

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Purpose and Policy.....2

Definitions.....2

Adding Petitions.....3

Transferring Cases IN FROM other Counties.....3

Transferring Cases OUT TO other Counties.....3

Demographic Data.....4

Backloading Petitions.....4

Hearings and Trials Generally.....4

Relating Judge or Hearing Officer to Events.....5

Dependency Proceedings.....6

Orders of Restraint.....10

Contempt of Court.....11

Requests for Judicial Determination.....11

Termination of Parental Rights Proceedings.....11

Emancipation Proceedings.....13

Delinquency Proceedings.....14

The purpose of this policy/procedure statement is to assist the Chief Justice and State Court Administrator in carrying out their duties as authorized in ORS 1.002 and 8.125(4) by establishing structure and procedures whereby the Judicial Department can statistically measure its juvenile workload in a standard manner statewide.

The procedures in this statement apply to juvenile matters filed under ORS 419B or 419C. All information in the policy/procedure statement, *Statistical Reports Relating to the Circuit Courts of Oregon; Reporting Procedures (vol.2, ch.4, sec.1)*, applies to juvenile matters unless specific exceptions are provided within that policy statement.

It is the policy of the Judicial Department to measure the caseload and workload of the circuit courts in a standard manner statewide. This policy provides requirements for data entry on statistically significant events. This policy does not preclude use of additional entries to reflect local activity.

DEFINITIONS:

Statistical Reports An abbreviated term used to identify both the printed Statistical Reports Relating to the Circuit Courts of the State of Oregon and the on-line statistical reports.

OJIN An acronym for the Oregon Judicial Information Network, the statewide computer network for the Oregon Judicial Department.

Non-scheduled Event A hearing or trial event entered on OJIN without a date in the scheduled date field to record that a hearing or trial was actually held.

Case For statistical reporting purposes only, each petition or request for judicial determination is counted as a separate case.

Petition A petition filed with the Juvenile Department of the Circuit Court under the authority of ORS Chapters 419B or 419C. If a petition caption lists more than one child, a petition should be entered for each child listed in the caption. For termination of parental rights, there shall be a separate petition for each child for each parent whose rights are in jeopardy.

A citation in lieu of custody (ORS 419C.085) is not a petition and will not be counted as a case.

Juvenile History The record of all petitions for a child, recorded on OJIN as case class JU (Juvenile) and case type JU (Juvenile).

FOR ALL JUVENILE CASES:

All new petitions, requests for judicial determination, and petitions transferred in from another court must be entered into OJIN on a juvenile history.

A. Adding Petitions and Cases

If there is no existing juvenile history on OJIN for the child, it shall be entered on OJIN using the Add Juvenile Case (AJUVCAS) command. The petition or request for judicial determination may also be entered at this time through this command.

If a juvenile history has already been established, the petition or request for judicial determination shall be entered using the Add Petition (APTN) or Add Petition Multiple (APTNMLT) commands.

B. Petitions Transferred IN FROM Another Oregon Circuit or County Court

Do not enter the petition unless the court accepts transfer. If the petition is accepted, add a new juvenile case (AJUVCAS) and do the following:

1. If a dispositional order for the petition was not entered in the previous court, change the origination code from the default of **OF** (Original Filing) to **TF** (Transfer from Another Court) when entering the petition on the juvenile history.
2. If a dispositional order for the petition was entered in the previous court, change the origination code from the default of **OF** to **TD** (Transfer Disposed) when entering the petition on the juvenile history. These will not be counted as cases for statistical purposes.
3. Enter the previous court and case number for the petition in the appropriate fields when entering the petition on the juvenile history.

C. Petitions Transferred OUT TO Another Circuit or County Court

Following verification of acceptance of the transfer of a petition to another court, do the following:

1. Transferred Prior to Jurisdiction. The following event codes shall be entered:

TN	Transferred
FFNO	No Finding Juvenile Allegation

The TN event shall be related to the relevant petition(s). The FFNO event shall be related to the relevant petition(s) and all allegations on the petition(s).

2. Transferred After Jurisdiction but prior to Disposition.

Once you have received confirmation or acceptance of transfer from the receiving court, a disposition needs to be added and related to the relevant petition(s) in order to resolve the petition in your court.

Add disposition (ADSN) **JVDO**. On the comment line, enter "transferred to: name of receiving court" and the case number in the receiving court, if available.

On the second page of the ADSN screen, add **JVTN** (Juvenile Transferred). These steps will change the petition statuses from jurisdiction found and petition pending to jurisdiction found and adjudicated (transferred is not an option with the petition statuses).

3. Transferred After Jurisdiction and Disposition. The following event code shall be entered:

TN Transfer,

Relate TN event to the relevant petition(s).

D. Demographic Data

Whenever any or all of the following are available, enter the data when adding a juvenile case (AJUVCAS) or by updating information on the juvenile (UJUVID):

1. Date of birth
2. Race
3. Sex

E. Backloading Petitions

To add previously adjudicated petitions not yet recorded on the juvenile history, the backload petition command (BPTN) shall be used. The original filing date shall be entered on the petition event. The add petition command (APTN) shall not be used.

F. Recording Hearings and Trials

Statistical reporting on juvenile cases will include data on the number and duration of hearings and trials. When a hearing or trial involves multiple petitions (whether for one or more juveniles), the occurrence is considered one hearing/trial.

A hearing/trial will be counted only if all of the following requirements are met:

1. A hearing/trial event listed in this policy is entered
2. The hearing/trial event is a nonscheduled event
3. The length of the hearing or trial is entered in the length and unit fields on the nonscheduled hearing/trial event
4. The hearing/trial event is related to at least one petition

Hearing/Trial Involving One Juvenile

The hearing/trial event that includes the duration shall be entered only once. (The event may be related to multiple petitions on the same juvenile).

Hearing/Trial Involving More Than One Juvenile

The hearing/trial event shall be entered on each juvenile history. The duration of the hearing/trial shall be entered only once.

1. If using the Add Event (AEVT) command, the hearing/trial shall be added including the duration in only one juvenile history. The hearing/trial shall be entered without the duration in the other juvenile histories.
2. If using the Add Petition Event (APTNEVT) command, the event shall be added without the duration in length and unit fields. The hearing/trial will appear on all related juvenile histories. Using the command Update Event (UEVT), add the duration of the hearing to the length and unit fields on one child's juvenile history. (When you use UEVT, OJIN defaults to the last child related to the petition)
3. FIRST SPECIAL NOTE ON TRIAL EVENTS: If the trial event pertains to multiple children, use APTNEVT (add petition event) code TL for all children. Add event code TLCT on ONE child only with the time of the hearing. If your county does not use APTNEVT (add petition event), add event TL to all children but also add event TLCT to ONE child only to record the time.
4. SECOND SPECIAL NOTE ON TRIAL EVENTS: For continuances, use code TL to record the initial and intermediate trial appearances. Use code TLCT to record the final trial appearance and the time so that the code TLCT is used only once in the life of the trial.

G. Relating Judge or Hearing Officer to Events

Whenever a non-scheduled hearing, order or judgment event is entered on a juvenile history, enter the judge's initials in the judge field on the event.

DEPENDENCY PROCEEDINGS:

A. Use the following petition code:

PTDP Petition Dependency

B. Shelter Hearing. When the purpose of the hearing is to determine issues attendant to the removal of the child from parental custody prior to determination of jurisdiction, use one of the following event codes:

HGSG Hearing Shelter Care

HGSH Hearing Shelter Review--Juvenile

HGRE Hearing Judge Rehearing Referee Shelter Decision

There may be more than one shelter hearing related to a petition.

C. Pretrial Hearings and Settlement Conferences. When the purpose of the hearing is one of the following,

a. Wording of the petition

b. Negotiations

c. Denial of jurisdiction

d. A shelter hearing combined with any of the items listed in this subsection

Use one of the following event codes:

HGCJ Hearing Status Conference--Juvenile

HGOB Hearing Pre-Trial

HGPH Hearing/Pre-Hearing Juvenile

HGPT Hearing Pre-Trial Conference

HGSL Hearing Settlement Conference

HGSS Hearing Settlement Status

HGTR Hearing Trial Readiness

D. Uncontested Jurisdiction Hearing. When the purpose of the hearing is adjudication by dismissal or admission of the allegations, use the following event code only:

HGJU Hearing Jurisdiction-Juvenile

Use HGJU even if a shelter hearing, pretrial hearing/settlement conference, or disposition was held at the same time.

If disposition is imposed at the uncontested jurisdiction hearing, enter:

DPY (Disposition–Yes) in the court action field of the HGJU event.

If disposition is not imposed at the uncontested jurisdiction hearing, enter:

DPN (Disposition–No) in the court action field of the HGJU event.

To be considered resolved, each allegation must be related to one of the following event codes:

DS	Dismissed
JGDL	Judgment of Dismissal-Juvenile
JGTW	Judgment to Terminate Wardship/Jurisdiction
FFIJ	Finding in Jurisdiction
FFNJ	Finding Not In Jurisdiction
FFNO	No Finding Juvenile Allegation

If the event code FFIJ is used and related to an allegation AND disposition is imposed, the command ADSN (Add Disposition) must be used to record the disposition. If FFIJ is used but disposition is not imposed, schedule a dispositional hearing.

For statistical reporting purposes, a petition shall be counted as disposed when (1) each allegation has a resolution, and (2) if any allegation has a “finding within the jurisdiction,” the petition has a related disposition. When the petition is disposed, the petition status on OJIN will reflect “adjudicated.”

E. Contested Jurisdiction Hearing. When the purpose of the hearing/trial is to take evidence and make a decision on the allegations, use one of the following event codes *only if the court made findings regarding the allegations*:

TLCT	Trial by Court
HGRI	Hearing Judge Rehearing Referee Trial

The event code HGRI is only to be used for judicial rehearing of a referee’s jurisdictional decision.

If disposition is imposed at the contested jurisdiction hearing, enter:

DPY (Disposition--Yes) in the court action field of the TLCT or HGRI event.

If disposition is not imposed at the contested jurisdiction hearing, enter:

DPN (Disposition--No) in the court action field of the TLCT or HGRI event.

If findings regarding the allegations were not made because the hearing was continued, enter:

TL (Trial) with the duration of the hearing in the length and modifier fields.

Courts may want to add **CONT** (Continued) with the new date in the event status and date fields. Although we will not be collecting any data on these events, this event is a tool for data entry staff. When the hearing continues and concludes with court findings regarding the allegations and the above TLCT or HGRI event is entered, find this previously entered TL event and add the length of time to the length of the current event and put the total duration in the length and modifier fields of the TLCT/HGRI event.

To be considered resolved, each allegation must be related to one of the following event codes:

DS Dismissed
JGDL Judgment of Dismissal-Juvenile
JGTW Judgment to Terminate Wardship/Jurisdiction
FFIJ Finding in Jurisdiction
FFNJ Finding Not In Jurisdiction
FFNO No Finding Juvenile Allegation

If the event code FFIJ is used AND disposition is imposed, the command ADSN (Add Disposition) must be used to record the disposition. If FFIJ is used but disposition is not imposed, schedule a dispositional hearing.

For statistical reporting purposes, a petition shall be counted as disposed when (1) each allegation has a resolution, and (2) if any allegation has a "finding within the jurisdiction," the petition has a related disposition. When the petition is disposed, the petition status on OJIN will reflect "adjudicated."

F. Order to Continue. If the court orders the jurisdictional finding continued beyond 60 days, enter the following event code:

ORCB Order to Continue as a Pending Case

G. Aggravated Circumstances & Services Not Required Findings. If the court determines that aggravated circumstances exist and makes the finding that SCF is not required to make reasonable efforts to make it possible for the child to safely return home, enter the following event code:

JVAC Ag Circ Exist & SCF Excused

- H. Dispositional Hearing. When the purpose of the hearing is the determination of disposition, and the disposition hearing is being held separately from the uncontested or contested jurisdiction hearing, use one of the following event codes:

HGDN Hearing Disposition
HGRD Hearing Judge Rehearing Referee Disposition

- I. Review Hearing. When the purpose of the hearing is the review of the implementation of the disposition, use one of the following event codes:

HGRV Hearing Judicial Review--Juvenile
HGDR Hearing Dispositional Review
HGRR Hearing Judge Rehearing Referee Review

- I. Permanency Hearings. For hearings required to review and determine permanency planning for a child, use one of the following codes:

HGPE Hearing Permanency
HGRP Hearing Judge Rehearing Referee Permanency Determination

- J. Petitions for Guardianship. There are two types of guardianships created under the dependency code: "permanent guardianships" under ORS 419B.365 and "guardianships" under 419B.366.

If it has been established at a permanency hearing the permanent plan for the child is "establish guardianship," and a petition has been filed to create a permanent guardianship for the child under ORS 419B.365, start a new petition using the code:

PTPG Petition for Permanent Guardianship

For all other guardianship motions filed within a dependency proceeding under ORS 419B.366, add an event using event code:

PTGD Petition for Guardianship - relate to PTDP

For both petition types, use the following code once a guardian has been appointed:

ORG Order to Appoint Guardian
ORDN Order denying appointment

- K. Jurisdiction or Wardship Terminates.

If either wardship or jurisdiction are terminated, add event:

JGTW Judgment to Terminate Wardship/Jurisdiction

L. Juvenile Court Dependency Mediation.

Each county participating in the juvenile court dependency mediation project shall follow the requirements for data entry as outlined:

Scheduling Mediation. Enter name(s) of mediator(s) as impartial on OJIN with **MED** (mediator) as role. To schedule the mediation hearing, add event **HGMD** (Hearing Mediation) and enter scheduled date, time and room. Relate to mediator.

Canceling Scheduled Mediation. Update event **HGMD** and put **CNCL** (Canceled) in event status field.

Recording that Mediation Occurred & Results of Mediation. Enter the nonscheduled event **HGMD** (Hearing Mediation) including length of mediation and modifier; relate to petition; relate to mediator(s); relate to all parties present.

There can be more than one mediation event per juvenile history or petition.

If a single mediation event involved more than one juvenile history, enter the length and modifier on only one juvenile history.

Enter an additional event using one of the mediation results event codes below based on information provided by the mediator. Relate this event to the non-scheduled **HGMD** event, petition, and mediator:

- FTPM** Failure to Participate in Mediation
- AGME** Agreement Mediation
- MENA** Mediation/No Agreement
- MEPA** Mediation Partial Agreement
- WDMD** Withdrawal of Mediator

ORDERS OF RESTRAINT:

A. This order is initiated by the court or requested by an agency. This usually occurs at the initial shelter or temporary custody hearing. It is the only process available to remove an alleged abuser from the family home.

- ORRO** Order Abuse Prevention Restraining - relate to restrained person and petition, include judge's initials.

B. If the restrained person requests a hearing to contest the order of restraint, use the following codes to record the request and the hearing:

- RQHG** Request for Hearing - relate to party filing request and petition.

HGAP Hearing Abuse Prevention (non-scheduled event) - relate to petition, include the length and units and judge's initials. This code is to be used only if a party has contact (either face to face or telecommunications) with the judge.

C. Use one of the following orders based on the result of the hearing:

ORRX Order Restraining Upheld - relate to petition.

ORMF Order of Modification - relate to petition. Use only if the judge made the modification.

ORRD Order Dismiss Restraining Order - relate to petition

CONTEMPT OF COURT:

A contempt of court action against a party other than the juvenile shall not be entered in the juvenile's history (This type of action shall be entered as an offense case).

REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL DETERMINATION:

A. Use the following petition code:

PTDT Request for Judicial Determination

B. For a hearing on a request for judicial determination on the best interest of the child regarding a voluntary placement, use the following event code only:

HGRV Hearing Judicial Review–Juvenile

TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS PROCEEDINGS:

There shall be a separate petition within the original juvenile case for each child for each parent whose rights are in jeopardy. When entering the petitions on OJIN, be sure to relate each of the petitions to the appropriate parent.

Federal law requires these to meet strict time standards. Therefore, certain key events must be entered for measurement purposes beginning with the return of service.

A. Petition. To record the petition, use one of the following petition code:

PTTP Petition to Terminate Parental Rights

B. Return of Service. To record return of service, use one of the following event codes:

AFPU Affidavit of Publication

AFMA Affidavit of Mailing

RSSP Return of Service/Summons Posting

RSSU Return of Service Summons

SVAC Acceptance of Service

The code **SRV** (Served) and the effective date of service shall also be entered in the court action and court action date fields on the event. In the event of subservice, the effective date of service shall be the service date set out in the affidavit of mailing.

C. First Appearance. To record the initial appearance, use one of the following event codes:

AN Answer

HGIA Hearing Initial Appearance

RN Response

D. Pretrial Hearings and Settlement Conferences. To record pretrial hearings and settlement conferences, use one of the following event codes:

HGCJ Hearing Status Conference--Juvenile

HGOB Hearing Pre-Trial

HGPH Hearing/Pre-Hearing Juvenile

HGPT Hearing Pre-Trial Conference

HGSL Hearing Settlement Conference

HGSS Hearing Settlement Status

HGTR Hearing Trial Readiness

E. Uncontested Termination. To record an uncontested termination hearing, use one of the following event codes:

HGTP Hearing Term Parental Rights

HGPF Hearing Prima Facie

F. Contested Termination. To record a contested hearing, use the following event code only:

TLCT Trial by Court

G. Disposition. To record the judgment, use one of the following event codes:

JGTP Judgment Term Parental Rights

JGPX Judgment Parental Rights Terminated (Relate to petition and allegation)

JGDL Judgment of Dismissal - Juvenile

JGDR Judgment Deny Termination of Parental Rights

H. Parent Role. When a judgment terminating parental rights is entered or the court learns of a voluntary relinquishment, change the parent role to **TRP** (terminated/relinquished parent).

EMANCIPATION PROCEEDINGS:

A. Petition. Start a new emancipation petition using petition code:

PTEM Petition Emancipation

B. Uncontested Hearing. When the hearing is for anything other than determination on a contested petition, use the following code only:

HGEM Hearing Emancipation

C. Contested Hearing. Use the following event code only:

TLCT Trial by Court

D. Disposition. If the court issued a decree or judgment of emancipation, use one of the following event codes to resolve the petition:

DCME Decree Emancipation (Relate to petition and allegation)

JGMP Judgment of Emancipation (Relate to petition and allegation)

DELINQUENCY PROCEEDINGS:

A. Petition. Use one of the following petition codes:

- PTDF** Petition Delinquency Felony
- PTDM** Petition Delinquency Misdemeanor
- PTDI** Petition Delinquency Infraction
- PTDO** Petition Delinquency Violation

B. Shelter/Detention Hearing. When the purpose of the hearing is to determine whether the youth will remain in detention or shelter care, use one of the following event codes:

- HGSG** Hearing Shelter Care
- HGSH** Hearing Shelter Review--Juvenile
- HGRE** Hearing Judge Rehearing Referee Shelter Decision
- HGDE** Hearing Detention

There may be more than one shelter/detention hearing related to a petition.

C. Preliminary Hearing. When the youth is **not** in detention or shelter care and the purpose of the hearing is to read the allegations of the petition, determine if probable cause exists to proceed with the petition, and provide legal counsel if requested use the following event code:

- HGPM** Hearing Preliminary

D. Pretrial Hearings and Settlement Conferences. When the purpose of the hearing is one of the following,

1. Wording of the petition
2. Negotiations
3. Denial of jurisdiction
4. A shelter/detention hearing combined with any of the items listed in this subsection

Use one of the following event codes:

- HGCJ** Hearing Status Conference--Juvenile
- HGOB** Hearing Pre-Trial
- HGPH** Hearing/Pre-Hearing Juvenile
- HGPT** Hearing Pre-Trial Conference
- HGSL** Hearing Settlement Conference
- HGSS** Hearing Settlement Status
- HGTR** Hearing Trial Readiness

- E. Uncontested Jurisdiction Hearing. When the purpose of the hearing is adjudication by dismissal or admission of the allegations, use one of the following event codes:

HGJU Hearing Jurisdiction-Juvenile
TLSP Trial by Stipulation

Also use one of these codes even if a shelter hearing, pretrial hearing/settlement conference, and/or disposition was held at the same time.

If disposition is imposed at the uncontested jurisdiction hearing, enter:

DPY (Disposition--Yes) in the court action field of the HGJU or TLSP event.

If disposition is not imposed at the uncontested jurisdiction hearing, enter:

DPN (Disposition--No) in the court action field of the HGJU or TLSP event.

To be considered resolved, each allegation must be related to one of the following event codes:

DS Dismissed
JGDL Judgment of Dismissal-Juvenile
JGTW Judgment to Terminate Wardship/Jurisdiction
FFIJ Finding in Jurisdiction
FFNJ Finding Not In Jurisdiction
FFNO No Finding Juvenile Allegation

If the event code FFIJ is used AND disposition is imposed, the command ADSN (Add Disposition) must be used to record the disposition. If FFIJ is used but disposition is not imposed, schedule a dispositional hearing.

For statistical reporting purposes, a petition shall be counted as disposed when (1) each allegation has a resolution, and (2) if any allegation has a "finding within the jurisdiction," the petition has a related disposition. When the petition is disposed, the petition status on OJIN will reflect "adjudicated."

- F. Contested Jurisdiction Hearing. When the purpose of the hearing/trial is to take evidence and make a decision on the allegations, use one of the following event codes:

TLCT Trial by Court
HGRI Hearing Judge Rehearing Referee Trial

The event code HGRI is only to be used for judicial rehearing of a referee's jurisdictional decision.

If disposition is imposed at the contested jurisdiction hearing, enter:

DPY (Disposition--Yes) in the court action field of the TLCT or HGRI event.

If disposition is not imposed at the contested jurisdiction hearing, enter:

DPN (Disposition--No) in the court action field of the TLCT or HGRI event.

To be considered resolved, each allegation must be related to one of the following event codes:

DS Dismissed
JGDL Judgment of Dismissal-Juvenile
JGTW Judgment to Terminate Wardship/Jurisdiction
FFIJ Finding in Jurisdiction
FFNJ Finding Not In Jurisdiction
FFNO No Finding Juvenile Allegation

If the event code FFIJ is used AND disposition is imposed, the command ADSN (Add Disposition) must be used to record the disposition. If FFIJ is used but disposition is not imposed, schedule a dispositional hearing.

For statistical reporting purposes, a petition shall be counted as disposed when (1) each allegation has a resolution, and (2) if any allegation has a "finding within the jurisdiction," the petition has a related disposition. When the petition is disposed, the petition status on OJIN will reflect "adjudicated."

G. Dispositional Hearing. When the purpose of the hearing is the determination of disposition, and the disposition hearing is being held separately from the uncontested or contested jurisdiction hearing, use one of the following event codes:

HGDN Hearing Disposition
HGRD Hearing Judge Rehearing Referee Disposition

H. Review Hearing. When the purpose of the hearing is the review of the implementation of the disposition, use one of the following event codes:

HGRV Hearing Judicial Review--Juvenile

I. Probation Violation Hearing. When the purpose of the hearing is to address allegations that a youth violated requirements of probation, use the following event code:

HGPV Hearing Probation Violation

- J. Petition for Relief from Sex Offender Registration. Follow the Juvenile Court Operations Manual (flowcharts) for Petitions for Relief from Sex Offender Registration in regard to transferring in the delinquency petition from another county or starting a new juvenile case to enter the event.

When a petition for relief from sex offender registration is filed, use event code:

PTIN Petition Initiating. Add "Relief from Registration" to the comment field.

To record the hearing regarding the petition, use event code:

HGRV Hearing Review. Relate to the PTIN event and delinquency petition (if applicable). Relate to all parties if transferred in from another county so that parties may receive notice of the hearing since no new delinquency petition is entered.

- K. Juvenile Drug/Integrated Treatment Court Cases. Each county participating in the pilot project shall follow the requirements for data entry on statistically significant events as outlined in this policy in addition to the requirements for data entry listed below. It is recommended that all juvenile drug courts follow these protocols.

Eligibility: If it is determined that a youth is eligible for participation in the local integrated treatment court, use the following event:

DGEL Drug Court Eligible

Denied: If it is determined that a youth who was previously considered eligible for participation in the local integrated treatment court is denied participation, use the following event:

DGDN Drug Court Denied

Declined: If it is determined that a youth is eligible for participation declines the opportunity to participate in the local integrated treatment court, use the following event:

DGDC Drug Court Declined

Admitted: If it is determined that a youth who is eligible for participation in the local integrated treatment court is admitted to the program use the following event:

DGPM Drug Court Program

Hearings: Once a youth has been admitted to the local integrated treatment court, if the purpose of the hearing is ongoing monitoring, use the following hearing event (be sure to follow all guidelines for entering hearings as outlined in section V: Recording Hearings and Trials):

HGDT Hearing Drug Court

If a youth fails to appear for a scheduled hearing, enter FTA in the status field of the scheduled event.

Non-compliance: Whenever a youth receives a non-compliance, enter the following code:

NOCM Notice of Non-compliance.

Withdraws: If a youth voluntarily withdraws from the program, enter the following code:

DGWD Drug Court Withdrawl

Terminated: If a youth is terminated from the integrated treatment court, enter the following code:

DGTR Drug Court Terminated

Completes: If a youth completes/graduates from the integrated treatment court program, enter the following code:

DGCM Drug Court Completed

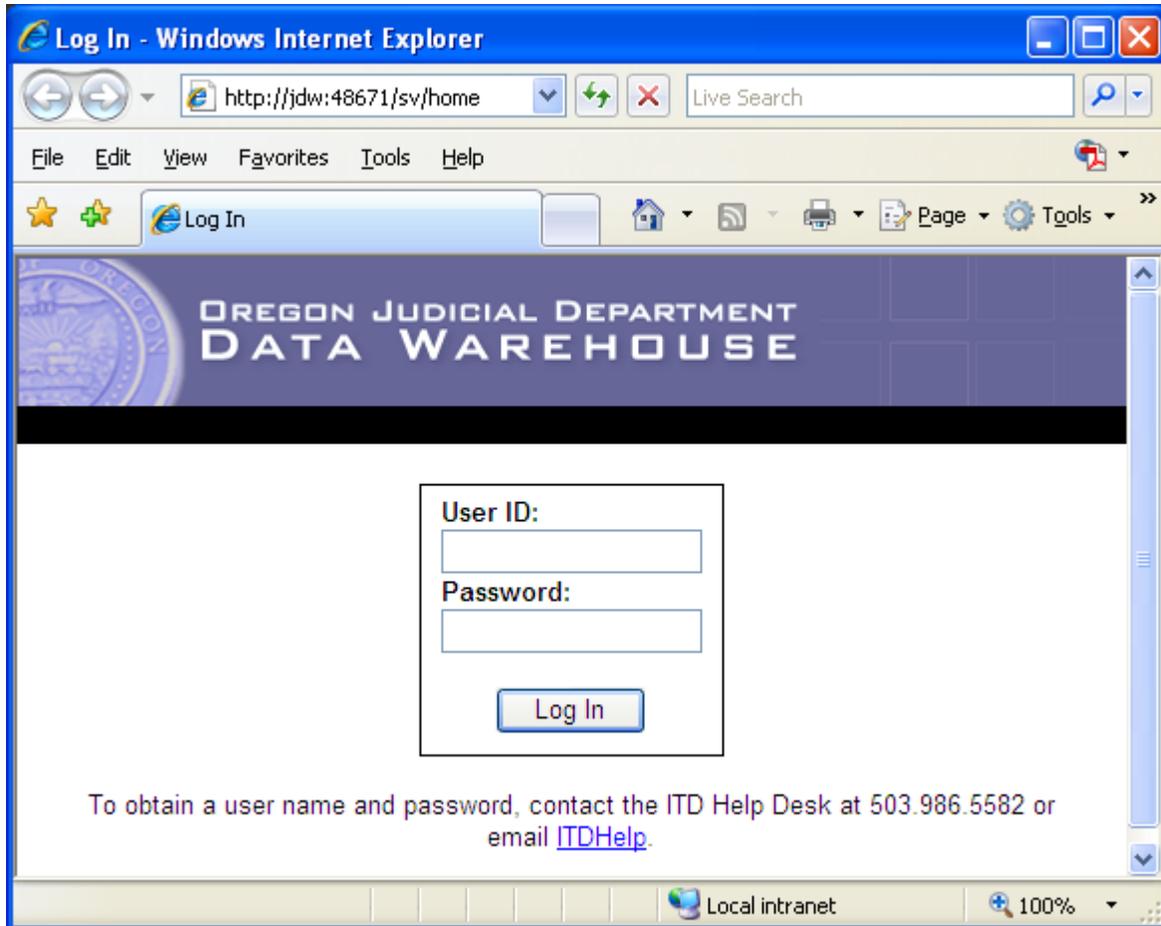
Deceased: If a youth dies while enrolled in the integrated treatment court program use the UJUVID command and enter **DCSD** in the status field.

Data Warehouse Intranet Access for Juvenile Reports

Juvenile Statistical and Management Reports

Log In

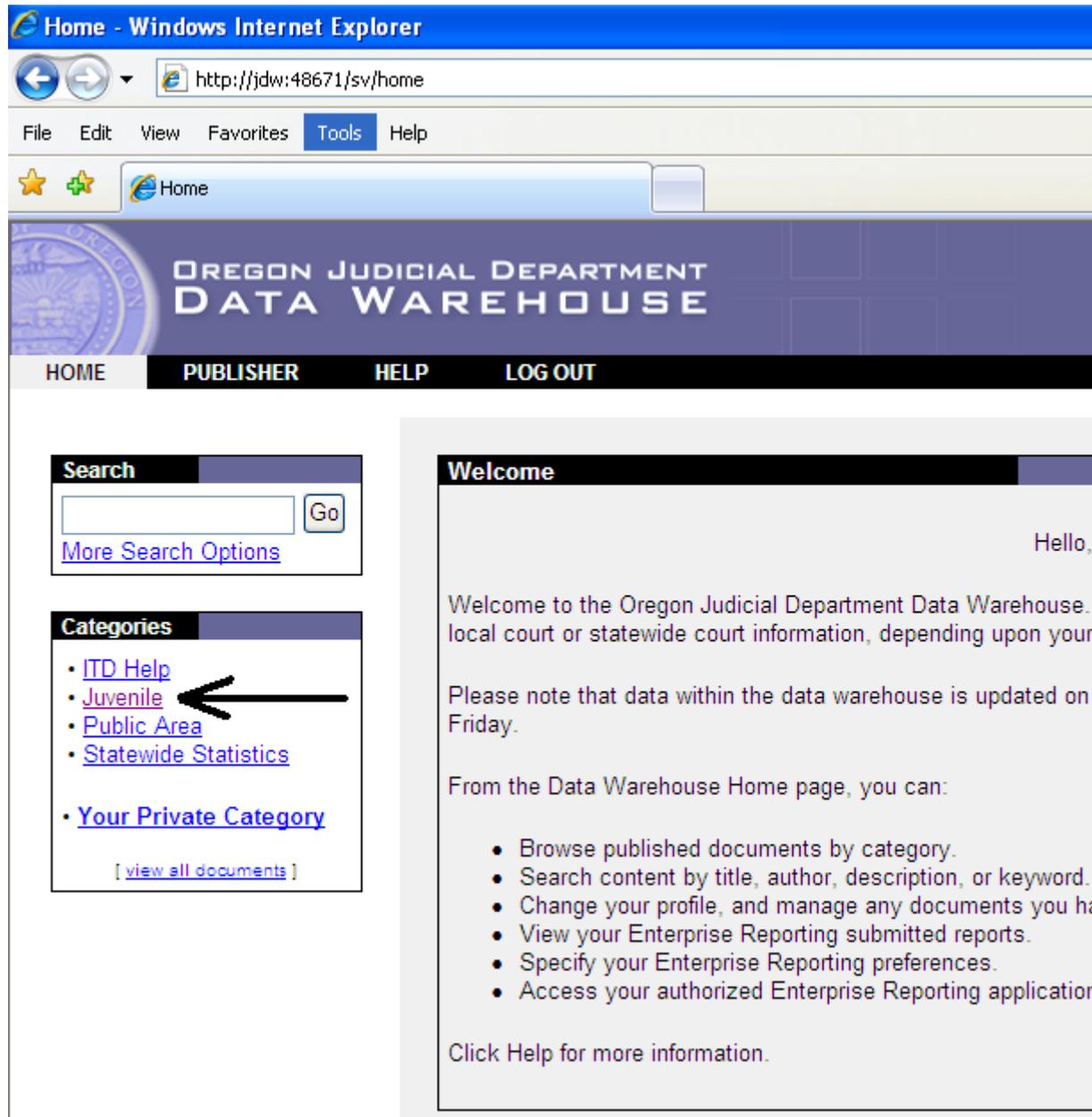
Juvenile Statistical and Management Reports are now available through the Oregon Judicial Department's intranet site. The intranet address is <http://jdw:48671/sv/home>. Persons who have a User ID and Password for OJD's Data Warehouse can log in at this address.



Data Warehouse Intranet Access for Juvenile Reports

Home

Once logged in, users who have been granted access to the Juvenile Data Collection should see a **Home** page similar to the one pictured below. In the left-hand column, there is a box labeled **Categories**. Click on the category labeled **Juvenile**.



The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer browser window displaying the Oregon Judicial Department Data Warehouse home page. The browser's address bar shows the URL <http://jdw:48671/sv/home>. The page features a navigation menu with links for HOME, PUBLISHER, HELP, and LOG OUT. On the left side, there is a search box and a 'Categories' section. The 'Categories' section lists several options: ITD Help, Juvenile, Public Area, Statewide Statistics, and Your Private Category. A black arrow points to the 'Juvenile' link. Below the categories is a link to 'view all documents'. On the right side, a 'Welcome' message is displayed, including a greeting, a welcome message, a note about data updates, and a list of actions users can perform from the home page.

Search

[More Search Options](#)

Categories

- [ITD Help](#)
- [Juvenile](#) ←
- [Public Area](#)
- [Statewide Statistics](#)
- [Your Private Category](#)

[[view all documents](#)]

Welcome

Hello,

Welcome to the Oregon Judicial Department Data Warehouse. local court or statewide court information, depending upon your

Please note that data within the data warehouse is updated on Friday.

From the Data Warehouse Home page, you can:

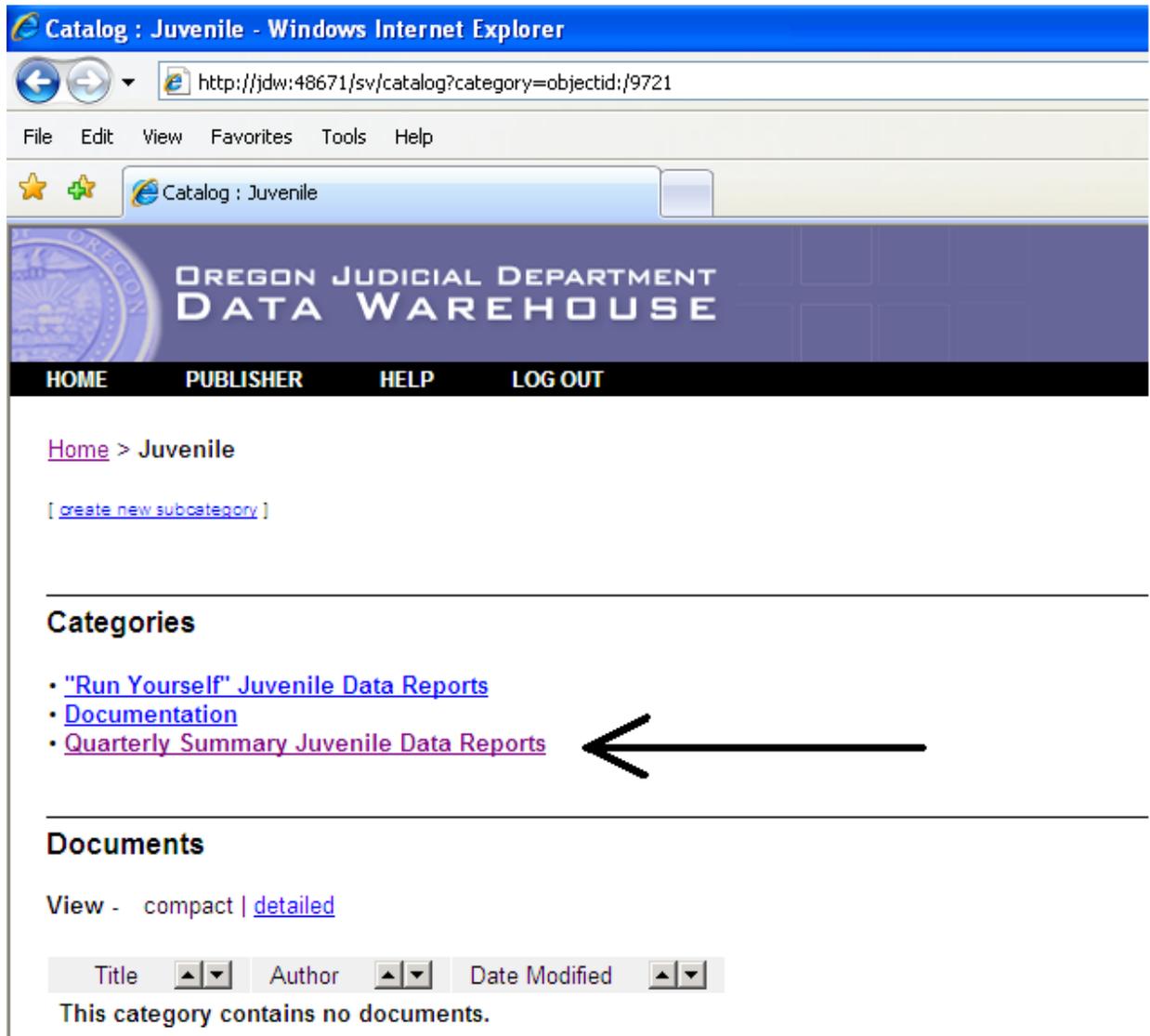
- Browse published documents by category.
- Search content by title, author, description, or keyword.
- Change your profile, and manage any documents you have
- View your Enterprise Reporting submitted reports.
- Specify your Enterprise Reporting preferences.
- Access your authorized Enterprise Reporting application

Click Help for more information.

Data Warehouse Intranet Access for Juvenile Reports

Home > Juvenile

On the main **Juvenile** page, there is a section labeled **Categories** that has three menu options. Click on the menu option labeled **Quarterly Summary Juvenile Data Reports**.



Catalog : Juvenile - Windows Internet Explorer

http://jdw:48671/sv/catalog?category=objectid:/9721

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Catalog : Juvenile

OREGON JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
DATA WAREHOUSE

HOME PUBLISHER HELP LOG OUT

Home > Juvenile

[create new subcategory]

Categories

- ["Run Yourself" Juvenile Data Reports](#)
- [Documentation](#)
- [Quarterly Summary Juvenile Data Reports](#)

Documents

View - compact | [detailed](#)

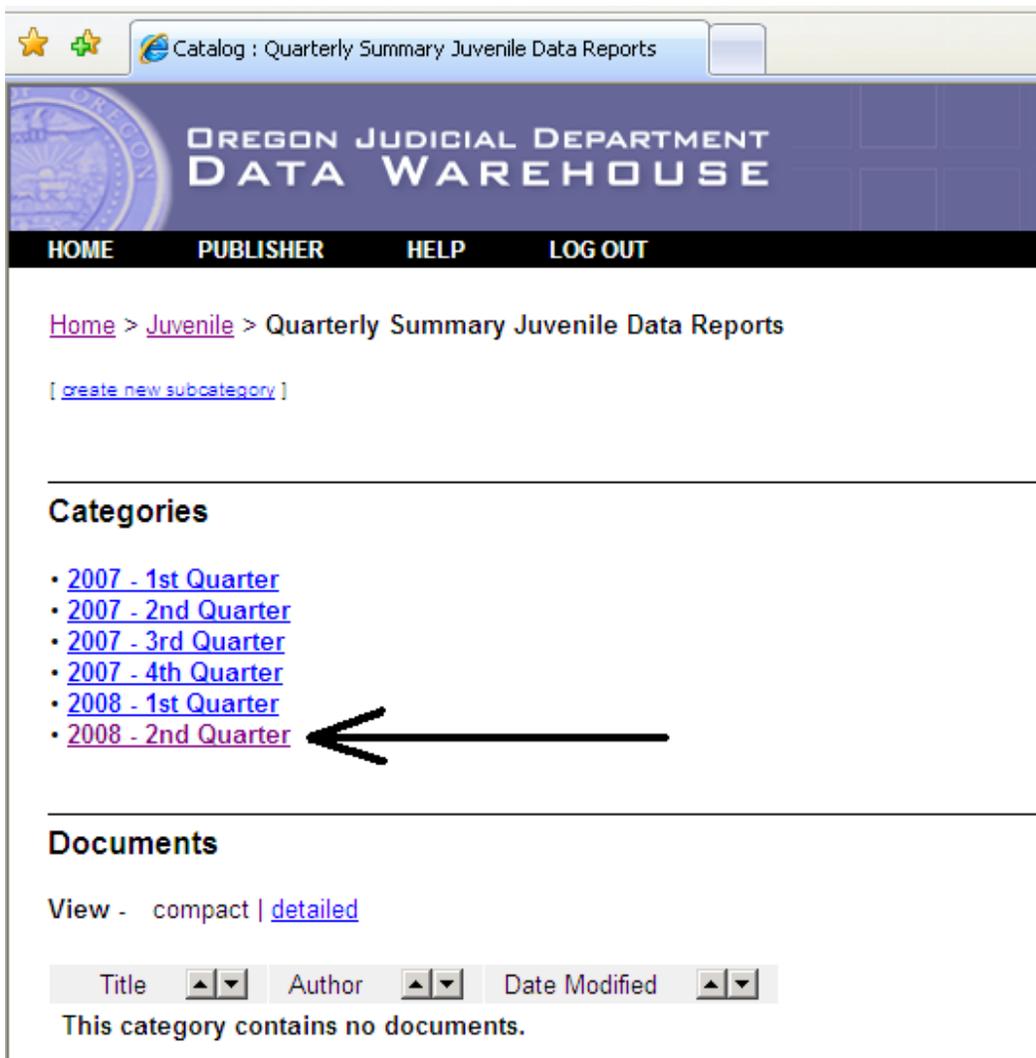
Title ▲▼ Author ▲▼ Date Modified ▲▼

This category contains no documents.

Data Warehouse Intranet Access for Juvenile Reports

Home > Juvenile > Quarterly Summary Juvenile Data Reports

This will bring up the **Quarterly Summary Juvenile Data Reports** page. Reports here have already been run and are posted here quarterly for your convenience. Click on any quarter to bring up reports for that particular reporting period. It is important to remember that the reporting quarter typically is determined by the closing or cutoff date for reported events. Many reports will include data that reflects case activities and events that occurred prior to the reporting quarter.



Catalog : Quarterly Summary Juvenile Data Reports

OREGON JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
DATA WAREHOUSE

HOME PUBLISHER HELP LOG OUT

[Home](#) > [Juvenile](#) > Quarterly Summary Juvenile Data Reports

[[create new subcategory](#)]

Categories

- [2007 - 1st Quarter](#)
- [2007 - 2nd Quarter](#)
- [2007 - 3rd Quarter](#)
- [2007 - 4th Quarter](#)
- [2008 - 1st Quarter](#)
- [2008 - 2nd Quarter](#)

Documents

View - compact | [detailed](#)

Title	Author	Date Modified
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This category contains no documents.

Data Warehouse Intranet Access for Juvenile Reports

Home > Juvenile > Quarterly Summary Juvenile Data Reports > 2008 – 2nd Quarter

This should bring you to a web page similar to the one pictured below containing all regular Juvenile Reports that were run for the reporting quarter. Click on any report to open and view the report. Some reports are contained on a single page and others will consist of multiple pages. Reports in portable document format (pdf) can of course be printed if you prefer to have a hardcopy of the report.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "Catalog : 2008 - 2nd Quarter". The page header features the Oregon Judicial Department logo and the text "OREGON JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT DATA WAREHOUSE". Below the header is a navigation bar with links for "HOME", "PUBLISHER", "HELP", and "LOG OUT". The main content area shows the breadcrumb "Home > Juvenile > Quarterly Summary Juvenile Data Reports > 2008 - 2nd Quarter" and a link "[create new subcategory]". A section titled "Documents" includes a "View" dropdown set to "compact" and a link to "detailed" view. A table lists eight documents, each with a PDF icon, a title, and a "[quick link]" label.

Title
08 Delinquency Events 2nd Q 2008 [quick link]
08 Dependency Events 2nd Q 2008 [quick link]
08 Judicial Determination Events 2nd Q 2008 [quick link]
08 TPR Events 2nd Q 2008 [quick link]
10 Time to Jurisdiction Statewide Summary 1st Q 2008 [quick link]
22a Time to First Permanency Hearing Exception Summary 1st Q 2007 [quick link]
22a Time to First Permanency Hearing Summary 1st Q 2007 [quick link]
24a Time to TPR Summary 4th Q 2007 [quick link]

Data Warehouse Intranet Access for Juvenile Reports

Home > Juvenile > "Run Yourself" Juvenile Data Reports

On the main **Juvenile** page, under the **Categories** section, there is a menu option labeled **"Run Yourself" Juvenile Data Reports**. There are 37 different reports that authorized court staff can run on an as needed basis. These include the eight quarterly reports that are currently run regularly and posted to OJD's intranet. Each TCA may authorize staff from their court to run these juvenile reports online.

Questions or comments may be directed to Jessica Basinger (503-986-5579; jessica.c.basinger@ojd.state.or.us).

Oregon Judicial Department
 Juvenile OJIN Integrated Network
Juvenile Delinquency Event Statistics
 4/1/2008 to 6/30/2008

Report Date: 7/7/08 11:19

Court Location	Event Class																	
	Petition		Shelter/Det.		Preliminary		Pretrial		Uncontested		Trial		Disposition		Probation Violation		Review	
	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time
Baker	29	0	10	6	19	6	0		0		0		17	14	0		9	9
Benton	35	0	45	10	13	6	41	6	1	14	1	90	24	18	4	7	1	10
Clackamas	163	0	28	10	151	10	58	10	85	15	4	66	58	15	143	10	3	10
Clatsop	59	0	26	10	17	14	9	9	29	23	1	6	10	24	28	20	2	16
Columbia	75	0	3	17	9	14	0		9	18	0		1	15	0		3	23
Coos	85	0	55	3	17	2	12	2	73	4	6	14	26	7	27	6	11	3
Crook	62	0	25	9	1	8	29	6	37	19	0		5	22	18	15	17	11
Curry	33	0	7	5	34	4	0		1	6	1	302	5	11	0		21	3
Deschutes	113	0	251	10	40	13	63	12	63	13	4	114	8	13	65	12	29	11
Douglas	143	0	60	8	157	5	46	4	33	11	3	91	11	40	1	4	1	20
Grant	2	0	0		0		0		0		0		2	32	0		0	
Harney	1	0	0		0		3	10	0		0		3	12	2	8	0	
Hood River	35	0	24	6	4	7	21	5	18	13	0		1	14	9	6	21	15
Jackson	274	0	203	5	0		123	3	189	5	4	18	51	9	82	6	9	5
Jefferson	46	0	41	9	23	5	43	7	25	17	6	95	8	27	37	16	30	10
Josephine	100	0	56	8	2	2	84	4	46	7	4	76	25	9	1	12	0	
Klamath	109	0	79	4	0		91	4	91	6	0		2	10	50	4	55	3
Lake	9	0	3	10	3	6	3	2	10	9	0		0		0		2	14
Lane	104	0	38	10	43	12	98	8	54	17	0		13	13	55	12	63	17
Lincoln	30	0	14	9	0		27	6	24	15	1	5	1	15	7	14	10	9

(more...)

REMINDER: This report contains confidential information about juvenile court cases. Disclosure of information on this report may violate federal and state confidentiality laws as well as OJD rules and policies. This report must be destroyed by shredding, pulping, or incineration in accordance with OJD policies.

Oregon Judicial Department
 Juvenile OJIN Integrated Network
Juvenile Delinquency Event Statistics
 4/1/2008 to 6/30/2008

Report Date: 7/7/08 11:19

Court Location	Event Class																	
	Petition		Shelter/Det.		Preliminary		Pretrial		Uncontested		Trial		Disposition		Probation Violation		Review	
	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time
Linn	100	0	115	13	63	15	101	10	1	60	2	60	101	20	3	20	9	20
Malheur	62	0	7	9	0		43	10	34	10	2	120	1	13	17	12	13	10
Marion	297	0	51	5	61	5	0		217	7	12	60	7	8	126	5	176	5
Multnomah	212	0	198	10	3	10	2	75	135	32	16	223	34	27	134	22	58	24
Polk	43	0	18	7	0		47	3	27	8	5	27	9	5	25	8	44	6
Tillamook	52	0	5	13	0		2	14	18	24	0		1	25	0		2	15
Umatilla	91	0	28	5	0		125	4	41	9	1	158	2	8	6	14	5	3
Union	38	0	9	26	0		19	16	2	28	0		4	20	0		3	28
Wallowa	23	0	4	12	1	6	0		10	15	1	30	2	24	1	23	0	
Wasco	44	0	4	7	21	8	15	7	17	10	0		2	10	7	11	9	12
Washington	165	0	45	16	123	11	49	11	65	20	2	24	85	16	100	10	9	12
Yamhill	137	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	6
Total	2771	0	1452	9	805	9	1154	7	1355	12	76	98	519	16	948	11	616	10

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Oregon Judicial Department
 Juvenile OJIN Integrated Network
Juvenile Delinquency Event Statistics
 4/1/2008 to 6/30/2008

Report Date: 7/7/08 11:19

Court Location		Event Class																	
		Petition		Shelter/Det.		Preliminary		Pretrial		Uncontested		Trial		Disposition		Probation Violation		Review	
		#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time

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Oregon Judicial Department
 Juvenile OJIN Integrated Network
Juvenile Dependency Event Statistics
 4/1/2008 to 6/30/2008

Report Date: 7/7/08 11:20

Court Location	Event Class																	
	Petition		Shelter		Pretrial		Jurisdiction		Trial		Disposition		Permanency		Review		AG Circum.	
	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time
Baker	7	0	5	47	2	8	0		0		5	62	4	54	9	17	0	
Benton	11	0	6	28	9	18	2	25	0		3	20	9	23	1	25	0	
Clackamas	60	0	43	16	37	16	8	27	2	360	3	13	37	48	95	24	4	0
Clatsop	11	0	8	27	32	8	0		2	27	0		28	34	10	24	0	
Columbia	20	0	5	23	5	42	7	28	0		0		25	460	8	39	0	
Coos	35	0	27	10	10	6	25	6	0		25	7	42	15	59	9	0	
Crook	8	0	2	24	2	13	5	17	0		2	45	2	17	8	15	0	
Curry	0		0		0		0		0		0		10	7	3	8	0	
Deschutes	27	0	17	15	6	16	8	11	1	60	5	13	13	15	128	11	0	
Douglas	32	0	24	26	2	11	24	16	0		1	90	16	10	8	7	0	
Grant	1	0	0		1	8	0		0		1	180	1	106	0		0	
Harney	1	0	1	26	9	12	0		1	11	2	26	8	25	3	36	0	
Hood River	2	0	0		2	8	1	15	1	180	1	24	4	13	17	17	0	
Jackson	110	0	75	12	70	6	96	12	7	217	37	14	98	15	46	15	0	
Jefferson	13	0	10	15	4	11	3	22	2	162	2	36	6	11	11	19	0	
Josephine	36	0	26	9	22	5	17	12	2	159	7	19	24	23	3	123	0	
Klamath	48	0	29	11	56	4	17	12	2	95	1	11	31	37	362	6	0	
Lake	11	0	0		3	44	1	10	0		0		1	22	0		0	
Lane	156	0	131	12	3	7	70	25	2	68	3	27	224	19	67	16	0	
Lincoln	18	0	9	40	19	6	8	31	3	180	0		16	54	28	20	0	

(more...)

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Oregon Judicial Department
 Juvenile OJIN Integrated Network
Juvenile Dependency Event Statistics
 4/1/2008 to 6/30/2008

Report Date: 7/7/08 11:20

Court Location	Event Class																	
	Petition		Shelter		Pretrial		Jurisdiction		Trial		Disposition		Permanency		Review		AG Circum.	
	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time
Linn	66	0	46	21	53	15	14	25	2	540	23	20	47	29	99	20	0	
Malheur	5	0	3	46	0		11	18	0		3	20	10	14	28	24	0	
Marion	265	0	147	9	13	16	152	13	4	58	4	21	133	17	576	10	0	
Multnomah	264	0	260	29	158	31	231	38	1	780	0		527	34	890	34	0	
Polk	71	0	21	9	51	6	27	10	0		5	23	20	7	74	12	0	
Sherman	5	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Tillamook	4	0	3	110	2	18	1	25	0		2	80	3	147	12	33	0	
Umatilla	10	0	6	48	1	6	14	17	1	157	0		24	22	17	26	0	
Union	14	0	7	46	1	40	1	35	0		1	420	6	18	0		0	
Wallowa	0		0		0		0		0		1	15	2	68	0		0	
Wasco	10	0	6	16	20	11	4	10	3	1800	7	23	15	22	98	11	0	
Washington	137	0	116	21	40	12	99	53	3	616	3	31	225	16	40	20	0	
Yamhill	12	0	19	13	0		15	17	0		0		23	13	7	9	0	
Total	1470	0	1052	19	633	15	861	26	39	347	147	24	1634	32	2707	20	4	0

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Oregon Judicial Department
 Juvenile OJIN Integrated Network
Juvenile Dependency Event Statistics
 4/1/2008 to 6/30/2008

Report Date: 7/7/08 11:20

Court Location	Event Class																		
	Petition		Shelter		Pretrial		Jurisdiction		Trial		Disposition		Permanency		Review		AG Circum.		
	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	

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Oregon Judicial Department
 Juvenile OJIN Integrated Network
Juvenile Judicial Determination Event Statistics
 4/1/2008 to 6/30/2008

Report Date: 7/7/08 11:21

Court Location	Event Class			
	Petition		Review	
	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time
Clackamas	2	0	7	21
Deschutes	1	0	1	10
Jefferson	0		1	16
Klamath	1	0	0	
Lake	1	0	0	
Lane	1	0	0	
Linn	1	0	0	
Multnomah	2	0	5	29
Total	9	0	14	22

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Oregon Judicial Department
 Juvenile OJIN Integrated Network
Juvenile TPR Event Statistics
 4/1/2008 to 6/30/2008

Report Date: 7/7/08 11:21

Court Location	Event Class																	
	Petition		First Appearance		Pretrial		Uncontested		Trial		Termination		Dismissal		TPR Denied		Permanent Commitment	
	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time
Baker	0		0		0		0		0		2	0	0		0		0	
Benton	2	0	1	15	0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Clackamas	11	0	7	13	6	15	0		0		2	0	3	0	0		2	0
Clatsop	6	0	7	11	0		0		0		1	0	3	0	0		0	
Columbia	0		2	10	2	15	0		0		1	0	2	0	0		0	
Coos	16	0	4	4	2	6	0		0		6	0	0		0		6	0
Curry	0		0		0		0		0		9	0	0		0		9	0
Deschutes	9	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Douglas	12	0	7	10	0		0		32	292	15	0	4	0	0		0	
Harney	0		0		1	36	0		1	1350	0		2	0	0		0	
Jackson	27	0	7	5	0		0		6	9	14	0	23	0	0		0	
Josephine	2	0	0		0		1	30	0		2	0	2	0	0		0	
Klamath	6	0	0		3	5	1	15	1	11	4	0	6	0	0		0	
Lane	69	0	0		0		2	10	0		60	0	20	0	0		0	
Lincoln	0		1	5	0		1	30	0		2	0	0		0		0	
Linn	0		1	15	9	10	0		3	660	10	0	3	0	0		1	0
Malheur	4	0	0		0		1	20	0		1	0	0		0		0	
Marion	91	0	23	5	3	2	8	8	2	16	33	0	10	0	0		0	
Morrow	1	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Multnomah	47	0	42	26	45	44	14	64	4	375	141	0	1	0	0		41	0

(more...)

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Oregon Judicial Department
 Juvenile OJIN Integrated Network
Juvenile TPR Event Statistics
 4/1/2008 to 6/30/2008

Report Date: 7/7/08 11:21

Court Location	Event Class																	
	Petition		First Appearance		Pretrial		Uncontested		Trial		Termination		Dismissal		TPR Denied		Permanent Commitment	
	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time
Polk	0		0		6	6	2	10	1	618	5	0	3	0	0		0	
Tillamook	4	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Umatilla	8	0	0		0		1	13	0		5	0	3	0	0		0	
Union	1	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Wasco	0		0		0		0		1	1440	0		0		0		0	
Washington	46	0	31	5	46	10	12	12	2	720	31	0	13	0	0		0	
Yamhill	1	0	0		0		0		0		3	0	2	0	0		1	0
Total	363	0	133	13	123	23	43	29	53	336	347	0	100	0	0		60	0

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Oregon Judicial Department
 Juvenile OJIN Integrated Network
Time to Jurisdiction Summary by County
 For Dependency Petitions Filed Between 1/1/2008 and 3/31/2008

Court Location		Time to Jurisdiction			Total # of Petitions
		60 Days or Less	61 - 90 Days	Over 90 Days	
Baker	# Petitions	9	0	1	
	# Petitions ORCB		0	0	
	Total	9	0	1	10
	% of Total	90%	00%	10%	
Benton	# Petitions	10	0	2	
	# Petitions ORCB		0	0	
	Total	10	0	2	12
	% of Total	83%	00%	17%	
Clackamas	# Petitions	36	5	4	
	# Petitions ORCB		0	3	
	Total	36	5	7	48
	% of Total	75%	10%	15%	
Clatsop	# Petitions	6	0	0	
	# Petitions ORCB		0	0	
	Total	6	0	0	6
	% of Total	100%	00%	00%	
Columbia	# Petitions	12	0	5	
	# Petitions ORCB		0	3	
	Total	12	0	8	20
	% of Total	60%	00%	40%	
Coos	# Petitions	39	2	1	
	# Petitions ORCB		6	1	
	Total	39	8	2	49
	% of Total	80%	16%	04%	
Crook	# Petitions	3	0	6	
	# Petitions ORCB		0	0	
	Total	3	0	6	9
	% of Total	33%	00%	67%	
Curry	# Petitions	2	0	0	
	# Petitions ORCB		0	0	
	Total	2	0	0	2
	% of Total	100%	00%	00%	

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Oregon Judicial Department
 Juvenile OJIN Integrated Network
Time to Jurisdiction Summary by County
 For Dependency Petitions Filed Between 1/1/2008 and 3/31/2008

Court Location		Time to Jurisdiction			Total # of Petitions
		60 Days or Less	61 - 90 Days	Over 90 Days	
Deschutes	# Petitions	6	0	8	
	# Petitions ORCB		0	0	
	Total	6	0	8	14
	% of Total	43%	00%	57%	
Douglas	# Petitions	31	0	0	
	# Petitions ORCB		3	0	
	Total	31	3	0	34
	% of Total	91%	09%	00%	
Grant	# Petitions	1	0	0	
	# Petitions ORCB		0	0	
	Total	1	0	0	1
	% of Total	100%	00%	00%	
Harney	# Petitions	2	1	0	
	# Petitions ORCB		0	2	
	Total	2	1	2	5
	% of Total	40%	20%	40%	
Hood River	# Petitions	6	1	0	
	# Petitions ORCB		0	0	
	Total	6	1	0	7
	% of Total	86%	14%	00%	
Jackson	# Petitions	84	0	0	
	# Petitions ORCB		0	1	
	Total	84	0	1	85
	% of Total	99%	00%	01%	
Jefferson	# Petitions	4	2	0	
	# Petitions ORCB		0	0	
	Total	4	2	0	6
	% of Total	67%	33%	00%	
Josephine	# Petitions	37	0	1	
	# Petitions ORCB		0	0	
	Total	37	0	1	38
	% of Total	97%	00%	03%	

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Oregon Judicial Department
 Juvenile OJIN Integrated Network
Time to Jurisdiction Summary by County
 For Dependency Petitions Filed Between 1/1/2008 and 3/31/2008

Court Location		Time to Jurisdiction			Total # of Petitions
		60 Days or Less	61 - 90 Days	Over 90 Days	
Klamath	# Petitions	47	1	5	
	# Petitions ORCB		2	1	
	Total	47	3	6	56
	% of Total	84%	05%	11%	
Lane	# Petitions	51	34	7	
	# Petitions ORCB		9	15	
	Total	51	43	22	116
	% of Total	44%	37%	19%	
Linn	# Petitions	28	3	8	
	# Petitions ORCB		1	3	
	Total	28	4	11	43
	% of Total	65%	09%	26%	
Lincoln	# Petitions	8	0	1	
	# Petitions ORCB		0	0	
	Total	8	0	1	9
	% of Total	89%	00%	11%	
Malheur	# Petitions	9	0	0	
	# Petitions ORCB		0	2	
	Total	9	0	2	11
	% of Total	82%	00%	18%	
Marion	# Petitions	210	16	20	
	# Petitions ORCB		0	1	
	Total	210	16	21	247
	% of Total	85%	06%	09%	
Multnomah	# Petitions	202	3	2	
	# Petitions ORCB		17	13	
	Total	202	20	15	237
	% of Total	85%	08%	06%	
Polk	# Petitions	36	0	0	
	# Petitions ORCB		4	13	
	Total	36	4	13	53
	% of Total	68%	08%	25%	

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Oregon Judicial Department
 Juvenile OJIN Integrated Network
Time to Jurisdiction Summary by County
 For Dependency Petitions Filed Between 1/1/2008 and 3/31/2008

Court Location		Time to Jurisdiction			Total # of Petitions
		60 Days or Less	61 - 90 Days	Over 90 Days	
Tillamook	# Petitions	6	0	0	
	# Petitions ORCB		0	0	
	Total	6	0	0	6
	% of Total	100%	00%	00%	
Umatilla	# Petitions	21	1	0	
	# Petitions ORCB		0	0	
	Total	21	1	0	22
	% of Total	95%	05%	00%	
Union	# Petitions	0	1	0	
	# Petitions ORCB		0	0	
	Total	0	1	0	1
	% of Total	00%	100%	00%	
Wasco	# Petitions	6	0	0	
	# Petitions ORCB		5	3	
	Total	6	5	3	14
	% of Total	43%	36%	21%	
Washington	# Petitions	72	4	3	
	# Petitions ORCB		7	0	
	Total	72	11	3	86
	% of Total	84%	13%	03%	
Yamhill	# Petitions	29	1	0	
	# Petitions ORCB		0	1	
	Total	29	1	1	31
	% of Total	94%	03%	03%	
Total		1013	129	136	1278
Average %		79.26%	10.09%	10.64%	

REMINDER: This report contains confidential information about juvenile court cases. Disclosure of information on this report may violate federal and state confidentiality laws as well as OJD rules and policies. This report must be destroyed by shredding pulping, or incineration in accordance with OJD policies.

Oregon Judicial Department - Juvenile OJIN Integrated Network
Time to First Permanency Hearing - Exception Report
 For Petitions Filed Between 1/1/2007 and 3/31/2007

This report shows cases with dependency petitions filed within the reporting period that did NOT have a first permanency hearing held. It also identifies whether or not a child is currently in care.

County	# Petitions	# Kids Currently in Care
Baker	4	0
Benton	3	0
Clackamas	44	7
Clatsop	8	0
Columbia	14	2
Coos	12	0
Crook	7	0
Curry	8	0
Deschutes	21	1
Douglas	26	7
Grant	5	5
Harney	1	0
Hood River	3	0
Jackson	30	5
Jefferson	2	0
Josephine	27	4
Klamath	40	9
Lane	33	0
Lincoln	5	0
Linn	32	7
Malheur	22	0
Marion	133	16
Multnomah	92	3
Polk	58	1
Tillamook	4	0
Umatilla	11	0
Union	6	0
Wasco	7	0

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Oregon Judicial Department - Juvenile OJIN Integrated Network
Time to First Permanency Hearing - Exception Report
 For Petitions Filed Between 1/1/2007 and 3/31/2007

This report shows cases with dependency petitions filed within the reporting period that did NOT have a first permanency hearing held. It also identifies whether or not a child is currently in care.

County	# Petitions	# Kids Currently in Care
Washington	43	3
Yamhill	10	0
Total, Statewide	711	70

REMINDER: This report contains confidential information about juvenile court cases. Disclosure of information on this report may violate federal and state confidentiality laws as well as OJD rules and policies. This report must be destroyed by shredding, pulping, or incineration in accordance with OJD policies.

Oregon Judicial Department - Juvenile OJIN Integrated Network

Length of Time to First Permanency Hearing

For Petitions Filed Between 1/1/2007 and 3/31/2007

This report shows the percent of 1st permanency hearings held within 425 days of petition file date. The data reported has the following limitations which may impact a court's statistics:

- * The date the petition was filed is used as a proxy for entry into foster care, regardless of whether the child is in care or not.
- * This report does not capture those dependency cases that did not have a permanency hearing, but should have.
- * The 425 day time frame is used as a proxy for the 14 month compliance timeline to capture most cases meeting the statutory requirement to hold a permanency hearing.

Court	< = 425 Days	> 425 Days	% Within Timeline
Baker	1	0	100%
Benton	1	2	33%
Clackamas	28	1	97%
Clatsop	12	0	100%
Columbia	15	1	94%
Coos	24	1	96%
Crook	4	0	100%
Curry	11	0	100%
Deschutes	7	0	100%
Douglas	10	5	67%
Grant	2	0	100%
Harney	4	0	100%
Jackson	58	0	100%
Jefferson	1	0	100%
Josephine	7	5	58%
Klamath	16	1	94%
Lake	2	0	100%
Lane	68	26	72%
Lincoln	9	1	90%
Linn	44	0	100%
Malheur	5	0	100%
Marion	100	6	94%
Multnomah	147	8	95%
Polk	30	0	100%
Umatilla	13	0	100%

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Oregon Judicial Department - Juvenile OJIN Integrated Network

Length of Time to First Permanency Hearing

For Petitions Filed Between 1/1/2007 and 3/31/2007

This report shows the percent of 1st permanency hearings held within 425 days of petition file date. The data reported has the following limitations which may impact a court's statistics:

- * The date the petition was filed is used as a proxy for entry into foster care, regardless of whether the child is in care or not.
 - * This report does not capture those dependency cases that did not have a permanency hearing, but should have.
 - * The 425 day time frame is used as a proxy for the 14 month compliance timeline to capture most cases meeting the statutory requirement to hold a permanency hearing.
-

Court	< = 425 Days	> 425 Days	% Within Timeline
Union	1	0	100%
Wasco	7	0	100%
Washington	56	0	100%
Yamhill	8	2	80%
Total, Statewide	691	59	92%

Oregon Judicial Department - Juvenile OJIN Integrated Network

Time to Termination of Parental Rights (TPR)

For TPR Petitions Filed Between 10/1/2007 and 12/31/2007

This measure shows the timeliness of termination of parental rights (TPR) proceedings for TPR petitions filed within the reporting period. Time to TPR is calculated from the file date of the TPR petition to the date the petition was resolved (or would be resolved if not appealed) by a judgment of termination, denial, or dismissal. The target for TPR proceedings is a judgment within 6 months (182 days) of the filing of the TPR petition.

Court	< = 182 Days	> 182 Days	% Within Timeline
Benton	2	0	100%
Clackamas	4	1	80%
Clatsop	1	1	50%
Columbia	0	7	0%
Coos	9	3	75%
Curry	2	0	100%
Deschutes	0	1	0%
Douglas	2	19	10%
Harney	2	6	25%
Jackson	5	21	19%
Klamath	4	7	36%
Lane	30	35	46%
Lincoln	3	0	100%
Linn	8	2	80%
Malheur	1	1	50%
Marion	16	3	84%
Multnomah	18	29	38%
Polk	8	4	67%
Tillamook	1	4	20%
Umatilla	1	0	100%
Wasco	0	8	0%
Washington	15	32	32%
Statewide	132	184	42%

REMINDER: This report contains confidential information about juvenile court cases. Disclosure of information on this report may violate federal and state confidentiality laws as well as OJD rules and policies. This report must be destroyed by shredding, pulping, or incineration in accordance with OJD policies.

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Showing 1 - 25 of 37 documents.

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03 Juveniles with No Scheduled Court Event [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
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04c Permanency Goals by County Statewide [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
06a1 CRB Review Totals by County [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
06a2 CRB Review Totals by Coordinator [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
06a3 CRB Review Totals by Branch, Board, and County [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
06b CRB Reviews by County Statewide [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
06c CRB Reviews by Coordinator Statewide [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
06d CRB Reviews by Board for a County [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
08a Delinquency Juvenile Events by Petition Type by County [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
08a Dependency Juvenile Events by Petition Type by County [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
08a Emancipation Juvenile Events by Petition Type by County [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
08a Judicial Determination Juvenile Events by Petition Type by County [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
08a TPR Juvenile Events by Petition Type by County [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
08b Hearings by Petition Type by County [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
09 Court Events by Type by County [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
10 Time to Jurisdiction by County Statewide [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
11 Time to Jurisdiction by Juvenile Case for a County [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
12 All Active Juvenile Dependencies (Statewide Summary) [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
12a All Active Juvenile Dependencies (Detail) [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
12a All Active Juvenile Dependencies Sorted By Case Number (Detail) [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
12b Active Juvenile Dependencies (Age Exceptions) [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
12c Active Juvenile Dependencies (JJU Exceptions) [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
12d Active Juvenile Dependencies (Dependency and Delinquency Dual Jurisdiction) [quick link]	Jessica Basinger
12e Active Juvenile Dependencies Filed in the Last 90 Days with No Jurisdiction [quick link]	Jessica Basinger

More document pages: 1 2 [[Next »](#)]



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Showing 26 - 37 of 37 documents.

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15 Juveniles Needing 15 of 22 Mos Determination for a County [quick link]	Jessica Basinger	Jan 30, 2008 3:55:36
17 Juveniles Who Have Been Freed [quick link]	Jessica Basinger	Jan 30, 2008 3:55:46
18 Case File Update Forms Past Due [quick link]	Jessica Basinger	Jan 30, 2008 3:55:56
21a Notification to Courts [quick link]	Jessica Basinger	Jan 30, 2008 3:56:03
21b Notification to Courts [quick link]	Jessica Basinger	Jan 30, 2008 3:56:12
22a - Time to First Permanency Hearing (Summary) [quick link]	Jessica Basinger	Jan 30, 2008 3:56:21
22a Time to First Permanency Hearing (Summary) Exception [quick link]	Jessica Basinger	Jan 30, 2008 3:56:29
22b Time to First Permanency Hearing (Detail) [quick link]	Jessica Basinger	Jan 30, 2008 7:58:46
22b Time to First Permanency Hearing (Detail) Exception [quick link]	Jessica Basinger	Jan 30, 2008 8:02:16
New Petition Filings By County [quick link]	Jessica Basinger	Jun 11, 2008 3:09:59

More document pages: [[« Prev](#)] 1 2

Time to Termination of Parental Rights (TPR) – The percentage of juvenile dependency cases for which there is a TPR judgment within 182 days of TPR petition file date. *(last updated 9/20/07)*

Before children are legally free to be adopted, their birth parents' rights must be terminated. DHS is required to file a TPR petition if the child is in foster care for 15 of the most recent 22 months unless certain exceptions apply.

This measure is a tool for the child welfare system to assess its ability to place a child into a permanent adoptive home as soon as possible by examining an important factor in achieving permanency – the time it takes the court to decide whether or not to grant a petition for the termination of parental rights. The benchmark for a judgment on a TPR petition is 182 days from the TPR petition file date. The origin of this benchmark is found in the “Adoption and Permanency Guidelines” published by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. Good practice dictates that the trial, if necessary, should begin within 90 days of the date the TPR petition is filed and that the court delivers its written decision to all parties no later than 14 days after completion of the trial. A recommendation by the juvenile judges was made to set the benchmark for a TPR judgment to 6 months from filing of the TPR petition as an effort to work towards improvement to expedite the TPR process. Two factors that influenced this recommendation were 1) a review of baseline data for the timeliness of TPR proceedings in Oregon and 2) the complexity of making the findings and conclusions required to make a judgment on a TPR case.

The base population for this measure is all juvenile dependency cases with TPR petitions filed. The primary data elements used for this measure are:

- the TPR petition file date and
- the date the TPR petition was resolved (or would be resolved if not appealed) by a judgment of
 - termination,
 - denial, or
 - dismissal

For each TPR petition, the number of days from the filing of the TPR petition to the file date of the TPR judgment is calculated.

This measure categorizes length of time to TPR judgment into two ranges; 1) 182 days or less and 2) over 182 days. The number of cases where the length of time to a TPR judgment falls into each time range is counted and the sum of cases with a TPR judgment in 182 days or less is divided by the total number of cases to determine the percentage of cases meeting the 182 day benchmark.

The outcomes of this measure will be distributed to each juvenile court every quarter and at the end of each calendar year. The OJD Time to Termination of Parental Rights performance measure target for 2007-2009 is yet to be determined.

**2009-11 Proposed KPM
Systemic Community Justice**

2 Data Indicators	1. Children have permanency and stability in their living situations (consists of two composites).						2. Treatment Court Recidivism (consists of two measures)		
Composites	Timeliness and Permanency of Reunifications (consists of two components)			Timeliness of Adoptions (consists of three measures)					
Components	Timeliness of Reunifications (contributes 50%)		Permanency of Reunifications (contributes 50%)	↓ ↓ ↓			↓ ↓		
9 Measures	Of all children discharged from foster care to reunification during the reporting period who had been in foster care 8 days or longer, the percent who were reunified in less than 12 months from the date of latest removal from home	Of all children exiting foster care to reunification during the reporting period who had been in foster care for 8 days or longer, the median length of stay in months from the date of the most recent entry into foster care until the date of reunification	Of all children entering foster care for the first time during the reporting period who remained in foster care for 8 days or longer, the percent who were reunified in less than 12 months from the date of entry into foster care	Of all children exiting foster care to reunification during the reporting period, the percent who re-entered foster care in less than 12 months	Timeliness of adoptions of children exiting foster care to adoption (contributes 33.3%)	Progress toward adoption of a cohort of children who have been in foster care for 17 months or longer and therefore meet the ASFA "time in foster care" requirements regarding the filing for a termination of parental rights and pursuing adoption unless there is an exception (contributes 33.3%)	Timeliness of adoptions of a cohort of children who are "legally free" for adoption (contributes 33.3%)	Percent of treatment court graduates who do not recidivate within one year of program graduation (contributes 50%)	Treatment court graduation rate (contributes 50%)

NOTE 1: Light green shading indicates highest level at which numbers can be rolled up and reported.

NOTE 2: Juvenile related measures are based upon federal reporting requirements.

Notes Regarding Juvenile Reports

Juvenile Delinquency Event Statistics (JOIN Report #8a)

This report indicates how many delinquency petitions were filed and how many of the selected types of delinquency events were held in the given time period. “Mean time” reflects the average number of minutes recorded in OJIN for each type of event.

Juvenile Dependency Event Statistics (JOIN Report #8a)

This report indicates how many dependency petitions were filed and how many hearing events were held in the given time period. “Mean time” reflects the average number of minutes recorded in OJIN for each type of event.

Counties need to review the protocols to make sure they’re using event codes properly. Pretrial hearing event codes are to be used only when the issue of jurisdiction is not resolved. Some counties with high pretrial hearing numbers and low jurisdiction/trial hearing numbers may be using the incorrect code. Dispositional hearing event codes are to be used only when the court holds a dispositional hearing at a later time than the jurisdictional hearing. Some courts with high dispositional hearing numbers and low jurisdiction/trial hearing numbers may be using the incorrect code.

Juvenile Judicial Determination Event Statistics (JOIN Report #8a)

This report indicates how many juvenile petitions for judicial determination were filed and how reviews of judicial determination petitions were held in the given time period. “Mean time” reflects the average number of minutes recorded in OJIN for each type of event.

Juvenile TPR Event Statistics (JOIN Report #8a)

This report indicates how many TPR petitions were filed and how many hearing events were held in the given time period. “Mean time” reflects the average number of minutes recorded in OJIN for each type of event.

Counties need to review the protocols to make sure they’re entering TPR petitions correctly and using event and service codes properly. The protocols require that courts enter in OJIN a separate petition for each child for each parent whose rights are in jeopardy. Some counties do not appear to be doing this; as a result, the number of termination petitions for these counties are undercounted. The Permanent Commitment code is not used consistently to record that all parental relationships for a child have been terminated. Some courts use this for each TPR, and others do not use it at all.

Notes Regarding Juvenile Reports

Why JOIN Report #8a Numbers Won't Necessarily "Add Up"

Numbers in these reports shouldn't necessarily "add up" if one expects the total number reported in each column to be the same. These reports simply show the number of events (of various kinds) that occurred in certain types of Juvenile petitions. The reporting period reflects when events were held, not when petitions were filed. So, the particular petitions that these events are tied to may or may not have been filed during the reporting period. Furthermore, the set of petitions corresponding to events reported under one particular event column (e.g. Shelter) is not necessarily the same set of petitions corresponding to events reported under a different event column (e.g. Review). Also, the number of events in a particular column will not necessarily have a one-to-one correspondence with a child. For example, on the TPR report, there is a column labeled Petition. As you know, a separate petition should be filed for each distinct parent-child relationship in which there is a petition to terminate parental rights.

Time to Jurisdiction (JOIN Report #10)

This report shows the percent of dependency petitions, filed within a specified time period, that have a jurisdictional finding within 60 days of the petition file date. Jurisdictional findings continued beyond 60 days for good cause are identified in the row labeled **# Petitions ORCB**. The OJD performance measure target is 70%.

Since the development of data entry protocols in 2002, the statewide percentage for jurisdiction within 60 days has improved. Individual courts can improve this figure by:

- Resolving the issue of jurisdiction within 60 days. This includes: holding the jurisdictional hearing, making a jurisdictional finding, or dismissing the petition within 60 days of the petition file date.
- Using the proper OJIN codes in the protocols for recording the jurisdictional hearing and/or the resolution of the petition.

As a reminder, if the court orders the jurisdictional finding to be continued beyond 60 days for good cause, enter the order as ORCB (Order to Continue as Pending Case) and relate it to the petition.

All Active Juvenile Dependencies (JOIN Report #12)

This report includes:

- All Dependency or Voluntary petitions that have a 'Pending' petition status
- All Dependency or Voluntary petitions that have an 'Adjudicated' and 'Jurisdiction Found' petition status that also have a juvenile status of 'Agency Commitment' or 'Ward of the Court'

Notes Regarding Juvenile Reports

- All Dependency or Voluntary petitions that have an 'Appealed' petition status that also have a juvenile status of 'Agency Commitment' or 'Ward of the Court'
- All Dependency or Voluntary petitions that have a 'Wanted' and 'Jurisdiction Found' petition status

This is a tool for each court to manage their active dependency cases and make sure all children have the necessary upcoming hearings scheduled and to confirm the data entry is accurate and up-to-date. Some courts may notice a number of cases that have not held a hearing in several years or that have a child over 21 years of age. In both situations, you should review those cases in Juvenile OJIN to see if they should be closed out by removal of active statuses like 'Agency Commitment' or 'Ward of the Court'. This report has a number of sub-reports that allow you to look at the information by different filters:

Age Exceptions – This report contains all active juvenile dependencies with children over 21 years of age. Reviewing the cases in this report is a great starting place to “clean up” your data entry and close out old cases.

JJU Exceptions – This report contains all active juvenile dependencies with no active Juvenile Judge (JJU) assigned. This report is useful to those courts that use the JJU role in OJIN to assign judges to juvenile cases.

Dependency and Delinquency Dual Jurisdiction – This report contains all active juvenile dependencies that also have an active delinquency petition.

Active Dependencies Filed in the Last 90 Days with no Jurisdiction – This report is a tool to identify new petitions filed with no jurisdiction in order to meet the 60 day target (and statutory requirement) for jurisdictional hearings.

Time to First Permanency Hearing (JOIN Report #22a)

This report shows the percent of 1st permanency hearings held within 425 days of petition file date. The performance measure target is 95%.

The data reported has the following limitations which may impact a court's statistics:

- The date the petition was filed is used as a proxy for entry into substitute care, regardless of whether the child is in care or not.
- This report does not capture those dependency cases that did not have a permanency hearing, but should have. Consequently, permanency hearings that are reported as late may not really be late because the child could have had some time out of care.
- The 425 day time frame is used as a proxy for the 14 month compliance timeline to capture most cases meeting the statutory requirement to hold a permanency hearing.

Notes Regarding Juvenile Reports

Time to First Permanency Hearing Exception (JOIN Report #22a Exception)

This report shows cases with dependency petitions filed within the reporting period that did NOT have a first permanency hearing held. It also identifies whether or not a child is currently in care. This report is a tool to help identify those children who are currently in substitute care and did not have a first permanency hearing held.

Time to TPR Summary (JOIN Report #24a)

This measure shows the timeliness of termination of parental rights (TPR) proceedings for TPR petitions filed within the reporting period. Time to TPR is calculated from the file date of the TPR petition to the date the petition was resolved (or would be resolved if not appealed) by a judgment of termination, denial, or dismissal. The target for TPR proceedings is a judgment within 6 months (182 days) of the filing of the TPR petition.

Notes Regarding Juvenile Reports

Accessing the Reports

Detailed lists for all juvenile quarterly statistical reports, including the **All Active Dependencies** report, can now be run online by individual courts at <http://jdw:48671/sv/home>. The quarterly summary reports are also available on this website. Each TCA may authorize staff from their court to run these juvenile reports online.

How to run detail reports for the quarterly summary reports:

1. Click on the **“Run Yourself” Juvenile Data Reports** link.
2. Select the detail report you would like to run.
3. Choose your court location and the time frame to run the report on.

Note: The time frame is for petitions filed between the begin date and the end date. You should use the same time frame as the quarterly summary report you are running the detail for.

How to run the active dependency reports:

1. Click on the **“Run Yourself” Juvenile Data Reports** link.
2. Select the active dependency report you would like to run.
3. Choose your court location.

Questions or comments may be directed to Jessica Basinger (503-986-5579; jessica.c.basinger@ojd.state.or.us).



Systemic Community Justice

Draft Measure

(Last updated 05/20/08)

Definition

This measure is a systemic outcome measure that includes two data indicators of systemic community justice:

1. Children have permanency and stability in their living situations. Two composites make up this data indicator:

Permanency Composite 1: Timeliness and Permanency of Reunifications.

This composite is comprised of two components. One component pertains to timeliness of reunifications which contains three measures. The other component pertains to the permanency of reunifications and includes one measure. Each component has a unique score and contributes 50 percent to the final composite score.

Permanency Composite 2: Timeliness of Adoptions.

This composite is comprised of three components. One component pertains to the timeliness of adoptions of children exiting foster care to adoption. The second component assesses progress toward adoption of a cohort of children who have been in foster care for 17 months or longer and therefore meet the ASFA time-in-foster care requirements regarding the filing for a termination of parental rights and pursuing adoption unless there is an exception.¹ The third component pertains to the timeliness of adoptions of a cohort of children for who are “legally free” for adoption. Legally free means that there is a termination of parental rights for each of the child’s living parents. Each component has a unique score and contributes 33.3 percent to the final composite score.

2. Treatment Court Recidivism. Two measures make up this data indicator:

Treatment Court Recidivism Measure 1: Percent of treatment court graduates² who do not recidivate within one year of program graduation. (See Table 1 for definition of recidivism by treatment court).

Treatment Court Recidivism Measure 2: Treatment court graduation rate.

¹ ASFA requires State child welfare agencies to file a petition to terminate parental rights and pursue adoption for a child who has been in foster care for 15 of the most recent 22 months, unless an exception exists. A 17-month rather than a 15-month timeframe was chosen for the measure because, in accordance with ASFA, a child is considered to have “entered foster care” (for purposes of starting the clock for the 15 of 22 months) on the earlier of:

1. The first judicial finding that the child has been subjected to abuse and neglect, or
2. The date that is 60 days after the date of which the child is removed from the home.

² Graduates are individuals who successfully complete an adult treatment court program’s requirements and are determined by the collaborative staffing team to have graduated. Program requirements include treatment attendance, supervision, community recovery support, other treatment, and may require completion of a GED, enrollment in college, or attaining a job. Some programs allow a participant to “complete” but not graduate (participant is not endorsed as graduated by the collaborative staffing team.) Participants with a “completed” status (not graduated) are not included in this measure.

Purpose

The OJD's Vision 2020 Partnership Goal is closely aligned with this measure:

*"In Oregon, courts actively work with their public and private partners and volunteers to strengthen and protect the community. **Together, we promote public safety and quality of life, improve the lives of children and families, and protect people who cannot protect themselves.** We use preventive measures and effective sentencing to reduce criminal behavior."*

Today, in Oregon, our judges are fully invested in their individual communities and have fully embraced the view that difficult societal problems that eventually end up in our courtrooms cannot be solved by the judicial branch alone but require the collaborative efforts of each branch of government. Although that collaborative effort must begin at the highest levels of government in Salem, it can succeed only if it is fostered and implemented every day in our local communities through innovative relationships among courts, local governments, and the agencies of the other branches of government, such as mental health agencies and professions, law enforcement, criminal defense communities, and others.

The Systemic Community Safety Performance Measure highlights the collaborative problem-solving model to protect the public and enhance the chances of successful outcomes for people who come before the courts. These are systemic measures because they are impacted by the courts as well as the other government agencies that work with this population.

Method

Two data indicators will be used as part of the assessment of systemic community justice outcomes.

Data Indicator 1: Timeliness and Stability of Permanency Outcomes

Definition

Children have permanency and stability in their living situations. Two data composites make up this performance measure:

Permanency Composite 1: Timeliness and Permanency of Reunifications.

This composite is comprised of two components. One component pertains to timeliness of reunifications which contains three measures. The other component pertains to the permanency of reunifications and includes one measure. Each component has a unique score and contributes 50 percent to the final composite score.

Permanency Composite 2: Timeliness of Adoptions.

This composite is comprised of three components. One component pertains to the timeliness of adoptions of children exiting foster care to adoption. The second component assesses progress toward adoption of a cohort of children who have been in foster care for 17 months or longer and therefore meet the ASFA time-in-foster care requirements regarding the filing for a termination of parental rights and pursuing adoption unless there is an exception. The third component pertains to the timeliness of adoptions of a cohort of children for who are "legally free" for adoption. Legally free means that there is a termination of parental rights for each of the child's living parents. Each component has a unique score and contributes 33.3 percent to the final composite score.

Expansion of the scope of data pertaining to timeliness and stability of permanency outcomes will provide a more effective assessment of Oregon's child welfare system. Data composites account for both the

strengths and weaknesses of Oregon's child welfare system rather than relying on one area of permanency which may perform higher or lower than another area of permanency. The two permanency composites that make up this systemic performance measure provide a more holistic view of Oregon's performance as it relates to permanency outcomes than a single data measure can achieve.

Purpose

Child abuse and neglect cases are driven by one underlying principle: **children deserve to be placed in safe and permanent families as quickly as possible**. The longer children are in foster care the longer they are in doubt as to whom their permanent families will be and the more likely it is that they will have multiple placements. This increases the risk that such children will suffer a number of negative outcomes such as attachment and other emotional disorders, school dropout, delinquent behavior, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse, homelessness, and eventually, criminal behavior as adults and the repetition of the cycle of child abuse and neglect in their own parenting.

Permanency in child welfare means a legally permanent, nurturing family for every child. Permanency planning involves decisive, time-limited, goal-oriented activities to maintain children within their families of origin or place them with other permanent families. When children must be removed from their families to ensure their safety, permanency planning efforts focus on returning them to their families as soon as is safely possible or placing them with another permanent family. Other permanent families may include adoptive families or legal guardians.

The most common, systemic court-performance problems today revolve around issues of the timeliness of permanency decisions. While timeliness should not be achieved at the expense of other priorities, it is a necessary condition to ensure that foster children are well served. It is imperative that efforts to reform child welfare systems include an awareness of the time that passes before permanency is achieved for children.

Safety and stability of the permanent family is an essential measure of the appropriateness of permanency decisions. The child welfare system³, as a coordinated whole, and each of its parts should strive to find a safe and stable family for each child under their care, in accordance with clear standards to determine the appropriate case goal for each child. To do so, an analysis of the data that address whether and how children exit the foster care system and if they re-enter foster care must be available. The success rate of permanency outcomes should be measured through the monitoring and reporting of how many children exit foster care to permanency by reunification, adoption, or guardianship and how many of those children subsequently re-enter foster care.

The Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) of 1997 emphasized permanency as a primary goal for children in foster care and provided guidelines for achieving this goal in a timely manner. A key concern addressed by ASFA is that too many children "grow up" in foster care. That is, they spend too many of their formative years in a foster care placement rather than in a permanent family. Federal law and policy direct that, if it is necessary to remove children from their families, concerted efforts must be made either to return them to their families quickly and safely or to quickly find another permanent family for them.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services established national permanency outcomes in consultation with State and local child welfare agency administrators, child advocacy organizations, child welfare researchers, and other experts in the child welfare field. The outcomes reflect widely accepted performance objectives for child welfare practice and adherence to a set of guiding principles. The national permanency outcomes that form the foundation of this measure are 1) Increase permanency for

³ The child welfare system includes the Department of Human Services, Oregon Judicial Department, Office of the Attorney General, Oregon Commission on Children and Families, Public Defense Services Council, local District Attorney's, and other public and private community-based organizations that provide services to families.

children in foster care, 2) Reduce time in foster care to reunification without increasing re-entry, and 3) Reduce time in foster care to adoption. The federal Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) established the guidelines by which these outcomes are evaluated.

Data Analysis - Permanency Composite 1: Timeliness and Permanency of Reunifications.

Component 1: Timeliness of Reunification

For purposes of this measure, reunification occurs if the child is reported as discharged from foster care with a reason of either “reunification with parents or primary caretakers” or “living with other relatives.”

This component is derived from the following measures:

- *Of all children discharged from foster care to reunification during the reporting period who had been in foster care for 8 days or longer, what percent were reunified in less than 12 months from the date of latest removal from home?* In calculating this measure, the following children are included in the numerator: 1) Children who were discharged from foster care to a reunification in less than 12 months from the date of removal from home; and 2) Children who were discharged from foster care to a reunification who were reported as being placed in a Trial Home Visit in less than 11 months from the date of removal from the home and who remained in that placement until discharge from foster care to reunification.
- *Of all children exiting foster care to reunification during the reporting period who had been in foster care for 8 days or longer, what was the median length of stay in months from the date of the most recent entry into foster care until the date of reunification?* For this measure, the length of stay in foster care of a particular child is assessed in two ways: 1) The length of stay in months from the date of removal from the home to the date of discharge from foster care to reunification; or 2) the length of stay in months from the date of removal from the home to the date that the child was reported as being placed in a Trial Home Visit, if the trial home visit lasted longer than 30 days and was the last placement setting before the child’s eventual discharge from foster care.
- *Of all children entering foster care for the first time during the reporting period who remained in foster care for 8 days or longer, what percent were reunified in less than 12 months of the date of entry into foster care?* In calculating this measure, the following children are included in the numerator: 1) Children who entered foster care who were discharged from foster care to reunification in less than 12 months from the date of entry into foster care; and 2) children who entered foster care in the reporting period who were reported as being placed in a Trial Home Visit in less than 11 months from the date of entry into foster care and remained in the trial home visit until discharge to reunification.

Component 2: Permanency of Reunification

This component is derived from the following measure:

- *Of all children exiting foster to reunification during the reporting period, what percent re-entered foster care in less than 12 months?*

Adjustments to the Measures

All measures assessing the timeliness of reunifications are adjusted to exclude children who were not in foster care for 8 days or longer. The kinds of case practices and agency efforts necessary to achieve a timely reunification for a child who has been removed from home and placed in foster care are not usually applicable for these very short-term placements.

The calculation of the measures is adjusted to include children who are placed in a trial home visit prior to discharge from foster care to reunification if the trial home visit meets specific conditions (as noted in the description of the calculation of the measures above). This adjustment is made to address variations in

local policies regarding returning children to their families (parents, relatives, or other caretakers) for a period of time before a discharge from foster care or “physical reunification” as opposed to reunification in which custody is transferred to the parents or relatives. The intent of this practice is to monitor and assist families in the reintegration process and the vast majority of “physical reunifications” that lasted longer than 30 days result in an eventual discharge to reunification. Therefore, the measure incorporates the time span from the date of entry into foster care to a placement in a Trial Home Visit that was longer than 30 days and that was the final placement before the child was discharged from foster care with a discharge reason of return to family or live with relatives.

Timeframe for Reunification

Most of the measures for this composite focus on 12 months as the appropriate time period for assessing timeliness of reunification. Some concern has been expressed that a 12-month timeframe is not sufficient in many cases to achieve reunification, particularly for families in which potential parental substance abuse was a key reason for child’s removal from the home since 12 months is not sufficient in most cases for a parent to receive and complete substance abuse treatment services. There may also be other exceptional situations in which the best outcome for the child requires pursuing reunification for more than 12 months.

There is no expectation that this 12-month goal will be accomplished for 100 percent of the children who are eventually reunified. On the contrary, achieving reunification within 12 months for 100 percent is not optimal *because* there will be exceptional cases in which the best interests of children are served by a reunification that requires more month to achieve successfully. However, the focus of the measure on reunifications occurring in less than 12 months emphasizes the responsibility of child welfare systems to return children to safe home as quickly as possible consistently with success for the child. Additionally, a measure of median length of stay in foster care to reunification is incorporated into this composite that does not specify a 12-month timeframe.

Inclusion of Three Measures in the Timeliness of Reunification Component

Although there is overlapping information in all three measures assessing timeliness of reunification, each of the three measures makes a substantial contribution to explaining the variation in performance regarding timeliness. For example, an entry cohort measure (our first attempt) only captures information about children who enter foster care for the first time during the reporting period who are reunified in less than 12 months of the time of entry into foster care. It does not provide information about what happens to the children who are not reunified in less than 12 months or who are not first time entries during the reporting period. Although no measure is ideal, by combining all three measures in the timeliness of reunification component we are able to incorporate a broader picture of performance with regard to reunifying children in a timely manner than we are able to capture with any single measure.

Inclusion of a Measure of Foster Care Re-Entry as Part of the Reunification Composite

Performance with regard to children re-entering foster care in less than 12 months of a prior foster care exit is incorporated into the composite assessing the timeliness and permanency of reunification. Although it is important to reunify children with their families as quickly as possible, children should not be reunified until sufficient changes are made to prevent the child from being removed from the home again.

Data Analysis - Permanency Composite 2: Timeliness of Adoptions.

Component 1: Timeliness of Adoptions of Children Exiting Foster Care

This component is derived from the following measures:

- Of all children who were discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the reporting period, what percent was discharged in less than 24 months from the date of the latest removal from the home?

- Of all children who were discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the reporting period, what was the median length of stay in foster care (in months) from the date of removal from the home to the date of discharge?

Component 2: Progress toward Adoption of Children Who Have Been in Foster Care for 17 Months or Longer

This component is derived from the following measures:

- Of all children in foster care during the reporting period who were in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer, what percent was discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption?
- Of all children in foster care during the reporting period who were in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer; what percent became legally free for adoption in less than 6 months?

Component 3: Timeliness of Adoptions of Children Who Are Legally Free for Adoption

This component is derived from the following measure:

- Of all children who became legally free for adoption during the reporting period, what percent were discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption in less than 12 months of becoming legally free?

Exclusion of an Entry Cohort Measure

The timeliness of adoption composite does not include an entry cohort measure that follows children longitudinally from the date of entry into foster care to the date of the finalized adoption.

The reasons for this are as follows:

- An extensive timeframe is required to follow a cohort of children from entry into foster care to a finalized adoption. Meaningful data pertaining to adoptions does not emerge until 3 years after the date of entry into foster care.
- Because not all children entering foster care will be adopted, and because the number of children waiting to be adopted changes each year, it is not possible to establish a stable denominator for an entry cohort measure pertaining to timeliness of adoptions. The denominator for assessing adoptions changes on an ongoing basis as children in the original cohort were reunified or exited foster care for other reasons.
- Although it is possible to apply statistical methods to historical data and estimate the “likelihood” of children who enter foster care in a given year being adopted within particular reporting periods, it would not be prudent to use statistical projections to assess performance in this area because of the potential financial implications associated with Legislative performance measures.

The measures and components for this composite provide a comprehensive picture of Oregon’s performance with regard to the timeliness of adoptions and capture meaningful information. The three longitudinal measures of progress toward adoption that are incorporated into the composite follow a cohort of children but have a more stable denominator than an entry cohort measure.

The measures of timeliness of adoption of children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption are intended to focus on timeliness of adoptions by considering children who have already experienced that outcome. One measure does this by focusing on a specific timeframe (*i.e.*, 24 months), while the other addresses the range of possible time periods, with a focus on the median time in foster care. Both of these measures considered together account for a large variation in Oregon’s performance with regard to the timeliness of adoptions of a cohort of children who have exited foster care to adoption.

The two measures that follow the progress toward adoption of a cohort of children who have been in foster care for 17 months or longer are intended to address the ASFA time-in-foster care requirement for States to file for a termination of parental rights and pursue adoption unless there is an exception. As with the other measures, there is no expectation that Oregon achieve a particular goal for 100 percent of the children who are included in the denominator of a specific measure. However, the ASFA requirement regarding the State filing of a TPR and pursuing adoption, unless there is an exception, reflects a national concern that State child welfare systems make concerted efforts to ensure that children who cannot be reunified are legally freed for adoption and adopted as quickly as possible.

Methodology for Developing a Composite Score

The goal is to implement a methodology that will allow us to create a set of composite scores, with each composite score reflecting performance on several inter-correlated measures. A Principal Components Analysis (PCA) approach is used and is a widely accepted statistical technique for reducing a large set of measures into a smaller set. The PCA not only combine inter-correlated measures but also identifies those that are redundant because they are very highly inter-correlated. Each measure in the set is given a weight in accordance with its relative contribution to the set as a whole. The resulting principal components are more stable and easier to interpret than individual measures because several individual measures are related to one another. The intent of this approach is to describe and summarize the critical core outcomes being assessed.

The definitions of the terms used and the conceptual structure are as follows:

- *Measure.* Performance on each measure provides the basic data for the analysis.
- *Component.* The general factors that comprise a given composite.
- *Composite.* The general performance area assessed, *i.e.*, timeliness and permanency of reunification and timeliness of adoptions.

The composite score method is implemented using the steps described below:

1. Calculate the performance of each county on each measure. The performance of each county on each measure is calculated using programming syntax developed for each measure.
2. Standardize the scores. The results were standardized by converting the actual score for each county to a z-score. The use of standardized scores rather than actual calculated results allows for variables measured in different units to be included in the analysis. For example, median length of stay in foster care is calculated in months, while reunification within 12 months is calculated in percentages. Standardized scores are helpful for two reasons: 1) All measures are converted to the same scale of measurement, and 2) scores for each measure are normally distributed. The z-scores were adjusted for the direction of the measure. For example, a positive score on one measure can indicate positive performance or negative performance, depending on the focus of the measure. To adjust for this, z-scores for some of the measures were multiplied by -1 to ensure that all scores are interpreted in the same way. That is, the higher the score the better the performance. The following measures are recoded to adjust for direction:
 - Median length of stay in foster care of children reunified;
 - Median length of stay in foster care of children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption; and
 - Percent of children discharged from foster care who re-entered in less than 12 months from the time of exit.
3. Generate the component scores for each county. For each county, the z-score for each measure is multiplied by the weight (See **Appendix B**) for each measure within the component which generates a “weighted score.” The weighted scores for each measure within a component are then summed.

4. Generate the composite score for each county. The county composite score represents a combination of the component scores. If there is only one component in the composite, then the county composite score and the county component score are the same. If there is more than one component in the composite, then the county composite score is the mean of the scores for each component.
5. Generate the statewide composite score. The statewide composite scores are generated based on the composite scores for each county. Each county's composite score is assigned a weight (See Appendix A) based on the number of children served in foster care. That is, counties with larger foster care populations are weighted more heavily than counties with smaller foster care populations. The statewide composite score is then calculated as the mean of the weighted county composite scores.
6. Transform composite scores to a scale ranging from 50 to 150. The initial composite scores were derived from z-scores. Those scores are ranked nationally by using a transformation that assures that the maximum State composite score attains a value of 150 and the minimum State composite score attains a value of 50. The other scores fall between these two limits depending on their actual State composite score.⁴

Data Reporting

The outcomes of this measure should be distributed to each child welfare stakeholder every quarter and at the end of each calendar year. Refer to **Appendix A: Statewide Aggregate Data for Permanency Composites** for a sample of the data to be reported quarterly.

Data Indicator 2: Treatment Court Recidivism and Graduation Rate

Definition

Treatment Court Recidivism. Two measures make up this data indicator:

Treatment Court Recidivism Measure 1: Percent of treatment court graduates⁵ who do not recidivate within one year of program graduation. (See **Table 1: Definition of Recidivism by Treatment Court**).

Treatment Court Recidivism Measure 2: Treatment court graduation rate.

Purpose

This outcome measure is a public safety indicator that the criminal justice system is holding individuals compliant with court orders including remaining crime free and abstinent of drug and alcohol. Public trust and confidence is realized when criminal justice system can provide a structure to reduce defendant criminal and antisocial behavior.

⁴ The formula to transform the standard scores into ranked scaled scores is the following: $[100 * ((\text{State Composite Score} - \text{Minimum State Composite Score}) / (\text{Maximum State Composite Score} - \text{Minimum State Composite Score})) + 50]$.

⁵ Graduates are individuals who successfully complete an adult treatment court program's requirements and are determined by the collaborative staffing team to have graduated. Program requirements include treatment attendance, supervision, community recovery support, other treatment, and may require completion of a GED, enrollment in college, or attaining a job. Some programs allow a participant to "complete" but not graduate (participant is not endorsed as graduated by the collaborative staffing team.) Participants with a "completed" status (not graduated) are not included in this measure.

This measure is systemic across criminal justice and social welfare continua. Treatment courts by definition are community collaborations that make decisions as team efforts. The team introduces participants to the various services and program structure, but it ultimately a judicial officer who makes the final determination for participant retention. A programs graduation rate is reflective of the judicial officer and other treatment court team members' efforts to retain participants, engage them in various services, and modify the program structure that the participant complies with.

Active treatment court participants' substance abuse, program compliance, and criminal activity are monitored on an ongoing basis. Once participants leave⁶ the treatment court programs the ability for the collaborative teams to monitor their substance abuse and program compliance ends. Reduced subsequent criminal activity is the default outcome objective⁷ available to the criminal justice system. Indicators for family dependency courts are to be determined.

Subsequent criminal activity (new misdemeanor or felony charge(s) in an Oregon Circuit Court) is directly linked to the reduced criminal activity objective and a proxy indicator of reduced substance abuse, criminal behavior, and anti social behavior. Participants who learned the skills necessary to be productive citizens and became motivated to make these often dramatic life changes will not be using illicit substances, will go to work and engage in pro-social activities. On the other hand, participants who were not motivated to make life changes, or who did not learn the skills necessary to lead productive pro-social lives will revert to abusing illicit substances and other criminal and antisocial behavior that will return them to the criminal justice system.

Treatment court programs are linked to two of the Oregon Judicial Department's (OJD) Justice 2020 Visions, Partnerships and Dispute Resolution. Twenty-three of Oregon's 27 judicial districts and 27 of Oregon's 36 counties operate at least one treatment court.

Method

Basic Calculation: $((\text{Non Recidivating Graduate}/\text{All Graduates})(.5))+((\text{Graduate Cohort Rate})(.5))$

Table 1: Definition of Recidivism by Treatment Court

Program Type	Program Populations	Measure
Adult Drug Court	Programs serve adult criminal offenders with alcohol and other drug addiction.	New MI or FE charges within one year of graduation.
Juvenile Drug Court (delinquency)	Programs serve youth and youth offenders with alcohol and other drug addiction.	New Petition with MI or FE allegations or new MI or FE charges within one year of graduation.
Family Dependency Drug Court	Programs serve parents of children in/or in danger of substitute care. Parents may or may not have concurrent criminal charges and will frequently be addicted to alcohol and other drugs.	New dependency petition filed or subsequent reentry in foster care within one year of parent's graduation from the program or new MI or FE charges within one year of graduation.
DUII Court	Programs serve adult criminal offenders with alcohol and other drug addiction who enter programs with DUII offense.	New MI or FE charges within one year of graduation.

⁶ Separate from program by reason of termination, withdrawal, graduation, or are otherwise not actively engaged.

⁷ Outcomes subsequent to program discharge related to abstinence from alcohol and drugs, employment, housing, education, payment of taxes are difficult to track. This is work conducted in outcome and cost-benefit/avoidance evaluations of individual programs.

Program Type	Program Populations	Measure
Mental Health/Co Occurring Disorder Court	Programs serve adult criminal offenders with alcohol and other drug addiction and co occurring mental health issue.	New MI or FE charges within one year of graduation.

Measure includes two distinct cohorts:

- cohort 1-* participants with a start date in period
- cohort 2-* participants with a graduation date in period

It is important to recognize that cohort time periods differ. The time periods differ to show the recidivism rate of most of the individuals included in the graduation rate. Since:

- program requirements including program length vary
- individual time for participant completion varies
- graduates between 2001 and 2006 averaged 18.89 months in program

Since it take approximately 18 months to get through the program it seemed most appropriate to composite the graduation rate to the cohort of participants who started 18 months earlier. Most of the graduates will have a start date in the eighteen month earlier time period making the two distinct groups as comparable as possible. Without accounting for this, the individuals composing recidivism rates and graduation rates would be two completely different populations.

Data Sources

OTCMS- Oregon Treatment Court Management System, Oregon’s primary case management/data depository for treatment court data. Forty-three of Oregon’s 58 treatment courts utilize stand-alone copies of the database. The stand alone databases operate on a Microsoft Access platform.

OJIN Data Warehouse- Oregon Judicial Information Network, the OJD’s computerized case management system data depository. The OJIN Data Warehouse contains case transaction records from the judgment dockets and official Register of Actions from Oregon state trial courts.

Data Collection Overview

Recidivism

Create cohort data set of graduates’ names and date of birth for graduation date range. (Usually January 1- December 31, or July 1- June 30.) Cohort data set collected from individual OTCMS copies. Cohorts’ criminal case activity in OJIN is run using data warehouse query tool. Cohort graduates are matched to their records using the following unique identifiers:

- name,
- date of birth,
- social security number,
- drivers license number,
- state id number, and
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) number.

After verifying that the correct date of birth and OJIN criminal charges are associated with individual based on the individual’s other unique identifiers, the time (number of days) between the charge date of the subsequent misdemeanor or felony charge and participant’s graduation date is calculated. Subsequent records equal to or less than 365 days change the graduate from an individual “clean” record to “dirty,” i.e., a graduate who has not met the criterion of success. Statewide rate is the number of graduates with clean records expressed as a proportion of all treatment court graduates.

Graduation

Independent OTCMS copies are compiled into one meta OTCMS. Graduation rate performance measure is run based on cohort start dates.

Data Collection (*This is an example as is used for Adult Participants the steps are generally the same for other treatment court types.*)

OTCMS-

- 1.) Collect an OTCMS Access database copy from each Oregon adult treatment court. Collect via the OJD's OJDDM network, by site visit (several copies of the database are maintained by coordinators employed by collaborative entities other than the OJD) that do not have access to the OJDDM network), or mailed compact disk.
- 2.) Individually open the data tables for each of the 24 adult OTCMS copies by entering the individual database's password and holding the "shift" key down while simultaneously selecting "OK".
- 3.) Selected the "main table" from the database "table objects".
- 4.) Open a new (blank/empty) Excel Spreadsheet.
- 5.) Select the following "data columns" from the "main tab" and copy and paste the columns in order into the Excel spreadsheet.
 - Jurisdiction
 - FirstName
 - MiddleName
 - LastName
 - DOB
 - Discharge
 - Status
- 6.) Name the tab the jurisdiction's name using three digit primary site OJIN codes. (Examples: CLA, KLA, or MAR for Clackamas, Klamath, and Marion.)
- 7.) Name an additional worksheet tab "20XX Graduates".
- 8.) Sort each of the 24 jurisdictional Excel tabs by "Status" and "Discharge". (Expand selection to keep row records together.)
- 9.) Copy and paste entire rows where Status= "GRADUATED" and Discharge = the appropriate date range for the cohort for jurisdiction's tab into "20XX Graduates" tab.
- 10.) Repeat for each of Oregon's adult treatment courts.
- 11.) Sort entire cohort in "20XX Graduates" tab by DOB.
- 12.) On the "20XX Graduates" tab in a column to the right of the existing data enter formula for cell = cell to left DOB. Change format of cell to custom date format "YYMMDD."

OJIN Data Warehouse-

- 1.) Copy and "paste as text" the column of birthdates in YYMMDD format into a Microsoft Word Document. Save document as 20XX Graduates Select Distinct.
- 2.) Use the Word "find and replace function to add "OR BTHDAT" to each new birthdates' line. The final product will be a list of hundreds of birthdates in the "OR BTHDAT = 510609" format.

3.) Take the list created above and paste into select distinct statement (in Appendix A) at the OR BTHDAT = XXXXXX line.

4.) Run select distinct statement as new query in Query. (Depending on the size of the cohort, split cohort up to run in pre 1/1/1970 (700101), 1/1/1970-12/31/1979 (700101-791231), and 1/1/1980-12/31/1989 (800101-891231) group batches.)

Data Organization

1.) Copy and paste query outputs into new tabs on Excel Spreadsheet created and named Pre 1970, 1970's, 1980's, etc. (1990's will be needed for 2008 cohort.)

2.) Format and print "20XX Graduates" tab for a "hard copy" physical list of participants, their jurisdiction, and their dates of birth. (Sorted by Date of Birth)

3.) Create a new Excel tab and name it "20XX Records."

Data Analysis

1.) Check names one by one from 20XX Graduates "hard copy" in Pre 190, 1970's, and 1980's. Look through all names with same date of birth. Look through all last names for first and middle name matches. (It is common for female graduates to marry and change their last name.) Select participant's entire criminal history and paste into "20XX Records." Highlight misdemeanor and felony charges with charge dates subsequent to the participant's graduate date in red.^{8 9}

2.) Red highlighted records are tagged by adding a "1" to a new column to the right of the existing data.

3.) Records above are copied into clean spreadsheet and sorted by the column above with the "1".

4.) Records with the "1" distinction are printed.

5.) Copy tab "20XX Graduates" and renamed "20XX Graduates Recs".

6.) Graduates in "20XX Graduates Recs" are sorted by "Jurisdiction" and name. Names from printed with "1" distinction are coded with one in a new column to the right of names.

7.) Statewide and by County percentages are calculated as the number of graduates with clean records (no "1" column) expressed as a proportion of all treatment court graduates.

Data Reporting

Frequency

Cohorts are run in six-month intervals by Court Programs and Services Analysts. The six month intervals are:

- January 1 – June 30
- July 1 – December 31

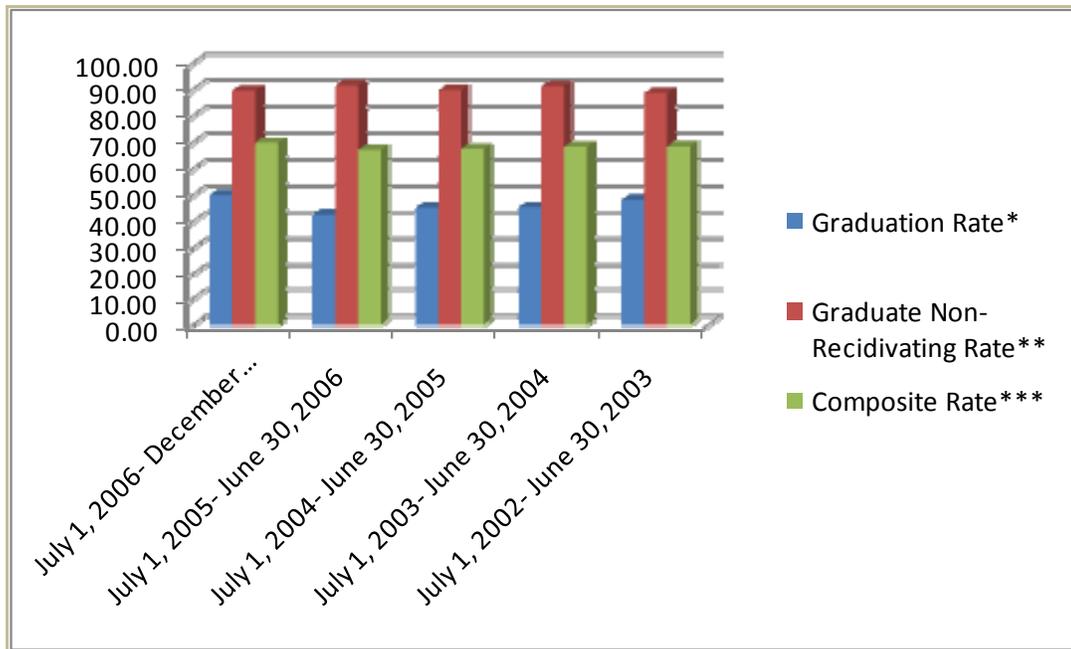
⁸ If no criminal activity (past or present) including violations run the following query to determine correct date of birth and other personal identifiers. Repeat OJIN Data Warehouse Query for new date of birth.

⁹ If no history is found (rare (1-2) per 500) check with coordinator for any special circumstances.

Data analysis typically occurs in the months of January and July for the interval period that just ended. Example: the criminal history of a graduate cohort who graduated between January 1 and June 30, 2006 is run in July 2007. Since at least one year must pass following graduation the six-month intervals allows as real-time interpretation of the outcome measure as possible.

Data Presentation and Display

A raw composite value based on the equation from the methods section above will be displayed for some venues. Other venues and devices will allow the “drilling down” to the individual measure components and ultimately the local program from which the data originated. An example of a raw composite (ultimately for the PMAC’s consideration):



Venues and devices would then allow the user or reader to see individual treatment court program graduation rates and the recidivism of those graduates.

Drug Court Recidivism								
Performance Measure 8		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Percent of adult drug court graduates with no misdemeanor (MI) or felony (FE) charges filed in Oregon circuit courts within one year of program graduation.	Target	85%			90%			
	Data	90%	89%	91%	90%	91%	TBD 2007	TBD 2008
Graduates with Record/All Graduates		341/378	382/431	448/495	345/384	350/385	TBD	TBD

Oregon Adult Drug Court Graduates										
Program	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2001		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2002		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2003		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2004		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2005	
	Total	No								
Baker	Program Started 2004								3	3
Benton	0	0	0	0	8	6	15	14	16	12
Clackamas	10	6	4	3	7	4	17	16	11	10
Clatsop	0	0	0	0	4	4	9	9	17	15
Crook	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3
Douglas	11	11	57	53	30	30	26	25	9	9
Hood River	Program Started 2005									
Jackson	Program Started 2006									
Josephine	6	5	20	19	31	29	20	18	16	12
Klamath	23	20	39	36	34	33	28	25	47	45
Lane	132	120	104	90	113	102	76	71	72	69
Linn	Program Started 2005									
Malheur	Program Started		21	20	14	12	15	11	15	15
Marion	Program Started		7	6	12	11	19	18	18	18
Multnomah	175	160	160	138	212	191	126	107	135	120
Polk	Program Started 2005									
Union	0	0	2	1	3	3	4	3	4	4
Wallowa	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	3	3
Wasco	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2
Washington	Program Started 2005									
Yamhill	15	14	14	13	20	17	22	21	13	10
Total	378	341	431	382	495	448	384	345	385	350
Percent without new	90%		89%		91%		90%		91%	

Interpretation by Users

CPSD staff use data to determine overall program trends and identify programs that may require technical assistance. Local programs use the information in their communities as an indicator of program success. Local programs also use the information as a program management indicator and work with the collaborative staffing teams to determine program changes that impact participant success.

Challenges

Judge Daniel Murphy – **See Appendix C**

Judge Michael Marcus - *“My main interest in performance measures is measuring things that matter to improve our impact on children, families, and public safety -- and not using them to create a ploy to avoid meaningful measurement of court performance. I expect that performance measure enthusiasts will be gravely concerned that this whole timeliness and stability of permanency outcomes has become so complex as to be meaningless to a substantial portion of the target audience. I have no suggestion on how to fix this problem, but felt the need to go on record -- if for no other reason than to record that I noticed.”*

Challenges

Recidivism definitions vary dramatically, from police contact to arrests to charges to convictions. This is further complicated by studies that only consider drug-related charges or convictions as recidivism, ignoring thefts, burglaries, and other charges.¹⁰ The Oregon Judicial Department's (OJD) current focus on "new misdemeanor or felony charges in an Oregon Circuit Court" is based on the logic used in the largest national study to date based on a sample of 2,020 graduates from 95 drug courts.¹¹ The study used arrests that resulted in a charge regardless of disposition as the basis for recidivism.

There are several benefits to using the new misdemeanor or felony charge in an Oregon Circuit Court approach:

- Arrests are at the peace officer's discretion, potentially biased, and thereby problematic. Interestingly, arrests are the approach the National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP) is currently advocating because there is a perception that arrests are easier for other states to gather information on.
- Convictions require due process. Witnesses do not always show up for trial, evidence can be suppressed, and a slough of other problems could prevent convictions. While this is advantageous to the individual defendant, it is not to a recidivism study. Drug courts are designed to reduce criminal behavior and substance abuse. When former participants put themselves in a position that gets them arrested and a District Attorney decides that there is enough evidence to move forward with a charge, it could be assumed that the participant did not learn the skills necessary to stay free of crime.
- Charges are based on a District Attorney's discretion to move a case forward from information and evidence provided by investigators.

Comparing the criminal recidivism of drug court graduates to all probationers is not equitable. Probation clients are supervised while the drug court graduates are not. Drug court graduates are also self-selected to succeed through choices they made in the drug court program. Any comparison should be reserved for a full evaluation that could factor the differences between the corrections and drug court populations.

¹⁰ Fred L. Cheesman II, Ph.D., Senior Research Associate NCSC writes on recidivism: The problem with all official recidivism data is that it represents a complex interaction between the offender's behavior and C(riminal)J(ustice) or J(uvenile)J(ustice) system response. Consequently, reliance on any single measure of recidivism can be misleading. NRAC endorses arrest as the most appropriate measure of recidivism but this endorsement springs more from concerns about data access and availability than about the validity of arrest as a measure of recidivism. Ideally, I recommend measuring arrests, charges, and convictions. I know that many members of the minority community reject arrests as a measure because it can reflect police behavior as much as offender behavior (e.g., the unlucky teenager caught in a police sweep of DC). I certainly regard "charge" as a more valid measure of recidivism (and for courts it is often easier to obtain than arrest, contrary to the NRAC argument) than arrest because the arrest has had at least one screen for validity, by the prosecutor. However, again, I think it is a mistake to rely on any single measure of recidivism. Arrest data is needed for many recidivism analyses, in particular survival analyses that measure time to recidivism and really require an arrest date. I would also add that it is important to know whether that arrest resulted in a charge, at a minimum, and ultimately whether the charge resulted in a conviction.

¹¹ Roman, J., Townsend, W., & Bhati A. (2003, July) *National estimates of drug court recidivism rates*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.

APPENDIX A: STATEWIDE AGGREGATE DATA FOR PERMANENCY COMPOSITES

(last updated 5/20/08)

	Federal FY 2005	Federal FY 2006	<i>12-Month Period Ending 03/31/2007</i>
IX. Permanency Composite 1: Timeliness and Permanency of Reunification [standard: 122.6 or higher] Scaled Scores for this composite incorporate two components	State Score = 118.5	State Score = 114.0	State Score = 115.8
National Ranking of State Composite Scores¹	29 of 47	24 of 47	27 of 47
Component A: Timeliness of Reunification The timeliness component is composed of three timeliness individual measures.			
Measure C1 - 1: Exits to reunification in less than 12 months: Of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the year shown, who had been in foster care for 8 days or longer, what percent was reunified in less than 12 months from the date of the latest removal from home? (Includes trial home visit adjustment) [national median = 69.9%, 75th percentile = 75.2%]	76.1%	71.0%	67.5%
Measure C1 - 2: Exits to reunification, median stay: Of all children discharged from foster care (FC) to reunification in the year shown, who had been in FC for 8 days or longer, what was the median length of stay (in months) from the date of the latest removal from home until the date of discharge to reunification? (This includes trial home visit adjustment) [national median = 6.5 months, 25th Percentile = 5.4 months (lower score is preferable in this measure²)]	Median = 6.3 months	Median = 7.7 months	Median = 8.1 months
Measure C1 - 3: Entry cohort reunification in < 12 months: Of all children entering foster care (FC) for the first time in the 6 month period just prior to the year shown, and who remained in FC for 8 days or longer, what percent was discharged from FC to reunification in less than 12 months from the date of the latest removal from home? (Includes trial home visit adjustment) [national median = 39.4%, 75th Percentile = 48.4%]	40.6%	42.3%	44.9%

¹ These National Rankings show Oregon's performance on the Composites compared to the performance of all the other States that were included in the 2004 data. The 2004 data were used for establishing the rankings because that is the year used in calculating the National Standards.

² In most cases, a high score indicates performance following a positive direction on individual measures. In these cases, you will see the 75th percentile listed to indicate that this would be considered a score where the majority of outcomes met the criteria evaluated by each measure. However, in a few instances, the scores follow a negative direction to generally indicate positive outcomes, such as fewer re-entries into foster care after reunification. In these cases, the 25th percentile is displayed because, in most cases, that is the target direction for which States will want to strive. Of course, in actual calculation of the total composite scores, these lower scores on the individual measures are reversed so that they can be combined with all the individual scores that are scored in a positive direction. The intent of the evaluation of these permanency outcomes is to ensure that we improve our impact on children, families, and the public safety. Measures of timeliness and stability of permanency outcomes are not ends in themselves but rather indicators of how we are doing. There are situations in which "faster" is not in the best interests of the child or the family, and it is serving those interests that is the ultimate goal.

	Federal FY 2005	Federal FY 2006	12-Month Period Ending 03/31/2007
Component B: Permanency of Reunification The permanency component has one measure.			
Measure C1 - 4: Re-entries to foster care in less than 12 months: Of all children discharged from foster care (FC) to reunification in the 12-month period prior to the year shown, what percent re-entered FC in less than 12 months from the date of discharge? [national median = 15.0%, 25 th Percentile = 9.9% (lower score is preferable in this measure)]	15.9%	14.9%	12.7%

	Federal FY 2005	Federal FY 2006	12-Month Period Ending 03/31/2007
X. Permanency Composite 2: Timeliness of Adoptions [standard: 106.4 or higher] Scaled Scores for this composite incorporate three components.	State Score = 96.4	State Score = 109.4	State Score = 104.0
National Ranking of State Composite Scores	24 of 47	33 of 47	30 of 47
Component A: Timeliness of Adoptions of Children Discharged From Foster Care. There are two individual measures of this component. See below.			
Measure C2 - 1: Exits to adoption in less than 24 months: Of all children who were discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption in the year shown, what percent was discharged in less than 24 months from the date of the latest removal from home? [national median = 26.8%, 75 th Percentile = 36.6%]	18.0%	21.8%	20.7%
Measure C2 - 2: Exits to adoption, median length of stay: Of all children who were discharged from foster care (FC) to a finalized adoption in the year shown, what was the median length of stay in FC (in months) from the date of latest removal from home to the date of discharge to adoption? [national median = 32.4 months, 25 th Percentile = 27.3 months] ³	Median = 33.3 months	Median = 32.1 months	Median = 32.7 months

³ This score follows a negative direction to generally indicate positive outcomes; lower median times from removal to adoption. In these cases, the 25th percentile is displayed because, in most cases, that is the target direction for which States will want to strive. However, hastening termination of parental rights to achieve lower median scores is not encouraged unless consistent with a child's best interests.

	Federal FY 2005	Federal FY 2006	12-Month Period Ending 03/31/2007
Component B: Progress Toward Adoption for Children in Foster Care for 17 Months or Longer. There are two individual measures. See below.			
Measure C2 - 3: Children in care 17+ months, adopted by the end of the year: Of all children in foster care (FC) on the first day of the year shown who were in FC for 17 continuous months or longer (and who, by the last day of the year shown, were not discharged from FC with a discharge reason of live with relative, reunify, or guardianship), what percent was discharged from FC to a finalized adoption by the last day of the year shown? [national median = 20.2%, 75 th Percentile = 22.7%]	21.9%	22.0%	21.3%
Measure C2 - 4: Children in care 17+ months achieving legal freedom within 6 months: Of all children in foster care (FC) on the first day of the year shown who were in FC for 17 continuous months or longer, and were not legally free for adoption prior to that day, what percent became legally free for adoption during the first 6 months of the year shown? Legally free means that there was a parental rights termination date reported for both mother and father. This calculation excludes children who, by the end of the first 6 months of the year shown had discharged from FC to "reunification," "live with relative," or "guardianship." [national median = 8.8%, 75 th Percentile = 10.9%]	11.9%	12.0%	10.3%
Component C: Progress Toward Adoption of Children Who Are Legally Free for Adoption. There is one measure for this component. See below.			
Measure C2 - 5: Legally free children adopted in less than 12 months: Of all children who became legally free for adoption in the 12 month period prior to the year shown (i.e., there was a parental rights termination date reported for both mother and father), what percent was discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption in less than 12 months of becoming legally free? [national median = 45.8%, 75 th Percentile = 53.7%]	48.3%	59.8%	57.0%

APPENDIX B: WEIGHTS FOR THE MEASURES INCLUDED IN THE PERMANENCY DATA COMPOSITES

(last updated 5/20/08)

Using a Principle Components Analysis (PCA) as defined by the Child and Family Services Review, a “component score coefficient” is generated for each measure. The coefficient represents the “weight” for a given measure – that is the relative contribution of the measure to the overall component. The components that emerged from the analyses are presented below for each composite. The coefficients (or weights) for each measure within each component are provided in Table A. The higher the coefficient, the greater the contribution a particular measure makes to the component.

Permanency Composite 1: Timeliness and Permanency of Reunification.

Two components emerged from the analysis of measures included in this composite. The two components explain 73.5 percent of the variance. Because these components are independent from one another, each contributes 50 percent to the total composite score.

Permanency Composite 2: Timeliness of Adoptions.

Three components emerged from the analysis of measures included in this composite. Together, these components explain 79.8 percent of the total variance. Because these components are independent from one another, each contributes 33.3 percent of the total composite score.

TABLE A: COEFFICIENTS (WEIGHTS) FOR INDIVIDUAL MEASURES IN THE PERMANENCY DATA COMPOSITES

Composites and Individual Measures ¹	Components and Weights		
	Component A	Component B	Component C
Permanency Composite 1: Timeliness and Permanency of Reunification² (1,975 Counties)	Timeliness of reunification	Permanency of reunification	Not applicable to this composite
<i>Measure C1.1:</i> Of all children who were discharged from foster care to reunification during the reporting period, and who had been in foster care for 8 days or longer, what percent were reunified in less than 12 months from the date of the latest removal from home? (This includes the “trial home visit adjustment.”) (51 States)	0.462	0.085	
<i>Measure C1.2:</i> Of all children who were discharged from foster care to reunification during the reporting period, and who had been in foster care for 8 days or longer, what was the median length of stay in months from the date of the latest removal from home until the date of discharge to reunification? (This includes the “trial home visit adjustment.”) (51 States)	0.451	0.070	
<i>Measure C1.3:</i> Of all children who entered foster care for the first time during the reporting period, and who remained in foster care for 8 days or longer, what percent were discharged from foster care to reunification in less than 12 months from the date of latest removal from home? (This includes the “trial home visit adjustment.”) (47 States)	0.295	-0.005	
<i>Measure C1.4:</i> Of all children who were discharged from foster care to reunification during the reporting period, what percent re-entered foster care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge? (47 States)	0.129	1.025	

¹ The coefficients were determined from a national data set incorporating only those counties that had data for all of the individual measures included in a particular composite. This data set includes those “counties” constructed by combining small counties in a State to reach the requirement of at least 50 children served in foster care during the reporting period.

² Children are included in the count of reunifications if the reason for discharge reported is either “reunify” or “live with relative.” They are **not** included if the reason for discharge is guardianship, even if the guardian is a relative.

Table A: Coefficients (page 2)

Composites and Individual Measures	Components and Weights		
	Length of time in foster care to adoption	Progress toward adoption - children in foster care for 17 months or longer	Timeliness of adoptions for children who are legally free
Permanency Composite 2: Timeliness of Adoptions (1,512 Counties)³			
Measure C2.1: Of all children who were discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the reporting period, what percent were discharged in less than 24 months from the date of the latest removal from home? (51 States)	0.533	-0.032	-0.026
Measure C2.2: Of all children who were discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the reporting period, what was the median length of stay in foster care in months from the date of latest removal from home to the date of discharge to adoption? (51 States)	0.551	0.106	-0.032
Measure C2.3: Of all children in foster care during the reporting period who were in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer, what percent were discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption by the last day of the reporting period? The denominator for this measure excludes children who, by the end of the reporting period had been discharged from foster care with a discharge reason of reunification, live with relative, or guardianship. (51 States)	-0.087	0.526	0.255
Measure C2.4: Of all children in foster care during the reporting period who were in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer, and who were not legally free for adoption prior to that day, what percent became legally free for adoption during the first 6 months of the reporting period? (Legally free means that there was a parental rights termination date reported for both mother and father.) The denominator for this measure excludes children who, by the last day of the first 6 months of the reporting period, were not legally free but had been discharged from foster care with a discharge reason of reunification, live with relative, or guardianship. (51 States)	0.140	0.699	-0.256
Measure C2.5: Of all children who became legally free for adoption during the reporting period (i.e., there was a parental rights termination date reported for both mother and father), what percent were discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption in less than 12 months of becoming legally free? (47 States)	-0.030	-0.059	0.930

³ The coefficients were determined from a national data set that incorporated only those counties that had data for all of the individual measures included in a particular composite. This data set includes those “counties” constructed by combining small counties in a particular state to reach the requirement of at least 50 children served in foster care during the reporting period.

APPENDIX C
PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT OF JUDICIAL DECISION MAKING --
SYSTEMIC OUTCOME MEASUREMENT AND JUDICIAL OUTCOME MEASUREMENT

Daniel R. Murphy¹, Circuit Judge
23rd Judicial District / Linn County
January 2008

The Performance Measure Advisory Committee (PMAC) of the Oregon Judicial Department may be asked to recommend to the Chief Justice the adoption of a criminal recidivism performance measurement for the courts. The Juvenile Court Improvement Project Advisory Committee recommended that the PMAC adopt a performance measurement of permanency for children and the PMAC has adopted and is considering changes to a performance measurement of drug courts based on recidivism rates.

This paper addresses those three performance measure proposals in the context of judicial performance and systemic performance.

Definitions

For the purposes of this paper the following definitions apply:

Outputs: specific governmental activities that can be measured. They may or may not have a direct correlation to outcomes. Outputs for courts include but are not limited to such things as number of cases resolved, time to disposition, etc.

Outcomes: measurable effects on the objectives of governmental action rather than the actions themselves. Examples of outcomes include recidivism rates, permanency outcomes for children, and crime reduction.

Part 1. General Criminal Recidivism as a Performance Measure for Judges.

Performance measurement was adopted by the Oregon Judicial Department (OJD) as a tool to improve the service OJD provides to the public. OJD began developing performance measurement in 2003 and has developed sets of performance measurements during each biennium since. The first several sets of Performance Measurements primarily measured administrative functions of the court system, including equal opportunity hiring, jury satisfaction, and case completion rates. These measurements all had two characteristics in common: they measured activities that were primarily administrative in nature and not measurements of judicial activity, and they measured activity over which the courts had complete or substantial control. These measurements have never been particularly controversial for those reasons. Those PMs all measured outputs rather than outcomes. The courts have significant control and discretion over many, though not all, outputs. That is not true of outcomes.

The original performance measures were adopted following the 2003 Budget Note which commented on the abolished staff positions during the 2001-2003 biennium and the Legislature's "concerns" about the management, control and efficiency of trial court operations. The comment suggests that performance measures would be used by the Legislature to allocate resources to trial courts. For this reason it is

¹ Daniel R. Murphy is a Circuit Judge in Linn County, Oregon. He has served in that capacity since 1994. From 2003-2007 he served on the OJD Performance Measurement Advisory Committee. Prior to being a judge he served as a deputy district attorney prosecuting criminal and juvenile cases and before that was in a general practice of law including a substantial case load of criminal defense cases. Judge Murphy hears a variety of cases including family law, criminal and civil, but spends most of his time in family and juvenile law including juvenile drug court.

imperative that performance measures be accurate, fair and achievable by all trial courts. Even though the original measures were developed in response to legislative questions the OJD has always maintained that the measures are developed by OJD primarily for its own benefit.

Another guiding principle used by PMAC in developing our performance measures is that they are not intended to measure all that we do. Rather, they are intended to act as “indicators” of primary activity by the courts. Since we cannot or need not measure everything, we should measure what can most effectively and accurately be measured and what most reflects what courts actually do.

In the 2005-2007 biennium the PMAC began to experiment with the first measurement of judicial performance in the drug court performance measure (PM). The drug court PM is a measurement of recidivism for drug court graduates for a fixed period of time after graduation and is seen as a measurement to determine how effective drug courts are compared to traditional sentencing options. Until the consideration of the drug court PM the official policy of the OJD had been strictly opposed to measurement of judicial activity – what judges do when they make judicial decisions from the bench. This assurance had been repeatedly made by former Chief Justice Wallace Carson, and by the deputy state court administrator for court programs and services, Nancy Miller, who was the primary state court administrator official on the PMAC. All judges who sat on the PMAC during those early years agreed with that position.

The drug court recidivism measurement was controversial, but gained some measure of acceptance from judges and others concerned about “judicial performance measurement” when it became clear that a drug court recidivism measurement is not, strictly speaking, a judicial performance measurement, although judicial performance is certainly a component of it. It is, in the most accurate sense, a systemic measurement. (More about systemic measurements infra.)

There are two valid objections to using metrics to measure judicial performance in terms of criminal recidivism:

1. Performance Measurement should measure those government functions over which the measured entity has genuine control, authority and discretion. If it does not measure those things, it does not measure “performance”. Judges do not have much discretion or control over most criminal sentencing in Oregon. Measuring the outcomes of sentencing as a measurement of judicial function is at best useless and at worst misleading.
2. Recidivism is neither the sole nor necessarily the most important measurement for courts fulfilling their unique role in the criminal justice system.

- 1. Performance Measurement should measure those government functions over which the measured entity has genuine control, authority and discretion. Judges do not have much discretion or control over most criminal sentencing in Oregon.**

A quarter century ago trial judges in Oregon possessed broad discretion in sentencing criminal defendants. With the exception of a very few minimum sentencing laws, such as the five year hand gun minimum or the assault of a police officer minimum, there were no minimum sentences. Maximum sentences were defined by the broad criminal code category system: five years for class C felonies, ten years for class B felonies, 20 years for class A felonies, etc. The drafters of the 1971 criminal code understood what later legislatures did not – that the unique circumstances that would come together in the courtroom for each unique defendant and each unique fact situation required as much discretion as possible so that a court could respond in a fair and appropriate manner to each unique case.

In the years since then one restriction after another has been imposed on the judicial discretion. The adoption of the Sentencing Guidelines in 1989 removed most of the felony sentencing discretion that had

existed prior to that time. Mandatory sentencing laws adopted through the “Denny Smith bill”, Measure 11 and later legislative provisions removed much of what was left of meaningful judicial discretion in felony sentencing. Case law has further reduced trial court’s discretion in sentencing.

In addition courts are limited by the realities of modern plea bargaining and the way the criminal justice system functions. The vast majority of criminal cases never go to trial². They are resolved through plea negotiations which often include an agreement about sentencing. Courts are not technically bound by these agreements unless a conditional plea is accepted. In reality the court knows what the prosecution and defense knows – that the courts cannot even begin to provide trials to all of those who could ask for them. If the courts refused to generally conform to the plea agreements the entire system would break down. Defendants who could not “cut a deal” would demand their right to trial – by the hundreds of thousands³. Prosecutors accept and use the deals to keep their prosecution case loads to a manageable level given their limited resources as well. Absent a plea agreement sentence that shocks the conscience of the court, courts are bound by the realities of the system to apply the sentence agreed upon.

The lack of resources also reduce discretion, especially in misdemeanor cases. The choice for many trial judges may be a few days in jail (or may not, depending on jail overcrowding) or underfunded case bank probation which is just short of unsupervised. Treatment programs, if they exist, are usually over-taxed with long waiting lines to get in. The programs’ effectiveness is not generally proven (or applying today’s buzz words, are not “evidence based”). The “choices” open to a judge exercising discretion are very limited.

The reason why judicial performance should not be measured based on criminal recidivism is that what judges do, what discretion they have, has little bearing on criminal recidivism. It would not be a meaningful measurement. It may be a misleading measurement drawing attention away from the true influences on criminal sentencing outcomes.

So what would recidivism measure? It is a *systemic measurement* of the combined effects of police activity, arrest policies, prosecution charging policies, plea negotiation practices by prosecutors and defense attorneys, services provided to convicted defendants both in jails, prisons and on probation, and the quality and level of supervision provided to those on probation, parole or post prison supervision. It would measure little about what judges do.

2. Recidivism is neither the sole nor necessarily the most important measurement of courts fulfilling their unique role in the criminal justice system.

Even if courts had broad discretion in sentencing why should we choose recidivism as the measurement of judicial performance in the criminal system? While “public safety” and the reduction of crime are certainly a part of what courts are concerned with they are neither the primary nor the exclusive concern of the courts. Courts, the third branch of our government, were established, first and foremost, to **administer justice**. They were not established to reduce harm or protect the public or insure public safety as their primary purpose. We do not need courts to accomplish those aims. The police do that. Courts protect public safety in its broadest sense – protection not only from crime but also protection from the abuse of power and the absence of the due process of law.

Judges make decisions every day that serve this broader definition of public safety but that do little or nothing to reduce repeated crime. Judges release the accused where there is not a basis to hold them pending trial, they suppress illegally seized evidence, they prevent the coercion of confessions and they deny the use of illegal or inherently unreliable evidence against those accused persons. Judges take

² In Linn County alone, in order to try every criminal case, it would be necessary to double the number of courtrooms and judges and then have those judges and juries hear nothing but criminal trials five days a week every week of the year. No other judicial business of any kind could be done.

³ Prosecutors also use this system to their advantage by forcing defendants to plead to lesser crimes to avoid the risk of being convicted of a Measure 11 or other mandatory minimum sentencing crime and then facing years in prison with no hope of early release or even good time earned.

criminal cases away from juries where this not a minimum quantum of evidence to convict and where there is no jury dismiss cases where the state fails to prove the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. These actions undeniably result in the release of some criminals and do nothing to reduce harm from criminal conduct or recidivism. In fact nothing in that crucial role as guardians of our constitutional protections and the rule of law do much to reduce recidivism. Our courts are here not only to protect us from crime but to protect the Brandon Mayfields⁴ of this world from the crimes perpetrated in the name of "public safety". To focus only on recidivism is to distort the whole picture of what courts do. We are not just an arm of the state used to prosecute crime. Put another way, the courts are concerned more with **fairness and justice** – not just safety.

This does not mean that courts do not care about protecting the public or that judges do not have a role in that aspect of government activity. Of course they do. But this is not the sole or primary purpose of the courts – for the mission of the courts is far broader.

Systemic Measures.

If recidivism is to be used as a measure of government performance in reducing crime, then it is a systemic measurement which measures more than anything else how the police, prosecutors, defense bar, and the corrections system performs when making the discretionary decisions they can make with the criminally convicted. We should measure what is truly discretionary – we should measure what can truly be changed.

If we are going to measure recidivism at all, it would be most consistent with our performance measurement approach to measure it as systemic approach rather than an exclusive trial court measurement. Our performance measurements are linked to our Vision 2020 Goals, which include public safety as part of the "partnership" goal. This is clearly a systemic area.

Purely OJD performance measures should be linked directly to our unique goals:

- Access to Justice
- Administration of the Courts
- Dispute Resolution
- Earning the public's trust and confidence.

Part 2. Permanency in juvenile dependency cases as a systemic performance measure.

Juvenile Courts act in essentially three roles in dependency cases. They resolve disputes between the parties, they insure that due process is afforded to all parties, and they hold public agencies, especially the Department of Human Services (DHS), accountable for meeting statutory requirements in these cases. Additionally courts manage these cases to insure that progress is steadily made toward reunification of the family or an alternative plan for permanency for children.

One of the primary objectives of the child welfare system is to provide a permanent home for children who have entered the system based on findings of abuse or neglect. This is a common objective for the executive branch agencies involved, primarily DHS, as well as for the court. Parents also want their children in a permanent home and in most cases that home, in their opinion, should be their home. Children usually see it the same way.

The child welfare system is regulated by complex overlapping constitutional provisions, federal statutory provisions, state statutory provisions, state and federal administrative rules, state agency policies,

⁴ Brandon Mayfield is a lawyer in Portland, Oregon who was held as a "material witness" by the FBI in 2004. He was "linked" to a terrorist plot to blow up a train in Europe. In fact the investigation was bungled by the FBI and they apologized to Mayfield when a judge dismissed the case against him and ordered his release.

intergovernmental agreements and tribal law and tradition. The typical dependency case involves many players often with conflicting interests, desires and objectives both for the short and long range future. These parties include the parents, which usually include a mother and one or more fathers, possibly a legal guardian, possibly an intervener, possibly an Indian tribe, DHS, Court Appointed Special Advocates, in some places guardians ad litem, the children, and the court. Additionally most of these parties are represented by attorneys who have their own policies and practices that influence what happens in a case.

Until now the OJD has not had an outcome based PM for juvenile dependency. In 2006 the PMAC asked the Juvenile Court Improvement Project Advisory Committee (JCIPAC) to make a recommendation for an outcome based PM for permanency. JCIPAC struggled with this but could not reach agreement on whether such a PM was even possible or how it should appear. During the 2006-2007 fiscal year JCIPAC asked each local court to develop one or more permanency PMs and recommend them to the PMAC for consideration as a state wide PM.

During that year Linn County exhaustively discussed and considered several options and came up with four specific outcome-based PMs for permanency which were recommended to JCIPAC. Other courts made similar recommendations. The State Court Administrator's Office, Court Programs and Services Division, primarily through the work of an analyst named Jessica Basinger, developed a single permanency PM (now known as KPM 7) which attempted to synthesize all of Linn County's PMs into one and taking into consideration other court's PMs as well⁵.

Much of the discussion which led to this occurred at the Juvenile Judge's Conference in Bend in August 2007. All of the judges were not in total agreement about any one aspect of the proposed PMs other than a general agreement that we needed to measure effectiveness at achieving permanency. The conference did not vote nor did they reach a consensus about how that PM should look. They also were not asked to do that.

A number of judges, including myself, voiced a strong position that any such permanency PM had to be a systemic PM and not a solely OJD PM. While there was no vote on that there was also little or no dissent to it.

In September 2007 I made what I thought was a strong argument for a systemic PM for permanency to the JCIPAC. I argued that there would be significant opposition to an outcome based PM for courts on permanency for the simple reason that courts do not control most of the factors that contribute to the success or failure of permanency. Those factors are controlled by all the actors in the system as listed above, and the court's role, while significant, has no more total affect on the outcome than any other significant player in the system. This is why I and others argued for and continue to argue for a SPM for permanency.

Again, for many of the same reasons as discussed under the recidivism PM, courts do not have the control, power or discretion to affect much of what happens in a dependency case such as to have ultimate control over the outcome. To measure the outcome and then attribute that to the court's performance alone is at best meaningless and at worst misleading.

Part 3. Drug Court recidivism as a systemic performance measure.

The first outcome-based PM that has received general acceptance for the courts has been the drug court PM for recidivism. Here all that we have discussed comes together and makes the most sense. Drug courts, if they follow the traditional model, are by their very nature collaborative systems where a multi-disciplinary team regularly meets and coordinates the drug court's operation. The team makes most if not

⁵ Nothing here should be construed as any criticism of Ms. Basinger's work. She did a good job of fashioning a measure from the information provided to her.

all the decisions about when participants enter and leave the program, what incentives and sanctions to impose, and when, and how to manage the participant's treatment and progress. There is little or no exclusive court power or discretion exercised here. This is a **team** effort.

To suggest that an outcome measure for a drug court is a measurement of any one participating agency's performance is inconsistent with the reality of how drug courts function. An outcome measurement of drug court recidivism is, by its very definition, a systemic performance measurement and should be so described and so used.

Part 4. Arguments in Favor of Recidivism Measurement

Before I left the PMAC in early 2007 my colleague, the Hon. Michael Marcus, Circuit Judge in Multnomah County, engaged me in an email debate on this subject. Judge Marcus is a proponent, perhaps the chief proponent of recidivism as a performance measurement for the judiciary. He published a paper entitled "Meaningful Performance Measures and Judicial Independence" in June 2006. In that paper he quoted an unnamed "colleague" in the first page and that colleague was me. While my quickly dashed email response was not very elegantly written, it contains the gist of what this paper has put forth.

I have great respect for Judge Marcus and his passion for his "crusade" to reform the way the criminal justice system seeks to reduce crime. In fact in some areas we agree. However in this respect we do not. While this paper is not written merely to respond to Judge Marcus his arguments cannot be ignored. Others as well may raise points that I can anticipate and therefore seek to address here.

The first objection is that I and other judges are afraid of our performance being measured or being held accountable. That is not true. At least speaking for myself I have no fear of being held accountable for my work. Where I am allowed to exercise real discretion and control over the outcome and where a methodology is developed that will truly measure the outcome of what I do in exercising that discretion I not only do not fear it, I welcome it. The problem here is that in the criminal and juvenile area there is neither sufficient discretion and control to measure nor a method to measure it that is valid.

The second response I anticipate is that I am simply against all performance measurement and therefore biased. We are all biased one way or the other so I won't argue that one. However, I am not opposed to all performance measurement. As I've already indicated I believe that most of the performance measurement that OJD has used so far has been legitimate and beneficial. I do accept the reality that there are some very real limitations on performance measurement, especially in government and perhaps even more especially in the judicial system. That does not mean that we should not strive to find ways to adapt measurement systems to be useful to us, we should. But we should candidly acknowledge those limitations⁶.

Proposal:

I propose that we have "truth in performance measurement". I am asking the PMAC to do the following:

1. Create two separate lists of performance measurements. One list would continue to be referred to as OJD Key Performance Measurements (KPMs) and they would measure only those things over which the Judicial Department exercises primary discretion and control.

⁶ In recent times however some in the performance measurement community have acknowledged these limitations and the overall limits of performance measurement to provide useful measurements of government activity without taking into consideration the political realities that govern policy or the processes that must be used to affect those policies and change them. See Beryl A. Radin, *Challenging the Performance Movement*, Georgetown University Press at page 7.

2. Create a second list entitled Systemic Performance Measurements (SPMs). These would be developed in concert with the agencies involved and would measure the system's impact on selected outcomes. To begin with OJD should propose three such measures, a Treatment Court SPM, a Juvenile Dependency Permanency SPM and a General Criminal Recidivism SPM. It should be made clear at all times that SPMs do not measure the performance of the Judiciary or OJD but measure the performance of a system including players from the private sector, applicable non-governmental agencies (e.g. CASA), and the executive branch through its applicable agencies.
3. Refer the question of whether or not the Judiciary should measure its performance based on recidivism and other so-called outcome measurements to the Judicial Conference in October 2008 for an open discussion and a conference recommendation to the chief justice based on that discussion.

Measuring judicial decision making, especially in areas where judges have limited discretion or control is a matter of great importance to the judiciary – a body of independently elected and accountable officials. The Chief Justice should have the benefit of the considered judgment of the entire conference before making such decisions. The conference should be provided with a full and fair discussion of the issues and given an opportunity to make their considered recommendation to the Chief Justice.



Background and Overview

At its November 2007 retreat, the Performance Measures Advisory Committee (PMAC) identified nine Oregon Judicial Department (OJD) key success factors:

- Access and Fairness
- Timeliness
- Fairness, Equality and Integrity
- Judicial /Employee Engagement
- Excellence and Innovation
- Accountability
- Leadership, Governance and Independence
- Public Trust and Confidence
- Community Integration and Well-Being

PMAC then proposed five key performance measures (KPM) for 2009-11 that align with one or more success factors. Since the retreat, PMAC members and Court Programs and Services Division (CPSD) staff prepared white papers with each measure's definition, purpose, and summary of method:

(<http://scadom01/intranet/osca/cpsd/PMs/performanceMeasures.htm>). PMAC is carefully documenting every assumption and requirement to ensure consistency, clarity, and replication of the data. All measures will address these criteria:

- Communicate a clear, simple, and penetrating business purpose;
- Provide the right information, to the right people, at the right time;
- Create a "bottom-up," transparent, and accountable information management system environment; and
- Allow for possible future enhancements and depth through additional composite measures.

The proposed KPMs support the OJD's fundamental obligations and values to prudently manage our resources, to treat the public respectfully, to produce quality and timely work, and, to vigilantly protect and enhance every Oregonian's access to justice.

Performance measures that would be new or modified in 2009-11 are identified with a ★.

Court User / Citizen Engagement and Satisfaction

Definition

★ **Court User Satisfaction** – The percent of court users who believe that the court provides accessible, fair, accurate, timely, knowledgeable, and courteous services.

Purpose

To ensure OJD achieves our vision, it is imperative we continuously receive and evaluate court user feedback to understand their perceptions about how they were treated and whether the court's processes of making decisions seemed fair. This measure provides an effective tool to survey all court users about their experience in Oregon's circuit courts. The court user data allows for analysis by location, division, type of customer, and across courts to improve court management practices.

Human Resources

Definition

This measure is a composite of two indicators:

1. ★ **Employee Engagement** – The ratings of court employees assessing the quality of the work environment and relationships among staff and management; and
2. **Representative Work Force** – The parity between the representation of persons of color in the civilian labor force and the representation of the same group in the workforce of the OJD.

Purpose

Employee Engagement

Committed and loyal employees have a direct impact on a court's performance. This measure provides a tool for surveying employee opinion on whether staff have the materials, motivation, direction, sense of mission, and commitment to do quality work.





Knowing how the workplace is perceived by those who work in it is essential to facilitate organizational development and change, assess teamwork and management style, enhance job satisfaction, and improve OJD's service to the public. This measure highlights the importance of our workforce and encourages managers to find ways to energize and engage employees.

Representative Workforce

Oregon's courts stand as an important and visible symbol of government. Equal treatment of all persons before the law is essential to the concept of justice. Extended to the court's own employees, this concept, codified in OJD Personnel Rules, requires the courts to operate free of bias—on the basis of race, religion, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, color, age, handicap, or political affiliation—in its personnel practices and decisions. This measure affirms our commitment to equal employment opportunities and the Justice 2020 vision for a workforce that reflects the diversity of Oregonians.

Timeliness and Efficiency

Definition

This measure is a composite of two indicators:

1. **Timeliness of Data Entry** – The average number of calendar days between the date a judge signs a judgment and the date that the judgment is entered into the official record, and
2. **Timely Disposition** – The percentage of cases disposed or otherwise resolved within established time frames.

Purpose

This measure is designed to provide judges, administrators, and managers a tool with which they can easily ascertain how quickly and efficiently cases are being adjudicated. It is based on the principle that unnecessary delays denigrate the quality of justice and increase costs.

Financial Integrity

Definition

Collections Rate – The ratio of all monetary assessments and fees collected and imposed by the circuit and appellate courts.

CPSD: 7/22/08

Purpose

Oregon Circuit Courts' integrity, public trust, and confidence are measured by how well court orders are observed and enforced, and the extent to which defendants are held accountable. The focus of this measure is on the extent to which courts take responsibility for the enforcement of orders requiring payment of monetary assessments/impositions. This measure communicates to the public that Oregon Circuit Courts are diligent managers of public resources.

The measure is tied to two Justice 2020 goals:

1. To Earn the Public's Enduring Trust and Confidence, and
2. To Make Courts Work for People.

While court orders encompass a wide variety of sanctions, financial obligations are clearly understood and measurable.

Systemic Community Justice

Definition

This measure is a systemic outcome measure that includes two components:

1. **★ Timeliness and Stability of Permanency Outcomes** – The percent of children exiting foster care within federal timelines who do not reenter foster care within 12 months.
2. **★ Treatment Court Recidivism** – This is a composite measure including: the percent of treatment court graduates who do not recidivate within one year of program graduation and the cohort graduation rate.

Purpose

Difficult societal problems that end up in our court cannot be solved by the judicial branch alone. This measure highlights the collaborative problem-solving model to protect the public and enhance the chances of successful outcomes for people who come before the courts. These are systemic measures because they are impacted by the courts as well as the other government agencies that work with these populations.

