal ordinances (nine of the 11 cases involved zoning ordinances), 5% arose from tax appeals, and 4% were disputes involving the Department of Education. The balance or 41% covered a broad range of subjects from condemnation to worker's compensation.

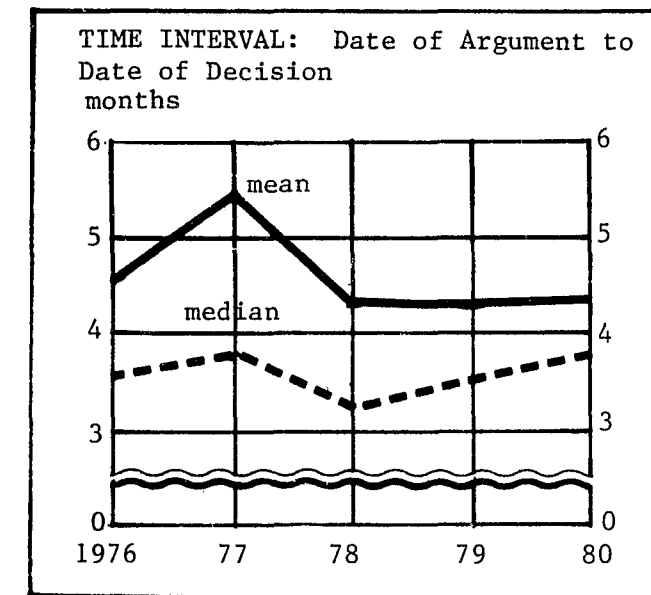


There are few trends that can be discerned from the composition of the Court's appeals. Although the percentage of criminal law cases has declined in recent years, the advent of the new Code of Criminal Justice will undoubtedly generate a number of questions that will require Supreme Court review.

The most obvious conclusion to be drawn is that the Court actually exercises its power of discretionary review. Although some problems present themselves repeatedly, the chart points up the Court's flexibility: its calendar is devoted to a wide range of issues.

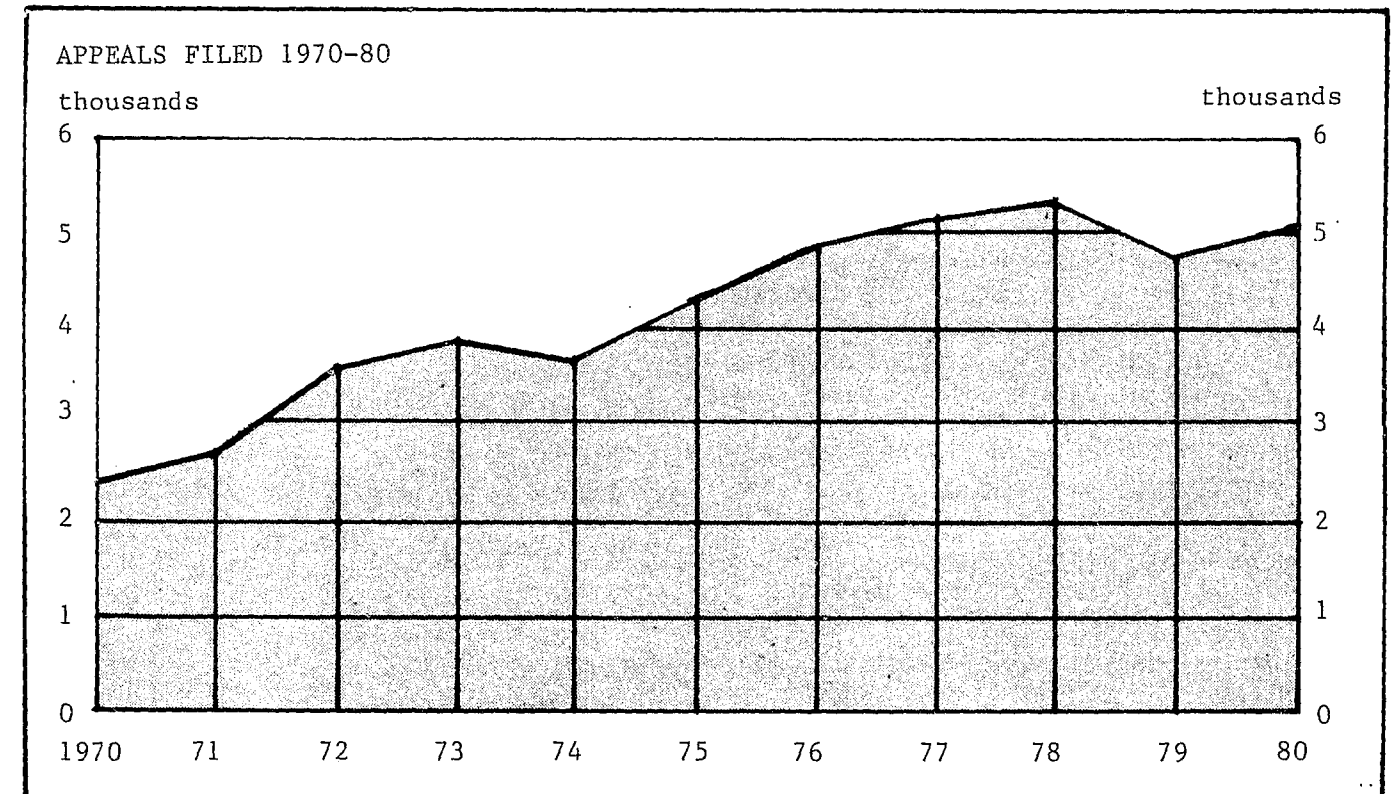
TIME TO DECISION

More difficult to answer than the question of what the Court decides is "how long" it takes to make that decision. Any given case can be disposed of promptly if there is a consensus on the part of the members of the Court involved. However, the decisional process in a multi-member court does not, if truly collegial determinations are sought, lend itself to the immediate generation of full opinions in many cases. The complexity of the case and divergent views about the legal issues can combine to seriously affect the timing of any disposition. Nonetheless, the time it takes from the date of argument to the date of decision in the Supreme Court has remained fairly consistent over the last five years. The median time of three months and 22 days in 1980 falls within the parameters of the 1975-1980 period. The mean time of four months, nine days also compares favorably with prior years.



Certainly, differences of style and approach can affect the speed with which an appeal may be decided. However, the Supreme Court justices, individually and collectively, remain dedicated to the proposition that every effort must be made to ensure that justice, in the truest sense of the word, is administered expeditiously throughout the courts of New Jersey.

Superior Court • Appellate Division



The Appellate Division of the Superior Court is the intermediate appellate court in New Jersey. There is a constitutional right of appeal to the Appellate Division from the Law and Chancery Divisions of the Superior Court and a statutory right to appeal from almost all other courts, such as the Tax Court and the County District Court.

Even when an initial appeal from a lower court, such as municipal court, goes first to the Law Division of Superior Court, thereafter an unsatisfied litigant has an appeal as of right to the Appellate Division.

The court itself is made up of 21 judges who are divided into seven panels of three judges each. Every panel has a presiding judge and two side judges, the presiding judge being determined by seniority on the appellate bench. Once in the Appellate Division, most judges

stay there for the remainder of their judicial careers. But the make-up of each individual part changes from year to year so that over an extended period every judge receives the benefit of sitting with the other 20 judges on the court. The most senior of the Appellate Division judges not only presides over a part but also has administrative responsibilities for the entire court.

As might be expected in a jurisdiction where appeals to the intermediate appellate court exist as of right, the caseload in the Appellate Division is very heavy. Over the last decade the workload of the Appellate Division has more than doubled and the size of the court has grown in response. During the 1970 court year, 12 judges made up the Appellate Division and 2,449 appeals were filed. In the 1980 court year, 21 Appellate Division judges saw 5,085 new appeals filed.

JUDGMENTS APPEALED

Although these filings create an immense workload for the court and its back-up staff, it is interesting to note that over the last five years the percentage of those judgments actually appealed has remained relatively constant and has even decreased somewhat. The following chart shows the comparison between the number of appealable trial court judgments and notices of appeal actually filed.

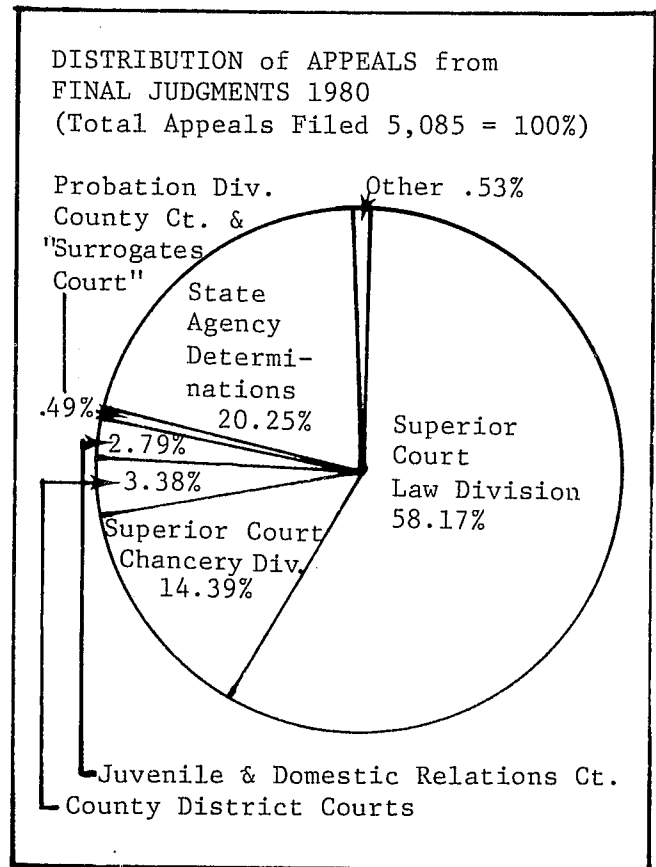
APPEALABLE TRIAL COURT(TC) JUDGMENTS FILED & APPEALED 1976-80			
	Appeal-able TC Judgments	Appealed Judgments	% Appealed
1976.....	175,369...	3,856.....	2.20
77.....	176,976...	4,074.....	2.30
78.....	203,334...	3,972.....	1.95
79.....	199,529...	3,660.....	1.83
80.....	205,995...	4,055.....	1.97

The notices of appeal from final judgments come, of course, from a variety of courts but over the last five years the percentage distribution from these courts has remained largely unchanged. The Superior Court, Law Division, is the single largest contributor to the workload of the Appellate Division, with over 50% of the notices of appeal coming from that court. Interestingly enough, the next largest contributor is not a court at all but rather state agencies, which consistently generate between 20% to 25% of the appeals filed in the Appellate Division.

SOURCES OF APPEAL

The "pie chart" below for the 1980 court year shows a distribution largely typical of the last five years. Putting aside appeals from state agencies, the appellate pie shows, not surprisingly, that when liberty and large sums of money are involved, litigants appeal more often than they do from lesser penalties and lower financial losses. For instance, the County District Courts rendered approximately 64,000 appealable judgments during the last court year, yet only 172 notices of appeal were filed in the Appellate Division.

The Law Division of the Superior Court on the other hand, the court which tries indictable offenses and many of the "big money" cases, rendered approximately 6,602 appealable final judgments from which the Appellate Division received 2,958 notices of appeal. What might be concluded from this is that the exercise of the right to appeal is not so much related to the quality of justice as it is to the quantum of loss suffered by the litigants.



STATE AGENCY APPEALS

In 1980, total appeals filed were up to 5,085 from 4,785 the prior year. The number and percentage of state agency appeals compared with the total are shown below.

awaiting calendaring is in the neighborhood of 2,000 appeals.

At the end of the 1979 court year, the exact figure was 2,115 and at the close

COMPARISON of STATE AGENCY APPEALS to TOTAL APPEALS FILED 1976-80			
	Total Appeals Filed	State Agencies Filed	% of Total
1976.....	4,819.....	963.....	20.00
77.....	5,208.....	1,134.....	21.77
78.....	5,306.....	1,334.....	25.14
79.....	4,785.....	1,125.....	23.51
80.....	5,085.....	1,030.....	20.25

WORKLOAD

The 1980 filings combined with the pending appeals in the system at the start of the 1980 court year to create over 10,000 cases pending in the Appellate Division during the course of the year. Obviously not all cases "pending" are ready for disposition by the court and at any given time the actual number of perfected (ready) cases

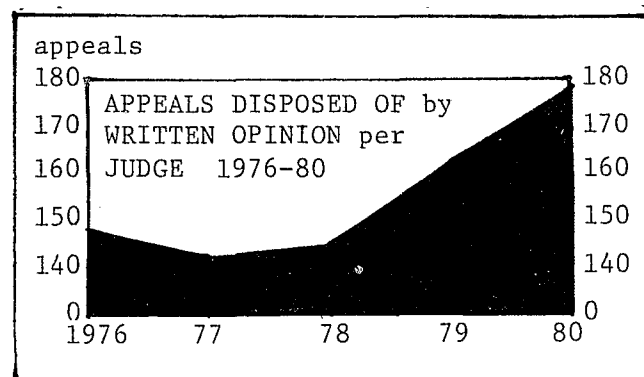
of the 1980 court year, the number had grown to 2,333. Interestingly enough the judges themselves decided more cases by written opinions during the 1980 court year than had ever before been decided. The reason that total dispositions were down from the banner year 1979 is that fewer cases were dismissed by the court.

APPEALS DECIDED • DISMISSED • DISPOSED 1976-80				
	Decided	Dismissed	Other Dispositions	Total
1976...	3,143.....	1,190.....	16.....	4,349
77...	3,001.....	1,236.....	12.....	4,249
78...	3,032.....	1,709.....	13.....	4,754
79...	3,427.....	2,195.....	12.....	5,634
80...	3,738.....	1,662.....	31.....	5,431

The 1979 court year was particularly high in total dispositions because of a special effort to flush out old and nonviable cases. This form of mass dismissal is not repeatable year after year. Nevertheless, in any given court year a significant number of appeals are disposed of not by written opinions but by some process which results in dismissal. This process may be voluntary withdrawal, involuntary dismissal due to deficiencies, or settlement. The more cases which can be closed by methods not involving judges, the more time judges can spend on cases which deserve their attention.

OPINIONS PER JUDGE

Most significantly, the table below shows that during the 1980 court year the judges themselves decided more cases than ever. The disposition rate for the



1976 court year was 149 opinions per judge. There was a quantum leap in this statistic during the 1979 court year to 163 opinions per judge. This was increased to an impressive 178 opinions per judge during the 1980 court year. A primary reason for this dramatic increase in production is the implementation in the 1979 court year of two-judge dispositions. Before that, all cases had been decided by three Appellate Division judges. In the 1979 court year, 70% of all appeals decided by opinion were adjudicated by two judges. During the most recent court year, this figure dropped a little to 67%. The criteria for determining which cases are decided by two judges and which by three judges are set forth in the Rules of Court.

Another important cause of the per judge increase in production is that the judges wrote fewer opinions for publication. A comparison of the last two court years demonstrates this dramatically. During the 1979 court year, 411 Appellate Division opinions were published, representing 11.99% of total opinions written. (The 1979 court year was typical of prior years.)

In 1980, however, only 284 opinions out of 3,738 were published - i.e., 7.6% of all opinions written. This is a most significant decrease and one directly attributable to the huge workload on the Appellate Division judges and their concomitant desire to spend the majority of their time researching a case rather than writing about it.

APPEALS DISPOSED of by WRITTEN OPINION COMPARED with ISSUES PRESENTED 1976-80

Year	Dispositions by Written Opinion	Issues Presented	Ratio of Issues Per Opinion
1976	3,143	6,810	2.17
77	3,001	5,794	1.93
78	3,032	6,237	2.06
79	3,427	7,803	2.28
80	3,738	8,983	2.40

The ever-increasing burden on the Appellate Division is shown not only in the number of appeals it is faced with, but also with the number of legal questions presented in these appeals. During the 1977 court year, the 21 Appellate Division judges faced 5,794 issues in the 3,001 appeals decided by written opinion. During the last court year the number of issues presented in 3,738 decided cases went to an all-time high of 8,983, a growth of 55% over the 1977 court year and an additional 15% over the 1979 court year.

ISSUES ON APPEAL

It might well be asked what sort of problems are perceived in our trial court adjudications and agency determinations which prompt litigants to appeal in such prodigious numbers. The limitations of statistical calculation do not allow a complete answer to such a complex question but the data provide some insights. For instance, every year for the last five years the most popular issue on appeal has been the allegation that a trial court or state agency erred, not on the law, but in the fact-finding process. In each year, this issue has been presented in almost one-third of all appeals decided, but the claim that a judge or hearing officer erred in determining facts has never succeeded more than 18% of the times it was raised, and in the 1980 court year, the success rate was only 11.09%. The issue was advanced 1,091 times but succeeded in only 121 instances.

The next two most popular issues on appeal seem to leap frog each other for second and third place honors. Over the last five years a claim that a criminal sentence was excessive showed up in 20% to 24% of all appeals. The assertion that a trial court or state agency had erred in its application or interpretation of relevant law was a little more popular than the excessive sentence claim in two of the five court years and only slightly less popular in the other three years. However, the claim of excessive sentence has never succeeded in more than 6.29% of the appeals in which it was raised. During the most recent court year the success rate was down to 1.27%. Although defendants asserted the excessive nature of their sentence 368 times, the Appellate Division agreed with them in only 11 cases.

The claim that the law had been misinterpreted or improperly applied was greeted with somewhat more enthusiasm by the Appellate Division judges but the figures still engender a

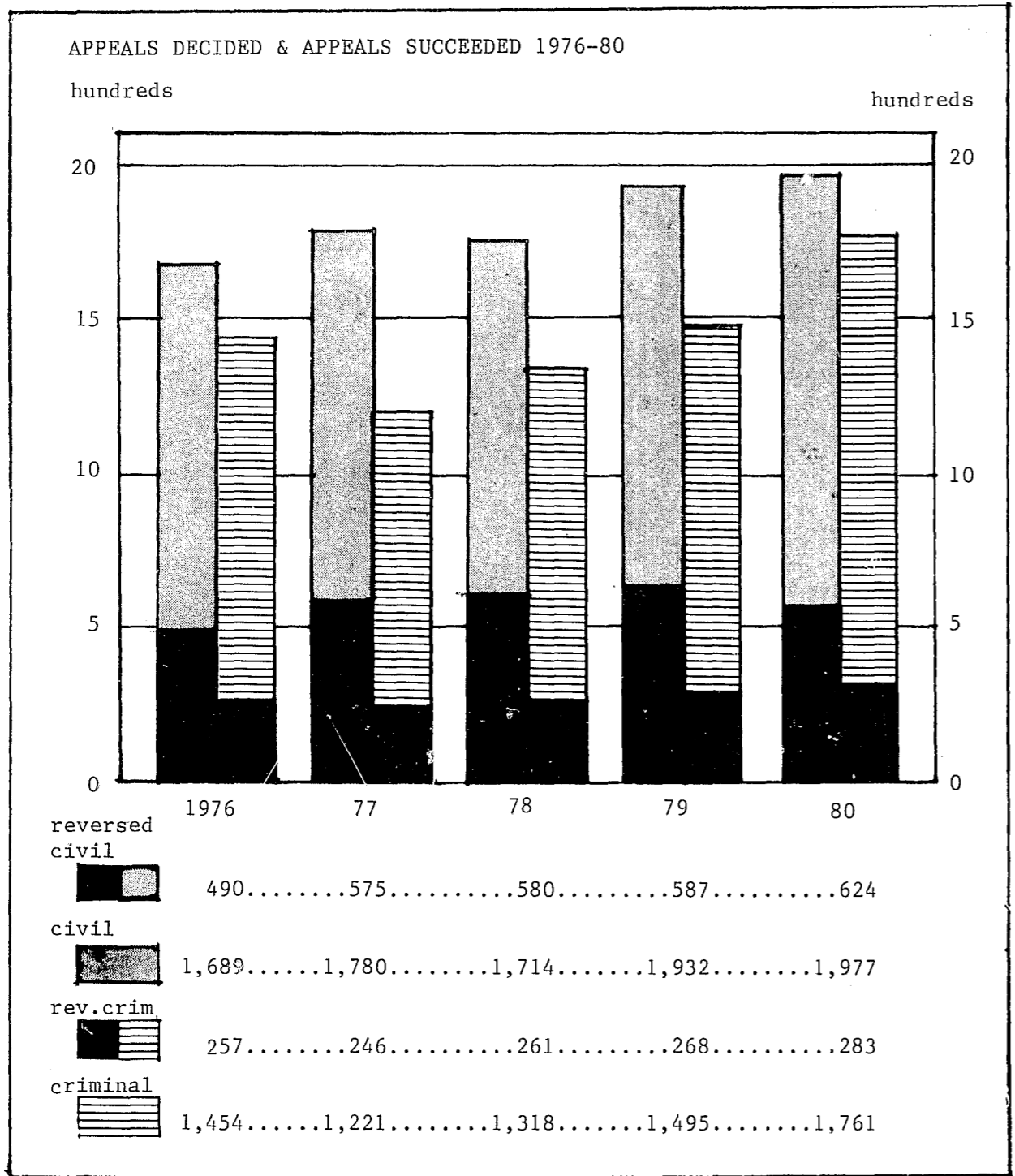
feeling of confidence in the trial process. During the 1980 court year, this particular allegation of error was claimed in 804 appeals and prevailed in 111 cases for a success rate of 13.8%. Although this is a five-year low for the success of that particular issue the high, in 1977, was only 189 victories out of 698 claims, or 27%.

The fourth most commonly raised appellate issue is a claim that the trial court went the wrong way on an evidence ruling. Nevertheless, in the five previous court years this issue has only resulted in reversal between 5% and 7% of the time, except for the 1977 court year when the agreement rate rose to 10.2%. In actual figures the 1980 court year is typical. In 641 appeals, error in an evidential ruling was advanced but the Appellate Division agreed with the argument in only 45 instances.

REVERSAL RATES

As the disposition of the four most popular issues would indicate, reversals and modifications are not the order of the day on appeal. The success rate of these issues has never been greater than 15.50% (1977 court year) and reached a five-year low of 11.33% during the 1980 court year.

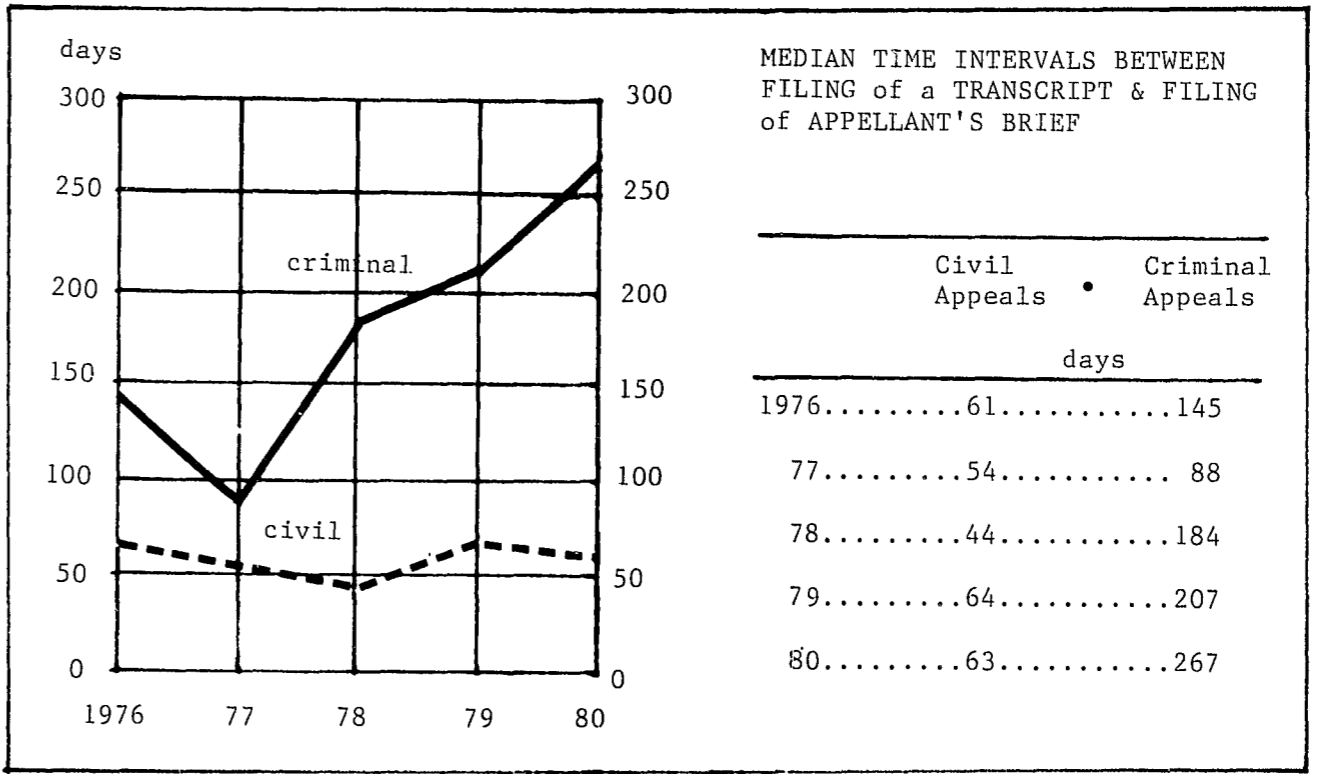
The percentages of appeals reversed when looked at in terms of both civil and criminal cases, are surprisingly constant over the five-year period. The reversals in criminal cases have never been less than 16% or more than 20%. On the civil side the chances of winning are better but year-to-year fluctuation is minimal. The worst year for civil appellants was 1976 when they succeeded in only 20% of their challenges, but the best year (1978) brought success in only 34% of the appeals. The table on the following page shows the five-year variations in the relationship between all appeals decided and those appeals which succeeded.



TIME TO DISPOSITION

In the 1979 court year, the median time between appeal and perfection of a criminal case was 11 months, 18 days. In the 1980 court year, this median time lengthened by one day. The civil cases were considerably better with median times of six months, two days in 1979 and five months, three days in 1980. One of the primary reasons for this discrepancy is the time it takes an appellant to file a brief after a transcript has been prepared. The Rules of Court allow an appellant 45 days after receipt of transcript in which to write and file a brief. Figures on this time interval have been kept for several years and are shown below as dramatic testimony to a rule that is more honored

system for over 18 months. At the close of the court year, this figure had been reduced to 181. The number of appeals pending for 14 to 18 months also decreased by 27%. These reductions were achieved by the mutual efforts of litigants' attorneys and staff members in the Clerk's office. This cooperation in turn was fostered in part by a new case management system. Prior to the institution of this program, appeals had been processed in an assembly-line fashion which consisted of each appeal proceeding through seven separate units from filing to disposition. This cumbersome system did not provide the degree of accountability necessary for efficient processing.



in the breach.

Inordinate delay in perfecting cases is one reason for the large number of old appeals still awaiting decision by the court. A new attack on this problem began during the 1980 court year and the results are very hopeful.

At the start of the court year, 500 cases awaiting decision had been in the

The new program allows each appeal to be escorted through the appellate process by a specified person in the Clerk's office who has overall responsibility for that particular case. Thus, attorneys always know whom to call and cases can be dealt with according to their individual needs. For instance, briefing schedules can be expanded or contracted as the difficulty of the case requires.

READY APPEALS

The brightest part of the entire time interval between notice of appeal and decision is the time it actually takes the court to decide an appeal once it has its hands on a ready case. Over the last five years, the median time between calendar date and decision has never been more than 17 days. During the 1980 court year, that interval was at an all-time low of 13 days. This is a credit to the Appellate Division Clerk's Office in preparing cases, to the law clerks and research attorneys who work up the appeals prior to the calendar dates and to innovative management techniques such as rule dispositions and two-judge decisions. But most of all, it is a tribute to the 21 Appellate Division judges who pull the laboring oar when it is time for decisions to be made.

The time intervals between perfection of an appeal and its calendar date have not been ideal. Over the last five years the median time between perfection and calendar date has varied from a low of three months, six days in 1977 to a high of five months, 11 days in the 1980 court year.

The reasons these time intervals are not shorter are readily apparent. Over this five-year period the court has consisted of just 21 Appellate Division judges while each year has seen the perfection of a greater number of appeals. As the table indicates, the total cases decided by the court increased in almost every year of the last five years, as did total dispositions. Moreover, in the last two years the court has disposed of more appeals than have been filed. This is the most important indication of a court on its way to becoming current.

The total median time between notice of appeal and decision has remained relatively static over the last five years. The average appeal must wait 12 to 13 months for a decision. This is not a figure to bring smiles to the faces of litigants, but holding the line over the last five years is no small feat in light of the increased filings and dispositions.

APPELLATE DIVISION APPEALS DECIDED & DISPOSED 1976-80			
	• Decided	• Disposed of*	• Total Filed
1976.....	3,143.....	4,349.....	4,819
77.....	3,001.....	4,249.....	5,210
78.....	3,032.....	4,754.....	5,306
79.....	3,427.....	5,634.....	4,786
80.....	3,738.....	5,431.....	5,085

*In addition to appeals decided by opinion this includes appeals dismissed and appeals certified directly to the Supreme Court.

MOTIONS

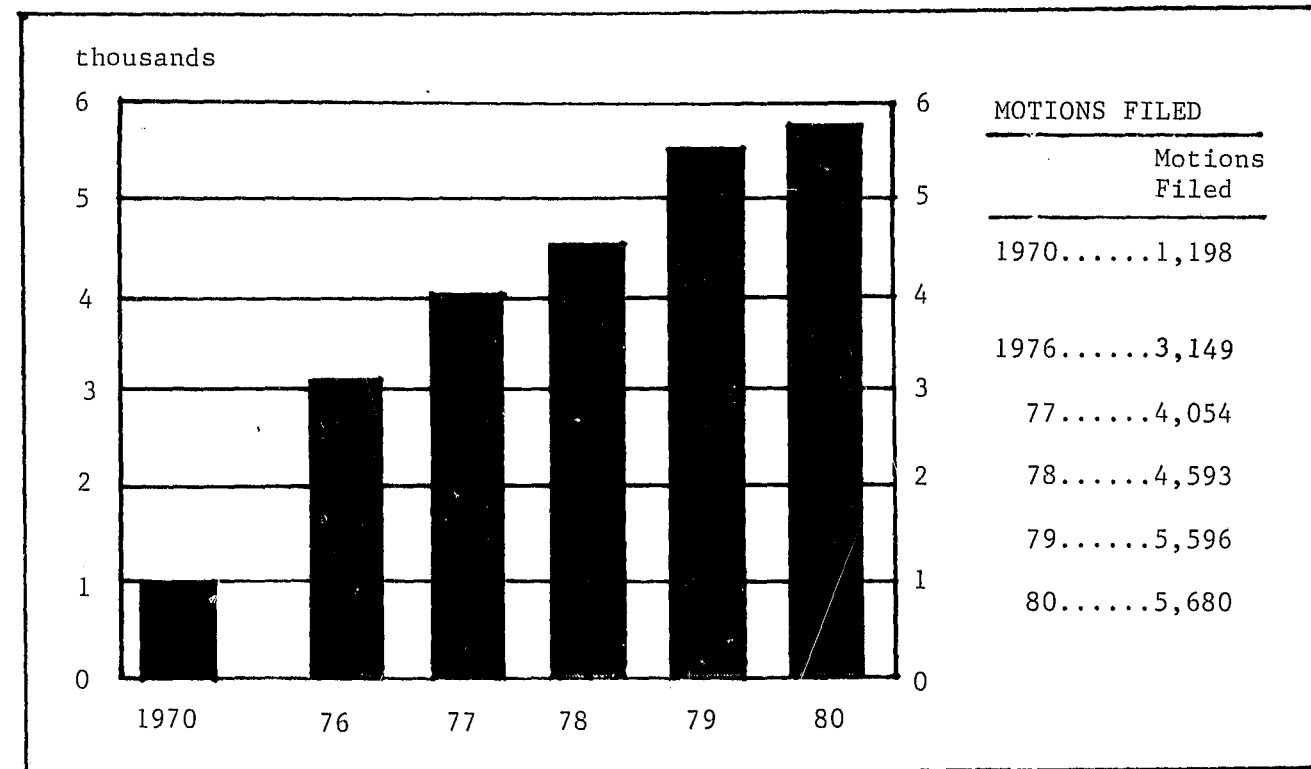
In evaluating where judicial resources are spent, sufficient recognition is not often given to the time that judges and court personnel must devote to motion practice. Motions do not get held in abeyance and motions do not get carried over into the next court year. They get decided or dismissed. The chart below shows the amazing growth in motion practice over the last 10 years in the Appellate Division with a specific breakout of the last five years.

Looking at these figures another way, in 1978 there were 12 judges on the Appellate Division, so each considered an average of 99.8 motions. This calculation in the most recent court year was an average of 270 motions per judge. Motions not only represent a massive paperwork burden to the court but they also frequently divert judicial energies from deciding primary issues to resolving technical skirmishes. One very hopeful sign in this area is the new case management program previously mentioned.

CONCLUSION

In many ways the 1980 court year was a good one for the Appellate Division. Although 5,085 appeals were filed, the court managed to dispose of 5,431. Nevertheless, at the close of the court year, 5,034 appeals remained in the system, a significant figure but lower than the 5,280 appeals which remained at the close of the 1979 court year. Also of significance is that the age of the cases in the system at the end of the 1980 court year was younger than in prior years. A little over 42% of the cases pending at the end of the 1980 court year were in the appellate system for no more than five months.

Although, the movement may be slower than anyone would like, the Appellate Division is progressing in its battle to keep current and eliminate backlog. With innovative management techniques and the cooperation of attorneys in following schedules set down by the court, the intermediate appellate process can be not only just, but efficient.



Superior Court Law Division • Criminal

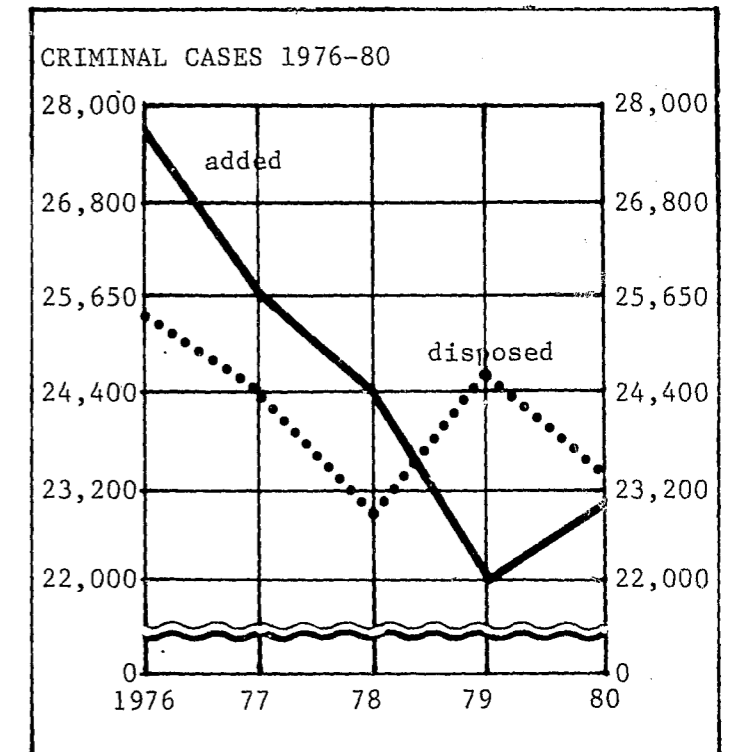
For the second straight year, there has been a reduction in the criminal case backlog. In both 1979 and 1980 dispositions exceeded filings. Although backlog was not significantly reduced in 1980, the trend is noteworthy because it marks the first time since the 1960's that backlog fell two years in a row. The reduction of backlog is also significant given the fact that the Code of Criminal Justice took effect on the first day of the 1979 term. Criminal litigation became even more complex while the Code was being implemented. The courts had to construe the elements of all offenses prosecuted under the Code, defendants sought to be sentenced and resentenced under the Code, and applications were filed for dismissal of prosecutions for crimes no longer offenses under the Code. These matters required additional time to be expended by courts, at all levels, and criminal cases previously considered routine required special and extraordinary consideration.

The table below compares the total number of added, disposed and pending criminal cases at the end of 1979 and 1980.

CRIMINAL CASES 1979 • 1980

	1979	• 1980	• % Change
added.....	22,198..	22,980..	+3.5
disposed..	24,256..	23,166..	-4.5
pending...	29,495..	29,309..	-0.6

Over the last decade, the courts disposed of about 24,550 criminal cases a year. On the average, however, 25,400 cases were added to the dockets annually. Thus, the backlog increased by about 850 cases each year, building on a backlog that was already too high to begin with.



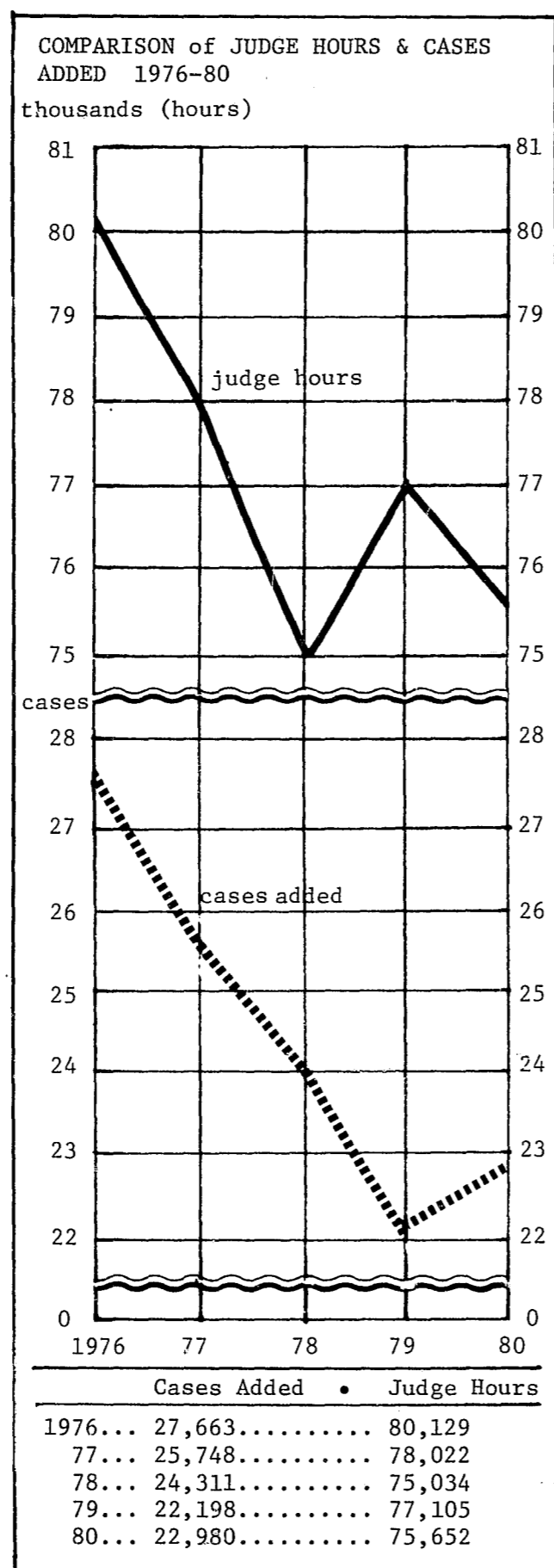
Beginning in 1976, however, filings started to decline. By 1979 dispositions exceeded filings. This resulted from increased use of prosecutorial screening stemming from the recognition in 1976 of the ability of prosecutors to dismiss cases administratively. The fact that fewer indictments were filed in recent

years, however, does not mean that judges were relieved of responsibilities concerning cases administratively dismissed by the prosecutor. R. 3:25-1, adopted in 1977, requires Assignment Judges to review reports concerning administrative dismissals. Other action must be taken at the Superior Court level concerning cases downgraded or remanded by the prosecutor or no billed by the grand jury.

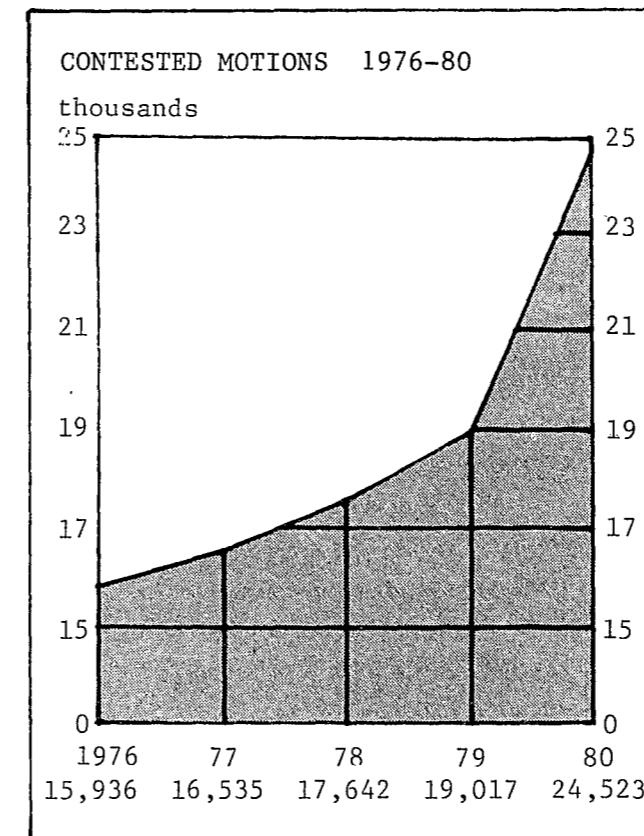
As noted above, the decrease in indictment levels may well have resulted from better prosecutorial selectivity in presenting cases to the grand jury. The result has been to give increased meaning to the fact of indictment and may result in overall increased public confidence in the criminal court system. By the end of the 1980 court year, there were 29,309 pending criminal cases, a slight decrease from the 29,495 cases pending at the end of the 1979 court year. The table below shows that older cases, particularly those pending more than one year, were reduced substantially.

AGES OF ACTIVE PENDING CASES 1979 • 1980			
Months Pending	1979	1980	% Change
6 or less.....	7,656..	8,682..	+13.4
12 or less.....	3,540..	2,871..	-18.9
More than 12....	4,023..	2,942..	-26.9
Inactive.....	14,276..	14,814..	+ 3.8
Total.....	29,495..	29,309..	- 0.6

With the decline in new filings since 1976 there has been a gradual reduction in the judge hours devoted to the criminal calendar.



At the same time that judge time was falling, contested motion activity showed a decided increase. Contested motions have jumped from 15,936 in 1976 to 24,523 in 1980.



The combination of less total judge time and more contested motions correlates with a decline in the number of trials and the trial rate. In 1980 only 10.4% of all cases concluded were disposed of by trial, compared to 11.6% in 1979 and 15% in 1975.

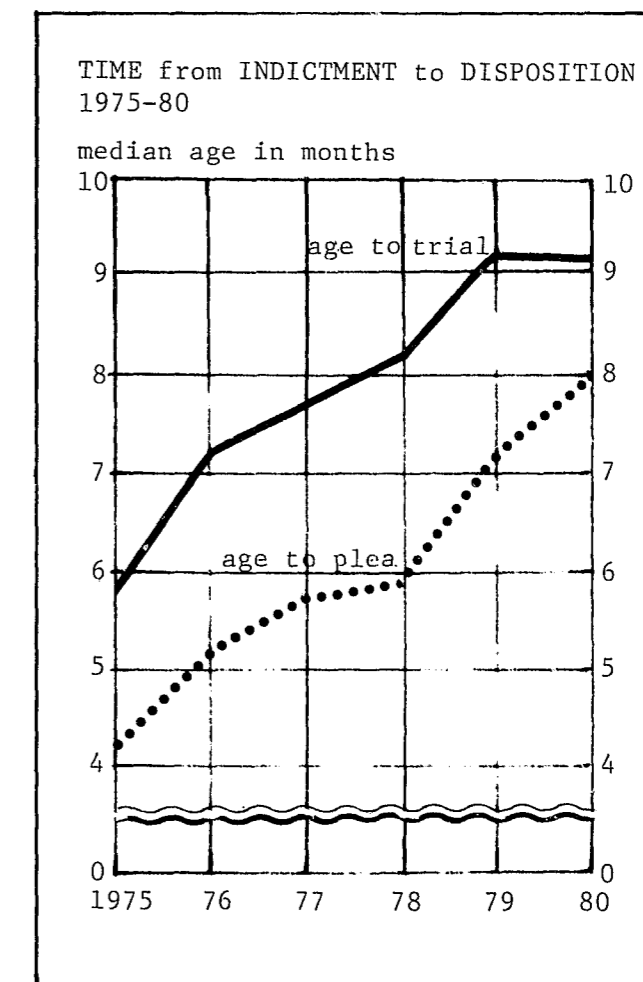
CRIMINAL TRIALS 1975-80

Year	Criminal Trials	% Tried
1975	3,485	15.0
1976	3,590	14.1
1977	3,229	13.1
1978	2,822	12.3
1979	2,812	11.6
1980	2,403	10.4

Over the course of the last eight years the median time to disposition of an indictment or an accusation, either by trial or plea, has increased every year. In 1972 the median period to trial dispositions was 4 months, 25 days and 3 months, 17 days to plea. Those figures had more than doubled to 9 months, 6 days to trial and 7 months, 13 days to plea by 1979.

Adding the median time from arrest or summons to indictment, it takes slightly more than a year to dispose of a tried case and slightly less than 11 months to dispose of a case by plea.

The public has a valid concern about these delays, particularly while defendants are free on bail. The rights of defendants, frequently jailed while awaiting trial, are of equal concern.



SPEEDY TRIAL PROGRAM

Given this setting of time delay, and the possibility of consequent denial of justice to both defendant and the public that delay entails, the Supreme Court decided early in 1980 to make the accelerated disposition of criminal cases a leading administrative priority.

SUPREME COURT TASK FORCES

One of the initial responses to the ongoing delay in the disposition of criminal cases was the formation of a Supreme Court Task Force on Pre-Indictment Delay and a Supreme Court Task Force on Post-Indictment Delay. The purpose of these Task Forces was to study the existing rules and propose general policy approaches. The Task Forces offered their reports recommending rule changes and policy amendments at the New Jersey Judicial Conference held on June 6, 1980, which was devoted exclusively to the consideration of an approach to the expeditious processing of criminal cases.

In their endeavor to develop specific policy recommendations and to propose rule amendments which would produce accelerated movement of a criminal case, the Task Forces studied a broad range of issues which bear on the question. These issues included: central booking and filing at the county level; abolition of the probable cause hearing or constitutionally required grand jury procedure with substitution of an expanded probable cause hearing; whether there should be specific time limits requiring the processing of cases within a certain period from arrest to trial in the absence of which defendant must be released or the case dismissed; whether the Supreme Court should order the resumption of counsel assignments in criminal cases where the public defender resources are inadequate; whether automatic discovery and reciprocal discovery should be required, independent of defendant's request for same, and if so at what juncture; whether there should

be mandatory pretrial conferences and whether presentence reports should be utilized in connection therewith; whether "plea cut off" procedures should be established by court rule; whether judges should participate in plea negotiations; and whether the diversion application process should be amended.

It is significant that aside from the study of specific policy and rule proposals, the Task Forces made it clear in their reports that the subject of expediting the processing of criminal cases requires a change of attitudes and a time commitment to the goal. Improved management and administrative techniques are imperative, but the necessary change, for the benefit of society, defendants and community safety, will only be achieved when all components of the system conscientiously work to enforce the rules, statutes and procedures governing the processing of criminal cases.

DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

Following Supreme Court authorization, demonstration projects were initiated in Passaic and Union Counties early in 1980 for the purpose of putting to a pragmatic test an approach to the processing of criminal cases that had been advocated on a theoretical basis in the most modern literature on the subject. That literature encouraged early case screening by the prosecutor and prosecutorial discretion in the charging decision. Thus, involvement of prosecutors and defense counsel at the earliest possible stage was a necessary ingredient of the experiments. The theory is that, if the same teams of prosecutors and public defenders will handle cases from inception through disposition, each case will be treated more seriously from the outset; the continuous interaction of prosecutor/public defender teams will permit an environment for on-going case discussion and disposition; there will be no time delays for "re-education" as the case is processed from complaint to the grand jury to the trial court; and all

involved will know that they remain responsible for the case and will, therefore, assure its proper review and disposition.

However, the Passaic and Union demonstration projects were designed to test additional improvements in the criminal justice system. Each utilized local municipal courts and an integrated or "vertical" approach to prosecution thereby encouraging awareness by all involved of the needs and concerns of the particular municipality and awareness by the local citizenry of the participants involved in the processing of cases from their area. Moreover, the demonstrations placed the responsibility for case processing from each municipality under the control of a single Superior Court judge. It is expected that such control of the system, even pre-indictment, will provide better case management and accountability by all parties. The parties are responsible directly to the court which can enter scheduling orders according to the complexities and circumstances of each case and which can require compliance with those orders. Furthermore, this novel management process places the Superior Court judge in supervisory control over the municipal court, the processing of pre-indictment P.T.I. applications, and all other pre-indictment matters. Hence, for the first time in New Jersey, there may be clear accountability for the pre-indictment (as well as post-indictment) processing of criminal cases.

Early in 1980 a demonstration project was also commenced in Gloucester County, which has a part-time municipal court and prosecutorial system. The technique tried was suspension of the probable cause hearing. As a result, cases were referred to the prosecutor at an earlier date, and there were consequently more expeditious downgrading, administrative dismissal, follow-up investigation and presentation to the grand jury.

In Somerset County, a demonstration was undertaken at the beginning of the 1980

court year involving pre-complaint screening by the prosecutor at the county level. It was felt that earlier screening and involvement of the county prosecutor would improve both speed and the quality of case preparation.

The demonstration projects, given their structure, lead to better criminal justice by better management, more individualized responsibility, less burdensome bureaucracy, greater interaction among individuals, higher rate of speed and, perhaps more important, a perception by everyone that this aspect of government can work to the benefit of all involved: victim, defendant, the court and its officers and society in general.

At the Judicial Conference reports on the experience of the demonstration projects were given by the judges involved in the projects in their counties. Improvements in reducing delay were noted and problems with the experiments were also aired, such as resource requirements and defense considerations. There seemed to be a consensus that the demonstration projects showed promise. Since the Conference, these demonstrations in Passaic and Union have expanded county-wide.

COUNTY SPEEDY TRIAL PLANS

In the Report of the Task Force on Post-Indictment Delay, the Task Force recommended that speedy trial programs be implemented on a county-by-county basis so there could be experimentation with certain procedures. It was recognized that mere adoption of rules would not assure speedy trial, but that a local committee should be appointed in each implementing county for the purpose of meeting on a regular basis to evaluate and improve its systems. It was felt that each county had to consider its own traditions, unique problems and resources.

The Supreme Court approved this approach to planning whereby programs are to be instituted in each county as the means of best securing speedy trial objectives.

Speedy trial plans have been developed in the 21 counties for implementation in 1981. The plans are the result of the work of local delay reduction teams, chaired by the local Assignment Judge, reflecting all relevant elements of the criminal justice system in the county. This grouping is a recognition of an awareness that speedy trial can only work when plans are developed from mutual agreement based on an exchange of viewpoints which express local concerns and interests. Each team was encouraged to develop a plan in accordance with local needs. The plans reflect the development of innovative case management techniques in the counties.

Each county, however, must comply with time goals for disposition of jail and non-jail cases. The time goals are to be reduced over a three-year period. Third-year goals contemplate disposition of non-jail cases in 135 days and jail cases in 90 days. By the end of the third year, the backlog must also be eliminated. Moreover, each county must have a criminal assignment clerk and must promote earlier contact between the parties at the in-court arraignment and pretrial conference mandated by rule changes adopted in July 1980. The criminal assignment clerk must receive copies of all complaints within 48 hours of filing and will monitor expeditious attention and references for the prosecutor. This technique, new in New Jersey, will insure earlier concern at the Superior Court level regarding criminal cases pending in the municipal courts.

CONCLUSION

In summary, confronted with a delay time of a year to dispose of a criminal case on the average, a situation that is prejudicial both to innocent defendants and the general public, the Supreme Court has adopted as its highest administrative priority a program to reduce delay in the criminal courts. As the above narrative has related, Task Forces, established to examine the system, made recommendations to alter practice and procedure; demonstration projects experimented with novel approaches to expedite the movement of criminal cases; court rules were amended for the purpose of bringing the parties together at significant stages in the process; and plans have been drawn to implement speedy trial programs in all the counties. Much has been tried, evaluated and learned. It may be, though, that the primary lesson learned was that little could be accomplished, notwithstanding improved case management techniques, if the attitudes and expectations of the criminal justice community remained unchanged and if the delay in the system continues to be tolerated. It appears that attitudes have begun to change and the motivating force behind this may have been the appointment of local committees, which were given a mandate to develop, for the most part, their own plan from the diversity of viewpoints represented, to implement the plan and to constantly evaluate and refine it.

Superior Court Law Division - Civil

The Superior Court Law Division hears all civil causes including proceedings in lieu of prerogative writs.

The civil docket of the Superior Court is growing at a fast rate, reaching 48,065 cases in 1980. Projections indicate that this trend will continue and that filings will increase at an even greater pace in the future.

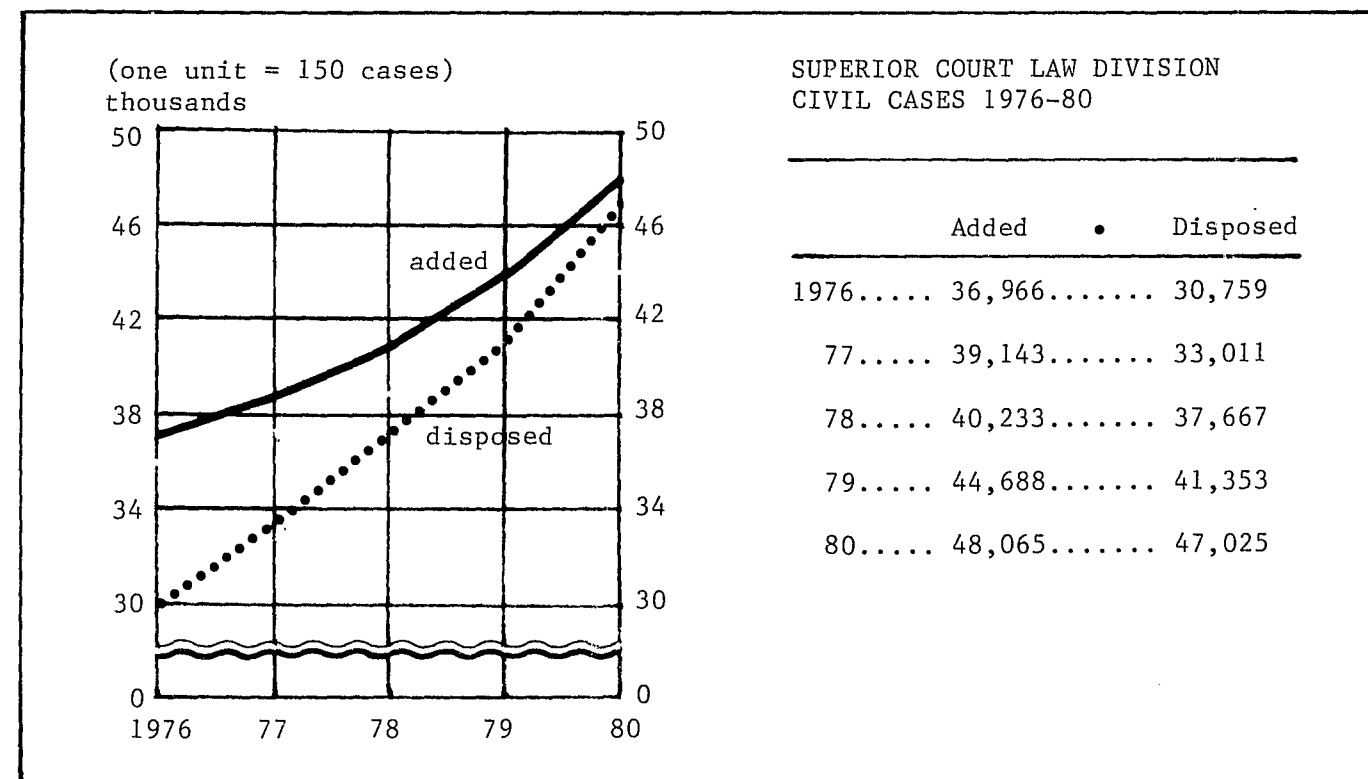
The recent surge in new cases added to the calendar began in 1975 when 36,201 cases were added. Prior to that time, the record number had been 35,555, set seven years earlier in 1968. Since 1975, however, each year has seen a new record high for civil cases added to the calendar.

The explanation for this growth no doubt relates in part to the \$3,000 limit on District Court jurisdiction, which at one time defined the difference between a major case intended for the Superior Court and a less serious one appropriate for the District Court. Inflation has made this line less meaningful so that

more cases formerly filed in the District Court are now started in the Superior Court. In the 1950's, for every Superior Court case filed, there were 10 District Court matters; this ratio is now 1 to 7. Significantly, about 50% of the money judgments awarded in Superior Court Law Division amount to \$5,000 or less; 25% amount to \$3,000 or less.

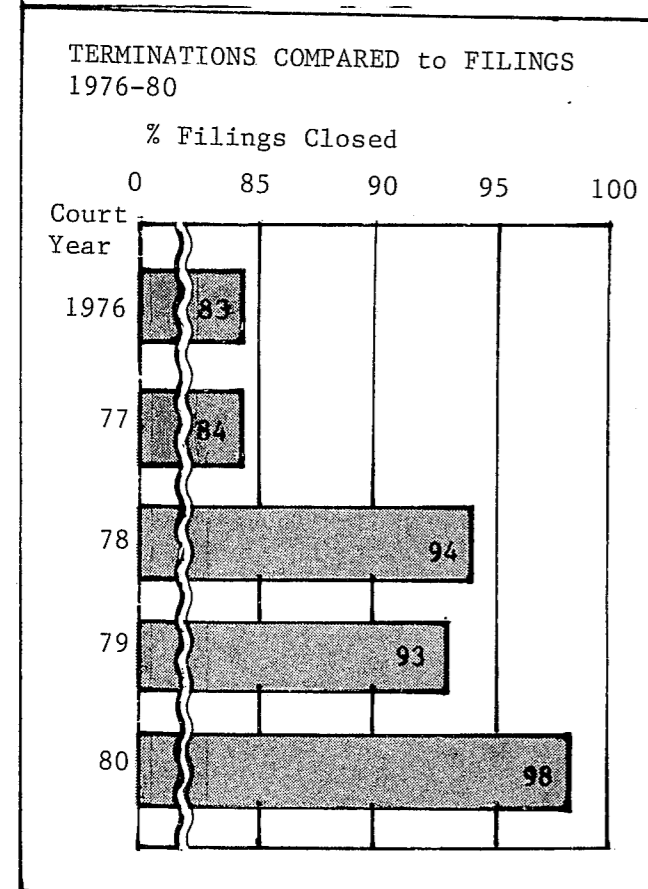
Dispositions are also increasing at a faster rate and this year they came within 2% of the level of filings. This increase has been made possible in part by greater emphasis on pretrial disposition techniques that include the use of settlement conferences and bar panels. Their contribution to early resolution of cases and conservation of judicial resources has helped improve court productivity.

In 1980, there were 47,025 dispositions, 5,672 more than in 1979, a 13.7% increase. This amounts to a 53% increase over 1976 when there were 30,759 case dispositions.



CALENDAR CLEARANCE

Each year the possibility of clearing the civil calendar comes closer to reality as the gap between filings and terminations narrows. This is vividly illustrated by the table below which shows terminations as a percentage of filings.



PENDING CASES

The table below shows the number of pending cases at the end of the past two court years. Note the significant increase in filings and the even greater increase in dispositions. Currently, there are 58,985 active cases pending before the Law Division. Last year, there were 57,995.

LAW DIVISION CIVIL CASES 1979 • 1980

	1979	1980	% Change
added.....	44,688	48,065	+ 7.6
disposed..	41,353	47,025	+13.7
pending (active)..	57,995	58,985	+ 1.6

The age of the active pending cases for the past two years can be seen in the table below.

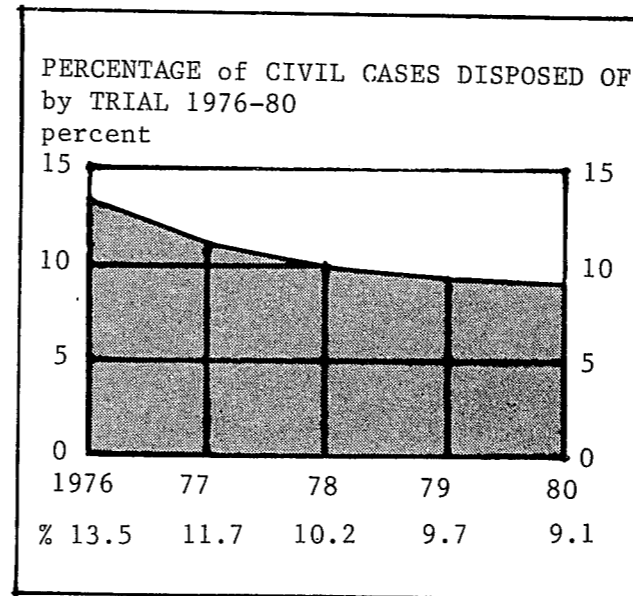
Automobile negligence cases represent 43% of all pending cases. They occur in the various age categories largely in proportion of their share of the total, except among the oldest cases. There they occur somewhat less frequently, comprising for example, only 32% of cases in the three years or older category.

AGES of ACTIVE PENDING CIVIL CASES 1979 • 1980

months	1979 cases	1980 cases
under 6.....	12,349	12,467
6-12.....	16,712	17,754
12-18.....	13,751	14,405
18-24.....	8,256	8,370
24-36.....	6,279	5,401
36 +.....	648	588
Total.....	57,995	58,985

TRIALS

The percentage of civil cases disposed of by trial has been decreasing gradually since 1976 when the total was 13.5% of all civil cases. By 1980 the total had dropped to 9.1%



The table below shows a decline in the absolute number of civil trials between 1976 and 1978. Now, however, the number of cases tried this year has returned to its 1975 level.

CIVIL CASES DISPOSED OF by TRIAL 1975 • 1980

Year	Dispositions	Trials	% by Trial
1975....	31,990	4,283	13.4
76....	30,759	4,148	13.5
77....	33,011	3,851	11.7
78....	37,667	3,840	10.2
79....	41,353	4,028	9.7
80....	47,025	4,299	9.1

There were 271 more trials in 1980 than in 1979, a 6.7% increase. As the following table shows, non-jury trials increased at a faster rate than jury trials.

JURY v. NONJURY TRIALS 1979 • 1980

	1979	1980	% Change
Jury Trial.....	2,681	2,797	+ 4.3
Nonjury Trial..	1,347	1,502	+11.5
Total.....	4,028	4,299	+ 6.7

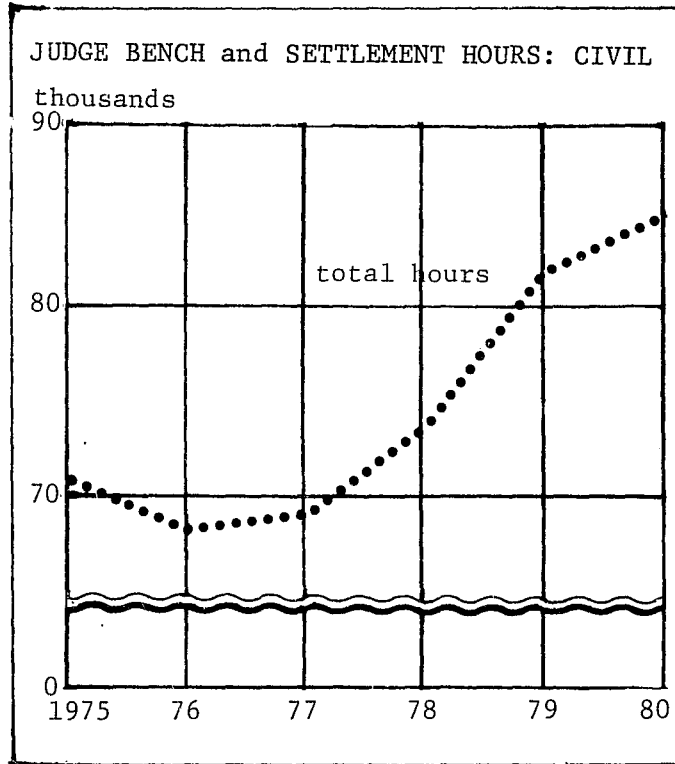
Thus, where parties have opted to go to trial, they have waived jury trials in increasing numbers. The notable exception, however, is automobile negligence trials, 94% of which are heard by a jury. Only half of the remaining civil trials go before juries. Of all trials held, 65% are jury trials.

AUTO NEGLIGENCE TRIALS

	Jury	Nonjury	% Jury
Auto Negligence..	1,294	76	94
Other.....	1,503	1,426	51
Total.....	2,797	1,502	65

JUDGE TIME - CIVIL

Judge time devoted to civil cases since 1975 has increased by 14,000 hours.

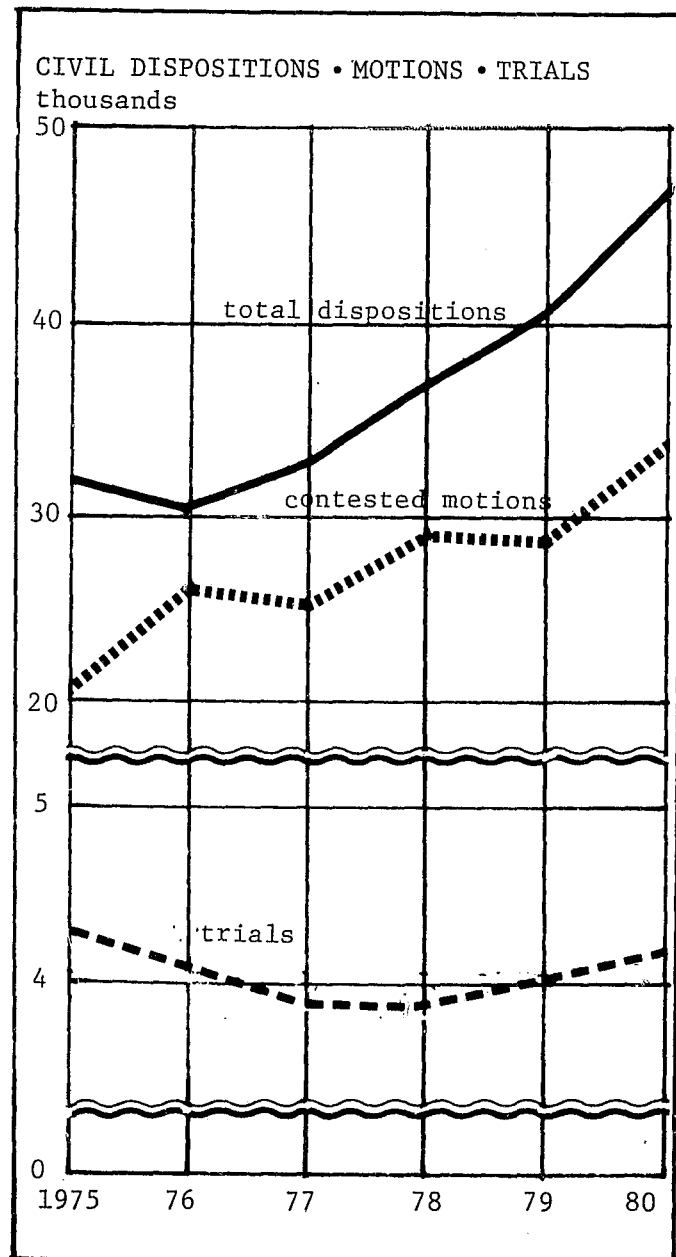


A portion of this increase has been devoted to settlement conferences. The following table shows the expanding number of judge hours applied to the pursuit of settlement. It also shows the total number of settlements with the aid of the court for each year.

SETTLEMENT with AID of COURT & JUDGE TIME DEVOTED to SETTLEMENTS	
Hours of Judge Time Devoted to Settlement	Settlements with Aid of Court Before Trial
1975....14,328.....	8,435
76....13,548.....	7,619
77....14,444.....	8,103
78....16,069.....	10,113
79....16,646.....	10,099
80....18,494.....	12,668

The relationship among total judge hours, dispositions, contested motions and trials is shown on this page. There have been substantial increases in total judge hours, dispositions and contested motions. Trial activity, as previously pointed out, has returned to its 1975 level after a period of decline.

The charts show a close but not simple relationship between total judge hours and dispositions.



DELAY REDUCTION

Reducing civil trial delay is a primary goal of the Judiciary. In May 1980, Chief Justice Wilentz appointed the Statewide Delay Reduction Committee, composed of key representatives of agencies and institutions concerned with civil and criminal practice. The Committee formed a series of task forces that focused on specific areas of civil justice. Conferences were developed as well at which trial attorneys and insurance industry representatives helped identify problems causing delay and suggested remedies. These and other groups will continue to meet to provide broad practical assistance and advice about civil delay reduction needs to the Supreme Court.

Early case management tailored specifically to the needs of individual cases is central to the delay reduction program. In 1980, Administrative Office of the Courts' staff completed detailed studies of over 1,500 randomly selected civil cases, which were sorted into nearly 50 different types of actions in four major categories: automobile, other tort, contractual, and special. The attributes of each case type, such as number of motions, average age, number and type of pleadings, type of disposition, and types of parties were determined. A number of major differences were identified among the various case types, supporting the proposition that a varied management approach is warranted for different types of cases. For instance, over 64% of the contract cases studied involved no motions in court, while 40% of "other tort" cases required multiple motions. Furthermore, 32% of the contract cases ended in default, compared with only 0.7% of the automobile cases.

Civil Delay Reduction projects have begun in a number of counties. In September 1980, for example, Bergen County started a project to identify and individually manage complex civil cases. They are identified at the outset and are specially assigned to a judge for handling until disposition. After assignment, cases are scheduled for a

conference at which a case management plan is developed in consultation with the attorneys. The intent of the Bergen project is to demonstrate that active involvement of the trial judge from the outset leads to better and more expeditious handling of cases.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Since about 90% of all civil actions are disposed of without trial, alternative dispute resolution techniques are an important focus of efforts to reduce delay. In 1980 several counties began experimenting with bar paneling programs. A panel of experienced attorneys who volunteer their time review selected cases, using a mediation-type procedure patterned after one developed in Essex County several years ago. Bar paneling has now been introduced in 12 counties.

Union County has adopted a unique Accelerated Disposition Program in which cases randomly selected from the docket about six months after filing are scheduled for a conference held by the judge. At the conference, attempts are made to settle the case. If settlement fails, a scheduling order designed to process the case expeditiously is immediately prepared. Projections indicate that about 70% of the cases will settle at or shortly after the conference.

This year, planning also began for a full-year Civil Delay Reduction Project in Camden and Gloucester Counties. A number of backlog and delay reduction techniques are being considered, including bar paneling, early settlement conferences, use of visiting judges from other counties and a full arbitration program for disputes under \$15,000.

Superior Court Law Division • Probate*

Contested probate matters are heard in the Superior Court, Law Division, Probate part with the Surrogate of the county acting as court clerk.

In the 1980 court year, 542 contested cases were added to a pending calendar of 252. Dispositions were down from 562 to 546 cases. In the last five years, the overall caseload of contested matters handled by the court has dropped 7.2%. The number of accountings has decreased significantly by 19.6%. Contested wills and related estate administration matters are down 3.4%. However, adoptions have increased by 71.0%.

Despite this improvement in the caseload over the last five years, contested probate matters have little effect on the overall Law Division calendar since the numbers involved are so small.

Not only has the number of cases brought into the new court year decreased, but

the age of those matters also has been reduced. The number of cases over one year old was reduced from 63 to 48, a 23.8% decrease. The vast majority, or 61.7% of the total number of contested matters pending, are under six months old. This compares favorably with the 1979 total of 56.3%.

Little change has been noted in the category of cases six to 12 months old, which constitute 19% of the total. The figures indicate that the courts have concentrated on reducing the number of older cases as well as generally eliminating any backlog.

The only category of contested matters that has seen a significant increase has been contested adoption cases, which have increased from 32 cases in 1979 to 53 cases in 1980. This increase of 65.6% has nearly doubled the proportion of adoptions to the total probate caseload, from 5.9% in 1979 to 9.8% in 1980.

SUPERIOR COURT LAW DIVISION • PROBATE PART • 1979 • 1980			
	1979	1980	% Change
Contested Matters Pending at Beginning of Period.....	262	252	- 3.8
Contested Matters Added.....	547	542	- 0.9
Contested Matters Disposed.....	562	546	- 2.9
Contested Matters Pending at End of Period.....	252	248	- 1.6

AGE OF CONTESTED MATTERS PENDING 1979 • 1980					
	1979	% Total	1980	% Total	% Change
Under 6 Months	142	(56.3%)	153	(61.7%)	7.8
6 - 12 Months	47	(18.7%)	47	(19.0%)	0.0
Over 1 Year	63	(25.0%)	48	(19.3%)	- 23.8

*Concurrent jurisdiction with Chancery Division pursuant to Rule 1:1A-3.

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CONTESTED MATTERS ADDED 1979 • 1980

	1979	% Total	1980	% Total	% Change
Wills and Administration....	209	(38.2%)	170	(31.4%)	-18.7%
Accountings	146	(26.7%)	156	(28.8%)	6.9%
Adoptions	32	(5.9%)	53	(9.8%)	65.6%
Other Matters	160	(29.2%)	163	(30.0%)	1.9%
Total	547		542		- 0.9%

CONTESTED MATTERS ADDED (5-YEAR SEPARATION) 1976 • 1980

	1976*	% Total	1980	% Total	% Change
Wills and Administration....	176	(30.1%)	170	(31.4%)	- 3.4%
Accountings	194	(33.2%)	156	(28.8%)	- 19.6%
Adoptions	31	(5.3%)	53	(9.8%)	71.0%
Other Matters	183	(31.4%)	163	(30.0%)	- 10.9%
Total	584		542		- 7.2%

*Numerical data from Probate Division of County Court and Surrogates' Court.

CONTESTED MATTERS DISPOSED (5-YEAR SEPARATION) 1976 • 1980

1976	1980	% Change
519.....	546.....	5.2

Superior Court Chancery Division • General Equity

The Chancery Division is one of two trial divisions of Superior Court. It has jurisdiction over equity, matrimonial and probate (wills and estates) matters.

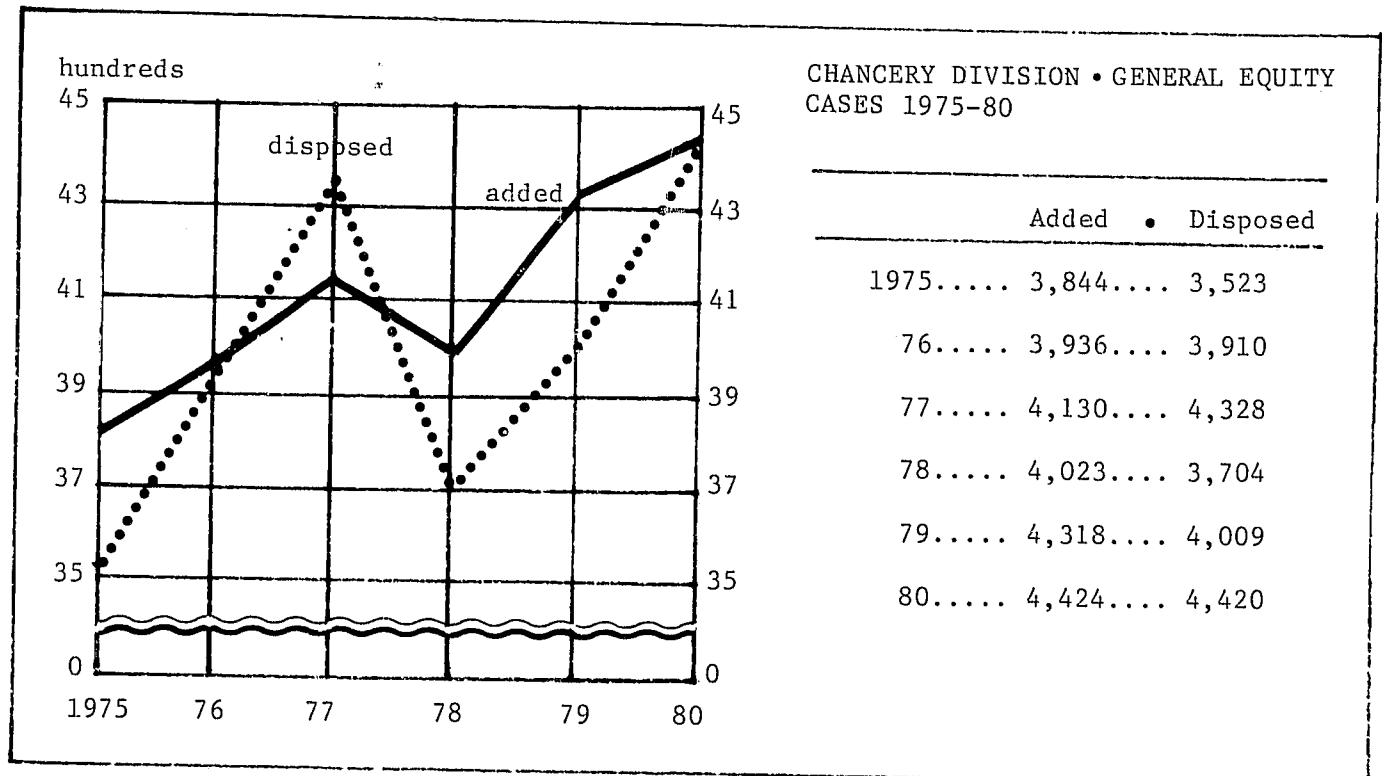
GENERAL EQUITY

The General Equity Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court hears those cases in which the relief required by the parties involves something other than, or in addition to, money alone. Examples include specific performance of a contract, cancelling or rewriting disputed contracts, or injunctions forbidding certain alleged harmful conduct.

Equity cases tend to be among the most complicated civil matters. Included among them are many emergent matters, started by orders to show cause, which seek temporary restraints or preliminary injunctions and require expedited hearings.

Equity judges are expected to respond expeditiously to many unusual and difficult claims for relief. The rise over the past years of public employee strikes has affected the equity caseload. Employers ask the courts to restrain the strike while the strikers may seek other forms of relief. The casino gambling industry has also increased the workload of this court, especially in the Atlantic vicinage where the casinos are located. This increase led to the need for additional judicial resources in the equity area. In addition, the general societal trend to seek problem resolution from the courts rather than from more informal sources has added to the general equity caseload.

General Equity cases have been increasing at an average rate of 3% per year for the last five years. Dispositions have been increasing also, but only once since 1975 have dispositions exceeded filings.



The court came remarkably close to clearing its calendar this year, falling behind by 0.1% or 4 cases.

DISPOSITIONS COMPARED to FILINGS 1975-80	
	% of Filings Closed
1975.....	91.7%
76.....	99.3%
77.....	104.8%
78.....	92.1%
79.....	92.8%
80.....	99.9%

Two factors contributed to this year's strong performance: the case increase of 2.5% was a shade less than average, while dispositions jumped 10.3%, reaching the highest level in the court's history.

The 10.3% increase in dispositions was the result of an increased settlement and dismissal rate, attributable in part to the effectiveness of mandated pretrial conferences bringing together the judge and opposing attorneys to isolate the real issues in a case. Of all 411 additional dispositions this year, 331 or more than 80% involved settlements. Trials, dismissals and transfers contributed to the remainder.

CASES 1979 • 1980			
	1979	1980	% Change
Added.....	4,318....	4,424....	2.5
Disposed.....	4,009....	4,420....	10.3
Pending.....	3,114....	3,118....	0.1
Settled, Dismissed, Discontinued, Transferred..	3,043....	3,435....	12.9

Judge time spent in settlement conferences jumped from 1,106 hours in 1979 to 1,830 hours in 1980, a 65% increase, while trial hours were almost unchanged.

JUDGE TIME: TRIAL & SETTLEMENT HOURS COMPARED 1979 • 1980			
Hours	1979	1980	% Change
Trial.....	13,324....	13,899....	4.3
Settlement....	1,106....	1,830....	65.5

The increase in settlement hours is probably a necessary adjustment to the high ratio of trials to dispositions which has been characteristic of General Equity. In 1979, 24% of all cases terminated were tried. This figure fell in 1980 to 22%, which is still remarkably high for a trial court.

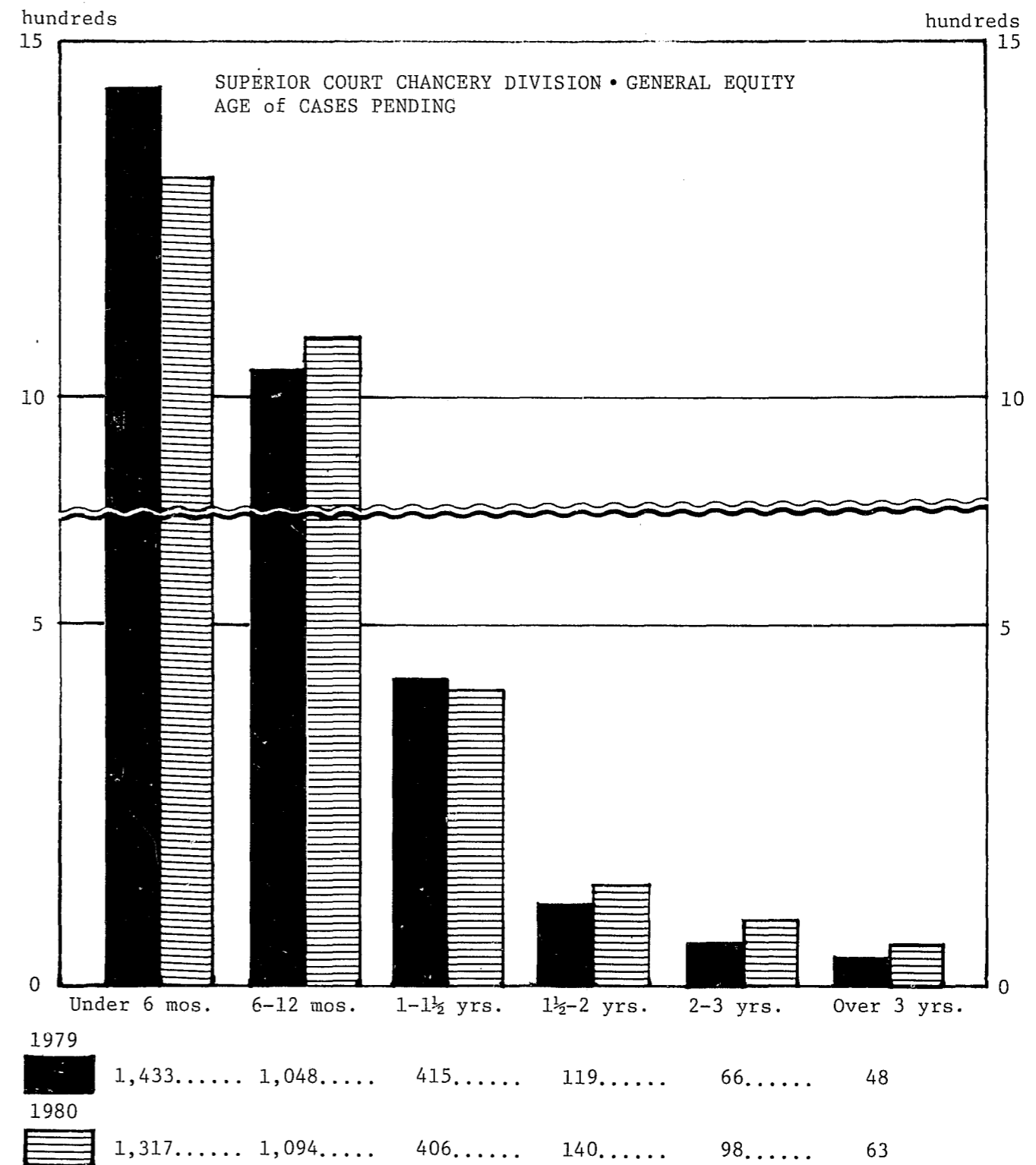
METHOD of DISPOSITIONS • 1979 • 1980			
	1979	1980	% Change
Trials.....	966....	985....	2.0
Settlements.....	1,595....	1,926....	20.8
Dismissals, Discontinuances..	1,083....	1,102....	1.8
Transfers, Consolidations...	365....	407....	11.5

The increased emphasis on pretrial settlement of cases may be a factor in the encouraging decline in the number of motions decided by the court. Contested motions were down by 91 and uncontested motions fell by 532.

MOTION DISPOSITIONS 1979 • 1980			
	1979	1980	% Change
Contested.....	7,046....	6,955....	- 1.3
Uncontested...	3,314....	2,782....	-16.1

The age of cases pending in general equity increased slightly this year as more attention was paid to the

termination of younger cases, probably because they are more amenable to settlement.



The emphasis in the General Equity Court during the past court year has been on creative management of its difficult and complex caseload. To equalize judicial resources in northern New Jersey, the Chief Justice approved a plan to equalize the caseloads of Bergen, Passaic and Hudson Counties by transferring certain cases from Bergen to the other two counties. In the future, a portion of the cases filed in Bergen will continue to be forwarded to Passaic and Hudson for disposition. Without incurring the high costs of transferring judges from county to county, this plan responds to a relative lack of judicial resources in certain counties with disproportionately heavy caseloads.

In addition to caseload equalization, the General Equity judges are exploring other creative managerial techniques to facilitate disposition. These techniques include placing a premium on a judge's availability to counsel, to avoid the

filing of unnecessary motions. Many equity judges are also getting involved at earlier stages of the proceedings to promote settlements.

Specifically, the judges have been authorized, among other things, to 1) conduct conferences immediately after joinder of issues; 2) require specific types of information in pretrial memoranda, including a statement of proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law; 3) encourage informality in resolving matters that may be the subject of a motion; and 4) facilitate the process of discovery. It is hoped that these techniques will not only promote settlement, but also will speed the disposition of cases.

The result of the various techniques employed by the judges will be closely monitored and evaluated with a view toward standardizing effective procedures.

Superior Court Chancery Division • Matrimonial

The Matrimonial Part of the Chancery Division of Superior Court has jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to divorce, including alimony, child support and equitable distribution of property.

Matrimonial judges must deal with the most emotionally complex litigation. Since the passage of "no-fault" divorce legislation in 1971, there has been a great increase in filings.

One encouraging note is that cases added to the calendar have been decreasing - albeit slowly - for the past two years.

In combination with this letup, an increase in judicial time spent on matrimonial matters resulted in a 22% decrease in pending caseload at the end of the 1980 term.

CHANCERY DIVISION • MATRIMONIAL 1979 • 1980

	1979	1980	% Change
Added.....	25,609	24,849	- 3.0
Disposed.....	26,275	26,466	0.7
Pending.....	7,272	5,655	-22.2

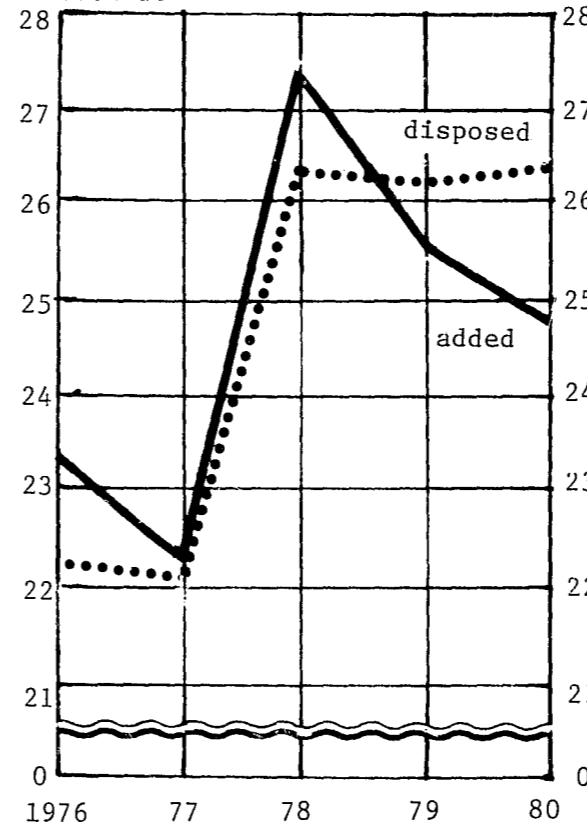
This result has been achieved despite developments in custody and equitable distribution law that have made matrimonial litigation much more complex than in former years.

CASES DISPOSED of by TRIAL

	1979	1980	% Change
Contested Calendar.....	10,036	10,388	3.5
Uncontested Calendar.....	15,728	15,581	-0.9
Total.....	25,764	25,969	0.8

This exceptional performance is a result of high judicial productivity sustained over the last several years. Judges increased the number of trials held this year and did so while disposing of a greater number of contested motions.

MATRIMONIAL CASES ADDED & DISPOSED
1976-80
thousands



23,391	22,170	27,371	25,609	24,849
22,205	22,098	26,483	26,275	26,466

MOTIONS

An important change in the motion rules helped provide the extra time to achieve this result. During the year the Supreme Court permitted matrimonial judges to eliminate oral argument on contested motions where this appeared feasible. As a result, the judges decided 16.9% more contested motions while concluding 205 more cases by trial than last year.

MOTIONS	1979	1980	% Change
Contested.....	20,332	23,769	16.9
Uncontested...	8,180	7,010	-14.3

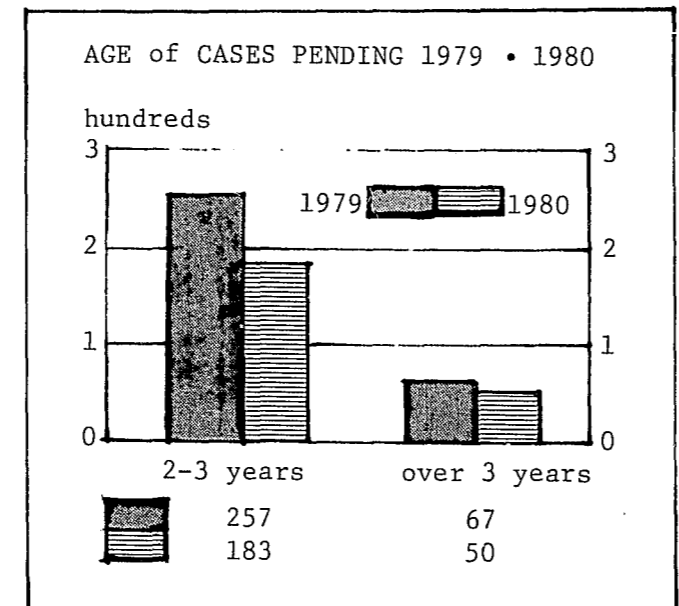
SETTLEMENTS

A significant change has developed in the number of hours judges are devoting to settlement conferences. As recently as 1978, only 2,495 hours were devoted to settlement work. This year the figure climbed to 3,578 hours, a 43% increase. This reflects a heightened awareness of the importance of settlement conferences. At the present time judges are devoting approximately 11% of their total bench time to settlement discussions compared with 7.8% three years ago.

COMPARISON of BENCH TIME to SETTLEMENT DISCUSSIONS	1979	1980	% Change
Bench.....	29,670.6	28,990.7	- 2.3
Settlement Conference....	3,065.0	3,578.7	16.8
Total.....	32,735.6	32,569.4	- 0.5

PENDING CASES

This court year judges significantly reduced cases over two years old. There are now only 233 such cases pending statewide - a reduction of 28.1%. This may be due in part to the Supreme Court directive issued March 1979, to the effect that splitting in matrimonial cases was to be brought to an end. Previously, judges might grant divorce judgments while leaving open the questions of financial and/or custody matters. The parties would have their divorce but would be unclear as to the equitable distribution of their assets. It was believed that this tended to lengthen the period of time a matrimonial case remained open. This hypothesis appears justified in light of the decrease in the age of pending cases.



MATRIMONIAL LITIGATION COMMITTEE

The number of people seeking divorce in New Jersey has doubled since 1970. This growth has been accompanied by increased complexity of the average case. These factors translated into mounting delays in the processing of cases and resulted in claims by judges, attorneys, the press and public that the system is not working properly.

In response to this problem, the Supreme Court in December 1978, established the Committee on Matrimonial Litigation, known as Phase One, to study all aspects of matrimonial proceedings, identify sources of dissatisfaction and recommend appropriate solutions.

With the issuance of an interim report in August 1979, the Phase One Committee completed its fact-finding mission. The report candidly discussed the problems experienced in the matrimonial courts, expressed concern about the anguish suffered by some litigants, and recognized the importance of the Supreme Court's responding sensitively, fairly and expeditiously to the needs of the parties.

A major conclusion of the report was that there is a public consensus that the performance of judges and attorneys and the delays in processing matrimonial cases are the principal areas of concern.

In June 1980, Chief Justice Wilentz announced the appointment of 20 attorneys and judges to the Supreme Court's Phase Two Committee on Matrimonial Litigation.

Among the topics the Phase Two Committee will consider are:

- all aspects of child custody procedures
- an in-depth analysis with recommendations for improving court enforcement procedures for payment of alimony and child support
- ways in which the legal procedure can be improved to assist the courts in rendering fair and reasonable decisions in an expeditious manner
- conciliation hearings in matrimonial matters
- evaluation of rehabilitative alimony
- guidelines for counsel fee awards
- early settlement programs and mandatory judicial settlement conferences
- reducing the time required to process matrimonial cases at both the appellate and trial court levels.

To solicit views on matrimonial reform, the Committee held a public hearing in Newark, in September 1980, and heard testimony from interested public groups. The Committee report to the Supreme Court is expected to appear early in 1981.

County District Court

The County District Court is New Jersey's highest volume full-time court.

The jurisdiction of the court has been limited by the Legislature to contract and tort actions under \$3,000, landlord/tenant disputes and small claims matters. During 1980 more than 353,000 cases were started in the court, an all-time high.

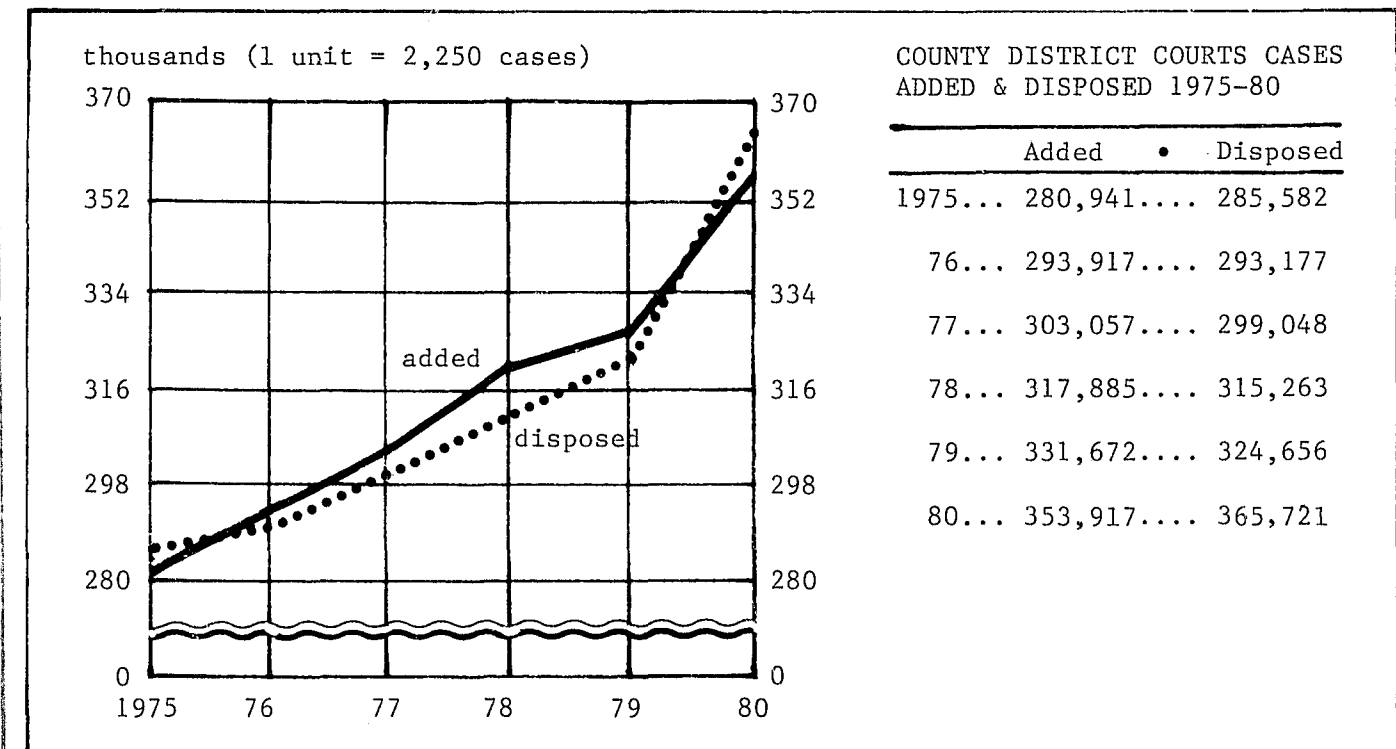
In 19 of 21 counties, boards of chosen freeholders have elected to establish small claims divisions within the court. The small claims courts hear contract as well as property damage claims arising from motor vehicle accidents where the amount claimed is \$500 or less. The small claims divisions are geared to provide speedy and inexpensive resolution of disputes and to allow litigants to present and defend their cases without attorneys. Jury trials are held in all categories of cases in the court except landlord/tenant matters. Even in non-small claims cases, many litigants represent themselves.

Cases added in 1980 were 22,245 higher than last year. To match these, the court therefore had to dispose of at least 29,261 more cases than in 1979. It did so, plus a significant number to spare.

COUNTY DISTRICT COURT 1979 • 1980 COMPARISON

Cases	1979	• 1980	• Difference
Added.....	331,672	353,917	22,245
Disposed..	324,656	365,721	41,065
Pending....	58,503	46,699	-11,804

As a result, the court cleared its calendar for the first time since 1975. Between 1975 and 1979 more than 17,000 cases were added to the backlog. This four-year backlog accumulation was almost entirely wiped out by this year's effort. The number of pending cases has now been reduced to under 12,000, less than a two-month inventory at the current rate of disposition. Caseload trends are shown below.



DISPOSITIONS

To meet dispositional objectives, there was a dramatic increase in the number of trials held this past term. The court also made effective use of nonbench time by increasing all categories of nontrial dispositions. The judge time devoted to settlement conferences jumped by 16.6% this year. Settlements, dismissals, discontinuances and transfers increased 11.4%.

Judgments by default, which require management by clerical personnel of the county district courts, increased greatly (by almost 10,000) during 1980.

An aggressive campaign was waged by County District Court clerks' offices to

eliminate those cases upon which service could not be effected. This resulted in the dismissal of 43,628 inactive cases, an increase of 45.5% over last year's total of 29,989 cases. Files were carefully checked in the counties to determine which complaints were appropriate for this type of dismissal.

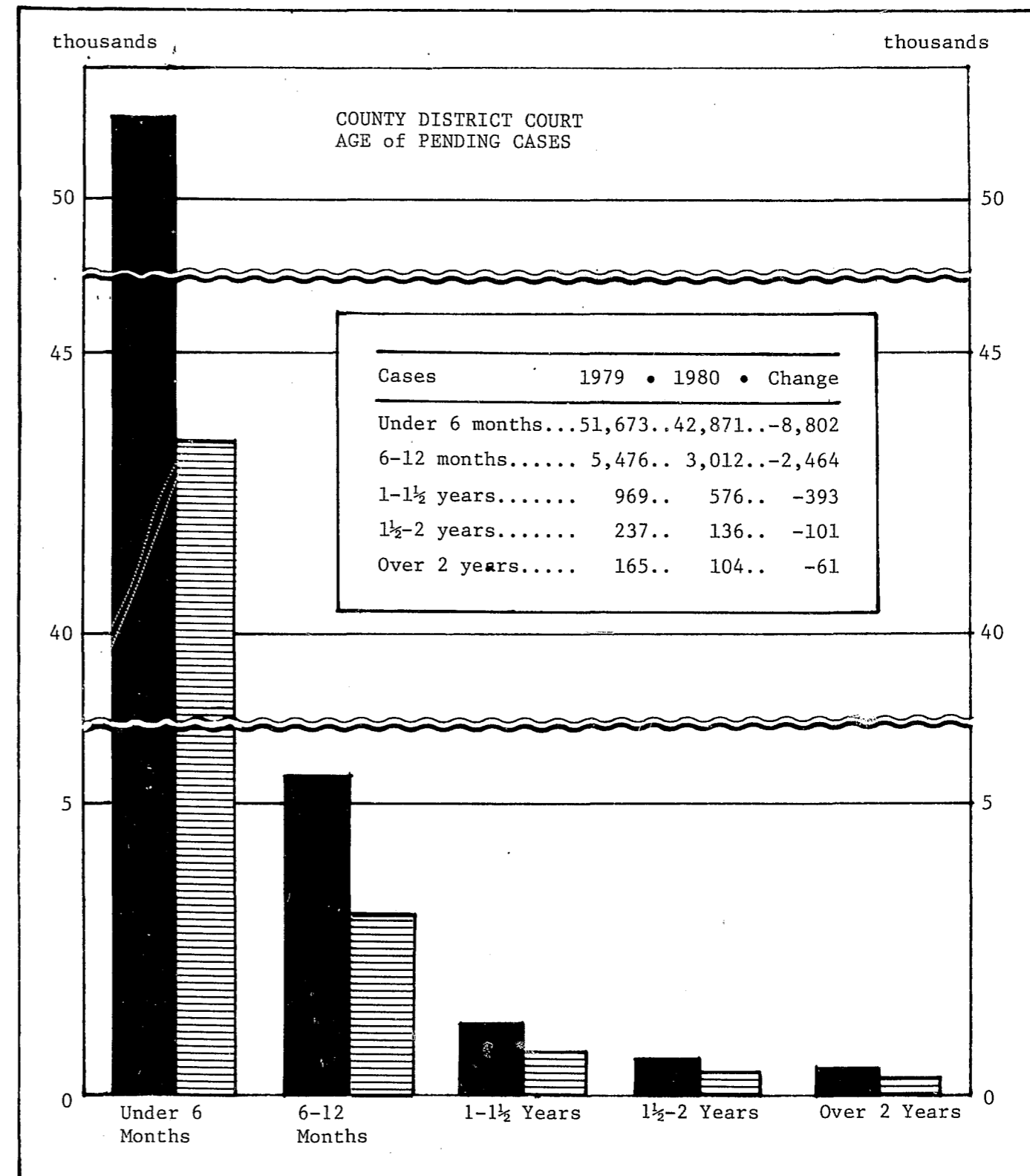
Although the cases disposed by trial increased this past term, jury trials in county district court decreased. This made additional time available for nonjury trials. Since jury trials take more time to be tried to completion, the decline in the number of jury trials helped to increase productivity.

METHOD of DISPOSITION 1979 • 1980				
	1979	•	1980	• % Change
By Trial				
With Jury.....	573.....		490.....	-14.5
Without Jury.....	54,782.....		59,951.....	9.4
Total.....	55,355.....		60,441.....	9.2
Judgment by Default.....	129,415.....		139,258.....	7.6
Dismissal of Inactive Cases.	29,989.....		43,628.....	45.5
Settled, Dismissed, Discontinued or Transferred.	109,897.....		122,394.....	11.4
Judge Time				
Bench Hours.....	23,867.9.....		25,156.1.....	5.4
Settlement Conference.....	1,459.3.....		1,701.5.....	16.6
Total Hours.....	25,327.2.....		26,857.6.....	6.0

PENDING CASES

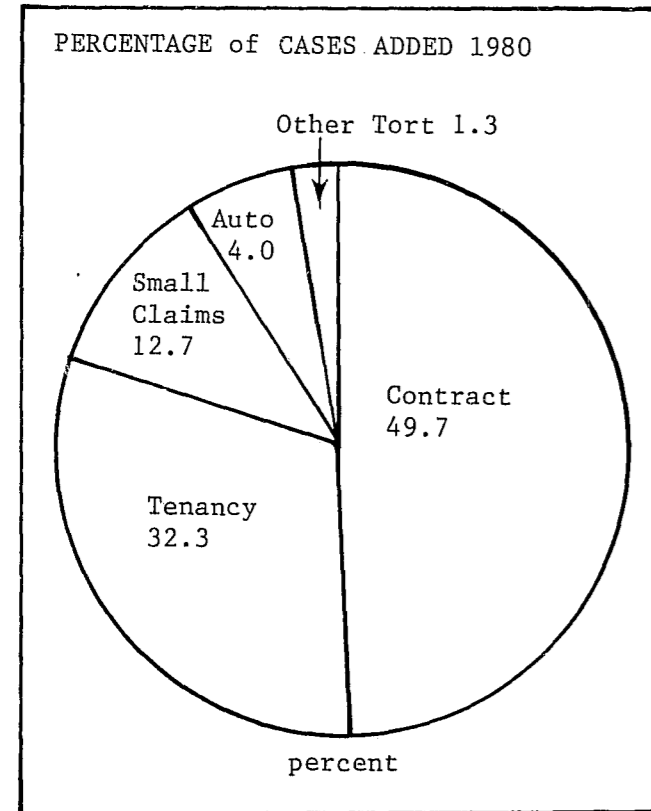
With the decrease in backlog, the age of pending cases has decreased during this term. There are now only 104 cases statewide which have been pending over

two years in the County District Court. This is a decrease of 61 such cases over the end of last term. Cases pending in all age categories have decreased.



CASE CATEGORIES: CASES ADDED

Almost half of the work coming into the court this year consisted of contract actions. Landlord/tenant disputes contributed about 1/3 of the cases added and the remainder was divided between small claims and tort actions.



The strongest growth areas since 1975 have been tenancy and small claims, which have grown by 50.5% and 62.4% respectively. Contract actions have increased less rapidly while tort claims have actually declined.

CASE CATEGORIES: TERMINATIONS

Terminations this year represent an "across-the-board" elimination of the backlog. Old cases were not the only objects of the calendar clearance efforts. Dispositions in all categories were up this year. As can be seen by the table in the next column, the calendar clearance efforts did not sacrifice one type of case for disposition of the others.

CASES DISPOSED 1979 • 1980			
Type	1979	1980	% Change
Auto Negligence	12,856	14,873	15.7
Other Tort	4,629	5,186	12.0
Contract	163,634	181,752	11.1
Small Claims	40,669	46,458	14.2
Tenancy	102,868	117,452	14.2

NEW PROGRAMS

The County District Court has been a major focus of implementation of new programs to improve the status of the overall calendar. These include projects directly affecting the disposition of cases as well as projects designed to improve the administration of the County District Courts generally, thereby producing increased efficiency and enhancing service to the public. By its volume, the County District Court is the highest visibility court at the county level. Individual attention has been focused primarily on programs designed to enhance judicial effectiveness in the areas of small claims and landlord/tenant matters.

The urban counties have experienced a dramatic upsurge in landlord/tenant matters. Trial rates are particularly high in these cases, thus burdening judge time. In an effort to decrease the heavy landlord/tenant caseload, particularly in these urban counties, Mercer County undertook an innovative experiment to resolve certain types of landlord/tenant disputes through the use of nonjudicial counsellors. Focusing on those cases where a habitability defense is raised by the tenant in response to a summary eviction action filed by the landlord, the county utilized counsellors available through the municipal court informal hearing program to meet with those landlords and tenants prior to a formal court hearing.

This program, coupled with other planned diversionary programs for District Court cases, shows great promise to further expedite the disposition of landlord/tenant cases. Reduction of landlord/tenant trials from the County District Court calendar would free judges to hear other cases which need judicial intervention.

Middlesex County has confronted the problem of ever-increasing caseload in the County District Courts through the use of early settlement programs, which utilize volunteer attorneys to informally discuss disputes with litigants in an effort to resolve differences prior to trial. The program, initiated in conjunction with statewide efforts to clear the County District Court calendar, has proven to be a useful tool that effectively disposes of a large number of cases within a short period of time, with limited judicial assistance. It is anticipated that these programs will be expanded to other counties.

At the request of the Chief Justice, a pilot project was developed by Union County District Court to schedule pro se contested cases every other Thursday evening. Opening the court at night provides a forum for those citizens who would otherwise be reluctant or unable to submit their disputes to the court because of an inability to take time off from their daytime activities. The first night session was held on Jan. 8, 1981. Preliminary response from litigants and court personnel has been favorable, indicating that this concept may be feasible in other counties.

SMALL CLAIMS SEMINAR

Acting on a mandate from the Chief Justice to provide effective training to County District Court judges and to trial court support personnel, the County District Court judges conducted two seminars during the past court year. The first seminar brought together national small claims experts, consumer representatives, judges from other jurisdictions and District Court personnel.

The second seminar, developed for the judges exclusively, emphasized recent developments in consumer law. Lecturers included judges and representatives from consumer protection agencies. With the cooperation of the County District Court judges administering the program, a comprehensive bench book on consumer law was developed for use by the judges.

Many of the ideas presented at the first seminar show great promise for making small claims court a more convenient and comfortable forum for pro se litigants. A special Supreme Court Committee with broad-based representation of all segments of the consumer community has been formed to recommend procedural changes to benefit pro se litigants.

Juvenile & Domestic Relations Court

A Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court has been established in each of the 21 counties. This court has exclusive jurisdiction over juvenile delinquents, juveniles in need of supervision (JINS), reciprocal support complaints and complaints filed under the Child Placement Review Act. The court shares with other courts jurisdiction over domestic relations complaints involving child abuse, child neglect, support, custody and paternity.

105,478 juvenile delinquency and juvenile in need of supervision complaints were filed while 107,516 complaints were disposed of; 80,133 domestic relations and reciprocal support complaints were filed and 80,848 complaints were disposed of. Thus, the 1980 court year witnessed 185,611 case filings and 188,364 case dispositions in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. During 1980 the number of pending cases was reduced by 2,753.

WORKLOAD

During the 1980 court year a total of

THE JUVENILE DIVISION

A Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court intake service operates in each county.

JUVENILE & DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT 1979 • 1980

	1979	• 1980	• 79 vs. 80	• % Change
Juvenile Delinquency				
Complaints				
filed.....	97,110	93,352	- 3,758	- 3.9
disposed of.....	96,750	95,444	- 1,306	- 1.4
pending at end of year.....	14,698	12,606	- 2,092	-14.2
Juvenile in Need of Supervision Complaints				
filed.....	11,555	12,126	+ 571	+ 4.9
disposed of.....	11,764	12,072	+ 308	+ 2.6
pending at end of year.....	984	1,038	+ 54	+ 5.5
Domestic Relations and Reciprocal Support Complaints				
filed.....	80,878	80,133	- 745	- 0.9
disposed of.....	80,619	80,848	+ 229	+ 0.3
pending at end of year.....	7,437	6,722	- 715	- 9.6
Total				
filed.....	189,543	185,611	- 3,932	- 2.1
disposed of.....	189,133	188,364	- 769	- 0.4
pending at end of year.....	23,119	20,366	- 2,753	-11.9

Intake services are responsible for monitoring on a 24-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week basis, the admission of juveniles to county detention and shelter care facilities and for assisting Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court judges in determining whether to divert juveniles from court to intake conferences or to juvenile conference committees. A juvenile conference committee consists of six to nine private citizens who meet with juvenile offenders and their parents to discuss the juvenile's problems and to make recommendations to the juvenile on the steps he should take to resolve those problems. An intake conference involves a discussion by the juvenile offender, his parents and a county intake officer of the juvenile's problems and culminates with the intake officer making recommendations about what the juvenile should do to resolve his problems. Juveniles who commit minor infractions or who are first offenders and are diverted receive services they need without being traumatized by a court

appearance or stigmatized by being adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision. These diversions allow Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court judges to concentrate time and effort on serious and repeat offenders.

JUVENILE INTAKE SCREENING 1979 & 1980

	1979	•	1980
Complaints Received...	90,131	•	91,212
Complaints Diverted...	40,861	•	37,883
Percentage Diverted...	45.3	•	41.5

County intake units screened about 1,100 more delinquency and in need of supervision complaints in 1980 (91,212) than in 1979 (90,131). The percentage of screened cases diverted was 42% as compared with 45% in the previous court year. The table below provides additional detail about the diversion of juvenile delinquency and JINS complaints in 1979 and 1980.

DELINQUENCY & JINS COMPLAINTS SCREENED 1979 • 1980
(Results of Screening)

	1979	•	%	•	1980	•	%
Delinquency							
Scheduled for Court Hearing	44,196	•	55	•	47,721	•	59
Scheduled for Intake Conference	21,906	•	27	•	20,462	•	26
Scheduled for Juvenile Conference Committee	13,904	•	18	•	12,231	•	15
JINS							
Scheduled for Court Hearing	5,076	•	50	•	5,608	•	52
Scheduled for Intake Conference	4,455	•	44	•	4,534	•	42
Scheduled for Juvenile Conference Committee	594	•	6	•	656	•	6

Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court judges in 1980 conducted 105,924 juvenile hearings as compared with 104,079 hearings for the previous court year, an increase of 1,845 hearings or 1.8%. Bench hours in juvenile matters went from 20,984 in the 1979 court year to 22,545 in the 1980 court year, a percentage increase of 7.4%

Preliminary and detention hearings were up significantly as were juvenile delinquency hearings on the counsel mandatory trial calendar which lists those cases in which the juveniles involved must have legal counsel because the judge has concluded that they may receive an institutional commitment. Meanwhile, the number of diverted delinquency complaints was down 4%. These statistics suggest an increase over the previous court year in the number of juveniles who committed serious offenses for which detention and court hearings with counsel (but not diversion) are appropriate.

JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM

The AOC established a juvenile restitution program in 14 of the State's 21 counties during 1980. This program enables Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court judges to require a juvenile offender, as a condition of probation, to make monetary payments to the victim, engage in community services work with some or all of the proceeds being passed on to the victim or, if the juvenile and victim agree, provide services directly to the victim.

As of Dec. 31, 1980, the 717 juveniles in the program had been ordered to pay \$156,489, provide 1,480 hours of direct services to victims and do 25,123 hours of community service work. Thus, a 17 year old, adjudicated delinquent for burglarizing a private residence, was ordered to make \$1,700 in monetary restitution; a 15 year old, adjudicated delinquent for assault and theft of school property, was ordered to perform 200 hours of community service; and a 17 year old who committed a larceny of a private business was ordered to perform

40 hours of victim service restitution.

CHILD PLACEMENT REVIEW ACT

The Child Placement Review Act, which became effective in October 1978, sets forth procedures for Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court judges assisted by citizen review boards to review periodically the cases of children who have been placed outside of their homes by the New Jersey Division of Youth and Family Services, either by court order or pursuant to an agreement between the child's parents and the Division. The intent of the Act is to help assure a permanent home for such children. During the 1980 court year, the Supreme Court promulgated a child placement evaluation questionnaire, a child placement review summary initial form and other forms which assist the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court judges in implementing the Act. Many of these forms were prepared by the State Child Placement Council, which is composed of one representative from each of the State's 34 child placement review boards.

In September 1980 the AOC and the Child Placement Advisory Council conducted a statewide training session for child placement review board members. Judges, county child placement coordinators and representatives of the Division of Youth and Family Services also attended the training session, which covered topics such as the reasons for child placement review, the background, purpose and proper interpretation of the Child Placement Review Act, permanency planning and adoption, the causes and effects of family dysfunction and the techniques of conducting a review board hearing.

The AOC assisted in the development of a Child Placement Review Manual approved by the Supreme Court in November 1980 for use throughout the State. The manual helps child placement review board members and others to discharge their responsibilities under the Child Placement Review Act and supplements training provided by the Presiding Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court judges and the AOC.

THE DOMESTIC RELATIONS DIVISION

A total of 66,620 hearings on domestic relations and reciprocal support complaints were held as compared with 67,711 in the previous court year.

matters and the function and importance of juvenile and domestic relations intake.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS & RECIPROCAL SUPPORT HEARINGS 1979 • 1980							
Hearings	1979	•	1980	•	79 vs. 80	•	% Change
Initial Proceedings.	29,438	•	24,812	•	-4,626	•	-15.7
Enforcement Proceedings	38,273	•	41,808	•	+3,535	•	+ 9.2
Total	67,711	•	66,620	•	-1,091	•	-1.6

Initial hearings were down to 24,812 from 29,438 in the 1979 court year. Meanwhile, as the following table shows, settlement conference time increased six fold.

Representatives of the Division of Youth and Family Services, the Department of the Public Advocate and the Cape May County Prosecutor's Office served as seminar resource persons.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS & RECIPROCAL SUPPORT BENCH & SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE TIME (HOURS)							
	1979	•	1980	•	79 vs. 80	•	% Change
Bench	13,600.0	•	13,394.9	•	- 205.1	•	- 1.5
Settlement Conference	304.6	•	2,085.4	•	+1,780.8	•	+584.6
Total	13,904.6	•	15,480.3	•	+1,575.7	•	+ 11.3

JUDICIAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

In early November of 1980 the AOC conducted a two-day seminar for all judges who hear Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court cases. The seminar covered such topics as implementation of the Child Placement Review Act, practices and procedures in domestic relations

COURT RULES

On July 21, 1980 the Supreme Court approved several court rule amendments which were proposed by the Supreme Court Committee on Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts. One rule amendment requires that, unless a court hearing is conducted, the court must dispose of a

complaint filed under the Child Placement Review Act within 21 calendar days after the court receives a dispositional recommendation from the child placement review board. Another rule amendment requires judges to try the cases of juveniles in detention or shelter care facilities within 30 days of the first detention/shelter care hearing at which the juvenile is represented by counsel unless the court for good cause extends that time period.

The Supreme Court approved a rule amendment which provides that in support cases each party must serve upon the other party and furnish to the court an affidavit or certification of his income, assets, expenses and liabilities. On the same day, the Supreme Court adopted another rule amendment which requires that in adult matters the attorneys must, no later than five days prior to the date set for the hearing or trial, notify the clerk of the court as to whether the matter is contested or uncontested.

FAMILY COURT PROPOSED

During the court year representatives of the AOC participated in the Assembly Judiciary Committee's Juvenile Justice Task Force which called for the establishment of a family court with jurisdiction over the types of cases currently heard in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court and in the Matrimonial Part of the Superior Court Chancery Division. It also proposed substantial amendments to the New Jersey statutes which deal with juvenile offenders. On an experimental basis, Middlesex County has created a de facto family court by coordinating the calendaring of cases related to a single family so that they can be disposed of expeditiously and without conflicting judgments being entered before different judges.

Tax Court

This report is submitted to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey and published as a part of the Annual Report of the Administrative Director of the Courts pursuant to N.J.S.A. 2A:3A-24.

INTRODUCTION

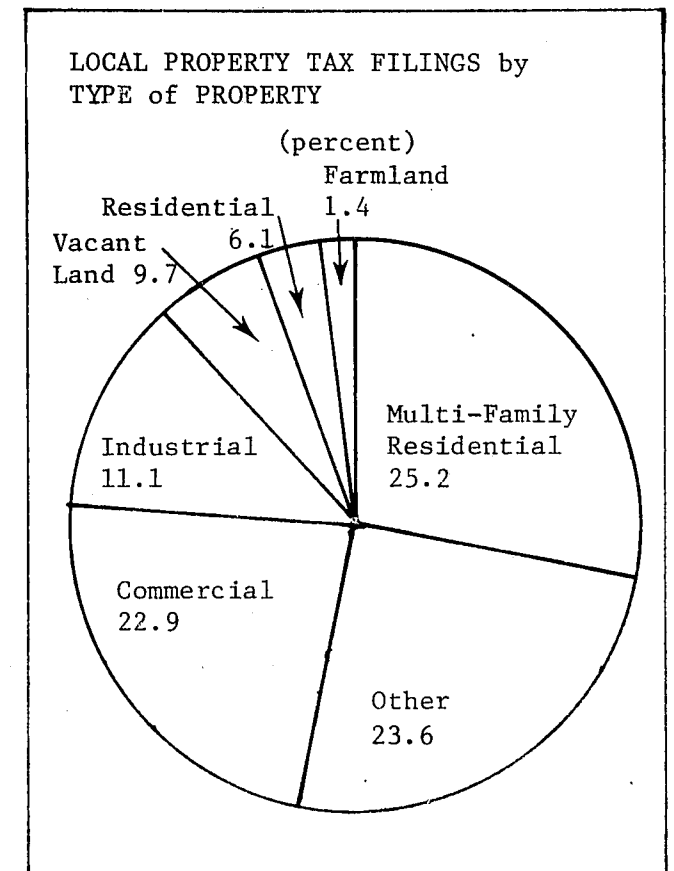
The Tax Court of New Jersey has completed its first year of operation. During this year rules, procedures and forms were prepared and adopted. Eight Tax Court judges were appointed and have been handling cases within the court's jurisdiction.

The Clerk of the Court was appointed by the Supreme Court, and staff for the judges and the Clerk's Office were employed and trained. Physical facilities were established for the Clerk's Office in Trenton and for the Tax Court judges in six locations throughout the State. As might be expected, this first year was a year of organization, training and orientation for the judges and court personnel. It was also a year of accomplishment as indicated by the disposition of 11,500 cases.

The Tax Court was established by the Legislature as a separate court within the Judiciary pursuant to Article VI, Section 1, Paragraph 1 of the New Jersey Constitution. The enabling statute N.J.S.A. 2A:3A-1 et seq., requires the selection of judges having special qualifications in the field of taxation. These judges, equated in the statute with Superior Court judges, are given jurisdiction to grant legal and equitable relief so that all matters in contention can be completely determined.

The court hears matters arising out of the administration of the New Jersey State and local tax laws. More than 88% of the cases seek review of local property assessment determinations of the 21 county boards of taxation. In another 11% of the cases, the court reviews the determinations of the Director of the Division of Taxation in state tax matters

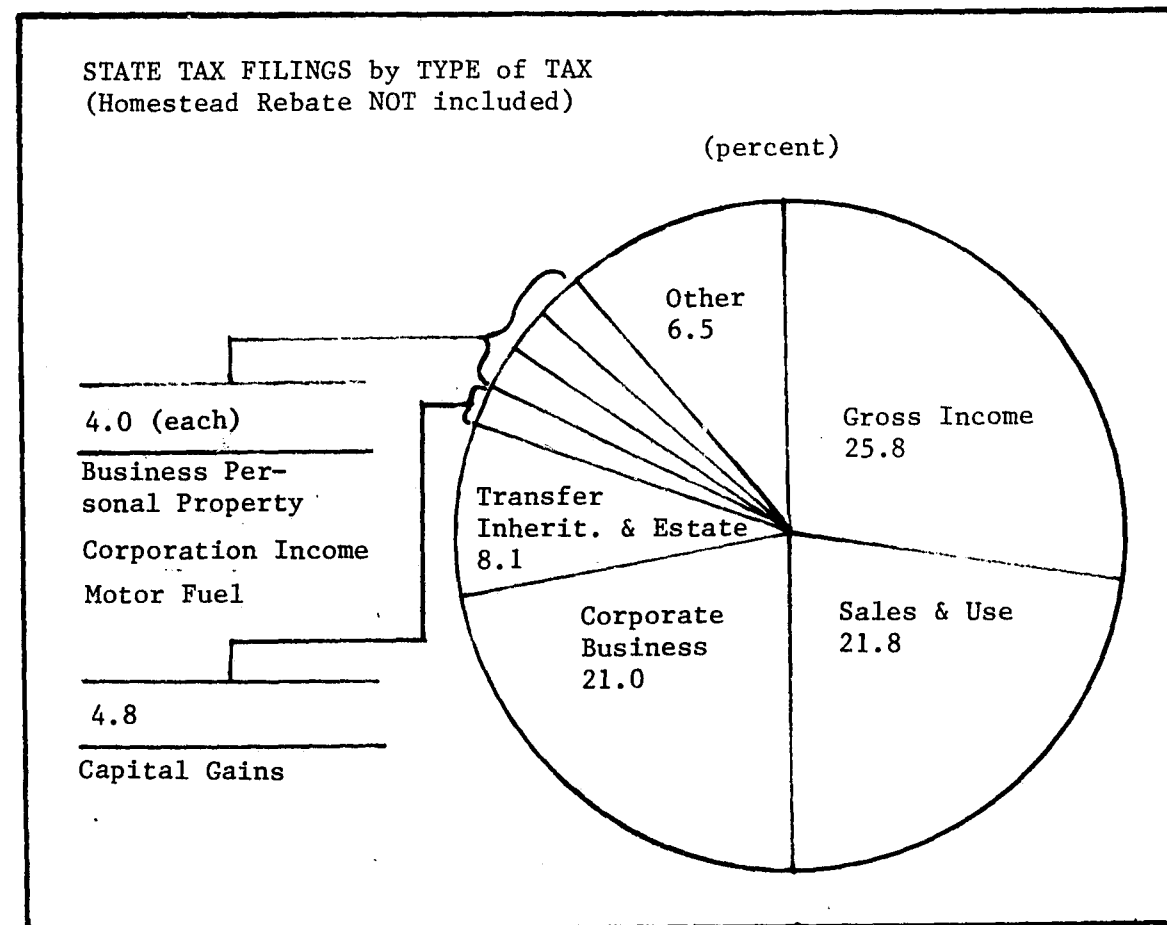
and reviews state and county equalization tables and the determinations of other government officials charged with administration of tax laws. These include the county recording officer, in the case of the realty transfer tax, and the Director of the Division of Motor Vehicles, in the case of the motor fuels tax. The court provides a full hearing of each dispute and renders an opinion based upon specific findings of fact and conclusions of law.



Special treatment for the hearing of small claims cases (those where the amount in controversy or claim for refund for any year is \$2,000 or less) was provided for by the Legislature. Hearings in these cases are informal, the

rules of evidence are not strictly applied and trials are scheduled at locations as close to the taxpayer's residence as possible.

2. To create a consistent, uniform body of tax law for the guidance of taxpayers and tax administrators to promote certainty in tax law and its application.



The court was established by the Legislature to afford taxpayers a prompt and impartial hearing and disposition of their dispute with the governmental taxing agency by a qualified body of judges. The stated objectives of the Tax Court are:

1. To provide effective, expeditious, inexpensive, convenient and equitable judicial review of state and local assessments.

3. To make decisions of the Court readily available to taxpayers, tax administrators and tax professionals.

4. To promote the creation of a broad, qualified and informed state and local tax Bar.

THE JUDGES

Six Tax Court Judges began to hear cases in the second week of September, 1979.

By March, 1980 the number of judges hearing the cases increased to nine (including one judge temporarily assigned from the Appellate Division). The eight Tax Court Judges are Michael A. Andrew, Jr., Richard M. Conley, David E. Crabtree, John F. Evers, John J. Hopkins, Anthony M. Lario, Lawrence L. Lasser and Marvin N. Rimm. Arthur J. Simpson, Jr., J.A.D., was assigned to the Tax Court for six months in 1980.

All Tax Court judges are specialists in tax litigation. Their background and experience includes private practice representing taxpayers in federal, state and local tax matters and acting for governmental taxing agencies at municipal, state and federal levels.

The judges occupy permanent courtrooms and chambers in courthouses in Hackensack, Newark, New Brunswick, Camden and Mays Landing. The two judges assigned to Trenton maintain chambers in a temporary facility at 447 Bellevue Avenue and utilize the Supreme Court and Appellate Division courtrooms in the State House Annex for trials. These temporary Trenton facilities will be replaced by permanent Tax Court chambers and a Tax Court courtroom in the Justice Complex scheduled for completion in late 1981. During the past year, Tax Court judges have also heard cases in Newton, Belvidere, Freehold, Brick Township, Morristown and Salem.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

Tax Court administration is performed by the Office of the Clerk. At the court's inception, a plan was developed for the organization of the Clerk's Office. Personnel from the Division of Tax Appeals were transferred to the Tax Court, moved to 447 Bellevue Avenue, Trenton and integrated into the Clerk's Office organization. By the end of the first court year, a working Clerk's Office staff had been organized and trained. The activities of the Tax Court Clerk were coordinated with those of the Offices of the Clerks of the Supreme Court, the Appellate Division and Superior Court. Procedures were established for the interface of the

Clerk's Office personnel with judges' staff in the locations throughout the state.

In December, 1979, Elaine B. Goldsmith, Esq., was appointed by the Supreme Court as Clerk of the Court. Ms. Goldsmith came to the Court from the Executive Commission on Ethical Standards, where she was Executive Director. An able administrator and former practicing attorney, Ms. Goldsmith has played a major role in the organization of the Clerk's Office and the establishment of policies and procedures.

TRANSITION FROM THE DIVISION OF TAX APPEALS

The legislation creating the Tax Court provided for an orderly transition for the processing of tax cases. In 1979, the Division of Tax Appeals had 10 judges. One Division of Tax Appeals judge died in June, 1979. The remaining nine continued in office after July 1, 1979 for the purpose of completing cases heard by them but not decided. On June 30, 1979 there were approximately 27,000 cases pending before the Division of Tax Appeals, of which 2,180 were cases that had been heard but undecided. On July 1, 1979, approximately 25,000 cases were transferred to the Tax Court and the 2,180 heard but undecided cases were retained by the Division of Tax Appeals. From July 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979 the Tax Court Clerk's Office, with the assistance of Hon. Anthony M. Lario, a Tax Court Judge who had formerly been President Judge of the Division of Tax Appeals, administered the disposition of the cases retained by the Division of Tax Appeals. On December 31, 1979, the 411 cases still pending were transferred to the Tax Court for disposition and the Division of Tax Appeals was terminated.

During the six month transition period, the Tax Court received and inventoried the cases transferred from the Division of Tax Appeals and began the disposition of these cases. Eighteen Appellate Division cases which had been remanded to the Division of Tax Appeals were taken over by the Tax Court and have now largely been completed.

STATUTES, COURT RULES, FORMS AND PROCEDURES

The effective operation of the court required the formulation of procedures which were simple and understandable. At the outset, the Legislature amended the myriad of time limits in the tax statutes and substituted one statute providing that the time period within which to file a complaint with the Tax Court to contest actions of the county tax board be 45 days from the service of such action, and the time period within which to contest actions of the Director of Taxation or other governmental official administering tax laws be 90 days from the date of service of notice of such action. Further simplification was obtained by legislative amendments of procedures set forth in Title 54, Section 2 and by amendment of N.J.S.A. 2A:83-1 to adapt this statute on expert testimony to the new court.

The intention of the Legislature to provide a simple procedure for the review of state and local tax determinations was implemented by the Supreme Court's adoption of a new Part VIII of the Rules Governing the Courts of the State of New Jersey. This part established procedures for practice before the Tax Court. These procedures were patterned after those of the Superior Court, enabling attorneys experienced in trial practice before the Superior Court to adapt quickly to the procedures in the Tax Court. The rules simplified the procedure both for taxpayers represented by attorneys and unrepresented taxpayers. Simplification of prior procedure included the right to combine several contested assessments in one complaint if the properties are contiguous and in common ownership. Responsive pleadings are permitted but are not required. Forms for the various types of complaints heard by the court are not required to be used, but provide a guide for attorneys and are available for distribution to unrepresented taxpayers.

Procedures were established for settlements, withdrawals and Freeze Act applications. It was determined that, for purposes of uniformity, all final

dispositions for the Tax Court would be in the form of judgments prepared by the Clerk's Office. Procedures for the processing of 1,000 to 1,500 final dispositions per month by the Clerk's Office were established. Electronic processing of complaints and a new open-shelf, color-coded filing system were adopted. Provision was made for noticing, case tracking and collecting of statistics for use in the management of the court.

TAX COURT STATISTICS

On July 1, 1979, the Tax Court began its existence with more than 25,000 cases transferred from the Division of Tax Appeals. In July and August 1979, 276 new complaints were filed. In September of 1979, the court began hearing cases. Approximately 6,000 new cases were filed during the 1980 court year. The accompanying charts show filings by property type for local property tax cases, and by tax for state tax cases. Although the court was not at full strength for the entire year, more than 11,500 cases were disposed of by August 31, 1980. In local property tax cases, 82.9% were settled and 16.1% were tried to completion. In contrast, 72.8% of state tax cases were tried to completion.

It is anticipated that the balance of the pre-1979 cases will be disposed of or assigned for hearing by August 31, 1981. It is further anticipated that the court will begin hearing cases on a current basis at that time.

Appended to this report is statistical information on the Tax Court since its inception on July 1, 1979. The Judiciary maintains its statistical information on a court year basis. The court year begins September 1, and ends August 31, following. The statistics appended include the record of Tax Court activity separately for the two-month period ending August 31, 1979. This permits the statistics for the court year ended August 31, 1980 to be shown on a basis

compatible with the statistics for the entire court year.

STANDARDS OF ASSESSMENT AND LEGAL PRINCIPALS UTILIZED BY THE TAX COURT

Local property tax cases generally involve a determination of value of the property for assessment purposes. Value for assessing purposes is fair market value, the price that would be paid by a willing purchaser and that a willing seller would accept, neither being compelled to buy nor sell. It is the fair market value standard that is utilized to achieve the uniformity in assessment that is required by the New Jersey Constitution. The court applies the valuation principles required by the statute and the Constitution and determines fair market value by application of such of the three approaches to value as may be presented in evidence. These three approaches are: (1) the market approach, which estimates value based upon comparable sales, (2) the cost approach, which estimates value based on construction cost less depreciation and (3) the income approach, which estimates value based upon capitalization of the income stream produced by the property. Local property tax cases sometimes involve a claim of discrimination. In such cases the Court has followed the legal principles established by the Supreme Court in In re Appeals of Kents 2124 Atlantic Ave., Inc., 34 N.J. 21 (1961) and the Supreme Court decisions dealing with discrimination which followed.

In Greenwald v. Bor. of Metuchen, 1 N.J. Tax 228, (Tax Ct. 1980), the court held that a taxpayer is not entitled to relief from claimed discrimination solely based upon proof of the assessments of neighboring properties. Rather, proof of the value of the taxpayer's property and the common level of assessment or absence of a common level must be established. The issue of relief from discrimination was the subject of Tax Court action in Abe Gaynes t/a Marina Gardens v. Tp. of Edison, N.J. Tax (1980), which action was affirmed by the Appellate Division.

A number of cases dealt with procedures

for review. In Prospect Hill Apartments v. Bor. of Flemington, 1 N.J. Tax 224, (Tax Ct. 1979), the court strictly construed statutory filing time limits.

In Horrobin v. Director, 1 N.J. Tax 213, (Tax Ct. 1979), the Court applied its strict construction of statutory time limits to homestead tax rebate cases. See also Hashomer Hatzair, Inc. v. Tp. of East Windsor, 1 N.J. Tax 115, (Tax Ct. 1980), for the same action on the time limit for filing a farmland assessment application and City of Salem v. Salem Cty. Board of Taxation, 1 N.J. Tax 462 (1980), for the same action on the time limit for contesting a county equalization table.

The distinction between real property and personal property was dealt with in Clarence L. Bostian, Jr., Franklin Tp. Taxpayers Assoc. v. Franklin State Bank and Tp. of Franklin, 1 N.J. Tax 270, (Tax Ct. 1980), and the action of the Tax Court was affirmed by the Appellate Division.

A number of opinions dealing with farmland assessment have begun to establish guidelines for qualification under the Farmland Assessment Act, e.g., Kugler v. Wall, 1 N.J. Tax 10 (1980), Bloomington Indus. Park v. Bor. of Bloomington, 1 N.J. Tax 145 (1980) and Plushanski v. Tp. of Union 1 N.J. Tax 520 (1980). Several opinions relating to the application of the Freeze Act have also provided instruction to taxpayers and assessors as to the application of this statute, e.g., Snyder v. Bor. of So. Plainfield, 1 N.J. Tax 3 (1980), Eckardt v. Sisler Enterprises, 1 N.J. Tax 25, (Tax Ct. 1980) and Sirota v. Tp. of Howell, 1 N.J. Tax 280, (Tax Ct. 1980).

Opinions in exemption cases have supported the legal proposition that exemption statutes are to be strictly construed, e.g., Beth Israel Cemetery Ass'n v. Tp. of Woodbridge, 1 N.J. Tax 149 (1980) and Greenwood Cemetery Ass'n of Millville v. City of Millville, 1 N.J. Tax 408 (1980).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

The court's initial experience with the system of review of state and local tax disputes indicates that generally the system functions satisfactorily. However, there are shortcomings in the system which can be improved. Title 54 should be generally revised and simplified. Most, but not all, of the tax statutes are in this title. Revision could incorporate those tax statutes not included in this title and eliminate surplusage. For example, the voluminous procedural provisions from each separate state tax act could be combined in the State Tax Uniform Procedure Law (N.J.S.A. 54:50-1, *et seq.*). This revision would also provide an opportunity to consider simplification of the review procedures in the local property tax area and elimination of inequities.

There are changes that can be considered at the present time, short of a complete revision of Title 54. These are:

1. A Technical Changes Act to update the statutes by deleting all references to the Board of Tax Appeals and the Division of Tax Appeals and make such other procedural changes as are necessary to accommodate present Tax Court procedure.
2. Clarification of the provision for direct appeal to the Tax Court in local property tax cases where the assessment exceeds \$750,000 because the provision may not apply to added or omitted assessment matters. (N.J.S.A. 54:3-21).
3. Clarification of the real property-personal property distinction as to residential, commercial and industrial property, as well as special types of property such as pipelines.
4. Revision of the procedure for the contest of local property tax assessments once a complaint has been filed for one year, to enable the court to hear and decide all subsequent years without the necessity of filing separate complaints for those years. A solution may lie in the area of assessment every two years or every three years, instead of every year. The effect of inflation upon property

values compounds the problem of complying with the requirement of assessment each year. A discussion of this problem should also include consideration of a revision of the Freeze Act (N.J.S.A. 54:2-43 and N.J.S.A. 54:3-26).

CONCLUSION

The first full year of operation of the Tax Court has been constructive and productive. The court is now functioning satisfactorily. Cases are being processed and disposed of with reasonable dispatch. There is room for improvement. The objectives of the court have not been fully met. The court continues to seek to simplify and expedite its work in an effort to achieve a better system of guidance and review for taxpayers and tax administrators.

Lawrence L. Lasser
Presiding Judge of the Tax Court of
New Jersey

Note:
The statistical tables that are part of this report appear in the Statistical Supplement, pages 189 to 197.

Municipal Courts

Each of the 529 Municipal Courts in the State has jurisdiction over traffic violations, minor criminal offenses and violations of municipal ordinances. These courts also hold hearings on more serious crimes to determine if there is probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed by the defendant.

A statute, N.J.S.A. 2A:8-1, authorizes the establishment of municipal courts and joint municipal courts by the local governing bodies of the State's municipalities. In the 1980 court year, there were 529 courts, compared with 532 in the prior court year. Included among the 529 courts were 15 joint courts serving the territorial jurisdictions of 46 different municipalities. In the 1979 court year, 16 joint courts served a total of 47 municipalities.

The number of municipal court judges holding office during the 1980 court year was 374, of whom four were nonlawyers and the remaining 370 were attorneys. This represents an increase in the total number of judges, but a decrease in the number of nonlawyer judges. There were 372 judges in 1979, of whom seven were nonlawyers.

The judges are appointed by the local governing body, except in joint courts where appointment is by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. All judges serve for a term of three years and until their successor is appointed and qualified. N.J.S.A. 2A:8-5. There is no tenure of office for municipal court judges, nor is there a mandatory retirement age, conditions of office which distinguish these judges from all others in the Judiciary. Should a judge be unable to complete the three-year term of office for any reason, the successor is appointed to fill unexpired portions of the term only. Acting judges of the municipal courts, who substitute when the regularly appointed judge is absent or assist with especially heavy caseloads, are

designated by the Assignment Judges. R. 1:12-3(a).

Of the 374 judges presiding over the municipal courts, 88 judges presided over more than one court. Most of the multi-court judges presided over two or three courts; however, one judge presided over 13 courts, another over 10 courts and yet another over nine courts. In addition to the category of multi-court judges is the category of multi-judge courts, of which there were 10 during the 1980 court year. There were 28 judges in these courts, which have the largest caseloads among the municipal courts.

Very few courts have judges who devote their full time to judicial duties. The vast majority serve part-time and maintain private law practices. Only three courts had full-time judges during 1980.

The municipal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction with regard to the subject matter of the cases they may hear and determine. Under N.J.S.A. 2A:8-21 and 22, the municipal courts have been authorized to exercise jurisdiction over motor vehicle and traffic violations, ordinance violations, disorderly and petty disorderly persons offenses, certain Penalty Enforcement Actions (N.J.S.A. 2A:58-1, *et seq.*) such as fish and game navigation violations, bastardy and filiation proceedings, specified criminal (indictable) offenses and probable cause hearings on indictable offenses. The territorial jurisdiction of these courts generally extends to the boundaries of the municipality, and in a joint court to the boundaries of all municipalities served by the joint court. The municipal courts do not have jurisdiction over the majority of indictable offenses, nor over juveniles who have been charged with committing acts of juvenile delinquency. Although municipal courts have limited civil jurisdiction, exercise of such

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

jurisdiction is dependent upon Supreme Court approval (N.J.S.A. 2A:8-24) and currently no courts have the requisite approval.

Appeals from the municipal courts are taken to the Superior Court, Law Division and are trials *de novo*. However, since the introduction of sound recording in the municipal courts, the Superior Court judge re-hears the case by review of the sound recording transcript and supplemental oral argument by the attorneys or *pro se* appellants. This method of re-trial on appeal has reduced Superior Court bench time from more than one hour, on average, to less than fifteen minutes in the average municipal court appeal.

WORKLOAD

It is clear that the municipal courts handle the vast majority of minor offenses. As expected from the broad segment of the populace served by these courts, 4,546,042 complaints were filed in the 1980 court year. This represented a rise in complaint filings to record levels, exceeding the previous record number of 4,300,253 complaints in the 1979 court year by 5.7%. Each of the last five years has witnessed an increase in complaint filings and, overall, there has been an increase of 18.5%.

Dispositions of complaints also rose to record levels in 1980 with a total of 3,449,901 complaints being disposed of in the municipal courts. However, the number of dispositions has not kept pace with the increase in complaints filed. Thus, there has been an increase of 13.3% in the number of dispositions as compared with the increase of 18.5% in complaints filed over the same five-year period. Revenues (fines, court costs and bail forfeitures imposed) rose 8.6% over the prior court year with \$66,355,063 assessed in the 1980 court year. Pending cases increased to record levels, reflecting the gap which has developed between complaint filings and dispositions. It must be noted that the pending cases category is a cumulative figure. Complaints filed in the municipal courts which are referred to the county prosecutor and to the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts are included in this number although disposition of these matters may have occurred at the county level. These dispositions are reported by the Superior Court, Law Division and the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, respectively. The table below sets forth complaint filings, dispositions, pending matters and revenues for 1979 and 1980 court years.

MUNICIPAL COURT CASES FILED • DISPOSED • PENDING* • REVENUES 1979 • 1980			
	1979	1980	% Change
Cases Filed.....	4,300,253.....	4,546,042.....	+ 5.7
Cases Disposed.....	3,412,597.....	3,449,901.....	+ 1.1
Cases Pending*.....	887,656.....	1,096,152.....	+23.5
Revenues.....	\$61,081,542.....	\$66,355,063.....	+ 8.6

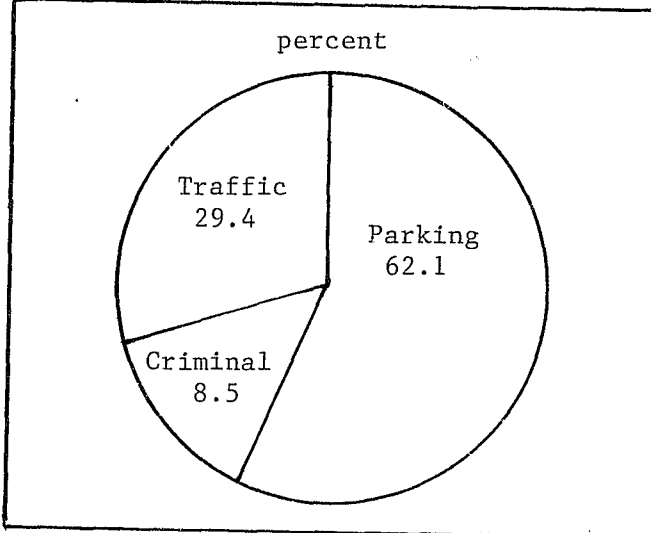
* "Pending cases" are all cases without disposition, closed cases under R. 7:6-3, and all cases referred to the County Prosecutors and Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts.

FILINGS, DISPOSITIONS, REVENUE

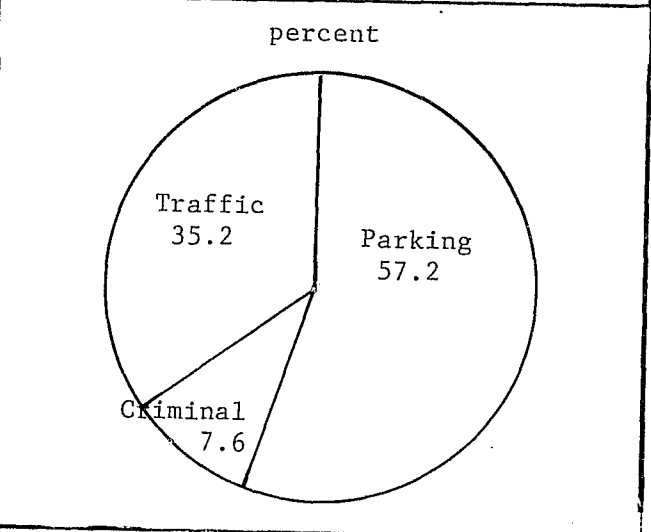
Complaint filings, dispositions and revenues are categorized by type of offense in the following pie charts:

FILINGS • DISPOSITIONS • REVENUES 1980

Total Complaints Filed.....	4,546,042
Parking.....	2,822,489
Traffic.....	1,336,039
Criminal.....	387,514

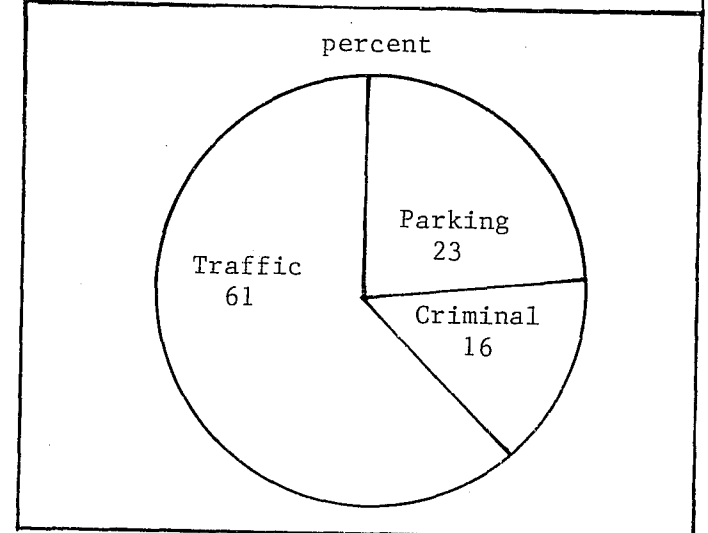


Total Complaints Disposed....	3,449,901
Parking.....	1,975,897
Traffic.....	1,212,796
Criminal.....	261,208



It is readily apparent that parking complaints represent the largest categories of case filings and dispositions and the largest revenues come from traffic matters. Criminal case revenues are significant (16% of total revenues) despite being only 8.5% of filings and 7.6% of dispositions.

Total Revenues.....	\$66,355,063
Parking.....	15,315,783
Traffic.....	40,491,142
Criminal.....	10,548,138



As shown on the following page, the only category with decreased activity was disposition of parking matters. This is due, in large part, to the concentration of parking complaints in more urban communities. The urban courts, subject to the same budgetary pressures affecting urban governments generally, acknowledge the less pressing nature of parking complaints to maintain or increase dispositions of traffic (nonparking) and criminal matters.

The substantial increase in revenues derived from criminal matters reflects, in part, the higher fines authorized for disorderly persons convictions under Title 2C, the New Jersey Code of Criminal Justice. Fines now may be a maximum of \$1,000 under Title 2C, instead of the former maximum fine of \$500. The imposition of special penalties on criminal defendants, under the Violent Crimes Compensation Act, also accounts

for part of the substantial increase in criminal case revenues.

Municipal Court case filings, dispositions and revenues for the 1979 and 1980 court year are listed below:

CASE FILINGS • DISPOSITIONS • REVENUES 1979 • 1980			
	1979	1980	% Change
Complaints Filed			
Parking.....	2,677,108.....	2,822,489.....	+ 5.4
Traffic.....	1,257,601.....	1,336,039.....	+ 6.2
Criminal.....	365,544.....	387,514.....	+ 6.0
Dispositions			
Parking.....	1,991,868.....	1,975,897.....	- 0.8
Traffic.....	1,172,534.....	1,212,796.....	+ 3.5
Criminal.....	248,195.....	261,208.....	+ 5.2
Revenues			
Parking.....	\$14,566,368.....	\$15,315,783.....	+ 5.1
Traffic.....	37,216,034.....	40,491,142.....	+ 8.8
Criminal.....	9,299,140.....	10,548,138.....	+13.4

Rates of dispositions in the parking, traffic and criminal case categories are further indications of the focus of municipal court activity in the two most recent court years. The following table sets forth the rate of dispositions as the ratio of dispositions to case filings for the 1979 and 1980 court years.

RATES of DISPOSITION		
	% 1979	% 1980
Parking....	74.4	70.0
Traffic....	93.2	90.8
Criminal...	67.9	67.4
Total...	79.4	75.9

Again, parking is the area showing a real decrease in activity. It is noteworthy, however, that the rate of criminal case dispositions is equivalent to the prior year's rate since 1980 was the first year of case processing under the new Code of

Criminal Justice, which became effective September 1, 1979. Despite the added burdens of new terminology, new offenses, new elements of offenses and new defenses, the judges and court support personnel achieved equivalent productivity.

DISPOSITIONS AND BENCH HOURS

The place of dispositions and the amount of time judges spent handling in-court dispositions can be seen on the table on the next page.

Violations Bureau dispositions continue to be the largest category in the municipal courts, representing 80% of all dispositions. The Violations Bureau (R. 7:7) is designed to serve the public as a convenient means to dispose of minor traffic, parking and ordinance

violations. It clearly continues to serve its purpose.

The total bench-hours of judges increased; however, the number of cases disposed per bench-hour decreased 5.1%.

The increased number of findings of not guilty and general dismissals correlates with the increased amount of time judges spend on individual cases because contested cases require substantially more time for hearing than uncontested matters (i.e., guilty pleas). The

DISPOSITIONS & BENCH HOURS 1979 • 1980			
	1979	1980	% Change
Type of Disposition			
In-Court.....	720,689.....	709,474.....	-1.6
In Violation Bureau.....	2,691,908.....	2,740,427.....	+1.8
Bench Hours			
Total.....	110,723.....	114,769.....	+3.7
In-Court Disposition/ Bench Hours.....	6.51	6.18	-5.1

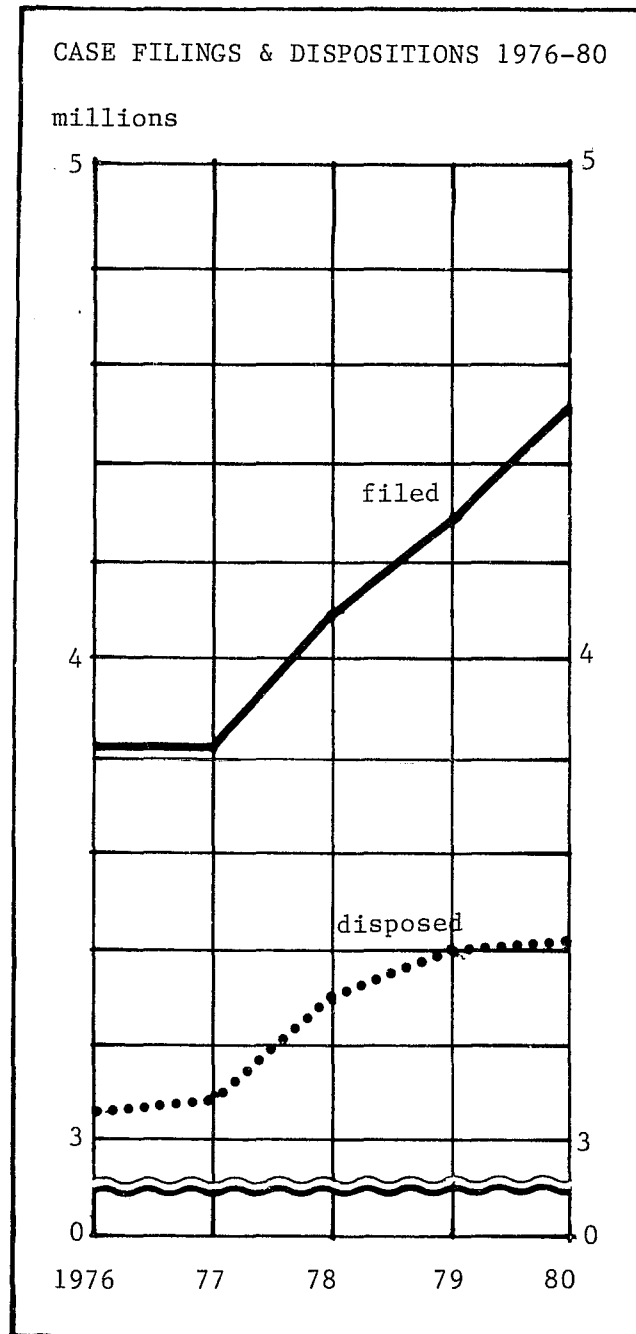
Becoming familiar with the new Criminal Code and more attention to use of scientific evidence (e.g., K-55 radar) probably accounts for the increased average bench time for each case. This is evidenced by the following table which identifies in-court dispositions by type of adjudication.

decrease in dismissals after conditional discharge and pretrial intervention may result in part from the inapplicability of these programs to second offenders. (Conditional discharge is authorized by N.J.S.A. 24:21-27 and pretrial intervention is authorized by R. 3:28.)

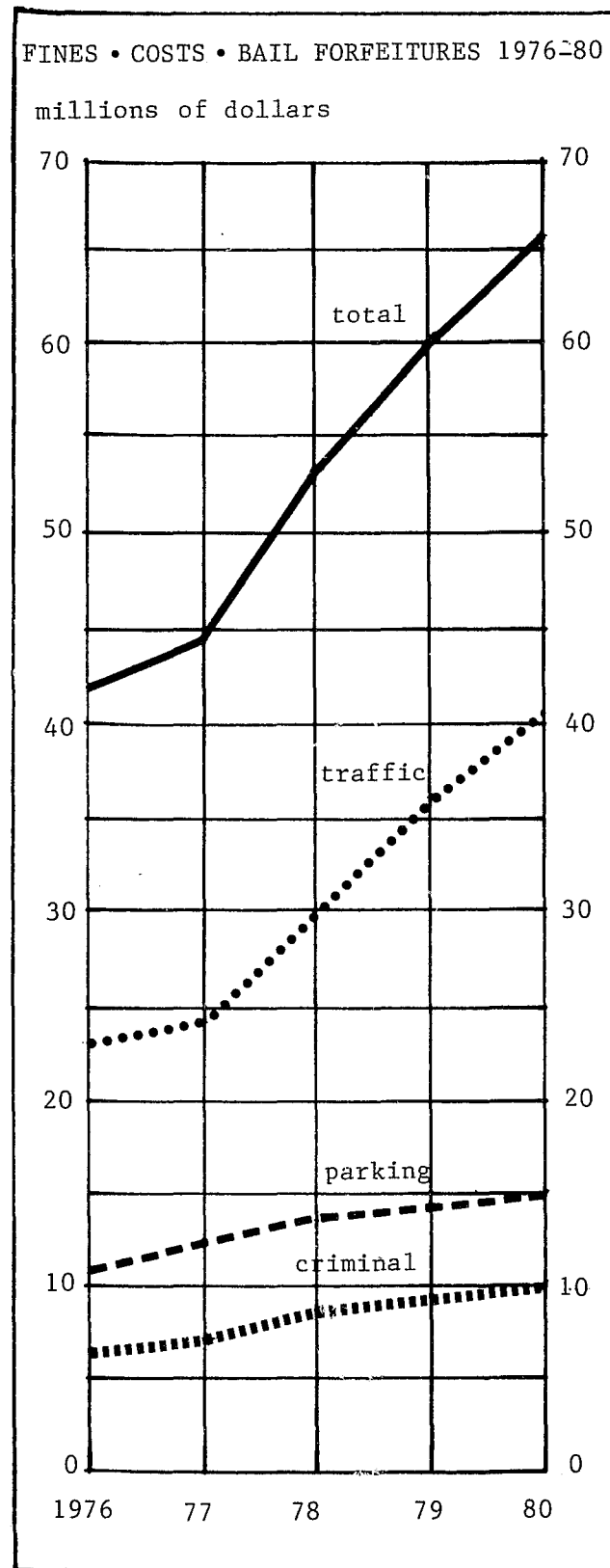
IN-COURT DISPOSITIONS by TYPE of ADJUDICATION 1979 • 1980			
	1979	1980	% Change
Convictions & Guilty Pleas.....	510,671.....	495,865.....	-2.9
Findings of Not Guilty & General Dismissals.....	195,967.....	200,106.....	+2.1
Dismissals After Conditional Discharge Pretrial Intervention	10,922.....	10,170.....	-6.9

FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

The trend over the last five years has been increased activity in nearly every category of municipal court work. Case filings and dispositions continue to rise to unprecedented levels.



Revenues have also risen over the last five years.



Despite the continuing increase in numbers of dispositions, the gap between complaint filings and dispositions is widening. The steady increase in dispositions is not keeping pace with the burgeoning number of complaint filings.

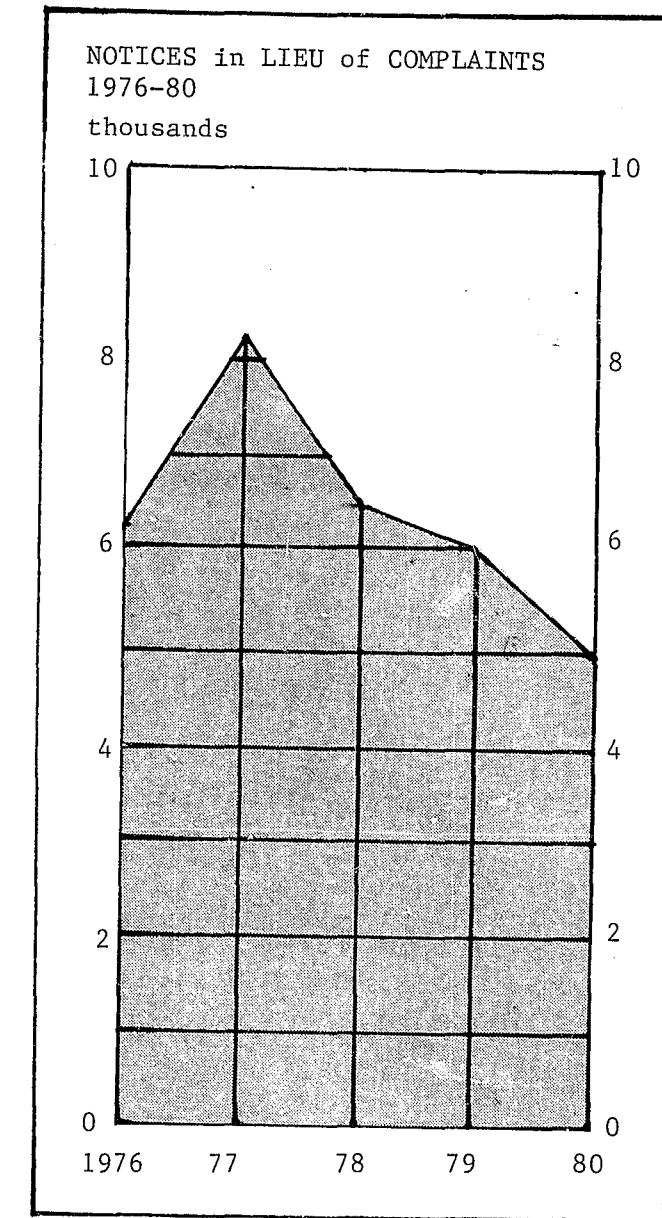
Revenues are rising at a faster rate than case dispositions. Criminal-case and parking-case revenues have risen steadily but moderately. Traffic-case revenues have been rising rapidly over the past five years (and especially over the last four years). These increased revenues from traffic cases are attributable, in part, to increased enforcement of the 55-mph national mandatory speed limit, the mandatory liability insurance law (N.J.S.A. 39:6B-1, *et seq.*) and increased fines for second offenders in many traffic matters. Further, better information about defendants' prior driving records is being made available and municipal prosecutors are now serving approximately 95% of all municipal courts.

SPECIAL AREAS OF ACTIVITY

The five-year trends for use of notices-in-lieu-of-complaints and issuance of warrants *versus* summonses are particularly interesting.

The notice-in-lieu-of-complaint is a document generated by the court requiring the person to whom the notice is addressed to appear and discuss the particulars of a minor neighborhood or domestic dispute. Use of the notice is authorized by R. 7:3-2, and avoids use of a formal complaint which frequently worked harsh consequences and created unnecessary burdens on the disputing parties in the neighborhood or domestic settings. Rather than have a trial on the matter in dispute, the parties sit down with the judge or a person designated by the Assignment Judge and discuss the nature of the dispute. This conference results in the recommendation that a formal complaint should or should not issue, and frequently leads to amicable settlement of the dispute.

The five-year trend in use of the notice-in-lieu-of-complaint is set forth in the chart below:



Use of the notice has declined over the last four years by 38.5%. It is possible that the parties who make use of it have amicably resolved their differences and do not require further court intervention to settle their disputes. A contrary reason for the decline in numbers of notices used is the parties' filing of formal complaints when the dispute recurs. The complaints would appear in

the criminal case filing records which, of course, have risen over the past five years.

The issuance of a warrant or a summons to defendants charged with indictable and nonindictable offenses has been the subject of much discussion and attention during the past five years. It was recognized, for example, that many people serving the criminal justice system misconceived the use of the warrant, believing that it was the required form of process when an indictable offense was charged. Further, under-utilization of the summonses-as-process did not comport with the Supreme Court's policy against unnecessary sureties and detention. See R. 3:26-1.

In response to the apparent misunderstanding of the use of the warrant and the summons, the Administrative Office of the Courts has stressed that the summons is the favored form of process unless circumstances require the use of the warrant. As evidenced by the table below, these educational efforts have been successful as there has been a steady increase in the percentage of summonses issued in both indictable and nonindictable matters.

The percentage of summonses issued to defendants in indictable offenses has

risen 40% over the last five years, and 24.4% in nonindictable offenses during the same period.

The use of summons versus warrant has been addressed by amendments to R. 3:3-1 and R. 3:4-1. These rules of court, governing the procedure for issuance of court process, for the first time contain detailed guidelines on the issuance of the warrant and favor the summons as the more frequently appropriate form of process. The effect of these rule amendments will be measurable during the coming court year.

TO THE FUTURE

The municipal courts have continued to show growth in every major area of activity: case filings, dispositions, bench hours, revenues. The gap between filings and dispositions continues to widen and this must receive close attention in the coming court year. The AOC has implemented a management study project for the 10 largest municipal courts. These courts handle approximately 30% of all municipal court work, yet are subject to the greatest pressures of budgetary and staffing losses. Improvement in the operation of these courts will likely narrow the gap between case filings and dispositions.

The bench time per case of judges has increased in the most recent court year.

SUMMONS v. WARRANT for INDICTABLE & NON-INDICTABLE OFFENSES 1976-80										
	1976 . %		1977 . %		1978 . %		1979 . %		1980 . %	
Indictable										
Summons....	10595	12.3	12106	14.2	15193	17.5	16772	19.0	19712	21.3
Warrant....	75745	87.7	72880	85.8	71791	82.5	71072	81.0	72745	78.7
Non-Indictable										
Summons....	95467	56.1	107679	61.2	116246	65.2	125270	67.1	143733	69.8
Warrant....	74766	43.9	68175	38.8	62046	34.8	61490	32.9	62043	30.2

Educational programs continue to address the most current problems facing the decision-making judges. Programs for scientific evidence issues, criminal matter dispositions and speedy trials are being considered for the coming court year in an effort to maximize efficiency and reduce bench time per case.

The municipal courts are an integral part of the statewide program for the expeditious handling of indictable offenses. Because indictable complaints are filed in the municipal courts, it is essential to process them as quickly as possible for the county prosecutors and grand juries. As the scope and demands of the speedy trial project are made final, the municipal courts will be included in training programs to ensure their valuable contribution to the success of the project.

In addition to the management study project for the 10 largest courts, every court is visited once a year. The office and/or courtroom procedures of the court are analyzed and reported to the judge for his action. The courts' financial records are audited each year by registered municipal auditors, whose recommendations are brought to the attention of the judges. These programs

are designed to identify problem areas and ensure that they are satisfactorily addressed and corrected.

Training programs for court support staff train approximately 200 people annually and provide the courts with current information about the court rules, clerical procedures and substantive law. The judges have the benefit of an annual conference and new judges are required to attend an orientation seminar. The AOC also provides the judges and court clerks with bulletin letters which digest case law, inform of new rules and legislation and provide general information on administrative procedures. These are all continuing educational programs for the municipal courts.

The coming court year will witness the advent of amended R. 3:3-1 and R. 3:4-1, which govern the issuance of court process (either summons or warrant). It will be interesting to discover the effect of these amendments since the use of the summons has grown steadily over the past five years.

In sum, the municipal courts continue to challenge all who are charged with their administration and improvement.

2 Vicinage Profiles

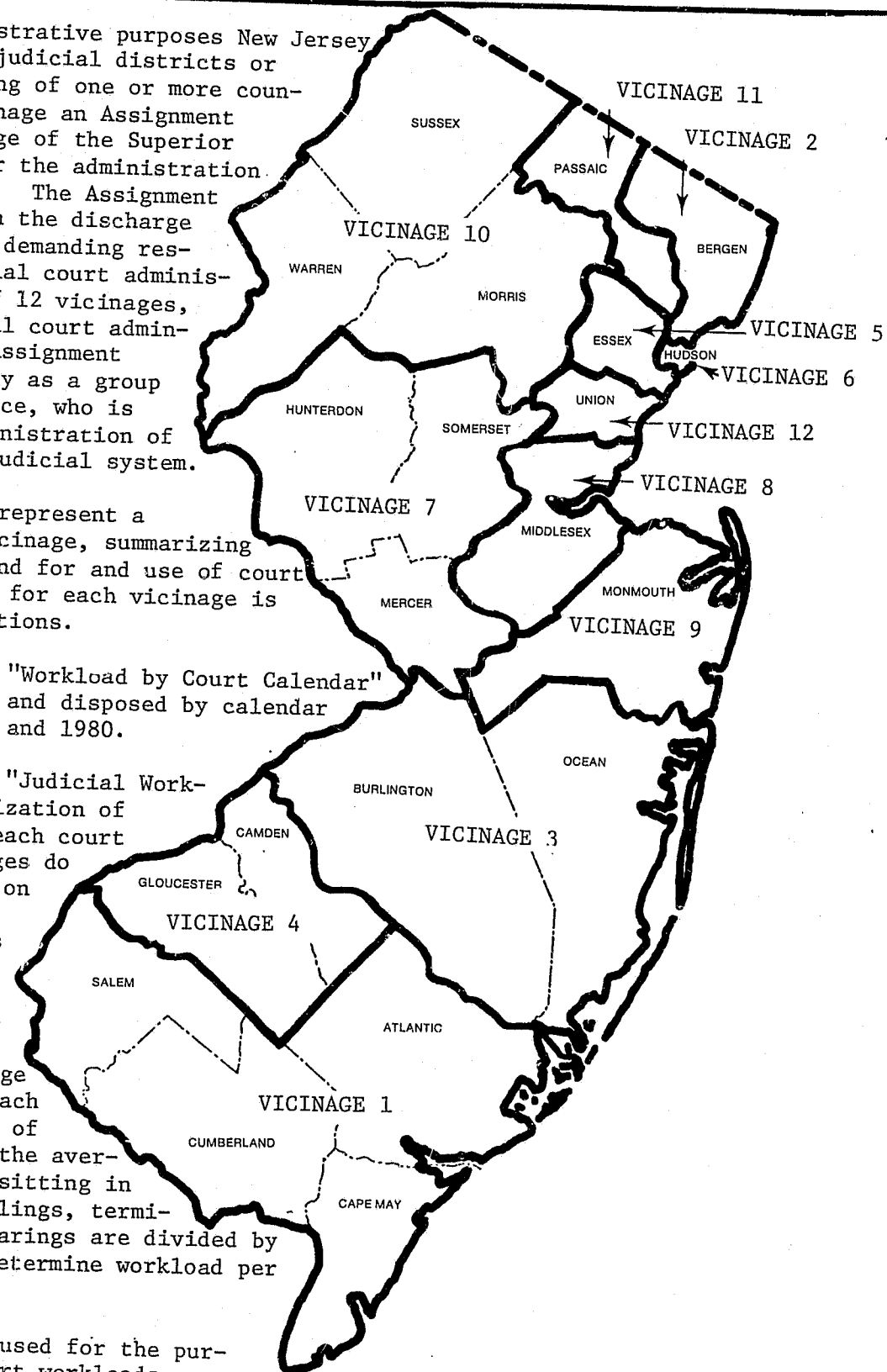
For judicial administrative purposes New Jersey is divided into 12 judicial districts or vicinages, consisting of one or more counties. In each vicinage an Assignment Judge, who is a judge of the Superior Court, presides over the administration of the trial courts. The Assignment Judge is assisted in the discharge of this complex and demanding responsibility by a trial court administrator, and in 11 of 12 vicinages, by an assistant trial court administrator as well. Assignment Judges meet regularly as a group with the Chief Justice, who is responsible for administration of the State's entire judicial system.

The following pages represent a "profile" of each vicinage, summarizing the data on the demand for and use of court resources. The data for each vicinage is presented in two sections.

The section entitled "Workload by Court Calendar" compares cases added and disposed by calendar for court years 1979 and 1980.

The section entitled "Judicial Workload" shows the utilization of available judges of each court calendar. Since judges do not work exclusively on one calendar, an equivalent figure was developed by ascertaining the average number of judges sitting in each division based on the percentage of hours devoted to each calendar. The number of equivalent judges is the average number of judges sitting in each trial court. Filings, terminations and trials/hearings are divided by judge equivalent to determine workload per judge.

Weighted figures are used for the purpose of comparing court workloads.

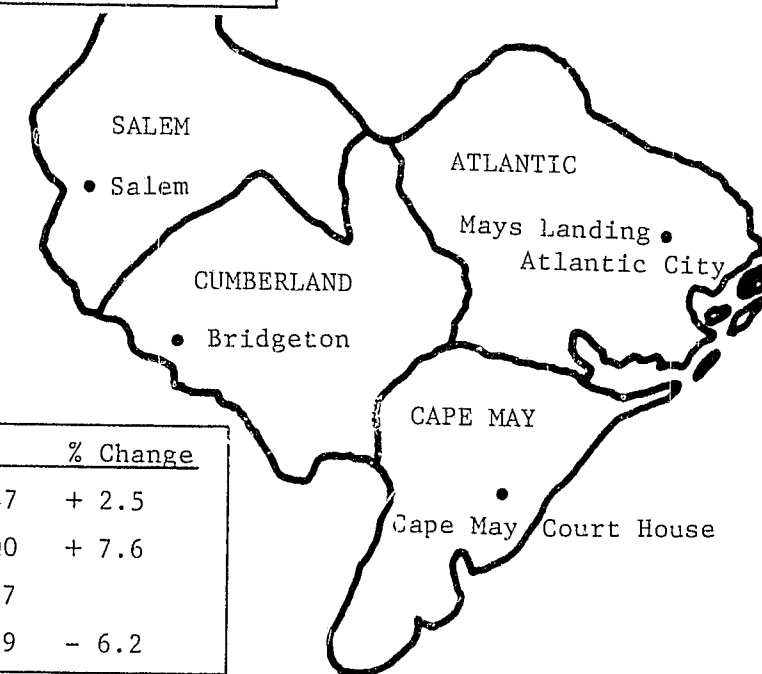


VICINAGE 1 ATLANTIC • CAPE MAY • CUMBERLAND • SALEM COUNTIES

Assignment Judge: HON. PHILIP A. GRUCCIO

Trial Court Administrator: STEPHEN E. FINGERMAN

POPULATION	1980	1970	Change	%
vicinage	468,241	416,317	+51,924	+12.5
counties				
Atlantic	189,316	175,043	+14,273	+ 8.2
Cape May	82,068	59,554	+22,514	+37.8
Cumberland	132,278	121,374	+10,904	+ 9.0
Salem	64,579	60,346	+ 4,233	+ 7.0



COURT WORKLOAD	1980	1979	% Change
cases added	51,495	50,247	+ 2.5
cases disposed	52,297	48,600	+ 7.6
change in pending	-802	+1,647	
pending	12,167	12,969	- 6.2

Since 1970 the population of Vicinage 1 (Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Salem Counties) has increased by 12.5%, making it the third-fastest growing vicinage in the State.

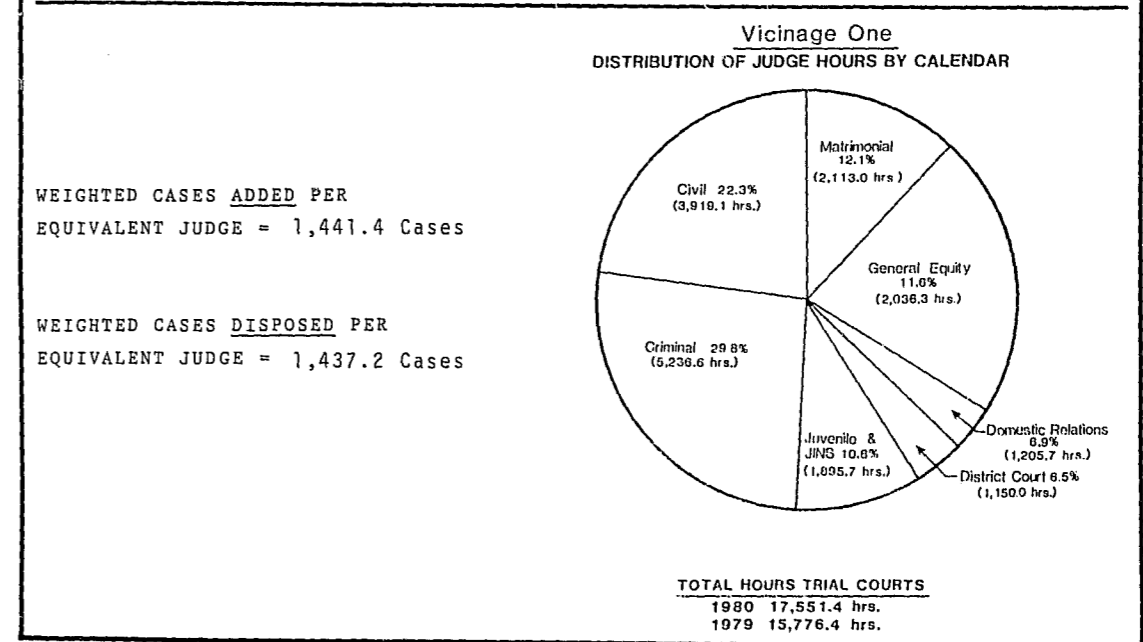
During 1980 cases added increased by 2.5% over the prior year; however, cases disposed of increased at a much faster rate (7.6%), which resulted in a 6.2% reduction in the pending caseload at year's end.

Last year the Criminal calendar showed the largest increase in cases added (+8.5%). The greatest increase in dispositions occurred on the Chancery calendar of the Superior Court, where a 33.3% increase in Matrimonial dispositions combined with a remarkable 57.9% increase in General Equity dispositions. (Vicinage 1 has the largest General Equity calendar in the State.)

The vicinage ranks first in terminations per judge in three calendars: Criminal (556), District Court (22,576), and Domestic Relations (10,062). On an overall basis, the vicinage ranks second in filings per judge, terminations per judge, and third in trials/hearings per judge.

VICINAGE 1			Percent Change		
WORKLOAD BY COURT CALENDAR	Year	Added	Disposed	Added	Disposed
CIVIL	1980	2,063	1,840	+ 2.9	+14.3
	1979	2,004	1,610		
CRIMINAL	1980	3,015	2,641	+ 8.5	+14.9
	1979	2,780	2,298		
MATRIMONIAL	1980	1,537	1,927	- 3.5	+33.3
	1979	1,593	1,446		
GENERAL EQUITY	1980	462	731	-28.1	+57.9
	1979	643	463		
JUVENILE & JINS	1980	11,771	12,115	+ 1.4	+ 2.9
	1979	11,612	11,775		
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1980	9,987	10,062	+ 2.0	+ 3.0
	1979	9,790	9,774		
DISTRICT COURT	1980	22,335	22,576	+ 4.5	+ 8.3
	1979	21,374	20,840		
OTHER	1980	325	405	-27.9	- 2.8
	1979	451	394		

JUDICIAL WORKLOAD	No. of Equivalent Judges	Per Equivalent Judge		
		Filings	Terminations	Trials/Hearings
CIVIL	3.75	550.1	490.7	55.2
CRIMINAL	4.75	634.7	556.0	48.6
MATRIMONIAL	2.00	768.5	963.5	869.0
GENERAL EQUITY	2.00	231.0	365.5	45.5
JUVENILE & JINS	1.75	6,726.3	6,922.9	4,235.4
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1.00	9,987.0	10,062.0	6,782.0
DISTRICT COURT	1.00	22,335.0	22,576.0	2,273.0
ALL CALENDARS	16.25	3,168.9	3,218.3	1,152.9



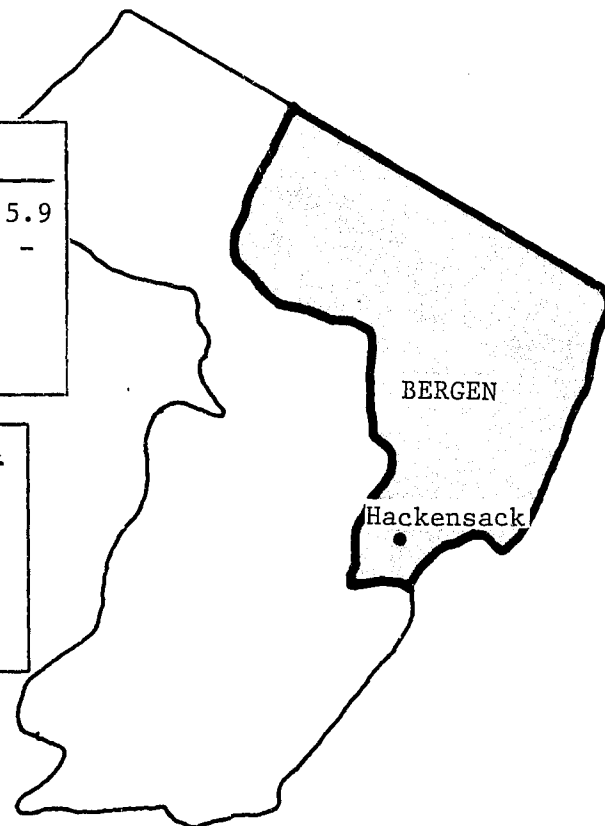
VICINAGE 2 BERGEN COUNTY

Assignment Judge: HON. THEODORE W. TRAUTWEIN

Trial Court Administrator: DR. CONRAD J. RONCATI

POPULATION	1980	1970	Change	%
vicinage	844,248	897,148	-52,900	- 5.9
county	-	-	-	-

COURT WORKLOAD	1980	1979	% Change
cases added	54,093	54,160	- 0.1
cases disposed	54,003	53,425	+ 1.1
change in pending	+90	+735	
pending	19,585	19,495	+ 0.5



Bergen County remains the second most populous vicinage in the State despite a 5.9% decrease in population since 1970.

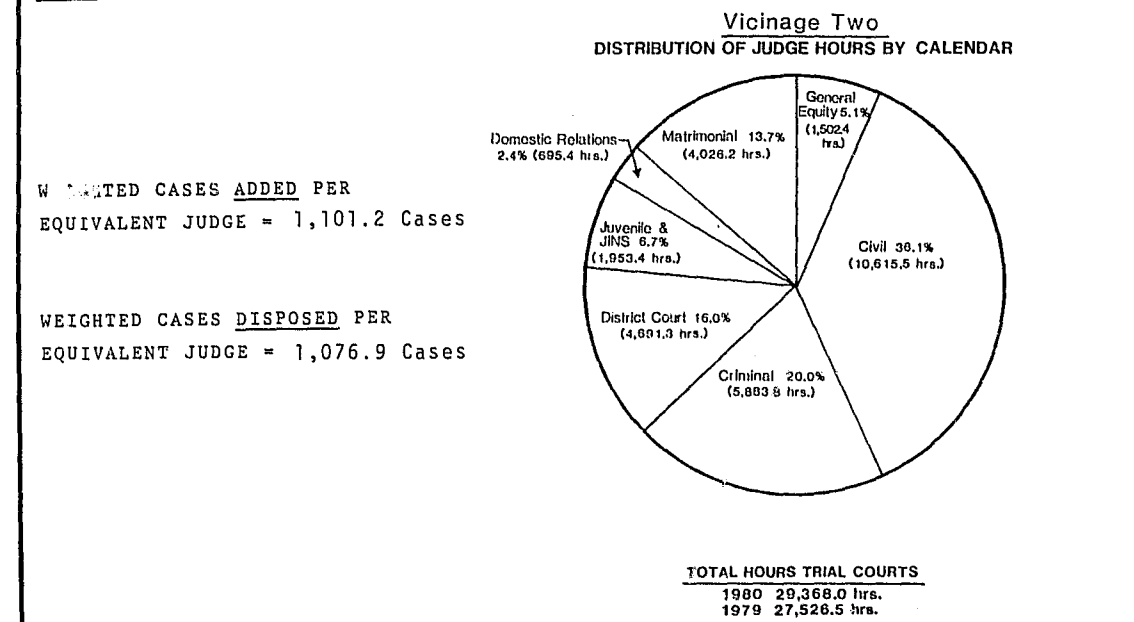
During 1980 cases added decreased by 0.1%. Even though there was a 1.1% increase in dispositions, backlog grew slightly (by 0.5%). Bergen County, with 19,585 cases, has the second highest pending caseload in the State.

Cases added to the Civil (+8.8%) and General Equity (+8.3%) calendars showed the greatest increases during 1980. Dispositions from these same two calendars also showed the greatest growth, with 33.6% more Civil dispositions and 13.1% more General Equity dispositions.

The vicinage ranked first in Civil trials terminated per judge with 107, and second among the vicinages in General Equity with 436 terminations per judge.

WORKLOAD BY COURT CALENDAR	VICINAGE 2		Percent Change		
	Year	Added	Disposed	Added	Disposed
CIVIL	1980	6,613	6,423	+ 8.8	+33.6
	1979	6,078	4,808		
CRIMINAL	1980	1,459	1,425	+ 2.2	- 1.9
	1979	1,427	1,452		
MATRIMONIAL	1980	2,737	2,747	- 3.0	-12.8
	1979	2,821	3,152		
GENERAL EQUITY	1980	586	545	+ 8.3	+13.1
	1979	541	482		
JUVENILE & JINS	1980	8,156	7,876	-11.1	-16.2
	1979	9,172	9,397		
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1980	2,486	2,704	-22.4	-13.1
	1979	3,203	3,113		
DISTRICT COURT	1980	31,725	31,924	+ 3.7	+ 4.0
	1979	30,594	30,719		
OTHER	1980	331	359	+ 2.2	+18.9
	1979	324	302		

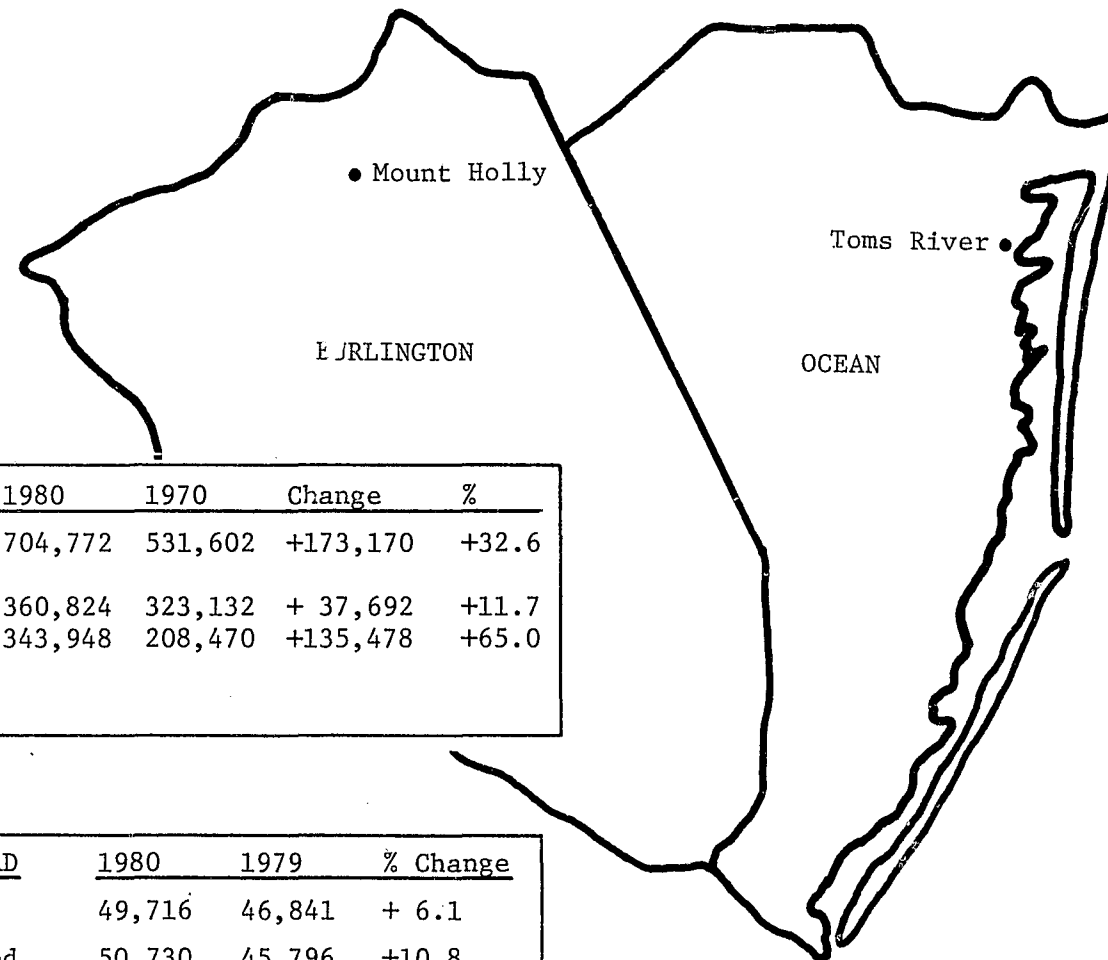
JUDICIAL WORKLOAD	No. of Equivalent Judges	Per Equivalent Judge		
		Filings	Terminations	Trials/Hearings
CIVIL	9.25	714.9	697.4	107.5
CRIMINAL	5.25	277.9	271.4	39.2
MATRIMONIAL	3.50	782.0	784.9	764.3
GENERAL EQUITY	1.25	468.8	436.0	86.4
JUVENILE & JINS	1.75	4,660.6	4,500.6	1,798.9
DOMESTIC RELATIONS . . . . .	.50	4,972.0	5,408.0	4,090.0
DISTRICT COURT	4.00	7,931.3	7,981.0	2,570.5
ALL CALENDARS	25.5	2,121.3	2,117.8	763.1



VICINAGE 3 BURLINGTON • OCEAN COUNTIES

Assignment Judge: HON. SAMUEL D. LENOX, JR.

Trial Court Administrator: FRANK W. KIRKLESKI, JR.



POPULATION	1980	1970	Change	%
vicinage	704,772	531,602	+173,170	+32.6
counties				
Burlington	360,824	323,132	+ 37,692	+11.7
Ocean	343,948	208,470	+135,478	+65.0

COURT WORKLOAD	1980	1979	% Change
cases added	49,716	46,841	+ 6.1
cases disposed	50,730	45,796	+10.8
change in pending	-1,014	+1,045	
pending	13,589	14,603	- 6.9

Since 1970 the Burlington/Ocean vicinage population has grown by 32.6%, making it the fastest growing vicinage in the State. During 1980, 6.1% more cases were added than during the prior year, while dispositions rose by 10.8%. This faster disposition rate resulted in a 6.9% decrease in pending cases at the close of the year.

During 1980, the Civil (+13.2%) and General Equity (+12.7%) calendars exhibited the greatest increases in cases added. Significant increases in cases disposed of were reflected on the Civil (+19.9%), Juvenile and JINS (+11.0%), and District Court (+13.8%) calendars.

Per judge dispositions from the Juvenile calendar of 9,085 ranked first in the State, while the 537 terminations per judge on the Criminal calendar ranked second. Vicinage 3 ranked third in overall filings and terminations per judge.

VICINAGE 3

WORKLOAD BY COURT CALENDAR	Year	Added	Disposed	Percent Change	
				Added	Disposed
CIVIL	1980	3,273	3,157	+13.2	+19.9
	1979	2,891	2,632		
CRIMINAL	1980	1,367	1,879	-20.6	+ 1.9
	1979	1,722	1,844		
MATRIMONIAL	1980	2,562	2,746	- 2.1	- 1.3
	1979	2,616	2,781		
GENERAL EQUITY	1980	488	478	+12.7	+ 1.5
	1979	433	471		
JUVENILE & JINS	1980	8,813	9,085	+ 8.1	+11.0
	1979	8,151	8,184		
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1980	6,522	6,492	+ 5.9	+ 4.5
	1979	6,160	6,215		
DISTRICT COURT	1980	26,300	26,515	+ 7.3	+13.8
	1979	24,517	23,307		
OTHER	1980	391	378	+11.4	+ 4.4
	1979	351	362		

JUDICIAL WORKLOAD	No. of Equivalent Judges	Per Equivalent Judge		
		Filings	Terminations	Trials/Hearings
CIVIL	5.25	623.4	601.3	81.0
CRIMINAL	3.50	390.5	536.9	44.2
MATRIMONIAL	3.00	854.0	915.3	904.3
GENERAL EQUITY	1.50	325.3	318.7	72.6
JUVENILE & JINS	1.00	8,813.0	9,085.0	5,177.0
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1.25	5,217.6	5,193.6	3,268.0
DISTRICT COURT	1.50	17,533.4	17,676.7	3,048.7
ALL CALENDARS	17.00	2,924.5	2,984.1	1,013.9

Vicinage Three

DISTRIBUTION OF JUDGE HOURS BY CALENDAR

Calendar	Percentage	Total Hours
Civil	31.0%	5,632.6 hrs.
Criminal	20.1%	3,647.9 hrs.
Juvenile & JINS	8.6%	1,195.9 hrs.
District Court	8.6%	1,570.4 hrs.
Domestic Relations	6.7%	1,217.9 hrs.
Matrimonial	17.7%	3,219.6 hrs.
General Equity	9.3%	1,694.8 hrs.

WEIGHTED CASES ADDED PER EQUIVALENT JUDGE = 1,236.0 Cases

WEIGHTED CASES DISPOSED PER EQUIVALENT JUDGE = 1,335.1 Cases

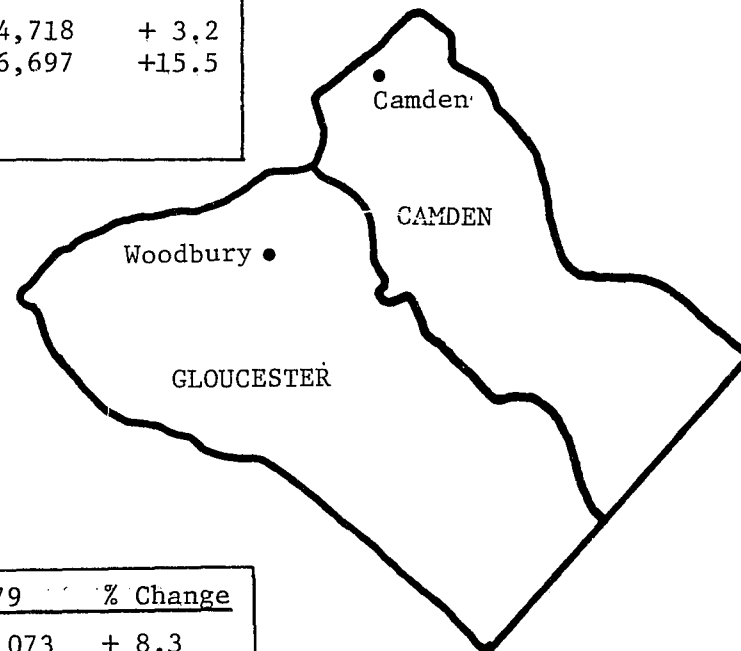
TOTAL HOURS TRIAL COURTS

1980 18,179.1 hrs.
1979 17,062.2 hrs.

VICINAGE 4 CAMDEN • GLOUCESTER COUNTIES

Assignment Judge: HON. ARTHUR J. SIMPSON, JR.
 Trial Court Administrator: DOLLIE E. GALLAGHER

POPULATION	1980	1970	Change	%
vicinage counties	670,387	628,972	+41,415	+ 6.6
Camden	471,009	456,291	+14,718	+ 3.2
Gloucester	199,378	172,681	+26,697	+15.5



COURT WORKLOAD	1980	1979	% Change
cases added	58,544	54,073	+ 8.3
cases disposed	60,587	54,687	+10.8
change in pending	-2,043	-614	
pending	16,716	18,759	-10.9

The population of Vicinage 4 grew by 6.6% since 1970 and now stands as the third highest among vicinages.

During the 1980 court year cases added increased by 8.3%, while dispositions rose by 10.8%. This resulted in an impressive 10.9% decrease in the pending caseload during the year.

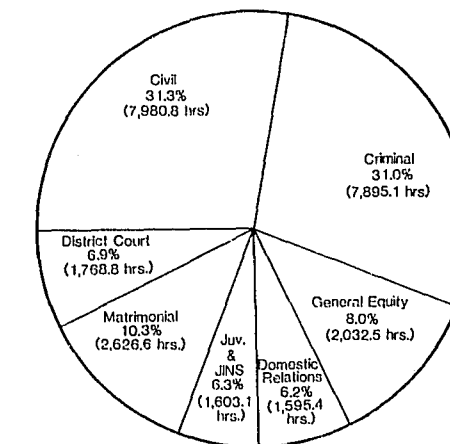
The vicinage ranked second to Essex in total caseload. Among the calendars, Criminal (+28.1%), Civil (+12.2%), and District Court (+10.9%) had the greatest increases in cases added. Dispositions grew fastest on these same calendars: Civil (+18.9%), Criminal (+13.5%), and District Court (+16.5%).

The Camden/Gloucester vicinage ranked second in terminations per judge from the Juvenile calendar, fourth in Criminal, and fifth in Matrimonial. The number of Civil trials per judge (46) was substantially below the State average of 76. This vicinage ranked fifth in total terminations per judge.

WORKLOAD BY COURT CALENDAR	VICINAGE 4		Percent Change		
	Year	Added	Disposed	Added	Disposed
CIVIL	1980	4,224	4,114	+ 12.2	+ 18.9
	1979	3,766	3,461		
CRIMINAL	1980	2,842	3,051	+ 28.1	+ 13.5
	1979	2,218	2,689		
MATRIMONIAL	1980	2,206	2,356	- 2.7	- 3.8
	1979	2,268	2,450		
GENERAL EQUITY	1980	431	414	- 5.9	- 9.2
	1979	458	456		
JUVENILE & JINS	1980	12,759	12,859	+ 2.5	+ 2.5
	1979	12,450	12,540		
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1980	7,195	7,189	+ 5.4	+ 6.2
	1979	6,828	6,770		
DISTRICT COURT	1980	28,636	30,364	+ 10.9	+ 16.5
	1979	25,833	26,058		
OTHER	1980	251	240	- .4	- 8.7
	1979	252	263		

JUDICIAL WORKLOAD	No. of Equivalent Judges	Per Equivalent Judge		
		Filings	Terminations	Trials/Hearings
CIVIL	7.25	582.6	567.4	45.9
CRIMINAL	7.25	392.0	420.8	44.6
MATRIMONIAL	2.50	882.4	942.4	937.2
GENERAL EQUITY	1.75	246.2	236.5	33.7
JUVENILE & JINS	1.50	8,506.0	8,572.7	2,600.7
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1.50	4,796.7	4,792.7	3,764.7
DISTRICT COURT	1.50	19,090.7	20,242.7	3,502.7
ALL CALENDARS	23.25	2,518.0	2,605.9	768.2

Vicinage Four
 DISTRIBUTION OF JUDGE HOURS BY CALENDAR



WEIGHTED CASES ADDED PER EQUIVALENT JUDGE = 1,207.2 Cases

WEIGHTED CASES DISPOSED PER EQUIVALENT JUDGE = 1,239.2 Cases

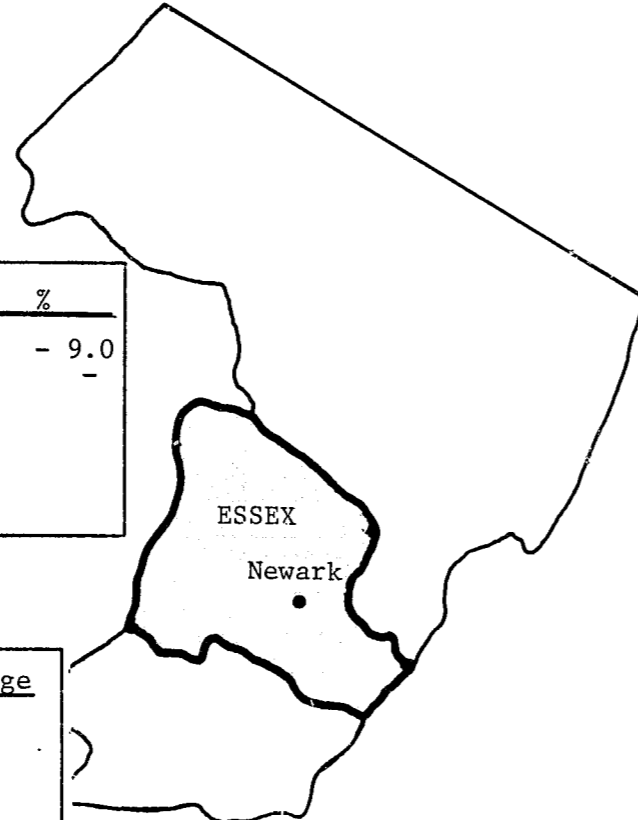
TOTAL HOURS TRIAL COURTS
 1980 25,502.3 hrs.
 1979 24,140.3 hrs.

VICINAGE 5 ESSEX COUNTY

Assignment Judge: HON. ARTHUR J. BLAKE

Trial Court Administrator: WILLIAM W. CARPENTER

POPULATION	1980	1970	Change	%
vicinage	848,969	932,526	-83,557	- 9.0
county				



COURT WORKLOAD	1980	1979	% Change
cases added	120,561	116,939	+ 3.1
cases disposed	125,520	115,146	+ 9.0
change in pending	-4,959	+1,793	
pending	22,356	27,315	-18.2

Despite a 9.0% decrease in population during the decade, the Essex vicinage remained the State's most populous judicial district.

During 1980, cases added decreased by a modest 3.1% over the prior court year, while dispositions rose by 9.0%. This allowed for a nearly 5,000 case decrease (or 18.2%) in the pending caseload at the close of the year, the greatest reduction of any vicinage.

The Civil (+21.3%), General Equity (+15.1%), and District Court (+8.5%) calendars exhibited the greatest increases in cases added during the year. Dispositions increased at the greatest rate on the Civil (+18.5%), and District Court (+19.6%) calendars.

On a per-judge basis, terminations from the Civil calendar of 694 ranked second in the State, while the number of Civil trials per judge (87) ranked third highest among the vicinages. The number of Domestic Relations cases terminated was the second highest in the State. On the State's largest Criminal calendar terminations per judge ranked seventh, while the number of Criminal trials per judge ranked ninth.

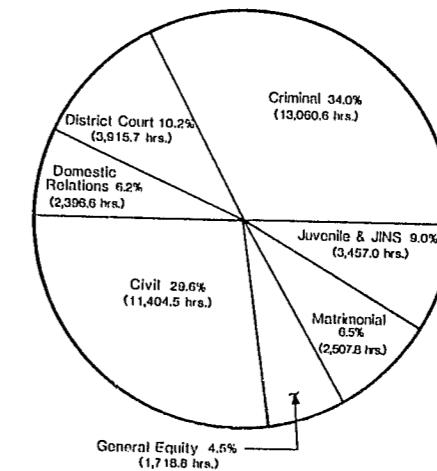
WORKLOAD BY COURT CALENDAR		VICINAGE 5		Percent Change	
	Year	Added	Disposed	Added	Disposed
CIVIL	1980	6,935	7,466	+ 21.3	+ 18.5
	1979	5,717	6,298		
CRIMINAL	1980	3,471	4,168	- 7.9	- 17.8
	1979	3,770	5,071		
MATRIMONIAL	1980	2,398	2,695	- 3.8	+ 5.1
	1979	2,492	2,564		
GENERAL EQUITY	1980	541	363	+ 15.1	- 17.1
	1979	358	438		
JUVENILE & JINS	1980	11,892	11,813	- .4	- .2
	1979	11,938	11,834		
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1980	21,224	21,612	- 12.8	- 10.5
	1979	24,329	24,155		
DISTRICT COURT	1980	73,818	77,115	+ 8.5	+ 19.6
	1979	68,046	64,485		
OTHER	1980	282	288	- 2.4	- 4.3
	1979	289	301		

JUDICIAL WORKLOAD	No. of Equivalent Judges	Per Equivalent Judge		
		Filings	Terminations	Trials/Hearings
CIVIL	10.75	645.1	694.5	86.8
CRIMINAL	12.25	283.3	340.2	38.0
MATRIMONIAL	2.25	1,065.8	1,197.8	1,176.0
GENERAL EQUITY	1.50	360.7	242.0	42.6
JUVENILE & JINS	3.25	3,659.0	3,634.8	4,244.6
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	2.25	9,432.9	9,605.3	6,556.9
DISTRICT COURT	3.75	19,684.8	20,564.0	2,846.7
ALL CALENDARS	36.00	3,348.9	3,486.7	1,203.6

Vicinage Five
DISTRIBUTION OF JUDGE HOURS BY CALENDAR

WEIGHTED CASES ADDED PER EQUIVALENT JUDGE = 1,173.9 Cases

WEIGHTED CASES DISPOSED PER EQUIVALENT JUDGE = 1,267.2 Cases



TOTAL HOURS TRIAL COURTS
1980 38,461.0 hrs.
1979 38,738.1 hrs.

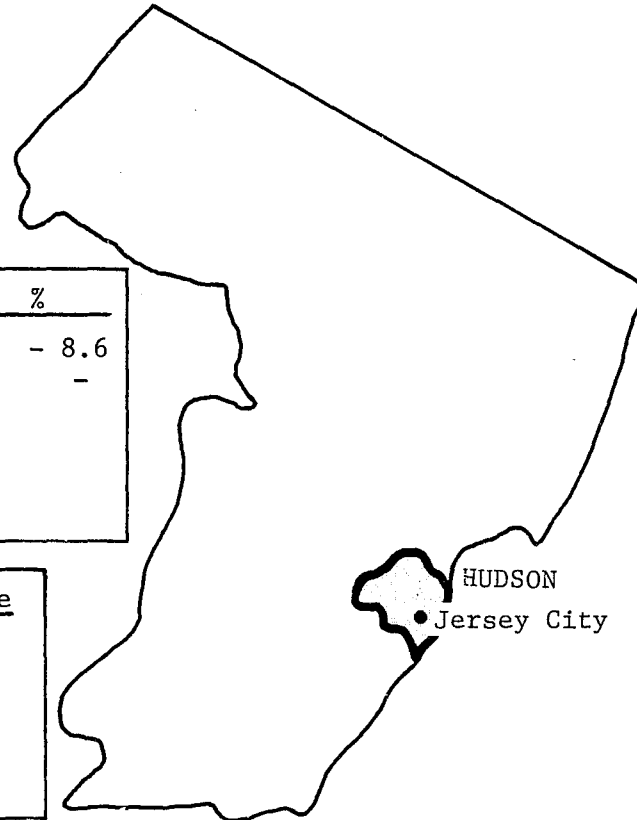
VICINAGE 6 HUDSON COUNTY

Assignment Judge: HON. THOMAS S. O'BRIEN

Trial Court Administrator: GORI J. CARFORA

POPULATION	1980	1970	Change	%
vicinage	555,478	607,839	-52,361	- 8.6
county	-	-	-	-

COURT WORKLOAD	1980	1979	% Change
cases added	53,856	50,446	+ 6.8
cases disposed	53,667	52,664	+ 1.9
change in pending	+189	-2,218	
pending	13,115	12,926	+ 1.5



The population of the Hudson vicinage has decreased by 8.6% since 1970 and it now stands as the fifth most populous judicial district in the State.

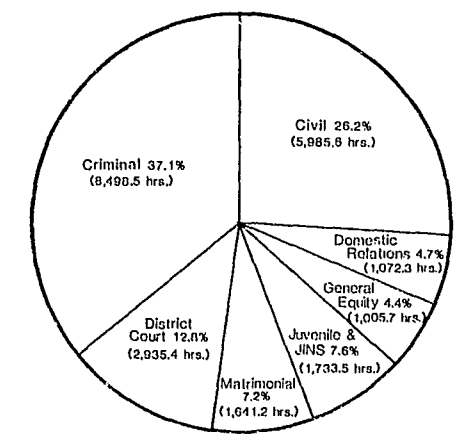
During 1980, total new cases increased by 6.8%, while dispositions increased by 1.9%, resulting in a 1.5% increase in the pending caseload. The District Court calendar reflected the greatest overall increase in cases added during the year (+11.2%), while the General Equity calendar exhibited the greatest increase in cases disposed of (+11.3%).

The Hudson vicinage ranked first in terminations per judge from the Civil calendar, and eleventh in terminations per judge from the Criminal calendar. The number of Matrimonial cases disposed of per judge, as well as the number of Matrimonial trials per judge, ranked first in the State.

VICINAGE 6					
WORKLOAD BY COURT CALENDAR	Year	Added	Disposed	Percent Change	
				Added	Disposed
CIVIL	1980	4,422	4,534	+ .1	- .6
	1979	4,020	4,559		
CRIMINAL	1980	1,551	1,527	+ 5.1	- 1.4
	1979	1,476	1,549		
MATRIMONIAL	1980	1,746	1,832	-10.2	- 1.3
	1979	1,945	1,857		
GENERAL EQUITY	1980	205	257	- 9.3	+11.3
	1979	226	231		
JUVENILE & JINS	1980	7,206	7,071	- 6.7	-14.9
	1979	7,725	8,310		
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1980	5,039	5,097	+ 5.6	+ 1.6
	1979	4,770	5,015		
DISTRICT COURT	1980	33,555	33,221	+11.2	+ 7.1
	1979	30,165	31,018		
OTHER	1980	132	128	+10.9	+ 2.4
	1979	119	125		

JUDICIAL WORKLOAD	No. of Equivalent Judges	Per Equivalent Judge		
		Filings	Terminations	Trials/Hearings
CIVIL	5.75	769.0	788.5	71.8
CRIMINAL	8.00	193.9	190.9	34.6
MATRIMONIAL	1.50	1,164.0	1,221.3	1,097.3
GENERAL EQUITY	1.00	205.0	257.0	55.0
JUVENILE & JINS	1.75	4,117.7	4,040.6	4,582.2
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1.00	5,039.0	5,097.0	6,024.0
DISTRICT COURT	2.75	12,201.3	12,080.4	5,569.1
ALL CALENDARS	21.75	2,476.1	2,467.4	1,459.7

Vicinage Six
DISTRIBUTION OF JUDGE HOURS BY CALENDAR



WEIGHTED CASES ADDED PER EQUIVALENT JUDGE = 1,002.6

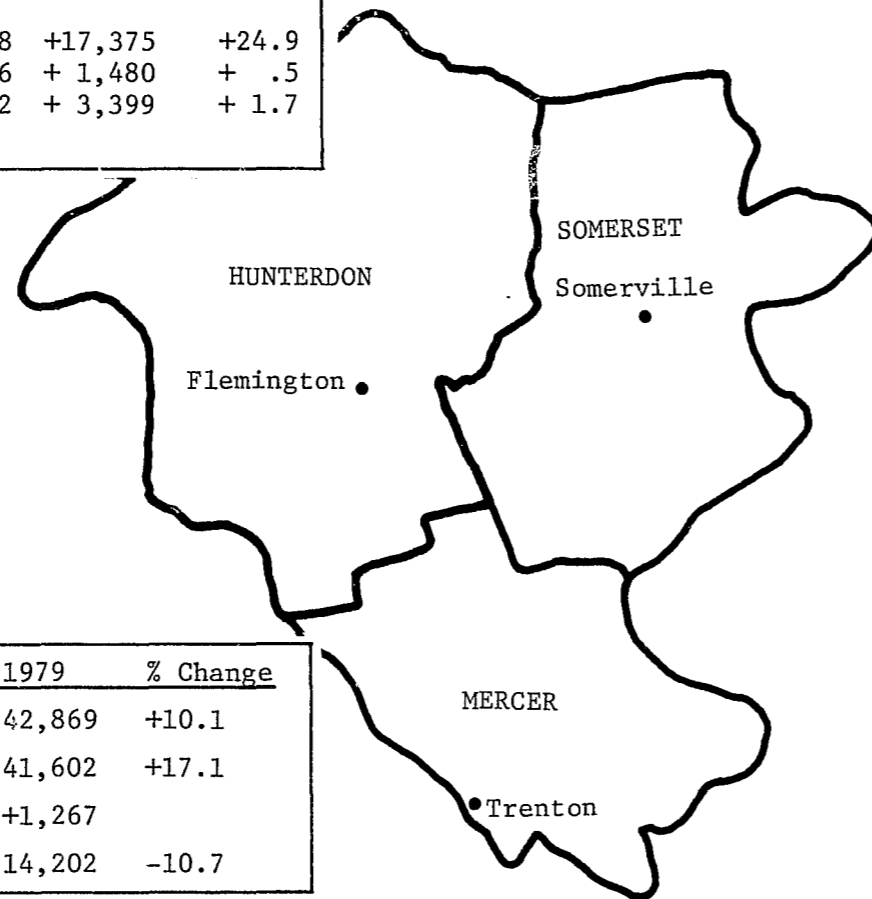
WEIGHTED CASES DISPOSED PER EQUIVALENT JUDGE = 1,021.1 Cases

TOTAL HOURS TRIAL COURTS
1980 22,872.2 hrs.
1979 24,474.2 hrs.

VICINAGE 7 HUNTERDON • MERCER • SOMERSET COUNTIES

Assignment Judge: HON. GEORGE Y. SCHOCH*
 Trial Court Administrator: ROBERT J. REED

POPULATION	1980	1970	Change	%
vicinage	594,460	572,206	+22,254	+ 3.9
county				
Hunterdon	87,093	69,718	+17,375	+24.9
Mercer	305,596	304,116	+ 1,480	+ .5
Somerset	201,771	198,372	+ 3,399	+ 1.7



COURT WORKLOAD	1980	1979	% Change
cases added	47,206	42,869	+10.1
cases disposed	48,732	41,602	+17.1
change in pending	-1,526	+1,267	
pending	12,676	14,202	-10.7

In the past decade, the population of Vicinage 7 has increased by only 3.9%.

During 1980, cases added increased by 10.1%, but total cases disposed of leaped by 17.1%, resulting in a 10.7% reduction in the pending caseload at the close of the year.

Sizeable increases in cases added were recorded on five calendars: Domestic Relations (+24.4%), Civil (+18.5%), Criminal (+16.1%), Juvenile and JINS (+13.2%), and District Court (+10.7%). Large increases in cases terminated were apparent on four calendars: Domestic Relations (+41.0%), General Equity (+24.0%), District Court (+19.2%), and Juvenile and JINS (+19.1%).

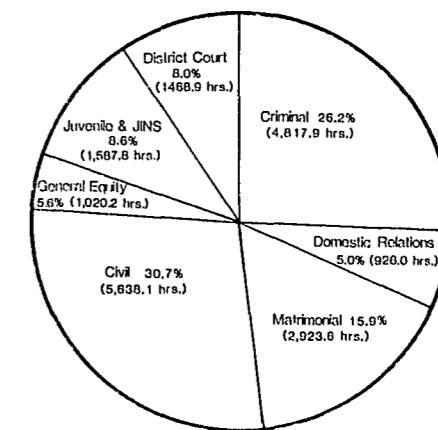
The vicinage ranked fourth in both filings and terminations per judge.

* Judge Schoch died Feb. 21, 1981. He was succeeded by Acting Assignment Judge A. Jerome Moore.

WORKLOAD BY COURT CALENDAR	VICINAGE 7		Percent Change		
	Year	Added	Disposed	Added	Disposed
CIVIL	1980	2,886	2,836	+18.5	+ 5.4
	1979	2,436	2,691		
CRIMINAL	1980	2,234	1,970	+16.1	-11.4
	1979	1,924	2,223		
MATRIMONIAL	1980	2,405	2,438	- .7	- .4
	1979	2,423	2,449		
GENERAL EQUITY	1980	304	315	- 2.3	+24.0
	1979	311	254		
JUVENILE & JINS	1980	8,502	8,670	+13.2	+19.1
	1979	7,510	7,281		
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1980	4,774	5,030	+24.4	+41.0
	1979	3,839	3,567		
DISTRICT COURT	1980	25,612	26,984	+10.7	+19.2
	1979	23,136	22,647		
OTHER	1980	489	489	- .2	- .2
	1979	490	490		

JUDICIAL WORKLOAD	No. of Equivalent Judges	Per Equivalent Judge		
		Filings	Terminations	Trials/Hearings
CIVIL	5.50	524.7	515.6	60.7
CRIMINAL	4.75	470.3	414.7	38.9
MATRIMONIAL	3.00	801.7	812.7	743.7
GENERAL EQUITY	1.00	304.0	315.0	29.0
JUVENILE & JINS	1.50	5,668.0	5,780.0	3,338.7
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1.00	4,774.0	5,030.0	3,137.0
DISTRICT COURT	1.50	17,074.7	17,989.3	1,403.3
ALL CALENDARS	18.25	2,586.6	2,670.2	713.9

Vicinage Seven
 DISTRIBUTION OF JUDGE HOURS BY CALENDAR



WEIGHTED CASES ADDED PER EQUIVALENT JUDGE = 1,190.2 Cases

WEIGHTED CASES DISPOSED PER EQUIVALENT JUDGE = 1,153.0 Cases

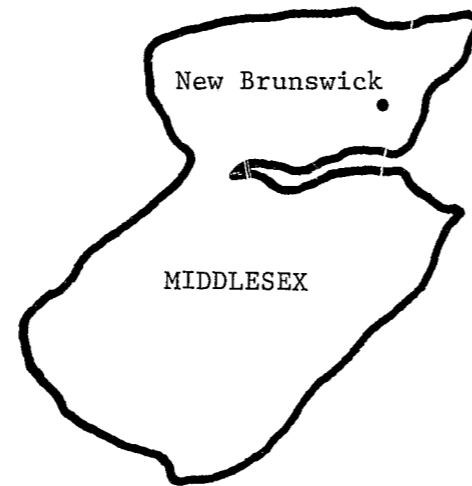
TOTAL HOURS TRIAL COURTS
 1980 18,382.5 hrs.
 1979 18,607.8 hrs.

VICINAGE 8 MIDDLESEX COUNTY

Assignment Judge: HON. JOHN C. DEMOS

Trial Court Administrator: DR. JAMES S. WINSTON

POPULATION	1980	1970	Change	%
vicinage	594,984	583,813	+11,171	+ 1.9
county	-	-	-	-



COURT WORKLOAD	1980	1979	% Change
cases added	46,652	45,969	+ 1.5
cases disposed	49,448	43,197	+14.5
change in pending	-2,796	+2,772	
pending	14,865	17,661	-15.8

Since 1970, the Middlesex vicinage has gained only 1.9% in population and now stands as the fourth most populous vicinage in the State.

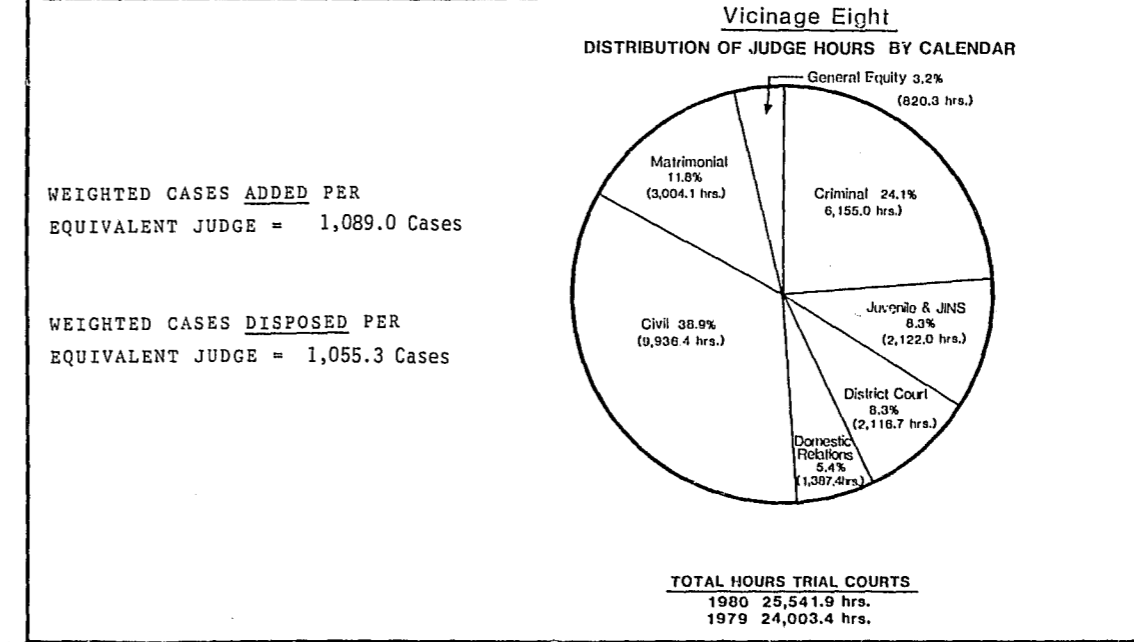
In 1980, total cases added increased by a mere 1.5%, while dispositions jumped by 14.5%. This large increase in the disposition rate resulted in a 15.8% reduction in the number of pending cases at the close of the year. This was the second greatest decrease in pending caseloads recorded throughout the State.

The Civil calendar exhibited the greatest growth rate in cases added during the year, increasing 13.4% over 1979. Dispositions increased on all calendars, with the exception of Domestic Relations, led by the increases in District Court (+18.5%), Civil (+17.8%), Matrimonial (+17.2%), and Juvenile and JINS (+14.1%).

The number of General Equity trials per judge (140) was the highest recorded in any vicinage in the State, while the number of General Equity cases terminated per judge (357) ranked fourth among the vicinages.

VICINAGE 8					
WORKLOAD BY COURT CALENDAR	Year	Added	Disposed	Percent Change	
				Added	Disposed
CIVIL	1980	5,763	5,017	+ 13.4	+ 17.8
	1979	5,082	4,258		
CRIMINAL	1980	1,536	1,578	- 16.7	+ 3.7
	1979	1,843	1,521		
MATRIMONIAL	1980	2,193	2,394	- 1.7	+ 17.2
	1979	2,230	2,042		
GENERAL EQUITY	1980	276	268	- 3.5	+ 6.3
	1979	286	252		
JUVENILE & JINS	1980	7,417	8,282	- 2.2	+ 14.1
	1979	7,586	7,259		
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1980	4,660	4,701	- 3.5	- 3.7
	1979	4,829	4,880		
DISTRICT COURT	1980	24,501	26,905	+ 2.8	+ 18.5
	1979	23,825	22,697		
OTHER	1980	306	303	- 44.0	+ 5.2
	1979	546	288		

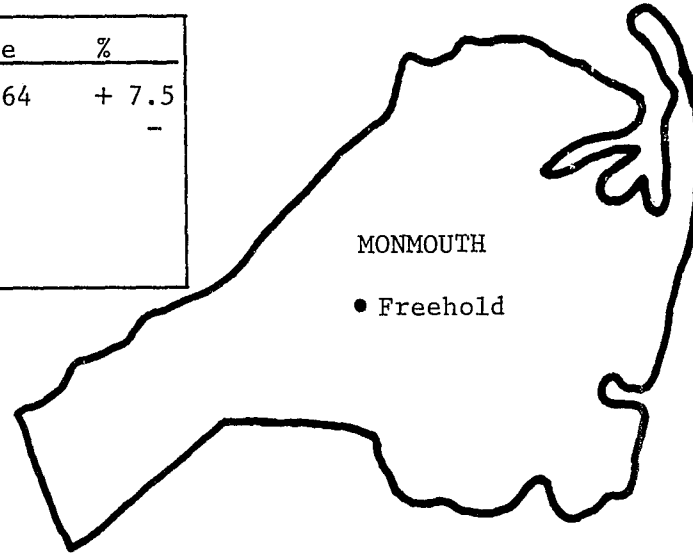
JUDICIAL WORKLOAD	No. of Equivalent Judges	Per Equivalent Judge		
		Filings	Terminations	Trials/Hearings
CIVIL	8.75	658.6	573.4	80.0
CRIMINAL	5.50	279.3	286.9	32.5
MATRIMONIAL	2.75	797.5	870.5	857.1
GENERAL EQUITY . . . . .	.75	368.0	357.3	140.0
JUVENILE & JINS	1.75	4,238.3	4,732.6	2,736.6
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1.25	3,728.0	3,760.8	4,408.0
DISTRICT COURT	1.75	14,000.6	15,374.2	5,433.7
	22.50	2,073.4	2,197.7	1,028.8



VICINAGE 9 MONMOUTH COUNTY

Assignment Judge: HON. THOMAS F. SHEBELL, JR.
 Trial Court Administrator: ROBERT W. EISLER

POPULATION	1980	1970	Change	%
vicinage	496,313	461,849	+34,464	+ 7.5
county	-	-	-	-



COURT WORKLOAD	1980	1979	% Change
cases added	37,589	36,651	+ 2.6
cases disposed	39,151	36,726	+ 6.6
change in pending	-1,562	-75	
pending	11,339	12,901	-12.1

During the past decade, the population of the Monmouth vicinage has increased by 7.5%, although virtually all this population growth occurred during the first five years of the 70's.

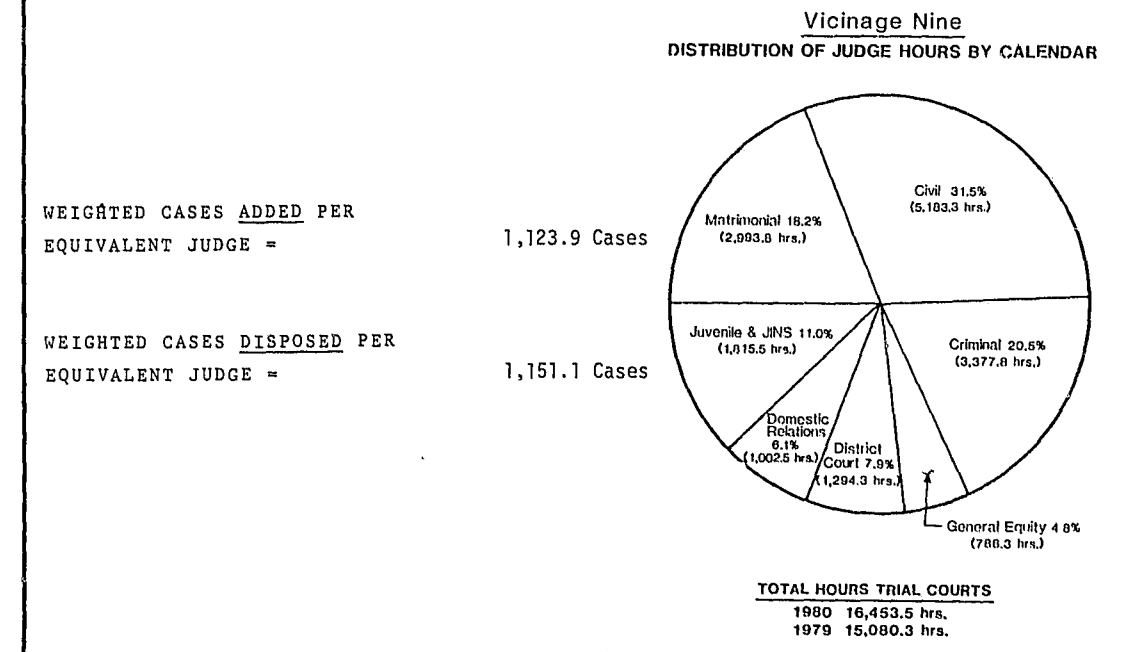
During 1980, total cases added increased by only 2.6%, while dispositions rose by 6.6%, resulting in a 12.1% decrease in the pending caseload, the third highest percentage decrease recorded throughout the State.

Among the calendars, Domestic Relations (+23.0%), Criminal (+13.7%), District Court (+12.1%), and General Equity (+10.5%), showed the greatest increases in cases added. Dispositions rose most swiftly on General Equity (+36.8%), Domestic Relations (+17.6%), and District Court (+13.4%) calendars. Five calendars produced more dispositions than cases added during the year.

The Monmouth vicinage had the third highest number of criminal terminations per judge, as well as the highest number of criminal trials per judge. General Equity terminations per judge (451) ranked first in the State.

WORKLOAD BY COURT CALENDAR		VICINAGE 9		Percent Change	
	Year	Added	Disposed	Added	Disposed
CIVIL	1980	2,783	2,821	-25.1'	+ 3.7
	1979	3,717	2,720		
CRIMINAL	1980	1,415	1,410	+13.7	-24.3
	1979	1,245	1,863		
MATRIMONIAL	1980	1,715	1,867	- 8.3	+ 2.8
	1979	1,870	1,817		
GENERAL EQUITY	1980	327	338	+10.5	+36.8
	1979	296	247		
JUVENILE & JINS	1980	7,361	7,567	-11.6	- 4.8
	1979	8,324	7,946		
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1980	3,153	3,028	+23.0'	+17.6
	1979	2,564	2,575		
DISTRICT COURT	1980	20,523	21,821	+12.1	+13.4
	1979	18,307	19,247		
OTHER	1980	312	299	- 4.9	- 3.9'
	1979	328	311		

JUDICIAL WORKLOAD	No. of Equivalent Judges	Per Equivalent Judge		
		Filings	Terminations	Trials/Hearings
CIVIL	4.75	585.9	593.9	105.0
CRIMINAL	3.00	471.7	470.0	57.3
MATRIMONIAL	2.75	623.6	678.9	725.5
GENERAL EQUITY . . . . .	.75	436.0	450.6	34.6
JUVENILE & JINS	1.75	4,206.3	4,324.0	2,631.4
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1.00	3,153.0	3,028.0	2,595.0
DISTRICT COURT	1.25	16,418.4	17,456.8	1,245.6
ALL CALENDARS	15.25	2,464.9	2,567.3	750.8

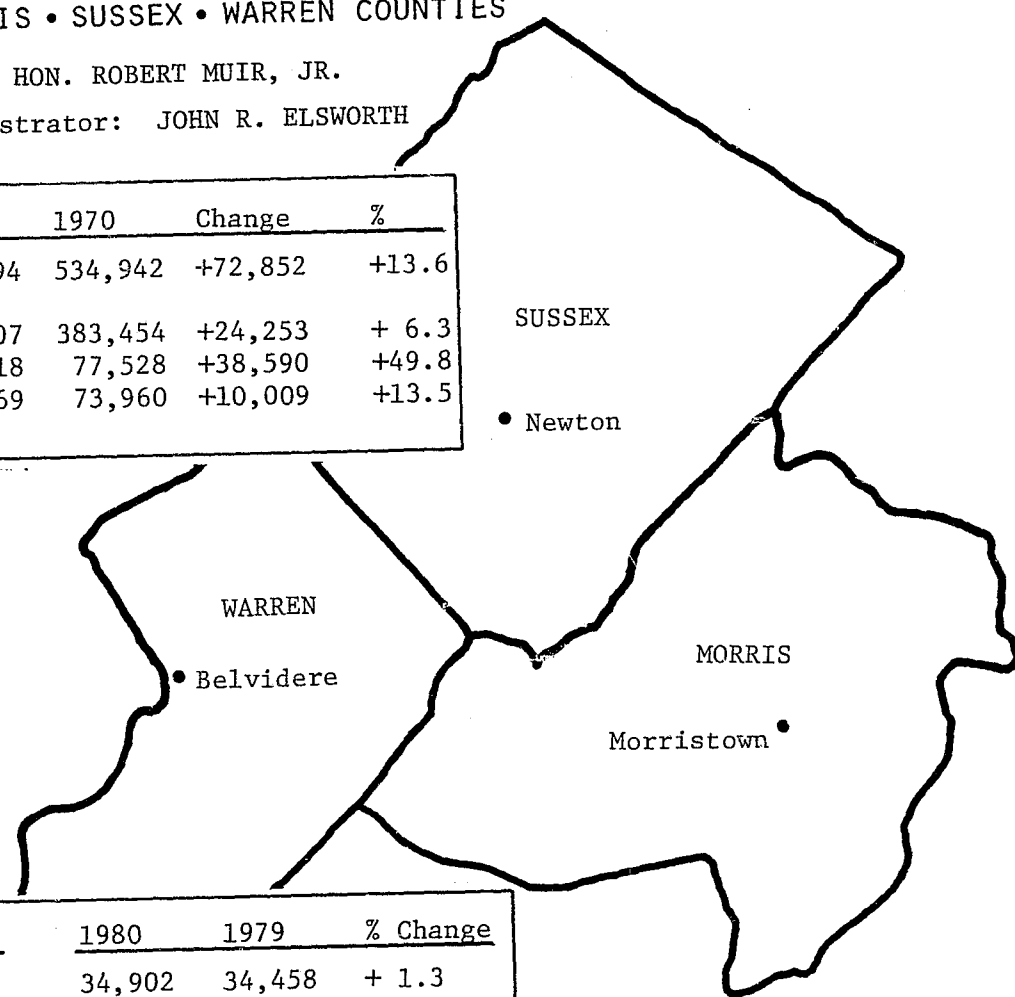


VICINAGE 10 MORRIS • SUSSEX • WARREN COUNTIES

Assignment Judge: HON. ROBERT MUIR, JR.

Trial Court Administrator: JOHN R. ELSWORTH

POPULATION	1980	1970	Change	%
vicinage	607,794	534,942	+72,852	+13.6
counties				
Morris	407,707	383,454	+24,253	+ 6.3
Sussex	116,118	77,528	+38,590	+49.8
Warren	83,969	73,960	+10,009	+13.5



COURT WORKLOAD	1980	1979	% Change
cases added	34,902	34,458	+ 1.3
cases disposed	35,108	33,585	+ 4.5
change in pending	-206	+873	
pending	8,581	8,787	- 2.3

The Morris-Sussex-Warren vicinage registered a 13.6% increase in population during the past decade, led by the enormous 49.8% increase in the population of Sussex County. This vicinage is the second fastest growing in the State.

During the past court year cases added increased by 1.3%, while dispositions increased by 4.5%. At the close of the year pending cases had decreased by 2.3%. Overall, this vicinage has the fewest number of cases added and disposed of any vicinage in the State.

During the past year cases added grew fastest on the General Equity calendar (12.2%), followed closely by the Domestic Relations calendar (+10.3%), Civil (+8.6%), and Criminal (+8.3%). The greatest growth in dispositions was realized on the District Court calendar (+10.2%) and the Domestic Relations calendar (+9.8%).

Vicinage 10 was ranked third in the number of Domestic Relations cases disposed of per judge with 9,316 and ranked first in the number of Domestic Relations hearings per judge with 13,080. The 6,658 Juvenile cases terminated per judge was the fourth highest total in the State. This vicinage also ranked fourth in both Civil and Criminal trials per judge with 85.3 and 46.0 trials, respectively.

VICINAGE 10					
WORKLOAD BY COURT CALENDAR	Year	Added	Disposed	Percent Change	
				Added	Disposed
CIVIL	1980	2,954	2,651	+ 8.6	+ 4.2
	1979	2,721	2,544		
CRIMINAL	1980	1,257	1,116	+ 8.3	+ 2.0
	1979	1,161	1,094		
MATRIMONIAL	1980	2,111	2,172	- 4.5	- 3.3
	1979	2,210	2,247		
GENERAL EQUITY	1980	376	318	+12.2	- .6
	1979	335	320		
JUVENILE & JINS	1980	6,874	6,658	- 4.6	- 7.8
	1979	7,206	7,222		
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1980	2,355	2,329	+10.3	+ 9.8
	1979	2,135	2,122		
DISTRICT COURT	1980	18,669	19,585	+ 1.4	+10.2
	1979	18,417	17,769		
OTHER	1980	306	279	+12.1	+ 4.5
	1979	273	267		

JUDICIAL WORKLOAD	No. of Equivalent Judges	Per Equivalent Judge		
		Filings	Terminations	Trials/Hearings
CIVIL	4.50	656.4	589.1	85.3
CRIMINAL	3.00	419.0	372.0	46.0
MATRIMONIAL	2.75	767.6	789.8	765.5
GENERAL EQUITY	1.00	376.0	318.0	64.0
JUVENILE & JINS	1.00	6,874.0	6,658.0	3,343.0
DOMESTIC RELATIONS . . . . .	.25	9,420.0	9,316.0	13,080.0
DISTRICT COURT	1.50	12,446.0	13,056.7	1,374.0
ALL CALENDARS	14.00	2,493.0	2,507.7	811.8

Vicinage Ten
DISTRIBUTION OF JUDGE HOURS BY CALENDAR

WEIGHTED CASES ADDED PER EQUIVALENT JUDGE = 1,233.1 Cases

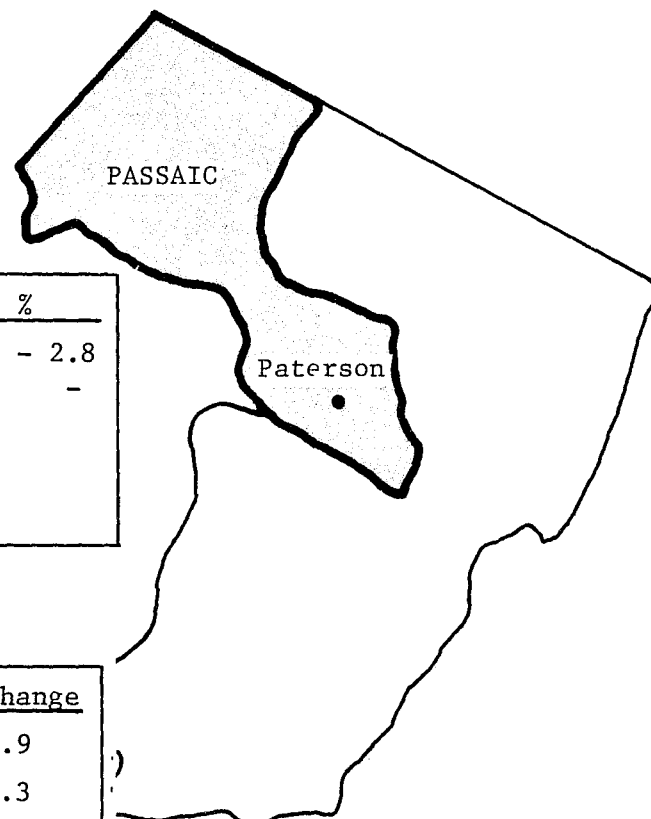
WEIGHTED CASES DISPOSED PER EQUIVALENT JUDGE = 1,149.9 Cases

TOTAL HOURS TRIAL COURTS
1980 16,755.8 hrs.
1979 17,232.2 hrs.

VICINAGE 11 PASSAIC COUNTY

Assignment Judge: HON. PETER CIOLINO

Trial Court Administrator: RICHARD M. CENTANNI



POPULATION	1980	1970	Change	%
vicinage	447,698	460,782	-13,084	- 2.8
county	-	-	-	-

COURT WORKLOAD	1980	1979	% Change
cases added	47,982	48,924	- 1.9
cases disposed	47,403	48,515	- 2.3
change in pending	+579	+409	
pending	10,121	9,542	+ 6.1

The population of the Passaic vicinage has decreased by 2.8% since 1970.

During the past court year cases added decreased by 1.9%; however, cases disposed of decreased by 2.3%. Due to this substantial decrease in the disposition rate, the pending caseload increased by 6.1% at the close of the year, which was the largest increase in the pending caseload recorded throughout the State.

During 1980, the growth in cases added came predominantly from the Matrimonial calendar which exhibited a 29.6% increase in cases added over the prior year. Substantial increases in cases disposed of occurred on the Civil (+22.5%), and General Equity calendars (+13.5%). Only two trial calendars, Civil and District, were able to dispose of as many cases as were added during the year.

The number of Criminal cases terminated per judge (155) was the lowest number recorded in the State, and represented less than half of the median number of criminal terminations per judge Statewide. However, the 51 Criminal trials per judge recorded in this vicinage was the second highest in the State. Overall, this vicinage ranked sixth in terminations per judge and fourth in trials per judge for the year.

VICINAGE 11					
WORKLOAD BY COURT CALENDAR	Year	Added	Disposed	Percent Change	
				Added	Disposed
CIVIL	1980	3,161	3,269	+ 2.6	+ 22.5
	1979	3,081	2,669		
CRIMINAL	1980	1,381	1,123	+ 5.3	- 12.9
	1979	1,312	1,290		
MATRIMONIAL	1980	1,672	1,626	+ 29.6	+ 4.9
	1979	1,290	1,550		
GENERAL EQUITY	1980	225	218	+ 4.2	+ 13.5
	1979	216	192		
JUVENILE & JINS	1980	8,639	8,306	- 19.2	- 24.3
	1979	10,693	10,969		
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1980	6,086	5,984	+ .2	- .3
	1979	6,073	6,002		
DISTRICT COURT	1980	26,667	26,712	+ 2.2	+ 4.0
	1979	26,090	25,682		
OTHER	1980	151	165	- 10.7	+ 2.5
	1979	169	161		

JUDICIAL WORKLOAD	No. of Equivalent Judges	Per Equivalent Judge		
		Filings	Terminations	Trials/Hearings
CIVIL	5.75	549.7	568.5	50.8
CRIMINAL	7.25	190.5	154.9	51.0
MATRIMONIAL	2.00	836.0	813.0	824.5
GENERAL EQUITY	1.00	225.0	218.0	81.0
JUVENILE & JINS	1.50	5,759.3	5,537.3	4,907.3
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1.00	6,086.0	5,984.0	5,143.0
DISTRICT COURT	2.00	13,333.5	13,356.0	3,504.0
ALL CALENDARS	20.50	2,340.6	2,312.3	1,068.5

Vicinage Eleven
DISTRIBUTION OF JUDGE HOURS BY CALENDAR

WEIGHTED CASES ADDED PER EQUIVALENT JUDGE = 909.6 Cases

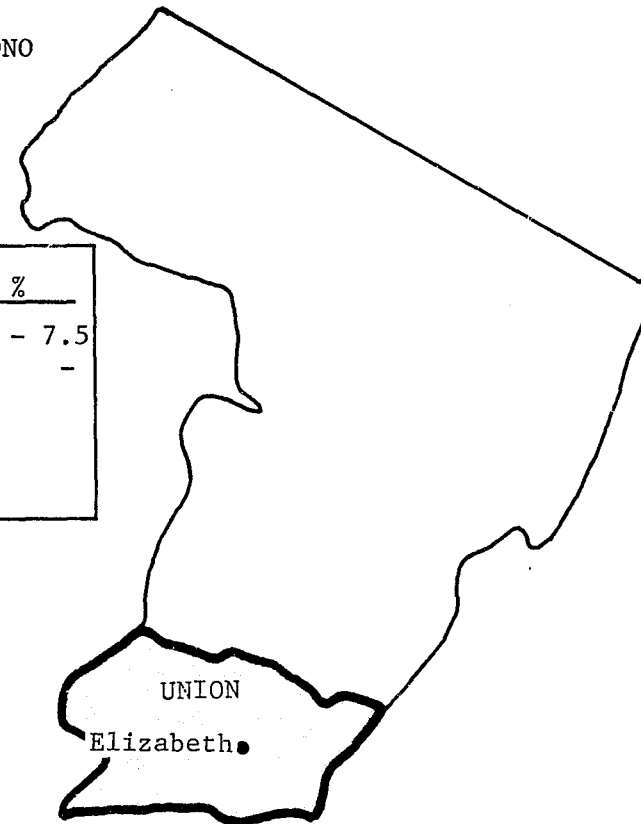
WEIGHTED CASES DISPOSED PER EQUIVALENT JUDGE = 871.4 Cases

TOTAL HOURS TRIAL COURTS
 1980 20,737.0 hrs.
 1979 19,741.2 hrs.

VICINAGE 12 UNION COUNTY

Assignment Judge: HON. V. WILLIAM DI BUONO
 Trial Court Administrator: JOHN N. MIRI

POPULATION	1980	1970	Change	%
vicinage	502,464	543,116	-40,652	- 7.5
county	-	-	-	-



COURT WORKLOAD	1980	1979	% Change
cases added	40,710	39,941	+ 1.9
cases disposed	42,017	39,161	+ 7.3
change in pending	-1,307	+780	
pending	10,821	12,128	-10.8

During the past decade, the population of the Union vicinage has decreased by 7.5%.

During the 1980 court year, cases added increased by 1.9%, while cases disposed of increased by 7.3%. This substantial increase in the disposition rate allowed for a 1,307 case (or 10.8%) decrease in cases pending, the fourth highest decrease registered throughout the State.

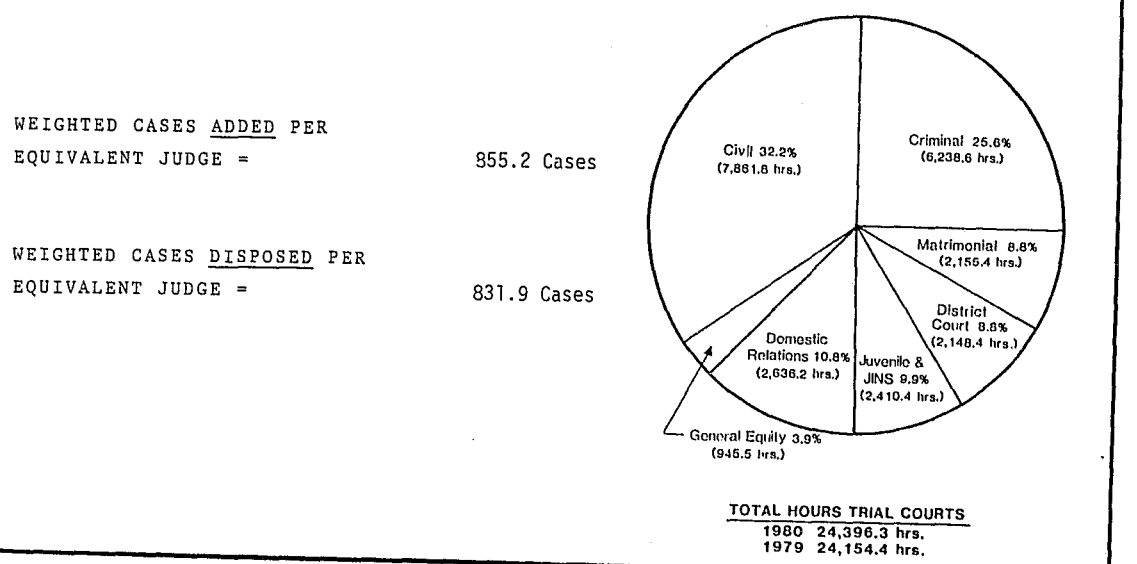
The growth in cases added in Union was paced by a 10.0% increase in Criminal cases. The greatest increase in cases disposed of occurred on the Juvenile and JINS (+24.4%), and District Court (+9.0%) calendars. Overall, there was a 1,126 case decrease in the number of pending Juvenile cases during the year.

The Union vicinage had the overall lowest number of terminations per judge of any vicinage. The Civil terminations per judge (429) also ranked lowest among the vicinages. The vicinage ranked seventh in the number of trials per equivalent judge.

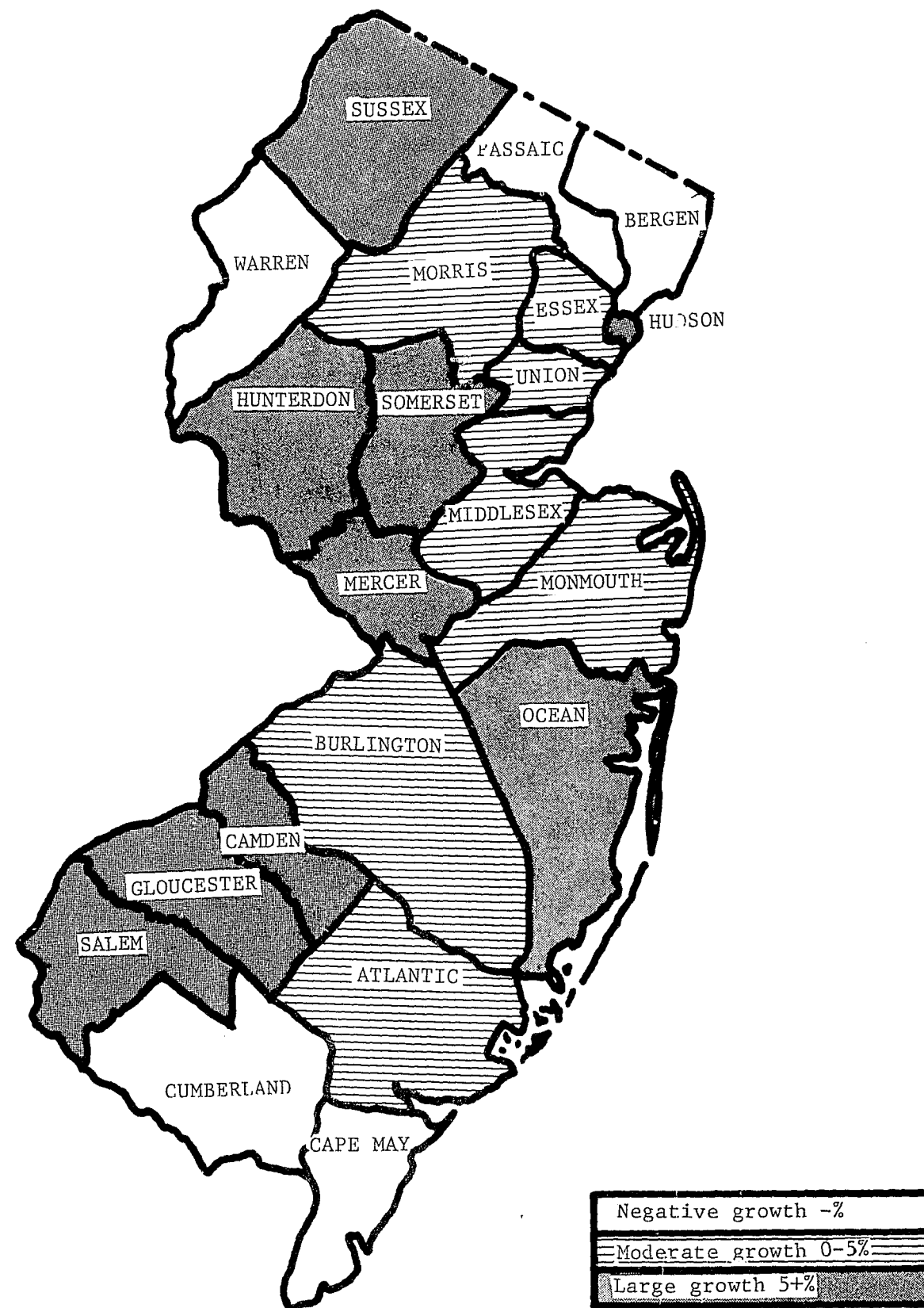
WORKLOAD BY COURT CALENDAR		VICINAGE 12		Percent Change	
	Year	Added	Disposed	Added	Disposed
CIVIL	1980	2,988	2,897	- 5.9	- 6.6
	1979	3,175	3,103		
CRIMINAL	1980	1,452	1,278	+10.0	- 6.2
	1979	1,320	1,362		
MATRIMONIAL	1980	1,567	1,666	-15.3	-13.2
	1979	1,851	1,920		
GENERAL EQUITY	1980	203	175	- 5.6	-13.8
	1979	215	203		
JUVENILE & JINS	1980	6,088	7,214	- 3.3	+24.4
	1979	6,298	5,797		
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1980	6,652	6,620	+ 4.6	+ 2.9
	1979	6,358	6,431		
DISTRICT COURT	1980	21,576	21,999	+ 4.9	+ 9.0
	1979	20,568	20,187		
OTHER	1980	184	168	+18.0	+ 6.3
	1979	156	158		

JUDICIAL WORKLOAD	No. of Equivalent Judges	Per Equivalent Judge		
		Filings	Terminations	Trials/Hearings
CIVIL	6.75	442.6	429.2	68.0
CRIMINAL	5.25	276.6	243.4	26.9
MATRIMONIAL	1.75	895.4	952.0	836.6
GENERAL EQUITY . . . . .	.75	270.6	233.3	33.3
JUVENILE & JINS	2.00	3,044.0	3,607.0	3,181.0
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	2.25	2,956.4	2,942.2	3,390.7
DISTRICT COURT	1.75	12,329.1	12,570.9	1,858.9
ALL CALENDARS	20.50	1,985.9	2,049.6	943.1

Vicinage Twelve
 DISTRIBUTION OF JUDGE HOURS BY CALENDAR



PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN TOTAL CASES ADDED 1980 v. 1979



CHANGE IN CASES ADDED 1980 v. 1979

Overall, counties located in the central and western portions of the State contributed most heavily to the growth in cases added between 1980 and 1979. Nine counties exhibited growth in cases added of at least 5%. These were Sussex, Hunterdon, Somerset, Mercer, Union, Ocean, Camden, Gloucester, and Salem. Hunterdon County recorded the largest case load growth from the prior year (up 18.7%) followed closely by Somerset County (up 16.5%). These counties are shaded in dark gray.

Counties exhibiting a moderate growth (between 0% and 5%) are generally located in the central portions of the State. The seven counties in this category were Morris, Essex, Union, Middlesex, Monmouth, Burlington, and Atlantic. These counties are shaded in horizontal lines.

A total of five counties located on the northeastern and southeastern corners of the State registered decreases in case load filings during 1980. All the percentage decreases were very small, the largest being Cape May with a 2.0% decrease in filings. Bergen County, Cape May County, Cumberland County, Passaic County, and Warren County have not been shaded.

County	Difference this year/prior year	
	number	per cent
Atlantic	+587	+3.2
Bergen	-67	-.1
Burlington	+1,021	+4.6
Camden	+2,514	+6.2
Cape May	-161	-2.0
Cumberland	-3	-.0
Essex	+3,622	+3.1
Gloucester	+1,957	+14.2
Hudson	+3,410	+6.8
Hunterdon	+765	+18.7
Mercer	+1,816	+6.4
Middlesex	+683	+1.5
Monmouth	+938	+2.6
Morris	+38	+.2
Ocean	+1,854	+7.6
Passaic	-942	-1.9
Salem	+825	+10.4
Somerset	+1,756	+16.5
Sussex	+432	+6.2
Union	+769	+1.9
Warren	-26	-.5

3 Court Support Operations

Probation

Probation, the "service arm of the courts", renders services in three functional categories:

Supervision - Supervision of persons adjudicated or convicted of penal offenses and placed on a probationary term by the courts for purposes of follow-up supervision or control.

Collections - Collections and disbursements of court ordered payments for child support, alimony, court costs, fines, penalties and restitutions.

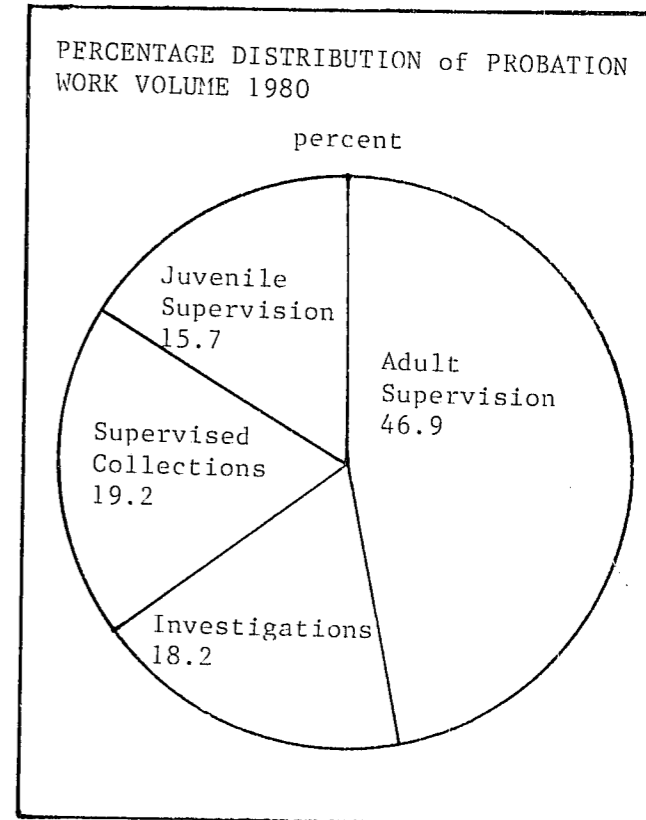
Investigations - Investigations of persons awaiting sentence, bail or other dispositions by the court, including financial and custody investigations in domestic relations and matrimonial cases and social investigations of adult and juvenile offenders.

During the 1980 court year probation services

- supervised approximately 43,000 adults and juveniles;
- made collections in over 132,000 cases; and
- conducted nearly 61,000 investigations.

These statutorily required services were provided by 21 county probation departments. Almost two-thirds of

probation services effort was spent on supervision with the remainder divided between collections and investigations.



As the chart below shows, probation services costs increased in 1980 by more than 10% in almost all categories, with cost of supervised collections leading the way.

PROBATION SERVICE COSTS 1979 • 1980			
Item	1979	• 1980	• % Change
1 year of supervised probation.....	\$501.....	\$556.....	+11.0
1 presentence report (long form) or predisposition report or custody report.....	209.....	232.....	+11.0
1 year supervised collections.....	50.....	56.....	+12.0
Other probation investigations.....	21	23	+ 9.5
	to	to	to
	104.....	116.....	+11.5

PERSONS SUPERVISED

At the close of the court year a total of 43,246 persons were serving probation or county parole terms, a decrease of 3.6% over last year's figure of 44,847 probationers. The number of adult probationers decreased from 33,417 to 32,423, resulting in a 3% change, and the number of juveniles on probation fell to 10,823, a 5.3% change.

have had an effect on the change in the number of probationers. The table on page 135 compares the number of persons under probation supervision as of the last day of the court year in each county for the 1979 and 1980 court years. For all counties combined, a comparison of the 1976 and 1980 court years reveals a 3.9% decrease in juvenile cases while the number of adult probationers increased 7.5%. By contrast, between

PROBATION SUPERVISION WORK VOLUME 1979 • 1980

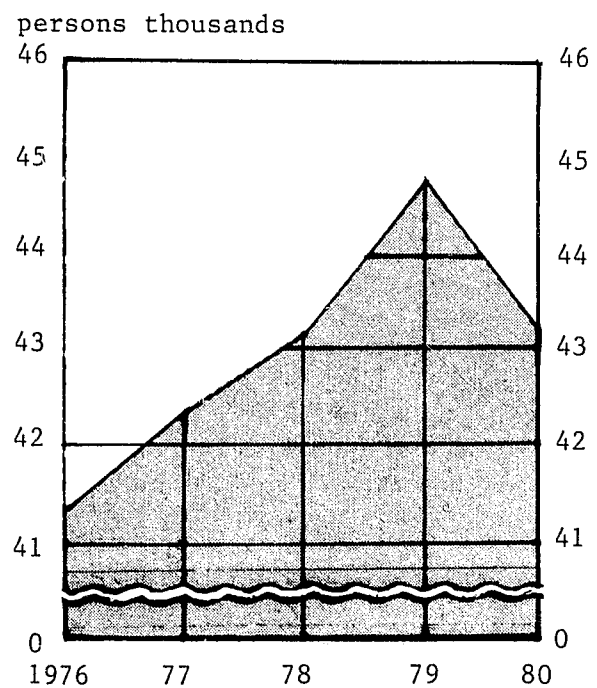
Supervision	1979	•	1980	•	% Change
Adult.....	33,417.....		32,423.....		-3.0
Juvenile.....	11,430.....		10,823.....		-5.3
Total.....	44,847.....		43,246.....		-3.6

Nearly 30,000 persons were placed on probation supervision or were received from other states for supervision under the provisions of the Interstate Compact during the 1980 court year, almost the same number as the previous court year. Approximately 31,500 persons were transferred or terminated from probation supervision during the 1980 court year, a 7.1% increase from the previous court year. A major percentage, 71.9%, of this year's transfers/terminations resulted from early or normal completion of probation terms. The remaining 28.1% were transferred or terminated as a result of a violation of probation conditions, a new offense, death, absconding or other reasons.

A closer look at adult probationers on a county-by-county basis reveals a percentage change from the 1979 court year ranging from a 29.7% decrease in Mercer County to an increase of 38.9% and 34.3% in Warren and Ocean Counties, respectively. As to juvenile probationers, Hunterdon and Monmouth Counties had the largest percentage increases with 52.1% and 51.8%, respectively. The counties with the greatest percentage decrease were Bergen (25.7%) and Sussex (25.5%). Diversionary programs such as pretrial intervention may

1979 and 1980 both adult and juvenile cases decreased. The following graph depicts the number of persons (adult and juvenile combined) under probation supervision over the past five years.

PERSONS on PROBATION SUPERVISION 1976-80*



*Due to "recounts" of physical inventories, revised figures are used.

MONIES COLLECTED 1979 • 1980

	1979	•	1980	•	% Change
Persons under court order for payment.....	125,745....		132,342....		+5.2
Monies Collected.....	\$110,449,664....		\$121,008,266....		+9.6

SUPERVISED COLLECTIONS

The number of persons under court order at the close of the court year for payment of support, alimony, court costs, fines, penalties or restitutions increased by 5.2% over the former court year. At the same time, the sum of monies collected and disbursed by the county probation departments increased by nearly 10% over the former court year.

All counties increased their collections over the past five years, but the rates of growth vary widely. In five years Hudson County's collections grew least, by only 23.1%, followed closely by Bergen County at 23.6%. The collections in eleven counties grew over 50%. Essex experienced the largest percentage growth at 120%. The only other department with growth over 100% was Salem County at 102.6%. Improvements in the Child Support Enforcement Program (Title IV-D), inflation and greater emphasis on restitution account for the increases in the amount of collections.

Support and alimony payments account for 96.4% of all collections. These monies, \$116,665,672.56 this court year, were collected and disbursed by the county probation departments, as a result of court order, to families or welfare agencies, resulting in major social benefits for many New Jersey families. In many instances this constitutes no small savings to the taxpayer by way of deferred public support.

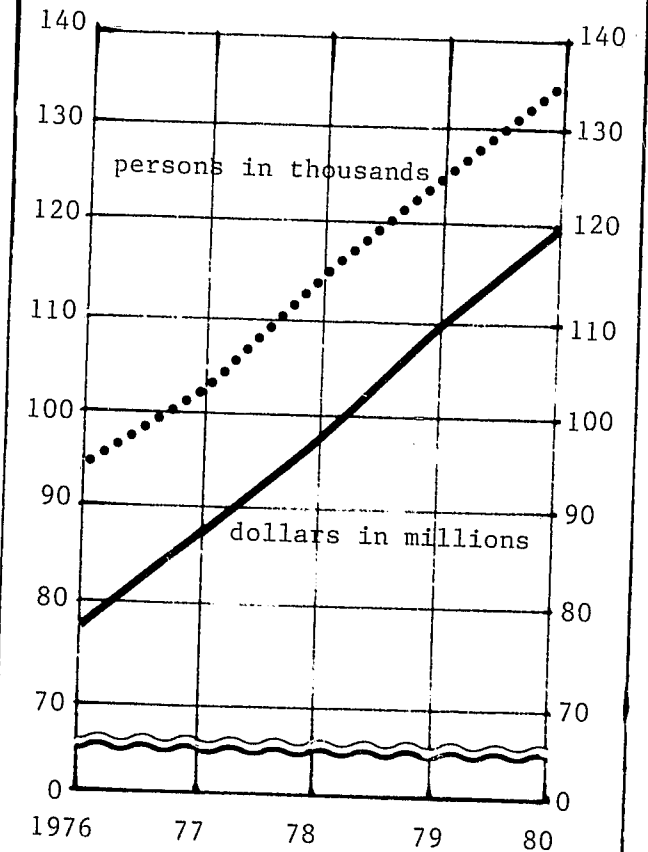
During this court year, fines of \$2,597,956.28 were collected, a slight decrease of 1.4% from the previous court year. This decrease may be attributed to

more persons being committed to penal institutions rather than fined.

During this court year, the amount of restitution increased by 7.2% to

ACTIVE SUPERVISED COLLECTIONS CASES & DOLLARS COLLECTED on SUPERVISED CASES 1976-80*

persons thousands
dollars millions



*Due to "recounts" of physical inventories, revised figures are used.

SUPERVISED COLLECTIONS 1979 • 1980

Item	1979	•	1980	•	% Change
Support & Alimony.....	\$106,124,713.85.....		\$116,665,672.56.....		+ 9.9
Fines.....	2,635,778.64.....		2,597,956.28.....		- 1.4
Restitutions.....	1,548,854.04.....		1,659,833.53.....		+ 7.2
Other*.....	140,317.60.....		84,803.64.....		-39.6
<hr/>					
Total.....	\$110,449,664.13.....		\$121,008,266.01.....		+ 9.6
<hr/>					
Persons under court order for payment.....	125,745	.....	132,342	.....	+ 5.2

* Includes court costs and monies held in abeyance.

\$1,659,833.53. When this year's restitution figures are compared with those of 5 years ago, one finds a tremendous increase of 140.6%. This remarkable growth exhibits another way in which the courts, via probation, work to promote the welfare of New Jersey's citizenry; more and more is being channeled to the victims of crimes.

INVESTIGATIONS

Probation department investigations range from presentence reports and predisposition investigations, to gun permit record checks and financial composites. Investigations completed by the 21 county probation departments during the 1980 court year numbered nearly 61,000, a negligible (0.4%) decrease from the previous court year.

The presentence investigation report, originally intended simply as a tool to assist the court in determining appropriate dispositions, has come to be the repository of demographic, social and biographical data for use in both the diagnostic and treatment process. Some 18,658 adult presentence investigations were conducted for the Superior and Municipal Courts during the 1980 court

year. Use of the long form, which occurs more commonly in the Superior Courts, remained essentially the same as last year while employment of the concise short form, commonly used for less serious offenders or for cases in the Municipal Court, increased very slightly.

The number of predisposition reports completed for juveniles declined from the previous year by 2.9%, which may reflect the decline in the number of juveniles placed under probation supervision.

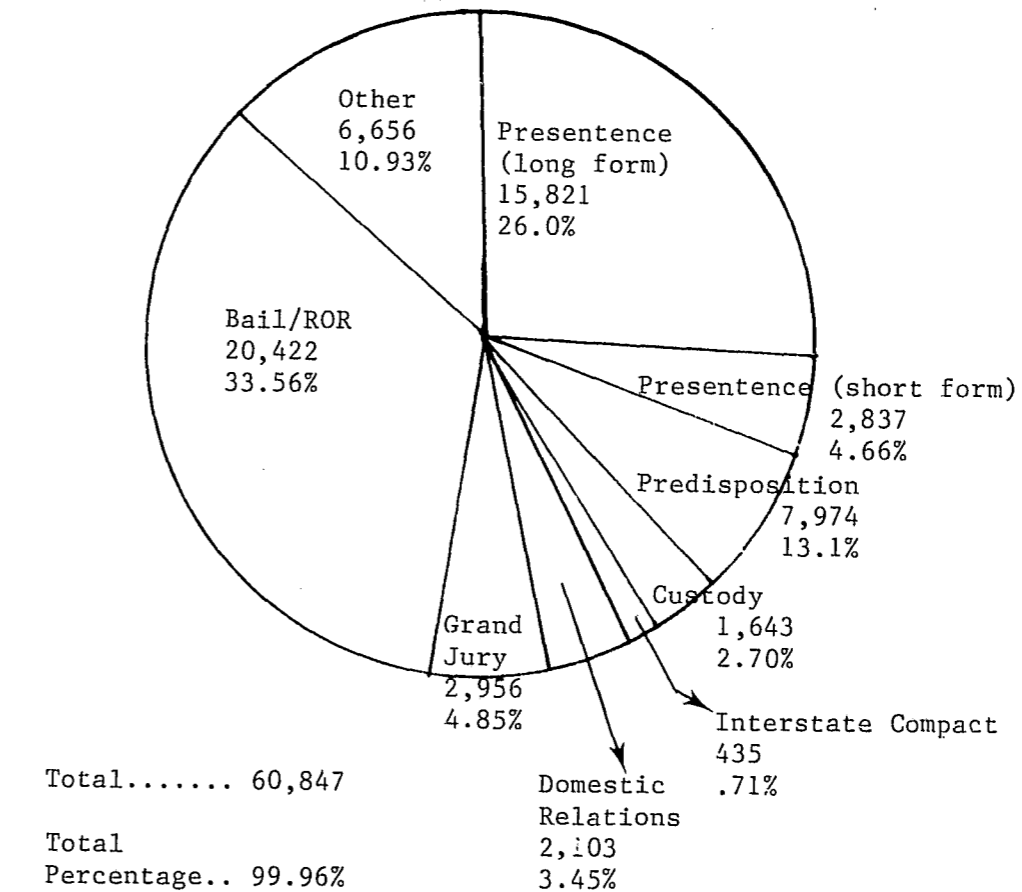
Chancery custody investigations completed during the 1980 court year increased by 0.3%. Over a five-year period the number of chancery custody investigations has grown by 29%, the highest growth rate for all investigation types over that period of time. The Child Support Enforcement Program (Title IV-D) and the rise in the number of divorce judgments may be causes for this growth in chancery custody investigations.

Domestic relations investigations completed declined by 17.2%. This is the third consecutive year a loss has occurred in this area. Development of domestic relations intake services throughout the state may be in large part responsible for this decrease.

COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS 1979 • 1980

Type	1979	•	1980	•	% Change
Presentence (long form).....	15,819.....		15,821.....		+ .01
Presentence (short form)....	2,818.....		2,837.....		+ .7
Predisposition.....	8,209.....		7,974.....		- 2.9
Custody.....	1,638.....		1,643.....		+ .3
Interstate Compact.....	443.....		435.....		- 1.8
Domestic Relations.....	2,540.....		2,103.....		-17.2
Grand Jury.....	3,201.....		2,956.....		- 7.7
Bail/ROR.....	18,972.....		20,422.....		+ 7.6
Other.....	7,480.....		6,656.....		-11.0
<hr/>					
Total.....	61,120.....		60,847.....		- .4

COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS 1980



Probation also conducts investigations in areas such as bail/ROR, grand jury and upon petition by other states. Other investigations are made in connection with public defender applications and with the resolution of domestic and matrimonial cases by consent or informal adjustment.

APPROPRIATIONS

Counties appropriated \$37,302,509 for probation services in calendar year 1980. This sum constitutes a 10.5% increase over calendar year 1979. The appropriations by the 21 counties for probation services ranged widely.

County appropriations must be viewed in the context of all funding sources together. When the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA) and the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) resources are combined with county appropriations for 1980, a statewide increase of 7.9% is discovered. Total appropriations from all funding sources among the counties varied from a decrease of 5.7% in Cumberland County to an increase of 27.2% in Camden County.

The appropriations statistics for SLEPA-funded projects are reported independently of all other appropriations. SLEPA approved grants in 17 counties for a total of \$741,284. Four counties received no SLEPA grants during this court year. Burlington, Camden and Middlesex Counties received grants totaling \$137,749 from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to develop a juvenile restitution program. In addition, Camden County received \$6,000 from the National Institute of Corrections to provide technical assistance in research and system cost-benefit analyses. Mercer County received \$5,000 from the New Jersey Department of Human Services to provide emergency services to indigent juveniles.

CETA funding provided a total of \$711,673 for 12 participating county

probation departments. This funding represents a 45.3% decrease from the \$1,301,976 allocated during 1979.

PERSONNEL

The total number of probation employees operating at the county level in the 1980 court year grew by 2.2% over the former court year. On a longitudinal perspective of five years (since court year 1976), the number of personnel has increased by 32%.

As the table below shows, the percentage of change in number of personnel over the court year varied considerably from county to county. On one end of the spectrum, Passaic County shows a net loss of 11.4%. On the other end, Salem County had a net staff increase of 11.1%.

CHANGE in COUNTY-LEVEL PERSONNEL from 1979 COURT YEAR		
% Change	•	# Counties
-20 to 0	•	8
0.1 to 5	•	6
5.1 to 10	•	6
10.1 to +	•	1
		21

VOLUNTEERS IN PROBATION

The Volunteers in Probation Program, which began in 1970, provides the services of volunteers in areas such as supervising probationers, tutoring clients and performing clerical duties. The majority of volunteers are assigned to clientele on a one-to-one basis. During the 1980 court year, 19 counties operated programs. Change in Volunteer Coordinators occurred in only two counties. This continuity permitted greater emphasis on management and skills training.

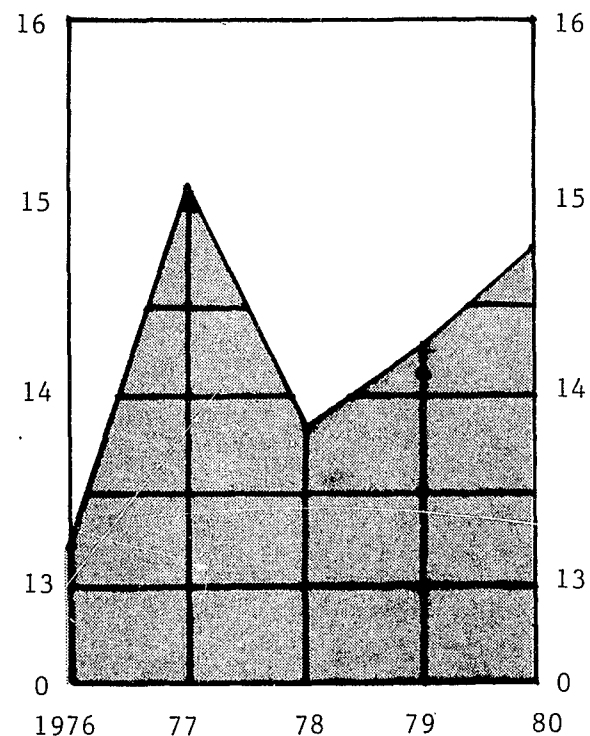
PROBATION SUPERVISION CASELOAD ANALYSIS 1979 • 1980

County	Adult			Juvenile		
	1979*	• 1980	• % Change	1979*	• 1980	• % Change
Atlantic.....	687....	775...	12.8.	299.....	390...	30.4
Bergen.....	2,004....	1,874...	- 6.5	709.....	527...	-25.7
Burlington.....	1,398....	1,469...	5.1	535.....	530...	- .9
Camden.....	2,046....	2,102...	2.7	564.....	530...	- 6.0
Cape May.....	460....	535...	16.3	378.....	353...	- 6.6
Cumberland.....	494....	524...	6.1	572.....	504...	-11.9
Essex.....	7,903....	6,007...	-24.0	1,120.....	880...	-21.4
Gloucester.....	468....	606...	29.5	148.....	133...	-10.1
Hudson.....	3,217....	3,369...	4.7	964.....	759...	-21.3
Hunterdon.....	140....	164...	17.1	94.....	143...	52.1
Mercer.....	1,774....	1,248...	-29.7	1,066.....	880...	-17.4
Middlesex.....	2,382....	2,720...	14.2	589.....	601...	2.0
Monmouth.....	1,312....	1,198...	- 8.7	597.....	906...	51.8
Morris.....	1,062....	860...	-19.0	539.....	562...	4.3
Ocean.....	968....	1,300...	34.3	513.....	453...	-11.7
Passaic.....	2,963....	3,027...	2.2	1,203.....	1,010...	-16.0
Salem.....	799....	763...	- 4.5	155.....	166...	7.1
Somerset.....	526....	482...	- 8.4	374.....	440...	17.6
Sussex.....	186....	187...	.5	263.....	196...	-25.5
Union.....	2,533....	3,081...	21.6	591.....	721...	22.0
Warren.....	95....	132...	38.9	157.....	139...	-11.5
Total.....	33,417....	32,423...	- 3.0	11,430.....	10,823...	- 5.3

* Due to "recounts" of physical inventories, revised figures are utilized.

PROBATIONERS SUPERVISED by VOLUNTEERS 1976-80*

hundred persons



*Due to "recounts" of physical inventories, revised figures are used.

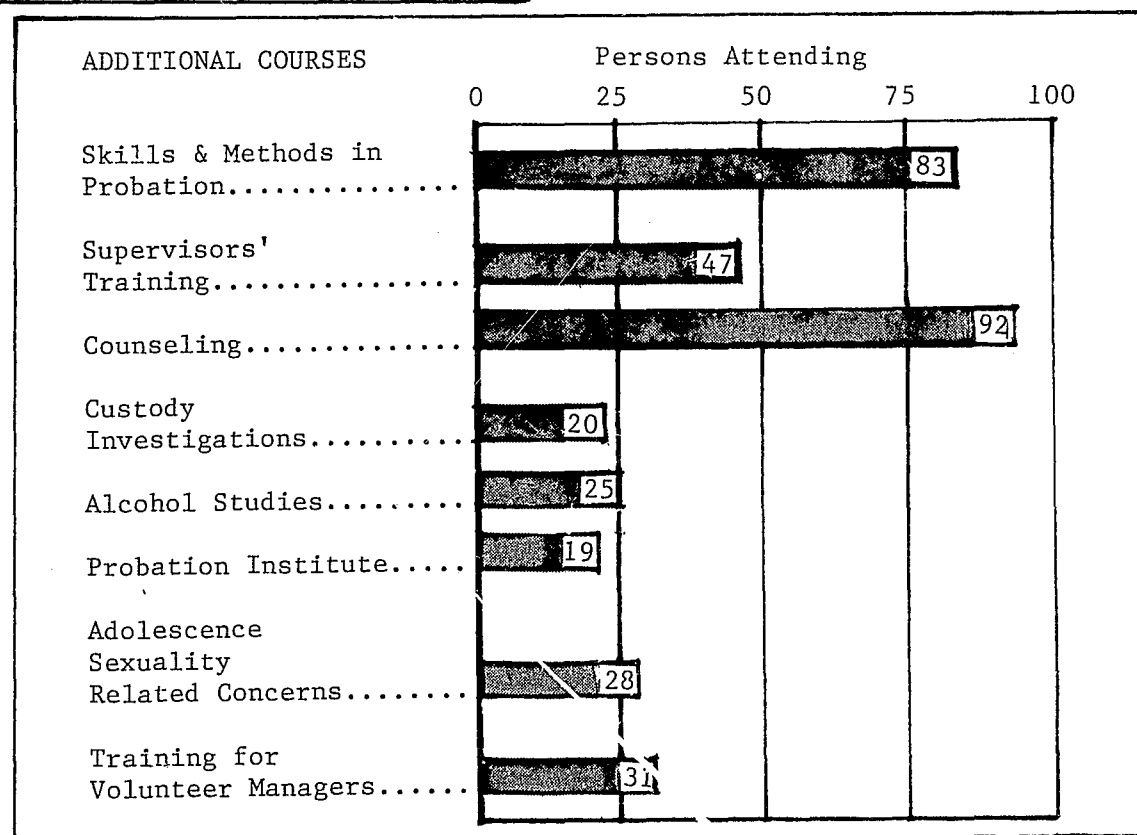
The table at left presents the workload of the Volunteers in Probation Program during the past five court years.

PROBATION TRAINING

The Administrative Office of the Courts' probation training unit provides a comprehensive in-service training program to the 21 county probation departments. During the 1980 court year, 20,939 staff hours of training were completed in a variety of courses ranging from basic orientation for new staff members to more specialized courses in counseling, crisis intervention and management techniques. In total, 774 staff members participated in AOC training programs.

The Supreme Court requires training for new probation staff. During the 1980 court year 345 staff members completed orientation courses for probation officers and investigators.

The number of persons attending various courses is shown on the following table.



Pretrial Programs

Pretrial programs consist of various early intervention strategies. They have been designed to provide the criminal justice system with structured alternatives to assist in the management of cases prior to trial and to allow mechanisms for the non-criminal disposition of selected defendants who have been charged with a crime.

NEIGHBORHOOD DISPUTE PROGRAMS

Neighborhood Dispute Programs have been developed as an alternative approach to formal court action for resolving minor family and neighborhood disputes. New Jersey has 10 active programs each employing mediation and conciliation techniques for cases being handled pursuant to the issuance of a notice-in-lieu of complaint under Rule 7:3-2.

The Neighborhood Dispute process affords the municipal court system an effective option to resolve recurring complaints which involve interpersonal disputes. The programs are staffed with both full time and voluntary people who are highly trained in the techniques of conciliation and mediation, and who are sensitive to the dynamics of conflict resolution. The neighborhood dispute process provides a controlled environment in which disputants can participate in the resolution of the conflict. Program staff assist the parties in ventilating their frustration and cultivating an understanding and appreciation for the concerns of others.

County-wide centers were initiated in Hudson and Mercer Counties during the court year, complementing similar programs in Bergen and Middlesex Counties. The four county programs cover 116 municipal courts. Additionally, six programs operate exclusively within a single municipal court (Bridgeton, Orange, East Orange, Millville, Newark, and Willingboro). The Bergen, Hudson and Middlesex Programs are administered

through the county probation departments, while Mercer and the local programs function under the direction of the Trial Court Administrator. The Willingboro program, administered by the municipal court clerk, exclusively utilizes volunteers from the community as mediators.

The units handled over 4,000 disputes during the court year and have experienced success in approximately 85% of those cases. This level of activity helps to relieve the court of relatively trivial complaints which traditionally take up court time necessary to effectively deal with serious offenses.

The Administrative Office of the Courts has been working closely with the Essex County Bar Association in designing a neighborhood dispute program which will be operated as a project of the bar association, utilizing attorneys who have volunteered to serve as mediators. The project, structured quite similarly to the existing program format, will begin later this year as a pilot in two communities. In addition, experimentation has been initiated in the Mercer program focusing on mediating complaints between landlords and tenants. Accepting referrals directly from the county district court, the program has been designed to offer a mediation alternative in place of civil prosecution. Both the Essex and Mercer projects will be evaluated with a long range goal of implementing similar programs in other counties.

PRETRIAL RELEASE

Pretrial release programs have been developed in several counties throughout the State. Pretrial release programs are staffed primarily by probation officers, who interview and collect social history information about defendants who have been incarcerated in county jails awaiting grand jury action or trial. The

information gathered is used by judges in setting appropriate conditions of release.

The 1980 court year reflected continued efforts within New Jersey to develop county pretrial release options. The complete spectrum of release options includes release on own recognizance, conditional release, and the various forms of bail: 10% cash, corporate surety, real estate and cash. This year uniform programmatic/policy guidelines were promoted, while at the same time the unique characteristics and needs of the individual counties were considered in an effort to foster a well-balanced statewide scheme.

Atlantic and Gloucester Counties received technical assistance in the development of pretrial release programs. Gloucester County is conducting its program under the auspices of a modest probation budget allocation of \$5,754. While this funding was comparatively restrictive, it provided a part-time employee who reviewed 115 cases, between March and August 1980, generating information for the ultimate pretrial release of 79 defendants.

Atlantic County Pretrial Release is administered by the Trial Court Administrator's Office and has received federal jail overcrowding funds and county funds totaling \$103,772. Although the staff was relatively inexperienced, 669 evaluations were conducted between March and August, 1980 resulting in 347 recommendations to release and 325 actual releases. The comparison of recommendations to release indicates a high level of judicial confidence in the program's activities.

AOC staff continued to conduct regular meetings with the local pretrial release personnel as a means of furthering uniform programming and standards. Such forums offer the opportunity for exchange of ideas and exploration of problem solving. Further support was extended through two pretrial release workshops offered at the 1980 Pretrial Services Conference. These workshops, one dealing with the administration of pretrial

release and the other a pretrial release overview, were well received.

An experimental statistical reporting system which documents individual county pretrial release program activity was initiated in February 1980. The reports provide a means of monitoring evaluations and recommendations made by pretrial release programs. The pretrial release reporting system was placed in operation throughout the State last September.

On a routine basis, Assignment Judges, Trial Court Administrators, Chief Probation Officers, and Pretrial Release Directors receive technical assistance covering a wide range of release topics from the AOC Pretrial Services unit which also makes site visits, monitors grants and writes position/research papers.

During the coming year, the following activities will be undertaken:

(1) Two counties which do not operate formalized pretrial release programs will be reviewed with the goal of developing in each a formalized pretrial release procedure.

(2) A concerted effort will be undertaken to isolate shortcomings (e.g. inefficient use of personnel, jail overcrowding, etc.) in selected counties in order to improve pretrial release programming.

(3) A computerized jail inventory produced by the AOC, and currently in use in the Morris vicinage, will be tested in other vicinages. This project produces a centralized jail list and is appropriate for counties not having this capability locally.

PRETRIAL INTERVENTION

The Pretrial Intervention Program (PTI) provides alternatives to the prosecution of criminal offenders in cases where prosecution would be counterproductive, ineffective or unwarranted. PTI serves a rehabilitative purpose and prevents the stigma of a criminal conviction. PTI relieves a selected class of criminal

suspects of the debilitating rigors of the criminal process.

PTI was first authorized by court rule in 1970 and has since grown to a network of programs operating in each county. It is headed in each county by a program director appointed by the Supreme Court, with consent of the Assignment Judge and prosecutor, and accountable to the Assignment Judge and through him to the AOC representing the Supreme Court. All criminal defendants are given the opportunity to apply for the program. However, enrollment in the program is generally reserved for first offenders who have not been accused of serious or violent crimes and who demonstrate amenability and responsiveness to rehabilitation. The defendant, if accepted, is enrolled in a rehabilitation program. If he or she successfully completes the program the indictment or accusation is dismissed.

The number of defendants seeking enrollment in PTI this court year was 13,479. This number reflects 14% fewer filings than in the previous year. The number of new filings appears to have peaked.

ENROLLMENT of PERSONS in PTI 1973-80

	Applic. Filed	Enrollments	Rejections
1973..	468...	236.....	232
74..	589...	245.....	344
75..	1,249...	631.....	618
76..	5,972...	2,502.....	2,767
77..	16,328...	4,078.....	9,308
78..	16,940...	5,421.....	11,544
79..	15,632...	6,620.....	10,769
80..	13,479...	3,711.....	9,442

Defendants are instructed to consider filing an application for PTI at their first appearance before the court. This usually takes place in the municipal court, otherwise at arraignment in the Superior Court on an indictment.

After the application is filed with the PTI program, the program director evaluates the applicant to determine whether a rehabilitative or supervised regimen might be employed to correct the behavior which resulted in the criminal complaint. The seriousness of the offense is also considered. In most cases defendants charged with serious or violent offenses are rejected. A defendant's prior criminal record will also be considered. Unless there are compelling reasons supporting program enrollment, defendants with prior criminal records are excluded. This year 71% of the applicants seeking enrollment in PTI were rejected. The rejections represent an increase of 4% over the previous year.

Defendants enrolled in the programs are counseled and supervised by trained counselors and probation officers. Individual treatment plans are developed between the counselor and the defendant. These may include vocational, educational or group counseling. Participants may also receive medical or psychological treatment through a community based program for alcohol, drug or mental health problems. Some enrollees participate in community service assignments or make monetary restitution if it is concluded that this type of rehabilitation is appropriate.

Defendants selected to participate in the program are enrolled for periods ranging from six months to a year. During this time a PTI Counselor monitors the participant's activities. At the end of the enrollment, if the participant has improved and the Supervisor feels he/she no longer requires program services and monitoring, a recommendation is made by the program director to the prosecutor and court to dismiss the indictment. With the consent of the prosecutor and upon approval by the court, the indictment is dismissed and the defendant is discharged

from the program.

This year 92% of the participants reaching program completion received favorable discharges. In only 8% (341) of the cases was there evidence of insufficient progress toward meeting program participation requirements. In those cases, on recommendations by the program director and prosecutor or on the court's own findings, the court terminated participation and prosecution of the defendant went forward. In most instances unsuccessful termination was a result of the defendant's arrest on a new charge while enrolled in the program. Continual tracking, through the State Criminal History System, of defendants successfully completing programs indicates re-arrest has occurred in only 5% of the more than 19,500 cases dismissed through PTI over the past eight years. In short, PTI constitutes a means of permitting courts to try serious cases by diverting others, while providing specialized treatment to defendants who can benefit from it.

EFFECT ON COURTS

PTI affects the criminal justice system in a variety of ways. The program assists in the disposition of cases before trial or verdict. During this year indictments and accusations involving 9,973 defendants were dismissed in the Law Division of Superior Court. Thirty-two percent or 3,196 of the dismissals were the result of successful completion of PTI programs.

DISMISSALS ATTRIBUTED to PTI 1978-80 (Indictable Cases)

	Total Dismissals Without Trial Entered in Law Division	%
PTI Dismissals	# Persons	Attrib. to PTI
1978...3,307.....	9,948.....	33.2%
79...3,925.....	11,056.....	35.5%
80...3,196.....	9,973.....	32.1%

Of all dispositions without trial of criminal cases in the Law Division of Superior Court, PTI accounted for 11%. Such dispositions include pleas of guilt or non vult, conditional discharge under N.J.S.A. 24:21-27(a) (2) and dismissals.

DISPOSITIONS ATTRIBUTED to PTI 1978-80 (Indictable Cases)

	Total Dispositions Without Trial in Law Division	%
PTI Dismissals	# Persons	Attrib. to PTI
1978...3,307.....	25,283.....	13.1%
79...3,925.....	26,928.....	14.6%
80...3,196.....	25,978.....	12.3%

FUNDING

The programs throughout the State are staffed by 145 professional counselors and probation officers and operated on budget allocations during 1980 totalling \$3,222,022. The primary funding sources are the several counties; however, supplemental federal assistance of \$221,584 was provided primarily through the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA) and local CETA programs. The 1980 budget allocation for PTI represents a 10.6% increase over the previous year's \$2,911,947. The increase reflects reduction of federal funding between 1979 and 1980 coupled with increases in salary and other fixed expenditures. Staff size has remained relatively constant over the two years.

PTI PROGRAM BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS 1979 • 1980

	1979	•	1980
SLEPA.....	\$379,138.....		\$192,556
CETA.....	\$183,398.....		\$29,028
County.....	\$2,349,411....		\$3,000,438
Total.....	\$2,911,947....		\$3,222,022

MEASURES TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE

A Pretrial Intervention Registry has been developed within the AOC to identify second (or subsequent) applications filed by defendants previously considered for diversion. Programs are required to submit a list of every applicant for PTI. This year the registry data base exceeded 64,000 entries. On September 1, 1980 an additional data collection component was added to the system which makes it possible to keep demographic and participant outcome information also. The addition of this data completes the original registry design and will permit evaluation on a program-by-program, as well as a statewide basis.

Experimentation was undertaken during the year on several fronts to increase efficiency and to improve the program. In conjunction with the Criminal Court Delay Reduction ("Speedy Trial") pilot projects in Gloucester, Union and Passaic Counties, application filing periods were accelerated. New case management techniques were also introduced in an effort to reduce the time needed to evaluate and make recommendations on cases.

In Passaic County, comprehensive narrative reports once thought to be an indispensable means of expressing the justification and support necessary for diversion enrollments were eliminated. Replacing this report was a system which exchanges the minimal levels of social information necessary to evaluate applications by the program, prosecutor and judge. By eliminating the narrative, both professional and secretarial resources were redirected toward the substantive issues and counseling needs of each case. This step increased efficiency, while at the same time continuing to maintain a high standard of work. Similar steps in Gloucester and Union Counties also show promising results.

RESTITUTION/COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM

In 1979 the AOC with the cooperation of the Middlesex Pretrial Intervention Program undertook the development of a

model PTI Restitution/Community Service Program. The program is designed to encourage uniformity in identifying and evaluating defendants who can benefit in PTI through a restitution or community service assignment. The design of the model restitution/community service program was undertaken as an attempt to resolve a difference of competing philosophies as to whether the application of restitution and community service was appropriate within PTI and whether the difference in its application from county to county and the lack of such a program in some counties were fair to the victim and defendant. Based on this, the model project was designed to attain two goals:

- (1) Construction of a replicable PTI Restitution/Community Service Model which can be integrated into the existing PTI process.
- (2) Determination of the rehabilitative impact of the PTI Restitution/Community Service Model on the PTI enrollee selected for participation.

Under federal funding through the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, the model program and guidelines were developed and implemented in Middlesex County in October, 1979. During the first 11 months, the Middlesex Program supervised 93 defendants, with 60 participating in financial restitution and the remaining 33 in community service placements. Participation agreements for those in financial restitution totaled \$38,921, with \$19,960.63 already paid by defendants successfully dismissed from the program.

Community based agency response to this new approach has been most favorable. Thirty agencies have agreed to cooperate and provide placement for defendants as community service volunteers. Of the 33 offenders involved in community service, 28 have already completed the program. These defendants contributed 764 hours of time to such organizations as the YMCA, 4-H Clubs, Scout Organizations, hospitals and parks. Among the talents these

defendants have shared with their placement agencies are music, sign painting and seamstress work. In one instance an electrical engineer assisted in the design and construction of a windmill at an environmental education center.

Based on the early success of the Model Restitution/Community Service Program, the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency has provided funding for five additional pilots, in Camden, Essex, Union, Ocean and Mercer Counties. The expansion of the Model Restitution/Community Service Program will provide further testing for this type of treatment within pretrial intervention. Moreover, the AOC with the assistance of Northeastern University, is designing a uniform program evaluation method so that the model can be fully evaluated prior to considering further expansion throughout the State.

TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME PROJECT

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has selected New Jersey's pretrial program as a site for implementing a Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime Project (TASC). TASC is a national priority program for identifying substance abuse offenders entering the criminal justice system. The goal of

TASC is to reduce drug related crime and criminal recidivism among substance abusing offenders by providing mechanisms for referral to community based treatment programs. The TASC program, which totals \$1.1 million in both federal and local funds, will be implemented during the 1981 court year.

Through the TASC program the AOC proposes to address the alcohol and drug rehabilitation needs of selected adult defendants, plus the criminal justice system's need for uniform high quality information for dispositional and supervisory practices. This will be accomplished by supplementing New Jersey's existing pretrial and probation services with a specialized alcohol and drug abuse identification, evaluation, treatment planning and monitoring capability.

The New Jersey TASC program contemplates intervention at any of the stages of the criminal prosecution process (detention, arraignment, indictment and sentencing) in an effort to isolate substance abusers and refer those individuals to appropriate treatment. The project will draw upon all existing service units (pretrial release, diversion, probation, etc.) in an effort to more effectively deal with the substance abuser.

Child Support Enforcement Program

THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

Nearly 250,000 children in New Jersey, approximately 12% of all children in the State, look to the Child Support Enforcement Program of the New Jersey courts for their daily financial sustenance. County welfare boards in each county depend upon this court program to secure reimbursement of public assistance funds from absentee parents, and over 100,000 New Jersey families not on public welfare depend upon this program to help them avoid the welfare rolls.

The Child Support Enforcement Program within the court system collects support monies from parents who have abandoned the support of their children and distributes these monies either directly to the family or to the county welfare boards as reimbursement for public monies expended on welfare support for the abandoned families. The New Jersey courts' program was responsible in the 1980 court year for the collection of funds for 130,998 cases and insuring financial support for approximately 114,079 children receiving public welfare assistance. Some \$113 million was collected from absentee parents during the past court year under this program.

The major goals of this program are two-fold: to increase the amount of child support collected from the absent parent to reduce the amount of public assistance required, and to stabilize the amount of income in those non-welfare families where the parents have separated, to alleviate the necessity of providing these families with public assistance.

For the last 40 years, the court system has undertaken, under statutory authorization, to compel financial support for children when one or both parents have failed to do so. This long history of the court's efforts has made New Jersey a forerunner in the country in child support enforcement. Because of rising welfare costs, the

federal government subsequently enacted legislation designed to increase the amount of monies collected from absent parents and to lower welfare costs to the taxpayer. As part of the Social Security Act of 1975, the federal government enacted the Title IV-D Program which provides reimbursement to the states for their efforts in the child support enforcement area.

To improve the Child Support Enforcement Program, the Administrative Office of the Courts has entered into a cooperative agreement with the New Jersey Division of Public Welfare which, by complying with certain federal requirements, permits federal reimbursement for child support enforcement activities. The program at the individual county level functions through cooperative efforts of the Matrimonial and Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts, the county probation department, and the local county welfare agency.

The AOC, through the probation department, facilitates processing of the Child Support Enforcement cases in the court system. The Title IV-D unit of the AOC provides monitoring for the Child Support Enforcement Program as required by the federal regulations to insure federal reimbursement of state and county administrative costs.

The AOC also provides technical assistance to help introduce computer technology to the management of the Child Support system. It acts as a liaison between the Judiciary and the Division of Public Welfare, and researches innovative management tools to increase productivity of the State's Title IV-D Program. During the last court year, the Administrative Director appointed a special assistant to reorganize the program to improve its efficiency and effectiveness.

CASE MANAGEMENT

The Child Support Enforcement Program directly involves the courts and the

probation departments in support enforcement activities. Once the court has entered a Child Support order, the case is referred to the probation department for management and enforcement. The AOC's Child Support staff, in conjunction with the probation department staff, has developed a number of new techniques and procedures to improve the Child Support activities. One of the most significant developments during the 1980 court year was the formation of the Ad-Hoc Committee on Child Support, comprised of county probation staff and members of the AOC's Child Support staff. The committee developed the new Uniform Statewide Procedures Manual on Child Support and is now in the process of developing case priority standards for the 21 counties. These standards will allow the probation department to focus on those cases possessing the greatest potential for increase in Child Support collections.

Other new procedures put into effect during the 1980 court year provided for the segregation of "good payer" caseloads from regular caseloads, and reallocation of monitoring emphasis to those caseloads with greater need for attention and review. Additionally, new payers are placed under tighter supervision and given monitoring priority for at least the first six months after the order is entered until a good payment dependability record is established.

COURT ENFORCEMENT

Child Support matters are heard by the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court judges. Pre-court enforcement conferences have been established to resolve delinquent cases without the necessity of consuming court time, thus improving court efficiency. During the 1980 court year the number of county

probation departments providing pre-court enforcement services grew by an additional seven counties for a total of 12 counties.

In the 1980 court year the equivalent of five full time judges out of 29 Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court judges heard 41,808 delinquent child support cases, which accounted for 51% of the Domestic Relations Child Support caseload.

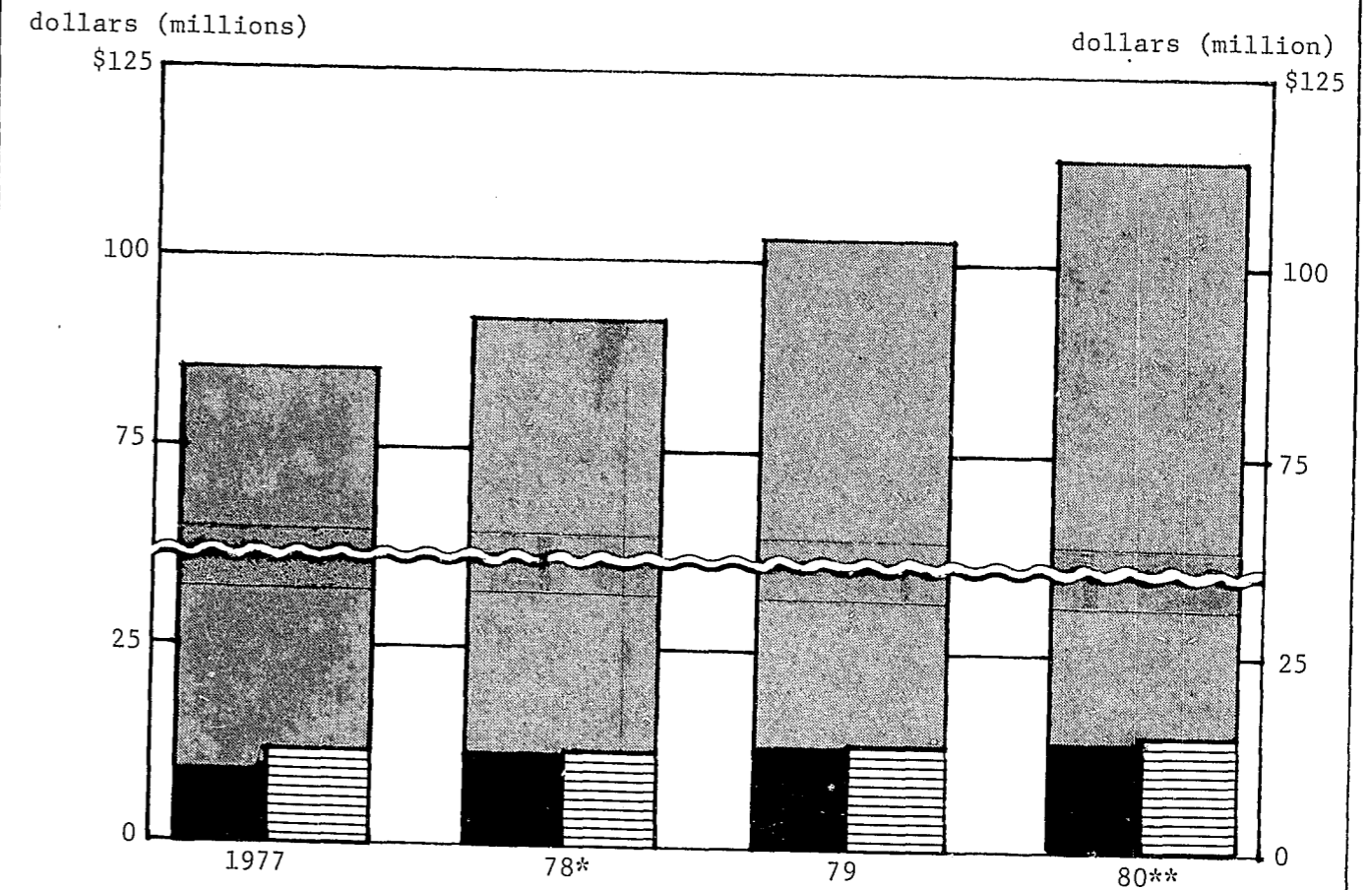
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court judges have been making greater use of wage executions to insure compliance with support orders. The wage execution insures the timely receipt of child support payments from the payer's employer and reduces the incidence of delinquent support payments and, thus, reduces the number of cases needing enforcement. This allows the court to concentrate on the more serious and contested matters.

FINANCIAL

During the 1980 court year, the courts collected \$113,088,750.03, or \$863.27 per case. This amount represents an increase of \$35.00 per case in each of the past two years. These increases are the result of the enforcement efforts of the probation departments and the judges of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.

While the cost of the program was \$14,454,682.06, it was offset by \$14,752,957.86 received from the federal government. This offset consisted of 75% reimbursement given by the federal government to cover administrative costs of the program and 15% incentives derived from welfare collections, for a total return of 102% on the original investment, as the graph on the next page indicates.

TOTAL CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS v. EXPENDITURES & REIMBURSEMENTS

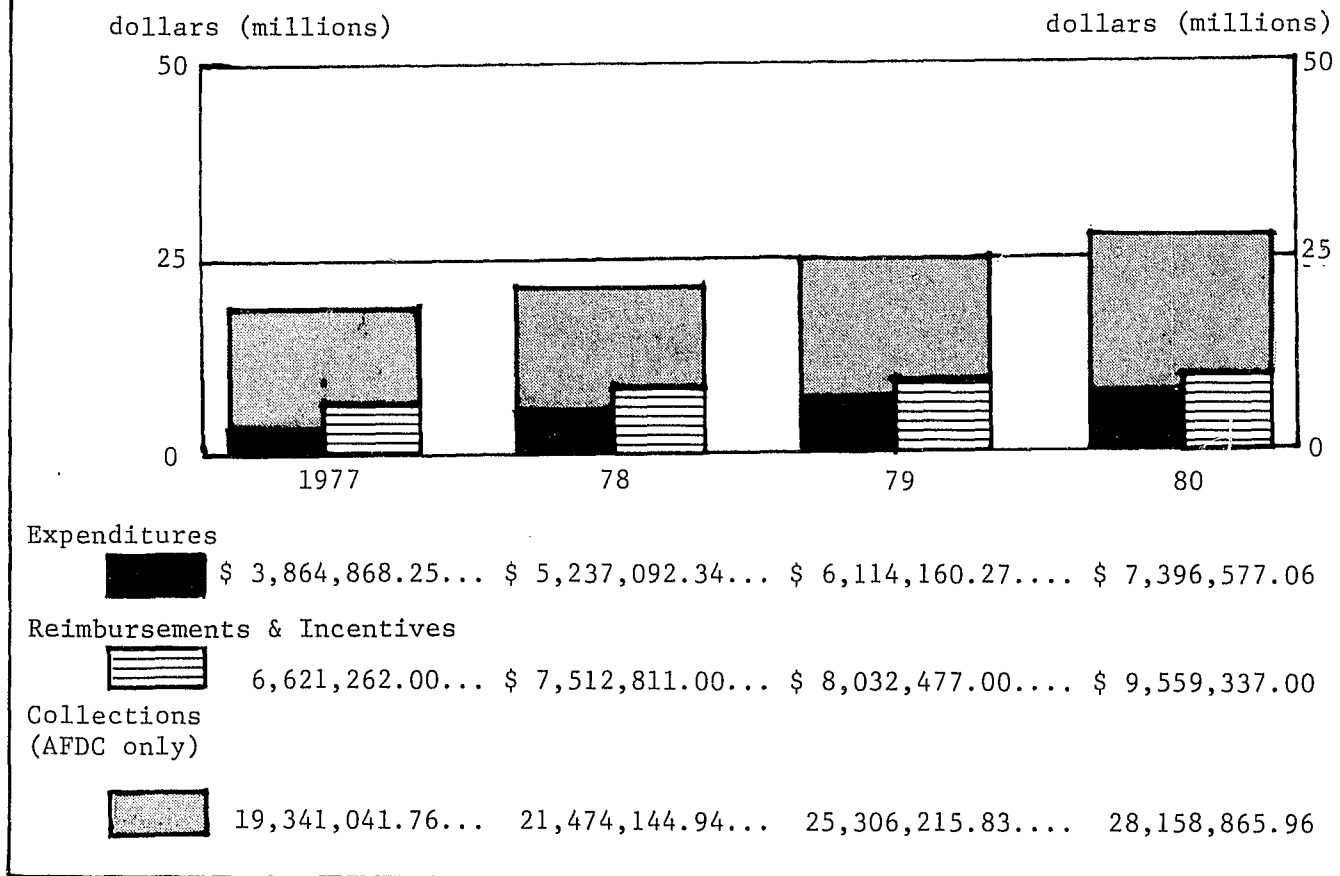


Expenditures	■	\$8,663,407.45.....\$10,901,652.10....\$12,235,578.11.....\$14,454,682.06
Reimbursements & Incentives	▨	10,220,165.46.....11,154,756.41.....12,623,202.93.....14,752,957.86
Collection (AFDC & NON-AFDC)	▩	85,443,709.39.....91,249,742.12....102,053,897.86.....113,088,750.03

*This year the counties were disallowed \$606,474.98 for not having the application for assistance on file in nonwelfare cases.

**This year the counties were disallowed \$99,959 for not having the application for assistance on file in nonwelfare cases.

WELFARE CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS v. EXPENDITURES & REIMBURSEMENTS



The major benefits of the Child Support Program are twofold. First, the non-AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) portion of this program returned \$84,929,884.07, which was given directly to the families involved, alleviating their need to seek public

assistance. Second, the court system collected and turned over to the local county welfare agencies over \$28,158,865.96, which lowered the total amount of funds that had to be raised by state and local governments for public assistance.

Professional Responsibility

The integrity of the judicial process depends on the professional competence and the moral character of the bench and bar. The Supreme Court under the Constitution of the State of New Jersey is charged with the supervision of judges and lawyers to insure the high quality of administration of justice in the State.

The Court carries out this responsibility administratively through a number of committees. The Clerk of the Supreme Court staffs the Board of Bar Examiners, the Committee to Evaluate Bar Admissions Requirements and the Board on Trial Attorney Certification. The AOC Division of Ethics and Professional Services staffs the committees having to do with attorney ethics and judicial discipline: The Disciplinary Review Board, the Advisory Committee on Professional Ethics, the Clients' Security Fund, the Committee on Unauthorized Practice of Law, and the Advisory Committee on Judicial Conduct.

The most recent addition to the Division is an auditing component which now enables the Division to conduct audits of attorneys' financial records. If improper use of clients' funds is found, the Division takes immediate steps to suspend the license of the

offending attorney. In 1980 the Division issued a questionnaire to all members of the bar for the purpose of gathering information about trust account activity of private practitioners. Once computerized, this information will serve as the statistical base for a random audit program which will be conducted by the Division.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

The Court controls the quality of lawyers entering practice in New Jersey through the Bar Examination taken after completion of law school as the basis for determining admission by the Court to practice law in this State.

The examination, given each year in July and February, is developed and read by the Board of Bar Examiners. The Clerk of the Supreme Court serves as Secretary to the Board and his office provides staff.

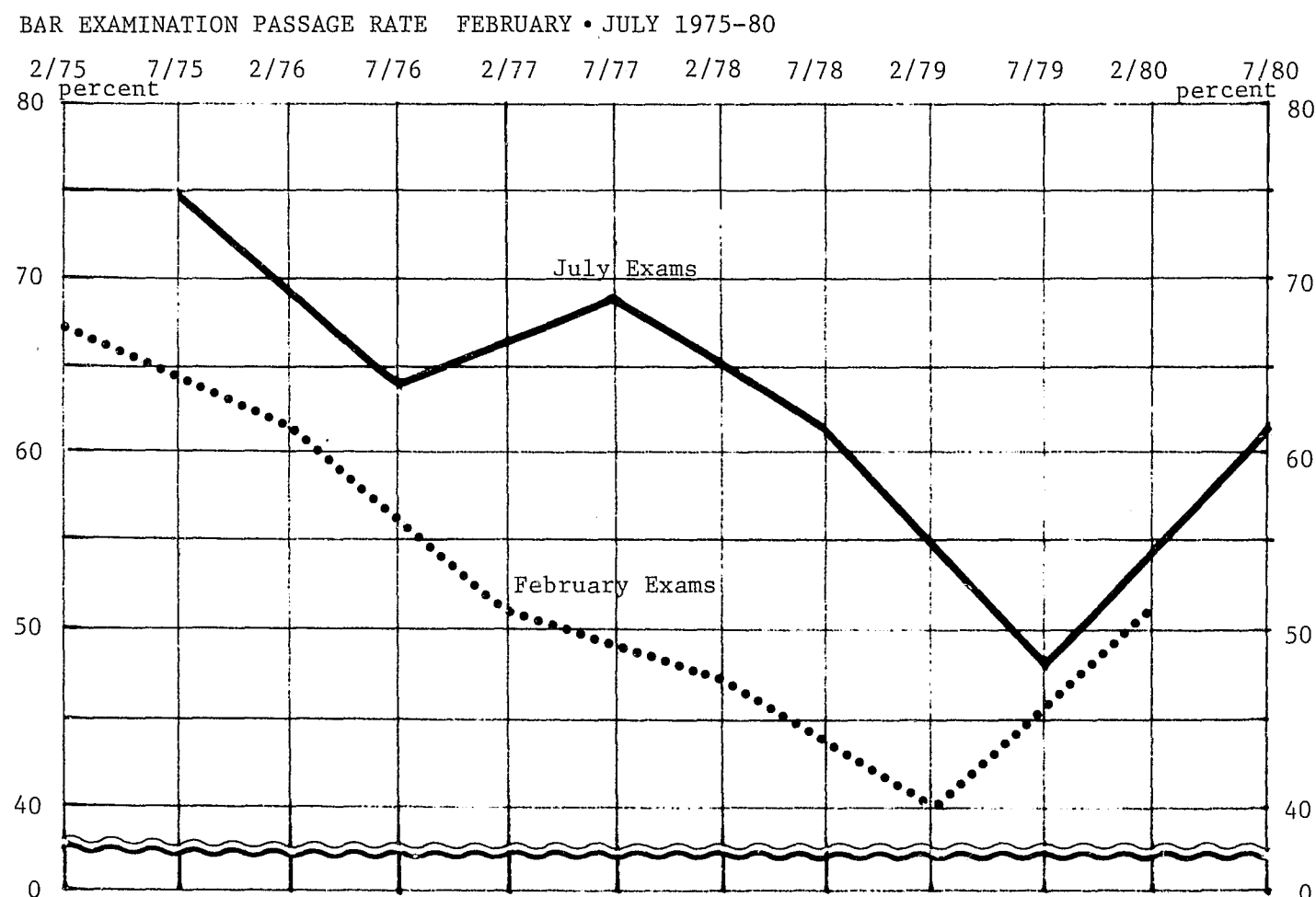
Between July 1976 and July 1979 the passage rates on the bar examination fell an alarming 17%. It is gratifying to note that performance in the July 1980 examination was 14% higher than in July 1979 and that the February 1980 examination showed a 10% improvement over February 1979.

PASSING PERCENTAGES FOR BAR EXAMINATIONS					
FEBRUARY • JULY COMBINED					
Times Taken	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1.....	73	76	66	55	66
2.....	36	50	46	38	52
3 or more.....	15	20	12	13	32
New Jersey Law Schools...	70	74	63	53	63
Out-of-State Law Schools...	59	57	53	40	54

In the graph below which illustrates these trends, February and July examinations are shown separately because the performance on the winter examination has always been weaker than on the summer examination. This is a part of the general phenomenon that the performance of candidates drops significantly when the examination must be taken over, since most law school graduates take the summer examination first. Interestingly, the graduates of New Jersey law schools do better as a group on the bar examination than graduates of out-of-state law schools. (See table on previous page.)

Trends in bar examination results led the Supreme Court in May 1980 to create the Committee to Evaluate Bar

Admissions Requirements. This Committee chaired by retired Associate Justice Nathan L. Jacobs is studying present bar examination procedures to determine whether they adequately fulfill the dual goals of assuring that only those qualified to practice law pass the bar examination, and, conversely, that none who are qualified fail. The Committee has been instructed to define the standard of competence which the examination ought to measure and the extent to which it achieves that purpose. It is also studying law school accreditation, skills training courses, and post-admission residence requirements. A draft report from this Committee is planned for Spring 1981 and will generate an intensive review of the



subject by the Court during 1981. The committee has sought written comments from the bench, the bar and the public, and has held public hearings in both Newark and Camden.

TRIAL ATTORNEY CERTIFICATION

It has become apparent over the last few years that a method was needed to spur improvement in the quality of trial advocacy and to identify for the public those attorneys highly qualified in civil and criminal litigation. To this end the Board on Trial Attorney Certification was appointed by the Supreme Court. This year this Board has taken significant steps forward. The Board has received Court approval of its recommendations for extensive changes in the structure of the certification program: separate criminal and civil trial certifications and a reordering of the certification process by which the last rather than the first step would be a written examination.

These changes were made upon review of comments from the bench and bar. It is not the intention of the Board and the Court to create another bar examination, but rather to test the abilities which are desirable in a trial attorney, such as knowledge of the rules of evidence and procedures and a thorough understanding of trial preparation and tactics.

The response of the bar to the program has been encouraging. Almost 500 attorneys have filed applications. The first examination is planned for Summer 1981. Because certified attorneys will be able to hold themselves out as such, the public will have an added way to identify highly qualified civil and criminal litigation attorneys.

ATTORNEY DISCIPLINE

"[T]he confidence of people in the administration of justice is a prime requisite for free representative government. It would be tragic indeed if that confidence and respect should

be lost out of public suspicion, be it ever so slight, that the profession cannot be counted upon courageously to rid its ranks of those who by their serious misconduct demonstrate their contempt for the professional ideals which earn that respect and confidence for us." Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., commenting on the need for effective attorney discipline, *In re Frankel*, 20 N.J. 588, 602 (1956).

ETHICS COMMITTEES AND FEE ARBITRATION COMMITTEES

One of the most important Supreme Court functions is the supervision of the State's practicing lawyers. The task has become more complex and difficult with the recent increase in the number of lawyers admitted to practice.

A District Ethics Committee and a Fee Arbitration Committee operate in each vicinage of the State. The Committees consist of volunteer lawyers and laypersons all of whom are appointed by the Supreme Court. They receive and investigate all complaints in their districts of lawyer misconduct or excessive fees. The Division supervises the operation of the ethics committees and provides them with prosecutorial, administrative, and auditing assistance.

Whenever a District Ethics Committee receives a complaint of attorney misconduct, a copy is sent to the Central Ethics Unit of the Division. The committees themselves investigate the majority of complaints; however, especially complicated or lengthy investigations may be handled by the Division.

Following an investigation, a committee determines whether to dismiss a complaint or to hold a formal hearing into the charges. When the Division conducts an investigation it also may act as prosecutor if a hearing is held by a committee. If unethical conduct is found which a committee considers to be of a very serious nature, a report outlining the findings, a presentment,

is filed with the Disciplinary Review Board (see below). If a committee finds unethical conduct which is not serious enough to warrant a presentment it can recommend to the Disciplinary Review Board that the attorney be issued a private letter of reprimand for his conduct.

Following an investigation or hearing where a committee decides to dismiss a complaint, the complainant may appeal this decision to the Disciplinary Review Board. The Board reviews the matter and decides whether the committee's decision was proper. The Board has the power to reverse committee decisions and send a case back for such further action as is deemed appropriate.

A person seeking arbitration of an attorney's fee files a request for arbitration with the Fee Arbitration Committee in the district where the attorney practices. A committee can take jurisdiction of a fee matter upon the request of the client; the consent of the attorney is not required. A fee dispute may be considered even if a suit has been filed by the attorney for his fee, provided the client requests committee arbitration within 60 days of the service of the complaint in the suit for fee. There is no appeal from a fee arbitration determination.

The growth in the number of ethics complaints and fee disputes is shown in the table below.

DISCIPLINARY REVIEW BOARD

To strengthen the disciplinary system, the Supreme Court in 1978 established the Disciplinary Review Board (DRB) whose members, retired judges, practicing lawyers and laypersons, are appointed by the Court. The DRB directly supervises the ethics system across the State by monitoring the determinations reached by the 12 district ethics committees; it hears oral argument on presentments from the various ethics committees and makes recommendations to the Court on the discipline to be imposed; it reviews appeals from decisions of the ethics committees, approves all private reprimands issued by the committees to attorneys, hears motions for attorneys' temporary suspension from the practice of law, and receives and considers all applications of suspended attorneys seeking reinstatement to practice.

The Division supplies both legal and administrative support for the DRB. The Division Assistant Director acts as Secretary to the DRB and a staff attorney works full time on DRB matters. Both supply the DRB with legal staff support and often appear before the Supreme Court on arguments in disciplinary cases.

ETHICS & FEE CASE BREAKDOWN 1977-79 TOTALS

	Ethics Complaints	Fee Disputes	Total Cases	Total % Increase	Number of Attorneys	% Increase
1977	*	*	982..	---	18,764.....	---
78	898.....	434*.....	1,332..	35.6.....	19,725.....	5.1
79	1,072.....	571.....	1,643..	23.3.....	20,535.....	4.1

*No separate breakdown available prior to 4/1/78 at which time separate fee arbitration committees were first established.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

An attorney, uncertain whether representation of a particular client will create an ethical problem, may make an inquiry to the Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Professional Ethics (ACPE). The ACPE considers inquiries from bar associations as well. The Committee publishes its opinions for the guidance of the bar in deciding questions of ethics which arise in the course of practice.

The Division Assistant Director serves as Secretary to the ACPE, and the Division staff provides administrative and legal support.

UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF LAW COMMITTEE

To help insure that legal services are performed by qualified practitioners the Supreme Court Unauthorized Practice of Law Committee (UPLC) entertains complaints concerning the practice of law by unlicensed persons.

A Division staff attorney supplies administrative and legal support and acts as Secretary to the UPLC.

CLIENTS' SECURITY FUND

Clients who feel that they have suffered out-of-pocket financial loss as a result of their attorney's dishonest conduct may make a claim to the Clients' Security Fund.

Established as a cooperative effort between the Supreme Court and the New Jersey Bar Association, the Fund is supported by yearly payments from members of the bar. The Fund Trustees review claims and hold hearings. Since its inception in 1969 the Fund has paid out over \$2.8 million to claimants.

The Fund has the authority to institute court proceedings for the appointment of a custodial receiver to take over the assets of any attorney found misusing clients' money.

The Trustees of the Fund are appointed by the Supreme Court. The Division supplies legal and administrative support for the Fund.

JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE AND PERFORMANCE

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

Complaints from citizens who feel that judges have engaged in unethical or improper conduct are considered by the Advisory Committee on Judicial Conduct (ACJC). The ACJC is appointed by the Supreme Court and is comprised of retired Supreme Court Justices, retired and practicing attorneys, and laypersons.

The ACJC holds formal hearings in matters where there is a substantial indication of improper activity by a judge, and if misconduct is established it reports such findings to the Supreme Court by way of presentment containing a recommendation for discipline. Discipline ranges from private censure to removal from the bench. In the past five years, two judges have been removed from office and five have been publicly censured by the Court.

The Division acts as counsel to the ACJC during all formal hearings and researches legal issues presented to the Committee.

JUDICIAL EVALUATION, PERFORMANCE AND EDUCATION

Created early this year by Chief Justice Wilentz to design a permanent judicial evaluation program, the Judicial Evaluation and Performance Committee has defined its objectives to be: improvement in the quality and level of performance of judges, identification of judicial education needs, more effective assignment and use of judges within the judicial system, and improved assessment of the qualifications of judges nominated for reappointment. Implementation of the judicial evaluation program will

enhance public confidence in the performance of judges and in the judicial system.

To maintain high quality in judicial performance judges must stay abreast of developing laws through continuing education and through exposure to the knowledge of legal specialists and recognized experts in fields related to law. They also need opportunities to improve the skills and techniques used in judging. The Supreme Court oversees and directs the implementation of programs to accomplish these trends through its Committee on Judicial

Seminars/New Jersey Judicial College, staffed by the Administrative Office of the Courts. The Committee's New Jersey Judicial Education plan has four primary objectives: (1) to improve formal training of new judges; (2) to strengthen and expand continuing education programs for judges and court support personnel; (3) to develop programs addressed to the distinct educational needs of judges who work in highly specialized areas of the law, and (4) to provide training opportunities which improve public access to and knowledge of the judicial system.

Costs of Operating the Courts

EXPENDITURES

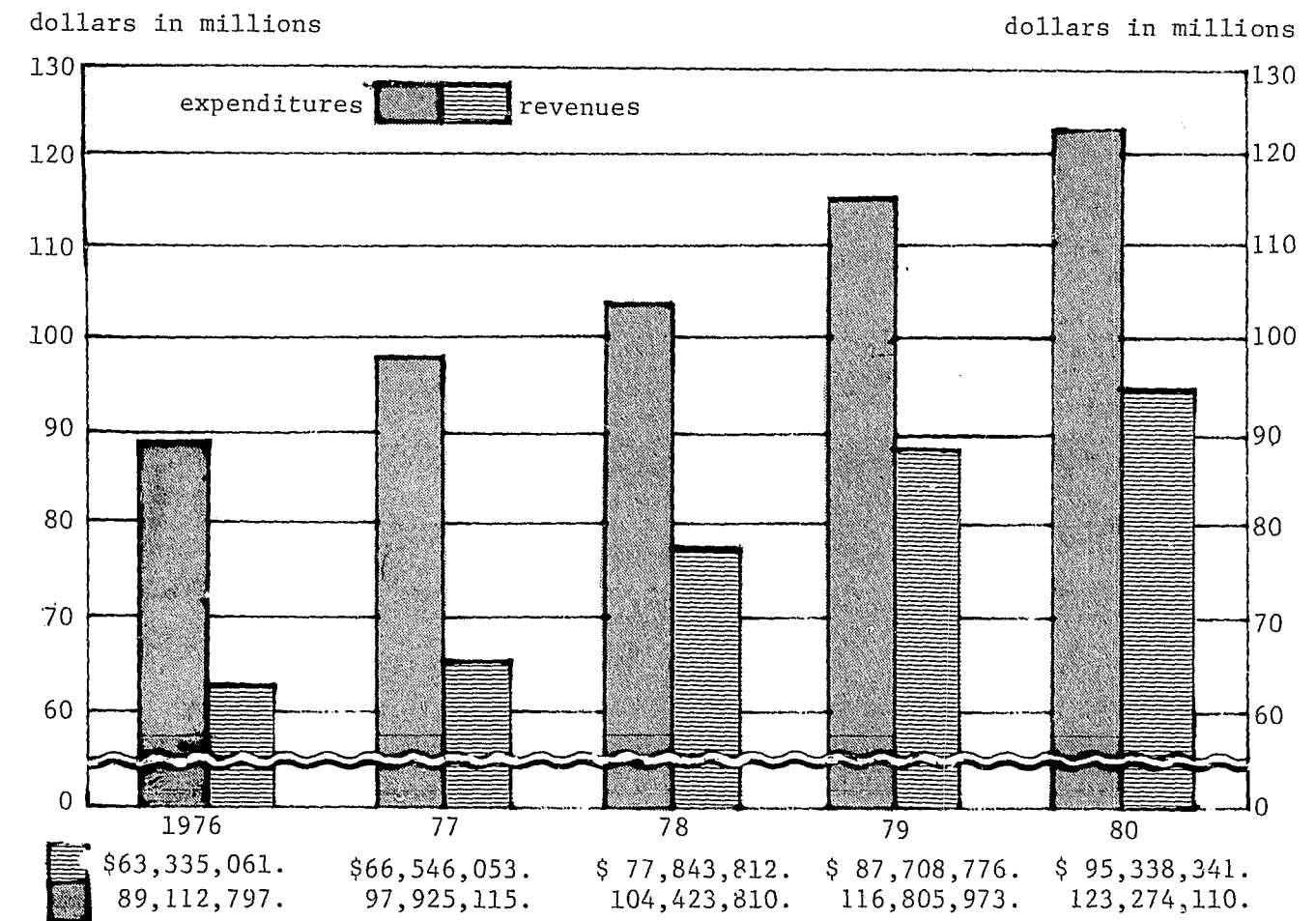
Total state, county and municipal expenditures on the courts at all levels in 1980 amounted to \$123,274,110, an increase of 5.54% over the \$116,805,973 expended in 1979. During that same period, the national inflation rate was 14.2%. (Throughout this Cost Section of the Annual Report, reference to 1980 expenditures includes state expenditures for court operating costs during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1979 and ending June 30, 1980, and county and municipal expenditures for court operating costs during calendar year 1979.)

The 1980 rise in the costs of maintaining our courts continued a long-term upward trend illustrated in the chart below showing steadily increasing state, county and municipal expenditures on courts during the five-year period ending with 1980.

The total rate of increase was 38.3%, which reflects inflationary trends in the economy as a whole, but is significantly lower than the national inflation rate of 54.3% for the same five-year span.

The pattern of expenditures on court operations during this five-year period was fairly consistent. Increases were

TOTAL EXPENDITURES v. TOTAL REVENUE 1976-80



used primarily to cover incremental and cost-of-living raises in judicial and nonjudicial salaries.

This was not so much out of choice as fiscal necessity. Historically tied to manual operations, the Judiciary allocates most of its funds to the court system's basic needs, the most critical of which is qualified personnel to keep the courts functioning at the highest possible standards. Budget constraints have severely limited modernization of equipment to speed processing of papers and to otherwise improve the efficiency of the court support operations.

SOURCES OF FUNDS

The monies to operate the courts come from three major sources: the State, the counties, and the municipalities. The counties provide the bulk of these funds, their share amounting in 1980 to \$74,744,129 or 61% of the total expenditures on court operations during the year. The State expended \$29,880,336 and the municipalities \$18,649,645, representing, respectively, 24% and 15% of the Judiciary's costs for the year. A five-year comparison of expenditures by level of government is shown in the table below.

Generally speaking, state monies support state level courts and county and municipal monies support limited jurisdiction local courts. The costs of running the Superior Court, Law Division, however, are shared; the counties pay the general operating expenses and the State pays for judges' salaries and travel

COMPARISON OF STATE • COUNTY • MUNICIPAL COURT EXPENDITURES						
Fiscal Year(FY) 1976-80 • Calendar Year(CY) 1975-79 in millions						
FY	CY	State	County	Municipal	Total	%
1976	1975	\$16.4	\$59.0	\$13.7	\$89.1	+ 7.6
77	76	17.9	64.1	15.9	97.9	+ 9.9
78	77	20.9	66.8	16.7	104.4	+ 6.6
79	78	26.5	73.5	16.8	116.8	+11.9
80	79	29.9	74.7	18.7	123.3	+ 5.5

expenses. The Tax Court, a limited jurisdiction court, is fully state funded.

An important source of funds for state level courts during 1980 was the federal government's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), which subsidized a range of state programs devoted to research and training. The State spent \$1.3 million in LEAA funds this year, derived from federal grants whose amounts vary annually. Therefore, they are not regular sources of income upon which the courts can rely. LEAA, in fact, is being phased out of existence and will cease to be a funding source for state and local programs.

State Funds

Of the \$123,274,110 spent on court operations during 1980, the State contributed \$29,880,336 for support of the state level courts, including the Supreme Court, the Superior Court, the Tax Court and supportive units such as statistical, research, court reporting and court administration services.

The 121,750 Superior Court and Supreme Court cases terminated in fiscal year 1980 cost the State an average of \$252 per case to process.

Despite an increase of almost 20% in state appropriations for the Judicial Branch in 1980 compared with 1979, necessitated by the transfer of all county court judges (now judges of the Superior Court, Law Division) from county payrolls to the State's, the State's contribution to the Judiciary's budget represented only .61% of the entire state

budget. If one excludes from the Judiciary's budget the \$5.5 million allocation covering the State's new responsibility to pay the former county court judges, it becomes apparent that the State's 1980 appropriation actually declined by 3% from its 1979 level.

The State's total appropriations over a five-year span to all three branches of government are compared below with the appropriation to the Judiciary alone.

units such as jury commissions, surrogates' offices, probation departments and law libraries. Generally speaking, the more populous counties had greater court activity and incurred correspondingly higher expenses. Consequently, in rank order of expenditures, Essex, Passaic, Bergen, Middlesex, Union and Camden, which expended more than \$6 million each, spent most on court operations. Hunterdon, Sussex, Warren, Salem and Cumberland,

FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON of TOTAL STATE BUDGET to JUDICIAL BUDGET

(Fiscal Years 1977-81)

	Total State Appropriation	• Increase	Judicial Appropriation	• Increase	% of State Budget
1977	\$3,381,001,989...	\$676,539,625..	\$18,559,066....	\$1,993,570	.55
78	4,062,391,409...	681,389,420..	20,559,572....	2,000,506	.51
79	4,412,966,921...	350,575,512..	24,308,136....	3,748,564	.55
80	4,736,446,228...	323,479,307..	29,105,394....	4,797,258	.61
81	5,124,722,360...	388,276,132..	31,354,317*...	2,248,923	.61

*This figure reflects \$60,000 more than the Judiciary actually received in F/Y 1981. The \$60,000 is being held in reserve by the Director, Division of Budget and Accounting.

SOURCE: Fiscal Year 1977-1982 Budget Message, Summary of Appropriation by Organization and Fiscal Year 1981 Appropriation Handbook

Despite annual increases from the State, the Judiciary's budget has always hovered only slightly above one-half of one percent of the State's total budget.

County Funds

County expenditures for the courts, 61% of the Judiciary's total expenditures for the year, were used to cover salaries and expenses in the Superior Court Law Division (excluding judges' salaries), the county district courts, juvenile and domestic relations courts, and related

which spent less than \$1 million each, expended least.

It is difficult to assemble consistent data about county expenditures on court operations because the counties rely on widely varying methods of compiling financial information and establishing operating budgets. The AOC is currently developing a reliable and uniform means to determine real costs. The information in the table at the top of the next page, comparing state and county expenditures on the courts over a five-year period, should be viewed with that caveat in mind.

COMPARISON of STATE & COUNTY EXPENDITURES for NEW JERSEY COURTS 1975-79

	State	County	Total	% State	% County
1975	\$16,393,113.....	\$58,959,437.....	\$ 75,352,550..	21.8....	78.2
76	17,957,059.....	64,087,955.....	82,045,014..	21.9....	78.1
77	20,926,304.....	66,830,397.....	87,756,701..	23.8....	76.2
78	26,512,007.....	73,482,978.....	99,994,985..	26.5....	73.5
79	29,880,336.....	74,744,129.....	104,624,465..	28.6....	71.4

The table above also shows a gradual percentage increase over time in the State's portion of the Judiciary's budget and a corresponding decrease in the counties', and actual county and state expenditures on court operations between 1975 and 1979.

Municipal Funds

During 1980 the municipalities supported 529 local courts at a cost of \$18,649,645 or 15% of the Judiciary's total expenditures. The costs of court operations included salaries for judges and staff, and other expenses, such as rent, materials and supplies.

Expenditures for municipal courts were highest for the year in Essex County, with Newark spending the top amount (\$1.2 million) and lowest in Salem County, whose municipalities spent a total of \$183,450 on court operations.

THE STATE'S JUDICIAL DOLLAR

All but 14% of the State's expenditures for the Judiciary were used to pay salaries for judges, their staffs, court reporters, court clerks' staffs, and the AOC. Judges' salaries amount to \$11,792,268 or 39% of the Judiciary's expenditures in 1980.

REVENUES

At all levels of government court-related revenues have risen steadily over the last five years, as shown in the table below.

Courts are not designed to be self-sustaining operations. As the table at the top of the next page shows, only the municipalities collect more in court-generated revenues than they expend for court operations.

filing fees, commissions from trust funds and fines. The Law and Chancery Divisions generate the bulk of these revenues. The court's revenues recently increased because filing fees for Law and Chancery Division complaints were raised and fees for counterclaim and third-part claims were established. The increase was offset to some extent by the repeal of matrimonial hearing fees, representing a loss in revenue of approximately \$1.4 million annually.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF COURT-RELATED REVENUES 1976-80

	State	County	Municipal	Total
1976.....	7,962,905.....	13,141,118.....	42,231,038.....	63,335,061
77.....	8,014,285.....	14,175,838.....	44,355,980.....	66,546,103
78.....	8,193,142.....	16,290,043.....	53,360,627.....	77,843,812
79.....	9,258,568.....	17,368,666.....	61,081,542.....	87,708,776
80.....	9,333,483.....	19,649,795.....	66,355,063.....	95,338,341

SOURCES BY COURT

Revenues in the form of fines, fees and commissions collected and administered by the court system are eventually funneled to the State Treasury or to local governments on the county and municipal levels.

Supreme Court

On the state level most revenues are generated in the Superior Court, but some derive from the work of the Supreme Court, notably from bar examination fees it establishes. Fees and commissions related to cases heard by the Supreme Court are a source of some additional revenue. For fiscal year 1980, the total revenue from both sources was \$257,007, for 1981 the total is estimated to be \$269,300.

Superior Court

Last year, the Superior Court collected approximately \$8.4 million, derived from

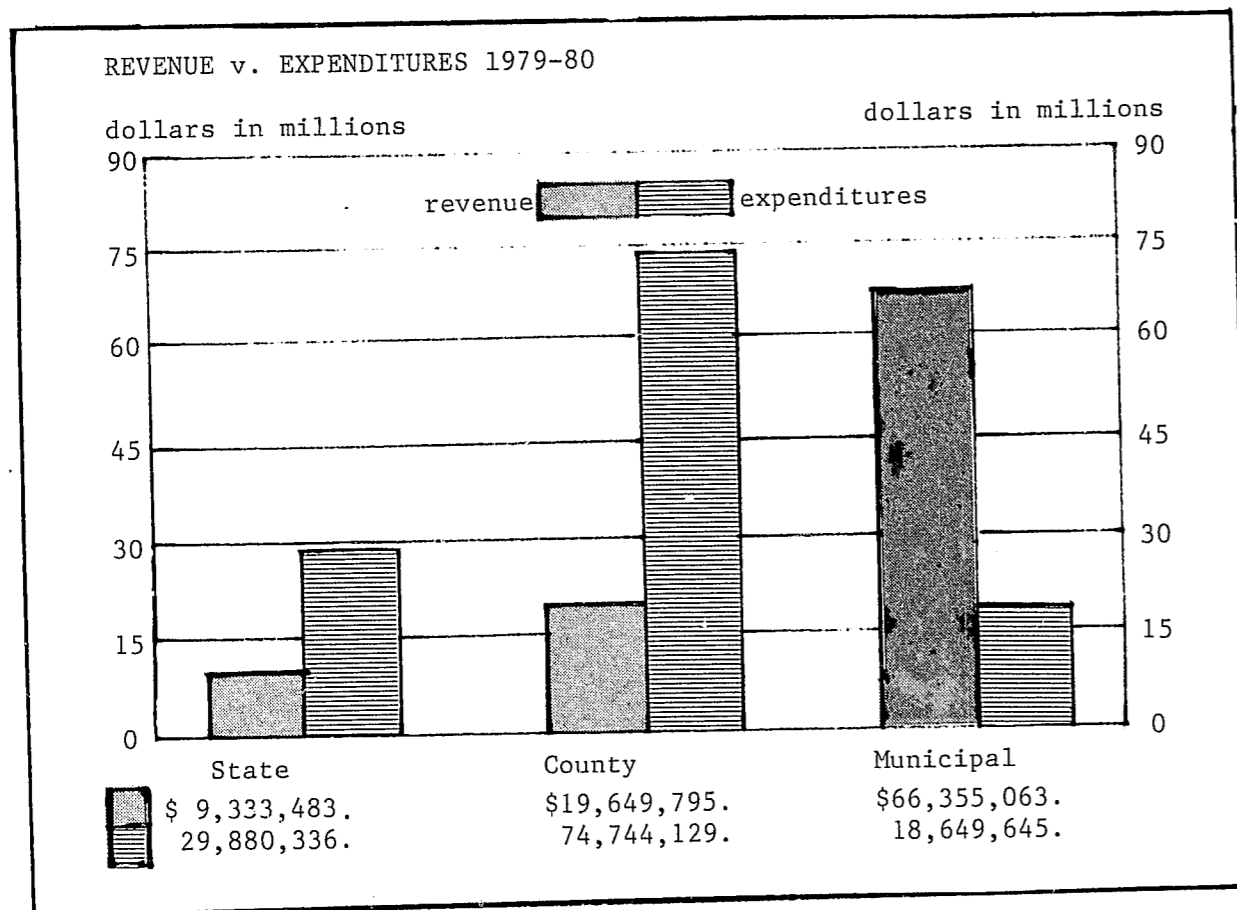
Revenues collected by the Superior Court are transmitted to the general State Treasury. A comparison of the revenues earned during fiscal year 1980 and the estimated revenues for fiscal year 1981 shows in the table on the next page the increases anticipated from the new filing fees described above.

Tax Court

Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 2A:3A-1 et seq., the Tax Court collects revenues in the form of fees related to various types of tax cases. The estimated revenues for fiscal year 1981 approximate the earned revenue for fiscal year 1980, or about \$220,000 in each year.

County and Municipal Courts

Monies collected by the counties from court proceedings during 1979 amounted to \$19,649,795, an increase from the \$17,368,666 figure collected in calendar year 1978. These funds were funneled to the counties from four sources: Superior Court, Law Division (formerly the county



COMPARISON of SUPERIOR COURT REVENUES FY 1980 • FY 1981 (Estimated)

	1980	•	1981
Fees & Commissions.....	\$7,976,753.....		\$9,265,000
Matrimonial Hearing Fees.....	310,920.....		---
Commissions (Trust Funds).....	157,832.....		135,000
Reimbursement for Expenses (Trust Funds).....	66,414.....		76,100
Total.....	\$8,511,919.....		\$9,476,100

courts), the county district courts, the surrogates' offices and probation departments. The range in amounts collected by county was great. In 1979, court-related revenues to the counties were highest in Monmouth County, which collected \$1,935,364, and lowest in Hunterdon County which collected \$237,393. Revenues assessed for fines, court costs and forfeitures of bail in municipal cases for the court year that ended August 31, 1980 amounted to \$66,355,063. By and large, the money collected by the county and municipal courts remains with the local governments and is not transmitted to the State Treasury.

TRUST FUNDS

Superior Court

The Superior Court Trust Fund consists of monies deposited in Court as the result of various types of litigation, the more common of which are: condemnations, foreclosures, liquidations, dissolutions, sales of infants' lands, receivers' and trustees' accounts, interpleaders, partitions, dower and curtesy interests and cash in lieu of bonds. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the monies deposited with the court are commingled and become part of the general fund.

Since September 1948 when the Trust Fund became the responsibility of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, all investments have been in U.S. Government or federal agency securities. During the year interest paid to depositors in the Fund was raised from 6% to 8%.

Pursuant to the Chief Justice's direction the Supreme Court Committee on the Disposition of Excess Reserves is determining how to return to depositors excess reserves accumulated during the years in which interest earned by the Fund was substantially in excess of that paid out.

The State is reimbursed for the salaries and expenses of operating the Trust Fund (N.J.S.A. 2A:15-74), receives a commission on the disbursement of deposits in Court (N.J.S.A. 22A:2-20), and receives, as unclaimed deposits, funds from all accounts that have been inactive for a period of 10 years (N.J.S.A. 2A:15-76 to 85). For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1980, the salaries and expenses amounted to \$88,913 and the commissions to \$148,026. Unclaimed deposits first escheated to the State Treasurer in 1947. Since that time a total of \$3,814,843.50 in eight separate installments has gone to the State by escheat. The latest installment, made in 1980, amounted to \$760,871.82.

MISCELLANEOUS OTHER REVENUES

Additional court-related sources of revenue to the State include reimbursement by the counties of part of the costs of court reporter services and, in connection with the Violent Crimes Compensation Board, moneys collected from fines paid by persons convicted of crimes.

Improving the Efficiency & Economy of Court Operations

With the advent of a new year, the Judiciary embarked on an ambitious program to improve the efficiency of court operations. The number of cases being filed at all levels of the court system have risen more rapidly than manual procedures could process. It became clear that the Judiciary must rely on its support functions to produce more at a faster rate without sacrificing the integrity and quality of its work product.

At the same time that the Judiciary sought to respond to the need to improve productivity, both the county governments and the state government, which share the major responsibility for the support of the Judiciary, began to experience increasing financial difficulties. They too were being asked to provide more services with dwindling resources and additionally, they had statutorily imposed limitations on their ability to spend. Inflation has affected governments as it has individuals; the same number of dollars will not purchase as much or provide as much service as it once did. There had developed, therefore, the possibility of unseemly competition among the branches of government for scarce resources. During the past year, the Judiciary took the initiative to work more effectively with county and state government to develop better mutual understanding and cooperation.

The combination of increasing caseloads and decreasing resources has also challenged the Judiciary to understand better its own procedures for getting things accomplished. Duplication and inefficiency, while certainly not excessive, do exist. Recognizing the need to reassess the way things are done, the Judiciary has sought to find new ways to do more with less; to explore and apply modern technological advancements to traditional court processes; to critically reassess and revise present

procedures; and to begin a long-range and comprehensive pattern of planned development to enable the courts to operate more efficiently, more responsibly and more economically. The Judiciary has responded with vigor to the challenge of economy in government.

SUPREME COURT COMMITTEE ON BUDGET PROCEDURES

One of the first demonstrations of the Judiciary's new commitment to better financial management was the creation by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Committee on Budget Procedures in January, 1980 under the direction of Justice Sidney Schreiber. Its establishment was an acknowledgment by the Supreme Court of the need to create a structure whereby disputes between Assignment Judges and county governing bodies over county funding of the court system could be fairly and expeditiously resolved. Prior to the creation of the committee such disputes generated litigation, a costly and time consuming method of resolving differences which also emphasized the adversarial stance of the two parties in interest.

The work of the committee emphasized the Judiciary's desire to foster improved communications between the courts and the county and to seek better mutual understanding. The committee, composed of both judges and county representatives, recognized in its report that "frank identification of priorities among competing funding requests, a willingness to plan programs well in advance so that expenditures can be anticipated and scheduled, and cooperative planning among the Judiciary and other county financed agencies" would increase substantially the ease and efficiency of the process by which the budget is developed.

The committee report recommended a dispute resolution process whereby the

Assignment Judge would issue a "recommended disposition" which would become final unless the Board of Freeholders or County Executive requested review by the Supreme Court. The committee specified that any such review would be accomplished in an expedited fashion without complicated documentary requirements or protracted advance notice provisions. The committee also recommended that "(t)echnological developments and other procedural innovations permitting increased efficiency in court operations should be explored. Modernization and updating of equipment in the courts are long overdue. Though new innovation and more efficient accoutrements involve time, effort and investment, in the long run this will be less costly."

Upon implementation, the recommendations of the Committee on Budget Procedures will significantly advance the effort to achieve economy and efficiency through better communication, understanding and cooperation between the counties and the courts.

COMMITTEE ON EFFICIENCY

The Judiciary's commitment to improved efficiency and economy was demonstrated again shortly after the creation of the Committee on Budget Procedures with the appointment of the Committee on Efficiency in the Operations of the Courts on February 6, 1980. This important committee is chaired by Robert V. Van Fossan, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. Its members include James G. Affleck, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive of American Cyanamid Company; John J. Horan, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of Merck & Company, Inc.; Robert M. Schaeberle, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Nabisco, Inc.; Morris Tanenbaum, President, New Jersey Bell Telephone Company; Horace J. DePodwin, Dean of the Graduate School of

Management of Rutgers University; Walter Wechsler, former Director of the New Jersey State Budget and Comptroller of the State Treasury who is now a government and fiscal affairs consultant, and John F. Laezza, Jr., former Director of the New Jersey State Division of Local Government Services, who is now a partner in Arthur Young & Company, Newark. Other members of the committee include two county freeholders, four county administrative officials, two assignment judges, one appellate division judge, a surrogate, a trial court administrator, a county clerk, a sheriff, a chief probation officer and a city authority director.

The Committee on Efficiency was charged with the responsibility of conducting a critical study of trial court support operations to identify ways to improve the management of the court system, increase its productivity and lessen the cost and increase the effective utilization of the court support system. The committee membership was specifically selected to provide the kind of expertise and experience necessary to complete this most difficult task. The creation of the committee was the first time that the Judiciary had determined to undertake a comprehensive and critical look at its trial court operations. Perhaps as important, it marked the first time that experts from outside the judicial system were invited to apply their knowledge, gathered in the private sector with its premium on efficiency and economy, to the operations of the Judiciary. This "public inspection" was itself a major innovation since rarely has a branch of government so openly pursued the possibility of applying private sector wisdom to public sector operations in the depth seen here.

During the past year, the committee, divided into eight subcommittees, has scrutinized the major support operations of the trial courts. Intensive studies have been made of the operations of the sheriffs', surrogates', county

clerks' and probation offices. Detailed analyses have been made of their functions, performance, and available resources, both human and mechanical. Evaluations of whether all their traditional functions should continue to be performed are also being formulated. Assessments have been made of such disparate factors as the existence of duplication, the availability and applicability of automated equipment and the availability of storage space.

In addition, separate subcommittees have reviewed in detail the present methods of recording data and administering budgets and the personnel who work for the trial courts. The final recommendations of the committee will be presented to the Judicial Conference in June, 1981.

Emerging from this work is a comprehensive and detailed picture of the support operations of the trial courts. For the first time the system as a whole has been studied in sufficient depth to permit a critical assessment to be made of its strengths and weaknesses.

Because of the work of the Committee on Efficiency, key decisions can now be made as to how best to organize the system to make it responsive and accountable. Critical functions have been identified together with the individuals performing them. Ways to consolidate and streamline are being recognized. For the first time, the Judiciary is moving through a comprehensive planning process designed to result in a more responsive, more malleable, more efficient system which realizes maximum benefit from the resources--human, financial and mechanical--allocated to it.

TECHNOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENTS AND COMPUTERS

As previously noted, the Committee on Budget Procedures recommended that the

application of technological improvements to court support functions should be rapidly pursued. The committee noted that modernization and updating of equipment together with improved manual procedures, although initially costly, would be cost-effective over time. This theme was pursued as well by the Committee on Efficiency. Both groups found that court support operations have been labor intensive despite the existence of rote functions which could be performed faster and more accurately by machine, thus freeing individuals to perform those functions requiring the exercise of thought and judgment.

Following its mandate to pursue more intensively the operations of the trial courts, the Committee on Efficiency explored the degree to which automation and computerization are being and could be used within the judicial system. Its findings thus far indicate that while substantial opportunities are available for court automation, particularly in the area of document processing, the courts are considerably behind the times in access to automated data processing equipment. Indeed, only very recently have some court units received electric typewriters. In short, the committee found that the funding agencies have been penny wise and pound foolish in postponing the day in which courts could have modern equipment at their disposal.

Where the Judiciary has obtained modern technology at the county level, the committee found little or no coordination among the counties in the type of equipment purchased. As a result, a number of different systems utilizing different equipment exist. These systems are not compatible nor can they be used or implemented in vicinages other than the vicinage of origin. The advantages gained in one county cannot be applied to other courts on a statewide basis, resulting in unnecessary duplication of efforts and waste of resources.

COMPUTER MASTER PLAN

The AOC has long recognized the great unrealized potential for efficiencies through the application of computerization. To obtain the technical expertise to develop the best possible system, the Administrative Office contracted with the National Center for State Courts to conduct an in-depth study of the applicability of computerization to the New Jersey court system.

The work of the National Center, divided into two segments, has begun already. The first segment will result in the publication of a statewide Information Requirements Analysis Report. This report, to be generated after a study of existing systems, including criminal, civil, juvenile, financial and personnel at both the state and county level, will identify for the first time and in a comprehensive fashion, current and future requirements to be included in the proposed SJIS/GAVEL information systems. In developing this information, the National Center will draw heavily on the work already done by the Committee on Efficiency.

The second segment of the work will result in a multi-year Master Plan for System Development. This document will identify implementation strategies, outline development schedules and establish system-wide priorities from which all future phases can be implemented in a cost-effective manner. It is anticipated that the issuance of this master plan will prevent the kind of uncoordinated and therefore inefficient systems development which has been characteristic of the past.

CHANCERY COMPUTER SYSTEM

During the last year, the AOC has continued to develop its computerized Judicial Management Information Systems (JMIS) in recognition that cost-effective management is largely dependent on the

flow of accurate and timely data and that a most efficient means to transmit data was through the use of computers and micrographics. Steps were initiated several years ago to begin to implement the components of such a system. The last year has seen the expansion of such systems to collect and analyze the information necessary for the optimum allocation of judicial resources to processing caseloads.

One of the key elements of JMIS, the Computer Assisted Micrographics Information System (CAMIS), became operational in the Matrimonial and General Equity Units of the Superior Court Clerk's Office this year. Under the CAMIS program, the essential data from all matrimonial and general equity pleadings are entered into a mini-computer, replacing laborious and time-consuming manual indexing and docketing operations. The computer replaces the large index and docket books and all inquiries are made through the computer terminals instead of manually through the docket books.

Immediately following data entry, the document is microfilmed, and the original therefore need no longer be retained by the clerk's office in its files. Instead, it can be forwarded to the county for court use, eliminating the cost of double storage.

The advantages of the CAMIS system include:

- the reduction of clerical tasks in the docketing, filing, retrieval, display and reproduction of documents which will result in the timely processing of all papers;
- the rapid retrieval of documents through the use of computerized multiple indices;
- the ability to produce computerized managerial, statistical and status reports;

--the elimination of paper files, thereby saving floor space and other storage costs; and

--improved file integrity by all but eliminating misfiles, out-of-file jackets and lost documents. Record security is also ensured. The original film is stored at a destruction-proof facility and a diazo copy is used for retrieval.

APPELLATE COMPUTER SYSTEM

Another important element of JMIS is the Appellate Docketing and Management Information System (ADAMIS). Installed in the Appellate Division of the Superior Court, this system has significantly reduced clerical effort. ADAMIS is a computer based, on-line, real-time system. It provides the Appellate Clerk's Office with centralized data gathering, document tracking, comprehensive reporting and statistical analysis capabilities. With implementation of the system, the Clerk's Office has been able to eliminate such manual tasks as keeping docket books, tally books and finance logs. Delinquent transcripts and briefs can be immediately spotted and rectified, thus directly contributing to faster case dispositions. Caseload information such as monthly case and motion inventories can be quickly and accurately generated, thus providing an invaluable tool in the effort to allocate judicial resources to areas where it is most necessary to move cases.

This desire to improve caseload management was the impetus for developing this system. With the prior manual system, the administrative supporting staff found it exceedingly difficult with the acceleration in filings and associated rise in case backlog to perform its obligations and functions. The accuracy, timeliness, quality and completeness of information on individual

cases and the courts' caseload as a whole have a profound influence on supervision and control of all appeals coming before it. Often the heavy burden of getting a sufficient number of cases perfected and ready for calendaring had so occupied the supporting staff that it could not provide the continuous monitoring of the cases necessary to assure compliance with procedural rules and time requirements.

The increase in efficiency thus far afforded by CAMIS and ADAMIS indicates that installation of other automated systems will result in cost savings over time, faster information flow, elimination of needless and wasteful duplication and improved management capacity. It has been recognized, however, that data gathering itself if not properly controlled can be a time-consuming and wasteful process. Therefore, the AOC is examining a computerized data entry system where data for both local and central management use is entered at the trial court level and the appropriate segments of the data base distributed from there to a central computer which generates information for overall monitoring and management uses.

The expansion of automated systems for the courts has been hampered during the past several years by the lack of hardware. Where automated processing has existed, programs have been run on equipment owned by other branches of government. Unfortunately, this has resulted in competition for computer time with judicial needs frequently being given a low priority. During 1980, the AOC acquired a general purpose mini-computer, a Burroughs B-1855, which is totally dedicated to court work. As a result, the number of programs now being processed by machine rather than by hand has increased dramatically. This has resulted in faster, more accurate processing of information and has directly contributed to an increased ability to manage by providing almost immediate access to information such as

the monthly status of the calendar and judges' weekly time reporting.

WORD PROCESSING

The AOC also recognized during the last year that great savings could be realized through use of word-processing equipment. Although word-processing equipment has been commonplace in the private sector for several years, its benefits had not been applied to the public sector. During the last court year, the AOC began a phased-in project to provide this equipment to the Supreme Court.

Unlike that of other courts, the work of the Supreme Court requires that draft opinions be almost continuously circulated for comment and review by the Justices. Because they are located around the State, such communication is difficult and Justices have depended on the mail for service. This is both time consuming and expensive. Under the present system, drafts must be prepared and copied manually, and individually mailed or hand delivered to each Justice.

With the installation of word-processing equipment, members of the Court will be able to remain in constant communication with each other by electronic mail. Alterations in opinions will be made and circulated instantaneously. Editing can occur quickly, leading to earlier concurrence among the Justices and more rapid issuance of opinions. Experience with this equipment by members of the Judiciary in other jurisdictions has shown that tremendous savings can be realized in time and expense, and work productivity can increase significantly.

OTHER PROJECTS

These major initiatives toward a more cost-effective system have been complemented by other similar projects of somewhat more limited scope.

STANDARDIZED TRIAL COURT BUDGETS

One major effort undertaken in the last year in the budgetary area has been to standardize the way in which budget information is reported to the AOC so that the costs of operating the trial courts can be identified accurately.

A committee composed of Trial Court Administrators and AOC staff was formed for the purpose of designing the first draft of uniform budget forms. These forms have been disseminated to all vicinages and are to be completed by each vicinage for the budget year commencing January 1, 1981. These forms will provide the information necessary for meaningful comparison among counties concerning the operation of the courts. These reports will be analyzed and refined so that in the future, all information concerning the funding of the trial courts will be reported in the same way. The development of a common base of information is a major step towards improved management of resources since it will permit comparisons among vicinages and help to identify areas of efficiency or inefficiency.

The ability to develop meaningful financial data within each trial court within a county also will contribute substantially to the development of work productivity measures and standards of performance. This information then can be used as a resource tool in seeking additional resources with rational justification.

IMPROVED JUROR MANAGEMENT

Efficiency, economy and improved management have also been pursued in another key area of judicial operations, juries.

The last court year saw the initiation of a major effort to realize improvements in the summoning, selecting and empanelling of juries. Trial by jury of one's peers is one of the most important privileges of citizenship in this country. Unfortunately, jury service is often

viewed negatively by the general populace. Lengthy jury terms can result in personal inconvenience and economic hardship and can be a frustrating experience for jurors. Such experiences lead to jurors' resentment and increases in requests to be excused from jury duty. The AOC, recognizing the need for comprehensive reform of the jury management system, has undertaken a major effort to improve current management practices, identify necessary statutory reform, and make recommendations to the Legislature.

The objectives of the Jury Utilization and Management Incentive Project are to achieve (1) maximum responsiveness to court needs, (2) maximum citizen participation in court service, (3) minimum economic burden on the individual, (4) minimum community cost of the jury system.

In order to achieve these goals, the AOC began an extensive data gathering effort during the past year. The purpose of this effort was to develop a statistically valid data base. Through the use of this data, it will be possible to establish a system wherein only that number of people who reasonably can be expected to serve as jurors on a given day will be summoned. This will eliminate the endless hours of waiting in the jury room which characterize present jury service. The project has begun also to study modern methods of qualifying individuals which will decrease cost and improve yield. A simplified questionnaire has been designed and will be implemented shortly throughout the State. Use of this form will reduce processing time and more readily identify those who are exempt. Several counties presently have telephone call-in systems whereby jurors who are placed on stand-by call the court the day before their service to confirm the need to appear. Useless trips to the court can be eliminated by this mechanism. Its use has been studied and efforts are under way to expand it.

The term of service is also under review. Presently, jury duty may extend for two weeks to one month, depending on the county. If an individual is not utilized each day during the term, the system is inefficient and wasteful. Recognizing this, the AOC will be implementing a test program in five counties under which individuals will be called on a given day. A person selected to sit on a jury will serve until the matter is completed. At that time, his obligation to serve is concluded for the year. If not selected for a jury on the day summoned, an individual will be excused and his obligation concluded.

Also as part of this project, the AOC has been reviewing the statutorily mandated lists of qualifications, exemptions and excuses. Information has been gathered as to how often they are invoked and study is being given to whether they should be eliminated or reduced.

As a result of the work that has been done in this project, five improved management plans are being developed. They will be implemented and carefully evaluated during the coming year. A master plan will then be written and implemented in all counties to achieve statewide managerial improvements designed to decrease the burden on the citizens of this State while at the same time meeting the legitimate needs of the Judiciary.

MOTION BY TELEPHONE

The AOC also announced the initiation of a motion-by-telephone experiment. The Atlantic vicinage has been selected as the location of this project, undertaken in cooperation with the American Bar Association Action Commission and the Institute for Court Management. Under this program, attorneys who wish to make motions before the court in connection with any civil, matrimonial or tax matter will file motion papers in accordance with present practice. Unlike present practice, however, if a judge determines

that oral argument on the motion is necessary, he may direct that the argument take place by conference call. These telephone calls will be scheduled by the court outside regular court hours. The moving party generally will be responsible for placing the call and thus will bear the cost.

The advantages of this program are many. Because the calls will be scheduled before or after regular court hours, the time now being spent on the bench hearing motions will be significantly reduced. Judges will be free to preside over a greater number of matters, thereby greatly increasing productivity. The scheduling at a time certain will eliminate the time spent by attorneys on motion days awaiting to be heard.

Perhaps most significantly, attorneys will no longer be required to travel to the courthouse to be heard. They will be able to argue their motions without leaving their offices. In a vicinage such as Atlantic where large distances must be traveled, the reduction in travel time will be significant. This will permit attorneys to serve their clients with the same quality but a lesser investment of time. It is hoped that this will result in a substantial savings to their clients.

The project does not require a significant investment in equipment. In most cases, conference calls can be arranged using existing telephone equipment. Arguments can be recorded by using cassette equipment or by using Speakerphones and having a court reporter present. For a very small investment, large benefits can accrue both in time and money. More efficient and more productive use of attorney and judge time will result and cost savings should be realized by the clients involved.

The experience is projected to run for a year. During this period, researchers from the Action Commission and the Institute for Court Management will

conduct periodic interviews of judges and attorneys who have participated in motions by telephone. The AOC will closely monitor the experiment to determine if, or when, modification of the design is needed. In addition, judges throughout the State will be encouraged to make fuller use of the opportunities provided by telephone conferencing equipment. It is hoped that this experiment will provide data necessary to expand the program to all vicinages.

4 Statistical Supplement

THIRTY AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS AND COUNTY DISTRICT COURTS
NUMBER OF JUDGES IN OFFICE AND VACANCIES
(Not including Municipal Courts)
As of September 1, 1980

SUPREME COURT : Chief Justice and 6 Associate Justices

* SUPERIOR COURT: 220 in Office, 16 Vacancies

TAX COURT: 8 in Office, 4 Vacancies

County	1970 Population and Classification	Juv. and Dom. Rel. Ct.		District Court	
		In Office	Vacancy	In Office	Vacancy
Atlantic	175,043 5th class	1	0	1	0
Bergen	898,012 1st class	3	1	5	1
Burlington	323,132 2nd class	1	0	0	0
Camden	456,291 2nd class	2	0	1	1
Cape May	59,554 6th class	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	121,374 3rd class	0	0	0	0
Essex	929,986 1st class	5	1	5	1
Gloucester	172,681 3rd class	0	0	0	0
Hudson	609,266 1st class	3	1	2	2
Hunterdon	69,718 3rd class	0	0	0	0
Mercer	303,968 2nd class	1	0	1	0
Middlesex	583,813 2nd class	4	0	2	2
Monmouth	459,379 5th class	3	1	2	0
Morris	383,454 2nd class	1	1	0	3
Ocean	208,470 5th class	0	0	0	0
Passaic	460,782 2nd class	2	0	4	0
Salem	60,346 3rd class	0	0	0	0
Somerset	198,372 3rd class	0	0	0	0
Sussex	77,528 3rd class	0	0	0	1
Union	543,116 2nd class	3	1	4	0
Warren	73,879 3rd class	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	7,168,164	29	6	27	12
TOTAL 1 YEAR AGO		29	4	27	12

* Including judges assigned to the Appellate Division of the Superior Court, currently 21 positions are assigned to the Appellate Division.

NUMBER OF JUDGES AND VACANCIES BY COURT
1948 - 1970
(as of September 1)

COURT	9/15/48	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
SUPREME	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Justices	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Vacancies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPERIOR	27	28	27	27	27	32	36	36	36	38	38	37	36	44	42	43	46	50	54	72	76	76	76
Judges	27	28	27	27	27	32	36	36	36	38	38	37	36	44	42	43	46	50	54	72	76	76	76
Vacancies	11	10	11	11	11	6	2	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	6	2	24	6	2	2	2
Advisory Masters	5	5	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	43	43	43	42	42	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	44	44	44	52	52	78	78	78	78	78
COUNTY	21	24	24	24	23	24	26	34	38	38	39	46	47	57	61	62	63	61	73	81	85	83	85
Full Time Judges	21	24	24	24	23	24	26	34	38	38	39	46	47	57	61	62	63	61	73	81	85	83	85
Vacancies	2	2	2	2	3	2	4	2	0	0	0	10	11	8	7	8	10	6	10	4	3	5	3
Part Time Judges	14	10	11	11	11	11	9	7	7	7	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vacancies	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	37	37	37	37	37	39	43	45	45	49	49	59	69	69	69	71	71	79	85	88	88	88	88
DISTRICT	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	13	13	13	11	16	14	20	22	22	21	24	29	30	29	33	31
Full Time Judges	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	13	13	13	11	16	14	20	22	22	21	24	29	30	29	33	31
Vacancies	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	3	3	4	1	4	3	5	1	3
Part Time Judges	31	32	32	32	33	32	29	17	15	15	13	9	9	7	6	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	1
Vacancies	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	36	36	36	36	37	37	34	30	28	28	28	25	24	31	31	30	30	30	35	35	35	35	35
JUVENILE & DOMESTIC RELATIONS	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	5	8	11	13	13	21	23	24	27
Full Time Judges	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	5	8	11	13	13	21	23	24	27
Vacancies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part Time Judges	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	6	2	2	0	0
Vacancies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	7	9	9	9	14	14	16	20	20	20	26	26	27	27
STATE TOTALS	60	64	63	63	62	68	75	92	96	99	99	110	108	133	137	142	148	155	176	211	220	223	224
Full Time Judges	60	64	63	63	62	68	75	92	96	99	99	110	108	133	137	142	148	155	176	211	220	223	224
Vacancies	14	12	13	13	14	8	7	4	2	1	5	1	13	15	13	11	20	13	35	16	11	11	10
Advisory Masters	5	5	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part Time Judges	48	45	46	46	48	47	42	28	26	25	24	17	16	14	12	9	11	9	8	4	3	1	1
Vacancies	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	127	127	127	126	128	124	124	124	124	125	131	128	137	165	165	166	180	180	219	231	234	235	235

NUMBER OF JUDGES AND VACANCIES BY COURT

1970 - 1980

as of September 1

		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
SUPREME	Justices Vacancies	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 1	6 1	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
1/SUPERIOR	Full Time Judges	76	87	110	115	109	109	111	117	225	220
	Vacancies	2	9	10	5	11	11	9	3	11	16
	TOTAL	78	96	120	120	120	120	120	120	236	236
COUNTY * Merged with Superior Ct. 12/7/78	Full Time Judges	88	93	94	94	93	92	99	107	* Merged	-
	Vacancies	2	8	9	9	10	11	9	9		
	TOTAL	90	101	103	103	103	103	108	116		
DISTRICT	Full Time Judges	34	33	30	31	31	31	28	30	27	27
	Vacancies	0	1	4	3	3	3	11	9	12	12
	Part Time Judges	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	35	34	34	34	34	34	39	39	39	39
JUVENILE & DOMESTIC RELATIONS	Full Time Judges	27	28	26	23	25	25	29	29	29	29
	Vacancies	0	2	3	6	4	6	3	3	4	6
	TOTAL	27	30	29	29	29	31	32	32	33	35
** TAX COURT	Full Time Judges Vacancies TOTAL									** 6 0 6	8 4 12
STATE TOTALS (WITHOUT TAX COURT)	Full Time Judges	232	248	267	270	264	263	274	290	288	283
	Vacancies	4	20	26	23	29	32	32	24	27	34
	Part Time Judges	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	237	268	293	293	293	295	306	314	315	317
STATE TOTALS (WITH TAX COURT)	Full Time Judges	232	248	267	270	264	263	274	290	294	291
	Vacancies	4	20	26	23	29	32	32	24	27	38
	Part Time Judges	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	237	268	293	293	293	295	306	314	321	329

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* Merged with Superior Court by statute, effective 12/7/78.
 ** Established by statute, effective 7/1/79. N.J.S.A. 2A:3A-2 provides for not less than 6 or more than 12 tax court judges.
 1/ Including judges assigned to the Appellate Division of the Superior Court, currently 21 positions are assigned to the Appellate Division.

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS* AND CASES ADDED
5 YEAR AND 10 YEAR TRENDS
COURT YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31
1980 COMPARED WITH 1975 AND 1970

	1980	1975	1970	D I F F E R E N C E			
				1980 - 1975		1980-1970	
				No.	%	No.	%
I. JUDGES							
Judgeships Authorized	<u>1/</u> 329	293	234	+ 36	+ 12.3%	+ 95	+ 40.6%
Judges in Office	<u>1/</u> 291	264	224	+ 27	+ 10.2%	+ 67	+ 29.9%
Judgeship Vacancies	<u>1/</u> 38	29 **	10	+ 9	+ 31.0%	+ 28	+ 280.0%
II. CASE LOADS							
<u>Appellate Courts</u>							
Supreme Court	232	221	170	+ 11	+ 5.0%	+ 62	+ 36.5%
Appellate Division Superior Court	5,054	4,362	2,397	+ 692	+ 15.9%	+ 2,657	+ 110.9%
<u>Trial Courts</u>							
Civil (Law Division)	48,065	36,201	33,892	+ 11,864	+ 32.8%	+ 14,173	+ 41.8%
Criminal	22,980	27,557	19,924	- 4,587	- 16.6%	+ 3,056	+ 15.3%
Post-Conviction Relief, Contested Probate, Appeals to the County Courts	3,460	4,337	3,276	- 877	- 20.2%	+ 184	+ 5.6%
General Equity	4,424	3,844	2,443	+ 580	+ 15.1%	+ 1,981	+ 81.1%
Matrimonial	24,849	22,782	11,041	+ 2,067	+ 9.1%	+ 13,808	+ 125.1%
<u>2/ Tax Court</u>	6,925	N/A	N/A	+ 6,925	+ 100.0%	+ 6,925	+ 100.0%
<u>TOTAL: SUPERIOR COURT TRIAL DIVISION</u>	110,703	94,731	70,576	+ 15,972	+ 16.9%	+ 40,127	+ 56.9%
Juvenile Delinquent	93,352	74,790	50,304	+ 18,562	+ 24.8%	+ 43,048	+ 85.6%
<u>3/ JINS</u>	12,126	7,867	N/A	+ 4,259	+ 54.1%	+ 12,126	+ 100.0%
Domestic Relations	80,133	50,889	35,466	+ 29,244	+ 57.5%	+ 44,667	+ 125.9%
<u>TOTAL: J&DR Courts</u>	185,611	133,546	85,770	+ 52,065	+ 39.0%	+ 99,841	+ 116.4%
County District Courts	353,917	280,941	215,491	+ 72,976	+ 26.0%	+ 138,426	+ 64.2%
TOTAL CASES ADDED	655,517	513,801	374,404	+ 141,716	+ 27.6%	+ 281,113	+ 75.1%

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1/ With Tax Court

2/ Tax Court Filings were not included in judicial statistics from prior years, the court became part of the Judiciary body (7/1/79).

3/ Juvenile In Need Of Supervision (JINS) Statute, effective 3/1/74.

* As of September 1 of each year.

** Plus 3 retirements in October and November, 1975.

NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS* AND CASES DISPOSED OF
5 YEAR AND 10 YEAR TRENDS
COURT YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31
1980 COMPARED WITH 1975 AND 1970

	D I F F E R E N C E							
	1980	1975	1970	1980 - 1975		1980 - 1970		
				No.	%	No.	%	
I. JUDGES								
Judgeships Authorized	<u>1/</u> 329	293	234	+ 36	+ 12.3%	+ 95	+ 40.6%	
Judges In Office	<u>1/</u> 291	264	224	+ 27	+ 10.2%	+ 67	+ 29.9%	
Judgeship Vacancies	<u>1/</u> 38	29**	10	+ 9	+ 31.0%	+ 28	+ 280.0%	
II. CASE LOADS								
<u>Appellate Courts</u>								
Supreme Court	223	182	167	+ 41	+ 22.5%	+ 56	+ 33.5%	
Appellate Div. Superior Court	5,400	3,877	1,885	+ 1,523	+ 39.3%	+ 3,515	+ 186.5%	
<u>Trial Courts</u>								
Civil (Law Div.)	47,025	31,990	31,528	+ 15,035	+ 47.0%	+ 15,497	+ 49.2%	
Criminal	23,166	23,260	16,823	- 94	- 0.4%	+ 6,343	+ 37.7%	
Post-Conviction Relief, Contested Probate, Appeals to County Courts	3,501	4,383	3,424	- 882	- 20.1%	+ 77	+ 2.3%	
General Equity	4,420	3,523	2,447	+ 897	+ 25.5%	+ 1,973	+ 80.6%	
Matrimonial	26,466	21,964	10,465	+ 4,502	+ 20.5%	+ 16,001	+ 152.9%	
<u>2/</u> Tax Court	11,549	N/A	N/A	+ 11,549	+ 100.0%	+ 11,549	+ 100.0%	
<u>TOTAL SUPERIOR COURT TRIAL DIVISION</u>	116,127	85,120	64,687	+ 31,007	+ 36.4%	+ 51,440	+ 79.5%	
Juvenile Delinquent	95,444	73,893	49,693	+ 21,551	+ 29.2%	+ 45,751	+ 92.1%	
<u>3/</u> JINS	12,072	7,852	N/A	+ 4,220	+ 53.7%	+ 12,072	+ 100.0%	
Domestic Relations	80,848	50,235	35,131	+ 30,613	+ 60.9%	+ 45,717	+ 130.1%	
<u>TOTAL J&DR Courts</u>	188,364	131,980	84,824	+ 56,384	+ 42.7%	+103,540	+ 122.1%	
County District Courts	365,721	285,582	207,164	+ 80,139	+ 28.1%	+158,557	+ 76.5%	
TOTAL CASES DISPOSED OF	675,835	506,741	358,727	+169,094	+ 33.4%	+317,108	+ 88.4%	

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1/ With Tax Court

2/ Tax Court Filings were not included in judicial statistics from prior years, the court became part of the Judiciary body (7/1/79).

3/ Juvenile In Need of Supervision (JINS) Statute, effective 3/1/74.

* As of September 1 of each year.

** Plus 3 retirements in October and November, 1975.

WORKLOAD TRENDS 1975 TO 1980

Percentage Increase Over Prior Year
Percentage Increase Over Court Year 1975

	Court Years Ending August 31					With Tax Court	
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1980
<u>Cases Added</u>	513,801	541,867	555,371	588,519	626,506	648,592	655,517
% Change from Prior Court Year	---	+5.5%	+2.5%	+6.0%	+6.5%	+3.5%	+4.6%
% Change from Court Year 1975	---	+5.5%	+8.1%	+14.5%	+21.9%	+26.2%	+27.6%
<u>Total Work Volume 1/</u>	644,339	683,213	709,022	756,500	805,151	835,382	868,307
% Change from Prior Year	---	+6.0%	+3.8%	+6.7%	+6.4%	+3.8%	+7.8%
% Change from Court Year 1975	---	+6.0%	+10.0%	+17.4%	+25.0%	+29.7%	+34.8%
<u>Cases Disposed of</u>	506,741	529,271	541,211	577,472	612,969	664,286	675,835
% Change from Prior Year	---	+4.4%	+2.3%	+6.7%	+7.2%	+7.3%	+9.2%
% Change from Court Year 1975	---	+4.4%	+6.8%	+14.0%	+22.2%	+31.1%	+33.4%
<u>Pending (Backlog)</u>	141,346	153,651	167,981	178,645	186,790	171,096	---
% Change from Prior Year	---	+8.7%	+9.3%	+6.4%	+4.6%	-8.4%	---
% Change from Court Year 1975	---	+8.7%	+18.8%	+26.4%	+32.2%	+21.1%	---
<u>Pending (Backlog with Tax Court)</u>					212,790		192,472
% Change from Prior Year (with Tax Court)					+19.1%		-9.6%
% Change from Court Year 1975 (with Tax Court)					+50.6%		+36.2%

1/ Computed by adding pending at end of previous year to cases added during the year.

STATUS OF THE CALENDARS
 CASES ADDED, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING
 COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF COURT YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1980
 COMPARED WITH COURT YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1979

	Sept. 1, 1979 to Aug. 31, 1980	Sept. 1, 1978 to Aug. 31, 1979	% Difference 1978-79	Percent Increase or Decrease
TRIAL COURTS				
SUPERIOR COURT, LAW AND CHANCERY:				
Combined Civil Cases on Calendars				
Added	48,065	44,688	+ 3,377	+ 7.6%
Disposed of	47,025	41,353	+ 5,672	+ 13.7%
Pending at end of year * (Recount difference -184)	59,799	58,759	+ 1,040	+ 1.8%
Original (Indictments and Accusations)				
Filed	22,980	22,198	+ 782	+ 3.5%
Disposed of	23,166	24,256	- 1,090	- 4.5%
Pending at end of year (not including those awaiting sentence only) * (Recount difference +103)	29,309	29,495	- 186	- 0.6%
Post-Conviction Relief Petitions				
Filed	135	159	- 24	- 15.1%
Disposed of	127	161	- 34	- 21.1%
Pending at end of year * (Recount difference -1)	43	35	+ 8	+ 22.9%
Chancery Division, General Equity Cases on Calendars				
Added	4,424	4,318	+ 106	+ 2.5%
Disposed of	4,420	4,009	+ 411	+ 10.1%
Pending at end of year * (Recount difference - 15)	3,118	3,114	+ 4	+ 0.1%
Chancery Division, Matrimonial Cases on Calendars				
Added	24,849	25,609	- 760	- 3.0%
Disposed of	26,466	26,275	+ 191	+ 0.7%
Pending at end of year * (Recount difference -40)	5,655	7,272	- 1,617	- 22.2%
Contested Probate Matters				
Added	542	547	- 5	- 0.9%
Disposed of	548	562	- 16	- 2.9%
Pending at end of year * (Recount difference +5)	248	252	- 4	- 1.6%
Appeals from the Municipal Courts				
Added	2,783	2,784	- 1	- 0.04%
Disposed of	2,828	2,699	+ 129	+ 4.8%
Pending at end of year	694	739	- 45	- 6.1%
JUVENILE & DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURTS:				
Juvenile Delinquent				
Filed	93,352	97,110	- 3,758	- 3.9%
Disposed of	95,444	96,750	- 1,306	- 1.4%
Pending at end of year * (Recount difference +497)	12,606	14,698	- 2,092	- 14.2%
Juvenile - In Need of Supervision				
Filed	12,126	11,555	+ 571	+ 4.9%
Disposed of	12,072	11,764	+ 308	+ 2.6%
Pending at end of year * (Recount difference +58)	1,038	984	+ 54	+ 5.5%
Domestic Relations and Reciprocal Support Complaints				
Filed	80,133	80,878	- 745	- 0.9%
Disposed of	80,848	80,619	+ 229	+ 0.3%
Pending at end of year * (Recount difference +143)	6,722	7,437	- 715	- 9.6%
COUNTY DISTRICT COURTS, CIVIL COMPLAINTS:				
Filed	353,917	331,672	+ 22,245	+ 6.7%
Disposed of	365,721	324,656	+ 41,065	+ 12.7%
Pending at end of year * (Recount difference -17)	46,699	58,503	- 11,804	- 20.2%
TOTAL TRIAL COURTS:				
Filed	643,306	621,518	+ 21,788	+ 3.5%
Disposed of	656,663	613,104	+ 43,559	+ 7.1%
Pending at end of year * (Recount difference +550)	165,931	181,288	- 15,357	- 8.5%
SUPREME COURT:				
Appeals filed and certified	232	214	+ 18	+ 8.4%
Appeals disposed of	223	243	- 20	- 8.2%
Appeals pending at end of year	131	122	+ 9	+ 7.4%
SUPERIOR COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION:				
Appeals filed	5,054	4,774	+ 280	+ 5.9%
Appeals disposed of	5,400	5,622	- 222	- 3.9%
Appeals pending at end of year * (Recount difference +58)	5,034	5,380	- 346	- 6.4%
TOTAL CASES:				
Filed	648,592	626,506	+ 22,086	+ 3.5%
Disposed of	664,286	618,969	+ 45,317	+ 7.3%
Pending at end of year * (Recount difference +608)	171,096	186,790	- 15,694	- 8.4%
TAX COURT:				
Filed	6,925	N/A	+ 6,925	+ 100.0%
Disposed of	11,549	N/A	+ 11,549	+ 100.0%
Pending at end of year * (Recount difference -80)	21,376	26,000	- 4,624	- 17.8%
GRAND TOTAL: (OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL COURTS)				
Filed	655,517	636,506	+ 19,011	+ 4.6%
Disposed of	675,835	619,969	+ 55,866	+ 9.0%
Pending at end of year * (Recount difference -528)	192,472	212,790	- 20,318	- 9.6%
MUNICIPAL COURTS:				
Disposed of by Municipal Court Hearings:				
Moving traffic cases	383,156	381,245	+ 1,911	+ 0.5%
Parking cases	92,337	114,941	- 22,604	- 19.7%
Non-traffic cases	233,981	224,503	+ 9,478	+ 4.2%
Disposed of in Violations Bureau:				
Moving traffic cases	829,640	791,289	+ 38,351	+ 4.8%
Parking cases	1,883,560	1,876,927	+ 6,633	+ 0.4%
Non-traffic cases	27,227	29,692	- 2,465	- 9.0%
TOTAL MUNICIPAL COURTS COMPLAINTS DISPOSED OF	3,449,901	3,412,597	+ 37,304	+ 1.1%

1/ Data on "Cases Pending" as of August 31, 1979 differs from the data published in the Annual Report for 1978-79 because of changes due to physical inventories and recounts in the courts during 1980.

2/ There were 31 appeals certified during 1979-80 and 12 appeals during 1978-79. The number of appeals certified from the Appellate Division before calendaring may not agree with the number of certifications received by the Supreme Court due to variances in case classification and docketing procedures.

3/ Does not include data on cases filed and disposed during 1978-79 for the New Jersey Tax Court which was instituted effective 7/1/79.

COMPARISON OF CASES ADDED AND DISPOSED OF
COURT YEAR 1979-80 COMPARED WITH 1978-79

	September 1, 1979 To August 31, 1980		September 1, 1978 To August 31, 1979	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
SUPERIOR COURT				
Law Division -- Civil:				
Added	48,065	--	44,688	--
Disposed of (Total)	47,025	--	41,353	--
Jury Trials	2,797	5.9%	2,681	6.5%
Non-Jury Trials	1,502	3.2%	1,347	3.3%
Settled, Dismissed or Discontinued:				
Before Trial Date	21,233	45.2%	17,887	43.2%
On Trial Date	20,395	43.4%	18,002	43.5%
Other (Transferred, etc.)	1,098	2.3%	1,436	3.5%
Law Division -- Criminal:				
Added	22,980	--	22,198	--
Disposed of (Total)	23,166	--	24,256	--
Jury Trials	1,969	8.5%	2,318	9.6%
Non-Jury Trials	434	1.9%	494	2.0%
Plea	12,930	55.8%	12,847	53.0%
Dismissal	7,833	33.8%	8,597	35.4%
Chancery Division -- General Equity:				
Added	4,424	--	4,318	--
Disposed of (Total)	4,420	--	4,009	--
Jury Trials	4	0.1%	3	0.1%
Non-Jury Trials	981	22.2%	963	24.0%
Settled, Dismissed or Discontinued:				
Before Trial Date	3,028	68.5%	2,678	66.8%
Other (Transferred, etc.)	407	9.2%	365	9.1%
Chancery Division -- Matrimonial:				
Added	28,889	--	25,609	--
Disposed of (Total)	28,466	--	26,275	--
In Court -- Contested	10,388	39.2%	10,036	38.2%
Uncontested	15,581	58.9%	15,728	59.8%
Settled Out of Court	43	0.2%	8	0.03%
Dismissed or Discontinued Out of Court	451	1.7%	503	1.9%
To General Equity, Law Division, etc.	3	0.01%	0	0.0%
Juvenile & Domestic Relations Courts				
Juvenile Delinquent				
Added	93,352	--	97,110	--
Disposed of (Total)	95,444	--	96,750	--
Downgraded to JINS Complaints	123	0.1%	98	0.1%
Marked Inactive	6,178	6.5%	5,440	5.6%
Suspended Dispositions (Narcotics) NJSA 24:21-27 (a) (1)	25	0.03%	38	0.04%
Referred Elsewhere	37,324	39.1%	31,221	32.3%
Represented by Counsel	32,913	34.5%	30,986	31.6%
Not Represented by Counsel	18,411	19.8%	20,967	21.7%
Juvenile in Need of Supervision:				
Added	12,126	--	11,555	--
Disposed of (Total)	12,072	--	11,764	--
Represented by Counsel	2,454	20.3%	2,304	19.6%
Not Represented by Counsel	3,550	29.4%	3,812	32.4%
Marked Inactive	690	5.7%	648	5.5%
Referred Elsewhere	5,378	44.6%	5,000	42.5%
Domestic Relations & Reciprocal Support:				
Added	80,133	--	80,878	--
Disposed of (Total)	80,848	--	80,619	--
By Hearing	66,547	82.3%	68,028	84.4%
Referred Elsewhere	7,226	8.9%	7,342	9.1%
Marked Inactive	7,075	8.8%	5,249	6.5%
County District Courts:				
Added	353,917	--	331,672	--
Disposed of (Total)	365,721	--	324,656	--
Jury Trials	490	0.1%	573	0.2%
Non-Jury Trials	59,951	16.4%	54,782	16.9%
Judgment by Default	139,258	38.1%	129,415	39.9%
Settled, Dismissed or Discontinued:				
By Dismissal of Inactive Cases	43,628	11.9%	29,989	9.2%
Before Trial Date	33,983	9.3%	37,314	11.5%
On Trial Date	84,192	23.0%	68,566	21.1%
Other (Marked Inactive, Transferred, etc.)	4,259	1.2%	3,917	1.2%
Tax Court:				
Added				
Disposed of (Total)	6,925	--	N/A	--
By Trial:	11,549	--	N/A	--
Tried to Completion				
Without Trial:	3,134	27.1%	N/A	--
Withdrawn or settled before settlement or pretrial conference or small claims trial is held				
Withdrawn or settled at or after settlement or pretrial conference	1,689	14.6%	N/A	--
Disposed of by motion	6,275	54.3%	N/A	--
Transferred to other Courts	447	3.9%	N/A	--
Other	4	0.1%	N/A	--

CASES ADDED, DISPOSED OF AND PENDING COMPARED WITH PRIOR COURT YEAR BY COUNTY AND JUDICIAL VICINAGE 1/

VICINAGE NUMBER	COUNTY OR VICINAGE	September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980											
		CASES ADDED		CASES DISPOSED		CASES PENDING							
		YEAR ENDING 08-31-80	YEAR ENDING 08-31-79	DIFFERENCE THIS YEAR/PRIOR YEAR	YEAR ENDING 08-31-80	YEAR ENDING 08-31-79	DIFFERENCE THIS YEAR/PRIOR YEAR	YEAR ENDING 08-31-80	YEAR ENDING 08-31-79	DIFFERENCE THIS YEAR/PRIOR YEAR			
		NUMBER	PER-CENT			NUMBER	PER-CENT			NUMBER	PER-CENT		
1	ATLANTIC	19,084	18,497	587	3.2	19,558	17,617	1,941	11.0	4,743	5,223	-474	-9.1
2	BERGEN	54,093	54,160	-67	-0.1	54,003	53,425	578	1.1	19,585	19,495	90	0.5
3	BURLINGTON	23,405	22,384	1,021	4.6	23,302	21,942	1,360	6.2	7,422	7,319	103	1.4
4	CANDEW	42,766	40,252	2,514	6.2	44,183	40,964	3,219	7.9	11,440	12,857	-1,417	-11.0
1	CAPE MAY	8,069	8,230	-161	-2.0	8,186	8,461	-275	-3.3	2,237	2,354	-117	-5.0
1	CUMBERLAND	15,586	15,589	-3	-0.0	15,450	14,970	480	3.2	3,606	3,470	136	3.9
5	ESSEX	120,561	116,939	3,622	3.1	125,520	115,146	10,374	9.0	22,356	27,315	-4,959	-18.2
4	GLOUCESTER	15,778	13,821	1,957	14.2	16,404	13,723	2,681	19.5	5,276	5,902	-626	-10.6
6	HUDSON	53,856	50,446	3,410	6.8	53,667	52,664	1,003	1.9	13,115	12,926	189	1.5
7	HUNTERDON	4,857	4,092	765	18.7	5,047	3,957	1,090	27.5	1,894	2,084	-190	-9.1
7	MERCER	29,975	28,159	1,816	6.4	31,582	26,627	4,955	18.6	8,217	9,824	-1,607	-16.4
8	MIDDLESEX	46,652	45,969	683	1.5	49,448	43,197	6,251	14.5	14,865	17,661	-2,796	-15.8
9	MONMOUTH	37,589	36,651	938	2.6	39,151	36,726	2,425	6.6	11,339	12,901	-1,562	-12.1
10	MORRIS	22,006	21,968	38	0.2	22,279	21,676	603	2.8	4,998	5,271	-273	-5.2
3	OCEAN	26,311	24,457	1,854	7.6	27,428	23,854	3,574	15.0	6,167	7,284	-1,117	-15.3
11	PASSAIC	47,982	48,924	-942	-1.9	47,403	48,515	-1,112	-2.3	10,121	9,542	579	6.1
1	SALEM	8,756	7,931	825	10.4	9,103	7,552	1,551	20.5	1,575	1,922	-347	-18.1
7	SOMERSET	12,374	10,618	1,756	16.5	12,103	11,018	1,085	9.8	2,565	2,294	271	11.8
10	SUSSEX	7,427	6,995	432	6.2	7,509	6,725	784	11.7	2,041	2,123	-82	-3.9
12	UNION	40,710	39,941	769	1.9	42,017	39,161	2,856	7.3	10,821	12,128	-1,307	-10.8
10	WARREN	5,469	5,495	-26	-0.5	5,320	5,184	136	2.6	1,542	1,393	149	10.7
VICINAGE 1		51,495	50,247	1,248	2.5	52,297	48,600	3,697	7.6	12,167	12,969	-802	-6.2
VICINAGE 2		54,093	54,160	-67	-0.1	54,003	53,425	578	1.1	19,585	19,495	90	0.5
VICINAGE 3		49,716	46,841	2,875	6.1	50,730	45,796	4,934	10.8	13,589	14,603	-1,014	-6.9
VICINAGE 4		58,544	54,073	4,471	8.3	60,587	54,687	5,900	10.8	16,716	18,759	-2,043	-10.9
VICINAGE 5		120,561	116,939	3,622	3.1	125,520	115,146	10,374	9.0	22,356	27,315	-4,959	-18.2
VICINAGE 6		53,856	50,446	3,410	6.8	53,667	52,664	1,003	1.9	13,115	12,926	189	1.5
VICINAGE 7		47,206	42,869	4,337	10.1	48,732	41,602	7,130	17.1	12,676	14,202	-1,526	-10.7
VICINAGE 8		46,652	45,969	683	1.5	49,448	43,197	6,251	14.5	14,865	17,661	-2,796	-15.8
VICINAGE 9		37,589	36,651	938	2.6	39,151	36,726	2,425	6.6	11,339	12,901	-1,562	-12.1
VICINAGE 10		34,902	34,458	444	1.3	35,108	33,585	1,523	4.5	8,581	8,787	-206	-2.3
VICINAGE 11		47,982	48,924	-942	-1.9	47,403	48,515	-1,112	-2.3	10,121	9,542	579	6.1
VICINAGE 12		40,710	39,941	769	1.9	42,017	39,161	2,856	7.3	10,821	12,128	-1,307	-10.8
TRIAL COURT TOTALS		643,306	621,518	21,788	3.5	658,663	613,104	45,559	7.4	165,931	181,288	-15,357	-8.5
1/ APPELLATE DIVISION		5,054	4,774	280	5.9	5,400	5,622	-222	-3.9	5,034	5,380	-346	-6.4
2/ SUPREME COURT		232	214	18	8.4	223	243	-20	-8.2	131	122	9	7.4
TOTAL CASES		648,592	626,506	22,086	3.5	664,286	618,969	45,317	7.3	171,096	186,790	-15,694	-8.4
3/ TAX COURT		6,925	N/A	6,925	100.0	11,549	N/A	11,549	100.0	21,376	26,000	-4,624	-17.8
GRAND TOTAL		655,517	626,506	29,011	4.6	675,835	618,969	56,866	9.2	192,472	212,790	-20,318	-9.6

* Data on "Cases Pending" as of August 31, 1979 differs from the data published in the Annual Report for 1978-79 because of changes due to physical inventories and recounts in the counties during 1980.

1/ There were 31 appeals certified during 1979-80 and 12 appeals during 1978-79. The number of appeals certified from the Appellate Division before calendaring may not agree with the number of certifications received by the Supreme Court due to variances in case-classification and docketing procedures.

2/ Cases added and cases disposed of include appeals certified by the Supreme Court before calendaring.

3/ Does not include data on cases filed and disposed during 1978-79 for the New Jersey Tax Court which was instituted effective 7/1/79.

CASES ADDED, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING BY COURT
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY
1948-49 to 1957-58

	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952	1952-1953	1953-1954	1954-1955	1955-1956	1956-1957	1957-1958
Supreme Court Appeals: Appeals filed and certified Disposed of Pending at end	247	178	158	160	174	194	187	173	152	221
Superior Court, App. Div. Appeals: Appeals filed (not including appeals certified by Supreme Court before calendaring) Disposed of Pending at end	614	642	645	652	656	694	678	654	618	568
Superior Court, Law Div. & Co. Cts. Combined Civil Cases: Added Disposed of Pending at end	13,157	10,990	11,342	13,426	14,015	13,802	13,870	13,194	15,256	15,187
*Criminal Cases: Added Disposed of Pending at end	12,107	14,476	11,812	11,940	12,373	12,973	13,051	13,659	15,806	14,382
**** Post-Conviction Relief Petitions: Added Disposed of Pending at end	10,405	7,009	6,562	8,153	9,800	10,629	11,448	11,041	10,491	11,696
Superior Court, Chancery Division General Equity Cases: Added Disposed of Pending at end	1,786	1,487	1,667	1,710	1,740	1,814	1,761	1,886	2,014	2,139
Matrimonial Cases: Added Disposed of Pending at end	1,473	1,527	1,564	1,789	1,619	1,855	1,661	1,904	1,907	1,929
County Courts Contested Probate Matters: Added Disposed of Pending at end	506	569	569	490	611	570	621	603	710	920
Civil Appeals: Added Disposed of Pending at end	5,819	5,869	5,273	5,864	5,746	5,658	5,354	5,455	5,330	5,067
Criminal Appeals: Added Disposed of Pending at end	6,283	5,479	5,467	5,864	5,454	5,374	5,530	5,620	5,614	5,028
Juvenile and Dom. Rel. Courts Hearings Rehearings Total	11,145	15,587	15,901	18,258	21,728	23,801	26,722	29,218	35,508	38,495
**Juvenile Complaints Added Disposed of Pending at end	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15,429	18,792	20,467
***Juveniles in Need of Supervision* Added Disposed of Pending at end	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13,789	16,716	18,028
**Domestic Relations and Reciprocal Support Complaints Added Disposed of Pending at end	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15,129	17,446	18,902
County District Courts Cases instituted in and transferred to the District Court Disposed of Pending at end	14,176	107,995	108,185	111,591	119,788	134,103	138,876	137,635	149,292	153,710
TOTAL All Courts (Except Municipal Courts) Added Disposed of Pending at end	20,762	18,346	127,650	143,942	156,959	165,770	173,630	172,279	181,554	189,701
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Hearings Rehearings Total	11,145	15,587	15,901	18,258	21,728	23,801	26,722	29,218	35,508	38,495
Municipal Courts Disposed of by Municipal Court Hearings: Moving traffic cases Parking cases Non-traffic cases Disposed of in Violations Bureau: Moving traffic cases Parking cases Non-traffic cases Total	78,062	77,330	103,980	120,061	136,053	156,090	152,123	185,141	150,282	150,282

*New unit of reporting commencing 1956-57 court year
**New unit of reporting commencing July, 1960
***Juveniles in Need of Supervision* Status Effective March 1, 1974
****Rule 3:22, effective 1/1/65
NOTE: The year-to-year figures on cases pending, added, disposed of and pending at ending of the subsequent year may not balance because of "recounts" as a result of physical inventories by the reporting sources.

CASES ADDED, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING BY COURT
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY
1958-59 to 1969-70

1958-1959	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1962-1963	1963-1964	1964-1965	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1968-1969	1969-1970
144	161	136	189	133	140	133	209	160	142	139	170
148	150	152	151	152	145	141	157	131	170	154	167
38	49	33	71	52	47	39	91	120	92	77	80
733	918	880	1,037	1,061	1,166	1,121	1,263	1,548	1,814	2,026	2,397
631	771	663	1,094	947	1,000	921	1,560	1,399	1,530	1,619	1,885
487	634	663	648	762	925	1,139	842	991	1,266	1,673	2,185
18,962	20,131	21,689	24,145	25,230	27,825	30,035	31,576	32,126	35,555	34,341	33,892
15,123	15,063	19,688	23,056	23,315	22,768	28,459	22,620	28,783	33,092	33,875	31,528
15,535	20,603	22,604	23,830	25,745	30,809	32,425	41,072	44,581	46,152	46,457	48,673
10,425	10,486	11,407	11,566	12,728	12,030	12,602	11,506	12,123	14,273	17,209	19,924
8,900	11,185	11,912	11,805	11,629	11,304	11,916	12,817	10,796	13,074	14,746	16,823
10,357	9,450	8,945	8,698	9,797	11,579	12,336	11,095	11,133	12,364	14,613	17,802
							356	426	398	372	347
							507	457	387	360	328
							247	122	164	140	103
2,046	2,304	2,256	2,470	2,352	2,725	2,555	2,700	2,791	2,636	2,473	2,443
1,995	2,210	2,290	2,261	2,246	2,511	2,421	2,755	2,931	2,518	2,595	2,447
981	1,075	1,041	1,250	1,354	1,540	1,674	1,624	1,484	1,602	1,482	1,490
5,271	5,606	5,691	5,885	6,183	6,485	6,893	7,727	8,100	9,056	9,222	11,041
5,032	5,381	5,991	6,019	5,874	6,182	6,493	8,177	8,100	9,133	9,155	10,465
1,335	1,560	1,260	1,126	1,435	1,734	2,134	1,688	1,737	1,737	1,807	2,370
		284	301	260	281	247	262	263	234	237	240
	139	324	306	264	270	241	244	277	242	234	244
		99	98	94	105	111	129	115	106	107	103
203	228	209	173	174	207	157	186	155	206	157	184
173	221	215	192	150	184	192	194	183	146	170	170
93	100	94	75	99	122	87	79	81	137	89	104
1,389	1,506	1,540	1,612	1,784	1,886	2,160	2,182	2,212	2,353	2,617	2,505
1,348	1,468	1,559	1,725	1,894	1,791	2,120	2,231	2,185	2,309	2,618	2,618
426	468	449	336	426	521	561	532	542	587	659	543
23,394	27,277	28,804	32,167	33,442	38,368	43,659	41,808	51,017	55,863	:	:
22,462	24,297	28,136	30,157	30,271	39,736	44,428	41,819	42,598	44,017	:	:
45,856	51,574	56,940	62,324	63,713	78,104	88,087	83,721	93,615	99,880	:	:
		15,129	18,048	20,222	25,016	26,827	26,514	29,966	35,886	42,200	50,304
		15,217	17,446	18,902	20,851	26,495	26,698	29,735	32,754	40,976	49,693
		1,822	2,424	3,995	4,160	4,492	4,708	4,939	6,071	9,632	10,467
		15,769	16,434	17,676	18,879	19,790	19,818	21,100	21,023	31,539	35,466
		15,702	16,587	17,075	18,215	19,381	18,243	23,091	21,384	30,520	35,131
		2,851	2,698	3,514	3,478	3,887	5,562	3,561	3,300	4,310	4,683
162,796	168,332	177,929	184,905	183,264	193,045	191,726	184,627	190,967	188,734	180,674	215,491
160,043	167,757	177,146	184,230	182,823	192,537	188,219	187,723	197,174	191,409	182,049	207,184
21,408	21,983	22,766	23,374	26,115	28,604	32,011	28,915	22,708	20,033	18,639	28,908
201,969	209,672	252,919	266,767	271,067	290,586	294,602	289,431	301,937	312,310	323,206	374,404
23,394	27,277	28,804	32,167	33,442	38,368	43,659	41,809	51,017	55,863	:	:
22,462	24,297	28,136	30,157	30,271	39,736	44,428	41,819	42,598	44,017	:	:
45,856	51,574	56,940	62,324	63,713	78,104	88,087	83,721	93,615	99,880	:	:
193,443	204,202	291,047	264,838	262,773	280,512	287,386	284,185	304,925	309,067	319,037	358,727
50,660	56,061	62,627	64,628	73,308	83,617	91,143	96,369	92,333	95,612	99,920	117,511
160,289	159,879	152,421	168,465	177,974	187,304	209,659	223,393	226,776	234,485	256,100	265,060
72,958	72,094	82,962	70,391	75,410	85,826	99,351	120,791	130,806	124,463	126,051	147,705
76,538	84,759	93,026	91,140	91,103	105,570	104,196	112,233	114,551	117,692	132,283	143,168
232,971	261,915	270,529	268,051	280,681	287,275	331,620	354,123	360,436	368,517	414,051	402,236
876,199	926,374	1,011,201	1,009,818	1,038,784	1,076,468	1,097,263	1,237,223	1,198,321	1,225,045	1,305,798	1,521,846
1,769	2,538	4,035	3,223	2,935	4,257	5,880	6,707	8,437	8,220	11,204	12,905
1,420,724	1,508,459	1,614,174	1,611,088	1,669,887	1,746,700	1,847,969	2,054,476	2,039,327	2,079,322	2,240,487	2,492,920

CONTINUED

2 OF 3

CASES ADDED, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING BY COURT
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY
1970-71 to 1979-80

	1970- 1971	1971- 1972	1972- 1973	1973- 1974	1974- 1975	1975- 1976	1976- 1977	1977- 1978	1978- 1979	1979- 1980
Supreme Court Appeals:										
Appeals filed and certified	195	169	173	183	221	232	225	193	214	232
Disposed of	157	163	170	179	182	187	244	218	243	223
Pending at end	118	104	107	111	150	195	176	151	122	131
Superior Court, Appellate Division Appeals:										
Appeals filed 1/	2,695	3,648	3,833	3,779	4,262	4,803	5,198	5,293	4,774	5,054
Disposed of	2,349	2,977	3,833	3,568	3,877	4,233	4,237	4,741	5,692	5,400
Pending at end	2,521	3,092	3,514	3,725	4,210	4,746	5,641	6,270	5,380	5,034
3/ Superior Court, Law Div. & Co. Cts. Combined Civil Cases:										
Added	32,324	31,107	31,750	32,168	36,201	36,966	39,143	40,233	44,688	48,065
Disposed of	31,482	29,801	30,896	30,263	31,220	30,729	33,011	37,867	41,353	47,025
Pending at end	49,189	44,500	39,656	36,466	40,677	46,950	53,095	52,607	58,759	59,749
* Criminal Cases:										
Added	25,159	29,127	25,134	24,170	27,567	27,664	25,748	24,311	22,198	22,980
Disposed of	22,367	27,362	25,427	24,434	23,260	25,425	24,648	22,806	24,256	23,566
Pending at end	20,761	22,322	21,905	22,248	20,555	28,724	29,947	31,450	29,495	29,309
**** Post-Conviction Relief Petitions:										
Added	358	445	458	488	304	277	227	219	159	135
Disposed of	361	432	417	469	402	241	226	239	161	127
Pending at end	98	112	142	161	63	55	57	38	35	43
Superior Court, Chancery Division General Equity Cases:										
Added	2,807	2,967	3,301	3,596	3,844	3,936	4,130	4,023	4,318	4,424
Disposed of	2,520	2,650	3,180	3,469	3,523	3,910	4,388	3,794	4,069	4,420
Pending at end	1,772	2,090	2,218	2,388	2,647	2,884	2,466	2,820	3,114	3,118
Matrimonial Cases:										
Added	13,349	17,940	22,933	20,790	22,782	23,391	22,170	27,371	25,609	24,849
Disposed of	13,200	15,858	22,387	20,808	21,964	22,205	22,098	26,483	26,275	26,466
Pending at end	2,455	4,536	4,993	5,000	5,818	6,948	6,961	7,978	7,272	5,655
3/ County Courts Contested Probate Matters:										
Added	240	328	382	347	404	284	693	597	547	542
Disposed of	233	340	336	329	328	319	653	618	562	542
Pending at end	109	95	145	163	172	233	277	262	252	248
Civil Appeals:										
Added	190	82	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Disposed of	169	161	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pending at end	105	21	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Criminal Appeals:										
Added	2,355	2,569	3,238	3,375	3,629	3,790	3,063	2,554	2,784	2,783
Disposed of	2,329	2,536	3,117	3,331	3,586	3,120	3,336	2,486	2,699	2,828
Pending at end	565	610	725	769	812	846	580	654	739	694
Juvenile and Dom. Rel. Courts Hearings Rehearings										
Total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
**Juvenile Complaints										
Added	23,281	28,816	63,852	68,547	74,790	75,862	73,400	81,827	97,110	93,352
Disposed of	27,239	27,239	63,175	69,451	73,893	75,986	69,359	86,359	96,750	92,444
Pending at end	8,836	10,275	10,903	10,004	10,901	11,902	12,554	13,841	14,698	15,606
***Juveniles in Need of Supervision										
Added				3,788	7,867	8,622	8,843	10,553	11,555	12,126
Disposed of				3,122	7,892	8,528	8,689	10,384	11,764	12,072
Pending at end				662	677	776	937	1,135	984	1,038
**Domestic Relations and Reciprocal Support Complaints										
Added	36,059	40,454	41,407	49,358	50,889	61,874	69,474	73,460	80,878	80,133
Disposed of	34,874	40,046	42,723	49,619	50,235	61,439	67,707	72,397	80,619	80,848
Pending at end	5,015	5,414	3,663	3,461	4,115	4,736	6,178	7,035	7,437	6,722
County District Courts Instituted in and transferred to the District Court										
Disposed of	237,548	239,213	251,743	250,664	280,941	293,917	303,057	317,895	331,672	353,917
Pending at end	34,238	37,344	44,384	45,442	40,801	44,854	49,092	51,504	58,503	46,699
TOTAL, ALL COURTS (Except Municipal Courts and Tax Court)										
Added	405,880	426,771	448,204	471,253	513,801	541,867	555,371	588,519	626,506	648,592
Disposed of	397,587	421,711	454,516	476,984	506,741	529,271	541,211	577,472	618,969	654,835
Pending at end	125,782	130,575	132,575	130,538	137,598	153,651	167,981	178,645	186,790	171,096
2/ TAX COURT										
Filed	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	N.A.	6,925
Disposed of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	N.A.	11,549
Pending at end	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	26,000	21,376
GRAND TOTAL, ALL COURTS (Other than Municipal Courts)										
Filed	405,880	426,771	448,204	471,253	513,801	541,867	555,371	588,519	626,506	655,517
Disposed of	397,587	421,711	454,516	476,984	506,741	529,271	541,211	577,472	618,969	675,835
Pending at end	125,782	130,575	132,575	130,538	137,598	153,651	167,981	178,645	186,790	192,472
Municipal Courts Disposed of by Municipal Court Hearings:										
Moving traffic cases	295,300	304,054	309,905	323,441	337,037	338,595	331,742	344,399	381,245	383,156
Parking cases	164,640	202,484	198,975	194,604	187,051	136,235	132,007	114,941	92,337	92,337
Non-traffic cases	157,989	161,071	162,582	177,915	195,945	206,703	203,754	207,615	224,503	233,561
Disposed of in Violations Bureau:										
Moving traffic cases	463,130	595,469	589,740	598,247	660,372	644,944	611,778	692,836	701,289	829,640
Parking cases	1,645,379	1,701,661	1,684,833	1,705,097	1,795,284	1,723,420	1,601,670	1,512,641	1,876,927	1,883,560
Non-traffic cases	12,498	12,483	13,700	15,476	18,941	19,134	20,619	23,592	23,592	27,227
TOTAL	2,738,956	2,937,212	2,929,735	2,974,780	3,132,630	3,061,941	3,101,570	3,298,143	3,412,597	3,449,901

1/ Not including appeals certified by Supreme Court before calendaring.
 2/ Does not include data for the New Jersey Tax Court which was instituted effective 7/1/79.
 3/ Includes matters instituted in the County Court prior to the Amendment to the New Jersey Constitution effective 12/7/78, as well as matters instituted in the Superior Court.
 * New unit of reporting commencing 1956-57 court year.
 ** New unit of reporting commencing July, 1960.
 *** Juveniles in Need of Supervision: Statute Effective March 1, 1974.
 **** Rule 3:22, effective January 1, 1965.
 NOTE: The year-to-year figures on cases pending, added, disposed of and pending at ending of the subsequent year may not balance because of "recounts" as a result of physical inventories by the reporting sources.

WEIGHTED CASELOAD DATA

September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

RANK	ESTIMATED ***POPULATION 7/1/78	CASES ADDED (NON-WEIGHTED)						WEIGHTED** Cases Added (Total)		CASES DISPOSED OF (NON-WEIGHTED)						WEIGHTED** Dispositions (Total)		RANK
		LAW DIVISION CIVIL*	CRIMINAL	DISTRICT COURT	JUV. DELINQ. JNS AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS	GENERAL EQUITY	MATRIMONIAL	Law Civil Criminal District J & D R Gen. Equity Matrimonial	Weighting Factor	LAW DIVISION CIVIL*	CRIMINAL	DISTRICT COURT	JUV. DELINQ. JNS AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS	GENERAL EQUITY	MATRIMONIAL	Law Civil Criminal District J. & D.R. Gen. Equity Matrimonial	Weighting Factor	
		1.99	3.23	0.08	0.19	3.66	1.28			1.99	3.23	0.08	0.19	3.66	1.28			
1	BERGEN 865,200	ESSEX 6,935	ESSEX 3,471	ESSEX 73,818	ESSEX 33,116	BERGEN 586	BERGEN 2,737	ESSEX 42,259	1.99	ESSEX 7,466	ESSEX 4,168	ESSEX 77,115	ESSEX 33,425	BERGEN 545	BERGEN 2,747	ESSEX 45,618	1.99	
2	ESSEX 829,900	BERGEN 6,613	CAMDEN 1,864	HUDSON 33,555	PASSAIC 14,725	ESSEX 541	ESSEX 2,398	BERGEN 28,081	3.23	BERGEN 6,423	CAMDEN 2,047	HUDSON 33,221	CAMDEN 14,449	ATLANTIC 380	ESSEX 2,695	BERGEN 27,460	3.23	
3	MIDDLESEX 591,100	MIDDLESEX 5,763	HUDSON 1,551	BERGEN 31,725	CAMDEN 14,253	NONMOUTH 327	MIDDLESEX 2,193	MIDDLESEX 24,502	0.08	MIDDLESEX 5,017	MIDDLESEX 1,578	BERGEN 31,924	PASSAIC 14,290	ESSEX 363	MIDDLESEX 2,394	MIDDLESEX 23,745	0.08	
4	HUDSON 554,000	HUDSON 4,422	MIDDLESEX 1,536	PASSAIC 26,667	UNION 12,740	CAMDEN 316	HUDSON 1,746	HUDSON 21,806	0.19	HUDSON 4,534	HUDSON 1,527	MIDDLESEX 26,905	UNION 13,834	NONMOUTH 338	NONMOUTH 1,867	HUDSON 22,210	3.66	
5	UNION 509,600	CAMDEN 3,366	BERGEN 1,459	MIDDLESEX 24,501	HUDSON 12,245	OCEAN 304	NONMOUTH 1,715	CAMDEN 20,249	1.28	PASSAIC 3,269	BERGEN 1,425	PASSAIC 26,712	MIDDLESEX 12,983	OCEAN 301	HUDSON 1,832	CAMDEN 20,455	1.28	
6	NONMOUTH 499,900	PASSAIC 3,161	UNION 1,452	UNION 21,576	MIDDLESEX 12,077	MIDDLESEX 276	PASSAIC 1,672	PASSAIC 18,646		CAMDEN 3,132	NONMOUTH 1,410	CAMDEN 22,523	HUDSON 12,168	CAMDEN 289	UNION 1,666	PASSAIC 17,864		
7	CAMDEN 471,600	UNION 2,983	NONMOUTH 1,415	CAMDEN 21,244	BERGEN 10,642	MORRIS 276	UNION 1,567	UNION 17,532		UNION 2,897	MERCER 1,200	UNION 21,999	NONMOUTH 10,595	MIDDLESEX 268	PASSAIC 1,626	NONMOUTH 17,554		
8	PASSAIC 466,800	NONMOUTH 2,783	MERCER 1,407	NONMOUTH 20,523	NONMOUTH 10,514	ATLANTIC 258	CAMDEN 1,536	NONMOUTH 17,140		NONMOUTH 2,821	UNION 1,278	UNION 21,821	BERGEN 10,580	HUDSON 257	CAMDEN 1,567	UNION 17,054		
9	MORRIS 404,000	MORRIS 2,288	PASSAIC 1,381	MERCER 15,968	MERCER 9,306	PASSAIC 225	MORRIS 1,380	MERCER 12,872		MORRIS 1,950	ATLANTIC 1,192	MERCER 17,382	MERCER 9,603	PASSAIC 218	MORRIS 1,438	MERCER 12,746		
10	BURLINGTON 363,500	OCEAN 1,988	ATLANTIC 1,207	OCEAN 14,231	BURLINGTON 7,741	HUDSON 205	BURLINGTON 1,281	OCEAN 11,651		OCEAN 1,932	BURLINGTON 1,155	OCEAN 15,085	OCEAN 7,835	MORRIS 207	BURLINGTON 1,382	OCEAN 11,727		
11	OCEAN 331,500	MERCER 1,565	GLOUCESTER 978	MORRIS 12,097	OCEAN 7,594	UNION 203	OCEAN 1,281	MORRIS 11,216		MERCER 1,625	PASSAIC 1,123	MORRIS 12,736	BURLINGTON 7,739	BURLINGTON 177	OCEAN 1,364	BURLINGTON 10,970		
12	MERCER 317,200	BURLINGTON 1,285	CUMBERLAND 943	BURLINGTON 12,069	CUMBERLAND 6,831	BURLINGTON 184	MERCER 1,267	ATLANTIC 9,746		BURLINGTON 1,225	GLOUCESTER 1,004	BURLINGTON 11,430	CUMBERLAND 7,023	CAPE MAY 176	MERCER 1,252	MORRIS 10,549		
13	SOMERSET 207,800	ATLANTIC 1,063	OCEAN 731	ATLANTIC 9,168	ATLANTIC 6,600	MERCER 149	SOMERSET 770	BURLINGTON 9,361		ATLANTIC 998	OCEAN 724	ATLANTIC 9,435	ATLANTIC 6,560	UNION 175	GLOUCESTER 789	ATLANTIC 10,214		
14	GLOUCESTER 200,000	SOMERSET 1,021	BURLINGTON 636	GLOUCESTER 7,392	GLOUCESTER 5,701	GLOUCESTER 115	GLOUCESTER 670	GLOUCESTER 7,819		GLOUCESTER 982	MORRIS 643	GLOUCESTER 7,841	GLOUCESTER 5,599	MERCER 153	SOMERSET 786	GLOUCESTER 8,356		
15	ATLANTIC 190,000	GLOUCESTER 858	MORRIS 599	SOMERSET 7,169	MORRIS 5,179	CAPE MAY 106	ATLANTIC 625	CUMBERLAND 6,817		SOMERSET 937	CUMBERLAND 534	SOMERSET 7,077	MORRIS 5,130	CUMBERLAND 131	ATLANTIC 770	CUMBERLAND 5,824		
16	CUMBERLAND 130,200	CUMBERLAND 536	SOMERSET 498	CUMBERLAND 6,663	SALEM 4,456	SOMERSET 103	CUMBERLAND 474	SOMERSET 6,091		CUMBERLAND 478	CAPE MAY 480	CUMBERLAND 6,591	SALEM 4,680	GLOUCESTER 125	CUMBERLAND 630	SOMERSET 5,418		
17	SUSSEX 109,200	SUSSEX 411	SALEM 443	SUSSEX 4,368	CAPE MAY 3,871	CUMBERLAND 73	SUSSEX 405	CAPE MAY 3,724		SUSSEX 391	SALEM 435	SUSSEX 4,488	CAPE MAY 3,914	SOMERSET 102	SUSSEX 402	CAPE MAY 4,024		
18	HUNTERDON 84,200	CAPE MAY 347	WARREN 435	SALEM 3,471	SOMERSET 2,708	SUSSEX 65	HUNTERDON 368	SALEM 3,136		WARREN 310	HUNTERDON 354	SALEM 3,520	SOMERSET 2,751	SUSSEX 71	HUNTERDON 400	SALEM 3,292		
19	WARREN 84,000	HUNTERDON 300	CAPE MAY 422	CAPE MAY 3,033	WARREN 2,154	HUNTERDON 52	WARREN 326	WARREN 3,043		HUNTERDON 274	SOMERSET 336	CAPE MAY 3,030	WARREN 2,007	HUNTERDON 60	WARREN 332	SUSSEX 3,113		
20	CAPE MAY 77,000	WARREN 255	HUNTERDON 329	HUNTERDON 2,475	SUSSEX 1,896	WARREN 35	CAPE MAY 288	SUSSEX 3,004		CAPE MAY 249	SUSSEX 263	HUNTERDON 2,525	SUSSEX 1,850	SALEM 44	CAPE MAY 272	HUNTERDON 2,878		
21	SALEM 62,400	SALEM 117	SUSSEX 223	WARREN 2,204	HUNTERDON 1,262	SALEM 25	SALEM 200	HUNTERDON 2,759		SALEM 115	WARREN 210	WARREN 2,361	HUNTERDON 1,346	WARREN 40	SALEM 255	WARREN 2,437		
STATE TOTALS	7,389,000	48,065	22,198	331,672	185,611	4,424	24,849	281,453		47,025	23,166	365,721	188,364	4,420	26,466	283,506		
1 Yr. Ago		44,688	22,198	331,672	189,543	4,318	25,609	271,759		41,353	24,256	324,656	189,133	4,009	26,275	270,852		

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*Includes small number of cases transferred from the District Court.
 **Weighted cases are computed by dividing the number of Judge hours on the bench and in settlement conference by the total number of cases disposed of. The result is the average number of Judge hours needed to dispose of the cases.
 †Weights were computed on the basis of hours and dispositions during the year ending December 31, 1979.
 ***Official State estimates by the Office of Demographic & Economic Analysis, N.J. Department of Labor and Industry. (Provisional estimates published and certified 6/1/79.) Note: State estimates are shown to nearest thousand, county estimates to nearest hundred.

WEIGHTED CASELOAD DATA

Cases Pending on August 31, 1980

RANK	ESTIMATED POPULATION 7/2/78	NON-WEIGHTED CASES PENDING AS OF August 31, 1980						WEIGHTED* Cases Pending (Total)	NON-WEIGHTED OLDER** ACTIVE CASES PENDING AS OF August 31, 1980						WEIGHTED* Older Active Cases Pending (Total)	RANK
		LAW DIVISION CIVIL*	CRIMINAL	DISTRICT COURT	JUV. DELINQ. JNS AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS	GENERAL EQUITY	MATRIMONIAL		LAW DIVISION CIVIL*	CRIMINAL	DISTRICT COURT	JUV. DELINQ. JNS AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS	GENERAL EQUITY	MATRIMONIAL		
1	BERGEN 865,200	BERGEN 8,730	ESSEX 4,879	BERGEN 6,312	ESSEX 2,570	ESSEX 435	BERGEN 806	ESSEX 34,501	BERGEN 4,230	MIDDLESEX 492	ESSEX 259	BERGEN 641	ESSEX 119	BERGEN 386	ESSEX 10,671	1
2	ESSEX 829,900	ESSEX 7,900	CAMDEN 3,068	ESSEX 6,150	PASSAIC 1,819	BERGEN 358	MONMOUTH 552	MIDDLESEX 25,874	ESSEX 4,223	ESSEX 476	GLOUCESTER 141	ESSEX 626	ATLANTIC 80	MERCER 227	BERGEN 10,150	2
3	MIDDLESEX 591,100	MIDDLESEX 7,877	HUDSON 2,651	HUDSON 4,257	MONMOUTH 1,784	ATLANTIC 236	MERCER 504	BERGEN 25,730	MIDDLESEX 3,773	HUDSON 388	CAMDEN 111	PASSAIC 474	LAMDEN 52	MIDDLESEX 176	MIDDLESEX 9,478	3
4	HUDSON 554,000	MONMOUTH 5,509	MIDDLESEX 2,638	BURLINGTON 4,198	HUDSON 1,710	CAMDEN 223	MIDDLESEX 481	CAMDEN 21,627	MONMOUTH 3,617	CAMDEN 349	BERGEN 63	HUDSON 462	MORRIS 44	ESSEX 121	MONMOUTH 7,599	4
5	UNION 509,600	CAMDEN 5,096	PASSAIC 2,167	UNION 3,755	MERCER 1,672	MORRIS 205	HUDSON 374	HUDSON 17,981	CAMDEN 2,863	BERGEN 309	SUSSEX 56	MONMOUTH 429	OCEAN 42	CAMDEN 109	CAMDEN 7,176	5
6	MONMOUTH 499,900	HUDSON 3,987	BERGEN 1,608	PASSAIC 3,108	BERGEN 1,565	OCEAN 194	CAMDEN 362	MONMOUTH 16,480	UNION 1,676	WARREN 239	MONMOUTH 54	MIDDLESEX 322	PASSAIC 36	MONMOUTH 99	HUDSON 4,097	6
7	CAMDEN 471,600	UNION 3,626	UNION 1,486	OCEAN 2,376	UNION 1,448	MONMOUTH 187	MORRIS 354	PASSAIC 13,666	HUDSON 1,343	GLOUCESTER 134	MIDDLESEX 27	MERCER 309	BERGEN 31	UNION 83	UNION 3,938	7
8	PASSAIC 456,800	OCEAN 2,545	MERCER 1,438	MIDDLESEX 2,301	MIDDLESEX 1,347	PASSAIC 175	ESSEX 350	UNION 13,526	OCEAN 1,202	PASSAIC 134	HUNTERDON 24	UNION 250	BURLINGTON 27	BURLINGTON 70	MERCER 2,947	8
9	MORRIS 404,000	PASSAIC 2,545	ATLANTIC 1,390	MERCER 2,261	CAMDEN 784	MIDDLESEX 170	PASSAIC 287	MERCER 10,375	MERCER 1,176	UNION 114	CUMBERLAND 17	ATLANTIC 209	MONMOUTH 25	MORRIS 66	OCEAN 2,764	9
10	BURLINGTON 363,500	MERCER 2,143	GLOUCESTER 1,277	MONMOUTH 2,120	GLOUCESTER 769	UNION 160	BURLINGTON 275	ATLANTIC 8,611	GLOUCESTER 840	MERCER 67	BURLINGTON 16	GLOUCESTER 196	MIDDLESEX 25	PASSAIC 62	GLOUCESTER 2,258	10
11	OCEAN 331,500	MORRIS 2,048	CUMBERLAND 1,155	CAMDEN 1,852	BURLINGTON 759	BURLINGTON 151	UNION 273	OCEAN 8,003	ATLANTIC 787	OCEAN 61	ATLANTIC 15	WARREN 141	UNION 22	ATLANTIC 60	ATLANTIC 2,054	11
12	MERCER 317,200	BURLINGTON 1,528	MONMOUTH 1,120	GLOUCESTER 1,561	ATLANTIC 686	GLOUCESTER 103	SOMERSET 146	GLOUCESTER 7,761	PASSAIC 647	CAPE MAY 38	CAPE MAY 15	MORRIS 124	CUMBERLAND 20	HUDSON 51	PASSAIC 2,022	12
13	SOMERSET 207,800	ATLANTIC 1,447	WARREN 673	CUMBERLAND 1,225	CAPE MAY 563	HUDSON 93	ATLANTIC 144	MORRIS 7,483	BURLINGTON 637	MONMOUTH 30	MERCER 11	SALEM 112	GLOUCESTER 19	HUNTERDON 42	BURLINGTON 1,501	13
14	GLOUCESTER 200,000	GLOUCESTER 1,424	MORRIS 621	MORRIS 1,168	MORRIS 553	MERCER 88	OCEAN 134	BURLINGTON 5,876	MORRIS 484	ATLANTIC 24	SALEM 3	CAPE MAY 99	SOMERSET 14	SUSSEX 41	MORRIS 1,294	14
15	ATLANTIC 190,000	SOMERSET 905	OCEAN 559	SUSSEX 876	SALEM 512	CAPE MAY 82	HUNTERDON 126	CUMBERLAND 5,819	CUMBERLAND 399	HUNTERDON 20	HUDSON 1	HUNTERDON 92	SUSSEX 14	CAPE MAY 31	CUMBERLAND 910	15
16	CUMBERLAND 130,200	CUMBERLAND 797	CAPE MAY 552	ATLANTIC 787	WARREN 375	SOMERSET 67	GLOUCESTER 121	SOMERSET 3,630	SUSSEX 233	MORRIS 19	SOMERSET 1	BURLINGTON 79	CAPE MAY 12	GLOUCESTER 28	WARREN 878	16
17	SUSSEX 109,200	SUSSEX 504	SALEM 532	SOMERSET 703	SOMERSET 322	CUMBERLAND 64	SUSSEX 110	CAPE MAY 3,178	SOMERSET 204	SUSSEX 16	PASSAIC 0	CAMDEN 68	HUNTERDON 11	SOMERSET 27	SUSSEX 636	17
18	HUNTERDON 84,200	CAPE MAY 435	BURLINGTON 449	HUNTERDON 683	OCEAN 320	SUSSEX 49	CUMBERLAND 98	WARREN 2,859	CAPE MAY 190	SOMERSET 13	WARREN 0	SUSSEX 68	MERCER 11	CUMBERLAND 17	CAPE MAY 604	18
19	WARREN 84,000	HUNTERDON 382	HUNTERDON 409	CAPE MAY 516	HUNTERDON 240	HUNTERDON 39	WARREN 70	HUNTERDON 2,486	HUNTERDON 150	BURLINGTON 9	MORRIS 0	SOMERSET 43	HUDSON 5	OCEAN 14	SOMERSET 542	19
20	CAPE MAY 77,000	WARREN 222	SOMERSET 396	SALEM 331	CUMBERLAND 235	SALEM 20	CAPE MAY 63	SALEM 2,244	SALEM 59	CUMBERLAND 6	OCEAN 0	OCEAN 20	SALEM 5	WARREN 5	HUNTERDON 477	20
21	SALEM 62,800	SALEM 149	SUSSEX 241	WARREN 159	SUSSEX 238	WARREN 19	SALEM 25	SUSSEX 2,216	WARREN 31	SALEM 4	UNION 0	CUMBERLAND 0	WARREN 3	SALEM 174	21	
STATE TOTALS	7,349,000	59,799	29,309	46,699	20,366	3,118	5,655	239,924	28,764	2,942	816	4,764	617	1,718	72,171	STATE TOTALS
	1 Yr. Ago	58,936	29,383	58,520	22,580	3,129	7,312	241,978	28,934	4,023	1,371	5,362	578	1,708	76,003	

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*Weighted cases are computed by dividing the number of judge hours on the bench and in settlement conference by the total number of cases disposed of. The result is the average number of judge hours needed to dispose of the cases.
 **Weights were computed on the basis of hours and dispositions during the year ending December 31, 1979.
 ***Law Civil, Criminal, General Equity, Matrimonial and County District Court over 1 year; J. & D.R. over 3 months.
 ****Official State estimates by the Office of Demographic & Economic Analysis, N.J. Department of Labor and Industry. (Provisional estimates published and certified 6/3/79.) Note: State estimates are shown to nearest thousand, county estimates to nearest hundred.

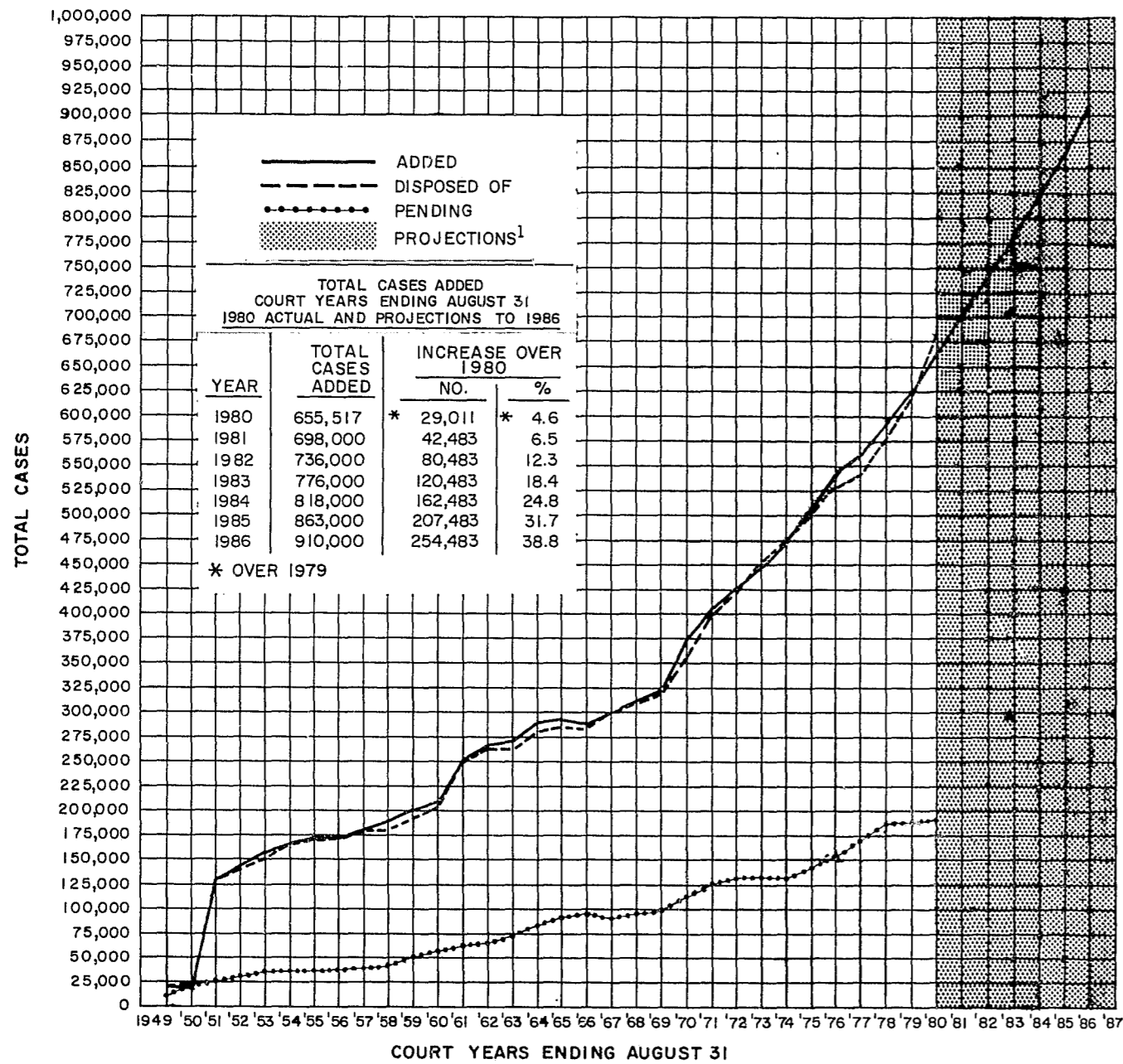
WEIGHTED* CASE LOAD PER JUDGE—RANKED HIGHEST TO LOWEST

September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

R A N K	1/ 2/ Avg. No. of Trial Judges Avail. Year Ending 8/31/80	TOTAL WEIGHTED* CASES ADDED		TOTAL WEIGHTED* DISPOSITIONS		TOTAL WEIGHTED* CASES PENDING (ACTIVE & INACTIVE) AS OF 8/31/80		TOTAL WEIGHTED* OLDER ACTIVE CASES PENDING** AS OF 8/31/80		R A N K
		NUMBER	PER JUDGE	NUMBER	PER JUDGE	NUMBER	PER JUDGE	NUMBER	PER JUDGE	
1	1/ ESSEX 36.16	ESSEX 42,259	CUMBERLAND 1,888	ESSEX 45,618	CAPE MAY 1,881	ESSEX 34,501	CUMBERLAND 1,612	ESSEX 10,671	MONMOUTH 512	1
2	1/ BERGEN 25.71	BERGEN 28,081	CAPE MAY 1,740	BERGEN 27,460	CUMBERLAND 1,613	MIDDLESEX 25,874	CAPE MAY 1,485	BERGEN 18,150	WARREN 450	2
3	1/ MIDDLESEX 22.41	MIDDLESEX 24,502	WARREN 1,560	MIDDLESEX 23,745	SALEM 1,444	BERGEN 25,730	WARREN 1,466	MIDDLESEX 9,478	CAMDEN 424	3
4	1/ HUDSON 21.56	HUDSON 21,806	SALEM 1,375	HUDSON 22,210	SUSSEX 1,408	CAMDEN 21,627	CAMDEN 1,278	MONMOUTH 7,599	MIDDLESEX 423	4
5	1/ UNION 20.97	CAMDEN 20,249	SUSSEX 1,359	CAMDEN 20,455	BURLINGTON 1,389	HUDSON 17,981	GLOUCESTER 1,222	CAMDEN 7,176	BERGEN 395	5
6	1/ PASSAIC 20.37	PASSAIC 18,646	OCEAN 1,294	PASSAIC 17,864	HUNTERDON 1,332	MONMOUTH 16,480	MIDDLESEX 1,155	HUDSON 4,097	GLOUCESTER 356	6
7	1/ CAMDEN 16.92	UNION 17,532	HUNTERDON 1,277	MONMOUTH 17,554	GLOUCESTER 1,316	PASSAIC 13,666	HUNTERDON 1,151	UNION 3,938	OCEAN 307	7
8	MONMOUTH 14.84	MONMOUTH 17,140	MERCER 1,254	UNION 17,054	OCEAN 1,303	UNION 13,526	MONMOUTH 1,111	MERCER 2,947	ESSEX 295	8
9	MERCER 10.26	MERCER 12,872	GLOUCESTER 1,231	MERCER 12,746	ESSEX 1,262	MERCER 10,375	ATLANTIC 1,041	OCEAN 2,764	SUSSEX 288	9
10	MORRIS 9.90	OCEAN 11,651	CAMDEN 1,196	OCEAN 11,727	WARREN 1,250	ATLANTIC 8,611	MERCER 1,011	GLOUCESTER 2,258	MERCER 287	10
11	OCEAN 9.00	MORRIS 11,216	BURLINGTON 1,184	BURLINGTON 10,970	MERCER 1,242	OCEAN 8,003	SUSSEX 1,003	ATLANTIC 2,054	CAPE MAY 282	11
12	1/ ATLANTIC 8.27	ATLANTIC 9,746	ATLANTIC 1,178	MORRIS 10,549	ATLANTIC 1,235	GLOUCESTER 7,761	BERGEN 1,001	PASSAIC 2,022	CUMBERLAND 252	12
13	BURLINGTON 7.90	BURLINGTON 9,361	ESSEX 1,168	ATLANTIC 10,214	CAMDEN 1,209	MORRIS 7,483	SALEM 984	BURLINGTON 1,501	ATLANTIC 248	13
14	1/ GLOUCESTER 6.35	GLOUCESTER 7,819	MONMOUTH 1,154	GLOUCESTER 8,356	MONMOUTH 1,183	BURLINGTON 5,876	ESSEX 954	MORRIS 1,294	HUNTERDON 221	14
15	SOMERSET 5.67	CUMBERLAND 6,817	MORRIS 1,132	CUMBERLAND 5,824	BERGEN 1,068	CUMBERLAND 5,819	OCEAN 889	CUMBERLAND 910	HUDSON 190	15
16	CUMBERLAND 3.61	SOMERSET 6,091	MIDDLESEX 1,093	SOMERSET 5,418	MORRIS 1,066	SOMERSET 3,630	HUDSON 834	WARREN 878	BURLINGTON 190	16
17	1/ SALEM 2.28	CAPE MAY 3,724	BERGEN 1,092	CAPE MAY 4,024	MIDDLESEX 1,060	CAPE MAY 3,178	MORRIS 756	SUSSEX 636	UNION 188	17
18	1/ SUSSEX 2.21	SALEM 3,136	SOMERSET 1,074	SALEM 3,292	HUDSON 1,030	WARREN 2,859	BURLINGTON 744	CAPE MAY 604	MORRIS 131	18
19	HUNTERDON 2.16	WARREN 3,043	HUDSON 1,011	SUSSEX 3,113	SOMERSET 956	HUNTERDON 2,486	PASSAIC 671	SOMERSET 542	PASSAIC 99	19
20	CAPE MAY 2.14	SUSSEX 3,004	PASSAIC 915	HUNTERDON 2,878	PASSAIC 877	SALEM 2,244	UNION 645	HUNTERDON 477	SOMERSET 96	20
21	WARREN 1.95	HUNTERDON 2,759	UNION 836	WARREN 2,437	UNION 813	SUSSEX 2,216	SOMERSET 640	SALEM 174	SALEM 76	21
State Totals	1/ 250.64 2/	281,453	1,122	285,506	1,131	239,924	957	72,171	288	State Totals

*Weighted cases are computed by dividing the number of judge hours on the bench and in settlement conference by the total number of cases disposed of. The result is the average number of judge hours needed to dispose of the cases.
 Weights were computed on the basis of hours and dispositions during the year ending December 31, 1979.
 **Law Civil, Criminal, General Equity, Matrimonial and County District Court over 1 year; J. & D.R. over 3 months.
 1/Total number of trial judges available includes retired judges recalled for temporary service.
 2/The number of trial judges does not include Assignment Judges.

TOTAL CASES ADDED, DISPOSED OF AND PENDING, 1949 TO 1980
AND PROJECTIONS¹ OF TOTAL CASES ADDED 1981 TO 1986
(ALL COURTS, EXCEPT MUNICIPAL COURTS)



¹ PROJECTIONS BASED ON REGRESSION ANALYSIS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SUPREME COURT
APPEALS, CERTIFICATIONS, MOTIONS,
OTHER PETITIONS, AND DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS
ADDED, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING

	September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980	September 1, 1978 to August 31, 1979
* APPEALS		
At beginning of Period	122	151
Notices of appeal filed	68	71
Certification on petitions granted	109	115
^{1/} Certifications on motion	37	12
Appeals by leave granted	18	16
	354	365
Appeals removed from calendar:		
Argued and decided	133	144
Consolidated with certification	8	7
Dismissed before argument	55	53
Remanded	19	7
Decided without argument	5	17
Dismissed after argument	3	15
	223	243
Appeals pending at end of period:		
Argued but not decided	12	6
Held for further argument	2	1
Perfect and ready for argument	79	93
Not yet perfected	38	22
	131	122
Appeals pending at end of period-- Excludes notices of appeal filed or certification granted:		
Prior to January 1, 1979	2	34
January 1, 1979 to March 31, 1979	1	29
April 1, 1979 to June 30, 1979	1	39
July 1, 1979 to August 31, 1979	1	20
September 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979	14	0
January 1, 1980 to March 31, 1980	37	0
April 1, 1980 to June 30, 1980	38	0
July 1, 1980 to August 31, 1980	37	0
	131	122
Total number of appeals argued	141	141
PETITIONS FOR CERTIFICATION		
At beginning of Period	307	351
Filed	975	916
Reinstated	4	15
Disposed of by:		
Decision of court	994	881
Dismissal prior to determination	81	94
Pending at end of period	211	307
MOTIONS AND OTHER PETITIONS		
At beginning of Period	183	178
Filed	1,353	1,348
Disposed of by:		
Decision of court	1,310	1,247
Withdrawn prior to presentation to court	74	96
Pending at end of period	152	183
DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS (To discipline and for reinstatement)		
At beginning of Period	22	32
Added	57	84
Disposed of	54	94
Pending at end of period	25	22

* The unit of this table is the individual appeal. One or more appeals may be argued together.

^{1/} The number of appeals certified from the Appellate Division before calendaring may not agree with the number of certifications received by the Supreme Court due to variances in case classification, cases consolidated or disjoined, and docketing procedures.

SOURCE: Supreme Court Clerk's Office.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

APPEALS, MOTIONS AND PETITIONS
ADDED, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING

	September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980	September 1, 1978 to August 31, 1979
APPEALS		
At beginning of Period		
Argued but not decided	34	32
Submitted on brief but not decided	17	17
Perfectd and ready for calendaring	2,115	1,706
1/ Not yet perfected	3,214	4,415
Filed	5,085	4,785
Certifications remanded from Supreme Court	0	1
	10,465	10,956
Appeals removed from Calendar:		
Argued and decided	1,496	1,531
Submitted and decided on brief	2,242	1,896
Dismissed before calendaring	1,662	2,195
Certified before calendaring	** 31	12
	5,431	5,634
Appeals pending at end of period:		
Argued but not decided	1	34
Submitted but not decided	0	17
* Perfectd and ready for calendaring	2,333	2,115
Not yet perfected	2,662	3,156
Remand or stay	38	N.A.
	5,034	5,322
Appeals pending at end of period-- Dates of Filing of appeals:		
Prior to January 1, 1979	181	2,387
January 1, 1979 to March 31, 1979	174	933
April 1, 1979 to June 30, 1979	319	1,042
July 1, 1979 to August 31, 1979	455	960
September 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979	874	0
January 1, 1980 to March 31, 1980	872	0
April 1, 1980 to June 30, 1980	1,150	0
July 1, 1980 to August 31, 1980	971	0
Remand or stay	38	N.A.
	5,034	5,322
Total number of appeals argued	1,497	1,565
Total number of appeals submitted	2,242	1,913
MOTIONS AND PETITIONS		
2/ At beginning of Period	351	234
Filed	5,680	5,596
Disposed of by:		
Decision of court	5,556	5,321
Withdrawn prior to presentation to court	176	156
Pending at end of period	299	353

* This figure includes those appeals already assigned dates.

** The number of appeals certified from the Appellate Division before calendaring may not agree with the number of certifications received by the Supreme Court due to variances in case classification, cases consolidated or disjoined, and docketing procedures.

1/ Recounts due to adjustments of caseload input from computerized docketing control systems amounted to +58 cases pending for a total of 5,380 cases pending.

2/ Recount due to adjustments of caseload input from computerized docketing control systems amounted to -2 motions and petitions for a total of 351 motions and petitions pending.

Source: Office of the Clerk, Appellate Division of the Superior Court.

TAX COURT OF NEW JERSEY

JULY 1, 1979 - AUGUST 31, 1979

A. Cases Pending and Case Dispositions:	Local Property Tax	State Tax	Equali- zation Table	Total
1. Cases pending as of first day of period	23,499	2,218	0	25,717
2. New cases filed during period, including transfers from other courts, remands and reinstatements				
	157	119	0	276
	<u>23,656</u>	<u>2,337</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>25,993</u>
3. Case dispositions during period	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0
4. Pending as of last day of period	<u>23,656</u>	<u>2,337</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>25,993</u>
B. Character of Complaints Filed:				
1. Local Property Tax				
	Regular			
	Vacant Land		3	
	Residential		1	
	Farmland		3	
	Commercial		49	
	Industrial		36	
	Multi-Family Residential		27	
	Correction of Error		3	122
	Transfers from other courts, including remands		35	
	Reinstatements		0	35
			0	157
2. State Tax				
	Business Personal Property Tax		1	
	Gross Income Tax		1	
	Homestead Rebate		102	
	Insurance Retaliatory Tax		1	
	Sales & Use Tax		11	
	Transfer Inheritance & Estate Tax		2	
	Unincorporated Business Tax		1	119
3. Equalization Table				
				0
4. Total Complaints Filed				
				<u>276</u>

JULY 1, 1979 - AUGUST 31, 1979 (con't)

C. 1.	Total Local Property Tax Assessments Contested in Complaints Filed			
				<u>\$372,910,210</u>
2.	State Tax Assessments contested in Complaints Filed			
	By Type of Tax			
	Business Personal Property Tax N.J.S.A. 54:11A-1	\$	1,696	
	Gross Income Tax N.J.S.A. 54A: 1-1	\$	1,022	
	Insurance Retaliatory Tax N.J.S.A. 17B:23-5	\$	179,717	
	Sales & Use Tax N.J.S.A. 54:32B-1	\$	1,262,066	
	Transfer Inheritance & Estate Taxes N.J.S.A. 54:33-1 & 54:38-1	\$	69,679	
	Unincorporated Business Tax N.J.S.A. 54:11 B-1 (repealed effective 1/1/77)	\$	2,648	
	Total State Tax Assessment contested in complaints filed	\$	<u>1,516,828</u>	
D.	Number of Complaints Filed In Each Filing Fee Category	Local Property Tax	State Tax	Total
	Regular	118	15	133
	Small Claims	<u>4</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>108</u>
	Totals	122	119	241
E.	Reductions or Increases Granted:	Local Property Tax	State Tax	Total
		-0-	-0-	-0-

TAX COURT OF NEW JERSEY

SEPTEMBER 1, 1979 - AUGUST 31, 1980

A. Cases Pending and Case Dispositions:	Local Property Tax	State Tax	Equali- zation Table	TOTAL
1. Cases pending as of first day of period	23,663*	2,337	0	26,000*
2. New Cases filed during period, including transfers from other courts, remands, reinstatements and Freeze Act applications.	<u>6,122**</u>	<u>765</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>6,925**</u>
	29,785	3,102	38	32,925
3. Case dispositions during period	-9,284	-2,237	-28	-11,549
4. Pending as of last day of period	<u>20,501</u>	<u>865</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>21,376</u>

B. Character of Complaints Filed:

1. Local Property Tax

Regular Appeals			
Vacant Land	507		
Residential	319		
Farmland	75		
Commercial	1,200		
Industrial	580		
Multi-Family			
Residential	1,324		
Other**	<u>1,238</u>	<u>5,243</u>	
Correction of Error	50	<u>50</u>	
Transfers from other courts including remands	829		
Reinstatements	<u>0</u>	<u>829</u>	6,122

2. State Tax

Alcoholic Beverage	
Wholesale Sales Tax	1
Boxing & Wrestling	
Gross Receipts Tax	1
Business Personal	
Property Tax	5
Capital Gains & Other	
Unearned Income Tax	6
Cigarette Tax	1
Corporation Business Tax	26
Corporation Income Tax	5

* Includes recount of +7 cases from tally of pending as of August 31, 1979.

** Includes 867 conterclaims recorded as filings.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1979 - AUGUST 31, 1980 (cont'd)

2. State Tax (cont'd)

Emergency Transportation Tax	1		
Gross Income Tax	32		
Homestead Rebate	630		
Insurance Retaliatory Tax	1		
Interstate Buses Excise Tax	1		
Judgment Complaint	1		
Motor Fuels Tax	5		
Public Utilities Franchise & Gross Receipts Tax	1		
Sales & Use Tax	27		
Transfer Inheritance & Estate Taxes	10	754	
Transfer from other courts including Remands	10		
Reinstatements	1	11	765

3. Equalization Table

County Equalization Table	2		
County Rebate	6		
Equalized Valuation	24	32	
Transfers from other courts including Remands	6	6	38
Total Complaints Filed			6,925

C. 1. Total Local Property Tax Assessments Contested in Complaints Filed \$7,148,186,867

2. Total State Tax Assessments contested in Complaints Filed

By Type of Tax

Boxing & Wrestling Gross Receipts Tax N.J.S.A. 5:2-12	\$	2,578
Business Personal Property Tax N.J.S.A. 54:11A-1	\$	69,038
Capital Gains & Other Unearned Income N.J.S.A. 54:8B-1 (repealed effective 7/8/76)	\$	529,841
Cigarette Tax N.J.S.A. 54:40A-1	\$	173,354
Corporation Business Tax N.J.S.A. 54:10A-1	\$	2,133,085

SEPTEMBER 1, 1979 - AUGUST 31, 1980 (cont'd)

Corporation Income Tax N.J.S.A. 54:10E-1	\$	437
County Equalization Table N.J.S.A. 54:2-37	\$	110,000
Emergency Transportation Tax N.J.S.A. 54:8A-1	\$	5,799
Gross Income Tax N.J.S.A. 54A:1-1	\$	253,193
Insurance Retaliatory Tax N.J.S.A. 17B:23-5	\$	1,001,338
Interstate Buses Excise Tax N.J.S.A. 48:4-20	\$	55,392
Complaint to Remove Judgment Docketed Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 54:49-12	\$	5,857
Motor Fuels Tax N.J.S.A. 54:39-1	\$	467,595
Realty Transfer Fee N.J.S.A. 46:15-5	\$	3,062
Sales & Use Tax N.J.S.A. 54:32B-1	\$	1,630,285
Transfer Inheritance & Estate Taxes N.J.S.A. 54:33-1 & 54:38-1	\$	223,924
Total State Tax Assessments contested in complaints filed	\$	<u>6,664,778</u>

D.* Number of Complaints Filed In Each Filing Fee Category

	Local Property Tax	State Tax	Total
Regular	3,228	124	3,352
Small Claims	<u>1,185</u>	<u>662</u>	<u>1,847</u>
Totals	4,413	786	5,199

* Filing totals by fee category do not agree with data on total complaints filed, due to transfers, reinstatements, and variances in docketing of complaints and the recording of fees.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1979 - AUGUST 31, 1980 (cont'd)

E. Summary of Tax Court Action in review of County Tax Board Judgments (Local Property Tax)

(1) Tax Year Reviewed	(2) Total Assessments as determined by county tax board judgments in cases reviewed by Tax Court	(3) Total Decreases in Assessments below county tax board judgments by Tax Court	(4) Total Increases in Assessments above county tax board judgments by Tax Court	(5) Total Assessments as determined by Tax Court judgments in cases reviewed by Tax Court
1968	1,669,110	-	-	1,669,110
1969	1,669,110	-	-	1,669,110
1970	6,204,760	-	-	6,204,760
1971	9,105,850	665,652	-	8,440,198
1972	9,038,898	1,189,394	1,157,184	9,006,688
1973	23,951,000	3,344,117	1,173,564	21,780,447
1974	69,424,940	17,055,041	193,030	52,562,929
1975	317,476,186	46,607,990	1,140,770	272,008,966
1976	585,036,020	80,309,385	4,716,152	509,442,787
1977	667,482,037	78,749,651	8,089,051	596,821,437
1978	784,778,338	99,216,614	8,783,716	694,345,440
1979	459,154,239	64,446,133	4,098,350	398,806,456
1980	8,295,400	3,378,000	105,000	5,022,400

Note: A substantial portion of the changes in assessment by the Tax Court resulted from settlements by the parties of actions pending before the court.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1979 - AUGUST 31, 1980 (cont'd)

F. Summary of Tax Court Action upon Separate Applications to Enforce Freeze Act,
N.J.S.A. 54:2-43 (Local Property Tax)*

	(1) Tax Year Reviewed	(2) Total Assessments as determined by county tax board judgments in cases where Freeze Act application is granted	(3) Total Decreases by Tax Court in Assessments below county tax board judgments	(4) Total Increases by Tax Court in Assessments above county tax board judgments	(5) Total Assessments as determined by Tax Court in cases in which the Tax Court granted judgments applying the Freeze Act
	1974	331,725	82,775	-	248,950
	1975	745,400	102,900	-	642,500
195	1976	13,897,700	2,099,988	146,600	11,944,312
	1977	21,397,600	3,133,158	237,900	18,502,342
	1978	42,853,250	2,720,170	1,128,360	41,261,440
	1979	70,403,100	7,608,400	1,262,860	64,057,560
	1980	87,490,450	15,684,350	245,400	72,051,500
	1981	22,026,800	3,657,200	-	18,369,600

Note: A substantial portion of the changes in assessment by the Tax Court resulted from settlements by the parties of actions pending before the Court.

* The actions in this section are in addition to the actions set forth in section E above.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE TAX COURT
COMPLAINTS ADDED, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING

	September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980
COMPLAINTS	
Pending at beginning of Period	26,000
Complaints Added :	
New Filings	6,082
Reinstated and Transferred Cases (Including Remands)	843
 Total Complaints Added	 6,925
Complaints Disposed of:	
By Trial:	
Tried to Completion	3,134
Without Trial:	
Withdrawn or settled before settlement or pre-trial conference or small claims trial is held	1,689
Withdrawn or settled <u>at or after</u> settlement or pretrial conference	6,275
Disposed of by motion	* 447
Transferred <u>to</u> other courts	4
 Total Complaints Disposed of	 11,549
Complaints Pending at end of Period by Age From Date of Complaint:	
Under 6 Months	1,032
6 to 12 Months	4,353
1+ to 1½ Years	5,477
1½ to 2 Years	5,109
Over 2 Years	5,405
 Total Active Cases Pending	 21,376

* This total represents dispositions by motion recorded during May, 1980, June, 1980 and August, 1980.

SUPERIOR COURT, LAW DIVISION
CIVIL CASES FILED, ADDED TO CALENDAR, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING

September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

County	Complaints Filed During this Period	Total Cases on Calendar at Beginning of this Period			^{1/} New Cases Added to the Calendar During this Period			Cases Added by Transfers or Reinstatements			Total New Cases, Transfers and Reinstatements			Total Calendar of Cases for this Period			Total Cases Disposed of During this Period			Total Cases Pending at End of this Period		
		Auto Neg.	Other	Total	Auto Neg.	Other	Total	Auto Neg.	Other	Total	Auto Neg.	Other	Total	Auto Neg.	Other	Total	Auto Neg.	Other	Total	Auto Neg.	Other	Total
Atlantic	2,095	467	915	1,382	384	674	1,058	3	2	5	387	676	1,063	854	1,591	2,445	352	646	998	502	945	1,447
Bergen	8,590	3,358	5,182	8,540	2,147	3,559	5,706	250	657	907	2,397	4,216	6,613	5,755	9,398	15,153	2,471	3,952	6,423	3,284	5,446	8,730
Burlington	2,078	601	867	1,468	458	792	1,250	5	30	35	463	822	1,285	1,064	1,689	2,753	493	732	1,225	571	957	1,528
Camden	5,030	2,019	2,843	4,862	1,550	1,568	3,118	91	157	248	1,641	1,725	3,366	3,660	4,568	8,228	1,416	1,716	3,132	2,244	2,852	5,096
Cape May	632	57	280	337	74	265	339	1	7	8	75	272	347	132	552	684	50	199	249	82	353	435
Cumberland	1,142	306	433	739	243	281	524	5	7	12	248	288	536	554	721	1,275	205	273	478	349	448	797
Essex	10,130	3,585	4,846	8,431	2,738	3,859	6,597	106	232	338	2,844	4,091	6,935	6,429	8,937	15,366	3,241	4,225	7,466	3,188	4,712	7,900
Gloucester	1,459	766	782	1,548	397	415	812	24	22	46	421	437	858	1,187	1,219	2,406	518	464	982	669	755	1,424
Hudson	6,068	1,958	2,141	4,099	2,002	2,042	4,044	170	208	378	2,172	2,250	4,422	4,130	4,391	8,521	2,223	2,311	4,534	1,907	2,080	3,987
Hunterdon	520	74	282	356	74	211	285	7	8	15	81	219	300	155	501	656	65	209	274	90	292	382
Mercer	2,623	1,058	1,145	2,203	677	865	1,542	10	13	23	687	878	1,565	1,745	2,023	3,768	697	928	1,625	1,048	1,095	2,143
Middlesex	7,444	3,736	3,395	7,131	3,239	2,490	5,729	17	17	34	3,256	2,507	5,763	6,992	5,902	12,894	2,677	2,340	5,017	4,315	3,562	7,877
Monmouth	5,573	2,386	3,161	*5,547	1,236	1,441	2,677	37	69	106	1,273	1,510	2,783	3,659	4,671	8,330	1,243	1,578	2,821	2,416	3,093	5,509
Morris	3,033	661	1,049	*1,710	724	1,344	2,068	58	162	220	782	1,506	2,288	1,443	2,555	3,998	722	1,228	1,950	721	1,327	2,048
Ocean	2,884	942	1,547	*2,489	681	1,207	1,888	15	85	100	696	1,292	1,988	1,638	2,839	4,477	707	1,225	1,932	931	1,614	2,545
Passaic	4,882	1,169	1,484	2,653	1,423	1,558	2,981	56	124	180	1,479	1,682	3,161	2,648	3,166	5,814	1,480	1,789	3,269	1,168	1,377	2,545
Salem	311	52	95	*147	38	76	114	1	2	3	39	78	117	91	173	264	38	77	115	53	96	149
Somerset	1,489	290	531	821	328	606	934	21	66	87	349	672	1,021	639	1,203	1,842	331	606	937	308	597	905
Sussex	633	141	343	484	120	242	362	15	34	49	135	276	411	276	619	895	127	264	391	149	355	504
Union	4,764	1,592	1,943	3,535	1,282	1,604	2,886	43	59	102	1,325	1,663	2,988	2,917	3,606	6,523	1,381	1,516	2,897	1,536	2,090	3,626
Warren	456	73	204	277	81	171	252	2	1	3	83	172	255	156	376	532	91	219	310	65	157	222
TOTAL	71,836	25,291	33,468	*58,759	19,896	25,270	45,166	937	1,962	2,899	20,833	27,232	48,065	46,124	60,700	106,824	20,528	26,497	47,025	25,596	34,203	59,799
TOTAL 1 YEAR AGO	65,897	23,806	31,801	**55,607	18,697	23,473	42,170	794	1,724	2,518	19,491	25,197	44,688	43,297	56,998	100,295	17,908	23,445	41,353	25,389	33,553	58,942

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* Data differs from cases pending August 31, 1979 as reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report, because of recounts by the counties resulting from their periodic inventories and the discovery of other reporting errors by the counties during the course of the year.

** As reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report. Subsequent recounts amounted to -183 cases pending as of 8/31/79.

^{1/} The calendar is the list of cases which have reached issue. A case is added to the calendar when the first answer is filed, R 4:36-2.

SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the County Clerks and annual data from the Clerk of the Superior Court.

SUPERIOR COURT, LAW DIVISION
STATUS AND AGES OF CIVIL CASES PENDING AS OF:
AUGUST 31, 1980

County	Pending ACTIVE cases, By Age From Date of Complaint												Total ACTIVE Cases Pending			Total ACTIVE Cases Over 1 Year Old		Total ACTIVE Cases Over 2 Years Old		Total INACTIVE Cases Pending **			Total Cases Pending on Calendar * August 31, 1980		
	Under 6 Months		6 to 12 Months		1+ to 1 1/2 Years		1 1/2 to 2 Years		2+ to 3 Years		Over 3 Years		Auto Neg.	Other	Total	No.	%	No.	%	Auto Neg.	Other	Total	Auto Neg.	Other	Total
	Auto Neg.	Other	Auto Neg.	Other	Auto Neg.	Other	Auto Neg.	Other	Auto Neg.	Other	Auto Neg.	Other													
Atlantic	65	128	138	288	147	266	84	125	57	93	1	14	492	914	1,406	787	56%	165	12%	10	31	41	502	945	1,447
Bergen	661	1,130	920	1,659	650	1,018	526	782	486	729	9	30	3,252	5,348	8,600	4,230	49%	1,254	15%	32	98	130	3,284	5,446	8,730
Burlington	151	271	161	296	135	191	63	107	55	74	5	7	570	946	1,516	637	42%	141	9%	1	11	12	571	957	1,528
Camden	436	485	614	611	455	609	300	476	350	510	64	99	2,219	2,790	5,009	2,863	57%	1,023	20%	25	62	87	2,444	2,852	5,096
Cape May	25	76	25	99	21	98	6	47	2	13	1	2	80	335	415	190	46%	18	4%	2	18	20	82	353	435
Cumberland	53	88	115	135	84	113	69	64	26	35	2	6	349	441	790	399	51%	69	9%	0	7	7	349	448	797
Essex	391	799	1,002	1,426	1,000	1,400	673	854	94	142	14	46	3,174	4,667	7,841	4,223	54%	296	4%	14	45	59	3,188	4,712	7,900
Gloucester	107	116	172	154	163	182	95	115	100	139	22	24	659	730	1,389	840	60%	285	21%	10	25	35	669	755	1,424
Rudson	489	558	750	793	482	484	143	151	29	38	3	13	1,896	2,037	3,933	1,343	34%	83	2%	11	43	54	1,907	2,080	3,987
Bunton	25	97	30	75	25	76	4	14	2	20	1	8	87	290	377	150	40%	31	8%	3	2	5	90	292	382
Mercer	202	136	246	331	235	207	199	202	145	153	9	26	1,036	1,055	2,091	1,176	56%	333	16%	12	40	52	1,048	1,095	2,143
Middlesex	994	891	1,374	845	1,050	886	678	612	199	326	20	2	4,315	3,562	7,877	3,773	48%	547	7%	0	0	0	4,315	3,562	7,877
Monmouth	345	481	472	539	589	669	475	550	491	748	21	74	2,393	3,061	5,454	3,617	66%	1,334	24%	23	32	55	2,416	3,093	5,509
Morris	233	497	298	523	176	264	13	25	1	4	0	1	721	1,314	2,035	484	24%	6	0.3%	0	13	13	721	1,327	2,048
Ocean	179	428	289	447	285	415	122	181	49	118	7	25	931	1,614	2,545	1,202	47%	199	8%	0	0	0	931	1,614	2,545
Passaic	301	360	552	593	268	290	21	55	3	8	0	2	1,145	1,308	2,453	647	26%	13	0.5%	23	69	92	1,168	1,377	2,545
Salem	10	35	14	27	23	19	4	8	1	3	0	1	52	93	145	59	41%	5	3%	1	3	4	53	96	149
Somerset	93	238	140	221	66	100	6	18	0	6	3	5	308	588	896	204	23%	14	2%	0	9	9	308	597	905
Sussex	34	92	45	84	38	89	24	57	0	20	3	2	144	344	488	233	48%	25	5%	5	11	16	149	355	504
Union	261	376	533	666	503	614	176	237	42	88	2	14	1,517	1,995	3,512	1,676	48%	146	4%	19	95	114	1,536	2,090	3,626
Warren	45	85	10	42	8	12	2	7	0	2	0	0	65	148	213	31	15%	2	0.9%	0	9	9	65	157	222
TOTAL	5,100	7,367	7,900	9,854	6,403	8,002	3,683	4,687	2,132	3,269	187	401	25,405	33,580	58,985	28,764	49%	5,989	10%	191	623	814	25,596	34,203	59,799
TOTAL 1 YEAR AGO	5,214	7,135	7,598	9,114	5,933	7,818	3,605	4,651	2,569	3,710	218	430	25,137	32,858	57,995	28,934	50%	6,927	12%	252	695	947	25,389	33,553	58,942

* The Calendar is the list of cases which have reached issue. A case is added to the calendar when the first answer is filed, R. 4:36-2.
 ** Inactive cases are those which cannot be tried for reasons beyond the control of the Court and attorneys, such as military list, enjoined proceedings, confinement of parties to hospital or institution, etc.
 *** Data as reported in the August 31, 1979 Monthly Calendar of the Calendars Report. Subsequent recounts in the counties amounted to -6 cases pending, for a total of 57,989 ACTIVE cases.
 SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the County Clerks and annual data from the clerk of the Superior Court.

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SUPERIOR COURT, LAW DIVISION
CIVIL CASES
MANNER OF DISPOSITION
September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

COUNTY	Jury Trials ^{1/}				Non-Jury Trials ^{2/}				Settled, Dismissed or Discontinued ^{3/} Before Trial Commenced						Other Disp. (To Chancery Div. or Other County, Trans. to District Ct., etc.)		Total Cases Disposed of		
	Partially Tried		Tried to Completion		Partially Tried		Tried to Completion		Before Trial Date Had Been Assigned		After Trial Date Assigned But Before Date of Trial		On Trial Date						
	Auto Neg.	Other	Auto Neg.	Other	Auto Neg.	Other	Auto Neg.	Other	Auto Neg.	Other	Auto Neg.	Other	Auto Neg.	Other	Auto Neg.	Other	Auto Neg.	Other	TOTAL
Atlantic	8	5	14	10	0	2	1	9	152	254	53	95	122	269	2	2	352	646	998
Bergen	0	0	152	254	0	0	2	314	314	605	1,180	1,383	781	1,320	42	76	2,471	3,952	6,423
Burlington	20	20	15	12	0	10	1	57	181	203	164	213	104	203	8	9	493	732	1,225
Camden	20	21	45	23	0	11	3	24	966	1,177	0	0	355	423	27	37	1,416	1,716	3,132
Cape May	1	3	0	2	0	7	0	28	18	64	20	61	7	25	4	9	50	199	249
Cumberland	16	3	3	13	1	0	3	8	75	139	67	63	33	38	7	9	205	273	478
Essex	81	99	93	111	1	23	4	154	1,195	1,409	129	184	1,683	1,969	55	276	3,241	4,225	7,466
Gloucester	13	11	11	13	0	3	2	30	333	256	51	78	97	67	11	6	518	464	982
Hudson	69	83	81	98	1	3	3	92	241	188	288	216	1,504	1,600	36	31	2,223	2,311	4,534
Hunterdon	2	6	1	9	0	1	0	13	7	56	25	69	27	50	3	5	65	209	274
Mercer	1	3	36	47	0	0	0	36	254	230	62	115	338	472	6	16	697	928	1,625
Middlesex	39	51	161	91	1	27	10	76	823	657	12	29	1,583	1,368	48	41	2,677	2,340	5,017
Monmouth	18	24	54	72	1	7	1	47	751	758	5	2	399	657	14	11	1,243	1,578	2,821
Morris	33	23	28	38	0	10	1	77	129	291	429	627	86	138	16	24	722	1,228	1,950
Ocean	30	52	41	40	0	11	3	59	199	322	123	268	304	459	7	14	707	1,225	1,932
Passaic	32	37	45	75	0	19	4	87	488	622	162	203	696	658	53	88	1,480	1,789	3,269
Salem	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	6	14	19	17	24	5	18	0	5	38	77	115
Somerset	12	11	23	26	0	4	0	42	53	170	55	87	192	245	7	21	331	606	937
Sussex	0	2	3	14	0	7	0	15	46	46	10	40	62	135	6	5	127	264	391
Union	15	22	67	53	15	25	5	51	303	378	54	55	900	908	22	24	1,381	1,516	2,897
Warren	4	8	7	16	4	9	7	19	17	40	22	47	26	69	4	11	91	219	310
TOTAL	414	484	880	1,019	26	182	50	1,244	6,548	7,893	2,928	3,264	9,304	11,091	378	720	20,528	26,497	47,025
TOTAL 1 YEAR AGO	424	498	884	875	16	141	59	1,131	5,459	6,627	2,305	3,496	8,320	9,682	441	995	17,908	23,445	41,353

^{1/} A case is considered disposed of by jury trial if the drawing of the jury is started even thereafter it is settled or dismissed.
^{2/} A case is considered disposed of by non-jury trial if the opening is started, or, if the opening is waived, the first witness is sworn.
^{3/} Includes settlements of infants' or incompetents' cases even though approved by judge in court.

SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the County Clerks.

SUPERIOR COURT, LAW DIVISION
INDICTMENTS AND ACCUSATIONS ADDED, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING
September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

County	Indictments and Accusations Pending Plea or Trial at Beginning of Period	Filed During This Period	Previously Reported as Disposed of, but Reopened This Period	Reopened After Conditional Discharge N.J.S.A. 24:21-27(a)(2)	Total NEW Filings (Including Reopened)	Indictments and Accusations Closed During Period by:						Total Pending Plea or Trial at End of Period						
						Jury Trial <u>1/</u>		Non-Jury Trial <u>2/</u>		Plea	Dismissal	Total	Active	Suspended Dispositions (Narcotics) N.J.S.A. 24:21-27(a)(1)	POSTPONED Further Proceedings Under Pretrial Intervention Program, R. 3:28	UNTRIABLE (Warrant Outstanding or parties not available for trial)	<u>3/</u> Inactive	TOTAL
						Partially Tried	Tried to Completion	Partially Tried	Tried to Completion									
Atlantic	* 1,375	1,205	2	0	1,207	4	61	1	3	824	299	1,192	585	85	52	153	515	1,390
Bergen	1,574	1,410	49	0	1,459	0	38	20	87	852	428	1,425	1,147	66	45	2	348	1,608
Burlington	968	624	12	0	636	13	63	0	17	727	335	1,155	244	2	14	137	52	449
Camden	* 3,251	1,844	20	0	1,864	12	118	35	38	1,254	590	2,047	1,266	41	93	1,618	50	3,068
Cape May	610	422	0	0	422	2	8	0	0	282	188	480	233	0	22	210	87	552
Cumberland	* 746	894	49	0	943	28	38	0	1	339	128	534	562	7	36	525	25	1,155
Essex	5,576	3,427	44	0	3,471	27	321	0	27	1,999	1,794	4,168	1,970	25	357	1,988	539	4,879
Gloucester	1,303	963	15	0	978	5	20	43	15	405	516	1,004	651	69	50	378	129	1,277
Hudson	2,627	1,542	9	0	1,551	44	192	3	21	951	316	1,527	1,218	10	83	1,116	224	2,651
Hunterdon	* 434	328	1	0	329	4	23	0	5	168	154	354	193	18	71	1	126	409
Mercer	1,311	1,393	14	0	1,407	5	78	0	7	692	498	1,280	683	8	136	87	524	1,438
Middlesex	* 2,680	1,530	6	0	1,536	6	90	0	21	886	575	1,578	1,501	57	74	0	1,006	2,638
Monmouth	1,115	1,376	39	0	1,415	15	79	1	40	797	478	1,410	530	33	66	173	318	1,120
Morris	* 665	598	1	0	599	2	75	0	2	265	299	643	317	45	71	18	170	621
Ocean	552	726	4	1	731	15	54	4	12	369	270	724	468	18	58	0	15	559
Passaic	1,909	1,358	14	9	1,381	23	279	5	11	643	162	1,123	890	25	89	84	1,079	2,167
Salem	524	441	2	0	443	8	46	0	3	258	120	435	218	16	42	26	230	532
Somerset	234	489	3	6	498	5	35	0	2	228	66	336	292	0	5	0	99	396
Sussex	* 281	220	3	0	223	5	9	0	0	97	152	263	131	8	47	36	19	241
Union	* 1,312	1,426	26	0	1,452	1	104	0	10	742	421	1,278	800	58	78	43	507	1,486
Warren	* 448	435	0	0	435	1	13	0	0	152	44	210	596	36	12	0	29	673
TOTAL	* 29,495	22,651	313	16	22,980	225	1,744	112	322	12,930	7,833	23,166	14,495	627	1,501	6,595	6,091	29,309
TOTAL 1 YEAR AGO **	31,450	21,811	334	53	22,198	346	1,972	166	328	12,847	8,597	24,256	15,219	799	1,334	5,884	6,156	** 29,392

1/ An indictment is considered disposed of by jury trial if the drawing of the jury is started, even if thereafter the defendant pleads or the case is dismissed.
2/ An indictment is considered disposed of by non-jury trial if the opening is started or, if the opening is waived, the first witness is sworn.
3/ Inactive cases are those so marked by order of the court as untriable for reasons beyond the control of the court or prosecutor; included are fugitives, John Does, defendants incarcerated in another state, etc.
* Data differs from cases pending August 31, 1979 as reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report, because of recounts by the counties resulting from their periodic physical inventories and the discovery of other reporting errors by the counties during the course of the year.
** As reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report. Subsequent recounts amounted to +103 cases pending as of 8/31/79.
SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the County Clerks.

SUPERIOR COURT, LAW DIVISION
STATUS AND AGES, FROM DATE OF FILING, OF INDICTMENTS AND ACCUSATIONS PENDING AS OF:
AUGUST 31, 1980

ACTIVE--PENDING PLEA OR TRIAL

Age from date of Indictment or Accusation	Atlantic	Bergen	Burlington	Camden	Cape May	Chamberland	Essex	Gloucester	Hudson	Hunterdon	Warren	Middlesex	Monmouth	Morris	Ocean	Passaic	Salem	Somerset	Sussex	Union	Warren	Total as of August 31, 1980	Total 1 Year Ago
Under 6 months	491	678	201	705	147	455	1,070	338	513	92	496	670	455	267	325	554	189	234	87	471	204	8,682	7,656
6 to 12 months	70	160	34	212	48	61	424	179	317	81	120	339	45	31	82	202	25	45	28	215	153	2,871	3,540
1+ to 1 1/2 years	21	134	6	141	20	6	156	47	131	18	30	279	11	9	36	96	1	5	7	56	86	1,296	1,830
1 1/2 to 2 years	0	61	1	58	10	0	140	21	69	1	15	93	4	5	11	3	3	1	26	69	610	846	
2+ to 3 years	3	90	1	101	5	0	125	38	89	1	11	87	8	4	12	7	0	2	0	14	68	666	883
Over 3 years	0	24	1	49	3	0	55	28	99	0	11	33	7	1	2	12	0	3	8	18	16	370	464
TOTAL	585	1,147	244	1,266	233	562	1,970	651	1,218	193	683	1,501	530	317	468	890	218	292	131	800	596	14,495	15,219

TOTAL ACTIVE CASES OVER 1 YEAR OLD

NUMBER	24	309	9	349	38	6	476	134	388	20	67	492	30	19	61	134	4	13	16	114	239	2,942	4,023
PERCENT	4%	27%	4%	28%	16%	1%	24%	21%	32%	10%	10%	33%	6%	6%	13%	15%	2%	4%	12%	14%	40%	20%	26%

TOTAL ACTIVE CASES OVER 2 YEARS OLD

NUMBER	3	114	2	150	8	0	180	66	188	1	22	120	15	5	14	19	0	5	8	32	84	1,036	1,347
PERCENT	1%	10%	1%	12%	3%	-	9%	10%	15%	1%	3%	8%	3%	2%	3%	2%	-	2%	6%	4%	14%	7%	9%

SUSPENDED DISPOSITIONS--(NARCOTICS) N.J.S.A.24:21-27(a) (1)

Under 6 months	46	5	2	3	0	0	0	8	3	0	2	2	5	11	1	2	1	0	1	12	24	128	88
6 to 12 months	11	14	0	9	0	1	2	19	2	1	3	16	12	18	6	6	3	0	5	22	10	160	193
1+ to 1 1/2 years	4	27	0	15	0	4	2	13	3	4	7	7	3	12	8	6	0	2	8	8	2	125	205
1 1/2 to 2 years	8	6	0	6	0	1	6	3	1	2	1	19	4	2	2	4	2	0	0	8	0	75	107
2+ to 3 years	7	11	0	4	0	1	8	6	1	7	1	10	6	2	1	3	1	0	0	4	0	73	111
Over 3 years	9	3	0	4	0	0	7	20	0	4	0	3	4	0	0	5	3	0	0	4	0	66	95
TOTAL	85	66	2	41	0	7	25	69	10	18	8	57	33	45	18	25	16	0	8	58	36	627	799

POSTPONED - FURTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER PRETRIAL INTERVENTION PROGRAMS, R.3:28

Under 6 months	43	15	2	20	2	10	72	30	0	52	34	7	19	17	26	20	6	1	5	10	9	400	253
6 to 12 months	11	14	0	9	0	1	19	12	27	16	70	26	11	28	29	30	32	3	20	49	3	642	588
1+ to 1 1/2 years	0	7	2	15	5	9	64	6	44	0	21	32	5	18	2	28	3	0	14	15	0	250	337
1 1/2 to 2 years	0	1	1	0	2	1	30	1	8	2	9	4	0	2	0	10	0	0	4	2	0	77	70
2+ to 3 years	0	0	0	8	2	0	39	0	3	1	1	2	0	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	0	69	54
Over 3 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	1	0	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	23	32
TOTAL	52	45	14	93	22	36	357	50	83	71	136	74	66	71	58	89	42	5	47	78	12	1,501	1,334

UNTRIABLE--(WARRANT OUTSTANDING OR PARTIES NOT AVAILABLE FOR TRIAL)

Under 6 months	89	0	29	103	7	80	221	114	100	0	59	0	53	0	0	54	18	0	0	18	0	945	723
6 to 12 months	27	0	36	135	19	58	165	89	106	1	16	0	50	0	0	24	5	0	3	15	0	749	719
1+ to 1 1/2 years	30	0	39	181	20	45	202	26	119	0	6	0	27	0	0	3	1	0	7	3	0	709	741
1 1/2 to 2 years	2	0	22	100	21	32	253	24	93	0	3	0	9	0	0	2	2	0	1	3	0	567	635
2+ to 3 years	2	0	11	351	50	60	522	39	134	0	1	0	17	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	1,193	1,113
Over 3 years	3	2	0	748	93	250	625	86	564	0	2	0	17	18	0	0	0	0	23	1	0	2,432	1,953
TOTAL	153	2	137	1,618	210	525	1,988	378	1,716	1	87	0	173	18	0	84	26	0	36	43	0	6,595	5,884

*INACTIVE--(SO MARKED BY JUDGE)

Under 6 months	156	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	41	0	5	18	0	2	4	1	1	27	0	280	223
6 to 12 months	59	26	0	0	0	3	15	11	0	13	73	14	7	36	0	33	14	17	0	47	0	368	539
1+ to 1 1/2 years	29	39	0	0	2	10	32	20	0	26	66	76	23	33	1	66	28	9	3	38	0	501	522
1 1/2 to 2 years	42	25	2	0	2	3	74	19	1	36	74	99	19	28	0	70	13	11	3	52	0	573	589
2+ to 3 years	55	87	4	0	6	1	180	38	5	10	97	154	73	28	2	165	45	22	1	46	13	1,043	1,027
Over 3 years	164	168	46	50	77	8	238	41	218	19	173	653	191	27	12	742	126	39	11	297	16	3,326	3,256
TOTAL	515	348	52	50	87	25	539	129	224	126	524	1,006	318	170	15	1,079	230	99	19	507	29	6,091	6,156

TOTAL INDICTMENTS AND ACCUSATIONS PENDING PLEA OR TRIAL--(ACTIVE AND INACTIVE)

Under 6 months	825	701	234	831	156	585	1,363	490	616	166	632	679	537	313	352	632	218	236	94	638	237	10,435	8,943
6 to 12 months	176	222	79	406	78	139	745	310	452	112	282	395	155	113	117	295	79	65	56	348	166	4,790	5,579
1+ to 1 1/2 years	84	207	47	352	47	74	456	112	297	48	124	394	68	72	47	198	39	14	33	120	88	2,921	3,635
1 1/2 to 2 years	52	93	26	164	35	37	503	68	172	41	102	215	36	37	13	105	20	14	9	91	69	1,902	2,247
2+ to 3 years	77	188	16	464	63	62	874	121	232	19	111	253	104	38	16	178	47	25	7	68	81	3,044	3,188
Over 3 years	176	197	47	851	173	258	938	176	882	23	187	702	220	48	14	759	129	42	42	321	32	6,217	5,800
TOTAL	1,390	1,608	449	3,068	552	1,155	4,879	1,277	2,651	409	1,438	2,638	1,120	621	559	2,167	532	396	241	1,486	673	29,309	-
TOTAL 1 YEAR AGO	1,279	1,574	968	3,245	610	755	5,576	1,303	2,627	435	1,311	2,700	1,115	664	552	1,909	524	234	280	1,308	423	-	29,392

* Inactive cases are those so marked by the Order of the Court as untriable for reasons beyond the control of the Court or Prosecutor: Included are fugitives, John Does, defendants incarcerated in another State, etc.

** As reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report. Subsequent recounts by the counties amounted to +103 cases pending as of 8/31/79.

SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the County Clerks.

SUPERIOR COURT, LAW DIVISION
INDICTMENTS AND ACCUSATIONS
MANNER OF DISPOSITION OF CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS
September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

COUNTY	Jury Trials ^{1/}										Non-Jury Trials ^{2/}										Without Trial (Before Trial Commenced)										Total Indictments and Accusations Disposed of										TOTAL
	Partially Tried					Tried to Completion					Partially Tried					Tried to Completion					By Plea					Convictions		Acquittals		Plea of Guilty or Non Vult		Dismissals		Conditional Discharges N.J.S.A. 24:21-27(a)(2)							
	Acquittals	Plea of Guilty or Non Vult	Dismissals	Conditional Discharges N.J.S.A. 24:21-27(a)(2)	Convictions	Acquittals	Conditional Discharges N.J.S.A. 24:21-27(a)(2)	Convictions	Acquittals	Plea of Guilty or Non Vult	Dismissals	Conditional Discharges N.J.S.A. 24:21-27(a)(2)	Convictions	Acquittals	Plea of Guilty or Non Vult	Dismissals	Conditional Discharges N.J.S.A. 24:21-27(a)(2)	Convictions	Acquittals	Plea of Guilty or Non Vult	Dismissals	Conditional Discharges N.J.S.A. 24:21-27(a)(2)	Convictions	Acquittals	Plea of Guilty or Non Vult	Dismissals	Conditional Discharges N.J.S.A. 24:21-27(a)(2)	Convictions	Acquittals	Plea of Guilty or Non Vult	Dismissals	Conditional Discharges N.J.S.A. 24:21-27(a)(2)									
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%									
Atlantic	1	2	1	0	39	22	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	824	0	299	40	3.3%	26	2.2%	826	69.3%	300	25.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,192											
Bergen	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	3	9	8	0	56	31	0	852	0	428	94	6.6%	34	2.4%	861	60.4%	436	30.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,425											
Burlington	0	6	7	0	45	18	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	0	719	8	335	53	4.6%	27	2.3%	725	62.8%	342	29.6%	0	0.0%	8	0.7%	1,155											
Camden	7	3	2	0	68	50	0	28	0	7	0	14	24	0	1,254	0	590	82	4.0%	109	5.3%	1,257	61.4%	599	29.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2,047											
Cape May	1	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	0	188	4	0.8%	5	1.0%	283	59.0%	188	39.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	480											
Cumberland	1	11	16	0	26	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	338	1	128	27	5.1%	13	2.4%	349	65.3%	144	27.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	534											
Essex	5	22	0	0	212	109	0	0	0	0	0	12	15	0	1,999	0	1,794	224	5.4%	129	3.1%	2,021	48.5%	1,794	43.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4,168											
Gloucester	3	1	1	0	13	7	0	40	0	3	0	1	14	0	404	1	516	14	1.4%	64	6.4%	405	40.3%	520	51.8%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1,004											
Hudson	3	28	13	0	98	94	0	0	2	1	0	6	15	0	951	0	316	104	6.8%	112	7.3%	981	64.3%	330	21.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,527											
Hunterdon	0	4	0	0	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	168	0	154	22	6.2%	6	1.7%	172	48.6%	154	43.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	354											
Mercer	0	5	0	0	58	20	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	664	28	498	63	4.9%	22	1.7%	669	52.3%	498	38.9%	28	2.2%	0	0.0%	1,280											
Middlesex	0	3	3	0	67	23	0	0	0	0	0	12	9	0	886	0	575	79	5.0%	32	2.0%	889	56.4%	578	36.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,578											
Monmouth	0	15	0	0	57	22	0	0	1	0	0	21	19	0	796	1	478	78	5.5%	41	2.9%	812	57.6%	478	33.9%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1,410											
Morris	0	2	0	0	49	26	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	265	0	299	50	7.8%	27	4.2%	267	41.5%	299	46.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	643											
Ocean	0	13	2	0	30	24	0	0	3	1	0	1	11	0	369	0	270	31	4.3%	35	4.8%	385	53.2%	273	37.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	724											
Passaic	8	13	2	0	169	110	0	5	0	0	0	6	5	0	643	0	162	175	15.6%	128	11.4%	656	58.4%	164	14.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,123											
Salem	4	1	1	2	27	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	255	3	120	27	6.2%	26	6.0%	256	58.9%	121	27.8%	5	1.1%	0	0.0%	435											
Somerset	0	4	1	0	26	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	226	2	66	28	8.3%	9	2.7%	230	68.5%	67	19.9%	2	0.6%	0	0.0%	336											
Sussex	0	3	2	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	152	7	2.7%	2	0.8%	100	38.0%	154	58.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	263											
Union	0	1	0	0	66	38	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	742	0	421	70	5.5%	44	3.4%	743	58.1%	421	33.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,278											
Warren	0	0	1	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	52	44	8	3.8%	5	2.4%	100	47.6%	45	21.4%	52	24.8%	0	0.0%	210											
TOTAL	33	138	52	2	1,124	620	0	77	15	20	0	156	166	0	12,834	96	7,833	1,280	5.5%	896	3.9%	12,987	56.1%	7,905	34.1%	98	0.4%	0	0.0%	23,166											
TOTAL 1 YEAR AGO	52	217	65	12	1,200	772	0	113	13	39	1	127	201	0	12,743	104	8,597	1,327	5.4%	1,138	4.7%	12,973	53.5%	8,701	35.9%	117	0.5%	0	0.0%	24,256											

^{1/} An indictment is considered disposed of by jury trial if the drawing of the jury is started, even if thereafter the defendant pleads or the case is dismissed.
^{2/} An indictment is considered disposed of by non-jury trial if the opening is started or, if the opening is waived, the first witness is sworn.

SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the County Clerks.

SUPERIOR COURT, LAW DIVISION
INDICTMENTS AND ACCUSATIONS X PERSONS ADDED, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING
September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

COUNTY	Indictments and Accusations X Persons Pending Plea or Trial at Beginning of Period	Filed During This Period	Previously Reported as Disposed of, but Reopened This Period	Reopened after Conditional Discharge N.J.S.A. 24:21-27(a)(2)	Total NEW Cases (Including Reopened)	Indictments and Accusations X Persons Closed During Period by:						Total Pending Plea or Trial at End of Period						
						Jury Trial ^{1/}		Non-Jury Trial ^{2/}		Plea	Dismissal	Total	Active	Suspended Dispositions (Narcotics) N.J.S.A. 24:21-27(a)(1)	POSTPONED Further Proceedings Under Pretrial Intervention Program, R. 3:28	UNTRIABLE (Wherein Outstanding or parties not available for trial)	Inactive ^{3/}	Total
						Partially Tried	Tried to Completion	Partially Tried	Tried to Completion									
Atlantic	* 1,629	1,434	2	0	1,436	4	68	1	3	852	356	1,284	827	85	55	157	657	1,781
Bergen	2,045	1,881	55	19	1,955	0	48	24	105	1,157	538	1,872	1,576	83	61	2	406	2,128
Burlington	1,012	643	12	0	655	16	66	0	17	740	332	1,171	280	2	14	137	63	496
Camden	* 3,844	2,232	23	0	2,255	15	149	42	40	1,539	752	2,537	1,488	46	120	1,856	52	3,562
Cape May	726	545	0	0	545	3	9	0	0	354	242	608	338	0	22	216	87	663
Cumberland	* 867	1,081	59	0	1,140	31	49	0	1	464	165	710	673	11	43	541	29	1,297
Essex	6,607	4,474	51	0	4,525	37	395	0	30	2,548	2,309	5,319	2,585	27	398	2,216	587	5,813
Gloucester	1,521	1,274	14	0	1,288	5	23	48	18	486	606	1,186	846	76	69	472	160	1,623
Hudson	* 3,497	2,059	10	0	2,069	60	231	5	26	1,233	625	2,180	1,634	15	106	1,395	236	3,386
Hunterdon	537	431	1	0	432	7	24	0	5	225	214	475	241	20	82	2	149	494
Mercer	1,521	1,630	15	0	1,645	6	92	0	7	811	587	1,503	794	8	147	89	625	1,663
Middlesex	* 3,151	1,897	6	0	1,903	9	112	0	28	1,116	726	1,991	1,807	68	82	0	1,106	3,063
Monmouth	* 1,312	1,800	42	0	1,842	19	105	1	49	1,040	547	1,761	710	37	74	220	352	1,393
Morris	* 817	835	1	0	836	2	111	0	2	352	389	856	445	55	88	20	189	797
Ocean	661	942	4	1	947	22	63	5	18	463	320	891	608	20	74	0	15	717
Passaic	2,231	1,692	19	9	1,720	25	314	5	10	784	259	1,397	1,098	29	106	110	1,261	2,604
Salem	622	528	2	0	530	8	52	0	3	331	139	533	274	17	42	29	257	619
Somerset	285	606	4	8	618	6	47	0	3	269	103	428	364	0	8	0	103	475
Sussex	* 361	277	3	0	280	5	10	0	0	143	193	351	163	10	56	40	21	290
Union	* 1,604	1,771	37	0	1,808	1	132	0	12	929	514	1,588	1,041	64	94	73	552	1,824
Warren	* 534	514	0	0	514	1	14	0	0	169	57	241	724	40	12	0	31	807
TOTAL	* 35,434	28,546	360	37	28,943	282	2,114	131	377	16,005	9,973	28,882	18,516	713	1,753	7,575	6,938	35,495
TOTAL 1** YEAR AGO	37,891	27,459	394	48	27,901	435	2,387	208	359	15,872	11,056	30,317	19,187	952	1,559	6,874	6,903	**35,475

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^{1/} An indictment is considered disposed of by jury trial if the drawing of the jury is started, even if thereafter the defendant pleads or the case is dismissed.
^{2/} An indictment is considered disposed of by non-jury trial if the opening is started or, if the opening is waived, the first witness is sworn.
^{3/} Inactive cases are those so marked by order of the court as untriable for reasons beyond the control of the court or prosecutor: included are fugitives, John Does, defendants incarcerated in another state, etc.
* Data differs from cases pending August 31, 1979 as reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report, because of recounts by the counties resulting from their periodic physical inventories and the discovery of other reporting errors by the counties during the course of the year.
** As reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report. Subsequent recounts amounted to -41 cases pending as of 8/31/79.
NOTE: For the purpose of this page, each defendant named on each indictment is counted as a separate case. For example, if A and B are indicted in one indictment containing five counts against each defendant, there are two cases: one against A and one against B. If A is indicted on four indictments, there are four cases against A. In other words, each indictment against each defendant constitutes a separate case.
SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the County Clerks.

SUPERIOR COURT, LAW DIVISION
STATUS AND AGES, FROM DATE OF FILING, OF CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS 1/
INDICTMENTS AND ACCUSATIONS X PERSONS PENDING AS OF:
AUGUST 31, 1980

ACTIVE--PENDING PLEA OR TRIAL

Ages from date of indictment or accusation	County																				Total	Total 1 Year Ago	
	Atlantic	Bergen	Burlington	Camden	Cape May	Chesapeake	Essex	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson			
Under 6 months	710	939	201	438	220	579	1,439	490	716	113	578	815	616	347	436	686	238	280	107	584	242	11,204	9,748
6 to 12 months	86	217	49	256	61	87	548	281	393	182	140	422	61	54	102	238	31	70	38	281	185	3,622	4,451
1+ to 1 1/2 years	28	188	17	158	36	7	201	58	178	23	33	332	13	11	37	113	1	6	9	104	115	1,662	2,291
1 1/2+ to 2 years	0	82	1	69	12	0	166	27	85	1	17	104	4	6	19	31	4	3	1	39	84	755	1,039
2+ to 3 years	3	123	17	111	6	0	163	41	116	2	14	101	9	6	12	7	0	2	6	15	76	826	1,106
Over 3 years	0	27	1	54	3	0	68	28	146	0	12	33	7	1	2	13	0	3	8	18	20	447	552
TOTAL	827	1,576	280	1,488	338	673	2,585	846	1,634	241	794	1,807	710	445	608	1,098	274	364	163	1,041	724	18,516	** 19,187

TOTAL ACTIVE CASES OVER 1 YEAR OLD

NUMBER	Atlantic	Bergen	Burlington	Camden	Cape May	Chesapeake	Essex	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Total	Total 1 Year Ago
NUMBER	31	420	30	394	57	7	598	155	525	26	76	570	33	24	70	164	5	14	18	176	297	3,690	4,988
%	4%	27%	11%	26%	17%	1%	23%	18%	32%	1%	10%	32%	5%	5%	12%	15%	2%	4%	11%	17%	41%	20%	26%

TOTAL ACTIVE CASES OVER 2 YEARS OLD

NUMBER	Atlantic	Bergen	Burlington	Camden	Cape May	Chesapeake	Essex	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Total	Total 1 Year Ago
NUMBER	3	150	18	167	9	0	231	70	262	2	26	134	16	7	14	20	0	5	8	33	98	1,273	1,658
%	0.4%	10%	6%	11%	3%	-	9%	8%	16%	0%	3%	7%	2%	1%	2%	2%	-	1%	5%	3%	14%	7%	9%

SUSPENDED DISPOSITIONS--(NARCOTICS) N.J.S.A. 24:21-27 (a) (1)

Ages	Atlantic	Bergen	Burlington	Camden	Cape May	Chesapeake	Essex	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Total	Total 1 Year Ago
Under 6 months	46	6	2	4	0	0	0	8	3	0	2	2	5	14	1	2	1	0	2	15	28	141	121
6 to 12 months	11	15	0	10	0	3	3	23	2	2	3	19	14	22	8	7	4	0	5	23	10	184	226
1+ to 1 1/2 years	4	39	0	18	0	6	2	16	7	4	1	10	2	15	8	7	6	0	3	10	2	159	256
1 1/2+ to 2 years	8	7	0	6	0	1	6	4	1	3	1	23	6	3	2	5	2	0	0	8	0	86	126
2+ to 3 years	7	13	0	4	0	1	6	4	3	7	1	11	6	2	1	3	0	0	0	4	0	77	120
Over 3 years	9	3	0	4	0	0	7	19	1	4	0	3	4	0	0	5	3	0	0	4	0	66	103
TOTAL	85	83	2	46	0	11	27	76	15	20	8	68	37	55	20	29	17	0	10	64	40	713	952

POSTPONED - FURTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER PRETRIAL INTERVENTION PROGRAM, N. J. 3:28

Ages	Atlantic	Bergen	Burlington	Camden	Cape May	Chesapeake	Essex	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Total	Total 1 Year Ago
Under 6 months	48	21	2	28	2	12	81	44	2	63	9	19	27	34	21	6	2	7	11	9	479	313	
6 to 12 months	10	31	9	64	11	19	155	14	41	16	79	28	49	32	38	32	5	25	59	3	761	704	
1+ to 1 1/2 years	0	8	2	16	5	11	73	8	49	0	22	33	5	20	2	35	3	0	16	16	0	324	371
1 1/2+ to 2 years	0	1	1	1	2	1	35	1	2	9	7	0	2	0	10	0	0	4	2	0	0	87	80
2+ to 3 years	0	0	0	9	2	0	41	0	4	1	2	0	5	1	1	1	1	4	5	0	78	57	
Over 3 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	2	1	0	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	31
TOTAL	55	61	14	120	22	43	398	69	106	82	147	82	74	88	74	106	42	8	56	94	12	1,753	1,559

UNTRIABLE--(WARRANT OUTSTANDING OR PARTIES NOT AVAILABLE FOR TRIAL)

Ages	Atlantic	Bergen	Burlington	Camden	Cape May	Chesapeake	Essex	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Total	Total 1 Year Ago
Under 6 months	89	0	29	128	7	85	308	170	171	0	59	0	80	0	0	73	22	0	0	31	0	1,252	934
6 to 12 months	28	0	38	156	19	62	200	105	144	2	18	0	63	0	0	34	5	0	4	25	0	898	895
1+ to 1 1/2 years	38	0	39	213	20	51	222	33	148	0	6	0	31	0	0	3	1	0	8	5	0	813	888
1 1/2+ to 2 years	3	0	22	112	22	33	271	39	120	0	3	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	636	723
2+ to 3 years	0	0	11	395	54	60	561	44	170	0	1	0	19	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	1,321	1,270
Over 3 years	3	2	0	83	94	250	654	91	642	0	2	0	18	20	0	0	0	0	25	1	0	2,655	2,164
TOTAL	157	2	137	1,854	216	541	2,216	472	1,395	2	89	0	220	20	0	110	29	0	40	73	0	7,575	6,874

*INACTIVE--(SO MARKED BY JUDGE)

Ages	Atlantic	Bergen	Burlington	Camden	Cape May	Chesapeake	Essex	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Total	Total 1 Year Ago
Under 6 months	169	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	51	0	6	19	0	3	6	1	1	1	27	0	320	262
6 to 12 months	69	32	0	0	0	4	18	15	0	18	93	14	7	43	0	37	17	0	57	0	441	639	
1+ to 1 1/2 years	33	50	0	0	2	12	40	26	0	28	79	93	26	36	1	74	32	9	4	43	0	588	591
1 1/2+ to 2 years	45	33	2	0	2	4	78	24	1	48	87	112	24	42	0	73	16	12	3	57	0	649	658
2+ to 3 years	77	106	4	0	6	1	194	47	6	10	112	171	63	32	2	172	52	23	2	51	13	1,166	1,332
Over 3 years	264	182	57	52	77	8	255	46	229	19	203	716	206	27	52	898	134	41	11	317	18	3,774	3,620
TOTAL	657	406	63	52	87	29	587	160	236	189	625	1,106	352	189	19	1,261	257	103	21	552	31	5,938	6,903

TOTAL INDICTMENTS AND ACCUSATIONS PENDING PLEA OR TRIAL

Ages	Atlantic	Bergen	Burlington	Camden	Cape May	Chesapeake	Essex	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Hudson	Total	Total 1 Year Ago
Under 6 months	1,059	969	234	998	228	676	1,838	712	892	218	725	826	726	427	470	795	273	283	117	668	279	13,296	11,378
6 to 12 months	204	295	94	488	81	175	924	364	586	140	333	483	194	151	148	352	89	92	72	485	198	5,906	6,915
1+ to 1 1/2 years	99	285	52	404	63	87	538	141	382	55	141	468	77	41	48	232	43	15	46	178	117	2,546	4,397
1 1/2+ to 2 years	56	123	16	189	38	39	556	85	216	46	117	246	43	43	21	125	23	15	9	114	84	2,213	2,627
2+ to 3 years	87	242	32	519	68	62	970	138	297	20	149	285	112	45	16	184	54	24	6	78	91	3,684	3,645
Over 3 years	276	214	58	965	174	258	997	189	1,819	23	218	753	236	50	14	916	137	44	48	341	38	6,966	6,473
TOTAL	1,781	2,128	486	3,562	663	1,297	5,318	1,623	3,386	494	1,663	3,643	1,393	797	717	2,604	619	475	296	1,024	807	35,495	**
TOTAL 1 YEAR AGO	1,628	2,045	1,012	3,835	726	877	4,607	1,521	3,503	537	1,521	3,177	1,397	816	661	2,281	622	285	360	1,606	548	-	** 35,475

1/ For the purpose of this page, each defendant named on each indictment is counted as a separate case. For example, if A and B are indicted in one indictment containing five counts against each defendant, there are two cases: one against A and one against B. If A is indicted on four indictments, there are four cases against A. In other words, each indictment against each defendant constitutes a separate case.

* Inactive cases are those so marked by Order of the Court as untriable for reasons beyond the control of the Court or Prosecutor: Included are fugitives, John Does, defendants incarcerated in another State, etc.

** As reported in the 1979-78 Annual Report. Subsequent recounts by the counties amounted to -41 cases pending as of 8/31/79.

SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the County Clerks.

SUPERIOR COURT, LAW DIVISION
INDICTMENTS AND ACCUSATIONS X PERSONS
MANNER OF DISPOSITION OF CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS
September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

County	Jury Trials 1/														Non-Jury Trials 2/						Without Trial (Before Trial Commenced)		Total (Indictments and Accusations X Persons) Disposed of										TOTAL
	Partially Tried				Tried to Completion				Partially Tried				Tried to Completion		By Plea		Convictions	Acquittals	Plea of Guilty or Non Vult		Dismissals		Conditional Discharges 24-27(a)(2)										
	Acquittals	Plea of Guilty or Non Vult	Dismissals	Conditional Discharges 24-27(a)(2)	Convictions	Acquittals	Conditional Discharges 24-27(a)(2)	Acquittals	Plea of Guilty or Non Vult	Dismissals	Conditional Discharges 24-27(a)(2)	Convictions	Acquittals	Conditional Discharges 24-27(a)(2)	Guilty or Non Vult	Conditional Discharges 24-27(a)(2)			Dismissals	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%				
Atlantic	1	2	1	0	41	27	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	852	0	356	42	3.3%	31	2.4%	854	66.5%	357	27.8%	0	0%	1,284					
Bergen	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	3	10	11	0	69	36	0	1,157	0	538	117	6.3%	39	2.1%	1,167	62.3%	549	29.3%	0	0%	1,872					
Burlington	0	8	8	0	48	18	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	0	732	8	332	56	4.8%	27	2.3%	740	63.2%	340	29.0%	8	0.7%	1,171					
Camden	8	3	4	0	89	60	0	33	0	9	0	15	25	0	1,539	0	752	104	4.1%	126	5.0%	1,542	60.8%	765	30.1%	0	0%	2,537					
Cape May	2	1	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	0	242	5	0.8%	6	1.0%	355	58.4%	242	39.8%	0	0%	608					
Cumberland	0	13	18	0	36	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	463	1	165	37	5.2%	13	1.8%	476	67.0%	183	25.8%	1	0.2%	710					
Essex	11	26	0	0	255	140	0	0	0	0	0	14	16	0	2,548	0	2,309	269	5.1%	167	3.1%	2,574	48.4%	2,309	43.4%	0	0%	5,319					
Gloucester	3	1	1	0	14	9	0	45	0	3	0	1	17	0	485	1	606	15	1.3%	74	6.2%	486	41.0%	610	51.4%	1	0.1%	1,186					
Hudson	6	35	19	0	115	116	0	0	2	3	0	10	16	0	1,233	0	625	125	5.7%	138	6.3%	1,270	58.3%	647	29.7%	0	0%	2,180					
Hunterdon	1	6	0	0	18	6	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	225	0	214	23	4.8%	7	1.5%	231	48.6%	214	45.1%	0	0%	475					
Mercer	0	6	0	0	68	24	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	776	35	587	73	4.9%	26	1.7%	782	52.0%	587	39.1%	35	2.3%	1,503					
Middlesex	0	6	3	0	83	29	0	0	0	0	0	19	9	0	1,116	0	726	102	5.1%	38	1.9%	1,122	56.4%	729	36.6%	0	0%	1,991					
Monmouth	0	18	1	0	81	24	0	0	1	0	0	25	24	0	1,039	1	547	106	6.0%	48	2.7%	1,058	60.1%	548	31.1%	1	0.1%	1,761					
Morris	0	2	0	0	72	39	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	352	0	389	73	8.5%	40	4.7%	354	41.4%	389	45.4%	0	0%	856					
Ocean	0	18	4	0	39	24	0	0	4	1	0	1	17	0	463	0	320	40	4.5%	41	4.6%	485	54.4%	325	36.5%	0	0%	891					
Passaic	7	16	2	0	182	132	0	5	0	0	0	6	4	0	784	0	259	188	13.4%	148	10.6%	800	57.3%	261	18.7%	0	0%	1,397					
Salem	4	1	1	2	29	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	328	3	139	29	5.4%	30	5.6%	329	61.7%	140	26.3%	5	1.0%	533					
Somerset	1	4	1	0	34	13	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	267	2	103	36	8.4%	15	3.5%	271	63.3%	104	24.3%	2	0.5%	428					
Sussex	0	3	2	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	0	193	7	2.0%	3	0.8%	146	41.6%	195	55.6%	0	0%	351					
Union	0	1	0	0	83	49	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	929	0	514	87	5.5%	57	3.6%	930	58.5%	514	32.4%	0	0%	1,588					
Warren	0	0	1	0	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	64	57	8	3.3%	6	2.5%	105	43.6%	58	24.1%	64	26.5%	241					
TOTAL	44	170	66	2	1,355	759	0	97	17	27	0	187	190	0	15,890	115	9,973	1,542	5.3%	1,080	3.7%	16,077	55.7%	10,066	34.9%	117	0.4%	28,882					
TOTAL 1 YEAR AGO	76	256	84	1	1,448	939	0	135	21	51	1	137	222	0	15,735	137	11,056	1,585	5.3%	1,372	4.5%	16,012	52.8%	11,191	36.9%	157	0.5%	30,317					

1/ A case is considered disposed of by jury trial if the drawing of the jury is started, even if thereafter the defendant pleads or the case is dismissed.

2/ A case is considered disposed of by non-jury trial if the opening is started or, if the opening is waived, the first witness is sworn.

NOTE: For purposes of this report, the charges embodied against each defendant on each indictment or accusation are considered a separate case, for example, (a) if A and B are indicated in one indictment containing five counts against each defendant, there are two separate cases--one against A and one against B. If A is indicted on four indictments, there are four cases pending against A. In other words, each indictment against each defendant constitutes a separate case.

SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the County Clerks.

SUPERIOR COURT, LAW DIVISION
 CRIMINAL PETITIONS FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF, RULE 3:22
 PETITIONS FILED, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING
 September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

County	Number of Petitions Pending on September 1, 1979	Number of New Petitions Filed September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980	Number of Petitions Open (Active) During the Court Year	PETITIONS DISPOSED OF DURING COURT YEAR					Petitions Pending by Age From Date of Filing as of: August 31, 1980				
				Summarily With- out Assignment of Counsel, Transcript, Hearing or	Other than Summary Dispositions in which			Total Petitions Disposed of September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980	Under 1 Month Old	1 to 3 Months Old	3+ to 6 Months Old	Over 6 Months Old	Total Pending
					(a) No Relief Granted	(b) Some Relief Granted	Total of (a) and (b) Dispositions other than Summarily						
Atlantic	* 2	6	8	0	5	0	5	5	0	0	1	2	3
Bergen	7	7	14	8	3	0	3	11	2	1	0	0	3
Burlington	3	3	6	2	2	0	2	4	1	0	1	0	2
Camden	0	11	11	4	4	0	4	8	0	2	1	0	3
Cape May	2	1	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	2
Cumberland	0	3	3	1	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	8	24	32	3	21	1	22	25	0	5	1	1	7
Gloucester	1	4	5	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	2
Hudson	2	5	7	2	3	0	3	5	1	0	1	0	0
Hunterdon	1	4	5	1	3	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	* 1	6	7	3	4	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	0
Middlesex	1	16	17	2	8	1	9	11	1	3	2	0	6
Monmouth	* 2	19	21	4	10	0	10	14	5	1	1	0	7
Morris	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ocean	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Passaic	0	7	7	4	1	1	2	6	0	0	0	1	1
Salem	0	3	3	0	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1
Somerset	1	3	4	1	2	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
Sussex	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Union	3	11	14	5	5	0	5	10	2	1	1	0	4
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	* 35	135	170	44	78	5	83	127	12	16	9	6	43
TOTAL 1 ** YEAR AGO	38	159	197	63	86	12	98	161	13	13	4	6	** 36

* Data differs from cases pending August 31, 1979 as reported in 1978-79 Annual Report, because of recounts by the counties resulting from their periodic physical inventories and the discovery of other reporting errors by the counties during the course of the year.

** As reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report. Subsequent recount amounted to -1 case pending as of 8/31/79.

SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the County Clerks.

SUPERIOR COURT, LAW DIVISION
 APPEALS FROM THE MUNICIPAL COURTS *
 APPEALS TAKEN, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING
 September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

COUNTY	Total Ap- peals Pend- ing at Beg. of Period	Appeals Taken	Appeals Disposed of	Ages of Pending Appeals from Date of Filing of Notice				Total Ap- peals Pend- ing at End of Period	Appeals Pending 1 Year Ago
				Under 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6+ to 12 Months	Over 1 Year		
Atlantic	** 102	130	197	31	4	0	0	35	104
Bergen	94	284	295	74	9	0	0	83	94
Burlington	41	182	167	47	5	3	1	56	41
Camden	31	154	145	35	4	0	1	40	31
Cape May	29	37	52	14	0	0	0	14	29
Cumberland	16	52	46	10	12	0	0	22	16
Essex	53	234	235	40	11	1	0	52	53
Gloucester	20	54	56	9	6	1	2	18	20
Hudson	19	75	74	12	7	1	0	20	19
Hunterdon	14	26	34	4	2	0	0	6	14
Mercer	** 48	191	172	49	17	1	0	67	47
Middlesex	33	266	263	34	2	0	0	36	33
Monmouth	43	267	259	44	5	2	0	51	43
Morris	30	172	162	37	2	0	1	40	30
Ocean	30	158	162	25	1	0	0	26	30
Passaic	27	127	140	13	0	1	0	14	27
Salem	13	38	47	2	2	0	0	4	13
Somerset	21	82	88	11	3	1	0	15	21
Sussex	10	53	39	18	5	1	0	24	10
Union	** 41	142	135	32	10	5	1	48	40
Warren	24	59	60	8	8	5	2	23	24
TOTAL	739	2,783	2,828	549	115	22	8	694	--
TOTAL 1 *** YEAR AGO	654	2,784	2,699	566	140	27	6	--	*** 739

* Includes criminal and quasi criminal appeals such as bastardy, traffic, violation of municipal ordinance and disorderly persons offenses tried initially in the Municipal Courts and the County District Courts.

** Data differs from cases pending August 31, 1979 as reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report, because of recounts by the counties resulting from their periodic physical inventories and the discovery of other reporting errors by the counties during the course of the year.

*** As reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report.

SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the County Clerks.

SUPERIOR COURT, CHANCERY DIVISION
 GENERAL EQUITY
 COMPLAINTS FILED, CASES ADDED, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING
 September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

COUNTY	COMPLAINTS FILED DURING PERIOD			Total Cases ** on Calendar at Beginning of Period ***	Cases Added to Calendar	Cases Disposed of	** Total Cases on Calendar at End of Period
	Foreclosure *	Other	Total				
Atlantic	319	328	647	358	258	380	236
Bergen	390	737	1,127	317	586	545	358
Burlington	617	266	883	144	184	177	151
Camden	972	386	1,358	196	316	289	223
Cape May	163	106	269	152	106	176	82
Cumberland	173	82	255	122	73	131	64
Essex	794	616	1,410	257	541	363	435
Gloucester	254	151	405	113	115	125	103
Hudson	326	342	668	145	205	257	93
Hunterdon	69	68	137	47	52	60	39
Mercer	271	229	500	92	149	153	88
Middlesex	366	488	854	162	276	268	170
Monmouth	503	423	926	198	327	338	167
Morris	253	312	565	136	276	207	205
Ocean	539	340	879	191	304	301	194
Passaic	268	387	655	168	225	218	175
Salem	58	30	88	39	25	44	20
Somerset	116	127	243	66	103	102	67
Sussex	184	81	265	55	65	71	49
Union	379	315	694	132	203	175	160
Warren	75	40	115	24	35	40	19
TOTAL	7,089	5,854	12,943	3,114	4,424	4,420	3,118
TOTAL 1 **** YEAR AGO	6,977	5,678	12,655	2,820	4,318	4,009	**** 3,129

* The great percentage of foreclosure cases are uncontested and are processed by the Superior Court Clerk without being added to the calendar.

** The Calendar is the list of cases which have reached issue. A case is added to the calendar when the first answer is filed.

*** Data differ from cases pending August 31, 1979 as reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report, because of transfers & errors by the counties resulting from their periodic physical inventories and the discovery of other reporting errors by the counties during the course of the year.

**** As reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report. Subsequent recounts amounted to -15 cases pending as of August 31, 1979.

SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the Judges.

SUPERIOR COURT, CHANCERY DIVISION
GENERAL EQUITY
STATUS OF PENDING CASES BY COUNTY AND
AGES FROM DATE OF COMPLAINT
As of August 31, 1980

County	CASES ON CALENDAR August 31, 1980					Under 6 Months		6 to 12 Months		1+ to 1 1/2 Years		1 1/2+ to 2 Years		2+ to 3 Years		Over 3 Years		No. Over 1 Year	% Over 1 Year
	Pretried	Not Pretried	Active	Inactive*	Total	Active	Inactive*	Active	Inactive*	Active	Inactive*	Active	Inactive*	Active	Inactive*	Active	Inactive*	Active	Active
Atlantic	104	132	233	3	236	76	0	77	0	43	0	20	2	11	1	6	0	80	34%
Bergen	96	262	336	22	358	203	15	102	4	27	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	31	9%
Burlington	48	103	147	4	151	58	0	62	0	20	0	2	1	5	2	0	1	27	18%
Camden	90	133	206	17	223	93	0	61	6	26	3	16	2	9	0	1	6	52	25%
Cape May	36	46	77	5	82	37	1	28	1	3	2	6	0	3	0	0	1	12	16%
Cumberland	28	36	64	0	64	24	0	20	0	12	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	20	31%
Essex	250	185	422	13	435	135	0	168	0	71	0	20	0	22	3	6	10	119	28%
Gloucester	30	73	87	16	103	35	0	33	2	9	0	6	2	4	3	0	9	19	22%
Hudson	56	37	85	8	93	61	0	19	2	3	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	5	6%
Hunterdon	5	34	36	3	39	13	0	12	1	5	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	11	31%
Mercer	7	81	82	6	88	46	0	25	1	6	1	2	1	3	2	0	1	11	13%
Middlesex	32	138	169	1	170	74	0	70	0	23	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	25	15%
Monmouth	56	131	183	4	187	90	0	68	0	17	3	4	0	4	1	0	0	25	14%
Morris	29	176	203	2	205	90	0	69	0	34	0	6	0	2	0	2	2	44	22%
Ocean	86	108	193	1	194	88	0	63	0	31	0	8	0	2	0	1	1	42	22%
Passaic	76	99	169	6	175	64	0	69	1	30	2	4	1	2	0	0	2	36	21%
Salem	9	11	20	0	20	8	0	7	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	25%
Somerset	7	60	62	5	67	19	0	29	2	10	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	14	23%
Sussex	7	42	46	3	49	15	0	17	0	8	0	1	0	4	0	1	3	14	30%
Union	54	106	152	8	160	64	0	66	1	6	2	9	1	5	3	2	1	22	14%
Warren	7	12	19	0	19	8	0	8	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	16%
TOTAL	1,113	2,005	2,991	127	3,118	1,301	16	1,073	21	389	17	124	16	80	18	24	39	617	21%
TOTAL 1** YEAR AGO	1,127	2,002	3,031	98	3,129	1,420	13	1,033	15	397	18	110	9	49	17	22	26	578	19%

* Inactive cases are those which cannot be tried for reasons beyond the control of the Court and attorneys, such as Military List, enjoined proceedings, confinement of parties to hospital or institution, etc.
 ** As reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report. Subsequent recounts amounted to -15 cases pending as of 8/31/79.

SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the Judges.

SUPERIOR COURT, CHANCERY DIVISION
GENERAL EQUITY
MANNER OF DISPOSITION
September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

County	Jury Trials ^{1/}		Non-Jury Trials ^{2/}		Settled, Dismissed or Discontinued Before Trial Commenced			Total Cases Disposed of
	Partially Tried	Tried to Completion	Partially Tried	Tried to Completion	Settled prior to Trial	Dismissed or Discontinued	Other Disp. (Transf'd to Law Div., Consolidated with Other Cases, etc.)	
Atlantic	0	0	18	48	169	117	28	380
Bergen	0	0	36	102	244	87	76	545
Burlington	0	0	8	31	46	82	10	177
Camden	0	0	6	22	94	148	19	289
Cape May	0	0	8	20	58	79	11	176
Cumberland	0	0	4	12	50	59	6	131
Essex	1	0	33	63	219	26	21	363
Gloucester	0	0	13	29	42	27	14	125
Hudson	0	0	33	67	109	30	18	257
Hunterdon	0	0	3	3	38	12	4	60
Mercer	0	0	4	5	98	32	14	153
Middlesex	0	0	11	79	81	88	9	268
Monmouth	0	0	79	30	130	39	60	338
Morris	3	0	8	45	69	71	11	207
Ocean	0	0	13	40	157	43	48	301
Passaic	0	0	30	24	151	2	11	218
Salem	0	0	1	4	18	19	2	44
Somerset	0	0	1	7	61	20	13	102
Sussex	0	0	4	10	29	25	3	71
Union	0	0	2	23	47	76	27	175
Warren	0	0	0	2	16	20	2	40
TOTAL	4	0	315	666	1,926	1,102	407	4,420
TOTAL 1 YEAR AGO	1	2	206	757	1,595	1,083	365	4,009

^{1/} A case is considered disposed of by jury trial if the drawing of the jury is started even if thereafter, it is settled or dismissed.

^{2/} A case is considered disposed of by non-jury if the opening is started, or, if the opening is waived, the first witness is sworn.

SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the Judges.

SUPERIOR COURT, CHANCERY DIVISION
 MATRIMONIAL
 COMPLAINTS FILED, CASES ADDED, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING
 September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

County	Complaints Filed	Total Cases * on Calendar at Beginning ** of Period	Cases Added to Calendar*	Cases Disposed of	Total Cases on Calendar at End of Period*
Atlantic	849	289	625	770	144
Bergen	3,237	816	2,737	2,747	806
Burlington	1,603	376	1,281	1,382	275
Camden	1,875	393	1,536	1,567	362
Cape May	305	97	238	272	63
Cumberland	613	254	474	630	98
Essex	2,932	646	2,398	2,694	350
Gloucester	917	240	670	789	121
Hudson	2,249	460	1,746	1,832	374
Hunterdon	418	158	368	400	126
Mercer	1,355	489	1,267	1,252	504
Middlesex	2,571	682	2,193	2,394	481
Monmouth	2,244	705	1,715	1,868	552
Morris	1,710	412	1,380	1,438	354
Ocean	1,586	217	1,281	1,364	134
Passaic	1,835	241	1,672	1,626	287
Salem	241	80	200	255	25
Somerset	896	162	770	786	146
Sussex	537	107	405	402	110
Union	1,910	372	1,567	1,666	273
Warren	379	76	326	332	70
TOTAL	30,262	**7,272	24,849	26,466	5,655
TOTAL 1*** YEAR AGO	29,973	7,978	25,609	26,275	***7,312

* A cases is added to the calendar only after compliance with R. 4:79-2 (Trial Fees) and, if applicable, R. 4:79-11 (Listing for Trial; Claims for Equitable Distribution of Property). R. 4:36-2.

** Data differ from cases pending August 31, 1979 as reported in 1978-79 Annual Report, because of transfers among counties and recounts by the counties from their periodic physical inventories and the discovery of their reporting errors by the counties during the course of the year.

*** As reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report. Subsequent recounts amounted to -40 cases pending as of August 31, 1979.

NOTE: The definition of cases added after the close of the 1979-80 court year has been altered due to changes in Court Rules.

SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the Judges.

SUPERIOR COURT, CHANCERY DIVISION
 MATRIMONIAL
 STATUS OF PENDING CASES BY COUNTY
 AND AGE FROM DATE OF COMPLAINT
 As of August 31, 1980

County	Cases on Calendar August 31, 1980					Under 6 Months		6 to 12 Months		1+ to 1½ Years		1½+ to 2 Years		2+ to 3 Years		Over 3 Years		No. Over 1 Year	% Over 1 Year
	Contested	Uncontested	Active	* Inactive	Total	Active	* Inactive	Active	* Inactive	Active	* Inactive	Active	* Inactive	Active	* Inactive	Active	* Inactive	Active	Active
Atlantic	133	11	138	6	144	18	0	60	0	30	3	13	2	14	1	3	0	60	42%
Bergen	609	197	801	5	806	148	0	267	0	245	0	94	2	39	1	8	2	386	48%
Burlington	210	65	275	0	275	107	0	98	0	43	0	12	0	10	0	5	0	70	25%
Camden	172	190	362	0	362	94	0	159	0	65	0	17	0	18	0	9	0	109	30%
Cape May	48	15	63	0	63	18	0	14	0	12	0	14	0	5	0	0	0	31	49%
Cumberland	38	60	98	0	98	63	0	18	0	12	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	17	17%
Essex	265	85	350	0	350	115	0	114	0	90	0	24	0	7	0	0	0	121	35%
Gloucester	72	49	119	2	121	51	0	40	0	16	0	5	1	4	1	3	0	28	24%
Hudson	137	237	374	0	374	122	0	201	0	45	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	51	14%
Hunterdon	75	51	126	0	126	38	0	46	0	25	0	9	0	8	0	0	0	42	33%
Mercer	375	129	486	18	504	111	0	148	10	126	5	100	3	1	0	0	0	227	47%
Middlesex	376	105	481	0	481	139	0	166	0	117	0	32	0	20	0	7	0	176	37%
Monmouth	330	222	552	0	552	210	0	243	0	40	0	15	0	34	0	10	0	99	18%
Morris	166	188	354	0	354	170	0	118	0	49	0	10	0	5	0	2	0	66	19%
Ocean	91	43	134	0	134	72	0	48	0	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	14	10%
Passaic	146	141	287	0	287	82	0	143	0	52	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	62	22%
Salem	18	7	25	0	25	12	0	10	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	12%
Somerset	92	54	146	0	146	68	0	51	0	23	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	27	18%
Sussex	83	27	107	3	110	30	0	36	1	24	0	12	2	5	0	0	0	41	38%
Union	248	25	271	2	273	66	1	122	0	66	0	13	0	4	1	0	0	83	31%
Warren	25	45	70	0	70	30	0	35	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	7%
TOTAL	3,709	1,946	5,619	36	5,655	1,764	1	2,137	11	1,097	8	394	10	179	4	48	2	1,718	31%
TOTAL 1 YEAR AGO **	4,496	2,816	7,292	20	7,312	3,293	1	2,291	4	1,028	7	361	3	253	4	66	1	1,708	23%

* Inactive cases are those which cannot be tried for reasons beyond the control of the Court and attorneys, such as Military List, enjoined proceedings, confinement of parties to hospital or institution, etc.

** As reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report. Subsequent recounts amounted to -40 cases pending as of 8/31/79.

SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the Judges.

SUPERIOR COURT, CHANCERY DIVISION
 MATRIMONIAL CASES
 MANNER OF DISPOSITION ^{1/}
 September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

County	In Court ^{2/}		Settled Out of Court		Dismissed or Discontinued Out of Court		To General Equity, Law Division, etc.		Total Disposed of		
	Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested	Contested	Uncontested	Total
Atlantic	261	507	0	0	2	0	0	0	263	507	770
Bergen	1,357	1,302	6	1	46	35	0	0	1,409	1,338	2,747
Burlington	542	827	1	2	7	3	0	0	550	832	1,382
Camden	413	1,136	0	0	6	11	0	1	419	1,148	1,567
Cape May	106	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	166	272
Cumberland	293	337	0	0	0	0	0	0	293	337	630
Essex	1,023	1,621	2	0	16	32	0	0	1,041	1,653	2,694
Gloucester	304	475	0	0	4	6	0	0	308	481	789
Hudson	457	1,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	457	1,375	1,832
Hunterdon	165	214	0	0	18	3	0	0	183	217	400
Mercer	344	878	0	0	13	17	0	0	357	895	1,252
Middlesex	1,323	1,034	7	2	17	11	0	0	1,347	1,047	2,394
Monmouth	857	943	0	0	35	32	1	0	893	975	1,868
Morris	437	1,001	0	0	0	0	0	0	437	1,001	1,438
Ocean	663	698	0	0	1	1	1	0	665	699	1,364
Passaic	331	1,213	0	0	30	52	0	0	361	1,265	1,626
Salem	116	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	139	255
Somerset	369	388	0	0	13	16	0	0	382	404	786
Sussex	192	207	0	0	2	1	0	0	194	208	402
Union	717	910	16	6	6	11	0	0	739	927	1,666
Warren	118	210	0	0	1	3	0	0	119	213	332
TOTAL	10,388	15,581	32	11	217	234	2	1	10,639	15,827	26,466
TOTAL 1 YEAR AGO	10,036	15,728	4	4	261	242	0	0	10,301	15,974	26,275

^{1/} From contested or uncontested calendars.

^{2/} Disposed of in court by trial, settlement and dismissal, discontinuances, etc. in presence of judge.

SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the Judges.

SUPERIOR COURT, CHANCERY DIVISION
 MATRIMONIAL COMPLAINTS FILED, DISMISSED AND DISPOSED OF BY JUDGMENT
 September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

	Atlantic	Bergen	Burlington	Camden	Cape May	Cumberland	Essex	Gloucester	Hudson	Hunterdon	Mercer	Middlesex	Monmouth	Morris	Ocean	Passaic	Salem	Somerset	Sussex	Union	Warren	TOTAL
Divorce	746	2,996	1,494	1,692	272	554	2,788	774	2,129	386	1,281	2,411	2,089	1,621	1,499	1,727	223	837	508	1,817	360	28,204
Maintenance	46	83	47	99	15	41	56	64	38	12	22	46	69	27	29	41	8	19	11	38	3	814
Nullity	12	65	15	25	5	9	46	16	39	5	18	63	29	16	23	28	3	19	3	27	3	469
Adoption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	23	51	25	34	8	6	15	42	23	11	19	31	33	33	20	25	2	14	11	13	12	451
Mat. Injunction	4	3	4	7	0	1	10	6	3	1	1	5	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	55
Miscellaneous	18	39	18	18	5	2	17	15	17	3	14	15	19	12	15	13	4	7	4	13	1	269
TOTAL	849	3,237	1,603	1,875	305	613	2,932	917	2,249	418	1,355	2,571	2,244	1,710	1,586	1,835	241	896	537	1,910	379	30,262

MATRIMONIAL DISMISSALS

Divorce	44	284	197	143	32	63	205	27	422	37	150	304	131	157	206	175	22	117	88	267	36	3,107
Maintenance	3	17	25	16	2	2	17	4	13	0	7	13	15	14	2	8	0	7	5	18	0	188
Nullity	0	7	2	4	0	3	2	0	7	0	2	10	3	2	3	4	1	1	0	7	0	58
Adoption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	11	15	5	1	2	4	4	11	7	6	10	5	10	4	6	0	9	6	10	1	127
Mat. Injunction	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	12
Miscellaneous	1	11	5	2	2	1	2	0	10	2	2	9	6	3	2	2	0	0	0	7	8	75
TOTAL	48	330	247	172	37	71	232	35	463	46	167	347	160	186	217	195	23	134	99	310	48	3,567

MATRIMONIAL JUDGMENTS

Divorce	615	2,673	1,379	1,622	262	541	2,410	842	1,800	376	1,234	2,319	1,841	1,349	1,399	1,465	256	833	378	1,441	346	25,381
Maintenance	7	31	17	18	3	8	27	17	8	3	6	18	23	8	18	13	3	8	3	10	2	251
Nullity	11	61	7	13	3	6	30	8	46	2	17	58	27	22	22	17	3	16	5	26	2	402
Adoption	6	0	8	8	1	9	8	7	6	2	2	16	13	6	1	4	1	0	2	9	2	111
Custody	4	10	4	2	2	1	10	4	5	2	5	8	8	11	6	11	0	9	3	1	1	107
Mat. Injunction	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Miscellaneous	0	3	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	1	0	0	1	1	32
TOTAL	644	2,778	1,417	1,666	271	565	2,488	881	1,867	386	1,265	2,422	1,917	1,399	1,449	1,514	264	866	391	1,488	354	26,292

SOURCE: Clerk of the Superior Court.

JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURTS

JUVENILE DELINQUENT COMPLAINTS

FILED, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING

September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

COUNTY	ACTIVE Complaints Pending On September 1, 1979	Complaints Filed, Incl. Reinstated Complaints & Transfers	COMPLAINTS DISPOSED OF							ACTIVE Complaints Pending at End of Period				Pending 1 Year Ago
			Downgraded to JINS Complaints	Marked by Judge as Inactive	Suspended Dispositions (Narcotics) (MJA 24:21-27) (1)	Ref. to Juv. Conf. Comm., Referee, Other Co., or Alternate Appropriate Court	Hearing		TOTAL Disposed of	Representation By Counsel Mandatory	Representation By Counsel Not Mandatory	Other	TOTAL	
							Represented By Counsel	Not Represented By Counsel						
Atlantic	* 367	4,059	3	555	0	1,179	1,593	821	4,151	195	80	0	275	306
Bergen	1,007	7,248	0	267	3	3,358	1,336	2,075	7,039	572	644	0	1,216	1,007
Burlington	337	4,209	0	146	1	1,752	991	1,303	4,193	254	99	0	353	337
Camden	* 755	8,949	0	340	1	4,635	3,199	955	9,130	467	107	0	574	758
Cape May	408	2,118	1	121	0	555	626	807	2,110	164	252	0	416	408
Cumberland	306	2,714	1	278	0	909	701	960	2,849	83	51	37	171	306
Essex	1,306	10,598	0	1,258	0	4,010	5,204	63	10,535	1,364	5	0	1,369	1,306
Gloucester	394	3,233	0	39	0	1,949	602	578	3,168	285	174	0	459	394
Hudson	908	5,932	0	804	0	1,854	2,237	955	5,850	737	253	0	990	908
Hunterdon	* 225	876	0	60	0	375	285	216	936	92	73	0	165	227
Mercer	* 1,063	5,200	13	501	0	1,567	1,725	1,435	5,241	623	312	87	1,022	1,062
Middlesex	* 1,692	6,664	1	423	10	2,744	2,200	2,092	7,470	560	326	0	886	1,194
Monmouth	* 1,313	6,750	0	203	0	2,510	2,094	2,128	6,935	700	338	90	1,128	1,391
Morris	335	3,573	4	178	0	2,212	711	398	3,503	211	194	0	405	335
Ocean	446	3,548	1	49	0	1,574	1,289	897	3,810	55	129	0	184	446
Passaic	1,025	7,259	2	756	0	2,323	3,543	363	6,987	1,219	78	0	1,297	1,025
Salem	* 329	1,273	0	54	0	320	712	394	1,391	195	16	0	211	328
Somerset	310	1,515	0	42	0	613	565	319	1,539	220	66	0	286	310
Sussex	* 109	1,117	0	57	0	482	217	338	1,094	0	132	0	132	108
Union	* 1,924	5,284	41	29	0	2,157	2,641	1,525	6,393	627	188	0	815	1,906
Warren	139	1,233	56	18	10	246	441	349	1,120	208	44	0	252	139
TOTAL	* 14,698	93,352	123	6,178	25	37,324	32,913	18,881	95,444	8,831	3,561	214	12,606	- -
TOTAL 1 YEAR AGO	** 13,841	97,110	98	5,440	38	38,986	31,221	20,967	96,750	7,974	5,209	1,018	- -	** 14,201

* Data differs from cases pending August 31, 1979 as reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report, because of recounts by the counties resulting from their periodic physical inventories and the discovery of other reporting errors by the counties during the course of the year.

** As reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report. Subsequent recounts amounted to +497 cases pending as of 8/31/79.

SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the Clerks of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts.

JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURTS

ACTIVE JUVENILE DELINQUENT COMPLAINTS PENDING AT END OF PERIOD
BY COUNSEL STATUS AND BY AGE FROM DATE OF COMPLAINT

As of August 31, 1980

County	Under 1 Month			1 to 3 Months			3+ to 6 Months			Over 6 Months		
	Representation By Counsel Mandatory	Representation By Counsel Not Mandatory	Other	Representation By Counsel Mandatory	Representation By Counsel Not Mandatory	Other	Representation By Counsel Mandatory	Representation By Counsel Not Mandatory	Other	Representation By Counsel Mandatory	Representation By Counsel Not Mandatory	Other
Atlantic	112	42	0	62	34	0	21	4	0	0	0	0
Bergen	133	150	0	164	283	0	162	158	0	113	53	0
Burlington	99	44	0	92	46	0	59	7	0	4	2	0
Camden	189	17	0	231	72	0	37	18	0	10	0	0
Cape May	1	189	0	96	53	0	62	2	0	5	8	0
Cumberland	31	28	34	52	23	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	387	4	0	549	1	0	328	0	0	0	0	0
Gloucester	33	86	0	96	74	0	130	12	0	26	2	0
Hudson	175	79	0	322	116	0	193	51	0	47	7	0
Hunterdon	14	9	0	39	44	0	29	12	0	10	8	0
Mercer	190	88	86	346	211	1	85	12	0	2	1	0
Middlesex	111	121	0	222	149	0	173	38	0	54	18	0
Monmouth	109	68	90	348	214	0	100	32	0	143	24	0
Morris	76	79	0	94	90	0	28	22	0	13	3	0
Ocean	22	67	0	26	58	0	7	4	0	0	0	0
Passaic	271	2	0	606	20	0	246	29	0	96	27	0
Salem	50	9	0	59	1	0	59	5	0	27	1	0
Somerset	34	7	0	149	58	0	36	1	0	1	0	0
Sussex	0	59	0	0	50	0	0	17	0	0	6	0
Union	167	85	0	390	91	0	62	9	0	8	3	0
Warren	73	6	0	50	18	0	62	14	0	23	6	0
TOTAL	2,277	1,239	210	3,993	1,706	4	1,879	447	0	682	169	0
TOTAL 1 YEAR AGO	* 1,759	1,837	561	3,723	2,416	365	1,798	730	77	694	226	15

* As reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report. Subsequent recounts amounted to +497 cases pending as of 8/31/79.

SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the Clerks of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts.

JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURTS
 "JUVENILE IN NEED OF SUPERVISION"
 COMPLAINTS FILED, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING
 September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

COUNTY	ACTIVE Complaints Pending On September 1, 1979	Complaints Filed, Incl. Reinstated, Complaints, Transfers and Downgrades	COMPLAINTS DISPOSED OF					ACTIVE Complaints Pending at End of Period				ACTIVE Pending 1 Year Ago
			Marked by Judge as Inactive	Ref. to Juv. Conf. Comm., Intake, J&DR Courts in Other Counties	Hearing		TOTAL Disposed of	Representation By Counsel Mandatory	Representation By Counsel Not Mandatory	Other	TOTAL	
					Represented By Counsel	Not Represented By Counsel						
Atlantic	* 11	536	31	224	56	216	527	2	18	0	20	30
Bergen	107	908	80	272	186	299	837	77	101	0	178	107
Burlington	30	571	22	355	105	103	585	10	6	0	16	30
Camden	* -1	335	2	230	26	70	328	1	5	0	6	0
Cape May	56	416	27	118	78	180	403	18	51	0	69	56
Cumberland	31	423	40	100	92	197	429	8	10	7	25	31
Essex	65	1,294	54	740	456	28	1,278	81	0	0	81	65
Gloucester	16	242	0	163	15	55	233	7	18	0	25	16
Hudson	53	1,274	122	475	342	282	1,221	76	30	0	106	53
Hunterdon	38	143	14	53	30	54	151	0	30	0	30	38
Mercer	* 99	632	68	221	106	260	655	28	45	3	76	88
Middlesex	* 140	753	28	284	87	413	812	27	54	0	81	111
Monmouth	* 86	611	21	326	33	252	632	0	53	12	65	48
Morris	* 39	698	29	422	58	173	682	15	40	0	55	41
Ocean	22	485	3	279	40	175	497	0	10	0	10	22
Passaic	39	1,380	126	619	423	151	1,319	75	25	0	100	39
Salem	35	232	3	95	63	94	255	6	6	0	12	35
Somerset	26	136	8	35	89	16	148	13	1	0	14	26
Sussex	* 12	192	10	66	12	105	193	0	11	0	11	10
Union	75	804	2	301	139	379	821	20	38	0	58	75
Warren	5	61	0	0	18	48	66	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL	* 984	12,126	690	5,378	2,454	3,550	12,072	464	552	22	1,038	--
TOTAL 1 YEAR AGO	1,135	11,555	648	5,000	2,304	3,812	11,764	333	526	67	--	** 926

* Data differs from cases pending August 31, 1979 as reported in 1978-79 Annual Report, because of recounts by the counties resulting from their periodic physical inventories and the discovery of other reporting errors by the counties during the course of the year.

** As reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report. Subsequent recounts amounted to +58 cases pending as of 8/31/79.

SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the Clerks of the Juvenile & Domestic Relations Courts.

JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURTS
 ACTIVE "JUVENILE IN NEED OF SUPERVISION" COMPLAINTS PENDING AT END OF PERIOD
 BY COUNSEL STATUS AND BY AGE FROM DATE OF COMPLAINT

As of August 31, 1980

County	Under 1 Month			1 to 3 Months			3+ to 6 Months			Over 6 Months		
	Representation By Counsel Mandatory	Representation By Counsel Not Mandatory	Other	Representation By Counsel Mandatory	Representation By Counsel Not Mandatory	Other	Representation By Counsel Mandatory	Representation By Counsel Not Mandatory	Other	Representation By Counsel Mandatory	Representation By Counsel Not Mandatory	Other
Atlantic	1	5	0	1	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Bergen	9	20	0	12	31	0	23	24	0	33	26	0
Burlington	8	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camden	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cape May	2	42	0	10	9	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
Cumberland	8	8	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	24	0	0	29	0	0	19	0	0	9	0	0
Gloucester	2	10	0	2	7	0	3	0	0	0	1	0
Hudson	23	2	0	37	14	0	15	12	0	1	2	0
Hunterdon	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	4	0
Mercer	12	17	3	13	26	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
Middlesex	2	6	0	14	20	0	7	18	0	4	10	0
Monmouth	0	20	12	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Morris	2	19	0	6	14	0	3	5	0	4	2	0
Ocean	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passaic	14	3	0	30	7	0	21	11	0	10	4	0
Salem	2	4	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
Somerset	0	0	0	9	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
Sussex	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Union	10	13	0	10	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	120	185	22	176	217	0	104	98	0	64	52	0
TOTAL 1 YEAR AGO *	126	178	31	131	215	34	51	92	2	25	41	0

* As reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report. Subsequent recounts amounted to +58 cases pending as of 8/31/79.

SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the Clerks of the Juvenile & Domestic Relations Courts.

JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS AND RECIPROCAL SUPPORT COMPLAINTS
FILED, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING
September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

COUNTY	ACTIVE Complaints Pending On September 1, 1979	COMPLAINTS FILED and REINSTATED				COMPLAINTS DISPOSED OF				ACTIVE Complaints Pending at End of Period By AGE From Date of Complaint				TOTAL 1 YEAR AGO
		Initiated in New Jersey	Received from other States	Reinstated	TOTAL Complaints Filed	Marked by Judge as Inactive	Other Dispositions	Disposed of By Hearing	TOTAL Disposed of	Under 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	Over 3 Months	TOTAL	
Atlantic	268	819	176	1,010	2,005	183	11	1,688	1,882	76	134	181	391	268
Bergen	489	1,402	382	702	2,486	321	424	1,959	2,704	107	115	49	271	489
Burlington	390	2,601	360	0	2,961	224	776	1,961	2,961	210	173	7	390	390
Camden	226	2,784	285	1,900	4,969	580	2,414	1,997	4,991	113	89	2	204	226
Cape May	142	409	76	852	1,337	108	35	1,258	1,401	41	21	16	78	142
Cumberland	90	1,125	118	2,451	3,694	246	0	3,499	3,745	32	7	0	39	90
Essex	1,508	5,305	400	15,519	21,224	2,055	1,065	18,492	21,612	374	576	170	1,120	1,508
Gloucester	257	1,821	136	269	2,226	854	460	884	2,198	117	146	22	285	257
Hudson	672	3,118	329	1,592	5,039	494	6	4,597	5,097	245	235	134	614	672
Hunterdon *	61	202	39	2	243	6	92	161	259	14	14	17	45	49
Mercer	807	1,239	137	2,098	3,474	507	417	2,783	3,707	157	213	204	574	807
Middlesex	421	1,700	228	2,732	4,660	401	395	3,905	4,701	185	195	0	380	421
Monmouth	466	1,357	261	1,535	3,153	0	0	3,028	3,028	117	347	127	591	466
Morris	130	576	148	184	908	0	2	943	945	19	30	44	93	130
Ocean	96	1,674	204	1,683	3,561	45	0	3,486	3,531	86	31	9	126	96
Passaic	320	2,534	261	3,291	6,086	913	376	4,695	5,984	206	186	30	422	320
Salem	372	701	37	2,213	2,951	0	0	3,034	3,034	244	29	16	289	372
Somerset	29	328	51	678	1,057	11	152	901	1,064	11	11	0	22	29
Sussex	66	409	88	90	587	0	104	459	563	27	24	39	90	66
Union *	543	2,361	211	4,080	6,652	98	497	6,025	6,620	153	256	166	575	412
Warren	84	358	112	390	860	29	0	792	821	47	40	36	123	84
TOTAL	* 7,437	32,823	4,039	43,271	80,133	7,075	7,226	66,547	80,848	2,581	2,872	1,269	6,722	--
TOTAL 1 YEAR AGO	** 7,035	33,400	4,064	43,414	80,878	5,249	7,342	68,028	80,619	2,930	2,753	1,611	--	** 7,294

* Data differs from cases pending August 31, 1979 as reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report, because of recounts by the counties resulting from their periodic physical inventories and the discovery of other reporting errors by the counties during the course of the year.

** As reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report. Subsequent recounts amounted to +143 cases pending as of 8/31/79.

SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the Clerks of the Juvenile & Domestic Relations Courts.

SUPERIOR COURT, LAW DIVISION
PROBATE PART
CONTESTED MATTER ADDED, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING
September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

COUNTY	Contested Matters Pending at Beginning of Period	Contested Matters Added					Contested Matters Disposed of During Period	Contested Matters Pending at End of Period	Ages of Contested Matters Pending *			Uncontested	
		Wills and Admn.	Accountings	Adop-tions	Other Matters	TOTAL			Under 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	Over 1 Year	Adop-tions	Appoint. Guardians Incompetent
Atlantic	15	6	4	5	12	27	21	21	10	6	5	64	6
Bergen	33	18	13	0	9	40	53	20	13	6	1	236	32
Burlington	3	10	4	8	2	24	23	4	3	1	0	129	15
Camden	13	8	3	6	5	22	23	12	8	2	2	173	22
Cape May	8	1	2	0	11	14	12	10	9	0	1	16	3
Cumberland	13	4	2	2	3	11	14	10	2	1	7	42	10
Essex	17	10	8	4	2	24	28	13	5	6	2	200	35
Gloucester	0	1	1	3	1	6	5	1	0	1	0	73	21
Hudson	18	24	20	4	4	52	49	21	13	3	5	84	26
Hunterdon	17	4	9	1	27	41	49	9	8	0	1	37	0
Mercer	36	17	49	1	49	116	108	44	27	7	10	146	20
Middlesex	14	6	11	7	0	24	29	9	7	1	1	126	20
Monmouth	9	10	7	2	7	26	26	9	9	0	0	171	33
Morris	7	6	5	2	2	15	13	9	5	2	2	99	59
Ocean	11	15	0	3	4	22	20	13	12	1	0	118	24
Passaic	7	6	1	2	8	17	19	5	4	1	0	149	22
Salem	3	0	2	1	0	3	5	1	1	0	0	24	7
Somerset **	13	3	4	1	12	20	22	11	5	3	3	58	21
Sussex	2	1	0	1	4	6	4	4	2	0	2	50	13
Union	13	19	11	0	1	31	23	21	9	6	6	148	21
Warren	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	34	2
TOTAL	** 252	170	156	53	163	542	546	248	153	47	48	2,177	414
TOTAL 1 YEAR AGO	*** 262	209	146	32	160	547	562	*** 247	139	46	62	1,827	438

* Ages based on date of complaint.

** Data differs from cases pending August 31, 1979 as reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report, because of recounts in by the counties resulting from their periodic physical inventories and the discovery of other reporting errors by the counties during the course of the year.

*** As reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report. Subsequent recounts amounted to +5 cases pending as of 8/31/79.

SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the Surrogates (Clerks of the Probate Division of the County Courts).

COUNTY DISTRICT COURTS
COMPLAINTS ADDED, DISPOSED OF AND PENDING
September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

Atlantic to Hunterdon										
	Atlantic	Bergen	Burlington	Camden	Capa May	Cumberland	Essex	Gloucester	Hudson	Hunterdon
Complaints Pending September 1, 1979										
Auto Negligence	55	654	202	126	23	85	656	162	469	34
Other Tort	33	308	24	8	8	33	198	21	221	17
Contract	655	4,198	1,981	1,653	355	725	4,381	1,388	2,442	465
Small Claims, including Auto Tenancy	142	977	1,126	1,113	116	206	398	327	353	206
Tenancy	169	374	226	231	11	104	3,814	112	438	11
TOTAL	1,054	6,511	3,559	3,131	513	1,153	9,447	2,010	3,923	733
New Complaints Filed, including complaints transferred from other courts or counties										
Auto Negligence	279	1,315	340	463	69	184	2,329	236	2,088	75
Other Tort	85	558	53	5	8	69	565	39	832	18
Contract	4,839	16,900	7,654	11,076	1,883	3,046	27,096	4,138	10,711	1,498
Small Claims, including Auto Tenancy	1,191	6,439	1,672	3,081	715	1,686	4,472	1,194	2,741	695
Tenancy	2,739	5,939	2,266	6,578	252	1,146	38,458	1,484	16,493	153
TOTAL	9,133	31,151	11,985	21,203	2,927	6,131	72,920	7,091	32,865	2,439
Inactive Complaints Restored										
Auto Negligence	0	171	5	0	13	34	294	47	239	6
Other Tort	0	65	6	0	4	9	159	12	98	3
Contract	35	116	66	9	72	375	445	211	308	25
Small Claims, including Auto Tenancy	0	222	7	29	17	107	0	31	42	2
Tenancy	0	0	0	3	0	7	0	0	3	0
TOTAL	35	574	84	41	106	532	898	301	690	36
Total Complaints Added										
Auto Negligence	279	1,486	345	463	82	218	2,623	283	2,327	81
Other Tort	85	623	59	5	12	78	724	51	930	21
Contract	4,874	17,016	7,720	11,085	1,955	3,421	27,541	4,349	11,019	1,523
Small Claims, including Auto Tenancy	1,191	6,661	1,679	3,110	732	1,793	4,472	1,225	2,783	697
Tenancy	2,739	5,939	2,266	6,581	252	1,153	38,458	1,484	16,496	153
TOTAL	9,168	31,725	12,069	21,244	3,033	6,663	73,818	7,392	33,555	2,475
Total Calendar for 1979-80										
Auto Negligence	334	2,140	547	589	105	303	3,279	445	2,796	115
Other Tort	118	931	83	13	20	111	922	72	1,151	38
Contract	5,529	21,214	9,701	12,738	2,310	4,146	31,922	5,737	13,461	1,988
Small Claims, including Auto Tenancy	1,333	7,638	2,805	4,223	848	1,999	4,870	1,552	3,136	903
Tenancy	2,908	6,313	2,492	6,812	263	1,257	42,272	1,596	16,934	164
TOTAL	10,222	38,236	15,628	24,375	3,546	7,816	83,265	9,402	37,478	3,208
Complaints Disposed of										
Auto Negligence	279	1,556	366	487	79	210	2,592	311	2,292	84
Other Tort	92	692	74	9	13	73	778	55	1,024	31
Contract	5,029	17,007	7,129	11,827	1,963	3,298	27,770	4,633	10,815	1,558
Small Claims, including Auto Tenancy	1,243	6,777	1,518	3,664	743	1,866	4,689	1,348	2,700	697
Tenancy	2,792	5,892	2,343	6,536	232	1,144	41,286	1,494	16,390	155
TOTAL	9,435	31,924	11,430	22,523	3,030	6,591	77,115	7,841	33,221	2,525
Complaints Pending August 31, 1980										
Auto Negligence	55	584	181	102	26	93	687	134	504	31
Other Tort	26	239	9	4	7	38	144	17	127	7
Contract	500	4,207	2,572	911	347	848	4,152	1,104	2,646	430
Small Claims, including Auto Tenancy	90	861	1,287	559	105	133	181	204	436	206
Tenancy	116	421	149	276	31	113	986	102	544	9
TOTAL	787	6,312	4,198	1,852	516	1,225	6,150	1,561	4,257	683

* Data differs from cases pending August 31, 1979 as reported in 1978-79, because of recounts by the counties resulting from their periodic physical inventories and the discovery of other reporting errors by the counties during the course of the year.

** As reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report. Subsequent recounts amounted to -17 cases pending as of 8/31/79.

SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the Clerks of the County District Courts.

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COUNTY DISTRICT COURTS
COMPLAINTS ADDED, DISPOSED OF AND PENDING
September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

Mercer to Warren													TOTAL	TOTAL YEAR AGO
Mercer	Middlesex	Monmouth	Morris	Ocean	Passaic	Salem	Somerset	Sussex	Union	Warren	1/	1/		
174	961	387	88	118	293	17	51	45	402	11			5,023	4,504
9	393	102	13	36	117	8	12	12	81	15			1,729	1,624
2,742	1,575	2,398	1,345	2,042	2,161	174	455	704	3,396	259			35,494	34,482
476	952	250	196	837	252	137	51	200	0	0			8,315	6,743
274	824	281	165	137	330	44	32	35	299	31			7,942	4,151
3,675	4,705	3,418	1,807	3,230	3,153	380	611	996	4,178	316			58,503	51,504
367	988	486	379	312	925	68	269	89	1,173	61			12,495	11,471
113	359	60	89	290	337	5	146	28	221	37			3,917	3,918
7,058	12,199	11,823	7,297	8,084	10,436	1,300	3,936	2,663	13,736	1,632			169,005	156,518
1,912	2,360	3,144	2,379	3,151	3,792	1,313	1,097	1,086	0	0			44,120	41,481
6,518	9,085	4,011	1,922	2,091	7,374	440	1,557	475	5,809	474			114,264	106,559
15,968	23,991	19,524	12,066	13,928	22,864	3,126	7,005	4,341	20,939	2,204			343,801	319,947
0	150	118	2	47	306	20	42	1	232	0			1,727	1,916
0	93	48	0	39	93	2	20	1	58	0			710	818
0	244	833	29	191	3,183	182	98	8	347	0			6,777	8,123
0	22	0	0	26	87	141	3	17	0	0			753	766
0	1	0	0	0	134	0	1	0	0	0			149	102
0	510	999	31	303	3,803	345	164	27	637	0			10,116	11,725
367	1,138	604	381	359	1,231	88	311	90	1,405	61			14,222	13,387
113	452	108	89	329	430	7	166	29	279	37			4,627	4,736
7,058	12,443	12,656	7,326	8,275	13,619	1,482	4,034	2,671	14,083	1,632			175,782	164,641
1,912	2,382	3,144	2,379	3,177	3,879	1,454	1,100	1,103	0	0			44,873	42,247
6,518	8,086	4,011	1,922	2,091	7,508	440	1,558	475	5,809	474			114,413	106,661
15,968	24,501	20,523	12,097	14,231	26,667	3,471	7,169	4,368	21,576	2,204			353,917	331,672
541	2,099	991	469	477	1,524	105	372	135	1,802	72			19,245	17,891
122	845	210	102	425	547	15	178	41	360	52			6,356	6,360
9,800	14,018	15,054	8,671	10,317	15,780	1,656	4,489	3,375	17,479	1,891			211,276	199,123
2,388	3,334	3,394	2,575	4,014	4,131	1,591	1,591	1,303	0	0			53,188	48,990
6,792	8,910	4,292	2,087	2,228	7,838	484	1,590	510	6,108	505			122,355	110,812
19,643	29,206	23,941	13,904	17,461	29,820	3,851	7,780	5,364	25,754	2,520			412,420	383,176
422	1,151	938	429	370	1,308	82	290	98	1,473	56			14,873	12,856
103	610	197	92	355	464	12	149	27	300	36			5,186	4,629
8,635	14,002	13,564	7,775	8,742	13,694	1,487	3,957	2,754	14,335	1,778			181,752	163,634
1,959	3,059	3,060	2,428	3,464	3,511	1,490	1,125	1,117	0	0			46,458	40,669
6,263	8,083	4,062	2,012	2,154	7,735	449	1,556	492	5,891	491			117,452	102,868
17,382	26,905	21,821	12,736	15,085	26,712	3,520	7,077	4,488	21,999	2,361			365,721	324,656
119	948	53	40	107	216	23	82	37	334	16			4,372	5,035
19	235	13	10	70	83	3	29	14	60	16			1,170	1,731
1,165	16	1,490	896	1,575	2,086	169	532	621	3,144	113			29,524	35,489
429	275	334	147	550	620	101	26	186	0	0			6,730	8,321
529	827	230	75	74	103	35	34	18	217	14			4,903	7,944
2,261	2,301	2,120	1,168	2,376	3,108	331	703	876	3,755	159			46,699	58,520

1/ Union and Warren Counties do not have Small Claims Divisions of the District Court.

COUNTY DISTRICT COURTS
STATUS AND AGES OF ACTIVE COMPLAINTS PENDING AS OF AUGUST 31, 1980

	Atlantic	Bergen	Burlington	Camden	Essex	Gloucester	Hudson	Hunterdon
JURY								
Under 6 Months								
Auto Negligence	10	89	10	17	0	78	4	0
Other Tort	10	207	15	17	0	52	23	0
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Claims, including Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenancy	16	346	27	38	0	161	9	1
TOTAL	36	346	52	72	0	291	33	1
6 to 12 Months								
Auto Negligence	0	73	2	11	0	6	3	0
Other Tort	15	56	3	10	0	12	18	0
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Claims, including Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenancy	30	165	12	26	0	10	58	13
TOTAL	45	194	15	47	0	28	79	13
1+ to 1-1/2 Years								
Auto Negligence	2	22	0	0	0	2	14	0
Other Tort	0	11	0	0	0	19	0	0
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Claims, including Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenancy	10	53	1	4	0	34	0	9
TOTAL	12	86	1	4	0	55	14	9
1-1/2 to 2 Years								
Auto Negligence	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	1
Other Tort	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Claims, including Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenancy	0	1	1	0	0	17	0	3
TOTAL	0	1	2	0	0	24	0	4
Over 2 Years								
Auto Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	0
Other Tort	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Claims, including Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenancy	0	0	0	0	0	9	18	1
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	18	25	1
Total Jury Cases Pending	15	184	13	30	2	173	76	20
Auto Negligence	14	52	1	1	0	4	3	0
Other Tort	31	28	23	34	0	63	15	0
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Claims, including Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenancy	60	565	41	68	14	319	149	37
NON-JURY								
Under 6 Months								
Auto Negligence	36	388	160	42	15	406	56	381
Other Tort	10	125	2	21	6	65	8	83
Contract	432	3,753	2,425	64	27	3,480	878	2,426
Small Claims, including Auto	90	1,287	545	100	132	171	191	435
Tenancy	116	421	149	276	113	57	544	176
TOTAL	684	5,543	4,073	1,511	418	5,288	1,290	3,870
6 to 12 Months								
Auto Negligence	4	11	8	27	3	19	5	2
Other Tort	1	21	2	1	0	12	14	116
Contract	35	163	60	60	60	107	176	30
Small Claims, including Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenancy	40	195	70	166	74	130	237	151
TOTAL	80	390	140	254	137	256	422	299
1+ to 1-1/2 Years								
Auto Negligence	0	1	0	2	0	30	5	0
Other Tort	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Claims, including Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenancy	3	9	13	90	9	121	38	1
TOTAL	3	10	13	90	9	151	43	1
1-1/2 to 2 Years								
Auto Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tort	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Claims, including Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Over 2 Years								
Auto Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	0
Other Tort	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Claims, including Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenancy	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	11	17	0
Total Non-Jury Cases Pending	40	400	168	72	24	82	86	428
Auto Negligence	12	147	4	3	3	27	14	37
Other Tort	469	3,923	2,549	877	339	4,053	1,025	2,603
Contract	90	856	1,287	555	103	178	201	436
Small Claims, including Auto	116	421	149	276	113	57	544	176
Tenancy	727	5,747	4,157	1,784	562	1,198	4,108	646
TOTAL COMPLAINTS PENDING AUGUST 31, 1980	55	584	181	102	26	93	134	504
Auto Negligence	26	239	14	7	7	144	17	127
Other Tort	500	4,207	2,573	911	347	848	1,104	2,646
Contract	90	861	1,287	559	105	133	204	436
Small Claims, including Auto	116	421	149	276	113	57	544	176
Tenancy	787	6,312	4,198	1,852	516	1,225	4,257	683
TOTAL	85	423	98	303	95	157	296	188
PERCENT OVER 6 MONTHS OLD	11%	7%	2%	16%	18%	13%	13%	28%

* As reported in the 1978-79 Annual Report. Subsequent recounts amounted to -17 cases pending as of 8/31/79.
SOURCE: Monthly Reports of the Clerks of the County District Courts.

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COUNTY DISTRICT COURTS
STATUS AND AGES OF ACTIVE COMPLAINTS PENDING AS OF AUGUST 31, 1980

	Mercer	Madison	Monmouth	Morris	Ocean	Passaic	Salem	Somerset	Sussex	Union	Warren	STATE TOTAL	Total 1 Year Ago
Mercer to Warren													
Under 6 Months	7	75	15	10	22	25	4	21	4	38	2	483	640
Auto Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	283
Other Tort	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	596	618
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	14
Small Claims, including Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenancy	18	143	93	34	50	85	5	42	21	104	9	1,329	1,555
TOTAL	16	155	13	34	50	85	5	42	21	104	9	273	327
6 to 12 Months													
Auto Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	150
Other Tort	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	361
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Claims, including Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenancy	47	40	48	6	11	0	8	6	25	0	2	653	839
TOTAL	47	40	48	6	11	0	8	6	25	0	2	70	102
1+ to 1-1/2 Years													
Auto Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	35
Other Tort	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	101
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Claims, including Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenancy	1	9	22	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	205	239
TOTAL	1	9	22	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	16	23
1-1/2 to 2 Years													
Auto Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7
Other Tort	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	23
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Claims, including Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	54
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	23
Over 2 Years													
Auto Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	8
Other Tort	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	392	483
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,006	1,130
Small Claims, including Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	16
Tenancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	858	1,111
Total Jury Cases Pending	15	184	13	30	2	173	76	23	15	104	11	2,270	2,741
Auto Negligence	14	52	1	1	0	4	3	15	38	0	2	292	483
Other Tort	31	28	23	34	0	63	15	46	47	0	0	1,006	1,130
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	16
Small Claims, including Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenancy	60	565	41	68	14	319	149	48	69	104	11	2,270	2,741
NON-JURY													
Under 6 Months													
Auto Negligence	36	388	160	42	15	406	56	381	20	3	2	2,870	3,247

COUNTY DISTRICT COURTS
MANNER OF DISPOSITION

September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

Atlantic to Hunterdon

	Atlantic	Bergen	Burlington	Camden	Cape May	Chamberlain	Essex	Gloucester	Hudson	Hunterdon
COMPLAINTS DISPOSED OF BY TRIAL										
Jury Trials Commenced:										
Partially Tried	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Auto Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tort	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Claims, including Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	9	2	1	0	4	0	0	5	0
Tried to Completion										
Auto Negligence	3	53	2	5	1	5	19	0	14	1
Other Tort	0	14	1	6	0	1	17	0	4	0
Contract	1	46	4	6	0	1	16	0	7	0
Small Claims, including Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	113	7	11	1	7	52	0	29	1
Non-Jury Trials Commenced:										
Partially Tried	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Auto Negligence	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tort	0	13	0	0	0	1	0	4	19	2
Contract	0	253	0	1	0	0	0	0	200	2
Small Claims, including Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenancy	0	301	0	1	1	0	0	4	532	0
TOTAL	0	569	0	2	9	2	0	4	757	3
Tried to Completion										
Auto Negligence	5	46	11	2	1	8	65	7	64	2
Other Tort	2	86	8	2	2	6	39	0	36	6
Contract	91	394	81	52	47	35	45	157	177	33
Small Claims, including Auto	215	2,599	275	388	160	1,149	2,258	194	882	100
Tenancy	655	2,123	420	497	73	1,017	7,529	145	9,255	93
TOTAL	988	5,248	795	849	283	2,215	10,241	391	10,394	234
COMPLAINTS DISPOSED OF WITHOUT TRIAL										
Judgments by Default										
Auto Negligence	225	593	171	226	58	50	1,279	136	1,114	21
Other Tort	61	223	89	2	5	16	293	21	306	3
Contract	4,285	11,017	4,660	7,349	1,634	2,102	21,891	3,064	6,930	845
Small Claims, including Auto	680	70	59	920	404	0	0	431	658	120
Tenancy	1,569	248	1,287	2,842	97	0	0	781	573	0
TOTAL	6,820	12,151	6,706	11,339	2,198	2,168	23,463	4,433	9,581	989
Settled, Dismissed or Discontinued By Dismissal of Inactive Cases										
Auto Negligence	0	235	87	61	0	23	0	82	422	6
Other Tort	0	45	2	4	0	8	0	316	179	0
Contract	0	2,656	1,212	1,133	10	163	0	1,060	1,787	179
Small Claims, including Auto	0	833	0	877	0	12	0	319	213	111
Tenancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL	0	3,769	1,301	2,075	10	206	0	1,469	2,738	303
Before Trial Date										
Auto Negligence	16	200	16	132	10	35	698	62	396	48
Other Tort	12	89	22	1	2	17	198	17	159	13
Contract	273	984	589	2,646	172	101	3,216	226	1,050	356
Small Claims, including Auto	7	124	81	330	144	117	0	148	115	239
Tenancy	23	50	16	48	46	175	198	211	538	35
TOTAL	331	1,447	724	3,109	376	316	4,112	628	1,918	691
On Trial Date										
Auto Negligence	29	372	73	55	7	13	531	20	258	6
Other Tort	16	198	14	2	8	14	231	8	194	0
Contract	345	1,702	571	597	84	162	2,293	228	814	144
Small Claims, including Auto	337	2,849	603	1,139	26	26	2,331	626	125	125
Tenancy	535	3,169	618	3,287	81	81	33,761	392	5,827	22
TOTAL	1,262	8,290	1,875	5,080	126	308	39,247	903	7,719	303
Placed on Inactive List or Transferred										
Auto Negligence	1	54	6	6	2	76	0	4	19	0
Other Tort	1	33	2	0	0	9	0	1	6	0
Contract	34	191	10	42	11	790	0	6	49	0
Small Claims, including Auto	4	49	0	9	9	490	0	1	6	0
Tenancy	10	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	50	328	20	57	27	1,365	0	13	84	1
TOTAL COMPLAINTS DISPOSED OF										
Auto Negligence	279	1,556	366	487	79	210	2,592	311	2,292	84
Other Tort	92	692	74	9	13	73	778	55	1,024	31
Contract	5,029	17,007	7,139	11,827	1,963	3,228	27,770	4,653	10,815	1,568
Small Claims, including Auto	1,243	6,777	1,518	3,664	743	1,866	4,689	1,348	2,700	697
Tenancy	2,792	5,892	2,343	6,536	232	1,144	41,286	1,494	16,390	155
TOTAL	9,435	31,924	11,430	22,523	3,030	6,591	77,115	7,841	33,221	2,525

Source: Monthly Reports of the Clerk of the County District Courts.

-Page 2-
COUNTY DISTRICT COURTS
MANNER OF DISPOSITION

September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980

Mercer to Warren

	Mercer	Middlesex	Morristown	Morris	Ocean	Passaic	Salisbury	Schenectady	Sussex	Union	Warren	State Totals	Total Year Ago
COMPLAINTS DISPOSED OF BY TRIAL													
Jury Trials Commenced:													
Partially Tried	3	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	30	54
Auto Negligence	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	43
Other Tort	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	110
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15
Small Claims, including Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tenancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	12	0	108	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	153	223
Tried to Completion													
Auto Negligence	2	13	2	1	2	13	0	0	0	7	0	145	159
Other Tort	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	52
Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139	116
Small Claims, including Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	26	19	11	7	27	0	0	0	11	0	337	350
Non-Jury Trials Commenced:													
Partially Tried	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	43	47
Auto Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	35
Other Tort	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	548
Contract	0	31	532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,645	1,175
Small Claims, including Auto	0	764	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,839	4,885
Tenancy	0	3,314	1,691	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,332	6,691
TOTAL	0	4,110	2,624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,781	12,856
Tried to Completion													
Auto Negligence	5	46	17	34	11	36	4	22	2	113	0	475	456
Other Tort	2	86	5	6	40	39	0	15	0	19	0	336	295
Contract	91	394	27	5	33	39	0	22	2	425	35	3,143	2,643
Small Claims, including Auto	215	2,599	197	195	205	246	0	131	0	56	0	12,780	12,612
Tenancy	655	2,123	277	684	353	408	0	150	0	74	0	34,885	38,085
TOTAL	988	5,248	2,762	1,253	1,857	5,467	0	520	2	1,103	217	66,691	66,091
COMPLAINTS DISPOSED OF WITHOUT TRIAL													
Judgments by Default													
Auto Negligence	194	148	80	135	160	135	16	25	42	674	30	5,512	4,939
Other Tort	54	77	15	19	126	39	0	0	0	149	0	1,444	1,445
Contract	4,808	6,817	6,382	4,723	4,792	5,090	782	2,143	1,753	9,203	1,541	11,775	104,554
Small Claims, including Auto	564	130	431	360	887	36	619	319	0	0	0	7,215	6,278
Tenancy	3,788	4,164	0	513	1,857	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,312	12,229
TOTAL	9,956	12,487	2,276	1,253	1,857	5,750	0	1,673	2,199	11,242	1,557	139,258	129,415
Settled, Dismissed or Discontinued By Dismissal of Inactive Cases													
Auto Negligence	113	363	648	70	55	808	1	0	0	3	0	3,207	1,677
Other Tort	0	167	131	13	22	232	1	0	0	0	0	999	530
Contract	2,564	3,863	4,303	1,517	1,568	6,948	30	688	390	2,317	34	32,512	23,502
Small Claims, including Auto	588	1,474	0	384	841	978	0	0	0	0	0	6,854	3,826
Tenancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	454
TOTAL	3,361	5,867	5,082	1,984	2,486	8,966	133	688	568	2,570	52	43,628	29,989
Before Trial Date													
Auto Negligence	70	409	119	114	77	80	22	139	33	152	10	2,838	3,101
Other Tort	28	182	24	33	75	32	3	98	10	46	13	1,078	1,121
Contract	527	2,328	1,555	872	1,241	1,212	127	688	285	1,016	94	18,764	20,072
Small Claims, including Auto													

STATUS AND NUMBER OF MUNICIPAL COURTS AND JUDGES
AS OF AUGUST 31, 1980

COUNTY	Total Number of Courts Not Including District Courts	Average Area Per Courts (Sq. Mile)	Number of Joint Courts	Number of Municipalities Covered by Joint Courts	Courts with Total of 50 Hours or Less on Bench During (1979-80)	Municipal Judges		
						Lawyers	*Non-Lawyers	Total
Atlantic	20	31	1					
Bergen	71	3	0	3	1	13	0	13
Burlington	38	22	2	0	8	60	0	60
Camden	36	6	0	4	4	18	1	19
Cape May	16	28	0	0	7	23	0	23
Cumberland	13	51	0	0	3	8	1	9
Essex	22	6	0	0	2	6	0	6
Gloucester	23	15	0	0	0	29	0	29
Hudson	12	5	1	2	6	9	1	10
Hunterdon	11	40	0	0	0	14	0	14
Mercer	13	18	4	19	3	7	0	7
Middlesex	25	13	0	0	2	12	0	12
Monmouth	52	10	0	0	2	23	0	23
Morris	39	12	1	2	10	31	0	31
Ocean	33	21	0	0	2	26	0	26
Passaic	16	12	0	0	10	20	0	20
Salem	15	25	0	0	0	16	0	16
Somerset	21	15	0	0	6	3	0	3
Sussex	17	31	0	0	3	17	0	17
Union	21	5	4	10	3	9	0	9
Warren	15	24	0	0	0	19	1	20
TOTAL	529	15	2	6	6	7	0	7
			15	46	78	370	4	374

*By statute, a municipal court judge must be an attorney at law of this state or have held the office of municipal court magistrate, recorder, police judge or justice of the peace on January 1, 1952. While all of these offices, except that of municipal court judge, have been abolished, non-attorneys continue to serve as judges of the municipal courts because they held one of the specified offices on January 1, 1952.

COUNTY TOTALS
PROCEEDINGS IN THE MUNICIPAL COURTS⁽¹⁾
TRAFFIC CASES (NON-PARKING), PARKING CASES AND CRIMINAL CASES
SEPTEMBER 1, 1979 TO AUGUST 31, 1980

COUNTY AND TYPE OF CASE	TOTAL HOURS ON BENCH (REPORTED MONTHLY TO NEAREST HOUR) (2)	NOTICES IN LIEU OF COMPLAINTS HEARD, R.I. 32. ("INFORMAL COMPLAINTS") (3)	COMPLAINTS FILED	INDICTABLE COMPLAINTS REFERRED TO COUNTY PROSECUTOR (4)	COMPLAINTS REFERRED TO J & DR COURT OR OTHER MUNICIPAL COURT	COMPLAINTS ADJUDICATED IN MUNICIPAL COURT OR WAIVER OF INDICT. & JURY TRIAL (5)	CONVICTIONS AND GUILTY PLEAS IN OPEN COURT	DISMISSALS AFTER COND. DISCH. (INARTICULAR) AND PRE-TRIAL INTERVENTION (6)	DISMISSALS AND FINDINGS OF NOT GUILTY OTHER THAN THOSE IN PRIOR COLUMN	COMPLAINTS DISPOSED OF THROUGH VIOLATIONS BUREAU, R:7-7	FINES, COURT COSTS & FORFEITURES OF BAIL ASSESSED (EVEN IF NOT ACTUALLY REC'D.). TOTAL COURT & VIOL. BUREAU	DEFENDANTS SENTENCED TO JAIL	DEFENDANTS PLACED ON PROBATION (7)	N. J. MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES REVOKED OR SUSPENDED BY THE COURT (8)	SUSPENDED SENTENCES (9)
ATLANTIC COUNTY TOTALS - (NO MATTERS HEARD IN COUNTY DISTRICT COURT ON CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	2,074	0	67,141	0	21	0	12,749	0	3,139	41,371	\$ 2,265,181	48	7	2,046	507
PARK	75	0	75,155	0	0	0	212	0	1,015	41,529	\$ 292,438	0	0	0	78
CRIM	2,058	179	18,859	5,126	69	232	3,961	365	5,885	495	\$ 471,406	564	258	0	746
TOTAL	4,207	179	161,155	5,126	90	232	16,922	365	10,039	83,395	\$ 3,029,025	612	265	2,046	1,331
BERGEN COUNTY MUNICIPAL COURTS ONLY															
TRAF	5,157	0	100,694	0	63	0	23,505	0	5,577	65,496	\$ 2,942,563	91	58	2,067	486
PARK	774	0	328,579	0	12	0	4,266	0	4,386	260,719	\$ 1,662,114	1	6	9	417
CRIM	4,656	162	24,190	4,533	221	81	8,637	492	6,375	1,565	\$ 899,102	886	792	15	1,477
TOTAL	10,587	162	453,463	4,533	296	81	36,408	492	16,338	327,780	\$ 5,503,779	978	856	2,091	2,380
BERGEN COUNTY DISTRICT COURT - (CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	261	0	28,790	0	0	0	2,477	0	1,091	21,794	\$ 882,620	2	0	221	21
PARK	0	0	2,196	0	0	0	17	0	75	2,265	\$ 4,872	1	0	0	0
CRIM	235	0	2,832	684	0	543	141	47	355	1,321	\$ 44,791	22	17	0	23
TOTAL	496	0	33,818	684	0	543	2,635	47	1,521	25,380	\$ 932,283	25	17	221	44
BERGEN COUNTY TOTALS															
TRAF	5,418	0	129,484	0	63	0	25,982	0	6,668	87,290	\$ 3,825,183	93	58	2,288	507
PARK	774	0	330,775	0	12	0	4,283	0	4,461	262,984	\$ 1,666,986	2	6	9	417
CRIM	4,891	162	27,022	5,217	221	624	8,778	539	6,730	2,886	\$ 943,893	908	809	15	1,500
TOTAL	11,083	162	487,281	5,217	296	624	39,043	539	17,859	353,160	\$ 6,436,062	1,003	873	2,312	2,424
BURLINGTON COUNTY TOTALS - (NO MATTERS HEARD IN COUNTY DISTRICT COURT ON CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	3,423	0	108,104	0	213	0	20,661	0	4,887	69,241	\$ 3,338,237	127	15	1,764	1,036
PARK	100	0	16,903	0	1	0	1,370	0	366	17,672	\$ 125,308	1	0	0	200
CRIM	2,449	145	19,139	3,665	116	122	6,327	804	4,304	1,859	\$ 755,727	353	222	14	781
TOTAL	5,972	145	143,146	3,665	330	122	28,358	804	9,557	88,772	\$ 4,219,272	481	237	1,778	2,017
CAMDEN COUNTY TOTALS - (NO MATTERS HEARD IN COUNTY DISTRICT COURT ON CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	2,517	0	78,226	0	49	0	21,908	0	6,961	38,308	\$ 2,241,489	480	15	1,980	2,278
PARK	235	0	94,960	0	2	0	4,029	0	2,336	64,123	\$ 589,186	7	0	2	289
CRIM	2,893	109	24,442	6,136	81	23	5,941	1,051	7,922	199	\$ 512,907	481	619	0	1,042
TOTAL	5,645	109	197,628	6,136	132	23	31,878	1,051	17,219	102,630	\$ 3,343,582	968	634	1,982	3,609
CAPE MAY COUNTY TOTALS - (NO MATTERS HEARD IN COUNTY DISTRICT COURT ON CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	896	0	21,353	0	36	0	5,575	0	980	12,714	\$ 729,534	34	6	507	47
PARK	156	0	54,139	0	8	0	333	0	1,048	34,704	\$ 297,145	0	0	6	16
CRIM	1,379	28	9,852	1,520	359	161	3,695	598	1,839	863	\$ 462,040	225	90	1	300
TOTAL	2,431	28	85,344	1,520	403	161	9,603	598	3,867	48,281	\$ 1,488,719	259	96	514	363
CUMBERLAND COUNTY TOTALS - (NO MATTERS HEARD IN COUNTY DISTRICT COURT ON CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	1,068	0	24,538	0	37	0	8,798	0	2,319	11,563	\$ 883,958	152	8	986	1,276
PARK	21	0	6,535	0	0	0	315	0	119	5,585	\$ 38,754	0	0	1	38
CRIM	1,054	27	13,500	2,807	215	6	4,904	83	3,801	1,031	\$ 347,229	486	111	4	711
TOTAL	2,143	27	44,573	2,807	252	6	14,017	83	6,239	18,179	\$ 1,269,941	638	119	991	2,025
ESSEX COUNTY TOTALS - (NO MATTERS HEARD IN COUNTY DISTRICT COURT ON CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	3,106	0	92,818	0	30	0	22,212	0	3,937	54,361	\$ 2,467,759	105	526	1,456	1,239
PARK	1,163	0	536,584	0	3	0	25,564	0	6,435	361,864	\$ 4,031,185	20	244	27	4,907
CRIM	8,947	1,016	49,236	9,694	175	1,138	14,030	951	11,585	1,100	\$ 1,012,009	1,906	1,846	26	3,660
TOTAL	13,216	1,016	678,638	9,694	208	1,138	61,806	951	21,957	417,325	\$ 7,510,953	2,031	2,616	1,509	9,806

**COUNTY TOTALS
PROCEEDINGS IN THE MUNICIPAL COURTS (1)
TRAFFIC CASES (NON-PARKING), PARKING CASES AND CRIMINAL CASES
SEPTEMBER 1, 1979 TO AUGUST 31, 1980**

COUNTY AND TYPE OF CASE	TOTAL HOURS ON BENCH, (REPORTED MONTHLY TO NEAREST HOUR) (2)	NOTICES IN LIEU OF COMPLAINTS HEARD, R7-9-2, ("INFORMAL COMPLAINTS") (3)	COMPLAINTS FILED	INDICTABLE COMPLAINTS REFERRED TO COUNTY PROSECUTOR (4)	COMPLAINTS REFERRED TO J & DR COURT OR OTHER MUNICIPAL COURT	COMPLAINTS ADJUDICATED IN MUNICIPAL COURT, ON WAIVER OF INDICT. & JURY TRIAL (5)	CONVICTIONS AND GUILTY PLEAS IN OPEN COURT	DISMISSALS AFTER COND. DISCH. (INAPPROPRIATE) AND PRE-TRIAL INTERVENTION (6)	DISMISSALS AND FINDINGS OF NOT GUILTY OTHER THAN THOSE IN PRIOR COLUMN	COMPLAINTS DISPOSED OF THROUGH VIOLATIONS BUREAU, R7-7	FINES, COURT COSTS & FORFEITURES OF BAIL ASSESSED (EVEN IF NOT ACTUALLY REC'D.). TOTAL COURT & VIOL. BUR.	DEFENDANTS SENTENCED TO JAIL	DEFENDANTS PLACED ON PROBATION (7)	N. J. MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES REVOKED OR SUSPENDED BY THE COURT (8)	SUSPENDED SENTENCES (9)
GLoucester County Totals - (NO MATTERS HEARD IN COUNTY DISTRICT COURT ON CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	1,492	0	42,431	0	38	0	10,292	0	3,139	25,155	\$1,322,702	74	14	1,305	548
PARK	65	0	9,068	0	0	0	275	0	280	7,108	\$66,389	0	0	0	23
CRIM	990	26	9,084	2,709	104	86	2,314	541	2,503	197	\$194,558	165	134	1	186
TOTAL	2,547	26	60,583	2,709	142	86	12,881	541	5,922	32,460	\$1,583,649	239	148	1,306	757
HUDSON County Municipal Courts Only															
TRAF	1,738	0	55,740	0	15	0	10,487	0	4,221	28,656	\$1,242,760	23	2	670	709
PARK	421	0	781,929	0	0	0	4,378	0	4,754	410,365	\$3,305,208	2	0	47	1,020
CRIM	6,986	2,005	36,125	5,441	69	106	9,688	885	10,470	461	\$449,189	695	474	3	1,907
TOTAL	9,145	2,005	874,794	5,441	84	106	24,553	885	19,445	439,482	\$4,997,157	720	476	720	3,636
HUDSON County District Court - (CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	193	0	1,097	0	0	0	789	0	118	429	\$48,161	0	0	22	34
PARK	36	0	34,279	0	0	0	213	0	72	18,748	\$215,645	0	0	0	189
CRIM	85	0	452	0	0	0	82	2	23	248	\$9,435	0	0	0	14
TOTAL	314	0	35,828	0	0	0	1,084	2	213	19,425	\$273,241	0	0	22	237
HUDSON County Totals															
TRAF	1,931	0	57,837	0	15	0	11,276	0	4,339	29,085	\$1,290,921	23	2	692	743
PARK	457	0	816,208	0	0	0	4,591	0	4,825	429,113	\$3,520,853	2	0	47	1,209
CRIM	7,071	2,005	36,577	5,441	69	106	9,770	887	10,493	709	\$458,624	695	474	3	1,921
TOTAL	9,459	2,005	910,622	5,441	84	106	25,637	887	19,658	458,907	\$5,270,398	720	476	742	3,873
HUNTERDON County Totals - (NO MATTERS HEARD IN COUNTY DISTRICT COURT ON CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	930	0	24,812	0	16	0	4,582	0	768	18,556	\$978,112	14	1	345	41
PARK	42	0	6,011	0	0	0	86	0	151	4,424	\$32,903	2	0	1	9
CRIM	634	11	3,355	954	12	0	1,106	70	457	262	\$114,842	24	6	1	37
TOTAL	1,606	11	34,178	954	28	0	5,774	70	1,376	23,242	\$1,125,857	40	7	347	84
MERCER County Totals - (NO MATTERS HEARD IN COUNTY DISTRICT COURT ON CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	3,122	0	82,362	0	33	0	20,964	0	5,972	50,362	\$2,215,337	113	9	1,060	540
PARK	216	0	116,392	0	3	0	2,694	0	1,876	72,846	\$540,227	1	0	4	165
CRIM	2,881	243	17,842	3,386	461	34	9,363	340	4,614	1,092	\$546,569	761	583	17	375
TOTAL	6,219	243	216,596	3,386	497	34	33,021	340	12,462	124,300	\$3,302,133	875	592	1,081	1,080
MIDDLESEX County Totals - (NO MATTERS HEARD IN COUNTY DISTRICT COURT ON CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	4,582	0	126,884	0	33	0	29,003	0	5,052	79,002	\$3,669,938	75	64	2,236	1,012
PARK	318	0	111,092	0	0	0	2,094	0	967	85,756	\$541,421	0	0	4	336
CRIM	4,046	197	24,167	4,777	53	43	7,336	624	6,800	499	\$571,772	407	570	9	954
TOTAL	8,946	197	262,143	4,777	86	43	38,433	624	12,819	165,257	\$4,783,131	482	634	2,249	2,302
MONMOUTH County Totals - (NO MATTERS HEARD IN COUNTY DISTRICT COURT ON CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	4,779	0	110,267	0	120	0	27,746	0	6,171	69,595	\$3,386,873	147	14	2,874	681
PARK	362	0	90,580	0	91	0	2,757	0	1,487	74,686	\$575,910	1	0	10	392
CRIM	4,486	324	31,309	4,641	160	260	10,097	790	6,986	3,420	\$837,508	609	112	14	1,244
TOTAL	9,627	324	232,156	4,641	371	260	40,600	790	14,644	147,701	\$4,800,291	757	126	2,898	2,317
MORRIS County Totals - (NO MATTERS HEARD IN COUNTY DISTRICT COURT ON CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	3,507	0	80,407	0	110	0	19,064	0	2,941	58,439	\$2,538,137	93	36	1,935	411
PARK	268	0	75,173	0	0	0	1,158	0	751	62,919	\$380,999	2	0	1	139
CRIM	2,757	46	15,926	2,508	139	112	6,271	426	2,850	2,706	\$501,351	289	344	11	498
TOTAL	6,532	46	171,506	2,508	249	112	26,493	426	6,542	124,064	\$3,420,487	384	380	1,947	1,048

**COUNTY TOTALS
PROCEEDINGS IN THE MUNICIPAL COURTS (1)
TRAFFIC CASES (NON-PARKING), PARKING CASES AND CRIMINAL CASES
SEPTEMBER 1, 1979 TO AUGUST 31, 1980**

COUNTY AND TYPE OF CASE	TOTAL HOURS ON BENCH, (REPORTED MONTHLY TO NEAREST HOUR) (2)	NOTICES IN LIEU OF COMPLAINTS HEARD, R7-9-2, ("INFORMAL COMPLAINTS") (3)	COMPLAINTS FILED	INDICTABLE COMPLAINTS REFERRED TO COUNTY PROSECUTOR (4)	COMPLAINTS REFERRED TO J & DR COURT OR OTHER MUNICIPAL COURT	COMPLAINTS ADJUDICATED IN MUNICIPAL COURT, ON WAIVER OF INDICT. & JURY TRIAL (5)	CONVICTIONS AND GUILTY PLEAS IN OPEN COURT	DISMISSALS AFTER COND. DISCH. (INAPPROPRIATE) AND PRE-TRIAL INTERVENTION (6)	DISMISSALS AND FINDINGS OF NOT GUILTY OTHER THAN THOSE IN PRIOR COLUMN	COMPLAINTS DISPOSED OF THROUGH VIOLATIONS BUREAU, R7-7	FINES, COURT COSTS & FORFEITURES OF BAIL ASSESSED (EVEN IF NOT ACTUALLY REC'D.). TOTAL COURT & VIOL. BUR.	DEFENDANTS SENTENCED TO JAIL	DEFENDANTS PLACED ON PROBATION (7)	N. J. MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES REVOKED OR SUSPENDED BY THE COURT (8)	SUSPENDED SENTENCES (9)
OCEAN County Municipal Courts Only															
TRAF	2,678	0	61,560	0	45	0	13,311	0	2,971	40,741	\$2,090,195	155	72	1,852	362
PARK	143	0	52,962	0	0	0	516	0	1,102	40,329	\$432,794	1	0	0	58
CRIM	2,445	267	21,228	2,821	489	74	5,757	500	5,076	5,256	\$796,562	433	399	16	995
TOTAL	5,266	267	135,750	2,821	534	74	19,584	500	9,149	86,326	\$3,319,551	589	471	1,868	1,415
OCEAN County District Court - (CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0
PARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0
CRIM	58	0	229	5	0	23	139	7	2	0	\$28,510	65	0	0	70
TOTAL	58	0	229	5	0	23	139	7	2	0	\$28,510	65	0	0	70
OCEAN County Totals															
TRAF	2,678	0	61,560	0	45	0	13,311	0	2,971	40,741	\$2,090,195	155	72	1,852	362
PARK	143	0	52,962	0	0	0	516	0	1,102	40,329	\$432,794	1	0	0	58
CRIM	2,503	267	21,457	2,826	489	97	5,896	507	5,078	5,256	\$825,072	498	399	16	1,065
TOTAL	5,324	267	135,979	2,826	534	97	19,723	507	9,151	86,326	\$3,348,061	654	471	1,868	1,485
PASSAIC County Totals - (NO MATTERS HEARD IN COUNTY DISTRICT COURT ON CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	1,602	0	52,167	0	95	0	15,229	0	2,889	29,903	\$1,613,061	89	12	1,465	269
PARK	474	0	174,354	0	0	0	4,991	0	1,771	118,791	\$931,835	1	0	40	323
CRIM	2,512	205	22,643	5,060	347	37	7,968	363	5,531	1,526	\$592,228	682	237	12	1,025
TOTAL	4,588	205	249,164	5,060	442	37	28,188	363	10,191	150,220	\$3,137,124	772	249	1,517	1,617
SALEM County Totals - (NO MATTERS HEARD IN COUNTY DISTRICT COURT ON CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	496	0	19,650	0	21	0	4,833	0	598	12,518	\$677,406	41	2	502	146
PARK	12	0	6,029	0	0	0	74	0	37	5,714	\$37,974	0	0	0	9
CRIM	363	18	3,746	535	35	38	1,670	130	786	75	\$269,334	67	11	0	62
TOTAL	871	18	29,425	535	56	38	6,577	130	1,421	18,307	\$984,714	108	13	502	217
SOMERSET County Totals - (NO MATTERS HEARD IN COUNTY DISTRICT COURT ON CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	1,971	0	48,880	0	36	0	11,730	0	2,080	32,446	\$1,616,804	41	6	1,068	386
PARK	117	0	22,720	0	3	0	1,014	0	665	20,283	\$144,599	0	0	0	97
CRIM	1,144	49	8,743	1,211	68	6	2,839	183	1,957	1,179	\$317,407	199	122	0	278
TOTAL	3,232	49	80,343	1,211	107	6	15,583	183	4,702	53,908	\$2,078,810	240	128	1,068	761
SUSSEX County Municipal Courts Only															
TRAF	1,103	0	18,086	0	49	0	4,211	0	630	12,952	\$721,866	47	5	727	6
PARK	30	0	5,090	0	0	0	74	0	64	4,672	\$33,886	0	0	0	2
CRIM	730	31	5,956	1,195	50	10	1,824	92	1,081	1,146	\$162,380	170	100	0	189
TOTAL	1,863	31	29,132	1,195	99	10	6,109	92	1,775	18,770	\$918,132	217	105	727	197
SUSSEX County District Court - (CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	\$15	0	0	0	0
PARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0
CRIM	8	0	71	10	1	0	19	0	0	25	\$3,610	3	8	0	5
TOTAL	8	0	71	10	1	0	19	0	0	26	\$3,625	3	8	0	5
SUSSEX County Totals															
TRAF	1,103	0	18,086	0	49	0	4,211	0	630	12,953					

COUNTY TOTALS
PROCEEDINGS IN THE MUNICIPAL COURTS (1)
TRAFFIC CASES (NON-PARKING), PARKING CASES AND CRIMINAL CASES
SEPTEMBER 1, 1979 TO AUGUST 31, 1980

COUNTY AND TYPE OF CASE	TOTAL HOURS ON BENCH, (REPORTED MONTHLY TO NEAREST HOUR) (2)	NOTICES IN LIEU OF COMPLAINTS HEARD, FILED, (3) (MUNICIPAL COMPLAINTS) (3)	COMPLAINTS FILED	INDICTABLE COMPLAINTS REFERRED TO COUNTY PROSECUTOR (4)	COMPLAINTS REFERRED TO J & OR COUNTY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL COURT	COMPLAINTS ADJUDICATED IN MUNIC. CT., ON WAIVER OF INDICT. & JURY TRIAL (5)	CONVICTIONS AND GUILTY PLEAS IN OPEN COURT	DISMISSALS AFTER COND. DISCH. (NARCOTICS) AND PRE-TRIAL INTERVENTION (6)	DISMISSALS AND FININGS OF NOT GUILTY OTHER THAN THOSE IN PRIOR COLUMN	COMPLAINTS DISPOSED OF THROUGH VIOLATIONS BUREAU, R7-7	FINES, COURT COSTS & FORFEITURES OF BAIL ASSESSED (EVEN IF NOT ACTUALLY REC'D.). TOTAL COURT & VIOL. BUR.	DEFENDANTS SENTENCED TO JAIL	DEFENDANTS PLACED ON PROBATION (7)	N. J. MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES REVOKED OR SUSPENDED BY THE COURT (8)	SUSPENDED SENTENCES (9)
WARREN COUNTY MUNICIPAL COURTS ONLY															
TRAF	912	0	22,507	0	18	0	4,158	0	519	16,255	\$ 763,302	19	3	728	7
PARK	70	0	15,344	0	0	0	251	0	267	12,031	\$ 54,357	0	0	2	4
CRIM	662	14	3,831	776	58	143	1,461	79	668	195	\$ 122,633	53	58	0	63
TOTAL	1,644	14	41,682	776	76	143	5,870	79	1,454	28,481	\$ 940,292	72	61	730	74
WARREN COUNTY DISTRICT COURT - (CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	37	0	1,331	0	0	0	221	0	66	971	\$ 45,097	2	0	43	0
PARK	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	\$ 110	0	0	0	0
CRIM	57	0	664	85	1	0	277	39	147	7	\$ 10,781	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	94	0	2,002	85	1	0	499	39	213	987	\$ 55,988	2	1	43	0
WARREN COUNTY TOTALS															
TRAF	949	0	23,838	0	18	0	4,379	0	585	17,226	\$ 808,399	21	3	771	7
PARK	70	0	15,351	0	0	0	252	0	267	12,040	\$ 54,467	0	0	2	4
CRIM	719	14	4,495	861	59	143	1,738	118	815	202	\$ 133,414	53	59	0	63
TOTAL	1,738	14	43,684	861	77	143	6,369	118	1,667	29,468	\$ 996,280	74	62	773	74
STATE TOTALS - (MUNICIPAL COURTS ONLY)															
TRAF	50,292	0	1,304,821	0	1,107	0	309,287	0	69,107	806,445	\$39,515,249	2,174	915	28,800	12,653
PARK	5,593	0	2,786,007	0	126	0	59,290	0	32,669	1,862,538	\$15,095,156	47	251	162	9,107
CRIM	57,914	5,252	383,266	74,123	3,589	2,767	122,912	10,075	96,381	25,626	\$10,451,011	10,138	7,481	151	17,530
TOTAL	113,799	5,252	4,474,094	74,123	4,822	2,767	491,489	10,075	198,157	2,694,609	\$65,061,416	12,359	8,647	29,113	39,290
STATE TOTALS - (COUNTY DISTRICT COURTS ON CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	491	0	31,218	0	0	0	3,487	0	1,275	23,195	\$ 975,893	4	0	286	55
PARK	36	0	36,482	0	0	0	231	0	147	21,022	\$ 220,627	1	0	0	189
CRIM	443	0	4,248	784	2	566	658	95	527	1,601	\$ 97,127	90	26	0	112
TOTAL	970	0	71,948	784	2	566	4,376	95	1,949	45,818	\$ 1,293,647	95	26	286	356
STATE TOTALS - (MUNICIPAL COURTS AND COUNTY DISTRICT COURTS ON CONCURRENT JURISDICTION)															
TRAF	50,783	0	1,336,039	0	1,107	0	312,774	0	70,382	829,640	\$40,491,142	2,178	915	29,086	12,708
PARK	5,629	0	2,822,489	0	126	0	59,521	0	32,816	1,883,560	\$15,315,783	48	251	162	9,296
CRIM	58,357	5,252	387,514	74,907	3,591	3,333	123,570	10,170	96,908	27,227	\$10,548,138	10,228	7,507	151	17,642
TOTAL	114,769	5,252	4,546,042	74,907	4,824	3,333	495,865	10,170	200,106	2,749,427	\$66,355,063	12,454	8,673	29,399	39,646

- (1) Includes proceedings in the County District Courts of Bergen, Hudson, Ocean, Sussex and Warren Counties which exercised concurrent jurisdiction during the court year. Also includes proceedings in the Palisades Interstate Park Police Court in Bergen County.
- (2) "Hours on bench" are reported monthly to the nearest hour, therefore the yearly total in some courts may be "0" if no full hours were reported for any month.
- (3) If the offense charged constitutes a minor neighborhood or domestic dispute, a notice may issue to the person or persons charged, requesting their appearance before the court, or such person designated by the court and approved by the Assignment Judge, in order to determine whether or not a complaint should issue or other appropriate action be taken. Rule 7:3-2, Not applicable in traffic cases.
- (4) Rule 7:2: The provisions of R. 3:2 (complaint), R. 3:3 (warrant or summons upon complaint) and R. 3:4-1, 3:4-2, 3:4-3 and 3:4-5 (proceedings before the committing judge) are applicable to the municipal and county district courts in respect to indictable offenses; the provisions of R. 3:4-4 are applicable to such courts in proceedings under the Uniform Fresh Pursuit Law.
- (5) N.J.S.A. 2A:8-22 confers jurisdiction on the municipal courts to try specific cases involving crimes occurring within their territorial jurisdiction provided defendant first executes in writing a waiver of indictment and trial by jury.
- (6) Dismissals under Rule 3:28 (Pretrial Intervention Programs) and N.J.S.A. 24:21-27(b) (Dismissals after conditional discharge controlled dangerous substance abuse only).
- (7) Defendants placed on probation in accordance with Rule 3:21-7. Does not include suspended dispositions or conditional discharges under N.J.S.A. 24:21-27 or Pretrial Intervention Programs, R. 3:28.
- (8) Not including those revoked or suspended by the Director of the N.J. Division of Motor Vehicles, but does include revocations and suspensions in disorderly persons and other violations as provided by statutes.
- (9) Does not include conditional discharges in cases involving controlled dangerous substance abuse, (N.J.S.A. 24:21-27(b)) or Pretrial Intervention Programs, R. 3:28. The count here is the number of sentences suspended, irrespective of the number of persons, complaints or charges involved.

Source: Monthly Reports from the Municipal Courts and the Clerks of the County District Courts exercising concurrent jurisdiction and the Palisades Interstate Park Police Court in Bergen County.

COUNTY TOTALS
 SEPTEMBER 1, 1979 to AUGUST 31, 1980

COUNTY	COMP/SUMMONSES FILED		COMP/WARRANTS FILED		MUNICIPAL COURT DEFENDANTS STATUS REPORT			DEFTS REP BY		PAGE 01
	INDICT. OFFENSES	NON-INDIC OFFENSES	INDICT. OFFENSES	NON-INDIC OFFENSES	BAIL/JAIL REC. ON RECOG.**	STATUS OF DEFTS AT BEGIN OF TRIAL* REL ON BAIL, SURETY, ETC.	DEFTS AT BEGIN OF TRIAL* IN JAIL 2 TO 4 D. IN JAIL > 4 DAYS	ASGND COUNSEL OR REF PUB DEF (NON-INDICT.)	DEFTS REFRRD TO PUB. DEF (INDICT.)	
ATLANTIC	TOTALS									
2,333	8,161	3,395	2,692	1,171	3,043	433	390	841	815	
BERGEN	TOTALS									
1,056	12,629	4,782	3,252	3,353	3,226	363	100	1,075	222	
BURLINGTON	TOTALS									
666	6,507	3,208	2,981	1,931	3,486	302	242	350	329	
CAMDEN	TOTALS									
1,128	10,294	6,032	4,738	1,011	4,883	322	391	630	764	
CAPE MAY	TOTALS									
305	2,536	1,284	2,046	217	1,911	60	107	109	319	
CUMBERLAND	TOTALS									
969	5,616	2,155	2,157	1,275	1,193	329	260	235	652	
ESSEX	TOTALS									
3,983	12,442	13,658	10,048	6,147	6,224	519	424	2,716	6,801	
GLOUCESTER	TOTALS									
1,094	4,437	1,629	967	1,154	835	113	118	291	453	
HUDSON	TOTALS									
1,292	10,259	6,707	6,559	2,207	5,629	517	464	3,514	2,316	
HUNTERDON	TOTALS									
188	1,704	827	226	178	208	20	3	20	0	
MERCER	TOTALS									
495	9,545	3,027	2,845	1,341	5,033	36	5	1,279	119	
MIDDLESEX	TOTALS									
546	9,251	4,663	5,053	1,418	1,960	152	82	268	1,048	

* Defendants whose municipal court trials were completed this year - Status at commencement of trial. Columns 5 et seq deal with Municipal Court trials whereas columns 1 & 3 also include indictable offenses.

** Reporting instructions specify that this item should also include only defendants who were released after a recognizance form was signed and executed before the person authorized to take bail. It is apparent that the reporting instructions may not have been followed in all instances.

COUNTY TOTALS
SEPTEMBER 1, 1979 to AUGUST 31, 1980

	COMP/SUMMONSES FILED		COMP/WARRANTS FILED		MUNICIPAL COURT DEFENDANTS STATUS REPORT				DEFTS REP BY		PAGE 02
	INDICT- OFFENSES	NON-INDIC OFFENSES	INDICT- OFFENSES	NON-INDIC OFFENSES	BAIL/JAIL REL.ON RECOG.**	STATUS OF REL ON BAIL, SURETY,ETC.	AT BEGIN OF IN JAIL 2 TO 4 D.	TRIAL* IN JAIL > 4 DAYS	ASGND COUNSEL OR REF PUB DEF (NON-INDICT.)	DEFTS REFRD TO PUB. DEF (INDICT.)	
MONMOUTH	TOTALS										
1,550	12,053	4,183	4,090	4,013	3,930	433	406	545	1,205		
MORRIS	TOTALS										
342	5,721	2,180	2,032	1,350	1,076	143	78	177	197		
OCEAN	TOTALS										
825	5,988	2,645	2,641	1,179	1,740	176	157	542	474		
PASSAIC	TOTALS										
562	8,599	4,765	2,815	2,108	4,362	218	204	409	1,089		
SALEM	TOTALS										
72	2,210	441	771	636	635	24	96	34	114		
SOMERSET	TOTALS										
273	3,768	1,163	551	539	1,645	127	60	249	248		
SUSSEX	TOTALS										
300	1,774	713	409	188	270	20	56	70	23		
UNION	TOTALS										
1,618	8,255	4,498	4,391	2,214	4,976	311	745	477	1,617		
HARREN	TOTALS										
115	1,984	790	779	274	498	21	23	52	32		
NEW JERSEY	TOTALS										
19,712	143,733	72,745	62,043	34,704	56,763	4,639	4,411	13,883	18,837		

* Defendants whose municipal court trials were completed this year - Status at commencement of trial. Columns 5 et seq deal with Municipal Court trials whereas columns 1 & 3 also include indictable offenses.

** Reporting instructions specify that this item should include only defendants who were released after a recognizance form was signed and executed before the person authorized to take bail. It is apparent that the reporting instructions may not have been followed in all instances.



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