## Salaries and Rankings for Appellate and General-Jurisdiction Judges - Listed Alphabetically by State Name

The table below lists the salaries and rankings for associate justices of the courts of last resort, associarejudges of intermediate appellate courts, and judges of general-jurisdiction trial courts (actual salaries and cost-of-living-adjusted salaries) of July 1, 2012. Were possible, the salary figures are actual salaries. In jurisdictions where some judges receive supplements, the figures are the mostrepresentative available-either the base salary, the midpoint of a range between the lowest and highest supplemented salaries, or the median. Salaries are ranked from highest to lowest, with the highest salary for each position having a rank of " 1 ." The lowest salary has a rank of " 51 " except for intermediare appellate courts, which exist in only 39 stares. The mean, median, and salary range for each of the positions are also shown.

General-Jurisdiction Trial Court


## Using the ACCRA Cost-of-Living Index

The Council for Community and Economic Research—C2ER (formerly the ACCRA organization)—is the most widely accepred U.S. source for cost-of-living indices, with nearly 400 reporting jurisdictions across America. The cost-of-living indices used in this report were developed by examining the average costs of goods and services for the latest four running fiscal quarters. The factors reflect an average of the reporting jurisdictions in a particular state (i.e., the cost-of-living-index for Virginia is the average of the cost-of-living indices for each of the nine reporting jurisdictions in Virginia). More detailed information can be found at wwwaccrai.org or www.c2er.org.

## Salaries and Rankings for State Trial Court Judges,

 Adjusted for (1) Pension Deductions and (2) Geographic Cost-of-Living Differences, as of July 1, 2012|  | Trial Court Judge Salaries* | Rank |  | Salaries After Pension Deduction | Rank | (2) NCSC Adjustment Factor | Salaries After Pension Deduction and Cost-of-Living Adjustment | Rank |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama | \$134,943** | 25 | F-4.4.50\% | - \$128,871 | 24 | 0.9304 | \$138,511 | 14 |
| Alaska | \$181,440** | 2 |  | - $\$ 1168,739$ | 3 | 1.3495 | \$125,038 | 26 |
| Arizona | \$145,000 | 16 | - | + $\$ 134,850$, | 17 | 1.0261 | \$131,420 | 19 |
| Ȧkansas | \$136,257 | 23 | 6. $6.00 \%$ | W $\$ 128,082$ | 25 | 0.9124 | \$140,379 | 11 |
| California | \$178,789 | 4 | W= 8,00\% | - $\$ 164,486$ | - 4 | 1.2794 | \$128,565 | 23 |
| Colorado | \$128,598 | 33 | tex $8.00 \%$, | \$118,310 | 39 | 1.0088 | \$117,278 | 35 |
| Connecticut | \$146,780 | 15 | He $5.00 \%$ \% | \$139, 4414 , | 13 | 1.3350 | \$104,450 | 45 |
| Delaware | \$180,233** | 3 | - $=3.00 \%$, | - $\$ 174 ; 826$ | -110 | 1.0734 | \$162,871 | 4 |
| Florida | \$142,178 | 17 | = | Ste $\$ 130,804$ | 21. | 0.9860 | \$132,661 | 18 |
| Georgia | \$148,891** | 13 | W, $5.00 \%$, | - 5141,446 | 12 | 0.9403 | \$150,427 | 7 |
| Hawaii | \$136,127 | 24 | F = $7880 \%$ \% | = $\$ 125 ; 509$, | 27 | 1.6874 | \$74,380 | 50 |
| Idaho | \$114,300** | 45 | Fex 6:00\% | \$107,442 | 44 | 0.9170 | \$117,167 | 36. |
| Illinois | \$182;429** | 1 | = $=7.50 \%$ \% |  | 2. | 0.9631 | \$175,212 | 1 |
| Indiana | \$130,080 | 29 | - $6.600 \%=$ | - $\mathbf{S}^{122,275}$ | 29. | 0.9139 | \$133,795 | 17 |
| lowa | \$137,700 | 22 | - $4.4 .00 \%$ \% | - \$132, 192 | 19 | 0.9446 | \$139,945 | 12 |
| Kansas | \$120,037 | 43 | FT, 6,00\% | - \$112, $^{11235}$ | 42 | 0.9243 | \$122,076 | 30 |
| Kentucky | \$124,620 | 40 | - $5.00 \%$, | - 1118,389 | 37 | 0.9097 | \$130,141 | 21 |
| Louisiana | \$137,744** | 21 | - $711.50 \%=$ |  | -31 | 0.9596 | \$127,036 | 25 |
| Maine | \$111,969 | 48 | = $=6.50 \%$, | - \$104;691 | 488 | 1.1174 | \$93,692 | 49 |
| Maryland | \$140,352 | 18 | \% $6.00 \%$ | - $\$ 131,931$ | 20 | 1.2444 | \$106,020 | 42 |
| Massachusetts | \$129,694 | 30 | . $7.8 .00 \%$ - | F, $\$ 119318=$ | 34 | 1.2290 | \$97,086 | 48 |
| Michigan | \$139,919 | 19 | W, $5.00 \%$, | - \$ $^{\text {a }} 132,923$. | 18 | 0.9515 | \$139,698 | 13. |
| Miñesota - . | 4 $\$ 129124$ = | 31 | EF- $8000 \%$, | - $\$ 118,794$ | -35 | 6. 1.0247 , | \$115,931 | 377 |
| Mississippi | \$104,170 | 50 | - $=6.50 \%$, | - 5973.399 , | 50 | 0.9277 | \$104,990 | 44 |
| Missourl | \$127,020** | 34 | THi $0.00 \%$ | - $\mathbf{S}^{\text {a }} 127,020$ | 26. | 0.9298 | \$136,610 | 15 |
| Montana | \$113,928 | 46 | \% $6.00 \%$ \% | - $\$ 107,092$ 武 | 45 | 1.0018 | \$106,900 | 41 |
| Nebraska | \$134,694** | 26 | T-400\% | - $\$ 129,306$ | 23 | 0.9188 | \$140,734 | 10 |
| Nevada | \$160,000 | 8 | \# $=10.00 \%$ - | = $\$ 144,000$ | 10. | 0.9510 | \$151,420 | 6 |
| New Hampshire | \$137,804 | 20 | - $=0.00 \%$ = | - $\mathrm{S}^{\text {a }}$ \$137,804 | 14 | 1.2016 | \$114,684 | 38 |
| New Jersey | \$165,000 | 6 | - | -7 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \$160,050 | \% 6 | 1.3026 | \$122,870 | 29 |
| New Mexico. | \$111,631 | 49 | - | - $\mathrm{S}^{\text {a }}$ \$106;049 | 47 | 0.9806 | \$108,148 | 40 |
| New York | \$160,000** | 7 | - | - $\$ 155,200$ 柯 | - 8 | 1.2909 | \$120,226 | 33 |
| North Carolina | \$125,875** | 38 | \% $6.00 \%$ - | - $\$ 118,323$. | -38. | 0.9618 | \$123,022 | 28 |
| North Dakota | \$126,597** | 35 | - $5.00 \%$ \% | - $5120,267=$ | -32. | 0.9982 | \$120,484 | 32 |
| Ohio | \$121,350 | 42 | - $4.8 .50 \%$, | E= 51111,035 | 43 | 0.9375 | \$118,438 | 34 |
| Oklahoma | \$124,373 | 41 | = | - $\$ 118,154$ | 40 | 0.9034 | \$130,789 | 20 |
| Oregon | \$114,468 | 44 | \%eve7:00\% | - 7 S $\$ 106,455$ | 46 | 1.0748 | \$99,047 | 47 |
| Pennsylvania | \$169,541** | 5 | V-1. $5.00 \%$ - | Ea, \$161,064 | 5. | 1.0166 | \$158,434 | 5 |
| Rhode Island | \$149,207 | 12 | - $=775 \%$, | - $\$ 137,643$ | 16 | 1.2429 | \$110,744 | 39 |
| South Carolina | \$134,221** | 27 | - $7.700 \%$ \% | = $=$ W 124,826 | 28 | 0.9622 | \$129,729 | 22 |
| South Dakota | \$113,688** | 47 | M, 900\% | \% $\$ 103,456$, | 49 | 0.9803 | \$105,535 | 43 |
| Tennessee | \$156,792 | 10 | - $5.5 .00 \%$. | 24 $\$ 148,952$ | 9 | 0.8999 | \$165,521 | 2 |
| Texas | \$125,000** | 39 | Wh, $6.00 \%=$ | - $\$ 117,500$, | 414 | 0.9165 | \$128,205 | 24 |
| Utah | \$133,450** | 28 | ㄴ, | \$ $\$ 130,781$, | 22 | 0.9249 | \$141,400 | 9 |
| Vermont | \$126,369** | 36 | =1. $5.00 \%$, | - 5 \$120,051 | 33 | 1.2108 | \$99,150 | 46 |
| Virginia | \$158,134 | 9 | W-0,00\% 0.0 | \$158,134 | 7 | 0.9631 | \$164,193 | 3 |
| Washington | \$148,832 | 14 | - $7.50 \%$ \% | - $=$ \$137,670 | 15 | 1.0216 | \$134,759 | 16 |
| West Virginia | \$126,000 | 37 | -6,00\% | We 5118,440 , | 36 | 0.9717 | \$121,889 | 31 |
| Wisconsin | \$128,600 | 32 | - $5.00 \%$, | +1, $\$ 122,170$ | 30. | 0.9791 | \$124,778 | 27 |
| Wyoming | \$150,000** | 11 | Nut 5,57\% | - 1 \$141,645 | 11. | 0.9924 | \$142,730 | 8 |

[^0]** Trial court salary Increases as of July 1, 2012 were reported to the National Center for State Courts but not to the Councll of State Governments


[^0]:    *Source: Survey of Judicial Salaries, Vol. 37, No. 2 (Jul, 1, 2012), avallable at: http://www.ncsc.org/microsites/Judicial-salaries-data-tool/~/media/Microsites/Files/Judicłal\%20Salarles/Main\%20/1).ashx

