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August 26, 2014

Hon. Mark S. Cady
Iowa Supreme Court
1111 East Court Avenue
Des Moines, IA 50319

Re: Proposed Amendments to Iowa Bar Admission Process
Supplemental **Public Comment in Opposition to “Diploma Privilege”**
Proposal

Chief Justice Cady:

Thank you for your invitation to present public comments regarding the “**Diploma Privilege**” proposal at the public hearing before the Court on August 27, 2014. In preparation for that hearing, I have reviewed the numerous other comments submitted on both sides of the proposal. I have also performed additional reading and research regarding two of the bases offered by the Iowa State Bar Association (ISBA) Blue Ribbon Committee on Legal Education and Licensure (the “**Committee**”) for supporting the Diploma Privilege—the purported financial benefit to law students who are graduating with increasingly significant student loan debt, and the asserted benefit of providing more incentive for law school graduates to seek employment in rural and underserved communities. Some of the information I have come across may be of interest to the Court as it considers **the Committee’s proposal**.

I. Law school job placement data do not support any significant employment boost for law school graduates from adoption of a Diploma Privilege over the current bar exam process.

A review of job placement data maintained by the National Association for Law Placement (NALP) demonstrates that the diploma privilege confers no benefit on law school graduates. Appendix H sets out a comparison of certain key data from the NALP reports for the law schools from the University of Iowa, University of Wisconsin—

Madison, and Marquette University for the past three years.¹ These data demonstrate that the University of Iowa Law School—without benefit of a Diploma Privilege—regularly places a higher percentage of its graduates in jobs requiring a law license. Further, in 2012 and 2013, Iowa law school graduates were able to obtain a significantly higher percentage of job offers prior to graduation when compared to graduates of the Wisconsin and Marquette law schools. In short, Iowa law school graduates do not appear to be at any disadvantage in seeking employment compared to law school graduates who enjoy the supposed benefits of the Diploma Privilege.

One interesting NALP statistic, however, is that Wisconsin and Marquette law school graduates are nearly twice as likely to take in-state jobs compared to Iowa law school graduates. Here, the data seem to support a conclusion that the Diploma Privilege incentivizes law graduates to remain in-state following graduation. Of course, this Court is—or should be—concerned only with ensuring that attorneys admitted to the Iowa bar are competent and qualified to practice law. It is not the role of this Court to provide an economic advantage to graduates of in-state law schools (or those schools themselves) merely because they happen to be in-state.

Of course, because some Wisconsin and Marquette law graduates never take the bar exam because they pursue in-state careers, it is impossible to determine whether they are as qualified as Iowa or Drake law school graduates. Presumably some percentage of Wisconsin and Marquette law school graduates went to their schools and/or took in-state employment in part because they wanted to avoid taking a bar exam. Comparing the relative qualifications of Iowa and Drake law school graduates with Wisconsin and Marquette law school graduates is impossible, absent some neutral, objective method of evaluating relevant legal knowledge. If only there were some type of test available that would permit this kind of evaluation of law school graduates.²

II. The In-State Law Schools who will be the primary gatekeepers to the Iowa legal profession under the Diploma Privilege are also largely responsible for creating the student loan debt and legal employment crises which the Diploma Privilege will purportedly fix.

Given the Committee's focus on reducing student loan debt as the primary basis for adopting the Diploma Privilege, it is important to understand the origins of the economic problems facing current law students and recent law graduates. First, the **increase in student loan debt has been fueled primarily by the nation's law schools. The In-State Law Schools (Drake University and the University of Iowa) have followed the national trend, raising tuition far above rates of inflation. As set out in Appendix A, from the 1996-97 academic year to the 2013-14 academic year, the In-State Law Schools**

¹ It appears Drake University Law School has declined to make its NALP reports public.

² This Court might consider the merits of requiring all prospective Iowa lawyers to take the Uniform Bar Exam in order to evaluate their competency.

have matched or exceed the median national tuition increase.³ Over that time, Drake Law School tuition increased 58.7% compared to a national private law school median increase of 58.0%. The University of Iowa Law School dramatically outperformed its competition (in a bad way), with non-resident tuition increasing 135.4% (versus a national median increase of 100.0%) and resident tuition increasing a whopping 265.6% (versus a national median increase of 172.2%).

The nation's law schools, including the In-State Law Schools, have compounded the student loan debt crisis by also dramatically increasing the number of law students admitted to law schools over the past two decades. The result is a well-documented glut of new law graduates who are competing for a relatively small pool legal jobs that offer salaries high enough to support paying off student loan debts exceeding \$100,000 (debt levels carried by many In-State Law School graduates).⁴ One analyst estimated that in **2011, Iowa's In-State Law Schools** produced more than 2.6 law graduates per law employment opening, a trend consistent with national law schools.⁵

Nationally, law schools have increased tuition and class sizes to generate more revenue, with little apparent regard for whether their graduates would be able to find employment suitable for paying off their sizable law school loan debts. Such a money-driven environment is ripe for abuse. This year, a scandal at the University of Texas Law School involved allegations of favoritism and cronyism in admissions decisions, **practices uncovered when the school's bar passage rate plummeted to only 59%.**⁶ Other recent scandals have rocked the law schools at Villanova University and the University of Illinois when those schools were found to have reported false admissions data to inflate their national rankings.⁷

Given the economic incentives for law schools to improve their national rankings by having robust bar passage rates and job placement statistics, adopting the Diploma Privilege would truly put the fox in charge of the henhouse.

³ All data in Appendix A was compiled by Matt Leichter at his legal blog, "The Law School Tuition Bubble", using tuition data published by the American Bar Association. Data used in creating Appendix A are available at: <http://lawschooltuitionbubble.wordpress.com/original-research-updated/the-1stb-data/>

⁴ Colorado law professor Paul Campos has written extensively on the subject at his blog, "Inside the Law School Scam" (<http://insidethelawschoolscam.blogspot.com/>) and in a book, *Don't Go to Law School (Unless)*.

⁵ Matt Leichter, writing at his legal blog, "The Law School Tuition Bubble", prepared two excellent reports related to these class size and employment issues: "Law Graduate Overproduction" (<http://lawschooltuitionbubble.wordpress.com/original-research-updated/law-graduate-overproduction/>) and "Lawyer Overproduction" (<http://lawschooltuitionbubble.wordpress.com/original-research-updated/lawyer-overproduction/>).

⁶ See <http://www.rawstory.com/rs/2014/05/21/cronyism-blamed-for-half-of-univ-of-texas-law-school-grads-inability-to-pass-the-bar/>

⁷ See, http://articles.philly.com/2011-06-12/business/29650150_1_law-schools-law-review-averages-and-1sat-scores for coverage of the Villanova scandal, and http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2012-03-14/business/chi-university-of-illinois-law-school-falls-12-spots-in-us-news-ranking-20120314_1_director-of-data-research-rankings-1sat-score for coverage of the Illinois scandal.

III. The Committee offers no evidence to support either its assertion that rural areas of Iowa are “underrepresented” by the legal profession, or that the Diploma Privilege proposal would alleviate such a problem.

Recall that the Committee proffered as one of the virtues of the Diploma Privilege the idea that law school graduates unchained from the burden of taking the bar exam would flock to jobs in rural Iowa and other “underrepresented” communities:

By allowing the new graduates of our two Iowa law schools to reduce the amounts of their student debt by eliminating the four and one half month delay between graduation and bar admission we will remove a barrier to them locating in our rural communities. The same is true as to the opportunities for such new lawyers to serve other historically underrepresented communities and to enter into public service practice.

The Committee offers no justification for this assertion. As discussed in my prior comments, the economic benefit of eliminating the bar exam is negligible.⁸ But even assuming some law graduates would find an economic benefit approaching what the Report promises, the Committee fails to connect that economic benefit to increased interest by law graduates in pursuing careers in rural communities.

A. Demographic, economic, geographic, and litigation data fail to support a conclusion that rural Iowans are “underrepresented” by the legal profession.

In order to evaluate the Committee’s contention that rural areas of Iowa would benefit from adoption of the Diploma Privilege, one must first assess whether Iowa’s rural areas are, in fact, “underrepresented”. This evaluation is actually substantially more difficult than might be assumed. Nonetheless, the data available does not seem to support the Committee’s implicit assumption that Iowa’s rural areas are suffering from a significant lack of access to legal counsel.

To evaluate whether Iowa’s rural areas are underrepresented by legal counsel, I obtained data from this Court’s Office of Professional Responsibility which details active, licensed Iowa attorneys by county and type of practice as of August 20, 2014. (See Appendix F). I then took the data for active full-time and part-time attorneys in private practice and compared it against various demographic, geographic, economic, and litigation data.⁹

⁸ I would also commend to the Court the thorough and excellent analysis of the law student debt repayment issue by attorney Ben Arato in his comments.

⁹ Attorneys employed outside of private practice (*e.g.*, judges, and those in military or corporate practice) were excluded as they would not be available to serve as legal counsel to members of the general public.

1) Demographics: Appendix B sets out various demographic data related to attorney availability to the public. First, there is a basic statistic for what might be called “attorney density”—the number of attorneys per capita. Appendix B organizes Iowa’s counties in order of increasing attorney density (“Residents Per Attorney”), subdivided into quintiles of 20 counties.¹⁰ The spread in attorney density is striking, ranging from a low of 5,072 residents/attorney in Ringgold County to a high of 285 residents/attorney in Dallas County (the median figure is 1,099 residents/attorney).

The raw attorney density data, however, begins to look less egregious when further analyzed. Looking at population, the top two quintiles certainly have the most attorneys (82.8%), but they also have the majority of the state’s population (66.4%). It hardly seems surprising that attorneys would choose to live and work where a larger population base exists to serve as potential clients.

Looking at household income, the top quintile of counties in attorney density also is the only quintile to have median household income (\$52,855) greater than the statewide average. People with greater earnings likely both have greater need for a wider variety of legal services as well as more disposable income to pay for needed legal services. Having more potential clients, and clients able to pay better rates, are certainly attractive factors to attorneys taking a job or locating a practice.

Further, only the top quintile of counties shows a positive population growth trend (2.9%) and has a population base younger (13.8% age 65 and over) than the state average (15.6% age 65 and over). The top quintile is also the only quintile to show positive population growth (2.9% from 2010-2013); the other quintiles either lost population or were stagnant over that same period, well below the statewide 1.4% growth rate. These data support a conclusion that many rural Iowa counties are suffering from a loss of younger residents, who may be moving to more urban settings to pursue employment and raise families. New attorneys are hardly immune to these kinds of demographic considerations.

2) Economics: Appendix C sets out the same attorney density quintiles as in Appendix B, but compares them against economic data compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau related to private, non-farm businesses, employment, and commerce.¹¹ Here, the basis for the disparity in attorney density comes into even sharper focus. Although the top quintile of counties may have the most attorneys (73.0%), they also have the

Attorneys who were admitted to the Iowa bar in the past year were excluded as they had not yet declared the nature of their practice, and their county of residence would be unreliable for those still seeking employment, or who had not yet updated their address following law school. Attorneys reporting part-time practice were counted as half an attorney for purposes of the analysis.

¹⁰ For purposes of symmetry, the middle (third) quintile contains 19 counties.

¹¹ The U.S. Census Bureau does not report farm/agricultural data. The farm/agricultural data available from other sources generally are aggregated with agribusiness data, which would be included in the U.S. Census Bureau data. Without a simple way to prevent double-counting of agribusiness statistics, I opted to omit any farm/agricultural economic data.

most private non-farm business establishments (52.4%), employment (60.8%), and commerce (56.3%). In fact, the top quintile has more than four times as much private non-farm business activity by any measure when compared to the second quintile.

The existence of a robust business community opens up additional types of legal practice options for attorneys. Greater commercial activity creates a broader demand for legal services, particularly in the areas of commercial transactions, commercial litigation, employment law, and regulatory law. These types of legal services are not only reliable generators of legal work, but also generally support higher professional rates. It is hardly surprising that areas of the state with higher levels of private business activity would attract and support more attorneys.

3) Litigation rates: Appendix D compares statistics compiled by this Court for new cases filed in 2013 (*see* Appendix G), organized using the same attorney density quintiles as in Appendix B. The top two quintiles of counties have 82.8% of attorneys in private practice (*see* Appendix B), but they also have 71.9% of the serious criminal cases,¹² 68.5% juvenile court cases,¹³ and 68.5% of all civil cases. These data underscore the notion that greater population and greater private commercial activity appear to create greater demands for legal services.

4) Geographic distribution: Finally, in order to evaluate whether rural areas of Iowa are underrepresented by the legal profession, the geographic distribution of attorneys is a critical factor to consider. Appendix E plots attorney density by county, using the same quintiles as in Appendix B. **Iowa's fairly homogenous distribution of regional urban centers** is reflected in the map, which shows the top two quintiles (*i.e.*, high attorney to population ratios) of counties scattered throughout the state. Significantly, when looking at the bottom two quintiles (*i.e.*, low attorney to population ratios) of counties, only three of the forty counties (Lyon, Mahaska, and Taylor) do not border on a county in the top two quintiles. Looking specifically the top and bottom quintiles (the highest and lowest attorney density counties), only Lyon County in the northwest corner of the state, and a cluster of south central (Monroe) and southwestern (Page, Adams, Taylor, Union, and Ringgold) counties do not border on a top quintile county.¹⁴

The geographic distribution of attorneys is also reflected when looking at judicial districts. Iowa has eight judicial districts, several of which are broken down into smaller sub-districts. Each of the eight judicial districts has at least one county in top quintile of attorney density. Looking at sub-districts, only two of the fourteen sub-districts (sub-districts 5B in south central Iowa and 8B in the southeastern corner of the state) are not represented in top quintile of counties. However, sub-district 5B has two counties

¹² Felonies plus serious and aggravated misdemeanors.

¹³ Juvenile cases were *not* included in either the criminal or civil aggregate figures as juvenile cases do not fit neatly into either category.

¹⁴ These counties are all on or near state borders. Presumably, having passed the Uniform Bar Exam and gaining reciprocal licensing privileges would be beneficial to attorneys practicing in these counties.

(Lucas and Adair) which are the top two counties in the second quintile, and which have attorney density ratios essentially indistinguishable from the lower density counties in the top quintile.

5) Iowa’s attorney distribution reflects the regionalization of the practice of law: Essentially, Iowa’s attorneys are located where there are more people and businesses to create demand for their professional services. As a matter of economics, this makes perfect sense. This distribution seems consistent with other businesses and services in rural areas, which have been gradually shifting from a local or county focus to a more regional focus as rural populations decline. Fortunately, given **Iowa’s fairly homogenous distribution of regional urban centers, most rural Iowans are no further than an hour’s drive from a city with a significant number of attorneys.**

This regionalization of rural law practice is certainly easier in the modern era. **Traditional “county seat attorneys” are transforming into regional attorneys, with satellite offices in multiple counties.** Technological advances such as cell phones, faxes, email, scanned documents, and conference calls make it easy for a attorneys to work **with clients without requiring the clients to make a special drive into the attorney’s office.** Electronic filing and telephone hearings enable attorneys to work in counties without the need to be physically present in a county courthouse on a regular basis.

Looking at the data, it does not appear that most rural areas of Iowa are **“underrepresented” by attorneys.**¹⁵ Economically, if there were significantly underrepresented rural areas, demand for legal services would attract more attorneys.¹⁶ Yet the opposite has in fact occurred. Making a significant public policy decision—such as adopting the Diploma Privilege—based on nostalgic yearning to preserve an expiring model of law practice is a **fool’s errand.**

B. The Committee offers no evidence to support a conclusion that the Diploma Privilege will result in greater numbers of law school graduates seeking employment in rural Iowa.

The Committee throws out a conjecture that the Diploma Privilege—by purportedly reducing the economic costs of becoming licensed to practice law—will encourage law school graduates to practice in rural Iowa. Yet the Committee offers no evidence to support this conjecture.

¹⁵ Certainly the issue of the availability of legal services in rural areas deserves more careful and thorough study than time and space permits in the present context.

¹⁶ There may well be specific categories of legal services which are more difficult to fill in rural areas (*e.g.*, court-appointed counsel for criminal and juvenile cases, guardians ad litem for probate and litigation matters). But these issues are less about the numbers of attorneys available and more about the low compensation for such work.

As noted in my initial comment, law graduates have a broad array of factors that weigh on their ultimate decision whether to consider rural practice. Although law students may not slice and dice the statistics, they at least intuitively realize that economic and demographic factors will influence not only the nature of their work, but also their immediate and long-term professional prospects. With rural areas having declining and aging populations, law graduates may have legitimate concerns about the long-term stability of school districts, community services, property values, and tax bases, not to mention concerns about building and maintaining a profitable law **practice. The Committee's suggestion that these types of concerns will be assuaged by** the reduced cost of licensing connected to the Diploma Privilege is a pipe dream.

It seems doubtful that the cost of taking the bar exam would be among the significant reasons law graduates choose not to practice in rural Iowa. But, to the extent broader financial concerns related to student debt load are preventing law students from considering rural practice, the Diploma Privilege proposal is a poor solution completely disconnected from either student loan debts or rural practice. Other solutions, such as reducing law school tuition, raising salaries for rural attorneys (including the rates for court-appointed work), or giving targeted tax credits or student loan reductions for practice in rural areas would be more direct and more effective.

IV. Conclusion

No part of the legal system—including the bar exam—should be immune from critique, review, and revision. Iowa should not keep the bar exam merely out of tradition or inertia. But before Iowa abandons the bar exam, this Court should be certain that Diploma Privilege will, as advertised, adequately protect the public while providing significant cost-savings to law school graduates. The Committee has failed to make that case.

Sincerely,

/s/ Michael Mock

Michael L. Mock

Notes on Appendices

Appendix A—Historical Tuition Trends for Drake & Iowa Law Schools:

A table and graph showing inflation adjusted (in 2013 \$\$) tuition for Drake and Iowa law schools, compared to national median trends. Data in Appendix A was compiled by Matt Leichter at his legal blog, “The Law School Tuition Bubble”, using tuition data published by the American Bar Association. Data used in creating Appendix A are available at: <http://lawschooltuitionbubble.wordpress.com/original-research-updated/the-1stb-data/>

Appendix B—Attorney Ratios & Demographics by County:

A table reflecting attorney-resident ratios for all Iowa counties, based on active attorneys as reported by the Iowa Supreme Court’s Office of Professional Responsibility as of August 20, 2014 (*see* Appendix F for that report). Demographic data reflect the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2013 estimates, as reported here: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/19000.html>

Appendix C—Attorney Ratios & Economics by County:

A table reflecting attorney-resident ratios for all Iowa counties, based on active attorneys as reported by the Iowa Supreme Court’s Office of Professional Responsibility as of August 20, 2014 (*see* Appendix F for that report). Economic data reflect the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2013 estimates, as reported here: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/19000.html>

Appendix D—Attorney Ratios & 2013 Litigation by County:

A table reflecting attorney-resident ratios for all Iowa counties, based on active attorneys reported by the Iowa Supreme Court’s Office of Professional Responsibility as of August 20, 2014 (*see* Appendix F for that report). Litigation data reflects 2013 new filings, and was prepared and reported by the Iowa Supreme Court Administration staff as of August 22, 2014 (*see* Appendix G for that report).

Appendix E—Distribution of Iowa Attorneys (2014):

Map showing by county the relative attorney-resident ratios. Based off data reported in Appendix A.

Appendix F—Active Attorney Count (August 20, 2014):

Table showing active attorneys as prepared and reported by the Iowa Supreme Court’s Office of Professional Responsibility as of August 20, 2014

Appendix G—2013 Iowa New Litigation Filings By County:

Table showing 2013 litigation new filings by category and by county, as prepared and reported by the Iowa Supreme Court’s Administration staff as of August 22, 2014.

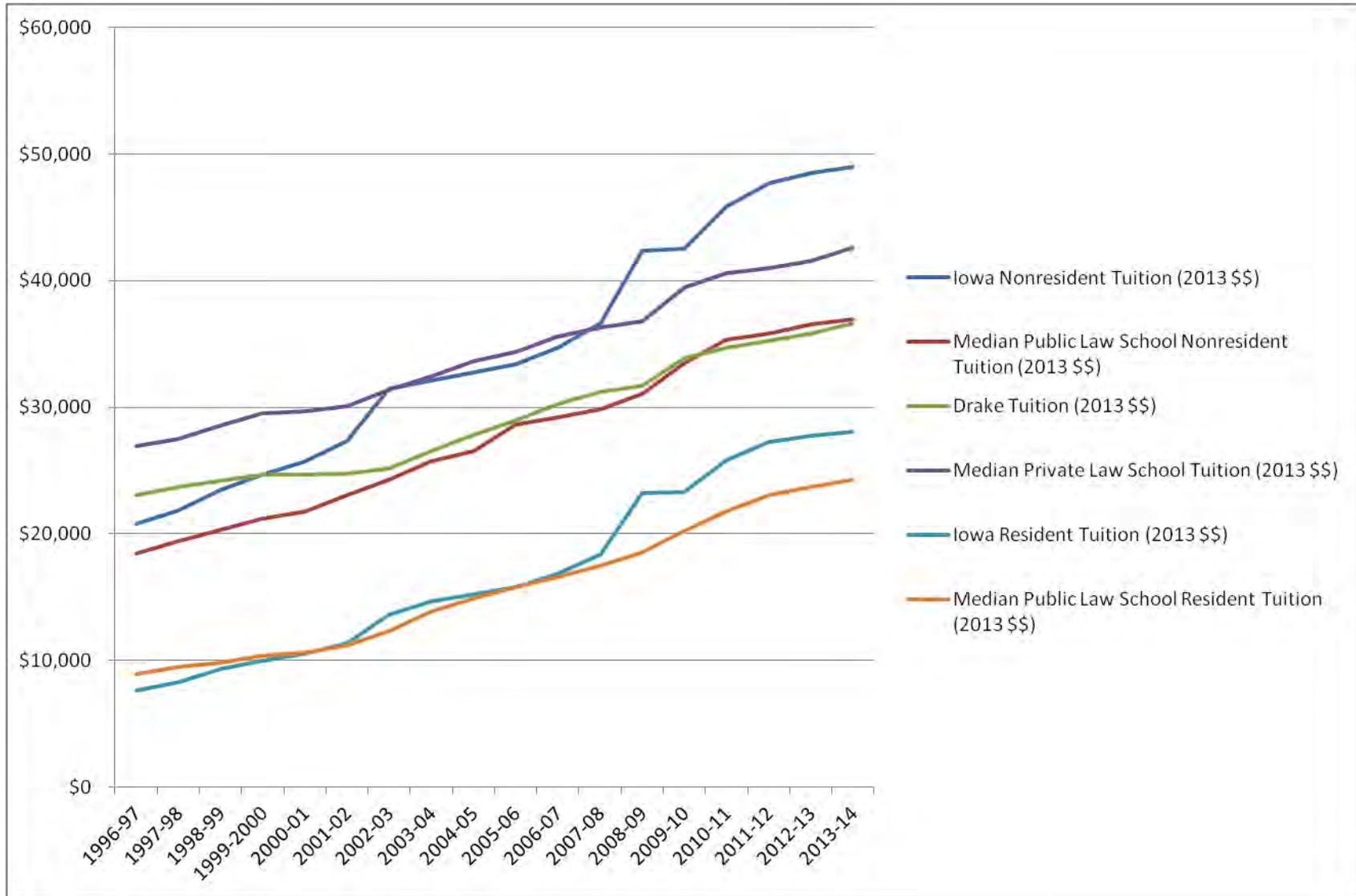
Appendix H—Law School Employment NALP Statistics

Table showing selected 2011-2013 employment statistics as reported to NALP by the law schools at Iowa, Wisconsin, and Marquette.

Historical Tuition Trends
(Inflation Adjusted 2013 \$\$)

<u>Academic Year</u>	<u>Iowa Nonresident Tuition (2013 \$\$)</u>	<u>Median Public Law School Nonresident Tuition (2013 \$\$)</u>	<u>Iowa Resident Tuition (2013 \$\$)</u>	<u>Median Public Law School Resident Tuition (2013 \$\$)</u>	<u>Drake Tuition (2013 \$\$)</u>	<u>Median Private Law School Tuition (2013 \$\$)</u>
1996-97	\$20,822	\$18,478	\$7,672	\$8,890	\$23,094	\$26,937
1997-98	\$21,867	\$19,422	\$8,298	\$9,458	\$23,699	\$27,510
1998-99	\$23,475	\$20,298	\$9,304	\$9,857	\$24,224	\$28,547
1999-2000	\$24,711	\$21,234	\$9,940	\$10,395	\$24,655	\$29,536
2000-01	\$25,759	\$21,762	\$10,585	\$10,646	\$24,664	\$29,717
2001-02	\$27,339	\$23,096	\$11,389	\$11,182	\$24,738	\$30,093
2002-03	\$31,429	\$24,273	\$13,610	\$12,282	\$25,191	\$31,343
2003-04	\$32,109	\$25,746	\$14,690	\$13,837	\$26,550	\$32,463
2004-05	\$32,749	\$26,553	\$15,227	\$14,899	\$27,808	\$33,605
2005-06	\$33,392	\$28,661	\$15,761	\$15,834	\$28,938	\$34,371
2006-07	\$34,658	\$29,230	\$16,808	\$16,616	\$30,289	\$35,558
2007-08	\$36,615	\$29,823	\$18,360	\$17,509	\$31,185	\$36,287
2008-09	\$42,357	\$31,063	\$23,195	\$18,509	\$31,695	\$36,786
2009-10	\$42,493	\$33,482	\$23,269	\$20,222	\$33,860	\$39,434
2010-11	\$45,851	\$35,355	\$25,802	\$21,787	\$34,732	\$40,603
2011-12	\$47,700	\$35,814	\$27,288	\$23,091	\$35,220	\$40,962
2012-13	\$48,492	\$36,533	\$27,744	\$23,745	\$35,798	\$41,529
2013-14	\$49,025	\$36,966	\$28,047	\$24,239	\$36,662	\$42,570
CUMULATIVE	135.40%	100.00%	265.60%	172.70%	58.70%	58.00%

Appendix A: Historical Tuition Trends for Drake & Iowa Law Schools¹



¹ Data compiled by Matt Leichter at his legal blog, “The Law School Tuition Bubble”, using tuition data published by the American Bar Association. Data used in creating this chart available at: <http://lawschooltuitionbubble.wordpress.com/original-research-updated/the-1stb-data/>

County	Private Attorneys	2013 Population	Pop. Trend 2010-2013	% Pop. Age 65 & Over	Median Household Income (2008-12)	Residents Per Attorney
Ringgold (5B)	1.0	5,072	-1.1%	24.6%	\$ 43,655	5,072
Keokuk (8A)	4.0	10,329	-1.7%	20.0%	\$ 42,688	2,582
Palo Alto (3A)	4.0	9,185	-2.5%	21.4%	\$ 40,500	2,296
Taylor (5B)	3.0	6,161	-2.5%	20.8%	\$ 42,638	2,054
Adams (5B)	2.0	3,894	-3.4%	21.8%	\$ 45,099	1,947
Clay (3A)	8.5	16,491	-1.1%	19.4%	\$ 46,880	1,940
Worth (2A)	4.0	7,541	-0.8%	19.5%	\$ 50,603	1,885
Jackson (7A)	10.5	19,587	-1.3%	19.4%	\$ 44,854	1,865
Union (5B)	7.0	12,583	0.4%	18.9%	\$ 41,795	1,798
Delaware (1A)	10.0	17,534	-1.3%	17.7%	\$ 51,663	1,753
Page (4A)	9.0	15,713	-1.4%	20.0%	\$ 41,803	1,746
Emmet (3A)	6.0	10,302	-3.0%	19.1%	\$ 46,547	1,717
Harrison (4A)	9.0	14,431	-3.3%	18.7%	\$ 53,939	1,603
Monroe (8A)	5.0	8,012	0.5%	18.9%	\$ 45,266	1,602
Lyon (3A)	7.5	11,712	1.1%	16.8%	\$ 49,727	1,562
Buchanan (1B)	13.5	20,976	0.1%	16.0%	\$ 54,596	1,554
Grundy (1B)	8.0	12,314	-1.1%	19.6%	\$ 56,264	1,539
Fayette (1B)	13.5	20,502	-1.8%	20.0%	\$ 42,995	1,519
Winnebago (2A)	7.0	10,554	-2.9%	20.2%	\$ 46,438	1,508
Montgomery (4A)	7.0	10,424	-2.9%	20.7%	\$ 40,530	1,489
Benton (6A)	17.5	25,699	-1.4%	16.6%	\$ 57,488	1,469
Clinton (7A)	34.5	48,420	-1.4%	17.8%	\$ 49,010	1,403
Jones (6A)	15.0	20,611	-0.1%	18.2%	\$ 53,562	1,374
Cedar (7A)	13.5	18,393	-0.6%	18.0%	\$ 58,433	1,362
Mahaska (8A)	16.5	22,417	0.2%	16.6%	\$ 47,758	1,359
Van Buren (8A)	5.5	7,436	-1.8%	20.5%	\$ 41,572	1,352
Appanoose (8A)	9.5	12,692	-1.5%	21.2%	\$ 37,866	1,336
Marion (5A)	25.0	33,252	-0.2%	16.5%	\$ 53,684	1,330
Chickasaw (1B)	9.5	12,321	-0.9%	19.1%	\$ 43,741	1,297
O'Brien (3A)	11.0	14,044	-2.5%	20.6%	\$ 45,194	1,277
Louisa (8B)	9.0	11,282	-0.9%	16.0%	\$ 49,905	1,254
Calhoun (2B)	8.0	9,926	-2.5%	22.6%	\$ 45,097	1,241

County	Private Attorneys	2013 Population	Pop. Trend 2010-2013	% Pop. Age 65 & Over	Median Household Income (2008-12)	Residents Per Attorney
Floyd (2A)	13.0	16,092	-1.3%	20.6%	\$ 42,386	1,238
Jasper (5A)	30.0	36,641	-0.5%	17.8%	\$ 48,746	1,221
Humboldt (2B)	8.0	9,688	-1.3%	20.5%	\$ 48,710	1,211
Mitchell (2A)	9.0	10,709	-0.6%	21.4%	\$ 50,574	1,190
Madison (5A)	13.0	15,448	-1.5%	15.8%	\$ 56,765	1,188
Hamilton (2B)	13.0	15,312	-2.3%	19.1%	\$ 45,691	1,178
Audubon(4A)	5.0	5,873	-4.0%	24.1%	\$ 47,630	1,175
Franklin (2A)	9.0	10,548	-1.2%	19.7%	\$ 49,114	1,172
Clarke (5B)	8.0	9,325	0.4%	17.1%	\$ 44,211	1,166
Wapello (8A)	30.5	35,391	-0.7%	16.9%	\$ 41,088	1,160
Henry (8B)	17.5	20,222	0.4%	17.3%	\$ 43,843	1,156
Shelby (4A)	10.5	11,961	-1.7%	22.3%	\$ 47,731	1,139
Allamakee (1A)	12.5	14,169	-1.1%	20.6%	\$ 47,539	1,134
Sioux (3B)	30.5	34,547	2.5%	14.3%	\$ 55,252	1,133
Poweshiek (8A)	16.5	18,601	-1.7%	19.2%	\$ 50,703	1,127
Crawford (3B)	15.5	17,434	2.0%	16.6%	\$ 46,601	1,125
Boone (2B)	23.5	26,364	0.2%	16.7%	\$ 51,284	1,122
Davis (8A)	8.0	8,791	0.4%	17.4%	\$ 46,807	1,099
Ida (3B)	6.5	7,141	0.7%	21.2%	\$ 43,690	1,099
Muscatine (7A)	39.0	42,836	0.2%	14.8%	\$ 51,675	1,098
Lee (8B)	33.0	35,682	-0.5%	18.2%	\$ 41,954	1,081
Story (2B)	86.5	92,406	3.2%	10.6%	\$ 49,683	1,068
Howard (1B)	9.0	9,526	-0.4%	19.6%	\$ 45,300	1,058
Hardin (2B)	16.5	17,441	-0.5%	21.2%	\$ 47,902	1,057
Wright (2B)	12.5	12,972	-1.9%	21.3%	\$ 45,713	1,038
Butler (2A)	14.5	15,021	1.0%	20.7%	\$ 51,348	1,036
Osceola (3A)	6.0	6,211	-3.9%	20.5%	\$ 45,951	1,035
Tama (6A)	17.0	17,576	-1.1%	19.1%	\$ 49,244	1,034
Webster (2B)	36.0	37,044	-2.5%	17.1%	\$ 41,751	1,029
Decatur (5B)	8.0	8,136	-3.8%	18.8%	\$ 34,942	1,017
Fremont (4A)	7.0	7,080	-4.9%	20.9%	\$ 49,245	1,011
Marshall (2B)	42.0	40,994	0.9%	17.1%	\$ 49,259	976

County	Private Attorneys	2013 Population	Pop. Trend 2010-2013	% Pop. Age 65 & Over	Median Household Income (2008-12)	Residents Per Attorney
Cass (4A)	14.0	13,598	-2.6%	15.6%	\$ 43,114	971
Hancock (2A)	11.5	11,094	-2.2%	19.8%	\$ 48,695	965
Clayton (1A)	18.5	17,773	-2.0%	20.5%	\$ 46,617	961
Bremer (2A)	26.0	24,624	1.4%	18.2%	\$ 60,193	947
Des Moines (8B)	43.0	40,480	0.4%	18.4%	\$ 43,427	941
Washington (8A)	24.0	22,015	1.4%	18.2%	\$ 52,636	917
Sac (2B)	11.0	10,071	-2.7%	22.6%	\$ 46,606	916
Wayne (5B)	7.0	6,402	0.0%	22.5%	\$ 38,447	915
Monona (3B)	10.0	9,121	-1.3%	24.3%	\$ 42,832	912
Carroll (2B)	23.0	20,598	-1.0%	18.9%	\$ 48,824	896
Pocahontas (2B)	8.0	7,154	-2.1%	22.3%	\$ 42,138	894
Plymouth (3B)	28.5	24,957	-0.1%	17.5%	\$ 58,916	876
Pottawattamie (4A)	110.0	92,278	-0.5%	15.3%	\$ 49,941	839
Lucas (5B)	10.5	8,746	-1.7%	20.8%	\$ 44,020	833
Adair (5B)	9.0	7,472	-2.7%	22.1%	\$ 47,872	830
Mills (4A)	18.0	14,896	-1.1%	15.1%	\$ 62,908	828
Cherokee (3A)	14.5	11,945	-1.1%	22.0%	\$ 47,816	824
Winneshiek (1A)	25.5	20,994	-0.3%	17.7%	\$ 52,827	823
Buena Vista (3A)	26.0	20,567	1.5%	14.6%	\$ 46,947	791
Dubuque (1A)	123.5	95,697	2.2%	15.9%	\$ 50,885	775
Black Hawk (1B)	172.5	132,546	1.1%	14.6%	\$ 45,610	768
Iowa (6A)	22.0	16,330	-0.2%	17.9%	\$ 57,318	742
Woodbury (3B)	138.0	102,130	0.0%	13.5%	\$ 45,289	740
Kossuth (3A)	22.0	15,321	-1.4%	22.0%	\$ 49,431	696
Cerro Gordo (2A)	63.5	43,575	-1.3%	19.1%	\$ 44,762	686
Greene (2B)	14.0	9,139	-2.1%	21.1%	\$ 45,816	653
Guthrie (5A)	16.5	10,687	-2.4%	21.2%	\$ 49,114	648
Jefferson (8A)	26.5	16,810	-0.2%	18.1%	\$ 48,411	634
Scott (7A)	286.0	170,385	3.1%	14.0%	\$ 53,002	596
Warren (5A)	81.0	47,336	2.4%	14.6%	\$ 62,778	584
Linn (6A)	371.5	216,111	2.3%	14.0%	\$ 56,790	582
Johnson (6A)	309.0	139,155	6.3%	9.6%	\$ 53,993	450

County	Private Attorneys	2013 Population	Pop. Trend 2010-2013	% Pop. Age 65 & Over	Median Household Income (2008-12)	Residents Per Attorney
Dickinson (3A)	45.5	16,955	1.7%	23.4%	\$ 53,426	373
Polk (5C)	1401.5	451,677	4.9%	11.4%	\$ 58,096	322
Dallas (5A)	261.5	74,641	12.9%	10.9%	\$ 71,878	285

Iowa Statewide	4713.0	3,090,416	1.4%	15.6%	\$ 51,129	656
County Mean*	47.6	31,215	1.4%	15.5%	\$ 48,439	1,183
County Median	13.5	15,448	-1.1%	19.1%	\$ 47,816	1,099

Quintile Means / Weighted Averages*:

5th Quintile	7.0	12,166	-1.3%	18.7%	\$ 46,424	1,744
4th Quintile	13.7	17,840	-1.2%	18.6%	\$ 48,646	1,300
3rd Quintile	20.9	22,950	-0.6%	18.2%	\$ 47,278	1,100
2d Quintile	23.2	21,361	0.0%	17.2%	\$ 46,936	921
1st Quintile	171.9	81,345	2.9%	13.8%	\$ 52,855	473

Quintile Shares:

5th Quintile	3.0%	7.9%				
4th Quintile	5.8%	11.5%				
3rd Quintile	8.4%	14.1%				
2d Quintile	9.8%	13.8%				
1st Quintile	73.0%	52.6%				

* Weighted averages used for "Population Trend 2010-2013" and "% Population Age 65 & Over".

County	Private Attorneys	Private Non-Farm Businesses	Private Non-Farm Employment	Non-Farm Commerce (\$1000)	Residents Per Attorney
Ringgold (5B)	1.0	146	984	\$ 89,602	5,072
Keokuk (8A)	4.0	251	1,875	\$ 189,181	2,582
Palo Alto (3A)	4.0	280	2,789	\$ 634,314	2,296
Taylor (5B)	3.0	137	1,564	\$ 66,077	2,054
Adams (5B)	2.0	118	875	\$ 46,713	1,947
Clay (3A)	8.5	619	7,640	\$ 747,186	1,940
Worth (2A)	4.0	174	1,858	\$ 282,313	1,885
Jackson (7A)	10.5	537	4,888	\$ 581,524	1,865
Union (5B)	7.0	330	5,390	\$ 763,908	1,798
Delaware (1A)	10.0	492	5,527	\$ 809,260	1,753
Page (4A)	9.0	415	5,296	\$ 640,229	1,746
Emmet (3A)	6.0	331	3,755	\$ 535,806	1,717
Harrison (4A)	9.0	359	3,172	\$ 241,485	1,603
Monroe (8A)	5.0	185	1,861	\$ 108,672	1,602
Lyon (3A)	7.5	392	3,419	\$ 407,280	1,562
Buchanan (1B)	13.5	488	5,162	\$ 1,491,697	1,554
Grundy (1B)	8.0	301	3,129	\$ 527,407	1,539
Fayette (1B)	13.5	559	6,262	\$ 633,761	1,519
Winnebago (2A)	7.0	331	5,680	\$ 1,385,628	1,508
Montgomery (4A)	7.0	315	3,004	\$ 427,457	1,489
Benton (6A)	17.5	573	4,444	\$ 576,059	1,469
Clinton (7A)	34.5	1,169	26,726	\$ 4,794,771	1,403
Jones (6A)	15.0	513	4,853	\$ 592,851	1,374
Cedar (7A)	13.5	479	4,387	\$ 541,474	1,362
Mahaska (8A)	16.5	586	6,861	\$ 1,878,256	1,359
Van Buren (8A)	5.5	167	1,974	\$ 36,920	1,352
Appanoose (8A)	9.5	318	3,295	\$ 316,167	1,336
Marion (5A)	25.0	827	15,508	\$ 2,218,949	1,330
Chickasaw (1B)	9.5	417	3,910	\$ 599,702	1,297
O'Brien (3A)	11.0	504	5,278	\$ 807,169	1,277
Louisa (8B)	9.0	219	2,849	\$ 60,995	1,254
Calhoun (2B)	8.0	300	2,259	\$ 304,192	1,241

County	Private Attorneys	Private Non-Farm Businesses	Private Non-Farm Employment	Non-Farm Commerce (\$1000)	Residents Per Attorney
Floyd (2A)	13.0	422	4,320	\$ 746,104	1,238
Jasper (5A)	30.0	748	8,318	\$ 474,825	1,221
Humboldt (2B)	8.0	326	3,396	\$ 562,384	1,211
Mitchell (2A)	9.0	325	3,195	\$ 578,792	1,190
Madison (5A)	13.0	359	2,628	\$ 88,190	1,188
Hamilton (2B)	13.0	398	4,281	\$ 1,882,203	1,178
Audubon(4A)	5.0	176	1,180	\$ 85,080	1,175
Franklin (2A)	9.0	330	3,060	\$ 484,934	1,172
Clarke (5B)	8.0	192	3,254	\$ 603,177	1,166
Wapello (8A)	30.5	750	14,220	\$ 2,382,608	1,160
Henry (8B)	17.5	522	13,039	\$ 1,217,432	1,156
Shelby (4A)	10.5	407	5,282	\$ 302,426	1,139
Allamakee (1A)	12.5	412	4,223	\$ 291,608	1,134
Sioux (3B)	30.5	1,218	18,010	\$ 2,331,711	1,133
Poweshiek (8A)	16.5	556	9,191	\$ 838,656	1,127
Crawford (3B)	15.5	459	6,374	\$ 1,564,120	1,125
Boone (2B)	23.5	569	6,688	\$ 388,074	1,122
Davis (8A)	8.0	166	1,417	\$ 92,568	1,099
Ida (3B)	6.5	252	2,857	\$ 581,177	1,099
Muscatine (7A)	39.0	941	19,532	\$ 870,310	1,098
Lee (8B)	33.0	935	13,191	\$ 853,982	1,081
Story (2B)	86.5	2,001	29,696	\$ 3,522,194	1,068
Howard (1B)	9.0	265	2,947	\$ 504,609	1,058
Hardin (2B)	16.5	555	5,490	\$ 2,107,394	1,057
Wright (2B)	12.5	384	4,256	\$ 1,262,130	1,038
Butler (2A)	14.5	337	2,804	\$ 367,441	1,036
Osceola (3A)	6.0	178	1,478	\$ 40,538	1,035
Tama (6A)	17.0	347	3,567	\$ 267,361	1,034
Webster (2B)	36.0	1,031	15,310	\$ 2,548,874	1,029
Decatur (5B)	8.0	135	1,754	\$ 120,563	1,017
Fremont (4A)	7.0	185	2,237	\$ 123,212	1,011
Marshall (2B)	42.0	822	14,478	\$ 2,594,246	976

County	Private Attorneys	Private Non-Farm Businesses	Private Non-Farm Employment	Non-Farm Commerce (\$1000)	Residents Per Attorney
Cass (4A)	14.0	485	4,810	\$ 341,260	971
Hancock (2A)	11.5	308	3,182	\$ 561,914	965
Clayton (1A)	18.5	538	5,154	\$ 988,327	961
Bremer (2A)	26.0	613	8,781	\$ 1,090,415	947
Des Moines (8B)	43.0	1,112	19,228	\$ 685,673	941
Washington (8A)	24.0	712	6,806	\$ 495,480	917
Sac (2B)	11.0	349	2,626	\$ 257,444	916
Wayne (5B)	7.0	150	1,383	\$ 76,169	915
Monona (3B)	10.0	237	1,983	\$ 184,088	912
Carroll (2B)	23.0	900	10,692	\$ 2,463,403	896
Pocahontas (2B)	8.0	223	2,057	\$ 166,832	894
Plymouth (3B)	28.5	698	9,722	\$ 564,630	876
Pottawattamie (4A)	110.0	2,021	31,846	\$ 4,211,496	839
Lucas (5B)	10.5	178	2,757	\$ 85,816	833
Adair (5B)	9.0	182	1,667	\$ 103,133	830
Mills (4A)	18.0	306	2,162	\$ 107,003	828
Cherokee (3A)	14.5	362	4,525	\$ 542,094	824
Winneshiek (1A)	25.5	630	9,790	\$ 767,042	823
Buena Vista (3A)	26.0	561	8,918	\$ 1,864,404	791
Dubuque (1A)	123.5	2,763	52,953	\$ 8,138,117	775
Black Hawk (1B)	172.5	3,207	67,174	\$ 9,282,782	768
Iowa (6A)	22.0	486	7,662	\$ 1,797,610	742
Woodbury (3B)	138.0	2,685	45,076	\$ 6,237,788	740
Kossuth (3A)	22.0	564	5,547	\$ 1,000,437	696
Cerro Gordo (2A)	63.5	1,414	21,653	\$ 2,978,972	686
Greene (2B)	14.0	266	2,763	\$ 236,644	653
Guthrie (5A)	16.5	330	2,650	\$ 99,646	648
Jefferson (8A)	26.5	681	6,841	\$ 711,356	634
Scott (7A)	286.0	4,432	80,093	\$ 9,022,004	596
Warren (5A)	81.0	770	7,854	\$ 981,661	584
Linn (6A)	371.5	5,390	114,675	\$ 14,684,759	582
Johnson (6A)	309.0	3,088	57,377	\$ 2,479,465	450

County	Private Attorneys	Private Non-Farm Businesses	Private Non-Farm Employment	Non-Farm Commerce (\$1000)	Residents Per Attorney
Dickinson (3A)	45.5	774	6,424	\$ 957,330	373
Polk (5C)	1401.5	11,776	239,084	\$ 21,756,736	322
Dallas (5A)	261.5	1,683	34,060	\$ 1,808,533	285

Iowa Statewide	4713.0	80,649	1,293,694	\$ 182,632,757	656
County Mean	47.6	812	12,910	\$ 1,532,792	1,183
County Median	13.5	422	4,853	\$ 592,851	1,099

Quintile Means:

5th Quintile	7.0	338	3,707	530,475	1,744
4th Quintile	13.7	458	5,636	881,501	1,300
3rd Quintile	20.9	584	8,629	1,059,061	1,100
2d Quintile	23.2	561	7,502	896,517	921
1st Quintile	171.9	2,108	38,864	4,272,719	473

Quintile Shares:

5th Quintile	3.0%	8.4%	5.8%	7.0%	
4th Quintile	5.8%	11.4%	8.8%	11.6%	
3rd Quintile	8.4%	13.8%	12.8%	13.3%	
2d Quintile	9.8%	14.0%	11.7%	11.8%	
1st Quintile	73.0%	52.4%	60.8%	56.3%	

County	Felonies	Ser. /Agr. Misd.	Serious Criminal	Juvenile	Domestic	Tort	Other Law/Equity	Probate	Admin. App.	Total Civil	Residents Per Attorney
Ringgold (5B)	19	46	65	8	39	7	29	35	3	113	5,072
Keokuk (8A)	30	133	163	49	123	6	50	104	2	285	2,582
Palo Alto (3A)	26	83	109	43	62	7	46	132	5	252	2,296
Taylor (5B)	21	55	76	29	45	1	34	58	3	141	2,054
Adams (5B)	27	74	101	16	32	1	18	34	4	89	1,947
Clay (3A)	128	305	433	170	231	20	133	229	4	617	1,940
Worth (2A)	44	97	141	27	67	3	41	86	3	200	1,885
Jackson (7A)	63	166	229	51	183	14	87	174	10	468	1,865
Union (5B)	86	135	221	67	245	19	95	149	10	518	1,798
Delaware (1A)	63	203	266	75	128	15	87	172	7	409	1,753
Page (4A)	92	178	270	88	184	9	116	173	10	492	1,746
Emmet (3A)	56	113	169	67	125	6	69	89	2	291	1,717
Harrison (4A)	58	169	227	55	159	10	110	124	7	410	1,603
Monroe (8A)	57	76	133	38	88	7	47	84	5	231	1,602
Lyon (3A)	43	84	127	17	65	5	51	71	1	193	1,562
Buchanan (1B)	76	218	294	77	219	11	152	204	7	593	1,554
Grundy (1B)	17	61	78	20	96	7	61	111	7	282	1,539
Fayette (1B)	177	285	462	72	247	19	111	271	7	655	1,519
Winnebago (2A)	49	134	183	55	88	4	44	94	6	236	1,508
Montgomery (4A)	120	185	305	85	147	8	61	119	6	341	1,489
Benton (6A)	82	207	289	90	288	20	157	182	5	652	1,469
Clinton (7A)	217	569	786	220	755	41	312	441	29	1,578	1,403
Jones (6A)	58	188	246	42	225	8	130	162	9	534	1,374
Cedar (7A)	73	225	298	54	171	11	94	122	8	406	1,362
Mahaska (8A)	147	397	544	123	310	13	148	208	5	684	1,359
Van Buren (8A)	33	66	99	19	62	3	39	54	2	160	1,352
Appanoose (8A)	128	239	367	62	185	5	73	118	8	389	1,336
Marion (5A)	148	412	560	106	398	20	164	283	12	877	1,330
Chickasaw (1B)	32	129	161	42	78	8	54	131	7	278	1,297
O'Brien (3A)	62	163	225	61	122	10	59	151	4	346	1,277
Louisa (8B)	30	163	193	23	74	4	60	60	1	199	1,254
Calhoun (2B)	25	61	86	23	75	10	38	109	4	236	1,241

County	Felonies	Ser. /Agr. Misd.	Serious Criminal	Juvenile	Domestic	Tort	Other Law/Equity	Probate	Admin. App.	Total Civil	Residents Per Attorney
Floyd (2A)	83	152	235	71	203	16	80	199	7	505	1,238
Jasper (5A)	217	536	753	231	465	34	248	288	46	1,081	1,221
Humboldt (2B)	31	89	120	56	86	8	44	163	5	306	1,211
Mitchell (2A)	28	104	132	15	87	7	33	93	4	224	1,190
Madison (5A)	39	111	150	63	136	14	112	120	6	388	1,188
Hamilton (2B)	86	216	302	84	147	20	96	157	2	422	1,178
Audubon(4A)	13	35	48	29	64	5	33	42	6	150	1,175
Franklin (2A)	51	102	153	47	105	6	64	125	8	308	1,172
Clarke (5B)	50	152	202	22	85	13	42	78	12	230	1,166
Wapello (8A)	375	908	1,283	294	734	44	218	419	10	1,425	1,160
Henry (8B)	159	335	494	68	217	9	86	183	7	502	1,156
Shelby (4A)	60	108	168	66	129	11	90	119	5	354	1,139
Allamakee (1A)	53	120	173	46	137	8	45	98	13	301	1,134
Sioux (3B)	137	260	397	73	214	19	134	138	5	510	1,133
Poweshiek (8A)	108	228	336	83	202	11	100	176	9	498	1,127
Crawford (3B)	100	245	345	78	204	9	81	138	6	438	1,125
Boone (2B)	78	303	381	94	330	18	187	285	13	833	1,122
Davis (8A)	39	76	115	30	55	8	36	68	5	172	1,099
Ida (3B)	25	66	91	63	79	6	30	78	3	196	1,099
Muscatine (7A)	238	778	1,016	207	585	29	242	291	9	1,156	1,098
Lee (8B)	269	581	850	182	556	69	216	327	32	1,200	1,081
Story (2B)	279	1,449	1,728	283	620	65	329	491	10	1,515	1,068
Howard (1B)	67	129	196	25	84	7	54	85	6	236	1,058
Hardin (2B)	71	253	324	68	159	21	110	210	10	510	1,057
Wright (2B)	68	176	244	90	116	6	74	126	5	327	1,038
Butler (2A)	52	99	151	36	150	11	55	135	4	355	1,036
Osceola (3A)	13	50	63	16	58	5	33	68	3	167	1,035
Tama (6A)	152	250	402	79	145	9	104	186	11	455	1,034
Webster (2B)	329	597	926	312	592	51	247	605	27	1,522	1,029
Decatur (5B)	42	56	98	37	89	3	38	46	4	180	1,017
Fremont (4A)	63	89	152	33	71	3	61	59	3	197	1,011
Marshall (2B)	361	856	1,217	257	568	50	262	407	8	1,295	976

County	Felonies	Ser. /Agr. Misd.	Serious Criminal	Juvenile	Domestic	Tort	Other Law/Equity	Probate	Admin. App.	Total Civil	Residents Per Attorney
Cass (4A)	131	207	338	51	196	11	93	145	9	454	971
Hancock (2A)	35	128	163	33	100	4	64	123	5	296	965
Clayton (1A)	78	184	262	36	111	6	92	128	4	341	961
Bremer (2A)	52	261	313	84	199	18	108	212	13	550	947
Des Moines (8B)	246	693	939	226	758	42	315	479	12	1,606	941
Washington (8A)	133	266	399	106	227	16	116	188	9	556	917
Sac (2B)	53	89	142	23	105	5	34	136	1	281	916
Wayne (5B)	34	42	76	16	66	3	42	53	1	165	915
Monona (3B)	75	180	255	30	97	8	63	92	8	268	912
Carroll (2B)	58	232	290	57	230	15	55	162	12	474	896
Pocahontas (2B)	37	101	138	39	66	4	32	115	0	217	894
Plymouth (3B)	112	300	412	140	258	27	125	217	7	634	876
Pottawattamie (4A)	1,103	2,178	3,281	724	1,489	123	869	781	50	3,312	839
Lucas (5B)	53	114	167	25	88	3	71	82	3	247	833
Adair (5B)	54	66	120	14	99	11	36	87	4	237	830
Mills (4A)	99	291	390	76	174	14	123	82	3	396	828
Cherokee (3A)	60	169	229	71	155	5	66	161	6	393	824
Winneshiek (1A)	62	183	245	43	131	11	58	138	3	341	823
Buena Vista (3A)	202	436	638	160	166	23	89	185	4	467	791
Dubuque (1A)	540	1,613	2,153	415	1,019	108	451	856	44	2,478	775
Black Hawk (1B)	1,174	3,253	4,427	579	2,039	202	874	1,231	99	4,445	768
Iowa (6A)	96	226	322	42	142	7	64	127	6	346	742
Woodbury (3B)	606	2,329	2,935	812	1,725	136	687	1,178	48	3,774	740
Kossuth (3A)	45	117	162	62	125	12	52	173	7	369	696
Cerro Gordo (2A)	399	1,009	1,408	219	657	61	332	437	9	1,496	686
Greene (2B)	61	114	175	63	99	6	45	94	2	246	653
Guthrie (5A)	36	128	164	45	102	7	73	87	5	274	648
Jefferson (8A)	116	225	341	89	175	12	88	116	7	398	634
Scott (7A)	1,469	3,186	4,655	695	3,139	241	1,244	1,075	893	6,592	596
Warren (5A)	196	531	727	183	435	43	326	166	20	990	584
Linn (6A)	949	3,440	4,389	899	3,102	178	1,653	1,578	114	6,625	582
Johnson (6A)	686	58	744	395	884	140	495	1,087	48	2,654	450

County	Felonies	Ser. /Agr. Misd.	Serious Criminal	Juvenile	Domestic	Tort	Other Law/Equity	Probate	Admin. App.	Total Civil	Residents Per Attorney
Dickinson (3A)	97	309	406	95	133	25	122	229	10	519	373
Polk (5C)	3,654	7,907	11,561	2,081	4,407	905	4,187	2,521	435	12,455	322
Dallas (5A)	179	601	780	209	516	44	400	260	15	1,235	285
			0								
Iowa Statewide	19,003	46,294	65,297	13,949	36,202	3,403	19,898	25,318	2,423	87,244	656
County Mean	192	468	660	141	366	34	201	256	24	881	1,183
County Median	71	183	262	66	150	11	87	138	7	398	1,099

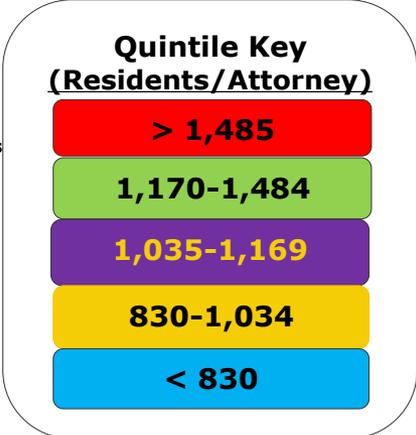
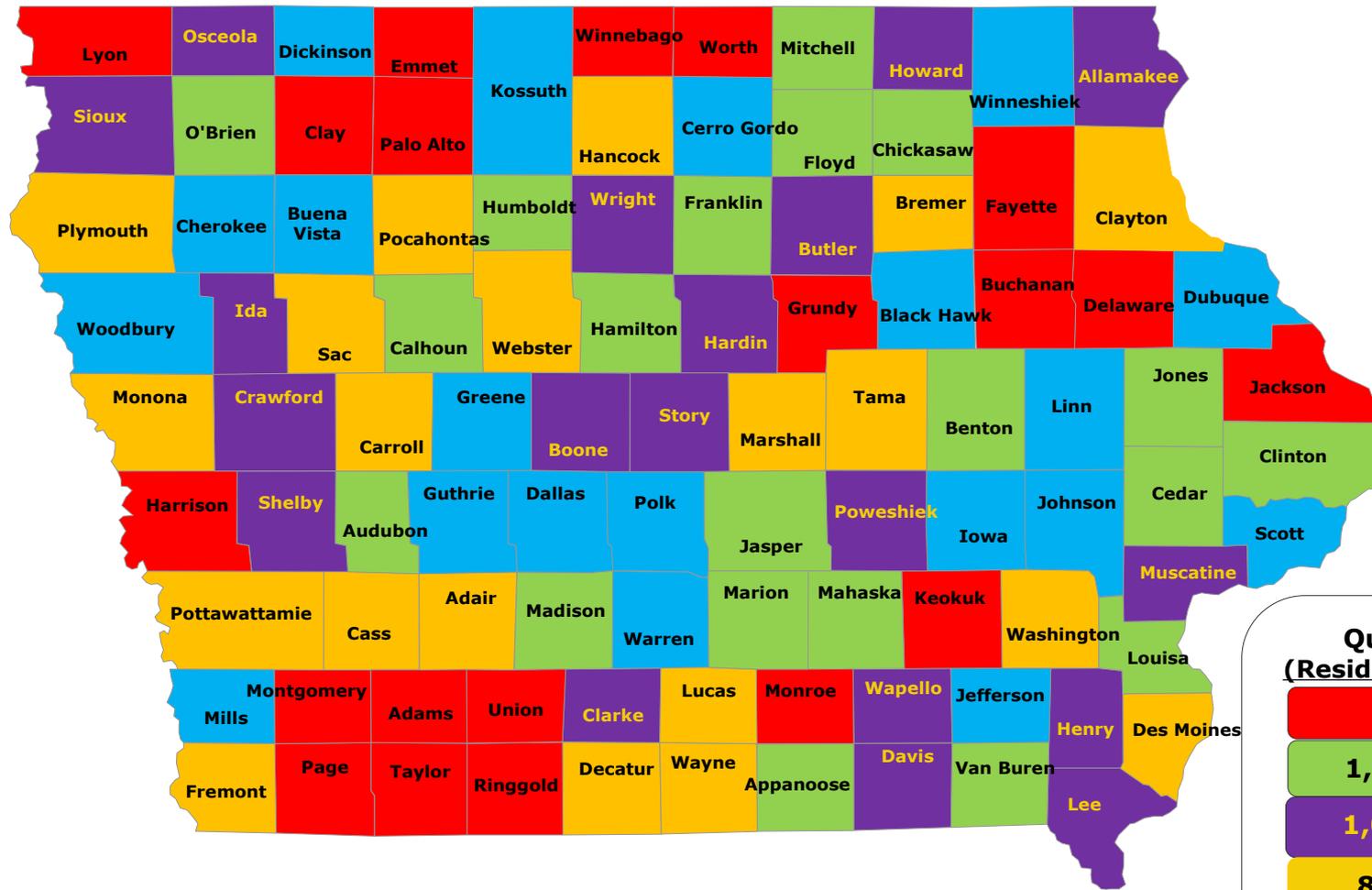
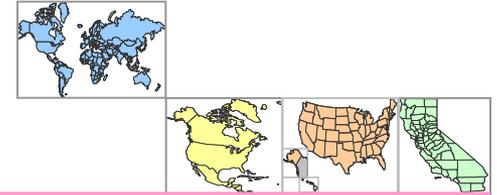
Quintile Means:

5th Quintile	62.6	140.0	202.6	55.5	128.7	9.0	72.1	125.7	5.5	340.8	1,744
4th Quintile	79.2	208.2	287.4	73.1	201.8	13.2	101.9	160.4	8.9	486.2	1,300
3rd Quintile	117.9	332.4	450.4	96.0	248.1	19.4	113.8	184.9	8.8	575.0	1,100
2d Quintile	160.1	344.5	504.5	116.1	277.7	20.6	141.4	215.2	9.6	664.4	921
1st Quintile	536.3	1,306.3	1,842.6	361.7	966.3	109.0	571.5	589.1	88.9	2,324.7	473

Quintile Shares:

5th Quintile	6.6%	6.0%	6.2%	8.0%	7.1%	5.3%	7.2%	9.9%	4.5%	7.8%	
4th Quintile	8.3%	9.0%	8.8%	10.5%	11.1%	7.7%	10.2%	12.7%	7.3%	11.1%	
3rd Quintile	11.8%	13.6%	13.1%	13.1%	13.0%	10.8%	10.9%	13.9%	6.9%	12.5%	
2d Quintile	16.8%	14.9%	15.5%	16.6%	15.3%	12.1%	14.2%	17.0%	7.9%	15.2%	
1st Quintile	56.4%	56.4%	56.4%	51.9%	53.4%	64.1%	57.4%	46.5%	73.4%	53.3%	

Appendix E: Distribution of Iowa Attorneys (2014) (Quintiles Based on Residents/Attorney)



Active Attorney Count**Sorted by Resident County****Appendix F, p. 1**

County/Location	Judge	Gov't	Military	Corporate	House	New	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total
Iowa Residents									
Adair	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
Adams	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Allamakee	2	1	0	0	0	0	12	1	16
Appanoose	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	1	12
Audubon	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	6
Benton	1	2	0	2	0	0	17	1	23
Blackhawk	12	33	0	9	0	5	164	17	240
Boone	4	3	0	3	0	2	21	5	38
Bremer	2	4	0	1	0	1	25	2	35
Buchanan	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	14
Buena Vista	2	1	0	1	0	0	25	2	31
Butler	0	0	0	1	0	1	14	1	17
Calhoun	0	1	0	0	0	2	8	0	11
Carroll	2	4	0	3	0	1	22	2	34
Cass	0	1	0	0	0	2	12	4	19
Cedar	1	1	0	1	0	1	12	3	19
Cerro Gordo	5	14	0	1	0	4	61	5	90
Cherokee	1	1	0	0	0	0	14	1	17
Chickasaw	1	1	1	0	0	0	9	1	13
Clarke	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	4	14
Clay	2	1	0	1	0	0	8	1	13
Clayton	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	1	21
Clinton	3	6	0	3	0	1	34	1	48
Crawford	1	1	0	0	0	1	15	1	19
Dallas	4	65	1	58	5	22	247	29	431
Davis	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	9
Decatur	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	10
Delaware	1	2	0	0	0	0	10	0	13
Des Moines	7	7	0	4	0	1	41	4	64
Dickinson	6	1	0	3	0	0	44	3	57
Dubuque	8	20	2	12	0	8	119	9	178
Emmet	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	8
Fayette	1	2	0	2	0	1	13	1	20
Floyd	1	1	0	1	0	2	11	4	20
Franklin	2	1	0	1	0	0	8	2	14
Fremont	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7

Active Attorney Count**Sorted by Resident County****Appendix F, p. 2**

County/Location	Judge	Gov't	Military	Corporate	House	New	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total
Greene	1	2	0	1	0	0	13	2	19
Grundy	3	3	0	0	0	2	8	0	16
Guthrie	0	4	0	3	0	0	15	3	25
Hamilton	1	3	0	0	0	0	13	0	17
Hancock	1	1	0	2	0	0	11	1	16
Hardin	0	4	0	1	0	0	16	1	22
Harrison	0	1	0	1	0	0	8	2	12
Henry	1	2	0	0	0	1	17	1	22
Howard	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	10
Humboldt	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	9
Ida	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	1	9
Iowa	0	0	0	3	0	2	22	0	27
Jackson	2	1	0	1	0	0	10	1	15
Jasper	4	8	0	9	0	1	29	2	53
Jefferson	1	4	0	4	0	1	25	3	38
Johnson	10	80	0	44	9	45	277	64	529
Jones	1	5	0	0	0	1	14	2	23
Keokuk	3	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	10
Kossuth	1	2	0	2	0	3	21	2	31
Lee	3	6	0	1	0	1	31	4	46
Linn	23	58	1	70	7	8	358	27	552
Louisa	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
Lucas	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	3	13
Lyon	1	1	0	1	0	3	7	1	14
Madison	0	7	0	3	0	0	12	2	24
Mahaska	1	4	0	2	0	1	16	1	25
Marion	3	4	0	5	0	0	24	2	38
Marshall	2	8	0	4	0	1	40	4	59
Mills	0	2	0	1	0	1	16	4	24
Mitchell	2	1	1	0	0	0	9	0	13
Monona	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Monroe	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	6
Montgomery	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	2	9
Muscatine	1	6	0	8	3	1	38	2	59
O'Brien	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
Osceola	0	1	0	2	0	1	6	0	10
Page	2	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	12

Active Attorney Count

Sorted by Resident County

Appendix F, p. 3

County/Location	Judge	Gov't	Military	Corporate	House	New	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total
Palo Alto	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	7
Plymouth	4	4	0	0	0	1	27	3	39
Pocahontas	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	9
Polk	49	462	3	387	8	119	1296	211	2535
Pottawattamie	9	18	0	6	0	9	103	14	159
Poweshiek	0	2	0	5	0	2	15	3	27
Ringgold	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Sac	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	2	13
Scott	16	58	1	30	2	18	273	26	424
Shelby	3	0	0	1	0	1	10	1	16
Sioux	1	1	0	3	0	2	29	3	39
Story	7	30	0	8	0	2	78	17	142
Tama	0	2	0	0	0	0	16	2	20
Taylor	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Union	0	2	0	1	0	1	7	0	11
Van Buren	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	7
Wapello	4	9	0	1	0	1	30	1	46
Warren	7	23	0	17	0	4	73	16	140
Washington	1	5	2	1	0	1	22	4	36
Wayne	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	9
Webster	6	7	0	1	0	2	34	4	54
Winnebago	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	0	9
Winneshiek	0	1	0	1	0	0	24	3	29
Woodbury	12	42	0	12	1	8	133	10	218
Worth	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Wright	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	13
Totals	265	1078	13	750	35	305	4429	568	7443
Out-Of-State Resident									
Out-Of-State	6	187	55	222	7	96	627	757	1957
Totals	6	187	55	222	7	96	627	757	1957
Out-Of-Country Resident									
Out-Of-Country	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	6	12
Totals	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	6	12

2013 Filings in Iowa District Courts by County and Case Type*

(Update: 8-21-14)

2013 New Filings *	Subdist >	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	2A	2A	2A
Criminal	State Total	Allamakee	Clayton	Delaware	Dubuque	Winneshiek	TOTAL	Black Hawk	Buchanan	Chickasaw	Fayette	Grundy	Howard	TOTAL	Bremer	Butler	Cerro Gordo
Felonies	19,003	53	78	63	540	62	796	1,174	76	32	177	17	67	1,543	52	52	399
Serious & agrv misds	48,817	120	184	203	1,613	183	2,303	3,253	218	129	285	61	129	4,075	261	99	1,009
Simple misds	575,672	1,238	2,952	3,027	20,759	2,420	30,396	21,974	6,742	2,043	2,734	2,489	1,766	37,748	6,770	1,355	12,857
Domestic																	
Dissolution & Modif	14,131	55	48	55	400	69	627	607	101	40	98	56	40	942	101	64	238
§ 236 - Dom abuse	5,653	15	10	14	133	13	185	194	22	10	20	4	11	261	23	13	81
Other Dom Rels.	16,418	67	53	59	486	49	714	1,238	96	28	129	36	33	1,560	75	73	338
Torts																	
Medical/dental malp	159	0	0	0	2	4	6	15	0	1	1	0	0	17	0	0	2
Other personal injury	2,312	5	4	12	81	5	107	114	10	7	9	5	3	148	15	9	38
Other Torts	932	3	2	3	25	2	35	73	1	0	9	2	4	89	3	2	21
Other Law & Equity																	
Contract - Debt collect.	7,000	18	41	35	146	27	267	324	38	22	37	16	15	452	49	31	87
Mortgage foreclosure	7,863	8	17	27	156	4	212	296	51	15	33	34	22	451	32	20	113
Other law & equity**	5,035	19	34	25	149	27	254	254	63	17	41	11	17	403	27	4	132
Admn Appls to Dist Ct	2,423	13	4	7	44	3	71	99	7	7	7	7	6	133	13	4	9
Probate																	
Estate/Guard/Conserv	14,251	82	96	96	363	109	746	501	129	102	136	77	66	1,011	122	108	220
Adult Commit. Petns	11,067	16	32	76	493	29	646	730	75	29	135	34	19	1,022	90	27	217
Small Clms & Infrac	72,856	270	250	173	2,378	290	3,361	4,668	335	217	427	175	153	5,975	274	242	1,032
Juvenile																	
Juv Delinquency	4,851	10	3	35	153	16	217	271	19	9	18	12	9	338	21	3	37
Juv Cina/Fina/TPRs	7,459	30	31	32	173	24	290	224	39	31	29	6	10	339	23	31	162
Juv Commit. Petns	1,639	6	2	8	89	3	108	84	19	2	25	2	6	138	40	2	20
TOTAL NEW FILINGS*	817,541	2,028	3,841	3,950	28,183	3,339	41,341	36,093	8,041	2,741	4,350	3,044	2,376	56,645	7,991	2,139	17,012

*New filings exclude contempt and probation revocation filings

**Other law & equity excludes liens, distress warrants, and entry of foreign judgments and transcripts of judgments

2013 Filings in Iowa District Courts by County and Case Type*

(Update: 8-21-14)

2013 New Filings *	2A	2A	2A	2A	2A	2A	2A	2B	2B	2B							
Criminal	Floyd	Franklin	Hancock	Mitchell	Winneba go	Worth	TOTAL	Boone	Calhoun	Carroll	Greene	Hamilton	Hardin	Humboldt	Marshall	Pocahont as	Sac
Felonies	83	51	35	28	49	44	793	78	25	58	61	86	71	31	361	37	53
Serious & agrv misds	152	102	128	104	134	97	2,086	303	61	232	114	216	253	89	856	101	89
Simple misds	2,567	2,574	1,721	1,212	1,639	2,775	33,470	4,191	1,346	3,029	2,131	5,682	4,131	1,115	6,654	1,162	2,790
Domestic																	
Dissolution & Modif	90	44	39	50	31	22	679	145	29	97	43	65	70	40	194	24	43
§ 236 - Dom abuse	16	8	10	12	5	15	183	38	11	25	10	11	21	12	70	13	9
Other Dom Rels.	97	53	51	25	52	30	794	147	35	108	46	71	68	34	304	29	53
Torts																	
Medical/dental malp	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Other personal injury	15	6	3	5	3	3	97	10	8	7	4	11	8	6	30	2	5
Other Torts	0	0	0	2	1	0	29	8	2	7	1	9	13	2	18	2	0
Other Law & Equity																	
Contract - Debt collect.	30	28	27	12	16	10	290	59	22	19	17	41	37	20	71	16	17
Mortgage foreclosure	29	26	23	13	12	23	291	84	8	16	12	37	47	14	129	9	6
Other law & equity**	21	10	14	8	16	8	240	44	8	20	16	18	26	10	62	7	11
Admn Appls to Dist Ct	7	8	5	4	6	3	59	13	4	12	2	2	10	5	8	0	1
Probate																	
Estate/Guard/Conserv	129	97	106	74	68	73	997	167	94	115	75	112	137	108	218	81	105
Adult Commit. Petns	70	28	17	19	26	13	507	118	15	47	19	45	73	55	189	34	31
Small Clms & Infrac	287	163	194	151	176	148	2,667	512	166	262	163	221	309	170	727	154	164
Juvenile																	
Juv Delinquency	13	9	7	3	10	6	109	29	6	15	23	12	17	9	115	7	2
Juv Cina/Fina/TPRs	47	33	25	9	42	19	391	51	16	23	34	61	37	38	112	29	10
Juv Commit. Petns	11	5	1	3	3	2	87	14	1	19	6	11	14	9	30	3	11
TOTAL NEW FILINGS*	3,665	3,245	2,407	1,734	2,289	3,291	43,773	6,011	1,857	4,112	2,778	6,711	5,342	1,767	10,150	1,710	3,400

*New filings exclude contempt and probation revocation filings

**Other law & equity excludes liens, distress warrants, and entry of foreign judgments and transcripts of judgments

2013 Filings in Iowa District Courts by County and Case Type*

(Update: 8-21-14)

2013 New Filings *	2B	2B	2B	2B	3A	3B	3B	3B										
Criminal	Story	Webster	Wright	TOTAL	Buena Vista	Cherokee	Clay	Dickinson	Emmet	Kossuth	Lyon	O'Brien	Osceola	Palo Alto	TOTAL	Crawford	Ida	Monona
Felonies	279	329	68	1,537	202	60	128	97	56	45	43	62	13	26	732	100	25	75
Serious & agrv misds	1,449	597	176	4,536	436	169	305	309	113	117	84	163	50	83	1,829	245	66	180
Simple misds	13,967	7,922	2,105	56,225	5,515	1,882	4,243	4,846	1,811	1,558	1,895	2,046	1,163	1,448	26,407	2,659	1,166	3,129
Domestic																		
Dissolution & Modif	312	181	49	1,292	69	72	93	74	51	44	29	53	21	20	526	84	41	45
§ 236 - Dom abuse	58	137	20	435	19	17	40	14	13	20	5	14	4	4	150	33	2	19
Other Dom Rels.	250	274	47	1,466	78	66	98	45	61	61	31	55	33	38	566	87	36	33
Torts																		
Medical/dental malp	0	7	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other personal injury	44	31	3	169	17	5	16	20	6	7	2	4	3	2	82	7	4	3
Other Torts	21	13	3	99	6	0	4	5	0	4	3	6	2	5	35	2	2	4
Other Law & Equity																		
Contract - Debt collect.	139	87	36	581	39	17	77	73	24	21	25	33	20	21	350	25	14	23
Mortgage foreclosure	101	91	22	576	22	16	34	25	27	16	17	13	3	12	185	28	8	22
Other law & equity**	89	69	16	396	28	33	22	24	18	15	9	13	10	13	185	28	8	18
Admn Appls to Dist Ct	10	27	5	99	4	6	4	10	2	7	1	4	3	5	46	6	3	8
Probate																		
Estate/Guard/Conserv	239	250	87	1,788	111	107	113	137	61	140	65	92	58	94	978	107	63	68
Adult Commit. Petns	252	355	39	1,272	74	54	116	92	28	33	6	59	10	38	510	31	15	24
Small Clms & Infrac	1,268	863	206	5,185	481	554	452	390	246	138	147	295	123	203	3,029	357	91	157
Juvenile																		
Juv Delinquency	92	70	25	422	48	16	52	16	12	14	4	8	5	7	182	14	6	3
Juv Cina/Fina/TPRs	167	188	58	824	88	45	72	54	46	45	13	42	7	28	440	56	54	20
Juv Commit. Petns	24	54	7	203	24	10	46	25	9	3	0	11	4	8	140	8	3	7
TOTAL NEW FILINGS*	18,761	11,545	2,972	77,116	7,261	3,129	5,915	6,256	2,584	2,289	2,379	2,973	1,532	2,055	36,373	3,877	1,607	3,839

*New filings exclude contempt and probation revocation filings

**Other law & equity excludes liens, distress warrants, and entry of foreign judgments and transcripts of judgments

2013 Filings in Iowa District Courts by County and Case Type*

(Update: 8-21-14)

2013 New Filings *	3B	3B	3B	3B	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	5A	5A	5A
Criminal	Plymouth	Sioux	Woodbury	TOTAL	Audubon	Cass	Fremont	Harrison	Mills	Montgomery	Page	Pottawatt.	Shelby	TOTAL	Dallas	Guthrie	Jasper
Felonies	112	137	606	1,055	13	131	63	58	99	120	92	1,103	60	1,739	179	36	217
Serious & agrv misds	300	260	2,329	3,380	35	207	89	169	291	185	178	2,178	108	3,440	601	128	536
Simple misds	4,806	5,718	21,695	39,173	646	3,920	2,891	2,974	3,594	2,367	2,197	27,676	1,550	47,815	10,252	1,997	8,471
Domestic																	
Dissolution & Modif	127	92	561	950	27	88	28	78	77	56	75	517	51	997	274	49	224
§ 236 - Dom abuse	35	20	238	347	7	16	5	16	26	22	30	264	18	404	89	17	75
Other Dom Rels.	96	102	926	1,280	30	92	38	65	71	69	79	708	60	1,212	153	36	166
Torts																	
Medical/dental malp	0	2	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	3
Other personal injury	18	9	104	145	4	10	2	6	10	5	7	100	3	147	31	3	26
Other Torts	9	8	26	51	1	1	1	4	4	3	2	18	8	42	13	4	5
Other Law & Equity																	
Contract - Debt collect.	61	50	286	459	15	38	17	42	38	17	35	304	32	538	124	20	56
Mortgage foreclosure	36	40	244	378	10	34	30	52	65	33	47	389	27	687	187	34	152
Other law & equity**	28	44	157	283	8	21	14	16	20	11	34	176	31	331	89	19	40
Admn Appls to Dist Ct	7	5	48	77	6	9	3	7	3	6	10	50	5	99	15	5	46
Probate																	
Estate/Guard/Conserv	171	112	424	945	40	86	43	90	70	74	95	347	70	915	154	73	176
Adult Commit. Petns	46	26	754	896	2	59	16	34	12	45	78	434	49	729	106	14	112
Small Clms & Infrac	417	301	3,692	5,015	105	422	133	329	294	218	304	3,282	240	5,327	936	181	764
Juvenile																	
Juv Delinquency	46	16	214	299	6	11	16	15	37	30	27	249	8	399	69	15	45
Juv Cina/Fina/TPRs	78	48	469	725	20	35	15	33	28	50	55	416	38	690	123	30	180
Juv Commit. Petns	16	9	129	172	3	5	2	7	11	5	6	59	20	118	17	0	6
TOTAL NEW FILINGS*	6,409	6,999	32,908	55,639	978	5,185	3,406	3,995	4,750	3,316	3,351	38,275	2,378	65,634	13,412	2,661	11,300

*New filings exclude contempt and probation revocation filings

**Other law & equity excludes liens, distress warrants, and entry of foreign judgments and transcripts of judgments

2013 Filings in Iowa District Courts by County and Case Type*

(Update: 8-21-14)

2013 New Filings *	5A	5A	5A	5A	5B	5B	5B	5B	5B	5B	5B	5B	5B	5B	5C	6A	6A
Criminal	Madison	Marion	Warren	TOTAL	Adair	Adams	Clarke	Decatur	Lucas	Ringgold	Taylor	Union	Wayne	TOTAL	[Polk] TOTAL	Benton	Iowa
Felonies	39	148	196	815	54	27	50	42	53	19	21	86	34	386	3,654	82	96
Serious & agrv misds	111	412	531	2,319	66	74	152	56	114	46	55	135	42	740	7,907	207	226
Simple misds	1,905	5,586	6,926	35,137	1,864	1,311	4,412	1,960	1,473	551	893	1,763	540	14,767	79,747	3,529	3,862
Domestic																	
Dissolution & Modif	83	191	226	1,047	50	15	33	19	40	9	15	98	32	311	1,894	124	72
§ 236 - Dom abuse	20	57	60	318	13	6	13	32	14	13	7	61	11	170	809	55	22
Other Dom Rels.	33	150	149	687	36	11	39	38	34	17	23	86	23	307	1,704	109	48
Torts																	
Medical/dental malp	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	40	0	0
Other personal injury	8	15	33	116	8	1	10	2	2	4	1	14	3	45	569	16	3
Other Torts	6	4	9	41	3	0	3	1	1	3	0	4	0	15	296	4	4
Other Law & Equity																	
Contract - Debt collect.	41	53	111	405	18	8	17	13	19	12	15	45	14	161	1,365	51	25
Mortgage foreclosure	52	81	159	665	11	6	15	13	30	7	10	32	13	137	1,837	75	17
Other law & equity**	19	30	56	253	7	4	10	12	22	10	9	18	15	107	985	31	22
Admn Appls to Dist Ct	6	12	20	104	4	4	12	4	3	3	3	10	1	44	435	5	6
Probate																	
Estate/Guard/Conserv	79	157	131	770	73	23	55	31	48	26	42	69	37	404	1,328	133	105
Adult Commit. Petns	41	126	35	434	14	11	23	15	34	9	16	80	16	218	1,193	49	22
Small Clms & Infrac	270	487	743	3,381	120	112	448	127	139	49	97	329	121	1,542	14,268	393	231
Juvenile																	
Juv Delinquency	38	30	86	283	3	4	7	8	8	5	5	15	0	55	800	33	8
Juv Cina/Fina/TPRs	25	55	96	509	11	10	13	26	17	0	23	40	15	155	1,213	52	31
Juv Commit. Petns	0	21	1	45	0	2	2	3	0	3	1	12	1	24	68	5	3
TOTAL NEW FILINGS*	2,776	7,616	9,569	47,334	2,355	1,629	5,314	2,402	2,051	786	1,236	2,898	918	19,589	120,112	4,953	4,803

*New filings exclude contempt and probation revocation filings

**Other law & equity excludes liens, distress warrants, and entry of foreign judgments and transcripts of judgments

2013 Filings in Iowa District Courts by County and Case Type*

(Update: 8-21-14)

2013 New Filings *	6A	6A	6A	6A	6A	7A	7A	7A	7A	7A	7A	8A	8A	8A	8A	8A	8A
Criminal	Johnson	Jones	Linn	Tama	TOTAL	Cedar	Clinton	Jackson	Muscatine	Scott	TOTAL	Appanoo se	Davis	Jefferson	Keokuk	Mahaska	Monroe
Felonies	686	58	949	152	2,023	73	217	63	238	1,469	2,060	128	39	116	30	147	57
Serious & agrv misds	2,581	188	3,440	250	6,892	225	569	166	778	3,186	4,924	239	76	225	133	397	76
Simple misds	26,566	2,483	30,887	2,211	69,538	3,810	6,276	2,826	8,834	36,179	57,925	2,196	1,160	2,283	1,773	3,883	1,779
Domestic																	
Dissolution & Modif	406	87	1,106	51	1,846	80	230	81	249	903	1,543	77	28	93	54	138	35
§ 236 - Dom abuse	134	48	668	23	950	28	101	28	67	676	900	41	11	18	7	60	17
Other Dom Rels.	344	90	1,328	71	1,990	63	424	74	269	1,560	2,390	67	16	64	62	112	36
Torts																	
Medical/dental malp	19	0	9	0	28	0	1	0	1	12	14	0	1	1	0	1	0
Other personal injury	100	6	145	5	275	10	37	9	23	155	234	4	4	7	3	10	4
Other Torts	21	2	24	4	59	1	3	5	5	74	88	1	3	4	3	2	3
Other Law & Equity																	
Contract - Debt collect.	179	31	623	38	947	30	90	31	88	431	670	28	10	34	15	45	22
Mortgage foreclosure	134	56	635	48	965	47	160	36	118	568	929	30	15	23	20	60	11
Other law & equity**	182	43	395	18	691	17	62	20	36	245	380	15	11	31	15	43	14
Admn Appls to Dist Ct	48	9	114	11	193	8	29	10	9	893	949	8	5	7	2	5	5
Probate																	
Estate/Guard/Conserv	370	122	743	108	1,581	106	269	113	167	563	1,218	72	50	68	81	124	53
Adult Commit. Petns	717	40	835	78	1,741	16	172	61	124	512	885	46	18	48	23	84	31
Small Clms & Infrac	1,759	396	5,916	276	8,971	248	1,090	292	1,236	5,372	8,238	296	162	342	183	424	195
Juvenile																	
Juv Delinquency	173	10	375	32	631	37	64	13	104	358	576	26	7	52	13	16	9
Juv Cina/Fina/TPRs	129	23	413	29	677	16	124	19	66	238	463	30	21	34	32	95	28
Juv Commit. Petns	93	9	111	18	239	1	32	19	37	99	188	6	2	3	4	12	1
TOTAL NEW FILINGS*	34,641	3,701	48,716	3,423	100,237	4,816	9,950	3,866	12,449	53,493	84,574	3,310	1,639	3,453	2,453	5,658	2,376

*New filings exclude contempt and probation revocation filings

**Other law & equity excludes liens, distress warrants, and entry of foreign judgments and transcripts of judgments

2013 Filings in Iowa District Courts by County and Case Type*

(Update: 8-21-14)

2013 New Filings *	8A	8A	8A	8A	8A	8B	8B	8B	8B	8B
Criminal	Poweshiek	Van Buren	Wapello	Washington	TOTAL	Des Moines	Henry	Lee	Louisa	TOTAL
Felonies	108	33	375	133	1,166	246	159	269	30	704
Serious & agrv misds	228	66	908	266	2,614	693	335	581	163	1,772
Simple misds	4,628	660	6,500	3,935	28,797	6,188	3,871	6,293	2,175	18,527
Domestic										
Dissolution & Modif	93	31	245	110	904	239	85	213	36	573
§ 236 - Dom abuse	21	2	126	31	334	97	31	72	7	207
Other Dom Rel.	88	29	363	86	923	422	101	271	31	825
Torts										
Medical/dental malp	1	0	2	1	7	3	1	7	0	11
Other personal injury	8	2	29	11	82	35	6	52	3	96
Other Torts	2	1	13	4	36	4	2	10	1	17
Other Law & Equity										
Contract - Debt collect.	36	23	62	29	304	93	25	74	19	211
Mortgage foreclosure	44	9	87	47	346	86	30	58	30	204
Other law & equity**	20	7	69	40	265	136	31	84	11	262
Admn Appls to Dist Ct	9	2	10	9	62	12	7	32	1	52
Probate										
Estate/Guard/Conserv	134	41	197	148	968	228	122	199	53	602
Adult Commit. Petns	42	13	222	40	567	251	61	128	7	447
Small Clms & Infracs	328	136	1,227	347	3,640	994	267	809	187	2,257
Juvenile										
Juv Delinquency	13	6	99	31	272	139	40	73	16	268
Juv Cina/Fina/TPRs	67	11	163	59	540	69	25	103	6	203
Juv Commit. Petns	3	2	32	16	81	18	3	6	1	28
TOTAL NEW FILINGS*	5,873	1,074	10,729	5,343	41,908	9,953	5,202	9,334	2,777	27,266

*New filings exclude contempt and probation revocation filings

**Other law & equity excludes liens, distress warrants, and entry of foreign judgments and transcripts of judgments

	2013			2012			2011		
	Iowa	Wisconsin	Marquette	Iowa	Wisconsin	Marquette	Iowa	Wisconsin	Marquette
Job type:									
Bar passage required	80.0%	67.6%	61.1%	76.2%	65.7%	63.5%	75.4%	72.8%	66.4%
JD advantage	10.5%	16.2%	17.9%	10.3%	12.7%	15.2%	9.3%	9.8%	14.3%
Job location:									
In-state	36.7%	62.8%	75.9%	37.9%	65.2%	79.9%	34.1%	68.0%	80.9%
Out of state	63.3%	37.2%	24.1%	62.1%	34.8%	20.1%	65.9%	32.0%	19.1%
Job offer:									
Before graduation	74.0%	43.1%	49.3%	63.2%	50.0%	42.6%	49.4%	66.2%	51.3%
Before bar results	9.0%	11.7%	36.5%	14.9%	22.3%	39.9%	27.1%	20.2%	31.2%
After bar results	16.9%	45.2%	14.3%	21.8%	27.7%	17.6%	23.5%	13.6%	17.6%