

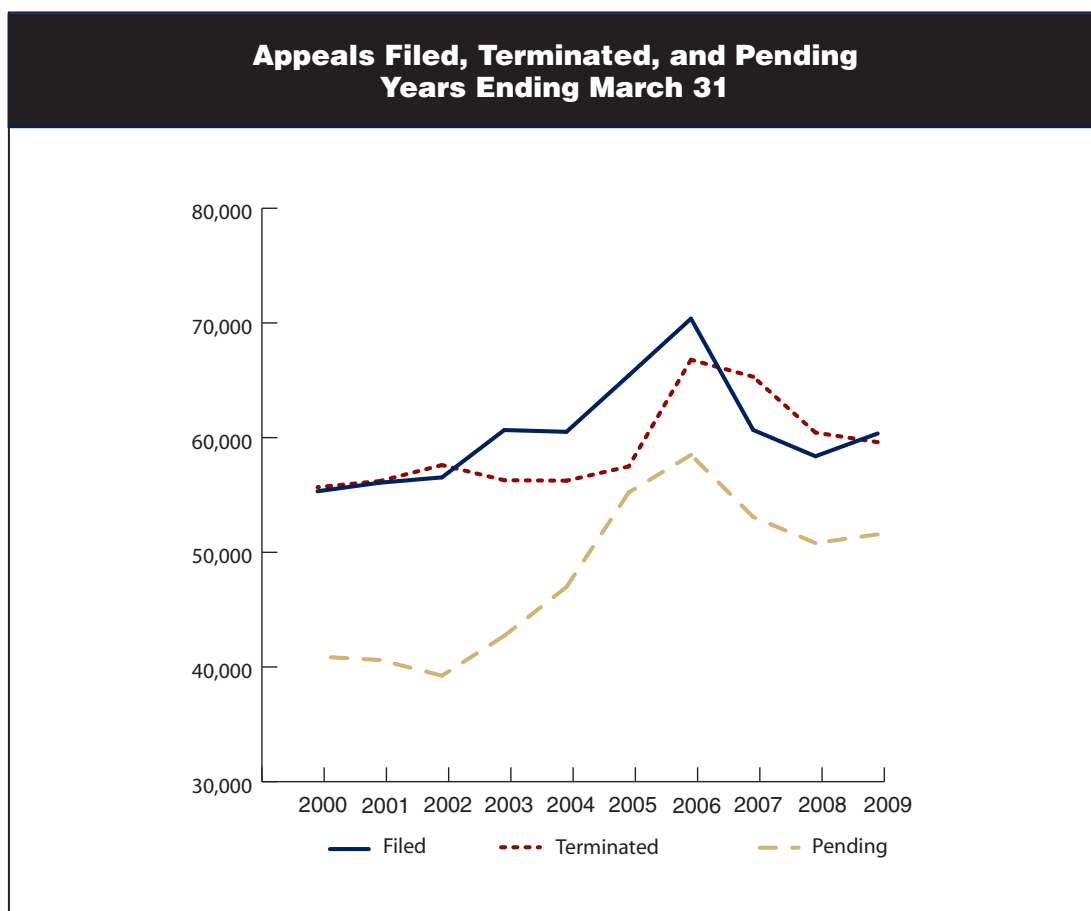
Judicial Business

This report provides statistical information on the caseload of the federal Judiciary for the 12-month period ending March 31, 2009. Prepared pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 604(a)(2), this report presents data on the work of the appellate, district, and bankruptcy courts and the probation and pretrial services system.

During the reporting period, caseload growth occurred across the federal Judiciary. Filings in the U.S. courts of appeals increased 3 percent. In the U.S. district courts, civil case filings rose 5 percent, and criminal case filings rose 8 percent. Bankruptcy filings, which had dropped dramatically after the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 (BAPCPA) took effect, climbed 33 percent to exceed 1.2 million. The number of persons under supervision by the federal probation system on March 31, 2009, was 4 percent greater than the total one year earlier. The number of pretrial services cases activated increased 5 percent.

U.S. Courts of Appeals

Filings in the 12 regional courts of appeals rose 3 percent to 60,358 during the 12-month period ending March 31, 2009. Overall filings increased mainly because of the growth in criminal appeals involving drugs. Filings of civil appeals also increased. Filings for review of decisions by administrative agencies, bankruptcy appeals, and original proceedings all declined.



Filings in the federal appeals courts consisted of 52 percent civil appeals, 24 percent criminal appeals, 17 percent administrative agency appeals, 6 percent original proceedings, and 1 percent bankruptcy appeals.

- In 2000, the appeals courts' caseload consisted of 67 percent civil appeals, 19 percent criminal appeals, 6 percent administrative agency appeals, 6 percent original proceedings, and 2 percent bankruptcy appeals.

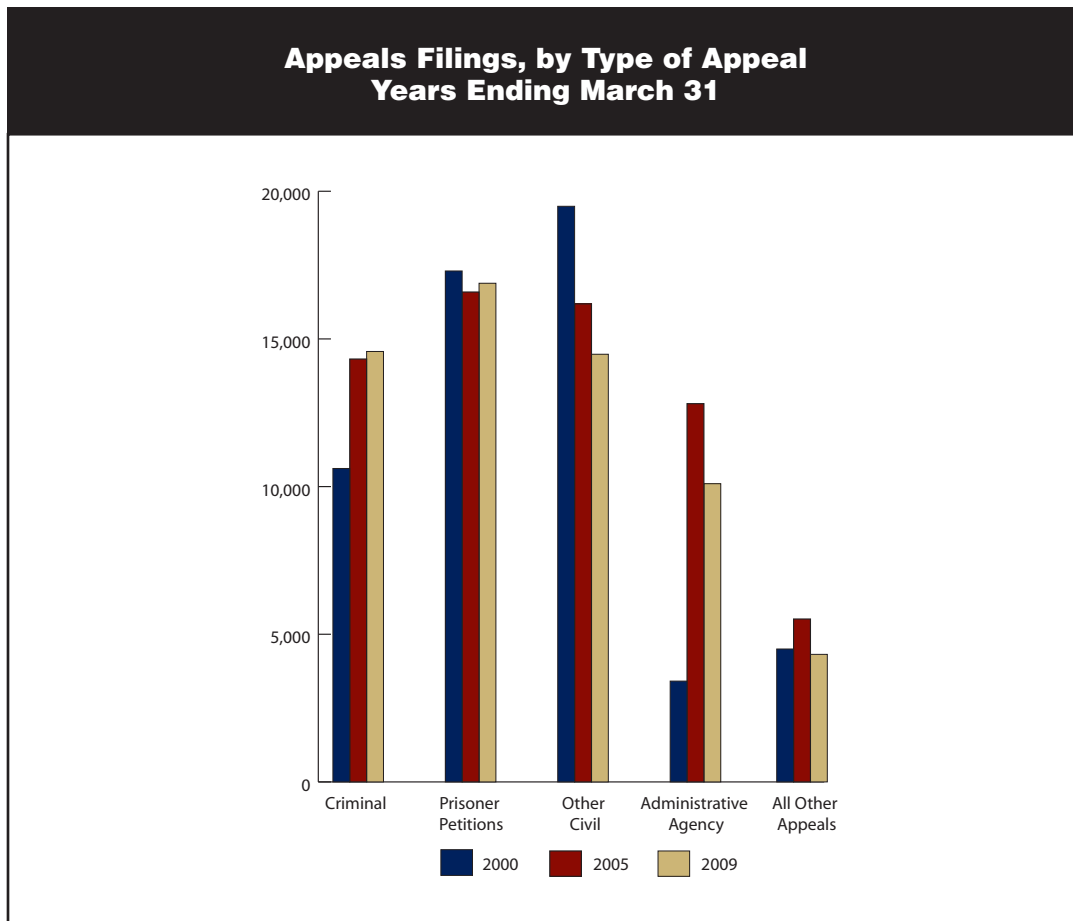
Criminal appeals rose 16 percent to 14,575 in 2009. The increase stemmed from appeals in crack cocaine cases affected by an amendment to the sentencing guidelines issued by the U.S. Sentencing Commission on November 1, 2007.

- The amendment reduced penalties for most crack cocaine offenses. Retroactivity of the amendment became effective on March 3, 2008.
- Some of the growth in non-marijuana drug case appeals was offset by a decline in immigration crime appeals.

Civil appeals climbed 4 percent to 31,366, primarily due to an increase in prisoner petitions.

- In 2009, civil appeals consisted of 54 percent prisoner petitions, 18 percent civil rights appeals, and 28 percent all other civil appeals.

Administrative agency appeals fell 10 percent to 10,098. BIA appeals accounted for 88 percent of administrative agency appeals in 2009.



Appeals Court Filings Percent Change Over Time			
	Since 2000	Since 2005	Since 2008
Total Filings	+ 9.1	-7.7	+3.4
Civil Appeals	-14.7	-4.3	+4.3
Criminal Appeals	+37.3	+1.8	+16.1
Administrative Agency Appeals	+195.8	-21.2	-9.8
Bankruptcy Appeals	-32.2	-18.2	-18.5
Original Proceedings	+4.7	-22.4	-2.1

- Appeals of BIA decisions decreased 9 percent to 8,890. The reduction is consistent with the drops in BIA case receipts and completions since 2005 that have been reported in the statistical yearbook of the Executive Office for Immigration Review.

Original proceedings declined 2 percent to 3,598 as filings of second or successive motions for permission to file habeas corpus petitions and petitions for writs of mandamus declined.

- Sixty-three percent of original proceedings involved motions for second or successive habeas corpus petitions, which fell 6 percent to 2,279.
- Thirty-one percent of original proceedings involved petitions for writs of mandamus, which decreased 4 percent to 1,117.

Terminations of appeals fell 1 percent to 59,604. The appeals courts' pending caseload rose 1 percent as filings outpaced terminations.

Detailed data on filings in the courts of appeals appear in the B series of the appendix tables.

Bankruptcy Appellate Panels

Five circuits in the federal Judiciary have bankruptcy appellate panels (BAPs). In the 12-month period ending March 31, 2009, filings in the BAPs decreased 8 percent (down 63 appeals) to 724. BAP filings declined in the Eighth Circuit (down 18 filings or 23 percent), the Ninth Circuit (down 65 filings or 15 percent), and the Tenth Circuit (down 17 filings or 16 percent). BAP filings rose in the First Circuit (up 26 filings or 41 percent) and the Sixth Circuit (up 11 filings or 11 percent).

Data for the bankruptcy appellate panels appear in the B series of the appendix tables.

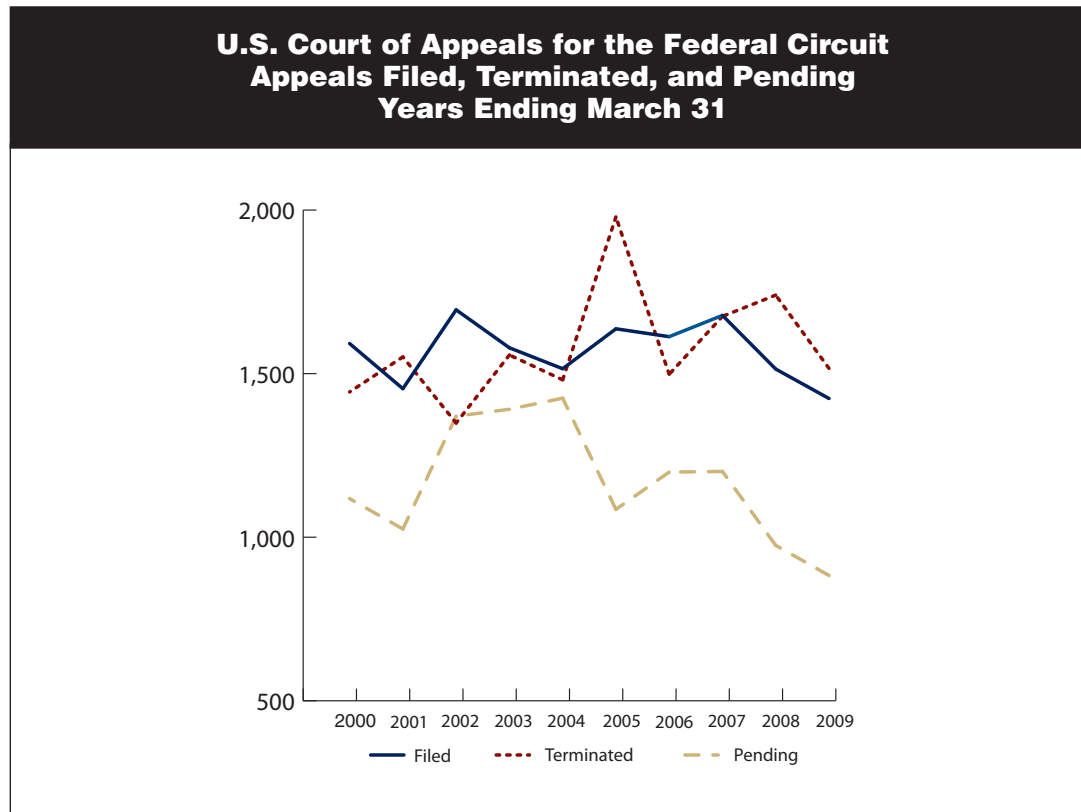
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

Filings in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit decreased 6 percent to 1,424. For the second consecutive year, the largest numeric reduction occurred in appeals of decisions by the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, which fell by 85 appeals this year to 153 (down 36 percent). In 2009, appeals involving the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office had the largest numeric increase, a rise of 58 appeals to 111.

Terminations of appeals dropped 13 percent (down 224) to 1,516. The number of appeals pending on March 31, 2009, decreased 9 percent from the previous year to 883.

Appendix Table B-8 provides summary data on the activity of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

Federal Circuit Filings Percent Change Over Time			
	Since 2000	Since 2005	Since 2008
Total Filings	-10.5	-13.0	-5.9



U.S. District Courts

Total filings in the U.S. district courts increased 6 percent (up 18,563 cases) to 333,082 cases (this total does not include petty offense cases assigned to magistrate judges). The pending caseload also increased 6 percent, rising by 20,505 cases to 375,699. Case terminations grew 2 percent (up 6,851) to 312,577.

Civil Filings

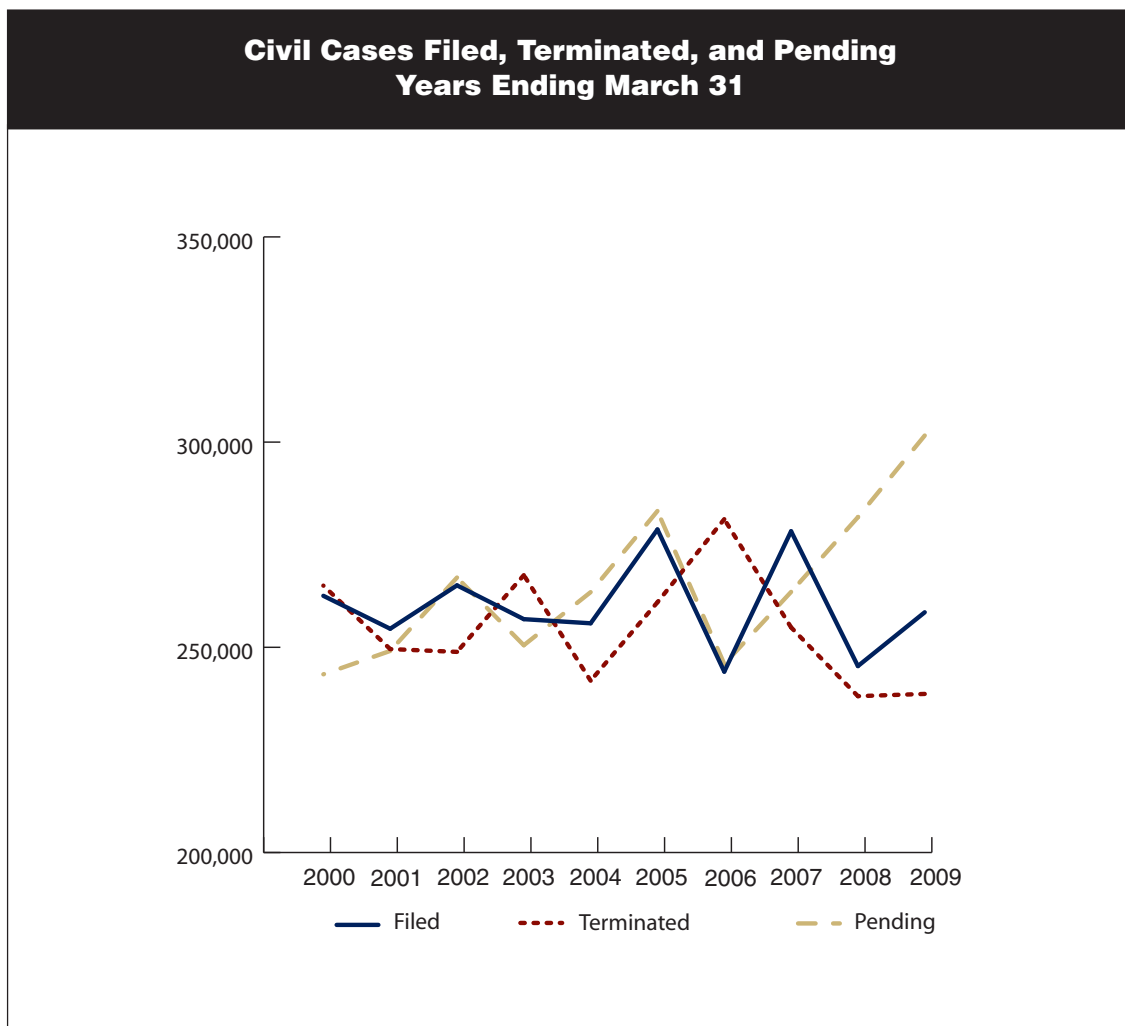
Civil filings in the U.S. district courts rose 5 percent in 2009, climbing by 13,108 cases to 258,535.

- The increase largely resulted from the 8 percent growth in filings of private cases consisting of diversity of citizenship cases and federal question cases (i.e., actions under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States in which the United States is not a party).

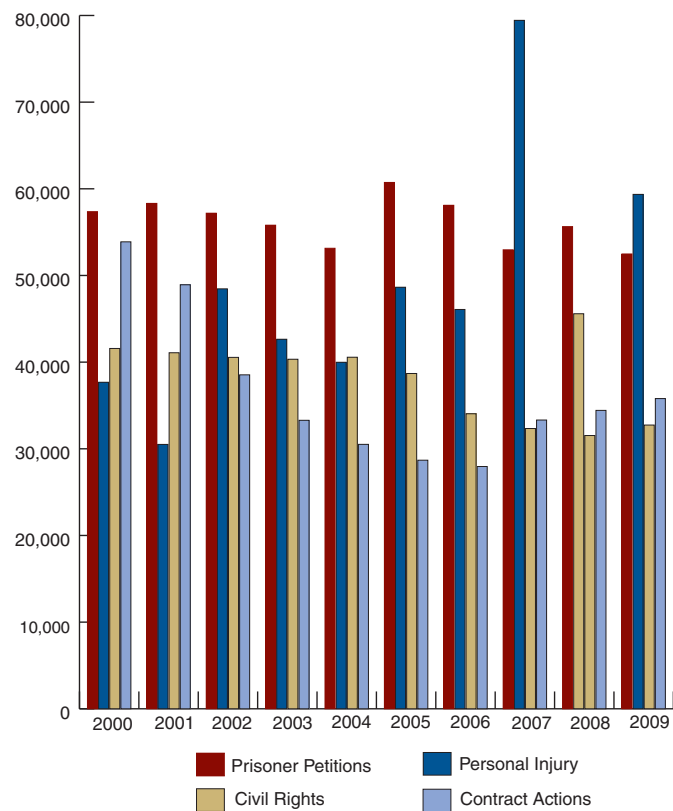
From 2008 to 2009, diversity of citizenship filings jumped 24 percent (up more than 16,000 cases), mostly because of filings of personal injury/product liability cases.

- The Eastern District of Pennsylvania had influxes of filings related to diet drugs and asbestos that contributed to that district's increase of more than 9,300 cases.

Civil Case Filings Percent Change Over Time			
	Since 2000	Since 2005	Since 2008
Total Filings	-1.5	-7.2	+5.3
Federal Question Cases	-6.5	-17.6	+0.05
Diversity of Citizenship Cases	+63.9	+30.1	+24.4
U.S. Defendant Cases	-4.7	-23.4	-9.7
U.S. Plaintiff Cases	-72.4	-6.7	-2.0



Civil Cases Filed, by Nature of Suit Years Ending March 31



- In the District of Minnesota, filings addressing the hormone replacement therapy drug Prempro grew by more than 2,200 cases.
- Federal question filings rose less than 1 percent as a 71 percent surge in marine contract cases (most of them filed in the Southern District of New York) was offset by decreases in state prisoner petitions (down 4 percent) and intellectual property cases (down 10 percent).

Filings of cases with the United States as defendant dropped 10 percent to 32,801.

- A 10 percent decline in motions to vacate sentence was mostly responsible for the overall decrease of more than 1,200 federal prisoner petitions.
- Social Security filings fell 5 percent as a result of a 7 percent reduction in disability claims (down by more than 600 cases) and a 3 percent reduction in supplemental security income claims (down by more than 160 cases).
- Immigration filings nearly quadrupled, increasing by more than 1,600 cases (this is the second year in which data have been reported for civil cases addressing immigration).

Filings with the United States as plaintiff declined 2 percent to 9,563 as forfeiture and penalty cases decreased 5 percent.

Civil case terminations rose less than 1 percent to 238,640.

- Although large numbers of personal injury/product liability cases were terminated in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (up more than 4,500 terminations) and the District of Minnesota (up more than 3,300 terminations), the Middle District of Louisiana had more than 5,000 fewer terminations of oil refinery explosion cases.

Pending civil cases grew 7 percent (up more than 19,000 cases) to 301,600.

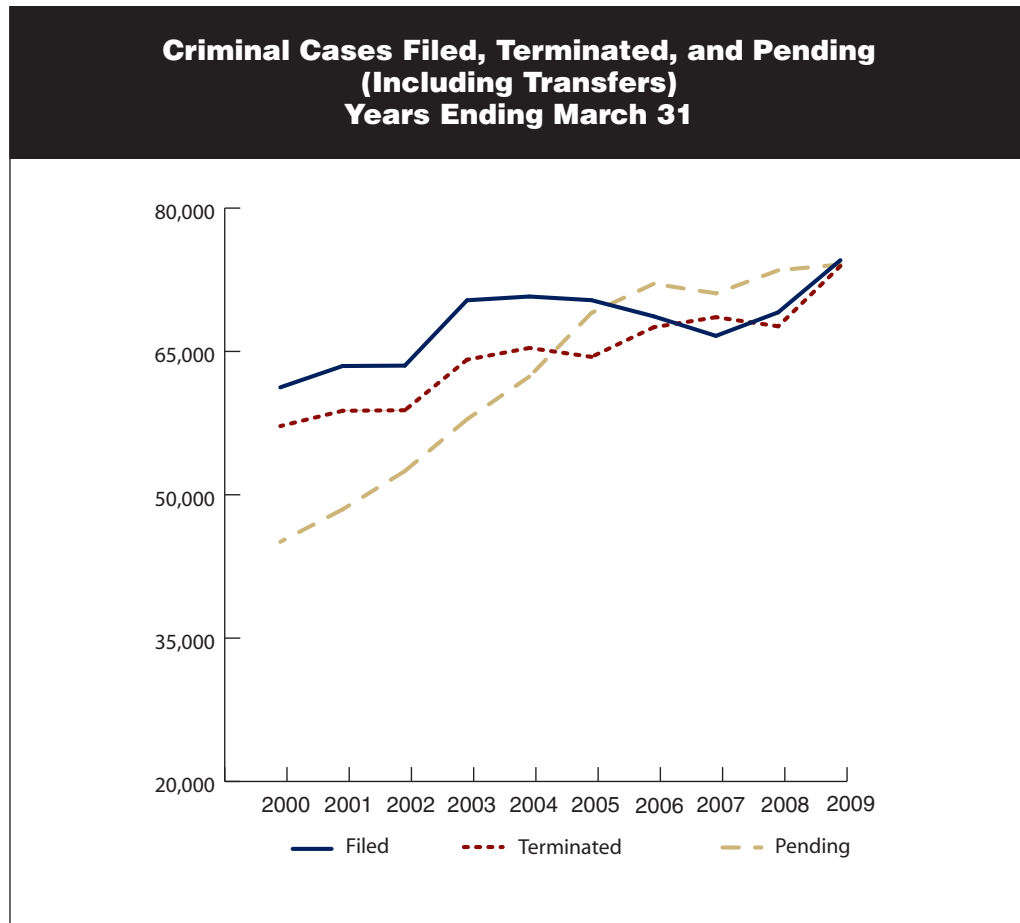
- This increase stemmed mainly from pending cases related to asbestos (up more than 16,000 cases), the vast majority of which were pending in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Detailed data on civil cases appear in the C series of the appendix tables.

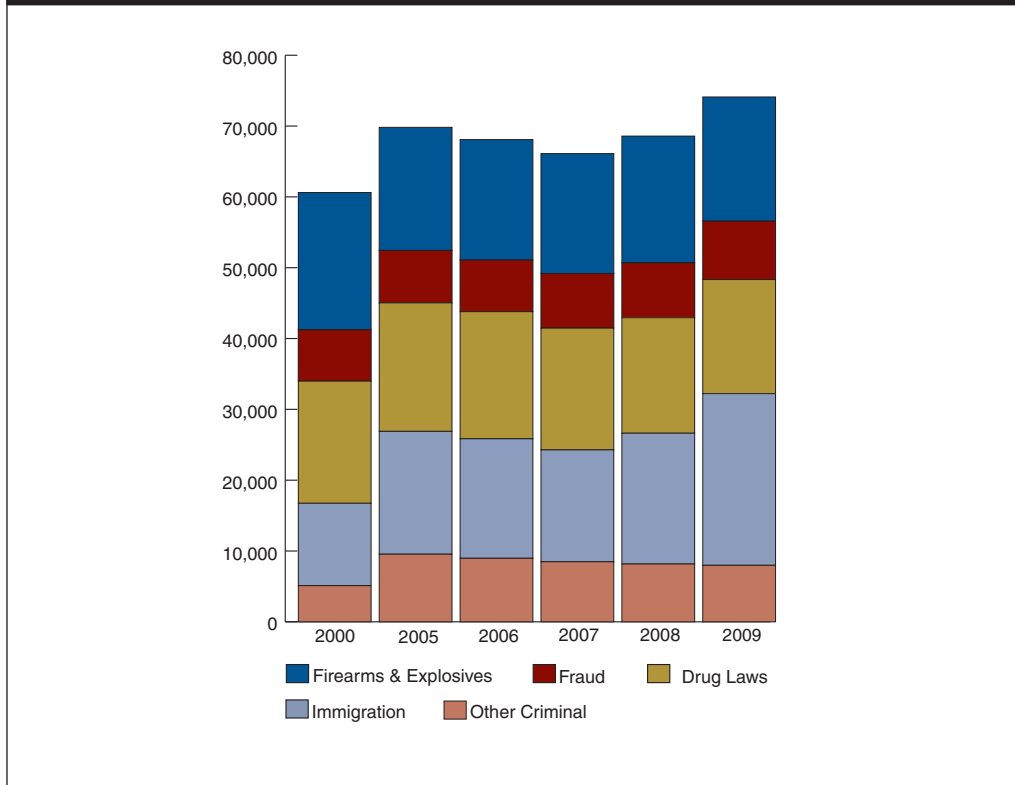
Criminal Filings

Filings of criminal cases and criminal defendants (including transfers) both rose in 2009. Cases climbed 8 percent to 74,547, and defendants increased 6 percent to 95,736. The growth stemmed primarily from filings related to immigration crimes. Filings addressing embezzlement, fraud, sex crimes, and traffic offenses also rose. Reductions occurred in filings involving firearms and explosives, property offenses other than fraud and embezzlement, general offenses, regulatory offenses, and violent crimes. Although filings of drug cases declined, defendants in drug cases rose.

Immigration cases jumped 31 percent to 24,239, and defendants in such cases increased 30 percent to 25,581.



Criminal Cases Filed by Major Offense (Excluding Transfers) Years Ending March 31



- Seventy-two percent of immigration cases were filed in the five southwestern border districts of the Southern District of Texas, Western District of Texas, District of Arizona, Southern District of California, and District of New Mexico.

Overall filings of property offense cases fell 1 percent to 12,261 in 2009, and defendants in such cases dropped 2 percent to 15,767. However, filings related to property crimes involving embezzlement and fraud rose.

- Fraud case filings climbed 6 percent to 8,253, and fraud defendants climbed 6 percent to 11,074, in response to increased filings addressing identification documents and information, false statements, citizenship and naturalization, and conspiracy to defraud.

Sex offense filings reached record levels as cases rose 4 percent to 2,737 and defendants rose 3 percent to 2,828. The increases were due to continued growth in cases involving sexually explicit materials.

- Cases focusing on sexually explicit materials began rising after Congress passed the Child Pornography Prevention Act of 1996, which updated federal child pornography law to address new technologies.

Traffic offense case filings increased 2 percent to 4,280, and traffic defendants increased 2 percent to 4,285, in response to higher filings for drunk driving and traffic offenses committed on military bases and in national parks.

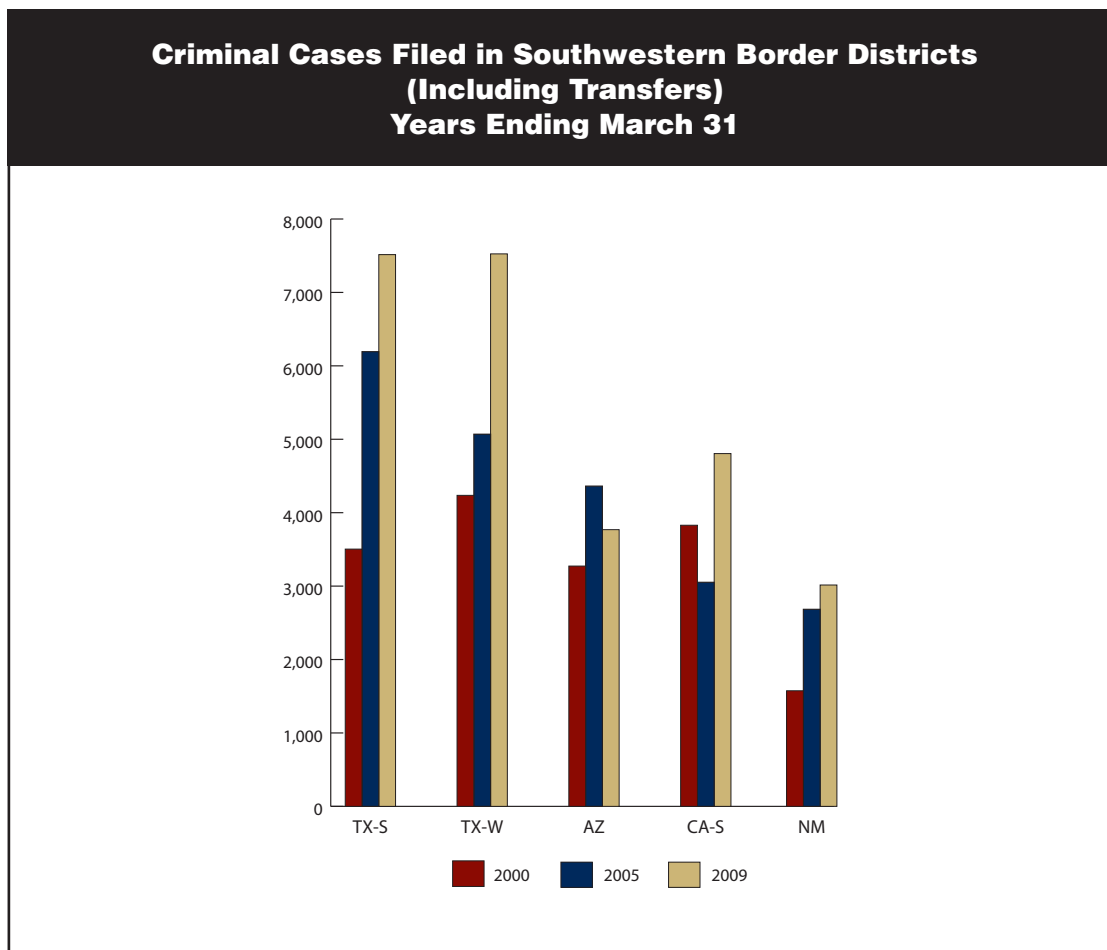
Drug cases dropped 1 percent to 16,107 because of reductions in marijuana cases, but drug defendants rose 1 percent to 29,419. Non-marijuana case filings remained stable, although defendants in such cases increased.

Firearms and explosives cases declined 2 percent to 7,980, and defendants in such cases decreased 3 percent to 9,020.

Case terminations grew 9 percent to 73,937. The number of defendants in terminated cases increased 8 percent to 95,233.

The pending criminal caseload remained stable, rising less than 1 percent to 74,099. Pending defendants climbed 1 percent to 101,781.

Criminal Case Filings (Excluding Transfers) Percent Change Over Time			
	Since 2000	Since 2005	Since 2008
Total Filings	+ 22.3	+6.1	+ 8.1
Immigration Cases	+ 108.4	+ 39.7	+ 31.2
Property Cases	- 8.7	+4.0	-0.6
Sex Offense Cases	+ 197.2	+59.7	+ 4.2
Drug Cases	- 6.6	- 11.2	-1.2
Firearms and Explosives Cases	+ 56.2	- 16.4	- 2.2

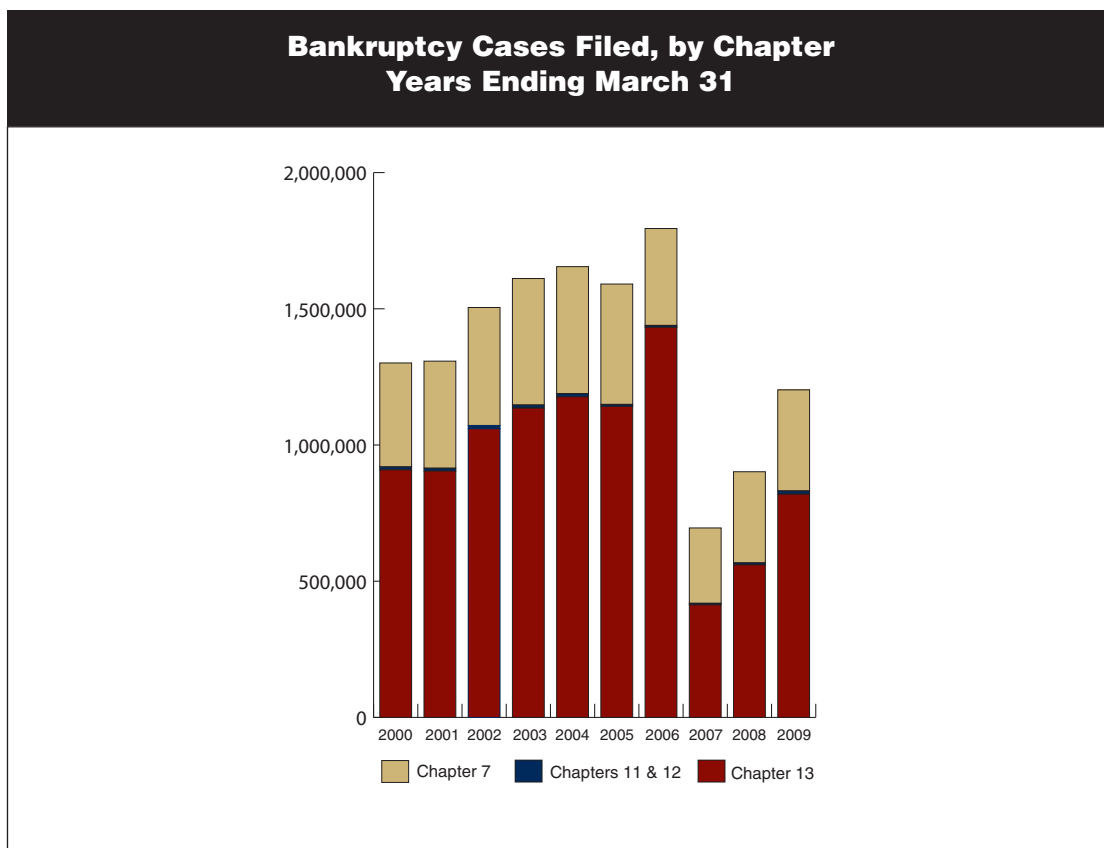


Detailed data on criminal cases filed in the district courts appear in the D series of the appendix tables.

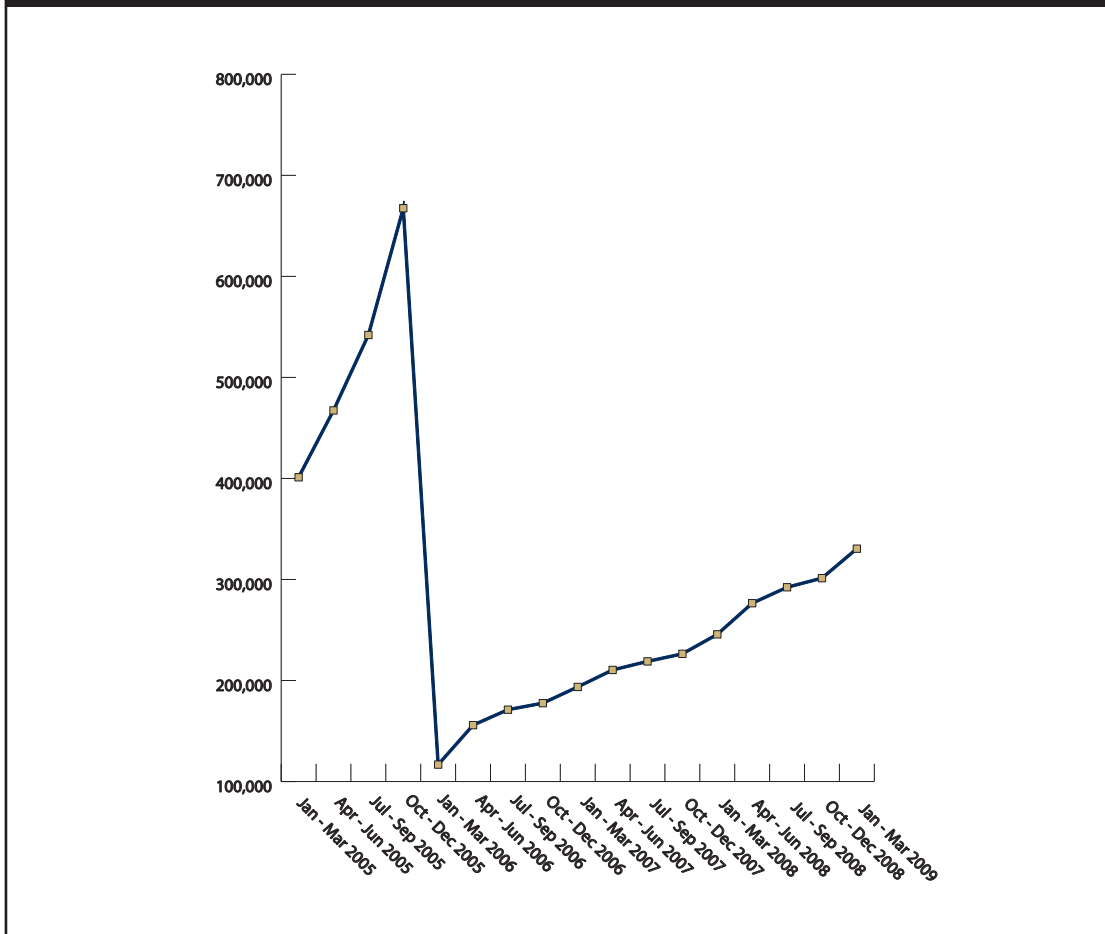
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

Bankruptcy filings rose 33 percent from 901,927 to 1,202,503 during the 12-month period ending March 31, 2009, as the impacts of the recession led more debtors to seek protection from their creditors in bankruptcy courts. Across the nation, 83 of 94 districts reported growth in filings of 10 percent or greater.

- The largest percentage increase in a single district was the 93 percent rise in filings in the Central District of California. Filings climbed 86 percent in the District of Delaware and 83 percent in the District of Arizona. The Central District of California also had the most filings of any district (75,485), followed by the Middle District of Florida (47,042), the Eastern District of Michigan (45,610), and the Northern District of Illinois (45,436).
- The districts in the Ninth Circuit had 243,578 filings (up 71 percent), the most of any circuit. Significant percentage increases in filings occurred not only in the Central District of California and the District of Arizona, as noted above, but also in the Southern District of California (up 74 percent), the District of Nevada (up 70 percent), the Eastern District of California (up 70 percent), and the Northern District of California (up 67 percent).
- In only four districts did filings fall: the District of the Northern Mariana Islands (down 38 percent), the District of the Virgin Islands (down 26 percent), the Middle District of Louisiana (down 13 percent), and the Southern District of Texas (down 4 percent).



Bankruptcy Cases Filed, by Quarter January 2005 Through March 2008



Filings of bankruptcy petitions grew under chapters 7, 11, 12, and 13, although at different rates.

- Chapter 7 filings rose 46 percent to 819,362. Chapter 7 filings now account for 68 percent of all filings, compared to 62 percent of all filings in 2008 and 59 percent of all bankruptcy filings in 2007. The ratio of chapter 7 filings to total bankruptcy filings is approaching levels that prevailed prior to the effective date of the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 (BAPCPA).
- Chapter 11 filings grew 69 percent to 11,785.
- Chapter 12 filings increased 7 percent to 367.
- Chapter 13 filings climbed 11 percent to 370,875.

Filings involving predominantly nonbusiness debts totaled 1,153,412, an increase of 32 percent.

- Nonbusiness filings grew 46 percent under chapter 7, grew 11 percent under chapter 13, and grew 35 percent under chapter 11.
- Nonbusiness petitions continued to account for an overwhelming percentage of bankruptcy filings, constituting 96 percent of all filings in 2009, down from 97 percent in 2008.

Filings involving predominantly business debts, which amounted to 4 percent of total petitions filed, increased 60 percent to 49,091.

- Business filings rose 64 percent under chapter 7, rose 73 percent under chapter 11, rose 7 percent under chapter 12, and rose 17 percent under chapter 13.

Bankruptcy filings fell considerably after October 17, 2005, the effective date of BAPCPA, which places more stringent requirements on debtors. However, since that time, bankruptcy filings have risen every quarter.

Terminations of bankruptcy cases rose 19 percent. Because filings of bankruptcy cases exceeded terminations, pending bankruptcy cases increased 10 percent.

Bankruptcy Case Filings Percent Change Over Time			
	Since 2000	Since 2005	Since 2008
Total Filings	-7.6	- 24.4	+ 33.3
Chapter 7	- 9.8	- 28.2	+ 46.3
Chapter 11	+17.0	+65.6	+ 69.1
Chapter 13	- 2.8	- 16.1	+ 10.9

Adversary Proceedings

Adversary proceedings are contested matters that arise in connection with bankruptcy cases and include actions to object to or revoke discharges, to obtain injunctions or other equitable relief, and to determine the dischargeability of debts. During the 12-month period ending March 31, 2009, adversary proceedings increased 2 percent from 48,667 to 49,720. The largest growth occurred in the Middle District of Florida, where filings soared 81 percent (up 931 filings) because of a single chapter 11 case with more than 750 adversary proceedings related to recovery of money/property and fraudulent transfer.

- Terminations of adversary proceedings decreased 10 percent.
- Pending adversary proceedings grew 3 percent to 60,883 as of March 31, 2009.

Detailed data on bankruptcy petitions and adversary proceedings filed in the bankruptcy courts appear in the F series of the appendix tables.

Post-Conviction Supervision

Consistent with growth in recent years, the number of persons under post-conviction supervision as of March 31, 2009, increased by 4,287 persons (up 4 percent) from the number under supervision one year earlier to 122,633.

- A total of 61,212 persons were received for post-conviction supervision compared to 60,509 the previous year, an increase of 1 percent.

- The total for post-conviction supervision cases closed (excluding transfers and deaths) decreased by less than 1 percent from 49,313 in 2008 to 49,157 in 2009.

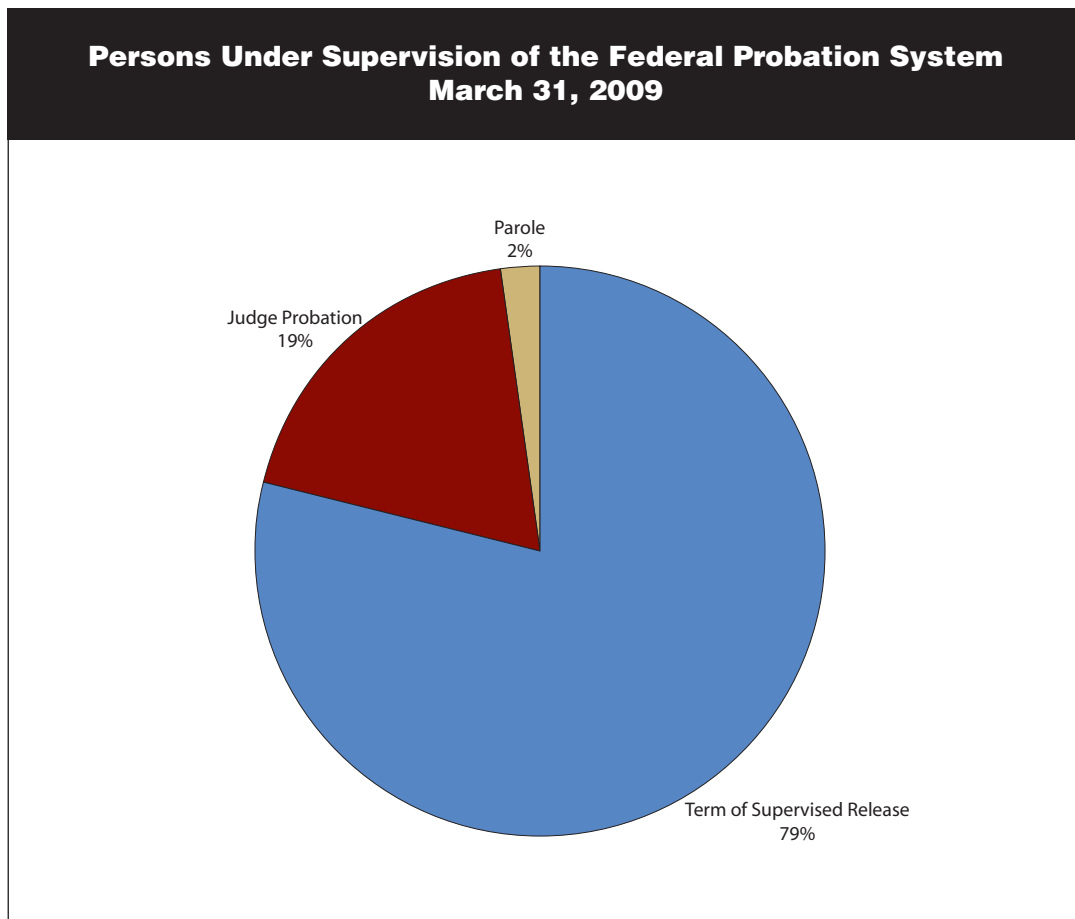
Seventy-nine percent of persons under post-conviction supervision on March 31, 2009, were serving terms of supervised release following terms of incarceration, 19 percent were under supervision following the imposition of sentences of probation, and 2 percent were on parole.

- A total of 97,367 persons were serving terms of supervised release on March 31, 2009, an increase of nearly 6 percent from the previous year's total.
- The total for persons on probation in 2009 decreased 2 percent below the total for 2008.

The number of persons on parole, special parole, military parole, and mandatory release on March 31, 2009, declined nearly 13 percent from the previous year's total, dropping from 2,579 to 2,257.

- Continued reductions in persons on parole have occurred following implementation of the Sentencing Act of 1987, which abolished parole for anyone who committed a federal offense on or after November 1, 1987.

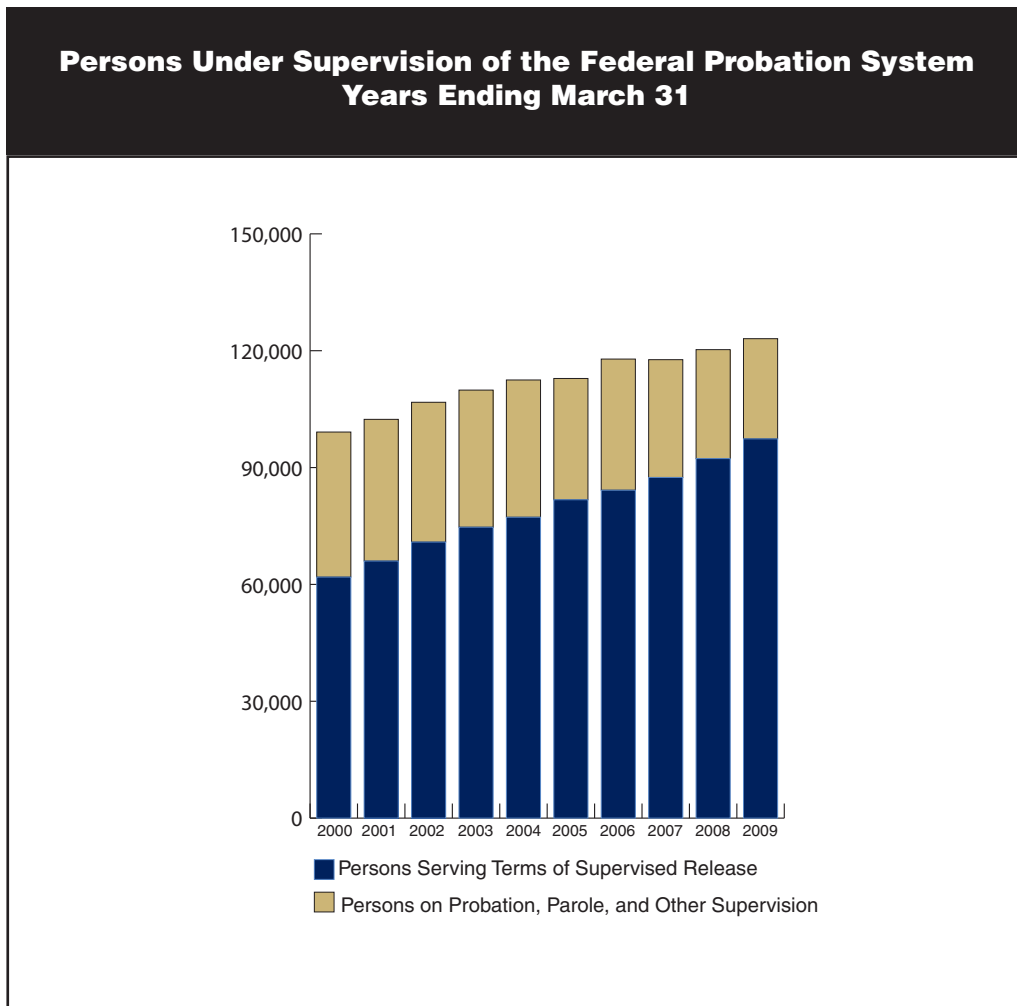
In addition to their supervision duties, probation officers conduct investigations and prepare comprehensive reports, which aid judges in the sentencing of convicted defendants. The presentence report contains detailed background information on the defendant and a discussion of issues related to the sentencing guidelines. These reports are time consuming to prepare and typically range in length from 20 to 30 pages.



- In 2009, the number of presentence reports written by probation officers totaled 75,524, an increase of nearly 4 percent. Of this total, 69,545 were presentence reports addressing offenses for which the U.S. Sentencing Commission has promulgated advisory sentencing guidelines.

Detailed probation data appear in the E series of the appendix tables.

Persons Under Post-Conviction Supervision Percent Change Over Time			
	Since 2000	Since 2005	Since 2008
Under Supervision	+23.6	+8.6	+3.6
Serving Terms of Supervised Release	+57.3	+19.1	+5.5
On Probation	-28.7	-16.8	-1.6
On Parole	-56.9	-29.6	-12.5



Pretrial Services

A total of 101,208 pretrial services cases were activated during the 12-month period ending March 31, 2009, a 5 percent increase over the total for the previous year.

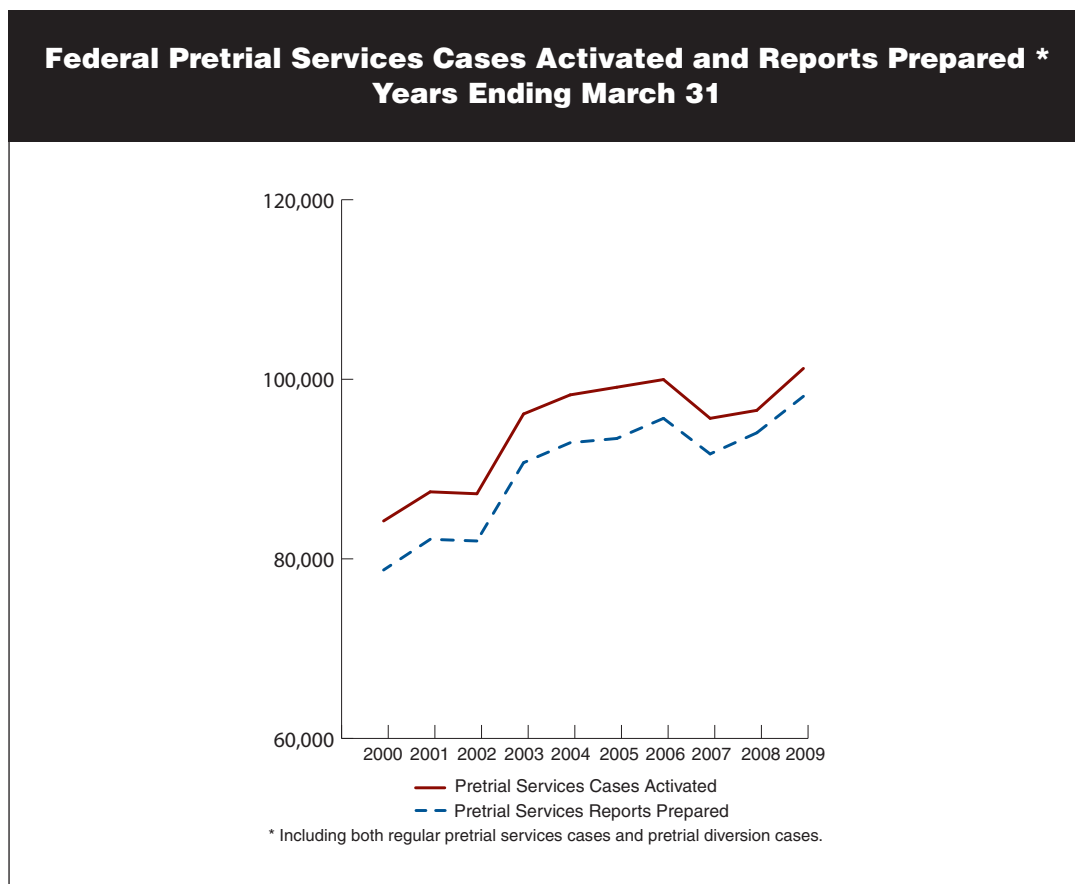
- During 2009, a total of 1,291 pretrial diversion cases were activated, an 18 percent decrease from the previous year. This reduction suggests that U.S. attorneys' offices referred fewer defendants for diversion investigations.
- A total of 97,608 pretrial services cases were closed, nearly 6 percent above the total for 2008.

Judges use reports prepared by pretrial services officers when determining whether to order the release or detention of federal defendants awaiting trial. These reports also provide information used to establish appropriate conditions for released defendants.

- Pretrial services officers interviewed less than 1 percent fewer defendants (63,940) and prepared 4 percent more pretrial services reports (98,101) in 2009 than they did in 2008.

When defendants are released pending trial, pretrial services officers are responsible for monitoring their compliance with release conditions set by the courts, informing the courts and U.S. attorneys of any violations of release conditions, and providing referrals to relevant support services.

- The number of defendants received for pretrial services supervision dropped 6 percent to 29,236.



- The number of defendants received for pretrial diversion supervision fell nearly 14 percent from 1,433 to 1,236.

Detailed pretrial services statistics appear in the H series of the appendix tables.

Pretrial Services Filings Percent Change Over Time			
	Since 2000	Since 2005	Since 2008
Total Cases Activated	+21.7	+3.4	+4.5
Pretrial Services Cases Activated	+23.1	+4.2	+4.8
Reports	+24.6	+5.0	+4.3
Pretrial Diversion Cases Activated	-35.4	-33.9	-18.4
Released on Supervision	-8.5	-11.3	-6.5
Pretrial Supervision	-6.0	- 9.6	-6.1
Diversion Supervision	- 43.8	- 38.1	- 13.7