

# Judicial, Department of

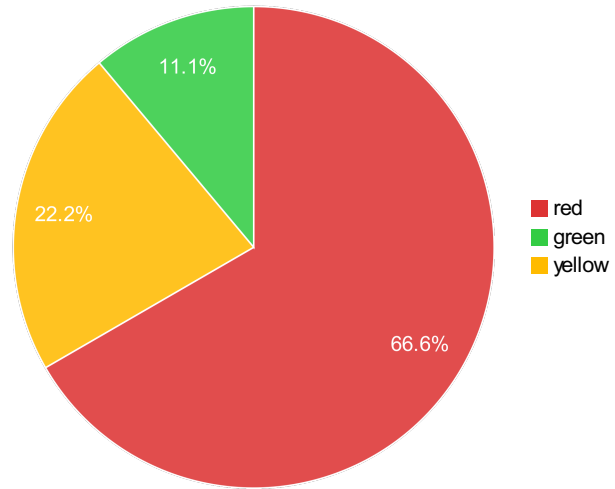
Annual Performance Progress Report

Reporting Year 2018

Published: 2/14/2019 9:27:03 AM

KPM #	Approved Key Performance Measures (KPMs)
1	Access and Fairness - The Access and Fairness survey was developed by the National Center for State Courts. The anonymous survey asks questions on access and fairness, along with background information about the respondent. The questions are clear, concise, and most importantly, actionable. The rating method is straightforward so the survey can be completed in 5 minutes or less.
2	Clearance Rates - Clearance rates measure whether the courts are keeping up with their incoming caseload. If cases are not disposed in a timely manner, a backlog of cases awaiting disposition will grow. This measure is a single number that can be compared within the court for any and all case types, from month to month and year to year, or between one court and another. This information can help courts pinpoint emerging problems and indicate where improvements can be made.
3	Time to Disposition - This measure, in conjunction with Clearance Rates, is a fundamental management tool that assesses the length of time it takes a court to process cases. It compares a court's performance with national guidelines for timely case processing. The measure takes into account periods of inactivity beyond the court's control and provides a framework for meaningful measurement across all case types
4	Time to Judgement Entry - The average number of days between signature of a judgment and the date of entry into the official record
5	Time to First Permanency Hearing - Child abuse and neglect cases are driven by one underlying principle: expeditious permanency for children. The longer children are in substitute care, the longer they are in doubt as to where their permanent home will be and the more likely it is that they will have multiple placements. Percent of cases that have first permanency hearing within 14 months
6	Collection Rate - Percent of cases paid in full within a year of judgment (violations only) This measure focuses solely on violations to evaluate the timeliness and effectiveness of collection actions. Most violations do not have the same barriers to collections that are encountered when collecting on felony and misdemeanor debt (debtors with history of criminal activity or drug/alcohol abuse, incarceration, unemployment, multiple debts with OJD and other probation/parole agencies, higher amounts owed). By evaluating violations only, OJD can determine which collection practices are most successful and what needs to change to see improvement. The collection practices that apply well in violations can often be applied to misdemeanor and felony cases even if the collection rate will be lower in those case types because of the barriers to collection described above.
7	Oregon Recidivism Rates - The arrest, conviction, or incarceration of adults who have previously been convicted of a crime within three years of the date of conviction or release from custody of the previously convicted crime HB 3194 (2013) provides a new statewide definition of recidivism. The definition includes the arrest, conviction, or incarceration for a new crime within three years. The Department of Corrections (DOC) tracks recidivism for offenders starting felony probation and for offenders starting post-prison supervision or parole supervision in six month cohorts. This cohort is the starting population to track recidivism. The Oregon Judicial Department (OJD) submits quarterly circuit court case data to the Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) so it can be combined with the DOC data, along with arrest data from Oregon State Police (OSP), to track the three components of recidivism. The three components (incarceration, conviction, arrest) of this new recidivism analysis are tracked separately; a single offender can contribute to all three measures, or a subset depending on the criminal justice system's response to the new criminal activity committed.
8	Effective Use of Jurors - The percentage of available jurors who are selected for jury duty who are qualified and available to serve (juror yield) The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) commonly uses a juror yield goal of 40 percent, a value demonstrated to be realistic in many well-managed courts. The national average juror yield is approximately 53 percent. Although variations are expected, points falling well above or well below the average can alert the court to the need for possible adjustments to the number of persons summoned.
9	Employee Retention - Annual employee turnover rate. Our target is to have a retention rate with no greater annual turnover than the State of Oregon's Department of Administrative Service (DAS) annual retention rate.

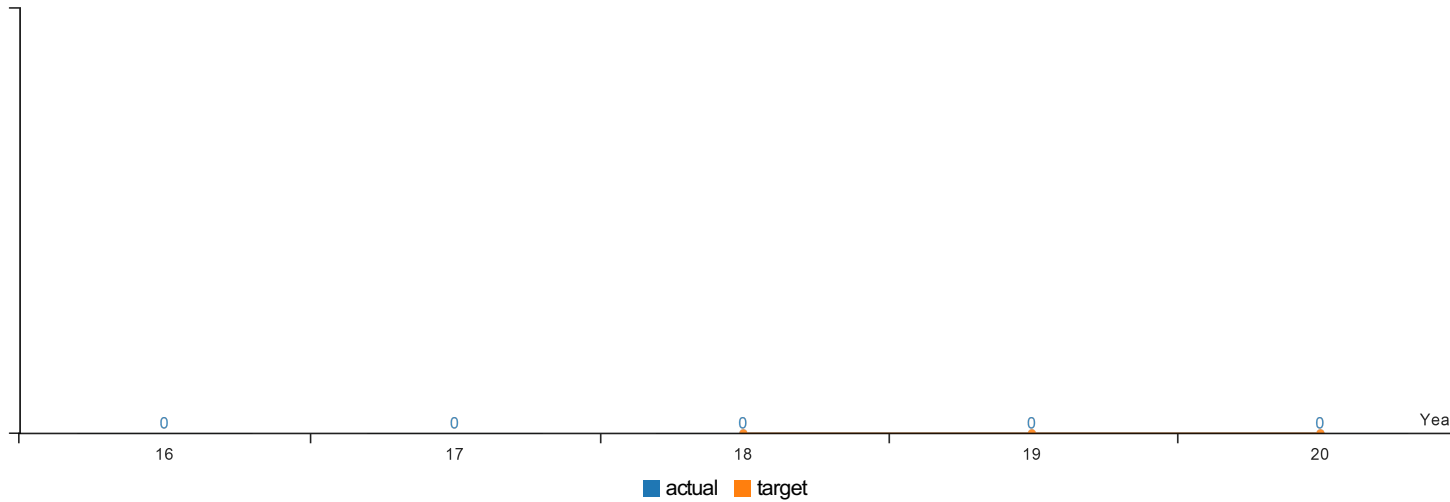
Proposal	Proposed Key Performance Measures (KPMs)
Delete	Access and Fairness - The Access and Fairness survey was developed by the National Center for State Courts. The anonymous survey asks questions on access and fairness, along with background information about the respondent. The questions are clear, concise, and most importantly, actionable. The rating method is straightforward so the survey can be completed in 5 minutes or less.
New	Access and Fairness - Rating of court users on the court's accessibility and its treatment of customers in terms of fairness, equality, respect.
Delete	Time to Disposition - This measure, in conjunction with Clearance Rates, is a fundamental management tool that assesses the length of time it takes a court to process cases. It compares a court's performance with national guidelines for timely case processing. The measure takes into account periods of inactivity beyond the court's control and provides a framework for meaningful measurement across all case types
New	Time to Disposition - The percentage of cases disposed or otherwise resolved within established time frames.
Delete	Time to Judgement Entry - The average number of days between signature of a judgment and the date of entry into the official record
New	Time to Judgement Entry - The percent of criminal cases that have a final judgment entered into the case register within three business days of the sentencing hearing or disposition.
Delete	Oregon Recidivism Rates - The arrest, conviction, or incarceration of adults who have previously been convicted of a crime within three years of the date of conviction or release from custody of the previously convicted crime HB 3194 (2013) provides a new statewide definition of recidivism. The definition includes the arrest, conviction, or incarceration for a new crime within three years. The Department of Corrections (DOC) tracks recidivism for offenders starting felony probation and for offenders starting post-prison supervision or parole supervision in six month cohorts. This cohort is the starting population to track recidivism. The Oregon Judicial Department (OJD) submits quarterly circuit court case data to the Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) so it can be combined with the DOC data, along with arrest data from Oregon State Police (OSP), to track the three components of recidivism. The three components (incarceration, conviction, arrest) of this new recidivism analysis are tracked separately; a single offender can contribute to all three measures, or a subset depending on the criminal justice system's response to the new criminal activity committed.
New	Drug Court Recidivism - The percent of adult drug court graduates with no misdemeanor or felony charges filed in Oregon circuit courts within one year of program graduation.



Performance Summary	Green	Yellow	Red
	= Target to -5%	= Target -5% to -15%	= Target > -15%
Summary Stats:	11.11%	22.22%	66.67%

KPM #1	Access and Fairness - The Access and Fairness survey was developed by the National Center for State Courts. The anonymous survey asks questions on access and fairness, along with background information about the respondent. The questions are clear, concise, and most importantly, actionable. The rating method is straightforward so the survey can be completed in 5 minutes or less.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Jan 01

\* Upward Trend = positive result



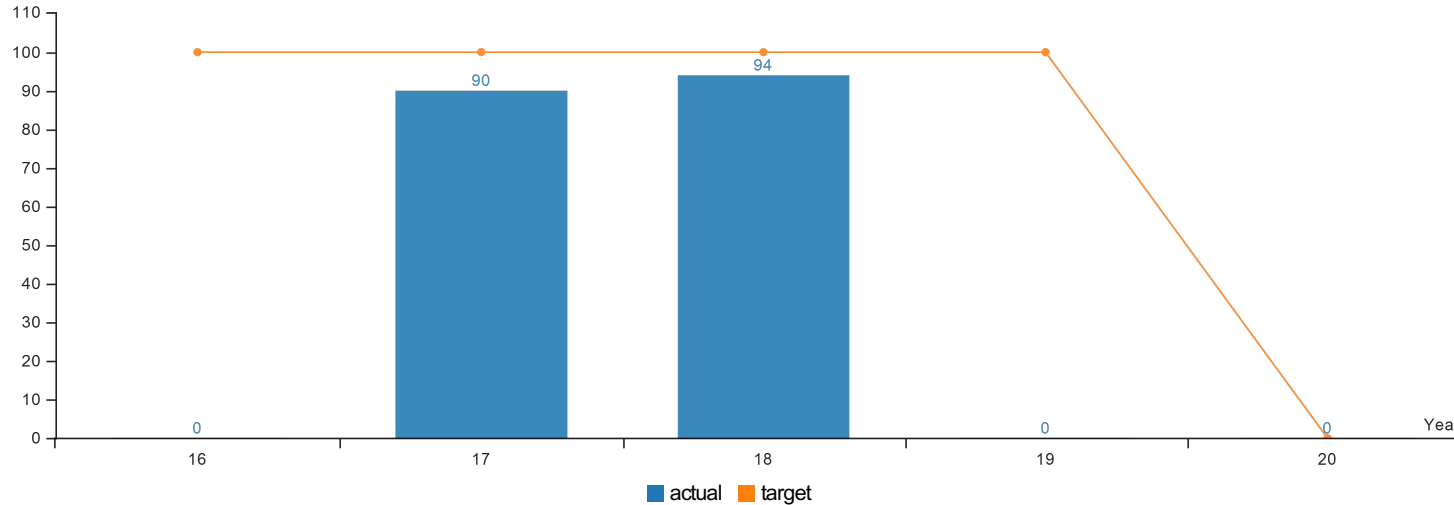
Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Access and Fairness</b>					
Actual	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Target	TBD	TBD	0%	0%	0%

**How Are We Doing**

**Factors Affecting Results**

KPM #2	Clearance Rates - Clearance rates measure whether the courts are keeping up with their incoming caseload. If cases are not disposed in a timely manner, a backlog of cases awaiting disposition will grow. This measure is a single number that can be compared within the court for any and all case types, from month to month and year to year, or between one court and another. This information can help courts pinpoint emerging problems and indicate where improvements can be made.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31

\* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Clearance Rates</b>					
Actual	No Data	90%	94%	No Data	No Data
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%

### How Are We Doing

This is a new performance measure for OJD, the first reporting year was 2017. We are not able to report on data from prior years during the OJIN to Odyssey conversion (2011-2016) due to significant data entry clean up efforts courts were doing prior to their conversion to Odyssey. During those years, there were thousands of old cases that were coded as 'closed' but were adjudicated in prior years. As a result, clearance rates for those years are inflated and do not accurately reflect court work.

When courts exceed the clearance rate targets, dispositions are outpacing filings and when courts fall below their clearance rate targets, caseload management practices and resource allocations need to be reviewed.

### Factors Affecting Results

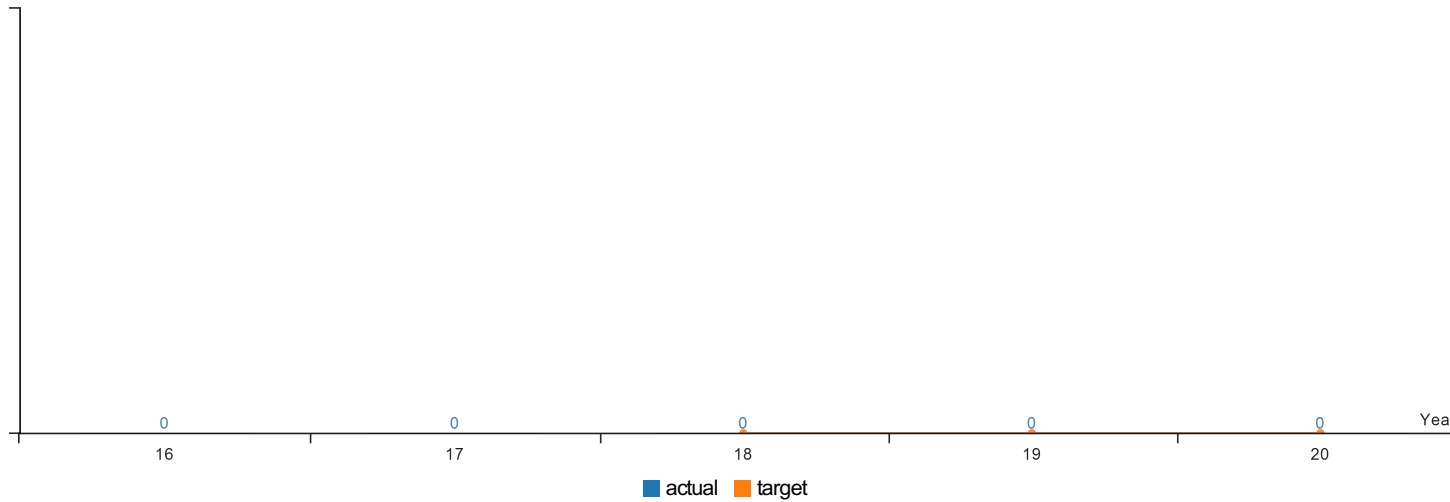
Changes in caseload could impact the allocation of judicial officers to certain case types and initiate caseload management improvements. Time to disposition rates may also vary due to the seriousness or complexity of the caseload, charging and pleading practices, variation in court case management practices, and the use of statewide business processes.

Courts are currently not meeting their time to disposition targets and filings are outpacing dispositions, so the pending backlog of cases continues to grow. As of the end of 2018, circuit courts had over 230,000 pending cases, 27% of which were over two years old.



KPM #3	Time to Disposition - This measure, in conjunction with Clearance Rates, is a fundamental management tool that assesses the length of time it takes a court to process cases. It compares a court's performance with national guidelines for timely case processing. The measure takes into account periods of inactivity beyond the court's control and provides a framework for meaningful measurement across all case types
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Jan 01

\* Upward Trend = positive result



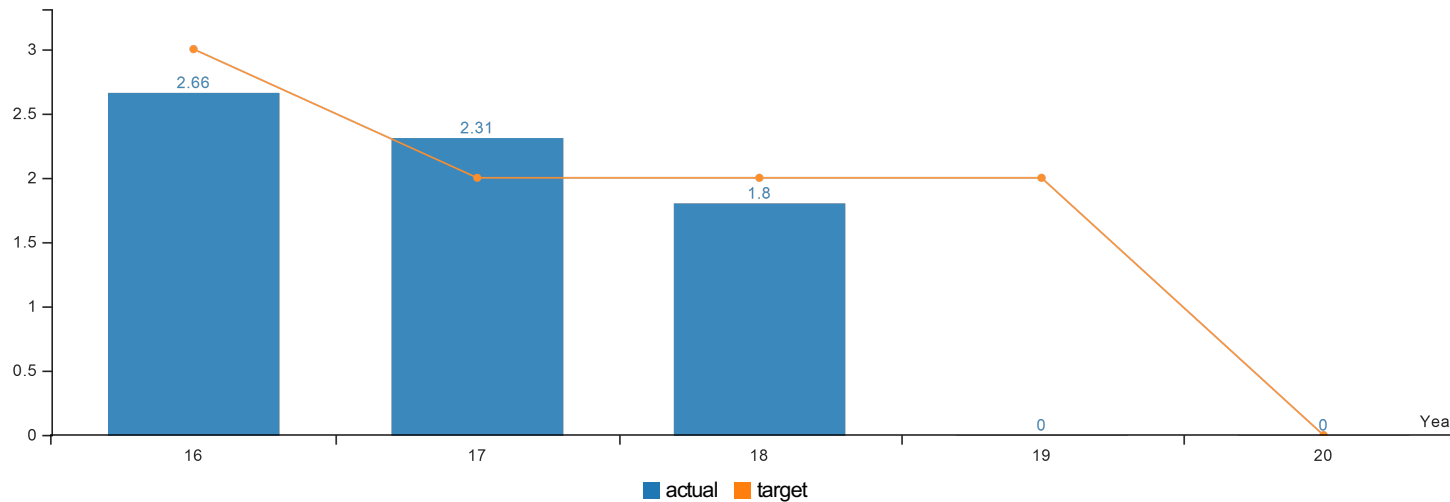
Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Time to Disposition</b>					
Actual	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Target	TBD	TBD	0	0	0

**How Are We Doing**

**Factors Affecting Results**

KPM #4	Time to Judgement Entry - The average number of days between signature of a judgment and the date of entry into the official record
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

\* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Time to Judgement Entry</b>					
Actual	2.66	2.31	1.80	No Data	No Data
Target	3	2	2	2	0

#### How Are We Doing

In 2013, several courts started to prepare for the transition to Oregon eCourt and the data conversion that would be necessary. While this measure primarily reflects timeliness, it is also dependent upon and reflective of data entry accuracy. As more courts transitioned to Odyssey and business processes were standardized and automated, the days to judgment entry has improved.

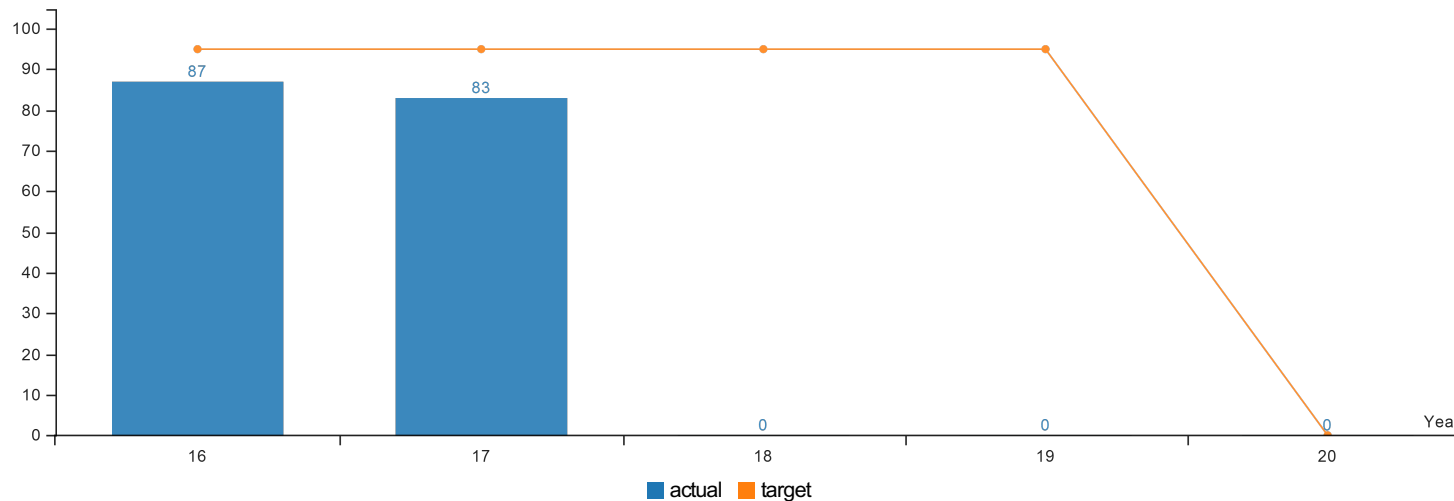
#### Factors Affecting Results

When court staff manually enter data, human error is always possible. These errors are mitigated through standard data entry protocols as well as education programs and monitoring procedures to ensure that corrections can be made to court practices. This measure is not only a way to measure data timeliness and accuracy, but also a tool to identify training or resource needs at the courts.



KPM #5	Time to First Permanency Hearing - Child abuse and neglect cases are driven by one underlying principle: expeditious permanency for children. The longer children are in substitute care, the longer they are in doubt as to where their permanent home will be and the more likely it is that they will have multiple placements. Percent of cases that have first permanency hearing within 14 months
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Jan 01

\* Upward Trend = positive result



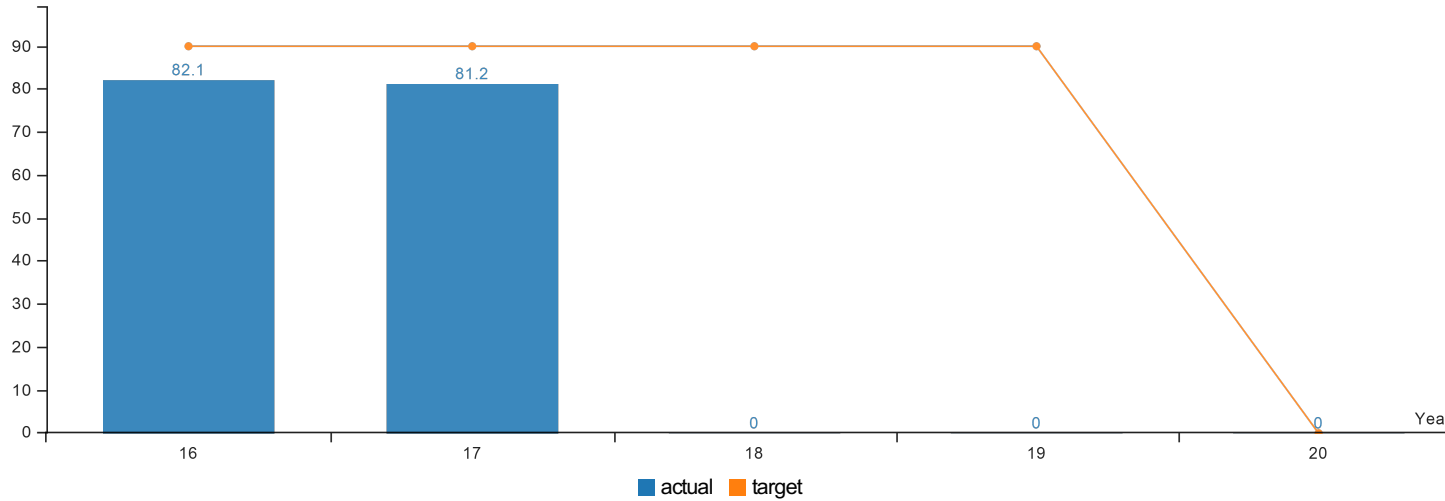
Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Time to First Permanency Hearing</b>					
Actual	87%	83%	No Data	No Data	No Data
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	0%

**How Are We Doing**

**Factors Affecting Results**

KPM #6	Collection Rate - Percent of cases paid in full within a year of judgment (violations only) This measure focuses solely on violations to evaluate the timeliness and effectiveness of collection actions. Most violations do not have the same barriers to collections that are encountered when collecting on felony and misdemeanor debt (debtors with history of criminal activity or drug/alcohol abuse, incarceration, unemployment, multiple debts with OJD and other probation/parole agencies, higher amounts owed). By evaluating violations only, OJD can determine which collection practices are most successful and what needs to change to see improvement. The collection practices that apply well in violations can often be applied to misdemeanor and felony cases even if the collection rate will be lower in those case types because of the barriers to collection described above.
Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31	

\* Upward Trend = positive result



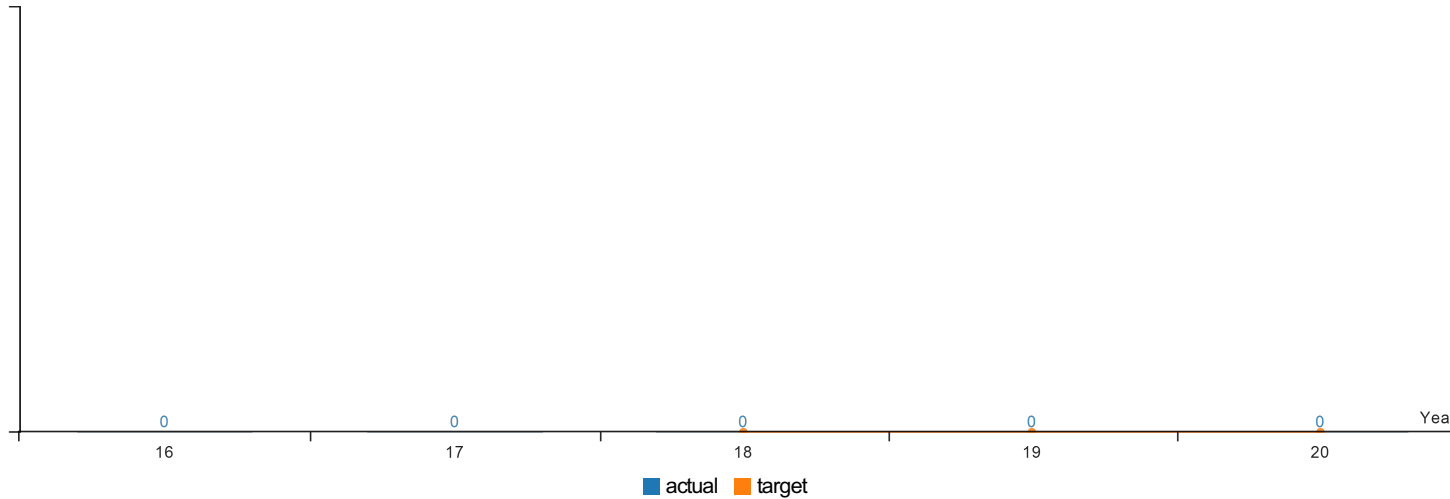
Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Collection Rate</b>					
Actual	82.10%	81.20%	No Data	No Data	No Data
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	0%

**How Are We Doing**

**Factors Affecting Results**

KPM #7	Oregon Recidivism Rates - The arrest, conviction, or incarceration of adults who have previously been convicted of a crime within three years of the date of conviction or release from custody of the previously convicted crime HB 3194 (2013) provides a new statewide definition of recidivism. The definition includes the arrest, conviction, or incarceration for a new crime within three years. The Department of Corrections (DOC) tracks recidivism for offenders starting felony probation and for offenders starting post-prison supervision or parole supervision in six month cohorts. This cohort is the starting population to track recidivism. The Oregon Judicial Department (OJD) submits quarterly circuit court case data to the Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) so it can be combined with the DOC data, along with arrest data from Oregon State Police (OSP), to track the three components of recidivism. The three components (incarceration, conviction, arrest) of this new recidivism analysis are tracked separately; a single offender can contribute to all three measures, or a subset depending on the criminal justice system's response to the new criminal activity committed.
Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Jan 01	

\* Upward Trend = positive result



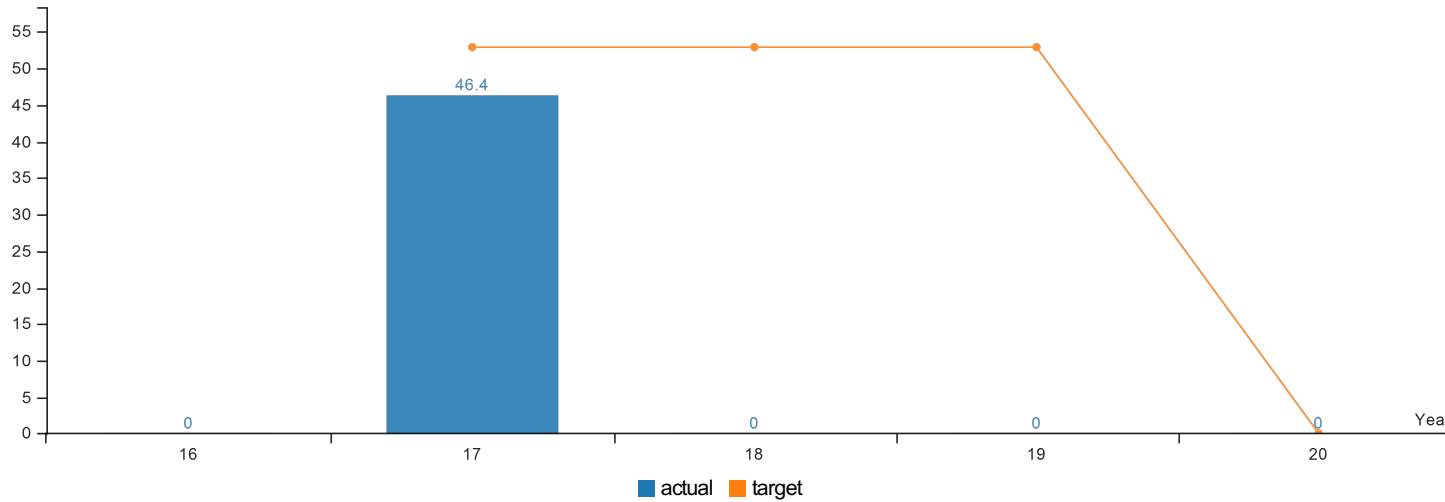
Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Oregon Recidivism Rates</b>					
Actual	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Target	TBD	TBD	0%	0%	0%

**How Are We Doing**

**Factors Affecting Results**

KPM #8	Effective Use of Jurors - The percentage of available jurors who are selected for jury duty who are qualified and available to serve (juror yield) The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) commonly uses a juror yield goal of 40 percent, a value demonstrated to be realistic in many well-managed courts. The national average juror yield is approximately 53 percent. Although variations are expected, points falling well above or well below the average can alert the court to the need for possible adjustments to the number of persons summoned.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31

\* Upward Trend = positive result



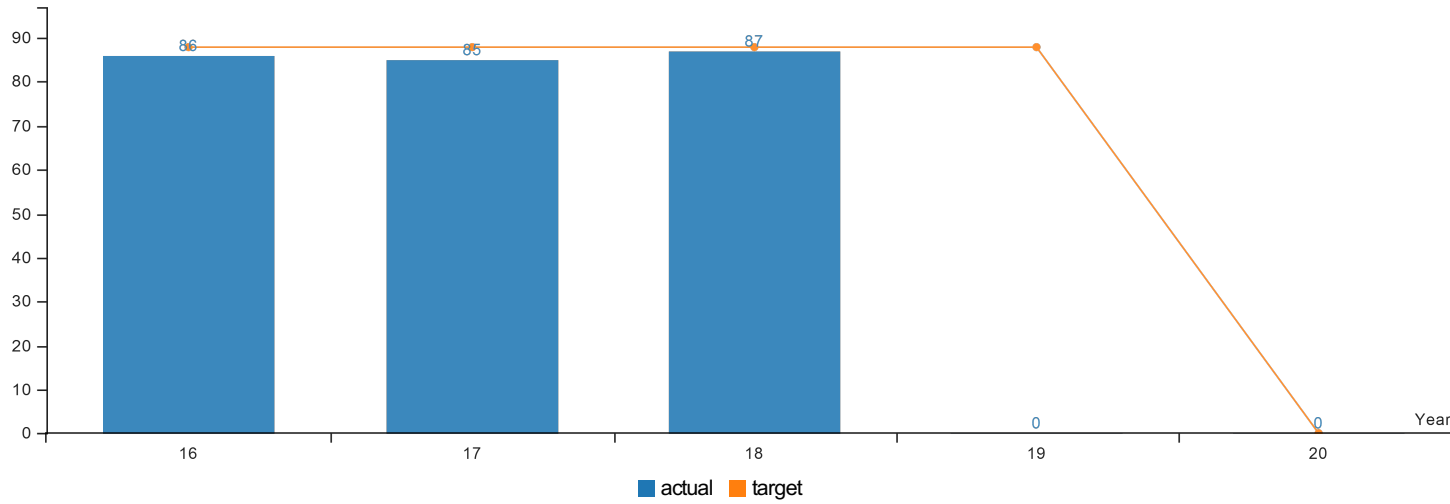
Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Effective Use of Jurors</b>					
Actual	No Data	46.40%	No Data	No Data	No Data
Target	TBD	53%	53%	53%	0%

**How Are We Doing**

**Factors Affecting Results**

KPM #9	Employee Retention - Annual employee turnover rate. Our target is to have a retention rate with no greater annual turnover than the State of Oregon's Department of Administrative Service (DAS) annual retention rate.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

\* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Employee Retention</b>					
Actual	86%	85%	87%	No Data	No Data
Target	88%	88%	88%	88%	0%

**How Are We Doing**

**Factors Affecting Results**