



Appendix A: **General Assumptions and Method of Collection for Different Measures**

General Assumptions for All Measures

The following assumptions were used with regards to all measures:

- The measures will only report on criminal data.
- A disposition will be counted based on the Statistical Closure field and will include all possible dispositions (will not exclude deceased dispositions).
- In the event there are active warrants for a defendant the number of days the warrant is active will not be attributed to the case's age. The warrants issue date, serve date, and warrants statuses are used to ascertain whether a warrant is active or inactive.
- In counting Jail Bed Days, Inmates that have cases with multiple courts are placed into a multiple court category until only one court has a case assigned to them.
- A case with multiple dispositions will count each disposition as a separate event. Except in the situation where a case has multiple dispositions on the same day. In this situation only one disposition will be counted for that case.
- Measures do not include data from pre-filed cases.
- The measures will be run on quarterly basis 15 days after the close of the financial quarter.
- Incoming cases will be attributed to the first court assigned that case during the reporting period regardless of transfers that occur after this.
- Outgoing cases will be attributed to the court that had the case assigned to them at the time of disposition.
- Time to Disposition and Age of Active Pending Cases start counting time in a court from the date assigned to the first court.
- However Time to Disposition will not starting counting from the first court in the event the case is reopened (Motion to Revoke, or Motion to Adjudicate). In the event this occurs the time will start from the start of either the Motion to Revoke or Motion to Adjudicate.
- Time to Disposition will stop counting time in a court once a case is disposed.
- Age of Active Cases will count days until the reporting period end.
- Time in Competency court is removed from the time counted in court for both Time to Disposition and Age of Active Pending Cases.
- The time a defendant absconds is removed from the time counted in court for both Time to Disposition and Age of Active Pending Cases
- Age of Active Pending Cases will only return active cases at the end of the reporting period that had active days occur during the case lifetime.
- Grand jury cases are not included in the report data.
- Justice of the Peace cases are not included in the measures.
- Cases under the following security groups are not included in the report data
 - a. Agency Service Fee

- b. CPS Security Group
 - c. Delete Case Security Group
 - d. Disposed Adoption
 - e. Domestic Relations Adoption Security Group
 - f. Domestic Relations Office
 - g. Ethics Commission
 - h. Expunction
 - i. Expunge Case Security Group
 - j. Family Court Services
 - k. Monitoring Child Support
 - l. Secured - Guardianship
 - m. Secured - Mental Health
 - n. Secured Adoption
- Test data will not impact the reports.

Measure 1: Access and Fairness

Method: Everyone in the court on a “typical” day is asked to fill out a brief self-administered survey as he or she exits the courthouse. People are asked to rate their level of agreement with each item, using a 1-5 scale. The survey is conducted annually. The individuals surveyed would include litigants and their families and friends, victims and witnesses, attorneys, law enforcement officers, representatives of social service agencies, and individuals doing record searches or having other business at the clerk’s office, among others. Because the survey is designed to assess the views of the court’s customers, judges and court staff are excluded.

Measure 2: Clearance Rates

Method: Clearance rates are measured using two variables, incoming cases and the number of cases disposed monthly. Incoming cases includes any cases filed within the reporting period. Disposed cases are any cases that have a statistical closure during the reporting period and would be reported to OCA. Cases with multiple dispositions will count toward the court as multiple dispositions. This report will include all possible dispositions (will not excluded deceased dispositions). Disposed cases that appear in a quarter can originate from a prior reporting period. Data for clearance rates does not include anything from pre-filed cases.

Measure 3: Time to Disposition

Method: This data is retrieved from Odyssey and includes the percentage of cases disposed or otherwise resolved within the established timeframe. For each case the time is calculated, in days, from first court assignment for the case to the date the case was disposed. The case processing time standards published by the American Bar Association (ABA) and those published by the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) and the National Center for State Courts provide a starting point for determining guidelines.

Measure 4: Age of Active Pending Caseload

Method: For each case type, a report from Odyssey calculates the time, in days, from filing of the case until the date established for the reporting period.

Measure 5: Trial Date Certainty

Method: For each case type, a report from Odyssey identifies all cases disposed by trial during the given time period. After the cases are identified, additional information must be collected to determine whether those cases were tried on the first date they were set for trial or were continued one or more times before the trial actually began.

Measure 6: Reliability and Integrity of Case Files

Method: For Content Reliability: For each case file in the Pending, samples examined in the first element of Measure 6, review the case file summary and the case file contents.

For each case file, record the answers to the following questions on a data collection form:

- Does every document-related entry on the case file summary have a corresponding document in the case file?
- Is every document in the case file listed as an entry on the case file summary system?

Add the number of X in each column. Calculate the percentage of cases for which "Yes" was answered to both questions.

For File Organization and Completeness: The specific criteria for judging the organization and completeness of case files may vary across courts. The first step is to identify 5 to 7 criteria that are appropriate for the specific court and case type. Other criteria might include whether the documents filed with the court have been submitted and processed correctly (e.g., correctly captioned) and ordered according to the jurisdiction's specifications for case files (e.g., confidential documents properly identified and sealed). Once the criteria are defined by the court for each case type, examine each of the files in the sample of cases selected, record whether the files meet the criteria, and summarize the findings on a data collection form.

Measure 7: (a) Ensuring Fairness in Legal Financial Obligations

Method: Assessment is taken immediately following the imposition of LFO's. As respondents exit the courtroom, those who have been ordered to pay a fine and fees are asked to fill out a questionnaire. Results are gathered and a Fairness Index Score is calculated. The intent is to capture the respondents' perception of the court's fairness, respect and equal treatment.

Measure 7: (b) Management of Legal Financial Obligations

Method: Cases are listed in which a) a fee, fine and/or restitution was ordered and b) the due date for fulfillment of that LFO falls within the reporting period. An overview of compliance is conducted by case type. The emphasis is on the percentage of cases in which the litigant satisfies their LFO within the agreed time frame established through an interview conducted by the Financial Recovery Division. Strategies to improve the enforcement of court orders without resorting to incarceration, such as extending due dates or authorizing community service in lieu of payment are applied.

Measure 7: (c) Fair Practices for Legal Financial Obligations

Method: An annual survey is conducted with six core areas and presented to judicial officers, court administrators, and court staff. Overall views about the handling of LFO's are determined by compiling the responses and calculating average scores presented in graphs. This self-assessment provides the court an opportunity to identify areas of improvement in return, increasing the rate of court order compliance.

Measure 8: Effective Use of Jurors

Method: Juror data is provided through I-Juror system. Data includes information on questionnaires, summons, prospective jurors and jury application.

Measure 11: Cost per Disposition

Method: Cost per disposition is the net cost of the court divided by the number of dispositions. Net cost per disposition includes revenue collected and costs for each reporting period from each court.

Measure 12: Jail Bed Days

Method: This information is retrieved from Odyssey. Analysis of jail bed days is helpful when making case management decisions regarding disposition. The ultimate goal is expedited case disposition where appropriate, and the benefit is a reduction in jail bed days consumed. Jail bed days are considered as days individuals spend past midnight in jail. The days count will only be applicable to the quarter or date range's reported against. This means that in the case of a quarter one inmate can only count for a maximum of 90 days. Inmates that have cases with multiple courts are placed into a multiple court category until only one court has a case assigned to them. A jail bed day is counted and associated to a specific court only when a case has been filed and does not have an active disposition or statistical closure on or before the day of counting or when a case has an active case status prior to the day of counting.

The average length of stay for inmates is calculated by totaling the number of jail bed days consumed from indictment to release and dividing by the number of inmates incarcerated.

Measure 13: Disposition Rates

Method: Disposition rates are measured using two variables, active caseload and the number of cases disposed. The active caseload includes any cases which have been assigned to the Court and the defendant is not a fugitive with an active warrant for arrest. Disposed cases are counted based on the statistical closure field. Active statuses are statuses that are indicated as active inside the Case Management System that El Paso County utilizes. Pre-file cases are not included in these counts. When warrants are issued with a length of time greater than the length of the court the number of active days will be set to 0.



Appendix B: Source Documents for the Different Measures

Measure 1: Access and Fairness

Survey conducted in the courthouse

Measure 2: Clearance Rate

Judicial Transparency Reports Software

- Reports -> Clearance Rate -> Disposed Cases, New Filed Cases

Measure 3: Time to Disposition

Judicial Transparency Reports Software

- Reports -> Disposed Cases

Measure 4: Age of Active Cases Pending

Judicial Transparency Reports Software

- Reports -> Age of Active Cases

Measure 5: Trial Date Certainty

Judicial Transparency Reports Software

- Reports -> Trial Date Certainty

Measure 6: Reliability and Integrity of Case Files

Council of Judges Department

- Reports -> Standard Pending Cases Report

Measure 7: (a) Ensuring Fairness in Legal Financial Obligations

- Courts > Respondents (litigants) > Survey Administered by FRD staff > Data summarized by staff > Results published

Measure 7: (b) Management of Legal Financial Obligations

- Courts > Tyler Technology's Odyssey system > Data summarized by I-Plow's FR system > Results published

Measure 7: (c) Fair Practices for Legal Financial Obligations

- So Go Survey system > Respondents (court staff) > Data summarized by survey system > Results published

Measure 8: Effective Use of Jurors

I-Juror Reports Software

Measure 9: Court Employee Satisfaction

Survey for employees

Measure 11: Cost per Disposition

El Paso County Financial System (Tyler Munis), Odyssey Receipt Journal

Judicial Transparency Reports Software

- Reports -> Clearance Rate -> Disposed Cases – Provided by the EP County Budget Dept.

Measure 12: Jail Bed Days

Judicial Transparency Reports Software

- Reports->Jail Bed Days->Summary
- Odyssey system ->Average Length of Stay

Measure 13: Disposition Rate

Judicial Transparency Reports Software

- Reports -> Disposition Rate -> Outgoing Cases, Disposed Cases



EL PASO COUNTY, TEXAS



EL PASO COUNTY



EL PASO COUNTY JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT

1st QUARTER FY 2020
(October 1 – December 31, 2019)



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EL PASO COUNTY, TEXAS



Court Table

El Paso County Courts - Cases Breakdown (Based on Odyssey Criminal Cases Disposed Report) 1st Quarter – FY 2020

Court	Judge	Civil	Criminal	Family
34th District Court	Judge William E. Moody	34.33%	65.67%	0.00%
41st District Court	Judge Anna Perez	29.25%	70.75%	0.00%
120th District Court	Judge Maria Salas-Mendoza	38.43%	61.57%	0.00%
168th District Court	Judge Marcos Lizarraga	29.85%	70.15%	0.00%
171st District Court	Judge Bonnie Rangel	32.24%	67.76%	0.00%
205th District Court	Judge Francisco X. Dominguez	33.83%	66.17%	0.00%
210th District Court	Judge Alyssa Perez	25.65%	74.35%	0.00%
243rd District Court	Judge Selena Solis	41.73%	58.27%	0.00%
346th District Court	Judge Angie Juarez Barill	36.43%	63.57%	0.00%
*The 346 th District Court includes a specialty court.				
384th District Court	Judge Patrick M. Garcia	24.46%	75.54%	0.00%
*The 384 th District Court includes a specialty court.				
409th District Court	Judge Sam Medrano	11.34%	88.66%	0.00%
County Court at Law 1	Judge Ruth Reyes	8.41%	91.59%	0.00%
County Court at Law 2	Judge Julie Gonzalez	16.67%	83.33%	0.00%
County Court at Law 4	Judge Alejandro Gonzalez	6.74%	93.26%	0.00%
County Court at Law 7	Judge Ruben Morales	36.32%	63.68%	0.00%
County Criminal Court 1	Judge Alma Trejo	6.63%	93.37%	0.00%
County Criminal Court 2	Judge Robert Anchondo	6.87%	93.13%	0.00%
*The County Criminal Court 2 includes a specialty court.				
County Criminal Court 3	Judge Carlos Carrasco	11.02%	88.98%	0.00%
County Criminal Court 4	Judge Jesus Herrera	10.70%	89.30%	0.00%
Criminal District Court 1	Judge Diane Navarrete	16.33%	83.67%	0.00%



General Assumptions for All Measures

The following assumptions were used with regards to all measures:

1. The measures will only report on criminal data.
2. A disposition will be counted based on the Statistical Closure field and will include all possible dispositions (including deceased dispositions).
3. In the event there are active warrants for a defendant the number of days the warrant is active will not be attributed to the case's age. The warrants issue date, serve date, and warrants statuses are used to ascertain whether a warrant is active or inactive.
4. In counting Jail Bed Days, Inmates that have cases with multiple courts are placed into a multiple court category until only one court has a case assigned to them.
5. A case with multiple dispositions will count each disposition as a separate event. Except in the situation where a case has multiple dispositions on the same day. In this situation only one disposition will be counted for that case.
6. Measures do not include data from pre-filed cases.
7. The measures will be run on quarterly basis 15 days after the close of the financial quarter.
8. Incoming cases will be attributed to the first court assigned that case during the reporting period regardless of transfers that occur after this.
9. Outgoing cases will be attributed to the court that had the case assigned to them at the time of disposition.
10. Time to Disposition and Age of Active Pending Cases start counting time in a court from the date assigned to the first court.
11. However Time to Disposition will not starting counting from the first court in the event the case is reopened (Motion to Revoke, or Motion to Adjudicate). In the event this occurs the time will start from the start of either the Motion to Revoke or Motion to Adjudicate.
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15. The time a defendant absconds is removed from the time counted in court for both Time to Disposition and Age of Active Pending Cases
16. Age of Active Pending Cases will only return active cases at the end of the reporting period that had active days occur during the case lifetime.
17. Grand jury cases are not included in the report data.
18. Justice of the Peace cases are not included in the measures.



EL PASO COUNTY, TEXAS



19. Cases under the following security groups are not included in the report data

- a. Agency Service Fee
- b. CPS Security Group
- c. Delete Case Security Group
- d. Disposed Adoption
- e. Domestic Relations Adoption Security Group
- f. Domestic Relations Office
- g. Ethics Commission
- h. Expunction
- i. Expunge Case Security Group
- j. Family Court Services
- k. Monitoring Child Support
- l. Secured - Guardianship
- m. Secured - Mental Health
- n. Secured Adoption

20. Test data will not impact the reports.



Measure 1: Access and Fairness

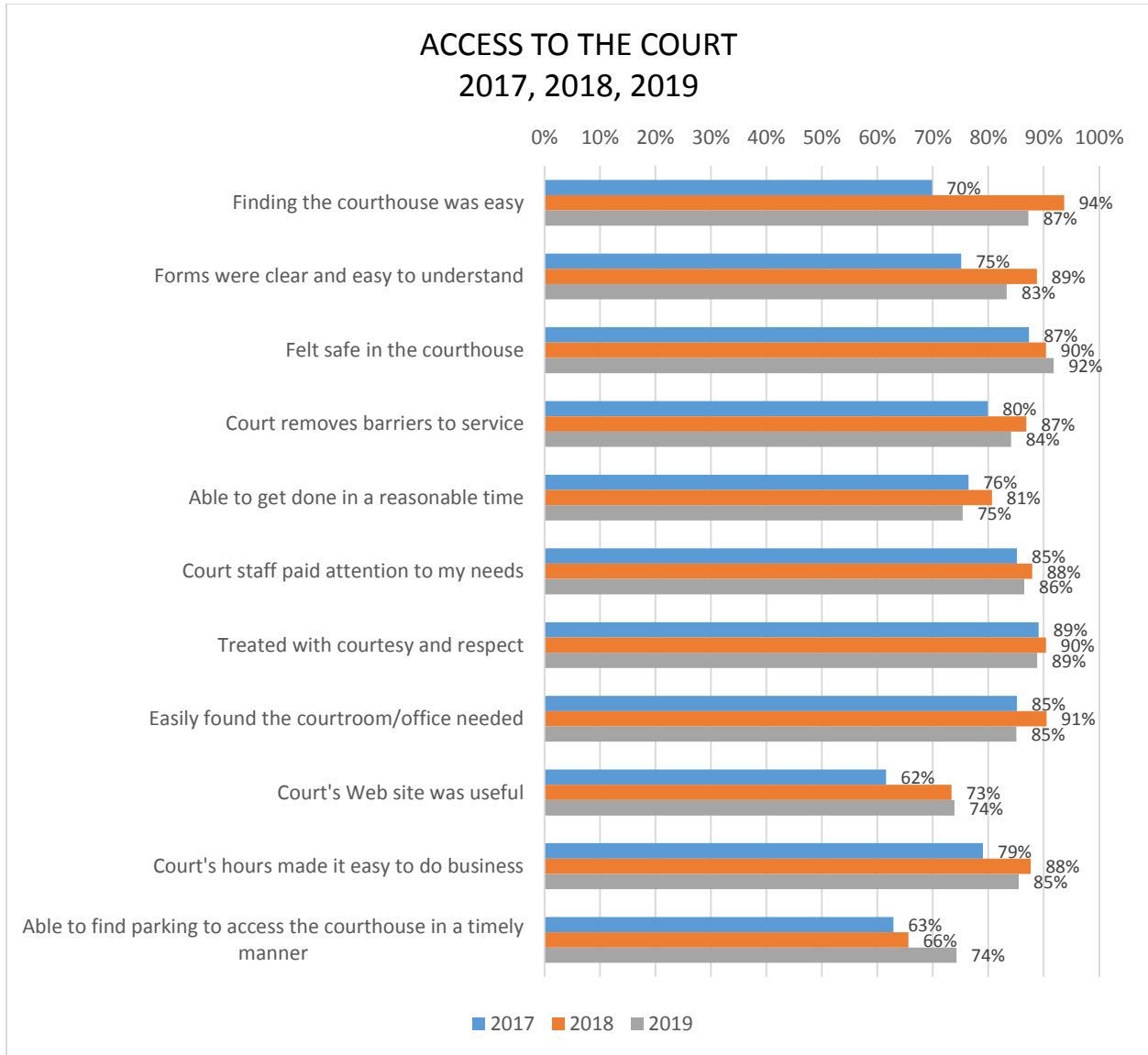
Definition: Ratings of court users on the court's accessibility and its treatment of customers in terms of fairness, equality, and respect.

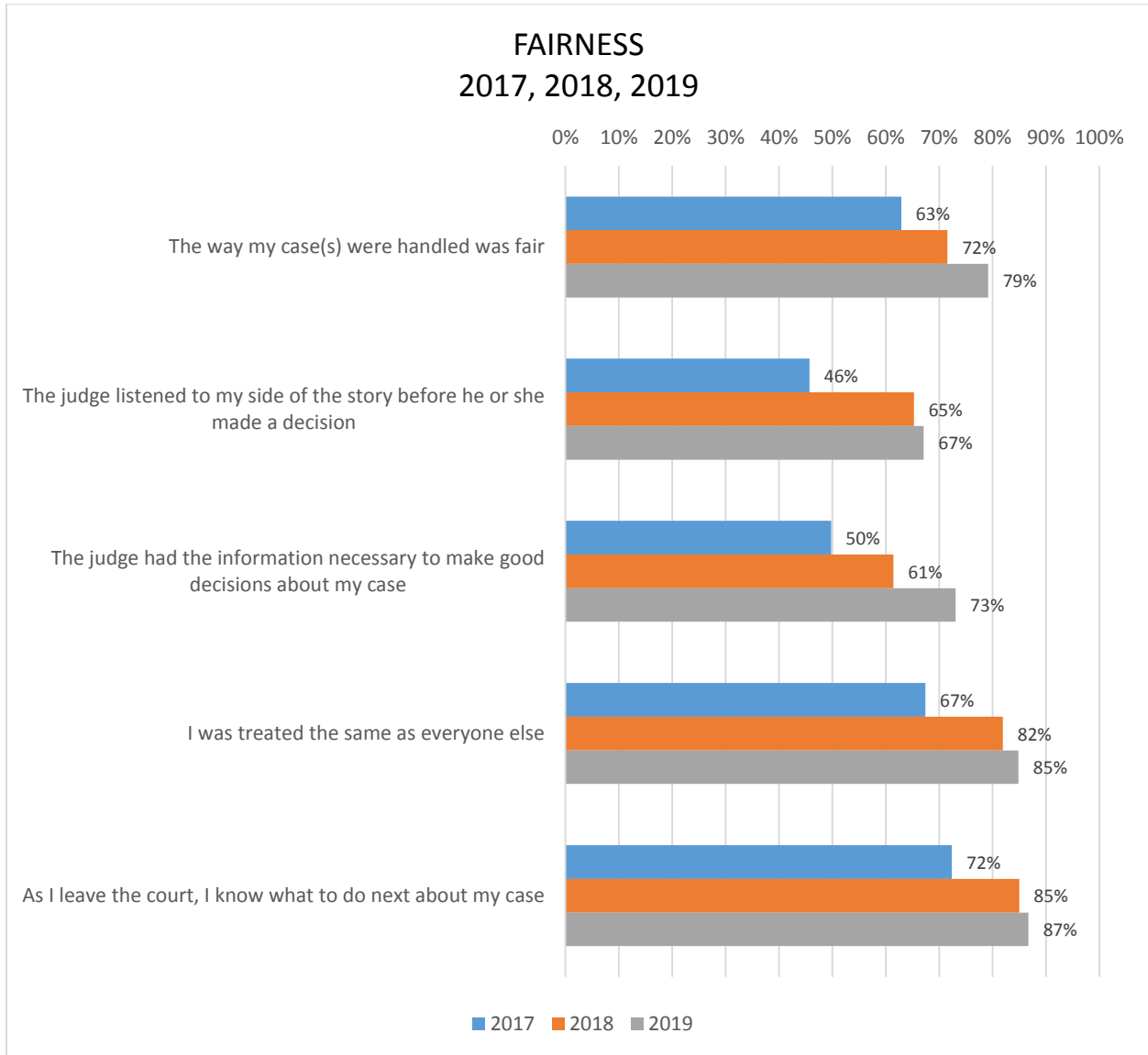
Analysis and Interpretation: The following graphs show the results of two annual surveys, of all court users, about their experience in the courthouse and the court's accessibility and its treatment of customers in terms of fairness, equality and respect. The individuals surveyed included litigants, their family and friends, victims and witnesses, attorneys, law enforcement officers, representatives of social service agencies and individuals doing record searches or having other business at the clerk's office, among others. This survey is designed to capture the views of the court's customers (judges and court staff are excluded).

Surveys conducted: **May 18, 2017, May 17, 2018 and May 21, 2019.**



Graphs are on the following pages.







Measure 2: Clearance Rates

Definition: The number of disposed cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases.

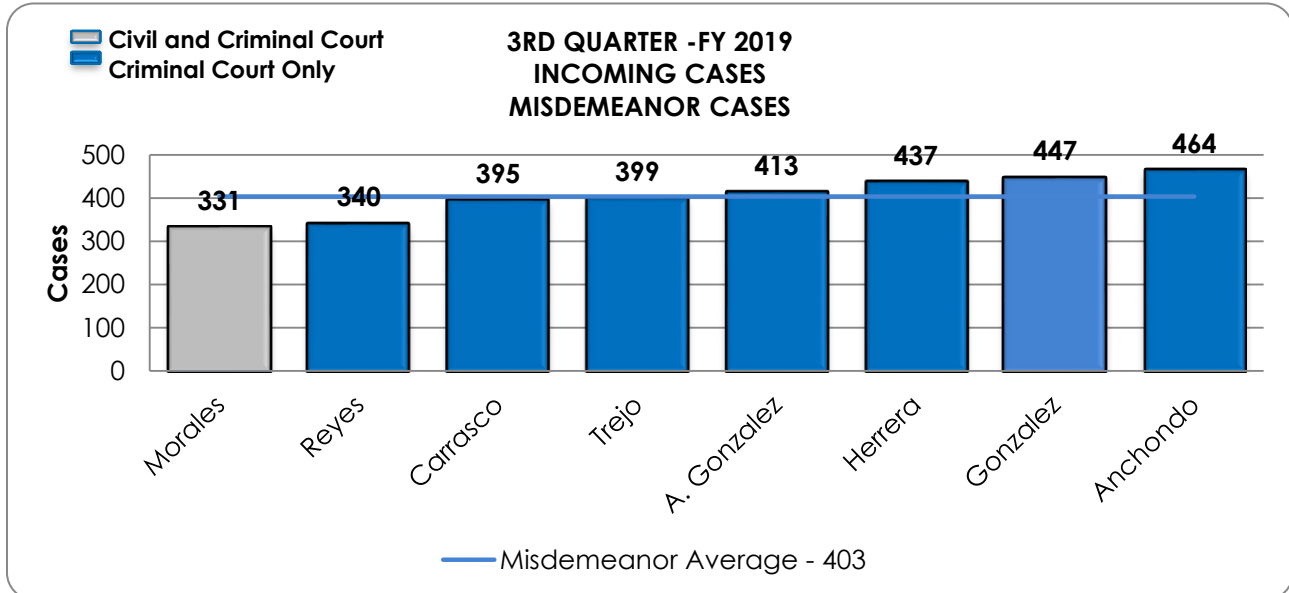
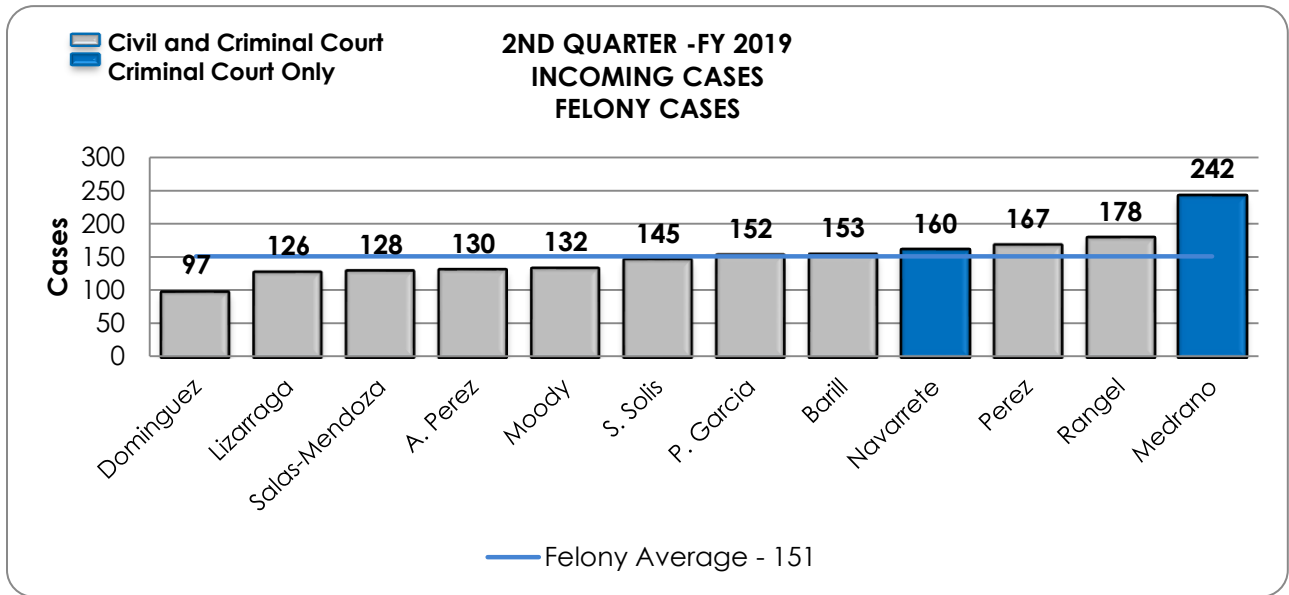
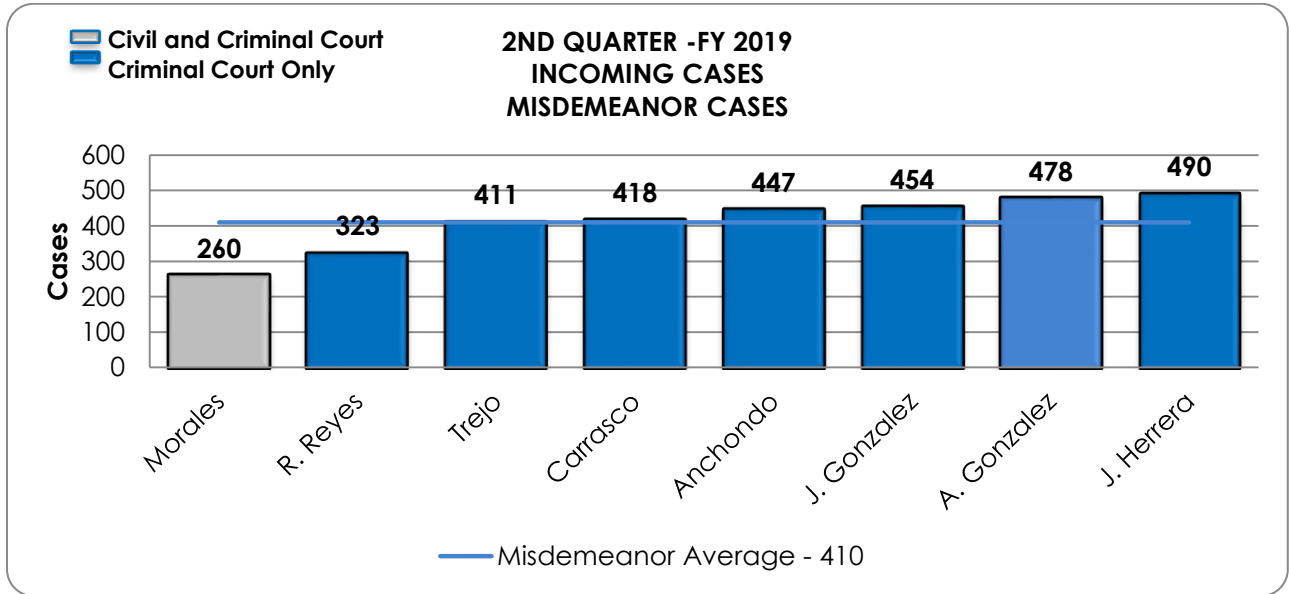
Analysis and Interpretation: The clearance rate is a measure of the incoming cases a court receives in a quarter compared to the total cases disposed of during the same quarter. This measure portrays the court's ability to balance current caseload and incoming cases. A clearance rate of 100% represents a court that is disposing of the same number of cases it is receiving. Above 100% represents a court that is disposing of more cases than it is receiving. Below 100% represents a court that is disposing of fewer cases than it is receiving. This measure may be helpful in addressing case management decisions related to backlog. Several graphs are displayed below.

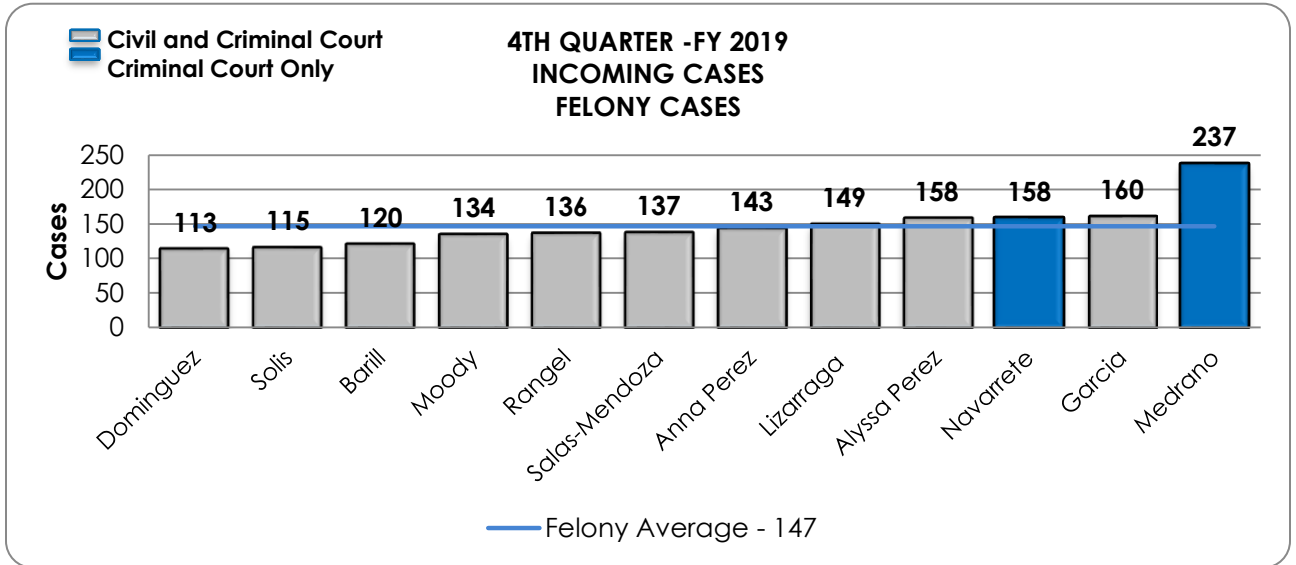
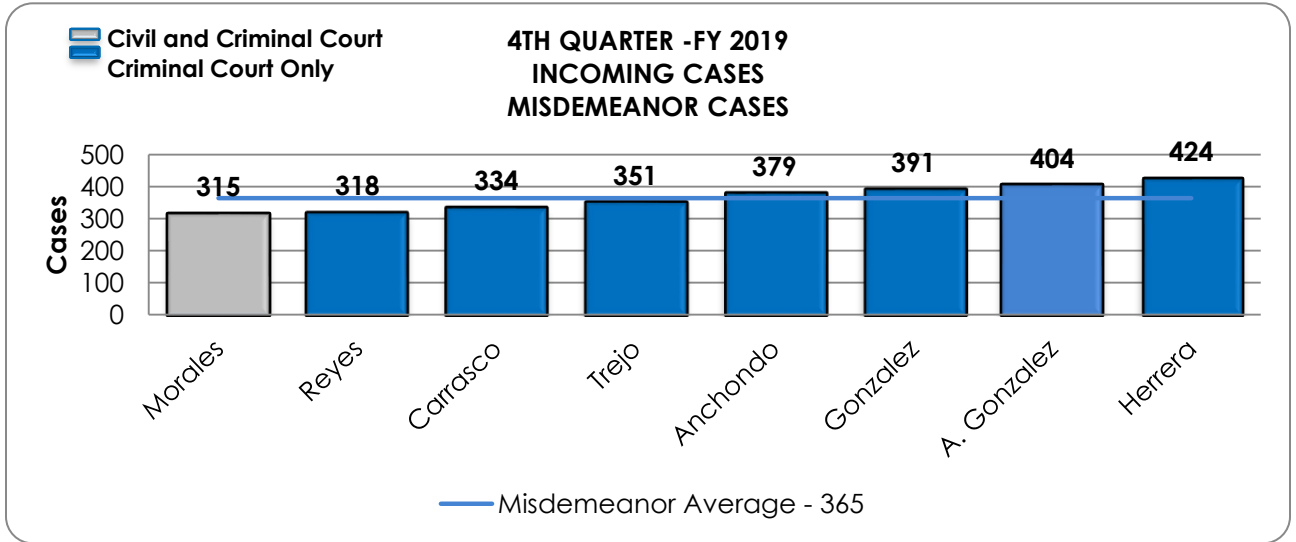
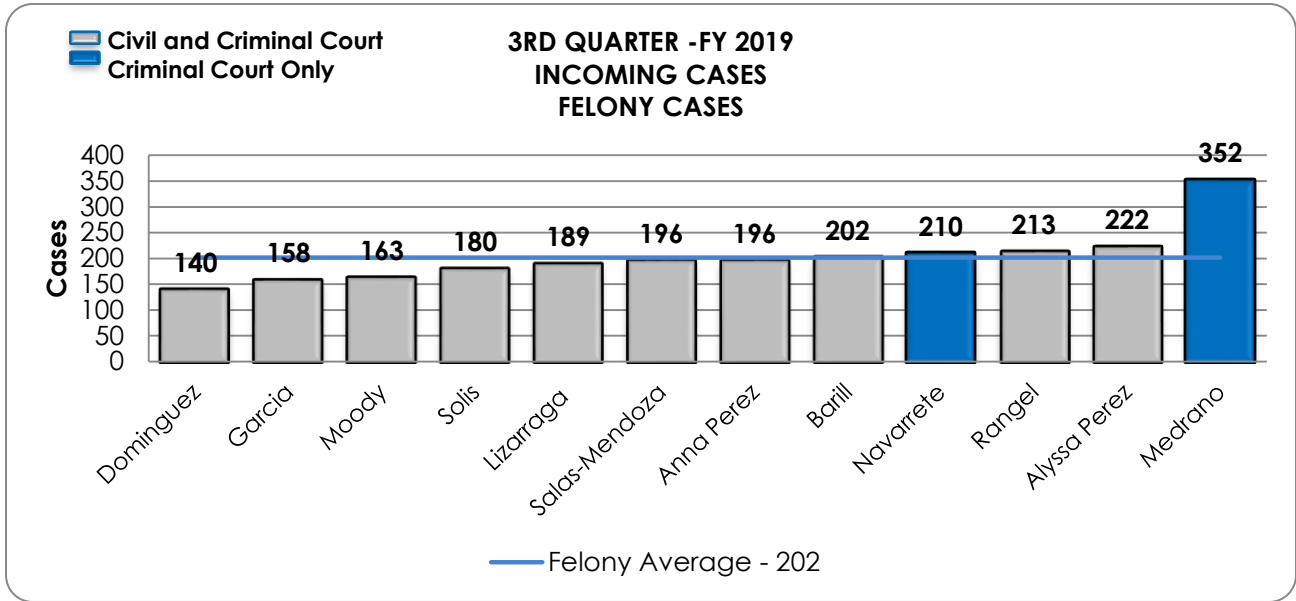
1. The first set of graphs show the number of **incoming cases**, which indicates the incoming workload.
2. The second set of graphs show the **total dispositions by court**.
3. The third set of graphs show the **clearance rate by court**.

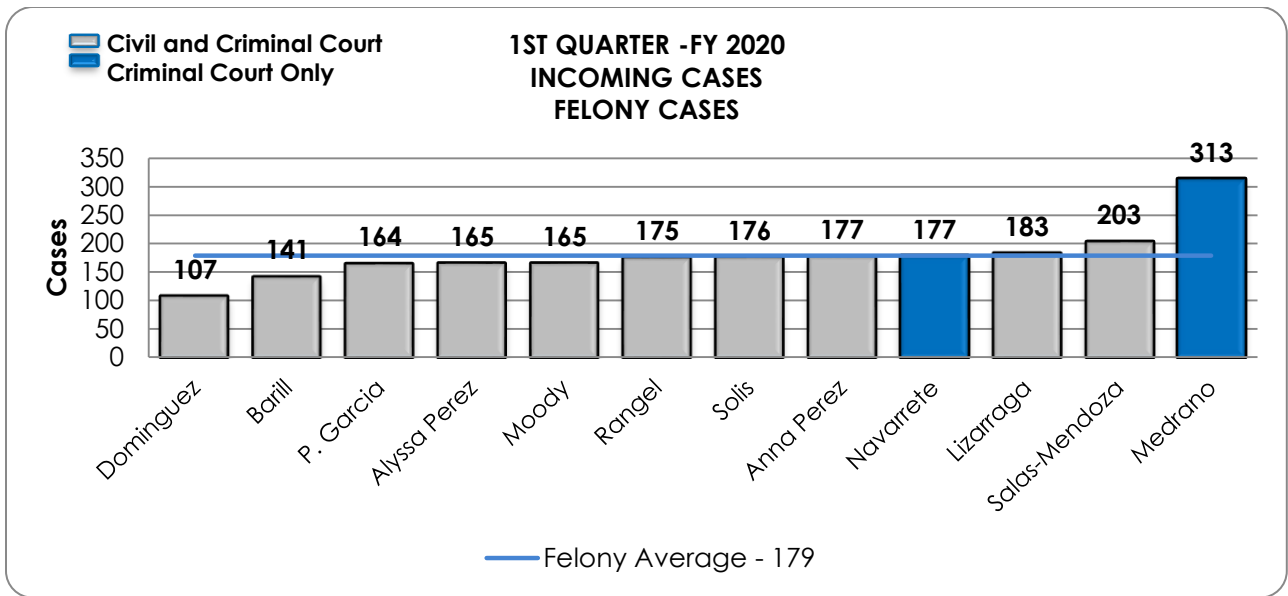
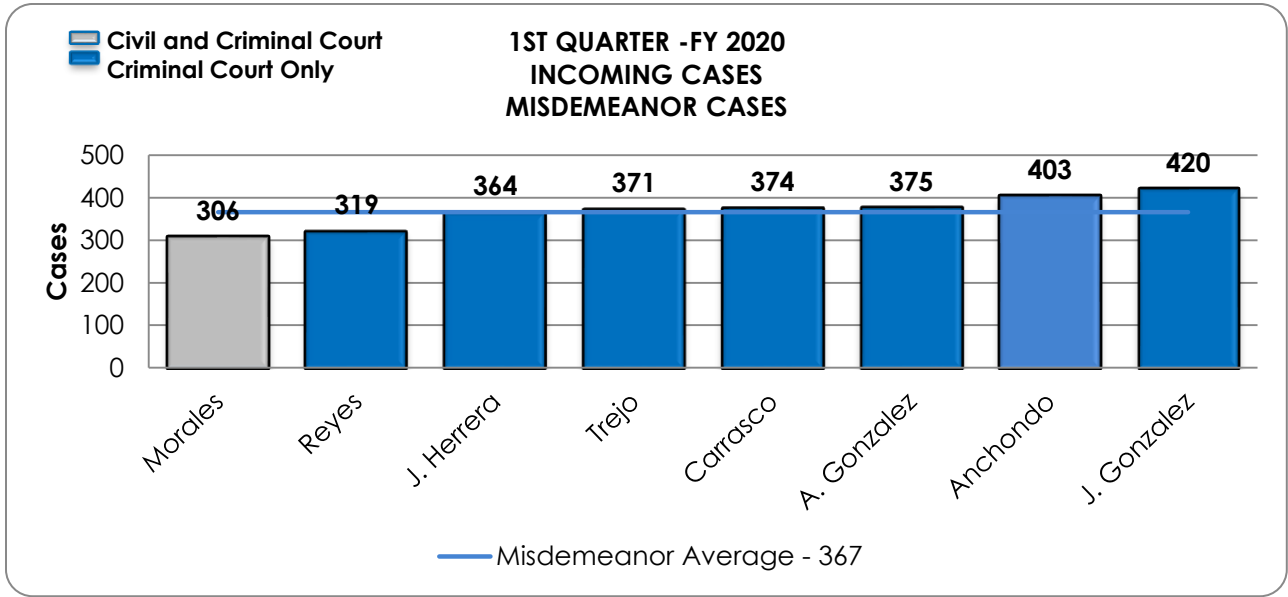


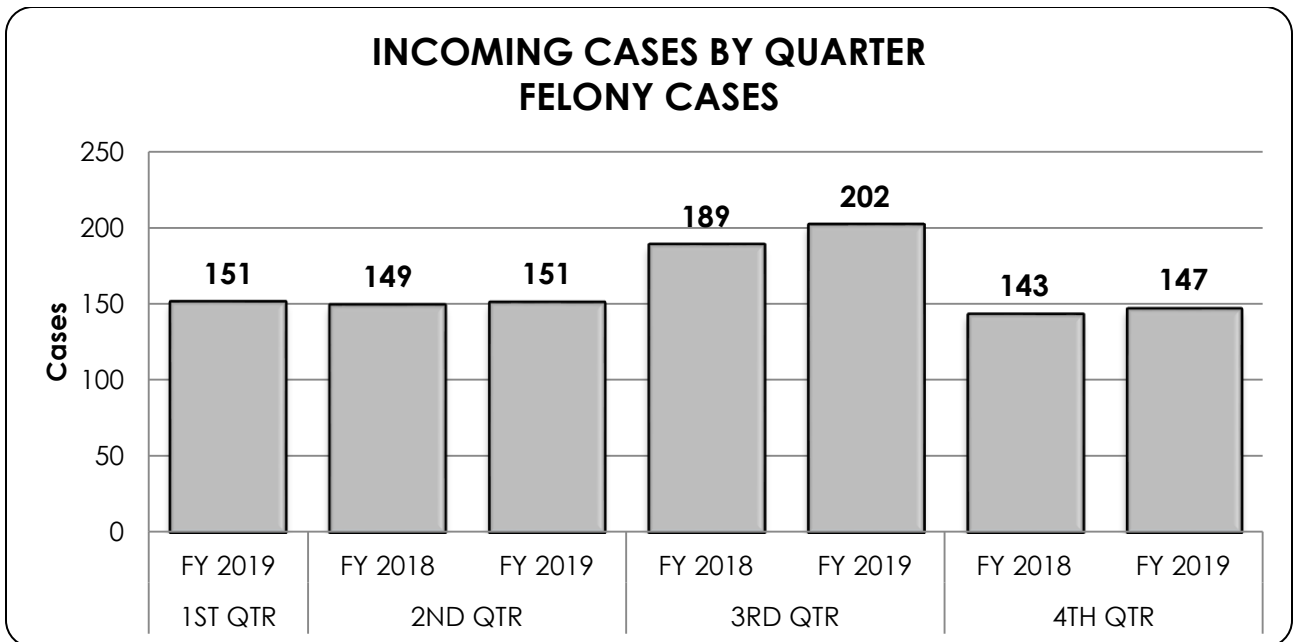
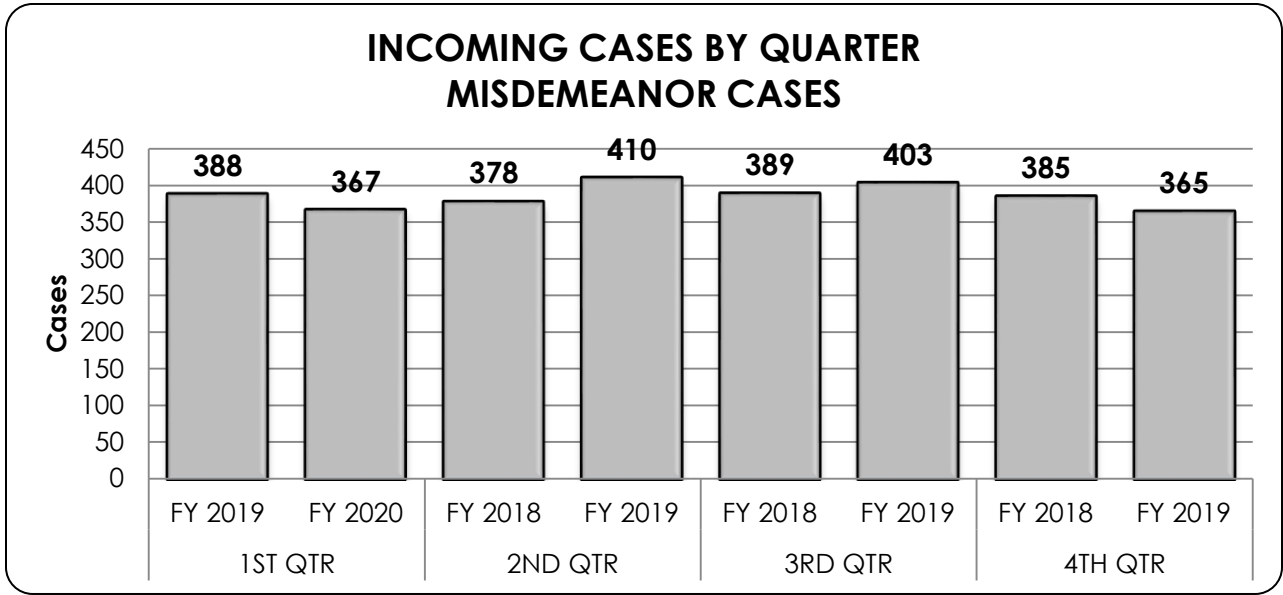
Graphs are on the following pages.

Incoming Cases

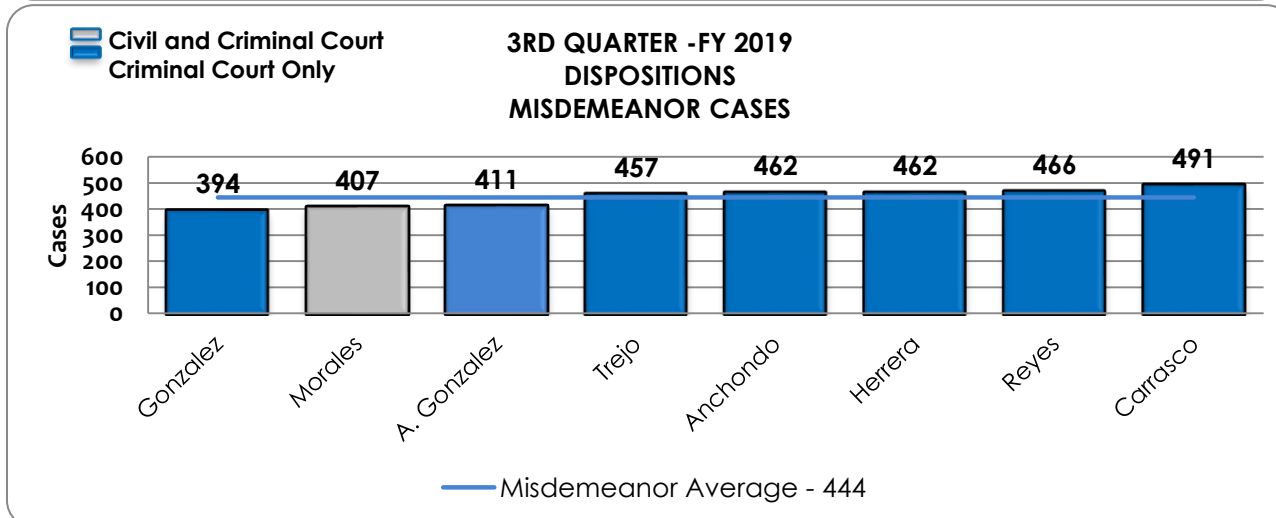
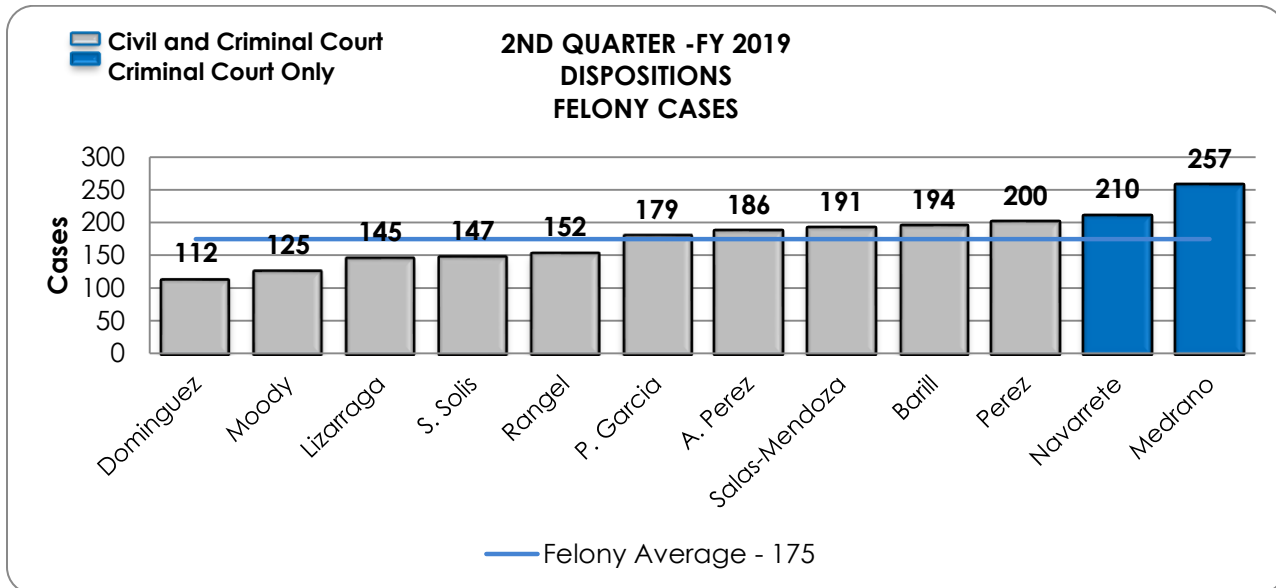
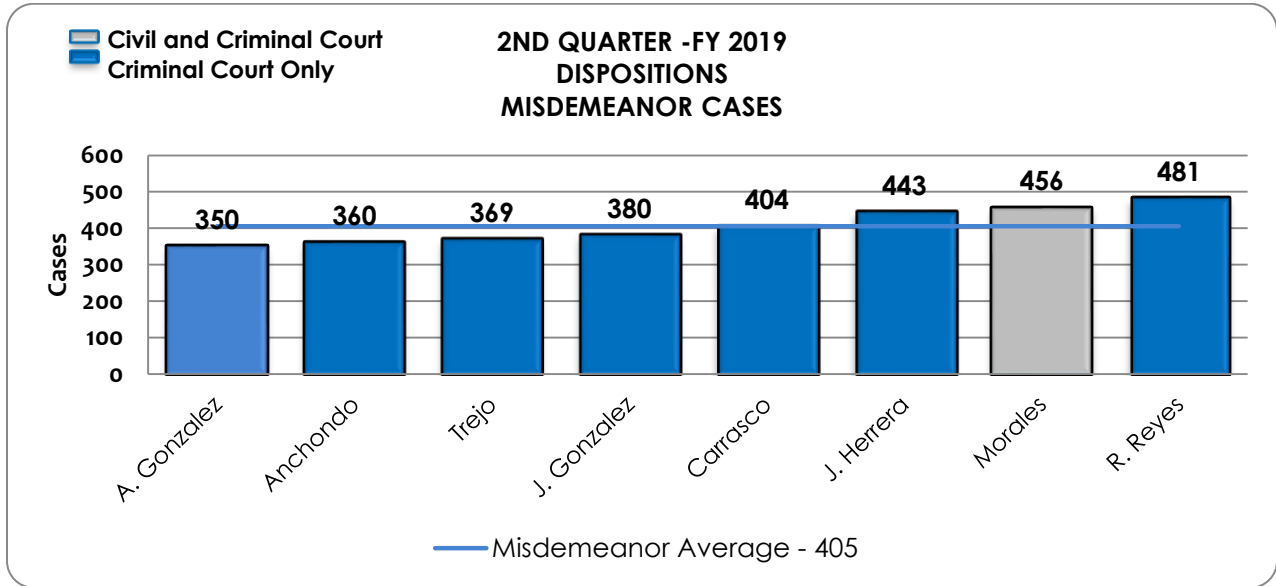


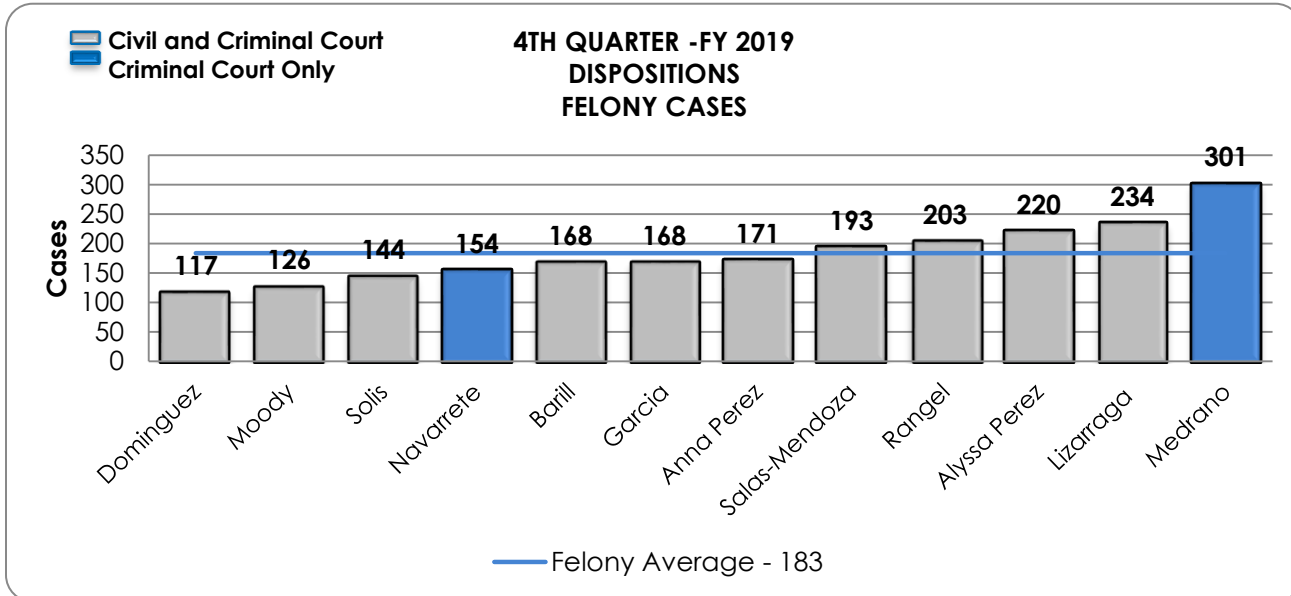
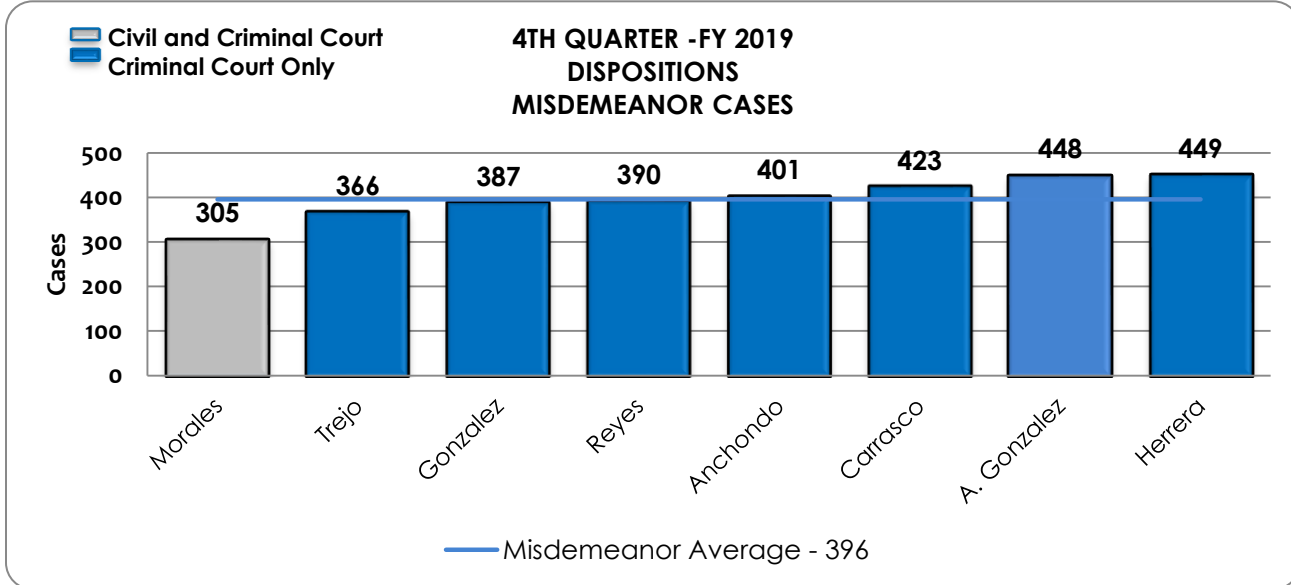
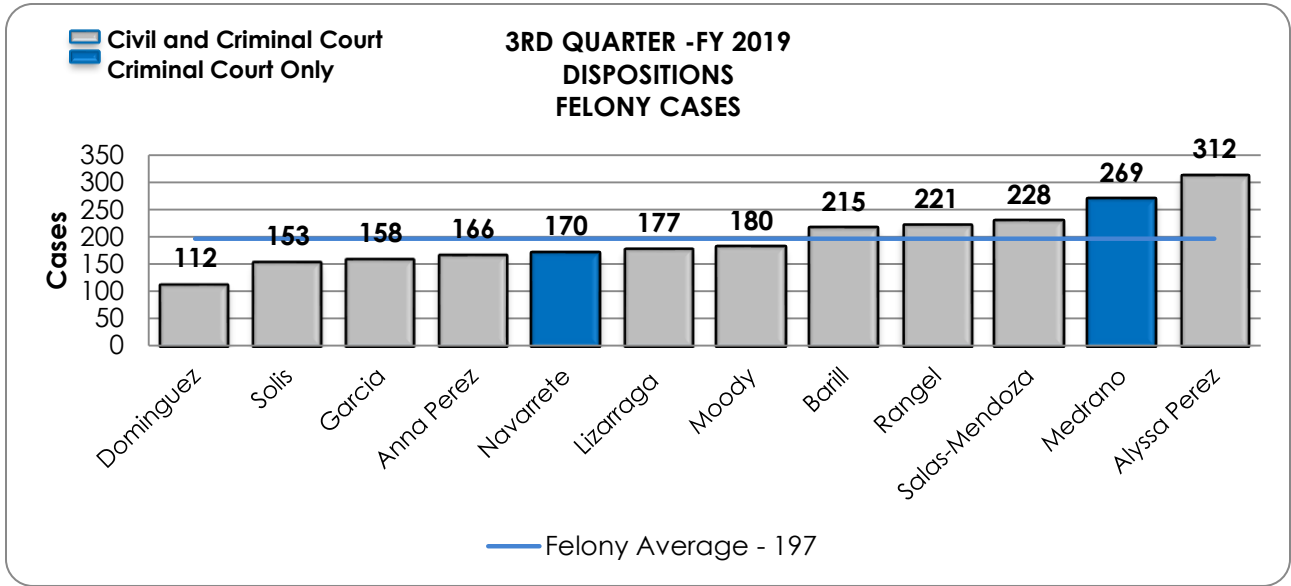


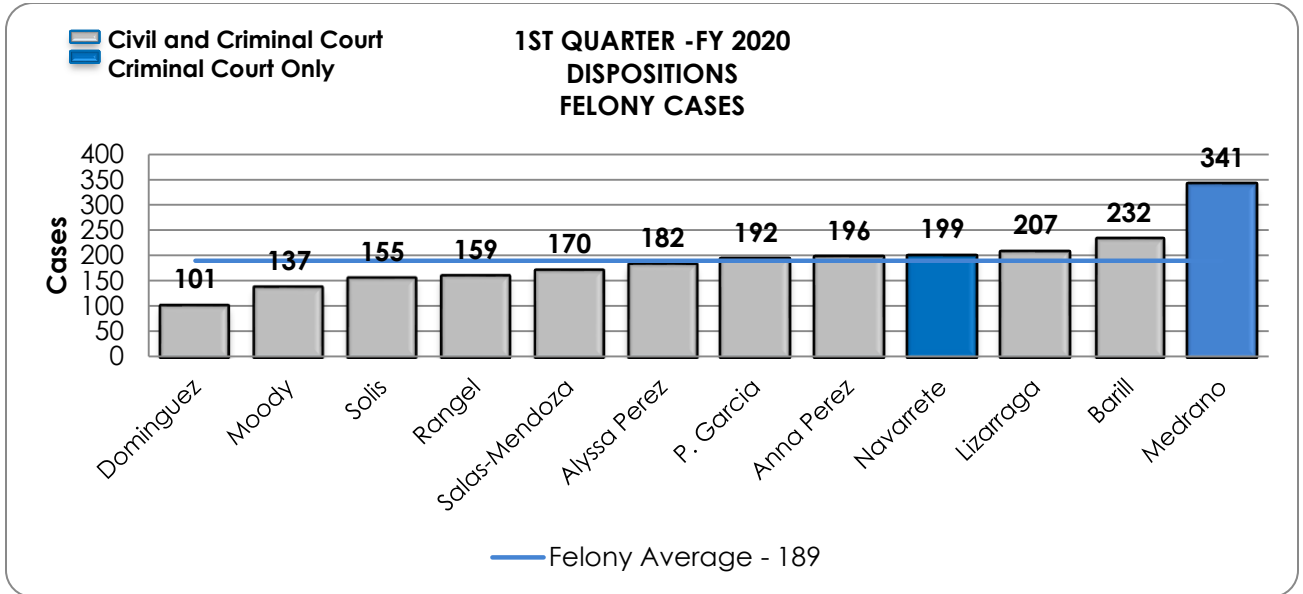
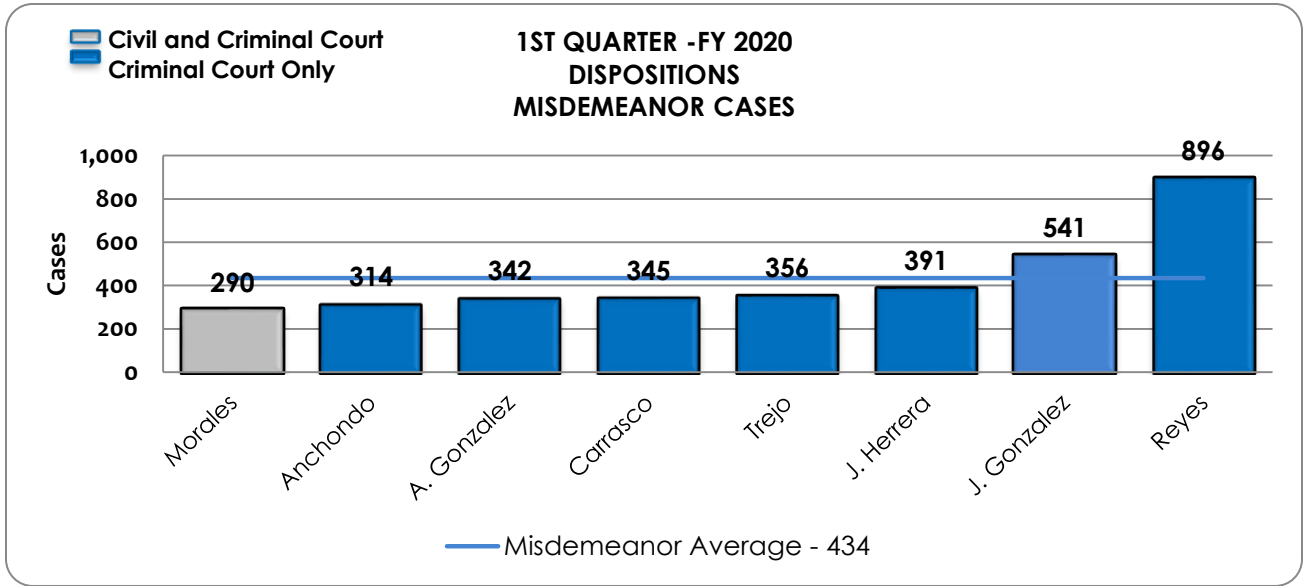




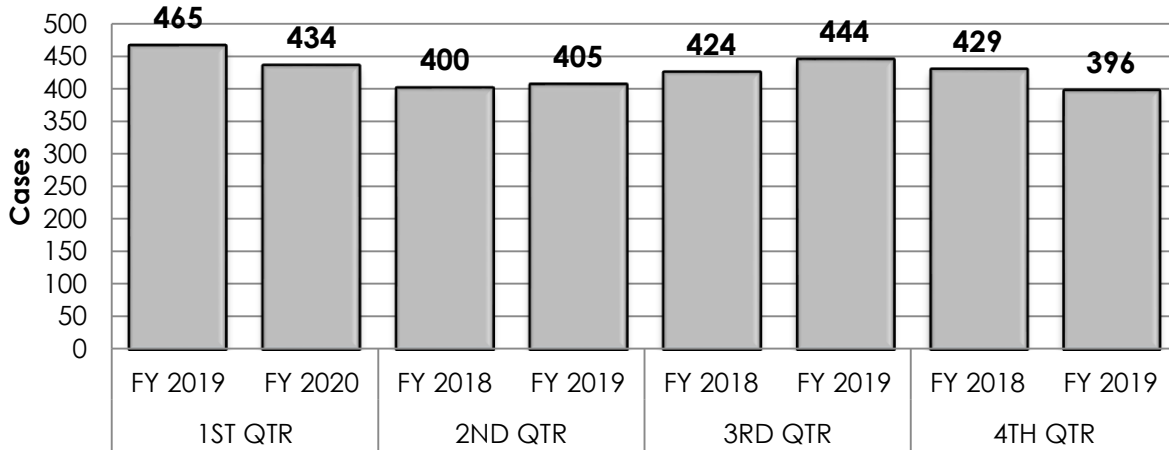
Dispositions



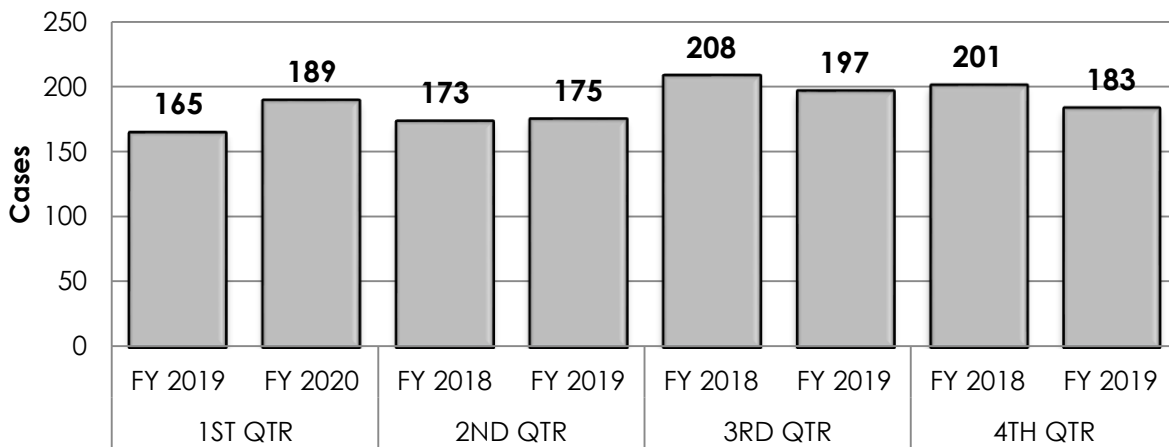




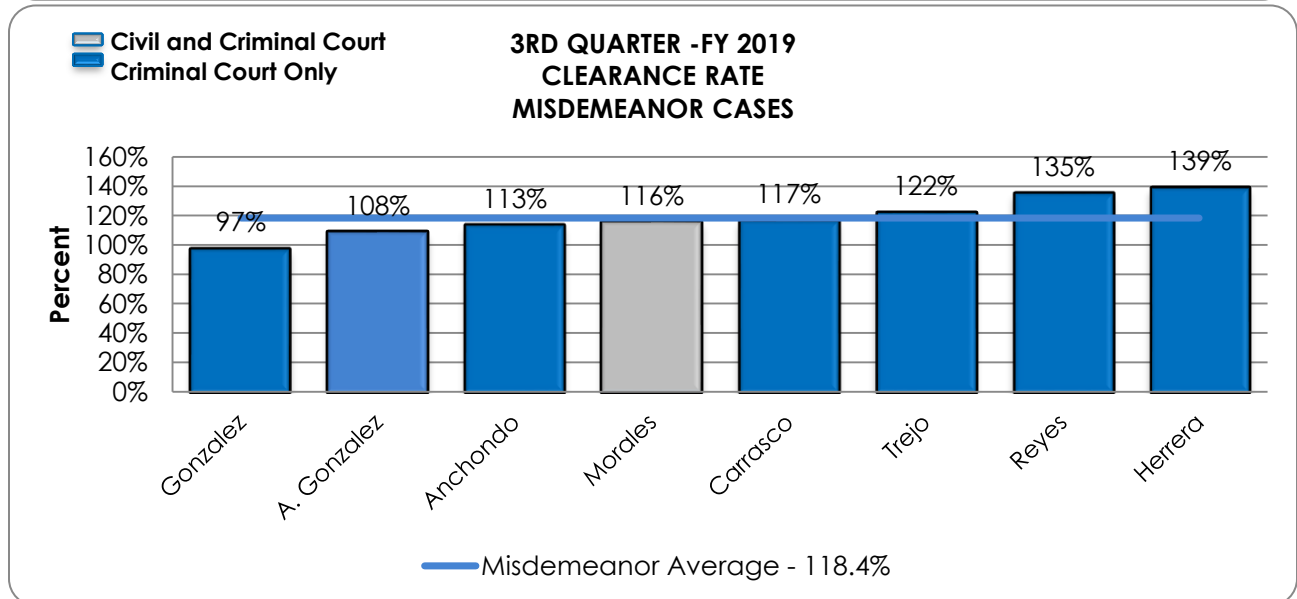
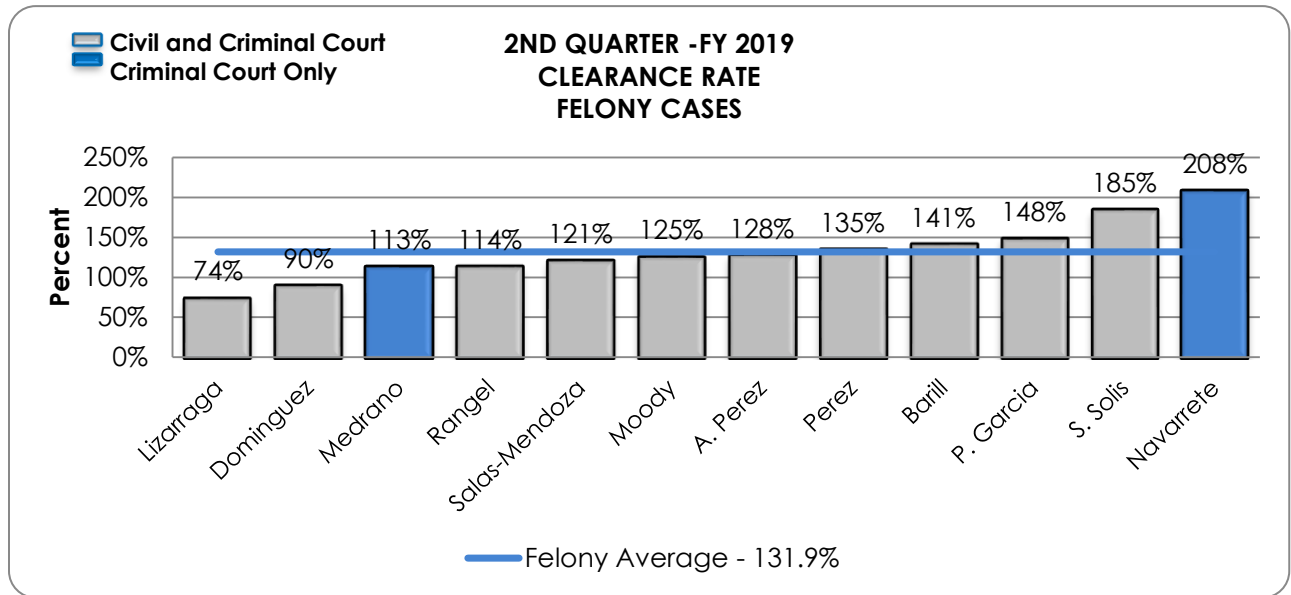
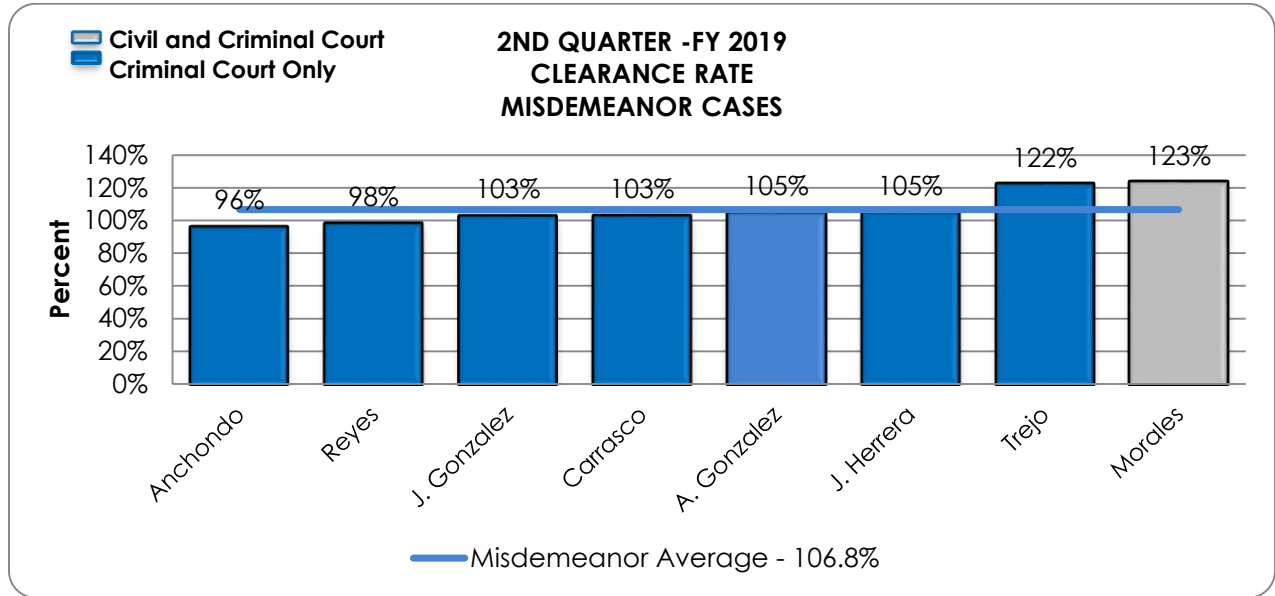
DISPOSITIONS BY QUARTER MISDEMEANOR CASES

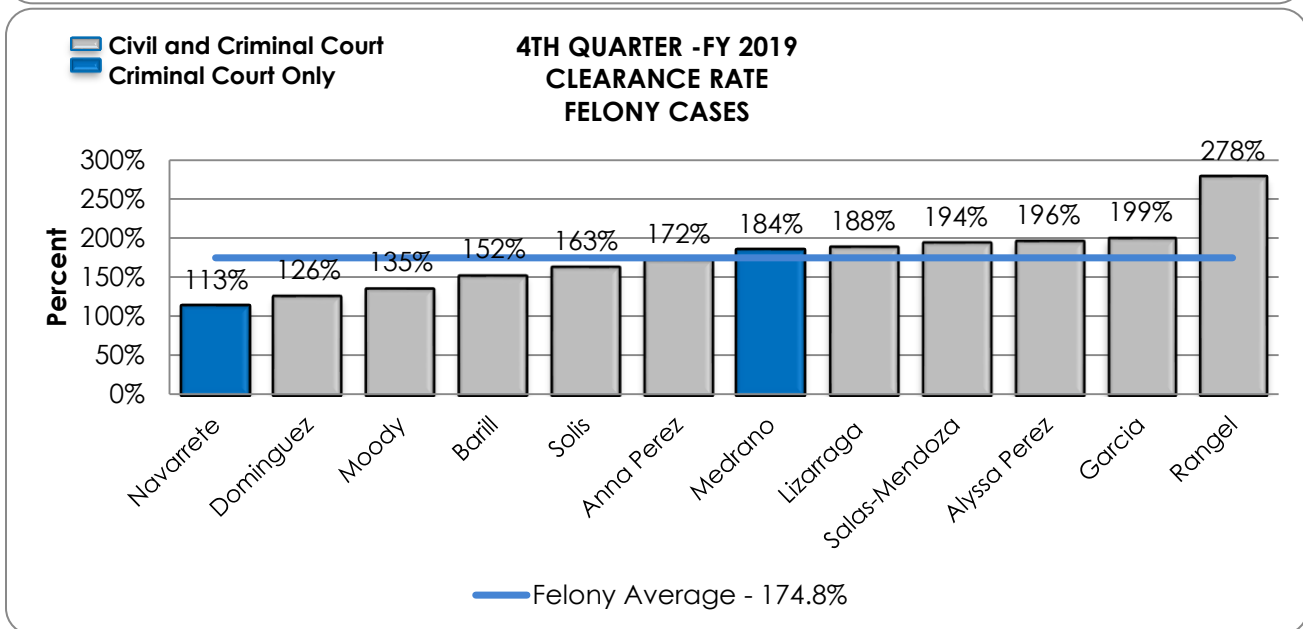
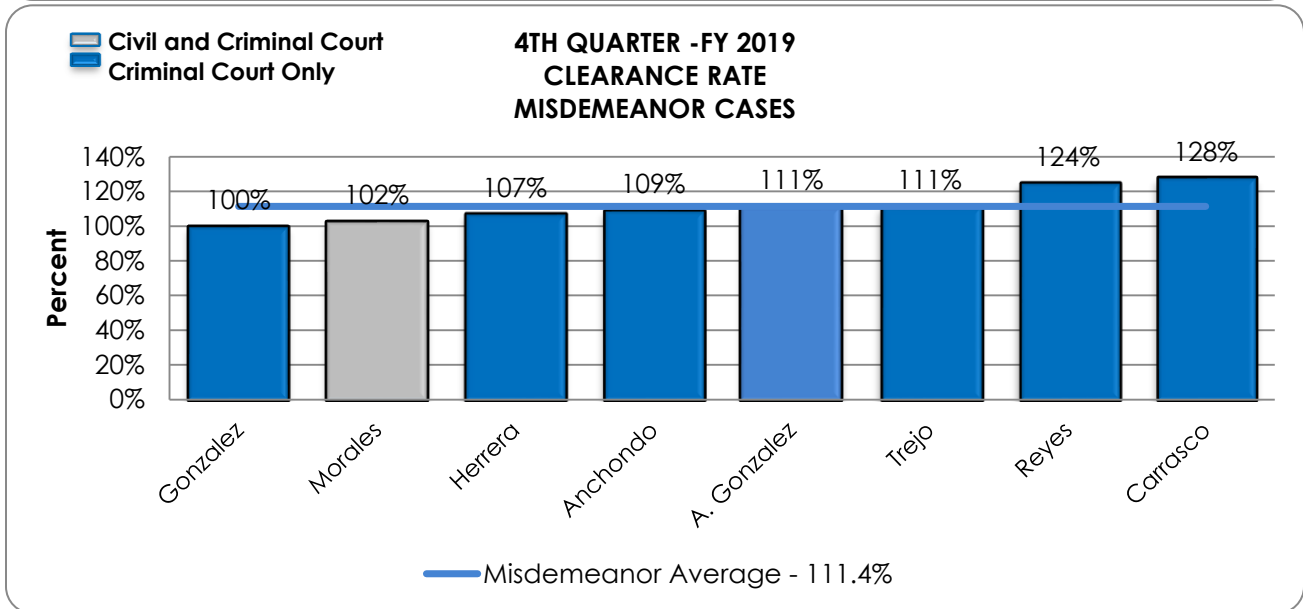
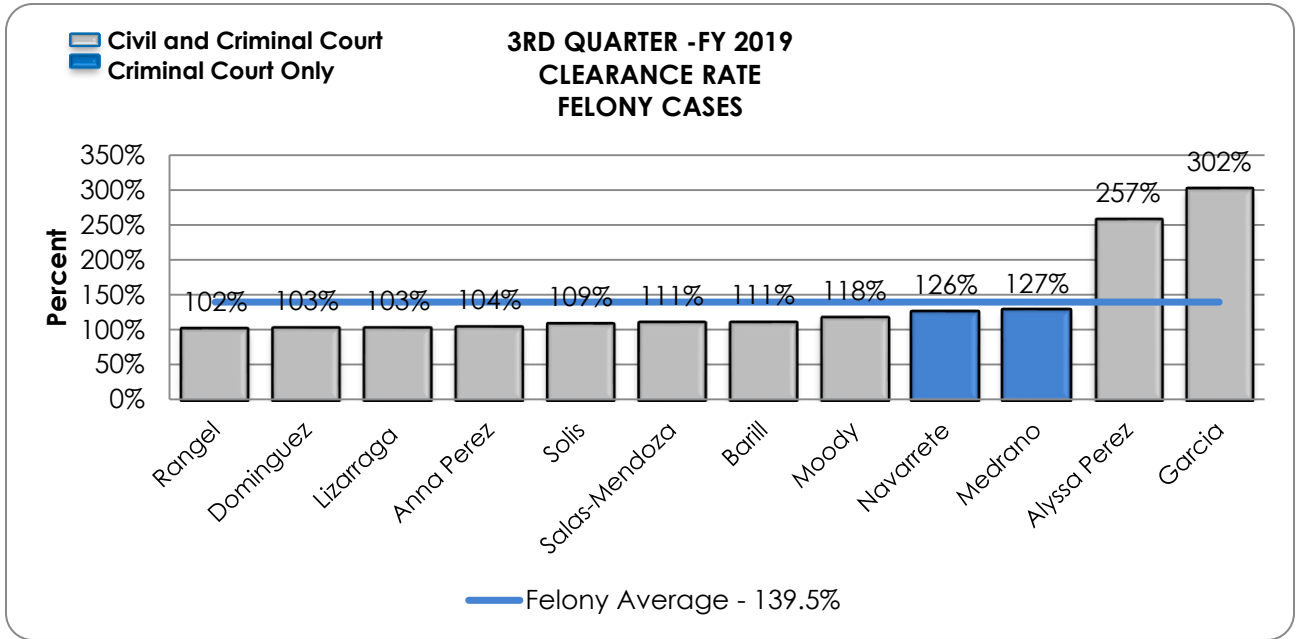


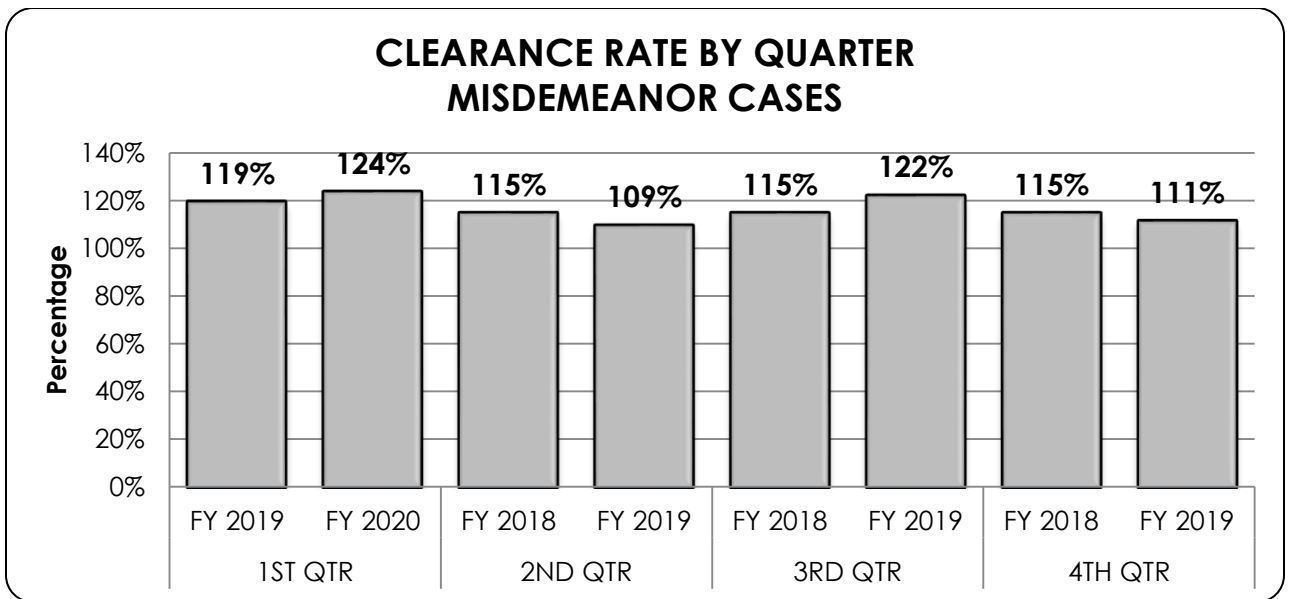
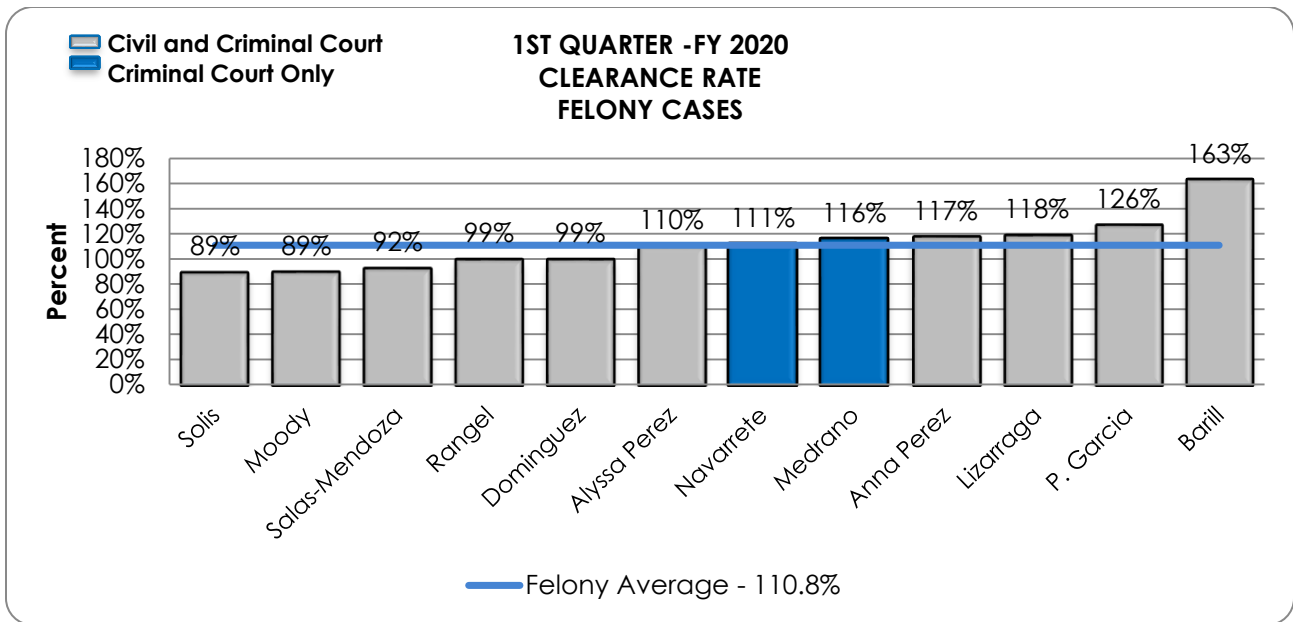
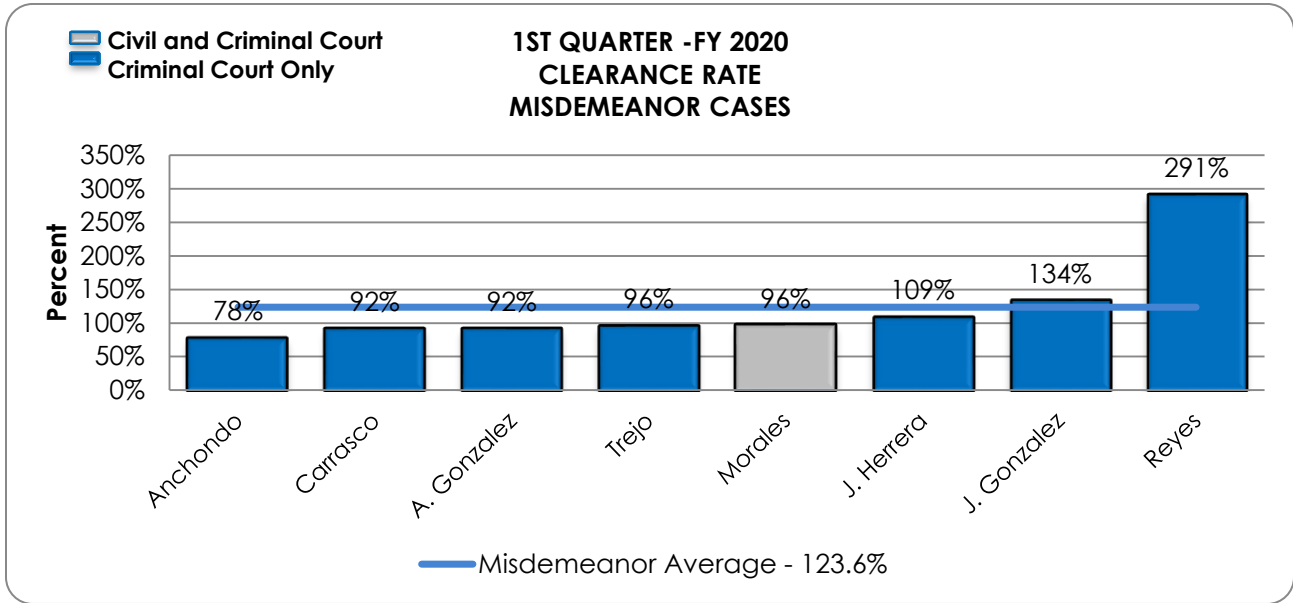
DISPOSITIONS BY QUARTER FELONY CASES

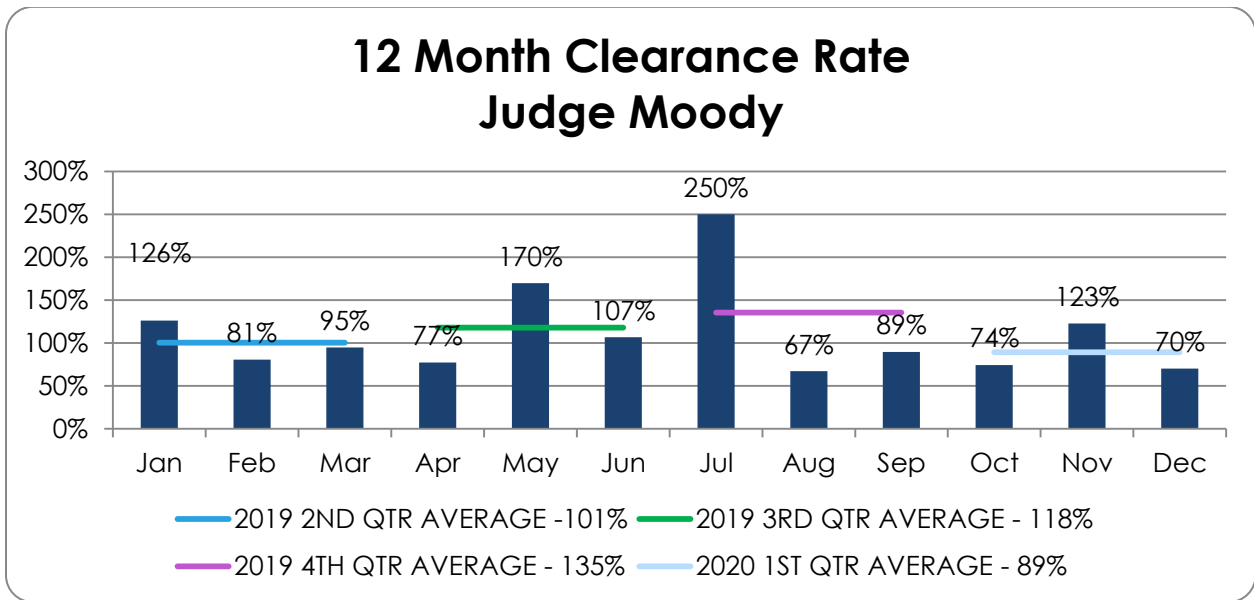
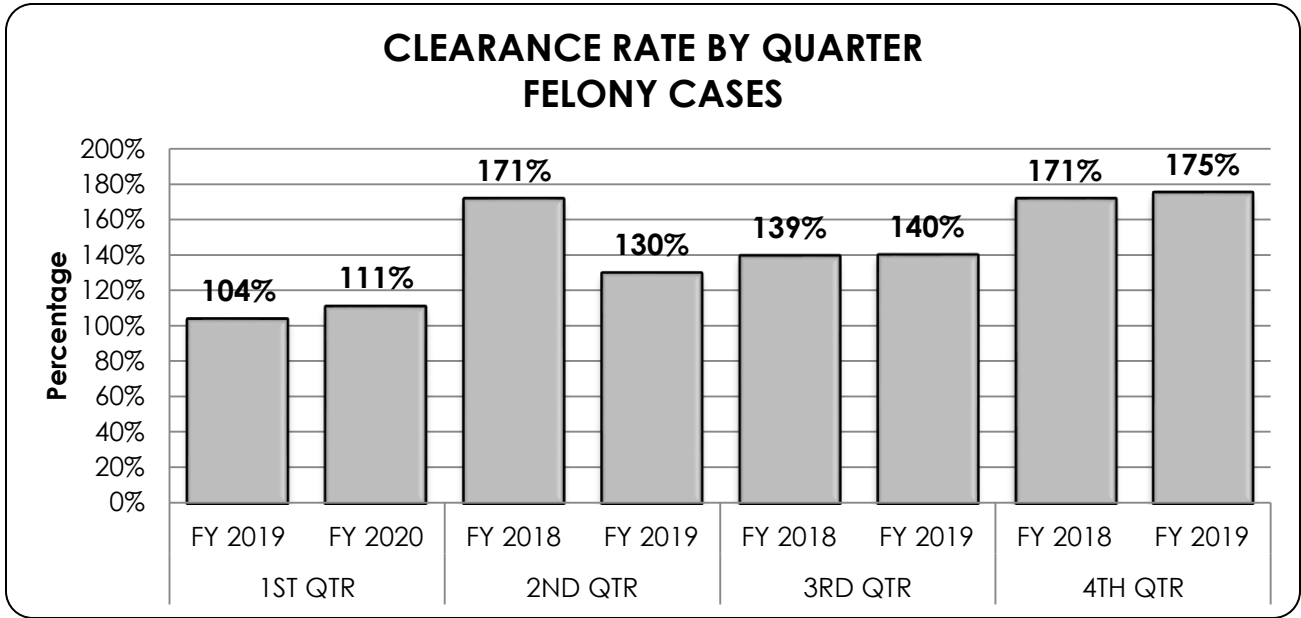


Clearance Rate

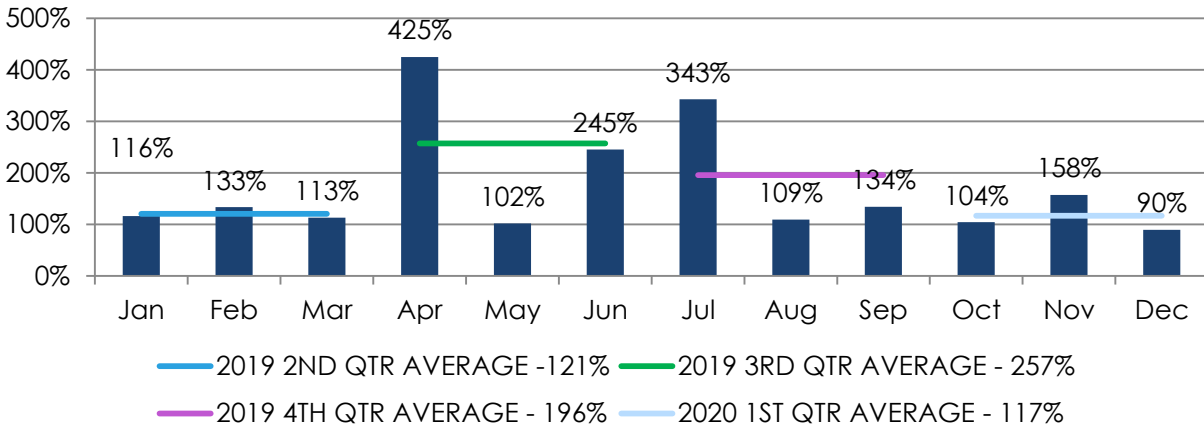




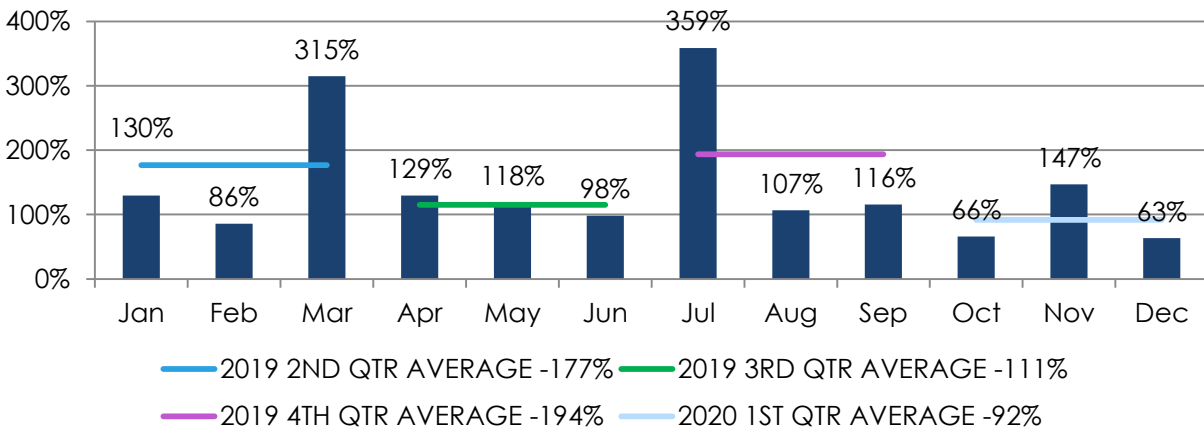




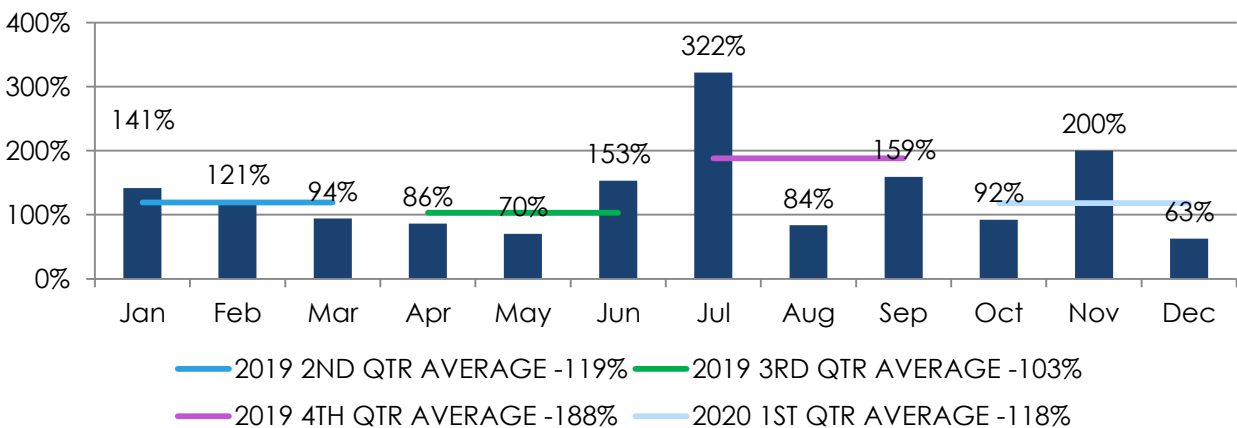
12 Month Clearance Rate Judge Perez



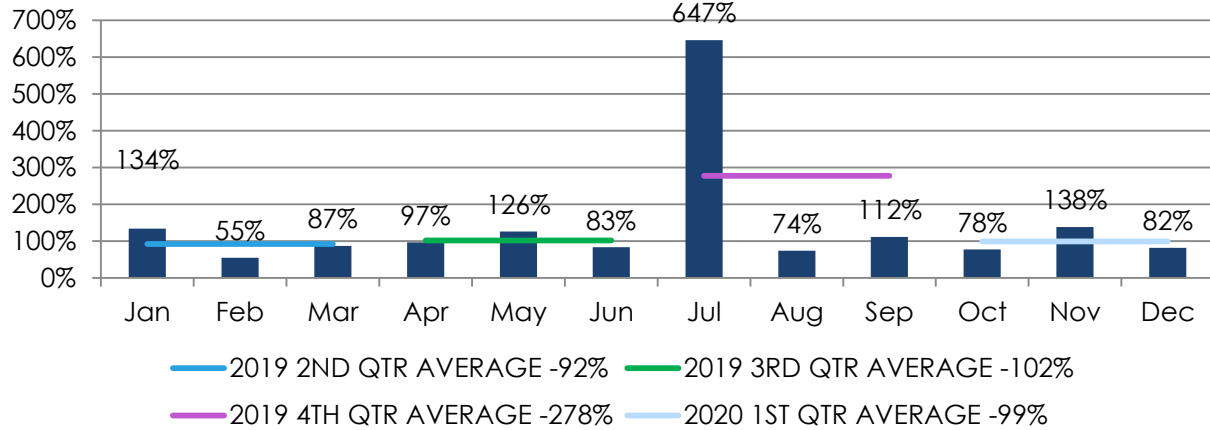
12 Month Clearance Rate Judge Salas-Mendoza



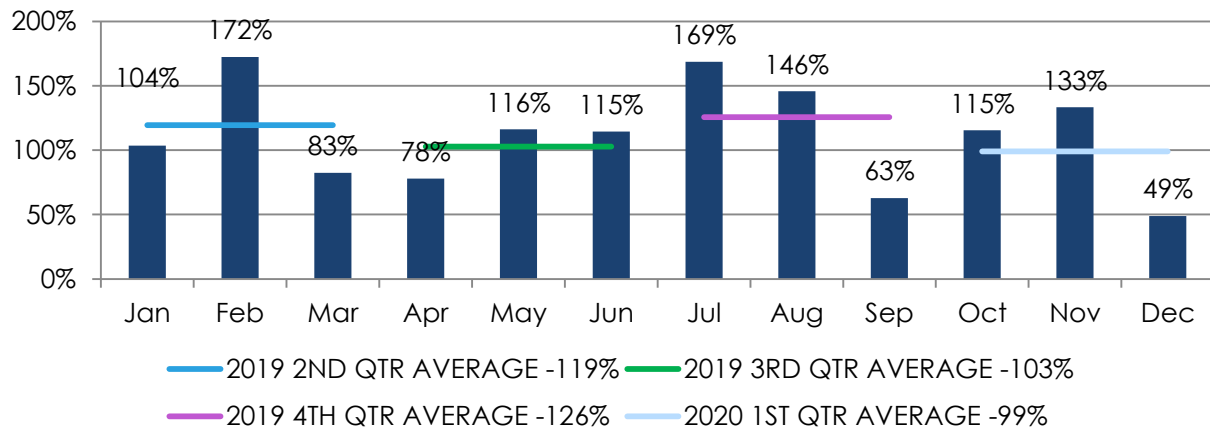
12 Month Clearance Rate Judge Lizarraga



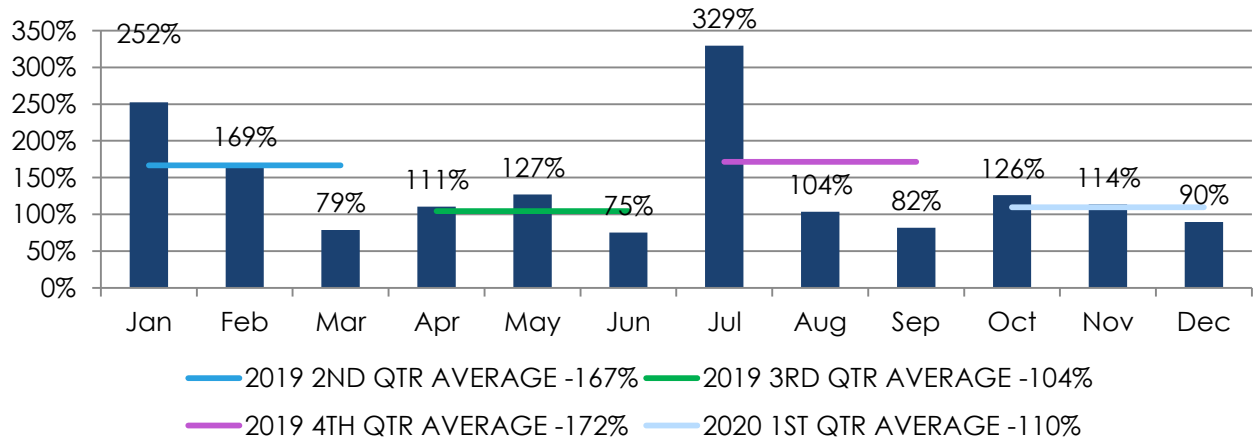
12 Month Clearance Rate Judge Rangel



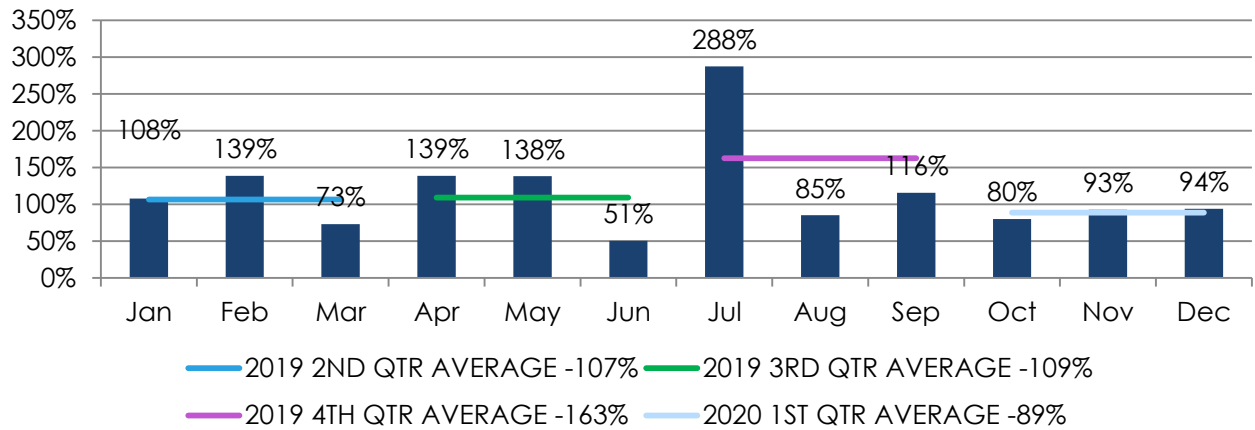
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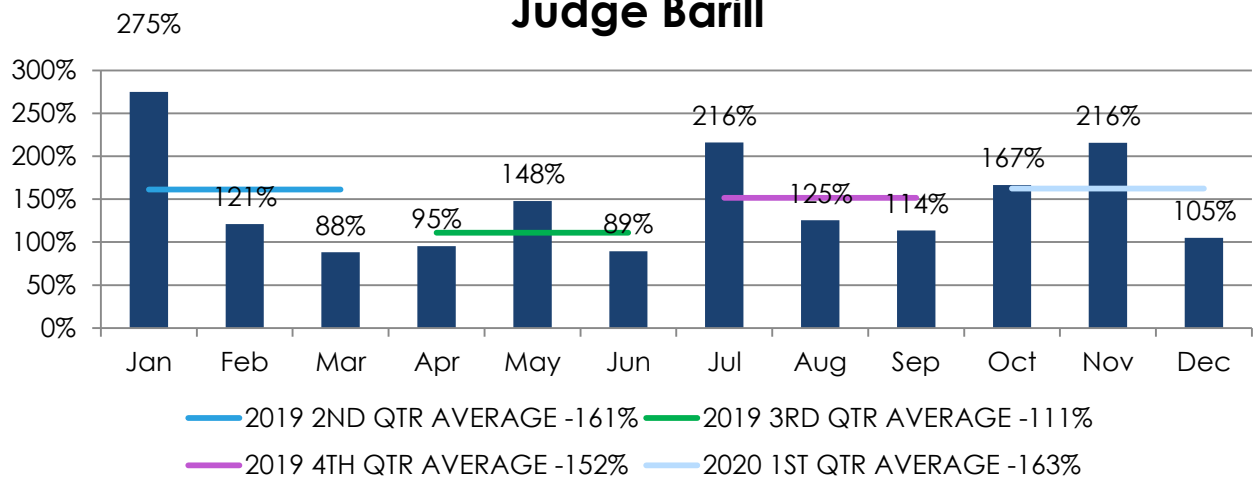
12 Month Clearance Rate Judge A. Perez



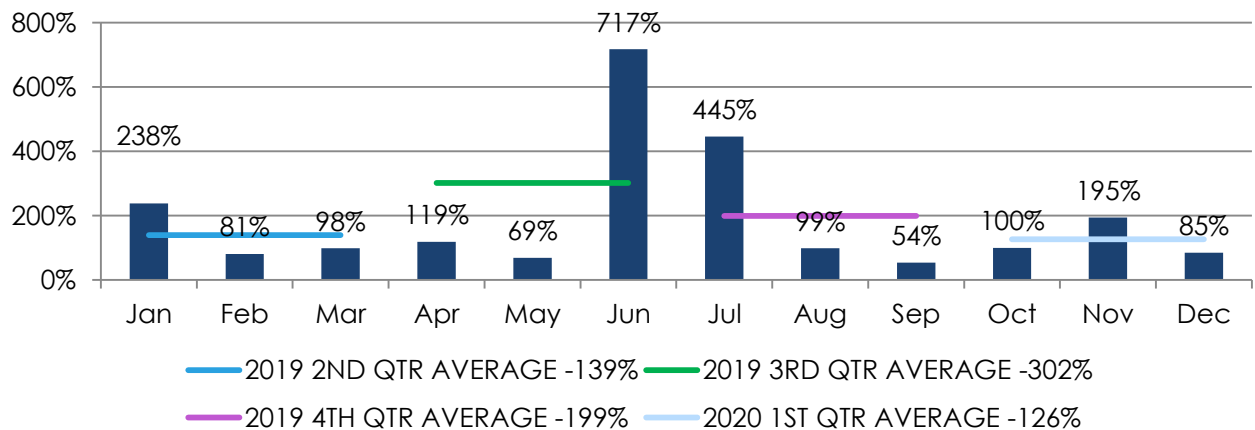
12 Month Clearance Rate Judge S. Solis



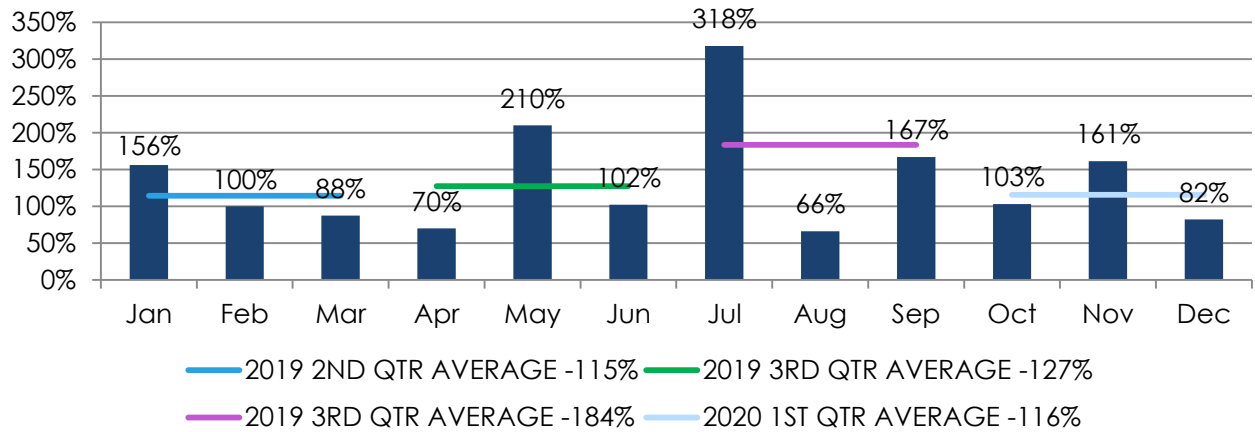
12 Month Clearance Rate Judge Barill



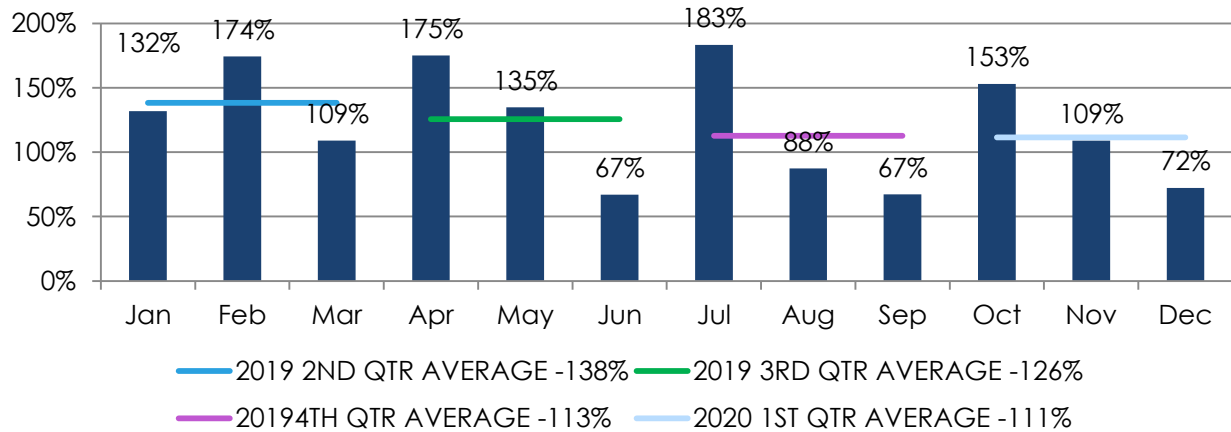
12 Month Clearance Rate Judge Patrick Garcia



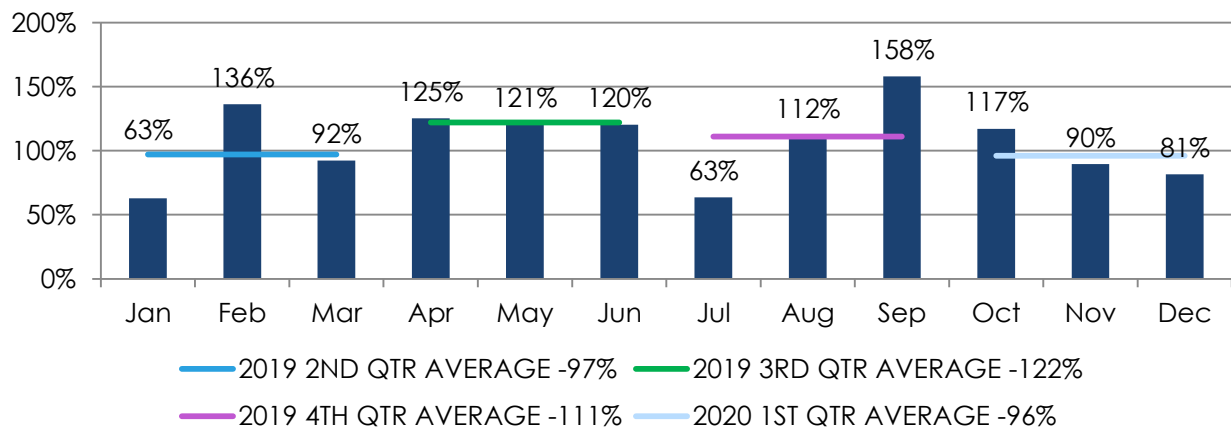
12 Month Clearance Rate Judge Medrano



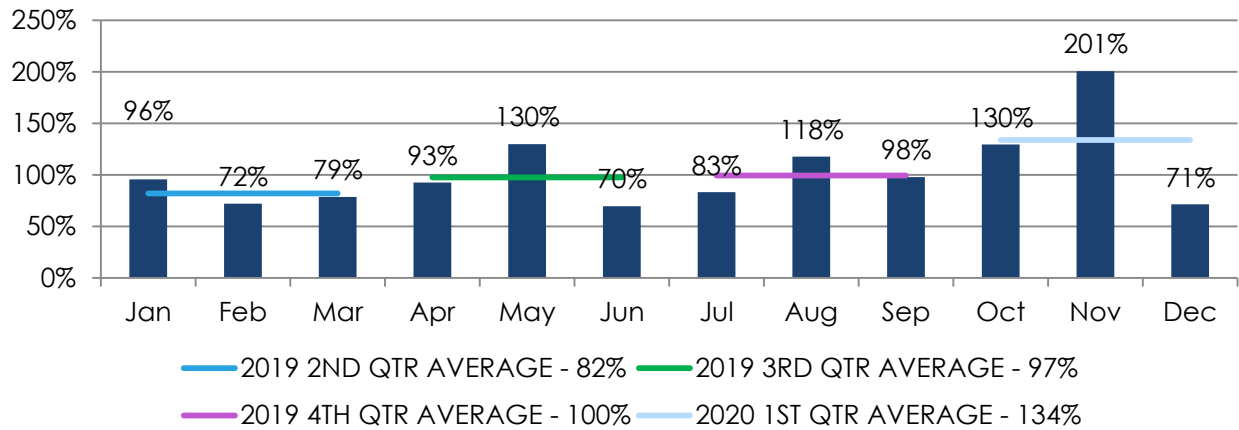
12 Month Clearance Rate Judge Navarrete



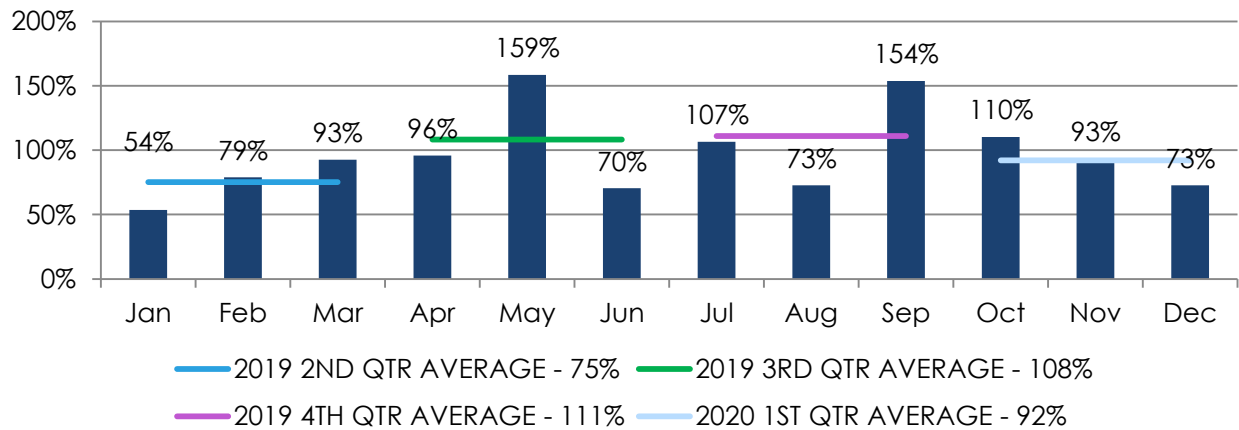
12 Month Clearance Rate Judge R. Reyes



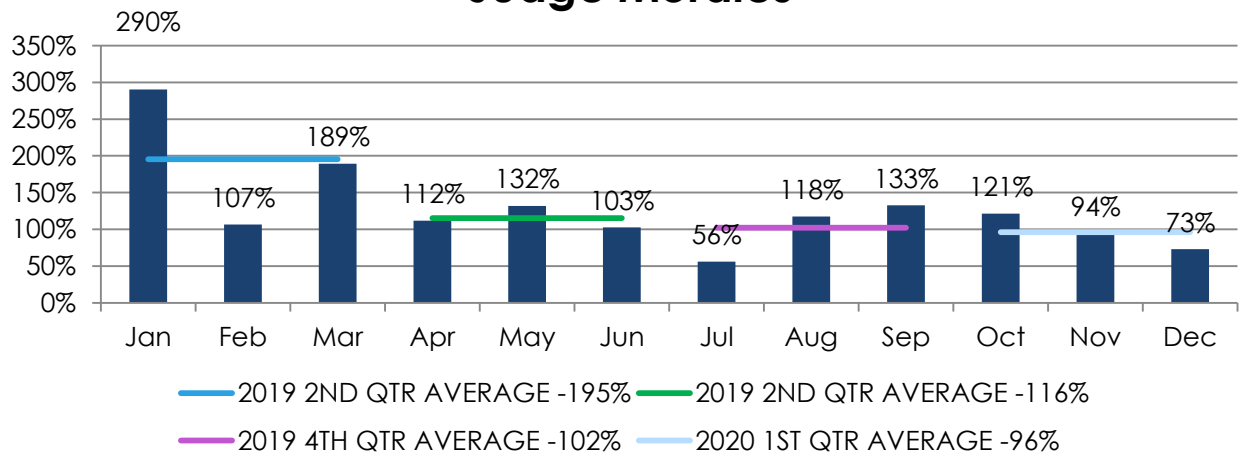
12 Month Clearance Rate Judge Julie Gonzalez



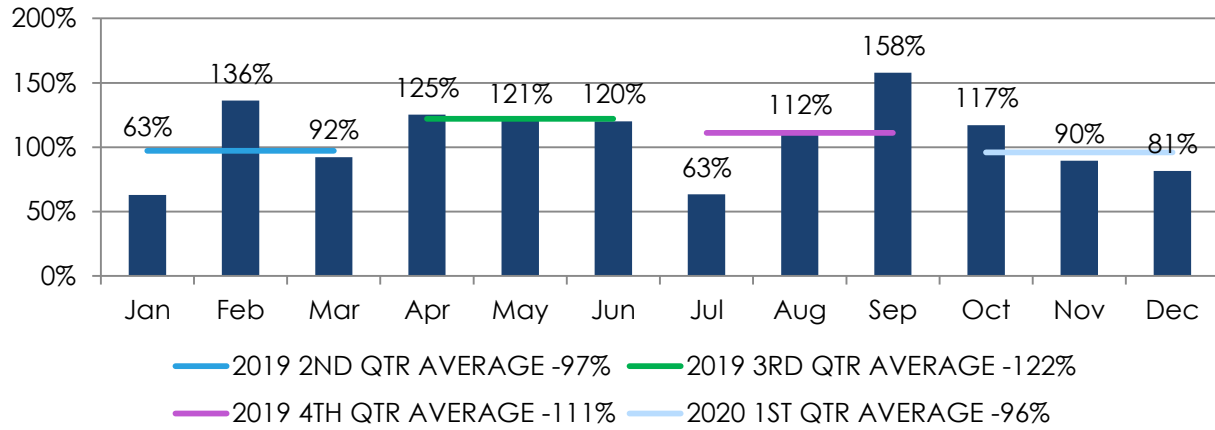
12 Month Clearance Rate Judge Alejandro Gonzalez



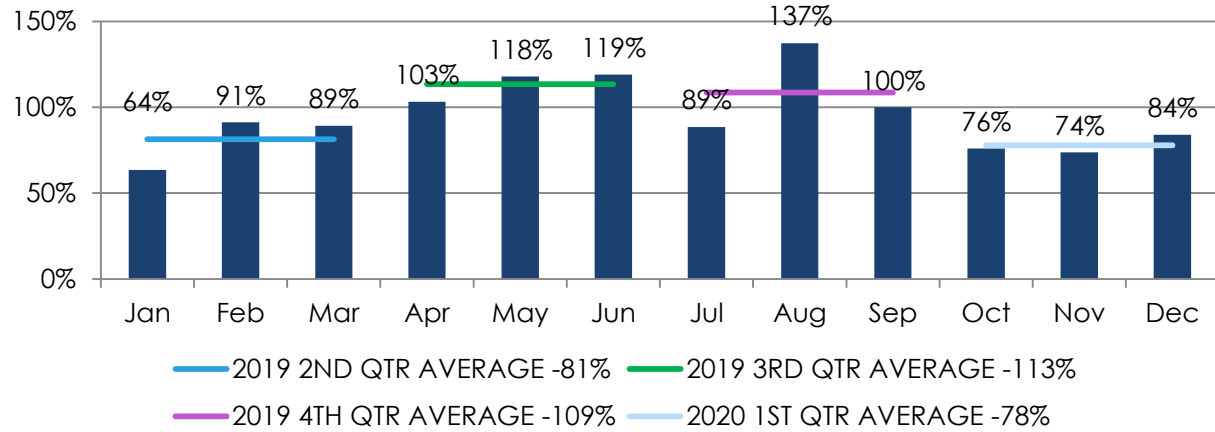
12 Month Clearance Rate Judge Morales



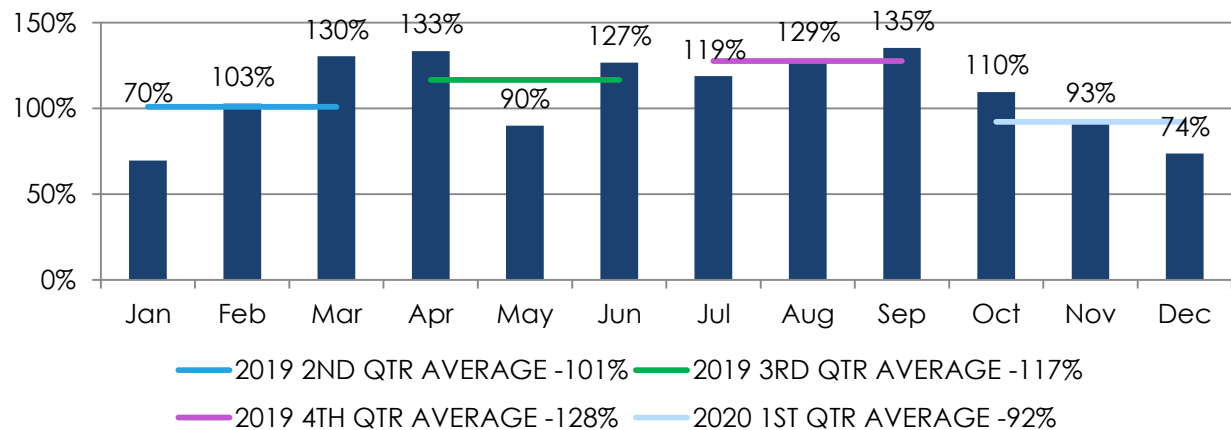
12 Month Clearance Rate Judge Trejo



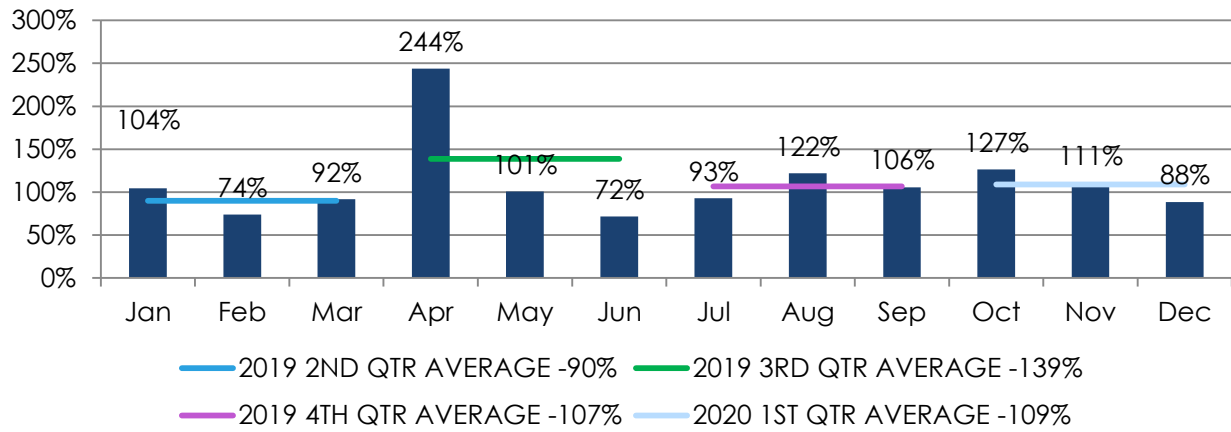
12 Month Clearance Rate Judge Anchondo



12 Month Clearance Rate Judge Carrasco



12 Month Clearance Rate Judge Jesus Herrera





Measure 3: Time to Disposition

Definition: The percentage of cases disposed or otherwise resolved within established time frames. This is a comparison of data from age of *disposed* cases and only considers cases that are disposed, not the full docket.

The Criminal District Courts have implemented a Felony Case Plan (CASE) that sets the time standards for El Paso County. The applied time frame for this measure will use the Standard Track time frame, in which a case can be disposed of between 275 days and 285 days. The most similar range in the reported data is between 181 and 365 days, which will be used for this measure.

Analysis and Interpretation: For each case, the report calculates the time, in days, from filing of the case in the Court until the date the case was disposed. The case processing time standards published by the American Bar Association (ABA), those published by the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) and the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) provide a starting point for determining guidelines. The following charts display for each court the time periods required to dispose of their cases. **Note: Although the time to disposition is measured only using active cases that have been disposed, the case time that elapsed when the defendant was a fugitive is included in this measure. (NCSC only counts the time the case was active)**

COURT/JUDGE LISTING

COSCA Case Processing Standards – Criminal District Court and Misdemeanor Courts

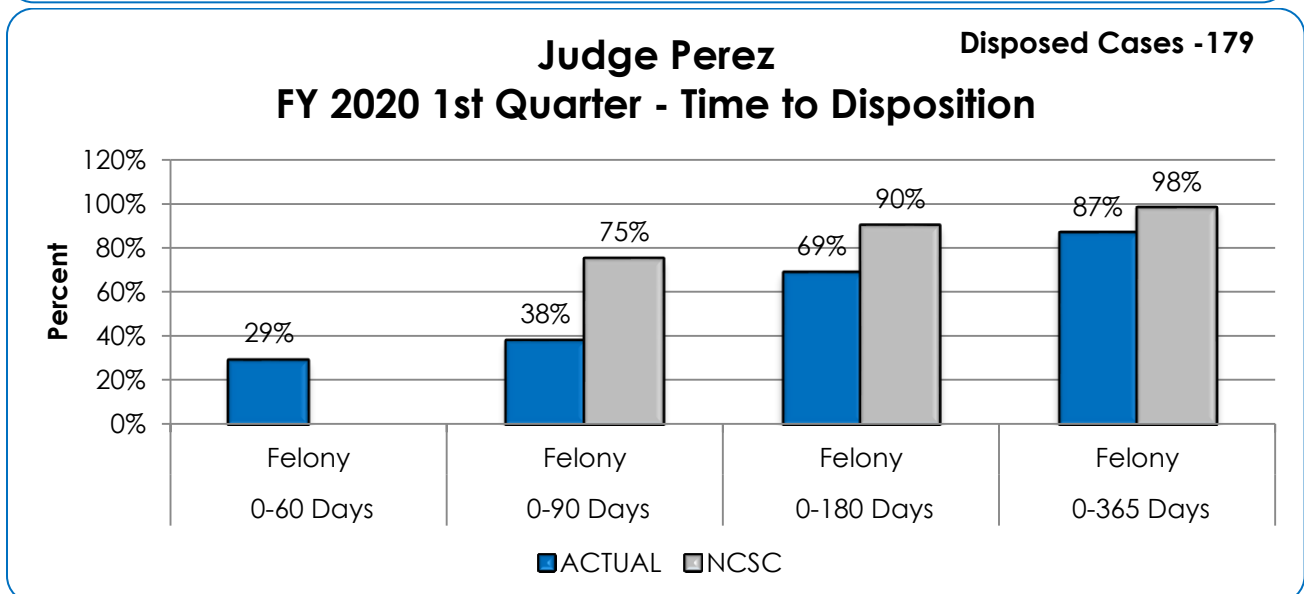
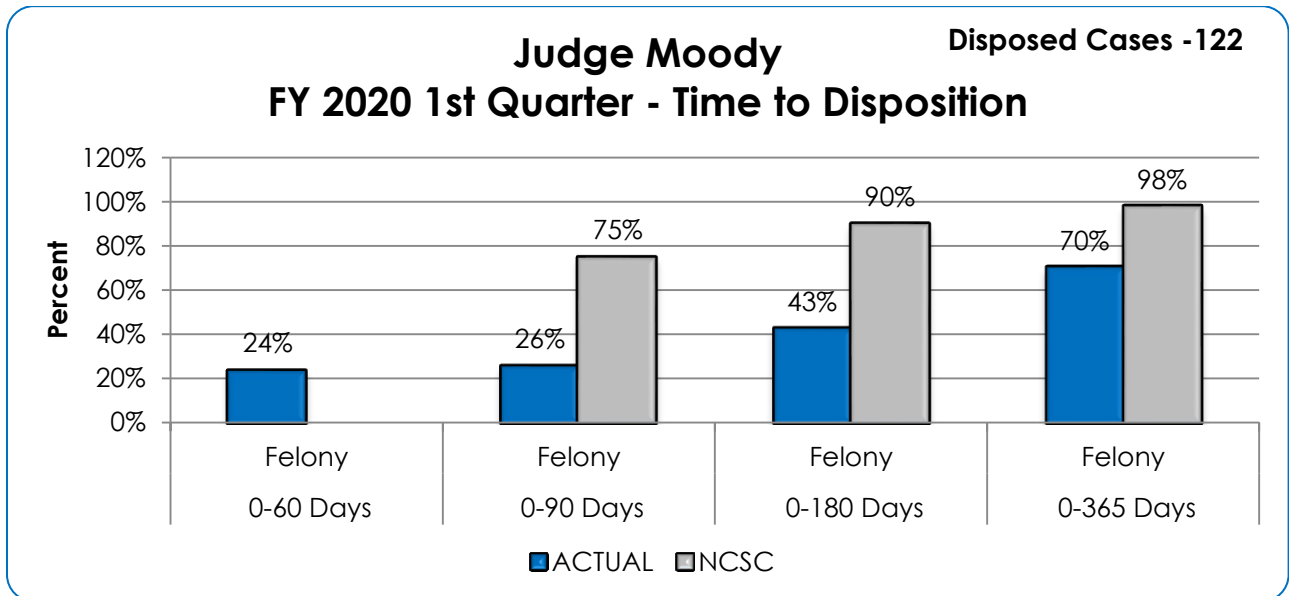
COSCA Case Processing Standards	1st Quarter - El Paso County
Felony – 100% within 180 days	57%
Misdemeanor – 100% within 90 days	25%

ABA Case Processing Standards – Criminal District Court and Misdemeanor Courts

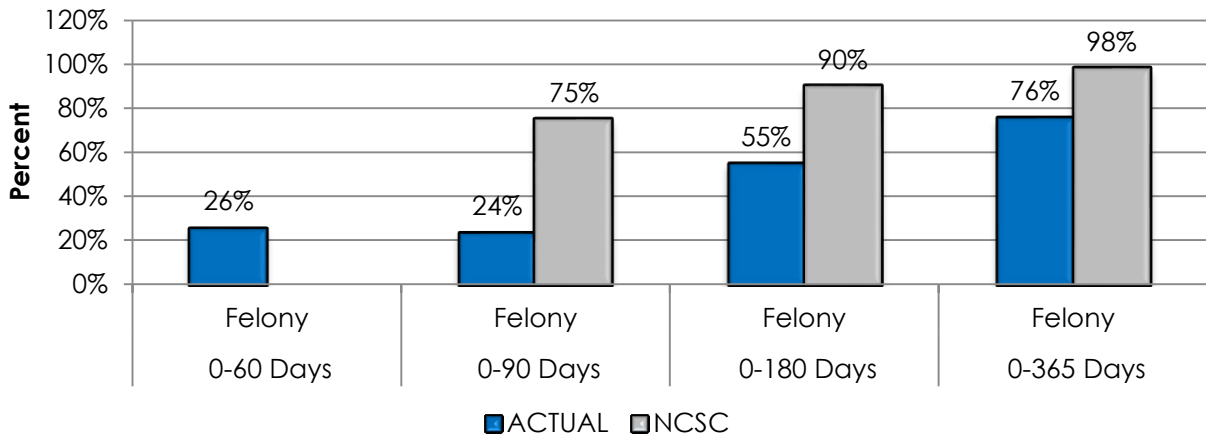
ABA Case Processing Standards	1st Quarter - El Paso County
Felony - 90% within 120 days	40%
Felony - 98% within 180 days	56%
Felony -100% within 365 days	82%
Misdemeanor – 90% within 30 days	13%
Misdemeanor – 100% within 90 days	28%

**National Center for State Courts Model Case Processing Standards –
Criminal District Court and Misdemeanor Courts**

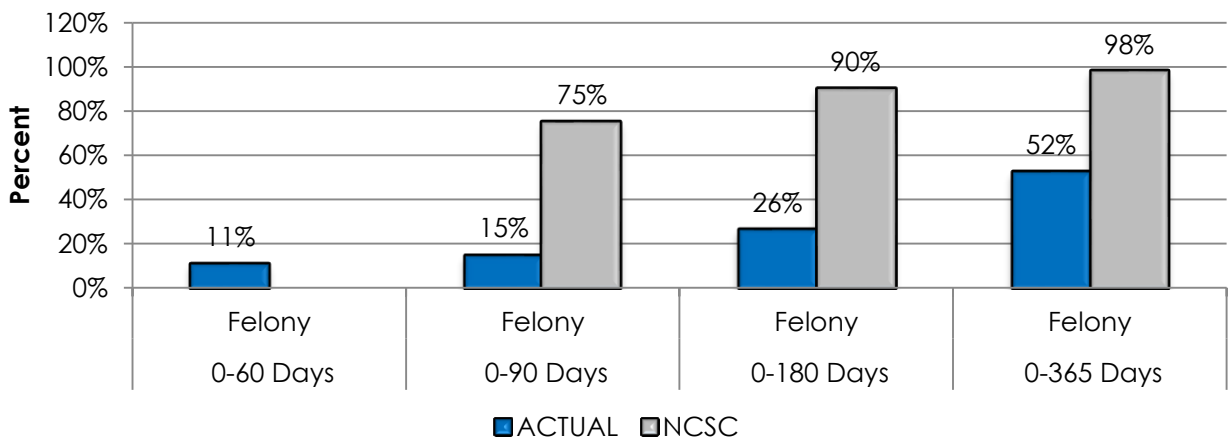
NCSC Case Processing Standards	1st Quarter - El Paso County
Felony - 75% within 90 days	30%
Felony - 90% within 180 days	56%
Felony - 98% within 365 days	82%
Misdemeanor – 75% within 60 days	20%
Misdemeanor – 90% within 90 days	28%
Misdemeanor – 98% within 180 days	54%



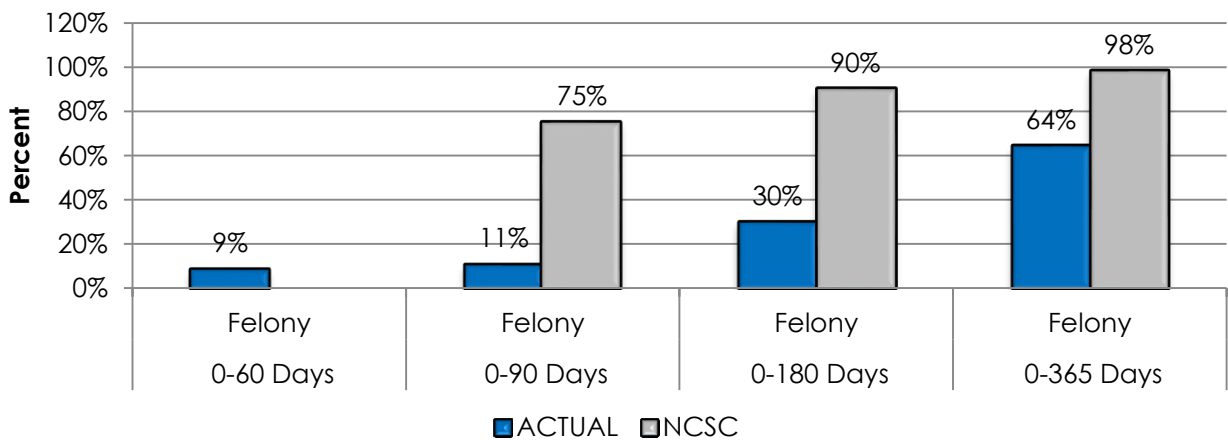
Judge Salas-Mendoza Disposed Cases -152
FY 2020 1st Quarter - Time to Disposition



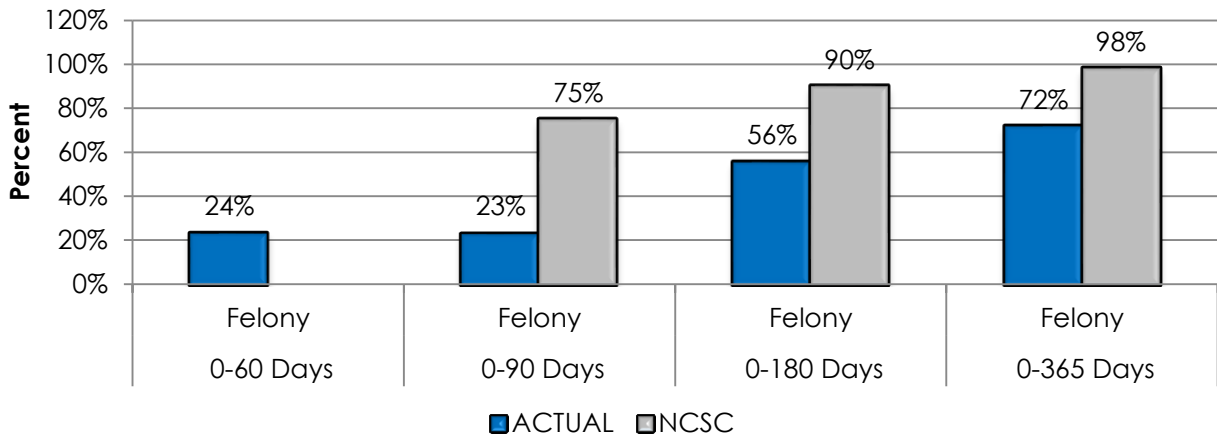
Judge Lizarraga Disposed Cases -190
FY 2020 1st Quarter - Time to Disposition



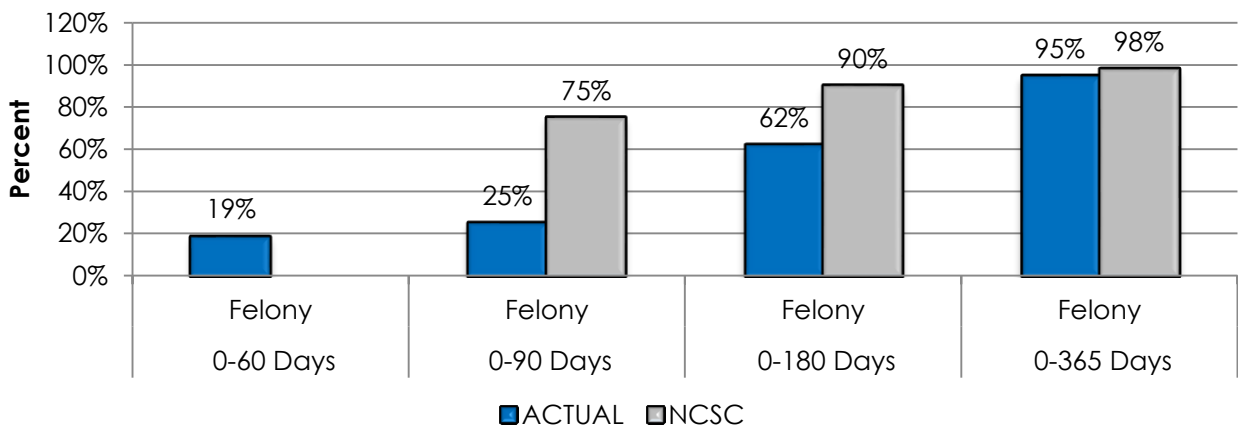
Judge Rangel Disposed Cases -140
FY 2020 1st Quarter - Time to Disposition



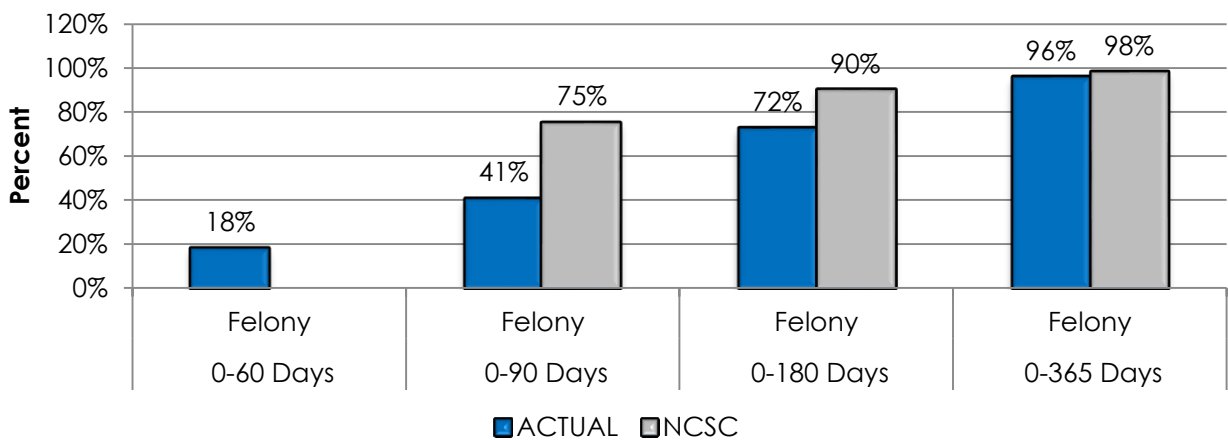
Judge Dominguez **Disposed Cases -89**
FY 2020 1st Quarter - Time to Disposition

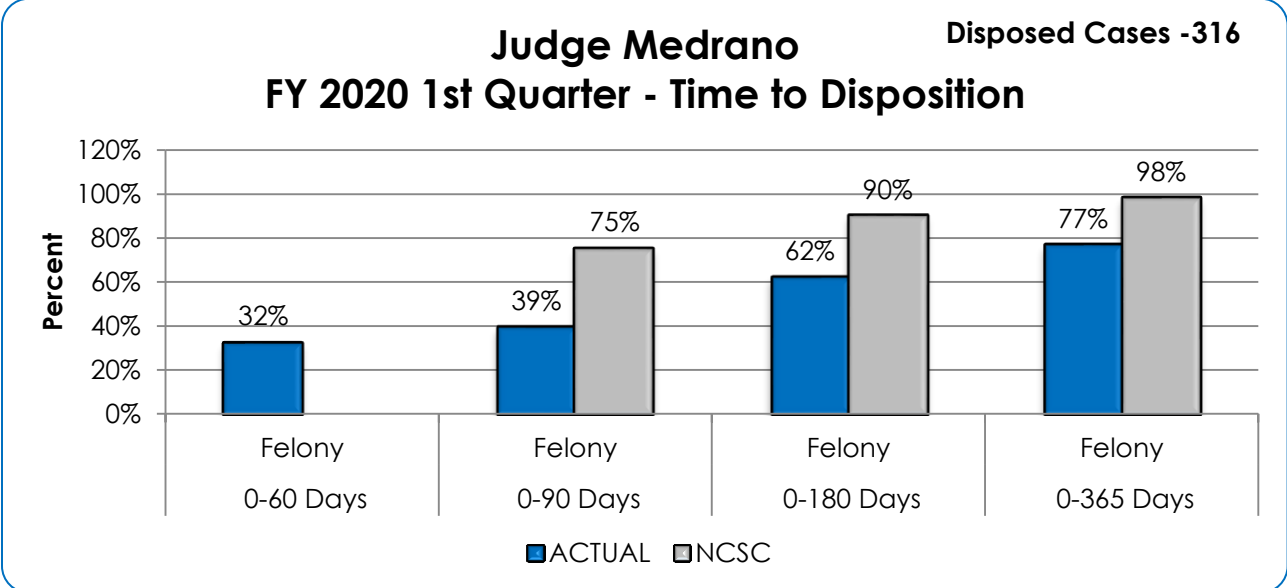
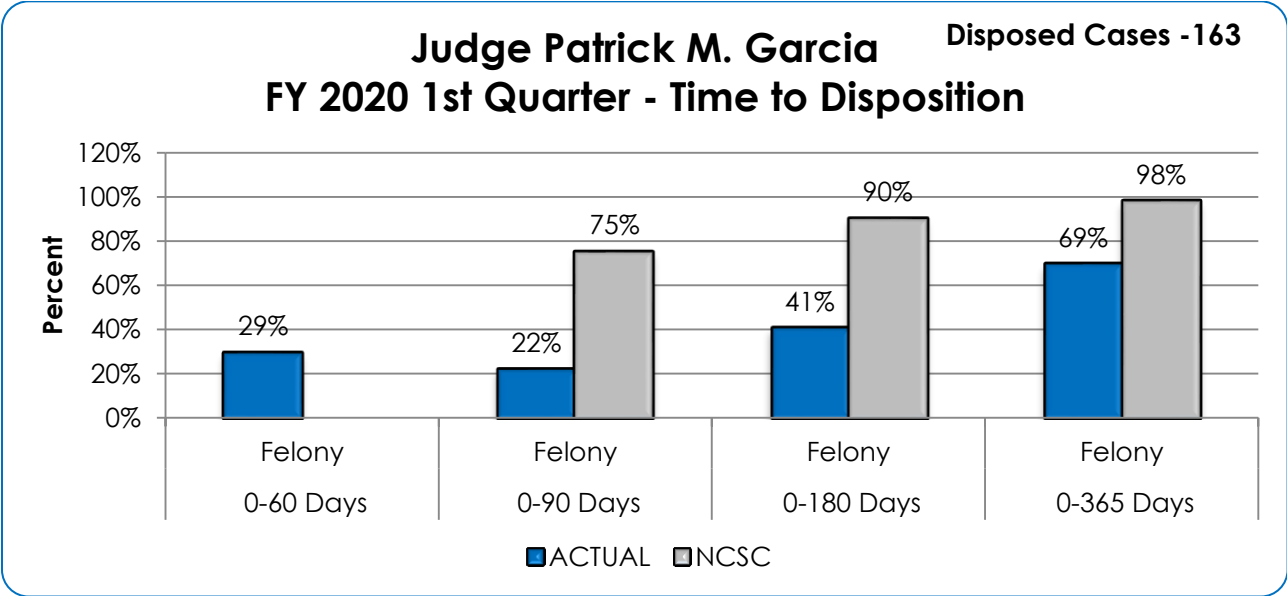
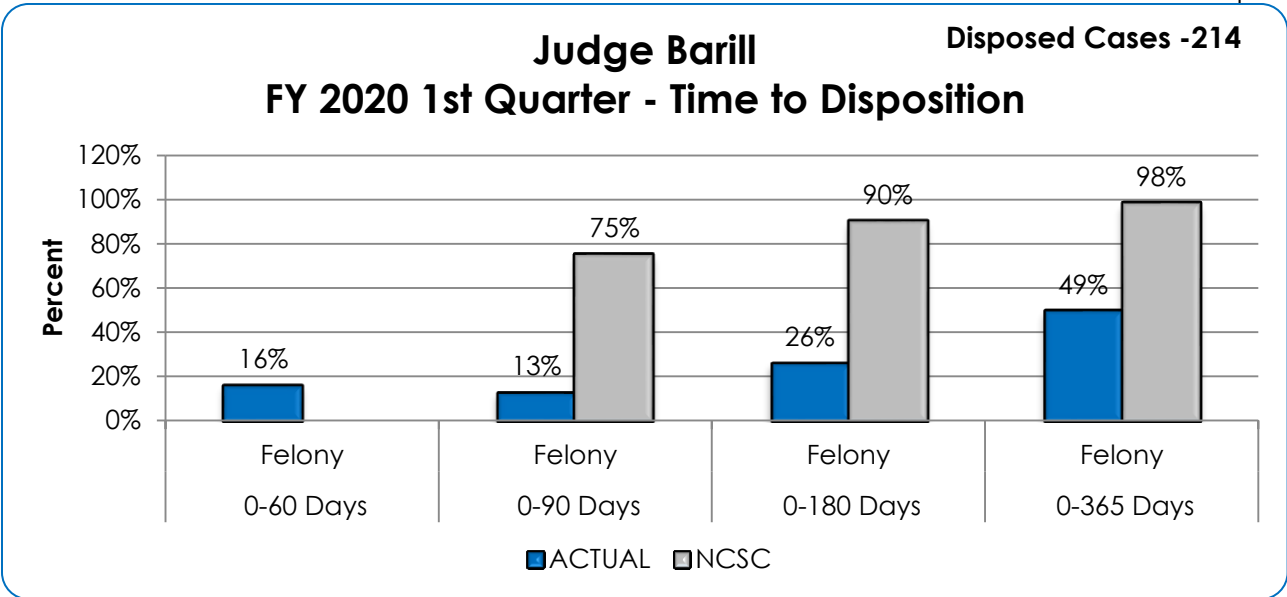


Judge Alyssa Perez **Disposed Cases -154**
FY 2020 1st Quarter - Time to Disposition

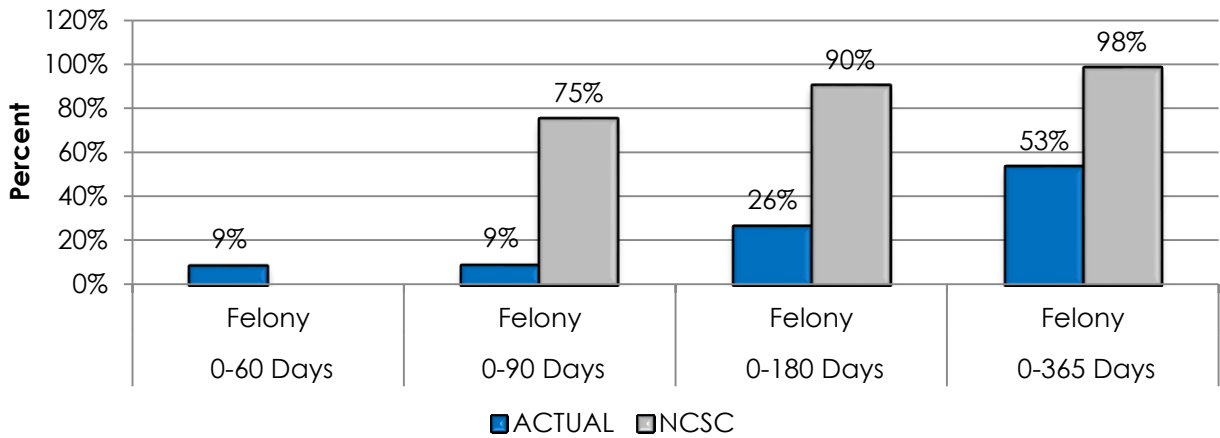


Judge Selena Solis **Disposed Cases -138**
FY 2020 1st Quarter - Time to Disposition

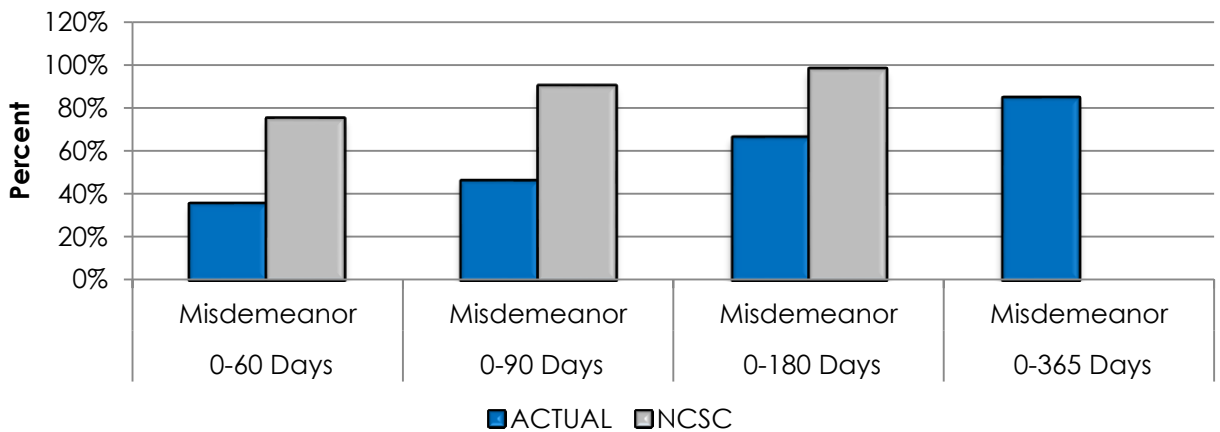




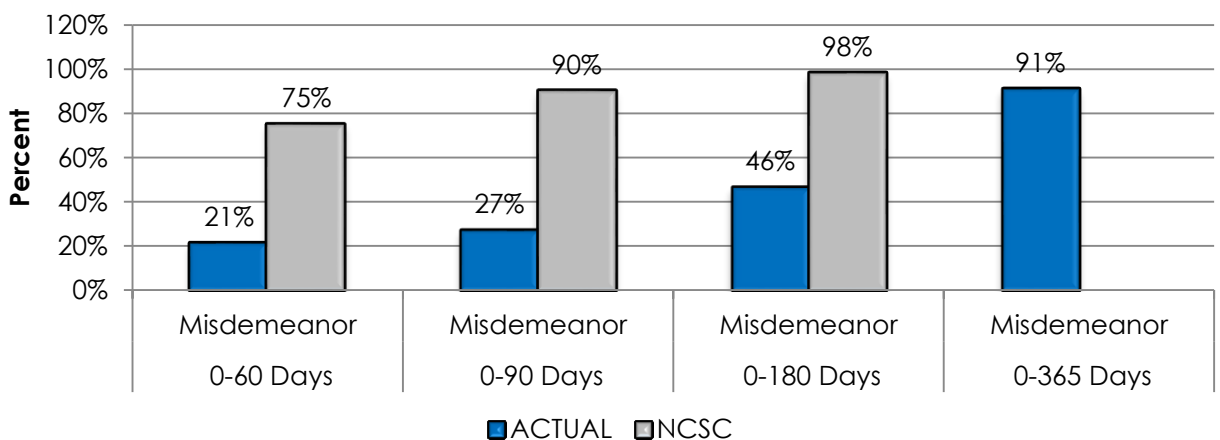
Judge Navarrete **Disposed Cases - 186**
FY 2020 1st Quarter - Time to Disposition



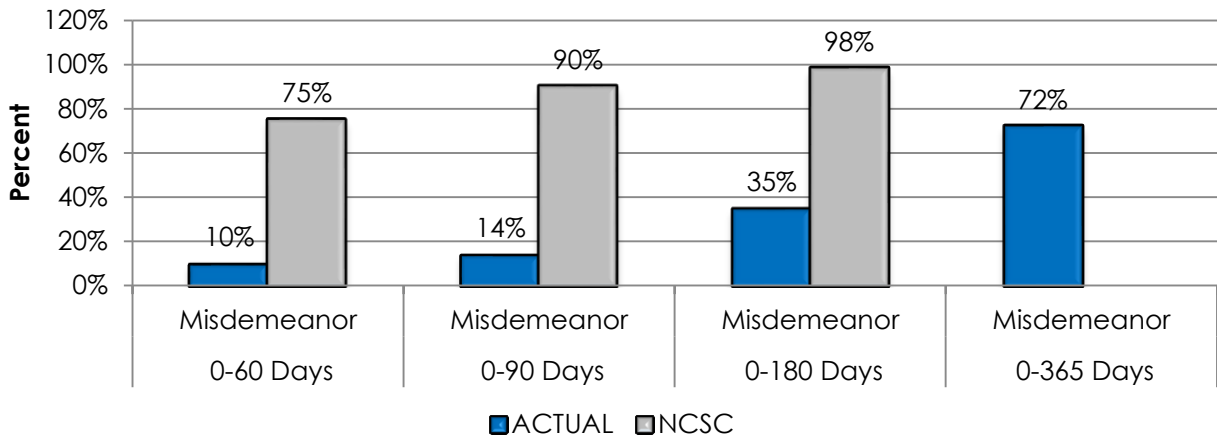
Judge Ruth Reyes **Disposed Cases - 870**
FY 2020 1st Quarter - Time to Disposition



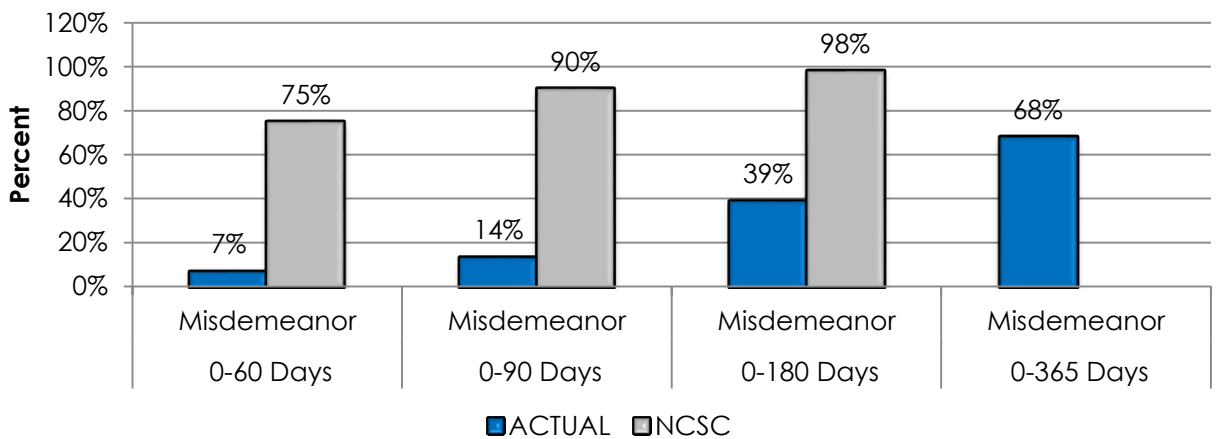
Judge Julie Gonzalez **Disposed Cases - 534**
FY 2020 1st Quarter - Time to Disposition



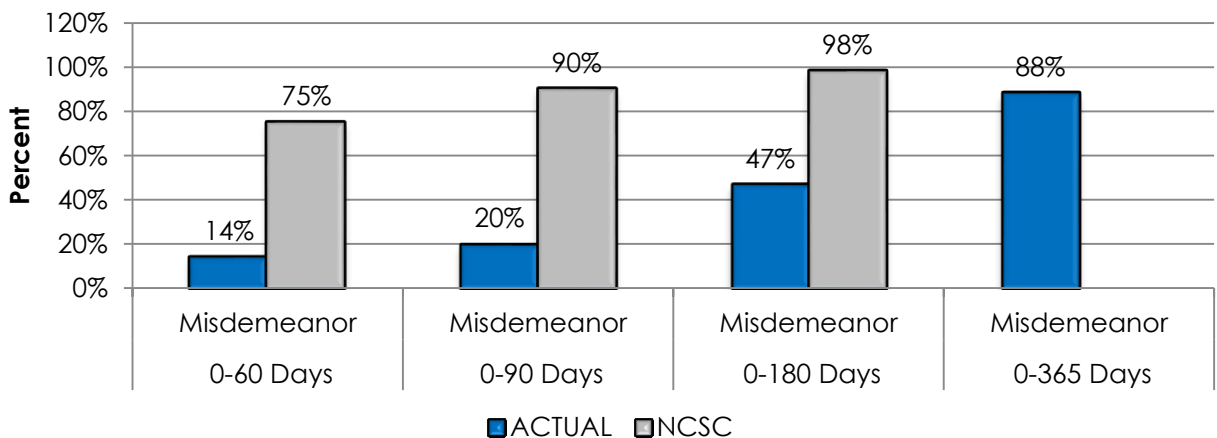
Judge Alejandro Gonzalez Disposed Cases - 319
FY 2020 1st Quarter - Time to Disposition

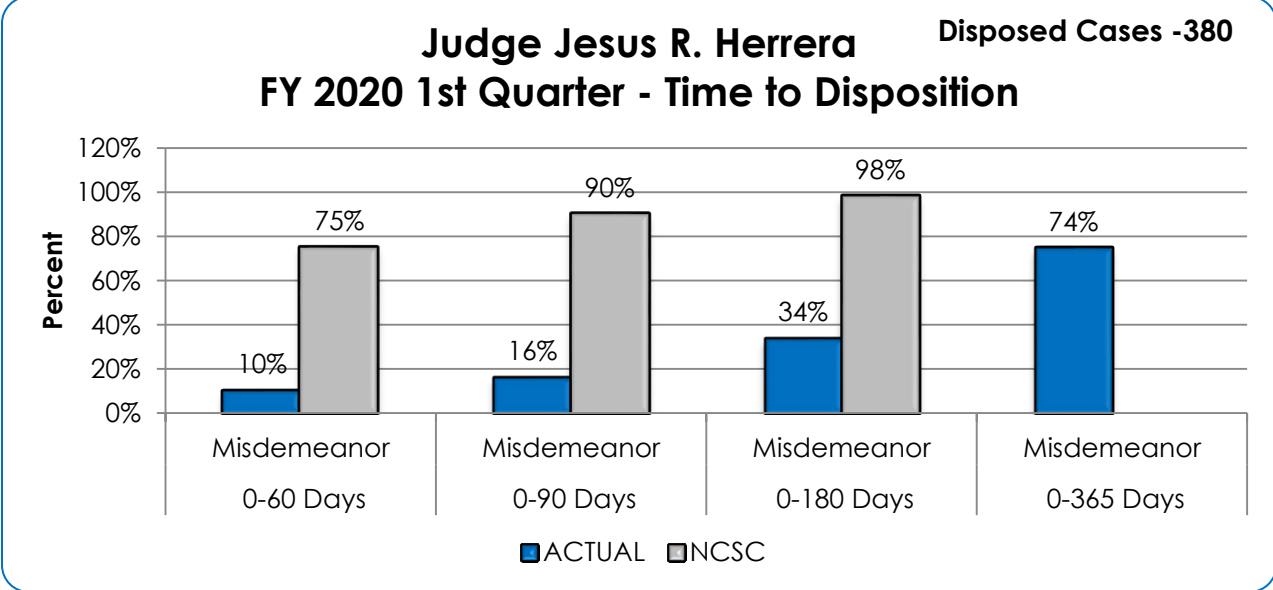
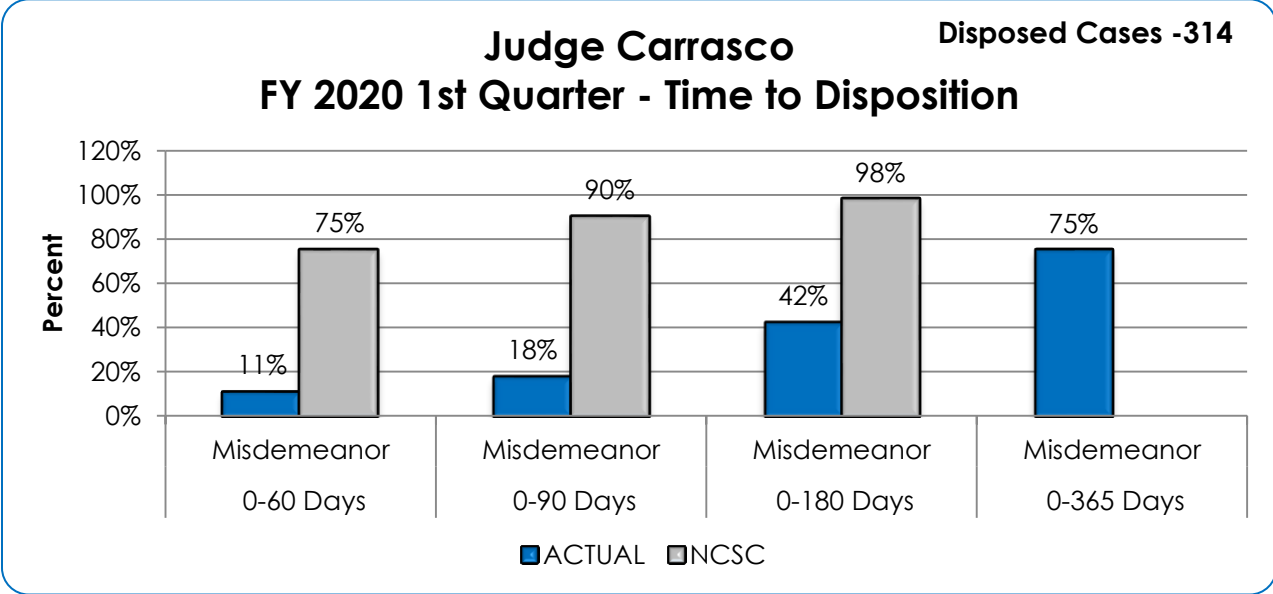
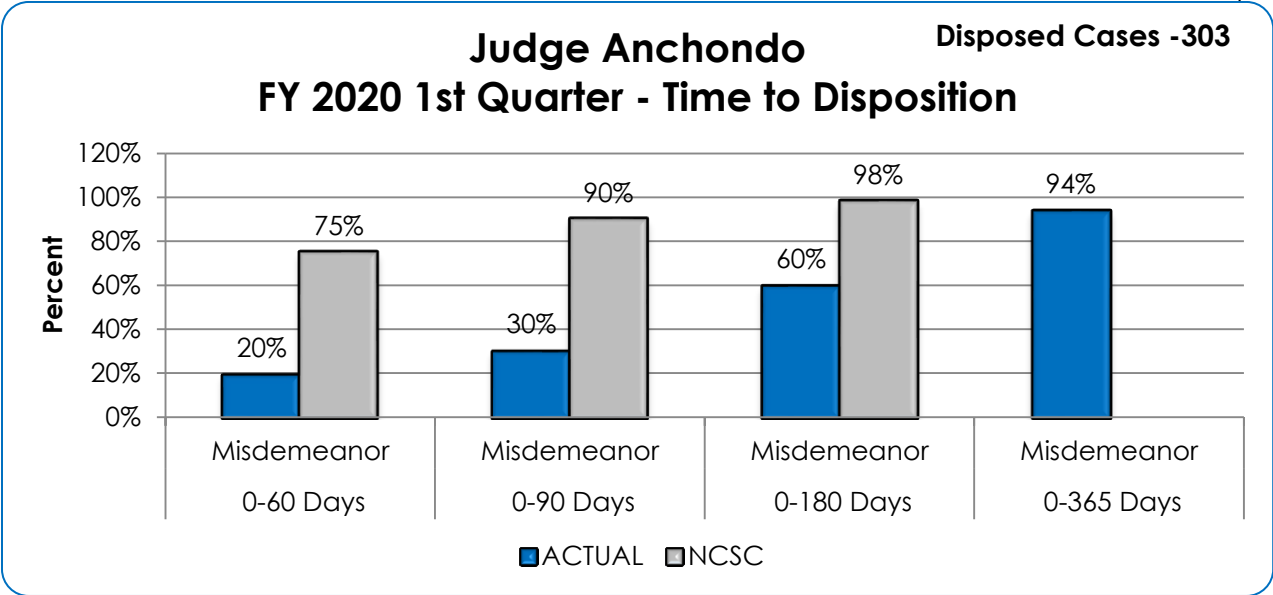


Judge Morales Disposed Cases - 266
FY 2020 1st Quarter - Time to Disposition



Judge Trejo Disposed Cases - 334
FY 2020 1st Quarter - Time to Disposition







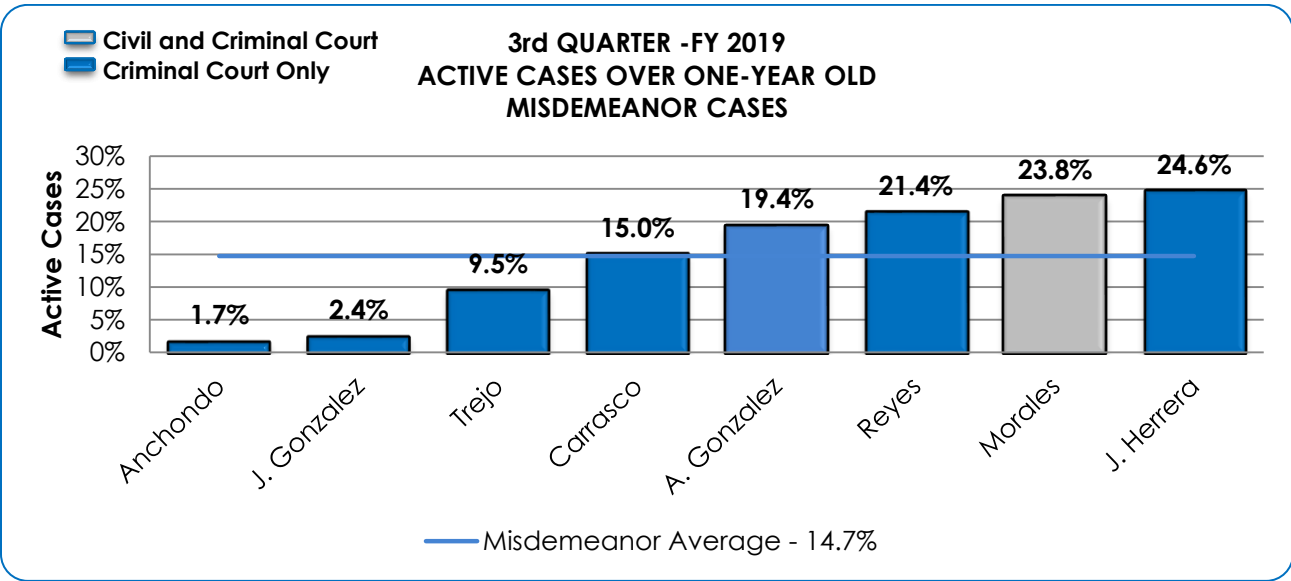
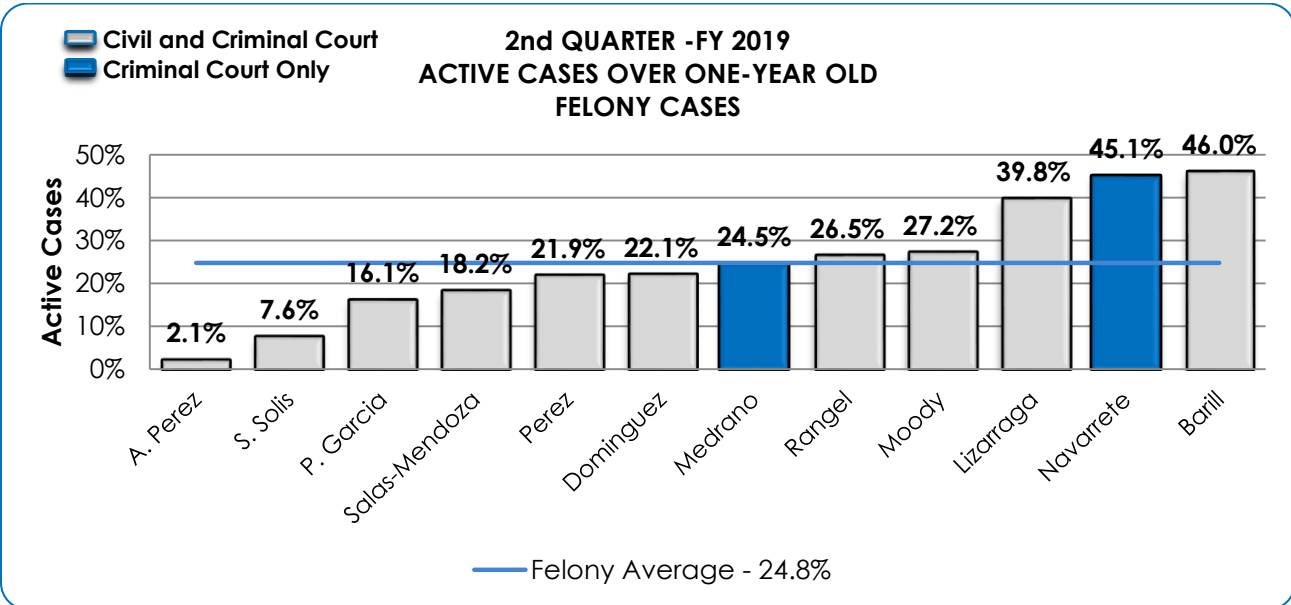
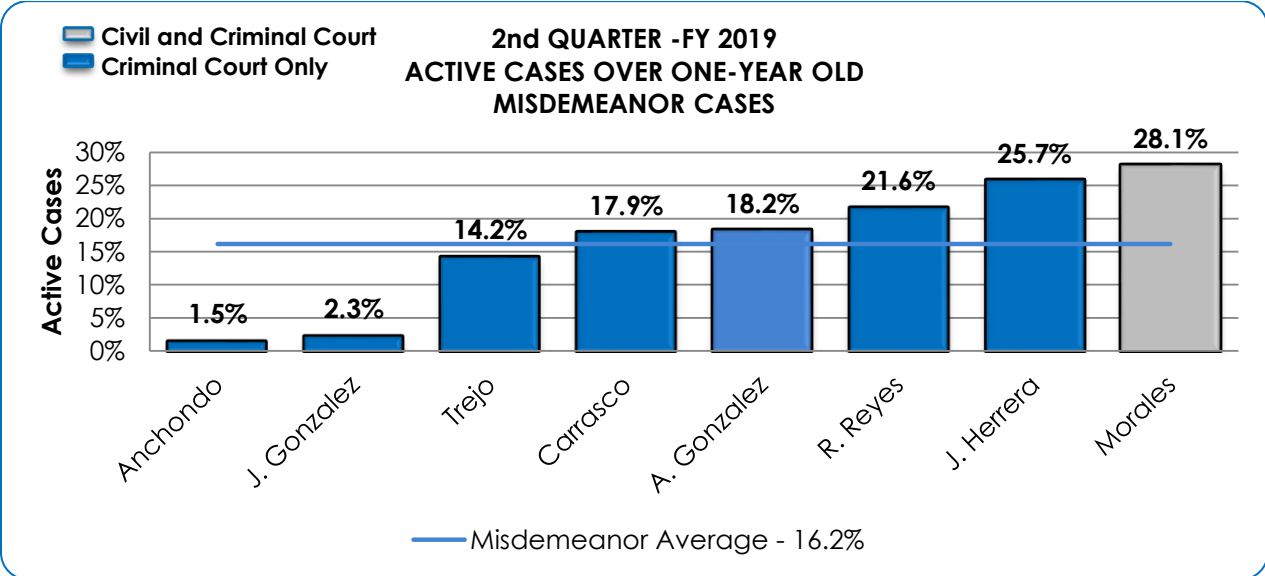
Measure 4: Age of Active Cases Pending

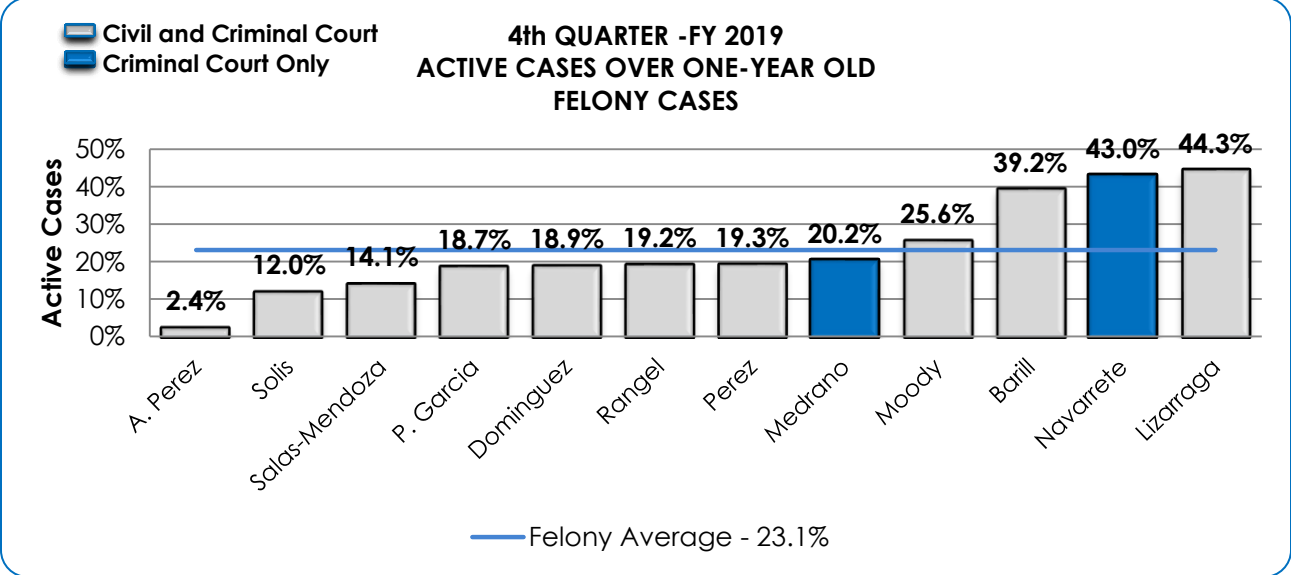
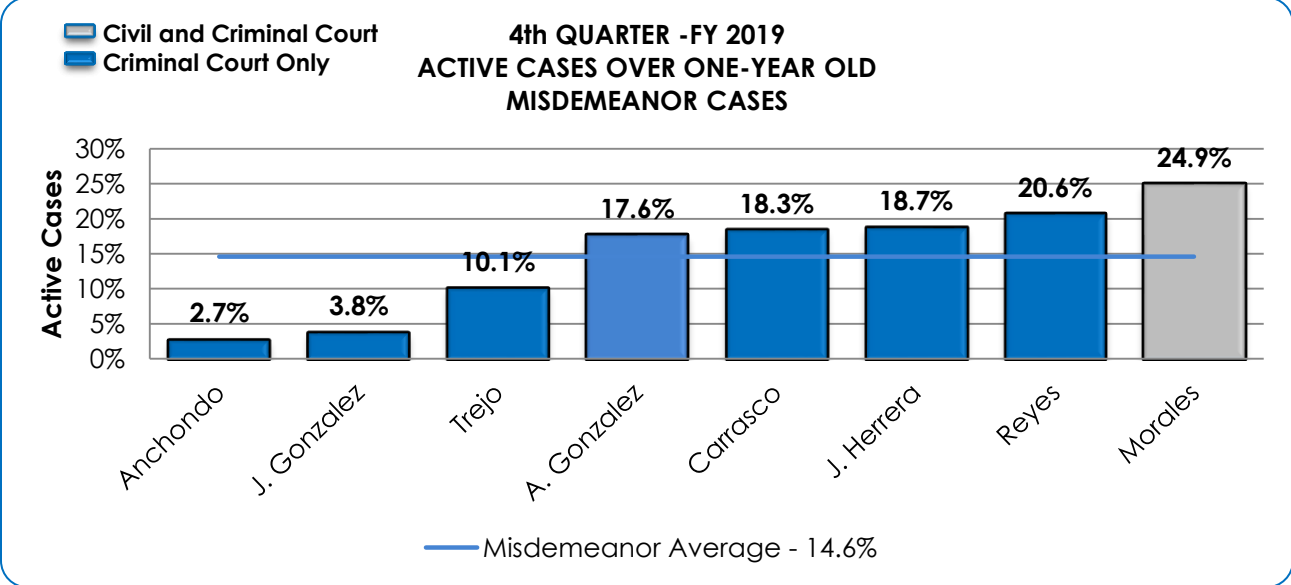
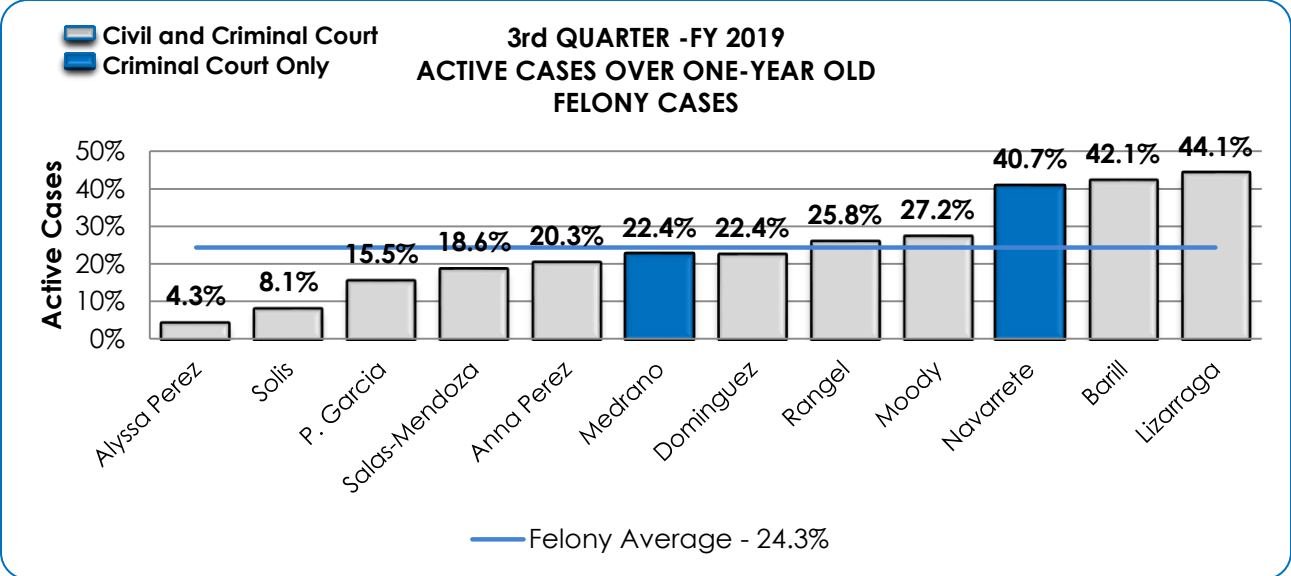
Definition: The age of active cases pending before the court is measured as the number of days from filing until the time of measurement.

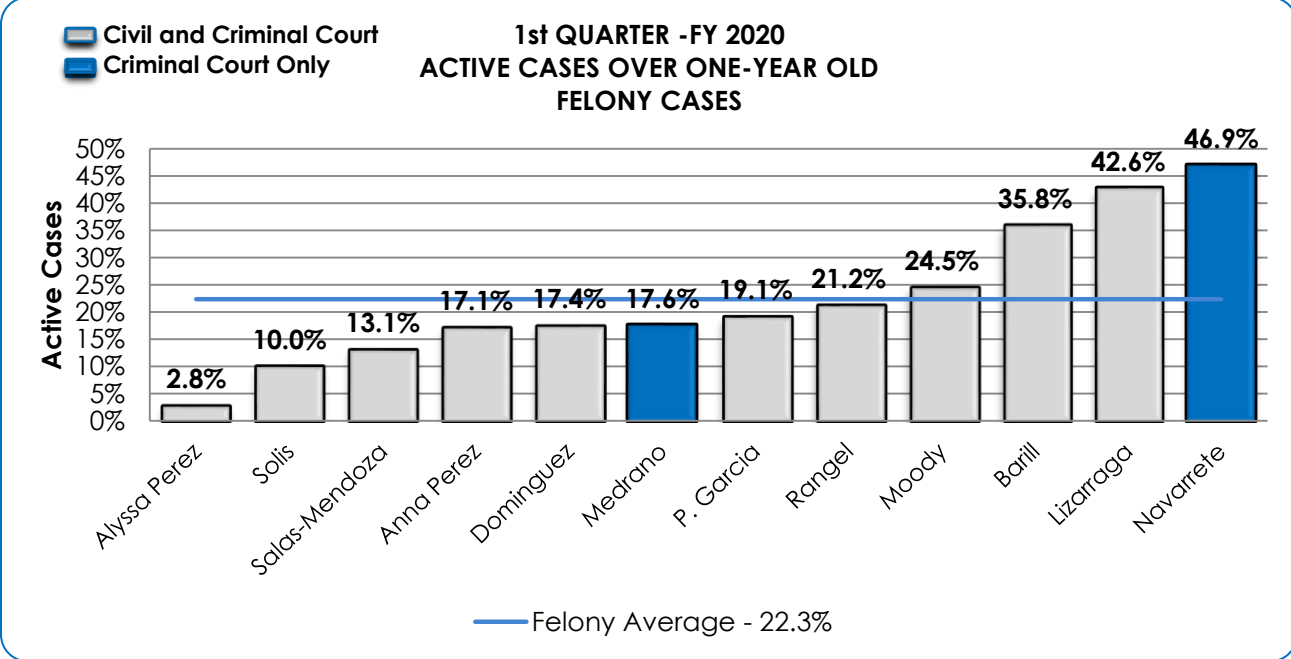
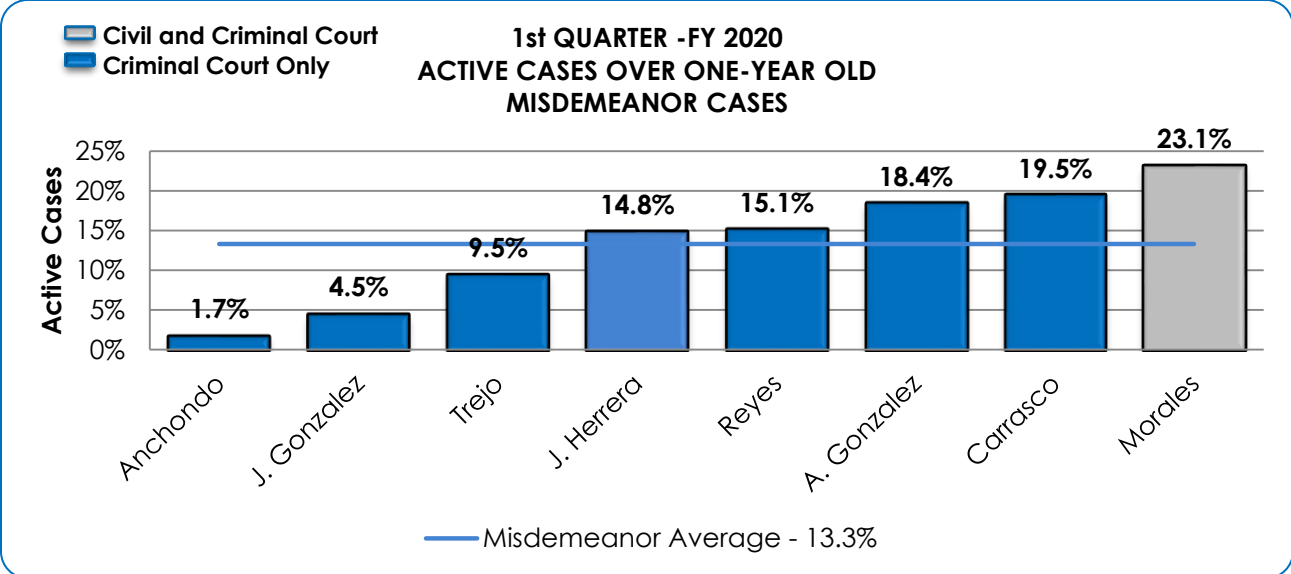
Analysis and Interpretation: This measure allows a court to view their progress in achieving a time-to-disposition more in line with the ABA standards. It is a helpful tool in docket management allowing the court to make the necessary adjustments in case administration to achieve a reduction in the time to dispose of a case in line with ABA standards. The first chart displays the percent of active cases that are over a year old for each of the courts. The second chart shows the court-wide average percent of active cases over 365 days for the past quarter. *Note: Fugitives are not included in the data. Cases include what district courts consider open felony cases.*



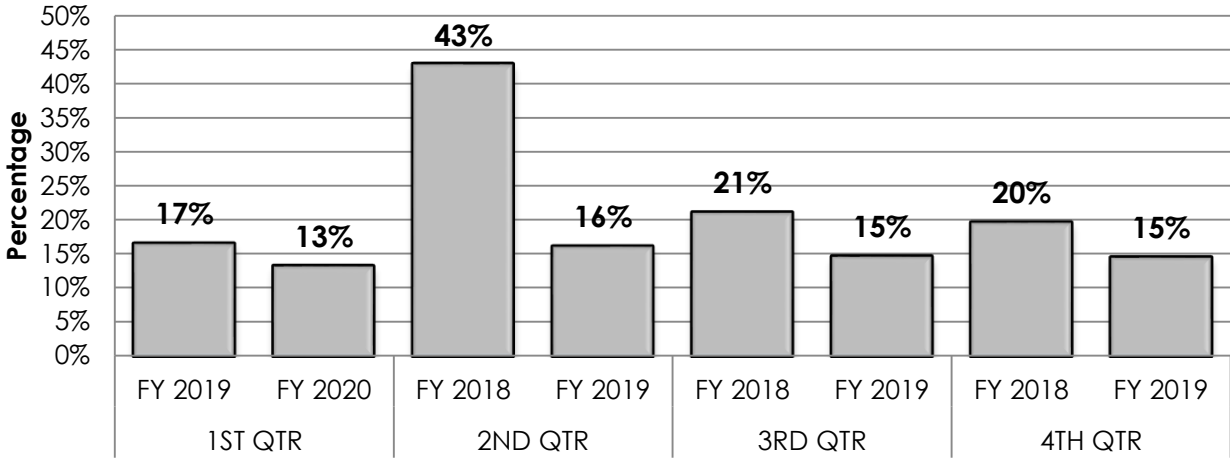
Graphs are on the following pages.



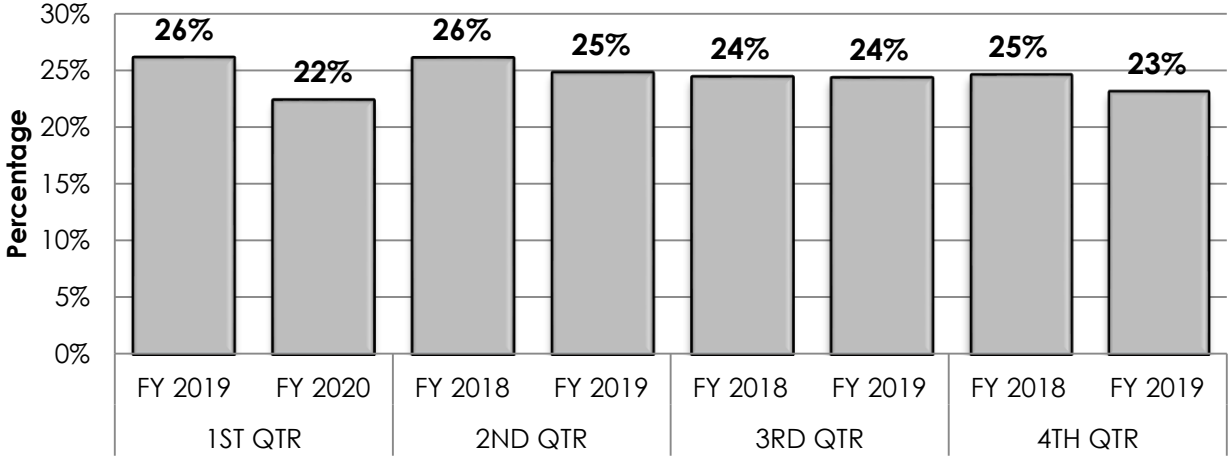




PERCENT OF CASES OVER ONE-YEAR OLD MISDEMEANOR CASES



PERCENT OF CASES OVER ONE-YEAR OLD FELONY CASES

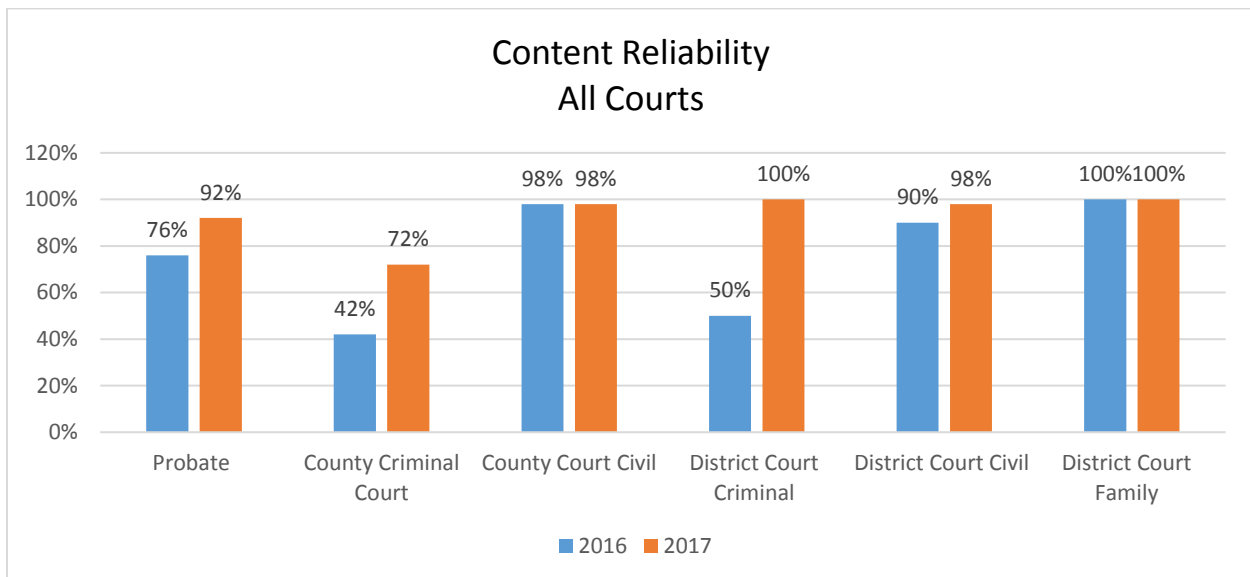


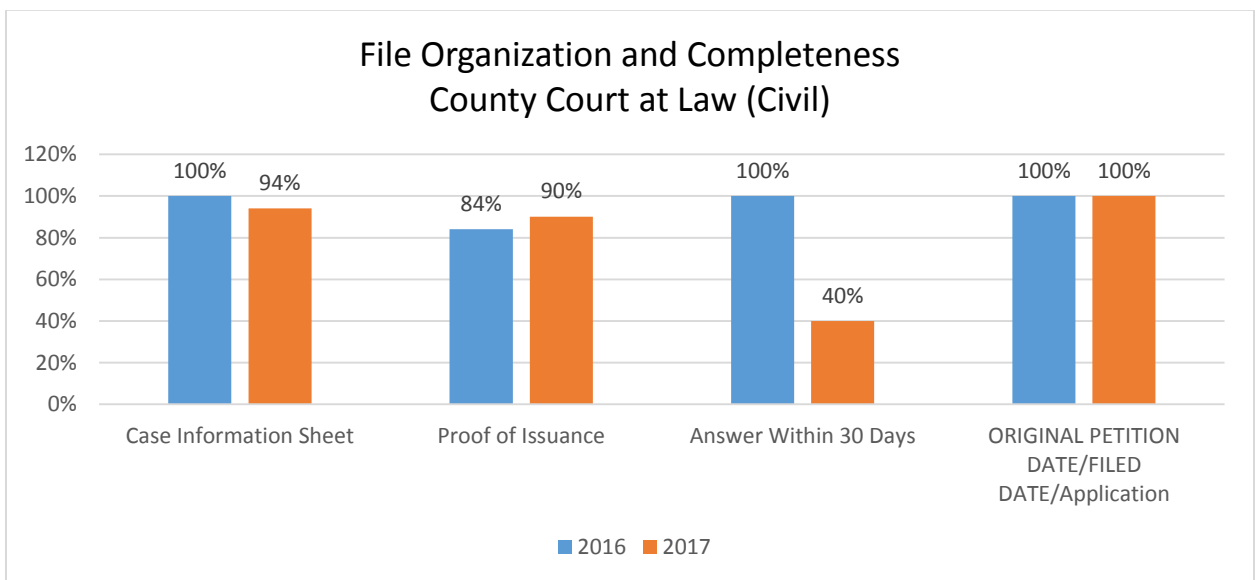
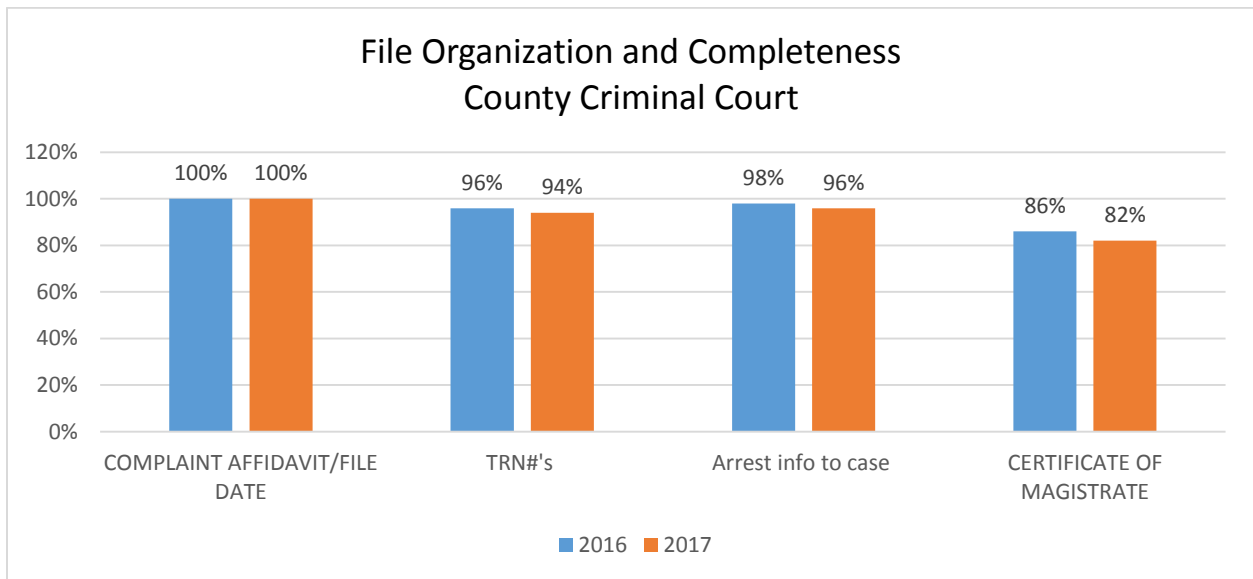
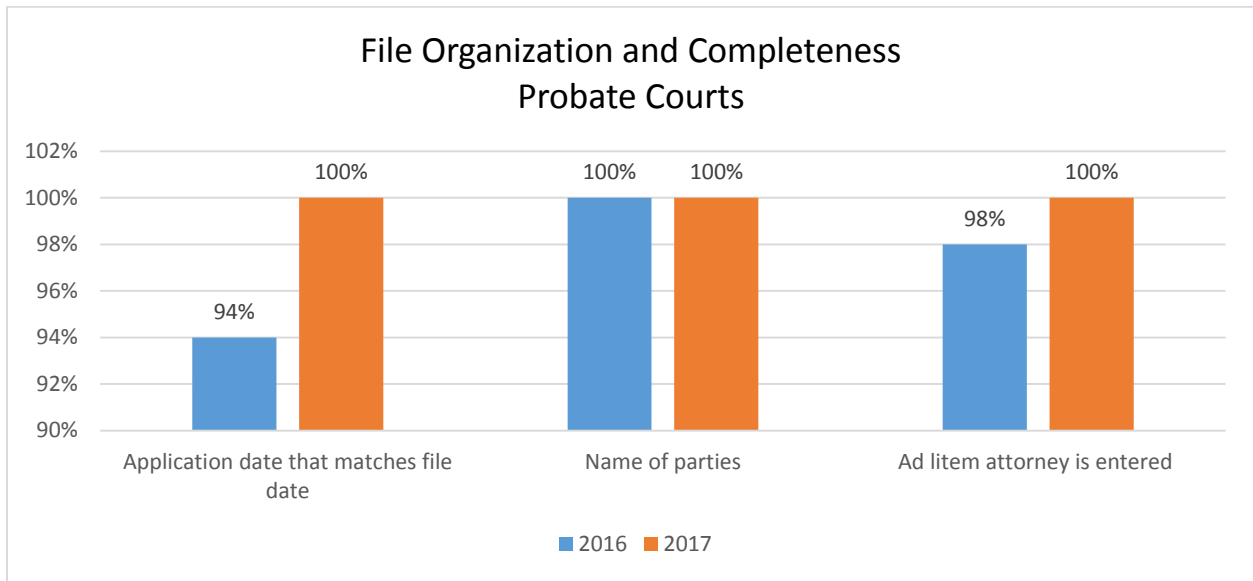


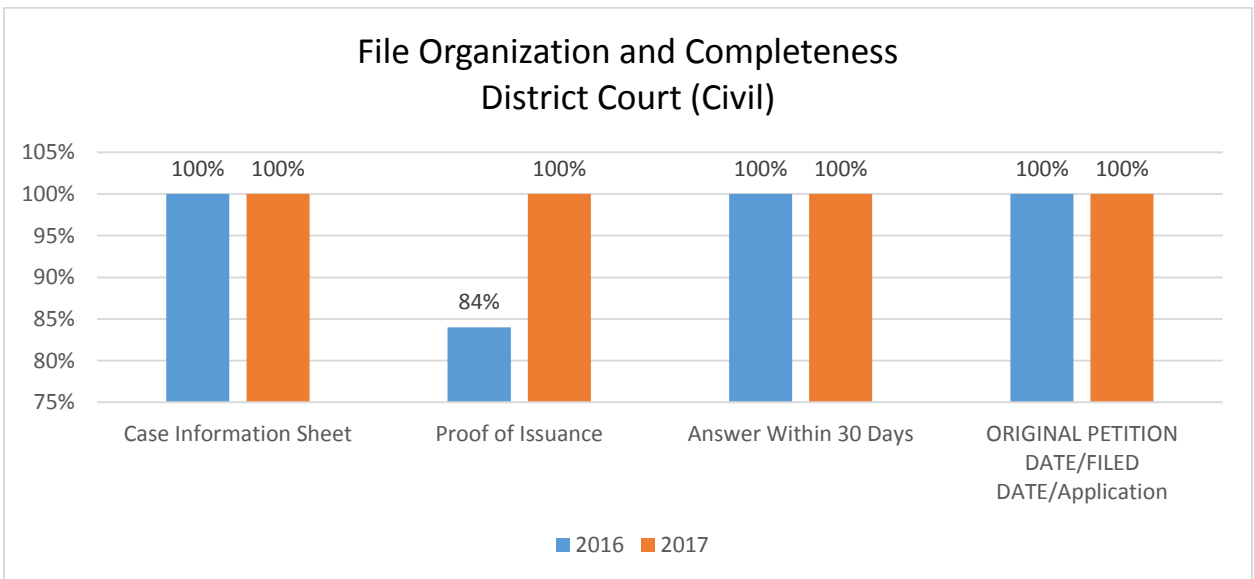
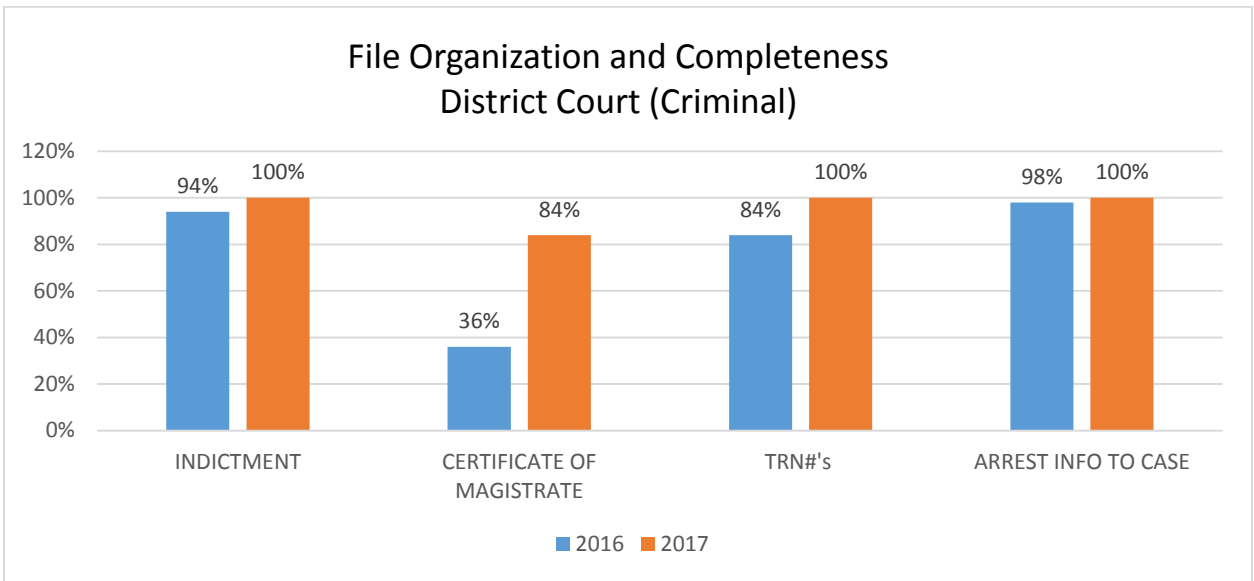
Measure 6: Reliability and Integrity of Case Files

Definition: The percentage of files that can be retrieved within established time standards, and that meet established standards for completeness and accuracy of contents.

Analysis and Interpretation: A reliable and accurate case file system is fundamental to the effectiveness of day-to-day court operations and fairness of judicial decisions. The maintenance of case records directly affects the timeliness and integrity of case processing. This measure provides information regarding (a) Content Reliability - whether the file's contents and case summary information match up, and (b) File Organization and Completeness - the organization and completeness of the file. This measure is monitored on a yearly basis and in the graphs below you will find the most current findings which are for FY2016 and FY2017. Results for FY2018 are currently being acquired and will be posted soon.





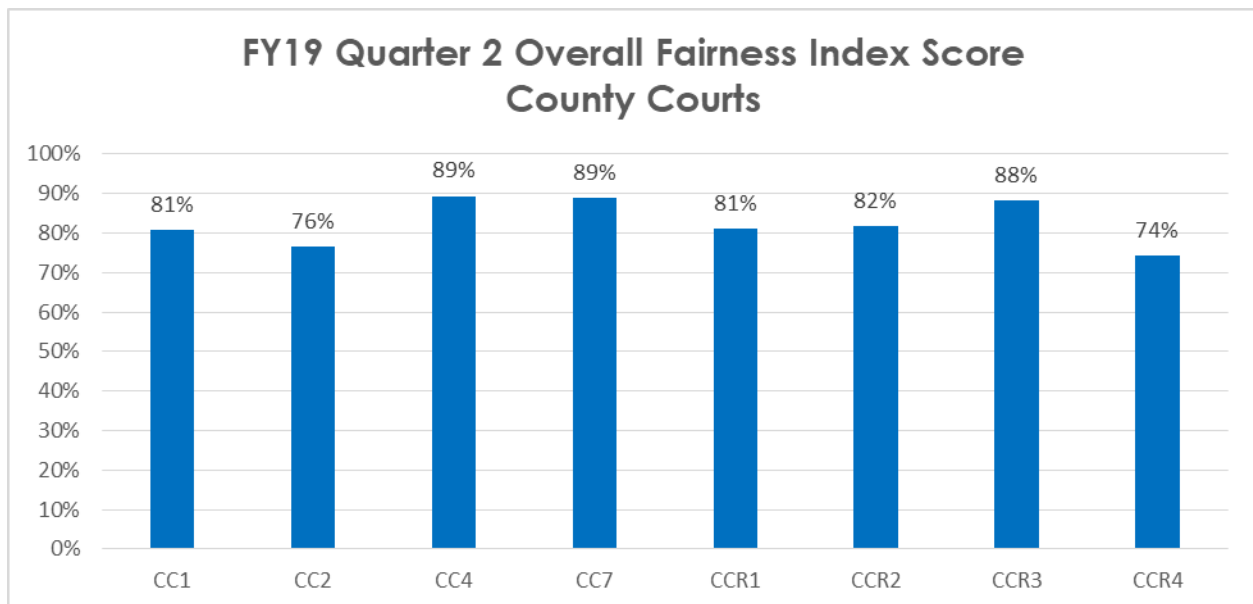


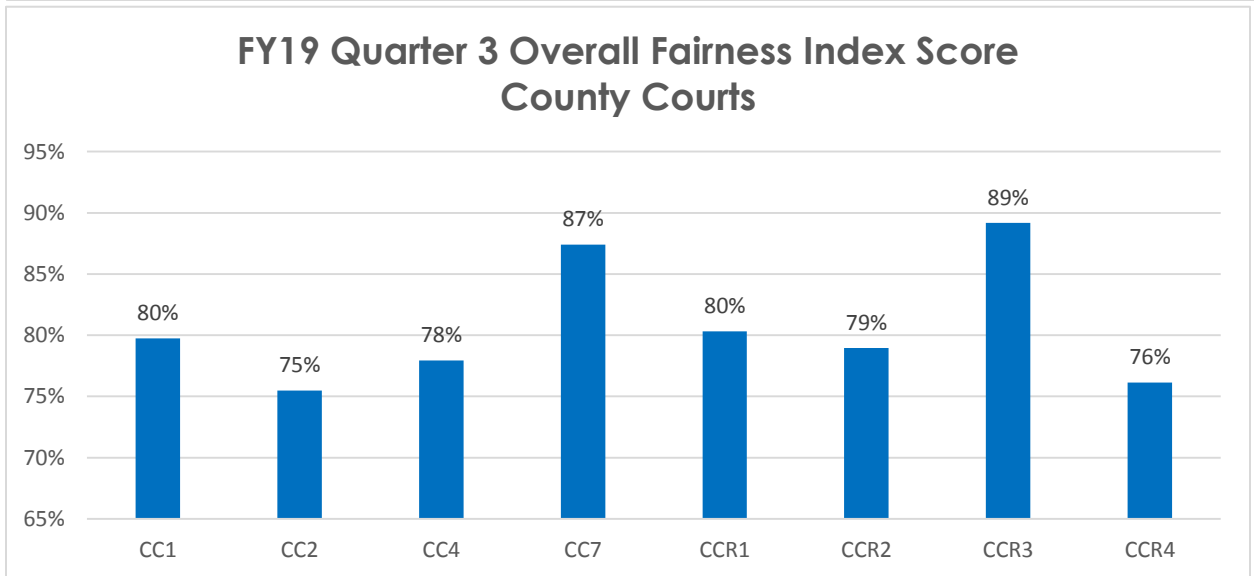
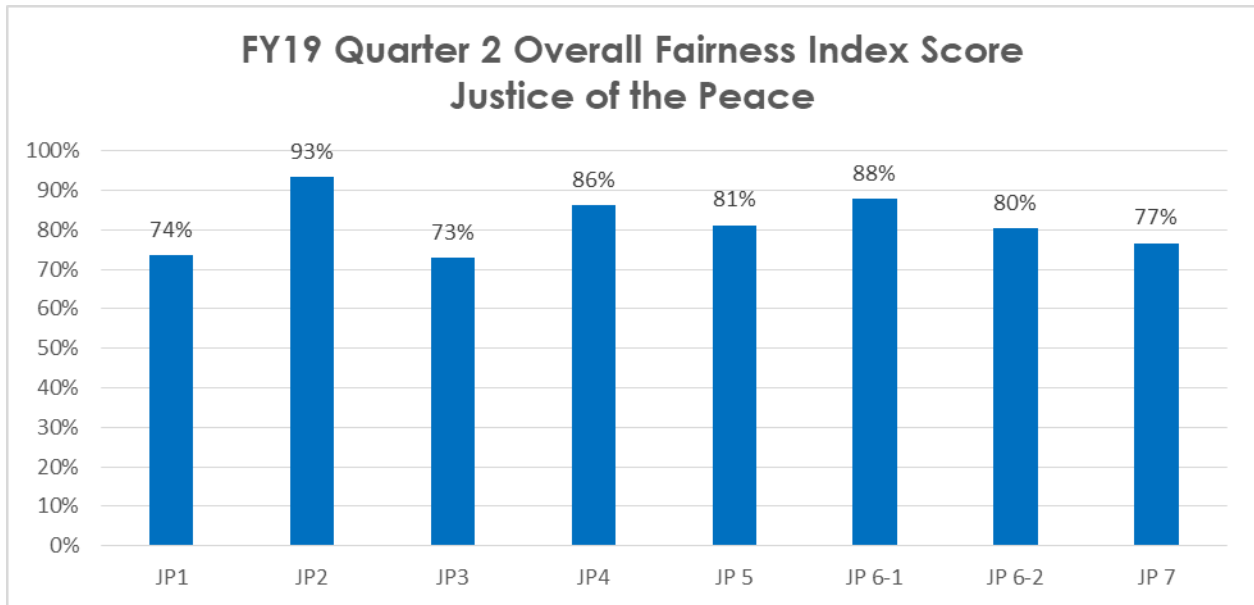
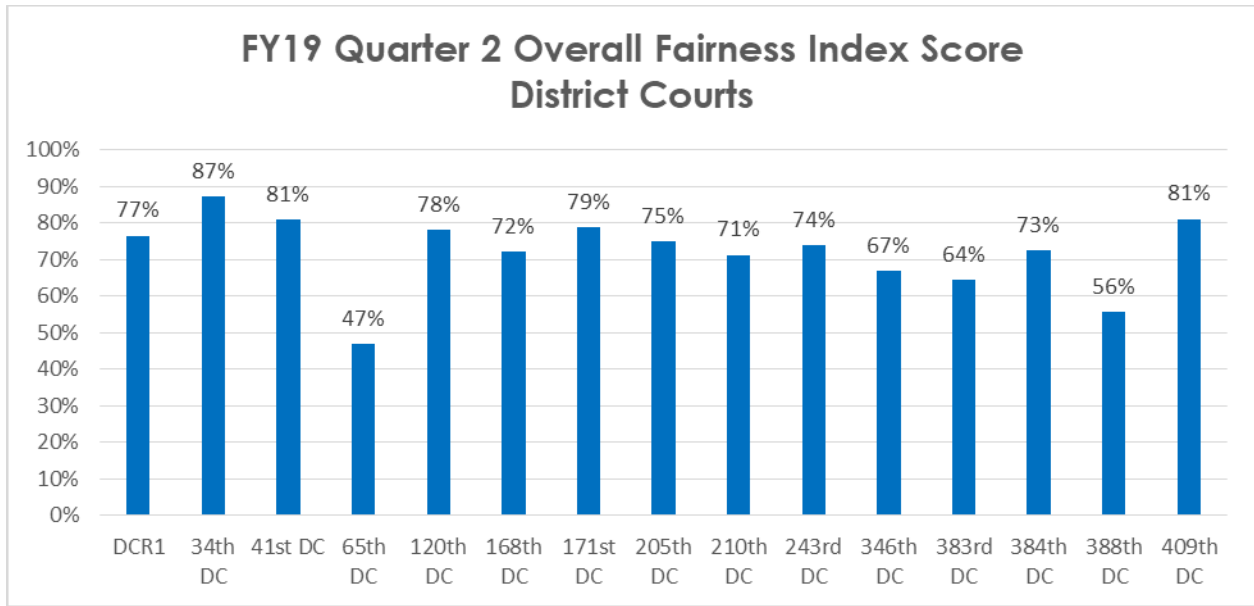


Measure 7(a): Ensuring Fairness in Legal Financial Obligations

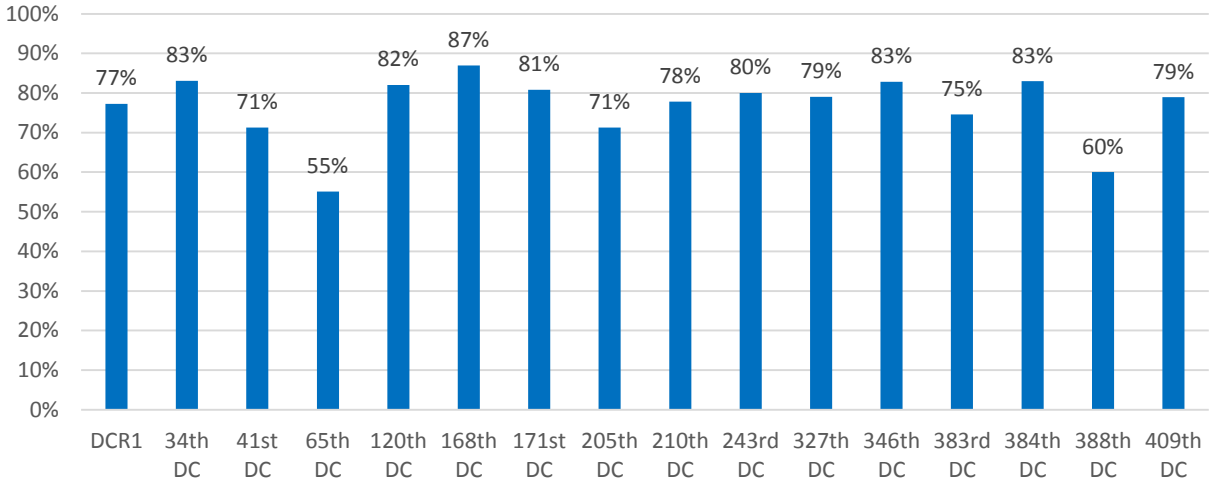
Definition: Ratings by defendants/ respondents of their treatment by the court in cases in which the court has imposed a legal financial obligation (LFO).

Analysis and Interpretation: This measure evaluates procedural fairness involving providing the opportunity for defendants/respondents to tell their side of the story; treating both sides in a dispute equally; treating people in a courteous and respectful manner; and demonstrating trustworthiness through listening, expressing concern for defendants/respondent, and explaining decisions. Conducting court business with procedural fairness has been shown to improve compliance with court orders. The graphs below show the Overall Fairness Index Score of Courts. A confidential survey was administered as defendants/ respondents exited the courtroom who had been ordered to pay a fine or fee. They were asked to rate their level of agreement regarding their court hearing.

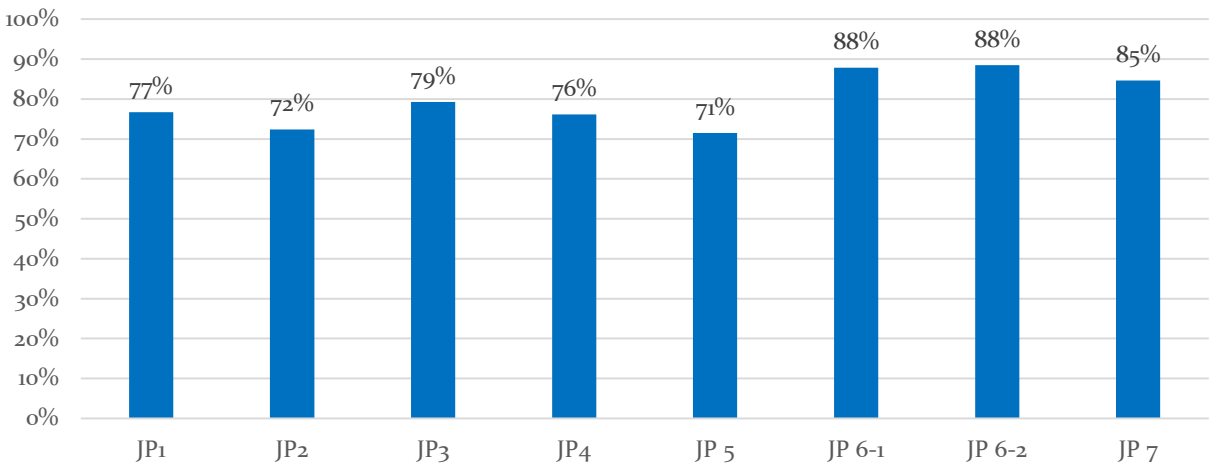




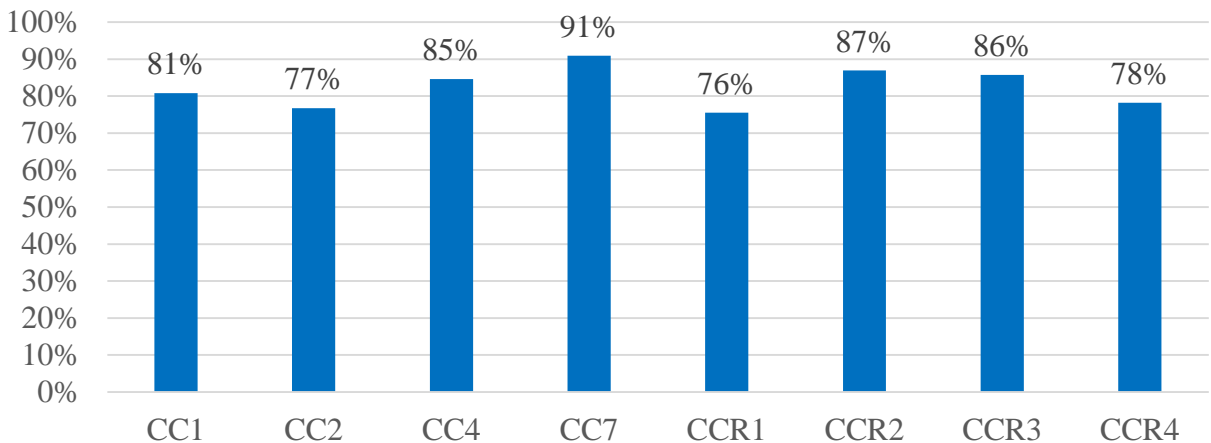
FY19 Quarter 3 Overall Fairness Index Score District Courts

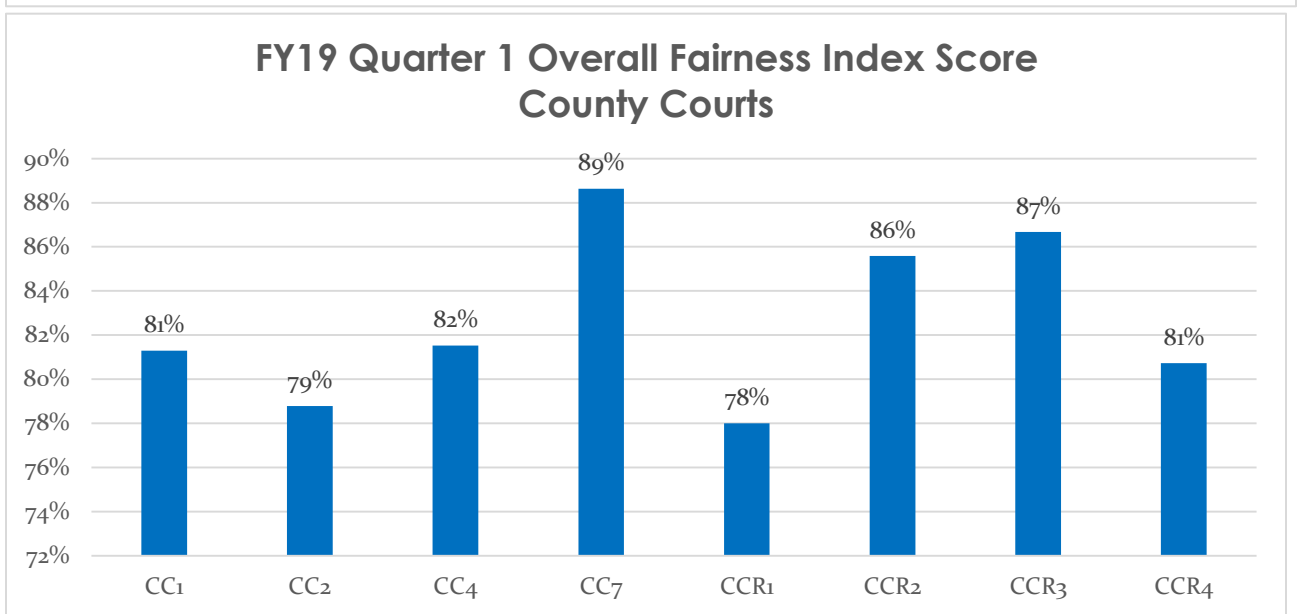
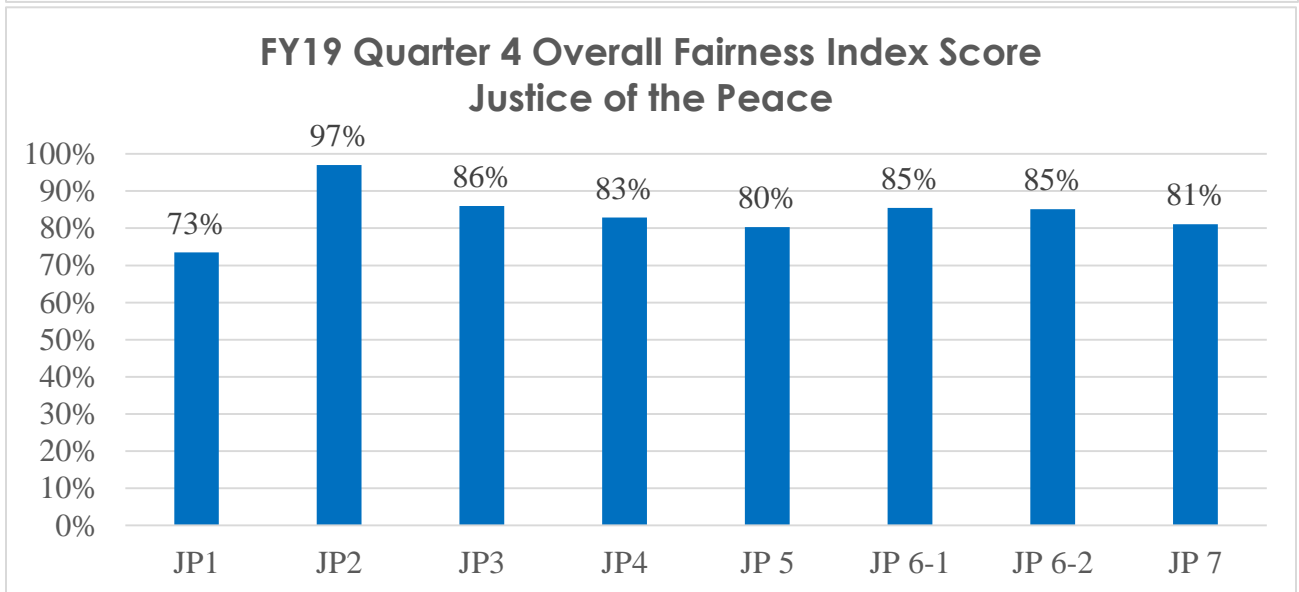
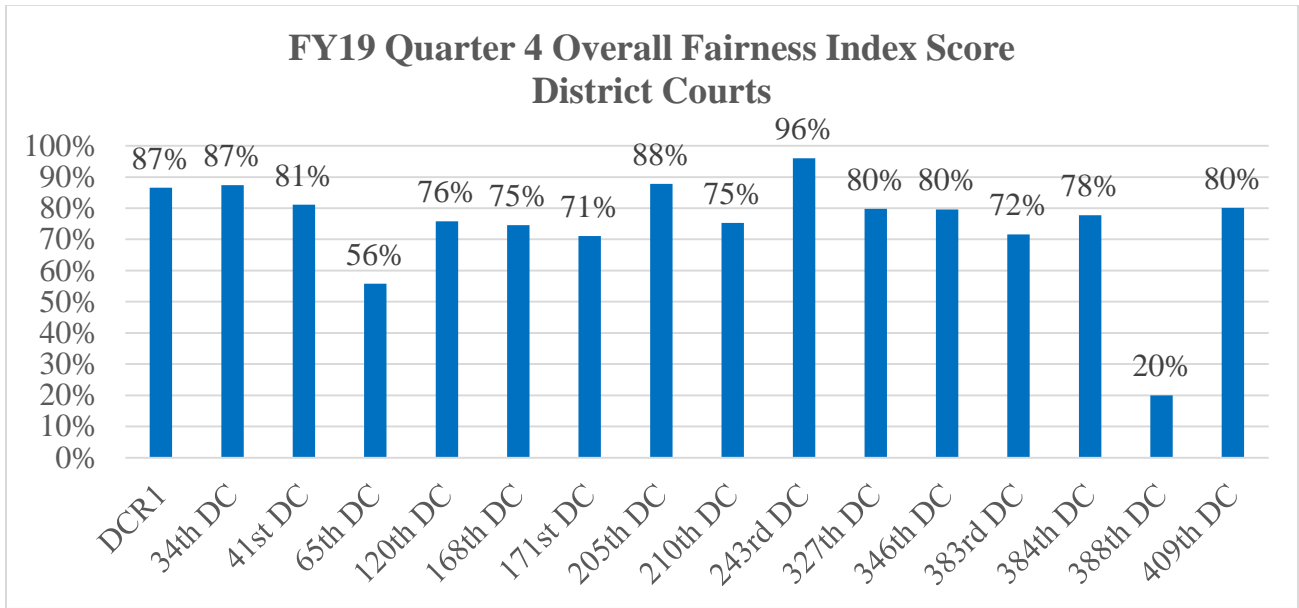


FY19 Quarter 3 Overall Fairness Index Score Justice of the Peace

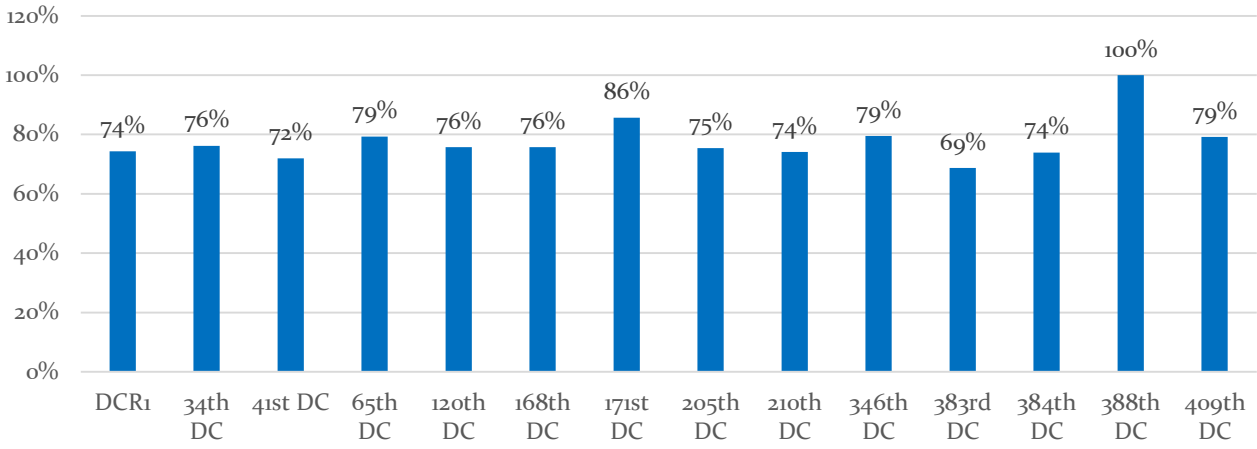


FY19 Quarter 4 Overall Fairness Index Score County Courts

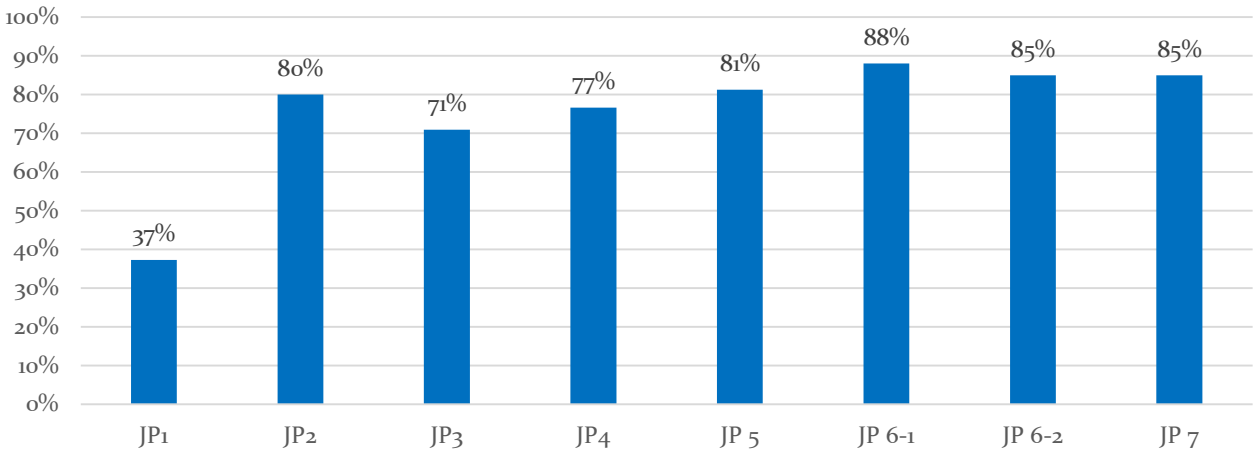




FY19 Quarter 1 Overall Fairness Index Score District Courts



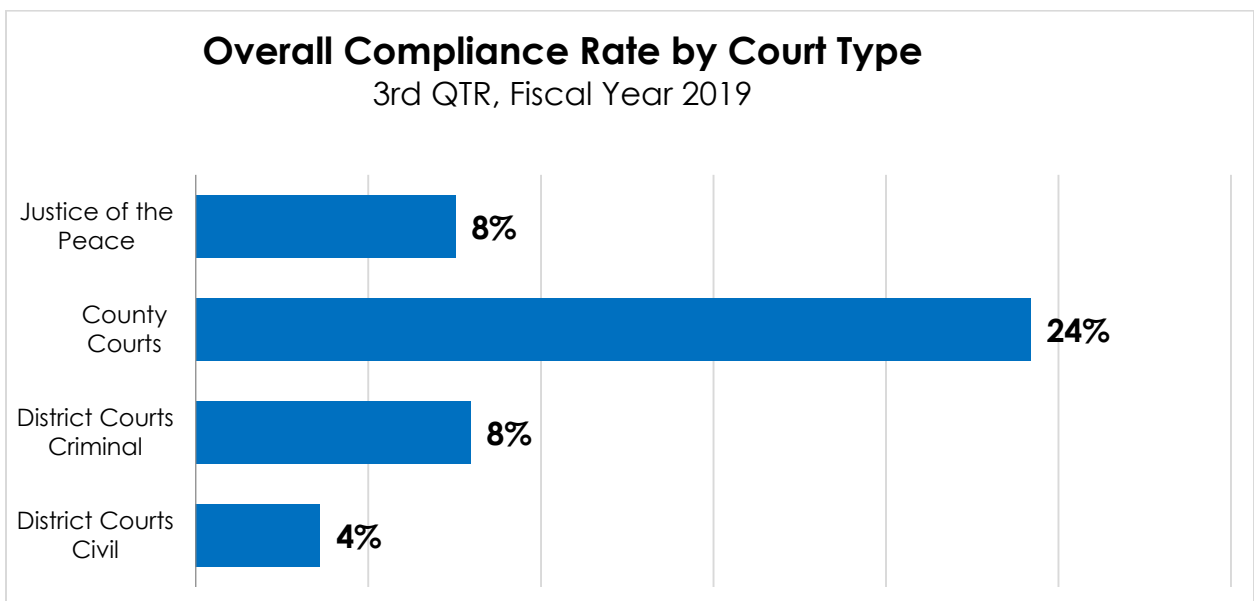
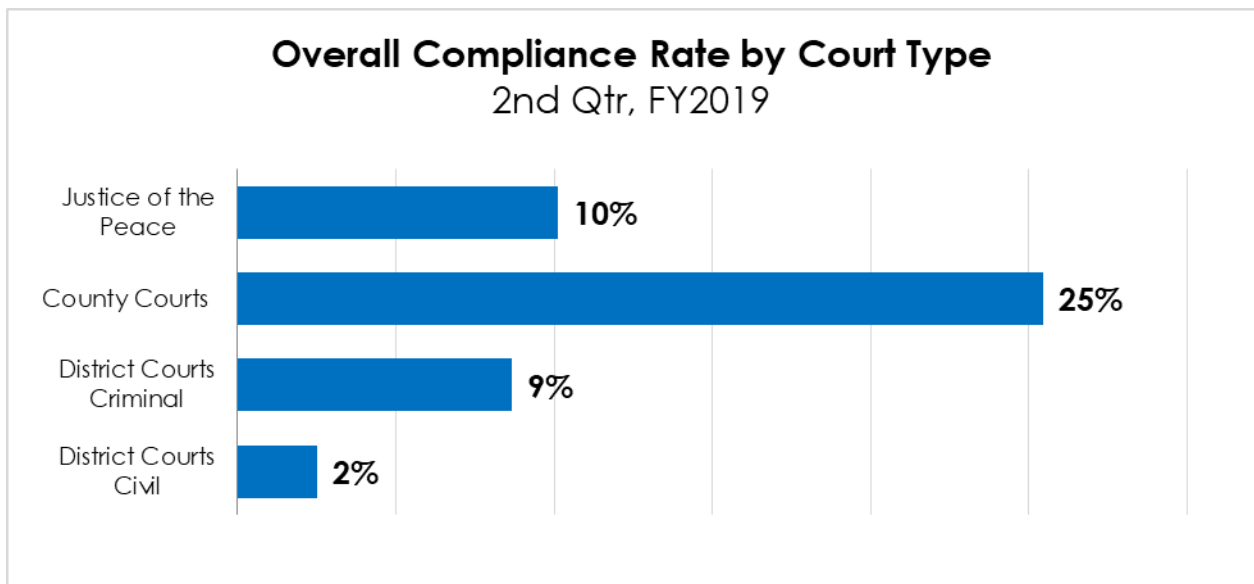
FY19 Quarter 1 Overall Fairness Index Score Justice of the Peace

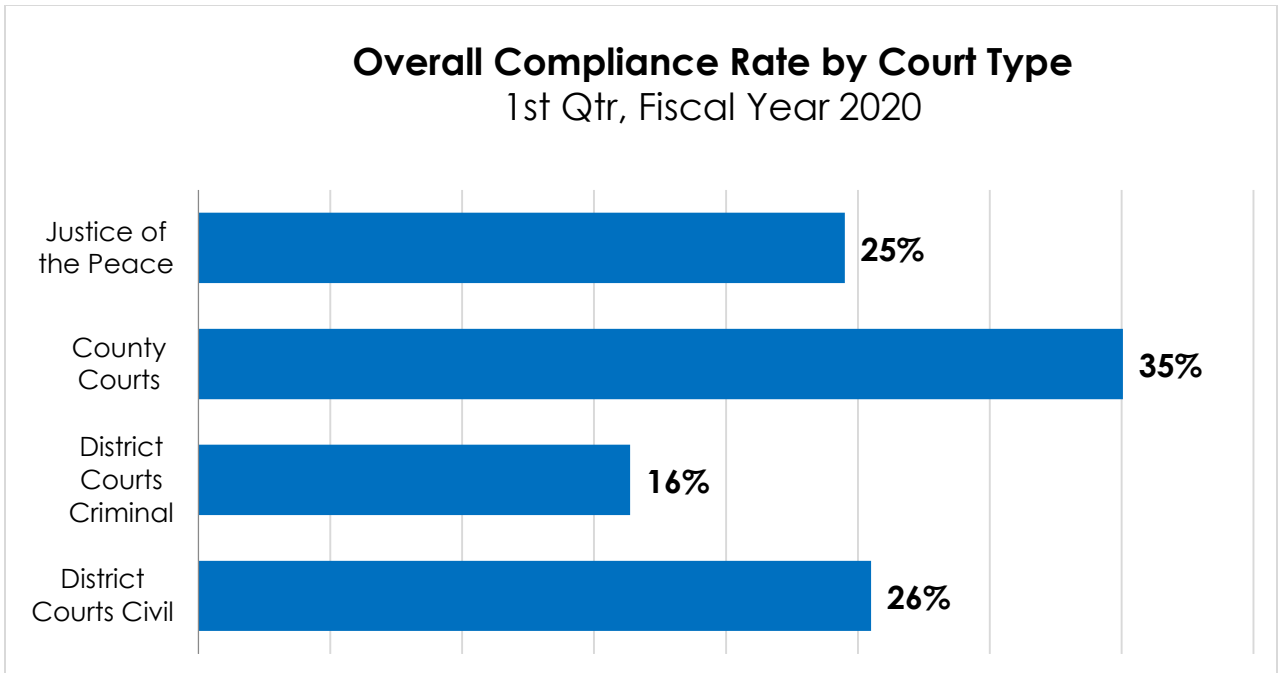
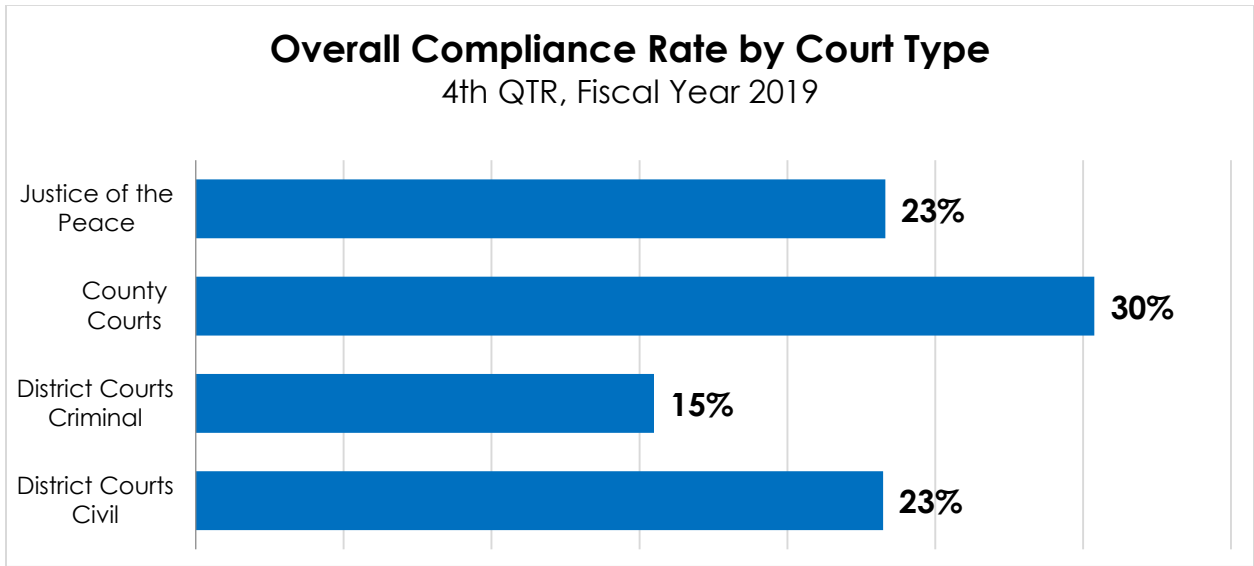


Measure 7(b): Management of Legal Financial Obligations

Definition: The percentage of cases in which legal financial obligations are fully met.

Analysis and Interpretation: Integrity and public trust in the administration of justice depend in part on how and how well court orders are observed and enforced. In the context of legal financial obligations, courts seek to manage compliance to maximize a defendant's ability to successfully meet those obligations. The focus of this measure is on the extent to which a court successfully manages the enforcement of court orders requiring payment of legal financial obligations. They include child support, civil damage awards, traffic fines, and LFOs in criminal cases. The focus is also on the percentage of cases in which defendants fully meet their legal financial obligations, and how well the court is managing enforcement of judicial orders and ensuring successful compliance with legal financial obligations imposed by those orders.



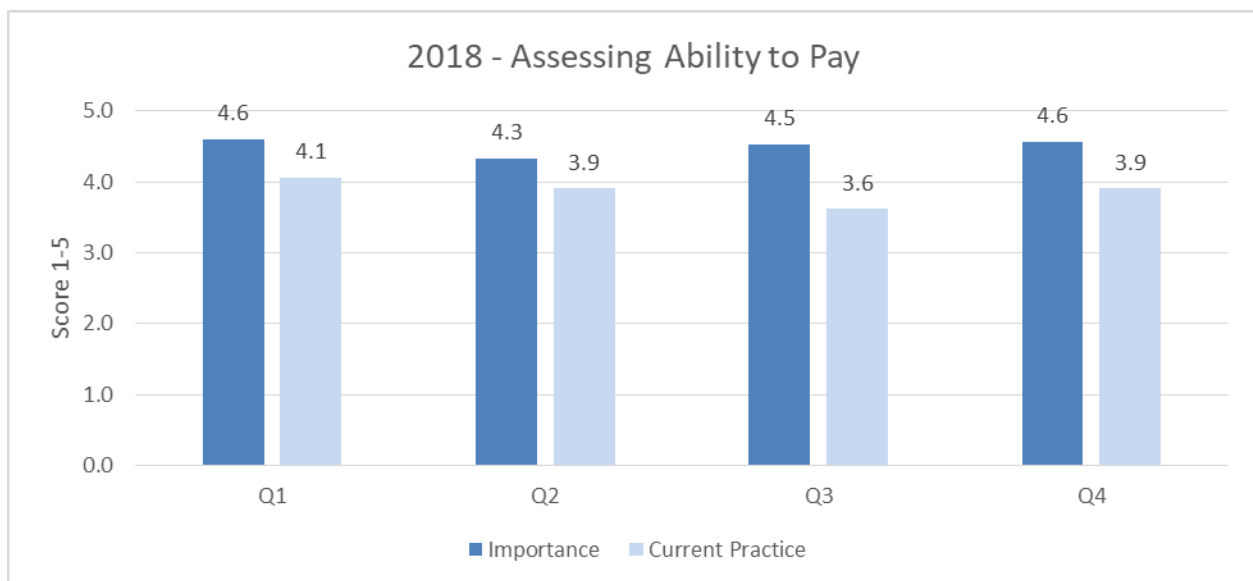


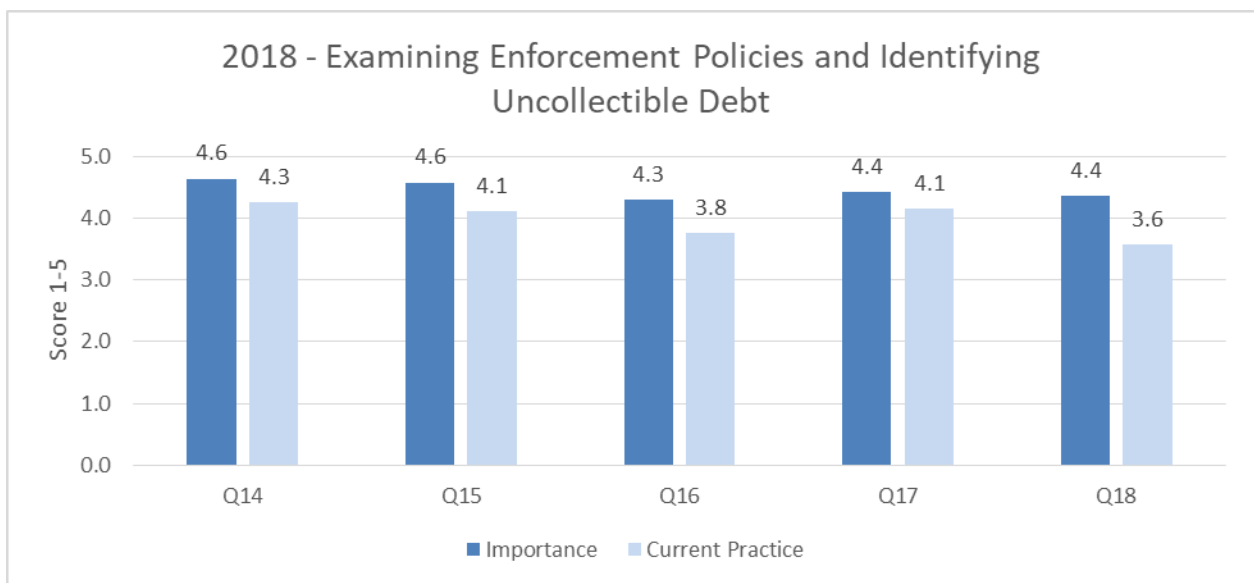
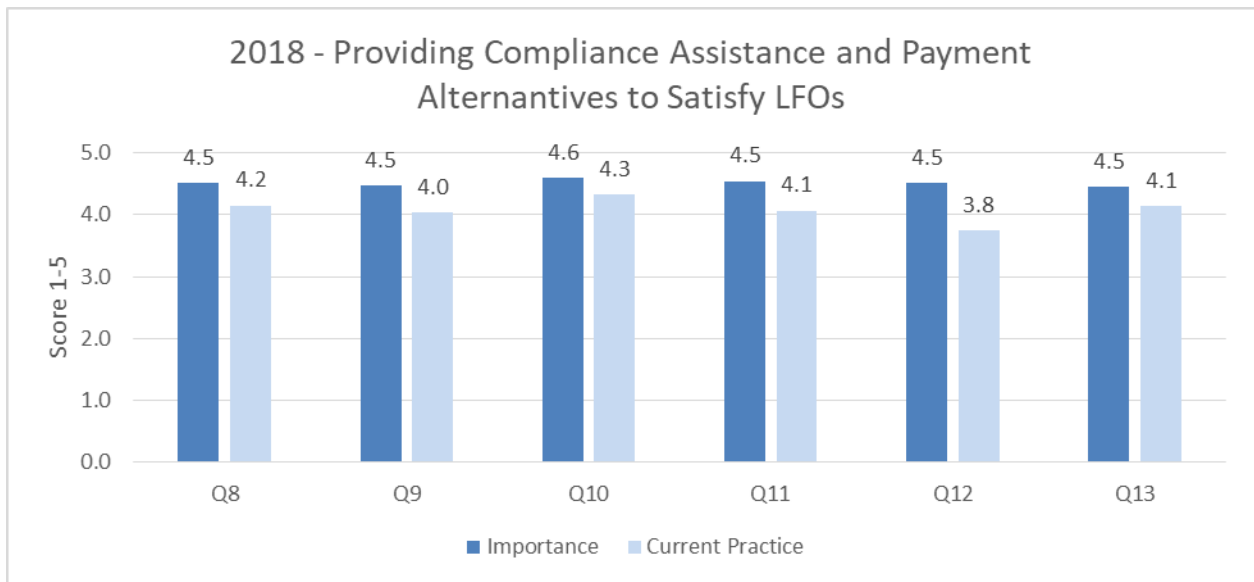
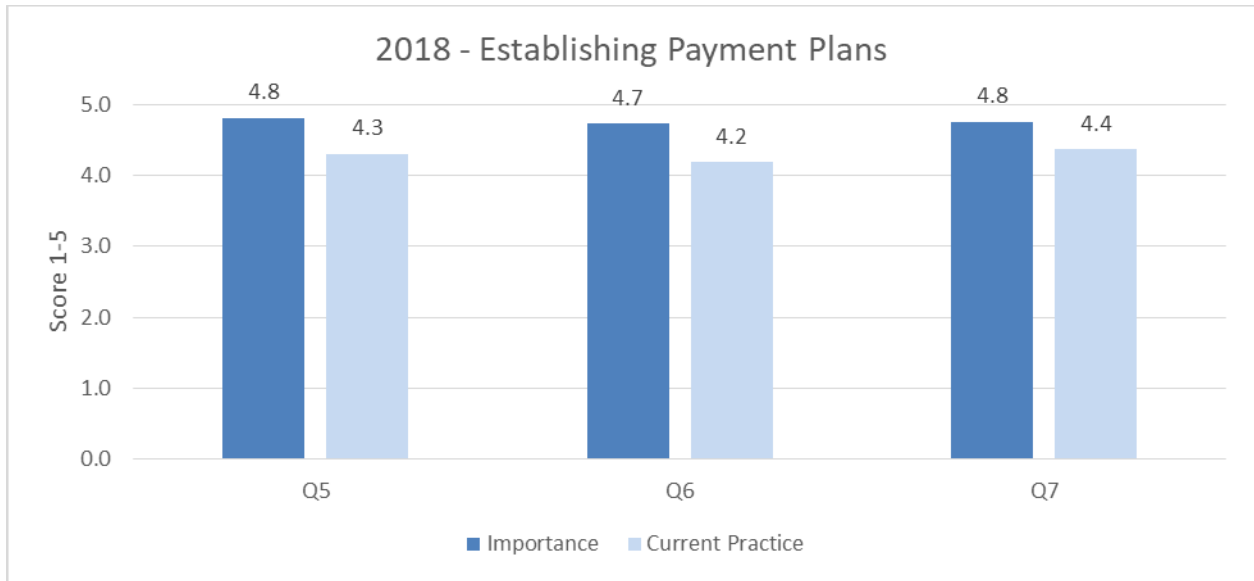


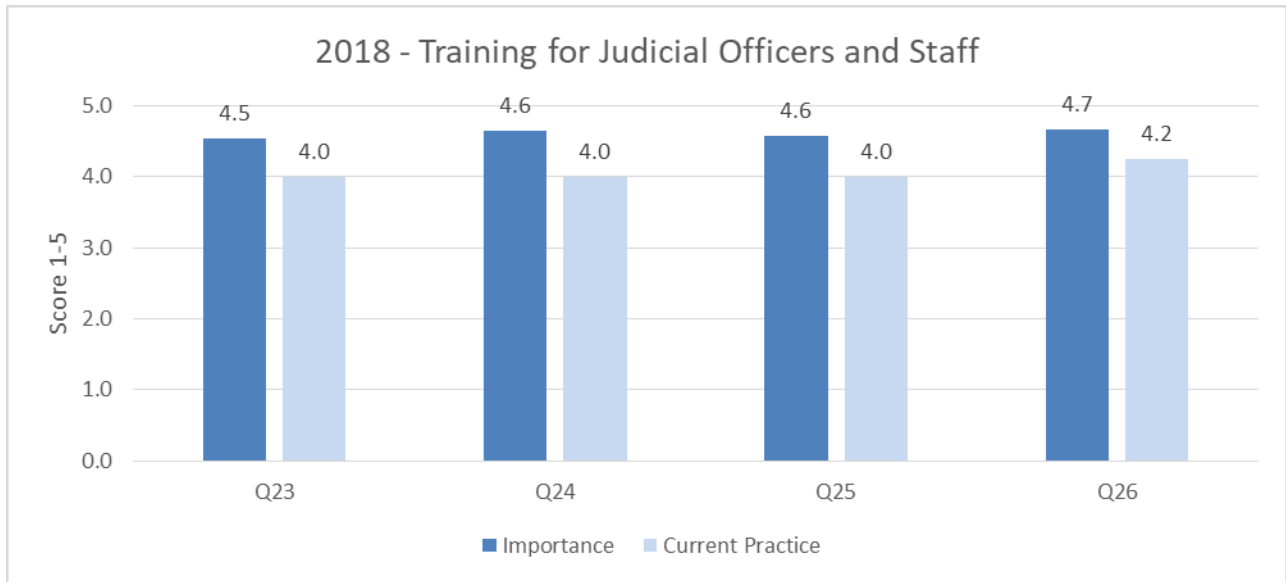
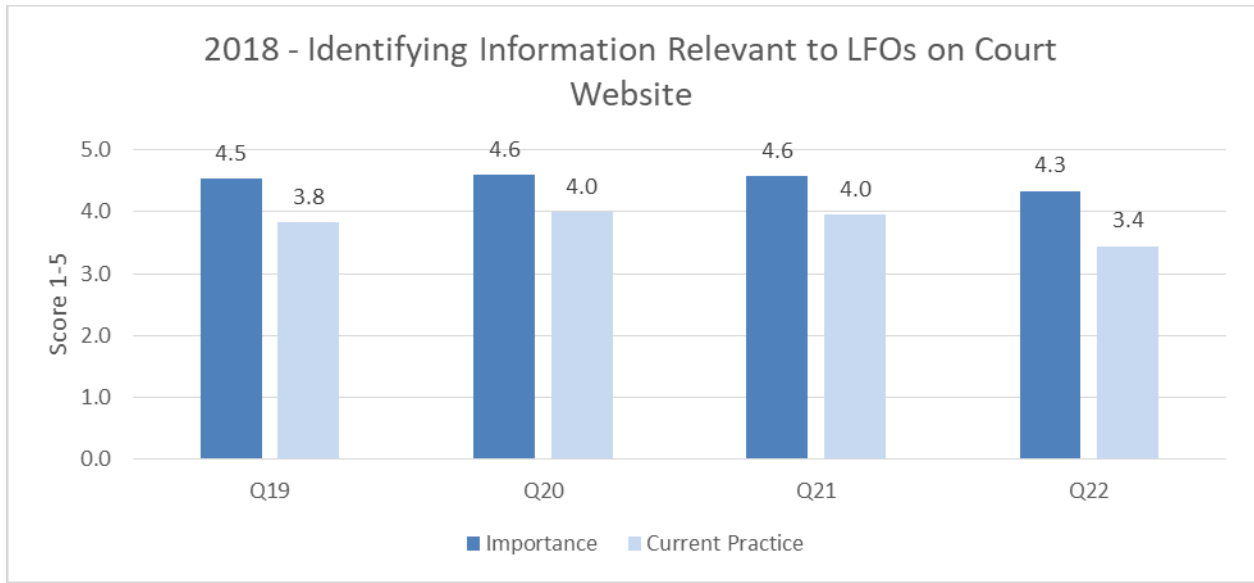
Measure 7(c): Fair Practices for Legal Financial Obligations

Definition: Ratings by judicial officers, court administrators, and court staff on the importance of practices used by the court to determine, monitor, and enforce compliance by defendants with legal financial obligations (LFOs).

Analysis and Interpretation: Using a short annual survey, this measure provides a method of self-assessment for court personnel to evaluate the utility of their current processes and gauge the importance of incorporating additional recognized good practices to enhance the defendant compliance with LFOs. **Dates of survey: March 2, 2018 – March 29, 2018 The County is currently working on the 2019 survey.**







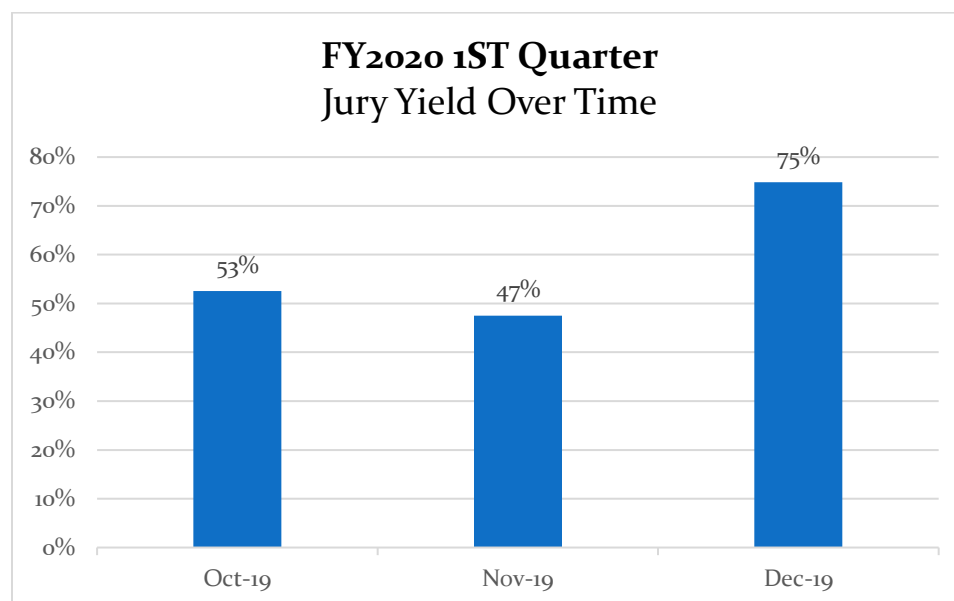


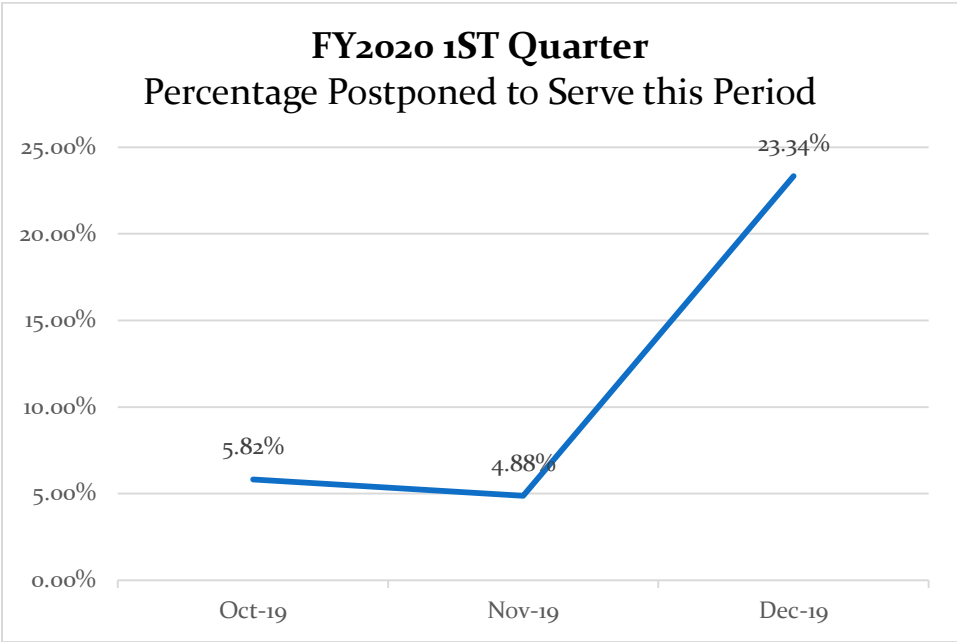
Measure 8: Effective Use of Jurors

Definition: *Juror Yield* is the number of citizens selected for jury service who are qualified and available to serve, expressed as a percentage of the total number of prospective jurors summoned. *Juror Utilization* is the rate at which qualified and available jurors are used at least once in trial or voir dire, expressed as a percentage of the total number of qualified and available jurors (yield).

Analysis and Interpretation: The objective of this measure is to minimize the amount of effort expended to summon and qualify prospective jurors and to maximize the rate at which they are used to select juries. The following graphs are displayed below.

1. A graph chart showing the **Juror Yield over Time**, in percentage. A commonly used goal for yield is 5 percent or higher, a value demonstrated to be realistic in many well-managed courts.
2. **Juror Percentage Postponed**
3. **Jury Utilization** helps maximize the rate at which the qualified and available jurors are used to select juries. By implication, this measure minimizes the number of unused jurors (jurors who are qualified and available, but told not to report for jury service, not sent to a courtroom for jury selection, or not worn, challenged or excused during jury selection. The County is currently working to post this information.







Measure 9: Court Employee Satisfaction

Definition: Ratings of court employees assessing the quality of work environment and relations between staff and management.

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

The County of El Paso is currently working on completing this measure.

The results of the survey will be provided to County Administration/Management.



Measure 10: Cost per Case

Definition: The average cost of processing a single case, by case type.

Analysis and Interpretation: A primary responsibility of courts is efficient processing of cases. Monitoring cost per case, from year to year, provides a practical means to evaluate existing case processing practices and to improve court operations. Cost per case forges a direct connection between how much is spent and what is accomplished. This measure provides important insight into the management of a court's limited resources. Taken into account are total court expenditures, case dispositions by major case type and a complete inventory of all judicial officers and court staff.

The County of El Paso is currently working on completing this measure.



Measure 11: Cost per Disposition

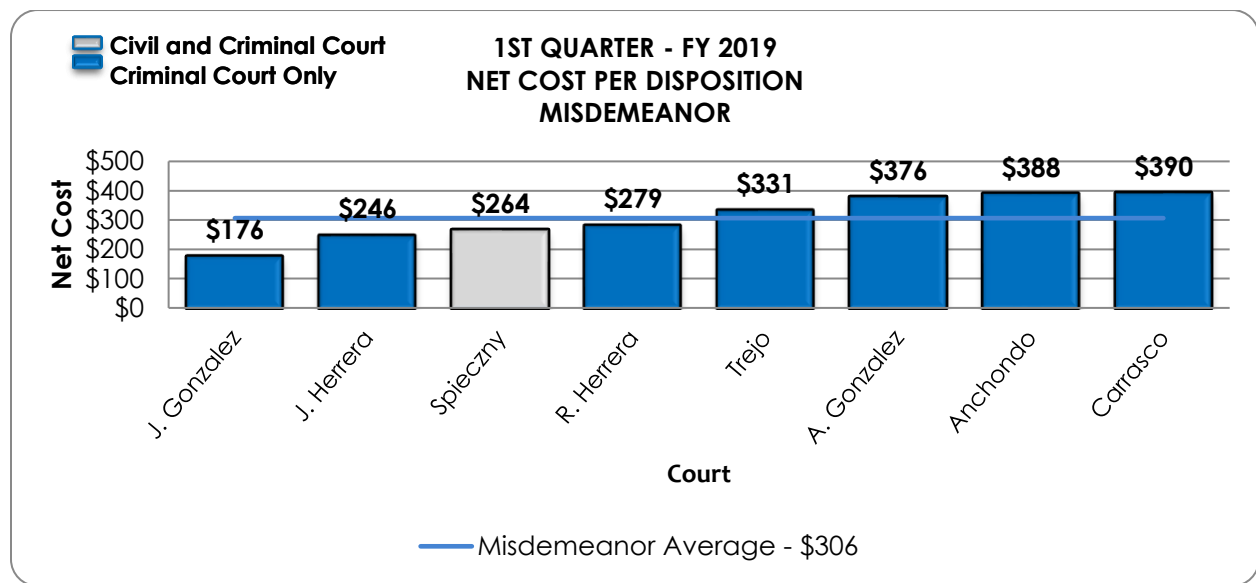
Definition: The net cost of disposing of a single case.

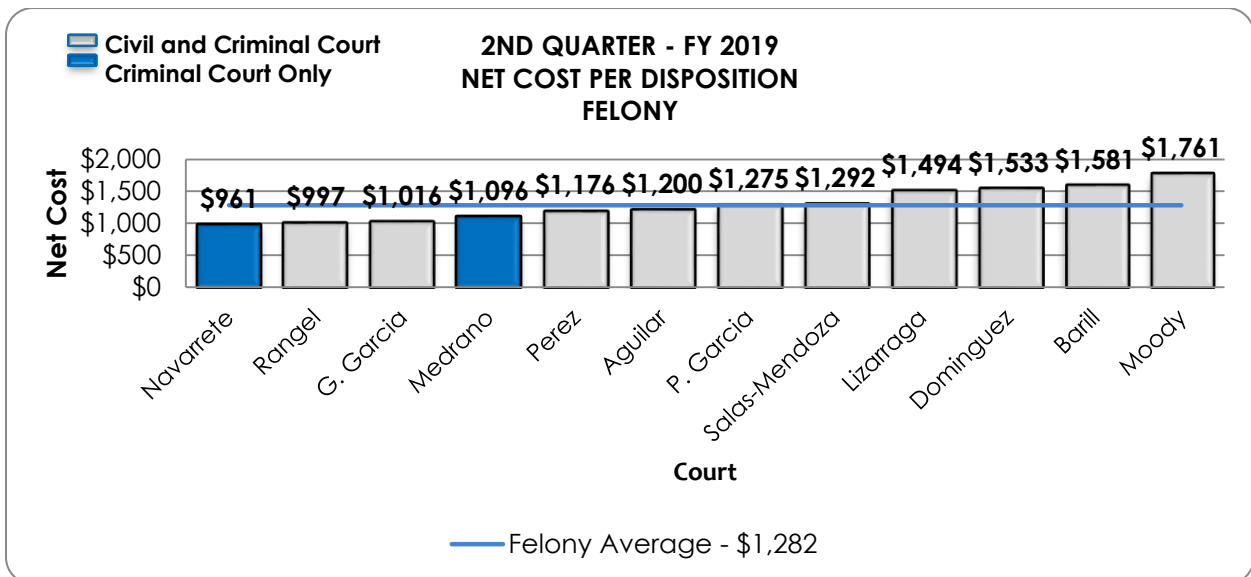
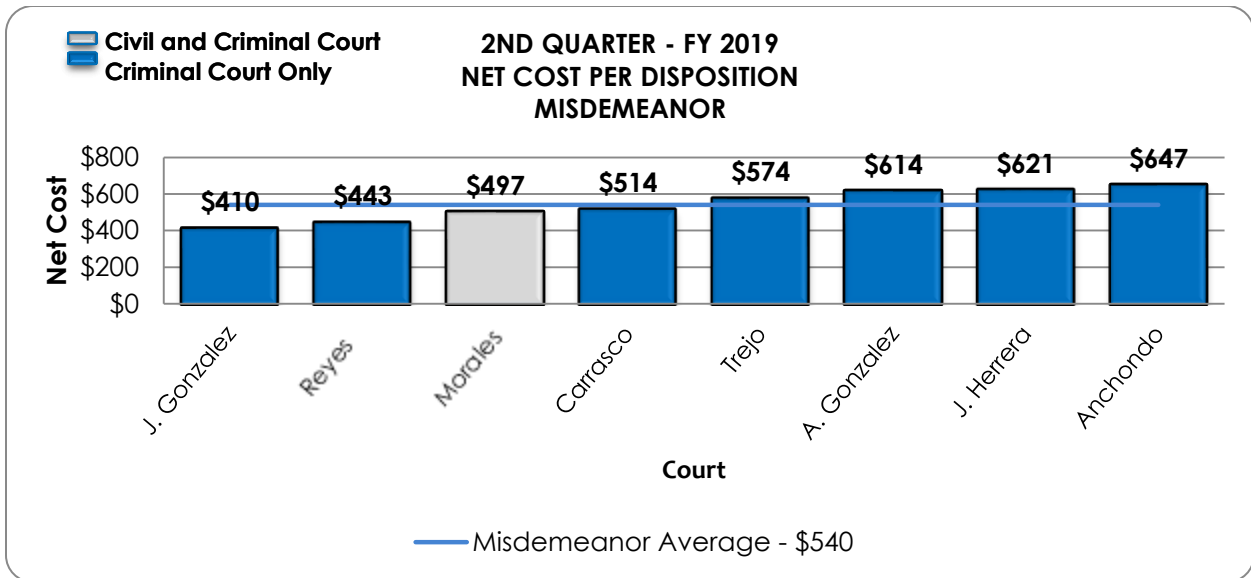
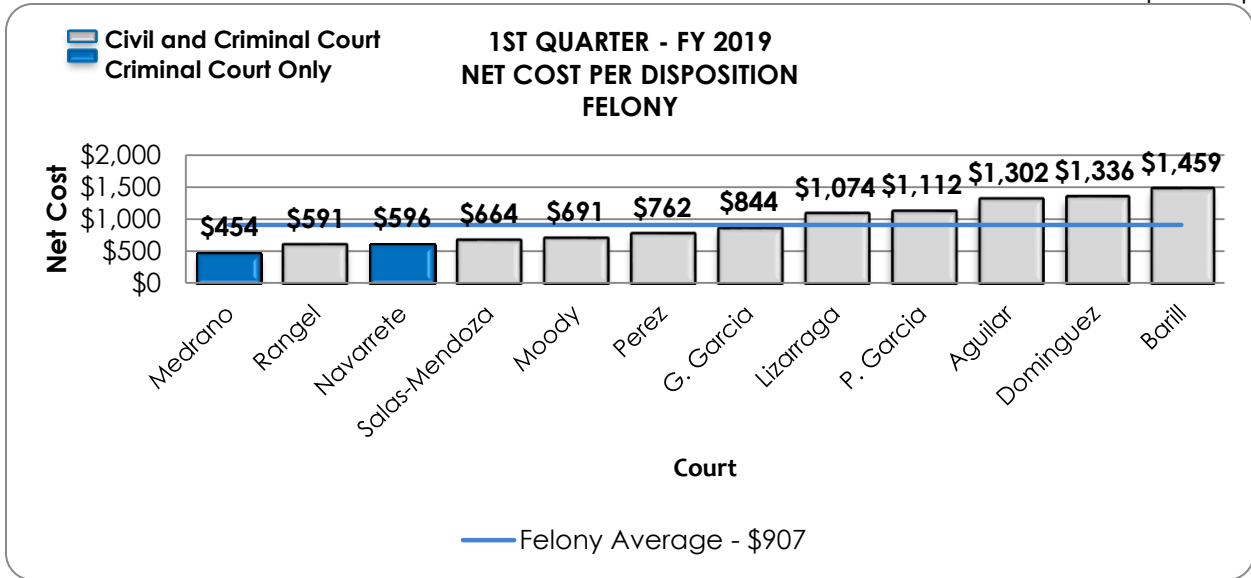
Analysis and Interpretation: The following graph and table show a court by court comparison of Cost per Disposition for Indigent Defense. The graphs show a court by court comparison of Cost per Disposition as well as Net Cost per Disposition by quarter.

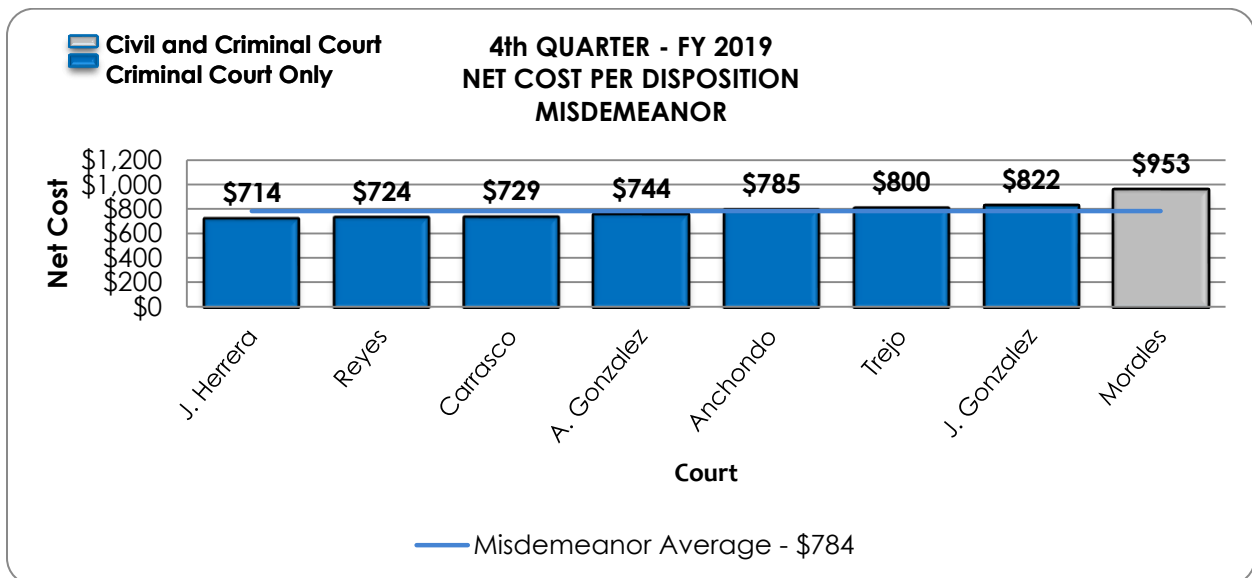
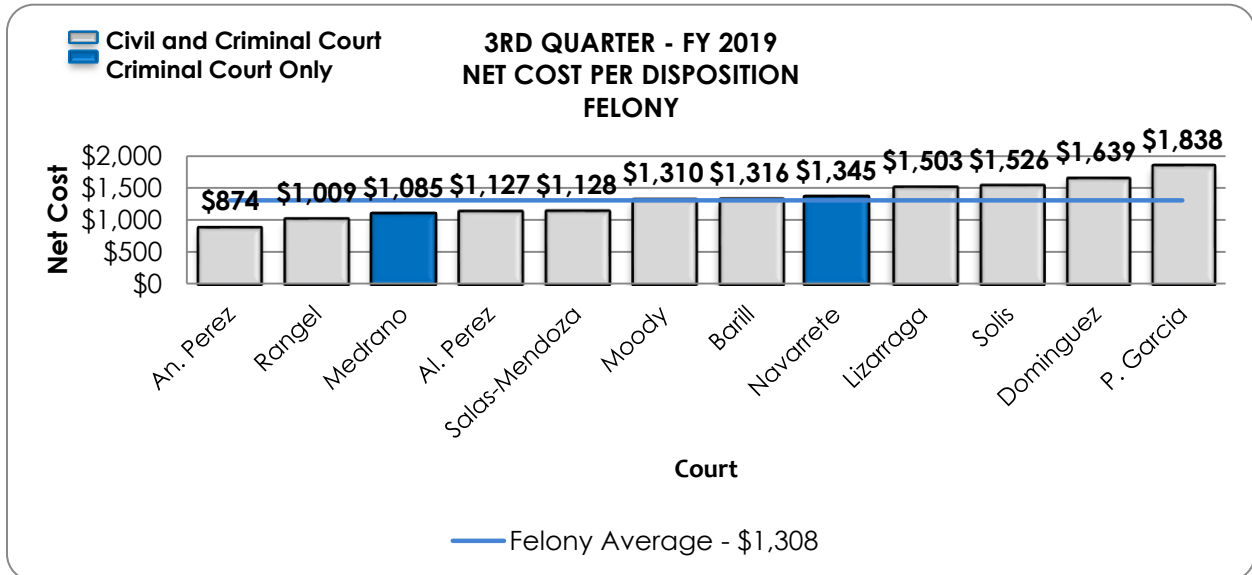
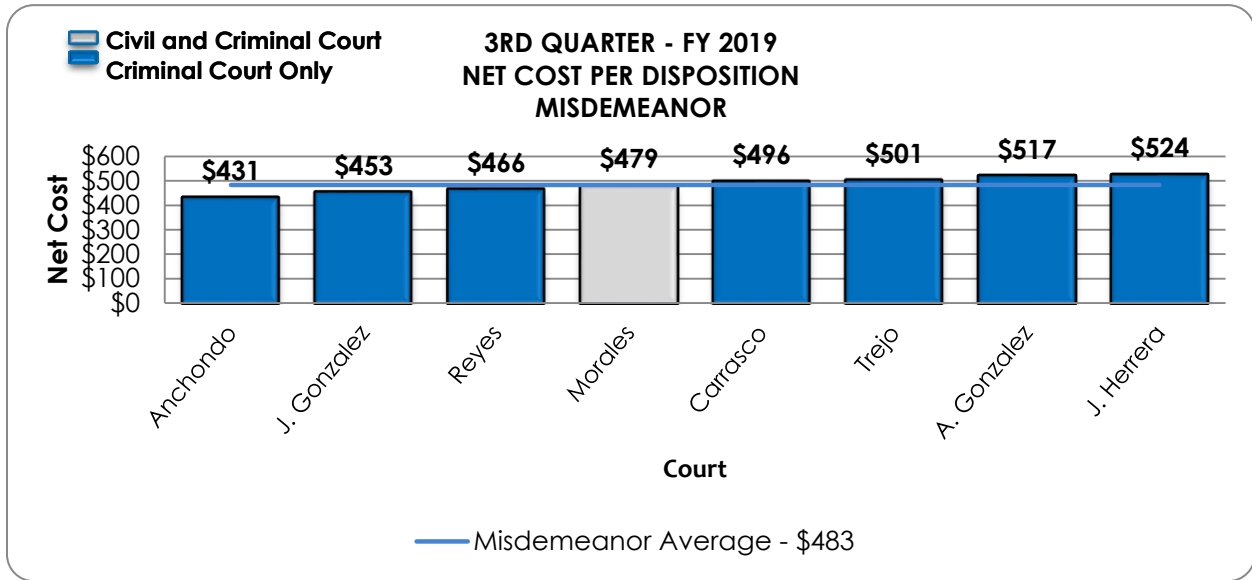
Differences in the net cost per disposition are mostly explained by the differences in the revenue collection and in the number of dispositions of the type that generate fees. For example, the defendant in case dismissal is not assessed fees.

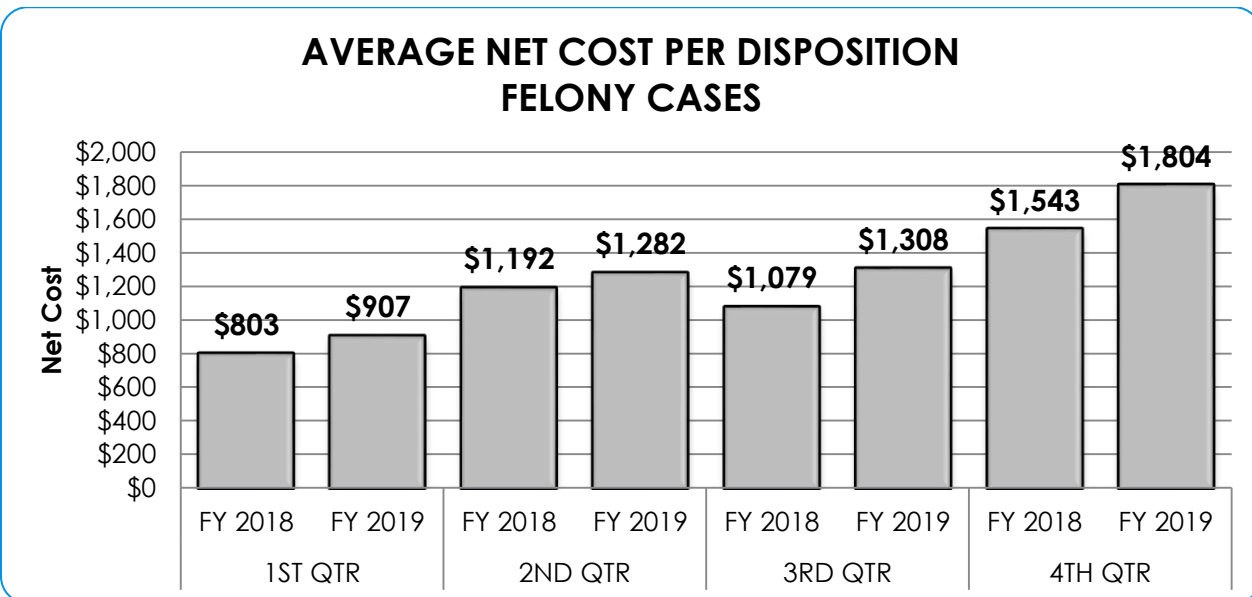
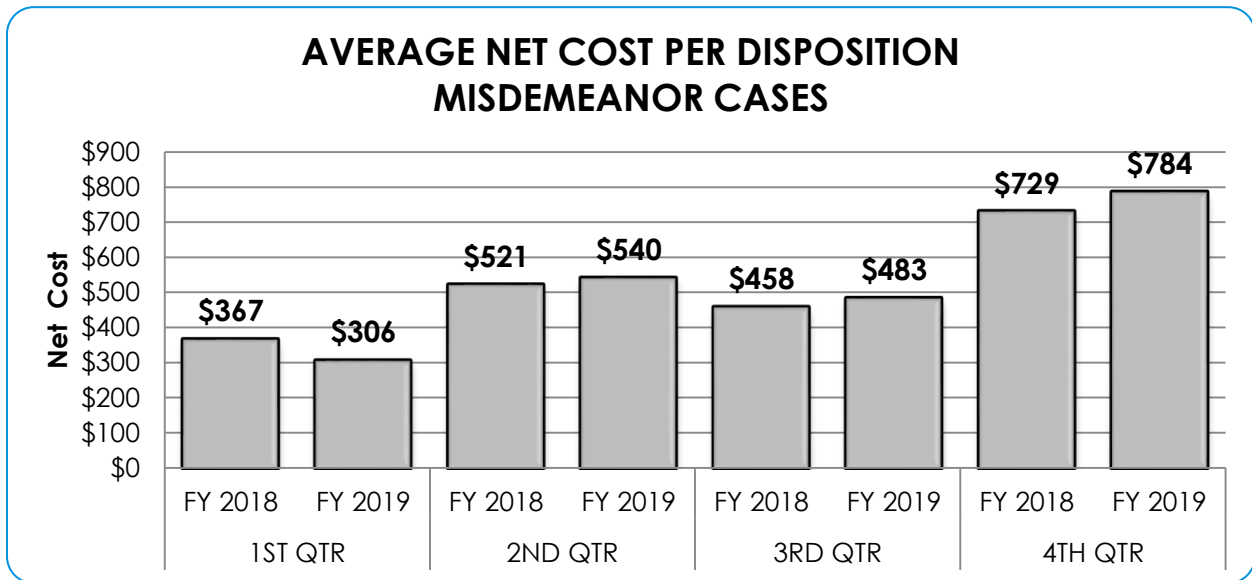
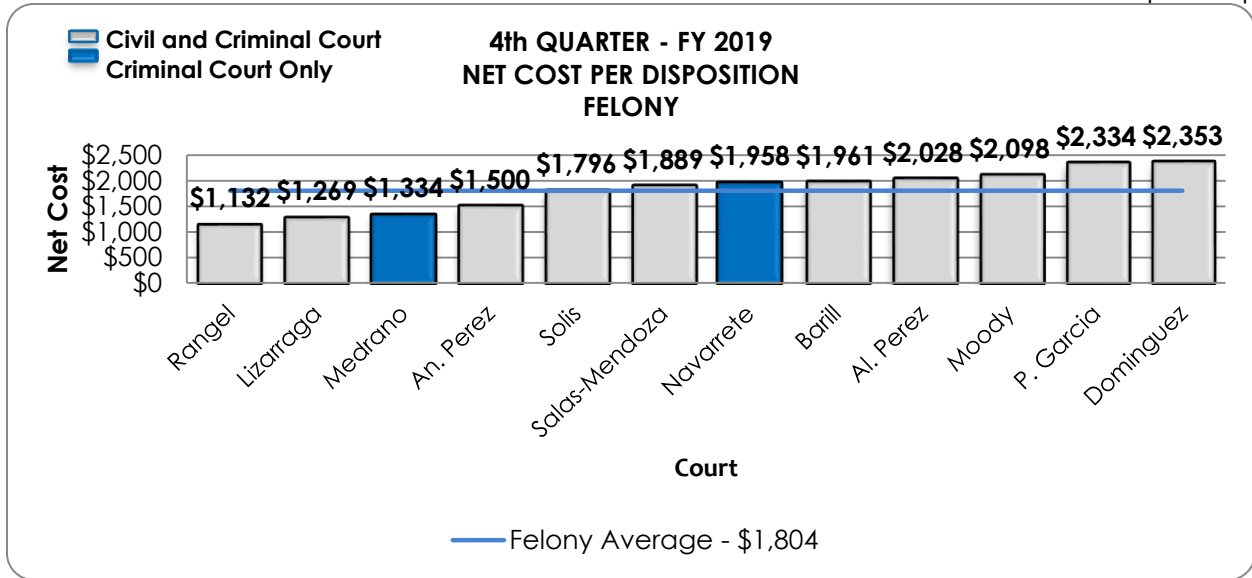
COURT/JUDGE LISTING

Net Cost per Disposition











Measure 12: Jail Bed Days

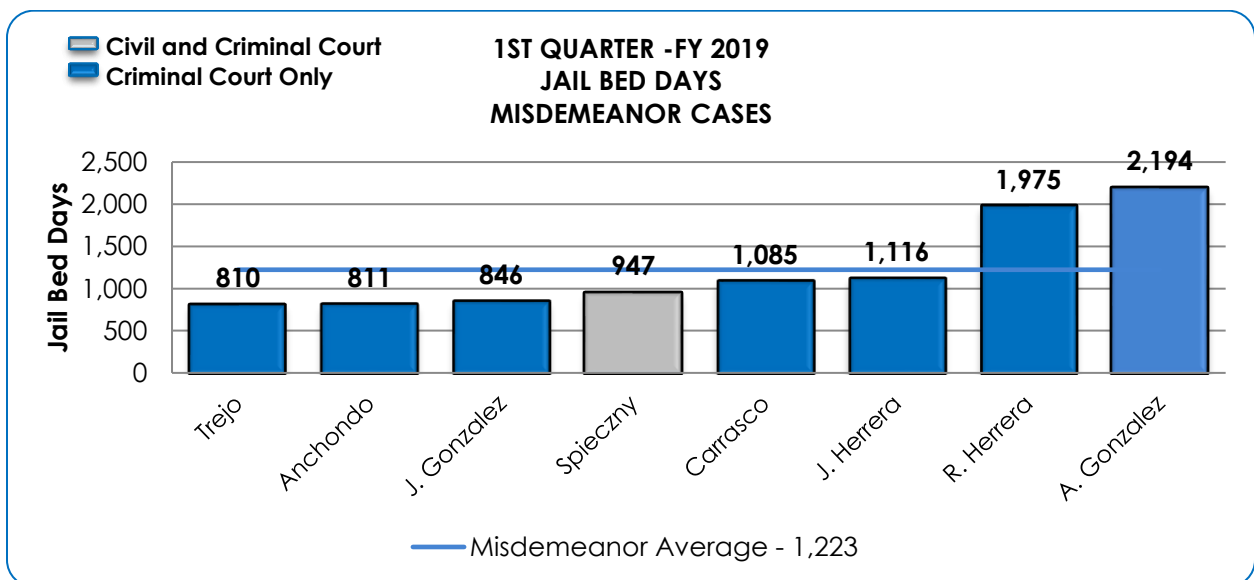
Definition: The number of jail bed days consumed.

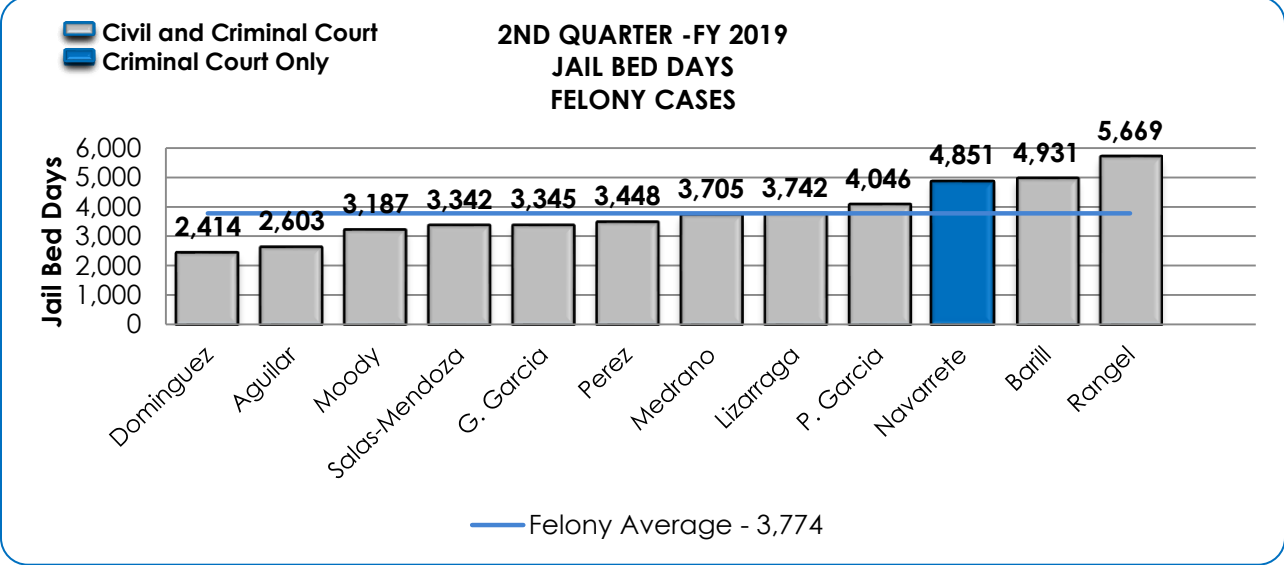
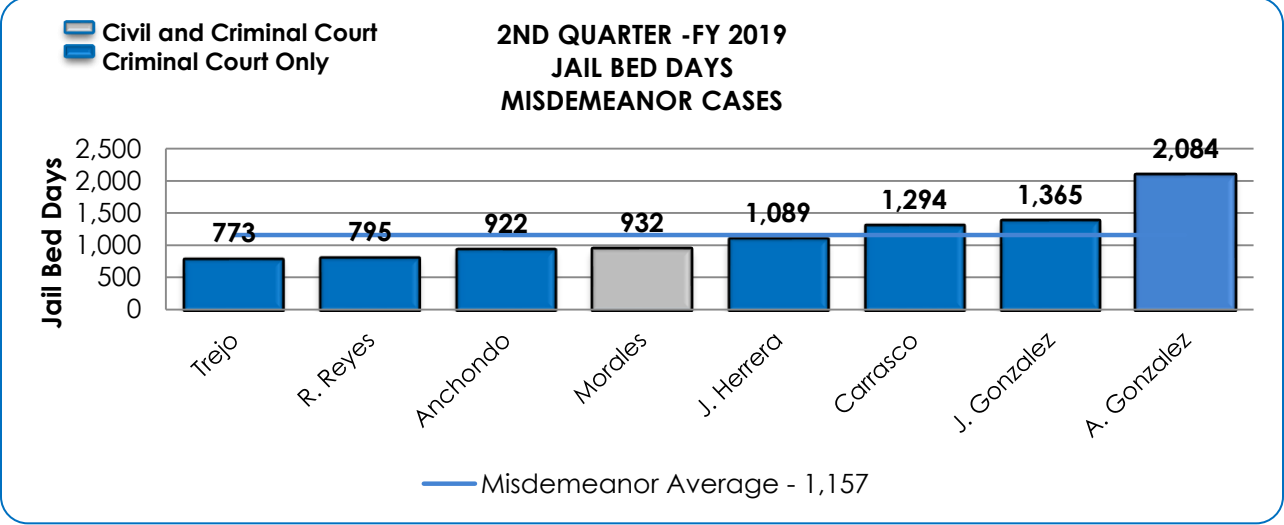
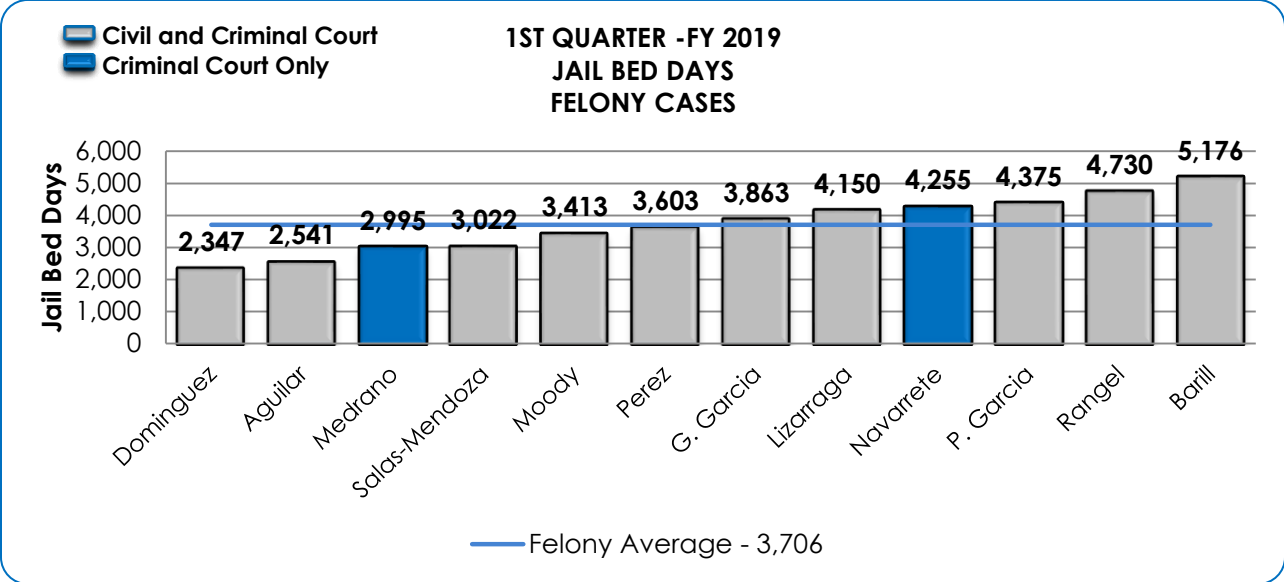
Several graphs are displayed below:

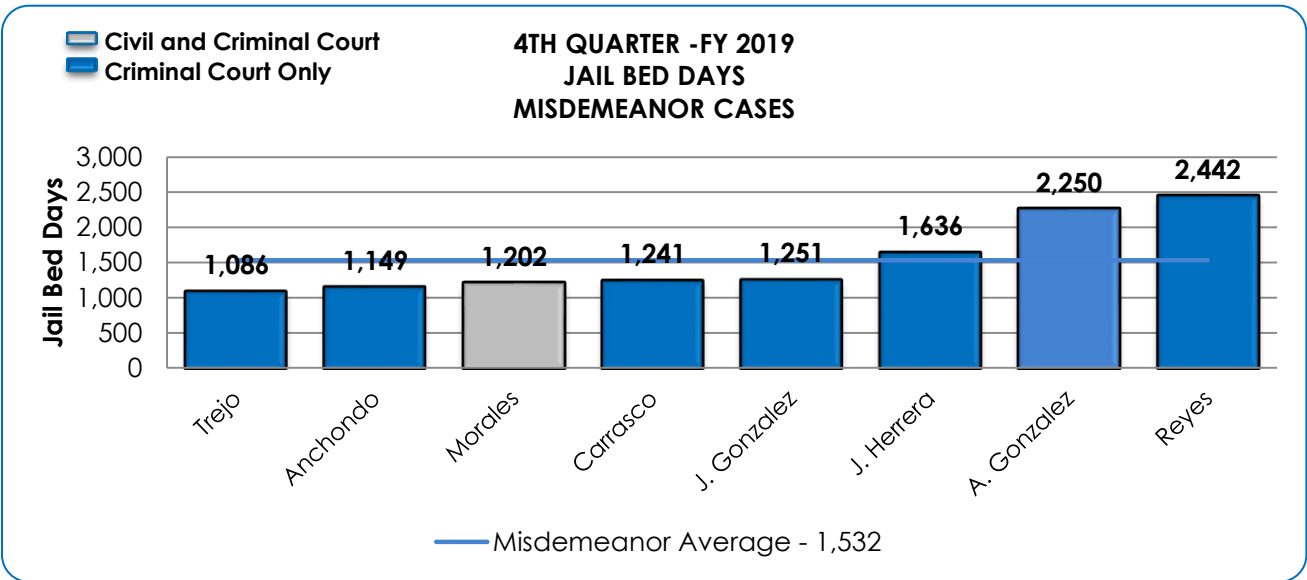
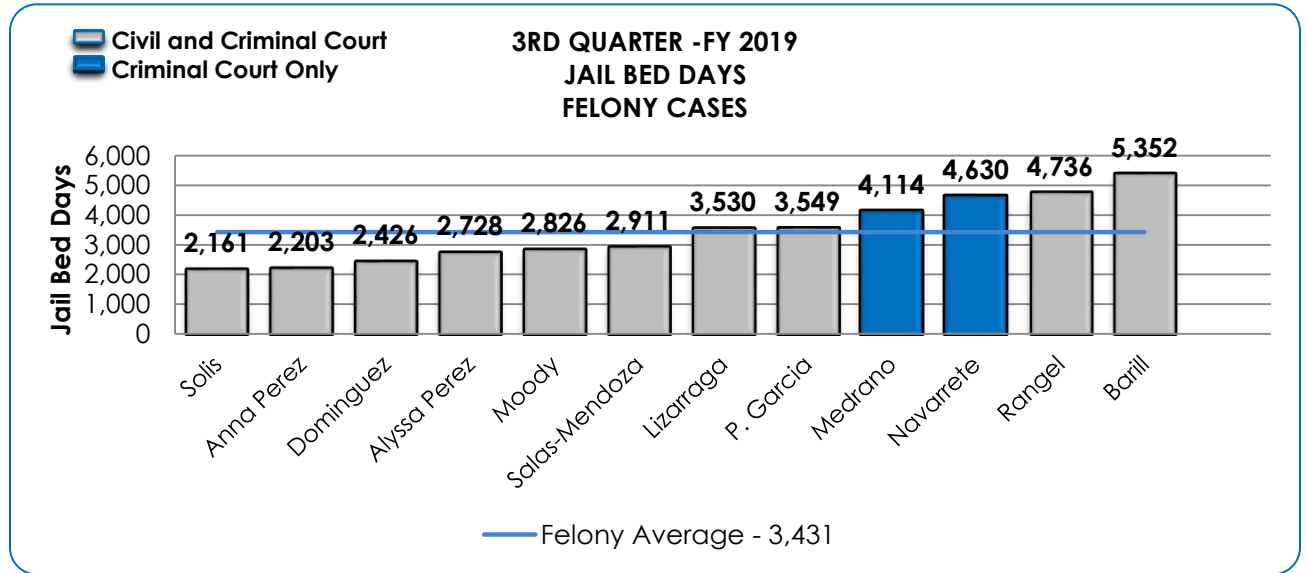
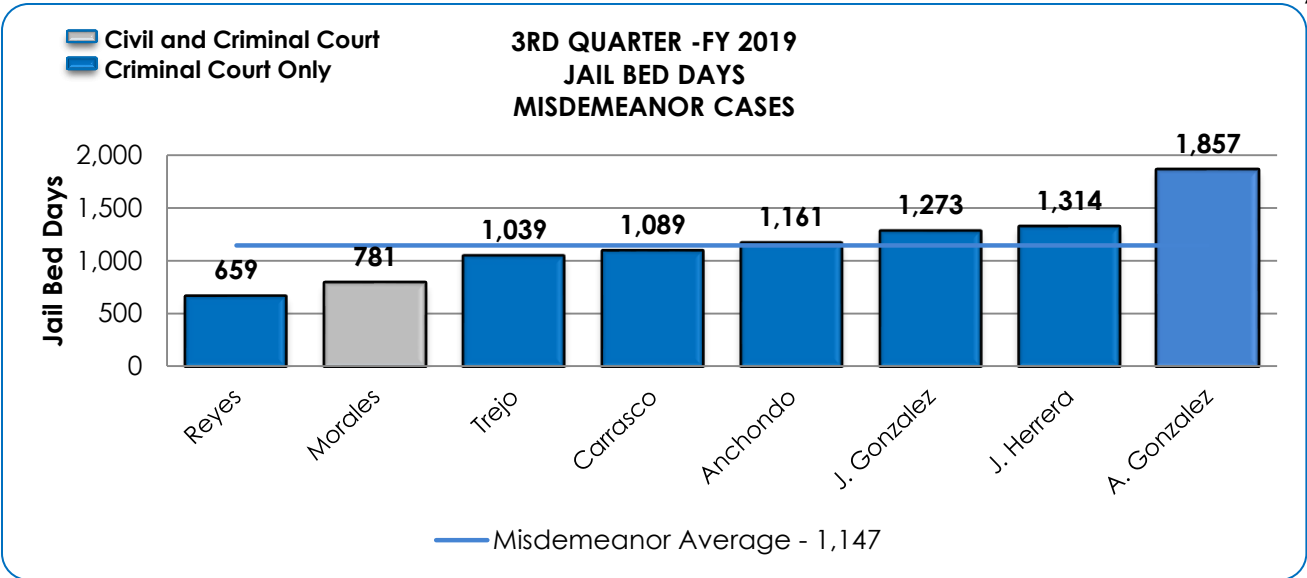
1. The first set of charts below show a court by court comparison of Jail Bed Days from the least to the greatest number of jail bed days as well as the number of jail bed days consumed court wide for each of the last two quarters.
2. The second set of charts below shows the average length of stay for from the least to greatest as well as the average length of stay for the last two quarters.

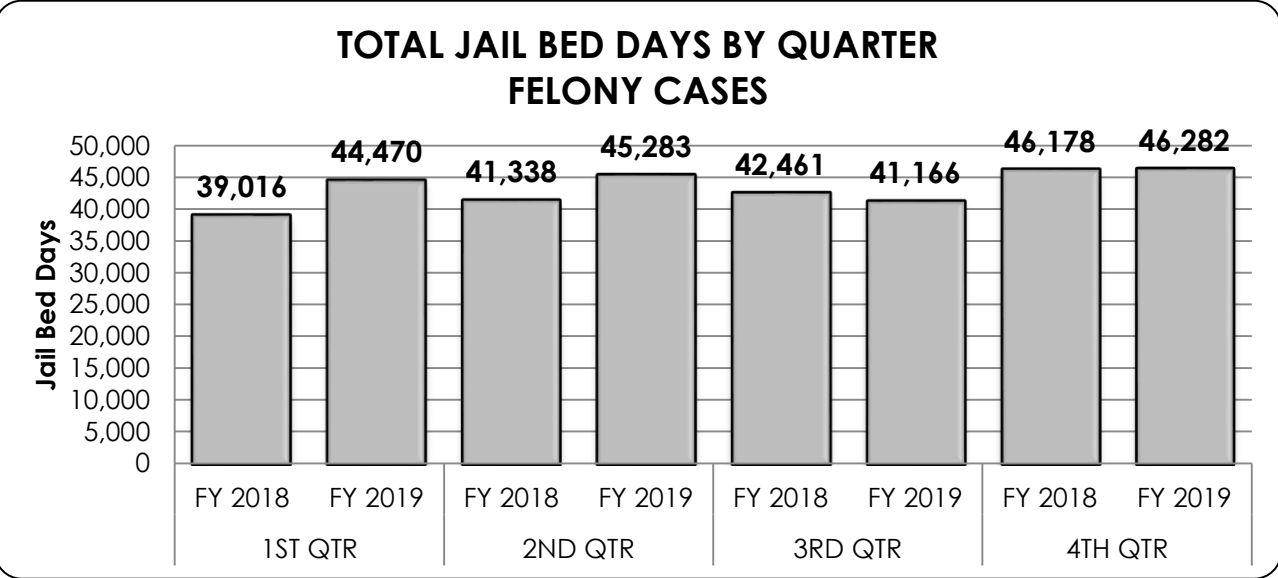
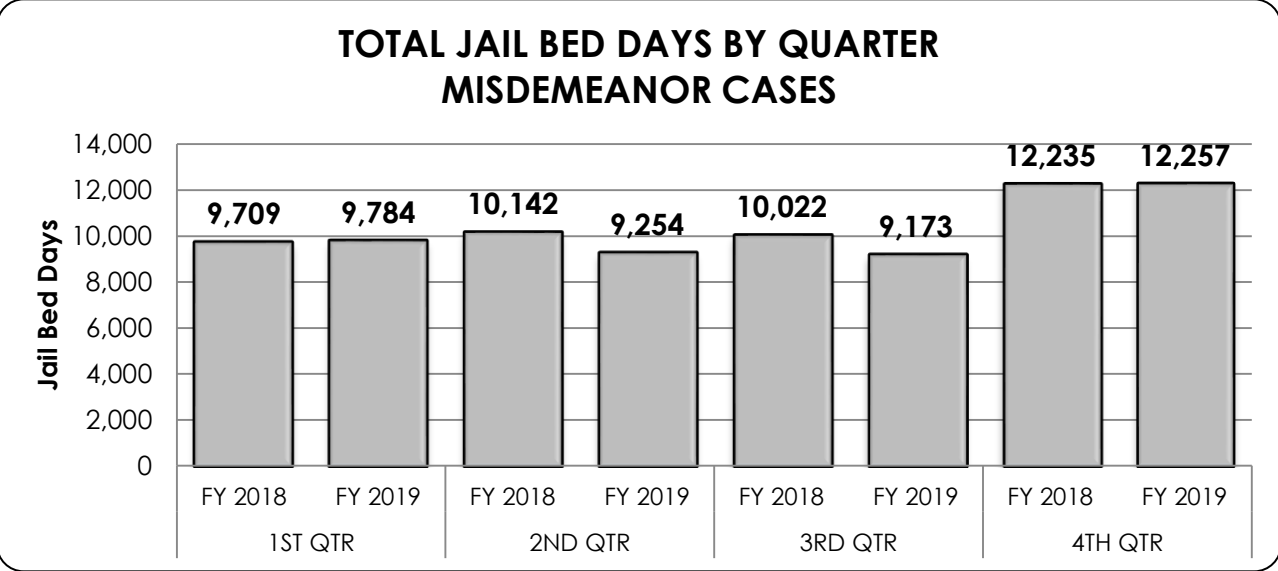
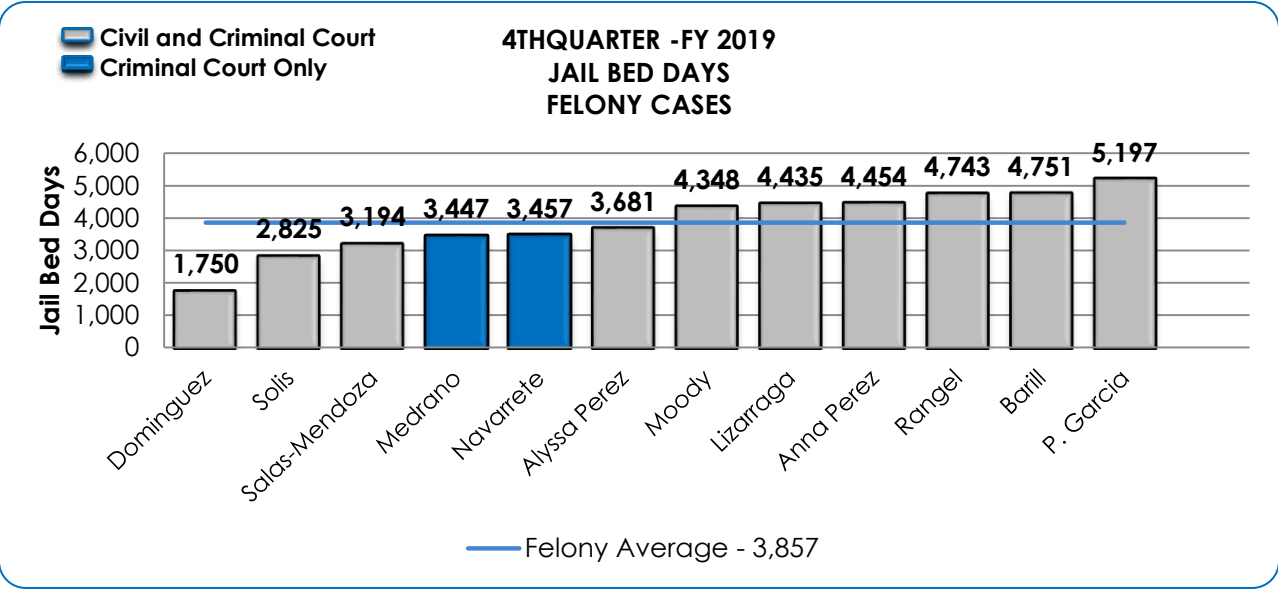


Jail Bed Days



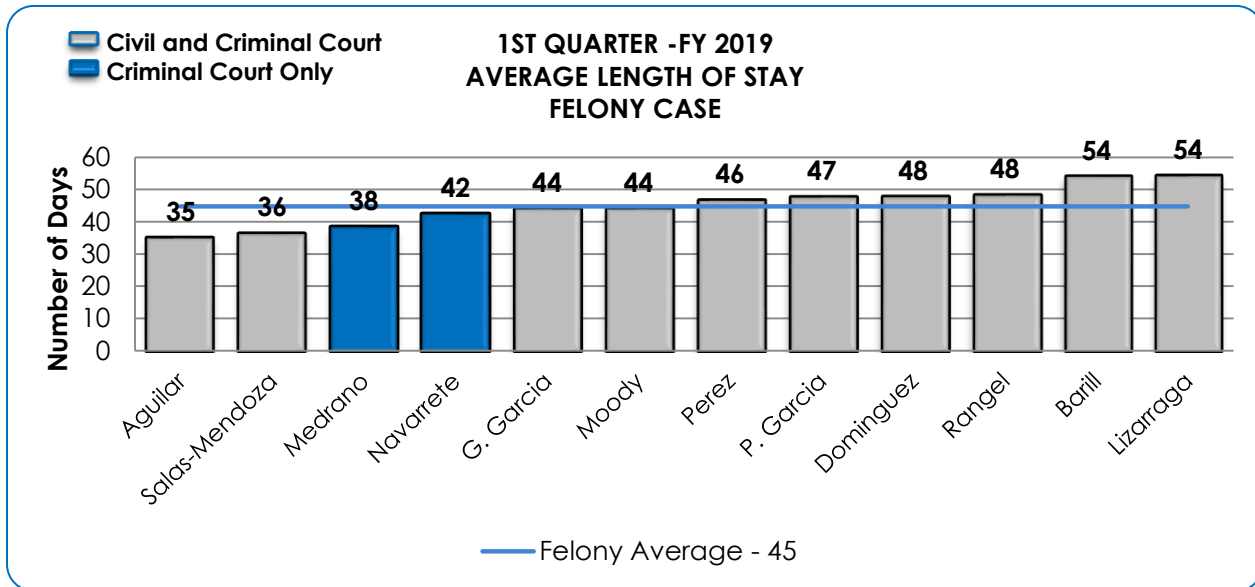
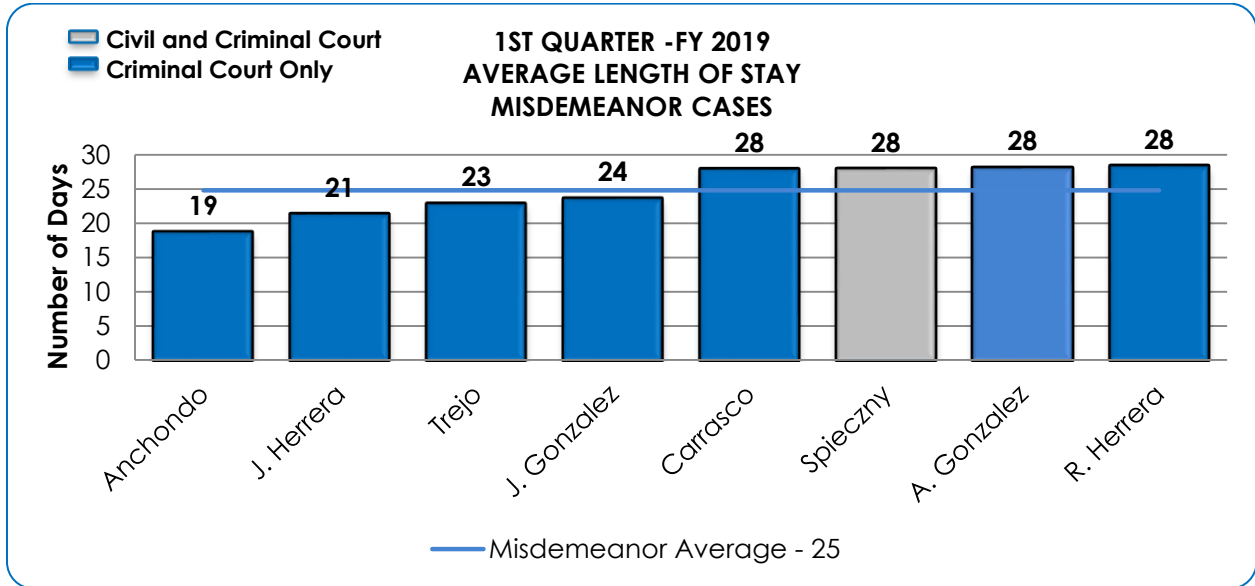


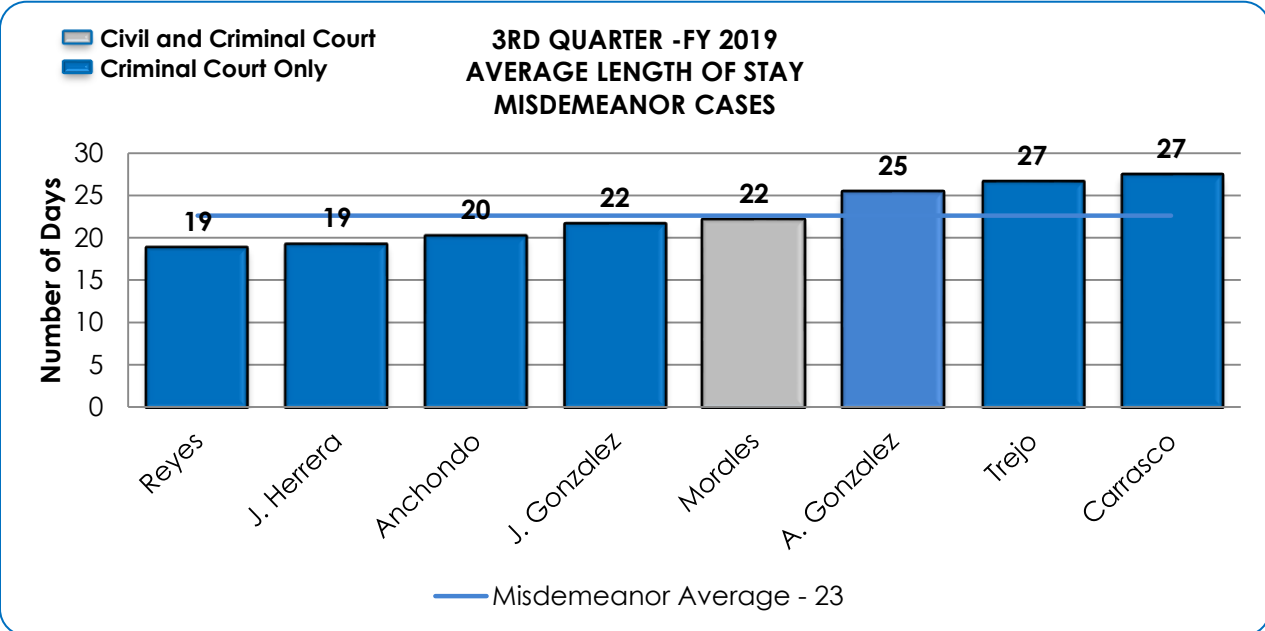
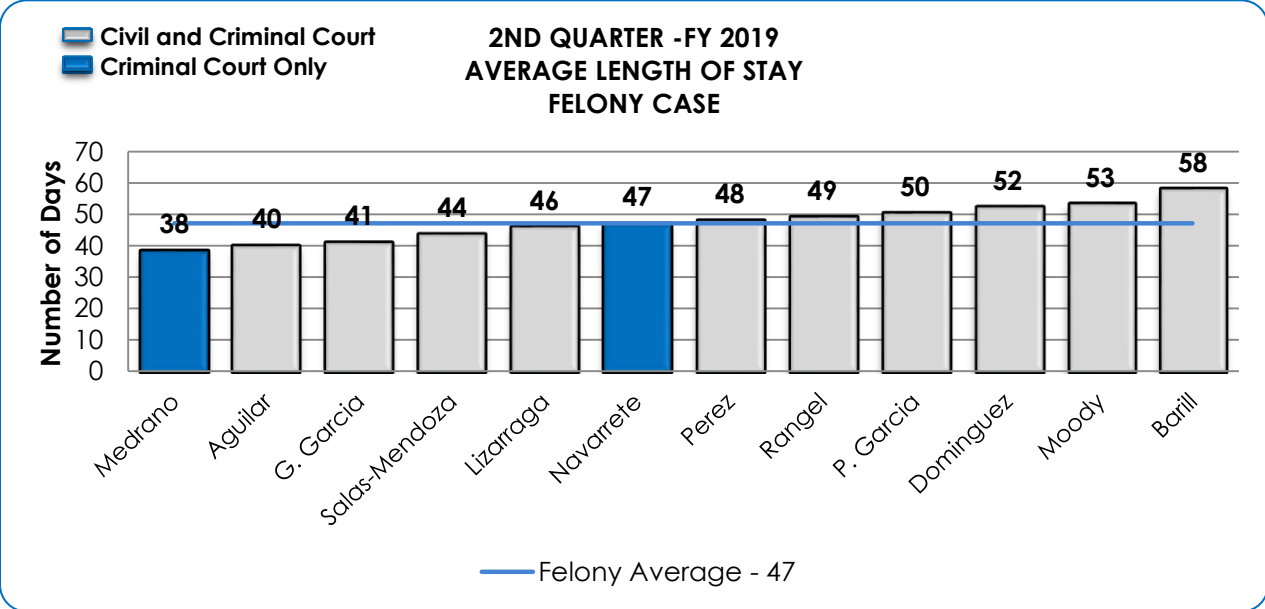
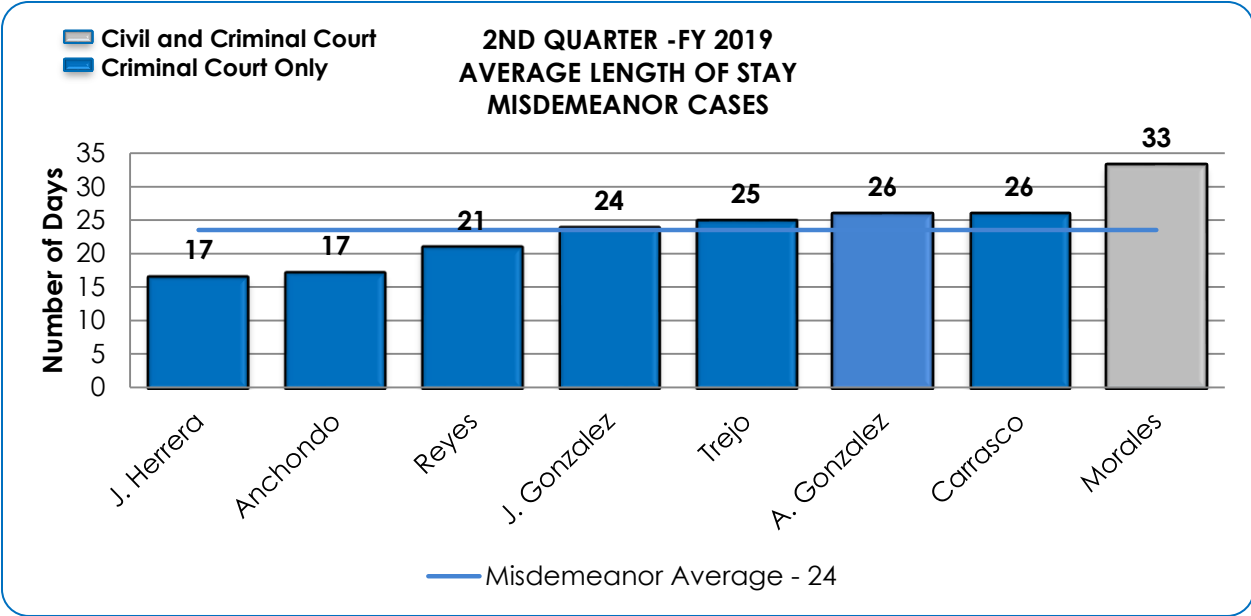


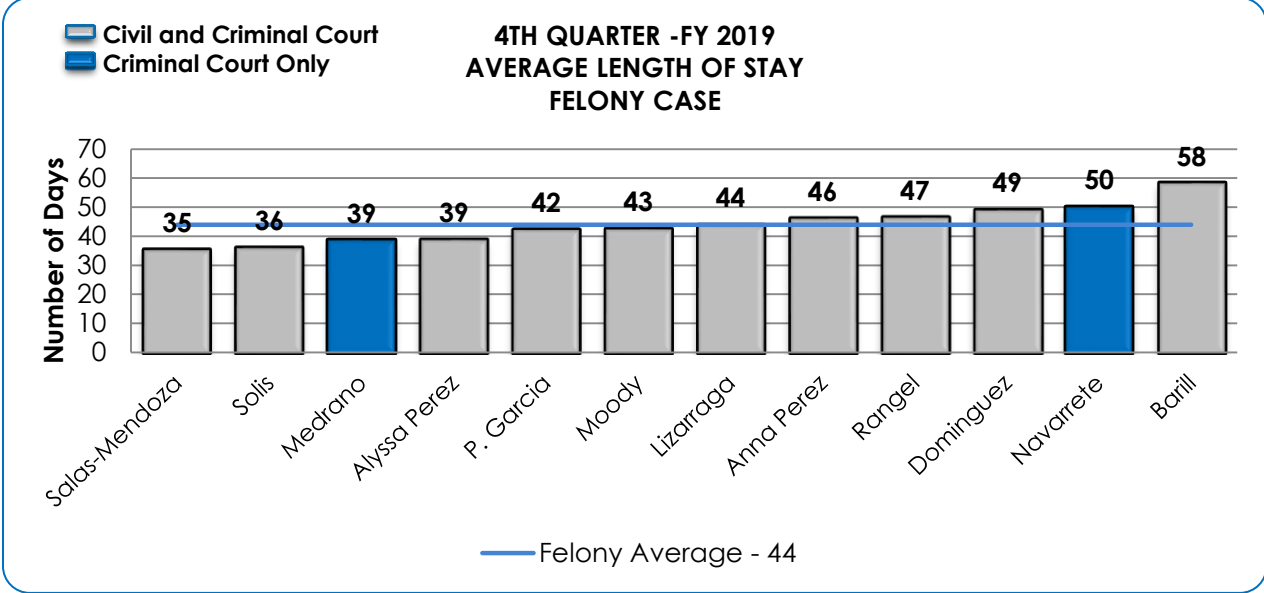
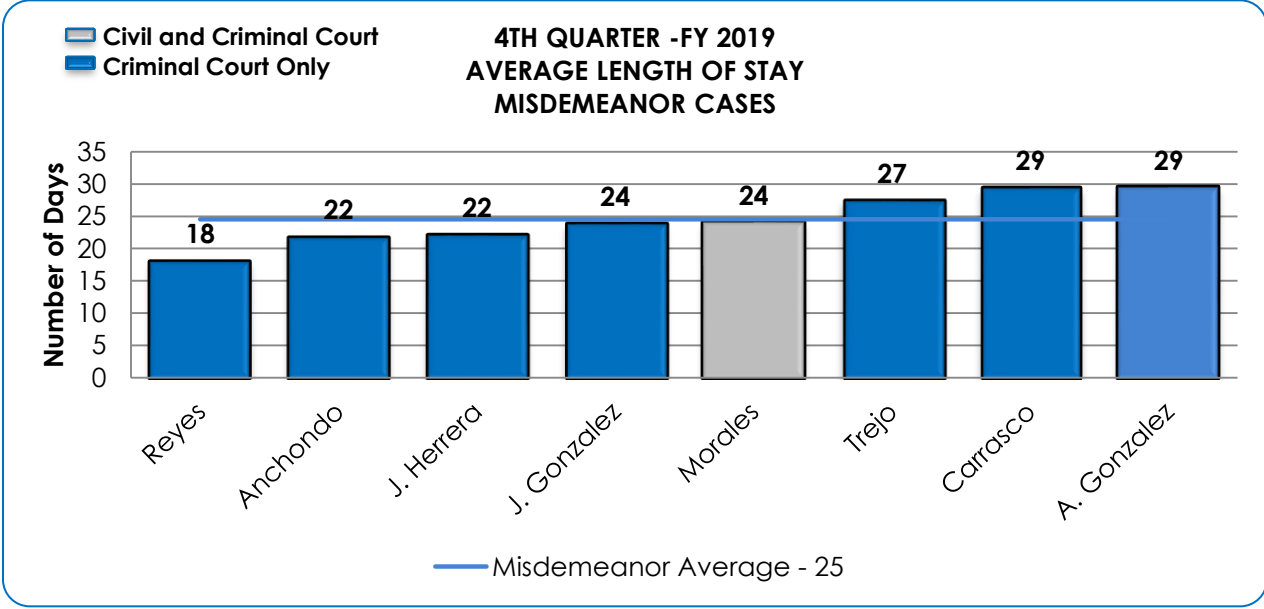
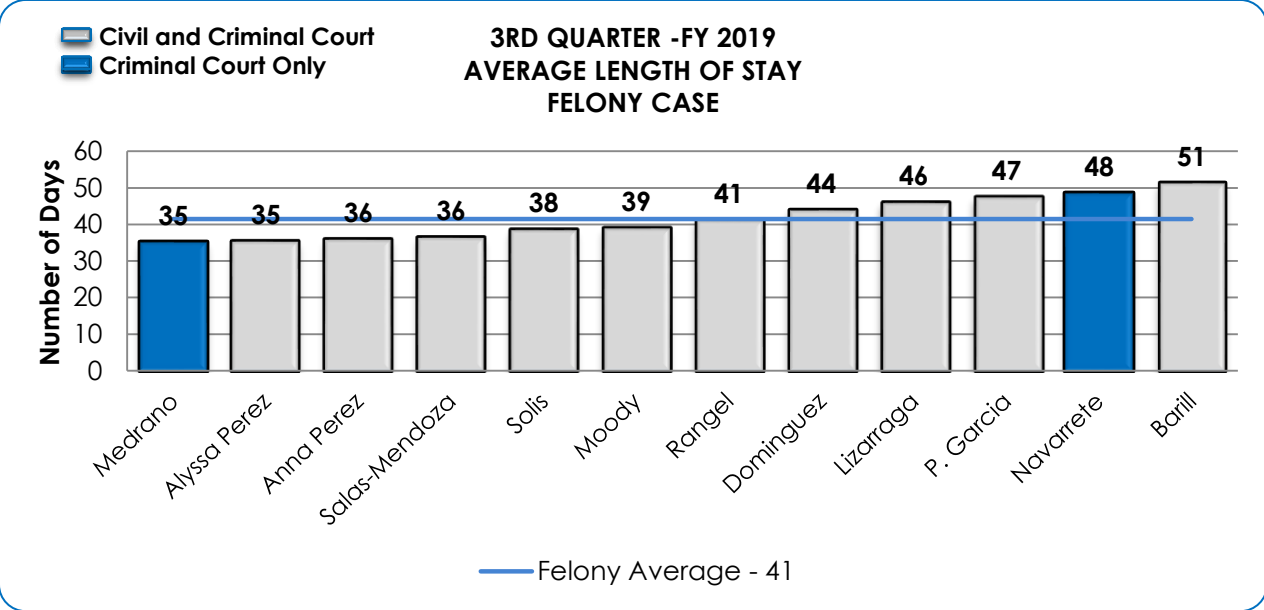




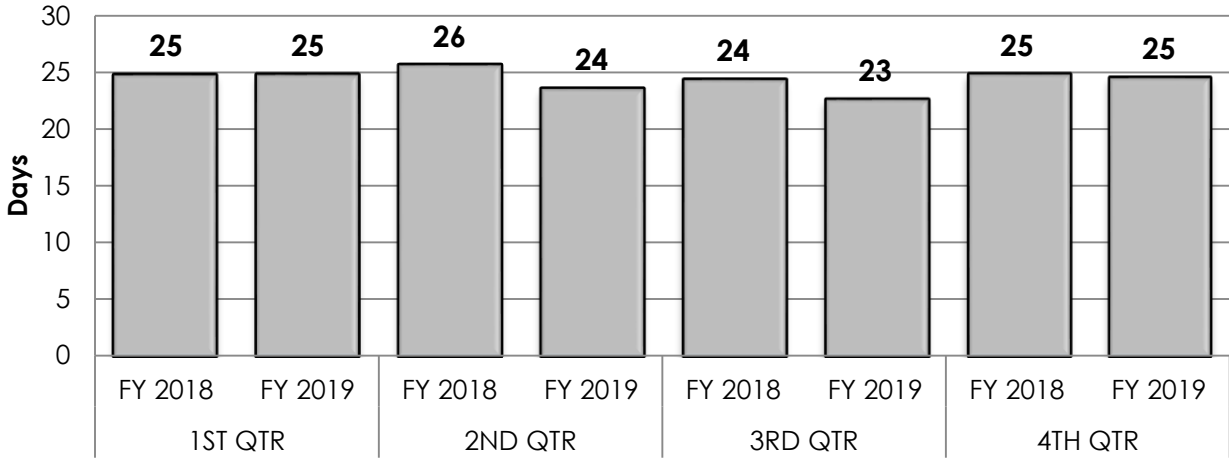
Average Length of Stay



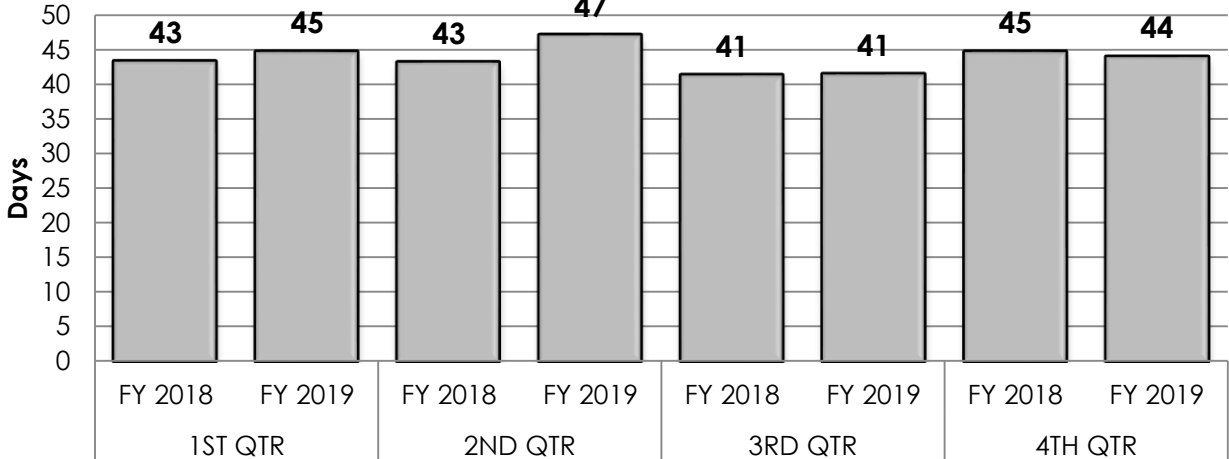




AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY BY QUARTER MISDEMEANOR CASES



AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY BY QUARTER FELONY CASES





Measure 13: Disposition Rates

Definition: The number of disposed cases as a percentage of the Active Caseload.

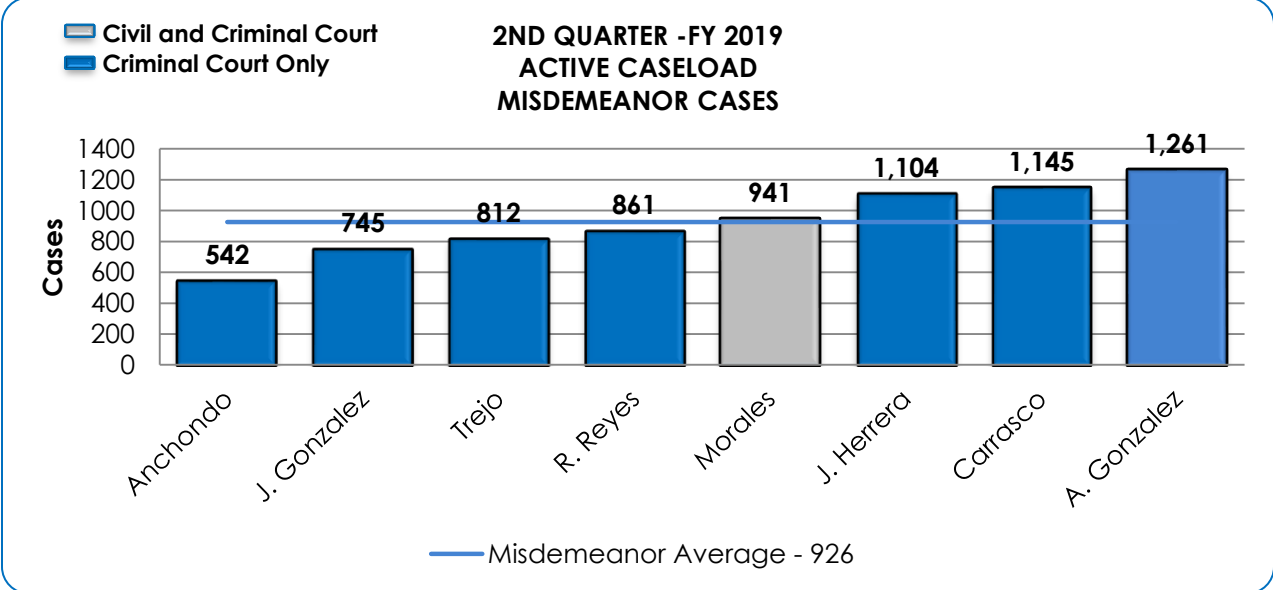
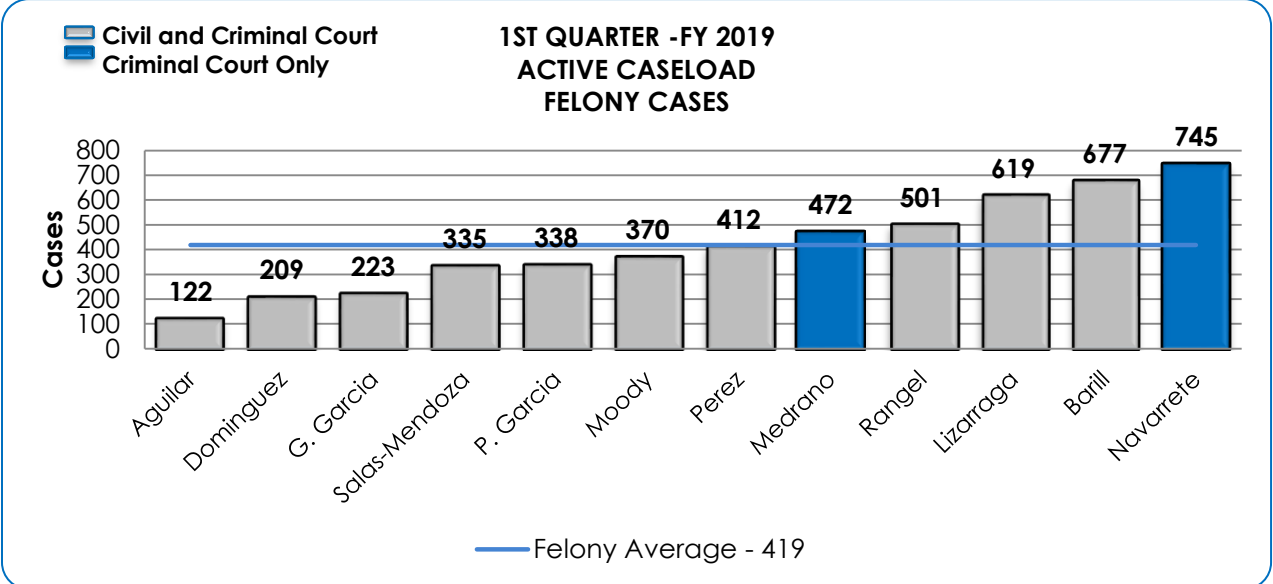
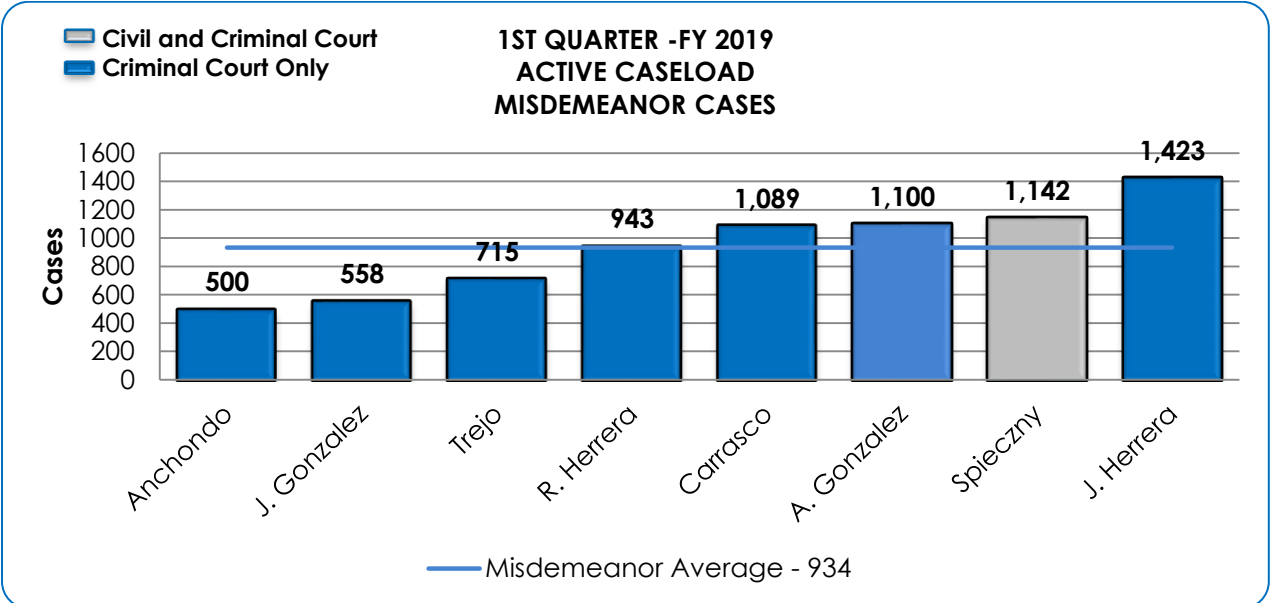
Analysis and Interpretation: The disposition rate is a measure of the cases a court disposed in the quarter compared to the average active case load during the same quarter. This is a measure of the judicial workload and represents the actual day to day workings for the Court. This calculation takes into consideration the disposition of cases on the active docket in addition to the other matters addressed by the Court on an average day. The disposition rate portrays the flow of the variety of judicial proceedings routinely before the Court.

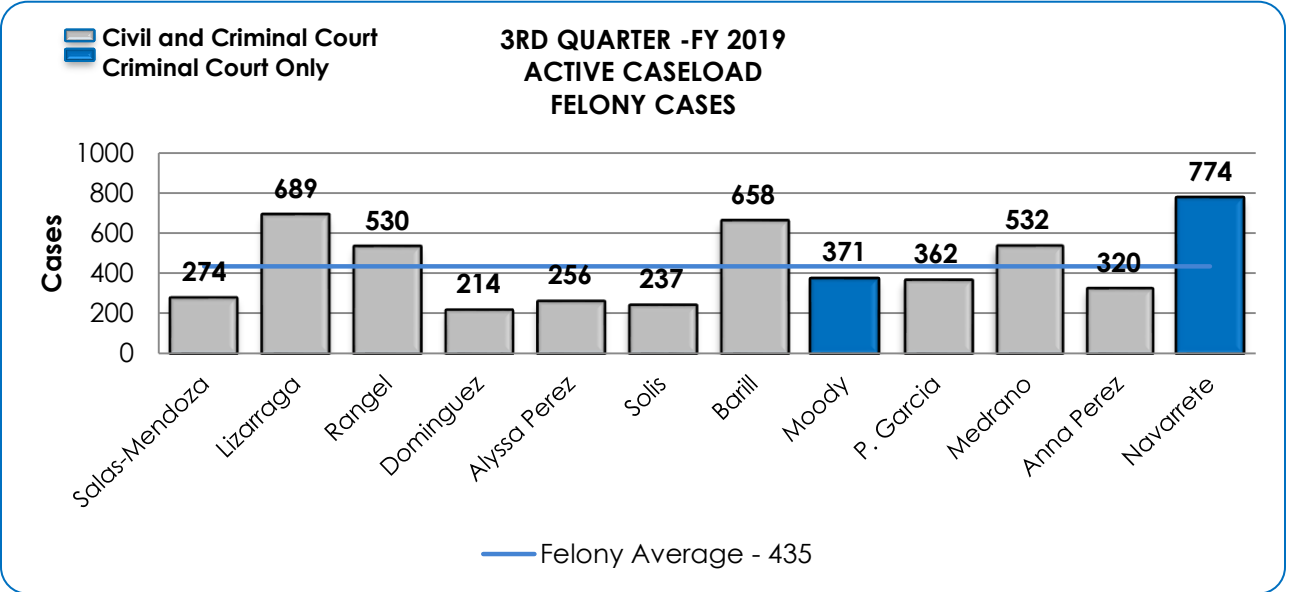
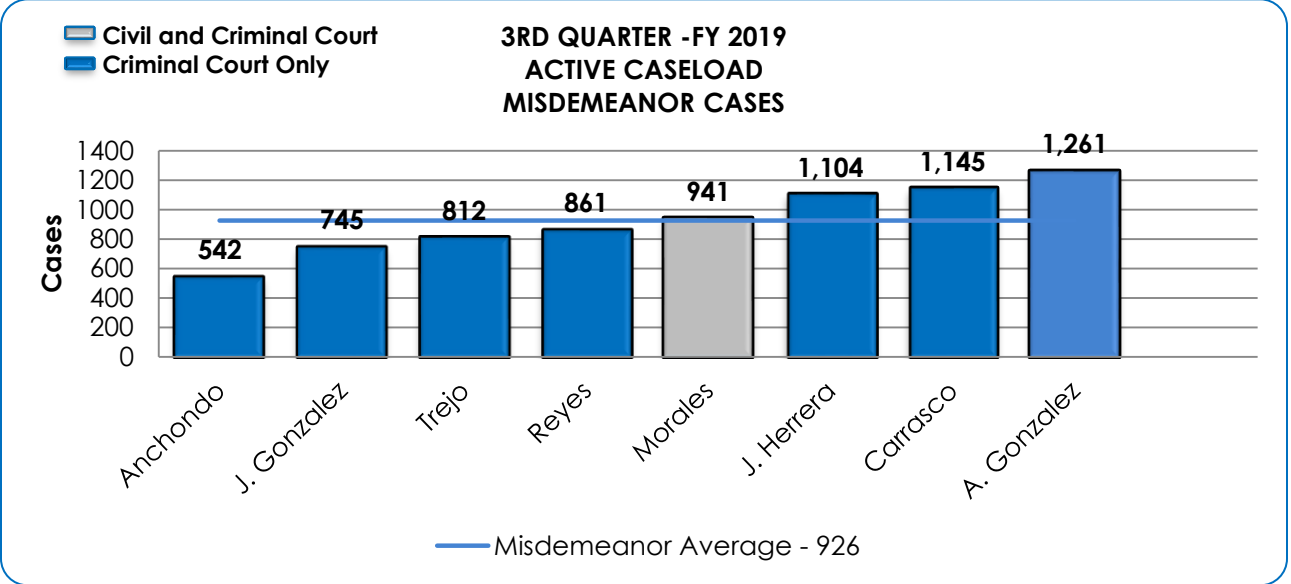
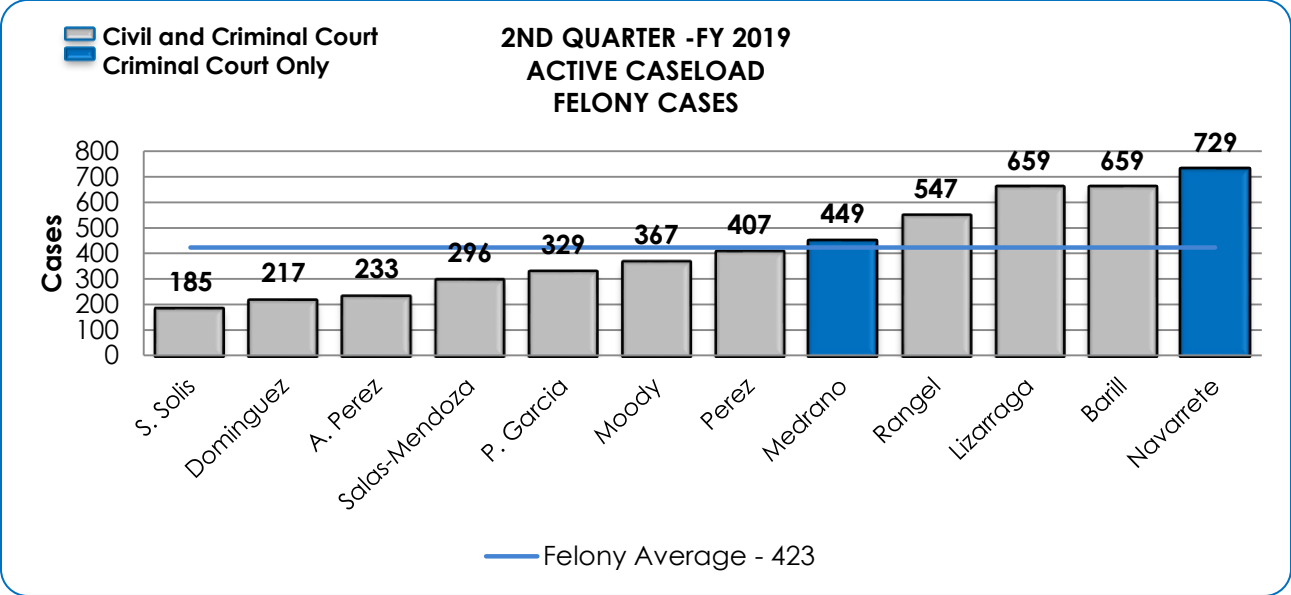
Several graphs are displayed below.

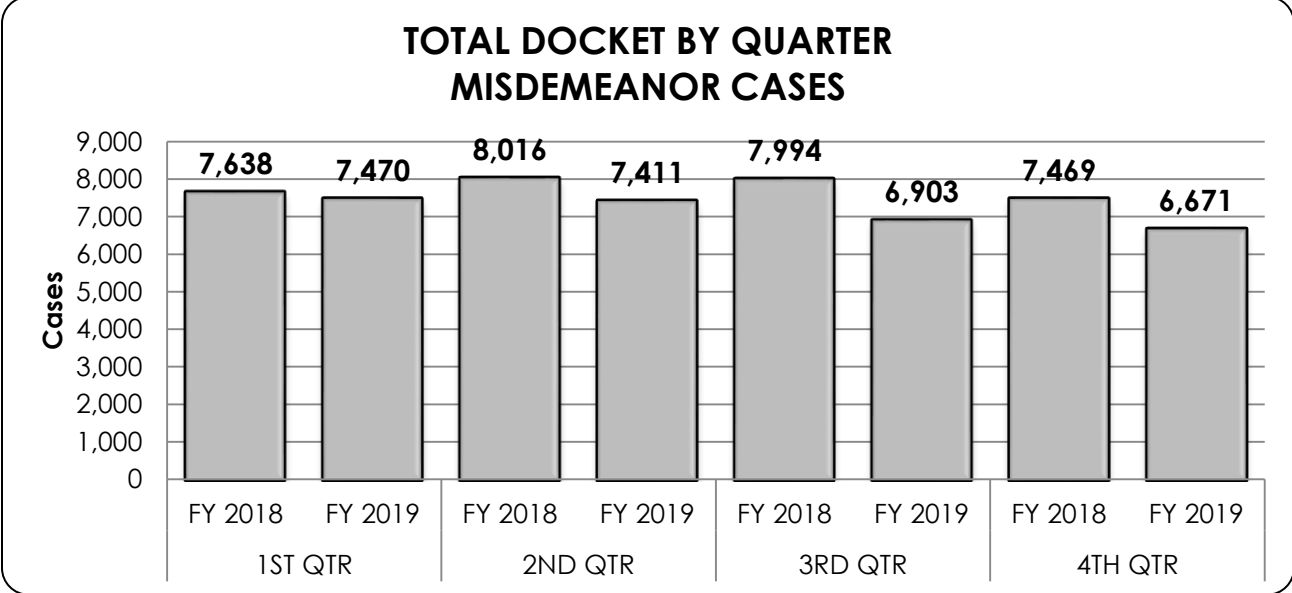
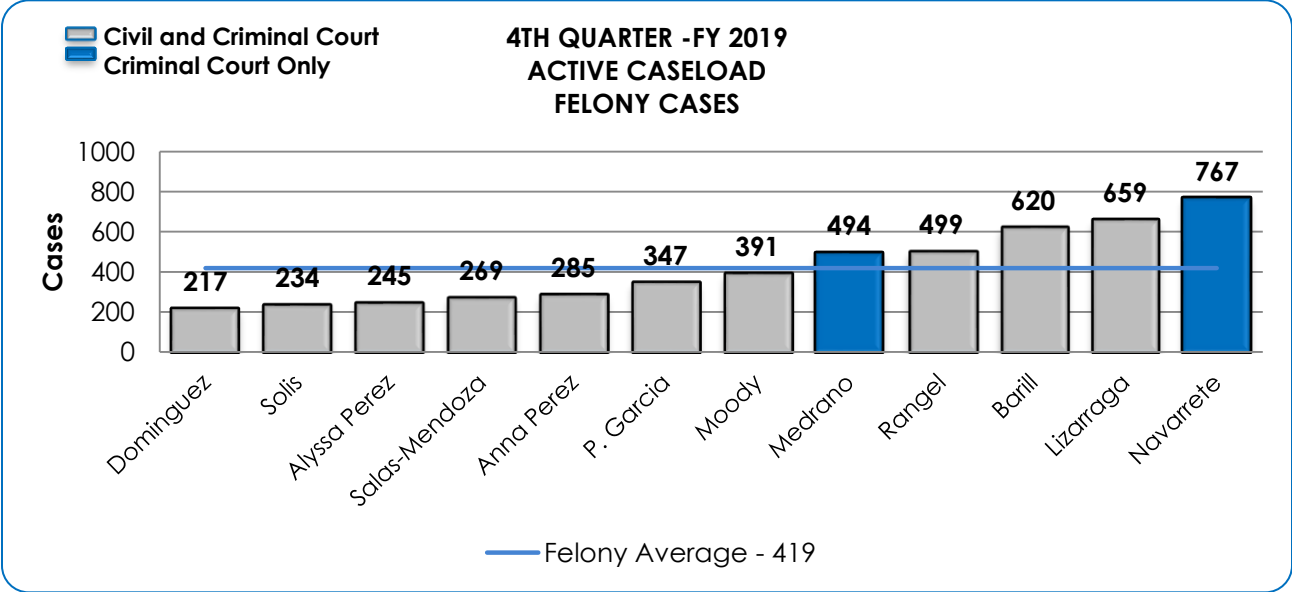
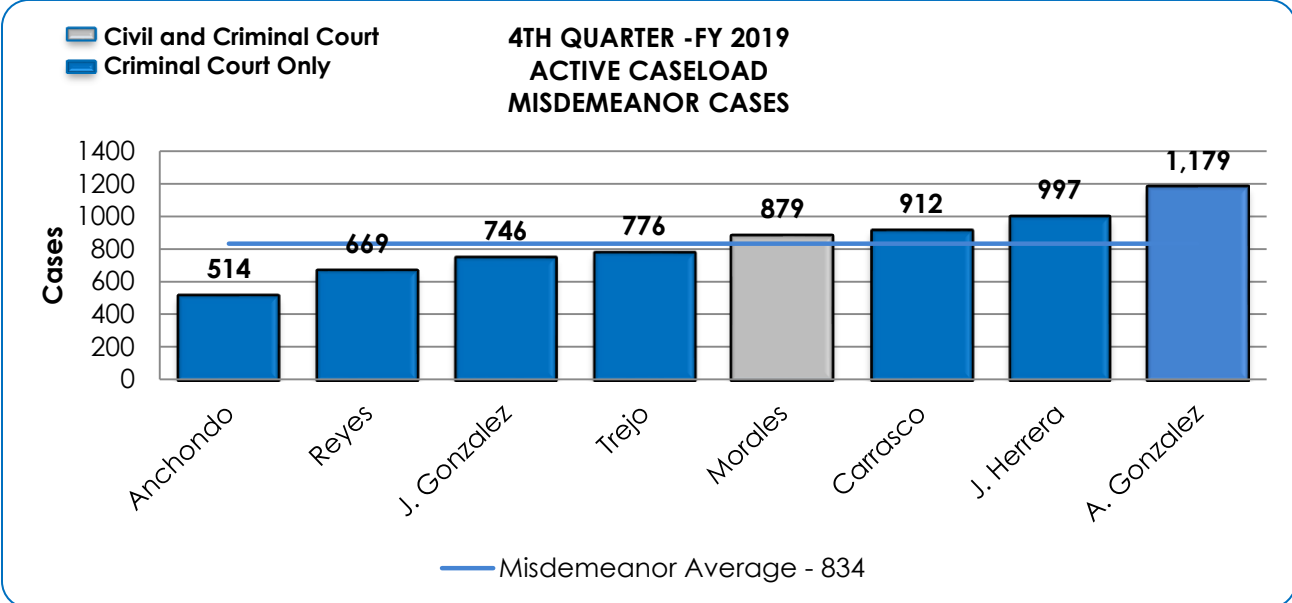
1. The first set of graphs show the number of active cases by court from least to greatest as well as total active cases by quarter.
2. The second set of graphs show the disposition rate by court, from highest to lowest as well as the average disposition rate by quarter.

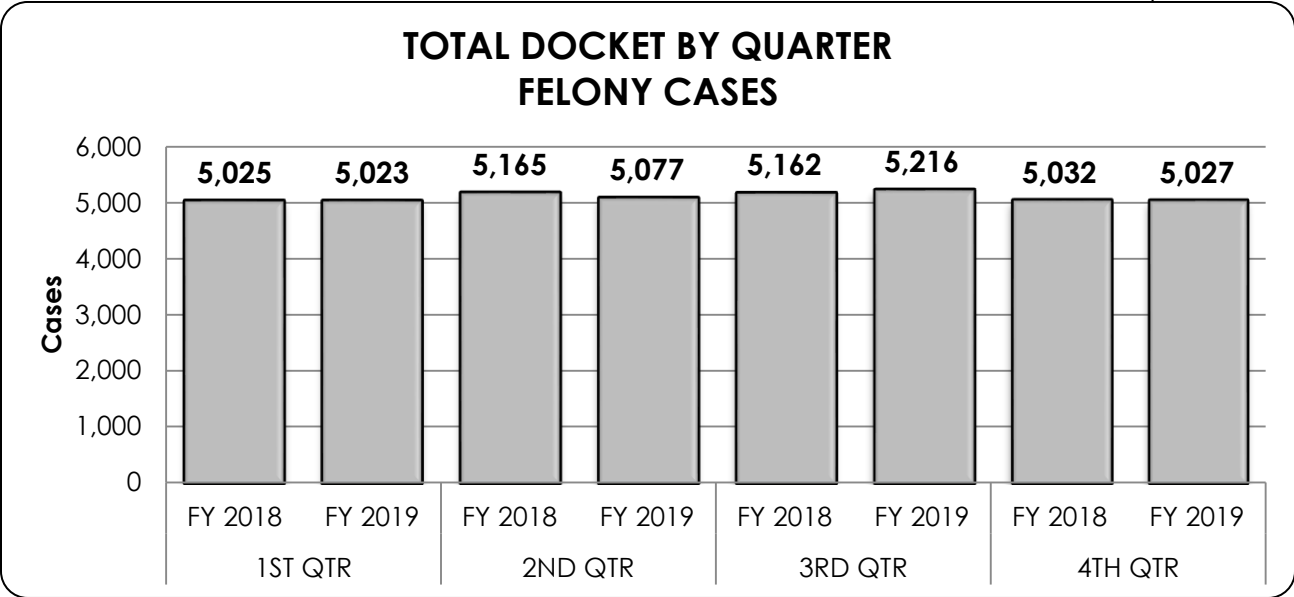


Active Caseload









Disposition Rate

