

The Impact of Legal Aid Services on Economic Activity in Texas: An Analysis of Current Efforts and Expansion Potential



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Introduction

The proper functioning of a free society and an efficient economy require the availability of a fair and balanced legal system to adjudicate legitimate disputes and preserve individual rights. This mechanism for resolving disputes must be reasonably available to everyone; achieving this aim is widely considered a societal goal worthy of considerable support. In addition, a legal system accessible to all enhances economic outcomes.

For some citizens, basic legal assistance is simply too expensive. Efforts to address this problem encompass both the public sector (through support of legal services provided by various nonprofit organizations) and the private sector (through pro-bono attorneys).

Legal assistance can be critically important for the individuals involved, as issues related to marriage, divorce, immigration, child custody, housing, employment, and many other facets of daily life can be successfully resolved. In addition, the economy can benefit. For example, productivity is enhanced when the number of workdays missed due to legal problems

is reduced or eliminated, and more stable job, residential, and income patterns translate into tangible benefits. **While contributions to business activity are certainly not the primary objective of these efforts, they are nonetheless an important consequence.**

Legal aid services play a vital role in providing judicial access to less-advantaged persons. Current contributions are notable, yet many legitimate needs remain unmet. The Perryman Group (TPG) was asked to provide a reasonable quantification of the economic impact of existing legal aid activities and the potential effects of expansion. The analysis was sponsored by the Texas Access to Justice Commission.

Highlights of Study Findings

- The lives of thousands of Texans are directly affected by the assistance provided through legal aid. **Without this mechanism for access to the judicial system, many of these persons would be unable to resolve very difficult legal issues.**
- **Legal aid is concentrated among some of the most vulnerable groups in society.** Almost half of the 108,000 legal aid cases closed in Texas in 2007 were family law cases.
- **Funding for legal aid stems from several primary sources** including the federal government, state and local government, private bar contributions, and other private sources such as charities.

- Even with these sizable resources, Texas ranks 43rd in the nation in per-capita revenue for the provision of civil legal aid. **The existence of a major gap between the civil legal needs of low-income people and the legal help they receive is a persistent problem.**
- The Perryman Group examined the **economic impact of legal aid currently being provided as well as the potential effect of expanding funding for such services.**
 - **Currently, legal aid services lead to a sizable stimulus to the Texas economy.** The Perryman Group estimated the gain in business activity to include an annual **\$457.6 million in spending, \$219.7 million in output (gross product), and 3,171 jobs.**
 - **For every direct dollar expended in the state for indigent civil legal services, the overall annual gains to the economy are found to be \$7.42 in total spending, \$3.56 in output (gross product), and \$2.20 in personal income.**
 - Moreover, **this activity generates approximately \$30.5 million in yearly fiscal revenues to State and local governmental entities**, which is well above their approximately \$4.8 million in contributions.
- There is a large unmet need for legal aid, and **increased funding (and, thus, assistance) would lead to further gains in business activity** in addition to the other social benefits of more equitable

access. Two scenarios for potential funding expansion were examined.

- Under Case 1, TPG allowed the funding in Texas to rise sufficiently to be equivalent to the state's share of the low-income population within the United States. The **added yearly benefits under this scenario total \$325.9 million in expenditures, \$156.5 million in gross state product, \$96.7 million in personal income, and 2,259 permanent jobs.**
- In Case 2, it is assumed that funding rises to the level necessary to permit Texas to meet a portion of overall need equivalent to that occurring in the nation as a whole. Under these conditions, the **incremental benefits increase to an annual stimulus of \$816.6 million in aggregate expenditures, \$392.1 million in output, \$242.2 million in earnings, and 5,659 jobs.**
- **Clearly, providing access to legal assistance to the thousands of Texans with legitimate needs not currently being met is a worthy societal goal that should be pursued for many reasons that extend far beyond economics. Nonetheless, these efforts are beneficial to business activity and, even by that standard, represent a prudent use of resources.**

The Perryman Group's Perspective

The Perryman Group is a Texas-based economic research and analysis firm with more than twenty years of experience in assessing the economic impact of corporate expansions, regulatory changes, real estate developments, and myriad other types of events affecting business activity. TPG has conducted hundreds of impact analyses for the US and Texas economies as well as all Texas metro areas and counties.

TPG has maintained an extensive set of economic models for more than two decades, including econometric, impact assessment, demographic, occupational, and real estate absorption models developed to specifically reflect the underlying structure of various metropolitan areas, counties, and regions of the state.

Impact studies have been performed for hundreds of clients including many of the largest corporations in the world, governmental entities at all levels, educational institutions, major health care systems, utilities, and economic development organizations. Moreover, the firm has completed numerous economic assessments related to the judicial system in Texas and other states, as well as evaluations of programs which provide support for less-advantaged persons (such as Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program).

Legal Aid in Texas

The poor population is under-represented in terms of legal assistance. Nationally, there are more than ten times the number of private attorneys providing personal civil legal services to the general public as there are legal aid attorneys serving the poor. Legal Services Corporation (LSC) estimates that while there is one legal aid lawyer per 6,681 low-income people in the country, there is one lawyer providing personal civil legal services for every 525 members of the general population. In Texas, it is estimated there is one legal aid lawyer per 11,512 Texans who qualify for legal aid.

Texans Receiving Legal Aid Services

Legal aid is concentrated among some of the most vulnerable groups in society.

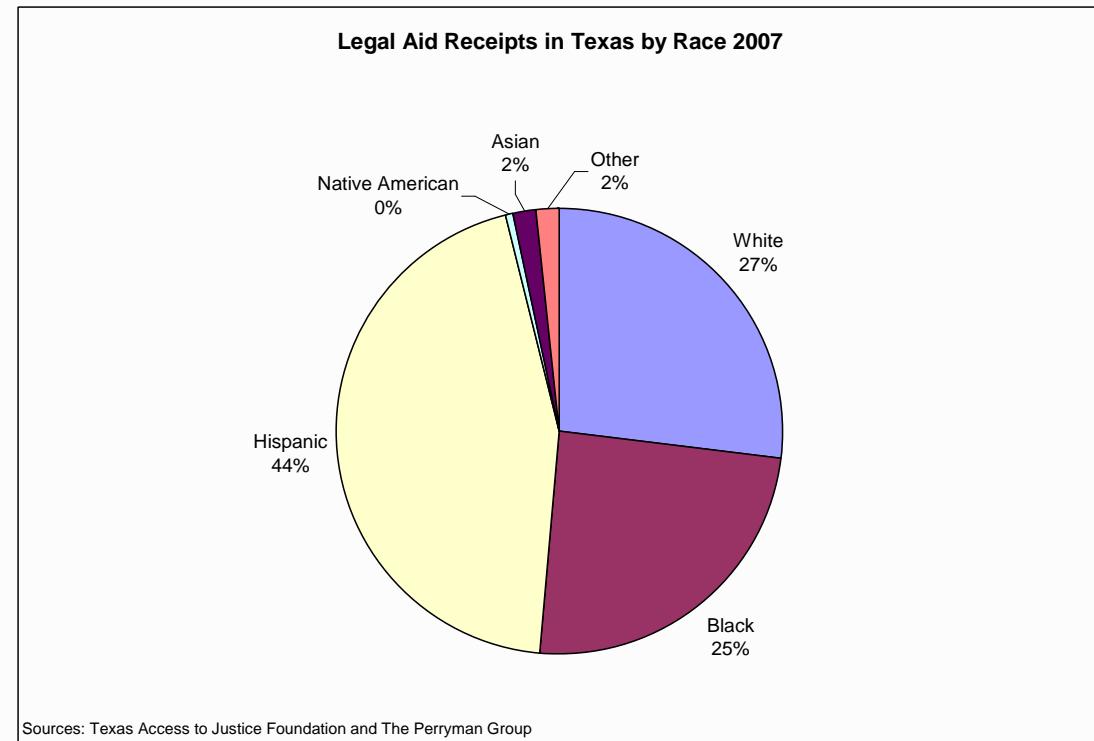
- Organizations funded by Texas Access to Justice Foundation assist thousands of victims of domestic violence.
- About three of every four people served by LSC-funded programs are women, often mothers struggling to keep their children safe and their families together.
- In a typical year, 4 out of 10 cases completed by LSC-funded programs revolve around family matters such as domestic violence and child custody.

Assistance spans age brackets and race/ethnicity. Thousands of children (under 18) and older Texans (over 60) are served.

Demographic Characteristics of Legal Aid Recipients in Texas				
Race	Under 18 years old	18-59 years old	60 years old and over	Totals Year Ended 2007
White	406	24,054	4,464	28,924
Black	462	22,685	3,196	26,343
Hispanic	2,695	40,820	4,419	47,934
Native American	3	367	89	459
Asian	60	1331	310	1,701
Other	129	1464	316	1,909
Total	3,755	90,721	12,794	107,270

Source: Texas Access to Justice Foundation

A breakout of persons assisted is indicated in the following chart.

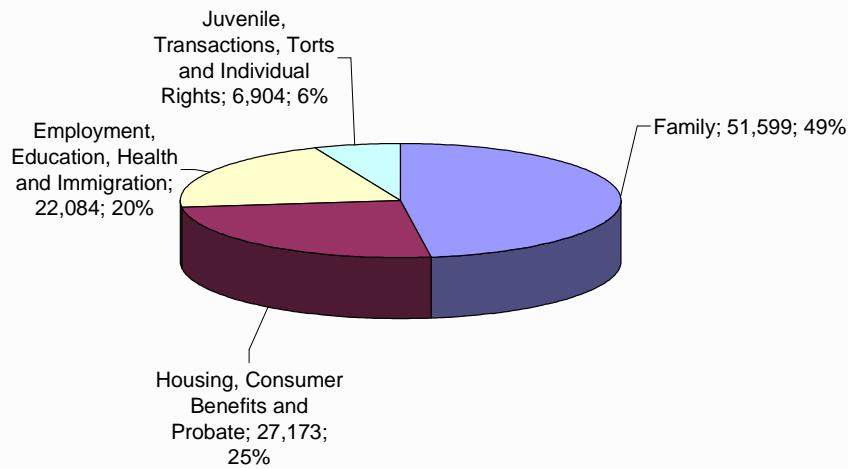


Size and Scope of Legal Aid Services

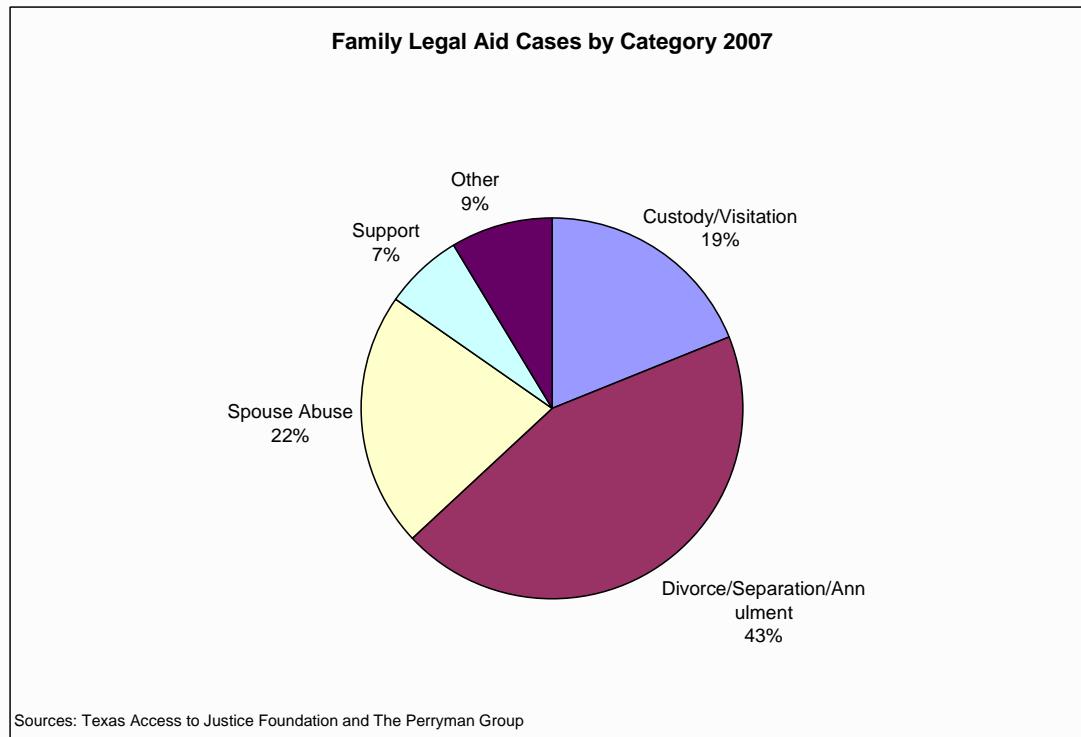
Almost 108,000 legal aid cases were closed in 2007. Approximately half of these (49%) were family cases.

2007 Legal Aid Closed Cases by Category All Funding Sources

Total cases: 107,760



Among the family cases, many are divorce/separation cases. Thousands more deal with spouse abuse or child custody.



Breakout of Family Legal Aid Cases in Texas	
Family	Totals Year Ended 2007
Adoption	468
Custody/Visitation	9,679
Divorce/Separation/Annulment	22,884
Guardianship/Conservatorship	1,204
Name Change	870
Parental Rights	435
Termination	0
Paternity	277
Spouse Abuse	11,209
Support	3,365
Other Family	1208
Total	51,599

Source: Texas Access to Justice Foundation

The lives of thousands of Texans are directly affected by the assistance provided through legal aid. Without this mechanism for access to the judicial system, many of these persons would be unable to resolve very difficult legal issues.

Funding for legal aid stems from several primary sources:

- the federal government,
- State and local government,
- private bar contributions, and
- other private sources such as charities.

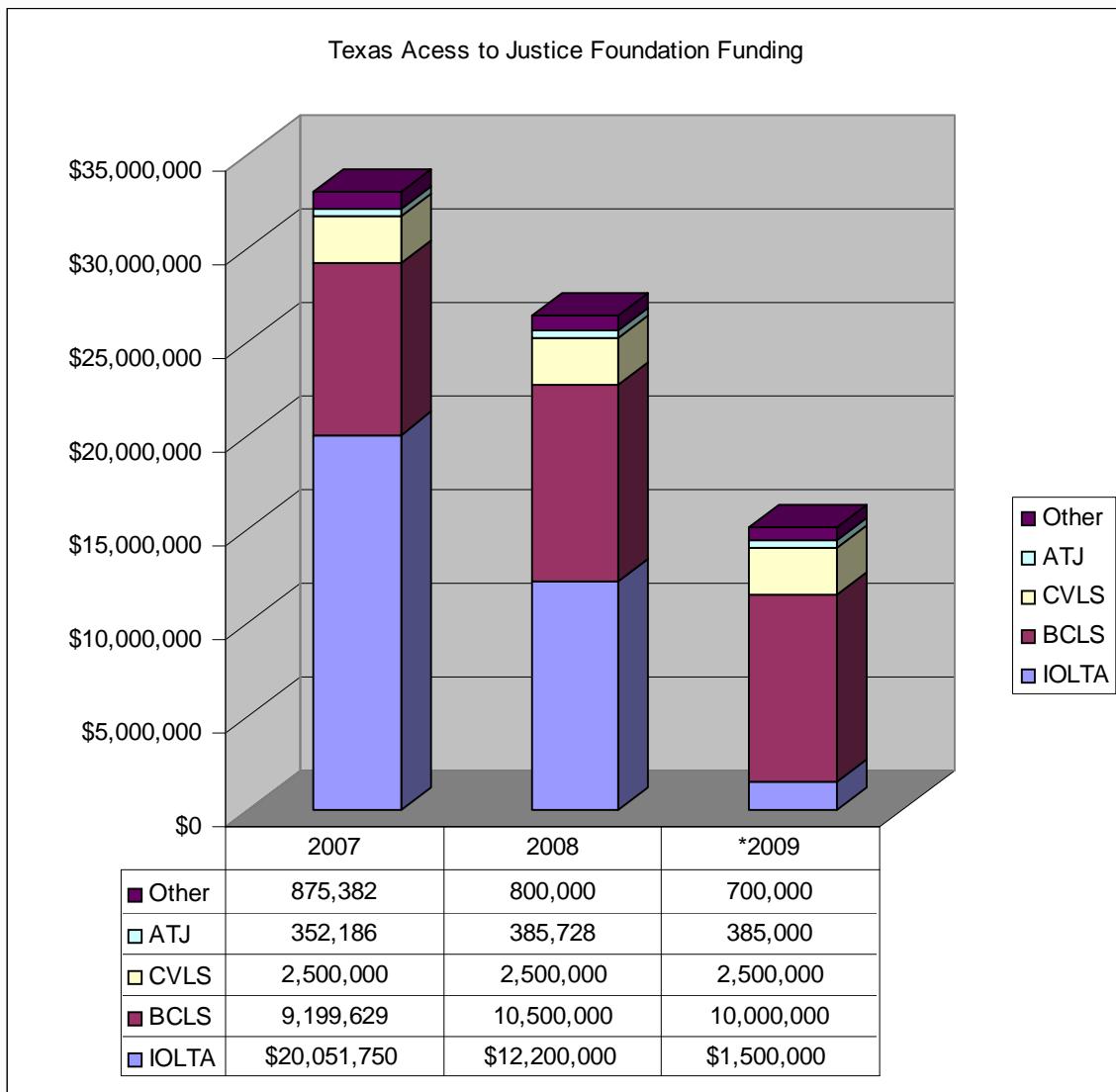
By far, the two primary funding sources for legal aid in Texas are the Legal Services Corporation (LSC) and the Texas Access to Justice Foundation.

LSC is a private, nonprofit corporation established by Congress in 1974 to promote equal access to justice and to provide high-quality legal assistance to low-income Americans. LSC distributes more than 95% of its funding to 138 independent local legal aid programs throughout the US, including three programs in Texas.

The Texas Access to Justice Foundation was created in 1984 by the Supreme Court of Texas and is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation that administers funding for civil legal aid for low-income Texans. **The Foundation is the largest Texas-based funding source for civil legal aid, granting millions of dollars each year to nonprofit legal aid organizations and administering funds** including the Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts (IOLTA) Program, Basic Civil Legal Services (BCLS), Crime Victims Civil Legal Services (CVCLS) Program, Access to

Justice Fee (ATJ), and private donations. These funds are granted to legal aid organizations that provide services to low-income Texans throughout the state.

As seen on the following chart, the IOLTA Program accounts for a significant portion of available funds for the Texas Access to Justice Foundation, but IOLTA funds are decreasing significantly due to fluctuating interest rates. **IOLTA funds in Texas totaled \$20 million in 2007, declining to \$12.2 million in 2008, and are expected to plummet to approximately \$1.5 million in 2009. This funding shortfall will have a major negative impact on legal aid programs throughout the state.**



* 2009 figures are projections

According to the State Bar of Texas, some 58% of active in-state attorneys provided an average of 43 hours of pro bono legal or indirect legal services benefiting the poor in 2006. Based on that average, there was a total of 1.77 million hours of free legal or indirect services to the poor performed in 2006. The average rate that attorneys would have charged for the pro bono work was \$234 per hour (were it not pro bono).

Reduced-fee services are another important method of providing access to the legal system for those with limited financial resources.

The State Bar of Texas noted that 29% of attorneys provided an average of 62 hours (1.28 million hours total) of substantially reduced fees for legal services to the poor in 2006. The average rate that attorneys would have charged for the reduced-fee legal services in 2006 was \$209 per hour according to the State Bar of Texas 2006 Pro Bono Survey.

However, the demands on attorneys' time are growing more intense nationwide. Based on *The American Lawyer* magazine's July 2008 issue, the average American law firm logged 25,893 hours, up 13.2% from 2006, while total hours contributed by the nation's 200 largest firms grew to 4.8 million, a record. Pro bono hours also trended upward, rising by 590,000 from 2006.

The underlying value of these hours is rising, with sizable increases in 2007 salaries and billing rates across the state (according to *Texas Lawyer* magazine's Annual Salary & Billing Survey). Among survey respondents, average hourly billing rates among lawyers increased to \$127 per hour for senior legal assistants and to \$185 per hour for first-year associates. Average hourly billing rates among equity partners increased 6.1% to \$380 with similar gains of 6.6% to \$358 per hour for non-equity partners.

Awards Stemming from Legal Aid Services

As noted, the legal assistance obtained can be life altering for the individuals involved. **In addition to the crucial nature of the access to the legal system from the perspective of quality of life or human/societal interest, the financial aspect of the aid is very important.** The following table illustrates the magnitude of awards in legal aid cases.

Awards from Texas Legal Aid		
Category	Back Awards	Monthly Benefits
Social Security, SSI	\$3,253,960.00	\$314,464.00
Other Federal Benefits	\$1,395,964.00	\$177,160.00
Unemployment Compensation	\$43,314.00	\$7,626.00
Food Stamps	\$43,478.00	\$31,675.00
Family Law - Child Support	\$4,393,111.00	\$1,200,802.00
Family Law - Alimony	\$666,741.00	\$65,057.00
Affirmative Landlord/Tenant Judgments	\$597,080.00	\$26,114.00
Affirmative Employment Judgments	\$370,172.00	\$6,073.00
Affirmative Consumer Judgments	\$5,718,509.00	\$12,535.00
Other Individual Rights	\$19,703.00	\$2,175.00
Other Worker Comp, Taxes	\$1,049,380.00	\$1,796.00
Other Torts	\$22,756.00	\$0.00
Other Homeownership/Real Estate	\$64,091.00	\$0.00
Other Property Settlement	\$861,365.00	\$0.00
Other	\$104,649.00	\$4,226.00
Life Insurance Recovery	\$0.00	\$49.00
Probate	\$110,833.00	\$0.00
Other - CVC Claims	\$346,567.00	\$0.00
Other Lump Sum Retirement Recovery	\$721,526.00	\$0.00
Other - Divorce Settlement	\$26,890.00	\$0.00
Other - Health	\$15,000.00	\$0.00
Totals	\$19,825,089.00	\$1,849,752.00

Source: Texas Access to Justice Foundation

The Need for Additional Resources

Even with these sizable resources, Texas ranks 43rd in the nation in per-capita revenue for the provision of civil legal aid. Limited resources and, in certain instances, declining resources, restrictions on the uses of funding, and the scarcity of legal services in some of the rural areas of the state are major problems. In fact, Federal funding currently falls far short of the inflation-adjusted level achieved in 1981.

In addition, declining interest rates have had a major impact on IOLTA revenues, an important source of funding for legal aid in Texas. In 2007, IOLTA revenue was projected to reach \$28 million, but totaled only \$20 million. With major interest rate declines during the past year, IOLTA revenue fell to \$12 million in 2008, and is projected to decline to \$1.5 million in 2009, significantly affecting the funds available for indigent legal services in the state.

At the same time, the allocation formula for LSC funding is based upon data from the 2000 Census of Population. Because (1) Texas has had a substantially greater population increase since 2000 than most other parts of the country, and (2) much of that gain has occurred in lower-income segments, the state has received disproportionately lower funding than would be appropriate given current demographic patterns.

Almost 15 years ago, a major study (the *Comprehensive Legal Needs Study* funded by the American Bar Association and released in 1994) documented the **existence of a major gap between the civil legal needs of low-income people and the legal help they received**. Among its findings were the facts that on the average, low-income households

experienced approximately one civil legal need per year and that only a small portion of these legal needs resulted in legal help of any type. Assistance was received from a legal aid provider or the private bar for roughly one in five of all problems identified.

Since that time, the **problem has persisted**. The *Documenting the Justice Gap in America* study found that for every client served by an LSC-funded program, at least one person who sought help was turned down because of insufficient resources. In fact, little progress has been made since the mid-1990s; **the LSC still estimates that only about 20% of the legal problems of poor people are addressed with the assistance of either a private attorney (pro bono or paid) or a legal aid lawyer.**

Circumstances can put even more pressure on the system. For example, Hurricane Katrina increased the needs of many already eligible clients for legal aid and created a new group of eligible clients. Legal services programs in the Gulf Coast region were confronted with overwhelming demand for legal services. Many of these client needs were persistent, including problems such as resolution of landlord-tenant disputes, legal issues related to temporary housing in mobile homes, home repair and contractor disputes, consumer fraud issues, health problems, and increased family law issues, such as child abuse and domestic violence from disaster-related distress.

Lone Star Legal Aid, headquartered in Houston, for instance, experienced a 15% increase in eligible clients as a result of hurricane evacuees and handled more than 6,300 hurricane-related problems in the year following the hurricanes. Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid has had an 11% rise in

cases since September 2005 as a result of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Both regions are now handling a significant number of incremental cases related to Hurricane Ike. Other specific events (such as the surge in demand for family legal services associated with the situation at El Dorado) have also contributed to heightened requirements around the state.

The legal aid system in Texas is thus facing growing needs for service even as available funding drops. This combination of increasing demand in the face of declining resources is challenging an already overburdened system.

Impact of Legal Aid Services

In order to assess the impact of legal aid on the economy, **The Perryman Group first examined the size and scope of services currently being provided.** Next, TPG analyzed the need for such services based on demographic patterns. **The economic impacts of both (1) current legal aid and (2) potentially expanded assistance were measured.**

The current effects were measured using a framework that seeks to value the contribution to overall economic welfare in a conservative manner. Using the ratio of value-added for typical legal services to income earned in providing those services (as derived from the model described below and data from the US Department of Commerce), it is possible to generate the estimates of the incremental benefits of purchased legal services within the market. Because a portion of this income reflects partner profits and other types of compensation that are not applicable to legal aid activity, this calculation must be adjusted to reflect only the segment of overall payments attributable to wages, salaries, and benefits. The information required for this modification is also obtained from the US Department of Commerce. The result of the computations is that **the typical contribution to economic well-being per dollar of legal aid spending is approximately \$2.65 per dollar expended. Based on the average resources devoted to matters in Texas, the social value per legal aid case is about \$1,514.**

It should be noted that this measure **likely understates the true benefit in several respects.** First, because attorneys and others providing services to the indigent are compensated at levels well below the average

in the private sector, the cost per case (and, hence, the measured benefit) is likely to be well below the levels observed in the market as a whole. Second, because of the limited resources available for indigent legal aid relative to that in the population as a whole, it is likely that there is greater social value per dollar expended (since only a small fraction of needs can be met, services would tend to be allocated toward the most serious matters). Third, the measured effects are based on market data which only measures private returns and does not capture externalities. In many instances, litigation merely brings a transfer of resources from one entity to another. Because of the critical nature of many legal aid cases in the lives of individuals, they would generally reflect positive social benefits to a greater degree than the norm for all matters.

To assess the potential incremental (over and above the current levels) benefits of expanding funding for assistance, TPG developed two scenarios. In the first case, it is assumed that the resources available in Texas are permitted to expand to a level equivalent to the percentage of low-income individuals in the state. At present, Texas accounts for almost 5.8% of funding from all sources for indigent legal assistance in the US, but has approximately 9.9% of the relevant population. **The second illustration presumes that Texas is able to achieve a level of market penetration for legal aid cases that is equivalent to the national average.** These two scenarios were chosen for illustrative purposes. Obviously, even greater commitments could be justified, as both of these outcomes would continue to leave the vast majority of needs unmet.

Highlights from this analysis are included in this section. Appendix C includes further detail for the state of Texas as well as specific results for

each county, metro area, and planning region. Results were allocated across geographic areas based on demographic estimates of the needs in each area relative to the capacity of the local legal system. These measures were derived from the various county submodels of the Texas Econometric Model, which is more fully described in Appendix A.

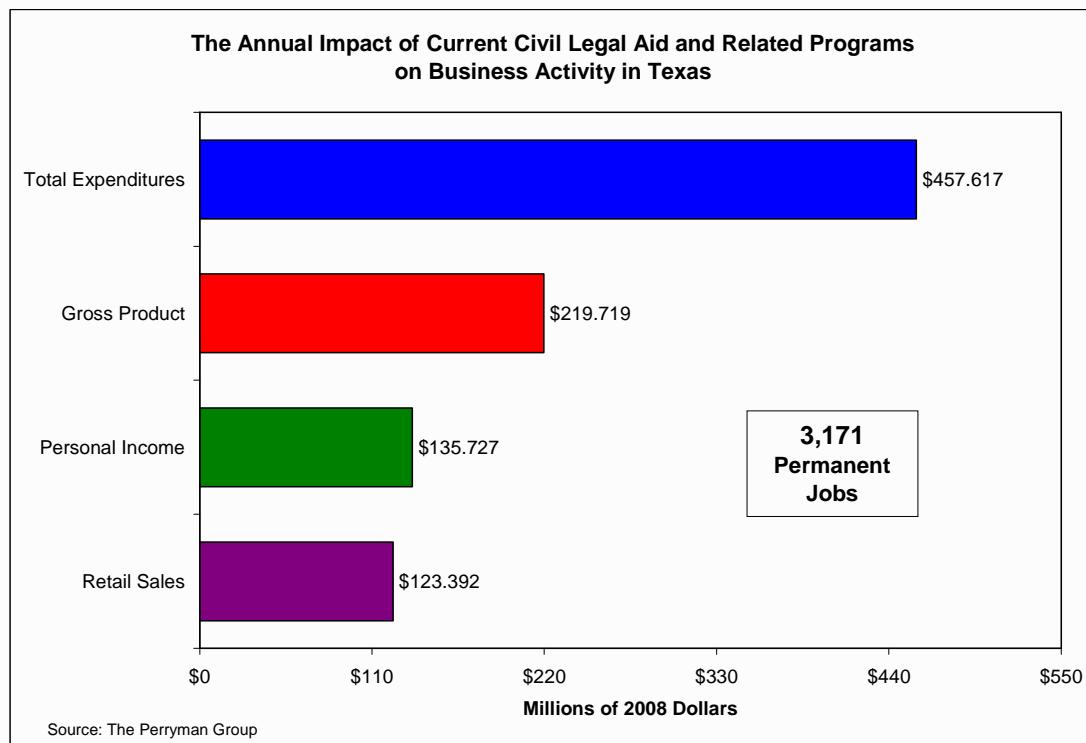
Methods Used in This Analysis

The methods used in this study to assess the economic impact of current and expanded legal aid activity on the Texas economy include dynamic input-output assessment, which essentially uses extensive survey data, industry information, and a variety of corroborative source materials to create a matrix describing the various goods and services (known as resources or inputs) required to produce one unit (a dollar's worth) of output for a given sector. Once the base information is compiled, it can be mathematically simulated to generate evaluations of the magnitude of successive rounds of activity involved in the overall production process.

In this case, the direct value of the benefits was derived as noted above. In order to estimate the total effects, it was assumed that the resources were expended in accordance with the typical consumption patterns of low-income households with full adjustment for leakages from the spending stream. A detailed explanation of the methods and terms used in this study, including the pertinent econometric and input-output systems, may be found in Appendices A and B.

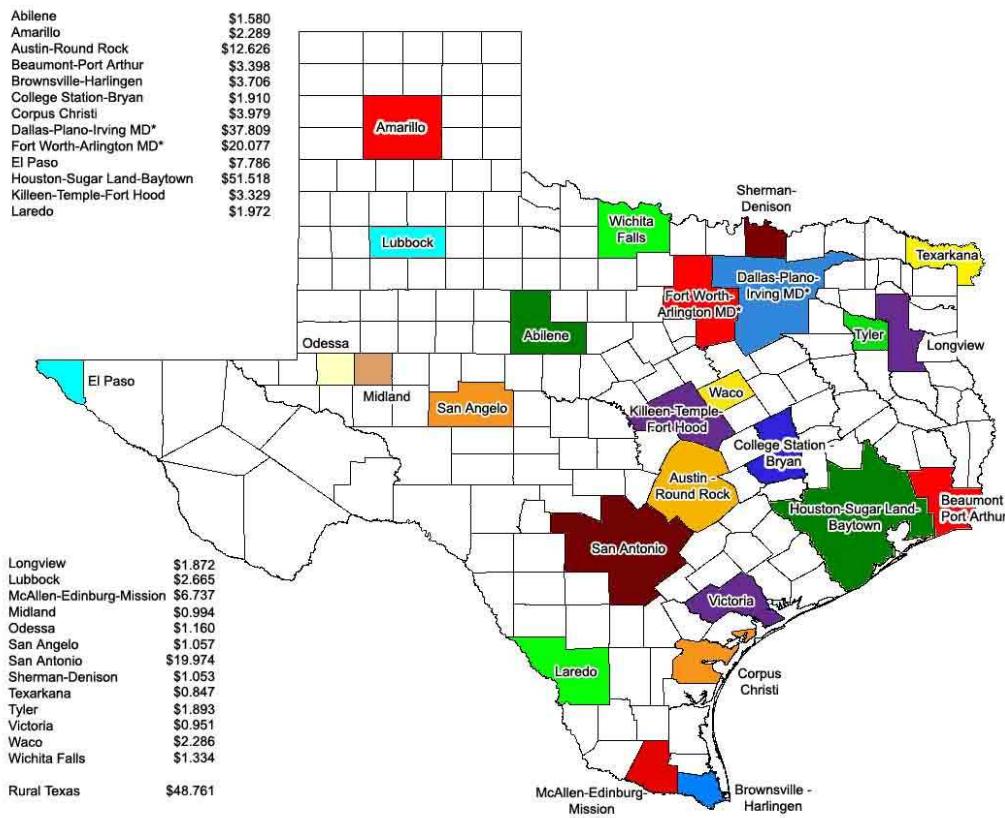
Current Impact of Legal Aid Services

Legal aid services lead to a sizable stimulus to the Texas economy. The Perryman Group estimated the gain in business activity to include an annual \$457.6 million in spending, \$219.7 million in output (gross product), and 3,171 jobs.



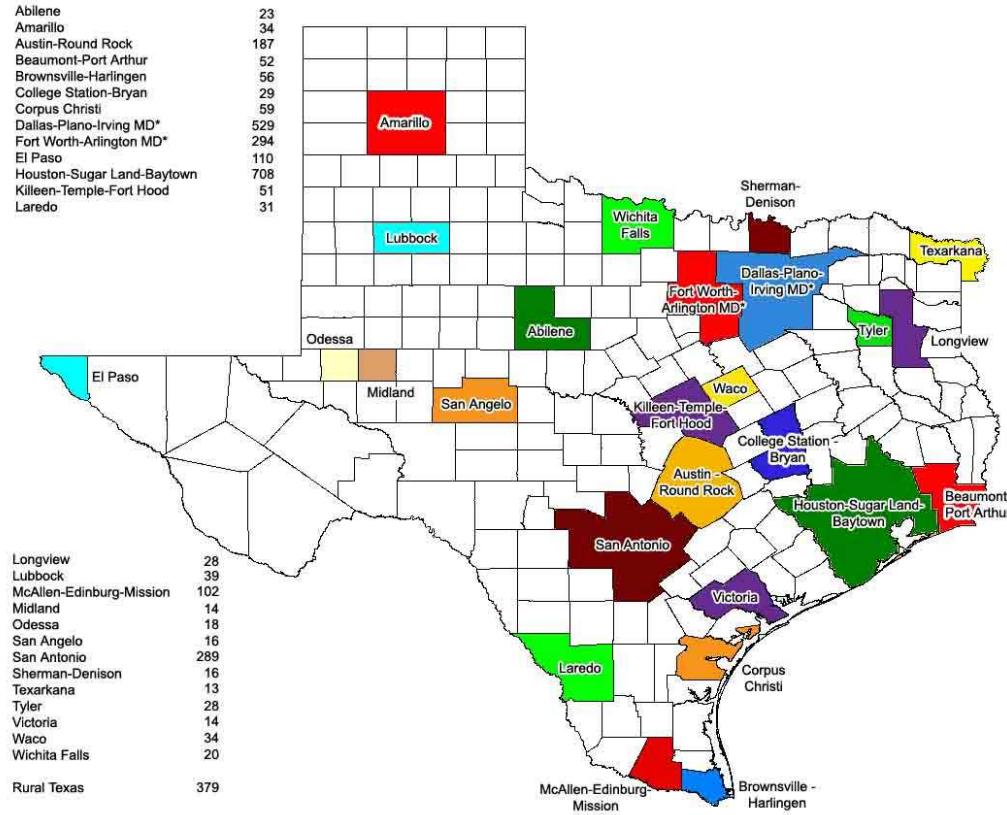
This incremental activity is spread through communities in many areas of the state. The following maps indicate key results for metro areas and rural Texas. Detailed effects by industry, county, and region are exhibited in Appendix C.

Impact of Current Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Annual Output (Real Gross Product) in Texas Metropolitan and Rural Areas (in millions of current dollars)



Source: The Perryman Group

Impact of Current Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Employment in Texas Metropolitan and Rural Areas



Source: The Perryman Group

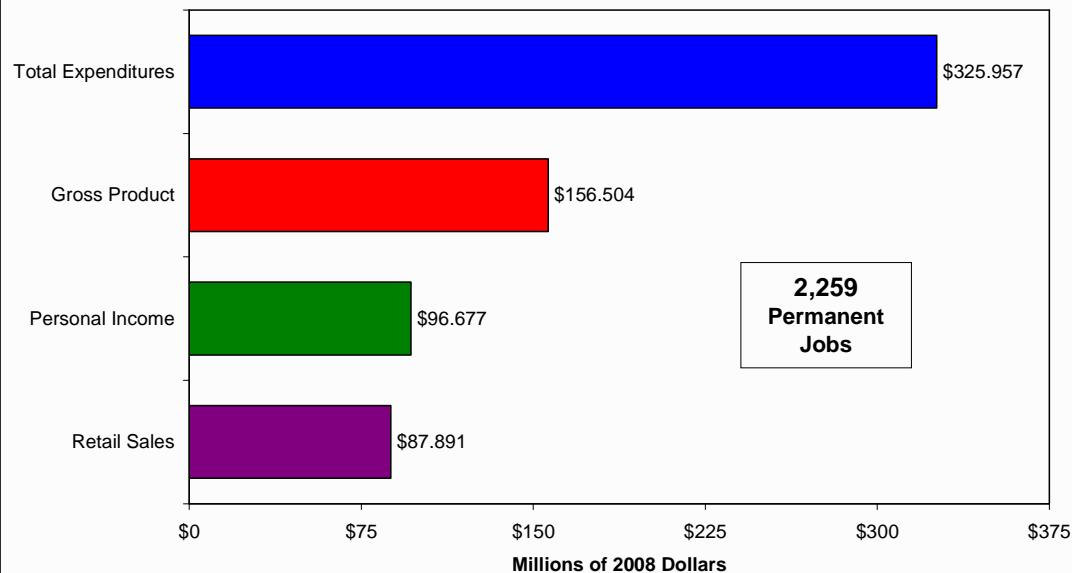
Note that for every direct dollar expended in the state for indigent civil legal services, the overall annual gains to the economy are found to be \$7.42 in total spending, \$3.56 in output (gross product), and \$2.20 in personal income. Moreover, this activity generates approximately \$30.5 million in yearly fiscal revenues to State and

local governmental entities, which is well above their approximately \$4.8 million in contributions.

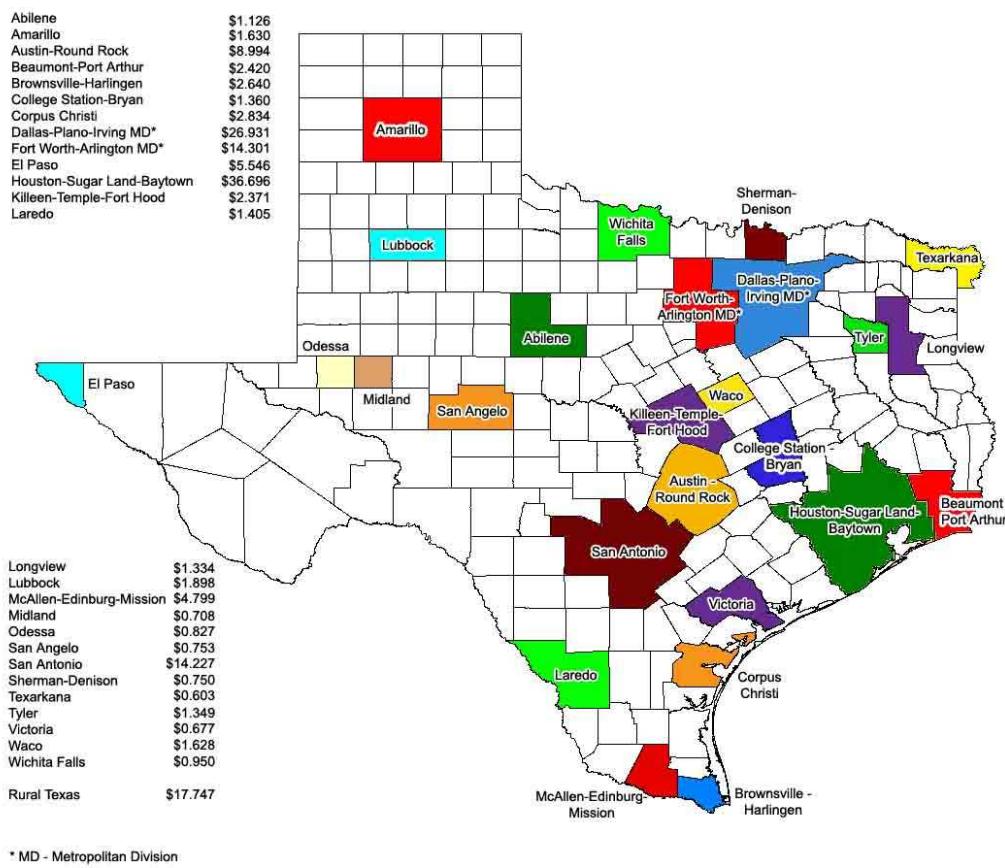
Potential Expanded Impact of Legal Aid Services: Case 1

There is a large unmet need for legal aid, and additional funding (and, thus, assistance) would lead to further gains in business activity even beyond the other social benefits of more equitable access. As noted earlier, under the Case 1 set of assumptions, TPG allowed the funding in Texas to rise sufficiently to be equivalent to the state's share of the low-income population within the United States. **The added yearly benefits under this scenario total \$325.9 million in expenditures, \$156.5 million in gross state product, \$96.7 million in personal income, and 2,259 permanent jobs.** Overall results for the state and its metropolitan areas are illustrated below, with detailed findings by industry and county given in Appendix C.

**The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related
Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case I -- Funding Supplement
Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Resources to be Equivalent to the
Proportion of Indigent Residents)**

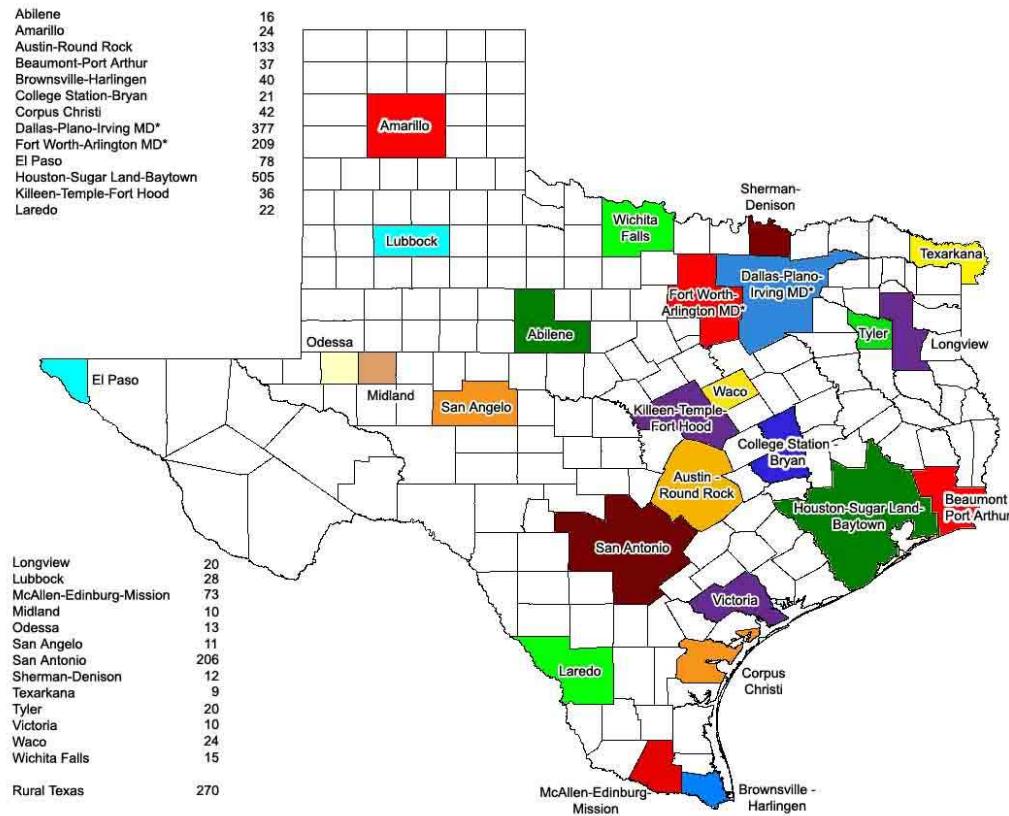


Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Annual Output (Real Gross Product) in Texas Metropolitan and Rural Areas: Case 1 (in millions of current dollars)



Source: The Perryman Group

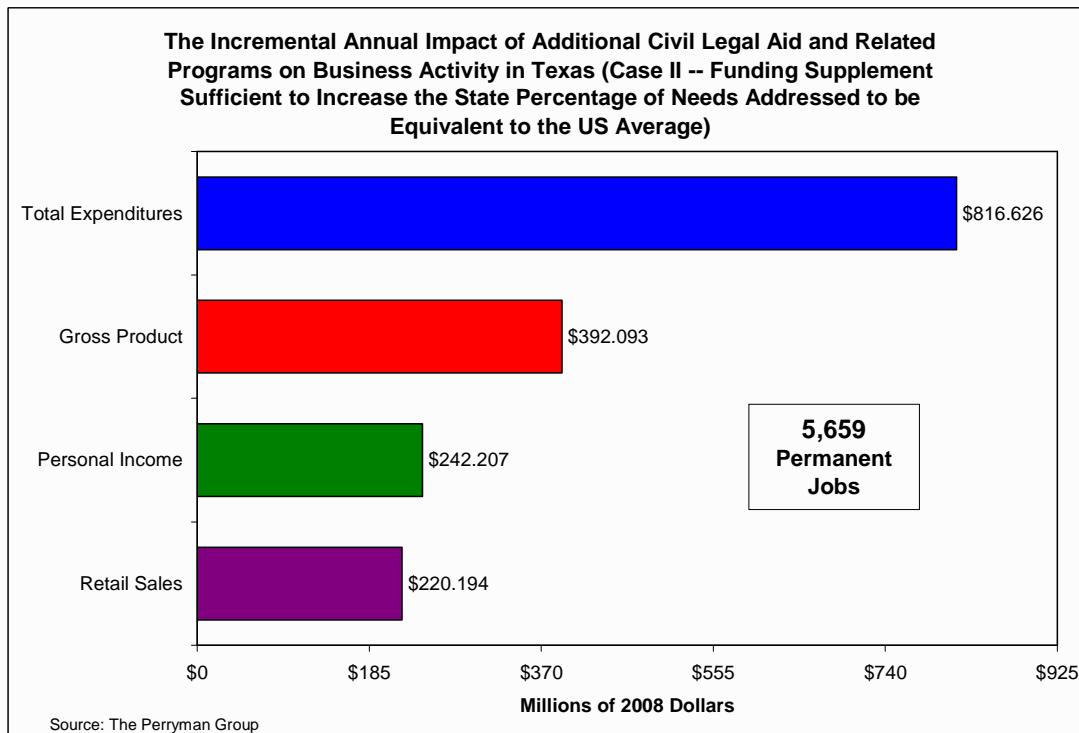
Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Employment in Texas Metropolitan and Rural Areas: Case 1



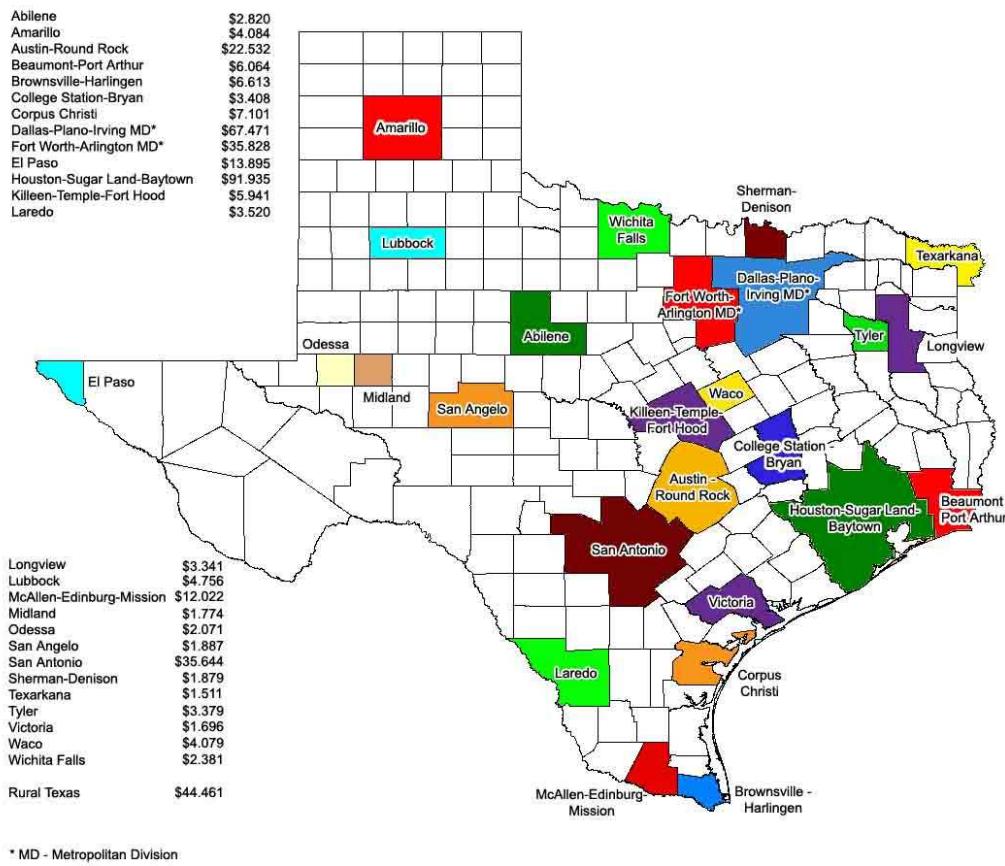
Source: The Perryman Group

Potential Expanded Impact of Legal Aid Services: Case 2

In Case 2, it is assumed that funding rises to the level necessary to permit Texas to meet a portion of overall need equivalent to that occurring in the nation as a whole. Under these conditions, the incremental benefits increase to an annual stimulus of \$816.6 million in aggregate expenditures, \$392.1 million in output, \$242.2 million in earnings, and 5,659 jobs. Results for the metropolitan portions of the state are graphically illustrated below, with more detail offered in Appendix C. It should be noted that the increases examined in each scenario are well below the relative performance levels of many states and even further below the access levels available to the population as a whole.

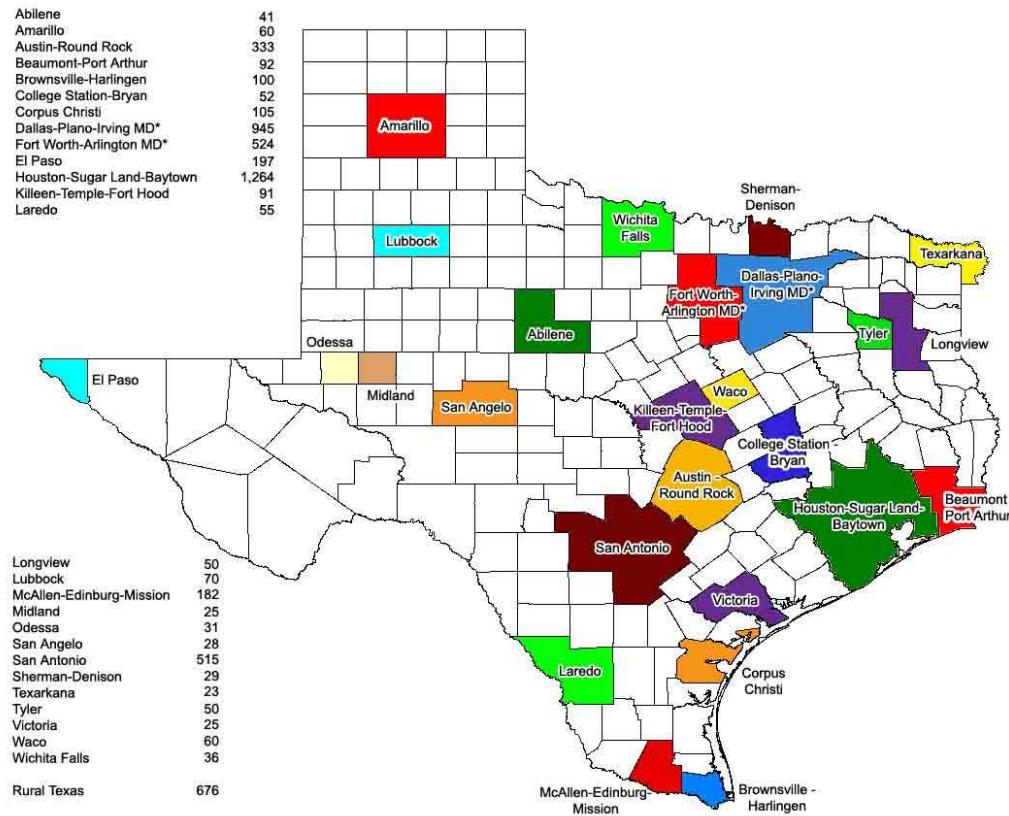


Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Annual Output (Real Gross Product) in Texas Metropolitan and Rural Areas: Case 2 (in millions of current dollars)



Source: The Perryman Group

Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Employment in Texas Metropolitan and Rural Areas: Case 2



Source: The Perryman Group

Conclusion

Accessibility to civil legal services for all citizens is desirable both from the perspective of individuals and the economy. Legal assistance can be crucial to maintaining quality of life and dealing with critical personal and family issues.

At the same time, providing legal aid has notable positive economic outcomes. **The Perryman Group analyzed the impact of assistance currently being provided and found that it includes \$457.6 million in spending, \$219.7 million in output, and 3,171 permanent jobs. Even so, many needs are going unmet due to funding constraints.**

TPG considered two scenarios with regard to potential expansion in the level of funding available. The economic benefits of the incremental services were found to include \$325.9 million – \$816.6 million in spending, \$156.5 million to \$392.1 million in output, and 2,259 – 5,659 permanent jobs (depending on the assumed level of additional aid).

Providing access to civil legal assistance to the thousands of Texans with legitimate needs not currently being met is a worthy societal goal that should be pursued for many reasons extending far beyond economics. Nonetheless, these efforts are beneficial to business activity and, even by that standard, represent a prudent use of resources.

Respectfully submitted,



The Perryman Group
M. Ray Perryman, PhD, President

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Texas Econometric Model Methodology

Texas Econometric Model Methodology

Overview

The Texas Econometric Model was developed by TPG almost 30 years ago has been consistently maintained and updated since that time. It is formulated in an internally consistent manner and is designed to permit the integration of relevant global, national, state, and local factors into the projection process. It is the result of more than a quarter century of continuing research in econometrics, economic theory, statistical methods, and key policy issues and behavioral patterns, as well as intensive, ongoing study of all aspects of the global, US, Texas, and local area economies. It is extensively used by scores of federal and State governmental entities on an ongoing basis, as well as hundreds of major corporations.

This section describes the forecasting process in a comprehensive manner, focusing on both the modeling and the supplemental analysis. The overall methodology, while certainly not ensuring perfect foresight, permits an enormous body of relevant information to impact the economic outlook in a systematic manner.

Model Logic and Structure

The Texas Econometric Model revolves around a core system which projects output (real and nominal), income (real and nominal), and employment by industry in a simultaneous manner. For purposes of illustration, it is useful to initially consider the employment functions. Essentially, employment within the system is a derived demand relationship obtained from a neo-Classical production function. The expressions are augmented to include dynamic temporal adjustments to changes in relative factor input costs, output and

(implicitly) productivity, and technological progress over time. Thus, the typical equation includes output, the relative real cost of labor and capital, dynamic lag structures, and a technological adjustment parameter. The functional form is logarithmic, thus preserving the theoretical consistency with the neo-Classical formulation.

The income segment of the model is divided into wage and non-wage components. The wage equations, like their employment counterparts, are individually estimated at the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) level of aggregation. Hence, income by place of work is measured for approximately 90 production categories. The wage equations measure real compensation, with the form of the variable structure differing between “basic” and “non-basic.”

The basic industries, comprised primarily of the various components of Mining, Agriculture, and Manufacturing, are export-oriented, i.e., they bring external dollars into the area and form the core of the economy. The production of these sectors typically flows into national and international markets; hence, the labor markets are influenced by conditions in areas beyond the borders of the particular region. Thus, real (inflation-adjusted) wages in the basic industry are expressed as a function of the corresponding national rates, as well as measures of local labor market conditions (the reciprocal of the unemployment rate), dynamic adjustment parameters, and ongoing trends.

The “non-basic” sectors are somewhat different in nature, as the strength of their labor markets is linked to the health of the local export sectors. Consequently, wages in these industries are related to those in the basic segment of the economy. The relationship also includes the local labor market measures contained in the basic wage equations.

Note that compensation rates in the export or “basic” sectors provide a key element of the interaction of the regional economies with national and international market phenomena, while the “non-basic” or local industries are strongly impacted by area production levels. Given the wage and employment equations, multiplicative identities in each industry provide expressions for total compensation; these totals may then be aggregated to determine aggregate wage and salary income. Simple linkage equations are then estimated for the calculation of personal income by place of work.

The non-labor aspects of personal income are modeled at the regional level using straightforward empirical expressions relating to national performance, dynamic responses, and evolving temporal patterns. In some instances (such as dividends, rents, and others) national variables (for example, interest rates) directly enter the forecasting system. These factors have numerous other implicit linkages into the system resulting from their simultaneous interaction with other phenomena in national and international markets which are explicitly included in various expressions.

The output or gross area product expressions are also developed at the 3-digit NAICS level. Regional output for basic industries is linked to national performance in the relevant industries, local and national production in key related sectors, relative area and national labor costs in the industry, dynamic adjustment parameters, and ongoing changes in industrial interrelationships (driven by technological changes in production processes).

Output in the non-basic sectors is modeled as a function of basic production levels, output in related local support industries (if applicable), dynamic temporal adjustments, and ongoing patterns. The inter-industry linkages are obtained from the input-output (impact assessment) system which is part of

the overall integrated modeling structure maintained by The Perryman Group. Note that the dominant component of the econometric system involves the simultaneous estimation and projection of output (real and nominal), income (real and nominal), and employment at a disaggregated industrial level. This process, of necessity, also produces projections of regional price deflators by industry. These values are affected by both national pricing patterns and local cost variations and permit changes in prices to impact other aspects of economic behavior. Income is converted from real to nominal terms using Texas Consumer Price Index, which fluctuates in response to national pricing patterns and unique local phenomena.

Several other components of the model are critical to the forecasting process. The demographic module includes (1) a linkage equation between wage and salary (establishment) employment and household employment, (2) a labor force participation rate function, and (3) a complete population system with endogenous migration. Given household employment, labor force participation (which is a function of economic conditions and evolving patterns of worker preferences), and the working age population, the unemployment rate and level become identities.

The population system uses Census information, fertility rates, and life tables to determine the “natural” changes in population by age group. Migration, the most difficult segment of population dynamics to track, is estimated in relation to relative regional and extra-regional economic conditions over time. Because evolving economic conditions determine migration in the system, population changes are allowed to interact simultaneously with overall economic conditions. Through this process, migration is treated as endogenous to the system, thus allowing population to vary in accordance with relative business performance (particularly employment).

Retail sales is related to income, interest rates, dynamic adjustments, and patterns in consumer behavior on a store group basis. Inflation at the state level relates to national patterns, indicators of relative economic conditions, and ongoing trends. As noted earlier, prices are endogenous to the system.

A final significant segment of the forecasting system relates to real estate absorption and activity. The short-term demand for various types of property is determined by underlying economic and demographic factors, with short-term adjustments to reflect the current status of the pertinent building cycle. In some instances, this portion of the forecast requires integration with the Multi-Regional Industry-Occupation System which is maintained by The Perryman Group.

The overall Texas Econometric Model contains numerous additional specifications, and individual expressions are modified to reflect alternative lag structures, empirical properties of the estimates, simulation requirements, and similar phenomena. Moreover, it is updated on an ongoing basis as new data releases become available. Nonetheless, the above synopsis offers a basic understanding of the overall structure and underlying logic of the system.

Model Simulation and Multi-Regional Structure

The initial phase of the simulation process is the execution of a standard non-linear algorithm for the state system and that of each of the individual sub-areas. The external assumptions are derived from scenarios developed through national and international models and extensive analysis by The Perryman Group.

Once the initial simulations are completed, they are merged into a single system with additive constraints and interregional flows. Using information on minimum regional requirements, import needs, export potential, and locations, it becomes possible to balance the various forecasts into a mathematically consistent set of results. This process is, in effect, a disciplining exercise with regard to the individual regional (including metropolitan and rural) systems. By compelling equilibrium across all regions and sectors, the algorithm ensures that the patterns in state activity are reasonable in light of smaller area dynamics and, conversely, that the regional outlooks are within plausible performance levels for the state as a whole.

The iterative simulation process has the additional property of imposing a global convergence criterion across the entire multi-regional system, with balance being achieved simultaneously on both a sectoral and a geographic basis. This approach is particularly critical on non-linear dynamic systems, as independent simulations of individual systems often yield unstable, non-convergent outcomes.

It should be noted that the underlying data for the modeling and simulation process are frequently updated and revised by the various public and private entities compiling them. Whenever those modifications to the database occur, they bring corresponding changes to the structural parameter estimates of the various systems and the solutions to the simulation and forecasting system. The multi-regional version of the Texas Econometric Model is re-estimated and simulated with each such data release, thus providing a constantly evolving and current assessment of state and local business activity.

The Final Forecast

The process described above is followed to produce an initial set of projections. Through the comprehensive multi-regional modeling and simulation process, a systematic analysis is generated which accounts for both historical patterns in economic performance and inter-relationships and best available information on the future course of pertinent external factors. While the best available techniques and data are employed in this effort, they are not capable of directly capturing “street sense,” i.e., the contemporaneous and often non-quantifiable information that can materially affect economic outcomes. In order to provide a comprehensive approach to the prediction of business conditions, it is necessary to compile and assimilate extensive material regarding current events and factors both across the state of Texas and elsewhere.

This critical aspect of the forecasting methodology includes activities such as (1) daily review of hundreds of financial and business publications and electronic information sites; (2) review of all major newspapers in the state on a daily basis; (3) dozens of hours of direct telephone interviews with key business and political leaders in all parts of the state; (4) face-to-face discussions with representatives of major industry groups; and (5) frequent site visits to the various regions of the state. The insights arising from this “fact finding” are analyzed and evaluated for their effects on the likely course of the future activity.

Another vital information resource stems from the firm’s ongoing interaction with key players in the international, domestic, and state economic scenes. Such activities include visiting with corporate groups on a regular basis and being regularly involved in the policy process at all levels. The firm is also an

active participant in many major corporate relocations, economic development initiatives, and regulatory proceedings.

Once organized, this information is carefully assessed and, when appropriate, independently verified. The impact on specific communities and sectors that is distinct from what is captured by the econometric system is then factored into the forecast analysis. For example, the opening or closing of a major facility, particularly in a relatively small area, can cause a sudden change in business performance that will not be accounted for by either a modeling system based on historical relationships or expected (primarily national and international) factors.

The final step in the forecasting process is the integration of this material into the results in a logical and mathematically consistent manner. In some instances, this task is accomplished through “constant adjustment factors” which augment relevant equations. In other cases, anticipated changes in industrial structure or regulatory parameters are initially simulated within the context of the Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System to estimate their ultimate effects by sector. Those findings are then factored into the simulation as constant adjustments on a distributed temporal basis. Once this scenario is formulated, the extended system is again balanced across regions and sectors through an iterative simulation algorithm analogous to that described in the preceding section.

APPENDIX B

US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System

Methodology

US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System Methodology

The basic modeling technique employed in this study is known as input-output analysis. This methodology essentially uses extensive survey data, industry information, and a variety of corroborative source materials to create a matrix describing the various goods and services (known as resources or inputs) required to produce one unit (a dollar's worth) of output for a given sector. Once the base information is compiled, it can be mathematically simulated to generate evaluations of the magnitude of successive rounds of activity involved in the overall production process.

There are two essential steps in conducting an input-output analysis once the system is operational. The first major endeavor is to accurately define the levels of direct activity to be evaluated. This process was previously described. The second step is the simulation of the input-output system to measure overall economic effects. In the case of a prospective evaluation, it is necessary to first calculate reasonable estimates of the direct activity. The methods used to derive the direct effects in the case of legal aid were extensively described in the report.

Once the direct input values were determined, the present study was conducted within the context of the US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System (USMRIAS) which was developed and is maintained by The Perryman Group. This model has been used in hundreds of diverse applications across the country and has an excellent reputation for accuracy and credibility. In addition, the model has been in operation and continually updated for 25 years. The systems used in the current simulations reflect the unique industrial structures of the economies of the Texas and its various regions, counties, and metropolitan areas.

The USMRIAS is somewhat similar in format to the Input-Output Model of the United States and the Regional Input-Output Modeling System, both of which are maintained by the US Department of Commerce. The model developed by TPG, however, incorporates several important enhancements and refinements. Specifically, the expanded system includes (1) comprehensive 500-sector coverage for any county, multi-county, or urban region; (2) calculation of both total expenditures and value-added by industry and region; (3) direct estimation of expenditures for multiple basic input choices (expenditures, output, income, or employment); (4) extensive parameter localization; (5) price adjustments for real and nominal assessments by sectors and areas; (6) measurement of the induced impacts associated with payrolls and consumer spending; (7) embedded modules to estimate multi-sectoral direct spending effects; (8) estimation of retail spending activity by consumers; and (9) comprehensive linkage and integration capabilities with a wide variety of econometric, real estate, occupational, and fiscal impact models. The models used for the present investigation have been thoroughly tested for reasonableness and historical reliability.

As noted earlier, the impact assessment (input-output) process essentially estimates the amounts of all types of goods and services required to produce one unit (a dollar's worth) of a specific type of output. For purposes of illustrating the nature of the system, it is useful to think of inputs and outputs in dollar (rather than physical) terms. As an example, the construction of a new building will require specific dollar amounts of lumber, glass, concrete, hand tools, architectural services, interior design services, paint, plumbing, and numerous other elements. Each of these suppliers must, in turn, purchase additional dollar amounts of inputs. This process continues through multiple rounds of production, thus generating subsequent increments to business activity. The initial process of building

the facility is known as the *direct effect*. The ensuing transactions in the output chain constitute the *indirect effect*.

Another pattern that arises in response to any direct economic activity comes from the payroll dollars received by employees at each stage of the production cycle. As workers are compensated, they use some of their income for taxes, savings, and purchases from external markets. A substantial portion, however, is spent locally on food, clothing, healthcare services, utilities, housing, recreation, and other items. Typical purchasing patterns in the relevant areas are obtained from the *ACCRA Cost of Living Index*, a privately compiled inter-regional measure which has been widely used for several decades, and the *Consumer Expenditure Survey* of the US Department of Labor. These initial outlays by area residents generate further secondary activity as local providers acquire inputs to meet this consumer demand. These consumer spending impacts are known as the *induced effect*. The USMRIAS is designed to provide realistic, yet conservative, estimates of these phenomena. In the present instance, the effects on government revenues were derived from a fiscal impact system which is directly linked to the Texas sub-model and reflects the relevant state and local revenue structure.

Sources for information used in this process include the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Regional Economic Information System of the US Department of Commerce, and other public and private sources. The pricing data are compiled from the US Department of Labor and the US Department of Commerce. The verification and testing procedures make use of extensive public and private sources. Note that all monetary values, unless otherwise noted, are given in constant (2008) dollars to eliminate the effects of inflation.

The USMRIAS generates estimates of the effect on several measures of business activity. The most comprehensive measure of economic activity used in this study is **Total Expenditures**. This measure incorporates every dollar that changes hands in any transaction. For example, suppose a farmer sells wheat to a miller for \$0.50; the miller then sells flour to a baker for \$0.75; the baker, in turn, sells bread to a customer for \$1.25. The Total Expenditures recorded in this instance would be \$2.50, that is, $\$0.50 + \$0.75 + \$1.25$. This measure is quite broad, but is useful in that (1) it reflects the overall interplay of all industries in the economy, and (2) some key fiscal variables such as sales taxes are linked to aggregate spending.

A second measure of business activity frequently employed in this analysis is that of **Gross Product**. This indicator represents the regional equivalent of Gross Domestic Product, the most commonly reported statistic regarding national economic performance. In other words, the Gross Product of a state or any other area is the amount of US output that is produced in that area. It is defined as the value of all final goods produced in a given region for a specific period of time. Stated differently, it captures the amount of value-added (gross area product) over intermediate goods and services at each stage of the production process, that is, it eliminates the double counting in the Total Expenditures concept. Using the example above, the Gross Product is \$1.25 (the value of the bread) rather than \$2.50. Alternatively, it may be viewed as the sum of the value-added by the farmer, \$0.50; the miller, \$0.25 ($\$0.75 - \0.50); and the baker, \$0.50 ($\$1.25 - \0.75). The total value-added is, therefore, \$1.25, which is equivalent to the final value of the bread. In many industries, the primary component of value-added is the wage and salary payments to employees.

The third gauge of economic activity used in this evaluation is **Personal Income**. As the name implies, Personal Income is simply the income received by individuals, whether in the form of wages, salaries, interest, dividends, proprietors' profits, or other sources. It may thus be viewed as the segment of overall impacts which flows directly to the citizenry.

The fourth measure, **Retail Sales**, represents the component of Total Expenditures which occurs in retail outlets (general merchandise stores, automobile dealers and service stations, building materials stores, food stores, drugstores, restaurants, and so forth). Retail Sales is a commonly used measure of consumer activity.

The final aggregates used are **Permanent Jobs and Person-Years of Employment**. The Person-Years of Employment measure reveals the full-time equivalent jobs generated by an activity. It should be noted that, unlike the dollar values described above, Permanent Jobs is a "stock" rather than a "flow." In other words, if an area produces \$1 million in output in 1999 and \$1 million in 2000, it is appropriate to say that \$2 million was achieved in the 1999-2000 period. If the same area has 100 people working in 1999 and 100 in 2000, it only has 100 Permanent Jobs. When a flow of jobs is measured, such as in a construction project or a cumulative assessment over multiple years, it is appropriate to measure employment in Person-Years (a person working for a year). This concept is distinct from Permanent Jobs, which anticipates that the relevant positions will be maintained on a continuing basis.

APPENDIX C

Detailed Sectoral Results

Table 1
The Annual Impact of Current Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs
on Business Activity in Texas
Detailed Industrial Category

Category	Total Expenditures (2008 Dollars)	Gross Product (2008 Dollars)	Personal Income (2008 Dollars)	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Agricultural Products & Services	\$8,460,096	\$2,300,243	\$1,566,594	28
Forestry & Fishery Products	\$213,647	\$224,052	\$83,097	1
Coal Mining	\$1,143,310	\$330,229	\$347,983	3
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	\$6,120,898	\$1,337,074	\$616,657	3
Miscellaneous Mining	\$147,258	\$63,290	\$37,204	0
New Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0	0
Maintenance & Repair Construction	\$11,061,506	\$5,668,582	\$4,671,265	73
Food Products & Tobacco	\$17,298,696	\$4,449,527	\$2,273,031	42
Textile Mill Products	\$227,459	\$51,871	\$43,888	1
Apparel	\$3,153,460	\$1,743,678	\$883,548	27
Paper & Allied Products	\$2,728,172	\$1,207,303	\$545,813	9
Printing & Publishing	\$3,840,070	\$1,944,442	\$1,269,182	24
Chemicals & Petroleum Refining	\$14,349,748	\$2,172,969	\$1,020,336	8
Rubber & Leather Products	\$2,084,336	\$896,313	\$523,980	12
Lumber Products & Furniture	\$861,493	\$302,167	\$215,429	5
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	\$1,119,027	\$620,203	\$324,369	6
Primary Metal	\$901,147	\$249,313	\$185,576	3
Fabricated Metal Products	\$2,279,492	\$818,518	\$528,436	10
Machinery, Except Electrical	\$1,408,865	\$564,744	\$403,456	5
Electric & Electronic Equipment	\$1,365,868	\$719,207	\$429,967	4
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	\$1,099,645	\$247,585	\$160,848	3
Transp. Equip., Exc. Motor Vehicles	\$477,865	\$204,554	\$133,669	2
Instruments & Related Products	\$384,520	\$157,687	\$119,856	2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	\$881,766	\$347,878	\$239,935	4
Transportation	\$12,941,775	\$8,896,549	\$5,883,860	90
Communication	\$13,496,498	\$8,339,166	\$3,560,258	35
Electric, Gas, Water, Sanitary Services	\$32,870,173	\$7,378,657	\$3,219,849	15
Wholesale Trade	\$13,892,379	\$9,400,998	\$5,420,699	67
Retail Trade	\$86,054,156	\$71,307,782	\$42,639,774	1,236
Finance	\$5,853,785	\$3,091,674	\$1,800,290	18
Insurance	\$8,041,491	\$4,813,057	\$2,877,435	38
Real Estate	\$80,266,091	\$7,884,074	\$1,270,295	12
Hotels, Lodging Places, Amusements	\$6,829,119	\$3,596,903	\$2,359,693	64
Personal Services	\$19,038,167	\$11,841,777	\$9,213,094	172
Business Services	\$17,955,453	\$10,569,566	\$8,622,057	116
Eating & Drinking Places	\$37,337,371	\$21,866,324	\$11,634,052	581
Health Services	\$23,840,205	\$16,897,419	\$14,286,924	261
Miscellaneous Services	\$17,048,958	\$6,670,699	\$5,782,941	153
Households	\$543,273	\$543,273	\$531,778	41
Total	\$457,617,238	\$219,719,348	\$135,727,116	3,171

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Table 2
The Annual Impact of Current Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs
on Business Activity in Texas
Detailed Results by Comptroller's Economic Region

Economic Region	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
High Plains	\$13,483,009	\$6,833,529	\$4,226,631	\$4,071,880	101
Northwest Texas	\$9,462,733	\$4,877,803	\$3,023,790	\$3,039,211	73
Metroplex	\$128,002,938	\$61,060,995	\$37,533,327	\$33,467,614	871
Upper East Texas	\$19,068,209	\$9,651,538	\$6,016,198	\$5,924,801	145
Southeast Texas	\$12,583,779	\$6,550,747	\$4,120,538	\$4,183,228	100
Gulf Coast	\$117,517,932	\$52,698,358	\$32,525,613	\$26,669,460	727
Capital	\$27,553,629	\$13,645,014	\$8,466,080	\$8,030,715	202
Central Texas	\$19,155,003	\$9,527,166	\$5,924,991	\$5,835,830	144
Alamo	\$42,737,121	\$20,910,813	\$12,881,048	\$11,821,010	303
Coastal Bend	\$13,826,855	\$6,734,835	\$4,192,678	\$4,143,260	101
South Texas Border	\$28,026,615	\$14,643,935	\$9,123,265	\$9,017,916	223
West Texas	\$9,172,654	\$4,585,682	\$2,830,639	\$2,835,410	68
Upper Rio Grande	\$17,026,760	\$7,998,931	\$4,862,318	\$4,351,191	113
TOTAL STATE IMPACT	\$457,617,238	\$219,719,348	\$135,727,116	\$123,391,527	3,171

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Table 3
The Annual Impact of Current Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs
on Business Activity in Texas
Detailed Results by Council of Governments (COG) Region

COG	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Panhandle	\$6,576,313	\$3,318,773	\$2,048,874	\$1,993,238	49
South Plains	\$6,906,696	\$3,514,756	\$2,177,756	\$2,078,642	52
North Texas	\$3,715,277	\$1,954,324	\$1,220,032	\$1,251,433	30
North Central Texas	\$124,743,150	\$59,359,336	\$36,469,747	\$32,381,896	845
North East Texas	\$4,557,235	\$2,359,013	\$1,479,489	\$1,506,907	36
East Texas	\$14,510,974	\$7,292,525	\$4,536,709	\$4,417,894	109
West Central Texas	\$5,747,456	\$2,923,480	\$1,803,758	\$1,787,778	43
Upper Rio Grande	\$17,026,760	\$7,998,931	\$4,862,318	\$4,351,191	113
Permian Basin	\$6,273,588	\$3,197,302	\$1,982,566	\$1,994,222	47
Concho Valley	\$2,899,065	\$1,388,380	\$848,073	\$841,188	21
Heart of Texas	\$6,827,219	\$3,262,585	\$2,007,562	\$1,928,658	48
Capital	\$27,553,629	\$13,645,014	\$8,466,080	\$8,030,715	202
Brazos Valley	\$5,225,568	\$2,594,988	\$1,614,132	\$1,610,069	39
Deep East Texas	\$6,046,214	\$3,152,897	\$1,978,439	\$2,023,158	48
South East Texas	\$6,537,565	\$3,397,850	\$2,142,099	\$2,160,069	52
Gulf Coast	\$117,517,932	\$52,698,358	\$32,525,613	\$26,669,460	727
Golden Crescent	\$2,993,082	\$1,530,287	\$957,176	\$952,094	23
Alamo	\$42,737,121	\$20,910,813	\$12,881,048	\$11,821,010	303
South Texas	\$4,919,530	\$2,609,626	\$1,629,889	\$1,777,967	41
Coastal Bend	\$10,833,773	\$5,204,548	\$3,235,502	\$3,191,166	78
Lower Rio Grande Valley	\$20,410,891	\$10,615,019	\$6,605,819	\$6,320,082	160
Texoma	\$3,259,788	\$1,701,659	\$1,063,580	\$1,085,719	26
Central Texas	\$7,102,215	\$3,669,592	\$2,303,296	\$2,297,103	56
Middle Rio Grande	\$2,696,195	\$1,419,291	\$887,558	\$919,867	22
TOTAL STATE IMPACT	\$457,617,238	\$219,719,348	\$135,727,116	\$123,391,527	3,171

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Table 4
The Annual Impact of Current Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs
on Business Activity in Texas
Detailed Results by Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

MSA	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Abilene	\$3,210,500	\$1,580,333	\$971,270	\$912,296	23
Amarillo	\$4,497,131	\$2,288,838	\$1,414,098	\$1,342,659	34
Austin-Round Rock	\$25,448,760	\$12,626,254	\$7,838,484	\$7,415,390	187
Beaumont-Port Arthur	\$6,537,565	\$3,397,850	\$2,142,099	\$2,160,069	52
Brownsville-Harlingen	\$7,477,998	\$3,705,931	\$2,291,236	\$2,202,587	56
College Station-Bryan	\$3,901,530	\$1,909,562	\$1,185,779	\$1,165,136	29
Corpus Christi	\$8,501,771	\$3,979,285	\$2,469,578	\$2,381,899	59
Dallas-Plano-Irving MD*	\$80,750,019	\$37,809,281	\$23,132,775	\$20,005,966	529
Fort Worth-Arlington MD*	\$40,955,913	\$20,076,894	\$12,421,354	\$11,463,269	294
El Paso	\$16,610,652	\$7,786,313	\$4,731,711	\$4,208,778	110
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land	\$115,252,533	\$51,518,119	\$31,786,261	\$25,896,102	708
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	\$6,450,337	\$3,328,985	\$2,089,215	\$2,074,228	51
Laredo	\$3,789,945	\$1,972,373	\$1,226,363	\$1,319,923	31
Longview	\$3,610,495	\$1,872,461	\$1,173,958	\$1,135,379	28
Lubbock	\$5,270,980	\$2,665,104	\$1,651,566	\$1,522,171	39
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr	\$12,623,041	\$6,737,100	\$4,208,707	\$3,999,574	102
Midland	\$1,974,858	\$994,196	\$610,637	\$583,249	14
Odessa	\$2,241,629	\$1,160,359	\$729,364	\$734,658	18
San Angelo	\$2,246,367	\$1,057,234	\$642,895	\$622,032	16
San Antonio	\$40,767,104	\$19,974,029	\$12,304,382	\$11,234,580	289
Sherman-Denison	\$1,988,042	\$1,053,074	\$658,245	\$679,214	16
Texarkana	\$1,580,143	\$846,990	\$533,159	\$528,859	13
Tyler	\$3,926,474	\$1,893,312	\$1,159,784	\$1,124,654	28
Victoria	\$1,885,809	\$950,591	\$594,862	\$591,421	14
Waco	\$4,859,685	\$2,285,904	\$1,401,088	\$1,312,162	34
Wichita Falls	\$2,496,008	\$1,334,253	\$835,387	\$848,137	20
TOTAL STATE IMPACT	\$457,617,238	\$219,719,348	\$135,727,116	\$123,391,527	3,171

*Metropolitan Division

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Table 5
The Annual Impact of Current Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs
on Business Activity in Texas
Detailed Results by County

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Anderson	\$930,613	\$506,277	\$318,319	\$312,689	8
Andrews	\$190,288	\$97,555	\$60,374	\$58,668	1
Angelina	\$1,466,760	\$761,717	\$473,941	\$476,844	12
Aransas	\$469,513	\$216,566	\$133,347	\$141,729	3
Archer	\$128,626	\$64,120	\$39,638	\$42,505	1
Armstrong	\$32,281	\$15,483	\$9,837	\$7,708	0
Atascosa	\$838,431	\$417,615	\$259,964	\$249,571	6
Austin	\$478,737	\$226,322	\$139,084	\$122,944	3
Bailey	\$85,594	\$45,526	\$27,586	\$27,932	1
Bandera	\$377,787	\$174,390	\$106,781	\$114,298	3
Bastrop	\$1,377,184	\$660,734	\$406,532	\$408,349	10
Baylor	\$68,516	\$35,966	\$22,347	\$22,170	1
Bee	\$538,655	\$282,979	\$178,840	\$188,489	4
Bell	\$4,779,799	\$2,511,265	\$1,579,237	\$1,541,221	38
Bexar	\$33,542,087	\$16,481,586	\$10,147,867	\$9,021,262	236
Blanco	\$168,789	\$76,967	\$46,953	\$47,589	1
Borden	\$10,527	\$4,810	\$2,879	\$2,632	0
Bosque	\$306,960	\$154,356	\$96,558	\$84,356	2
Bowie	\$1,580,143	\$846,990	\$533,159	\$528,859	13
Brazoria	\$4,676,659	\$2,349,243	\$1,475,895	\$1,531,059	36
Brazos	\$3,378,573	\$1,635,388	\$1,014,129	\$976,351	25
Brewster	\$161,403	\$86,667	\$54,086	\$52,955	1
Briscoe	\$19,243	\$9,733	\$5,958	\$6,481	0
Brooks	\$113,047	\$63,398	\$40,168	\$44,138	1
Brown	\$608,116	\$335,140	\$209,350	\$223,311	5
Burleson	\$261,649	\$140,997	\$88,542	\$96,460	2
Burnet	\$855,910	\$404,571	\$248,077	\$245,940	6
Caldwell	\$676,080	\$337,378	\$212,832	\$210,439	5
Calhoun	\$203,179	\$88,799	\$55,072	\$55,717	1
Callahan	\$257,210	\$122,000	\$75,020	\$77,272	2
Cameron	\$7,477,998	\$3,705,931	\$2,291,236	\$2,202,587	56
Camp	\$187,057	\$92,931	\$58,151	\$55,144	1
Carson	\$40,373	\$13,966	\$8,120	\$6,633	0
Cass	\$461,553	\$242,093	\$151,725	\$164,955	4
Castro	\$58,721	\$30,353	\$18,701	\$19,596	0
Chambers	\$406,571	\$176,081	\$106,886	\$97,677	2
Cherokee	\$727,326	\$381,179	\$239,239	\$240,683	6
Childress	\$130,586	\$65,567	\$40,509	\$43,784	1
Clay	\$191,275	\$95,864	\$60,936	\$56,049	1
Cochran	\$23,312	\$12,543	\$7,935	\$7,011	0

Table 5 (continued)
The Annual Impact of Current Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs
on Business Activity in Texas
Detailed Results by County

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Coke	\$60,421	\$28,609	\$17,629	\$19,415	0
Coleman	\$154,812	\$79,912	\$49,473	\$50,014	1
Collin	\$13,537,475	\$6,656,418	\$4,139,708	\$3,979,470	98
Collingsworth	\$43,428	\$23,740	\$14,833	\$15,640	0
Colorado	\$361,630	\$181,316	\$113,600	\$117,549	3
Comal	\$2,027,598	\$958,708	\$588,148	\$580,509	14
Comanche	\$232,181	\$120,219	\$74,638	\$71,256	2
Concho	\$56,580	\$29,145	\$18,796	\$17,459	0
Cooke	\$677,265	\$344,626	\$215,744	\$222,621	5
Coryell	\$1,303,875	\$637,439	\$397,487	\$414,933	10
Cottle	\$24,930	\$14,201	\$8,980	\$8,541	0
Crane	\$35,756	\$19,201	\$12,389	\$11,485	0
Crockett	\$54,851	\$29,221	\$17,889	\$21,950	0
Crosby	\$77,592	\$42,119	\$26,829	\$22,332	1
Culberson	\$30,877	\$19,021	\$11,931	\$14,740	0
Dallam	\$66,773	\$35,373	\$21,684	\$18,360	1
Dallas	\$47,405,863	\$21,621,046	\$13,134,534	\$10,428,541	292
Dawson	\$229,447	\$116,269	\$70,164	\$74,449	2
De Witt	\$366,082	\$186,304	\$116,608	\$115,464	3
Deaf Smith	\$207,533	\$100,362	\$61,181	\$51,080	1
Delta	\$79,646	\$37,674	\$24,399	\$18,287	1
Denton	\$12,846,993	\$6,090,657	\$3,724,625	\$3,402,609	87
Dickens	\$40,218	\$20,843	\$12,900	\$13,286	0
Dimmit	\$150,616	\$79,701	\$50,112	\$57,677	1
Donley	\$54,348	\$30,835	\$19,630	\$22,362	1
Duval	\$182,295	\$86,951	\$54,497	\$50,732	1
Eastland	\$308,728	\$156,745	\$96,844	\$105,979	2
Ector	\$2,241,629	\$1,160,359	\$729,364	\$734,658	18
Edwards	\$29,335	\$14,143	\$8,473	\$9,040	0
EI Paso	\$16,610,652	\$7,786,313	\$4,731,711	\$4,208,778	110
Ellis	\$2,480,725	\$1,212,822	\$742,657	\$771,558	18
Erath	\$577,322	\$309,983	\$195,677	\$205,097	5
Falls	\$292,843	\$156,331	\$97,756	\$89,503	2
Fannin	\$594,481	\$303,959	\$189,590	\$183,884	5
Fayette	\$440,684	\$225,123	\$139,102	\$129,838	3
Fisher	\$64,579	\$33,500	\$20,857	\$22,083	1
Floyd	\$78,564	\$35,000	\$21,524	\$17,872	0
Foard	\$16,626	\$9,523	\$6,164	\$5,564	0
Fort Bend	\$10,237,179	\$4,718,593	\$2,893,695	\$2,780,282	68
Franklin	\$176,698	\$85,252	\$53,341	\$57,376	1

Table 5 (continued)
The Annual Impact of Current Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs
on Business Activity in Texas
Detailed Results by County

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Freestone	\$318,997	\$157,312	\$97,021	\$108,955	2
Frio	\$306,063	\$146,044	\$89,565	\$90,902	2
Gaines	\$207,381	\$98,489	\$59,814	\$59,599	1
Galveston	\$5,561,545	\$2,660,325	\$1,649,396	\$1,621,869	40
Garza	\$79,761	\$37,092	\$23,056	\$25,816	1
Gillespie	\$456,514	\$216,716	\$134,841	\$134,595	3
Glasscock	\$9,149	\$4,254	\$2,550	\$1,749	0
Goliad	\$101,694	\$56,339	\$35,724	\$41,145	1
Gonzales	\$259,341	\$133,496	\$83,910	\$80,326	2
Gray	\$362,870	\$180,420	\$112,734	\$120,264	3
Grayson	\$1,988,042	\$1,053,074	\$658,245	\$679,214	16
Gregg	\$2,073,400	\$1,115,418	\$703,050	\$673,129	17
Grimes	\$354,195	\$180,797	\$114,557	\$115,141	3
Guadalupe	\$1,850,359	\$933,310	\$577,608	\$624,647	15
Hale	\$503,007	\$276,048	\$172,205	\$189,899	4
Hall	\$63,897	\$32,351	\$19,670	\$19,268	0
Hamilton	\$140,339	\$71,156	\$44,320	\$47,044	1
Hansford	\$42,746	\$18,525	\$10,961	\$10,052	0
Hardeman	\$59,734	\$33,576	\$20,871	\$24,694	1
Hardin	\$881,654	\$445,773	\$275,391	\$294,544	7
Harris	\$83,075,717	\$36,325,661	\$22,364,401	\$16,784,858	485
Harrison	\$1,112,829	\$543,117	\$344,188	\$310,771	8
Hartley	\$30,267	\$14,191	\$8,907	\$8,272	0
Haskell	\$84,910	\$43,997	\$27,991	\$26,820	1
Hays	\$2,557,383	\$1,249,810	\$768,627	\$772,374	19
Hemphill	\$35,120	\$16,227	\$9,850	\$9,289	0
Henderson	\$1,634,857	\$763,554	\$470,364	\$457,963	11
Hidalgo	\$12,623,041	\$6,737,100	\$4,208,707	\$3,999,574	102
Hill	\$688,113	\$316,831	\$194,109	\$203,142	5
Hockley	\$304,476	\$162,466	\$102,734	\$108,028	3
Hood	\$949,268	\$439,546	\$272,891	\$278,865	7
Hopkins	\$536,317	\$288,721	\$180,549	\$193,455	4
Houston	\$418,439	\$210,385	\$132,383	\$108,642	3
Howard	\$573,385	\$288,833	\$180,177	\$185,450	4
Hudspeth	\$41,809	\$22,440	\$13,140	\$18,279	0
Hunt	\$1,373,427	\$710,522	\$442,094	\$478,056	11
Hutchinson	\$297,728	\$155,390	\$96,379	\$119,031	2
Irion	\$29,481	\$12,294	\$7,360	\$7,705	0
Jack	\$141,546	\$69,633	\$43,231	\$47,640	1
Jackson	\$184,616	\$96,954	\$59,456	\$64,226	1

Table 5 (continued)
The Annual Impact of Current Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs
on Business Activity in Texas
Detailed Results by County

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Jasper	\$579,335	\$298,858	\$187,105	\$195,415	5
Jeff Davis	\$40,223	\$19,063	\$11,821	\$12,876	0
Jefferson	\$4,351,204	\$2,256,643	\$1,426,602	\$1,400,374	34
Jim Hogg	\$73,040	\$38,998	\$23,355	\$29,009	1
Jim Wells	\$650,638	\$358,986	\$224,354	\$236,322	6
Johnson	\$2,647,964	\$1,363,193	\$856,211	\$847,848	21
Jones	\$353,839	\$178,317	\$111,265	\$104,201	3
Karnes	\$298,507	\$138,570	\$84,870	\$87,464	2
Kaufman	\$1,732,089	\$846,895	\$526,512	\$531,864	13
Kendall	\$567,609	\$266,390	\$165,054	\$173,193	4
Kenedy	\$2,317	\$1,241	\$773	\$1,101	0
Kent	\$11,502	\$5,242	\$3,198	\$3,213	0
Kerr	\$908,934	\$435,454	\$267,390	\$273,470	7
Kimble	\$89,074	\$39,737	\$23,916	\$26,196	1
King	\$2,067	\$1,029	\$634	\$435	0
Kinney	\$58,506	\$26,515	\$15,727	\$17,044	0
Kleberg	\$547,807	\$281,107	\$174,949	\$177,178	4
Knox	\$48,229	\$26,035	\$16,399	\$14,245	0
La Salle	\$88,827	\$47,789	\$30,089	\$34,601	1
Lamar	\$884,492	\$445,074	\$277,608	\$281,774	7
Lamb	\$150,275	\$72,685	\$44,735	\$43,977	1
Lampasas	\$366,663	\$180,281	\$112,490	\$118,074	3
Lavaca	\$297,233	\$162,942	\$102,338	\$100,657	2
Lee	\$284,317	\$144,743	\$90,126	\$87,417	2
Leon	\$191,101	\$104,183	\$64,059	\$72,534	2
Liberty	\$1,345,479	\$691,602	\$435,609	\$427,908	10
Limestone	\$360,622	\$191,852	\$121,030	\$130,540	3
Lipscomb	\$30,007	\$13,701	\$8,319	\$7,457	0
Live Oak	\$185,618	\$93,721	\$58,313	\$66,227	1
Llano	\$355,169	\$167,356	\$103,338	\$104,541	3
Loving	\$121	\$49	\$32	\$29	0
Lubbock	\$5,193,388	\$2,622,985	\$1,624,737	\$1,499,839	38
Lynn	\$66,731	\$31,897	\$19,247	\$13,351	0
Madison	\$216,618	\$106,672	\$66,229	\$76,547	2
Marion	\$186,357	\$95,498	\$59,872	\$62,462	1
Martin	\$70,701	\$35,341	\$21,860	\$20,596	0
Mason	\$75,202	\$35,765	\$21,982	\$22,408	1
Matagorda	\$582,355	\$284,026	\$176,715	\$195,463	4
Maverick	\$880,326	\$444,396	\$275,883	\$296,168	7
McCulloch	\$135,410	\$71,224	\$44,899	\$46,197	1

Table 5 (continued)
The Annual Impact of Current Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs
on Business Activity in Texas
Detailed Results by County

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
McLennan	\$4,859,685	\$2,285,904	\$1,401,088	\$1,312,162	34
McMullen	\$7,325	\$3,492	\$2,060	\$1,726	0
Medina	\$861,389	\$401,276	\$245,700	\$250,685	6
Menard	\$34,323	\$18,090	\$11,053	\$12,506	0
Midland	\$1,974,858	\$994,196	\$610,637	\$583,249	14
Milam	\$345,708	\$177,014	\$111,733	\$114,826	3
Mills	\$66,015	\$40,137	\$25,616	\$26,357	1
Mitchell	\$155,162	\$82,502	\$51,327	\$52,969	1
Montague	\$372,555	\$177,303	\$110,129	\$113,828	3
Montgomery	\$8,326,729	\$3,845,590	\$2,401,607	\$2,184,582	56
Moore	\$291,310	\$134,404	\$81,662	\$81,123	2
Morris	\$154,993	\$72,989	\$46,650	\$38,180	1
Motley	\$22,758	\$10,449	\$6,344	\$6,491	0
Nacogdoches	\$1,024,698	\$541,391	\$343,500	\$358,613	9
Navarro	\$945,535	\$470,699	\$293,610	\$270,380	7
Newton	\$138,716	\$89,022	\$57,967	\$64,407	1
Nolan	\$256,035	\$135,200	\$82,990	\$82,726	2
Nueces	\$6,903,112	\$3,208,205	\$1,987,554	\$1,858,377	47
Ochiltree	\$116,870	\$56,052	\$34,722	\$32,937	1
Oldham	\$12,242	\$7,121	\$4,508	\$5,719	0
Orange	\$1,304,707	\$695,434	\$440,107	\$465,152	11
Palo Pinto	\$558,538	\$254,102	\$154,456	\$159,758	4
Panola	\$373,491	\$193,344	\$122,307	\$116,709	3
Parker	\$2,110,085	\$975,468	\$597,475	\$607,384	15
Parmer	\$55,649	\$24,602	\$15,187	\$8,857	0
Pecos	\$271,372	\$136,075	\$83,747	\$92,191	2
Polk	\$770,549	\$404,959	\$249,856	\$268,824	6
Potter	\$2,344,551	\$1,206,126	\$748,134	\$700,416	18
Presidio	\$141,796	\$65,428	\$39,629	\$43,564	1
Rains	\$194,760	\$88,665	\$53,337	\$60,360	1
Randall	\$2,079,925	\$1,053,263	\$648,008	\$627,901	16
Reagan	\$35,903	\$19,536	\$11,764	\$13,599	0
Real	\$57,316	\$26,752	\$16,347	\$17,060	0
Red River	\$225,799	\$107,670	\$66,649	\$65,208	2
Reeves	\$167,308	\$89,060	\$54,667	\$64,684	1
Refugio	\$104,300	\$53,389	\$31,970	\$43,355	1
Roberts	\$9,410	\$4,504	\$2,685	\$3,658	0
Robertson	\$261,309	\$133,177	\$83,108	\$92,325	2
Rockwall	\$1,293,802	\$633,247	\$398,246	\$395,581	10
Runnels	\$187,203	\$87,807	\$53,620	\$54,157	1

Table 5 (continued)
The Annual Impact of Current Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs
on Business Activity in Texas
Detailed Results by County

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Rusk	\$838,028	\$412,241	\$258,534	\$244,095	6
Sabine	\$133,901	\$73,006	\$47,262	\$49,600	1
San Augustine	\$149,491	\$70,709	\$44,031	\$42,768	1
San Jacinto	\$454,118	\$217,270	\$135,023	\$141,364	3
San Patricio	\$1,129,146	\$554,515	\$348,677	\$381,793	9
San Saba	\$99,816	\$52,300	\$32,413	\$34,648	1
Schleicher	\$31,677	\$15,737	\$9,983	\$7,537	0
Scurry	\$231,866	\$129,896	\$79,600	\$90,578	2
Shackelford	\$30,961	\$15,833	\$9,825	\$10,518	0
Shelby	\$355,164	\$197,033	\$126,635	\$126,959	3
Sherman	\$15,338	\$6,879	\$4,174	\$3,643	0
Smith	\$3,926,474	\$1,893,312	\$1,159,784	\$1,124,654	28
Somervell	\$86,202	\$36,504	\$23,384	\$16,848	1
Starr	\$858,089	\$492,736	\$314,587	\$352,203	8
Stephens	\$125,195	\$70,574	\$43,627	\$53,547	1
Sterling	\$14,488	\$8,841	\$5,570	\$7,065	0
Stonewall	\$17,487	\$10,233	\$6,509	\$7,393	0
Sutton	\$64,771	\$35,239	\$21,699	\$24,821	1
Swisher	\$75,833	\$35,714	\$21,341	\$19,749	0
Tarrant	\$35,233,622	\$17,237,228	\$10,655,828	\$9,678,770	251
Taylor	\$2,599,451	\$1,280,016	\$784,985	\$730,823	19
Terrell	\$10,601	\$6,332	\$4,001	\$4,105	0
Terry	\$183,427	\$94,646	\$56,715	\$68,332	1
Throckmorton	\$19,990	\$10,310	\$6,239	\$6,673	0
Titus	\$457,594	\$232,550	\$145,408	\$158,815	4
Tom Green	\$2,216,886	\$1,044,941	\$635,535	\$614,327	15
Travis	\$16,516,488	\$8,132,615	\$5,032,423	\$4,633,542	119
Trinity	\$222,051	\$119,458	\$74,983	\$78,413	2
Tyler	\$332,991	\$169,088	\$105,753	\$111,310	3
Upshur	\$699,067	\$344,802	\$212,374	\$218,154	5
Upton	\$38,922	\$19,364	\$11,803	\$11,589	0
Uvalde	\$497,266	\$254,752	\$158,792	\$154,259	4
Val Verde	\$798,030	\$442,455	\$278,500	\$275,059	7
Van Zandt	\$811,899	\$460,070	\$289,769	\$300,879	7
Victoria	\$1,580,937	\$805,452	\$504,066	\$494,559	12
Walker	\$1,112,640	\$578,143	\$361,564	\$371,323	9
Waller	\$689,800	\$307,432	\$184,664	\$203,560	5
Ward	\$160,275	\$83,645	\$51,071	\$59,446	1
Washington	\$562,124	\$293,773	\$183,509	\$180,711	4
Webb	\$3,789,945	\$1,972,373	\$1,226,363	\$1,319,923	31

Table 5 (continued)
The Annual Impact of Current Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs
on Business Activity in Texas
Detailed Results by County

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Wharton	\$662,892	\$354,024	\$222,496	\$230,387	5
Wheeler	\$59,263	\$33,892	\$21,179	\$23,956	1
Wichita	\$2,176,107	\$1,174,268	\$734,812	\$749,583	18
Wilbarger	\$246,353	\$128,822	\$80,197	\$81,077	2
Willacy	\$309,851	\$171,988	\$105,876	\$117,921	3
Williamson	\$4,321,625	\$2,245,719	\$1,418,071	\$1,390,686	34
Wilson	\$701,845	\$340,753	\$213,261	\$220,416	5
Winkler	\$81,869	\$43,470	\$27,038	\$29,644	1
Wise	\$964,242	\$501,005	\$311,840	\$329,267	8
Wood	\$814,816	\$402,116	\$247,421	\$240,202	6
Yoakum	\$95,527	\$49,429	\$30,576	\$34,041	1
Young	\$289,009	\$151,048	\$92,728	\$99,782	2
Zapata	\$198,455	\$105,518	\$65,584	\$76,831	2
Zavala	\$135,973	\$82,789	\$53,635	\$58,957	1
TEXAS	\$457,617,238	\$219,719,348	\$135,727,116	\$123,391,527	3,171

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Table 6
The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case I -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Resources to be Equivalent to the Proportion of Indigent Residents)—Detailed Industrial Category

Category	Total Expenditures (2008 Dollars)	Gross Product (2008 Dollars)	Personal Income (2008 Dollars)	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Agricultural Products & Services	\$6,026,052	\$1,638,443	\$1,115,871	20
Forestry & Fishery Products	\$152,179	\$159,591	\$59,190	1
Coal Mining	\$814,370	\$235,219	\$247,866	2
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	\$4,359,862	\$952,386	\$439,239	2
Miscellaneous Mining	\$104,890	\$45,081	\$26,500	0
New Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0	0
Maintenance & Repair Construction	\$7,879,014	\$4,037,682	\$3,327,301	52
Food Products & Tobacco	\$12,321,710	\$3,169,359	\$1,619,060	30
Textile Mill Products	\$162,017	\$36,947	\$31,261	1
Apparel	\$2,246,182	\$1,242,007	\$629,343	19
Paper & Allied Products	\$1,943,253	\$859,951	\$388,778	7
Printing & Publishing	\$2,735,248	\$1,385,009	\$904,027	17
Chemicals & Petroleum Refining	\$10,221,200	\$1,547,787	\$726,776	6
Rubber & Leather Products	\$1,484,654	\$638,436	\$373,226	8
Lumber Products & Furniture	\$613,634	\$215,231	\$153,448	4
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	\$797,073	\$441,765	\$231,045	4
Primary Metal	\$641,879	\$177,583	\$132,184	2
Fabricated Metal Products	\$1,623,662	\$583,023	\$376,400	7
Machinery, Except Electrical	\$1,003,522	\$402,263	\$287,378	3
Electric & Electronic Equipment	\$972,896	\$512,285	\$306,261	3
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	\$783,268	\$176,353	\$114,570	2
Transp. Equip., Exc. Motor Vehicles	\$340,379	\$145,702	\$95,211	1
Instruments & Related Products	\$273,890	\$112,319	\$85,372	1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	\$628,074	\$247,790	\$170,903	3
Transportation	\$9,218,313	\$6,336,934	\$4,191,022	64
Communication	\$9,613,438	\$5,939,915	\$2,535,940	25
Electric, Gas, Water, Sanitary Services	\$23,413,137	\$5,255,753	\$2,293,471	11
Wholesale Trade	\$9,895,420	\$6,696,249	\$3,861,117	48
Retail Trade	\$61,295,623	\$50,791,910	\$30,371,938	880
Finance	\$4,169,600	\$2,202,172	\$1,282,331	13
Insurance	\$5,727,884	\$3,428,299	\$2,049,572	27
Real Estate	\$57,172,835	\$5,615,757	\$904,820	9
Hotels, Lodging Places, Amusements	\$4,864,322	\$2,562,042	\$1,680,788	45
Personal Services	\$13,560,720	\$8,434,794	\$6,562,407	122
Business Services	\$12,789,512	\$7,528,609	\$6,141,416	83
Eating & Drinking Places	\$26,595,083	\$15,575,192	\$8,286,834	414
Health Services	\$16,981,169	\$12,035,884	\$10,176,451	186
Miscellaneous Services	\$12,143,824	\$4,751,481	\$4,119,138	109
Households	\$386,969	\$386,969	\$378,781	29
Total	\$325,956,757	\$156,504,171	\$96,677,238	2,259

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Table 7
The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case I -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Resources to be Equivalent to the Proportion of Indigent Residents)
Detailed Results by Comptroller's Economic Region

Economic Region	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
High Plains	\$9,603,830	\$4,867,463	\$3,010,592	\$2,900,365	72
Northwest Texas	\$6,740,222	\$3,474,417	\$2,153,819	\$2,164,804	52
Metroplex	\$91,175,374	\$43,493,213	\$26,734,661	\$23,838,689	621
Upper East Texas	\$13,582,119	\$6,874,706	\$4,285,286	\$4,220,184	103
Southeast Texas	\$8,963,315	\$4,666,040	\$2,935,023	\$2,979,677	71
Gulf Coast	\$83,706,996	\$37,536,580	\$23,167,710	\$18,996,423	518
Capital	\$19,626,209	\$9,719,225	\$6,030,315	\$5,720,208	144
Central Texas	\$13,643,941	\$6,786,117	\$4,220,319	\$4,156,811	103
Alamo	\$30,441,278	\$14,894,590	\$9,175,058	\$8,420,002	216
Coastal Bend	\$9,848,748	\$4,797,164	\$2,986,408	\$2,951,208	72
South Texas Border	\$19,963,113	\$10,430,747	\$6,498,422	\$6,423,383	159
West Texas	\$6,533,601	\$3,266,341	\$2,016,240	\$2,019,637	48
Upper Rio Grande	\$12,128,013	\$5,697,569	\$3,463,386	\$3,099,315	81
TOTAL STATE IMPACT	\$325,956,757	\$156,504,171	\$96,677,238	\$87,890,706	2,259

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Table 8
The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case I -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Resources to be Equivalent to the Proportion of Indigent Residents)
Detailed Results by Council of Governments (COG) Region

COG	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Panhandle	\$4,684,251	\$2,363,933	\$1,459,395	\$1,419,766	35
South Plains	\$4,919,579	\$2,503,530	\$1,551,197	\$1,480,599	37
North Texas	\$2,646,359	\$1,392,048	\$869,018	\$891,385	21
North Central Texas	\$88,853,455	\$42,281,136	\$25,977,082	\$23,065,341	602
North East Texas	\$3,246,079	\$1,680,304	\$1,053,827	\$1,073,357	26
East Texas	\$10,336,040	\$5,194,402	\$3,231,458	\$3,146,827	77
West Central Texas	\$4,093,863	\$2,082,369	\$1,284,801	\$1,273,419	31
Upper Rio Grande	\$12,128,013	\$5,697,569	\$3,463,386	\$3,099,315	81
Permian Basin	\$4,468,622	\$2,277,410	\$1,412,164	\$1,420,467	34
Concho Valley	\$2,064,979	\$988,931	\$604,075	\$599,171	15
Heart of Texas	\$4,862,969	\$2,323,911	\$1,429,969	\$1,373,766	34
Capital	\$19,626,209	\$9,719,225	\$6,030,315	\$5,720,208	144
Brazos Valley	\$3,722,127	\$1,848,387	\$1,149,732	\$1,146,838	28
Deep East Texas	\$4,306,665	\$2,245,781	\$1,409,225	\$1,441,078	34
South East Texas	\$4,656,650	\$2,420,259	\$1,525,799	\$1,538,599	37
Gulf Coast	\$83,706,996	\$37,536,580	\$23,167,710	\$18,996,423	518
Golden Crescent	\$2,131,946	\$1,090,010	\$681,788	\$678,168	16
Alamo	\$30,441,278	\$14,894,590	\$9,175,058	\$8,420,002	216
South Texas	\$3,504,138	\$1,858,813	\$1,160,955	\$1,266,430	29
Coastal Bend	\$7,716,801	\$3,707,154	\$2,304,620	\$2,273,040	55
Lower Rio Grande Valley	\$14,538,499	\$7,560,985	\$4,705,267	\$4,501,739	114
Texoma	\$2,321,918	\$1,212,077	\$757,579	\$773,348	19
Central Texas	\$5,058,846	\$2,613,819	\$1,640,618	\$1,636,207	40
Middle Rio Grande	\$1,920,476	\$1,010,949	\$632,200	\$655,213	16
TOTAL STATE IMPACT	\$325,956,757	\$156,504,171	\$96,677,238	\$87,890,706	2,259

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Table 9
The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case I -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Resources to be Equivalent to the Proportion of Indigent Residents)
Detailed Results by Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

MSA	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Abilene	\$2,286,811	\$1,125,658	\$691,827	\$649,820	16
Amarillo	\$3,203,267	\$1,630,319	\$1,007,250	\$956,364	24
Austin-Round Rock	\$18,126,929	\$8,993,571	\$5,583,284	\$5,281,918	133
Beaumont-Port Arthur	\$4,656,650	\$2,420,259	\$1,525,799	\$1,538,599	37
Brownsville-Harlingen	\$5,326,513	\$2,639,702	\$1,632,027	\$1,568,883	40
College Station-Bryan	\$2,779,026	\$1,360,165	\$844,620	\$829,916	21
Corpus Christi	\$6,055,737	\$2,834,410	\$1,759,059	\$1,696,606	42
Dallas-Plano-Irving MD*	\$57,517,533	\$26,931,220	\$16,477,274	\$14,250,075	377
Fort Worth-Arlington MD*	\$29,172,539	\$14,300,596	\$8,847,622	\$8,165,186	209
El Paso	\$11,831,622	\$5,546,122	\$3,370,356	\$2,997,876	78
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land	\$82,093,372	\$36,695,905	\$22,641,076	\$18,445,567	505
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	\$4,594,519	\$2,371,207	\$1,488,129	\$1,477,455	36
Laredo	\$2,699,545	\$1,404,904	\$873,528	\$940,170	22
Longview	\$2,571,724	\$1,333,738	\$836,200	\$808,721	20
Lubbock	\$3,754,473	\$1,898,331	\$1,176,396	\$1,084,229	28
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr	\$8,991,282	\$4,798,777	\$2,997,825	\$2,848,862	73
Midland	\$1,406,674	\$708,157	\$434,952	\$415,443	10
Odessa	\$1,596,693	\$826,514	\$519,520	\$523,290	13
San Angelo	\$1,600,067	\$753,059	\$457,929	\$443,068	11
San Antonio	\$29,038,052	\$14,227,326	\$8,764,303	\$8,002,293	206
Sherman-Denison	\$1,416,065	\$750,096	\$468,862	\$483,798	12
Texarkana	\$1,125,522	\$603,304	\$379,765	\$376,702	9
Tyler	\$2,796,793	\$1,348,589	\$826,104	\$801,081	20
Victoria	\$1,343,246	\$677,097	\$423,715	\$421,264	10
Waco	\$3,461,511	\$1,628,229	\$997,983	\$934,641	24
Wichita Falls	\$1,777,884	\$950,377	\$595,039	\$604,121	15
TOTAL STATE IMPACT	\$325,956,757	\$156,504,171	\$96,677,238	\$87,890,706	2,259

*Metropolitan Division

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Table 10
The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case I -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Resources to be Equivalent to the Proportion of Indigent Residents)—Detailed Results by County

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Anderson	\$662,868	\$360,617	\$226,736	\$222,726	5
Andrews	\$135,540	\$69,488	\$43,004	\$41,788	1
Angelina	\$1,044,760	\$542,565	\$337,584	\$339,652	8
Aransas	\$334,430	\$154,258	\$94,982	\$100,953	2
Archer	\$91,619	\$45,672	\$28,234	\$30,276	1
Armstrong	\$22,994	\$11,028	\$7,007	\$5,491	0
Atascosa	\$597,207	\$297,464	\$185,170	\$177,767	4
Austin	\$341,000	\$161,207	\$99,068	\$87,572	2
Bailey	\$60,968	\$32,428	\$19,649	\$19,896	0
Bandera	\$269,095	\$124,216	\$76,059	\$81,413	2
Bastrop	\$980,956	\$470,635	\$289,569	\$290,863	7
Baylor	\$48,803	\$25,618	\$15,918	\$15,792	0
Bee	\$383,679	\$201,563	\$127,386	\$134,259	3
Bell	\$3,404,609	\$1,788,752	\$1,124,877	\$1,097,799	27
Bexar	\$23,891,735	\$11,739,690	\$7,228,237	\$6,425,766	168
Blanco	\$120,227	\$54,823	\$33,444	\$33,898	1
Borden	\$7,498	\$3,426	\$2,051	\$1,875	0
Bosque	\$218,645	\$109,946	\$68,777	\$60,086	2
Bowie	\$1,125,522	\$603,304	\$379,765	\$376,702	9
Brazoria	\$3,331,143	\$1,673,345	\$1,051,267	\$1,090,560	26
Brazos	\$2,406,528	\$1,164,873	\$722,355	\$695,446	18
Brewster	\$114,966	\$61,732	\$38,525	\$37,719	1
Briscoe	\$13,707	\$6,932	\$4,244	\$4,616	0
Brooks	\$80,522	\$45,158	\$28,612	\$31,439	1
Brown	\$433,156	\$238,718	\$149,118	\$159,062	4
Burleson	\$186,370	\$100,431	\$63,068	\$68,708	2
Burnet	\$609,657	\$288,172	\$176,703	\$175,181	4
Caldwell	\$481,566	\$240,311	\$151,598	\$149,894	4
Calhoun	\$144,722	\$63,251	\$39,227	\$39,687	1
Callahan	\$183,209	\$86,900	\$53,436	\$55,040	1
Cameron	\$5,326,513	\$2,639,702	\$1,632,027	\$1,568,883	40
Camp	\$133,239	\$66,194	\$41,420	\$39,278	1
Carson	\$28,758	\$9,948	\$5,784	\$4,725	0
Cass	\$328,760	\$172,440	\$108,073	\$117,496	3
Castro	\$41,826	\$21,620	\$13,321	\$13,958	0
Chambers	\$289,597	\$125,421	\$76,134	\$69,574	2
Cherokee	\$518,068	\$271,511	\$170,408	\$171,437	4
Childress	\$93,015	\$46,703	\$28,854	\$31,187	1
Clay	\$136,243	\$68,283	\$43,404	\$39,923	1
Cochran	\$16,605	\$8,934	\$5,652	\$4,994	0

Table 10 (continued)
The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case I -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Resources to be Equivalent to the Proportion of Indigent Residents)—Detailed Results by County

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Coke	\$43,037	\$20,378	\$12,557	\$13,829	0
Coleman	\$110,271	\$56,920	\$35,239	\$35,625	1
Collin	\$9,642,625	\$4,741,308	\$2,948,678	\$2,834,542	70
Collingsworth	\$30,934	\$16,909	\$10,566	\$11,140	0
Colorado	\$257,586	\$129,150	\$80,916	\$83,729	2
Comal	\$1,444,240	\$682,880	\$418,933	\$413,491	10
Comanche	\$165,380	\$85,631	\$53,164	\$50,755	1
Concho	\$40,301	\$20,760	\$13,388	\$12,436	0
Cooke	\$482,410	\$245,474	\$153,673	\$158,571	4
Coryell	\$928,739	\$454,042	\$283,127	\$295,553	7
Cottle	\$17,757	\$10,115	\$6,396	\$6,084	0
Crane	\$25,468	\$13,677	\$8,824	\$8,181	0
Crockett	\$39,070	\$20,814	\$12,742	\$15,635	0
Crosby	\$55,268	\$30,001	\$19,110	\$15,907	0
Culberson	\$21,993	\$13,548	\$8,498	\$10,499	0
Dallam	\$47,562	\$25,196	\$15,446	\$13,078	0
Dallas	\$33,766,782	\$15,400,482	\$9,355,614	\$7,428,159	208
Dawson	\$163,433	\$82,818	\$49,977	\$53,030	1
De Witt	\$260,757	\$132,703	\$83,059	\$82,244	2
Deaf Smith	\$147,824	\$71,487	\$43,578	\$36,384	1
Delta	\$56,731	\$26,835	\$17,380	\$13,025	0
Denton	\$9,150,801	\$4,338,322	\$2,653,018	\$2,423,648	62
Dickens	\$28,647	\$14,846	\$9,189	\$9,464	0
Dimmit	\$107,283	\$56,770	\$35,694	\$41,083	1
Donley	\$38,711	\$21,963	\$13,983	\$15,928	0
Duval	\$129,847	\$61,934	\$38,818	\$36,136	1
Eastland	\$219,904	\$111,648	\$68,981	\$75,488	2
Ector	\$1,596,693	\$826,514	\$519,520	\$523,290	13
Edwards	\$20,895	\$10,074	\$6,035	\$6,439	0
El Paso	\$11,831,622	\$5,546,122	\$3,370,356	\$2,997,876	78
Ellis	\$1,766,999	\$863,882	\$528,988	\$549,574	13
Erath	\$411,222	\$220,798	\$139,379	\$146,089	3
Falls	\$208,590	\$111,353	\$69,631	\$63,752	2
Fannin	\$423,444	\$216,508	\$135,043	\$130,979	3
Fayette	\$313,895	\$160,353	\$99,081	\$92,482	2
Fisher	\$45,999	\$23,862	\$14,856	\$15,729	0
Floyd	\$55,960	\$24,930	\$15,331	\$12,730	0
Foard	\$11,843	\$6,783	\$4,390	\$3,963	0
Fort Bend	\$7,291,853	\$3,361,012	\$2,061,154	\$1,980,370	49
Franklin	\$125,861	\$60,724	\$37,995	\$40,868	1

Table 10 (continued)
The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case I -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Resources to be Equivalent to the Proportion of Indigent Residents)—Detailed Results by County

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Freestone	\$227,219	\$112,052	\$69,107	\$77,608	2
Frio	\$218,006	\$104,026	\$63,797	\$64,749	2
Gaines	\$147,716	\$70,153	\$42,605	\$42,452	1
Galveston	\$3,961,440	\$1,894,926	\$1,174,851	\$1,155,243	28
Garza	\$56,813	\$26,420	\$16,423	\$18,389	0
Gillespie	\$325,171	\$154,365	\$96,046	\$95,871	2
Glasscock	\$6,517	\$3,030	\$1,816	\$1,245	0
Goliad	\$72,436	\$40,130	\$25,446	\$29,307	1
Gonzales	\$184,727	\$95,088	\$59,769	\$57,216	1
Gray	\$258,469	\$128,511	\$80,299	\$85,663	2
Grayson	\$1,416,065	\$750,096	\$468,862	\$483,798	12
Gregg	\$1,476,865	\$794,502	\$500,776	\$479,464	12
Grimes	\$252,290	\$128,780	\$81,598	\$82,014	2
Guadalupe	\$1,317,994	\$664,789	\$411,425	\$444,930	10
Hale	\$358,288	\$196,626	\$122,660	\$135,263	3
Hall	\$45,513	\$23,044	\$14,011	\$13,724	0
Hamilton	\$99,962	\$50,684	\$31,569	\$33,509	1
Hansford	\$30,448	\$13,195	\$7,807	\$7,160	0
Hardeman	\$42,548	\$23,916	\$14,866	\$17,589	0
Hardin	\$627,994	\$317,520	\$196,158	\$209,801	5
Harris	\$59,174,107	\$25,874,451	\$15,929,967	\$11,955,708	345
Harrison	\$792,658	\$386,857	\$245,162	\$221,360	6
Hartley	\$21,559	\$10,108	\$6,345	\$5,892	0
Haskell	\$60,481	\$31,339	\$19,938	\$19,104	0
Hays	\$1,821,601	\$890,228	\$547,486	\$550,155	13
Hemphill	\$25,015	\$11,558	\$7,016	\$6,617	0
Henderson	\$1,164,494	\$543,873	\$335,036	\$326,203	8
Hidalgo	\$8,991,282	\$4,798,777	\$2,997,825	\$2,848,862	73
Hill	\$490,137	\$225,676	\$138,262	\$144,696	3
Hockley	\$216,876	\$115,723	\$73,176	\$76,947	2
Hood	\$676,155	\$313,085	\$194,378	\$198,633	5
Hopkins	\$382,014	\$205,654	\$128,604	\$137,796	3
Houston	\$298,050	\$149,855	\$94,296	\$77,385	2
Howard	\$408,417	\$205,733	\$128,339	\$132,094	3
Hudspeth	\$29,780	\$15,984	\$9,359	\$13,020	0
Hunt	\$978,280	\$506,098	\$314,900	\$340,515	8
Hutchinson	\$212,069	\$110,683	\$68,650	\$84,785	2
Irion	\$20,999	\$8,757	\$5,242	\$5,488	0
Jack	\$100,822	\$49,599	\$30,793	\$33,933	1
Jackson	\$131,500	\$69,060	\$42,350	\$45,748	1

Table 10 (continued)
The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case I -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Resources to be Equivalent to the Proportion of Indigent Residents)—Detailed Results by County

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Jasper	\$412,655	\$212,874	\$133,273	\$139,192	3
Jeff Davis	\$28,651	\$13,578	\$8,420	\$9,171	0
Jefferson	\$3,099,325	\$1,607,387	\$1,016,156	\$997,474	24
Jim Hogg	\$52,026	\$27,778	\$16,635	\$20,663	0
Jim Wells	\$463,444	\$255,703	\$159,806	\$168,330	4
Johnson	\$1,886,121	\$970,990	\$609,871	\$603,914	15
Jones	\$252,037	\$127,013	\$79,253	\$74,221	2
Karnes	\$212,624	\$98,703	\$60,452	\$62,300	1
Kaufman	\$1,233,752	\$603,236	\$375,030	\$378,842	9
Kendall	\$404,303	\$189,747	\$117,566	\$123,364	3
Kenedy	\$1,651	\$884	\$551	\$784	0
Kent	\$8,193	\$3,734	\$2,278	\$2,289	0
Kerr	\$647,426	\$310,170	\$190,459	\$194,790	5
Kimble	\$63,447	\$28,305	\$17,035	\$18,659	0
King	\$1,472	\$733	\$452	\$310	0
Kinney	\$41,674	\$18,886	\$11,202	\$12,141	0
Kleberg	\$390,198	\$200,230	\$124,615	\$126,202	3
Knox	\$34,353	\$18,544	\$11,681	\$10,146	0
La Salle	\$63,270	\$34,039	\$21,432	\$24,646	1
Lamar	\$630,016	\$317,022	\$197,738	\$200,705	5
Lamb	\$107,039	\$51,773	\$31,864	\$31,324	1
Lampasas	\$261,171	\$128,413	\$80,126	\$84,103	2
Lavaca	\$211,716	\$116,062	\$72,895	\$71,697	2
Lee	\$202,516	\$103,099	\$64,196	\$62,267	2
Leon	\$136,119	\$74,209	\$45,628	\$51,666	1
Liberty	\$958,373	\$492,622	\$310,281	\$304,795	7
Limestone	\$256,868	\$136,654	\$86,209	\$92,982	2
Lipscomb	\$21,374	\$9,759	\$5,925	\$5,312	0
Live Oak	\$132,214	\$66,757	\$41,536	\$47,173	1
Llano	\$252,984	\$119,206	\$73,607	\$74,464	2
Loving	\$86	\$35	\$22	\$21	0
Lubbock	\$3,699,205	\$1,868,329	\$1,157,286	\$1,068,322	27
Lynn	\$47,532	\$22,720	\$13,710	\$9,510	0
Madison	\$154,295	\$75,982	\$47,174	\$54,523	1
Marion	\$132,740	\$68,022	\$42,646	\$44,491	1
Martin	\$50,360	\$25,173	\$15,570	\$14,671	0
Mason	\$53,565	\$25,475	\$15,658	\$15,961	0
Matagorda	\$414,806	\$202,309	\$125,873	\$139,227	3
Maverick	\$627,049	\$316,539	\$196,509	\$210,958	5
McCulloch	\$96,451	\$50,732	\$31,981	\$32,906	1

Table 10 (continued)
The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case I -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Resources to be Equivalent to the Proportion of Indigent Residents)—Detailed Results by County

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
McLennan	\$3,461,511	\$1,628,229	\$997,983	\$934,641	24
McMullen	\$5,217	\$2,487	\$1,467	\$1,229	0
Medina	\$613,560	\$285,825	\$175,010	\$178,561	4
Menard	\$24,448	\$12,885	\$7,873	\$8,908	0
Midland	\$1,406,674	\$708,157	\$434,952	\$415,443	10
Milam	\$246,245	\$126,086	\$79,586	\$81,790	2
Mills	\$47,022	\$28,589	\$18,246	\$18,774	0
Mitchell	\$110,520	\$58,765	\$36,560	\$37,730	1
Montague	\$265,368	\$126,291	\$78,444	\$81,079	2
Montgomery	\$5,931,056	\$2,739,180	\$1,710,644	\$1,556,058	40
Moore	\$207,497	\$95,735	\$58,167	\$57,783	1
Morris	\$110,400	\$51,990	\$33,229	\$27,195	1
Motley	\$16,210	\$7,442	\$4,519	\$4,624	0
Nacogdoches	\$729,884	\$385,628	\$244,672	\$255,437	6
Navarro	\$673,496	\$335,275	\$209,136	\$192,590	5
Newton	\$98,806	\$63,410	\$41,289	\$45,876	1
Nolan	\$182,372	\$96,302	\$59,113	\$58,925	1
Nueces	\$4,917,027	\$2,285,176	\$1,415,717	\$1,323,706	33
Ochiltree	\$83,246	\$39,925	\$24,732	\$23,461	1
Oldham	\$8,720	\$5,072	\$3,211	\$4,074	0
Orange	\$929,331	\$495,351	\$313,484	\$331,323	8
Palo Pinto	\$397,841	\$180,995	\$110,018	\$113,794	3
Panola	\$266,035	\$137,718	\$87,118	\$83,130	2
Parker	\$1,502,995	\$694,818	\$425,576	\$432,634	10
Parmer	\$39,639	\$17,524	\$10,818	\$6,309	0
Pecos	\$193,296	\$96,925	\$59,652	\$65,667	1
Polk	\$548,855	\$288,449	\$177,970	\$191,481	4
Potter	\$1,670,003	\$859,113	\$532,889	\$498,900	13
Presidio	\$101,000	\$46,604	\$28,228	\$31,030	1
Rains	\$138,726	\$63,155	\$37,991	\$42,994	1
Randall	\$1,481,513	\$750,230	\$461,570	\$447,248	11
Reagan	\$25,573	\$13,915	\$8,379	\$9,687	0
Real	\$40,826	\$19,055	\$11,644	\$12,152	0
Red River	\$160,835	\$76,692	\$47,473	\$46,447	1
Reeves	\$119,172	\$63,437	\$38,939	\$46,074	1
Refugio	\$74,292	\$38,029	\$22,772	\$30,881	1
Roberts	\$6,703	\$3,208	\$1,913	\$2,605	0
Robertson	\$186,128	\$94,861	\$59,197	\$65,762	1
Rockwall	\$921,564	\$451,056	\$283,667	\$281,769	7
Runnels	\$133,343	\$62,544	\$38,193	\$38,575	1

Table 10 (continued)
The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case I -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Resources to be Equivalent to the Proportion of Indigent Residents)—Detailed Results by County

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Rusk	\$596,920	\$293,635	\$184,152	\$173,867	4
Sabine	\$95,377	\$52,001	\$33,664	\$35,330	1
San Augustine	\$106,481	\$50,366	\$31,363	\$30,463	1
San Jacinto	\$323,464	\$154,760	\$96,176	\$100,692	2
San Patricio	\$804,281	\$394,976	\$248,359	\$271,948	6
San Saba	\$71,098	\$37,253	\$23,087	\$24,679	1
Schleicher	\$22,563	\$11,210	\$7,111	\$5,368	0
Scurry	\$165,156	\$92,524	\$56,699	\$64,518	1
Shackelford	\$22,053	\$11,278	\$6,999	\$7,492	0
Shelby	\$252,981	\$140,345	\$90,201	\$90,432	2
Sherman	\$10,925	\$4,900	\$2,973	\$2,595	0
Smith	\$2,796,793	\$1,348,589	\$826,104	\$801,081	20
Somervell	\$61,401	\$26,001	\$16,656	\$12,000	0
Starr	\$611,209	\$350,972	\$224,077	\$250,871	6
Stephens	\$89,176	\$50,269	\$31,075	\$38,141	1
Sterling	\$10,320	\$6,297	\$3,967	\$5,033	0
Stonewall	\$12,456	\$7,289	\$4,636	\$5,266	0
Sutton	\$46,136	\$25,101	\$15,456	\$17,680	0
Swisher	\$54,015	\$25,439	\$15,201	\$14,067	0
Tarrant	\$25,096,601	\$12,277,927	\$7,590,053	\$6,894,103	178
Taylor	\$1,851,566	\$911,744	\$559,138	\$520,559	13
Terrell	\$7,551	\$4,510	\$2,850	\$2,924	0
Terry	\$130,653	\$67,416	\$40,398	\$48,672	1
Throckmorton	\$14,239	\$7,344	\$4,444	\$4,753	0
Titus	\$325,940	\$165,643	\$103,573	\$113,122	3
Tom Green	\$1,579,069	\$744,302	\$452,686	\$437,580	11
Travis	\$11,764,550	\$5,792,790	\$3,584,551	\$3,300,431	85
Trinity	\$158,165	\$85,089	\$53,410	\$55,853	1
Tyler	\$237,187	\$120,440	\$75,327	\$79,285	2
Upshur	\$497,939	\$245,600	\$151,272	\$155,389	4
Upton	\$27,724	\$13,793	\$8,407	\$8,255	0
Uvalde	\$354,198	\$181,457	\$113,106	\$109,877	3
Val Verde	\$568,430	\$315,157	\$198,373	\$195,922	5
Van Zandt	\$578,309	\$327,704	\$206,400	\$214,313	5
Victoria	\$1,126,088	\$573,716	\$359,042	\$352,270	9
Walker	\$792,524	\$411,807	\$257,539	\$264,490	6
Waller	\$491,339	\$218,981	\$131,535	\$144,994	3
Ward	\$114,163	\$59,580	\$36,377	\$42,343	1
Washington	\$400,396	\$209,252	\$130,712	\$128,719	3
Webb	\$2,699,545	\$1,404,904	\$873,528	\$940,170	22

Table 10 (continued)
The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case I -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Resources to be Equivalent to the Proportion of Indigent Residents)—Detailed Results by County

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Wharton	\$472,172	\$252,168	\$158,482	\$164,103	4
Wheeler	\$42,213	\$24,141	\$15,086	\$17,064	0
Wichita	\$1,550,022	\$836,421	\$523,400	\$533,921	13
Wilbarger	\$175,475	\$91,759	\$57,124	\$57,750	1
Willacy	\$220,704	\$122,505	\$75,415	\$83,994	2
Williamson	\$3,078,256	\$1,599,606	\$1,010,079	\$990,574	24
Wilson	\$499,918	\$242,716	\$151,904	\$157,001	4
Winkler	\$58,314	\$30,963	\$19,259	\$21,115	0
Wise	\$686,821	\$356,862	\$222,121	\$234,534	5
Wood	\$580,386	\$286,424	\$176,236	\$171,094	4
Yoakum	\$68,043	\$35,208	\$21,779	\$24,247	1
Young	\$205,859	\$107,590	\$66,049	\$71,074	2
Zapata	\$141,358	\$75,160	\$46,715	\$54,726	1
Zavala	\$96,852	\$58,970	\$38,204	\$41,995	1
TEXAS	\$325,956,757	\$156,504,171	\$96,677,238	\$87,890,706	2,259

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Table 11
The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case II -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Needs Addressed to be Equivalent to the US Average)—Detailed Industrial Category

Category	Total Expenditures (2008 Dollars)	Gross Product (2008 Dollars)	Personal Income (2008 Dollars)	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Agricultural Products & Services	\$15,097,181	\$4,104,821	\$2,795,613	49
Forestry & Fishery Products	\$381,256	\$399,825	\$148,289	2
Coal Mining	\$2,040,256	\$589,299	\$620,982	5
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	\$10,922,844	\$2,386,031	\$1,100,435	6
Miscellaneous Mining	\$262,784	\$112,941	\$66,392	1
New Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0	0
Maintenance & Repair Construction	\$19,739,439	\$10,115,679	\$8,335,949	130
Food Products & Tobacco	\$30,869,808	\$7,940,255	\$4,056,262	75
Textile Mill Products	\$405,905	\$92,564	\$78,318	2
Apparel	\$5,627,402	\$3,111,622	\$1,576,706	48
Paper & Allied Products	\$4,868,468	\$2,154,452	\$974,012	16
Printing & Publishing	\$6,852,669	\$3,469,890	\$2,264,875	42
Chemicals & Petroleum Refining	\$25,607,362	\$3,877,700	\$1,820,806	15
Rubber & Leather Products	\$3,719,532	\$1,599,485	\$935,051	21
Lumber Products & Furniture	\$1,537,348	\$539,222	\$384,437	9
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	\$1,996,922	\$1,106,762	\$578,841	10
Primary Metal	\$1,608,112	\$444,903	\$331,164	5
Fabricated Metal Products	\$4,067,791	\$1,460,658	\$943,002	18
Machinery, Except Electrical	\$2,514,143	\$1,007,796	\$719,973	8
Electric & Electronic Equipment	\$2,437,415	\$1,283,437	\$767,283	7
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	\$1,962,336	\$441,820	\$287,035	4
Transp. Equip., Exc. Motor Vehicles	\$852,757	\$365,030	\$238,534	3
Instruments & Related Products	\$686,182	\$281,394	\$213,884	3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	\$1,573,526	\$620,793	\$428,167	8
Transportation	\$23,094,810	\$15,876,039	\$10,499,845	160
Communication	\$24,084,723	\$14,881,380	\$6,353,339	62
Electric, Gas, Water, Sanitary Services	\$58,657,366	\$13,167,335	\$5,745,874	27
Wholesale Trade	\$24,791,180	\$16,776,236	\$9,673,327	120
Retail Trade	\$153,565,060	\$127,249,914	\$76,091,379	2,205
Finance	\$10,446,175	\$5,517,143	\$3,212,648	32
Insurance	\$14,350,173	\$8,588,980	\$5,134,831	68
Real Estate	\$143,236,163	\$14,069,260	\$2,266,863	22
Hotels, Lodging Places, Amusements	\$12,186,675	\$6,418,733	\$4,210,910	113
Personal Services	\$33,973,923	\$21,131,847	\$16,440,919	306
Business Services	\$32,041,802	\$18,861,565	\$15,386,203	207
Eating & Drinking Places	\$66,629,155	\$39,020,817	\$20,761,158	1,037
Health Services	\$42,543,238	\$30,153,723	\$25,495,252	465
Miscellaneous Services	\$30,424,148	\$11,903,973	\$10,319,753	272
Households	\$969,479	\$969,479	\$948,966	73
Total	\$816,625,507	\$392,092,801	\$242,207,277	5,659

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Table 12
The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case II -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Needs Addressed to be Equivalent to the US Average)
Detailed Results by Comptroller's Economic Region

Economic Region	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
High Plains	\$24,060,652	\$12,194,546	\$7,542,492	\$7,266,337	180
Northwest Texas	\$16,886,404	\$8,704,521	\$5,396,004	\$5,423,522	131
Metroplex	\$228,423,354	\$108,964,353	\$66,978,841	\$59,723,510	1,555
Upper East Texas	\$34,027,534	\$17,223,328	\$10,736,005	\$10,572,905	258
Southeast Texas	\$22,455,960	\$11,689,917	\$7,353,168	\$7,465,039	178
Gulf Coast	\$209,712,688	\$94,041,089	\$58,042,492	\$47,592,092	1,297
Capital	\$49,169,905	\$24,349,753	\$15,107,860	\$14,330,944	360
Central Texas	\$34,182,419	\$17,001,385	\$10,573,244	\$10,414,134	257
Alamo	\$76,265,098	\$37,315,692	\$22,986,442	\$21,094,788	541
Coastal Bend	\$24,674,250	\$12,018,425	\$7,481,903	\$7,393,716	179
South Texas Border	\$50,013,956	\$26,132,344	\$16,280,618	\$16,092,620	399
West Texas	\$16,368,752	\$8,183,225	\$5,051,323	\$5,059,835	121
Upper Rio Grande	\$30,384,535	\$14,274,224	\$8,676,886	\$7,764,771	202
TOTAL STATE IMPACT	\$816,625,507	\$392,092,801	\$242,207,277	\$220,194,214	5,659

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Table 13
The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case II -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Needs Addressed to be Equivalent to the US Average)
Detailed Results by Council of Governments (COG) Region

COG	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Panhandle	\$11,735,540	\$5,922,405	\$3,656,250	\$3,556,965	87
South Plains	\$12,325,113	\$6,272,141	\$3,886,242	\$3,709,372	93
North Texas	\$6,629,973	\$3,487,523	\$2,177,168	\$2,233,203	53
North Central Texas	\$222,606,209	\$105,927,713	\$65,080,866	\$57,786,027	1,508
North East Texas	\$8,132,461	\$4,209,697	\$2,640,173	\$2,689,101	64
East Texas	\$25,895,073	\$13,013,631	\$8,095,832	\$7,883,804	194
West Central Texas	\$10,256,430	\$5,216,998	\$3,218,836	\$3,190,320	78
Upper Rio Grande	\$30,384,535	\$14,274,224	\$8,676,886	\$7,764,771	202
Permian Basin	\$11,195,322	\$5,705,638	\$3,537,922	\$3,558,722	85
Concho Valley	\$5,173,430	\$2,477,587	\$1,513,401	\$1,501,113	37
Heart of Texas	\$12,183,286	\$5,822,137	\$3,582,528	\$3,441,721	86
Capital	\$49,169,905	\$24,349,753	\$15,107,860	\$14,330,944	360
Brazos Valley	\$9,325,113	\$4,630,799	\$2,880,446	\$2,873,194	70
Deep East Texas	\$10,789,568	\$5,626,397	\$3,530,556	\$3,610,360	86
South East Texas	\$11,666,392	\$6,063,520	\$3,822,612	\$3,854,680	92
Gulf Coast	\$209,712,688	\$94,041,089	\$58,042,492	\$47,592,092	1,297
Golden Crescent	\$5,341,204	\$2,730,823	\$1,708,096	\$1,699,028	41
Alamo	\$76,265,098	\$37,315,692	\$22,986,442	\$21,094,788	541
South Texas	\$8,778,982	\$4,656,920	\$2,908,563	\$3,172,811	73
Coastal Bend	\$19,333,046	\$9,287,602	\$5,773,807	\$5,694,688	138
Lower Rio Grande Valley	\$36,423,571	\$18,942,676	\$11,788,193	\$11,278,291	286
Texoma	\$5,817,145	\$3,036,639	\$1,897,976	\$1,937,483	47
Central Texas	\$12,674,020	\$6,548,448	\$4,110,270	\$4,099,219	100
Middle Rio Grande	\$4,811,404	\$2,532,748	\$1,583,862	\$1,641,518	39
TOTAL STATE IMPACT	\$816,625,507	\$392,092,801	\$242,207,277	\$220,194,214	5,659

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Table 14
The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case II -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Needs Addressed to be Equivalent to the US Average)—Detailed Results by Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

MSA	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Abilene	\$5,729,190	\$2,820,131	\$1,733,248	\$1,628,007	41
Amarillo	\$8,025,204	\$4,084,470	\$2,523,482	\$2,395,997	60
Austin-Round Rock	\$45,413,731	\$22,531,759	\$13,987,904	\$13,232,886	333
Beaumont-Port Arthur	\$11,666,392	\$6,063,520	\$3,822,612	\$3,854,680	92
Brownsville-Harlingen	\$13,344,612	\$6,613,295	\$4,088,749	\$3,930,552	100
College Station-Bryan	\$6,962,345	\$3,407,645	\$2,116,042	\$2,079,205	52
Corpus Christi	\$15,171,551	\$7,101,100	\$4,407,002	\$4,250,538	105
Dallas-Plano-Irving MD*	\$144,099,741	\$67,471,285	\$41,280,819	\$35,700,976	945
Fort Worth-Arlington MD*	\$73,086,502	\$35,827,548	\$22,166,111	\$20,456,392	524
El Paso	\$29,641,983	\$13,894,803	\$8,443,816	\$7,510,634	197
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land	\$205,670,046	\$91,934,932	\$56,723,106	\$46,212,021	1,264
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	\$11,510,733	\$5,940,628	\$3,728,238	\$3,701,494	91
Laredo	\$6,763,220	\$3,519,731	\$2,188,465	\$2,355,425	55
Longview	\$6,442,988	\$3,341,437	\$2,094,947	\$2,026,102	50
Lubbock	\$9,406,150	\$4,755,923	\$2,947,246	\$2,716,339	70
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr	\$22,526,026	\$12,022,466	\$7,510,506	\$7,137,306	182
Midland	\$3,524,167	\$1,774,160	\$1,089,692	\$1,040,817	25
Odessa	\$4,000,224	\$2,070,680	\$1,301,562	\$1,311,009	31
San Angelo	\$4,008,678	\$1,886,652	\$1,147,257	\$1,110,027	28
San Antonio	\$72,749,569	\$35,643,984	\$21,957,372	\$20,048,294	515
Sherman-Denison	\$3,547,693	\$1,879,228	\$1,174,650	\$1,212,069	29
Texarkana	\$2,819,791	\$1,511,468	\$951,431	\$943,758	23
Tyler	\$7,006,858	\$3,378,646	\$2,069,653	\$2,006,963	50
Victoria	\$3,365,258	\$1,696,345	\$1,061,542	\$1,055,401	25
Waco	\$8,672,188	\$4,079,233	\$2,500,265	\$2,341,574	60
Wichita Falls	\$4,454,167	\$2,380,997	\$1,490,761	\$1,513,515	36
TOTAL STATE IMPACT	\$816,625,507	\$392,092,801	\$242,207,277	\$220,194,214	5,659

*Metropolitan Division

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Table 15
The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case II -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Needs Addressed to be Equivalent to the US Average)—Detailed Results by County

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Anderson	\$1,660,695	\$903,460	\$568,046	\$557,999	14
Andrews	\$339,572	\$174,089	\$107,738	\$104,693	2
Angelina	\$2,617,457	\$1,359,297	\$845,756	\$850,936	21
Aransas	\$837,853	\$386,465	\$237,960	\$252,919	6
Archer	\$229,536	\$114,424	\$70,735	\$75,851	2
Armstrong	\$57,606	\$27,630	\$17,555	\$13,756	0
Atascosa	\$1,496,194	\$745,242	\$463,909	\$445,364	11
Austin	\$854,314	\$403,876	\$248,198	\$219,395	6
Bailey	\$152,744	\$81,242	\$49,228	\$49,845	1
Bandera	\$674,168	\$311,201	\$190,552	\$203,966	5
Bastrop	\$2,457,608	\$1,179,090	\$725,463	\$728,705	18
Baylor	\$122,268	\$64,181	\$39,879	\$39,563	1
Bee	\$961,238	\$504,980	\$319,142	\$336,362	8
Bell	\$8,529,631	\$4,481,393	\$2,818,175	\$2,750,335	68
Bexar	\$59,856,407	\$29,411,663	\$18,109,036	\$16,098,591	421
Blanco	\$301,207	\$137,349	\$83,788	\$84,924	2
Borden	\$18,785	\$8,584	\$5,138	\$4,697	0
Bosque	\$547,774	\$275,450	\$172,309	\$150,534	4
Bowie	\$2,819,791	\$1,511,468	\$951,431	\$943,758	23
Brazoria	\$8,345,574	\$4,192,263	\$2,633,759	\$2,732,200	64
Brazos	\$6,029,119	\$2,918,377	\$1,809,730	\$1,742,315	44
Brewster	\$288,026	\$154,659	\$96,517	\$94,499	2
Briscoe	\$34,340	\$17,368	\$10,633	\$11,566	0
Brooks	\$201,733	\$113,135	\$71,681	\$78,765	2
Brown	\$1,085,193	\$598,063	\$373,589	\$398,502	9
Burleson	\$466,917	\$251,611	\$158,005	\$172,135	4
Burnet	\$1,527,386	\$721,963	\$442,698	\$438,883	11
Caldwell	\$1,206,475	\$602,056	\$379,802	\$375,532	9
Calhoun	\$362,576	\$158,464	\$98,277	\$99,428	2
Callahan	\$458,996	\$217,712	\$133,875	\$137,893	3
Cameron	\$13,344,612	\$6,613,295	\$4,088,749	\$3,930,552	100
Camp	\$333,806	\$165,837	\$103,771	\$98,405	2
Carson	\$72,047	\$24,922	\$14,490	\$11,838	0
Cass	\$823,649	\$432,018	\$270,756	\$294,364	7
Castro	\$104,788	\$54,165	\$33,373	\$34,970	1
Chambers	\$725,532	\$314,220	\$190,741	\$174,306	4
Cherokee	\$1,297,925	\$680,221	\$426,926	\$429,503	10
Childress	\$233,033	\$117,005	\$72,288	\$78,133	2
Clay	\$341,333	\$171,072	\$108,742	\$100,021	3
Cochran	\$41,600	\$22,382	\$14,160	\$12,512	0

Table 15 (continued)

The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case II -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Needs Addressed to be Equivalent to the US Average)—Detailed Results by County

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Coke	\$107,822	\$51,053	\$31,460	\$34,647	1
Coleman	\$276,264	\$142,604	\$88,285	\$89,251	2
Collin	\$24,157,848	\$11,878,487	\$7,387,377	\$7,101,430	175
Collingsworth	\$77,499	\$42,364	\$26,470	\$27,909	1
Colorado	\$645,335	\$323,561	\$202,720	\$209,768	5
Comal	\$3,618,281	\$1,710,831	\$1,049,561	\$1,035,928	26
Comanche	\$414,331	\$214,533	\$133,193	\$127,157	3
Concho	\$100,967	\$52,010	\$33,542	\$31,156	1
Cooke	\$1,208,590	\$614,990	\$384,999	\$397,270	9
Coryell	\$2,326,786	\$1,137,520	\$709,322	\$740,454	18
Cottle	\$44,488	\$25,341	\$16,024	\$15,241	0
Crane	\$63,807	\$34,265	\$22,108	\$20,495	1
Crockett	\$97,882	\$52,146	\$31,923	\$39,170	1
Crosby	\$138,465	\$75,163	\$47,877	\$39,852	1
Culberson	\$55,101	\$33,942	\$21,291	\$26,303	1
Dallam	\$119,157	\$63,124	\$38,696	\$32,764	1
Dallas	\$84,596,544	\$38,583,114	\$23,438,793	\$18,609,904	521
Dawson	\$409,451	\$207,484	\$125,209	\$132,856	3
De Witt	\$653,280	\$332,463	\$208,089	\$206,047	5
Deaf Smith	\$370,345	\$179,097	\$109,178	\$91,153	2
Delta	\$142,130	\$67,230	\$43,541	\$32,633	1
Denton	\$22,925,671	\$10,868,878	\$6,646,655	\$6,072,011	155
Dickens	\$71,770	\$37,195	\$23,020	\$23,709	1
Dimmit	\$268,777	\$142,228	\$89,426	\$102,925	2
Donley	\$96,984	\$55,025	\$35,031	\$39,905	1
Duval	\$325,308	\$155,165	\$97,251	\$90,532	2
Eastland	\$550,930	\$279,714	\$172,819	\$189,122	4
Ector	\$4,000,224	\$2,070,680	\$1,301,562	\$1,311,009	31
Edwards	\$52,349	\$25,238	\$15,121	\$16,132	0
El Paso	\$29,641,983	\$13,894,803	\$8,443,816	\$7,510,634	197
Ellis	\$4,426,894	\$2,164,300	\$1,325,283	\$1,376,858	33
Erath	\$1,030,241	\$553,170	\$349,189	\$365,998	9
Falls	\$522,584	\$278,975	\$174,447	\$159,720	4
Fannin	\$1,060,862	\$542,421	\$338,326	\$328,143	8
Fayette	\$786,408	\$401,737	\$248,230	\$231,698	6
Fisher	\$115,242	\$59,782	\$37,219	\$39,407	1
Floyd	\$140,198	\$62,459	\$38,410	\$31,893	1
Foard	\$29,670	\$16,994	\$10,999	\$9,930	0
Fort Bend	\$18,268,415	\$8,420,406	\$5,163,846	\$4,961,459	122
Franklin	\$315,321	\$152,134	\$95,189	\$102,388	2

Table 15 (continued)

The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case II -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Needs Addressed to be Equivalent to the US Average)—Detailed Results by County

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Freestone	\$569,256	\$280,726	\$173,136	\$194,432	4
Frio	\$546,175	\$260,619	\$159,831	\$162,216	4
Gaines	\$370,074	\$175,755	\$106,738	\$106,355	3
Galveston	\$9,924,669	\$4,747,393	\$2,943,375	\$2,894,252	71
Garza	\$142,335	\$66,190	\$41,144	\$46,070	1
Gillespie	\$814,657	\$386,733	\$240,626	\$240,186	6
Glasscock	\$16,327	\$7,591	\$4,551	\$3,120	0
Goliad	\$181,474	\$100,539	\$63,750	\$73,423	2
Gonzales	\$462,799	\$238,227	\$149,739	\$143,343	4
Gray	\$647,548	\$321,962	\$201,176	\$214,614	5
Grayson	\$3,547,693	\$1,879,228	\$1,174,650	\$1,212,069	29
Gregg	\$3,700,017	\$1,990,481	\$1,254,604	\$1,201,210	30
Grimes	\$632,067	\$322,635	\$204,429	\$205,471	5
Guadalupe	\$3,301,996	\$1,665,507	\$1,030,750	\$1,114,692	26
Hale	\$897,624	\$492,612	\$307,302	\$338,877	8
Hall	\$114,025	\$57,731	\$35,101	\$34,384	1
Hamilton	\$250,438	\$126,980	\$79,091	\$83,951	2
Hansford	\$76,281	\$33,058	\$19,559	\$17,937	0
Hardeman	\$106,597	\$59,917	\$37,245	\$44,066	1
Hardin	\$1,573,326	\$795,490	\$491,439	\$525,619	12
Harris	\$148,249,987	\$64,823,742	\$39,909,642	\$29,952,857	865
Harrison	\$1,985,862	\$969,201	\$614,209	\$554,576	14
Hartley	\$54,012	\$25,324	\$15,895	\$14,762	0
Haskell	\$151,524	\$78,514	\$49,950	\$47,861	1
Hays	\$4,563,691	\$2,230,306	\$1,371,627	\$1,378,314	33
Hemphill	\$62,671	\$28,957	\$17,578	\$16,577	0
Henderson	\$2,917,429	\$1,362,575	\$839,372	\$817,242	20
Hidalgo	\$22,526,026	\$12,022,466	\$7,510,506	\$7,137,306	182
Hill	\$1,227,949	\$565,391	\$346,391	\$362,510	9
Hockley	\$543,343	\$289,922	\$183,330	\$192,777	5
Hood	\$1,693,985	\$784,377	\$486,978	\$497,639	12
Hopkins	\$957,066	\$515,228	\$322,193	\$345,223	8
Houston	\$746,711	\$375,435	\$236,240	\$193,873	5
Howard	\$1,023,216	\$515,427	\$321,529	\$330,938	8
Hudspeth	\$74,608	\$40,044	\$23,448	\$32,618	1
Hunt	\$2,450,902	\$1,267,938	\$788,924	\$853,099	20
Hutchinson	\$531,300	\$277,297	\$171,990	\$212,413	4
Irion	\$52,609	\$21,938	\$13,133	\$13,750	0
Jack	\$252,591	\$124,261	\$77,146	\$85,014	2
Jackson	\$329,451	\$173,016	\$106,101	\$114,613	3

Table 15 (continued)

The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case II -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Needs Addressed to be Equivalent to the US Average)—Detailed Results by County

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Jasper	\$1,033,833	\$533,317	\$333,891	\$348,721	8
Jeff Davis	\$71,779	\$34,018	\$21,094	\$22,977	1
Jefferson	\$7,764,795	\$4,027,017	\$2,545,795	\$2,498,990	61
Jim Hogg	\$130,341	\$69,593	\$41,677	\$51,768	1
Jim Wells	\$1,161,074	\$640,617	\$400,364	\$421,721	10
Johnson	\$4,725,335	\$2,432,640	\$1,527,922	\$1,512,998	37
Jones	\$631,432	\$318,209	\$198,554	\$185,948	5
Karnes	\$532,690	\$247,281	\$151,452	\$156,080	4
Kaufman	\$3,090,941	\$1,511,298	\$939,569	\$949,120	23
Kendall	\$1,012,908	\$475,378	\$294,541	\$309,065	7
Kenedy	\$4,135	\$2,214	\$1,380	\$1,964	0
Kent	\$20,525	\$9,355	\$5,707	\$5,734	0
Kerr	\$1,622,007	\$777,074	\$477,162	\$488,012	12
Kimble	\$158,954	\$70,912	\$42,678	\$46,747	1
King	\$3,689	\$1,837	\$1,132	\$777	0
Kinney	\$104,406	\$47,316	\$28,066	\$30,416	1
Kleberg	\$977,571	\$501,640	\$312,200	\$316,177	8
Knox	\$86,065	\$46,460	\$29,264	\$25,420	1
La Salle	\$158,513	\$85,280	\$53,695	\$61,747	1
Lamar	\$1,578,390	\$794,241	\$495,397	\$502,830	12
Lamb	\$268,167	\$129,707	\$79,830	\$78,477	2
Lampasas	\$654,315	\$321,715	\$200,740	\$210,705	5
Lavaca	\$530,417	\$290,772	\$182,624	\$179,624	4
Lee	\$507,368	\$258,296	\$160,832	\$155,998	4
Leon	\$341,023	\$185,917	\$114,314	\$129,439	3
Liberty	\$2,401,030	\$1,234,174	\$777,352	\$763,608	19
Limestone	\$643,535	\$342,362	\$215,980	\$232,950	5
Lipscomb	\$53,547	\$24,449	\$14,845	\$13,308	0
Live Oak	\$331,239	\$167,247	\$104,060	\$118,183	3
Llano	\$633,805	\$298,650	\$184,408	\$186,555	4
Loving	\$215	\$87	\$56	\$52	0
Lubbock	\$9,267,686	\$4,680,760	\$2,899,370	\$2,676,487	69
Lynn	\$119,083	\$56,921	\$34,347	\$23,825	1
Madison	\$386,559	\$190,358	\$118,187	\$136,599	3
Marion	\$332,557	\$170,418	\$106,843	\$111,465	3
Martin	\$126,167	\$63,067	\$39,009	\$36,755	1
Mason	\$134,198	\$63,824	\$39,227	\$39,988	1
Matagorda	\$1,039,221	\$506,849	\$315,351	\$348,807	8
Maverick	\$1,570,957	\$793,032	\$492,318	\$528,517	12
McCulloch	\$241,641	\$127,100	\$80,122	\$82,439	2

Table 15 (continued)

The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case II -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Needs Addressed to be Equivalent to the US Average)—Detailed Results by County

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
McLennan	\$8,672,188	\$4,079,233	\$2,500,265	\$2,341,574	60
McMullen	\$13,071	\$6,231	\$3,676	\$3,080	0
Medina	\$1,537,162	\$716,083	\$438,455	\$447,351	11
Menard	\$61,250	\$32,282	\$19,723	\$22,318	0
Midland	\$3,524,167	\$1,774,160	\$1,089,692	\$1,040,817	25
Milam	\$616,921	\$315,885	\$199,389	\$204,909	5
Mills	\$117,806	\$71,625	\$45,712	\$47,035	1
Mitchell	\$276,889	\$147,226	\$91,594	\$94,524	2
Montague	\$664,831	\$316,399	\$196,526	\$203,128	5
Montgomery	\$14,859,185	\$6,862,519	\$4,285,708	\$3,898,422	100
Moore	\$519,847	\$239,846	\$145,727	\$144,765	3
Morris	\$276,588	\$130,251	\$83,248	\$68,132	2
Motley	\$40,612	\$18,646	\$11,320	\$11,584	0
Nacogdoches	\$1,828,591	\$966,121	\$612,982	\$639,951	15
Navarro	\$1,687,322	\$839,971	\$523,951	\$482,498	12
Newton	\$247,541	\$158,862	\$103,442	\$114,935	3
Nolan	\$456,899	\$241,267	\$148,097	\$147,627	4
Nueces	\$12,318,718	\$5,725,094	\$3,546,822	\$3,316,304	83
Ochiltree	\$208,557	\$100,025	\$61,962	\$58,777	1
Oldham	\$21,847	\$12,707	\$8,045	\$10,206	0
Orange	\$2,328,271	\$1,241,013	\$785,378	\$830,071	19
Palo Pinto	\$996,720	\$453,450	\$275,629	\$285,091	7
Panola	\$666,501	\$345,026	\$218,259	\$208,268	5
Parker	\$3,765,482	\$1,740,739	\$1,066,204	\$1,083,886	26
Parmer	\$99,307	\$43,903	\$27,101	\$15,805	1
Pecos	\$484,269	\$242,828	\$149,448	\$164,517	4
Polk	\$1,375,057	\$722,657	\$445,872	\$479,720	11
Potter	\$4,183,889	\$2,152,352	\$1,335,057	\$1,249,904	32
Presidio	\$253,037	\$116,757	\$70,719	\$77,740	2
Rains	\$347,552	\$158,225	\$95,180	\$107,713	2
Randall	\$3,711,661	\$1,879,566	\$1,156,380	\$1,120,500	28
Reagan	\$64,069	\$34,862	\$20,993	\$24,268	1
Real	\$102,281	\$47,739	\$29,171	\$30,444	1
Red River	\$402,942	\$192,138	\$118,936	\$116,365	3
Reeves	\$298,565	\$158,930	\$97,554	\$115,430	3
Refugio	\$186,125	\$95,274	\$57,051	\$77,367	2
Roberts	\$16,793	\$8,038	\$4,792	\$6,527	0
Robertson	\$466,309	\$237,657	\$148,307	\$164,755	4
Rockwall	\$2,308,810	\$1,130,040	\$710,677	\$705,921	17
Runnels	\$334,068	\$156,692	\$95,685	\$96,644	2

Table 15 (continued)

The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case II -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Needs Addressed to be Equivalent to the US Average)—Detailed Results by County

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Rusk	\$1,495,475	\$735,650	\$461,359	\$435,592	11
Sabine	\$238,949	\$130,280	\$84,339	\$88,512	2
San Augustine	\$266,770	\$126,182	\$78,574	\$76,321	2
San Jacinto	\$810,381	\$387,722	\$240,951	\$252,266	6
San Patricio	\$2,014,980	\$989,541	\$622,220	\$681,315	16
San Saba	\$178,123	\$93,330	\$57,841	\$61,830	1
Schleicher	\$56,528	\$28,084	\$17,815	\$13,450	0
Scurry	\$413,769	\$231,801	\$142,048	\$161,638	4
Shackelford	\$55,250	\$28,254	\$17,534	\$18,769	0
Shelby	\$633,797	\$351,608	\$225,983	\$226,561	5
Sherman	\$27,372	\$12,275	\$7,449	\$6,502	0
Smith	\$7,006,858	\$3,378,646	\$2,069,653	\$2,006,963	50
Somervell	\$153,828	\$65,142	\$41,729	\$30,065	1
Starr	\$1,531,274	\$879,296	\$561,385	\$628,513	14
Stephens	\$223,413	\$125,940	\$77,854	\$95,555	2
Sterling	\$25,854	\$15,777	\$9,939	\$12,608	0
Stonewall	\$31,205	\$18,261	\$11,616	\$13,194	0
Sutton	\$115,585	\$62,885	\$38,722	\$44,294	1
Swisher	\$135,325	\$63,733	\$38,084	\$35,242	1
Tarrant	\$62,874,979	\$30,760,117	\$19,015,501	\$17,271,925	447
Taylor	\$4,638,762	\$2,284,210	\$1,400,819	\$1,304,166	33
Terrell	\$18,917	\$11,299	\$7,141	\$7,326	0
Terry	\$327,328	\$168,898	\$101,209	\$121,940	3
Throckmorton	\$35,673	\$18,399	\$11,134	\$11,908	0
Titus	\$816,584	\$414,989	\$259,482	\$283,407	6
Tom Green	\$3,956,070	\$1,864,714	\$1,134,124	\$1,096,277	27
Travis	\$29,473,945	\$14,512,785	\$8,980,442	\$8,268,632	212
Trinity	\$396,254	\$213,175	\$133,809	\$139,930	3
Tyler	\$594,228	\$301,740	\$188,717	\$198,634	5
Upshur	\$1,247,496	\$615,306	\$378,985	\$389,300	9
Upton	\$69,457	\$34,555	\$21,062	\$20,680	0
Uvalde	\$887,379	\$454,609	\$283,366	\$275,278	7
Val Verde	\$1,424,097	\$789,569	\$496,988	\$490,848	12
Van Zandt	\$1,448,848	\$821,003	\$517,097	\$536,923	13
Victoria	\$2,821,208	\$1,437,342	\$899,514	\$882,549	21
Walker	\$1,985,524	\$1,031,707	\$645,217	\$662,631	16
Waller	\$1,230,960	\$548,617	\$329,536	\$363,255	8
Ward	\$286,014	\$149,266	\$91,137	\$106,082	2
Washington	\$1,003,119	\$524,243	\$327,474	\$322,481	8
Webb	\$6,763,220	\$3,519,731	\$2,188,465	\$2,355,425	55

Table 15 (continued)

The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas (Case II -- Funding Supplement Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Needs Addressed to be Equivalent to the US Average)—Detailed Results by County

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Wharton	\$1,182,942	\$631,762	\$397,049	\$411,130	10
Wheeler	\$105,756	\$60,480	\$37,794	\$42,750	1
Wichita	\$3,883,298	\$2,095,501	\$1,311,284	\$1,337,643	32
Wilbarger	\$439,621	\$229,885	\$143,114	\$144,683	3
Willacy	\$552,934	\$306,915	\$188,938	\$210,432	5
Williamson	\$7,712,011	\$4,007,522	\$2,530,571	\$2,481,702	61
Wilson	\$1,252,453	\$608,080	\$380,568	\$393,337	9
Winkler	\$146,096	\$77,573	\$48,250	\$52,900	1
Wise	\$1,720,705	\$894,052	\$556,484	\$587,583	14
Wood	\$1,454,053	\$717,582	\$441,527	\$428,644	11
Yoakum	\$170,469	\$88,207	\$54,563	\$60,746	1
Young	\$515,741	\$269,547	\$165,475	\$178,062	4
Zapata	\$354,147	\$188,299	\$117,036	\$137,106	3
Zavala	\$242,646	\$147,739	\$95,712	\$105,210	2
TEXAS	\$816,625,507	\$392,092,801	\$242,207,277	\$220,194,214	5,659

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group