

**Table 4.17-- UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT CASES FILED UNDER CHAPTER 7, 11 AND 13 OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE: 2003 TO 2016**

[Based upon original chapter designation at the time the case is originally filed. Table includes cases filed in 2016 which were on the caseload as of December 31, 2016]

Year	Chapter 7 1/			Chapter 11 2/			Chapter 13 3/		
	Total	Busi-ness	Per-sonal	Total	Busi-ness	Per-sonal	Total	Busi-ness	Per-sonal
2003	3,293	39	3,254	29	25	4	459	2	457
2004	2,714	29	2,685	18	12	6	366	4	362
2005	4,125	62	4,063	17	15	2	340	3	337
2006 4/	793	16	777	9	6	3	151	1	150
2007	1,127	40	1,087	15	13	2	242	2	240
2008	1,618	53	1,565	23	21	2	436	8	428
2009	2,498	87	2,411	15	14	1	601	10	591
2010	3,040	124	2,916	20	16	4	836	14	822
2011	2,571	129	2,442	24	19	5	739	15	724
2012	1,918	54	1,864	12	9	3	602	11	591
2013	1,521	72	1,449	22	14	8	525	14	511
2014	1,204	45	1,159	11	8	3	488	7	481
2015	1,070	45	1,025	14	13	1	453	6	447
2016	907	31	876	12	11	1	442	4	438

1/ Chapter 7 cases involve the bankruptcy trustee's gathering and sale of the debtor's nonexempt assets, from which holders of claims will receive distributions in accordance with the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code (excerpt taken from Bankruptcy Division Public Information Series, Administrative Office of the United States Courts).

2/ Chapter 11 is the business reorganization chapter. This type of bankruptcy is used primarily by businesses which wish to reorganize and continue in operations after bankruptcy. The business is allowed to continue operations during the pendency of the case and a trustee is appointed only upon motion of a creditor or party in interest. The debtor is required to file a plan of reorganization. Creditors may vote on the plan and the court is required to approve it (excerpt taken from Bankruptcy Division Public Information Series, Administrative Office of the United States Courts).

3/ Chapter 13 is designed for individuals with regular income who desire to pay their debts but are currently unable to do so. The primary benefit of Chapter 13 relief is the ability to repay creditors, in full or in part, in installments over a three to five year period, during which time creditors are prohibited from starting or continuing collection efforts (excerpt taken from Bankruptcy Division Public Information Series, Administrative Office of the United States Courts).

4/ On April 20, 2005, President Bush signed into law the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 ("BAPCPA"). BAPCPA made substantial changes to the Bankruptcy Code. Most BAPCPA changes apply only to cases file on or after October 17, 2005 (excerpt taken from Bankruptcy Division Public Information Series, Administrative Office of the United States Courts).

Source: United States Bankruptcy Court of the District of Hawaii, records; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Bankruptcy Basics*

<<http://www.uscourts.gov/bankruptcycourts/bankruptcybasics.html>> accessed January 12, 2007.