



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

WORKLOAD ASSESSMENT
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

www.courts.ca.gov/waac.htm
waac@jud.ca.gov

WORKLOAD ASSESSMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

OPEN MEETING AGENDA

Open to the Public (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 10.75(c)(1))

THIS MEETING IS BEING RECORDED

Date: April 11, 2017
Time: 10:00 A.M.
Location: San Francisco, CA
Public Call-In Number (877) 820-7831, Passcode: 5197241

Meeting materials will be posted on the advisory body web page on the California Courts website at least three business days before the meeting.

Agenda items are numbered for identification purposes only and will not necessarily be considered in the indicated order.

I. OPEN MEETING (CAL. RULES OF COURT, RULE 10.75(C)(1))

Call to Order and Roll Call

Approval of Minutes

Approve minutes of the January 6, 2017, Workload Assessment Advisory Committee meeting.

II. PUBLIC COMMENT (CAL. RULES OF COURT, RULE 10.75(K)(2))

Public Comment

Members of the public requesting to speak during the public comment portion of the meeting must place the speaker's name, the name of the organization that the speaker represents if any, and the agenda item that the public comment will address, on the public comment sign-up sheet. The sign-up sheet will be available at the meeting location at least 1 hour prior to the meeting start time. The Chair will establish speaking limits at the beginning of the public comment session. While the advisory body welcomes and encourages public comment, time may not permit all persons requesting to speak to be heard at this meeting.

Written Comment

In accordance with California Rules of Court, rule 10.75(k)(1), written comments pertaining to any agenda item of a regularly noticed open meeting can be submitted up to

one complete business day before the meeting. For this specific meeting, comments should be e-mailed to waac@jud.ca.gov or mailed or delivered to: Judicial Council of California, 455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94102, attention: Brian Aho. Only written comments received by April 10, 2017, at 10 a.m. will be provided to advisory body members prior to the start of the meeting.

III. INFORMATION ONLY ITEMS (NO ACTION REQUIRED)

Info 1

Resource Assessment Study Model Overview

Staff will describe the basic model parameters that are used to measure staff workload.

Presenter: Peter James, Office of Court Research

IV. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ITEMS (ITEMS 1-2)

Item 1

2016 Resource Assessment Model (Action Required)

Review, and approve for forwarding to the Judicial Council, the caseweights and other model parameters used to assess the workload need for case processing staff in the trial courts.

Facilitators: Judge Lorna Alksne, Chair
Leah Rose-Goodwin, Office of Court Research

Item 2

FY 17-18 RAS FTE Estimates (Action Required)

The committee will be asked to review the updated staff need estimates to the Resource Assessment Study model and approve forwarding it to the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee for use in fiscal year 2017–2018 allocations.

V. ADJOURNMENT

Adjourn



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WORKLOAD ASSESSMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF OPEN MEETING

1/6/2017

10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Judicial Council Conference Center

Advisory Body Members Present: Hon. Lorna A. Alksne, Chair; Hon. Joyce D. Hinrichs; Hon. Suzanne Kingsbury (by phone); Hon. John Kiriwara; Hon. Richard C. Martin; Hon. Annemarie Pace; Hon. Jennifer Rockwell; Hon. Garrett Wong; Ms. Sherri R. Carter; Mr. Sean Metroka (by phone); Mr. Stephen H. Nash (by phone); Mr. Michael Planet; Mr. Darrel Parker (by phone); Ms. Teresa Risi; Mr. Brian Taylor (by phone);

Advisory Body Members Absent: Hon. Irma Asberry; Ms. Sheran Morton

Others Present: Hon. Becky Dugan; Mr. Kevin Anderson (by phone); Mr. Michael Corriere; Ms. Lucy Fogarty; Ms. Liane Herbst; Ms. Krista LeVier; Mr. Robert Lowney; Mr. Robert Oliver; Ms. Jody Patel (by phone); Mr. Michael Roddy; Mr. Zlatko Theodorovic (by phone); Ms. Millicent Tidwell; Ms. Tania Ugrin-Capobianco (by phone); Mr. Brian Aho; Mr. Chris Belloli (by phone); Ms. Deana Farole; Ms. Savet Hong; Mr. Peter James; Ms. Leah Rose-Goodwin; Mr. Colin Simpson; Ms. Karen Viscia

OPEN MEETING

Call to Order and Roll Call

The chair called the meeting to order at 10 a.m. and took roll call.

Approval of Minutes

The advisory body reviewed and approved the minutes of the October 12, 2016, Workload Assessment Advisory Committee meeting and November 2, 2016, action by e-mail.

DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS (ITEMS 1 - 3)

Item 1

Workload Assessment Advisory Committee 2017 Annual Agenda (Action Required)

The committee reviewed the draft agenda.

Action: WAAC approved the draft annual agenda for 2017.

Item 2

Resource Assessment Study (RAS): Update and Next Steps (Action Required)

WAAC reviewed and discussed the preliminary updates to the caseweights and other components of the workload model. The committee discussed staff shortages, legislative changes, challenges in transitioning to a new CMS system, and other factors that study courts reported as having caused increases in workload and directed staff to more provide more detailed documentation to explain the changes in the caseweights since the last workload study.

Action: No action taken.

Item 3

Judicial Needs Assessment: Time Span for Filings Data (No Action Required)

The committee was briefed on an exploratory analysis to evaluate how the judicial needs assessment results would be affected by using different time spans for the average annual filings that are input into the model. WAAC discussed how to further address this issue in the future.

A D J O U R N M E N T

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 2:20 p.m.

To be approved by the advisory body on 4/11/2017.

RAS Model Overview

Overview

Each fiscal year, RAS estimates the total FTE need in each court using the following formula:

$$\text{Total Need (FTE)} = \text{Staff Need} + \text{Manager Need} + \text{Administrative Staff Need}$$

Step 1: Staff Need (Program 10)

Staff need is calculated using a weighted caseload methodology. The total need is calculated for each casetype and then summed across all casetypes. The formula used is as follows:

$$\text{Staff Need (FTE)} = \frac{\text{Average Filings} * \text{Caseweight (mins)}}{\text{Staff Year Value (mins)}} + \text{Court Reporter Need}$$

The components of this formula are as follows:

- Average Filings: three-year average filings for a given casetype.
- Caseweight: estimated staff time to process a filing of a given casetype.
- Staff year value: estimated minutes available for case processing per FTE per year.
- Court reporter need: judicial need multiplied by a factor of 1.25 in relevant casetypes.

Step 2: Manager Need (Program 10)

Manager need is calculated by dividing the staff need (Step 1), plus each court's court interpreter FTE¹, by a ratio of staff to managers and supervisors. This allocates managerial resources in proportion to staffing need. The formula used is as follows:

$$\text{Manager Need (FTE)} = \frac{\text{Staff Need (FTE)} + \text{Court Interpreters (FTE)}}{\text{Cluster Ratio}}$$

The cluster manager ratio is based on existing staffing patterns in the courts as reported in the last three years' Schedule 7A data. To reflect economies of scale, separate ratios are calculated for courts in clusters 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Step 3: Administrative Staff Need (Program 90)

Staff support need is based on the same principles as manager need (Step 2). In this case, manager need is added to staff need before applying the ratio.

$$\text{Administrative Staff Need (FTE)} = \frac{\text{Staff Need (FTE)} + \text{Manager Need (FTE)}}{\text{Cluster Ratio}}$$

The ratio is based on existing patterns in the courts as reported in the last three years' Schedule 7A data. To reflect economies of scale, separate ratios are calculated for courts in clusters 1 and 2 and a pooled ratio is used for clusters 3 & 4.

¹ Court interpreters are funded separately from RAS. However they are included in the calculation of manager need on the assumption that managerial resources are also required for court interpreters.

RAS Model Components

Staff Need

The table below provides details on each component of the staff need formula.

Component	Details
Average filings	Three-year average filings in each RAS casetype based on the last three fiscal years' data available from JBSIS. RAS estimates for FY 2017-18 will be based on data from FY 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16.
Caseweights (mins)	Caseweights are estimated for a set of 21 RAS casetypes. An updated set of caseweights from a time-study conducted in 2016 are currently under review; see RAS-Caseweights.
Staff year value (mins)	See discussion below.
Court reporter need (FTE)	For most courts, court reporter need is calculated by multiplying assessed judicial need in each mandated casetype by a factor of 1.25 (Felony, Misdemeanor, Conservatorship & Guardianship and Mental Health). For the 15 courts piloting the use of court reporters in all casetypes (except Infractions), the same multiplication factor is used.

Two options can be considered for the staff value:

Option	Value (mins)	Details
2016 study value	98,550	This value was derived from the 2016 study. In addition to the 13 holidays observed by the courts, it assumes 219 working days, 29 days paid and unpaid leave per year, 1 hour lunch break, and two 15 minute breaks as allowed by law.
DoF value	111,360	This value is consistent with Department of Finance (DoF) assumptions shown in the state administrative manual. In addition to the 13 holidays observed by the courts, it assumes three weeks of leave time per year and an eight-hour workday.

Manager Ratios

Manager ratios are based on existing staffing patterns in the courts as reported in the last three years' available Schedule 7A data (FY 2014-15, 2015-2016 and 2016-2017). The ratio of staff to managers/supervisors is calculated for each court and each year. The cluster ratio is then calculated by taking the median of observed ratios in each cluster.

Cluster	Current ratio	Updated ratio
1	7.1	7.5
2	8.2	7.8
3	8.2	8.6
4	11.3	11.4

In the current RAS formula, courts in clusters 2 and 3 were assigned the same ratio (8.2) because they exhibited similar patterns. In the updated RAS formula, we assign separate ratios for cluster 2 (7.8) and cluster 3 (8.6) because they exhibit different patterns.

Administrative Staff Ratios

Administrative staff ratios are based on existing staffing patterns in the courts as reported in the last three years' available Schedule 7A data (FY 2013-14, 2014-15, and 2015-2016). The ratio of staff and managers to support staff is calculated for each court and each year. The cluster ratio is then calculated by taking the median of observed ratios in each cluster.

Cluster	Current ratio	Preliminary updated ratio	Updated ratio
1	5.7	4.3	4.3
2	6.4	5.9	5.9
3	6.8	7.9	7.6
4	7.2	6.7	7.6

The preliminary updated ratios exhibit a pattern that is only partially consistent with assumptions regarding economies of scale because cluster 3 ratio (7.9) is higher than the cluster 4 ratio (6.7). The updated ratio for courts in cluster 3 and 4 is therefore based on the pooled ratios of courts in clusters 3 and 4.

RAS Caseweights

Casetype Category	Casetype	2011 Final	2011 Final	2016 Quality	2016 Proposed
		Weights w/o court reporter	Weights w/court reporter	Adjusted with non-case related time	
Civil	Asbestos	3,546	3,546	4,727	4,727
Civil	Complex	2,271	2,271	2,361	2,361
Civil	EDD	16	16	14	14
Civil	Limited Civil_no UD	179	179	214	214
Civil	Unlawful Detainer	235	235	290	290
Civil	Small Claims	201	201	332	332
Civil	Unlimited Civil	797	797	764	719
Criminal	Felony	669	944	900	900
Criminal	Infractions			38	36
Criminal	Infractions_large_court	28	28		22
Criminal	Infractions_small_court	40	40		38
Criminal	Misd Non-traffic	253	298	553	553
Criminal	Misd Traffic	97	109	117	117
Family	Child Support	484	484	431	431
Family	Domestic Violence	770	770	921	921
Family	Marital	1,057	1,057	1,058	1,058
Family	Family Other	478	478	1,046	571
Family	Parentage	1,158	1,158	1,236	1,236
Juvenile	Delinquency	437	602	982	982
Juvenile	Dependency	1,010	1,428	1,916	1,916
Mental Health	Mental Health	403	627	392	392
Probate	Conservatorship & Guardianship	3,564	3,729	3,580	3,580
Probate	Probate Other	835	835	1,994	1,831

FY 2017-18 Court Reporter FTE Need

Court	Court Reporter	
	Only Required Case Types	Required Casetype + all casetypes except infractions in 15 courts
	(reference) ¹	(used in FY17-18 model) ²
Alameda	38.6	38.6
Alpine	0.0	0.0
Amador	2.3	2.3
Butte	11.3	17.8
Calaveras	2.0	2.0
Colusa	1.5	1.5
Contra Costa	24.3	48.8
Del Norte	2.4	2.4
El Dorado	6.2	11.0
Fresno	50.1	50.1
Glenn	1.3	1.3
Humboldt	8.8	8.8
Imperial	9.7	9.7
Inyo	1.1	1.1
Kern	49.7	49.7
Kings	11.0	11.0
Lake	4.4	6.7
Lassen	2.0	2.0
Los Angeles	372.1	372.1
Madera	8.4	12.7
Marin	5.8	5.8
Mariposa	0.9	0.9
Mendocino	6.0	9.2
Merced	11.8	18.0
Modoc	0.7	0.7
Mono	0.8	0.8
Monterey	16.1	24.8
Napa	6.1	6.1
Nevada	3.3	5.8
Orange	89.1	89.1
Placer	13.3	13.3
Plumas	0.9	0.9
Riverside	84.8	84.8
Sacramento	54.5	54.5
San Benito	2.0	2.0
San Bernardino	99.9	99.9
San Diego	81.9	81.9
San Francisco	25.8	25.8
San Joaquin	34.1	34.1
San Luis Obispo	14.6	14.6
San Mateo	21.7	21.7
Santa Barbara	17.4	17.4
Santa Clara	44.0	44.0
Santa Cruz	10.4	10.4
Shasta	14.3	19.8
Sierra	0.2	0.2
Siskiyou	2.5	2.5
Solano	15.5	27.3
Sonoma	17.0	17.0
Stanislaus	25.7	38.6
Sutter	5.3	5.3
Tehama	4.9	7.0
Trinity	1.3	1.3
Tulare	23.1	33.2
Tuolumne	3.8	5.5
Ventura	25.3	25.3
Yolo	9.0	9.0
Yuba	4.9	4.9
Statewide	1,406.1	1,512.9

NOTE:

1) Reference: Court Reporter FTE is only calculated for mandated categories (consistent with prior study).

2) FY17-18 Model: The same as the reference with the exception of 15 courts that have court reporters for every casetype except infractions (new to this study).

For the FY 2017-18 Model, court reporter FTE need is added to each court/casetype. In the previous study, court reporter time was combined into the final RAS caseweights.

Statewide RAS FTE Need

	Program 10 (Operations) Staff Need										Program 90 (Administration) Staff Need			Total FY 17-18 RAS Need*	
	Infractions	Criminal	Civil	Family Law	Probate / Mental Health	Juvenile	Total Program 10 Need	Court interpreter FTE	Manager/Supervisor Ratio (by cluster)	Manager/Supervisor Need	Total Program 10 Need, Rounded up	Non-RAS FTE (for Program 90 Need Calculation)	Program 90 ratio (by cluster)		Program 90 Need, Rounded up
FY16-17 Model	1,525.3	4,394.3	2,951.0	3,187.7	983.5	953.5	13,995.4	707.0		1,463.2	15,490.0	1,740.8		2,488.0	17,978
Model 1: New Case weights, new Manager Ratio, new Program 90 Ratio, new Court Interpreter Values, and Work Year Value of 98,550	1,149.7	6,129.3	3,037.9	3,263.1	1,362.0	1,534.9	16,476.8	727.2		1,700.9	18,205.0	1,761.9		2,774.0	20,979
Model 2: New Case weights, new Manager Ratio, new Program 90 Ratio, new Court Interpreter Values, and Work Year Value of 111,360	1,017.4	5,538.6	2,694.9	2,893.6	1,221.3	1,389.7	14,755.5	727.2		1,530.8	16,313.0	1,761.9		2,513.0	18,826

- NOTE:**
- * FY 16-17 Model is the current year allocation using 2011 model parameters; Model 1 & 2 are projected allocation for FY 17-18 using the updated parameters. See notes below.
 - (i) Model 1 & 2 both use the finalized caseweights, with the primary difference between the two models being the work year value.
 - (ii) Filing information as of 04/03/2017 used in the models.
 - (iii) Court Reporter FTE is assumed for only mandated categories for all courts (like previous study) with the exception of 15 courts where they have court reporters for every casetype except for infractions (new in this study).
Instead of converting court reporter FTE to caseweights, adding to the final weights and applying to all courts, court reporter actual FTE is added to each court/casetype.
 - (iv) Updated values as of 04/03/2017 used for the Manger/Supervisor Ratio as well as the Program 90 Ratio.
 - (v) Updated values as of 04/03/2017 used for Court Interpreter FTE.

FY 2017-18 RAS FTE Need

(Updated 04-04-17)

Model 1: Work Year Value: 98,550

Court	Program 10 (Operations) Staff Need											Program 90 (Administration) Staff Need			Total FY 17-18 RAS Need (J+M)
	Infractions	Criminal	Civil	Family Law	Pr/MH	Juvenile	Total Program 10 Need (A thru F)	Court interpreter FTE	Manager/Supervisor Ratio (by cluster)	Manager/Supervisor Need (G+GG/H)	Total Program 10 Need, Rounded up (G+I)	Non-RAS FTE (for Program 90 Need Calculation)	Program 90 ratio (by cluster)	Program 90 Need, Rounded up ((J+K)/L)	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	GG	H	I	J	K	L	M	
Alameda	48.0	175.8	116.2	108.6	50.4	21.1	520.3	34.9	11.4	48.7	569.0	85.8	7.6	87	656
Alpine	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	-	7.5	0.2	2.0	1.8	4.3	1	3
Amador	2.0	9.3	2.3	3.4	2.0	1.8	20.8	-	7.5	2.8	24.0	2.3	4.3	7	31
Butte	7.8	47.3	17.4	26.9	15.8	10.7	126.0	-	7.8	16.2	143.0	15.7	5.9	27	170
Calaveras	1.4	7.3	2.7	4.2	3.0	2.8	21.3	0.4	7.5	2.9	25.0	2.5	4.3	7	32
Colusa	3.1	6.1	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.5	13.8	0.3	7.5	1.9	16.0	1.4	4.3	5	21
Contra Costa	37.8	88.1	79.5	93.1	40.6	32.6	371.7	12.7	8.6	44.7	417.0	17.6	7.6	58	475
Del Norte	2.3	6.7	1.7	4.4	3.1	3.0	21.1	-	7.5	2.8	24.0	2.9	4.3	7	31
El Dorado	5.7	20.9	13.9	17.5	7.0	9.4	74.4	1.2	7.8	9.7	85.0	4.7	5.9	16	101
Fresno	31.5	222.8	66.1	97.4	36.4	42.6	496.8	10.9	8.6	59.0	556.0	23.2	7.6	77	633
Glenn	3.2	4.9	1.4	2.9	1.8	1.7	15.8	-	7.5	2.1	18.0	6.2	4.3	6	24
Humboldt	6.3	37.8	9.0	13.6	9.4	6.7	82.7	-	7.8	10.6	94.0	3.0	5.9	17	111
Imperial	21.4	43.5	9.5	24.7	7.5	8.1	114.8	5.0	7.8	15.4	131.0	15.7	5.9	25	156
Inyo	3.6	5.6	1.1	2.3	1.1	0.9	14.6	-	7.5	1.9	17.0	3.0	4.3	5	22
Kern	29.0	251.0	50.1	91.8	37.4	37.8	497.2	15.0	8.6	59.6	557.0	55.0	7.6	81	638
Kings	8.1	48.8	7.3	14.7	6.2	9.0	94.1	2.0	7.8	12.3	107.0	4.6	5.9	19	126
Lake	2.1	20.1	6.9	9.8	4.8	2.5	46.1	-	7.8	5.9	53.0	1.7	5.9	10	63
Lassen	2.1	8.1	1.8	3.6	1.4	1.6	18.5	-	7.5	2.5	22.0	1.3	4.3	6	28
Los Angeles	265.2	1,493.2	1,009.6	818.9	345.5	579.1	4,511.5	270.0	11.4	419.4	4,931.0	497.0	7.6	715	5,646
Madera	4.9	33.1	10.6	21.9	5.7	9.5	85.8	4.0	7.8	11.5	98.0	5.6	5.9	18	116
Marin	13.1	24.2	16.7	15.2	11.5	5.0	85.6	3.0	7.8	11.4	97.0	4.7	5.9	18	115
Mariposa	0.8	5.0	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.5	9.5	-	7.5	1.3	11.0	3.5	4.3	4	15
Mendocino	4.6	27.5	8.7	11.2	5.2	7.2	64.3	1.0	7.8	8.4	73.0	3.4	5.9	13	86
Merced	12.9	48.8	17.4	30.5	10.1	11.7	131.3	5.5	7.8	17.5	149.0	13.8	5.9	28	177
Modoc	0.5	3.2	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.7	7.1	-	7.5	0.9	9.0	2.0	4.3	3	12
Mono	2.3	6.9	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.4	11.4	0.5	7.5	1.6	13.0	1.8	4.3	4	17
Monterey	15.3	79.5	25.7	35.2	13.2	14.1	183.0	8.0	8.6	22.2	206.0	13.3	7.6	29	235
Napa	5.3	25.0	8.2	11.3	7.0	5.4	62.2	3.0	7.8	8.4	71.0	6.3	5.9	14	85
Nevada	6.8	16.7	7.0	9.0	4.8	2.3	46.6	-	7.8	6.0	53.0	8.4	5.9	11	64
Orange	67.1	442.3	245.3	223.9	89.8	66.5	1,134.9	68.8	11.4	105.6	1,241.0	176.1	7.6	187	1,428
Placer	10.6	50.5	22.9	30.0	12.7	16.8	143.5	3.0	7.8	18.8	163.0	9.0	5.9	30	193
Plumas	0.9	4.1	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.2	10.8	0.1	7.5	1.4	13.0	1.1	4.3	4	17
Riverside	55.5	329.0	175.0	231.5	70.2	108.6	969.7	39.0	11.4	88.5	1,059.0	131.1	7.6	157	1,216
Sacramento	34.2	232.7	128.3	142.7	61.1	47.8	646.8	25.7	11.4	59.0	706.0	57.3	7.6	101	807
San Benito	1.6	10.2	4.1	3.9	1.8	1.6	23.2	-	7.5	3.1	27.0	1.3	4.3	7	34
San Bernardino	42.0	467.7	190.3	225.2	69.5	107.0	1,101.7	40.1	11.4	100.2	1,202.0	82.2	7.6	169	1,371
San Diego	81.7	378.0	238.3	259.1	77.9	61.9	1,096.9	48.6	11.4	100.5	1,198.0	103.6	7.6	172	1,370
San Francisco	39.5	63.9	80.7	50.5	41.4	28.4	304.4	21.3	11.4	28.6	333.0	36.3	7.6	49	382
San Joaquin	23.7	150.8	48.7	61.2	30.2	26.3	340.8	7.9	8.6	40.6	382.0	12.2	7.6	52	434
San Luis Obispo	12.3	69.7	13.5	18.4	13.3	8.4	135.7	4.5	7.8	18.0	154.0	7.5	5.9	28	182
San Mateo	25.9	105.9	31.1	44.2	24.7	36.2	268.1	13.3	8.6	32.7	301.0	19.3	7.6	43	344
Santa Barbara	25.9	88.9	24.8	27.0	16.0	16.7	199.3	11.9	8.6	24.6	224.0	29.1	7.6	34	258
Santa Clara	33.2	230.4	94.0	103.5	57.0	25.7	543.8	27.8	11.4	50.1	594.0	36.8	7.6	83	677
Santa Cruz	14.5	49.6	13.9	18.8	7.9	8.9	113.7	7.1	7.8	15.5	130.0	20.4	5.9	26	156
Shasta	11.2	62.9	14.8	23.3	10.9	10.9	134.1	-	7.8	17.2	152.0	54.0	5.9	35	187
Sierra	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.8	-	7.5	0.2	3.0	1.1	4.3	1	4
Siskiyou	4.8	10.2	2.9	5.4	2.8	2.5	28.6	0.3	7.8	3.7	33.0	4.4	5.9	7	40
Solano	14.8	65.8	36.4	51.4	18.8	11.1	198.4	2.0	8.6	23.3	222.0	7.0	7.6	31	253
Sonoma	19.2	80.7	26.9	33.7	24.5	11.8	196.8	8.9	8.6	23.9	221.0	23.9	7.6	33	254
Stanislaus	13.8	108.0	36.3	63.8	24.8	15.0	261.8	2.0	8.6	30.7	293.0	10.6	7.6	40	333
Sutter	4.5	23.5	6.4	11.0	5.4	3.6	54.5	1.5	7.8	7.2	62.0	8.9	5.9	13	75
Tehama	4.8	22.6	6.0	9.1	3.9	4.6	51.0	1.0	7.8	6.7	58.0	3.0	5.9	11	69
Trinity	0.6	4.5	1.1	2.4	0.9	1.4	10.9	-	7.5	1.4	13.0	5.0	4.3	5	18
Tulare	19.2	108.2	31.1	46.7	15.1	27.0	247.3	5.0	8.6	29.3	277.0	20.9	7.6	40	317
Tuolumne	2.2	16.4	4.5	7.2	3.4	5.1	38.8	0.3	7.8	5.0	44.0	2.1	5.9	8	52
Ventura	25.3	112.5	51.1	65.1	31.8	35.0	320.7	8.0	8.6	38.2	359.0	74.2	7.6	57	416
Yolo	9.2	49.4	9.7	15.3	6.7	8.9	99.3	2.0	7.8	13.0	113.0	13.0	5.9	22	135
Yuba	3.5	22.3	4.8	9.2	3.8	6.4	50.0	-	7.8	6.4	57.0	3.0	5.9	11	68
Statewide	1,149.7	6,129.3	3,037.9	3,263.1	1,362.0	1,534.9	16,476.8	727.2		1,700.9	18,205.0	1,761.9		2,774.0	20,979

FY 16-17 RAS FTE Need	% change from FY 16-17 to FY 17-18
589	11.4%
3	0.0%
26	19.2%
135	25.9%
26	23.1%
17	23.5%
373	27.3%
28	10.7%
82	23.2%
545	16.1%
20	20.0%
90	23.3%
136	14.7%
19	15.8%
525	21.5%
101	24.8%
47	34.0%
26	7.7%
4,921	14.7%
93	24.7%
99	16.2%
12	25.0%
67	28.4%
142	24.6%
9	33.3%
13	30.8%
191	23.0%
72	18.1%
50	28.0%
1,242	15.0%
163	18.4%
14	21.4%
1,069	13.8%
712	13.3%
25	36.0%
1,158	18.4%
1,226	11.7%
386	-1.0%
369	17.6%
147	23.8%
275	25.1%
212	21.7%
576	17.5%
129	20.9%
145	29.0%
3	33.3%
33	21.2%
210	20.5%
218	16.5%
278	19.8%
63	19.0%
54	27.8%
14	28.6%
247	28.3%
39	33.3%
358	16.2%
102	32.4%
54	25.9%
17,978	16.7%

FY 2017-18 RAS FTE Need

(Updated 04-04-17)

Model 2: Work Year Value: 111,360

Court	Program 10 (Operations) Staff Need											Program 90 (Administration) Staff Need			Total FY 17-18 RAS Need (J+M)	FY 16-17 RAS FTE Need	% change from FY 16-17 to FY 17-18
	Infractions	Criminal	Civil	Family Law	Pr/MH	Juvenile	Total Program 10 Need (A thru F)	Court interpreter FTE	Manager/Supervisor Ratio (by cluster)	Manager/Supervisor Need (G+GG/H)	Total Program 10 Need, Rounded up (G+I)	Non-RAS FTE (for Program 90 Need Calculation)	Program 90 ratio (by cluster)	Program 90 Need, Rounded up ((J+K)/L)			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	GG	H	I	J	K	L	M			
Alameda	42.5	158.9	102.9	96.1	45.2	19.3	464.8	34.9	11.4	43.8	509.0	85.8	7.6	79	588	589	-0.2%
Alpine	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	-	7.5	0.1	2.0	1.8	4.3	1	3	3	0.0%
Amador	1.8	8.4	2.0	3.0	1.8	1.6	18.7	-	7.5	2.5	22.0	2.3	4.3	6	28	26	7.7%
Butte	6.9	42.8	15.8	24.2	14.1	9.7	113.5	-	7.8	14.6	129.0	15.7	5.9	25	154	135	14.1%
Calaveras	1.3	6.6	2.3	3.7	2.7	2.5	19.1	0.4	7.5	2.6	22.0	2.5	4.3	6	28	26	7.7%
Colusa	2.7	5.5	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.3	12.3	0.3	7.5	1.7	15.0	1.4	4.3	4	19	17	11.8%
Contra Costa	33.5	79.8	72.0	83.5	36.3	29.5	334.6	12.7	8.6	40.4	375.0	17.6	7.6	52	427	373	14.5%
Del Norte	2.0	6.1	1.5	3.9	2.8	2.7	19.0	-	7.5	2.5	22.0	2.9	4.3	6	28	28	0.0%
El Dorado	5.0	19.0	12.6	15.7	6.3	8.5	67.1	1.2	7.8	8.8	76.0	4.7	5.9	14	90	82	9.8%
Fresno	27.9	201.7	58.5	86.2	32.6	38.5	445.4	10.9	8.6	53.1	499.0	23.2	7.6	69	568	545	4.2%
Glenn	2.9	4.4	1.2	2.5	1.6	1.5	14.2	-	7.5	1.9	17.0	6.2	4.3	6	23	20	15.0%
Humboldt	5.5	34.3	7.9	12.0	8.4	6.0	74.2	-	7.8	9.5	84.0	3.0	5.9	15	99	90	10.0%
Imperial	18.9	39.4	8.4	21.9	6.7	7.4	102.7	5.0	7.8	13.8	117.0	15.7	5.9	23	140	136	2.9%
Inyo	3.2	5.1	0.9	2.0	1.0	0.8	13.0	-	7.5	1.7	15.0	3.0	4.3	5	20	19	5.3%
Kern	25.7	226.6	44.3	81.3	33.6	34.2	445.7	15.0	8.6	53.6	500.0	55.0	7.6	74	574	525	9.3%
Kings	7.2	44.2	6.4	13.0	5.5	8.1	84.5	2.0	7.8	11.1	96.0	4.6	5.9	18	114	101	12.9%
Lake	1.8	18.2	6.2	8.8	4.3	2.3	41.6	-	7.8	5.3	47.0	1.7	5.9	9	56	47	19.1%
Lassen	1.8	7.4	1.6	3.2	1.3	1.4	16.6	-	7.5	2.2	19.0	1.3	4.3	5	24	26	-7.7%
Los Angeles	234.7	1,348.0	893.5	724.7	309.9	524.6	4,035.3	270.0	11.4	377.7	4,413.0	497.0	7.6	647	5,060	4,921	2.8%
Madera	4.4	30.0	9.6	19.7	5.1	8.6	77.4	4.0	7.8	10.4	88.0	5.6	5.9	16	104	93	11.8%
Marin	11.6	21.8	14.8	13.5	10.3	4.5	76.4	3.0	7.8	10.2	87.0	4.7	5.9	16	103	99	4.0%
Mariposa	0.7	4.5	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.5	8.5	-	7.5	1.1	10.0	3.5	4.3	4	14	12	16.7%
Mendocino	4.1	24.8	7.9	10.0	4.6	6.5	58.0	1.0	7.8	7.6	66.0	3.4	5.9	12	78	67	16.4%
Merced	11.4	44.2	15.7	27.4	9.0	10.6	118.3	5.5	7.8	15.9	135.0	13.8	5.9	26	161	142	13.4%
Modoc	0.4	2.9	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.6	6.4	-	7.5	0.9	8.0	2.0	4.3	3	11	9	22.2%
Mono	2.0	6.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	10.2	0.5	7.5	1.4	12.0	1.8	4.3	4	16	13	23.1%
Monterey	13.5	71.8	23.2	31.6	11.8	12.7	164.8	8.0	8.6	20.1	185.0	13.3	7.6	27	212	191	11.0%
Napa	4.7	22.7	7.2	10.0	6.3	4.9	55.8	3.0	7.8	7.5	64.0	6.3	5.9	12	76	72	5.6%
Nevada	6.0	15.1	6.4	8.1	4.2	2.1	41.9	-	7.8	5.4	48.0	8.4	5.9	10	58	50	16.0%
Orange	59.4	399.2	217.1	198.1	80.6	60.2	1,014.6	68.8	11.4	95.0	1,110.0	176.1	7.6	170	1,280	1,242	3.1%
Placer	9.4	45.7	20.3	26.6	11.4	15.2	128.5	3.0	7.8	16.9	146.0	9.0	5.9	27	173	163	6.1%
Plumas	0.8	3.7	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.1	9.6	0.1	7.5	1.3	11.0	1.1	4.3	3	14	14	0.0%
Riverside	49.1	298.1	154.8	204.9	62.8	98.3	867.9	39.0	11.4	79.6	948.0	131.1	7.6	142	1,090	1,069	2.0%
Sacramento	30.3	210.4	113.5	126.3	54.9	43.3	578.7	25.7	11.4	53.0	632.0	57.3	7.6	91	723	712	1.5%
San Benito	1.4	9.2	3.6	3.5	1.6	1.4	20.8	-	7.5	2.8	24.0	1.3	4.3	6	30	25	20.0%
San Bernardino	37.2	422.6	168.4	199.3	62.2	96.7	986.5	40.1	11.4	90.1	1,077.0	82.2	7.6	153	1,230	1,158	6.2%
San Diego	72.3	341.8	210.9	229.3	69.9	56.0	980.2	48.6	11.4	90.2	1,071.0	103.6	7.6	155	1,226	1,226	0.0%
San Francisco	35.0	58.0	71.4	44.7	37.5	25.7	272.3	21.3	11.4	25.8	299.0	36.3	7.6	45	344	386	-10.9%
San Joaquin	21.0	136.4	43.1	54.2	27.2	23.8	305.5	7.9	8.6	36.5	343.0	12.2	7.6	47	390	369	5.7%
San Luis Obispo	10.9	62.9	12.0	16.3	12.1	7.6	121.8	4.5	7.8	16.2	138.0	7.5	5.9	25	163	147	10.9%
San Mateo	22.9	95.3	27.6	39.1	22.1	32.7	239.7	13.3	8.6	29.4	270.0	19.3	7.6	39	309	275	12.4%
Santa Barbara	22.9	80.1	22.0	23.9	14.3	15.1	178.4	11.9	8.6	22.1	201.0	29.1	7.6	31	232	212	9.4%
Santa Clara	29.4	207.8	83.2	91.6	51.1	23.2	486.3	27.8	11.4	45.1	532.0	36.8	7.6	75	607	576	5.4%
Santa Cruz	12.8	44.8	12.3	16.6	7.1	8.1	101.8	7.1	7.8	14.0	116.0	20.4	5.9	24	140	129	8.5%
Shasta	9.9	57.0	13.4	21.0	9.8	9.9	121.0	-	7.8	15.5	137.0	54.0	5.9	33	170	145	17.2%
Sierra	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.6	-	7.5	0.2	2.0	1.1	4.3	1	3	3	0.0%
Siskiyou	4.2	9.2	2.5	4.8	2.5	2.3	25.5	0.3	7.8	3.3	29.0	4.4	5.9	6	35	33	6.1%
Solano	13.1	59.6	32.9	46.1	16.9	10.1	178.7	2.0	8.6	21.0	200.0	7.0	7.6	28	228	210	8.6%
Sonoma	17.0	72.8	23.8	29.8	22.0	10.7	176.2	8.9	8.6	21.5	198.0	23.9	7.6	30	228	218	4.6%
Stanislaus	12.2	98.0	32.8	57.3	22.2	13.6	236.1	2.0	8.6	27.7	264.0	10.6	7.6	37	301	278	8.3%
Sutter	4.0	21.3	5.7	9.8	4.9	3.3	48.8	1.5	7.8	6.5	56.0	8.9	5.9	11	67	63	6.3%
Tehama	4.3	20.4	5.4	8.2	3.5	4.1	45.9	1.0	7.8	6.0	52.0	3.0	5.9	10	62	54	14.8%
Trinity	0.5	4.1	0.9	2.1	0.8	1.3	9.7	-	7.5	1.3	12.0	5.0	4.3	4	16	14	14.3%
Tulare	17.0	97.8	28.1	41.9	13.5	24.4	222.6	5.0	8.6	26.5	250.0	20.9	7.6	36	286	247	15.8%
Tuolumne	1.9	14.9	4.1	6.4	3.0	4.6	35.0	0.3	7.8	4.5	40.0	2.1	5.9	8	48	39	23.1%
Ventura	22.4	101.4	45.2	57.6	28.5	31.6	286.7	8.0	8.6	31.6	321.0	74.2	7.6	52	373	358	4.2%
Yolo	8.2	44.5	8.6	13.5	6.0	8.1	88.9	2.0	7.8	11.7	101.0	13.0	5.9	20	121	102	18.6%
Yuba	3.1	20.2	4.3	8.1	3.4	5.8	44.8	-	7.8	5.7	51.0	3.0	5.9	10	61	54	13.0%
Statewide	1,017.4	5,538.6	2,694.9	2,893.6	1,221.3	1,389.7	14,755.5	727.2		1,530.8	16,313.0	1,761.9		2,513.0	18,826	17,978	4.7%

FY 2013-14 through FY 2015-16 Filings used in RAS					Updated 2017-04-04							
County	Fiscal Year	Felony	Misd- traffic	Misd- non traffic	Infractions	Unlawful Detainer	Civil-limited	Small Claims	Complex cixil	Civil-unlimited	EDD	Asbestos
Alameda	2014	8,152	10,600	11,885	246,996	6,000	6,123	4,937	224	8,217	-	117
Alameda	2015	7,185	8,374	13,033	212,578	5,544	5,286	4,835	248	8,394	-	79
Alameda	2016	7,280	5,884	11,807	185,816	4,857	4,976	4,788	357	8,659	-	45
Alpine	2014	3	54	21	1,342	18	7	25	-	16	-	-
Alpine	2015	11	68	30	1,598	-	5	4	-	17	-	-
Alpine	2016	17	42	24	1,256	1	2	4	-	8	-	-
Amador	2014	572	683	335	5,190	98	171	91	-	208	-	-
Amador	2015	536	630	332	5,619	108	132	95	-	188	-	-
Amador	2016	478	625	351	4,648	114	127	88	-	167	-	-
Butte	2014	2,470	1,629	2,937	22,509	1,012	1,545	592	2	1,055	-	-
Butte	2015	1,961	1,620	3,070	20,273	955	1,037	442	-	1,019	-	-
Butte	2016	1,724	1,846	3,851	18,051	921	1,019	405	2	778	-	-
Calaveras	2014	379	447	512	3,584	141	195	106	1	249	-	-
Calaveras	2015	276	461	489	3,860	143	150	113	1	213	-	-
Calaveras	2016	228	492	511	3,604	122	137	87	13	131	-	-
Colusa	2014	343	340	295	7,479	39	96	21	3	54	-	-
Colusa	2015	265	402	306	8,227	35	74	20	2	49	-	-
Colusa	2016	288	310	368	8,305	41	53	26	-	60	-	-
Contra Costa	2014	4,827	4,803	5,825	100,726	4,346	6,402	2,918	52	4,313	-	-
Contra Costa	2015	4,332	3,804	5,095	110,274	3,922	4,099	2,750	36	4,336	-	-
Contra Costa	2016	3,855	2,391	4,313	83,350	3,517	4,025	2,727	62	4,725	-	-
Del Norte	2014	368	246	435	4,897	112	116	55	-	225	-	-
Del Norte	2015	311	276	410	6,408	117	98	66	1	61	-	-
Del Norte	2016	246	248	343	6,217	110	81	55	-	105	-	-
El Dorado	2014	1,158	1,510	1,420	17,948	577	960	564	11	840	-	1
El Dorado	2015	993	1,074	1,155	13,911	565	615	458	12	821	-	1
El Dorado	2016	721	1,168	1,043	12,250	536	589	497	4	817	-	-
Fresno	2014	11,920	26,088	11,058	88,120	4,796	7,013	2,505	-	3,809	-	14
Fresno	2015	8,818	24,303	11,965	75,990	4,614	5,309	2,586	4	4,199	-	7
Fresno	2016	7,289	23,602	14,132	80,757	4,492	5,362	2,723	25	4,362	-	14
Glenn	2014	238	243	73	9,443	83	254	54	-	47	-	-
Glenn	2015	299	257	183	8,459	30	264	42	1	34	-	-
Glenn	2016	320	264	350	7,346	48	195	47	6	124	-	-
Humboldt	2014	2,051	1,548	2,458	18,464	512	568	404	-	715	-	-
Humboldt	2015	1,539	1,466	2,516	16,479	522	468	397	-	736	-	-
Humboldt	2016	1,369	1,713	2,613	13,840	570	403	300	1	642	-	1

**These data are generated from JBSIS on March 17, 2017. Because they represent a point in time and also include some data that cannot be collected through JBSIS, the data shown in the tables above may not match up with queries run on the JBSIS interface, nor with the data shown in the Court Statistics Report.*

FY 2013-14 through FY 2015-16 Filings used in RAS					Updated 2017-04-04							
County	Fiscal Year	Family Law-Marital	Family law-child support	Family law-DV	Family law-parentage	Family law-other petitions	Conserv/Guard	Estates/Trusts	Mental Health	Juvenile delinquency	Juvenile dependency	Total Filings
Alameda	2014	4,798	3,310	2,639	805	1,081	379	1,402	973	945	533	320,116
Alameda	2015	5,084	3,361	2,715	582	1,133	486	1,387	974	750	459	282,487
Alameda	2016	4,946	3,768	2,987	523	1,084	442	1,366	952	505	355	251,397
Alpine	2014	4	6	6	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	1,508
Alpine	2015	-	1	-	-	2	1	6	-	1	-	1,744
Alpine	2016	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	2	1,364
Amador	2014	181	142	85	25	34	13	56	34	55	44	8,017
Amador	2015	147	99	93	12	46	14	64	34	26	75	8,250
Amador	2016	138	111	82	12	44	21	60	49	21	57	7,193
Butte	2014	1,013	859	642	150	316	259	275	241	353	325	38,184
Butte	2015	992	831	628	119	333	240	278	154	242	335	34,529
Butte	2016	970	730	649	98	457	206	293	169	200	298	32,667
Calaveras	2014	163	196	93	19	46	33	62	26	52	140	6,444
Calaveras	2015	198	173	107	21	50	39	79	34	45	74	6,526
Calaveras	2016	172	150	69	33	88	34	79	6	53	56	6,065
Colusa	2014	89	57	12	22	12	3	25	16	75	33	9,014
Colusa	2015	69	50	16	23	15	12	17	14	72	23	9,691
Colusa	2016	72	31	9	20	12	10	24	15	59	23	9,726
Contra Costa	2014	3,762	2,287	2,238	511	1,022	424	979	296	980	873	147,584
Contra Costa	2015	3,634	1,550	2,494	540	1,003	421	1,066	203	933	931	151,423
Contra Costa	2016	3,592	1,418	2,691	605	992	543	1,164	213	736	997	121,916
Del Norte	2014	118	244	108	55	105	30	69	146	119	60	7,508
Del Norte	2015	88	271	99	41	110	27	56	162	103	84	8,789
Del Norte	2016	112	222	106	56	62	17	53	109	84	84	8,310
El Dorado	2014	742	443	376	37	231	71	157	29	428	240	27,743
El Dorado	2015	807	527	419	36	171	101	180	29	295	232	22,402
El Dorado	2016	750	419	388	29	146	100	167	24	269	190	20,107
Fresno	2014	3,377	3,829	1,760	929	1,182	411	553	877	2,351	1,002	171,594
Fresno	2015	3,404	4,838	1,965	1,098	1,189	484	630	985	1,308	921	154,617
Fresno	2016	3,558	6,058	2,621	1,058	894	580	592	952	1,345	919	161,335
Glenn	2014	96	184	57	18	98	17	35	41	26	82	11,089
Glenn	2015	113	148	59	20	37	24	32	41	32	38	10,113
Glenn	2016	111	133	13	24	60	30	38	8	37	41	9,195
Humboldt	2014	501	521	472	57	221	93	222	197	120	173	29,297
Humboldt	2015	463	497	452	49	241	83	192	244	142	254	26,740
Humboldt	2016	486	390	433	87	220	120	216	210	149	232	23,995

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FY 2013-14 through FY 2015-16 Filings used in RAS					Updated 2017-04-04							
County	Fiscal Year	Felony	Misd- traffic	Misd- non traffic	Infractions	Unlawful Detainer	Civil-limited	Small Claims	Complex civil	Civil-unlimited	EDD	Asbestos
Imperial	2014	2,193	2,701	2,621	57,247	450	1,372	523	19	555	-	-
Imperial	2015	1,735	2,206	2,771	55,491	424	789	465	21	582	-	-
Imperial	2016	1,619	2,577	3,188	53,749	359	917	454	10	512	-	-
Inyo	2014	217	275	415	9,230	30	88	31	-	105	-	-
Inyo	2015	238	276	435	8,684	33	58	44	-	96	-	-
Inyo	2016	172	290	474	10,237	47	48	33	-	79	-	-
Kern	2014	10,552	14,021	18,930	137,814	5,098	5,298	2,557	54	1,668	-	-
Kern	2015	8,374	14,128	20,848	126,401	4,793	3,811	2,507	51	1,805	-	-
Kern	2016	7,074	12,314	22,615	125,998	4,703	3,966	2,913	57	3,137	-	-
Kings	2014	2,604	1,324	1,827	23,802	597	1,263	317	23	257	-	-
Kings	2015	2,525	1,551	3,785	22,576	515	942	200	2	334	-	-
Kings	2016	2,531	1,312	2,455	16,864	515	815	192	3	429	-	-
Lake	2014	1,156	667	1,265	5,980	426	317	266	-	423	-	-
Lake	2015	895	646	1,183	5,619	404	279	191	1	401	-	-
Lake	2016	785	716	1,405	4,607	415	229	167	1	417	-	-
Lassen	2014	401	257	321	5,467	126	131	142	-	128	-	-
Lassen	2015	508	467	430	5,529	109	99	102	-	110	-	-
Lassen	2016	425	283	376	5,025	108	57	81	-	113	-	-
Los Angeles	2014	56,620	201,319	117,057	1,401,238	56,354	87,823	54,504	1,306	63,157	-	251
Los Angeles	2015	45,331	165,562	118,871	1,187,872	55,160	58,786	53,241	1,526	63,759	-	177
Los Angeles	2016	39,858	96,240	110,197	975,154	51,203	55,754	58,418	1,507	67,578	-	152
Madera	2014	1,999	3,486	1,208	14,762	509	1,641	258	8	502	-	-
Madera	2015	1,597	4,336	1,563	11,128	451	1,022	257	2	535	-	1
Madera	2016	1,261	3,031	1,309	12,478	431	874	242	7	579	-	-
Marin	2014	1,071	1,542	1,699	37,761	452	1,132	834	3	1,445	-	-
Marin	2015	918	1,587	1,723	32,319	435	810	820	6	1,420	-	-
Marin	2016	910	1,534	1,750	31,473	409	691	804	5	1,510	-	-
Mariposa	2014	181	247	414	2,009	44	135	32	-	34	-	-
Mariposa	2015	115	298	512	2,204	40	92	24	1	28	-	-
Mariposa	2016	168	259	449	1,892	41	96	26	-	27	-	-
Mendocino	2014	1,084	2,199	2,151	13,928	323	475	225	-	664	-	-
Mendocino	2015	1,134	1,855	1,883	11,200	297	381	242	-	570	-	-
Mendocino	2016	1,005	1,722	1,873	10,908	289	318	179	1	554	-	-
Merced	2014	2,639	2,776	2,702	39,206	1,211	1,427	885	17	723	-	1
Merced	2015	2,011	3,751	2,587	32,968	1,096	962	747	15	808	-	3
Merced	2016	1,654	4,624	3,621	28,109	1,006	984	855	8	848	-	-
Modoc	2014	179	137	234	1,400	17	48	22	-	50	-	-
Modoc	2015	115	137	248	1,319	8	36	34	-	50	-	-
Modoc	2016	94	88	217	1,000	13	43	4	-	40	-	-

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FY 2013-14 through FY 2015-16 Filings used in RAS					Updated 2017-04-04							
County	Fiscal Year	Family Law-Marital	Family law-child support	Family law-DV	Family law-parentage	Family law-other petitions	Conserv/Guard	Estates/Trusts	Mental Health	Juvenile delinquency	Juvenile dependency	Total Filings
Imperial	2014	698	1,185	273	256	1,062	96	160	79	216	248	71,954
Imperial	2015	739	1,232	270	231	1,042	102	135	94	201	256	68,786
Imperial	2016	750	1,067	283	240	1,120	123	130	113	160	232	67,603
Inyo	2014	82	54	86	47	7	17	22	-	71	7	10,784
Inyo	2015	95	30	74	32	5	17	28	1	45	13	10,204
Inyo	2016	69	57	66	36	6	15	18	1	43	15	11,706
Kern	2014	2,973	3,470	2,503	750	1,639	472	601	912	1,754	802	211,868
Kern	2015	3,060	2,597	2,635	793	1,759	441	645	996	1,673	860	198,177
Kern	2016	3,492	3,964	2,862	837	880	556	627	1,125	1,028	870	199,018
Kings	2014	587	748	201	122	255	53	114	142	163	209	34,608
Kings	2015	549	761	210	163	216	47	94	164	175	412	35,221
Kings	2016	564	758	282	139	232	83	198	201	142	290	28,005
Lake	2014	275	349	191	126	63	36	125	74	116	50	11,905
Lake	2015	317	349	230	122	55	57	112	90	85	75	11,111
Lake	2016	308	386	255	131	60	58	111	71	74	45	10,241
Lassen	2014	153	187	80	58	27	20	39	18	50	55	7,660
Lassen	2015	152	201	79	37	26	14	40	15	40	45	8,003
Lassen	2016	104	155	56	29	16	6	40	19	23	41	6,957
Los Angeles	2014	35,282	23,070	20,393	8,240	7,717	3,854	7,098	7,418	9,047	20,756	2,182,504
Los Angeles	2015	34,218	21,988	21,492	8,062	6,338	3,801	7,272	8,194	8,305	20,294	1,890,249
Los Angeles	2016	34,757	23,805	22,191	8,124	8,546	3,814	7,771	9,482	6,522	19,867	1,600,940
Madera	2014	526	783	271	74	998	74	90	34	318	247	27,788
Madera	2015	527	789	306	79	1,201	79	107	46	265	204	24,495
Madera	2016	547	671	296	85	1,244	107	125	54	398	272	24,011
Marin	2014	915	325	252	92	129	87	326	257	247	65	48,634
Marin	2015	926	315	287	82	142	93	345	185	294	82	42,789
Marin	2016	860	136	263	90	153	100	318	175	334	46	41,561
Mariposa	2014	66	61	44	3	29	14	24	2	10	13	3,362
Mariposa	2015	66	56	38	4	28	10	28	1	10	3	3,558
Mariposa	2016	56	50	41	5	18	12	33	4	18	24	3,219
Mendocino	2014	349	378	252	72	92	70	122	51	297	188	22,920
Mendocino	2015	398	447	192	111	112	67	137	64	263	137	19,490
Mendocino	2016	378	381	284	119	100	47	112	38	232	184	18,724
Merced	2014	931	1,329	585	250	332	142	189	168	435	408	56,356
Merced	2015	890	1,839	588	243	159	131	215	54	152	356	49,575
Merced	2016	922	1,649	649	277	159	145	218	27	206	261	46,222
Modoc	2014	52	29	46	3	54	8	20	2	25	16	2,342
Modoc	2015	51	55	44	3	57	8	28	7	23	16	2,239
Modoc	2016	44	35	42	5	75	5	23	4	21	16	1,769

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County	Fiscal Year	Felony	Misd- traffic	Misd- non traffic	Infractions	Unlawful Detainer	Civil-limited	Small Claims	Complex cixil	Civil-unlimited	EDD	Asbestos
Mono	2014	176	605	624	4,470	24	35	59	2	67	-	-
Mono	2015	81	528	781	6,679	13	37	42	-	81	-	-
Mono	2016	109	392	968	6,657	25	20	41	2	59	-	-
Monterey	2014	3,478	6,556	5,192	41,525	1,047	2,362	812	20	1,405	-	2
Monterey	2015	2,995	7,356	5,883	41,229	960	2,001	875	31	1,394	-	-
Monterey	2016	2,511	6,180	5,701	36,305	922	1,845	1,090	33	1,238	-	-
Napa	2014	1,439	1,967	1,363	16,933	288	737	406	1	694	-	-
Napa	2015	1,085	2,073	1,405	13,368	273	434	401	2	638	-	-
Napa	2016	928	1,546	1,453	10,927	246	453	409	2	636	-	-
Nevada	2014	622	1,590	1,268	17,818	221	534	331	-	478	-	-
Nevada	2015	551	1,595	1,341	18,396	206	303	289	1	410	-	-
Nevada	2016	589	1,720	1,046	16,614	238	261	289	1	391	-	-
Orange	2014	18,837	30,316	28,632	334,791	11,305	21,879	13,957	564	16,000	-	4
Orange	2015	13,637	37,330	34,469	308,792	11,321	14,977	13,831	281	16,010	-	4
Orange	2016	12,104	27,905	44,337	257,953	10,816	14,860	14,725	311	16,492	-	2
Placer	2014	2,989	2,704	2,265	31,832	853	2,053	1,028	30	1,879	-	-
Placer	2015	2,128	2,702	2,863	27,652	823	1,364	962	24	1,782	-	2
Placer	2016	1,949	2,809	3,837	22,736	740	1,272	909	17	1,817	-	-
Plumas	2014	154	288	304	2,244	68	77	70	16	62	-	-
Plumas	2015	133	274	323	2,301	52	59	48	-	73	-	-
Plumas	2016	103	259	405	2,108	51	53	49	-	98	-	-
Riverside	2014	18,804	23,493	18,238	273,991	12,530	18,051	10,324	202	9,557	-	1
Riverside	2015	14,215	20,044	21,827	263,880	11,577	11,461	9,708	222	9,769	-	1
Riverside	2016	10,588	14,882	20,335	207,336	11,147	11,360	10,477	226	9,994	-	-
Sacramento	2014	11,508	27,525	10,082	170,478	10,132	9,767	4,720	151	8,399	46,052	6
Sacramento	2015	10,436	26,141	11,542	151,384	9,395	9,026	4,958	79	7,635	26,559	3
Sacramento	2016	9,939	23,665	13,826	138,159	8,380	6,934	4,951	79	8,219	17,734	1
San Benito	2014	452	774	532	4,008	123	448	548	1	158	-	-
San Benito	2015	428	853	673	4,179	138	361	486	6	171	-	-
San Benito	2016	346	736	930	4,436	111	296	408	4	168	-	-
San Bernardino	2014	20,822	39,353	32,085	226,900	14,500	17,276	13,375	191	9,012	-	1
San Bernardino	2015	16,469	35,749	36,283	186,768	13,758	11,769	13,277	124	9,214	-	1
San Bernardino	2016	14,054	25,715	36,204	150,640	13,023	12,378	13,669	612	9,378	-	-
San Diego	2014	18,696	19,843	24,132	395,556	11,977	20,065	12,997	392	16,649	-	2
San Diego	2015	14,125	19,224	27,603	382,697	11,210	13,409	11,787	304	16,709	-	3
San Diego	2016	12,502	17,055	31,006	319,648	10,656	13,274	11,949	262	16,909	-	4
San Francisco	2014	4,166	1,536	2,619	196,578	3,310	4,046	2,918	223	6,237	-	115
San Francisco	2015	3,746	1,149	2,265	191,367	3,512	2,734	2,834	159	6,177	-	161
San Francisco	2016	3,802	1,249	2,395	143,418	3,004	2,651	2,683	155	5,978	-	83

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County	Fiscal Year	Family Law-Marital	Family law-child support	Family law-DV	Family law-parentage	Family law-other petitions	Conserv/Guard	Estates/Trusts	Mental Health	Juvenile delinquency	Juvenile dependency	Total Filings
Mono	2014	32	16	10	11	3	2	10	1	34	2	6,183
Mono	2015	47	10	9	10	2	2	5	2	11	11	8,351
Mono	2016	42	16	11	10	2	2	7	-	14	5	8,382
Monterey	2014	1,299	1,500	494	380	133	124	294	92	861	170	67,746
Monterey	2015	1,467	1,345	488	379	139	173	268	106	890	185	68,164
Monterey	2016	1,428	1,159	570	389	121	217	327	228	781	152	61,197
Napa	2014	595	354	291	80	78	71	168	147	311	106	26,029
Napa	2015	527	264	286	101	55	49	159	172	262	82	21,636
Napa	2016	492	258	274	85	94	61	225	195	236	95	18,615
Nevada	2014	371	238	140	39	108	55	105	17	123	53	24,111
Nevada	2015	367	187	177	52	88	54	117	30	104	39	24,307
Nevada	2016	417	227	230	73	79	62	140	33	71	45	22,526
Orange	2014	11,229	5,908	4,800	1,934	1,086	755	2,561	2,016	3,397	1,296	511,267
Orange	2015	11,107	7,182	4,614	1,885	1,184	818	2,154	2,324	2,826	1,331	486,077
Orange	2016	11,105	6,265	4,887	1,990	1,446	892	1,969	2,466	2,266	1,483	434,274
Placer	2014	1,561	664	803	77	369	136	291	217	484	586	50,821
Placer	2015	1,548	639	765	101	320	132	341	218	371	533	45,270
Placer	2016	1,503	595	814	108	415	115	315	363	437	307	41,058
Plumas	2014	94	92	39	10	29	21	41	2	18	24	3,653
Plumas	2015	99	66	36	5	50	12	39	2	17	52	3,641
Plumas	2016	92	46	47	4	59	14	38	2	9	58	3,495
Riverside	2014	8,830	9,442	6,366	2,180	1,369	765	1,686	406	3,113	3,562	422,910
Riverside	2015	8,846	8,697	6,640	2,120	1,491	829	1,620	650	2,932	3,142	399,671
Riverside	2016	8,780	8,062	6,950	2,325	1,676	912	1,869	855	2,867	2,497	333,138
Sacramento	2014	5,875	6,732	3,960	835	2,027	642	1,081	2,071	1,546	1,474	325,063
Sacramento	2015	5,241	5,942	3,639	863	2,081	660	1,073	2,058	1,327	1,265	281,307
Sacramento	2016	5,768	5,102	3,137	827	2,304	769	1,059	2,237	1,121	1,342	255,553
San Benito	2014	176	163	39	65	47	23	36	15	23	67	7,698
San Benito	2015	142	135	55	57	67	25	35	21	54	41	7,927
San Benito	2016	180	126	45	44	89	27	32	45	38	30	8,091
San Bernardino	2014	7,991	13,330	4,973	1,752	1,648	942	1,264	960	3,102	2,781	412,258
San Bernardino	2015	8,042	12,675	5,083	1,685	1,756	906	1,406	991	2,872	3,277	362,105
San Bernardino	2016	8,296	12,297	5,794	1,876	2,161	898	1,521	1,299	2,474	3,343	315,632
San Diego	2014	13,507	6,234	5,817	1,462	1,826	775	1,825	1,658	2,878	1,340	557,631
San Diego	2015	14,046	6,167	5,854	1,368	1,307	739	1,879	1,407	2,491	1,394	533,723
San Diego	2016	13,081	5,872	7,456	1,145	2,493	898	1,903	1,436	2,170	1,274	470,993
San Francisco	2014	2,570	1,771	1,423	136	479	209	780	2,653	616	836	233,221
San Francisco	2015	2,518	1,848	1,140	162	571	219	847	2,672	465	905	225,451
San Francisco	2016	2,421	1,272	1,164	175	450	240	777	2,637	380	1,134	176,068

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San Joaquin	2014	7,423	21,245	6,435	62,178	3,799	4,948	1,584	59	2,711	-	1
San Joaquin	2015	5,337	20,122	8,826	56,055	3,781	3,605	2,356	66	2,743	-	2
San Joaquin	2016	4,868	13,940	11,272	66,433	3,527	3,630	2,430	39	2,958	-	-
San Luis Obispo	2014	2,467	4,633	6,795	30,329	608	1,243	760	11	1,057	-	-
San Luis Obispo	2015	1,992	4,622	6,142	31,651	550	928	705	9	970	-	-
San Luis Obispo	2016	1,717	3,446	5,972	33,864	455	914	605	6	917	-	-
San Mateo	2014	3,662	4,708	8,171	125,976	1,590	3,667	1,872	49	2,049	-	-
San Mateo	2015	2,673	5,937	9,536	120,590	1,563	2,420	1,680	55	1,720	-	-
San Mateo	2016	2,685	5,566	13,519	101,604	1,399	2,254	1,582	81	1,736	-	1
Santa Barbara	2014	3,637	4,107	6,459	71,227	1,074	2,233	1,328	14	1,768	-	1
Santa Barbara	2015	2,872	4,026	8,153	69,918	1,085	1,719	1,399	15	1,623	-	-
Santa Barbara	2016	2,792	3,534	8,250	60,604	1,022	1,524	1,229	23	1,908	-	-
Santa Clara	2014	9,611	11,678	15,428	168,179	3,811	9,120	4,622	316	6,705	-	2
Santa Clara	2015	8,093	15,663	18,884	137,263	3,602	5,780	4,151	280	6,479	-	1
Santa Clara	2016	7,142	15,471	20,974	141,339	3,133	5,556	4,273	215	6,409	-	-
Santa Cruz	2014	2,432	2,685	3,070	42,332	480	1,292	801	7	982	-	-
Santa Cruz	2015	1,943	2,529	3,428	37,900	488	990	755	3	1,022	-	1
Santa Cruz	2016	1,538	2,555	4,474	32,471	482	783	754	8	1,091	-	-
Shasta	2014	3,757	1,790	2,732	26,541	796	1,274	488	4	852	-	-
Shasta	2015	2,854	1,629	3,543	28,258	668	922	490	-	843	-	-
Shasta	2016	2,772	1,415	4,873	32,610	651	890	486	4	761	-	-
Sierra	2014	30	20	51	436	5	9	3	-	10	-	-
Sierra	2015	27	40	77	603	6	5	1	-	26	-	-
Sierra	2016	38	33	78	470	7	4	4	-	23	-	-
Siskiyou	2014	558	462	455	13,871	198	288	105	-	200	-	-
Siskiyou	2015	479	478	583	13,004	177	256	74	-	197	-	-
Siskiyou	2016	537	442	571	10,468	214	269	78	-	181	-	-
Solano	2014	3,754	2,317	3,508	42,819	2,426	3,350	1,257	12	1,829	-	13
Solano	2015	3,078	2,440	3,893	36,042	2,409	2,016	1,140	11	1,795	-	10
Solano	2016	2,815	2,298	4,265	36,464	2,128	2,091	1,172	16	1,759	-	3
Sonoma	2014	3,051	5,126	6,956	49,920	1,221	1,454	1,332	2	2,190	-	-
Sonoma	2015	2,784	4,628	6,023	48,102	1,200	1,886	1,196	3	2,118	-	-
Sonoma	2016	3,067	4,958	6,029	51,529	1,165	1,696	1,171	12	2,061	-	-
Stanislaus	2014	7,432	6,692	3,608	42,044	2,511	3,789	1,114	37	1,680	-	-
Stanislaus	2015	4,888	5,844	5,168	34,416	2,422	2,481	1,219	23	1,556	-	-
Stanislaus	2016	3,859	5,595	7,548	30,997	2,210	2,301	1,563	13	1,869	-	-
Sutter	2014	1,253	578	1,390	12,556	444	571	259	6	510	-	-
Sutter	2015	1,087	529	1,467	13,029	382	365	227	9	466	-	-
Sutter	2016	1,018	605	1,636	9,390	320	424	162	5	422	-	-

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FY 2013-14 through FY 2015-16 Filings used in RAS					Updated 2017-04-04							
County	Fiscal Year	Family Law-Marital	Family law-child support	Family law-DV	Family law-parentage	Family law-other petitions	Conserv/Guard	Estates/Trusts	Mental Health	Juvenile delinquency	Juvenile dependency	Total Filings
San Joaquin	2014	2,236	3,061	1,659	237	657	283	510	1,154	792	758	121,730
San Joaquin	2015	2,410	3,099	1,682	278	740	306	530	1,097	758	697	114,490
San Joaquin	2016	2,428	2,100	1,609	443	894	344	635	1,194	745	720	120,209
San Luis Obispo	2014	972	525	310	78	235	83	293	696	250	264	51,609
San Luis Obispo	2015	1,002	457	374	79	252	48	304	798	245	195	51,323
San Luis Obispo	2016	974	489	408	65	236	78	268	846	206	211	51,677
San Mateo	2014	2,237	1,031	811	156	1,315	136	836	172	1,840	702	160,980
San Mateo	2015	2,189	755	684	141	1,261	121	920	173	1,643	640	154,701
San Mateo	2016	2,228	773	903	146	1,233	125	1,048	158	1,359	831	139,231
Santa Barbara	2014	1,457	810	475	239	150	130	409	327	831	242	96,918
Santa Barbara	2015	1,381	727	420	250	154	131	399	366	953	238	95,829
Santa Barbara	2016	1,418	903	408	299	119	146	447	545	1,129	203	86,503
Santa Clara	2014	5,571	3,051	2,090	1,075	466	504	1,466	828	1,152	574	246,249
Santa Clara	2015	5,515	2,541	2,140	1,031	465	489	1,590	718	1,032	555	216,272
Santa Clara	2016	5,191	2,149	1,542	1,034	558	571	1,780	745	899	544	219,525
Santa Cruz	2014	895	340	440	202	215	66	222	64	440	230	57,195
Santa Cruz	2015	957	308	435	214	152	67	247	63	449	174	52,125
Santa Cruz	2016	908	202	367	256	161	76	237	154	118	195	46,830
Shasta	2014	870	927	517	71	337	131	232	49	497	264	42,129
Shasta	2015	894	712	484	73	342	160	215	47	434	230	42,798
Shasta	2016	886	720	495	77	407	167	277	36	298	254	48,079
Sierra	2014	8	12	2	2	17	2	9	2	3	3	624
Sierra	2015	7	11	12	1	2	4	3	1	1	5	832
Sierra	2016	6	5	2	-	2	2	10	7	4	2	697
Siskiyou	2014	167	258	194	7	98	31	75	5	71	78	17,121
Siskiyou	2015	178	232	209	17	108	22	89	1	57	72	16,233
Siskiyou	2016	167	225	167	6	106	39	77	5	24	94	13,670
Solano	2014	1,650	1,519	1,467	487	287	262	372	250	483	249	68,311
Solano	2015	1,685	1,388	1,334	515	238	231	356	478	406	271	59,736
Solano	2016	1,783	1,305	1,514	549	280	233	370	400	372	253	60,070
Sonoma	2014	1,863	798	543	324	366	187	673	585	501	221	77,313
Sonoma	2015	1,828	764	483	368	273	197	653	715	527	221	73,969
Sonoma	2016	1,841	649	412	357	286	181	638	660	533	283	77,528
Stanislaus	2014	2,223	2,164	1,637	194	660	373	399	375	505	433	77,870
Stanislaus	2015	2,329	1,891	1,691	233	651	325	439	463	413	335	66,787
Stanislaus	2016	2,509	1,773	1,910	236	700	369	432	618	485	426	65,413
Sutter	2014	425	465	314	34	127	82	80	88	172	69	19,423
Sutter	2015	445	530	356	34	131	76	84	95	96	114	19,522
Sutter	2016	425	499	293	45	129	84	94	133	85	100	15,869

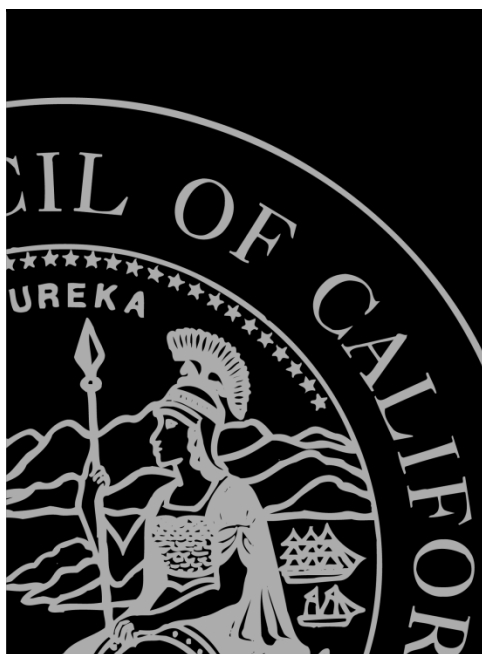
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County	Fiscal Year	Felony	Misd- traffic	Misd- non traffic	Infractions	Unlawful Detainer	Civil-limited	Small Claims	Complex cixil	Civil-unlimited	EDD	Asbestos
Tehama	2014	1,179	1,729	1,196	13,928	330	355	395	1	267	-	-
Tehama	2015	916	1,657	1,322	12,950	294	271	478	-	284	-	-
Tehama	2016	905	1,744	1,487	10,769	373	235	417	-	253	-	-
Trinity	2014	290	212	119	1,662	43	30	24	-	89	-	-
Trinity	2015	294	152	144	1,650	42	45	39	-	118	-	-
Trinity	2016	260	177	169	1,082	50	72	26	-	91	-	-
Tulare	2014	5,454	4,044	7,005	53,526	1,898	3,549	1,028	4	1,398	-	1
Tulare	2015	4,150	4,035	9,018	52,026	1,920	2,778	968	14	1,374	-	-
Tulare	2016	3,275	3,812	9,126	44,068	1,773	2,445	1,209	17	1,489	-	-
Tuolumne	2014	824	768	937	5,734	208	199	194	-	249	-	-
Tuolumne	2015	768	864	999	5,994	170	178	289	-	290	-	-
Tuolumne	2016	713	843	1,126	5,355	230	164	173	-	269	-	-
Ventura	2014	4,472	4,009	8,034	116,865	2,406	4,994	3,313	16	3,478	-	1
Ventura	2015	3,411	3,943	10,137	111,303	2,445	3,581	2,543	25	3,355	-	5
Ventura	2016	3,162	3,709	12,865	111,602	2,278	3,546	2,643	18	3,502	-	6
Yolo	2014	2,156	2,726	2,734	23,630	591	904	407	(3)	682	-	1
Yolo	2015	1,615	3,018	4,473	27,242	549	617	371	27	629	-	-
Yolo	2016	1,361	2,719	5,335	21,022	533	660	419	15	684	-	-
Yuba	2014	974	450	1,675	10,148	490	366	132	6	317	-	-
Yuba	2015	920	569	1,779	9,487	464	268	130	4	299	-	-
Yuba	2016	872	491	1,803	7,430	360	305	112	3	338	-	-

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County	Fiscal Year	Family Law-Marital	Family law-child support	Family law-DV	Family law-parentage	Family law-other petitions	Conserv/Guard	Estates/Trusts	Mental Health	Juvenile delinquency	Juvenile dependency	Total Filings
Tehama	2014	310	501	113	72	96	58	83	13	81	161	20,868
Tehama	2015	327	449	150	45	154	48	84	20	71	144	19,664
Tehama	2016	270	406	192	21	139	58	91	44	86	161	17,651
Trinity	2014	80	69	39	17	89	10	23	6	26	65	2,893
Trinity	2015	66	59	47	19	101	10	22	8	20	40	2,876
Trinity	2016	74	93	63	26	109	8	27	18	19	36	2,400
Tulare	2014	1,703	1,228	1,002	250	817	216	317	293	774	721	85,228
Tulare	2015	1,612	1,671	997	247	776	179	250	295	880	821	84,011
Tulare	2016	1,699	1,367	1,110	231	815	192	285	360	806	680	74,759
Tuolumne	2014	263	207	155	30	81	40	95	45	65	187	10,281
Tuolumne	2015	281	182	209	30	103	30	76	38	60	188	10,749
Tuolumne	2016	247	188	191	42	85	45	86	31	49	190	10,027
Ventura	2014	3,256	1,570	1,227	777	377	456	545	603	1,863	693	158,955
Ventura	2015	3,178	1,971	1,208	799	411	409	562	807	1,812	539	152,444
Ventura	2016	3,165	1,832	1,060	750	387	391	574	858	1,541	575	154,464
Yolo	2014	590	746	341	109	204	90	117	67	317	240	36,649
Yolo	2015	625	706	294	81	222	103	132	60	333	209	41,306
Yolo	2016	629	728	362	70	255	107	129	23	260	229	35,540
Yuba	2014	387	432	285	20	120	66	47	21	89	212	16,237
Yuba	2015	324	351	298	26	103	62	51	8	88	281	15,512
Yuba	2016	338	317	327	28	128	77	60	14	60	196	13,259

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2016 Resource Assessment Study Model Analysis

FOR THE APRIL 11, 2017 WORKLOAD
ASSESSMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE
MEETING



JUDICIAL COUNCIL
OF CALIFORNIA

WORKLOAD ASSESSMENT
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Key Terms

“**Filings**” are the initiation of a legal matter; the procedures used to count filings in California are consistent with national standards for statistical reporting. Filings represent the volume of workload that comes into a court and are the most-consistently and reliably reported statistic available from all 58 courts.

The term “**caseweight**” represents the average amount of staff time (in minutes) required to process a case from filing through to disposition, including any post disposition activity.

The Judicial Branch measures and counts court workload by “**casetype**;” these are cases of different type, such as “juvenile delinquency” or “traffic misdemeanor.” Cases of different types require varying amounts of resources to reach disposition.

The “**staff work year value**” is the amount of time in minutes that staff have for case processing work, once vacation, sick leave, weekends/holidays are taken out.

Executive Summary

The Judicial Branch uses a workload model called the Resource Assessment Study Model (RAS) to determine the need for case processing staff based on court workload. Every year, the three most recent years of filings data and caseweights that determine the resource levels needed for different casetypes are used to compute the Judicial Branch's workload-based staff need. The staff need is then converted to a dollar amount using the Workload-based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM); this forms the basis for trial court funding requests.

Current workload estimates are based on caseweights that were established in a 2010 time study and were approved by the Judicial Council in 2013. In 2014, the Workload Assessment Advisory Committee (WAAC) initiated an update of the RAS caseweights and a time study was conducted in 2016.

The focus of the current paper is specifically on the work that staff have done since the 2016 caseweights were finalized and first presented to WAAC at its January 6, 2017 meeting. At that meeting, WAAC reviewed the initial caseweights and other model parameters. The study findings showed that despite a reduction in case filings during the time period between the last staff workload study (2010) and the current study (2016), case processing workload has actually increased due to several factors not related to case filing numbers. When the study data are used to compute the Judicial Branch's overall staff need based on workload, the results show that the Branch needs more resources than the previous year's (FY 16-17) RAS estimate.

WAAC directed staff to provide additional data and justification to affirm the findings of the 2016 RAS study. The following report details, by casetype, factors which have contributed to the conclusion that staffing needs are increasing. Below are highlights from the report:

Overall Factors Independent of Casetype

- Case filings have declined since the last staff workload study. However, a significant portion of that decline has been realized in simpler casetypes such as infractions, small claims and traffic misdemeanors, which require less staff time to complete relative to more complex types of cases, such as felonies or probate matters.
- Case filings, primarily in criminal, family, and juvenile, have become more complex and therefore require more staff time to complete. Filings in matters where self-represented litigants predominate also seem to take longer.
- This complexity has been largely due to legislative enactments since 2010 (the last time the workload study was conducted), such as Proposition 47, AB 109 (criminal realignment), AB 1014 (Gun Violence Restraining Orders), AB 1657 (Court interpreters, civil expansion), as well as statewide judicial branch initiatives such as the Elkins Task Force. It's important to note that the current study results do not yet include the most

recently enacted series of legislation (e.g., Propositions 57, 64, 66) which will also likely impact future caseweight measurements.

- The matters which courts now handle reflect much more complex social issues, such as mental health issues, poverty, drug addiction, and complex family relationships. In addition, drug courts, homeless courts, veteran's courts, and other specialized courts are more ubiquitous, all involving much more complex case processing and proceedings.
- This circumstance is not unique to California. The National Center for State Courts confirmed this finding (lower filings and higher caseweights in the civil, family, and juvenile areas) is typical when jurisdictions conduct successive workload analyses. Oregon, Colorado, and Wisconsin courts confirmed similar findings with recently completed workload analyses. Legislative changes seemed to account for the differences, as well as greater case complexity, in the form of more complex judgements, more paperwork, and more contested hearings.
- Returning to California, many trial courts are in the process of installing new case management systems and this effort is adding to court staff workloads. Although there are certainly efficiencies using the new systems (e.g., ability to share data more easily among justice system partners), there are also elements which increase staff workload (e.g., more data entry being required to create and maintain cases and records, retraining staff to the new processes). Some of the issues related to installation of new systems are transitory and should be re-examined as part of an interim update to the caseweights to see whether the reported times have decreased.
- Approaches which expand justice to financially less able individuals, such as fee waiver hearings, have increased significantly over the same time period. These additional hearings have added to the overall workload of court staff.

Civil Casetypes

- Unlawful Detainer - In 2011, it took an average of **235** minutes of workload per filing for an unlawful detainer case and in 2016 it now takes on average **290** minutes. More trials and more continuances have been reported in these cases.
- Small Claims – In 2011, it took an average of **201** minutes of workload per filing for a small claims case and in 2016, it now takes an average of **332** minutes. Over the last ten years, the number of fee waiver requests for this casetype has doubled.

Criminal Casetypes

- Despite filings being down overall, there has been a trend over the past several years of matters taking longer to resolve, in both felony and misdemeanor casetypes.
- Misdemeanor non-traffic - In 2011, it took an average of **253** minutes of workload per filing and in 2016, it now takes an average of **553** minutes
- Felony – In 2011, it took an average of **669** minutes of workload per filing and in 2016 it now takes an average of **900** minutes.
- Realignment has generated a significant amount of additional hearings which adds to overall staff workload independent of case filing numbers.

Family Law and Juvenile Law Casetypes

- Since 2011, there has been a greater focus on these proceedings in an attempt to produce better outcomes for families and children through legislation, rules, and form changed. These changes achieve better results but come at a cost of increasing the workload for these casetypes.
- There are now more status and case resolution conferences required for many of these casetypes.
- Delinquency - In 2011, it took an average of **437** minutes of workload per filing and in 2016, it now takes an average of **982** minutes.
- The increase in utilizing diversion programs for delinquency casetypes has contributed to a decline in filings but that also means that the remaining cases are more serious, therefore more complex, therefore requiring more staff time to complete.

RAS Model Analysis

The Judicial Branch uses a workload model called the Resource Assessment Study Model (RAS) to determine the need for case processing staff based on court workload. Every year, the three most recent years of filings data and caseweights that determine the resource levels needed for different casetypes are used to compute the Judicial Branch's staff need. The staff need is then converted to a dollar amount using the Workload-based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM); this forms the basis for trial court funding requests.

Current workload estimates are based on caseweights that were established in a 2010 time study and were approved by the Judicial Council in 2013. In 2014, the Workload Assessment Advisory Committee (WAAC) initiated an update of the RAS model and a time study was conducted in 2016.

Why update the caseweights?

Changes in the law, technology, and case processing practices require periodically re-measuring workload in the courts to account for the effect of these changes on resource needs. At this point in time, the caseweights that currently used to measure case processing workload are out of date. Based on a 2010 workload study, they do not reflect changes from 2010 onwards like AB 109 criminal realignment, Proposition 47, or recommendations from the Elkins Task Force. Using the 2010 caseweights to assess workload need in 2017 gives an out-of-date picture of court workload.

Preliminary Findings Suggest that Workload is More Complex, Despite Lower Filings

Since the last workload study in 2010, case filings have declined, though the decline is mostly recorded in the less-complex and limited jurisdiction case types, such as infractions, small claims, and traffic misdemeanor. In contrast, preliminary results from the 2016 workload study show that many of the caseweights used to measure the amount of time that various cases take have increased or gone up. Put another way, while the volume of workload has gone down, study courts report that the workload, particularly for criminal, family, and juvenile cases, and for matters where self-represented litigants predominate, has become more complex and takes longer.

California Trends Mirror National Trends

States that use similar workload measurement techniques report similar findings. Interviews with the National Center for State Courts and with other states show that caseweights in the criminal, family and juvenile areas have gone up. Oregon, Colorado, and Wisconsin courts reported a similar phenomenon where filings have dropped in recent years, but workload has increased. Legislative changes seemed to account for the differences, as well as greater case complexity, in the form of more complex judgements, more paperwork, and more contested hearings. These findings from other states are similar to what California study courts reported in the 2016 analysis.

Comparing the 2010 and 2016 Study Methodologies

In 2010, the Judicial Council contracted with the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) to conduct a staff workload study of eight courts. The request for proposals issued for that work sought a consultant who could assist the Judicial Council to better understand and measure court workload, which required a more in-depth understanding of the types of tasks and activities that court staff engage in. The NCSC data collection methodology, in which court staff record their daily work activities on a time log, did not provide the level of detail needed for such an analysis. A more comprehensive methodology was needed that would allow for more detailed data collection but without overburdening the court staff who would be participating in the workload study.

The Random Moment Method, a federally-sanctioned method of collecting workload data, was selected to provide the additional detail needed. With the random moment method, e-mail surveys are sent to court staff at random moments in the day asking a series of questions about the activities performed at a specific moment. Because participants are only asked to report on a specific moment, rather than on the entire day's work, more questions can be asked which allows for more specificity about the types of tasks and activities that comprise court workload.

In the 2010 study, the random moment was conducted in sixteen courts in parallel with the NCSC study. Before the results from the two studies were merged into a final set of study caseweights, they were reviewed and analyzed by NCSC and Judicial Council staff and found to yield comparable results. This side-by-side comparison, combined with positive feedback about the ease of reporting from court staff, affirmed the use of random moment for court workload analysis.

The 2016 study was conducted using the Random Moment Method. And while there are some minor differences between the 2010 and 2016 studies, such as the courts that participated and some of the tasks studied (e.g. the 2016 study contained questions about hearings and workload related to realignment, which had not been in effect in 2010), the basic study framework remains the same. Therefore, any changes in the caseweights reflect changes in court workload and not changes in the way the courts were studied and the data analyzed.

Using the weighted caseload method, court workload is estimated by multiplying the average annual number of filings in each casetype by a caseweight. The caseweight represents the average amount of staff time required to process a case from filing through to disposition, including any post disposition activity. Summing the results for each casetype provides an estimate of the total amount of staff time required to manage the caseload. This is used as the measure of court workload.

In March 2016, 15 courts participated in a random moment time study to update the caseweights used in the weighted caseload methodology. The sample of courts included small, medium and larger courts and encompassed urban, suburban and rural communities; ten of these courts had also participated in the 2010 workload study. The roster of staff participating

from each court included all categories of staff responsible for case processing and was primarily composed of staff funded through Program 10.

2016 Study Courts

(highlighted courts participated in both the 2010 and 2016 studies)

Amador	Orange
Contra Costa	Placer
El Dorado	Sacramento
Fresno	San Diego
Humboldt	San Francisco
Lake	Solano
Los Angeles	Ventura
Merced	

The fieldwork for the time study involved administering an email survey to staff at random moments during the working day. The survey established the type of case staff were working on and the tasks they were performing. A 96% response rate was achieved for this survey and a sample of over 100,000 random moments obtained. This data from March 2016 was then used to infer the total amount of staff time spent processing each casetype over a whole year. The caseweight for each casetype was then estimated by dividing the total case processing time by the average annual number of filings. Caseweights were directly estimated for the same set of 18 casetypes used in the 2010 study, with an additional three casetypes (asbestos, complex civil, and EDD) developed separately.

The preliminary caseweights estimated during the time study were then adjusted in three stages. First, a supplemental survey was conducted to incorporate into the caseweights the estimated amount of case processing time contributed by non-court staff (e.g. contractors). Second, site visits were conducted with each participating study court in order to review and validate the data. Third, Delphi (focus group) sessions were convened with subject-matter experts to consider whether the measured amount of time spent in each casetype was consistent with efficient and effective case processing. Where there was consensus that the caseweight should be lower or higher, a quality adjustment was made to the provisional caseweight.

The proposed set of final caseweights were presented at the WAAC meeting on January 6, 2017.

Cross-cutting issues that have increased the workload

CMS Transitions

Many courts are in the midst of changing to new case management systems and have not yet achieved all of the efficiencies that new case management systems are designed to bring. Even those courts that transitioned to new case management systems two or more years ago

continue to experience some implementation issues. Subsequently, the technology environment under which courts are operating will continue to be dynamic for the foreseeable future.

At the time of the study, seven courts had changed case management systems for one or more casetypes within the two years preceding the workload study. Three of those seven courts were implementing the new CMS in one or more additional casetypes in the months following the study. Another court (that has not changed CMSes) is dealing with loss of automation issues resulting from their District Attorney having recently changed to another CMS. Following the workload study, two more study courts started phasing in new CMSes in one or more casetypes.

Efficiencies experienced/anticipated using new CMSes:

- Improvements in case monitoring because new CMS has event ticklers
- More information is being captured, providing a more complete, detailed, and timely record
- Records requests are easier to fulfill because of scanning
- In some cases, justice system partners have CMS access so they don't have to come to court
- Fee payment has become automated; efficiencies gained can be seen in the time study data

Some indications of this transitional period:

- **More data entry:** creates a more detailed record, but it also takes more time to create and maintain the record.
- **Prison abstracts:** Tyler, one of the major CMS vendors in California, has not completed a module to output completed state prison abstracts in hard copy. Some courts, whose former CMSes would print abstracts after data entry, have had to revert to manually typing each abstract.
- **Legacy lookup:** legacy cases are often the last to be converted to the new CMS (if at all). As courts process new filings, they have to look up a defendant's prior cases in legacy CMSes, which takes additional time. This affects even those early adapter courts whose new CMSes have been in place for some time.
- **CMS refinement:** courts that have moved to new CMSes are still working with the vendor to make refinements, troubleshoot, etc., long after the go live date. For example, there is a workflow group of court staff who are going to examine document queues and automation—processes like automatically closing a traffic case when a web payment is made in full—that were pitched by the vendor during the sales cycle but not functional at implementation.
- **Need to shift workforce:** some processes (e.g., recalling warrants, prison packets) that had been on the courtroom side are now taking place in the back office because they are now electronic processes. Courts that had data entry staff or clerical staff (copying

docs in courtroom) who are no longer needed because of the new CMS, are being trained and redeployed to perform other functions, thereby creating a learning curve.

- **DMV synch up:** Many courts now have to manually transmit DMV abstracts- a process that used to be automated-- until the DMV modules are built or installed in the new CMSes.

One concern with caseload measurement in the current environment is that the workload measured in the 2016 study will reflect this transitional period and may not accurately reflect the true workload need. Waiting until all courts complete case management system implementation is not feasible because all courts are at different points in their implementation cycles. One option might be to do an interim analysis of the courts that had been in the midst of a new case management system implementation during the 2016 study to see whether the transitional issues had been resolved and what the corresponding impact on their caseweights might be. Any needed changes could be made with a technical adjustment to affected caseweights in the intervening period before the next workload study update is undertaken.

Shift in courts’ role to achieve better outcomes for litigants, better quality of service, courts more in the role of being a social service provider

Courts report that the matters they handle reflect more complex social issues, such as more mental health issues, more poverty, drug addiction, more complex family relationships. In terms of workload, here are a few examples of how these issues manifest:

- A defendant brought in on a drug charge could also have children in the dependency system, mental health issues, and other trailing criminal cases. Collaborative justice courts such as drug court could yield better long-term outcomes for this defendant, but require more intensive court involvement and supervision including frequent hearings.
- Surrogacy has opened up new avenues to parenting, but creates very complex familial and legal relationships amongst parties.
- Fee waivers give access to justice to those with the least financial resources. Over time, more fee waivers have been filed (see Table 1), resulting in additional processing work for clerks and possibly additional hearings.

Table 1: Fee Waiver Requests as a Proportion of Cases Filed

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Small Claims	7%	8%	9%	9%	11%	12%	12%	13%	13%	14%
Limited Civil	15%	14%	12%	13%	14%	19%	21%	23%	21%	27%
Unlimited Civil	15%	16%	13%	12%	12%	15%	17%	18%	15%	17%
Family	35%	34%	38%	42%	38%	47%	51%	52%	52%	54%
Probate	15%	18%	21%	25%	25%	28%	31%	31%	31%	32%

New Legislation May Lead to Better Outcomes for Individuals but Expands the Courts' Role in Achieving those Outcomes

New legislation is designed to deliver better long-term outcomes to court users, but some mandates increase workload and not all new mandates are funded. The 2016 study captured changes in the law since the last study was conducted in 2010—essentially, any new laws or changes to laws that affect court workload for the last six years. Examples of recent legislation that have resulted in new workload for courts:

- **AB 109 (criminal realignment):** structural changes in criminal case processing has increased the number of hearings held and warrants issued. In addition to the time that these events take, by themselves, each event generates new workload in the form of calendared events, CMS data entry, and forms to process.
- **AB 1014 (Gun Violence Restraining Orders):** these orders ensure public safety, but because of the time sensitivity, there are very short timeframes for conducting the work. The workload involved consists of holding hearings, issuing warrants, and issuing orders. There are very short timeframes for notifying the DOJ, some as short as one court day. Work on these orders must by necessity supersede other court business. While relatively few orders have been filed so far (86 in 2016), growth in the number of orders filed is expected once the law becomes more widely known.
- **AB 1657 (Court interpreters, civil expansion):** Civil expansion makes courts accessible to those with limited English proficiency. Some projections based on the 2010 and 2015 language needs studies suggest that interpreter service days may have increased by as much as 40% since 2010—an increase in spite of declines in filings in many of those casetypes. Increased workload for court case processing staff comes from the need to continue and reschedule hearings if a language need that cannot be addressed with onsite interpreters is identified; the time that courtroom clerks spend scheduling interpreters; longer hearing times (since everything said in the hearing is repeated twice).

Case type specific issues: Civil

Table 2: Civil Caseweights

Casetype	2010 Study Caseweight (minutes)	2016 Proposed Caseweight (minutes)
Limited civil	179	214
Unlawful detainer	235	290
Small claims	201	332
Unlimited civil	797	719
Complex civil (2015)	2,271	2,361
Asbestos	3,546	4,727
Employment Development Department (Sacramento Superior Court only)	16	14

Similar to national trends, workload in civil cases experienced modest gains relative to criminal case workload. Unlawful detainer and small claims cases showed the biggest workload growth between studies, but are also the case types that are most likely (or entirely) filed by self-represented litigants.

Limited Civil, Unlawful Detainer, and Small Claims

The number of fee waiver requests in these two casetypes has nearly doubled over the last ten years (see Table 1). For unlawful detainer cases, the increase in the caseweight could reflect more legal services and protections for tenants, many of whom are self-represented, allowing them to engage more in the process. While this arguably increases access to justice and procedural justice, it results in more workload-- more UD trials have been reported in two jurisdictions (San Francisco, Los Angeles). Statewide, there have been more continuances (30% increase since FY 10-11). Also, there are better protections in place so that litigants can obtain subsequent housing (CCP 1161.2 (a) records sealing). The records sealing requirement calls for unmasking the case sixty days after disposition. This requires setting a tickler for the case and then making the required changes in the CMS and/or casefile.

A larger caseweight suggests that these cases take more time. This is further bolstered by the fact that fewer cases seem to be resolving within the time standards established in the Rules of Court in spite of declines in filings (see Table 3). The Standards of Judicial Administration define time goals for cases to reach disposition. The goals for unlawful detainer cases are that 90% of cases should reach disposition within 30 days after filing and 100% should be disposed within 45 days after filing. The data show that over time, fewer cases have been disposed of within the time goals; in FY 10-11, 56% of UD cases resolved in 30 days; in the most recent fiscal year, 51% reached that goal.

	Table 3. Unlawful Detainer Cases Disposed of in Less than __ Months		Filings
	30 days	45 days	
	FY15	51%	
FY14	49%	68%	174,678
FY13	54%	72%	191,000
FY12	53%	71%	217,196
FY11	56%	72%	219,956

Similar trends are observed for the small claims data (Table 4). Fewer cases are being filed, but the proportion of cases that dispose within the time times has declined.

Table 4: Small Claims Filings and Disposition Statistics

	Small Claims Filings	Small claims disposed of in less than _ days	
		70	90
Fiscal year			
FY15	150,382	58%	71%
FY14	155,428	60%	71%
FY13	168,063	59%	70%
FY12	184,612	64%	75%
FY11	193,616	62%	74%
FY10	211,987	61%	73%
FY09	232,341	61%	74%
FY08	227,241	59%	75%
FY07	224,399	64%	78%
FY06	236,518	65%	76%

Asbestos and Complex Civil

The two complex civil casetypes, Asbestos and Complex Civil, were finalized following a Delphi session held on March 9, 2017 and attended by court subject matter experts. The previous complex civil caseweight had been developed at the direction of the Judicial Council following the dissolution of the Complex Civil pilot program. Since there was no time study data on which to base it, the 2015 caseweight was based on the Unlimited Civil caseweight and Asbestos caseweight, with adjustments made in a Delphi session with the courts that primarily hear

these cases. The 2016 caseweight for complex civil is slightly higher than the 2015 value; the 2016 results are based on data collected specifically on these cases in the time study.

The asbestos caseweight is also based on time study data, although with only about 500 cases filed statewide annually, there weren't many study data points for this casetype. Delphi participants mentioned that many asbestos cases are reaching the end of the statute of limitations, so there are no avenues left for delaying cases. This would explain why the workload for these cases have increased.

Unlimited Civil

The 2016 caseweight is slightly lower than the previous study. Study courts did not report any changes in the law that would impact these cases. The downward trend is likely because when the Judicial Council approved the complex civil caseweight in 2015, it was not able to make a corresponding adjustment to the unlimited civil caseweight, where the complex civil workload would have been captured in the 2010 study. This adjustment was possible in the 2016 study.

Employment Development Department (EDD)

This workload only occurs in the Sacramento Superior Court and consists of mainly administrative work. This workload is a type of limited civil petition, but takes much less time than a limited civil case. The court maintains a detailed manual of the workflow for these cases and conducts their own time study analysis, so the caseweight for these matters is developed outside of the model and is based on the court's workload analysis.

Casetype Specific Issues: Criminal

Table 5: Criminal Caseweights

Casetype	2010 Study Caseweight (minutes) ¹	2016 Proposed Caseweight (minutes)
Felony	669	900
Non-traffic misdemeanor	253	553
Traffic misdemeanor	97	117
Infractions (courts with >100K filings)	28	22
Infractions (courts with <100k filings)	40	38

Generally, criminal filings are down (see Table 6). Misdemeanor traffic filings declined 37% since FY 10-11; non-traffic 12% over the same period, although we currently have limited data following passage of Proposition 47 and may see an increase in filings for that casetype in

¹ All of the 2010 caseweights are shown with court reporter time removed. In both the 2010 and 2016 studies, court reporter need is estimated based on a ratio of 1.25 FTE for each judicial position needed in the casetypes where court reporters are mandated. For the 2016 study, court reporter time will be shown apart from the caseweight. Therefore, for comparison purposes, court reporter time is also removed from the 2010 caseweights.

subsequent years. Felony had increased by 12% between FY 10-11 and FY 13-14, before Prop 47 took effect and then filings dropped 21% in one year.

Table 6: Criminal filings

Fiscal Year	Felony filings	Misd-traffic filings	Misd-non-traffic filings
FY15	214,088	477,076	445,654
FY14	272,548	515,611	402,188
FY13	261,268	536,004	392,109
FY12	243,962	649,973	426,072
FY11	241,222	763,142	506,649

If the workload for these cases was stable over time, more cases would resolve in a timely manner, but that’s not what is observed. Fewer cases are getting resolved within the time parameters set forth in the Standards of Judicial Administration, despite fewer filings. Table 7 shows the proportion of cases of various types that are resolved within certain time parameters; for example, the time standard for misdemeanor cases is that 90% of cases should be disposed of in less than 30 days from the defendant’s first arraignment on the complaint.² In FY 05-06, 72% of cases were resolved within the standard; that proportion fell to 61% in FY 14-15.

Table 7: Proportion of Criminal Cases Disposed in Certain Timeframes

Fiscal year	Felonies disposed of in less than 12 months (A)	Felonies resulting in bindovers or certified pleas in less than _ days			Misdemeanors disposed of in less than _ days		
		30	45	90	30	90	120
		(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
FY15	88%	45%	55%	71%	61%	77%	83%
FY14	88%	50%	60%	75%	61%	78%	83%
FY13	89%	49%	59%	75%	63%	79%	84%
FY12	88%	48%	58%	75%	64%	80%	85%
FY11	87%	46%	56%	72%	63%	79%	83%
FY10	87%	46%	57%	73%	62%	78%	83%
FY09	86%	47%	57%	72%	64%	80%	85%
FY08	89%	54%	63%	78%	70%	85%	88%
FY07	91%	57%	66%	80%	71%	86%	90%
FY06	91%	59%	68%	82%	72%	86%	90%

² http://www.courts.ca.gov/cms/rules/index.cfm?title=standards&linkid=standard2_2

Non-traffic and Traffic Misdemeanor

Non-traffic misdemeanor workload doubled from the previous study to the current one.

If the new caseweight was adopted, the staff needed to process those cases would more than double. There isn't enough post-Proposition 47 filings data to know the magnitude of the filings trend following that legislation, but FY 14-15 filings data (which include 7 months of post-Prop 47 data) show a 10% increase in filings over the prior year. The FY 15-16 filings data will give us a more complete picture of the shift in workload from felony to misdemeanor due to Prop 47.

Increased workload in this casetype also stems from more failures to appear. Study courts were asked to provide FTA warrant data for criminal cases. From the two courts that were able to provide this data within the timeframe needed, the FTA warrant data showed a 72% increase in the number of FTA warrants since FY 2010-11. For the same period of time, those two courts showed a 15% increase in traffic misdemeanor FTA warrants and a sizeable decline in felony FTA warrants (-62%), confirming that the trend is unique to non-misdemeanor workload.

Courts also signaled that misdemeanants are coming to court with more trailing/unresolved cases than before. Aggregated data from the same two courts shows the average number of cases is greater than two, but most likely the underlying data would show a long-tailed curve where a large proportion of people would have one case, then another large proportion would have multiple (two or more) cases.

Traffic misdemeanor workload showed a very modest increase from one study to the next. In the Delphi sessions, court participants indicated that most people plead guilty and pay, which keeps the workload down. As with infractions, this is an area of court workload that has been targeted for innovation and efficiency (e.g. online automated customer service, pay online or by mail options, etc.), so it makes sense that the workload has not increased, or gone down, as in the case of infractions workload.

Felony

Felony workload seems to have undergone the most changes since the previous workload study. Realignment created new workload for courts that is not accounted for in the current caseweights; table 8 shows the volume of new matters and hearings (for about 50 courts) in recent years that are related to realignment.

Table 8. Mandatory Supervision, Post Release Community Supervision, and Parole Revocation/Modification Workload—Post-Sentence

	2013	2014	2015
No. of Petitions to Revoke/Modify	46,482	59,001	56,031
Warrants Issued	29,602	46,731	47,170
Calendared Events Set for Petitions	89,368	144,211	128,954
Evidentiary Hearings Held on Petitions	5,192	1,926	2,028

Additionally, pretrial program-related work, such as collaborating with jail and probation to identify eligibility for pretrial release; ensuring risk assessments are administered; monitoring compliance with supervised release, is another area of workload that is new to courts since the last study.

We only have one complete year of crime and filings data following Proposition 47, but it appears that the number of violent crimes committed has held steady despite a steep decline in felony filings (see table 9). While commission of violent crimes does not translate directly into court workload, it does mean that a greater proportion of a court’s felony workload may come from more serious crimes which typically are more time and resource- intensive; for example, they are less likely (or can’t) be prosecuted as misdemeanors.

Table 9: Violent Crimes Compared to Felony Filings

Years	Violent Crimes, Calendar Years 2010-2015				Felony filings (CY)	Violent Crimes as a proportion of total filings
	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault		
2015	1,861	12,793	52,785	99,149	189,849	87.7%
2014	1,697	9,397	48,650	91,681	260,811	58.1%
2013	1,745	7,459	53,621	88,809	269,491	56.3%
2012	1,878	7,828	56,491	94,432	254,296	63.2%
2011	1,794	7,678	54,358	91,483	238,038	65.2%
2010	1,809	8,325	58,100	95,723	245,772	66.7%

Source: Homicide in California, Office of the Attorney General, p.7

Casetype-specific issues: Family Law

Table 10: Family Law Caseweights

Casetype	2010 Study Caseweight (minutes)	2016 Proposed Caseweight (minutes)
Marital	1,057	1,058
IV-D Child Support	484	431
Domestic Violence	770	921
Parentage	1,158	1,236
Family Law—Other petitions	478	571

New rules, forms, and legislation are designed to produce better outcomes for families. New procedures may require court staff to perform additional paperwork processing and data entry, but can streamline proceedings later on by providing more information to the judicial officer and other parties upfront rather than during a hearing.

Some examples of those changes include California Rule of Court 5.83 (effective January 1, 2013) which results in marital and parentage cases having up to three status conferences or family-centered case resolution conferences that were not required when the 2010 study was completed.

Domestic Violence

Among the family law caseweights, the domestic violence caseweight showed the biggest increase from one workload study to the next. That increase may be attributed to changes in the Family Code since the last workload study. Family Code section 6340(a), effective January 1, 2015, states that custody, visitation, and support orders can now survive the expiration of the restraining order. This means courts are now handling more issues within these cases and will be holding onto them for longer. There may be fewer filings, but the workload in those cases increases because there is not the need to open a separate custody, visitation, or support action. Another change (Family code section 6320.5) made effective in 2012 states that restraining orders cannot be denied without a hearing. Hearings generate additional workload in the form of file preparation, noticing, and calendaring, in addition to the workload associated with the hearing itself.

Additionally, the DV-110 form (temporary restraining order) went from 5 pages (July 1, 2006) to 6 pages (July 1, 2016), with additional data input required and new issues included that sometimes require supplemental paperwork or clerk action, such as the proof of sale of firearms.

Family Law- Other Petitions

The preliminary weight that was developed and shared at the January WAAC meeting was 1,046 minutes. At the site visits and Delphi sessions some courts reported increases in more complicated petitions, such as surrogacy, but also thought that study participants might have reported time in the family law-other casetype that should have been attributed to the other family law petition types- parentage, child support, and domestic violence. With WAAC members affirming that the proposed caseweight seemed high for the type of cases that typically make up this category (e.g. underage marriage petitions, emancipation, third-party visitation), staff revisited the study data and Delphi session findings. Where Delphi participants proposed increased time in the parentage, child support, and domestic violence cases that were intended to correct for perceived underreporting of time, a corresponding amount of time was removed from the family law-other category. This adjustment was intended to correct for instances where staff might have reported their time spent on parentage, child support, and domestic violence cases in the family law-other category.

The resulting proposed caseweight of 571 minutes is more in line with the results of the previous study, which measured this workload at 478 minutes per filing. And since there seems to be few new petition types in this casetype category, other than surrogacy, and no known major changes in the law that would affect workload in this category, this proposed caseweight is a more appropriate measure of the workload for this casetype.

Casetype-specific issues: Juvenile

Table 11: Juvenile Caseweights

Casetype	2010 Study Caseweight (minutes)	2016 Proposed Caseweight (minutes)
Dependency	1,010	1,916
Delinquency	437	982

Juvenile Dependency

A number of new rules, forms, and procedures that have taken effect since 2010 increase court workload, but are intended to ensure better outcomes for children in the dependency system. Examples include:

- New JV-220 and related forms** for administering psychotropic medications, many of which became effective July 1, 2016, must be reviewed by a juvenile court judicial officer. Authorization requests are only valid for up to six months at a time, requiring follow up work for longer interventions. While there is no statewide data on the number of JV-220s filed in the courts, the State Auditor’s August 2016 analysis of the available state data found that nearly 12 percent of California’s more than 79,000 foster children were prescribed psychotropic medications during fiscal year 2014–15, with each child receiving an average of 10 medication prescriptions over the course of a year.
- New Legislation to Assist Non-Minor Dependents (AB 12, 212.)** New legislation allows non-minor dependents to remain wards of the court until age 21. Child Welfare Data show that the number of youth ages 18-21 in foster care increased from 2,335 in 2010 to 7,720 in 2016—an increase of 230% (see table 12).

Table 12: Children in Foster Care in California

Age Group	Point In Time						
	1-Oct-10	1-Oct-11	1-Oct-12	1-Oct-13	1-Oct-14	1-Oct-15	1-Oct-16
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Under 1	3,133	3,142	3,326	3,741	3,950	3,974	4,066
'1-2	7,140	7,022	7,028	7,725	8,039	8,294	8,163
'3-5	7,858	8,169	8,152	8,609	8,941	8,829	8,825
'6-10	9,974	9,876	9,972	10,927	11,760	11,917	11,752
'11-15	13,095	12,196	11,384	11,286	11,331	10,974	10,756
16-17	9,103	8,920	8,486	8,006	7,758	7,468	6,892
18-21	2,335	2,414	4,035	6,261	7,873	7,818	7,720
Total	52,638	51,739	52,383	56,555	59,652	59,274	58,174

*Data Source: CWS/CMS 2016 Quarter 3 Extract.
California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP), University of California at Berkeley*

In terms of other sources of increased workload, the number of contested placement hearings has increased from just under 9% in FY 10-11 to a little under 12% in FY 14-15 among the 28 courts that can report this information in JBSIS.

Juvenile Delinquency

Over the last ten years, filings for this casetype have declined by half; in FY 05-06, there were 70,643 original petitions filed, and in FY 14-15, there were 28,229. The drop in filings in this casetype reflects an increase in the use of diversion programs to steer youth away from the criminal justice system. The cases that remain tend to be more serious offenses, more complex, and longer running. Court staff see more substance abuse and mental health issues and report that appeals are more likely.

Another workload issue that was brought up by the study courts is the law requiring automatic records sealing (effective January 1, 2015). All juveniles, except those who committed serious crimes, have the right to have their record sealed automatically by the court rather than through filing a petition. This creates better outcomes for youth, but requires more workload from court staff, both in the actual sealing and in the tracking of records to be sealed.

Casetype Specific Issues: Probate and Mental Health

Table 13: Probate and Mental Health Caseweights

Casetype	2010 Study Caseweight (minutes)	2016 Proposed Caseweight (minutes)
Estates/Trusts	835	1,831
Conservatorship/Guardianship	3,564	3,580
Mental Health	403	392

Probate: Conservatorship/Guardianship and Estates/Trusts

The trajectory in probate filings over the last ten years looks like a “U” with filings at their lowest in FY 11-12, but increasing steadily since then. Though this increase is seen in both conservatorship/ guardianship cases and estates/trusts, the estates/trusts caseload shows more of an increase (about 8% over the last three FY).

Estates/Trusts

Estates and trusts showed a large increase in the caseweight over the previous study. Some of the factors cited were: 1) an increase in popularity/demand for trusts in the last couple of decades has also increased the number of trusts with flaws or problems that require more court time to untangle or fix; 2) poor housing market in the last several years has made it difficult to sell off trust assets.

Also, study courts mention that when conservatees are supported by a trust, the issues become more complex if there are problems with the trust.

Besides these two issues, which could not be substantiated empirically, there was little additional data to validate what appears to be a large increase in the caseweight. Follow-up conversations with study courts did not provide sufficient concrete data for the increase; because the measured time for this caseweight has at least doubled, staff proposes that WAAC approve a slightly lower final caseweight (1,831 minutes), which represents the time measured in the time study, rather than the Delphi-adjusted weight of 1,994 minutes.

Mental Health

In the six years since the last workload study was completed, mental health filings have nearly doubled. Looking at the different petition types that are filed as mental health cases, the number of mental competency cases has increased significantly. Data from the Judicial Branch’s statewide statistical data repository (JBSIS) shows that number of competency filings has increased about 160% since FY 09-10 (see table 14). A May 2016 Los Angeles Times article about the increase in these filings in Los Angeles County³ speculated that the rise was occurring in misdemeanor cases and could be related to Proposition 47, lack of treatment beds, and greater awareness of mental health issues and increase in co-occurring disorders such as drug use.

The increase in mental health cases conforms with the experience of study courts and WAAC member courts. At the January WAAC meeting, members indicated that these cases were occurring more regularly. The caseweight, on the other hand, is very similar to the weight measured in the previous study, which suggests that the actual workload of these cases has not changed much, even though they occur more frequently.

Table 14: Mental Health Filings and Competency Filings

Fiscal Year	Total Mental Health Filings Statewide	Mental Competency Filings Statewide⁴	Percentage of Mental Competency Cases Statewide
2009-10	16,279	5,132	32%
2010-11	21,490	7,547	35%
2011-12	23,732	9,477	40%
2012-13	24,992	10,235	41%
2013-14	27,931	12,354	44%
2014-15	29,866	13,256	44%

³ <http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-mental-competency-cases-20160525-snap-story.html>

⁴ Statewide estimate based on the courts that are able to report filings in this casetype category.

Future issues

Updating the workload measures that are used to quantify the Branch's funding need is a continual process. Already, new laws have been passed (Propositions 57, 64, 66) since the time study was completed in March 2016 that will affect case processing practices and the corresponding caseweights. Further implementation of language access plan recommendations will also impact court workload. Implementing Innovations Grant programs or adopting Futures Commission recommendations may also change court workload. Many courts are in the midst of upgrading case management systems, which should increase the quality and quantity of data collected once the systems are fully operational.

All of these changes underscore the need for the Judicial Branch to periodically re-measure workload in the courts, and WAAC has codified that need by adopting a recommendation to update the workload studies that are used to measure workload every five years. In addition to these periodic updates, WAAC may direct staff to make interim updates to the models to memorialize unexpected changes that affect court workload and that can be made outside of a full time study. The adoption of a complex civil caseweight is a recent example of an interim adjustment. As mentioned above, the fact that many courts were in the midst of implementing new case management systems in the time period surrounding the time study suggests a need to revisit those study courts and make any adjustments needed to reflect current practice.

Next steps

The above document was intended to provide a very brief overview of the workload study, with a specific focus on the analysis that was undertaken after the January 6, 2017 WAAC meeting. A more comprehensive report will be prepared for the Judicial Council to review and approve once WAAC approves the updates to the workload model to move forward to the Council. Specifically, the Workload Assessment Advisory Committee should recommend that the Judicial Council:

- 1) Adopt the caseweights and other model parameters for use in the Resource Assessment Study Model;
- 2) Approve the FY 17-18 RAS FTE estimates for use in trial court allocations via WAFM; and
- 3) Direct WAAC to conduct any necessary interim analyses or make any technical adjustments needed prior to the next workload study update, such as any needed adjustments to the caseweights following completion of the case management systems implementation in study courts.