

The JFA Institute/JFA Associates
Washington, D.C./Austin, Texas

Conducting Justice and Corrections Research for Effective Policy Making

**Study of State Representation in Legal Proceedings Related to
Child Removal Cases**

**Part 1: Background, Methodology and Results of Survey of
Legal Representation**

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Report to the Texas District and County Attorneys Association

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About *The JFA Institute/JFA Associates* (www.JFA-Associates.com)

The JFA Institute conducts justice and correctional research for effective policy making. The organization receives funding from federal, state, and local governmental agencies and from foundations interested in developing and evaluating new initiatives to assist states and local agencies to more effectively manage their justice, crime prevention and correctional policies.

The JFA Institute has a long history of consulting work for a wide variety of criminal justice related projects. Major clients include the National Institute of Corrections, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Georgia, Louisiana, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Kentucky, Connecticut, Alameda County, California, the JEHT Foundation, The Open Society Institute and the New South Wales and Victoria governments in Australia. Partnerships include the National Institute of Corrections and the Council of State Governments.

JFA Associates is the for profit component of the organization conducting consulting work in different areas of the juvenile and adult justice system.

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Executive Summary

The Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (TDFPS) is the adult and child protective agency in Texas. In child abuse and neglect cases the department is authorized to file a suit under Title 5 of the Texas Family Code to remove a child from the home if this is necessary for the safety and welfare of the child. For removal proceedings, Section 264.009 of the Family Code specifies that the “department shall be represented in court by the county attorney of the county where the action is brought, unless the district attorney or criminal district attorney of the county elects to provide representation.”

The statute gives flexibility to local officials in the management of this responsibility by providing an “escape clause” to this mandate if the county attorney, district attorney, or criminal district attorney is “unable to represent the department in an action under this code because of a conflict of interest or because special circumstances exist” (Section 264.009 (b)). In these circumstances, the statute allows the Attorney General to represent the department. In practice the Attorney General has simply deputized attorneys at TDFPS to provide this legal representation.

The Texas District and County Attorneys Association (TDCAA), working with TDFPS, contracted with *JFA Associates* to identify which counties decide to represent these cases and which use the Section 264.009 “escape clause” and have the TDFPS represent their cases.

The research conducted here is oriented at trying to determine which factors may explain these variations in order to provide a framework for TDCAA to examine the implications of this issue. The study is divided into three phases.

Phase I is directed at establishing a baseline count of the number of family protective cases represented by district and county attorneys and those represented by TDFPS, by locality, using survey analysis of all the relevant jurisdictions. Phase II is directed at examining in-depth a sample of specific localities to determine the factors that may explain variations in their use of the Section 264.009 (b) “escape clause” by local officials. Phase III is then directed at compiling all the information into a cohesive framework, and working with an advisory group established by TDCAA and TDFPS, to develop recommendations to address the issue. This report presents the results of Phase I of the study.

TDFPS does not routinely track the number of cases in the “court pipeline” that are being handled by local officials and by their own attorneys, or which cases are handled by both. The department also does not track systematically the number of referral forms that they received requesting representation and how many were granted representation. Therefore, at any point in time, the department cannot easily count the number of cases in the “court pipeline” that are being represented by TDPRS, by local officials, or jointly.

In March 2003, in response to legislative inquiries regarding this issue, the TDFPS central office requested regional attorneys to count the number of cases in each county within its jurisdiction that were being represented by the agency's lawyers, which were represented jointly and which were represented by the local officials. No methodological controls were used to administer the survey, so it is not clear if the questions and responses were consistent across the state.

Based on the TDFPS survey, there is agreement between the department and TDCAA representatives on the following:

- Large urban counties handle approximately 50% of all child abuse and neglect cases in the state.
- Dallas, Bexar, El Paso, Harris, Tarrant and Travis Counties provide their own representation and manage specialized staff or units to handle child removal cases.
- Most of TDFPS direct representation work is done in rural or semi-rural counties.

However, given the weak methodology of how this survey was conducted, there is little agreement among the members of the TDCAA, and TDCAA and the department, regarding the court representation in rural or semi-rural counties and regarding factors that may impact the decision of local district and county attorneys not to provide legal representation.

To set a new count of who is providing representation in jurisdictions outside the large urban counties, a different approach from the prior attempt by the department was utilized. Rather than asking how many cases are being handled by which jurisdiction at one specific point in time, actual managing conservatorship cases disposed between January 1, 2003 and June 30, 2003 were identified from the TDFPS computerized case tracking system. The selected cases have completed the managing conservatorship court processes leading to PMC, or Permanent Managing Conservatorship wherein the department is granted permanent custody of the child (though courts may subsequently review the cases). Using survey methods, the jurisdictions providing legal representation in these cases were then identified.

Knowing that the six largest urban counties conduct their own representation, and that there is agreement on this, the research concentrated on surveying the cases in counties outside the major metropolitan areas.

The survey instrument used to examine the cases was developed with consensus between TDFPS and TDCAA staff. TDFPS assigned its Managing Attorneys in each service region to complete the survey, with oversight from the researchers.

In the period of January 1, 2003 through June 30, 2003, there were 1,643 cases achieving PMC status in all counties. Cases from Bexar, Dallas, El Paso, Harris, Tarrant and Travis counties were excluded from the survey as it is accepted that these counties provide their own representation. After excluding these counties, 819 cases were left. Ten of these cases excluded from the study for lack of computerized information of some sort. An additional 13 surveys were not able to be completed for other reasons. Therefore the final number of cases for the study was 796.

Additional descriptive data that may provide some context for understanding the results of the survey was also collected. These data sets were used to explore the geographical distribution of the PMC cases, the geographical distribution of family court cases in general, and family matter cases in particular, and the distribution of personnel resources in terms of district and county attorneys and TDFPS caseworkers. TDCAA also conducted a survey of all district and county attorneys to identify which ones deferred representation to TDFPS. Finally, TDFPS provided data sets identifying the number of cases in each jurisdiction that reached a status of Temporary Managing Conservatorship (TMC referring to when the department is granted temporary custody pending legal proceedings) during the time of the study. Because these cases were just starting the court processes, they were not included in the Phase I survey. Nevertheless, the number of TMC cases per county is depicted in order to provide general workload information for conservatorship cases during the period of the study. The analysis of these data is presented in the body of the report. Highlights of the results are presented below.

Workload Distribution in General

- In Texas 200 of the state 254 counties have a population of less than 50,000. While these counties represent 79% of all counties, they represent only 15% of the state population. For counties with a population of less than 50,000, there were several counties with no TMC or PMC cases during the study period. When these smaller counties have cases, the numbers reflect the size of the county's population.
- 15 out of 111 counties with a population 10,000 to 49,999 did not have a TMC cases during this period and 22 out of 111 counties that did not have a PMC case.
- 53 of 89 counties with population of less than 10,000 did not have a TMC case during this period and 64 of 89 counties which did not have a PMC case.
- Smaller counties do not have a disproportional workload in relation to their population for civil family matter cases. The number of civil cases disposed and other family cases disposed are evenly distributed according to population.

Result of Representation Survey

- TDFPS provided the representation in 18% of the cases in the non-major urban counties studied. This is higher than the 13% of the cases counted by TDFPS in their March 2003 one-day count.
- Changes in legal representation occurred in a total of 45 cases, just 5.6% of all cases. There were 11 cases in which the original petition in the case was filed by a District Attorney's office but the cases ended being represented by TDFPS and 34 cases changing from a County Attorney's office to TDFPS. Of the cases changing representation, almost 40% of the cases changed representation at the Permanency Hearing and another 22% at the Final Hearing.
- TDFPS provides most of the representation in counties with a population of less than 10,000 (60.4% of the cases in this population group were represented by TDFPS) and represents a third of the cases in counties with a population of 10,000 to 49,999 (32.0% of the cases).
- Viewed by TDFPS region, Regions 2, 8 and 9 defer to TDFPS regional attorneys for a significant number of their cases. These three regions account for 58.7% of the conservatorship cases represented by TDFPS statewide, but only 17.7% of all PMC cases in the state.

Impact of Geographical Distribution

- Of all the cases represented by TDFPS (143), almost 75% (107) were in counties with a population of less than 50,000.
- This distribution impacts TDFPS resources because in some regions TDFPS has to provide services to a relatively small number of cases in an area vast in size but not densely populated. As representation is provided in local courts, TDFPS personnel travel vast distances in some regions to provide representation in perhaps very few cases. However, this pattern may also mean that local officials have not had the opportunity to develop the expertise required to prosecute these cases and may decide to defer to TDFPS for representation.
- TDFPS caseworkers and supervisors are distributed by region in relation to the state population. Nevertheless, the problem with geographical reach of workers in lightly populated areas is still an issue. For example, there are 38.5 caseworkers and supervisors in Region 1 (Lubbock) representing 3.8% of all workers. This closely matches the population representation for that region of 3.7%. Yet, these 38.5 workers have to provide services in 41 counties, which include 38 counties with population of less than 50,000 in a large geographical area. These counties may have none, one

or very few PMC cases during the year but when they do, the caseworkers have to reach across a vast geographical region to serve them and assist in the preparation of any court cases.

Contextual Data in Relation to Survey Results

- Other systemic data were examined in relation to the results of the survey to see if any analytical indicator may provide some of the explanation for the variation in representation. The indicators included population size, whether termination of parental rights was sought, reasons prompting the child removal, number of children involved in the case, and whether the case involved a jury trial.
- As was noted in earlier surveys, population size is the most significant factor affecting a county's decision to use TDFPS services. An examination of all the other indicators does not show any clear pattern pointing to a rationale for deferring representation to TDFPS.

Closer Analysis of Survey Results for Selected Counties

- The survey results from the 796 cases have indicated that some counties use TDFPS in a small percentage of their cases, utilizing regional attorneys for one or two cases. Other counties rely on TDFPS regional attorneys for all or nearly all of their conservatorship cases.
- Of the 158 counties represented by our survey, 93 counties provided their own legal representation for all of their PMC cases, 30 counties deferred to TDFPS for at least one of their cases at some stage in the legal process, and 35 counties deferred to TDFPS for all of their cases at all of the legal stages.
- Further analyses were done in counties with four or more cases in the survey. The analysis suggest that some counties simply rely on TDFPS for legal representation in conservatorship cases all or nearly all of the time, while other counties use the "escape clause" on a more case-by-case basis. For example, Kerr, Howard, Montague and Nolan, with at least 4 cases in the study, used TDFPS representation for all their cases while Polk, Caldwell, Willacy, and Lampasas, counties comparable in population and with at least 4 cases in the study, provided their own representation. On the other hand, comparable population counties like Navarro, Jim Wells and Hale provided their own representation in about 75% of their cases but Cooke and Rockwall, of approximately the same population size, provided their own representation in less than 25% of their cases.

- Another source of analysis showed that the 37 counties that stated in the TDCAA survey that the state provided the representation, and had a case during the study period, the representation was in fact provided by TDFPS. This seems to imply that these offices have a policy of deferring representation to TDFPS as opposed to deciding on representation after a case-by-case evaluation. This will be further examined in Phase II of this research.

Phase II of the study should select counties of comparable population size which seem to defer all their cases to TDFPS, counties that seem to always handle their own representation and counties that defer some of their cases to TDFPS for more in-depth reviews.

I. Introduction

The Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (TDFPS) is the adult and child protective agency in Texas. In child abuse and neglect cases the department is authorized to file a suit under Title 5 of the Texas Family Code to remove a child from the home if this is necessary for the safety and welfare of the child. For removal proceedings, Section 264.009 of the Family Code specifies that the “department shall be represented in court by the county attorney of the county where the action is brought, unless the district attorney or criminal district attorney of the county elects to provide representation.”

The statute gives flexibility to local officials in the management of this responsibility by providing an “escape clause” to this mandate if the county attorney, district attorney, or criminal district attorney is “unable to represent the department in an action under this code because of a conflict of interest or because special circumstances exist” (Section 264.009 (b)). In these circumstances the statute allows the Attorney General to represent the department. In practice the Attorney General has simply deputized attorneys at TDFPS to provide this legal representation.

In order to carry out this work, TDFPS employs a number of attorneys that conduct direct litigation in counties that have claimed the exemption. Most of this work by TDFPS is done in rural or semi-rural counties. Dallas, Bexar, El Paso, Harris, Tarrant and Travis counties provide their own representation and manage specialized staff or units to handle child removal cases. These counties account for approximately 50% of all child abuse and neglect cases in the state. TDFPS also provides technical assistance in the representation of child removal cases to all counties based on certain criteria and protocols established by TDFPS.

In child abuse and neglect cases the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (TDFPS) is authorized to file a suit under Title 5 of the Texas Family Code to remove a child from the home if this is necessary for the safety and welfare of the child.

For removal proceedings, Section 264.009 of the Family Code specifies that the “department shall be represented in court by the county attorney of the county where the action is brought, unless the district attorney or criminal district attorney of the county elects to provide representation.”

Legal proceedings to remove abused and neglected children from their homes are complex, emotionally intense and require prosecuting attorneys and court personnel to have specialized knowledge of child welfare laws and services. Cases have to proceed at a faster pace than cases in other civil litigation. Stages in the litigation must occur in a timely manner for the state to meet legally established deadlines. The court “must focus on agency casework and parental behavior over an extended period of time” and must

perform “more managerial and directive function than in other litigation.”¹ In 1997, with the adoption of the federal Adoption and Safe Families Act, more stringent requirements were placed relating to the legal processes for terminating parental rights. The time frame under which states must make decisions about a child’s permanency was shortened to no later than 12 months after placement, instead of any prior requirement. Additionally, when termination of parental rights is initiated, states must make reasonable efforts to achieve permanency for the child.²

In Texas the demand for child protective services and representation has increased since the federal and state mandates were adopted in 1997. Between 1997 and 2003 confirmed abuse and neglect investigations increased by 45% (from 22,582 to 32,792), the number of children in confirmed investigations receiving services increased by 43% (from 30,279 to 43,279) and the number of children in TDFPS legal responsibility increased by 36% (from 16,399 to 22,346). During the same period, the average number of months in foster care before a child was returned home decreased by 48% (from 19.3 months in 1997 to 10 months in 2002), the average number of months before placement with a relative decreased by 35% (from 19.3 months to 12.6 months) and for placement in adoption decreased by 29% (from 41.6 months to 29.6 months).³ Therefore, the Texas child welfare system has faced more demands for services at the same time that it has had to improve permanency efforts and shorten the time to permanency. The increased demand for services and the tougher legal requirements have added to the workload of county and district attorneys representing TDFPS and to the TDFPS workload when the department’s lawyers have to represent these cases.

Section 264.009 (b) under Title 5 of the Texas Family Code gives flexibility to district and county attorneys to manage the representation of TDFPS cases.

This clause, which allows district and county attorneys to claim a conflict of interest or special circumstances to decline representation of these cases, has allowed for a number of counties to rely solely on TDFPS lawyers for representation and for others counties to share their representation duties with TDFPS.

Section 264.009 (b) gives flexibility to district and county attorneys to manage the representation of TDFPS cases. This clause, which allows district and county attorneys to claim a conflict of interest or special circumstances to decline representation of these cases, has allowed for a number of counties to rely solely on TDFPS lawyers for representation and for others counties to share their representation duties with TDFPS. The meaning of when there is a “conflict of interest” and what are “special circumstances” is not specified in this

section, allowing for wide discretion in when this clause can be invoked.

¹ National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (1995) Resource Guidelines: Improving Court Practice in Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Reno, Nevada. Spring, Page 15.

² Kasia O’Neill Murray (No date) The Federal Legal Framework for Child Welfare No source: material provided to the author by Texas Department of Family and Protective Services.

³ Source: Statistical tables provided by staff of Texas Department of Family and Protective Services.

The Texas District and County Attorneys Association (TDCAA), working with TDFPS, contracted with *JFA Associates*, to identify which counties, outside the major urban counties doing their own representation, decide to represent these cases and which counties use the Section 264.009 “escape clause” and have TDFPS represent their cases.

The research conducted here is oriented at trying to determine which factors may explain these variations in order to provide a framework for TDCAA to examine the implications of this issue. The study is divided in three phases.

Phase I is directed at establishing a baseline count of the number of family protective cases represented by district and county attorneys and those represented by TDFPS by locality, using survey analysis of all the relevant jurisdictions.

Phase II is directed at examining in-depth a sample of specific localities to determine the factors that may explain variations in the use of the Section 264.009 (b) “escape clause” by local officials.

Phase III is then directed at compiling all the information into a cohesive framework, and working with an advisory group established by TDCAA and TDFPS, to develop recommendations to address the issue.

This report presents the results of Phase I of the study.

The goal of the research is to identify which counties, outside the major urban counties doing their own representation, decide to represent child removal cases and which counties use the Section 264.009 “escape clause” and have TDFPS represent their cases.

This research will try to determine which factors may explain these variations in order to provide a framework for TDCAA to examine the implications of this issue.

II. The Big Picture: Flow of Child Protective Services Cases

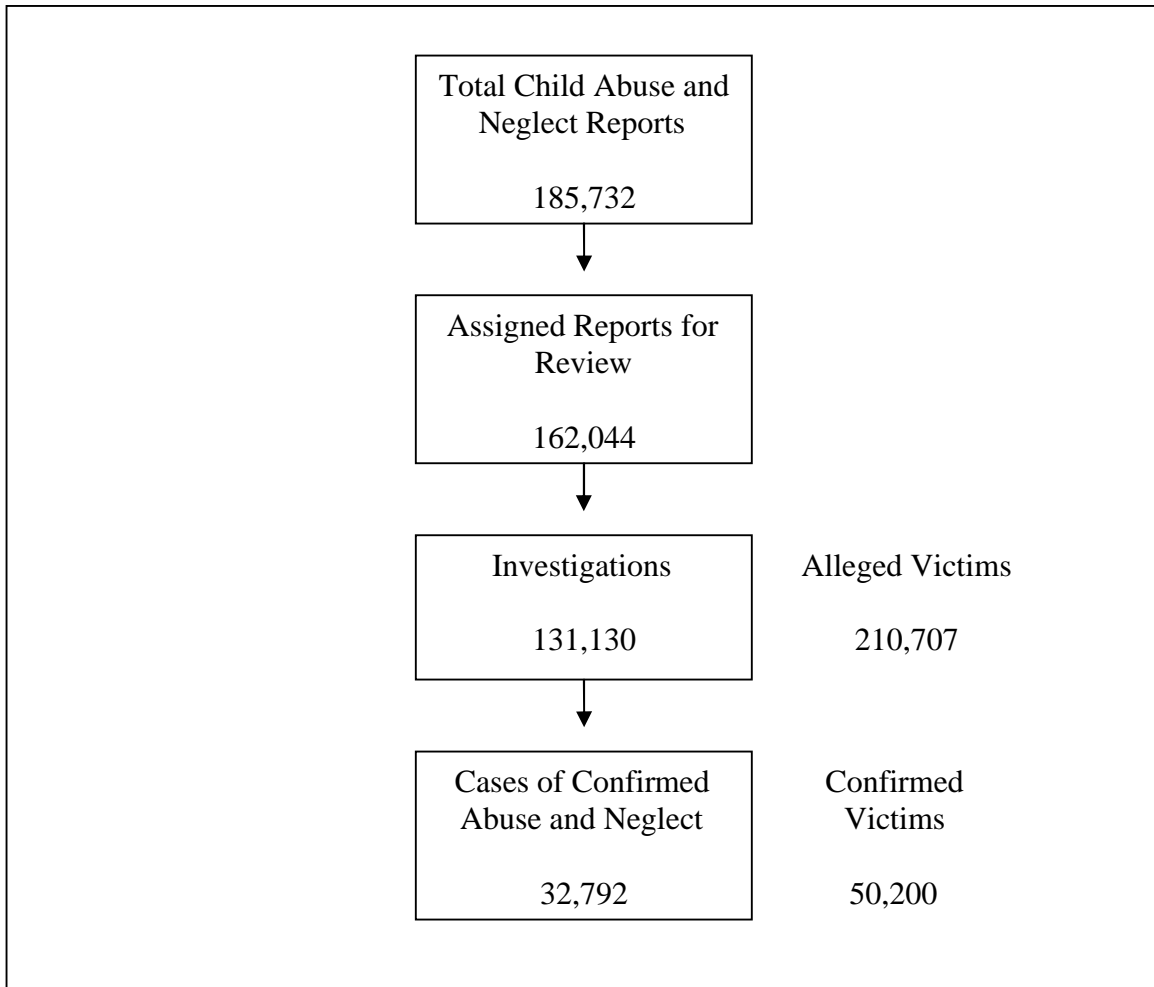
The Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (TDFPS) is the adult and child protective agency in Texas. In child abuse and neglect cases the department is authorized to file a suit under Title 5 of the Texas Family Code to remove a child from the home if this is necessary for the safety and welfare of the child. The number of cases that get to this stage is only a portion of the workload of cases and investigations handled every year by the state agency.

Figure 1 below shows the number of calls or child abuse and neglect reports received by the department compared to the number of cases confirmed as abuse and neglect for 2003. The process of investigation starts when someone calls the department to report suspected abuse and neglect of children (185,732 reports in Fiscal Year 2003). Calls that meet certain criteria are then “assigned” for follow-up to determine if an investigation is necessary (162,044 assignments). In 2003, investigations were conducted in 131,130 cases involving 210,707 alleged victims. CPS workers interview children, parents and others who have knowledge of the family. These interviews help determine if abuse or neglect has occurred, and assess the risk of further harm to the child. If criminal conduct is involved, law enforcement may investigate at the same time to determine if criminal charges will be filed.⁴ In 2003 there were 32,792 confirmed cases of abuse and neglect with 50,200 confirmed victims.⁵

⁴ Process as described in TDFPS, Annual Report, 2002.

⁵ Numbers for figures from 2003 Data Book of TDFPS and statistics provided by Andrew Barbee statistician with the Texas Health and Human Services Commission.

Figure 1: Number of Child Abuse and Neglect Reports, Investigations and Confirmed Cases, FY 2003



Many of the confirmed abuse and neglect cases at some point in time enter court processes allowing TDFPS to remove the child from the home environment, a departmental status known as Temporary Managing Conservatorship (TMC). Some of the cases will eventually continue through the court process to the point in which the court grants the department Permanent Managing Conservatorship (PMC) for the child. This status may include the court terminating parental rights (PRT), allowing for permanent removal of the child from the home.

Figure 2 below provides a definition by TDFPS of “children in their legal responsibility.”⁶ Figure 3 below depicts the best available data from TDFPS to estimate the number of children for whom TDFPS may be given legal responsibility. In 2003 there were 43,279 children in confirmed investigations receiving services. During the same year there were 12,050 children entering sub-care and presumed to be entering

⁶ From TDFPS 2003 Data Book.

TMC status. At the end of fiscal year 2003 there were 22,346 children in legal custody (TMC and PMC status). These are the cases in the “court pipeline”, subject to TMC and PMC legal proceedings at a “snapshot” end of the year count.

Figure 2: Description by TDFPS of Children in the Legal Responsibility of the Department

All children for whom the courts have given the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services legal responsibility by temporary or permanent managing conservatorship or other court ordered legal basis. These children may be residing in an out of home placement or may have been returned to their own home (home of origin). When a child who has been abused and neglected must be removed from their home, an emergency court order must be obtained. Within 14 days from the emergency court order a Child Protective worker must obtain from the court a temporary order for managing conservatorship. By no later than 12 months, the judge must either return the child to the parent and dismiss the suit, or appoint a parent, relative, or PRS as managing conservator on a permanent basis or grant a one time extension of the lawsuit, not to exceed six months, for good cause.

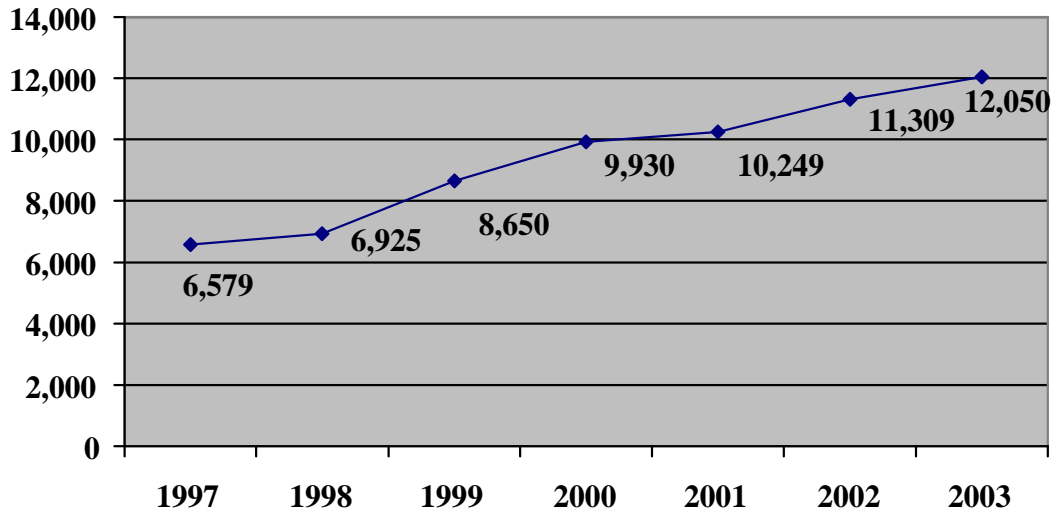
Figure 3: Number of Children in "Court Pipeline" for Removal Cases, FY 2003

Children in Confirmed Investigations Receiving Services 43,279	New Children Entering Sub-care – Legal Responsibility of TDFPS 12,050	Population in Legal Custody of TDFPS at the End of the Year 22,346
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As depicted in Figure 4 below, the number of children entering sub-care or the legal responsibility of TDFPS has almost doubled since 1997 (increasing 83%). As stated above, the average number of months in foster care before a child was returned home decreased by 48% (from 19.3 months in 1997 to 10 months in 2002), the average number of months before placement with a relative decreased by 35% (from 19.3 months to 12.6 months) and for placement in adoption decreased by 29% (from 41.6 months to 29.6 months). Therefore, the Texas child welfare system has faced more demands for services at the same time that it has had to improve permanency efforts and shorten the time to permanency. The increased demand for services and the tougher legal requirements have added to the workload of county and district attorneys representing

TDFPS and to the TDFPS workload when the department's lawyers represent these cases.

Figure 4: Children Entering Sub Care - Entering TDFPS Legal Responsibility



III. Permanency Goals

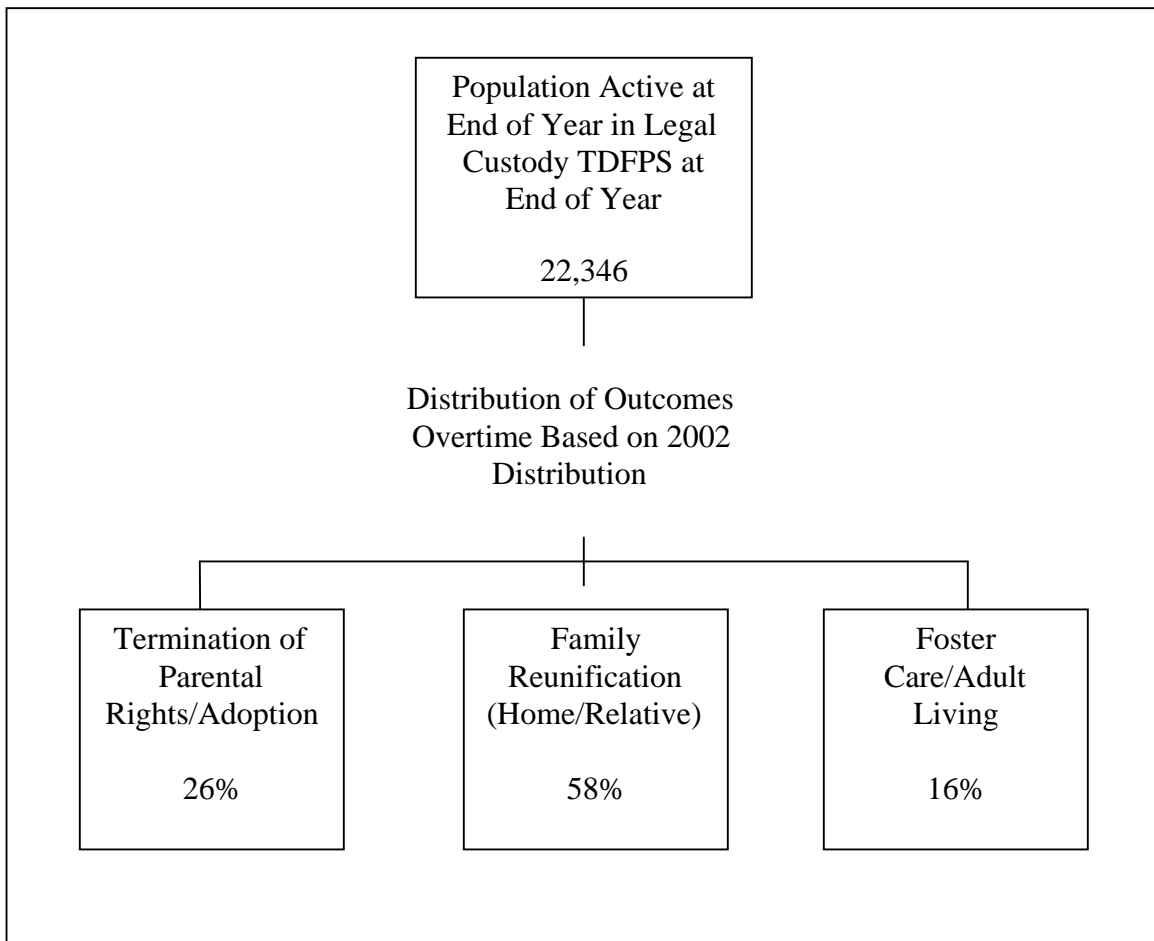
TDFPS sets permanency goals for children for whom they have legal responsibility.⁷ These goals are described by the agency as follows:

- **Family Preservation:** This option is selected if the child can reside safely in the family environment with supportive services from the Department without the Department having to take legal custody of the child. At some point, the Department will close its case with the family.
- **Family Reunification:** This option focuses on providing services to the family to deal with the issues of abuse or neglect so that the child who has been removed from the home can be returned. At some point the child is returned to the family with court approval. After a supervisory period, a recommendation is made to the court to dismiss legal custody granted to the Department.
- **Permanent Placement with Relative or Close Family Friends:** This option is selected when the plan is to permanently place a child in the legal custody of the Department with a relative or close family friend either through adoption or transfer of conservatorship.
- **Adoption by Non-Relative:** This option focuses on placing a child in the custody of the Department with an unrelated family for adoption. Prior to the actual adoptive placement, *parental rights must be terminated by the court*. After a supervisory period, the adoption is consummated by the court.
- **Alternative Long-Term Care:** This goal is selected when the child cannot be returned safely to the family, cannot be placed with relatives or close family friends, and adoption is not a possibility for the child. Under this goal, the Department raises the child unless at some point legal custody can be transferred to a caretaker or another permanency goal becomes available. Formal court approved agreements are made with the foster families who have on-going relationships with these foster children to ensure that the children receive long-term consistent care.
- **Adult Living:** This goal is selected for youth in the custody of the Department who are 16 or older (may start as early as 14) unless another permanency goal is more appropriate. This goal has two subsections: independent living and long term care in adulthood. The Department will either prepare the youth to live independently as an adult or arrange the long-term care and support the youth will need in adulthood because of a disability.

⁷ Goals are described in TDFPS [2003 Data Book](#).

As Figure 5 below depicts, approximately 26% of the cases in the legal responsibility of the department may end in adoption with termination of parent rights, 58% will lead to family reunification and 20% stay in long-term foster care or become adults during the process. Some in this latter group may also involve the termination of parental rights. However, the department's general statistics do not precisely track this number as this will require follow-up of the cases and their disposition over time. Therefore, parental rights termination cases represent a small percentage of the confirmed child abuse and neglect cases, and a small percentage of the cases in the legal responsibility of the department. However, as discussed below, the court processes involved in parental right termination cases consume the bulk of legal time and resources of all child abuse and neglect cases.

Figure 5: Approximate Eventual Distribution of Outcomes of Cases in "Court Pipeline" Based on 2002 Distribution of Outcomes



IV. The Court Process

As stated in the introduction, in 1997 the federal Adoption and Safe Families Act introduced more stringent requirements related to the legal processes for terminating parental rights. The time frame under which states must make decisions about a child's permanency was shortened to no later than 12 months after placement, instead of the more permissive prior requirements. Additionally, when termination of parental rights is initiated, states must make reasonable efforts to achieve permanency for the child.⁸ In Texas the 75th Texas Legislature adopted similar requirements in response to the federal legislation, increasing the pressures for the court system and the department to move cases more efficiently through the whole legal process.

TMC refers to Temporary Managing Conservatorship in which the department is granted temporary custody pending legal proceedings.

PMC refers to Permanent Managing Conservatorship in which the department is granted permanent custody.

PRT refers to Parental Rights Termination in which parents lose their rights over the child to the state.

Figure 6 below depicts the legal process related to TDFPS assuming legal custody of a child. From now on we will call these TDFPS managing conservatorship cases. When a child is removed from home or a foster environment by the department, an emergency hearing takes place which generally results in the court ordering TDFPS to assume Temporary Managing Conservatorship (TMC) of the child. A full adversary hearing takes place within fourteen days of the day of removal. If TMC was not granted earlier, the court can grant TMC at this time but the court

can also order the child returned home. If the child stays in the custody of the department, the child remains in foster care and the department starts developing service and permanency plans. In 2003 there were 15,709 children in foster or other institutional care provided by the department. As seen in Figure 7, the number of children in foster care increased 23.4% between 1997 and 2003.

Six months from the date that TMC is granted, the court holds an initial permanency hearing and four months after that (ten months from the date that TMC is granted) there is a permanency hearing. Before 12 months has passed, a final order has to be rendered returning the child to their home, naming a relative or other person as conservator, or appointing the department as Permanent Managing Conservator (PMC) with or without Termination of Parental Rights (TPR). The law allows for a six month extension of this process. The work of the department and local officials representing cases continues after the department is granted PMC. The court conducts a Placement

⁸ Kasia O'Neill Murray, "The Federal Legal Framework for Child Welfare" in material provided by TDFPS staff, no source.

Review Hearing at six month intervals from the time PMC is awarded to TDFPS until the adoption is consummated or the child is emancipated.⁹

There are two issues to note about this process. One is that “permanency” is a stability goal for which child caretakers strive, but the court, focusing on the best interest of the child, can review the “permanency” status after PMC is awarded. Two is that not all children are removed from a parent, but may be removed from a caregiver.

TDFPS conservatorship cases involve significant interaction and work between the department and court officials. A mixture of social work and legal work is required during the process. Among the services that the department provides to the family or the court are:

- Moderate to intensive family preservation services
- Reviewing alternate legal options in lieu of removing the child from home
- Assessment services
- Arranging services for the family
- Searches for biological parents and relatives
- Studies of placement options
- Development of monitoring plans
- Coordination with community resources
- Documentation

The department also provides legal representation, either on a technical assistance basis or direct representation on behalf of the state. However, direct representation is provided only when local district or county attorneys decide to use the legal “escape” clause, which allows them to defer representation to the state. Which district or county attorney offices are doing this and why is the topic explored below.

⁹ Reference used here includes flow chart from department and report by department: [Expedited Permanency: Issues and Evaluation](#), October 15, 1999 by J. Christopher Graham, Ph.D. and Donald J. Baumann, Ph.D

Figure 6: Overview of Court Process and Timelines Related to TDFPS Managing Conservatorship Cases

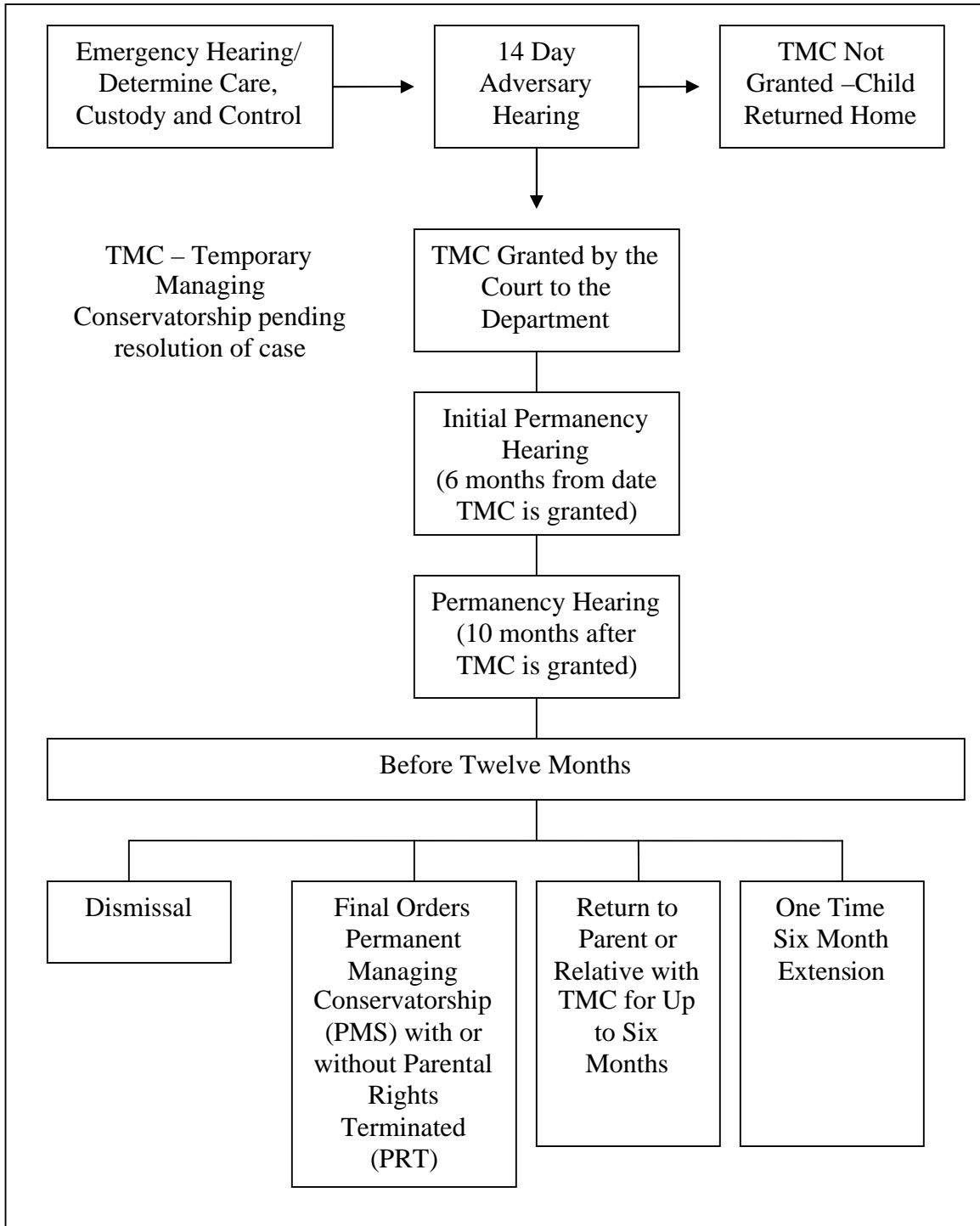
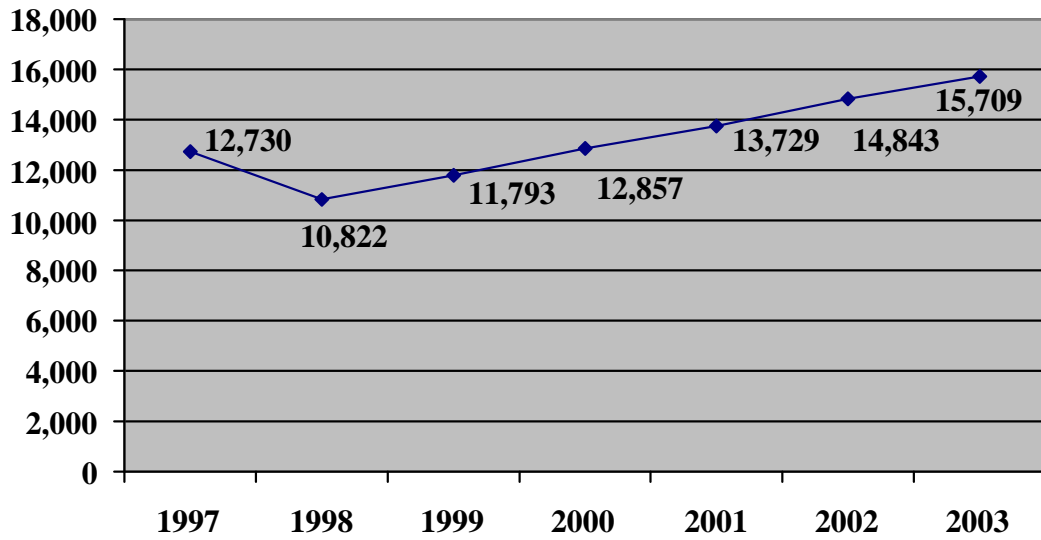


Figure 7: Number of Children in Foster Care at the End of Fiscal Year



V. The Department's Survey Regarding Representation

Section 264.009 of the Texas Family Code specifies that the “department shall be represented in court by the county attorney of the county where the action is brought, unless the district attorney or criminal district attorney of the county elects to provide representation.” As discussed above, this statute gives flexibility to local officials in the management of this responsibility by providing an “escape clause” to this mandate. Figure 8 below shows the legislative intent establishing this policy that was introduced in the Texas House of Representatives by the sponsor of the legislation (Representative Patricia Gray).¹⁰

Figure 8: Legislative Intent of Sec. 264.009 as Stated in the House of Representatives

“Section 74 of Senate Bill 359 addresses the issue of who represents the department in court. Under existing law, three people have been representing the department -- the local prosecutor (in all but about 50 of the smaller counties), the Attorney General, or, through a designation as an assistant attorney general, a department lawyer.

“It is the purpose of this legislation that the local prosecutor be primarily responsible for the representation of the department, but that the system maintain its current flexibility. The legislation recognizes that in some jurisdictions and in some cases the local prosecutor may not be able to represent the department. When a prosecutor determines that there is a conflict with the department as to the goal of the representation, or that the prosecutor has neither the staff nor resources to accomplish the representation, the legislation provides that the Attorney General, a department lawyer acting as assistant attorneys general, or a private attorney under contract with the department may provide the needed legal work.

“In this manner, we assure that the department receives the needed legal representation, while preserving the flexibility of the system to insure proper and timely representation of the department.”

¹⁰ Legislative history on Senate Bill 359 that was read into the record by Patricia Gray, on May 21, 1997 as summarized in memorandum to all elected prosecutors by Rob Kepple, General Counsel at the time of the TDCAA, August 4, 1997.

TDFPS employs a number of attorneys that conduct direct litigation in counties that have claimed the above exemption. TDFPS also provides technical assistance in the representation of these cases to all counties. Technical assistance resources include:

- HotDocs/ASAP a computerized system for automated document assembly
- Attorney Desk Reference containing extensive discussions on legal issues in CPS managing conservatorship cases
- Legal Forms Manual of standardized forms and practice notes
- Training material discussing changes in CPS law as they occur either through legislative changes or by case law
- Secretarial support from agency staff in preparing legal pleadings and orders
- Case law updates
- Consultation with agency's attorneys

TDFPS does not track routinely the number of cases in the "court pipeline" that are being handled by local officials and by their own attorneys, or which cases are handled by both.

The department also does not track systematically the number of referral forms that they received requesting representation and how many were granted representation.

The department uses a "litigation referral form" to review the requests for direct representation. As stated in this form, these are referrals "that appear difficult due to complex issues, multiple parties, exceptional discovery problems or complicated evidentiary issues high profile, or those with unresolved legal issues that may need to be addressed on appeal." However, these circumstances alone are not enough for the department to take cases as "caseload, scheduling, and resource issues will also dictate whether a case can be accepted at a given time."¹¹ It is important to note that the Department does not track in

any systematic way the number of requests for representation, the number granted and the reasons for denying representation.

Recently, the department has had to restrict the provision of direct representation. The department notified district and county attorneys in 2003 that they "have been forced by a number of circumstances to reevaluate the amount of direct representation performed by our limited regional attorney staff. According to the department, due to resource limitations, limited staffing, and other agency needs that we are no longer able to voluntarily continue to perform that function." The department announced that it will provide this function only as "provided by the statute, on a case-by-case basis."¹² But, again, the criteria for doing this were not made clear.

¹¹ See: Litigation Referral Form provided by provided by Cathy Morris, Chief Attorney for Field Operations, TDFPS.

¹² Correspondence provided by Cathy Morris, Chief Attorney for Field Operations, TDFPS. Letter from the department to District and County Attorneys dated March 5, 2003.

TDFPS also does not track routinely the number of cases in the “court pipeline” that are being handled by local officials and by their own attorneys, or which cases are handled by both. Therefore, at any point in time, the department cannot easily count the number of cases in the “court pipeline” that are being represented by TDPRS, jointly or by local officials.

In March 2003, in response to legislative inquiries regarding this issue, the department’s central office requested its regional attorneys to count the number of cases in each county within its jurisdiction that were being represented by the agency’s lawyers, which were represented jointly, and which were represented by the local officials. No methodological controls were used to administer the survey so it is not clear if the questions and responses were consistent across the state. The survey was also a snapshot that could not account for cases that were represented for a short time by either jurisdiction (the case was later dropped or not granted TMC), or for cases that were represented by the department or local officials at one point but changed jurisdiction before the completion of the process. Nevertheless, the information they compiled provided the first estimate of the workload distribution among the different locales.¹³

Based on the TDFPS survey there is agreement between the department and TDCAA representatives on the following:

- Large urban counties handle approximately 50% of all child abuse and neglect cases in the state.
- Dallas, Bexar, El Paso, Harris, Tarrant and Travis Counties provide their own representation and manage specialized staff or units to handle child removal cases.
- Most of TDFPS direct representation work is done in rural or semi-rural counties.

In the department’s survey, approximately 68% of the cases in jurisdictions outside the major urban areas listed above were represented by the county or district attorney of the county, 19% were represented by both county or district attorney and TDFPS, and 13% were represented solely by TDFPS. The 13% of the cases represented by TDFPS were distributed in approximately 82 counties. In 1996, when the Texas Sunset Commission reviewed this issue, they counted 58 counties in which TDFPS had assumed legal representation.¹⁴ Because of the geographical distribution of these cases, TDFPS resources seem to be stretched to meet the demand for representation. Moreover, it is not clear why some counties that seem to have approximately the same number of conservatorship cases, mainly in rural areas of the state, decided to represent these cases while others have used the Section 264.009 “escape clause”. However, given the weak methodology of how this survey was conducted, there is no agreement among the

¹³ The results of the survey were presented in a series of tables. No report or methodology accompanied the presentation of the survey results.

¹⁴ Sunset Advisory Commission, Department of Protective and Regulatory Services, 1996, page 99.

members of the TDCAA, and TDCAA and the department, regarding this count and regarding factors that may impact the decision of local district and county attorneys not to provide legal representation.

The research here intends to establish a new baseline regarding who is providing representation outside the large urban areas using a more strict methodology than was previously used by TDFPS to conduct a similar count.

The findings of Phase I are presented here. Also presented are the methodology used to establish the baseline count, the new count, and the macro factors that may be driving the representation decision.

The research here intends to establish a new baseline to determine who is providing representation outside the large urban areas using a more strict methodology, to explore the factors that may drive local jurisdictions to seek the department's direct legal representation, and to provide a framework to develop recommendations to better manage the representation workload between local jurisdictions and the department.

The study is divided into three phases. The findings from Phase I are presented here. Phase I is directed at developing the methodology to establish

the baseline count, establishing the new count, and exploring macro factors that may drive the representation decision. Phase II will be directed at examining in-depth a sample of specific localities to determine the factors that may explain variations in the use of the Section 264.009 (b) "escape clause" by local officials. Phase III is then directed at compiling all the information into a cohesive framework, working with an advisory group established by TDCAA and TDFPS, and developing recommendations to address the issue.

VI. Methodology for Establishing a New Benchmark

To set a new count of who is providing representation in jurisdictions outside the large urban counties, a different approach from the prior attempt by the department was utilized. Rather than asking how many cases are being handled by which jurisdiction at one specific point in time, actual managing conservatorship cases disposed between January 1, 2003 and June 30, 2003 were identified from the TDFPS computerized case tracking system. The selected cases have completed the managing conservatorship court processes leading to PMC, or Permanent Managing Conservatorship wherein the department is granted permanent custody of the child (though courts may subsequently review the cases). Using survey methods, the jurisdictions providing legal representation in these cases were then identified. These cases in essence have completed the managing conservatorship court processes leading to PMC.¹⁵ Knowing that the large urban counties conduct their own representation, and that there is agreement on this finding, the research concentrated on surveying the cases in counties outside the major metropolitan areas.

To set a new count of who is providing representation in jurisdictions outside the large urban counties, a different approach from the prior attempt by the department was utilized in this study.

Rather than asking how many cases are being handled by which jurisdiction at one specific point in time, actual managing conservatorship cases disposed were identified from the computerized case tracking system.

Using survey methods, the jurisdictions providing legal representation in these cases were then identified.

The strength of this methodology is three-fold. First, the method is longitudinal as it tracks representation for cases that are known to have completed the court process and achieve PMC status. This way, changes in representation during the case can be tracked. For this survey, we tracked who filed the original petition, who provided representation during the 14-day adversary hearing, and whether the representation changed after the 14-day adversary hearing. Second, by knowing key characteristics of the actual cases as captured in TDFPS computerized records, some relationship may be found between the case characteristics and the decision by local officials not to represent the case. Third, by examining the actual file of a completed case, there

is no doubt as to who provided the representation; the documentation in the files will clearly establish this. The methodology for the prior survey by TDFPS could not have accomplished any of these goals.

¹⁵ The researchers know that Placement Review Hearings may continue at six months intervals from the time PMC is awarded but the bulk of the representation work occurs in the twelve months leading to the decision to grant PMC. For this research, this is considered the “final” disposition of the case.

The survey instrument used to examine each case was developed with consensus between TDFPS and TDCAA staff. TDFPS assigned its Managing Attorneys in each service region to complete the survey, with oversight from the researchers. Six questions guided the examination of each case. These are listed below. Appendix 1 shows the full survey form.

- Who filed the original petition for this case?
- Who represented CPS in court at the 14-day Adversary Hearing?
- Did legal representation change after the 14-day Adversary Hearing?
- At what type of hearing did the change in legal representation take effect?
- Was this case decided by a jury?
- What type of technical assistance did the county receive during the course of this case?

Figure 9 below depicts the universe and selection of cases. In the period of January 1, 2003 through June 30, 2003 there were 1,643 cases achieving PMC status in all counties. Cases from Bexar, Dallas, El Paso, Harris, Tarrant and Travis counties were excluded from the survey as it is accepted that these counties provide their own representation. After excluding these counties, 819 cases were left. Ten of these cases excluded from the study for lack of computerized information of some sort. The final number of cases for the study was 809. These cases were examined using the survey above.

Responses were received from 98.4% of the cases tracked. Thirteen of the 809 surveys were not completed. Attempts were made to collect the information for these cases, with assistance from TDFPS staff, but at one point it was decided that due to the small number of missing cases that it was not worthwhile to slow down the completion of Phase I by attempting to track the few missing cases. The final number of cases analyzed, therefore, was 796 cases.

Figure 9: Overview of Methodology to Estimate the New Benchmark of Representation

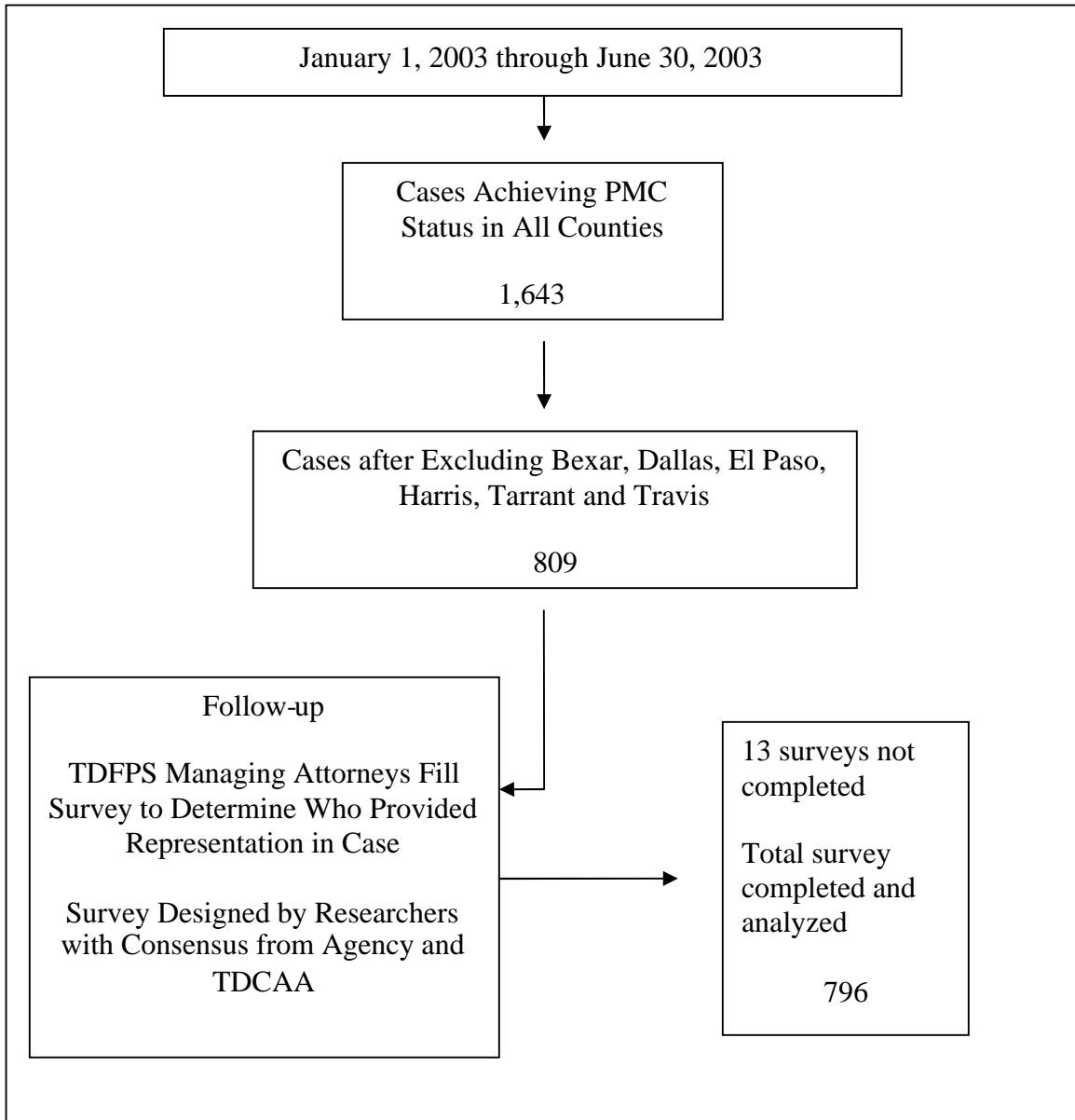
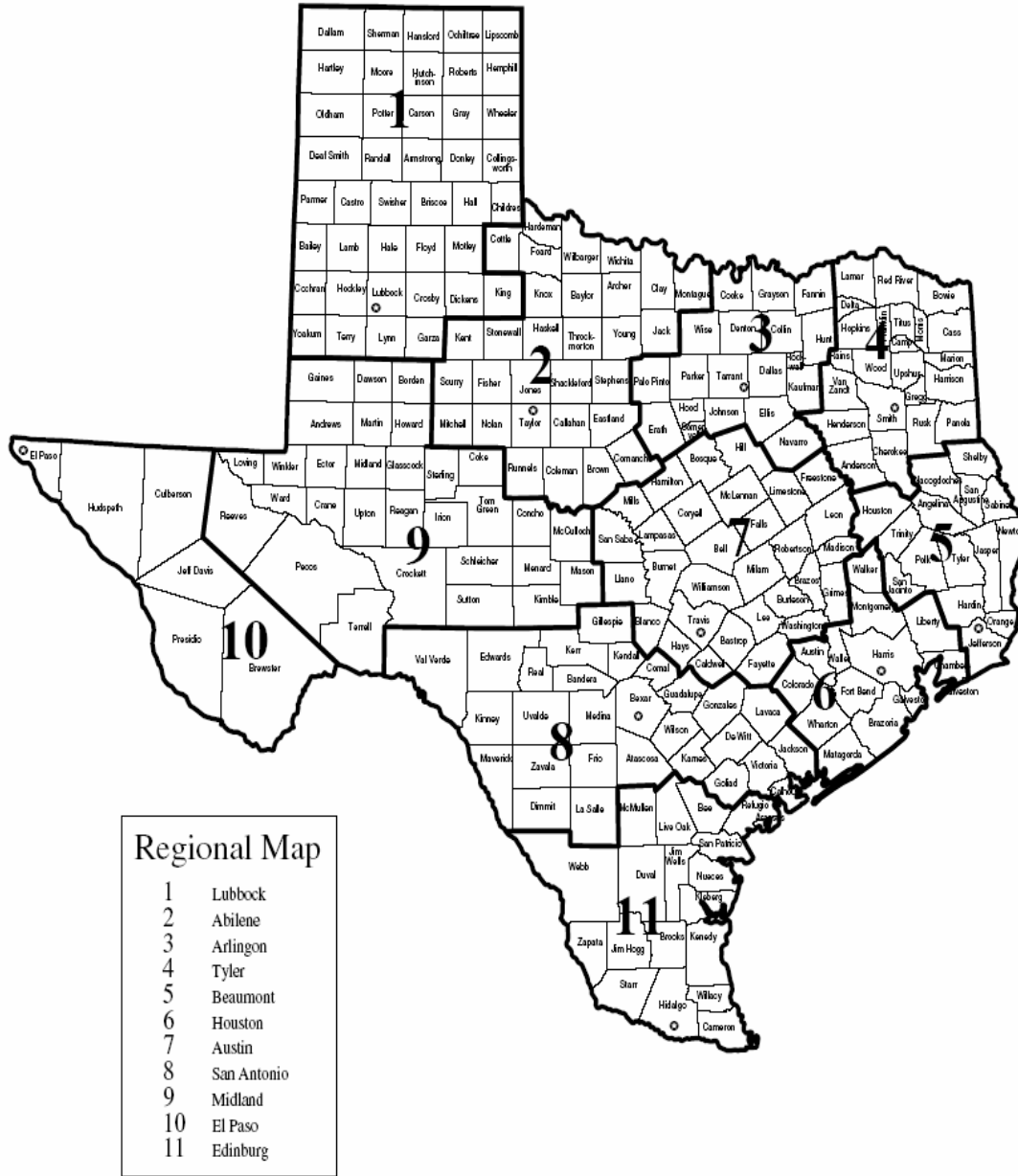


Figure 10 shows the TDFPS regional boundaries. Statewide services are administered by the department based on these regions and the department has managing attorneys and attorneys assigned to each region. Appendix 2 shows the counties in each region and their population.

Figure 10: TDFPS Regional Boundaries



Source: TDFPS Regional Boundaries, 2003 Data Book

Table 1 below shows the number of counties in each service region, their population, number of counties with population of less than 50,000 and number of cases in the study by TDFPS region. The number of counties and population varies by each region. For example, Region 1, Lubbock, has a population of 780,733 in 41 counties while Region 3, Arlington, has a population of 5,487,477 in 19 counties. In Region 1, the number of counties with a population of less than 50,000 is 38 out of the 41 counties. This compares to 9 out of 19 counties in Region 3. As we will discuss later, this geographical distribution is important because in some regions, TDFPS has to provide services to a relatively small number of cases in an area vast in size but not densely populated. As representation is provided in local courts, TDFPS personnel must travel vast distances in some region to provide representation to perhaps very few cases.

Table 1: Number of Counties, Population, Number of Counties with Population of Less Than 50,000 and Number of Cases in Study by TDFPS Service Region

FPS Region	Number of Counties in Region	Total Population in Region	Number of Counties with Population of Less Than 50,000	Number of Cases in Study
Region 1	41	780,733	38	105
Region 2	30	549,267	28	56
Region 3	19	5,487,477	9	91
Region 4	23	1,015,648	14	113
Region 5	15	740,952	11	45
Region 6	13	4,854,454	6	88
Region 7	30	2,309,972	22	129
Region 8	28	2,146,154	24	47
Region 9	30	524,884	27	38
Region 10	6	704,318	5	1
Region 11	19	1,737,961	13	96
Total	254	20,851,820		809

In addition to tracking the cases above, other information was collected to provide sources of descriptive and contextual data. Specifically:

- TDCAA conducted a phone survey of district and county attorney offices to determine which office provided legal representation in child removal cases, or whether the county relied on TDPRS. This information is useful to compare with the results of the case tracking survey.
- Data was collected from TDCAA on the number of employees (lawyers, support personnel) in each district and county attorney’s office. This

information provides exploratory data to analyze whether the number of employees in an office relates to the local jurisdiction decision regarding representation.

- Data were collected from the Office of Court Administration for all counties regarding each county's civil and family case workload in district and county courts. This information also provides exploratory data to analyze workloads at the local level.
- TDFPS provided data sets identifying the number of cases in each jurisdiction that reached a status of Temporary Managing Conservatorship (TMC) during the time of the study. Because these cases were just starting the court processes, they were not included in the Phase I survey. Nevertheless, the number of TMC cases per county is depicted in order to provide general workload information for conservatorship cases during the period of the study.

VII. Contextual Data Analysis

A. Geographical Distribution of Conservatorship Cases

The number of cases in the study represents the cases achieving PMC status during January 1, 2003 and June 30, 2003. The distribution of these cases was presented above by TDFPS region. However, for purposes of this study, the analysis is now conducted by grouping counties by population size. This is a more meaningful analytical indicator, as each region has counties of different population sizes.

Patterns related to representation are likely to be affected by the county population size. Table 2 below shows the population groups used for analytical purposes, the population size of each group, the number of counties in each group, the percent of counties of all state counties represented in each group, the total population for all counties in each group, and the percent of the state population that all the counties in each group represent. As can be seen, 200 of the 254 counties in Texas have a population of less than 50,000. While these counties represent 79% of all counties, they represent only 15% of the state population.

Table 2: County Population Groupings, Number of Counties in Each Group, Percent of Counties in Group, Total Population in Group, and Percent of Statewide Population Accounted by Group

Population Groups		Number of Counties	Percent	Total Population	Percent
Group 1	500,000 and Greater	7	2.8%	10,519,992	50.5%
Group 2	150,000 to 499,999	16	6.3%	4,430,043	21.2%
Group 3	50,000 to 149,999	31	12.2%	2,751,948	13.2%
Group 4	10,000 to 49,999	111	43.7%	2,727,821	13.1%
Group 5	Less than 10,000	89	35.0%	422,016	2.0%
Total:		254	100.0%	20,851,820	

Table 3 below shows the number of cases in the study distributed by the county groupings. Appendix 3 shows the distribution of cases in the study by county as grouped for analysis. As can be seen in Table 3, for counties with a population of less than 50,000, there were 87 counties with no PMC cases in this period. For Group 4 (population 10,000 to 49,999), 23 out of 111 counties did not have a PMC case (20.7%). For Group 5 (population of less than 10,000), 64 of 89 counties did not have a PMC case (72.0%). For the same groupings, there were 31 counties in Group 4 that had only one case and 13 counties in Group 5 that had only one case.

As mentioned above, this geographical distribution is important because in some regions, TDFPS provides services to a relatively small number of cases in an area vast in size but not densely populated. As representation is provided in local courts, TDFPS personnel must travel vast distances in some region to provide representation to perhaps

very few cases. However, this pattern may also mean that local officials have not had the opportunities to develop the expertise required to prosecute these cases and may decide to defer to TDPFS for prosecution. This issue will be examined later in the presentation of the survey results.

Table 3: Population Groups, Number of Counties in Group and Number of Cases in the Study by Group, Number of Counties with No PMC Cases and Number of Counties with Only One Case

Population Groups		Number of Counties	Number of Cases in Study	Number of Counties with No PMC Cases	Number of Counties with One Case Only
Group 1	500,000 and Greater	7	9 *	0	0
Group 2	150,000 to 499,999	16	289	0	0
Group 3	50,000 to 149,999	31	216	0	1
Group 4	10,000 to 49,999	111	247	23	31
Group 5	Less than 10,000	89	48	64	13
Total:		254	809	87	

* Only Hidalgo County was included in the study from group one as the other six counties are the major metropolitan areas in which representation is provided by local officials. Therefore, the nine cases depicted for Group 1 are all from Hidalgo.

B. Geographical Distribution of Family Court Cases

The distribution of PMC cases by county groupings parallels more systemic workloads for civil cases in the state. The Office of Court Administration (OCA) of the Texas Judicial Council tracks the number of civil cases disposed in district and county courts in Texas.¹⁶ Table 4 below shows the number of civil cases disposed in Texas in 2003 by each county grouping and total cases disposed under the category of “All Other Family Law Matters”. This is one category within the reported total of civil cases disposed. While parental rights termination cases are included in this category, the category comprises “other family matters that do not include divorce and juvenile matters reported in a different category” as stated by OCA. Nevertheless, this is the best source of information to determine workloads for these types of cases statewide.

As seen in Table 4 below, the number of civil cases disposed and other family cases disposed are evenly distributed according to population. For example, the counties in Group 1 represent 50.5% of the state population and account for 51.6% of the total civil cases disposed in the state and 50.2% of other family matters cases disposed. In general, each county is getting its proportional number of cases in relation to their population. However, the rate of cases disposed per capita does vary by county. Appendix 4 presents more detailed information by county.

¹⁶ See: Office of Court Administration, Annual Report of the Texas Judicial System, Fiscal Year 2003, Austin, Texas

Table 4: Civil and Other Family Matters Cases Disposed in Texas by County Group and Percentage of Cases Disposed in Relation to Percentage of Population in Group

	Percent of State Population	Number of Counties in Group	Civil Cases Disposed	% of Total Civil Cases	Family Cases Disposed*	% of Total Other Family Cases
Group 1	50.5%	7	336,233	51.68%	115,227	50.25%
Group 2	21.2%	16	136,288	20.95%	52,075	22.71%
Group 3	13.2%	31	92,373	14.20%	34,228	14.93%
Group 4	13.1%	111	74,209	11.41%	24,605	10.73%
Group 5	2.0%	89	11,540	1.77%	3,151	1.37%
Total		254	650,643		229,286	

* All Other Family Matters in Office of Court Administration Report

C. Distribution of Personnel Resources

Exploring the issue of staff resources may not yield information useful to explain the patterns arising from the survey, but may be useful later for policy development to distinguish the issue of staff resources at the local level versus the issue of staff expertise and geographical reach. Table 5 below shows the number of district and county attorneys and the number of district and county employees in all district and county attorneys' offices in the state. This is based on a survey conducted by TDCAA of all its members in 2003-2004. As can be seen, there were 2,397 district attorneys employed around the state and 487 county attorneys for a total of 2,884 attorneys. In addition, there were 4,798 district attorneys' employees and 1,075 county attorneys' employees. Appendix 5 presents the same information detailed by county within each population grouping.

Table 6 shows the percentage of the state population in each county grouping, the percent of total civil cases disposed in all the counties in each group, the total number of district and county attorneys in all the counties in each group and the percentage that this number represents of all district and county attorneys in the state. As seen in this table, as the concentration of the population decreases, more employees relative to the population of the counties are required to staff and maintain the minimum operational level required of a district or county attorneys' offices. Less populous counties have to have a district and/or county attorneys' office by constitutional mandate. A minimum operational level is needed to staff even the smallest offices. For example, in Group 1, with seven counties representing 50.5% of the state population, the number of district and county attorneys for the region represented 38.5% of all attorneys employed in the state. However, for Group 5, with 89 counties representing 2% of the state population, the number of attorneys in the region represented 16% of all attorneys employed in the state.

The same relationship holds with a comparison of percent of total civil cases disposed in each area. Whether these less populated areas, which sporadically handle managing conservatorship cases, and cover vast geographical areas, have experienced attorneys to handle these cases is an issue for further exploration by the study advisory committee.

Table 5: Number of District Attorneys, County Attorneys, District Employees and County Employees in Counties within Population Groups

Population Groups		District Attorneys	County Attorneys	Total Attorneys	District Employees	County Employees	Total Employees
Group 1	500,000 and Greater	937	173	1,110	1,639	308	1,947
Group 2	150,000 to 499,999	460	76	536	946	178	1,124
Group 3	50,000 to 149,999	267	68	335	596	176	772
Group 4	10,000 to 49,999	350	92	442	842	263	1,105
Group 5	Less than 10,000	383	78	461	775	150	925
Total:		2,397	487	2,884	4,798	1,075	5,873

Table 6: Number of Counties, Percent of State Population, Percent of Total Civil Cases, Total District and County Attorneys, and Percent of Total District and County Attorneys in Areas Sorted by Population Groups

Population Groups		Number of Counties in Group	Percent of State Population	Percent of Total Civil Cases	Total D/C Attorneys	Percent of Total D/C Attorneys in State
Group 1	500,000 and Greater	7	50.5%	51.68%	1,110	38.5%
Group 2	150,000 to 499,999	16	21.2%	20.95%	536	18.6%
Group 3	50,000 to 149,999	31	13.2%	14.20%	335	11.6%
Group 4	10,000 to 49,999	111	13.1%	11.41%	442	15.3%
Group 5	Less than 10,000	89	2.0%	1.77%	461	16.0%
Total:		254			2,884	

The same examination was conducted regarding TDFPS caseworkers and supervisors to get a sense of their regional distribution; however, this information was not available by county but only by TDFPS region. Table 7 below shows the TDFPS region, population in region, number of counties in the region, the number of counties in each region with a population of less than 50,000, the percent of the state population represented by each region, the total number of TDFPS caseworkers and supervisors by region and the percent of caseworkers/supervisors of all caseworkers/supervisors assigned by region.¹⁷

TDFPS caseworkers and supervisors are better distributed in relation to the state population by locality than the distribution of district and county attorneys. Unlike the situation in which the Texas constitution mandates each county to have a district and/or county attorneys' office, there is no mandate that TDFPS workers have to be deployed in every county. Therefore, TDFPS can deploy the personnel based on the population distribution in each region. Nevertheless, the problem with geographical reach of workers in lightly populated areas is still an issue. For example, as seen in the table below, there are 38.5 caseworkers and supervisors in Region 1 (Lubbock) representing 3.8% of all workers. This closely matches the population representation for that region of

¹⁷ Information provided by TDFPS statistician Andrew Barbee for 2003.

3.7%. Yet, these 38.5 workers have to provide services in 41 counties, which include 38 counties with population of less than 50,000 over a large geographical area. As we have seen above, these counties may have none, one or very few PMC cases during the year but when they do, the caseworkers have to travel across a vast geographical region to serve them and assist in the preparation of any court cases. Compare this to Region 6 (Houston) which has 208 workers reaching 13 counties. The workers in this region may have as many cases to service per capita as in Region 1, but the population concentration in the region facilitates access.

Table 7: TDFPS Region and Distribution of TDFPS Caseworkers/Supervisors in Relation to Number of Counties in Region and Percent of State Population

Region	Population in Region	Counties in Region	Number of Counties with Population of Less Than 50,000	Percent of State Population	Total TDFPS Caseworkers and Supervisors	Percent of Caseworkers /Supervisors
Region 1	780,733	41	38	3.7%	38.5	3.8%
Region 2	549,267	30	28	2.6%	35	3.4%
Region 3	5,487,477	19	9	26.3%	257	25.4%
Region 4	1,015,648	23	14	4.9%	58.5	5.7%
Region 5	740,952	15	11	3.6%	40	3.9%
Region 6	4,854,454	13	6	23.3%	208	20.5%
Region 7	2,309,972	30	22	11%	120.5	11.8%
Region 8	2,146,154	28	24	10.3%	116.5	11.4%
Region 9	524,884	30	27	2.5%	24.5	2.5%
Region 10	704,318	6	5	3.4%	28	2.8%
Region 11	1,737,961	19	13	8.4%	89	8.8%
Total	20,851,820	254		100%	1015.5	100

D. TMC Workload for Study Period

TDFPS provided data sets from their computerized record system regarding the number of TMC cases in each jurisdiction during the time of the study. TMC cases were not tracked for the survey because these are the cases that during the study period were just starting the court process. Nevertheless, the number of TMC cases is depicted to provide workload information in general for conservatorship cases during the period of the study.

The number of counties in each population group, the number of TMC cases during the study period by group, the number of counties with no TMC cases, and

number of counties with only one case in shown in Table 8 below. Appendix 6 shows the same information for all counties (including the major urban counties not included in the study). The number of TMC cases at any point in time is higher than the number of PMC cases. This is to be expected as the PMC cases are the ones that have completed the year long court process. Many TMC cases can be disposed before reaching the PMC stage. Nevertheless, the number of TMC cases follows the same geographical distribution as PMC cases. Namely, less populated counties having few, if any, TMC cases during this period.

As can be seen in Table 9, for counties with a population of less than 50,000, there were 68 counties with no TMC cases in this period. For Group 4 (population 10,000 to 49,999), 15 out of 111 counties did not have a TMC cases during this period (compared to 22 out of 111 counties that did not have a PMC case). For Group 5 (population of less than 10,000), 53 of 89 counties did not have a TMC case during this period (compared to 64 of 89 counties which did not have a PMC case). For the same groupings, there were 14 counties in Group 4 (compared to 31 for PMC cases) that had only one case and 24 counties in Group 5 (compared to 13 for PMC cases) that had only one case.

Table 8: Population Groups, Number of Counties in Group, Number of TMC Cases During Study Period by Group, Number of Counties with No TMC Cases, and Number of Counties with Only One Case Sorted by Population Groups

Population Groups	Population	Number of Counties	Number of TMC Cases in Study Period	Number of Counties with no TMC Cases	Number of Counties with 1 Case only
Group 1	500,000 and greater	7 *	22	0	0
Group 2	150,000 - 499,999	16	761	0	0
Group 3	50,000 - 149,999	31	496	0	0
Group 4	10,000 - 49,999	111	492	15	14
Group 5	9,999 and less	89	66	53	24
Total		254	1,837	68	38

* Cases depicted for Group 1 are all from Hidalgo county, as the other six counties in Group 1 are the major metropolitan areas in which representation is provided by local officials.

VIII. Overview of Survey Results

One of the strengths of this survey design is that it is possible to track different stages of the managing conservatorship litigation to determine who provided representation at each stage in the case. This information is discussed later, but Figure 11 below presents the distribution of PMC cases by who represented the case at the end of proceedings. Appendix 7 presents the results by each county in the study group by population groupings. As can be seen in Figure 11, TDFPS provided the representation in 18% of the cases in the non-major urban counties studied. This is higher than the 13% of the cases counted by TDFPS in their March 2003 one-day count.

Figure 11: Case Representation at Time of PMC Proceedings

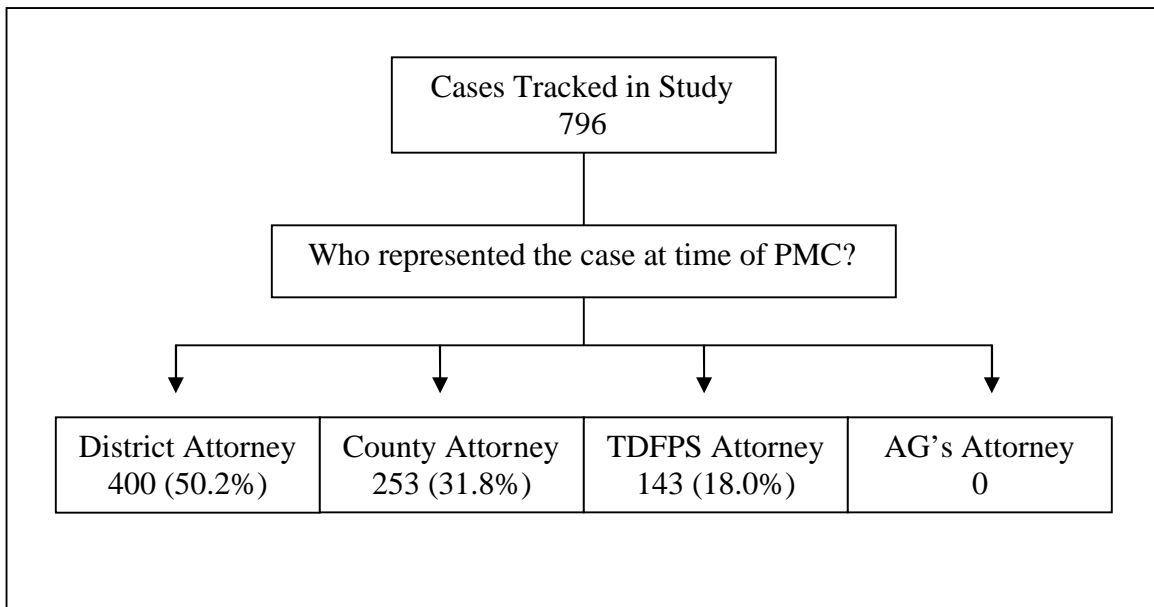


Figure 12 below depicts the number of cases that changed representation to TDFPS after the original petition was filed by the District or County Attorney. Changes in legal representation occurred in a total of 45 cases, just 5.6% of all cases. There were 11 cases in which the original petition in the case was filed by a District Attorney's office but the cases ended being represented by TDFPS and 34 cases changing from a County Attorney's office to TDFPS. Of the cases changing representation, almost 40% of the cases changed representation at the Permanency Hearing and another 22% at the Final Hearing. There were only two cases in which TDFPS filed the original petition and the case later was represented by a District Attorney's office. These cases are not shown or counted in Figure 12.

Figure 12: Number of Cases That Changed Representation to TDFPS after the Original Petition Was Filed by the District or County Attorney

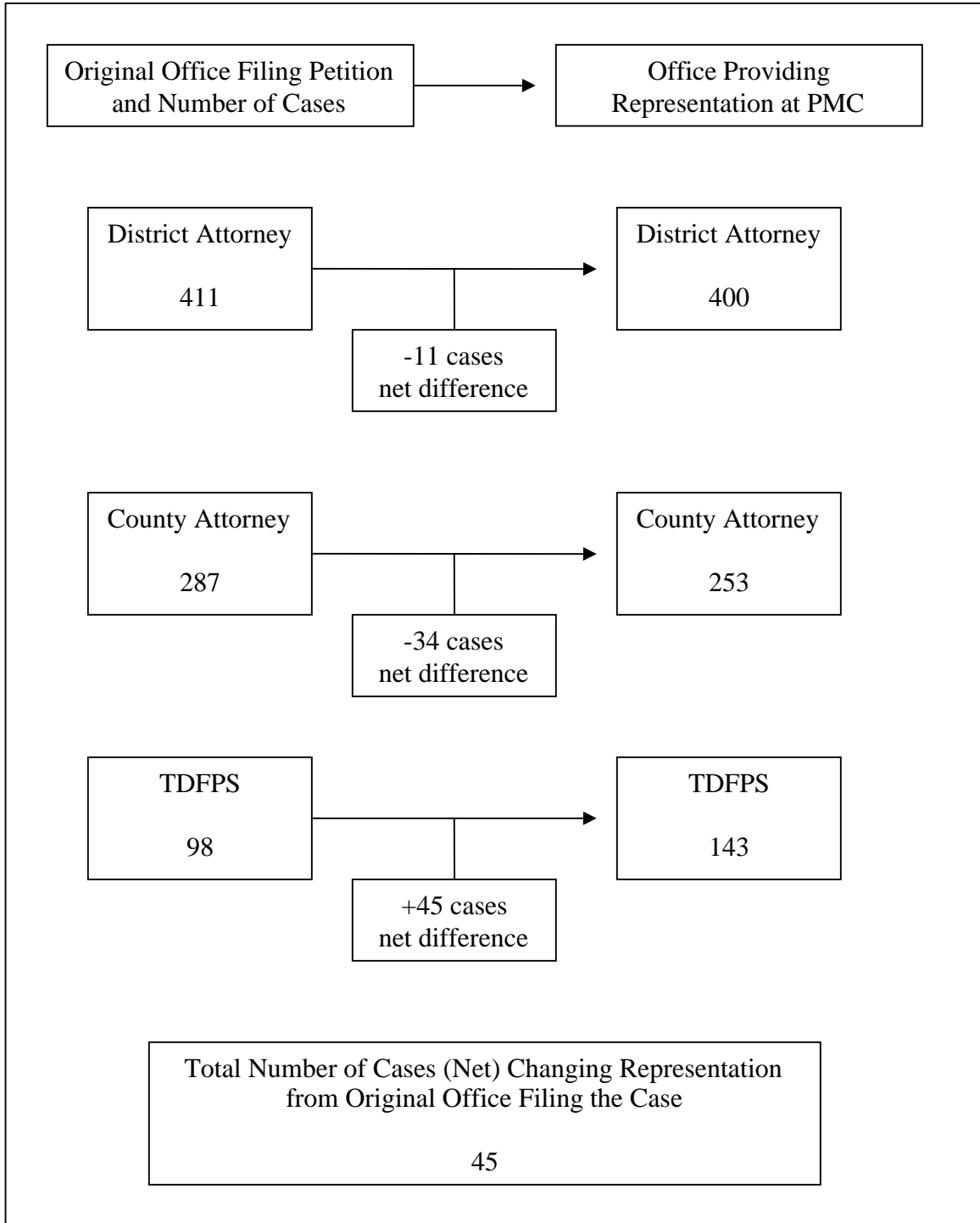


Table 10 shows the number of cases represented by TDFPS at the end of legal proceedings and percent of total cases represented by TDFPS in each population county grouping. As can be seen in the table, TDFPS provides most of the representation in counties with a population of less than 10,000 (60.4% of the cases in this population group were represented by TDFPS) and represents a third of the cases in counties with a population of 10,000 to 49,999 (32.0% of the cases). Of all the cases represented by TDFPS (143), almost 75% (107) were in counties with a population of less than 50,000.

Table 9: Number of Cases Represented by TDFPS at End of Legal Proceedings and Percent of Total Cases Represented by TDFPS in Each Population Group

Population Groups		Number of Counties	Number of Cases Tracked with Complete Information	Number Cases Represented by TDFPS at End of Proceedings	Percentage of Cases Represented by TDFPS at End of Proceedings
Group 1	500,000 and Greater	7	9 *	1	11.1%
Group 2	150,000 to 499,999	16	286	5	1.7%
Group 3	50,000 to 149,999	31	209	30	14.3%
Group 4	10,000 to 49,999	111	244	78	32.0%
Group 5	Less than 10,000	89	48	29	60.4%
Total:		254	796	143	18.0%

* Cases depicted for Group 1 are all from Hidalgo county, as the other six counties in Group 1 are the major metropolitan areas in which representation is provided by local officials.

Table 11 presents the same results as above, sorted by TDFPS region. Regions 2, 8 and 9 defer to TDFPS regional attorneys for a significant number of their cases. These three regions account for 58.7% of the conservatorship cases represented by TDFPS statewide, but only 17.7% of all PMC cases in the state. Figure 13 below depicts the regional distribution in a Texas map.

Table 10: Number of Cases Represented by TDFPS at End of Proceedings, Percent of Cases Represented by TDFPS Sorted by TDFPS Region

Region	Population in Region	Counties in Region	Number of Counties with Population of Less Than 50,000	Number of Cases Tracked with Complete Information	Number of Cases Represented by TDFPS at End of Proceedings	Percent of Cases Represented by TDFPS
Region 1	780,733	41	38	105	17	16.2%
Region 2	549,267	30	28	56	26	46.4%
Region 3	5,487,477	19	9	79	16	20.3%
Region 4	1,015,648	23	14	113	2	1.8%
Region 5	740,952	15	11	45	3	6.7%
Region 6	4,854,454	13	6	88	8	9.1%
Region 7	2,309,972	30	22	128	9	7.0%
Region 8	2,146,154	28	24	47	29	61.7%
Region 9	524,884	30	27	38	29	76.3%
Region 10	704,318	6	5	1	1	100%
Region 11	1,737,961	19	13	96	3	3.1%
Total	20,851,820	254		796	143	18.0%

Figure 13: Geographical Depiction of Percent of Cases Represented by TDFPS by Region

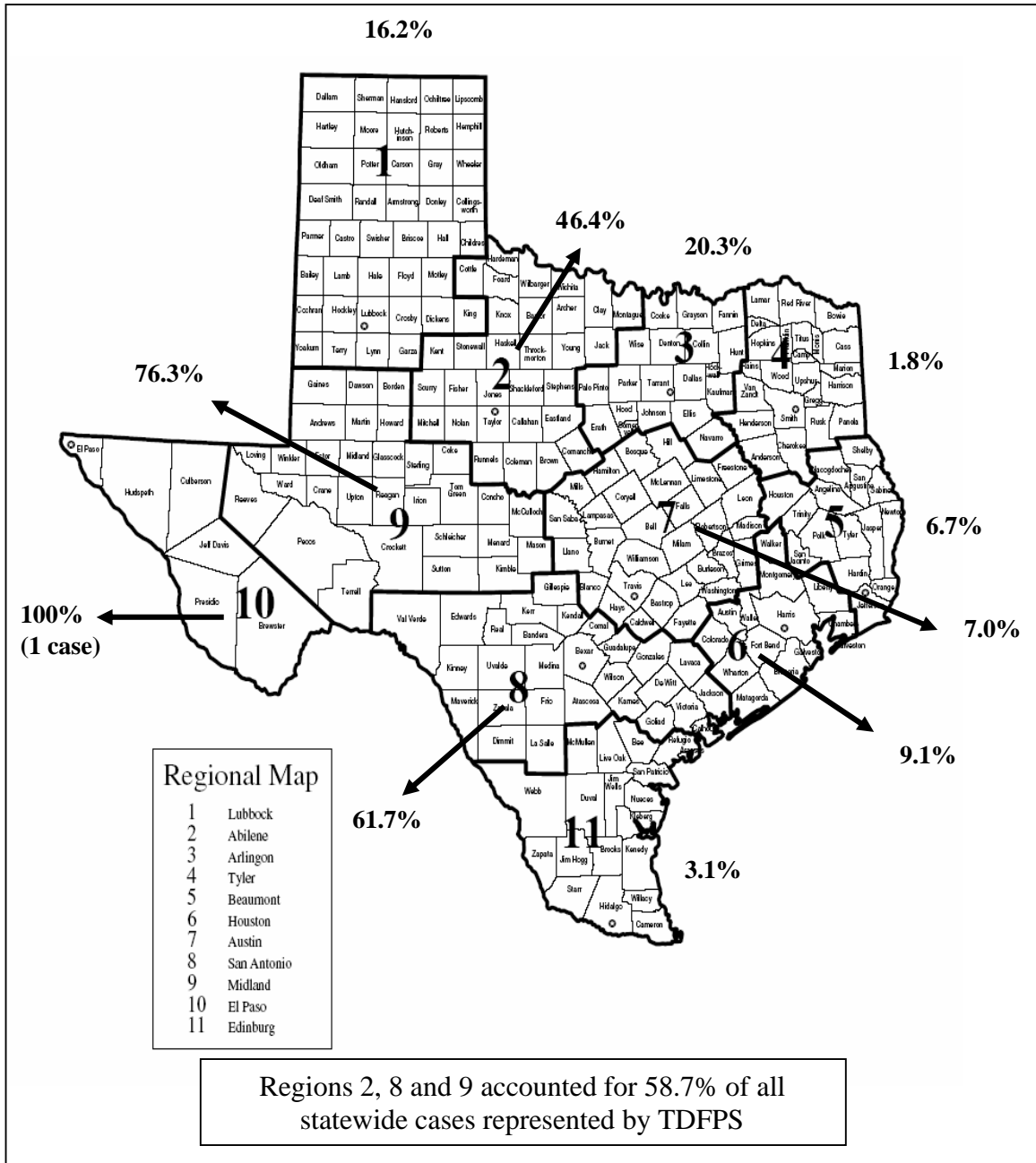


Table 12 below shows the result of an examination of the contextual data in relation to the results of the survey to see if any analytical indicator may provide some of the explanation for the variation in representation. The indicators include population size, whether termination of parental rights was sought, reasons prompting the child removal, number of children involved in the case, and whether the case involved a jury trial.

For this comparison, the data has been arranged to differentiate between counties that used TDFPS for all stages of the PMC proceedings, and counties that provided some of their own representation and deferred to TDFPS for representation in some of the court proceedings. In other words, if a county used TDFPS attorneys for direct representation at any time in the course of case, but also provided some of the direct representation themselves, that case is counted in the “Cases Represented by DA/CA and TDFPS” column. By using this differentiation, we might be able to identify the factors that may induce a county to involve TDFPS more directly in the legal proceedings.

Table 11: Comparison of Analytical Indicators of Cases Represented by District Attorneys or County Attorneys, Cases Represented by TDFPS, and Cases Represented by District or County Attorneys and TDFPS

Analytical Indicators	Total Cases for each Analytical Indicator	Cases Represented by DA or CA Only	Cases Represented by TDFPS Only	Cases Represented by DA/CA and TDFPS
Total Cases	796	81.6%	12.1%	6.3%
% from counties with population of less than 10,000	48	39.6%	43.8%	16.7%
% from counties with population 10,000 to 49,999	292	63.0%	27.4%	9.6%
% of cases where parental rights were terminated for one or both parents	461	80.2%	12.4%	7.4%
% of cases with more than one removal reason	365	80%	13.4%	6.6%
% of cases with more than one child	289	78.5%	11.8%	9.7%
% of cases involving sexual abuse	90	73.3%	17.8%	8.9%
% of cases decided by a Jury Trial	27	63.0%	7.4%	29.6%

As the table shows, a total of 18.4% of all the cases in this study utilized TDFPS resources for some or all of the legal representation. As was noted in earlier surveys, population size is the most significant factor affecting a county’s decision to use TDFPS services. Of all cases in the study from counties with a population of less than 10,000 about 44% were represented by TDFPS and another 17% were represented jointly (60% total). This compares to 28% and 10% (38% total) respectively for counties with a population of 10,000 to 49,999.

An examination of all the other indicators does not show any clear pattern pointing to a rationale for deferring representation to TDFPS. District and or County Attorneys represented more that 80% of cases where parental rights were terminated for one or more parents and cases with more that one removal reason in the record. They also represented more than 70% of the cases with more than one child and cases involving sexual abuse. Only cases decided by a jury trial had a lower proportion of representation by the District and/or County Attorney but even then the local officials represented 63% of the small number of cases in this category.

Finally, Table 13 below depicts the technical assistance provided by TDFPS for the cases in the study. Technical assistance includes the use of HotDocs Software provided by TDFPS to facilitate the compilation of case documents, the provision of legal forms for use in preparing cases, and the use of department staff to prepare legal documents. As can be seen, this technical assistance is widely used. The department staff prepares a great proportion of the case documents in all the jurisdictions and provides tools that facilitate the compilation of documents for the cases.

Table 12: Distribution of TDFPS Technical Assistance by Type of Assistance

Population Grouping		Number of Cases	Percent of Cases in Which Resource was Used		
			HotDocs Software	FPS Legal Forms	FPS Staff Prepared Documents
Group 1	500,000 and greater	9 *	100.0%	100%	11.1%
Group 2	150,000 - 499,999	286	58.0%	53.8%	71.7%
Group 3	50,000 - 149,999	209	52.6%	50.7%	59.3%
Group 4	10,000 - 49,999	244	49.2%	44.7%	84.0%
Group 5	9,999 and less	48	45.8%	18.7%	54.2%
Total		796	53.6%	48.6%	70.5%

* Cases depicted for Group 1 are all from Hidalgo county, as the other six counties in Group 1 are the major metropolitan areas in which representation is provided by local officials.

IX. County Level Analysis

In the previous section, various data indicators were analyzed to help explain the variance among counties using TDFPS assistance in conservatorship cases. Aside from population size, few indicators provided enough information to explain the differences in a county’s decision to involve TDFPS regional attorneys. In this section, counties with four or more PMC cases in the study were further analyzed

Of the 158 counties represented by our survey, 93 counties provided their own legal representation for all of their PMC cases, 30 counties deferred to TDFPS for at least one of their cases at some stage in the legal process, and 35 counties deferred to TDFPS for all of their cases at all of the legal stages. The survey results from the 796 cases have indicated that some counties use TDFPS in a small percentage of their cases, utilizing regional attorneys for one or two cases. Other counties rely on TDFPS regional attorneys for all or nearly all of their conservatorship cases. Interestingly, although the results above suggested a pattern of county behavior that may be affected by population size further analysis here suggests that some counties simply rely on TDFPS for legal representation in conservatorship cases all or nearly all of the time, while other counties use the “escape clause” on a more case-by-case basis.

As mentioned above, a total of 35 counties use only TDFPS regional attorneys for legal representation at all stages of the managing conservatorship process. Table 14 highlights 8 specific counties that fall into this category. These counties have four or more PMC cases and defer to TDFPS attorneys for all legal representation in court proceedings, from the filing of the original petition to the placement hearing. Therefore, enough cases are available to illustrate how the counties behave with respect to legal representation. Note that all of the counties depicted come from Regions 2, 8, or 9.

Table 13: Counties with 4 or More PMC Cases Using TDFPS for All Legal Representation

County		Population	PMC Cases	Region
Group 3	Tom Green	104,010	9	Region 9
	Guadalupe	89,023	4	Region 8
Group 4	Kerr	43,653	4	Region 8
	Howard	33,627	6	Region 9
	Montague	19,117	7	Region 2
	Nolan	15,802	5	Region 2
Group 5	Coleman	9,235	4	Region 2
	McCulloch	8,205	4	Region 9

An additional 30 counties defer to TDFPS regional attorneys in at least one case, for some or all of the court proceedings. Table 15 highlights six of these counties, in particular, those with four or more PMC cases that deferred to TDFPS legal representation for more than 50% of their cases. These six counties represent 29 cases in

total, of which 24 were represented by TDFPS by the end of the PMC proceedings. Note that half of the counties fall into population group 3 (population of 50,000 to 149,999).

Table 14: Counties with 4 or More PMC Cases That Deferred to TDFPS for Legal Representation after the Adversary Hearing in Over 50% of their PMC Cases

County		Population	PMC Cases	% Deferred to TDFPS after Adversary Hrng	Region
Group 3	Midland	116,009	5	60%	Region 9
	Randall	104,312	4	75%	Region 1
	Liberty	70,154	7	100%	Region 6
Group 4	Cooke	36,363	5	80%	Region 3
	Fannin	31,242	4	100%	Region 3
	Madison	12,940	4	75%	Region 7

Table 16 provides a list of counties that used TDFPS regional attorneys for only one or two cases out of several, highlighting those counties that make use of the escape clause more selectively.

Table 15: Counties with 4 or More PMC Cases That Deferred to TDFPS for Legal Representation after the Adversary Hearing in Less Than 30% of their PMC Cases

County		Population	PMC Cases	% Deferred to TDFPS after Adversary Hrng	Region
Group 3	Johnson	126,811	10	10.0%	Region 3
	San Patricio	67,138	5	20.0%	Region 11
	Harrison	62,110	7	28.6%	Region 4
Group 4	Navarro	45,124	8	12.5%	Region 3
	Jim Wells	39,326	4	25.0%	Region 11
	Hale	36,602	8	12.5%	Region 1

Some of the larger counties from population group 2, such as Collin, Lubbock, and McLennan also make use of TDFPS regional attorneys on a fairly selective basis. These counties only deferred to TDFPS for representation in a very small percentage of their cases, particularly considering the number of PMC cases in these counties.

Ninety-three counties in this survey provided their own legal representation for all stages of the conservatorship court proceedings. Table 17 depicts a selection of these counties from population groups 3 and 4, which may offer good comparison choices in

the Phase II analysis. Note that these counties have similar population sizes and number of cases as the counties listed in the tables above.

Table 16: Counties with 4 or More PMC Cases That Provided Their Own Representation for All Cases

County	Population	PMC Cases	Region	
Group 3	Wichita	131,664	13	Region 2
	Taylor	126,555	10	Region 2
	Ector	121,123	6	Region 9
	Hays	97,589	10	Region 7
	Bowie	89,306	12	Region 4
	Orange	84,966	9	Region 5
	Comal	78,021	6	Region 8
	Henderson	73,277	10	Region 4
	Bastrop	57,733	8	Region 7
Group 4	Polk	41,133	5	Region 5
	Matagorda	37,957	5	Region 6
	Caldwell	32,194	8	Region 7
	Kleberg	31,549	6	Region 11
	Titus	28,188	6	Region 4
	Willacy	20,082	5	Region 11
	Lampasas	17,762	7	Region 7

There is little in the available data to explain why some counties use the escape clause exclusively, while others use the clause more selectively. A majority of the counties from population group 3 provide their own representation, but Tom Green, Randall, and Guadalupe defer to TDFPS for most if not all of their cases. The variation in use of TDFPS regional attorneys exists within regions, as well. For example, Comal in Region 8 provides its own representation for conservatorship cases, but Guadalupe and Kerr do not. Ector in Region 9 provides its own representation, but Tom Green does not.

Finally, it is interesting to examine the results of the TDCAA survey of offices in relation to the results of the case based representation survey conducted here. In April, TDCAA contacted each county directly by phone to identify who handles such cases within each jurisdiction. As Table 18 below shows, 37 counties, mainly in counties with population of less than 50,000 stated that the state provided representation in these cases. Appendix 8 lists all the results for all counties surveyed by TDCAA.

Table 17: Summary of TDCAA Survey Results from April 2004

Population Group	County	County & State	State	Total
500,000 and greater	7	0	0	7
150,000 - 499,999	16	0	0	16
50,000 - 149,999	30	0	1	31
10,000 - 49,999	93	2	14	109
9,999 and less	66	0	22	88
Total	212	2	37	251

Table 19 below shows the 37 counties that stated in the TDCAA survey that the state provided the representation and compares this with which office provided presentation in the cases in the study. As can be seen, in the localities that had a case during this period, TDFPS provided the representation. This seems to imply that these offices have a policy of deferring representation to TDFPS as opposed to deciding on representation after a case-by-case evaluation. This will be further examined in Phase II of this research.

Table 18: Offices Stating in TDCAA Survey that State Provided Representation Compared to Representation Results for Cases in Study

Group 3: 50,000 to 149,999

County	Population	TDCAA Survey	JFA Survey
Guadalupe	89,023	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney

Group 4: 10,000 to 49,999

County	Population	TDCAA Survey	JFA Survey
Wise	48,793	Attorney General	TDFPS Attorney
Maverick	47,297	Attorney General	[No cases]
Kerr	43,653	SPLIT/RA	TDFPS Attorney
Medina	39,304	Attorney General	TDFPS Attorney
Uvalde	25,926	Attorney General	TDFPS Attorney
Jones	20,785	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Lavaca	19,210	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Montague	19,117	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Gonzales	18,628	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Young	17,943	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Pecos	16,809	SPLIT/RA	[No cases]
Nolan	15,802	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Clay	11,006	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Dimmit	10,248	Attorney General	TDFPS Attorney

Group 5: 9,999 and Less

County	Population	TDCAA Survey	JFA Survey
Mitchell	9,698	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Stephens	9,674	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Coleman	9,235	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Brewster	8,866	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Archer	8,854	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Jack	8,763	Attorney General	[No cases]
McCulloch	8,205	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Presidio	7,304	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Haskell	6,093	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Kimble	4,468	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Fisher	4,344	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Mason	3,738	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Shackelford	3,302	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Real	3,047	Attorney General	[No cases]
Dickens	2,762	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Menard	2,360	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Jeff Davis	2,207	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Throckmorton	1,850	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Briscoe	1,790	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Stonewall	1,693	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Motley	1,426	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Kent	859	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]

X. Conclusion

The survey results for the 796 cases in this analysis provided some insight into the complex issue of who is providing legal representation in managing conservatorship cases. By the end of the PMC proceedings, TDFPS provided the legal representation in 143 cases, which accounts for 18% of all conservatorship cases during the study period. According to the survey results, TDFPS provides all of the legal representation for 35 counties with cases during the study period. In addition, TDFPS provided legal representation at some stage of the court proceedings, typically assuming representation responsibility at the Permanency Hearing, for another 30 counties.

An analysis of the macro-level data factors that may contribute to a county's decision to defer representation to TDFPS shed some light on this issue. Population size appears to be the strongest indicator of whether TDFPS will provide the legal representation in managing conservatorship cases. Most of the counties that relied heavily on TDFPS had populations of less than 50,000 people.

This issue is important because in some service regions TDFPS has to provide services to a relatively small number of cases in an area vast in size but not densely populated. As representation is provided in local courts, TDFPS personnel travel vast distances in some regions to provide representation in perhaps very few cases. However, this pattern may also mean that local officials have not had the opportunity to develop the expertise required to prosecute these cases and may decide to defer to TDFPS for representation.

Other data factors examined were less helpful in explaining the variation among counties. The civil case workloads between counties did not appear to bear any relationship to a county's decision to use TDFPS attorneys in conservatorship cases. And, counties of similar size tend to have a comparable number of county and district attorneys and support staff to handle the civil caseloads. There appears to be no relationship between the reasons for removing a child and the decision to utilize TDFPS resources, nor was there a relationship between the termination of parental rights and the use of TDFPS resources.

Interestingly, although the results above suggested a pattern of county behavior that may be affected by population size, further analysis here suggests that some counties simply rely on TDFPS for legal representation in conservatorship cases all or nearly all of the time, while other counties use the "escape clause" on a more case-by-case basis. For example, Kerr, Howard, Montague and Nolan, with at least 4 cases in the study, used TDFPS representation for all their cases while Polk, Caldwell, Willacy, and Lampasas, counties comparable in population and with at least 4 cases in the study, provided their own representation. On the other hand, comparable population counties like Navarro, Jim Wells and Hale provided their own representation in about 75% of their cases but Cooke and Rockwall, of approximately the same population size, provided their own representation in less than 25% of their cases.

Another source of analysis showed that the 37 counties that stated in the TDCAA survey that the state provided the representation, and had a case during the study period, the representation was in fact provided by TDFPS. This seems to imply that these offices have a policy of deferring representation to TDFPS as opposed to deciding on representation after a case-by-case evaluation. This will be further examined in Phase II of this research.

Phase II of the study should select counties of comparable population size which seem to defer all their cases to TDFPS, counties that seem to always handle their own representation and counties that defer some of their cases to TDFPS for more in-depth reviews.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Survey Form to Examine Cases Selected for the Study

1. Who filed the original petition for this case?

Please check one:

<input type="checkbox"/>	District Attorney
<input type="checkbox"/>	County Attorney
<input type="checkbox"/>	TDFPS/ CPS Attorney
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attorney General's Office

2. Who represented CPS in court at the 14-day Adversary Hearing?

Please check one:

<input type="checkbox"/>	District Attorney
<input type="checkbox"/>	County Attorney
<input type="checkbox"/>	TDFPS/ CPS Attorney
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attorney General's Office

3. (a) Did legal representation change after the 14-day Adversary Hearing?

Please check one:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No

(b) If yes, who provided the legal representation?

Please check one:

<input type="checkbox"/>	District Attorney
<input type="checkbox"/>	County Attorney
<input type="checkbox"/>	TDFPS/ CPS Attorney
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attorney General's Office

4. At what type of hearing did the change in legal representation take effect?

Please check one:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Status Hearing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Permanency Hearing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Final Hearing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Placement Hearing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable (no change in legal representation)

5. Was this case decided by a jury?

Please check one:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No

6. What type of technical assistance did the county receive during the course of this case?

Please check all that apply:

<input type="checkbox"/>	HotDocs Software
<input type="checkbox"/>	FPS Legal Forms
<input type="checkbox"/>	FPS Staff Prepared Documents
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other: Specify _____

Appendix 2: FPS Service Regions, Counties in Each Region and County Population

Region 1

County	Population
Armstrong	2,148
Bailey	6,594
Briscoe	1,790
Carson	6,516
Castro	8,285
Childress	7,688
Cochran	3,730
Collingsworth	3,206
Crosby	7,072
Dallam	6,222
Deaf Smith	18,561
Dickens	2,762
Donley	3,828
Floyd	7,771
Garza	4,872
Gray	22,744
Hale	36,602
Hall	3,782
Hansford	5,369
Hartley	5,537
Hemphill	3,351
Hockley	22,716
Hutchinson	23,857
King	356
Lamb	14,709
Lipscomb	3,057
Lubbock	242,628
Lynn	6,550
Moore	20,121
Motley	1,426
Ochiltree	9,006
Oldham	2,185
Parmer	10,016
Potter	113,546
Randall	104,312
Roberts	887
Sherman	3,186
Swisher	8,378
Terry	12,761
Wheeler	5,284
Yoakum	7,322

Region 2

County	Population
Archer	8,854
Baylor	4,093
Brown	37,674
Callahan	12,905
Clay	11,006
Coleman	9,235
Comanche	14,026
Cottle	1,904
Eastland	18,297
Fisher	4,344
Foard	1,622
Hardeman	4,724
Haskell	6,093
Jack	8,763
Jones	20,785
Kent	859
Knox	4,253
Mitchell	9,698
Montague	19,117
Nolan	15,802
Runnels	11,495
Scurry	16,361
Shackelford	3,302
Stephens	9,674
Stonewall	1,693
Taylor	126,555
Throckmorton	1,850
Wichita	131,664
Wilbarger	14,676
Young	17,943

Region 3

County	Population
Collin	491,675
Cooke	36,363
Dallas	2,218,899
Denton	432,976
Ellis	111,360
Erath	33,001
Fannin	31,242
Grayson	110,595
Hood	41,100
Hunt	76,596
Johnson	126,811
Kaufman	71,313
Navarro	45,124
Palo Pinto	27,026
Parker	88,495
Rockwall	43,080
Somervell	6,809
Tarrant	1,446,219
Wise	48,793

Region 4

County	Population
Anderson	55,109
Bowie	89,306
Camp	11,549
Cass	30,438
Cherokee	46,659
Delta	5,327
Franklin	9,458
Gregg	111,379
Harrison	62,110
Henderson	73,277
Hopkins	31,960
Lamar	48,499
Marion	10,941
Morris	13,048
Panola	22,756
Rains	9,139
Red River	14,314
Rusk	47,372
Smith	174,706
Titus	28,118
Upshur	35,291
Van Zandt	48,140
Wood	36,752

Region 5

County	Population
Angelina	80,130
Hardin	48,073
Houston	23,185
Jasper	35,604
Jefferson	252,051
Nacogdoches	59,203
Newton	15,072
Orange	84,966
Polk	41,133
Sabine	10,469
San Augustine	8,946
San Jacinto	22,246
Shelby	25,224
Trinity	13,779
Tyler	20,871

Region 6

County	Population
Austin	23,590
Brazoria	241,767
Chambers	26,031
Colorado	20,390
Fort Bend	354,452
Galveston	250,158
Harris	3,400,578
Liberty	70,154
Matagorda	37,957
Montgomery	293,768
Walker	61,758
Waller	32,663
Wharton	41,188

Region 7

County	Population
Bastrop	57,733
Bell	237,974
Blanco	8,418
Bosque	17,204
Brazos	152,415
Burleson	16,470
Burnet	34,147
Caldwell	32,194
Coryell	74,978
Falls	18,576
Fayette	21,804
Freestone	17,867
Grimes	23,552
Hamilton	8,229

Hays	97,589
Hill	32,321
Lampasas	17,762
Lee	15,657
Leon	15,335
Limestone	22,051
Llano	17,044
Madison	12,940
McLennan	213,517
Milam	24,238
Mills	5,151
Robertson	16,000
San Saba	6,186
Travis	812,280
Washington	30,373
Williamson	249,967

Region 8

County	Population
Atascosa	38,628
Bandera	17,645
Bexar	1,392,931
Calhoun	20,647
Comal	78,021
DeWitt	20,013
Dimmit	10,248
Edwards	2,162
Frio	16,252
Gillespie	20,814
Goliad	6,928
Gonzales	18,628
Guadalupe	89,023
Jackson	14,391
Karnes	15,446
Kendall	23,743
Kerr	43,653
Kinney	3,379
LaSalle	5,866
Lavaca	19,210
Maverick	47,297
Medina	39,304
Real	3,047
Uvalde	25,926
Val Verde	44,856
Victoria	84,088
Wilson	32,408
Zavala	11,600

Region 9

County	Population
Andrews	13,004
Borden	729
Coke	3,864
Concho	3,966
Crane	3,996
Crockett	4,099
Dawson	14,985
Ector	121,123
Gaines	14,467
Glasscock	1,406
Howard	33,627
Irion	1,771
Kimble	4,468
Loving	67
Martin	4,746
Mason	3,738
McCulloch	8,205
Menard	2,360
Midland	116,009
Pecos	16,809
Reagan	3,326
Reeves	13,137
Schleicher	2,935
Sterling	1,393
Sutton	4,077
Terrell	1,081
Tom Green	104,010
Upton	3,404
Ward	10,909
Winkler	7,173

Region 10

County	Population
Brewster	8,866
Culberson	2,975
El Paso	679,622
Hudspeth	3,344
Jeff Davis	2,207
Presidio	7,304

Region 11

County	Population
Aransas	22,497
Bee	32,359
Brooks	7,976
Cameron	335,227
Duval	13,120
Hidalgo	569,463
Jim Hogg	5,281
Jim Wells	39,326
Kenedy	414
Kleberg	31,549
Live Oak	12,309
McMullen	851
Nueces	313,645
Refugio	7,828
San Patricio	67,138
Starr	53,597
Webb	193,117
Willacy	20,082
Zapata	12,182

Appendix 3: PMC Cases in Study by County Sorted by Population Grouping

Group 1: 500,000 and Greater

	County Population	Cases
Hidalgo	569,463	9

Group 2: 150,000 to 499,999

	County Population	Cases
Bell	237,974	7
Brazoria	241,767	23
Brazos	152,415	9
Cameron	335,227	9
Collin	491,675	24
Denton	432,976	17
Fort Bend	354,452	12
Galveston	250,158	22
Jefferson	252,051	12
Lubbock	242,628	37
McLennan	213,517	24
Montgomery	293,768	13
Nueces	313,645	35
Smith	174,706	19
Webb	193,117	11
Williamson	249,967	15
Total	4,430,043	289

Group 3: 50,000 to 149,999

	County Population	Cases
Anderson	55,109	4
Angelina	80,130	5
Bastrop	57,733	8
Bowie	89,306	12
Comal	78,021	6
Coryell	74,978	5
Ector	121,123	6
Ellis	111,360	1
Grayson	110,595	2
Gregg	111,379	18
Guadalupe	89,023	4
Harrison	62,110	7
Hays	97,589	10
Henderson	73,277	10

Group 3 (cont.)

Hunt	76,596	4
Johnson	126,811	10
Kaufman	71,313	3
Liberty	70,154	7
Midland	116,009	5
Nacogdoches	59,203	2
Orange	84,966	9
Parker	88,495	3
Potter	113,546	21
Randall	104,312	4
San Patricio	67,138	5
Starr	53,597	4
Taylor	126,555	10
Tom Green	104,010	9
Victoria	84,088	8
Walker	61,758	1
Wichita	131,664	13
Total	2,751,948	216

Group 4: 10,000 to 49,999

	County Population	Cases
Andrews	13,004	1
Aransas	22,497	1
Atascosa	38,628	3
Austin	23,590	1
Bandera	17,645	1
Bee	32,359	4
Bosque	17,204	1
Brown	37,674	3
Burnet	34,147	9
Caldwell	32,194	8
Calhoun	20,647	2
Cass	30,438	4
Chambers	26,031	2
Cherokee	46,659	4
Clay	11,006	1
Colorado	20,390	1
Cooke	36,363	5
Deaf Smith	18,561	1
DeWitt	20,013	2
Dimmit	10,248	1
Duval	13,120	2
Eastland	18,297	1

Erath	33,001	3
Falls	18,576	1
Fannin	31,242	4
Fayette	21,804	1
Freestone	17,867	1
Frio	16,252	2
Gaines	14,467	2
Gonzales	18,628	3
Gray	22,744	1
Hale	36,602	8
Hardin	48,073	3
Hill	32,321	5
Hockley	22,716	3
Hood	41,100	1
Hopkins	31,960	5
Howard	33,627	6
Hutchinson	23,857	3
Jasper	35,604	2
Jim Wells	39,326	4
Jones	20,785	1
Kerr	43,653	4
Kleberg	31,549	6
Lamar	48,499	3
Lamb	14,709	1
Lampasas	17,762	7
Lavaca	19,210	1
Limestone	22,051	2
Llano	17,044	2
Madison	12,940	4
Marion	10,941	1
Matagorda	37,957	5
Medina	39,304	2
Milam	24,238	1
Montague	19,117	7
Moore	20,121	1
Morris	13,048	1
Navarro	45,124	8
Newton	15,072	2
Nolan	15,802	5
Palo Pinto	27,026	1
Panola	22,756	2
Parmer	10,016	1
Polk	41,133	5
Red River	14,314	3
Reeves	13,137	1
Rockwall	43,080	3
Runnels	11,495	4
Rusk	47,372	4
San Jacinto	22,246	1

Shelby	25,224	1
Terry	12,761	2
Titus	28,118	6
Trinity	13,779	2
Tyler	20,871	1
Upshur	35,291	4
Uvalde	25,926	3
Val Verde	44,856	3
Washington	30,373	2
Wharton	41,188	1
Wilbarger	14,676	1
Willacy	20,082	5
Wilson	32,408	2
Wise	48,793	2
Wood	36,752	4
Young	17,943	2
Zapata	12,182	1
Total	2,283,206	247

Group 5: 9,999 and Less

	County Population	Cases
Bailey	6,594	1
Brewster	8,866	1
Castro	8,285	3
Childress	7,688	3
Coleman	9,235	4
Crosby	7,072	2
Dallam	6,222	5
Franklin	9,458	1
Garza	4,872	1
Hall	3,782	2
Hamilton	8,229	2
Hardeman	4,724	1
Haskell	6,093	1
Kimble	4,468	1
Knox	4,253	1
Mason	3,738	1
McCulloch	8,205	4
Menard	2,360	2
Mills	5,151	4
Ochiltree	9,006	2
Rains	9,139	1
San Saba	6,186	1
Stephens	9,674	1
Swisher	8,378	1
Wheeler	5,284	2
Total	166,962	48

Appendix 4: Civil Cases and Other Family Matter Cases Disposed in District and County Courts by County Sorted by Population Grouping

Summary

	Population	Number of Counties	Civil Cases Disposed	Family Cases Disposed	% Family of Civil
Group 1	10,519,992	7	336,233	115,227	34.27%
Group 2	4,430,043	16	136,288	52,075	38.21%
Group 3	2,751,948	31	92,373	34,228	37.05%
Group 4	2,727,821	111	74,209	24,605	33.16%
Group 5	422,016	89	11,540	3,151	27.31%
Total	20,851,820	254	650,643	229,286	35.24%

Group 1: 500,000 and Greater

	Population	Civil Cases Disposed	Family Cases Disposed	% Family of Civil	TDFPS Region
Harris	3,400,578	104,324	36,243	34.74%	Region 6
Dallas	2,218,899	71,615	20,363	28.43%	Region 3
Tarrant	1,446,219	38,741	13,831	35.70%	Region 3
Bexar	1,392,931	64,624	24,207	37.46%	Region 8
Travis	812,280	25,617	6,702	26.16%	Region 7
El Paso	679,622	21,342	10,517	49.28%	Region 10
Hidalgo	569,463	9,970	3,364	33.74%	Region 11

Group 2: 150,000 to 499,999

	Population	Civil Cases Disposed	Family Cases Disposed	% Family of Civil	TDFPS Region
Collin	491,675	12,207	3,264	26.74%	Region 3
Denton	432,976	10,013	2,334	23.31%	Region 3
Fort Bend	354,452	7,691	3,428	44.57%	Region 6
Cameron	335,227	9,777	5,147	52.64%	Region 11
Nueces	313,645	10,408	4,195	40.31%	Region 11
Montgomery	293,768	9,507	2,987	31.42%	Region 6
Jefferson	252,051	16,914	10,216	60.40%	Region 5
Galveston	250,158	8,118	2,846	35.06%	Region 6
Williamson	249,967	5,443	1,785	32.79%	Region 7
Lubbock	242,628	8,004	3,088	38.58%	Region 1
Brazoria	241,767	7,901	2,397	30.34%	Region 6
Bell	237,974	8,513	3,391	39.83%	Region 7
McLennan	213,517	6,378	923	14.47%	Region 7
Webb	193,117	6,216	2,153	34.64%	Region 11
Smith	174,706	6,691	2,785	41.62%	Region 4
Brazos	152,415	2,507	1,136	45.31%	Region 7

Group 3: 50,000 to 149,999

	Population	Civil Cases Disposed	Family Cases Disposed	% Family of Civil	TDFPS Region
Wichita	131,664	4,612	2,268	49.18%	Region 2
Johnson	126,811	3,620	983	27.15%	Region 3
Taylor	126,555	4,087	2,004	49.03%	Region 2
Ector	121,123	4,894	2,383	48.69%	Region 9
Midland	116,009	4,143	1,501	36.23%	Region 9
Potter	113,546	4,175	1,490	35.69%	Region 1
Gregg	111,379	5,356	1,764	32.94%	Region 4
Ellis	111,360	6,529	3,608	55.26%	Region 3
Grayson	110,595	3,630	1,219	33.58%	Region 3
Randall	104,312	2,366	872	36.86%	Region 1
Tom Green	104,010	2,616	1,129	43.16%	Region 9
Hays	97,589	2,354	635	26.98%	Region 7
Bowie	89,306	2,905	1,389	47.81%	Region 4
Guadalupe	89,023	2,112	894	42.33%	Region 8
Parker	88,495	2,263	420	18.56%	Region 3
Orange	84,966	4,417	1,445	32.71%	Region 5
Victoria	84,088	4,033	1,792	44.43%	Region 8
Angelina	80,130	2,501	929	37.15%	Region 5
Comal	78,021	2,283	484	21.20%	Region 8
Hunt	76,596	2,268	801	35.32%	Region 3
Coryell	74,978	1,052	212	20.15%	Region 7
Henderson	73,277	2,482	598	24.09%	Region 4
Kaufman	71,313	2,487	550	22.11%	Region 3
Liberty	70,154	1,993	604	30.31%	Region 6
San Patricio	67,138	2,179	1,037	47.59%	Region 11
Harrison	62,110	2,797	1,052	37.61%	Region 4
Walker	61,758	1,723	332	19.27%	Region 6
Nacogdoches	59,203	1,442	651	45.15%	Region 5
Bastrop	57,733	1,841	544	29.55%	Region 7
Anderson	55,109	2,313	480	20.75%	Region 4
Starr	53,597	900	158	17.56%	Region 11

Group 4: 10,000 to 49,999

	Population	Civil Cases Disposed	Family Cases Disposed	% Family of Civil	TDFPS Region
Wise	48,793	1,519	212	13.96%	Region 3
Lamar	48,499	1,771	887	50.08%	Region 4
Van Zandt	48,140	1,475	391	26.51%	Region 4
Hardin	48,073	1,774	504	28.41%	Region 5
Rusk	47,372	1,670	763	45.69%	Region 4
Maverick	47,297	1,042	315	30.23%	Region 8
Cherokee	46,659	1,107	519	46.88%	Region 4
Navarro	45,124	1,535	563	36.68%	Region 3
Val Verde	44,856	932	516	55.36%	Region 8
Kerr	43,653	1,209	406	33.58%	Region 8
Rockwall	43,080	1,354	243	17.95%	Region 3
Wharton	41,188	951	446	46.90%	Region 6
Polk	41,133	464	30	6.47%	Region 5

Hood	41,100	1,409	358	25.41%	Region 3
Jim Wells	39,326	1,686	558	33.10%	Region 11
Medina	39,304	936	289	30.88%	Region 8
Atascosa	38,628	885	185	20.90%	Region 8
Matagorda	37,957	1,066	423	39.68%	Region 6
Brown	37,674	1,206	444	36.82%	Region 2
Wood	36,752	1,381	429	31.06%	Region 4
Hale	36,602	1,059	565	53.35%	Region 1
Cooke	36,363	769	284	36.93%	Region 3
Jasper	35,604	1,106	451	40.78%	Region 5
Upshur	35,291	1,539	501	32.55%	Region 4
Burnet	34,147	1,026	381	37.13%	Region 7
Howard	33,627	718	380	52.92%	Region 9
Erath	33,001	876	197	22.49%	Region 3
Waller	32,663	1,093	423	38.70%	Region 6
Wilson	32,408	695	308	44.32%	Region 8
Bee	32,359	759	190	25.03%	Region 11
Hill	32,321	1,379	406	29.44%	Region 7
Caldwell	32,194	680	183	26.91%	Region 7
Hopkins	31,960	956	247	25.84%	Region 4
Kleberg	31,549	1,112	490	44.06%	Region 11
Fannin	31,242	196	34	17.35%	Region 3
Cass	30,438	880	343	38.98%	Region 4
Washington	30,373	782	324	41.43%	Region 7
Titus	28,118	689	165	23.95%	Region 4
Palo Pinto	27,026	670	217	32.39%	Region 3
Chambers	26,031	818	169	20.66%	Region 6
Uvalde	25,926	626	209	33.39%	Region 8
Shelby	25,224	785	350	44.59%	Region 5
Milam	24,238	731	220	30.10%	Region 7
Hutchinson	23,857	652	214	32.82%	Region 1
Kendall	23,743	459	91	19.83%	Region 8
Austin	23,590	605	252	41.65%	Region 6
Grimes	23,552	483	38	7.87%	Region 7
Houston	23,185	364	48	13.19%	Region 5
Panola	22,756	418	15	3.59%	Region 4
Gray	22,744	687	180	26.20%	Region 1
Hockley	22,716	717	341	47.56%	Region 1
Aransas	22,497	805	210	26.09%	Region 11
San Jacinto	22,246	788	205	26.02%	Region 5
Limestone	22,051	452	138	30.53%	Region 7
Fayette	21,804	332	66	19.88%	Region 7
Tyler	20,871	670	274	40.90%	Region 5
Gillespie	20,814	239	77	32.22%	Region 8
Jones	20,785	393	106	26.97%	Region 2
Calhoun	20,647	502	194	38.65%	Region 8
Colorado	20,390	424	78	18.40%	Region 6
Moore	20,121	494	142	28.74%	Region 1
Willacy	20,082	482	151	31.33%	Region 11
DeWitt	20,013	530	247	46.60%	Region 8
Lavaca	19,210	331	89	26.89%	Region 8
Montague	19,117	443	190	42.89%	Region 2
Gonzales	18,628	533	317	59.47%	Region 8

Falls	18,576	553	234	42.31%	Region 7
Deaf Smith	18,561	513	201	39.18%	Region 1
Eastland	18,297	358	96	26.82%	Region 2
Young	17,943	615	177	28.78%	Region 2
Freestone	17,867	494	132	26.72%	Region 7
Lampasas	17,762	506	155	30.63%	Region 7
Bandera	17,645	291	24	8.25%	Region 8
Bosque	17,204	560	146	26.07%	Region 7
Llano	17,044	675	101	14.96%	Region 7
Pecos	16,809	424	110	25.94%	Region 9
Burleson	16,470	540	213	39.44%	Region 7
Scurry	16,361	300	146	48.67%	Region 2
Frio	16,252	455	139	30.55%	Region 8
Robertson	16,000	540	189	35.00%	Region 7
Nolan	15,802	590	251	42.54%	Region 2
Lee	15,657	455	99	21.76%	Region 7
Karnes	15,446	230	23	10.00%	Region 8
Leon	15,335	461	102	22.13%	Region 7
Newton	15,072	319	87	27.27%	Region 5
Dawson	14,985	393	152	38.68%	Region 9
Lamb	14,709	413	221	53.51%	Region 1
Wilbarger	14,676	361	89	24.65%	Region 2
Gaines	14,467	175	63	36.00%	Region 9
Jackson	14,391	326	126	38.65%	Region 8
Red River	14,314	327	99	30.28%	Region 4
Comanche	14,026	346	107	30.92%	Region 2
Trinity	13,779	264	88	33.33%	Region 5
Reeves	13,137	557	270	48.47%	Region 9
Duval	13,120	372	19	5.11%	Region 11
Morris	13,048	435	164	37.70%	Region 4
Andrews	13,004	335	173	51.64%	Region 9
Madison	12,940	507	153	30.18%	Region 7
Callahan	12,905	345	122	35.36%	Region 2
Terry	12,761	457	161	35.23%	Region 1
Live Oak	12,309	216	38	17.59%	Region 11
Zapata	12,182	48	0	0.00%	Region 11
Zavala	11,600	58	8	13.79%	Region 8
Camp	11,549	217	44	20.28%	Region 4
Runnels	11,495	264	93	35.23%	Region 2
Clay	11,006	261	70	26.82%	Region 2
Marion	10,941	287	78	27.18%	Region 4
Ward	10,909	426	189	44.37%	Region 9
Sabine	10,469	251	50	19.92%	Region 5
Dimmit	10,248	360	157	43.61%	Region 8
Parmer	10,016	210	65	30.95%	Region 1

Group 5: 9,999 and Less

	Population	Civil Cases Disposed	Family Cases Disposed	% Family of Civil	TDFPS Region
Mitchell	9,698	270	92	34.07%	Region 2
Stephens	9,674	293	126	43.00%	Region 2
Franklin	9,458	217	55	25.35%	Region 4
Coleman	9,235	212	101	47.64%	Region 2

Rains	9,139	279	88	31.54%	Region 4
Ochiltree	9,006	288	59	20.49%	Region 1
San Augustine	8,946	148	12	8.11%	Region 5
Brewster	8,866	249	68	27.31%	Region 10
Archer	8,854	153	56	36.60%	Region 2
Jack	8,763	156	9	5.77%	Region 2
Blanco	8,418	226	31	13.72%	Region 7
Swisher	8,378	148	57	38.51%	Region 1
Castro	8,285	258	37	14.34%	Region 1
Hamilton	8,229	231	53	22.94%	Region 7
McCulloch	8,205	239	71	29.71%	Region 9
Brooks	7,976	555	128	23.06%	Region 11
Refugio	7,828	252	113	44.84%	Region 11
Floyd	7,771	205	87	42.44%	Region 1
Childress	7,688	211	61	28.91%	Region 1
Yoakum	7,322	215	86	40.00%	Region 1
Presidio	7,304	237	36	15.19%	Region 10
Winkler	7,173	192	113	58.85%	Region 9
Crosby	7,072	175	47	26.86%	Region 1
Goliad	6,928	102	14	13.73%	Region 8
Somervell	6,809	209	37	17.70%	Region 3
Bailey	6,594	168	65	38.69%	Region 1
Lynn	6,550	191	83	43.46%	Region 1
Carson	6,516	509	123	24.17%	Region 1
Dallam	6,222	144	48	33.33%	Region 1
San Saba	6,186	153	33	21.57%	Region 7
Haskell	6,093	246	81	32.93%	Region 2
LaSalle	5,866	125	59	47.20%	Region 8
Hartley	5,537	103	24	23.30%	Region 1
Hansford	5,369	67	13	19.40%	Region 1
Delta	5,327	132	27	20.45%	Region 4
Wheeler	5,284	177	43	24.29%	Region 1
Jim Hogg	5,281	183	5	2.73%	Region 11
Mills	5,151	172	99	57.56%	Region 7
Garza	4,872	106	50	47.17%	Region 1
Martin	4,746	112	45	40.18%	Region 9
Hardeman	4,724	87	34	39.08%	Region 2
Kimble	4,468	177	30	16.95%	Region 9
Fisher	4,344	93	8	8.60%	Region 2
Knox	4,253	136	59	43.38%	Region 2
Crockett	4,099	92	26	28.26%	Region 9
Baylor	4,093	151	64	42.38%	Region 2
Sutton	4,077	155	27	17.42%	Region 9
Crane	3,996	80	10	12.50%	Region 9
Concho	3,966	43	10	23.26%	Region 9
Coke	3,864	90	31	34.44%	Region 9
Donley	3,828	59	21	35.59%	Region 1
Hall	3,782	185	92	49.73%	Region 1
Mason	3,738	71	16	22.54%	Region 9
Cochran	3,730	102	34	33.33%	Region 1
Upton	3,404	78	25	32.05%	Region 9
Kinney	3,379	66	10	15.15%	Region 8
Hemphill	3,351	51	5	9.80%	Region 1

Hudspeth	3,344	0	0	0.00%	Region 10
Reagan	3,326	74	18	24.32%	Region 9
Shackelford	3,302	116	19	16.38%	Region 2
Collingsworth	3,206	76	9	11.84%	Region 1
Sherman	3,186	30	6	20.00%	Region 1
Lipscomb	3,057	56	4	7.14%	Region 1
Real	3,047	102	33	32.35%	Region 8
Culberson	2,975	66	15	22.73%	Region 10
Schleicher	2,935	53	18	33.96%	Region 9
Dickens	2,762	62	6	9.68%	Region 1
Menard	2,360	23	1	4.35%	Region 9
Jeff Davis	2,207	42	9	21.43%	Region 10
Oldham	2,185	38	3	7.89%	Region 1
Edwards	2,162	34	12	35.29%	Region 8
Armstrong	2,148	0	0	0.00%	Region 1
Cottle	1,904	37	18	48.65%	Region 2
Throckmorton	1,850	183	0	0.00%	Region 2
Briscoe	1,790	38	4	10.53%	Region 1
Irion	1,771	30	7	23.33%	Region 9
Stonewall	1,693	62	6	9.68%	Region 2
Foard	1,622	50	1	2.00%	Region 2
Motley	1,426	15	4	26.67%	Region 1
Glasscock	1,406	16	1	6.25%	Region 9
Sterling	1,393	48	3	6.25%	Region 9
Terrell	1,081	15	1	6.67%	Region 9
Roberts	887	17	3	17.65%	Region 1
Kent	859	22	4	18.18%	Region 2
McMullen	851	29	2	6.90%	Region 11
Borden	729	6	4	66.67%	Region 9
Kenedy	414	168	1	0.60%	Region 11
King	356	4	2	50.00%	Region 1
Loving	67	4	0	0.00%	Region 9

Appendix 5: Number of Attorneys and Employees by Category by County Sorted by Population Groupings

Group 1: 500,000 and Greater

County	District Attorneys	County Attorneys	Total Attorneys	District Employees	County Employees	Total Employees	Region
Harris	229	85	314	315	176	491	Region 6
Dallas	207	0	207	348	0	348	Region 3
Tarrant	154	0	154	330	0	330	Region 3
Bexar	154	0	154	264	0	264	Region 8
Travis	73	55	128	174	90	264	Region 7
El Paso	77	33	110	110	42	152	Region 10
Hidalgo	43	0	43	98	0	98	Region 11

Group 2: 150,000 to 499,999

County	District Attorneys	County Attorneys	Total Attorneys	District Employees	County Employees	Total Employees	Region
Collin	57	0	57	116	0	116	Region 3
Denton	58	0	58	118	0	118	Region 3
Fort Bend	36	7	43	72	11	83	Region 6
Cameron	28	0	28	59	0	59	Region 11
Nueces	34	9	43	58	15	73	Region 11
Montgomery	30	10	40	63	24	87	Region 6
Jefferson	33	0	33	70	0	70	Region 5
Galveston	33	0	33	62	0	62	Region 6
Williamson	10	14	24	21	38	59	Region 7
Lubbock	30	0	30	67	0	67	Region 1
Brazoria	26	0	26	54	0	54	Region 6
Bell	13	13	26	27	36	63	Region 7
McLennan	19	0	19	37	0	37	Region 7
Webb	22	11	33	57	23	80	Region 11
Smith	18	0	18	42	0	42	Region 4
Brazos	13	12	25	23	31	54	Region 7

Group 3: 50,000 to 149,999

County	District Attorneys	County Attorneys	Total Attorneys	District Employees	County Employees	Total Employees	Region
Wichita	19	0	19	24	0	24	Region 2
Johnson	8	7	15	12	11	23	Region 3
Taylor	10	0	10	25	0	25	Region 2
Ector	9	5	14	25	19	44	Region 9
Midland	18	2	20	45	3	48	Region 9
Potter	13	12	25	28	31	59	Region 1
Gregg	13	0	13	23	0	23	Region 4
Ellis	13	0	13	30	0	30	Region 3
Grayson	11	0	11	31	0	31	Region 3
Randall	12	0	12	27	0	27	Region 1
Tom Green	9	5	14	20	12	32	Region 9
Hays	11	0	11	27	0	27	Region 7
Bowie	8	0	8	19	0	19	Region 4
Guadalupe	4	6	10	10	16	26	Region 8
Parker	5	7	12	10	16	26	Region 3
Orange	8	0	8	19	0	19	Region 5
Victoria	10	0	10	21	0	21	Region 8
Angelina	5	4	9	10	11	21	Region 5
Comal	11	0	11	24	0	24	Region 8
Hunt	4	4	8	10	10	20	Region 3
Coryell	3	1	4	7	3	10	Region 7
Henderson	6	5	11	14	10	24	Region 4
Kaufman	7	0	7	15	0	15	Region 3
Liberty	4	3	7	10	11	21	Region 6
San Patricio	5	3	8	9	8	17	Region 11
Harrison	5	0	5	9	0	9	Region 4
Walker	16	0	16	41	0	41	Region 6
Nacogdoches	4	2	6	9	6	15	Region 5
Bastrop	6	0	6	12	0	12	Region 7
Anderson	6	0	6	19	0	19	Region 4
Starr	4	2	6	11	9	20	Region 11

Group 4: 10,000 to 49,999

County	District Attorneys	County Attorneys	Total Attorneys	District Employees	County Employees	Total Employees	Region
Wise	2	2	4	7	9	16	Region 3
Lamar	6	0	6	15	0	15	Region 4
Van Zandt	3	0	3	9	0	9	Region 4
Hardin	3	2	5	5	6	11	Region 5
Rusk	4	0	4	8	0	8	Region 4
Maverick	2	1	3	10	6	16	Region 8
Cherokee	2	1	3	7	3	10	Region 4
Navarro	5	0	5	10	0	10	Region 3
Val Verde	3	2	5	5	5	10	Region 8
Kerr	6	3	9	14	7	21	Region 8
Rockwall	8	0	8	14	0	14	Region 3

Wharton	2	1	3	7	2	9	Region 6
Polk	6	0	6	14	0	14	Region 5
Hood	2	2	4	6	9	15	Region 3
Jim Wells	4	2	6	11	6	17	Region 11
Medina	2	1	3	7	4	11	Region 8
Atascosa	6	3	9	10	4	14	Region 8
Matagorda	3	1	4	10	3	13	Region 6
Brown	2	2	4	6	3	9	Region 2
Wood	4	0	4	8	0	8	Region 4
Hale	5	1	6	11	2	13	Region 1
Cooke	4	3	7	6	7	13	Region 3
Jasper	2	0	2	6	0	6	Region 5
Upshur	2	0	2	8	0	8	Region 4
Burnet	0	2	2	0	7	7	Region 7
Howard	2	1	3	6	4	10	Region 9
Erath	2	1	3	6	5	11	Region 3
Waller	6	0	6	13	0	13	Region 6
Wilson	6	2	8	10	4	14	Region 8
Bee	3	1	4	6	3	9	Region 11
Hill	2	1	3	6	3	9	Region 7
Caldwell	5	0	5	10	0	10	Region 7
Hopkins	3	1	4	8	5	13	Region 4
Kleberg	34	2	36	58	6	64	Region 11
Fannin	3	0	3	5	0	5	Region 3
Cass	2	0	2	7	0	7	Region 4
Washington	2	2	4	5	4	9	Region 7
Titus	1	1	2	2	3	5	Region 4
Palo Pinto	2	1	3	4	3	7	Region 3
Chambers	4	1	5	10	3	13	Region 6
Uvalde	2	1	3	7	2	9	Region 8
Shelby	1	1	2	5	4	9	Region 5
Milam	3	0	3	9	0	9	Region 7
Hutchinson	3	1	4	7	3	10	Region 1
Kendall	4	2	6	8	6	14	Region 8
Austin	3	0	3	6	0	6	Region 6
Grimes	3	1	4	7	2	9	Region 7
Houston	2	1	3	4	3	7	Region 5
Panola	2	0	2	7	0	7	Region 4
Gray	1	1	2	5	3	8	Region 1
Hockley	2	1	3	5	4	9	Region 1
Aransas	5	2	7	9	6	15	Region 11
San Jacinto	4	0	4	10	0	10	Region 5
Limestone	3	0	3	8	0	8	Region 7
Fayette	3	0	3	6	0	6	Region 7
Tyler	2	0	2	5	0	5	Region 5
Gillespie	4	1	5	8	2	10	Region 8
Jones	1	1	2	6	3	9	Region 2
Calhoun	3	0	3	8	0	8	Region 8

Colorado	3	0	3	8	0	8	Region 6
Moore	1	2	3	4	4	8	Region 1
Willacy	3	0	3	6	0	6	Region 11
DeWitt	3	1	4	5	3	8	Region 8
Lavaca	4	1	5	10	3	13	Region 8
Montague	2	1	3	4	3	7	Region 2
Gonzales	4	1	5	10	5	15	Region 8
Falls	1	0	1	6	0	6	Region 7
Deaf Smith	3	0	3	9	0	9	Region 1
Eastland	3	0	3	6	0	6	Region 2
Young	1	1	2	4	4	8	Region 2
Freestone	2	0	2	5	0	5	Region 7
Lampasas	2	0	2	5	0	5	Region 7
Bandera	4	1	5	8	3	11	Region 8
Bosque	2	1	3	5	2	7	Region 7
Llano	0	1	1	0	4	4	Region 7
Pecos	4	1	5	10	4	14	Region 9
Burleson	2	1	3	5	3	8	Region 7
Scurry	2	1	3	3	2	5	Region 2
Frio	6	1	7	10	3	13	Region 8
Robertson	2	0	2	8	0	8	Region 7
Nolan	2	1	3	5	2	7	Region 2
Lee	1	0	1	3	0	3	Region 7
Karnes	6	2	8	10	3	13	Region 8
Leon	2	1	3	4	2	6	Region 7
Newton	3	0	3	5	0	5	Region 5
Dawson	4	1	5	8	3	11	Region 9
Lamb	2	0	2	3	0	3	Region 1
Wilbarger	1	1	2	5	2	7	Region 2
Gaines	4	1	5	8	3	11	Region 9
Jackson	1	0	1	4	0	4	Region 8
Red River	2	0	2	5	0	5	Region 4
Comanche	2	1	3	5	2	7	Region 2
Trinity	0	1	1	0	3	3	Region 5
Reeves	1	1	2	6	3	9	Region 9
Duval	4	1	5	11	6	17	Region 11
Morris	1	0	1	4	0	4	Region 4
Andrews	2	0	2	5	0	5	Region 9
Madison	1	0	1	3	0	3	Region 7
Callahan	1	0	1	3	0	3	Region 2
Terry	3	0	3	7	0	7	Region 1
Live Oak	3	1	4	6	2	8	Region 11
Zapata	22	1	23	57	7	64	Region 11
Zavala	2	1	3	10	2	12	Region 8
Camp	1	1	2	2	2	4	Region 4
Runnels	1	1	2	1	2	3	Region 2
Clay	2	1	3	4	2	6	Region 2
Marion	1	0	1	4	0	4	Region 4

Ward	1	1	2	6	3	9	Region 9
Sabine	1	1	2	2	2	4	Region 5
Dimmit	2	1	3	10	2	12	Region 8
Parmer	1	2	3	5	3	8	Region 1

Group 5: Less than 10,000

County	District Attorneys	County Attorneys	Total Attorneys	District Employees	County Employees	Total Employees	Region
Mitchell	2	1	3	5	2	7	Region 2
Stephens	1	1	2	4	3	7	Region 2
Franklin	3	1	4	8	2	10	Region 4
Coleman	1	1	2	2	2	4	Region 2
Rains	1	0	1	4	0	4	Region 4
Ochiltree	1	0	1	3	0	3	Region 1
San Augustine	1	1	2	2	2	4	Region 5
Brewster	2	1	3	4	3	7	Region 10
Archer	2	1	3	4	2	6	Region 2
Jack	2	1	3	7	3	10	Region 2
Blanco	0	1	1	0	3	3	Region 7
Swisher	5	1	6	11	2	13	Region 1
Castro	1	0	1	4	0	4	Region 1
Hamilton	2	1	3	5	2	7	Region 7
McCulloch	2	1	3	6	3	9	Region 9
Brooks	4	1	5	11	2	13	Region 11
Refugio	3	1	4	5	2	7	Region 11
Floyd	1	1	2	2	1	3	Region 1
Childress	1	1	2	4	2	6	Region 1
Yoakum	1	0	1	5	0	5	Region 1
Presidio	2	1	3	4	3	7	Region 10
Winkler	2	1	3	4	3	7	Region 9
Crosby	1	0	1	2	0	2	Region 1
Goliad	3	1	4	5	3	8	Region 8
Somervell	8	1	9	12	2	14	Region 3
Bailey	1	1	2	5	2	7	Region 1
Lynn	4	1	5	8	2	10	Region 1
Carson	1	1	2	4	2	6	Region 1
Dallam	1	1	2	4	2	6	Region 1
San Saba	0	1	1	0	3	3	Region 7
Haskell	1	1	2	3	3	6	Region 2
LaSalle	6	1	7	10	2	12	Region 8
Hartley	1	1	2	4	1	5	Region 1
Hansford	3	1	4	7	1	8	Region 1
Delta	3	1	4	8	2	10	Region 4
Wheeler	1	1	2	5	3	8	Region 1
Jim Hogg	4	1	5	11	4	15	Region 11
Mills	2	1	3	6	2	8	Region 7
Garza	4	1	5	8	3	11	Region 1
Martin	2	1	3	6	2	8	Region 9
Hardeman	1	1	2	5	2	7	Region 2

Kimble	2	1	3	6	1	7	Region 9
Fisher	2	1	3	5	1	6	Region 2
Knox	1	1	2	3	2	5	Region 2
Crockett	2	1	3	6	2	8	Region 9
Baylor	1	1	2	3	1	4	Region 2
Sutton	2	1	3	6	2	8	Region 9
Crane	2	1	3	4	2	6	Region 9
Concho	1	1	2	1	1	2	Region 9
Coke	8	1	9	19	2	21	Region 9
Donley	1	1	2	4	1	5	Region 1
Hall	1	1	2	4	1	5	Region 1
Mason	2	1	3	6	2	8	Region 9
Cochran	2	1	3	5	2	7	Region 1
Upton	2	1	3	6	2	8	Region 9
Kinney	3	1	4	5	2	7	Region 8
Hemphill	1	1	2	5	2	7	Region 1
Hudspeth	77	1	78	110	1	111	Region 10
Reagan	2	1	3	6	2	8	Region 9
Shackelford	1	1	2	6	2	8	Region 2
Collingsworth	1	1	2	4	2	6	Region 1
Sherman	1	1	2	4	2	6	Region 1
Lipscomb	1	1	2	5	2	7	Region 1
Real	2	1	3	7	2	9	Region 8
Culberson	77	1	78	110	2	112	Region 10
Schleicher	8	1	9	19	2	21	Region 9
Dickens	1	1	2	2	1	3	Region 1
Menard	2	1	3	6	1	7	Region 9
Jeff Davis	2	1	3	4	1	5	Region 10
Oldham	2	0	2	3	0	3	Region 1
Edwards	3	1	4	5	3	8	Region 8
Armstrong	13	0	13	28	0	28	Region 1
Cottle	1	1	2	3	1	4	Region 2
Throckmorton	1	1	2	3	1	4	Region 2
Briscoe	1	1	2	2	2	4	Region 1
Irion	8	1	9	19	2	21	Region 9
Stonewall	1	1	2	3	1	4	Region 2
Foard	1	1	2	5	2	7	Region 2
Motley	1	1	2	2	1	3	Region 1
Glasscock	2	0	2	6	0	6	Region 9
Sterling	8	1	9	19	1	20	Region 9
Terrell	3	1	4	5	1	6	Region 9
Roberts	1	1	2	5	2	7	Region 1
Kent	1	1	2	3	1	4	Region 2
McMullen	3	0	3	6	0	6	Region 11
Borden	2	0	2	3	0	3	Region 9
Kenedy	34	1	35	58	2	60	Region 11
King	1	1	2	3	1	4	Region 1
Loving	1	0	1	6	0	6	Region 9

Appendix 6: Number of PMC and TMC Cases in All Counties during Study Period (January 2004 – June 2003) and Number of Kids Involved in Cases

Summary: All Counties and Groups

		Population	TMC Cases	TMC Kids	PMC Cases	PMC Kids
Group 1	500,000 and greater	10,519,992	1,706*	2,933	833	1,251
Group 2	150,000 - 499,999	4,430,043	761	1,367	292	476
Group 3	50,000 - 149,999	2,751,948	496	847	219	370
Group 4	10,000 - 49,999	2,727,821	492	868	250	403
Group 5	9,999 and less	422,016	66	127	49	86
Total		20,851,820	3,521	6,142	1,643	2,586

* Includes all counties for Group 1. Only Hidalgo County was included in the study from group 1, as the other six counties are the major metropolitan areas in which representation is provided by local officials.

Group 1: 500,000 and Greater

County	Population	TMC Cases	TMC Kids	PMC Cases	PMC Kids
Harris	3,400,578	493	848	302	412
Dallas	2,218,899	559	898	202	302
Tarrant	1,446,219	152	228	78	100
Bexar	1,392,931	244	484	126	250
Travis	812,280	183	324	84	108
El Paso	679,622	53	112	32	60
Hidalgo	569,463	22	39	9	19
Total	10,519,992	1,706	2,933	833	1,251

Group 2: 150,000 to 499,999

County	Population	TMC Cases	TMC Kids	PMC Cases	PMC Kids
Collin	491,675	60	102	25	44
Denton	432,976	30	47	17	23
Fort Bend	354,452	37	67	13	25
Cameron	335,227	54	113	9	13
Nueces	313,645	91	186	35	53
Montgomery	293,768	47	86	13	22
Jefferson	252,051	40	78	12	14
Galveston	250,158	52	83	22	30
Williamson	249,967	32	59	15	29
Lubbock	242,628	49	93	37	70
Brazoria	241,767	52	77	23	39
Bell	237,974	72	126	7	11
McLennan	213,517	68	117	25	35
Webb	193,117	40	76	11	24
Smith	174,706	17	21	19	30
Brazos	152,415	20	36	9	14
Total	4,430,043	761	1,367	292	476

Group 3: 50,000 to 149,999

County	Population	TMC Cases	TMC Kids	PMC Cases	PMC Kids
Wichita	131,664	34	52	13	18
Johnson	126,811	25	48	10	21
Taylor	126,555	14	19	10	15
Ector	121,123	25	54	6	8
Midland	116,009	9	17	5	7
Potter	113,546	30	55	22	29
Gregg	111,379	32	47	18	31
Ellis	111,360	5	10	1	1
Grayson	110,595	27	45	2	3
Randall	104,312	11	17	5	7
Tom Green	104,010	23	33	9	14
Hays	97,589	21	46	10	23
Bowie	89,306	26	45	12	18
Guadalupe	89,023	10	14	4	6
Parker	88,495	7	11	3	3
Orange	84,966	18	30	9	11
Victoria	84,088	14	23	8	13
Angelina	80,130	13	19	5	10
Comal	78,021	11	20	6	9
Hunt	76,596	15	19	4	6
Coryell	74,978	8	15	5	7
Henderson	73,277	15	27	10	16
Kaufman	71,313	23	42	3	8
Liberty	70,154	15	21	7	12
San Patricio	67,138	10	25	6	14
Harrison	62,110	10	16	7	19
Walker	61,758	15	22	1	2
Nacogdoches	59,203	8	15	2	6
Bastrop	57,733	10	19	8	13
Anderson	55,109	6	8	4	6
Starr	53,597	6	13	4	14
Total	2,751,948	496	847	219	370

Group 4: 10,000 to 49,999

County	Population	TMC Cases	TMC Kids	PMC Cases	PMC Kids
Wise	48,793	6	9	2	2
Lamar	48,499	9	17	3	6
Van Zandt	48,140	10	20	0	0
Hardin	48,073	1	2	3	4
Rusk	47,372	6	11	4	5
Maverick	47,297	1	2	0	0
Cherokee	46,659	8	14	4	7
Navarro	45,124	18	30	9	12
Val Verde	44,856	3	15	3	6
Kerr	43,653	4	5	4	4

Rockwall	43,080	3	5	3	3
Wharton	41,188	3	4	1	3
Polk	41,133	12	22	5	5
Hood	41,100	6	15	1	1
Jim Wells	39,326	9	17	4	4
Medina	39,304	8	18	2	3
Atascosa	38,628	5	10	3	4
Matagorda	37,957	12	21	5	8
Brown	37,674	17	26	3	6
Wood	36,752	5	9	4	11
Hale	36,602	13	17	8	14
Cooke	36,363	8	15	5	11
Jasper	35,604	3	3	2	4
Upshur	35,291	3	7	4	7
Burnet	34,147	18	33	9	13
Howard	33,627	12	24	6	11
Erath	33,001	6	8	3	3
Waller	32,663	3	3	0	0
Wilson	32,408	5	8	2	3
Bee	32,359	2	3	4	8
Hill	32,321	6	12	5	8
Caldwell	32,194	14	20	8	16
Hopkins	31,960	4	9	5	8
Kleberg	31,549	11	21	6	16
Fannin	31,242	5	10	4	6
Cass	30,438	7	13	4	5
Washington	30,373	4	8	2	2
Titus	28,118	2	5	6	7
Palo Pinto	27,026	9	14	1	1
Chambers	26,031	0	0	2	3
Uvalde	25,926	4	7	3	7
Shelby	25,224	1	1	1	2
Milam	24,238	2	3	1	1
Hutchinson	23,857	6	8	3	3
Kendall	23,743	0	0	0	0
Austin	23,590	9	17	1	1
Grimes	23,552	3	6	0	0
Houston	23,185	2	3	0	0
Panola	22,756	4	5	2	2
Gray	22,744	10	14	1	1
Hockley	22,716	6	12	3	6
Aransas	22,497	5	11	1	1
San Jacinto	22,246	5	7	1	2
Limestone	22,051	5	7	2	2
Fayette	21,804	1	1	1	1
Tyler	20,871	0	0	1	1
Gillespie	20,814	4	8	0	0
Jones	20,785	1	1	1	4

Calhoun	20,647	3	4	2	2
Colorado	20,390	5	8	1	3
Moore	20,121	7	9	1	1
Willacy	20,082	7	17	5	11
DeWitt	20,013	0	0	2	3
Lavaca	19,210	0	0	1	4
Montague	19,117	10	15	7	8
Gonzales	18,628	8	16	3	5
Falls	18,576	4	7	1	1
Deaf Smith	18,561	6	6	1	1
Eastland	18,297	2	2	2	3
Young	17,943	6	9	2	4
Freestone	17,867	1	3	1	1
Lampasas	17,762	11	26	8	17
Bandera	17,645	2	4	1	1
Bosque	17,204	3	4	1	1
Llano	17,044	12	18	2	2
Pecos	16,809	1	1	0	0
Burleson	16,470	0	0	0	0
Scurry	16,361	2	2	0	0
Frio	16,252	4	8	2	2
Robertson	16,000	1	4	0	0
Nolan	15,802	6	8	5	7
Lee	15,657	0	0	0	0
Karnes	15,446	3	5	0	0
Leon	15,335	1	1	0	0
Newton	15,072	1	1	2	6
Dawson	14,985	0	0	0	0
Lamb	14,709	1	1	1	2
Wilbarger	14,676	2	2	1	2
Gaines	14,467	2	2	2	2
Jackson	14,391	2	12	0	0
Red River	14,314	2	3	3	3
Comanche	14,026	2	3	0	0
Trinity	13,779	0	0	2	3
Reeves	13,137	1	3	1	3
Duval	13,120	3	3	2	5
Morris	13,048	0	0	1	1
Andrews	13,004	3	6	1	1
Madison	12,940	1	3	4	7
Callahan	12,905	0	0	0	0
Terry	12,761	2	6	2	2
Live Oak	12,309	0	0	0	0
Zapata	12,182	1	4	1	1
Zavala	11,600	3	5	0	0
Camp	11,549	4	8	0	0
Runnels	11,495	2	3	4	9
Clay	11,006	2	2	1	1

Marion	10,941	0	0	1	2
Ward	10,909	0	0	0	0
Sabine	10,469	0	0	0	0
Dimmit	10,248	2	6	1	1
Parmer	10,016	2	2	1	1
Total	2,727,821	492	868	250	403

Group 5: 9,999 and Less

County	Population	TMC Cases	TMC Kids	PMC Cases	PMC Kids
Mitchell	9,698	2	3	0	0
Stephens	9,674	0	0	1	1
Franklin	9,458	0	0	1	1
Coleman	9,235	1	1	4	5
Rains	9,139	1	1	1	1
Ochiltree	9,006	1	3	2	3
San Augustine	8,946	0	0	0	0
Brewster	8,866	0	0	1	1
Archer	8,854	0	0	0	0
Jack	8,763	2	5	0	0
Blanco	8,418	1	2	0	0
Swisher	8,378	1	1	1	2
Castro	8,285	3	3	3	6
Hamilton	8,229	0	0	2	3
McCulloch	8,205	1	4	4	7
Brooks	7,976	7	12	0	0
Refugio	7,828	2	6	0	0
Floyd	7,771	1	1	0	0
Childress	7,688	3	7	3	9
Yoakum	7,322	0	0	0	0
Presidio	7,304	0	0	0	0
Winkler	7,173	1	1	0	0
Crosby	7,072	2	3	2	4
Goliad	6,928	0	0	0	0
Somervell	6,809	1	1	0	0
Bailey	6,594	2	3	1	1
Lynn	6,550	0	0	0	0
Carson	6,516	3	6	0	0
Dallam	6,222	1	1	5	6
San Saba	6,186	10	17	1	1
Haskell	6,093	0	0	1	2
LaSalle	5,866	0	0	0	0
Hartley	5,537	1	3	0	0
Hansford	5,369	1	3	0	0
Delta	5,327	1	2	0	0
Wheeler	5,284	1	2	2	4
Jim Hogg	5,281	0	0	0	0
Mills	5,151	3	12	5	9
Garza	4,872	0	0	1	2

Martin	4,746	1	1	0	0
Hardeman	4,724	0	0	1	1
Kimble	4,468	1	1	1	2
Fisher	4,344	1	1	0	0
Knox	4,253	0	0	1	1
Crockett	4,099	0	0	0	0
Baylor	4,093	0	0	0	0
Sutton	4,077	1	3	0	0
Crane	3,996	1	1	0	0
Concho	3,966	0	0	0	0
Coke	3,864	0	0	0	0
Donley	3,828	0	0	0	0
Hall	3,782	1	1	2	8
Mason	3,738	1	2	1	2
Cochran	3,730	0	0	0	0
Upton	3,404	0	0	0	0
Kinney	3,379	0	0	0	0
Hemphill	3,351	1	1	0	0
Hudspeth	3,344	1	4	0	0
Reagan	3,326	0	0	0	0
Shackelford	3,302	0	0	0	0
Collingsworth	3,206	3	7	0	0
Sherman	3,186	0	0	0	0
Lipscomb	3,057	0	0	0	0
Real	3,047	0	0	0	0
Culberson	2,975	0	0	0	0
Schleicher	2,935	0	0	0	0
Dickens	2,762	0	0	0	0
Menard	2,360	0	0	2	4
Jeff Davis	2,207	0	0	0	0
Oldham	2,185	0	0	0	0
Edwards	2,162	0	0	0	0
Armstrong	2,148	0	0	0	0
Cottle	1,904	0	0	0	0
Throckmorton	1,850	0	0	0	0
Briscoe	1,790	0	0	0	0
Irion	1,771	0	0	0	0
Stonewall	1,693	0	0	0	0
Foard	1,622	0	0	0	0
Motley	1,426	0	0	0	0
Glasscock	1,406	0	0	0	0
Sterling	1,393	1	2	0	0
Terrell	1,081	0	0	0	0
Roberts	887	0	0	0	0
Kent	859	0	0	0	0
McMullen	851	0	0	0	0
Borden	729	0	0	0	0
Kenedy	414	0	0	0	0

King	356	0	0	0	0
Loving	67	0	0	0	0
Total	422,016	66	127	49	86

Appendix 7: Number of Cases Represented by TDFPS at End of Legal Proceedings by County Sorted by Population Groupings

Group 1: 500,000 and Greater

County	County Population	Total Number of Cases	Cases Handled by TDFPS	% Handled by TDFPS
Hidalgo	569,463	9	1	11.1%

Group 2: 150,000 to 499,999

County	County Population	Total Number of Cases	Cases Handled by TDFPS	% Handled by TDFPS
Bell	237,974	7	0	0.0%
Brazoria	241,767	23	0	0.0%
Brazos	152,415	9	0	0.0%
Cameron	335,227	9	0	0.0%
Collin	491,675	23	1	4.3%
Denton	432,976	16	0	0.0%
Fort Bend	354,452	12	0	0.0%
Galveston	250,158	22	0	0.0%
Jefferson	252,051	12	0	0.0%
Lubbock	242,628	37	1	2.7%
McLennan	213,517	23	3	13.0%
Montgomery	293,768	13	0	0.0%
Nueces	313,645	35	0	0.0%
Smith	174,706	19	0	0.0%
Webb	193,117	11	0	0.0%
Williamson	249,967	15	0	0.0%
Total	4,430,043	286	5	1.7%

Group 3: 50,000 to 149,999

County	County Population	Total Number of Cases	Cases Handled by TDFPS	% Handled by TDFPS
Anderson	55,109	4	0	0.0%
Angelina	80,130	5	0	0.0%
Bastrop	57,733	8	0	0.0%
Bowie	89,306	12	0	0.0%
Comal	78,021	6	0	0.0%
Coryell	74,978	5	0	0.0%
Ector	121,123	6	0	0.0%
Ellis	111,360	1	0	0.0%
Grayson	110,595	2	0	0.0%
Gregg	111,379	18	0	0.0%
Guadalupe	89,023	4	4	100.0%
Harrison	62,110	7	2	28.6%
Hays	97,589	10	0	0.0%
Henderson	73,277	10	0	0.0%
Johnson	126,811	10	1	10.0%
Liberty	70,154	7	7	100.0%
Midland	116,009	5	3	60.0%
Nacogdoches	59,203	2	0	0.0%
Orange	84,966	9	0	0.0%

Parker	88,495	3	0	0.0%
Potter	113,546	21	0	0.0%
Randall	104,312	4	3	75.0%
San Patricio	67,138	5	1	20.0%
Starr	53,597	4	0	0.0%
Taylor	126,555	10	0	0.0%
Tom Green	104,010	9	9	100.0%
Victoria	84,088	8	0	0.0%
Walker	61,758	1	0	0.0%
Wichita	131,664	13	0	0.0%
Total	2,751,948	209	30	14.35%

Group 4: 10,000 to 49,999

County	County Population	Total Number of Cases	Cases Handled by TDFPS	% Handled by TDFPS
Andrews	13,004	1	1	100.0%
Aransas	22,497	1	0	0.0%
Atascosa	38,628	3	3	100.0%
Austin	23,590	1	0	0.0%
Bandera	17,645	1	1	100.0%
Bee	32,359	4	0	0.0%
Bosque	17,204	1	0	0.0%
Brown	37,674	3	0	0.0%
Burnet	34,147	9	0	0.0%
Caldwell	32,194	8	0	0.0%
Calhoun	20,647	2	0	0.0%
Cass	30,438	4	0	0.0%
Chambers	26,031	2	1	50.0%
Cherokee	46,659	4	0	0.0%
Clay	11,006	1	1	100.0%
Colorado	20,390	1	0	0.0%
Cooke	36,363	5	3	60.0%
Deaf Smith	18,561	1	0	0.0%
DeWitt	20,013	2	0	0.0%
Dimmit	10,248	1	1	100.0%
Duval	13,120	2	0	0.0%
Eastland	18,297	1	1	100.0%
Erath	33,001	3	1	33.3%
Falls	18,576	1	0	0.0%
Fannin	31,242	4	4	100.0%
Fayette	21,804	1	0	0.0%
Freestone	17,867	1	0	0.0%
Frio	16,252	2	2	100.0%
Gaines	14,467	2	2	100.0%
Gonzales	18,628	3	3	100.0%
Gray	22,744	1	0	0.0%
Hale	36,602	8	1	12.5%
Hardin	48,073	3	1	33.3%
Hill	32,321	5	0	0.0%
Hockley	22,716	3	0	0.0%
Hopkins	31,960	5	0	0.0%
Howard	33,627	6	6	100.0%
Hutchinson	23,857	3	0	0.0%

Jasper	35,604	2	1	50.0%
Jim Wells	39,326	4	1	25.0%
Jones	20,785	1	1	100.0%
Kerr	43,653	4	4	100.0%
Kleberg	31,549	6	0	0.0%
Lamar	48,499	3	0	0.0%
Lamb	14,709	1	0	0.0%
Lampasas	17,762	7	0	0.0%
Lavaca	19,210	1	1	100.0%
Limestone	22,051	2	0	0.0%
Llano	17,044	2	0	0.0%
Madison	12,940	4	4	100.0%
Marion	10,941	1	0	0.0%
Matagorda	37,957	5	0	0.0%
Medina	39,304	2	2	100.0%
Milam	24,238	1	0	0.0%
Montague	19,117	7	7	100.0%
Moore	20,121	1	0	0.0%
Morris	13,048	1	0	0.0%
Navarro	45,124	6	1	16.7%
Newton	15,072	2	1	50.0%
Nolan	15,802	5	5	100.0%
Palo Pinto	27,026	1	0	0.0%
Panola	22,756	2	0	0.0%
Parmer	10,016	1	0	0.0%
Polk	41,133	5	0	0.0%
Red River	14,314	3	0	0.0%
Reeves	13,137	1	0	0.0%
Rockwall	43,080	3	3	100.0%
Runnels	11,495	4	0	0.0%
Rusk	47,372	4	0	0.0%
San Jacinto	22,246	1	0	0.0%
Shelby	25,224	1	0	0.0%
Terry	12,761	2	2	100.0%
Titus	28,118	6	0	0.0%
Trinity	13,779	2	0	0.0%
Tyler	20,871	1	0	0.0%
Upshur	35,291	4	0	0.0%
Uvalde	25,926	3	3	100.0%
Val Verde	44,856	3	3	100.0%
Washington	30,373	2	0	0.0%
Wharton	41,188	1	0	0.0%
Wilbarger	14,676	1	1	100.0%
Willacy	20,082	5	0	0.0%
Wilson	32,408	2	2	100.0%
Wise	48,793	2	2	100.0%
Wood	36,752	4	0	0.0%
Young	17,943	2	2	100.0%
Zapata	12,182	1	0	0.0%
Total	2,283,206	244	78	32.0%

Group 5: 9,999 and Less

County	County Population	Total Number of Cases	Cases Handled by TDFPS	% Handled by TDFPS
Bailey	6,594	1	0	0.0%
Brewster	8,866	1	1	100.0%
Castro	8,285	3	3	100.0%
Childress	7,688	3	1	33.3%
Coleman	9,235	4	4	100.0%
Crosby	7,072	2	2	100.0%
Dallam	6,222	5	0	0.0%
Franklin	9,458	1	0	0.0%
Garza	4,872	1	1	100.0%
Hall	3,782	2	2	100.0%
Hamilton	8,229	2	2	100.0%
Hardeman	4,724	1	1	100.0%
Haskell	6,093	1	1	100.0%
Kimble	4,468	1	1	100.0%
Knox	4,253	1	1	100.0%
Mason	3,738	1	1	100.0%
McCulloch	8,205	4	4	100.0%
Menard	2,360	2	2	100.0%
Mills	5,151	4	0	0.0%
Ochiltree	9,006	2	0	0.0%
Rains	9,139	1	0	0.0%
San Saba	6,186	1	0	0.0%
Stephens	9,674	1	1	100.0%
Swisher	8,378	1	0	0.0%
Wheeler	5,284	2	1	50.0%
Total	166,962	48	29	60.4%

Appendix 8: TDFPS Survey Results, TDCAA Survey Results, and JFA Survey Results

Summary of TDFPS Survey

Population Group	County Only	County & TDFPS	TDFPS Only	Total
500,000 and greater	7	0	0	7
150,000 - 499,999	14	2	0	16
50,000 - 149,999	21	6	4	31
10,000 - 49,999	63	11	37	111
9,999 and less	33	2	54	89
Total	138	21	95	254

Summary of TDCAA Survey

Population Group	County Only	County & TDFPS	TDFPS Only	Total
500,000 and greater	7	0	0	7
150,000 - 499,999	16	0	0	16
50,000 - 149,999	30	0	1	31
10,000 - 49,999	93	2	14	109
9,999 and less	66	0	22	88
Total	212	2	37	251

* TDCAA was unable to reach 3 counties

Summary of JFA Survey

Population Group	County Only	County & TDFPS	TDFPS Only	Total
500,000 and greater	0	1	0	1
150,000 - 499,999	13	3	0	16
50,000 - 149,999	20	7	2	29
10,000 - 49,999	52	13	22	87
9,999 and less	8	6	11	25
Total	93	30	35	158

* 87 counties did not have any PMC cases during our timeframe

* The 6 largest counties were excluded, as their representation is known.

* 3 counties that did have PMC cases did not complete the survey.

Group 1: 500,000 and Greater

County	Population	TDFPS Survey	TDCAA Survey	JFA Survey
Harris	3,400,578	County Attorney	County Attorney	[Not included]
Dallas	2,218,899	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	[Not included]
Tarrant	1,446,219	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	[Not included]
Bexar	1,392,931	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	[Not included]
Travis	812,280	District Attorney	District Attorney	[Not included]
El Paso	679,622	County Attorney	County Attorney	[Not included]
Hidalgo	569,463	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	DA and TDFPS

Group 2: 150,000 to 499,999

County	Population	TDFPS Survey	TDCAA Survey	JFA Survey
Collin	491,675	DA and TDFPS	Criminal District Attorney	DA and TDFPS
Denton	432,976	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Fort Bend	354,452	District Attorney	District Attorney	District Attorney
Cameron	335,227	District Attorney	County & District Attorney	District Attorney
Nueces	313,645	County Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Montgomery	293,768	County Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Jefferson	252,051	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Galveston	250,158	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Williamson	249,967	County Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	County Attorney
Lubbock	242,628	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	DA and TDFPS
Brazoria	241,767	DA and TDFPS	Criminal District Attorney	DA and TDFPS
Bell	237,974	County Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
McLennan	213,517	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	DA and TDFPS
Webb	193,117	County Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Smith	174,706	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Brazos	152,415	County Attorney	District Attorney	District Attorney

Group 3: 50,000 to 149,999

County	Population	TDFPS Survey	TDCAA Survey	JFA Survey
Wichita	131,664	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Johnson	126,811	CA and TDFPS	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	CA and TDFPS
Taylor	126,555	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Ector	121,123	County Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	County Attorney
Midland	116,009	CA and TDFPS	County Attorney	CA and TDFPS
Potter	113,546	County Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Gregg	111,379	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Ellis	111,360	DA and TDFPS	County & District Attorney	DA and TDFPS
Grayson	110,595	County Attorney	County & District Attorney	County Attorney
Randall	104,312	TDFPS Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	DA and TDFPS
Tom Green	104,010	TDFPS Attorney	District Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Hays	97,589	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Bowie	89,306	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Guadalupe	89,023	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Parker	88,495	CA and TDFPS	County Attorney	County Attorney
Orange	84,966	District Attorney	County & District Attorney	District Attorney
Victoria	84,088	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney

Angelina	80,130	District Attorney	District Attorney	District Attorney
Comal	78,021	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Hunt	76,596	CA and TDFPS	County Attorney	[No cases]
Coryell	74,978	County Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	County Attorney
Henderson	73,277	District Attorney	District Attorney	District Attorney
Kaufman	71,313	DA and TDFPS	Criminal District Attorney	[No cases]
Liberty	70,154	TDFPS Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	CA and TDFPS
San Patricio	67,138	County Attorney	County Attorney	CA and TDFPS
Harrison	62,110	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	DA and TDFPS
Walker	61,758	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	County Attorney
Nacogdoches	59,203	County Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Bastrop	57,733	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Anderson	55,109	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Starr	53,597	County Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	County Attorney

Group 4: 10,000 to 49,999

County	Population	TDFPS Survey	TDCAA Survey	JFA Survey
Wise	48,793	CA and TDFPS	Attorney General	TDFPS Attorney
Lamar	48,499	District Attorney	County & District Attorney	County Attorney
Van Zandt	48,140	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	[No cases]
Hardin	48,073	CA and TDFPS	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	CA and TDFPS
Rusk	47,372	District Attorney	County & District Attorney	District Attorney
Maverick	47,297	TDFPS Attorney	Attorney General	[No cases]
Cherokee	46,659	County Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Navarro	45,124	DA and TDFPS	Criminal District Attorney	DA and TDFPS
Val Verde	44,856	TDFPS Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	TDFPS Attorney
Kerr	43,653	TDFPS Attorney	SPLIT/RA	TDFPS Attorney
Rockwall	43,080	DA and TDFPS	Criminal District Attorney	CA and TDFPS
Wharton	41,188	District Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Polk	41,133	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Hood	41,100	County Attorney	District Attorney	[No cases]
Jim Wells	39,326	County Attorney	District Attorney	DA and TDFPS
Medina	39,304	TDFPS Attorney	Attorney General	TDFPS Attorney
Atascosa	38,628	TDFPS Attorney	County Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Matagorda	37,957	District Attorney	Unknown	County Attorney
Brown	37,674	County Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Wood	36,752	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Hale	36,602	DA and TDFPS	County Attorney	CA and TDFPS
Cooke	36,363	TDFPS Attorney	County Attorney	CA and TDFPS
Jasper	35,604	DA and TDFPS	Criminal District Attorney	DA and TDFPS
Upshur	35,291	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Burnet	34,147	County Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Howard	33,627	TDFPS Attorney	County Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Erath	33,001	County Attorney	County Attorney	CA and TDFPS
Waller	32,663	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	[No cases]
Wilson	32,408	TDFPS Attorney	County Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Bee	32,359	County Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Hill	32,321	DA and TDFPS	District Attorney	District Attorney

Caldwell	32,194	County Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Hopkins	31,960	County Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	County Attorney
Kleberg	31,549	County Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Fannin	31,242	DA and TDFPS	County & District Attorney	CA and TDFPS
Cass	30,438	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Washington	30,373	County Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	County Attorney
Titus	28,118	County Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Palo Pinto	27,026	County Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Chambers	26,031	TDFPS Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	CA and TDFPS
Uvalde	25,926	TDFPS Attorney	Attorney General	TDFPS Attorney
Shelby	25,224	County Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Milam	24,238	County Attorney	County & District Attorney	District Attorney
Hutchinson	23,857	TDFPS Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Kendall	23,743	TDFPS Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Austin	23,590	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Grimes	23,552	TDFPS Attorney	District Attorney	[No cases]
Houston	23,185	District Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Panola	22,756	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Gray	22,744	TDFPS Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	County Attorney
Hockley	22,716	TDFPS Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Aransas	22,497	County Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
San Jacinto	22,246	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Limestone	22,051	County Attorney	County & District Attorney	County Attorney
Fayette	21,804	County Attorney	County & District Attorney	County Attorney
Tyler	20,871	DA and TDFPS	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Gillespie	20,814	TDFPS Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Jones	20,785	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Calhoun	20,647	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	District Attorney
Colorado	20,390	County Attorney	County & District Attorney	County Attorney
Moore	20,121	District Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Willacy	20,082	District Attorney	County & District Attorney	District Attorney
DeWitt	20,013	County Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	County Attorney
Lavaca	19,210	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Montague	19,117	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Gonzales	18,628	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Falls	18,576	District Attorney	County & District Attorney	County Attorney
Deaf Smith	18,561	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	County Attorney
Eastland	18,297	TDFPS Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Young	17,943	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Freestone	17,867	County Attorney	County & District Attorney	County Attorney
Lampasas	17,762	County Attorney	County & District Attorney	District Attorney
Bandera	17,645	TDFPS Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	TDFPS Attorney
Bosque	17,204	County Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Llano	17,044	County Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Pecos	16,809	District Attorney	SPLIT/RA	[No cases]
Burleson	16,470	County Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Scurry	16,361	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Frio	16,252	TDFPS Attorney	County Attorney	TDFPS Attorney

Robertson	16,000	County Attorney	County & District Attorney	[No cases]
Nolan	15,802	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Lee	15,657	County Attorney	County & District Attorney	[No cases]
Karnes	15,446	TDFPS Attorney	County Attorney	[No cases]
Leon	15,335	TDFPS Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Newton	15,072	DA and TDFPS	Criminal District Attorney	DA and TDFPS
Dawson	14,985	County Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Lamb	14,709	District Attorney	County & District Attorney	County Attorney
Wilbarger	14,676	TDFPS Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	TDFPS Attorney
Gaines	14,467	TDFPS Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	TDFPS Attorney
Jackson	14,391	District Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	[No cases]
Red River	14,314	District Attorney	County & District Attorney	County Attorney
Comanche	14,026	TDFPS Attorney	County Attorney	[No cases]
Trinity	13,779	County Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Reeves	13,137	TDFPS Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Duval	13,120	District Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	District Attorney
Morris	13,048	District Attorney	County & District Attorney	District Attorney
Andrews	13,004	DA and TDFPS	County & District Attorney	CA and TDFPS
Madison	12,940	County Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	DA and TDFPS
Callahan	12,905	TDFPS Attorney	County & District Attorney	[No cases]
Terry	12,761	TDFPS Attorney	County & District Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Live Oak	12,309	District Attorney	County Attorney	[No cases]
Zapata	12,182	County Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Zavala	11,600	TDFPS Attorney	Attorney General	[No cases]
Camp	11,549	County Attorney	County Attorney	[No cases]
Runnels	11,495	District Attorney	District Attorney	District Attorney
Clay	11,006	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Marion	10,941	District Attorney	County & District Attorney	District Attorney
Ward	10,909	County Attorney	County Attorney	[No cases]
Sabine	10,469	County Attorney	Unknown	[No cases]
Dimmit	10,248	TDFPS Attorney	Attorney General	TDFPS Attorney
Parmer	10,016	District Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney

Group 5: 9,999 and Less

County	Population	TDFPS Survey	TDCAA Survey	JFA Survey
Mitchell	9,698	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Stephens	9,674	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Franklin	9,458	County Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	County Attorney
Coleman	9,235	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Rains	9,139	County Attorney	County & District Attorney	County Attorney
Ochiltree	9,006	County Attorney	County & District Attorney	County Attorney
SanAugustine	8,946	County Attorney	Unknown	[No cases]
Brewster	8,866	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Archer	8,854	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Jack	8,763	TDFPS Attorney	Attorney General	[No cases]
Blanco	8,418	County Attorney	County Attorney	[No cases]
Swisher	8,378	TDFPS Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Castro	8,285	TDFPS Attorney	County & District Attorney	TDFPS Attorney

Hamilton	8,229	County Attorney	County Attorney	CA and TDFPS
McCulloch	8,205	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Brooks	7,976	District Attorney	District Attorney	[No cases]
Refugio	7,828	County Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Floyd	7,771	County Attorney	County Attorney	[No cases]
Childress	7,688	TDFPS Attorney	County Attorney	CA and TDFPS
Yoakum	7,322	TDFPS Attorney	Criminal District Attorney	[No cases]
Presidio	7,304	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Winkler	7,173	CA and TDFPS	County Attorney	[No cases]
Crosby	7,072	TDFPS Attorney	County & District Attorney	CA and TDFPS
Goliad	6,928	County Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Somervell	6,809	County Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Bailey	6,594	TDFPS Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Lynn	6,550	County Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Carson	6,516	District Attorney	County Attorney	[No cases]
Dallam	6,222	TDFPS Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
San Saba	6,186	County Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Haskell	6,093	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
LaSalle	5,866	TDFPS Attorney	County Attorney	[No cases]
Hartley	5,537	District Attorney	County Attorney	[No cases]
Hansford	5,369	District Attorney	County Attorney	[No cases]
Delta	5,327	County Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Wheeler	5,284	County Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	CA and TDFPS
Jim Hogg	5,281	District Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Mills	5,151	County Attorney	County Attorney	County Attorney
Garza	4,872	County Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	CA and TDFPS
Martin	4,746	CA and TDFPS	County Attorney	[No cases]
Hardeman	4,724	TDFPS Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	TDFPS Attorney
Kimble	4,468	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Fisher	4,344	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Knox	4,253	TDFPS Attorney	District Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Crockett	4,099	TDFPS Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Baylor	4,093	TDFPS Attorney	District Attorney	[No cases]
Sutton	4,077	TDFPS Attorney	District Attorney	[No cases]
Crane	3,996	TDFPS Attorney	County Attorney	[No cases]
Concho	3,966	TDFPS Attorney	District Attorney	[No cases]
Coke	3,864	TDFPS Attorney	District Attorney	[No cases]
Donley	3,828	TDFPS Attorney	County Attorney	[No cases]
Hall	3,782	County Attorney	County Attorney	CA and TDFPS
Mason	3,738	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Cochran	3,730	TDFPS Attorney	County Attorney	[No cases]
Upton	3,404	TDFPS Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Kinney	3,379	TDFPS Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Hemphill	3,351	District Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Hudspeth	3,344	TDFPS Attorney	County Attorney	[No cases]
Reagan	3,326	TDFPS Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Shackelford	3,302	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Collingsworth	3,206	TDFPS Attorney	County Attorney	[No cases]

Sherman	3,186	District Attorney	County Attorney	[No cases]
Lipscomb	3,057	District Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Real	3,047	TDFPS Attorney	Attorney General	[No cases]
Culberson	2,975	TDFPS Attorney	County Attorney	[No cases]
Schleicher	2,935	TDFPS Attorney	District Attorney	[No cases]
Dickens	2,762	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Menard	2,360	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney
Jeff Davis	2,207	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Oldham	2,185	County Attorney	County & District Attorney	[No cases]
Edwards	2,162	TDFPS Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Armstrong	2,148	District Attorney	District Attorney	[No cases]
Cottle	1,904	TDFPS Attorney	District Attorney	[No cases]
Throckmorton	1,850	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Briscoe	1,790	District Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Irion	1,771	TDFPS Attorney	District Attorney	[No cases]
Stonewall	1,693	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Foard	1,622	TDFPS Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Motley	1,426	County Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
Glasscock	1,406	TDFPS Attorney	District Attorney	[No cases]
Sterling	1,393	TDFPS Attorney	District Attorney	[No cases]
Terrell	1,081	TDFPS Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Roberts	887	District Attorney	DA (felony) & CA (misd)	[No cases]
Kent	859	TDFPS Attorney	TDFPS Attorney	[No cases]
McMullen	851	County Attorney	District Attorney	[No cases]
Borden	729	TDFPS Attorney	District Attorney	[No cases]
Kenedy	414	County Attorney	County Attorney	[No cases]
King	356	District Attorney	District Attorney	[No cases]
Loving	67	TDFPS Attorney	District Attorney	[No cases]