



# Measuring Current Judicial Workload in Texas

DATE

September 2023

PREPARED FOR

Texas Office of Court  
Administration

PREPARED BY

National Center for  
State Courts

Court Consulting  
Services

**National Center for State Courts**

*Court Consulting Services*

Laurie Givens, Vice President

**Project Staff:**

Suzanne Tallarico, M.A.

Brian Ostrom, Ph.D.

John Douglas, B.B.A.

Shannon Roth, B.A.

---

300 Newport Avenue  
Williamsburg, VA 23185  
Phone: (800) 616-6164

---

[ncsc.org](http://ncsc.org)





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iii
I. Introduction .....	iii
Executive Summary.....	i
I. Introduction .....	1
II. Jurisdictional Patterns of District Courts....	3
III. Judicial Needs Assessment Committee ....	7
IV. Time Study.....	9
V. Calculating Implied Judicial Officer Need	12
VI. Recommendations and Conclusion.....	16
Appendices.....	18
Appendix A: Census of Judicial Officers .....	19
Appendix B: District Court Jurisdictional Pattern Detailed Description .....	30
Appendix C: Case Types and Brief Descriptions.....	31
Appendix D: Case-Related Activities .....	32
Appendix E: Non-Case-Related Activities.....	34
Appendix F: Estimated Judicial Officer Need Based on Rounding Rules .....	36

## Acknowledgments

The authors gratefully acknowledge the invaluable contributions of the district court, statutory county court, statutory probate court, and IV-D (child support) court judges of Texas who dedicated their time and energy to this workload assessment. An undertaking of this magnitude would not have been possible without all of the judges' dedicated participation in all phases of this study. We extend a special note of thanks to the members of the Judicial Needs Assessment Committee.

Over the course of this study, which originally began in November 2019, we were fortunate to work with a distinguished advisory committee that was instrumental in refining the approach and content of our evaluation. The Texas Judicial Needs Assessment Committee, comprised of judges, judicial officers, and court administrators from across the state, provided primary project oversight. The members are to be commended for the direction, support, and leadership they provided throughout the project.

We extend a special note of gratitude to the Office of Court Administration (OCA) staff for their ongoing guidance, support, and response to inquiries throughout this process. Specifically, we would like to thank Megan LaVoie, Administrative Director; Jeffrey Tsunekawa, Director of Court Services; Michael Smith, Management Analyst; Angela Garcia, Chief Data Officer; Alejandra Peña, Director of Data and Research; and Sheri Woodfin, Court Services Consultant.

## Judicial Needs Assessment Committee Members

Ana Amici, General Counsel, Bexar County  
Hon. Robert Cadena, 83<sup>rd</sup> District Court, Val Verde County  
Hon. Weldon Copeland, Probate Court No. 1, Collin County  
Michael Cuccaro, District and County Court Administrator, El Paso County  
Hon. Genesis Draper, County Court at Law No. 12, Harris County  
Hon. Camile DuBose, 38<sup>th</sup> District Court, Uvalde, Medina, and Real Counties  
Hon. Les Hatch, 237<sup>th</sup> District Court, Lubbock County  
Hon. Hazel Jones, 174<sup>th</sup> District Court, Harris County  
Hon. Darrell Jordan, County Criminal Court at Law No. 16, Harris County  
Hon. Stacey Matthews, 277<sup>th</sup> District Court, Williamson County  
Ronald Morgan, Court Administrator, Williamson County  
Hon. Ben Nolen, County Court at Law, Tom Green County  
Hon. Jennifer Rymell, County Court at Law No. 2, Tarrant County  
Hon. Eric Shepperd, County Court at Law No. 2, Travis County  
Hon. Andrea Thompson, 416<sup>th</sup> District Court, Collin County  
Hon. Carlos Villalon, Child Protection Court Associate Judge, Hidalgo and Starr Counties  
Hon. Victor Villarreal, County Court at Law No. 2, Webb County  
Hon. Dibrell Waldrip, 433<sup>rd</sup> District Court, Comal County  
Ed Wells, County Court Administrator, Harris County  
Hon. Douglas Woodburn, 108<sup>th</sup> District Court, Potter County  
Richard Woods, District Court Administrator, Harris County

# Executive Summary

This report describes the methods and results of the judicial workload assessment study conducted by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC). This study included an assessment of the workload for district courts, statutory county courts, statutory probate courts, and IV-D (child Support) courts. The issue at hand is how many judicial officers (elected judges, associate judges, masters, magistrates, and referees) are needed in Texas to provide for the equitable processing of cases in the district courts, statutory county courts, and statutory probate courts.

The basic methodology used by the NCSC is the calculation and development of the average case processing time judicial officers devote to different types of cases. Because cases vary according to complexity, the averages, called “case weights,” also vary. Based on a classification of cases agreed to by the Judicial Needs Assessment Committee (JNAC), the analysis supports this premise. There is substantial variation in case weights, as shown in the adjacent Figure ES-1.

**Figure ES-1: Texas Judicial Officer Case Weights**

## **Criminal**

1. Felony Group A
2. Felony Group B
3. Misdemeanor
4. Motion to Revoke/Motion to Adjudicate

## **Civil**

5. Injury or Damage Involving Vehicle
6. Injury or Damage Other than Vehicle
7. Malpractice
8. Product Liability
9. Contract
10. Debt Collection
11. Civil Cases Relating to Criminal Matters
12. Real Property
13. Government - Tax Cases
14. Other Civil

## **Family**

15. Divorce with Children
16. Divorce without Children
17. Protective Orders: No Divorce
18. Title IV-D Cases
19. Parent-Child No Divorce
20. Child Protection Cases
21. Modifications
22. Enforcements
23. Other Family Matters

## **Juvenile**

24. Juvenile Felony Group A
25. Juvenile Felony Group B
26. Juvenile Misdemeanor
27. CINS

## **Probate**

28. Probate
30. Guardianship
31. Court-Ordered Mental Health Cases

The case weights represent the average amount of time judicial officers spend on the handling of cases in the courts included in this assessment. When the case weights are applied to filings in individual jurisdictions, the judicial workload can be calculated.



The JNAC, which served as an advisory body for this project, adopted a rounding convention for counties showing a need for additional judicial officers that is based upon the workload per judicial officer and puts judicial officers in counties of all sizes on equal footing. Workload per judicial officer is calculated by dividing the total judicial officer need in each county by the number of funded judicial positions. According to the rounding convention, when workload per judicial officer is greater than 1.15 FTE (full-time equivalent), there is a need for one or more additional judicial positions.<sup>1</sup> The estimated number of judicial officer positions needed is based on the number of judicial officers that brings each county as close to the 1.15 threshold as possible, rounding to the nearest .5 FTE position. The JNAC also agreed that jurisdictions where the actual number of judicial officers exceeded the implied need would be “held harmless,” meaning that staffing levels would remain at the current level so as to preserve the ability to meet the needs of litigants and court users in those locations.

The overarching conclusion is that there is a need for approximately 707 FTE district court judicial officer positions, 322 statutory county court positions, and 39 statutory probate court positions to manage and resolve the annual number of cases filed. This is an increase of about 8 percent over current district court levels, 9 percent over current statutory county court levels, and 18 percent over statutory probate court positions.<sup>2</sup>

The results indicate that district courts show a need for additional judicial officer resources to adequately handle existing workload in 13 counties and 6 clusters of counties, statutory county courts indicate a need in 14 counties, and statutory probate courts indicate a need in 3 counties. Figures ES-2, ES-3 and ES-4 on the next pages identify the counties that are relatively under-resourced by court type and show the estimated number of additional judicial officers needed, with need expressed in terms of additional FTE judicial officers. The sum of current judicial officer allocation, implied need, and estimated need for counties held harmless are also provided in summary fashion.

---

<sup>1</sup> Many states have adopted a workload per judicial officer threshold of 1.10; however, JNAC chose to go the more conservative route of adopting a 1.15 workload per judicial officer threshold.

<sup>2</sup> The IV-D (child support) court judicial officer need is included in both the district and statutory county court need figures (ES-2 and ES-3), as cases may be filed in either court location, depending on the county.

**Figure ES-2: District Court Adjusted Judicial Officer Need, Including Counties Held Harmless**

Jurisdictional Pattern/County	Total District Court Judicial		Estimated Implied Need Using		Difference
	Officers	Implied Need	Rounding Rule	Using	
<b>Pattern 1</b>					
Bexar	38.0	49.8	44.0		6.0
Brazoria	7.3	8.9	8.3		1.0
Collin	14.6	19.5	17.6		3.0
Dallas	67.0	77.4	69.0		2.0
Denton	11.5	14.8	13.5		2.0
Ellis	3.1	3.8	3.6		0.5
Grayson	3.2	3.7	3.7		0.5
Gregg	3.1	3.8	3.6		0.5
Harris	91.8	134.2	117.8		26.0
Parker	2.1	2.8	2.6		0.5
Tarrant	40.2	52.1	45.2		5.0
Wichita	3.0	3.5	3.5		0.5
<i>Counties held harmless</i>	<i>142.7</i>	<i>128.9</i>	<i>142.7</i>		<i>0.0</i>
<b>Pattern 2</b>					
Harrison	1.1	1.7	1.6		0.5
<i>Counties held harmless</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>16.5</i>		<i>0.0</i>
<b>Pattern 3</b>					
Atascosa, Frio, Karnes, LaSalle, Wilson	2.6	3.2	3.1		0.5
<i>Counties held harmless</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>13.2</i>		<i>0.0</i>
<b>Pattern 4</b>					
Jack, Wise	1.2	1.8	1.7		0.5
<i>Counties held harmless</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>32.0</i>		<i>0.0</i>
<b>Pattern 5</b>					
Bell, Lampasas	6.3	7.7	7.3		1.0
Kenedy, Kleberg, Nueces	8.3	10.7	9.3		1.0
<i>Counties held harmless</i>	<i>55.8</i>	<i>48.7</i>	<i>55.8</i>		<i>0.0</i>
<b>Pattern 6</b>					
Armstrong, Potter, Randall	5.1	7.3	6.6		1.5
Bandera, Gillespie, Kerr	2.2	2.7	2.7		0.5
<i>Counties held harmless</i>	<i>82.2</i>	<i>73.7</i>	<i>82.2</i>		<i>0.0</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>654.1</b>	<b>702.8</b>	<b>707.1</b>		<b>53.0</b>

**Figure ES-3: Statutory County Court Adjusted Judicial Officer Need, Including Counties Held Harmless**

County	Total Statutory County Court Judicial		Estimated Implied Need Using		Difference
	Officers	Implied Need	Rounding Rule	Using	
Bell	3.0	6.4	6.0		3.0
Bexar	15.0	18.3	16.5		1.5
Bowie	1.1	1.9	1.6		0.5
Dallas	18.0	22.5	20.0		2.0
Ector	2.0	3.0	3.0		1.0
Galveston	3.0	5.8	5.5		2.5
Harris	20.0	35.9	31.5		11.5
Hidalgo	10.0	15.2	13.5		3.5
Midland	2.0	2.9	3.0		1.0
Montgomery	7.1	9.5	8.6		1.5
Nacogdoches	1.1	1.5	1.6		0.5
Tarrant	15.0	20.0	17.5		2.5
Travis	9.0	12.3	11.0		2.0
Webb	3.1	3.7	3.6		0.5
<i>Counties held harmless</i>	<i>174.8</i>	<i>122.6</i>	<i>174.8</i>		<i>0.0</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>284.2</b>	<b>281.5</b>	<b>317.7</b>		<b>33.5</b>

**Figure ES-4: Statutory Probate Court Adjusted Judicial Officer Need, Including Counties Held Harmless**

County	Total Statutory Probate Court Judicial		Estimated Implied Need Using		Difference
	Officers	Implied Need	Rounding Rule	Using	
Bexar	3.0	3.7	3.5		0.5
Collin	1.0	2.4	2.5		1.5
Harris	8.0	13.6	12.0		4.0
<i>Counties held harmless</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>21.0</i>		<i>0.0</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>39.0</b>		<b>6.0</b>

To preserve the integrity and utility of the weighted caseload system, ongoing attention should be given to ensuring the accuracy and completeness of statewide case filing information. In addition, once established, a weighted caseload model provides a flexible tool for determining judicial need that can (and should) be periodically updated so as to incorporate and reflect ongoing developments in the Texas judicial system, including, but not limited to,

changes in legislation, legal practice, use of technology, and administrative factors. Finally, a structured assessment of current practice should be undertaken to assess whether the case weights allow sufficient time for equitable and effective case resolution as well as support judicial efforts that are directed at efficient case management and quality performance.



# I. Introduction

Legislatures and the public increasingly call upon the courts and other government agencies to be more efficient – to “operate more like a business.” One of the challenges for courts in responding to this demand is determining the appropriate number of judicial officers required to provide high-quality services in trial courts.

Weighted caseload is used in Texas as a means of evaluating the need for district judges, with the most recent model developed by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) in 2007. Periodic updates are necessary to ensure that workload standards continue to represent judicial workload accurately. Over time, the integrity of any set of workload standards is affected by changes in legislation, court rules, legal practice, technology, and administrative factors. NCSC worked with the Texas Office of Court Administration (OCA) to update the Texas weighted caseload system by conducting a time study of current practice and developing new case weights (workload standards) for an increased number of case types for district courts.

The weighted caseload method represents the state of the art in judicial workload assessment. By weighting different types of cases to account for variations in complexity and the need for judicial attention, workload assessment translates the number of cases that come before the court into the total amount of judicial work required to dispose of those cases. The result is an objective and

standardized measure of judicial workload that provides an effective basis for determining judge need and for equitably allocating judicial resources. More than 30 states currently employ weighted caseload models to analyze resource needs in their trial courts, and the NCSC is the national leader in the weighted caseload method of judicial workload assessment.<sup>3</sup>

The current judicial officer workload assessment study built and improved upon the previous work in Texas by maintaining some of the same data elements but making some refinements in the case types for which case weights were developed and the activity types for which data were collected. The current study was also expanded to include judicial officers in the statutory county courts, statutory probate courts, and IV-D (child support) courts. The current study maintained the same comprehensive properties by collecting data on both case-related and non-case-related work time from participants across the state. The NCSC also streamlined the work time data collection process and the training of participants prior to the start of the project by utilizing a newly developed online data entry system and providing group training via webinar. Specifically, the current study accomplished the following:

- Utilized a methodology that bases the development of case weights on all work recorded by all judicial officers,

---

<sup>3</sup> Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia,

Wyoming, and Texas are just a few of the states currently using judicial weighted caseload models developed by the NCSC.

- Included a five-week data collection period to ensure sufficient data to develop valid case weights,
- Accounted for judicial officer work for all phases of case processing,
- Accounted for non-case-related activities that are a normal part of judicial officer work,
- Developed a rounding convention that puts courts of all sizes on equal footing regarding staffing levels, and
- Established a transparent and flexible model that can determine the need for district courts, statutory county courts, statutory probate and IV-D (child support) judicial officers in each county.

Based on a survey of judicial officers (sufficiency of time survey), the participants ranged in the number of years in which they have been employed by the courts, from less than a year to over 16 years. Approximately 27% of the judicial officers have been employed as a judge in Texas for less than 3 years; approximately 41% have been employed between 4 and 10 years, and just under a third (32%) have been judges for more than 11 years. This variation in time on the job likely translates into differing case processing times, which is one key reason for using a statewide average for case processing.

This report provides a detailed discussion of the workload assessment methodology and results and offers recommendations for the ongoing use of the model.

The assessment addresses the pertinent question of how many judicial officers are needed in Texas to provide for the handling of cases in the district, statutory county, statutory probate and IV-D (child support) courts in an empirically based, rigorous

manner. Based on this rationale, the primary goals of this study were to:

- Understand the complex nature of how work in the courts is handled by judicial officers.
- Develop a clear measure of judicial officer workload in Texas.
- Establish a transparent formula for the OCA to use in assessing the levels of judicial resources necessary to handle the cases in the courts.

### *Focus on Judicial Officers*

This study is designed to examine the work performed by all district court, statutory county court, statutory probate court, and IV-D (child support) court judicial officers including district court judges, county court at law judges, statutory probate judges, county-employed associate judges, magistrates, masters, and referees (hereafter, judicial officers), and state-employed associate judges for IV-D (child support cases), processing the type of cases heard in the Texas district courts, statutory county courts, statutory probate courts, and IV-D courts. As of August 2023, there were 654.1 full-time equivalent (FTE) district court judicial officers, 284.2 FTE county court at law judicial officers, and 33 FTE statutory probate court judicial officers distributed across the 254 counties of Texas. The 43 IV-D judicial officers are included within the complement of district and statutory county court FTE judicial officers. For detail on judicial officer positions, please see the census of judicial officers in Appendix A.

## II. Jurisdictional Patterns of District Courts

Texas’ multi-tiered trial court system consists of municipal courts, justice courts, constitutional county courts, statutory county courts, statutory probate courts, and district courts. The focus of the current study is on work handled in all but the constitutional county courts, municipal courts, and justice courts.

To understand the complex geographical system of the court system in Texas—where many courts’ boundaries overlap wholly or partially with some other court(s)—a taxonomy of jurisdictional boundary-overlap patterns was developed for the previous study in 2007 and has been adjusted since its original development. The 492 district courts covering 254 counties into six jurisdictional patterns, as shown in Figure 1. The 259 statutory county courts are located in 94 counties, and the 19 statutory probate courts are located in 10 counties. The IV-D courts are distributed over 11 regions, some existing within a single county and others spread across multiple counties.

Figure 1: District Court Jurisdictional Patterns

	Number of District Courts	Number of Counties
Pattern 1	305	30
Pattern 2	16	16
Pattern 3	13	23
Pattern 4	27	77
Pattern 5	56	39
Pattern 6	75	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>254</b>

For purposes of the six jurisdictional patterns, the term ‘jurisdiction’ means geographical jurisdiction, not subject-matter jurisdiction.<sup>4</sup>

The 171 district courts comprising Jurisdictional Patterns 3 through 6 account for just under 30% of all filings in Texas. These courts serve multiple counties and often require significant travel on the part of the judicial officers who serve them. The 6 jurisdictional patterns are defined as follows:

### *Jurisdictional Pattern 1* **Single County, Multiple Courts, No Courts Serve Another County**

Counties with multiple courts that do not serve another county characterize Jurisdictional Pattern 1. For example, Angelina County has two district courts (159<sup>th</sup> and 217<sup>th</sup>). In total, there are 305 Jurisdictional Pattern 1 courts in 30 different counties. Jurisdictional Pattern 1 contains the counties with the largest number of district courts

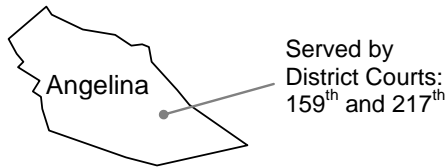
---

<sup>4</sup> The census accounting for the number of judicial officers will change along with the composition of the six Jurisdictional Patterns as the legislature creates new district courts and/or changes the configuration of counties that are served by a

district court. See Appendix B for a more detailed description of the Jurisdictional Patterns.

statewide (Travis–21 district courts, Bexar–27, Tarrant–28, Dallas–40, and Harris–61), while also containing 6 counties that have only 2 district courts each (Angelina, Coryell, Kaufman, Nacogdoches, Parker, and Rockwall).

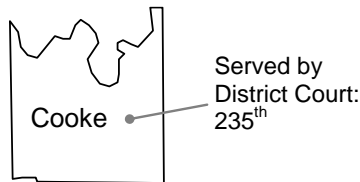
**Figure 2: Jurisdictional Pattern 1 Example**



***Jurisdictional Pattern 2***  
**Single County, Single Court, Court Does Not Serve Another County**

There are 16 Jurisdictional Pattern 2 courts representing 16 different counties. For example, the 235<sup>th</sup> District Court only serves Cooke County. All counties included in Jurisdictional Pattern 2 have single district courts, including Cooke, Eastland, Erath, Fannin, Harrison, Hill, Hood, Kendall, Lamb, Medina, Milam, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Rusk, Van Zandt, and Wood.

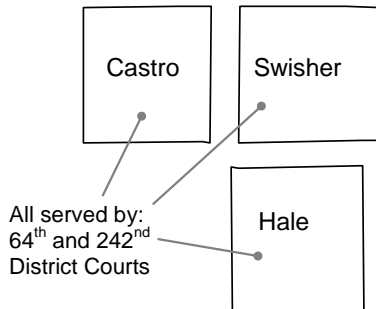
**Figure 3: Jurisdictional Pattern 2 Example**



***Jurisdictional Pattern 3***  
**Multiple Counties, Multiple Courts, Identical Jurisdictions**

Jurisdictional Pattern 3 represents the first of the patterns that includes multiple counties. Multiple courts that serve multiple counties, but have identical jurisdictions define this pattern. For example, the 64<sup>th</sup> and the 242<sup>nd</sup> District Courts each serve Castro, Swisher, and Hale Counties and only those counties. Overall, there are 13 Jurisdictional Pattern 3 courts serving a total of 23 different counties. District courts in this pattern serve as few as 3 counties and as many as 5 (e.g., Atascosa, Frio, Karnes, La Salle, and Wilson).

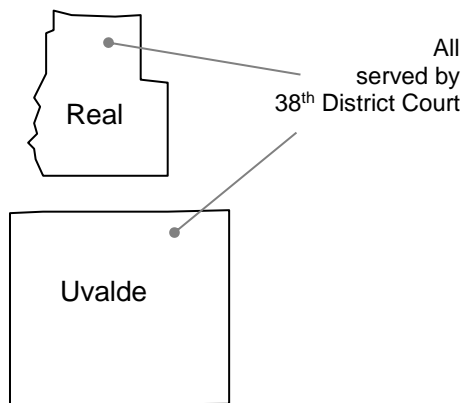
**Figure 4: Jurisdictional Pattern 3 Example**



**Jurisdictional Pattern 4**  
**Multiple Counties, Single Court**

Jurisdictional Pattern 4 includes the largest number of counties among the 6 jurisdictional patterns. There are 27 district courts representing 77 counties in Jurisdictional Pattern 4. In this pattern, a single district court is responsible for multiple counties. For example, the 38<sup>th</sup> District Court services Real and Uvalde counties. There is a range of 2 to 5 counties per district court in Jurisdictional Pattern 4.

**Figure 5: Jurisdictional Pattern 4 Example**

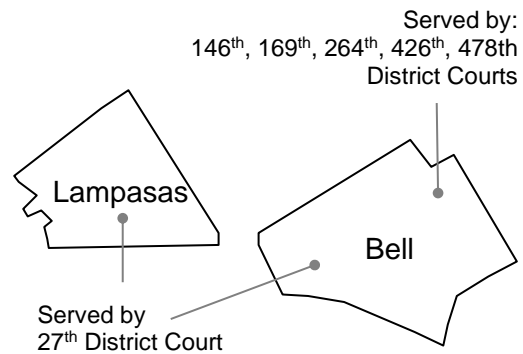


**Jurisdictional Pattern 5**

**Multiple Counties, Multiple Courts, One Separate Jurisdiction**

Jurisdictional Pattern 5 is characterized by a primary county that is home to several district courts. One or more courts in the primary county also serve another county or counties. For example, 6 district courts (146<sup>th</sup>, 169<sup>th</sup>, 264<sup>th</sup>, 426<sup>th</sup>, and 478<sup>th</sup>) serve only Bell County, while the 27<sup>th</sup> District Court serves both Bell and Lampasas counties. Each of the Jurisdictional Pattern 5 groupings of district courts (e.g., Bell and Lampasas) can be classified as a cluster. In total, there are 56 Jurisdictional Pattern 5 district courts serving a total of 39 counties, organized into 13 different clusters of counties.

**Figure 6: Jurisdictional Pattern 5 Example**



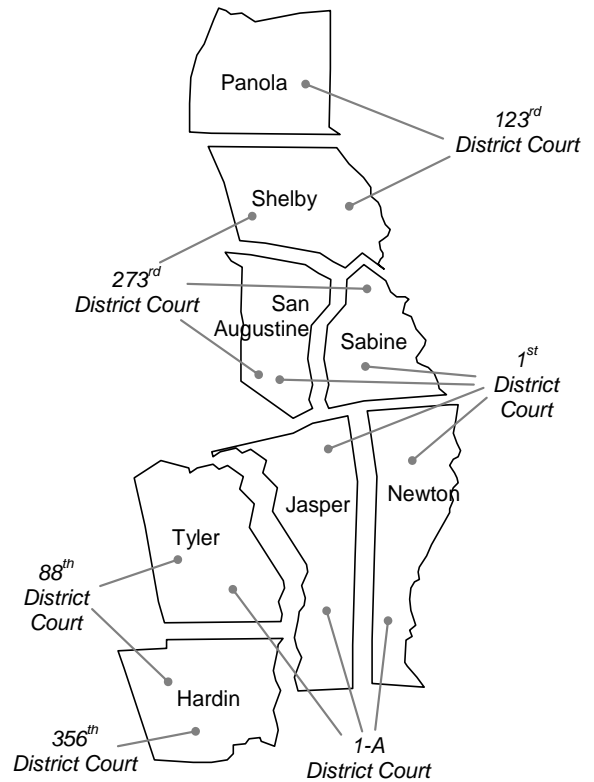
**Jurisdictional Pattern 6**

**Multiple Counties, Multiple Courts, Many Separate Jurisdictions**

Of all the jurisdictional patterns, Jurisdictional Pattern 6 represents the most complex mosaic of district courts. District courts within this pattern serve either single or multiple counties with either distinct or overlapping jurisdictions. There are no counties in this jurisdictional pattern that are served by a court that does not also serve at least one

additional county. For example, the 8 counties of Hardin, Jasper, Newton, Panola, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby, and Tyler represent a cluster of counties that comprise the work of 6 district courts. The 123<sup>rd</sup> District Court is the sole district court in Panola County. The 123<sup>rd</sup> District Court also serves Shelby County along with the 273<sup>rd</sup> District Court. The 273<sup>rd</sup> District Court also serves San Augustine and Sabine counties along with the 1<sup>st</sup> District Court. In addition, the 1<sup>st</sup> District Court serves both Jasper and Newton counties along with the 1-A District Court. The 1-A District Court also serves Tyler County along with the 88<sup>th</sup> District Court. The 88<sup>th</sup> District Court also serves Hardin County along with the 356<sup>th</sup> District Court.<sup>5</sup> Appendix B contain a full explanation of the district court Jurisdictional Patterns.

**Figure 7: Jurisdictional Pattern 6 Example**



<sup>5</sup>

Appendix A contains a complete listing of the counties and number of judicial officers in each jurisdictional pattern.

### III. Judicial Needs Assessment Committee

The first step in the NCSC workload assessment was the establishment of a policy committee to provide oversight and guidance throughout the life of the research. Specifically, the committee, called the Judicial Needs Assessment Committee (JNAC), was charged with refining the approach and content of the proposed research and resolving important issues affecting data collection, interpretation, and analysis. The Committee consisted of one statutory probate court judge, six county court at law judges, eight district court judges and a IV-D (child support) associate judge, as well as three court administrators and one general counsel. Six OCA staff members also provided support to the committee. A complete list of members of the JNAC is available in the *Acknowledgements* section of this report.<sup>6</sup>

The committee first met to identify the key elements of the study in November 2019, just prior to the global COVID-19 pandemic. During this meeting, the JNAC identified the case types, activities, and other important elements of the study, including the data collection period, which was expected to occur in April 2020. In March 2020, the study was put on hold due to partial court closures and a significant alteration of court work. The JNAC reconvened in October and December 2022 to review and update decisions made at the initial meeting, and a new time study period was set to occur between January and February 2023.

The time study was organized around the critical decisions made by the JNAC, specifically, the case types and activities for which data would be collected. These are described below.

#### Case Types

A fundamental premise of the NCSC study is that more complex cases require more time to process. Knowing the average amount of time devoted to different types of cases allows for the estimation of judicial officer need in relation to the number and relative complexity of cases handled. As a result, selecting an appropriate set of case type categories is critical.

The case types should reflect the way Texas courts actually classify and count cases and they should form a meaningful, comprehensible, and stable number of categories. Furthermore, the case types should also allow for annual updating of the needs models and still allow for accurate representation of workload.

District and statutory county court case filings are reported to OCA by each of the district and/or county clerks in the 254 counties throughout Texas. The case type categories cover criminal, civil, family, probate, juvenile, and court-ordered mental health services case types. It should be noted that only two case type categories, delinquency and conduct indicating a need for supervision, are currently used for reporting juvenile case filings, but the OCA has a methodology to determine further breakdowns of juvenile delinquency cases.

The JNAC expanded the number of case types from the 12 identified in the 2007 study to 30 case types

---

<sup>6</sup> Meetings with JNAC were held in November 2019, October 2022, December 2022, June 2023, and August 2023.



for use in the current weighted caseload study. See Figure 8 for the case types.

### Figure 8: Case Type Categories

#### Criminal

1. Felony Group A
2. Felony Group B
3. Misdemeanor
4. Motion to Revoke/Motion to Adjudicate

#### Civil

5. Injury or Damage Involving Vehicle
6. Injury or Damage Other than Vehicle
7. Malpractice
8. Product Liability
9. Contract
10. Debt Collection
11. Civil Cases Relating to Criminal Matters
12. Real Property
13. Government - Tax Cases
14. Other Civil

#### Family

15. Divorce with Children
16. Divorce without Children
17. Protective Orders: No Divorce
18. Title IV-D Cases
19. Parent-Child No Divorce
20. Child Protection Cases
21. Modifications
22. Enforcements
23. Other Family Matters

#### Juvenile

24. Juvenile Felony Group A
25. Juvenile Felony Group B
26. Juvenile Misdemeanor
27. CINS

#### Probate

28. Probate
30. Guardianship
31. Court-Ordered Mental Health Cases

### *Case-Related and Non-Case-Related Activities*

Judicial officers perform a variety of functions, both in and out of court, related to the handling of cases

(case-related activities), as well as a variety of non-case-related activities. To identify the full set of tasks and activities that judicial officers perform, NCSC worked with the JNAC to generate a list of activities, to serve as an organizing guide for data collection during the time study. A list of the five case-related events and the ten non-case-related activities are provided in Figures 9 and 10. A more detailed description can be found in Appendices F and G.

### Figure 9: Case-Related Activities

---

Pre-disposition/non-trial disposition work  
Bench Trial  
Jury Trial  
Post-disposition work  
Specialty court work

---

### Figure 10: Non-Case-Related Activities

---

Court-related administration  
General legal research  
Judicial education and training  
Committee meetings, other meetings, related work  
Community activities and public outreach  
Work-related travel  
Local/regional administrative judicial work  
Personal time off (PTO)  
Lunch and breaks  
NCSC time study data tracking and entry

---

## IV. Time Study

To establish a baseline of current practice, NCSC staff used a web-based process to collect information on the amount of time judicial officers currently spend on various activities throughout the day, including case-related and non-case-related activities. JNAC decided that *all* judicial officers working in the district courts, statutory county courts, statutory probate courts, and IV-D (child support) courts would be asked to participate in the time study. To assist time study participants, NCSC provided training to judicial officers through a series of 10 web-based training sessions in December 2022. One of these sessions was recorded, so any judicial officer who could not attend a live training session could view the training as their schedules permitted.

The time study was conducted during the five-week period of January 23 through February 26, 2023. Throughout the data collection period, judicial officers were asked to track and record the time they spent handling cases by both case type and case-related event, and regardless of whether the work was engaged in during normal business hours or during early mornings, evenings, or on weekends.

### Case Weights

The data allow for the construction of case weights for each of the 30 case types for which statewide filing counts exist. By developing separate case weights for different case types, the research accounts for variable case complexity and the different amounts of judicial officer time and attention spent handling different types of cases. The NCSC weighted caseload study is thus able to estimate judicial officer need based on the composition of case filings rather than just on the total number of filings. Relying solely on the number of cases to determine the demands placed on judicial officers ignores the varying levels of resources needed to handle different types of cases effectively.

The case weights are calculated by summing all judicial officer time recorded for each case type<sup>7</sup> and dividing by a four-year average of the number of cases filed for each case type in calendar years 2018, 2019, 2021, and 2022 (see Figure ES-1 for the case weights).<sup>8</sup> Filings from 2020 were excluded as they were severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. This result provides a picture of current practice: the average amount of time currently spent by judicial officers in Texas handling each type of case, as shown in the example of Bexar County in Figure 11.

The case weights represent the average amount of time judicial officers *currently* spend on the handling of cases across the various court types included in

---

<sup>7</sup> During the time study, judicial officer time was collected during a representative five-week period. During the analysis phase, all time collected during the time study was weighted to represent one year of time. This conversion was necessary to ensure comparability and consistency with the annual filing data.

<sup>8</sup> A four-year average of filings (calendar years 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022) was used to establish a longer term trend in filings by case

category. The four-year averages serve to smooth short term annual fluctuations so that the case weights are more accurate estimates of the average time spent by judges resolving each particular type of case. It is important to note that 2020 filings were not included because they were significantly depressed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

this study.<sup>9</sup> For example, district court judicial officers in Texas are currently spending, on average, 194 minutes handling a Felony Group A case (capital murder, murder, robbery/aggravated robbery, etc.) from filing to disposition. Some cases take more time, and some cases take less time, but on average judges spend this amount of time on Felony Group A cases.

Perhaps no case is an “average” case taking exactly 194 minutes of judge time. By design, the case weights account for the longer lasting events such as a trial but also the shorter duration events which are quite common, such as arraignments, pretrial motions, and pleas. Indeed, a murder case that goes to jury trial will consume considerably more than 194 minutes of a judge’s time to reach final disposition. On the other hand, negotiated pleas accepted at an arraignment will consume much less than 194 minutes of the judge’s time. During the course of the study, the time recorded by the judges included both the long and short duration activities; the average amount of time spent by judicial officers resolving the full spectrum of Felony Group A cases is 194 minutes. See Appendix F for a more expansive listing of the many types of case-related events.

When the case weights in Figure 11 are applied to filings in individual jurisdictions, the implied workload and thus the need for judicial officers can be calculated. However, before this can be accomplished the judicial officer year value must be established.

### *Determining the Judicial Officer Year Value*

Three factors contribute to the calculation of *implied judicial officer need*: filings, case weights, and the judicial officer year value. The relationship among these elements is expressed as follows:

$$\text{Workload} = \text{Filings} \times \text{Case Weights}$$

$$\text{Implied Judicial Officer Need} = \text{Workload} \div \text{Judicial Officer Year Value}$$

The judicial officer year value represents the amount of time in a year judicial officers have to complete case-related tasks. Arriving at this value is a two-stage process that entails calculating how many days per year are available for judicial officers to perform case-related work (the *judicial officer work-year*) and then determining how many business hours each day are available for case-related work as opposed to non-case-related work (the *judicial officer day*). Multiplying these two measures gives the *judicial officer year value*, which is an estimate of the amount of time a judicial officer has, on average, to handle cases during the year.

**1. The judicial officer work-year.** Calculating the “average” judicial officer work-year requires determining the number of days a judicial officer has per year to perform case-related tasks. After deducting weekends, holidays, vacation, sick leave, and continuing legal education hours from 365 days, it was determined by JNAC that judicial officers in

---

<sup>9</sup> Since current filing counts cannot be disaggregated by the type of judicial officer handling the case, the case weights represent the combined work of all judicial officers handling aspects of cases filed with the different court types. This means that in some courts, the weights may be reflective of the combined

effort of multiple types of judicial officers (e.g., district court judges and magistrates), while in other courts all the work may be performed exclusively by district court judges or statutory county court judges.

Texas have, on average, 215 days available each year to perform case-related activities.

**2. The judicial officer day.** The judicial officer day is separated into two parts: the amount of time devoted to (a) case-related and (b) non-case-related activities.<sup>10</sup>

(a) Case-related time includes all time devoted to such activities as:

- Hearing cases while on the bench;
- Reviewing case files and documents in preparation for hearings and making decisions on cases;
- Researching specific points of law related to cases;
- Conducting trials; and
- Preparing and issuing orders and making decisions (findings of fact, conclusions of law).

(b) Non-case-related time includes time devoted to:

- Court-related travel;
- Activities required of judicial officers to contribute to the efficient and effective operation of the court (e.g., supervising personnel, meeting with clerks about administrative matters, and participating on state and local committees);
- Cooperation and coordination with other justice system agencies on matters of policy and practice;
- Community outreach and public education; and
- Lunch and breaks.

The distinction between case-related and non-case-related time recognizes that judicial officers have many varied responsibilities during the day.

Consistent with the previous study, two separate judicial officer day values were recommended by the NCSC and adopted by JNAC. Different day values were deemed appropriate to account for the variation in travel requirements between judicial officers in Jurisdictional Patterns 1 and 2 and judicial officers in the other patterns. A third judicial officer day value was used with IV-D judges serving multiple counties, with an even greater need for travel.

Judicial officers in Jurisdictional Patterns 1 and 2 are expected to work 6 hours per day on case-related matters and 2 hours per day on non-case-related matters, plus 1 hour per day for lunch and breaks. Judicial officers in Jurisdictional Patterns 3, 4, 5, and 6 are expected to work 5.5 hours per day on case-related matters and 2.5 hours per day on non-case-related matters, plus 1 hour per day for lunch and breaks. IV-D (child support) judicial officers serving multiple counties are expected to work 5 hours per day on case-related activities and 3 hours per day on non-case-related work, plus 1 hour per day for lunch and breaks.

**3. The judicial officer year value.** This factor is the amount of time per year that a judicial officer has available to perform case-related work (after subtracting time spent on non-case-related activities such as travel and administrative activities). It is calculated by multiplying the judicial officer year by the number of hours in a day available for case-

---

<sup>10</sup> A more detailed description of the case-related and non-case-related activities can be found in Appendices F and G.

related work. Hence, the judicial officer year value for judicial officers working in Jurisdictional Patterns 1 and 2 is 77,400 minutes of case-related time per judicial officer per year (215 days x 6.0 hours per day x 60 minutes per hour) and 70,950 minutes of case-related time per judicial officer per year in Jurisdictional Patterns 3, 4, 5, and 6 (215 days x 5.5 hours per day x 60 minutes per hour). The year value for IV-D judges in single-county jurisdictions is the same as judicial officers in Jurisdictional Patterns 1 and 2 and is 64,500 minutes of case-related time per judicial officer per year in multi-county jurisdictions (215 days x 5 hours per day x 60 minutes per hour).

## V. Calculating Implied Judicial Officer Need

“Implied judicial officer need” refers to the number of judicial officers needed statewide in Texas as a result of applying the weighted caseload model. The results reported below make use of the following concepts:

*Current Workload* =  
Average CY 2018, 2019, 2021 & 2022 Filings x Case Weights

*Implied Judicial Officer Need* =  
Current Workload ÷ Judicial Officer Year Value

Results are calculated for all 254 counties and then compared to the actual number of judicial officers working in each county to determine where

additional judicial resources would be most beneficial.

### *Judicial Officer Need*

Figure 11 contains the implied need calculations for district court judicial officers in Bexar County.

For example, multiplying the four-year average Felony Group A filings (3,432) by the case weight of 194 minutes generates a workload of 665,808 minutes. When each of the case weights is applied to the corresponding filings, the result is a workload of approximately 3,857,674 minutes of work. Dividing the resultant workload by the *judicial officer year value* for Jurisdictional Pattern 1 courts (77,400 minutes) translates into an *implied need* of 49.8 FTE judicial officers. This same process was used to calculate judicial officer needs in the other court types included in this study.

Bexar County currently has 38 judicial officers handling district court work (27 district court judges, 6 associate district court judges, 2 IV-D judges, and 3 magistrates)<sup>11</sup>, 11.8 FTE judicial officers fewer than the calculated need. The comparison of the implied need to the actual judicial officers handling district court work will be the focus of the next section.

---

<sup>11</sup> See Appendix A.

**Figure 11: Calculating Implied Judicial Officer Need (FTE) District Courts of Bexar County**

Case Type	4-Year Average Filings	*	Case Weights (minutes)	=	Total Workload (minutes)
Felony Group A	3,432	*	194	=	665,808
Felony Group B	9,543	*	50	=	477,150
Misdemeanors	32	*	42	=	1,355
Motion to Revoke/Adjud.	4,512	*	19	=	85,719
Injury/Damage w/ Vehicle	3,805	*	91	=	346,278
Injury/Damage w/o Vehicle	785	*	132	=	103,554
Malpractice	119	*	429	=	51,158
Product Liability	14	*	206	=	2,936
Contract	1,025	*	90	=	92,205
Debt Collection	3,082	*	12	=	36,978
Civil Re: Crim Matters	1,721	*	19	=	32,694
Real Property	405	*	55	=	22,261
Government - Tax Cases	2,848	*	18	=	51,269
Other Civil*	1,963	*	60	=	117,765
Divorce with Children	3,835	*	91	=	348,940
Divorce without Children	4,706	*	40	=	188,220
Protective Orders: No Divorce	1,355	*	23	=	31,171
Title IV-D Cases**	9,068	*	20	=	181,350
Parent-Child No Divorce	1,036	*	127	=	131,604
Child Protection Services	1,159	*	120	=	139,110
Modifications	7,822	*	69	=	539,735
Enforcements	378	*	58	=	21,924
Other Family Matters	2,716	*	33	=	89,628
Juvenile Felony Group A	209	*	181	=	37,829
Juvenile Felony Group B	270	*	99	=	26,750
Juvenile Misdemeanor	504	*	68	=	34,286
CINS	0	*	29	=	0
Probate	0	*	28	=	0
Guardianship	0	*	90	=	0
Court-Ordered Mental Health Cases	0	*	40	=	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,342</b>				<b>3,857,674</b>
					↓
	<b>Judicial Year Value (Pattern 1)</b>		÷		<b>77,400</b>
	<b>FTE Judicial Officers</b>		=		<b>49.8</b>

### Calculating Estimated Need

Having calculated the implied judicial officer need, the next step is to compare this number with the actual number of judicial officers in each county and determine which value is larger.

Because implied need can be greater than, less than, or equal to the actual number of judicial officers, JNAC developed a decision rule on how to address this variation. They were particularly interested in how weighted caseload will help identify the counties that are relatively under-resourced and

provide a reliable estimate of the number of judicial officers needed.

JNAC members were also committed to preserving judicial staffing levels in counties that are able to spend more time per case than the statewide average. There was consensus among the JNAC members that a willingness by counties to provide judicial resources above the average level by employing associate judges, masters, magistrates, and referees to assist with the workload of the district courts should be welcomed. The rationale was that the calculated implied judicial officer need from the weighted caseload model represents a *reasonable* level of staffing that should be present in all counties, but not an optimal level. Because higher staffing levels likely increase the level and quality of service to the public, it was agreed that jurisdictions where the actual number of judicial officers exceeded the implied need would be “held harmless.”

Figure 11 shows that the Bexar County has a total need of 49.8 FTE district court judicial officers. As is the case here, weighted caseload calculations typically result in estimates of judicial need that contain fractional judgeships. In some instances when implied need exceeds the number of sitting judicial officers, the current complement of judicial officers in a given county can organize to handle the additional workload. However, at some point, the additional workload crosses a threshold which means the county needs another full-time judicial position to effectively resolve the cases entering the court. The main issue is to identify the threshold. In other words, develop a method to guide the decision of when to round up or down to a whole or half-time judicial position and thereby determine the appropriate number of authorized judicial positions in each county.

After much discussion, JNAC adopted a rounding convention that is based upon the workload per judicial officer and puts judicial officers in counties of all sizes on equal footing. Workload per judicial officer is calculated by dividing the total judicial officer need in each county by the number of funded judicial positions. A court is deemed to have an appropriate number of judicial officers if the workload per judicial officers is less than 1.14 FTE. According to the rounding convention, when the workload per judicial officer is greater than 1.15 FTE, there is a need for one or more additional judicial positions.<sup>12</sup> The estimated number of judicial officer positions needed is based on the number of judicial officers that brings each county as close to the 1.15 threshold as possible, rounding to the nearest .5 FTE position. Dividing the *Total Need* by the current number of *Funded Judges* (49.8 FTE ÷ 38 FTE) results in a *Current Workload per Judge* of 1.31 FTE. Since workload per judicial officer is above the threshold of 1.15 FTE, the estimated need is raised to 44 FTE judicial officers, so it fits within the acceptable threshold of 1.13.

The rounding convention using workload per judicial officer was designed to provide empirical guidance as to which courts are under-resourced. It also provides a means to rank jurisdictions regarding their relative need. The higher the workload per judge, the greater the need for additional resources (e.g., a court with a workload per judge of 1.36 would have a greater need for an additional judge than a court with a workload per judge of 1.18). These thresholds are guidelines for an initial identification of courts that may need additional (or fewer) resources.

Courts that are near the threshold (e.g., courts with a workload per judge between 1.10 and 1.20) may benefit from a secondary analysis that examines additional contextual factors affecting the need for judicial officers. For example, some counties slightly above the workload per judicial officer threshold of 1.15 may feel they have sufficient resources to handle their workload efficiently and effectively, even though the rounding rule suggests the need for one or more additional judgeships. On the other hand, some counties that are slightly below the threshold may exhibit unique factors that impact their workload and may not be accounted for in the model. For example, counties bordering Mexico or other states may have additional work associated with their shared boundaries that create more complex elements to many of their cases. These extra factors should be considered when determining whether additional resources are needed.

To recap this discussion, JNAC developed the following decision rule for calculating *Estimated Need*:

- Implied need equals the difference between the current complement of judicial officers and the number of judicial officers needed when the workload per judicial officer is as at or above 1.15 (using increments of .5 FTE).
- If the implied need is less than the actual number, then the estimated need equals the actual number (hold harmless).

---

<sup>12</sup> Many states have adopted a workload per judicial officer threshold of 1.10; however, JNAC chose to go the more

conservative route of adopting a 1.15 workload per judicial officer threshold.



## Statewide Estimated Need

When the statewide case weights are applied to the average calendar year filings for 2018, 2019, 2021, and 2022 and the resultant workload is divided by the three distinct judicial year values, the result is an implied need statewide of 702.8 FTE judicial officers in district courts, 281.5 FTE judicial officers in statutory county courts, and 36.1 FTE judicial officers in the statutory probate courts.<sup>13</sup> Applying the JNAC decision rule (incorporating workload per judicial officer and hold harmless) produces an estimated need of 707.1 FTE district court judicial officers, 317.7 statutory county court judicial officers, and 39 statutory probate court judicial officers statewide. While the difference between the current staffing levels and the results from the model reflects the need for additional judicial officers in a select set of counties (see Figures ES-2 and ES-3), the majority of counties are classified as “hold harmless” counties. The estimated need by jurisdictional pattern is displayed in Figure 12 and a complete set of results by county can be found in Appendix F.

In the summary tables below (Figure 12 for district courts, Figure 13 for statutory county courts, and Figure 14 for statutory probate courts), the column labeled Estimated Need (FTE) is not necessarily equal to either Actual (FTE) or Implied (FTE) for a particular Jurisdictional Pattern, or statewide for the statutory county courts. The reason has to do with the application of the hold harmless rule at the county level.

**Figure 12: Statewide District Court Estimated Judicial Officer Need Using Rounding Rules**

Jurisdictional Pattern	Current Judicial Officers (FTE)	Estimated Implied Need (FTE) Using Rounding Rules	Difference
Pattern 1	427.6	475.1	47.5
Pattern 2	17.6	18.1	.5
Pattern 3	15.8	16.3	.5
Pattern 4	33.2	33.7	.5
Pattern 5	70.4	72.4	2.0
Pattern 6	89.5	91.5	2.0
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>654.1</b>	<b>707.1</b>	<b>53.0</b>

**Figure 13: Statewide Statutory County Court Estimated Judicial Officer Need Using Rounding Rules**

Jurisdictional Pattern	Current Judicial Officers (FTE)	Estimated Implied Need (FTE) Using Rounding Rules	Difference
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>284.2</b>	<b>317.7</b>	<b>33.5</b>

**Figure 14: Statewide Statutory Probate Court Estimated Judicial Officer Need Using Rounding Rules**

Jurisdictional Pattern	Current Judicial Officers (FTE)	Estimated Implied Need (FTE) Using Rounding Rules	Difference
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>

<sup>13</sup> The need for IV-D judicial officers is incorporated into both the district and statutory county court models, since IV-D cases may be heard in either court.

As discussed previously, the estimated need (FTE) for a given county or cluster of counties may be equal to the actual (FTE) count or the implied (FTE) need using the workload per judicial officer rounding rule, depending on which is larger. For example, while not shown, the combined FTE count of district court judicial officers for Castro, Hale, and Swisher Counties in Jurisdictional Pattern 3 is 2.3 FTEs (split evenly across all three counties). The implied need for the 3 counties is 1.4 FTEs (.2 for Castro, 1.0 for Hale, and .2 for Swisher). However, applying the hold harmless rule means that the estimated need is not simply 1.4 FTEs (the implied need), but, rather, 2.3 FTEs – the actual FTE count for the three-county cluster. Keeping this decision rule in mind is important for a clear understanding of the statewide summary data presented below and the detailed information shown in Appendix F.

An examination of Appendix F shows that the model fits very well in the vast majority of counties. JNAC members confirm that in almost all instances, the model produces judicial need estimates that are credible and defensible. The weighted caseload model provides clear guidance on the counties and/or clusters of counties where the relative need for additional judicial resources is greatest.

Overall, the greatest need for judicial officers is found in the district court within Jurisdictional Pattern 1. Currently, there are 427.6 FTE judicial officers and an estimated need of 475.1 FTE judicial officers in this pattern. The model indicates a majority of the extra judicial officers are needed in Harris County, where the estimated need is 26 additional judicial officers above their current complement.

The results from Jurisdictional Pattern 4 in the district courts illustrate another important aspect of

judicial workload assessment—the need to provide adequate accessibility to the courts in all areas of the state. In some instances, most common in single court, rural jurisdictions, measured workload is less than the standard set for the judicial officer year value. That is, the annual judicial workload (as measured by the case weights) is less than 70,950 minutes (*the judicial officer year value*). In these situations, measured workload becomes secondary to ensuring litigants and the public have reasonable access to a judicial officer without traveling excessive distances. As many areas in Texas continue to grow, particularly around the large metropolitan areas, the weighted caseload system will provide early notice on rising judicial workload as well as indicate when additional resources become necessary.

## VI. Recommendations and Conclusion

The workload standards suggest the need for 707.1 FTE district court judicial officers and 317.7 statutory county court, and 39 probate court judicial officers to effectively handle the district, statutory county, and statutory probate court caseload of Texas. These workload standards are grounded in current practice (as measured by the NCSC research) and were reviewed by JNAC. Three recommendations are made below to maintain the integrity and utility of the workload standards.

### *Recommendation #1:*

NCSC recommends updating judicial officer need on an annual basis using the most recent three or four-year average of case filings data. Calculating judicial officer need on an annual basis necessitates those cases be counted consistently and accurately for all case type categories defined in this report. OCA and

the district courts, statutory county, and statutory probate courts should continue to work together to ensure accuracy and reliability in the reporting of case filing data.

### *Recommendation #2:*

Over time the integrity of workload standards is affected by multiple influences, including changes in legislation, legal practice, technology, and administrative factors. Periodic updating is necessary to ensure that the workload standards continue to accurately represent judicial officer workload. As such, OCA and the district courts, statutory county, and statutory probate courts should:

a) Establish a standing committee that meets after each legislative session to review the impact of new legislation or other contextual factors on judicial officer workload standards. The present study considerably enhances the potential for keeping the workload standards current. Through a regular review process, targeted adjustments can be made to the workload standards at the case level to respond to new court rules, legislative mandates, and improved case processing strategies.

b) Conduct a systematic update of the workload standards approximately every five to seven years. This process should be undertaken under the auspices of an advisory board similar to JNAC.

### *Recommendation #3:*

The case weights developed in this report are derived from the time study and reflect current practice. A structured assessment of current practice should be undertaken to assess whether the case weights allow sufficient time for equitable and effective case resolution as well as support judicial efforts directed at efficient case management and quality performance. This type of assessment will provide a means to determine the appropriate judicial complement needed to: allow judicial officers to listen to victims; acquire and adequately consider important factors related to pretrial custody decisions and sentencings; monitor, and enforce compliance orders; meet statutorily defined timelines; and interact appropriately with the public.

### **Conclusion**

Overall, the research undertaken to assess the workload of Texas' district and statutory county and statutory probate courts has been a success. A much greater level of knowledge is now available about the various workload demands placed upon the district, statutory county, and statutory probate courts. The state now has a reliable tool to assist in the decision-making process for determining whether and where new courts are needed. The legislature will no longer have to view all cases as being equal in terms of workload demand; rather, empirically derived estimates of workload associated with various case types are available. As a result, more informed decisions can be made regarding the need for courts.

# Appendices

# Appendix A: Census of Judicial Officers

(Shaded counties represent a cluster defined by the respective jurisdictional pattern.)

## District Court Census

County	Jurisdictional Pattern	District Court Judges	Associate Judges	District IV-D Judges & Assoc.		District & County Assoc. Judges (@50% of county total)	District & County Magistrates (@50% of county total)	Masters	Referees	Total ALL Judicial Officers
				Judges	Magistrates					
Angelina	1	2	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	2.0
Bexar	1	27	6	2.00	3	0	0	0	0	38.0
Brazoria	1	5	2	0.33	0	0	0	0	0	7.3
Brazos	1	3	1	0.06	0	1	0	0	0.0	5.1
Collin	1	13	0	0.08	0	0	1.5	0	0.0	14.6
Coryell	1	2	0	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	2.1
Dallas	1	39	13	3.00	12.0	0	0	0	0	67.0
Denton	1	11	0	0.50	0	0	0	0	0	11.5
Ector	1	5	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	5.0
Ellis	1	3	0	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	3.1
Fort Bend	1	8	8	0.34	0	0	0	0	0	16.3
Galveston	1	6	1	0.25	0	0	0	0	1.0	8.3
Grayson	1	3	0	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	3.2
Gregg	1	3	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	3.1
Harris	1	61	19	4.00	0	0	6	0.8	1.0	91.8
Hidalgo	1	13	0	0.50	0	0	0.5	0	0	14.0
Jefferson	1	8	2	0.13	0	0	0	0	0	10.1
Kaufman	1	2	0	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	2.2
McLennan	1	6	0	0.20	0	0.5	0	0	0	6.7
Midland	1	5	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	5.0
Montgomery	1	8	4	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	12.1
Nacogdoches	1	2	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	2.0
Orange	1	3	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	3.1
Parker	1	2	0	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	2.1
Rockwall	1	2	0	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	2.1
Smith	1	5	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	5.0
Tarrant	1	28	9	1.18	0	0	2	0	0	40.2
Travis	1	21	11	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	33.0
Wichita	1	3	0	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
Williamson	1	6	0	0.07	0	0	2.5	0	0	8.6
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>305</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>427.5</b>

County	Jurisdictional Pattern	District Court Judges	Associate Judges	District IV-D Judges & Assoc.		District & County Assoc. Judges (@50% of county total)	District & County Magistrates (@50% of county total)	Masters	Referees	Total
				Judges	Magistrates					
Cooke	2	1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	1.1
Eastland	2	1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	1.1
Erath	2	1	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	1.3
Fannin	2	1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	1.1
Harrison	2	1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	1.1
Hill	2	1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	1.1
Hood	2	1	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	1.2
Kendall	2	1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	1.1
Lamb	2	1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
Medina	2	1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	1.1
Milam	2	1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	1.1
Navarro	2	1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	1.1
Palo Pinto	2	1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	1.1
Rusk	2	1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
Van Zandt	2	1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	1.1
Wood	2	1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	1.1
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17.6</b>

County	Jurisdictional Pattern	District Court Judges	Associate Judges	District IV-D Judges & Assoc.		District & County Assoc. Judges	District & County Magistrates	Masters	Referees	Total	Cluster Total
				Judges	Magistrates	(@50% of county total)	(@50% of county total)				
Castro	3	0.66	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	2.3
Hale	3	0.66	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	
Swisher	3	0.68	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	
Dimmit	3	0.66	0	0.20	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	2.5
Maverick	3	0.66	0	0.20	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	
Zavala	3	0.68	0	0.10	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	
Polk	3	0.66	0	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	2.4
San Jacinto	3	0.66	0	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	
Trinity	3	0.68	0	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	
Blanco	3	0.5	0	0.14	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	2.5
Burnet	3	0.5	0	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	
Llano	3	0.5	0	0.14	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	
San Saba	3	0.5	0	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	
Atascosa	3	0.4	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	2.6
Frio	3	0.4	0	0.10	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	
Karnes	3	0.4	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	
La Salle	3	0.4	0	0.20	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	
Wilson	3	0.4	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	
Aransas	3	0.6	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	3.4
Bee	3	0.6	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	
Live Oak	3	0.6	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	
Mc Mullen	3	0.6	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	
San Patricio	3	0.6	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>13.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>

County	Jurisdictional Pattern	District Court Judges	Associate Judges	District IV-D Judges & Assoc.		District & County Assoc. Judges	District & County Magistrates	Masters	Referees	Total	Cluster Total
				Judges	Magistrates	(@50% of county total)	(@50% of county total)				
Austin	4	0.5	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.2
Fayette	4	0.5	0	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	
Falls	4	0.5	0	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	1.3
Robertson	4	0.5	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	
Brooks	4	0.5	0	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	1.3
Jim Wells	4	0.5	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	
Real	4	0.5	0	0.10	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	1.2
Uvalde	4	0.5	0	0.10	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	
Borden	4	0.5	0	0.09	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	1.1
Scurry	4	0.5	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	
Jones	4	0.5	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	1.2
Shackelford	4	0.5	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	
Stephens	4	0.5	0	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	1.2
Young	4	0.5	0	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	
Jack	4	0.5	0	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	1.2
Wise	4	0.5	0	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	
Terry	4	0.5	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	1.2
Yoakum	4	0.5	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	
Deaf Smith	4	0.5	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	1.1
Oldham	4	0.5	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	
Cochran	4	0.5	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	1.2
Hockley	4	0.5	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	
Bailey	4	0.5	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	1.2
Parmer	4	0.5	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	
Brown	4	0.5	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	1.2
Mills	4	0.5	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	
Bosque	4	0.33	0	0.10	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	1.5
Comanche	4	0.33	0	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	
Hamilton	4	0.34	0	0.20	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	
Fisher	4	0.33	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	1.3
Mitchell	4	0.33	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	
Nolan	4	0.34	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	
Andrews	4	0.33	0	0.09	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	1.3
Crane	4	0.33	0	0.09	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	
Winkler	4	0.34	0	0.09	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	
Glasscock	4	0.33	0	0.09	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	1.3
Howard	4	0.33	0	0.09	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	
Martin	4	0.34	0	0.09	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	
Loving	4	0.34	0	0.09	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	1.2
Reeves	4	0.33	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	
Ward	4	0.33	0	0.09	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	
Archer	4	0.33	0	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	1.3
Clay	4	0.33	0	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	
Montague	4	0.34	0	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	
Foard	4	0.33	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	1.2
Hardeman	4	0.33	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	
Wilbarger	4	0.34	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	
Edwards	4	0.2	0	0.10	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	1.3
Kimble	4	0.2	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
McCulloch	4	0.2	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
Mason	4	0.2	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
Menard	4	0.2	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
Haskell	4	0.25	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	1.0
Kent	4	0.25	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
Stone wall	4	0.25	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
Throck morton	4	0.25	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
Dawson	4	0.25	0	0.09	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	1.4
Gaines	4	0.25	0	0.09	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
Garza	4	0.25	0	0.09	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
Lynn	4	0.25	0	0.09	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
Dallam	4	0.25	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	1.2
Hartley	4	0.25	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
Moore	4	0.25	0	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
Sherman	4	0.25	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
Briscoe	4	0.25	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	1.3
Dickens	4	0.25	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
Floyd	4	0.25	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
Motley	4	0.25	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
Baylor	4	0.25	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	1.3
Cottle	4	0.25	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
King	4	0.25	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
Knox	4	0.25	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
Carson	4	0.2	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	1.3
Childress	4	0.2	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
Collingsworth	4	0.2	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
Donlye	4	0.2	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
Hall	4	0.2	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>27.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>33.2</b>



County	Jurisdictional Pattern	District Court Judges	Associate Judges	District IV-D Judges & Assoc.		District & County Assoc. Judges (@50% of county total)	District & County Magistrates (@50% of county total)	Masters	Referees	Total	Cluster Total
				Judges	Magistrates						
Bell	5	5.5	0	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	5.7	6.3
Lampasas	5	0.5	0	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	.7	
Crosby	5	0.5	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	.6	9.1
Lubbock	5	5.5	1.0	0.09	2.0	0	0	0	0	8.6	
Johnson	5	2.0	0	0.33	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	3.7
Somervell	5	1.0	0	0.33	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	
Webb	5	3.5	1.0	0.10	0	0	0	0	0	4.6	6.3
Zapata	5	0.5	0	0.20	0	0	0	0	1.0	1.7	
Chambers	5	1.5	0	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	3.4
Liberty	5	1.5	0	0.13	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	
Cameron	5	8.5	0	0.50	0	0	1.0	0	1.0	11.0	12.0
Willacy	5	0.5	0	0.50	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	
Hansford	5	0.3	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	.4	2.1
Hutchinson	5	1.3	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	
Ochiltree	5	0.3	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	.4	
Kenedy	5	0.3	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	.3	8.3
Kleberg	5	0.3	0	0.13	0	0	0	0	0	.5	
Nueces	5	7.3	0	0.13	0	0	0	0	0	7.5	
Callahan	5	0.3	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	.4	5.3
Coleman	5	0.3	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	.4	
Taylor	5	3.3	1.0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	4.5	
Duval	5	0.3	0	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	.6	3.0
Jim Hogg	5	0.3	0	0.50	0	0	0	0	0	.8	
Starr	5	1.3	0	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	
Bastrop	5	1.5	0	0.07	0	0.5	0	0	0	2.1	3.9
Burleson	5	0.5	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	.6	
Lee	5	0.5	0	0.14	0	0	0	0	0	.6	
Washington	5	0.5	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	.6	
Calhoun	5	0.5	0	0.13	0	0	0	0	0	.6	4.7
De Witt	5	0.5	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	.6	
Goliad	5	0.5	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	.6	
Jackson	5	0.5	0	0.13	0	0	0	0	0	.6	
Refugio	5	0.5	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	.6	
Victoria	5	1.5	0	0.13	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	
Gray	5	1.2	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	2.3
Hemphill	5	0.2	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	.3	
Lipscomb	5	0.2	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	.3	
Roberts	5	0.2	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	.3	
Wheeler	5	0.2	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	.3	
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>56.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>70.4</b>

County	Jurisdictional Pattern	District Court Judges	Associate Judges	District IV-D Judges & Assoc.		District & County Assoc. Judges (@50% of county)	District & County Magistrates (@50% of county)	Masters	Referees	Total	Cluster Total
				Judges	Magistrates	total)	total)				
Matagorda	6	1.50	0	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.63	3.3
Wharton	6	1.50	0	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.63	
Armstrong	6	0.33	0	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	5.1
Potter	6	3.34	0	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.37	
Randall	6	1.33	0	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.36	
Bandera	6	0.50	0	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	2.2
Gillespie	6	0.50	0	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	
Kerr	6	1.00	0	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.03	
Camp	6	0.58	0	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	3.6
Marion	6	0.75	0	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	
Morris	6	0.58	0	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	
Titus	6	0.59	0	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	
Upshur	6	0.50	0	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	
Brewster	6	0.20	0	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	26.4
Culberson	6	0.53	0	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	
El Paso	6	16.34	3	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	21.84	
Hudspeth	6	0.53	0	0.34	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	
Jeff Davis	6	0.20	0	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	
Presidio	6	0.20	0	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	
Coke	6	0.20	0	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	5.4
Concho	6	0.33	0	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	
Irion	6	0.20	0	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	
Runnels	6	0.33	0	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	
Schleicher	6	0.20	0	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	
Sterling	6	0.20	0	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	
Tom Green	6	2.54	0	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	3.60	
Caldwell	6	1.67	0	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.84	13.1
Colorado	6	0.50	0	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	
Comal	6	3.00	0	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.17	
Gonzales	6	0.50	0	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	
Guadalupe	6	1.83	0	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	
Hays	6	4.00	0	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17	
Lavaca	6	0.50	0	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	
Hardin	6	1.50	0	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.63	6.9
Jasper	6	0.58	0	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71	
Newton	6	0.58	0	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71	
Panola	6	0.50	0	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	
Sabine	6	0.58	0	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71	
San Augustine	6	0.58	0	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71	
Shelby	6	0.84	0	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	
Tyler	6	0.84	0	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.97	
Crockett	6	0.2	0	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	3.6
Kinney	6	0.34	0	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	
Pecos	6	0.53	0	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	
Reagan	6	0.2	0	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	
Sutton	6	0.2	0	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	
Terrell	6	0.66	0	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	
Upton	6	0.2	0	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	
Val Verde	6	0.67	0	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	
Bowie	6	2	0	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.06	8.2
Cass	6	0.5	0	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	
Delta	6	0.5	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	
Franklin	6	0.5	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	
Hopkins	6	0.5	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	
Hunt	6	1.5	0	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.61	
Lamar	6	0.75	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	
Rains	6	0.75	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	
Red River	6	1	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
Anderson	6	1.42	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.42	11.8
Cherokee	6	1.33	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33	
Freestone	6	0.75	0	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	
Grimes	6	0.83	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	
Henderson	6	2.33	0	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.39	
Houston	6	0.83	0	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89	
Leon	6	0.92	0	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.03	
Limestone	6	0.75	0	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	
Madison	6	0.66	0	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77	
Walker	6	0.68	0	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76	
Waller	6	0.5	0	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>75.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>89.5</b>
<b>Statewide</b>		<b>492.0</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>653.0</b>	

Statutory County Court Census

County	CC Assoc		Dist & County		Dist & County		Total
	CC Judges	Judges	CC IV-D Judges	Assoc Judges	Magistrates	Magistrates	
Anderson	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	1.0
Angelina	2	0	0.17	0	0	0	2.2
Aransas	1	0	0.06	0	0	0	1.1
Atascosa	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	1.0
Austin	1	0	0.33	0	0	0	1.3
Bastrop	1	0	0.07	0.5	0	0	1.6
Bell	3	0	0.00	0	0	0	3.0
Bexar	15	0	0.00	0	0	0	15.0
Bosque	1	0	0.10	0	0	0	1.1
Bowie	1	0	0.06	0	0	0	1.1
Brazoria	4	0	0.00	0	0	0	4.0
Brazos	2	1	0.06	1	0	0	3.6
Brown	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	1.0
Burnet	1	0	0.07	0	0	2	3.1
Caldwell	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	1.0
Calhoun	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	1.0
Cameron	5	0	0.00	0	1	0	6.0
Cass	1	0	0.06	0	0	0	1.1
Chambers	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	1.0
Cherokee	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	1.0
Collin	7	0	0.08	0	2	0	8.6
Comal	3	0	0.00	0	0	1	4.0
Cooke	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	1.0
Coryell	1	0	0.08	0	0	0	1.1
Dallas	18	0	0.00	0	0	0	18.0
Denton	7	0	0.00	0	0	0	7.0
Ector	2	0	0.05	0	0	0	2.0
El Paso	11	2	0.50	0	2	0	15.5
Ellis	3	0	0.08	0	0	0	3.1
Erath	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	1.0
Fannin	1	0	0.08	0	0	0	1.1
Fisher, Mitchell, Noaln	1	0	0.17	0	0	0	1.2
Fort Bend	6	0	0.00	0	0	0	6.0
Galveston	3	0	0.00	0	0	0	3.0
Gillespie	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	1.0
Grayson	2	0	0.00	0	0	0	2.0
Gregg	2	0	0.00	0	0	0	2.0
Grimes	1	0	0.11	0	0	0	1.1
Guadalupe	2	0	0.00	0	0	0	2.0
Harris	20	0	0.00	0	0	0	20.0
Harrison	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	1.0
Hays	3	0	0.00	0	0	0	3.0
Henderson	2	0	0.06	0	0	0	2.1
Hidalgo	9	0	0.50	0	1	0	10.0
Hill	1	0	0.10	0	0	0	1.1
Hood	1	0	0.17	0	0	0	1.2
Hopkins	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	1.0
Houston	1	0	0.06	0	0	0	1.1
Hunt	2	0	0.00	0	0	0	2.0
Jefferson	3	0	0.00	0	0	0	3.0
Jim Wells	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	1.0
Johnson	2	0	0.00	0	0	0	2.0
Kaufman	2	0	0.00	0	0	0	2.0
Kerr	1	0	0.03	0	0	0	1.0
Kleberg	1	0	0.13	0	0	0	1.1
Lamar	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	1.0
Liberty	2	0	0.13	0	0	0	2.1
Lubbock	3	0	0.09	0	0	0	3.1
McLennan	3	0	0.00	1	0	0	3.5

County	CC Assoc		Dist & County		Dist & County		Total
	CC Judges	Judges	CC IV-D Judges	Assoc Judges	Magistrates	Magistrates	
Medina	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	1
Midland	2	0	0.05	0	0	0	2.0
Montgomery	6	1	0.08	0	0	0	7.1
Moore	1	0	0.03	0	0	0	1.0
Nacogdoches	1	0	0.11	0	0	0	1.1
Navarro	1	0	0.10	0	0	0	1.1
Nueces	5	1	0.13	0	0	0	6.1
Orange	2	0	0.06	0	0	0	2.1
Panola	1	0	0.06	0	0	0	1.1
Parker	2	0	0.00	0	0	0	2.0
Polk	1	0	0.08	0	0	0	1.1
Potter	2	0	0.03	0	0	0	2.0
Randall	2	0	0.03	0	0	0	2.0
Reeves	1	0	0.05	0	0	0	1.0
Rockwall	2	0	0.08	0	0	0	2.1
Rusk	1	0	0.11	0	0	0	1.1
San Patricio	2	0	0.00	0	0	0	2.0
Smith	3	0	0.00	0	0	0	3.0
Starr	1	0	0.25	0	0	0	1.3
Tarrant	13	0	0.00	0	2	0	15.0
Taylor	2	0	0.00	0	0	0	2.0
Tom Green	2	0	0.00	0	0	0	2.0
Travis	9	0	0.00	0	0	0	9.0
Val Verde	1	0	0.05	0	0	0	1.1
Van Zandt	1	0	0.06	0	0	0	1.1
Victoria	2	0	0.00	0	0	0	2.0
Walker	1	0	0.08	0	0	0	1.1
Waller	1	0	0.13	0	0	0	1.1
Washington	1	0	0.06	0	0	0	1.1
Webb	2	1	0.10	0	0	0	3.1
Wichita	2	0	0.04	0	0	0	2.0
Williamson	5	0	0.07	0	3	0	7.6
Wise	2	0	0.00	0	0	0	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>284.2</b>

IV-D Court Census

(FTE also included within District and Statutory County Courts)

Note: Numbers may be off due to rounding; 0.00 denotes no IV-D court in county

Jurisdictional Pattern 1	FTE by County	District IV-D Judges	County IV-D Judges	Jurisdictional Pattern 2	FTE by County	District IV-D Judges	County IV-D Judges
Angelina	0.17	0.00	0.17	Cooke	0.08	0.08	0.00
Bexar	2.00	2.00	0.00	Eastland	0.08	0.08	0.00
Brazoria	0.33	0.33	0.00	Erath	0.33	0.33	0.00
Brazos	0.11	0.06	0.06	Fannin	0.17	0.08	0.08
Collin	0.17	0.08	0.08	Harrison	0.11	0.11	0.00
Coryell	0.17	0.08	0.08	Hill	0.20	0.10	0.10
Dallas	3.00	3.00	0.00	Hood	0.33	0.17	0.17
Denton	0.50	0.50	0.00	Kendall	0.10	0.10	0.00
Ector	0.09	0.05	0.05	Lamb	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ellis	0.17	0.08	0.08	Medina	0.10	0.10	0.00
Fort Bend	0.34	0.34	0.00	Milam	0.14	0.14	0.00
Galveston	0.25	0.25	0.00	Navarro	0.20	0.10	0.10
Grayson	0.17	0.17	0.00	Palo Pinto	0.08	0.08	0.00
Gregg	0.11	0.11	0.00	Rusk	0.11	0.00	0.11
Harris	4.00	4.00	0.00	Van Zandt	0.11	0.06	0.06
Hidalgo	1.00	0.50	0.50	Wood	0.11	0.11	0.00
Jefferson	0.13	0.13	0.00	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>0.62</b>
Kaufman	0.17	0.17	0.00				
McLennan	0.20	0.20	0.00				
Midland	0.09	0.05	0.05				
Montgomery	0.17	0.08	0.08				
Nacogdoches	0.11	0.00	0.11				
Orange	0.13	0.06	0.06				
Parker	0.08	0.08	0.00				
Rockwall	0.17	0.08	0.08				
Smith	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Tarrant	1.18	1.18	0.00				
Travis	1.00	1.00	0.00				
Wichita	0.08	0.04	0.04				
Williamson	0.14	0.07	0.07				
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>				

Jurisdictional Pattern 3	District IV-D FTE by County	County IV-D Judges	County IV-D Judges
Castro	0.11	0.11	0
Hale	0.11	0.11	0
Swisher	0.06	0.06	0
Dimmit	0.20	0.20	0
Maverick	0.20	0.20	0
Zavala	0.10	0.10	0
Polk	0.17	0.08	0.08
San Jacinto	0.17	0.17	0
Trinity	0.17	0.17	0
Bianco	0.14	0.14	0
Burnet	0.14	0.07	0.07
Llano	0.14	0.14	0
San Saba	0.17	0.17	0
Atascosa	0.11	0.11	0
Frio	0.10	0.10	0
Karnes	0.11	0.11	0
La Salle	0.20	0.20	0
Wilson	0.11	0.11	0
Aransas	0.13	0.06	0.06
Bee	0.11	0.11	0
Live Oak	0.11	0.11	0
Mc Mullen	0.00	0.00	0.00
San Patricio	0.11	0.11	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>0.22</b>

Jurisdictional Pattern 4	District IV-D FTE by County	County IV-D Judges	County IV-D Judges
Austin	0.33	0	0.33
Fayette	0.17	0.17	0
Falls	0.17	0.17	0
Robertson	0.11	0.11	0
Brooks	0.25	0.25	0
Jim Wells	0.00	0.00	0.00
Real	0.10	0.10	0
Uvalde	0.10	0.10	0
Borden	0.09	0.09	0
Scurry	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jones	0.11	0.11	0
Shackelford	0.11	0.11	0
Stephens	0.08	0.08	0
Young	0.08	0.08	0
Jack	0.08	0.08	0
Wise	0.08	0.08	0
Terry	0.11	0.11	0
Yoakum	0.11	0.11	0
Deaf Smith	0.05	0.05	0
Oldham	0.05	0.05	0
Cochran	0.11	0.11	0
Hockley	0.11	0.11	0
Bailey	0.11	0.11	0
Parmer	0.11	0.11	0
Brown	0.11	0.11	0
Mills	0.06	0.06	0
Bosque	0.20	0.10	0.10
Comanche	0.17	0.17	0
Hamilton	0.20	0.20	0
Fisher	0.11	0.06	0.06
Mitchell	0.11	0.06	0.06
Nolan	0.11	0.06	0.06
Andrews	0.09	0.09	0
Crane	0.09	0.09	0
Winkler	0.09	0.09	0
Glasscock	0.09	0.09	0
Howard	0.09	0.09	0
Martin	0.09	0.09	0
Loving	0.09	0.09	0
Reeves	0.09	0.05	0.05
Ward	0.09	0.09	0
Archer	0.08	0.08	0
Clay	0.08	0.08	0
Montague	0.08	0.08	0
Foard	0.06	0.06	0
Hardeman	0.06	0.06	0
Wilbarger	0.06	0.06	0
Edwards	0.10	0.10	0
Kimble	0.06	0.06	0
McCulloch	0.06	0.06	0
Mason	0.06	0.06	0
Menard	0.06	0.06	0
Haskell	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kent	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone wall	0.00	0.00	0.00
Throck morton	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dawson	0.09	0.09	0
Gaines	0.09	0.09	0
Garza	0.09	0.09	0
Lynn	0.09	0.09	0
Dallam	0.05	0.05	0
Hartley	0.05	0.05	0
Moore	0.05	0.03	0.03
Sherman	0.05	0.05	0
Briscoe	0.06	0.06	0
Dickens	0.06	0.06	0
Floyd	0.06	0.06	0
Motley	0.06	0.06	0
Baylor	0.06	0.06	0
Cottle	0.06	0.06	0
King	0.06	0.06	0
Knox	0.06	0.06	0
Carson	0.05	0.05	0
Childress	0.06	0.06	0
Collingsworth	0.05	0.05	0
Donley	0.05	0.05	0
Hall	0.06	0.06	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.66</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>

Jurisdictional Pattern 5	FTE by County	District IV-D Judges	County IV-D Judges
Bell	0.17	0.17	0
Lampasas	0.17	0.17	0
Crosby	0.06	0.06	0
Lubbock	0.17	0.09	0.09
Johnson	0.33	0.33	0
Somervell	0.33	0.33	0
Webb	0.20	0.10	0.10
Zapata	0.20	0.20	0
Chambers	0.25	0.25	0
Liberty	0.25	0.13	0.13
Cameron	0.50	0.50	0
Willacy	0.50	0.50	0
Hansford	0.05	0.05	0
Hutchinson	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ochiltree	0.05	0.05	0
Kenedy	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kleberg	0.25	0.13	0.13
Nueces	0.25	0.13	0.13
Callahan	0.11	0.11	0
Coleman	0.11	0.11	0
Taylor	0.11	0.11	0
Duval	0.25	0.25	0
Jim Hogg	0.50	0.50	0
Starr	0.50	0.25	0.25
Bastrop	0.14	0.07	0.07
Burleson	0.11	0.11	0
Lee	0.14	0.14	0
Washington	0.11	0.06	0.06
Calhoun	0.13	0.13	0
De Witt	0.11	0.11	0
Goliad	0.11	0.11	0
Jackson	0.13	0.13	0
Refugio	0.11	0.11	0
Victoria	0.13	0.13	0
Gray	0.05	0.05	0
Hemphill	0.05	0.05	0
Lipscomb	0.05	0.05	0
Roberts	0.05	0.05	0
Wheeler	0.05	0.05	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>0.94</b>

Jurisdictional Pattern 6	FTE by County	District IV-D Judges	County IV-D Judges
Matagorda	0.13	0.13	0
Wharton	0.13	0.13	0
Armstrong	0.05	0.05	0
Potter	0.05	0.03	0.03
Randall	0.05	0.03	0.03
Bandera	0.10	0.10	0
Gillespie	0.06	0.06	0
Kerr	0.06	0.03	0.03
Camp	0.11	0.11	0
Marion	0.11	0.11	0
Morris	0.11	0.11	0
Titus	0.11	0.11	0
Upshur	0.11	0.11	0
Brewster	0.09	0.09	0
Culberson	0.33	0.33	0
El Paso	1.00	0.50	0.50
Hudspeth	0.34	0.34	0
Jeff Davis	0.09	0.09	0
Presidio	0.09	0.09	0
Coke	0.06	0.06	0
Concho	0.06	0.06	0
Irion	0.06	0.06	0
Runnels	0.06	0.06	0
Schleicher	0.06	0.06	0
Sterling	0.06	0.06	0
Tom Green	0.06	0.06	0
Caldwell	0.17	0.17	0
Colorado	0.13	0.13	0
Comal	0.17	0.17	0
Gonzales	0.17	0.17	0
Guadalupe	0.17	0.17	0
Hays	0.17	0.17	0
Lavaca	0.13	0.13	0
Hardin	0.13	0.13	0
Jasper	0.13	0.13	0
Newton	0.13	0.13	0
Panola	0.11	0.06	0.06
Sabine	0.13	0.13	0
San Augustine	0.13	0.13	0
Shelby	0.11	0.11	0
Tyler	0.13	0.13	0
Crockett	0.06	0.06	0
Kinney	0.10	0.10	0
Pecos	0.09	0.09	0
Reagan	0.06	0.06	0
Sutton	0.06	0.06	0
Terrell	0.09	0.09	0
Upton	0.09	0.09	0
Val Verde	0.10	0.05	0.05
Bowie	0.11	0.06	0.06
Cass	0.11	0.06	0.06
Delta	0.00	0.00	0.00
Franklin	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hopkins	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hunt	0.11	0.11	0
Lamar	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rains	0.00	0.00	0.00
Red River	0.00	0.00	0.00
Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cherokee	0.00	0.00	0.00
Freestone	0.11	0.11	0
Grimes	0.11	0	0.11
Henderson	0.11	0.06	0.06
Houston	0.11	0.06	0.06
Leon	0.11	0.11	0
Limestone	0.11	0.11	0
Madison	0.11	0.11	0
Walker	0.17	0.08	0.08
Waller	0.25	0.13	0.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.77</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>1.23</b>

Statutory Probate Court Census

County	Associate		Total
	Probate Court Judge	Probate Court Judge	
Bexar	2	1	3
Collin	1	0	1
Dallas	3	3	6
Denton	2	1	3
El Paso	2	1	3
Galveston	1	0	1
Harris	4	4	8
Hidalgo	1	0	1
Tarrant	2	2	4
Travis	1	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>33</b>



## Appendix B: District Court Jurisdictional Pattern Detailed Description

To understand the complexities stemming from the piecemeal creation of District Courts in Texas, a taxonomy of jurisdictional boundary-overlap patterns was developed. Because most courts' boundaries overlap wholly or partially with some other court, the state's 492 District Courts cover its 254 counties in 103 distinct areas. Each area is defined by a lack of overlapping boundaries with other areas.

The taxonomy is useful because it allows us to understand a very complex geographical system by understanding a small number of patterns occurring within that system. Six patterns emerged from an analysis of geographical boundaries. The frequency of the six patterns is shown in the table below. Examples of each pattern and further details follow the table.

<b>Jurisdictional Overlap Patterns</b>	<b>Number of Areas</b>	<b>Number of Counties</b>	<b>Number of Courts</b>
1. Single County / Multiple Courts / No Courts Serve Another County	30	30	305
2. Single County / Single Court / Court Does not Serve Another County	16	16	16
3. Multiple Counties / Multiple Courts / Identical Jurisdictions	6	23	13
4. Multiple Counties / Single Court	27	77	27
5. Multiple Counties / Multiple Courts / One Separate Jurisdiction	13	39	56
6. Multiple Counties / Multiple Courts / Many Separate Jurisdictions	11	69	75
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>492</b>

**Pattern 1**  
**Single County / Multiple Courts / No Courts Serve Another County**

<i>County</i>	<i>Number of Courts</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Number of Courts</i>
Harris	61	Ector	5
Dallas	39	Midland	5
Tarrant	28	Smith	5
Bexar	27	Brazos	3
Travis	21	Ellis	3
Collin	13	Grayson	3
Hidalgo	13	Gregg	3
Denton	11	Orange	3
Fort Bend	8	Wichita	3
Jefferson	8	Angelina	2
Montgomery	8	Coryell	2
Galveston	6	Kaufman	2
McLennan	6	Nacogdoches	2
Williamson	6	Parker	2
Brazoria	5	Rockwall	2
<b>TOTAL Counties = 30</b>		<b>TOTAL Courts = 305</b>	

**Pattern 2**  
**Single County / Single Court / Court Does not Serve Another County**

<i>Counties with a Single District Court</i>	
Cooke	Lamb
Eastland	Medina
Erath	Milam
Fannin	Navarro
Harrison	Palo Pinto
Hill	Rusk
Hood	Van Zandt
Kendall	Wood
<b>TOTAL Counties = 16</b>	<b>TOTAL Courts = 16</b>

## Pattern 3 Multiple Counties / Multiple Courts / Identical Jurisdictions

### An Example from the Ninth Administrative Judicial Region

<u>Court</u>	<u>Counties in Jurisdiction</u>
64 <sup>th</sup> District Court	Castro, Hale, & Swisher
242 <sup>nd</sup> District Court	Castro, Hale, & Swisher



Dallam	Sherman	Hansford	Ochiltree	Lipscomb					
Hartley	Moore	Hutchinson	Roberts	Hemphill					
Oldham	Potter	Carson	Gray	Wheeler					
Deaf Smith	Randall	Armstrong	Donley	Collingsworth					
Parmer	Castro	Swisher	Briscoe	Hall	Childress				
Bailey	Lamb	Hale	Floyd	Motley	Cottle	Hardeman			Wilbarger
Cochran	Hookley	Lubbock	Crosby	Dickens	King	Foard			Baylor
Yoakum	Terry								

#### Counties Sharing Multiple Courts

##### **3 Counties:**

Castro, Hale & Swisher  
 Dimmit, Maverick & Zavala  
 Polk, San Jacinto & Trinity

##### **4 Counties:**

Blanco, Burnet, Llano, & San Saba

##### **5 Counties:**

Atascosa, Frio, Karnes, La Salle & Wilson  
 Aransas, Bee, Live Oak, McMullen & San Patricio

**TOTAL Counties = 23**

#### Courts

**2 Courts:** 64 & 242

**2 Courts:** 293 & 365

**2 Courts:** 258 & 411

**2 Courts:** 33 & 424

**2 Courts:** 81 & 218

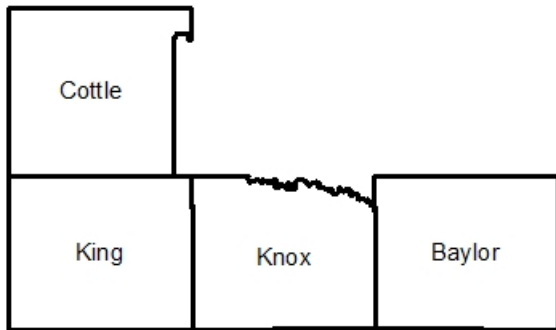
**3 Courts:** 36, 156 & 343

**TOTAL Courts = 13**

## Pattern 4 Multiple Counties / Single Court

An Example from the Ninth Administrative Judicial Region

<i>Court</i>	<i>Counties in Jurisdiction</i>
50 <sup>th</sup> District Court	Baylor, Cottle, King & Knox



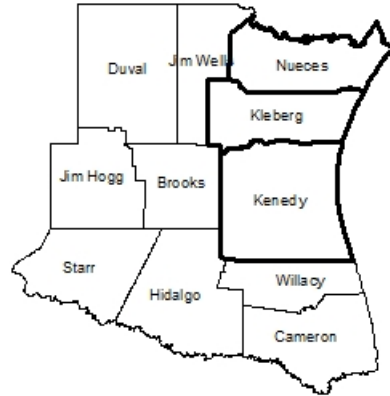
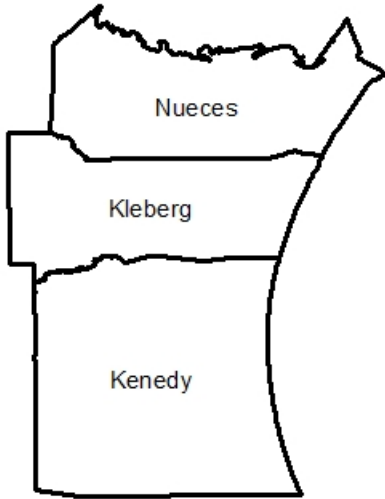
Dallam	Sherman	Hansford	Ochiltree	Lipscomb					
Hartley	Moore	Hutchinson	Roberts	Hemphill					
Oldham	Potter	Carson	Gray	Wheeler					
Deaf Smith	Randall	Armstrong	Donley	Collingsworth					
Parmer	Castro	Swisher	Briscoe	Hall	Childress				
Bailey	Lamb	Hale	Floyd	Motley	Cottle	Hardeman			
Cochran	Hockley	Lubbock	Crosby	Dickens	King	Knox	Baylor		
Yoakum	Terry								

Counties Per Court	Counties Sharing a Single Court	Administrative Judicial Region
<b>Two</b> <i>(13 Courts in 26 Counties)</i>	Austin & Fayette (155 <sup>th</sup> )	3 <sup>rd</sup>
	Falls & Robertson (82 <sup>nd</sup> )	3 <sup>rd</sup>
	Brooks & Jim Wells (79 <sup>th</sup> )	5 <sup>th</sup>
	Real & Uvalde (38 <sup>th</sup> )	6 <sup>th</sup>
	Borden & Scurry (132 <sup>nd</sup> )	7 <sup>th</sup>
	Jones & Shackelford (259 <sup>th</sup> )	7 <sup>th</sup>
	Stephens & Young (90 <sup>th</sup> )	8 <sup>th</sup>
	Jack & Wise (271 <sup>st</sup> )	8 <sup>th</sup>
	Terry & Yoakum (121 <sup>st</sup> )	9 <sup>th</sup>
	Deaf Smith & Oldham (222 <sup>nd</sup> )	9 <sup>th</sup>
	Cochran & Hockley (286 <sup>th</sup> )	9 <sup>th</sup>
	Bailey & Parmer (287 <sup>th</sup> )	9 <sup>th</sup>
	Brown & Mills (35 <sup>th</sup> )	9 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Three</b> <i>(7 Courts in 21 Counties)</i>	Bosque, Comanche & Hamilton (220 <sup>th</sup> )	3 <sup>rd</sup>
	Fisher, Mitchell & Nolan (32 <sup>nd</sup> )	7 <sup>th</sup>
	Andrews, Crane & Winkler (109 <sup>th</sup> )	7 <sup>th</sup>
	Glasscock, Howard & Martin (118 <sup>th</sup> )	7 <sup>th</sup>
	Loving, Reeves & Ward (143 <sup>rd</sup> )	7 <sup>th</sup>
	Archer, Clay & Montague (97 <sup>th</sup> )	8 <sup>th</sup>
	Foard, Hardeman & Wilbarger (46 <sup>th</sup> )	9 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Four to Five</b> <i>(7 Courts in 30 Counties)</i>	Edwards, Kimble, McCulloch, Mason & Menard (452 <sup>nd</sup> )	6 <sup>th</sup>
	Haskell, Kent, Stonewall & Throckmorton (39 <sup>th</sup> )	7 <sup>th</sup>
	Dawson, Gaines, Garza & Lynn (106 <sup>th</sup> )	7 <sup>th</sup>
	Dallam, Hartley, Moore & Sherman (69 <sup>th</sup> )	9 <sup>th</sup>
	Briscoe, Dickens, Floyd, & Motley (110 <sup>th</sup> )	9 <sup>th</sup>
	Baylor, Cottle, King & Knox (50 <sup>th</sup> )	9 <sup>th</sup>
Carson, Childress, Collingsworth, Donley & Hall (100 <sup>th</sup> )	9 <sup>th</sup>	
<b>Total Counties = 77</b>	<b>Total Courts = 27</b>	

## Pattern 5 Multiple Counties / Multiple Courts / One Separate Jurisdiction

### An Example from the Fifth Administrative Judicial Region

<u>Court(s)</u>	<u>Counties in Jurisdiction</u>
28, 94, 117, 148, 214, 319 & 347	Nueces
105	Kenedy, Kleburg, & Nueces



#### Counties Sharing Several Courts

Bell & Lampasas (3<sup>rd</sup> AJR)  
 Crosby & Lubbock (9<sup>th</sup> AJR)  
 Johnson & Somervell (8<sup>th</sup> AJR)  
 Webb & Zapata (4<sup>th</sup> AJR)  
 Chambers & Liberty (2<sup>nd</sup> AJR)  
 Cameron & Willacy (5<sup>th</sup> AJR)

Hansford, Hutchinson & Ochiltree (9<sup>th</sup> AJR)  
 Kenedy, Kleburg & Nueces (5<sup>th</sup> AJR)  
 Callahan, Coleman & Taylor (7<sup>th</sup> AJR)  
 Duval, Jim Hogg & Starr (5<sup>th</sup> AJR)  
 Bastrop, Burleson, Lee & Washington (2<sup>nd</sup> AJR)  
 Calhoun, De Witt, Goliad, Jackson, Refugio & Victoria (4<sup>th</sup> AJR)  
 Gray, Hemphill, Lipscomb, Roberts & Wheeler (9<sup>th</sup> AJR)

#### Primary County

Bell  
 Lubbock  
 Johnson  
 Webb  
 Liberty  
 Cameron

Hutchinson  
 Nueces  
 Taylor  
 Starr  
 Bastrop  
 Victoria  
 Gray

#### Courts

27, 146, 169, 264, 426 & 478  
 72, 99, 137, 140, 237 & 364  
 18, 249 & 413  
 49, 111, 341 & 406  
 75, 253 & 344  
 103, 107, 138, 197, 357, 404, 444, 445 & 484  
 84 & 316  
 28, 94, 105, 117, 148, 214, 319 & 347  
 42, 104, 326 & 350  
 229 & 381  
 21, 335 & 423  
 24, 135, 267 & 377  
 31 & 223

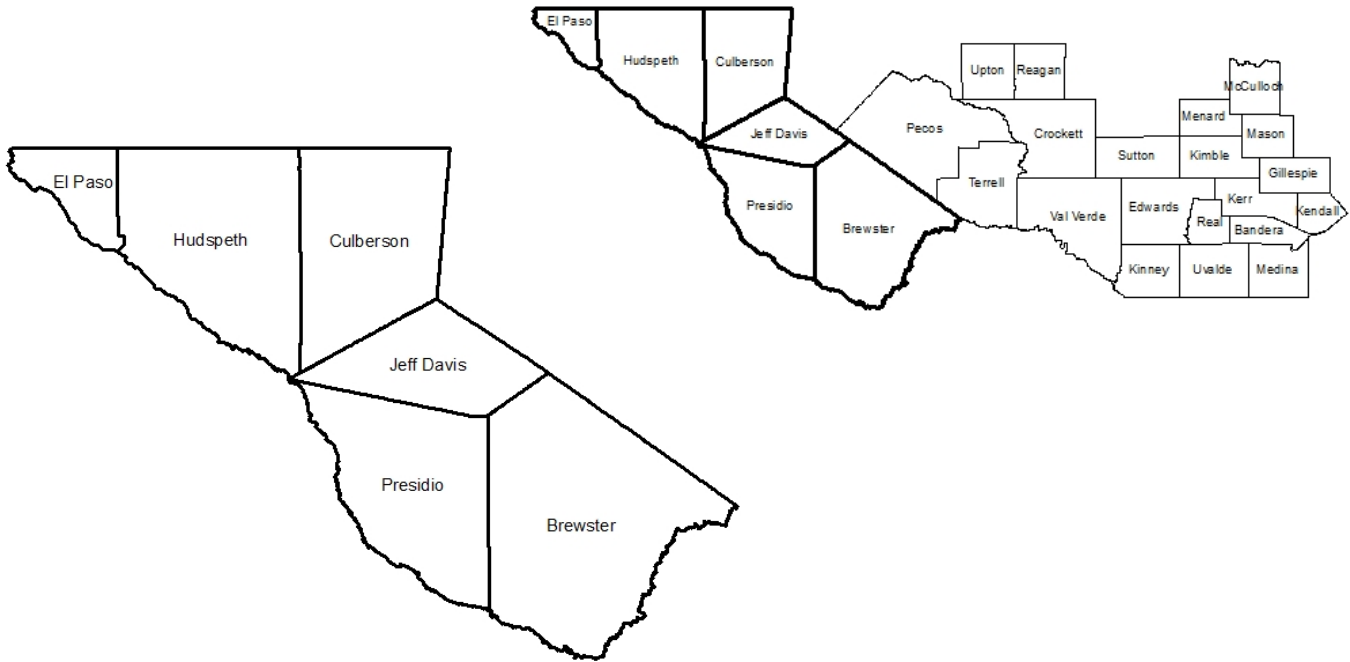
**TOTAL Counties = 39**

**TOTAL Courts = 56**

## Pattern 6 Multiple Counties / Multiple Courts / Many Separate Jurisdictions

### An Example from the Sixth Administrative Judicial Region

<u>Court</u>	<u>Counties in Jurisdiction</u>
34, 41, 65, 120, 168, 171, 210, 243, 327, 346, 383, 384, 388, 409, 448, Crim. District Court No. 1	El Paso
205	Culberson, El Paso, & Hudspeth
394	Brewster, Culberson, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, & Presidio



---

**Counties Sharing Several Courts**

---

**2 Counties:** Matagorda & Wharton

**3 Counties:** Armstrong, Potter & Randall

**3 Counties:** Bandera, Gillespie & Kerr

**5 Counties:** Camp, Marion, Morris, Titus & Upshur

**6 Counties:** Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis & Presidio

**7 Counties:** Coke, Concho, Irion, Runnels, Schleicher, Sterling & Tom Green

**7 Counties:** Caldwell, Colorado, Comal, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Hays & Lavaca

**8 Counties:** Hardin, Jasper, Newton, Panola, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby & Tyler

**8 Counties:** Crockett, Kinney, Pecos, Reagan, Sutton, Terrell, Upton & Val Verde

**9 Counties:** Bowie, Cass, Delta, Franklin, Hopkins, Hunt, Lamar, Rains, & Red River

**11 Counties:** Anderson, Cherokee, Freestone, Grimes, Henderson, Houston, Leon, Limestone, Madison, Walker & Waller

---

**TOTAL Counties = 69**

---

---

**Courts**

---

**3 Courts:** 23, 130 & 329

**5 Courts:** 47, 108, 181, 251 & 320

**2 Courts:** 198 & 216

**3 Courts:** 76, 115 & 276

**18 Courts:** 34, 41, 65, 120, 168, 171, 205, 210, 243, 327, 346, 383, 384, 388, 394, 409, 448 & Crim. District Court No. 1

**4 Courts:** 51, 119, 340 & 391

**12 Courts:** 22, 25, 2<sup>nd</sup> 25, 207, 274, 421, 428, 433, 453, 456, 466 & 483

**6 Courts:** 1, 1A, 88, 123, 273 & 356

**3 Courts:** 63, 83 & 112

**8 Courts:** 5, 6, 8, 62, 102, 196, 202, & 354

**11 Courts:** 2, 3, 12, 77, 87, 173, 278, 349, 369, 392 & 506

---

**TOTAL Courts = 75**

---

# Appendix C: Case Types and Brief Descriptions

<b>CRIMINAL</b>	<b>1. Felony Group A</b>	Capital murder Murder Other homicides Aggravated assault or attempted murder Sexual assault of an adult Indecency with or sexual assault of a child Family violence assault Aggravated robbery or robbery	<b>FAMILY</b>	<b>15. Divorce with Children</b>
	<b>2. Felony Group B</b>	Burglary Theft Automobile theft Drug sale or manufacture Drug Possession Felony D.W.I. Other felonies		<b>16. Divorce without Children</b>
	<b>3. Misdemeanor</b>	D.W.I - first or second offense Theft, theft by check or similar sight order Drug possession - marijuana, other drug offenses Family violence assault Assault - other Traffic, D.W.L.S/D.W.L.I Other misdemeanors		<b>17. Protective Orders: No Divorce</b>
	<b>4. Motion to Revoke/Motion to Adjudicate</b>			<b>18. Title IV-D Cases**</b>
	<b>5. Injury or Damage Involving Vehicle</b>			<b>19. Parent-Child No Divorce</b>
	<b>6. Injury or Damage Other than Vehicle</b>			<b>20. Child Protection Services</b>
	<b>7. Malpractice</b>	Injury or damage - medical malpractice Injury or damage - other professional malpractice		<b>21. Modifications</b> <i>Modification of custody, Title IV-D, other</i>
	<b>8. Product Liability</b>	Product liability - asbestos/silica; other product liability		<b>22. Enforcements</b>
	<b>9. Contract</b>	Consumer/commercial/debt/other		<b>23. Other Family Matters</b> Termination of parental rights Adoption Title IV-D - UIFSA All other family cases
	<b>10. Debt Collection</b>			<b>24. Juvenile Felony Group A</b> Same as adult felony group A
	<b>11. Civil Cases Relating to Criminal Matters</b>			<b>25. Juvenile Felony Group B</b> Same as adult felony group B
	<b>12. Real Property</b>	Eminent domain, other real property		<b>26. Juvenile Misdemeanor</b> Same as adult misdemeanor
	<b>13. Government - Tax Cases</b>			<b>27. CINS (child in need of supervision)</b>
	<b>14. Other Civil Cases</b>			<b>28. Probate</b> Independent or dependent administration All other estate proceedings
		<b>29. Guardianship</b>		
		<b>30. Court-Ordered Mental Health Cases</b> Temporary or extended mental health services Modification: inpatient to outpatient & vice versa Order to authorize psychoactive medications		
		<b>JUVENILE</b>		
		<b>PROBATE</b>		



# Appendix D: Case-Related Activities

## 1. Pre-Disposition/Non-Trial Disposition

Includes all on-bench and off-bench activity related to pretrial proceedings and non-trial dispositions. In probate cases, includes uncontested proceedings to appoint a fiduciary or to order supervision of a trust. Includes all off-bench research and preparation related to pre-disposition and non-trial disposition activities.

### *Pre-disposition examples:*

- Initial/first appearance
- Non-dispositive pre-trial motions
- Probable cause
- Pre-trial conferences of any kind
- Pre-indictment hearing
- Scheduling conference
- Arraignment
- Bail
- Issuing warrants
- Preliminary hearing
- Determination/detention hearings
- Subsequent detention hearings
- Temporary injunctions
- Temporary restraining orders
- Hearings on temporary custody or support
- Emergency or ex parte order for removal of child
- Certification and transfer hearings
- Other temporary financial hearings in domestic cases
- Review of petitions
- Any work by the judicial officer related to research, case review, and writing findings related to motions at this stage of the case is counted here.

### *Non-trial disposition examples:*

- Plea and sentence
- Plea hearings
- Agreed judgments
- Divorce dissolution/divorce hearings (non-trial)
- Juvenile court adjudicatory hearings (non-trial)
- Juvenile court disposition hearings (non-trial)
- Adoption decrees
- Order establishing guardianship
- Various orders settling probate matters (non-trial)
- Default judgments
- Summary judgments
- Any work by the judicial officer related to research, case review, writing findings and conclusions on non-trial dispositions.

## 2. Bench Trial

Includes all on-bench and off-bench activity related to a bench trial or another contested proceeding that disposes of the original petition in the case. In probate cases, includes contested proceedings to appoint a fiduciary or to order supervision of a trust. Includes all off-bench research and preparation related to trials. Includes sentencing following a bench trial. Some examples of trial activities include:

- Bench trial: counted as a trial when the case is called (includes all time related to in-trial activities). Includes criminal trials, civil trials, contested divorces, contested adjudicatory and/or disposition hearings in juvenile cases, contested probate matters, etc.
- Any work by the judicial officer related to research, case review, writing findings of fact and conclusions of law on specific cases that have gone to trial is counted.
- Sentencing hearing following trial.

## 3. Jury Trial

Includes all on-bench and off-bench activity related to a jury trial. Includes all off-bench research and preparation related to trials. Includes sentencing following a jury trial. Some examples of trial activities include:

- Jury trial: counted as a trial when a jury is empaneled. Includes jury selection, arguments and evidence, jury deliberation, jury polling, announcement of verdict--or--through entry of guilty plea, settlement, or dismissal prior to final judgment/decision by the judge. (If during a recess other tasks are completed for an unrelated case, you should "keep the clock running" for the jury trial because it is the more significant activity as it pertains to judicial workload. "Double counting" of time will not give an accurate determination of judicial workload for this study.)
- Any work by the judicial officer related to research, case review, writing findings of fact and conclusions of law on specific cases that have gone to trial is counted.
- Sentencing hearing following trial.

## 4. Post-Disposition

Includes all on-bench and off-bench activity that occurs after the entry of judgment on the original petition in the case. In probate cases, includes all activity after a fiduciary is appointed or trust supervision is ordered. Includes all off-bench research and preparation related to post-disposition activity. Does not include trials de novo. Some examples of post-disposition activity include:

- Probation violation hearing or Probation review (adult or juvenile)
- Juvenile petitions for extension, revision, or change of placement
- Review and/or modification of orders for support, custody, or visitation
- Orders to enforce civil judgments
- Motions for reconsideration
- Motions after verdict
- Motions for post-conviction relief
- Sentencing after revocation
- Motions to modify sentence
- Motions to revoke probations
- Motions for new trial
- Motions for shock probation
- Motions for DNA testing
- Release and transfer hearing
- Writ hearing

## 5. Specialty Court

Includes all on-bench and off-bench activity that occurs when handling specialty court cases (e.g., staffing, dockets, case review). This category also includes all time spent on judicial monitoring/supervision activity that occurs before the filing of a case due to pre-filing diversion or intervention programs. In those instances where judicial work is conducted before the filing of a case, please select the case type category most likely to apply if the case is ultimately filed (e.g., Felony Group B, Juvenile Felony Group B).

# Appendix E: Non-Case-Related Activities

## a. Court-Related Administration

Includes all non-case-related administrative work such as:

- Staff meetings
- Judges' meetings
- Personnel matters
- Staff supervision and mentoring
- Court management

## b. General Legal Research

Includes all reading and research that is *not* related to a particular case before the court. Examples include:

- Reading journals
- Reading professional newsletters
- Reviewing appellate court decisions

## c. Judicial Education and Training

Includes all educational and training activities such as:

- Judicial education
- Conferences

*Includes travel related to judicial education and training.*

## d. Committee Meetings, Other Meetings, and Related Work

Includes all work related to and preparation for meetings of state and local committees, boards, and task forces, such as:

- Community criminal justice board meetings
- Bench book committee meetings
- Other court-related committee meetings

*Includes travel related to meetings.*

## e. Community Activities and Public Outreach

Includes all public outreach and community service that is performed in your official capacity as a judge. This category does not include work for which you are compensated through an outside source, such as teaching law school courses, or personal community service work that is not performed in your official capacity as a judge. Examples of work-related community activities and public outreach include:

- Speaking at schools about legal careers
- Judging moot court competitions

*Includes travel related to community activities and public outreach.*

## f. Work-Related Travel

Work-Related Travel includes only travel between courts during the business day. Time is calculated from the primary office location as determined by the Texas Supreme Court to the visited court.

Do not include commuting time from your home to your primary office location. Record travel time from your primary office location to judicial education and training, committee meetings, or community activities and public outreach in the applicable category. This is an account of minutes spent on travel only.

**g. Local/Regional Administrative Judge Time**

Includes all time that the chief judge spends on relevant “chief judge” administrative functions. FTE need related to chief judge duties is calculated as a separate component of the workload model outside of the caseload driven FTE need calculations.

**h. Personal Time Off (PTO)**

Includes all time away from work due to vacation, personal leave, illness or medical leave, and court holidays.

**i. Lunch and Breaks**

Includes all routine breaks during the working day.

**j. NCSC Time Study**

Includes all time spent filling out time study forms and entering time study data using the Web-based form.

## Appendix F: Estimated Judicial Officer Need Based on Rounding Rules

(Shaded counties represent a cluster defined by the respective jurisdictional pattern; counties/clusters in bold type enclosed in a box indicate additional judicial officer resource need.)

### *District Court Estimated Need*

(Need includes IV-D courts in counties where such cases are filed in district court.)

#### Jurisdictional Pattern 1

County	Total Judicial Officers	Implied Need	Difference	Workload per Judicial Officer	Estimated Need Using Rounding Rules	ADJUSTED Workload per Judicial Officer
Angelina	2.0	1.0	-1.0	0.51	2.0	0.51
<b>Bexar</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>1.13</b>
<b>Brazoria</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.08</b>
Brazos	5.1	4.2	-0.9	0.83	5.1	0.83
<b>Collin</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>1.11</b>
Coryell	2.1	1.7	-0.4	0.83	2.1	0.83
<b>Dallas</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>1.12</b>
<b>Denton</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>1.09</b>
Ector	5.0	5.7	0.7	1.15	5.0	1.15
<b>Ellis</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.05</b>
Fort Bend	16.3	13.8	-2.5	0.85	16.3	0.85
Galveston	8.3	7.1	-1.2	0.86	8.3	0.86
<b>Grayson</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Gregg</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.07</b>
<b>Harris</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>1.14</b>
Hidalgo	14.0	14.9	0.9	1.06	14.0	1.06
Jefferson	10.1	7.7	-2.4	0.77	10.1	0.77
Kaufman	2.2	2.1	-0.1	0.94	2.2	0.94
McLennan	6.7	7.4	0.7	1.10	6.7	1.10
Midland	5.0	3.8	-1.2	0.76	5.0	0.76
Montgomery	12.1	13.9	1.8	1.15	12.1	1.15
Nacogdoches	2.0	1.1	-0.9	0.54	2.0	0.54
Orange	3.1	1.9	-1.2	0.62	3.1	0.62
<b>Parker</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.09</b>
Rockwall	2.1	2.3	0.2	1.12	2.1	1.12
Smith	5.0	4.5	-0.5	0.89	5.0	0.89
<b>Tarrant</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>1.15</b>
Travis	33.0	28.7	-4.3	0.87	33.0	0.87
<b>Wichita</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.99</b>
Williamson	8.6	7.0	-1.6	0.81	8.6	0.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>427.6</b>	<b>503.3</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>475.1</b>	<b>1.06</b>

## Jurisdictional Pattern 2

County	Total Judicial Officers	Implied Need	Difference	Workload per Judicial Officer	Estimated Need Using Rounding Rules	ADJUSTED Workload per Judicial Officer
Cooke	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.98	1.1	0.98
Eastland	1.1	0.6	-0.4	0.59	1.1	0.59
Erath	1.3	0.6	-0.8	0.42	1.3	0.42
Fannin	1.1	0.6	-0.4	0.59	1.1	0.59
<b>Harrison</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.05</b>
Hill	1.1	0.9	-0.2	0.83	1.1	0.83
Hood	1.2	0.9	-0.3	0.78	1.2	0.78
Kendall	1.1	1.0	-0.1	0.95	1.1	0.95
Lamb	1.0	0.3	-0.7	0.28	1.0	0.28
Medina	1.1	0.8	-0.3	0.73	1.1	0.73
Milam	1.1	0.9	-0.2	0.79	1.1	0.79
Navarro	1.1	1.0	-0.1	0.89	1.1	0.89
Palo Pinto	1.1	0.7	-0.4	0.67	1.1	0.67
Rusk	1.0	0.6	-0.4	0.61	1.0	0.61
Van Zandt	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.96	1.1	0.96
Wood	1.1	1.1	-0.1	0.95	1.1	0.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>0.76</b>

### Jurisdictional Pattern 3

County	Total Judicial Officers	Implied Need	Total Judicial Officer Cluster	Implied Need Cluster	Difference	Workload per Judicial Officer	Estimated Need Using Rounding Rules	ADJUSTED Workload per Judicial Officer
Castro	0.8	0.2	2.3	1.4	-0.9	0.60	2.3	0.60
Hale	0.8	1.0						
Swisher	0.7	0.2						
Dimmit	0.9	0.2	2.5	1.5	-1.0	0.58	2.5	0.58
Maverick	0.9	1.2						
Zavala	0.8	0.1						
Polk	0.7	1.0	2.4	2.1	-0.3	0.86	2.4	0.86
San Jacinto	0.8	0.8						
Trinity	0.8	0.2						
Blanco	0.6	0.3	2.5	1.9	-0.7	0.74	2.5	0.74
Burnet	0.6	0.9						
Llano	0.6	0.5						
San Saba	0.7	0.2						
<b>Atascosa</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.03</b>
<b>Frio</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>						
<b>Karnes</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>						
<b>La Salle</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>						
<b>Wilson</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>						
Aransas	0.7	0.6	3.4	3.4	0.0	1.01	3.4	1.01
Bee	0.7	0.6						
Live Oak	0.7	0.3						
Mc Mullen	0.6	0.0						
San Patricio	0.7	1.8						
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>0.82</b>

#### Jurisdictional Pattern 4

County	Total Judicial Officers	Implied Need	Total Judicial Officer Cluster	Implied Need Cluster	Difference	Workload per Judicial Officer	Need Using Rounding Rules	ADJUSTED Workload per Judicial Officer
Austin	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.0	-0.2	0.83	1.2	0.83
Fayette	0.7	0.7						
Falls	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.0	-0.3	0.79	1.3	0.79
Robertson	0.6	0.5						
Brooks	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.7	-0.5	0.59	1.3	0.59
Jim Wells	0.5	0.5						
Real	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.9	-0.3	0.76	1.2	0.76
Uvalde	0.6	0.8						
Borden	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.4	-0.7	0.38	1.1	0.38
Scurry	0.5	0.4						
Jones	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.7	-0.6	0.54	1.2	0.54
Shackelford	0.6	0.1						
Stephens	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.8	-0.3	0.72	1.2	0.72
Young	0.6	0.5						
<b>Jack</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.04</b>
<b>Wise</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>						
Terry	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.7	-0.6	0.54	1.2	0.54
Yoakum	0.6	0.1						
Deaf Smith	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.6	-0.5	0.57	1.1	0.57
Oldham	0.6	0.1						
Cochran	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.7	-0.5	0.55	1.2	0.55
Hockley	0.6	0.6						
Bailey	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.3	-0.9	0.25	1.2	0.25
Parmer	0.6	0.1						
Brown	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.1	-0.1	0.92	1.2	0.92
Mills	0.6	0.2						
Bosque	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.7	-0.8	0.46	1.5	0.46
Comanche	0.5	0.3						
Hamilton	0.5	0.2						
Fisher	0.4	0.1	1.3	1.0	-0.3	0.77	1.3	0.77
Mitchell	0.4	0.2						
Nolan	0.4	0.7						
Andrews	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.0	-0.3	0.79	1.3	0.79
Crane	0.4	0.1						
Winkler	0.4	0.3						
Glasscock	0.4	0.1	1.3	1.2	-0.1	0.92	1.3	0.92
Howard	0.4	0.9						
Martin	0.4	0.2						
Loving	0.4	0.0	1.2	1.1	-0.1	0.90	1.2	0.90
Reeves	0.4	0.6						
Ward	0.4	0.5						



**Jurisdictional Pattern 4 (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Total Judicial Officers</b>	<b>Implied Need</b>	<b>Total Judicial Officer Cluster</b>	<b>Implied Need Cluster</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Workload per Judicial Officer</b>	<b>Estimated Need Using Rounding Rules</b>	<b>ADJUSTED Workload per Judicial Officer</b>
Archer	0.4	0.2	1.3	1.1	-0.2	0.85	1.3	0.85
Clay	0.4	0.3						
Montague	0.4	0.6						
Foard	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.5	-0.7	0.43	1.2	0.43
Hardeman	0.4	0.1						
Wilbarger	0.4	0.4						
Edwards	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.7	-0.6	0.54	1.3	0.54
Kimble	0.3	0.2						
McCulloch	0.3	0.3						
Mason	0.3	0.1						
Menard	0.3	0.1						
Haskell	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.2	-0.8	0.22	1.0	0.22
Kent	0.3	0.0						
Stone wall	0.3	0.0						
Throck mortc	0.3	0.0						
Dawson	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.03	1.4	1.03
Gaines	0.3	0.5						
Garza	0.3	0.3						
Lynn	0.3	0.2						
Dallam	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.7	-0.5	0.58	1.2	0.58
Hartley	0.3	0.1						
Moore	0.3	0.4						
Sherman	0.3	0.1						
Briscoe	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.2	-1.0	0.19	1.3	0.19
Dickens	0.3	0.0						
Floyd	0.3	0.1						
Motley	0.3	0.0						
Baylor	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.5	-0.7	0.42	1.3	0.42
Cottle	0.3	0.0						
King	0.3	0.0						
Knox	0.3	0.1						
Carson	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.7	-0.6	0.52	1.3	0.52
Childress	0.3	0.2						
Collingswortl	0.3	0.0						
Donley	0.3	0.1						
Hall	0.3	0.1						
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>-11.5</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>0.64</b>

Jurisdictional Pattern 5

County	Total Judicial Officers	Implied Need	Total Judicial Officer Cluster	Implied Need Cluster	Difference	Workload per Judicial Officer	Estimated Need Using Rounding Rules	ADJUSTED Workload per Judicial Officer
<b>Bell</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.05</b>
<b>Lampasas</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>						
Crosby	0.6	0.1	9.1	6.7	-2.4	0.73	9.1	0.73
Lubbock	8.6	6.6						
Johnson	2.3	3.5	3.7	3.7	0.0	1.01	3.7	1.01
Somervell	1.3	0.2						
Webb	4.6	4.6	6.3	4.8	-1.5	0.76	6.3	0.76
Zapata	1.7	0.2						
Chambers	1.8	1.5	3.4	3.5	0.2	1.05	3.4	1.05
Liberty	1.6	2.0						
Cameron	11.0	11.7	12.0	12.4	0.4	1.03	12.0	1.03
Willacy	1.0	0.7						
Hansford	0.4	0.1	2.1	0.9	-1.3	0.40	2.1	0.40
Hutchinson	1.3	0.6						
Ochiltree	0.4	0.2						
<b>Kenedy</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.15</b>
<b>Kleberg</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>						
<b>Nueces</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>						
Callahan	0.4	0.3	5.3	5.8	0.4	1.08	5.3	1.08
Coleman	0.4	0.2						
Taylor	4.5	5.2						
Duval	0.6	0.3	3.0	1.2	-1.8	0.41	3.0	0.41
Jim Hogg	0.8	0.1						
Starr	1.6	0.8						
Bastrop	2.1	1.7	3.9	3.5	-0.3	0.91	3.9	0.91
Burleson	0.6	0.6						
Lee	0.6	0.7						
Washington	0.6	0.5						
Calhoun	0.6	0.5	4.7	5.1	0.4	1.09	4.7	1.09
De Witt	0.6	0.5						
Goliad	0.6	0.2						
Jackson	0.6	0.5						
Refugio	0.6	0.4						
Victoria	1.6	3.1						
Gray	1.3	0.7	2.3	1.1	-1.1	0.50	2.3	0.50
Hemphill	0.3	0.1						
Lipscomb	0.3	0.1						
Roberts	0.3	0.0						
Wheeler	0.3	0.3						
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>0.93</b>

Jurisdictional Pattern 6

County	Total Judicial Officers	Implied Need	Total Judicial Officer Cluster	Implied Need Cluster	Difference	Workload per Judicial Officer	Estimated Need Using Rounding Rules	ADJUSTED Workload per Judicial Officer
Matagorda	1.6	1.0	3.3	2.5	-0.7	0.78	3.3	0.78
Wharton	1.6	1.5						
<b>Armstrong</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.11</b>
<b>Potter</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>						
<b>Randall</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>						
<b>Bandera</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.99</b>
<b>Gillespie</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>						
<b>Kerr</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>						
Camp	0.7	0.3	3.6	3.0	-0.6	0.84	3.6	0.84
Marion	0.9	0.3						
Morris	0.7	0.4						
Titus	0.7	0.8						
Upshur	0.6	1.2						
Brewster	0.3	0.2	26.4	26.4	0.0	1.00	26.4	1.00
Culberson	0.9	0.1						
El Paso	23.8	25.9						
Hudspeth	0.9	0.1						
Jeff Davis	0.3	0.0						
Presidio	0.3	0.1						
Coke	0.3	0.1	5.4	4.0	-1.4	0.75	5.4	0.75
Concho	0.4	0.1						
Irion	0.3	0.0						
Runnels	0.4	0.3						
Schleicher	0.3	0.1						
Sterling	0.3	0.0						
Tom Green	3.6	3.5						
Caldwell	1.8	0.9	13.1	13.0	-0.1	1.00	13.1	1.00
Colorado	0.6	0.5						
Comal	3.2	3.1						
Gonzales	0.7	0.6						
Guadalupe	2.0	2.9						
Hays	4.2	4.7						
Lavaca	0.6	0.4						
Hardin	1.6	2.0	6.9	5.2	-1.7	0.76	6.9	0.76
Jasper	0.7	0.8						
Newton	0.7	0.3						
Panola	0.6	0.4						
Sabine	0.7	0.3						
San Augustir	0.7	0.2						
Shelby	1.0	0.8						
Tyler	1.0	0.5						

**Jurisdictional Pattern 6 (continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Total Judges</b>	<b>Implied Need</b>	<b>Total Judges Cluster</b>	<b>Implied Need Cluster</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Workload per Judge</b>	<b>Est. Need w/cut points</b>	<b>ADJUSTED Workload per Judge</b>
Crockett	0.3	0.1	3.6	2.0	-1.6	0.54	3.6	0.54
Kinney	0.4	0.2						
Pecos	0.6	0.4						
Reagan	0.3	0.1						
Sutton	0.3	0.1						
Terrell	0.8	0.0						
Upton	0.3	0.1						
Val Verde	0.7	0.9						
Bowie	2.1	2.8	8.2	9.2	0.9	1.11	8.2	1.11
Cass	0.6	0.6						
Delta	0.5	0.2						
Franklin	0.5	0.3						
Hopkins	0.5	1.0						
Hunt	1.6	2.3						
Lamar	0.8	1.2						
Rains	0.8	0.4						
Red River	1.0	0.4						
Anderson	1.4	1.0	11.8	8.5	-3.3	0.72	11.8	0.72
Cherokee	1.3	0.6						
Freestone	0.9	0.4						
Grimes	0.8	0.4						
Henderson	2.4	2.0						
Houston	0.9	0.4						
Leon	1.0	0.6						
Limestone	0.9	0.8						
Madison	0.8	0.4						
Walker	0.8	1.0						
Waller	0.6	0.8						
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>0.91</b>

### Statutory County Court Estimated Need

(Need includes IV-D courts in counties where such cases are filed in statutory county court.)

County	Total Judicial Officers	Implied Need	Difference	Workload per Judicial Officer	Est. Need Using Rounding Rules	ADJUSTED Workload per Judicial Officer
Anderson	1.0	0.6	-0.4	0.56	1.0	0.56
Angelina	2.2	2.3	0.1	1.04	2.2	1.04
Aransas	1.1	0.5	-0.5	0.50	1.1	0.50
Atascosa	1.0	0.4	-0.6	0.44	1.0	0.44
Austin	1.3	0.8	-0.5	0.61	1.3	0.61
Bastrop	1.6	1.1	-0.5	0.71	1.6	0.71
<b>Bell</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.06</b>
<b>Bexar</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>1.11</b>
Bosque	1.1	0.3	-0.8	0.26	1.1	0.26
<b>Bowie</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.16</b>
Brazoria	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.99	4.0	0.99
Brazos	3.6	3.3	-0.3	0.92	3.6	0.92
Brown	1.0	0.0	-1.0	0.00	1.0	0.00
Burnet	3.1	1.1	-2.0	0.36	3.1	0.36
Caldwell	1.0	0.6	-0.4	0.60	1.0	0.60
Calhoun	1.0	0.3	-0.7	0.34	1.0	0.34
Cameron	6.0	3.7	-2.3	0.62	6.0	0.62
Cass	1.1	0.3	-0.7	0.30	1.1	0.30
Chambers	1.0	0.2	-0.8	0.21	1.0	0.21
Cherokee	1.0	0.9	-0.1	0.91	1.0	0.91
Collin	8.6	6.5	-2.1	0.76	8.6	0.76
Comal	4.0	1.5	-2.5	0.38	4.0	0.38
Cooke	1.0	0.6	-0.4	0.63	1.0	0.63
Coryell	1.1	0.8	-0.3	0.76	1.1	0.76
<b>Dallas</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>1.13</b>
Denton	7.0	7.2	0.2	1.03	7.0	1.03
<b>Ector</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.99</b>
El Paso	15.5	8.1	-7.4	0.52	15.5	0.52
Ellis	3.1	1.7	-1.4	0.55	3.1	0.55
Erath	1.0	0.4	-0.6	0.43	1.0	0.43
Fannin	1.1	0.4	-0.7	0.34	1.1	0.34
Fisher, Mitchell, &						
Nolan	1.2	0.5	-0.7	0.42	1.2	0.41
Fort Bend	6.0	5.2	-0.8	0.86	6.0	0.86
<b>Galveston</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.05</b>
Gillespie	1.0	0.2	-0.8	0.23	1.0	0.23
Grayson	2.0	1.7	-0.3	0.83	2.0	0.83
Gregg	2.0	2.3	0.3	1.14	2.0	1.14
Grimes	1.1	0.4	-0.7	0.39	1.1	0.39
Guadalupe	2.0	0.9	-1.1	0.47	2.0	0.47
<b>Harris</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>1.14</b>
Harrison	1.0	0.6	-0.4	0.55	1.0	0.55
Hays	3.0	2.9	-0.1	0.96	3.0	0.96
Henderson	2.1	1.2	-0.9	0.59	2.1	0.59
<b>Hidalgo</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>1.13</b>
Hill	1.1	0.7	-0.4	0.63	1.1	0.63

County	Total Judicial Officers	Implied Need	Difference	Workload per Judicial Officer	Est. Need Using Rounding Rules	ADJUSTED Workload per Judicial Officer
Hood	1.2	0.9	-0.3	0.76	1.2	0.76
Hopkins	1.0	0.6	-0.4	0.56	1.0	0.56
Houston	1.1	0.4	-0.6	0.41	1.1	0.41
Hunt	2.0	1.4	-0.6	0.70	2.0	0.70
Jefferson	3.0	2.5	-0.5	0.83	3.0	0.83
Jim Wells	1.0	0.9	-0.1	0.91	1.0	0.91
Johnson	2.0	0.0	-2.0	0.00	2.0	0.00
Kaufman	2.0	2.2	0.2	1.09	2.0	1.09
Kerr	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.96	1.0	0.96
Kleberg	1.1	0.8	-0.3	0.72	1.1	0.72
Lamar	1.0	0.6	-0.4	0.65	1.0	0.65
Liberty	2.1	0.9	-1.2	0.42	2.1	0.42
Lubbock	3.1	2.7	-0.4	0.86	3.1	0.86
McLennan	3.5	2.1	-1.4	0.61	3.5	0.61
Medina	1.0	0.6	-0.4	0.60	1.0	0.60
<b>Midland</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.98</b>
<b>Montgomery</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.11</b>
Moore	1.0	0.8	-0.2	0.76	1.0	0.76
<b>Nacogdoches</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.91</b>
Navarro	1.1	0.7	-0.4	0.66	1.1	0.66
Nueces	6.1	5.7	-0.4	0.94	6.1	0.94
Orange	2.1	1.1	-1.0	0.51	2.1	0.51
Panola	1.1	0.6	-0.4	0.61	1.1	0.61
Parker	2.0	1.5	-0.5	0.77	2.0	0.77
Polk	1.1	1.2	0.1	1.08	1.1	1.06
Potter	2.0	1.5	-0.5	0.75	2.0	0.75
Randall	2.0	2.0	-0.1	0.96	2.0	0.96
Reeves	1.0	0.4	-0.7	0.35	1.0	0.35
Rockwall	2.1	2.0	-0.1	0.96	2.1	0.96
Rusk	1.1	0.8	-0.3	0.69	1.1	0.69
San Patricio	2.0	1.2	-0.8	0.60	2.0	0.60
Smith	3.0	0.0	-3.0	0.00	3.0	0.00
Starr	1.3	1.1	-0.2	0.85	1.3	0.85
<b>Tarrant</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>1.14</b>
Taylor	2.0	1.5	-0.5	0.76	2.0	0.76
Tom Green	2.0	1.8	-0.2	0.92	2.0	0.92
<b>Travis</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>1.12</b>
Val Verde	1.1	0.7	-0.3	0.67	1.1	0.67
Van Zandt	1.1	0.7	-0.4	0.66	1.1	0.66
Victoria	2.0	1.3	-0.7	0.66	2.0	0.66
Walker	1.1	1.2	0.1	1.12	1.1	1.10
Waller	1.1	1.1	-0.1	0.94	1.1	0.94
Washington	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.02	1.1	1.02

County	Total Judicial Officers	Implied Need	Difference	Workload per Judicial Officer	Est. Need Using Rounding Rules	ADJUSTED Workload per Judicial Officer
<b>Webb</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.04</b>
Wichita	2.0	2.2	0.2	1.10	2.0	1.12
Williamson	7.6	7.0	-0.6	0.92	7.6	0.92
Wise	2.0	1.6	-0.4	0.81	2.0	0.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>284.2</b>	<b>281.5</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>317.7</b>	<b>0.89</b>

*Statutory Probate Court Estimated Need*

County	Total Judicial Officers	Implied Need	Difference	Workload per Judicial Officer	Est. Need Using Rounding Rules	ADJUSTED Workload per Judicial Officer
<b>Bexar</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.06</b>
<b>Collin</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.96</b>
Dallas	6.0	5.2	-0.8	0.87	6.0	0.87
Denton	3.0	1.2	-1.8	0.40	3.0	0.40
Glaveston	1.0	0.6	-0.4	0.60	1.0	0.60
<b>Harris</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>1.13</b>
Hidalgo	1.0	0.4	-0.6	0.40	1.0	0.40
Tarrant	4.0	4.5	0.5	1.13	4.0	1.13
Travis	3.0	2.5	-0.5	0.83	3.0	0.83
El Paso	3.0	2.0	-1.0	0.67	3.0	0.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>